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FOREWORD

It is with the utmost sense of responsibility to the health and well-being of our nation that I present the 2024 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS). This report serves as a vital benchmark in our collective quest to generate accurate, timely, and comprehensive data that will inform evidence-based policies and programmes aimed at improving the lives of all Nigerians.

For decades, the NDHS has stood as a cornerstone of our national health statistical system, delivering high-quality information on fertility, maternal and child health, nutrition, family planning, childhood mortality, and the burden of major communicable and noncommunicable diseases. Beyond these health indicators, it also provides valuable insights into the social determinants of health that will empower policymakers, development partners, researchers, and communities to design and implement interventions that are targeted, equitable, and impactful.

The findings in this report showcase our progress while also revealing the challenges to be addressed. These insights will serve as a compass for shaping national and subnational strategies that accelerate our journey toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the realization of universal health coverage.

The 2024 NDHS, implemented by the National Population Commission with technical guidance from ICF, represents a remarkable example of a collaborative effort among health sector stakeholders with oversight by the Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. The effort was reinforced with ICF technical assistance and generous financial and technical support from the Government of Nigeria; the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation; the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (The Global Fund); the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); the World Health Organization (WHO); the United States State Department; and other committed stakeholders. The professionalism and dedication of the Steering and Technical Committees, the core team, the field teams, and, most important, the thousands of Nigerians who participated in this survey have been instrumental to the survey's success.

On behalf of the Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, I extend my deepest gratitude to all who contributed to this landmark achievement. May the evidence contained in these pages inspire and guide strategic actions that move us closer to a healthier, more equitable, and more prosperous Nigeria.



Prof. Muhammad Ali Pate, CON
Coordinating Minister of Health and Social Welfare
Federal Republic of Nigeria

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2024 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) represents a significant milestone in Nigeria's commitment to generating timely and high-quality data for evidence-based planning and policy formulation in the health and population sectors. The successful completion of this survey reflects the collective dedication and collaboration of numerous institutions, professionals, and partners whose unwavering support is deeply appreciated.

The National Population Commission (NPC) acknowledges the leadership and strategic oversight provided by the Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (FMoHSW) in enabling the smooth implementation of the 2024 NDHS. The commission is especially grateful to the Coordinating Minister of Health and Social Welfare, Prof. Muhammad Ali Pate, for his continued commitment to advancing health data systems in the country.

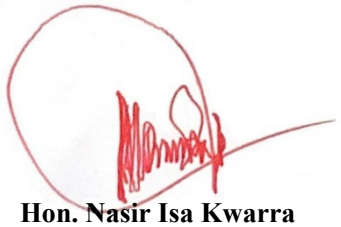
We are indebted to our partners whose support complemented the domestic resourcing provided by the Government of Nigeria. We particularly acknowledge the strong financial and technical support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund). We also appreciate the technical guidance provided by the World Health Organization (WHO), which enriched the quality of the survey process and outputs.

The Commission extends its sincere appreciation to ICF for providing high-quality technical assistance through The DHS Program, funded by USAID, across all phases of the survey including design, implementation, data processing, analysis, and reporting. We are particularly grateful to the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, whose timely intervention enabled the completion of this final report and the associated dissemination products. The foundation's support ensured continuity in this important endeavour following changes in funding arrangements.

We also thank the core team and the technical and field teams from NPC and FMoHSW who worked diligently throughout the survey stages, as well as the state and local government officials who facilitated fieldwork. Most important, we express sincere appreciation to the thousands of Nigerian households that generously gave their time and information in service of national development.

This report stands as a testament to what can be achieved through strong partnerships, shared goals, and a national commitment to data-driven decision making.





Hon. Nasir Isa Kwarra
Chairman, National Population Commission

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACSM	advocacy, communication, and social mobilisation
ACT	artemisinin-based combination therapy
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ANC	antenatal care
ARI	acute respiratory infection
ART	antiretroviral therapy
ARVs	antiretroviral medicines
ASFR	age-specific fertility rate
BCG	bacille Calmette-Guérin
BMI	body mass index
CAPI	computer-assisted personal interviewing
CBR	crude birth rate
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DMPA-SC	subcutaneous depot medroxyprogesterone acetate
DPT	diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus
EA	enumeration area
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FGM	female genital mutilation
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FMoHSW	Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
g/dl	grams per decilitre
GAR	gross attendance ratio
GFR	general fertility rate
GPI	gender parity index
HepB	hepatitis B
Hib	*Haemophilus influenzae* type B
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
HPV	human papillomavirus
HTC	HIV testing and counselling
ICCM	integrated community case management of childhood illness
IMCI	integrated management of childhood illness
IPTp	intermittent preventive treatment during pregnancy
IPV	inactivated poliomyelitis vaccine
ITN	insecticide-treated net
IUD	intrauterine device
IYCF	infant and young child feeding

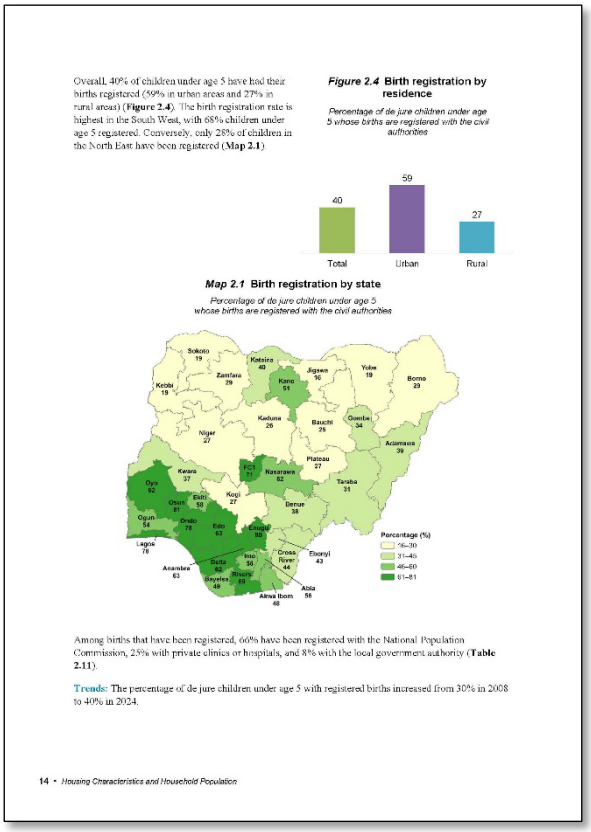
LAM	lactational amenorrhoea method
LGA	local government area
LLIN	long-lasting insecticidal net
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
MTCT	mother-to-child transmission
MUAC	mid-upper-arm circumference
NAR	net attendance ratio
NCD	noncommunicable disease
NDHS	Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey
NGO	nongovernmental organisation
NMEP	National Malaria Elimination Programme
NMIS	Nigeria Malaria Indicator Survey
NPC	National Population Commission
OPV	oral polio vaccine
ORS	oral rehydration salts
PCV	pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
PNC	postnatal care
PrEP	preexposure prophylaxis
PSU	primary sampling unit
RHF	recommended homemade fluids
SD	standard deviation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDM	standard days method
SP	sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine
STI	sexually transmitted infection
TB	tuberculosis
TFR	total fertility rate
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSCR	UN Security Council Resolution
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VASA	Nigeria Verbal and Social Autopsy Study
VIA	visual inspection with acetic acid
VIP	ventilated improved pit
WHO	World Health Organization

READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2024 NIGERIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (NDHS)

The 2024 NDHS final report is based on approximately 200 tables of data. For quick reference, they are located at the end of each chapter and can be accessed through links in the pertinent text (electronic version). Additionally, this more reader-friendly version features about 90 figures that clearly highlight trends, subnational patterns, and background characteristics. Large, colourful maps display breakdowns for states in Nigeria. The text has been simplified to highlight key points in bullets and to clearly identify indicator definitions in boxes.

While the text and figures featured in each chapter highlight some of the most important findings from the tables, not every finding can be discussed or displayed graphically. For this reason, NDHS data users should be comfortable reading and interpreting tables.

The following pages provide an introduction to the organization of NDHS tables and the presentation of background characteristics, along with a brief summary of sampling and understanding denominators. In addition, this section provides some exercises for users as they practice their new skills in interpreting NDHS tables.



Overall, 40% of children under age 5 have had their births registered (59% in urban areas and 27% in rural areas) (**Figure 2.4**). The birth registration rate is highest in the South West, with 68% children under age 5 registered. Conversely, only 28% of children in the North East have been registered (**Map 2.1**).

Figure 2.4 **Birth registration by residence**

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities

Map 2.1 **Birth registration by state**

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities

Among births that have been registered, 66% have been registered with the National Population Commission, 25% with private clinics or hospitals, and 8% with the local government authority (**Table 2.11**).

Trends: The percentage of de jure children under age 5 with registered births increased from 30% in 2008 to 40% in 2024.

14 • *Housing Characteristics and Household Population*

Example 1: Exposure to mass media

A Question Asked of All Survey Respondents

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women 1

Percentage of women age 15–49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

3 Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	2 Number of women
Age						
15–19	2.3	30.3	18.8	1.1	60.9	8,105
20–24	3.3	28.9	22.1	1.8	60.3	6,853
25–29	3.3	28.4	24.3	1.6	59.5	6,443
30–34	3.4	30.0	27.6	2.2	58.0	5,583
35–39	4.5	33.0	28.8	3.0	55.7	4,900
40–44	3.9	30.8	31.0	2.7	54.9	4,105
45–49	4.6	29.1	31.7	3.0	55.6	3,062
Residence						
Urban	5.4	48.1	32.9	3.3	40.9	18,846
Rural	1.6	13.1	5 17.8	0.8	74.8	20,204
Zone						
North Central	2.6	27.9	22.7	1.6	59.6	7,068
North East	1.9	16.0	13.4	0.7	75.6	6,213
North West	1.3	15.6	20.8	0.8	71.2	12,434
South East	5.4	41.3	27.5	3.4	50.2	3,280
South South	9.5	53.0	36.8	5.7	36.1	4,416
South West	5.0	55.2	39.8	3.1	32.3	5,640
Education						
No education	0.1	4.2	12.6	0.0	85.0	13,404
Primary	0.9	19.5	25.8	0.4	64.2	4,359
Secondary	4.1	43.0	31.1	2.4	45.3	15,948
More than secondary	11.9	64.6	37.7	7.3	26.4	5,339
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.2	1.2	10.1	0.0	89.2	6,724
Second	0.7	5.0	14.7	0.2	82.2	7,348
Middle	1.9	19.4	24.0	0.8	65.1	7,812
Fourth	5.0	45.9	35.7	3.0	41.2	8,435
Highest	8.1	67.3	36.1	5.2	25.5	8,731
Total 4	3.4	30.0	25.1	2.0	58.5	39,050

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle, highlighted in orange in the table above. They tell you the topic and the specific population group being described. In this case, the table is about women age 15–49 and their exposure to different types of media. All eligible female respondents age 15–49 were asked these questions.

Step 2: Scan the column headings—highlighted in green in Example 1. They describe how the information is categorized. In this table, the first three columns of data show different types of media that women access at least once a week. The fourth column shows women who access all three types of media, while the fifth column shows women who do not access any of the three types of media on a weekly basis. The last column lists the number of women age 15–49 interviewed in the survey.

Step 3: Scan the row headings—the first vertical column highlighted in blue in Example 1. These show the different ways the data are divided into categories based on population characteristics. In this case, the table presents women's exposure to media by age, urban-rural residence, zone, level of education, and wealth quintile. Most of the tables in the NDHS report will be divided into these same categories.

Step 4: Look at the row at the bottom of the table highlighted in pink. These percentages represent the totals of all women age 15–49 and their weekly access to different types of media. In this case, 3.4%* of women age 15–49 read a newspaper at least once a week, 30.0% watch television at least weekly, and 25.1% listen to the radio on a weekly basis.

Step 5: Draw two imaginary lines, as shown on the table, to find out what percentage of women in rural areas listen to the radio at least once a week. This shows that 17.8% of women age 15–49 in rural areas listen to the radio at least once a week.

By looking at patterns by background characteristics, we can see how exposure to mass media varies across Nigeria. Mass media are often used to communicate health messages. Knowing how mass media exposure varies among different groups can help programme planners and policymakers determine how to most effectively reach their target populations.

*For the purpose of this document data are presented exactly as they appear in the table, including decimal places. However, the text in the remainder of this report rounds data to the nearest whole percentage point.

Practice: Use the table in Example 1 to answer the following questions:

a) What percentage of women in Nigeria do not access any of the three media at least once a week?
b) Which age group of women is most likely to watch television at least once a week?
c) Compare women by urban-rural residence—which group is more likely to read a newspaper at least once a week?
d) What are the lowest and the highest percentages (range) of women who access none of the three media at least once a week by zone?
e) Is there a clear pattern in weekly exposure to newspapers by educational level?
f) Is there a clear pattern in weekly exposure to television by wealth quintile?

Answers:

a) 58.5%.
b) Women age 35–39: 33.0% of women in this age group watch television at least once a week.
c) 5.4% of women in urban areas read a newspaper at least once a week, as compared with 1.6% of women in rural areas.
d) Access to none of the three media ranges from a low of 32.3% in the South West zone to a high of 75.6% in the North East zone.
e) Yes. The percentage of women who read a newspaper at least once a week increases as educational level increases, from a low of 0.1% among those with no education to a high of 11.9% among those with more than a secondary education.
f) Yes. The percentage of women who watch television at least once a week increases with increasing wealth, from 1.2% among those in the lowest quintile to 67.3% among those in the highest wealth quintile.

Example 2: Children with symptoms of ARI and care seeking for symptoms of ARI

A Question Asked of a Subgroup of Survey Respondents

Table 10.6 Children with symptoms of ARI and care seeking for symptoms of ARI 1

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Among children under age 5: 2		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		
Background characteristic	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2]	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day[2]	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	2.3	2,783	57.3	24.5	63
6–11	3.2	2,761	58.5	24.5	90
12–23	2.4	5,121	64.0	29.0	122
24–35	2.5	4,680	59.2	28.0	115
36–47	1.9	5,270	62.2	31.3	99
48–59	1.8	5,672	57.6	23.3	100
Sex					
Male	2.2	13,286	62.7	26.4	290
Female	2.3	13,001	57.6	27.7	298
Mother's smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	3.8	123	*	*	5
Does not smoke	2.2	26,164	59.8	26.8	584
Cooking fuels and technologies					
Clean fuel and technology[3]	1.2	4,596	83.0	39.2	56
Solid fuel[4]	2.5	21,321	57.6	25.6	529
Gasoline/diesel	*	16	nc	nc	0
Kerosene/paraffin	1.0	287	*	*	3
Other fuel	*	5	*	*	1
No food cooked in household	0.0	60	nc	nc	0
Residence					
Urban	2.2	10,352	71.8	34.7	228
Rural	2.3	15,935	52.7	22.2	360
Zone					
North Central	1.2	4,406	68.0	37.0	51
North East	3.2	5,148	67.2	27.4	162
North West	3.3	10,122	54.0	24.9	331
South East	0.6	1,943	*	*	11
South South	1.3	2,027	68.4	32.7	27
South West	0.2	2,640	*	*	6
Mother's education					
No education	2.7	12,092	49.2	18.8	322
Primary	2.2	3,083	62.7	24.1	68
Secondary	1.9	8,385	74.2	39.1	160
More than secondary	1.4	2,727	(88.0)	(51.3)	39
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	2.4	6,287	55.0	12.8	153
Second	2.8	5,797	51.7	25.1	163
Middle	2.0	5,361	63.8	33.8	105
Fourth	2.2	4,717	64.7	35.2	106
Highest	1.5	4,125	80.6	41.6	62
Total 3	2.2	26,287	60.1	27.0	589

a b 4

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
nc = no cases
[1] Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.
[2] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, nongovernmental organisation (NGO) medical sector, shop, market, and itinerant drug seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.
[3] Includes stove/cookers using electricity, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol
[4] Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, animal dung/waste, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips, garbage/plastic, and sawdust

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. In this case, the table is about two separate groups of children: (a) all children under age 5 and (b) children under age 5 with symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey.

Step 2: Identify the two panels. First, identify the columns that refer to all children under age 5 (a), and then isolate the columns that refer only to children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey (b).

Step 3: Look at the first panel. What percentage of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey? It is 2.2%. Now look at the second panel. How many children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey? It's 589 children, or 2.2% of the 26,287 children under age 5 (with rounding). The second panel is a subset of the first panel.

Step 4: Only 2.2% of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey. Once these children are further divided into the background characteristic categories, there may be too few cases for the percentages to be reliable.

- What percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey whose mother had more than a secondary education were taken for advice or treatment? It's 88.0%. This percentage is in parentheses because there are between 25 and 49 children (unweighted) in this category. Readers should use this number with caution—it may not be reliable. (For more information on weighted and unweighted numbers, see Example 3.)

- What percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey in the South East zone were taken for advice or treatment? There is no number in this cell—only an asterisk. This is because there are fewer than 25 unweighted cases. Results for this group are not reported. The subgroup is too small, and therefore the data are not reliable.

Note: When parentheses or asterisks are used in a table, the explanation will be noted under the table. If there are no parentheses or asterisks in a table, you can proceed with confidence that enough cases were included in all categories that the data are reliable.

Example 3: Understanding Sampling Weights in NDHS Tables

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by selected background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Women		
Background characteristic	Weighted percent (3)	Weighted number (2)	Unweighted number (1)
State			
North Central			
FCT-Abuja	2.0	764	830
Benue	2.6	1,008	963
Kogi	1.5	604	977
Kwara	2.0	790	1,007
Nasarawa	2.5	963	1,149
Niger	4.7	1,845	1,308
Plateau	2.8	1,093	1,357
North East			
Adamawa	2.4	932	1,113
Bauchi	4.7	1,838	1,144
Borno	2.7	1,073	904
Gombe	1.6	610	1,142
Taraba	2.1	806	950
Yobe	2.4	954	1,085
North West			
Jigawa	3.2	1,258	1,293
Kaduna	6.2	2,420	1,462
Kano	9.4	3,660	1,884
Katsina	4.6	1,778	1,177
Kebbi	2.4	925	1,342
Sokoto	3.2	1,238	1,361
Zamfara	3.0	1,154	885
South East			
Abia	1.1	418	824
Anambra	1.8	707	1,037
Ebonyi	2.4	950	1,370
Enugu	1.3	502	832
Imo	1.8	704	1,005
South South			
Akwa Ibom	1.5	570	753
Bayelsa	0.8	317	828
Cross River	1.3	524	880
Delta	2.6	1,010	957
Edo	1.7	661	921
Rivers	3.4	1,333	1,195
South West			
Ekiti	0.7	276	569
Lagos	4.1	1,586	1,015
Ogun	3.3	1,288	999
Ondo	1.5	603	759
Osun	1.6	627	674
Oyo	3.2	1,260	1,099
Total	100.0	39,050	39,050

A sample is a group of people who have been selected for a survey. In the NDHS, the sample is designed to represent the national population age 15–49. In addition to national data, most countries want to collect and report data on smaller geographical or administrative areas. However, doing so requires a large enough sample size in each area. For the 2024 NDHS, the survey sample is representative at the national and state levels and for urban and rural areas.

To generate statistics that are representative of the country as a whole as well as for the 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory, the number of women surveyed in each state should contribute to the size of the total (national) sample in proportion to size of the state. However, if some states have small populations, then a sample allocated in proportion to each state's population may not include sufficient women from each state for analysis. To solve this problem, states with small populations are oversampled. For example, let's say that you have enough money to interview 39,050 women and want to produce results that are representative of Nigeria as a whole and its states (as in Table 3.1). However, the total population of Nigeria is not evenly distributed among the states: some states, such as Kano, are heavily populated while others, such as Bayelsa, are not. Thus, Bayelsa must be oversampled.

A sampling statistician determines how many women should be interviewed in each state in order to get reliable statistics. The **blue column (1)** in the table above shows the actual number of women interviewed in each state. Within the states, the number of women interviewed ranges from 569 in Ekiti to 1,884 in Kano. The number of interviews is sufficient to get reliable results in each state.

With this distribution of interviews, some states are overrepresented and some states are underrepresented. For example, the population in Kano is 7.9% of the population in Nigeria, while Bayelsa's population contributes only 1.2% of Nigeria's population. But as the blue column shows, the number of women interviewed in Kano accounts for only 4.8% of the total sample of women interviewed (1,884/39,050) and the number of women interviewed in Etiki accounts for 2.1% of women interviewed (828/39,050). This unweighted distribution of women does not accurately represent the population.

In order to get statistics that are representative of Nigeria, the distribution of the women in the sample needs to be weighted (or mathematically adjusted) such that it resembles the true distribution in the country. Women from a small state, like Bayelsa, should contribute only a small amount to the national total. Women from a large state, like Kano, should contribute much more. Therefore, DHS statisticians mathematically calculate a "weight" that is used to adjust the number of women from each state so that each state's contribution to the total is proportional to the actual population of the state. The numbers in the **purple column (2)** represent the "weighted" values. The weighted values can be smaller or larger than the unweighted values at the state level. The total national sample size of 39,050 women has not changed after weighting, but the distribution of the women in the states has been changed to represent their contribution to the total population size.

How do statisticians weight each category? They take into account the probability that a woman was selected in the sample. If you were to compare the **green column (3)** to the actual population distribution of Nigeria, you would see that women in each state are contributing to the total sample with the same weight that they contribute to the population of the country. The weighted number of women in the survey now accurately represents the proportion of women who live in Kano and the proportion of women who live in Bayelsa.

With sampling and weighting, it is possible to interview enough women to provide reliable statistics at national and state levels. In general, only the weighted numbers are shown in each of the NDHS tables, so don't be surprised if these numbers seem low: they may actually represent a larger number of women interviewed.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS

Nigeria DHS 2024

Indicator	Residence			DHS table number
	Urban	Rural	Total	
1. No poverty				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services				
a) Access to basic drinking water services	88.1	55.9	70.5	16.2
b) Access to basic sanitation services	62.5	37.8	49.1	16.7
c) Access to basic hygiene services	43.8	30.7	36.6	16.11
d) Access to electricity[1]	46.7	17.4	30.7	2.3
e) Access to clean fuels and technologies[2]	40.8	5.7	21.7	2.4
	Sex			
	Male	Female	Total	
2. Zero hunger				
2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	66.7	68.6	67.7	2.15
3. Good health and well-being				
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	na	45.7	9.10
3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate[3]	113.0	107.0	110.0	8.2
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate[3]	46.0	36.0	41.0	8.2
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	na	39.7	na	7.14.2
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rates per 1,000 women				
a) Girls aged 10–14 years[4]	na	1.0	na	5.1
b) Women aged 15–19 years[5]	na	77.0	na	5.1
3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older[6]	7.1	0.6	3.8[a]	3.12
3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme				
a) Coverage of DPT containing vaccine (3rd dose)[7]	53.1	53.8	53.4	10.4
b) Coverage of measles containing vaccine (2nd dose)[8]	30.0	30.6	30.3	10.4
c) Coverage of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (last dose in schedule)[9]	53.3	53.3	53.3	10.4
4. Quality education				
4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	59.8	57.3	58.6	2.14
5. Gender equality				
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months[10,11]	na	17.9	na	17.13
a) Physical violence	na	8.1	na	17.13
b) Sexual violence	na	3.0	na	17.13
c) Psychological violence	na	15.0	na	17.13
5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months[12]	na	0.1	na	17.6
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18				
a) Before age 15	na	11.4	na	4.4
b) Before age 18	na	33.4	na	4.4
5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting	na	13.9	na	18.2
5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care[13]	na	28.8	na	15.13
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone[14]	82.8	61.9	72.4[a]	15.7.1 and 15.7.2
	Residence			
	Urban	Rural	Total	
6. Clean water and sanitation				
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services				
a) Proportion with basic drinking water services	88.1	55.9	70.5	16.2
b) Proportion with water available when needed	71.2	61.4	65.9	16.4
6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) hand-washing facility with soap and water				
a) Proportion using basic sanitation service	62.5	37.8	49.1	16.7
b) Proportion in which excreta are safely disposed of in situ or treated off site	79.8	39.2	57.7	16.9
c) Proportion using a hand-washing facility with soap and water	43.8	30.7	36.6	16.11
d) Proportion using open defecation	6.7	31.0	19.9	16.6
7. Affordable clean energy				
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity[1]	46.7	17.4	30.7	2.3
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology[2]	40.8	5.7	21.7	2.4

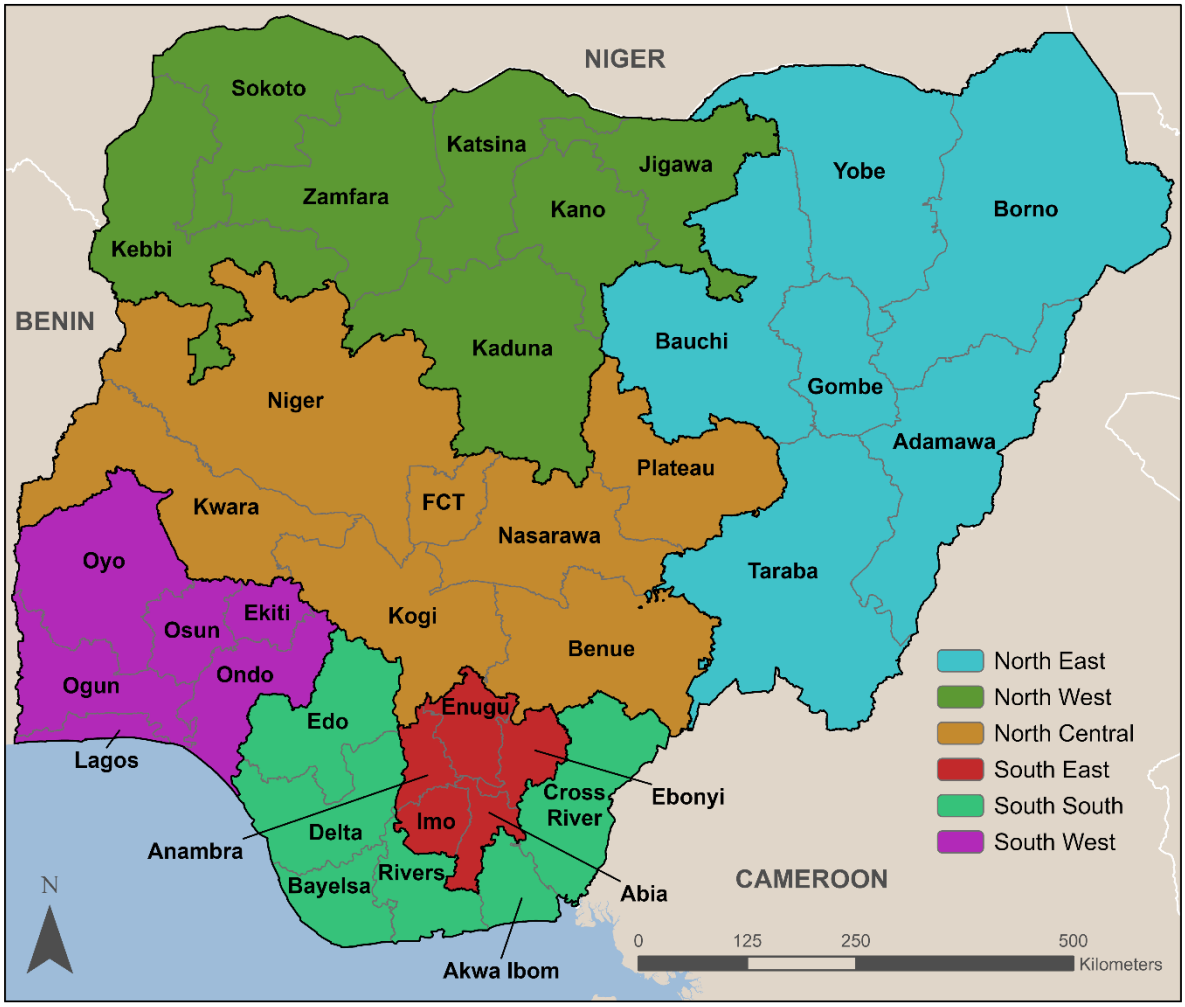
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	Sex			
	Male	Female	Total	
8. Decent work and economic growth				
8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	57.3	37.1	47.2[a]	15.7.1 and 15.7.2
16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions				
16.2.3 Proportion of young women aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	na	2.4	na	17.7
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	40.0	39.3	39.7	2.10
17. Partnerships for the goals				
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet[15]	47.9	26.1	37.0[a]	3.5.1 and 3.5.2

na = not applicable
[1] Persons living in households that report the primary source of lighting is electricity
[2] Persons living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator.
[3] Expressed in terms of deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period preceding the survey
[4] Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for girls age 10–14 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 girls age 10–14
[5] Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for women age 15–19 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19
[6] Data are not age-standardized and are available for women and men age 15–49 only.
[7] The percentage of children age 12–23 months who received three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib
[8] The percentage of children age 24–35 months who received two doses of measles-containing vaccine
[9] The percentage of children age 12–23 months who received three doses of pneumococcal vaccine
[10] Data are available for women age 15–49 who have ever been in union only.
[11] In the DHS, psychological violence is termed emotional violence.
[12] Data are available for women age 15–49 only.
[13] Data are available for currently married women only.
[14] Data are available for women and men age 15–49 only.
[15] Data are available for women and men age 15–49 who have used the internet in the last 12 months.
[a] The total is calculated as the simple arithmetic mean of the percentages in the columns for males and females.

NIGERIA


NIGER
BENIN
CAMEROON
Sokoto
Katsina
Jigawa
Yobe
Borno
Zamfara
Kano
Kebbi
Bauchi
Kaduna
Gombe
Niger
Adamawa
Plateau
FCT
Kwara
Nasarawa
Taraba
Oyo
Ekiti
Kogi
Osun
Benue
Ondo
Ogun
Enugu
Edo
Lagos
Cross River
Ebonyi
Imo
Delta
Anambra
Rivers
Abia
Bayelsa
Akwa Ibom
N
0
125
250
500
Kilometers
North East
North West
North Central
South East
South South
South West

INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY 1

The 2024 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (2024 NDHS) was implemented by the National Population Commission (NPC) under the aegis of the Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (FMoHSW). Data collection was conducted from 1 December 2023 to 7 May 2024. ICF provided technical assistance through The Demographic and Health Surveys Program (DHS), which is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and provides technical assistance for population and health surveys in countries worldwide. Other agencies and organisations that facilitated the successful implementation of the survey through technical or financial support were The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund); the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); and the World Health Organization (WHO).

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the 2024 NDHS is to provide up-to-date estimates of basic demographic and health indicators. Specifically, the survey collected information on fertility and contraceptive use; maternal and child health; nutrition; childhood mortality; women's empowerment; domestic violence; female genital mutilation (FGM); fistula; disability; knowledge, awareness, and behaviour regarding malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs); and other health-related issues.

The information collected through the 2024 NDHS is intended to assist policymakers and programme managers in evaluating and designing programmes and strategies for improving the health of Nigeria's population. The survey also provides indicators relevant to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for Nigeria.

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sampling frame used for the 2024 NDHS is the updated cartographical frame prepared for the planned first fully digital Population and Housing Census in Nigeria. Administratively, Nigeria is divided into six zones (North Central, North East, North West, South East, South South, and South West). The zones comprise 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), yielding 37 subnational units. Each state is subdivided into local government areas (LGAs), and each LGA is divided into localities. In addition to these administrative units, each locality was subdivided into convenient areas called enumeration areas (EAs) during the demarcation for the upcoming census. Primary sampling units (PSUs), referred to as clusters in the 2024 NDHS, were based on these EAs.

The sample for the 2024 NDHS was designed to yield representative results for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, for all six zones, and for the 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory. The sampling frame excluded institutional populations such as persons in hotels, barracks, and prisons.

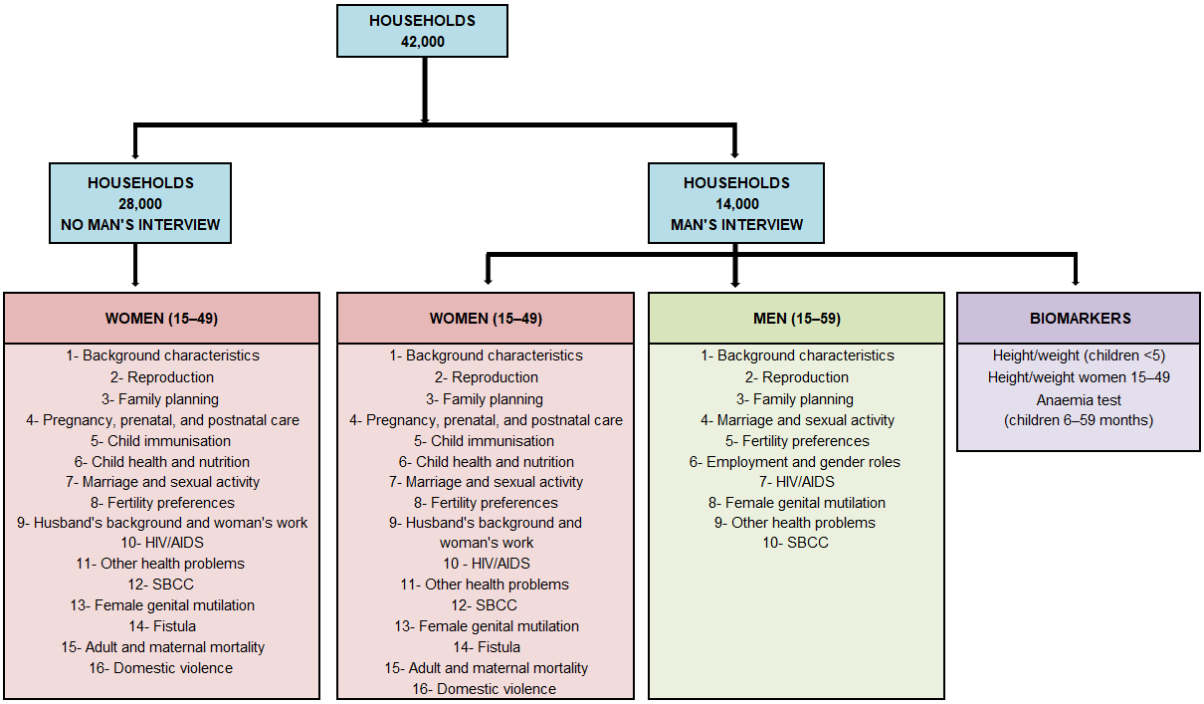
The 2024 NDHS employed a stratified two-stage sample design. Stratification was achieved by separating each of the 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory into urban and rural areas. In total, 74 sampling strata were identified. Samples were selected independently in every stratum via a two-stage selection. The first stage involved selecting sample points (clusters) consisting of EAs. EAs were drawn with probability proportional to their size within each sampling stratum. A total of 1,400 clusters were selected, 701 in urban areas and 699 in rural areas.

The second stage involved systematic sampling of households. A household listing operation was undertaken in all of the selected clusters, and a fixed number of 30 households per cluster were selected

through an equal probability systematic selection process, for a total sample size of approximately 42,000 households. For each household, Global Positioning System (GPS) data were collected at the time of listing and during interviews.

All women age 15–49 who were either usual members of the selected households or visitors who stayed in the households the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed. One eligible woman in each household was randomly selected to be asked additional questions about domestic violence. In one-third of the sample households, all men age 15–59 who were usual members of the selected households or who spent the night before the survey in the selected households were eligible for the Man's Questionnaire (**Figure 1.1**). Biomarker information was collected only in households selected for the men's survey. The survey included haemoglobin testing in these households among eligible women age 15–49 who consented to being tested. With the parent's or guardian's consent, children age 6–59 months were also tested for anaemia in these households. Height and weight information was collected from eligible women age 15–49 and children age 0–59 months in the subsample households.

Figure 1.1 **2024 Nigeria DHS sample design**



The survey was successfully completed in 1,380 clusters, excluding 20 clusters where deteriorating security conditions during fieldwork made data collection impossible. These areas were in Zamfara (10 clusters), Katsina (one cluster), Borno (three clusters), Kaduna (one cluster), Niger (one cluster), Benue (two clusters), and Imo (two clusters).

1.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Four questionnaires were used in the 2024 NDHS: the Household Questionnaire, the Woman's Questionnaire, the Man's Questionnaire, and the Biomarker Questionnaire. The questionnaires, based on The DHS Program's model questionnaires, were adapted to reflect the population and health issues relevant to Nigeria. Input was solicited from various stakeholders representing government ministries and agencies, nongovernmental organisations, and international donors. In addition, a self-administered Fieldworker Questionnaire collected information about the survey's fieldworkers.

The Household Questionnaire was used to list all members of and visitors to selected households. Basic demographic information was collected on each person listed, including age, sex, marital status, education,

and relationship to the head of the household. For children under age 18, parents' survival status was determined. Information was also collected on disability. The data on age and sex were used to identify women and men who were eligible for individual interviews. The Household Questionnaire also collected information on the characteristics of the household's dwelling unit, such as source of water, type of toilet facilities, and materials used for flooring, external walls, and roofing. Finally, data were gathered on ownership of various durable goods and food security.

The Woman's Questionnaire collected information from women age 15–49. Women answered questions on the following topics:

- Background characteristics (including age, education, and media exposure)
- Pregnancy history and child mortality
- Knowledge, use, and source of family planning methods
- Fertility preferences (including desire for more children and ideal number of children)
- Antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care
- Vaccinations and childhood illnesses
- Breastfeeding and infant feeding practises
- Marriage and sexual activity
- Women's work and husbands' background characteristics
- Knowledge, awareness, and behaviour regarding HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
- Malaria knowledge and beliefs
- Knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour related to other health issues
- Female genital mutilation
- Fistula
- Domestic violence

The Man's Questionnaire was administered to men age 15–59. The questionnaire collected information on:

- Background characteristics (including age, education, and media exposure)
- Reproduction
- Family planning
- Marriage and sexual activity
- Fertility preferences (including desire for more children and ideal number of children)
- Employment and gender roles
- Knowledge, awareness, and behaviour regarding HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
- Malaria knowledge and beliefs
- Knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour related to other health issues

The Biomarker Questionnaire was used to record the results of anthropometry measurements and haemoglobin testing among eligible women and children.

The purpose of the Fieldworker Questionnaire was to collect basic background information on the people who were collecting data in the field, including team supervisors, computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) supervisors, interviewers, and biomarker technicians.

The survey methodology and instruments received clearance from both the ICF Institutional Review Board ethics committee and the National Health Research Ethics Committee of Nigeria. After all questionnaires were finalised in English, they were translated into Hausa, Yoruba, and Igbo. The 2024 NDHS used computer-assisted personal interviewing for data collection.

1.4 Anthropometry and Anaemia Testing

The 2024 NDHS included anthropometry and anaemia testing in one-third of the households selected for the men's survey. Blood specimens for the tests were collected from eligible women who voluntarily

consented to be tested and from all children age 6–59 months for whom consent was obtained from their parents or the adult responsible for them. In contrast with the data collection procedure for the household and individual interviews, data related to biomarkers were initially recorded on a paper Biomarker Questionnaire and subsequently entered into interviewers' tablet computers. As part of quality assurance, a biomarker checklist was used to verify that proper procedures were followed during collection of biomarker data and to enhance supportive supervision.

Anthropometry: Height and weight measurements were recorded for children age 0–59 months and women age 15–49. Weight measurements were taken using SECA scales with a digital display (model number SECA 874U). Height and length were measured with a ShorrBoard® measuring board. Children younger than age 24 months were measured lying down (recumbent length), while older children and adults were measured standing (height).

The 2024 NDHS included quality assurance procedures to improve anthropometry data quality. To assess the precision of measurements, 10% of children were randomly selected to be measured a second time. The DHS Program defines a difference of less than 1 centimetre between the two height measurements as an acceptable level of precision. Children with a *z* score of less than −3 or more than 3 for height-for-age, weight-for-height, or weight-for-age were flagged and measured a second time. The remeasurement of flagged cases was performed to ensure accurate reporting of height.

For children, anthropometric data are used to calculate three indices that reflect nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age. In presenting the anthropometric results, the height and weight of children in the survey population were compared with the 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards, which are based on an international sample of ethnically, culturally, and genetically diverse, healthy children living under optimum conditions conducive to achieving a child's full genetic growth potential (WHO 2006). Children who were severely malnourished were referred to a local health facility for assessment and treatment. Biomarker technicians provided all households in the biomarker subsample with an informational pamphlet containing the height and weight of all eligible children and women.

Anaemia testing: Anaemia is a condition characterised by an insufficient level of haemoglobin in the blood (Chaparro and Suchdev 2019). Haemoglobin is a protein responsible for transporting oxygen in the blood. In children, anaemia can impair cognitive development and is associated with long-term health consequences. When anaemia is severe, it can cause death (Chaparro and Suchdev 2019).

In 2024, WHO released new guidelines on haemoglobin cutoffs to define anaemia in children and women (WHO 2024). In addition, the guidelines have updated the methodology for making altitude and cigarette smoking adjustments to haemoglobin levels. The new guidelines also recommend using venous blood to measure haemoglobin levels. This is because recent evidence shows that the type of blood source (e.g., venous blood or capillary blood) can result in different haemoglobin levels and therefore influence anaemia estimates (Hackl et al. 2024; Namaste et al. 2024; Neufeld et al. 2019; Stevens et al. 2022). Haemoglobin levels (and anaemia estimates) based on different blood source types should not be compared.

Blood specimens for anaemia testing were collected from women age 15–49 who consented to be tested. Blood specimens were also collected from children age 6–59 months whose parents or guardians had given consent to the testing. Blood samples were drawn from a drop of blood taken from a finger prick (or a heel prick in the case of children age 6–11 months) and collected in a microcuvette. Haemoglobin analysis was conducted on-site using a battery-operated portable HemoCue® 201+ device. Results were provided verbally and in writing. Parents or guardians of children with a haemoglobin level below 8 g/dl were provided with a referral and instructed to take the child to a health facility for follow-up care. Likewise, nonpregnant women and pregnant women were referred for follow-up care if their haemoglobin levels were below 8 g/dl and 7 g/dl, respectively. All households in which anaemia testing was conducted were given a brochure that explained the causes and prevention of anaemia.

1.5 Training of Trainers and Pretest

The training of trainers and pretest were carried out simultaneously from 16 September to 7 October 2023. Forty participants were trained in thematic content, eight were trained in biomarker content, and four were trained in data processing during the training of trainers workshop. The training of trainers lasted 17 days, with participants trained in adult learning principles and training modalities as well as in the thematic survey content and its collection in the Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro), the CAPI system used during fieldwork.

The training adopted an integrated approach whereby discussions on technical content and provision of instructions on navigating the CAPI system took place concurrently. This approach was facilitated by a mock interview that took the trainees step by step through the questionnaires during the different sessions. The trainees also worked in groups using various training techniques, for example interactive question-and-answer sessions, case studies, group work, and role play. Emphasis was placed on hands-on training and in-class exercises and becoming familiar with survey principles.

The pretest fieldwork started on 3 October and lasted for 4 days. Participants collected data from four urban clusters around Akwanga (the town of the training centre), in Nasarawa state. The participants represented the six zones covering the four languages in which the survey would be conducted (English, Hausa, Yoruba, and Igbo), and each of the four teams conducted the pretest in one of these languages. Each team was led by a zonal coordinator as the team supervisor. A data processing staff member was assigned to each team to backstop during the pretest.

Observations and suggestions from the pretest were used to update and revise the survey instruments, including the wording and translations of the questionnaires along with fixing bugs in the CAPI programme.

1.6 Training of Field Staff

Training for the 2024 NDHS fieldworkers was conducted from 1 November to 1 December 2023 in Akwanga. Two separate training programmes were organised: one focused on the Household Questionnaire, the Woman's Questionnaire, and the Man's Questionnaire for interviewers and team supervisors and another focused on biomarker components for biomarker technicians. Additional training was conducted for team supervisors.

A total of 355 participants (271 enumerators and 84 biomarker specialists, including reserve candidates) were recruited for the training. The training was coordinated by the four core team members, while 32 zonal and state coordinators, eight biomarker trainers, and eight data processing team members facilitated the training. The trainers were trained during the training of trainers and pretest. Representatives from ICF and FMoHSW attended the training as resource persons.

The training included lectures on completing the questionnaires, discussions, guided mock interviews, role plays, pair interviewing practise exercises, knowledge assessments, and practical training using tablets to reinforce learning and familiarise interviewers with the CAPI system.

The biomarker training took place from 7–24 November 2023, with 84 biomarker technicians participating. To qualify for biomarker data collection, technicians had to be nurses or nutritionists. Biomarker technicians were trained to measure the height and weight of children and adults. The training on child height measurement included standardisation exercises and restandardisation exercises for those technicians who did not pass the standardisation exercises. A total of 79 of the 84 participants passed the child standardisation exercise, with five participants required to complete restandardisation. These five participants passed on the second round of standardisation (Appendix C, **Table C.7** provides the standardisation results). Also included were capillary blood collection and haemoglobin measurement training and hands-on practise with both adults and children.

Fieldwork practise took place over 4 days from 25–28 November 2023, with a review session held on 29 November across 37 non-sample clusters near the training location in Akwanga and surrounding areas. This exercise allowed teams to practise the entire process, from household assignment to closing clusters successfully and working through the most common error messages.

1.7 FIELDWORK

Data collection was carried out by 37 field teams, each consisting of one team supervisor, one CAPI supervisor, three female interviewers, two male interviewers, two biomarker technicians, and one driver. Data collection took place over a 5-month period from 1 December 2023 to 7 May 2024 across the 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory. Electronic data files containing interview results were transferred from each interviewer's tablet to the team supervisor's tablet each day and then were transferred by the supervisor to the central office every day via a secure data transfer system. Thirty-two state coordinators directed by NPC supervised and monitored the quality of fieldwork activities. Weekly virtual meetings were held with the ICF survey management team to review the field check tables, discuss challenges and mitigation plans, and update progress.

1.8 DATA PROCESSING

The survey data were collected using tablet computers running the Android operating system and CSPro software, jointly developed by the United States Census Bureau, ICF, and Serpro S.A. English, Hausa, Yoruba, and Igbo questionnaires were used for collecting data via CAPI. The CAPI programmes accepted only valid responses, automatically performed checks on ranges of values, skipped to the appropriate question based on the responses given, and checked the consistency of the data collected. Answers to the survey questions were entered into the tablets by each interviewer. Supervisors downloaded interview data to their tablet, checked the data for completeness, and monitored fieldwork progress.

Each day, after completion of interviews, field supervisors submitted data to the central server. Data were sent to the central office via secure internet data transfer. The data processing managers monitored the quality of the data received and downloaded data files for completed clusters into the system. ICF provided the CSPro software for data processing and offered technical assistance in the preparation of the data capture, data management, and data editing programmes. Secondary editing was conducted simultaneously with data collection. All technical support for data processing and use of the tablets was provided by ICF.

1.9 RESPONSE RATES

Table 1.1 presents the response rates for the 2024 NDHS. A total of 41,115 households were selected for the NDHS sample, of which 40,314 were found to be occupied. Of the occupied households, 40,047 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 99%. In the interviewed households, 39,553 women age 15–49 were identified as eligible for individual interviews. Interviews were completed with 39,050 women, yielding a response rate of 99%. In the subsample of households selected for the men's survey, 12,426 men age 15–59 were identified as eligible for individual interviews and 12,204 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 98%.

Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Nigeria DHS 2024

	Residence		
Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	20,800	20,315	41,115
Households occupied	20,395	19,919	40,314
Households interviewed	20,235	19,812	40,047
Household response rate[1]	99.2	99.5	99.3
Interviews with women age 15–49			
Number of eligible women	19,166	20,387	39,553
Number of eligible women interviewed	18,920	20,130	39,050
Eligible women response rate[2]	98.7	98.7	98.7
Household interviews in subsample			
Households selected	6,935	6,769	13,704
Households occupied	6,818	6,668	13,486
Households interviewed	6,766	6,637	13,403
Household response rate in subsample[1]	99.2	99.5	99.4
Interviews with men age 15–59			
Number of eligible men	6,062	6,364	12,426
Number of eligible men interviewed	5,960	6,244	12,204
Eligible men response rate[2]	98.3	98.1	98.2

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

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

2

Key Findings

- ***Household composition:*** 45% of the household population is under age 15.
- ***Electricity:*** 55% of households have electricity (80% in urban areas and 30% in rural areas).
- ***Clean fuels and technologies:*** 22% of the de jure population relies on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting (41% in urban areas and 6% in rural areas).
- ***Orphans:*** 6% of children under age 18 are orphans (that is, one or both parents are dead), and 9% are not living with their biological parents.
- ***Birth registration:*** 40% of children under age 5 have their births registered with the civil authorities; 66% have their births registered with the National Population Commission.
- ***Education:*** Overall, 35% of females and 27% of males in Nigeria have no education.
- ***Early childhood education:*** 13% of children age 6 (1 year younger than the official primary school entry age) attend an early childhood education programme, and 46% attend primary school.
- ***School attendance:*** The net attendance ratio (NAR) is 49% at the primary level and 46% at the secondary level.

Information on the socioeconomic characteristics of the household population in the 2024 NDHS provides a context for interpreting demographic and health indicators and furnishes an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey. The information also sheds light on the living conditions of the population.

This chapter presents information on housing characteristics and household possessions, use of clean fuels and technologies (related to cooking, heating, and lighting), wealth, household population and composition, children's living arrangements and orphanhood, birth registration, educational attainment, school attendance, and food insecurity.

2.1 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Overall, 55% of households have access to electricity. Eighty percent of households in urban areas have access to electricity, as compared with 30% of households in rural areas. The most common flooring material in both urban and rural areas is cement (53%) (**Table 2.1**).

Smoking of tobacco has potentially harmful health effects. Interviewers asked respondents about how often people smoke in their households. Eighty-six percent of de jure household population is not exposed to smoking in the home (83% in urban areas and 88% in rural areas). Only 5% of de jure household population is exposed to daily smoking in the home.

2.1.1 Use of Clean Fuels and Technologies

Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies

The percentage of the population using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating, and lighting, where each component is defined as follows:

- **Clean cooking fuels and technologies**

  Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol.
- **Clean heating fuels and technologies**

  Includes central heating, electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar air heaters, and alcohol/ethanol.
- **Clean lighting fuels and technologies**

  Includes electricity, solar lanterns, battery-powered or rechargeable flashlights/torches/lanterns, and biogas lamps.

Sample: Households and de jure population

2.1.2 Cooking

Thirty-seven percent of households cook inside the home, and 40% cook outdoors; in 2% of households, no food is cooked in the home (**Table 2.2**). Fifty percent of urban households and 24% of rural households have a place for cooking inside the home.

Overall, 30% of households use clean cooking technologies, with the percentage much higher in urban areas (51%) than in rural areas (8%). LPG/natural gas stoves are the most used clean cooking technology in both urban and rural households (49% and 8%, respectively). Among households using other fuels and technologies, the majority (64%) rely on three-stone stoves/open fires (41% in urban areas and 88% in rural areas).

Thirty percent of households use clean cooking fuels; again, the percentage is much higher in urban areas (51%) than in rural areas (8%). The vast majority of rural households (88%) use solid fuels for cooking.

2.1.3 Heating and Lighting

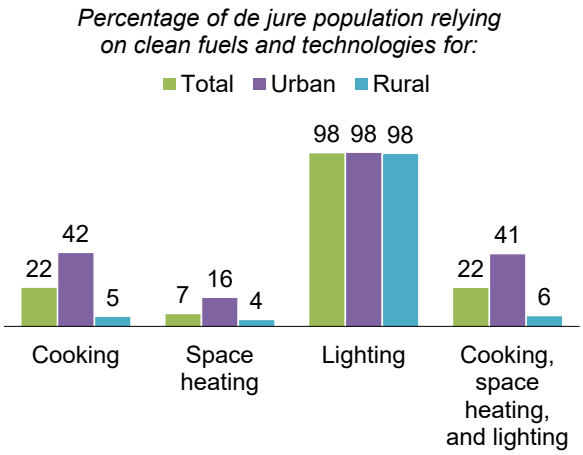
Overall, 93% of households reported not having any heating technology inside the home (96% in urban areas and 90% in rural areas (**Table 2.3**).

Ninety-eight percent of households use clean fuels and technologies for lighting (98% in urban areas and 97% in rural areas). The most commonly used clean fuel in urban households is electricity (45%), followed by rechargeable flashlights/torches/lanterns (26%). The vast majority of rural households use battery-powered flashlights/torches/lanterns (51%) and rechargeable flashlights/torches/lanterns (22%).

2.1.4 Primary Reliance on Clean Fuels and Technologies

Overall, 22% of the de jure population primarily uses clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting (**Table 2.4**). Ninety-eight percent of household residents use clean lighting technologies, while only 22% use clean cooking technologies (**Figure 2.1**).

Figure 2.1 **Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies**



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of the de jure population using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting is much higher in urban areas (41%) than in rural areas (6%).
- There are vast differences by zone in the percentage of the de jure population using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting; 67% of respondents in South West use clean fuels and technologies, as compared with only 4% of respondents in North East.
- Among the states, the percentage of the population using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting is highest in Lagos (92%) and lowest in Kebbi (1%).

2.2 HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

2.2.1 Household Durable Goods

Nationally, 90% of households have mobile phones (95% in urban areas and 85% in rural areas). Motorcycles/scooters are the primary means of transportation in both urban areas (23%) and rural areas (32%). Twenty-six percent of households in urban areas and 69% of households in rural areas reported owning agricultural land, while 22% of urban households and 53% of rural households reported owning farm animals (**Table 2.5**).

2.2.2 Wealth Index

Wealth index

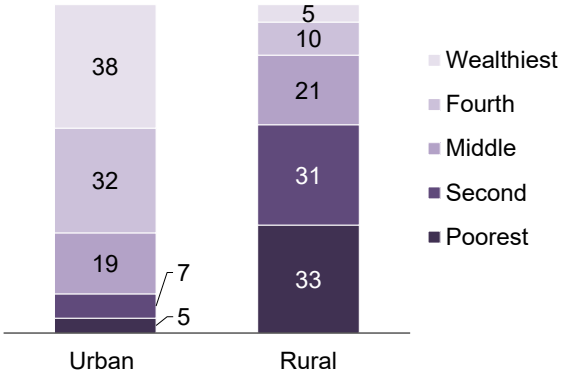
Households are given scores based on the number and kinds of consumer goods they own, ranging from a television to a bicycle or car, and housing characteristics such as source of drinking water, toilet facilities, and flooring materials. These scores are derived using principal component analysis. National wealth quintiles are compiled by assigning the household score to each usual (de jure) household member, ranking each person in the household population by her or his score, and then dividing the distribution into five equal categories, each comprising 20% of the population.

Sample: Households

In Nigeria, 38% of urban households are in the highest wealth quintile and 32% are in the second highest quintile, while only 5% of rural households are in the highest quintile and 10% are in the second highest quintile (**Table 2.6** and **Figure 2.2**). South West is the wealthiest zone, with 55% of households in the highest quintile, while only 4% and 6% of households in North East and North West, respectively, are in the highest quintile. Over one-third of households (38%) in the North East zone are in the poorest wealth quintile. Among the states, the percentage of households in the highest wealth quintile is highest in Lagos (86%), while the percentage in the lowest quintile is highest in Kebbi and Jigawa (68% and 60%, respectively).

***Figure 2.2* Household wealth by residence**

Percent distribution of de jure population by wealth quintiles



2.3 Household Population and Composition

Household

A person or group of related or unrelated persons who live together in the same dwelling unit(s), who acknowledge one adult male or female as the head of the household, who share the same housekeeping arrangements, and who are considered a single unit.

De facto population

All persons who stayed in the selected households the night before the interview (whether usual residents or visitors).

De jure population

All persons who are usual residents of the selected households, whether or not they stayed in the household the night before the interview.

How data are calculated

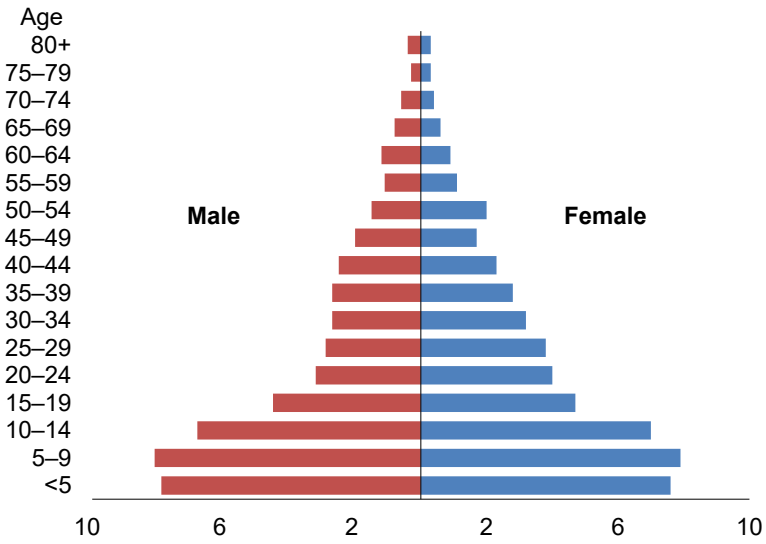
All tables are based on the de facto population unless otherwise specified.

Forty-five percent of Nigeria's population is age 14 or younger, while only 4% is age 65 and above (**Table 2.7**). About half of the population (51%) is in the 15–64 age group. Children age 0–17 also constitute half of the population (51%). Adolescents age 10–19 make up 23% of the population.

The population pyramid in **Figure 2.3** shows the population distribution by 5-year age groups. The relatively broad base of the pyramid is typical of countries with a low life expectancy and high fertility rates.

***Figure 2.3* Population pyramid**

Percent distribution of the household population



In total, 81% of households are headed by men (86% in rural areas and 76% in urban areas). The mean household size in Nigeria is 4.5 persons (4.1 in urban households and 5.0 in rural households) (**Table 2.8**). Ten percent of households have nine or more usual members (13% in rural areas and 7% in urban areas).

Trends: The mean number of household members has stayed relatively constant, with a slight reduction over the past several decades (5.4 household members in the 1990 NDHS and 4.5 in the 2024 NDHS).

2.4 Children's Living Arrangements and Parental Survival

Orphan
A child with one or both parents who are dead.
Sample: Children under age 18

Table 2.9 presents the percent distribution of children under age 18 by living arrangements and survival status of parents. Nine percent of children under age 18 are not living with their biological parents and 6% are orphans, with one or both parents dead (7% in urban areas and 5% in rural areas). Among children age 0–4, 3% were not living with their parents at the time of the interview and 2% had lost one or both parents. Thirteen percent of children age 15–17 have lost one or both parents. By zone, the percentage of children under age 18 who are not living with their biological parents is highest in South South (14%) and lowest in North Central (6%).

Trends: The prevalence of orphanhood (that is, the percentage of children under age 18 with one or both parents dead or with missing information on parents' survival status) has remained constant over the past 15 years (6% in both the 2008 NDHS and the 2024 NDHS).

2.5 Birth Registration

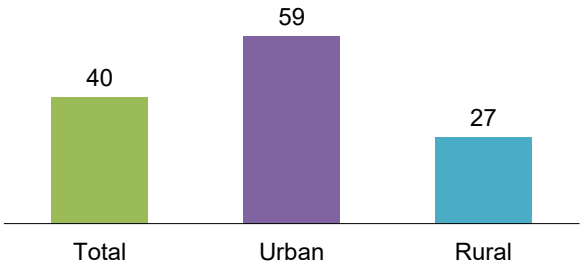
Registered birth
Child has a birth certificate or child does not have a birth certificate, but the birth is registered with the civil authorities.
Sample: De jure children under age 5

Table 2.10 presents information on birth registration of children under age 5. Details of each birth registered are documented by the registrar in the official logbook maintained at the Registrar's Office. This is done in accordance with the Births and Deaths Compulsory Registration Act Number 69 of 1992. Registration of births and deaths is compulsory throughout Nigeria. The National Population Commission is mandated with the responsibility of registering these important events nationwide (NPC 1992). Information was collected from the households interviewed on the registration status of children under age 5 usually residing in the household.

Overall, 40% of children under age 5 have had their births registered (59% in urban areas and 27% in rural areas) (**Figure 2.4**). The birth registration rate is highest in South West, with 68% children under age 5 registered. Conversely, only 28% of children in North East have been registered (**Map 2.1**).

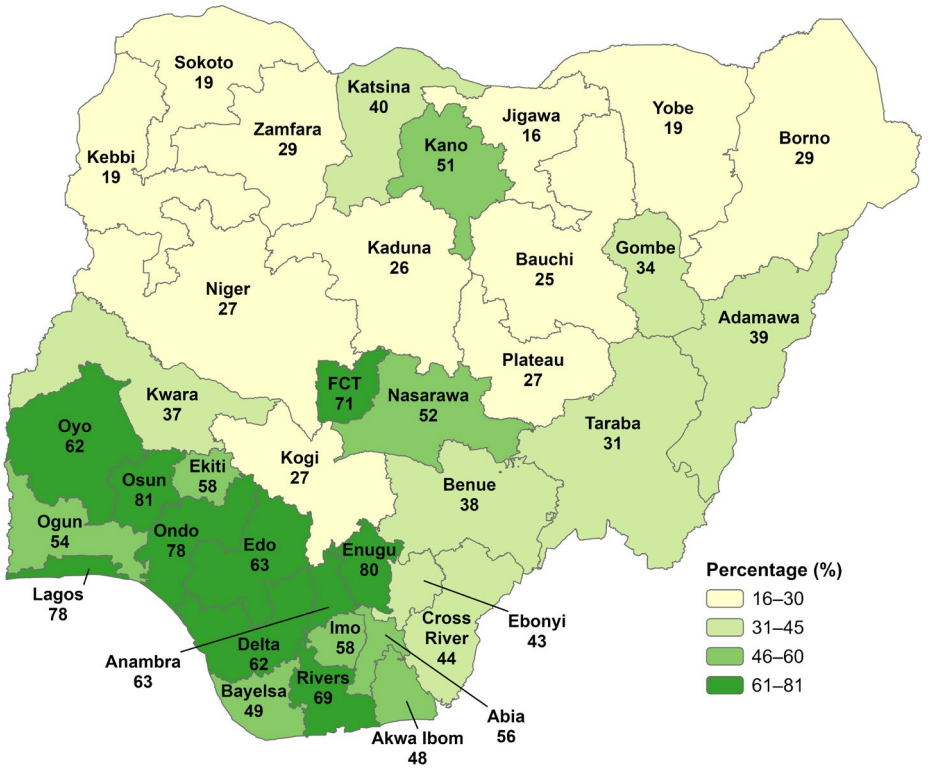
Figure 2.4 Birth registration by residence

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities



Map 2.1 Birth registration by state

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities



Among births that have been registered, 66% have been registered with the National Population Commission, 25% with private clinics or hospitals, and 8% with the local government authority (**Table 2.11**).

Trends: The percentage of de jure children under age 5 with registered births increased from 30% in 2008 to 40% in 2024.

2.6 EDUCATION

2.6.1 Educational Attainment

Median educational attainment

Half of the population has completed less than the median number of years of schooling, and half of the population has completed more than the median number of years of schooling.

Sample: De facto household population age 6 and older

Nationally, 25% of women and girls age 6 and above have completed secondary school or higher education (**Table 2.12.1**). Thirty-nine percent of women and girls in urban areas have completed secondary school or higher, as compared with only 14% of women and girls in rural areas.

By zone, the percentage of women and girls who have completed secondary school or higher is highest in South West (46%) and lowest in North East (14%). By state, the percentage is highest in Lagos (56%) and lowest in Kebbi (5%) (**Table 2.12.1**).

Overall, 33% of men and boys age 6 and above have completed secondary school or higher education (**Table 2.12.2**). Forty-five percent of men and boys in urban areas and 22% in rural areas have completed secondary school or higher.

By zone, the percentage of men and boys who have completed secondary school or higher is highest in South South (50%) and lowest in North Central (22%). By state, the percentage is highest in Lagos (61%) and lowest in Kebbi (11%). Sixty percent of men and boys in the highest wealth quintile have completed secondary school or higher, as compared with 6% of those in the lowest quintile (**Table 2.12.2**).

Trends: There have been improvements in access to education over the past two decades. The percentage of men and boys age 6 and over with no education decreased from 31% in 2003 to 27% in 2024, while the percentage among women and girls decreased from 46% to 35% over the same time period.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of men and boys with no education varies across age groups, ranging from 20% among those age 35–39 to 48% among those age 65 or older. The proportion among women and girls ranges from 24% among those age 15–19 to 63% among those age 65 or older.
- Forty percent and 13% of men and boys living in rural and urban areas, respectively, have no education. The corresponding percentages among women and girls are 51% and 18%.
- The proportion of men and boys with no education ranges from 4% in South South to 43% in North East. The proportion among women and girls ranges from 7% in South South to 55% in North East.

2.6.2 Primary and Secondary School Attendance

Net attendance ratio (NAR)

Percentage of the school-age population that attends primary or secondary school.

Sample: Children age 7–12 for primary school NAR and children age 13–18 for secondary school NAR

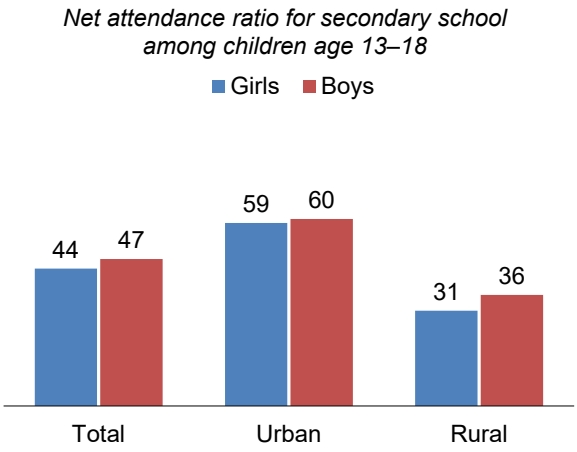
Gross attendance ratio (GAR)

The total number of children attending primary school divided by the official primary school-age population and the total number of children attending secondary school divided by the official secondary school-age population.

Sample: Children age 7–12 for primary school GAR and children age 13–18 for secondary school GAR

The net attendance ratio (NAR) for primary school children is 49% (50% for boys and 47% for girls) (**Table 2.13**). The secondary school NAR is 46% (47% for boys and 44% for girls). There is a substantial disparity in the primary school NAR between urban and rural areas (59% and 41%, respectively). The difference increases at the secondary school level (59% in urban areas and 33% in rural areas) (**Figure 2.5**). Across zones, South East has the highest NAR for both primary (72%) and secondary (68%) school, while North East has the lowest primary school NAR (39%) and North Central has the lowest secondary school NAR (34%). Overall, the NAR increases with increasing household wealth, particularly at the secondary school level (15% in the lowest wealth quintile and 64% in the highest quintile).

Figure 2.5 **Secondary school attendance by residence**



Gender parity index (GPI)

The ratio of female to male students attending primary school and the ratio of female to male students attending secondary school. The index reflects the magnitude of the gender gap.

Sample: Primary school students and secondary school students

Data on the gross attendance ratio (GAR) and the gender parity index (GPI) are also presented in **Table 2.13**. A primary school GAR of more than 100% means that a significant number of primary school students are not of the official primary school age in Nigeria. The primary school GAR is 69% (71% for boys and 67% for girls), while the secondary school GAR is 70% (73% for boys and 68% for girls).

A GPI of 1 indicates parity or equality between male and female school participation. A GPI lower than 1 indicates a gender disparity in favour of males, with a higher proportion of male than female students attending the specified level of schooling. A GPI higher than 1 indicates a gender disparity in favour of females. In Nigeria, the GPI is 0.95 for primary school and 0.92 for secondary school, showing that more boys than girls attend both primary and secondary school.

Among girls, the secondary school GAR increases from 23% in the lowest wealth quintile to 107% in the highest quintile. Among boys, the secondary school GAR increases from 19% in the lowest quintile to 107% in the highest quintile (**Table 2.13**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The GPI for GAR at the primary level is higher in urban areas (0.99) than in rural areas (0.91).
- By zone, the GPI for GAR at the primary level ranges from a low of 0.89 in North West to a high of 1.00 in South East.
- The GPI for GAR at the primary level is highest in Yobe (1.20) and lowest in Kebbi (0.73).

2.6.3 Participation Rate in Organised Learning among Children Age 6

Participation rate in organised learning: adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR)

Percentage of children 1 year younger than the official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school. The ratio is termed adjusted since it includes children in primary school.

Sample: Children age 6 at the beginning of the school year

Table 2.14 presents data on participation in organised learning as measured by the adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR). Overall, the NAR is 59%. Nationally, 13% of children age 6 attend an early childhood education programme, while 46% attend primary school.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The adjusted NAR is 60% for boys and 57% for girls.
- By residence, the adjusted NAR is 76% in urban areas and 47% in rural areas.
- The adjusted NAR is highest in the South South zone (96%) and lowest in the North Central zone (45%).
- The adjusted NAR increases with increasing household wealth, from 24% in the lowest wealth quintile to 87% in the highest quintile.

2.7 Food Insecurity

Food insecurity refers to a lack of regular access to enough safe and nutritious foods for normal growth and development and an active and healthy life (FAO 2014). Information on households' ability to access food is important in assessing the context for and impact of nutrition interventions that aim to improve the dietary intake of vulnerable populations. Food insecurity is measured using the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO 2014).

The FIES measures food insecurity along a continuous scale of severity. In the 2024 NDHS, households were asked eight questions about constraints on their ability to access adequate food during the preceding 12 months, and their responses were used to calculate the prevalence and severity of food insecurity experienced by the household population.

Food insecurity levels

- **Moderate food insecurity**

  Having to reduce the quality and/or quantity of food and having uncertainty about the ability to obtain food due to lack of money or other resources during the past 12 months.

- **Severe food insecurity**

  Running out of food and, at the most extreme, going a day (or days) without eating during the past 12 months.

Sample: De jure population

Moderate food insecurity can increase the risk of malnutrition, such as stunting in children, micronutrient deficiencies, or obesity in adults. Severe food insecurity results in extreme hunger.

Levels of Food Insecurity

Sixty-eight percent of the household population experienced moderate or severe food insecurity during the past 12 months, and the percentage was essentially the same in urban and rural areas. The overall prevalence of severe food insecurity was 33% (35% in rural areas and 31% in urban areas) (**Table 2.15**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentages of the population experiencing moderate or severe food insecurity and severe food insecurity are highest in the North East (75% and 44%, respectively) and lowest in the North Central zone (63% and 22%, respectively).

- By state, the percentages of the population experiencing moderate or severe food insecurity and severe food insecurity are highest in Yobe (94% and 66%, respectively). Moderate food insecurity is lowest in Nasarawa (38%), while severe food insecurity is lowest in Niger (9%).

- Both moderate and severe food insecurity decrease with increasing household wealth.

List of Tables

For more information on household population and housing characteristics, see the following tables:

- **Table 2.1 Household characteristics**
- **Table 2.2 Household characteristics: Cooking**
- **Table 2.3 Household characteristics: Heating and lighting**
- **Table 2.4 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies**
- **Table 2.5 Household possessions**
- **Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles**
- **Table 2.7 Household population by age, sex, and residence**
- **Table 2.8 Household composition**
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Table 2.1 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Households			Population		
Characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity						
Yes	79.8	29.9	55.2	77.9	27.7	50.5
No	20.2	70.1	44.8	22.1	72.3	49.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flooring material						
Earth, sand	8.0	36.8	22.2	10.0	40.5	26.6
Dung	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Wood/planks	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Palm/bamboo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Parquet or polished wood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vinyl or asphalt strips	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ceramic tiles	31.4	7.5	19.6	28.7	5.9	16.3
Cement	53.4	53.2	53.3	55.4	51.8	53.5
Carpet	6.7	1.9	4.3	5.4	1.3	3.2
Other	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rooms used for sleeping						
One	39.7	28.6	34.2	25.6	16.0	20.4
Two	33.1	36.3	34.7	34.8	34.2	34.5
Three or more	27.2	35.0	31.0	39.6	49.8	45.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Frequency of smoking in the home						
Daily	6.1	5.2	5.6	5.7	4.8	5.2
Weekly	5.2	3.2	4.2	5.6	3.3	4.3
Monthly	3.1	2.2	2.7	3.7	2.6	3.1
Less than once a month	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Never	84.1	87.9	86.0	83.3	87.6	85.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/ population	20,324	19,723	40,047	82,551	98,846	181,397

Table 2.2 Household characteristics: Cooking

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by place for cooking, cooking technology, and cooking fuel, according to residence, Nigeria DHS 2024

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Place for cooking						
In the house	49.6	24.3	37.1	46.2	25.2	34.8
Separate room/kitchen	39.0	13.9	26.6	37.1	14.2	24.6
No separate room/kitchen	10.6	10.4	10.5	9.1	11.0	10.1
In a separate building	18.9	23.1	21.0	21.5	22.8	22.2
Outdoors	29.6	50.1	39.7	31.6	51.1	42.2
No food cooked in household	1.9	2.5	2.2	0.6	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main cooking technology						
Clean fuels and technologies	51.2	8.4	30.1	41.3	5.3	21.6
Electric stove	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.8
Solar cooker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
LPG/natural gas stove	48.9	7.5	28.5	39.1	4.6	20.3
Piped natural gas stove	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Biogas stove	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.4
Other fuels and technologies	46.8	89.1	67.6	58.1	93.9	77.6
Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol/ethanol	1.4	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.7
Manufactured solid fuel stove	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.5
With a chimney	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Without a chimney	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3
Traditional solid fuel stove	4.0	0.9	2.5	5.6	1.1	3.1
With a chimney	1.1	0.2	0.7	1.4	0.3	0.8
Without a chimney	2.9	0.7	1.8	4.2	0.8	2.3
Three-stone stove/open fire	40.8	87.5	63.8	50.6	92.4	73.4
No food cooked in household	1.9	2.5	2.2	0.6	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel						
Clean fuels and technologies[1]	51.2	8.4	30.1	41.3	5.3	21.6
Solid fuels for cooking	44.6	87.6	65.8	56.2	92.8	76.1
Charcoal	13.9	4.1	9.1	17.2	3.9	10.0
Wood	28.9	76.4	52.3	36.7	80.6	60.6
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.7	4.3	2.5	1.0	5.1	3.2
Agricultural crop	0.1	1.7	0.9	0.2	2.2	1.3
Animal dung/waste	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Garbage/plastic	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Sawdust	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other fuels	2.3	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.5
Gasoline/diesel	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kerosene/paraffin	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.4
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No food cooked in household	1.9	2.5	2.2	0.6	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/ population	20,324	19,723	40,047	82,551	98,846	181,397

LPG = liquefied petroleum gas
[1] Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol

Table 2.3 Household characteristics: Heating and lighting

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by heating technology, heating fuel, and main lighting fuel or technology, according to residence, Nigeria DHS 2024

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Heating technology						
Central heating	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Manufactured space heater	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
With a chimney	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Without a chimney	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Traditional space heater	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.9	1.4
With a chimney	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
Without a chimney	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.5	1.1
Manufactured cookstove	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
With a chimney	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Without a chimney	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Traditional cookstove	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.6	1.1
With a chimney	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Without a chimney	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.9
Three-stone stove/open fire	2.3	7.0	4.6	3.3	8.4	6.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
No heating in household	96.0	90.2	93.2	94.5	87.7	90.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Heating fuel						
Clean fuels and technologies[1]	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.6
Central heating	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Electricity	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Piped natural gas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solar air heater	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
LPG/cooking gas	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Biogas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alcohol/ethanol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gasoline/diesel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene/paraffin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coal/lignite	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Charcoal	2.1	3.5	2.8	3.0	5.0	4.1
Wood	1.0	5.4	3.2	1.5	6.3	4.1
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2
Agricultural crop	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal dung/waste	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Garbage/plastic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sawdust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No heating in household	96.0	90.2	93.2	94.5	87.7	90.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main lighting fuel or technology						
Clean fuels and technologies	98.1	97.3	97.7	98.1	97.4	97.7
Electricity	45.7	18.4	32.2	46.7	17.4	30.7
Solar lantern	7.9	5.6	6.8	7.9	5.7	6.7
Rechargeable flashlight/ torch/lantern	25.5	21.9	23.7	23.1	20.7	21.8
Battery-powered flashlight/ torch/lantern	18.9	51.4	34.9	20.4	53.5	38.4
Biogas lamp	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gasoline lamp	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerosene/paraffin lamp	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Charcoal	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Wood	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.6
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agricultural crop	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal dung/waste	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oil lamp	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2
Candle	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Other fuel	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5
No lighting in household	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/ population	20,324	19,723	40,047	82,551	98,846	181,397

LPG = liquefied petroleum gas
[1] Includes central heating, electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar air heater, and alcohol/ethanol

Table 2.4 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies

Percentage of de jure population relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, percentage relying on solid fuels for cooking, percentage relying on clean fuels and technologies for space heating, percentage relying on clean fuels and technologies for lighting, and percentage relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Primary reliance on clean fuels and tech-nologies for cooking[1]	Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking[2]	Number of persons in households that reported cooking	Primary reliance on clean fuels and tech-nologies for space heating[3]	Number of persons in households that reported use of space heating	Primary reliance on clean fuels and tech-nologies for lighting[4]	Number of persons in households that reported use of lighting	Primary reliance on clean fuels and tech-nologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting[5]	Number of persons
Residence									
Urban	41.5	56.6	82,019	16.1	4,554	98.3	82,371	40.8	82,551
Rural	5.3	93.6	98,009	3.5	12,138	97.7	98,541	5.7	98,846
Zone									
North Central	16.3	83.5	31,188	7.5	1,225	96.4	31,501	16.7	31,573
North East	2.8	97.0	31,709	3.5	5,152	98.0	32,090	3.8	32,122
North West	5.4	94.5	60,185	7.0	9,949	99.2	60,289	5.5	60,587
South East	30.1	65.1	13,789	51.8	117	96.5	13,781	29.0	13,802
South South	49.7	42.3	17,875	32.5	47	96.6	17,901	48.1	17,941
South West	67.4	31.2	25,282	55.5	202	98.7	25,350	66.6	25,373
State									
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	60.5	39.3	3,074	*	10	99.4	3,130	60.6	3,133
Benue	9.1	90.9	4,343	8.5	513	96.8	4,373	9.4	4,391
Kogi	9.9	89.9	2,841	0.0	49	96.6	2,854	10.3	2,854
Kwara	25.6	74.3	3,686	3.9	76	97.1	3,731	25.2	3,736
Nasarawa	22.6	76.9	4,177	32.3	83	89.1	4,187	23.3	4,224
Niger	4.7	95.0	8,597	0.0	348	96.7	8,750	5.7	8,750
Plateau	5.6	94.3	4,470	12.2	147	99.3	4,477	5.7	4,486
North East									
Adamawa	1.4	98.5	4,373	0.0	126	99.5	4,402	2.0	4,402
Bauchi	3.7	95.7	9,712	4.9	2,341	98.4	9,872	4.9	9,872
Borno	1.2	98.8	5,598	0.0	512	99.5	5,714	3.3	5,725
Gombe	6.5	93.5	3,080	12.4	260	98.9	3,077	6.3	3,081
Taraba	1.7	98.3	4,017	0.0	488	98.9	4,057	2.7	4,069
Yobe	2.5	97.4	4,929	2.6	1,425	93.0	4,969	3.0	4,973
North West									
Jigawa	1.4	98.5	6,269	1.1	2,986	99.5	6,373	2.6	6,400
Kaduna	7.7	92.2	11,370	2.4	520	99.5	11,416	7.8	11,417
Kano	9.4	90.3	16,070	25.1	1,914	99.7	16,169	8.9	16,204
Katsina	3.5	96.4	10,120	12.2	401	99.0	10,156	4.2	10,194
Kebbi	1.2	98.8	4,676	1.2	3,328	97.6	4,561	1.1	4,677
Sokoto	3.8	96.2	5,948	32.2	234	98.3	5,874	3.5	5,953
Zamfara	2.0	98.0	5,731	1.6	565	99.6	5,740	2.1	5,741
South East									
Abia	42.2	29.2	1,840	*	10	99.5	1,837	41.9	1,841
Anambra	44.8	54.5	3,180	*	4	99.0	3,180	44.8	3,180
Ebonyi	6.3	93.5	3,689	(17.4)	22	98.0	3,696	6.4	3,696
Enugu	27.1	69.7	2,098	71.1	66	95.2	2,088	26.9	2,100
Imo	38.4	60.3	2,982	(15.8)	14	91.2	2,980	33.7	2,986
South South									
Akwa Ibom	26.4	71.7	2,735	*	12	97.5	2,730	26.4	2,737
Bayelsa	52.2	31.5	1,297	46.8	21	96.7	1,284	51.3	1,312
Cross River	22.0	76.7	2,072	*	1	97.5	2,075	21.4	2,075
Delta	64.9	34.1	4,032	*	7	95.3	4,063	61.9	4,068
Edo	63.7	34.1	2,769	*	5	94.0	2,775	59.1	2,775
Rivers	53.1	26.0	4,970	*	0	98.2	4,974	53.0	4,974
South West									
Ekiti	28.5	71.4	1,311	14.9	33	99.2	1,318	28.8	1,321
Lagos	92.2	6.4	6,900	*	0	100.0	6,952	92.2	6,952
Ogun	75.2	24.8	5,796	(0.0)	30	98.9	5,806	74.4	5,808
Ondo	52.7	40.7	2,733	*	17	97.6	2,735	51.5	2,742
Osun	45.0	54.6	3,221	*	1	99.3	3,226	44.8	3,226
Oyo	57.6	41.3	5,321	87.5	121	97.0	5,311	55.1	5,323
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.0	100.0	35,976	0.0	8,327	97.6	36,053	0.6	36,285
Second	0.1	99.8	35,866	1.7	3,439	97.4	36,167	1.0	36,274
Middle	1.8	96.3	35,922	7.7	2,616	98.2	36,204	2.5	36,283
Fourth	23.2	73.1	36,058	19.4	1,474	99.0	36,241	23.0	36,278
Highest	83.5	15.0	36,206	73.2	835	97.8	36,247	81.3	36,277
Total	21.8	76.7	180,028	6.9	16,692	98.0	180,912	21.7	181,397

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

[1] Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol

[2] Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, animal dung/waste, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips, garbage/plastic, and sawdust

[3] Includes central heating, electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar air heater, and alcohol/ethanol

[4] Includes electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable flashlight/torch/lantern, battery-powered flashlight/torch/lantern, and biogas lamp

[5] In order to calculate SDG indicator 7.1.2, persons living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are included in the numerator.

Table 2.5 Household possessions

Percentage of households possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, and livestock/farm animals, according to residence, Nigeria DHS 2024

Possession	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household effects			
Radio	54.3	38.4	46.4
Television	63.5	20.8	42.5
Mobile phone	95.1	85.1	90.1
Non-mobile telephone	2.1	1.0	1.5
Computer	14.8	3.2	9.0
Refrigerator	39.0	10.1	24.8
Table	68.2	37.5	53.1
Chair	81.0	66.2	73.7
Bed	91.2	84.6	87.9
Sofa	45.4	31.1	38.4
Cupboard	54.0	31.1	42.7
Air conditioner	8.2	1.7	5.0
Electric iron	50.9	12.8	32.1
Generator	32.9	11.7	22.5
Fan	72.1	23.4	48.1
Means of transportation			
Bicycle	10.5	13.3	11.9
Animal-drawn cart	1.3	4.9	3.1
Motorcycle/scooter	23.0	32.4	27.6
Car/truck	15.2	5.3	10.3
Boat with a motor	0.7	0.8	0.7
Canoe	1.1	1.4	1.3
Keke Napep	2.1	0.9	1.5
Ownership of agricultural land	25.6	69.2	47.1
Ownership of farm animals[1]	22.3	52.7	37.2
Number of households	20,324	19,723	40,047

[1] Cows, bulls, other cattle, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, chickens or other poultry, pigs, or camels

Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles, and the Gini coefficient, according to residence, zone, and state, Nigeria DHS 2024

Residence/zone/state	Wealth quintile					Total	Number of persons	Gini coefficient[1]
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest			
Residence								
Urban	4.5	7.4	18.6	31.9	37.6	100.0	82,551	0.24
Rural	32.9	30.6	21.2	10.1	5.3	100.0	98,846	0.32
Zone								
North Central	15.1	24.7	22.1	19.9	18.1	100.0	31,573	0.32
North East	37.9	26.5	19.8	11.8	4.1	100.0	32,122	0.28
North West	29.6	26.7	21.6	15.6	6.4	100.0	60,587	0.26
South East	5.0	11.2	23.7	30.2	30.0	100.0	13,802	0.27
South South	1.7	6.9	20.7	30.1	40.5	100.0	17,941	0.18
South West	1.7	3.9	11.2	28.3	54.9	100.0	25,373	0.17
State								
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	0.3	3.9	13.7	23.1	59.0	100.0	3,133	0.14
Benue	13.6	24.7	28.2	20.7	12.8	100.0	4,391	0.21
Kogi	17.6	24.5	27.0	20.3	10.6	100.0	2,854	0.32
Kwara	22.8	6.9	16.6	28.3	25.3	100.0	3,736	0.32
Nasarawa	4.3	17.9	25.8	29.5	22.5	100.0	4,224	0.23
Niger	18.0	37.7	22.6	12.8	8.8	100.0	8,750	0.27
Plateau	23.4	35.4	19.2	14.4	7.5	100.0	4,486	0.27
North East								
Adamawa	34.3	27.2	24.6	10.9	3.1	100.0	4,402	0.24
Bauchi	37.9	25.1	18.5	13.3	5.1	100.0	9,872	0.29
Borno	37.2	31.1	20.9	8.2	2.7	100.0	5,725	0.23
Gombe	41.4	17.3	18.2	14.8	8.2	100.0	3,081	0.33
Taraba	34.8	28.9	20.9	11.6	3.8	100.0	4,069	0.24
Yobe	42.1	26.8	17.0	11.9	2.2	100.0	4,973	0.27
North West								
Jigawa	60.1	21.0	12.0	5.3	1.5	100.0	6,400	0.27
Kaduna	10.5	30.6	25.5	23.4	9.9	100.0	11,417	0.22
Kano	17.5	23.0	26.4	21.8	11.3	100.0	16,204	0.25
Katsina	24.4	31.8	25.9	13.8	4.1	100.0	10,194	0.25
Kebbi	68.4	14.2	10.3	5.7	1.4	100.0	4,677	0.27
Sokoto	51.1	22.8	12.9	8.9	4.3	100.0	5,953	0.26
Zamfara	22.5	41.3	21.8	12.6	1.9	100.0	5,741	0.17
South East								
Abia	0.3	3.7	22.0	36.0	38.0	100.0	1,841	0.16
Anambra	0.8	2.0	12.7	33.2	51.4	100.0	3,180	0.13
Ebonyi	17.4	32.6	31.8	13.3	4.9	100.0	3,696	0.30
Enugu	0.7	4.5	33.1	39.0	22.7	100.0	2,100	0.15
Imo	0.0	3.7	19.7	38.2	38.5	100.0	2,986	0.16
South South								
Akwa Ibom	1.5	10.1	38.1	33.4	16.9	100.0	2,737	0.16
Bayelsa	2.7	8.0	22.1	32.1	35.0	100.0	1,312	0.19
Cross River	3.1	16.7	35.5	27.7	17.0	100.0	2,075	0.21
Delta	2.6	5.3	14.5	26.9	50.7	100.0	4,068	0.13
Edo	0.3	2.3	10.4	29.0	58.1	100.0	2,775	0.12
Rivers	1.0	4.8	15.5	32.0	46.7	100.0	4,974	0.15
South West								
Ekiti	1.2	6.7	25.6	37.2	29.3	100.0	1,321	0.21
Lagos	0.0	0.4	2.1	11.1	86.4	100.0	6,952	0.08
Ogun	1.7	4.7	14.5	27.7	51.4	100.0	5,808	0.14
Ondo	0.0	2.3	19.1	35.3	43.3	100.0	2,742	0.16
Osun	0.2	4.7	14.8	39.7	40.7	100.0	3,226	0.12
Oyo	6.0	7.3	9.7	38.6	38.4	100.0	5,323	0.18
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	181,397	0.35

[1] The Gini coefficient indicates the level of concentration of wealth, with 0 representing an equal wealth distribution and 1 representing a totally unequal distribution.

Table 2.7 Household population by age, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by various age groups, according to sex and residence, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Urban			Rural			Total		
Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<5	13.8	12.8	13.3	18.0	16.8	17.4	16.1	15.0	15.5
5–9	14.8	14.3	14.5	17.8	16.8	17.3	16.5	15.7	16.1
10–14	13.8	13.5	13.7	13.8	14.1	14.0	13.8	13.8	13.8
15–19	9.5	10.0	9.8	8.6	8.7	8.7	9.0	9.3	9.2
20–24	6.7	7.9	7.3	6.1	7.9	7.0	6.4	7.9	7.1
25–29	6.2	7.6	6.9	5.8	7.5	6.6	6.0	7.5	6.8
30–34	5.9	6.7	6.3	5.2	6.1	5.7	5.5	6.4	6.0
35–39	6.3	6.2	6.2	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.5
40–44	5.9	5.1	5.5	4.3	3.9	4.1	5.1	4.5	4.8
45–49	4.6	3.7	4.2	3.6	2.9	3.3	4.1	3.3	3.7
50–54	3.3	4.0	3.6	3.0	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.9	3.5
55–59	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2
60–64	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.4	1.8	2.1
65–69	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.4
70–74	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.1
75–79	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6
80+	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dependency age groups									
0–14	42.5	40.6	41.5	49.7	47.7	48.7	46.4	44.5	45.4
15–64	53.3	55.7	54.5	45.9	49.5	47.7	49.3	52.3	50.8
65+	4.2	3.7	3.9	4.4	2.8	3.6	4.3	3.2	3.8
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child and adult populations									
0–17	48.7	46.9	47.8	55.3	53.1	54.2	52.3	50.3	51.3
18+	51.3	53.0	52.2	44.7	46.9	45.8	47.7	49.7	48.7
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Adolescents 10–19	23.3	23.5	23.4	22.5	22.8	22.6	22.9	23.1	23.0
Number of persons	40,942	41,579	82,521	48,597	50,108	98,705	89,539	91,687	181,226

Table 2.8 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size, mean size of households, and percentage of households with orphans and children under age 18 not living with a biological parent, according to residence, Nigeria DHS 2024

Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household headship			
Male	75.5	85.9	80.7
Female	24.5	14.1	19.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
1	20.4	13.3	16.9
2	13.7	11.3	12.5
3	14.2	13.4	13.8
4	14.6	13.0	13.8
5	12.6	12.3	12.5
6	8.7	10.7	9.7
7	5.4	7.5	6.5
8	3.5	5.3	4.4
9+	6.7	13.2	9.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	4.1	5.0	4.5
Percentage of households with children under age 18 who are orphans or not living with a biological parent			
Double orphans	0.6	0.7	0.6
Single orphans[1]	6.6	6.8	6.7
Children not living with a biological parent[2]	12.6	13.2	12.9
Orphans and/or children not living with a biological parent	16.2	16.8	16.5
Number of households	20,324	19,723	40,047

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

[1] Includes children with one dead parent and an unknown survival status of the other parent

[2] Children not living with a biological parent are those under age 18 living in households with neither their mother nor their father present.

Table 2.9 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 by living arrangements and survival status of parents, percentage of children not living with a biological parent, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father		Living with father but not with mother		Not living with either parent				Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Percentage not living with a biological parent	Percentage with one or both parents dead[1]	Number of children
		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only mother alive	Only father alive	Both dead					
Age														
0–4	81.1	10.3	1.1	4.0	0.3	2.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	3.1	1.9	28,015
<2	84.0	11.6	0.8	2.1	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.2	1.1	10,517
2–4	79.3	9.5	1.3	5.2	0.3	3.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	4.3	2.4	17,498
5–9	73.6	8.4	2.3	7.4	0.8	6.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	7.5	4.6	29,027
10–14	66.4	8.1	4.0	8.3	1.6	8.5	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.1	100.0	11.5	8.5	24,955
15–17	57.9	8.1	5.5	7.3	2.1	14.1	2.5	1.2	1.2	0.1	100.0	19.0	12.6	10,561
Sex														
Male	73.0	8.7	2.7	6.9	1.1	5.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	100.0	7.4	5.6	46,668
Female	71.2	9.0	2.8	6.3	0.9	7.6	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	9.7	5.9	45,891
Residence														
Urban	67.8	11.8	3.4	5.8	1.0	7.9	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	10.1	6.6	39,304
Rural	75.3	6.7	2.3	7.2	1.0	5.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	100.0	7.4	5.1	53,255
Zone														
North Central	71.3	8.5	2.4	8.3	0.8	6.7	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	8.7	5.1	15,922
North East	75.4	5.5	2.7	8.0	1.1	4.9	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	7.2	6.1	17,624
North West	80.3	4.1	2.0	6.3	1.1	4.5	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	6.1	4.8	34,077
South East	62.2	17.0	5.5	2.8	0.8	9.3	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	100.0	11.4	8.4	6,484
South South	58.2	16.8	4.7	5.1	1.2	10.3	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.2	100.0	13.9	9.5	7,740
South West	58.2	19.1	2.8	6.3	0.9	11.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	12.5	4.8	10,712
State														
North Central														
FCT-Abuja	73.7	10.9	3.5	4.3	0.4	5.5	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	7.2	5.7	1,369
Benue	56.8	14.1	4.1	8.5	0.6	12.8	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	15.9	7.7	2,068
Kogi	70.2	7.5	3.1	6.8	1.2	7.2	1.8	0.5	1.7	0.0	100.0	11.2	8.3	1,424
Kwara	77.7	5.6	1.7	4.0	0.1	9.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	10.5	3.0	1,843
Nasarawa	79.6	5.2	2.6	4.7	2.3	4.1	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	5.5	6.2	2,076
Niger	72.1	8.4	1.3	12.9	0.7	3.7	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	4.7	3.0	4,918
Plateau	69.0	8.6	2.4	8.0	0.5	8.7	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	11.6	5.8	2,226
North East														
Adamawa	69.8	6.8	2.8	10.3	1.0	6.3	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	9.3	6.8	2,286
Bauchi	82.7	1.8	1.4	7.9	1.0	2.9	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	5.0	4.6	5,322
Borno	72.8	10.3	4.8	4.2	1.2	4.8	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.1	100.0	6.7	7.8	3,360
Gombe	75.5	3.6	2.2	10.3	1.8	4.8	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	6.5	5.7	1,675
Taraba	65.3	7.2	4.2	9.3	0.3	9.6	2.3	0.5	0.9	0.3	100.0	13.3	8.3	2,093
Yobe	76.5	5.3	1.8	8.8	1.3	4.4	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	6.2	5.0	2,887
North West														
Jigawa	70.6	9.8	2.2	7.1	1.2	7.0	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.1	5.5	3,744
Kaduna	78.9	3.0	2.4	7.7	1.0	4.4	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	7.0	5.9	6,130
Kano	77.9	6.1	2.0	6.0	1.4	5.0	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	6.5	5.0	9,005
Katsina	82.0	2.2	1.4	8.2	0.8	3.9	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	5.3	3.6	5,987
Kebbi	84.7	3.5	0.8	5.7	1.3	2.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	4.0	3.4	2,674
Sokoto	84.6	1.4	3.0	3.6	0.8	5.2	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	6.5	5.1	3,304
Zamfara	89.3	1.1	1.8	3.4	1.1	2.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	3.2	4.0	3,232
South East														
Abia	65.0	14.1	6.6	4.6	0.7	6.6	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	100.0	8.7	9.4	774
Anambra	67.9	12.7	5.9	1.6	0.9	9.1	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	10.8	8.5	1,453
Ebonyi	58.0	20.6	5.4	2.5	0.5	10.9	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.2	100.0	12.7	7.8	1,990
Enugu	58.6	18.0	5.8	4.4	0.6	9.2	1.7	0.3	0.7	0.6	100.0	12.0	9.3	871
Imo	63.1	17.5	4.3	2.4	1.1	8.5	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.2	100.0	11.4	8.3	1,396
South South														
Akwa Ibom	54.1	15.1	6.0	7.9	2.2	10.3	2.2	1.4	0.5	0.3	100.0	14.4	12.3	1,161
Bayelsa	56.1	20.6	3.4	6.9	0.9	10.2	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.2	100.0	11.8	6.0	634
Cross River	52.3	17.5	4.3	7.0	1.0	14.0	2.0	1.2	0.5	0.1	100.0	17.7	9.1	866
Delta	59.7	19.7	3.5	2.5	0.7	10.3	1.5	1.3	0.5	0.3	100.0	13.6	7.6	1,820
Edo	61.3	11.9	6.0	4.2	0.7	12.8	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	15.9	9.8	1,172
Rivers	60.4	16.4	5.0	4.9	1.4	7.6	2.0	0.8	1.6	0.0	100.0	11.9	10.7	2,086
South West														
Ekiti	49.6	17.7	5.0	9.0	1.6	13.7	1.5	1.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	17.2	10.1	514
Lagos	63.5	15.3	1.8	7.3	0.9	10.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	10.9	3.6	2,834
Ogun	52.8	22.4	3.3	7.1	1.3	11.4	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	12.9	6.1	2,550
Ondo	58.8	15.9	3.1	6.5	1.1	13.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	14.2	4.8	1,125
Osun	54.6	21.1	2.1	6.0	0.5	13.7	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	15.4	4.4	1,295
Oyo	61.3	20.9	3.0	3.7	0.4	9.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	10.6	4.0	2,393

Continued…

Table 2.9—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father		Living with father but not with mother		Not living with either parent				Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Percentage not living with a biological parent	Percentage with one or both parents dead[1]	Number of children
		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only mother alive	Only father alive	Both dead					
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	77.1	6.2	2.2	6.4	0.9	5.2	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	7.1	5.1	20,865
Second	74.4	6.4	2.4	8.4	1.3	5.4	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	7.1	5.4	19,997
Middle	71.4	8.9	3.3	6.7	1.0	6.6	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	8.6	6.3	18,718
Fourth	68.7	10.7	3.5	5.9	1.0	7.8	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	100.0	10.1	6.8	17,413
Highest	67.4	13.3	2.4	5.4	0.7	8.5	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	10.6	5.2	15,566
Total <15	74.0	8.9	2.4	6.5	0.9	5.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	7.2	4.9	81,998
Total <18	72.1	8.8	2.8	6.6	1.0	6.6	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	8.5	5.7	92,559

Note: Table is based on de jure members, i.e., usual residents.
[1] Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both dead, and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent

Table 2.10 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose births are registered and who:		Total percentage of children whose births are registered	Number of children
	Had a birth certificate	Did not have a birth certificate		
Age				
<1	22.4	8.9	31.2	5,296
1–4	28.7	13.0	41.6	22,719
Sex				
Male	27.9	12.1	40.0	14,331
Female	27.0	12.3	39.3	13,684
Residence				
Urban	42.2	16.9	59.1	10,919
Rural	18.1	9.2	27.3	17,096
Zone				
North Central	25.7	10.8	36.5	4,724
North East	18.4	9.6	28.0	5,464
North West	23.5	9.2	32.7	10,889
South East	30.6	26.7	57.3	2,053
South South	37.8	21.3	59.2	2,125
South West	54.1	13.6	67.7	2,760
State				
North Central				
FCT-Abuja	41.4	29.3	70.6	401
Benue	32.7	5.2	37.8	578
Kogi	17.5	9.7	27.2	430
Kwara	24.7	12.0	36.6	501
Nasarawa	42.9	9.0	51.9	638
Niger	17.6	9.7	27.3	1,485
Plateau	18.2	8.8	27.0	691
North East				
Adamawa	20.6	18.7	39.3	668
Bauchi	16.5	8.3	24.8	1,635
Borno	24.2	4.7	28.9	1,109
Gombe	18.2	15.5	33.7	514
Taraba	14.4	16.7	31.1	592
Yobe	15.7	3.7	19.4	945
North West				
Jigawa	11.9	3.8	15.7	1,220
Kaduna	19.1	6.6	25.7	1,959
Kano	35.9	14.8	50.7	2,857
Katsina	31.4	8.8	40.2	1,811
Kebbi	6.6	12.2	18.8	887
Sokoto	14.2	4.8	19.0	1,051
Zamfara	21.4	7.7	29.1	1,104
South East				
Abia	28.0	27.9	55.9	225
Anambra	50.8	12.0	62.9	400
Ebonyi	11.3	31.9	43.2	678
Enugu	34.6	45.4	80.1	317
Imo	40.6	17.6	58.2	433
South South				
Akwa Ibom	36.0	12.0	48.0	295
Bayelsa	31.0	18.1	49.1	179
Cross River	33.7	10.6	44.3	228
Delta	33.2	29.2	62.4	541
Edo	30.8	31.6	62.5	307
Rivers	50.7	18.5	69.2	574
South West				
Ekiti	40.1	17.8	57.9	131
Lagos	54.3	23.7	78.1	688
Ogun	45.9	7.9	53.9	691
Ondo	67.8	9.8	77.6	271
Osun	69.7	11.3	81.1	341
Oyo	51.3	10.8	62.2	638
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	8.0	4.3	12.3	6,796
Second	16.3	8.2	24.5	6,286
Middle	27.9	14.2	42.1	5,689
Fourth	44.3	17.4	61.6	4,921
Highest	54.8	21.9	76.7	4,323
Total	27.5	12.2	39.7	28,015

Table 2.11 Birth registration of children under age 5 by authority

Among de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, percent distribution of children by authority with which the birth is registered, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Authority with which birth is registered				Total	Number of children
	National Population Commission	Local government administration	Private clinic/ hospital	Other		
Age						
<1	64.9	8.4	25.7	1.1	100.0	1,654
1–4	66.2	8.1	24.8	0.8	100.0	9,461
Sex						
Male	66.3	8.3	24.6	0.9	100.0	5,739
Female	65.7	8.1	25.4	0.8	100.0	5,376
Residence						
Urban	72.2	6.3	20.8	0.7	100.0	6,454
Rural	57.4	10.8	30.8	1.0	100.0	4,661
Zone						
North Central	65.4	5.5	28.5	0.7	100.0	1,725
North East	64.6	4.8	29.5	1.0	100.0	1,529
North West	50.9	17.5	30.9	0.7	100.0	3,559
South East	58.0	4.2	36.5	1.3	100.0	1,176
South South	83.6	2.1	13.6	0.6	100.0	1,257
South West	89.8	2.2	7.0	1.0	100.0	1,869
State						
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	56.8	4.3	38.4	0.5	100.0	283
Benue	85.3	3.8	10.9	0.0	100.0	219
Kogi	72.1	13.6	9.3	5.1	100.0	117
Kwara	90.8	3.7	5.2	0.3	100.0	183
Nasarawa	86.4	5.8	7.1	0.8	100.0	331
Niger	24.1	7.6	68.4	0.0	100.0	405
Plateau	78.3	1.1	20.3	0.3	100.0	186
North East						
Adamawa	67.4	14.9	14.9	2.8	100.0	263
Bauchi	61.6	3.8	34.6	0.0	100.0	405
Borno	62.4	3.8	32.8	1.0	100.0	321
Gombe	99.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	173
Taraba	24.5	1.1	72.0	2.3	100.0	184
Yobe	79.0	2.5	18.1	0.5	100.0	183
North West						
Jigawa	72.0	1.3	26.7	0.0	100.0	192
Kaduna	35.7	46.5	15.7	2.1	100.0	503
Kano	59.3	4.3	36.1	0.3	100.0	1,449
Katsina	47.1	39.7	12.3	1.0	100.0	729
Kebbi	38.8	3.6	57.1	0.5	100.0	166
Sokoto	36.7	10.0	52.2	1.1	100.0	199
Zamfara	47.6	3.3	49.2	0.0	100.0	321
South East						
Abia	45.2	8.9	39.8	6.1	100.0	126
Anambra	78.5	2.8	18.5	0.2	100.0	251
Ebonyi	55.3	3.5	40.7	0.5	100.0	293
Enugu	43.0	4.7	51.1	1.2	100.0	254
Imo	62.3	3.5	33.2	1.1	100.0	252
South South						
Akwa Ibom	91.2	2.7	5.2	0.9	100.0	142
Bayelsa	85.2	0.9	13.9	0.0	100.0	88
Cross River	73.7	3.3	23.0	0.0	100.0	101
Delta	89.6	2.0	7.6	0.8	100.0	337
Edo	78.1	0.3	21.6	0.0	100.0	192
Rivers	80.7	2.8	15.5	1.0	100.0	397
South West						
Ekiti	86.8	5.4	5.3	2.5	100.0	76
Lagos	95.5	2.4	1.2	0.9	100.0	537
Ogun	90.5	1.2	6.1	2.1	100.0	372
Ondo	66.7	1.6	29.8	1.9	100.0	210
Osun	93.7	2.3	3.8	0.2	100.0	277
Oyo	91.3	2.3	6.3	0.0	100.0	396
Total	66.0	8.2	25.0	0.8	100.0	11,116

Table 2.12.1 Educational attainment of the female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know	Total	Number of women	Median years completed
Age										
6–9	43.7	54.3	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,546	0.1
10–14	27.1	32.4	10.1	29.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	12,661	3.9
15–19	24.1	3.7	7.2	39.1	22.7	3.1	0.0	100.0	8,532	8.7
20–24	29.0	2.3	8.1	10.9	34.6	15.1	0.0	100.0	7,218	10.9
25–29	32.6	2.4	9.2	8.4	29.7	17.6	0.1	100.0	6,921	9.3
30–34	34.0	2.9	9.6	7.9	28.0	17.5	0.0	100.0	5,872	8.5
35–39	34.0	2.6	10.7	8.2	26.4	18.1	0.1	100.0	5,089	8.3
40–44	35.2	3.7	13.8	7.4	21.5	18.1	0.3	100.0	4,106	5.8
45–49	36.2	4.8	16.7	6.2	21.6	14.5	0.0	100.0	2,997	5.5
50–54	48.5	3.6	16.2	4.6	16.0	11.0	0.1	100.0	3,537	2.6
55–59	47.1	4.9	15.6	4.9	15.5	11.8	0.3	100.0	2,057	3.1
60–64	51.9	5.9	15.8	3.7	10.6	12.0	0.2	100.0	1,619	0.0
65+	63.0	7.5	16.1	2.2	5.2	5.9	0.2	100.0	2,945	0.0
Residence										
Urban	17.7	16.9	8.9	17.6	23.7	15.1	0.1	100.0	35,139	7.9
Rural	50.8	15.6	9.8	10.3	10.0	3.5	0.0	100.0	39,984	0.0
Zone										
North Central	35.6	16.6	9.6	13.6	14.6	10.1	0.0	100.0	12,860	4.1
North East	54.7	14.4	7.2	10.0	9.2	4.5	0.0	100.0	12,850	0.0
North West	51.6	16.8	8.5	9.6	10.1	3.4	0.0	100.0	24,326	0.0
South East	10.8	19.6	12.7	19.6	25.3	11.9	0.1	100.0	6,173	7.9
South South	6.9	16.8	10.7	22.0	28.1	15.5	0.1	100.0	7,871	9.5
South West	10.7	14.1	10.7	18.1	27.2	18.7	0.3	100.0	11,043	9.8
State										
North Central										
FCT-Abuja	8.0	18.2	6.1	17.2	25.0	25.6	0.0	100.0	1,229	11.0
Benue	15.5	23.4	11.9	23.1	17.2	8.8	0.1	100.0	1,814	5.9
Kogi	27.6	20.4	14.7	11.9	16.4	8.9	0.1	100.0	1,188	5.1
Kwara	38.6	11.5	6.8	10.5	17.7	14.9	0.1	100.0	1,505	5.0
Nasarawa	32.5	15.7	8.7	14.3	17.0	11.7	0.1	100.0	1,649	5.2
Niger	64.4	10.5	8.7	4.9	7.2	4.2	0.0	100.0	3,551	0.0
Plateau	24.1	22.9	10.8	21.0	13.6	7.6	0.0	100.0	1,925	5.2
North East										
Adamawa	35.9	19.2	11.2	16.1	13.9	3.6	0.0	100.0	1,812	3.3
Bauchi	63.1	11.6	6.1	7.7	7.1	4.4	0.0	100.0	3,952	0.0
Borno	55.6	15.1	5.6	10.2	8.4	5.1	0.0	100.0	2,227	0.0
Gombe	54.2	12.9	7.0	7.6	11.4	6.9	0.0	100.0	1,210	0.0
Taraba	38.2	22.4	10.3	12.7	12.4	3.9	0.1	100.0	1,689	2.1
Yobe	68.9	9.0	4.7	7.7	6.1	3.5	0.0	100.0	1,961	0.0
North West										
Jigawa	66.8	13.0	4.9	7.5	6.4	1.4	0.0	100.0	2,638	0.0
Kaduna	38.6	20.1	9.5	14.2	11.0	6.6	0.0	100.0	4,575	2.4
Kano	39.7	18.3	10.1	12.1	15.1	4.6	0.0	100.0	6,624	2.3
Katsina	42.4	22.6	13.4	8.8	11.3	1.5	0.0	100.0	4,063	1.7
Kebbi	79.6	7.5	4.5	3.9	3.7	1.0	0.0	100.0	1,822	0.0
Sokoto	76.7	8.3	3.5	4.7	4.3	2.4	0.0	100.0	2,355	0.0
Zamfara	62.8	16.1	5.9	6.2	7.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	2,249	0.0
South East										
Abia	6.4	16.0	12.5	19.0	30.7	15.1	0.3	100.0	822	9.9
Anambra	5.7	21.2	11.9	21.8	26.1	13.0	0.1	100.0	1,416	8.5
Ebonyi	19.3	22.6	15.6	21.6	15.9	5.0	0.0	100.0	1,659	5.5
Enugu	14.4	16.3	13.6	15.4	27.9	12.3	0.2	100.0	937	8.3
Imo	5.8	18.6	9.7	18.3	30.8	16.8	0.1	100.0	1,338	10.4
South South										
Akwa Ibom	5.4	18.3	16.5	23.2	27.5	9.0	0.0	100.0	1,157	8.1
Bayelsa	8.3	18.3	7.8	17.8	29.8	17.3	0.7	100.0	536	10.4
Cross River	7.8	16.7	10.3	28.1	25.2	12.0	0.0	100.0	912	9.0
Delta	8.4	18.3	10.3	22.2	20.8	19.8	0.2	100.0	1,838	8.7
Edo	7.8	14.1	13.4	20.1	29.9	14.4	0.1	100.0	1,255	9.5
Rivers	5.1	16.0	7.1	20.9	34.2	16.8	0.0	100.0	2,173	11.0
South West										
Ekiti	12.0	13.9	7.9	22.6	21.2	22.4	0.0	100.0	586	9.6
Lagos	4.7	12.7	6.4	19.4	28.4	27.6	0.8	100.0	2,962	11.2
Ogun	12.1	15.5	13.9	17.1	27.4	13.9	0.2	100.0	2,552	8.5
Ondo	14.8	14.6	11.4	19.7	23.6	15.6	0.3	100.0	1,226	8.3
Osun	10.3	16.5	12.3	18.9	24.7	17.3	0.1	100.0	1,410	8.6
Oyo	14.8	12.8	12.2	15.3	30.7	14.2	0.0	100.0	2,307	8.9

Continued…

Table 2.12.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know	Total	Number of women	Median years completed
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	77.3	10.6	5.6	4.3	1.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	14,234	0.0
Second	55.3	16.9	11.0	9.5	6.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	14,814	0.0
Middle	28.9	20.5	12.9	16.9	17.3	3.3	0.1	100.0	15,043	5.0
Fourth	14.0	18.5	10.9	19.6	27.1	9.8	0.1	100.0	15,445	7.8
Highest	5.4	14.0	6.3	17.4	27.4	29.2	0.2	100.0	15,588	11.2
Total	35.3	16.2	9.4	13.7	16.4	8.9	0.1	100.0	75,124	4.4

Note: Total includes 24 females with missing or unknown age.
[1] Completed grade 6 at the primary level
[2] Completed grade 6 at the secondary level

Table 2.12.2 Educational attainment of the male household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know	Total	Number of men	Median years completed
Age										
6–9	43.6	54.5	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,848	0.1
10–14	23.7	36.3	10.1	28.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	12,384	3.9
15–19	19.6	5.1	7.9	42.9	21.3	3.1	0.2	100.0	8,077	8.7
20–24	20.2	1.8	6.9	11.4	40.7	19.0	0.0	100.0	5,726	11.2
25–29	19.7	2.3	8.0	7.6	36.5	25.8	0.0	100.0	5,333	11.3
30–34	20.4	2.4	6.8	5.8	37.6	26.7	0.3	100.0	4,948	11.4
35–39	19.5	2.8	9.2	5.3	35.3	27.8	0.2	100.0	4,952	11.4
40–44	22.5	1.9	11.8	5.0	31.7	26.8	0.2	100.0	4,528	11.3
45–49	24.4	2.7	14.1	5.6	29.5	23.4	0.4	100.0	3,644	11.1
50–54	25.0	3.2	16.6	6.0	26.4	22.5	0.3	100.0	2,780	10.1
55–59	28.4	3.3	15.0	4.8	24.3	24.0	0.3	100.0	1,981	9.4
60–64	35.6	3.2	17.1	3.7	20.0	20.1	0.4	100.0	2,150	5.6
65+	48.1	4.6	18.1	2.9	11.8	14.1	0.4	100.0	3,864	2.5
Residence										
Urban	12.8	17.7	7.9	16.0	25.3	20.1	0.3	100.0	34,119	9.4
Rural	40.1	16.8	9.9	11.0	15.0	7.1	0.1	100.0	38,128	2.4
Zone										
North Central	25.8	16.7	8.6	13.1	19.5	16.3	0.0	100.0	12,933	5.8
North East	43.1	15.1	7.2	10.6	13.6	10.2	0.1	100.0	12,443	1.8
North West	40.6	18.3	9.0	10.3	13.8	7.9	0.1	100.0	23,026	2.1
South East	7.4	22.4	13.5	18.8	26.0	11.9	0.1	100.0	5,394	7.9
South South	4.4	17.5	9.0	19.4	31.0	18.5	0.2	100.0	7,488	10.9
South West	8.2	15.1	9.1	16.3	29.3	21.4	0.6	100.0	10,963	11.0
State										
North Central										
FCT-Abuja	5.0	15.5	5.1	15.9	25.6	33.0	0.0	100.0	1,383	11.3
Benue	8.3	21.1	9.0	21.3	25.8	14.6	0.0	100.0	1,856	8.6
Kogi	19.7	18.6	10.3	13.3	22.9	15.2	0.0	100.0	1,138	6.0
Kwara	34.5	11.5	6.3	11.3	16.9	19.6	0.0	100.0	1,611	5.6
Nasarawa	25.5	14.7	6.5	11.5	21.9	19.9	0.0	100.0	1,765	7.6
Niger	47.2	14.2	10.8	5.6	12.6	9.6	0.0	100.0	3,387	0.6
Plateau	16.0	23.3	9.7	19.9	19.1	12.0	0.0	100.0	1,793	6.0
North East										
Adamawa	24.8	19.0	8.1	17.6	20.5	9.9	0.2	100.0	1,775	5.7
Bauchi	47.7	12.9	8.7	8.3	11.3	11.0	0.2	100.0	3,810	0.1
Borno	48.1	16.0	4.8	10.0	12.2	8.9	0.1	100.0	2,154	0.3
Gombe	46.5	12.3	5.7	8.9	14.6	11.9	0.0	100.0	1,249	1.7
Taraba	21.6	24.5	9.7	14.3	18.6	10.9	0.5	100.0	1,610	5.4
Yobe	61.9	8.7	4.6	7.5	8.6	8.7	0.0	100.0	1,845	0.0
North West										
Jigawa	52.6	14.7	6.7	9.9	9.6	6.3	0.0	100.0	2,269	0.0
Kaduna	29.1	22.3	8.2	13.5	15.9	11.0	0.0	100.0	4,451	4.5
Kano	30.6	20.1	11.7	11.6	16.8	8.9	0.2	100.0	6,263	4.6
Katsina	30.5	23.5	11.2	11.2	16.7	7.0	0.0	100.0	3,813	3.9
Kebbi	64.4	11.9	6.6	5.7	7.2	4.2	0.0	100.0	1,749	0.0
Sokoto	66.8	9.2	5.1	5.7	7.3	5.9	0.0	100.0	2,310	0.0
Zamfara	51.2	14.7	7.4	7.2	12.6	6.9	0.0	100.0	2,170	0.0
South East										
Abia	5.3	17.3	14.3	18.6	30.1	14.3	0.2	100.0	759	9.3
Anambra	4.2	25.4	14.4	19.3	26.4	10.3	0.0	100.0	1,366	7.5
Ebonyi	14.5	28.4	13.6	19.9	16.9	6.5	0.0	100.0	1,233	5.4
Enugu	8.4	18.3	15.3	14.5	29.6	13.8	0.1	100.0	806	8.6
Imo	4.6	18.7	10.9	19.9	29.6	16.3	0.0	100.0	1,230	10.1
South South										
Akwa Ibom	4.2	18.1	14.1	19.6	31.4	12.7	0.0	100.0	1,227	8.9
Bayelsa	4.8	17.0	4.4	18.0	33.8	21.6	0.4	100.0	555	11.2
Cross River	4.7	18.3	8.6	24.1	26.9	17.3	0.1	100.0	886	9.9
Delta	5.8	18.7	8.5	19.0	26.7	20.9	0.3	100.0	1,594	10.5
Edo	4.5	16.3	12.5	16.5	31.2	19.0	0.1	100.0	1,139	11.0
Rivers	3.2	16.6	5.8	19.5	35.1	19.7	0.1	100.0	2,086	11.1
South West										
Ekiti	7.1	13.3	8.6	20.3	22.7	28.0	0.0	100.0	589	11.0
Lagos	3.6	14.0	4.7	15.2	33.2	27.5	1.8	100.0	3,143	11.3
Ogun	10.4	15.8	13.6	16.8	25.8	17.4	0.1	100.0	2,430	8.6
Ondo	10.2	15.7	9.7	14.3	30.6	19.3	0.3	100.0	1,189	11.0
Osun	5.0	16.5	10.0	17.6	27.6	23.2	0.0	100.0	1,396	11.0
Oyo	13.5	15.2	9.7	16.4	29.8	15.2	0.1	100.0	2,215	9.3

Continued…

Table 2.12.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know	Total	Number of men	Median years completed
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	68.4	12.4	7.3	5.7	5.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	13,663	0.0
Second	40.4	18.9	11.6	11.1	13.9	4.0	0.1	100.0	13,783	2.0
Middle	19.9	20.7	11.1	16.3	23.1	8.8	0.1	100.0	14,364	5.8
Fourth	9.0	19.4	9.4	17.1	28.6	16.3	0.2	100.0	14,912	9.3
Highest	3.7	14.7	5.6	15.7	26.6	33.4	0.3	100.0	15,525	11.4
Total	27.2	17.2	9.0	13.3	19.8	13.2	0.2	100.0	72,247	5.6

Note: Total includes 31 males with missing or unknown age.
[1] Completed grade 6 at the primary level
[2] Completed grade 6 at the secondary level

Table 2.13 School attendance ratios

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling, and the gender parity index (GPI), according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio[1]				Gross attendance ratio[2]			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index[3]	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index[3]
	PRIMARY SCHOOL							
Residence								
Urban	60.0	57.8	58.9	0.96	81.0	80.4	80.7	0.99
Rural	42.5	39.2	40.8	0.92	63.6	57.7	60.6	0.91
Zone								
North Central	48.5	44.2	46.4	0.91	70.8	63.2	67.0	0.89
North East	39.9	38.2	39.0	0.96	58.6	56.8	57.7	0.97
North West	45.3	43.1	44.1	0.95	65.4	62.2	63.8	0.95
South East	72.5	71.0	71.8	0.98	97.2	97.0	97.1	1.00
South South	65.5	61.5	63.6	0.94	88.5	87.2	87.9	0.99
South West	58.3	54.6	56.5	0.94	80.4	75.7	78.1	0.94
State								
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	13.4	12.8	13.2	0.95	17.1	16.5	16.8	0.97
Benue	73.1	66.9	70.0	0.92	102.9	98.1	100.5	0.95
Kogi	59.6	58.1	58.9	0.97	88.6	84.9	86.7	0.96
Kwara	38.7	41.5	40.0	1.07	52.7	57.1	54.8	1.08
Nasarawa	54.5	48.5	51.5	0.89	76.4	71.4	73.9	0.93
Niger	40.0	29.9	34.7	0.75	62.3	42.1	51.7	0.68
Plateau	62.5	64.0	63.2	1.02	93.1	90.9	92.0	0.98
North East								
Adamawa	61.3	56.1	58.6	0.91	93.7	82.5	87.9	0.88
Bauchi	33.9	29.9	31.9	0.88	50.1	46.4	48.3	0.93
Borno	35.6	34.3	35.0	0.96	48.5	46.9	47.7	0.97
Gombe	41.2	42.5	41.9	1.03	59.7	60.9	60.3	1.02
Taraba	59.0	57.7	58.4	0.98	89.8	83.4	86.5	0.93
Yobe	24.5	25.5	25.0	1.04	35.8	42.8	39.3	1.20
North West								
Jigawa	36.8	34.6	35.6	0.94	55.7	51.8	53.6	0.93
Kaduna	55.6	51.6	53.6	0.93	80.7	73.4	77.0	0.91
Kano	55.1	53.7	54.4	0.98	78.3	79.0	78.6	1.01
Katsina	62.2	56.9	59.4	0.91	88.1	80.6	84.2	0.92
Kebbi	26.8	20.8	23.8	0.78	40.5	29.7	35.1	0.73
Sokoto	0.7	2.4	1.6	3.38	2.1	3.3	2.7	1.57
Zamfara	36.3	38.9	37.6	1.07	53.1	56.5	54.8	1.07
South East								
Abia	70.2	65.0	67.6	0.93	96.6	85.4	91.0	0.88
Anambra	81.0	77.5	79.4	0.96	105.6	101.0	103.5	0.96
Ebonyi	77.1	78.2	77.6	1.01	103.1	111.6	107.0	1.08
Enugu	47.6	48.7	48.1	1.02	64.4	65.4	64.9	1.02
Imo	71.5	71.6	71.5	1.00	98.1	100.1	99.1	1.02
South South								
Akwa Ibom	65.4	62.0	63.8	0.95	90.2	91.2	90.7	1.01
Bayelsa	64.9	66.8	65.8	1.03	88.2	93.9	90.9	1.06
Cross River	61.5	53.6	57.7	0.87	84.9	72.2	78.8	0.85
Delta	70.5	67.0	68.7	0.95	92.5	91.4	91.9	0.99
Edo	69.6	58.7	64.3	0.84	89.0	81.7	85.5	0.92
Rivers	61.2	59.4	60.4	0.97	85.7	88.6	87.0	1.03
South West								
Ekiti	55.2	57.2	56.2	1.04	79.1	76.3	77.7	0.96
Lagos	63.6	55.5	59.5	0.87	92.6	79.8	86.1	0.86
Ogun	63.8	64.2	64.0	1.01	85.3	85.8	85.5	1.01
Ondo	66.0	62.8	64.4	0.95	91.3	90.1	90.7	0.99
Osun	69.1	61.6	65.3	0.89	90.5	86.9	88.7	0.96
Oyo	38.1	34.4	36.4	0.90	51.9	45.7	49.0	0.88
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	24.1	22.9	23.5	0.95	37.7	34.4	36.1	0.91
Second	46.6	41.3	43.8	0.89	69.3	60.3	64.6	0.87
Middle	61.1	61.0	61.1	1.00	86.2	88.2	87.1	1.02
Fourth	65.3	61.6	63.4	0.94	88.9	83.3	86.1	0.94
Highest	58.3	54.0	56.2	0.93	79.5	77.6	78.6	0.98
Total	50.2	47.1	48.6	0.94	71.2	67.4	69.3	0.95

Continued…

Table 2.13—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio[1]				Gross attendance ratio[2]			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index[3]	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index[3]
	SECONDARY SCHOOL							
Residence								
Urban	59.9	58.6	59.2	0.98	93.9	90.4	92.1	0.96
Rural	35.6	30.5	33.0	0.86	55.1	46.3	50.6	0.84
Zone								
North Central	43.5	38.2	40.8	0.88	68.7	58.6	63.6	0.85
North East	40.7	35.1	37.8	0.86	64.7	53.1	58.8	0.82
North West	35.6	32.6	34.0	0.92	52.5	46.8	49.6	0.89
South East	67.1	67.9	67.5	1.01	97.1	97.4	97.3	1.00
South South	67.4	65.5	66.4	0.97	110.8	107.8	109.3	0.97
South West	63.8	64.5	64.2	1.01	104.3	105.8	105.0	1.01
State								
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	12.3	13.5	12.9	1.10	23.7	22.8	23.2	0.96
Benue	69.5	58.2	64.0	0.84	100.8	90.1	95.6	0.89
Kogi	52.4	43.0	47.5	0.82	90.9	76.3	83.3	0.84
Kwara	40.8	46.6	43.5	1.14	74.3	69.8	72.2	0.94
Nasarawa	48.2	48.0	48.1	1.00	72.6	69.7	71.1	0.96
Niger	30.1	18.7	24.3	0.62	47.3	30.6	38.8	0.65
Plateau	52.9	52.6	52.7	0.99	81.1	74.6	77.6	0.92
North East								
Adamawa	55.2	45.7	50.1	0.83	83.5	64.0	73.2	0.77
Bauchi	34.4	26.6	30.7	0.77	54.1	48.9	51.7	0.90
Borno	45.0	40.9	43.0	0.91	72.1	61.6	66.9	0.85
Gombe	36.5	31.4	34.0	0.86	53.9	45.3	49.7	0.84
Taraba	51.1	43.4	46.9	0.85	86.9	59.8	72.2	0.69
Yobe	28.3	29.2	28.8	1.03	48.8	41.2	44.4	0.84
North West								
Jigawa	36.2	27.2	31.2	0.75	48.6	38.0	42.7	0.78
Kaduna	52.3	45.6	48.8	0.87	77.9	66.5	72.0	0.85
Kano	41.4	42.2	41.8	1.02	61.9	58.3	60.0	0.94
Katsina	36.7	33.0	35.0	0.90	53.4	52.6	53.0	0.99
Kebbi	22.7	14.2	18.3	0.62	33.6	22.3	27.7	0.67
Sokoto	0.8	2.2	1.6	2.60	2.1	2.5	2.3	1.19
Zamfara	28.3	29.5	28.9	1.04	43.6	39.7	41.7	0.91
South East								
Abia	68.0	67.1	67.6	0.99	102.4	115.8	108.9	1.13
Anambra	64.7	72.5	68.6	1.12	94.7	106.3	100.5	1.12
Ebonyi	66.9	66.1	66.5	0.99	89.8	83.1	86.2	0.93
Enugu	46.1	43.5	44.7	0.94	67.6	59.2	63.0	0.88
Imo	78.1	81.0	79.5	1.04	117.8	122.4	119.9	1.04
South South								
Akwa Ibom	72.4	64.3	68.3	0.89	123.6	114.4	119.0	0.93
Bayelsa	62.9	54.3	58.7	0.86	96.4	90.4	93.5	0.94
Cross River	68.1	67.2	67.6	0.99	120.8	113.7	117.0	0.94
Delta	66.2	70.8	68.6	1.07	100.8	110.9	106.0	1.10
Edo	62.9	65.2	64.1	1.04	96.7	96.0	96.3	0.99
Rivers	69.7	64.2	67.0	0.92	122.2	112.9	117.6	0.92
South West								
Ekiti	63.6	61.9	62.7	0.97	123.6	107.7	115.0	0.87
Lagos	66.4	71.7	69.1	1.08	108.3	121.2	114.8	1.12
Ogun	70.7	69.9	70.2	0.99	116.8	105.1	110.6	0.90
Ondo	71.7	67.9	69.7	0.95	106.3	113.0	109.7	1.06
Osun	71.4	68.0	69.7	0.95	113.5	116.6	115.1	1.03
Oyo	45.6	45.0	45.3	0.99	75.7	74.7	75.2	0.99
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	16.5	13.8	15.2	0.84	26.1	18.8	22.5	0.72
Second	35.9	27.5	31.7	0.77	52.3	40.8	46.5	0.78
Middle	53.7	49.7	51.6	0.93	82.1	72.9	77.3	0.89
Fourth	64.0	60.4	62.1	0.94	98.5	91.2	94.6	0.93
Highest	64.0	64.2	64.1	1.00	106.6	106.9	106.8	1.00
Total	47.1	44.0	45.5	0.94	73.4	67.5	70.4	0.92

[1] The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary school-age (7–12 years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary school-age (13–18 years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition, the NAR cannot exceed 100.0.
[2] The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100.0.
[3] The gender parity index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males. The gender parity index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males.

Table 2.14 Participation rate in organised learning

Percent distribution of children 1 year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year by attendance at an early childhood education programme or primary school, and the adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of children attending: An early childhood education programme	Primary school	Neither an early childhood education programme nor primary school	Total	Adjusted NAR[1]	Number of children age 6 at the beginning of the school year
Sex						
Male	14.1	45.6	40.2	100.0	59.8	2,984
Female	11.6	45.8	42.7	100.0	57.3	2,874
Residence						
Urban	19.2	56.7	24.2	100.0	75.8	2,368
Rural	8.6	38.2	53.2	100.0	46.8	3,490
Zone						
North Central	13.5	41.1	45.4	100.0	54.6	1,029
North East	7.1	38.4	54.5	100.0	45.5	1,173
North West	7.0	37.6	55.5	100.0	44.5	2,153
South East	26.2	66.0	7.8	100.0	92.2	382
South South	25.9	70.1	4.0	100.0	96.0	480
South West	24.3	63.5	12.2	100.0	87.8	641
State						
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	10.4	10.7	78.9	100.0	21.1	93
Benue	29.6	60.5	9.9	100.0	90.1	109
Kogi	12.8	53.4	33.8	100.0	66.2	89
Kwara	9.8	39.6	50.6	100.0	49.4	115
Nasarawa	20.0	51.0	29.0	100.0	71.0	138
Niger	3.3	31.7	65.0	100.0	35.0	347
Plateau	25.3	53.5	21.2	100.0	78.8	137
North East						
Adamawa	15.5	57.8	26.8	100.0	73.2	157
Bauchi	6.0	34.9	59.1	100.0	40.9	331
Borno	5.3	31.0	63.7	100.0	36.3	270
Gombe	4.6	34.3	61.1	100.0	38.9	96
Taraba	12.5	55.8	31.8	100.0	68.2	137
Yobe	2.1	28.0	70.0	100.0	30.0	181
North West						
Jigawa	2.8	37.0	60.2	100.0	39.8	233
Kaduna	18.6	45.9	35.5	100.0	64.5	405
Kano	9.0	44.6	46.4	100.0	53.6	513
Katsina	3.9	53.2	42.9	100.0	57.1	388
Kebbi	1.0	19.2	79.9	100.0	20.1	162
Sokoto	1.3	1.4	97.4	100.0	2.6	220
Zamfara	1.4	29.0	69.6	100.0	30.4	231
South East						
Abia	12.5	85.4	2.1	100.0	97.9	44
Anambra	25.7	72.3	2.0	100.0	98.0	74
Ebonyi	51.3	45.2	3.6	100.0	96.4	123
Enugu	5.7	52.4	41.9	100.0	58.1	52
Imo	10.7	88.0	1.3	100.0	98.7	88
South South						
Akwa Ibom	21.3	76.7	2.0	100.0	98.0	89
Bayelsa	23.9	71.6	4.5	100.0	95.5	30
Cross River	33.7	64.6	1.7	100.0	98.3	54
Delta	27.9	68.1	3.9	100.0	96.1	107
Edo	23.4	72.3	4.3	100.0	95.7	56
Rivers	25.8	68.3	5.9	100.0	94.1	144
South West						
Ekiti	(10.0)	(87.2)	(2.8)	100.0	(97.2)	23
Lagos	13.5	84.2	2.2	100.0	97.8	152
Ogun	35.0	62.0	3.0	100.0	97.0	170
Ondo	28.0	67.3	4.7	100.0	95.3	70
Osun	28.5	70.5	1.0	100.0	99.0	73
Oyo	21.7	36.2	42.1	100.0	57.9	154
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	3.2	20.5	76.3	100.0	23.7	1,485
Second	9.5	38.8	51.8	100.0	48.2	1,320
Middle	16.8	53.8	29.4	100.0	70.6	1,152
Fourth	23.6	60.5	15.9	100.0	84.1	1,019
Highest	16.7	70.8	12.6	100.0	87.4	882
Total	12.9	45.7	41.4	100.0	58.6	5,858

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] The adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR) to organised learning is the percentage of children of 1 year younger than the official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) who are attending early childhood education or primary school.

Table 2.15 Food insecurity

Percentage of the de jure population with moderate or severe food insecurity, and percentage with severe food insecurity, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage with moderate or severe food insecurity[1,2]	Percentage with severe food insecurity[1,2]	Number of persons
Residence			
Urban	66.7	30.6	82,274
Rural	68.6	35.0	98,446
Zone			
North Central	62.7	22.3	31,376
North East	74.6	43.8	31,963
North West	66.0	37.8	60,466
South East	70.2	28.3	13,767
South South	68.5	27.0	17,869
South West	67.3	27.7	25,279
State			
North Central			
FCT-Abuja	65.4	24.7	3,104
Benue	62.9	23.5	4,380
Kogi	71.3	25.7	2,850
Kwara	66.4	30.5	3,691
Nasarawa	37.9	16.2	4,138
Niger	58.8	8.9	8,727
Plateau	82.6	42.0	4,486
North East			
Adamawa	70.7	30.9	4,397
Bauchi	57.4	35.3	9,836
Borno	85.6	44.2	5,714
Gombe	73.8	44.2	3,081
Taraba	81.9	50.5	3,970
Yobe	94.1	65.9	4,966
North West			
Jigawa	67.5	31.2	6,386
Kaduna	70.4	33.9	11,377
Kano	68.2	42.6	16,193
Katsina	63.6	36.3	10,155
Kebbi	55.8	34.5	4,677
Sokoto	45.5	32.5	5,950
Zamfara	83.7	50.7	5,728
South East			
Abia	82.5	39.7	1,836
Anambra	57.3	14.5	3,179
Ebonyi	71.6	30.2	3,678
Enugu	81.9	43.4	2,095
Imo	66.1	23.3	2,978
South South			
Akwa Ibom	87.7	39.9	2,736
Bayelsa	69.7	32.6	1,283
Cross River	59.2	18.7	2,072
Delta	62.6	20.8	4,055
Edo	49.6	15.2	2,764
Rivers	76.6	33.5	4,958
South West			
Ekiti	68.1	27.9	1,321
Lagos	61.8	30.7	6,894
Ogun	78.2	33.1	5,802
Ondo	61.1	22.7	2,732
Osun	66.1	22.6	3,215
Oyo	66.1	23.7	5,314
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	74.0	42.1	36,105
Second	74.0	38.9	36,152
Middle	72.2	36.2	36,163
Fourth	68.0	29.8	36,172
Highest	50.3	17.9	36,129
Total	67.7	33.0	180,720

[1] Food insecurity measures are based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations.
[2] Household members with any FIES items for which the respondent to the questionnaire refused to answer or did not know the answer are dropped.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS 3

Key Findings

- ***Education:*** A larger proportion of women (34%) than men (23%) age 15–49 have no education. Three percent of women and men have some primary education, while 8% of women and 9% of men have completed primary school but gone no further. Overall, 39% of women and 52% of men have completed secondary education or higher.
- ***Exposure to mass media:*** The level of exposure to mass media is generally low in Nigeria among both men and women. Fifty-nine percent of women and 54% of men have no access to any of the three media sources (newspaper, television, or radio).
- ***Internet usage:*** 46% of women and 69% of men in urban areas have ever used the internet, as compared with 12% of women and 33% of men in rural areas.
- ***Employment:*** 58% of women and 83% of men are currently employed.
- ***Recent migration:*** 39% of women and 40% of men were not born in their current place of residence. Among these respondents, 29% of women and 23% of men moved to their current place of residence in the 5 years prior to the survey. One percent each of women and men were born outside Nigeria.

This chapter presents information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the survey respondents such as age, education, literacy, marital status, employment, occupation, wealth, health insurance coverage, residence at birth, current place of residence, and recent migration. The chapter also presents information on respondents' use of alcohol and tobacco. Together, this information is useful for understanding the factors that affect reproductive health outcomes, contraceptive use, and other health behaviours.

3.1 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

The 2024 NDHS interviewed 39,050 women age 15–49 and 12,204 men age 15–59. **Table 3.1** shows the percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by selected background characteristics. More than half of women (55%) and about half of men (48%) are under age 30.

Forty-nine percent of women and 47% of men reported their health status as very good, while only a very small proportion of both women and men reported their health status to be very bad.

Fifty-eight percent of men and women reported that they practice Islam; 41% and 42%, respectively, practice Christianity; and less than 1% practice traditional religions. The main ethnic groups in Nigeria are Hausa (33% of women and 34% of men), Yoruba (13% of both women and men), and Igbo (11% of both women and men).

Sixty-seven percent of women are currently married or living together with a partner as though married, 28% have never been married, and 5% are divorced, separated, or widowed.

By zone, the highest percentages of women and men (32% each) live in North West and the lowest percentages (8% each) live in South East.

3.2 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Literacy

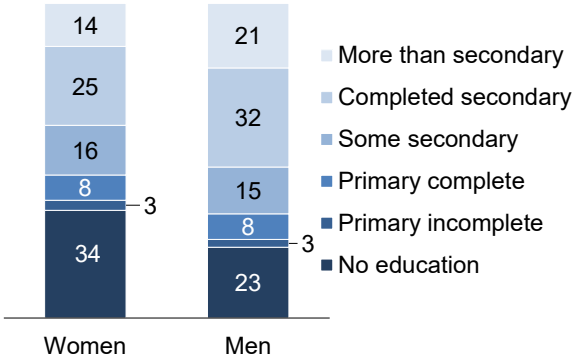
Respondents who had attended higher than secondary school were assumed to be literate. All other respondents were considered literate if they could read aloud all or part of a sentence shown to them during the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

One important factor influencing a person's behaviour and opportunities is education. Overall, 3% of women and men age 15–49 have some primary education, 8% of women and 8% of men have completed primary school, 16% of women and 15% of men have some secondary education, and a quarter of women and almost one-third of men have completed secondary school and gone no further (**Figure 3.1**). Another 14% of women and 21% of men have completed more than a secondary education. The median number of years of education completed is 8.2 years among women and 11.1 years among men. There are wide variations by place of residence in median years of education completed, and differences are more pronounced among women than men. Urban women have completed a median of 11.2 years of education, while the median among rural women is zero. The corresponding figures among men are 11.5 and 6.6 years. Fifty-seven percent of women and 72% of men are literate (**Table 3.2.1**, **Table 3.2.2**, **Table 3.3.1**, and **Table 3.3.2**).

Figure 3.1 **Education of survey respondents**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed



Trends: The percentage of women with no education has not changed from the 2018 NDHS to the 2024 NDHS (35% and 34%, respectively). The percentage among men has not changed since 2018 (23%). Among women, the median number of years of schooling completed increased from 5.6 to 8.2 between 2018 and 2024.

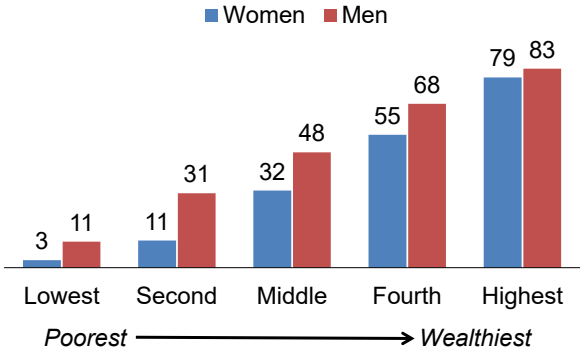
Patterns by background characteristics

- Women from urban areas are better educated than those from rural areas; only 14% of women from urban areas have no education, as opposed to 53% of women from rural areas.

- Educational attainment among women increases with increasing household wealth (**Figure 3.2**). For example, only 3% of women in the lowest wealth quintile have a secondary education or higher, as compared with 79% of those in the highest quintile. A similar pattern is observed among men.
- By state, the percentage of women with a secondary education or higher is highest in Lagos (77%) and lowest in Kebbi (7%) (**Map 3.1**).

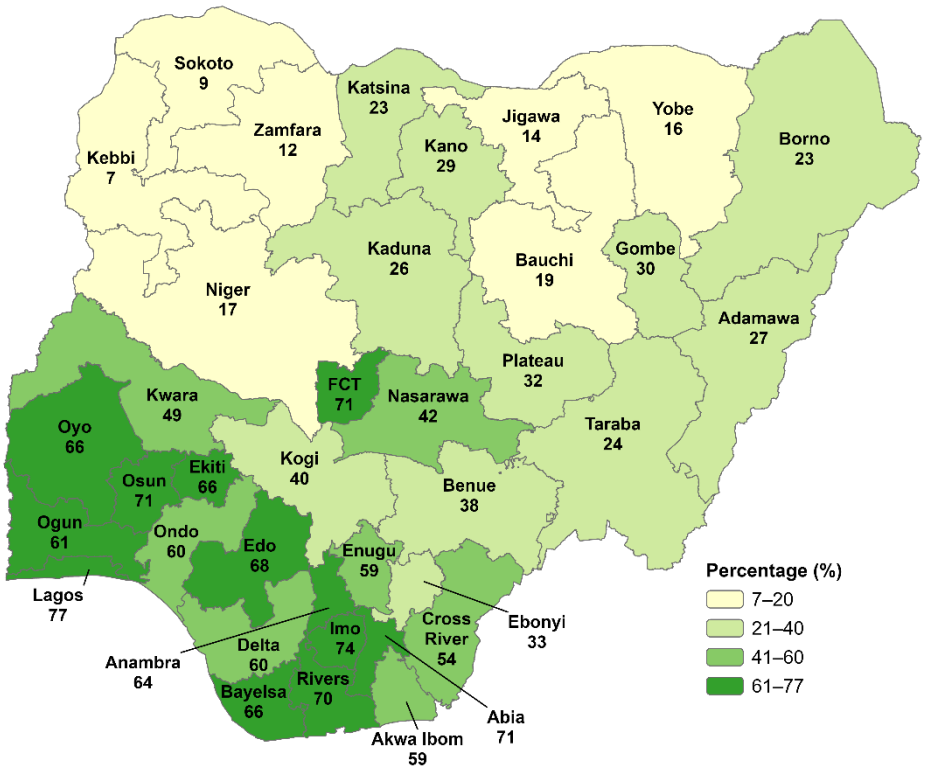
Figure 3.2 Secondary education by household wealth

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 with secondary education complete or higher



Map 3.1 Secondary education by state

Percentage of women age 15–49 with a secondary education or higher



3.3 MASS MEDIA EXPOSURE AND INTERNET USAGE

Exposure to mass media

Respondents were asked how often they read a newspaper, listened to the radio, or watched television. Those who responded *at least once a week* are considered regularly exposed to that form of media.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Use of the internet

Respondents were asked if they have ever used the internet from any device, if they used the internet in the past 12 months, and, if so, how often they used it during the past month.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Exposure to different mass media is key to information dissemination and expansion of knowledge. **Tables 3.4.1** and **3.4.2** show the percentages of women and men in Nigeria who are exposed to different types of media by background characteristics. Among both women and men, radio and television are the most frequently accessed forms of media. Women are slightly more likely to watch television than to listen to the radio (30% versus 25%) at least once in a week, while men listen to the radio and watch television at about the same frequency at least once a week (32% for both) (**Table 3.4.1** and **Table 3.4.2**).

The internet has become a very important tool through which information is accessed. Overall, 24% of women and 25% of men age 15–49 who have used the internet in the past 12 months use the internet at least once a week (**Table 3.5.1** and **Table 3.5.2**).

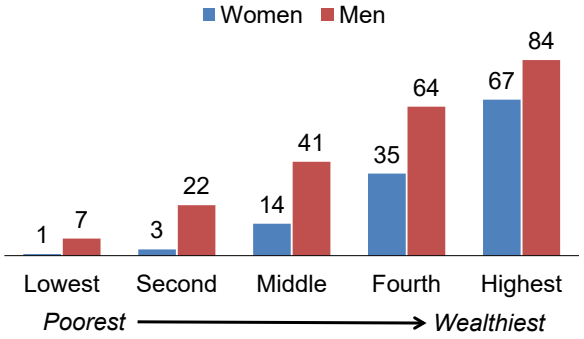
Trends: Since 2018, women's and men's exposure to mass media has shown a gradual decline. For example, the proportion of women who listen to the radio at least once a week has decreased from 30% to 25%. Among men, the proportion has declined from 40% to 32%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who read a newspaper at least once a week is very low in both urban areas (5%) and rural areas (2%). The urban-rural gap is more evident in television exposure (48% in urban areas and 13% in rural areas) and radio exposure (33% in urban areas and 18% in rural areas).
- The percentage of women and men who have used the internet in the past 12 months is also higher in urban areas (43% and 66%, respectively) than in rural areas (11% and 30%).

- The percentage of women and men who have used the internet in the past 12 months increases with increasing educational attainment and household wealth (**Figure 3.3**).

***Figure 3.3* Internet usage by household wealth**



3.4 EMPLOYMENT

Currently employed
Respondents who were employed in the 7 days before the survey.
Sample: Women and men age 15–49

In the 2024 NDHS, respondents were asked whether they were employed at the time of the survey and, if not, whether they had worked at any time during the 12 months preceding the survey. **Tables 3.6.1** and **3.6.2** show that 58% of women and 83% of men are currently employed. Four percent of women and 5% of men reported that they are not employed.

Trends: The percentage of respondents age 15–49 who are currently employed has decreased since 2018, from 65% to 58% among women and from 86% to 83% among men.

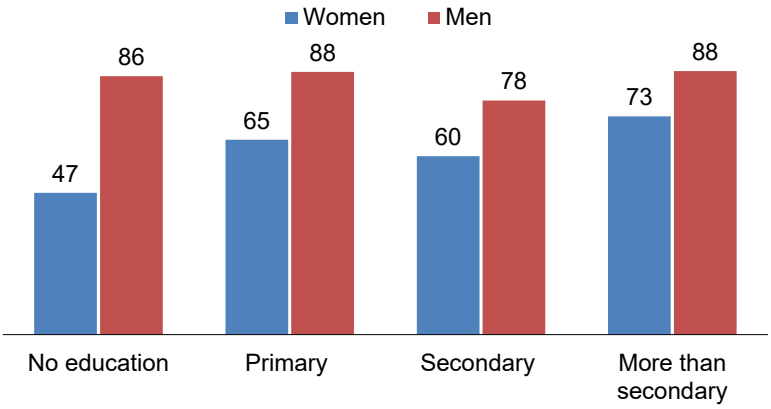
Patterns by background characteristics

- Seventy-six percent of women who are divorced, separated, or widowed are currently employed, as compared with 63% of women who are married or living together with a partner as though married and 43% of those who have never been married (**Table 3.6.1**).
- Among men, 95% of those who are married; 94% of those who are divorced, separated, or widowed; and 69% of those who have never been married are currently employed (**Table 3.6.2**).
- Women in urban areas (65%) are more likely than those in rural areas (51%) to be employed. Surprisingly, a lower percentage of men in urban areas (81%) than rural areas (85%) are currently employed.

- The percentage of women who are currently employed generally increases with increasing education. Forty-seven percent of women with no education are currently employed, compared with 73% of those with more than a secondary education. There is no clear pattern in the relationship between current employment and education among men (**Figure 3.4**).

Figure 3.4 **Employment status by education**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who are currently employed



3.5 OCCUPATION

Occupation

Categorised as professional/technical/managerial, clerical, sales and services, skilled manual, unskilled manual, agriculture, and other.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who were currently employed or had worked in the 12 months before the survey

Among respondents who worked in the 12 months preceding the survey, 11% of women and 13% of men are employed in professional, technical, or managerial positions; 2% of both women and men are engaged in clerical work; 65% of women and 30% of men work in sales and services; less than 1% of women and 6% of men are engaged in skilled manual work; 6% of women and 13% of men are engaged in unskilled manual work; and 16% of women and 35% of men are employed in agricultural work (**Table 3.7.1** and **Table 3.7.2**).

Seventy-five percent of women who worked in the 12 months preceding the survey reported being paid in cash only; 12% are not paid for their work (**Table 3.8**).

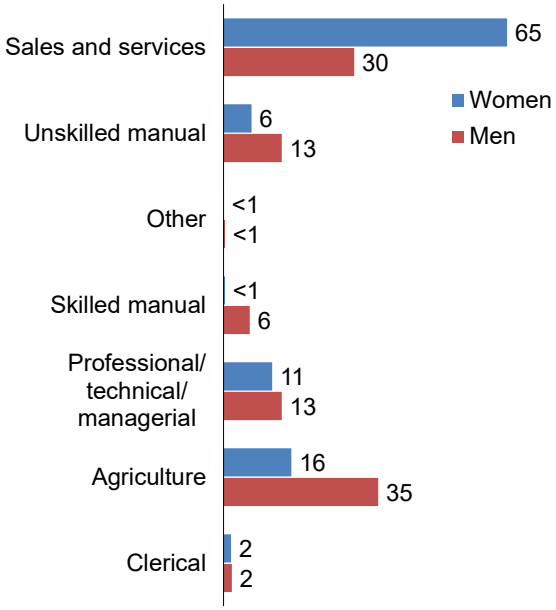
Trends: The proportion of women working in agriculture has fallen since 2018, from 22% to 16%. The proportion of women working in sales and services has remained high since 2018 when it was 62% and is 65% in 2024. The proportion of men working in unskilled manual labour increased from 7% in 2018 to 13% in 2024, while the proportion working in skilled manual labour dropped from 12% to 6% over the same period.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women and men living in rural areas are more likely to be engaged in agriculture (26% and 56%, respectively) than those living in urban areas (6% and 14%, respectively).
- Women and men with more than a secondary education are more likely than those at other educational levels to be engaged in professional/technical/managerial work (36% and 34%, respectively). Women with no education are mostly engaged in sales and services (70%), while men with no education are primarily engaged in agricultural work (65%) (**Figure 3.5**).
- The percentages of men and women employed in professional/technical/managerial and clerical occupations increase with increasing household wealth (**Figure 3.5**).

***Figure 3.5* Occupation**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 employed in the 12 months before the survey by occupation



3.6 Health Insurance Coverage

Health insurance improves access to health care, thus promoting good health. Reasonable access to health care encourages individuals to seek health maintenance services more regularly than they otherwise would, thereby preventing potentially serious illnesses. Additionally, health insurance protects individuals from financial hardships that may result from large or unexpected medical bills. In Nigeria, health insurance can be obtained from private organisations or from government agencies. The act of parliament that came into force in October 2014 (the National Health Act 2014) envisages a health care system that will cover all strata of society in all urban and rural communities. However, coverage is limited to public and large private organisations.

The 2024 NDHS collected information about specific types of insurance coverage and the percentages of women and men with health insurance according to background characteristics. Only 3% of women and 4% of men age 15–49 have health insurance (**Table 3.9.1** and **Table 3.9.2**).

3.7 Tobacco Use

Smoking is a risk factor for cardiovascular diseases and multiple forms of cancer. It contributes to the severity of pneumonia, emphysema, and chronic bronchitis symptoms. Through second-hand smoke, tobacco use affects the health status of all household members.

Overall, less than 1% of women and 7% of men age 15–49 smoke cigarettes or any type of tobacco, and less than 1% of women and 1% of men smoke other forms of tobacco (**Table 3.10.1** and **Table 3.10.2**). Four percent of men smoke daily, while 3% smoke occasionally. Among men who smoke cigarettes, the highest percentage (47%) smoke less than 5 cigarettes per day on average (**Table 3.11**). The use of smokeless tobacco is negligible among women and men (<1%) (**Table 3.12**). Overall, 1% of women and 7% of men in Nigeria use any type of tobacco (**Table 3.13**).

Trends: The percentage of men who use any type of tobacco changed only minimally from 2018 to 2024 (6% versus 7%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of men who use any type of tobacco increases from 2% among those age 15–19 to a peak of 10% among those age 35–39 before declining to 6% among those age 45–49.
- There are variations by zone in cigarette smoking among men, ranging from 2% in North East to 14% in South East (**Table 3.10.2**).
- The percentage of men who smoke any type of tobacco varies by education; 9% of men with a primary education use any type of tobacco, as compared with 5% each of those with no education and those with more than a secondary education.

3.8 Alcohol Consumption

Alcohol intake in large amounts is associated with an increased risk of alcoholism, malnutrition, chronic pancreatitis, alcohol liver disease, and cancer. Maternal alcohol use in the prenatal period is also of concern as it may cause miscarriage and stillbirth and contribute to a range of lifelong physical, behavioural, and intellectual disabilities. These disabilities are known as foetal alcohol spectrum disorders (CDC 2018).

Seven percent of women and 21% of men age 15–49 consumed any alcohol in the past month. Seventy-two percent of women and 44% of men who consumed alcohol did so 1–5 days during the preceding month.

Only 10% of women and 18% of men consumed alcohol every day or almost every day (**Table 3.14.1** and **Table 3.14.2**).

Among respondents who drank any alcohol in the previous month, 54% of women and 33% of men consumed one drink on days when alcohol was consumed, 23% of women and 39% of men consumed two drinks, and 7% of women and 6% of men consumed six or more drinks (**Table 3.15.1** and **Table 3.15.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the past month generally increases with increasing age (**Table 3.14.1** and **Table 3.14.2**).
- Residents in urban areas consume more alcohol than those in rural areas.
- By zone, the percentage of women who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the past month is lowest in North West (less than 1%) and highest in South South (23%). Among men, the percentage is lowest in North West (2%) and highest in South East (65%).

3.9 Place of Birth and Recent Migration

Recent migration

Percentage of respondents who were born outside of their current place of residence and moved to their current place of residence in the 5 years preceding the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who were born outside their current place of residence

Thirty-nine percent of women and 40% of men were not born in their current place of residence. Among these respondents, 29% of women and 23% of men moved to their current place of residence in the 5 years prior to the survey. One percent each of women and men were born outside Nigeria (**Table 3.16.1** and **Table 3.16.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who were born outside their current place of residence is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (46% and 32%, respectively).
- By zone, the percentage of women who moved to their current place of residence during the past 5 years is lowest in North Central (23%). Among men, the percentage is lowest in North East (8%).

3.9.1 Type of Migration

Among both women and men who recently migrated, the most common type of migration is from an urban area to another urban area (50% and 66%, respectively) (**Table 3.17**).

3.9.2 Reason for Migration

Among women who migrated to their current place of residence, marriage formation is the most common reason for migration (46%) (**Table 3.18.1**). Men most commonly report family reunification or other family-related reasons (47%) (**Table 3.18.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Migration for employment is substantially higher among women and men in urban areas (9% and 38%, respectively) than their counterparts in rural areas (3% and 18%).
- Among women who moved from a rural area to an urban area, 32% migrated for family reunification or other family-related reasons.
- Among men who moved from a rural area to an urban area, 55% did so for reasons related to employment.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on the characteristics of survey respondents, see the following tables:

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- **Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women**
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- **Table 3.17 Type of migration**
- **Table 3.18.1 Reason for migration: Women**
- **Table 3.18.2 Reason for migration: Men**

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by selected background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age						
15–19	20.8	8,105	7,995	20.4	2,230	2,193
20–24	17.5	6,853	6,713	14.5	1,590	1,550
25–29	16.5	6,443	6,375	13.5	1,475	1,426
30–34	14.3	5,583	5,581	13.1	1,427	1,431
35–39	12.5	4,900	5,016	15.0	1,640	1,619
40–44	10.5	4,105	4,133	13.2	1,439	1,484
45–49	7.8	3,062	3,237	10.3	1,127	1,173
Self-reported health status						
Very good	49.1	19,187	18,392	46.8	5,116	4,926
Good	39.8	15,559	16,203	42.5	4,643	4,776
Moderate	10.0	3,919	4,058	9.8	1,074	1,072
Bad	0.9	366	370	0.6	70	81
Very bad	0.1	20	27	0.2	24	21
Religion						
Catholic	8.2	3,212	4,070	7.6	829	1,038
Other Christian	33.7	13,174	15,270	33.2	3,633	4,251
Islam	57.6	22,486	19,501	58.2	6,358	5,464
Traditionalist	0.4	165	193	0.9	98	111
Other	0.0	14	16	0.1	9	12
Ethnic group						
Ekoi	1.0	384	620	0.9	93	152
Fulani	6.6	2,577	2,815	6.4	698	781
Hausa	32.7	12,787	9,682	34.0	3,716	2,766
Ibibio	1.6	619	739	1.8	193	218
Igala	1.3	504	681	1.3	147	215
Igbo	11.2	4,359	6,030	10.5	1,151	1,592
Ijaw/Izon	1.1	426	830	1.2	128	265
Kanuri/Beriberi	1.9	746	788	1.3	144	161
Tiv	2.2	868	925	2.5	268	280
Yoruba	12.8	4,998	4,879	13.2	1,441	1,398
Other	27.6	10,782	11,061	27.0	2,948	3,048
Marital status						
Never married	27.9	10,893	11,415	45.4	4,964	4,900
Married	64.1	25,050	24,215	51.8	5,659	5,633
Living together	3.1	1,214	1,424	1.4	150	182
Divorced/separated	2.6	1,017	1,073	1.2	128	137
Widowed	2.2	876	923	0.2	26	24
Residence						
Urban	48.3	18,846	18,920	49.4	5,397	5,338
Rural	51.7	20,204	20,130	50.6	5,531	5,538
Zone						
North Central	18.1	7,068	7,591	19.3	2,107	2,285
North East	15.9	6,213	6,338	15.7	1,720	1,697
North West	31.8	12,434	9,404	31.7	3,459	2,573
South East	8.4	3,280	5,068	7.8	849	1,331
South South	11.3	4,416	5,534	11.3	1,231	1,584
South West	14.4	5,640	5,115	14.3	1,560	1,406
State						
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	2.0	764	830	2.4	267	299
Benue	2.6	1,008	963	2.6	285	284
Kogi	1.5	604	977	1.9	206	322
Kwara	2.0	790	1,007	2.5	275	353
Nasarawa	2.5	963	1,149	2.8	301	340
Niger	4.7	1,845	1,308	4.5	489	343
Plateau	2.8	1,093	1,357	2.6	284	344
North East						
Adamawa	2.4	932	1,113	2.5	276	309
Bauchi	4.7	1,838	1,144	5.2	570	327
Borno	2.7	1,073	904	2.3	246	204
Gombe	1.6	610	1,142	1.9	202	371
Taraba	2.1	806	950	2.1	232	256
Yobe	2.4	954	1,085	1.8	193	230
North West						
Jigawa	3.2	1,258	1,293	3.0	330	346
Kaduna	6.2	2,420	1,462	6.5	705	418
Kano	9.4	3,660	1,884	9.4	1,029	521
Katsina	4.6	1,778	1,177	4.4	479	302
Kebbi	2.4	925	1,342	2.1	231	336
Sokoto	3.2	1,238	1,361	3.3	357	395
Zamfara	3.0	1,154	885	3.0	329	255

Continued…

Table 3.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
South East						
Abia	1.1	418	824	1.1	122	235
Anambra	1.8	707	1,037	1.7	191	292
Ebonyi	2.4	950	1,370	1.7	189	272
Enugu	1.3	502	832	1.2	135	222
Imo	1.8	704	1,005	1.9	212	310
South South						
Akwa Ibom	1.5	570	753	1.6	178	232
Bayelsa	0.8	317	828	0.9	100	265
Cross River	1.3	524	880	1.3	140	248
Delta	2.6	1,010	957	2.3	249	226
Edo	1.7	661	921	1.8	197	274
Rivers	3.4	1,333	1,195	3.4	366	339
South West						
Ekiti	0.7	276	569	0.6	68	149
Lagos	4.1	1,586	1,015	4.8	523	344
Ogun	3.3	1,288	999	2.9	321	246
Ondo	1.5	603	759	1.7	188	233
Osun	1.6	627	674	1.6	179	190
Oyo	3.2	1,260	1,099	2.6	281	244
Education						
No education	34.3	13,404	12,139	22.5	2,462	2,271
Primary	11.2	4,359	4,382	10.6	1,159	1,107
Secondary	40.8	15,948	16,777	46.4	5,066	5,202
More than secondary	13.7	5,339	5,752	20.5	2,241	2,296
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	17.2	6,724	6,993	16.3	1,776	1,813
Second	18.8	7,348	6,525	17.4	1,902	1,734
Middle	20.0	7,812	7,769	19.3	2,114	2,092
Fourth	21.6	8,435	8,855	23.1	2,523	2,600
Highest	22.4	8,731	8,908	23.9	2,612	2,637
Total 15–49	100.0	39,050	39,050	100.0	10,927	10,876
50–59	na	na	na	na	1,277	1,328
Total 15–59	na	na	na	na	12,204	12,204

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

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of women
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary			
Age									
15–24	29.0	3.0	5.8	27.2	26.5	8.4	100.0	8.8	14,958
15–19	26.4	3.5	5.7	39.9	21.5	2.9	100.0	8.6	8,105
20–24	32.1	2.4	6.0	12.2	32.5	14.8	100.0	10.2	6,853
25–29	35.3	3.1	7.1	9.1	27.6	17.7	100.0	8.7	6,443
30–34	37.1	3.1	7.4	8.6	26.7	17.1	100.0	8.2	5,583
35–39	37.1	2.7	8.6	9.0	24.2	18.4	100.0	7.5	4,900
40–44	39.9	3.6	11.6	8.8	19.3	16.8	100.0	5.6	4,105
45–49	41.2	5.0	15.0	7.0	18.6	13.3	100.0	5.3	3,062
Residence									
Urban	13.8	2.4	7.4	18.6	35.3	22.4	100.0	11.2	18,846
Rural	53.4	4.0	8.4	13.2	15.5	5.5	100.0	0.0	20,204
Zone									
North Central	35.3	4.3	8.4	14.7	21.9	15.4	100.0	7.4	7,068
North East	56.0	3.4	6.3	12.4	14.8	7.1	100.0	0.0	6,213
North West	55.3	3.4	7.5	12.9	15.3	5.7	100.0	0.0	12,434
South East	3.8	2.9	11.0	25.2	39.3	17.8	100.0	11.2	3,280
South South	2.6	3.1	8.0	22.5	41.4	22.4	100.0	11.3	4,416
South West	5.5	1.5	8.6	16.3	40.9	27.2	100.0	11.4	5,640
State									
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	8.0	1.3	6.1	13.6	36.1	34.8	100.0	11.6	764
Benue	11.6	7.8	13.5	29.2	24.6	13.3	100.0	9.2	1,008
Kogi	24.7	8.0	14.3	12.9	25.7	14.3	100.0	7.7	604
Kwara	33.9	1.3	6.7	8.9	26.5	22.7	100.0	10.7	790
Nasarawa	34.3	3.3	6.3	14.0	24.4	17.7	100.0	8.6	963
Niger	73.0	1.3	4.2	4.3	10.5	6.7	100.0	0.0	1,845
Plateau	20.6	9.3	12.1	25.6	20.8	11.6	100.0	8.1	1,093
North East									
Adamawa	33.6	5.9	13.5	20.4	20.3	6.4	100.0	5.8	932
Bauchi	63.1	3.6	5.1	9.5	11.5	7.2	100.0	0.0	1,838
Borno	57.8	1.9	4.9	12.6	15.0	7.8	100.0	0.0	1,073
Gombe	53.0	2.4	5.7	9.3	19.1	10.6	100.0	0.0	610
Taraba	51.6	3.0	5.5	15.7	18.2	6.0	100.0	0.0	806
Yobe	68.0	3.4	4.1	8.9	10.1	5.6	100.0	0.0	954
North West									
Jigawa	70.5	2.5	4.7	8.4	10.7	3.1	100.0	0.0	1,258
Kaduna	35.8	7.1	8.2	22.7	15.6	10.5	100.0	5.8	2,420
Kano	40.2	3.7	10.0	16.8	21.9	7.5	100.0	5.6	3,660
Katsina	53.0	2.6	11.8	9.3	20.5	2.7	100.0	0.0	1,778
Kebbi	85.8	1.3	2.5	3.8	5.3	1.4	100.0	0.0	925
Sokoto	83.9	0.8	1.9	4.2	5.8	3.5	100.0	0.0	1,238
Zamfara	76.0	1.0	3.9	7.3	8.9	2.7	100.0	0.0	1,154
South East									
Abia	0.8	1.2	6.6	21.0	48.0	22.5	100.0	11.4	418
Anambra	1.0	1.7	7.8	25.7	43.6	20.3	100.0	11.3	707
Ebonyi	7.1	6.4	20.9	33.0	24.9	7.6	100.0	8.4	950
Enugu	8.3	1.9	9.8	20.8	40.1	19.2	100.0	11.2	502
Imo	0.5	1.1	4.3	20.0	48.7	25.3	100.0	11.5	704
South South									
Akwa Ibom	0.6	3.6	10.7	25.6	44.1	15.3	100.0	11.2	570
Bayelsa	4.9	2.6	6.3	20.3	42.5	23.4	100.0	11.4	317
Cross River	3.3	4.7	8.9	29.1	38.2	15.7	100.0	11.1	524
Delta	3.4	3.5	8.4	25.1	30.7	28.8	100.0	11.3	1,010
Edo	1.6	2.2	8.9	19.0	47.1	21.3	100.0	11.4	661
Rivers	2.4	2.5	6.1	19.1	46.4	23.5	100.0	11.4	1,333
South West									
Ekiti	2.2	0.9	6.2	24.4	32.5	33.9	100.0	11.5	276
Lagos	3.0	1.8	3.4	14.8	39.5	37.5	100.0	11.7	1,586
Ogun	7.4	2.1	11.5	17.8	40.9	20.3	100.0	11.3	1,288
Ondo	4.7	2.4	15.6	17.2	36.7	23.4	100.0	11.3	603
Osun	1.4	0.5	7.2	19.7	43.1	28.1	100.0	11.5	627
Oyo	10.0	0.8	10.1	12.6	45.4	21.0	100.0	11.4	1,260
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	81.5	3.4	5.4	6.6	2.9	0.2	100.0	0.0	6,724
Second	60.9	4.7	10.2	12.9	10.1	1.2	100.0	0.0	7,348
Middle	30.1	4.5	11.4	21.9	26.8	5.3	100.0	7.6	7,812
Fourth	10.6	2.9	9.3	22.0	40.1	15.2	100.0	11.1	8,435
Highest	2.3	0.9	3.7	13.8	38.7	40.5	100.0	11.7	8,731
Total	34.3	3.2	8.0	15.8	25.1	13.7	100.0	8.2	39,050

[1] Completed grade 6 at the primary level
[2] Completed grade 6 at the secondary level

Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of men
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary			
Age									
15–24	21.5	3.1	6.2	30.6	29.4	9.2	100.0	9.6	3,819
15–19	20.3	4.0	6.7	44.5	21.6	2.9	100.0	8.7	2,230
20–24	23.3	1.9	5.3	11.0	40.4	18.1	100.0	11.2	1,590
25–29	22.1	1.8	7.7	8.6	34.4	25.3	100.0	11.3	1,475
30–34	21.8	2.3	5.4	6.0	36.3	28.3	100.0	11.4	1,427
35–39	22.4	2.0	8.2	5.4	33.7	28.3	100.0	11.4	1,640
40–44	24.7	2.3	13.1	5.1	28.8	26.0	100.0	11.2	1,439
45–49	24.9	2.9	11.8	7.5	28.6	24.3	100.0	11.1	1,127
Residence									
Urban	9.1	1.8	5.7	15.5	38.0	29.9	100.0	11.5	5,397
Rural	35.6	3.3	10.4	14.3	25.1	11.4	100.0	6.6	5,531
Zone									
North Central	19.5	2.9	8.8	13.7	30.8	24.2	100.0	11.2	2,107
North East	38.2	1.8	7.0	12.0	23.2	17.8	100.0	8.1	1,720
North West	37.4	3.4	7.8	14.4	22.4	14.6	100.0	7.1	3,459
South East	2.1	1.6	11.1	22.6	45.8	16.8	100.0	11.3	849
South South	1.4	2.8	7.6	18.0	45.3	24.8	100.0	11.4	1,231
South West	4.0	1.2	7.4	14.1	43.0	30.3	100.0	11.5	1,560
State									
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	2.7	0.5	4.9	10.3	37.2	44.3	100.0	11.8	267
Benue	3.5	4.2	6.6	28.5	37.9	19.3	100.0	11.2	285
Kogi	16.4	4.3	11.7	14.3	36.8	16.5	100.0	11.1	206
Kwara	29.4	0.7	4.9	6.3	28.3	30.4	100.0	11.3	275
Nasarawa	20.8	2.5	6.5	7.3	34.8	28.0	100.0	11.4	301
Niger	38.4	2.4	15.1	8.7	18.0	17.3	100.0	5.6	489
Plateau	10.4	6.4	8.2	24.3	33.2	17.5	100.0	11.0	284
North East									
Adamawa	18.4	1.8	5.0	22.7	34.0	18.0	100.0	11.1	276
Bauchi	40.5	2.0	11.1	8.2	18.3	19.9	100.0	5.7	570
Borno	49.7	0.9	3.6	14.9	18.8	12.2	100.0	2.1	246
Gombe	43.8	0.5	6.7	7.0	23.3	18.8	100.0	5.9	202
Taraba	17.5	4.2	6.4	18.5	34.5	19.0	100.0	11.1	232
Yobe	64.1	0.9	2.9	2.0	14.1	16.0	100.0	0.0	193
North West									
Jigawa	56.3	1.9	3.9	10.3	15.4	12.2	100.0	0.0	330
Kaduna	23.8	6.3	8.0	19.2	26.1	16.6	100.0	9.5	705
Kano	26.2	3.6	10.6	17.8	24.0	17.8	100.0	8.7	1,029
Katsina	28.1	2.8	9.8	14.3	31.8	13.1	100.0	9.0	479
Kebbi	64.4	2.3	4.1	8.0	14.6	6.6	100.0	0.0	231
Sokoto	65.8	1.3	4.0	6.6	12.1	10.3	100.0	0.0	357
Zamfara	46.9	1.8	6.7	10.4	19.2	14.9	100.0	5.2	329
South East									
Abia	3.5	1.1	6.9	19.0	48.9	20.6	100.0	11.4	122
Anambra	1.1	1.9	10.3	25.2	44.5	17.0	100.0	11.3	191
Ebonyi	3.1	1.8	18.7	28.0	39.7	8.6	100.0	10.8	189
Enugu	3.5	1.4	14.9	18.6	43.4	18.2	100.0	11.3	135
Imo	0.4	1.8	4.9	20.0	52.2	20.8	100.0	11.4	212
South South									
Akwa Ibom	0.3	3.1	12.1	25.1	41.7	17.7	100.0	11.2	178
Bayelsa	1.5	1.9	3.4	15.4	53.0	24.8	100.0	11.5	100
Cross River	0.9	4.8	5.5	24.5	44.1	20.1	100.0	11.3	140
Delta	2.0	3.2	8.2	15.7	40.9	30.1	100.0	11.5	249
Edo	2.4	1.2	11.1	14.8	44.9	25.7	100.0	11.5	197
Rivers	1.2	2.9	5.1	16.2	48.8	25.8	100.0	11.5	366
South West									
Ekiti	0.3	1.0	6.1	15.9	36.6	40.3	100.0	11.7	68
Lagos	2.5	1.0	3.7	11.3	45.4	36.1	100.0	11.7	523
Ogun	6.0	1.3	13.8	16.5	36.8	25.6	100.0	11.3	321
Ondo	6.7	3.5	7.0	12.3	44.3	26.2	100.0	11.5	188
Osun	0.0	1.5	7.4	20.0	38.9	32.3	100.0	11.5	179
Oyo	6.2	0.0	7.6	13.5	48.6	24.1	100.0	11.5	281
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	66.7	3.9	8.3	10.3	8.9	1.9	100.0	0.0	1,776
Second	37.0	3.9	13.0	15.1	23.9	7.1	100.0	5.7	1,902
Middle	18.0	3.1	11.0	19.9	35.8	12.2	100.0	10.6	2,114
Fourth	6.0	2.0	6.9	16.9	43.4	24.8	100.0	11.4	2,523
Highest	1.6	0.7	3.0	11.8	37.3	45.5	100.0	11.9	2,612
Total 15–49	22.5	2.5	8.1	14.9	31.5	20.5	100.0	11.1	10,927
50–59	30.1	3.0	15.0	7.0	21.9	22.9	100.0	8.1	1,277
Total 15–59	23.3	2.6	8.8	14.1	30.5	20.8	100.0	11.0	12,204

[1] Completed grade 6 at the primary level
[2] Completed grade 6 at the secondary level

Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Higher than secondary schooling	No schooling, primary or secondary school: Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/ visually impaired	Total	Percent-age literate[1]	Number of women
Age									
15–24	8.4	38.0	17.1	36.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	63.4	14,958
15–19	2.9	44.3	18.5	34.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	65.7	8,105
20–24	14.8	30.5	15.4	39.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.7	6,853
25–29	17.7	22.9	16.2	43.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	56.8	6,443
30–34	17.1	21.4	16.2	45.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	54.7	5,583
35–39	18.4	19.0	16.6	45.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	53.9	4,900
40–44	16.8	16.8	16.4	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	4,105
45–49	13.3	17.2	16.3	53.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	46.8	3,062
Residence									
Urban	22.4	37.7	18.7	21.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.8	18,846
Rural	5.5	16.8	14.7	62.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	37.0	20,204
Zone									
North Central	15.4	19.6	17.7	47.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	52.6	7,068
North East	7.1	15.2	16.0	61.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	38.3	6,213
North West	5.7	22.6	12.6	59.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	40.9	12,434
South East	17.8	36.9	25.8	19.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	80.5	3,280
South South	22.4	39.7	22.3	15.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.3	4,416
South West	27.2	42.4	15.3	15.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.8	5,640
State									
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	34.8	38.8	14.1	12.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.7	764
Benue	13.3	24.7	25.0	36.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	63.0	1,008
Kogi	14.3	22.8	19.7	43.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	56.9	604
Kwara	22.7	15.7	19.3	42.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.7	790
Nasarawa	17.7	20.6	16.8	44.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	55.1	963
Niger	6.7	7.0	8.8	77.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	22.5	1,845
Plateau	11.6	22.6	27.0	38.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	61.2	1,093
North East									
Adamawa	6.4	25.4	19.8	48.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	51.5	932
Bauchi	7.2	12.4	17.3	63.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	36.9	1,838
Borno	7.8	20.9	15.1	56.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	43.8	1,073
Gombe	10.6	19.3	13.1	57.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	42.9	610
Taraba	6.0	7.5	20.9	65.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	34.5	806
Yobe	5.6	8.3	8.3	77.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	22.2	954
North West									
Jigawa	3.1	12.9	7.8	76.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	23.9	1,258
Kaduna	10.5	27.5	15.0	46.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	53.1	2,420
Kano	7.5	35.3	18.6	38.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	61.3	3,660
Katsina	2.7	22.7	11.7	62.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	37.2	1,778
Kebbi	1.4	2.9	6.4	89.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.7	925
Sokoto	3.5	6.7	6.3	83.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	16.4	1,238
Zamfara	2.7	15.8	6.5	75.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25.0	1,154
South East									
Abia	22.5	47.1	23.9	6.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.5	418
Anambra	20.3	29.3	42.2	8.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.7	707
Ebonyi	7.6	40.0	13.3	38.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	60.9	950
Enugu	19.2	31.6	31.0	18.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	81.7	502
Imo	25.3	38.1	23.6	12.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	87.0	704
South South									
Akwa Ibom	15.3	60.0	11.5	13.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	86.8	570
Bayelsa	23.4	34.0	25.2	17.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	82.6	317
Cross River	15.7	41.4	24.4	18.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	81.6	524
Delta	28.8	42.1	12.4	16.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.3	1,010
Edo	21.3	41.8	25.4	11.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.4	661
Rivers	23.5	28.7	31.3	16.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.5	1,333
South West									
Ekiti	33.9	36.4	9.1	20.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.4	276
Lagos	37.5	39.5	13.3	9.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.3	1,586
Ogun	20.3	50.1	13.0	16.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	83.4	1,288
Ondo	23.4	34.5	16.6	25.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.5	603
Osun	28.1	39.5	23.5	8.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.2	627
Oyo	21.0	44.8	16.6	17.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	82.5	1,260
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.2	4.2	7.1	88.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	11.6	6,724
Second	1.2	12.1	15.3	71.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	28.6	7,348
Middle	5.3	30.5	22.1	42.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	58.0	7,812
Fourth	15.2	41.8	22.5	20.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.6	8,435
Highest	40.5	39.1	14.4	5.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.0	8,731
Total	13.7	26.9	16.6	42.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.2	39,050

[1] Refers to women who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and women with less schooling who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Higher than secondary schooling	No schooling, primary or secondary school: Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/ visually impaired	Total	Percent-age literate[1]	Number of men
Age									
15–24	9.2	34.7	28.4	27.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.3	3,819
15–19	2.9	37.9	31.9	27.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.8	2,230
20–24	18.1	30.2	23.3	28.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	71.7	1,590
25–29	25.3	22.9	25.2	26.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.4	1,475
30–34	28.3	22.6	22.6	26.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	73.4	1,427
35–39	28.3	22.4	23.2	25.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	74.0	1,640
40–44	26.0	19.7	24.4	29.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.1	1,439
45–49	24.3	20.3	26.1	29.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.8	1,127
Residence									
Urban	29.9	33.2	24.3	12.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	87.4	5,397
Rural	11.4	19.4	27.0	42.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.8	5,531
Zone									
North Central	24.2	26.4	23.6	25.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.2	2,107
North East	17.8	14.8	27.0	40.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	59.6	1,720
North West	14.6	17.5	27.9	39.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.0	3,459
South East	16.8	41.2	27.4	14.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.4	849
South South	24.8	41.6	21.6	12.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	88.0	1,231
South West	30.3	37.7	24.2	7.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	92.3	1,560
State									
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	44.3	29.4	21.6	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.3	267
Benue	19.3	38.4	21.4	20.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.1	285
Kogi	16.5	29.7	17.3	36.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	63.5	206
Kwara	30.4	24.9	14.8	29.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.1	275
Nasarawa	28.0	19.6	20.1	32.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	67.7	301
Niger	17.3	18.9	28.6	35.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	64.9	489
Plateau	17.5	30.8	35.8	15.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.1	284
North East									
Adamawa	18.0	9.8	40.5	31.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	68.3	276
Bauchi	19.9	11.2	18.9	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	570
Borno	12.2	18.8	25.2	43.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	56.1	246
Gombe	18.8	18.3	23.4	39.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.6	202
Taraba	19.0	30.3	29.9	20.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.2	232
Yobe	16.0	4.9	33.9	44.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	54.9	193
North West									
Jigawa	12.2	11.4	18.1	58.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	41.7	330
Kaduna	16.6	20.4	28.6	34.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	65.6	705
Kano	17.8	22.9	30.7	28.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	71.4	1,029
Katsina	13.1	25.6	31.9	29.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.7	479
Kebbi	6.6	3.6	24.5	65.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	34.8	231
Sokoto	10.3	12.3	16.8	60.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	39.4	357
Zamfara	14.9	4.5	36.1	44.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	55.6	329
South East									
Abia	20.6	41.5	32.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.7	122
Anambra	17.0	28.0	41.7	13.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.6	191
Ebonyi	8.6	40.9	26.8	23.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.4	189
Enugu	18.2	55.7	16.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.9	135
Imo	20.8	43.8	19.5	16.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.0	212
South South									
Akwa Ibom	17.7	23.6	35.7	23.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.0	178
Bayelsa	24.8	46.8	23.2	4.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	94.9	100
Cross River	20.1	46.5	24.5	8.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.1	140
Delta	30.1	44.7	13.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.8	249
Edo	25.7	43.6	24.6	6.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.0	197
Rivers	25.8	43.8	17.6	12.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.2	366
South West									
Ekiti	40.3	23.0	31.1	5.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.3	68
Lagos	36.1	33.4	22.9	7.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	92.4	523
Ogun	25.6	27.0	29.5	17.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	82.2	321
Ondo	26.2	53.7	17.0	2.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	96.9	188
Osun	32.3	30.9	35.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	179
Oyo	24.1	55.4	16.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.7	281
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	1.9	6.3	22.4	69.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	30.6	1,776
Second	7.1	17.2	30.4	45.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	54.6	1,902
Middle	12.2	28.2	34.4	25.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.8	2,114
Fourth	24.8	35.9	27.7	11.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	88.4	2,523
Highest	45.5	35.5	15.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.4	2,612
Total 15–49	20.5	26.2	25.7	27.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	72.4	10,927
50–59	22.9	20.7	21.7	34.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	65.3	1,277
Total 15–59	20.8	25.7	25.2	28.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	71.7	12,204

[1] Refers to men who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and men with less schooling who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women
Age						
15–19	2.3	30.3	18.8	1.1	60.9	8,105
20–24	3.3	28.9	22.1	1.8	60.3	6,853
25–29	3.3	28.4	24.3	1.6	59.5	6,443
30–34	3.4	30.0	27.6	2.2	58.0	5,583
35–39	4.5	33.0	28.8	3.0	55.7	4,900
40–44	3.9	30.8	31.0	2.7	54.9	4,105
45–49	4.6	29.1	31.7	3.0	55.6	3,062
Residence						
Urban	5.4	48.1	32.9	3.3	40.9	18,846
Rural	1.6	13.1	17.8	0.8	74.8	20,204
Zone						
North Central	2.6	27.9	22.7	1.6	59.6	7,068
North East	1.9	16.0	13.4	0.7	75.6	6,213
North West	1.3	15.6	20.8	0.8	71.2	12,434
South East	5.4	41.3	27.5	3.4	50.2	3,280
South South	9.5	53.0	36.8	5.7	36.1	4,416
South West	5.0	55.2	39.8	3.1	32.3	5,640
State						
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	3.1	41.8	11.6	2.3	54.8	764
Benue	2.5	28.9	32.6	1.0	49.5	1,008
Kogi	1.7	26.5	9.0	0.8	70.6	604
Kwara	3.7	43.2	42.7	1.9	37.1	790
Nasarawa	3.4	38.3	15.8	2.0	55.9	963
Niger	1.9	12.9	17.9	1.2	74.0	1,845
Plateau	2.5	23.5	28.8	2.0	61.3	1,093
North East						
Adamawa	2.1	13.7	10.4	1.1	80.4	932
Bauchi	2.5	13.6	20.1	0.9	72.3	1,838
Borno	1.5	11.4	10.7	0.8	82.7	1,073
Gombe	0.7	28.0	22.4	0.5	61.2	610
Taraba	4.1	19.4	8.3	0.8	75.4	806
Yobe	0.2	17.7	5.2	0.1	78.9	954
North West						
Jigawa	0.6	7.9	18.2	0.3	78.7	1,258
Kaduna	1.1	29.1	19.8	0.5	63.5	2,420
Kano	2.2	19.4	33.2	1.3	57.9	3,660
Katsina	1.0	10.1	17.4	0.5	76.8	1,778
Kebbi	0.2	4.9	5.5	0.0	91.7	925
Sokoto	1.8	6.8	5.8	1.6	90.6	1,238
Zamfara	0.3	10.2	20.2	0.2	75.2	1,154
South East						
Abia	6.0	54.4	41.8	4.5	34.7	418
Anambra	3.7	49.2	23.7	0.2	42.3	707
Ebonyi	2.0	29.0	25.7	1.2	62.2	950
Enugu	2.3	37.5	20.1	1.3	55.3	502
Imo	13.5	44.8	30.3	10.4	47.7	704
South South						
Akwa Ibom	11.8	45.6	64.9	6.8	24.8	570
Bayelsa	5.4	38.8	19.8	2.1	53.1	317
Cross River	12.6	46.9	30.8	7.3	46.3	524
Delta	6.7	57.0	25.1	3.8	36.6	1,010
Edo	10.3	48.0	25.6	7.0	43.2	661
Rivers	10.1	61.3	45.7	6.3	29.0	1,333
South West						
Ekiti	3.8	36.7	43.0	1.9	43.1	276
Lagos	5.0	71.8	24.5	2.6	24.4	1,586
Ogun	7.9	56.9	49.7	5.2	29.5	1,288
Ondo	6.5	44.0	33.7	5.1	47.6	603
Osun	2.6	59.2	48.1	1.5	25.0	627
Oyo	2.7	39.8	47.0	1.6	39.1	1,260
Education						
No education	0.1	4.2	12.6	0.0	85.0	13,404
Primary	0.9	19.5	25.8	0.4	64.2	4,359
Secondary	4.1	43.0	31.1	2.4	45.3	15,948
More than secondary	11.9	64.6	37.7	7.3	26.4	5,339
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.2	1.2	10.1	0.0	89.2	6,724
Second	0.7	5.0	14.7	0.2	82.2	7,348
Middle	1.9	19.4	24.0	0.8	65.1	7,812
Fourth	5.0	45.9	35.7	3.0	41.2	8,435
Highest	8.1	67.3	36.1	5.2	25.5	8,731
Total	3.4	30.0	25.1	2.0	58.5	39,050

Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of men
Age						
15–19	4.8	28.4	16.2	3.0	64.6	2,230
20–24	8.4	28.8	23.9	4.7	59.9	1,590
25–29	10.4	30.6	28.7	5.8	56.3	1,475
30–34	13.8	34.4	34.9	8.7	50.6	1,427
35–39	15.4	34.9	41.3	9.8	47.3	1,640
40–44	15.1	36.1	43.7	11.3	45.9	1,439
45–49	15.0	32.1	43.5	10.4	47.3	1,127
Residence						
Urban	16.5	46.7	39.5	11.1	39.8	5,397
Rural	6.2	17.5	24.0	3.5	68.1	5,531
Zone						
North Central	14.2	32.8	30.9	10.2	55.8	2,107
North East	7.0	18.8	15.1	3.3	73.3	1,720
North West	6.6	19.3	28.2	3.2	62.2	3,459
South East	11.1	40.3	34.8	7.4	46.3	849
South South	13.3	53.6	50.4	9.4	30.5	1,231
South West	20.7	51.4	42.2	14.8	35.7	1,560
State						
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	24.1	70.6	53.2	18.8	17.5	267
Benue	20.8	35.6	37.8	15.9	51.5	285
Kogi	11.8	19.2	24.3	4.2	65.1	206
Kwara	15.4	29.8	37.9	11.0	52.8	275
Nasarawa	25.5	48.1	49.5	20.4	37.5	301
Niger	4.1	11.3	7.5	2.4	85.2	489
Plateau	4.3	27.9	21.4	2.5	61.3	284
North East						
Adamawa	4.6	25.7	22.0	1.6	60.3	276
Bauchi	5.1	14.2	10.6	4.6	83.4	570
Borno	1.1	6.3	5.7	0.2	89.7	246
Gombe	6.7	15.6	12.3	1.4	75.7	202
Taraba	7.1	32.8	22.3	1.9	55.2	232
Yobe	23.5	24.9	25.2	9.9	60.3	193
North West						
Jigawa	5.6	13.8	16.5	2.3	77.1	330
Kaduna	2.3	26.2	25.6	1.5	59.9	705
Kano	10.9	20.5	47.3	3.9	42.1	1,029
Katsina	5.8	22.0	24.9	5.0	67.7	479
Kebbi	7.6	9.8	11.5	3.2	81.4	231
Sokoto	2.1	11.0	11.0	0.8	80.9	357
Zamfara	9.2	18.1	20.6	5.3	73.5	329
South East						
Abia	13.3	20.1	15.7	9.0	73.5	122
Anambra	5.7	71.7	35.4	4.2	19.5	191
Ebonyi	15.7	28.6	47.3	13.2	50.7	189
Enugu	4.7	25.1	17.0	2.3	65.8	135
Imo	14.9	43.8	45.4	7.5	38.3	212
South South						
Akwa Ibom	11.3	37.7	54.3	7.9	38.3	178
Bayelsa	22.8	55.2	52.7	18.8	31.1	100
Cross River	14.6	42.0	59.0	11.2	30.8	140
Delta	13.6	66.4	31.8	7.6	24.8	249
Edo	9.2	70.6	61.6	7.1	21.9	197
Rivers	13.3	47.5	51.2	9.2	34.9	366
South West						
Ekiti	21.6	33.5	49.9	9.9	37.8	68
Lagos	26.7	60.9	51.3	22.9	28.4	523
Ogun	8.2	37.6	21.6	3.4	49.1	321
Ondo	13.5	42.9	23.5	10.0	52.7	188
Osun	12.7	39.5	41.2	3.5	37.8	179
Oyo	33.6	67.0	60.0	24.2	20.6	281
Education						
No education	0.9	6.0	16.2	0.2	81.1	2,462
Primary	3.1	18.4	28.4	1.2	64.1	1,159
Secondary	9.5	36.5	32.7	6.0	49.8	5,066
More than secondary	30.9	57.0	48.0	20.8	29.1	2,241
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	2.2	4.0	12.5	0.4	84.7	1,776
Second	3.5	9.4	19.3	1.7	76.2	1,902
Middle	8.7	22.6	31.1	5.1	59.8	2,114
Fourth	13.6	43.2	40.6	8.9	40.8	2,523
Highest	22.9	63.8	45.5	16.1	25.6	2,612
Total 15–49	11.3	31.9	31.6	7.2	54.1	10,927
50–59	15.8	29.0	44.5	10.9	47.4	1,277
Total 15–59	11.7	31.6	33.0	7.6	53.4	12,204

Table 3.5.1 Internet usage: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever used the internet and percentage who have used the internet in the past 12 months, and among women who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the past month, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the past 12 months	Number of women	Among respondents who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used the internet: Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Total	Number of women
Age									
15–19	21.5	20.1	8,105	56.7	28.1	11.8	3.4	100.0	1,626
20–24	35.2	32.9	6,853	72.0	20.0	5.7	2.3	100.0	2,252
25–29	32.9	30.6	6,443	70.0	22.2	4.5	3.4	100.0	1,971
30–34	29.6	27.5	5,583	65.0	25.2	6.7	3.1	100.0	1,533
35–39	28.3	25.9	4,900	64.1	26.2	6.4	3.3	100.0	1,271
40–44	24.3	22.4	4,105	63.0	27.0	7.2	2.8	100.0	918
45–49	21.4	20.3	3,062	58.3	29.0	8.7	3.9	100.0	621
Residence									
Urban	45.7	42.8	18,846	67.4	23.5	6.2	2.9	100.0	8,069
Rural	11.7	10.5	20,204	58.3	28.1	9.8	3.7	100.0	2,123
Zone									
North Central	24.4	22.8	7,068	60.5	27.7	6.3	5.4	100.0	1,615
North East	11.9	10.5	6,213	58.1	27.4	10.7	3.7	100.0	650
North West	13.9	12.5	12,434	67.2	22.7	8.0	2.1	100.0	1,555
South East	40.4	38.3	3,280	64.6	25.2	8.0	2.3	100.0	1,257
South South	49.4	45.2	4,416	68.4	22.4	5.5	3.7	100.0	1,996
South West	58.0	55.3	5,640	67.2	24.0	6.6	2.2	100.0	3,120
State									
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	60.1	58.4	764	56.8	34.8	7.4	1.0	100.0	446
Benue	27.4	24.7	1,008	52.7	27.2	6.8	13.3	100.0	249
Kogi	23.2	22.1	604	45.8	42.5	10.7	1.0	100.0	133
Kwara	38.7	38.0	790	64.6	20.3	2.1	13.0	100.0	300
Nasarawa	28.4	24.7	963	69.6	21.8	6.1	2.5	100.0	238
Niger	5.8	5.1	1,845	65.3	25.7	8.0	1.0	100.0	94
Plateau	15.2	14.1	1,093	71.6	20.4	6.2	1.9	100.0	155
North East									
Adamawa	16.2	15.0	932	78.6	11.1	9.7	0.6	100.0	140
Bauchi	13.5	11.5	1,838	51.8	24.1	15.1	9.0	100.0	211
Borno	7.9	7.2	1,073	54.2	43.9	1.3	0.6	100.0	77
Gombe	12.7	12.6	610	58.1	26.3	15.2	0.4	100.0	77
Taraba	8.7	7.7	806	46.6	42.3	7.8	3.3	100.0	62
Yobe	11.0	8.8	954	52.3	38.0	7.9	1.8	100.0	84
North West									
Jigawa	4.3	4.0	1,258	57.0	25.9	14.4	2.7	100.0	50
Kaduna	24.5	19.8	2,420	71.6	14.3	9.7	4.4	100.0	479
Kano	22.1	21.0	3,660	65.9	26.4	6.7	1.0	100.0	769
Katsina	6.2	5.9	1,778	49.0	36.0	13.7	1.3	100.0	105
Kebbi	3.0	3.0	925	76.6	22.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	28
Sokoto	5.8	5.6	1,238	87.9	4.1	6.2	1.8	100.0	69
Zamfara	5.5	4.7	1,154	(61.2)	(37.5)	(1.3)	(0.0)	100.0	54
South East									
Abia	50.6	46.0	418	64.9	25.8	5.3	4.0	100.0	192
Anambra	53.5	51.4	707	59.1	28.4	9.5	2.9	100.0	363
Ebonyi	15.0	12.8	950	68.5	23.7	6.5	1.3	100.0	122
Enugu	42.9	42.3	502	77.8	18.3	1.4	2.6	100.0	212
Imo	53.7	52.2	704	60.9	26.2	12.1	0.8	100.0	367
South South									
Akwa Ibom	50.5	43.7	570	52.4	26.2	7.7	13.8	100.0	249
Bayelsa	52.7	48.4	317	64.5	27.6	5.3	2.6	100.0	154
Cross River	27.1	25.2	524	68.6	25.1	5.9	0.4	100.0	132
Delta	63.7	59.0	1,010	74.0	14.6	6.9	4.6	100.0	596
Edo	49.3	44.3	661	69.9	24.1	4.8	1.2	100.0	293
Rivers	46.1	43.0	1,333	69.7	25.9	3.5	0.8	100.0	573
South West									
Ekiti	52.8	51.7	276	50.0	32.1	12.4	5.5	100.0	143
Lagos	73.3	71.6	1,586	76.0	18.6	2.0	3.3	100.0	1,136
Ogun	56.5	54.7	1,288	63.1	30.0	5.5	1.4	100.0	704
Ondo	42.8	39.4	603	70.1	26.4	2.3	1.2	100.0	237
Osun	52.6	52.6	627	69.5	22.8	7.3	0.4	100.0	330
Oyo	51.5	45.2	1,260	56.4	25.2	17.1	1.3	100.0	570
Education									
No education	1.4	1.0	13,404	40.9	28.9	17.7	12.4	100.0	129
Primary	8.2	7.2	4,359	47.0	36.6	11.4	5.0	100.0	312
Secondary	37.1	34.0	15,948	56.8	30.7	8.8	3.7	100.0	5,427
More than secondary	84.5	81.0	5,339	78.5	15.6	4.0	1.9	100.0	4,325
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	1.0	0.7	6,724	52.4	27.5	17.3	2.8	100.0	46
Second	3.4	2.7	7,348	34.8	46.1	17.0	2.1	100.0	202
Middle	16.1	13.8	7,812	50.3	34.9	9.7	5.1	100.0	1,081
Fourth	39.0	35.4	8,435	59.9	26.4	9.7	4.0	100.0	2,985
Highest	69.9	67.3	8,731	72.3	20.8	4.7	2.3	100.0	5,879
Total	28.1	26.1	39,050	65.5	24.4	7.0	3.1	100.0	10,193

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

Table 3.5.2 Internet usage: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever used the internet and percentage who have used the internet in the past 12 months, and among men who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the past month, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the past 12 months	Number of men	Among respondents who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used the internet: Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Total	Number of men
Age									
15–19	36.4	34.0	2,230	52.9	30.2	13.5	3.4	100.0	757
20–24	58.3	55.0	1,590	64.9	23.9	6.6	4.6	100.0	875
25–29	59.8	57.4	1,475	65.8	23.8	7.4	2.9	100.0	847
30–34	58.5	56.0	1,427	68.2	20.9	7.5	3.3	100.0	800
35–39	52.9	50.4	1,640	67.0	25.9	5.0	2.1	100.0	826
40–44	48.0	44.0	1,439	65.2	26.5	5.3	3.0	100.0	634
45–49	46.4	43.7	1,127	62.4	28.8	4.7	4.2	100.0	492
Residence									
Urban	68.7	65.8	5,397	69.9	22.1	5.2	2.8	100.0	3,550
Rural	33.1	30.4	5,531	51.3	32.5	11.7	4.5	100.0	1,680
Zone									
North Central	48.6	46.3	2,107	68.8	18.9	7.8	4.5	100.0	977
North East	33.3	29.9	1,720	46.5	33.2	10.0	10.3	100.0	514
North West	40.1	37.2	3,459	51.4	35.2	11.8	1.6	100.0	1,288
South East	62.2	58.4	849	60.5	29.3	7.9	2.3	100.0	496
South South	64.6	61.3	1,231	67.4	24.6	5.1	3.0	100.0	754
South West	78.7	77.1	1,560	80.1	15.9	2.0	2.0	100.0	1,202
State									
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	86.2	85.5	267	85.2	9.6	4.7	0.4	100.0	228
Benue	47.7	46.3	285	54.9	31.8	11.3	2.1	100.0	132
Kogi	35.2	35.0	206	69.9	25.9	4.2	0.0	100.0	72
Kwara	51.6	49.7	275	72.0	16.1	0.6	11.3	100.0	137
Nasarawa	44.4	43.4	301	80.8	17.0	1.4	0.8	100.0	131
Niger	32.4	29.3	489	64.4	17.8	4.7	13.2	100.0	143
Plateau	53.2	47.0	284	43.8	24.4	28.5	3.3	100.0	133
North East									
Adamawa	33.6	29.6	276	44.2	38.3	17.5	0.0	100.0	82
Bauchi	29.4	27.4	570	46.6	24.1	8.8	20.5	100.0	156
Borno	26.3	22.7	246	44.7	25.8	0.0	29.5	100.0	56
Gombe	37.2	35.7	202	40.1	46.9	13.0	0.0	100.0	72
Taraba	50.4	43.7	232	42.8	41.3	12.8	3.1	100.0	102
Yobe	29.0	23.9	193	(70.7)	(24.6)	(2.0)	(2.6)	100.0	46
North West									
Jigawa	18.9	16.7	330	42.8	30.1	24.4	2.7	100.0	55
Kaduna	51.4	44.9	705	52.4	37.7	9.3	0.6	100.0	317
Kano	57.3	55.9	1,029	57.4	28.5	13.8	0.3	100.0	575
Katsina	38.9	35.8	479	39.5	48.2	5.5	6.8	100.0	172
Kebbi	16.7	15.2	231	61.1	22.9	16.0	0.0	100.0	35
Sokoto	19.2	18.2	357	65.3	27.0	2.0	5.8	100.0	65
Zamfara	24.3	21.0	329	15.8	64.6	19.6	0.0	100.0	69
South East									
Abia	67.5	66.6	122	62.7	34.4	2.9	0.0	100.0	81
Anambra	76.7	69.0	191	42.3	45.9	10.3	1.4	100.0	132
Ebonyi	33.9	31.2	189	90.5	4.6	4.9	0.0	100.0	59
Enugu	53.5	52.6	135	42.0	32.1	21.5	4.4	100.0	71
Imo	76.8	71.9	212	72.1	20.4	3.3	4.2	100.0	153
South South									
Akwa Ibom	41.3	38.0	178	43.0	39.3	13.7	4.0	100.0	68
Bayelsa	62.6	60.2	100	66.4	25.3	7.9	0.5	100.0	60
Cross River	64.4	62.0	140	53.4	35.3	10.0	1.2	100.0	87
Delta	85.3	80.4	249	78.5	16.8	1.0	3.7	100.0	200
Edo	53.3	51.6	197	66.9	22.5	3.1	7.5	100.0	102
Rivers	68.5	64.8	366	70.5	23.8	4.4	1.3	100.0	237
South West									
Ekiti	69.8	65.9	68	78.5	13.1	7.0	1.4	100.0	45
Lagos	88.1	86.0	523	80.3	14.2	2.2	3.3	100.0	449
Ogun	72.2	71.1	321	73.8	24.2	2.0	0.0	100.0	228
Ondo	70.3	69.7	188	75.3	23.6	0.6	0.6	100.0	131
Osun	83.3	81.0	179	84.7	8.4	3.7	3.2	100.0	145
Oyo	73.5	72.6	281	87.0	11.5	0.0	1.5	100.0	204
Education									
No education	9.8	8.2	2,462	33.9	41.6	17.2	7.3	100.0	201
Primary	25.8	23.5	1,159	45.4	38.3	12.2	4.0	100.0	273
Secondary	58.9	55.1	5,066	58.3	29.3	9.1	3.3	100.0	2,792
More than secondary	89.9	87.7	2,241	77.7	16.5	3.0	2.8	100.0	1,964

Continued…

Table 3.5.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the past 12 months	Number of men	Among respondents who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used the internet: Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Total	Number of men
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	9.0	7.4	1,776	33.3	39.5	21.9	5.2	100.0	131
Second	25.2	21.8	1,902	38.3	40.2	15.5	5.9	100.0	415
Middle	44.7	40.5	2,114	45.7	36.7	11.9	5.8	100.0	857
Fourth	67.7	64.3	2,523	62.8	26.5	7.5	3.2	100.0	1,624
Highest	85.9	84.4	2,612	78.6	16.6	2.9	1.9	100.0	2,204
Total 15–49	50.7	47.9	10,927	64.0	25.4	7.3	3.3	100.0	5,231
50–59	34.7	32.8	1,277	60.7	31.1	4.3	3.9	100.0	419
Total 15–59	49.0	46.3	12,204	63.7	25.8	7.1	3.4	100.0	5,650

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

Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of women
	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed			
Age					
15–19	30.6	3.8	65.6	100.0	8,105
20–24	48.8	4.9	46.2	100.0	6,853
25–29	59.9	4.7	35.3	100.0	6,443
30–34	67.4	3.7	28.8	100.0	5,583
35–39	73.4	3.1	23.4	100.0	4,900
40–44	75.6	3.6	20.8	100.0	4,105
45–49	78.5	2.5	19.0	100.0	3,062
Marital status					
Never married	42.9	4.2	52.9	100.0	10,893
Married or living together	62.6	3.8	33.7	100.0	26,264
Divorced/separated/widowed	76.4	4.5	19.1	100.0	1,894
Number of living children					
0	42.7	4.3	53.0	100.0	12,698
1–2	60.3	4.6	35.1	100.0	9,527
3–4	68.1	3.1	28.9	100.0	9,019
5+	67.2	3.5	29.3	100.0	7,806
Residence					
Urban	64.7	3.7	31.7	100.0	18,846
Rural	51.3	4.2	44.5	100.0	20,204
Zone					
North Central	60.8	3.3	35.9	100.0	7,068
North East	49.1	4.7	46.2	100.0	6,213
North West	46.3	4.2	49.6	100.0	12,434
South East	68.0	4.4	27.6	100.0	3,280
South South	67.8	4.9	27.2	100.0	4,416
South West	75.1	2.2	22.7	100.0	5,640
State					
North Central					
FCT-Abuja	63.2	4.4	32.4	100.0	764
Benue	68.9	3.4	27.7	100.0	1,008
Kogi	67.3	5.6	27.0	100.0	604
Kwara	72.3	0.9	26.8	100.0	790
Nasarawa	64.8	7.7	27.5	100.0	963
Niger	54.0	1.1	44.8	100.0	1,845
Plateau	47.6	2.9	49.5	100.0	1,093
North East					
Adamawa	65.4	2.5	32.1	100.0	932
Bauchi	25.2	3.8	71.1	100.0	1,838
Borno	63.4	3.2	33.4	100.0	1,073
Gombe	51.6	11.6	36.8	100.0	610
Taraba	59.7	1.2	39.1	100.0	806
Yobe	52.3	9.2	38.4	100.0	954
North West					
Jigawa	46.1	2.6	51.3	100.0	1,258
Kaduna	50.8	9.0	40.2	100.0	2,420
Kano	45.1	3.3	51.6	100.0	3,660
Katsina	62.3	3.1	34.6	100.0	1,778
Kebbi	20.7	8.8	70.5	100.0	925
Sokoto	30.9	0.2	68.9	100.0	1,238
Zamfara	52.6	0.7	46.7	100.0	1,154
South East					
Abia	74.1	3.3	22.5	100.0	418
Anambra	78.2	2.8	19.1	100.0	707
Ebonyi	56.5	9.0	34.6	100.0	950
Enugu	63.8	3.3	33.0	100.0	502
Imo	72.5	1.3	26.2	100.0	704
South South					
Akwa Ibom	74.8	7.7	17.5	100.0	570
Bayelsa	61.1	5.6	33.3	100.0	317
Cross River	69.6	4.9	25.4	100.0	524
Delta	75.1	4.7	20.2	100.0	1,010
Edo	76.9	3.2	19.9	100.0	661
Rivers	55.7	4.6	39.6	100.0	1,333
South West					
Ekiti	66.5	4.5	29.0	100.0	276
Lagos	73.2	1.9	24.9	100.0	1,586
Ogun	74.6	1.8	23.6	100.0	1,288
Ondo	74.9	2.4	22.6	100.0	603
Osun	76.8	2.6	20.7	100.0	627
Oyo	79.3	2.2	18.5	100.0	1,260

Continued…

Table 3.6.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey: Currently employed[1]	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey: Not currently employed	Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of women
Education					
No education	47.3	3.7	49.0	100.0	13,404
Primary	65.0	4.0	31.0	100.0	4,359
Secondary	59.5	4.0	36.5	100.0	15,948
More than secondary	72.8	4.4	22.8	100.0	5,339
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	42.1	4.1	53.8	100.0	6,724
Second	52.0	4.3	43.7	100.0	7,348
Middle	58.1	4.0	37.9	100.0	7,812
Fourth	63.5	4.3	32.2	100.0	8,435
Highest	68.8	3.0	28.2	100.0	8,731
Total	57.8	3.9	38.3	100.0	39,050

[1] "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the past 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table 3.6.2 Employment status: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of men
	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed			
Age					
15–19	52.8	7.8	39.5	100.0	2,230
20–24	76.9	6.5	16.7	100.0	1,590
25–29	90.4	4.2	5.4	100.0	1,475
30–34	93.0	3.5	3.5	100.0	1,427
35–39	95.1	2.2	2.6	100.0	1,640
40–44	94.4	3.0	2.5	100.0	1,439
45–49	95.9	2.2	1.9	100.0	1,127
Marital status					
Never married	68.5	6.7	24.8	100.0	4,964
Married or living together	94.9	2.7	2.4	100.0	5,809
Divorced/separated/widowed	94.2	5.1	0.8	100.0	154
Number of living children					
0	74.5	5.7	19.7	100.0	6,416
1–2	95.3	2.5	2.2	100.0	1,799
3–4	95.6	2.2	2.2	100.0	1,474
5+	93.1	3.8	3.0	100.0	1,238
Residence					
Urban	81.1	3.9	15.0	100.0	5,397
Rural	84.7	5.1	10.2	100.0	5,531
Zone					
North Central	86.9	3.9	9.2	100.0	2,107
North East	77.7	4.8	17.5	100.0	1,720
North West	86.4	5.8	7.8	100.0	3,459
South East	78.0	3.8	18.3	100.0	849
South South	83.4	3.8	12.8	100.0	1,231
South West	78.0	3.1	19.0	100.0	1,560
State					
North Central					
FCT-Abuja	87.7	3.3	9.1	100.0	267
Benue	97.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	285
Kogi	95.2	1.4	3.4	100.0	206
Kwara	62.9	2.3	34.8	100.0	275
Nasarawa	82.7	5.7	11.6	100.0	301
Niger	90.5	3.8	5.7	100.0	489
Plateau	91.3	7.1	1.6	100.0	284
North East					
Adamawa	77.8	11.0	11.2	100.0	276
Bauchi	65.8	2.8	31.4	100.0	570
Borno	77.0	5.8	17.2	100.0	246
Gombe	78.3	5.4	16.2	100.0	202
Taraba	93.6	3.0	3.3	100.0	232
Yobe	93.5	2.0	4.5	100.0	193
North West					
Jigawa	89.7	0.9	9.4	100.0	330
Kaduna	90.0	3.1	6.9	100.0	705
Kano	91.7	3.2	5.2	100.0	1,029
Katsina	52.4	25.8	21.8	100.0	479
Kebbi	94.3	1.6	4.0	100.0	231
Sokoto	98.3	0.7	1.0	100.0	357
Zamfara	89.4	4.5	6.0	100.0	329
South East					
Abia	64.8	5.0	30.2	100.0	122
Anambra	81.5	4.7	13.8	100.0	191
Ebonyi	74.8	2.4	22.8	100.0	189
Enugu	78.7	4.6	16.7	100.0	135
Imo	84.7	2.8	12.4	100.0	212
South South					
Akwa Ibom	83.6	3.4	12.9	100.0	178
Bayelsa	76.1	7.2	16.7	100.0	100
Cross River	88.5	3.6	7.9	100.0	140
Delta	86.4	3.4	10.2	100.0	249
Edo	77.8	4.5	17.7	100.0	197
Rivers	84.2	3.1	12.7	100.0	366
South West					
Ekiti	85.6	1.0	13.4	100.0	68
Lagos	79.8	2.1	18.2	100.0	523
Ogun	82.0	1.2	16.8	100.0	321
Ondo	69.6	2.7	27.7	100.0	188
Osun	75.2	5.0	19.9	100.0	179
Oyo	75.5	6.7	17.9	100.0	281

Continued…

Table 3.6.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey: Currently employed[1]	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey: Not currently employed	Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of men
Education					
No education	86.2	4.0	9.9	100.0	2,462
Primary	87.6	4.7	7.7	100.0	1,159
Secondary	78.1	4.9	17.0	100.0	5,066
More than secondary	87.9	4.1	8.0	100.0	2,241
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	84.0	5.0	10.9	100.0	1,776
Second	84.1	5.9	10.0	100.0	1,902
Middle	83.8	5.1	11.1	100.0	2,114
Fourth	83.3	3.8	12.9	100.0	2,523
Highest	80.2	3.3	16.5	100.0	2,612
Total 15–49	82.9	4.5	12.6	100.0	10,927
50–59	93.4	3.1	3.5	100.0	1,277
Total 15–59	84.0	4.4	11.6	100.0	12,204

[1] "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the past 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table 3.7.1 Occupation: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Profes-sional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Agriculture	Other	Total	Number of women
Age									
15–19	8.3	0.9	63.6	0.3	9.5	17.2	0.2	100.0	2,785
20–24	12.0	1.5	62.9	0.4	8.9	14.1	0.2	100.0	3,684
25–29	12.6	1.6	65.0	0.3	6.9	13.4	0.2	100.0	4,165
30–34	11.5	2.0	66.2	0.2	5.8	14.2	0.0	100.0	3,973
35–39	11.4	1.3	68.2	0.3	4.7	14.2	0.0	100.0	3,752
40–44	10.4	2.2	63.8	0.1	4.9	18.5	0.0	100.0	3,251
45–49	10.1	1.9	63.9	0.2	4.4	19.4	0.2	100.0	2,481
Marital status									
Never married	16.1	2.6	61.1	0.5	7.3	12.1	0.1	100.0	5,134
Married or living together	9.7	1.3	66.1	0.2	6.3	16.2	0.1	100.0	17,424
Divorced/separated/ widowed	9.9	1.9	64.9	0.1	4.6	18.6	0.0	100.0	1,532
Number of living children									
0	15.5	2.6	61.1	0.5	8.0	12.0	0.2	100.0	5,969
1–2	13.4	1.9	63.8	0.3	6.2	14.4	0.0	100.0	6,186
3–4	10.3	1.5	67.0	0.2	5.5	15.3	0.2	100.0	6,413
5+	4.5	0.6	67.9	0.1	6.1	20.7	0.1	100.0	5,522
Residence									
Urban	16.0	2.6	68.7	0.4	6.0	6.3	0.1	100.0	12,877
Rural	5.5	0.6	60.6	0.2	6.9	26.1	0.1	100.0	11,214
Zone									
North Central	11.2	1.3	51.4	0.1	3.4	32.5	0.1	100.0	4,533
North East	4.3	0.3	69.4	0.2	5.0	20.4	0.4	100.0	3,343
North West	5.4	0.5	74.0	0.1	13.5	6.5	0.0	100.0	6,268
South East	14.3	2.0	61.1	1.7	3.1	17.8	0.0	100.0	2,373
South South	13.9	2.8	64.1	0.0	4.3	14.9	0.1	100.0	3,213
South West	20.4	3.7	65.3	0.2	4.0	6.3	0.1	100.0	4,361
State									
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	21.8	1.6	70.7	0.4	2.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	517
Benue	7.0	0.7	33.3	0.0	4.2	54.6	0.2	100.0	729
Kogi	10.4	1.9	45.5	0.1	0.9	40.9	0.2	100.0	441
Kwara	26.2	1.4	56.6	0.1	0.4	15.2	0.0	100.0	579
Nasarawa	8.8	1.9	52.7	0.1	8.1	28.2	0.3	100.0	698
Niger	4.9	0.3	49.5	0.0	3.3	42.0	0.0	100.0	1,018
Plateau	6.6	2.1	58.0	0.1	3.2	30.0	0.0	100.0	552
North East									
Adamawa	3.1	0.1	45.2	0.0	8.6	42.9	0.1	100.0	633
Bauchi	7.5	0.3	82.7	0.0	1.9	5.4	2.1	100.0	532
Borno	4.1	0.3	67.6	0.7	4.0	23.3	0.0	100.0	714
Gombe	5.4	1.0	84.8	0.2	0.7	7.9	0.0	100.0	385
Taraba	2.4	0.1	68.6	0.3	0.4	28.0	0.2	100.0	490
Yobe	4.0	0.0	76.1	0.0	11.8	8.2	0.0	100.0	587
North West									
Jigawa	3.4	0.5	76.2	0.0	15.3	4.6	0.0	100.0	613
Kaduna	9.5	0.1	69.8	0.2	9.3	11.0	0.0	100.0	1,448
Kano	7.4	1.3	68.4	0.1	21.1	1.6	0.1	100.0	1,772
Katsina	1.6	0.3	95.5	0.0	0.6	2.0	0.0	100.0	1,162
Kebbi	2.4	0.0	64.5	0.0	1.0	32.2	0.0	100.0	273
Sokoto	2.8	0.6	91.2	0.0	1.8	3.6	0.0	100.0	385
Zamfara	2.1	0.0	50.9	0.2	36.3	10.4	0.0	100.0	615
South East									
Abia	17.6	2.4	56.9	0.0	6.8	16.2	0.0	100.0	324
Anambra	10.9	1.5	65.7	6.2	4.2	11.5	0.0	100.0	572
Ebonyi	16.3	0.7	45.8	0.1	1.9	35.2	0.0	100.0	621
Enugu	13.1	2.9	65.9	0.1	0.3	17.6	0.1	100.0	336
Imo	14.3	3.4	73.6	0.7	2.7	5.2	0.1	100.0	520
South South									
Akwa Ibom	16.3	1.4	59.0	0.2	1.7	21.5	0.0	100.0	470
Bayelsa	6.0	5.1	61.3	0.0	0.6	26.1	0.8	100.0	212
Cross River	6.5	1.8	57.3	0.1	0.2	34.0	0.0	100.0	391
Delta	14.0	1.2	59.7	0.0	13.3	11.8	0.0	100.0	806
Edo	14.4	4.5	74.9	0.0	0.3	5.8	0.0	100.0	529
Rivers	17.8	3.9	68.2	0.0	2.2	7.7	0.1	100.0	805
South West									
Ekiti	28.8	1.1	49.8	0.0	1.7	18.5	0.0	100.0	196
Lagos	30.0	7.0	59.1	0.1	3.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,191
Ogun	18.3	0.8	69.7	0.0	6.2	5.0	0.0	100.0	984
Ondo	20.1	4.6	52.2	0.0	6.5	15.6	1.0	100.0	466
Osun	14.0	2.6	70.1	0.0	2.5	10.9	0.0	100.0	497
Oyo	13.0	3.2	74.7	0.7	3.2	5.3	0.0	100.0	1,026

Continued…

Table 3.7.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Profes-sional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Agriculture	Other	Total	Number of women
Education									
No education	0.6	0.0	69.7	0.1	7.8	21.7	0.1	100.0	6,839
Primary	3.4	0.5	63.6	0.0	6.2	26.2	0.0	100.0	3,007
Secondary	10.3	1.3	67.9	0.5	6.7	13.2	0.1	100.0	10,125
More than secondary	36.0	6.0	50.7	0.3	3.9	3.1	0.1	100.0	4,120
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.6	0.0	61.4	0.1	6.8	30.9	0.3	100.0	3,109
Second	1.9	0.2	59.9	0.1	7.9	30.2	0.0	100.0	4,137
Middle	6.1	0.8	66.0	0.2	6.5	20.2	0.1	100.0	4,850
Fourth	13.5	1.5	70.2	0.3	6.9	7.5	0.1	100.0	5,722
Highest	24.0	4.3	64.4	0.5	4.8	1.9	0.1	100.0	6,273
Total	11.1	1.7	64.9	0.3	6.4	15.5	0.1	100.0	24,091

Table 3.7.2 Occupation: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Profes-sional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Agriculture	Other	Total	Number of men
Age									
15–19	6.8	0.4	27.8	7.3	8.0	48.8	0.9	100.0	1,350
20–24	8.6	0.7	34.9	6.1	12.0	37.4	0.4	100.0	1,325
25–29	12.6	1.9	29.9	7.2	13.6	34.6	0.3	100.0	1,395
30–34	15.7	1.8	31.8	6.2	14.8	29.7	0.0	100.0	1,378
35–39	15.9	2.7	29.6	5.3	14.9	31.5	0.0	100.0	1,596
40–44	16.4	2.6	27.5	5.5	14.6	33.0	0.4	100.0	1,403
45–49	16.8	3.2	27.4	4.2	14.8	33.4	0.1	100.0	1,106
Marital status									
Never married	11.0	1.2	33.5	7.4	10.8	35.6	0.5	100.0	3,732
Married or living together	14.8	2.4	27.6	5.1	14.7	35.2	0.2	100.0	5,668
Divorced/separated/ widowed	12.2	0.4	25.2	4.3	19.5	38.5	0.0	100.0	153
Number of living children									
0	11.9	1.5	30.8	6.6	10.5	38.3	0.4	100.0	5,152
1–2	15.9	2.7	30.0	6.7	16.7	27.9	0.0	100.0	1,760
3–4	16.5	2.6	29.7	5.5	18.1	27.4	0.1	100.0	1,441
5+	11.2	1.5	25.8	3.3	14.1	43.6	0.5	100.0	1,201
Residence									
Urban	20.9	3.0	37.4	8.9	15.9	13.6	0.3	100.0	4,586
Rural	6.2	0.8	23.0	3.3	10.9	55.5	0.3	100.0	4,966
Zone									
North Central	10.9	2.0	22.7	6.4	13.3	44.2	0.6	100.0	1,913
North East	11.2	1.0	28.5	3.3	10.9	45.0	0.1	100.0	1,419
North West	9.4	1.3	36.4	2.9	7.2	42.6	0.3	100.0	3,189
South East	10.8	2.2	32.0	9.6	27.8	17.6	0.0	100.0	694
South South	15.1	2.1	29.4	9.5	22.8	20.8	0.3	100.0	1,074
South West	28.8	4.0	25.1	11.4	15.1	15.5	0.2	100.0	1,264
State									
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	25.1	3.4	39.5	9.7	17.5	4.7	0.0	100.0	243
Benue	10.6	0.6	9.6	7.1	11.9	60.2	0.0	100.0	285
Kogi	7.2	0.8	14.0	5.9	10.3	56.2	5.7	100.0	199
Kwara	8.8	4.2	40.1	5.0	7.6	34.3	0.0	100.0	179
Nasarawa	14.6	2.3	28.5	7.9	12.6	34.1	0.0	100.0	266
Niger	6.4	2.7	19.6	4.0	6.7	60.7	0.0	100.0	461
Plateau	6.9	0.0	16.2	6.6	28.2	42.1	0.0	100.0	279
North East									
Adamawa	11.2	0.0	28.7	4.3	13.4	42.0	0.3	100.0	245
Bauchi	9.4	1.4	25.8	6.1	15.4	41.9	0.0	100.0	391
Borno	34.8	1.1	24.7	1.3	2.2	35.9	0.0	100.0	204
Gombe	5.3	2.7	35.4	1.4	13.4	41.8	0.0	100.0	170
Taraba	3.1	0.0	26.3	3.2	13.6	53.8	0.0	100.0	224
Yobe	4.2	1.1	34.6	0.0	2.0	57.4	0.7	100.0	185
North West									
Jigawa	12.4	0.0	36.4	2.6	8.1	40.4	0.0	100.0	299
Kaduna	13.8	1.0	22.2	7.6	9.2	45.9	0.3	100.0	656
Kano	8.0	0.9	51.5	2.0	6.6	30.5	0.6	100.0	975
Katsina	14.4	2.2	47.3	0.3	8.6	27.0	0.0	100.0	375
Kebbi	0.0	1.0	24.1	3.2	2.3	69.4	0.0	100.0	222
Sokoto	5.2	0.9	24.5	1.3	10.9	56.9	0.2	100.0	354
Zamfara	7.1	3.7	27.7	0.4	1.7	59.3	0.0	100.0	309
South East									
Abia	23.4	2.3	33.0	4.2	23.9	12.9	0.3	100.0	85
Anambra	8.4	3.3	49.3	14.0	18.8	6.2	0.0	100.0	165
Ebonyi	10.9	1.1	19.6	5.4	21.6	41.4	0.0	100.0	146
Enugu	13.4	1.4	19.1	9.7	29.2	27.2	0.0	100.0	112
Imo	5.4	2.4	33.8	11.5	41.6	5.3	0.0	100.0	186
South South									
Akwa Ibom	7.7	1.5	31.7	9.1	29.7	20.3	0.0	100.0	155
Bayelsa	18.3	4.6	28.8	7.6	21.2	18.8	0.6	100.0	83
Cross River	9.0	1.7	13.8	4.1	12.7	58.6	0.0	100.0	129
Delta	22.9	0.0	24.5	6.4	31.6	14.7	0.0	100.0	224
Edo	9.8	4.8	26.8	22.6	14.2	21.4	0.3	100.0	162
Rivers	17.6	1.9	39.6	7.8	22.2	10.2	0.8	100.0	320
South West									
Ekiti	25.0	2.9	10.9	9.5	15.5	36.2	0.0	100.0	59
Lagos	35.0	7.2	32.6	12.8	10.5	1.6	0.3	100.0	428
Ogun	28.5	2.4	16.4	7.7	26.3	18.8	0.0	100.0	267
Ondo	9.8	5.6	23.8	5.8	22.1	32.9	0.0	100.0	136
Osun	23.4	1.8	28.0	17.5	10.3	19.0	0.0	100.0	143
Oyo	32.9	0.6	24.0	13.0	9.1	19.8	0.5	100.0	230

Continued…

Table 3.7.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Profes-sional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Agriculture	Other	Total	Number of men
Education									
No education	3.3	0.2	21.6	1.6	8.0	65.2	0.2	100.0	2,219
Primary	5.7	0.3	25.0	6.3	17.5	44.8	0.4	100.0	1,069
Secondary	10.4	1.1	34.5	8.8	16.9	28.0	0.3	100.0	4,203
More than secondary	33.9	6.1	31.9	4.9	9.4	13.6	0.3	100.0	2,062
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	2.8	0.2	17.3	1.5	6.1	72.0	0.1	100.0	1,582
Second	4.6	0.3	21.6	2.2	9.0	62.0	0.3	100.0	1,713
Middle	9.2	0.8	30.3	5.0	14.7	39.7	0.3	100.0	1,879
Fourth	15.5	2.3	37.8	8.9	19.6	15.6	0.4	100.0	2,199
Highest	28.9	4.9	37.2	10.1	14.3	4.3	0.3	100.0	2,180
Total 15–49	13.3	1.9	29.9	6.0	13.3	35.4	0.3	100.0	9,553
50–59	17.1	4.7	24.8	3.1	10.4	39.9	0.0	100.0	1,232
Total 15–59	13.7	2.2	29.3	5.7	12.9	35.9	0.3	100.0	10,785

Table 3.8 Type of employment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), Nigeria DHS 2024

Employment characteristic	Agricultural work	Nonagricultural work	Total
Type of earnings			
Cash only	35.8	81.7	74.6
Cash and in-kind	24.8	9.3	11.7
In-kind only	6.0	0.7	1.5
Not paid	33.3	8.3	12.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of employer			
Employed by family member	38.6	7.8	12.6
Employed by non-family member	4.7	19.3	17.0
Self-employed	56.7	72.9	70.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of employment			
All year	47.6	79.3	74.4
Seasonal	49.4	13.5	19.1
Occasional	3.0	7.2	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women employed during the past 12 months	3,736	20,354	24,091

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

Table 3.9.1 Health insurance coverage: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Social security	Employer-based insurance	Mutual health organisation/ community-based insurance	Privately purchased commercial insurance	Other	None	Any health insurance	Number of women
Age								
15–19	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	98.2	1.8	8,105
20–24	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	98.0	2.0	6,853
25–29	0.0	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	97.1	2.9	6,443
30–34	0.0	3.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	96.3	3.7	5,583
35–39	0.1	4.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	95.2	4.8	4,900
40–44	0.1	4.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	94.8	5.2	4,105
45–49	0.1	4.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	95.0	5.0	3,062
Residence								
Urban	0.1	4.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	94.5	5.5	18,846
Rural	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	98.8	1.2	20,204
Zone								
North Central	0.1	2.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	97.2	2.8	7,068
North East	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	98.0	2.0	6,213
North West	0.0	2.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	96.9	3.1	12,434
South East	0.0	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	97.1	2.9	3,280
South South	0.1	2.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	96.5	3.5	4,416
South West	0.0	4.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	94.2	5.8	5,640
State								
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	0.1	6.7	1.2	0.2	0.0	92.1	7.9	764
Benue	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	97.5	2.5	1,008
Kogi	0.0	2.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	96.5	3.5	604
Kwara	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	98.5	1.5	790
Nasarawa	0.3	3.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	95.7	4.3	963
Niger	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	98.8	1.2	1,845
Plateau	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	98.5	1.5	1,093
North East								
Adamawa	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	98.9	1.1	932
Bauchi	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	98.2	1.8	1,838
Borno	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	98.3	1.7	1,073
Gombe	0.0	4.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	94.9	5.1	610
Taraba	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.1	0.9	806
Yobe	0.0	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	97.6	2.4	954
North West								
Jigawa	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	98.2	1.8	1,258
Kaduna	0.0	4.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	95.7	4.3	2,420
Kano	0.0	4.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	95.1	4.9	3,660
Katsina	0.0	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	97.3	2.7	1,778
Kebbi	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	98.9	1.1	925
Sokoto	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	99.0	1.0	1,238
Zamfara	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.8	0.2	1,154
South East								
Abia	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	98.2	1.8	418
Anambra	0.0	3.2	1.0	0.2	0.5	95.0	5.0	707
Ebonyi	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	99.0	1.0	950
Enugu	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	97.9	2.1	502
Imo	0.0	4.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	95.5	4.5	704
South South								
Akwa Ibom	0.0	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	97.3	2.7	570
Bayelsa	0.0	9.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	89.9	10.1	317
Cross River	1.0	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	97.2	2.8	524
Delta	0.0	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	96.9	3.1	1,010
Edo	0.2	5.3	0.3	0.7	0.0	93.6	6.4	661
Rivers	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	98.8	1.2	1,333
South West								
Ekiti	0.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.4	97.3	2.7	276
Lagos	0.0	7.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	91.5	8.5	1,586
Ogun	0.0	4.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	95.2	4.8	1,288
Ondo	0.0	2.8	0.2	0.5	0.3	96.2	3.8	603
Osun	0.0	3.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	95.2	4.8	627
Oyo	0.1	2.8	2.6	0.2	0.0	94.3	5.7	1,260
Education								
No education	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.7	0.3	13,404
Primary	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.1	0.9	4,359
Secondary	0.0	2.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	97.4	2.6	15,948
More than secondary	0.2	12.4	1.2	0.6	0.4	85.4	14.6	5,339
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.9	0.1	6,724
Second	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.7	0.3	7,348
Middle	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	98.6	1.4	7,812
Fourth	0.1	2.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	96.5	3.5	8,435
Highest	0.1	8.1	0.9	0.4	0.2	90.3	9.7	8,731
Total	0.0	2.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	96.7	3.3	39,050

Table 3.9.2 Health insurance coverage: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Social security	Employer-based insurance	Mutual health organisation/ community-based insurance	Privately purchased commercial insurance	Other	None	Any health insurance	Number of men
Age								
15–19	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	98.9	1.1	2,230
20–24	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2	98.5	1.5	1,590
25–29	0.1	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	97.7	2.3	1,475
30–34	0.0	3.9	0.4	0.6	0.0	95.2	4.8	1,427
35–39	0.1	6.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	93.1	6.9	1,640
40–44	0.0	5.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	93.5	6.5	1,439
45–49	0.1	6.7	0.7	0.6	0.1	91.8	8.2	1,127
Residence								
Urban	0.1	5.4	0.7	0.5	0.1	93.3	6.7	5,397
Rural	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	98.4	1.6	5,531
Zone								
North Central	0.0	2.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	96.5	3.5	2,107
North East	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	98.4	1.6	1,720
North West	0.0	3.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	95.4	4.6	3,459
South East	0.0	2.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	96.8	3.2	849
South South	0.2	3.8	1.1	0.4	0.1	94.5	5.5	1,231
South West	0.1	5.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	93.9	6.1	1,560
State								
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	0.0	5.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	93.5	6.5	267
Benue	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.2	2.8	285
Kogi	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	98.5	1.5	206
Kwara	0.0	4.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	95.6	4.4	275
Nasarawa	0.0	3.6	2.1	0.4	0.0	93.9	6.1	301
Niger	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.9	1.1	489
Plateau	0.0	2.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	96.9	3.1	284
North East								
Adamawa	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.9	1.1	276
Bauchi	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	98.3	1.7	570
Borno	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	98.5	1.5	246
Gombe	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	97.9	2.1	202
Taraba	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.0	97.8	2.2	232
Yobe	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.0	1.0	193
North West								
Jigawa	0.0	5.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	93.6	6.4	330
Kaduna	0.0	3.6	0.6	1.4	0.0	94.4	5.6	705
Kano	0.0	6.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	93.4	6.6	1,029
Katsina	0.0	4.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	95.7	4.3	479
Kebbi	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	99.2	0.8	231
Sokoto	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	97.6	2.4	357
Zamfara	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.4	329
South East								
Abia	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	96.1	3.9	122
Anambra	0.0	3.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	96.5	3.5	191
Ebonyi	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	98.1	1.9	189
Enugu	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	97.9	2.1	135
Imo	0.0	3.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	95.6	4.4	212
South South								
Akwa Ibom	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.3	2.7	178
Bayelsa	2.1	7.8	2.3	0.9	0.0	87.4	12.6	100
Cross River	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.8	2.2	140
Delta	0.0	1.2	3.5	1.8	0.0	93.8	6.2	249
Edo	0.0	3.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	95.1	4.9	197
Rivers	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	93.9	6.1	366
South West								
Ekiti	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.4	3.6	68
Lagos	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.0	8.0	523
Ogun	0.0	4.0	1.1	0.6	0.0	94.8	5.2	321
Ondo	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	93.7	6.3	188
Osun	0.0	2.3	2.0	0.0	1.0	94.7	5.3	179
Oyo	0.0	4.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	95.3	4.7	281
Education								
No education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	2,462
Primary	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	99.4	0.6	1,159
Secondary	0.0	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	97.6	2.4	5,066
More than secondary	0.1	12.4	1.4	0.6	0.1	85.6	14.4	2,241

Continued…

Table 3.9.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Social security	Employer-based insurance	Mutual health organisation/ community-based insurance	Privately purchased commercial insurance	Other	None	Any health insurance	Number of men
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1,776
Second	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	99.1	0.9	1,902
Middle	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	97.6	2.4	2,114
Fourth	0.1	3.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	95.4	4.6	2,523
Highest	0.1	8.5	1.1	0.7	0.1	89.8	10.2	2,612
Total 15–49	0.0	3.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	95.9	4.1	10,927
50–59	0.0	6.8	0.8	0.3	0.1	92.1	7.9	1,277
Total 15–59	0.0	3.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	95.5	4.5	12,204

Table 3.10.1 Tobacco smoking: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who smoke various tobacco products, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke:[1]			Number of women
	Cigarettes[2]	Other type of tobacco[3]	Any type of tobacco	
Age				
15–19	0.4	0.2	0.5	8,105
20–24	0.5	0.2	0.7	6,853
25–29	0.7	0.3	0.8	6,443
30–34	0.5	0.1	0.5	5,583
35–39	0.4	0.1	0.4	4,900
40–44	0.5	0.2	0.5	4,105
45–49	0.2	0.0	0.3	3,062
Residence				
Urban	0.5	0.3	0.6	18,846
Rural	0.5	0.1	0.5	20,204
Zone				
North Central	0.7	0.2	0.7	7,068
North East	0.3	0.0	0.3	6,213
North West	0.4	0.0	0.4	12,434
South East	0.5	0.3	0.6	3,280
South South	1.0	0.5	1.2	4,416
South West	0.4	0.2	0.6	5,640
State				
North Central				
FCT-Abuja	0.1	0.4	0.4	764
Benue	1.7	0.1	1.7	1,008
Kogi	0.2	0.0	0.2	604
Kwara	0.8	0.3	1.0	790
Nasarawa	0.6	0.1	0.6	963
Niger	0.1	0.0	0.1	1,845
Plateau	1.1	1.0	1.1	1,093
North East				
Adamawa	0.3	0.1	0.3	932
Bauchi	0.4	0.0	0.4	1,838
Borno	0.2	0.1	0.2	1,073
Gombe	0.2	0.0	0.2	610
Taraba	0.2	0.0	0.2	806
Yobe	0.1	0.0	0.1	954
North West				
Jigawa	0.2	0.0	0.2	1,258
Kaduna	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,420
Kano	0.8	0.1	0.9	3,660
Katsina	0.5	0.0	0.5	1,778
Kebbi	0.1	0.0	0.1	925
Sokoto	0.2	0.0	0.2	1,238
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,154
South East				
Abia	1.8	1.1	1.8	418
Anambra	0.2	0.2	0.3	707
Ebonyi	0.2	0.1	0.3	950
Enugu	0.2	0.0	0.2	502
Imo	0.8	0.3	0.8	704
South South				
Akwa Ibom	0.5	0.0	0.5	570
Bayelsa	2.0	0.6	2.0	317
Cross River	0.9	0.4	0.9	524
Delta	1.4	1.4	2.3	1,010
Edo	0.8	0.3	0.8	661
Rivers	0.8	0.3	0.8	1,333
South West				
Ekiti	0.1	0.0	0.1	276
Lagos	0.3	0.0	0.3	1,586
Ogun	0.1	0.7	0.9	1,288
Ondo	0.8	0.2	0.8	603
Osun	0.3	0.3	0.6	627
Oyo	0.5	0.1	0.5	1,260
Education				
No education	0.4	0.0	0.4	13,404
Primary	0.4	0.0	0.4	4,359
Secondary	0.5	0.2	0.6	15,948
More than secondary	0.6	0.4	0.8	5,339
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	0.3	0.1	0.3	6,724
Second	0.3	0.1	0.3	7,348
Middle	0.6	0.1	0.6	7,812
Fourth	0.5	0.3	0.7	8,435
Highest	0.6	0.3	0.7	8,731
Total	0.5	0.2	0.6	39,050

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
[2] Cigarettes include kreteks.
[3] Includes pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes/shisha

Table 3.10.2 Tobacco smoking: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who smoke various tobacco products, and percent distribution of men by smoking frequency, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke:[1]			Smoking frequency			Total	Number of men
	Cigarettes[2]	Other type of tobacco[3]	Any type of tobacco	Daily smoker	Occasional smoker[4]	Nonsmoker		
Age								
15–19	1.7	0.3	1.7	0.6	1.1	98.3	100.0	2,230
20–24	6.9	1.6	7.5	3.9	3.7	92.5	100.0	1,590
25–29	7.7	0.8	8.0	4.4	3.6	92.0	100.0	1,475
30–34	10.1	1.1	10.2	5.9	4.5	89.6	100.0	1,427
35–39	7.5	1.3	7.9	4.6	3.2	92.1	100.0	1,640
40–44	6.5	1.0	6.9	4.3	2.6	93.1	100.0	1,439
45–49	6.3	0.6	6.4	4.2	2.3	93.5	100.0	1,127
Residence								
Urban	6.4	1.0	6.8	3.5	3.3	93.2	100.0	5,397
Rural	6.2	0.8	6.5	4.0	2.5	93.5	100.0	5,531
Zone								
North Central	5.1	0.9	5.4	3.8	1.6	94.5	100.0	2,107
North East	2.3	0.1	2.4	1.4	1.0	97.6	100.0	1,720
North West	4.6	0.7	4.6	2.5	2.1	95.4	100.0	3,459
South East	14.0	1.5	14.9	6.2	8.9	84.9	100.0	849
South South	13.1	2.1	13.6	8.2	5.5	86.4	100.0	1,231
South West	6.8	1.0	7.3	4.1	3.3	92.7	100.0	1,560
State								
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	9.8	0.4	9.8	5.8	4.0	90.2	100.0	267
Benue	10.2	1.3	11.1	9.7	1.4	88.9	100.0	285
Kogi	9.1	3.3	11.3	9.8	1.6	88.7	100.0	206
Kwara	3.8	0.0	3.8	2.8	1.4	95.8	100.0	275
Nasarawa	3.5	1.3	3.5	1.3	2.3	96.5	100.0	301
Niger	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.8	99.2	100.0	489
Plateau	2.9	0.8	2.9	2.2	0.7	97.1	100.0	284
North East								
Adamawa	5.0	0.3	5.3	4.2	1.1	94.7	100.0	276
Bauchi	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	99.0	100.0	570
Borno	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	99.2	100.0	246
Gombe	1.6	0.2	1.6	0.7	0.9	98.4	100.0	202
Taraba	5.5	0.5	6.0	3.4	2.5	94.0	100.0	232
Yobe	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	99.2	100.0	193
North West								
Jigawa	3.2	0.2	3.4	2.4	1.0	96.6	100.0	330
Kaduna	7.7	0.7	7.9	4.1	3.8	92.1	100.0	705
Kano	3.2	1.1	3.2	1.8	1.4	96.8	100.0	1,029
Katsina	6.1	0.2	6.1	2.7	3.4	93.9	100.0	479
Kebbi	5.3	2.9	5.3	3.4	1.9	94.7	100.0	231
Sokoto	3.4	0.0	3.4	1.6	1.8	96.6	100.0	357
Zamfara	2.1	0.3	2.1	1.8	0.3	97.9	100.0	329
South East								
Abia	7.1	1.3	7.1	0.3	7.1	92.6	100.0	122
Anambra	31.5	0.8	32.3	10.8	21.5	67.7	100.0	191
Ebonyi	8.2	0.3	8.2	7.0	1.2	91.8	100.0	189
Enugu	4.2	0.4	4.6	0.6	5.2	94.2	100.0	135
Imo	13.6	4.0	16.2	8.4	7.8	83.8	100.0	212
South South								
Akwa Ibom	11.7	3.0	13.2	9.6	3.5	86.8	100.0	178
Bayelsa	5.3	3.6	6.4	4.3	2.3	93.5	100.0	100
Cross River	18.1	1.4	18.1	11.3	6.9	81.9	100.0	140
Delta	18.0	3.9	18.0	13.2	4.8	82.0	100.0	249
Edo	8.6	1.4	9.7	7.9	1.8	90.3	100.0	197
Rivers	13.3	0.5	13.3	4.1	9.2	86.7	100.0	366
South West								
Ekiti	5.7	0.0	5.7	3.7	2.5	93.8	100.0	68
Lagos	7.4	1.9	8.9	4.1	4.8	91.1	100.0	523
Ogun	12.3	0.5	12.3	6.5	5.8	87.7	100.0	321
Ondo	4.8	0.0	4.8	4.8	0.0	95.2	100.0	188
Osun	4.0	2.3	4.0	2.3	1.7	96.0	100.0	179
Oyo	2.9	0.0	2.9	1.8	1.0	97.1	100.0	281
Education								
No education	4.2	0.8	4.5	2.3	2.1	95.5	100.0	2,462
Primary	8.8	0.6	9.1	5.9	3.3	90.9	100.0	1,159
Secondary	7.3	1.2	7.8	4.5	3.4	92.1	100.0	5,066
More than secondary	5.0	0.7	5.0	2.5	2.6	94.9	100.0	2,241

Continued…

Table 3.10.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke:[1]			Smoking frequency			Total	Number of men
	Cigarettes[2]	Other type of tobacco[3]	Any type of tobacco	Daily smoker	Occasional smoker[4]	Nonsmoker		
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	4.8	0.6	5.1	3.1	2.0	94.9	100.0	1,776
Second	5.6	0.8	5.9	3.8	2.1	94.1	100.0	1,902
Middle	6.5	0.9	6.7	4.3	2.4	93.2	100.0	2,114
Fourth	7.3	0.9	7.5	4.1	3.5	92.4	100.0	2,523
Highest	6.9	1.3	7.3	3.4	3.9	92.7	100.0	2,612
Total 15–49	6.3	0.9	6.6	3.8	2.9	93.3	100.0	10,927
50–59	5.8	0.4	6.0	3.9	2.1	94.0	100.0	1,277
Total 15–59	6.3	0.9	6.6	3.8	2.8	93.4	100.0	12,204

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
[2] Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, and kreteks
[3] Includes pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes/shisha
[4] Occasional refers to less often than daily use.

Table 3.11 Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men

Among men age 15–49 who smoke cigarettes daily, percent distribution by average number of cigarettes smoked per day, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day[1]					Total	Number of respondents who smoke cigarettes daily[1]
	<5	5–9	10–14	15–24	≥25		
Age							
15–19	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
20–24	(50.1)	(28.8)	(2.4)	(14.3)	(4.4)	100.0	48
25–29	57.7	21.1	19.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	59
30–34	41.0	33.9	12.1	9.7	3.3	100.0	75
35–39	47.4	29.9	6.0	11.0	5.6	100.0	69
40–44	54.4	26.6	4.5	5.8	8.6	100.0	49
45–49	35.6	39.8	9.6	5.9	9.2	100.0	43
Residence							
Urban	48.8	26.4	9.8	8.9	6.1	100.0	165
Rural	45.8	32.5	10.3	7.9	3.5	100.0	188
Zone							
North Central	38.6	18.8	19.7	19.8	3.1	100.0	60
North East	(46.3)	(19.0)	(17.5)	(13.7)	(3.5)	100.0	22
North West	34.2	36.0	13.8	3.5	12.5	100.0	85
South East	63.0	31.6	2.9	2.5	0.0	100.0	41
South South	50.3	31.9	6.0	8.9	3.0	100.0	90
South West	(60.3)	(30.8)	(2.8)	(4.9)	(1.2)	100.0	54
Education							
No education	31.7	48.0	11.9	8.5	0.0	100.0	47
Primary	41.5	28.2	11.7	8.9	9.7	100.0	62
Secondary	54.3	25.5	7.7	9.0	3.6	100.0	194
More than secondary	(41.4)	(30.5)	(15.5)	(5.3)	(7.4)	100.0	51
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	34.3	34.9	14.4	14.2	2.2	100.0	47
Second	54.1	31.1	7.2	4.5	3.1	100.0	61
Middle	54.3	25.6	4.4	8.1	7.6	100.0	78
Fourth	44.8	24.8	16.6	8.4	5.5	100.0	93
Highest	45.1	35.5	7.4	8.2	3.7	100.0	74
Total 15–49	47.2	29.7	10.1	8.4	4.7	100.0	353
50–59	(44.1)	(27.8)	(17.9)	(10.2)	(0.0)	100.0	45
Total 15–59	46.8	29.5	10.9	8.6	4.2	100.0	398

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, and kreteks

Table 3.12 Smokeless tobacco use and any tobacco use

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who currently use smokeless tobacco, according to type of tobacco product, and percentage who use any type of tobacco, Nigeria DHS 2024

Tobacco product	Women	Men
Snuff, by mouth	0.0	0.3
Snuff, by nose	0.0	0.6
Chewing tobacco	0.0	0.1
Betel quid with tobacco	0.0	0.1
Other type of smokeless tobacco	0.0	0.0
Any type of smokeless tobacco[1]	0.1	0.8
Any type of tobacco[2]	0.6	7.1
Number	39,050	10,927

Note: Table includes women and men who use smokeless tobacco daily or occasionally (less than daily).
[1] Includes snuff by mouth, snuff by nose, chewing tobacco, and betel quid with tobacco.
[2] Includes all types of smokeless tobacco shown in this table along with cigarettes, kreteks, pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes

Table 3.13 Any tobacco use according to background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who are currently using any type of tobacco, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Percentage using any type of tobacco	Number of women	Percentage using any type of tobacco	Number of men
Age				
15–19	0.5	8,105	1.7	2,230
20–24	0.7	6,853	8.1	1,590
25–29	0.8	6,443	8.6	1,475
30–34	0.5	5,583	10.5	1,427
35–39	0.5	4,900	8.1	1,640
40–44	0.6	4,105	7.7	1,439
45–49	0.4	3,062	7.1	1,127
Residence				
Urban	0.7	18,846	7.2	5,397
Rural	0.5	20,204	6.9	5,531
Zone				
North Central	0.7	7,068	5.7	2,107
North East	0.3	6,213	2.7	1,720
North West	0.4	12,434	5.0	3,459
South East	0.8	3,280	16.6	849
South South	1.3	4,416	14.3	1,231
South West	0.6	5,640	7.4	1,560
State				
North Central				
FCT-Abuja	0.4	764	9.8	267
Benue	1.7	1,008	12.0	285
Kogi	0.2	604	11.3	206
Kwara	1.0	790	4.2	275
Nasarawa	0.6	963	3.5	301
Niger	0.1	1,845	1.1	489
Plateau	1.1	1,093	3.1	284
North East				
Adamawa	0.5	932	5.3	276
Bauchi	0.4	1,838	1.0	570
Borno	0.2	1,073	0.8	246
Gombe	0.2	610	1.8	202
Taraba	0.2	806	7.9	232
Yobe	0.1	954	0.8	193
North West				
Jigawa	0.2	1,258	3.4	330
Kaduna	0.0	2,420	8.0	705
Kano	0.9	3,660	3.2	1,029
Katsina	0.5	1,778	8.3	479
Kebbi	0.1	925	5.3	231
Sokoto	0.2	1,238	3.4	357
Zamfara	0.0	1,154	2.1	329
South East				
Abia	1.8	418	8.1	122
Anambra	0.3	707	34.4	191
Ebonyi	0.7	950	12.0	189
Enugu	0.8	502	5.8	135
Imo	0.9	704	16.4	212
South South				
Akwa Ibom	0.7	570	13.2	178
Bayelsa	2.0	317	6.8	100
Cross River	1.0	524	18.6	140
Delta	2.3	1,010	21.1	249
Edo	1.0	661	9.7	197
Rivers	0.9	1,333	13.3	366
South West				
Ekiti	0.1	276	6.6	68
Lagos	0.3	1,586	8.9	523
Ogun	0.9	1,288	12.3	321
Ondo	0.8	603	4.8	188
Osun	0.6	627	4.0	179
Oyo	0.5	1,260	2.9	281
Education				
No education	0.5	13,404	4.8	2,462
Primary	0.4	4,359	9.7	1,159
Secondary	0.7	15,948	8.3	5,066
More than secondary	0.8	5,339	5.3	2,241

Continued…

Table 3.13—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Percentage using any type of tobacco	Number of women	Percentage using any type of tobacco	Number of men
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	0.4	6,724	5.7	1,776
Second	0.4	7,348	6.3	1,902
Middle	0.7	7,812	7.1	2,114
Fourth	0.7	8,435	8.0	2,523
Highest	0.7	8,731	7.6	2,612
Total 15–49	0.6	39,050	7.1	10,927
50–59	na	na	7.5	1,277
Total 15–59	na	na	7.1	12,204

na = not applicable

Table 3.14.1 Alcohol consumption: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have consumed any alcohol in the past month, and among women who have consumed any alcohol in the past month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking (number of days alcohol was consumed), according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Consumed any alcohol in the past month	Number of women	Among women who have consumed any alcohol in the past month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking:					Number of women who consumed any alcohol in the past month
			1–5 days	6–10 days	11–24 days	Every day/almost every day[1]	Total	
Age								
15–19	3.7	8,105	77.6	8.9	6.8	6.7	100.0	297
20–24	6.9	6,853	77.8	10.7	5.7	5.9	100.0	473
25–29	7.4	6,443	71.7	13.0	6.5	8.9	100.0	479
30–34	8.3	5,583	70.9	12.0	6.3	10.8	100.0	462
35–39	9.3	4,900	68.9	11.6	8.0	11.5	100.0	454
40–44	8.6	4,105	66.2	10.6	7.4	15.8	100.0	354
45–49	8.2	3,062	69.1	11.2	5.1	14.6	100.0	251
Residence								
Urban	9.4	18,846	75.7	11.6	5.3	7.4	100.0	1,770
Rural	5.0	20,204	64.8	10.8	9.0	15.3	100.0	1,000
Zone								
North Central	5.4	7,068	59.1	7.1	9.1	24.7	100.0	383
North East	2.9	6,213	40.1	15.5	20.8	23.6	100.0	182
North West	0.2	12,434	(58.6)	(27.2)	(0.0)	(14.2)	100.0	30
South East	19.0	3,280	77.7	11.7	3.9	6.6	100.0	625
South South	23.4	4,416	79.8	10.5	3.5	6.3	100.0	1,032
South West	9.2	5,640	70.2	13.0	9.7	7.1	100.0	519
State								
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	3.4	764	(65.0)	(7.7)	(2.4)	(25.0)	100.0	26
Benue	12.2	1,008	81.3	10.4	1.3	6.9	100.0	123
Kogi	4.8	604	(72.3)	(4.4)	(11.2)	(12.2)	100.0	29
Kwara	0.8	790	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Nasarawa	9.1	963	83.2	5.9	3.8	7.1	100.0	88
Niger	0.0	1,845	*	*	*	*	0.0	0
Plateau	10.1	1,093	9.8	3.9	23.4	63.0	100.0	111
North East								
Adamawa	4.7	932	(56.2)	(4.2)	(8.0)	(31.6)	100.0	44
Bauchi	2.3	1,838	*	*	*	*	100.0	42
Borno	0.2	1,073	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Gombe	2.2	610	(38.1)	(23.1)	(14.5)	(24.4)	100.0	14
Taraba	9.9	806	21.4	14.9	36.8	26.9	100.0	80
Yobe	0.0	954	*	*	*	*	0.0	0
North West								
Jigawa	0.0	1,258	*	*	*	*	0.0	0
Kaduna	0.6	2,420	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Kano	0.2	3,660	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Katsina	0.0	1,778	*	*	*	*	0.0	0
Kebbi	0.0	925	*	*	*	*	0.0	0
Sokoto	0.6	1,238	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Zamfara	0.0	1,154	*	*	*	*	0.0	0
South East								
Abia	29.5	418	85.3	4.0	1.4	9.3	100.0	123
Anambra	28.8	707	69.8	18.3	6.7	5.2	100.0	204
Ebonyi	5.5	950	81.8	7.1	4.1	7.1	100.0	53
Enugu	17.0	502	84.9	7.0	0.6	7.5	100.0	86
Imo	22.6	704	76.9	13.4	3.9	5.8	100.0	159
South South								
Akwa Ibom	37.1	570	83.7	7.3	2.5	6.5	100.0	212
Bayelsa	36.2	317	56.1	16.7	13.7	13.5	100.0	115
Cross River	16.9	524	88.5	7.8	3.8	0.0	100.0	89
Delta	27.4	1,010	74.0	16.0	2.2	7.7	100.0	276
Edo	10.6	661	89.1	2.4	3.1	5.4	100.0	70
Rivers	20.3	1,333	87.3	7.6	1.1	3.9	100.0	270
South West								
Ekiti	14.2	276	71.5	12.5	10.4	5.7	100.0	39
Lagos	13.8	1,586	64.3	17.7	12.8	5.2	100.0	219
Ogun	9.7	1,288	73.7	7.8	5.7	12.8	100.0	125
Ondo	8.3	603	66.0	14.0	11.3	8.7	100.0	50
Osun	2.5	627	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
Oyo	5.6	1,260	80.2	10.5	8.1	1.2	100.0	71
Education								
No education	1.5	13,404	38.4	10.8	17.1	33.7	100.0	205
Primary	7.3	4,359	66.0	10.0	6.4	17.6	100.0	317
Secondary	9.9	15,948	74.7	11.9	5.8	7.6	100.0	1,583
More than secondary	12.4	5,339	78.1	10.6	5.4	5.9	100.0	664

Continued…

Table 3.14.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Consumed any alcohol in the past month	Number of women	Among women who have consumed any alcohol in the past month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking: 1–5 days	6–10 days	11–24 days	Every day/almost every day[1]	Total	Number of women who consumed any alcohol in the past month
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	3.0	6,724	34.5	7.7	19.1	38.7	100.0	205
Second	2.5	7,348	56.5	15.1	13.2	15.2	100.0	187
Middle	6.4	7,812	71.3	12.4	3.7	12.6	100.0	499
Fourth	9.8	8,435	77.6	10.4	4.9	7.1	100.0	826
Highest	12.1	8,731	77.5	11.5	5.7	5.3	100.0	1,054
Total	7.1	39,050	71.8	11.3	6.6	10.3	100.0	2,770

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] The respondent reported that she drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the past month.

Table 3.14.2 Alcohol consumption: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have consumed any alcohol in the past month, and among men who have consumed any alcohol in the past month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking (number of days alcohol was consumed), according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Consumed any alcohol in the past month	Number of men	Among men who have consumed any alcohol in the past month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking:					Number of men who consumed any alcohol in the past month
			1–5 days	6–10 days	11–24 days	Every day/almost every day[1]	Total	
Age								
15–19	7.7	2,230	73.4	14.6	11.0	1.0	100.0	172
20–24	18.9	1,590	60.7	16.2	9.7	13.3	100.0	301
25–29	23.2	1,475	42.3	23.0	17.1	17.6	100.0	343
30–34	26.4	1,427	39.7	20.1	18.3	21.9	100.0	376
35–39	27.1	1,640	38.8	19.0	21.9	20.3	100.0	444
40–44	26.0	1,439	38.4	19.0	21.8	20.8	100.0	374
45–49	27.9	1,127	35.9	21.9	21.8	20.3	100.0	314
Residence								
Urban	25.8	5,397	46.0	19.4	17.6	17.1	100.0	1,390
Rural	16.9	5,531	42.0	19.6	19.1	19.2	100.0	934
Zone								
North Central	18.6	2,107	47.6	13.0	10.8	28.6	100.0	392
North East	6.9	1,720	43.5	23.3	16.6	16.6	100.0	119
North West	1.7	3,459	(46.9)	(8.7)	(21.6)	(22.7)	100.0	60
South East	64.5	849	32.7	25.7	30.0	11.6	100.0	547
South South	57.9	1,231	51.9	20.9	12.9	14.4	100.0	712
South West	31.6	1,560	44.0	16.0	18.6	21.4	100.0	493
State								
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	24.6	267	26.7	10.8	6.4	56.1	100.0	66
Benue	46.6	285	59.8	15.7	13.0	11.5	100.0	133
Kogi	24.4	206	41.5	4.4	4.4	49.6	100.0	50
Kwara	8.7	275	(47.7)	(3.1)	(25.2)	(24.0)	100.0	24
Nasarawa	12.1	301	(49.4)	(19.6)	(18.8)	(12.2)	100.0	36
Niger	1.8	489	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Plateau	26.0	284	42.6	17.7	6.4	33.3	100.0	74
North East								
Adamawa	12.2	276	(53.4)	(10.7)	(17.5)	(18.4)	100.0	34
Bauchi	3.9	570	*	*	*	*	100.0	22
Borno	0.0	246	*	*	*	*	0.0	0
Gombe	3.4	202	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Taraba	24.4	232	31.0	23.9	21.1	24.0	100.0	57
Yobe	0.0	193	*	*	*	*	0.0	0
North West								
Jigawa	0.4	330	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Kaduna	7.1	705	(48.0)	(4.3)	(23.5)	(24.2)	100.0	50
Kano	0.6	1,029	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Katsina	0.4	479	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Kebbi	0.2	231	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Sokoto	0.2	357	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Zamfara	0.0	329	*	*	*	*	0.0	0
South East								
Abia	51.2	122	45.8	31.8	15.6	6.8	100.0	62
Anambra	77.7	191	12.5	31.7	48.2	7.6	100.0	149
Ebonyi	60.1	189	24.6	28.0	40.0	7.4	100.0	113
Enugu	40.8	135	57.6	9.4	5.9	27.1	100.0	55
Imo	79.2	212	42.9	22.1	20.5	14.6	100.0	168
South South								
Akwa Ibom	73.0	178	56.3	24.9	8.3	10.6	100.0	130
Bayelsa	38.2	100	73.6	11.8	8.8	5.8	100.0	38
Cross River	60.8	140	39.5	25.7	21.1	13.7	100.0	85
Delta	68.0	249	48.6	17.6	12.1	21.8	100.0	170
Edo	47.3	197	68.9	11.9	4.6	14.6	100.0	93
Rivers	53.5	366	45.0	25.0	17.7	12.3	100.0	196
South West								
Ekiti	45.1	68	49.2	13.4	27.7	9.7	100.0	31
Lagos	34.8	523	31.4	15.5	26.2	26.9	100.0	182
Ogun	45.2	321	57.6	16.3	16.2	9.9	100.0	145
Ondo	28.2	188	45.6	25.0	8.7	20.7	100.0	53
Osun	25.9	179	(33.3)	(10.0)	(9.0)	(47.7)	100.0	46
Oyo	12.7	281	(59.6)	(14.0)	(9.5)	(16.9)	100.0	36
Education								
No education	3.5	2,462	32.4	19.6	25.2	22.8	100.0	87
Primary	25.1	1,159	38.1	18.8	20.0	23.1	100.0	291
Secondary	27.4	5,066	44.4	20.3	18.2	17.1	100.0	1,390
More than secondary	24.8	2,241	49.6	17.8	16.1	16.4	100.0	556

Continued…

Table 3.14.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Consumed any alcohol in the past month	Number of men	Among men who have consumed any alcohol in the past month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking:					Number of men who consumed any alcohol in the past month
			1–5 days	6–10 days	11–24 days	Every day/almost every day[1]	Total	
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	8.0	1,776	35.1	22.2	18.8	23.9	100.0	143
Second	12.8	1,902	44.1	17.5	14.5	23.9	100.0	243
Middle	20.5	2,114	46.3	21.2	18.3	14.2	100.0	434
Fourth	25.4	2,523	47.9	17.2	16.1	18.8	100.0	641
Highest	33.0	2,612	42.5	20.4	20.6	16.5	100.0	863
Total 15–49	21.3	10,927	44.4	19.5	18.2	17.9	100.0	2,324
50–59	24.8	1,277	40.3	20.8	17.0	22.0	100.0	316
Total 15–59	21.6	12,204	43.9	19.6	18.0	18.4	100.0	2,640

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] The respondent reported that he drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the past month.

Table 3.15.1 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Women

Among women age 15–49 who have consumed any alcohol in the past month, percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed							Number of women who consumed any alcohol in the past month
	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	Total	
Age								
15–19	67.3	14.1	6.8	2.6	4.2	4.9	100.0	297
20–24	52.9	25.2	11.1	2.8	3.0	5.0	100.0	473
25–29	52.7	27.2	9.5	2.3	2.7	5.5	100.0	479
30–34	56.5	21.6	10.6	3.1	2.6	5.6	100.0	462
35–39	54.3	21.6	8.5	2.9	4.9	7.8	100.0	454
40–44	47.2	26.5	5.4	4.2	7.3	9.5	100.0	354
45–49	49.7	22.1	7.9	5.2	6.8	8.3	100.0	251
Frequency of drinking in past month								
1–5 days	60.6	22.0	8.7	3.1	3.0	2.6	100.0	1,989
6–10 days	39.0	27.4	9.1	4.8	5.2	14.4	100.0	313
11–24 days	39.3	27.9	8.9	3.2	6.3	14.3	100.0	183
Every day/almost every day[1]	36.3	22.1	9.3	1.8	10.1	20.4	100.0	285
Residence								
Urban	55.5	23.0	8.8	3.3	3.8	5.6	100.0	1,770
Rural	52.0	23.2	8.9	2.9	5.0	8.0	100.0	1,000
Zone								
North Central	39.4	28.1	13.8	4.7	8.4	5.6	100.0	383
North East	30.2	27.5	5.7	1.1	5.6	29.8	100.0	182
North West	(59.6)	(27.5)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	100.0	30
South East	62.4	23.4	8.8	1.7	1.3	2.5	100.0	625
South South	60.8	19.8	7.2	2.6	3.3	6.3	100.0	1,032
South West	50.3	23.5	9.7	5.8	6.1	4.6	100.0	519
State								
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	(48.1)	(22.1)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(6.6)	100.0	26
Benue	45.5	35.2	11.0	3.8	2.1	2.4	100.0	123
Kogi	(40.1)	(47.5)	(3.4)	(9.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Kwara	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Nasarawa	57.4	26.0	10.2	4.4	1.5	0.6	100.0	88
Plateau	16.9	17.0	20.6	6.2	24.7	14.6	100.0	111
North East								
Adamawa	(35.5)	(25.1)	(12.1)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(22.3)	100.0	44
Bauchi	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	42
Borno	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Gombe	(15.7)	(25.0)	(16.1)	(8.1)	(3.4)	(31.7)	100.0	14
Taraba	34.5	18.9	2.8	1.2	6.6	36.1	100.0	80
North West								
Kaduna	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Kano	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Sokoto	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
South East								
Abia	59.7	21.1	5.7	3.1	2.5	7.9	100.0	123
Anambra	47.7	34.6	14.6	2.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	204
Ebonyi	59.5	25.9	10.3	1.2	1.0	2.0	100.0	53
Enugu	72.9	16.1	4.6	0.0	1.3	5.0	100.0	86
Imo	78.5	13.7	5.5	1.1	0.9	0.4	100.0	159
South South								
Akwa Ibom	85.9	10.6	2.4	0.0	0.3	0.8	100.0	212
Bayelsa	55.5	20.5	4.4	2.7	3.0	13.9	100.0	115
Cross River	26.2	19.0	14.7	7.4	14.9	17.7	100.0	89
Delta	53.2	25.3	9.2	3.0	3.2	6.2	100.0	276
Edo	62.2	14.5	10.6	4.6	4.6	3.4	100.0	70
Rivers	62.3	22.8	6.8	2.1	1.6	4.3	100.0	270
South West								
Ekiti	61.1	31.2	7.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	39
Lagos	55.2	13.1	11.3	7.8	9.1	3.5	100.0	219
Ogun	36.4	29.2	7.5	8.0	6.0	12.8	100.0	125
Ondo	66.9	23.9	6.4	1.2	1.6	0.0	100.0	50
Osun	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
Oyo	45.3	38.8	11.9	2.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	71
Education								
No education	27.5	29.2	9.7	2.4	10.7	20.6	100.0	205
Primary	53.8	20.8	10.1	3.3	5.5	6.5	100.0	317
Secondary	57.5	22.5	7.8	3.3	3.3	5.6	100.0	1,583
More than secondary	54.8	23.5	10.4	3.0	3.9	4.4	100.0	664

Continued…

Table 3.15.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed							Number of women who consumed any alcohol in the past month
	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	Total	
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	30.2	23.1	9.3	2.4	12.4	22.6	100.0	205
Second	46.3	27.0	9.2	3.4	8.1	5.9	100.0	187
Middle	56.2	20.8	8.8	3.3	2.1	8.8	100.0	499
Fourth	60.9	22.7	7.7	2.7	2.7	3.2	100.0	826
Highest	54.1	23.7	9.6	3.5	4.1	5.0	100.0	1,054
Total	54.2	23.0	8.8	3.2	4.2	6.5	100.0	2,770

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one glass of palm wine, burukutu, or kaikai (sapele water). Respondents who reported that they drank a few sips of an alcoholic drink were recorded as having consumed less than one standard drink. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] The respondent reported that she drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the past month.

Table 3.15.2 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Men

Among men age 15–49 who have consumed any alcohol in the past month, percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed							Number of men who consumed any alcohol in the past month
	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	Total	
Age								
15–19	62.4	25.6	4.6	4.3	0.9	2.1	100.0	172
20–24	43.5	36.5	9.2	3.5	3.2	4.1	100.0	301
25–29	33.5	39.2	12.0	5.7	3.2	6.4	100.0	343
30–34	27.0	40.8	15.8	7.8	3.3	5.3	100.0	376
35–39	25.6	44.7	16.5	3.1	2.0	8.1	100.0	444
40–44	29.5	38.7	13.4	9.6	1.8	6.9	100.0	374
45–49	31.2	36.0	17.0	6.6	1.1	8.1	100.0	314
Frequency of drinking in past month								
1–5 days	45.4	34.7	11.0	3.3	1.9	3.7	100.0	1,032
6–10 days	33.1	47.2	11.3	2.9	0.6	5.0	100.0	453
11–24 days	20.0	43.4	16.5	11.4	2.1	6.6	100.0	423
Every day/almost every day[1]	17.6	34.5	19.0	10.0	5.4	13.5	100.0	416
Residence								
Urban	33.3	38.7	14.3	6.7	2.3	4.7	100.0	1,390
Rural	33.6	38.6	12.2	4.7	2.3	8.6	100.0	934
Zone								
North Central	23.8	31.9	17.3	6.6	6.3	14.0	100.0	392
North East	32.6	36.1	11.3	8.1	5.3	6.6	100.0	119
North West	(15.8)	(14.2)	(2.4)	(3.8)	(1.5)	(62.4)	100.0	60
South East	35.7	46.6	11.7	3.9	0.6	1.5	100.0	547
South South	38.8	38.8	15.9	2.6	1.5	2.4	100.0	712
South West	33.0	38.5	10.8	12.0	1.6	4.0	100.0	493
State								
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	9.6	27.3	19.8	8.8	13.0	21.6	100.0	66
Benue	18.5	29.5	12.8	7.4	6.6	25.2	100.0	133
Kogi	57.4	25.7	11.1	3.4	2.5	0.0	100.0	50
Kwara	(23.9)	(36.0)	(23.9)	(3.7)	(5.6)	(7.0)	100.0	24
Nasarawa	(26.0)	(36.3)	(23.9)	(1.6)	(4.9)	(7.4)	100.0	36
Niger	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Plateau	16.0	43.2	24.0	8.7	4.3	3.8	100.0	74
North East								
Adamawa	(20.1)	(30.0)	(26.7)	(12.0)	(4.3)	(6.8)	100.0	34
Bauchi	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	22
Gombe	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Taraba	31.5	39.8	6.7	10.0	8.6	3.4	100.0	57
North West								
Jigawa	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Kaduna	(15.3)	(13.0)	(1.8)	(4.5)	(1.8)	(63.6)	100.0	50
Kano	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Katsina	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Kebbi	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Sokoto	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
South East								
Abia	36.8	39.0	13.8	5.8	0.8	3.7	100.0	62
Anambra	34.3	53.3	10.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	149
Ebonyi	55.7	34.4	6.2	2.5	0.5	0.7	100.0	113
Enugu	8.9	36.6	33.0	15.2	2.6	3.8	100.0	55
Imo	31.9	54.9	9.1	1.8	0.3	1.9	100.0	168
South South								
Akwa Ibom	40.6	37.5	14.9	2.3	0.5	4.2	100.0	130
Bayelsa	38.0	28.7	23.1	3.8	4.4	2.1	100.0	38
Cross River	37.8	38.0	18.0	2.1	1.5	2.5	100.0	85
Delta	45.9	28.0	15.6	5.3	4.1	1.2	100.0	170
Edo	29.2	52.8	13.1	1.7	0.0	3.2	100.0	93
Rivers	36.6	44.8	15.8	0.9	0.0	1.9	100.0	196
South West								
Ekiti	22.4	43.3	30.3	1.5	2.4	0.0	100.0	31
Lagos	22.5	34.0	5.6	26.1	3.1	8.7	100.0	182
Ogun	47.5	38.9	11.2	1.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	145
Ondo	35.0	54.7	8.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	53
Osun	(38.6)	(39.0)	(16.9)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	46
Oyo	(26.3)	(30.9)	(14.4)	(18.6)	(4.3)	(5.5)	100.0	36
Education								
No education	26.0	36.3	19.2	6.3	4.2	8.1	100.0	87
Primary	35.0	31.4	15.4	6.8	2.3	9.0	100.0	291
Secondary	34.1	39.7	12.9	5.7	2.3	5.3	100.0	1,390
More than secondary	32.0	40.1	12.9	5.9	2.1	6.9	100.0	556

Continued…

Table 3.15.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed							Number of men who consumed any alcohol in the past month
	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	Total	
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	23.5	39.5	14.4	8.1	2.3	12.2	100.0	143
Second	34.0	37.6	12.4	3.9	2.5	9.7	100.0	243
Middle	36.1	35.7	15.7	4.1	2.0	6.4	100.0	434
Fourth	33.4	41.2	13.3	3.9	3.2	5.1	100.0	641
Highest	33.5	38.4	12.7	8.5	1.8	5.1	100.0	863
Total 15–49	33.4	38.7	13.5	5.9	2.3	6.3	100.0	2,324
50–59	32.8	42.5	13.5	4.2	1.6	5.4	100.0	316
Total 15–59	33.3	39.1	13.5	5.7	2.2	6.2	100.0	2,640

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one glass of palm wine, burukutu, or kaikai (sapele water). Respondents who reported that they drank a few sips of an alcoholic drink were recorded as having consumed less than one standard drink. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] The respondent reported that he drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the past month.

Table 3.16.1 Place of birth and recent migration: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have always lived in their current place of residence, who were born in Nigeria but outside of their current place of residence, and who were born in another country, and among women who were born outside of their current place of residence, percentage who moved to their current place of residence in the past 5 years, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Percent distribution by residence and place of birth					Among women who were born outside of their current place of residence	
Background characteristic	Always lived in current place of residence[1]	Born in Nigeria but outside of current place of residence	Born outside of Nigeria	Total	Number of women	Percentage who moved to current place of residence in the past 5 years	Number of women[2]
Age							
15–19	70.9	28.7	0.3	100.0	8,060	39.5	2,343
20–24	63.7	35.8	0.5	100.0	6,820	46.6	2,473
25–29	60.0	39.5	0.6	100.0	6,413	34.7	2,568
30–34	56.4	42.9	0.8	100.0	5,567	26.4	2,429
35–39	53.8	45.6	0.6	100.0	4,888	20.3	2,258
40–44	55.3	44.0	0.7	100.0	4,097	14.5	1,831
45–49	56.5	42.9	0.6	100.0	3,059	10.7	1,329
Residence							
Urban	53.5	46.1	0.4	100.0	18,770	32.1	8,729
Rural	67.7	31.6	0.6	100.0	20,136	25.8	6,502
Zone							
North Central	49.7	49.3	1.1	100.0	7,033	23.2	3,541
North East	62.3	37.4	0.2	100.0	6,207	29.4	2,339
North West	76.6	23.2	0.2	100.0	12,377	24.2	2,895
South East	51.8	47.9	0.4	100.0	3,260	37.5	1,572
South South	55.3	44.4	0.3	100.0	4,407	37.9	1,970
South West	48.2	50.6	1.3	100.0	5,622	31.9	2,915
State							
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	5.3	94.5	0.2	100.0	760	35.3	719
Benue	89.0	11.0	0.0	100.0	999	32.0	110
Kogi	42.6	57.2	0.2	100.0	603	20.3	346
Kwara	54.2	38.6	7.2	100.0	790	13.1	362
Nasarawa	36.6	63.1	0.3	100.0	960	34.7	609
Niger	28.4	71.0	0.6	100.0	1,845	13.8	1,321
Plateau	93.2	6.7	0.1	100.0	1,077	30.2	73
North East							
Adamawa	42.6	56.5	0.9	100.0	932	23.5	535
Bauchi	77.0	23.0	0.0	100.0	1,836	41.0	422
Borno	17.9	81.8	0.3	100.0	1,073	30.7	881
Gombe	98.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	609	(60.5)	12
Taraba	94.7	5.3	0.0	100.0	803	(37.0)	43
Yobe	53.4	46.3	0.4	100.0	954	21.4	445
North West							
Jigawa	88.2	11.4	0.4	100.0	1,256	17.5	148
Kaduna	54.0	45.9	0.0	100.0	2,415	27.2	1,110
Kano	64.3	35.5	0.2	100.0	3,613	24.2	1,289
Katsina	94.2	5.5	0.2	100.0	1,776	20.8	102
Kebbi	95.2	4.5	0.3	100.0	925	36.4	44
Sokoto	93.2	6.3	0.5	100.0	1,238	5.8	85
Zamfara	89.8	10.2	0.0	100.0	1,153	15.8	117
South East							
Abia	51.0	48.7	0.3	100.0	415	35.9	204
Anambra	51.5	48.2	0.2	100.0	706	31.7	342
Ebonyi	87.3	12.6	0.1	100.0	949	50.4	120
Enugu	36.8	63.1	0.1	100.0	500	44.4	316
Imo	14.4	84.5	1.1	100.0	690	35.1	590
South South							
Akwa Ibom	68.4	30.7	0.9	100.0	570	35.4	180
Bayelsa	24.4	74.9	0.7	100.0	316	32.1	239
Cross River	63.7	36.0	0.3	100.0	524	32.2	191
Delta	60.5	39.1	0.3	100.0	1,003	39.8	396
Edo	21.3	78.5	0.2	100.0	661	44.9	520
Rivers	66.7	33.2	0.1	100.0	1,333	34.8	444
South West							
Ekiti	26.7	73.3	0.0	100.0	276	38.6	203
Lagos	54.0	45.0	1.0	100.0	1,581	16.8	727
Ogun	33.6	64.1	2.3	100.0	1,283	40.1	853
Ondo	70.6	29.2	0.2	100.0	597	37.9	175
Osun	26.1	73.0	0.9	100.0	625	37.0	462
Oyo	60.7	37.7	1.6	100.0	1,259	30.4	495

Continued…

Table 3.16.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percent distribution by residence and place of birth				Number of women	Among women who were born outside of their current place of residence	
	Always lived in current place of residence[1]	Born in Nigeria but outside of current place of residence	Born outside of Nigeria	Total		Percentage who moved to current place of residence in the past 5 years	Number of women[2]
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	73.1	26.0	0.9	100.0	6,715	20.4	1,806
Second	68.3	31.0	0.7	100.0	7,326	23.5	2,325
Middle	65.3	34.3	0.4	100.0	7,786	29.6	2,703
Fourth	57.1	42.5	0.4	100.0	8,393	32.4	3,605
Highest	44.8	54.8	0.4	100.0	8,686	33.3	4,793
Total	60.9	38.6	0.6	100.0	38,906	29.4	15,231

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] May include respondents who were born elsewhere in Nigeria but moved to their current place of residence when very young
[2] Includes respondents who reported that they were born outside of Nigeria but also declared that they always lived in their current place of residence. Such respondents are assumed not to have moved in the past 5 years.

Table 3.16.2 Place of birth and recent migration: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 who have always lived in their current place of residence, who were born in Nigeria but outside of their current place of residence, and who were born in another country, and among men who were born outside of their current place of residence, percentage who moved to their current place of residence in the past 5 years, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percent distribution by residence and place of birth					Among men who were born outside of their current place of residence	
	Always lived in current place of residence[1]	Born in Nigeria but outside of current place of residence	Born outside of Nigeria	Total	Number of men	Percentage who moved to current place of residence in the past 5 years	Number of men[2]
Age							
15–19	65.7	33.5	0.8	100.0	2,220	20.6	761
20–24	66.2	33.1	0.7	100.0	1,588	27.1	537
25–29	60.5	38.8	0.6	100.0	1,475	27.5	582
30–34	56.2	43.3	0.5	100.0	1,424	28.5	624
35–39	55.8	43.7	0.5	100.0	1,638	21.1	724
40–44	53.9	45.6	0.5	100.0	1,438	18.2	663
45–49	54.7	44.5	0.8	100.0	1,125	14.9	510
Residence							
Urban	52.3	47.3	0.4	100.0	5,386	29.2	2,569
Rural	66.8	32.4	0.8	100.0	5,523	13.0	1,834
Zone							
North Central	54.2	45.1	0.7	100.0	2,104	22.5	964
North East	62.3	37.6	0.1	100.0	1,720	8.1	649
North West	72.3	27.3	0.4	100.0	3,454	9.9	958
South East	50.3	49.1	0.6	100.0	842	22.1	418
South South	47.4	51.9	0.7	100.0	1,229	37.3	646
South West	50.8	47.7	1.5	100.0	1,560	38.0	767
State							
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	18.0	82.0	0.0	100.0	266	34.8	218
Benue	60.8	39.2	0.0	100.0	285	26.8	112
Kogi	40.7	59.3	0.0	100.0	205	24.3	121
Kwara	82.3	12.0	5.7	100.0	275	40.4	49
Nasarawa	57.1	42.9	0.0	100.0	301	27.5	129
Niger	45.4	54.6	0.0	100.0	488	3.1	267
Plateau	76.0	24.0	0.0	100.0	284	26.4	68
North East							
Adamawa	50.1	49.6	0.3	100.0	276	0.0	138
Bauchi	76.6	23.4	0.0	100.0	570	8.7	134
Borno	62.5	37.5	0.0	100.0	246	25.4	92
Gombe	41.1	58.5	0.4	100.0	202	7.9	119
Taraba	82.5	17.3	0.2	100.0	232	(12.6)	41
Yobe	35.0	65.0	0.0	100.0	193	2.6	126
North West							
Jigawa	96.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	328	*	13
Kaduna	88.1	11.9	0.0	100.0	705	31.8	84
Kano	52.3	47.4	0.3	100.0	1,025	9.8	489
Katsina	77.6	22.4	0.0	100.0	479	14.6	107
Kebbi	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	231	0.5	231
Sokoto	91.1	5.7	3.3	100.0	357	(8.0)	32
Zamfara	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	329	*	2
South East							
Abia	61.0	38.8	0.3	100.0	121	31.8	47
Anambra	53.7	46.0	0.3	100.0	189	14.4	87
Ebonyi	52.6	47.4	0.0	100.0	189	4.7	90
Enugu	49.2	50.8	0.0	100.0	134	34.8	68
Imo	39.8	58.3	1.9	100.0	210	29.4	126
South South							
Akwa Ibom	58.2	40.8	1.1	100.0	178	34.6	75
Bayelsa	26.0	74.0	0.0	100.0	100	19.7	74
Cross River	70.1	28.5	1.4	100.0	140	40.3	42
Delta	36.4	62.4	1.2	100.0	247	45.0	157
Edo	38.8	60.8	0.4	100.0	197	45.0	121
Rivers	51.4	48.3	0.3	100.0	366	33.2	178
South West							
Ekiti	47.3	52.3	0.4	100.0	68	29.7	36
Lagos	42.0	57.7	0.3	100.0	523	31.4	303
Ogun	32.4	62.9	4.7	100.0	321	45.2	217
Ondo	80.6	19.4	0.0	100.0	188	(32.0)	37
Osun	50.3	49.2	0.5	100.0	179	49.2	89
Oyo	69.6	28.3	2.1	100.0	281	37.6	85

Continued…

Table 3.16.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percent distribution by residence and place of birth				Number of men	Among men who were born outside of their current place of residence	
	Always lived in current place of residence[1]	Born in Nigeria but outside of current place of residence	Born outside of Nigeria	Total		Percentage who moved to current place of residence in the past 5 years	Number of men[2]
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	68.6	30.9	0.6	100.0	1,776	4.7	558
Second	71.4	27.7	0.9	100.0	1,902	10.8	544
Middle	65.6	33.7	0.7	100.0	2,110	17.6	726
Fourth	54.8	44.9	0.4	100.0	2,516	26.8	1,138
Highest	44.9	54.5	0.7	100.0	2,604	32.9	1,436
Total 15–49	59.6	39.7	0.6	100.0	10,909	22.5	4,403
50–59	57.6	41.5	0.9	100.0	1,277	10.2	541
Total 15–59	59.4	39.9	0.7	100.0	12,186	21.1	4,944

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] May include respondents who were born elsewhere in Nigeria but moved to their current place of residence when very young
[2] Includes respondents who reported that they were born outside of Nigeria but also declared that they always lived in their current place of residence. Such respondents are assumed not to have moved in the past 5 years.

Table 3.17 Type of migration

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 who have moved to their current place of residence in the past 5 years by type of migration, according to age, Nigeria DHS 2024

Age	Type of migration					Number of respondents
	Urban to urban	Urban to rural	Rural to urban	Rural to rural	Total	
			WOMEN			
15–19	41.6	14.5	13.8	30.2	100.0	926
20–24	43.9	16.0	12.8	27.3	100.0	1,152
25–29	55.2	15.8	12.1	17.0	100.0	892
30–34	56.0	15.6	12.3	16.1	100.0	641
35–39	58.5	19.0	11.5	10.9	100.0	459
40–44	51.8	17.5	13.7	17.0	100.0	265
45–49	57.0	20.0	12.4	10.6	100.0	142
Total 15–49	49.8	16.1	12.7	21.4	100.0	4,477
			MEN			
15–19	68.3	12.6	12.3	6.8	100.0	157
20–24	67.1	10.6	12.2	10.2	100.0	145
25–29	67.8	12.6	9.3	10.3	100.0	160
30–34	58.8	29.1	7.9	4.3	100.0	178
35–39	65.7	19.6	7.0	7.7	100.0	153
40–44	61.8	11.7	13.5	13.0	100.0	121
45–49	77.3	7.3	8.6	6.9	100.0	76
Total 15–49	65.8	15.8	10.0	8.3	100.0	990
50–59	67.0	17.9	6.2	8.9	100.0	55
Total 15–59	65.9	15.9	9.8	8.3	100.0	1,045

Note: Type of migration is based on categorising the previous place of residence and the current place of residence as urban or rural. The previous place of residence is the place the person moved from just before moving to the current place of residence.

Table 3.18.1 Reason for migration: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who moved to their current place of residence by reason for migration, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Employment	Education/ training	Marriage formation	Family reunification/ other family-related reason	Forced displacement	Other	Total	Number of women
Age								
15–19	2.3	7.7	17.3	65.8	5.8	1.2	100.0	2,341
20–24	4.9	8.3	45.7	36.0	4.3	0.8	100.0	2,473
25–29	7.5	5.4	52.7	28.2	5.3	0.8	100.0	2,565
30–34	6.6	3.3	55.2	29.1	5.0	0.9	100.0	2,428
35–39	8.1	1.5	51.5	32.1	5.3	1.5	100.0	2,257
40–44	8.5	1.9	50.0	32.7	5.9	1.0	100.0	1,829
45–49	8.9	2.4	48.9	33.3	5.8	0.6	100.0	1,326
Timing of move to current place of residence								
0–4 years	8.6	8.0	40.1	36.4	5.1	1.7	100.0	4,477
5–9 years	7.4	3.6	45.1	31.8	11.5	0.5	100.0	3,469
10 years or more	4.7	3.0	49.4	39.7	2.4	0.7	100.0	7,273
Type of migration[1]								
Urban to urban	10.3	11.5	29.4	43.1	3.0	2.7	100.0	2,229
Urban to rural	8.5	6.8	36.7	43.5	3.4	1.1	100.0	721
Rural to urban	9.3	7.8	29.3	31.9	20.6	1.0	100.0	569
Rural to rural	4.2	1.0	74.0	18.2	2.2	0.4	100.0	959
Residence								
Urban	8.7	6.7	33.2	42.6	7.3	1.4	100.0	8,727
Rural	3.4	1.8	62.4	29.4	2.5	0.4	100.0	6,492
Zone								
North Central	4.1	3.2	48.8	39.6	2.9	1.3	100.0	3,538
North East	1.2	0.9	48.3	28.1	21.2	0.3	100.0	2,339
North West	2.1	1.1	71.7	22.0	3.0	0.1	100.0	2,889
South East	7.5	5.2	44.4	39.7	1.7	1.5	100.0	1,572
South South	9.8	9.4	29.0	49.8	0.7	1.3	100.0	1,969
South West	15.0	9.3	26.0	45.5	2.7	1.5	100.0	2,912
State								
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	8.7	2.1	35.6	51.8	1.8	0.0	100.0	719
Benue	5.5	3.6	31.2	27.3	31.4	1.1	100.0	110
Kogi	8.7	3.0	42.8	40.8	3.3	1.5	100.0	346
Kwara	1.6	11.2	32.7	54.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	361
Nasarawa	5.7	4.6	44.9	33.4	4.9	6.4	100.0	608
Niger	0.3	0.8	66.3	32.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,321
Plateau	2.3	8.4	27.6	43.9	16.5	1.2	100.0	73
North East								
Adamawa	1.7	1.9	51.4	38.7	6.3	0.0	100.0	535
Bauchi	1.5	0.8	73.4	20.6	2.5	1.2	100.0	422
Borno	0.4	0.3	22.7	28.5	48.0	0.0	100.0	881
Gombe	(3.8)	(7.8)	(46.7)	(41.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	12
Taraba	(2.3)	(1.0)	(60.9)	(31.1)	(4.7)	(0.0)	100.0	43
Yobe	1.9	0.6	70.3	21.1	5.9	0.2	100.0	445
North West								
Jigawa	0.7	0.0	81.7	11.6	5.5	0.5	100.0	147
Kaduna	3.1	0.8	67.4	27.2	1.4	0.1	100.0	1,110
Kano	1.9	1.0	73.9	20.9	2.3	0.1	100.0	1,289
Katsina	0.0	0.0	70.5	16.9	12.6	0.0	100.0	102
Kebbi	0.0	0.0	80.4	17.1	2.5	0.0	100.0	43
Sokoto	1.0	11.2	76.1	11.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	81
Zamfara	1.1	0.0	70.2	11.4	16.0	1.2	100.0	117
South East								
Abia	6.4	2.9	46.7	41.5	1.0	1.5	100.0	204
Anambra	10.0	4.0	46.1	37.7	0.8	1.4	100.0	342
Ebonyi	10.0	7.0	43.4	35.1	4.0	0.5	100.0	120
Enugu	7.7	5.8	37.2	42.7	3.4	3.2	100.0	316
Imo	5.8	6.1	46.6	39.6	1.1	0.9	100.0	590
South South								
Akwa Ibom	1.6	6.2	20.8	67.8	0.7	2.9	100.0	180
Bayelsa	3.9	6.0	34.5	55.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	239
Cross River	8.4	14.6	32.4	42.7	0.8	1.0	100.0	189
Delta	12.3	11.9	17.6	54.6	1.2	2.4	100.0	396
Edo	6.4	5.3	37.1	50.3	0.7	0.3	100.0	520
Rivers	18.6	12.9	28.7	37.8	0.5	1.6	100.0	444

Continued…

Table 3.18.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Employment	Education/ training	Marriage formation	Family reunification/ other family-related reason	Forced displacement	Other	Total	Number of women
South West								
Ekiti	11.8	13.6	20.6	52.0	0.8	1.1	100.0	203
Lagos	27.4	12.8	28.7	30.6	0.4	0.2	100.0	727
Ogun	10.4	3.1	24.0	54.4	7.3	0.8	100.0	853
Ondo	10.4	19.8	29.6	36.6	0.5	3.0	100.0	175
Osun	6.8	14.8	30.2	44.1	1.2	2.9	100.0	462
Oyo	15.3	4.3	22.5	54.1	1.0	2.9	100.0	492
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	2.1	0.5	59.8	20.8	16.7	0.1	100.0	1,801
Second	1.6	0.2	63.8	25.0	9.1	0.3	100.0	2,324
Middle	5.5	1.5	52.6	35.6	4.1	0.7	100.0	2,701
Fourth	6.8	7.4	37.6	44.2	2.6	1.4	100.0	3,602
Highest	10.7	8.1	33.8	44.1	1.8	1.5	100.0	4,792
Total	6.5	4.6	45.7	37.0	5.3	1.0	100.0	15,219

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Respondents who stated that they were born outside of Nigeria but also declared that they have always lived in their current place of residence were not asked about the reason for migration and are excluded from this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Restricted to respondents who migrated within the past 5 years

Table 3.18.2 Reason for migration: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 who moved to their current place of residence by reason for migration, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Employment	Education/ training	Marriage formation	Family reunification/ other family-related reason	Forced displacement	Other	Total	Number of men
Age								
15–19	6.2	22.0	0.6	64.0	4.0	3.2	100.0	757
20–24	21.6	17.2	0.6	54.3	4.9	1.2	100.0	537
25–29	31.0	12.6	5.5	44.6	4.1	2.2	100.0	579
30–34	37.1	4.4	11.0	41.7	3.3	2.6	100.0	620
35–39	34.8	3.8	14.1	39.7	5.7	1.9	100.0	721
40–44	39.3	3.1	12.4	38.6	5.1	1.6	100.0	663
45–49	39.3	3.2	12.6	39.8	4.1	1.0	100.0	507
Timing of move to current place of residence								
0–4 years	46.8	10.0	8.6	25.8	5.3	3.5	100.0	990
5–9 years	39.9	8.0	12.8	28.5	9.5	1.2	100.0	754
10 years or more	19.7	9.9	6.6	59.3	2.7	1.7	100.0	2,641
Type of migration[1]								
Urban to urban	45.8	12.1	8.2	27.5	2.2	4.1	100.0	652
Urban to rural	50.9	5.9	12.1	21.3	7.6	2.2	100.0	157
Rural to urban	55.4	5.6	0.7	23.5	13.7	1.1	100.0	99
Rural to rural	36.0	6.4	13.8	24.0	16.1	3.7	100.0	82
Residence								
Urban	37.6	11.4	7.2	37.0	4.0	2.8	100.0	2,567
Rural	17.5	7.2	9.5	59.8	5.1	1.0	100.0	1,817
Zone								
North Central	31.4	11.3	6.9	40.3	7.2	2.9	100.0	953
North East	6.3	13.7	8.2	59.4	11.3	1.1	100.0	649
North West	11.9	5.0	17.7	61.1	2.0	2.2	100.0	958
South East	30.0	4.0	2.4	58.0	3.1	2.5	100.0	418
South South	37.9	8.7	3.9	44.6	1.9	3.0	100.0	644
South West	60.3	13.9	4.3	19.8	1.2	0.5	100.0	762
State								
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	59.4	7.1	11.8	19.3	0.4	1.8	100.0	218
Benue	33.3	13.5	7.4	13.8	24.3	7.6	100.0	112
Kogi	14.2	1.4	0.0	74.0	1.6	8.8	100.0	121
Kwara	(60.5)	(19.4)	(0.0)	(16.2)	(0.0)	(3.9)	100.0	37
Nasarawa	34.8	10.3	2.5	43.8	6.3	2.2	100.0	129
Niger	13.9	19.5	10.5	51.7	4.4	0.0	100.0	267
Plateau	15.8	3.5	0.0	53.1	27.6	0.0	100.0	68
North East								
Adamawa	7.9	48.5	21.0	15.0	5.3	2.3	100.0	138
Bauchi	8.6	11.1	1.5	73.2	2.8	2.9	100.0	134
Borno	2.2	2.8	6.6	30.0	58.4	0.0	100.0	92
Gombe	1.6	0.3	11.7	84.6	1.8	0.0	100.0	119
Taraba	(21.2)	(2.0)	(5.1)	(68.0)	(3.7)	(0.0)	100.0	41
Yobe	5.0	2.8	0.0	88.6	3.6	0.0	100.0	126
North West								
Jigawa	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Kaduna	30.2	21.9	3.7	24.3	19.9	0.0	100.0	84
Kano	11.6	3.1	11.9	68.9	0.5	4.0	100.0	489
Katsina	10.8	0.0	80.6	8.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	107
Kebbi	1.0	3.0	3.8	92.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	231
Sokoto	(44.1)	(10.3)	(34.4)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(3.1)	100.0	32
Zamfara	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
South East								
Abia	40.8	9.8	5.5	39.2	1.3	3.4	100.0	47
Anambra	57.2	4.9	0.5	36.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	87
Ebonyi	6.6	0.0	0.7	91.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	90
Enugu	33.7	7.1	5.9	48.6	0.8	3.9	100.0	68
Imo	21.9	2.4	1.7	61.3	7.9	4.8	100.0	126
South South								
Akwa Ibom	7.8	3.7	0.0	85.0	2.7	0.9	100.0	75
Bayelsa	22.2	10.8	5.2	61.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	74
Cross River	28.7	7.1	0.0	64.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	41
Delta	35.7	6.9	3.1	49.5	1.1	3.7	100.0	157
Edo	43.0	12.6	9.2	28.7	3.4	3.2	100.0	120
Rivers	57.8	9.2	3.0	22.6	2.4	5.0	100.0	178

Continued…

Table 3.18.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Employment	Education/ training	Marriage formation	Family reunification/ other family-related reason	Forced displacement	Other	Total	Number of men
South West								
Ekiti	44.7	31.3	2.2	19.5	1.2	1.1	100.0	36
Lagos	79.7	13.4	2.4	4.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	303
Ogun	48.5	11.8	6.3	29.9	2.7	0.7	100.0	216
Ondo	(57.9)	(21.1)	(1.9)	(17.5)	(1.7)	(0.0)	100.0	37
Osun	29.4	14.3	8.9	45.7	1.2	0.4	100.0	89
Oyo	60.7	9.8	2.8	24.4	0.0	2.3	100.0	82
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	3.9	4.6	5.8	74.0	11.5	0.3	100.0	549
Second	10.2	7.9	10.5	61.6	8.9	0.9	100.0	539
Middle	21.1	7.9	7.9	57.6	4.9	0.5	100.0	723
Fourth	33.4	10.8	8.0	40.8	2.7	4.4	100.0	1,137
Highest	47.0	12.2	8.3	29.1	1.3	2.1	100.0	1,436
Total 15–49	29.3	9.6	8.1	46.5	4.5	2.0	100.0	4,384
50–59	35.7	2.3	8.7	45.2	5.2	2.9	100.0	537
Total 15–59	30.0	8.8	8.2	46.3	4.5	2.1	100.0	4,921

Notes: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Respondents who stated that they were born outside of Nigeria but also declared that they have always lived in their current place of residence were not asked about the reason for migration and are excluded from this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Restricted to respondents who migrated within the past 5 years

MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY 4

Key Findings

- ***Current marital status:*** 67% of women and 53% of men age 15–49 are currently in union.
- ***Marriage registration:*** 19% of women age 15–49 who are currently in union registered their marriage.
- ***Polygyny:*** 29% of married women age 15–49 are in a polygamous union.
- ***Age at first marriage:*** The median age at first marriage is 19.8 years among women age 25–49 and 28.9 years among men age 30–59.
- ***Age at first sexual intercourse:*** 15% of women age 25–49 had their first sexual intercourse by age 15, and 53% had their first sexual intercourse by age 18. Among men age 25–49, 14% had their first sexual intercourse by age 18. The median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25–49 is 17.7 years, while the median age among men age 30–59 is 22.5 years.
- ***Recent sexual activity:*** 59% of women and 52% of men age 15–49 had sexual intercourse in the 4 weeks before the survey.

Marriage and sexual activity help determine the extent to which women are exposed to the risk of pregnancy. Thus, they are important determinants of fertility levels (Shallo 2020; Ayele e Malesse 2017). The timing and circumstances of marriage and sexual activity, however, also have profound consequences for women's and men's lives.

4.1 MARITAL STATUS

Currently in union

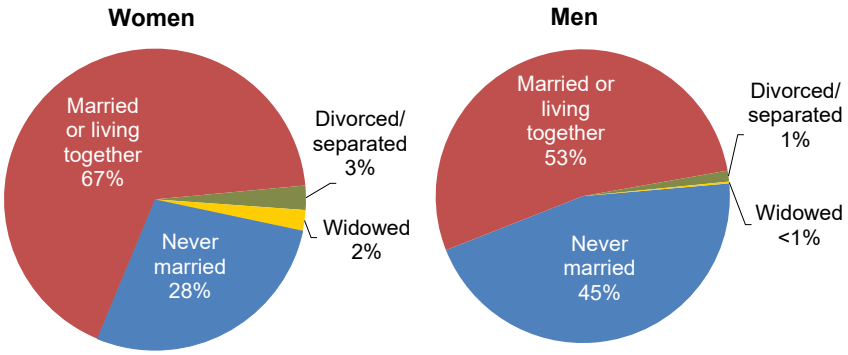
Women and men who report being married or living together with a partner as though married at the time of the survey. In this report, the terms currently in union and currently married are used interchangeably except where noted.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

In Nigeria, 67% of women and 53% of men age 15–49 are currently in union. The percentage of women who are separated or divorced (3%) is higher than that of their male counterparts (1%). Overall, 28% of women and 45% of men have never been married (**Table 4.1** and **Figure 4.1**).

Figure 4.1 Marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49



Trends: The percentage of women age 15–49 currently married or in union decreased from 72% in 2013 to 67% in 2024. Among men, the percentage increased from 50% in 2013 to 57% in 2018 before decreasing to 53% in 2024.

4.2 Marriage Registration

Registered marriage
A woman whose marriage is registered with the civil authorities regardless of whether or not she has a marriage certificate.
Sample: Women age 15–49 who are currently in union

Nineteen percent of women age 15–49 who are currently in union have had their marriage registered. Seventeen percent have their marriage registered and also have a marriage certificate (**Table 4.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Marriage registration increases with age, from 4% among women age 15–19 to 25% among women age 45–49.
- A higher percentage of women in urban areas (31%) have their marriage or union registered than those in rural areas (10%).
- Marriage registration is highest in the South East (52%), most notably in Imo, where 89% of marriages have been registered. Marriage registration is lowest in the North West (4%), with less than 1% of women in Jigawa reporting that their marriage is registered.

4.3 Polygyny

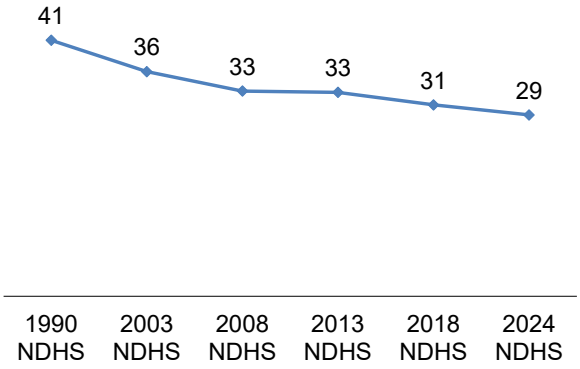
Polygyny
Women who report that their husband or partner has other wives are considered to be in a polygynous marriage.
Sample: Currently married women age 15–49

Twenty-nine percent of currently married women age 15–49 report that they have one or more co-wives. Among currently married men, 13% of those age 15–49 and 27% of those age 50–59 report having more than one wife (**Table 4.3.1** and **Table 4.3.2**).

Trends: The percentage of currently married women age 15–49 in a polygynous union has declined gradually over time, from 41% in 1990 to 29% in 2024 (**Figure 4.2**).

Figure 4.2 Trends in polygyny

Percentage of married women age 15–49 in a polygynous union

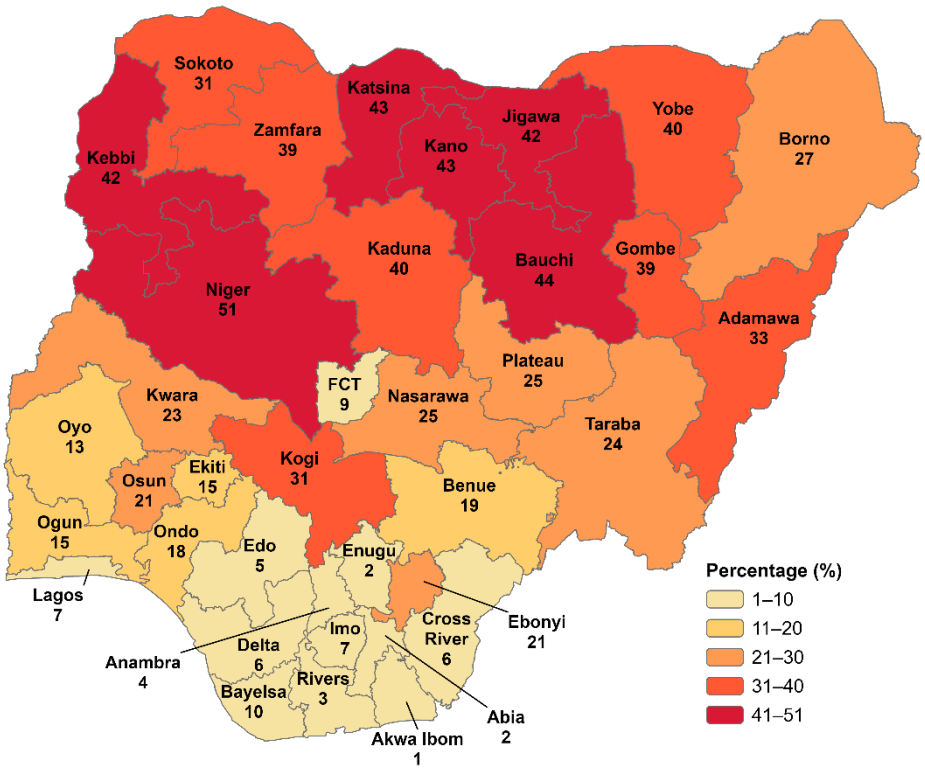


Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women with one or more co-wives is more than twice as high in rural areas as in urban areas (37% versus 18%) (**Table 4.3.1**).
- The percentage of women with one or more co-wives is highest in North West (41%) and lowest in the South South (4%). By state, the percentage of women with one or more co-wives is highest in Niger (51%) and lowest in Akwa Ibom (less than 1%) (**Map 4.1**).

Map 4.1 Polygyny by state

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 in a polygynous union



- The percentage of women with one or more co-wives declines with increasing education, from 45% among those with no education to 8% among those with more than a secondary education.

4.4 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Median age at first marriage

Age by which half of respondents have been married.

Sample: Women age 20–49 and 25–49 and men age 20–49, 25–49, 20–59, 25–59, 30–49, and 30–59

The median age at first marriage is 19.8 years among women age 25–49 and 28.9 years among men age 30–59 (**Table 4.4** and **Figure 4.3**).

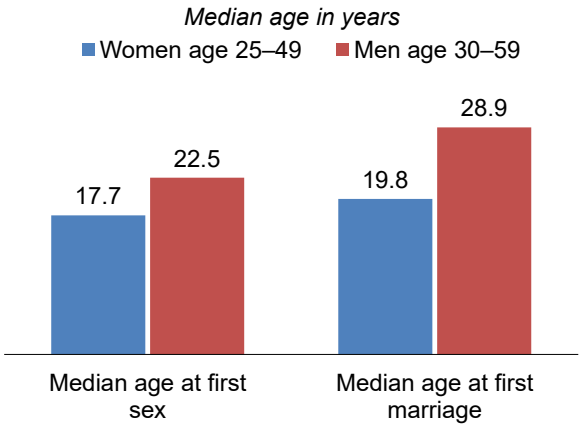
The percentage of respondents age 25–49 who were married by their 18th birthday is much higher among women (38%) than among men (4%).

Trends: The median age at first marriage among women age 25–49 increased from 16.9 years in 1990 to 19.8 years in 2024.

Patterns by background characteristics

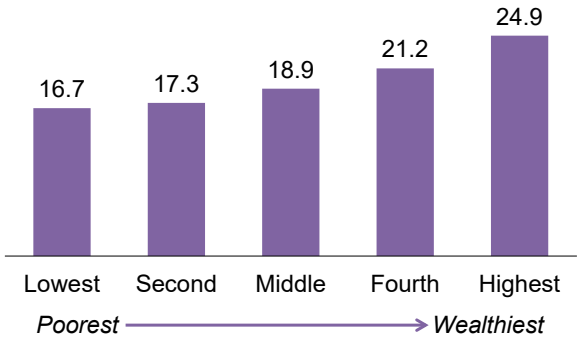
- Rural women age 25–49 marry earlier than their urban counterparts (18.0 years versus 22.1 years) (**Table 4.5**).

Figure 4.3 **Median age at first sex and first marriage**



- Women in the North West marry at a much earlier age (16.7 years) than women in the South South (24.5 years) (**Table 4.5**).
- The median age at first marriage increases with increasing education, from 16.6 years among women with no education to 21.7 years among those with a secondary education.
- Women in the lowest wealth quintile marry more than 8 years earlier than women in the highest quintile (16.7 years versus 24.9 years) (**Figure 4.4**).

Figure 4.4 **Women's median age at marriage by household wealth**



4.5 Age at First Sexual Intercourse

Median age at first sexual intercourse

Age by which half of respondents have had sexual intercourse.

Sample: Women age 20–49 and 25–49 and men age 20–49, 25–49, 20–59, 25–59, and 30–59

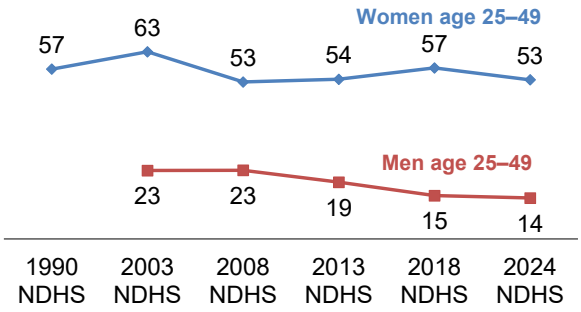
The median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25–49 is 17.7 years, while the median age at first sexual intercourse among men age 30–59 is 22.5 years (**Table 4.6**).

Fifteen percent of women age 25–49 had their first sexual intercourse by age 15, and 53% had their first sexual intercourse by age 18. Among men age 25–49, 2% had their first sexual intercourse by age 15 and 14% had their first sexual intercourse by age 18 (**Table 4.6**).

Trends: There has been a gradual decrease over time in the percentage of women and men age 25–49 who had sexual intercourse by age 18. Though fluctuating, the percentage among women declined from 63% in 2003 to 53% in 2024, while among men it declined from 23% to 14% over the same period (**Figure 4.5**).

Figure 4.5 **Trends in early sexual intercourse**

Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by age 18



Patterns by background characteristics

- The median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25–49 is 18.6 years in urban areas and 16.7 years in rural areas.
- Among men age 30–59, the median age at first sexual intercourse is 21.9 years in urban areas and 23.1 years in rural areas.
- By zone, the median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25–49 is highest in South East and South West (19.4 years each) and lowest in North West (16.4 years).
- Women age 25–49 with no education engage in sexual intercourse earlier than women with more than a secondary education (16.1 years versus 20.5 years), while men age 30–59 with no education engage in sexual intercourse later than men with a secondary education (24.9 years versus 22.8 years) (**Table 4.7**).
- Women age 25–49 in the lowest wealth quintile engage in sexual intercourse earlier than women in the highest quintile (16.0 years versus 19.7 years) (**Table 4.7**).

4.6 Recent Sexual Activity

Fifty-nine percent of women and 52% of men age 15–49 had sexual intercourse in the 4 weeks preceding the survey (**Tables 4.8.1** and **4.8.2**).

Eighty-two percent of women who are currently in union reported having sexual intercourse in the 4 weeks preceding the survey, as compared with 14% of those who are divorced, separated, or widowed and 12% of those who have never been married. Among men, 86% of those who are currently in union reported having sexual intercourse in the past 4 weeks, compared with 31% of those who are divorced, separated, or widowed and 13% of those who have never been married.

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For more information on marriage and sexual activity, see the following tables:

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Table 4.1 Current marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by current marital status, according to age, Nigeria DHS 2024

Age	Marital status						Total	Percentage of respondents currently in union	Number of respondents
	Never married	Married	Living together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed			
					WOMEN				
15–19	81.6	17.1	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	17.9	8,105
20–24	38.4	55.9	3.6	1.0	0.8	0.4	100.0	59.4	6,853
25–29	14.9	77.4	4.0	1.6	1.5	0.6	100.0	81.3	6,443
30–34	6.5	84.6	4.2	1.5	1.7	1.4	100.0	88.8	5,583
35–39	3.3	85.8	3.8	1.7	2.4	3.1	100.0	89.5	4,900
40–44	2.4	84.1	3.7	1.5	2.1	6.2	100.0	87.8	4,105
45–49	2.0	80.8	2.4	1.5	2.7	10.5	100.0	83.2	3,062
Total 15–49	27.9	64.1	3.1	1.2	1.4	2.2	100.0	67.3	39,050
					MEN				
15–19	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.3	2,230
20–24	87.0	11.0	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	12.2	1,590
25–29	53.7	41.9	2.8	0.1	1.0	0.5	100.0	44.7	1,475
30–34	23.8	71.7	2.1	0.6	1.7	0.0	100.0	73.8	1,427
35–39	9.3	87.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.1	100.0	89.0	1,640
40–44	4.1	92.3	1.6	0.4	1.3	0.4	100.0	93.9	1,439
45–49	1.7	95.1	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.9	100.0	96.1	1,127
Total 15–49	45.4	51.8	1.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	100.0	53.2	10,927
50–59	0.7	95.2	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.7	100.0	95.8	1,277
Total 15–59	40.8	56.3	1.3	0.3	0.9	0.4	100.0	57.6	12,204

Table 4.2 Marriage registration

Percentage of in-union women age 15–49 whose current marriage or union is registered, percentage whose current marriage or union is registered and who have any documentation recognizing the marriage/union, and percentage whose current marriage or union is registered and who have a marriage certificate, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage whose current marriage or union is registered[1]	Percentage whose current marriage or union is registered and who have any documentation recognizing the marriage/union	Percentage whose current marriage is registered and who have a marriage certificate	Number of women in union[1]
Age				
15–19	4.3	3.8	3.6	1,455
20–24	8.9	7.6	7.3	4,073
25–29	15.3	13.5	13.1	5,240
30–34	20.5	18.6	18.1	4,959
35–39	24.4	22.5	22.0	4,386
40–44	25.4	23.7	23.1	3,604
45–49	25.3	23.5	23.0	2,546
Residence				
Urban	30.6	29.1	28.4	11,003
Rural	9.9	8.1	7.8	15,261
Marital status				
Currently married	19.3	17.5	17.1	25,050
Living together	4.0	4.0	3.9	1,214
Zone				
North Central	16.9	15.4	15.1	4,810
North East	16.0	15.0	14.9	4,409
North West	3.8	3.2	3.0	9,335
South East	52.1	40.0	39.4	1,851
South South	31.1	30.6	28.8	2,356
South West	37.2	36.2	35.7	3,504
State				
North Central				
FCT-Abuja	34.3	33.5	33.3	437
Benue	14.8	14.3	13.9	615
Kogi	24.0	21.8	21.3	422
Kwara	33.1	30.0	29.5	531
Nasarawa	17.7	16.7	16.2	656
Niger	4.8	3.0	3.0	1,453
Plateau	15.3	15.0	14.3	696
North East				
Adamawa	33.1	32.4	31.5	619
Bauchi	6.8	4.9	4.9	1,440
Borno	45.5	44.9	44.9	752
Gombe	7.1	6.7	6.7	432
Taraba	4.1	3.5	3.5	483
Yobe	1.5	1.2	1.2	681
North West				
Jigawa	0.8	0.3	0.3	948
Kaduna	5.1	4.9	4.8	1,834
Kano	7.3	6.1	5.3	2,421
Katsina	1.3	1.3	1.2	1,439
Kebbi	1.1	0.7	0.7	758
Sokoto	1.8	1.0	0.8	990
Zamfara	3.5	2.9	2.9	946
South East				
Abia	57.5	55.8	55.0	221
Anambra	55.2	55.2	53.6	400
Ebonyi	22.0	21.6	21.4	531
Enugu	44.3	41.9	41.7	269
Imo	88.5	39.1	39.1	430
South South				
Akwa Ibom	28.4	27.4	27.2	328
Bayelsa	24.1	24.1	23.4	169
Cross River	24.9	24.6	24.1	269
Delta	39.8	39.0	36.0	553
Edo	38.2	37.4	34.2	344
Rivers	26.1	26.0	24.2	694

Continued…

Table 4.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage whose current marriage or union is registered[1]	Percentage whose current marriage or union is registered and who have any documentation recognizing the marriage/union	Percentage whose current marriage is registered and who have a marriage certificate	Number of women in union[1]
South West				
Ekiti	31.1	31.1	28.3	148
Lagos	45.2	44.3	44.1	955
Ogun	30.6	29.8	29.7	824
Ondo	28.5	28.0	28.0	350
Osun	31.1	29.7	29.4	389
Oyo	42.1	40.6	39.6	838
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	4.4	3.8	3.7	5,494
Second	6.2	5.3	5.1	5,552
Middle	12.4	10.5	10.1	5,133
Fourth	23.6	20.8	20.1	4,882
Highest	48.0	45.7	45.0	5,203
Total	18.6	16.9	16.5	26,264

[1] Includes women who report that they are currently married or living with a man as if married

Table 4.3.1 Number of women's co-wives

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by number of co-wives, and percentage of currently married women with one or more co-wives, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Number of co-wives				Total	Percentage with one or more co-wives[1]	Number of women
	0	1	2+	Don't know			
Age							
15–19	78.4	18.2	3.3	0.1	100.0	21.5	1,455
20–24	75.8	21.0	3.0	0.1	100.0	24.0	4,073
25–29	73.3	21.2	5.3	0.2	100.0	26.5	5,240
30–34	69.8	22.5	7.4	0.2	100.0	29.9	4,959
35–39	69.9	21.5	8.3	0.2	100.0	29.8	4,386
40–44	64.9	25.0	9.7	0.4	100.0	34.7	3,604
45–49	65.2	25.2	9.3	0.4	100.0	34.5	2,546
Residence							
Urban	81.8	14.0	3.8	0.4	100.0	17.8	11,003
Rural	62.9	28.1	8.8	0.1	100.0	37.0	15,261
Zone							
North Central	69.0	22.4	8.4	0.2	100.0	30.8	4,810
North East	63.8	27.8	8.3	0.1	100.0	36.1	4,409
North West	59.3	31.8	8.9	0.0	100.0	40.7	9,335
South East	90.6	6.7	2.4	0.3	100.0	9.1	1,851
South South	94.9	3.6	0.8	0.6	100.0	4.4	2,356
South West	86.3	10.1	3.0	0.7	100.0	13.0	3,504
State							
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	90.4	6.5	2.7	0.4	100.0	9.2	437
Benue	80.5	14.7	4.6	0.2	100.0	19.2	615
Kogi	69.3	22.2	8.5	0.0	100.0	30.7	422
Kwara	76.6	17.1	5.4	0.9	100.0	22.5	531
Nasarawa	75.5	19.4	5.1	0.0	100.0	24.5	656
Niger	49.1	35.9	15.0	0.1	100.0	50.8	1,453
Plateau	74.6	18.1	6.9	0.4	100.0	25.0	696
North East							
Adamawa	67.2	23.6	8.9	0.3	100.0	32.6	619
Bauchi	56.1	32.3	11.5	0.1	100.0	43.8	1,440
Borno	72.8	21.9	5.3	0.0	100.0	27.2	752
Gombe	60.9	32.7	6.4	0.0	100.0	39.1	432
Taraba	76.2	20.2	3.4	0.2	100.0	23.6	483
Yobe	60.1	30.9	8.9	0.1	100.0	39.8	681
North West							
Jigawa	57.5	32.5	9.9	0.1	100.0	42.4	948
Kaduna	59.8	29.7	10.5	0.0	100.0	40.2	1,834
Kano	57.2	34.6	8.2	0.0	100.0	42.8	2,421
Katsina	57.1	30.3	12.7	0.0	100.0	42.9	1,439
Kebbi	57.7	38.3	4.0	0.0	100.0	42.3	758
Sokoto	68.7	27.4	3.9	0.0	100.0	31.3	990
Zamfara	60.3	29.2	10.2	0.3	100.0	39.4	946
South East							
Abia	97.2	2.0	0.3	0.5	100.0	2.3	221
Anambra	95.6	3.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	4.4	400
Ebonyi	78.9	13.8	7.1	0.2	100.0	20.9	531
Enugu	96.7	2.0	0.3	1.0	100.0	2.3	269
Imo	93.0	6.0	0.9	0.2	100.0	6.9	430
South South							
Akwa Ibom	99.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.5	328
Bayelsa	89.2	8.6	1.6	0.6	100.0	10.2	169
Cross River	94.1	5.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	5.9	269
Delta	92.9	3.6	2.1	1.5	100.0	5.7	553
Edo	94.5	4.5	0.5	0.5	100.0	5.0	344
Rivers	96.6	2.7	0.3	0.4	100.0	3.0	694
South West							
Ekiti	84.8	13.4	1.6	0.2	100.0	15.0	148
Lagos	91.9	5.7	1.1	1.3	100.0	6.8	955
Ogun	85.0	12.3	2.3	0.3	100.0	14.7	824
Ondo	82.0	13.1	4.4	0.5	100.0	17.5	350
Osun	79.1	12.3	8.4	0.2	100.0	20.7	389
Oyo	86.5	10.0	2.8	0.7	100.0	12.8	838

Continued…

Table 4.3.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Number of co-wives				Total	Percentage with one or more co-wives[1]	Number of women
	0	1	2+	Don't know			
Education							
No education	55.3	34.2	10.4	0.1	100.0	44.6	11,559
Primary	68.8	22.9	7.8	0.4	100.0	30.8	3,204
Secondary	85.2	11.5	3.0	0.4	100.0	14.5	8,292
More than secondary	91.7	5.8	2.1	0.3	100.0	7.9	3,209
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	62.2	31.4	6.2	0.2	100.0	37.6	5,494
Second	58.6	30.1	11.2	0.1	100.0	41.3	5,552
Middle	67.4	24.6	7.7	0.3	100.0	32.4	5,133
Fourth	78.8	16.0	4.9	0.3	100.0	20.9	4,882
Highest	88.8	7.5	3.2	0.4	100.0	10.7	5,203
Total	70.8	22.2	6.7	0.2	100.0	28.9	26,264

[1] Excludes women who responded "don't know" when asked if their husband has other wives

Table 4.3.2 Number of men's wives

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15–49 by number of wives, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Number of wives		Total	Number of men
	1	2+		
Age				
15–19	*	*	100.0	8
20–24	97.2	2.8	100.0	195
25–29	96.5	3.5	100.0	659
30–34	94.2	5.8	100.0	1,053
35–39	85.8	14.2	100.0	1,460
40–44	83.8	16.2	100.0	1,351
45–49	77.7	22.3	100.0	1,083
Residence				
Urban	93.2	6.8	100.0	2,670
Rural	81.6	18.4	100.0	3,140
Zone				
North Central	85.6	14.4	100.0	1,144
North East	82.9	17.1	100.0	943
North West	78.6	21.4	100.0	1,757
South East	98.2	1.8	100.0	502
South South	98.4	1.6	100.0	677
South West	95.4	4.6	100.0	786
State				
North Central				
FCT-Abuja	96.5	3.5	100.0	146
Benue	93.5	6.5	100.0	138
Kogi	85.9	14.1	100.0	125
Kwara	79.3	20.7	100.0	127
Nasarawa	92.6	7.4	100.0	180
Niger	71.0	29.0	100.0	268
Plateau	90.3	9.7	100.0	159
North East				
Adamawa	88.4	11.6	100.0	138
Bauchi	76.7	23.3	100.0	293
Borno	89.7	10.3	100.0	153
Gombe	82.7	17.3	100.0	95
Taraba	88.5	11.5	100.0	128
Yobe	78.1	21.9	100.0	135
North West				
Jigawa	78.8	21.2	100.0	153
Kaduna	75.1	24.9	100.0	382
Kano	81.2	18.8	100.0	435
Katsina	73.4	26.6	100.0	253
Kebbi	77.4	22.6	100.0	144
Sokoto	81.2	18.8	100.0	205
Zamfara	84.4	15.6	100.0	185
South East				
Abia	100.0	0.0	100.0	56
Anambra	99.3	0.7	100.0	116
Ebonyi	95.6	4.4	100.0	122
Enugu	100.0	0.0	100.0	82
Imo	97.9	2.1	100.0	127
South South				
Akwa Ibom	99.3	0.7	100.0	94
Bayelsa	96.3	3.7	100.0	42
Cross River	98.5	1.5	100.0	74
Delta	99.2	0.8	100.0	133
Edo	100.0	0.0	100.0	96
Rivers	97.2	2.8	100.0	238
South West				
Ekiti	95.8	4.2	100.0	36
Lagos	98.1	1.9	100.0	268
Ogun	91.1	8.9	100.0	161
Ondo	96.7	3.3	100.0	88
Osun	91.2	8.8	100.0	89
Oyo	97.1	2.9	100.0	144

Continued…

Table 4.3.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Number of wives: 1	Number of wives: 2+	Total	Number of men
Education				
No education	77.0	23.0	100.0	1,545
Primary	81.6	18.4	100.0	707
Secondary	91.9	8.1	100.0	2,201
More than secondary	93.1	6.9	100.0	1,356
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	80.3	19.7	100.0	1,056
Second	77.7	22.3	100.0	1,066
Middle	86.0	14.0	100.0	1,093
Fourth	91.5	8.5	100.0	1,242
Highest	96.1	3.9	100.0	1,352
Total 15–49	87.0	13.0	100.0	5,809
50–59	72.9	27.1	100.0	1,223
Total 15–59	84.5	15.5	100.0	7,033

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 4.4 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who were first married by specific exact ages and median age at first marriage, according to current age, Nigeria DHS 2024

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age: 15	18	20	22	25	Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage
				WOMEN				
15–19	4.8	na	na	na	na	81.6	8,105	a
20–24	11.4	33.4	47.5	na	na	38.4	6,853	a
25–29	15.3	39.4	52.7	65.0	77.9	14.9	6,443	19.6
30–34	14.9	38.1	51.8	63.3	75.8	6.5	5,583	19.7
35–39	14.3	36.2	48.6	60.1	74.0	3.3	4,900	20.2
40–44	15.2	37.0	51.1	61.7	73.8	2.4	4,105	19.8
45–49	15.9	37.4	51.1	61.2	74.3	2.0	3,062	19.8
20–49	14.3	36.8	50.4	na	na	13.8	30,945	19.9
25–49	15.1	37.8	51.2	62.6	75.4	6.8	24,092	19.8
				MEN				
15–19	0.0	na	na	na	na	99.5	2,230	a
20–24	0.4	1.7	4.5	na	na	87.0	1,590	a
25–29	0.5	2.6	6.5	13.3	30.7	53.7	1,475	a
30–34	2.5	5.0	7.7	15.8	30.1	23.8	1,427	28.3
35–39	2.8	4.7	8.2	14.3	27.8	9.3	1,640	28.7
40–44	1.9	5.2	9.7	16.5	27.7	4.1	1,439	29.2
45–49	1.5	3.9	7.5	14.5	28.2	1.7	1,127	29.4
20–49	1.6	3.8	7.3	na	na	31.6	8,698	a
25–49	1.9	4.3	8.0	14.9	28.9	19.2	7,108	a
20–59	1.5	3.7	7.2	na	na	27.6	9,974	a
25–59	1.7	4.1	7.7	14.7	28.6	16.4	8,385	a
30–49	2.2	4.8	8.3	15.3	28.4	10.1	5,634	28.8
30–59	2.0	4.5	8.0	15.0	28.2	8.4	6,910	28.9

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner.
na = not applicable due to censoring
a = omitted because less than 50% of the respondents began living with their spouse or partner for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.5 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics

Median age at first marriage among women age 20–49 and age 25–49, and median age at first marriage among men age 30–59, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Women age 20–49	Women age 25–49	Men age 30–59
Residence			
Urban	a	22.1	a
Rural	18.1	18.0	27.3
Zone			
North Central	a	20.1	28.7
North East	17.9	17.8	27.7
North West	17.0	16.7	27.4
South East	a	24.1	a
South South	a	24.5	a
South West	a	24.0	a
State			
North Central			
FCT-Abuja	a	24.2	a
Benue	a	20.1	28.1
Kogi	a	20.6	27.7
Kwara	a	22.2	a
Nasarawa	a	19.8	27.9
Niger	18.3	18.2	28.3
Plateau	a	19.9	26.2
North East			
Adamawa	18.5	18.1	28.3
Bauchi	17.5	17.5	26.4
Borno	18.5	18.3	28.8
Gombe	17.2	16.9	28.9
Taraba	19.6	19.2	27.2
Yobe	17.2	16.9	27.1
North West			
Jigawa	16.3	16.3	24.6
Kaduna	17.6	17.4	26.7
Kano	18.0	17.4	27.9
Katsina	16.7	16.6	28.8
Kebbi	17.2	17.1	26.8
Sokoto	16.3	15.9	28.3
Zamfara	15.8	15.7	26.0
South East			
Abia	a	a	a
Anambra	a	24.3	a
Ebonyi	a	21.8	29.6
Enugu	a	a	a
Imo	a	24.7	a
South South			
Akwa Ibom	a	22.3	a
Bayelsa	a	23.3	29.8
Cross River	a	24.6	29.7
Delta	a	24.6	a
Edo	a	24.9	a
Rivers	a	a	28.9
South West			
Ekiti	a	22.3	29.5
Lagos	a	a	a
Ogun	a	23.1	29.8
Ondo	a	22.5	a
Osun	a	22.9	29.7
Oyo	a	23.3	29.9
Education			
No education	16.6	16.6	26.9
Primary	18.3	18.4	26.6
Secondary	a	21.7	29.0
More than secondary	a	a	a

Continued…

Table 4.5—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Women age 20–49	Women age 25–49	Men age 30–59
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	16.7	16.7	26.3
Second	17.5	17.3	26.9
Middle	19.2	18.9	27.6
Fourth	a	21.2	29.1
Highest	a	24.9	a
Total	19.9	19.8	28.9

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner.
a = omitted because less than 50% of the respondents began living with their spouse or partner for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.6 Age at first sexual intercourse

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had sexual intercourse, and median age at first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Nigeria DHS 2024

Current age	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age: 15	18	20	22	25	Percentage who never had intercourse	Number of respondents	Median age at first sexual intercourse
				WOMEN				
15–19	5.4	na	na	na	na	72.3	8,105	a
20–24	10.0	44.1	65.7	na	na	19.6	6,853	18.5
25–29	15.0	52.0	72.0	84.2	91.9	4.3	6,443	17.8
30–34	14.7	53.3	73.1	85.4	91.8	1.3	5,583	17.7
35–39	13.7	52.9	73.3	86.2	93.2	0.3	4,900	17.8
40–44	15.7	54.5	74.5	86.8	93.0	0.2	4,105	17.6
45–49	16.3	55.1	74.2	87.6	93.2	0.2	3,062	17.5
20–49	13.8	51.3	71.6	na	na	5.6	30,945	17.9
25–49	14.9	53.3	73.2	85.8	92.5	1.6	24,092	17.7
15–24	7.5	na	na	na	na	48.2	14,958	a
				MEN				
15–19	1.8	na	na	na	na	88.5	2,230	a
20–24	3.6	14.7	32.6	na	na	53.0	1,590	a
25–29	2.3	15.2	32.3	47.2	63.8	25.3	1,475	22.4
30–34	2.3	14.9	31.4	48.9	63.5	8.1	1,427	22.2
35–39	1.8	14.2	30.8	47.1	64.1	2.4	1,640	22.4
40–44	1.6	11.7	28.1	45.0	63.9	0.9	1,439	22.7
45–49	1.9	12.0	27.5	48.2	66.3	0.3	1,127	22.3
20–49	2.3	13.9	30.6	na	na	16.0	8,698	a
25–49	2.0	13.7	30.1	47.2	64.2	7.7	7,108	22.4
15–24	2.6	na	na	na	na	73.7	3,819	a
20–59	2.2	13.8	30.1	46.3	61.5	13.9	9,974	a
25–59	1.9	13.6	29.6	na	na	6.5	8,385	22.5
30–59	1.9	13.3	29.0	46.6	64.4	2.5	6,910	22.5

na = not applicable due to censoring
a = omitted because less than 50% of the respondents had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.7 Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 20–49 and age 25–49, and median age at first sexual intercourse among men age 25–59 and age 30–59, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Women age		Men age	
	20–49	25–49	25–59	30–59
Residence				
Urban	18.8	18.6	21.9	21.9
Rural	16.9	16.7	23.0	23.1
Zone				
North Central	18.1	18.0	21.8	21.8
North East	17.0	16.7	a	26.1
North West	16.7	16.4	a	25.8
South East	19.5	19.4	20.1	20.2
South South	18.2	18.0	19.4	19.5
South West	19.5	19.4	20.6	20.8
State				
North Central				
FCT-Abuja	19.4	19.2	22.9	23.0
Benue	17.6	17.5	18.7	18.7
Kogi	18.0	18.0	20.2	20.3
Kwara	18.4	18.3	23.4	23.3
Nasarawa	18.5	18.3	20.5	20.4
Niger	17.9	17.8	24.6	25.0
Plateau	17.6	17.4	22.2	22.2
North East				
Adamawa	16.6	16.3	24.5	24.8
Bauchi	16.7	16.5	a	25.5
Borno	17.3	17.0	a	27.6
Gombe	17.2	16.9	a	28.7
Taraba	17.1	16.8	22.2	22.4
Yobe	17.2	16.8	a	27.8
North West				
Jigawa	16.4	16.3	a	25.1
Kaduna	16.9	16.7	21.4	21.5
Kano	17.5	16.9	a	26.8
Katsina	16.2	15.9	a	27.5
Kebbi	17.0	16.9	a	26.7
Sokoto	16.0	15.8	a	27.7
Zamfara	16.2	16.0	22.8	23.1
South East				
Abia	19.8	19.9	21.1	21.3
Anambra	a	20.2	20.1	20.1
Ebonyi	19.0	18.7	20.7	20.7
Enugu	18.8	18.6	19.9	19.9
Imo	19.6	19.7	19.4	19.7
South South				
Akwa Ibom	17.6	17.4	18.9	19.1
Bayelsa	17.2	17.0	18.3	18.2
Cross River	17.2	17.1	18.8	18.8
Delta	18.8	18.8	19.0	19.2
Edo	18.8	18.8	20.4	20.4
Rivers	17.9	17.7	19.5	19.5
South West				
Ekiti	18.7	18.5	20.7	21.1
Lagos	a	20.7	20.0	20.2
Ogun	18.7	18.6	20.1	20.3
Ondo	18.9	18.6	21.1	21.7
Osun	19.7	19.7	21.2	21.2
Oyo	19.1	19.1	22.4	22.7
Education				
No education	16.2	16.1	24.8	24.9
Primary	17.0	17.0	21.7	21.4
Secondary	18.7	18.5	21.0	21.1
More than secondary	a	20.5	22.9	22.8

Continued…

Table 4.7—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Women age 20–49	Women age 25–49	Men age 25–59	Men age 30–59
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	16.0	16.0	24.6	24.8
Second	16.6	16.5	23.4	23.5
Middle	17.6	17.3	22.5	22.4
Fourth	18.7	18.4	21.9	21.9
Highest	19.8	19.7	21.1	21.2
Total	17.9	17.7	22.5	22.5

a = omitted because less than 50% of the respondents had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.8.1 Recent sexual activity: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by timing of most recent sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Timing of most recent sexual intercourse			Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of women
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years			
Age						
15–19	19.4	6.3	1.9	72.3	100.0	8,105
20–24	57.6	18.3	4.4	19.6	100.0	6,853
25–29	73.1	18.1	4.6	4.3	100.0	6,443
30–34	76.6	17.1	5.0	1.3	100.0	5,583
35–39	75.8	17.5	6.4	0.3	100.0	4,900
40–44	70.3	18.6	10.9	0.2	100.0	4,105
45–49	63.1	20.8	15.9	0.2	100.0	3,062
Marital status						
Never married	11.5	13.1	5.8	69.6	100.0	10,893
Married or living together	82.0	15.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	26,264
Divorced/separated/widowed	13.7	28.4	57.9	0.0	100.0	1,894
Duration of current union[2]						
<1 year	84.0	15.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,053
1–4 years	81.1	16.9	2.0	0.0	100.0	4,994
5–9 years	83.7	15.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	5,641
10–14 years	83.7	14.2	2.1	0.0	100.0	5,119
15–19 years	83.2	15.1	1.7	0.0	100.0	3,885
20–24 years	79.5	17.6	2.9	0.0	100.0	2,925
25+ years	76.7	18.9	4.4	0.0	100.0	2,647
Residence						
Urban	51.7	17.4	7.1	23.7	100.0	18,846
Rural	65.8	14.2	4.6	15.4	100.0	20,204
Zone						
North Central	59.2	17.0	5.2	18.6	100.0	7,068
North East	63.0	12.6	5.1	19.4	100.0	6,213
North West	68.2	7.8	3.2	20.8	100.0	12,434
South East	42.2	24.8	11.8	21.3	100.0	3,280
South South	50.3	23.9	9.6	16.2	100.0	4,416
South West	50.7	23.5	7.0	18.8	100.0	5,640
State						
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	53.2	17.1	7.7	22.1	100.0	764
Benue	51.2	25.0	7.9	15.9	100.0	1,008
Kogi	58.3	19.8	7.3	14.5	100.0	604
Kwara	62.1	16.0	3.4	18.5	100.0	790
Nasarawa	56.0	20.3	4.7	19.0	100.0	963
Niger	66.4	12.4	2.8	18.4	100.0	1,845
Plateau	59.9	13.5	5.6	21.1	100.0	1,093
North East						
Adamawa	55.2	15.7	7.4	21.6	100.0	932
Bauchi	70.9	10.0	2.6	16.5	100.0	1,838
Borno	64.5	8.4	6.9	20.2	100.0	1,073
Gombe	61.5	12.4	3.5	22.6	100.0	610
Taraba	56.6	20.0	6.2	17.1	100.0	806
Yobe	59.9	12.8	5.7	21.7	100.0	954
North West						
Jigawa	67.5	9.1	2.9	20.4	100.0	1,258
Kaduna	68.0	9.8	3.7	18.6	100.0	2,420
Kano	59.7	7.6	3.8	28.9	100.0	3,660
Katsina	73.5	7.6	2.7	16.3	100.0	1,778
Kebbi	67.6	13.4	2.6	16.4	100.0	925
Sokoto	77.1	3.7	2.8	16.4	100.0	1,238
Zamfara	78.8	3.5	2.0	15.7	100.0	1,154
South East						
Abia	46.4	26.4	8.2	18.9	100.0	418
Anambra	48.1	22.4	9.6	19.9	100.0	707
Ebonyi	27.3	29.0	14.6	29.1	100.0	950
Enugu	45.7	25.3	11.8	17.3	100.0	502
Imo	51.2	20.4	12.2	16.2	100.0	704

Continued…

Table 4.8.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Timing of most recent sexual intercourse: Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of women
South South						
Akwa Ibom	46.4	28.4	11.6	13.6	100.0	570
Bayelsa	57.1	22.9	5.6	14.4	100.0	317
Cross River	50.4	22.3	10.0	17.3	100.0	524
Delta	51.6	23.5	9.4	15.5	100.0	1,010
Edo	48.0	23.5	10.5	18.0	100.0	661
Rivers	50.4	23.2	9.4	17.0	100.0	1,333
South West						
Ekiti	47.0	22.5	7.9	22.6	100.0	276
Lagos	51.7	21.9	7.2	19.3	100.0	1,586
Ogun	47.1	25.1	8.1	19.7	100.0	1,288
Ondo	49.4	26.7	5.1	18.7	100.0	603
Osun	43.4	30.6	6.7	19.3	100.0	627
Oyo	58.4	19.0	6.4	16.2	100.0	1,260
Education						
No education	75.3	11.5	3.9	9.2	100.0	13,404
Primary	59.5	17.5	9.0	14.0	100.0	4,359
Secondary	45.9	17.1	5.9	31.0	100.0	15,948
More than secondary	56.6	20.8	7.8	14.8	100.0	5,339
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	70.3	13.1	3.9	12.6	100.0	6,724
Second	66.8	12.1	4.7	16.4	100.0	7,348
Middle	56.3	16.2	6.6	20.9	100.0	7,812
Fourth	51.7	17.6	7.0	23.7	100.0	8,435
Highest	53.2	18.6	6.5	21.7	100.0	8,731
Total	59.0	15.7	5.8	19.4	100.0	39,050

[1] Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the past 4 weeks
[2] Excludes women who are not currently married

Table 4.8.2 Recent sexual activity: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by timing of most recent sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Timing of most recent sexual intercourse: Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of men
Age						
15–19	4.4	4.8	2.3	88.5	100.0	2,230
20–24	22.4	18.4	6.2	53.0	100.0	1,590
25–29	51.0	18.6	5.0	25.3	100.0	1,475
30–34	72.6	15.9	3.5	8.1	100.0	1,427
35–39	81.6	13.3	2.6	2.4	100.0	1,640
40–44	83.5	13.2	2.4	0.9	100.0	1,439
45–49	83.4	13.6	2.6	0.3	100.0	1,127
Marital status						
Never married	13.3	13.4	5.7	67.6	100.0	4,964
Married or living together	86.4	12.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	5,809
Divorced/separated/widowed	31.3	35.3	32.7	0.7	100.0	154
Marital duration[2]						
<1 year	88.6	11.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	236
1–4 years	84.5	15.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,235
5–9 years	88.1	11.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,419
10–14 years	86.1	12.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	1,095
15–19 years	87.4	11.1	1.4	0.0	100.0	716
20–24 years	87.6	12.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	480
25+ years	86.8	11.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	186
Married more than once	82.8	16.0	1.1	0.2	100.0	442
Residence						
Urban	49.9	15.7	4.3	30.1	100.0	5,397
Rural	54.8	11.1	2.6	31.4	100.0	5,531
Zone						
North Central	54.9	13.7	2.9	28.5	100.0	2,107
North East	52.3	8.6	3.2	35.9	100.0	1,720
North West	49.7	5.7	2.5	42.1	100.0	3,459
South East	57.7	19.6	3.4	19.3	100.0	849
South South	55.5	24.3	5.2	15.0	100.0	1,231
South West	49.7	23.3	5.4	21.6	100.0	1,560
State						
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	61.7	15.2	1.6	21.5	100.0	267
Benue	60.9	16.9	2.5	19.7	100.0	285
Kogi	56.7	24.5	3.0	15.9	100.0	206
Kwara	43.1	15.7	2.9	38.2	100.0	275
Nasarawa	62.9	11.4	4.8	20.9	100.0	301
Niger	54.8	3.7	1.9	39.6	100.0	489
Plateau	44.4	18.8	4.0	32.7	100.0	284
North East						
Adamawa	44.7	18.7	7.7	28.8	100.0	276
Bauchi	51.7	2.3	1.8	44.2	100.0	570
Borno	62.6	8.3	4.5	24.6	100.0	246
Gombe	44.0	4.8	1.1	50.2	100.0	202
Taraba	46.3	20.3	3.4	30.0	100.0	232
Yobe	68.0	2.8	1.3	27.9	100.0	193
North West						
Jigawa	45.2	1.6	1.6	51.6	100.0	330
Kaduna	53.7	9.3	5.0	32.0	100.0	705
Kano	40.9	5.3	1.9	51.9	100.0	1,029
Katsina	52.0	5.3	1.3	41.5	100.0	479
Kebbi	60.5	2.2	0.3	37.1	100.0	231
Sokoto	50.7	6.9	0.0	42.4	100.0	357
Zamfara	60.8	5.7	5.9	27.7	100.0	329
South East						
Abia	48.4	24.9	3.3	23.4	100.0	122
Anambra	69.1	14.7	0.6	15.6	100.0	191
Ebonyi	51.0	17.1	4.4	27.5	100.0	189
Enugu	51.3	24.9	7.6	16.2	100.0	135
Imo	63.0	19.6	2.3	15.1	100.0	212

Continued…

Table 4.8.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Timing of most recent sexual intercourse: Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of men
South South						
Akwa Ibom	46.5	36.3	5.1	12.1	100.0	178
Bayelsa	51.4	20.6	3.1	24.9	100.0	100
Cross River	59.1	24.1	5.8	11.1	100.0	140
Delta	53.9	25.4	7.3	13.4	100.0	249
Edo	47.0	25.8	4.4	22.8	100.0	197
Rivers	65.4	18.0	4.5	12.1	100.0	366
South West						
Ekiti	57.5	21.6	2.6	18.3	100.0	68
Lagos	49.5	24.2	5.7	20.6	100.0	523
Ogun	47.2	26.7	5.4	20.7	100.0	321
Ondo	55.9	20.3	2.8	21.1	100.0	188
Osun	50.6	17.1	1.5	30.8	100.0	179
Oyo	46.3	24.3	9.5	19.8	100.0	281
Education						
No education	59.1	6.8	1.8	32.2	100.0	2,462
Primary	54.5	13.7	3.5	28.3	100.0	1,159
Secondary	44.4	15.3	4.1	36.3	100.0	5,066
More than secondary	62.1	16.2	3.9	17.8	100.0	2,241
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	56.3	7.6	1.7	34.4	100.0	1,776
Second	54.3	9.2	4.0	32.5	100.0	1,902
Middle	49.7	14.0	3.0	33.4	100.0	2,114
Fourth	48.5	16.5	4.0	30.9	100.0	2,523
Highest	54.2	16.9	4.2	24.7	100.0	2,612
Total 15–49	52.4	13.4	3.5	30.8	100.0	10,927
50–59	75.3	20.6	4.0	0.1	100.0	1,277
Total 15–59	54.8	14.1	3.5	27.5	100.0	12,204

[1] Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the past 4 weeks
[2] Excludes men who are not currently married

FERTILITY 5

Key Findings

- ***Total fertility rate (TFR):*** The TFR for the 3 years preceding the survey is 4.8 children per woman (3.9 in urban areas and 5.6 in rural areas),
- ***Trends:*** The TFR has declined gradually since 2013 (from 5.5 in to 4.8).
- ***Fertility patterns:*** The TFR decreases with increasing education and household wealth.
- ***Birth intervals:*** In Nigeria, the median interval between births is 32.7 months.
- ***Children ever born:*** The mean number of children ever born is 2.7 per woman, while the mean number of living children is 2.4.
- ***Postpartum insusceptibility:*** The median duration of insusceptibility to pregnancy after childbirth is 11.9 months.
- ***Age at first birth:*** The median age at first birth among women age 25–49 is 21.3 years.
- ***Teenage childbearing:*** 4% of young women age 15–19 are currently pregnant.

The number of children that a woman bears depends on many factors, including the age she begins childbearing, how long she waits between births, and her fecundity. Postponing first births and extending the interval between births have played a role in reducing fertility levels in many countries. These factors also have positive health consequences. In contrast, short birth intervals (of less than 24 months) can lead to harmful outcomes for both newborns and their mothers, such as preterm birth, low birth weight, and death. Childbearing at a very young age is associated with an increased risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth and higher rates of neonatal mortality.

This chapter describes the current level of fertility in Nigeria and some of its proximate determinants. It presents information on the total fertility rate, birth intervals, insusceptibility to pregnancy (because of postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, or menopause), age at first birth, teenage pregnancy, and induced abortion rates.

5.1 CURRENT FERTILITY

Total fertility rate

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates. Age-specific fertility rates are calculated for the 3 years before the survey, based on detailed pregnancy histories provided by women.

Sample: Women age 15–49

The total fertility rate (TFR) for the 3 years preceding the survey is 4.8 children per woman. The age-specific fertility rate (ASFR) increases from 77 births per 1,000 women in the 15–19 age group to a peak of 233 births per 1,000 women in the 25–29 age group and drops thereafter (**Table 5.1**). Eight percent of women reported that they were pregnant at the time of the survey (**Table 5.2**).

Trends: The TFR declined from 6.0 children per woman in 1990 to 4.8 children per woman in 2024. Among women in rural areas, the TFR dropped from 6.3 children per woman to 5.6 children per woman over the same period. Among women in urban areas, the TFR dropped from 5.0 children per woman to 3.9 children per woman (**Figure 5.1**).

Information on trends in age-specific fertility rates during 5-year periods preceding the survey is presented in **Table 5.3.1**, and information on trends in age-specific and total fertility rates across several NDHS surveys is presented in **Table 5.3.2** and **Figure 5.2**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- On average, women in rural areas have 1.7 more children than their counterparts in urban areas (6.4 versus 4.7 children) (**Table 5.2**).
- The mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 declines with increasing education, from 7.1 among those with no education to 3.3 among those with more than a secondary education.

Figure 5.1 Trends in fertility by residence

TFR for the 3 years before each survey

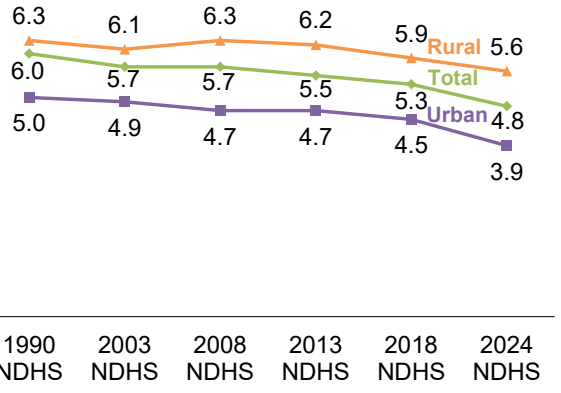
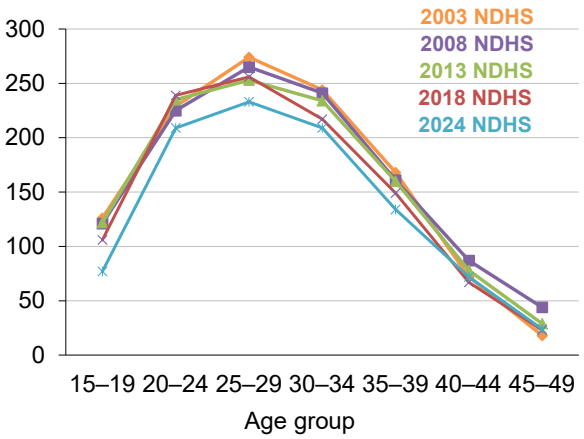


Figure 5.2 Trends in age-specific fertility for the 3-year period preceding the survey

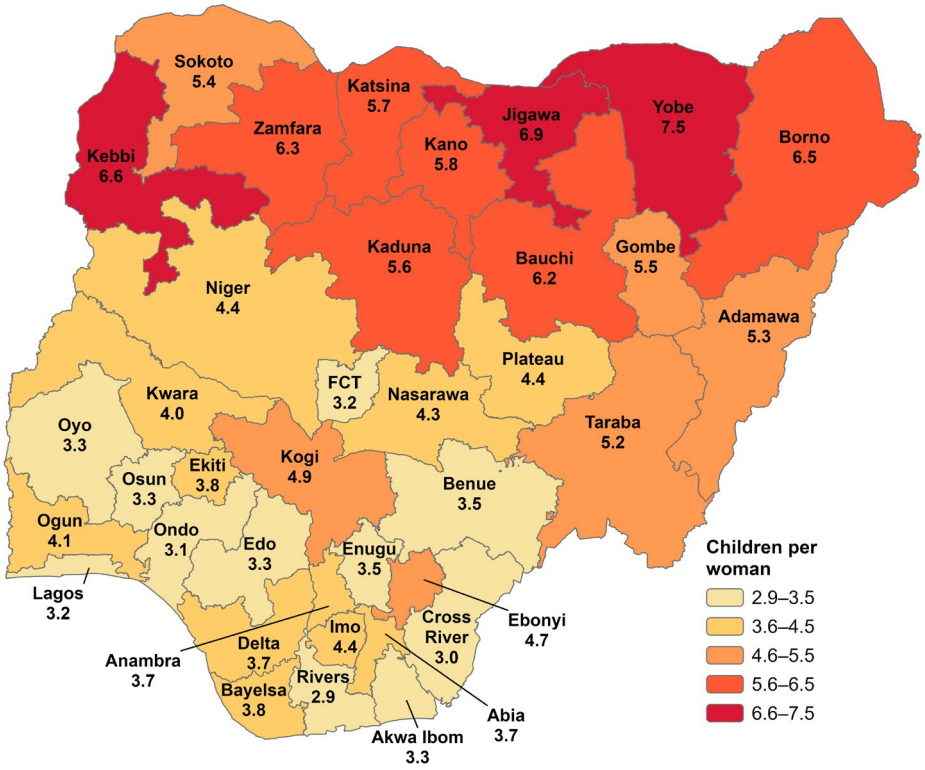
Births per 1,000 women



- The TFR is highest in the North East (6.1) and lowest in the South South (3.3). By state, the TFR ranges from 2.9 in Rivers to 7.5 in Yobe (**Map 5.1**).

***Map 5.1* Fertility by state**

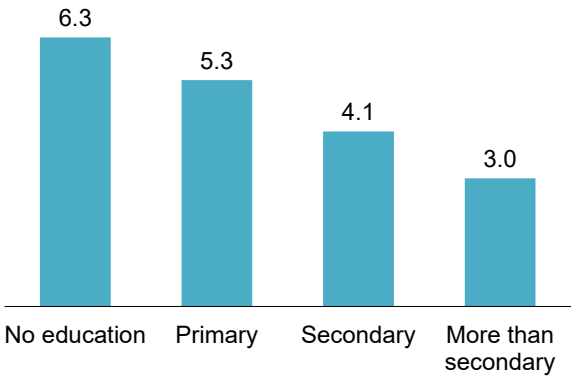
Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey



- The TFR declines with increasing education, from 6.3 children among women with no education to 3.0 children among women with more than a secondary education (**Figure 5.3**).
- The TFR also declines with increasing household wealth, from 6.6 in the lowest wealth quintile to 3.3 in the highest wealth quintile.

***Figure 5.3* Fertility by education**

TFR for the 3 years before the survey



5.2 Children Ever Born and Living

Women age 15–49 have a mean of 2.7 children overall and a mean of 2.4 surviving children. The average number of children is higher among women who are currently married (3.8 children ever born and 3.3 surviving children). Women age 45–49 have an average of 5.8 children, with 5.0 still living at the time of the survey. Among currently married women age 45–49, the average number of children ever born is 6.1, with 5.2 still living at the time of the survey (**Table 5.4**).

5.3 BIRTH INTERVALS

Median birth interval

Number of months since the preceding birth by which half of children are born.

Sample: Non-first births in the 5 years before the survey

The median birth interval in Nigeria is 32.7 months (**Table 5.5**). Nine percent of non-first births occur less than 18 months after the preceding birth, while 24% occur within 2 years of the preceding birth (**Figure 5.4**).

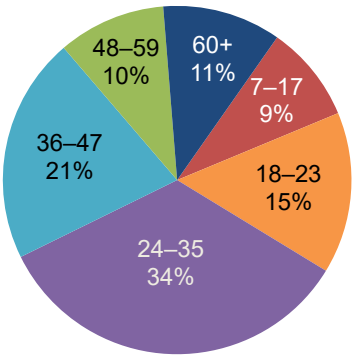
Trends: The median birth interval increased from 30.2 months in 1990 to 32.7 months in 2024.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median birth interval increases with age, from 27.1 months among women age 15–19 to 39.4 months among women age 40–49 (**Table 5.5**).
- The median birth interval is shorter when the previous child has died (26.3 months) than when the previous child has survived (33.5 months).

Figure 5.4 **Birth intervals**

Percent distribution of non-first births by number of months since the preceding birth



- Mothers with no education have a shorter median birth interval (32.1 months) than those with more than a secondary education (33.6 months).
- The median birth interval increases with increasing household wealth, from 31.8 months among mothers in the lowest wealth quintile to 34.5 months among those in the highest wealth quintile.

5.4 INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO PREGNANCY

Postpartum amenorrhoea

The period of time after the end of a pregnancy and before the resumption of menstruation.

Postpartum abstinence

The period of time after the end of a pregnancy and before the resumption of sexual intercourse.

Postpartum insusceptibility

The period of time during which a woman is considered not at risk of pregnancy because she is postpartum amenorrhoeic and/or abstaining from sexual intercourse postpartum.

Median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea

Number of months after the end of a pregnancy by which time half of women have begun menstruating.

Sample: Women who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 3 years before the survey

Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility

Number of months after the end of a pregnancy by which time half of women are no longer protected against pregnancy by either postpartum amenorrhoea or abstinence from sexual intercourse.

Sample: Women who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 3 years before the survey

In the 3 years preceding the survey, the median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea was 11.0 months, while the median duration of abstinence from sexual intercourse was 2.3 months. Overall, women are insusceptible to pregnancy after childbirth for a median duration of 11.9 months (**Table 5.6**).

Trends: Between 1990 and 2024, the median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea decreased from 14.7 months to 11.0 months, while the median duration of abstinence decreased from 10.8 months to 2.3 months. The median duration of postpartum insusceptibility decreased from 19.2 months to 11.9 months.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea following births in the 3 years preceding the survey is slightly longer among women age 30–49 (12.0 months) than among women age 15–29 (10.2 months) (**Table 5.7**).
- The median duration of insusceptibility following births to women age 30–49 is longer (13.0 months) than that following births to women age 15–29 (11.2 months).
- Rural women have a longer median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea (12.7 months) than urban women (8.3 months). On average, women in rural areas experience longer postpartum insusceptibility (13.3 months) than women in urban areas (9.5 months).
- The median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea decreases with increasing education, from 13.8 months among women with no education to 5.9 months among women with more than a secondary education.
- The median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea also decreases with increasing household wealth, from 14.0 months among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 4.7 months among women in the highest quintile. The same pattern is seen with postpartum insusceptibility (14.4 months among women in the lowest wealth quintile and 6.2 months among women in the highest quintile). There is only minimal variation by household wealth in median duration of postpartum abstinence.

5.5 Age at First Menstruation

The mean age at menarche in Nigeria is 14.3 years. The mean age at menarche ranges from 13.9 years in the 15–19 age group to 14.6 years in the 45–49 age group. One percent of women age 15–49 had never menstruated as of the time of the survey. Among young women age 15–19, 6% have never menstruated (**Table 5.8**).

5.6 Arrival of Menopause

Menopause
Women are considered to have reached menopause if they are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrhoeic and have not had a menstrual period in the 6 months before the survey, if they report being menopausal or having had a hysterectomy, or if they have never menstruated.
Sample: Women age 30–49

Seven percent of Nigerian women age 30–49 are menopausal. The percentage of women who are menopausal increases with age, from 1% among those age 30–34 to 36% among those age 48–49 (**Table 5.9**).

5.7 Age at First Birth

Median age at first birth
Age by which half of women have had their first child.
Sample: Women age 25–49

The age at which childbearing commences is an important determinant of the health and well-being of both the mother and the child. The median age at first live birth is 21.3 years among women age 25–49. Nine percent of women age 25–49 never had a live birth (**Table 5.10**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median age at first live birth among women age 25–49 is 22.9 years in urban areas and 20.0 years in rural areas (**Table 5.11**).
- By state, the median age at first live birth is highest in Anambra (24.9 years) and lowest in Katsina, Gombe, and Zamfara (18.8 years each).

5.8 Teenage Pregnancy

Teenage pregnancy
Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant.
Sample: Women age 15–19

High morbidity and mortality among mothers and children have been found to be associated with teenage pregnancy, and hence teenage pregnancy remains a major health concern. Adolescent childbearing is known to have adverse social consequences, especially in terms of educational attainment, as women who become mothers in their teens are more likely to drop out of school. Fifteen percent of teenagers have ever been pregnant, while 11% have ever had a live birth. Four percent of teenagers are currently pregnant (**Table 5.12**). Five percent of young women and 2% of young men had sexual intercourse before age 15 (**Table 5.13**).

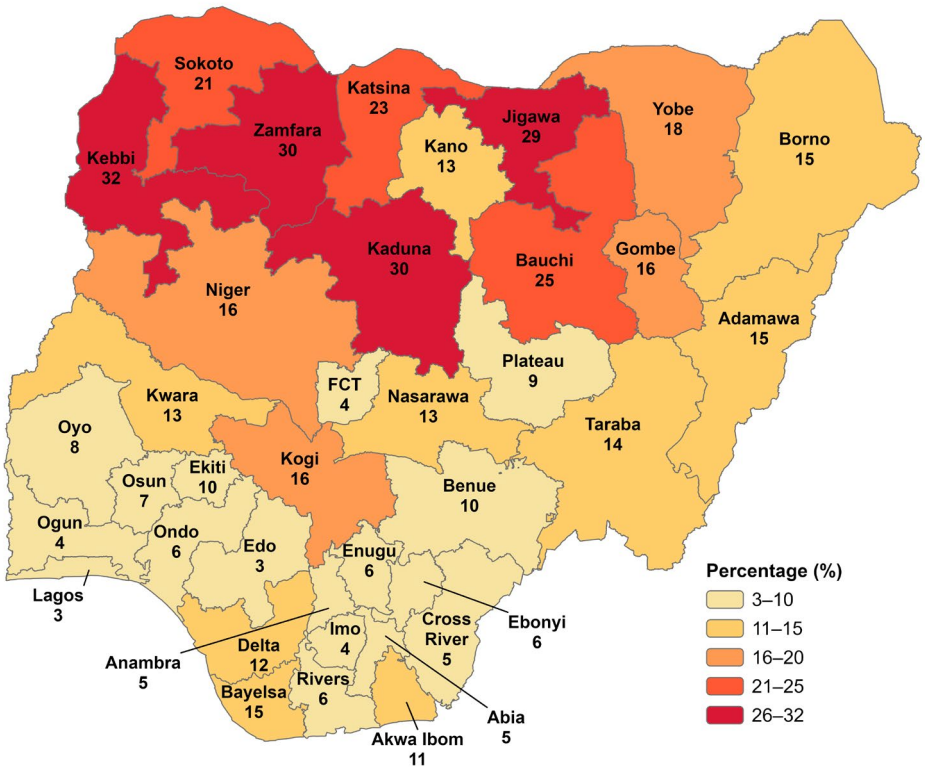
Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of teenagers who have ever had a live birth increases with age, from less than 1% among those age 15 to 29% among those age 19. A similar pattern is observed among those who are currently pregnant and those who have ever had a pregnancy loss (**Table 5.12**).

- The percentage of teenagers who have ever had a live birth is higher in rural areas (17%) than in urban areas (4%).
- The percentage of teenagers who have ever had a live birth is highest in the North West (17%) and lowest in the South East and South West (4% each).
- By state, the percentage of teenagers who have ever been pregnant is lowest in Edo and Lagos (3% each) and highest in Kebbi (32%) (**Map 5.2**).

Map 5.2 Teenage pregnancy by state

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant



- The percentage of teenagers who have ever been pregnant decreases with increasing education, from 34% among those with no education to 4% among those with more than a secondary education (**Figure 5.5**).
- Similarly, the percentage of teenagers who have ever been pregnant decreases with increasing household wealth, from 29% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 4% among those in the highest quintile (**Figure 5.6**).

Figure 5.5 **Teenage pregnancy by education**

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant

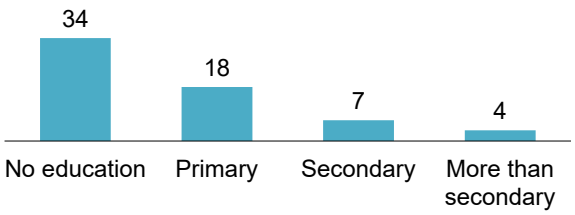
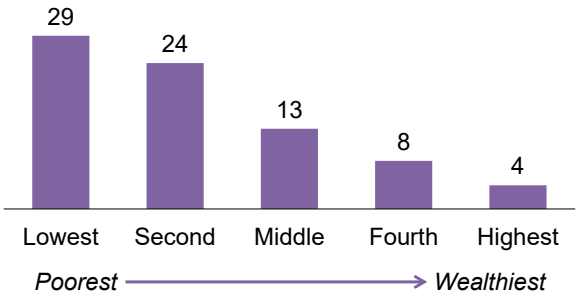


Figure 5.6 **Teenage pregnancy by household wealth**

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant



5.9 PREGNANCY OUTCOMES AND INDUCED ABORTION RATES

Pregnancy outcomes

Live birth:	a child who was born alive, even if for a very short time
Stillbirth:	a child who was born dead (no signs of life) following a pregnancy that lasted 7 months (28 weeks) or longer
Miscarriage:	a pregnancy that ended involuntarily before completing 7 months (28 weeks)
Induced abortion:	a pregnancy that was voluntarily ended

Sample: Pregnancies among women age 15–49 ending in the 3 years preceding the survey

In the 3 years preceding the survey, 90% of pregnancies resulted in live births, 2% were stillbirths, 7% were miscarriages, and 2% were induced abortions (**Table 5.14**). The total induced abortion rate (TAR) is 0.1 abortions per woman (**Table 5.15**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility levels and some of the determinants of fertility, see the following tables:

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- **Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics**
- **Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates**
- **Table 5.3.2 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates**
- **Table 5.4 Children ever born and living**
- **Table 5.5 Birth intervals**
- **Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence, and insusceptibility**
- **Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility**
- **Table 5.8 Age at first menstruation**
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- **Table 5.10 Age at first birth**
- **Table 5.11 Median age at first birth**
- **Table 5.12 Teenage pregnancy**
- **Table 5.13 Sexual and reproductive health behaviours before age 15**
- **Table 5.14 Pregnancy outcome by background characteristics**
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Table 5.1 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, by residence, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Residence		
Age group	Urban	Rural	Total
10–14	[0]	[2]	[1]
15–19	36	114	77
20–24	158	251	209
25–29	213	250	233
30–34	196	221	209
35–39	115	154	134
40–44	49	97	72
45–49	[14]	[34]	[24]
TFR (15–49)	3.9	5.6	4.8
GFR	129	190	160
CBR	28	38	33

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates are for the period 1–36 months preceding the interview. Rates for the 10–14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15–17.
TFR: total fertility rate, expressed per woman
GFR: general fertility rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15–44
CBR: crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15–49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristics	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15–49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49
Residence			
Urban	3.9	6.6	4.7
Rural	5.6	10.1	6.4
Zone			
North Central	4.2	7.6	4.9
North East	6.1	10.2	6.8
North West	5.9	10.8	7.6
South East	4.1	6.3	4.6
South South	3.3	6.2	4.1
South West	3.4	5.1	3.7
State			
North Central			
FCT-Abuja	3.2	6.2	4.4
Benue	3.5	7.8	4.7
Kogi	4.9	7.5	4.8
Kwara	4.0	5.7	4.1
Nasarawa	4.3	7.7	5.8
Niger	4.4	8.3	5.0
Plateau	4.4	8.5	5.3
North East			
Adamawa	5.3	8.9	6.4
Bauchi	6.2	9.7	6.8
Borno	6.5	11.2	6.1
Gombe	5.5	9.5	7.3
Taraba	5.2	10.0	6.3
Yobe	7.5	11.9	8.4
North West			
Jigawa	6.9	9.8	8.1
Kaduna	5.6	11.1	7.1
Kano	5.8	7.5	7.9
Katsina	5.7	13.5	7.8
Kebbi	6.6	13.0	7.6
Sokoto	5.4	12.1	6.7
Zamfara	6.3	14.2	7.2
South East			
Abia	3.7	3.3	4.0
Anambra	3.7	5.6	4.2
Ebonyi	4.7	7.3	5.9
Enugu	3.5	5.7	3.7
Imo	4.4	8.2	4.3
South South			
Akwa Ibom	3.3	5.3	4.7
Bayelsa	3.8	7.1	5.2
Cross River	3.0	9.3	4.2
Delta	3.7	5.7	4.3
Edo	3.3	5.1	3.6
Rivers	2.9	6.2	3.5
South West			
Ekiti	3.8	5.0	4.2
Lagos	3.2	5.3	3.2
Ogun	4.1	5.0	4.1
Ondo	3.1	4.4	3.9
Osun	3.3	8.5	4.4
Oyo	3.3	3.6	3.6
Education			
No education	6.3	11.3	7.1
Primary	5.3	8.1	5.7
Secondary	4.1	6.9	4.4
More than secondary	3.0	5.7	3.3
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	6.6	11.2	7.2
Second	5.7	10.6	6.8
Middle	4.8	8.7	6.1
Fourth	4.0	7.2	5.0
Highest	3.3	5.3	3.6
Total	4.8	8.4	5.5

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1–36 months preceding the interview.

Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, according to age group, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Number of years preceding survey			
Age group	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19
10–14	[2]	6	10	10
15–19	88	114	121	112
20–24	221	246	235	218
25–29	248	274	270	272
30–34	218	247	258	[263]
35–39	147	177	[201]	
40–44	77	[107]		
45–49	[27]			

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates exclude the month of the interview. For the 0–4 year period, rates for the 10–14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15–19.

Table 5.3.2 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates

Age-specific and total fertility rates (TFR) for the 3-year period preceding several surveys, according to mother's age at the time of the birth, Nigeria DHS 2024

Mother's age at birth	2003 NDHS (2000 to 2003)	2008 NDHS (2005 to 2008)	2013 NDHS (2010 to 2013)	2018 NDHS (2015 to 2018)	2024 NDHS (2020–21 to 2024)
15–19	126	121	122	106	77
20–24	229	225	235	239	209
25–29	274	265	253	256	233
30–34	244	241	234	217	209
35–39	168	161	160	149	134
40–44	72	87	78	67	72
45–49	[18]	[44]	[29]	[23]	[24]
TFR (15–49)	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.3	4.8

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for the 45–49 age group may be slightly biased due to truncation and are therefore displayed in brackets.

Table 5.4 Children ever born and living

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15–49 by number of children ever born, mean number of children ever born, and mean number of living children, according to age group, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Number of children ever born														
Age group	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total	Number of women	Mean number of children ever born	Mean number of living children
ALL WOMEN															
15–19	89.2	8.4	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,105	0.13	0.12
20–24	44.6	23.6	19.2	8.9	3.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,853	1.04	0.93
25–29	18.0	15.1	18.8	19.6	15.7	8.5	3.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,443	2.44	2.19
30–34	8.2	8.4	13.3	17.4	17.6	14.7	9.8	5.9	3.1	1.0	0.6	100.0	5,583	3.71	3.31
35–39	4.5	5.1	10.5	14.9	15.5	13.9	12.1	10.0	6.5	4.0	3.1	100.0	4,900	4.65	4.16
40–44	3.3	4.1	7.7	13.0	14.5	13.6	11.0	8.5	8.9	6.7	8.5	100.0	4,105	5.34	4.66
45–49	3.3	3.7	6.9	10.5	12.9	14.1	10.9	9.3	8.3	6.3	13.8	100.0	3,062	5.77	4.96
Total	31.7	11.0	11.5	11.4	10.1	7.9	5.4	3.9	2.9	1.8	2.5	100.0	39,050	2.74	2.42
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN															
15–19	46.0	41.3	11.4	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,455	0.68	0.59
20–24	14.8	33.8	30.7	14.5	5.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,073	1.65	1.47
25–29	6.1	15.7	21.3	22.9	18.7	10.2	3.5	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,240	2.85	2.56
30–34	3.5	7.3	13.5	18.2	19.0	16.1	10.9	6.5	3.3	1.1	0.6	100.0	4,959	3.99	3.56
35–39	2.3	4.0	9.8	14.9	16.1	14.5	12.9	10.7	7.1	4.3	3.5	100.0	4,386	4.89	4.37
40–44	1.9	3.2	7.5	12.7	14.7	13.5	11.2	9.1	9.7	7.2	9.3	100.0	3,604	5.57	4.84
45–49	2.1	2.9	6.2	10.3	12.4	14.1	11.0	9.5	8.7	6.8	16.0	100.0	2,546	6.07	5.20
Total	7.6	13.4	15.5	15.6	14.0	10.9	7.5	5.5	4.0	2.6	3.5	100.0	26,264	3.79	3.34

Table 5.5 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding live birth, and median number of months since preceding live birth, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Months since preceding live birth						Total	Number of non-first live births	Median number of months since preceding live birth
	7–17	18–23	24–35	36–47	48–59	60+			
Mother's age									
15–19	19.8	18.5	42.8	17.5	1.4	0.0	100.0	204	27.1
20–29	10.2	17.8	39.1	20.6	7.1	5.2	100.0	9,220	29.8
30–39	8.5	13.7	32.1	21.5	11.1	13.1	100.0	10,420	34.2
40–49	7.0	10.6	25.0	20.8	13.7	23.0	100.0	3,055	39.4
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	9.1	14.8	33.9	21.4	9.8	11.0	100.0	11,614	32.7
Female	9.1	15.1	34.2	20.7	9.7	11.3	100.0	11,284	32.6
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	7.3	14.4	34.5	21.7	10.2	11.7	100.0	20,316	33.5
Dead	22.7	19.2	30.1	15.4	6.0	6.6	100.0	2,583	26.3
Birth order									
2–3	8.9	15.9	35.1	20.0	8.9	11.2	100.0	9,988	31.8
4–6	8.5	13.9	34.1	21.9	9.7	11.8	100.0	8,868	33.4
7+	10.7	15.1	31.2	21.7	11.9	9.5	100.0	4,042	32.9
Residence									
Urban	8.8	14.3	32.9	20.2	9.7	14.1	100.0	8,665	33.3
Rural	9.2	15.4	34.7	21.6	9.8	9.3	100.0	14,234	32.2
Zone									
North Central	8.8	14.1	32.9	21.3	10.1	12.8	100.0	3,686	33.5
North East	9.0	15.9	36.5	20.9	8.3	9.3	100.0	4,758	31.4
North West	9.5	15.1	34.6	22.7	10.2	7.8	100.0	9,285	32.3
South East	11.1	19.9	36.7	15.7	7.2	9.3	100.0	1,613	29.1
South South	9.2	13.6	30.2	17.5	10.8	18.7	100.0	1,543	34.6
South West	5.8	10.8	28.5	19.7	11.5	23.7	100.0	2,014	38.9
State									
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	7.2	9.5	36.2	21.6	9.0	16.5	100.0	320	35.4
Benue	8.6	15.2	30.3	22.4	8.7	14.8	100.0	422	34.3
Kogi	10.0	12.2	35.5	21.0	9.3	12.0	100.0	364	32.8
Kwara	6.2	13.8	31.5	22.3	10.8	15.4	100.0	367	34.9
Nasarawa	9.8	13.8	35.9	20.9	8.7	10.9	100.0	531	31.3
Niger	9.9	16.2	31.0	20.1	10.9	11.9	100.0	1,134	32.6
Plateau	7.7	13.0	33.5	22.6	11.4	11.6	100.0	547	34.1
North East									
Adamawa	7.3	14.6	35.7	22.5	9.1	10.8	100.0	625	32.9
Bauchi	7.9	15.2	35.4	22.3	8.4	10.7	100.0	1,367	32.4
Borno	11.3	15.9	36.2	19.2	8.2	9.3	100.0	976	30.6
Gombe	6.1	17.4	39.2	20.6	8.4	8.4	100.0	433	31.5
Taraba	6.4	14.6	36.5	21.3	8.3	12.9	100.0	474	32.5
Yobe	12.3	18.0	37.9	19.7	7.6	4.4	100.0	882	29.3
North West									
Jigawa	9.7	15.4	34.3	24.5	10.4	5.8	100.0	1,100	31.8
Kaduna	8.0	14.5	35.0	24.1	8.1	10.3	100.0	1,713	33.0
Kano	11.5	14.6	35.1	22.2	10.2	6.3	100.0	2,488	31.6
Katsina	10.1	13.0	34.9	25.7	9.7	6.7	100.0	1,438	33.3
Kebbi	8.8	18.8	35.1	20.2	9.1	8.0	100.0	758	30.5
Sokoto	7.1	15.9	32.3	20.2	13.2	11.3	100.0	859	34.0
Zamfara	8.7	17.0	33.8	19.3	13.1	8.0	100.0	930	32.0
South East									
Abia	11.5	18.6	31.0	14.1	11.2	13.6	100.0	166	30.2
Anambra	10.9	22.1	35.9	15.3	5.7	10.0	100.0	342	28.5
Ebonyi	10.7	18.8	41.6	15.4	7.1	6.4	100.0	512	29.3
Enugu	14.6	20.1	33.4	14.5	6.9	10.5	100.0	227	29.1
Imo	9.5	20.0	35.2	18.0	7.0	10.2	100.0	366	29.1
South South									
Akwa Ibom	10.1	13.6	31.1	18.7	9.2	17.3	100.0	202	34.5
Bayelsa	9.6	16.7	29.0	14.8	11.8	18.1	100.0	147	32.8
Cross River	4.7	7.2	25.2	20.2	13.7	29.1	100.0	149	42.9
Delta	10.3	14.0	33.6	14.7	12.7	14.7	100.0	378	32.3
Edo	5.2	12.8	35.3	18.8	10.9	17.1	100.0	219	34.4
Rivers	11.3	14.6	26.4	18.7	8.5	20.4	100.0	447	34.8

Continued…

Table 5.5—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Months since preceding live birth						Total	Number of non-first live births	Median number of months since preceding live birth
	7–17	18–23	24–35	36–47	48–59	60+			
South West									
Ekiti	5.7	9.5	25.4	22.8	12.2	24.4	100.0	97	39.9
Lagos	5.7	10.6	30.4	20.8	8.4	24.0	100.0	515	38.5
Ogun	7.7	11.8	28.0	16.9	10.1	25.4	100.0	528	37.5
Ondo	4.1	11.6	31.4	16.8	15.2	20.9	100.0	191	37.0
Osun	5.3	9.2	26.8	22.3	14.1	22.2	100.0	241	40.4
Oyo	4.8	10.6	27.0	20.9	13.7	22.9	100.0	441	39.7
Mother's education									
No education	9.5	16.0	33.8	21.9	9.9	8.9	100.0	11,367	32.1
Primary	9.2	13.3	35.7	21.6	8.9	11.4	100.0	2,886	33.0
Secondary	8.8	14.4	33.6	20.1	9.6	13.5	100.0	6,628	33.0
More than secondary	7.7	13.3	34.7	18.1	10.2	15.9	100.0	2,018	33.6
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	9.5	16.9	34.1	22.0	8.9	8.6	100.0	5,939	31.8
Second	9.5	14.8	36.5	21.4	10.1	7.6	100.0	5,270	31.8
Middle	8.6	14.8	33.7	21.4	9.8	11.8	100.0	4,568	33.3
Fourth	9.3	13.3	33.1	20.9	10.5	12.9	100.0	3,969	33.2
Highest	8.1	13.8	31.5	18.2	9.6	18.7	100.0	3,153	34.5
Total	9.1	15.0	34.0	21.0	9.7	11.1	100.0	22,899	32.7

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

Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence, and insusceptibility

Percentage of live births and stillbirths in the 3 years preceding the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrhoeic, abstaining, and insusceptible, by number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, Nigeria DHS 2024

Months since birth	Percentage of births for which the mother is:			Number of births[2]
	Amenorrhoeic	Abstaining	Insusceptible[1]	
<2	87.2	74.0	93.5	936
2–3	74.9	27.7	79.4	1,008
4–5	67.6	14.8	71.5	1,021
6–7	61.1	14.4	64.9	992
8–9	55.3	10.8	58.5	981
10–11	51.8	9.8	55.7	964
12–13	44.4	8.4	47.0	1,226
14–15	34.1	5.6	36.3	972
16–17	28.6	8.1	32.4	892
18–19	21.4	4.8	23.6	790
20–21	16.1	5.4	18.7	800
22–23	11.5	4.1	13.9	809
24–25	6.3	4.6	8.8	880
26–27	5.0	2.3	6.0	877
28–29	4.0	2.9	5.4	749
30–31	2.4	2.5	4.8	831
32–33	3.3	1.7	4.3	899
34–35	2.3	2.4	3.9	891
Total	34.1	11.8	37.0	16,518
Median	11.0	2.3	11.9	na
Mean	12.5	5.1	13.6	na

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

Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following live births and stillbirths in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Postpartum amenorrhoea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility[1]
Mother's age			
15–29	10.2	2.3	11.2
30–49	12.0	2.4	13.0
Residence			
Urban	8.3	2.4	9.5
Rural	12.7	2.3	13.3
Zone			
North Central	8.4	2.7	10.1
North East	12.5	2.1	13.1
North West	15.0	2.0	15.2
South East	6.6	3.6	8.6
South South	5.3	3.4	8.5
South West	9.3	3.1	9.8
State			
North Central			
FCT-Abuja	(9.2)	*	(9.2)
Benue	8.4	*	11.4
Kogi	10.5	5.5	11.1
Kwara	8.4	3.6	9.3
Nasarawa	8.4	(2.5)	8.8
Niger	4.9	(2.2)	9.9
Plateau	7.1	*	8.9
North East			
Adamawa	12.8	*	15.4
Bauchi	13.1	(1.3)	13.2
Borno	10.8	*	11.0
Gombe	11.0	(2.4)	11.0
Taraba	12.3	6.3	13.1
Yobe	15.4	(2.7)	17.4
North West			
Jigawa	15.8	2.0	15.8
Kaduna	10.9	(2.0)	11.0
Kano	15.0	(1.6)	15.1
Katsina	18.0	(2.1)	18.3
Kebbi	14.3	2.6	14.3
Sokoto	9.0	(1.1)	9.0
Zamfara	15.7	(2.1)	15.7
South East			
Abia	(8.5)	*	(9.9)
Anambra	4.1	3.5	6.1
Ebonyi	10.1	7.8	11.6
Enugu	(4.9)	(4.2)	(6.0)
Imo	5.1	*	5.2
South South			
Akwa Ibom	(5.7)	(3.9)	(7.3)
Bayelsa	6.2	*	9.2
Cross River	(4.2)	(4.2)	(12.3)
Delta	(6.8)	3.6	(9.0)
Edo	(5.0)	(3.3)	(7.5)
Rivers	5.4	*	6.8
South West			
Ekiti	(5.5)	(4.9)	(6.1)
Lagos	(7.3)	*	(7.3)
Ogun	10.9	(3.0)	11.3
Ondo	(10.3)	*	(13.5)
Osun	10.1	(3.5)	10.6
Oyo	9.7	3.3	9.8
Mother's education			
No education	13.8	2.1	14.2
Primary	13.1	2.4	13.7
Secondary	7.5	2.6	9.7
More than secondary	5.9	2.5	7.2
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	14.0	2.3	14.4
Second	13.4	2.1	13.9
Middle	10.9	2.3	11.8
Fourth	8.6	2.4	9.9
Highest	4.7	2.6	6.2
Total	11.0	2.3	11.9

Note: Medians are based on status at the time of the survey (current status). Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table 5.8 Age at first menstruation

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by age at menarche, and mean age at menarche, according to current age, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Age at menarche								Percentage who have never menstruated	Total	Number of women	Mean age at menarche	Number of women who have ever menstruated[1]
Current age	≤10	11	12	13	14	15	≥16	Don't know					
15–19	1.5	2.5	9.4	20.0	26.8	26.5	7.6	0.2	5.5	100.0	8,105	13.9	7,643
20–24	1.2	2.2	8.1	17.7	23.9	29.7	16.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	6,853	14.3	6,831
25–29	1.1	1.5	7.9	17.1	24.3	31.0	16.8	0.3	0.1	100.0	6,443	14.4	6,418
30–34	0.6	1.5	7.4	17.3	24.7	30.3	17.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	5,583	14.4	5,552
35–39	0.5	1.5	6.7	16.6	23.6	30.0	20.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	4,900	14.6	4,877
40–44	0.8	1.6	7.4	15.4	23.6	27.3	23.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	4,105	14.5	4,079
45–49	0.5	1.5	6.6	17.0	24.5	26.1	23.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	3,062	14.6	3,042
Total	1.0	1.8	7.9	17.6	24.7	28.8	16.7	0.4	1.2	100.0	39,050	14.3	38,441

[1] Number of women who gave a numeric response

Table 5.9 Menopause

Percentage of women age 30–49 who are menopausal, according to age, Nigeria DHS 2024

Age	Percentage menopausal[1]	Number of women
30–34	1.3	5,583
35–39	2.1	4,900
40–41	6.1	1,933
42–43	7.9	1,585
44–45	14.1	1,318
46–47	20.8	1,169
48–49	35.6	1,161
Total	7.1	17,649

[1] Percentage of women (1) who are not pregnant, (2) who have had a birth in the past 5 years and are not postpartum amenorrhoeic, and (3) for whom one of the following additional conditions applies: (a) their last menstrual period occurred 6 or more months preceding the survey, (b) they declared that they are in menopause or have had a hysterectomy, or (c) they have never menstruated

Table 5.10 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15–49 who had a live birth by specific exact ages, percentage who have never had a live birth, and median age at first live birth, according to current age, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Percentage who had a live birth by exact age					Percentage who have never had a live birth	Number of women	Median age at first live birth
Current age	15	18	20	22	25			
15–19	1.1	na	na	na	na	89.2	8,105	a
20–24	3.2	21.0	36.7	na	na	44.6	6,853	a
25–29	4.6	25.9	42.5	58.6	74.2	18.0	6,443	20.9
30–34	5.1	24.6	40.6	56.2	73.1	8.2	5,583	21.2
35–39	4.9	21.9	37.4	52.4	70.1	4.5	4,900	21.7
40–44	4.6	22.5	39.9	53.6	69.1	3.3	4,105	21.4
45–49	5.1	24.8	39.5	53.0	70.6	3.3	3,062	21.5
20–49	4.5	23.4	39.4	na	na	16.6	30,945	a
25–49	4.8	24.1	40.2	55.2	71.8	8.6	24,092	21.3

na = not applicable due to censoring
a = omitted because less than 50% of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 5.11 Median age at first birth

Median age at first live birth among women age 25–49, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Women age 25–49
Residence	
Urban	22.9
Rural	20.0
Zone	
North Central	21.5
North East	19.6
North West	19.2
South East	24.5
South South	23.8
South West	24.3
State	
North Central	
FCT-Abuja	24.1
Benue	21.3
Kogi	21.7
Kwara	23.3
Nasarawa	21.2
Niger	20.6
Plateau	20.9
North East	
Adamawa	19.8
Bauchi	19.0
Borno	20.6
Gombe	18.8
Taraba	20.2
Yobe	19.4
North West	
Jigawa	19.2
Kaduna	19.1
Kano	19.6
Katsina	18.8
Kebbi	19.5
Sokoto	19.7
Zamfara	18.8
South East	
Abia	a
Anambra	24.9
Ebonyi	22.1
Enugu	a
Imo	a
South South	
Akwa Ibom	21.6
Bayelsa	21.3
Cross River	22.7
Delta	24.0
Edo	a
Rivers	24.5
South West	
Ekiti	22.9
Lagos	a
Ogun	23.2
Ondo	23.0
Osun	23.9
Oyo	23.8
Education	
No education	19.0
Primary	19.6
Secondary	22.4
More than secondary	a
Wealth quintile	
Lowest	19.2
Second	19.4
Middle	20.4
Fourth	21.9
Highest	a
Total	21.3

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

Table 5.12 Teenage pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever had a live birth, percentage who have ever had a pregnancy loss, percentage who are currently pregnant, and percentage who have ever been pregnant, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15–19 who: Have ever had a live birth	Have ever had a pregnancy loss[1]	Are currently pregnant	Have ever been pregnant	Number of women
Age					
15	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	1,740
16	3.1	0.4	2.4	5.6	1,704
17	8.4	1.2	3.0	11.8	1,613
18	16.5	3.4	7.2	23.3	1,673
19	29.4	4.1	9.1	36.9	1,375
Residence					
Urban	4.0	1.2	1.8	6.4	3,979
Rural	17.3	2.3	6.5	22.9	4,126
Zone					
North Central	8.4	1.1	3.2	12.0	1,440
North East	12.7	1.9	5.8	18.3	1,282
North West	16.9	2.5	6.9	22.5	2,828
South East	3.9	0.5	1.0	5.2	640
South South	5.3	2.5	1.1	7.9	824
South West	3.9	0.7	1.1	5.3	1,091
State					
North Central					
FCT-Abuja	1.9	1.2	0.7	3.8	134
Benue	4.6	2.0	4.7	10.1	195
Kogi	13.2	1.9	2.7	16.1	107
Kwara	8.2	0.0	5.9	12.9	173
Nasarawa	7.6	2.2	4.3	12.7	188
Niger	13.1	0.9	2.1	16.1	386
Plateau	6.4	0.1	2.6	8.6	257
North East					
Adamawa	10.0	1.1	5.6	15.2	205
Bauchi	17.1	2.5	7.2	25.3	359
Borno	9.4	0.1	7.4	14.6	207
Gombe	11.4	1.5	6.3	16.3	138
Taraba	8.7	3.4	3.6	13.9	184
Yobe	16.0	2.0	3.6	18.1	189
North West					
Jigawa	24.1	1.5	7.5	29.2	311
Kaduna	21.1	5.7	9.9	29.9	523
Kano	10.5	2.7	2.5	12.9	959
Katsina	14.9	0.8	8.8	22.9	355
Kebbi	24.0	2.5	11.6	31.6	201
Sokoto	15.6	0.0	7.3	20.9	266
Zamfara	23.1	1.6	9.8	29.8	212
South East					
Abia	2.3	1.2	1.2	4.7	76
Anambra	2.2	0.9	2.4	4.9	129
Ebonyi	5.0	0.0	1.0	5.7	232
Enugu	5.0	0.9	0.0	5.9	82
Imo	4.0	0.5	0.4	4.3	120
South South					
Akwa Ibom	7.3	3.5	2.2	10.7	100
Bayelsa	6.0	9.3	2.3	14.5	71
Cross River	4.3	0.5	0.0	4.8	107
Delta	6.8	4.2	2.0	11.5	199
Edo	1.5	1.1	0.0	2.6	138
Rivers	5.5	0.0	0.4	6.0	209
South West					
Ekiti	5.9	0.0	4.0	9.9	76
Lagos	2.0	0.8	0.8	2.7	289
Ogun	3.2	0.5	1.0	4.2	271
Ondo	4.9	0.6	0.0	5.5	113
Osun	5.5	0.0	1.8	7.3	110
Oyo	5.2	1.4	0.8	7.5	231
Education					
No education	25.7	3.1	10.1	33.7	2,142
Primary	12.3	2.4	4.2	17.7	748
Secondary	4.5	1.1	1.8	6.8	4,979
More than secondary	1.6	0.9	1.0	3.5	236

Continued…

Table 5.12—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15–19 who: Have ever had a live birth	Have ever had a pregnancy loss[1]	Are currently pregnant	Have ever been pregnant	Number of women
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	22.1	2.3	8.2	28.5	1,304
Second	18.0	2.8	6.6	24.0	1,616
Middle	9.6	1.5	4.0	13.2	1,741
Fourth	5.0	1.5	2.2	7.9	1,839
Highest	2.1	0.9	1.1	3.9	1,605
Total	10.8	1.8	4.2	14.8	8,105

[1] Stillbirth, miscarriage, or abortion

Table 5.13 Sexual and reproductive health behaviours before age 15

Among women and men age 15–19, percentage who initiated sexual intercourse, were married, and had a live birth/fathered a child before age 15, according to sex, and percentage of women who were pregnant before age 15, Nigeria DHS 2024

Sex	Had sexual intercourse before age 15	Married before age 15	Had a live birth/fathered a child before age 15	Pregnant before age 15	Number
Women	5.4	4.8	1.1	2.0	8,105
Men	1.8	0.0	0.0	na	2,230

na = not applicable

Table 5.14 Pregnancy outcome by background characteristics

Percent distribution of pregnancies ending in the 3 years preceding the survey by type of outcome, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Stillbirth[1]	Miscarriage[2]	Induced abortion		
Age at pregnancy outcome						
<20	88.4	2.6	6.6	2.4	100.0	2,039
20–24	90.3	1.5	6.2	2.0	100.0	4,731
25–34	90.6	1.6	6.6	1.2	100.0	8,426
35–44	86.3	2.0	10.5	1.2	100.0	3,116
45–49	83.2	2.3	14.1	0.3	100.0	183
Pregnancy order						
First	87.4	2.4	7.1	3.1	100.0	3,522
Second	89.3	1.3	7.5	2.0	100.0	3,305
Third	91.1	1.2	6.7	1.0	100.0	2,830
Fourth	89.5	1.8	7.7	1.0	100.0	2,483
Fifth or higher	90.0	1.9	7.2	0.8	100.0	6,354
Residence						
Urban	86.1	1.8	9.5	2.6	100.0	7,418
Rural	91.8	1.8	5.7	0.8	100.0	11,077
Zone						
North Central	90.4	1.8	6.4	1.4	100.0	2,967
North East	91.0	1.7	6.7	0.6	100.0	3,688
North West	91.5	2.2	6.3	0.0	100.0	7,029
South East	86.6	0.9	10.1	2.4	100.0	1,350
South South	82.7	1.6	8.3	7.4	100.0	1,530
South West	85.6	1.2	9.7	3.5	100.0	1,931
State						
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	81.8	1.2	14.3	2.8	100.0	290
Benue	83.9	2.4	9.2	4.4	100.0	377
Kogi	94.0	1.7	3.2	1.1	100.0	283
Kwara	98.3	0.5	0.2	1.0	100.0	277
Nasarawa	81.5	2.5	14.0	2.0	100.0	462
Niger	95.9	1.6	2.5	0.0	100.0	830
Plateau	93.4	2.1	4.2	0.2	100.0	449
North East						
Adamawa	85.1	2.4	12.5	0.1	100.0	502
Bauchi	92.3	1.4	6.1	0.2	100.0	1,100
Borno	95.9	0.6	3.5	0.0	100.0	698
Gombe	89.4	2.5	5.0	3.1	100.0	328
Taraba	89.0	1.7	7.2	2.1	100.0	406
Yobe	90.2	2.5	7.3	0.0	100.0	654
North West						
Jigawa	94.1	2.1	3.7	0.0	100.0	802
Kaduna	86.8	4.6	8.5	0.1	100.0	1,418
Kano	87.9	2.0	10.1	0.0	100.0	1,919
Katsina	94.7	0.9	4.3	0.0	100.0	977
Kebbi	94.1	1.4	4.5	0.0	100.0	594
Sokoto	96.2	1.3	2.5	0.0	100.0	634
Zamfara	96.5	0.8	2.7	0.0	100.0	685
South East						
Abia	89.3	1.4	8.1	1.1	100.0	144
Anambra	84.1	0.6	13.3	2.0	100.0	282
Ebonyi	89.5	1.4	5.8	3.3	100.0	409
Enugu	87.2	0.3	9.2	3.4	100.0	187
Imo	83.5	0.8	14.1	1.5	100.0	329
South South						
Akwa Ibom	78.2	2.6	12.4	6.8	100.0	217
Bayelsa	66.4	1.9	11.8	19.9	100.0	155
Cross River	76.4	1.5	15.3	6.8	100.0	178
Delta	84.0	2.2	6.8	7.0	100.0	386
Edo	87.1	0.9	5.6	6.4	100.0	202
Rivers	90.9	0.7	4.3	4.0	100.0	392
South West						
Ekiti	86.1	0.4	7.6	5.8	100.0	93
Lagos	86.8	0.3	10.9	2.0	100.0	501
Ogun	82.3	3.3	11.2	3.2	100.0	514
Ondo	85.0	0.5	7.0	7.5	100.0	190
Osun	83.5	0.9	12.0	3.6	100.0	224
Oyo	89.4	0.2	7.1	3.2	100.0	409
Education						
No education	93.8	1.7	4.4	0.1	100.0	8,056
Primary	90.4	2.1	6.4	1.0	100.0	2,127
Secondary	86.3	1.9	9.1	2.7	100.0	6,231
More than secondary	81.6	1.3	13.4	3.7	100.0	2,081

Continued…

Table 5.14—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Stillbirth[1]	Miscarriage[2]	Induced abortion		
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	95.1	1.5	3.1	0.2	100.0	4,199
Second	91.6	2.4	5.4	0.6	100.0	4,059
Middle	89.4	1.6	7.7	1.3	100.0	3,692
Fourth	85.6	1.9	9.7	2.8	100.0	3,476
Highest	83.6	1.4	11.8	3.2	100.0	3,069
Total	89.5	1.8	7.2	1.5	100.0	18,495

[1] Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[2] Miscarriages are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting less than 28 weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, miscarriages are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting less than 7 months.

Table 5.15 Induced abortion rates

Age-specific and total induced abortion rates, and general abortion rates, for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to residence, Nigeria DHS 2024

Age group	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
10–14	[0]	[0]	[0]
15–19	3	1	2
20–24	7	3	5
25–29	6	2	4
30–34	3	1	2
35–39	2	2	2
40–44	1	1	1
45–49	[0]	[0]	[0]
TAR (15–49)	0.1	0.0	0.1
GAR	4	2	3

Note: Age-specific induced abortion rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates are for the period 1–36 months preceding the interview. Rates for the 10–14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15–17.
TAR: total induced abortion rate, expressed per woman
GAR: general induced abortion rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15–44

FERTILITY PREFERENCES 6

Key Findings

- ***Desire for another child:*** 28% of currently married women age 15–49 want to have another child within 2 years, and 33% want to wait at least 2 years.
- ***Limiting childbearing:*** 27% of currently married women and 22% of currently married men age 15–49 want no more children.
- ***Ideal family size:*** In Nigeria, men desire more children than women (6.5 children and 5.6 children, respectively).
- ***Family planning status:*** Of all current pregnancies and live births in the past 3 years, 86% were wanted at the time of conception, 10% were mistimed (desired later), and 4% were unwanted.
- ***Fertility rates:*** The total wanted fertility rate in Nigeria is 4.3 children per woman, while the total fertility rate is 4.8 children per woman. Thus, Nigerian women are having, on average, 0.5 more children than they want.

Information on fertility preferences can help family planning programme planners assess the desire for children, the extent of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies, and the demand for contraception to space or limit births. This information suggests the direction that fertility patterns could take in the future.

This chapter presents information on whether and when married women and men want more children, their ideal family size, whether the most recent birth was wanted, and the theoretical fertility rate if all unwanted births were prevented.

6.1 DESIRE FOR ANOTHER CHILD

Desire for another child

Women and men were asked whether they wanted more children and, if so, how long they would prefer to wait before the birth of the next child. Women and men who are sterilised are assumed not to want any more children.

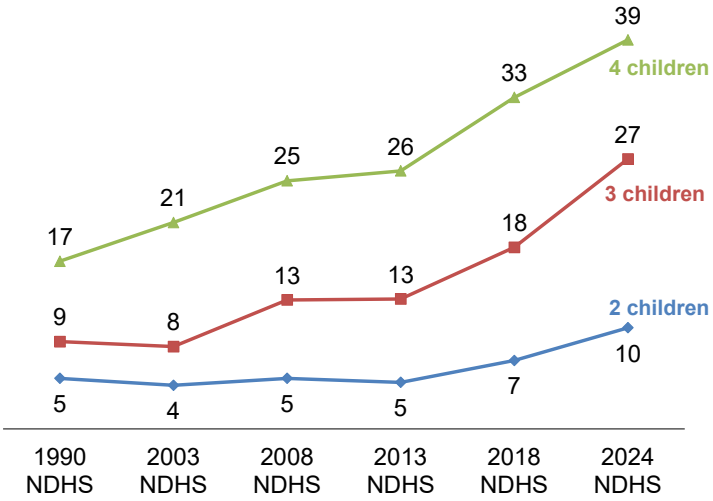
Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49

Sixty-two percent of currently married women age 15–49 want to have another child: 28% want to have another child within 2 years, 33% want to wait at least 2 years, and 1% are undecided on when they would want another child. Twenty-seven percent of currently married women want no more children. Nationally, 74% of currently married men age 15–49 want to have another child: 31% want a child within 2 years, 43% want to wait at least 2 years, and less than 1% are undecided with respect to time. Twenty-two percent of currently married men want no more children (**Table 6.1**).

Trends: With respect to number of living children, the percentage of currently married women with three living children who want no more children increased from 8% in 2003 to 18% in 2018 and 27% in 2024, while the percentage of women with four living children who want no more children increased from 21% in 2003 to 33% in 2018 and 39% in 2024 (**Figure 6.1**).

Figure 6.1 **Trends in desire to limit childbearing by number of living children**

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who want no more children

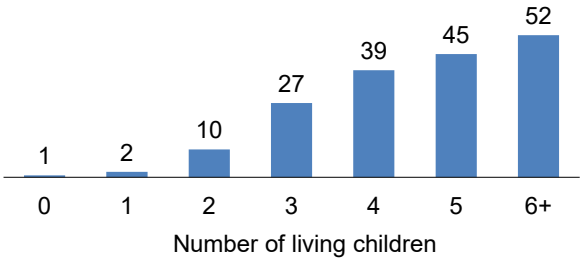


Patterns by background characteristics

- The more children a woman already has, the more likely she is to want no more children. Fifty-two percent of currently married women with six or more children want no more children, as compared with 2% of women who have one child (**Figure 6.2**).

Figure 6.2 **Desire to limit childbearing by number of living children**

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who want no more children



- Among women with one or more living children, those in urban areas are more likely than those in rural areas to want no more children. The pattern among men is similar (**Table 6.2.1** and **Table 6.2.2**).
- Women's desire for a smaller family tends to increase with increasing education. For example, among women who have four living children, 20% of those with no education want no more children, as compared with 64% of those with more than a secondary education. The pattern is similar among men (**Table 6.2.1** and **Table 6.2.2**).
- The desire to limit childbearing increases with increasing household wealth; 38% of women and 32% of men in the highest wealth quintile want no more children, compared with 17% of women and 10% of men in the lowest quintile (**Table 6.2.1** and **Table 6.2.2**).

6.2 IDEAL FAMILY SIZE

Ideal family size

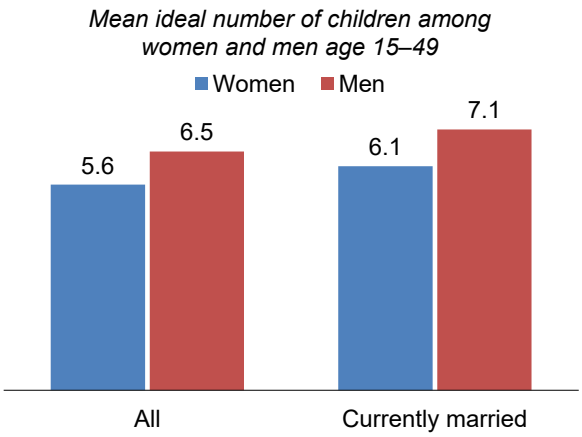
Respondents with no children were asked "If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?" Respondents who had children were asked "If you could go back to the time when you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?"

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

The survey results showed that, in Nigeria, men desire more children than women (6.5 children and 5.6 children, respectively) (**Table 6.3**). The ideal family size is slightly larger among women and men age 15–49 who are currently married (7.1 children and 6.1 children, respectively) than among women and men overall (**Figure 6.3**). Seventy-nine percent of women consider four or more children to be ideal, while 19% prefer to have three or fewer children.

Trends: The mean ideal number of children among women age 15–49 decreased from 6.1 in the 2018 NDHS to 5.6 in the 2024 NDHS. Among men age 15–49, ideal family size decreased from 7.2 children to 6.5 children over the same period.

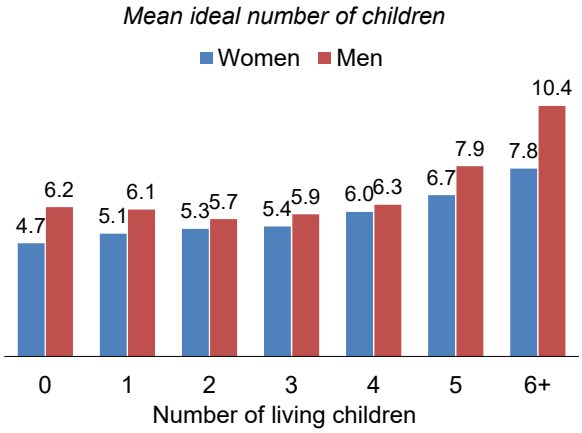
***Figure 6.3* Ideal family size**



Patterns by background characteristics

- In general, the more children women already have, the more children they consider ideal. Women age 15–49 who have no children consider 4.7 children to be ideal on average. On the other hand, women with six or more children consider 7.8 children to be ideal (**Figure 6.4** and **Table 6.3**). Among men and women with the same number of children, men consistently consider a higher number of children to be ideal than women.

***Figure 6.4* Ideal family size for women and men by number of living children**



- The mean ideal number of children among women is lower in urban areas (4.8 children) than in rural areas (6.4 children) (**Table 6.4**).
- By zone, women's mean ideal number of children is highest in the North West (6.9 children) and lowest in the South West (3.8 children).
- The mean ideal number of children among women decreases with increasing education, from 7.2 among those with for no education to 4.1 among those with more than a secondary education. A similar pattern can be seen with household wealth.

6.3 Fertility Planning Status

Planning status of births/pregnancies

Women reported whether their births/pregnancies were wanted at the time of conception (planned birth), at a later time (mistimed birth), or not at all (unwanted birth).

Sample: Current pregnancies and live births in the 3 years before the survey among women age 15–49 and all pregnancy outcomes in the 3 years before the survey among women age 15–49

Most pregnancy outcomes were wanted at the time (85%), while 11% were mistimed (that is, wanted at a later date). Only 4% of pregnancies were not wanted at all (**Table 6.5** and **Figure 6.5**).

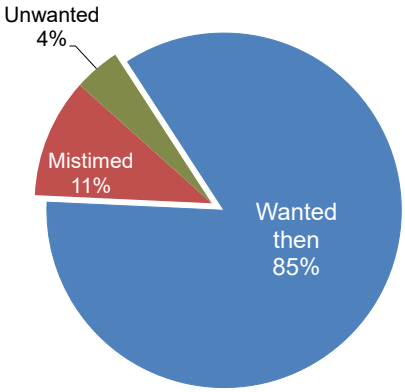
Trends: The percentage of live births among women age 15–49 in the 3-year period preceding the survey that were wanted at the time of conception has remained nearly the same over the past decade: 89% in the 2013 NDHS and 86% in the 2024 NDHS. The percentage of births that were not wanted at all has also remained steady, with a slight increase from the 2013 NDHS (2%) to the 2024 NDHS (4%). The pattern is similar among mistimed births (8% in the 2013 NDHS and 10% in the 2024 NDHS).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Fourth- and higher-order births are more likely to be unwanted (7%) than lower-order births (1%–2%) (**Table 6.5**).

Figure 6.5 **Fertility planning status**

Percent distribution of pregnancy outcomes among women age 15–49 in the 3 years before the survey by planning status of pregnancy



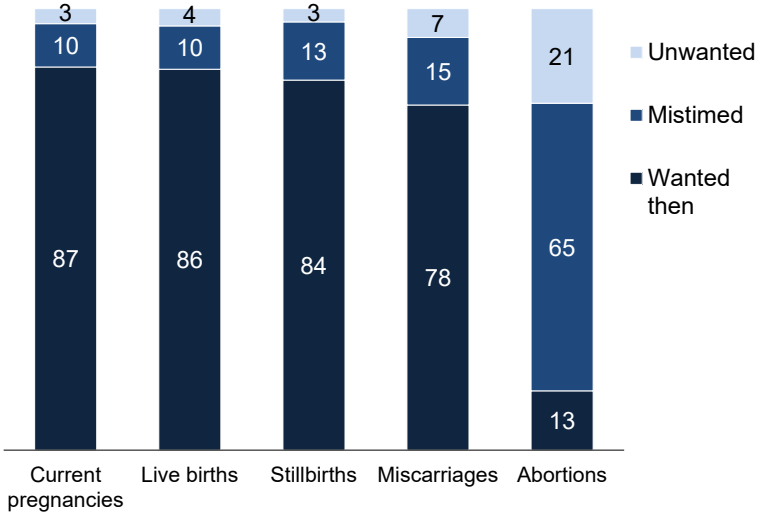
Note: Pregnancy outcome = miscarriage, abortion, live birth, or stillbirth

- The percentage of live births or current pregnancies that were unwanted increases with age, from between 1% and 2% among women under 29 at the time of the birth to 17% among women who were 45–49 at the time of the birth (**Table 6.5**).

- Sixty-five percent of abortions among women age 15–49 in the 3 years preceding the 2024 NDHS were reported as mistimed pregnancies. Similarly, abortions were the most common pregnancy outcome (21%) among pregnancies that were unwanted (**Figure 6.6**).

Figure 6.6 **Fertility planning status by pregnancy outcome**

Percent distribution of pregnancy outcomes among women age 15–49 in the 3 years before the survey by planning status of pregnancy



6.4 WANTED FERTILITY RATES

Unwanted birth

Any birth in excess of the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted birth

Any birth less than or equal to the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted fertility rate

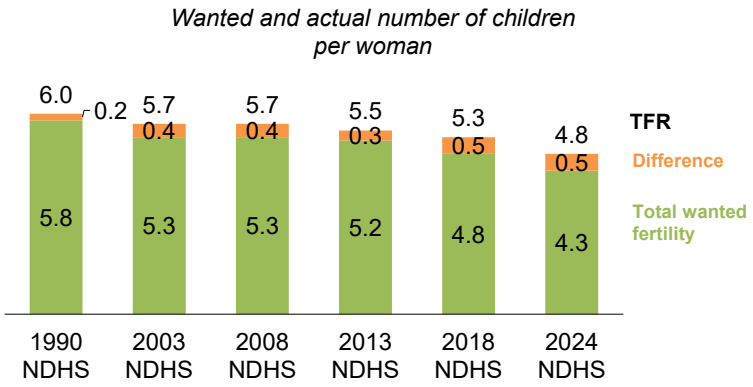
The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates, excluding unwanted births.

Sample: Women age 15–49

The wanted fertility rate is a measure of the potential demographic impact of fertility that would have prevailed in the 3 years preceding the survey if all unwanted births had been prevented. It is calculated in the same manner as the total fertility rate, except that only wanted births are included. A birth is considered wanted if the number of living children at the time of conception is fewer than the ideal number of children reported by the respondent.

The wanted fertility rate in Nigeria is 4.3 children per woman, as compared with the actual total fertility rate of 4.8 children per woman. In other words, on average, women in Nigeria have 0.5 more children than they want (**Table 6.6** and **Figure 6.7**).

Figure 6.7 **Trends in wanted and actual fertility**



Trends: The total fertility rate in Nigeria during the 3-year period preceding the survey has declined slightly over the past decade, from 6.0 children per woman in the 1990 NDHS to 5.3 children per woman in the 2018 NDHS and 4.8 children per woman in the 2024 NDHS. The wanted fertility rate has decreased as well, from 5.8 children per woman in the 1990 NDHS to 4.8 children per woman in the 2018 NDHS and 4.3 children per woman in the 2024 NDHS. The gap between wanted and actual fertility has increased slightly over time, from 0.2 in the 1990 NDHS to 0.5 in the 2024 NDHS (**Figure 6.7**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The 3-year total fertility and wanted fertility rates are higher in rural than urban areas, but the gap between the two is the same among rural and urban women (0.5 children per woman) (**Table 6.6**).
- The gap between wanted and actual fertility is widest (0.9 children) in the North East zone and narrowest in the North Central and South West zones (0.3 children each).
- The gap between wanted and actual fertility is largest in Yobe state (2.2 children) and smallest in the Federal Capital Territory and Sokoto state (0.1 children each).
- The gap between wanted and actual fertility narrows with increasing education, from 0.7 among women with no education to 0.2 among women with more than a secondary education (**Table 6.6**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility preferences, see the following tables:

- **Table 6.1 Fertility preferences according to number of living children**
- **Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women**
- **Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men**
- **Table 6.3 Ideal number of children according to number of living children**
- **Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children according to background characteristics**
- **Table 6.5 Fertility planning status**
- **Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates**

Table 6.1 Fertility preferences according to number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15–49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Nigeria DHS 2024

Desire for children	Number of living children							Total 15–49	Total 15–59
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
WOMEN[1]									
Have another soon[2]	87.4	40.8	33.9	23.9	19.1	17.1	12.2	28.4	na
Have another later[3]	5.3	51.3	46.8	36.2	28.7	24.8	17.6	32.7	na
Have another, undecided when	0.7	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.0	na
Undecided	3.3	4.2	6.7	10.1	10.0	9.8	12.0	8.5	na
Want no more	0.7	2.0	10.0	26.8	38.7	44.5	52.0	26.9	na
Sterilised[4]	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	na
Declared infecund	2.6	0.4	1.1	1.7	2.1	2.5	4.5	2.1	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number of women	1,572	3,980	4,461	4,539	4,017	3,050	4,646	26,264	na
MEN[5]									
Have another soon[2]	36.9	39.6	35.3	25.8	25.1	19.9	21.1	30.5	28.8
Have another later[3]	44.3	54.6	49.9	39.9	29.1	33.4	38.8	42.8	38.7
Have another, undecided when	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Undecided	2.2	1.8	3.7	5.1	7.2	6.0	5.4	4.1	4.4
Want no more	15.5	3.4	10.1	28.1	37.7	40.0	33.9	21.6	27.1
Sterilised[4]	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Declared infecund	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Missing	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	1,195	939	897	799	662	458	858	5,809	7,033

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

Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	0.3	2.7	16.1	40.3	55.1	61.6	64.9	36.2
Rural	1.0	1.5	5.3	15.3	26.4	35.0	46.1	20.9
Zone								
North Central	0.5	1.4	7.8	23.1	38.6	47.6	58.3	25.9
North East	2.6	2.7	7.4	11.0	15.7	24.2	40.5	18.5
North West	0.6	1.6	4.6	8.9	19.1	30.2	46.4	19.5
South East	0.0	2.7	12.4	34.2	63.3	78.4	87.3	44.2
South South	0.0	2.6	14.1	47.4	71.6	73.6	86.2	40.7
South West	0.0	2.2	22.0	58.3	73.3	80.3	86.9	43.3
Education								
No education	0.9	1.6	5.2	10.6	19.6	27.5	43.3	20.1
Primary	0.0	4.4	11.6	24.1	42.7	54.8	66.8	36.7
Secondary	1.0	2.0	10.7	34.2	52.3	64.5	70.4	30.9
More than secondary	0.0	1.5	18.8	48.2	64.2	77.3	74.9	34.7
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	0.7	2.0	4.2	8.9	16.0	24.4	36.3	16.5
Second	1.8	1.7	6.3	13.7	22.1	30.2	46.0	20.1
Middle	0.6	2.2	7.2	19.2	37.8	49.3	60.2	28.3
Fourth	0.0	1.9	11.5	32.1	49.9	62.4	70.7	35.0
Highest	0.3	2.3	18.8	49.5	68.1	77.4	74.9	38.2
Total	0.7	2.0	10.2	27.2	39.2	45.1	52.6	27.3

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

Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15–49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	22.6	5.4	15.5	40.5	51.5	56.3	44.3	29.6
Rural	9.9	1.8	4.6	14.9	24.3	28.6	28.5	15.0
Zone								
North Central	14.1	5.4	11.6	32.7	43.2	52.0	35.2	22.4
North East	8.3	0.0	4.0	10.9	18.9	22.5	30.7	12.9
North West	13.1	1.0	5.4	7.2	7.1	4.5	16.4	8.8
South East	*	2.5	9.8	25.1	56.8	58.8	69.5	36.1
South South	36.8	3.5	6.7	34.4	51.8	64.7	72.7	32.9
South West	23.8	11.5	24.7	59.9	73.9	(86.4)	(78.1)	41.5
Education								
No education	11.0	1.8	4.3	11.1	15.8	18.5	16.1	11.0
Primary	21.9	0.9	5.0	24.7	30.6	46.3	39.9	25.8
Secondary	17.0	5.9	12.3	30.2	45.7	46.5	50.4	26.4
More than secondary	18.1	2.0	13.4	37.1	50.2	47.2	36.3	24.2
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	7.8	0.6	3.3	7.9	10.1	16.4	22.4	9.9
Second	11.4	2.0	1.7	14.4	24.6	21.6	24.0	14.1
Middle	13.5	3.3	11.2	17.8	25.3	33.9	34.1	18.4
Fourth	25.6	6.8	12.8	31.7	45.7	66.1	51.1	30.6
Highest	21.9	3.8	15.0	43.4	61.8	66.8	55.3	31.6
Total 15–49	15.5	3.4	10.5	28.2	37.7	40.0	34.0	21.7
50–59	38.4	17.7	52.8	65.5	64.1	71.7	52.5	53.4
Total 15–59	18.7	4.3	13.0	32.8	43.0	47.0	40.9	27.2

Note: Men who have been sterilised or who state in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilised are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] The number of living children includes one additional child if the respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.3 Ideal number of children according to number of living children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children for all respondents and for currently married respondents, according to number of living children, Nigeria DHS 2024

Ideal number of children	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
				WOMEN[1]				
0	2.3	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.1	2.3	4.5	2.4
1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
2	7.5	5.2	4.4	2.9	1.3	1.0	1.0	4.2
3	18.4	17.0	12.3	11.3	4.9	3.7	1.8	11.7
4	27.9	26.4	27.1	25.0	23.8	11.0	5.5	22.6
5	17.5	17.5	18.5	19.8	15.9	17.4	8.5	16.6
6+	24.8	29.7	34.1	36.1	49.4	62.0	74.8	40.1
Non-numeric responses	1.3	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.8	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	11,957	4,788	4,894	4,917	4,326	3,257	4,912	39,050
Mean ideal number of children for women 15–49:[2]								
All women	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.4	6.0	6.7	7.8	5.6
Number of women	11,806	4,676	4,802	4,790	4,216	3,174	4,725	38,189
Currently married women	5.9	5.3	5.3	5.4	6.0	6.8	7.9	6.1
Number of currently married women	1,533	3,885	4,370	4,418	3,913	2,971	4,466	25,555
				MEN[3]				
0	2.7	1.8	2.0	2.9	3.5	2.2	6.7	2.9
1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
2	5.2	2.2	4.3	2.0	2.0	0.4	0.4	3.8
3	13.4	16.0	13.6	13.5	6.0	3.6	1.5	11.8
4	16.4	19.8	23.8	21.9	21.4	9.7	3.6	16.8
5	19.3	19.6	20.2	20.8	20.3	20.1	10.2	18.9
6+	41.1	38.1	34.4	36.3	41.9	58.7	72.1	43.1
Non-numeric responses	1.8	2.2	1.5	2.2	4.8	5.0	5.4	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	6,170	1,016	927	818	674	461	862	10,927
Mean ideal number of children for men 15–49:[2]								
All men	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.9	6.3	7.9	10.4	6.5
Number of men	6,061	994	913	800	642	438	815	10,663
Currently married men	7.3	6.2	5.8	5.9	6.3	7.9	10.4	7.1
Number of currently married men	1,180	917	884	781	630	435	812	5,638
Mean ideal number of children for men 15–59:[2]								
All men	6.3	6.2	5.7	5.8	6.0	7.6	10.6	6.7
Number of men	6,264	1,059	973	917	806	568	1,297	11,884
Currently married men	7.7	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.1	7.6	10.6	7.3
Number of currently married men	1,369	973	938	890	791	558	1,286	6,806

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

Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children according to background characteristics

Mean ideal number of children for all women age 15–49, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Mean	Number of women[1]
Age		
15–19	5.0	7,960
20–24	5.2	6,712
25–29	5.6	6,300
30–34	5.8	5,445
35–39	5.9	4,770
40–44	6.2	4,010
45–49	6.3	2,991
Residence		
Urban	4.8	18,557
Rural	6.4	19,632
Zone		
North Central	5.5	6,976
North East	6.2	6,033
North West	6.9	11,923
South East	4.8	3,261
South South	4.3	4,413
South West	3.8	5,584
State		
North Central		
FCT-Abuja	4.5	762
Benue	4.9	1,008
Kogi	5.2	525
Kwara	4.8	789
Nasarawa	5.5	962
Niger	6.7	1,845
Plateau	5.6	1,084
North East		
Adamawa	6.2	901
Bauchi	6.4	1,811
Borno	6.3	1,073
Gombe	6.5	610
Taraba	5.5	803
Yobe	5.8	835
North West		
Jigawa	8.2	1,255
Kaduna	6.1	2,235
Kano	6.6	3,552
Katsina	5.3	1,776
Kebbi	8.2	924
Sokoto	8.1	1,176
Zamfara	8.0	1,005
South East		
Abia	4.3	416
Anambra	4.2	707
Ebonyi	5.8	936
Enugu	4.3	498
Imo	4.6	703
South South		
Akwa Ibom	4.4	570
Bayelsa	5.1	317
Cross River	4.4	524
Delta	4.0	1,009
Edo	4.3	660
Rivers	4.1	1,333
South West		
Ekiti	3.9	275
Lagos	3.8	1,543
Ogun	3.7	1,287
Ondo	4.2	598
Osun	3.8	626
Oyo	3.7	1,254
Education		
No education	7.2	12,868
Primary	5.8	4,246
Secondary	4.7	15,759
More than secondary	4.1	5,316

Continued…

Table 6.4—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Mean	Number of women[1]
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	7.2	6,514
Second	6.6	7,071
Middle	5.7	7,604
Fourth	4.9	8,327
Highest	4.1	8,673
Total	5.6	38,189

[1] Number of women who gave a numeric response

Table 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of live births and current pregnancies among women age 15–49 in the 3 years preceding the survey by planning status of the pregnancy, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, and percent distribution of all pregnancy outcomes among women age 15–49 in the 3 years preceding the survey by planning status of the pregnancy, according to type of pregnancy outcome, Nigeria DHS 2024

Characteristic	Planning status of pregnancy outcome: Wanted then	Wanted later	Wanted no more	Total	Number of pregnancy outcomes[1]
LIVE BIRTHS AND CURRENT PREGNANCIES					
Birth order					
1	86.6	11.9	1.5	100.0	4,065
2	87.5	11.7	0.8	100.0	3,663
3	88.0	10.1	1.9	100.0	3,215
4+	85.2	7.9	6.9	100.0	8,888
Mother's age at birth[2]					
<20	86.4	12.0	1.6	100.0	2,098
20–24	87.1	11.6	1.4	100.0	5,079
25–29	88.7	9.5	1.8	100.0	5,249
30–34	86.3	9.7	4.0	100.0	3,979
35–39	82.0	7.6	10.4	100.0	2,304
40–44	82.1	3.8	14.1	100.0	925
45–49	79.8	3.0	17.2	100.0	197
Total	86.4	9.8	3.8	100.0	19,832
ALL PREGNANCY OUTCOMES					
Pregnancy outcome type					
Current pregnancies	86.8	9.8	3.4	100.0	3,279
Live births	86.3	9.8	3.9	100.0	16,553
Stillbirths	83.9	13.2	3.0	100.0	329
Miscarriages	78.2	15.3	6.5	100.0	1,334
Abortions	13.4	65.2	21.4	100.0	278
Total	84.9	10.9	4.2	100.0	21,774

Note: Pregnancy outcome refers to a miscarriage, abortion, live birth, or stillbirth. Some pregnancies produce multiple outcomes, for example in the case of twins. In this table, each pregnancy outcome is counted individually. Therefore, a pregnancy is counted more than once if it produces multiple births (live births or stillbirths). Current pregnancies, miscarriages, and abortions are always counted as one pregnancy outcome.

[1] For pregnancies that resulted in multiple outcomes (for example, twins), each outcome is counted individually.

[2] For current pregnancies, the maternal age at birth is estimated as the mother's expected age at the time of the birth.

Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Total wanted fertility rate	Total fertility rate
Residence		
Urban	3.4	3.9
Rural	5.1	5.6
Zone		
North Central	3.9	4.2
North East	5.2	6.1
North West	5.3	5.9
South East	3.7	4.1
South South	2.9	3.3
South West	3.1	3.4
State		
North Central		
FCT-Abuja	3.1	3.2
Benue	3.1	3.5
Kogi	4.5	4.9
Kwara	3.7	4.0
Nasarawa	3.8	4.3
Niger	4.2	4.4
Plateau	4.1	4.4
North East		
Adamawa	5.1	5.3
Bauchi	5.2	6.2
Borno	5.9	6.5
Gombe	5.0	5.5
Taraba	4.0	5.2
Yobe	5.3	7.5
North West		
Jigawa	6.7	6.9
Kaduna	5.1	5.6
Kano	5.3	5.8
Katsina	4.1	5.7
Kebbi	6.4	6.6
Sokoto	5.3	5.4
Zamfara	6.1	6.3
South East		
Abia	3.3	3.7
Anambra	3.1	3.7
Ebonyi	4.4	4.7
Enugu	2.8	3.5
Imo	4.1	4.4
South South		
Akwa Ibom	3.0	3.3
Bayelsa	3.3	3.8
Cross River	2.7	3.0
Delta	3.1	3.7
Edo	3.1	3.3
Rivers	2.7	2.9
South West		
Ekiti	3.4	3.8
Lagos	2.9	3.2
Ogun	3.5	4.1
Ondo	2.8	3.1
Osun	2.8	3.3
Oyo	2.9	3.3
Education		
No education	5.6	6.3
Primary	4.6	5.3
Secondary	3.6	4.1
More than secondary	2.8	3.0
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	6.0	6.6
Second	5.1	5.7
Middle	4.3	4.8
Fourth	3.5	4.0
Highest	3.1	3.3
Total	4.3	4.8

Note: Rates are calculated based on births to women age 15–49 in the period 1–36 months preceding the survey. The total fertility rates are the same as those presented in Table 5.2.

FAMILY PLANNING 7

Key Findings

- ***Contraceptive use:*** 15% of currently married women age 15–49 are using a modern contraceptive method.
- ***Source of modern contraceptive methods:*** The majority of modern contraceptive users obtain their methods from the public sector (54%), while 40% rely on the private medical sector. Implants and intrauterine devices (IUDs) are most commonly obtained from the public sector (88% and 77%, respectively).
- ***Informed choice:*** Among women currently using a modern contraceptive method, 60% reported being informed about the side effects of their chosen method, about what to do if they experienced side effects, and about alternative contraceptive methods. Women who obtained their method from the public sector were more likely to receive all three types of information (66%) than women who obtained their method from the private sector (41%).
- ***Discontinuation of contraceptives:*** The contraceptive discontinuation rate is highest for contraceptive pills (56%) and injectables (52%) and lowest for implants (18%).
- ***Demand for family planning:*** Among currently married women age 15–49, the total demand for family planning is 41%. Twenty-one percent of women have an unmet need for family planning and 20% have a met need.

Couples can use contraceptive methods to limit or space the number of children they have. This chapter presents information on use and sources of contraceptive methods, informed choice of methods, and rates and reasons for discontinuing contraceptives. It also examines the potential demand for family planning and how much contact nonusers have with family planning providers.

The Government of Nigeria, through the Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (FMoHSW), developed the National Family Planning Blueprint (2020–2024) with a modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR) goal of 27% by the year 2024. Additionally, a number of policy documents and guidelines aimed at improving family planning supply and demand have been developed, including the National DMPA-SC Accelerated Introduction and Scale-up Plan (2018–2022); the National Guidelines on Self-Care for Sexual, Reproductive, and Maternal Health (2020); and the overarching Health Sector Strategic Blueprint and Nigeria Health Sector Renewal Investment Initiative (2023–2026), implemented using a sector-wide approach.

7.1 CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

Generally, knowledge and awareness about modern family planning methods are high among both female and male respondents. **Table 7.1** shows that 92% of women and 90% of men know of at least one modern contraceptive method. Knowledge and awareness are higher among sexually active unmarried respondents with 98% of women and more than 99% of men being familiar with at least one modern method. As shown

in **Table 7.2**, knowledge of modern contraceptive methods among women is highest in the South South zone (more than 99%) and lowest in the North Central zone (86%). Among men, knowledge is highest in the South South zone (more than 99%) and lowest in the North East zone (94%).

Contraceptive prevalence

Percentage of women who use any contraceptive method.

Sample: All women age 15–49, currently married women age 15–49, and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49

Modern methods

Include male and female sterilisation, intrauterine devices (IUDs), injectables, implants, contraceptive pills, male and female condoms, emergency contraception, the standard days method, and the lactational amenorrhoea method.

As shown in **Table 7.3**, 13% of women age 15–49 are using a modern method of contraception, while 4% are using a traditional method. Contraceptive use is notably higher among sexually active unmarried women (50%) than among currently married women (20%). Similarly, use of modern methods is more common among sexually active unmarried women (38% versus 15%). Implants are the most commonly used form of contraception among currently married women (4%), followed by male condoms (3%) (**Figure 7.1**).

Trends: Use of modern contraceptive methods among currently married women age 15–49 has shown a steady increase over time, from 10% in 2013 to 15% in 2024 (**Figure 7.2**). In addition, there has been a considerable increase in use of implants, from less than 1% to 6% (**Table 7.4.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- As shown in **Table 7.4.2**, contraceptive use is highest among women with three to four children (28%), followed by women with five or more children (20%).

Figure 7.1 Contraceptive use

Percentage of women age 15–49 currently using a contraceptive method

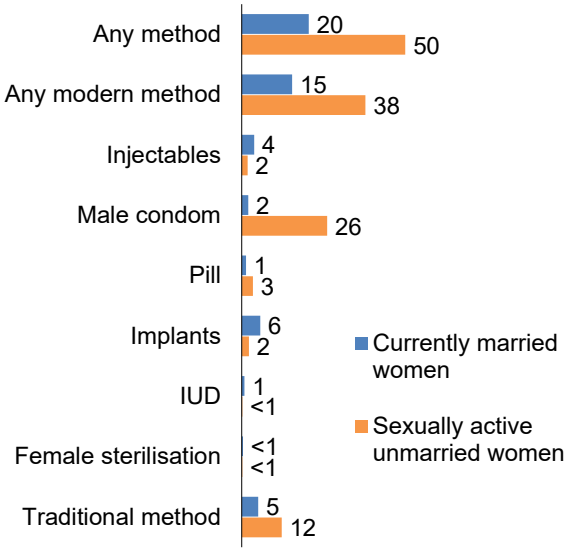
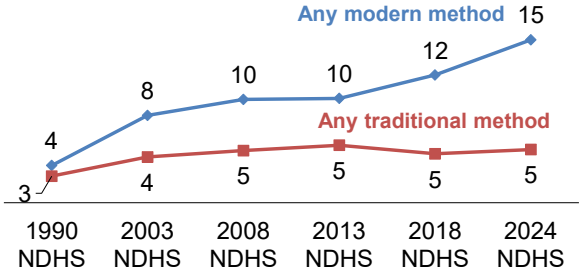


Figure 7.2 Trends in contraceptive use

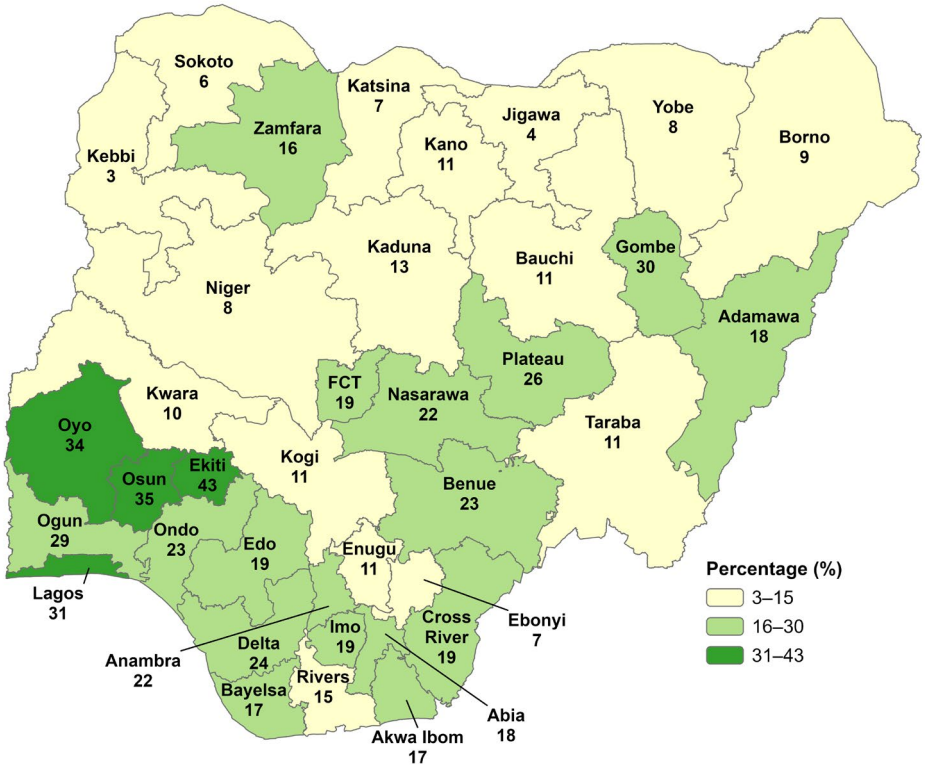
Percentage of currently married women currently using a contraceptive method



- The percentage of currently married women using a modern contraceptive method varies across states, ranging from a high of 43% in Ekiti to a low of 3% in Kebbi (**Map 7.1**).

Map 7.1 Modern contraceptive use by state

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 using a modern contraceptive method



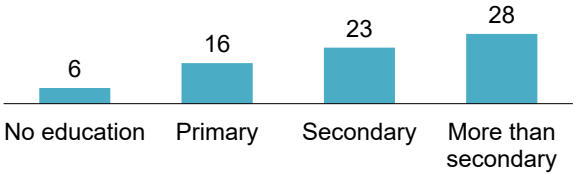
- Current use of modern contraceptive methods is much higher among currently married women in urban areas (22%) than among their counterparts in rural areas (10%).

- Use of modern contraceptive methods among currently married women increases with increasing education, from 6% among those with no education to 28% among those with more than a secondary education (**Figure 7.3**).

- Use of modern contraceptives among currently married women also increases with increasing household wealth, from 5% in the lowest wealth quintile to 27% in the highest quintile (**Table 7.4.2**).

Figure 7.3 Modern contraceptive use by education

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 using a modern contraceptive method



Use of DMPA-SC/Sayana Press

Thirty-five percent of women reported using subcutaneous depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA-SC)/Sayana Press. Among these women, only 8% reported self-injecting their most recent injection, while the majority (92%) had their last injection administered by a health care provider. Use of DMPA-SC/Sayana Press is highest among women age 25–29 (44%) and those residing in the North West zone (51%) (**Table 7.5**).

7.1.1 Use of Emergency Contraception

Table 7.6 highlights disparities in the use of emergency contraception across different demographic categories. The usage rate is higher among women in urban areas (3%) than among those in rural areas (1%) and is highest in FCT-Abuja (11%). Utilisation increases with increasing education (from less than 1% among women with no education to 6% among those with more than a secondary education) and household wealth (from less than 1% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 5% among those in the highest quintile).

7.1.2 Knowledge of the Fertile Period

Among women using the rhythm method, 43% incorrectly perceive the fertile period to be right after a woman's menstrual period has ended, while 42% correctly perceive the fertile period to be halfway between two menstrual periods (**Table 7.7**). Women age 15–19 are less likely to have correct knowledge of the fertile period (14%) than women in other age groups (22%–28%) (**Table 7.8**).

7.2 Source of Modern Contraceptive Methods

Source of modern contraceptives

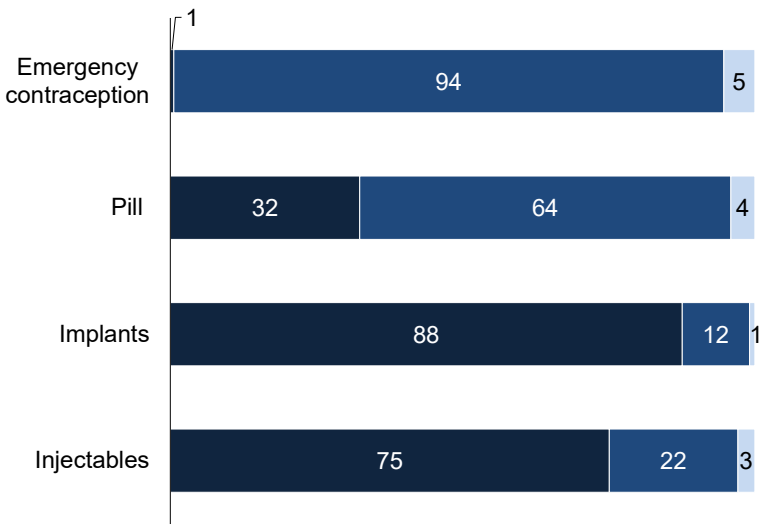
The place where the modern method currently being used was obtained the most recent time it was acquired.

Sample: Women age 15–49 currently using a modern contraceptive method

Table 7.9 and **Figure 7.4** show that the majority of modern contraceptive users obtain their methods from the public sector (54%), while 40% rely on the private medical sector. Implants, IUDs, and injectables are most commonly obtained from the public medical sector (88%, 77%, and 75% respectively), while the private sector is the predominant source of pills (64%) and emergency contraception (94%). Within the private sector, pharmacies (69%) and patent and proprietary medicine vendors (25%) are the most common sources of emergency contraception.

Figure 7.4 **Source of modern contraceptive methods**

Percent distribution of current users of modern methods age 15–49 by most recent source of method



Use of Social Marketing Brand Pills and Condoms

Information on preferred brands among pill and condom users is presented in **Table 7.10**.

7.3 INFORMED CHOICE

Informed choice

Informed choice indicates that women were informed about their method's side effects, about what to do if they experience side effects, and about other methods they could use.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who are currently using selected modern contraceptive methods and who started the most recent episode of use within the 5 years before the survey

Sixty-six percent of women using modern contraceptives reported being informed about the side effects of their chosen method, 69% were told what to do if they experienced side effects, and 73% were informed about alternative contraceptive methods. Overall, 60% of women received all three types of information. Women who obtained their contraceptives from the public sector were more likely to receive all three types of information (66%) than women who obtained their contraceptives from the private sector (41%) (**Table 7.11**).

7.4 DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVES

Contraceptive discontinuation rate

Percentage of contraceptive use episodes discontinued within 12 months.

Sample: Episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years before the survey experienced by women who are currently age 15–49 (one woman may contribute more than one episode)

Of the contraceptive episodes experienced by women age 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey, 37% were discontinued within 12 months (**Table 7.12**). The contraceptive discontinuation rate was highest for pills (56%) and injectables (52%) and lowest for implants (18%).

The most common reason for discontinuation was the desire to become pregnant (34%). Other prominent reasons cited for discontinuation included wanting a more effective method (13%), side effects/health concerns (12%), and infrequent sex/husband being away (10%) (**Table 7.13**). About one-fourth of episodes of IUD and implant use were discontinued due to side effects/health concerns (25% and 24%, respectively).

7.5 DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Unmet need for family planning

Percentage of women who:

(1) are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrhoeic and are considered fecund and want to postpone their next birth for 2 or more years or stop childbearing altogether but are not using a contraceptive method, or

(2) have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or

(3) are postpartum amenorrhoeic and their most recent birth in the past 2 years was mistimed or unwanted.

Met need for family planning

Current contraceptive use (any method).

Sample: All women age 15–49, currently married women age 15–49, and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49

Demand for family planning:	Unmet need for family planning + met need (current contraceptive use [any method])
Proportion of demand satisfied:	Current contraceptive use (any method) / Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)
Proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods:	Current contraceptive use (any modern method) / Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)

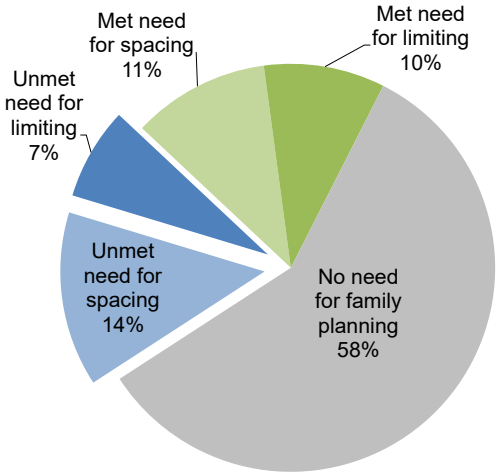
Among currently married women age 15–49, the total demand for family planning is 41% (52% among urban women and 34% among rural women). By zone, the demand for family planning is lowest in North West (31%) and highest in South West (63%) (**Table 7.14.1**).

The percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods among currently married women age 15–49 is 37%, while the percentage of demand satisfied by all methods is 49% (**Table 7.14.1**). Fourteen percent of women have an unmet need for spacing, while 7% have an unmet need for limiting (**Figure 7.5**).

Table 7.14.2 provides insight into the family planning needs of all women and sexually active unmarried women. The total demand for family planning among all women is 33%, with 21% seeking spacing between births and 12% seeking to limit childbearing. Only 40% of this demand is satisfied by modern contraceptive methods. Sixteen percent of women overall have an unmet need for family planning, while 17% have a met need.

***Figure 7.5* Demand for family planning**

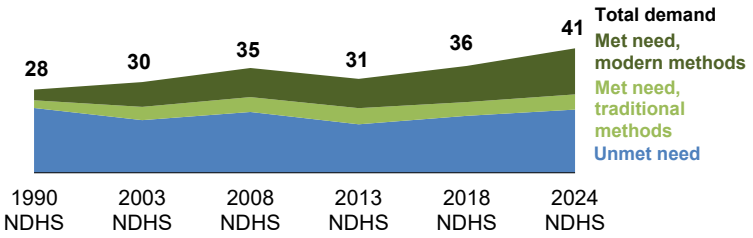
Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by need for family planning



Trends: Unmet need for family planning among currently married women age 15–49 has increased since 2013, from 16% to 21%. The demand satisfied by modern contraceptive methods has also increased, from 10% to 15%. The demand satisfied by traditional methods has remained at 5% since 2008. The total demand for family planning rose from 31% in 2013 to 41% in 2024 (**Figure 7.6**).

Figure 7.6 Trends in demand for family planning

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49

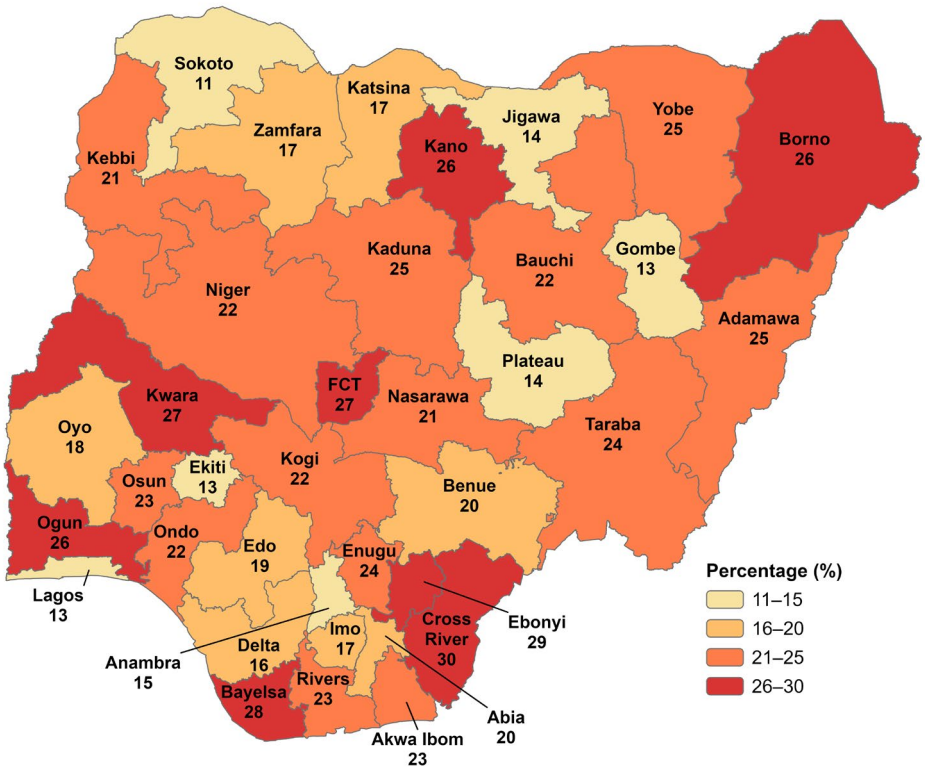


Patterns by background characteristics

- Among women overall, the percentage of demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods is higher in urban areas (46%) than in rural areas (32%).
- The total demand for family planning among all women increases with increasing household wealth, from 23% in the lowest wealth quintile to 42% in the highest wealth quintile.
- By state, the percentage of currently married women age 15–49 with an unmet need for family planning is highest in Cross River (30%) and lowest in Sokoto (11%) (**Map 7.2**).

Map 7.2 Unmet need by state

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning



7.6 Decision Making about Family Planning and Opinion about Using Family Planning

Thirty-seven percent of women report making their own decisions regarding family planning, 29% decide jointly with their husband/partner, and 32% say that their husband/partner is the primary decision maker (**Tables 7.15** and **7.16**). The percentage of women who participate in family planning decision making increases with increasing education (from 50% among those with no education to 88% among those with more than a secondary education) and household wealth (from 47% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 88% among those in the highest quintile).

7.7 Pressure to Become Pregnant and Future Use of Contraception

The percentage of women pressured to become pregnant by their husband/partner or any other family member varies across geographic and socioeconomic groups. Pressure is slightly lower among women in rural areas (4%) than among those in urban areas (6%). Across zones, the percentage of women pressured to become pregnant is lowest in North West (2%) and highest in South South and South West (7% each). Pressure to become pregnant increases with increasing education and household wealth. Three percent each of women with no education and women in the lowest wealth quintile report experiencing pressure to become pregnant, as compared with 7% each of women with more than a secondary education and women in the highest wealth quintile (**Table 7.17**).

As shown in **Table 7.18**, 26% of currently married women age 15–49 who are not currently using a contraceptive method express an intention to use one in the future, while a majority (68%) indicate that they do not plan to use contraception in the future.

7.8 Exposure to Family Planning Messages

Table 7.19.1 and **Table 7.19.2** present information on women's and men's exposure to family planning messages through various sources in the 12 months preceding the survey. About one-third of women age 15–49 report being exposed to family planning messages in the past 12 months (**Table 7.19.1**). Radio is the most common source of family planning messages (20%), followed by community meetings or events and television (13% each). Women residing in urban areas, those at higher educational levels, and those from higher wealth quintiles generally report more exposure to family planning messages than their counterparts in other demographic categories.

More men age 15–49 than women in the same age group report exposure to family planning messages from any of the specified sources in the past 12 months (49% versus 44%) (**Table 7.19.2**). Radio is the most common source (34%), followed by television (20%), social media (20%), and community meetings or events (18%). Similar to women, men residing in urban areas, those at higher educational levels, and those from higher wealth quintiles are more likely to report exposure to family planning messages. Exposure through radio is notably lower among men with no education (23%) and those in the lowest wealth quintile (21%) than among those with more than a secondary education (49%) and those in the highest wealth quintile (41%). By state, exposure through radio is highest in Cross River (66%) and lowest in Katsina (6%).

The most commonly cited family planning message seen or heard in the past 12 months among both women and men was "Well-spaced children are every parent's joy" (14% among women and 22% among men), followed by "Unspaced children makes the going tough. For the love of your family, go for child spacing today" (11% among women and 15% among men). Among both men and women, rates of exposure to all specific messages were higher in urban areas than in rural areas (**Table 7.20**).

7.9 CONTACT OF NONUSERS WITH FAMILY PLANNING PROVIDERS

Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Respondent discussed family planning in the 12 months before the survey with a fieldworker or during a visit to a health facility.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who are not currently using any contraceptive methods

Among women age 15–49 who are not currently using any contraceptive methods, the majority reported not discussing family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility in the past 12 months (87%) (**Table 7.21**). Six percent of women were visited by a volunteer (CHIPS [community health influencers, promoters, and services], CORPS [community resource persons], or village volunteer) who discussed family planning, while 11% reported discussing family planning when they visited a health facility.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who were visited by a volunteer who discussed family planning is higher in rural areas (7%) than in urban areas (5%).
- By zone, the percentage of women visited by a volunteer who discussed family planning is highest in North East (17%) and lowest in North West (1%).
- The percentage of women who discussed family planning at a health facility increases with increasing household wealth, from 8% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 14% among those in the highest quintile.

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Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all respondents, currently married respondents, and sexually active unmarried respondents age 15–49 who know any contraceptive method, by specific method, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Women			Men		
Method	All women	Currently married women	Sexually active unmarried women[1]	All men	Currently married men	Sexually active unmarried men[1]
Any method	92.5	94.9	98.4	91.2	97.9	99.9
Any modern method	92.2	94.6	98.2	90.4	96.9	99.9
Female sterilisation	39.2	43.5	45.2	40.5	50.6	38.6
Male sterilisation	18.4	20.1	25.9	25.5	33.5	30.7
IUD	41.9	47.5	48.1	29.4	39.9	29.8
Injectables	81.8	88.7	81.8	60.1	73.2	63.3
Implants	79.3	86.5	82.4	53.0	69.3	55.4
Pill	75.8	81.6	82.4	66.6	78.8	76.3
Male condom	72.6	72.3	96.4	86.6	92.3	99.1
Female condom	42.7	43.0	71.4	48.5	56.6	73.9
Emergency contraception	41.2	41.7	71.4	42.1	51.1	55.9
Standard days method (SDM)	22.8	26.4	26.0	23.1	31.7	23.1
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	46.9	54.3	48.5	29.3	42.5	22.9
Other modern method	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.3
Any traditional method	64.4	69.3	87.3	70.6	86.8	86.3
Rhythm	46.8	50.2	65.4	36.0	47.5	42.1
Withdrawal	58.4	63.6	84.3	68.0	84.1	84.7
Other traditional method	3.7	4.7	3.5	1.4	1.9	1.7
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15–49	6.7	7.2	8.3	6.1	7.5	7.0
Number of respondents	39,050	26,264	1,510	10,927	5,809	706
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15–59	na	na	na	6.3	7.6	7.0
Number of respondents	na	na	na	12,204	7,033	720

na = not applicable
[1] Had most recent sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15–49 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Women			Men		
Background characteristic	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number of women	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number of men
Age						
15–19	86.4	85.7	1,455	*	*	8
20–24	92.8	92.4	4,073	90.9	88.4	195
25–29	95.6	95.3	5,240	97.4	96.0	659
30–34	95.7	95.5	4,959	97.7	97.3	1,053
35–39	96.8	96.6	4,386	98.6	97.7	1,460
40–44	96.2	95.9	3,604	98.2	96.8	1,351
45–49	95.3	94.9	2,546	98.6	98.0	1,083
Residence						
Urban	98.6	98.3	11,003	99.1	98.7	2,670
Rural	92.3	91.9	15,261	96.9	95.4	3,140
Zone						
North Central	86.5	86.0	4,810	96.6	94.8	1,144
North East	95.2	94.7	4,409	95.8	94.1	943
North West	95.8	95.6	9,335	97.9	97.0	1,757
South East	98.7	98.6	1,851	100.0	99.6	502
South South	99.6	99.6	2,356	100.0	99.7	677
South West	98.7	98.3	3,504	99.1	99.1	786
State						
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	99.6	99.6	437	100.0	100.0	146
Benue	99.5	99.5	615	98.6	98.0	138
Kogi	74.9	74.0	422	95.7	95.7	125
Kwara	60.3	59.4	531	88.1	88.1	127
Nasarawa	98.9	98.7	656	98.2	94.2	180
Niger	79.0	78.3	1,453	95.1	90.4	268
Plateau	97.9	97.3	696	100.0	100.0	159
North East						
Adamawa	95.7	95.4	619	92.7	89.6	138
Bauchi	97.5	97.3	1,440	97.5	96.3	293
Borno	94.8	93.1	752	99.2	97.2	153
Gombe	99.3	99.1	432	99.4	98.5	95
Taraba	90.6	90.6	483	97.2	95.9	128
Yobe	90.9	90.3	681	87.8	85.5	135
North West						
Jigawa	97.9	97.8	948	95.9	95.2	153
Kaduna	96.3	96.0	1,834	98.8	96.4	382
Kano	97.5	97.3	2,421	98.3	98.0	435
Katsina	95.3	94.9	1,439	100.0	98.9	253
Kebbi	94.1	93.5	758	97.2	96.7	144
Sokoto	92.1	92.0	990	98.0	98.0	205
Zamfara	94.3	94.3	946	94.6	93.6	185
South East						
Abia	98.6	98.6	221	100.0	99.2	56
Anambra	100.0	100.0	400	100.0	100.0	116
Ebonyi	98.1	98.1	531	100.0	98.7	122
Enugu	96.2	95.9	269	100.0	100.0	82
Imo	99.8	99.8	430	100.0	100.0	127
South South						
Akwa Ibom	100.0	100.0	328	100.0	100.0	94
Bayelsa	99.7	99.7	169	100.0	98.7	42
Cross River	100.0	100.0	269	100.0	100.0	74
Delta	98.9	98.9	553	100.0	100.0	133
Edo	100.0	100.0	344	100.0	98.4	96
Rivers	99.6	99.6	694	100.0	100.0	238
South West						
Ekiti	100.0	100.0	148	100.0	100.0	36
Lagos	99.5	99.3	955	99.5	99.5	268
Ogun	99.6	99.6	824	99.4	99.4	161
Ondo	97.8	97.8	350	100.0	100.0	88
Osun	99.8	99.8	389	100.0	100.0	89
Oyo	96.4	95.2	838	96.5	96.5	144

Continued…

Table 7.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number of women	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number of men
Education						
No education	90.3	89.7	11,559	93.7	91.1	1,545
Primary	96.4	96.3	3,204	98.8	97.9	707
Secondary	99.0	99.0	8,292	99.4	99.1	2,201
More than secondary	99.3	99.3	3,209	99.8	99.5	1,356
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	89.1	88.4	5,494	93.3	90.9	1,056
Second	92.8	92.3	5,552	97.0	95.0	1,066
Middle	95.4	95.3	5,133	99.3	98.9	1,093
Fourth	98.5	98.4	4,882	99.2	99.1	1,242
Highest	99.5	99.5	5,203	99.9	99.6	1,352
Total 15–49	94.9	94.6	26,264	97.9	96.9	5,809
50–59	na	na	na	98.4	97.3	1,223
Total 15–59	na	na	na	98.0	97.0	7,033

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = not applicable
[1] Female sterilisation, male sterilisation, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 7.3 Current use of contraception by age

Percent distribution of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Nigeria DHS 2024

			Modern method										Traditional method					
Age	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterili-sation	IUD	Inject-ables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Emer-gency contra-ception	LAM	Other[1]	Any tradi-tional method	Rhythm	With-drawal	Other	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
									ALL WOMEN									
15–19	3.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.0	96.4	100.0	8,105
20–24	15.6	12.2	0.0	0.1	1.5	2.1	0.9	5.4	0.8	1.2	0.2	3.4	0.6	2.6	0.2	84.4	100.0	6,853
25–29	20.0	15.3	0.0	0.3	3.2	4.8	1.4	3.8	0.4	1.3	0.1	4.7	1.1	3.1	0.6	80.0	100.0	6,443
30–34	22.8	17.6	0.2	0.6	4.3	6.3	1.3	2.8	0.4	1.7	0.1	5.2	1.2	3.6	0.3	77.2	100.0	5,583
35–39	25.8	19.4	0.4	1.1	4.8	6.9	1.9	2.7	0.3	1.1	0.2	6.4	1.6	4.0	0.7	74.2	100.0	4,900
40–44	24.8	18.4	0.9	1.5	4.4	7.1	1.6	2.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	6.4	2.1	3.7	0.7	75.2	100.0	4,105
45–49	18.6	12.7	1.2	1.5	2.9	3.8	0.9	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	5.9	1.7	3.6	0.6	81.4	100.0	3,062
Total	17.3	13.1	0.3	0.6	2.7	4.0	1.1	3.0	0.4	0.9	0.1	4.2	1.1	2.8	0.4	82.7	100.0	39,050
									CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN									
15–19	4.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.1	1.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	95.7	100.0	1,455
20–24	12.8	10.3	0.0	0.1	2.4	3.2	0.9	1.5	0.2	1.9	0.2	2.5	0.3	1.8	0.3	87.2	100.0	4,073
25–29	18.8	14.4	0.0	0.3	3.7	5.7	1.3	1.6	0.2	1.6	0.0	4.4	0.8	2.9	0.6	81.2	100.0	5,240
30–34	22.7	17.5	0.3	0.7	4.6	6.8	1.3	1.7	0.3	1.8	0.1	5.2	1.2	3.6	0.3	77.3	100.0	4,959
35–39	26.6	19.8	0.5	1.1	5.1	7.3	2.1	2.1	0.3	1.2	0.2	6.7	1.7	4.3	0.8	73.4	100.0	4,386
40–44	26.5	19.6	0.9	1.7	4.9	7.6	1.6	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	6.9	2.2	4.0	0.7	73.5	100.0	3,604
45–49	20.1	13.9	1.2	1.8	3.2	4.3	1.0	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	6.3	1.8	3.9	0.6	79.9	100.0	2,546
Total	20.3	15.3	0.4	0.8	3.8	5.6	1.3	1.7	0.2	1.3	0.1	5.0	1.2	3.3	0.5	79.7	100.0	26,264
									SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[2]									
15–19	47.1	35.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.5	2.7	26.6	2.7	0.0	1.0	11.9	2.6	8.5	0.8	52.9	100.0	273
20–24	54.4	41.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.8	4.2	30.0	4.3	0.2	0.5	12.9	2.4	10.4	0.2	45.6	100.0	533
25+	47.0	35.3	0.5	0.3	2.9	3.3	3.1	22.6	2.4	0.1	0.3	11.6	3.0	7.8	0.8	53.0	100.0	704
Total	49.6	37.5	0.2	0.2	1.8	2.2	3.4	25.9	3.1	0.1	0.5	12.1	2.7	8.8	0.6	50.4	100.0	1,510

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
LAM = lactational amenorrhoea method
[1] Other modern methods include male sterilisation, female condom, and standard days method (SDM).
[2] Women who had most recent sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.4.1 Trends in current use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to several surveys

Method	1990 NDHS	2003 NDHS	2008 NDHS	2013 NDHS	2018 NDHS	2024 NDHS
Any method	6.0	12.6	14.6	15.1	16.6	20.3
Any modern method	3.5	8.2	9.7	9.8	12.0	15.3
Female sterilisation	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
IUD	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8
Injectables	0.7	2.0	2.6	3.2	3.2	3.8
Implants	na	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.4	5.6
Pill	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.3
Male condom	0.4	1.9	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.7
Other modern methods	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1
Any traditional method	2.5	4.3	4.9	5.4	4.6	5.0
Rhythm	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.4	1.2
Withdrawal	0.5	1.3	2.0	2.5	2.6	3.3
Other	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5
Not currently using	94.0	87.4	85.4	84.9	83.4	79.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	6,880	5,336	23,578	27,830	29,090	26,264

na = not available

Table 7.4.2 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method									Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilisation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other[1]		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
	CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																	
Number of living children																		
0	3.5	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	96.5	100.0	2,259
1–2	18.1	12.8	0.1	0.4	2.6	4.5	1.0	2.2	0.2	1.6	0.1	5.3	1.0	3.9	0.3	81.9	100.0	8,330
3–4	27.7	21.2	0.5	1.4	5.1	8.0	1.9	2.2	0.4	1.6	0.2	6.5	1.8	4.2	0.6	72.3	100.0	8,338
5+	19.5	15.3	0.6	0.7	4.7	5.8	1.3	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.1	4.2	1.1	2.3	0.8	80.5	100.0	7,337
Residence																		
Urban	30.6	22.4	0.6	1.5	5.0	8.0	2.1	3.1	0.4	1.5	0.2	8.2	1.8	5.8	0.6	69.4	100.0	11,003
Rural	12.8	10.2	0.2	0.3	3.0	3.9	0.8	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.1	2.7	0.8	1.4	0.4	87.2	100.0	15,261
Zone																		
North Central	19.4	16.0	0.5	0.8	4.1	5.6	1.0	2.2	0.1	1.3	0.3	3.4	0.7	2.3	0.4	80.6	100.0	4,810
North East	13.9	12.9	0.4	0.3	3.6	3.9	1.3	0.3	0.0	2.8	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	86.1	100.0	4,409
North West	10.3	9.3	0.2	0.3	3.4	4.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	89.7	100.0	9,335
South East	29.8	15.1	0.1	0.8	1.8	6.9	0.8	3.3	0.1	1.3	0.1	14.7	5.8	8.0	0.9	70.2	100.0	1,851
South South	30.8	18.7	0.9	0.5	3.3	6.6	1.4	3.5	0.8	1.6	0.1	12.1	4.1	7.7	0.2	69.2	100.0	2,356
South West	43.9	31.4	0.5	3.0	6.2	11.0	2.8	5.0	0.8	2.1	0.0	12.5	1.7	9.8	0.9	56.1	100.0	3,504
State																		
North Central																		
FCT-Abuja	21.3	19.3	0.9	2.5	5.2	8.5	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.1	1.9	0.0	78.7	100.0	437
Benue	31.3	23.1	1.0	0.1	2.6	5.1	2.3	8.6	0.6	2.2	0.5	8.3	3.7	4.5	0.0	68.7	100.0	615
Kogi	13.1	10.5	0.0	0.4	1.4	4.6	0.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.6	0.0	1.6	1.0	86.9	100.0	422
Kwara	11.0	9.9	0.1	1.0	2.3	3.2	0.5	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.3	89.0	100.0	531
Nasarawa	25.5	22.4	0.9	0.6	6.7	9.8	1.4	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	3.1	0.4	2.4	0.3	74.5	100.0	656
Niger	10.3	8.3	0.2	0.7	2.0	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	2.9	0.1	2.0	0.2	1.2	0.6	89.7	100.0	1,453
Plateau	31.1	25.6	0.4	1.1	9.6	10.8	1.3	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.1	5.5	1.0	4.2	0.3	68.9	100.0	696
North East																		
Adamawa	20.4	17.5	0.0	0.1	5.2	4.8	0.7	0.7	0.0	6.0	0.0	2.8	0.5	2.2	0.2	79.6	100.0	619
Bauchi	11.3	10.6	0.7	0.7	2.5	3.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.1	88.7	100.0	1,440
Borno	9.5	9.3	0.1	0.2	4.0	2.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	90.5	100.0	752
Gombe	30.9	30.3	0.3	0.1	7.0	9.0	1.7	0.9	0.0	10.9	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.1	69.1	100.0	432
Taraba	11.5	10.9	0.8	0.0	2.7	6.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	88.5	100.0	483
Yobe	9.0	7.6	0.5	0.2	2.7	2.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.8	91.0	100.0	681
North West																		
Jigawa	4.4	3.5	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.3	95.6	100.0	948
Kaduna	14.2	13.1	0.5	0.4	4.8	5.5	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	85.8	100.0	1,834
Kano	11.1	10.6	0.1	0.0	4.2	4.7	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.2	88.9	100.0	2,421
Katsina	7.7	6.7	0.0	0.2	2.9	2.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	92.3	100.0	1,439
Kebbi	3.3	3.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	96.7	100.0	758
Sokoto	6.9	6.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.6	93.1	100.0	990
Zamfara	20.0	16.4	0.4	1.5	4.0	7.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.0	3.6	0.0	1.3	2.3	80.0	100.0	946

Continued…

Table 7.4.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method: Female sterilisation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other[1]	Any traditional method	Traditional method: Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
South East																		
Abia	34.0	18.3	0.1	0.8	4.1	8.7	0.5	1.8	0.2	1.9	0.2	15.7	7.3	8.2	0.2	66.0	100.0	221
Anambra	41.3	22.0	0.0	1.2	3.1	11.3	1.7	4.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	19.3	9.3	7.2	2.8	58.7	100.0	400
Ebonyi	9.9	7.4	0.2	0.4	0.8	4.7	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.5	1.0	0.1	90.1	100.0	531
Enugu	25.9	11.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	5.2	0.2	4.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	14.6	1.4	13.0	0.2	74.1	100.0	269
Imo	44.1	18.9	0.0	1.1	1.4	5.6	0.9	5.2	0.2	4.5	0.1	25.1	9.9	14.2	1.1	55.9	100.0	430
South South																		
Akwa Ibom	43.2	17.2	0.8	0.4	2.4	7.6	1.5	2.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	26.1	10.2	14.7	1.2	56.8	100.0	328
Bayelsa	24.6	16.9	0.9	0.1	1.8	4.6	0.3	4.1	1.6	3.5	0.0	7.7	4.1	3.6	0.0	75.4	100.0	169
Cross River	27.2	18.8	0.4	0.4	3.3	11.1	1.1	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	8.4	0.9	7.5	0.0	72.8	100.0	269
Delta	42.3	24.4	0.4	0.7	3.8	7.6	2.1	4.5	2.0	3.3	0.1	17.9	7.1	10.9	0.0	57.7	100.0	553
Edo	27.5	19.4	0.6	1.1	4.4	4.2	2.0	3.7	0.7	2.7	0.0	8.1	3.6	4.3	0.2	72.5	100.0	344
Rivers	20.4	15.0	1.6	0.3	3.1	5.2	1.0	3.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	5.4	0.5	4.8	0.2	79.6	100.0	694
South West																		
Ekiti	66.1	42.8	0.2	4.6	5.7	11.3	5.4	8.7	1.6	5.3	0.0	23.3	2.8	20.1	0.4	33.9	100.0	148
Lagos	54.2	30.7	0.9	1.6	4.7	7.1	2.4	9.8	1.4	2.6	0.1	23.5	3.5	18.8	1.3	45.8	100.0	955
Ogun	39.9	28.9	0.7	2.3	7.0	8.5	4.4	3.9	1.1	1.1	0.1	11.0	1.7	7.3	2.0	60.1	100.0	824
Ondo	26.8	22.9	0.5	1.9	4.9	11.8	2.1	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.0	3.9	1.0	2.9	0.0	73.2	100.0	350
Osun	40.3	35.0	0.2	2.7	6.0	16.3	3.2	4.2	0.0	2.4	0.0	5.3	1.0	4.3	0.0	59.7	100.0	389
Oyo	40.9	34.4	0.0	5.5	8.0	14.8	1.3	2.3	0.4	2.2	0.0	6.5	0.3	5.8	0.4	59.1	100.0	838
Education																		
No education	7.4	6.3	0.2	0.2	2.0	2.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	92.6	100.0	11,559
Primary	20.6	16.3	0.3	0.7	4.9	6.0	1.6	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.1	4.4	0.9	2.8	0.7	79.4	100.0	3,204
Secondary	29.9	22.5	0.5	1.0	5.5	8.8	1.9	2.6	0.5	1.6	0.2	7.4	2.0	4.8	0.6	70.1	100.0	8,292
More than secondary	41.3	28.0	0.8	2.5	5.0	10.0	2.2	5.3	0.3	1.5	0.3	13.3	3.5	9.5	0.3	58.7	100.0	3,209
Wealth quintile																		
Lowest	6.0	5.1	0.1	0.0	1.6	1.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.3	94.0	100.0	5,494
Second	9.7	8.1	0.2	0.2	2.4	3.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.1	1.6	0.3	0.8	0.5	90.3	100.0	5,552
Middle	18.7	14.6	0.3	0.4	4.1	6.0	1.4	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.1	4.1	1.1	2.5	0.6	81.3	100.0	5,133
Fourth	29.9	23.0	0.5	1.1	6.2	8.7	1.7	2.6	0.3	1.7	0.2	6.9	1.5	4.8	0.6	70.1	100.0	4,882
Highest	39.2	27.2	0.7	2.3	5.2	9.2	2.7	4.7	0.6	1.5	0.2	12.0	3.2	8.2	0.6	60.8	100.0	5,203
Total	20.3	15.3	0.4	0.8	3.8	5.6	1.3	1.7	0.2	1.3	0.1	5.0	1.2	3.3	0.5	79.7	100.0	26,264
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[2]																		
Residence																		
Urban	52.4	39.1	0.2	0.3	1.6	2.1	3.3	28.0	3.0	0.2	0.4	13.3	2.4	10.2	0.6	47.6	100.0	1,004
Rural	44.1	34.2	0.3	0.0	2.2	2.5	3.6	21.7	3.3	0.0	0.6	9.9	3.2	6.2	0.6	55.9	100.0	505
Total	49.6	37.5	0.2	0.2	1.8	2.2	3.4	25.9	3.1	0.1	0.5	12.1	2.7	8.8	0.6	50.4	100.0	1,510

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
LAM = lactational amenorrhoea method
[1] Other modern methods include male sterilisation, female condom, and standard days method (SDM).
[2] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.5 Use of DMPA-SC/Sayana Press

Percentage of current injectable users age 15–49 using DMPA-SC/Sayana Press, and among women using DMPA-SC/Sayana Press, percent distribution by the person administering the injection the most recent time, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage using DMPA-SC/ Sayana Press	Number of women using injectables	Among DMPA-SC/Sayana Press users, person administering injection the most recent time:				
			Self-injection	Injection given by health care provider	Don't know	Total	Number of women
Age							
15–19	*	13	*	*	*	100.0	4
20–24	39.7	104	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	41
25–29	43.7	206	7.0	93.0	0.0	100.0	90
30–34	34.2	239	12.6	87.4	0.0	100.0	82
35–39	30.7	235	6.6	93.4	0.0	100.0	72
40–44	33.8	179	10.2	88.8	1.0	100.0	60
45–49	30.6	89	(5.2)	(94.8)	(0.0)	100.0	27
Residence							
Urban	35.7	594	9.9	89.3	0.8	100.0	212
Rural	35.0	470	4.8	94.9	0.4	100.0	164
Zone							
North Central	31.4	206	6.2	93.8	0.0	100.0	65
North East	31.4	169	7.2	89.8	3.1	100.0	53
North West	51.0	328	6.4	93.6	0.0	100.0	167
South East	17.5	34	*	*	*	100.0	6
South South	38.4	94	(4.9)	(95.1)	(0.0)	100.0	36
South West	21.3	233	(17.4)	(81.5)	(1.2)	100.0	49
Education							
No education	37.8	237	4.1	95.9	0.0	100.0	90
Primary	34.9	166	1.7	98.3	0.0	100.0	58
Secondary	33.9	496	3.9	96.1	0.0	100.0	168
More than secondary	36.7	165	29.3	67.0	3.7	100.0	60
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	35.5	94	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Second	39.2	136	6.6	93.4	0.0	100.0	54
Middle	36.7	230	8.0	91.3	0.7	100.0	85
Fourth	31.0	320	4.5	95.5	0.0	100.0	99
Highest	37.3	283	13.4	85.1	1.5	100.0	106
Total	35.4	1,064	7.7	91.7	0.6	100.0	376

Note: Subcutaneous (SC) depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA) is a self-injectable contraceptive; its brand name is Sayana Press. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 7.6 Use of emergency contraception

Percentage of women age 15–49 who used emergency contraception in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who used emergency contraception	Number of women
Age		
15–19	0.7	8,105
20–24	3.2	6,853
25–29	3.2	6,443
30–34	2.6	5,583
35–39	2.5	4,900
40–44	2.2	4,105
45–49	1.1	3,062
Residence		
Urban	3.4	18,846
Rural	1.2	20,204
Zone		
North Central	2.6	7,068
North East	0.7	6,213
North West	0.6	12,434
South East	3.1	3,280
South South	4.5	4,416
South West	5.0	5,640
State		
North Central		
FCT-Abuja	11.3	764
Benue	3.8	1,008
Kogi	0.6	604
Kwara	1.0	790
Nasarawa	2.4	963
Niger	0.0	1,845
Plateau	2.1	1,093
North East		
Adamawa	0.6	932
Bauchi	0.7	1,838
Borno	1.0	1,073
Gombe	0.4	610
Taraba	1.3	806
Yobe	0.1	954
North West		
Jigawa	0.3	1,258
Kaduna	0.4	2,420
Kano	1.3	3,660
Katsina	0.3	1,778
Kebbi	0.0	925
Sokoto	0.0	1,238
Zamfara	0.7	1,154
South East		
Abia	2.1	418
Anambra	5.5	707
Ebonyi	0.3	950
Enugu	1.8	502
Imo	6.0	704
South South		
Akwa Ibom	2.3	570
Bayelsa	8.9	317
Cross River	7.4	524
Delta	7.2	1,010
Edo	4.5	661
Rivers	1.1	1,333
South West		
Ekiti	3.4	276
Lagos	3.3	1,586
Ogun	7.5	1,288
Ondo	4.4	603
Osun	6.7	627
Oyo	4.2	1,260
Education		
No education	0.4	13,404
Primary	1.5	4,359
Secondary	2.9	15,948
More than secondary	5.8	5,339
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	0.2	6,724
Second	0.6	7,348
Middle	1.8	7,812
Fourth	3.1	8,435
Highest	4.8	8,731
Total	2.3	39,050

Table 7.7 Knowledge of fertile period

Percent distribution of rhythm users and all women age 15–49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, Nigeria DHS 2024

Perceived fertile period	Users of rhythm method	All women
Just before her menstrual period begins	8.6	10.1
During her menstrual period	1.1	0.9
Right after her menstrual period has ended	43.2	47.1
Halfway between two menstrual periods	41.9	22.9
Other	0.0	0.1
No specific time	3.0	9.0
Don't know	2.1	9.9
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of women	414	39,050

Table 7.8 Knowledge of fertile period by age

Percentage of women age 15–49 with correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to age, Nigeria DHS 2024

Age	Percentage with correct knowledge of the fertile period	Number of women
15–19	14.0	8,105
20–24	21.9	6,853
25–29	24.8	6,443
30–34	26.4	5,583
35–39	25.9	4,900
40–44	27.7	4,105
45–49	27.3	3,062
Total	22.9	39,050

Note: Correct knowledge of the fertile period is defined as "halfway between two menstrual periods."

Table 7.9 Source of modern contraception methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15–49 by most recent source of method, according to method, Nigeria DHS 2024

Source	Female sterilisation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Emergency contra-ception	Other modern method[1]	Total
Public sector	65.1	77.1	75.1	87.5	32.4	2.1	0.6	20.8	54.3
Teaching hospital	14.8	5.5	1.6	3.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.1
Federal medical centre	7.4	4.1	1.4	2.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	3.6	1.5
General hospital	38.9	39.0	17.0	24.9	9.5	0.5	0.0	1.0	15.6
Primary health care centre	3.5	20.7	42.5	46.2	16.3	0.8	0.2	7.1	27.5
Primary health clinic	0.0	6.5	11.6	9.9	4.5	0.2	0.4	9.1	6.7
Health post	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6
Other public sector	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	33.4	21.8	21.7	11.1	63.2	81.7	94.0	27.9	39.4
Private hospital	29.7	17.6	5.2	5.8	1.8	0.1	0.0	2.9	4.8
Private clinic	3.7	2.4	2.5	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.3
Pharmacy	0.0	0.2	7.2	0.8	42.4	64.2	69.0	15.1	23.9
Patent and proprietary medicine vendors	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.5	17.9	17.0	25.0	9.9	7.7
Private doctor	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Maternity centre	0.0	1.6	2.0	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2
NGO medical sector	1.5	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Faith-based hospital	1.5	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Family planning clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other NGO medical sector	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other source	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.9	4.1	16.2	5.3	51.3	6.0
Shop	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.6	12.7	5.0	12.7	3.8
Church	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.2	3.4	0.3	22.8	2.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	14.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	107	217	1,064	1,569	422	1,180	150	51	4,760

Note: Total includes other modern methods but excludes lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM).
NGO = nongovernmental organisation
[1] Other modern methods include male sterilisation, female condom, and standard days method (SDM).

Table 7.10 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

Percentage of pill and condom users age 15–49 using a specific social marketing brand, by background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Among pill users						Among condom users[1]								
	Percentage using Duofem confidence	Percentage using Microgynon	Percentage using Lofemenal	Percentage using Neogynon	Percentage using any other brand	Number of women	Percentage using Gold Circle	Percentage using Durex	Percentage using Rough Rider	Percentage using Twin Lotus	Percentage using plain condom	Percentage using Go Flex	Percentage using Kiss	Percentage using any other brand	Number of women
Age															
15–19	*	*	*	*	*	8	40.6	18.5	4.9	0.8	2.2	0.8	31.2	0.9	129
20–24	16.3	27.3	33.6	2.8	19.9	62	35.5	25.7	9.4	1.6	1.1	0.8	25.4	0.5	346
25–29	14.8	31.8	34.9	2.9	15.6	87	41.7	22.8	4.9	0.9	0.6	1.4	27.6	0.0	234
30–34	22.6	13.3	46.0	2.3	15.7	67	42.9	23.6	8.7	0.0	1.0	1.4	22.4	0.0	145
35–39	24.8	21.0	34.2	2.3	17.7	83	49.2	17.6	8.7	0.0	1.0	1.5	22.1	0.0	119
40–44	24.1	30.0	32.9	4.5	8.5	63	57.1	23.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	5.2	11.8	0.0	68
45–49	(18.6)	(35.5)	(30.6)	(2.8)	(12.6)	24	66.3	9.7	4.2	2.0	6.7	0.0	11.1	0.0	51
Residence															
Urban	21.7	22.6	36.0	2.5	17.2	266	43.4	23.2	7.5	0.9	1.0	1.2	22.4	0.4	825
Rural	17.5	31.5	34.5	4.3	12.3	128	40.5	19.0	5.8	0.8	2.3	1.6	30.1	0.0	267
Zone															
North Central	22.3	22.8	50.6	1.5	2.7	52	40.3	16.0	4.1	0.9	1.6	2.2	34.3	0.5	231
North East	22.6	34.1	23.2	0.6	19.5	68	(57.5)	(22.9)	(11.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.0)	(0.0)	41
North West	12.2	47.8	32.1	3.4	4.6	90	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
South East	(29.3)	(0.0)	(16.7)	(8.3)	(45.6)	16	34.2	22.3	7.1	0.0	1.1	0.9	34.5	0.0	171
South South	16.1	15.2	38.6	7.7	22.3	44	44.5	26.8	11.7	0.4	0.2	1.1	14.9	0.4	285
South West	24.5	12.5	39.8	2.6	20.6	124	44.8	21.6	5.0	1.8	2.2	1.3	23.1	0.2	352
Education															
No education	(27.0)	(33.0)	(31.8)	(3.9)	(4.3)	55	(63.7)	(15.9)	(2.2)	(2.7)	(1.0)	(4.0)	(10.6)	(0.0)	33
Primary	(8.8)	(47.5)	(34.9)	(2.7)	(6.1)	52	65.1	5.2	9.5	0.0	5.5	2.8	11.9	0.0	53
Secondary	21.2	20.4	37.1	3.6	17.8	181	43.4	19.1	6.2	0.9	1.6	0.9	27.5	0.5	576
More than secondary	21.0	19.7	35.0	2.0	22.2	106	37.5	28.9	8.3	0.8	0.4	1.5	22.6	0.0	430
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	18	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Second	(16.5)	(37.0)	(30.4)	(6.3)	(9.7)	27	42.4	20.1	1.4	0.0	0.7	3.2	32.3	0.0	51
Middle	11.1	42.5	34.5	3.3	8.6	71	44.8	15.3	6.8	0.0	2.6	1.4	29.1	0.0	147
Fourth	23.5	22.8	32.7	4.1	16.9	106	46.8	20.8	6.2	0.4	1.2	1.2	22.7	0.6	351
Highest	19.2	19.4	39.0	2.2	20.1	172	39.2	25.6	8.1	1.4	0.8	1.2	23.6	0.1	530
Total	20.3	25.5	35.5	3.1	15.6	394	42.7	22.2	7.1	0.9	1.3	1.3	24.3	0.3	1,092

Note: Table excludes pill and condom users who do not know the brand name. Condom use is based on women's reports. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Among condom users not also using the pill

Table 7.11 Informed choice

Among current users of selected modern methods age 15–49 who started the most recent episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, percentage who received all three types of information, and percentage who were informed that they could switch to another method if they wanted to or needed to, according to method and initial source, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Among women who started most recent episode of modern contraceptive method within 5 years preceding the survey:						
Method/source	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed of other methods that could be used	Percentage who received all three types of information (method information index)[1]	Number of women	Percentage who were informed that they could switch to another method if they wanted to or needed to	Number of women[2]
Method							
Female sterilisation	54.5	48.5	53.3	41.1	53	na	na
IUD	82.9	84.8	87.4	76.2	135	88.6	135
Injectables	63.4	68.4	72.0	58.3	946	73.6	946
Implants	74.9	76.6	80.4	67.6	1,338	80.4	1,338
Pill	37.6	38.1	46.1	31.7	361	48.1	361
Initial source of method[3]							
Public sector	72.3	75.7	79.2	66.3	2,138	80.4	2,105
Teaching hospital	70.7	75.2	88.9	66.2	65	87.0	62
Federal medical centre	(84.5)	(76.6)	(78.8)	(67.9)	52	(91.0)	47
General hospital	70.9	74.4	79.0	65.3	601	79.6	577
Primary health care centre	73.0	77.3	79.1	67.6	1,108	80.0	1,105
Primary health clinic	70.3	71.9	78.9	64.0	287	81.0	287
Health post	(76.2)	(73.5)	(67.5)	(57.3)	21	(74.6)	21
Other public sector	*	*	*	*	6	*	6
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	48.4	48.9	54.5	40.5	630	54.8	612
Private hospital	74.9	73.5	77.9	62.5	163	79.4	146
Private clinic	58.1	61.6	70.8	54.9	57	68.8	55
Pharmacy	29.6	30.8	37.4	23.8	240	35.3	240
Patent and proprietary medicine vendors	30.8	31.1	33.7	23.4	106	40.9	106
Private doctor	*	*	*	*	21	*	21
Mobile clinic	*	*	*	*	4	*	4
Maternity centre	(66.1)	(71.0)	(76.4)	(56.7)	39	(81.8)	39
NGO medical sector[4]	*	*	*	*	12	*	11
Other source[5]	(38.1)	(34.9)	(49.4)	(31.6)	50	(59.1)	50
Total	66.3	68.9	73.1	59.8	2,833	74.3	2,780

Note: Table includes users of only the methods listed individually. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = not applicable
NGO = nongovernmental organisation
[1] The method information index is the percentage of women who were informed about (1) side effects or problems of method used, (2) what to do if they experienced side effects, and (3) other methods that could be used.
[2] Excludes women who are sterilised
[3] Source at start of current episode of use
[4] Includes faith-based hospital, faith-based clinic, family planning clinic, and other NGO medical centre
[5] Includes shop, church, friend/relative, and other

Table 7.12 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among episodes of contraceptive use experienced within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, according to reason for discontinuation and specific method, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Reasons for discontinuation											
Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility-related reasons[1]	Changes in menstrual bleeding	Other side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method-related reasons[2]	Husband/ partner disap-proved	Other reasons[3]	Any reason[4]	Switched to another method[5]	Number of episodes of use[6]
IUD	(0.9)	(5.3)	(0.3)	(2.1)	(5.3)	(0.9)	(1.2)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(16.3)	(0.0)	199
Injectables	1.9	13.3	2.7	11.4	9.9	2.4	4.1	3.1	3.1	51.9	2.9	2,164
Implants	0.3	4.2	0.5	3.0	7.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.8	18.1	0.7	2,228
Pill	3.7	12.2	6.1	7.2	9.6	8.6	5.8	2.4	1.0	56.4	4.1	1,012
Male condom	1.2	8.5	11.6	0.1	0.2	3.1	4.3	2.1	1.9	33.0	2.7	1,509
Emergency contraception	1.2	8.3	11.9	2.2	5.4	6.5	3.2	1.3	2.5	42.6	4.3	273
Rhythm	2.6	13.8	3.0	0.1	0.2	3.5	0.8	1.4	0.5	26.1	1.3	520
Withdrawal	3.0	10.9	5.5	0.2	0.4	6.3	1.0	1.8	1.5	30.6	4.2	1,542
Other[7]	3.0	7.7	5.4	2.3	0.6	23.0	2.2	1.6	7.6	53.3	16.8	1,207
All methods	1.9	9.3	4.7	4.0	4.8	5.7	2.7	1.8	2.3	37.2	4.1	10,708

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of use that occurred 3–62 months preceding the survey. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation
[2] Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use
[3] Includes up to God/fatalistic and other reasons
[4] Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total given in this column.
[5] A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within 2 months of discontinuation.
[6] All episodes of use that occurred within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. Episodes of use include both episodes that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes that were not discontinued during the period of observation.
[7] Includes lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), female condom, and standard days method (SDM)

Table 7.13 Reasons for discontinuation

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the 5 years preceding the survey by main reason stated for discontinuation, according to specific method, Nigeria DHS 2024

Reason	IUD	Inject-ables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Emer-gency contra-ception	Rhythm	With-drawal	Other[1]	All methods
Became pregnant while using	1.7	4.4	1.4	7.2	4.7	6.5	12.3	14.7	6.1	6.2
Wanted to become pregnant	35.6	34.7	41.8	27.7	28.4	26.5	49.1	39.3	24.2	34.0
Husband/partner disapproved	2.1	4.3	2.4	3.9	5.5	1.9	3.0	4.3	2.6	3.7
Wanted a more effective method	3.1	5.0	4.4	11.9	9.4	15.9	14.6	17.5	34.1	12.5
Changes in menstrual bleeding	2.7	16.7	10.9	10.4	0.1	3.8	1.3	0.4	4.0	8.0
Other side effects/health concerns	24.8	17.5	24.3	16.4	1.4	9.4	0.5	0.7	1.4	11.5
Lack of access/too far	0.0	2.3	0.7	2.7	2.0	2.4	1.4	0.5	0.8	1.5
Cost too much	0.0	1.4	0.4	2.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Inconvenient to use	10.8	3.5	3.9	4.6	9.5	3.5	0.4	2.7	2.9	4.1
Up to God/fatalistic	1.8	1.3	0.4	0.7	1.5	1.6	0.3	2.2	5.3	1.7
Difficult to get pregnant/menopausal	5.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4
Infrequent sex/husband away	5.5	4.3	2.4	9.1	27.8	22.4	12.9	13.8	9.6	10.1
Marital dissolution/separation	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.6	4.1	3.2	1.8	1.1	0.2	1.3
Other	6.2	3.1	4.1	1.1	2.5	0.6	0.7	1.5	7.7	3.2
Don't know	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6
Missing	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.7	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of discontinuations	78	1,412	1,009	708	665	165	266	755	788	5,847

[1] Includes lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), female condom, and standard days method (SDM)

Table 7.14.1 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied by modern methods, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15–19	15.1	0.7	15.8	4.1	0.2	4.3	19.2	0.9	20.1	1,455	21.4	16.4
20–24	19.9	1.1	21.0	12.1	0.7	12.8	32.0	1.8	33.8	4,073	37.8	30.5
25–29	18.1	3.0	21.1	16.0	2.8	18.8	34.1	5.8	39.9	5,240	47.1	36.0
30–34	15.0	7.3	22.4	14.0	8.7	22.7	29.0	16.0	45.0	4,959	50.4	38.9
35–39	11.5	12.3	23.8	10.6	15.9	26.6	22.2	28.2	50.4	4,386	52.7	39.4
40–44	7.1	14.7	21.8	5.4	21.1	26.5	12.4	35.9	48.3	3,604	54.9	40.6
45–49	3.7	11.3	15.1	1.7	18.5	20.1	5.4	29.8	35.2	2,546	57.2	39.4
Residence												
Urban	12.4	8.9	21.3	14.9	15.7	30.6	27.4	24.5	51.9	11,003	58.9	43.2
Rural	14.5	6.2	20.8	7.5	5.3	12.8	22.0	11.6	33.6	15,261	38.2	30.3
Zone												
North Central	14.4	7.0	21.4	11.4	8.0	19.4	25.7	15.1	40.8	4,810	47.5	39.1
North East	16.8	6.2	22.9	9.2	4.7	13.9	25.9	10.9	36.8	4,409	37.7	34.9
North West	14.3	6.0	20.3	6.3	4.1	10.3	20.5	10.1	30.6	9,335	33.8	30.2
South East	9.2	12.1	21.4	12.4	17.4	29.8	21.7	29.5	51.2	1,851	58.3	29.5
South South	11.7	10.1	21.8	15.2	15.6	30.8	26.9	25.7	52.7	2,356	58.5	35.5
South West	10.7	8.4	19.1	18.9	25.0	43.9	29.5	33.4	62.9	3,504	69.7	49.9
State												
North Central												
FCT-Abuja	19.3	7.2	26.5	10.0	11.3	21.3	29.3	18.5	47.8	437	44.5	40.3
Benue	15.9	4.3	20.2	18.8	12.5	31.3	34.7	16.8	51.6	615	60.7	44.7
Kogi	12.7	9.1	21.8	6.6	6.5	13.1	19.3	15.6	34.9	422	37.5	30.0
Kwara	14.6	12.4	27.1	4.5	6.5	11.0	19.2	18.9	38.1	531	28.9	26.0
Nasarawa	13.6	7.7	21.3	13.5	12.0	25.5	27.1	19.6	46.8	656	54.5	47.9
Niger	15.8	6.1	21.8	7.5	2.7	10.3	23.3	8.8	32.1	1,453	32.0	25.8
Plateau	8.6	5.5	14.1	19.8	11.3	31.1	28.3	16.8	45.2	696	68.8	56.6
North East												
Adamawa	18.2	6.3	24.5	12.8	7.6	20.4	31.0	13.9	44.9	619	45.4	39.0
Bauchi	19.0	3.2	22.2	6.7	4.6	11.3	25.7	7.8	33.5	1,440	33.9	31.8
Borno	12.6	13.7	26.3	4.1	5.4	9.5	16.7	19.1	35.8	752	26.5	25.9
Gombe	9.4	3.7	13.2	24.5	6.4	30.9	34.0	10.1	44.1	432	70.1	68.7
Taraba	21.7	2.7	24.4	8.7	2.8	11.5	30.4	5.4	35.9	483	32.0	30.3
Yobe	16.5	8.1	24.6	7.1	1.9	9.0	23.6	10.0	33.7	681	26.8	22.7
North West												
Jigawa	9.8	4.3	14.1	2.8	1.6	4.4	12.6	5.9	18.5	948	23.8	19.1
Kaduna	15.3	9.7	25.0	7.0	7.2	14.2	22.4	16.9	39.3	1,834	36.2	33.4
Kano	16.7	9.3	26.0	6.6	4.5	11.1	23.4	13.8	37.2	2,421	30.0	28.5
Katsina	12.2	4.9	17.1	5.2	2.6	7.7	17.4	7.5	24.9	1,439	31.2	27.0
Kebbi	16.4	4.1	20.5	2.2	1.1	3.3	18.6	5.2	23.8	758	13.7	12.7
Sokoto	10.1	0.7	10.7	6.3	0.6	6.9	16.3	1.2	17.6	990	39.0	34.0
Zamfara	16.2	1.1	17.3	12.4	7.6	20.0	28.6	8.7	37.3	946	53.6	44.0
South East												
Abia	8.5	11.3	19.8	11.5	22.5	34.0	19.9	33.8	53.7	221	63.2	34.1
Anambra	7.6	7.4	15.0	15.0	26.4	41.3	22.5	33.8	56.3	400	73.4	39.1
Ebonyi	11.5	17.7	29.2	3.5	6.4	9.9	15.0	24.1	39.1	531	25.3	18.8
Enugu	10.7	12.9	23.6	12.9	13.0	25.9	23.6	25.9	49.5	269	52.2	22.6
Imo	7.5	9.5	17.0	21.3	22.8	44.1	28.8	32.3	61.1	430	72.1	31.0
South South												
Akwa Ibom	13.2	9.4	22.6	26.5	16.7	43.2	39.8	26.1	65.9	328	65.6	26.1
Bayelsa	15.8	12.0	27.7	10.8	13.8	24.6	26.6	25.7	52.3	169	47.0	32.2
Cross River	16.5	13.8	30.3	15.6	11.6	27.2	32.1	25.4	57.5	269	47.3	32.8
Delta	7.2	9.2	16.4	18.8	23.5	42.3	26.0	32.7	58.7	553	72.1	41.6
Edo	8.0	11.2	19.1	12.5	15.0	27.5	20.4	26.2	46.6	344	59.0	41.6
Rivers	13.6	8.9	22.5	9.4	11.0	20.4	23.0	19.9	42.9	694	47.6	34.9
South West												
Ekiti	9.1	3.7	12.8	26.7	39.4	66.1	35.8	43.1	78.9	148	83.8	54.3
Lagos	6.4	6.2	12.6	23.8	30.4	54.2	30.2	36.6	66.8	955	81.2	46.0
Ogun	15.3	10.6	25.9	14.9	25.0	39.9	30.2	35.6	65.8	824	60.7	44.0
Ondo	13.7	8.4	22.0	12.4	14.4	26.8	26.0	22.8	48.8	350	54.9	46.9
Osun	11.2	11.7	22.9	17.0	23.3	40.3	28.2	35.0	63.2	389	63.7	55.3
Oyo	9.8	8.0	17.8	19.3	21.6	40.9	29.1	29.6	58.7	838	69.7	58.6

Continued…

Table 7.14.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Education												
No education	14.1	6.5	20.6	4.2	3.2	7.4	18.4	9.7	28.1	11,559	26.5	22.6
Primary	12.9	9.9	22.7	8.9	11.7	20.6	21.7	21.6	43.3	3,204	47.6	37.5
Secondary	14.5	7.9	22.3	16.2	13.7	29.9	30.6	21.6	52.2	8,292	57.2	43.1
More than secondary	10.5	6.6	17.1	20.9	20.4	41.3	31.4	27.0	58.4	3,209	70.7	47.9
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	14.8	5.7	20.5	4.2	1.8	6.0	19.0	7.5	26.5	5,494	22.5	19.4
Second	14.5	6.7	21.2	5.9	3.8	9.7	20.4	10.5	30.9	5,552	31.3	26.1
Middle	14.6	8.9	23.5	10.4	8.3	18.7	25.0	17.2	42.2	5,133	44.4	34.7
Fourth	14.1	8.5	22.7	15.2	14.7	29.9	29.3	23.2	52.6	4,882	56.9	43.8
Highest	10.0	7.2	17.2	18.3	20.9	39.2	28.4	28.1	56.4	5,203	69.5	48.1
Total	13.6	7.4	21.0	10.6	9.7	20.3	24.3	17.0	41.3	26,264	49.1	37.1

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012.
[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.
[3] Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods.

Table 7.14.2 Need and demand for family planning among all women and among sexually active unmarried women

Percentage of all women and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied by modern methods, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
ALL WOMEN												
Age												
15–19	4.6	0.2	4.8	3.6	0.1	3.6	8.2	0.2	8.4	8,105	43.4	32.6
20–24	14.9	0.8	15.7	15.1	0.5	15.6	30.0	1.3	31.3	6,853	49.7	38.9
25–29	16.4	2.5	18.9	17.6	2.4	20.0	34.0	4.9	38.9	6,443	51.3	39.2
30–34	14.2	6.6	20.8	14.8	7.9	22.8	29.0	14.6	43.6	5,583	52.3	40.4
35–39	10.7	11.3	22.0	11.0	14.8	25.8	21.7	26.1	47.8	4,900	53.9	40.6
40–44	6.4	13.3	19.7	5.3	19.5	24.8	11.7	32.8	44.5	4,105	55.8	41.3
45–49	3.2	9.8	13.0	1.8	16.9	18.6	5.0	26.6	31.7	3,062	58.9	40.2
Residence												
Urban	9.0	5.4	14.4	13.7	9.6	23.3	22.7	15.0	37.7	18,846	61.9	45.7
Rural	12.1	4.9	16.9	7.5	4.3	11.8	19.6	9.2	28.7	20,204	41.0	32.3
Zone												
North Central	11.6	5.0	16.6	10.9	5.7	16.7	22.5	10.7	33.2	7,068	50.1	41.3
North East	13.3	4.5	17.8	7.4	3.4	10.9	20.7	8.0	28.7	6,213	37.9	35.0
North West	11.0	4.5	15.5	4.9	3.1	8.0	15.8	7.6	23.5	12,434	34.0	30.4
South East	6.9	7.4	14.3	13.7	10.4	24.1	20.5	17.9	38.4	3,280	62.8	35.0
South South	10.1	5.8	15.9	16.5	8.9	25.5	26.6	14.7	41.3	4,416	61.6	41.5
South West	7.9	5.4	13.4	19.1	16.6	35.7	27.0	22.0	49.1	5,640	72.8	52.0
Education												
No education	12.4	5.7	18.1	3.9	2.9	6.7	16.3	8.5	24.8	13,404	27.1	23.1
Primary	10.5	7.5	18.1	7.6	9.3	16.8	18.1	16.8	34.9	4,359	48.3	37.8
Secondary	9.7	4.4	14.1	13.1	7.6	20.7	22.8	12.0	34.8	15,948	59.5	44.8
More than secondary	8.5	4.1	12.6	21.8	12.7	34.5	30.3	16.8	47.0	5,339	73.3	51.4
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	12.8	4.8	17.6	3.9	1.5	5.3	16.7	6.3	22.9	6,724	23.3	20.0
Second	12.1	5.2	17.3	5.5	3.0	8.5	17.6	8.2	25.8	7,348	33.0	27.3
Middle	11.1	6.0	17.1	9.6	5.9	15.4	20.6	11.9	32.6	7,812	47.4	37.3
Fourth	10.1	5.2	15.2	13.8	9.1	22.9	23.9	14.2	38.1	8,435	60.1	46.0
Highest	7.6	4.5	12.1	17.4	13.0	30.3	25.0	17.4	42.4	8,731	71.6	50.3
Total	10.6	5.1	15.7	10.5	6.9	17.3	21.1	12.0	33.0	39,050	52.5	39.7
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[4]												
Age												
15–19	47.0	1.1	48.1	46.4	0.7	47.1	93.4	1.8	95.3	273	49.5	37.0
20–24	35.2	1.4	36.6	54.1	0.3	54.4	89.3	1.7	91.0	533	59.8	45.5
25–29	31.8	0.8	32.6	53.1	0.5	53.6	84.9	1.2	86.2	324	62.2	47.2
30–34	26.5	5.0	31.5	41.1	2.4	43.5	67.6	7.4	75.0	159	58.0	42.8
35–39	16.9	9.7	26.6	34.4	14.7	49.1	51.3	24.4	75.7	108	64.8	51.2
40–44	14.0	20.5	34.6	15.9	11.9	27.8	29.9	32.4	62.3	59	44.6	29.9
45–49	6.2	21.2	27.4	12.1	22.2	34.3	18.3	43.5	61.7	53	55.6	39.0
Residence												
Urban	30.4	2.9	33.2	49.3	3.1	52.4	79.6	6.0	85.6	1,004	61.2	45.7
Rural	36.8	5.2	42.0	41.6	2.5	44.1	78.4	7.7	86.2	505	51.2	39.7
Zone												
North Central	36.6	4.3	40.9	43.9	2.7	46.6	80.5	7.0	87.5	296	53.2	43.4
North East	51.2	6.1	57.3	28.4	0.0	28.4	79.5	6.1	85.6	166	33.1	31.1
North West	(53.2)	(1.2)	(54.4)	(19.5)	(0.0)	(19.5)	(72.7)	(1.2)	(73.9)	50	(26.3)	(22.6)
South East	25.5	4.7	30.3	61.4	2.7	64.1	87.0	7.4	94.4	191	67.9	49.0
South South	32.9	3.0	35.9	43.6	2.1	45.8	76.5	5.1	81.6	470	56.0	43.8
South West	20.0	2.5	22.6	58.2	6.2	64.4	78.3	8.7	87.0	336	74.0	49.2
Education												
No education	39.6	8.4	48.0	35.3	4.5	39.8	74.9	12.9	87.8	78	45.3	40.1
Primary	28.1	9.1	37.2	25.6	6.8	32.4	53.7	15.9	69.6	113	46.5	34.1
Secondary	35.8	4.0	39.8	45.1	2.9	47.9	80.8	6.8	87.7	876	54.7	40.4
More than secondary	25.9	0.8	26.7	57.3	1.7	59.0	83.3	2.5	85.8	443	68.8	52.9
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	48.7	9.6	58.3	22.9	1.0	24.0	71.6	10.7	82.3	87	29.1	27.2
Second	43.0	5.3	48.2	34.1	3.1	37.3	77.1	8.4	85.5	151	43.6	34.4
Middle	35.5	4.9	40.4	40.9	2.6	43.5	76.4	7.6	83.9	289	51.9	41.8
Fourth	32.6	3.0	35.6	49.1	3.2	52.3	81.8	6.2	88.0	446	59.5	43.0
Highest	25.2	2.1	27.3	55.2	3.0	58.2	80.5	5.1	85.6	536	68.1	50.5
Total	32.5	3.7	36.2	46.7	2.9	49.6	79.2	6.6	85.8	1,510	57.8	43.7

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.

[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.

[3] Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods.

[4] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.15 Decision making about family planning

Percent distribution of currently married women by person who usually makes the decision to use or not use family planning, Nigeria DHS 2024

Decision maker	Percentage
Mainly wife	37.2
Wife and husband/partner jointly	29.3
Wife's opinion more important	3.2
Wife's and husband's/partner's opinion equally important	23.8
Wife's opinion less important	2.3
Mainly husband	32.4
Someone else/other	1.0
Total	100.0
Number of currently married women	26,264

Table 7.16 Decision making about family planning by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by person who usually makes the decision to use or not use family planning and percentage who participate in the decision to use or not use family planning, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Wife and husband/partner jointly	Mainly husband/ partner	Someone else/ other	Total	Percentage who participate in decision making about family planning	Number of women
Age							
15–19	29.3	19.5	50.0	1.3	100.0	48.8	1,455
20–24	32.3	24.4	42.1	1.1	100.0	56.8	4,073
25–29	35.8	28.7	34.6	0.8	100.0	64.6	5,240
30–34	37.0	32.2	30.1	0.7	100.0	69.2	4,959
35–39	40.1	31.7	27.1	1.1	100.0	71.8	4,386
40–44	41.4	31.4	25.8	1.4	100.0	72.8	3,604
45–49	41.9	31.2	25.7	1.2	100.0	73.1	2,546
Family planning use							
Currently using	38.4	47.1	14.4	0.2	100.0	85.4	5,325
Not currently using[1]	36.9	24.8	37.0	1.3	100.0	61.7	20,939
Number of living children							
0	33.0	28.5	36.3	2.2	100.0	61.5	2,259
1–2	35.9	30.8	32.3	1.1	100.0	66.7	8,330
3–4	38.3	31.8	29.1	0.8	100.0	70.1	8,338
5+	38.8	25.1	35.2	1.0	100.0	63.8	7,337
Residence							
Urban	41.2	38.9	19.0	0.9	100.0	80.1	11,003
Rural	34.4	22.4	42.1	1.2	100.0	56.8	15,261
Zone							
North Central	34.5	31.4	31.6	2.5	100.0	65.9	4,810
North East	38.4	24.2	36.5	0.8	100.0	62.7	4,409
North West	31.3	19.0	49.0	0.8	100.0	50.3	9,335
South East	45.8	38.2	15.8	0.2	100.0	84.0	1,851
South South	36.1	54.0	8.9	1.0	100.0	90.1	2,356
South West	51.5	39.0	9.0	0.5	100.0	90.5	3,504
State							
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	41.1	46.9	11.7	0.2	100.0	88.0	437
Benue	25.0	33.1	37.5	4.4	100.0	58.1	615
Kogi	19.7	45.5	16.2	18.5	100.0	65.3	422
Kwara	59.1	19.2	21.5	0.1	100.0	78.4	531
Nasarawa	38.7	34.1	25.5	1.7	100.0	72.8	656
Niger	38.2	19.0	42.8	0.0	100.0	57.2	1,453
Plateau	17.2	44.5	38.3	0.0	100.0	61.7	696
North East							
Adamawa	34.0	48.1	15.8	2.1	100.0	82.1	619
Bauchi	24.1	15.2	59.5	1.1	100.0	39.3	1,440
Borno	33.4	33.3	33.2	0.1	100.0	66.7	752
Gombe	49.4	22.4	28.1	0.1	100.0	71.8	432
Taraba	53.5	12.1	33.7	0.8	100.0	65.5	483
Yobe	60.5	21.5	17.6	0.4	100.0	82.0	681
North West							
Jigawa	9.5	26.4	64.1	0.0	100.0	35.9	948
Kaduna	49.7	16.4	30.7	3.2	100.0	66.1	1,834
Kano	37.4	13.9	48.4	0.3	100.0	51.3	2,421
Katsina	45.6	27.5	26.9	0.0	100.0	73.1	1,439
Kebbi	12.2	8.0	79.8	0.0	100.0	20.2	758
Sokoto	18.3	14.0	67.1	0.6	100.0	32.3	990
Zamfara	8.7	30.8	60.5	0.0	100.0	39.5	946
South East							
Abia	52.2	42.3	5.4	0.1	100.0	94.5	221
Anambra	61.5	27.7	10.6	0.2	100.0	89.2	400
Ebonyi	56.0	15.1	28.8	0.1	100.0	71.1	531
Enugu	17.1	75.4	7.3	0.2	100.0	92.5	269
Imo	33.3	51.1	15.3	0.2	100.0	84.4	430
South South							
Akwa Ibom	44.3	43.7	11.1	0.8	100.0	88.0	328
Bayelsa	51.1	33.1	15.8	0.0	100.0	84.2	169
Cross River	35.7	49.8	14.5	0.0	100.0	85.5	269
Delta	33.7	58.2	7.7	0.4	100.0	91.9	553
Edo	57.1	34.2	4.4	4.2	100.0	91.3	344
Rivers	20.2	72.0	7.2	0.7	100.0	92.1	694

Continued…

Table 7.16—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Wife and husband/partner jointly	Mainly husband/ partner	Someone else/ other	Total	Percentage who participate in decision making about family planning	Number of women
South West							
Ekiti	40.4	53.1	6.4	0.0	100.0	93.6	148
Lagos	46.6	46.9	6.3	0.3	100.0	93.4	955
Ogun	61.7	32.5	4.9	0.9	100.0	94.2	824
Ondo	42.8	29.7	26.8	0.7	100.0	72.6	350
Osun	48.8	44.1	6.9	0.1	100.0	93.0	389
Oyo	54.0	35.3	10.4	0.3	100.0	89.3	838
Education							
No education	33.0	17.2	48.7	1.1	100.0	50.3	11,559
Primary	39.8	29.5	29.0	1.7	100.0	69.3	3,204
Secondary	41.9	38.1	19.3	0.8	100.0	79.9	8,292
More than secondary	37.7	50.1	11.3	0.9	100.0	87.8	3,209
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	30.4	16.3	52.3	1.0	100.0	46.7	5,494
Second	36.2	20.2	42.0	1.6	100.0	56.4	5,552
Middle	37.3	29.1	32.7	0.9	100.0	66.4	5,133
Fourth	41.1	36.9	21.2	0.8	100.0	78.0	4,882
Highest	41.8	45.8	11.5	0.9	100.0	87.6	5,203
Total	37.2	29.3	32.4	1.0	100.0	66.5	26,264

[1] Nonusers include pregnant women.

Table 7.17 Pressure to become pregnant

Percentage of currently married women who were ever pressured by their husband/partner or any other family member to become pregnant when they did not want to, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of women pressured to become pregnant by their husband/ partner or other family member	Number of women
Age		
15–19	1.7	1,455
20–24	3.4	4,073
25–29	4.2	5,240
30–34	4.2	4,959
35–39	5.2	4,386
40–44	5.4	3,604
45–49	5.3	2,546
Number of living children		
0	7.4	2,259
1–2	5.7	8,330
3–4	3.6	8,338
5+	2.8	7,337
Family planning use		
Currently using	5.3	5,325
Not currently using[1]	4.2	20,939
Residence		
Urban	5.5	11,003
Rural	3.6	15,261
Zone		
North Central	6.3	4,810
North East	3.2	4,409
North West	2.0	9,335
South East	5.6	1,851
South South	7.4	2,356
South West	6.8	3,504
State		
North Central		
FCT-Abuja	4.3	437
Benue	13.0	615
Kogi	11.0	422
Kwara	1.5	531
Nasarawa	8.1	656
Niger	0.8	1,453
Plateau	12.5	696
North East		
Adamawa	3.3	619
Bauchi	3.7	1,440
Borno	2.8	752
Gombe	4.4	432
Taraba	4.1	483
Yobe	0.9	681
North West		
Jigawa	0.8	948
Kaduna	2.1	1,834
Kano	5.2	2,421
Katsina	0.2	1,439
Kebbi	0.2	758
Sokoto	0.8	990
Zamfara	0.4	946
South East		
Abia	7.2	221
Anambra	9.0	400
Ebonyi	2.5	531
Enugu	3.3	269
Imo	6.8	430

Continued…

Table 7.17—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of women pressured to become pregnant by their husband/ partner or other family member	Number of women
South South		
Akwa Ibom	7.0	328
Bayelsa	6.2	169
Cross River	12.5	269
Delta	9.8	553
Edo	10.3	344
Rivers	2.6	694
South West		
Ekiti	2.7	148
Lagos	4.0	955
Ogun	5.6	824
Ondo	8.3	350
Osun	6.5	389
Oyo	11.4	838
Education		
No education	2.5	11,559
Primary	5.3	3,204
Secondary	5.7	8,292
More than secondary	7.0	3,209
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	2.6	5,494
Second	3.3	5,552
Middle	4.2	5,133
Fourth	5.6	4,882
Highest	6.5	5,203
Total	4.4	26,264

[1] Nonusers include pregnant women.

Table 7.18 Future use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children, Nigeria DHS 2024

Intention to use in the future	Number of living children[1]					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Intends to use	19.5	29.8	29.5	26.9	24.8	26.4
Unsure	6.9	7.6	6.3	6.3	4.2	5.6
Does not intend to use	73.5	62.5	64.2	66.8	71.0	68.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,493	3,385	3,550	3,285	9,225	20,939

[1] Includes current pregnancy

Table 7.19.1 Exposure to family planning messages: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Radio	Television	News-paper/ magazine	Mobile phone	Social media[1]	Poster/ leaflet/ brochure	Outdoor sign or billboard	Commu-nity meeting or event	None of these eight sources	Number of women
Age										
15–19	12.7	7.0	1.8	2.6	5.1	5.2	3.8	7.0	75.8	8,105
20–24	19.9	11.7	3.6	5.8	10.1	8.9	6.9	12.3	65.0	6,853
25–29	20.6	12.8	4.0	5.9	10.2	9.6	7.6	15.0	63.6	6,443
30–34	23.0	14.9	4.9	6.1	9.1	10.4	8.7	15.8	62.2	5,583
35–39	23.3	15.2	5.2	6.0	8.4	9.7	7.6	14.9	63.6	4,900
40–44	26.9	17.0	5.7	6.6	8.4	10.8	9.0	16.3	60.9	4,105
45–49	23.8	15.3	5.4	5.3	6.0	7.9	7.7	14.6	65.5	3,062
Residence										
Urban	27.0	20.4	6.3	7.9	13.5	11.2	9.6	16.4	56.4	18,846
Rural	14.2	5.4	1.9	2.9	3.3	6.3	4.6	9.9	75.1	20,204
Zone										
North Central	13.8	10.6	2.7	3.4	6.5	10.8	6.3	7.1	73.1	7,068
North East	13.4	5.8	1.7	3.3	3.0	8.3	6.7	12.1	72.5	6,213
North West	18.9	6.2	1.0	2.9	3.9	3.8	3.1	11.9	69.2	12,434
South East	18.5	14.0	6.8	7.0	10.7	7.8	7.0	9.7	75.0	3,280
South South	30.4	25.9	9.4	8.0	16.9	12.4	11.6	19.9	48.1	4,416
South West	33.2	25.8	9.2	11.9	17.3	14.7	13.2	20.7	52.0	5,640
State										
North Central										
FCT-Abuja	19.9	22.7	5.9	11.4	19.2	13.5	17.3	14.1	57.7	764
Benue	15.6	10.3	4.0	1.9	6.9	5.1	1.8	9.8	69.8	1,008
Kogi	6.6	7.9	3.2	6.1	9.1	4.3	2.9	4.3	84.5	604
Kwara	11.3	8.4	2.7	2.5	3.6	3.1	5.0	1.9	83.8	790
Nasarawa	20.1	17.4	3.6	4.8	12.3	8.6	7.5	10.7	62.4	963
Niger	2.3	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	2.0	95.6	1,845
Plateau	27.5	15.5	1.6	2.0	3.5	42.4	14.6	10.7	44.1	1,093
North East										
Adamawa	3.1	1.8	0.5	0.4	1.4	1.8	0.8	17.5	79.3	932
Bauchi	25.3	8.2	2.3	5.2	5.4	5.8	4.2	6.3	71.2	1,838
Borno	8.6	4.6	1.5	3.4	2.6	14.8	9.1	25.5	64.4	1,073
Gombe	6.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	3.1	1.3	0.9	90.1	610
Taraba	23.4	11.6	4.9	5.2	2.9	23.7	26.2	1.5	64.2	806
Yobe	2.3	4.5	0.3	2.9	2.6	2.6	1.4	19.0	73.0	954
North West										
Jigawa	10.8	2.8	0.3	0.4	1.5	3.0	0.4	4.7	83.9	1,258
Kaduna	7.0	4.2	0.8	1.0	3.6	6.0	1.9	9.9	81.3	2,420
Kano	39.7	10.2	1.8	5.0	7.7	4.9	3.8	5.9	51.9	3,660
Katsina	15.4	8.0	0.6	5.9	3.5	2.6	5.2	28.5	59.8	1,778
Kebbi	10.0	4.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.8	1.0	29.1	63.5	925
Sokoto	5.1	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.8	93.6	1,238
Zamfara	13.6	4.8	0.4	2.0	1.1	2.5	7.2	14.9	76.0	1,154
South East										
Abia	35.5	27.5	7.0	5.5	15.0	11.9	4.7	4.9	55.2	418
Anambra	6.7	9.2	2.2	1.6	8.8	4.3	4.1	8.9	83.9	707
Ebonyi	15.6	5.1	0.3	0.8	2.1	1.0	0.9	1.8	82.3	950
Enugu	7.0	5.9	1.7	1.9	3.6	2.5	2.1	3.6	88.7	502
Imo	32.3	28.6	23.6	25.5	26.9	22.1	23.2	28.5	58.0	704
South South										
Akwa Ibom	28.6	13.9	6.6	5.2	16.8	10.7	14.8	21.4	55.4	570
Bayelsa	26.5	24.4	7.7	9.1	25.4	8.4	11.9	14.1	51.4	317
Cross River	37.1	29.5	15.1	13.1	14.0	24.8	17.8	28.5	31.5	524
Delta	21.3	14.4	5.6	2.7	16.8	10.7	11.2	12.8	55.6	1,010
Edo	34.7	41.3	15.2	21.4	31.9	22.6	14.1	39.9	22.3	661
Rivers	34.4	30.9	8.7	4.5	8.7	5.5	6.9	12.7	57.8	1,333
South West										
Ekiti	34.4	16.2	4.7	8.0	18.2	20.9	16.9	36.7	20.6	276
Lagos	33.9	35.5	6.8	12.9	23.0	8.8	7.6	17.0	48.6	1,586
Ogun	20.2	14.6	5.2	1.6	8.9	5.8	4.7	14.7	74.6	1,288
Ondo	24.7	19.4	7.0	10.4	11.7	17.5	17.0	21.9	56.9	603
Osun	15.7	6.6	3.6	3.7	5.1	4.8	5.1	6.6	76.5	627
Oyo	58.1	39.7	21.2	26.8	27.3	33.3	30.4	34.5	25.6	1,260
Education										
No education	10.0	1.6	0.4	1.0	0.3	2.7	2.4	9.1	80.4	13,404
Primary	19.6	7.8	1.8	2.5	2.0	7.1	5.2	12.5	68.8	4,359
Secondary	24.7	16.8	4.6	6.2	9.6	10.3	8.3	14.4	60.2	15,948
More than secondary	34.4	31.9	13.2	15.5	29.2	19.9	16.3	19.6	45.0	5,339

Continued…

Table 7.19.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Radio	Television	News-paper/ magazine	Mobile phone	Social media[1]	Poster/ leaflet/ brochure	Outdoor sign or billboard	Commu-nity meeting or events	None of these eight sources	Number of women
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	7.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	3.9	2.1	8.7	82.3	6,724
Second	11.4	2.1	0.6	1.7	0.8	5.5	3.7	9.4	78.2	7,348
Middle	19.6	7.7	2.4	3.8	4.5	7.2	5.4	12.7	68.0	7,812
Fourth	28.5	18.7	5.3	7.1	10.4	10.2	9.1	15.7	56.7	8,435
Highest	31.2	29.5	10.0	11.6	21.9	14.8	12.9	17.3	50.6	8,731
Total	20.4	12.6	4.0	5.3	8.2	8.7	7.0	13.1	66.0	39,050

[1] Social media includes platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram.

Table 7.19.2 Exposure to family planning messages: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Radio	Television	News-paper/ magazine	Mobile phone	Social media[1]	Poster/ leaflet/ brochure	Outdoor sign or billboard	Commu-nity meeting or event	None of these eight sources	Number of men
Age										
15–19	15.5	10.6	2.2	2.7	9.4	5.8	5.9	8.2	73.3	2,230
20–24	26.5	15.3	8.2	7.7	22.1	11.9	12.0	16.7	55.1	1,590
25–29	34.3	17.5	9.6	8.4	24.5	14.0	13.2	17.3	49.1	1,475
30–34	37.8	22.1	11.8	11.7	24.8	17.0	15.4	21.0	43.4	1,427
35–39	43.5	24.1	14.9	9.7	21.8	17.7	17.2	21.4	43.0	1,640
40–44	47.0	26.3	13.5	10.7	22.3	16.0	17.1	23.9	39.1	1,439
45–49	46.5	26.9	15.1	10.3	19.2	16.1	17.1	25.0	40.2	1,127
Residence										
Urban	38.2	28.2	13.8	11.2	27.8	17.7	17.1	20.6	44.2	5,397
Rural	30.1	11.0	6.3	5.4	12.1	9.3	9.7	15.7	57.7	5,531
Zone										
North Central	30.9	17.8	9.1	5.7	13.7	11.0	10.5	8.2	56.8	2,107
North East	24.3	11.8	6.7	8.3	16.0	12.5	13.0	21.2	58.7	1,720
North West	37.0	16.7	8.8	8.8	19.7	16.6	17.7	18.9	48.6	3,459
South East	37.3	18.8	12.0	5.2	19.3	8.4	7.8	15.4	49.1	849
South South	41.0	26.0	13.7	10.1	26.9	20.2	18.6	22.7	38.6	1,231
South West	35.5	31.9	13.7	10.8	27.3	8.3	6.8	24.1	51.0	1,560
State										
North Central										
FCT-Abuja	36.0	28.3	7.1	3.2	31.4	38.7	40.0	7.6	33.5	267
Benue	53.5	27.6	14.0	9.9	11.8	5.1	4.4	4.4	44.1	285
Kogi	48.6	24.2	19.3	15.6	25.3	5.6	16.7	30.7	32.0	206
Kwara	23.3	14.7	11.0	6.8	18.8	16.0	10.4	5.1	63.0	275
Nasarawa	47.3	33.4	16.2	6.8	13.4	10.8	7.3	11.4	41.8	301
Niger	12.6	5.1	2.6	1.7	3.8	1.5	1.5	4.1	79.7	489
Plateau	12.2	1.7	0.6	1.6	3.2	6.6	3.4	2.7	80.2	284
North East										
Adamawa	25.7	13.3	9.1	6.4	17.0	17.8	10.1	6.7	62.5	276
Bauchi	26.2	10.3	5.2	7.6	16.9	9.6	12.7	21.8	58.4	570
Borno	10.1	2.0	0.0	1.0	6.6	0.9	0.5	4.0	81.6	246
Gombe	24.8	15.9	11.5	17.6	18.8	16.8	17.5	39.1	44.0	202
Taraba	21.6	15.5	8.4	10.3	23.7	18.8	15.3	27.4	50.9	232
Yobe	37.0	17.5	9.4	10.0	12.0	16.2	26.5	36.0	49.7	193
North West										
Jigawa	33.0	14.6	9.8	10.5	13.9	11.7	10.0	22.4	48.8	330
Kaduna	52.4	28.7	9.5	12.8	28.7	27.0	34.1	31.3	25.6	705
Kano	55.6	21.3	13.5	9.3	32.2	19.7	19.3	20.8	33.3	1,029
Katsina	6.4	1.7	1.0	1.1	5.1	5.9	4.5	9.2	83.3	479
Kebbi	23.0	9.0	5.2	5.7	8.1	12.9	21.0	14.7	64.6	231
Sokoto	22.4	4.2	0.3	1.1	1.9	1.9	1.1	5.1	75.0	357
Zamfara	20.4	18.9	14.9	18.2	16.5	23.7	20.2	15.2	55.0	329
South East										
Abia	55.2	35.9	21.1	18.0	43.3	11.3	16.7	18.2	31.6	122
Anambra	22.1	9.2	8.2	1.4	15.5	14.8	8.2	15.1	57.7	191
Ebonyi	44.4	13.0	10.4	3.8	10.5	2.1	1.2	26.4	42.0	189
Enugu	25.7	12.8	5.9	4.9	10.3	5.9	4.6	9.7	66.0	135
Imo	41.8	26.4	15.6	2.9	22.6	8.1	10.2	7.8	47.0	212
South South										
Akwa Ibom	50.8	15.7	15.7	3.7	19.7	21.8	18.0	31.3	27.3	178
Bayelsa	29.0	30.4	13.7	8.8	27.3	7.4	4.4	16.9	51.9	100
Cross River	66.4	48.4	30.9	36.9	41.4	42.1	43.3	56.5	13.7	140
Delta	35.4	29.4	10.2	5.2	28.9	17.7	14.5	18.7	38.1	249
Edo	30.8	21.8	14.8	12.6	22.1	29.7	23.8	18.1	46.8	197
Rivers	39.1	21.1	8.0	5.3	26.1	11.2	13.4	12.4	45.9	366
South West										
Ekiti	57.9	32.9	24.6	20.4	29.7	27.2	18.3	17.9	27.0	68
Lagos	36.9	46.6	8.6	5.7	44.3	3.2	1.3	46.3	44.6	523
Ogun	21.3	19.7	14.3	9.7	19.6	7.5	4.9	7.6	65.1	321
Ondo	28.4	20.2	8.5	8.4	8.9	6.3	10.6	21.3	58.9	188
Osun	15.5	6.4	8.4	3.2	8.7	5.9	7.0	9.6	74.8	179
Oyo	61.4	42.3	26.4	25.6	28.1	16.8	13.9	14.5	32.0	281
Education										
No education	23.0	3.4	1.0	2.2	3.5	3.7	5.8	13.3	67.9	2,462
Primary	30.4	10.2	3.0	5.0	6.8	7.5	6.1	13.1	59.9	1,159
Secondary	33.9	20.0	8.8	8.1	19.8	13.2	12.9	17.6	50.3	5,066
More than secondary	48.6	40.9	26.4	17.0	44.7	27.8	26.5	27.2	29.5	2,241

Continued…

Table 7.19.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Radio	Television	News-paper/ magazine	Mobile phone	Social media[1]	Poster/ leaflet/ brochure	Outdoor sign or billboard	Commu-nity meeting or event	None of these eight sources	Number of men
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	20.5	3.4	1.9	2.4	3.7	4.1	5.1	11.4	70.9	1,776
Second	26.2	6.0	3.5	4.6	9.7	7.8	7.8	15.5	60.9	1,902
Middle	33.6	14.3	7.9	8.2	13.3	11.4	10.5	16.8	52.1	2,114
Fourth	42.8	26.1	15.3	12.4	26.8	19.5	19.4	20.8	41.5	2,523
Highest	41.0	38.1	17.0	11.0	36.8	19.7	19.5	23.1	38.7	2,612
Total 15–49	34.1	19.5	10.0	8.3	19.9	13.5	13.3	18.1	51.0	10,927
50–59	49.4	27.0	17.2	10.1	17.2	15.0	17.0	26.7	39.2	1,277
Total 15–59	35.7	20.3	10.8	8.5	19.6	13.6	13.7	19.0	49.8	12,204

[1] Social media includes platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram.

Table 7.20 Exposure to specific family planning messages

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the past few months, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Women						Men					
	As for me and my partner, we dey kampe with female condom	Un-spaced children makes the going tough. For the love of your family, go for child spacing today	Well-spaced children are every parent's joy	It's not too late to prevent un-wanted preg-nancy	Why is your wife looking so good?	Number of respon-dents	As for me and my partner, we dey kampe with female condom	Un-spaced children makes the going tough. For the love of your family, go for child spacing today	Well-spaced children are every parent's joy	It's not too late to prevent un-wanted preg-nancy	Why is your wife looking so good?	Number of respon-dents
Age												
15–19	4.0	5.9	8.9	6.6	3.2	8,105	4.7	5.7	12.0	7.1	4.4	2,230
20–24	6.7	11.4	14.2	10.0	4.2	6,853	11.3	13.6	19.3	11.6	4.1	1,590
25–29	7.6	13.0	15.3	10.2	4.8	6,443	11.4	15.9	24.2	14.6	8.0	1,475
30–34	8.0	12.9	16.7	10.7	5.2	5,583	14.7	20.0	26.8	15.0	10.0	1,427
35–39	7.9	11.8	15.0	10.2	4.2	4,900	14.8	19.2	26.5	13.3	8.8	1,640
40–44	8.0	13.2	15.7	11.6	5.5	4,105	16.4	19.3	25.7	13.1	10.6	1,439
45–49	6.7	11.0	13.3	10.0	4.8	3,062	16.0	18.9	25.3	17.0	9.1	1,127
Marital status												
Never married	6.3	8.5	12.1	10.0	4.6	10,893	8.7	11.0	18.1	10.9	5.8	4,964
Married or living together	6.9	11.9	14.5	9.3	4.3	26,264	15.0	18.8	25.2	13.8	9.1	5,809
Divorced/separated/ widowed	7.7	11.2	14.5	11.0	5.1	1,894	11.1	21.3	27.7	18.2	5.0	154
Residence												
Urban	9.3	13.9	17.0	12.4	6.4	18,846	13.9	17.3	25.1	14.0	9.3	5,397
Rural	4.4	8.2	10.8	7.0	2.6	20,204	10.3	13.3	19.0	11.1	5.8	5,531
Zone												
North Central	5.6	9.5	12.0	7.8	2.6	7,068	11.1	13.6	14.1	8.7	2.3	2,107
North East	7.7	10.5	12.4	8.2	4.1	6,213	11.1	13.7	20.4	9.4	4.7	1,720
North West	3.5	11.0	12.5	6.1	3.8	12,434	12.5	17.6	28.8	18.3	12.1	3,459
South East	6.3	6.3	10.1	9.1	1.7	3,280	14.5	12.8	16.6	10.7	7.2	849
South South	11.4	10.8	24.9	18.1	3.8	4,416	10.9	23.1	26.2	15.4	2.9	1,231
South West	11.1	16.0	14.0	14.8	10.5	5,640	13.4	9.2	18.9	7.1	11.6	1,560
State												
North Central												
FCT-Abuja	11.2	22.6	16.3	11.5	5.5	764	10.7	15.7	26.1	18.9	4.2	267
Benue	1.2	11.7	15.8	3.7	0.1	1,008	27.4	20.3	3.5	3.4	0.7	285
Kogi	6.6	4.0	4.7	1.9	0.8	604	20.1	14.3	21.1	6.5	0.2	206
Kwara	3.9	4.6	5.9	4.8	1.1	790	15.4	9.0	10.4	8.4	2.5	275
Nasarawa	6.7	9.7	13.1	8.4	2.8	963	10.4	24.5	22.7	14.7	4.7	301
Niger	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.1	1,845	0.6	7.8	10.3	4.3	1.4	489
Plateau	13.7	18.9	31.7	26.0	7.3	1,093	3.1	7.2	9.2	7.9	2.4	284
North East												
Adamawa	0.3	8.5	14.0	9.8	0.1	932	3.9	9.9	18.9	3.6	1.5	276
Bauchi	5.6	10.1	11.0	7.2	2.0	1,838	9.6	17.8	14.0	5.3	3.2	570
Borno	16.9	16.1	19.5	18.0	12.8	1,073	8.5	5.2	3.8	2.4	0.7	246
Gombe	0.0	2.3	6.0	1.0	1.3	610	29.0	24.6	44.0	31.6	16.0	202
Taraba	9.7	12.2	9.4	9.2	8.6	806	9.8	16.5	31.0	12.4	9.0	232
Yobe	11.6	10.8	12.4	1.3	0.1	954	11.8	3.2	25.5	12.0	1.6	193
North West												
Jigawa	0.0	4.5	7.2	4.9	2.5	1,258	25.0	20.2	17.7	8.1	8.4	330
Kaduna	1.3	10.7	6.5	3.1	0.6	2,420	9.5	30.5	45.0	35.8	25.5	705
Kano	6.2	12.2	15.7	10.1	8.4	3,660	13.5	24.8	42.2	24.7	15.9	1,029
Katsina	3.4	24.7	15.6	6.4	2.2	1,778	3.6	4.1	6.4	6.2	3.5	479
Kebbi	0.8	5.5	29.3	2.8	1.8	925	19.3	1.0	13.2	4.9	0.8	231
Sokoto	0.6	1.9	3.0	2.4	0.2	1,238	9.5	9.8	7.6	8.9	0.4	357
Zamfara	8.9	8.2	12.3	7.7	5.6	1,154	14.4	4.9	30.0	8.0	8.2	329
South East												
Abia	11.7	12.1	14.1	9.9	0.3	418	18.9	29.3	13.6	11.1	10.1	122
Anambra	1.9	1.9	7.8	2.3	0.6	707	16.4	12.3	9.9	5.0	5.2	191
Ebonyi	10.2	7.2	6.4	6.0	2.6	950	16.3	14.4	25.3	8.2	9.5	189
Enugu	4.4	0.6	4.0	0.7	1.8	502	13.9	7.7	12.6	6.3	1.1	135
Imo	3.5	10.0	19.5	25.7	2.1	704	8.9	5.4	19.4	20.6	9.1	212

Continued…

Table 7.20—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Women						Men					
	As for me and my partner, we dey kampe with female condom	Un-spaced children makes the going tough. For the love of your family, go for child spacing today	Well-spaced children are every parent's joy	It's not too late to prevent un-wanted preg-nancy	Why is your wife looking so good?	Number of respon-dents	As for me and my partner, we dey kampe with female condom	Un-spaced children makes the going tough. For the love of your family, go for child spacing today	Well-spaced children are every parent's joy	It's not too late to prevent un-wanted preg-nancy	Why is your wife looking so good?	Number of respon-dents
South South												
Akwa Ibom	3.9	10.4	18.1	21.5	1.9	570	2.0	26.1	30.9	37.4	1.4	178
Bayelsa	8.2	12.8	28.5	13.9	4.9	317	18.4	16.2	14.0	5.1	4.0	100
Cross River	44.2	21.8	23.9	18.4	14.8	524	11.2	41.8	38.1	24.0	4.6	140
Delta	11.3	5.0	25.0	23.7	0.3	1,010	8.5	39.4	29.4	11.7	1.5	249
Edo	6.9	24.4	45.4	10.4	2.3	661	9.9	12.4	29.4	10.0	3.5	197
Rivers	4.7	3.7	17.1	16.9	3.5	1,333	15.2	11.0	18.7	9.7	3.5	366
South West												
Ekiti	13.6	27.5	29.6	24.6	0.4	276	18.2	57.7	33.9	15.0	0.4	68
Lagos	5.7	12.7	11.2	18.5	25.5	1,586	13.4	2.9	22.7	0.4	29.3	523
Ogun	2.5	6.9	7.7	8.9	3.1	1,288	2.9	5.8	11.4	14.2	2.0	321
Ondo	8.0	3.0	15.9	13.5	1.6	603	20.2	7.6	13.0	0.6	0.3	188
Osun	10.4	4.9	10.5	1.8	0.6	627	1.7	4.2	5.5	6.8	0.5	179
Oyo	27.8	38.5	21.4	20.8	10.7	1,260	26.9	17.2	29.2	14.2	7.0	281
Education												
No education	3.2	6.3	8.1	4.4	2.2	13,404	7.8	9.2	14.4	7.6	4.2	2,462
Primary	6.1	10.2	13.3	8.3	2.9	4,359	7.5	13.5	18.3	7.7	5.9	1,159
Secondary	7.9	12.5	15.6	11.7	5.4	15,948	12.0	14.3	21.6	13.2	7.5	5,066
More than secondary	13.0	18.7	23.2	17.5	8.5	5,339	19.4	25.1	33.3	19.1	12.1	2,241
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	2.3	5.9	8.3	4.3	1.5	6,724	8.1	8.7	14.3	6.2	3.2	1,776
Second	4.5	7.2	9.4	6.0	3.1	7,348	9.9	11.8	17.5	9.3	5.1	1,902
Middle	7.2	10.6	13.1	8.8	3.7	7,812	10.9	16.0	20.8	12.8	7.2	2,114
Fourth	9.1	14.5	17.2	12.0	4.7	8,435	14.1	18.9	26.6	16.0	8.1	2,523
Highest	9.5	14.9	19.3	15.2	8.2	8,731	15.4	18.1	27.0	15.7	12.0	2,612
Total 15–49	6.8	10.9	13.8	9.6	4.4	39,050	12.1	15.3	22.0	12.5	7.5	10,927
50–59	na	na	na	na	na	na	14.3	19.7	26.9	14.0	9.5	1,277
Total 15–59	na	na	na	na	na	na	12.3	15.7	22.5	12.7	7.7	12,204

na = not applicable

Table 7.21 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Among women age 15–49 who are not using contraception, percentage who during the past 12 months were visited by a volunteer (CHIPS, CORPS, or village volunteer) who discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who were visited by a volunteer (CHIPS, CORPS, or village volunteer) who discussed family planning	Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 12 months and who:		Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
Age					
15–19	3.2	3.3	16.4	94.7	7,810
20–24	5.8	11.8	25.6	85.9	5,786
25–29	7.7	16.1	28.7	80.7	5,155
30–34	7.8	16.7	27.9	80.2	4,312
35–39	7.8	13.8	27.1	82.9	3,636
40–44	7.0	9.8	27.7	86.2	3,086
45–49	5.5	5.9	27.0	91.0	2,491
Residence					
Urban	5.2	11.6	27.1	86.4	14,452
Rural	6.8	9.9	22.7	86.6	17,824
Zone					
North Central	8.1	13.9	24.3	84.4	5,891
North East	17.1	13.9	25.3	77.1	5,538
North West	1.2	7.4	29.4	91.8	11,442
South East	5.9	5.9	16.4	89.3	2,489
South South	3.2	11.9	20.5	86.7	3,292
South West	3.8	13.0	18.6	85.4	3,626
State					
North Central					
FCT-Abuja	34.3	40.2	20.6	55.6	651
Benue	1.0	13.0	37.1	86.6	732
Kogi	0.4	2.5	42.0	97.1	532
Kwara	22.8	21.4	17.7	73.8	716
Nasarawa	5.4	15.0	31.4	82.3	756
Niger	0.1	1.6	14.1	98.2	1,695
Plateau	4.5	19.3	24.7	79.8	810
North East					
Adamawa	1.3	6.0	24.3	93.1	794
Bauchi	37.3	20.6	20.6	60.1	1,660
Borno	13.7	13.9	39.3	79.3	990
Gombe	1.4	5.8	27.3	92.8	474
Taraba	17.3	11.2	12.6	77.5	727
Yobe	5.8	15.1	29.0	83.1	893
North West					
Jigawa	0.8	9.4	51.0	90.3	1,216
Kaduna	1.4	6.8	38.1	92.1	2,153
Kano	0.4	9.4	26.5	90.4	3,378
Katsina	2.2	9.0	39.9	89.5	1,665
Kebbi	0.3	3.3	4.6	96.5	901
Sokoto	2.5	2.4	16.0	95.3	1,165
Zamfara	1.2	6.0	14.5	93.8	964
South East					
Abia	1.0	4.1	21.7	95.1	297
Anambra	0.3	6.8	20.8	93.0	468
Ebonyi	1.6	4.8	10.0	94.8	881
Enugu	0.3	4.9	10.1	94.8	398
Imo	28.7	9.0	26.4	65.8	444
South South					
Akwa Ibom	3.3	17.8	21.1	80.4	365
Bayelsa	4.0	11.4	22.4	86.4	244
Cross River	13.6	28.5	15.1	68.4	408
Delta	1.3	7.3	24.6	91.7	693
Edo	1.3	11.5	29.4	87.5	514
Rivers	1.3	6.8	14.9	92.4	1,068

Continued…

Table 7.21—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who were visited by a volunteer (CHIPS, CORPS, or village volunteer) who discussed family planning	Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 12 months and who:		Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
South West					
Ekiti	0.7	10.1	14.4	89.4	137
Lagos	4.7	13.1	20.9	86.6	891
Ogun	0.7	13.8	22.9	86.0	881
Ondo	7.4	5.7	6.5	87.5	460
Osun	1.5	11.9	14.9	87.7	421
Oyo	5.9	16.8	20.8	80.6	837
Education					
No education	6.6	8.2	22.0	88.3	12,503
Primary	5.4	11.1	27.2	86.3	3,625
Secondary	5.2	11.4	24.1	86.2	12,650
More than secondary	8.1	16.3	33.5	81.3	3,499
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	6.1	8.3	22.9	88.3	6,364
Second	5.9	9.1	22.5	87.8	6,722
Middle	6.4	10.5	25.1	86.6	6,605
Fourth	5.5	11.3	25.9	86.1	6,503
Highest	6.3	14.4	27.2	83.6	6,082
Total	6.0	10.7	24.7	86.5	32,277

CHIPS = community health influencers, promoters, and services
CORPS = community resource persons

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY 8

Key Findings

- ***Current levels:*** For the 5 years preceding the survey, the neonatal mortality rate was 41 deaths per 1,000 live births, the infant mortality rate was 63 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the under-5 mortality rate was 110 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- ***Trends:*** The under-5 mortality rate increased from 128 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2013 survey to 132 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2018 survey before declining to 110 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2024 survey. The infant mortality rate declined from 69 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2013 survey to 63 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2024 survey. The neonatal mortality rate has changed only minimally over time.
- ***Perinatal mortality:*** During the 5 years before the 2024 survey, the perinatal mortality rate was 52 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies.
- ***High-risk fertility behaviour:*** Overall, 80% of currently married women have the potential for a high-risk birth. In the 5 years before the survey, 60% of infants in Nigeria faced elevated risks of dying due to avoidable factors. Of these infants, 37% were in a single high-risk category and 23% were in a multiple high-risk category.

Information on infant and child mortality is relevant to a demographic assessment of a country's population and is an important indicator of the country's socioeconomic development and people's quality of life. It can also help identify children who may be at higher risk of death and lead to strategies to reduce this risk, such as promoting birth spacing and enhancing access to essential maternal and child health services and interventions.

This chapter presents information on levels, trends, and differentials in perinatal, neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates. It also examines biodemographic factors and fertility behaviours that increase mortality risks for infants and children. The information was collected as part of a retrospective pregnancy history in which female respondents listed all of the children to whom they have given birth, along with each child's date of birth, survivorship status, and current age or age at death.

The quality of mortality estimates calculated from pregnancy histories depends on the mother's ability to recall all of the children she has given birth to, as well as their birth dates and ages at death. Potential data quality problems include:

- The selective omission from pregnancy histories of those births that did not survive, which can result in underestimation of childhood mortality.
- The displacement of birth dates, which could distort mortality trends.

- The quality of reporting of age at death. Misreporting the child's age at death may distort the age pattern of mortality, especially if the net effect of the age misreporting is to transfer deaths from one age bracket to another.
- Any method of measuring childhood mortality that relies on mothers' reports (for example, birth histories) assumes that female adult mortality is not high or, if it is high, that there is little or no correlation between the mortality risks of mothers and those of their children.

Selected indicators of the quality of the mortality data on which the estimates of mortality in this chapter are based are presented in Appendix C, **Tables C.5** and **C.6**.

8.1 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Neonatal mortality: The probability of dying within the first month of life.

Postneonatal mortality: The probability of dying between the first month of life and the first birthday (computed as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality).

Infant mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the first birthday.

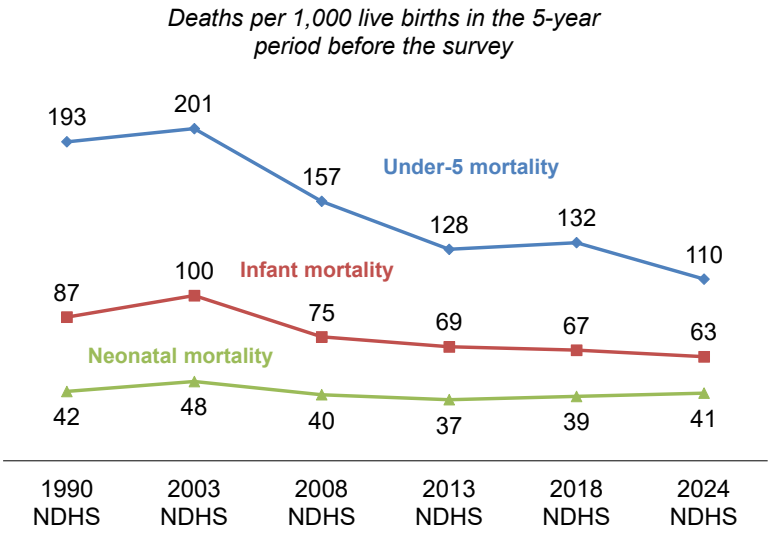
Child mortality: The probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthday.

Under-5 mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

During the 5 years immediately preceding the survey, the neonatal mortality rate was 41 deaths per 1,000 live births, the infant mortality rate was 63 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the under-5 mortality rate was 110 deaths per 1,000 live births (**Table 8.1**). Neonatal deaths account for nearly two-thirds (65%) of infant deaths.

Trends: Under-5 mortality increased from 128 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2013 survey to 132 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2018 survey before declining to 110 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2024 survey. The infant mortality rate declined from 69 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2013 survey to 63 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2024 survey. Neonatal mortality has changed only minimally over time (37 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5-year period preceding the 2013 survey, 39 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5-year period preceding the 2018 survey, and 41 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2024 survey) (**Figure 8.1**).

Figure 8.1 **Trends in early childhood mortality rates**



Patterns by background characteristics

- Boys are more likely than girls to die in childhood. The under-5 mortality rate among boys was 113 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5-year period preceding the survey, as compared with 107 deaths per 1,000 live births among girls (**Table 8.2**).

- The under-5 mortality rate in the 5 years preceding the survey was higher in rural areas than in urban areas at (132 versus 75 deaths per 1,000 live births).

Table 8.3 presents data on the relationship between additional background characteristics and child mortality for the 10-year period preceding the survey. A 10-year period was used to increase the reliability of the estimates calculated.

Patterns by additional background characteristics

- During the 10-year period preceding the survey, under-5 mortality was higher among children of mothers who were less than age 20 and more than age 40 at the time of the birth (135 and 118 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively) than among children of mothers who were age 20–29 and age 30–39 at the time of the birth (98 and 96 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively) (**Table 8.3**).
- Under-5 mortality rate is higher among children with birth intervals of less than 2 years (145 deaths per 1,000 live births) than among children with birth intervals of 4 or more years (65 deaths per 1,000 live births) (**Figure 8.2**).
- Under-5 mortality declines with increasing mother's education, from 130 deaths per 1,000 live births among children whose mothers have no education to 43 deaths per 1,000 live births among children whose mothers have more than a secondary education (**Figure 8.3**).
- Under-5 mortality also decreases with increasing household wealth, from 140 deaths per 1,000 live births in the lowest wealth quintile to 49 deaths per 1,000 live births in the highest quintile. This pattern is observed across all indices of childhood mortality.

Figure 8.2 **Childhood mortality by previous birth interval**

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey

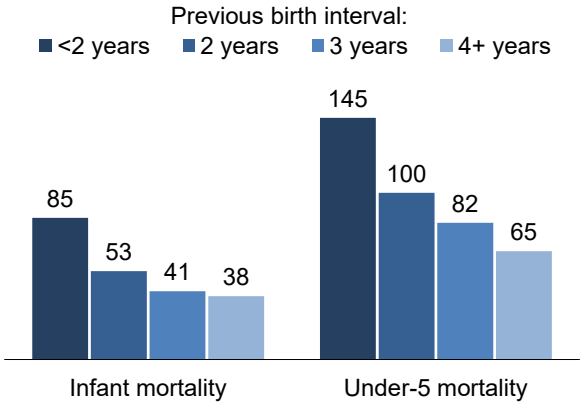
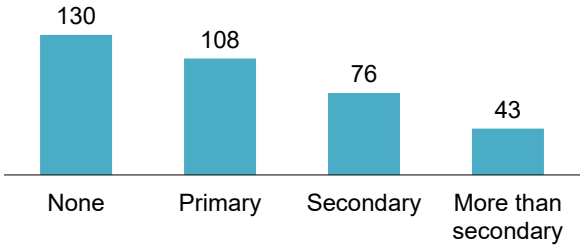


Figure 8.3 **Under-5 mortality by mother's education**

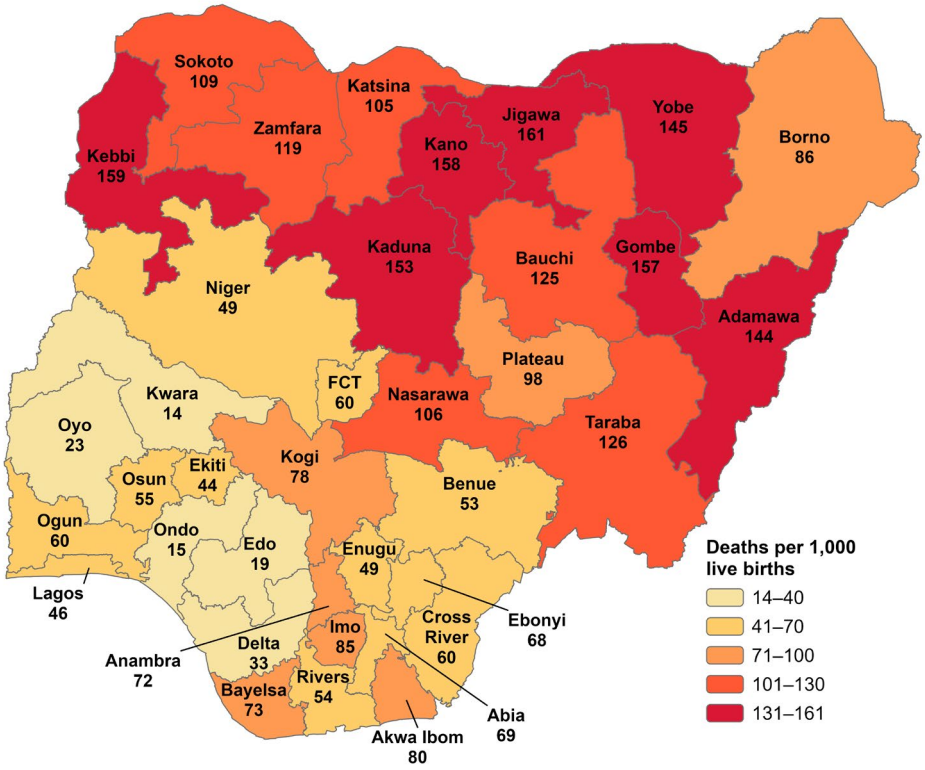
Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey



- Among the states, the under-5 mortality rate is highest in Jigawa (161 deaths per 1,000 live births) and lowest in Kwara (14 deaths per 1,000 live births) (**Map 8.1**).

Map 8.1 Under-5 mortality by state

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey



8.2 PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality rate

Perinatal deaths comprise stillbirths (pregnancy losses occurring after 28 weeks of gestation) and early neonatal deaths (deaths of live births within the first 7 days of life). The perinatal mortality rate is calculated as the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration.

Sample: Number of pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration among women age 15–49 in the 5 years before the survey

The causes of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths are closely linked, and it can be difficult to determine whether a death is a stillbirth or an early neonatal death. The perinatal mortality rate includes both stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, giving a clearer picture of mortality levels and the quality of antenatal and intrapartum care provided.

In 2014 the Every Newborn Action Plan, a global multipartner movement to end preventable maternal and newborn deaths and stillbirths, set a target for national stillbirth rates of 12 or fewer stillbirths per 1,000 births in all countries by 2030 (WHO and UNICEF 2014).

In the 5 years preceding the survey, the perinatal mortality rate was 52 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration (**Table 8.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- In the 5 years preceding the survey, the perinatal mortality rate was higher among women who were less than age 20 at the time of the birth (75 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) and women who were age 40–49 (61 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) than among women in the other age groups (48 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).
- The perinatal mortality rate is relatively high for first pregnancies (66 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) and among women with a pregnancy interval of less than 15 months (71 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).
- The perinatal mortality rate is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (54 and 48 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies, respectively).
- The perinatal mortality rate is highest among mothers with a primary education (58 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) and lowest among mothers with more than a secondary education (37 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).

8.3 High-risk Fertility Behaviour

The survival of infants and children depends in part on the demographic and biological characteristics of their mothers. Typically, the probability of dying in infancy is much greater among children born to mothers who are too young (under age 18) or too old (over age 34), children born after a short birth interval (less than 24 months after the preceding birth), and children born to mothers of high parity (more than three children). **Table 8.5** gives the percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality (along with risk ratios) and the percent distribution of currently married women by their category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey.

In the 5 years before the survey, 60% of infants in Nigeria faced elevated risks of dying due to avoidable factors: 37% were in a single high-risk category, and 23% fell into a multiple high-risk category. Twenty-four percent of births were not in any high-risk category, whereas 16% were in the unavoidable risk category (first births occurring between age 18 and age 34).

The risk ratio denotes the relationship between risk factors and mortality. For example, the risk of dying for a child who falls into any of the avoidable high-risk categories is 1.5 times that for a child not in any high-risk category.

In general, risk ratios are higher for children in a multiple high-risk category than for those in a single high-risk category. Risk ratios are highest for births in which the mother was older than age 34, the birth interval was less than 24 months, and the birth order was greater than three (3.02) and births in which the mother was younger than age 18 and the birth interval was less than 24 months (2.79).

Overall, 80% of currently married women have the potential for a high-risk birth, with 32% falling into a single high-risk category and 48% falling into a multiple high-risk category.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on infant and child mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates**
- **Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics**
- **Table 8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics**
- **Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality**
- **Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behaviour**

Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, Nigeria DHS 2024

Years preceding the survey	Approximate calendar years	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
0–4	2020–2024	41 (CI: 37, 45)	22 (CI: 20, 25)	63 (CI: 58, 68)	50 (CI: 45, 55)	110 (CI: 103, 117)
5–9	2015–2019	35 (CI: 31, 38)	20 (CI: 18, 23)	55 (CI: 51, 59)	43 (CI: 39, 48)	96 (CI: 89, 103)
10–14	2010–2014	30 (CI: 27, 33)	22 (CI: 19, 24)	52 (CI: 47, 56)	50 (CI: 45, 55)	100 (CI: 92, 107)

CI = confidence interval
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Child's sex					
Male	46	22	68	48	113
Female	36	23	58	52	107
Residence					
Urban	35	14	49	27	75
Rural	45	28	72	64	132
Total	41	22	63	50	110

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

Table 8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to additional characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Mother's age at birth					
<20	50	30	80	61	135
20–29	36	19	55	46	98
30–39	35	21	56	43	96
40–49	49	27	77	45	118
Birth order					
1	47	21	68	37	102
2–3	29	19	48	41	87
4–6	33	19	53	49	100
7+	58	33	91	77	161
Previous birth interval[2]					
<2 years	57	28	85	65	145
2 years	30	23	53	50	100
3 years	24	17	41	43	82
4+ years	25	13	38	28	65
Zone					
North Central	28	14	42	24	65
North East	40	26	66	65	127
North West	48	28	76	69	140
South East	33	15	48	24	70
South South	25	11	36	14	50
South West	24	8	33	9	42
State					
North Central					
FCT-Abuja	25	10	35	26	60
Benue	19	15	34	20	53
Kogi	39	20	59	21	78
Kwara	12	1	12	2	14
Nasarawa	50	20	70	38	106
Niger	22	10	31	18	49
Plateau	31	28	59	42	98
North East					
Adamawa	43	33	75	75	144
Bauchi	48	28	77	52	125
Borno	30	18	48	39	86
Gombe	45	36	81	83	157
Taraba	38	26	64	66	126
Yobe	34	20	54	96	145
North West					
Jigawa	53	28	81	87	161
Kaduna	47	39	85	74	153
Kano	59	26	86	79	158
Katsina	42	21	63	45	105
Kebbi	49	41	90	75	159
Sokoto	28	28	56	57	109
Zamfara	42	18	60	62	119
South East					
Abia	27	23	49	21	69
Anambra	32	17	50	24	72
Ebonyi	26	16	42	28	68
Enugu	25	9	34	16	49
Imo	51	12	62	24	85
South South					
Akwa Ibom	38	17	56	25	80
Bayelsa	32	24	56	18	73
Cross River	24	15	39	22	60
Delta	19	7	26	7	33
Edo	7	6	13	6	19
Rivers	30	9	39	15	54
South West					
Ekiti	18	8	27	18	44
Lagos	25	11	36	11	46
Ogun	35	12	47	13	60
Ondo	3	5	8	7	15
Osun	36	14	49	6	55
Oyo	17	1	18	5	23

Continued…

Table 8.3—*Continued*

Characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Mother's education					
No education	41	27	68	67	130
Primary	38	25	63	48	108
Secondary	37	15	52	25	76
More than secondary	25	9	34	10	43
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	41	30	72	73	140
Second	42	29	71	70	136
Middle	37	17	54	41	93
Fourth	36	14	50	21	70
Highest	29	10	39	11	49

[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates
[2] Excludes first-order births

Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths, number of early neonatal deaths, stillbirth rate, early neonatal death rate, perinatal mortality rate, and the ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Number of stillbirths[1]	Number of early neonatal deaths[2]	Stillbirth rate[3]	Early neonatal death rate[4]	Perinatal mortality rate[5]	Number of pregnancies of 28+ weeks' duration[6]	Ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths
Mother's age at birth							
<20	100	159	29	48	75	3,434	0.6
20–29	248	471	16	32	48	15,136	0.5
30–39	182	258	20	29	48	9,161	0.7
40–49	37	58	23	38	61	1,564	0.6
Previous pregnancy interval in months[7]							
First pregnancy	141	223	25	41	66	5,540	0.6
<15	158	306	24	48	71	6,545	0.5
15–26	123	209	16	27	42	7,964	0.6
27–38	66	109	14	23	37	4,739	0.6
39+	78	99	17	22	39	4,506	0.8
Residence							
Urban	210	329	19	30	48	11,249	0.6
Rural	356	618	20	35	54	18,046	0.6
Zone							
North Central	82	124	17	26	43	4,786	0.7
North East	126	204	22	36	57	5,835	0.6
North West	262	441	23	39	60	11,618	0.6
South East	21	57	10	28	38	2,083	0.4
South South	42	41	19	19	38	2,164	1.0
South West	34	80	12	29	40	2,808	0.4
State							
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	5	7	12	17	30	416	0.7
Benue	14	7	24	12	35	576	2.0
Kogi	7	22	15	49	63	466	0.3
Kwara	1	4	3	9	12	472	0.3
Nasarawa	18	22	27	34	60	675	0.8
Niger	21	37	15	26	40	1,457	0.6
Plateau	16	24	21	34	55	725	0.6
North East							
Adamawa	18	28	24	38	61	764	0.6
Bauchi	34	74	20	44	62	1,732	0.5
Borno	10	40	9	36	44	1,128	0.3
Gombe	17	17	31	33	64	538	1.0
Taraba	12	18	20	30	49	616	0.7
Yobe	35	27	33	27	59	1,056	1.3
North West							
Jigawa	24	49	18	38	56	1,322	0.5
Kaduna	113	79	51	37	86	2,230	1.4
Kano	66	141	21	47	67	3,082	0.5
Katsina	15	58	9	33	41	1,763	0.3
Kebbi	17	37	18	39	56	959	0.5
Sokoto	14	27	13	25	37	1,098	0.5
Zamfara	13	50	11	43	54	1,164	0.3
South East							
Abia	3	6	12	27	38	225	0.5
Anambra	3	12	8	30	37	426	0.3
Ebonyi	9	8	13	13	26	658	1.1
Enugu	3	5	10	18	27	296	0.6
Imo	3	25	7	54	60	478	0.1
South South							
Akwa Ibom	9	7	31	25	55	286	1.3
Bayelsa	4	3	22	18	40	189	1.2
Cross River	5	4	21	16	36	229	1.4
Delta	13	5	24	10	34	541	2.4
Edo	3	3	9	10	19	303	0.9
Rivers	8	19	13	30	43	616	0.4
South West							
Ekiti	1	2	9	18	27	134	0.5
Lagos	2	16	2	23	25	715	0.1
Ogun	19	35	27	50	75	722	0.5
Ondo	2	2	6	9	14	273	0.6
Osun	5	7	16	23	38	327	0.7
Oyo	5	16	8	26	33	638	0.3

Continued…

Table 8.4—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Number of stillbirths[1]	Number of early neonatal deaths[2]	Stillbirth rate[3]	Early neonatal death rate[4]	Perinatal mortality rate[5]	Number of pregnancies of 28+ weeks' duration[6]	Ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths
Mother's education							
No education	253	469	18	35	53	13,742	0.5
Primary	85	118	24	35	58	3,498	0.7
Secondary	190	291	21	32	53	9,165	0.7
More than secondary	38	68	13	24	37	2,891	0.6
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	131	230	18	33	50	7,144	0.6
Second	154	218	23	33	56	6,676	0.7
Middle	114	199	19	34	53	5,915	0.6
Fourth	107	179	21	35	55	5,149	0.6
Highest	61	121	14	28	41	4,410	0.5
Total	567	946	19	33	52	29,295	0.6

Note: Respondents may choose to report the duration of their pregnancy in either weeks or months.
[1] Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[2] Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0–6 days among live-born children.
[3] The number of stillbirths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000
[4] The number of early neonatal deaths divided by the number of live births, expressed per 1,000
[5] The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000
[6] Includes pregnancies lasting 7 or more months when duration of pregnancy is reported in months
[7] Pregnancy interval categories correspond to birth interval categories of <24 months, 24–35 months, 36–47 months, and 48+ months assuming a pregnancy duration of 9 months.

Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Nigeria DHS 2024

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey: Percentage of births	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey: Risk ratio	Percentage of currently married women[1]
Not in any high-risk category	23.8	1.00	14.2[a]
Unavoidable risk category			
First-order births between age 18 and age 34	16.3	1.28	6.0
In any avoidable high-risk category	59.9	1.50	79.8
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 only	4.2	2.29	0.7
Mother's age >34 only	2.2	0.83	5.6
Birth interval <24 months only	7.9	1.50	9.7
Birth order >3 only	22.3	1.18	15.7
Subtotal	36.5	1.36	31.6
Multiple high-risk category			
Age <18 and birth interval <24 months[2]	0.5	2.79	0.2
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.2	1.55	0.4
Age >34 and birth order >3	12.1	1.15	30.5
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	2.5	3.02	5.8
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	8.0	2.13	11.2
Subtotal	23.4	1.73	48.2
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Subtotals by individual avoidable high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	4.7	2.34	0.9
Mother's age >34	17.0	1.39	42.3
Birth interval <24 months	19.2	2.00	27.4
Birth order >3	44.9	1.44	63.2
Number of births/women	28,728	na	26,264

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

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH CARE 9

Key Findings

- ***Antenatal care coverage:*** 63% of women age 15–49 received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider, and 52% had at least four ANC visits.
- ***Institutional deliveries:*** 43% of live births occurred in health facilities and 56% at home.
- ***Caesarean section deliveries*****:** 6% of live births were delivered via caesarean section***.***
- ***Postnatal care:*** 43% of mothers and 42% of newborns had postnatal checks during the first 2 days after delivery.
- ***Chlorhexidine use:*** One in five babies (20%) had chlorhexidine applied to their umbilical cord at birth.

Health care services during pregnancy and childbirth and after delivery are important for the survival and well-being of both the mother and the newborn. Antenatal care (ANC) can reduce health risks for mothers and newborns through monitoring of pregnancies and screening for complications. Delivery at a health facility, with skilled providers and hygienic conditions, reduces the risk of complications and infections during labour and delivery. Timely postnatal care provides an opportunity to treat complications arising from delivery, offer intensive care for the newborn, and teach the mother how to care for herself and her newborn.

The first part of this chapter presents information on ANC providers, number and timing of ANC visits, and various components of care. The second focuses on childbirth and provides information on place of delivery, assistance during delivery, and caesarean deliveries. The third section focuses on postnatal care and presents information on postnatal health checks for mothers and newborns and men's involvement in maternal health care. The final section covers issues that affect women's health regardless of their maternal status, including whether or not they have been examined for breast or cervical cancer, problems they experience accessing health care, and the distance from their home to the nearest health facility.

The Government of Nigeria is committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals of reducing maternal and child mortality and improving access to health care services for all, irrespective of sociodemographic background. The Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent and Elderly Health Plus Nutrition (RMNCAEH+N) Strategy 2022–2027 has the vision of a Nigeria in which there are no preventable deaths of mothers, newborns, children, adolescents, and elderly individuals and where the health and nutrition, rights, development, and well-being of these priority population groups are ensured to enable them to reach their full potential and live a fulfilled life (FMoHSW 2021).

The goal of Nigeria's Safe Motherhood Strategy (2024–2028) is to ensure that all females of reproductive age have access to the information and services they need to proceed through pregnancy and childbirth safely and give birth to healthy newborns. This overarching goal is supported by strategic objectives addressing comprehensive family planning, quality maternal and newborn care, emergency obstetrics, postabortion care, prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV, surveillance of maternal and perinatal deaths, and effective program coordination.

9.1 ANTENATAL CARE COVERAGE AND CONTENT

9.1.1 Skilled Providers

Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider

Pregnancy care received from skilled providers, such as doctors and nurses/midwives.

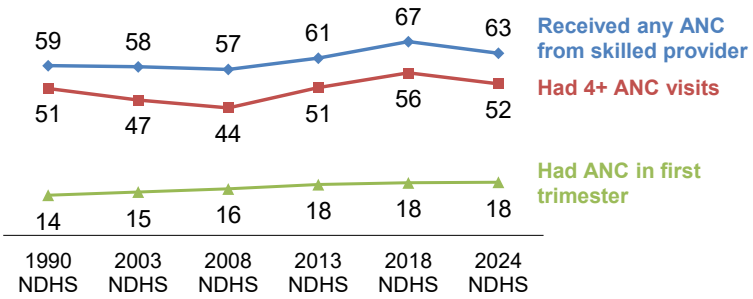
Sample: Women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

Sixty-three percent of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years before the survey received antenatal care (ANC) from skilled providers during their most recent pregnancy. Twenty-six percent of women did not receive any ANC for their most recent pregnancy (**Table 9.1**).

Trends: The percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent live birth increased from 59% in the 1990 NDHS to 67% in the 2018 NDHS, indicating improved access to skilled ANC providers over that period. The percentage decreased to 63% in the 2024 NDHS; however, the 2024 survey included only doctors, nurses, and midwives as skilled providers as opposed to also including auxiliary midwives as in previous survey rounds (**Figure 9.1**).

Figure 9.1 **Trends in antenatal care coverage**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years before the survey (for the most recent birth)



Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in urban areas (82%) were more likely to receive ANC from a skilled health provider than their rural counterparts (51%).
- There were notable disparities according to socioeconomic status: only 37% of women in the lowest wealth quintile received ANC from a skilled provider, as compared with 94% of women in the highest wealth quintile.
- Educational attainment influenced access to skilled ANC; only 41% of women with no education received care from skilled providers, compared with 95% of women with more than a secondary education.
- Women under age 20 were less likely to receive ANC from a skilled provider (52%) than women age 20–34 (64%).
- Geographic disparities were also evident: the proportion of women who received ANC from skilled providers varied widely across states, ranging from just 12% in Kebbi to 97% in Imo (**Table 9.1**).

9.1.2 Timing and Number of Antenatal Care Visits

More than half (52%) of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey had four or more ANC visits, while 16% had eight or more ANC visits.

Eighteen percent of women started ANC within the first 3 months of pregnancy, one out of four women did not have any ANC, and 11% did not start ANC until the seventh month or later. The median gestational age at the first ANC visit was 5.2 months (**Table 9.2**).

Trends: **Figure 9.1** shows that the percentage of women who had four or more ANC visits for their most recent live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey has fluctuated over the years. The percentage decreased from 51% in the 1990 NDHS to 44% in the 2008 NDHS, increased to 56% in the 2018 NDHS, and declined slightly to 52% in the 2024 NDHS. Initiation of ANC in the first trimester (before 4 months of pregnancy) has remained relatively stable over the years (14% in 1990 and 18% in 2013, 2018, and 2024).

9.2 Components of Antenatal Care

Components of antenatal care

Specific antenatal care services performed by a health care provider include measuring blood pressure, taking a urine sample, taking a blood sample, listening for the baby's heartbeat, counselling about the mother's diet, counselling about breastfeeding, and asking about vaginal bleeding.

Sample—quality of care indicator: Women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey and had at least one ANC visit

Sample—population-based indicator: All women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

The ability for ANC to act as an effective intervention for identifying issues occurring during pregnancy that could adversely affect pregnancy outcomes is dictated in large part by the components of ANC services offered by the health care provider.

As a part of ANC, certain interventions and tests are recommended at each ANC contact. These include the following:

- Measuring blood pressure. Taking a woman's blood pressure at each antenatal care visit is essential to monitor for gestational hypertension or preeclampsia.
- Conducting urine and blood tests. These tests assess signs of infection or other diseases and conditions that could negatively affect a woman or her baby during or after pregnancy.
- Listening to the baby's heartbeat. This can confirm that the foetus is alive as well as reassure the mother.
- Counselling on maternal nutrition, specifically on healthy eating during pregnancy and breastfeeding. These counselling messages promote healthy weight gain during pregnancy and can help the pregnant woman breastfeed her newborn early.
- Asking about vaginal bleeding. Light bleeding or spotting is common, especially during the first few months of a pregnancy. Heavy bleeding may be a sign of something more serious; a pregnant woman experiencing heavy bleeding should visit a health care provider.

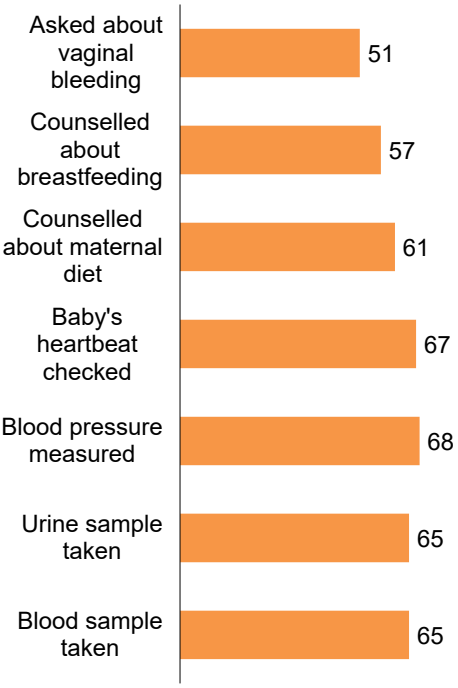
In the 2024 NDHS, data collected on components of ANC were tabulated in two ways. **Table 9.3.1** shows the percentage of women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey who reported that they had at least one ANC visit and received specified ANC services. This tabulation is a measure of the quality of the ANC services these women received. **Table 9.3.2** shows the percentage of all women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the last 2 years who received specified ANC services, regardless of whether they reported an ANC visit. This tabulation is a measure of coverage of these key ANC interventions among the population of women in need of them.

Ninety-three percent of women who received ANC for their most recent live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey had their blood pressure measured, while 90% had their baby's heartbeat checked. Eighty-three percent of women received advice about their diet and 77% were counselled on breastfeeding. Additionally, 69% of women were asked about vaginal bleeding (**Table 9.3.1**).

Among all women who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, 51% reported being asked about vaginal bleeding, 57% reported receiving counselling on breastfeeding, and 61% reported receiving counselling on their diet. Additionally, 68% had their blood pressure checked and 67% reported that the health care provider checked the heartbeat of their baby. Sixty-five percent each had blood and urine samples taken (**Figure 9.2** and **Table 9.3.2**).

***Figure 9.2* Components of antenatal care**

Among all women who had a live birth in the 2 years before the survey, the percentage with selected services



Components of Family Planning Counselling during Antenatal Care

Counselling about family planning is a crucial component of antenatal care designed to ensure that women are aware of their options with respect to family planning methods. Forty-eight percent of women who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received counselling on all family planning methods appropriate to fertility regulation during ANC for their most recent live birth; 47% were counselled on spacing pregnancies, and 45% were counselled on possible side effects of family planning methods (**Table 9.4**).

Trends: The percentage of women who had their blood pressure measured by a health provider during ANC decreased from 79% in the 2003 NDHS to 68% in the 2024 NDHS. There were only minimal changes during that period in the percentages of women who had a urine sample taken (62% and 65%, respectively) and a blood sample taken (63% and 65%, respectively).

9.2.1 Deworming and Iron-containing Supplementation during Pregnancy

During pregnancy, women have higher micronutrient needs and are at risk of micronutrient deficiencies, including iron deficiency, which is a primary cause of anaemia. Severe anaemia can place the mother and the baby in danger through an increased risk of blood loss during labour and an increased risk of preterm delivery, low birth weight, and perinatal mortality (Haider et al. 2013). To help address maternal anaemia, interventions provide iron tablets or syrup to pregnant women (WHO 2016c).

The 2024 NDHS findings indicate that, among women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, 21% took deworming medication and 67% took iron supplements during their pregnancy. Overall, 25% of women took iron-containing supplements for 90 days or more, while 33% of women did not take any iron supplements. Rural women are much less likely than urban women to have taken iron supplements (57% versus 83%) (**Table 9.5**).

9.2.2 Source of Iron-containing Supplements

Information on sources of iron-containing supplements can increase understanding of their distribution patterns. Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received or

purchased iron-containing supplements during their most recent pregnancy, 75% obtained supplements from a public sector source, most commonly primary health care centres (**Table 9.6**).

9.3 PROTECTION AGAINST NEONATAL TETANUS

Protection against neonatal tetanus

The number of tetanus toxoid injections needed to protect a baby from neonatal tetanus depends on the mother's vaccinations. A birth is protected against neonatal tetanus if the mother has received any of the following:

- Two tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy
- Two or more injections, the last one within 3 years of the birth
- Three or more injections, the last one within 5 years of the birth
- Four or more injections, the last one within 10 years of the birth
- Five or more injections at any time prior to the birth

Sample: Women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey

Neonatal tetanus is a life-threatening illness that is associated with poor hygiene during the birth of the infant, tying of the umbilical stump, and care of the stump. Tetanus toxoid injections are given during pregnancy to prevent neonatal tetanus, one of the major causes of early infant death in many countries. Tetanus toxoid injections provide immunity against neonatal tetanus.

About half of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received two or more doses of tetanus toxoid for their most recent birth, and 58% had their most recent birth protected against neonatal tetanus (**Table 9.7**).

Trends: The percentage of women whose most recent live births were protected against neonatal tetanus has decreased slightly over the last 5 years, from 62% in the 2018 NDHS to 58% in the 2024 NDHS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus is much higher in urban areas (78%) than in rural areas (46%).
- There is wide variation across states in the proportion of women whose most recent live births were protected against neonatal tetanus. Only 11% of women in Kebbi and 20% in Zamfara had their most recent live birth protected against neonatal tetanus, as compared with 93% of women in Imo.
- Protection against neonatal tetanus increases with increasing household wealth, from 37% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 90% among women in the highest quintile (**Table 9.7**).
- Protection against neonatal tetanus also increases with increasing education, from 37% among women with no education to 91% among women with more than a secondary education.

9.4 DELIVERY SERVICES

9.4.1 Institutional Deliveries

Institutional deliveries

Deliveries that occur in a health facility.

Sample: All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey

Forty-three percent of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey occurred in health facilities, while 56% took place at home (**Table 9.8**).

Trends: **Figure 9.3** shows a gradual rise between 1990 and 2024 in the percentage of live births delivered in a health facility, from 32% to 43%. Similarly, home deliveries have gradually declined from 67% to 56%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Only 29% of live births in rural areas took place in a health facility, as compared with 66% in urban areas.
- The percentage of births delivered in a health facility decreases steadily with increasing birth order, from 57% among first-order births to 29% among sixth- or higher-order births (**Figure 9.4**).
- By zone, facility deliveries are lowest in North West (22%) and highest in South East (87%) (**Table 9.8**).
- Imo and Enugu have the highest percentages of facility deliveries (97% and 93%, respectively) (**Map 9.1**).

Figure 9.3 Trends in place of birth

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey

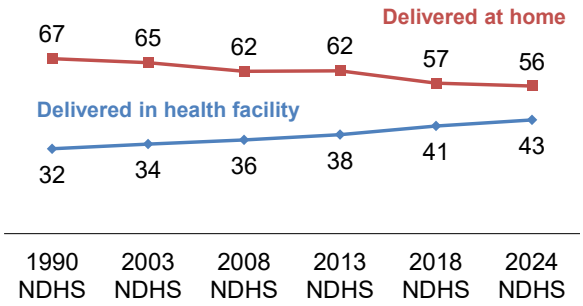
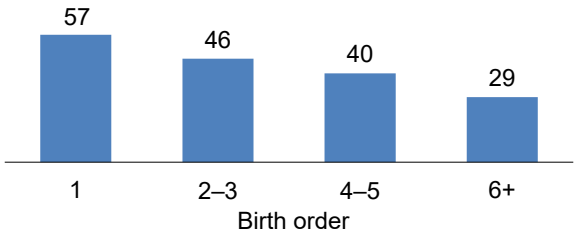


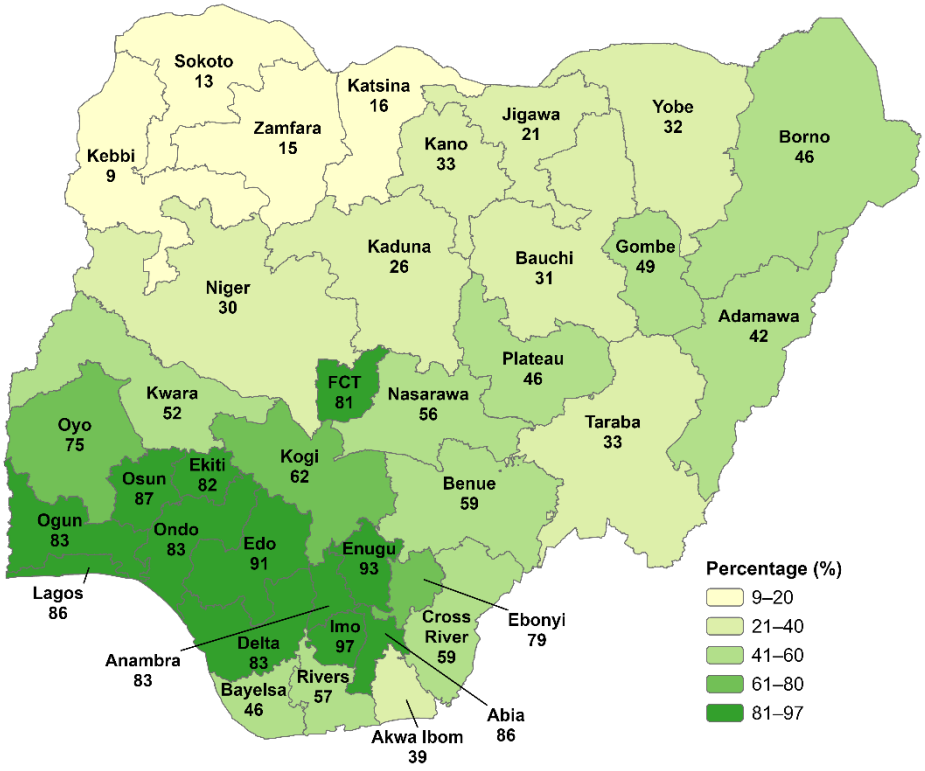
Figure 9.4 Health facility births by birth order

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered in a health facility



Map 9.1 Health facility births by state

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered in a health facility



- The percentage of births occurring in health facilities increases with increasing household wealth, from 18% among births to women in the lowest wealth quintile to 89% among births to women in the highest quintile.

9.4.2 Delivery by Caesarean

Caesarean section, also known as C-section, is a surgical intervention to prevent or treat life-threatening maternal or perinatal complications. Appropriate use of caesarean sections reduces maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality and complications such as obstetric fistula. However, WHO advises that caesarean sections be done only when medically necessary. Use of caesarean sections without medical need can place women at risk of short- and long-term health problems, as caesarean section rates above 10% are not associated with reductions in maternal and newborn mortality rates (WHO 2015).

Six percent of live births and 9% of stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered via caesarean section (**Table 9.9**).

Trends: The percentage of caesarean section births among women age 15–49 has increased over time, from 2% in 2013 and 3% in 2018 to 6% in 2024.

Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage of births in urban areas than rural areas are delivered via caesarean section (10% versus 3%).

- By zone, the caesarean section rate is lowest in North West and North East (3% each) and highest in South West (14%). By state, the rate ranges from a high of 21% in Lagos to a low of less than 1% in Katsina, Kebbi, and Borno.
- One percent of live births to women with no education are delivered via C-section, as compared with 20% of live births to women with more than a secondary education.
- Caesarean section deliveries are more likely to occur in private medical sector facilities (18%) than in public sector facilities (11%).

9.4.3 Skilled Assistance during Delivery

Skilled assistance during delivery
Births delivered with the assistance of doctors and nurses/midwives.
Sample: All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey

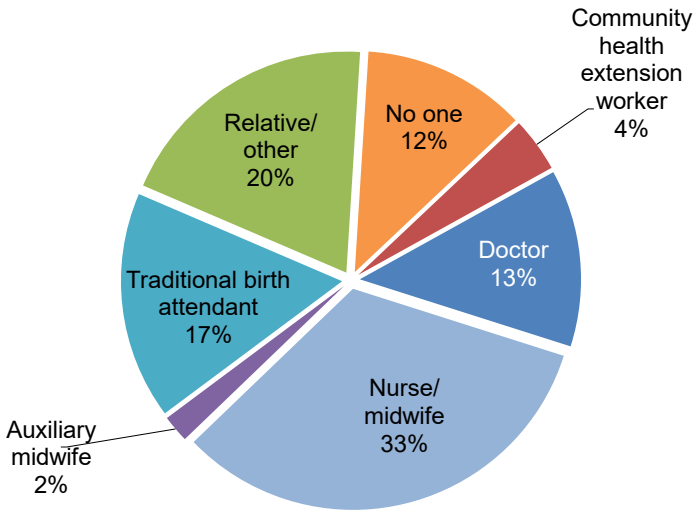
Obstetric care from a health professional during delivery is recognised as a critical element in managing complications that may arise during childbirth and reducing maternal and neonatal mortality.

Forty-six percent of live births to women age 15–49 in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered by a skilled provider, while 17% were assisted by traditional birth attendants, 20% by relatives, and 4% by community health workers (**Table 9.10** and **Figure 9.5**).

Trends: The proportion of births in the 2 years preceding the survey assisted by a skilled provider increased from 32% in 1990 to 45% in 2018 and 46% in 2024. As noted, unlike the previous survey rounds, the 2024 NDHS considers only doctors, nurses, and midwives as skilled providers.

***Figure 9.5* Assistance during delivery**

Percent distribution of births in the 2 years before the survey

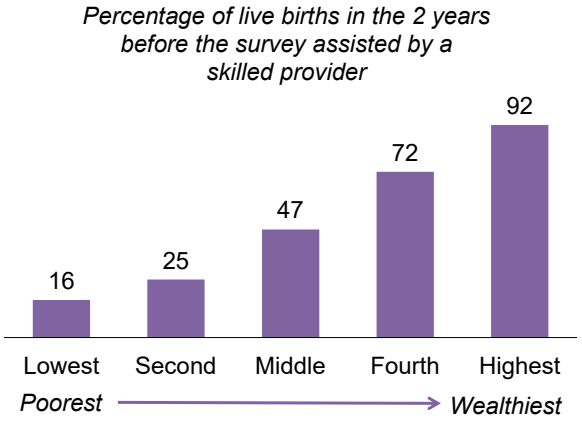


Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of deliveries attended by a skilled provider decreases with increasing birth order, from 58% among first-order births to 31% among sixth- or higher-order births.
- Seventy percent of deliveries in urban areas were assisted by skilled providers, as compared with 31% in rural areas.

- The percentage of live births attended by skilled providers increases with increasing mother's education, from 19% among mothers with no education to 91% among those with more than a secondary education. Similarly, the percentage of live births attended by skilled providers increases from 16% among mothers in the lowest wealth quintile to 92% among those in the highest quintile (**Figure 9.6**).
- Only 26% of births in the North West zone were attended by a skilled provider. By state, the percentages of live births attended by skilled providers are lowest in Kebbi, Sokoto, and Zamfara (10%, 12%, and 13%, respectively) (**Table 9.10**).

***Figure 9.6* Skilled assistance at delivery by household wealth**



Duration of Stay at Health Facility

Among women age 15–49 who delivered via caesarean section for their most recent live birth, 78% stayed in the health facility for 3 or more days. One in every three (36%) women with vaginal births stayed in the health facility for less than 6 hours, and 34% stayed in the health facility for 1 to 2 days (**Table 9.11**).

9.5 Newborn Care

The Nigeria Every Newborn Action Plan recommends a set of essential newborn care practices that entail using clean instruments to cut the umbilical cord, applying chlorhexidine for cord care, delaying bathing, preventing hypothermia, keeping the newborn warm, and initiating breastfeeding within the first hour of birth. Newborns should be dried within minutes after birth and placed on the mother's bare chest in skin-to-skin contact. They should not be bathed during the first 24 hours to reduce the risk of hypothermia (WHO 2012).

9.5.1 Thermal Care for Newborns

To improve survival and health outcomes for babies born early (before 37 weeks of pregnancy) or small (under 2.5 kg at birth), WHO guidelines recommend that skin-to-skin contact with a caregiver—known as kangaroo mother care—start immediately after birth, without any initial period in an incubator. This marks a significant change from earlier guidance and common clinical practice, reflecting the immense health benefits of ensuring that caregivers and their preterm babies can stay close, without being separated, after birth (WHO 2022).

Only 17% of the most recent births in the 2 years preceding the survey had skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth (**Table 9.10**). Bathing was delayed 24 hours or more for 19% of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey as recommended by national guidelines (**Table 9.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey delivered at a health facility, 32% were bathed 24 or more hours after birth (**Table 9.12**). Conversely, 82% of newborns not delivered in a health facility were bathed less than 6 hours after birth.
- The percentage of most recent live births with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth increases with increasing number of ANC visits, from 4% of births to women with no visits to 24% of births to women with four or more visits.

- Twenty-six percent of births in urban areas had skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth, as compared with 12% of births in rural areas.

- The proportion of most recent births that had skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth increases with increasing mother's education, from 10% among births to women with no education to 34% among births to women with more than a secondary education (**Table 9.10**).

9.5.2 Care of the Umbilical Cord

The 2019 Nigeria Verbal Autopsy and Social Autopsy (VASA) Study showed that infections remain the largest cause of neonatal mortality in Nigeria (NPC and ICF 2019). The umbilical cord is a potential source of infection that could lead to the death of a newborn. Ninety-six percent of most recent births in the 2 years preceding the survey that were delivered outside a health facility had their cord cut with a clean instrument (**Table 9.13**). In addition, one in five newborns (20%) had chlorhexidine applied to their umbilical cord at birth (**Table 9.14**). Although this is an improvement over the 11% figure reported in 2018, it is still a far cry from the target of 52% set in the national guideline for scale up of chlorhexidine in Nigeria (FMoHSW 2016). Furthermore, only 15% of newborns had chlorhexidine applied within 24 hours of birth (**Table 9.15**). Thirty-seven percent of newborns had nothing applied to the cord, while a quarter had other antiseptic materials applied (**Table 9.14**). It is encouraging to note that more than three quarters of newborns (76%) had nothing harmful applied to the cord after birth.

Patterns by background characteristics

- First-order births more often had chlorhexidine applied to their umbilical cord than sixth- or higher-order births (24% and 14%, respectively).

- Proper cord care practices (i.e., applying nothing harmful to the cord) are more likely among deliveries taking place in a health facility than among deliveries occurring elsewhere (81% and 72%, respectively).

- Use of chlorhexidine is more common in urban areas (31%) than in rural areas (13%) (**Table 9.14**).

9.6 Postnatal Care

9.6.1 Postnatal Health Check for Mothers

The postnatal period—the days and weeks immediately following childbirth—is a critical phase in the lives of mothers and newborn babies. Most maternal and infant deaths occur during this period (WHO 2004). Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, 43% had a postnatal check during the first 2 days after their most recent live birth, with most checks occurring within 4 hours of delivery (35%) (**Table 9.16**).

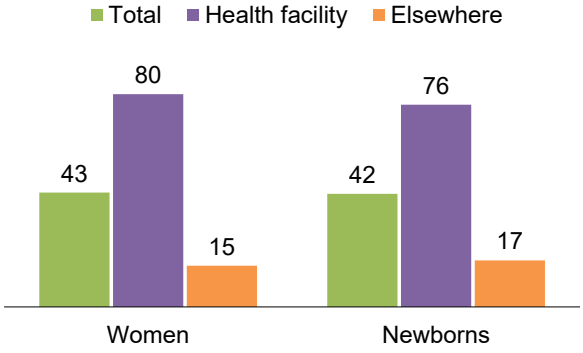
Trends: The proportion of women age 15–49 with a live birth who received a postnatal check within 2 days after delivery has changed only minimally over the past 5 years (42% in the 2018 NDHS and 43% in the 2024 NDHS).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after their most recent live birth increases from 32% among those less than age 20 to 45% among those age 20–34.
- Women delivering in a health facility were much more likely to receive a postnatal check within 2 days than women delivering elsewhere (80% versus 15%) (**Figure 9.7**).
- There are marked differences by zone in the percentage of women who received a postnatal check within 2 days, ranging from 25% in North West to 79% in South West.
- More women in urban areas received postnatal checks during the first 2 days after giving birth (63%) than women in rural areas (30%).

Figure 9.7 Postnatal care by place of delivery

Percentage of last live births in the 2 years before the survey for which women and newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth



Type of Provider

Thirty-five percent of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery from a doctor, nurse, or midwife, while traditional birth attendants provided the first postnatal check for 4% of women. Fifty-seven percent of women did not receive a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.17**).

Content of Care

Among women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, 21% had their blood pressure measured, 18% were counselled on vaginal bleeding, and 14% were counselled on family planning. Overall, 12% of women had all three checks performed by a health care provider in the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.18**).

9.6.2 Postnatal Health Check for Newborns

Forty-two percent of newborns had a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth. Thirteen percent of checks took place less than 1 hour after delivery, and 22% occurred 1–3 hours after delivery. More than half (57%) of newborns had no postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.19**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Ninety percent of newborns in Sokoto had no neonatal check during the first 2 days after birth.
- Only 23% of babies born to mothers in the lowest wealth quintile had a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, as compared with 80% of babies born to mothers in the highest wealth quintile (**Table 9.19**).

Type of Provider

Thirty-three percent of newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth from a doctor, nurse, or midwife. Two percent were checked by community health extension workers and 5% by traditional birth attendants (**Table 9.20**).

Content of Care

The five recommended signal functions to be performed as part of postnatal care are (1) examining the umbilical cord, (2) measuring temperature, (3) observing and/or counselling on breastfeeding, (4) telling the mother about danger signs and how to recognise if the baby needs immediate attention, and (5) weighing the newborn. Overall, 10% of newborns had all five signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.21**). Of the selected signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth, examining the cord and weighing the newborn were the most common (23% each), followed by measuring temperature (21%) and informing the mother about danger signs and how to recognise if the baby needs immediate attention (19%).

Postnatal breastfeeding counselling supports exclusive breastfeeding. Face-to-face breastfeeding counselling facilitates observation of positioning and the latch of the infant and allows for tailored breastfeeding counselling and support (WHO 2018). Twenty-one percent of mothers were counselled on breastfeeding during the first 2 days after birth, and 19% were observed during breastfeeding.

9.6.3 Postnatal Health Checks for Mothers and Newborns

Thirty-eight percent of both mothers and newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery. Fifty-three percent of mothers and newborns did not receive a postnatal check (**Table 9.22**).

The postpartum mental health of women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey was measured during the 2024 NDHS. Overall, 9% of women felt nervous and anxious, 10% felt depressed or hopeless, and 11% experienced a loss of interest or pleasure in doing anything; less than 1% had suicidal ideation (**Table 9.23**).

Thirty-four percent of women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey reported receiving family planning counselling during postnatal care during which they were told about family planning methods appropriate for fertility regulation, while 32% of women were counselled on possible side effects of family planning methods (**Table 9.24**).

9.7 Men's Involvement in Maternal Health Care

The 2024 NDHS also measured men's involvement in maternal health care. **Table 9.25** shows that men in Nigeria were actively involved in maternal health care during the pregnancy and birth of their youngest child. Seventy-nine percent of men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 reported that the child's mother had an antenatal check-up during the pregnancy with the child. Among men for whom the mother had any antenatal check-ups, 51% were present for at least one of those visits. In addition, 56% of men reported that their child was born in a health facility, and 83% went to the health facility with the mother.

9.8 Breast and Cervical Cancer Examinations

Breast cancer examination

Women were asked if a doctor or other health care provider examined their breasts to check for cancer. The examination could include either a clinical breast exam, in which health care providers use their hands to feel for lumps or other changes, or use of medical equipment to make an image of the breast tissue, such as a mammogram.

Cervical cancer examination

To be checked for cervical cancer, a woman is asked to lie on her back with her legs apart. Then the health care worker uses a brush or swab to collect a sample from inside her. The sample is sent to a laboratory for testing. This test is called a Pap smear or human papillomavirus (HPV) test. Another method is visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA). In this test, the health care worker puts vinegar on the cervix to see if there is a reaction. Women were asked if a doctor or other health care provider ever tested them for cervical cancer. Information on the type of screening test was not collected.

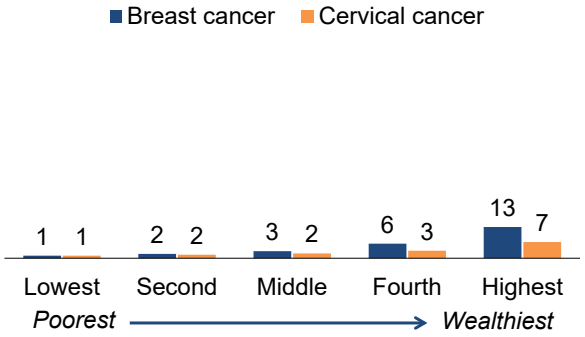
Sample: Women age 15–49

Six percent of women age 15–49 have ever been examined by a doctor or a health care worker for breast cancer, and 3% have ever been tested for cervical cancer (**Table 9.26**).

The percentage of women who have received breast and cervical cancer examinations increases with increasing household wealth, from 1% among those from the poorest households to 13% and 7%, respectively, among those from the wealthiest households (**Figure 9.8**).

***Figure 9.8* Breast and cervical cancer exams by household wealth**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who were ever examined by a health care worker for:



9.9 Problems in Accessing Health Care

Problems in accessing health care

Women were asked whether each of the following factors is a big problem in seeking medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick:

- Getting permission to go to the doctor
- Getting money for advice or treatment
- Distance to a health facility
- Not wanting to go alone

Sample: Women age 15–49

It is important for women to have access to health facilities; this leads to improved service utilisation, which is directly linked to the ability to use health services in a timely manner to improve health outcomes. Availability, affordability, and acceptability are important concepts in access to quality health care.

More than half of women age 15–49 (55%) reported having at least one problem accessing health care for themselves when they are sick. The most common problems are getting money for treatment (47%) and distance to the health facility (25%) (**Table 9.27**).

A higher percentage of women in rural than urban areas reported at least one problem in accessing health care (62% versus 47%).

9.10 Distance and Means of Transport to the Nearest Health Facility

Short distances and availability of transportation to health facilities enable easier access to facilities, improving utilisation of health services. Sixty-seven percent of women age 15–49 reported travelling less than 30 minutes to the nearest health facility, while 8% travelled 1 hour or more. Forty-two percent of women use motorised transportation to travel to the nearest health facility, while 58% use nonmotorised transport (**Table 9.28**).

9.11 Obstetric Fistula

The occurrence of obstetric fistula indicates gaps in the quality of health care services for women. Obstetric fistula results in social problems such as rejection, shame, and stigma as well as economic hardship. The development of this condition is directly linked to obstructed labour, one of the major causes of maternal mortality (WHO 2006).

About half (48%) of women age 15–49 have ever heard of fistula symptoms. Knowledge of obstetric fistula is higher among rural women (53%) than among women residing in urban areas (43%). There is substantial variation in knowledge by age: 34% of women age 15–19 have heard of obstetric fistula, as compared with 54% of women age 25–29 and 53% of women age 30–49. Knowledge of obstetric fistula is highest among women living in the North West zone (76%). Fifty-nine percent of women with no education have heard about fistula, compared with 39% of those with a secondary education (**Table 9.29**).

A small proportion of women (less than 1%) reported ever experiencing symptoms consistent with fistula (**Table 9.29**).

Trends: There has been only a marginal increase over time in the percentage of women who have heard of obstetric fistula symptoms (31% in 2008, 33% in 2018, and 48% in 2024).

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Table 9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth and percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Antenatal care provider							No ANC	Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1]	Number of women
	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Community health extension worker	Auxiliary midwife	Community health worker/ CHIPS volunteer/ field-worker	Traditional birth attendant	Other				
	LIVE BIRTHS										
Age at birth											
<20	9.7	42.0	7.8	1.3	2.2	0.8	0.1	36.0	100.0	51.7	1,171
20–34	19.6	44.6	8.0	0.9	1.5	0.6	0.1	24.8	100.0	64.1	7,839
35–49	19.7	42.6	7.0	0.9	2.7	0.4	0.0	26.6	100.0	62.3	1,938
Birth order[2]											
1	25.0	43.1	7.1	0.9	1.6	0.4	0.1	21.7	100.0	68.1	2,240
2–3	20.8	43.6	7.2	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.0	24.8	100.0	64.5	3,771
4–5	17.1	44.9	8.0	1.0	1.6	0.2	0.0	27.2	100.0	62.0	2,621
6+	10.2	44.2	9.2	0.8	2.6	0.7	0.1	32.4	100.0	54.3	2,316
Residence											
Urban	31.7	50.2	4.8	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	10.7	100.0	81.9	4,159
Rural	10.5	40.1	9.6	0.9	2.3	0.6	0.1	35.9	100.0	50.6	6,790
Zone											
North Central	25.3	36.9	2.7	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	34.2	100.0	62.2	1,731
North East	9.7	51.0	15.2	0.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	20.5	100.0	60.7	2,237
North West	6.8	42.1	10.2	1.1	2.6	0.8	0.1	36.3	100.0	49.0	4,312
South East	28.5	60.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	100.0	88.5	745
South South	35.8	45.8	2.8	1.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	13.2	100.0	81.6	831
South West	52.2	35.4	0.3	1.8	0.0	2.0	0.1	8.2	100.0	87.6	1,092
State											
North Central											
FCT-Abuja	60.1	31.6	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	5.5	100.0	91.8	149
Benue	28.5	37.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.2	100.0	65.9	214
Kogi	26.4	36.2	4.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.5	31.0	100.0	62.6	170
Kwara	29.8	26.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.0	42.3	100.0	55.9	175
Nasarawa	29.4	55.0	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	100.0	84.4	250
Niger	1.7	38.7	6.5	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	52.0	100.0	40.4	505
Plateau	40.4	26.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.8	100.0	66.7	269
North East											
Adamawa	8.8	25.9	31.5	0.0	16.5	0.0	0.0	17.3	100.0	34.7	269
Bauchi	9.6	47.6	13.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	100.0	57.2	730
Borno	2.8	66.3	21.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	100.0	69.0	424
Gombe	5.0	55.6	23.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	100.0	60.7	208
Taraba	11.9	54.3	4.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	27.7	100.0	66.3	226
Yobe	19.2	53.9	2.2	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	17.3	100.0	73.2	380
North West											
Jigawa	11.7	64.3	7.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	16.2	100.0	76.0	507
Kaduna	10.2	59.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.3	0.3	27.2	100.0	70.0	855
Kano	6.5	43.0	19.9	3.9	9.0	1.1	0.0	16.6	100.0	49.5	1,134
Katsina	1.3	48.0	9.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	40.9	100.0	49.2	644
Kebbi	5.1	6.9	10.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	77.2	100.0	12.0	369
Sokoto	6.8	19.6	8.1	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	63.4	100.0	26.4	408
Zamfara	5.0	19.8	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.2	100.0	24.8	395
South East											
Abia	33.1	60.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	100.0	93.9	82
Anambra	23.0	66.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	100.0	89.1	145
Ebonyi	17.2	62.9	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	100.0	80.1	245
Enugu	25.3	64.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	100.0	89.7	98
Imo	48.5	48.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0	96.5	174
South South											
Akwa Ibom	32.2	48.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.9	0.0	16.1	100.0	80.6	119
Bayelsa	37.1	31.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	31.3	100.0	68.3	69
Cross River	18.0	49.8	25.6	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.4	100.0	67.8	92
Delta	47.7	38.5	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	9.9	100.0	86.2	210
Edo	51.6	44.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	96.3	116
Rivers	25.4	54.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.7	100.0	80.0	225
South West											
Ekiti	29.0	60.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	7.1	100.0	89.9	52
Lagos	57.8	35.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.1	0.0	3.0	100.0	92.9	291
Ogun	52.0	33.9	0.0	4.9	0.0	3.4	0.0	5.8	100.0	85.9	270
Ondo	29.0	50.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	18.4	100.0	79.8	101
Osun	55.6	37.5	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.1	100.0	93.1	133
Oyo	58.3	24.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	15.3	100.0	83.0	245

Continued…

Table 9.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Antenatal care provider							No ANC	Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1]	Number of women
	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Community health extension worker	Auxiliary midwife	Community health worker/ CHIPS volunteer/ field-worker	Traditional birth attendant	Other				
Education											
No education	5.1	35.6	10.9	0.6	2.7	0.5	0.1	44.6	100.0	40.7	5,012
Primary	13.5	52.5	7.9	2.5	1.7	0.8	0.1	21.0	100.0	66.1	1,268
Secondary	28.8	53.0	5.2	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.0	10.0	100.0	81.7	3,573
More than secondary	52.3	43.0	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	95.3	1,096
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	5.1	31.9	12.0	0.4	2.1	0.3	0.1	48.2	100.0	36.9	2,683
Second	8.4	41.3	10.0	1.5	2.5	0.9	0.1	35.3	100.0	49.7	2,489
Middle	12.6	52.8	7.7	0.9	2.8	0.7	0.0	22.4	100.0	65.4	2,159
Fourth	27.0	56.4	5.0	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	9.6	100.0	83.4	1,955
Highest	53.2	41.2	1.2	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	2.5	100.0	94.4	1,662
Total	18.5	44.0	7.8	1.0	1.8	0.6	0.0	26.3	100.0	62.5	10,948
STILLBIRTHS											
Total	21.7	42.2	7.9	0.0	2.0	0.4	0.6	25.1	100.0	63.9	230
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[3]											
Total	18.6	43.9	7.8	0.9	1.8	0.6	0.1	26.3	100.0	62.5	11,129

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
CHIPS = community health influencers, promoters, and services
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor and nurse/midwife.
[2] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[3] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

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

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth and by the timing of the first visit; and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Number of ANC visits								Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit							Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	Number of women with ANC
	None	1	2–3	4–7	8+	Don't know	Total	4+ ANC visits	No antenatal care	<4	4–6	7+	Don't know	Total	Number of women		
	LIVE BIRTHS																
Age at birth																	
<20	36.0	3.8	17.5	31.5	9.8	1.4	100.0	41.3	36.0	15.2	36.8	11.7	0.3	100.0	1,171	5.3	749
20–34	24.8	2.6	15.9	36.8	17.4	2.4	100.0	54.3	24.8	19.2	45.5	10.3	0.1	100.0	7,839	5.2	5,893
35–49	26.6	2.1	17.2	35.4	16.3	2.4	100.0	51.7	26.6	17.0	44.5	11.7	0.1	100.0	1,938	5.3	1,421
Birth order[1]																	
1	21.7	2.5	13.3	36.2	22.9	3.5	100.0	59.0	21.7	25.2	44.5	8.3	0.3	100.0	2,240	4.8	1,753
2–3	24.8	2.9	15.1	35.1	19.7	2.5	100.0	54.7	24.8	20.4	44.5	10.2	0.2	100.0	3,771	5.1	2,835
4–5	27.2	2.3	16.7	36.9	14.8	2.0	100.0	51.8	27.2	15.9	45.9	10.9	0.1	100.0	2,621	5.3	1,908
6+	32.4	2.8	20.8	36.4	6.6	1.1	100.0	43.0	32.4	11.5	42.5	13.7	0.0	100.0	2,316	5.6	1,567
Residence																	
Urban	10.7	1.1	13.5	40.7	29.8	4.1	100.0	70.5	10.7	26.7	54.3	8.2	0.1	100.0	4,159	4.9	3,714
Rural	35.9	3.6	18.0	33.2	8.2	1.2	100.0	41.3	35.9	13.3	38.3	12.3	0.2	100.0	6,790	5.4	4,350
Zone																	
North Central	34.2	2.2	12.6	38.9	11.4	0.8	100.0	50.3	34.2	24.1	35.2	6.3	0.2	100.0	1,731	4.6	1,140
North East	20.5	3.0	25.8	46.6	4.0	0.2	100.0	50.6	20.5	18.4	50.8	10.1	0.2	100.0	2,237	5.3	1,778
North West	36.3	3.9	18.7	35.1	5.5	0.5	100.0	40.6	36.3	7.0	41.5	15.2	0.1	100.0	4,312	5.7	2,748
South East	9.6	1.0	11.8	38.5	35.1	4.1	100.0	73.6	9.6	32.1	50.2	7.9	0.2	100.0	745	4.8	674
South South	13.2	0.6	7.9	28.3	38.7	11.2	100.0	67.1	13.2	31.5	48.0	7.1	0.3	100.0	831	4.7	722
South West	8.2	0.2	2.6	17.6	63.2	8.2	100.0	80.8	8.2	35.0	50.8	5.9	0.1	100.0	1,092	4.5	1,002
State																	
North Central																	
FCT-Abuja	5.5	2.7	8.2	50.6	29.3	3.7	100.0	79.9	5.5	32.1	53.1	9.3	0.0	100.0	149	4.5	140
Benue	33.2	0.8	16.9	43.1	6.0	0.0	100.0	49.1	33.2	31.5	32.8	2.4	0.0	100.0	214	4.1	143
Kogi	31.0	2.4	12.2	40.0	14.1	0.3	100.0	54.1	31.0	25.6	33.7	7.3	2.4	100.0	170	4.6	117
Kwara	42.3	1.0	4.9	22.0	29.3	0.5	100.0	51.3	42.3	18.2	34.2	5.3	0.0	100.0	175	4.8	101
Nasarawa	14.0	4.4	15.7	55.8	10.2	0.0	100.0	66.0	14.0	37.2	41.9	6.9	0.0	100.0	250	4.3	215
Niger	52.0	1.4	12.0	31.5	3.2	0.0	100.0	34.7	52.0	16.6	24.8	6.6	0.0	100.0	505	5.1	242
Plateau	32.8	3.3	15.0	37.7	8.7	2.4	100.0	46.4	32.8	18.5	42.1	6.6	0.0	100.0	269	5.0	180
North East																	
Adamawa	17.3	3.8	22.2	53.9	2.5	0.2	100.0	56.4	17.3	21.6	52.7	8.3	0.0	100.0	269	4.9	223
Bauchi	29.0	1.3	22.6	41.4	5.2	0.5	100.0	46.6	29.0	16.2	42.8	11.5	0.5	100.0	730	5.5	518
Borno	9.2	3.6	26.1	56.1	5.0	0.0	100.0	61.1	9.2	30.0	53.2	7.3	0.2	100.0	424	4.8	385
Gombe	16.1	6.4	38.4	38.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	39.1	16.1	10.4	57.0	16.5	0.0	100.0	208	6.0	174
Taraba	27.7	1.7	20.1	47.4	3.2	0.0	100.0	50.5	27.7	14.8	54.4	3.1	0.0	100.0	226	5.1	163
Yobe	17.3	3.8	30.4	44.9	3.6	0.0	100.0	48.5	17.3	13.7	56.4	12.6	0.0	100.0	380	5.5	315
North West																	
Jigawa	16.2	8.8	37.3	36.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	37.7	16.2	4.7	44.1	35.1	0.0	100.0	507	6.6	425
Kaduna	27.2	2.6	10.8	46.5	13.0	0.0	100.0	59.4	27.2	15.3	46.7	10.7	0.0	100.0	855	5.1	623
Kano	16.6	5.2	25.2	44.7	6.6	1.8	100.0	51.3	16.6	5.0	57.9	20.3	0.2	100.0	1,134	5.9	946
Katsina	40.9	3.3	18.5	34.0	3.1	0.2	100.0	37.2	40.9	7.2	39.5	12.4	0.0	100.0	644	5.6	381
Kebbi	77.2	2.3	6.5	12.2	1.9	0.0	100.0	14.0	77.2	2.6	14.8	5.3	0.0	100.0	369	5.7	84
Sokoto	63.4	2.4	11.4	18.7	4.1	0.0	100.0	22.7	63.4	5.9	22.8	7.9	0.0	100.0	408	5.6	149
Zamfara	64.2	1.2	13.1	21.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	21.5	64.2	2.7	27.2	6.0	0.0	100.0	395	5.5	141
South East																	
Abia	5.7	0.0	9.4	33.0	46.1	5.9	100.0	79.1	5.7	44.5	45.0	4.7	0.0	100.0	82	4.1	78
Anambra	10.5	0.0	4.6	29.9	54.9	0.0	100.0	84.9	10.5	34.8	48.3	6.4	0.0	100.0	145	4.6	130
Ebonyi	15.1	2.1	21.0	48.9	12.9	0.0	100.0	61.7	15.1	22.9	49.5	12.5	0.0	100.0	245	5.4	208
Enugu	9.7	0.0	7.1	32.2	29.7	21.2	100.0	61.9	9.7	27.8	56.7	4.6	1.2	100.0	98	5.0	88
Imo	2.7	1.2	8.5	37.1	47.8	2.7	100.0	84.9	2.7	39.3	51.6	6.2	0.2	100.0	174	4.4	169
South South																	
Akwa Ibom	16.1	2.1	15.1	46.9	18.8	1.0	100.0	65.7	16.1	27.4	44.5	12.1	0.0	100.0	119	5.0	100
Bayelsa	31.3	0.0	6.6	20.4	28.2	13.5	100.0	48.6	31.3	26.0	34.5	7.4	0.8	100.0	69	4.5	48
Cross River	3.4	0.9	15.8	35.7	44.3	0.0	100.0	80.0	3.4	36.9	52.3	7.5	0.0	100.0	92	4.6	89
Delta	9.9	0.5	3.8	17.3	43.2	25.4	100.0	60.5	9.9	31.5	51.9	6.3	0.4	100.0	210	4.6	190
Edo	2.5	0.8	8.5	31.4	31.6	25.2	100.0	63.0	2.5	31.7	56.0	9.3	0.6	100.0	116	5.0	113
Rivers	18.7	0.0	4.8	26.7	49.7	0.0	100.0	76.5	18.7	33.0	44.3	4.0	0.0	100.0	225	4.5	183

Continued…

Table 9.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Number of ANC visits								Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit							Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	Number of women with ANC
	None	1	2–3	4–7	8+	Don't know	Total	4+ ANC visits	No antenatal care	<4	4–6	7+	Don't know	Total	Number of women		
South West																	
Ekiti	7.1	1.5	6.1	37.7	30.9	16.7	100.0	68.6	7.1	19.9	59.6	13.4	0.0	100.0	52	5.2	48
Lagos	3.0	0.0	0.3	9.0	86.5	1.2	100.0	95.4	3.0	44.2	50.3	2.5	0.0	100.0	291	4.1	282
Ogun	5.8	0.0	2.4	6.1	67.5	18.1	100.0	73.7	5.8	33.1	54.6	6.0	0.4	100.0	270	4.7	255
Ondo	18.4	0.3	6.7	33.8	32.5	8.3	100.0	66.3	18.4	18.8	52.9	9.9	0.0	100.0	101	5.3	82
Osun	4.1	1.1	2.0	20.4	71.6	0.8	100.0	92.0	4.1	34.7	50.6	10.6	0.0	100.0	133	4.8	127
Oyo	15.3	0.0	3.3	28.2	45.6	7.6	100.0	73.8	15.3	36.3	44.6	3.8	0.0	100.0	245	4.3	208
Education																	
No education	44.6	3.8	19.4	28.4	3.2	0.5	100.0	31.7	44.6	9.3	33.4	12.5	0.1	100.0	5,012	5.7	2,775
Primary	21.0	3.4	18.9	40.9	13.3	2.4	100.0	54.2	21.0	14.7	50.2	13.8	0.3	100.0	1,268	5.4	1,001
Secondary	10.0	1.5	14.0	43.1	27.7	3.7	100.0	70.8	10.0	26.6	54.7	8.6	0.1	100.0	3,573	4.9	3,215
More than secondary	2.1	0.2	6.5	42.1	43.2	5.9	100.0	85.3	2.1	37.6	54.5	5.8	0.1	100.0	1,096	4.5	1,073
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	48.2	4.5	19.4	24.6	2.8	0.5	100.0	27.4	48.2	8.8	30.4	12.3	0.3	100.0	2,683	5.7	1,391
Second	35.3	3.5	20.0	35.3	5.4	0.5	100.0	40.7	35.3	12.7	40.6	11.2	0.1	100.0	2,489	5.4	1,611
Middle	22.4	2.5	19.5	41.3	12.4	2.0	100.0	53.7	22.4	17.7	46.9	12.9	0.1	100.0	2,159	5.3	1,674
Fourth	9.6	1.3	12.4	47.1	25.7	3.9	100.0	72.8	9.6	23.2	57.6	9.6	0.1	100.0	1,955	5.0	1,768
Highest	2.5	0.3	6.1	35.8	49.0	6.4	100.0	84.8	2.5	37.5	53.9	5.9	0.1	100.0	1,662	4.5	1,620
Total	26.3	2.7	16.3	36.0	16.4	2.3	100.0	52.4	26.3	18.4	44.4	10.7	0.1	100.0	10,948	5.2	8,064
STILLBIRTHS																	
Total	25.1	2.1	21.9	41.7	7.3	1.8	100.0	49.0	25.1	18.0	44.7	11.9	0.2	100.0	230	5.0	172
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]																	
Total	26.3	2.6	16.4	36.1	16.3	2.3	100.0	52.3	26.3	18.4	44.4	10.8	0.1	100.0	11,129	5.2	8,198

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.3.1 Components of antenatal care among women receiving ANC

Among women age 15–49 receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services from a health care provider, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent live birth or stillbirth in the last 2 years, percentage who received specific services during ANC from a health care provider:							Number of women with ANC for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Baby's heartbeat checked	Counselled about maternal diet	Counselled about breastfeeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	
	LIVE BIRTHS							
Age at birth								
<20	85.2	82.8	79.3	83.6	76.6	64.5	60.0	749
20–34	92.8	88.3	88.8	90.7	83.3	77.4	69.5	5,893
35–49	95.1	91.7	92.3	92.1	85.8	80.4	73.6	1,421
Birth order[1]								
1	92.6	88.6	87.8	91.7	85.2	77.4	70.3	1,753
2–3	91.7	88.4	89.0	90.6	83.8	79.0	71.3	2,835
4–5	93.7	88.7	89.2	89.3	82.7	76.1	69.4	1,908
6+	92.6	87.6	87.7	89.5	80.1	72.6	64.5	1,567
Residence								
Urban	96.0	93.5	92.8	94.1	89.3	84.5	74.7	3,714
Rural	89.6	84.0	84.9	87.1	77.8	70.0	64.7	4,350
Zone								
North Central	91.9	86.9	88.9	88.9	81.5	80.5	76.8	1,140
North East	94.3	90.3	89.1	92.3	85.0	78.2	70.8	1,778
North West	90.2	87.5	87.6	87.1	77.1	63.8	58.5	2,748
South East	92.2	85.7	84.5	85.9	81.5	79.7	68.7	674
South South	92.7	88.5	88.9	95.1	88.8	89.4	71.2	722
South West	96.6	91.0	92.3	96.8	95.0	94.0	87.0	1,002
State								
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	97.0	93.8	94.9	97.7	96.4	96.6	94.1	140
Benue	97.1	91.8	92.4	86.7	77.5	83.6	67.5	143
Kogi	80.2	76.4	79.1	76.4	70.9	67.1	59.3	117
Kwara	91.9	92.0	87.2	89.5	80.8	73.9	75.9	101
Nasarawa	93.7	91.7	93.8	93.9	84.3	80.9	77.5	215
Niger	88.6	75.7	81.9	80.1	77.7	77.4	77.2	242
Plateau	93.4	90.8	92.5	97.6	82.3	81.8	80.9	180
North East								
Adamawa	89.6	80.9	84.3	93.1	55.8	47.8	45.3	223
Bauchi	94.5	96.7	95.7	96.8	94.4	93.4	88.7	518
Borno	97.8	91.4	84.8	88.4	89.3	71.1	51.5	385
Gombe	97.6	89.8	93.0	95.7	91.7	89.4	88.6	174
Taraba	91.4	93.9	92.5	90.5	85.8	84.0	84.5	163
Yobe	92.4	83.4	82.9	88.2	80.4	74.0	65.9	315
North West								
Jigawa	96.5	90.9	90.9	88.9	74.5	60.6	58.9	425
Kaduna	86.1	81.6	82.6	89.7	74.3	61.5	52.5	623
Kano	89.2	89.6	89.0	80.9	78.7	68.4	62.9	946
Katsina	90.3	88.0	85.1	92.2	72.8	54.7	49.2	381
Kebbi	95.9	79.2	95.1	91.9	85.3	54.3	65.3	84
Sokoto	93.2	90.8	93.2	89.9	83.7	73.1	76.9	149
Zamfara	88.7	89.2	86.5	92.4	86.1	73.5	56.6	141
South East								
Abia	86.6	86.3	85.4	93.4	87.4	87.0	61.4	78
Anambra	91.7	91.0	88.1	74.9	72.6	66.9	62.4	130
Ebonyi	96.5	81.1	79.3	82.5	82.0	77.0	62.0	208
Enugu	75.5	68.3	69.6	77.6	60.5	69.0	57.2	88
Imo	98.6	96.0	95.4	99.4	96.1	95.0	91.0	169
South South								
Akwa Ibom	89.6	84.6	86.3	90.9	86.0	87.2	44.1	100
Bayelsa	98.3	94.8	93.8	97.4	90.1	92.5	70.0	48
Cross River	95.1	87.8	93.8	97.5	94.3	93.8	91.0	89
Delta	96.6	91.0	91.3	95.5	86.0	85.3	75.6	190
Edo	95.9	91.5	92.4	96.6	87.3	92.2	60.6	113
Rivers	85.9	85.0	82.1	94.2	91.3	90.2	78.6	183
South West								
Ekiti	89.8	84.8	86.1	95.0	93.8	88.9	79.4	48
Lagos	99.0	93.9	95.8	99.7	97.6	97.3	95.5	282
Ogun	95.6	85.4	88.0	94.5	91.5	91.3	86.3	255
Ondo	91.1	94.3	90.1	97.2	96.8	94.6	76.0	82
Osun	98.9	89.8	90.8	95.6	95.1	92.8	84.8	127
Oyo	97.0	95.0	96.1	96.5	95.3	94.7	83.9	208

Continued…

Table 9.3.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent live birth or stillbirth in the last 2 years, percentage who received specific services during ANC from a health care provider:							Number of women with ANC for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Baby's heartbeat checked	Counselled about maternal diet	Counselled about breastfeeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	
Education								
No education	90.1	84.1	84.5	85.9	75.6	65.7	61.8	2,775
Primary	90.3	85.6	86.3	87.8	80.0	71.9	63.8	1,001
Secondary	93.4	90.4	90.0	92.4	86.9	82.3	72.6	3,215
More than secondary	98.1	96.3	96.6	97.7	94.3	92.7	84.1	1,073
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	91.6	83.9	83.8	86.5	74.6	63.4	60.3	1,391
Second	87.4	81.7	82.7	83.6	73.6	66.7	61.6	1,611
Middle	90.8	87.4	88.4	90.1	84.2	75.5	65.8	1,674
Fourth	95.0	91.9	91.6	93.6	88.9	83.9	75.4	1,768
Highest	97.5	96.2	95.4	97.0	92.5	91.4	81.7	1,620
Total	92.5	88.4	88.6	90.3	83.1	76.7	69.3	8,064
STILLBIRTHS								
Total	89.4	90.9	89.8	90.7	78.4	67.0	66.1	172
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]								
Total	92.5	88.5	88.6	90.3	83.0	76.5	69.2	8,198

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received ANC for that birth. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.3.2 Components of antenatal care among all women

Among all women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services from a health care provider for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who received specific services during ANC from a health care provider for their most recent live birth or stillbirth:							Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Baby's heartbeat checked	Counselled about maternal diet	Counselled about breastfeeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	
	LIVE BIRTHS							
Age at birth								
<20	54.5	53.0	50.7	53.5	49.0	41.2	38.4	1,171
20–34	69.8	66.4	66.8	68.2	62.6	58.2	52.2	7,839
35–49	69.8	67.3	67.7	67.6	62.9	59.0	54.0	1,938
Birth order[1]								
1	72.5	69.4	68.8	71.8	66.7	60.6	55.0	2,240
2–3	68.9	66.5	66.9	68.1	63.0	59.4	53.6	3,771
4–5	68.2	64.6	64.9	65.0	60.2	55.4	50.5	2,621
6+	62.6	59.3	59.3	60.6	54.2	49.1	43.6	2,316
Residence								
Urban	85.7	83.5	82.9	84.1	79.8	75.5	66.7	4,159
Rural	57.4	53.8	54.4	55.8	49.9	44.9	41.5	6,790
Zone								
North Central	60.5	57.2	58.5	58.5	53.7	53.0	50.5	1,731
North East	74.9	71.8	70.8	73.4	67.5	62.1	56.3	2,237
North West	57.5	55.8	55.8	55.5	49.1	40.7	37.3	4,312
South East	83.4	77.5	76.4	77.7	73.7	72.1	62.1	745
South South	80.5	76.9	77.2	82.5	77.1	77.6	61.8	831
South West	88.7	83.6	84.7	88.8	87.2	86.3	79.9	1,092
State								
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	91.7	88.6	89.6	92.3	91.1	91.2	88.9	149
Benue	64.9	61.3	61.7	57.9	51.7	55.8	45.1	214
Kogi	55.4	52.7	54.6	52.7	48.9	46.3	40.9	170
Kwara	53.0	53.1	50.3	51.6	46.6	42.6	43.8	175
Nasarawa	80.6	78.9	80.7	80.8	72.5	69.6	66.7	250
Niger	42.6	36.3	39.4	38.5	37.3	37.2	37.1	505
Plateau	62.7	61.0	62.1	65.6	55.3	54.9	54.3	269
North East								
Adamawa	74.1	66.9	69.7	76.9	46.2	39.5	37.4	269
Bauchi	67.1	68.6	67.9	68.7	67.0	66.3	63.0	730
Borno	88.7	83.0	77.0	80.3	81.1	64.5	46.7	424
Gombe	81.9	75.4	78.0	80.3	77.0	75.0	74.3	208
Taraba	66.1	67.9	66.9	65.4	62.0	60.8	61.2	226
Yobe	76.5	69.0	68.6	72.9	66.5	61.2	54.5	380
North West								
Jigawa	80.9	76.1	76.2	74.5	62.4	50.8	49.3	507
Kaduna	62.7	59.4	60.2	65.3	54.1	44.8	38.2	855
Kano	74.4	74.8	74.2	67.5	65.7	57.0	52.5	1,134
Katsina	53.3	52.0	50.3	54.5	43.0	32.3	29.0	644
Kebbi	21.9	18.0	21.7	20.9	19.4	12.4	14.9	369
Sokoto	34.1	33.2	34.1	32.9	30.6	26.7	28.1	408
Zamfara	31.7	31.9	30.9	33.0	30.8	26.3	20.2	395
South East								
Abia	81.6	81.4	80.6	88.1	82.4	82.0	57.9	82
Anambra	82.0	81.4	78.8	67.0	65.0	59.8	55.9	145
Ebonyi	81.9	68.8	67.3	70.0	69.6	65.4	52.6	245
Enugu	68.1	61.6	62.8	70.0	54.6	62.3	51.7	98
Imo	95.9	93.4	92.8	96.7	93.5	92.4	88.5	174
South South								
Akwa Ibom	75.2	71.0	72.4	76.3	72.1	73.2	37.0	119
Bayelsa	67.5	65.1	64.4	66.9	61.9	63.5	48.1	69
Cross River	91.9	84.9	90.6	94.2	91.1	90.6	88.0	92
Delta	87.0	82.0	82.3	86.0	77.5	76.9	68.1	210
Edo	93.5	89.3	90.2	94.2	85.2	90.0	59.1	116
Rivers	69.9	69.1	66.7	76.6	74.3	73.3	63.9	225
South West								
Ekiti	83.4	78.7	80.0	88.3	87.2	82.6	73.7	52
Lagos	96.0	91.0	92.9	96.7	94.7	94.4	92.6	291
Ogun	90.0	80.4	82.8	89.0	86.2	85.9	81.2	270
Ondo	74.3	77.0	73.5	79.3	79.0	77.2	62.1	101
Osun	94.8	86.1	87.1	91.7	91.3	89.0	81.3	133
Oyo	82.2	80.5	81.4	81.8	80.8	80.3	71.1	245

Continued…

Table 9.3.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who received specific services during ANC from a health care provider for their most recent live birth or stillbirth:							Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Baby's heartbeat checked	Counselled about maternal diet	Counselled about breastfeeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	
Education								
No education	49.9	46.5	46.8	47.6	41.8	36.4	34.2	5,012
Primary	71.3	67.6	68.1	69.3	63.2	56.8	50.4	1,268
Secondary	84.1	81.3	81.0	83.2	78.2	74.1	65.3	3,573
More than secondary	96.0	94.3	94.6	95.7	92.4	90.8	82.4	1,096
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	47.5	43.5	43.4	44.8	38.7	32.9	31.3	2,683
Second	56.5	52.8	53.5	54.1	47.7	43.1	39.9	2,489
Middle	70.4	67.8	68.6	69.9	65.3	58.6	51.0	2,159
Fourth	85.9	83.1	82.8	84.6	80.4	75.9	68.2	1,955
Highest	95.0	93.8	93.0	94.6	90.1	89.1	79.7	1,662
Total	68.1	65.1	65.2	66.5	61.2	56.5	51.1	10,948
STILLBIRTHS								
Total	67.0	68.0	67.2	67.9	58.7	50.2	49.5	230
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]								
Total	68.1	65.2	65.3	66.5	61.1	56.4	51.0	11,129

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, whether or not they received ANC for that birth. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.4 Components of family planning counselling during antenatal care

Among all women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific family planning counselling services during antenatal care (ANC) from a health care provider for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who received specific family planning counselling services during ANC from a health care provider for their most recent live birth or stillbirth:							Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
	All family planning methods appropriate to fertility regulation	Possible side effects	Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	Transition from LAM to other modern methods	Spacing of pregnancies	Fertility intentions	Return to fertility	
	LIVE BIRTHS							
Age at birth								
<20	30.1	28.3	25.2	23.6	30.0	27.7	27.4	1,171
20–34	50.0	46.9	43.4	41.0	48.6	44.9	45.0	7,839
35–49	50.5	47.1	44.6	41.2	48.6	45.5	45.2	1,938
Birth order[1]								
1	49.4	45.3	43.6	41.4	47.3	44.2	44.1	2,240
2–3	50.4	46.8	44.0	41.4	49.3	45.6	45.7	3,771
4–5	47.2	45.1	42.1	39.0	45.8	43.3	43.2	2,621
6+	43.4	41.4	35.6	33.6	42.4	38.2	38.2	2,316
Residence								
Urban	66.6	61.0	58.9	56.1	64.9	60.9	60.5	4,159
Rural	36.5	35.1	31.1	28.8	35.4	32.4	32.6	6,790
Zone								
North Central	43.1	39.5	36.2	34.0	40.0	37.6	37.4	1,731
North East	53.1	51.7	52.3	48.7	51.4	48.8	48.5	2,237
North West	35.5	33.5	26.4	24.2	36.1	31.4	31.8	4,312
South East	60.8	52.1	52.7	48.1	51.5	47.6	45.5	745
South South	66.0	61.2	61.1	57.4	66.0	62.6	61.2	831
South West	71.6	67.9	66.6	66.8	70.5	69.6	71.0	1,092
State								
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	78.9	76.1	74.1	72.2	74.6	73.2	73.4	149
Benue	47.1	33.9	35.8	32.7	32.8	30.9	30.6	214
Kogi	26.2	22.4	22.7	21.0	23.7	23.0	22.7	170
Kwara	47.6	43.7	42.9	38.5	43.1	41.3	41.1	175
Nasarawa	59.1	56.5	52.7	46.8	60.4	51.9	48.5	250
Niger	21.4	20.8	21.0	21.3	19.8	19.6	19.6	505
Plateau	54.0	50.8	33.0	31.4	53.8	50.7	52.8	269
North East								
Adamawa	45.5	43.5	43.4	42.2	47.5	44.6	49.4	269
Bauchi	45.1	45.0	51.9	44.4	42.4	41.4	41.5	730
Borno	63.9	60.9	64.2	59.7	60.9	57.2	51.5	424
Gombe	62.4	74.2	54.4	55.7	72.1	67.8	69.1	208
Taraba	56.9	56.1	54.7	53.2	53.3	52.6	52.4	226
Yobe	54.7	45.4	43.7	42.8	48.2	44.2	44.2	380
North West								
Jigawa	47.7	44.8	31.9	27.0	48.9	38.1	38.0	507
Kaduna	46.2	42.5	35.6	32.6	44.5	35.1	32.4	855
Kano	37.7	38.0	31.5	28.6	40.6	37.3	38.6	1,134
Katsina	44.1	36.5	27.0	25.4	39.3	34.9	39.0	644
Kebbi	11.2	11.6	6.5	5.4	13.8	13.2	13.6	369
Sokoto	16.9	16.0	13.0	12.1	16.7	17.0	16.9	408
Zamfara	17.9	20.2	15.8	18.4	24.0	23.6	24.0	395
South East								
Abia	68.5	44.0	51.4	37.8	45.0	39.9	38.4	82
Anambra	59.1	51.2	50.0	49.5	55.4	54.3	48.6	145
Ebonyi	57.7	52.2	49.5	45.1	45.5	38.9	37.8	245
Enugu	58.3	44.2	47.8	35.5	42.8	39.1	35.3	98
Imo	64.2	60.8	62.9	63.2	64.6	62.5	62.9	174
South South								
Akwa Ibom	65.2	48.4	45.8	35.7	59.4	56.9	49.9	119
Bayelsa	53.6	45.8	58.3	53.6	55.8	52.7	51.8	69
Cross River	92.7	92.1	90.9	91.1	90.9	89.8	92.1	92
Delta	64.0	62.6	71.5	71.1	68.7	65.8	65.5	210
Edo	77.5	66.8	71.8	65.8	69.5	68.2	66.1	116
Rivers	55.1	55.7	42.6	39.0	58.2	51.5	50.8	225
South West								
Ekiti	53.1	53.1	61.1	57.2	56.7	53.5	57.4	52
Lagos	75.8	73.3	72.0	70.1	77.1	77.5	77.5	291
Ogun	59.1	56.8	58.3	56.5	56.4	54.2	55.2	270
Ondo	68.7	69.3	66.5	66.1	70.7	70.2	73.6	101
Osun	83.5	70.6	58.6	74.5	78.9	80.0	81.3	133
Oyo	79.0	75.0	75.0	72.5	76.5	74.6	76.8	245

Continued…

Table 9.4—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who received specific family planning counselling services during ANC from a health care provider for their most recent live birth or stillbirth: All family planning methods appropriate to fertility regulation	Possible side effects	Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	Transition from LAM to other modern methods	Spacing of pregnancies	Fertility intentions	Return to fertility	Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
Education								
No education	28.6	27.4	24.7	22.5	28.3	25.4	25.3	5,012
Primary	49.4	46.3	40.7	37.6	47.4	43.2	43.3	1,268
Secondary	64.4	60.0	55.6	53.2	61.7	58.4	58.4	3,573
More than secondary	81.1	74.7	74.9	71.4	80.0	74.9	75.1	1,096
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	26.8	25.2	22.0	20.2	25.8	23.0	23.0	2,683
Second	35.4	34.5	30.9	29.1	34.9	31.9	32.6	2,489
Middle	49.1	46.8	41.9	39.0	47.9	44.2	43.8	2,159
Fourth	67.4	62.3	58.0	54.3	64.7	60.6	60.1	1,955
Highest	76.4	69.7	70.0	67.4	74.5	71.0	71.0	1,662
Total	47.9	45.0	41.7	39.2	46.6	43.2	43.2	10,948
STILLBIRTHS								
Total	39.6	37.4	33.9	32.3	38.5	33.9	34.6	230
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]								
Total	47.8	44.8	41.5	39.1	46.4	43.0	43.0	11,129

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, whether or not they received ANC for that birth. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.5 Deworming and iron-containing supplementation during pregnancy

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentages who took deworming medication and took any iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth or stillbirth, and percent distribution of the number of days during which women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey took iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years, percentage who during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth:		Number of days during which women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years took iron-containing supplements[1] during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth:							Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
	Took deworming medication	Took any iron-containing supplements[1]	None	<60	60–89	90–179	180+	Don't know	Total	
					LIVE BIRTHS					
Age at birth										
<20	18.2	56.2	43.8	28.3	7.4	14.1	3.2	3.2	100.0	1,171
20–34	21.0	68.2	31.8	28.2	8.7	20.0	5.7	5.5	100.0	7,839
35–49	20.2	67.0	33.0	27.4	8.3	20.0	6.2	5.1	100.0	1,938
Birth order[2]										
1	21.7	70.5	29.5	29.1	8.8	18.1	8.0	6.6	100.0	2,240
2–3	20.3	68.2	31.8	28.1	8.4	20.0	5.6	6.1	100.0	3,771
4–5	21.5	65.5	34.5	26.8	8.3	20.4	5.3	4.6	100.0	2,621
6+	18.8	62.0	38.0	28.5	8.7	18.6	3.4	2.9	100.0	2,316
Residence										
Urban	24.5	82.6	17.4	28.7	9.8	26.1	9.6	8.4	100.0	4,159
Rural	18.1	57.0	43.0	27.7	7.7	15.3	3.1	3.2	100.0	6,790
Zone										
North Central	19.6	54.7	45.3	24.5	5.4	15.4	6.7	2.7	100.0	1,731
North East	30.5	73.7	26.3	30.9	13.6	24.9	2.9	1.4	100.0	2,237
North West	16.6	58.3	41.7	29.8	8.6	15.9	2.6	1.4	100.0	4,312
South East	12.3	78.5	21.5	25.7	5.0	22.6	8.6	16.6	100.0	745
South South	20.5	83.4	16.6	25.2	5.8	20.3	16.7	15.3	100.0	831
South West	23.1	84.0	16.0	24.9	7.0	25.5	10.1	16.5	100.0	1,092
State										
North Central										
FCT-Abuja	31.5	90.6	9.4	20.9	1.4	21.4	33.2	13.7	100.0	149
Benue	23.6	63.9	36.1	49.2	5.4	1.4	0.8	7.0	100.0	214
Kogi	5.8	54.9	45.1	9.6	12.3	23.4	6.8	2.7	100.0	170
Kwara	4.7	37.7	62.3	21.1	4.7	10.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	175
Nasarawa	37.4	79.7	20.3	38.6	9.0	26.4	5.4	0.4	100.0	250
Niger	15.1	32.1	67.9	17.1	3.9	10.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	505
Plateau	20.1	57.5	42.5	19.2	3.3	19.7	12.9	2.3	100.0	269
North East										
Adamawa	43.3	79.0	21.0	14.1	13.1	45.4	5.3	1.0	100.0	269
Bauchi	35.4	61.6	38.4	26.0	10.9	18.9	2.3	3.6	100.0	730
Borno	6.7	82.7	17.3	31.2	20.7	26.8	3.7	0.3	100.0	424
Gombe	28.5	82.1	17.9	19.4	20.1	41.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	208
Taraba	45.2	70.7	29.3	38.4	16.4	15.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	226
Yobe	31.0	80.2	19.8	53.8	6.1	16.1	4.2	0.0	100.0	380
North West										
Jigawa	24.2	77.7	22.3	49.7	13.6	14.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	507
Kaduna	16.4	68.9	31.1	13.4	15.2	30.6	9.6	0.0	100.0	855
Kano	22.4	72.1	27.9	46.2	8.8	11.4	0.9	4.7	100.0	1,134
Katsina	23.1	57.5	42.5	32.0	5.3	18.3	1.4	0.5	100.0	644
Kebbi	1.7	20.6	79.4	10.9	5.3	4.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	369
Sokoto	4.1	31.5	68.5	25.3	0.4	3.5	2.3	0.0	100.0	408
Zamfara	6.1	35.2	64.8	11.0	4.4	19.3	0.4	0.1	100.0	395
South East										
Abia	25.9	93.2	6.8	35.5	2.4	17.0	8.0	30.4	100.0	82
Anambra	6.6	74.8	25.2	7.4	3.3	37.1	22.6	4.4	100.0	145
Ebonyi	14.7	72.9	27.1	21.6	10.5	33.8	6.1	0.9	100.0	245
Enugu	2.6	73.3	26.7	24.4	1.2	8.4	1.7	37.6	100.0	98
Imo	12.5	85.1	14.9	42.8	1.9	5.4	4.7	30.4	100.0	174
South South										
Akwa Ibom	22.5	69.6	30.4	41.6	10.4	11.4	5.2	1.0	100.0	119
Bayelsa	10.3	82.5	17.5	22.8	10.7	13.9	9.6	25.6	100.0	69
Cross River	44.8	92.7	7.3	42.5	12.7	21.5	15.4	0.5	100.0	92
Delta	23.5	89.9	10.1	14.5	5.2	20.7	16.2	33.2	100.0	210
Edo	10.6	93.5	6.5	33.2	0.9	11.6	15.3	32.4	100.0	116
Rivers	15.2	75.7	24.3	16.2	2.3	30.6	26.7	0.0	100.0	225

Continued…

Table 9.5—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years, percentage who during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth:		Number of days during which women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years took iron-containing supplements[1] during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth:							Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
	Took deworming medication	Took any iron-containing supple-ments[1]	None	<60	60–89	90–179	180+	Don't know	Total	
South West										
Ekiti	35.3	89.3	10.7	47.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.6	100.0	52
Lagos	16.4	92.1	7.9	12.0	8.8	44.6	22.0	4.7	100.0	291
Ogun	29.4	88.4	11.6	18.5	10.0	33.4	10.8	15.7	100.0	270
Ondo	17.0	70.3	29.7	14.4	3.0	11.6	6.8	34.6	100.0	101
Osun	10.5	77.0	23.0	29.2	9.8	31.9	4.5	1.6	100.0	133
Oyo	31.0	77.7	22.3	44.2	3.1	1.6	1.9	26.8	100.0	245
Education										
No education	15.8	48.3	51.7	26.2	7.4	11.9	1.6	1.3	100.0	5,012
Primary	23.9	72.3	27.7	30.1	10.7	21.8	4.6	5.1	100.0	1,268
Secondary	24.7	82.9	17.1	30.5	9.0	26.2	8.0	9.2	100.0	3,573
More than secondary	25.1	91.9	8.1	26.5	9.6	28.9	16.9	10.0	100.0	1,096
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	15.1	45.2	54.8	25.2	6.9	10.7	1.3	1.1	100.0	2,683
Second	17.3	57.6	42.4	28.1	9.0	16.0	3.0	1.6	100.0	2,489
Middle	24.2	70.6	29.4	29.8	9.6	22.1	4.3	4.9	100.0	2,159
Fourth	25.0	82.9	17.1	31.8	9.1	25.2	7.5	9.3	100.0	1,955
Highest	24.2	90.9	9.1	26.0	8.1	28.3	15.7	12.7	100.0	1,662
Total	20.6	66.7	33.3	28.1	8.5	19.4	5.5	5.2	100.0	10,948
STILLBIRTHS										
Total	14.7	70.2	29.8	37.2	9.6	19.5	1.6	2.3	100.0	230
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[3]										
Total	20.4	66.7	33.3	28.2	8.6	19.4	5.5	5.1	100.0	11,129

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[1] Iron tablets or syrup
[2] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[3] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.6 Source of iron-containing supplements

Among women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey and were given or bought iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth or stillbirth, percentage who obtained supplements, according to source, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Percentage who obtained iron-containing supplements[1] from each source:		
Source	Live births	Stillbirths	Live births and stillbirths[2]
Public sector	75.4	73.0	75.3
Teaching hospital	1.4	1.1	1.4
Federal medical centre	1.5	2.1	1.5
General hospital	19.6	25.9	19.6
Primary health care centre	38.1	30.6	38.0
Primary health clinic	13.1	12.9	13.1
Health post	2.0	0.0	2.0
Other public sector	0.1	0.3	0.1
Private sector (non-NGO)	23.7	26.4	23.7
Private hospital	11.8	9.4	11.8
Private clinic	2.6	5.3	2.7
Pharmacy	4.7	6.3	4.7
Patent and proprietary medicine vendors	1.6	3.7	1.7
Private doctor	0.4	0.0	0.3
Mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maternity centre	2.8	3.5	2.8
Other private sector	0.0	0.0	0.0
NGO medical sector	1.1	0.7	1.1
Faith-based hospital	0.5	0.7	0.5
Faith-based clinic	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other NGO medical sector	0.4	0.0	0.4
Other source	0.4	0.0	0.4
Shop	0.2	0.0	0.2
Market	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mass distribution campaign	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	0.4	0.0	0.4
Number of women	7,344	163	7,468

Note: Supplements may have been obtained from more than one source. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
NGO = nongovernmental organisation
[1] Iron tablets and syrup
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.7 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage receiving two or more injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth	Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Number of women
Age at birth			
<20	36.2	39.8	1,171
20–34	51.5	60.6	7,839
35–49	50.0	60.0	1,938
Birth order[2]			
1	55.9	58.5	2,240
2–3	52.3	61.4	3,771
4–5	50.0	59.4	2,621
6+	38.7	51.8	2,316
Residence			
Urban	67.9	77.9	4,159
Rural	38.4	46.3	6,790
Zone			
North Central	46.2	52.0	1,731
North East	53.3	64.7	2,237
North West	30.8	42.1	4,312
South East	83.3	86.3	745
South South	76.3	81.2	831
South West	78.5	82.7	1,092
State			
North Central			
FCT-Abuja	77.7	87.4	149
Benue	52.3	59.6	214
Kogi	50.2	51.9	170
Kwara	47.5	52.1	175
Nasarawa	60.5	67.7	250
Niger	27.4	34.2	505
Plateau	42.3	45.1	269
North East			
Adamawa	58.9	70.0	269
Bauchi	47.8	57.6	730
Borno	68.1	78.7	424
Gombe	33.7	67.7	208
Taraba	52.8	54.8	226
Yobe	54.6	63.4	380
North West			
Jigawa	42.4	59.8	507
Kaduna	36.8	50.5	855
Kano	34.7	54.3	1,134
Katsina	29.9	36.4	644
Kebbi	10.3	11.1	369
Sokoto	26.2	26.7	408
Zamfara	16.6	20.0	395
South East			
Abia	83.3	88.9	82
Anambra	83.0	83.8	145
Ebonyi	78.3	82.8	245
Enugu	84.3	85.8	98
Imo	90.1	92.5	174
South South			
Akwa Ibom	66.8	71.2	119
Bayelsa	73.1	75.4	69
Cross River	81.5	86.2	92
Delta	76.3	81.5	210
Edo	76.0	83.1	116
Rivers	80.4	84.8	225

Continued…

Table 9.7—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage receiving two or more injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth	Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Number of women
South West			
Ekiti	70.3	74.3	52
Lagos	85.8	91.8	291
Ogun	76.2	82.1	270
Ondo	64.1	65.8	101
Osun	83.3	84.7	133
Oyo	77.5	80.3	245
Education			
No education	29.0	37.4	5,012
Primary	48.1	60.6	1,268
Secondary	69.3	77.0	3,573
More than secondary	81.5	90.5	1,096
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	29.3	36.5	2,683
Second	36.4	44.5	2,489
Middle	50.4	60.1	2,159
Fourth	65.8	76.6	1,955
Highest	82.2	90.2	1,662
Total	49.6	58.3	10,948

[1] Includes women with two injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the most recent live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the most recent live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the most recent live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the most recent birth

[2] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.8 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Health facility			Home	Other	Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Private medical sector (non-NGO)	NGO medical sector					
	LIVE BIRTHS							
Mother's age at birth								
<20	23.8	8.7	0.3	67.0	0.2	100.0	32.7	1,219
20–34	28.3	15.6	0.8	54.8	0.5	100.0	44.8	8,175
35–49	28.1	14.7	0.9	55.7	0.6	100.0	43.7	2,013
Birth order[1]								
1	35.0	21.1	0.9	42.6	0.4	100.0	57.0	2,354
2–3	28.2	17.2	0.9	53.1	0.6	100.0	46.3	3,918
4–5	25.2	13.7	0.9	59.7	0.6	100.0	39.7	2,710
6+	23.1	5.5	0.5	70.6	0.3	100.0	29.1	2,424
Antenatal care visits[2]								
None	5.3	2.5	0.1	91.8	0.3	100.0	7.9	2,884
1–3	28.0	6.5	0.4	64.7	0.3	100.0	34.9	2,073
4+	37.6	22.5	1.2	38.1	0.6	100.0	61.3	5,739
Don't know	40.4	39.7	2.5	17.4	0.0	100.0	82.6	252
Residence								
Urban	38.9	25.8	1.6	33.1	0.6	100.0	66.3	4,355
Rural	21.0	7.8	0.3	70.5	0.4	100.0	29.1	7,052
Zone								
North Central	33.4	15.7	0.6	49.7	0.7	100.0	49.7	1,799
North East	34.3	2.5	0.4	62.7	0.1	100.0	37.2	2,347
North West	18.7	3.2	0.0	77.9	0.1	100.0	21.9	4,457
South East	32.7	52.2	1.8	11.9	1.4	100.0	86.7	799
South South	34.6	29.5	0.8	33.6	1.6	100.0	64.8	870
South West	32.3	45.8	4.4	16.6	0.9	100.0	82.5	1,135
State								
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	59.7	21.6	0.0	17.7	1.0	100.0	81.3	158
Benue	28.6	30.1	0.3	40.3	0.6	100.0	59.0	221
Kogi	28.3	31.6	2.3	36.3	1.5	100.0	62.2	179
Kwara	35.1	16.1	0.3	48.5	0.0	100.0	51.5	178
Nasarawa	45.7	10.0	0.0	42.8	1.5	100.0	55.7	265
Niger	26.5	3.6	0.0	69.8	0.0	100.0	30.2	520
Plateau	25.6	18.3	1.7	53.6	0.8	100.0	45.7	278
North East								
Adamawa	34.8	6.8	0.0	58.4	0.0	100.0	41.6	288
Bauchi	29.2	1.9	0.0	68.9	0.0	100.0	31.1	765
Borno	42.3	1.7	1.8	54.1	0.0	100.0	45.9	451
Gombe	44.4	4.1	0.0	51.5	0.0	100.0	48.5	216
Taraba	30.2	2.8	0.0	67.0	0.0	100.0	33.0	234
Yobe	31.7	0.4	0.0	67.4	0.5	100.0	32.1	393
North West								
Jigawa	21.1	0.3	0.0	78.6	0.0	100.0	21.4	526
Kaduna	17.9	8.0	0.0	73.8	0.3	100.0	25.9	881
Kano	27.3	5.4	0.0	67.1	0.2	100.0	32.7	1,173
Katsina	14.7	1.1	0.0	84.2	0.0	100.0	15.8	671
Kebbi	8.8	0.0	0.0	91.2	0.0	100.0	8.8	382
Sokoto	12.5	0.0	0.0	87.5	0.0	100.0	12.5	414
Zamfara	15.1	0.2	0.0	84.7	0.0	100.0	15.3	410
South East								
Abia	27.5	58.4	0.0	12.5	1.6	100.0	86.0	89
Anambra	24.3	55.6	3.4	12.0	4.8	100.0	83.2	160
Ebonyi	41.9	35.7	1.8	20.0	0.7	100.0	79.4	260
Enugu	44.3	44.2	4.0	6.9	0.5	100.0	92.6	104
Imo	22.9	74.1	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	185
South South								
Akwa Ibom	28.3	9.2	1.1	52.3	9.1	100.0	38.6	125
Bayelsa	23.3	22.4	0.4	53.9	0.0	100.0	46.1	73
Cross River	40.5	16.0	2.4	41.2	0.0	100.0	58.8	95
Delta	45.8	36.5	0.6	16.4	0.6	100.0	83.0	219
Edo	45.6	44.6	0.7	9.1	0.0	100.0	90.9	121
Rivers	22.9	33.5	0.5	42.8	0.3	100.0	56.9	237

Continued…

Table 9.8—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Health facility			Home	Other	Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Private medical sector (non-NGO)	NGO medical sector					
South West								
Ekiti	58.7	19.9	3.0	15.0	3.3	100.0	81.7	57
Lagos	22.4	60.1	3.3	14.2	0.0	100.0	85.8	313
Ogun	25.8	50.0	7.5	16.7	0.0	100.0	83.3	279
Ondo	51.2	28.3	3.7	15.5	1.3	100.0	83.2	104
Osun	32.0	52.1	2.6	13.0	0.3	100.0	86.7	135
Oyo	38.5	32.9	3.7	22.3	2.6	100.0	75.0	248
Mother's education								
No education	16.5	1.6	0.2	81.5	0.2	100.0	18.4	5,187
Primary	27.7	10.6	0.7	60.4	0.6	100.0	38.9	1,329
Secondary	36.6	27.2	1.2	34.1	0.9	100.0	65.0	3,731
More than secondary	50.1	37.5	2.2	9.8	0.4	100.0	89.8	1,161
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	15.9	1.9	0.2	82.0	0.1	100.0	17.9	2,788
Second	19.5	5.6	0.3	74.3	0.4	100.0	25.3	2,576
Middle	29.2	11.6	0.6	58.0	0.5	100.0	41.5	2,245
Fourth	40.1	22.1	1.4	35.5	0.9	100.0	63.6	2,050
Highest	42.8	44.0	2.0	10.5	0.7	100.0	88.8	1,748
Total	27.8	14.7	0.8	56.2	0.5	100.0	43.3	11,407
STILLBIRTHS								
Total	31.4	19.3	0.5	48.6	0.3	100.0	51.1	238
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[3]								
Total	27.9	14.8	0.8	56.1	0.5	100.0	43.4	11,646

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
NGO = nongovernmental organisation
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
[3] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.9 Caesarean section

Percentage of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey delivered via caesarean section (C-section), according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage delivered via C-section	Number of births
LIVE BIRTHS		
Mother's age at birth		
<20	2.2	1,219
20–34	5.6	8,175
35–49	7.3	2,013
Birth order[1]		
1	9.3	2,354
2–3	6.4	3,918
4–5	3.6	2,710
6+	2.9	2,424
Antenatal care visits[2]		
None	0.4	2,884
1–3	2.7	2,073
4+	8.6	5,739
Don't know	11.2	252
Place of delivery[3]		
Health facility	12.9	4,938
Public sector	10.5	3,171
Private sector (non-NGO)	17.5	1,678
NGO sector	9.5	90
Residence		
Urban	10.1	4,355
Rural	2.8	7,052
Zone		
North Central	6.8	1,799
North East	3.0	2,347
North West	2.8	4,457
South East	8.5	799
South South	10.6	870
South West	13.9	1,135
State		
North Central		
FCT-Abuja	13.2	158
Benue	9.6	221
Kogi	7.6	179
Kwara	6.2	178
Nasarawa	7.9	265
Niger	1.3	520
Plateau	10.0	278
North East		
Adamawa	3.3	288
Bauchi	4.0	765
Borno	0.7	451
Gombe	4.3	216
Taraba	3.8	234
Yobe	2.4	393
North West		
Jigawa	2.6	526
Kaduna	4.9	881
Kano	4.0	1,173
Katsina	0.4	671
Kebbi	0.4	382
Sokoto	2.0	414
Zamfara	2.0	410
South East		
Abia	7.5	89
Anambra	11.8	160
Ebonyi	4.0	260
Enugu	8.3	104
Imo	12.5	185
South South		
Akwa Ibom	6.3	125
Bayelsa	5.5	73
Cross River	13.7	95
Delta	14.7	219
Edo	13.8	121
Rivers	7.9	237

Continued…

Table 9.9—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage delivered via C-section	Number of births
South West		
Ekiti	17.9	57
Lagos	20.5	313
Ogun	14.3	279
Ondo	10.8	104
Osun	8.1	135
Oyo	8.7	248
Mother's education		
No education	1.4	5,187
Primary	2.6	1,329
Secondary	7.9	3,731
More than secondary	19.9	1,161
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	1.0	2,788
Second	1.8	2,576
Middle	3.2	2,245
Fourth	7.9	2,050
Highest	18.7	1,748
Total	5.6	11,407
STILLBIRTHS		
Total	9.4	238
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[4]		
Total	5.7	11,646

Note: The question on C-section is asked only of women who delivered in a health facility. In this table, it is assumed that women who did not give birth in a health facility did not receive a C-section. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
NGO = nongovernmental organisation
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
[3] Includes only institutional deliveries
[4] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.10 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery and percentage assisted by a skilled provider; and among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery							Total	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Number of live births and/or stillbirths	Among most recent live births	
	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Community health extension worker	Auxiliary midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ other	No one				Percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth	Number of live births
	LIVE BIRTHS											
Mother's age at birth												
<20	6.3	27.1	4.9	2.3	24.0	26.4	9.0	100.0	33.4	1,219	13.4	1,171
20–34	13.7	33.6	3.8	1.9	16.1	19.2	11.6	100.0	47.3	8,175	17.9	7,839
35–49	15.6	31.2	3.0	2.2	15.1	17.6	15.3	100.0	46.8	2,013	15.8	1,938
Birth order[2]												
1	19.0	39.3	4.4	2.0	14.8	17.1	3.3	100.0	58.3	2,354	18.5	2,240
2–3	15.5	33.6	3.8	2.4	16.6	18.2	9.9	100.0	49.1	3,918	18.0	3,771
4–5	11.1	32.1	3.4	1.7	16.1	20.8	14.8	100.0	43.2	2,710	16.3	2,621
6+	6.4	24.4	3.8	1.9	19.6	23.3	20.6	100.0	30.8	2,424	14.8	2,316
Antenatal care visits[3]												
None	1.4	8.8	1.9	1.8	28.2	35.9	22.1	100.0	10.2	2,884	3.7	2,884
1–3	5.9	28.8	6.8	1.6	20.7	23.3	13.0	100.0	34.6	2,073	15.7	2,073
4+	20.1	44.7	3.9	2.3	10.3	11.2	7.5	100.0	64.8	5,739	24.2	5,739
Don't know	38.2	44.9	1.4	4.9	5.1	3.1	2.5	100.0	83.1	252	17.2	252
Place of delivery												
Health facility	29.2	61.7	5.5	1.9	0.6	1.0	0.1	100.0	90.9	4,938	30.5	4,678
Public sector	22.5	67.1	8.1	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.1	100.0	89.7	3,171	35.0	2,993
Private sector (non-NGO)	41.8	52.0	0.9	3.9	0.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	93.8	1,678	22.5	1,597
NGO sector	29.2	50.3	1.1	10.6	8.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.5	90	23.7	88
Elsewhere	1.1	10.1	2.5	2.1	29.1	34.0	21.1	100.0	11.2	6,469	6.9	6,270
Residence												
Urban	24.3	45.9	3.5	2.5	10.1	9.0	4.7	100.0	70.2	4,355	25.7	4,159
Rural	6.4	24.2	4.0	1.7	20.9	26.3	16.5	100.0	30.6	7,052	11.7	6,790
Zone												
North Central	20.1	34.6	3.1	2.0	11.5	24.2	4.6	100.0	54.6	1,799	12.2	1,731
North East	5.0	27.3	9.8	0.6	18.5	27.4	11.4	100.0	32.3	2,347	24.1	2,237
North West	4.9	20.6	3.0	1.0	23.7	24.5	22.2	100.0	25.6	4,457	14.5	4,312
South East	15.3	72.8	0.0	6.0	2.1	2.4	1.3	100.0	88.1	799	13.5	745
South South	23.9	52.7	1.8	3.8	14.0	2.7	1.0	100.0	76.6	870	20.2	831
South West	42.7	42.2	0.2	4.7	6.3	3.0	0.9	100.0	84.9	1,135	20.2	1,092
State												
North Central												
FCT-Abuja	44.7	37.7	3.8	4.9	1.9	3.8	3.3	100.0	82.4	158	32.8	149
Benue	16.2	50.6	0.6	4.3	3.8	24.1	0.6	100.0	66.7	221	7.3	214
Kogi	29.7	31.4	4.1	4.2	7.0	15.0	8.5	100.0	61.1	179	10.1	170
Kwara	29.7	25.5	1.5	0.6	16.1	24.0	2.5	100.0	55.3	178	7.1	175
Nasarawa	16.6	52.5	0.8	2.3	4.3	15.4	8.0	100.0	69.2	265	21.1	250
Niger	4.5	29.1	5.7	0.3	24.8	33.4	2.2	100.0	33.7	520	6.6	505
Plateau	29.0	21.1	2.5	0.9	5.0	32.9	8.6	100.0	50.1	278	11.3	269
North East												
Adamawa	4.3	20.1	14.3	0.5	18.2	36.7	5.8	100.0	24.4	288	16.7	269
Bauchi	4.3	24.2	8.4	0.7	15.4	24.8	22.3	100.0	28.4	765	27.4	730
Borno	3.5	34.2	18.8	0.0	24.1	18.3	1.1	100.0	37.7	451	20.2	424
Gombe	5.7	32.2	13.3	0.1	7.6	33.8	7.3	100.0	37.9	216	41.5	208
Taraba	5.5	28.2	2.3	3.1	20.8	26.0	14.0	100.0	33.8	234	15.6	226
Yobe	7.8	27.6	1.4	0.2	23.1	33.3	6.7	100.0	35.4	393	22.7	380
North West												
Jigawa	6.3	18.2	0.7	0.1	21.1	35.9	17.5	100.0	24.6	526	22.2	507
Kaduna	7.1	28.5	1.5	1.0	9.3	13.3	39.3	100.0	35.6	881	21.9	855
Kano	6.1	30.2	3.9	0.9	21.7	19.8	17.4	100.0	36.3	1,173	15.3	1,134
Katsina	1.0	18.1	1.9	2.0	49.3	12.8	15.0	100.0	19.1	671	10.4	644
Kebbi	1.2	8.4	2.6	0.3	8.1	62.3	17.0	100.0	9.6	382	6.0	369
Sokoto	3.4	9.0	3.1	1.8	33.4	27.0	22.2	100.0	12.4	414	7.6	408
Zamfara	6.4	6.8	8.3	0.9	26.8	28.8	22.0	100.0	13.2	410	8.0	395
South East												
Abia	14.6	80.6	0.0	0.3	1.0	2.5	0.9	100.0	95.2	89	13.4	82
Anambra	18.9	72.9	0.0	1.4	3.1	3.1	0.6	100.0	91.8	160	4.8	145
Ebonyi	6.8	66.8	0.2	15.3	4.3	3.5	3.1	100.0	73.6	260	14.7	245
Enugu	17.2	79.2	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.0	0.8	100.0	96.3	104	28.0	98
Imo	23.2	73.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	97.2	185	10.9	174

Continued…

Table 9.10—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery										Among most recent live births	
	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Commu-nity health extension worker	Auxiliary midwife	Tradi-tional birth attendant	Relative/ other	No one	Total	Percent-age delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Number of live births and/or stillbirths	Percent-age with skin-to-skin contact immedi-ately after birth	Number of live births
South South												
Akwa Ibom	15.4	36.1	0.0	9.9	33.0	3.9	1.7	100.0	51.5	125	15.7	119
Bayelsa	18.0	38.7	0.0	1.1	40.9	0.4	0.9	100.0	56.7	73	15.0	69
Cross River	19.3	36.9	16.3	0.0	18.9	7.2	1.5	100.0	56.2	95	14.9	92
Delta	31.7	49.7	0.0	3.9	11.8	2.2	0.7	100.0	81.4	219	13.4	210
Edo	41.7	51.1	0.0	1.9	2.9	0.5	2.0	100.0	92.8	121	15.3	116
Rivers	15.9	75.7	0.0	4.0	1.5	2.7	0.3	100.0	91.6	237	35.2	225
South West												
Ekiti	25.4	68.0	0.5	0.0	3.9	1.9	0.2	100.0	93.5	57	8.5	52
Lagos	51.3	35.3	0.0	3.0	9.0	0.5	0.9	100.0	86.6	313	28.7	291
Ogun	39.2	43.4	0.0	10.1	5.5	1.8	0.0	100.0	82.6	279	14.5	270
Ondo	21.6	54.7	0.0	2.7	11.6	6.8	2.6	100.0	76.3	104	40.4	101
Osun	43.3	48.4	1.5	3.8	0.5	2.2	0.3	100.0	91.7	135	8.1	133
Oyo	48.3	35.0	0.0	3.0	5.4	6.6	1.8	100.0	83.2	248	17.0	245
Mother's education												
No education	2.7	15.8	5.1	0.9	25.5	30.5	19.6	100.0	18.5	5,187	9.5	5,012
Primary	8.7	34.5	3.5	3.6	14.9	20.0	14.8	100.0	43.2	1,329	16.5	1,268
Secondary	20.0	50.2	3.0	3.0	9.8	10.1	3.7	100.0	70.3	3,731	22.4	3,573
More than secondary	43.7	47.5	1.2	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.5	100.0	91.2	1,161	34.2	1,096
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	2.1	14.1	5.3	0.9	24.7	33.8	19.1	100.0	16.2	2,788	10.3	2,683
Second	4.2	20.8	5.0	1.9	23.1	28.2	16.8	100.0	25.0	2,576	10.0	2,489
Middle	8.5	38.2	4.0	3.2	17.2	17.0	12.0	100.0	46.6	2,245	16.0	2,159
Fourth	20.3	51.2	2.8	2.2	9.6	8.0	5.9	100.0	71.5	2,050	22.8	1,955
Highest	42.2	49.5	0.7	2.3	2.6	1.8	0.8	100.0	91.7	1,748	32.7	1,662
Total	13.2	32.5	3.8	2.0	16.8	19.7	12.0	100.0	45.7	11,407	17.0	10,948
STILLBIRTHS												
Total	27.1	26.1	3.4	2.8	14.6	14.9	11.1	100.0	53.1	238	na	na
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[4]												
Total	13.5	32.3	3.8	2.0	16.7	19.6	12.0	100.0	45.9	11,646	na	na

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
NGO = nongovernmental organisation
na = not applicable
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor and nurse/midwife.
[2] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[3] Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
[4] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.11 Duration of stay in health facility after birth

Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent live birth in a health facility, percent distribution by duration of stay in the health facility following their most recent birth, according to type of delivery, Nigeria DHS 2024

Type of delivery	<6 hours	6–11 hours	12–23 hours	1–2 days	3+ days	Missing	Total	Number of women
LIVE BIRTHS								
Vaginal birth	36.0	17.8	5.5	34.1	6.3	0.3	100.0	4,090
Caesarean section	8.6	3.6	1.4	8.3	77.9	0.1	100.0	588
STILLBIRTHS								
Vaginal birth	32.6	9.6	3.2	28.4	26.2	0.0	100.0	95
Caesarean section	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	22
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[1]								
Vaginal birth	36.0	17.6	5.5	33.9	6.7	0.3	100.0	4,169
Caesarean section	8.4	3.5	1.3	8.1	78.4	0.2	100.0	603

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.12 Bathing newborns

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by timing of first bath, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Timing of first bath: Bathed less than 6 hours after birth	Bathed 6–23 hours after birth	Bathed 24 or more hours after birth	Don't know	Total	Number of births
Mother's age at birth						
<20	73.3	10.5	14.2	2.0	100.0	1,171
20–34	65.0	13.7	19.8	1.5	100.0	7,839
35–49	64.7	13.7	20.0	1.7	100.0	1,938
Place of delivery						
Health facility	44.0	22.2	31.6	2.2	100.0	4,678
Public facility	46.0	21.7	30.4	1.9	100.0	2,993
Private sector (non-NGO)	39.7	23.8	33.9	2.6	100.0	1,597
NGO sector	55.6	9.6	31.2	3.5	100.0	88
Elsewhere	82.1	6.8	10.0	1.2	100.0	6,270
Total	65.8	13.3	19.2	1.6	100.0	10,948

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

Table 9.13 Cord cutting

Among most recent births in the 2 years preceding the survey that were delivered outside a health facility, percent distribution by instrument used to cut the umbilical cord, and percentage with umbilical cord cut with a clean instrument, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Instrument used to cut the cord: New metal instrument[1]	Used metal instrument, boiled[1,2]	Used metal instrument, not boiled[1]	Other/don't know[3]	Total	Percentage of cords cut with a clean instrument[4]	Number of most recent live births delivered outside a facility in the 2 years preceding the survey
Mother's age at birth							
<20	97.3	0.0	1.1	1.6	100.0	97.3	794
20–34	95.3	0.7	1.3	2.7	100.0	96.1	4,371
35–49	95.3	0.9	1.1	2.7	100.0	96.2	1,104
Birth order							
1	94.4	0.6	1.9	3.2	100.0	94.9	983
2–3	95.8	0.8	1.0	2.4	100.0	96.6	2,041
4–5	95.1	0.5	1.0	3.4	100.0	95.6	1,586
6+	96.6	0.8	1.3	1.4	100.0	97.4	1,660
Residence							
Urban	90.9	1.5	2.0	5.5	100.0	92.5	1,424
Rural	97.0	0.4	1.0	1.6	100.0	97.4	4,846
Zone							
North Central	93.9	1.0	2.5	2.7	100.0	94.9	880
North East	98.0	0.4	0.7	0.9	100.0	98.4	1,428
North West	97.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	100.0	98.3	3,386
South East	67.1	1.9	8.6	22.4	100.0	69.1	100
South South	86.8	1.1	1.7	10.4	100.0	87.9	286
South West	76.8	1.6	1.5	20.1	100.0	78.4	190
State							
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	(88.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.0)	100.0	(88.0)	28
Benue	92.3	1.6	0.0	6.1	100.0	93.9	87
Kogi	93.8	0.0	2.6	3.5	100.0	93.8	65
Kwara	90.3	6.2	2.7	0.8	100.0	96.5	86
Nasarawa	95.3	0.8	2.1	1.8	100.0	96.1	115
Niger	98.9	0.3	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	352
Plateau	84.9	0.0	10.5	4.6	100.0	84.9	147
North East							
Adamawa	98.3	0.9	0.2	0.6	100.0	99.2	161
Bauchi	98.4	0.0	0.5	1.1	100.0	98.4	507
Borno	95.6	1.3	3.0	0.1	100.0	96.9	238
Gombe	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	110
Taraba	98.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	98.3	152
Yobe	98.5	0.3	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.8	261
North West							
Jigawa	99.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	99.4	401
Kaduna	92.7	2.8	2.9	1.7	100.0	95.5	642
Kano	97.9	0.3	0.3	1.4	100.0	98.2	768
Katsina	98.6	0.0	0.2	1.2	100.0	98.6	545
Kebbi	98.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	335
Sokoto	99.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	100.0	99.2	357
Zamfara	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	337
South East							
Abia	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	12
Anambra	(25.7)	(3.2)	(18.3)	(52.8)	100.0	(28.9)	24
Ebonyi	87.8	0.0	1.9	10.3	100.0	87.8	52
Enugu	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	7
Imo	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	6
South South							
Akwa Ibom	93.8	1.6	1.0	3.6	100.0	95.4	73
Bayelsa	78.0	3.3	2.8	15.9	100.0	81.2	37
Cross River	97.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	97.0	38
Delta	(85.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.7)	100.0	(85.3)	35
Edo	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	11
Rivers	83.7	0.8	3.3	12.2	100.0	84.5	92
South West							
Ekiti	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	9
Lagos	(83.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.0)	100.0	(83.0)	41
Ogun	(73.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(26.7)	100.0	(73.3)	44
Ondo	(82.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.9)	100.0	(82.1)	17
Osun	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	17
Oyo	73.2	4.9	1.5	20.4	100.0	78.1	62

Continued…

Table 9.13—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Instrument used to cut the cord: New metal instrument[1]	Used metal instrument, boiled[1,2]	Used metal instrument, not boiled[1]	Other/don't know[3]	Total	Percentage of cords cut with a clean instrument[4]	Number of most recent live births delivered outside a facility in the 2 years preceding the survey
Mother's education							
No education	98.1	0.2	0.6	1.0	100.0	98.4	4,114
Primary	94.7	0.4	1.7	3.3	100.0	95.1	781
Secondary	89.4	2.1	2.5	6.0	100.0	91.5	1,262
More than secondary	78.6	3.3	5.0	13.2	100.0	81.9	113
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	97.8	0.1	1.1	1.0	100.0	97.9	2,218
Second	97.3	0.6	0.5	1.6	100.0	97.9	1,864
Middle	94.6	0.7	1.7	3.0	100.0	95.3	1,278
Fourth	89.4	2.3	2.8	5.6	100.0	91.7	725
Highest	82.7	1.8	0.8	14.7	100.0	84.5	185
Total	95.6	0.7	1.2	2.5	100.0	96.3	6,270

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Razor blade, knife, or scissors
[2] Includes boiled blades that are used and blades that are boiled and it is unknown if the blade is new or used
[3] Includes nonmetal instruments, unknown types of instruments, and metal blades with incomplete information on whether they are new or used and whether they were boiled or not
[4] Clean instruments are new metal instruments and used metal instruments that were boiled.

Table 9.14 Cord care

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage with different substances applied to the stump of the umbilical cord, and percentage with nothing harmful applied to the umbilical cord, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Substances applied to the cord:						Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord[3]	Number of births
				Other substances				
	Nothing	Chlor-hexidine	Other antiseptic[1]	Toothpaste	Vaseline	Other substance[2]		
Mother's age at birth								
<20	45.5	13.4	17.7	13.2	1.6	10.8	73.6	1,171
20–34	35.5	20.7	26.4	11.4	2.6	9.6	75.8	7,839
35–49	38.8	19.1	26.0	9.2	2.5	9.8	78.1	1,938
Place of delivery								
Health facility	17.2	36.6	39.0	7.8	3.9	6.0	81.2	4,678
Public facility	21.5	41.6	29.1	7.1	2.5	5.9	83.2	2,993
Private sector (non-NGO)	9.6	27.4	56.6	9.2	6.6	6.2	77.2	1,597
NGO sector	8.8	34.2	54.4	7.1	2.9	4.9	85.2	88
Elsewhere	52.1	6.9	15.2	13.7	1.4	12.6	72.1	6,270
Birth order								
1	30.0	23.6	31.5	9.9	3.0	9.8	76.1	2,240
2–3	33.9	21.6	28.7	11.1	2.4	8.8	77.1	3,771
4–5	36.9	17.9	25.0	12.0	2.7	10.5	74.5	2,621
6+	49.7	14.4	14.5	11.7	1.8	10.5	75.7	2,316
Residence								
Urban	23.3	30.6	39.9	7.6	2.5	6.1	82.9	4,159
Rural	45.6	12.9	16.5	13.4	2.5	12.0	71.7	6,790
Zone								
North Central	16.4	20.6	32.0	22.6	3.2	13.2	60.4	1,731
North East	47.1	27.4	14.9	6.3	0.5	6.7	85.5	2,237
North West	58.4	12.0	6.1	11.5	0.5	12.6	75.1	4,312
South East	10.6	13.4	45.7	16.8	22.1	6.0	54.2	745
South South	9.3	27.0	59.9	5.5	2.1	5.2	86.4	831
South West	5.3	30.9	72.3	2.4	0.2	5.3	91.5	1,092
State								
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	13.6	45.5	49.4	7.9	0.0	4.6	85.3	149
Benue	9.4	12.5	48.1	25.8	11.4	10.9	51.9	214
Kogi	13.9	22.6	20.7	31.3	2.2	12.7	52.6	170
Kwara	27.4	5.8	46.5	0.6	0.0	22.5	76.4	175
Nasarawa	8.9	34.8	19.0	37.7	0.7	9.6	52.6	250
Niger	22.8	17.5	34.0	20.5	0.2	10.1	68.7	505
Plateau	12.8	14.1	15.7	27.1	9.2	23.3	39.6	269
North East								
Adamawa	25.0	17.1	42.3	7.2	0.0	11.1	81.5	269
Bauchi	49.1	31.7	13.2	4.8	0.0	4.6	89.7	730
Borno	50.8	34.2	6.4	1.3	0.0	11.2	87.5	424
Gombe	49.0	40.9	2.1	1.6	0.4	6.1	91.9	208
Taraba	31.9	10.6	37.5	24.2	1.7	2.9	67.6	226
Yobe	63.1	21.2	1.7	6.3	1.7	5.0	85.0	380
North West								
Jigawa	58.1	3.4	1.8	23.7	0.1	12.0	63.2	507
Kaduna	40.8	15.5	11.9	18.0	1.4	16.2	64.9	855
Kano	47.9	22.5	7.0	11.7	0.7	11.1	75.8	1,134
Katsina	74.8	5.9	2.8	10.5	0.0	5.8	83.1	644
Kebbi	53.4	3.7	4.0	0.9	0.0	38.5	60.6	369
Sokoto	83.7	5.7	4.6	1.3	0.0	4.4	93.4	408
Zamfara	78.1	9.1	5.4	2.9	0.0	4.9	91.8	395
South East								
Abia	6.3	2.2	55.8	24.0	21.3	10.1	42.9	82
Anambra	7.3	2.3	75.4	9.2	26.9	6.5	57.3	145
Ebonyi	12.5	22.1	10.0	27.3	22.9	7.4	41.4	245
Enugu	15.2	8.8	52.7	6.8	21.3	1.7	68.7	98
Imo	10.1	18.4	62.5	10.7	18.0	4.2	66.8	174
South South								
Akwa Ibom	5.0	18.7	58.4	5.2	8.2	10.5	75.2	119
Bayelsa	6.4	24.1	63.2	2.9	0.0	10.4	86.3	69
Cross River	22.6	21.6	51.8	4.0	0.7	3.6	91.7	92
Delta	3.0	33.5	64.6	3.6	0.5	3.5	91.1	210
Edo	6.5	31.9	65.7	2.6	0.5	4.8	91.3	116
Rivers	14.4	26.0	55.7	10.2	2.6	3.1	83.4	225

Continued…

Table 9.14—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Substances applied to the cord:						Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord[3]	Number of births
				Other substances				
	Nothing	Chlor-hexidine	Other antiseptic[1]	Toothpaste	Vaseline	Other substance[2]		
South West								
Ekiti	6.2	28.6	56.2	13.3	1.6	16.4	66.1	52
Lagos	4.6	38.5	69.7	1.4	0.0	1.7	96.9	291
Ogun	5.2	23.0	81.6	2.7	0.5	6.5	89.2	270
Ondo	2.2	24.0	68.9	6.5	0.0	8.2	83.7	101
Osun	6.2	36.8	75.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	99.2	133
Oyo	7.0	30.8	68.2	0.5	0.0	7.4	92.2	245
Mother's education								
No education	56.3	10.2	10.6	11.5	0.5	12.2	75.5	5,012
Primary	34.5	16.7	20.7	17.8	3.0	10.8	67.7	1,268
Secondary	19.7	26.4	40.4	10.8	4.9	7.6	75.9	3,573
More than secondary	10.0	43.9	49.3	3.4	3.2	4.3	88.1	1,096
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	57.1	9.5	9.2	10.1	0.8	13.9	74.6	2,683
Second	47.8	10.9	14.2	15.4	2.4	11.8	70.3	2,489
Middle	35.6	18.0	23.0	15.5	3.2	9.5	71.5	2,159
Fourth	21.2	29.6	38.3	9.2	3.5	7.0	78.8	1,955
Highest	9.9	39.4	55.9	3.4	3.4	3.4	89.1	1,662
Total	37.2	19.6	25.4	11.2	2.5	9.7	76.0	10,948

Note: Mothers can report more than one substance applied to the stump of the umbilical cord.
NGO = nongovernmental organisation
[1] Includes spirit, gentian violet, or other antiseptic (alcohol, etc.)
[2] Includes mustard oil, ash, animal dung, or other substances
[3] Either nothing applied to the cord or nothing other than chlorhexidine or another antiseptic applied

Table 9.15 Use of chlorhexidine

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage with chlorhexidine applied to the stump of the umbilical cord, and percentage with chlorhexidine applied to the stump of the umbilical cord within 24 hours after birth; and among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey with chlorhexidine applied to the stump of the umbilical cord, percent distribution by number of days chlorhexidine was applied, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage with chlor-hexidine applied to the cord	Percentage with chlor-hexidine applied within 24 hours after birth	Number of births	Number of days chlorhexidine applied to the cord:				Total	Number of births with chlor-hexidine applied to the cord
				1	2–6	7+	Don't know		
Mother's age at birth									
<20	13.4	10.3	1,171	9.9	67.2	21.3	1.6	100.0	156
20–34	20.7	15.6	7,839	4.9	63.9	29.0	2.3	100.0	1,619
35–49	19.1	14.6	1,938	2.8	63.1	32.1	2.0	100.0	371
Place of delivery									
Health facility	36.6	27.6	4,678	5.3	60.5	31.8	2.4	100.0	1,713
Public facility	41.6	32.5	2,993	6.4	64.4	27.3	1.9	100.0	1,246
Private sector (non-NGO)	27.4	18.9	1,597	2.1	50.9	43.4	3.6	100.0	437
NGO sector	34.2	21.5	88	(6.6)	(36.6)	(50.8)	(6.1)	100.0	30
Elsewhere	6.9	5.4	6,270	3.4	77.8	17.7	1.2	100.0	434
Birth order									
1	23.6	16.9	2,240	3.6	61.1	32.1	3.3	100.0	529
2–3	21.6	15.8	3,771	4.2	59.4	34.9	1.4	100.0	816
4–5	17.9	14.0	2,621	5.3	70.5	21.9	2.3	100.0	469
6+	14.4	12.5	2,316	8.1	70.6	19.2	2.1	100.0	333
Residence									
Urban	30.6	22.6	4,159	4.3	58.9	34.4	2.3	100.0	1,274
Rural	12.9	10.2	6,790	5.7	71.3	21.0	2.0	100.0	873
Zone									
North Central	20.6	15.1	1,731	1.3	62.9	32.3	3.4	100.0	356
North East	27.4	23.8	2,237	10.4	76.4	11.9	1.2	100.0	612
North West	12.0	9.5	4,312	5.6	75.3	18.2	0.9	100.0	516
South East	13.4	11.4	745	2.0	43.2	52.6	2.2	100.0	100
South South	27.0	17.7	831	1.1	57.3	38.9	2.6	100.0	225
South West	30.9	17.5	1,092	1.1	35.7	59.1	4.1	100.0	338
State									
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	45.5	33.1	149	0.0	56.1	43.9	0.0	100.0	68
Benue	12.5	6.1	214	*	*	*	*	100.0	27
Kogi	22.6	15.9	170	3.0	43.3	40.6	13.1	100.0	38
Kwara	5.8	5.0	175	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Nasarawa	34.8	26.7	250	0.0	74.3	25.7	0.0	100.0	87
Niger	17.5	15.7	505	0.0	63.5	29.6	6.9	100.0	88
Plateau	14.1	6.8	269	(2.7)	(79.5)	(17.7)	(0.0)	100.0	38
North East									
Adamawa	17.1	12.0	269	1.7	51.2	36.7	10.4	100.0	46
Bauchi	31.7	28.0	730	2.9	81.5	14.8	0.8	100.0	232
Borno	34.2	29.5	424	23.4	75.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	145
Gombe	40.9	36.0	208	5.9	88.7	5.4	0.0	100.0	85
Taraba	10.6	8.8	226	(4.5)	(86.0)	(9.5)	(0.0)	100.0	24
Yobe	21.2	19.9	380	20.5	62.8	15.6	1.1	100.0	81
North West									
Jigawa	3.4	2.4	507	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
Kaduna	15.5	12.3	855	3.3	64.2	32.6	0.0	100.0	133
Kano	22.5	18.1	1,134	4.1	85.7	8.5	1.6	100.0	255
Katsina	5.9	4.4	644	(13.7)	(64.5)	(21.8)	(0.0)	100.0	38
Kebbi	3.7	3.5	369	(10.3)	(44.9)	(43.9)	(0.9)	100.0	14
Sokoto	5.7	5.7	408	(10.6)	(56.8)	(29.6)	(3.1)	100.0	23
Zamfara	9.1	5.9	395	(8.5)	(77.0)	(14.6)	(0.0)	100.0	36
South East									
Abia	2.2	2.2	82	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Anambra	2.3	1.4	145	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Ebonyi	22.1	20.4	245	1.0	36.2	59.7	3.1	100.0	54
Enugu	8.8	5.8	98	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Imo	18.4	14.7	174	(4.5)	(49.4)	(46.1)	(0.0)	100.0	32
South South									
Akwa Ibom	18.7	14.5	119	(0.0)	(70.8)	(29.2)	(0.0)	100.0	22
Bayelsa	24.1	14.3	69	(0.0)	(47.7)	(47.8)	(4.6)	100.0	17
Cross River	21.6	11.9	92	(0.0)	(82.5)	(8.3)	(9.2)	100.0	20
Delta	33.5	19.3	210	3.6	50.1	43.6	2.7	100.0	70
Edo	31.9	25.1	116	0.0	35.4	64.6	0.0	100.0	37
Rivers	26.0	17.5	225	0.0	69.1	28.5	2.4	100.0	58

Continued…

Table 9.15—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage with chlorhexidine applied to the cord	Percentage with chlorhexidine applied within 24 hours after birth	Number of births	Number of days chlorhexidine applied to the cord: 1	2–6	7+	Don't know	Total	Number of births with chlorhexidine applied to the cord
South West									
Ekiti	28.6	7.3	52	(2.1)	(52.6)	(42.7)	(2.6)	100.0	15
Lagos	38.5	21.5	291	0.0	12.4	82.6	5.0	100.0	112
Ogun	23.0	7.9	270	(1.5)	(56.4)	(42.2)	(0.0)	100.0	62
Ondo	24.0	14.8	101	(4.9)	(21.0)	(66.7)	(7.4)	100.0	24
Osun	36.8	27.9	133	0.0	24.2	71.4	4.3	100.0	49
Oyo	30.8	21.1	245	1.6	62.3	30.8	5.4	100.0	75
Mother's education									
No education	10.2	8.8	5,012	8.9	77.5	12.9	0.6	100.0	509
Primary	16.7	12.1	1,268	3.7	74.0	21.5	0.7	100.0	212
Secondary	26.4	19.0	3,573	4.8	59.4	33.0	2.9	100.0	944
More than secondary	43.9	32.2	1,096	1.4	54.3	41.2	3.1	100.0	481
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	9.5	7.9	2,683	10.7	75.4	13.9	0.0	100.0	255
Second	10.9	9.1	2,489	7.4	72.6	18.7	1.3	100.0	272
Middle	18.0	14.0	2,159	6.5	69.3	22.0	2.3	100.0	388
Fourth	29.6	21.5	1,955	4.2	65.9	27.0	2.9	100.0	578
Highest	39.4	28.1	1,662	1.3	51.2	44.8	2.7	100.0	655
Total	19.6	14.9	10,948	4.9	64.0	28.9	2.2	100.0	2,147

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

Table 9.16 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent live birth or stillbirth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth or stillbirth during the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check[1]						No postnatal check[2]	Total	Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of women
	Less than 4 hours	4–23 hours	1–2 days	3–6 days	7–41 days	Don't know				
	LIVE BIRTHS									
Age at birth										
<20	26.7	3.5	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	67.3	100.0	32.3	1,171
20–34	37.0	5.1	2.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	54.0	100.0	44.8	7,839
35–49	33.7	4.3	3.2	1.1	0.4	0.5	56.8	100.0	41.2	1,938
Birth order[3]										
1	44.2	5.8	3.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	45.1	100.0	53.4	2,240
2–3	37.5	5.8	2.9	0.5	0.3	0.5	52.5	100.0	46.2	3,771
4–5	33.4	4.0	2.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	59.4	100.0	39.7	2,621
6+	25.1	3.1	2.5	0.7	0.5	0.1	67.9	100.0	30.8	2,316
Place of delivery										
Health facility	67.5	9.3	2.8	0.4	0.4	0.9	18.7	100.0	79.6	4,678
Elsewhere	11.2	1.5	2.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	83.6	100.0	15.4	6,270
Residence										
Urban	51.5	8.1	3.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	34.8	100.0	63.2	4,159
Rural	25.3	2.8	2.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	68.8	100.0	30.3	6,790
Zone										
North Central	45.7	5.8	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.4	45.7	100.0	53.4	1,731
North East	29.7	3.6	3.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	62.8	100.0	36.3	2,237
North West	20.3	2.6	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	74.5	100.0	24.9	4,312
South East	46.9	11.9	4.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	35.2	100.0	63.1	745
South South	52.5	7.8	6.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	29.7	100.0	66.5	831
South West	68.2	7.3	2.9	0.7	0.8	1.4	18.6	100.0	78.5	1,092
State										
North Central										
FCT-Abuja	77.8	1.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	17.5	100.0	82.3	149
Benue	36.5	15.6	4.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	43.1	100.0	56.2	214
Kogi	42.2	11.9	1.7	0.8	0.1	0.8	42.5	100.0	55.8	170
Kwara	52.5	3.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	42.2	100.0	57.0	175
Nasarawa	58.7	5.9	3.8	0.3	0.5	0.3	30.5	100.0	68.4	250
Niger	28.6	3.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	66.9	100.0	32.6	505
Plateau	53.3	1.6	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.0	42.2	100.0	56.3	269
North East										
Adamawa	44.5	4.3	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	48.8	100.0	50.6	269
Bauchi	18.5	2.9	2.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	75.0	100.0	23.9	730
Borno	40.2	2.4	4.8	0.9	0.7	0.0	51.0	100.0	47.5	424
Gombe	36.4	5.4	3.1	0.3	1.2	0.0	53.5	100.0	44.9	208
Taraba	30.6	1.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.6	100.0	34.4	226
Yobe	24.9	6.0	3.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	65.7	100.0	33.9	380
North West										
Jigawa	42.2	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	55.5	100.0	43.9	507
Kaduna	15.1	6.0	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	76.8	100.0	22.5	855
Kano	26.8	2.4	3.7	0.8	0.2	0.0	66.1	100.0	32.8	1,134
Katsina	16.9	1.2	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	80.1	100.0	19.4	644
Kebbi	8.9	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	88.1	100.0	11.3	369
Sokoto	10.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.4	100.0	11.6	408
Zamfara	11.7	2.3	4.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	81.7	100.0	18.1	395
South East										
Abia	52.2	11.3	2.8	1.2	2.0	1.1	29.3	100.0	66.4	82
Anambra	57.4	11.4	4.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	26.3	100.0	73.2	145
Ebonyi	40.1	10.9	5.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	43.2	100.0	55.9	245
Enugu	48.1	14.4	3.3	0.4	0.4	1.6	31.8	100.0	65.8	98
Imo	44.6	12.5	4.6	0.4	1.1	1.0	35.8	100.0	61.7	174
South South										
Akwa Ibom	29.0	7.6	23.9	1.7	2.9	0.0	35.0	100.0	60.4	119
Bayelsa	35.8	2.1	5.6	0.8	0.0	0.8	54.9	100.0	43.4	69
Cross River	68.4	2.2	4.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	25.1	100.0	74.6	92
Delta	62.2	10.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	4.9	18.8	100.0	76.2	210
Edo	67.1	14.3	4.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	9.8	100.0	86.1	116
Rivers	46.9	6.1	1.3	2.6	1.7	0.0	41.4	100.0	54.3	225

Continued…

Table 9.16—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check[1]						No postnatal check[2]	Total	Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of women
	Less than 4 hours	4–23 hours	1–2 days	3–6 days	7–41 days	Don't know				
South West										
Ekiti	75.1	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.3	1.2	21.1	100.0	77.5	52
Lagos	76.9	10.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	2.0	10.4	100.0	87.3	291
Ogun	66.6	9.1	5.3	1.0	1.5	1.8	14.7	100.0	81.0	270
Ondo	71.7	3.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.1	22.0	100.0	75.9	101
Osun	62.3	6.8	6.2	1.4	0.5	0.0	22.8	100.0	75.3	133
Oyo	60.1	5.2	3.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	28.4	100.0	68.3	245
Education										
No education	18.7	1.6	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	77.3	100.0	22.1	5,012
Primary	31.0	3.6	2.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	61.5	100.0	37.3	1,268
Secondary	50.0	7.9	3.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	36.6	100.0	61.6	3,573
More than secondary	68.0	10.7	4.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	14.6	100.0	82.7	1,096
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	18.5	1.7	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	77.4	100.0	22.0	2,683
Second	21.0	2.5	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	73.7	100.0	25.5	2,489
Middle	36.0	3.8	3.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	56.1	100.0	43.0	2,159
Fourth	48.3	8.2	3.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	37.7	100.0	60.4	1,955
Highest	67.4	10.6	3.5	0.9	0.8	1.3	15.6	100.0	81.5	1,662
Total	35.3	4.8	2.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	55.9	100.0	42.8	10,948
STILLBIRTHS										
Total	37.2	3.2	4.2	0.5	0.0	0.6	54.2	100.0	44.7	230
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[4]										
Total	35.3	4.8	2.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	55.9	100.0	42.9	11,129

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

[1] Includes women who received a check from a doctor, nurse/midwife, community health extension worker, auxiliary midwife, CHIPS (community health influencers, promoters, and services) volunteer/community health worker/fieldworker, or traditional birth attendant

[2] Includes women who received a check after 41 days

[3] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[4] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.17 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15–49 a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by type of provider of the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check							
	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Community health extension worker	Auxiliary midwife	CHIPS volunteer/ community health worker/ fieldworker	Traditional birth atten-dant	No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of women
	LIVE BIRTHS							
Age at birth								
<20	23.8	2.3	1.2	0.5	4.4	67.7	100.0	1,171
20–34	36.6	2.8	1.1	0.6	3.7	55.2	100.0	7,839
35–49	34.6	1.8	1.1	0.4	3.3	58.8	100.0	1,938
Birth order[1]								
1	45.1	3.1	1.2	1.0	3.0	46.6	100.0	2,240
2–3	38.0	2.4	1.2	0.5	4.0	53.8	100.0	3,771
4–5	32.1	2.5	1.0	0.3	3.7	60.3	100.0	2,621
6+	23.1	2.4	1.0	0.4	3.9	69.2	100.0	2,316
Place of delivery								
Health facility	73.1	4.2	1.3	0.7	0.4	20.4	100.0	4,678
Elsewhere	6.3	1.4	1.0	0.5	6.2	84.6	100.0	6,270
Residence								
Urban	56.3	2.5	1.5	0.4	2.5	36.8	100.0	4,159
Rural	21.7	2.6	0.8	0.7	4.5	69.7	100.0	6,790
Zone								
North Central	44.5	2.5	0.9	0.2	5.3	46.6	100.0	1,731
North East	25.4	6.2	0.2	2.2	2.3	63.7	100.0	2,237
North West	18.3	2.0	0.2	0.2	4.2	75.1	100.0	4,312
South East	58.2	0.1	4.3	0.0	0.6	36.9	100.0	745
South South	57.5	1.6	2.6	0.0	4.8	33.5	100.0	831
South West	71.2	0.1	3.5	0.0	3.8	21.5	100.0	1,092
State								
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	74.8	3.8	1.7	1.1	0.8	17.7	100.0	149
Benue	51.1	0.6	2.2	0.0	2.3	43.8	100.0	214
Kogi	50.1	2.9	1.4	0.0	1.4	44.2	100.0	170
Kwara	43.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	12.2	43.0	100.0	175
Nasarawa	62.8	0.2	1.3	0.0	4.1	31.6	100.0	250
Niger	20.1	5.0	0.4	0.2	6.9	67.4	100.0	505
Plateau	47.9	1.9	0.0	0.5	6.0	43.7	100.0	269
North East								
Adamawa	21.0	12.6	0.5	7.7	8.7	49.4	100.0	269
Bauchi	19.3	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.1	100.0	730
Borno	32.9	11.6	0.5	0.1	2.4	52.5	100.0	424
Gombe	34.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	2.9	55.1	100.0	208
Taraba	23.0	0.7	0.3	8.9	1.4	65.6	100.0	226
Yobe	28.4	1.0	0.0	2.5	2.1	66.1	100.0	380
North West								
Jigawa	19.1	1.8	0.1	0.0	22.9	56.1	100.0	507
Kaduna	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	77.5	100.0	855
Kano	27.4	3.3	0.3	0.2	1.6	67.2	100.0	1,134
Katsina	13.3	1.7	0.6	0.6	3.3	80.6	100.0	644
Kebbi	5.8	1.3	0.1	0.0	4.1	88.7	100.0	369
Sokoto	9.1	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	88.4	100.0	408
Zamfara	12.2	4.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	81.9	100.0	395
South East								
Abia	65.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	33.6	100.0	82
Anambra	71.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.9	26.8	100.0	145
Ebonyi	42.6	0.2	12.3	0.0	0.8	44.1	100.0	245
Enugu	65.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.2	100.0	98
Imo	61.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.3	100.0	174
South South								
Akwa Ibom	37.6	0.0	7.9	0.0	15.0	39.6	100.0	119
Bayelsa	41.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	56.6	100.0	69
Cross River	48.1	14.5	0.5	0.0	11.6	25.4	100.0	92
Delta	70.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	3.6	23.8	100.0	210
Edo	84.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.4	13.9	100.0	116
Rivers	50.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.5	45.7	100.0	225

Continued…

Table 9.17—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check: Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Community health extension worker	Auxiliary midwife	CHIPS volunteer/ community health worker/ fieldworker	Traditional birth attendant	No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of women
South West								
Ekiti	74.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.8	22.5	100.0	52
Lagos	78.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	7.7	12.7	100.0	291
Ogun	68.4	0.0	8.8	0.0	3.8	19.0	100.0	270
Ondo	70.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	4.7	24.1	100.0	101
Osun	70.9	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	24.7	100.0	133
Oyo	65.6	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.9	31.7	100.0	245
Education								
No education	13.1	3.1	0.2	0.5	5.2	77.9	100.0	5,012
Primary	29.7	2.2	1.9	0.6	3.0	62.7	100.0	1,268
Secondary	53.5	2.3	2.1	0.8	2.8	38.4	100.0	3,573
More than secondary	79.4	1.5	0.9	0.2	0.6	17.3	100.0	1,096
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	11.4	3.5	0.3	0.9	6.0	78.0	100.0	2,683
Second	17.1	3.3	1.0	0.7	3.5	74.5	100.0	2,489
Middle	33.9	2.7	1.4	0.6	4.4	57.0	100.0	2,159
Fourth	54.2	2.0	1.6	0.3	2.4	39.6	100.0	1,955
Highest	78.0	0.7	1.5	0.1	1.2	18.5	100.0	1,662
Total	34.9	2.6	1.1	0.6	3.7	57.2	100.0	10,948
STILLBIRTHS								
Total	37.9	2.5	0.6	0.6	3.1	55.3	100.0	230
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]								
Total	34.9	2.6	1.1	0.6	3.7	57.1	100.0	11,129

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
CHIPS = community health influencers, promoters, and services
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.18 Content of postnatal care for the mother

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected checks were performed during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage for whom during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, any health care provider:			Percentage with all three checks performed in the first 2 days after birth	Number of women
	Measured blood pressure	Discussed vaginal bleeding	Discussed family planning		
	LIVE BIRTHS				
Age at birth					
<20	10.8	9.9	7.3	5.8	1,171
20–34	21.5	18.6	14.7	12.7	7,839
35–49	22.2	18.6	15.9	13.2	1,938
Birth order[1]					
1	26.3	23.4	17.9	15.2	2,240
2–3	23.8	20.2	16.3	14.4	3,771
4–5	17.4	15.3	12.5	10.8	2,621
6+	13.0	10.9	8.8	6.6	2,316
Place of delivery					
Health facility	38.3	33.0	26.9	23.8	4,678
Public sector	32.3	28.4	24.4	21.2	2,993
Private sector (non-NGO)	49.2	41.1	31.4	28.4	1,597
NGO sector	47.8	42.4	32.7	27.1	88
Elsewhere	7.2	6.3	4.6	3.3	6,270
Residence					
Urban	35.1	30.4	24.3	21.2	4,159
Rural	11.6	9.9	7.8	6.5	6,790
Zone					
North Central	18.8	17.9	14.7	12.8	1,731
North East	13.2	12.0	9.7	8.5	2,237
North West	10.1	8.3	6.1	4.9	4,312
South East	33.0	23.9	17.9	15.6	745
South South	34.4	27.5	29.4	21.6	831
South West	59.9	54.5	39.5	37.0	1,092
State					
North Central					
FCT-Abuja	46.5	45.2	44.9	42.7	149
Benue	19.7	15.7	8.5	6.4	214
Kogi	17.4	13.5	13.0	11.8	170
Kwara	37.1	38.9	27.5	23.1	175
Nasarawa	23.9	25.3	19.2	13.5	250
Niger	3.8	3.1	3.1	2.8	505
Plateau	15.2	14.8	13.3	13.2	269
North East					
Adamawa	7.4	5.9	2.1	2.0	269
Bauchi	13.1	11.7	11.1	8.9	730
Borno	16.1	14.1	9.7	9.3	424
Gombe	9.8	12.4	9.4	6.7	208
Taraba	25.5	24.5	24.5	23.6	226
Yobe	8.9	7.0	3.8	3.2	380
North West					
Jigawa	6.7	5.4	2.8	1.8	507
Kaduna	13.4	12.3	7.5	7.1	855
Kano	20.0	15.1	12.2	9.2	1,134
Katsina	4.5	3.3	2.8	1.5	644
Kebbi	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.0	369
Sokoto	2.0	2.1	1.5	0.8	408
Zamfara	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.6	395
South East					
Abia	31.0	25.7	25.1	19.7	82
Anambra	52.7	42.6	33.4	30.9	145
Ebonyi	29.8	12.4	6.7	4.5	245
Enugu	13.7	13.1	8.2	6.5	98
Imo	32.7	29.9	23.0	21.6	174
South South					
Akwa Ibom	32.0	31.4	37.9	18.6	119
Bayelsa	17.4	18.1	12.7	5.8	69
Cross River	52.3	55.4	51.8	48.1	92
Delta	37.1	27.2	30.0	22.0	210
Edo	65.1	37.0	45.7	33.5	116
Rivers	15.2	12.2	11.9	10.7	225

Continued…

Table 9.18—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage for whom during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, any health care provider: Measured blood pressure	Discussed vaginal bleeding	Discussed family planning	Percentage with all three checks performed in the first 2 days after birth	Number of women
South West					
Ekiti	20.6	21.1	12.7	10.5	52
Lagos	84.1	77.6	43.1	41.4	291
Ogun	56.2	51.0	34.3	30.0	270
Ondo	27.8	18.8	18.6	12.7	101
Osun	22.0	19.3	16.9	16.0	133
Oyo	77.1	71.5	67.5	66.3	245
Mother's education					
No education	6.9	5.9	4.4	3.5	5,012
Primary	17.6	15.5	12.4	9.2	1,268
Secondary	31.1	26.8	21.5	18.6	3,573
More than secondary	51.4	44.4	36.2	33.1	1,096
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	6.0	5.5	3.9	2.9	2,683
Second	9.6	7.8	6.6	5.6	2,489
Middle	17.4	14.7	11.3	9.0	2,159
Fourth	30.6	26.7	21.4	18.6	1,955
Highest	52.2	45.6	37.1	32.8	1,662
Total	20.5	17.7	14.1	12.1	10,948
STILLBIRTHS					
Total	27.9	22.9	15.4	14.8	230
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]					
Total	20.6	17.7	14.1	12.0	11,129

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
NGO = nongovernmental organisation
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.19 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of newborn's first postnatal check[1]						No postnatal check[2]	Total	Percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1–3 hours	4–23 hours	1–2 days	3–6 days	Don't know				
Mother's age at birth										
<20	11.6	15.1	3.3	2.8	0.6	0.3	66.3	100.0	32.8	1,171
20–34	13.3	23.4	4.4	2.9	0.6	0.4	54.9	100.0	44.1	7,839
35–49	11.8	22.4	3.8	2.7	0.8	0.7	57.8	100.0	40.8	1,938
Birth order[3]										
1	14.6	28.6	5.8	3.7	0.6	0.6	46.2	100.0	52.6	2,240
2–3	14.0	23.9	4.9	3.0	0.6	0.6	53.0	100.0	45.8	3,771
4–5	12.7	21.2	3.5	2.5	0.5	0.3	59.3	100.0	39.9	2,621
6+	9.5	15.2	2.5	2.3	0.8	0.3	69.5	100.0	29.4	2,316
Place of delivery										
Health facility	21.4	43.9	7.8	2.6	0.4	0.9	23.0	100.0	75.7	4,678
Elsewhere	6.5	6.3	1.5	3.1	0.8	0.1	81.7	100.0	17.4	6,270
Residence										
Urban	17.2	34.5	6.7	3.6	0.8	0.8	36.3	100.0	62.1	4,159
Rural	10.2	14.9	2.7	2.4	0.5	0.3	69.0	100.0	30.2	6,790
Zone										
North Central	19.3	26.4	5.9	2.0	0.2	0.3	45.9	100.0	53.7	1,731
North East	9.2	19.7	3.4	3.0	0.8	0.0	63.8	100.0	35.4	2,237
North West	11.6	8.4	1.7	2.2	0.4	0.2	75.5	100.0	23.9	4,312
South East	8.5	37.2	11.5	4.6	1.0	0.3	36.8	100.0	61.8	745
South South	10.7	44.7	5.6	6.1	1.6	2.0	29.4	100.0	67.1	831
South West	19.9	49.4	6.9	3.0	0.6	1.6	18.6	100.0	79.2	1,092
State										
North Central										
FCT-Abuja	59.2	22.5	2.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	13.3	100.0	86.7	149
Benue	2.0	36.0	14.4	4.3	0.0	0.9	42.4	100.0	56.7	214
Kogi	3.3	38.0	12.7	1.3	0.8	0.3	43.5	100.0	55.3	170
Kwara	0.3	51.7	5.0	1.1	0.6	0.5	40.8	100.0	58.1	175
Nasarawa	16.4	40.6	5.5	2.8	0.0	0.3	34.5	100.0	65.2	250
Niger	15.7	15.7	2.8	1.1	0.0	0.3	64.5	100.0	35.2	505
Plateau	43.0	4.3	3.5	2.1	0.1	0.0	47.0	100.0	52.9	269
North East										
Adamawa	17.9	32.9	5.2	2.9	0.3	0.0	40.8	100.0	58.9	269
Bauchi	4.2	11.6	2.4	1.9	1.6	0.1	78.3	100.0	20.1	730
Borno	15.4	22.3	2.3	5.0	0.7	0.0	54.3	100.0	45.0	424
Gombe	1.6	34.8	6.1	3.9	0.5	0.0	53.0	100.0	46.5	208
Taraba	14.6	13.9	1.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	67.7	100.0	32.3	226
Yobe	6.9	18.4	4.7	3.0	0.4	0.0	66.6	100.0	33.0	380
North West										
Jigawa	32.3	6.3	0.6	2.2	0.6	0.0	58.0	100.0	41.4	507
Kaduna	8.4	8.7	4.6	1.9	0.1	0.2	76.2	100.0	23.6	855
Kano	13.1	13.4	1.1	2.5	0.7	0.3	68.9	100.0	30.1	1,134
Katsina	9.8	5.2	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.3	82.3	100.0	17.5	644
Kebbi	3.0	7.5	2.2	1.6	1.5	0.0	84.3	100.0	14.2	369
Sokoto	5.6	3.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	89.8	100.0	10.2	408
Zamfara	4.5	6.8	1.4	5.4	0.5	0.0	81.5	100.0	18.1	395
South East										
Abia	3.8	46.6	12.5	3.0	1.3	0.4	32.5	100.0	65.9	82
Anambra	14.4	41.4	9.8	5.6	3.3	0.0	25.5	100.0	71.2	145
Ebonyi	5.1	35.7	11.9	3.4	0.2	0.0	43.6	100.0	56.2	245
Enugu	9.5	35.1	11.9	6.1	0.7	0.9	35.9	100.0	62.5	98
Imo	10.1	32.6	11.7	5.1	0.3	0.8	39.4	100.0	59.5	174
South South										
Akwa Ibom	8.8	29.6	6.9	23.9	3.6	0.5	26.7	100.0	69.2	119
Bayelsa	7.3	29.5	2.9	2.3	0.0	2.9	55.1	100.0	42.0	69
Cross River	12.9	56.9	2.3	4.3	1.9	0.0	21.7	100.0	76.4	92
Delta	20.0	42.7	6.9	2.8	0.0	5.8	21.8	100.0	72.4	210
Edo	8.2	67.7	6.5	5.3	0.5	1.2	10.6	100.0	87.6	116
Rivers	4.3	42.5	5.4	2.1	3.1	0.0	42.7	100.0	54.2	225

Continued…

Table 9.19—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of newborn's first postnatal check[1]						No postnatal check[2]	Total	Percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1–3 hours	4–23 hours	1–2 days	3–6 days	Don't know				
South West										
Ekiti	30.6	45.4	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.6	21.0	100.0	78.4	52
Lagos	25.5	50.1	9.5	1.3	0.9	2.5	10.1	100.0	86.5	291
Ogun	23.3	47.5	7.1	3.9	0.8	1.2	16.2	100.0	81.7	270
Ondo	26.0	43.7	3.1	1.2	0.0	1.5	24.5	100.0	74.0	101
Osun	9.2	52.6	9.4	5.4	1.5	0.0	22.0	100.0	76.5	133
Oyo	10.3	52.1	5.0	3.9	0.0	2.2	26.4	100.0	71.5	245
Mother's education										
No education	8.6	10.0	1.3	2.1	0.4	0.1	77.4	100.0	22.1	5,012
Primary	13.4	18.3	3.2	2.9	0.3	0.4	61.5	100.0	37.8	1,268
Secondary	15.9	33.7	7.4	3.5	0.9	0.7	38.0	100.0	60.4	3,573
More than secondary	21.8	46.7	8.1	4.4	1.1	1.2	16.6	100.0	81.0	1,096
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	9.0	9.9	1.6	2.0	0.5	0.0	77.0	100.0	22.5	2,683
Second	9.4	11.6	2.6	2.3	0.4	0.3	73.5	100.0	25.9	2,489
Middle	13.4	22.7	3.5	3.2	0.4	0.3	56.4	100.0	42.8	2,159
Fourth	16.0	31.7	6.8	3.7	0.9	0.5	40.5	100.0	58.1	1,955
Highest	19.9	47.2	8.8	3.7	1.1	1.6	17.6	100.0	79.7	1,662
Total	12.9	22.4	4.2	2.9	0.6	0.5	56.6	100.0	42.3	10,948

[1] Includes newborns who received a check from a doctor, nurse/midwife, community health extension worker, auxiliary midwife, CHIPS (community health influencers, promoters, and services) volunteer/community health worker/fieldworker, or traditional birth attendant
[2] Includes newborns who received a check after the first week of life
[3] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.20 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider of the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the birth, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal check							Number of births
	Doctor/nurse/ midwife	Community health extension worker	Auxiliary midwife	CHIPS volunteer/ community health worker/ fieldworker	Traditional birth attendant	No postnatal check during the first 2 days after the birth	Total	
Mother's age at birth								
<20	23.0	1.8	1.5	0.5	6.0	67.2	100.0	1,171
20–34	34.7	2.5	1.2	0.7	5.1	55.9	100.0	7,839
35–49	33.2	1.5	1.1	0.4	4.5	59.2	100.0	1,938
Birth order[1]								
1	43.6	2.6	1.3	1.1	4.0	47.4	100.0	2,240
2–3	36.4	2.2	1.3	0.6	5.3	54.2	100.0	3,771
4–5	31.0	2.1	1.1	0.4	5.3	60.1	100.0	2,621
6+	20.3	2.0	1.0	0.4	5.7	70.6	100.0	2,316
Place of delivery								
Health facility	69.6	3.6	1.4	0.7	0.4	24.3	100.0	4,678
Elsewhere	6.0	1.2	1.0	0.6	8.7	82.6	100.0	6,270
Residence								
Urban	54.3	2.2	1.7	0.5	3.4	37.9	100.0	4,159
Rural	20.2	2.2	0.9	0.7	6.2	69.8	100.0	6,790
Zone								
North Central	43.7	2.5	0.8	0.2	6.4	46.3	100.0	1,731
North East	22.8	5.9	0.2	2.2	4.2	64.6	100.0	2,237
North West	16.1	1.2	0.4	0.3	5.9	76.1	100.0	4,312
South East	56.8	0.1	4.3	0.0	0.7	38.2	100.0	745
South South	56.1	1.7	2.7	0.1	6.5	32.9	100.0	831
South West	71.5	0.2	3.6	0.0	3.9	20.8	100.0	1,092
State								
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	76.7	4.5	2.4	0.0	3.2	13.3	100.0	149
Benue	51.9	0.6	1.1	0.0	3.2	43.3	100.0	214
Kogi	47.6	3.5	1.7	0.0	2.5	44.7	100.0	170
Kwara	41.9	0.7	0.3	0.4	14.8	41.9	100.0	175
Nasarawa	60.2	0.2	1.3	0.0	3.5	34.8	100.0	250
Niger	20.5	5.0	0.3	0.2	9.3	64.8	100.0	505
Plateau	45.9	1.2	0.0	0.5	5.4	47.1	100.0	269
North East								
Adamawa	19.8	11.4	0.9	8.1	18.7	41.1	100.0	269
Bauchi	15.4	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	79.9	100.0	730
Borno	29.8	11.5	0.5	0.1	3.2	55.0	100.0	424
Gombe	33.1	8.4	0.0	0.0	5.0	53.5	100.0	208
Taraba	21.0	0.6	0.0	8.9	1.9	67.7	100.0	226
Yobe	26.9	0.8	0.0	2.0	3.3	67.0	100.0	380
North West								
Jigawa	17.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	23.2	58.6	100.0	507
Kaduna	21.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.8	76.4	100.0	855
Kano	24.0	2.1	0.9	0.7	2.4	69.9	100.0	1,134
Katsina	8.7	1.3	0.7	0.7	6.1	82.5	100.0	644
Kebbi	6.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	6.8	85.8	100.0	369
Sokoto	7.5	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.2	89.8	100.0	408
Zamfara	10.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	6.2	81.9	100.0	395
South East								
Abia	63.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	34.1	100.0	82
Anambra	68.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.1	28.8	100.0	145
Ebonyi	43.0	0.2	12.3	0.0	0.8	43.8	100.0	245
Enugu	62.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	100.0	98
Imo	59.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.5	100.0	174
South South								
Akwa Ibom	38.6	0.0	7.8	0.0	22.8	30.8	100.0	119
Bayelsa	38.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.8	58.0	100.0	69
Cross River	48.4	15.3	0.5	0.0	12.1	23.6	100.0	92
Delta	65.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	3.7	27.6	100.0	210
Edo	83.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.4	12.4	100.0	116
Rivers	50.7	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.9	45.8	100.0	225

Continued…

Table 9.20—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal check							
	Doctor/nurse/ midwife	Community health extension worker	Auxiliary midwife	CHIPS volunteer/ community health worker/ fieldworker	Traditional birth attendant	No postnatal check during the first 2 days after the birth	Total	Number of births
South West								
Ekiti	73.5	0.6	0.6	0.0	3.8	21.6	100.0	52
Lagos	78.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	7.0	13.5	100.0	291
Ogun	67.3	0.0	9.7	0.0	4.7	18.3	100.0	270
Ondo	67.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	5.6	26.0	100.0	101
Osun	71.6	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	23.5	100.0	133
Oyo	69.1	0.6	0.8	0.0	1.0	28.5	100.0	245
Mother's education								
No education	11.6	2.7	0.3	0.5	7.0	77.9	100.0	5,012
Primary	28.5	2.1	2.3	0.5	4.4	62.2	100.0	1,268
Secondary	51.4	1.9	2.3	0.9	3.9	39.6	100.0	3,573
More than secondary	77.7	1.3	0.7	0.3	1.1	19.0	100.0	1,096
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	9.7	3.0	0.5	0.9	8.4	77.5	100.0	2,683
Second	16.4	2.8	1.1	0.7	4.8	74.1	100.0	2,489
Middle	32.6	2.2	1.5	0.6	5.9	57.2	100.0	2,159
Fourth	51.0	1.7	1.6	0.5	3.3	41.9	100.0	1,955
Highest	76.0	0.6	1.5	0.0	1.6	20.3	100.0	1,662
Total	33.2	2.2	1.2	0.6	5.1	57.7	100.0	10,948

CHIPS = community health influencers, promoters, and services
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.21 Content of postnatal care for newborns

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after the birth and percentage with five signal functions performed during the first 2 days after the birth, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Percentage of most recent live births for whom a health care provider performed the selected functions during the first 2 days after the birth:								
Background characteristic	Cord examined	Temper-ature measured	Mother told how to recognise if the baby needs immediate medical attention	Mother counselled on breast-feeding	Mother observed breast-feeding	Mother both counselled on breast-feeding and observed breast-feeding	Weighed[1]	Percentage with five[2] signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth	Number of births
Mother's age at birth									
<20	14.1	12.0	10.1	11.7	10.9	9.5	11.6	3.8	1,171
20–34	24.7	22.0	20.4	22.6	20.0	19.2	24.2	10.2	7,839
35–49	23.7	21.3	18.7	19.9	17.5	16.8	23.4	10.1	1,938
Birth order[3]									
1	30.3	27.4	25.8	28.8	26.9	25.6	30.9	14.0	2,240
2–3	27.0	24.8	22.7	25.0	22.4	21.3	26.9	12.6	3,771
4–5	20.8	17.7	15.7	17.3	15.0	14.3	20.4	7.3	2,621
6+	13.9	11.4	10.0	11.2	8.6	8.2	10.5	2.7	2,316
Place of delivery									
Health facility	38.8	37.2	33.9	36.8	32.9	31.9	49.0	21.1	4,678
Elsewhere	12.0	8.5	7.9	9.2	7.9	7.2	3.1	0.9	6,270
Residence									
Urban	37.6	34.9	32.3	35.6	31.9	30.6	43.4	19.7	4,159
Rural	14.7	12.1	10.9	12.1	10.5	9.9	10.0	3.3	6,790
Zone									
North Central	26.5	22.6	20.7	23.9	20.0	19.3	25.5	9.3	1,731
North East	15.4	11.7	11.1	12.9	10.9	10.3	11.8	2.9	2,237
North West	9.3	8.5	7.3	7.8	7.0	6.2	8.7	1.9	4,312
South East	35.5	33.8	28.7	31.0	24.4	23.9	47.2	18.4	745
South South	47.0	37.8	34.9	42.9	38.1	36.2	55.3	21.1	831
South West	64.3	63.3	59.8	61.5	59.4	57.7	54.4	38.8	1,092
State									
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	56.4	52.7	52.1	55.2	54.5	54.5	71.7	40.2	149
Benue	30.8	22.8	20.6	24.6	19.5	17.5	34.7	6.8	214
Kogi	18.1	17.0	18.0	18.3	17.7	17.7	21.8	10.9	170
Kwara	48.9	38.5	31.3	44.6	23.1	23.1	29.3	16.4	175
Nasarawa	37.5	34.6	28.5	33.7	27.2	25.8	30.4	9.4	250
Niger	9.1	7.4	7.4	7.8	7.9	7.3	13.0	1.8	505
Plateau	19.6	16.8	16.0	17.2	16.6	16.1	11.2	2.8	269
North East									
Adamawa	17.3	13.8	11.2	9.6	3.9	3.6	9.8	1.1	269
Bauchi	13.3	9.8	9.9	11.6	11.2	10.0	15.6	3.6	730
Borno	12.1	7.2	7.0	12.2	8.1	7.9	11.3	0.6	424
Gombe	18.1	13.1	17.7	19.1	18.1	17.8	14.8	5.1	208
Taraba	27.3	27.3	27.1	27.5	27.1	27.1	14.5	10.1	226
Yobe	12.9	8.7	4.7	6.5	4.8	4.2	3.1	0.0	380
North West									
Jigawa	4.9	5.1	3.5	3.9	4.0	3.3	2.9	0.1	507
Kaduna	14.7	14.7	11.5	11.9	9.1	9.1	18.2	5.3	855
Kano	14.6	13.6	13.0	13.3	13.1	11.0	13.4	2.6	1,134
Katsina	3.7	1.9	0.7	2.9	2.6	1.9	4.4	0.2	644
Kebbi	3.3	3.0	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.9	0.1	369
Sokoto	1.9	1.4	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.7	3.2	0.2	408
Zamfara	10.7	8.1	8.6	7.9	6.2	6.2	0.8	0.7	395
South East									
Abia	43.0	40.4	38.6	40.2	40.2	38.6	53.2	20.8	82
Anambra	57.6	54.1	43.4	47.9	40.7	40.2	75.2	38.8	145
Ebonyi	32.7	32.0	23.7	26.1	10.6	10.2	14.7	6.4	245
Enugu	16.4	13.8	14.6	16.1	16.7	15.6	45.7	9.0	98
Imo	28.2	27.2	26.8	27.7	27.3	27.3	67.7	22.4	174
South South									
Akwa Ibom	75.2	46.1	45.4	68.1	67.6	62.4	37.1	15.8	119
Bayelsa	27.8	22.1	21.7	29.0	25.7	24.9	42.6	12.7	69
Cross River	64.5	56.7	62.2	65.7	66.0	64.4	44.3	28.3	92
Delta	36.2	31.2	27.5	31.2	20.6	19.6	67.2	18.9	210
Edo	74.5	60.5	50.4	61.0	52.3	47.6	69.5	39.1	116
Rivers	26.6	25.0	21.1	26.3	23.8	23.8	54.9	16.1	225

Continued…

Table 9.21—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of most recent live births for whom a health care provider performed the selected functions during the first 2 days after the birth: Cord examined	Temperature measured	Mother told how to recognise if the baby needs immediate medical attention	Mother counselled on breastfeeding	Mother observed breastfeeding	Mother both counselled on breastfeeding and observed breastfeeding	Weighed[1]	Percentage with five[2] signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth	Number of births
South West									
Ekiti	31.1	30.1	24.9	31.5	31.0	30.2	39.8	11.6	52
Lagos	82.9	84.0	76.7	77.4	75.4	74.6	72.8	64.0	291
Ogun	65.5	65.7	64.4	62.2	59.7	57.7	54.1	40.5	270
Ondo	43.9	31.7	38.2	43.7	45.0	43.0	52.4	23.3	101
Osun	28.1	29.1	28.5	31.4	30.2	29.6	46.0	14.4	133
Oyo	76.0	74.5	67.8	72.1	67.6	64.8	41.3	32.2	245
Mother's education									
No education	8.8	6.6	5.7	6.9	5.5	5.1	4.3	0.7	5,012
Primary	20.3	16.5	15.0	15.9	14.2	13.1	12.7	5.1	1,268
Secondary	36.3	33.0	30.5	33.7	30.2	28.8	35.9	15.6	3,573
More than secondary	51.4	50.8	47.0	50.0	46.1	45.0	75.6	35.2	1,096
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	8.3	5.6	4.8	6.0	4.5	4.2	2.9	0.5	2,683
Second	12.4	10.6	8.4	9.6	8.3	7.8	5.6	1.5	2,489
Middle	21.2	18.1	16.8	18.5	16.1	15.0	15.1	4.3	2,159
Fourth	34.4	30.8	28.7	31.9	28.3	26.8	36.8	14.8	1,955
Highest	54.1	52.4	49.0	52.7	48.7	47.6	73.6	36.6	1,662
Total	23.4	20.8	19.0	21.0	18.6	17.7	22.7	9.5	10,948

[1] Captures newborns who were weighed "at birth." May exclude some newborns who were weighed during the 2 days after birth.
[2] The functions are (1) examining the umbilical cord, (2) measuring temperature, (3) observing and/or counselling on breastfeeding, (4) telling the mother about danger signs/how to recognise if the baby needs immediate attention, and (5) weighing. Corresponds to the definition of the five signal functions to assess the content of postnatal care for newborns described in Moran et al. 2013.
[3] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.22 Postnatal checks on mother and newborn

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for which mothers age 15–49 received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for which newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for which both mothers and newborns received a postnatal check, and percentage for which neither mothers nor newborns received a postnatal check, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who received a postnatal check[1] during the first 2 days after birth				Number of births
	Mother	Newborn	Both mother and newborn	Neither mother nor newborn received a postnatal check[2]	
Mother's age at birth					
<20	32.3	32.8	27.6	62.5	1,171
20–34	44.8	44.1	40.1	51.1	7,839
35–49	41.2	40.8	36.9	54.9	1,938
Birth order[3]					
1	53.4	52.6	47.7	41.7	2,240
2–3	46.2	45.8	41.6	49.6	3,771
4–5	39.7	39.9	35.8	56.2	2,621
6+	30.8	29.4	26.2	66.0	2,316
Place of delivery					
Health facility	79.6	75.7	72.2	16.9	4,678
Public sector	78.2	73.5	70.1	18.4	2,993
Private sector (non-NGO)	82.2	79.6	76.4	14.6	1,597
NGO sector	79.9	77.1	68.2	11.2	88
Elsewhere	15.4	17.4	12.8	80.0	6,270
Residence					
Urban	63.2	62.1	57.3	32.0	4,159
Rural	30.3	30.2	26.5	65.9	6,790
Zone					
North Central	53.4	53.7	49.7	42.6	1,731
North East	36.3	35.4	31.4	59.8	2,237
North West	24.9	23.9	19.8	71.1	4,312
South East	63.1	61.8	59.0	34.1	745
South South	66.5	67.1	61.4	27.8	831
South West	78.5	79.2	74.4	16.7	1,092
State					
North Central					
FCT-Abuja	82.3	86.7	80.3	11.3	149
Benue	56.2	56.7	51.0	38.0	214
Kogi	55.8	55.3	51.1	39.9	170
Kwara	57.0	58.1	53.5	38.4	175
Nasarawa	68.4	65.2	62.1	28.5	250
Niger	32.6	35.2	30.5	62.7	505
Plateau	56.3	52.9	52.6	43.4	269
North East					
Adamawa	50.6	58.9	46.0	36.5	269
Bauchi	23.9	20.1	18.2	74.1	730
Borno	47.5	45.0	41.5	49.0	424
Gombe	44.9	46.5	42.2	50.8	208
Taraba	34.4	32.3	30.8	64.1	226
Yobe	33.9	33.0	29.7	62.8	380
North West					
Jigawa	43.9	41.4	38.5	53.2	507
Kaduna	22.5	23.6	19.7	73.7	855
Kano	32.8	30.1	25.3	62.4	1,134
Katsina	19.4	17.5	13.0	76.2	644
Kebbi	11.3	14.2	10.0	84.5	369
Sokoto	11.6	10.2	9.7	87.9	408
Zamfara	18.1	18.1	11.0	74.8	395
South East					
Abia	66.4	65.9	60.7	28.4	82
Anambra	73.2	71.2	69.8	25.4	145
Ebonyi	55.9	56.2	54.0	41.9	245
Enugu	65.8	62.5	59.5	31.2	98
Imo	61.7	59.5	55.9	34.7	174
South South					
Akwa Ibom	60.4	69.2	55.1	25.5	119
Bayelsa	43.4	42.0	35.6	50.1	69
Cross River	74.6	76.4	72.9	21.8	92
Delta	76.2	72.4	69.4	20.8	210
Edo	86.1	87.6	81.5	7.7	116
Rivers	54.3	54.2	50.0	41.5	225

Continued…

Table 9.22—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who received a postnatal check[1] during the first 2 days after birth: Mother	Newborn	Both mother and newborn	Neither mother nor newborn received a postnatal check[2]	Number of births
South West					
Ekiti	77.5	78.4	71.6	15.8	52
Lagos	87.3	86.5	83.2	9.4	291
Ogun	81.0	81.7	76.9	14.2	270
Ondo	75.9	74.0	70.6	20.7	101
Osun	75.3	76.5	70.3	18.5	133
Oyo	68.3	71.5	65.6	25.8	245
Mother's education					
No education	22.1	22.1	18.5	74.4	5,012
Primary	37.3	37.8	32.6	57.5	1,268
Secondary	61.6	60.4	55.6	33.6	3,573
More than secondary	82.7	81.0	77.6	13.8	1,096
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	22.0	22.5	18.5	74.0	2,683
Second	25.5	25.9	22.2	70.9	2,489
Middle	43.0	42.8	38.8	53.0	2,159
Fourth	60.4	58.1	53.3	34.7	1,955
Highest	81.5	79.7	75.2	14.0	1,662
Total	42.8	42.3	38.2	53.0	10,948

NGO = nongovernmental organisation
[1] Includes checks from a doctor, nurse/midwife, community health extension worker, auxiliary midwife, CHIPS (community health influencers, promoters, and services) volunteer/community health worker/fieldworker, or traditional birth attendant
[2] Includes checks after the first 2 days or by other persons
[3] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.23 Postpartum mental health of women who have given birth

Among all women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who experienced mental distress during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced mental distress during the first 2 days after the most recent birth:				Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
	Feeling nervous and anxious	Feeling depressed or hopeless	Losing interest or pleasure in doing anything	Thinking of committing suicide	
	LIVE BIRTHS				
Age at birth					
<20	9.5	13.1	14.6	0.9	1,171
20–34	8.7	9.8	10.5	0.9	7,839
35–49	8.6	9.8	9.7	0.6	1,938
Birth order[1]					
1	12.0	11.7	13.1	0.9	2,240
2–3	8.4	9.6	10.5	0.9	3,771
4–5	7.7	9.5	9.8	1.1	2,621
6+	7.5	10.1	10.1	0.5	2,316
Place of delivery					
Health facility	35.8	33.4	36.6	4.1	4,678
Public sector	10.9	11.7	12.3	1.0	2,993
Private sector (non-NGO)	11.1	9.4	10.9	1.2	1,597
NGO sector	13.8	12.3	13.4	2.0	88
Elsewhere	7.1	9.5	10.0	0.7	6,270
Residence					
Urban	10.1	9.8	10.5	0.9	4,159
Rural	8.0	10.3	11.0	0.9	6,790
Zone					
North Central	11.0	10.3	17.1	1.0	1,731
North East	6.0	12.3	11.1	1.2	2,237
North West	8.5	11.1	10.5	0.6	4,312
South East	4.5	4.5	4.1	1.0	745
South South	19.4	9.8	10.5	0.4	831
South West	7.1	5.6	5.9	1.2	1,092
State					
North Central					
FCT-Abuja	13.8	9.6	8.0	1.5	149
Benue	10.5	9.5	4.9	0.0	214
Kogi	23.2	22.3	26.7	5.6	170
Kwara	13.4	17.6	15.0	1.5	175
Nasarawa	9.5	8.6	18.6	0.4	250
Niger	4.9	5.4	11.6	0.0	505
Plateau	13.2	10.0	36.1	0.8	269
North East					
Adamawa	7.5	18.9	21.8	2.7	269
Bauchi	4.6	6.6	8.2	1.6	730
Borno	2.1	10.2	9.3	0.7	424
Gombe	20.6	26.4	22.3	0.9	208
Taraba	2.2	1.3	1.2	0.6	226
Yobe	6.2	19.7	10.6	0.3	380
North West					
Jigawa	4.6	6.1	11.4	0.2	507
Kaduna	7.7	6.9	8.5	0.8	855
Kano	15.0	16.3	13.8	1.3	1,134
Katsina	6.3	5.2	7.7	0.0	644
Kebbi	2.5	26.1	21.9	0.0	369
Sokoto	5.9	11.9	5.7	0.6	408
Zamfara	8.5	6.2	3.6	0.5	395
South East					
Abia	6.9	5.2	6.9	2.6	82
Anambra	0.4	3.7	6.3	0.6	145
Ebonyi	4.6	4.9	3.9	1.6	245
Enugu	6.6	5.3	3.7	0.0	98
Imo	5.4	4.1	1.6	0.5	174
South South					
Akwa Ibom	13.9	12.9	12.1	0.6	119
Bayelsa	12.7	4.0	9.5	0.7	69
Cross River	21.9	12.6	4.2	1.2	92
Delta	21.4	8.7	13.3	0.0	210
Edo	35.5	8.3	13.4	0.5	116
Rivers	13.3	10.6	8.6	0.3	225

Continued…

Table 9.23—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced mental distress during the first 2 days after the most recent birth: Feeling nervous and anxious	Feeling depressed or hopeless	Losing interest or pleasure in doing anything	Thinking of committing suicide	Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
South West					
Ekiti	13.9	13.5	13.6	0.0	52
Lagos	4.7	2.3	4.7	0.4	291
Ogun	7.2	7.5	8.1	1.8	270
Ondo	5.3	6.1	6.1	1.4	101
Osun	8.2	5.3	1.2	0.4	133
Oyo	8.8	5.6	6.0	2.3	245
Education					
No education	6.6	10.1	9.8	0.7	5,012
Primary	8.7	9.0	12.7	1.0	1,268
Secondary	10.3	10.5	11.3	1.1	3,573
More than secondary	14.0	10.3	11.3	0.8	1,096
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	6.4	11.4	10.8	0.8	2,683
Second	6.6	8.8	9.8	0.6	2,489
Middle	9.8	10.5	12.0	1.0	2,159
Fourth	10.4	10.4	11.6	1.0	1,955
Highest	12.7	9.3	9.8	1.2	1,662
Total	8.8	10.1	10.8	0.9	10,948
STILLBIRTHS					
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	230
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]					
Total	8.7	9.9	10.6	0.9	11,129

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
NGO = nongovernmental organisation
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.24 Components of family planning counselling during postnatal care

Among all women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific family planning counselling services during postnatal care from a health care provider for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who received specific family planning counselling services during postnatal care from a health care provider for their most recent live birth or stillbirth:							Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
	All family planning methods appropriate to fertility regulation	Possible side effects	Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	Transition from LAM to other modern methods	Spacing of pregnancies	Fertility intentions	Return to fertility	
	LIVE BIRTHS							
Age at birth								
<20	21.6	19.3	18.1	15.5	19.8	20.0	20.3	1,171
20–34	35.3	33.3	31.9	30.4	34.0	32.8	32.7	7,839
35–49	35.3	33.6	32.1	29.9	33.8	32.0	32.1	1,938
Birth order[1]								
1	36.6	34.2	33.1	31.3	34.5	33.8	33.9	2,240
2–3	36.5	33.9	33.2	31.2	35.4	33.9	33.7	3,771
4–5	33.2	31.4	30.3	29.1	31.5	30.8	31.2	2,621
6+	27.6	26.7	23.6	21.6	26.6	25.0	24.7	2,316
Residence								
Urban	48.3	45.1	43.6	41.3	46.9	45.2	44.6	4,159
Rural	25.0	23.7	22.4	21.0	23.6	22.7	23.1	6,790
Zone								
North Central	37.5	33.9	33.0	30.7	34.1	33.4	32.6	1,731
North East	35.2	32.9	34.5	31.1	32.8	31.2	32.2	2,237
North West	20.0	19.7	16.6	16.0	20.5	19.9	20.0	4,312
South East	50.2	44.7	45.4	42.1	45.0	41.2	40.2	745
South South	51.3	48.8	46.8	43.6	51.2	48.9	46.5	831
South West	55.6	52.8	50.1	50.1	53.4	53.0	53.8	1,092
State								
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	74.5	67.8	69.3	66.8	66.2	65.4	64.5	149
Benue	55.4	35.9	40.3	33.6	33.8	29.9	27.8	214
Kogi	20.1	18.6	17.9	18.4	18.4	19.1	19.1	170
Kwara	44.1	42.6	43.6	38.5	43.0	43.4	43.0	175
Nasarawa	46.8	45.8	44.9	40.1	47.5	44.9	41.8	250
Niger	18.4	18.4	17.6	18.0	17.7	17.4	17.7	505
Plateau	36.9	35.4	27.4	26.3	39.2	40.0	39.8	269
North East								
Adamawa	31.8	33.1	35.6	35.4	36.5	36.3	37.2	269
Bauchi	26.2	24.6	29.4	23.7	23.0	20.8	22.9	730
Borno	35.7	34.3	38.2	35.6	33.6	34.1	32.4	424
Gombe	53.3	62.0	47.0	47.1	62.9	57.8	59.1	208
Taraba	52.6	47.2	44.4	42.5	42.1	43.7	44.4	226
Yobe	34.1	22.7	26.6	21.8	26.1	22.2	24.2	380
North West								
Jigawa	23.1	22.7	16.1	13.5	21.2	20.8	21.0	507
Kaduna	24.9	23.5	22.5	21.7	22.5	21.5	21.0	855
Kano	16.5	16.6	16.0	16.0	18.4	18.4	17.8	1,134
Katsina	34.7	33.7	25.0	24.4	32.3	29.9	31.6	644
Kebbi	10.1	10.2	6.5	6.8	16.4	16.8	16.9	369
Sokoto	6.8	6.3	5.4	4.7	7.8	7.4	7.0	408
Zamfara	13.8	16.2	14.0	13.9	18.9	18.6	20.5	395
South East								
Abia	52.8	36.0	34.5	27.8	29.4	27.6	26.5	82
Anambra	50.4	45.7	47.7	46.1	49.3	46.7	43.2	145
Ebonyi	40.3	39.0	39.6	37.9	37.9	32.3	31.5	245
Enugu	47.1	36.0	38.1	29.7	39.9	34.2	34.7	98
Imo	64.7	60.9	60.9	58.3	61.6	59.2	59.5	174
South South								
Akwa Ibom	48.3	38.9	33.6	24.3	47.0	40.8	34.5	119
Bayelsa	47.2	42.7	48.9	46.6	46.2	47.9	44.3	69
Cross River	87.4	86.2	86.4	86.5	86.2	83.8	83.8	92
Delta	53.5	51.2	57.6	56.7	58.8	57.1	55.2	210
Edo	57.4	51.0	52.6	47.7	47.1	47.0	46.8	116
Rivers	34.1	37.3	23.9	21.1	35.6	32.4	30.1	225
South West								
Ekiti	49.9	48.0	53.7	46.9	48.3	46.0	50.8	52
Lagos	51.5	48.9	44.2	44.2	49.0	49.2	49.4	291
Ogun	39.2	38.0	37.8	36.7	36.1	34.2	34.9	270
Ondo	59.2	62.8	59.6	55.0	62.8	65.2	64.1	101
Osun	54.9	45.7	31.2	42.6	47.1	49.4	50.0	133
Oyo	78.9	74.6	76.2	74.7	78.2	76.8	78.3	245

Continued…

Table 9.24—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who received specific family planning counselling services during postnatal care from a health care provider for their most recent live birth or stillbirth:							Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
	All family planning methods appropriate to fertility regulation	Possible side effects	Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	Transition from LAM to other modern methods	Spacing of pregnancies	Fertility intentions	Return to fertility	
Education								
No education	17.7	16.3	15.4	13.9	16.8	16.2	16.6	5,012
Primary	34.3	32.8	30.8	28.4	31.7	31.0	31.0	1,268
Secondary	47.6	44.6	42.5	40.9	45.6	43.8	43.1	3,573
More than secondary	62.7	60.5	59.4	56.8	62.2	59.8	59.6	1,096
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	16.6	15.3	14.5	13.3	16.2	15.5	15.5	2,683
Second	23.5	21.5	20.8	19.2	21.7	21.2	21.7	2,489
Middle	33.3	31.9	30.2	28.4	31.0	29.7	29.6	2,159
Fourth	49.2	46.9	44.5	41.9	47.8	45.5	45.7	1,955
Highest	60.1	56.3	54.3	52.7	58.5	57.0	56.1	1,662
Total	33.9	31.8	30.4	28.7	32.4	31.3	31.2	10,948
STILLBIRTHS								
Total	22.5	23.2	22.4	21.8	24.5	22.8	23.9	230
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]								
Total	33.6	31.6	30.3	28.5	32.3	31.1	31.1	11,129

Notes: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, whether or not they received ANC for that birth. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.25 Men's involvement in maternal health care

Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2, percentage who report that the child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during the pregnancy with the child; among men for whom the mother of the youngest child age 0–2 had any antenatal check-ups during the pregnancy with the child, percentage who were present for any antenatal check-up; among men with a child age 0–2, percentage who report their child was born in a health facility; and among men whose youngest child age 0–2 was born in a health facility, percentage who went to the health facility with the mother, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2		Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 for whom the mother had any antenatal check-ups		Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2		Among men age 15–49 whose youngest child age 0–2 was born in a health facility	
Background characteristic	Percentage who report the child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during pregnancy with the child	Number of men	Percentage ever present during any antenatal check-up	Number of men	Percentage who report their child was born in a health facility	Number of men	Percentage who went with the child's mother to health facility	Number of men
Father's age at interview								
<20	*	4	*	3	*	4	*	2
20–34	80.5	1,040	52.4	838	52.4	1,040	84.4	545
35–49	78.6	1,825	50.5	1,435	57.9	1,825	81.7	1,056
Number of children ever fathered								
1	83.5	515	56.4	430	64.2	515	85.3	331
2–3	82.4	1,008	56.4	831	64.5	1,008	84.3	650
4–5	76.7	646	47.9	496	53.2	646	82.0	344
6+	74.1	699	41.9	518	39.9	699	75.7	279
Residence								
Urban	87.2	1,210	57.7	1,055	78.2	1,210	83.4	947
Rural	73.6	1,659	45.7	1,220	39.6	1,659	81.3	656
Zone								
North Central	70.8	452	67.9	320	63.7	452	86.5	288
North East	76.8	485	36.2	372	39.1	485	66.6	189
North West	75.2	964	36.9	725	32.1	964	81.7	310
South East	90.6	348	66.6	315	91.7	348	85.4	319
South South	86.9	316	51.9	275	69.6	316	80.6	220
South West	88.4	304	72.3	268	91.1	304	88.5	277
State								
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	100.0	72	72.9	72	88.5	72	93.3	64
Benue	(79.2)	31	*	25	(75.2)	31	*	23
Kogi	83.4	48	70.8	40	79.5	48	87.9	38
Kwara	65.5	65	73.6	43	59.3	65	87.3	39
Nasarawa	83.6	48	(38.8)	40	68.1	48	(92.6)	33
Niger	34.4	108	(73.3)	37	43.1	108	(73.4)	46
Plateau	79.1	80	76.3	63	56.2	80	(93.6)	45
North East								
Adamawa	88.4	92	40.8	81	42.7	92	(54.8)	39
Bauchi	87.3	172	39.0	150	23.1	172	(71.1)	40
Borno	55.4	60	(8.6)	33	40.6	60	*	24
Gombe	68.2	59	36.1	40	62.0	59	78.4	36
Taraba	90.4	62	39.4	56	40.4	62	(75.9)	25
Yobe	30.6	42	*	13	60.8	42	(34.7)	25
North West								
Jigawa	72.5	102	27.9	74	29.7	102	(88.9)	30
Kaduna	83.5	240	51.0	201	28.6	240	(89.8)	69
Kano	95.3	242	27.3	231	40.8	242	76.7	99
Katsina	84.5	176	25.2	149	35.4	176	(74.9)	62
Kebbi	41.4	47	(43.8)	20	15.5	47	*	7
Sokoto	26.2	78	*	20	20.4	78	*	16
Zamfara	38.7	78	*	30	33.5	78	*	26
South East								
Abia	100.0	33	47.2	33	94.8	33	81.4	32
Anambra	98.4	82	55.8	81	97.8	82	84.7	80
Ebonyi	96.0	97	70.5	93	86.0	97	77.4	83
Enugu	75.4	54	90.2	41	95.4	54	97.2	52
Imo	82.7	82	69.5	68	88.6	82	88.5	72

Continued…

Table 9.25—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2		Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 for whom the mother had any antenatal check-ups		Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2		Among men age 15–49 whose youngest child age 0–2 was born in a health facility	
	Percentage who report the child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during pregnancy with the child	Number of men	Percentage ever present during any antenatal check-up	Number of men	Percentage who report their child was born in a health facility	Number of men	Percentage who went with the child's mother to health facility	Number of men
South South								
Akwa Ibom	89.6	46	39.7	41	55.8	46	(81.6)	26
Bayelsa	51.3	26	(44.0)	13	50.8	26	(72.6)	13
Cross River	89.8	35	52.8	32	71.2	35	(74.2)	25
Delta	85.6	58	(63.2)	50	80.6	58	(83.0)	47
Edo	(92.5)	25	(43.6)	23	(100.0)	25	(70.2)	25
Rivers	91.9	125	53.7	115	66.9	125	85.3	84
South West								
Ekiti	(94.1)	17	(65.0)	16	(94.5)	17	(83.1)	16
Lagos	87.4	103	80.2	90	93.3	103	94.3	96
Ogun	89.2	70	55.2	62	86.8	70	(77.4)	61
Ondo	(90.1)	35	(82.5)	32	(99.0)	35	(98.4)	35
Osun	88.0	43	(70.3)	38	95.6	43	(91.4)	41
Oyo	(85.3)	35	(80.0)	30	(78.2)	35	(79.3)	28
Father's education								
No education	54.5	727	27.8	396	19.8	727	59.0	144
Primary	81.4	375	44.5	305	44.5	375	80.1	167
Secondary	87.6	1,138	52.4	997	66.2	1,138	83.1	753
More than secondary	91.7	630	68.9	578	85.7	630	88.8	539
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	59.9	511	35.9	306	18.0	511	71.7	92
Second	68.7	576	40.0	395	31.1	576	70.6	179
Middle	82.9	575	44.3	477	52.0	575	78.9	299
Fourth	87.2	606	55.1	528	77.7	606	84.2	471
Highest	94.7	601	69.6	569	93.6	601	88.7	562
Total 15–49	79.3	2,869	51.3	2,275	55.9	2,869	82.5	1,603
50–59	73.0	288	50.0	210	52.9	288	77.5	152
Total 15–59	78.7	3,156	51.2	2,485	55.6	3,156	82.1	1,755

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

Table 9.26 Examinations for breast and cervical cancer

Percentage of women age 15–49 ever examined by a doctor or health care worker for breast cancer and percentage ever tested by a doctor or health care worker for cervical cancer, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage examined for breast cancer	Percentage tested for cervical cancer	Number of women
Age			
15–29	3.4	1.6	21,401
30–49	8.0	5.0	17,649
30–34	6.6	3.9	5,583
35–39	8.5	5.0	4,900
40–44	8.5	5.9	4,105
45–49	8.8	5.7	3,062
30–44	7.8	4.8	14,588
40–49	8.6	5.8	7,167
Number of living children			
0	3.7	1.8	12,698
1–2	7.5	4.2	9,527
3–4	7.0	4.2	9,019
5+	4.2	2.7	7,806
Marital status			
Never married	3.4	1.4	10,893
Married or living together	6.1	3.7	26,264
Divorced/separated/ widowed	8.4	5.4	1,894
Employment (last 12 months)			
Not employed	2.6	1.4	14,959
Employed for cash	7.7	4.5	20,791
Employed not for cash	4.3	2.3	3,300
Residence			
Urban	8.2	4.4	18,846
Rural	2.9	2.0	20,204
Zone			
North Central	4.5	2.1	7,068
North East	2.8	2.1	6,213
North West	2.8	2.2	12,434
South East	7.7	3.0	3,280
South South	9.2	3.9	4,416
South West	11.3	7.1	5,640
State			
North Central			
FCT-Abuja	4.6	3.2	764
Benue	5.2	2.3	1,008
Kogi	7.6	3.3	604
Kwara	4.5	1.6	790
Nasarawa	8.3	4.0	963
Niger	2.0	0.8	1,845
Plateau	2.8	1.4	1,093
North East			
Adamawa	2.4	1.5	932
Bauchi	4.6	3.8	1,838
Borno	1.1	2.1	1,073
Gombe	2.7	1.7	610
Taraba	1.6	1.2	806
Yobe	3.0	0.6	954
North West			
Jigawa	2.0	0.8	1,258
Kaduna	5.0	2.7	2,420
Kano	4.1	3.8	3,660
Katsina	0.6	1.3	1,778
Kebbi	0.7	0.2	925
Sokoto	2.3	0.8	1,238
Zamfara	0.6	2.2	1,154
South East			
Abia	10.1	6.2	418
Anambra	9.7	2.1	707
Ebonyi	2.3	0.4	950
Enugu	4.8	1.8	502
Imo	13.5	6.1	704

Continued…

Table 9.26—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage examined for breast cancer	Percentage tested for cervical cancer	Number of women
South South			
Akwa Ibom	10.8	7.8	570
Bayelsa	10.4	4.1	317
Cross River	16.6	4.1	524
Delta	10.2	4.7	1,010
Edo	8.1	3.5	661
Rivers	5.3	1.6	1,333
South West			
Ekiti	10.1	2.4	276
Lagos	18.2	11.9	1,586
Ogun	6.4	7.6	1,288
Ondo	7.2	1.5	603
Osun	5.9	3.0	627
Oyo	12.6	6.2	1,260
Education			
No education	1.5	1.5	13,404
Primary	3.8	2.3	4,359
Secondary	5.2	2.8	15,948
More than secondary	17.8	9.0	5,339
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	1.1	1.1	6,724
Second	1.9	1.5	7,348
Middle	3.0	2.1	7,812
Fourth	6.2	3.2	8,435
Highest	13.3	6.9	8,731
Total	5.5	3.1	39,050

Table 9.27 Problems in accessing health care

Percentage of women age 15–49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Problems in accessing health care					
	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Not wanting to go alone	At least one problem accessing health care	Number of women
Age						
15–19	12.6	45.6	24.1	20.0	54.9	8,105
20–34	11.6	47.3	24.8	13.1	54.2	18,878
35–49	10.4	49.0	25.4	10.9	54.8	12,067
Number of living children						
0	10.8	43.6	21.3	16.8	51.8	12,698
1–2	11.2	46.3	25.1	12.6	53.0	9,527
3–4	11.6	48.0	25.6	11.5	54.3	9,019
5+	12.4	54.5	29.5	13.3	61.2	7,806
Marital status						
Never married	10.5	44.2	20.2	16.6	51.9	10,893
Married or living together	12.0	48.2	26.9	12.9	55.3	26,264
Divorced/separated/ widowed	8.3	55.8	22.9	11.1	59.3	1,894
Employment (last 12 months)						
Not employed	15.8	49.4	28.0	18.4	56.6	14,959
Employed for cash	8.3	44.6	21.8	10.2	51.5	20,791
Employed not for cash	11.0	56.6	29.9	15.7	64.0	3,300
Residence						
Urban	7.8	40.6	16.5	10.4	46.7	18,846
Rural	14.8	53.8	32.7	17.1	61.8	20,204
Zone						
North Central	12.3	51.4	29.0	14.8	58.3	7,068
North East	16.7	58.5	29.2	21.0	65.9	6,213
North West	12.3	41.8	25.0	15.6	50.8	12,434
South East	11.5	64.2	31.1	9.4	70.9	3,280
South South	6.3	49.9	20.1	7.8	54.1	4,416
South West	6.6	31.2	14.9	8.1	36.6	5,640
State						
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	3.8	40.0	9.4	4.5	45.5	764
Benue	15.5	44.5	26.0	8.5	54.0	1,008
Kogi	5.1	50.6	21.6	11.8	55.0	604
Kwara	18.6	39.5	23.9	21.2	54.8	790
Nasarawa	12.7	43.6	18.7	16.4	51.1	963
Niger	4.5	54.5	30.5	14.6	59.5	1,845
Plateau	27.7	76.0	60.0	23.8	79.9	1,093
North East						
Adamawa	30.9	72.1	48.3	30.3	78.8	932
Bauchi	16.4	51.0	25.9	20.0	59.6	1,838
Borno	19.7	60.3	36.3	32.9	75.2	1,073
Gombe	11.5	54.1	12.5	11.0	56.2	610
Taraba	11.8	60.0	20.0	13.0	62.1	806
Yobe	7.7	59.2	27.5	13.5	64.1	954
North West						
Jigawa	4.1	69.8	32.0	13.7	73.6	1,258
Kaduna	7.6	42.6	30.8	24.1	59.1	2,420
Kano	5.1	24.7	13.2	8.8	33.4	3,660
Katsina	12.9	27.5	22.0	6.9	39.1	1,778
Kebbi	13.7	54.1	43.0	30.8	62.2	925
Sokoto	49.7	61.5	48.2	32.7	66.2	1,238
Zamfara	11.5	54.6	7.3	4.2	55.6	1,154
South East						
Abia	12.6	75.6	39.8	16.2	78.2	418
Anambra	16.0	77.1	31.5	11.7	81.1	707
Ebonyi	2.0	52.6	38.2	1.8	68.0	950
Enugu	5.3	63.1	23.7	6.4	64.3	502
Imo	23.5	60.8	21.2	15.4	64.8	704
South South						
Akwa Ibom	4.9	51.8	22.4	7.7	59.7	570
Bayelsa	24.1	61.0	39.2	20.6	67.8	317
Cross River	2.9	33.0	6.5	5.1	35.7	524
Delta	3.0	46.1	20.9	9.1	49.4	1,010
Edo	13.9	43.3	16.1	8.2	49.3	661
Rivers	2.7	59.3	21.2	4.7	61.5	1,333

Continued…

Table 9.27—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Problems in accessing health care					Number of women
	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Not wanting to go alone	At least one problem accessing health care	
South West						
Ekiti	4.3	60.2	29.7	12.5	65.9	276
Lagos	8.3	15.5	2.9	3.3	17.6	1,586
Ogun	5.5	47.9	27.9	9.2	59.7	1,288
Ondo	0.8	13.1	6.6	2.2	17.0	603
Osun	1.7	45.4	18.1	9.0	51.1	627
Oyo	11.0	29.3	15.8	14.4	32.4	1,260
Education						
No education	16.3	55.8	33.6	18.7	63.1	13,404
Primary	10.2	51.3	27.3	12.4	58.0	4,359
Secondary	9.5	44.5	20.3	12.1	51.9	15,948
More than secondary	5.8	32.2	14.6	8.1	38.3	5,339
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	19.7	64.1	42.9	22.9	71.1	6,724
Second	13.6	54.5	32.8	16.8	63.3	7,348
Middle	10.9	49.6	23.7	13.0	57.1	7,812
Fourth	8.1	43.1	17.1	10.6	49.4	8,435
Highest	6.9	31.0	12.9	8.1	37.1	8,731
Total	11.4	47.4	24.9	13.8	54.5	39,050

Table 9.28 Distance from health care

Percent distributions of women age 15–49 by travel time to nearest health facility and by means of transport to nearest health facility, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Travel time to nearest health facility					Means of transport to nearest health facility				Number of women
	<30 minutes	30–59 minutes	60–119 minutes	≥2 hours	Total	Motorised[1]	Not motorised[2]	Other	Total	
Age										
15–19	68.1	24.5	6.0	1.4	100.0	39.0	60.9	0.1	100.0	8,105
20–34	67.0	25.1	6.2	1.7	100.0	42.5	57.4	0.1	100.0	18,878
35–49	67.6	25.0	5.9	1.6	100.0	42.9	57.1	0.0	100.0	12,067
Accessing health care										
Distance to health facility is a problem	40.7	40.0	14.7	4.6	100.0	53.5	46.5	0.0	100.0	9,716
Distance to health facility is not a problem	76.2	20.0	3.2	0.6	100.0	38.1	61.9	0.1	100.0	29,334
Means of transport to nearest health facility										
Motorised[1]	55.6	33.6	8.4	2.3	100.0	na	na	na	na	16,363
Not motorised[2]	75.9	18.8	4.3	1.1	100.0	na	na	na	na	22,667
Other	*	*	*	*	100.0	na	na	na	na	20
Residence										
Urban	73.8	22.3	3.3	0.6	100.0	46.1	53.9	0.1	100.0	18,846
Rural	61.4	27.4	8.6	2.5	100.0	38.0	61.9	0.0	100.0	20,204
Zone										
North Central	66.7	24.6	5.9	2.8	100.0	44.8	55.2	0.1	100.0	7,068
North East	67.1	22.7	8.9	1.3	100.0	35.8	64.2	0.0	100.0	6,213
North West	67.4	26.9	5.0	0.7	100.0	35.7	64.2	0.1	100.0	12,434
South East	55.5	28.6	10.8	5.1	100.0	37.9	62.1	0.0	100.0	3,280
South South	65.9	28.9	4.0	1.2	100.0	57.0	43.0	0.0	100.0	4,416
South West	76.7	18.4	4.1	0.8	100.0	49.3	50.6	0.1	100.0	5,640
State										
North Central										
FCT-Abuja	92.2	7.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	46.8	53.2	0.0	100.0	764
Benue	67.3	27.0	5.2	0.5	100.0	49.1	50.9	0.0	100.0	1,008
Kogi	49.5	38.1	7.3	5.1	100.0	53.5	46.2	0.3	100.0	604
Kwara	56.1	28.7	6.4	8.8	100.0	43.5	56.5	0.0	100.0	790
Nasarawa	72.7	23.4	3.0	0.9	100.0	49.2	50.6	0.2	100.0	963
Niger	79.5	19.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	37.7	62.3	0.0	100.0	1,845
Plateau	38.7	33.6	20.4	7.3	100.0	43.4	56.6	0.1	100.0	1,093
North East										
Adamawa	59.9	27.2	12.2	0.6	100.0	40.4	59.6	0.0	100.0	932
Bauchi	81.5	15.5	2.7	0.3	100.0	35.0	65.0	0.0	100.0	1,838
Borno	54.9	30.2	13.5	1.4	100.0	15.2	84.8	0.0	100.0	1,073
Gombe	80.1	17.3	1.6	1.0	100.0	36.5	63.5	0.0	100.0	610
Taraba	51.3	26.8	17.4	4.6	100.0	64.9	35.1	0.0	100.0	806
Yobe	65.0	23.9	10.0	1.1	100.0	30.9	69.1	0.0	100.0	954
North West										
Jigawa	71.7	24.1	4.2	0.0	100.0	34.9	65.1	0.0	100.0	1,258
Kaduna	67.8	27.4	4.2	0.6	100.0	44.3	55.6	0.1	100.0	2,420
Kano	70.5	24.8	4.4	0.3	100.0	27.3	72.5	0.1	100.0	3,660
Katsina	79.5	17.2	2.6	0.6	100.0	18.5	81.5	0.0	100.0	1,778
Kebbi	47.8	37.3	12.7	2.3	100.0	59.0	41.0	0.0	100.0	925
Sokoto	38.5	51.1	8.3	2.1	100.0	45.3	54.7	0.0	100.0	1,238
Zamfara	79.5	16.5	3.9	0.1	100.0	42.5	57.5	0.0	100.0	1,154
South East										
Abia	49.8	40.6	7.0	2.5	100.0	37.4	62.6	0.0	100.0	418
Anambra	62.4	30.8	5.8	1.0	100.0	39.6	60.4	0.0	100.0	707
Ebonyi	45.2	21.5	20.9	12.5	100.0	28.5	71.5	0.0	100.0	950
Enugu	72.7	20.4	4.3	2.6	100.0	59.2	40.8	0.0	100.0	502
Imo	53.5	34.6	9.2	2.7	100.0	34.0	65.9	0.1	100.0	704
South South										
Akwa Ibom	57.2	30.8	9.8	2.2	100.0	57.7	42.3	0.0	100.0	570
Bayelsa	52.9	36.7	7.1	3.3	100.0	53.0	47.0	0.0	100.0	317
Cross River	67.7	29.6	2.4	0.4	100.0	21.7	78.3	0.0	100.0	524
Delta	83.4	13.8	0.8	1.9	100.0	65.7	34.3	0.0	100.0	1,010
Edo	61.0	34.5	4.2	0.2	100.0	62.7	37.3	0.0	100.0	661
Rivers	61.2	34.6	3.5	0.7	100.0	62.0	37.8	0.1	100.0	1,333
South West										
Ekiti	67.6	28.4	4.0	0.0	100.0	30.1	69.7	0.2	100.0	276
Lagos	89.2	9.3	1.1	0.4	100.0	41.5	58.5	0.0	100.0	1,586
Ogun	64.6	26.0	7.8	1.5	100.0	61.6	38.4	0.0	100.0	1,288
Ondo	71.1	23.8	2.7	2.4	100.0	58.1	41.1	0.8	100.0	603
Osun	75.5	19.1	4.4	1.0	100.0	46.0	54.0	0.0	100.0	627
Oyo	78.6	16.9	4.5	0.1	100.0	48.1	51.9	0.0	100.0	1,260

Continued…

Table 9.28—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Travel time to nearest health facility: <30 minutes	30–59 minutes	60–119 minutes	≥2 hours	Total	Means of transport to nearest health facility: Motorised[1]	Not motorised[2]	Other	Total	Number of women
Education										
No education	62.5	27.8	7.8	2.0	100.0	37.9	62.1	0.0	100.0	13,404
Primary	65.5	24.2	7.5	2.8	100.0	37.9	62.1	0.0	100.0	4,359
Secondary	69.2	24.1	5.3	1.3	100.0	42.3	57.7	0.1	100.0	15,948
More than secondary	75.7	21.1	2.6	0.6	100.0	54.1	45.8	0.1	100.0	5,339
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	53.0	31.1	12.0	3.9	100.0	41.7	58.3	0.0	100.0	6,724
Second	62.2	26.7	8.8	2.3	100.0	35.5	64.5	0.0	100.0	7,348
Middle	69.1	24.5	5.1	1.3	100.0	33.9	66.0	0.1	100.0	7,812
Fourth	73.0	22.6	3.7	0.7	100.0	42.2	57.7	0.1	100.0	8,435
Highest	75.8	21.4	2.3	0.5	100.0	54.3	45.6	0.0	100.0	8,731
Total	67.4	25.0	6.0	1.6	100.0	41.9	58.0	0.1	100.0	39,050

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = not applicable
[1] Includes car/truck, public bus, motorcycle/scooter, and boat with motor
[2] Includes animal-drawn cart, bicycle, boat without motor, and walking

Table 9.29 Fistula experience and knowledge

Percentage of women age 15–49 who are currently experiencing fistula symptoms, percentage who are not currently experiencing but have experienced fistula symptoms, percentage who have ever experienced fistula symptoms, and percentage who have ever heard of fistula symptoms, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who: Are currently experiencing fistula symptoms	Are not currently experiencing but have experienced fistula symptoms in the past	Ever experienced fistula symptoms	Have ever heard of fistula symptoms	Number of women
Age					
15–19	0.0	0.1	0.1	33.7	8,105
20–24	0.3	0.1	0.4	47.8	6,853
25–29	0.2	0.1	0.3	53.6	6,443
30–39	0.2	0.0	0.2	52.9	10,482
40–49	0.4	0.1	0.5	52.5	7,167
Residence					
Urban	0.1	0.1	0.2	43.3	18,846
Rural	0.3	0.1	0.4	52.5	20,204
Zone					
North Central	0.1	0.1	0.2	38.8	7,068
North East	0.1	0.0	0.2	55.4	6,213
North West	0.4	0.1	0.5	76.0	12,434
South East	0.0	0.0	0.1	22.4	3,280
South South	0.2	0.2	0.4	32.4	4,416
South West	0.1	0.0	0.2	17.1	5,640
Education					
No education	0.3	0.1	0.3	58.8	13,404
Primary	0.3	0.1	0.5	47.6	4,359
Secondary	0.1	0.1	0.3	39.3	15,948
More than secondary	0.2	0.1	0.3	47.6	5,339
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	0.3	0.1	0.3	57.4	6,724
Second	0.3	0.1	0.5	53.6	7,348
Middle	0.2	0.2	0.4	50.8	7,812
Fourth	0.1	0.1	0.2	45.2	8,435
Highest	0.1	0.1	0.2	36.5	8,731
Total	0.2	0.1	0.3	48.1	39,050

CHILD HEALTH 10

Key Findings

- ***Vaccinations:*** 39% of children age 12–23 months are fully vaccinated against all basic antigens and 20% are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule; 31% have not received any vaccinations.
- ***Symptoms of acute respiratory infection:*** 2% of children under age 5 had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey; advice or treatment was sought for 60% of these children.
- ***Fever:*** 16% of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey; advice or treatment was sought for 60% of these children.
- ***Diarrhoea:*** 15% of children under age 5 had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey; advice or treatment was sought for 60% of these children. Sixteen percent of children with diarrhoea received oral rehydration salts (ORS), zinc, and continued feeding as recommended; 17% received no treatment.

Information on child health and survival can help policymakers and programme managers assess the efficacy of current strategies, formulate appropriate interventions to prevent deaths from childhood illnesses, and improve the health of children in Nigeria.

This chapter presents information on birth weight and vaccination status for young children. It also looks at the prevalence of, and care-seeking behaviours for, the symptoms of three common childhood illnesses: acute respiratory infection (ARI), malaria, and diarrhoea.

10.1 CHILD'S SIZE

The 2024 NDHS collected information on the size and birth weight of all children born in the 2 years before the survey. Among all live births, 4% were reported as very small, 9% as smaller than average, and 86% as average or larger (**Table 10.1**). Twenty-three percent of births had a reported birth weight, 7% from a written record and 16% from the mother's recall. However, to avoid possible bias, a 90% threshold was used for reporting the percentage of children with a birth weight below 2.5 kg. Therefore, the data are not presented in this report.

10.2 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

Universal immunisation of children against common vaccine-preventable diseases is crucial in reducing infant and child morbidity and mortality. In Nigeria, routine childhood vaccines include bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) (tuberculosis), HepB (hepatitis B), oral polio vaccine (OPV), inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), pentavalent or DPT-HepB-Hib (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, hepatitis B, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b), pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV), rotavirus vaccine, yellow fever vaccine, meningitis vaccine, and measles vaccine.

Information on vaccination coverage was obtained in two ways in the 2024 NDHS: from written vaccination records, including vaccination cards, and from verbal reports. For each child born in the 3

years before the survey, mothers were asked to show the interviewer the vaccination card or other document used for recording the child's immunisations. If the vaccination card or other document was available, the interviewer copied the dates of each vaccination received. If a vaccination was not recorded in the vaccination card or on the document as having been administered, the mother was asked to recall whether that particular vaccine or antigen had been given. If the mother was not able to present the vaccination card or other document for the child, she was asked to recall whether the child had received the BCG, HepB birth dose, polio (oral and injectable), DPT-HepB-Hib (pentavalent), pneumococcal, rotavirus, yellow fever, meningitis, and measles vaccines. If she indicated that the child had received any of the multidose vaccines, she was asked the number of doses the child received.

10.2.1 Vaccination Card Ownership and Availability

Vaccination cards are a critical tool in ensuring that a child receives all recommended vaccinations on schedule. Among children age 12–23 months and age 24–35 months, 67% and 61%, respectively, ever had a vaccination card or other document on which their vaccinations were recorded (**Table 10.2**). However, not all mothers were able to produce their children's vaccination cards at the time of the interview. Fifty percent of children age 12–23 months and 34% of children age 24–35 months had vaccination cards available at the time of the interview.

10.2.2 Basic Antigen Coverage

Fully vaccinated: basic antigens

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To have received all basic antigens, a child must receive at least:

- One dose of BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis
- Three doses of polio vaccine given as oral polio vaccine (OPV), inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), or a combination of OPV and IPV
- Three doses of DPT-containing vaccine (pentavalent), which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus
- One dose of measles-containing vaccine given as measles

Sample: Children age 12–23 months and age 24–35 months

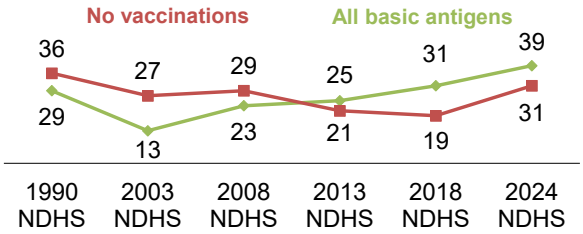
Historically, an important measure of vaccination coverage has been the proportion of children receiving all "basic" antigens. Children are considered fully vaccinated with all basic antigens if they have received the BCG vaccine, three doses each of polio vaccine and DPT-containing vaccine, and a single dose of measles-containing vaccine. In Nigeria, the BCG vaccine is usually given at birth or at first clinic contact, while the polio and DPT-containing vaccines are given at approximately age 6, 10, and 14 weeks. A first measles-containing vaccination should be given at or soon after age 9 months.

Overall, 39% of children age 12–23 months and 30% of children age 24–35 months are fully vaccinated with all basic antigens (**Table 10.3**).

Trends: The percentage of children age 12–23 months who are fully vaccinated against all basic antigens has increased gradually over time, from 13% in 2003 to 39% in 2024 (**Figure 10.1**).

Figure 10.1 Trends in childhood vaccinations

Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received all basic antigens at any time before the survey

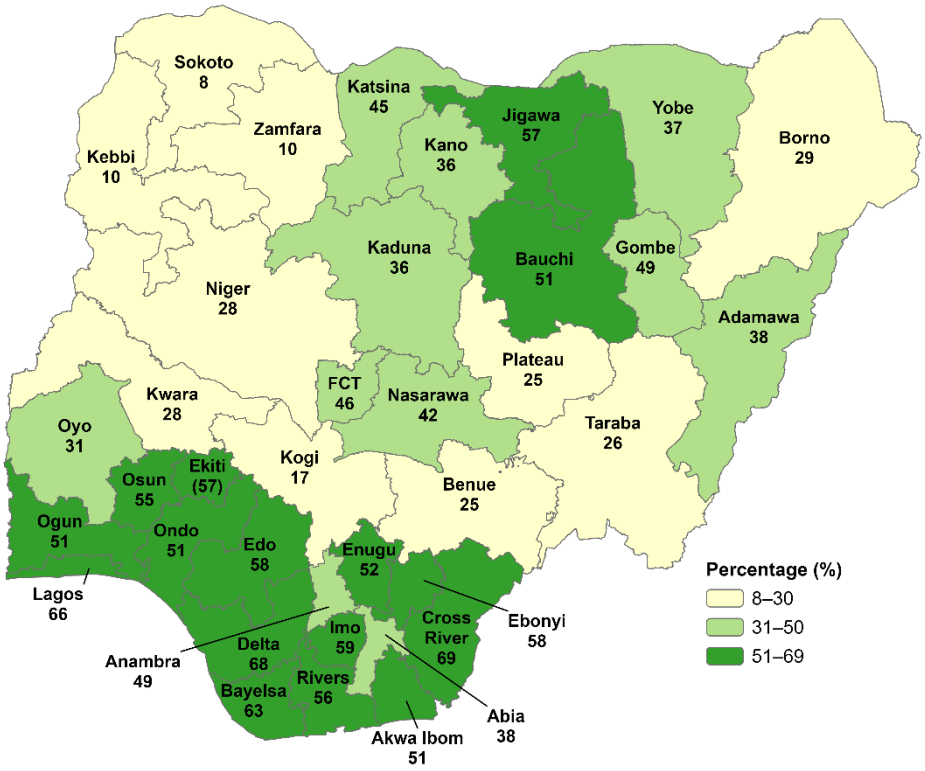


Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban children age 12–23 months are more likely to be fully vaccinated against all basic antigens than rural children (48% versus 34%) (**Table 10.4**).
- Vaccination coverage among children age 12–23 months increases with increasing mother's education. Only 27% of children whose mothers have no education have been fully vaccinated against all basic antigens, as compared with 68% of children whose mothers have more than a secondary education.
- By zone, the percentage of children age 12–23 months who are fully vaccinated against all basic antigens is highest in South South and lowest in North Central (61% and 30%, respectively).
- Among the states, the percentage of children age 12–23 months who have been fully vaccinated against all basic antigens is highest in Cross River (69%) and lowest in Sokoto (8%) (**Map 10.1**).

Map 10.1 Vaccination coverage by state

Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fully vaccinated (basic antigens) at any time before the survey



10.2.3 National Schedule Coverage

Fully vaccinated according to national schedule: age 12–23 months

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, a child must receive the following:

- One dose of BCG vaccine
- Hepatitis B vaccine (birth dose)
- Three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib (pentavalent)
- Four doses of OPV
- Two doses of IPV
- Three doses of pneumococcal vaccine
- Three doses of rotavirus vaccine*
- One dose of measles vaccine
- One dose of yellow fever vaccine
- One dose of meningitis vaccine

Sample: Children age 12–23 months

*The rotavirus vaccine was rolled out in phases in August and October 2022. Not all children age 12–23 months at the time of the survey were eligible for the vaccine at the time it was rolled out. Therefore, estimates of the percentages of children fully vaccinated according to the national schedule exclude rotavirus.

Fully vaccinated according to national schedule: age 24–35 months

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, a child must receive all of the vaccinations listed above along with the following:

- A second dose of measles

Sample: Children age 24–35 months

A second measure of vaccination coverage is the percentage of children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months who are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule. In this report, a child age 12–23 months is considered to be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule if the child has received all basic antigens as well as a birth dose of OPV, a birth dose of HepB vaccine, two doses of IPV, three doses of HepB and Hib (given as part of DPT-containing vaccine), three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, one dose of yellow fever vaccine, and one dose of meningitis vaccine. Children age 24–35 months are considered fully vaccinated according to the national schedule if they have received a second dose of the measles vaccine in addition to all of the vaccinations relevant for a child age 12–23 months. The rotavirus vaccine is also part of Nigeria's national schedule; however, since the rotavirus vaccine was rolled out in phases in August and October 2022, not all children age 12–23 months or age 24–35 months at the time of the survey were eligible for the vaccine at the time it was rolled out. Therefore, estimates of the percentages of children fully vaccinated according to the national schedule exclude rotavirus.

Twenty percent of children age 12–23 months and 11% of children age 24–35 months are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule (**Table 10.3**). Thirty-one percent of children age 12–23 months and 37% of children age 24–35 months did not receive any vaccinations.

Figure 10.2 shows coverage of all vaccinations among children age 12–23 months. Sixty-seven percent of children age 12–23 months received the BCG vaccine, 57% received a birth dose of OPV, 46% received the third dose of OPV, 43% received the second dose of IPV, 53% received the third dose of DPT-HepB-Hib, 53% received the third dose of pneumococcal, 18% received the third dose of rotavirus, and 51% received a dose of the measles vaccine. About half of children received the yellow fever vaccine (49%) and the meningitis vaccine (48%), which may be a slight underestimate due to missing information[1] (**Table 10.3**).

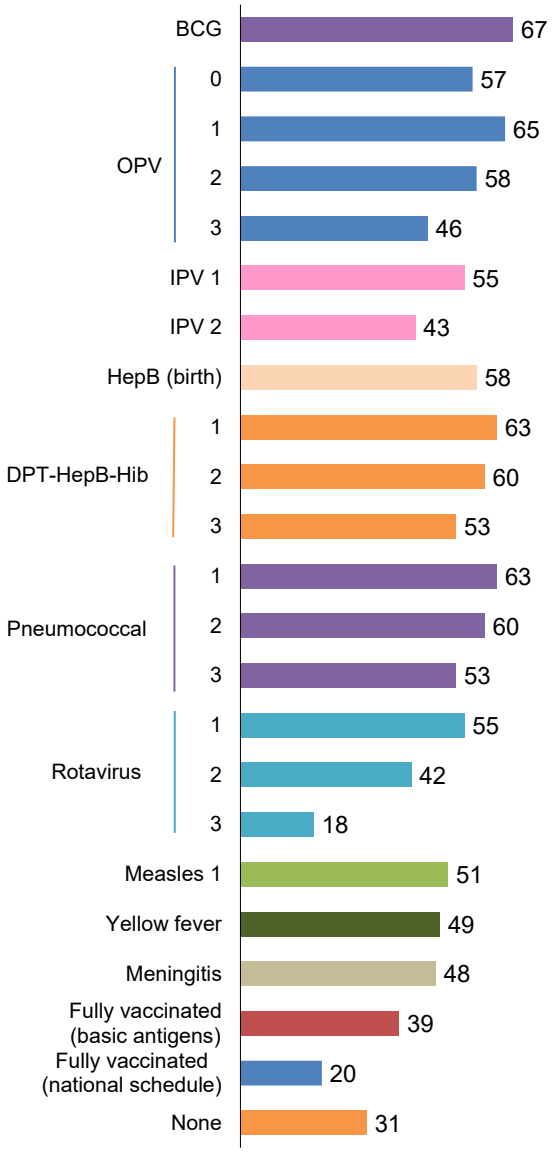
Trends: The percentage of children age 12–23 months who received no vaccinations declined from 27% in 2003 to 19% in 2018 before rising to 31% in 2024 (**Figure 10.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The difference in full vaccination coverage according to the national schedule between boys and girls age 12–23 months is negligible (20% and 19%, respectively) (**Table 10.4**).

Figure 10.2 **Childhood vaccinations**

Percentage of children age 12–23 months vaccinated at any time before the survey



- Thirty-six percent of children age 12–23 months whose vaccination card was seen are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, as compared with 9% of children whose vaccination card was not seen and less than 1% of children who never had a vaccination card.

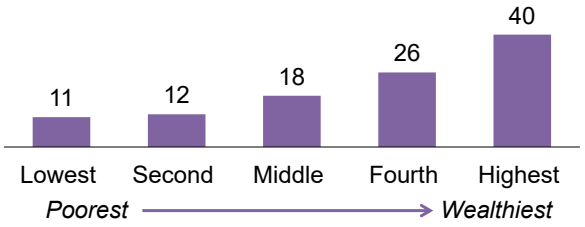
- By zone, the percentage of children age 12–23 months who are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule is highest in South South and lowest in North West (36% and 12%, respectively). Across the states, the percentage of children age 12–23 months who are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule is highest in Bayelsa (55%) and lowest in Sokoto (3%).

[1] Due to an error in the Woman's Questionnaire, information on yellow fever and meningitis vaccinations is missing for 337 children age 12–23 months.

- The percentage of children age 12–23 months who are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule increases with increasing household wealth, from 11% among those from households in the lowest quintile to 40% among those from households in the highest quintile (**Figure 10.3**).

Figure 10.3 Vaccination coverage by household wealth

Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fully vaccinated (according to national schedule) at any time before the survey



Source of Vaccinations

Among children age 12–23 months who received at least one vaccination, 88% received their most recent vaccination from a government or public facility, 8% from the private medical sector, and 1% from a nongovernmental organisation (NGO) (**Table 10.5**). Similarly, among children age 24–35 months who received at least one vaccination, 87% received their most recent vaccination from a government or public facility, 8% from the private medical sector, and 1% from an NGO.

10.3 Symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection and Care-seeking Behaviour

Acute respiratory infection (ARI) is among the leading causes of morbidity and mortality globally, including in Nigeria. Among acute respiratory diseases, pneumonia is the most serious for young children. Early diagnosis and treatment with antibiotics can prevent a large proportion of deaths from pneumonia among children. According to the 2019 Nigeria Verbal and Social Autopsy Study (VASA), pneumonia accounts for 12% of deaths among neonates and children age 12–59 months (NPC and CIRCLE 2019).

Nigeria has made substantial efforts to reduce pneumonia morbidity and mortality, including the National Integrated Pneumonia Control Strategy and Implementation Plan (in 2019), integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI), and integrated community case management of childhood illness (ICCM) in hard-to-reach areas (since 1998 and 2013, respectively).

Care seeking for symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought. ARI symptoms consist of short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Sample: Children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey

The prevalence of ARI symptoms was estimated by asking mothers whether their children under age 5 had been ill with a cough accompanied by short or rapid breathing in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Thus, the data gathered were based on perceptions of illness by mothers. Two percent of children under age 5 had ARI symptoms in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 60% of children with ARI symptoms; however, advice or treatment was sought the same or next day for only 27% of these children (**Table 10.6**).

Source of Advice or Treatment for Symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI, advice or treatment was more often sought from private sector facilities (34%) than from the public sector (25%) (**Table 10.7**).

Patent and proprietary medicine vendors (18%) and pharmacies (13%) are the predominant private sector sources, while primary health care centres (12%) are the most common public sector source.

10.4 Fever and Care-seeking Behaviour

Fever is an abnormally high body temperature and may indicate an infection such as malaria, measles, pneumonia, or influenza. Delays in diagnosis and treatment of these infections may contribute to high levels of morbidity and mortality in young children.

Care seeking for fever
Children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought.
Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

In Nigeria, 16% of children under age 5 were reported to have had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey. Sixty percent of children with fever were taken for advice or treatment, and 32% were taken for advice or treatment the same or next day as the onset of the fever. Twenty-four percent of children with fever were given antibiotics (**Table 10.8**).

Among children who received any medicine for their fever, 66% received medicine from a pharmacy or patent and proprietary medicine vendor, while 21% received medicine from a health facility. Ten percent of children received medicine that was already available at home (**Table 10.9**).

The 2024 NDHS explored further the types of services provided by pharmacies and patent and proprietary medicine vendors. Among children with a fever for whom advice or treatment was sought from a pharmacy or a patent and proprietary medicine vendor, 32% were examined. For 65% of children, their mothers received advice on the type of medication to buy, while for 30% their mothers already knew what medication to buy and visited the pharmacy or patent and proprietary medicine vendor to buy the medicine (**Table 10.10**).

Trends: The percentage of children with fever for whom care was sought declined from 75% in 2018 to 60% in 2024, and the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day declined from 38% to 32%.

10.5 Diarrhoeal Disease

Diarrhoeal disease remains an important cause of morbidity and mortality among young children in Nigeria. According to the 2019 VASA, diarrhoea (including dysentery) accounts for 22% to 28% of deaths in children age 1–59 months. Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and supplemental zinc, combined with continued feeding, are the recommended interventions for treating diarrhoea. Oral rehydration therapy can be provided as increased fluids (including increased breastfeeding), as fluid prepared from a packet of oral rehydration salts (low osmolar ORS), or as government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF). Zinc has been shown to reduce the severity and duration of diarrhoea, and it is recommended that all children with diarrhoea receive a 10-day course of zinc.

10.5.1 Diarrhoea and Care-seeking Behaviour

Care seeking for diarrhoea
Children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought.
Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Fifteen percent of children under age 5 were reported by their mothers to have had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey; treatment or advice was sought for 60% of children with diarrhoea (**Table 10.11**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of diarrhoea is highest among children age 6–23 months (22% among those age 12–23 months and 24% among those age 6–11 months). The age range 6–11 months corresponds to the time when children start losing protection from maternal antibodies through breastfeeding, begin to crawl and walk, and are at increased risk of contamination from food, water, and the environment. The prevalence of diarrhoea steadily declines after children reach age 2, with 8% of children age 48–59 months having diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey.
- Advice or treatment was sought for 66% of children with diarrhoea from urban areas, as compared with 56% of children from rural areas (**Table 10.11**).
- The prevalence of diarrhoea is highest in the North West zone and lowest in the South South zone (21% and 7%, respectively). By state, the prevalence is highest in Kaduna (33%) and lowest in Enugu (1%).

10.5.2 Feeding Practices

To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, caregivers are encouraged to continue normal feeding of children with diarrhoea and to increase the amount of fluids given.

Appropriate feeding practices

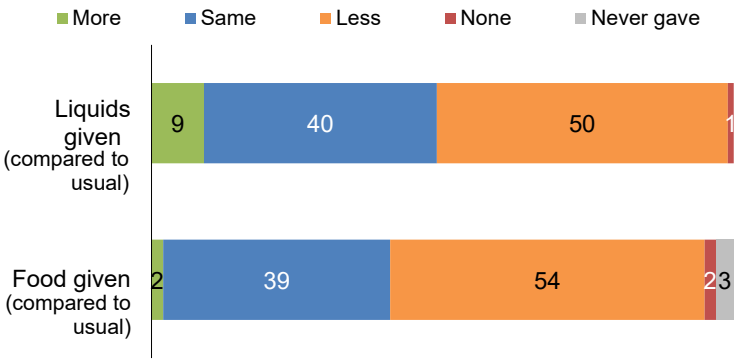
Children with diarrhoea are given more liquids than usual and as much food or more than usual.

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Table 10.12 shows the percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by feeding practices. As recommended, 9% of children were given more fluid than usual, 2% were given more food than usual, and 39% were given the same amount of food as usual. However, 50% of children were given less fluid than usual, and 54% were given less food than usual (**Figure 10.4**).

Figure 10.4 **Feeding practices during diarrhoea**

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey



10.5.3 Oral Rehydration Therapy, Zinc, Continued Feeding, and Other Treatments

Oral rehydration therapy

Children with diarrhoea are given increased fluids, a fluid made from a special packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS), or government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF).

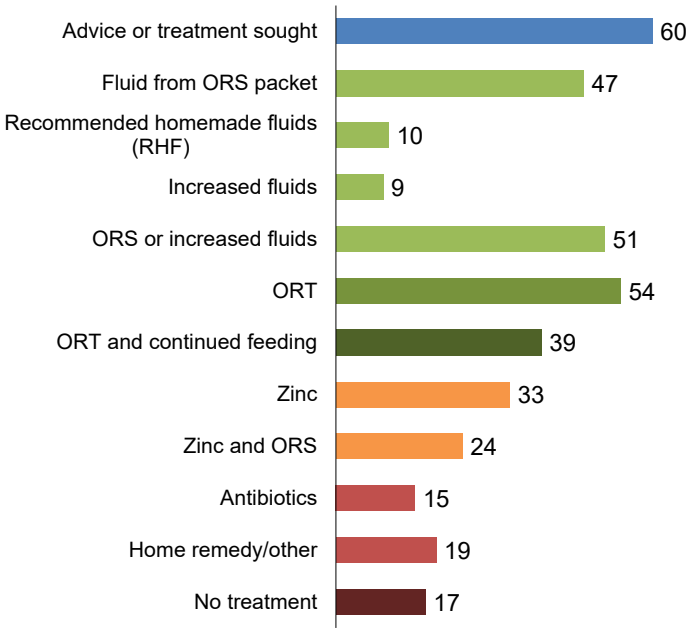
Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Table 10.13 shows that 54% of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey received some form of ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids) and 33% received zinc. Sixteen percent received ORS, zinc, and continued feeding. Fifteen percent of children with diarrhoea received antibiotics, and 17% did not receive any treatment (**Figure 10.5**).

Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey who received ORT increased from 37% in 2008 to 54% in 2024; during the same period, the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received zinc supplements increased from 1% to 33%.

***Figure 10.5* Treatment of diarrhoea**

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- By zone, the percentage of children receiving ORT and continued feeding varied from a low of 26% in South East to a high of 50% in North Central.
- Children whose mothers have more than a secondary education are more likely to receive ORT and continued feeding than those whose mothers have no education (55% and 35%, respectively).
- The percentage of children with diarrhoea who received no treatment varies by household wealth, ranging from 10% in the highest wealth quintile to 23% in the lowest quintile.

Source of Advice or Treatment for Diarrhoea

Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, 37% were taken to private medical sector facilities for advice or treatment, while 20% were taken to public sector facilities. The primary private medical sector service providers are patent and proprietary medicine vendors and pharmacies (17% each). Primary health care centres are the most common public sector source (**Table 10.14**).

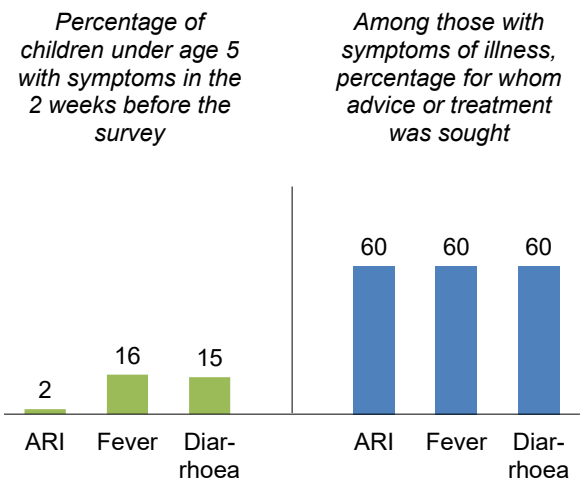
Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea who took medicine, 64% took medicine obtained from a pharmacy or patent and proprietary medicine vendor, 20% took medicine that their mothers already had at home, and 12% took medicine obtained from a health facility (**Table 10.15**).

Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from a pharmacy or patent and proprietary medicine vendor, 30% were examined; for 59% of children, their mothers received advice on the type of medication to buy (**Table 10.16**).

10.6 Treatment of Childhood Illness

During the 2 weeks before the survey, 2% of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI, 16% had a fever, and 15% had diarrhoea. Advice or treatment was sought for 60% of children with ARI, 60% of children with fever, and 60% of children with diarrhoea (**Figure 10.6**).

Figure 10.6 **Symptoms of childhood illness and care seeking**



List of Tables

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- **Table 10.16** **Pharmacies/patent and proprietary medicine vendors as sources of medicine for diarrhoea in children under age 5**

Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth

Percent distribution of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth and percentage of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight by source of information (written record or mother's report), according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth based on mother's estimate					Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight according to:			
Background characteristic	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know	Total	Written record	Mother's report	Either	Number of births
Mother's age at birth									
<20	3.3	8.6	87.1	1.0	100.0	4.6	6.9	11.5	1,219
20–34	3.7	8.6	85.9	1.8	100.0	6.9	17.4	24.3	8,175
35–49	4.2	9.4	84.5	1.9	100.0	7.2	16.6	23.8	2,013
Birth order									
1	2.9	8.0	87.6	1.6	100.0	8.2	22.9	31.0	2,354
2–3	3.3	8.2	86.4	2.1	100.0	8.1	18.8	26.9	3,918
4–5	4.0	9.1	84.9	1.9	100.0	6.1	14.5	20.6	2,710
6+	5.0	9.9	84.0	1.1	100.0	3.7	7.0	10.7	2,424
Mother's smoking status									
Smokes cigarettes/ tobacco	(0.0)	(4.2)	(93.6)	(2.3)	100.0	(21.1)	(14.8)	(35.9)	51
Does not smoke	3.7	8.8	85.8	1.7	100.0	6.6	16.1	22.8	11,356
Residence									
Urban	3.5	8.0	86.3	2.2	100.0	12.4	31.0	43.5	4,355
Rural	3.9	9.2	85.5	1.4	100.0	3.2	6.9	10.1	7,052
Zone									
North Central	2.7	12.9	83.5	0.9	100.0	9.1	16.6	25.8	1,799
North East	6.9	9.5	81.5	2.1	100.0	5.0	6.9	11.9	2,347
North West	2.9	8.3	88.7	0.1	100.0	3.9	4.9	8.8	4,457
South East	2.0	5.7	85.3	7.0	100.0	5.6	41.6	47.2	799
South South	3.2	8.3	86.5	1.9	100.0	13.6	41.0	54.5	870
South West	3.7	4.8	86.4	5.1	100.0	12.8	41.5	54.3	1,135
State									
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	1.5	8.4	89.0	1.1	100.0	27.7	44.4	72.1	158
Benue	2.9	10.5	83.4	3.2	100.0	20.5	14.3	34.8	221
Kogi	0.6	20.1	78.4	0.9	100.0	2.9	18.6	21.5	179
Kwara	1.5	10.7	87.7	0.0	100.0	16.0	14.0	30.0	178
Nasarawa	2.8	9.0	88.2	0.0	100.0	9.2	21.5	30.8	265
Niger	3.3	16.3	80.4	0.0	100.0	2.2	11.1	13.3	520
Plateau	3.8	11.5	82.5	2.1	100.0	2.1	8.7	10.8	278
North East									
Adamawa	4.1	9.4	86.5	0.0	100.0	9.9	0.9	10.8	288
Bauchi	6.0	9.4	84.0	0.6	100.0	10.7	5.3	15.9	765
Borno	4.2	14.2	81.6	0.0	100.0	0.7	10.0	10.7	451
Gombe	13.1	4.8	82.1	0.0	100.0	1.9	13.7	15.6	216
Taraba	2.0	1.6	77.7	18.6	100.0	0.6	13.4	14.0	234
Yobe	13.7	11.5	74.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	393
North West									
Jigawa	4.9	10.0	85.1	0.0	100.0	1.5	1.3	2.8	526
Kaduna	3.5	8.0	88.5	0.0	100.0	4.3	13.7	17.9	881
Kano	2.0	9.5	88.4	0.2	100.0	8.1	5.8	13.9	1,173
Katsina	4.7	13.0	82.1	0.2	100.0	3.1	1.6	4.7	671
Kebbi	3.9	6.0	90.1	0.0	100.0	1.0	0.9	1.9	382
Sokoto	0.0	2.3	97.7	0.0	100.0	1.9	1.5	3.4	414
Zamfara	0.5	3.7	95.3	0.4	100.0	0.1	0.7	0.8	410
South East									
Abia	1.0	5.7	79.9	13.3	100.0	6.8	47.3	54.1	89
Anambra	1.2	9.9	87.0	1.9	100.0	8.3	66.2	74.5	160
Ebonyi	2.5	4.7	91.1	1.7	100.0	1.6	13.3	14.8	260
Enugu	1.1	4.0	76.6	18.3	100.0	5.8	38.6	44.4	104
Imo	3.0	4.6	83.0	9.4	100.0	8.1	59.1	67.3	185
South South									
Akwa Ibom	0.9	4.2	94.3	0.5	100.0	8.2	29.0	37.1	125
Bayelsa	6.3	12.3	73.8	7.6	100.0	25.8	15.8	41.6	73
Cross River	4.4	4.0	89.3	2.3	100.0	15.3	28.2	43.5	95
Delta	5.4	17.7	76.9	0.0	100.0	19.9	47.0	66.9	219
Edo	2.6	9.3	82.2	5.9	100.0	12.0	57.6	69.6	121
Rivers	1.2	1.9	96.3	0.6	100.0	7.0	46.1	53.1	237
South West									
Ekiti	3.3	5.1	90.5	1.2	100.0	8.3	30.0	38.3	57
Lagos	5.1	4.2	83.6	7.0	100.0	16.0	56.6	72.6	313
Ogun	3.1	8.6	86.6	1.7	100.0	11.3	42.8	54.1	279
Ondo	6.2	2.8	82.7	8.3	100.0	28.8	23.9	52.7	104
Osun	2.3	1.4	86.3	9.9	100.0	8.5	36.9	45.4	135
Oyo	2.3	4.0	90.5	3.3	100.0	7.1	33.7	40.8	248

Continued…

Table 10.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth based on mother's estimate					Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight according to:			Number of births
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know	Total	Written record	Mother's report	Either	
Mother's education									
No education	4.4	10.7	84.1	0.8	100.0	1.8	2.5	4.3	5,187
Primary	3.7	8.0	86.1	2.2	100.0	5.1	7.2	12.3	1,329
Secondary	3.1	6.8	87.1	3.1	100.0	9.9	26.1	36.0	3,731
More than secondary	3.0	7.1	88.8	1.1	100.0	20.2	55.0	75.2	1,161
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	5.5	11.0	82.3	1.2	100.0	0.9	1.9	2.8	2,788
Second	3.0	9.6	86.1	1.3	100.0	2.1	3.5	5.6	2,576
Middle	3.5	8.6	86.3	1.7	100.0	4.3	10.8	15.2	2,245
Fourth	3.8	6.8	86.6	2.8	100.0	12.7	24.3	37.0	2,050
Highest	2.2	6.4	89.3	2.1	100.0	18.8	54.6	73.4	1,748
Total	3.7	8.7	85.8	1.8	100.0	6.7	16.1	22.8	11,407

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

Table 10.2 Possession and observation of vaccination cards according to background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who ever had a vaccination card, and percentage with a vaccination card seen, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Children age 12–23 months			Children age 24–35 months		
	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1]	Number of children	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1]	Number of children
Sex						
Male	66.9	50.6	2,604	60.2	34.9	2,348
Female	67.3	49.8	2,517	62.5	33.8	2,333
Birth order						
1	67.4	48.1	1,084	65.2	35.2	949
2–3	69.1	51.5	1,777	63.1	35.7	1,698
4–5	66.5	50.0	1,219	59.2	34.7	1,096
6+	63.8	50.4	1,040	56.8	30.7	937
Residence						
Urban	82.3	59.5	2,043	79.4	43.4	1,901
Rural	57.0	44.1	3,078	49.1	28.2	2,780
Zone						
North Central	64.9	46.2	818	55.9	33.8	827
North East	72.2	57.8	1,006	64.4	37.9	912
North West	50.4	40.2	1,948	42.4	22.9	1,724
South East	93.2	57.1	372	91.9	46.7	346
South South	87.4	62.6	425	91.2	47.6	378
South West	86.3	63.5	552	86.7	50.1	494
State						
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	95.8	58.1	83	91.5	50.1	76
Benue	71.0	46.5	100	67.6	38.1	94
Kogi	52.3	32.9	77	39.0	19.4	75
Kwara	48.8	35.0	81	46.7	28.0	91
Nasarawa	83.7	62.0	114	79.2	57.4	104
Niger	48.9	38.9	237	34.9	18.7	263
Plateau	70.9	53.1	126	67.6	45.6	124
North East						
Adamawa	70.4	49.6	117	74.9	46.8	122
Bauchi	67.3	61.6	318	50.5	37.4	226
Borno	80.4	55.8	194	69.7	34.4	208
Gombe	71.1	58.3	95	67.8	36.0	68
Taraba	62.6	45.0	101	52.3	22.7	115
Yobe	79.3	65.7	181	75.6	47.3	174
North West						
Jigawa	67.3	56.6	197	52.4	28.8	199
Kaduna	57.8	39.4	368	62.8	32.1	289
Kano	63.5	57.0	531	48.9	32.8	446
Katsina	66.7	50.6	290	54.8	23.5	237
Kebbi	20.0	16.2	167	11.8	4.7	146
Sokoto	14.7	11.9	196	16.9	10.1	177
Zamfara	22.4	13.5	199	22.1	7.7	230
South East						
Abia	91.0	53.3	43	99.1	45.6	37
Anambra	89.2	48.3	64	94.7	36.3	70
Ebonyi	97.8	60.0	132	94.0	56.6	100
Enugu	88.9	53.8	48	86.1	30.6	56
Imo	92.7	63.3	84	88.0	55.0	84
South South						
Akwa Ibom	84.0	52.0	59	88.4	36.7	43
Bayelsa	84.8	74.7	34	77.0	62.5	28
Cross River	98.0	74.3	43	97.8	55.6	39
Delta	93.8	65.0	115	92.9	47.2	104
Edo	95.0	63.2	56	93.8	62.2	54
Rivers	76.4	57.6	118	90.5	38.4	110
South West						
Ekiti	(94.0)	(68.1)	21	(97.4)	(60.5)	23
Lagos	97.4	70.9	177	99.1	54.3	115
Ogun	85.1	62.6	141	84.0	42.1	133
Ondo	81.1	61.5	44	84.9	56.9	57
Osun	91.6	75.2	64	(95.4)	(67.0)	52
Oyo	66.8	45.0	105	71.9	41.8	113
Mother's education						
No education	46.5	37.3	2,252	37.0	21.4	2,105
Primary	67.6	52.5	605	61.7	38.2	524
Secondary	85.0	60.8	1,713	83.3	45.0	1,541
More than secondary	94.7	67.7	551	95.2	51.9	512

Continued…

Table 10.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Children age 12–23 months			Children age 24–35 months		
	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1]	Number of children	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1]	Number of children
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	48.1	39.1	1,213	36.0	19.6	1,070
Second	53.6	40.9	1,138	46.5	27.1	997
Middle	69.4	54.5	967	62.5	34.7	974
Fourth	81.2	56.9	966	80.4	43.8	858
Highest	94.0	66.5	838	92.9	53.1	782
Total	67.1	50.2	5,121	61.4	34.4	4,680

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

Table 10.3 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage who received specific vaccines by the appropriate age, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Children age 12–23 months				Children age 24–35 months			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:				Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			
Vaccine	Vaccination card[1]	Mother's report	Either source (crude coverage)	Vaccinated by appropriate age[2,3]	Vaccination card[1]	Mother's report	Either source (crude coverage)	Vaccinated by appropriate age[3,4]
BCG	49.5	17.2	66.7	65.9	33.4	26.4	59.8	58.2
HepB (birth dose)[5]								
Within 1 day of birth	6.7	10.7	17.4	na	4.8	15.8	20.6	na
After 1 day of birth	34.7	6.0	40.7	na	23.1	9.7	32.8	na
DPT-HepB-Hib								
1	47.5	15.4	62.9	62.0	32.3	24.6	56.9	55.5
2	45.0	14.8	59.8	58.7	30.1	23.2	53.4	51.5
3	42.3	11.2	53.4	51.9	27.6	18.1	45.7	42.9
Polio								
OPV 0 (birth dose)	42.7	14.2	56.9	56.5	31.0	21.9	52.9	52.0
1	48.1	16.7	64.8	64.1	32.8	26.0	58.9	57.3
2	45.3	12.6	57.9	56.8	30.6	20.2	50.8	49.1
3	40.9	4.8	45.6	44.6	27.8	8.1	35.9	34.3
IPV 1	40.5	15.0	55.4	54.6	27.1	23.9	51.0	49.3
IPV 2	32.3	10.8	43.0	41.5	19.9	17.4	37.3	34.3
Pneumococcal								
1	48.0	15.0	63.0	62.2	32.7	24.0	56.7	55.1
2	45.5	14.1	59.6	58.6	30.4	22.5	52.9	50.9
3	42.9	10.4	53.3	51.8	28.0	17.6	45.6	43.2
Rotavirus								
1	41.8	13.6	55.3	54.1	15.1	21.1	36.2	29.4
2	31.1	11.2	42.3	40.6	7.4	17.5	24.9	17.9
3	14.3	4.0	18.3	16.6	3.1	6.4	9.5	5.8
Measles-containing vaccine								
Measles 1	38.7	12.7	51.4	47.3	25.7	22.3	47.9	41.4
Measles 2	na	na	na	na	16.3	14.0	30.3	28.7
Yellow fever[6]	37.8	11.6	49.4	45.5	25.6	20.8	46.4	39.9
Meningitis[7]	36.4	11.1	47.5	42.7	24.5	20.4	44.9	38.2
Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)[8]	36.0	3.3	39.4	35.8	23.9	6.0	29.9	25.5
Fully vaccinated (according to national schedule)[9]	18.2	1.6	19.8	17.2	8.8	2.4	11.2	9.0
No vaccinations	0.0	30.9	30.9	na	0.0	36.8	36.8	na
Number of children	2,572	2,549	5,121	5,121	1,608	3,072	4,680	4,680

na = not applicable
BCG = bacille Calmette-Guérin
DPT = diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus
HepB = hepatitis B
Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b
IPV = inactivated polio vaccine
OPV = oral polio vaccine
[1] Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record
[2] Received by age 12 months
[3] For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.
[4] Received by age 12 months for all vaccines except measles 2, which should be received by age 24 months
[5] Children are considered to have received HepB (birth dose) if it was recorded on their card or reported by their mother, regardless of timing.
[6] Information on yellow fever vaccination is missing for 337 children age 12–23 months and 323 children age 24–35 months.
[7] Information on meningitis vaccination is missing for 337 children age 12–23 months and 323 children age 24–35 months.
[8] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib (pentavalent), three doses of polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of measles
[9] For children age 12–23 months: BCG, HepB (birth dose), three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib (pentavalent), four doses of OPV, two doses of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, one dose of measles, one dose of yellow fever, and one dose of meningitis vaccine. For children age 24–35 months: all of the vaccines just listed plus a second dose of measles vaccine. Since the rotavirus vaccine was rolled out in phases in August and October 2022, not all children age 12–35 months at the time of the survey were eligible for the vaccine at the time it was rolled out; therefore, estimates of the percentage of children fully vaccinated according to the national schedule exclude rotavirus vaccinations.

Table 10.4 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage fully vaccinated (basic antigens), percentage fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, and percentage who received no vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Children age 12–23 months																							Children age 24–35 months		
			DPT-HepB-Hib			OPV[2]				IPV		Pneumococcal			Rotavirus											
Background characteristic	BCG	HepB (birth dose)[1]	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	Measles 1	Yellow fever[3]	Meningitis[4]	Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)[5]	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[6]	No vaccinations	Number of children	Measles 2	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[7]	Number of children
Sex																										
Male	66.2	58.2	62.0	59.2	53.1	57.3	63.9	57.7	45.8	54.5	42.3	62.0	59.0	53.3	54.7	42.1	18.1	51.1	49.4	47.7	39.6	20.3	31.3	2,604	30.0	11.5	2,348
Female	67.3	57.9	63.9	60.4	53.8	56.5	65.8	58.1	45.5	56.3	43.8	64.0	60.3	53.3	55.9	42.5	18.6	51.6	49.5	47.3	39.1	19.3	30.6	2,517	30.6	11.0	2,333
Birth order																										
1	67.7	61.0	64.2	60.3	54.7	58.8	65.5	57.5	44.1	57.8	44.9	63.8	59.8	53.9	56.1	42.7	19.1	53.3	50.9	49.4	39.1	21.0	29.9	1,084	36.4	14.8	949
2–3	68.9	61.4	65.6	62.2	55.6	60.1	67.2	59.8	46.8	57.8	46.0	65.6	61.9	55.1	58.0	44.5	19.7	54.2	52.6	50.4	42.1	22.3	29.0	1,777	32.1	12.3	1,698
4–5	65.3	55.8	62.2	59.3	53.6	55.9	64.3	57.8	46.0	54.4	41.4	62.2	59.1	53.8	54.1	40.9	18.3	51.7	49.6	48.2	38.2	18.3	32.0	1,219	26.9	9.8	1,096
6+	63.4	52.0	57.7	55.8	48.4	50.6	60.8	55.3	44.8	50.1	38.0	58.6	56.2	48.9	51.4	39.7	15.4	44.2	42.3	40.0	36.3	16.2	34.1	1,040	24.9	7.4	937
Vaccination card[8]																										
Seen	98.6	82.4	94.5	89.7	84.1	85.0	95.7	90.2	81.4	80.5	64.2	95.5	90.6	85.3	83.1	61.9	28.5	77.0	75.3	72.4	71.7	36.2	0.1	2,572	47.3	25.7	1,608
Not seen or no longer has	93.4	90.9	85.7	82.4	62.7	78.5	86.1	64.6	23.5	82.7	59.3	84.1	79.7	59.5	76.5	63.6	22.6	70.6	65.3	62.5	19.4	9.4	5.1	863	49.1	8.5	1,264
Never had	4.3	4.1	3.0	2.6	1.9	2.9	6.8	5.3	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.2	2.0	1.4	0.6	2.4	1.9	1.9	0.2	0.1	91.2	1,686	2.0	0.3	1,808
Residence																										
Urban	82.0	74.0	77.7	73.7	65.4	73.1	78.9	69.3	53.1	70.3	55.7	78.0	73.3	65.4	68.3	51.7	23.0	63.9	61.6	59.0	47.7	28.4	16.6	2,043	41.8	16.2	1,901
Rural	56.5	47.5	53.1	50.5	45.5	46.1	55.5	50.4	40.7	45.5	34.6	53.0	50.5	45.3	46.7	36.0	15.2	43.1	41.4	39.9	33.8	14.2	40.4	3,078	22.4	7.9	2,780
Zone																										
North Central	63.5	59.5	60.4	56.7	48.2	57.6	60.2	51.8	38.7	49.5	38.3	59.3	55.7	47.7	53.4	41.3	18.1	44.3	42.7	40.2	30.1	15.3	34.9	818	23.3	7.6	827
North East	71.3	61.2	64.3	60.8	53.0	61.1	68.3	59.7	49.3	54.1	43.8	67.1	62.9	56.0	60.9	49.0	20.1	53.6	52.9	51.0	40.2	18.1	26.0	1,006	26.6	10.7	912
North West	50.2	38.9	46.1	43.4	39.7	40.0	49.1	44.5	37.0	40.8	27.9	46.1	43.3	39.6	39.9	29.8	13.5	37.2	34.9	33.6	31.6	12.2	46.6	1,948	20.8	5.5	1,724
South East	93.9	85.2	93.1	91.0	79.3	81.0	93.3	83.9	60.0	85.0	67.8	91.0	88.3	73.4	76.5	58.6	28.7	75.4	72.4	70.3	53.5	32.4	5.1	372	50.6	22.9	346
South South	87.5	81.1	87.2	85.0	79.6	74.0	87.8	80.4	62.9	82.9	65.1	86.8	84.8	78.7	74.4	56.2	20.7	77.7	74.2	72.5	60.7	36.4	10.2	425	55.8	22.2	378
South West	86.9	81.8	84.4	79.8	72.8	78.3	84.1	76.4	56.8	77.0	68.5	83.3	78.6	72.1	73.3	53.8	23.8	71.4	70.0	66.7	52.9	35.6	12.1	552	48.3	21.6	494
State																										
North Central																										
FCT-Abuja	93.8	88.2	93.8	91.9	84.8	85.5	93.0	74.3	51.0	84.4	75.1	91.3	89.4	82.4	87.2	78.1	44.0	79.9	77.7	75.3	45.6	24.8	5.8	83	38.5	17.3	76
Benue	71.5	63.3	67.3	60.8	44.3	62.9	66.5	48.8	36.1	56.9	39.1	63.7	56.3	41.4	48.4	29.6	15.2	43.9	42.0	38.1	25.4	13.2	26.1	100	21.3	7.6	94
Kogi	43.9	42.1	43.0	42.1	37.1	39.9	44.1	39.0	29.2	36.6	21.7	42.4	41.4	36.9	41.2	25.3	4.4	27.5	25.5	24.2	16.8	7.5	54.2	77	9.5	2.1	75
Kwara	51.9	48.7	48.3	45.0	34.9	49.0	47.9	35.0	30.7	43.9	31.6	47.4	44.1	33.4	40.9	29.7	15.6	35.8	37.0	34.7	28.1	13.0	48.1	81	22.7	11.1	91
Nasarawa	81.4	78.6	79.7	75.4	67.1	77.8	79.0	72.8	57.9	65.0	56.5	78.8	74.1	65.5	70.0	58.8	30.6	56.1	56.1	53.1	42.3	29.2	17.5	114	37.3	17.0	104
Niger	47.8	44.5	44.0	41.4	36.7	43.8	43.5	40.8	31.9	32.7	26.1	44.0	41.8	37.1	39.1	29.3	7.0	35.0	33.9	30.9	28.3	10.5	50.7	237	20.4	2.6	263
Plateau	69.7	66.0	64.7	58.4	47.1	59.0	66.1	59.8	39.1	49.9	34.1	64.1	58.9	49.3	62.7	50.4	22.8	43.9	39.1	37.7	25.3	13.4	26.7	126	18.8	5.0	124
North East																										
Adamawa	70.8	69.6	70.9	65.3	59.2	68.0	70.2	62.5	44.3	62.1	37.9	69.7	64.1	58.3	61.6	51.4	29.1	55.7	55.1	49.7	38.4	23.2	25.1	117	31.1	14.0	122
Bauchi	66.5	52.1	63.1	60.0	58.2	52.1	63.0	60.1	54.9	43.0	52.4	63.1	59.2	57.9	56.4	51.0	23.6	57.0	56.2	56.5	51.4	22.5	32.3	318	26.8	17.5	226
Borno	76.2	69.0	68.3	63.5	42.2	68.3	71.5	52.1	35.1	60.1	33.0	67.6	62.7	42.0	60.5	41.2	11.3	45.4	45.0	43.7	28.5	16.2	21.2	194	23.7	9.3	208
Gombe	69.5	51.5	66.0	64.5	59.8	56.9	72.4	65.6	56.0	63.2	48.2	66.0	64.5	61.1	58.3	43.4	16.7	58.5	57.5	52.6	49.2	21.9	25.5	95	20.4	10.9	68
Taraba	65.7	64.8	59.3	58.7	47.3	62.1	54.4	47.5	40.4	48.7	37.1	58.8	58.2	50.4	54.6	41.6	14.4	41.9	40.3	40.8	26.0	8.0	32.1	101	15.3	3.2	115
Yobe	79.1	66.7	59.6	55.9	51.3	66.7	78.2	69.4	59.5	60.2	45.6	76.9	70.8	66.5	73.8	59.4	22.5	59.0	58.6	54.9	37.4	12.7	17.5	181	36.4	6.3	174

Continued…

Table 10.4—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Children age 12–23 months																							Children age 24–35 months		
	BCG	HepB (birth dose)[1]	DPT-HepB-Hib			OPV[2]				IPV		Pneumococcal			Rotavirus			Measles 1	Yellow fever[3]	Meningitis[4]	Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)[5]	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[6]	No vaccinations	Number of children	Measles 2	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[7]	Number of children
			1	2	3	0	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3									
North West																										
Jigawa	66.4	54.2	65.7	65.2	62.2	54.1	71.8	69.3	62.7	62.3	50.0	65.7	64.2	62.0	58.7	47.9	31.2	62.6	61.6	59.9	56.9	32.9	26.9	197	35.2	7.9	199
Kaduna	58.4	46.4	54.4	50.1	48.0	48.3	59.8	54.6	44.3	47.4	28.2	54.4	50.1	48.0	46.3	29.4	10.8	45.3	41.5	38.9	35.7	9.9	34.0	368	36.8	7.9	289
Kano	63.5	51.8	57.6	54.1	47.5	55.1	58.8	52.8	45.6	46.7	32.4	57.6	54.1	46.8	48.4	41.1	18.6	38.6	37.3	34.4	35.8	13.6	35.5	531	18.3	6.4	446
Katsina	65.4	45.1	60.2	58.3	53.3	45.1	60.9	58.4	43.3	57.0	40.2	60.2	58.1	53.7	53.4	33.1	12.9	53.7	47.7	49.2	45.3	15.1	34.1	290	25.0	8.5	237
Kebbi	21.6	18.2	16.0	14.9	13.1	15.9	16.9	14.4	12.9	12.7	7.8	16.0	14.9	13.2	14.7	12.1	3.4	13.5	12.0	12.0	9.7	4.1	78.1	167	2.4	0.2	146
Sokoto	14.1	9.3	13.5	12.2	10.9	9.5	14.9	11.3	8.9	12.9	6.0	13.5	12.2	10.9	12.3	9.9	5.2	10.9	10.0	10.0	8.4	2.7	84.2	196	8.8	2.8	177
Zamfara	20.8	12.9	17.4	14.2	12.6	13.0	24.4	16.6	13.8	19.0	13.7	17.4	13.8	12.2	15.8	11.9	4.4	15.0	15.0	14.1	9.6	3.7	73.4	199	9.5	1.5	230
South East																										
Abia	93.4	84.3	95.8	91.8	79.7	85.0	97.6	73.4	39.5	91.7	76.3	92.7	88.0	67.8	81.0	69.6	45.0	75.4	72.1	68.5	38.0	20.7	1.3	43	66.2	23.1	37
Anambra	90.4	79.3	85.1	82.2	78.6	81.1	87.1	83.5	59.4	77.1	58.2	85.6	81.3	77.2	70.0	49.8	12.3	69.8	66.5	63.8	48.7	26.8	8.7	64	49.7	16.0	70
Ebonyi	98.2	86.3	97.4	95.8	75.9	76.5	97.4	91.6	69.4	89.0	63.0	96.3	94.5	75.6	74.5	52.8	25.1	70.4	68.2	65.3	57.9	36.4	1.8	132	41.7	25.8	100
Enugu	85.6	82.7	87.2	86.2	81.6	78.8	85.1	74.0	48.9	76.7	64.1	87.2	86.2	75.1	76.6	66.3	32.4	82.5	82.5	78.8	51.8	29.0	12.8	48	41.5	16.9	56
Imo	95.0	89.8	94.4	92.5	83.4	87.4	94.0	83.0	62.8	86.1	80.7	88.2	85.1	68.9	82.1	64.5	36.6	83.3	77.8	79.2	59.1	38.2	5.0	84	61.4	29.0	84
South South																										
Akwa Ibom	84.8	72.2	84.9	81.5	72.8	62.4	88.7	81.3	55.6	76.1	61.4	83.2	78.7	70.8	57.7	32.7	8.9	68.7	64.6	61.7	50.8	22.9	6.9	59	53.2	20.3	43
Bayelsa	84.8	82.3	80.9	77.7	73.4	79.5	81.3	75.2	69.3	76.2	65.0	78.9	78.0	73.8	72.8	60.2	39.4	70.8	67.7	64.9	63.4	54.6	14.9	34	52.3	34.2	28
Cross River	93.7	95.1	97.2	97.2	94.6	87.7	98.0	96.8	65.5	96.6	68.3	97.2	97.2	94.2	87.1	82.6	34.8	82.8	78.1	76.0	68.6	40.1	2.0	43	51.7	17.1	39
Delta	93.0	87.3	92.4	90.8	85.7	82.9	92.9	85.5	68.1	86.8	70.7	92.4	90.8	85.4	78.3	63.2	18.3	86.7	81.0	81.0	68.1	45.0	6.2	115	65.7	36.0	104
Edo	97.9	93.3	96.3	90.6	84.5	88.3	97.9	86.6	57.8	90.4	69.1	97.9	91.9	83.1	87.8	54.5	14.1	88.8	85.5	83.1	58.4	33.5	2.1	56	60.5	17.1	54
Rivers	77.3	68.2	77.3	76.3	71.0	57.8	75.8	67.6	60.9	76.1	58.6	76.3	76.3	69.7	68.3	51.1	21.6	68.4	67.5	65.5	55.7	29.3	21.2	118	47.5	11.2	110
South West																										
Ekiti	(94.0)	(86.0)	(94.0)	(94.0)	(75.9)	(91.2)	(92.4)	(88.9)	(61.7)	(89.5)	(67.6)	(89.5)	(86.0)	(75.9)	(81.6)	(67.5)	(34.7)	(74.3)	(70.7)	(72.1)	(56.6)	(38.6)	(6.0)	21	(41.3)	(20.9)	23
Lagos	95.3	94.3	95.3	92.3	87.6	85.6	96.9	93.8	65.7	87.4	78.0	94.5	93.0	88.5	90.0	66.1	28.5	88.0	85.9	81.1	66.1	43.9	3.1	177	52.0	23.9	115
Ogun	88.4	83.6	79.4	78.2	73.9	77.7	82.5	76.8	53.5	72.0	70.1	77.7	76.5	71.9	62.5	48.4	18.1	66.1	65.1	62.4	51.4	33.3	11.6	141	42.8	15.0	133
Ondo	76.5	74.0	76.5	70.2	63.9	74.0	76.5	59.7	57.5	71.6	59.5	74.2	66.0	59.7	72.0	57.8	34.8	65.1	62.0	62.0	50.9	46.6	23.5	44	51.4	31.4	57
Osun	90.3	78.0	90.6	82.3	67.1	83.2	84.8	74.1	61.9	79.4	71.4	90.6	82.3	68.1	69.1	53.0	22.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	55.3	41.2	8.4	64	(56.7)	(27.1)	52
Oyo	71.4	62.8	70.1	60.8	52.6	63.1	65.6	52.4	41.7	64.5	52.2	70.1	58.5	51.3	61.4	36.4	17.4	55.2	54.6	48.8	31.1	15.9	26.9	105	47.1	19.8	113
Mother's education																										
No education	45.6	36.2	40.9	38.7	33.7	35.8	44.5	40.0	32.9	33.7	25.4	41.6	39.5	34.5	36.7	28.1	11.4	32.7	31.4	30.0	26.7	10.0	51.0	2,252	15.1	3.9	2,105
Primary	67.2	56.3	63.2	59.5	52.1	57.9	66.4	57.7	45.8	57.0	41.2	63.8	59.5	52.4	54.9	41.6	19.4	47.4	44.8	44.1	37.3	18.6	29.9	605	26.3	10.3	524
Secondary	85.1	76.5	81.5	76.8	68.6	74.2	81.5	72.2	54.6	73.1	56.9	80.8	75.8	67.7	69.6	51.9	22.2	65.2	62.9	60.3	47.4	25.7	13.4	1,713	41.0	15.6	1,541
More than secondary	95.0	92.1	94.7	93.3	88.6	88.3	94.1	87.0	69.8	87.6	74.1	93.8	92.0	86.0	87.3	71.3	33.3	89.2	86.8	83.3	68.3	43.2	4.5	551	64.4	29.1	512

Continued...

Table 10.4—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Children age 12–23 months																						Children age 24–35 months		
	BCG	HepB (birth dose)[1]	DPT-HepB-Hib			OPV[2]				IPV		Pneumococcal			Rotavirus			Measles 1	Yellow fever[3]	Meningitis[4]	Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)[5]	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[6]	No vaccinations	Number of children	Measles 2	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[7]	Number of children
			1	2	3	0	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3									
Wealth quintile																										
Lowest	47.2	37.7	43.2	40.2	35.7	37.1	48.3	42.3	35.0	35.0	26.9	44.3	41.4	37.0	38.7	30.2	12.8	35.4	34.3	32.5	27.9	10.5	49.1	1,213	14.7	4.0	1,070
Second	52.1	42.9	48.1	45.3	38.5	42.5	50.1	45.5	36.0	39.8	30.5	48.6	45.4	38.7	42.4	31.4	14.0	35.9	34.0	32.8	28.5	11.5	44.7	1,138	18.7	4.7	997
Middle	69.3	59.7	63.9	60.8	53.5	59.8	65.9	58.9	47.1	57.7	38.7	63.6	60.3	52.4	55.3	41.1	15.5	49.0	47.2	45.5	39.6	18.0	28.0	967	27.8	11.3	974
Fourth	81.2	72.0	77.5	73.5	65.7	69.6	77.0	66.3	51.9	70.6	55.9	77.0	72.9	65.2	67.5	51.4	21.6	63.5	61.0	58.9	46.1	26.2	17.5	966	41.0	13.6	858
Highest	94.8	90.1	93.4	90.9	85.3	86.9	93.5	86.6	65.4	86.0	73.7	92.6	89.4	83.9	82.8	65.4	31.6	84.1	81.6	78.5	62.6	39.5	4.9	838	57.7	26.9	782
Total	66.7	58.1	62.9	59.8	53.4	56.9	64.8	57.9	45.6	55.4	43.0	63.0	59.6	53.3	55.3	42.3	18.3	51.4	49.4	47.5	39.4	19.8	30.9	5,121	30.3	11.2	4,680

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

BCG = bacille Calmette-Guérin

DPT = diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus

HepB = hepatitis B

Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b

OPV = oral polio vaccine

IPV = inactivated polio vaccine

[1] Children are considered to have received HepB (birth dose) if it was recorded on their card or reported by their mother, regardless of timing.

[2] OPV 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth.

[3] Information on yellow fever vaccination is missing for 337 children age 12–23 months and 323 children age 24–35 months.

[4] Information on meningitis vaccination is missing for 337 children age 12–23 months and 323 children age 24–35 months.

[5] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib (pentavalent), three doses of polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of measles vaccine

[6] BCG, HepB (birth dose), three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib (pentavalent), four doses of OPV, two doses of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, one dose of measles, one dose of yellow fever, and one dose of meningitis vaccine. Since the rotavirus vaccine was rolled out in phases in August and October 2022, not all children age 12–35 months at the time of the survey were eligible for the vaccine at the time it was rolled out; therefore, estimates of the percentage of children fully vaccinated according to the national schedule exclude rotavirus vaccinations.

[7] BCG, HepB (birth dose), three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib (pentavalent), four doses of OPV, two doses of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of measles, one dose of yellow fever, and one dose of meningitis vaccine. Since the rotavirus vaccine was rolled out in phases in August and October 2022, not all children age 12–35 months at the time of the survey were eligible for the vaccine at the time it was rolled out; therefore, estimates of the percentage of children fully vaccinated according to the national schedule exclude rotavirus vaccinations.

[8] Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

Table 10.5 Source of vaccinations

Among children who received at least one vaccination, percent distribution of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months by source of most vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Children age 12–23 months who received at least one vaccination						Children age 24–35 months who received at least one vaccination					
	Source of most vaccinations						Source of most vaccinations					
Background characteristic	Public medical sector	Private medical sector (non-NGO)	NGO medical sector	Other	Total	Number of children	Public medical sector	Private medical sector (non-NGO)	NGO medical sector	Other	Total	Number of children
Sex												
Male	88.5	7.4	0.5	3.5	100.0	1,790	86.8	8.3	0.9	4.0	100.0	1,453
Female	88.1	8.1	0.8	3.0	100.0	1,747	86.7	7.8	0.4	5.1	100.0	1,506
Birth order												
1	86.0	9.8	0.6	3.6	100.0	760	84.7	12.1	0.7	2.5	100.0	630
2–3	86.6	10.6	0.2	2.6	100.0	1,263	85.4	9.7	0.8	4.0	100.0	1,083
4–5	89.8	6.4	1.0	2.7	100.0	829	88.6	5.6	0.2	5.6	100.0	684
6+	92.2	1.9	1.1	4.8	100.0	686	89.2	3.4	0.7	6.7	100.0	561
Residence												
Urban	86.6	10.8	1.2	1.4	100.0	1,703	86.1	10.9	1.0	2.0	100.0	1,533
Rural	90.0	4.9	0.1	5.0	100.0	1,834	87.4	5.0	0.2	7.3	100.0	1,426
Zone												
North Central	86.3	12.1	0.3	1.3	100.0	532	85.5	10.9	0.9	2.7	100.0	466
North East	93.3	1.8	1.8	3.2	100.0	744	92.1	1.2	1.3	5.4	100.0	608
North West	90.4	2.8	0.0	6.8	100.0	1,041	87.7	1.9	0.0	10.4	100.0	786
South East	80.1	18.3	0.7	0.9	100.0	353	82.3	16.9	0.7	0.1	100.0	325
South South	90.3	6.4	0.8	2.5	100.0	381	88.6	10.4	0.5	0.6	100.0	346
South West	83.0	16.1	0.5	0.4	100.0	485	80.5	17.5	0.7	1.2	100.0	427
Mother's education												
No education	89.5	1.4	1.2	7.9	100.0	1,104	85.1	1.9	0.8	12.2	100.0	858
Primary	92.2	4.5	0.0	3.3	100.0	424	91.7	6.4	0.1	1.7	100.0	332
Secondary	88.5	10.3	0.4	0.9	100.0	1,483	87.4	10.4	0.5	1.7	100.0	1,287
More than secondary	82.4	16.5	0.8	0.3	100.0	526	84.3	14.0	1.0	0.7	100.0	481
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	87.6	1.1	1.9	9.4	100.0	618	85.1	1.2	1.3	12.4	100.0	435
Second	92.8	3.1	0.3	3.8	100.0	629	87.3	3.8	0.3	8.6	100.0	479
Middle	90.7	5.9	0.4	3.0	100.0	696	90.0	7.1	0.2	2.7	100.0	604
Fourth	88.5	10.1	0.2	1.2	100.0	797	87.2	10.0	0.6	2.3	100.0	711
Highest	83.2	15.9	0.5	0.4	100.0	797	84.1	14.0	0.9	1.0	100.0	729
Total	88.3	7.7	0.6	3.3	100.0	3,538	86.7	8.1	0.6	4.6	100.0	2,958

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

Table 10.6 Children with symptoms of ARI and care seeking for symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		
Background characteristic	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2]	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day[2]	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	2.3	2,783	57.3	24.5	63
6–11	3.2	2,761	58.5	24.5	90
12–23	2.4	5,121	64.0	29.0	122
24–35	2.5	4,680	59.2	28.0	115
36–47	1.9	5,270	62.2	31.3	99
48–59	1.8	5,672	57.6	23.3	100
Sex					
Male	2.2	13,286	62.7	26.4	290
Female	2.3	13,001	57.6	27.7	298
Mother's smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	3.8	123	*	*	5
Does not smoke	2.2	26,164	59.8	26.8	584
Cooking fuels and technologies					
Clean fuel and technology[3]	1.2	4,596	83.0	39.2	56
Solid fuel[4]	2.5	21,321	57.6	25.6	529
Gasoline/diesel	*	16	nc	nc	0
Kerosene/paraffin	1.0	287	*	*	3
Other fuel	*	5	*	*	1
No food cooked in household	0.0	60	nc	nc	0
Residence					
Urban	2.2	10,352	71.8	34.7	228
Rural	2.3	15,935	52.7	22.2	360
Zone					
North Central	1.2	4,406	68.0	37.0	51
North East	3.2	5,148	67.2	27.4	162
North West	3.3	10,122	54.0	24.9	331
South East	0.6	1,943	*	*	11
South South	1.3	2,027	68.4	32.7	27
South West	0.2	2,640	*	*	6
Mother's education					
No education	2.7	12,092	49.2	18.8	322
Primary	2.2	3,083	62.7	24.1	68
Secondary	1.9	8,385	74.2	39.1	160
More than secondary	1.4	2,727	(88.0)	(51.3)	39
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	2.4	6,287	55.0	12.8	153
Second	2.8	5,797	51.7	25.1	163
Middle	2.0	5,361	63.8	33.8	105
Fourth	2.2	4,717	64.7	35.2	106
Highest	1.5	4,125	80.6	41.6	62
Total	2.2	26,287	60.1	27.0	589

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
nc = no cases
[1] Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.
[2] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, nongovernmental organisation (NGO) medical sector, shop, market, and itinerant drug seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.
[3] Includes stove/cookers using electricity, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol
[4] Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, animal dung/waste, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips, garbage/plastic, and sawdust

Table 10.7 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI

Percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, and among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
Source	Among children with symptoms of ARI[1]	Among children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]
Public sector	25.2	38.4
Teaching hospital	0.6	0.9
Federal medical centre	0.6	0.9
General hospital	5.7	8.6
Primary health care centre	11.5	17.4
Primary health clinic	6.6	10.1
Health post	0.6	1.0
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	34.2	52.1
Private hospital	1.5	2.3
Private clinic	1.6	2.4
Pharmacy	12.9	19.6
Patent and proprietary medicine vendors	17.7	27.0
Private doctor	0.2	0.4
Maternity centre	0.2	0.4
NGO medical sector	0.6	0.8
Other private sector	7.4	11.3
Shop	0.7	1.1
Traditional practitioner	6.4	9.8
Itinerant drug seller	0.3	0.4
Other	0.4	0.7
Number of children	589	387

Note: Advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI may have been sought from more than one source.
NGO = nongovernmental organisation
[1] Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Table 10.8 Children with fever and care seeking for fever

Among children under age 5, percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with fever:			
Background characteristic	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day[1]	Percentage who took antibiotics	Number of children with fever
Age in months						
<6	10.9	2,783	50.6	26.8	24.0	303
6–11	20.1	2,761	58.8	31.1	22.7	556
12–23	20.9	5,121	61.4	32.7	25.7	1,068
24–35	15.6	4,680	59.9	33.8	24.2	729
36–47	15.4	5,270	61.9	32.1	23.9	811
48–59	12.3	5,672	60.9	29.8	22.1	696
Sex						
Male	16.1	13,286	60.0	30.4	24.4	2,142
Female	15.5	13,001	60.0	32.9	23.5	2,021
Residence						
Urban	15.5	10,352	67.5	38.2	29.6	1,608
Rural	16.0	15,935	55.3	27.6	20.4	2,556
Zone						
North Central	11.0	4,406	68.6	40.6	34.3	483
North East	13.7	5,148	60.6	27.0	23.0	706
North West	19.7	10,122	53.7	25.7	20.2	1,998
South East	19.0	1,943	63.8	47.6	26.1	369
South South	17.3	2,027	67.9	41.8	28.8	352
South West	9.7	2,640	75.2	36.8	26.8	256
State						
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	13.2	393	88.2	45.2	62.0	52
Benue	8.5	532	(67.2)	(44.3)	(21.0)	45
Kogi	13.8	421	66.7	47.8	30.8	58
Kwara	3.4	463	*	*	*	16
Nasarawa	19.3	600	72.8	44.1	25.2	116
Niger	10.2	1,360	65.0	34.8	44.9	138
Plateau	9.1	637	54.3	29.1	20.3	58
North East						
Adamawa	9.5	665	70.3	24.1	18.4	63
Bauchi	11.7	1,520	38.6	17.5	15.1	178
Borno	10.1	1,023	69.9	26.0	43.4	104
Gombe	19.3	467	83.8	32.7	32.4	90
Taraba	5.1	546	(56.1)	(43.1)	(5.7)	28
Yobe	26.3	927	62.1	31.2	19.8	243
North West						
Jigawa	14.9	1,144	69.5	25.2	26.5	170
Kaduna	34.3	1,859	58.0	32.8	22.9	637
Kano	25.7	2,688	45.1	26.0	15.4	691
Katsina	12.9	1,586	56.3	18.7	34.3	204
Kebbi	16.9	824	41.4	11.6	16.5	139
Sokoto	6.3	992	59.1	13.2	4.4	62
Zamfara	9.2	1,030	67.9	21.7	10.3	95
South East						
Abia	26.0	210	60.6	46.3	21.1	54
Anambra	12.5	395	88.4	51.1	49.5	49
Ebonyi	22.8	622	39.7	28.2	8.6	142
Enugu	9.2	283	(52.7)	(29.6)	(15.3)	26
Imo	22.4	434	91.5	79.8	45.3	97
South South						
Akwa Ibom	41.4	258	70.1	53.2	24.4	107
Bayelsa	25.9	172	71.3	28.7	29.7	45
Cross River	20.1	216	83.4	59.9	45.2	43
Delta	11.3	514	65.3	33.6	24.9	58
Edo	13.3	294	59.1	40.1	40.8	39
Rivers	10.4	573	58.4	27.2	19.8	60
South West						
Ekiti	10.7	126	(61.8)	(37.6)	(19.6)	13
Lagos	12.1	674	81.5	32.7	41.2	82
Ogun	12.4	652	79.9	43.7	19.4	81
Ondo	5.0	266	*	*	*	13
Osun	11.2	310	(69.1)	(25.7)	(23.7)	35
Oyo	5.2	611	(63.5)	(36.1)	(8.0)	32

Continued…

Table 10.8—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with fever:			
	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day[1]	Percentage who took antibiotics	Number of children with fever
Mother's education						
No education	14.9	12,092	53.6	22.3	18.9	1,801
Primary	17.8	3,083	52.8	27.3	22.5	549
Secondary	16.9	8,385	68.2	40.5	27.7	1,414
More than secondary	14.7	2,727	70.1	48.4	35.4	400
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	14.1	6,287	49.9	15.4	18.7	888
Second	16.4	5,797	54.9	26.8	19.0	950
Middle	17.8	5,361	58.2	31.6	25.2	955
Fourth	16.4	4,717	70.0	43.0	25.2	772
Highest	14.5	4,125	73.3	49.0	36.1	598
Total	15.8	26,287	60.0	31.7	23.9	4,164

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

[1] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, nongovernmental organisation (NGO) medical sector, shop, market, and itinerant drug seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

Table 10.9 Source of medicine for fever in children under age 5

Percent distribution of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who took medicine, by source of medicine, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Source of medicine						
	Already had at home	Pharmacy or patent and proprietary medicine vendor	Health facility	Community health worker	Other	Total	Number of children with fever who took medicine
Age in months							
<6	8.8	71.7	18.8	0.3	0.5	100.0	198
6–11	7.2	70.5	19.3	1.9	1.0	100.0	406
12–23	9.1	65.1	22.9	2.2	0.7	100.0	784
24–35	10.7	64.9	21.7	2.1	0.6	100.0	531
36–47	10.4	67.2	19.6	2.8	0.0	100.0	594
48–59	12.5	63.7	20.5	3.0	0.3	100.0	521
Sex							
Male	9.4	65.5	22.0	2.5	0.6	100.0	1,557
Female	10.5	67.3	19.7	2.0	0.5	100.0	1,475
Residence							
Urban	7.6	66.4	23.6	2.1	0.3	100.0	1,307
Rural	11.7	66.4	18.8	2.4	0.7	100.0	1,726
Zone							
North Central	6.3	64.6	27.0	1.5	0.7	100.0	393
North East	8.9	58.9	25.6	6.5	0.1	100.0	390
North West	14.0	64.8	18.9	1.8	0.6	100.0	1,372
South East	7.7	71.7	18.6	1.4	0.5	100.0	339
South South	5.0	74.5	18.9	0.5	1.0	100.0	312
South West	3.5	72.8	20.6	3.1	0.0	100.0	227
State							
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	0.0	60.4	39.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	48
Benue	(1.9)	(61.6)	(36.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Kogi	5.9	56.5	32.7	4.8	0.0	100.0	45
Kwara	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Nasarawa	3.9	71.5	22.9	0.8	0.9	100.0	100
Niger	9.7	70.7	19.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	113
Plateau	14.9	48.2	28.1	4.7	4.0	100.0	43
North East							
Adamawa	2.3	53.3	26.0	18.4	0.0	100.0	54
Bauchi	(14.2)	(50.8)	(22.2)	(12.8)	(0.0)	100.0	78
Borno	9.8	50.9	36.3	3.0	0.0	100.0	67
Gombe	12.4	62.2	23.9	0.9	0.5	100.0	66
Taraba	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
Yobe	3.4	70.8	23.4	2.4	0.0	100.0	108
North West							
Jigawa	11.4	48.6	38.0	1.1	1.0	100.0	127
Kaduna	16.7	69.8	12.7	0.0	0.8	100.0	564
Kano	12.7	61.3	24.1	1.3	0.5	100.0	377
Katsina	9.9	78.7	10.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	153
Kebbi	9.5	83.4	2.3	4.8	0.0	100.0	54
Sokoto	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
Zamfara	18.0	36.5	32.4	13.1	0.0	100.0	76
South East							
Abia	6.1	60.8	27.3	3.1	2.7	100.0	47
Anambra	3.1	53.2	42.2	1.5	0.0	100.0	46
Ebonyi	13.3	71.5	14.6	0.3	0.4	100.0	131
Enugu	(0.0)	(83.0)	(10.0)	(7.0)	(0.0)	100.0	22
Imo	5.0	83.9	10.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	94
South South							
Akwa Ibom	2.4	77.6	15.9	0.7	3.5	100.0	94
Bayelsa	0.0	91.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	37
Cross River	5.4	62.3	29.6	2.7	0.0	100.0	40
Delta	12.8	60.0	27.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	55
Edo	8.2	65.4	26.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	36
Rivers	2.4	88.4	9.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	50
South West							
Ekiti	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Lagos	(1.1)	(82.3)	(12.6)	(4.0)	(0.0)	100.0	75
Ogun	4.6	64.1	27.6	3.6	0.0	100.0	71
Ondo	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Osun	(0.0)	(70.0)	(26.1)	(3.9)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Oyo	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	27

Continued…

Table 10.9—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Source of medicine: Already had at home	Pharmacy or patent and proprietary medicine vendor	Health facility	Community health worker	Other	Total	Number of children with fever who took medicine
Mother's education							
No education	11.5	66.9	17.5	3.5	0.6	100.0	1,076
Primary	13.0	67.4	17.1	2.0	0.5	100.0	409
Secondary	7.9	67.1	23.0	1.5	0.6	100.0	1,190
More than secondary	8.5	61.6	28.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	358
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	12.6	63.2	19.3	4.1	0.8	100.0	494
Second	11.7	65.9	18.3	3.2	1.0	100.0	659
Middle	12.2	67.4	18.3	1.5	0.6	100.0	715
Fourth	8.3	67.5	22.7	1.2	0.2	100.0	645
Highest	4.0	67.2	27.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	520
Total	9.9	66.4	20.9	2.3	0.5	100.0	3,033

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

Table 10.10 Pharmacies/patent and proprietary medicine vendors as sources of medicine for fever in children under age 5

Among children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from pharmacies or patent and proprietary medicine vendors, percentage receiving different types of services from these providers, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5 with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought from a pharmacy or patent and proprietary medicine vendor: Percentage examined	Percentage whose mother received advice on type of medication to buy	Percentage whose mother already knew what medication to buy and went there to buy it	Number of children
Age in months				
<6	27.4	67.8	34.3	82
6–11	31.8	58.9	24.8	189
12–23	32.6	64.7	31.5	357
24–35	31.2	70.0	26.0	227
36–47	33.5	67.2	31.7	259
48–59	28.7	63.4	32.0	224
Sex				
Male	31.7	68.2	28.7	674
Female	31.2	62.2	31.1	664
Residence				
Urban	36.0	66.6	33.0	531
Rural	28.5	64.3	27.9	806
Zone				
North Central	34.5	56.9	26.4	167
North East	33.8	60.2	39.5	190
North West	32.9	69.4	26.7	620
South East	9.0	55.5	25.6	149
South South	30.9	64.5	34.4	136
South West	52.4	82.1	40.2	76
Mother's education				
No education	28.0	56.8	27.4	531
Primary	34.6	69.7	25.8	172
Secondary	32.7	69.2	32.2	528
More than secondary	37.5	80.4	37.4	107
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	25.4	53.5	23.0	222
Second	26.5	65.4	27.6	303
Middle	34.2	65.9	30.5	322
Fourth	31.1	66.2	33.2	287
Highest	41.6	75.2	35.3	204
Total	31.5	65.2	29.9	1,338

Table 10.11 Children with diarrhoea and care seeking for diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage with diarrhoea	Number of children	Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea: Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea: Number of children with diarrhoea
Age in months				
<6	12.9	2,783	48.9	358
6–11	23.9	2,761	58.6	659
12–23	22.1	5,121	61.7	1,131
24–35	14.0	4,680	62.7	657
36–47	11.3	5,270	59.3	594
48–59	7.6	5,672	59.5	434
Sex				
Male	14.9	13,286	60.5	1,977
Female	14.3	13,001	58.4	1,856
Source of drinking water[2]				
Improved	15.1	19,141	61.5	2,890
Unimproved	15.6	4,557	52.4	713
Surface	8.9	2,588	56.6	230
Type of toilet facility[3]				
Improved sanitation facility	14.7	16,279	61.5	2,389
Unimproved facility	17.2	4,564	59.7	785
Open defecation	12.1	5,444	51.9	660
Residence				
Urban	12.7	10,352	66.2	1,316
Rural	15.8	15,935	56.0	2,516
Zone				
North Central	8.1	4,406	63.0	356
North East	15.7	5,148	67.8	810
North West	21.2	10,122	56.4	2,146
South East	9.0	1,943	52.4	174
South South	7.3	2,027	66.9	148
South West	7.5	2,640	53.9	199
State				
North Central				
FCT-Abuja	11.1	393	74.3	44
Benue	2.9	532	*	16
Kogi	10.2	421	62.7	43
Kwara	3.7	463	*	17
Nasarawa	20.0	600	63.0	120
Niger	5.0	1,360	53.9	68
Plateau	7.7	637	64.4	49
North East				
Adamawa	15.1	665	75.1	101
Bauchi	14.9	1,520	57.5	227
Borno	12.6	1,023	68.8	129
Gombe	12.4	467	77.1	58
Taraba	4.6	546	(69.1)	25
Yobe	29.2	927	71.2	271
North West				
Jigawa	19.9	1,144	56.0	228
Kaduna	32.9	1,859	60.7	611
Kano	28.0	2,688	53.7	752
Katsina	15.4	1,586	62.6	245
Kebbi	22.5	824	51.9	185
Sokoto	7.0	992	39.9	70
Zamfara	5.4	1,030	(55.3)	55
South East				
Abia	5.7	210	*	12
Anambra	5.8	395	(57.5)	23
Ebonyi	12.6	622	32.1	78
Enugu	1.3	283	*	4
Imo	13.2	434	76.0	57
South South				
Akwa Ibom	10.9	258	(62.2)	28
Bayelsa	14.5	172	70.3	25
Cross River	15.7	216	66.9	34
Delta	5.6	514	(71.3)	29
Edo	4.2	294	*	12
Rivers	3.4	573	*	20

Continued…

Table 10.11—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage with diarrhoea	Number of children	Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea: Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea: Number of children with diarrhoea
South West				
Ekiti	4.0	126	*	5
Lagos	5.2	674	*	35
Ogun	13.0	652	54.5	85
Ondo	5.9	266	*	16
Osun	8.2	310	(35.2)	25
Oyo	5.5	611	(39.7)	33
Mother's education				
No education	16.0	12,092	55.4	1,933
Primary	17.2	3,083	57.5	531
Secondary	13.3	8,385	65.8	1,116
More than secondary	9.3	2,727	67.2	253
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	15.5	6,287	52.4	975
Second	16.6	5,797	58.1	963
Middle	16.2	5,361	62.2	868
Fourth	14.0	4,717	63.9	658
Highest	9.0	4,125	67.7	369
Total	14.6	26,287	59.5	3,833

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, nongovernmental organisation (NGO) medical sector, shop, market, and itinerant drug seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.
[2] See Table 16.1 for definition of categories.
[3] See Table 16.6 for definition of categories.

Table 10.12 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given								Number of children with diarrhoea
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know	Total	
Age in months																
<6	4.3	49.4	25.8	17.7	2.7	0.0	100.0	1.6	37.8	21.1	17.7	2.4	18.7	0.8	100.0	358
6–11	8.2	38.6	30.3	21.4	1.5	0.0	100.0	3.2	36.7	30.8	22.1	2.4	4.7	0.0	100.0	659
12–23	9.9	37.8	30.3	20.8	0.9	0.3	100.0	2.9	36.2	36.6	22.1	1.8	0.2	0.3	100.0	1,131
24–35	8.5	38.0	31.3	20.6	1.5	0.0	100.0	1.9	39.0	34.2	22.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	657
36–47	8.2	38.6	33.0	19.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	1.0	41.6	33.1	22.4	1.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	594
48–59	14.3	44.6	26.7	13.7	0.4	0.3	100.0	1.2	47.8	31.6	17.6	1.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	434
Sex																
Male	9.5	39.5	29.7	19.9	1.2	0.2	100.0	2.2	39.0	32.5	21.4	2.3	2.3	0.4	100.0	1,977
Female	8.7	40.5	30.5	19.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	2.2	39.2	32.8	21.3	1.4	3.1	0.0	100.0	1,856
Breastfeeding status[1]																
Breastfeeding	7.7	39.3	29.8	21.5	1.6	0.1	100.0	2.5	35.4	31.3	22.6	2.3	5.6	0.2	100.0	1,779
Not breastfeeding	9.8	40.0	30.2	18.8	1.1	0.2	100.0	2.7	40.3	35.1	20.0	1.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,026
Residence																
Urban	11.1	43.1	28.2	16.6	1.0	0.1	100.0	3.5	41.9	32.4	17.6	2.0	2.5	0.2	100.0	1,316
Rural	8.0	38.4	31.0	21.1	1.4	0.1	100.0	1.5	37.6	32.8	23.3	1.8	2.8	0.3	100.0	2,516
Zone																
North Central	7.5	46.8	29.4	15.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	5.1	42.7	33.8	13.2	0.8	4.5	0.0	100.0	356
North East	4.6	39.4	36.1	18.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	1.7	44.3	33.5	18.9	1.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	810
North West	8.6	38.3	30.6	21.1	1.3	0.1	100.0	0.6	35.2	34.8	23.7	2.2	3.3	0.2	100.0	2,146
South East	9.0	60.8	17.9	12.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.8	60.0	17.4	16.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	174
South South	22.8	32.3	14.3	26.5	3.4	0.7	100.0	10.7	33.9	20.6	29.2	3.6	1.3	0.7	100.0	148
South West	25.5	35.7	22.8	15.0	0.4	0.6	100.0	8.0	38.7	26.6	18.5	2.5	4.7	1.0	100.0	199
State																
North Central																
FCT-Abuja	11.4	37.6	20.4	30.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.9	32.4	20.9	32.9	0.0	6.9	0.0	100.0	44
Benue	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
Kogi	15.3	57.0	18.9	7.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	13.5	57.1	23.8	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	43
Kwara	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
Nasarawa	4.2	58.3	31.7	5.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	3.1	49.3	30.3	7.2	0.7	9.5	0.0	100.0	120
Niger	2.5	40.2	38.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.3	42.2	52.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	68
Plateau	0.7	36.0	32.5	28.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	39.4	32.5	25.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	49
North East																
Adamawa	5.0	21.6	22.6	50.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.7	24.9	18.2	50.9	0.0	3.3	0.0	100.0	101
Bauchi	3.9	28.8	43.1	21.6	2.7	0.0	100.0	1.2	32.3	42.0	22.5	1.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	227
Borno	0.0	50.1	31.4	16.6	2.0	0.0	100.0	1.6	46.8	32.2	17.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	129
Gombe	5.8	34.6	27.7	28.3	3.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	34.1	34.2	30.4	0.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	58
Taraba	(0.0)	(24.6)	(53.8)	(21.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(24.6)	(53.8)	(21.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Yobe	7.5	52.3	37.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.4	64.3	30.7	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	271
North West																
Jigawa	10.8	47.8	27.0	13.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	2.1	46.4	28.7	15.8	3.3	3.8	0.0	100.0	228
Kaduna	22.1	58.8	9.6	9.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	47.9	25.8	15.8	1.8	8.2	0.4	100.0	611
Kano	2.2	22.1	45.1	29.0	1.4	0.3	100.0	0.7	22.5	44.4	29.5	1.9	0.6	0.3	100.0	752
Katsina	3.1	51.0	30.6	15.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.3	50.0	27.5	16.8	1.5	2.9	0.0	100.0	245
Kebbi	0.1	27.7	30.7	36.8	4.7	0.0	100.0	0.1	26.3	29.9	39.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	185
Sokoto	0.0	12.0	41.7	46.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	13.7	39.4	45.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	70
Zamfara	(0.0)	(5.8)	(66.2)	(18.3)	(9.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(10.7)	(69.5)	(16.2)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	55
South East																
Abia	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Anambra	(0.0)	(55.1)	(14.0)	(30.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(36.7)	(22.5)	(40.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	23
Ebonyi	14.3	62.8	18.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.9	67.8	15.9	8.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	78
Enugu	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Imo	0.8	67.5	16.7	15.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	68.3	17.3	13.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	57
South South																
Akwa Ibom	(23.0)	(43.2)	(1.3)	(24.9)	(7.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.3)	(45.3)	(9.8)	(30.0)	(9.2)	(3.5)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Bayelsa	11.9	23.4	26.5	36.4	1.9	0.0	100.0	4.2	21.3	35.5	34.9	2.6	1.6	0.0	100.0	25
Cross River	27.5	24.5	9.9	38.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	16.5	27.4	10.7	45.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	34
Delta	(29.3)	(45.0)	(5.8)	(8.0)	(8.5)	(3.4)	100.0	(14.5)	(49.9)	(18.0)	(9.8)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(3.4)	100.0	29
Edo	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Rivers	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	20

Continued…

Table 10.12—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given								Number of children with diarrhoea
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know	Total	
South West																
Ekiti	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Lagos	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	35
Ogun	39.5	37.0	14.9	8.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.1	39.3	27.7	17.1	0.0	5.8	0.0	100.0	85
Ondo	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
Osun	(3.8)	(42.3)	(47.6)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.8)	(43.7)	(43.1)	(3.7)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Oyo	(15.2)	(32.0)	(18.0)	(34.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.9)	(43.2)	(29.4)	(24.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Mother's education																
No education	6.5	38.1	33.2	20.5	1.5	0.1	100.0	1.1	37.8	34.2	22.3	1.8	2.6	0.1	100.0	1,933
Primary	7.5	44.7	28.8	18.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	1.6	42.1	30.6	20.8	1.8	2.6	0.5	100.0	531
Secondary	12.3	40.9	26.3	19.6	0.8	0.1	100.0	3.3	38.8	31.3	21.6	1.6	3.3	0.1	100.0	1,116
More than secondary	17.8	40.7	25.1	14.0	2.0	0.5	100.0	6.8	43.4	31.0	13.6	3.5	0.8	0.8	100.0	253
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	5.6	39.2	33.4	19.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	1.5	39.9	31.8	22.4	2.2	2.1	0.1	100.0	975
Second	8.8	38.9	32.3	19.0	0.7	0.2	100.0	1.1	38.7	35.8	20.0	1.5	2.4	0.5	100.0	963
Middle	10.4	38.4	28.3	21.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	1.9	35.7	33.6	24.2	1.4	3.1	0.0	100.0	868
Fourth	11.0	42.1	27.1	19.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	2.8	41.1	29.5	20.8	1.6	4.1	0.1	100.0	658
Highest	12.2	44.7	24.7	15.5	2.6	0.3	100.0	6.3	41.9	30.2	16.3	3.5	1.3	0.5	100.0	369
Total	9.1	40.0	30.1	19.5	1.2	0.1	100.0	2.2	39.1	32.6	21.3	1.9	2.7	0.2	100.0	3,833

Note: It is recommended that children be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and that food not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Breastfeeding status is captured for children age 0–35 months only.

Table 10.13 Oral rehydration salts, zinc, continued feeding, and other treatments for diarrhoea

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage given fluid from an ORS packet or prepackaged ORS fluid; zinc; ORS and zinc; ORS and continued feeding; ORS, zinc, and continued feeding; ORS or increased fluids; recommended homemade fluids (RHF); oral rehydration therapy (ORT); ORT and continued feeding; and other treatments, and percentage given no treatment, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:																
										Other treatments							
Background characteristic	Fluid from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS liquid	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS and continued feeding[1]	ORS, zinc, and continued feeding[1]	ORS or increased fluids	Recommended home fluids (RHF)	ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids)	ORT and continued feeding[1]	Anti-biotic drugs	Anti-motility drugs	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/ other	Don't know	Percentage given no treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea
Age in months																
<6	30.4	22.8	15.1	17.9	9.1	33.6	8.0	37.1	22.6	11.8	8.8	0.0	17.2	0.0	30.2	358
6–11	44.5	36.1	26.8	31.4	19.0	49.5	10.3	53.9	39.0	14.8	9.9	0.3	18.0	0.7	17.8	659
12–23	51.6	35.7	25.8	38.1	18.2	56.3	9.4	58.7	42.6	15.8	11.4	0.5	17.2	0.0	14.1	1,131
24–35	48.3	36.3	26.1	34.0	17.6	53.1	11.0	55.5	39.7	15.6	10.6	1.0	15.7	0.6	16.3	657
36–47	47.8	28.8	21.7	34.3	15.3	51.3	8.5	53.3	38.8	17.0	13.6	0.2	19.7	0.0	18.5	594
48–59	45.6	28.5	18.9	34.1	12.6	53.8	8.3	56.0	42.0	14.6	14.2	1.3	26.7	0.0	11.1	434
Sex																
Male	48.1	33.7	24.4	34.2	16.7	53.0	10.5	56.2	39.9	15.8	10.9	0.6	18.9	0.2	16.3	1,977
Female	44.9	31.8	22.7	32.4	15.9	49.8	8.3	52.0	38.0	14.7	11.9	0.5	18.1	0.2	17.7	1,856
Residence																
Urban	57.1	39.5	30.4	42.9	22.1	62.3	10.4	64.4	48.9	18.8	11.5	0.8	15.0	0.1	12.8	1,316
Rural	41.1	29.3	20.1	28.3	13.3	45.7	8.9	48.8	33.8	13.4	11.4	0.4	20.4	0.2	19.1	2,516
Zone																
North Central	55.7	35.9	26.5	46.3	19.7	57.6	10.2	59.8	49.6	14.3	5.5	0.8	26.9	0.3	12.3	356
North East	52.6	41.4	32.3	40.5	23.3	54.0	21.1	60.3	47.3	19.4	9.4	0.2	14.7	0.7	13.5	810
North West	44.0	29.7	20.2	30.1	13.9	48.9	4.9	50.7	34.4	11.0	14.5	0.7	19.4	0.1	19.2	2,146
South East	26.2	21.1	12.0	18.2	7.6	32.6	10.2	35.3	25.8	29.4	9.1	0.2	18.1	0.0	19.8	174
South South	46.6	39.2	28.2	25.6	14.2	60.9	8.7	64.1	38.5	25.3	4.6	0.5	16.3	0.0	12.1	148
South West	51.4	30.6	26.9	34.6	16.3	66.1	9.3	66.1	47.0	26.0	3.7	0.0	11.2	0.0	16.0	199
State																
North Central																
FCT-Abuja	73.2	61.6	53.6	44.9	25.3	79.5	30.2	79.5	46.7	36.8	8.2	6.6	29.1	2.3	10.4	44
Benue	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Kogi	64.1	22.4	18.9	62.4	17.6	67.0	3.8	67.0	65.3	15.2	13.6	0.0	25.0	0.0	16.5	43
Kwara	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Nasarawa	46.6	44.9	29.5	39.6	25.0	48.2	2.7	49.9	42.4	10.7	3.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	16.4	120
Niger	59.7	6.8	4.7	56.8	4.7	59.7	15.3	68.0	65.1	2.9	3.6	0.0	53.5	0.0	9.5	68
Plateau	35.5	37.8	25.9	28.8	23.8	35.5	2.9	35.5	28.8	15.5	8.3	0.0	28.0	0.0	7.0	49
North East																
Adamawa	43.7	48.7	33.3	17.2	9.5	46.4	27.2	47.1	20.6	11.9	2.8	0.0	34.6	0.0	8.8	101
Bauchi	69.1	50.1	46.1	52.3	34.5	70.2	37.7	81.6	63.1	15.9	11.5	0.0	12.7	1.6	4.7	227
Borno	61.1	45.3	41.1	47.1	31.3	61.1	30.7	69.8	55.9	11.1	11.9	1.5	12.0	0.0	20.3	129
Gombe	35.6	56.4	21.2	24.7	12.1	35.6	18.8	52.2	35.6	15.6	3.9	0.0	28.2	0.0	5.5	58
Taraba	(54.9)	(21.5)	(21.5)	(39.6)	(11.9)	(54.9)	(10.3)	(54.9)	(39.6)	(8.1)	(20.8)	(0.0)	(19.6)	(7.3)	(16.0)	25
Yobe	41.4	28.2	19.6	39.5	18.8	43.7	2.0	45.0	43.0	31.0	9.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	20.9	271
North West																
Jigawa	34.8	28.3	17.0	24.7	12.8	39.6	3.0	40.6	26.6	23.4	6.9	0.0	24.6	0.0	19.6	228
Kaduna	38.7	31.0	22.3	26.4	15.9	51.0	1.7	51.7	35.9	8.2	26.1	2.4	21.3	0.0	16.4	611
Kano	60.0	28.7	20.6	41.7	14.5	61.5	5.3	63.0	43.7	13.0	3.8	0.0	13.8	0.2	20.1	752
Katsina	15.8	23.1	11.0	12.3	9.2	19.0	1.2	20.1	15.4	6.6	32.3	0.0	30.5	0.0	17.4	245
Kebbi	36.6	34.4	16.5	20.7	9.5	36.7	13.5	44.9	24.2	4.8	13.8	0.0	11.8	0.0	29.2	185
Sokoto	48.4	41.8	38.8	19.5	12.7	48.4	8.7	48.4	19.5	10.3	3.3	0.0	34.1	0.0	15.4	70
Zamfara	(67.4)	(33.7)	(33.7)	(58.9)	(26.7)	(67.4)	(26.4)	(70.6)	(62.0)	(3.9)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(12.6)	(0.0)	(17.2)	55
South East																
Abia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Anambra	(28.2)	(17.9)	(17.9)	(11.1)	(8.5)	(28.2)	(4.8)	(33.0)	(11.1)	(31.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(18.3)	(0.0)	(31.9)	23
Ebonyi	18.9	12.8	3.4	16.0	2.6	29.5	1.4	31.0	26.1	30.2	1.5	0.5	27.5	0.0	18.4	78
Enugu	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Imo	31.0	28.5	19.6	22.7	13.3	31.8	22.9	36.1	27.8	26.6	25.5	0.0	7.7	0.0	19.6	57
South South																
Akwa Ibom	(15.6)	(13.5)	(6.5)	(6.6)	(4.2)	(38.6)	(4.5)	(40.8)	(17.6)	(25.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(47.8)	(0.0)	(10.5)	28
Bayelsa	50.6	41.5	35.8	23.4	11.4	57.6	3.1	57.6	28.3	26.5	8.8	0.0	16.5	0.0	12.1	25
Cross River	56.0	72.4	52.0	22.5	22.5	75.9	5.3	75.9	42.4	15.5	2.7	2.2	6.3	0.0	14.9	34
Delta	(50.1)	(24.5)	(15.5)	(40.4)	(15.5)	(60.9)	(7.1)	(68.0)	(53.9)	(35.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.9)	(0.0)	(14.5)	29
Edo	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Rivers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20

Continued…

Table 10.13—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:															
	Fluid from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS liquid	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS and continued feeding[1]	ORS, zinc, and continued feeding[1]	ORS or increased fluids	Recommended home fluids (RHF)	ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids)	ORT and continued feeding[1]	Other treatments					Percentage given no treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea
										Antibiotic drugs	Anti-motility drugs	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ other	Don't know		
South West																
Ekiti	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Lagos	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	35
Ogun	25.5	23.9	18.0	19.3	13.4	55.5	9.4	55.5	44.0	31.2	0.0	0.0	14.4	0.0	21.0	85
Ondo	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Osun	(54.5)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(47.5)	(0.0)	(58.3)	(0.0)	(58.3)	(51.3)	(26.7)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(26.8)	25
Oyo	(70.7)	(23.5)	(21.8)	(55.7)	(13.5)	(75.3)	(21.9)	(75.3)	(60.3)	(15.4)	(9.4)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(12.9)	33
Mother's education																
No education	41.8	29.4	19.6	30.0	13.3	44.9	9.4	49.0	35.1	11.7	11.8	0.4	19.7	0.2	20.2	1,933
Primary	40.9	28.6	18.5	27.9	12.8	46.4	6.7	48.1	33.9	14.0	12.0	0.3	20.2	0.9	17.4	531
Secondary	53.9	36.6	28.9	38.2	19.7	60.7	9.6	62.1	44.4	21.2	11.0	0.5	16.7	0.0	12.6	1,116
More than secondary	62.7	50.4	41.9	48.0	31.8	71.0	14.9	71.8	55.4	19.0	8.9	2.1	14.4	0.0	10.3	253
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	35.4	28.6	18.3	25.4	12.6	38.7	10.4	43.3	30.5	12.8	10.2	0.3	20.7	0.0	22.5	975
Second	42.8	30.0	20.8	32.0	14.9	48.1	8.4	50.6	37.9	12.9	15.1	0.6	19.9	0.2	18.8	963
Middle	49.0	32.2	23.2	33.8	15.3	54.7	8.8	57.3	40.1	17.1	11.6	0.6	18.5	0.7	13.0	868
Fourth	54.8	37.6	29.1	37.8	19.5	59.6	9.6	61.5	42.9	15.3	7.9	0.2	16.2	0.0	15.5	658
Highest	65.6	43.9	36.0	48.5	26.4	71.5	10.9	71.8	54.3	23.6	10.8	1.5	13.7	0.0	9.6	369
Total	46.6	32.8	23.6	33.3	16.3	51.4	9.5	54.2	39.0	15.3	11.4	0.5	18.5	0.2	17.0	3,833

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
ORS = oral rehydration salts
[1] Continued feeding includes children who were given more, the same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode.

Table 10.14 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children with diarrhoea who received ORS, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children with diarrhoea who were given zinc tablets or syrup, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:			
Source	Among children with diarrhoea	Among children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought	Among children with diarrhoea who received ORS[1]	Among children with diarrhoea who were given zinc
Public sector	19.9	31.5	34.0	36.1
Teaching hospital	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.6
Federal medical centre	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3
General hospital	5.1	8.0	9.6	9.2
Primary health care centre	9.4	14.9	15.3	15.9
Primary health clinic	4.0	6.3	6.3	8.4
Health post	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.0
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	36.9	58.3	41.8	42.1
Private hospital	1.4	2.3	2.5	2.6
Private clinic	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.8
Pharmacy	17.0	26.9	20.8	20.6
Patent and proprietary medicine vendors	17.1	27.0	16.9	16.7
Private doctor	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maternity centre	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4
Other private medical	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
NGO medical sector	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other private sector	7.0	11.1	3.8	6.0
Shop	2.5	3.9	2.3	3.8
Traditional practitioner	4.0	6.3	1.3	1.6
Market	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Itinerant drug seller	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.7
Other	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.5
Number of children	3,833	2,426	1,785	1,256

Note: Advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea may have been sought from more than one source.
NGO = nongovernmental organisation
ORS = oral rehydration salts
[1] Fluids from ORS packet or prepackaged ORS fluid

Table 10.15 Source of medicine for diarrhoea in children under age 5

Percent distribution of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who took medicine, by source of medicine, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Source of medicine							Number of children with diarrhoea who received medicine
	Already had at home	Pharmacy or patent and proprietary medicine vendor	Health facility	Community health worker	Other	Don't know	Total	
Age in months								
<6	19.0	55.9	10.1	4.4	10.6	0.0	100.0	132
6–11	17.9	60.6	17.6	1.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	264
12–23	19.9	68.7	8.9	0.9	1.6	0.0	100.0	469
24–35	16.9	66.5	11.6	3.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	257
36–47	21.8	62.6	11.2	2.0	1.6	0.9	100.0	286
48–59	24.0	58.6	13.1	2.5	1.7	0.0	100.0	216
Sex								
Male	18.7	63.9	11.7	2.5	2.7	0.3	100.0	839
Female	21.1	63.2	11.9	1.6	2.2	0.0	100.0	785
Residence								
Urban	11.7	69.2	16.2	1.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	546
Rural	24.0	60.7	9.6	2.3	3.1	0.2	100.0	1,078
Zone								
North Central	22.0	56.5	15.8	3.1	2.6	0.0	100.0	149
North East	14.0	65.3	13.1	5.1	1.7	0.8	100.0	322
North West	22.4	63.3	10.5	1.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	913
South East	21.7	61.9	11.6	3.2	1.6	0.0	100.0	95
South South	9.6	69.5	19.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	67
South West	17.6	70.6	8.0	0.3	3.4	0.0	100.0	78
Mother's education								
No education	25.6	60.5	8.7	2.2	2.7	0.3	100.0	792
Primary	21.1	67.4	5.6	1.4	4.5	0.0	100.0	231
Secondary	12.1	68.6	15.4	2.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	497
More than secondary	11.1	54.3	32.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	102
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	31.3	55.0	8.3	2.5	2.9	0.0	100.0	409
Second	18.2	66.0	9.3	2.4	4.1	0.0	100.0	422
Middle	15.9	68.8	11.3	2.2	1.1	0.7	100.0	390
Fourth	16.5	67.1	13.2	1.6	1.6	0.0	100.0	247
Highest	9.9	60.7	26.9	0.6	1.8	0.0	100.0	156
Total	19.9	63.6	11.8	2.1	2.5	0.2	100.0	1,623

Note: Data include treatment for diarrhoea other than oral rehydration salts, zinc, and recommended homemade fluids.

Table 10.16 Pharmacies/patent and proprietary medicine vendors as sources of medicine for diarrhoea in children under age 5

Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from pharmacies or patent and proprietary medicine vendors, percentage receiving different types of services from these providers, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a pharmacy or patent and proprietary medicine vendor:			
	Percentage examined	Percentage whose mother received advice on type of medication to buy	Percentage whose mother already knew what medication to buy and went there to buy it	Number of children
Age in months				
<6	16.1	52.3	36.0	95
6–11	40.4	63.2	24.9	219
12–23	28.2	58.3	31.6	388
24–35	29.3	54.9	36.2	230
36–47	28.6	61.0	29.5	212
48–59	28.3	59.9	30.8	164
Sex				
Male	28.8	60.5	30.0	684
Female	30.5	56.8	32.4	623
Residence				
Urban	35.3	58.0	36.0	474
Rural	26.4	59.1	28.4	834
Zone				
North Central	32.8	48.5	31.9	118
North East	40.3	50.1	34.6	305
North West	26.3	63.1	27.6	729
South East	6.9	51.7	38.6	54
South South	31.1	58.7	24.1	54
South West	(28.6)	(79.1)	(60.7)	49
Mother's education				
No education	27.2	55.8	27.0	636
Primary	27.7	55.1	36.3	194
Secondary	32.1	64.0	33.3	414
More than secondary	43.5	64.6	43.0	64
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	25.8	54.1	24.4	284
Second	24.7	59.2	28.0	350
Middle	40.5	63.1	28.2	346
Fourth	19.4	53.7	42.2	220
Highest	41.3	65.5	46.1	108
Total	29.6	58.7	31.2	1,307

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

NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN 11

Key Findings

- ***Nutritional status of children:*** 40% of Nigerian children age 6–59 months are stunted (short for their age), 8% are wasted (thin for their height), 27% are underweight (thin for their age), and 1% are overweight (heavy for their height).
- ***Breastfeeding:*** Almost all (96%) children born in the 2 years before the survey were breastfed at some point; 29% of children under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed.
- ***Minimum acceptable diet:*** Only 6% of children age 6–23 months were fed a minimum acceptable diet during the night or day preceding the survey.
- ***Anaemia:*** 58% of children age 6–59 months and 47% of women age 15–49 are anaemic.
- ***Nutritional status of women:*** 13% of women age 20–49 are thin (a body mass index [BMI] below 18.5 kg/m^2), while 30% are overweight or obese.
- ***Minimum dietary diversity for women:*** 30% of women age 15–49 consumed foods from five or more of 10 specified food groups in the day or night preceding the interview.
- ***Salt iodisation:*** Almost all (99%) households with tested salt have iodised salt.

Nutrition is the foundation for the health and development of children and adults. This chapter reports on nutritional status and anaemia among children and women, infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, and women's dietary practices. In addition, the chapter presents key nutrition interventions including infant and young child feeding counselling, child growth monitoring, micronutrient supplementation, deworming for children, and the presence of iodine in household cooking salt. Chapter 9 presents information on nutritional interventions provided during the antenatal period such as maternal nutrition counselling, breastfeeding counselling, deworming, iron-containing supplementation and sources of the supplements, and postnatal breastfeeding counselling and observation. Chapter 10 presents information on child feeding practices during diarrhoea.

11.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

Anthropometry is commonly used to measure child nutritional status. The anthropometric measurements are used to report on child growth indicators. The distribution of height and weight among children under age 5 was compared with the WHO Child Growth Standards reference population (WHO 2006). The distribution of a well-nourished population will be similar to that of the reference population, while the distribution of a poorly nourished population will not. The indices height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age can be expressed in standard deviation units (z scores) from the median of the reference population. Values that are greater than two standard deviations below the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards are used to define malnutrition.

Stunting, or low height-for-age, is a measure of growth faltering. Stunting is a marker of the deficient growth environment to which children have been exposed and reflects the overall well-being of a population (Perumal et al. 2018). Suboptimal nutrition can contribute to stunting, while other causes include recurrent infection, chronic diseases, and more; many of the causes of stunting are complex and unknown (WHO 2014a).

Wasting, or low weight-for-height, is a measure of acute undernutrition. It represents the failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately before the survey. Wasting may result from inadequate food intake or from a recent episode of illness or infection causing weight loss.

Underweight, or low weight-for-age, is a composite index of weight-for-height and height-for-age. It reflects children who are stunted, wasted, or both.

Overweight, or high weight-for-height, results from an imbalance between energy consumed (too much) and energy expended (too little).

Stunting (assessed via height-for-age)

Height-for-age is a measure of growth faltering. Children whose height-for-age *z* score is below minus two standard deviations (−2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted). Children whose *z* score is below minus three standard deviations (−3 SD) from the median are considered to be severely stunted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Wasting (assessed via weight-for-height)

The weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body height or length and describes acute undernutrition. Children whose weight-for-height *z* score is below minus two standard deviations (−2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered thin (wasted). Children whose *z* score is below minus three standard deviations (−3 SD) from the median are considered to be severely wasted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Underweight (assessed via weight-for-age)

Weight-for-age is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height that takes into account both wasting and stunting. Children whose weight-for-age *z* score is below minus two standard deviations (−2 SD) from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight. Children whose *z* score is below minus three standard deviations (−3 SD) from the median are considered to be severely underweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

Overweight (assessed via weight-for-height)

Children whose weight-for-height *z* score is more than two standard deviations (+2 SD) above the median of the reference population are considered overweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

The means of the *z* scores for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age are also calculated as summary statistics that represent the nutritional status of children in a population. The mean scores describe the nutritional status of the entire population of children without the use of a cutoff point. A mean *z* score of less than 0 (a negative mean value for stunting, wasting, or underweight) suggests a downward shift in the entire sample population's nutritional status relative to the reference population. The farther away mean *z* scores are from 0, the higher the prevalence of malnutrition.

Child Growth Measures of Malnutrition

Information on anthropometry training, standardisation, and data collection methodology can be found in Chapter 1. Appendix C, **Table C.7** provides the standardisation results. The 2024 NDHS identified a total of 10,823 children under age 5 who were eligible for height and weight measurements (Appendix C, **Table C.8**). Valid height-for-age measurements were obtained for 96% of eligible children, valid weight-for-height measurements were obtained for 97% of eligible children, and valid weight-for-age measurements were obtained for 97% of eligible children (Appendix C, **Table C.8**).

Data collection included remeasurement of children as described in Chapter 1. The calculation of final *z* scores was based on the first measurement among children randomly selected for remeasurement, while the calculation of final *z* scores was based on the second measurement among children flagged for remeasurement. The remeasurement completion rate was 99% among those selected for remeasurement. Appendix C, **Tables C.8–C.10** provide additional information on the completeness and quality of anthropometry data for children, remeasurement data, and interference of height and weight measurements from hairstyles or ornamentation and heavy clothing (WHO and UNICEF 2019).

According to the 2024 NDHS results, 40% of children under age 5 are stunted (too short for their age) and 18% are severely stunted. Eight percent are wasted (too thin for their height), with 2% being severely wasted. Twenty-seven percent of children are underweight (too thin for their age), and 8% are severely underweight (**Table 11.1**). Only 1% of children are overweight.

Trends: The nutritional status of children under age 5 has not improved in the past 5 years. In 2018, 37% of children under age 5 were stunted, 7% were wasted, 22% were underweight, and 2% were overweight, as compared with 40%, 8%, 27%, and 1%, respectively, in 2024 (**Figure 11.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of stunting increases from 20% among children less than age 6 months to a peak of 48% among children age 36–47 months. This represents the impact of undernutrition in the first 1,000 days of life. Conversely, wasting and underweight are most prevalent among children age 6–11 months (17% and 29%, respectively) (**Table 11.1**).
- The prevalence of stunting is almost twice as high among children in rural areas (48%) as among those in urban areas (28%) (**Figure 11.2**).

Figure 11.1 Trends in child growth measures

Percentage of children under age 5 who have suboptimal growth

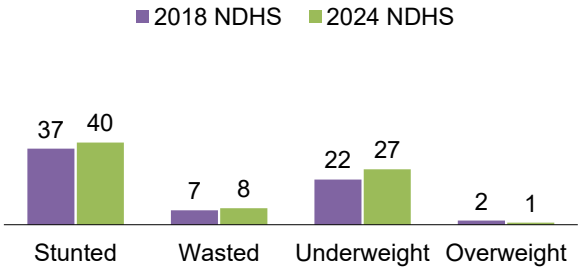
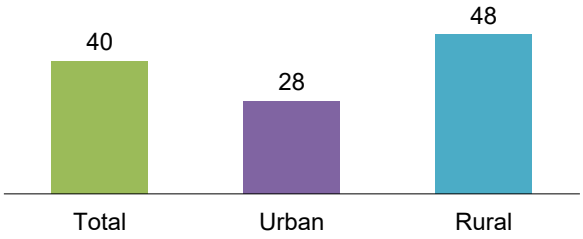


Figure 11.2 Stunting in children by residence

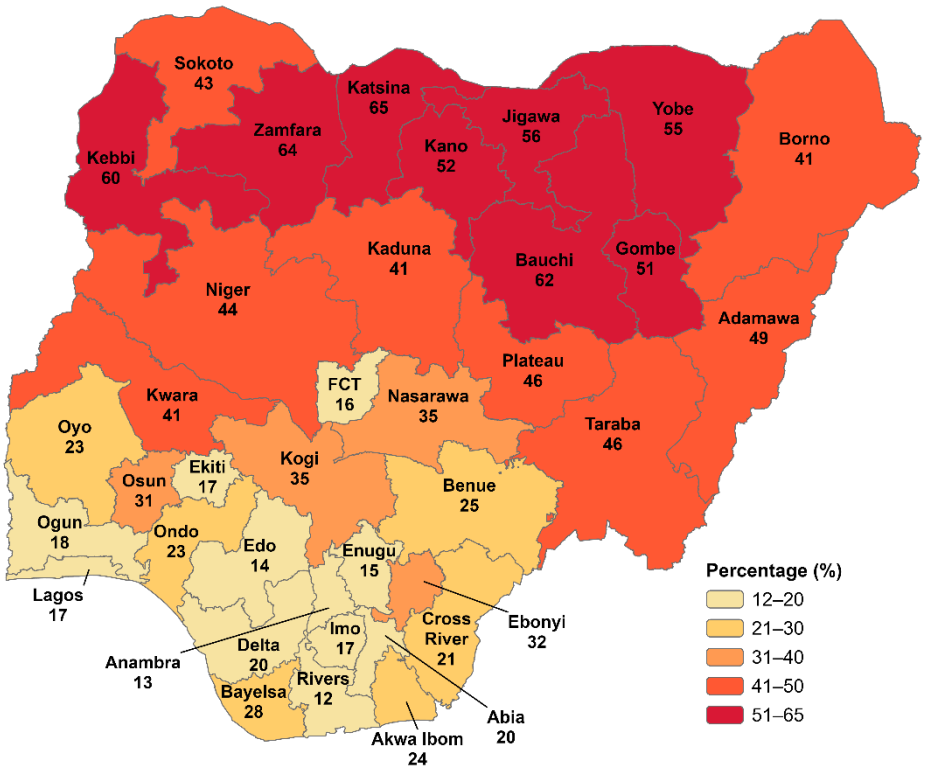
Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted



- The prevalence of stunting is highest in the North West zone (53%) and lowest in the South South zone (18%). By state, stunting is most prevalent in Katsina (65%) and least prevalent in Rivers (12%) (**Map 11.1**).

Map 11.1 **Stunting in children by state**

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted



- Children reported to be very small or small at birth are more likely to be stunted, wasted, and underweight than those reported to be of average size or larger at birth. For example, children reported to be very small or small at birth are nearly twice as likely to be wasted as those reported to be of average size or larger at birth (18% versus 10%).

- Children whose mothers are thin (a body mass index [BMI] below 18.5 kg/m^2) are more likely to be stunted, wasted, and underweight than those whose mothers have a normal BMI or are overweight or obese. The prevalence of stunting in children whose mothers are thin is more than twice (52%) that in children whose mothers are overweight or obese (22%).

- The proportions of children who are stunted and underweight decline with increasing mother's education and household wealth. For example, the prevalence of stunting is 55% among children whose mothers have no education, as compared with 14% among those whose mothers have more than a secondary education.

11.2 Growth Monitoring and Promotion

Growth monitoring and promotion programmes include monitoring children's nutritional status through physical growth measurements and using this information to provide caregivers with counselling and referrals of children whose growth appears abnormal (WHO 2013; WHO 2017a). An important component of growth monitoring is regularly measuring children's weight, length/height, and/or mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC) and plotting the measurements to determine the growth curve for the child.

Weight measured in the last 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight measured in the last 3 months.

Weight and height measured in the last 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight and height measured in the last 3 months.

Mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC) measured in the last 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their MUAC measured in the last 3 months.

Weight, height, and MUAC measured in the last 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight, height, and MUAC measured in the last 3 months.

Sample: Children under age 5

Eleven percent of children age 0–59 months had a weight measurement taken in the 3 months prior to the survey (**Table 11.2**). Additionally, 8% had a height measurement taken and 5% had a MUAC measurement taken. Overall, 7% of children had height and weight measurements taken, and 4% had all three measurements taken (height, weight, and MUAC).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Six percent of children in urban areas had all three measurements taken, as compared with 2% of those in rural areas.
- By zone, the percentage of children with all three measurements taken is highest in South South (7%) and lowest in North West (1%).

11.3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices

Optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices are critical to the health and survival of young children. Recommended IYCF practices include early initiation of breastfeeding (within the first hour of birth), exclusive breastfeeding for the first 2 days after birth, exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months of life, continued breastfeeding for 2 years or more, and introduction of safe, appropriate, and adequate complementary foods at age 6 months. This section reports on IYCF indicators for children under age 2 (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

11.3.1 Ever Breastfed, Early Initiation of Breastfeeding, and Exclusive Breastfeeding for the First 2 Days after Birth

Breastfeeding supports children's growth and development and also benefits mothers' health. Initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour of birth is important for both the mother and the child. The first breast milk, colostrum, is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn from infections. Early initiation of breastfeeding also encourages bonding between the mother and her newborn, especially through skin-to-skin contact, which facilitates the production of breast milk. Feeding newborns anything other than breast milk in the first 2 days after birth can delay early initiation of breastfeeding and interrupt exclusive breastfeeding and is not recommended unless medically indicated (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Ever breastfed

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed.

Early initiation of breastfeeding

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth.

Exclusive breastfeeding for the first 2 days after birth

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first 2 days after birth.

Sample: Children born in the last 2 years

Roughly one out of every three children (36%) under age 2 are put to the breast within 1 hour of birth, and half of children were exclusively breastfed (given nothing other than breast milk to eat or drink) during the first 2 days after delivery. Breastfeeding is nearly universal in Nigeria, with 96% of children born in the 2 years preceding the survey ever being breastfed (**Table 11.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Early initiation of breastfeeding is more common among children whose deliveries were assisted by health personnel (41%) than among those whose deliveries were assisted by traditional birth attendants (29%), no one (29%), or others (33%).
- Infants in urban areas are more likely to start breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth (42%) than those in rural areas (32%).
- Children born to mothers with more than a secondary education are more likely to start breastfeeding within an hour of birth (45%) than those born to mothers with no education (31%).
- Early initiation of breastfeeding increases with increasing household wealth, from 30% among children from households in the lowest wealth quintile to 45% among those from households in the highest quintile.

11.3.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding and Mixed Milk Feeding

In the first 6 months, children should be exclusively breastfed; that is, they should be given nothing but breast milk. Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months lowers the risk of infections that can lead to diarrhoea and respiratory illnesses and provides all of the nutrients and liquid an infant requires for optimal growth and development. Mixed milk feeding, in which children are fed both breast milk and formula or animal milk within the first 6 months, has the adverse effect of reducing breast milk output because the production of breast milk is modulated by the frequency and intensity of suckling. Mixed feeding under age 6 months also can increase children's risk of diarrhoea, alter their intestinal microflora, and lead to early cessation of breastfeeding (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother

Mixed milk feeding under 6 months

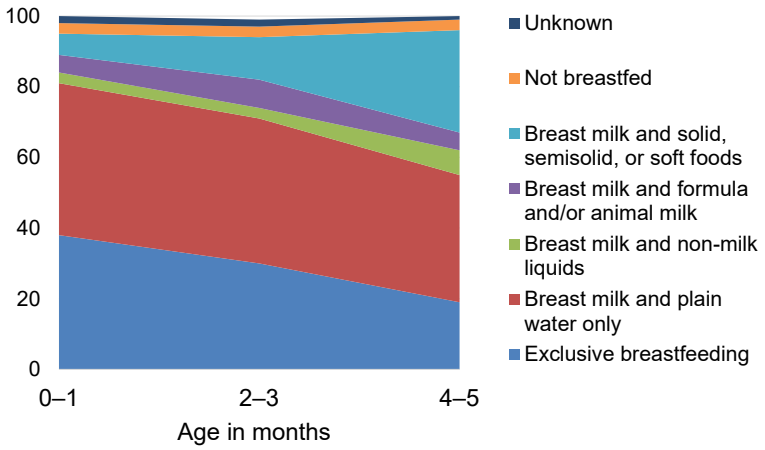
Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed both breast milk and commercial milk formula and/or animal milk during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother

Figure 11.3 shows the pattern of how children are fed in the first 6 months. At age 0–1 month, 38% of children are exclusively breastfed as per WHO recommendations. Sixty-two percent of children are not being fed according to recommended guidelines, with 43% receiving breast milk and plain water only, 3% receiving breast milk and non-milk liquids, 5% receiving breast milk and formula and/or animal milk, and 6% receiving breast milk and solid, semisolid, or soft foods. By age 2–3 months, there is a small decline in the percentage of children exclusively breastfed, with more than 70% of children receiving liquids or foods other than breast milk. More children are receiving breast milk and solid, semisolid, or soft foods at 2–3 months than at the earliest age (0–1 month). By age 4–5 months, the percentage of children exclusively breastfed declines sharply to below 20%, and the majority of children are receiving liquids or foods other than breast milk, primarily solid, semisolid, or soft foods (29%) (**Tables 11.4** and **11.5** and **Figure 11.3**).

***Figure 11.3* Infant feeding practices by age**

Percent distribution of youngest children age 0–5 months



Trends: Exclusive breastfeeding among children age 0–5 months increased from 17% in 2013 to 29% in 2018 and 2024.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Exclusive breastfeeding among children age 0–5 months is higher in urban areas (35%) than in rural areas (26%). Mixed milk feeding is also more common in urban areas (13% versus 4%).
- Forty-four percent of children age 0–5 months in the South West zone are exclusively breastfed, as compared with only 17% of children in the North West zone.
- Children of mothers with more than a secondary education are more likely to be exclusively breastfed than children of mothers with no education (44% versus 23%).

11.3.3 Continued Breastfeeding and Bottle Feeding

Breastfeeding should continue for the first 2 years or beyond because breast milk lowers children's risk of illness, promotes their recovery during illness, and remains an important source of nutrients for healthy growth and development. Longer durations of breastfeeding have many health benefits for women, including reducing risks of certain breast and ovarian cancers and diabetes. The nipple on a feeding bottle is susceptible to contamination and increases the risk of disease among children (WHO and UNICEF 2021). Thus, bottle feeding is not recommended for children under age 2.

Continued breastfeeding 12–23 months

Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fed breast milk during the previous day.

Sample: Children age 12–23 months

Bottle feeding 0–23 months

Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed from a bottle with a nipple during the previous day.

Sample: Children age 0–23 months

Among children age 12–23 months, 58% are currently breastfeeding. Overall, 17% of children age 0–23 months are fed from a bottle with a nipple (**Table 11.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- At age 12–15 months, 83% of children are still breastfeeding; this figure drops as age increases, to 26% by age 20–23 months.
- Seventeen percent of children age 0–1 month are fed using a bottle with a nipple. Bottle feeding peaks at 21% among children age 6–11 months.
- Children age 12–23 months in rural areas are more likely to continue breastfeeding (66%) than children in urban areas (46%).
- Use of bottles with nipples is higher among children in urban areas (22%) than among those in rural areas (14%).
- Bottle feeding is more common among children from households in the highest wealth quintile (31%) than those from households in the lowest quintile (8%).

11.3.4 Introduction of Complementary Foods

After the first 6 months, breast milk alone is no longer sufficient to meet all of the nutritional needs of an infant. After 6 months, appropriate complementary foods should be introduced while breastfeeding is continued until age 2 or older. The period of transition from exclusive breastfeeding to complementing breastfeeding with family foods is when children are most vulnerable to becoming undernourished. During this time, it is important that children receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods (WHO 2003; WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Introduction of solid, semisolid, or soft foods 6–8 months

Percentage of children age 6–8 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–8 months living with their mother

Table 11.6 and **Table 11.7** illustrate the types of liquids and foods consumed by children under age 2 during the day or night before the survey, categorised by age and breastfeeding status. Plain water is the most commonly consumed liquid for both breastfeeding children (82%) and nonbreastfeeding children (90%). Seventeen percent of breastfeeding children consume fruit juice or fruit-flavoured drinks, as compared with 23% of nonbreastfeeding children (**Table 11.6**). Grains are the most commonly consumed solid foods for both breastfeeding (51%) and nonbreastfeeding (77%) children, while Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables are consumed by 18% of breastfeeding children and 43% of nonbreastfeeding children (**Table 11.7**).

11.3.5 Minimum Dietary Diversity, Minimum Meal Frequency, Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency, Minimum Acceptable Diet, and Egg and/or Flesh Food Consumption

Infants and young children should be fed a minimum acceptable diet, which means that they are fed meals with appropriate frequency and a variety of foods to meet their energy and nutrient needs. The minimum acceptable diet indicator is a combination of minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency for breastfeeding children and the same combination along with minimum milk feeding frequency for nonbreastfed children.

Minimum dietary diversity is a proxy for adequate micronutrient density of foods. Consumption of foods from at least five groups means that the child has a higher likelihood of consuming at least one animal source of food and at least one fruit or vegetable in addition to a staple food such as grains, roots, or tubers. The five groups should come from a list of eight food groups: breast milk; grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, and cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency is a proxy for meeting energy requirements. Breastfed children age 6–8 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least twice a day. Breastfed children age 9–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least three times a day. Nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods or milk feeds at least four times a day and if at least one of the feeds is a solid, semisolid, or soft food.

Minimum milk feeding frequency is a proxy for meeting the nutrient needs of nonbreastfed children. Milk and milk products are important sources of nutrients. Nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum milk feeding frequency if they receive at least two feeds of milk and/or milk products each day.

Egg and/or flesh food consumption by breastfed and nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months increases energy, protein, and nutrient intake. Eggs, meat, fish, poultry, and organ meats are important sources of nutrients that support healthy child growth (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Minimum dietary diversity 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum of five out of eight defined food groups during the previous day. The eight food groups are as follows: breast milk; grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, and cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods (including milk feeds for nonbreastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day.

Minimum milk feeding frequency 6–23 months

Percentage of nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months who were given at least two milk feeds during the previous day.

Minimum acceptable diet 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day. This indicator is a composite of children fed with a minimum dietary diversity and a minimum meal frequency, with the additional requirement that nonbreastfed children are fed with a minimum milk feeding frequency.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

Egg and/or flesh food consumption 6–23 months

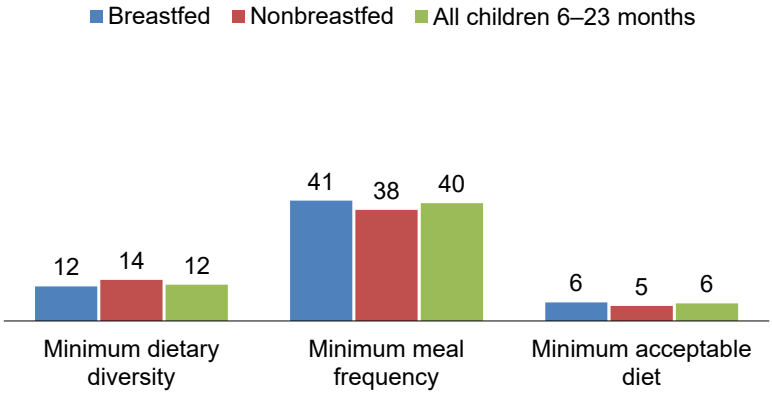
Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed eggs and/or flesh food during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

Twelve percent of children age 6–23 months received the minimum number of food groups during the previous day (12% of breastfed children and 14% of nonbreastfed children), while 40% were fed the minimum number of times (41% of breastfed children and 38% of nonbreastfed children). However, only 6% of children were fed a minimum acceptable diet (6% of breastfed children and 5% of nonbreastfed children) (**Table 11.8** and **Figure 11.4**). Twenty-five percent of children age 6–23 months were fed eggs and/or flesh foods (including meat, fish, poultry, and organ meats) in the day or night before the survey (**Table 11.9**).

Figure 11.4 **IYCF indicators on minimum acceptable diet by breastfeeding status**

Percentage of youngest children age 6–23 months meeting feeding practice recommendations



Patterns by background characteristics

- Minimum dietary diversity among children age 6–23 months is more than twice as high in urban areas (19%) as in in rural areas (8%).

- Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet are similar among female children (13%, 41%, and 7%, respectively) and male children (12%, 40%, and 5%).
- Minimum acceptable diet varies by zone, from 2% in North East to 13% in South South and South West.
- Forty-four percent of nonbreastfeeding children age 6–23 months consumed eggs and/or flesh foods during the previous day, as compared with 18% of breastfeeding children.

11.3.6 Sweet Beverage Consumption, Unhealthy Food Consumption, and Zero Vegetable or Fruit Consumption among Children

Unhealthy infant and young child feeding practices should be avoided because they can replace nutritious foods that provide important nutrients for children and promote unhealthy weight gain. For infants and young children, consumption of sweet foods and beverages increases the risk of dental caries and obesity. In addition, too much salt in the diet increases the risk of noncommunicable diseases, and unhealthy fats and refined carbohydrates contribute to unhealthy weight gain. Children consuming diets low in vegetables and fruits have reduced nutrient intakes, which can negatively impact healthy growth and development; low vegetable and fruit consumption is also associated with noncommunicable diseases later in life. The indicator definition below for unhealthy food consumption describes "sentinel unhealthy foods," which are foods high in sugar, salt, and/or unhealthy fats that are commonly consumed by infants and young children (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Sweet beverage consumption 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were given a sweet beverage during the previous day.

Unhealthy food consumption 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day.

Zero vegetable or fruit consumption 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were not fed any vegetables or fruits during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

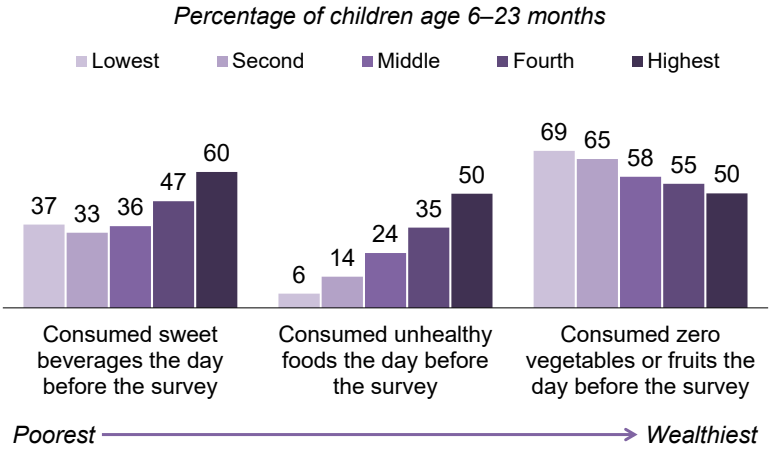
Forty-one percent of children age 6–23 months consumed a sweet beverage, 24% consumed unhealthy foods, and 60% did not consume any vegetables or fruits during the previous day or night (**Table 11.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Consumption of sweet beverages and unhealthy foods among children age 6–23 months is higher in urban areas (51% and 37%, respectively) than in rural areas (35% and 15%, respectively). Conversely, the percentage of children who consumed no vegetables or fruits during the previous day is lower in urban than rural areas (54% and 65%, respectively).
- Sweet beverage consumption and unhealthy food consumption are higher among children who are not breastfeeding (51% and 40%, respectively) than among children who are breastfeeding (38% and 17%). In contrast, the percentage of children who did not consume any vegetables or fruits during the previous day is lower among those who are not breastfeeding (43%) than among those who are breastfeeding (67%).
- The percentage of children who consume unhealthy foods varies notably by zone, ranging from a low of 12% in North East to a high of 51% each in South West and South South.

- The percentage of children who were not fed any vegetables or fruits the previous day decreases with increasing household wealth (from 69% in the lowest wealth quintile to 50% in the highest quintile). Conversely, the percentages of children consuming sweet beverages and unhealthy foods generally increase as household wealth rises (**Figure 11.5**).

Figure 11.5 **Unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months by household wealth**



11.3.7 Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Indicators

Table 11.10 summarises all 17 WHO-UNICEF IYCF indicators.

11.4 Infant and Young Child Feeding Counselling

IYCF counselling helps support appropriate breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices (WHO 2003; WHO 2018). Counselling is an interactive process that helps empower mothers and caregivers to follow the recommended IYCF practices. Counselling can take place in health facilities and the community and is delivered by trained health providers, community health workers, and others in the community.

Mothers who received IYCF counselling in the last 6 months

Percentage of mothers with children age 6–23 months who received IYCF counselling in the last 6 months from a health care provider or community health worker.

Sample: Women whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them

Table 11.11 shows that 8% of mothers of children age 6–23 months received IYCF counselling in the 6 months preceding the survey.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of mothers who received IYCF counselling is higher in urban areas (12%) than in rural areas (5%).
- There is only a minimal difference by child's age in the percentage of mothers who received IYCF counselling in the past 6 months (10% among mothers of children age 6–11 months and 7% among mothers of children age 12–23 months).
- By zone, the percentage of mothers who received IYCF counselling in the past 6 months ranges from a low of 4% in North West to a high of 18% in South West.

11.5 Anaemia in Children

Anaemia is a condition characterised by an insufficient level of haemoglobin in the blood (Chaparro and Suchdev 2019). Haemoglobin is a protein responsible for transporting oxygen in the blood. In children, anaemia can impair cognitive development and is associated with long-term health consequences. When anaemia is severe, it can cause death (Chaparro and Suchdev 2019).

Anaemia in children

Anaemia status	Haemoglobin level in grams/decilitre*	
	Children age 6–23 months	Children age 24–59 months
Anaemic	<10.5	<11.0
Mildly anaemic	9.5–10.4	10.0–10.9
Moderately anaemic	7.0–9.4	7.0–9.9
Severely anaemic	<7.0	<7.0
Not anaemic	≥10.5	≥11.0

* Haemoglobin levels are adjusted for altitude according to WHO 2024.

Sample: Children age 6–59 months

In 2024, WHO released new guidelines on haemoglobin cutoffs to define anaemia in children and women (WHO 2024c). In addition, the guidelines have updated the methodology for making altitude and cigarette smoking adjustments to haemoglobin levels. The new guidelines also recommend using venous blood to measure haemoglobin levels. This is because recent evidence shows that the type of blood source (e.g., venous blood or capillary blood) can result in different haemoglobin levels and therefore influence anaemia estimates (Hackl et al. 2024; Namaste et al. 2024; Neufeld et al. 2019; Stevens et al. 2022). Haemoglobin levels (and anaemia estimates) based on different blood source types should not be compared.

The results for children presented in this report use the new cutoffs to define anaemia and have been adjusted for altitude according to the latest WHO guidance. However, at the time of survey data collection, single-drop capillary blood was used to measure haemoglobin, per the previous guidance (WHO 2011) (see Chapter 1). Therefore, caution is advised when interpreting the anaemia estimates in this survey and any others that have used single-drop capillary blood. It is not advisable to examine trends in anaemia prevalence estimates derived using different blood testing methods, adjustment factors, or haemoglobin cutoffs.

Overall, more than half of children age 6–59 months (58%) are anaemic; 2% are severely anaemic, 30% are mildly anaemic, and 27% are moderately anaemic (**Table 11.12**).

Anaemia estimates based on the 2024 WHO guidelines are expected to result in lower anaemia estimates for children age 6–23 months in comparison with estimates derived from the 2011 guidelines. For children age 24–59 months, anaemia estimates are expected to be higher than under the 2011 WHO guidelines. For reference, Appendix C, **Table C.18** includes the anaemia estimates based on the 2011 WHO guidelines.

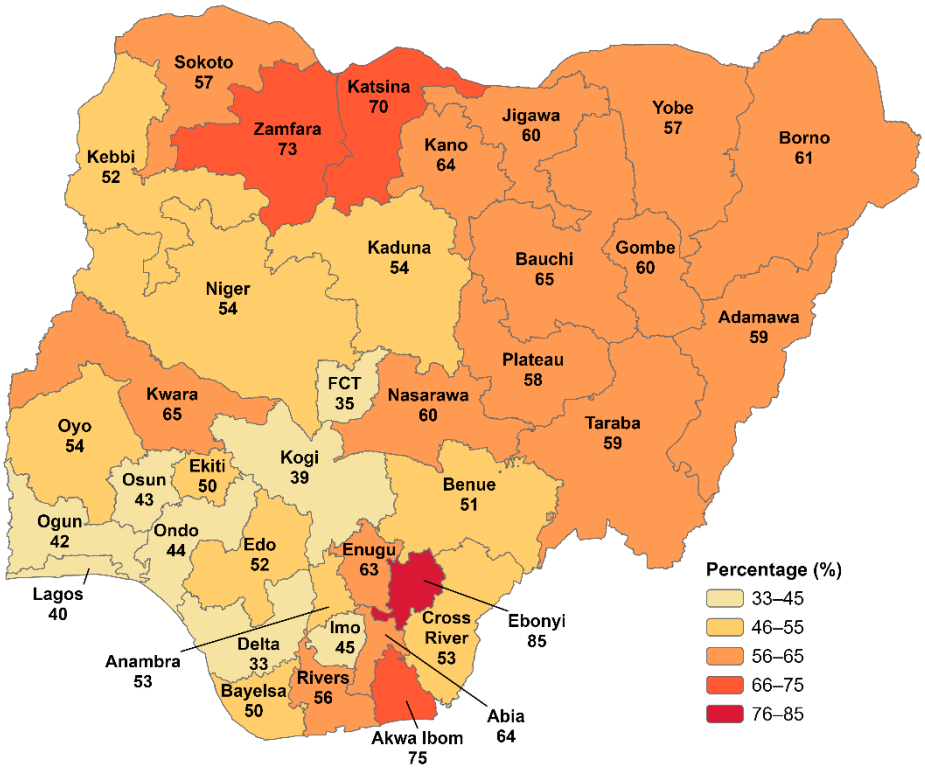
Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of anaemia is highest among children age 24–35 months (63%).
- The percentage of children age 6–59 months with anaemia is higher in rural areas (63%) than in urban areas (51%).
- Anaemia prevalence ranges from 46% in the South West zone to 64% in the South East zone.

- There are wide disparities in the prevalence of anaemia among children across the states; Ebonyi has the highest prevalence (85%), while Delta has the lowest prevalence (33%) (**Map 11.2**).

Map 11.2 **Anaemia in children by state**

Percentage of children age 6–59 months with any anaemia



- The prevalence of anaemia decreases with increasing household wealth, from 66% in the lowest wealth quintile to 44% in the highest quintile.

11.6 Micronutrient Supplementation and Deworming among Children

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. It can be caused by a lack of consumption of foods that supply vitamins and minerals, as well as by infections and genetic abnormalities. Strategies to prevent or address micronutrient deficiency include agricultural approaches such as biofortification, food-based approaches that can be complemented with food fortification, and, for specific life stages and population groups, direct micronutrient supplementation (USAID 2019).

Iron is a micronutrient that plays an important role in numerous biological systems. Iron deficiency is one of the primary causes of anaemia. Interventions targeting iron deficiency and anaemia include periodically giving children iron tablets or syrup and/or iron-containing micronutrient powders (WHO 2011a; WHO 2016a; WHO 2016b).

Vitamin A is a micronutrient that supports the immune system and plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissue in the body. Severe vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage, increase the severity of infections such as those causing measles, and slow recovery from illness. Vitamin A supplementation programmes help reduce vitamin A deficiency and mortality in children (WHO 2011b).

Soil-transmitted helminth infections can cause internal bleeding, inflammation, impaired nutrient absorption, diarrhoea, vomiting, and loss of appetite. Deworming programmes help reduce the burden of helminth infections (WHO 2017b).

Given iron tablets or syrups 6–59 months

Percentage of children age 6–59 months who were given iron tablets or syrup in the last 12 months.

Given multiple micronutrient powders 6–59 months

Percentage of children age 6–59 months who were given multiple micronutrient powders in the last 12 months.

Given iron-containing supplements 6–59 months

Percentage of children age 6–59 months who were given iron-containing supplements in the last 12 months, including tablets, syrup, or micronutrient powders.

Vitamin A supplements

Percentage of children age 6–59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months.

Sample: Children age 6–59 months

Given deworming medication 12–59 months

Percentage of children age 12–59 months who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months.

Sample: Children age 12–59 months

During the 6 months preceding the survey, 37% of children were given vitamin A supplements, 12% were given micronutrient powders, and 26% were given deworming medication (**Table 11.13**).

Trends: The percentage of children age 6–59 months who consumed vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months decreased from 45% in 2018 to 37% in 2024. There was little change in the percentage of children who were given deworming medication (25% and 26%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Children in urban areas (47%) are more likely to receive vitamin A supplements than those in rural areas (30%).
- The proportion of children given deworming medication is more than twice as high in urban areas (41%) as in rural areas (17%).
- Children in the northern zones (North West, North East, and North Central) are less likely to receive vitamin A supplements, iron supplements, and iron tablets or syrup than those in the southern zones (South West, South East, and South South).
- In general, the proportions of children receiving micronutrient powder, vitamin A supplements, iron supplements, and deworming medication increase with increasing mother's education and household wealth.

11.7 Women's Nutritional Status

Chronic energy deficiency is caused by eating too little or having an unbalanced diet that lacks adequate nutrients. Women of reproductive age (age 15–49) are especially vulnerable to chronic energy deficiency and malnutrition due to low dietary intakes, inequitable distribution of food within the household, improper food storage and preparation, dietary taboos, infectious diseases, and inadequate care practices. Chronic energy deficiency leads to low productivity among adults and greater morbidity and mortality (WHO 1995). In addition, undernutrition among women is a major risk factor for adverse birth outcomes. Overweight and obesity have adverse health outcomes as well because they are major risk factors for several chronic diseases, including diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and cancer.

Body mass index (BMI) is the ratio of weight relative to height squared; it is used to measure nutritional status among adults age 20–49. BMI values are independent of age and sex. Adult women age 20–49 whose height is less than 145 centimetres are classified as being of short stature.

BMI-for-age, the ratio of weight relative to height for different age groups, is used to measure nutritional status among children and adolescents age 5–19 (WHO 2007). BMI-for-age is sex and age specific. The reason is that adolescents are still growing, and the timing of peak growth velocity differs in boys and girls. In the DHS surveys, BMI-for-age is reported among adolescents age 15–19. Similarly, short stature among adolescent women (age 15–19) is assessed according to low height-for-age.

Body mass index (BMI)

BMI is calculated by dividing weight in kilogrammes by height in metres squared (kg/m^2).

Adult status	BMI (kg/m^2)
Too thin for height	Less than 18.5
Normal	Between 18.5 and 24.9
Overweight	Between 25.0 and 29.9
Obese	Greater than or equal to 30.0

Sample: Women age 20–49 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey

BMI-for-age

BMI-for-age is measured in *z* score standard deviations (SD).

Adolescent status	BMI-for-age
Too thin for height	Less than −1 SD
Normal	Between −1 SD and +1 SD
Overweight	Between +1 SD and +2 SD
Obese	Greater than +2 SD

Sample: Women age 15–19 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey

Short stature

Percentage of women age 20–49 with height under 145 cm.

Sample: Women age 20–49

Percentage of women age 15–19 with height-for-age *z* score less than −2 SD.

Sample: Women age 15–19

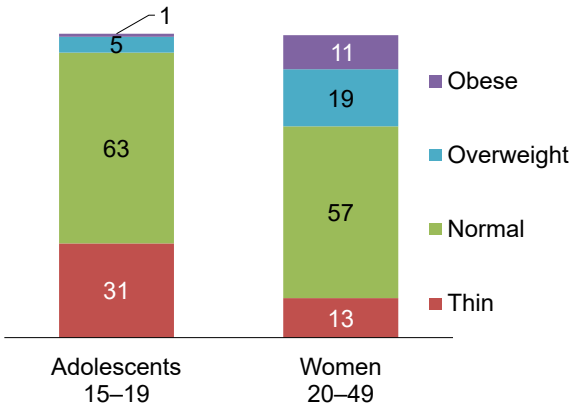
Height and weight data were collected for 97% of eligible women age 15–49 (Appendix C, **Table C.6**). During measurements, 8% of women had hairstyles or ornamentation that interfered with height measurement, and 4% of women were not wearing lightweight clothing or wore heavy permanent ornaments that interfered with weight measurement (Appendix C, **Table C.11**).

Among women age 20–49, data on height and weight were used to calculate two measures of nutritional status: height and BMI. **Table 11.14.1** shows that 1% of women age 20–49 are shorter than 145 cm. In Nigeria, overweight and obesity in women are of greater concern than thinness. A total of 13% of women are thin, with 9% being mildly thin and 4% being moderately or severely thin. Conversely, almost one-third of women (30%) are overweight or obese, with 19% being overweight and 11% being obese (**Table 11.14.1** and **Figure 11.6**).

Among adolescent women age 15–19, data on height, weight, and age were used to calculate two measures of nutritional status: height-for-age and BMI-for-age. Overall, 12% of adolescent women are short for their age (height-for-age below −2 SD), 31% are thin (with 7% being moderately or severely thin), and 6% are overweight or obese (**Table 11.14.2**).

Figure 11.6 **Nutritional status of adolescent and adult women**

Percent distribution of women age 15–19 and 20–49 by nutritional status



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women age 20–49 who are overweight or obese increases with age, from 19% among those age 20–29 to 43% among those age 40–49.
- Women age 20–49 in urban areas are more likely to be overweight or obese (40%) than those in rural areas (20%).
- Among women age 20–49, the prevalence of overweight or obesity varies by zone, with the highest rates in South South (48%) and South West (44%) and the lowest in North East and North West (both 16%).
- Overweight or obesity prevalence increases with both increasing education (from 15% to 49%) and increasing household wealth (from 11% in the lowest wealth quintile to 55% in the highest quintile).

11.8 Women's Dietary Practices

Dietary practices that support a healthy diet include eating a variety of different foods and food groups and limiting consumption of sugary beverages and unhealthy foods. Eating a variety of unprocessed foods helps women consume the appropriate amounts of essential vitamins and minerals. A healthy diet also protects against overweight, obesity, and noncommunicable diseases.

Minimum dietary diversity for women is an indicator of diet diversity validated for nonpregnant women age 15–49. The indicator is based on 10 food groups: grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; pulses (beans, peas, and lentils); nuts and seeds; dairy (milk and milk products); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; dark green leafy vegetables; vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables; other vegetables; and other fruits. Women who consumed at least five of the 10 possible food groups in the 24 hours before the survey were classified as having minimally adequate dietary diversity. Deficiencies in micronutrients such as iron, iodine, vitamin A, folate, and zinc can have devastating consequences for the human body. Women, particularly those of childbearing age, are especially vulnerable due to their greater needs for essential vitamins and minerals. Having minimally adequate dietary diversity is important for micronutrient adequacy (FAO 2021).

Unhealthy foods and sweet beverages should be limited because they are associated with overweight, obesity, and noncommunicable diseases (Askari et al. 2020). Overweight and obesity among women can affect reproductive health and increase complications in pregnancy (Mitchell and Shaw 2015). The indicator for unhealthy food consumption describes "sentinel unhealthy foods," which are fried foods or foods high in sugar, salt, and/or unhealthy fats that are commonly consumed by women (FAO 2021).

Minimum dietary diversity for women

Percentage of women who consumed foods from at least five out of 10 defined food groups during the previous day.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Sweet beverage consumption

Percentage of women who consumed sweet beverages during the previous day.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Unhealthy food consumption

Percentage of women who consumed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day.

Sample: Women age 15–49

According to the 2024 Nigeria DHS results, the foods most commonly consumed by women age 15–49 during the day or night preceding the interview were grain-based foods (90%); meat, fish, poultry, and organ meats (52%); and dark green leafy vegetables (50%) (**Table 11.15**).

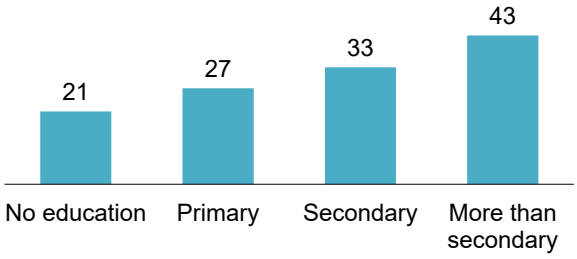
Almost a third of women (30%) consumed at least five out of the 10 selected food groups during the previous day (minimum dietary diversity), while 45% consumed sweet beverages and 30% consumed unhealthy foods (**Table 11.16**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage of women in urban areas than in rural areas achieved minimum dietary diversity (36% versus 24%), consumed sweet beverages (51% versus 40%), and consumed unhealthy foods (39% versus 23%).
- Minimum dietary diversity among women increases with increasing education, from 21% among those with no education to 43% among those with more than a secondary education (**Figure 11.7**). Similarly, consumption of sweet beverages and unhealthy foods increases as education increases.
- Unhealthy food consumption is slightly lower among pregnant women (26%) than among nonpregnant women (31%).

Figure 11.7 **Minimum dietary diversity among women by education**

Percentage of women age 15–49 achieving minimum dietary diversity the day before the survey



- By zone, the percentage of women achieving minimum dietary diversity is highest in South West (39%) and lowest in North East (21%). Sweet beverage consumption is highest in North Central (59%) and lowest in South East (34%), while unhealthy food consumption is highest in South South (45%) and lowest in North East and North West (25% each).

11.9 ANAEMIA IN WOMEN

Anaemia in adults can cause fatigue, lethargy, reduced physical productivity, and poor work performance (Chaparro and Suchdev 2019). Anaemia is a major concern among pregnant women because it can lead to increased maternal mortality and poor birth outcomes (Haider et al. 2013).

Anaemia in women

	Haemoglobin level in grams/decilitre*			
		Pregnant women age 15–49		
Anaemia status	Nonpregnant women age 15–49	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester
Anaemic	<12.0	<11.0	<10.5	<11.0
Mildly anaemic	11.0–11.9	10.0–10.9	9.5–10.4	10.0–10.9
Moderately anaemic	8.0–10.9	7.0–9.9	7.0–9.4	7.0–9.9
Severely anaemic	<8.0	<7.0	<7.0	<7.0
Not anaemic	≥12.0	≥11.0	≥10.5	≥11.0

* Haemoglobin levels are adjusted for cigarette smoking and for altitude according to WHO 2024.

Sample: Women age 15–49

As described in Section 11.5, WHO released new guidelines on the preferred blood source for measuring haemoglobin, the methodology for adjusting haemoglobin levels for altitude and cigarette smoking, and the haemoglobin cutoffs used to define anaemia (WHO 2024c). Under this new guidance, the cutoffs to define anaemia among pregnant women have changed.

The results for women presented in this report use the new cutoffs to define anaemia and have been adjusted for altitude and cigarette smoking according to the latest WHO guidelines. However, since single-drop capillary blood rather than venous blood was used to measure haemoglobin (see Chapter 1), caution is advised when interpreting the anaemia estimates in this survey and any others that have used single-drop capillary blood. In addition, it is not advisable to examine trends in anaemia prevalence estimates derived using different blood testing methods, adjustment factors, or haemoglobin cutoffs.

Forty-seven percent of women age 15–49 in Nigeria are anaemic; 25% are mildly anaemic, 20% are moderately anaemic, and 1% are severely anaemic (**Table 11.17**).

Anaemia estimates based on the 2024 WHO guidelines are expected to result in lower anaemia estimates for pregnant women in the second trimester in comparison with estimates derived from the 2011 guidelines. For nonpregnant women and pregnant women in the first and third trimesters, anaemia estimates are expected to be higher compared with the 2011 WHO guidelines. For reference, Appendix C, **Table C.19** includes the anaemia estimates based on the 2011 WHO guidelines.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Anaemia is slightly higher among pregnant women (50%) than among nonpregnant women (46%). Among pregnant women, 23% have mild anaemia, 26% have moderate anaemia, and 2% have severe anaemia.
- More women are anaemic in rural areas (49%) than in urban areas (44%).
- The highest anaemia prevalence is in the South East zone (58%), while the lowest is in the North Central zone (40%).

- Overall, anaemia prevalence decreases with increasing education. Women with no education have an anaemia prevalence of 49%, as compared with 41% among those with more than a secondary education. Similarly, anaemia prevalence generally increases with increasing household wealth.

11.10 Presence of Iodised Salt in Households

Iodine is a micronutrient that plays an important role in thyroid function, which is critical for reproductive function, growth, and development. It is recommended that household salt be fortified with iodine. Sufficient iodine prevents goitre, brain damage, and other thyroid-related health problems (WHO 2014b). In Nigeria, salt fortification tests are done with potassium iodate.

Household salt iodisation
Percentage of households with iodised salt.
Sample: Households in which salt was tested for iodine content

Overall, 4% of households reported having no salt in the household, while salt was tested in 96% of households. Among the households with salt tested, 99% used iodised salt (**Table 11.18**).

List of Tables

For more information on nutrition of children and women, see the following tables:

- **Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children**
- **Table 11.2 Child growth monitoring**
- **Table 11.3 Early breastfeeding**
- **Table 11.4 Breastfeeding status according to age**
- **Table 11.5 Infant feeding practices by age**
- **Table 11.6 Liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview**
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- **Table 11.18 Presence of iodised salt in household**

Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of child growth: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age			
	Percentage below −3 SD	Percentage below −2 SD[2]	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below −3 SD	Percentage below −2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below −3 SD	Percentage below −2 SD[2]	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months													
<6	6.7	20.4	−0.9	1,069	1.6	8.6	4.4	−0.1	1,067	5.5	17.1	−0.8	1,082
6–11	8.3	26.3	−1.1	1,061	4.0	17.0	1.5	−0.9	1,071	9.3	29.1	−1.3	1,071
12–23	16.8	40.4	−1.7	2,095	3.0	12.9	0.8	−0.8	2,115	9.3	28.5	−1.4	2,118
24–35	23.5	46.5	−1.9	1,939	1.3	5.5	1.4	−0.3	1,958	8.6	26.7	−1.3	1,960
36–47	25.4	47.8	−1.9	2,013	0.9	5.0	1.2	−0.3	2,048	9.8	28.1	−1.4	2,047
48–59	19.7	40.8	−1.7	2,218	1.0	5.5	0.5	−0.5	2,248	6.7	26.7	−1.4	2,241
0–23	12.1	31.8	−1.3	4,225	2.9	12.9	1.9	−0.6	4,253	8.3	25.7	−1.2	4,272
24–59	22.7	44.9	−1.8	6,171	1.1	5.3	1.0	−0.4	6,253	8.3	27.2	−1.4	6,248
Sex													
Male	20.4	42.6	−1.7	5,256	2.1	8.9	1.5	−0.5	5,313	9.3	27.7	−1.4	5,327
Female	16.4	36.4	−1.5	5,140	1.6	7.9	1.3	−0.5	5,193	7.3	25.5	−1.3	5,193
Birth interval in months[3]													
First birth[4]	13.6	34.8	−1.5	1,762	1.8	8.2	1.3	−0.5	1,769	5.9	23.6	−1.2	1,773
<24	22.9	42.4	−1.8	2,051	1.6	7.3	1.4	−0.5	2,069	9.8	28.4	−1.4	2,078
24–47	18.6	41.3	−1.7	4,208	1.9	8.9	1.5	−0.5	4,238	9.1	27.7	−1.4	4,257
48+	15.8	33.8	−1.4	1,584	2.3	8.9	1.2	−0.5	1,591	6.8	23.7	−1.2	1,607
Size at birth[3,5]													
Very small	30.1	54.0	−2.1	171	5.2	18.2	0.0	−0.9	165	24.3	44.0	−1.9	173
Small	20.3	43.0	−1.8	490	5.1	17.5	2.0	−0.8	494	15.3	38.5	−1.7	497
Average or larger	14.7	34.9	−1.5	5,083	2.1	9.7	1.8	−0.5	5,110	7.2	24.2	−1.2	5,133
Don't know	11.8	33.3	−1.3	115	1.5	9.5	1.1	−0.6	116	8.1	26.5	−1.3	117
Mother's interview status													
Interviewed	18.2	39.1	−1.6	9,605	1.9	8.4	1.4	−0.5	9,667	8.3	26.4	−1.3	9,715
Not interviewed but in household	27.8	51.8	−2.1	138	0.4	4.9	0.3	−0.4	155	3.2	38.4	−1.5	140
Not interviewed and not in the household[6]	20.2	43.2	−1.7	652	1.6	8.1	1.8	−0.4	684	10.0	26.6	−1.3	665
Mother's age[3]													
<20	24.9	53.2	−2.1	930	1.9	9.0	2.0	−0.4	942	10.2	34.5	−1.6	942
20–34	17.6	37.8	−1.6	7,031	1.9	8.4	1.5	−0.5	7,072	8.1	25.6	−1.3	7,107
35–49	16.7	37.1	−1.5	1,643	1.6	8.2	0.6	−0.5	1,653	7.8	25.6	−1.3	1,667
Mother's nutritional status[7]													
Thin	27.6	52.1	−2.1	1,183	2.6	13.8	0.9	−0.8	1,204	16.4	43.3	−1.9	1,210
Normal	18.4	40.8	−1.7	4,847	2.0	8.8	1.0	−0.5	4,893	8.5	28.0	−1.4	4,908
Overweight/ obese	7.9	22.2	−1.0	1,882	1.3	7.5	1.8	−0.4	1,882	2.7	14.2	−0.9	1,892
Residence													
Urban	10.9	27.8	−1.2	4,373	1.4	9.5	1.4	−0.6	4,390	6.0	21.5	−1.1	4,407
Rural	23.9	48.1	−1.9	6,022	2.1	7.5	1.4	−0.4	6,116	10.0	30.2	−1.5	6,113
Zone													
North Central	14.8	36.8	−1.5	1,741	1.5	6.5	1.0	−0.4	1,749	6.2	21.1	−1.1	1,752
North East	26.6	51.8	−2.0	1,798	2.6	8.1	1.7	−0.4	1,849	13.1	33.4	−1.5	1,842
North West	27.8	53.2	−2.1	3,524	1.9	8.3	1.8	−0.4	3,575	10.9	33.8	−1.6	3,575
South East	6.5	20.6	−1.0	1,274	1.5	7.0	1.1	−0.5	1,277	4.2	16.0	−0.9	1,282
South South	4.6	17.9	−0.8	994	2.0	11.3	1.2	−0.7	994	3.8	16.8	−1.0	996
South West	6.6	21.2	−1.0	1,064	1.0	11.0	0.5	−0.7	1,062	3.9	21.8	−1.1	1,073
State													
North Central													
FCT-Abuja	3.9	16.3	−0.8	158	1.2	7.0	1.2	−0.4	157	3.0	13.7	−0.7	158
Benue	9.6	25.3	−1.0	215	0.0	6.7	0.0	−0.4	217	2.2	13.4	−0.8	217
Kogi	15.2	34.6	−1.5	173	1.0	5.9	1.1	−0.5	174	6.7	21.1	−1.2	174
Kwara	18.0	40.8	−1.7	196	2.1	6.1	0.0	−0.5	197	7.6	24.5	−1.4	199
Nasarawa	13.6	35.0	−1.5	269	2.3	9.6	1.0	−0.5	269	6.5	22.9	−1.2	269
Niger	17.2	43.9	−1.7	492	2.3	5.8	1.7	−0.3	496	7.4	23.7	−1.2	496
Plateau	19.8	46.4	−1.9	239	0.3	4.8	1.1	−0.2	239	7.3	22.8	−1.2	239
North East													
Adamawa	26.7	48.6	−2.0	234	3.4	7.0	0.5	−0.4	240	13.1	32.5	−1.5	243
Bauchi	32.3	61.7	−2.3	533	2.7	5.2	2.8	−0.2	544	12.7	33.4	−1.5	545
Borno	23.4	40.9	−1.7	367	3.0	10.3	2.9	−0.5	371	12.1	28.1	−1.4	378
Gombe	25.0	50.6	−1.9	173	2.4	8.8	0.4	−0.7	177	12.7	38.6	−1.6	177
Taraba	20.8	45.6	−1.8	194	0.9	9.5	0.6	−0.5	195	12.2	31.4	−1.4	195
Yobe	25.2	54.5	−2.1	297	2.6	10.1	0.6	−0.6	322	16.0	38.8	−1.7	305

Continued…

Table 11.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age			
	Percentage below −3 SD	Percentage below −2 SD[2]	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below −3 SD	Percentage below −2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below –3 SD	Percentage below –2 SD[2]	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children
North West													
Jigawa	31.9	55.7	−2.2	389	4.7	13.2	1.0	−0.7	393	17.6	41.9	−1.9	394
Kaduna	16.8	40.7	−1.8	670	0.3	5.9	1.8	−0.2	674	6.0	24.7	−1.2	675
Kano	29.4	51.9	−2.1	953	2.2	10.4	1.4	−0.5	978	12.2	38.4	−1.6	977
Katsina	32.6	64.6	−2.3	576	1.5	6.7	3.6	−0.1	572	8.1	26.8	−1.4	584
Kebbi	35.2	60.0	−2.4	287	1.7	9.6	1.2	−0.5	289	11.0	40.6	−1.7	287
Sokoto	14.8	42.8	−2.0	332	2.1	6.0	1.5	−0.7	332	6.8	24.9	−1.7	332
Zamfara	39.2	64.2	−2.6	317	1.9	5.3	1.9	−0.4	338	18.3	44.3	−1.9	326
South East													
Abia	7.0	20.2	−1.0	113	2.1	8.2	2.9	−0.4	114	3.5	16.3	−0.9	114
Anambra	5.8	12.9	−0.7	265	2.1	9.8	1.3	−0.6	263	5.4	13.0	−0.8	265
Ebonyi	10.2	31.6	−1.4	386	1.3	6.5	1.4	−0.5	390	5.8	22.4	−1.2	392
Enugu	4.2	15.2	−0.6	220	0.6	3.9	0.9	−0.3	220	1.1	8.2	−0.6	221
Imo	3.9	17.3	−0.9	291	1.6	7.1	0.0	−0.6	290	3.6	15.8	−0.9	291
South South													
Akwa Ibom	9.0	24.1	−1.2	160	1.4	11.8	1.3	−0.7	159	5.0	22.6	−1.2	161
Bayelsa	10.6	27.6	−1.2	80	0.8	8.9	1.3	−0.6	80	5.1	23.0	−1.1	80
Cross River	5.1	21.0	−1.2	103	0.5	5.6	0.5	−0.4	105	5.4	16.0	−1.0	104
Delta	2.9	20.0	−0.7	176	2.7	15.1	0.5	−0.8	175	2.9	19.6	−1.0	176
Edo	3.6	13.6	−0.7	140	0.5	8.0	1.1	−0.7	138	2.1	13.0	−0.9	140
Rivers	2.2	12.3	−0.6	336	3.2	12.7	1.8	−0.8	337	3.7	13.0	−0.9	336
South West													
Ekiti	4.8	17.1	−1.0	61	0.4	5.0	0.0	−0.4	61	2.1	16.9	−0.9	61
Lagos	2.1	17.3	−0.7	235	0.6	6.0	0.4	−0.5	235	2.8	14.3	−0.8	242
Ogun	6.1	17.7	−1.0	244	0.5	13.4	0.0	−0.8	244	4.3	23.8	−1.1	244
Ondo	12.3	23.2	−1.2	108	1.1	10.2	0.7	−0.6	106	7.3	17.8	−1.1	106
Osun	8.8	30.5	−1.3	139	1.2	11.8	2.7	−0.6	139	2.8	27.9	−1.2	140
Oyo	7.9	23.1	−1.1	277	1.8	14.4	0.0	−0.9	277	4.2	26.1	−1.3	280
Mother's education[8]													
No education	29.6	55.1	−2.2	3,975	2.7	8.7	1.4	−0.5	4,043	12.8	36.2	−1.6	4,050
Primary	18.1	40.5	−1.7	1,251	1.8	7.6	2.0	−0.4	1,259	8.6	26.2	−1.3	1,263
Secondary	9.8	28.9	−1.3	3,356	1.2	9.1	0.8	−0.6	3,360	4.8	21.0	−1.2	3,378
More than secondary	4.2	14.0	−0.6	1,161	0.7	6.4	2.2	−0.4	1,160	1.7	9.8	−0.6	1,164
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	31.3	55.9	−2.2	2,236	3.0	9.2	1.7	−0.5	2,282	14.7	38.9	−1.7	2,281
Second	26.5	52.5	−2.1	2,080	2.1	7.6	1.8	−0.4	2,118	10.6	32.2	−1.5	2,116
Middle	18.0	41.1	−1.7	2,066	1.7	6.7	1.1	−0.4	2,095	7.9	24.8	−1.3	2,092
Fourth	9.9	30.0	−1.4	2,152	1.2	9.5	0.7	−0.6	2,149	4.5	22.3	−1.2	2,160
Highest	4.3	14.7	−0.7	1,862	1.0	8.8	1.7	−0.5	1,862	2.7	12.3	−0.7	1,871
Total	18.4	39.5	−1.6	10,396	1.8	8.4	1.4	−0.5	10,506	8.3	26.6	−1.3	10,520

Note: Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards.
[1] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children.
[2] Includes children who are below −3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median
[3] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed
[4] First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.
[5] Information available only for children age 0–35 months
[6] Includes children whose mothers are deceased
[7] Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status is defined using body mass index (BMI) for mothers age 20–49 and using BMI-for-age for mothers age 15–19 as presented in Tables 11.14.1 and 11.14.2.
[8] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 11.2 Child growth monitoring

Percentage of children under age 5 who had selected measurements performed by a health care provider in the 3 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Weight	Height	Mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC)	Weight and height	Weight, height, and MUAC	Number of children
Age in months						
<6	18.7	12.4	7.0	12.2	6.0	2,783
6–11	20.3	14.7	8.5	14.5	6.4	2,761
12–23	13.0	9.4	6.4	9.2	4.7	5,121
24–35	7.8	5.6	5.1	5.3	3.0	4,680
36–47	6.6	4.9	3.8	4.6	2.4	5,270
48–59	5.4	4.0	3.2	3.8	2.2	5,672
0–23	16.4	11.6	7.1	11.3	5.5	10,665
24–59	6.5	4.8	4.0	4.5	2.5	15,622
Sex						
Male	11.0	7.8	5.4	7.6	3.9	13,286
Female	10.0	7.3	5.0	7.0	3.5	13,001
Mother's age						
15–19	5.9	4.4	2.9	4.2	1.9	2,879
20–29	10.9	7.7	5.5	7.5	4.0	13,681
30–39	11.8	8.6	5.8	8.3	4.1	8,289
40–49	8.2	5.9	4.2	5.8	2.7	1,437
Residence						
Urban	17.7	12.3	8.2	11.9	5.9	10,352
Rural	5.8	4.4	3.3	4.3	2.3	15,935
Zone						
North Central	10.2	8.7	6.1	8.5	5.5	4,406
North East	8.8	6.3	9.6	5.9	4.5	5,148
North West	4.3	3.3	1.5	3.2	0.9	10,122
South East	11.1	9.0	6.0	8.9	5.6	1,943
South South	25.8	14.8	8.2	14.6	7.0	2,027
South West	25.9	17.4	6.9	17.1	6.0	2,640
State						
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	24.2	22.1	15.4	21.2	15.1	393
Benue	13.9	9.8	3.3	9.5	2.9	532
Kogi	5.6	3.1	1.3	3.0	1.2	421
Kwara	19.7	18.8	20.8	18.1	18.1	463
Nasarawa	13.5	10.3	6.4	10.1	4.8	600
Niger	3.0	2.8	0.6	2.7	0.6	1,360
Plateau	7.3	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.8	637
North East						
Adamawa	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.5	665
Bauchi	7.5	7.0	4.5	6.8	3.8	1,520
Borno	16.7	11.7	27.6	10.2	10.0	1,023
Gombe	6.6	5.1	3.7	5.0	3.7	467
Taraba	5.5	5.5	4.6	5.5	4.4	546
Yobe	9.6	3.5	9.5	3.2	2.4	927
North West						
Jigawa	4.0	3.3	1.4	3.2	1.2	1,144
Kaduna	9.1	7.3	1.3	7.3	1.0	1,859
Kano	5.5	3.9	2.0	3.7	0.7	2,688
Katsina	3.0	2.3	2.2	2.3	1.8	1,586
Kebbi	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.3	824
Sokoto	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	992
Zamfara	1.2	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.7	1,030
South East						
Abia	10.4	2.2	1.4	1.7	0.9	210
Anambra	12.1	9.9	3.2	9.7	3.1	395
Ebonyi	15.9	15.4	11.3	15.3	10.5	622
Enugu	4.8	2.1	1.5	2.1	1.5	283
Imo	7.6	7.0	5.9	6.9	5.8	434
South South						
Akwa Ibom	34.0	20.5	14.3	20.4	11.2	258
Bayelsa	22.7	9.3	3.8	9.0	2.9	172
Cross River	33.5	27.6	12.7	26.5	11.2	216
Delta	22.8	11.2	7.3	11.2	7.1	514
Edo	38.5	23.3	13.4	23.3	12.1	294
Rivers	16.4	8.1	3.2	7.7	2.1	573

Continued…

Table 11.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Weight	Height	Mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC)	Weight and height	Weight, height, and MUAC	Number of children
South West						
Ekiti	21.1	16.8	8.0	15.6	5.2	126
Lagos	32.6	12.1	2.8	12.1	2.1	674
Ogun	16.9	13.7	5.1	13.3	3.4	652
Ondo	15.2	14.9	9.1	14.6	8.8	266
Osun	19.1	14.6	7.7	14.2	7.4	310
Oyo	37.5	29.7	11.7	29.4	11.0	611
Mother's education						
No education	3.6	2.7	3.1	2.5	1.5	12,092
Primary	8.4	6.4	4.6	6.2	3.3	3,083
Secondary	15.8	11.4	6.7	11.1	5.2	8,385
More than secondary	27.3	18.4	10.7	18.1	9.5	2,727
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	3.9	3.0	3.6	2.8	1.9	6,287
Second	5.5	3.8	4.0	3.6	2.0	5,797
Middle	8.7	6.5	4.5	6.4	3.1	5,361
Fourth	14.8	11.3	6.7	11.1	5.5	4,717
Highest	25.2	16.6	8.7	16.2	7.6	4,125
Total	10.5	7.5	5.2	7.3	3.7	26,287

Note: "Height" refers to length (recumbent measurement) or height (standing measurement).

Table 11.3 Early breastfeeding

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed, percentage who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth, and percentage who were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth	Percentage exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of children born in the last 2 years
Sex				
Male	95.3	35.0	49.9	5,796
Female	95.9	36.1	50.1	5,612
Breastfeeding counselling during ANC[2]				
Counselled	96.3	38.9	52.2	6,186
Not counselled/don't know	96.3	26.6	44.9	1,878
Did not receive ANC	93.9	34.3	48.8	3,343
Assistance at delivery				
Health personnel[3]	95.1	40.5	53.4	5,649
Traditional birth attendant	96.9	29.3	44.9	1,922
Other	95.1	32.5	48.2	2,466
No one	96.7	29.1	46.3	1,370
Place of delivery				
Health facility	95.0	40.6	53.1	4,938
At home	96.1	31.5	47.6	6,415
Other	97.5	43.4	53.0	54
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	95.7	36.4	50.7	10,771
Caesarean section	94.5	20.8	37.4	636
Breastfeeding counselling during PNC[2,4]				
Counselled	98.1	39.0	55.1	2,298
Not counselled/don't know	95.5	34.8	48.6	8,650
Breastfeeding observation during PNC[2,4]				
Observed	98.0	38.7	54.5	2,037
Not observed/don't know	95.6	35.0	49.0	8,911
Residence				
Urban	96.4	41.9	53.9	4,355
Rural	95.1	31.6	47.6	7,052
Zone				
North Central	96.6	48.2	59.6	1,799
North East	94.5	34.1	57.8	2,347
North West	95.5	26.9	38.5	4,457
South East	95.4	43.0	42.2	799
South South	96.6	51.1	55.8	870
South West	95.9	35.1	65.1	1,135
State				
North Central				
FCT-Abuja	99.2	78.7	58.7	158
Benue	97.4	29.4	58.1	221
Kogi	96.3	75.8	66.7	179
Kwara	96.1	34.3	78.2	178
Nasarawa	97.2	38.7	62.7	265
Niger	96.4	55.2	62.5	520
Plateau	95.2	33.0	36.0	278
North East				
Adamawa	93.8	17.1	39.8	288
Bauchi	91.4	36.3	62.2	765
Borno	96.1	36.1	72.9	451
Gombe	97.7	37.8	33.5	216
Taraba	94.2	34.5	74.0	234
Yobe	97.5	37.7	48.8	393
North West				
Jigawa	94.8	9.4	25.4	526
Kaduna	95.9	27.6	33.1	881
Kano	94.6	25.4	41.7	1,173
Katsina	97.0	26.4	47.6	671
Kebbi	94.1	21.8	51.4	382
Sokoto	96.8	47.2	38.9	414
Zamfara	96.1	37.1	30.3	410

Continued…

Table 11.3—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth	Percentage exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of children born in the last 2 years
South East				
Abia	96.3	22.3	28.5	89
Anambra	97.2	53.0	17.1	160
Ebonyi	98.1	46.1	67.8	260
Enugu	92.9	54.1	40.5	104
Imo	91.1	33.6	35.6	185
South South				
Akwa Ibom	98.6	13.7	50.9	125
Bayelsa	94.7	33.8	36.6	73
Cross River	97.9	66.6	59.6	95
Delta	96.7	47.4	48.4	219
Edo	95.5	67.4	57.2	121
Rivers	96.2	65.3	68.7	237
South West				
Ekiti	93.2	25.0	75.1	57
Lagos	95.4	44.3	51.4	313
Ogun	95.9	34.5	59.1	279
Ondo	97.7	40.4	72.3	104
Osun	98.1	55.2	83.6	135
Oyo	95.4	13.3	73.8	248
Mother's education				
No education	95.2	31.4	48.1	5,187
Primary	95.2	33.6	47.7	1,329
Secondary	96.2	39.0	52.6	3,731
More than secondary	96.2	44.7	53.1	1,161
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	95.0	30.3	47.0	2,788
Second	95.7	31.2	49.6	2,576
Middle	95.3	35.4	50.5	2,245
Fourth	96.1	40.6	52.9	2,050
Highest	96.3	44.6	51.3	1,748
Total	95.6	35.5	50.0	11,407

Note: Table is based on children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children were living or dead at the time of the interview.
ANC = antenatal care
PNC = postnatal care
[1] Children given nothing other than breast milk to eat or drink during the first 2 days after delivery
[2] Information available for the most recent live birth only
[3] Doctor, nurse/midwife, or community health extension worker
[4] Women were asked about counselling on breastfeeding by any health care provider in the first 2 days after their most recent live birth regardless of where they gave birth.

Table 11.4 Breastfeeding status according to age

Among youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother, percentage exclusively breastfeeding and percentage receiving mixed milk feeding; and among all children age 12–23 months, percentage currently breastfeeding; and among all children age 0–23 months, percentage using a bottle with a nipple, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Among youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother:			Among all children age 12–23 months:		Among all children age 0–23 months:	
Background characteristic	Percentage exclusively breastfeeding	Percentage receiving mixed milk feeding[1]	Number of children	Percentage currently breast-feeding[2]	Number of children	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of children
Age in months							
0–1	38.3	3.7	859	na	na	17.2	876
2–3	30.1	9.2	930	na	na	20.0	944
4–5	18.9	8.5	944	na	na	20.1	963
6–11	na	na	na	na	na	20.8	2,761
12–15	na	na	na	82.9	2,023	16.7	2,023
16–19	na	na	na	56.2	1,591	12.6	1,591
20–23	na	na	na	25.5	1,507	10.5	1,507
Sex							
Male	33.3	6.3	1,371	58.2	2,604	16.2	5,403
Female	24.3	8.2	1,362	57.2	2,517	17.7	5,262
Residence							
Urban	34.6	12.8	989	45.8	2,043	21.7	4,132
Rural	25.5	4.1	1,745	65.6	3,078	13.9	6,533
Zone							
North Central	40.5	6.3	450	61.5	818	19.8	1,715
North East	36.5	2.0	599	66.5	1,006	13.5	2,176
North West	17.0	2.0	1,090	69.8	1,948	13.0	4,098
South East	28.5	24.9	191	27.8	372	21.2	760
South South	27.3	33.1	190	26.6	425	31.2	838
South West	44.3	12.0	214	37.6	552	20.0	1,078
State							
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	(41.1)	(26.3)	33	44.0	83	63.8	154
Benue	39.9	8.3	66	43.3	100	20.2	213
Kogi	23.0	4.5	49	63.5	77	6.4	168
Kwara	39.8	7.3	48	63.1	81	8.5	175
Nasarawa	42.0	8.2	70	54.3	114	18.0	246
Niger	45.5	0.0	121	72.1	237	16.3	505
Plateau	43.6	4.6	63	71.5	126	18.5	254
North East							
Adamawa	26.6	1.2	69	67.6	117	12.7	262
Bauchi	40.0	2.5	210	64.8	318	24.1	707
Borno	52.5	0.4	110	69.2	194	4.9	413
Gombe	24.3	0.9	55	58.4	95	15.1	205
Taraba	37.8	5.6	58	66.1	101	7.8	218
Yobe	24.2	1.6	97	70.4	181	6.2	371
North West							
Jigawa	11.2	1.3	160	70.8	197	4.5	481
Kaduna	27.7	4.5	232	66.3	368	21.2	800
Kano	14.5	3.3	251	65.6	531	24.0	1,075
Katsina	12.3	0.0	167	69.4	290	5.8	617
Kebbi	11.3	0.4	95	78.5	167	8.6	356
Sokoto	26.4	0.9	88	73.9	196	3.3	397
Zamfara	11.8	0.0	97	75.5	199	1.6	373
South East							
Abia	(14.9)	(32.2)	22	23.3	43	34.0	85
Anambra	14.7	38.6	41	17.1	64	31.1	155
Ebonyi	40.1	3.2	66	45.9	132	3.8	252
Enugu	(47.2)	(30.1)	24	24.7	48	19.5	102
Imo	19.1	40.5	39	11.4	84	32.7	166
South South							
Akwa Ibom	(35.9)	(23.7)	30	23.9	59	27.0	117
Bayelsa	(14.7)	(31.3)	17	22.7	34	38.5	72
Cross River	(22.7)	(38.1)	28	44.3	43	28.1	92
Delta	(26.4)	(36.9)	49	27.7	115	22.3	215
Edo	(38.2)	(53.0)	23	30.2	56	43.5	118
Rivers	(24.6)	(22.1)	43	19.9	118	34.4	224
South West							
Ekiti	(35.4)	(11.4)	15	(35.1)	21	17.3	52
Lagos	(42.4)	(24.4)	42	33.7	177	17.7	292
Ogun	(28.9)	(13.6)	48	33.5	141	9.3	260
Ondo	(46.6)	(8.7)	26	36.4	44	29.6	101
Osun	(61.3)	(2.8)	25	52.9	64	12.7	132
Oyo	52.1	7.1	59	41.3	105	34.8	241

Continued…

Table 11.4—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother: Percentage exclusively breastfeeding	Percentage receiving mixed milk feeding[1]	Number of children	Among all children age 12–23 months: Percentage currently breast-feeding[2]	Number of children	Among all children age 0–23 months: Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of children
Mother's education							
No education	22.8	1.5	1,288	71.6	2,252	10.8	4,799
Primary	26.1	7.0	316	58.9	605	15.4	1,235
Secondary	34.1	11.8	859	46.6	1,713	22.2	3,516
More than secondary	43.5	20.4	271	34.1	551	28.7	1,115
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	23.3	1.9	690	73.6	1,213	8.2	2,591
Second	24.2	3.3	654	68.0	1,138	13.8	2,359
Middle	28.9	6.5	549	55.5	967	16.4	2,101
Fourth	36.0	10.4	463	46.2	966	21.0	1,948
Highest	37.5	21.1	379	36.6	838	31.0	1,665
Total	28.8	7.3	2,734	57.7	5,121	16.9	10,665

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday during the day or at night). Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
na = not applicable
[1] Received breast milk and infant formula and/or animal milk. Excludes yogurt drinks because they are generally not fed as a substitute for breast milk. Excludes soy and nut milks.
[2] Corresponds to the IYCF indicator "continued breastfeeding"

Table 11.5 Infant feeding practices by age

Percent distribution of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother, by feeding category, according to age in months, Nigeria DHS 2024

Age group in months	Breast milk only (exclusively breastfed)	Breast milk and plain water only	Breast milk and non-milk liquids[1]	Breast milk and animal milk and/or infant formula[2]	Breast milk and solid, semisolid, or soft foods[3]	Not breastfed	Unknown[4]	Total	Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother
0–1	38.3	43.1	2.8	4.5	5.5	3.4	2.3	100.0	859
2–3	30.1	41.3	3.3	8.0	12.3	3.3	1.6	100.0	930
4–5	18.9	35.9	6.6	5.0	29.1	3.4	1.3	100.0	944
0–5	28.8	40.0	4.3	5.9	16.0	3.4	1.7	100.0	2,734

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday during the day or at night). The categories of breast milk only, breast milk and plain water only, breast milk and non-milk liquids, breast milk and formula and/or animal milk, breast milk and solid, semisolid, or soft foods, and not breastfed are hierarchical and mutually exclusive. When combined with children whose feeding category is classified as unknown due to "don't know" responses, the percentages in each row add to 100%.
[1] Children fed breast milk along with non-milk liquids (e.g., juice, herbal tea, sweetened water, flavoured water). Children in this category may have also been fed plain water.
[2] Children fed breast milk along with animal milk, infant formula, and/or animal milk-based yogurt drinks. Children in this category may have also been fed non-milk liquids and/or plain water.
[3] Children fed breast milk along with solid, semisolid, or soft food from any food group (e.g., grains, meat, eggs, fruits, vegetables). Children in this category may have also been fed plain water, non-milk liquids, and/or animal milk, infant formula, and animal milk-based yogurt drinks.
[4] Not classified elsewhere due to "don't know" responses

Table 11.6 Liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by type of liquids consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to age and breastfeeding status, Nigeria DHS 2024

Age in months	Plain water	Infant formula[1]	Animal milk[2]		Yogurt drinks[3]		Soy milk and nut milks[4]		Fruit juice or fruit-flavoured drinks[5]	Sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, or energy drinks	Tea, coffee, or herbal drinks		Clear broth or clear soup	Other liquids[6]		Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother
			Any	Sweet/flavoured	Any	Sweet/flavoured	Any	Sweet/flavoured			Any	Sweetened		Any	Sweetened	
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN																
0–1	54.9	3.6	0.4	0.2	1.4	1.3	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.1	830
2–3	63.7	8.3	2.4	1.4	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.2	1.9	0.1	2.1	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.0	899
4–5	75.0	6.4	3.6	2.3	2.3	1.3	2.5	0.6	9.6	0.5	1.7	0.1	1.3	4.1	0.2	912
6–8	89.2	11.0	7.7	4.9	5.0	2.7	5.8	1.4	18.7	1.3	5.4	1.1	3.4	7.3	0.3	1,293
9–11	91.7	11.2	7.9	5.7	7.3	3.4	6.5	3.6	21.5	3.8	7.2	2.8	4.2	12.2	0.5	1,292
12–17	92.1	4.3	6.8	4.5	8.7	3.9	5.4	2.2	23.5	3.7	8.1	2.8	3.8	9.6	0.1	2,180
18–23	88.2	2.2	6.6	2.7	10.3	4.7	4.6	1.8	28.7	2.6	7.7	2.7	5.3	8.1	0.0	728
0–5	64.8	6.1	2.2	1.3	1.8	1.1	1.1	0.3	4.3	0.3	2.0	0.2	0.6	2.1	0.1	2,641
6–11	90.5	11.1	7.8	5.3	6.1	3.1	6.2	2.5	20.1	2.6	6.3	2.0	3.8	9.7	0.4	2,584
12–23	91.1	3.8	6.7	4.1	9.1	4.1	5.2	2.1	24.8	3.4	8.0	2.8	4.2	9.2	0.1	2,909
6–23	90.8	7.2	7.2	4.6	7.7	3.6	5.7	2.3	22.6	3.0	7.2	2.4	4.0	9.5	0.2	5,493
Total	82.4	6.9	5.6	3.6	5.8	2.8	4.2	1.6	16.7	2.1	5.5	1.7	2.9	7.1	0.2	8,134
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN																
0–1	(50.0)	(6.0)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	29
2–3	(52.9)	(2.5)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	31
4–5	(68.7)	(1.2)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(7.9)	(7.9)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(13.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(5.5)	(0.0)	32
6–8	55.6	10.0	7.9	5.7	4.3	0.0	2.2	2.2	16.3	1.4	5.1	3.7	2.0	4.4	0.0	59
9–11	86.8	14.5	13.7	7.3	14.3	6.8	5.3	0.7	21.4	3.4	14.1	6.8	1.6	10.0	0.0	73
12–17	90.8	9.0	17.2	13.7	7.7	5.0	7.0	3.5	20.9	10.2	7.9	4.7	7.4	25.2	0.0	614
18–23	93.2	3.6	13.2	9.8	6.2	2.8	5.8	3.1	25.1	13.6	10.8	5.5	7.5	21.4	0.3	1,371
0–5	57.5	3.2	4.3	0.0	3.6	2.8	0.3	0.0	8.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.8	0.0	93
6–11	72.8	12.5	11.1	6.6	9.8	3.7	3.9	1.3	19.1	2.5	10.1	5.4	1.8	7.5	0.0	132
12–23	92.5	5.3	14.4	11.0	6.7	3.5	6.2	3.3	23.8	12.6	9.9	5.2	7.5	22.6	0.2	1,986
6–23	91.3	5.8	14.2	10.7	6.9	3.5	6.1	3.1	23.6	12.0	9.9	5.2	7.2	21.6	0.2	2,118
Total	89.9	5.6	13.8	10.3	6.7	3.5	5.8	3.0	22.9	11.5	9.5	5.0	6.9	20.8	0.2	2,210

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Infant formula includes baby milk such as Nan, SMA Gold, and My Boy.
[2] Includes fresh, tinned, and powdered milk from animals
[3] Includes nono and fura de nono
[4] Includes tiger nut drink
[5] Includes zobo and kunu
[6] Includes choco drinks such as Milo and Bournvita and any other drink mentioned by the respondent

Table 11.7 Foods consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to age and breastfeeding status, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Solid or semisolid foods													Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother
Age in months	Grains[1]	Roots, tubers, and plan-tains[2]	Pulses (beans, peas), lentils, nuts, and seeds[3]	Dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese)[4]	Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats)[5]	Eggs	Vitamin A-rich fruits and vege-tables[6]	Other fruits and vege-tables[7]	Insects and other small protein foods[8]	Red palm oil or red palm fruit	Sweet foods[9]	Fried and salty foods[10]	Other solid, semi-solid, and soft food	
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0–1	2.9	0.5	0.8	1.6	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	830
2–3	8.6	0.8	0.7	1.8	1.5	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.9	899
4–5	24.6	2.8	3.6	1.9	3.3	1.7	5.2	2.5	0.2	3.1	1.6	1.1	2.7	912
6–8	52.5	10.0	11.6	3.2	9.3	5.5	15.2	9.3	0.1	9.4	7.7	3.7	3.6	1,293
9–11	69.8	14.8	21.5	4.8	16.2	8.2	26.1	15.1	0.2	16.3	15.3	9.3	6.0	1,292
12–17	78.0	15.3	27.6	5.6	16.7	6.4	30.5	17.9	0.3	19.5	14.8	8.1	5.5	2,180
18–23	73.9	14.3	26.4	6.5	15.7	3.5	32.5	15.7	0.4	23.6	11.0	9.5	4.9	728
0–5	12.3	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.8	2.3	1.1	0.1	1.8	0.6	0.7	1.3	2,641
6–11	61.1	12.4	16.5	4.0	12.8	6.9	20.6	12.2	0.1	12.9	11.5	6.5	4.8	2,584
12–23	77.0	15.0	27.3	5.9	16.4	5.7	31.0	17.4	0.3	20.5	13.9	8.4	5.3	2,909
6–23	69.5	13.8	22.2	5.0	14.7	6.2	26.1	14.9	0.2	16.9	12.8	7.5	5.1	5,493
Total	50.9	9.8	15.6	3.9	10.5	4.5	18.4	10.4	0.2	12.0	8.8	5.3	3.9	8,134
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0–1	(8.7)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(3.5)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	29
2–3	(6.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.5)	31
4–5	(9.9)	(9.0)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(1.8)	(7.4)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(6.4)	(1.7)	(7.4)	(9.9)	32
6–8	26.7	3.5	9.7	6.6	6.8	6.2	8.1	6.1	0.0	13.3	6.6	2.8	4.3	59
9–11	60.1	30.3	23.3	7.8	29.0	13.3	31.0	24.9	0.0	11.7	14.0	7.3	7.2	73
12–17	78.4	38.6	32.5	6.8	41.2	16.8	42.1	27.6	0.7	25.8	32.0	20.4	7.5	614
18–23	84.6	35.6	34.9	6.8	40.8	13.3	48.0	32.0	0.7	29.9	33.5	19.1	7.5	1,371
0–5	8.2	3.1	4.9	1.1	4.0	0.6	2.6	1.9	0.0	7.0	3.4	2.6	4.6	93
6–11	45.0	18.2	17.2	7.3	19.0	10.1	20.7	16.4	0.0	12.4	10.7	5.3	5.9	132
12–23	82.6	36.5	34.2	6.8	41.0	14.4	46.2	30.6	0.7	28.6	33.0	19.5	7.5	1,986
6–23	80.3	35.4	33.1	6.8	39.6	14.1	44.6	29.7	0.7	27.6	31.6	18.6	7.4	2,118
Total	77.3	34.0	31.9	6.6	38.1	13.6	42.8	28.6	0.7	26.7	30.4	17.9	7.3	2,210

Note: See Woman's Questionnaire for list of liquids and foods. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes rice, semo, tuwo, couscous, bread, spaghetti, masa, pap, and porridge
[2] Includes sweet potato, fufu, gari, abacha, yam, lafun, black amala, and plantain
[3] Includes soya bean powder, awara from soy, moin moin, bambara groundnuts, pigeon peas, African yam beans, other local beans, groundnuts, melon seeds, ogbono, breadfruit seeds, walnuts, and cashews
[4] Includes nono, fura de nono, and wara from milk
[5] Includes canned fish, crab, prawn, shrimp, kilishi, and bushmeat
[6] Includes carrots, red tatase, pumpkin, squash that is orange inside, sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside, any dark green leafy vegetables such as ewedu/ayoyo, pumpkin leaves, water leaves, bitter leaves, mango, pawpaw, golden melon, locust bean fruit, and African cherry
[7] Includes any other vegetables (e.g. tomatoes, garden eggs, okro, cucumber, and cabbage) and any other fruits (e.g., bananas, oranges, watermelon, pineapple, and dates)
[8] Includes termites, crickets, African palm weevil larva, beetles, locusts, caterpillars, and grasshoppers
[9] Sentinel sweet foods such as chocolates, candies, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, and popsicles
[10] Sentinel fried and salty foods include foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, French fries, fried dough, and instant noodles.

Table 11.8 Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who received minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Among youngest breastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage who received:				Among youngest nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage who received:					Among youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage who received:			
	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]	Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months	Minimum milk feeding frequency[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[7]	Minimum acceptable diet[8]	Number of all children age 6–23 months
Age in months													
6–11	9.8	42.2	5.9	2,584	27.6	7.9	28.9	2.9	132	9.7	41.5	5.8	2,716
6–8	6.2	48.9	5.3	1,293	21.2	2.6	19.9	2.6	59	6.0	47.6	5.1	1,352
9–11	13.4	35.4	6.5	1,292	32.8	12.2	36.3	3.1	73	13.3	35.5	6.4	1,364
12–17	14.4	40.0	6.7	2,180	22.9	15.6	42.8	7.1	614	14.7	40.6	6.8	2,794
18–23	10.9	40.7	6.7	728	14.2	13.9	36.5	4.4	1,371	12.9	38.0	5.2	2,100
Sex													
Male	10.9	40.0	5.6	2,804	17.2	13.1	38.4	4.5	1,058	11.5	39.6	5.3	3,862
Female	12.7	42.3	7.1	2,689	17.9	14.9	37.4	5.7	1,059	13.3	40.9	6.7	3,749
Residence													
Urban	18.7	42.1	10.1	1,931	22.3	19.8	44.7	8.6	1,045	19.1	43.0	9.5	2,976
Rural	8.0	40.6	4.3	3,562	12.9	8.4	31.2	1.7	1,073	8.1	38.4	3.7	4,635
Zone													
North Central	11.5	37.6	6.5	893	12.2	11.3	26.0	2.9	316	11.5	34.5	5.6	1,209
North East	4.4	31.3	1.9	1,175	8.0	3.4	23.5	0.3	331	4.1	29.6	1.6	1,506
North West	9.7	41.4	4.8	2,343	16.0	10.2	38.0	2.8	591	9.8	40.7	4.4	2,934
South East	15.1	73.0	12.4	271	23.9	17.0	51.0	7.4	248	16.0	62.5	10.0	519
South South	30.1	59.0	17.6	313	21.0	19.9	52.6	7.8	300	25.1	55.8	12.8	613
South West	26.1	40.6	13.0	498	27.1	26.6	40.3	11.7	331	26.3	40.5	12.5	829
State													
North Central													
FCT-Abuja	19.3	53.2	14.6	70	(16.7)	(8.6)	(46.4)	(5.7)	42	15.3	50.6	11.3	112
Benue	22.1	43.6	8.6	81	13.9	7.4	27.0	3.1	57	16.0	36.8	6.3	138
Kogi	10.4	52.4	10.4	84	(14.5)	(21.1)	(31.5)	(4.6)	26	12.9	47.5	9.0	110
Kwara	3.0	40.4	0.0	91	(12.7)	(6.8)	(15.7)	(0.0)	33	4.0	33.8	0.0	124
Nasarawa	27.8	56.3	18.5	115	22.2	26.3	51.5	6.2	54	27.3	54.8	14.6	169
Niger	5.0	25.5	2.1	299	(0.0)	(3.2)	(1.1)	(0.0)	69	4.6	20.9	1.7	368
Plateau	8.6	27.0	3.2	152	(10.5)	(10.7)	(15.4)	(1.4)	36	9.0	24.8	2.8	188
North East													
Adamawa	6.2	31.0	2.6	145	3.2	3.7	8.6	0.0	37	5.7	26.5	2.1	182
Bauchi	2.6	37.5	1.2	363	15.4	3.0	31.0	0.0	119	2.7	35.9	0.9	482
Borno	6.9	13.2	0.8	227	6.8	3.3	14.3	0.0	60	6.2	13.5	0.6	287
Gombe	1.9	41.9	1.0	109	4.0	0.0	40.5	0.0	34	1.4	41.6	0.7	143
Taraba	8.8	44.5	6.2	117	(3.1)	(8.3)	(29.1)	(3.1)	36	8.6	41.0	5.5	152
Yobe	2.1	27.5	1.9	214	1.0	3.4	11.5	0.0	46	2.3	24.7	1.6	259
North West													
Jigawa	8.0	52.7	5.9	260	5.4	9.5	42.0	0.0	54	8.3	50.9	4.9	314
Kaduna	8.7	59.5	6.4	432	3.7	5.8	48.6	3.7	124	8.1	57.0	5.8	556
Kano	16.2	35.0	6.2	622	13.2	17.7	30.1	4.9	181	16.6	33.9	5.9	803
Katsina	12.2	34.9	6.1	355	6.6	13.9	17.8	0.0	83	12.6	31.6	4.9	438
Kebbi	2.0	24.5	0.5	214	(22.2)	(0.0)	(29.6)	(0.0)	37	1.7	25.2	0.4	251
Sokoto	6.3	40.6	2.2	244	55.5	6.8	62.2	5.4	60	6.4	44.9	2.9	304
Zamfara	2.4	38.8	1.7	216	(31.1)	(0.0)	(46.3)	(0.0)	52	1.9	40.2	1.4	268
South East													
Abia	(17.2)	(50.2)	(12.7)	27	41.1	8.8	59.8	4.1	31	12.6	55.4	8.0	58
Anambra	21.7	84.1	20.6	55	25.7	34.9	64.6	16.0	46	27.7	75.3	18.5	101
Ebonyi	4.6	80.5	4.1	109	3.7	7.5	34.4	2.1	64	5.7	63.5	3.4	173
Enugu	28.7	68.1	25.3	37	16.9	12.1	56.5	5.6	35	20.6	62.5	15.7	73
Imo	20.1	57.9	11.9	43	36.6	20.1	50.4	8.9	72	20.1	53.2	10.0	115
South South													
Akwa Ibom	26.6	61.7	20.1	42	24.2	31.2	60.7	14.5	39	28.8	61.2	17.4	81
Bayelsa	28.0	56.6	12.6	26	23.7	11.9	26.9	6.2	25	20.0	41.8	9.4	51
Cross River	51.4	50.0	26.8	38	(21.5)	(51.7)	(30.2)	(11.0)	23	51.5	42.6	20.9	61
Delta	26.5	60.3	16.1	77	21.6	16.3	76.1	6.8	79	21.3	68.3	11.4	156
Edo	38.2	34.4	18.1	54	29.5	42.9	49.1	12.1	37	40.2	40.4	15.6	91
Rivers	20.2	78.5	14.4	78	15.0	3.9	43.2	3.9	96	11.2	58.9	8.6	174
South West													
Ekiti	17.4	31.7	7.2	23	(24.4)	(19.6)	(18.6)	(0.0)	11	18.1	27.4	4.8	34
Lagos	28.4	39.6	10.5	127	38.7	33.5	51.0	18.0	109	30.8	44.9	14.0	236
Ogun	28.2	48.1	18.5	115	26.5	25.1	48.3	12.4	92	26.8	48.2	15.8	206
Ondo	14.2	17.3	1.3	44	(9.8)	(18.2)	(7.2)	(0.0)	28	15.8	13.4	0.8	71
Osun	29.3	46.1	15.4	75	(6.8)	(29.7)	(23.5)	(4.3)	29	29.4	39.9	12.4	104
Oyo	25.5	41.1	14.2	114	25.4	20.2	36.3	10.5	62	23.7	39.4	12.9	176

Continued…

Table 11.8—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among youngest breastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage who received:				Among youngest nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage who received:					Among youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage who received:			
	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]	Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months	Minimum milk feeding frequency[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[7]	Minimum acceptable diet[8]	Number of all children age 6–23 months
Mother's education													
No education	6.1	35.9	3.0	2,741	13.8	4.3	28.7	0.7	673	5.8	34.5	2.6	3,414
Primary	10.8	41.7	6.4	641	8.0	9.4	28.3	1.8	243	10.4	38.1	5.1	884
Secondary	17.9	47.8	9.9	1,663	16.1	17.5	41.6	5.7	864	17.8	45.7	8.5	2,527
More than secondary	24.9	47.2	13.2	448	35.7	27.7	53.5	14.6	338	26.1	49.9	13.8	786
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	5.3	39.7	2.9	1,502	14.0	3.2	28.0	1.0	341	4.9	37.5	2.6	1,843
Second	8.2	37.5	4.0	1,299	9.6	5.2	25.4	0.0	358	7.6	34.9	3.2	1,658
Middle	9.8	42.2	5.4	1,068	7.0	11.4	33.3	2.6	426	10.2	39.6	4.6	1,494
Fourth	16.8	41.7	9.9	913	18.3	16.2	39.8	5.1	491	16.6	41.1	8.3	1,404
Highest	28.4	48.4	14.5	711	34.0	27.9	55.5	13.5	500	28.2	51.3	14.1	1,211
Total	11.8	41.1	6.3	5,493	17.5	14.0	37.9	5.1	2,118	12.4	40.2	6.0	7,611

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Minimum dietary diversity is receiving foods from five or more of the following eight food groups: a. breast milk; b. grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; c. beans, peas, lentils, nuts and seeds; d. dairy products (tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese); e. flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats); f. eggs; g. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; h. other fruits and vegetables.
[2] For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semisolid, or soft food at least twice a day for infants age 6–8 months and at least three times a day for children age 9–23 months.
[3] For breastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is receiving minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1) and a minimum meal frequency (footnote 2).
[4] For nonbreastfed children, minimum milk feeding frequency is two or more feedings of infant formula; tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk; and liquid or solid yogurt.
[5] For nonbreastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semisolid, or soft food or milk feeds at least four times a day. At least one of the feeds must be a solid, semisolid, or soft feed.
[6] For nonbreastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is receiving minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), a minimum milk feeding frequency (footnote 4), and a minimum meal frequency (footnote 5).
[7] Minimum meal frequency is receiving the minimum recommended number of feeds per day according to age and breastfeeding status as defined in footnotes 2 and 5.
[8] Minimum acceptable diet is receiving minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), a minimum meal frequency (footnotes 2 and 5), and a minimum milk feeding frequency (footnote 4).

Table 11.9 Egg and/or flesh food consumption and unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months

Percentage of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who consumed eggs and/or flesh food, and percentage who experienced each specified unhealthy feeding practice, during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Eggs and/or flesh foods[1]	Unhealthy feeding practices:			Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother
		Sweet beverage[2]	Unhealthy food[3]	Zero vegetables or fruits[4]	
Age in months					
6–11	17.1	34.9	15.6	73.4	2,716
6–8	12.4	30.0	10.3	79.5	1,352
9–11	21.8	39.7	21.0	67.3	1,364
12–17	26.2	42.5	24.5	57.7	2,794
18–23	35.1	47.8	33.3	46.9	2,100
Sex					
Male	24.9	41.6	22.6	60.6	3,862
Female	26.0	40.9	25.0	60.1	3,749
Breastfeeding status					
Breastfeeding	18.2	37.6	17.4	66.9	5,493
Not breastfeeding	44.2	50.7	40.1	43.3	2,118
Residence					
Urban	41.8	51.3	37.3	53.5	2,976
Rural	14.9	34.8	15.1	64.7	4,635
Zone					
North Central	28.1	44.6	18.5	55.0	1,209
North East	9.5	43.1	12.1	72.5	1,506
North West	11.7	34.2	15.2	63.3	2,934
South East	42.0	41.3	42.9	46.3	519
South South	63.6	48.2	50.8	52.8	613
South West	60.3	52.9	50.9	49.8	829
State					
North Central					
FCT-Abuja	40.8	53.2	29.8	52.2	112
Benue	59.0	36.2	27.9	32.1	138
Kogi	31.0	24.2	19.6	74.8	110
Kwara	20.0	24.2	5.0	42.9	124
Nasarawa	42.8	53.9	48.0	45.4	169
Niger	14.0	33.9	2.4	71.6	368
Plateau	15.7	84.0	18.0	46.0	188
North East					
Adamawa	16.1	32.7	14.3	56.5	182
Bauchi	8.7	30.2	8.4	88.8	482
Borno	10.2	46.5	16.9	62.2	287
Gombe	4.3	25.2	19.0	68.1	143
Taraba	13.6	71.2	6.9	57.1	152
Yobe	6.0	63.6	11.5	76.2	259
North West					
Jigawa	5.5	36.1	14.0	53.1	314
Kaduna	17.1	39.2	23.2	61.1	556
Kano	16.2	29.3	23.6	47.2	803
Katsina	14.3	24.8	12.9	63.0	438
Kebbi	6.0	63.2	3.1	87.2	251
Sokoto	5.7	31.1	3.9	82.8	304
Zamfara	2.1	27.3	2.8	84.0	268
South East					
Abia	49.8	38.1	47.5	49.6	58
Anambra	56.9	57.6	60.7	34.5	101
Ebonyi	25.2	17.7	18.5	59.4	173
Enugu	53.7	45.2	35.7	43.9	73
Imo	43.1	61.8	66.2	37.0	115
South South					
Akwa Ibom	53.5	47.9	56.1	28.2	81
Bayelsa	78.7	49.7	43.3	71.6	51
Cross River	80.1	58.8	54.9	40.2	61
Delta	73.0	54.5	58.4	67.8	156
Edo	73.0	68.1	61.1	39.9	91
Rivers	44.7	28.3	36.8	56.5	174

Continued…

Table 11.9—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Eggs and/or flesh foods[1]	Unhealthy feeding practices: Sweet beverage[2]	Unhealthy food[3]	Zero vegetables or fruits[4]	Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother
South West					
Ekiti	38.1	28.3	57.0	63.4	34
Lagos	68.6	61.8	57.8	50.8	236
Ogun	64.0	53.6	63.6	57.3	206
Ondo	45.3	40.8	32.2	49.0	71
Osun	68.8	49.6	50.3	38.3	104
Oyo	50.0	52.0	33.5	44.3	176
Mother's education					
No education	8.7	34.2	9.5	69.8	3,414
Primary	22.9	37.2	22.5	57.3	884
Secondary	39.7	46.5	36.1	52.1	2,527
More than secondary	54.8	59.5	47.4	49.1	786
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	7.9	36.6	6.3	69.0	1,843
Second	11.7	33.0	13.7	65.4	1,658
Middle	23.8	35.9	24.1	57.6	1,494
Fourth	37.0	46.9	35.3	54.5	1,404
Highest	59.3	59.7	50.2	50.3	1,211
Total	25.4	41.2	23.7	60.3	7,611

[1] Includes meat, fish, poultry, and organ meats
[2] Sweet beverages include sweet/flavoured milk and yogurt drinks, sweet/flavoured soy milks or nut milks, fruit juice and fruit-flavoured drinks, chocolate-flavoured drinks, sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, energy drinks, sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, and other sweetened liquids.
[3] Unhealthy foods are a group of sentinel food types that include sweet foods such as cakes, cookies, sweet biscuits, wafers, chin chin, puff puff, sweets, chocolates, ice cream, sesame brittle, packaged potato chips such as Pringles, instant noodles such as Indomie or Chikki, fried plantain, fried sweet potato, fried yam, akara, samosa, spring rolls, and okpa.
[4] No vitamin A-rich fruits or vegetables such as carrots, red tatase, pumpkin, squash, sweet potatoes, or any dark green leafy vegetables and no other fruits or vegetables.

Table 11.10 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators

Percentage of children fed according to various IYCF practices, Nigeria DHS 2024

IYCF #	IYCF abbrev.	DHS-8 table #	Indicator	Indicator definition and denominator	Value
1	EvBF	11.3	Ever breastfed[1]	Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	95.6
				Number of children born in the last 2 years	11,407
2	EIBF	11.3	Early initiation of breastfeeding[1]	Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth	35.5
				Number of children born in the last 2 years	11,407
3	EBF2D	11.3	Exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth[1]	Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first 2 days after birth	50.0
				Number of children born in the last 2 years	11,407
4	EBF	11.4	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk during the previous day	28.8
				Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother	2,734
5	MixMF	11.4	Mixed milk feeding under 6 months	Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed both breast milk and formula and/or animal milk during the previous day	7.3
				Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother	2,734
6	CBF	11.4	Continued breastfeeding 12–23 months	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fed breast milk during the previous day	57.7
				Number of children age 12–23 months	5,121
7	ISSSF	-	Introduction of solid, semisolid, or soft foods 6–8 months	Percentage of children age 6–8 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods during the previous day	62.4
				Number of youngest children age 6–8 months living with their mother	1,352
8	MDD	11.8	Minimum dietary diversity 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed foods and beverages from at least five out of eight defined food groups during the previous day	12.4
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	7,611
9	MMF	11.8	Minimum meal frequency 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods (but also including milk feeds for nonbreastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day	40.2
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	7,611
10	MMFF	11.8	Minimum milk feeding frequency for nonbreastfed children 6–23 months	Percentage of nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months who were given at least two milk feeds during the previous day	17.5
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who were not breastfed	2,118
11	MAD	11.8	Minimum acceptable diet 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day	6.0
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	7,611
12	EFF	11.9	Egg and/or flesh food consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed eggs and/or flesh food during the previous day	25.4
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	7,611
13	SWB	11.9	Sweet beverage consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were given a sweet beverage during the previous day	41.2
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	7,611
14	UFC	11.9	Unhealthy food consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day	23.7
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	7,611
15	ZVF	11.9	Zero vegetable or fruit consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were not fed any vegetables or fruits during the previous day	60.3
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	7,611
16	BoF	11.4	Bottle feeding 0–23 months	Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed from a bottle with a nipple during the previous day	16.9
				Number of children age 0–23 months	10,665
17		11.5	Infant feeding area graph	Percent distribution of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother, by feeding category	
				Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother	

[1] Includes children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children were living or dead at the time of the interview

Table 11.11 Infant and young child feeding counselling

Among women age 15–49 whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them, percentage who talked with a health care provider or community health worker about how or what to feed their child in the last 6 months, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Counselled in last 6 months about how or what to feed their child	Number of women whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them
Child's age in months		
6–11	9.8	2,716
12–23	6.6	4,894
Child's sex		
Male	8.0	3,862
Female	7.5	3,749
Age		
15–19	4.3	445
20–29	8.0	3,747
30–39	8.5	2,763
40–49	5.3	656
Residence		
Urban	12.4	2,976
Rural	4.7	4,635
Zone		
North Central	6.7	1,209
North East	6.9	1,506
North West	4.1	2,934
South East	10.9	519
South South	12.8	613
South West	17.8	829
State		
North Central		
FCT-Abuja	18.7	112
Benue	15.7	138
Kogi	2.4	110
Kwara	4.2	124
Nasarawa	9.9	169
Niger	0.9	368
Plateau	5.3	188
North East		
Adamawa	5.0	182
Bauchi	5.4	482
Borno	13.3	287
Gombe	7.3	143
Taraba	10.6	152
Yobe	1.7	259
North West		
Jigawa	3.3	314
Kaduna	5.3	556
Kano	7.8	803
Katsina	1.4	438
Kebbi	0.8	251
Sokoto	1.9	304
Zamfara	1.3	268
South East		
Abia	4.3	58
Anambra	35.4	101
Ebonyi	4.6	173
Enugu	2.7	73
Imo	7.7	115
South South		
Akwa Ibom	14.4	81
Bayelsa	8.0	51
Cross River	39.6	61
Delta	4.0	156
Edo	23.8	91
Rivers	6.3	174

Continued…

Table 11.11—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Counselled in last 6 months about how or what to feed their child	Number of women whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them
South West		
Ekiti	15.3	34
Lagos	11.5	236
Ogun	19.9	206
Ondo	19.4	71
Osun	19.8	104
Oyo	22.6	176
Education		
No education	3.1	3,414
Primary	7.9	884
Secondary	11.5	2,527
More than secondary	15.8	786
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	3.2	1,843
Second	4.2	1,658
Middle	7.4	1,494
Fourth	10.1	1,404
Highest	17.1	1,211
Total	7.7	7,611

Table 11.12 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6–59 months classified as having anaemia, and mean haemoglobin level, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	6–23 months 24–59 months	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Mean haemoglobin level (g/dl)	Number of children age 6–59 months
		Any	Mild	Moderate	Severe		
		<10.5 g/dl	9.5–10.4 g/dl	7.0–9.4 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl		
		<11.0 g/dl	10.0–10.9 g/d	7.0–9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl		
Age in months							
6–11		58.0	30.3	25.8	1.9	10.1	1,031
12–23		60.5	28.4	29.8	2.3	10.0	2,095
24–35		63.1	31.7	30.2	1.3	10.4	1,948
36–47		57.9	29.4	27.0	1.5	10.6	2,037
48–59		51.5	28.5	22.5	0.6	10.8	2,246
6–23		59.7	29.0	28.5	2.2	10.0	3,125
24–59		57.3	29.8	26.4	1.1	10.6	6,231
Sex							
Male		58.7	29.2	27.6	1.9	10.4	4,750
Female		57.4	29.9	26.6	0.9	10.5	4,606
Mother's interview status							
Interviewed		58.0	29.3	27.3	1.5	10.4	8,533
Not interviewed but in household		60.6	27.0	33.6	0.0	10.4	151
Not interviewed and not in the household[1]		58.1	33.5	22.9	1.7	10.6	672
Residence							
Urban		51.3	30.1	20.7	0.6	10.7	3,939
Rural		63.0	29.2	31.7	2.1	10.2	5,417
Zone							
North Central		53.1	29.7	22.1	1.3	10.5	1,541
North East		61.0	29.0	29.5	2.5	10.3	1,643
North West		62.0	29.7	30.4	1.8	10.3	3,174
South East		63.7	30.3	32.4	1.1	10.3	1,137
South South		53.8	31.9	21.5	0.4	10.6	891
South West		45.5	26.6	18.9	0.1	10.8	969
State							
North Central							
FCT-Abuja		34.9	26.2	8.8	0.0	11.1	135
Benue		51.0	32.1	18.4	0.6	10.7	188
Kogi		39.1	27.3	11.7	0.1	10.9	155
Kwara		65.2	31.7	32.9	0.6	10.2	171
Nasarawa		59.7	30.9	27.2	1.6	10.3	236
Niger		54.3	27.8	24.1	2.3	10.4	441
Plateau		57.5	32.8	22.7	1.9	10.5	215
North East							
Adamawa		59.0	25.1	29.3	4.6	10.3	214
Bauchi		65.3	25.1	37.3	2.9	10.1	473
Borno		61.4	33.7	26.9	0.8	10.5	332
Gombe		60.4	28.1	27.8	4.4	10.2	158
Taraba		58.8	27.6	29.3	1.9	10.5	176
Yobe		56.6	34.2	21.0	1.4	10.6	290
North West							
Jigawa		60.0	28.1	29.1	2.8	10.3	340
Kaduna		54.1	25.7	26.6	1.9	10.5	589
Kano		64.2	37.7	25.1	1.4	10.4	871
Katsina		69.6	30.6	39.0	0.0	10.2	517
Kebbi		52.1	22.0	27.1	2.9	10.5	252
Sokoto		56.7	23.1	30.6	3.0	10.4	301
Zamfara		73.3	28.1	42.3	2.9	9.8	305
South East							
Abia		64.1	38.4	25.4	0.3	10.4	103
Anambra		52.9	30.3	21.9	0.6	10.6	228
Ebonyi		84.8	25.4	57.0	2.4	9.5	349
Enugu		63.0	35.0	27.3	0.8	10.4	199
Imo		45.4	29.9	15.3	0.2	10.9	260
South South							
Akwa Ibom		74.5	28.3	45.6	0.7	9.9	143
Bayelsa		50.1	30.7	18.6	0.8	10.6	72
Cross River		52.6	37.0	15.6	0.0	10.7	92
Delta		33.4	24.4	9.0	0.0	11.2	146
Edo		51.5	31.3	18.9	1.2	10.6	128
Rivers		55.8	36.1	19.7	0.0	10.6	309

Continued…

Table 11.12—*Continued*

Background characteristic	6–23 months / 24–59 months	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level: Any (<10.5 g/dl / <11.0 g/dl)	Mild (9.5–10.4 g/dl / 10.0–10.9 g/d)	Moderate (7.0–9.4 g/dl / 7.0–9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl / <7.0 g/dl)	Mean haemoglobin level (g/dl)	Number of children age 6–59 months
South West							
Ekiti		49.5	22.4	27.2	0.0	10.6	55
Lagos		40.3	23.2	17.1	0.0	10.9	214
Ogun		42.3	31.0	11.2	0.0	11.0	218
Ondo		43.7	19.8	23.2	0.6	10.8	98
Osun		43.2	28.3	14.9	0.0	10.9	129
Oyo		53.8	28.3	25.4	0.0	10.7	256
Wealth quintile							
Lowest		66.1	29.7	33.7	2.7	10.1	2,048
Second		64.9	28.8	33.5	2.6	10.1	1,871
Middle		58.9	30.3	27.6	1.0	10.4	1,845
Fourth		54.4	31.4	22.3	0.7	10.6	1,941
Highest		43.9	27.2	16.5	0.1	10.9	1,651
Total		58.1	29.5	27.1	1.5	10.4	9,356

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Anaemia classifications are based on cutoffs applied to haemoglobin levels that have been adjusted for altitude (WHO 2024c). Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device.
[1] Includes children whose mothers are deceased

Table 11.13 Micronutrient supplementation and deworming among children

Among children age 6–59 months, percentages who were given iron tablets or syrups, micronutrient powders, and iron-containing supplements in the last 12 months, and percentage who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and among children age 12–59 months, percentage who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Among children age 6–59 months:					Among children age 12–59 months:	
Background characteristic	Percentage given iron tablets or syrups in last 12 months[1]	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powders in last 12 months[1]	Percentage given iron-containing supplements in last 12 months[1,2]	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months[3]	Number of children	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[1,4]	Number of children
Age in months							
6–8	14.9	10.8	17.5	32.2	1,382	na	na
9–11	19.3	11.6	21.9	45.6	1,379	na	na
12–17	21.2	14.2	24.5	42.8	2,870	21.5	2,870
18–23	24.6	16.3	27.5	43.8	2,251	30.3	2,251
24–35	20.3	14.0	23.2	36.9	4,680	27.5	4,680
36–47	19.8	11.2	21.4	34.3	5,270	27.0	5,270
48–59	17.0	10.0	18.4	32.3	5,672	25.8	5,672
6–23	20.7	13.8	23.7	41.7	7,881	25.4	5,121
24–59	18.9	11.6	20.8	34.3	15,622	26.7	15,622
Sex							
Male	19.6	11.8	21.6	35.7	11,885	25.9	10,487
Female	19.5	12.9	22.0	37.9	11,618	26.9	10,256
Breastfeeding status[5]							
Breastfeeding	16.7	11.7	19.8	38.1	5,803	16.9	3,179
Not breastfeeding	23.9	15.6	26.7	41.5	6,759	30.9	6,623
Mother's age							
15–19	11.7	9.3	14.6	26.8	701	12.1	513
20–29	17.5	11.0	19.7	33.8	10,806	22.6	9,418
30–39	22.3	14.2	24.7	41.0	9,358	31.1	8,383
40–49	20.0	11.7	21.7	36.7	2,639	28.0	2,429
Residence							
Urban	30.2	19.8	33.1	46.8	9,338	40.5	8,263
Rural	12.5	7.4	14.3	30.2	14,166	17.0	12,480
Zone							
North Central	15.9	11.3	16.4	35.1	3,947	18.1	3,509
North East	13.2	10.3	16.5	32.8	4,539	19.9	3,978
North West	9.2	5.8	12.0	26.4	9,018	11.8	7,972
South East	23.7	5.8	24.4	52.7	1,743	51.5	1,556
South South	49.9	23.5	50.8	66.4	1,834	69.7	1,614
South West	49.6	38.3	52.8	52.0	2,423	55.8	2,114
State							
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	41.3	38.2	42.0	83.7	360	65.8	322
Benue	20.4	4.4	20.4	45.1	466	21.7	419
Kogi	9.6	9.9	11.6	29.7	370	8.4	330
Kwara	26.8	19.5	27.1	29.3	414	13.1	369
Nasarawa	15.4	5.3	16.4	49.6	529	36.6	469
Niger	1.4	1.1	1.5	8.6	1,235	1.6	1,093
Plateau	24.4	22.6	24.9	47.6	574	13.3	508
North East							
Adamawa	8.4	4.7	10.2	34.9	594	26.2	520
Bauchi	15.0	12.1	16.8	32.6	1,307	19.6	1,131
Borno	8.9	13.1	15.4	34.2	912	18.5	804
Gombe	14.8	6.1	16.1	26.0	411	21.9	357
Taraba	22.5	2.7	22.5	37.1	488	33.9	428
Yobe	12.3	15.2	18.5	31.1	827	8.4	738
North West							
Jigawa	7.3	0.9	7.9	39.2	983	13.7	859
Kaduna	15.6	11.7	21.7	24.6	1,626	21.4	1,428
Kano	13.3	8.1	17.1	21.6	2,432	14.4	2,144
Katsina	9.1	4.8	11.7	34.8	1,417	9.5	1,259
Kebbi	2.9	2.3	3.3	32.5	726	1.5	635
Sokoto	2.6	3.3	3.6	26.7	901	3.3	791
Zamfara	0.6	1.3	1.6	10.8	933	6.4	856
South East							
Abia	49.1	23.5	50.8	59.5	187	79.9	168
Anambra	39.0	2.3	39.1	38.6	350	57.7	304
Ebonyi	6.6	4.0	8.0	63.1	555	30.1	503
Enugu	8.3	3.9	8.6	32.3	258	13.7	229
Imo	32.1	4.4	32.1	60.8	393	87.8	352

Continued…

Table 11.13—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among children age 6–59 months: Percentage given iron tablets or syrups in last 12 months[1]	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powders in last 12 months[1]	Percentage given iron-containing supplements in last 12 months[1,2]	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months[3]	Number of children	Among children age 12–59 months: Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[1,4]	Number of children
South South							
Akwa Ibom	50.5	15.4	51.8	55.4	228	54.8	199
Bayelsa	68.2	25.1	69.9	53.1	155	83.3	135
Cross River	65.8	29.7	65.8	80.8	188	78.3	167
Delta	32.9	11.7	33.5	80.0	463	74.8	414
Edo	49.7	23.8	50.2	55.6	270	63.6	232
Rivers	53.7	34.3	54.9	63.7	531	67.6	467
South West							
Ekiti	54.9	33.3	58.2	79.8	111	50.8	95
Lagos	67.9	44.6	68.9	80.0	632	80.9	559
Ogun	35.2	25.8	37.9	42.9	604	55.9	533
Ondo	49.2	46.3	51.8	45.0	239	36.9	210
Osun	36.7	33.7	48.5	34.5	285	40.5	242
Oyo	50.4	44.4	52.3	36.4	551	43.0	475
Mother's education							
No education	7.6	5.6	9.5	23.3	10,785	9.3	9,545
Primary	18.1	11.0	20.7	34.6	2,765	25.7	2,454
Secondary	29.4	17.6	31.9	48.1	7,506	40.6	6,581
More than secondary	43.3	27.5	45.9	64.4	2,447	59.0	2,163
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	8.1	5.3	9.4	25.3	5,587	8.9	4,908
Second	9.5	6.5	11.6	25.3	5,140	13.8	4,575
Middle	17.0	9.9	19.6	35.8	4,797	24.4	4,226
Fourth	27.3	16.8	30.3	45.1	4,240	37.8	3,735
Highest	44.8	28.8	47.3	61.7	3,739	59.4	3,298
Total	19.5	12.3	21.8	36.8	23,504	26.4	20,743

na = not applicable
[1] Based on mother's recall
[2] Iron-containing supplements include tablets, syrup, or micronutrient powders.
[3] Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)
[4] Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis.
[5] Information available for children age 0–35 months only

Table 11.14.1 Nutritional status of women age 20–49

Among women age 20–49, percentage with height below 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Short stature		Body mass index[1]								
	Height below 145 cm	Number of women	Mean body mass index (BMI)	18.5–24.9 (total normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0–18.4 (mildly thin)	<17 (moderately or severely thin)	≥25.0 (total overweight or obese)	25.0–29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women
Age											
20–29	1.1	4,765	22.0	63.9	17.4	12.7	4.7	18.7	14.0	4.7	3,908
30–39	0.9	3,860	24.0	55.3	10.9	7.3	3.6	33.8	20.1	13.7	3,347
40–49	1.2	2,519	25.0	46.4	10.5	7.2	3.3	43.1	24.8	18.2	2,437
Residence											
Urban	0.6	5,435	24.6	49.0	11.1	7.7	3.3	40.0	24.0	15.9	4,851
Rural	1.5	5,709	22.3	64.1	15.8	11.2	4.6	20.1	13.6	6.5	4,841
Zone											
North Central	1.1	2,049	24.0	59.3	8.4	6.4	2.0	32.3	19.9	12.3	1,823
North East	0.9	1,751	21.7	64.4	19.6	13.2	6.4	16.1	11.3	4.8	1,468
North West	1.7	3,302	21.6	63.4	20.6	13.9	6.7	16.1	11.7	4.4	2,784
South East	0.6	1,085	25.1	50.6	5.8	4.6	1.1	43.6	27.0	16.6	939
South South	0.7	1,356	25.6	44.3	7.5	6.1	1.4	48.2	28.6	19.6	1,210
South West	0.3	1,601	25.1	46.2	9.7	6.8	2.9	44.1	25.4	18.8	1,467
State											
North Central											
FCT-Abuja	2.0	256	26.2	39.8	6.2	6.1	0.2	54.0	32.8	21.2	236
Benue	0.5	265	23.5	67.5	4.5	3.7	0.8	28.0	18.9	9.0	234
Kogi	0.7	195	23.3	62.4	9.9	7.1	2.8	27.6	18.2	9.4	168
Kwara	0.4	227	23.8	49.4	15.8	10.9	5.0	34.8	19.6	15.2	201
Nasarawa	0.5	315	24.6	56.3	7.7	5.9	1.8	36.0	21.4	14.5	274
Niger	1.5	510	23.1	70.6	7.8	6.0	1.8	21.6	12.3	9.3	458
Plateau	1.5	281	23.8	58.7	9.1	6.7	2.4	32.2	22.2	10.0	252
North East											
Adamawa	0.7	269	21.9	70.1	13.9	8.8	5.1	16.0	12.5	3.5	237
Bauchi	1.3	521	21.6	60.8	22.3	16.9	5.4	17.0	11.2	5.8	423
Borno	0.6	296	21.6	72.9	17.0	11.9	5.1	10.1	7.6	2.5	251
Gombe	0.5	164	21.6	58.7	24.8	15.2	9.6	16.5	8.6	7.9	138
Taraba	1.4	219	22.9	67.3	11.0	7.6	3.3	21.7	13.2	8.5	187
Yobe	0.7	281	20.9	56.9	27.1	15.8	11.3	16.0	14.0	2.0	231
North West											
Jigawa	0.5	304	20.1	64.0	30.5	19.1	11.3	5.5	4.0	1.5	255
Kaduna	2.5	642	22.7	64.4	12.5	7.4	5.2	23.0	16.0	7.1	540
Kano	2.2	965	21.8	54.2	26.3	17.7	8.6	19.5	13.1	6.4	829
Katsina	0.4	470	21.2	69.6	18.5	12.4	6.1	11.9	11.6	0.4	380
Kebbi	0.1	238	21.7	65.2	18.2	14.3	3.9	16.6	11.1	5.5	201
Sokoto	4.1	344	21.7	76.0	13.0	11.0	2.0	11.0	9.7	1.3	293
Zamfara	0.5	337	21.2	64.7	22.4	15.0	7.4	13.0	9.3	3.7	286
South East											
Abia	0.3	119	24.9	45.9	5.4	3.2	2.2	48.7	38.7	10.0	111
Anambra	0.0	215	26.2	42.1	5.5	5.1	0.4	52.4	28.9	23.5	191
Ebonyi	1.6	312	22.8	67.8	8.8	7.5	1.3	23.4	18.8	4.6	261
Enugu	0.0	181	25.9	47.3	2.3	2.0	0.2	50.4	31.4	18.9	156
Imo	0.4	258	26.5	42.3	5.0	3.4	1.6	52.7	26.1	26.6	221
South South											
Akwa Ibom	2.3	201	24.6	49.4	10.5	8.6	1.8	40.2	27.0	13.2	182
Bayelsa	0.6	90	25.5	47.8	6.4	5.1	1.3	45.8	25.6	20.2	81
Cross River	0.4	157	25.0	52.4	3.3	2.2	1.1	44.3	28.0	16.3	136
Delta	0.3	272	26.4	40.6	6.9	5.5	1.4	52.5	27.9	24.6	243
Edo	0.4	187	26.3	43.0	7.1	4.0	3.1	49.9	26.2	23.7	168
Rivers	0.5	449	25.7	41.3	8.4	7.7	0.7	50.3	31.7	18.6	399
South West											
Ekiti	0.0	73	24.3	55.0	7.5	3.7	3.8	37.6	25.4	12.1	67
Lagos	0.0	448	26.7	42.1	4.7	4.4	0.3	53.1	25.3	27.8	421
Ogun	1.0	360	25.0	40.5	9.6	7.0	2.6	49.9	32.1	17.8	327
Ondo	0.0	184	25.2	45.0	7.8	6.0	1.8	47.1	29.7	17.5	166
Osun	0.6	193	23.5	55.3	12.3	8.6	3.8	32.4	22.0	10.4	167
Oyo	0.0	343	23.8	51.3	16.4	10.0	6.4	32.3	18.0	14.3	319
Education											
No education	1.6	3,874	21.6	66.1	19.2	13.2	6.0	14.7	10.2	4.5	3,255
Primary	1.3	1,381	23.5	57.7	12.3	8.9	3.4	30.0	18.6	11.5	1,220
Secondary	0.6	4,053	24.0	54.2	10.6	7.8	2.8	35.1	22.6	12.5	3,536
More than secondary	0.6	1,836	25.7	42.0	8.9	6.1	2.8	49.1	27.9	21.2	1,680

Continued…

Table 11.14.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Short stature		Body mass index[1]								
	Height below 145 cm	Number of women	Mean body mass index (BMI)	18.5–24.9 (total normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0–18.4 (mildly thin)	<17 (moderately or severely thin)	≥25.0 (total overweight or obese)	25.0–29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	1.5	1,904	20.9	66.1	23.3	16.0	7.3	10.6	9.0	1.6	1,579
Second	2.1	1,975	21.9	72.4	13.4	9.4	4.1	14.2	10.2	4.0	1,679
Middle	0.9	2,167	22.6	61.6	15.2	11.3	3.9	23.2	16.2	7.0	1,854
Fourth	0.9	2,511	24.0	52.8	11.6	7.8	3.9	35.6	22.9	12.7	2,226
Highest	0.1	2,588	26.4	38.4	7.0	5.2	1.9	54.6	29.9	24.7	2,353
Total	1.0	11,145	23.4	56.5	13.4	9.4	4.0	30.0	18.8	11.2	9,691

Note: Body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m^2).
[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 11.14.2 Nutritional status of adolescent women age 15–19

Among women age 15–19, percentage with height-for-age below −2 standard deviations (SD), mean body mass index (BMI)-for-age *z* score, and percentage with specific BMI-for-age levels, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Short stature		Body mass index-for-age[1]								
Background characteristic	Height-for-age below −2 SD	Number of women	Mean BMI-for-age *z* score	−1 SD to +1 SD (total normal)	<–1 SD (total thin)[2]	<–1 SD to –2 SD (mildly thin)	<–2 SD (moderately or severely thin)	>+1 SD (total overweight or obese)[3]	>+1 SD to +2 SD (overweight)	>+2 SD (obese)	Number of women
Residence											
Urban	8.0	1,498	−0.6	58.7	34.6	26.4	8.2	6.8	5.4	1.4	1,464
Rural	16.8	1,411	−0.5	67.6	27.1	20.9	6.2	5.4	4.9	0.5	1,299
Zone											
North Central	12.1	551	−0.3	71.7	20.4	16.3	4.1	7.9	7.0	0.9	529
North East	11.6	497	−0.6	64.3	31.8	22.8	9.0	4.0	2.6	1.4	464
North West	20.2	955	−0.8	57.9	38.9	29.2	9.7	3.2	2.9	0.3	885
South East	7.9	221	−0.3	67.9	22.2	20.2	2.0	9.9	8.7	1.1	214
South South	2.3	288	−0.3	65.0	23.4	18.3	5.2	11.6	9.4	2.2	282
South West	3.7	397	−0.6	55.9	37.3	28.9	8.4	6.8	5.7	1.0	389
State											
North Central											
FCT-Abuja	3.2	46	−0.2	74.9	16.3	14.3	2.0	8.9	7.1	1.8	45
Benue	11.7	81	−0.2	72.2	19.1	17.2	1.9	8.7	8.7	0.0	76
Kogi	3.0	43	−0.4	66.2	27.3	23.1	4.2	6.5	6.0	0.5	42
Kwara	5.4	66	−0.5	58.1	35.5	22.9	12.7	6.3	3.6	2.7	59
Nasarawa	7.9	69	−0.3	67.7	24.7	21.1	3.6	7.6	6.1	1.5	66
Niger	20.9	149	−0.2	78.1	16.0	13.4	2.5	5.9	5.4	0.5	143
Plateau	14.9	97	−0.1	73.6	14.6	10.3	4.2	11.8	11.3	0.5	97
North East											
Adamawa	18.1	92	−0.6	65.3	31.7	25.6	6.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	87
Bauchi	11.1	132	−0.8	55.9	38.9	31.1	7.8	5.2	2.3	2.9	122
Borno	1.8	78	−0.5	73.7	24.4	19.9	4.5	1.9	1.0	1.0	74
Gombe	6.2	47	−0.8	58.5	38.6	25.7	12.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	42
Taraba	13.7	71	−0.2	78.7	14.3	12.2	2.1	7.0	5.6	1.3	67
Yobe	15.9	77	−0.8	57.4	39.6	16.2	23.4	3.0	1.3	1.7	72
North West											
Jigawa	22.7	99	−1.0	48.3	49.6	39.1	10.5	2.1	2.1	0.0	90
Kaduna	9.3	188	−0.7	65.9	33.5	26.2	7.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	169
Kano	21.3	329	−0.9	52.2	44.8	34.8	10.0	3.0	2.8	0.2	320
Katsina	24.6	123	−0.6	61.4	33.0	21.5	11.5	5.6	4.4	1.2	115
Kebbi	9.7	73	−0.7	62.3	33.9	24.1	9.8	3.7	3.1	0.6	65
Sokoto	44.5	84	−0.5	72.3	24.1	14.7	9.5	3.6	3.6	0.0	77
Zamfara	(14.5)	59	−0.6	(49.6)	(42.2)	(33.0)	(9.2)	(8.2)	(8.2)	(0.0)	50
South East											
Abia	(5.4)	22	−0.3	(62.7)	(27.5)	(24.8)	(2.8)	(9.7)	(9.7)	(0.0)	20
Anambra	2.8	40	−0.0	67.4	16.1	16.1	0.0	16.5	15.1	1.4	39
Ebonyi	16.0	87	−0.6	72.1	24.6	20.2	4.4	3.3	3.3	0.0	83
Enugu	2.3	32	0.3	70.1	8.8	8.8	0.0	21.1	15.1	6.0	32
Imo	1.4	40	−0.3	60.5	31.2	31.2	0.0	8.3	8.3	0.0	40
South South											
Akwa Ibom	(3.7)	29	−0.7	(59.9)	(35.3)	(26.5)	(8.8)	(4.8)	(4.8)	(0.0)	28
Bayelsa	3.4	20	−0.3	(63.3)	(23.2)	(17.9)	(5.3)	(13.6)	(11.4)	(2.2)	19
Cross River	3.2	34	−0.2	77.9	12.9	12.9	0.0	9.2	6.5	2.8	34
Delta	3.1	67	−0.4	59.0	25.4	15.4	10.0	15.6	15.6	0.0	65
Edo	0.9	59	−0.2	68.0	20.0	18.1	1.9	12.0	10.0	2.0	59
Rivers	1.5	79	−0.3	64.4	24.8	20.3	4.5	10.9	6.3	4.6	77
South West											
Ekiti	(2.3)	26	−0.4	(67.7)	(25.7)	(22.9)	(2.8)	(6.7)	(4.0)	(2.7)	24
Lagos	1.2	114	−0.4	63.0	27.5	23.7	3.8	9.5	8.6	0.9	112
Ogun	3.0	88	−0.8	56.4	41.2	33.8	7.4	2.3	1.4	1.0	86
Ondo	4.5	41	−0.3	54.8	30.3	24.6	5.7	14.9	12.7	2.2	41
Osun	(12.6)	44	−1.0	(35.4)	(57.3)	(37.4)	(19.9)	(7.2)	(5.7)	(1.5)	44
Oyo	3.2	85	−0.9	53.9	42.6	29.9	12.7	3.5	3.5	0.0	82
Education											
No education	21.6	723	−0.6	67.6	27.9	22.3	5.6	4.5	4.1	0.3	638
Primary	18.8	276	−0.5	63.6	30.6	22.2	8.5	5.8	5.5	0.2	261
Secondary	8.1	1,838	−0.5	60.8	32.5	24.9	7.6	6.7	5.5	1.2	1,794
More than secondary	0.0	72	−0.4	69.8	23.2	15.3	7.9	7.0	4.7	2.3	69
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	19.7	474	−0.6	63.9	31.7	23.0	8.6	4.5	4.2	0.3	423
Second	19.0	544	−0.5	73.0	24.5	17.6	6.9	2.4	2.4	0.0	511
Middle	12.7	602	−0.6	60.6	32.6	25.6	7.0	6.8	5.7	1.1	573
Fourth	7.1	675	−0.6	60.7	34.1	26.6	7.5	5.2	4.1	1.1	654
Highest	5.9	614	−0.4	58.0	31.3	24.8	6.5	10.7	8.8	1.9	603
Total	12.3	2,909	−0.5	62.8	31.0	23.8	7.3	6.1	5.2	1.0	2,763

Note: Height-for-age and body mass index (BMI)-for-age are expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Growth Reference for adolescent women age 15–19. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months
[2] Includes adolescent women age 15–19 who are below −2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median
[3] Includes adolescent women age 15–19 who are above +2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

Table 11.15 Foods and liquids consumed by women in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of women age 15–49 by type of foods and liquids consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Grains[1]	Roots, tubers, and plantains[2]	Pulses (beans, peas, lentils)[3]	Nuts and seeds[4]	Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)[5]	Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats)[6]	Eggs	Dark green leafy vegetables[7]	Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables[8]	Other vegetables[9]	Other fruits[10]	Insects and other small protein foods[11]	Red palm oil or red palm fruit	Sweet foods[12]	Fried and salty foods[13]	Fruit juice or fruit-flavoured drinks[14]	Sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, or energy drinks	Sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, or other sweet beverages[15]	Number of women
Age																			
15–19	90.4	42.6	40.5	18.2	14.2	48.8	9.2	48.6	34.2	34.5	20.1	2.0	36.7	22.7	21.4	25.1	16.0	11.2	8,105
20–29	91.5	40.2	39.6	15.4	14.9	48.9	10.5	47.1	32.1	33.4	20.8	1.5	34.3	16.1	20.8	26.4	16.7	13.0	13,296
30–39	89.4	47.3	38.9	16.7	13.6	53.8	9.2	51.7	32.3	33.9	21.3	1.6	34.2	13.4	19.4	23.8	17.1	13.1	10,482
40–49	87.8	50.9	39.8	19.3	13.6	56.9	8.6	54.8	33.6	34.6	22.2	1.2	35.0	13.1	18.9	22.8	20.1	12.7	7,167
Maternity status																			
Pregnant	92.7	38.4	42.0	14.1	15.8	44.9	8.5	49.5	33.8	32.6	22.4	1.9	33.7	12.1	19.1	27.4	12.3	13.5	3,279
Not pregnant[16]	89.8	45.2	39.4	17.3	14.0	52.3	9.6	50.1	32.8	34.1	20.9	1.5	35.0	16.6	20.3	24.5	17.7	12.5	35,771
Residence																			
Urban	88.7	53.9	39.3	18.9	13.9	65.6	14.7	51.8	34.1	38.0	26.0	1.8	33.9	23.0	24.5	20.1	25.4	18.1	18,846
Rural	91.2	35.9	40.0	15.3	14.4	38.7	4.6	48.5	31.7	30.2	16.4	1.4	35.8	9.9	16.2	29.1	9.7	7.4	20,204
Zone																			
North Central	91.0	54.1	27.6	9.6	9.2	59.4	9.2	46.7	31.1	46.2	25.0	1.0	33.6	13.6	18.3	42.7	18.9	14.7	7,068
North East	97.9	20.4	39.5	10.7	8.1	30.8	4.6	37.2	35.7	21.9	17.6	1.7	12.6	9.0	18.9	34.7	6.8	10.3	6,213
North West	97.5	16.5	57.9	17.9	23.9	26.4	4.9	49.8	38.1	35.2	16.4	2.6	44.2	9.8	19.2	30.0	5.7	9.7	12,434
South East	70.7	81.6	27.6	23.6	7.1	73.3	8.0	61.9	31.8	25.6	22.6	0.3	45.6	22.4	22.6	3.4	24.6	12.8	3,280
South South	74.5	81.3	23.1	27.8	9.1	82.7	14.6	56.1	22.5	36.6	24.5	0.9	42.8	29.6	26.9	6.6	33.3	17.2	4,416
South West	87.2	71.0	34.7	19.4	13.9	83.9	22.3	57.7	29.1	32.1	26.6	1.2	28.4	27.4	19.4	6.4	35.5	15.3	5,640
State																			
North Central																			
FCT-Abuja	94.0	50.2	28.6	16.0	15.5	80.6	17.7	59.2	24.9	74.5	28.6	1.6	67.0	16.9	32.8	40.2	43.3	23.9	764
Benue	62.3	88.0	13.8	13.1	4.3	83.4	8.5	43.3	33.5	42.2	44.6	0.4	4.8	22.4	13.8	15.7	16.4	6.9	1,008
Kogi	91.4	76.5	33.7	11.0	9.4	65.2	7.7	25.2	22.4	46.5	26.6	0.6	59.5	15.5	25.6	27.3	22.2	11.2	604
Kwara	94.2	71.3	22.5	6.8	7.4	57.3	7.6	59.6	56.5	51.0	17.0	2.0	56.4	4.1	11.9	4.2	10.9	5.0	790
Nasarawa	94.1	33.3	46.0	16.5	17.4	65.8	17.7	36.4	44.6	39.2	43.6	0.9	25.9	27.5	34.3	53.1	31.7	24.4	963
Niger	98.6	45.8	30.6	1.5	6.4	50.7	5.1	53.5	16.0	31.6	12.2	1.0	19.2	4.8	7.1	54.0	8.1	16.7	1,845
Plateau	97.5	33.2	18.9	10.6	7.9	29.9	5.4	41.6	33.4	57.4	14.4	0.7	37.0	11.6	17.8	77.3	15.2	12.7	1,093
North East																			
Adamawa	98.9	25.5	52.9	13.9	7.7	43.1	3.2	59.2	59.0	27.3	16.9	1.1	23.8	14.0	16.6	35.5	8.4	14.2	932
Bauchi	97.5	19.1	35.8	7.5	9.4	15.6	4.8	14.1	32.1	17.5	11.7	0.7	16.3	7.7	15.4	25.7	8.2	5.0	1,838
Borno	97.8	32.8	57.9	21.5	12.9	58.7	9.7	68.7	56.5	41.6	32.8	5.7	3.9	18.7	30.9	33.6	9.8	23.1	1,073
Gombe	99.0	11.3	49.6	8.3	4.8	13.7	2.9	30.2	22.1	19.8	20.0	0.1	11.2	4.4	31.0	30.7	4.2	9.0	610
Taraba	97.1	25.7	17.1	10.4	6.2	44.2	3.4	34.3	31.8	12.7	20.9	1.7	12.7	4.2	19.0	56.2	3.4	7.8	806
Yobe	97.7	5.6	25.1	3.1	4.3	16.2	1.8	31.4	8.4	11.9	8.6	0.8	4.9	2.7	6.5	36.6	3.5	5.2	954
North West																			
Jigawa	99.0	12.0	71.1	43.4	16.1	21.1	3.0	67.3	26.0	49.0	14.9	0.0	37.8	9.3	15.1	35.5	2.2	8.0	1,258
Kaduna	96.8	15.9	56.2	12.2	10.7	26.0	4.3	35.3	43.2	35.9	10.7	0.3	22.3	12.5	10.4	26.3	7.1	15.2	2,420
Kano	97.2	13.5	68.8	22.3	24.5	36.0	6.1	66.1	50.0	49.9	21.4	4.0	65.6	15.0	32.3	21.8	10.3	14.1	3,660
Katsina	96.7	19.8	69.0	23.5	19.8	28.2	5.3	54.8	38.9	28.4	22.0	5.8	79.1	10.3	24.3	39.6	3.6	8.1	1,778
Kebbi	98.1	18.7	15.4	3.0	28.1	31.2	3.2	41.2	14.6	13.5	9.8	1.4	5.3	2.9	16.0	85.3	2.1	2.0	925
Sokoto	97.9	24.1	39.5	6.5	57.3	14.5	5.8	37.6	33.3	19.0	16.0	2.1	44.3	2.9	6.2	13.6	3.4	3.1	1,238
Zamfara	98.5	16.8	49.2	3.9	25.0	8.5	4.1	21.3	25.1	17.2	10.9	2.6	6.3	0.6	9.6	16.5	1.2	1.1	1,154

Continued…

Table 11.15—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Grains[1]	Roots, tubers, and plantains[2]	Pulses (beans, peas, lentils)[3]	Nuts and seeds[4]	Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)[5]	Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats)[6]	Eggs	Dark green leafy vegetables[7]	Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables[8]	Other vegetables[9]	Other fruits[10]	Insects and other small protein foods[11]	Red palm oil or red palm fruit	Sweet foods[12]	Fried and salty foods[13]	Fruit juice or fruit-flavoured drinks[14]	Sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, or energy drinks	Sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks or other sweet beverages[15]	Number of women
South East																			
Abia	76.5	79.2	21.6	12.1	16.2	78.3	10.4	65.2	25.3	33.4	23.6	0.2	28.3	20.8	18.8	3.7	24.7	10.8	418
Anambra	72.0	77.3	37.8	25.1	9.2	87.3	10.8	62.8	37.4	33.8	28.7	0.1	3.2	18.4	36.8	5.0	26.6	14.0	707
Ebonyi	57.8	91.2	17.0	24.9	1.7	57.0	4.1	60.4	16.0	14.1	13.7	0.3	91.2	10.3	9.8	1.4	8.7	3.7	950
Enugu	78.7	72.5	21.4	31.0	4.3	68.1	7.0	46.0	38.6	33.8	24.4	0.6	79.1	9.2	25.9	3.3	24.6	7.1	502
Imo	77.6	80.7	39.5	21.9	8.8	82.2	10.0	72.5	46.4	22.5	26.5	0.7	13.0	53.2	25.4	4.3	43.9	28.9	704
South South																			
Akwa Ibom	61.0	86.5	30.2	45.8	16.4	82.7	12.0	76.3	35.8	17.8	34.2	0.2	32.9	38.7	19.0	6.3	34.8	12.7	570
Bayelsa	69.9	86.3	18.2	25.4	13.5	95.0	16.2	41.3	9.4	35.6	18.7	1.4	62.8	31.6	26.7	6.3	41.5	16.0	317
Cross River	74.1	90.7	27.4	39.5	4.8	95.3	16.0	71.8	40.9	44.4	40.4	2.6	60.2	33.8	37.6	10.2	27.3	16.9	524
Delta	83.0	73.8	18.5	28.1	9.8	92.4	19.0	28.2	17.9	36.4	19.9	0.2	39.9	27.2	28.3	6.5	38.0	15.4	1,010
Edo	84.8	72.4	28.0	33.7	12.3	87.2	25.1	67.7	32.1	48.4	38.3	1.5	54.5	32.6	37.1	12.5	50.9	22.7	661
Rivers	69.9	84.3	20.5	12.9	4.4	65.1	6.3	60.0	11.4	36.2	12.1	0.6	31.7	24.0	19.9	2.6	20.6	18.0	1,333
South West																			
Ekiti	79.4	76.4	35.3	22.5	9.3	79.5	13.9	45.5	18.5	46.4	24.2	0.5	42.6	22.9	12.5	1.5	27.6	7.4	276
Lagos	90.9	62.8	28.6	20.0	20.6	85.1	24.5	48.1	16.7	30.6	23.1	0.9	4.2	31.7	22.7	7.1	42.3	17.2	1,586
Ogun	86.5	70.3	33.7	25.5	13.8	84.1	23.9	54.1	36.2	21.5	19.8	0.8	38.4	31.2	15.3	5.2	37.9	15.8	1,288
Ondo	81.7	74.1	28.3	18.5	2.7	86.9	13.0	51.0	16.1	38.5	23.1	1.8	58.1	15.7	17.0	3.4	27.3	12.0	603
Osun	88.3	78.7	48.6	14.4	10.7	87.6	18.8	72.0	21.9	28.2	32.0	0.2	22.9	25.9	13.8	5.9	38.9	15.6	627
Oyo	86.9	75.6	39.4	14.5	13.4	79.7	26.0	72.0	49.8	40.5	37.5	2.3	34.0	25.2	25.0	9.5	28.3	15.5	1,260
Education																			
No education	96.5	23.5	43.0	12.6	17.4	27.2	2.8	45.4	29.9	27.7	13.7	1.5	30.3	4.5	14.1	33.2	3.8	5.4	13,404
Primary	85.6	48.1	38.7	18.3	10.0	50.2	6.1	50.5	33.2	34.0	19.2	1.2	40.7	12.5	18.8	24.2	13.6	10.6	4,359
Secondary	86.3	56.6	38.0	19.8	11.8	63.9	12.0	53.2	34.5	36.4	23.8	1.8	37.6	22.8	22.9	20.0	23.5	15.0	15,948
More than secondary	88.7	58.8	37.0	18.9	16.7	77.7	21.7	52.1	35.0	42.6	32.9	1.5	33.6	28.7	28.2	18.3	35.6	25.0	5,339
Wealth quintile																			
Lowest	95.3	22.8	37.2	14.2	18.3	22.2	2.1	46.3	27.7	25.9	11.1	1.2	28.5	3.6	12.5	33.7	2.7	2.7	6,724
Second	92.6	32.1	41.9	14.7	12.3	33.0	3.0	47.6	33.3	30.7	14.7	1.5	35.8	7.0	13.9	31.1	5.4	5.7	7,348
Middle	86.8	44.2	43.5	16.9	11.0	48.6	5.9	49.4	34.3	33.2	21.2	1.8	39.0	14.4	20.6	26.6	12.6	10.0	7,812
Fourth	87.5	54.5	40.7	19.0	12.6	64.6	12.4	50.7	36.3	37.1	25.1	1.9	37.0	21.9	22.5	20.4	23.3	16.9	8,435
Highest	89.1	62.6	35.2	19.5	16.9	80.4	21.2	55.1	31.8	40.7	30.0	1.4	33.4	29.8	28.8	15.1	36.8	24.1	8,731
Total	90.0	44.6	39.7	17.1	14.2	51.7	9.5	50.1	32.9	34.0	21.1	1.6	34.9	16.2	20.2	24.8	17.3	12.6	39,050

Note: See Woman's Questionnaire for list of liquids and foods.
[1] Includes rice, semo, tuwo, couscous, bread, spaghetti, masa, pap, and porridge
[2] Includes sweet potato, fufu, gari, abacha, yam, lafun, black amala, and plantain
[3] Includes beans, awara from soy, moin moin, bambara groundnuts, pigeon peas, African yam beans, and other local beans
[4] Includes groundnuts, melon seeds, ogbono, breadfruit seeds, walnuts, and cashews
[5] Includes powdered milk, wara from milk, nono, and fura de nono
[6] Includes canned fish, crab, prawn, shrimp, kilishi, and bushmeat
[7] Includes ewedu/ayoyo, pumpkin leaves, water leaves, bitter leaves, greens, and other dark green leafy vegetables
[8] Includes carrots, red tatase, pumpkin, squash that is orange inside, sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside, mango, pawpaw, golden melon, locust bean fruit, and African cherry
[9] Includes vegetables such as tomatoes, garden eggs, okro, cucumber, and cabbage
[10] Includes fruits such as banana, orange, watermelon, pineapple, and dates
[11] Includes termites, crickets, African palm weevil larva, beetles, locusts, caterpillars, and grasshoppers
[12] Sentinel sweet foods such as cakes, cookies, sweet biscuits, wafers, chin chin, puff puff, sweets, chocolates, ice cream, and sesame brittle
[13] Sentinel fried and salty foods such as packaged potato chips, instant noodles, fried plantain, fried sweet potato, fried yam, akara, samosa or spring rolls, and okpa
[14] Includes zobo and kunu
[15] Other sweetened beverages include beverages such as sweet/flavoured milk and yogurt drinks, sweet/flavoured soy milks or nut milks, chocolate-flavoured drinks, 3-in-1, choco drink, Milo, and Bournvita.
[16] Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

Table 11.16 Minimum dietary diversity and unhealthy food and beverage consumption among women

Percentage of women age 15–49 consuming sweet beverages, percentage consuming sentinel unhealthy foods, and percentage achieving minimum dietary diversity for women, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Minimum dietary diversity for women[1]	Sweet beverage consumption[2]	Unhealthy food consumption[3]	Number of women
Age				
15–19	29.4	43.7	35.9	8,105
20–29	28.3	46.0	30.7	13,296
30–39	29.5	44.9	27.9	10,482
40–49	32.6	45.9	27.4	7,167
Maternity status				
Pregnant	28.4	43.8	26.4	3,279
Not pregnant[4]	29.7	45.4	30.8	35,771
Residence				
Urban	35.6	50.6	38.9	18,846
Rural	24.0	40.2	22.5	20,204
Zone				
North Central	27.1	58.9	25.8	7,068
North East	20.9	43.5	24.7	6,213
North West	30.3	39.6	25.0	12,434
South East	30.1	34.3	37.8	3,280
South South	32.1	46.3	44.7	4,416
South West	38.7	47.8	39.0	5,640
State				
North Central				
FCT-Abuja	39.0	75.6	39.9	764
Benue	29.3	33.2	29.4	1,008
Kogi	26.8	47.4	31.9	604
Kwara	31.3	17.5	14.8	790
Nasarawa	43.3	74.9	48.3	963
Niger	17.7	64.2	10.4	1,845
Plateau	15.7	84.4	23.5	1,093
North East				
Adamawa	34.8	47.7	26.5	932
Bauchi	10.5	32.6	20.1	1,838
Borno	50.0	49.3	42.5	1,073
Gombe	9.3	40.1	33.9	610
Taraba	16.7	60.1	20.9	806
Yobe	5.5	41.9	8.8	954
North West				
Jigawa	39.2	40.1	20.5	1,258
Kaduna	22.4	43.1	19.5	2,420
Kano	45.2	37.0	39.7	3,660
Katsina	35.0	45.2	30.8	1,778
Kebbi	11.1	86.1	17.3	925
Sokoto	23.4	16.8	7.8	1,238
Zamfara	5.4	18.7	10.2	1,154
South East				
Abia	28.8	34.3	33.6	418
Anambra	39.8	38.2	45.5	707
Ebonyi	15.4	12.7	17.1	950
Enugu	28.1	30.7	32.6	502
Imo	42.3	61.9	64.0	704
South South				
Akwa Ibom	50.1	43.9	46.1	570
Bayelsa	24.0	52.1	47.4	317
Cross River	54.2	41.0	53.0	524
Delta	25.0	53.1	45.8	1,010
Edo	53.2	63.9	52.1	661
Rivers	12.4	34.3	35.7	1,333
South West				
Ekiti	33.6	33.6	29.2	276
Lagos	32.8	55.2	44.9	1,586
Ogun	38.7	49.2	38.4	1,288
Ondo	23.2	36.3	26.5	603
Osun	41.0	53.3	34.9	627
Oyo	53.4	42.7	42.3	1,260
Education				
No education	20.8	38.2	16.9	13,404
Primary	27.4	41.0	27.0	4,359
Secondary	33.4	47.5	37.6	15,948
More than secondary	42.5	59.6	45.7	5,339

Continued…

Table 11.16—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Minimum dietary diversity for women[1]	Sweet beverage consumption[2]	Unhealthy food consumption[3]	Number of women
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	18.3	36.6	14.9	6,724
Second	22.4	37.8	18.2	7,348
Middle	28.4	41.4	29.6	7,812
Fourth	34.3	48.6	37.1	8,435
Highest	41.0	58.2	46.9	8,731
Total	29.6	45.2	30.4	39,050

[1] Minimum dietary diversity for women is defined as consuming foods from five or more of the following 10 food groups: a. grains, roots, tubers, and plantains; b. pulses (beans, peas, lentils); c. nuts and seeds; d. dairy products (milk, cheese, yogurt); e. flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats); f. eggs; g. dark green leafy vegetables; h. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; i. other vegetables; j. other fruits

[2] Sweet beverages include sweet/flavoured milk and yogurt drinks, sweet/flavoured soy milks or nut milks, fruit juice and fruit-flavoured drinks, chocolate-flavoured drinks, sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, energy drinks, sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, 3-in-1, choco drink, Milo, Bournvita, and other sweetened liquids.

[3] Unhealthy foods are a group of sentinel food types that include sweet foods such as cakes, cookies, sweet biscuits, wafers, chin chin, puff puff, sweets, chocolates, ice cream, and sesame brittle and fried and salty foods such as packaged potato chips, instant noodles, fried plantain, fried sweet potato, fried yam, akara, samosa or spring rolls, and okpa.

[4] Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

Table 11.17 Prevalence of anaemia in women

Percentage of women age 15–49 classified as having anaemia, and mean haemoglobin level, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Mean haemoglobin level (g/dl)	Number of women
	Any	Mild	Moderate	Severe		
Not pregnant	<12.0 g/dl	11.0–11.9 g/dl	8.0–10.9 g/dl	<8.0 g/dl		
Pregnant trimester 1	<11.0 g/dl	10.0–10.9 g/dl	7.0–9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl		
Pregnant trimester 2	<10.5 g/dl	9.5–10.4 g/dl	7.0–9.4 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl		
Pregnant trimester 3	<11.0 g/dl	10.0–10.9 g/dl	7.0–9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl		
Age						
15–19	48.8	27.5	20.4	0.9	11.9	2,889
20–29	45.5	24.3	20.1	1.1	11.8	4,701
30–39	47.2	25.8	20.4	1.0	11.9	3,824
40–49	45.6	24.4	20.1	1.1	12.0	2,497
Number of children ever born						
0	46.5	26.2	19.3	1.0	11.9	4,199
1	44.7	24.2	19.8	0.8	11.8	1,539
2–3	46.3	25.7	20.0	0.6	11.9	3,259
4–5	45.4	24.7	19.6	1.2	11.9	2,583
6+	50.0	25.1	23.5	1.5	11.8	2,330
Maternity status						
Pregnant	50.2	23.1	25.5	1.6	10.7	1,202
Not pregnant[1]	46.3	25.6	19.8	1.0	12.0	12,708
Using IUD						
Yes	46.0	29.9	14.9	1.2	12.1	77
No	46.7	25.4	20.3	1.0	11.9	13,833
Residence						
Urban	44.1	25.9	17.4	0.7	12.0	6,844
Rural	49.2	24.9	23.0	1.3	11.8	7,066
Zone						
North Central	40.3	24.1	15.3	0.9	12.1	2,589
North East	48.2	24.2	22.2	1.7	11.8	2,231
North West	47.0	23.7	22.1	1.2	11.8	4,208
South East	57.5	30.1	26.9	0.5	11.6	1,291
South South	46.7	26.4	19.3	0.9	11.9	1,620
South West	45.6	28.1	17.2	0.4	12.0	1,972
State						
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	34.9	18.4	16.2	0.3	12.2	301
Benue	29.4	20.2	8.8	0.4	12.4	344
Kogi	47.1	29.4	17.4	0.3	11.9	238
Kwara	60.1	27.1	31.7	1.3	11.5	290
Nasarawa	34.7	20.7	13.6	0.5	12.2	381
Niger	45.7	29.4	14.5	1.7	11.9	658
Plateau	31.4	21.0	9.6	0.8	12.4	378
North East						
Adamawa	50.0	22.4	26.3	1.3	11.8	361
Bauchi	54.4	27.1	24.0	3.3	11.5	640
Borno	44.8	22.4	21.2	1.3	11.8	373
Gombe	46.8	22.3	22.8	1.8	11.7	211
Taraba	43.4	26.6	15.9	0.9	12.0	288
Yobe	43.5	22.2	20.7	0.6	12.0	359
North West						
Jigawa	55.7	29.0	25.1	1.6	11.5	404
Kaduna	38.1	23.1	14.4	0.6	12.1	831
Kano	42.2	25.4	16.3	0.5	12.1	1,260
Katsina	60.7	21.2	36.6	2.8	11.3	586
Kebbi	21.4	11.8	8.9	0.7	12.7	310
Sokoto	67.7	21.1	44.1	2.4	10.9	426
Zamfara	49.2	30.1	18.1	1.1	11.8	391
South East						
Abia	66.3	28.7	36.5	1.2	11.2	141
Anambra	54.9	32.5	22.4	0.1	11.7	249
Ebonyi	71.8	32.0	39.6	0.1	11.2	397
Enugu	49.6	28.0	20.1	1.5	11.8	211
Imo	41.7	27.7	13.6	0.4	12.1	292

Continued…

Table 11.17—*Continued*

Background characteristic		Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Mean haemoglobin level (g/dl)	Number of women
		Any	Mild	Moderate	Severe		
	Not pregnant	<12.0 g/dl	11.0–11.9 g/dl	8.0–10.9 g/dl	<8.0 g/dl		
	Pregnant trimester 1	<11.0 g/dl	10.0–10.9 g/dl	7.0–9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl		
	Pregnant trimester 2	<10.5 g/dl	9.5–10.4 g/dl	7.0–9.4 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl		
	Pregnant trimester 3	<11.0 g/dl	10.0–10.9 g/dl	7.0–9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl		
South South							
Akwa Ibom		54.8	24.8	28.9	1.1	11.5	230
Bayelsa		47.7	27.8	19.9	0.0	11.9	111
Cross River		40.1	27.4	12.6	0.0	12.1	191
Delta		36.1	24.9	10.0	1.2	12.2	323
Edo		53.0	32.3	19.0	1.7	11.7	241
Rivers		48.9	24.8	23.2	1.0	11.8	524
South West							
Ekiti		47.4	31.2	16.3	0.0	12.0	96
Lagos		46.0	29.0	16.1	0.9	12.0	547
Ogun		42.3	22.0	20.3	0.0	12.0	446
Ondo		52.8	29.0	23.1	0.6	11.8	223
Osun		47.4	31.1	16.3	0.0	11.9	236
Oyo		43.5	30.5	12.8	0.2	12.1	425
Education							
No education		49.4	23.8	23.9	1.7	11.7	4,572
Primary		48.7	26.0	21.8	0.8	11.9	1,647
Secondary		45.6	26.7	18.2	0.7	11.9	5,822
More than secondary		41.4	24.8	16.2	0.4	12.1	1,869
Wealth quintile							
Lowest		49.9	23.6	24.3	2.0	11.7	2,373
Second		50.7	25.0	24.5	1.1	11.7	2,502
Middle		46.1	24.7	20.5	0.9	11.9	2,744
Fourth		45.6	26.7	18.2	0.7	12.0	3,152
Highest		42.6	26.3	15.7	0.6	12.1	3,139
Total		46.7	25.4	20.2	1.0	11.9	13,910

Note: Anaemia classifications are based on cutoffs applied to haemoglobin levels that have been adjusted for altitude and cigarette smoking (WHO 2024c). Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device.
[1] Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

Table 11.18 Presence of iodised salt in household

Among all households, percentage with salt tested for iodine content, percentage with salt in the household but the salt was not tested, and percentage with no salt in the household; and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodised salt, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Among all households, percentage:				Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With salt but salt not tested[1]	With no salt in the household	Number of households	Percentage with iodised salt	Number of households
Residence						
Urban	96.3	0.7	3.1	20,324	99.2	19,562
Rural	95.7	0.2	4.0	19,723	98.9	18,883
Zone						
North Central	96.9	0.4	2.7	7,199	99.5	6,976
North East	94.1	0.2	5.7	5,973	97.1	5,622
North West	93.5	0.9	5.6	10,230	99.1	9,566
South East	99.2	0.2	0.6	3,450	99.6	3,421
South South	96.4	0.2	3.4	5,191	99.8	5,002
South West	98.2	0.4	1.4	8,005	99.4	7,858
State						
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	94.1	0.1	5.8	949	100.0	893
Benue	96.6	0.1	3.3	1,184	99.4	1,144
Kogi	96.2	0.0	3.8	652	99.3	627
Kwara	98.5	0.0	1.5	898	99.4	885
Nasarawa	96.1	0.6	3.3	941	99.0	904
Niger	98.0	1.3	0.8	1,602	99.4	1,570
Plateau	98.1	0.0	1.9	973	99.7	954
North East						
Adamawa	96.5	0.1	3.5	878	99.8	847
Bauchi	97.8	0.7	1.5	1,720	100.0	1,682
Borno	91.7	0.0	8.3	1,216	99.9	1,115
Gombe	99.9	0.0	0.1	512	99.6	512
Taraba	83.2	0.2	16.6	811	99.4	674
Yobe	94.5	0.0	5.5	837	80.6	791
North West						
Jigawa	92.1	0.0	7.9	1,067	98.5	983
Kaduna	88.1	0.1	11.9	2,111	99.7	1,858
Kano	92.6	3.6	3.8	2,600	99.4	2,408
Katsina	93.4	0.0	6.6	1,673	99.4	1,562
Kebbi	98.6	0.0	1.4	769	97.8	758
Sokoto	99.6	0.0	0.4	1,030	98.0	1,026
Zamfara	99.0	0.0	1.0	981	99.2	970
South East						
Abia	99.8	0.1	0.1	501	99.6	500
Anambra	99.0	0.0	1.0	814	100.0	806
Ebonyi	98.9	0.1	1.0	682	99.8	674
Enugu	99.8	0.0	0.2	663	99.7	661
Imo	98.6	0.9	0.6	785	99.1	774
South South						
Akwa Ibom	98.7	0.3	1.1	903	99.9	891
Bayelsa	96.2	0.0	3.8	322	99.6	309
Cross River	96.6	0.0	3.4	631	99.6	609
Delta	91.1	0.8	8.1	1,199	99.8	1,092
Edo	97.2	0.0	2.8	763	99.8	742
Rivers	99.0	0.0	1.0	1,379	99.7	1,364
South West						
Ekiti	97.9	0.1	2.1	436	99.9	427
Lagos	98.3	0.0	1.7	2,212	99.7	2,174
Ogun	98.3	0.0	1.7	1,816	98.9	1,785
Ondo	99.4	0.0	0.6	898	99.0	892
Osun	98.0	0.3	1.7	1,145	99.3	1,122
Oyo	97.3	1.9	0.8	1,498	99.9	1,457
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	95.4	0.2	4.4	6,759	97.9	6,447
Second	94.6	0.2	5.1	6,958	98.7	6,584
Middle	95.1	0.4	4.4	7,712	99.4	7,336
Fourth	96.2	0.8	3.0	8,706	99.4	8,372
Highest	97.9	0.5	1.6	9,911	99.6	9,707
Total	96.0	0.5	3.5	40,047	99.1	38,445

Note: Salt was tested for the presence of potassium iodate.
[1] Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons, including availability of test kits

MALARIA 12

Key Findings

- ***Ownership of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs):*** 59% of households in Nigeria own at least one ITN, and 32% own at least one ITN for every two people in the household. Most ITNs were obtained from mass distribution campaigns (80%).
- ***Access to ITNs:*** 48% of the population could sleep under an ITN if every ITN in the household were used by two people.
- ***Use of ITNs:*** 36% of the household population, 43% of children under age 5, and 46% of pregnant women slept under an ITN the night before the survey.
- ***Intermittent preventive treatment during pregnancy (IPTp):*** 50% of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received at least two doses of sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP)/Fansidar for prevention of malaria; only 26% received three or more doses.
- ***Malaria perceptions:*** 69% of women and 64% of men believe that the consequences of malaria are serious.
- ***Exposure to malaria messages:*** Less than half of women (38%) and more than half of men (55%) reported having seen or heard a malaria message in the last 6 months, with the most commonly cited source being the radio.

Malaria remains a significant public health challenge in Nigeria, with 68 million cases and 194,000 deaths reported in 2021. The country bears the highest malaria burden globally, representing almost 27% of cases worldwide (WHO 2023a). Transmission risk is present year-round, with the highest incidence in the northern and northeastern regions.

Nigeria, as part of the WHO High Burden to High Impact (HBHI) initiative, has pioneered the use of data-driven strategies to customise interventions at the subnational level. The establishment of a comprehensive national malaria data repository, accessible across all health implementation levels, marks a significant advancement.

Given the significant investments and the introduction of innovative technologies to combat malaria, it is crucial to reassess the National Malaria Policy, which has been in place since its launch in February 2015. Reviewing and updating this policy is necessary to ensure that it aligns with current best practices and effectively leverages the advancements made over the years in the fight against malaria. Regular policy reviews are key to adapting to new challenges and opportunities in public health and can enhance the impact of malaria elimination efforts. This proactive approach will help maximise the use of resources and technologies to achieve better health outcomes.

This chapter presents data that are useful in assessing how well malaria control strategies are being implemented, including the availability and use of mosquito nets, prophylactic use of antimalarial drugs

among pregnant women, and care seeking and therapeutic use of antimalarial drugs among children with fever.

12.1 Ownership of Insecticide-Treated Nets

Ownership of insecticide-treated nets

Households that have at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN). An ITN is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.

Sample: Households

Full household ITN coverage

Percentage of households with at least one ITN for every two people.

Sample: Households (with at least one person who stayed in the household the night before the survey)

In Nigeria, 60% of households have at least one mosquito net, and 59% possess at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN). This indicates that nearly all mosquito nets owned by Nigerian households are ITNs. On average, each household has 1.3 ITNs. These statistics demonstrate a broad reach of ITNs, which play a crucial role in reducing malaria transmission (**Table 12.1**).

The survey results reveal that 41% of households have no ITN; among households with ITNs, only 32% have one for every two people. Twenty-seven percent of households with at least one ITN have an insufficient supply for the number of household members (**Figure 12.1**).

Trends: The percentage of households owning at least one ITN increased from 8% in 2008 to a peak of 69% in 2015 before declining to 59% in 2024 (**Figure 12.2**).

Figure 12.1 **Household ownership of ITNs**

Percent distribution of households

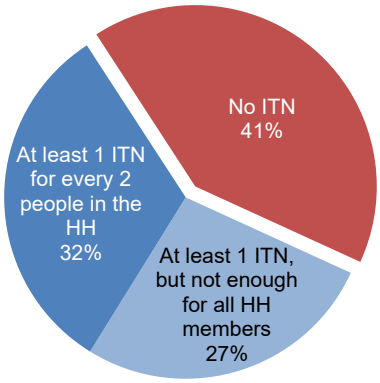
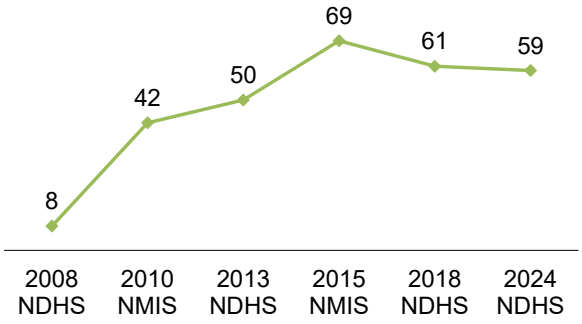


Figure 12.2 **Trends in household ownership of ITNs**

Percentage of households owning at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN)



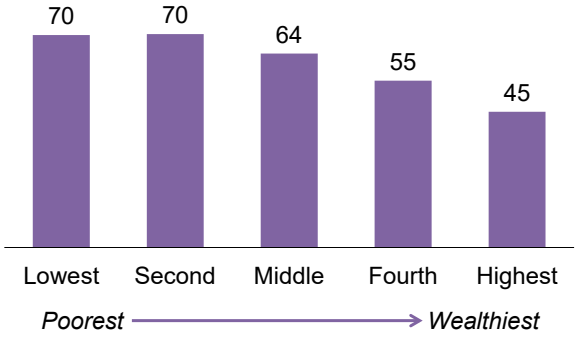
Note: The definition of an ITN in surveys conducted prior to the 2015 NMIS included nets that had been soaked with insecticides within the past 12 months.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Household ownership of ITNs in Nigeria is higher in rural areas (67%) than in urban areas (51%).
- Household ownership of ITNs decreases with increasing household wealth, from 70% in the lowest wealth quintile to 45% in the highest quintile (**Figure 12.3**).
- By zone, household ownership of ITNs is highest in North West (81%) and lowest in South West (40%).
- Household ownership of ITNs ranges from 17% in Enugu to 90% in Zamfara (**Map 12.1**).

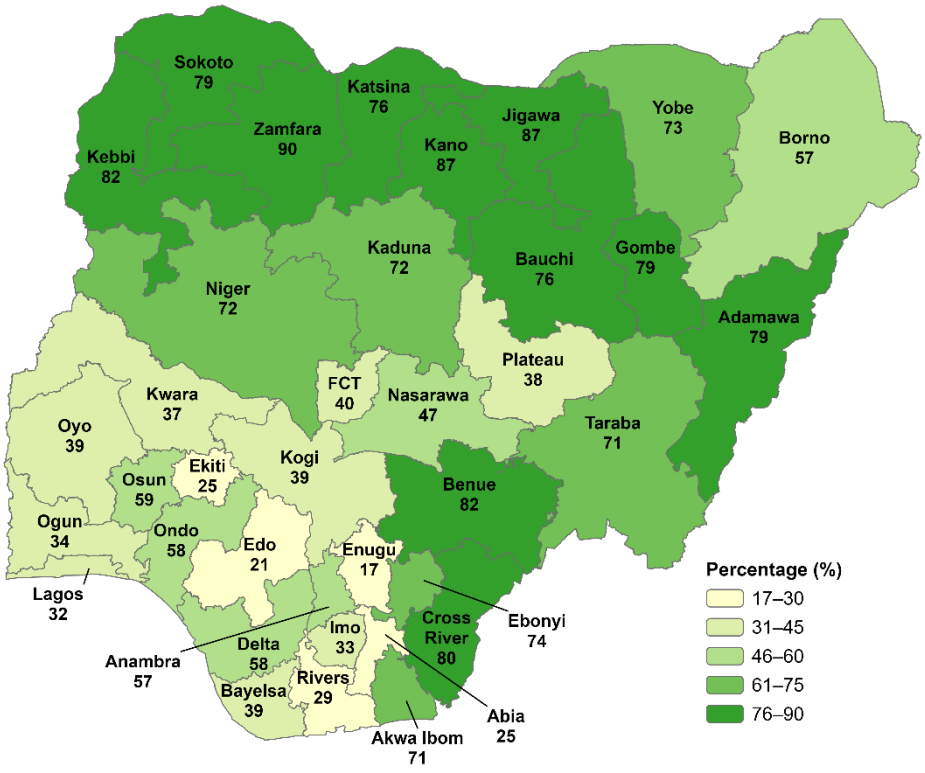
Figure 12.3 ITN ownership by household wealth

Percentage of households with at least one ITN



Map 12.1 ITN ownership by state

Percentage of households with at least one ITN

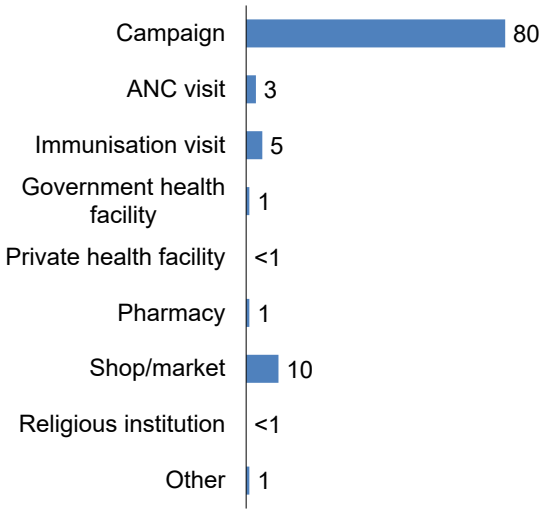


Source of Nets

In Nigeria, a majority of ITNs in households were obtained through mass distribution campaigns (80%). Ten percent were obtained from shops or markets, 5% from immunisation programmes, 3% from antenatal care (ANC) clinic visits, and 1% from government facilities (**Table 12.2** and **Figure 12.4**).

Figure 12.4 **Source of ITNs**

Percent distribution of ITNs in households



12.2 HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO AND USE OF ITNS

Access to an ITN

Percentage of the population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people.

Sample: De facto household population

Use of ITNs

Percentage of the population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey.

Sample: De facto household population

ITNs serve a dual purpose in malaria prevention. They provide a physical barrier, preventing mosquitoes from biting individuals who sleep under the nets. Additionally, the insecticide coating the nets acts as a chemical barrier, killing or repelling mosquitoes. This dual action not only protects individuals using the nets but also helps reduce the overall mosquito population, thereby lowering malaria risk at the community level.

Access to ITNs in Nigeria is assessed by the proportion of the population that could sleep under an ITN if each net were used by up to two people. By comparing ITN access with ITN use indicators, programmes can identify if there is a behavioural gap in which available ITNs are not being utilised. If a significant difference is found between these indicators, the ITN programme may need to focus on behaviour change initiatives and identify the main barriers to ITN use. This analysis is crucial for determining whether efforts should be directed toward achieving higher ITN coverage, promoting ITN use, or both.

Nationally, 48% of de facto household members in Nigeria who stayed in the household the night before the survey could sleep inside an ITN if each ITN were used by up to two people. However, only 36% of the population actually slept under an ITN the night before the survey (**Figure 12.5**). This disparity between ITN access and ITN use at the population level indicates a behavioural gap. Overall, 65% of available ITNs were used the night before the survey (**Table 12.3**, **Table 12.4**, and **Table 12.5**).

Trends: Access to an ITN increased from 5% in 2008 to 55% in 2015, declined to 43% in 2021, and then rose to 48% in 2024. The percentage of the population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey rose from 3% in 2008 to 13% in 2013 and 43% in 2018 before dropping to 36% in 2024 (**Figure 12.6**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Access to ITNs is higher in rural areas (53%) than in urban areas (43%).
- The difference between ITN access and ITN use is slightly higher among rural residents (14 percentage points) than among urban residents (11 percentage points) (**Figure 12.5**).
- The percentage of household residents with access to an ITN ranges from 39% among those in the highest wealth quintile to 54% among those in the second lowest quintile (**Table 12.3**).

Figure 12.5 Access to and use of ITNs by residence

Percentage of the household population with access to an ITN that slept under an ITN the night before the survey

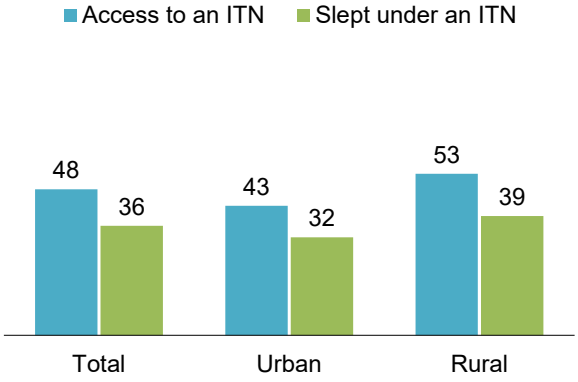
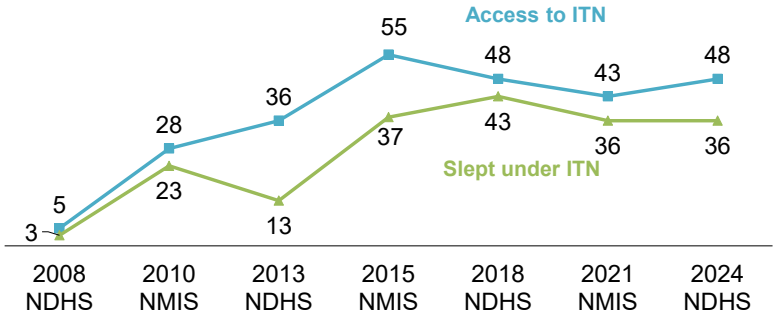


Figure 12.6 Trends in ITN access and use

Percentage of the household population that have access to an ITN and percentage that slept under an ITN the night before the survey

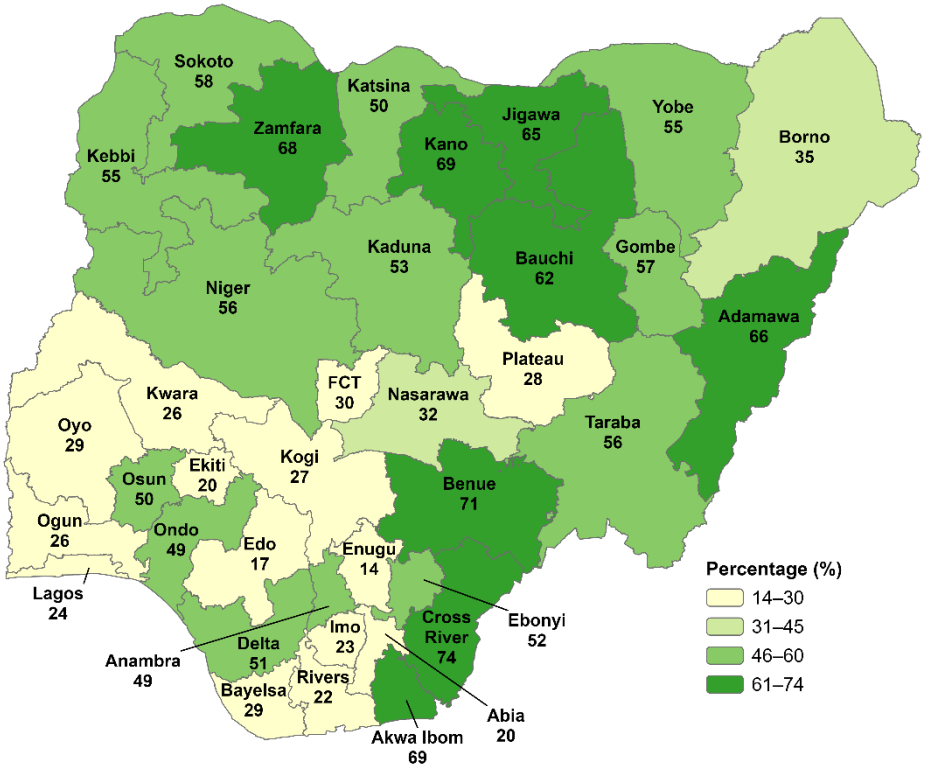


Note: The definition of an ITN in surveys conducted prior to the 2015 NMIS included nets that had been soaked with insecticides within the past 12 months.

- The percentage of the household population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN were used by up to two people ranges from 14% in Enugu to 74% in Cross River (**Map 12.2**).

Map 12.2 ITN access by state

Percentage of the household population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to 2 people



- The percentage of the household population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey is highest in Kano (66%) and lowest in Enugu (7%) (**Table 12.4**).

12.3 USE OF ITNS BY CHILDREN AND PREGNANT WOMEN

The 2024 NDHS results reveal that 43% of children under age 5 slept under an ITN the night before the survey. Additionally, 46% of pregnant women reported sleeping under an ITN the night before the survey (**Table 12.6**, **Table 12.7**, and **Figure 12.7**).

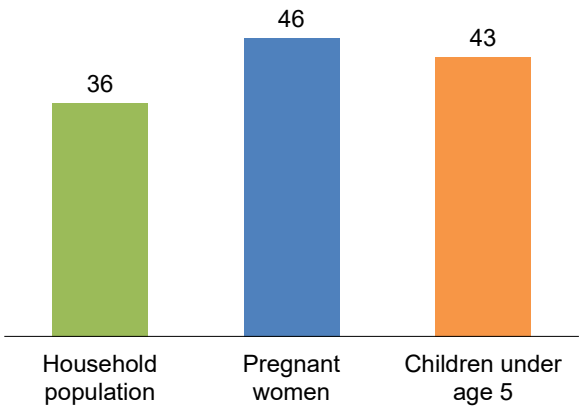
Trends: Use of ITNs among children under age 5 decreased from 52% in 2018 to 41% in 2021 before increasing slightly to 43% in 2024. Use of ITNs by pregnant women decreased from 58% in 2018 to 46% in 2024.

Patterns by background characteristics

- There is a noticeable decrease in ITN usage with increasing age. For instance, 46% of children under age 12 months slept under an ITN, as compared with 39% of children age 48 to 59 months.

Figure 12.7 ITN use by children and pregnant women

Percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey



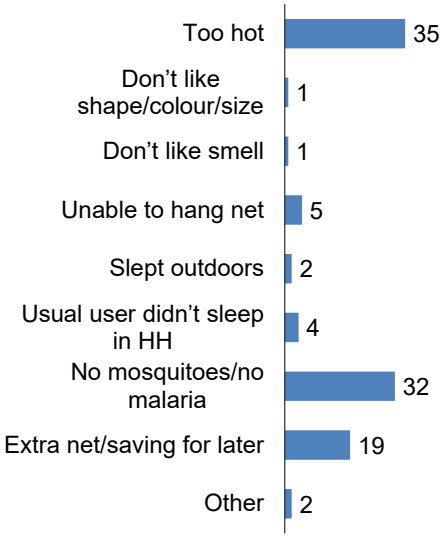
- The percentage of children who slept under an ITN the night before the survey is higher in rural areas (44%) than in urban areas (40%) (**Table 12.6**). The pattern is similar among pregnant women (49% and 40%, respectively) (**Table 12.7**).
- The proportions of children under age 5 and pregnant women who slept under an ITN the night before the survey are highest in the North West zone (52% and 60%, respectively) and lowest in the South West zone (20% and 23%, respectively).

12.4 Reasons Mosquito Nets Were Not Used

Overall, 34% of ITNs were not used the night before the survey. Thirty-five percent of respondents stated that the reason for not sleeping under an ITN the night before the survey was that it was too hot, 32% said that there were no mosquitoes or malaria, 19% said that the net was an extra one that they were saving for later, and 5% reported being unable to hang the ITN (**Table 12.8** and **Figure 12.8**).

Figure 12.8 **Reason ITN was not used**

Among ITNs that were not used the night before the survey, main reason the net was not used (percentage)



12.5 Malaria in Pregnancy

Intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) during pregnancy

Percentage of women who took at least three doses of sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP)/Fansidar during their last pregnancy.

Sample: Women age 15–49 with a live birth or a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

Malaria in pregnancy is a significant public health concern in Nigeria, as it poses serious risks to both the mother and the unborn child. Pregnant women are particularly vulnerable to malaria due to changes in their immune system, making them more susceptible to infection. Malaria during pregnancy can lead to severe complications such as anaemia, low birth weight, preterm delivery, and even maternal and infant mortality.

Efforts to combat malaria in pregnancy in Nigeria include distribution of ITNs, intermittent preventive treatment during pregnancy (IPTp), and health education interventions. Despite these efforts, challenges remain, including ensuring consistent ITN use and increasing attendance at antenatal care (ANC) visits.

Sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP), marketed as Fansidar, is the recommended medication for IPTp in Nigeria. For over a decade, the Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare has been implementing IPTp, which involves providing at least two doses of SP/Fansidar during routine antenatal care visits in the second and third trimesters. In 2014, the National Malaria Elimination Programme adopted the 2012 WHO recommendation to administer one dose of SP/Fansidar at each ANC visit after the first trimester, with a minimum interval of 1 month between doses.

The household survey indicator used to measure coverage of this intervention is the percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar during their most recent pregnancy. The survey results indicate that 64% of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey had taken at least one dose of SP/Fansidar. Fifty percent of women reported taking two or more doses, while 26% had taken three or more doses (**Table 12.9**).

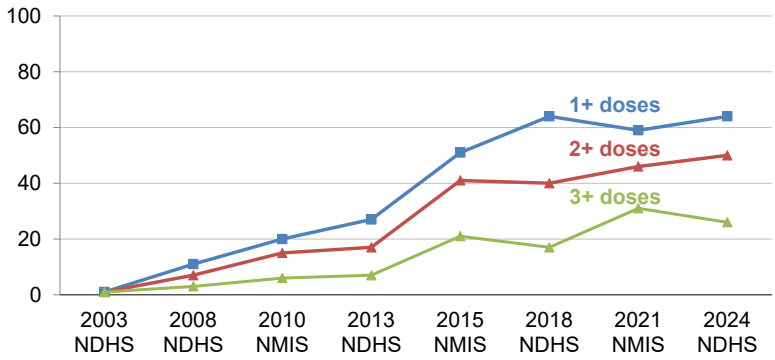
Trends: The percentages of pregnant women who reported taking one or more, two or more, or three or more doses of SP/Fansidar have generally increased over time (**Figure 12.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar is higher in urban areas (31%) than in rural areas (23%) (**Table 12.9**).

Figure 12.9 **Trends in IPTp use by pregnant women**

Percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey who received at least 1, 2, or 3 doses of SP/Fansidar



- The percentage of women who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar ranges from 15% in the lowest wealth quintile to 35% in the highest quintile.
- Eighteen percent of women with no formal education received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar, as compared with 38% of women with more than a secondary education.
- By zone, the proportion of women who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar is lowest in North Central (25%) and highest in South East (30%).

12.6 Case Management of Malaria in Children

Care seeking for children under age 5 with a fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health provider, a health facility, or a pharmacy.

Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Diagnosis of malaria in children under age 5 with a fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing. This is a proxy measure of diagnostic testing for malaria.

Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) for children under age 5 with a fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who received artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT).

Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who took any antimalarial drug

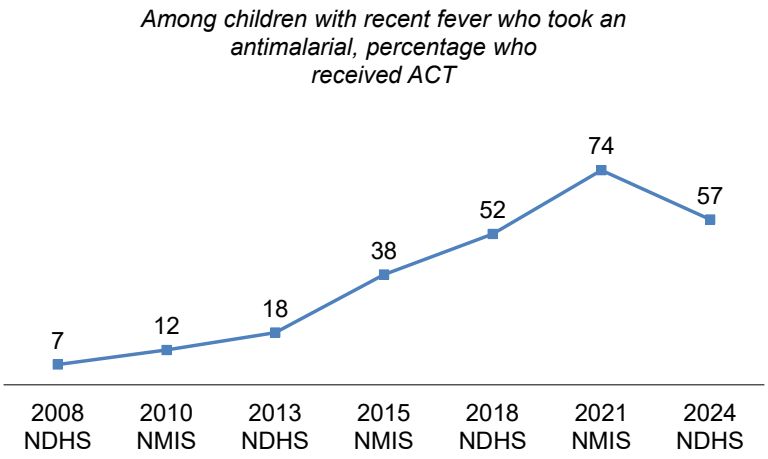
Sixteen percent of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 60% of these children, and 20% had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing (**Table 12.10**).

Among children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought, 60% received care from private medical sector sources, while 35% received advice or treatment from the public sector. Within the private sector, pharmacies were the predominant source of care (29%). In the public sector, primary health centres were the main source (17%) (**Table 12.11**).

Among children with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who were given antimalarial medicines, 57% received artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) (**Table 12.12**).

Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing has varied over time, increasing from 14% in 2018 to 24% in 2021 and then decreasing slightly to 20% in 2024. Among those who took antimalarial drugs, the usage of ACT rose from 52% in 2018 to 74% in 2021 before declining to 57% in 2024 (**Figure 12.10**).

Figure 12.10 **Trends in ACT use by children with fever**



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children with a fever who received advice or treatment ranges from 54% in the North West zone to 75% in the South West zone (**Table 12.10**).
- The percentage of children for whom advice or treatment was sought on the same or next day after fever onset is higher in urban areas (38%) than in rural areas (28%). Similarly, blood testing for fever is more prevalent in urban areas (25% versus 17%).
- The percentage of children with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who were diagnosed with malaria increases with age, from 31% among those less than age 12 months to 42% among those age 48–59 months.

12.7 EXPOSURE TO MALARIA MESSAGES

Exposure to malaria messages

Percentage of women age 15–49 who recall seeing or hearing a message about malaria through various sources in the last 6 months.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Advocacy, communication, and social mobilisation (ACSM) are essential strategies for achieving the objectives of the National Malaria Elimination Programme (NMEP) Strategic Plan in Nigeria. These strategies are vital in promoting the desired changes or positive behaviours necessary for malaria prevention and control across various levels. ACSM efforts also aim to keep malaria high on the political agenda by advocating for commitments from all government levels, in alignment with Pillar 1 of the HBHI approach.

The Malaria Programme Review in 2019 showed mixed results in reducing the burden of malaria at subnational levels, despite significant efforts. Factors contributing to these mixed outcomes include coverage of planned interventions, access to care, health-seeking behaviour, economic conditions, and the impact of climate change. To achieve desired behaviour changes at all levels, social and behaviour change (SBC) interventions must be data-driven and tailored to local contexts and target populations.

The ACSM strategies of the Malaria Strategic Plan focus on influencing behaviours across four key domains:

1. **Policy:** The goal is to increase political commitment through budget allocations and improved release of funds for malaria. Advocacy efforts drive these results by providing evidence-based data on malaria control interventions and funding, including scorecards. Additionally, these efforts seek to enhance private sector collaboration and commitment to malaria control.

2. **Services or Systems:** This domain involves improving the knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours of health care providers; enhancing service communication; and engaging relevant stakeholders. The strategy also focuses on creating an enabling environment that ensures accessibility, affordability, and availability of services. Increasing the demand for malaria testing and antenatal care for IPTp is also a critical component.

3. **Community:** At the community level, the strategy aims to increase commitment to and ownership of malaria control efforts through community groups, associations, and community health workers. Promoting seasonal malaria chemoprevention and positive norms for malaria control is also emphasised.

4. **Household and Individual:** The focus here is on increasing knowledge, changing social norms or beliefs, and boosting the demand for and use of malaria control products and services.

To assess coverage of malaria communication programmes, women and men age 15–49 were asked if they had seen or heard any messages about malaria prevention in the 6 months preceding the survey. Women and men who had heard or seen messages were further asked about the source of the messages.

In the 6 months preceding the survey, 38% of women and 55% of men reported seeing or hearing a message about malaria. Among those who had been exposed to malaria messages, the most commonly cited source of information for both women and men was the radio (53% and 63%, respectively). Community health workers were also a significant source, mentioned by 32% of women and 36% of men (**Tables 12.13.1** and **12.13.2**).

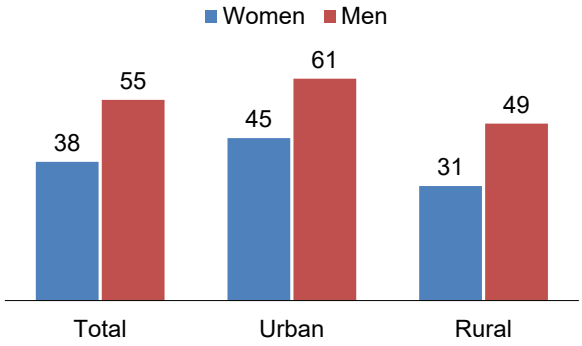
In terms of other communication channels, 12% of women mentioned social media, while 19% of men mentioned health care providers.

Patterns by background characteristics

- In the 6 months preceding the survey, the percentage of women and men who reported seeing or hearing malaria messages was higher in urban areas (45% and 61%, respectively) than in rural areas (31% and 49%) (**Figure 12.11**). Radio was the leading source of malaria information among women and men in both urban and rural areas.
- The likelihood of seeing or hearing malaria messages increases with increasing education. Among women, 29% of those with no formal education reported exposure to malaria messages, as compared with 50% of those with more than a secondary education. The corresponding percentages among men are 42% and 67%.

Figure 12.11 **Reach of social and behaviour change communication messages by residence**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who saw or heard a message on malaria in the last 6 months



- The likelihood of seeing or hearing malaria messages also increases with increasing household wealth. Twenty-seven percent of women and 41% of men in the lowest wealth quintile reported seeing or hearing a malaria message, as compared with 47% of women and 63% of men in the highest quintile.

12.8 Knowledge of Ways to Avoid Malaria

Better knowledge of ways to avoid and prevent malaria, such as increasing the use of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs), is a foundational step toward changing behaviour. Women and men age 15–49 were asked if there are ways to avoid getting malaria. Eighty-six percent of women stated that there are ways to avoid getting malaria. Among these women, 93% citing sleeping under a mosquito net or ITN. Other common measures included spraying the house with insecticide (32%), keeping surroundings clean (30%), and using mosquito repellent (22%) (**Table 12.14.1**).

Similarly, 89% of men stated that there are ways to avoid getting malaria. Among these men, 94% cited sleeping under a mosquito net or ITN as a preventive measure. Other commonly mentioned practices included spraying the house with insecticide (36%), using mosquito repellent (34%), and keeping surroundings clean (33%) (**Table 12.14.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who believe that there are ways to avoid getting malaria is highest in FCT-Abuja (99%) and lowest in Kogi (55%). Among men, the percentage is highest in Anambra (99%) and lowest in Sokoto (60%).
- The percentage of women and men who believe that one needs to sleep under a mosquito net or ITN to avoid malaria is high across nearly all background characteristics.

12.9 Perceived Susceptibility, Severity, and Self-efficacy

Risk involves the following components: the likelihood of a specific event occurring (perceived susceptibility) multiplied by the magnitude of the consequences associated with that event (perceived severity) (Douglas 1986). Self-efficacy refers to people's confidence in their ability to perform a specific behaviour.

During the survey, a series of statements were read to capture respondents' perceptions of malaria susceptibility, their beliefs regarding the severity of the consequences of malaria, and their perceived self-efficacy to perform specific malaria-related behaviours. Ninety-two percent of women and 94% of men perceive that their families and communities are at risk for malaria. Similarly, 69% of women and 64% of men believe that the consequences of malaria are serious. Thirty-nine percent of women and 33% of men disagree with the statement that getting malaria is not a problem because it can be easily treated, and 63% and 58%, respectively, disagree that only weak children can die from malaria (**Tables 12.15.1** and **12.15.2**).

Eighty-six percent of women and 91% of men say that they are confident in their ability to perform specific malaria-related behaviours. This includes women and men who agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are lots of mosquitoes or who agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are few mosquitoes (**Tables 12.15.1** and **12.15.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who believe that their families and communities are at risk for malaria is highest in the South South zone (96%) and lowest in the North West zone (89%). Among men, the percentages are highest in North Central, North East, and North West (95% each) and lowest in South South (91%).
- The belief that the consequences of malaria are serious increases from 68% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 70% among those in the highest quintile. The corresponding percentages among men are 60% and 71%.
- Confidence in performing specific malaria-related behaviours is notably high in Benue and Jigawa, with 99% of women expressing confidence. Among men, confidence is highest in Kogi (more than 99%) and lowest in Kwara (62%).

12.10 Attitudes toward Malaria-related Behaviours and Perceptions of Community Norms

People who view a behaviour favourably or positively are more likely to adopt the behaviour. Those with favourable attitudes toward a behaviour anticipate beneficial outcomes (such as seeking prompt care to ensure peace of mind) or feel that the behaviour has positive attributes (such as sleeping under a net and feeling safe).

Women and men were asked whether they do not like sleeping under a mosquito net when the weather is too warm and whether it is best to start giving a child with a fever any medicine they have at home. If they disagreed with either statement, they were considered to have a favourable attitude towards specific malaria-related behaviours. Overall, 59% of women and 64% of men had a favourable attitude towards specific malaria behaviours (**Tables 12.16.1** and **12.16.2**).

Beliefs about what others do and what others think we should do often guide our actions. These types of beliefs are called norms. Malaria programmes can influence behaviours if they portray certain behaviours as socially desirable or socially unacceptable. Sixty-seven percent of women and 69% of men believe that most people in their community currently practise specific malaria-related behaviours (**Tables 12.16.1** and **12.16.2**). This includes women and men who agree that people in their community usually take their children to a health care provider on the same day or the day after they develop a fever or who agree that people in the community who have a mosquito net usually sleep under a mosquito net every night.

Patterns by background characteristics

- By zone, the percentage of women who have a favourable attitude toward specific malaria-related behaviours is highest in North Central (73%) and lowest in South East (49%). Among men, the percentage is highest in South South (76%) and lowest in South East (55%).

- The percentage of women who believe that the majority of people in their community practise specific malaria-related behaviours is highest in Taraba (95%) and lowest in Enugu (11%). The percentage among men is highest in Kano (91%) and lowest in Abia (31%).

List of Tables

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Table 12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net (treated or untreated) and insecticide-treated net (ITN); average number of nets and ITNs per household; and percentage of households with at least one net and ITN per two persons who stayed in the household last night, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net		Average number of nets per household		Number of households	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net for every two persons who stayed in the household last night[1]		Number of households with at least one person who stayed in the household last night
	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[2]	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[2]		Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[2]	
Residence								
Urban	52.1	51.3	1.1	1.1	20,324	27.8	27.4	20,290
Rural	68.0	67.2	1.6	1.6	19,723	36.3	35.8	19,694
Zone								
North Central	54.7	54.2	1.2	1.2	7,199	31.4	31.2	7,188
North East	72.9	71.9	1.8	1.7	5,973	38.1	37.4	5,964
North West	82.0	81.1	2.0	2.0	10,230	37.3	36.7	10,222
South East	43.3	42.6	0.9	0.9	3,444	22.6	22.0	3,442
South South	49.7	48.6	1.1	1.1	5,196	34.2	33.6	5,178
South West	40.4	40.1	0.6	0.6	8,005	23.8	23.6	7,991
State								
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	40.4	40.3	0.6	0.6	949	19.4	19.4	947
Benue	82.7	82.3	2.0	2.0	1,184	60.7	60.2	1,179
Kogi	39.6	38.8	0.7	0.7	652	20.5	20.1	651
Kwara	36.9	36.9	0.6	0.6	898	16.4	16.4	897
Nasarawa	47.1	47.0	0.8	0.8	941	20.5	20.4	941
Niger	72.0	72.0	1.8	1.8	1,602	42.8	42.8	1,601
Plateau	40.0	37.5	0.8	0.8	973	20.9	19.9	973
North East								
Adamawa	80.6	78.6	2.1	2.0	878	50.5	48.9	877
Bauchi	77.3	76.4	2.1	2.1	1,720	45.4	44.8	1,714
Borno	57.4	57.3	0.9	0.9	1,216	20.6	20.6	1,216
Gombe	79.2	79.2	1.9	1.9	512	33.9	33.7	512
Taraba	71.7	70.9	1.8	1.7	811	41.5	40.6	809
Yobe	75.6	73.4	1.9	1.9	837	34.9	34.1	837
North West								
Jigawa	87.8	86.7	2.2	2.2	1,067	39.8	38.9	1,065
Kaduna	72.5	72.0	1.6	1.6	2,111	33.2	33.0	2,107
Kano	88.4	87.1	2.6	2.6	2,600	47.5	46.5	2,600
Katsina	75.8	75.8	1.7	1.7	1,673	28.3	28.3	1,670
Kebbi	82.6	81.5	1.8	1.8	769	31.3	30.9	769
Sokoto	82.1	78.5	1.9	1.9	1,030	33.9	32.2	1,030
Zamfara	89.7	89.7	2.2	2.2	981	40.3	40.3	981
South East								
Abia	26.8	25.4	0.5	0.4	501	14.2	13.3	501
Anambra	57.0	56.8	1.3	1.3	814	35.3	35.2	814
Ebonyi	74.7	74.4	1.7	1.7	682	33.3	32.9	682
Enugu	18.2	17.0	0.3	0.2	663	7.1	6.5	661
Imo	33.7	32.8	0.6	0.6	785	18.4	17.5	785
South South								
Akwa Ibom	71.0	70.9	1.9	1.9	903	60.0	59.9	902
Bayelsa	42.8	38.9	0.7	0.6	322	17.2	15.0	322
Cross River	80.2	80.2	1.8	1.8	631	64.6	64.6	631
Delta	58.2	58.0	1.3	1.3	1,199	40.7	40.5	1,185
Edo	21.3	21.0	0.4	0.4	763	9.0	9.0	763
Rivers	31.6	29.1	0.5	0.5	1,379	15.8	14.2	1,376
South West								
Ekiti	25.8	25.4	0.4	0.4	436	15.0	14.8	436
Lagos	32.2	31.9	0.5	0.5	2,212	18.3	18.1	2,209
Ogun	33.9	33.7	0.5	0.5	1,816	18.5	18.3	1,808
Ondo	58.4	58.4	1.1	1.1	898	41.8	41.8	897
Osun	59.0	59.0	0.9	0.9	1,145	37.4	37.4	1,142
Oyo	39.5	39.1	0.6	0.6	1,498	19.7	19.4	1,498
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	70.6	69.8	1.6	1.6	6,759	33.4	32.8	6,757
Second	70.8	70.1	1.7	1.6	6,958	36.1	35.8	6,944
Middle	64.4	63.7	1.5	1.5	7,712	34.6	34.1	7,702
Fourth	55.6	54.8	1.2	1.2	8,706	31.8	31.4	8,688
Highest	45.3	44.6	0.9	0.9	9,911	26.4	25.8	9,893
Total	59.9	59.2	1.3	1.3	40,047	32.0	31.5	39,984

[1] De facto household members
[2] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2008 NDHS, 2010 NMIS, 2013 NDHS, and 2015 NMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.2 Source of mosquito nets

Percent distribution of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs), non-ITNs, and all mosquito nets by source of net, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Mass distribution campaign	ANC visit	Immunisation visit	Government health facility	Private health facility	Pharmacy	Shop/ market	Religious institution	Other[1]	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of mosquito nets
	ITNS[2]											
Residence												
Urban	73.7	2.5	4.4	1.4	0.3	1.0	15.4	0.1	1.2	0.2	100.0	21,503
Rural	84.7	2.5	5.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	6.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	31,421
Zone												
North Central	68.2	2.0	15.8	0.6	0.2	0.6	12.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	8,387
North East	77.9	3.4	7.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	10,361
North West	84.9	2.6	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	10.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	20,592
South East	86.7	1.7	3.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	4.9	0.1	2.2	0.1	100.0	3,014
South South	84.0	1.7	1.5	1.6	0.3	1.3	7.4	0.1	1.8	0.3	100.0	5,475
South West	77.9	2.8	2.1	3.5	0.3	1.9	10.6	0.1	0.7	0.2	100.0	5,094
State												
North Central												
FCT-Abuja	24.9	7.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.6	59.7	0.1	3.2	0.0	100.0	550
Benue	98.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,323
Kogi	27.4	3.9	16.0	0.3	0.3	1.7	48.5	0.0	1.1	0.7	100.0	470
Kwara	94.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.8	0.0	0.9	0.1	100.0	581
Nasarawa	72.0	3.3	2.3	6.2	1.0	3.7	10.5	0.0	0.8	0.1	100.0	760
Niger	48.6	2.7	41.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,936
Plateau	85.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	14.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	767
North East												
Adamawa	90.3	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,798
Bauchi	90.3	5.5	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,527
Borno	23.5	6.4	4.4	1.4	0.2	0.2	63.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	1,075
Gombe	95.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	997
Taraba	45.7	2.8	35.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,404
Yobe	90.4	2.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,559
North West												
Jigawa	86.1	4.7	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,339
Kaduna	92.6	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	3.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	3,400
Kano	78.7	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	17.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	6,643
Katsina	82.8	6.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,771
Kebbi	86.6	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,387
Sokoto	95.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,916
Zamfara	83.6	4.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	9.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,136
South East												
Abia	31.1	1.1	39.8	2.6	1.1	2.7	17.6	0.0	3.0	1.0	100.0	221
Anambra	92.7	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	4.4	0.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,039
Ebonyi	98.6	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,128
Enugu	61.4	9.1	5.2	0.3	0.0	0.8	16.8	0.0	6.3	0.0	100.0	164
Imo	79.7	2.4	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	7.2	0.0	8.7	0.0	100.0	462
South South												
Akwa Ibom	93.5	0.6	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	1,685
Bayelsa	36.7	5.2	3.1	1.1	1.0	12.3	34.6	2.1	1.9	2.0	100.0	205
Cross River	97.4	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,141
Delta	89.5	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	6.7	0.0	0.4	0.6	100.0	1,522
Edo	59.9	1.7	11.1	0.7	0.0	4.3	17.6	0.3	4.1	0.3	100.0	275
Rivers	48.2	5.5	3.9	1.4	1.3	3.7	26.5	0.0	9.1	0.4	100.0	646
South West												
Ekiti	88.0	1.5	2.8	1.2	1.1	0.6	3.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	157
Lagos	38.4	4.8	1.1	1.0	0.0	8.7	44.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	100.0	1,034
Ogun	69.6	2.2	6.3	15.1	0.8	0.3	4.4	0.1	1.0	0.2	100.0	985
Ondo	96.9	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	948
Osun	98.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,046
Oyo	87.0	5.8	1.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	1.5	0.3	100.0	922
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	86.2	1.7	4.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	10,764
Second	82.3	3.2	7.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	11,460
Middle	82.3	2.6	4.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	9.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	11,242
Fourth	78.6	2.2	4.7	1.5	0.1	0.3	11.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	10,480
Highest	69.9	3.0	3.4	1.5	0.5	2.1	17.4	0.1	1.8	0.3	100.0	8,977
Total	80.2	2.5	4.9	0.7	0.1	0.5	10.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	52,924

Continued…

Table 12.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Mass distribution campaign	ANC visit	Immunisation visit	Government health facility	Private health facility	Pharmacy	Shop/ market	Religious institution	Other[1]	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of mosquito nets
NON-ITNS												
Total	na	na	na	na	0.0	1.2	83.7	4.0	7.6	3.5	100.0	619
ALL MOSQUITO NETS												
Total	79.3	2.5	4.8	0.7	0.1	0.5	11.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	100.0	53,543

na = not applicable
ANC = antenatal care
[1] Other includes community health worker and school
[2] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2008 NDHS, 2010 NMIS, 2013 NDHS, and 2015 NMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.3 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN)

Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN in the household, by background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN[1,2]	Number of persons
Residence		
Urban	42.6	82,521
Rural	53.1	98,705
Zone		
North Central	42.1	31,579
North East	55.3	31,843
North West	60.2	60,430
South East	34.9	14,055
South South	41.3	17,950
South West	31.4	25,369
State		
North Central		
FCT-Abuja	29.7	3,094
Benue	70.6	4,376
Kogi	26.9	2,856
Kwara	25.6	3,730
Nasarawa	32.2	4,198
Niger	56.3	8,758
Plateau	27.9	4,566
North East		
Adamawa	66.0	4,401
Bauchi	61.6	9,719
Borno	34.7	5,692
Gombe	57.3	3,078
Taraba	56.2	3,999
Yobe	55.1	4,954
North West		
Jigawa	64.6	6,407
Kaduna	52.9	11,352
Kano	69.3	16,279
Katsina	50.2	10,097
Kebbi	55.0	4,633
Sokoto	57.7	5,936
Zamfara	68.2	5,726
South East		
Abia	19.6	1,847
Anambra	49.2	3,301
Ebonyi	52.0	3,694
Enugu	13.7	2,108
Imo	22.8	3,106
South South		
Akwa Ibom	68.6	2,746
Bayelsa	28.5	1,314
Cross River	74.1	2,075
Delta	50.6	4,080
Edo	16.6	2,772
Rivers	22.0	4,964
South West		
Ekiti	19.6	1,330
Lagos	24.4	6,957
Ogun	26.0	5,792
Ondo	49.2	2,752
Osun	49.8	3,223
Oyo	29.0	5,313
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	51.5	36,120
Second	53.7	36,192
Middle	51.3	36,239
Fourth	46.3	36,312
Highest	38.8	36,362
Total	48.3	181,226

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2008 NDHS, 2010 NMIS, 2013 NDHS, and 2015 NMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).
[2] Percentage of the de facto household population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people

Table 12.4 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household

Percentage of the de facto household population that slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey; and among the de facto household population in households with at least one ITN, percentage that slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Household population			Household population in households with at least one ITN[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of persons	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of persons
Age					
<5	43.0	42.5	28,352	60.7	19,839
5–14	33.7	33.3	53,947	49.4	36,395
15–34	35.6	35.1	52,236	55.1	33,267
35–49	37.1	36.6	25,720	58.3	16,125
50+	35.9	35.6	20,915	58.4	12,754
Sex					
Male	34.9	34.4	89,539	53.1	58,056
Female	37.9	37.5	91,687	57.0	60,352
Residence					
Urban	32.7	32.2	82,521	55.3	48,083
Rural	39.6	39.2	98,705	55.0	70,325
Zone					
North Central	33.2	32.7	31,579	57.5	17,968
North East	45.8	45.2	31,843	60.7	23,711
North West	48.1	47.5	60,430	57.5	49,970
South East	16.8	16.4	14,055	34.0	6,805
South South	25.3	24.8	17,950	48.8	9,118
South West	19.9	19.8	25,369	46.4	10,836
State					
North Central					
FCT-Abuja	25.1	25.1	3,094	53.6	1,446
Benue	56.6	56.3	4,376	67.4	3,653
Kogi	23.2	22.6	2,856	59.9	1,076
Kwara	11.9	11.9	3,730	29.6	1,496
Nasarawa	27.6	27.4	4,198	55.8	2,061
Niger	45.5	45.5	8,758	61.4	6,494
Plateau	21.2	19.0	4,566	49.7	1,742
North East					
Adamawa	45.9	45.2	4,401	56.3	3,537
Bauchi	45.3	44.7	9,719	57.3	7,577
Borno	34.5	34.4	5,692	57.6	3,398
Gombe	47.6	47.6	3,078	57.3	2,558
Taraba	40.9	40.7	3,999	55.3	2,945
Yobe	62.1	60.9	4,954	81.6	3,697
North West					
Jigawa	55.1	54.4	6,407	60.6	5,757
Kaduna	38.7	38.5	11,352	52.1	8,393
Kano	66.4	65.6	16,279	73.8	14,479
Katsina	35.0	35.0	10,097	46.5	7,599
Kebbi	47.2	46.5	4,633	55.7	3,870
Sokoto	18.3	16.6	5,936	20.7	4,776
Zamfara	61.2	61.2	5,726	68.8	5,096
South East					
Abia	16.0	15.2	1,847	54.6	513
Anambra	21.3	21.3	3,301	34.7	2,027
Ebonyi	25.1	24.9	3,694	33.2	2,767
Enugu	7.8	7.3	2,108	33.5	461
Imo	8.6	8.2	3,106	24.6	1,037
South South					
Akwa Ibom	26.6	26.6	2,746	35.0	2,092
Bayelsa	29.9	27.4	1,314	62.7	574
Cross River	48.1	48.1	2,075	57.7	1,727
Delta	34.6	34.3	4,080	56.0	2,498
Edo	7.8	7.8	2,772	32.5	661
Rivers	16.1	15.0	4,964	47.6	1,566
South West					
Ekiti	10.8	10.8	1,330	37.0	387
Lagos	19.1	19.1	6,957	57.1	2,326
Ogun	9.9	9.7	5,792	26.6	2,119
Ondo	26.9	26.9	2,752	44.6	1,661
Osun	31.8	31.8	3,223	47.0	2,178
Oyo	23.3	23.1	5,313	56.7	2,165

Continued…

Table 12.4—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Household population			Household population in households with at least one ITN[1]	
	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of persons	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of persons
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	40.5	40.1	36,120	55.7	25,963
Second	41.7	41.3	36,192	55.9	26,729
Middle	40.8	40.4	36,239	58.7	24,939
Fourth	34.3	33.7	36,312	54.7	22,371
Highest	25.0	24.6	36,362	48.7	18,405
Total	36.4	36.0	181,226	55.1	118,407

Note: Table is based on women who stayed in the household the night before the interview.
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2008 NDHS, 2010 NMIS, 2013 NDHS, and 2015 NMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.5 Use of existing ITNs

Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of existing ITNs[1] used last night	Number of ITNs[1]
Residence		
Urban	64.8	21,503
Rural	64.6	31,421
Zone		
North Central	63.6	8,387
North East	67.3	10,361
North West	74.7	20,592
South East	39.8	3,014
South South	45.3	5,475
South West	56.3	5,094
State		
North Central		
FCT-Abuja	69.7	550
Benue	58.6	2,323
Kogi	72.4	470
Kwara	46.7	581
Nasarawa	80.1	760
Niger	66.4	2,936
Plateau	55.0	767
North East		
Adamawa	61.0	1,798
Bauchi	64.3	3,527
Borno	76.5	1,075
Gombe	81.4	997
Taraba	65.1	1,404
Yobe	68.2	1,559
North West		
Jigawa	83.4	2,339
Kaduna	71.3	3,400
Kano	85.9	6,643
Katsina	74.9	2,771
Kebbi	72.5	1,387
Sokoto	23.5	1,916
Zamfara	82.7	2,136
South East		
Abia	69.8	221
Anambra	34.2	1,039
Ebonyi	43.0	1,128
Enugu	40.1	164
Imo	29.9	462
South South		
Akwa Ibom	26.3	1,685
Bayelsa	81.1	205
Cross River	52.0	1,141
Delta	49.9	1,522
Edo	45.7	275
Rivers	60.1	646
South West		
Ekiti	55.7	157
Lagos	76.5	1,034
Ogun	36.2	985
Ondo	46.6	948
Osun	54.3	1,046
Oyo	67.4	922
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	67.3	10,764
Second	67.3	11,460
Middle	68.3	11,242
Fourth	62.7	10,480
Highest	56.0	8,977
Total	64.7	52,924

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2008 NDHS, 2010 NMIS, 2013 NDHS, and 2015 NMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.6 Use of mosquito nets by children

Percentage of children under age 5 who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey; and among children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Children under age 5 in all households			Children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of children	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of children
Age in months					
<12	46.7	46.0	5,715	64.3	4,093
12–23	45.3	44.7	5,432	63.5	3,823
24–35	41.6	41.1	5,107	59.1	3,551
36–47	41.9	41.5	5,796	59.8	4,020
48–59	39.7	39.4	6,302	57.0	4,352
Sex					
Male	43.0	42.5	14,464	60.6	10,142
Female	43.0	42.5	13,888	60.8	9,697
Residence					
Urban	40.4	39.8	11,126	62.5	7,083
Rural	44.6	44.2	17,227	59.7	12,756
Zone					
North Central	38.3	37.6	4,778	62.9	2,860
North East	49.9	49.3	5,510	65.4	4,152
North West	52.7	52.2	10,948	62.3	9,166
South East	24.6	24.2	2,122	44.2	1,162
South South	31.4	30.7	2,164	55.2	1,204
South West	22.7	22.6	2,831	49.4	1,296
State					
North Central					
FCT-Abuja	36.6	36.6	402	63.0	234
Benue	58.7	58.5	578	68.5	494
Kogi	27.8	26.8	438	66.2	177
Kwara	12.5	12.5	504	31.5	200
Nasarawa	37.4	37.4	637	72.4	330
Niger	48.4	48.4	1,517	64.1	1,145
Plateau	26.4	22.8	701	57.0	280
North East					
Adamawa	49.2	47.9	688	60.7	543
Bauchi	51.2	50.5	1,629	62.4	1,317
Borno	39.7	39.6	1,104	62.4	702
Gombe	52.2	52.2	521	62.9	432
Taraba	42.8	42.6	598	57.6	442
Yobe	63.2	62.0	970	83.8	717
North West					
Jigawa	55.5	55.2	1,248	61.1	1,127
Kaduna	43.8	43.7	1,965	58.3	1,472
Kano	68.3	67.5	2,898	75.1	2,605
Katsina	45.7	45.7	1,788	59.2	1,380
Kebbi	53.2	52.6	893	63.4	741
Sokoto	21.1	19.3	1,048	24.5	828
Zamfara	64.8	64.8	1,107	70.9	1,012
South East					
Abia	21.1	20.0	232	57.6	81
Anambra	37.1	37.0	428	53.0	299
Ebonyi	31.7	31.6	672	41.9	506
Enugu	14.3	13.5	321	40.8	106
Imo	11.6	11.3	469	31.2	170
South South					
Akwa Ibom	25.4	25.4	292	33.4	222
Bayelsa	36.7	34.6	187	72.5	89
Cross River	51.4	51.4	231	62.2	191
Delta	40.3	39.5	553	61.9	353
Edo	15.4	15.4	311	45.0	106
Rivers	25.1	23.8	591	57.8	243
South West					
Ekiti	16.1	16.1	132	52.3	41
Lagos	19.2	19.2	705	51.7	263
Ogun	10.9	10.7	711	28.7	265
Ondo	31.5	31.5	287	48.8	185
Osun	39.8	39.8	350	54.7	254
Oyo	27.7	27.5	645	61.6	288

Continued…

Table 12.6—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Children under age 5 in all households			Children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN[1]	
	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of children	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of children
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	43.9	43.6	6,807	59.1	5,017
Second	46.4	45.8	6,326	60.6	4,780
Middle	48.0	47.5	5,769	65.1	4,206
Fourth	40.4	39.6	5,003	60.6	3,272
Highest	33.2	32.7	4,447	56.8	2,565
Total	43.0	42.5	28,352	60.7	19,839

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview.
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2008 NDHS, 2010 NMIS, 2013 NDHS, and 2015 NMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.7 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women

Percentage of pregnant women age 15–49 who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey; and among pregnant women age 15–49 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Among pregnant women age 15–49 in all households			Among pregnant women age 15–49 in households with at least one ITN[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of pregnant women	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of pregnant women
Residence					
Urban	40.1	39.7	1,282	66.8	762
Rural	49.5	49.0	2,093	66.3	1,548
Zone					
North Central	38.7	38.5	555	63.7	335
North East	50.2	49.8	646	69.0	466
North West	60.2	59.6	1,380	72.2	1,139
South East	24.0	23.4	215	46.4	109
South South	24.2	23.6	283	46.3	144
South West	20.5	20.1	297	51.0	117
State					
North Central					
FCT-Abuja	(30.0)	(27.9)	47	(58.6)	22
Benue	58.7	58.7	82	71.5	67
Kogi	30.1	30.1	47	(72.0)	20
Kwara	16.7	16.7	47	(36.4)	22
Nasarawa	24.9	24.9	77	(52.9)	36
Niger	55.1	55.1	158	70.5	123
Plateau	25.2	25.2	97	54.5	45
North East					
Adamawa	45.4	42.6	83	54.3	65
Bauchi	53.5	53.5	179	68.9	139
Borno	36.1	36.1	125	65.9	69
Gombe	59.1	59.1	60	75.8	47
Taraba	56.2	56.2	83	65.3	72
Yobe	54.8	54.5	115	83.8	75
North West					
Jigawa	73.7	73.7	128	81.9	115
Kaduna	50.9	50.9	277	69.1	204
Kano	82.4	82.4	279	88.8	259
Katsina	51.6	51.6	246	70.5	180
Kebbi	61.6	60.1	124	71.6	104
Sokoto	22.6	18.8	155	24.2	120
Zamfara	74.6	74.6	170	81.2	156
South East					
Abia	(12.1)	(12.1)	14	*	3
Anambra	38.3	38.3	41	(59.0)	27
Ebonyi	37.3	36.5	71	48.6	54
Enugu	(9.5)	(7.1)	29	*	6
Imo	8.2	8.2	60	(25.6)	19
South South					
Akwa Ibom	(29.2)	(29.2)	32	(41.9)	22
Bayelsa	24.0	20.6	23	*	8
Cross River	30.4	30.4	51	43.1	36
Delta	31.0	31.0	58	(48.2)	38
Edo	(11.2)	(11.2)	35	*	7
Rivers	19.4	18.1	85	(45.5)	34
South West					
Ekiti	(19.3)	(19.3)	14	*	6
Lagos	(18.8)	(18.8)	85	*	23
Ogun	(12.9)	(12.9)	67	*	22
Ondo	(40.1)	(40.1)	27	*	17
Osun	25.1	25.1	56	(43.6)	32
Oyo	(18.5)	(15.5)	48	*	17
Education					
No education	52.4	51.7	1,558	69.2	1,163
Primary	51.2	51.2	365	67.9	275
Secondary	38.7	38.4	1,141	63.1	694
More than secondary	33.9	33.7	311	59.0	177

Continued…

Table 12.7—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among pregnant women age 15–49 in all households			Among pregnant women age 15–49 in households with at least one ITN[1]	
	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of pregnant women	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of pregnant women
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	48.8	47.7	774	67.0	551
Second	53.1	52.7	799	69.0	611
Middle	50.2	49.8	697	70.8	491
Fourth	41.1	41.0	626	63.5	405
Highest	29.6	29.3	479	55.5	253
Total	45.9	45.5	3,375	66.4	2,310

Note: Table is based on women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2008 NDHS, 2010 NMIS, 2013 NDHS, and 2015 NMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.8 Main reason mosquito net was not used the night before the survey

Among ITNs, non-ITNs, and all mosquito nets, percentage that were not used by anyone the night before the survey, and among mosquito nets that were not used by anyone the night before the survey, percent distribution by the main reason each net was not used, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of nets not used the night before the survey	Total number of mosquito nets	Main reason each net was not used the night before the survey										Number of mosquito nets not used the night before the survey
			Too hot	Don't like net shape, colour, and/or size	Don't like smell	Unable to hang net	Slept outdoors	Usual user didn't sleep in household last night	No mosquitoes/ no malaria	Extra net/ saving for later	Other	Total	
			ITNS[1]										
Residence													
Urban	33.6	21,503	41.2	0.9	1.2	5.8	1.1	3.4	24.6	19.2	2.6	100.0	7,228
Rural	34.4	31,421	30.1	0.4	0.6	3.6	3.1	3.9	36.8	19.6	1.8	100.0	10,823
Zone													
North Central	36.3	8,387	38.0	0.2	1.4	5.3	0.8	2.7	17.8	29.0	4.9	100.0	3,044
North East	27.5	10,361	25.4	0.2	0.4	3.2	7.3	4.2	43.9	14.5	0.9	100.0	2,852
North West	25.0	20,592	19.4	0.1	0.4	3.2	3.0	5.6	55.1	12.4	0.9	100.0	5,139
South East	60.0	3,014	60.0	1.8	1.0	1.9	0.3	2.0	13.9	15.8	3.3	100.0	1,810
South South	54.5	5,475	42.2	1.2	0.7	7.9	0.2	3.8	10.3	32.1	1.4	100.0	2,984
South West	43.6	5,094	46.0	1.2	2.0	5.6	0.4	1.3	26.1	14.9	2.7	100.0	2,222
State													
North Central													
FCT-Abuja	29.9	550	61.4	2.5	0.5	4.0	0.0	6.1	15.5	7.9	2.1	100.0	165
Benue	41.2	2,323	30.4	0.2	1.7	4.2	1.2	4.6	5.9	50.4	1.5	100.0	958
Kogi	27.6	470	18.2	0.6	2.1	4.9	1.0	3.2	59.8	5.2	5.0	100.0	130
Kwara	53.2	581	40.9	0.2	3.3	7.9	1.4	0.8	27.7	17.0	0.7	100.0	309
Nasarawa	19.8	760	60.6	0.0	4.9	2.4	0.9	4.1	5.5	16.1	5.5	100.0	150
Niger	33.6	2,936	45.8	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.5	0.9	21.6	25.4	0.2	100.0	987
Plateau	45.0	767	20.4	0.0	1.6	7.0	0.0	1.8	22.0	15.1	32.0	100.0	345
North East													
Adamawa	38.4	1,798	28.1	0.3	0.9	2.3	6.4	0.7	49.1	9.6	2.6	100.0	690
Bauchi	32.7	3,527	21.9	0.2	0.5	2.6	13.4	3.2	39.9	18.1	0.2	100.0	1,152
Borno	22.9	1,075	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	63.0	8.7	0.3	100.0	246
Gombe	18.6	997	52.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.2	2.4	33.4	8.6	0.9	100.0	185
Taraba	34.5	1,404	24.0	0.2	0.2	6.0	1.1	12.3	38.8	16.5	0.8	100.0	485
Yobe	6.0	1,559	1.6	1.6	0.0	13.1	0.0	10.8	51.8	20.7	0.4	100.0	94
North West													
Jigawa	16.3	2,339	12.7	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.3	15.9	58.1	10.5	0.2	100.0	382
Kaduna	28.6	3,400	33.2	0.1	0.5	8.5	0.8	1.1	47.8	7.8	0.2	100.0	974
Kano	13.6	6,643	9.7	0.0	0.3	3.5	0.8	17.9	26.6	38.1	3.2	100.0	901
Katsina	24.7	2,771	5.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	10.8	4.8	66.7	10.2	0.0	100.0	686
Kebbi	27.3	1,387	48.4	0.0	1.5	2.8	13.1	2.6	24.0	7.6	0.0	100.0	378
Sokoto	75.8	1,916	6.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	89.5	3.4	0.5	100.0	1,452
Zamfara	17.1	2,136	62.3	0.0	1.4	5.9	3.0	1.9	15.0	8.5	1.9	100.0	365
South East													
Abia	29.1	221	49.5	1.0	1.1	18.9	4.4	3.9	13.2	5.5	2.5	100.0	64
Anambra	65.5	1,039	52.6	3.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	3.3	16.3	18.6	4.5	100.0	681
Ebonyi	57.0	1,128	69.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	9.7	19.8	0.1	100.0	644
Enugu	59.4	164	73.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.9	14.7	3.7	5.2	100.0	98
Imo	70.1	462	55.4	2.4	2.3	5.9	0.2	2.3	17.4	7.5	6.6	100.0	324
South South													
Akwa Ibom	73.6	1,685	41.5	0.3	0.4	9.4	0.0	2.7	5.8	39.4	0.5	100.0	1,240
Bayelsa	17.7	205	35.7	2.2	8.5	9.1	2.8	4.7	5.1	14.2	17.7	100.0	36
Cross River	48.0	1,141	36.1	0.1	0.0	7.6	0.3	6.9	5.3	43.3	0.3	100.0	547
Delta	49.9	1,522	38.3	2.8	1.2	6.9	0.2	4.7	17.5	25.8	2.5	100.0	760
Edo	52.5	275	62.0	0.5	0.9	13.5	0.4	1.5	19.5	0.0	1.6	100.0	145
Rivers	39.6	646	60.3	3.1	0.2	1.5	0.9	1.5	17.1	12.4	2.9	100.0	256
South West													
Ekiti	44.3	157	56.9	2.4	0.3	12.7	0.4	2.2	10.7	13.8	0.7	100.0	70
Lagos	23.5	1,034	31.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.8	4.2	41.4	14.1	5.1	100.0	243
Ogun	63.8	985	48.5	2.2	2.1	9.3	0.3	0.5	28.0	8.3	0.8	100.0	629
Ondo	53.3	948	43.3	0.3	1.5	1.7	0.0	1.0	32.5	17.9	1.7	100.0	505
Osun	45.6	1,046	44.8	1.3	3.1	7.2	0.0	1.8	18.1	20.1	3.6	100.0	478
Oyo	32.3	922	56.9	0.7	2.6	2.5	0.7	0.3	14.9	16.2	5.2	100.0	298
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	30.9	10,764	21.9	0.1	0.5	2.3	6.2	3.4	51.2	13.2	1.2	100.0	3,329
Second	31.4	11,460	28.9	0.2	0.5	4.2	2.6	3.8	37.5	19.2	3.0	100.0	3,604
Middle	31.0	11,242	37.9	0.3	0.9	4.5	1.8	3.6	26.3	23.8	1.0	100.0	3,480
Fourth	35.9	10,480	40.0	1.0	1.4	5.8	0.7	4.4	21.4	23.1	2.1	100.0	3,759
Highest	43.2	8,977	42.6	1.3	0.9	5.4	0.5	3.3	25.4	17.6	3.0	100.0	3,880
Total	34.1	52,924	34.6	0.6	0.9	4.5	2.3	3.7	31.9	19.4	2.1	100.0	18,051

Continued…

Table 12.8—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of nets not used the night before the survey	Total number of mosquito nets	Main reason each net was not used the night before the survey										Number of mosquito nets not used the night before the survey
			Too hot	Don't like net shape, colour, and/or size	Don't like smell	Unable to hang net	Slept outdoors	Usual user didn't sleep in household last night	No mosquitoes/ no malaria	Extra net/ saving for later	Other	Total	
NON-ITNS													
Total	27.9	619	35.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.1	14.6	21.0	19.7	3.7	100.0	173
ALL MOSQUITO NETS													
Total	34.0	53,543	34.6	0.6	0.9	4.5	2.2	3.8	31.8	19.4	2.1	100.0	18,224

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2008 NDHS, 2010 NMIS, 2013 NDHS, and 2015 NMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.9 Use of intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who, during the pregnancy that resulted in the last live birth or stillbirth, received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar, received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar, and received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar	Percentage who received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar	Percentage who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar	Number of women with a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey
		LIVE BIRTHS		
Birth order[1]				
1	66.5	53.1	29.6	2,240
2–3	65.0	51.3	25.1	3,771
4–5	62.8	49.1	25.2	2,621
6+	59.3	44.4	25.5	2,316
Residence				
Urban	78.3	63.2	30.6	4,159
Rural	54.6	41.4	23.4	6,790
Zone				
North Central	55.3	45.3	25.1	1,731
North East	68.9	53.0	25.5	2,237
North West	54.8	41.3	25.6	4,312
South East	78.0	65.4	30.4	745
South South	78.6	58.3	29.8	831
South West	79.2	65.5	25.6	1,092
State				
North Central				
FCT-Abuja	87.9	76.1	26.7	149
Benue	65.5	54.9	36.6	214
Kogi	38.4	32.5	16.9	170
Kwara	57.5	45.6	14.7	175
Nasarawa	72.6	58.6	35.0	250
Niger	36.9	29.2	17.3	505
Plateau	56.7	46.5	32.3	269
North East				
Adamawa	72.3	56.7	34.4	269
Bauchi	63.3	55.0	35.9	730
Borno	79.8	60.0	6.8	424
Gombe	75.8	41.3	11.6	208
Taraba	63.7	56.7	29.4	226
Yobe	64.8	42.8	25.2	380
North West				
Jigawa	65.2	41.2	15.1	507
Kaduna	68.6	53.7	30.6	855
Kano	68.3	59.2	48.6	1,134
Katsina	47.8	35.6	17.5	644
Kebbi	24.2	17.6	8.2	369
Sokoto	31.4	27.0	16.7	408
Zamfara	37.1	9.7	1.3	395
South East				
Abia	87.4	72.0	25.7	82
Anambra	93.2	70.4	26.0	145
Ebonyi	79.2	66.5	31.2	245
Enugu	79.9	76.6	43.1	98
Imo	58.1	50.2	27.8	174
South South				
Akwa Ibom	81.4	51.9	25.2	119
Bayelsa	81.3	63.2	41.0	69
Cross River	89.6	76.0	51.9	92
Delta	70.8	48.7	20.2	210
Edo	70.2	50.7	24.4	116
Rivers	83.3	65.9	31.5	225
South West				
Ekiti	80.6	62.4	35.1	52
Lagos	90.3	77.4	25.9	291
Ogun	80.8	59.7	16.3	270
Ondo	62.5	54.3	30.8	101
Osun	79.3	60.7	20.1	133
Oyo	70.7	65.9	34.2	245

Continued…

Table 12.9—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar	Percentage who received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar	Percentage who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar	Number of women with a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Education				
No education	46.7	33.9	18.2	5,012
Primary	69.2	52.9	30.3	1,268
Secondary	78.2	63.7	32.1	3,573
More than secondary	86.4	72.3	38.2	1,096
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	44.1	31.1	14.8	2,683
Second	55.5	42.0	24.1	2,489
Middle	65.5	52.0	28.7	2,159
Fourth	79.5	63.9	34.2	1,955
Highest	85.8	71.4	34.9	1,662
Total	63.6	49.7	26.1	10,948
STILLBIRTHS				
Total	58.9	42.8	21.5	230
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]				
Total	63.5	49.5	26.1	11,129

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
SP = sulfadoxine pyrimethamine
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 12.10 Children with fever and care seeking, prompt treatment, and diagnosis

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children under age 5 with fever, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing, and percentage who were diagnosed with malaria by a health care provider, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Children under age 5		Children under age 5 with fever				
Background characteristic	Percentage with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day	Percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing	Percentage who were diagnosed with malaria by a health care provider	Number of children
Age in months							
<12	15.5	5,544	55.9	29.6	17.9	31.0	859
12–23	20.9	5,121	61.4	32.7	20.0	39.8	1,068
24–35	15.6	4,680	59.9	33.8	19.8	40.4	729
36–47	15.4	5,270	61.9	32.1	20.8	41.2	811
48–59	12.3	5,672	60.9	29.8	22.6	42.3	696
Sex							
Male	16.1	13,286	60.0	30.4	21.6	40.5	2,142
Female	15.5	13,001	60.0	32.9	18.6	36.9	2,021
Residence							
Urban	15.5	10,352	67.5	38.2	24.8	48.3	1,608
Rural	16.0	15,935	55.3	27.6	17.2	32.8	2,556
Zone							
North Central	11.0	4,406	68.6	40.6	23.2	51.5	483
North East	13.7	5,148	60.6	27.0	24.8	39.8	706
North West	19.7	10,122	53.7	25.7	18.3	29.3	1,998
South East	19.0	1,943	63.8	47.6	12.8	40.9	369
South South	17.3	2,027	67.9	41.8	20.2	51.0	352
South West	9.7	2,640	75.2	36.8	25.9	65.7	256
State							
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	13.2	393	88.2	45.2	38.6	78.2	52
Benue	8.5	532	(67.2)	(44.3)	(34.6)	(56.5)	45
Kogi	13.8	421	66.7	47.8	4.2	37.5	58
Kwara	3.4	463	*	*	*	*	16
Nasarawa	19.3	600	72.8	44.1	38.9	59.6	116
Niger	10.2	1,360	65.0	34.8	12.9	50.5	138
Plateau	9.1	637	54.3	29.1	14.1	26.8	58
North East							
Adamawa	9.5	665	70.3	24.1	21.0	50.0	63
Bauchi	11.7	1,520	38.6	17.5	33.9	48.7	178
Borno	10.1	1,023	69.9	26.0	46.3	41.7	104
Gombe	19.3	467	83.8	32.7	16.8	27.3	90
Taraba	5.1	546	(56.1)	(43.1)	(22.6)	(57.2)	28
Yobe	26.3	927	62.1	31.2	13.1	32.4	243
North West							
Jigawa	14.9	1,144	69.5	25.2	17.7	38.8	170
Kaduna	34.3	1,859	58.0	32.8	10.5	26.9	637
Kano	25.7	2,688	45.1	26.0	25.3	31.1	691
Katsina	12.9	1,586	56.3	18.7	14.7	20.3	204
Kebbi	16.9	824	41.4	11.6	11.5	21.2	139
Sokoto	6.3	992	59.1	13.2	33.1	48.1	62
Zamfara	9.2	1,030	67.9	21.7	29.7	34.7	95
South East							
Abia	26.0	210	60.6	46.3	6.6	23.1	54
Anambra	12.5	395	88.4	51.1	6.5	68.7	49
Ebonyi	22.8	622	39.7	28.2	16.3	20.9	142
Enugu	9.2	283	(52.7)	(29.6)	(2.1)	(46.5)	26
Imo	22.4	434	91.5	79.8	17.4	64.6	97
South South							
Akwa Ibom	41.4	258	70.1	53.2	16.3	47.5	107
Bayelsa	25.9	172	71.3	28.7	13.7	48.5	45
Cross River	20.1	216	83.4	59.9	32.0	70.3	43
Delta	11.3	514	65.3	33.6	30.9	61.4	58
Edo	13.3	294	59.1	40.1	19.0	42.0	39
Rivers	10.4	573	58.4	27.2	13.6	40.9	60
South West							
Ekiti	10.7	126	(61.8)	(37.6)	(17.8)	(62.7)	13
Lagos	12.1	674	81.5	32.7	33.1	76.3	82
Ogun	12.4	652	79.9	43.7	16.1	61.9	81
Ondo	5.0	266	*	*	*	*	13
Osun	11.2	310	(69.1)	(25.7)	(40.6)	(63.7)	35
Oyo	5.2	611	(63.5)	(36.1)	(14.5)	(53.9)	32

Continued…

Table 12.10—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Children under age 5		Children under age 5 with fever				
	Percentage with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day	Percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing	Percentage who were diagnosed with malaria by a health care provider	Number of children
Mother's education							
No education	14.9	12,092	53.6	22.3	16.3	30.3	1,801
Primary	17.8	3,083	52.8	27.3	21.9	35.6	549
Secondary	16.9	8,385	68.2	40.5	21.0	45.7	1,414
More than secondary	14.7	2,727	70.1	48.4	31.7	56.5	400
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	14.1	6,287	49.9	15.4	15.2	26.9	888
Second	16.4	5,797	54.9	26.8	17.5	30.7	950
Middle	17.8	5,361	58.2	31.6	18.4	37.3	955
Fourth	16.4	4,717	70.0	43.0	24.1	49.3	772
Highest	14.5	4,125	73.3	49.0	29.4	57.8	598
Total	15.8	26,287	60.0	31.7	20.1	38.8	4,164

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, nongovernmental organisation (NGO) medical sector, shop, market, and itinerant drug seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

Table 12.11 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
Source	Among children with fever	Among children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought
Public sector	21.4	34.8
Teaching hospital	0.3	0.5
Federal medical centre	0.3	0.5
General hospital	5.6	9.0
Primary health care centre	10.5	17.1
Primary health clinic	3.9	6.4
Health post	0.9	1.4
Other public sector	0.1	0.1
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	37.0	60.0
Private hospital	2.7	4.3
Private clinic	1.3	2.1
Pharmacy	17.6	28.6
Patent and proprietary medicine vendors	14.5	23.6
Private doctor	0.5	0.7
Mobile clinic	0.0	0.0
Maternity centre	0.6	1.0
Other private medical	0.0	0.0
NGO medical sector	0.3	0.5
Faith-based hospital	0.1	0.1
Faith-based clinic	0.1	0.2
Other NGO medical sector	0.1	0.2
Other private sector	3.4	5.6
Shop	1.1	1.7
Traditional practitioner	1.8	2.9
Market	0.1	0.2
Itinerant drug seller	0.5	0.8
Other	0.1	0.2
Number of children	4,164	2,568

Note: Advice or treatment for children with fever may have been sought from more than one source.
NGO = nongovernmental organisation

Table 12.12 Type of antimalarial drugs used

Among children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who took any antimalarial medication, percentage who took specific antimalarial drugs, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of children who took:									Number of children with fever who took anti-malarial drug
	Any ACT	SP/ Fansidar	Chloro-quine	Amodia-quine	Quinine pills	Quinine injection/ IV	Arte-sunate rectal	Arte-sunate injection/ IV	Other anti-malarial	
Age in months										
<6	49.5	18.2	12.3	20.2	2.0	0.0	2.8	1.9	1.3	84
6–11	57.2	12.9	11.5	11.7	1.6	0.5	3.3	3.7	1.8	202
12–23	56.3	18.4	9.3	13.6	1.1	3.0	4.5	5.6	1.3	472
24–35	60.4	17.6	11.0	7.3	1.3	2.2	3.4	5.9	0.5	325
36–47	57.7	17.4	10.2	10.8	0.9	3.2	4.6	6.3	0.9	390
48–59	55.2	18.3	10.0	11.3	3.0	3.9	4.2	4.6	1.0	334
Sex										
Male	56.0	18.2	11.3	12.0	1.2	2.8	3.7	4.1	0.9	943
Female	57.9	16.5	9.3	11.1	1.8	2.4	4.5	6.5	1.2	865
Residence										
Urban	61.5	15.4	8.4	11.9	1.1	2.7	4.0	5.8	1.5	851
Rural	52.8	19.1	12.0	11.3	1.9	2.5	4.1	4.8	0.7	957
Zone										
North Central	35.9	28.0	9.0	23.4	5.4	5.2	7.0	9.8	2.0	247
North East	46.9	11.6	14.5	14.2	1.7	5.2	7.2	7.4	2.3	215
North West	51.7	25.2	15.3	10.2	0.8	2.6	2.0	3.7	0.2	746
South East	78.6	6.6	1.7	5.7	1.2	0.9	1.7	4.1	1.8	226
South South	75.7	6.2	2.3	7.4	0.9	0.9	5.8	3.1	0.8	200
South West	71.7	2.5	6.2	9.7	0.0	0.3	6.0	6.8	1.5	172
Mother's education										
No education	46.2	25.1	13.5	11.6	2.3	2.8	3.6	8.3	0.2	583
Primary	56.6	14.9	9.8	17.3	0.8	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.3	219
Secondary	62.5	14.1	9.3	10.7	1.6	3.0	4.8	2.9	0.9	752
More than secondary	65.5	11.5	6.6	8.8	0.4	1.9	4.3	7.3	2.5	253
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	47.6	18.3	14.2	7.5	1.2	3.7	4.2	7.9	1.8	269
Second	51.3	24.4	13.2	11.4	2.0	1.8	4.4	6.4	0.0	350
Middle	57.5	17.0	11.0	14.2	2.3	2.5	3.7	3.9	0.8	399
Fourth	61.9	17.6	8.8	11.6	0.5	2.1	4.0	3.3	1.0	406
Highest	62.8	10.4	5.9	11.7	1.5	3.3	4.0	5.7	1.8	383
Total	56.9	17.4	10.3	11.5	1.5	2.6	4.1	5.2	1.1	1,808

ACT = artemisinin-based combination therapy
SP = sulfadoxine pyrimethamine
IV = intravenous

Table 12.13.1 Media exposure to malaria messages: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have seen or heard a malaria message in the last 6 months; and among those who have seen or heard a malaria message in the last 6 months, percentage who cite specific sources for malaria messages, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who have seen or heard a malaria message in the last 6 months	Number of women	Percentage who cite specific sources of exposure to malaria messages:											Number of women who have seen or heard a message in the last 6 months
			Radio	Tele-vision	Poster/ billboard	News-paper/ maga-zine	Leaflet/ brochure	Health care provider	Commu-nity health worker	Social media	Family/ friends/ neigh-bours	Other	Don't remem-ber	
Age														
15–19	32.1	8,105	51.1	26.0	3.8	1.4	1.8	17.0	29.9	9.3	3.8	1.7	1.0	2,600
20–24	37.3	6,853	52.2	26.1	4.1	1.8	2.3	19.9	30.8	15.9	3.0	0.7	0.6	2,553
25–29	38.6	6,443	50.5	27.0	4.7	1.3	2.5	21.3	32.9	12.9	2.1	0.6	1.1	2,485
30–34	38.9	5,583	53.6	27.5	5.8	1.7	2.9	22.9	32.6	11.1	2.5	0.9	0.9	2,173
35–39	42.2	4,900	52.6	28.1	5.2	1.6	2.5	23.1	33.1	11.6	2.7	0.9	0.8	2,069
40–44	40.5	4,105	59.8	31.5	6.7	2.7	2.8	23.4	35.3	10.7	1.5	0.5	0.6	1,661
45–49	39.1	3,062	55.0	28.3	6.0	3.1	3.2	24.3	34.2	7.6	2.2	0.9	0.4	1,198
Residence														
Urban	44.5	18,846	53.9	36.9	6.6	2.6	3.2	23.9	27.7	15.9	2.4	1.1	0.5	8,390
Rural	31.4	20,204	52.0	15.0	2.8	0.8	1.5	17.7	38.5	6.0	2.9	0.7	1.2	6,351
Zone														
North Central	30.9	7,068	33.0	21.1	5.9	3.0	3.1	31.0	51.1	8.0	4.7	1.6	0.7	2,187
North East	44.9	6,213	48.0	15.2	4.8	1.1	2.4	21.9	41.8	4.9	4.7	0.6	0.6	2,793
North West	30.4	12,434	66.0	14.0	1.8	0.4	0.3	8.1	25.8	3.7	0.7	0.6	1.3	3,786
South East	31.6	3,280	59.0	50.9	4.5	1.0	2.4	12.5	15.0	30.8	6.5	3.5	0.7	1,037
South South	62.5	4,416	47.3	42.3	5.4	1.7	2.1	26.2	25.7	17.7	1.0	0.5	0.8	2,760
South West	38.6	5,640	61.7	43.1	9.5	4.6	6.3	31.4	29.6	21.0	1.3	0.5	0.4	2,178
State														
North Central														
FCT-Abuja	35.2	764	25.8	7.3	31.9	14.4	14.2	61.2	84.8	7.6	0.9	0.4	0.9	269
Benue	51.9	1,008	42.1	24.7	1.4	3.2	1.3	44.1	48.3	8.7	9.4	0.0	1.4	523
Kogi	25.4	604	13.4	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.3	33.8	23.5	6.2	6.8	0.0	153
Kwara	33.4	790	39.5	24.3	3.9	2.0	0.7	11.9	64.1	3.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	264
Nasarawa	46.2	963	30.9	31.8	3.4	1.3	2.3	31.9	15.2	10.4	9.2	4.9	0.2	444
Niger	19.2	1,845	12.9	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	84.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	354
Plateau	16.5	1,093	69.6	28.6	6.3	0.2	5.9	32.1	28.0	6.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	180
North East														
Adamawa	66.5	932	23.2	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	19.8	73.4	6.9	0.5	0.1	0.7	620
Bauchi	49.0	1,838	87.9	16.5	3.1	0.7	0.4	11.9	12.6	4.6	0.4	0.2	0.8	900
Borno	42.9	1,073	36.5	15.4	12.2	1.1	2.8	42.9	56.1	2.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	460
Gombe	3.1	610	(90.4)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.6)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	19
Taraba	41.1	806	56.5	22.7	14.8	5.8	14.3	33.9	45.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	331
Yobe	48.5	954	7.2	10.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	15.5	40.8	6.9	25.9	3.2	0.9	463
North West														
Jigawa	11.2	1,258	70.9	14.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	23.5	2.6	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	141
Kaduna	18.1	2,420	49.5	24.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	22.1	12.2	6.2	3.8	1.8	0.0	437
Kano	46.6	3,660	87.0	16.4	2.5	0.6	0.4	4.4	4.8	3.5	0.3	0.5	1.0	1,706
Katsina	16.1	1,778	59.7	16.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	16.0	31.7	7.4	0.6	0.5	2.4	287
Kebbi	49.6	925	34.1	10.1	1.2	0.2	0.4	1.8	74.8	3.4	0.2	0.0	3.6	459
Sokoto	33.0	1,238	17.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	86.6	1.8	1.0	0.2	1.4	408
Zamfara	30.1	1,154	85.8	7.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	11.6	14.8	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	348
South East														
Abia	42.9	418	58.1	32.7	3.2	0.4	2.9	20.5	11.8	11.1	1.3	2.0	0.9	179
Anambra	40.7	707	35.2	56.3	5.1	0.3	2.1	10.5	18.9	36.6	22.5	7.7	1.1	288
Ebonyi	16.6	950	62.5	23.9	7.3	0.4	0.7	6.4	11.1	5.5	0.0	5.8	1.0	158
Enugu	20.9	502	42.0	44.9	11.2	3.2	9.2	11.4	15.3	30.3	0.6	0.8	0.7	105
Imo	43.6	704	86.0	72.3	1.0	1.6	0.9	13.2	15.2	50.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	307
South South														
Akwa Ibom	68.9	570	62.0	18.8	2.2	0.4	1.4	38.9	11.3	14.3	3.1	1.5	0.2	393
Bayelsa	40.1	317	46.3	39.6	1.2	2.8	0.3	25.4	20.0	29.1	0.9	0.4	1.9	127
Cross River	81.5	524	47.6	43.2	7.7	0.7	0.5	1.6	39.7	4.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	427
Delta	49.2	1,010	16.8	33.8	9.1	0.6	0.9	39.6	13.2	17.3	0.9	0.2	0.4	497
Edo	53.8	661	36.4	58.5	1.2	1.8	1.4	31.2	32.7	23.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	355
Rivers	72.0	1,333	61.0	50.3	5.9	2.9	4.1	23.1	30.1	21.5	0.9	0.3	1.7	960
South West														
Ekiti	20.6	276	44.8	20.5	10.5	3.2	3.2	12.2	14.7	26.7	1.2	0.0	1.3	57
Lagos	27.9	1,586	57.2	78.2	12.7	9.9	8.8	25.0	48.7	41.8	0.5	0.7	0.0	442
Ogun	35.4	1,288	60.1	28.6	3.8	0.2	1.0	50.4	29.8	13.5	1.6	0.0	0.9	456
Ondo	49.2	603	49.6	24.5	3.6	0.0	1.8	16.2	37.0	11.5	2.6	0.9	0.6	297
Osun	42.5	627	43.6	17.2	1.3	2.1	1.3	43.4	30.8	17.2	2.1	0.3	0.2	266
Oyo	52.5	1,260	79.9	50.2	17.0	7.2	12.5	26.0	14.3	17.6	0.8	0.7	0.2	661

Continued…

Table 12.13.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who have seen or heard a malaria message in the last 6 months	Number of women	Percentage who cite specific sources of exposure to malaria messages:											Number of women who have seen or heard a message in the last 6 months
			Radio	Tele-vision	Poster/ billboard	News-paper/ maga-zine	Leaflet/ brochure	Health care provider	Commu-nity health worker	Social media	Family/ friends/ neigh-bours	Other	Don't remem-ber	
Education														
No education	28.5	13,404	48.4	4.8	2.1	0.2	0.7	14.3	43.7	0.8	3.3	0.4	1.3	3,827
Primary	36.5	4,359	55.0	18.5	3.7	0.5	0.9	23.3	32.7	3.1	3.7	1.4	1.3	1,593
Secondary	41.6	15,948	55.9	33.7	5.0	1.6	2.6	23.1	28.4	12.3	2.5	1.1	0.6	6,639
More than secondary	50.3	5,339	51.5	49.7	9.8	5.4	5.4	25.5	25.9	30.7	1.4	0.9	0.2	2,683
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	27.2	6,724	38.3	2.4	1.6	0.5	0.8	15.0	53.2	0.5	3.6	0.2	1.8	1,829
Second	28.3	7,348	51.6	6.9	2.9	0.5	1.4	19.8	38.7	1.4	3.2	0.4	0.9	2,080
Middle	37.6	7,812	58.6	18.0	3.5	0.8	1.6	19.5	32.6	6.7	2.9	1.0	1.0	2,940
Fourth	44.8	8,435	59.0	33.8	4.8	1.5	2.2	21.5	25.5	12.4	2.8	1.5	0.6	3,781
Highest	47.1	8,731	51.0	50.0	8.7	4.1	4.6	25.8	26.1	24.7	1.5	0.9	0.3	4,111
Total	37.7	39,050	53.1	27.5	5.0	1.8	2.5	21.3	32.4	11.7	2.6	0.9	0.8	14,741

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

Table 12.13.2 Media exposure to malaria messages: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have seen or heard a malaria message in the last 6 months; and among those who have seen or heard a malaria message in the last 6 months, percentage who cite specific sources for malaria messages, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who have seen or heard a malaria message in the last 6 months	Number of men	Percentage who cite specific sources of exposure to malaria messages:											Number of men who have seen or heard a message in the last 6 months
			Radio	Tele-vision	Poster/ billboard	News-paper/ maga-zine	Leaflet/ brochure	Health care provider	Commu-nity health worker	Social media	Family/ friends/ neigh-bours	Other	Don't remem-ber	
Age														
15–19	46.8	2,230	51.4	29.5	6.9	3.1	3.5	15.2	38.0	18.6	4.0	3.2	2.0	1,043
20–24	53.1	1,590	56.1	28.0	8.7	4.2	5.1	17.4	34.9	31.5	2.2	1.0	1.7	844
25–29	54.3	1,475	63.1	29.1	7.5	4.9	3.7	18.8	33.5	29.6	1.9	1.2	1.0	800
30–34	54.5	1,427	64.8	39.6	11.1	7.1	5.5	23.8	36.1	26.2	0.9	1.2	1.0	778
35–39	59.2	1,640	66.3	31.7	7.8	7.2	4.9	18.5	33.0	22.7	2.1	0.9	0.8	971
40–44	60.3	1,439	69.6	37.5	9.0	5.3	3.7	21.0	36.7	21.0	1.1	1.5	0.3	867
45–49	58.8	1,127	71.1	38.5	9.5	6.4	4.4	20.8	36.0	21.2	0.5	1.8	1.4	663
Residence														
Urban	60.8	5,397	62.2	44.6	10.7	6.7	5.0	20.3	34.2	30.9	1.4	1.0	0.4	3,281
Rural	48.5	5,531	63.2	19.0	5.9	3.8	3.6	17.6	37.1	15.9	2.5	2.3	2.1	2,685
Zone														
North Central	42.0	2,107	66.2	38.7	5.3	6.8	2.4	12.2	18.5	18.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	886
North East	56.6	1,720	47.1	20.1	12.5	7.6	5.8	20.4	47.1	20.5	1.3	0.9	5.2	974
North West	56.6	3,459	68.4	22.2	9.7	4.1	5.8	19.9	40.3	19.0	2.4	2.9	0.4	1,957
South East	61.5	849	70.5	48.4	13.4	7.3	3.8	11.4	12.2	25.4	4.2	3.2	0.5	522
South South	58.4	1,231	58.7	32.5	5.3	3.6	3.6	19.6	35.4	19.5	2.4	0.6	0.6	719
South West	58.2	1,560	61.9	56.8	4.6	4.5	2.6	26.8	42.7	47.8	1.2	0.2	0.0	909
State														
North Central														
FCT-Abuja	55.5	267	37.5	33.1	12.2	0.8	0.9	20.5	11.8	22.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	148
Benue	47.9	285	85.0	44.1	0.0	6.6	0.0	1.1	7.8	12.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	137
Kogi	88.5	206	72.2	14.8	0.3	5.8	0.0	7.4	41.9	30.6	2.4	0.0	0.8	183
Kwara	37.8	275	57.1	35.7	12.1	14.6	12.7	39.4	6.6	12.6	0.0	3.2	4.0	104
Nasarawa	52.4	301	90.3	73.9	6.0	11.2	0.9	3.3	7.9	9.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	158
Niger	17.3	489	53.6	30.1	6.0	5.6	0.0	5.1	35.2	26.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	85
Plateau	25.6	284	50.3	37.8	2.1	2.5	8.0	17.0	14.4	9.4	0.3	0.9	0.0	73
North East														
Adamawa	79.3	276	42.7	12.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	18.2	42.9	10.9	5.1	2.7	4.6	219
Bauchi	37.1	570	52.3	21.6	13.5	7.5	2.8	19.8	18.8	32.4	0.0	0.8	15.2	211
Borno	48.2	246	40.6	4.5	7.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	52.3	15.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	119
Gombe	85.5	202	50.8	21.4	13.5	11.3	13.5	14.8	69.1	22.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	173
Taraba	50.8	232	25.7	18.2	3.2	1.7	0.0	13.0	56.4	30.3	0.0	0.0	6.7	118
Yobe	69.0	193	66.4	43.8	42.5	24.5	20.4	56.2	57.1	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	133
North West														
Jigawa	62.1	330	59.7	17.1	6.6	4.0	3.9	21.5	52.8	19.8	1.0	0.5	1.2	205
Kaduna	80.2	705	74.6	32.1	9.8	6.8	15.5	31.7	37.4	15.1	0.0	2.9	0.4	565
Kano	76.7	1,029	71.5	22.0	12.5	3.0	1.7	5.0	36.2	25.7	3.5	3.2	0.4	788
Katsina	14.3	479	(40.3)	(5.3)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(12.2)	(65.5)	(23.2)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	68
Kebbi	16.1	231	(93.0)	(27.4)	(7.5)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(5.2)	(14.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	37
Sokoto	38.8	357	72.6	14.1	1.8	0.8	0.0	9.6	27.9	2.5	9.8	10.7	0.0	138
Zamfara	47.0	329	44.2	6.7	7.7	5.8	1.8	67.6	63.8	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	154
South East														
Abia	66.7	122	90.1	62.9	38.0	29.1	19.5	20.2	6.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	81
Anambra	61.0	191	48.6	53.4	23.1	3.1	2.6	15.3	6.8	10.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	117
Ebonyi	55.7	189	77.3	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	33.9	28.2	0.9	0.9	0.6	105
Enugu	41.1	135	54.1	42.3	5.0	1.9	0.0	6.7	2.7	22.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	56
Imo	76.9	212	77.7	59.6	5.8	6.0	0.6	10.7	8.4	45.9	11.3	9.2	1.2	163
South South														
Akwa Ibom	78.7	178	86.0	29.0	6.6	2.7	5.5	11.7	24.1	8.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	140
Bayelsa	40.6	100	67.5	41.3	7.5	10.8	4.4	6.7	32.4	28.0	2.1	0.8	0.0	41
Cross River	89.4	140	61.2	29.4	9.2	6.0	5.9	27.6	55.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	125
Delta	70.2	249	25.8	36.1	2.2	3.2	0.7	23.6	49.3	24.9	7.2	1.0	1.6	175
Edo	37.1	197	51.1	22.4	3.1	0.0	1.7	36.9	46.5	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	73
Rivers	44.8	366	69.7	36.3	4.9	2.9	4.1	11.6	11.2	27.8	2.5	1.2	0.8	164
South West														
Ekiti	49.6	68	81.8	13.4	22.4	4.8	5.8	9.1	37.7	44.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	34
Lagos	58.1	523	63.6	88.6	2.1	5.6	2.3	62.6	78.3	79.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	304
Ogun	54.4	321	21.3	36.3	5.2	4.0	2.3	11.9	43.2	39.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	175
Ondo	49.0	188	84.4	53.7	0.9	0.8	0.0	2.1	5.1	20.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	92
Osun	55.8	179	74.2	23.8	7.3	1.0	0.9	9.9	25.5	12.4	7.4	0.8	0.0	100
Oyo	72.7	281	74.5	51.5	5.1	6.8	4.7	8.6	15.7	37.6	1.3	0.4	0.0	204

Continued…

Table 12.13.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who have seen or heard a malaria message in the last 6 months	Number of men	Percentage who cite specific sources of exposure to malaria messages:											Number of men who have seen or heard a message in the last 6 months
			Radio	Tele-vision	Poster/ billboard	News-paper/ maga-zine	Leaflet/ brochure	Health care provider	Commu-nity health worker	Social media	Family/ friends/ neigh-bours	Other	Don't remem-ber	
Education														
No education	41.8	2,462	60.0	10.4	7.7	2.1	3.0	18.5	45.9	5.3	2.6	1.4	3.5	1,028
Primary	50.2	1,159	63.2	19.9	4.2	1.8	2.4	18.2	40.2	12.8	3.2	1.8	1.7	582
Secondary	56.5	5,066	63.2	33.5	8.0	4.6	4.2	18.6	34.3	24.3	2.1	2.0	0.7	2,864
More than secondary	66.6	2,241	63.2	53.1	11.7	10.5	6.4	21.0	28.8	41.4	0.7	0.8	0.3	1,492
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	41.4	1,776	52.6	7.8	4.8	1.5	1.8	16.1	48.7	6.7	3.4	1.9	3.7	735
Second	45.7	1,902	62.2	9.1	5.1	3.1	5.0	20.7	41.7	11.5	2.8	2.9	2.0	870
Middle	54.2	2,114	66.2	19.4	6.9	5.2	2.8	18.7	40.1	17.8	1.1	1.4	1.1	1,145
Fourth	62.2	2,523	68.2	39.4	11.2	6.8	6.8	17.3	26.9	26.8	1.9	2.0	0.6	1,569
Highest	63.0	2,612	59.6	60.7	10.5	7.1	4.0	21.6	31.3	40.6	1.4	0.5	0.3	1,646
Total 15–49	54.6	10,927	62.6	33.1	8.5	5.4	4.4	19.1	35.5	24.2	1.9	1.6	1.2	5,966
50–59	60.7	1,277	73.0	36.3	8.3	7.8	4.1	23.9	38.0	15.6	1.3	1.5	0.4	775
Total 15–59	55.2	12,204	63.8	33.5	8.5	5.7	4.3	19.7	35.8	23.2	1.9	1.6	1.1	6,741

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

Table 12.14.1 Knowledge of ways to avoid malaria: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who state there are ways to avoid getting malaria; and among women who state there are ways to avoid getting malaria, percentage reporting specific ways to avoid getting malaria, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who state there are ways to avoid getting malaria	Number of women	Percentage who report specific ways to avoid getting malaria									Number of women who state there are ways to avoid getting malaria
			Sleep under mosquito net or ITN	Use mosquito repellent	Take preventive medication	Spray house with insecticide	Fill in stagnant water (puddles)	Keep surroundings clean	Put mosquito screen on windows	Other	Don't know	
Age												
15–19	83.7	8,105	91.7	20.4	18.2	30.6	8.7	26.5	5.7	0.8	0.3	6,780
20–24	86.2	6,853	93.3	22.4	19.4	29.7	9.2	28.2	6.7	0.8	0.1	5,907
25–29	86.7	6,443	93.1	21.7	20.1	31.1	8.7	29.6	7.1	0.7	0.0	5,584
30–34	86.3	5,583	93.7	22.7	21.0	32.5	9.6	31.1	8.6	0.5	0.1	4,816
35–39	87.3	4,900	92.0	21.2	22.0	33.1	10.7	31.7	8.5	0.7	0.1	4,277
40–44	86.5	4,105	91.7	23.0	23.2	32.4	11.9	33.0	9.0	0.8	0.2	3,552
45–49	85.6	3,062	90.9	22.8	25.2	33.0	11.2	33.2	8.5	0.9	0.2	2,619
Residence												
Urban	86.8	18,846	90.2	25.0	25.4	42.9	13.4	37.7	11.7	0.9	0.2	16,351
Rural	85.1	20,204	94.7	18.9	16.2	20.7	6.2	22.4	3.4	0.6	0.1	17,184
Zone												
North Central	82.8	7,068	93.2	21.5	22.4	44.4	12.5	38.3	5.7	1.4	0.0	5,852
North East	83.1	6,213	97.8	33.7	16.4	25.5	10.3	20.8	4.5	0.7	0.1	5,164
North West	92.7	12,434	97.5	20.2	9.3	16.1	3.3	16.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	11,530
South East	81.3	3,280	85.2	10.9	32.9	27.6	5.8	37.2	5.2	2.6	0.2	2,667
South South	86.8	4,416	87.6	13.0	26.5	40.6	13.0	46.5	15.8	0.5	0.4	3,832
South West	79.6	5,640	81.1	27.1	40.4	55.9	21.2	45.6	20.4	0.8	0.3	4,492
State												
North Central												
FCT-Abuja	98.6	764	94.8	43.8	26.9	68.4	6.0	36.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	753
Benue	96.4	1,008	98.3	37.6	18.4	24.5	5.5	30.9	6.9	4.8	0.0	972
Kogi	55.1	604	83.6	10.0	29.0	21.8	4.8	35.8	18.0	5.4	0.6	333
Kwara	73.7	790	83.3	13.4	9.8	33.8	28.1	50.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	582
Nasarawa	93.4	963	92.7	5.7	9.1	45.1	7.0	22.4	3.2	2.0	0.1	899
Niger	70.1	1,845	93.2	11.5	32.0	53.0	15.3	45.6	2.6	0.1	0.0	1,294
Plateau	93.2	1,093	96.3	24.8	27.7	47.3	19.0	45.9	6.5	0.1	0.0	1,019
North East												
Adamawa	89.1	932	99.1	1.4	3.6	36.0	5.1	20.3	2.6	0.2	0.3	831
Bauchi	80.1	1,838	97.9	32.5	11.7	21.8	3.8	13.2	2.5	0.6	0.0	1,472
Borno	81.8	1,073	96.8	82.5	33.1	30.8	34.7	40.1	15.8	0.0	0.0	878
Gombe	97.1	610	99.2	28.1	13.0	20.6	9.3	36.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	593
Taraba	57.5	806	94.5	42.1	34.3	31.3	12.0	11.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	463
Yobe	97.1	954	98.1	17.8	12.9	17.2	1.7	9.4	0.4	3.0	0.4	927
North West												
Jigawa	97.3	1,258	99.9	37.8	9.3	9.2	3.5	14.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	1,224
Kaduna	97.1	2,420	96.5	16.6	8.2	30.5	6.4	18.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	2,351
Kano	86.5	3,660	94.8	20.1	13.2	16.5	3.6	16.4	1.1	0.1	0.1	3,164
Katsina	95.2	1,778	99.1	2.9	5.8	10.9	2.7	14.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	1,693
Kebbi	92.1	925	98.2	37.7	3.2	5.7	0.1	7.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	852
Sokoto	92.5	1,238	99.9	13.7	16.2	19.2	0.3	11.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	1,145
Zamfara	95.4	1,154	99.2	28.4	3.2	4.3	2.6	27.1	16.0	0.0	0.0	1,101
South East												
Abia	81.3	418	65.8	7.6	47.7	27.6	1.3	45.5	3.7	7.4	0.3	340
Anambra	97.3	707	82.0	13.5	16.4	44.2	2.2	41.2	9.7	3.2	0.0	688
Ebonyi	70.9	950	87.3	1.4	26.3	4.9	4.1	19.5	2.0	1.3	0.4	673
Enugu	56.4	502	93.3	21.9	20.4	54.6	14.7	40.6	9.1	0.7	0.2	283
Imo	97.0	704	92.5	14.9	53.9	22.1	9.5	45.0	3.0	1.8	0.3	682
South South												
Akwa Ibom	86.9	570	83.0	4.0	32.6	19.0	25.4	43.2	1.0	1.8	0.6	495
Bayelsa	60.9	317	87.1	11.8	40.9	31.9	7.6	30.5	3.5	0.0	0.7	193
Cross River	96.8	524	95.4	7.4	34.1	10.0	11.6	39.6	2.3	0.1	0.0	508
Delta	92.9	1,010	94.2	17.0	18.7	56.9	9.3	34.0	14.2	0.1	0.0	939
Edo	84.1	661	77.4	21.3	28.7	39.7	13.1	49.1	20.3	0.5	0.7	556
Rivers	85.6	1,333	85.6	12.3	23.3	52.0	12.2	62.8	29.3	0.6	0.7	1,141
South West												
Ekiti	73.9	276	68.1	8.1	21.3	29.8	10.3	30.2	2.3	3.0	0.0	204
Lagos	85.0	1,586	92.4	38.7	46.7	83.9	43.6	64.3	35.8	0.0	0.3	1,348
Ogun	73.5	1,288	60.9	21.5	54.8	50.5	8.5	36.4	13.3	0.4	0.0	947
Ondo	81.8	603	86.9	17.7	26.9	29.1	2.4	27.9	11.9	0.4	0.6	493
Osun	86.3	627	92.4	5.9	16.3	35.6	12.3	62.6	4.5	0.2	0.0	541
Oyo	76.1	1,260	78.7	37.2	41.9	52.7	19.5	31.2	22.8	2.5	0.6	959

Continued…

Table 12.14.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who state there are ways to avoid getting malaria	Number of women	Percentage who report specific ways to avoid getting malaria: Sleep under mosquito net or ITN	Use mosquito repellent	Take preventive medication	Spray house with insecticide	Fill in stagnant water (puddles)	Keep surroundings clean	Put mosquito screen on windows	Other	Don't know	Number of women who state there are ways to avoid getting malaria
Education												
No education	83.5	13,404	96.0	22.3	11.8	16.0	5.0	16.2	2.7	0.3	0.1	11,198
Primary	84.4	4,359	91.6	16.6	19.6	25.8	6.7	25.1	5.0	0.8	0.3	3,678
Secondary	86.1	15,948	90.1	20.9	24.5	37.5	11.1	35.5	9.1	1.0	0.2	13,738
More than secondary	92.2	5,339	91.8	27.6	31.0	54.5	18.9	48.5	15.5	1.0	0.2	4,921
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	83.1	6,724	96.5	23.3	10.5	12.2	4.3	13.4	2.0	0.3	0.1	5,589
Second	83.6	7,348	95.2	20.1	15.3	19.6	6.6	21.6	3.5	0.4	0.1	6,144
Middle	85.5	7,812	93.5	19.6	18.3	24.8	7.9	27.4	4.6	0.7	0.2	6,681
Fourth	86.9	8,435	90.4	20.4	23.3	37.0	10.3	34.7	8.0	1.1	0.2	7,330
Highest	89.2	8,731	88.5	25.6	31.8	55.4	17.0	45.5	16.3	1.0	0.2	7,791
Total	85.9	39,050	92.5	21.9	20.7	31.5	9.7	29.8	7.5	0.8	0.1	33,535

ITN = insecticide-treated net

Table 12.14.2 Knowledge of ways to avoid malaria: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who state there are ways to avoid getting malaria; and among men who state there are ways to avoid getting malaria, percentage reporting specific ways to avoid getting malaria, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who state there are ways to avoid getting malaria	Number of men	Percentage who report specific ways to avoid getting malaria									Number of men who state there are ways to avoid getting malaria
			Sleep under mosquito net or ITN	Use mosquito repellent	Take preventive medi-cation	Spray house with insecticide	Fill in stagnant water (puddles)	Keep surround-ings clean	Put mosquito screen on windows	Other	Don't know	
Age												
15–19	85.6	2,230	93.3	35.0	21.9	34.8	9.6	25.7	8.1	1.0	0.1	1,908
20–24	89.0	1,590	92.5	30.9	24.4	34.9	10.5	26.9	8.4	0.9	0.4	1,415
25–29	90.5	1,475	94.1	35.0	24.1	35.8	9.7	31.0	8.7	1.0	0.2	1,334
30–34	89.4	1,427	95.3	35.2	22.3	39.0	11.5	37.2	12.5	0.9	0.0	1,275
35–39	92.5	1,640	94.3	35.5	24.6	34.9	11.1	36.8	10.2	0.6	0.1	1,517
40–44	90.5	1,439	94.9	32.2	24.8	35.6	10.5	37.0	10.7	1.0	0.0	1,303
45–49	90.4	1,127	94.6	32.3	24.3	37.4	13.0	37.9	12.8	0.4	0.2	1,019
Residence												
Urban	91.7	5,397	92.9	35.8	25.6	42.5	13.2	38.4	12.1	0.7	0.1	4,948
Rural	87.2	5,531	95.3	31.9	21.7	29.1	8.2	26.7	7.7	1.0	0.2	4,824
Zone												
North Central	90.8	2,107	93.9	29.5	23.4	44.0	11.0	31.4	11.3	0.9	0.0	1,913
North East	89.7	1,720	96.2	33.7	15.9	23.9	7.8	24.3	7.0	0.0	0.2	1,544
North West	88.0	3,459	96.6	45.7	23.7	31.9	9.8	24.1	8.5	0.6	0.1	3,044
South East	88.3	849	92.6	15.7	25.7	50.3	7.2	37.3	12.5	4.7	0.4	750
South South	92.7	1,231	89.2	24.2	29.0	38.9	15.3	49.3	20.1	0.8	0.1	1,142
South West	88.4	1,560	91.2	31.9	27.2	36.6	13.7	46.0	4.9	0.1	0.2	1,380
State												
North Central												
FCT-Abuja	98.3	267	83.9	27.7	5.9	41.3	6.6	29.0	20.5	0.0	0.0	263
Benue	97.6	285	91.9	3.5	17.4	19.2	3.3	12.7	8.1	5.4	0.0	279
Kogi	98.3	206	95.0	5.9	19.3	28.4	4.8	40.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	203
Kwara	61.8	275	94.4	50.6	19.6	25.3	13.0	24.5	6.7	0.0	0.0	170
Nasarawa	85.9	301	94.1	43.5	12.8	25.9	3.7	17.0	4.7	0.5	0.0	259
Niger	97.5	489	98.5	50.2	47.4	83.3	27.0	43.8	10.2	0.0	0.0	477
Plateau	93.1	284	96.3	12.3	19.6	43.4	5.1	43.2	21.4	0.6	0.0	264
North East												
Adamawa	97.8	276	96.5	30.1	9.9	15.8	5.3	19.3	3.2	0.0	0.5	270
Bauchi	83.8	570	97.8	22.8	8.4	26.9	2.1	17.3	4.9	0.0	0.0	478
Borno	91.6	246	94.0	49.7	1.3	8.0	3.8	23.3	4.6	0.0	0.0	226
Gombe	97.4	202	99.8	45.6	37.3	42.2	33.8	46.4	16.8	0.0	0.0	197
Taraba	92.5	232	96.5	14.7	17.4	19.2	3.5	19.9	10.6	0.0	0.9	215
Yobe	81.8	193	89.0	60.6	40.5	35.3	8.6	33.4	5.9	0.0	0.0	158
North West												
Jigawa	93.2	330	94.4	36.6	21.5	10.2	4.2	9.4	2.9	1.4	0.3	307
Kaduna	96.7	705	93.1	28.3	32.2	24.0	8.6	31.2	6.6	0.0	0.0	682
Kano	99.1	1,029	98.4	65.5	17.2	40.6	13.8	20.0	12.1	0.9	0.2	1,019
Katsina	81.2	479	98.5	39.4	24.3	55.8	2.1	22.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	389
Kebbi	94.9	231	94.6	68.4	37.3	38.5	27.5	46.2	26.4	0.0	0.0	220
Sokoto	59.7	357	96.7	35.7	8.7	15.8	4.4	27.0	0.5	2.8	0.0	213
Zamfara	65.2	329	100.0	17.6	31.2	12.1	3.9	18.5	4.6	0.0	0.0	214
South East												
Abia	74.7	122	100.0	38.4	25.9	23.9	22.8	2.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	91
Anambra	99.3	191	97.6	24.6	17.8	77.6	12.9	22.0	24.6	1.8	0.0	190
Ebonyi	91.2	189	99.7	9.0	15.3	30.2	0.6	69.4	2.8	1.5	0.0	172
Enugu	81.5	135	93.1	14.4	4.1	49.2	3.8	40.5	36.0	1.1	0.0	110
Imo	87.8	212	77.0	2.6	55.9	54.7	1.7	38.3	0.9	15.0	1.5	186
South South												
Akwa Ibom	89.5	178	94.4	2.5	17.6	18.2	14.7	76.0	3.1	0.7	0.0	160
Bayelsa	89.3	100	65.5	45.6	33.2	37.2	9.5	32.4	26.5	1.1	0.0	89
Cross River	93.6	140	96.9	11.6	35.8	42.7	7.2	45.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	131
Delta	91.1	249	89.3	24.2	30.6	49.9	21.0	48.9	34.9	2.7	0.0	227
Edo	96.4	197	92.7	11.6	22.8	55.9	1.4	39.1	17.2	0.0	0.3	190
Rivers	94.0	366	88.1	40.5	32.8	30.9	24.2	48.9	24.7	0.4	0.0	344
South West												
Ekiti	67.1	68	87.8	28.2	39.8	27.5	28.9	81.6	27.2	0.0	0.0	46
Lagos	88.1	523	93.1	51.4	27.7	48.2	20.6	67.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	460
Ogun	85.6	321	87.0	23.0	40.1	40.2	2.1	50.2	3.7	0.0	0.5	275
Ondo	91.9	188	89.7	39.7	9.8	9.5	0.0	2.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	173
Osun	87.9	179	97.4	12.3	22.1	48.0	17.0	33.6	2.0	0.6	0.0	157
Oyo	95.5	281	90.3	14.6	25.5	25.2	18.2	35.3	8.6	0.0	0.5	268

Continued…

Table 12.14.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who state there are ways to avoid getting malaria	Number of men	Percentage who report specific ways to avoid getting malaria: Sleep under mosquito net or ITN	Use mosquito repellent	Take preventive medication	Spray house with insecticide	Fill in stagnant water (puddles)	Keep surroundings clean	Put mosquito screen on windows	Other	Don't know	Number of men who state there are ways to avoid getting malaria
Education												
No education	81.2	2,462	95.1	35.3	19.1	23.8	8.0	20.1	5.0	0.6	0.1	2,000
Primary	90.6	1,159	94.6	33.0	23.5	32.3	6.4	28.0	6.9	0.7	0.5	1,051
Secondary	91.1	5,066	92.8	30.6	24.0	36.5	10.4	32.6	9.9	1.1	0.1	4,614
More than secondary	94.0	2,241	95.4	40.2	27.6	47.8	16.3	46.8	16.4	0.6	0.0	2,107
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	83.7	1,776	96.2	33.5	18.4	19.6	6.3	19.2	3.7	0.6	0.3	1,486
Second	87.4	1,902	95.0	28.9	20.5	27.2	7.1	26.0	6.2	0.8	0.1	1,663
Middle	89.8	2,114	94.0	35.0	23.9	32.4	9.3	28.8	7.6	0.8	0.2	1,898
Fourth	91.3	2,523	93.8	33.9	26.3	40.7	11.2	36.2	11.3	1.3	0.1	2,303
Highest	92.7	2,612	92.4	36.7	26.5	50.0	16.6	44.9	16.9	0.6	0.1	2,421
Total 15–49	89.4	10,927	94.1	33.9	23.7	35.9	10.7	32.6	10.0	0.8	0.1	9,772
50–59	91.8	1,277	93.0	33.0	27.5	33.0	11.1	35.2	8.4	1.5	0.1	1,172
Total 15–59	89.7	12,204	93.9	33.8	24.1	35.6	10.8	32.9	9.8	0.9	0.1	10,944

ITN = insecticide-treated net

Table 12.15.1 Malaria susceptibility, severity, and self-efficacy: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who express specific perceptions about malaria susceptibility, percentage who express specific perceptions about the severity of malaria, and percentage who express specific perceptions about self-efficacy, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Perceived susceptibility			Perceived severity			Perceived self-efficacy			
Background characteristic	Percentage who disagree that people in the community get malaria only during the rainy season	Percentage who agree that when a child has a fever, they almost always worry it might be malaria	Percentage who perceive that their families and communities are at risk from malaria[1]	Percentage who disagree that getting malaria is not a problem because it can be easily treated	Percentage who disagree that only weak children can die from malaria	Percentage who feel that the consequences of malaria are serious[2]	Percentage who agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are lots of mosquitoes	Percentage who agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are few mosquitoes	Percentage who are confident in their ability to perform specific malaria-related behaviours[3]	Number of women
Age										
15–19	45.8	76.4	89.0	37.2	59.0	66.1	81.9	73.9	84.5	8,105
20–24	48.0	81.1	91.1	41.0	63.6	70.5	82.8	75.3	85.7	6,853
25–29	48.4	82.1	92.0	40.9	65.2	70.9	84.4	77.1	87.0	6,443
30–34	48.5	83.5	92.9	38.4	64.8	70.8	84.1	77.0	86.5	5,583
35–39	48.5	83.8	93.3	36.0	63.2	69.0	84.2	76.3	86.0	4,900
40–44	49.2	84.6	93.3	37.7	63.9	69.5	82.2	75.4	84.8	4,105
45–49	49.8	83.9	93.6	38.2	63.7	70.0	84.3	76.3	86.4	3,062
Living children under age 5										
One or more	46.3	82.7	92.0	41.5	63.3	69.9	85.1	78.2	87.8	18,310
None	49.5	80.6	91.5	36.1	62.8	68.9	81.8	73.6	84.0	20,740
Residence										
Urban	52.6	83.7	93.5	33.6	64.7	69.5	81.3	74.5	83.5	18,846
Rural	43.7	79.6	90.1	43.4	61.5	69.2	85.2	76.9	87.9	20,204
Zone										
North Central	43.2	76.6	90.6	48.2	71.7	79.3	79.9	69.5	82.4	7,068
North East	45.5	79.0	90.9	50.1	60.4	67.9	84.1	78.7	88.1	6,213
North West	43.0	82.4	89.3	46.2	60.5	68.8	90.0	83.3	92.8	12,434
South East	59.5	82.4	94.7	30.4	65.2	68.8	74.7	63.1	76.0	3,280
South South	67.8	86.4	95.9	13.1	66.9	69.4	85.2	74.9	86.6	4,416
South West	45.5	84.6	94.5	22.0	56.4	59.9	75.6	71.9	77.1	5,640
State										
North Central										
FCT-Abuja	67.7	92.1	99.6	37.2	69.9	70.3	94.0	89.5	94.4	764
Benue	47.9	85.3	95.9	43.0	69.6	82.0	98.0	95.0	98.8	1,008
Kogi	26.7	66.8	80.7	34.9	54.6	64.0	82.8	76.6	85.5	604
Kwara	33.9	87.7	95.4	23.6	70.7	78.4	66.3	58.5	70.4	790
Nasarawa	57.3	84.0	93.7	44.7	71.8	77.6	83.3	74.8	85.3	963
Niger	26.2	70.8	90.8	66.2	75.6	83.6	66.9	41.5	69.1	1,845
Plateau	53.8	58.4	78.5	58.6	78.7	86.8	80.2	78.3	85.7	1,093
North East										
Adamawa	53.0	89.9	97.7	49.3	64.5	70.2	89.1	77.6	89.7	932
Bauchi	34.7	73.6	82.6	44.0	54.1	65.5	85.4	82.0	90.6	1,838
Borno	62.6	80.5	94.2	57.9	65.0	74.8	75.2	72.3	83.1	1,073
Gombe	83.4	73.4	96.2	85.8	88.5	94.4	89.1	78.3	89.9	610
Taraba	36.1	76.5	93.3	56.9	61.6	63.1	74.4	71.6	77.2	806
Yobe	23.6	82.9	91.0	25.5	44.6	49.6	92.0	86.7	95.1	954
North West										
Jigawa	53.4	90.9	98.1	46.0	43.9	62.6	98.2	96.7	98.9	1,258
Kaduna	22.7	75.3	79.6	37.8	57.7	63.3	87.6	72.1	90.8	2,420
Kano	42.2	86.2	93.4	47.5	59.0	68.2	88.9	85.0	92.4	3,660
Katsina	65.6	80.7	92.7	41.7	74.1	79.5	93.1	80.3	95.0	1,778
Kebbi	47.4	79.1	91.2	60.9	63.1	69.7	86.2	80.4	90.3	925
Sokoto	17.8	71.5	75.6	38.9	40.8	51.7	95.4	94.0	97.2	1,238
Zamfara	65.5	92.4	95.5	62.7	87.2	89.9	81.9	82.0	85.4	1,154
South East										
Abia	67.8	89.3	97.0	61.9	75.1	79.3	71.4	65.7	71.8	418
Anambra	68.0	84.4	91.4	28.7	69.8	74.4	57.3	49.8	58.7	707
Ebonyi	45.7	91.6	96.7	6.6	59.1	59.9	95.6	89.0	95.9	950
Enugu	77.3	68.0	90.0	49.0	81.4	88.6	53.0	44.2	55.6	502
Imo	51.8	74.4	97.3	32.1	51.6	55.0	81.2	53.8	83.4	704
South South										
Akwa Ibom	64.2	79.6	95.7	20.1	67.0	72.1	73.4	47.3	74.5	570
Bayelsa	66.6	77.0	93.8	31.0	61.3	67.9	64.9	54.7	65.9	317
Cross River	53.7	85.2	96.0	5.8	70.0	71.1	90.7	88.0	92.1	524
Delta	80.5	94.5	98.6	11.7	44.8	48.6	93.5	88.7	93.5	1,010
Edo	55.5	75.2	92.6	16.8	73.4	75.0	79.3	64.3	81.0	661
Rivers	71.6	91.5	96.0	8.0	80.6	81.1	89.6	81.1	92.1	1,333

Continued…

Table 12.15.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Perceived susceptibility			Perceived severity			Perceived self-efficacy			Number of women
	Percentage who disagree that people in the community get malaria only during the rainy season	Percentage who agree that when a child has a fever, they almost always worry it might be malaria	Percentage who perceive that their families and communities are at risk from malaria[1]	Percentage who disagree that getting malaria is not a problem because it can be easily treated	Percentage who disagree that only weak children can die from malaria	Percentage who feel that the consequences of malaria are serious[2]	Percentage who agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are lots of mosquitoes	Percentage who agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are few mosquitoes	Percentage who are confident in their ability to perform specific malaria-related behaviours[3]	
South West										
Ekiti	45.4	82.8	95.9	24.8	61.3	66.1	79.5	78.1	80.9	276
Lagos	54.8	89.4	97.4	19.9	59.1	61.4	71.2	66.5	71.8	1,586
Ogun	40.3	88.5	95.0	15.7	60.6	63.3	78.4	76.5	79.5	1,288
Ondo	44.9	79.6	87.4	33.4	70.4	72.8	77.4	79.0	81.0	603
Osun	18.7	94.2	98.0	27.6	45.5	51.3	89.2	73.9	90.1	627
Oyo	52.9	72.5	91.8	22.4	46.5	51.4	69.7	68.2	72.2	1,260
Education										
No education	40.7	78.9	89.2	48.2	60.5	69.2	84.1	76.5	87.4	13,404
Primary	48.1	80.8	91.0	36.7	62.1	68.2	84.6	76.6	87.1	4,359
Secondary	51.6	82.9	93.3	32.9	62.9	68.2	82.9	75.3	84.9	15,948
More than secondary	55.6	84.7	94.3	33.2	70.7	74.3	81.3	74.9	83.5	5,339
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	41.9	77.2	88.2	48.5	58.6	68.2	85.0	79.0	88.2	6,724
Second	42.4	79.8	90.3	44.3	61.3	69.3	85.2	77.3	88.1	7,348
Middle	47.6	81.6	91.9	39.8	62.6	69.3	85.3	76.6	87.8	7,812
Fourth	50.8	82.6	92.6	34.7	64.8	69.5	82.6	74.6	84.8	8,435
Highest	55.0	85.4	94.8	29.0	66.7	70.2	79.3	72.4	81.1	8,731
Total	48.0	81.6	91.8	38.6	63.1	69.4	83.3	75.8	85.8	39,050

[1] Includes women who disagree that people in the community get malaria only during the rainy season or agree that when a child has a fever they almost always worry it might be malaria
[2] Includes women who disagree that getting malaria is not a problem because it can be easily treated or disagree that only weak children can die from malaria
[3] Includes women who agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are lots of mosquitoes or agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are few mosquitoes

Table 12.15.2 Malaria susceptibility, severity, and self-efficacy: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who express specific perceptions about malaria susceptibility, percentage who express specific perceptions about the severity of malaria, and percentage who express specific perceptions about self-efficacy, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Perceived susceptibility			Perceived severity			Perceived self-efficacy			
Background characteristic	Percentage who disagree that people in the community get malaria only during the rainy season	Percentage who agree that when a child has a fever, they almost always worry it might be malaria	Percentage who perceive that their families and communities are at risk from malaria[1]	Percentage who disagree that getting malaria is not a problem because it can be easily treated	Percentage who disagree that only weak children can die from malaria	Percentage who feel that the consequences of malaria are serious[2]	Percentage who agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are lots of mosquitoes	Percentage who agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are few mosquitoes	Percentage who are confident in their ability to perform specific malaria-related behaviours[3]	Number of men
Age										
15–19	39.2	80.1	90.5	29.0	49.9	56.8	87.2	80.5	90.9	2,230
20–24	41.3	82.7	92.6	32.6	55.6	61.8	89.8	80.3	91.7	1,590
25–29	44.9	84.9	94.7	34.3	60.5	65.9	88.7	80.0	91.0	1,475
30–34	46.7	82.4	94.1	37.4	61.8	68.4	88.6	79.3	90.6	1,427
35–39	44.8	87.2	95.8	32.8	60.7	65.2	90.3	83.2	93.1	1,640
40–44	44.0	85.0	95.5	34.2	62.9	66.8	87.8	78.4	90.5	1,439
45–49	45.0	85.5	95.3	33.6	61.5	65.8	88.9	81.2	90.5	1,127
Living children under age 5										
One or more	45.3	86.8	95.4	34.6	60.2	65.5	90.7	81.2	92.7	4,511
None	41.9	81.5	92.6	32.0	56.8	62.6	87.3	79.9	90.2	6,416
Residence										
Urban	47.5	83.4	93.6	30.0	61.7	66.4	88.8	78.9	91.2	5,397
Rural	39.2	84.0	94.0	36.1	54.8	61.3	88.6	82.0	91.2	5,531
Zone										
North Central	40.5	85.9	94.7	33.6	61.6	66.9	85.5	78.5	88.3	2,107
North East	27.9	88.5	94.5	37.3	56.7	63.0	91.3	84.2	93.6	1,720
North West	50.5	81.5	94.7	38.1	54.1	61.1	90.5	84.7	93.4	3,459
South East	52.0	77.1	91.7	43.3	62.5	68.6	83.3	73.6	85.5	849
South South	48.2	83.0	91.1	24.3	52.5	56.7	88.8	80.8	91.4	1,231
South West	39.6	84.5	93.1	18.0	66.7	69.3	88.8	73.1	90.7	1,560
State										
North Central										
FCT-Abuja	40.2	94.2	96.8	18.6	51.6	56.6	84.8	56.3	84.8	267
Benue	31.6	93.2	97.1	23.3	45.0	49.2	96.9	88.2	98.5	285
Kogi	15.4	85.6	90.9	21.7	40.4	47.4	99.0	95.5	99.6	206
Kwara	59.0	54.4	84.0	35.2	47.4	56.4	58.4	57.5	61.6	275
Nasarawa	39.8	80.3	93.4	54.7	84.5	89.5	67.9	59.4	73.7	301
Niger	27.2	94.2	97.6	18.4	72.1	74.7	93.4	95.3	98.5	489
Plateau	73.8	93.1	99.8	68.7	74.8	81.1	96.5	89.0	97.2	284
North East										
Adamawa	7.3	95.0	95.6	12.9	47.6	50.3	93.6	86.8	95.7	276
Bauchi	22.1	89.8	94.8	54.0	75.4	80.7	85.2	80.5	88.2	570
Borno	59.7	83.7	94.7	57.5	66.9	73.0	92.0	84.5	94.3	246
Gombe	19.8	92.1	96.1	24.7	24.9	34.7	93.8	75.5	96.3	202
Taraba	35.9	94.3	97.3	29.3	39.8	52.3	97.9	90.2	97.9	232
Yobe	33.0	71.1	86.5	19.9	55.4	58.8	95.0	93.6	97.5	193
North West										
Jigawa	32.2	83.6	87.6	24.3	55.4	62.7	87.6	73.9	95.1	330
Kaduna	60.5	84.1	97.9	35.0	55.9	63.8	94.4	88.2	97.7	705
Kano	47.4	92.5	96.7	23.6	42.3	49.8	94.9	89.0	97.5	1,029
Katsina	74.5	71.8	95.1	65.9	84.4	92.1	97.9	93.2	98.8	479
Kebbi	26.9	89.5	93.2	42.7	43.6	51.5	95.9	94.9	99.3	231
Sokoto	53.2	57.2	95.3	54.6	59.9	64.8	61.3	55.6	63.9	357
Zamfara	35.9	74.1	88.2	41.8	42.4	46.9	88.5	86.4	89.3	329
South East										
Abia	80.4	65.9	93.2	76.0	83.4	87.8	76.9	81.6	85.6	122
Anambra	53.7	83.1	94.3	33.5	66.0	75.9	75.4	62.8	76.4	191
Ebonyi	42.4	85.5	95.0	35.1	51.5	59.7	93.3	76.3	94.3	189
Enugu	29.3	58.8	74.5	55.6	70.1	72.0	75.6	70.8	76.4	135
Imo	57.1	82.4	96.4	32.8	52.4	56.9	90.2	78.0	91.8	212
South South										
Akwa Ibom	52.6	89.3	93.2	19.7	60.9	64.5	95.3	87.5	96.0	178
Bayelsa	17.0	75.9	78.6	40.0	55.7	67.5	84.7	80.5	88.8	100
Cross River	31.1	88.1	92.7	7.0	35.7	35.9	94.4	91.7	95.9	140
Delta	52.5	85.7	93.6	16.8	52.5	53.7	86.7	70.2	88.2	249
Edo	42.8	72.3	83.8	35.1	63.9	68.2	84.4	74.6	89.3	197
Rivers	61.1	83.6	95.0	28.1	47.9	53.6	88.5	83.9	91.5	366

Continued…

Table 12.15.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Perceived susceptibility			Perceived severity			Perceived self-efficacy			Number of men
	Percentage who disagree that people in the community get malaria only during the rainy season	Percentage who agree that when a child has a fever, they almost always worry it might be malaria	Percentage who perceive that their families and communities are at risk from malaria[1]	Percentage who disagree that getting malaria is not a problem because it can be easily treated	Percentage who disagree that only weak children can die from malaria	Percentage who feel that the consequences of malaria are serious[2]	Percentage who agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are lots of mosquitoes	Percentage who agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are few mosquitoes	Percentage who are confident in their ability to perform specific malaria-related behaviours[3]	
South West										
Ekiti	53.1	76.9	89.4	10.7	31.5	39.1	65.2	50.6	70.1	68
Lagos	31.9	82.8	93.3	18.4	83.0	86.4	93.2	51.5	93.9	523
Ogun	37.0	88.2	93.8	9.6	49.4	51.7	88.0	85.6	89.4	321
Ondo	35.6	70.7	83.6	54.6	69.4	72.2	79.3	79.7	86.0	188
Osun	51.4	88.6	98.2	12.4	38.4	40.5	91.4	87.0	91.4	179
Oyo	48.6	91.6	96.1	7.6	80.7	81.5	92.1	91.2	93.9	281
Education										
No education	35.2	80.5	92.1	35.1	53.2	59.5	86.0	80.9	88.9	2,462
Primary	39.2	86.3	94.9	29.7	54.1	58.8	92.0	83.8	94.3	1,159
Secondary	45.8	83.7	93.5	31.3	57.1	62.8	89.8	81.0	92.2	5,066
More than secondary	48.8	85.9	95.7	36.6	68.4	73.3	87.5	77.0	89.9	2,241
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	35.3	83.1	93.7	38.6	52.2	60.0	85.9	80.4	88.8	1,776
Second	38.2	84.5	93.7	37.0	54.0	60.6	92.4	85.6	94.4	1,902
Middle	43.2	85.7	94.2	31.4	55.3	60.2	90.3	84.2	92.9	2,114
Fourth	49.0	82.5	93.7	29.9	59.7	64.5	88.0	81.8	91.1	2,523
Highest	47.1	83.1	93.7	30.8	66.5	70.9	87.2	72.5	89.3	2,612
Total 15–49	43.3	83.7	93.8	33.1	58.2	63.8	88.7	80.5	91.2	10,927
50–59	44.3	81.2	93.6	33.7	60.9	66.7	88.8	80.2	91.6	1,277
Total 15–59	43.4	83.4	93.8	33.1	58.5	64.1	88.7	80.4	91.3	12,204

[1] Includes men who disagree that people in the community get malaria only during the rainy season or agree that when a child has a fever they almost always worry it might be malaria
[2] Includes men who disagree that getting malaria is not a problem because it can be easily treated or disagree that only weak children can die from malaria
[3] Includes men who agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are lots of mosquitoes or agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are few mosquitoes

Table 12.16.1 Attitudes toward malaria-related behaviours and perceptions of community norms: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who express specific attitudes regarding malaria-related behaviours, and percentage of women with favourable attitudes toward specific malaria-related behaviours; percentage who express specific perceptions regarding community norms, and percentage who believe the majority of their community currently practise specific malaria-related behaviours, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Attitudes towards malaria-related behaviours			Perceptions of community norms			
Background characteristic	Percentage who disagree that they do not like sleeping under a mosquito net when the weather is too warm	Percentage who disagree that when a child has a fever, it is best to start giving the child any medicine that you have at home	Percentage who have a favourable attitude toward specific malaria-related behaviours[1]	Percentage who agree that people in the community usually take their children to a health care provider on the same day or the day after they develop a fever	Percentage who agree that people in the community who have a mosquito net usually sleep under a mosquito net every night	Percentage who believe the majority of their community currently practise specific malaria-related behaviours[2]	Number of women
Age							
15–19	37.7	35.4	58.2	51.8	54.7	65.4	8,105
20–24	40.3	36.5	60.4	55.1	58.0	68.6	6,853
25–29	40.9	35.7	60.4	54.0	56.8	68.0	6,443
30–34	40.4	34.7	59.5	54.5	56.9	67.4	5,583
35–39	38.7	34.9	58.7	53.1	55.5	66.5	4,900
40–44	39.0	34.0	58.6	53.2	55.4	65.2	4,105
45–49	40.0	35.9	60.0	53.6	54.6	65.8	3,062
Living children under age 5							
One or more	41.3	31.4	58.1	55.7	59.3	69.9	18,310
None	37.9	38.9	60.5	51.7	53.3	64.1	20,740
Residence							
Urban	38.3	40.5	62.4	54.2	52.4	64.0	18,846
Rural	40.7	30.6	56.6	52.9	59.5	69.4	20,204
Zone							
North Central	45.9	50.8	73.1	45.0	47.6	56.5	7,068
North East	47.6	28.8	58.8	72.4	71.4	81.8	6,213
North West	40.3	20.7	51.2	60.9	68.9	81.2	12,434
South East	25.3	37.3	48.6	35.6	38.7	46.2	3,280
South South	35.9	51.5	66.1	48.2	44.3	59.3	4,416
South West	32.0	41.9	61.9	42.0	41.1	49.6	5,640
State							
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	33.4	32.0	61.4	48.1	31.2	50.2	764
Benue	45.6	74.0	83.6	63.8	73.3	77.4	1,008
Kogi	21.9	51.1	62.7	50.3	48.7	56.3	604
Kwara	36.5	67.8	79.2	66.4	58.7	72.9	790
Nasarawa	41.2	52.4	70.3	46.9	49.4	65.4	963
Niger	68.2	36.7	77.7	36.7	47.9	51.4	1,845
Plateau	41.4	52.6	67.9	19.0	24.6	30.4	1,093
North East							
Adamawa	48.6	18.1	57.9	55.2	56.0	66.2	932
Bauchi	32.9	23.8	42.3	78.4	76.8	86.1	1,838
Borno	59.6	34.3	73.1	69.0	68.1	80.2	1,073
Gombe	53.6	40.1	71.5	40.4	55.1	61.8	610
Taraba	56.3	44.7	71.4	92.4	71.9	95.1	806
Yobe	50.2	22.2	56.6	84.7	89.5	91.9	954
North West							
Jigawa	35.2	22.6	47.8	60.1	53.3	82.3	1,258
Kaduna	30.6	17.2	42.5	59.6	70.3	84.7	2,420
Kano	48.3	23.9	58.8	81.0	82.1	94.4	3,660
Katsina	42.3	21.6	53.1	40.1	57.0	60.6	1,778
Kebbi	39.5	19.0	47.4	48.3	68.3	85.5	925
Sokoto	33.0	22.6	46.3	42.2	61.8	66.7	1,238
Zamfara	46.5	13.5	54.3	63.4	67.2	74.3	1,154
South East							
Abia	19.2	17.6	31.0	37.6	30.1	41.0	418
Anambra	15.9	34.1	45.2	16.0	20.3	27.8	707
Ebonyi	16.9	19.7	32.8	60.9	74.4	81.8	950
Enugu	41.2	73.7	83.4	5.3	7.6	10.9	502
Imo	38.3	50.0	58.9	41.8	36.4	45.1	704

Continued…

Table 12.16.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Attitudes towards malaria-related behaviours: Percentage who disagree that they do not like sleeping under a mosquito net when the weather is too warm	Attitudes towards malaria-related behaviours: Percentage who disagree that when a child has a fever, it is best to start giving the child any medicine that you have at home	Attitudes towards malaria-related behaviours: Percentage who have a favourable attitude toward specific malaria-related behaviours[1]	Perceptions of community norms: Percentage who agree that people in the community usually take their children to a health care provider on the same day or the day after they develop a fever	Perceptions of community norms: Percentage who agree that people in the community who have a mosquito net usually sleep under a mosquito net every night	Perceptions of community norms: Percentage who believe the majority of their community currently practise specific malaria-related behaviours[2]	Number of women
South South							
Akwa Ibom	32.5	73.4	80.5	50.0	28.5	56.0	570
Bayelsa	53.9	55.2	81.1	20.2	38.2	43.0	317
Cross River	37.0	40.6	64.2	62.5	67.0	75.0	524
Delta	23.3	43.4	55.0	63.8	62.9	79.2	1,010
Edo	36.6	54.9	70.9	19.6	14.1	24.3	661
Rivers	41.7	50.1	63.0	50.8	44.4	60.5	1,333
South West							
Ekiti	37.8	56.8	78.3	28.0	26.2	34.2	276
Lagos	36.3	31.7	62.1	61.0	58.7	64.5	1,586
Ogun	34.3	59.0	71.6	37.9	31.2	45.8	1,288
Ondo	45.4	12.8	50.7	10.8	10.4	17.3	603
Osun	18.8	58.5	63.5	61.3	65.4	75.0	627
Oyo	23.1	39.6	52.9	30.8	34.8	40.7	1,260
Education							
No education	44.0	25.3	55.3	55.9	63.8	73.7	13,404
Primary	40.0	31.6	57.8	52.4	56.1	66.2	4,359
Secondary	36.9	40.0	60.5	52.7	52.2	63.6	15,948
More than secondary	35.6	50.1	67.5	51.1	48.2	59.7	5,339
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	41.7	25.8	53.8	52.7	61.9	72.2	6,724
Second	43.2	28.4	56.4	55.2	63.4	72.7	7,348
Middle	42.5	33.6	60.1	58.1	59.9	71.1	7,812
Fourth	38.4	40.1	61.9	52.6	52.4	63.2	8,435
Highest	33.2	45.6	63.1	49.8	45.7	57.3	8,731
Total	39.5	35.4	59.4	53.6	56.1	66.8	39,050

[1] Includes women who disagree that they do not like sleeping under a mosquito net when the weather is too warm or disagree that when a child has a fever, it is best to start by giving the child any medicine they have at home
[2] Includes women who agree that people in the community usually take their children to a health care provider on the same day or day after they develop a fever or agree that people in the community who have a mosquito net usually sleep under a mosquito net every night

Table 12.16.2 Attitudes toward malaria-related behaviours and perceptions of community norms: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who express specific attitudes regarding malaria-related behaviours, and percentage of men with favourable attitudes toward specific malaria-related behaviours; percentage who express specific perceptions regarding community norms, and percentage who believe the majority of their community currently practise specific malaria-related behaviours, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Attitudes towards malaria-related behaviours			Perceptions of community norms			
Background characteristic	Percentage who disagree that they do not like sleeping under a mosquito net when the weather is too warm	Percentage who disagree that when a child has a fever, it is best to start giving the child any medicine that you have at home	Percentage who have a favourable attitude toward specific malaria-related behaviours[1]	Percentage who agree that people in the community usually take their children to a health care provider on the same day or the day after they develop a fever	Percentage who agree that people in the community who have a mosquito net usually sleep under a mosquito net every night	Percentage who believe the majority of their community currently practise specific malaria-related behaviours[2]	Number of men
Age							
15–19	35.8	43.4	59.6	58.0	55.7	67.7	2,230
20–24	37.3	49.9	65.9	57.5	55.3	68.0	1,590
25–29	37.4	53.8	67.4	57.0	54.0	68.0	1,475
30–34	37.0	52.7	66.6	59.1	57.8	72.4	1,427
35–39	34.2	51.2	63.6	59.2	55.4	70.0	1,640
40–44	34.0	50.9	62.4	56.4	54.3	67.8	1,439
45–49	36.1	48.7	63.9	62.4	57.0	72.6	1,127
Living children under age 5							
One or more	33.8	50.0	63.3	57.1	55.2	69.1	4,511
None	37.4	49.5	64.3	59.2	55.9	69.4	6,416
Residence							
Urban	34.0	51.8	64.8	57.3	53.1	68.4	5,397
Rural	37.8	47.6	63.0	59.4	58.0	70.1	5,531
Zone							
North Central	39.9	52.9	65.0	61.2	54.4	71.6	2,107
North East	37.1	45.6	60.8	58.9	69.4	78.8	1,720
North West	40.2	49.3	66.5	64.3	64.6	73.4	3,459
South East	31.6	40.5	54.5	44.0	32.1	52.1	849
South South	28.7	64.0	75.8	51.6	42.3	61.3	1,231
South West	27.9	44.4	55.9	53.7	45.3	62.1	1,560
State							
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	29.9	44.8	59.0	71.2	43.7	85.1	267
Benue	34.3	65.1	68.9	78.1	80.4	86.4	285
Kogi	25.7	58.8	68.3	41.1	54.8	69.0	206
Kwara	37.9	50.7	57.9	26.8	28.4	37.2	275
Nasarawa	55.9	34.0	71.3	83.3	63.0	86.9	301
Niger	43.3	47.8	56.8	64.3	57.3	69.4	489
Plateau	44.5	74.5	78.3	53.7	48.9	66.5	284
North East							
Adamawa	26.7	73.4	74.9	71.0	64.0	76.0	276
Bauchi	38.1	37.3	58.6	69.2	67.5	77.3	570
Borno	25.8	28.9	43.5	24.0	82.8	84.7	246
Gombe	66.0	42.3	75.6	51.2	67.3	82.3	202
Taraba	26.7	46.4	56.4	58.8	64.0	76.1	232
Yobe	45.7	54.2	58.5	63.5	74.6	79.0	193
North West							
Jigawa	48.0	50.7	71.3	62.1	73.2	87.4	330
Kaduna	38.4	45.7	65.0	55.2	46.0	63.2	705
Kano	46.0	58.0	78.4	82.7	83.9	90.7	1,029
Katsina	25.1	32.3	49.9	42.1	44.1	47.0	479
Kebbi	46.4	67.2	85.6	72.8	84.2	95.7	231
Sokoto	42.6	54.5	57.1	57.8	56.4	61.4	357
Zamfara	32.9	34.9	48.3	62.3	60.1	63.1	329
South East							
Abia	26.7	84.1	85.4	18.2	19.8	30.7	122
Anambra	19.9	31.5	38.2	46.6	23.0	54.0	191
Ebonyi	26.6	31.2	45.3	62.1	57.1	73.3	189
Enugu	57.9	41.3	66.3	25.8	17.7	29.3	135
Imo	32.6	31.4	52.2	51.9	34.2	58.3	212

Continued…

Table 12.16.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Attitudes towards malaria-related behaviours: Percentage who disagree that they do not like sleeping under a mosquito net when the weather is too warm	Attitudes towards malaria-related behaviours: Percentage who disagree that when a child has a fever, it is best to start giving the child any medicine that you have at home	Attitudes towards malaria-related behaviours: Percentage who have a favourable attitude toward specific malaria-related behaviours[1]	Perceptions of community norms: Percentage who agree that people in the community usually take their children to a health care provider on the same day or the day after they develop a fever	Perceptions of community norms: Percentage who agree that people in the community who have a mosquito net usually sleep under a mosquito net every night	Perceptions of community norms: Percentage who believe the majority of their community currently practise specific malaria-related behaviours[2]	Number of men
South South							
Akwa Ibom	22.6	83.2	87.7	55.7	30.6	61.6	178
Bayelsa	32.6	39.9	59.4	37.8	49.7	57.2	100
Cross River	24.5	69.0	72.7	80.3	67.1	82.6	140
Delta	31.9	70.9	82.7	52.5	42.1	66.3	249
Edo	26.9	62.6	76.5	36.0	17.3	39.3	197
Rivers	31.0	55.3	70.6	50.2	50.1	62.6	366
South West							
Ekiti	32.3	54.4	69.2	64.6	39.7	68.7	68
Lagos	8.2	29.6	35.0	59.0	56.8	69.0	523
Ogun	27.3	51.4	60.1	34.0	31.0	44.5	321
Ondo	54.9	43.7	75.0	23.5	25.9	32.9	188
Osun	56.8	58.7	83.0	49.1	47.1	56.6	179
Oyo	27.9	52.8	56.4	87.1	53.7	90.9	281
Education							
No education	40.7	40.8	58.5	58.7	62.7	72.0	2,462
Primary	32.1	44.8	59.0	57.7	55.5	68.8	1,159
Secondary	34.6	51.1	64.7	57.1	53.6	67.9	5,066
More than secondary	35.8	58.7	70.4	61.0	52.1	69.6	2,241
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	40.3	43.7	60.0	57.1	64.2	73.1	1,776
Second	35.9	47.3	61.3	59.6	61.3	71.6	1,902
Middle	36.1	48.9	64.2	62.2	59.3	73.2	2,114
Fourth	37.9	52.5	67.6	56.9	52.0	67.0	2,523
Highest	31.0	53.4	64.5	56.5	46.0	64.0	2,612
Total 15–49	35.9	49.7	63.9	58.3	55.6	69.3	10,927
50–59	37.3	51.4	65.1	60.1	54.7	69.5	1,277
Total 15–59	36.1	49.9	64.0	58.5	55.5	69.3	12,204

[1] Includes men who disagree that they do not like sleeping under a mosquito net when the weather is too warm or disagree that when a child has a fever, it is best to start by giving the child any medicine they have at home
[2] Includes men who agree that people in the community usually take their children to a health care provider on the same day or day after they develop a fever or agree that people in the community who have a mosquito net usually sleep under a mosquito net every night

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOUR RELATED TO HIV AND AIDS

13

Key Findings

- ***Knowledge and attitudes about medicines to treat or prevent HIV:*** Less than 50% of men and women age 15–49 have heard of antiretroviral medicines (ARVs). Eighteen percent of women and 24% of men have knowledge of preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP). Among those who have heard of PrEP, 71% of women and 83% of men approve of its usage.
- ***Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV:*** Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV are higher among women (67%) than men (59%).
- ***Male circumcision:*** 94% of men age 15–49 have been circumcised, either traditionally or medically.
- ***Self-reporting of sexually transmitted infections (STIs):*** 14% of men and 16% of women who have ever had sex reported having an STI or symptoms of an STI in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- ***Knowledge and behaviour related to HIV and AIDS among young people:*** 67% of young women and 63% of young men age 15–24 know that having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners reduces the risk of HIV.

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is one of the most serious public health and development challenges facing sub-Saharan Africa today. AIDS is caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). HIV weakens the immune system, making the body susceptible to secondary infections and opportunistic diseases. Without treatment, HIV infection leads to AIDS, which is invariably fatal. The predominant mode of HIV transmission is sexual contact. Other modes of transmission are unsafe injections, use of tainted blood supplies during blood transfusions, and mother-to-child transmission (in which the mother passes HIV to her child during pregnancy, delivery, or breastfeeding).

This chapter provides data on levels of and trends in knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours related to HIV and AIDS, including knowledge of HIV prevention methods, stigma and discrimination, sexual behaviour, self-reported HIV testing, and prevention of mother-to-child transmission.

13.1 KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES ABOUT MEDICINES TO TREAT OR PREVENT HIV

Knowledge of antiretroviral medicines (ARVs) and attitudes towards their usage are crucial in the treatment and prevention of HIV. ARVs prevent HIV from progressing to AIDS and reduce the risk of transmission from one person to another. Women living with HIV who take ARVs during pregnancy and breastfeeding reduce the chances of passing the virus on to their children. In addition, people who are HIV negative can take ARVs to reduce their chances of acquiring HIV. This is called preexposure prophylaxis, or PrEP.

A higher percentage of women (49%) than men (45%) age 15–49 have heard of antiretroviral medicines for the treatment of HIV (**Figure 13.1**). Fifty-two percent of women and 48% of men know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) can be reduced by the mother taking special medicines that prevent HIV. Eighteen percent of women and 24% of men have heard of PrEP, and among those who have heard of PrEP, 71% of women and 83% of men approve of people who take PrEP to prevent transmission of HIV (**Table 13.1**).

Trends: The percentage of women who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs increased from 28% in 2008 to 72% in 2018 before declining to 52% in 2024. The pattern is similar among men (**Figure 13.2**).

***Figure 13.1* Knowledge of medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission**

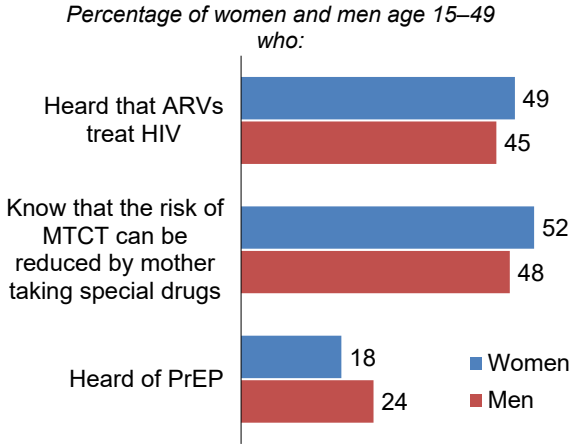
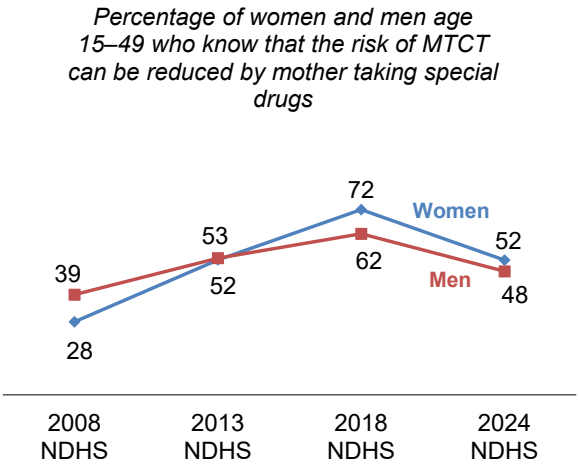


***Figure 13.2* Trends in knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT)**



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of respondents who have knowledge of ARVs increases with increasing education, from 41% among women and 31% among men with no education to 68% among women and 66% among men with more than a secondary education.
- Knowledge of PrEP is lowest among young women and men age 15–19 (10% and 11%, respectively).
- The percentage of women with knowledge of PrEP increases with increasing education, from 9% among those with no education to 39% among those with more than a secondary education. Among men, the percentage rises from 10% among those with no education to 42% among those with more than a secondary education.

13.2 Discriminatory Attitudes towards People Living with HIV

Stigma and discrimination have a profound effect on HIV prevention, treatment, care, and support services. They impact people's capacity to acknowledge and manage living with HIV, their physical and psychological health, and their quality of life. Thus, reduction of stigma and discrimination in a population is an important indicator of the success of programmes targeting HIV prevention and control.

Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Women and men were asked two questions to assess discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV. Respondents with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV are those who say that they would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if they know that the person has HIV or who say that children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

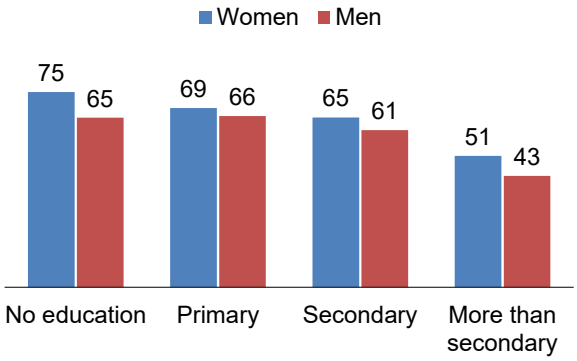
Fifty-seven percent of women and 50% of men do not think that children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who are HIV negative. Sixty percent of women and 49% of men would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV. Overall, 67% of women and 59% of men expressed discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (**Table 13.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women and men in urban areas are less likely to have discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV than their counterparts in rural areas (63% versus 71% among women and 55% versus 62% among men).
- Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV generally decrease with increasing education (**Figure 13.3**).
- By state, discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV range from 35% in Cross River to 88% in Kwara among women and from 28% in Abia to 89% in Anambra and Kebbi among men.

Figure 13.3 **Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV by education**

Percentage among women and men age 15–49



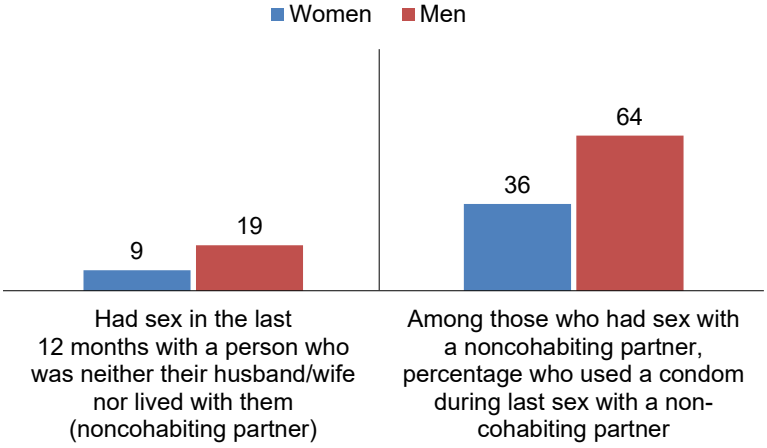
Note: Respondents have discriminatory attitudes if they do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV.

13.3 Multiple Sexual Partners

Two percent of women age 15–49 had two or more sexual partners in the last 12 months, while 9% had sex with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them. Among women who had sex in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them, 36% used a condom during the most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner (**Table 13.3.1** and **Figure 13.4**). Fourteen percent of men had two or more sexual partners in the last 12 months, and 19% had sex with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them. Among men who had sex in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them, 64% used a condom during the most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner (**Table 13.3.2**).

Figure 13.4 **Sex and condom use with noncohabiting partners**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women age 15–49 who had two or more sexual partners in the last 12 months increases with increasing education, from less than 1% among those with no education to 3% among those with more than a secondary education. Among men, the percentage increases from 10% among those with no education to 16% among those with more than a secondary education.

- Men in polygynous unions were less likely to have had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them (3%) than men not currently in union (27%).
- Among women who had sex in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them, the percentage who reported using a condom during the most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner is highest among those age 20–24 (40%), followed by those age 15–19 (38%).

13.4 Coverage of HIV Testing Services

HIV testing programmes help to diagnose people living with HIV so that they can be linked to care and access antiretroviral therapy (ART). Knowledge of HIV status also helps HIV-negative individuals reduce their risk and remain negative.

13.4.1 HIV Testing of Pregnant Women

Thirty-three percent of women age 15–49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey had an HIV test during antenatal care (ANC) for their most recent live birth and received their test result. Similarly, 34% of women were tested for HIV during ANC or labour and received their results (**Table 13.4**).

Trends: The percentage of women who had an HIV test during either ANC or labour and received the result increased from 17% in 2008 to 28% in 2013 and 34% in 2024. Coverage of HIV testing was not measured in the 2018 NDHS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of pregnant women who had an HIV test during ANC or labour and reported receiving the result is higher in urban areas (50%) than in rural areas (24%).
- Young women age 15–19 are less likely to be tested for HIV during ANC or labour. Only 18% of women in this age group reported receiving an HIV test and the result, as compared with 28% or more of women in older age groups.
- Reported coverage of HIV testing during ANC or labour varies widely across the states. Only 7% of women in Sokoto and Kebbi were tested during ANC or labour, compared with 83% in Imo.

13.4.2 Experience with Prior HIV Testing

Thirty-seven percent of women and 32% of men age 15–49 report they have ever been tested for HIV. One percent of men and 5% of women have been tested for HIV but did not receive their results. Only 11% of women and 9% of men reported they were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the test (**Tables 13.5.1** and **13.5.2**).

Only 36% of women who are currently married or living together with a partner as if married reported knowing the HIV status of their husband or partner (**Table 13.6**).

In terms of the number of lifetime HIV tests, the most commonly reported number of tests is one. However, 7% of women and 5% of men say they have been tested for HIV five or more times (**Table 13.7**).

Patterns by background characteristics

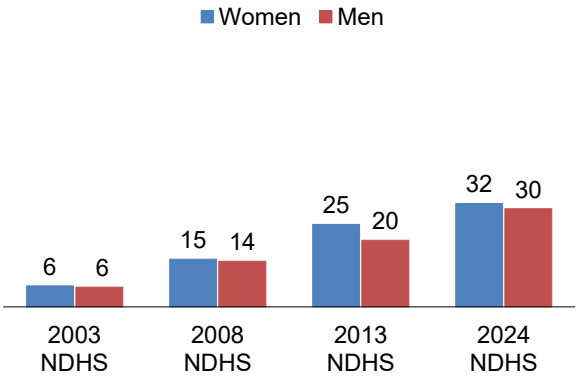
- Coverage of HIV testing is lowest among young women and men age 15–19 (10% and 4%, respectively).

- Young men (2%) and young women (4%) age 15–19 are also least likely to have been tested in the last 12 months and to have received the results.
- By zone, the percentage of men who have been tested in the last 12 months and received the results is highest in South South (17%) and lowest in North West and South West (4% each).
- Across the states, the percentage of men who have been tested in the last 12 months and received the results ranges from 0% in Sokoto to 47% in Benue.

Trends: The percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever been tested for HIV and received the test result has increased over time, from 6% in 2003 to 32% in 2024. A similar trend is observed for men (**Figure 13.5**).

Figure 13.5 Trends in HIV testing

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results



Note: Data were not collected in the 2018 NDHS.

Knowledge and Coverage of Self-testing

Only 11% of women age 15–49 have ever heard of HIV self-test kits, with just 2% having used them. In contrast, 21% of men are aware of HIV self-tests and 3% have used them.

By age, usage of HIV self-test kits is highest among men age 30–34 (5%) and women age 35–39 (3%) (**Table 13.8**).

13.5 Disclosure, Shame, and Stigma among People Living with HIV

Internalised and experienced stigma adversely impact the physical and mental health and well-being of people living with HIV and are structural drivers of the HIV epidemic. In the 2024 NDHS, respondents who had ever been tested for HIV were asked to report the result of their most recent test. Those who reported having a positive test result were asked a series of questions about their experience living with HIV, including a question on internalised stigma and questions on experience of stigma in community and health care settings. An indicator reflecting experience of stigma in a community setting was calculated from the three questions included on this topic.

All of these indicators are based on the population of people who were aware that they had HIV and who chose to disclose their positive HIV status during the interview. It is important to keep in mind that this group may exclude some respondents who know they have HIV, and results should be interpreted with caution.

Stigma and discrimination experienced in community settings in the last 12 months among people living with HIV

Women and men living with HIV who agreed that they experienced one or more of the following in the last 12 months because of their HIV status: (1) people talked badly about them, (2) someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission, or (3) they were verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who reported being HIV positive

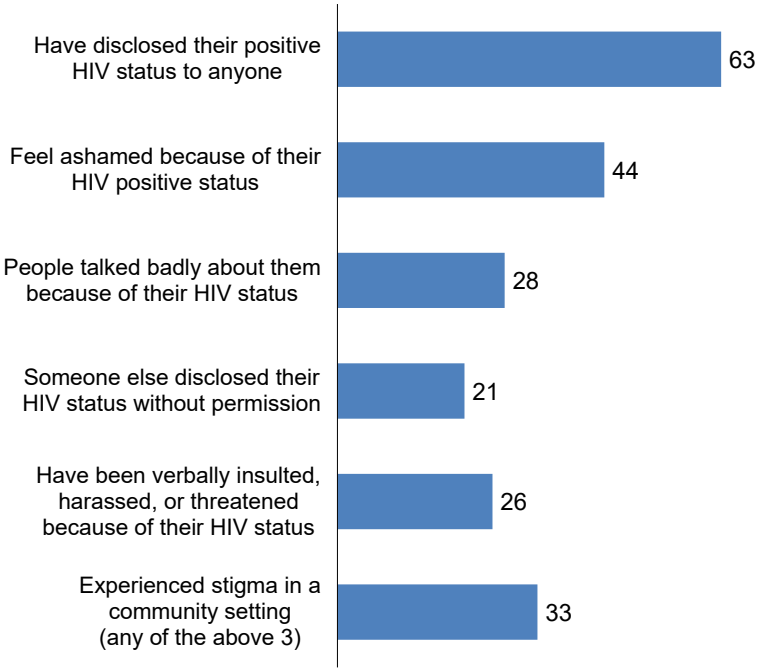
Fewer than two-thirds of women age 15–49 who are living with HIV have disclosed their positive HIV status to someone (63%), and 44% feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status (**Table 13.9**).

One in three women living with HIV reported experiencing stigma in a community setting. This includes 28% who said that people talked badly about them because of their HIV status, 21% who said someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission, and 26% who have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status (**Figure 13.6**).

With regard to experience of stigma in a health care setting, 5% of women living with HIV reported that health care workers talked badly about them because of their HIV status, and 4% said that health care workers yelled at them, scolded them or called them names, or verbally abused them in another way because of their HIV status.

Figure 13.6 **Disclosure, shame, and stigma among people living with HIV**

Percentage among women age 15–49 who reported their last HIV test as positive



Only 11 men age 15–49 in the survey reported that they were HIV positive. None of the disclosure, shame, or stigma indicators can be reported for men because there are too few cases.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Disclosure of positive HIV status is more common in rural areas (73%) than in urban areas (51%).
- The percentage of women who report experiences of stigma due to their positive HIV status is higher in rural areas (37%) than in urban areas (29%).

13.6 Male Circumcision

Traditional circumcision

A cut, partial removal, or complete removal of the foreskin by a traditional practitioner, family member, or friend for religious, health, or cultural reasons. Traditional circumcisions can be performed at any age.

Medical circumcision

Complete removal of the foreskin by a health care worker. Medical circumcisions can be performed at any age.

Sample: Men age 15–49

All men were asked whether they were circumcised. If they said they were circumcised, they were asked both whether they had been traditionally circumcised and whether they had been medically circumcised, as well as the age at which each procedure had occurred. In some settings, traditional circumcision may leave enough of the foreskin intact that it is possible to perform a medical circumcision afterward, making it possible for a man to have been circumcised both traditionally and medically.

Ninety-four percent of men age 15–49 have been circumcised either traditionally or medically, 5% have never been circumcised, and 1% do not know if they have been circumcised. Thirty-two percent of men have been medically circumcised, while 59% have been traditionally circumcised (**Table 13.10**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- By age, the percentage of uncircumcised men is highest among those age 30–34 (6%).
- Medical circumcision is more common in urban than in rural areas (43% versus 21%).
- By zone, medical circumcision is highest in South East (60%) and lowest in North West (15%).
- Overall, circumcision is highest among Muslim men (95%); however, medical circumcision is lowest among this group (16%).
- Over 80% of men across all zones have been circumcised either medically or traditionally.

13.7 Self-Reporting of Sexually Transmitted Infections

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and symptoms

Respondents who have ever had sex were asked whether they had an STI or symptoms of an STI (a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina/penis or a genital sore or ulcer) in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who have ever had sex

STIs have been found to increase susceptibility to HIV. Overall, 14% of men and 16% of women age 15–49 reported having an STI or symptoms of an STI in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 13.11**). Among women and men reporting an STI or symptoms of an STI, 60% of women and 77% of men sought advice or treatment (**Table 13.12**). Ten percent of women and 7% of men reported that they sought advice or treatment from primary health care centres, while 17% and 8%, respectively, reported that they sought advice or treatment from general hospitals. A higher percentage of men (10%) than women (5%) sought advice or treatment from proprietary and patent medicine vendors.

Sixty-four percent of women age 15–49 reported that STIs can prevent women from getting pregnant in the future, while 59% reported that STIs can prevent men from fathering children in the future. Overall, 57% of women had correct knowledge of the health consequences of STIs (**Table 13.13**).

13.8 Knowledge and Behaviour Related to HIV and AIDS among Young People

This section addresses HIV-related knowledge among young people age 15–24 and assesses the extent to which young people engage in behaviours that may place them at risk of acquiring HIV.

13.8.1 Knowledge about HIV Prevention

Knowledge about HIV prevention

Knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission (HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV).

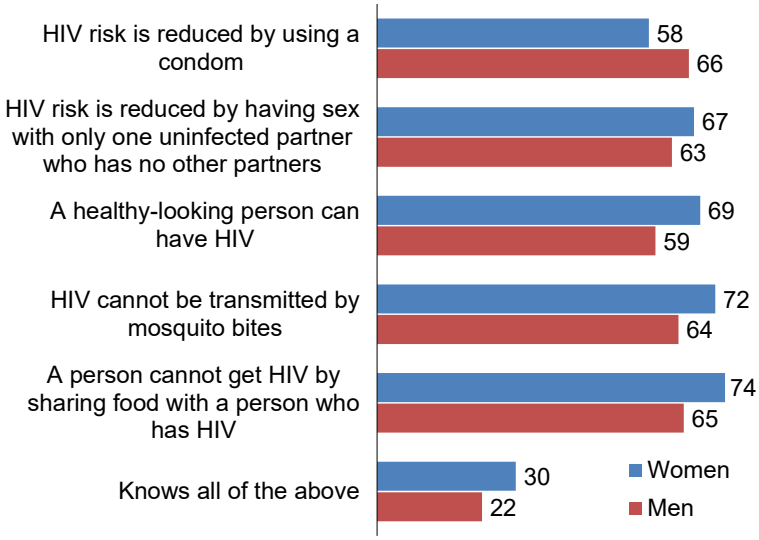
Sample: Women and men age 15–24

Knowledge of how HIV is transmitted is crucial in enabling people to avoid HIV infection, and this is especially true for young people, who are often at greater risk because they may have shorter relationships with more partners or engage in other risky behaviours.

Only 30% of young women and 22% of young men age 15–24 are knowledgeable about HIV prevention (**Tables 13.14.1** and **13.14.2** and **Figure 13.7**). Sixty-seven percent of young women and 63% of young men reported that people can reduce their risk of HIV by having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners. Knowledge among young women that people can reduce their risk of HIV by using a condom every time they have sex increases with increasing household wealth, from 37% in the lowest wealth quintile to 76% in the highest quintile.

***Figure 13.7* Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people**

Percentage of women and men age 15–24 with specified knowledge



13.8.2 Age at First Sexual Intercourse

Young people who initiate sex at an early age are typically at higher risk of becoming pregnant or contracting a sexually transmitted infection (STI) than those who initiate sex later. Consistent condom use can reduce such risks.

Eight percent of young women age 15–24 reported having sex before age 15, as compared with 3% of young men. Forty-two percent of young women and 16% of young men age 18–24 reported having sex before age 18 (**Table 13.15**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of young women age 18–24 who had sex before age 18 is higher among those with no education (68%) than among those with more than a secondary education (15%). Conversely, among young men age 18–24, only 8% of those with no education reported having sex before age 18, as compared with 20% of those with a primary education and 12% of those with more than a secondary education.
- Four percent of young women age 15–24 in urban areas and 11% in rural areas reported having sexual intercourse before age 15. The corresponding percentages among young men age 15–24 are 3% and 2%.
- Twenty-six percent of young women and 19% of young men age 18–24 in urban areas reported having sexual intercourse before age 18, as compared with 56% of young women and 13% of young men in rural areas.

13.8.3 Premarital Sex

Seventy-eight percent of never-married men and women age 15–24 have never had sex. Premarital sex is more common in urban than in rural areas among both women and men (**Table 13.16**).

13.8.4 Multiple Sexual Partners

Two percent of women age 15–24 had two or more sexual partners in the last 12 months, and 12% had sex with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them. Among young women who had sex with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them, 39% used a condom during the most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner (**Table 13.17.1**). Six percent of men age 15–24 had two or more sexual partners in the last 12 months, and 18% had sex with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them. Among young men who had sex in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them, 59% used a condom during the most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner (**Table 13.17.2**).

13.8.5 Recent HIV Testing

Seeking an HIV test may be more difficult for young people than adults because many young people lack experience in accessing health services for themselves and because there are often barriers to young people obtaining services. Among both men and women age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months, 12% reported having been tested in the past 12 months and receiving the results of the last test (**Table 13.18**).

Trends: Among young women age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months, the percentage who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results increased from 7% in 2008 to 11% in 2013 and 12% in 2024. Coverage of HIV testing was not measured in the 2018 NDHS. The percentage of young men who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results has not changed since 2013 (12%).

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Table 13.1 Knowledge of and attitudes about medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of antiretroviral medicines (ARVs) that treat HIV, percentage who know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs, and percentage who have heard of preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP), and among women and men age 15–49 who have heard of PrEP, percentage who approve of people who take PrEP to prevent getting HIV, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of ARVs that treat HIV	Percentage who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs	Percentage who have heard of PrEP	Number of respondents	Percentage who approve of people who take PrEP to prevent getting HIV	Number of respondents who have heard of PrEP
			WOMEN			
Age						
15–24	38.0	43.5	12.8	14,958	67.8	1,921
15–19	32.0	37.0	9.8	8,105	63.4	794
20–24	45.1	51.2	16.4	6,853	71.0	1,127
25–29	53.4	55.5	20.4	6,443	73.1	1,317
30–39	56.6	58.4	21.7	10,482	72.6	2,272
40–49	54.6	57.3	20.2	7,167	70.4	1,447
Marital status						
Never married	40.5	47.8	17.2	10,893	66.5	1,876
Ever had sex	53.2	62.1	27.5	3,309	67.0	910
Never had sex	34.9	41.5	12.7	7,584	66.0	965
Married/living together	51.3	53.2	17.8	26,264	72.5	4,676
Divorced/separated/widowed	57.1	59.7	21.4	1,894	73.6	405
Residence						
Urban	50.3	59.6	22.7	18,846	70.4	4,287
Rural	47.0	45.0	13.2	20,204	71.8	2,669
Education						
No education	40.9	36.7	8.6	13,404	71.7	1,153
Primary	47.7	49.0	14.9	4,359	74.2	651
Secondary	48.7	57.5	19.3	15,948	70.7	3,071
More than secondary	68.4	76.8	39.0	5,339	69.9	2,083
Total 15–49	48.6	52.0	17.8	39,050	70.9	6,957
			MEN			
Age						
15–24	30.5	39.0	13.8	3,819	79.2	528
15–19	26.4	35.9	11.3	2,230	80.5	252
20–24	36.3	43.3	17.3	1,590	78.0	275
25–29	49.0	47.4	22.6	1,475	83.4	334
30–39	54.9	54.8	30.2	3,067	83.9	926
40–49	53.7	52.2	30.4	2,566	85.3	781
Marital status						
Never married	36.5	42.7	17.9	4,964	80.3	890
Ever had sex	47.3	50.6	28.0	1,606	78.8	449
Never had sex	31.4	38.9	13.1	3,358	81.8	441
Married/living together	52.6	51.9	28.1	5,809	84.7	1,633
Divorced/separated/widowed	52.5	50.1	29.8	154	(89.0)	46
Residence						
Urban	47.9	52.3	28.8	5,397	82.0	1,557
Rural	42.8	43.1	18.3	5,531	85.3	1,012
Education						
No education	31.1	31.8	9.6	2,462	87.2	237
Primary	42.2	42.6	17.6	1,159	89.9	204
Secondary	43.8	48.1	23.3	5,066	82.5	1,181
More than secondary	65.8	66.6	42.3	2,241	81.8	948
Total 15–49	45.3	47.7	23.5	10,927	83.3	2,569
50–59	58.4	53.9	28.3	1,277	81.3	361
Total 15–59	46.7	48.3	24.0	12,204	83.0	2,930

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

Table 13.2 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Among women and men age 15–49, percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative, percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV, and percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Women				Men			
Background characteristic	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of women	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of men
Age								
15–24	59.1	62.9	70.1	14,958	55.1	54.3	64.0	3,819
15–19	61.8	66.6	73.2	8,105	56.1	55.9	65.0	2,230
20–24	56.0	58.6	66.4	6,853	53.9	52.0	62.6	1,590
25–29	57.2	59.7	67.5	6,443	48.5	49.9	59.0	1,475
30–39	54.0	57.7	64.4	10,482	47.7	45.3	56.1	3,067
40–49	53.8	57.8	64.6	7,167	44.6	44.2	53.0	2,566
Marital status								
Never married	54.1	59.7	66.9	10,893	51.2	51.8	60.8	4,964
Ever had sex	44.7	52.3	59.7	3,309	47.5	50.6	59.1	1,606
Never had sex	58.2	62.9	70.1	7,584	53.0	52.3	61.7	3,358
Married/living together	58.1	60.7	67.7	26,264	48.6	46.4	56.8	5,809
Divorced/separated/ widowed	47.7	52.4	60.1	1,894	41.1	43.7	49.4	154
Residence								
Urban	50.0	55.0	62.7	18,846	44.9	45.6	54.8	5,397
Rural	62.5	64.8	71.3	20,204	54.3	51.9	62.2	5,531
Zone								
North Central	53.1	55.5	62.3	7,068	42.2	37.0	50.3	2,107
North East	48.1	52.5	58.1	6,213	37.8	39.4	47.0	1,720
North West	66.6	66.6	74.5	12,434	57.7	56.5	66.8	3,459
South East	56.8	59.7	67.7	3,280	57.7	56.4	64.9	849
South South	42.6	58.7	63.3	4,416	48.3	53.0	58.4	1,231
South West	58.3	60.8	69.5	5,640	51.9	50.5	60.7	1,560
State								
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	28.8	42.0	44.9	764	30.8	30.9	39.5	267
Benue	52.7	55.6	67.4	1,008	50.7	52.8	61.1	285
Kogi	36.5	50.6	53.5	604	65.4	68.2	71.7	206
Kwara	80.6	85.5	87.6	790	39.3	41.4	51.1	275
Nasarawa	42.5	46.7	55.1	963	34.0	37.2	44.9	301
Niger	66.4	59.2	69.8	1,845	45.1	20.7	50.4	489
Plateau	46.5	47.5	50.0	1,093	33.5	27.5	38.5	284
North East								
Adamawa	46.5	47.8	54.0	932	33.0	37.3	45.3	276
Bauchi	57.1	61.4	68.7	1,838	40.6	42.5	47.6	570
Borno	36.2	52.7	54.1	1,073	44.6	41.0	49.2	246
Gombe	54.6	49.6	58.9	610	33.2	23.4	36.5	202
Taraba	27.5	30.9	33.9	806	34.9	44.5	52.7	232
Yobe	58.7	60.0	65.9	954	36.0	42.0	49.0	193
North West								
Jigawa	73.6	77.0	79.6	1,258	61.6	61.7	73.2	330
Kaduna	60.8	60.2	68.9	2,420	63.5	58.8	72.7	705
Kano	69.0	67.6	78.7	3,660	41.3	50.8	55.8	1,029
Katsina	62.7	60.5	70.1	1,778	60.3	42.7	63.5	479
Kebbi	61.8	69.7	77.9	925	82.0	82.1	88.6	231
Sokoto	76.5	76.5	78.9	1,238	85.4	79.3	86.7	357
Zamfara	62.4	61.5	67.0	1,154	41.9	41.5	50.2	329
South East								
Abia	69.1	68.4	77.3	418	24.0	23.2	28.0	122
Anambra	51.4	42.0	54.6	707	80.3	76.0	88.8	191
Ebonyi	69.9	72.6	77.8	950	49.2	48.4	50.3	189
Enugu	43.2	39.9	49.8	502	54.0	69.0	72.2	135
Imo	47.2	69.2	74.1	704	66.5	57.1	72.9	212

Continued…

Table 13.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of women	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of men
South South								
Akwa Ibom	45.1	53.1	60.7	570	33.6	35.4	44.6	178
Bayelsa	49.8	65.1	71.0	317	36.3	34.3	42.6	100
Cross River	13.6	32.4	34.6	524	21.0	27.4	29.2	140
Delta	44.8	62.6	67.0	1,010	49.5	61.3	68.3	249
Edo	38.0	60.9	64.2	661	79.2	79.6	83.3	197
Rivers	51.9	65.9	70.7	1,333	51.8	56.6	60.6	366
South West								
Ekiti	59.6	71.6	74.4	276	74.8	70.2	82.4	68
Lagos	34.3	48.4	52.2	1,586	34.2	32.0	42.7	523
Ogun	69.0	78.6	83.5	1,288	65.7	68.7	75.6	321
Ondo	72.1	70.0	75.3	603	69.3	50.5	73.1	188
Osun	63.2	54.3	70.6	627	69.3	68.9	74.7	179
Oyo	68.4	54.6	72.8	1,260	40.6	47.7	54.7	281
Education								
No education	67.7	69.1	75.2	13,404	58.0	54.8	65.3	2,462
Primary	59.2	61.5	69.0	4,359	57.4	57.1	65.9	1,159
Secondary	53.5	57.6	65.4	15,948	51.2	50.6	60.5	5,066
More than secondary	35.2	43.2	50.6	5,339	33.2	33.8	42.9	2,241
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	68.5	71.2	76.5	6,724	58.3	58.5	66.6	1,776
Second	64.3	65.4	72.2	7,348	55.4	51.5	63.2	1,902
Middle	56.0	58.4	65.5	7,812	49.5	46.9	57.2	2,114
Fourth	52.6	55.7	63.9	8,435	46.8	48.0	56.8	2,523
Highest	44.8	52.5	60.3	8,731	42.6	42.6	52.4	2,612
Total 15–49	56.5	60.0	67.1	39,050	49.7	48.8	58.5	10,927
50–59	na	na	na	na	48.6	47.1	57.9	1,277
Total 15–59	na	na	na	na	49.6	48.6	58.5	12,204

na = not applicable
[1] Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative and/or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV

Table 13.3.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Women

Among all women age 15–49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them; among women having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during most recent intercourse; among women age 15–49 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among women who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	All women			Women who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months		Women who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them		Women who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during most recent sexual inter-course	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women
Age									
15–24	1.9	11.9	14,958	37.9	282	39.2	1,778	1.5	7,752
15–19	1.2	7.8	8,105	37.9	93	38.4	634	1.4	2,245
20–24	2.8	16.7	6,853	37.8	189	39.7	1,145	1.6	5,507
25–29	2.2	10.4	6,443	35.8	143	37.9	672	1.8	6,156
30–39	1.7	5.6	10,482	25.2	179	31.9	589	1.9	10,367
40–49	0.9	3.9	7,167	17.6	62	18.8	280	1.8	7,131
Marital status									
Never married	3.8	24.4	10,893	43.2	409	39.0	2,660	2.8	3,298
Married or living together	0.6	0.7	26,264	8.2	162	29.8	179	1.6	26,224
Divorced/separated/ widowed	5.0	25.3	1,894	25.1	95	21.2	480	2.5	1,884
Residence									
Urban	2.2	11.9	18,846	34.1	419	38.4	2,236	2.1	14,328
Rural	1.2	5.4	20,204	28.8	247	30.9	1,084	1.5	17,078
Zone									
North Central	2.6	9.6	7,068	37.1	181	40.1	682	1.8	5,741
North East	1.4	4.6	6,213	27.2	85	29.4	289	1.4	5,005
North West	0.2	0.6	12,434	*	20	35.6	69	1.1	9,844
South East	2.6	14.4	3,280	34.4	86	38.4	473	2.2	2,567
South South	3.0	22.5	4,416	31.3	132	33.0	993	2.9	3,682
South West	2.9	14.4	5,640	31.8	162	36.9	814	2.4	4,567
State									
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	1.5	13.8	764	*	11	66.3	105	1.9	594
Benue	4.8	16.8	1,008	(54.7)	48	51.9	169	2.9	845
Kogi	1.6	10.2	604	*	9	24.7	62	1.6	515
Kwara	2.3	12.3	790	*	18	18.7	97	1.5	643
Nasarawa	2.6	9.2	963	(42.4)	25	39.8	89	1.7	777
Niger	0.2	1.0	1,845	*	4	*	18	1.1	1,506
Plateau	6.1	13.0	1,093	23.8	66	30.3	142	2.2	861
North East									
Adamawa	1.9	5.6	932	*	18	23.5	52	1.5	731
Bauchi	0.6	2.5	1,838	*	10	*	46	1.2	1,533
Borno	0.7	1.6	1,073	*	7	*	18	1.2	856
Gombe	0.5	1.8	610	*	3	*	11	1.2	472
Taraba	5.6	19.9	806	36.6	45	28.2	161	2.3	666
Yobe	0.1	0.2	954	*	1	*	2	1.2	747
North West									
Jigawa	0.0	0.0	1,258	*	0	*	0	1.2	1,001
Kaduna	0.1	1.7	2,420	*	3	(32.3)	41	1.2	1,971
Kano	0.3	0.5	3,660	*	10	*	18	1.1	2,600
Katsina	0.0	0.0	1,778	*	0	*	0	1.1	1,488
Kebbi	0.0	0.0	925	*	0	*	0	1.1	774
Sokoto	0.1	0.3	1,238	*	1	*	4	1.1	1,035
Zamfara	0.5	0.5	1,154	*	6	*	6	1.1	974
South East									
Abia	3.8	21.4	418	(56.4)	16	48.9	89	2.6	339
Anambra	2.6	14.9	707	(32.8)	18	47.1	106	2.2	566
Ebonyi	1.3	6.6	950	*	12	27.7	63	1.5	673
Enugu	3.3	20.3	502	*	17	34.4	102	2.6	406
Imo	3.4	16.1	704	(31.0)	24	31.7	113	2.7	583

Continued…

Table 13.3.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	All women			Women who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months		Women who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them		Women who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during most recent sexual inter-course	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women
South South									
Akwa Ibom	2.1	20.2	570	*	12	35.7	115	2.3	493
Bayelsa	6.3	28.5	317	21.1	20	21.2	90	3.1	265
Cross River	4.3	23.9	524	(29.6)	23	26.3	125	3.7	434
Delta	3.6	22.1	1,010	(28.0)	36	34.4	223	2.6	847
Edo	2.9	20.1	661	(28.2)	19	37.1	133	2.3	540
Rivers	1.7	23.0	1,333	(40.3)	22	35.5	306	3.2	1,103
South West									
Ekiti	4.4	18.3	276	(11.6)	12	33.8	51	2.5	213
Lagos	1.9	15.7	1,586	*	29	37.8	249	2.0	1,270
Ogun	3.1	11.3	1,288	(28.1)	39	38.0	145	2.9	1,033
Ondo	3.3	19.9	603	*	20	38.4	120	2.3	490
Osun	3.5	15.2	627	*	22	30.8	95	2.1	506
Oyo	3.1	12.2	1,260	(43.9)	39	38.0	154	2.4	1,055
Education									
No education	0.4	1.0	13,404	15.5	60	21.1	135	1.2	12,164
Primary	1.6	5.2	4,359	21.2	69	20.2	225	1.8	3,747
Secondary	2.4	12.3	15,948	33.2	388	34.6	1,962	2.1	10,967
More than secondary	2.8	18.7	5,339	41.1	150	44.2	997	2.3	4,528
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.7	2.3	6,724	19.2	49	16.9	154	1.3	5,874
Second	1.1	3.8	7,348	26.3	84	26.3	280	1.4	6,139
Middle	1.6	8.1	7,812	28.5	127	29.7	635	1.8	6,169
Fourth	2.5	12.5	8,435	34.0	207	38.7	1,059	2.0	6,415
Highest	2.3	13.7	8,731	38.2	199	41.5	1,192	2.3	6,808
Total 15–49	1.7	8.5	39,050	32.1	666	35.9	3,319	1.8	31,405

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 13.3.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Men

Among all men age 15–49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them; among men having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during most recent intercourse; among men age 15–49 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among men who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	All men			Men who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months		Men who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them		Men who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during most recent sexual intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of men	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men
Age									
15–24	6.3	17.8	3,819	61.1	241	59.1	681	3.7	995
15–19	2.3	8.9	2,230	68.5	52	57.9	199	2.4	256
20–24	11.9	30.3	1,590	59.1	189	59.6	482	4.1	739
25–29	15.9	30.7	1,475	45.2	235	61.0	453	4.2	1,088
30–39	18.7	20.7	3,067	31.7	573	69.8	633	4.6	2,835
40–49	18.1	11.1	2,566	15.1	464	69.2	285	4.7	2,468
Marital status									
Never married	10.0	26.6	4,964	66.9	496	61.5	1,321	5.5	1,570
Married or living together	16.9	11.2	5,809	15.6	983	70.3	649	4.1	5,667
Divorced/separated/ widowed	22.1	52.7	154	(59.7)	34	60.6	81	5.8	149
Type of union									
In polygynous union	51.7	2.6	757	1.2	392	(40.8)	20	3.3	750
In nonpolygynous union	11.7	12.5	5,052	25.2	591	71.2	630	4.2	4,917
Not currently in union	10.3	27.4	5,118	66.4	530	61.4	1,403	5.6	1,719
Residence									
Urban	14.3	23.3	5,397	43.9	773	66.9	1,257	5.1	3,665
Rural	13.4	14.4	5,531	22.4	739	59.9	794	3.8	3,721
Zone									
North Central	14.7	21.4	2,107	35.0	310	63.0	451	4.7	1,490
North East	9.3	8.3	1,720	13.0	159	52.4	143	2.3	1,089
North West	9.3	5.8	3,459	15.3	321	50.4	202	2.1	2,000
South East	20.7	32.4	849	51.9	176	81.1	276	7.2	598
South South	26.0	40.7	1,231	43.2	320	65.5	501	8.4	1,009
South West	14.4	30.8	1,560	43.1	225	63.7	480	5.1	1,201
State									
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	15.7	30.5	267	(59.8)	42	76.2	81	4.1	209
Benue	24.9	43.0	285	37.7	71	52.8	123	11.3	229
Kogi	22.7	32.1	206	34.9	47	58.3	66	4.6	173
Kwara	9.6	15.9	275	(23.8)	26	52.9	44	3.6	164
Nasarawa	16.8	27.6	301	50.7	50	83.1	83	4.0	233
Niger	9.8	3.9	489	(6.4)	48	*	19	2.2	295
Plateau	8.9	12.5	284	(21.6)	25	(60.1)	35	3.2	187
North East									
Adamawa	14.0	16.9	276	(23.3)	39	(49.7)	47	3.0	194
Bauchi	6.1	3.3	570	*	35	*	19	1.6	316
Borno	3.6	9.0	246	*	9	*	22	1.7	186
Gombe	6.7	2.1	202	(4.6)	14	*	4	1.3	101
Taraba	15.0	20.6	232	(14.5)	35	(46.4)	48	5.6	153
Yobe	14.8	1.5	193	(0.0)	29	*	3	1.3	139
North West									
Jigawa	4.2	0.8	330	*	14	*	3	1.7	159
Kaduna	12.0	11.2	705	(15.8)	85	47.8	79	3.5	476
Kano	9.9	4.3	1,029	21.1	102	(71.5)	44	1.7	495
Katsina	10.2	4.5	479	(15.3)	49	*	22	1.6	280
Kebbi	7.6	0.4	231	(0.0)	18	*	1	1.6	146
Sokoto	2.1	0.8	357	*	7	*	3	1.3	206
Zamfara	14.2	15.4	329	(9.3)	47	(26.5)	51	2.1	238

Continued…

Table 13.3.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	All men			Men who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months		Men who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them		Men who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during most recent sexual intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of men	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men
South East									
Abia	11.9	31.6	122	(65.3)	15	67.4	39	4.2	36
Anambra	27.0	39.1	191	60.4	52	86.5	75	9.6	152
Ebonyi	5.3	11.1	189	*	10	(89.5)	21	4.7	137
Enugu	16.7	28.0	135	(75.1)	23	78.5	38	6.4	96
Imo	36.5	48.7	212	37.6	77	81.6	103	8.2	176
South South									
Akwa Ibom	17.1	39.0	178	(47.3)	31	71.4	69	7.9	153
Bayelsa	29.2	43.4	100	56.6	29	70.6	44	9.9	66
Cross River	29.6	47.9	140	48.0	41	65.7	67	11.2	115
Delta	28.5	43.4	249	36.2	71	66.8	108	10.6	209
Edo	24.7	33.9	197	54.3	49	65.8	67	5.4	151
Rivers	27.2	39.8	366	35.4	100	60.0	146	7.3	315
South West									
Ekiti	15.2	34.4	68	(60.6)	10	57.9	23	6.8	55
Lagos	13.4	26.6	523	(46.1)	70	67.8	139	6.0	413
Ogun	21.3	41.9	321	39.3	69	62.0	135	4.8	253
Ondo	13.3	37.2	188	(50.0)	25	58.5	70	4.2	134
Osun	18.7	26.8	179	(39.0)	33	67.4	48	5.3	124
Oyo	6.3	23.3	281	*	18	63.5	65	3.9	221
Education									
No education	10.4	5.0	2,462	11.2	255	42.4	124	2.2	1,655
Primary	13.6	14.0	1,159	16.4	158	53.1	162	4.8	808
Secondary	14.7	23.8	5,066	38.4	744	63.6	1,206	5.2	3,137
More than secondary	15.9	25.0	2,241	46.4	355	73.5	560	5.0	1,786
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	9.0	6.8	1,776	8.3	161	37.7	121	2.6	1,158
Second	13.4	11.9	1,902	15.5	255	50.4	226	3.5	1,271
Middle	14.1	17.9	2,114	26.6	298	58.9	379	4.0	1,378
Fourth	14.2	23.8	2,523	41.9	358	66.4	601	4.9	1,684
Highest	16.9	27.7	2,612	50.6	441	73.9	725	6.1	1,895
Total 15–49	13.8	18.8	10,927	33.4	1,512	64.2	2,052	4.4	7,386
50–59	18.7	8.7	1,277	8.3	238	55.0	111	5.2	1,216
Total 15–59	14.3	17.7	12,204	30.0	1,750	63.7	2,163	4.5	8,602

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 13.4 Pregnant women tested for HIV

Among all women age 15–49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who received an HIV test during antenatal care (ANC) for their most recent birth by whether they received their results and percentage who received an HIV test during ANC or labour for their most recent birth by whether they received their test results, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who were tested for HIV during antenatal care and who:		Percentage who had an HIV test during ANC or labour and who:[1]		Number of women who gave birth in the last 2 years[2]
	Received results	Did not receive results	Received results	Did not receive results	
Age					
15–24	26.4	7.4	27.4	7.4	3,338
15–19	17.1	7.1	18.3	7.1	731
20–24	29.0	7.5	29.9	7.5	2,607
25–29	35.3	8.1	36.2	7.9	2,898
30–39	37.8	8.2	38.7	8.2	3,844
40–49	27.5	6.3	28.1	6.1	869
Marital status					
Never married	29.8	13.3	32.1	12.9	198
Married or living together	32.9	7.8	33.8	7.7	10,513
Divorced/separated/ widowed	32.4	3.4	33.7	3.4	237
Residence					
Urban	48.6	10.4	49.9	10.3	4,159
Rural	23.2	6.2	23.8	6.1	6,790
Zone					
North Central	33.0	8.6	34.3	8.6	1,731
North East	36.2	4.8	37.2	4.6	2,237
North West	21.9	5.2	22.4	5.2	4,312
South East	49.8	15.9	51.8	15.4	745
South South	50.0	12.2	51.1	11.9	831
South West	44.3	14.0	45.0	14.0	1,092
State					
North Central					
FCT-Abuja	76.3	3.8	79.4	3.8	149
Benue	54.8	1.2	57.4	0.9	214
Kogi	33.0	5.3	33.7	5.0	170
Kwara	27.2	12.3	28.5	13.1	175
Nasarawa	44.0	22.5	44.2	22.9	250
Niger	13.2	9.9	14.3	9.4	505
Plateau	22.3	1.5	23.3	2.0	269
North East					
Adamawa	35.5	2.4	37.0	1.8	269
Bauchi	47.1	4.8	48.3	4.6	730
Borno	24.0	5.7	24.4	5.7	424
Gombe	53.5	8.5	53.5	8.5	208
Taraba	41.3	4.1	42.6	4.1	226
Yobe	17.0	3.8	18.0	3.7	380
North West					
Jigawa	18.9	6.2	18.9	6.2	507
Kaduna	26.9	9.2	27.5	9.2	855
Kano	32.1	4.1	32.8	4.2	1,134
Katsina	21.4	9.0	22.4	9.0	644
Kebbi	6.5	1.3	6.5	1.3	369
Sokoto	6.4	1.1	6.9	0.8	408
Zamfara	17.1	0.1	17.1	0.1	395
South East					
Abia	51.0	16.0	53.2	14.5	82
Anambra	48.1	17.5	53.0	16.0	145
Ebonyi	28.6	27.5	28.6	27.7	245
Enugu	49.9	7.2	51.5	6.8	98
Imo	80.4	3.1	82.9	2.7	174
South South					
Akwa Ibom	70.9	2.3	70.9	2.3	119
Bayelsa	41.9	8.9	44.2	7.7	69
Cross River	63.5	7.8	64.6	6.7	92
Delta	50.6	11.1	50.6	11.5	210
Edo	46.1	19.6	48.9	18.4	116
Rivers	37.2	17.5	38.9	17.3	225

Continued…

Table 13.4—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who were tested for HIV during antenatal care and who:		Percentage who had an HIV test during ANC or labour and who:[1]		Number of women who gave birth in the last 2 years[2]
	Received results	Did not receive results	Received results	Did not receive results	
South West					
Ekiti	44.4	16.6	45.8	16.6	52
Lagos	67.8	9.9	68.6	9.9	291
Ogun	37.1	13.5	37.7	14.1	270
Ondo	40.9	11.9	42.5	11.1	101
Osun	22.2	29.6	22.2	29.6	133
Oyo	37.5	11.2	38.3	11.2	245
Education					
No education	15.9	5.0	16.3	5.0	5,012
Primary	26.2	8.8	26.9	8.8	1,268
Secondary	46.6	10.9	48.0	10.8	3,573
More than secondary	73.2	9.1	75.1	8.8	1,096
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	14.0	3.9	14.3	3.9	2,683
Second	20.0	6.4	20.5	6.3	2,489
Middle	31.4	8.4	32.2	8.4	2,159
Fourth	48.6	10.6	50.1	10.3	1,955
Highest	65.9	12.0	67.7	11.9	1,662
Total 15–49	32.8	7.8	33.7	7.7	10,948

[1] Women were asked whether they received an HIV test during labour only if they gave birth in a health facility.
[2] Denominator for percentages includes women who did not receive antenatal care for their most recent birth in the last 2 years.

Table 13.5.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by HIV testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of women ever tested, and percentage of women who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the most recent test, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the most recent test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the most recent test	Number of women
	Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]				
Age							
15–24	17.9	3.1	79.0	100.0	21.0	7.5	14,958
15–19	8.1	1.4	90.5	100.0	9.5	3.8	8,105
20–24	29.5	5.2	65.3	100.0	34.7	11.8	6,853
25–29	39.4	6.5	54.2	100.0	45.8	15.1	6,443
30–39	42.7	7.3	50.0	100.0	50.0	13.2	10,482
40–49	37.7	5.0	57.3	100.0	42.7	8.8	7,167
Marital status							
Never married	15.5	1.4	83.1	100.0	16.9	6.9	10,893
Ever had sex	37.1	3.5	59.3	100.0	40.7	17.1	3,309
Never had sex	6.0	0.5	93.4	100.0	6.6	2.5	7,584
Married/living together	37.5	6.7	55.9	100.0	44.1	11.8	26,264
Divorced/separated/ widowed	45.6	5.2	49.2	100.0	50.8	13.1	1,894
Residence							
Urban	39.7	5.9	54.4	100.0	45.6	12.9	18,846
Rural	24.3	4.4	71.3	100.0	28.7	8.3	20,204
Zone							
North Central	33.7	5.1	61.2	100.0	38.8	12.0	7,068
North East	32.7	3.3	64.0	100.0	36.0	10.5	6,213
North West	20.0	3.6	76.4	100.0	23.6	5.6	12,434
South East	44.2	8.9	46.9	100.0	53.1	14.3	3,280
South South	48.5	6.1	45.4	100.0	54.6	20.3	4,416
South West	33.9	7.6	58.5	100.0	41.5	9.5	5,640
State							
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	54.8	1.7	43.4	100.0	56.6	15.6	764
Benue	61.9	2.1	36.1	100.0	63.9	27.6	1,008
Kogi	29.8	4.5	65.6	100.0	34.4	10.8	604
Kwara	18.0	6.2	75.8	100.0	24.2	5.7	790
Nasarawa	46.1	10.6	43.4	100.0	56.6	16.2	963
Niger	14.7	6.8	78.5	100.0	21.5	5.1	1,845
Plateau	27.5	2.0	70.5	100.0	29.5	8.3	1,093
North East							
Adamawa	37.7	1.2	61.1	100.0	38.9	14.4	932
Bauchi	35.9	4.3	59.9	100.0	40.1	11.4	1,838
Borno	23.5	3.2	73.3	100.0	26.7	5.1	1,073
Gombe	48.3	5.4	46.3	100.0	53.7	13.6	610
Taraba	38.3	2.3	59.5	100.0	40.5	16.7	806
Yobe	17.2	3.1	79.7	100.0	20.3	4.2	954
North West							
Jigawa	22.4	2.9	74.7	100.0	25.3	7.7	1,258
Kaduna	26.5	6.4	67.1	100.0	32.9	8.1	2,420
Kano	24.9	3.4	71.7	100.0	28.3	5.9	3,660
Katsina	20.0	6.6	73.5	100.0	26.5	4.7	1,778
Kebbi	4.9	0.6	94.5	100.0	5.5	2.0	925
Sokoto	6.1	0.5	93.4	100.0	6.6	1.9	1,238
Zamfara	14.8	0.2	85.0	100.0	15.0	5.8	1,154
South East							
Abia	47.4	8.4	44.2	100.0	55.8	16.1	418
Anambra	48.3	10.8	40.9	100.0	59.1	11.9	707
Ebonyi	23.0	15.5	61.5	100.0	38.5	8.1	950
Enugu	40.4	3.1	56.5	100.0	43.5	14.6	502
Imo	69.6	2.7	27.7	100.0	72.3	23.9	704
South South							
Akwa Ibom	66.4	4.0	29.6	100.0	70.4	39.1	570
Bayelsa	41.7	7.4	50.9	100.0	49.1	17.7	317
Cross River	55.0	3.5	41.5	100.0	58.5	21.3	524
Delta	42.3	5.9	51.8	100.0	48.2	12.5	1,010
Edo	32.5	7.9	59.6	100.0	40.4	8.6	661
Rivers	52.5	7.0	40.5	100.0	59.5	24.3	1,333

Continued…

Table 13.5.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the most recent test: Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]	Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the most recent test	Number of women
South West							
Ekiti	38.7	7.5	53.8	100.0	46.2	9.7	276
Lagos	54.2	6.5	39.3	100.0	60.7	15.1	1,586
Ogun	27.2	8.7	64.1	100.0	35.9	8.3	1,288
Ondo	28.3	3.0	68.7	100.0	31.3	8.5	603
Osun	18.1	16.5	65.4	100.0	34.6	6.1	627
Oyo	24.5	5.8	69.6	100.0	30.4	5.7	1,260
Education							
No education	15.2	4.1	80.7	100.0	19.3	4.6	13,404
Primary	27.9	5.9	66.1	100.0	33.9	7.9	4,359
Secondary	35.7	5.6	58.8	100.0	41.2	11.9	15,948
More than secondary	64.5	5.9	29.7	100.0	70.3	23.3	5,339
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	13.3	2.9	83.8	100.0	16.2	4.5	6,724
Second	19.3	4.0	76.7	100.0	23.3	6.5	7,348
Middle	30.3	6.1	63.6	100.0	36.4	9.3	7,812
Fourth	39.1	6.0	54.9	100.0	45.1	13.6	8,435
Highest	50.5	6.1	43.3	100.0	56.7	16.6	8,731
Total 15–49	31.7	5.1	63.1	100.0	36.9	10.5	39,050

[1] Includes respondents who refused to answer questions on testing

Table 13.5.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by HIV testing status and by whether they received the results of the most recent test, percentage of men ever tested, and percentage of men age 15–49 who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the most recent test, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the most recent test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the most recent test	Number of men
	Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]				
Age							
15–24	8.8	0.6	90.6	100.0	9.4	3.8	3,819
15–19	3.5	0.3	96.2	100.0	3.8	1.7	2,230
20–24	16.3	1.0	82.8	100.0	17.2	6.8	1,590
25–29	34.4	1.1	64.5	100.0	35.5	10.5	1,475
30–39	44.0	1.7	54.3	100.0	45.7	12.5	3,067
40–49	42.6	2.5	54.9	100.0	45.1	10.1	2,566
Marital status							
Never married	15.4	0.8	83.8	100.0	16.2	6.3	4,964
Ever had sex	34.2	1.6	64.2	100.0	35.8	15.0	1,606
Never had sex	6.4	0.4	93.2	100.0	6.8	2.2	3,358
Married/living together	42.3	1.9	55.8	100.0	44.2	10.4	5,809
Divorced/separated/ widowed	43.2	3.1	53.6	100.0	46.4	17.6	154
Residence							
Urban	35.3	1.9	62.8	100.0	37.2	10.0	5,397
Rural	25.0	0.9	74.1	100.0	25.9	7.3	5,531
Zone							
North Central	35.2	0.8	64.0	100.0	36.0	14.9	2,107
North East	26.6	0.8	72.6	100.0	27.4	7.1	1,720
North West	19.6	1.3	79.1	100.0	20.9	3.5	3,459
South East	49.7	0.6	49.7	100.0	50.3	13.5	849
South South	46.7	3.1	50.2	100.0	49.8	16.5	1,231
South West	26.6	2.2	71.2	100.0	28.8	4.4	1,560
State							
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	48.7	3.4	47.9	100.0	52.1	19.0	267
Benue	63.2	0.2	36.6	100.0	63.4	47.4	285
Kogi	31.0	0.1	68.9	100.0	31.1	14.1	206
Kwara	14.6	1.4	84.0	100.0	16.0	2.3	275
Nasarawa	42.4	0.8	56.7	100.0	43.3	20.6	301
Niger	14.7	0.2	85.1	100.0	14.9	2.3	489
Plateau	44.6	0.0	55.4	100.0	44.6	6.6	284
North East							
Adamawa	36.2	0.2	63.6	100.0	36.4	6.6	276
Bauchi	22.1	0.1	77.8	100.0	22.2	6.1	570
Borno	10.4	0.0	89.6	100.0	10.4	1.5	246
Gombe	23.5	1.0	75.4	100.0	24.6	2.6	202
Taraba	41.4	3.1	55.5	100.0	44.5	17.8	232
Yobe	32.2	2.0	65.8	100.0	34.2	9.4	193
North West							
Jigawa	17.3	1.0	81.7	100.0	18.3	2.9	330
Kaduna	19.5	2.4	78.0	100.0	22.0	6.0	705
Kano	24.3	1.5	74.2	100.0	25.8	4.8	1,029
Katsina	39.8	0.4	59.7	100.0	40.3	2.9	479
Kebbi	2.1	0.0	97.9	100.0	2.1	0.3	231
Sokoto	3.0	0.0	97.0	100.0	3.0	0.0	357
Zamfara	7.9	2.4	89.7	100.0	10.3	1.8	329
South East							
Abia	35.9	0.0	64.1	100.0	35.9	10.0	122
Anambra	60.8	0.4	38.8	100.0	61.2	18.1	191
Ebonyi	37.0	0.7	62.3	100.0	37.7	6.2	189
Enugu	48.7	0.0	51.3	100.0	48.7	18.5	135
Imo	59.5	1.3	39.2	100.0	60.8	14.7	212
South South							
Akwa Ibom	62.8	2.8	34.4	100.0	65.6	35.3	178
Bayelsa	26.7	6.1	67.3	100.0	32.7	3.1	100
Cross River	63.0	4.1	32.9	100.0	67.1	26.1	140
Delta	36.6	5.0	58.4	100.0	41.6	12.6	249
Edo	34.0	0.3	65.7	100.0	34.3	7.6	197
Rivers	51.9	2.2	45.9	100.0	54.1	14.9	366

Continued…

Table 13.5.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the most recent test: Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]	Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the most recent test	Number of men
South West							
Ekiti	18.6	1.7	79.7	100.0	20.3	8.3	68
Lagos	32.6	0.3	67.1	100.0	32.9	6.5	523
Ogun	23.2	7.5	69.3	100.0	30.7	4.8	321
Ondo	16.2	0.4	83.4	100.0	16.6	2.8	188
Osun	20.7	1.5	77.8	100.0	22.2	1.0	179
Oyo	32.0	1.2	66.8	100.0	33.2	2.5	281
Education							
No education	11.8	0.6	87.7	100.0	12.3	2.4	2,462
Primary	22.1	1.1	76.9	100.0	23.1	5.6	1,159
Secondary	29.4	1.5	69.1	100.0	30.9	8.5	5,066
More than secondary	55.9	2.4	41.7	100.0	58.3	17.3	2,241
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	11.5	0.4	88.2	100.0	11.8	2.6	1,776
Second	22.2	0.6	77.3	100.0	22.7	6.6	1,902
Middle	29.1	1.9	69.0	100.0	31.0	8.2	2,114
Fourth	34.4	1.8	63.8	100.0	36.2	10.1	2,523
Highest	45.1	2.0	52.9	100.0	47.1	13.2	2,612
Total 15–49	30.1	1.4	68.5	100.0	31.5	8.6	10,927
50–59	39.7	1.7	58.5	100.0	41.5	10.0	1,277
Total 15–59	31.1	1.4	67.5	100.0	32.5	8.8	12,204

[1] Includes respondents who refused to answer questions on testing

Table 13.6 Awareness of husband's HIV status

Percentage of women age 15–49 who are married or living together and know the HIV status of their husband or partner, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Among women who are married or living together: Percentage who know the HIV status of their husband or partner	Among women who are married or living together: Number of women
Age		
15–24	33.3	5,528
15–19	34.5	1,455
20–24	32.8	4,073
25–29	36.3	5,240
30–39	36.6	9,346
40–49	34.9	6,151
Residence		
Urban	45.0	11,003
Rural	28.6	15,261
Zone		
North Central	27.8	4,810
North East	38.2	4,409
North West	35.7	9,335
South East	43.3	1,851
South South	45.0	2,356
South West	31.3	3,504
State		
North Central		
FCT-Abuja	47.8	437
Benue	55.5	615
Kogi	17.3	422
Kwara	12.5	531
Nasarawa	42.1	656
Niger	11.1	1,453
Plateau	30.2	696
North East		
Adamawa	25.0	619
Bauchi	41.4	1,440
Borno	43.1	752
Gombe	44.6	432
Taraba	40.4	483
Yobe	32.5	681
North West		
Jigawa	20.6	948
Kaduna	54.9	1,834
Kano	50.2	2,421
Katsina	29.3	1,439
Kebbi	4.0	758
Sokoto	19.6	990
Zamfara	28.4	946
South East		
Abia	43.1	221
Anambra	27.5	400
Ebonyi	37.8	531
Enugu	35.1	269
Imo	69.9	430
South South		
Akwa Ibom	52.0	328
Bayelsa	36.3	169
Cross River	58.2	269
Delta	43.5	553
Edo	33.2	344
Rivers	45.9	694
South West		
Ekiti	34.6	148
Lagos	50.3	955
Ogun	30.1	824
Ondo	18.8	350
Osun	15.5	389
Oyo	23.0	838

Continued…

Table 13.6—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among women who are married or living together: Percentage who know the HIV status of their husband or partner	Number of women
Education		
No education	22.3	11,559
Primary	30.3	3,204
Secondary	42.2	8,292
More than secondary	70.6	3,209
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	18.9	5,494
Second	27.7	5,552
Middle	37.4	5,133
Fourth	40.6	4,882
Highest	54.4	5,203
Total	35.5	26,264

Table 13.7 Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by number of times they have been tested for HIV in their lifetime, according to age, Nigeria DHS 2024

Age	Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime: 1	2	3	4	5–9	10–19	20+	Never tested	Total	Number of respondents
					WOMEN					
15–24	11.0	6.1	2.3	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	79.0	100.0	14,958
15–19	6.9	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	90.5	100.0	8,105
20–24	15.9	10.8	4.7	1.4	1.6	0.3	0.1	65.3	100.0	6,853
25–29	13.2	12.4	10.5	4.2	4.8	0.6	0.2	54.2	100.0	6,443
30–39	10.5	10.3	10.8	6.2	10.5	1.4	0.3	50.0	100.0	10,482
40–49	7.8	8.1	7.7	5.3	12.0	1.5	0.3	57.3	100.0	7,167
Total 15–49	10.7	8.6	6.9	3.6	6.1	0.8	0.2	63.1	100.0	39,050
					MEN					
15–24	5.8	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	90.6	100.0	3,819
15–19	2.9	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	96.2	100.0	2,230
20–24	9.9	3.2	1.8	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	82.8	100.0	1,590
25–29	18.1	7.6	5.0	1.4	2.7	0.6	0.0	64.5	100.0	1,475
30–39	17.6	9.9	7.3	3.2	5.2	1.8	0.7	54.3	100.0	3,067
40–49	13.9	11.0	8.6	3.3	6.0	2.0	0.4	54.9	100.0	2,566
Total 15–49	12.7	7.0	5.1	2.0	3.4	1.1	0.3	68.5	100.0	10,927
50–59	13.5	8.5	7.2	3.1	6.4	2.1	0.7	58.5	100.0	1,277
Total 15–59	12.8	7.1	5.3	2.1	3.7	1.2	0.3	67.5	100.0	12,204

Table 13.8 Knowledge and coverage of self-testing for HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever heard of HIV self-test kits, and percentage who have ever used an HIV self-test kit, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Women			Men		
Background characteristic	Ever heard of HIV self-test kits	Ever used an HIV self-test kit	Number of women	Ever heard of HIV self-test kits	Ever used an HIV self-test kit	Number of men
Age						
15–19	6.6	0.6	8,105	9.3	0.5	2,230
20–24	11.4	1.7	6,853	15.0	1.6	1,590
25–29	13.2	2.4	6,443	20.8	3.2	1,475
30–34	13.4	2.5	5,583	27.8	5.2	1,427
35–39	14.1	2.6	4,900	26.9	3.7	1,640
40–44	12.9	2.1	4,105	24.7	3.3	1,439
45–49	10.9	1.7	3,062	25.8	4.2	1,127
Residence						
Urban	15.4	2.5	18,846	26.1	3.5	5,397
Rural	7.7	1.3	20,204	15.0	2.2	5,531
Education						
No education	3.2	0.7	13,404	5.2	0.6	2,462
Primary	7.3	0.8	4,359	11.8	1.1	1,159
Secondary	12.5	1.6	15,948	20.4	2.3	5,066
More than secondary	32.4	6.6	5,339	41.8	7.4	2,241
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	2.9	0.4	6,724	5.5	0.9	1,776
Second	5.0	0.8	7,348	11.0	1.3	1,902
Middle	9.3	1.5	7,812	16.2	2.2	2,114
Fourth	14.9	2.3	8,435	25.2	3.6	2,523
Highest	22.1	3.8	8,731	36.4	5.1	2,612
Total 15–49	11.4	1.9	39,050	20.5	2.9	10,927
50–59	na	na	na	24.1	4.1	1,277
Total 15–59	na	na	na	20.9	3.0	12,204

na = not available

Table 13.9 Disclosure, shame, and stigma among people living with HIV: Women

Among women age 15–49 who reported the result of their last HIV test as positive, percentage who have ever disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone, percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status, and percentage who reported experiencing stigma in the past 12 months due to their HIV status, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

			Experience of stigma in a community setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV:				Experience of stigma in a health care setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV:		
Background characteristic	Percentage who have disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone	Percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status	People talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission	Have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status	Experi-enced stigma in a community setting	Health care workers talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Were yelled at, scolded, called names, or verbally abused in another way because of their HIV status	Number of self-reported HIV-positive women
Residence									
Urban	51.1	44.4	23.0	14.1	22.2	28.6	3.1	3.7	51
Rural	73.2	43.6	31.2	26.6	28.3	36.6	6.2	3.4	61
Total 15–49	63.1	43.9	27.5	20.9	25.5	32.9	4.8	3.5	111

Table 13.10 Male circumcision

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by circumcision status, percentage traditionally or medically circumcised, and percentage medically circumcised, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Circumcision status						Total	Percentage traditionally or medically circumcised[1]	Percentage medically circumcised[2]	Number of men
	Traditionally circumcised only	Medically circumcised only	Both traditionally and medically circumcised	Circumcised, don't know type	Not circumcised	Don't know circumcision status				
Age										
15–19	50.8	35.9	0.8	5.0	4.4	3.2	100.0	92.4	37.3	2,230
20–24	58.5	29.8	1.0	5.3	4.0	1.3	100.0	94.6	31.3	1,590
25–29	62.9	29.2	0.4	3.6	3.5	0.4	100.0	96.1	29.9	1,475
30–34	60.2	30.0	0.8	2.6	5.7	0.7	100.0	93.6	31.4	1,427
35–39	61.7	30.0	0.8	2.4	4.6	0.4	100.0	95.0	31.2	1,640
40–44	62.0	28.8	1.2	3.3	4.4	0.3	100.0	95.3	30.4	1,439
45–49	64.9	26.1	0.6	3.3	4.7	0.3	100.0	94.9	27.1	1,127
Religion										
Catholic	31.0	55.2	2.0	3.6	6.1	2.2	100.0	91.7	57.7	829
Other Christian	35.5	51.7	0.7	6.1	4.3	1.7	100.0	94.0	53.5	3,633
Islam	76.7	15.4	0.7	2.3	4.3	0.6	100.0	95.1	16.2	6,358
Traditionalist	58.6	22.7	0.0	10.4	6.7	1.6	100.0	91.7	22.7	98
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Ethnic group										
Ekoi	29.6	70.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	70.1	93
Fulani	85.9	7.7	0.1	1.5	3.5	1.3	100.0	95.2	7.8	698
Hausa	81.7	13.3	0.3	1.4	2.9	0.4	100.0	96.7	13.6	3,716
Ibibio	22.0	59.7	0.6	0.7	12.2	4.7	100.0	83.1	60.4	193
Igala	38.7	40.6	0.0	15.9	4.3	0.5	100.0	95.2	40.9	147
Igbo	25.0	61.2	0.8	4.5	5.6	2.8	100.0	91.5	63.0	1,151
Ijaw/Izon	41.0	36.3	3.5	15.9	2.2	1.2	100.0	96.6	41.9	128
Kanuri/Beriberi	84.9	5.8	3.0	2.5	3.8	0.0	100.0	96.2	8.8	144
Tiv	26.4	65.1	4.5	3.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	69.5	268
Yoruba	40.3	43.6	2.0	9.3	3.2	1.7	100.0	95.1	47.0	1,441
Other	54.5	33.3	0.7	3.6	6.9	1.0	100.0	92.1	34.5	2,948
Residence										
Urban	47.7	41.2	1.3	4.7	4.0	1.2	100.0	94.8	43.1	5,397
Rural	70.7	20.1	0.4	2.8	4.9	1.1	100.0	94.0	20.7	5,531
Zone										
North Central	54.0	28.1	1.6	4.6	10.6	1.1	100.0	88.3	30.0	2,107
North East	77.8	17.0	1.0	1.8	2.3	0.0	100.0	97.6	18.0	1,720
North West	81.9	14.3	0.3	1.3	1.8	0.4	100.0	97.8	14.6	3,459
South East	24.5	58.5	0.5	4.7	7.9	3.9	100.0	88.2	60.0	849
South South	31.9	56.1	0.6	5.0	4.2	2.2	100.0	93.6	57.6	1,231
South West	36.7	49.1	1.1	8.6	2.9	1.5	100.0	95.6	51.7	1,560
State										
North Central										
FCT-Abuja	54.7	43.1	0.5	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	98.3	43.6	267
Benue	24.1	70.2	4.2	1.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	75.1	285
Kogi	34.9	28.8	0.0	34.8	1.2	0.3	100.0	98.5	29.2	206
Kwara	61.7	14.3	4.7	5.0	7.2	7.1	100.0	85.7	19.5	275
Nasarawa	20.8	15.8	1.3	1.5	60.3	0.2	100.0	39.4	17.1	301
Niger	88.3	9.1	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.6	100.0	98.6	10.0	489
Plateau	65.6	30.1	0.0	1.1	3.2	0.0	100.0	96.8	30.5	284
North East										
Adamawa	57.6	40.0	0.2	1.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	40.3	276
Bauchi	85.4	8.4	0.5	1.8	4.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	8.8	570
Borno	76.8	17.1	1.4	0.9	3.9	0.0	100.0	96.1	18.4	246
Gombe	87.5	11.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	12.2	202
Taraba	70.3	25.0	0.0	3.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	25.0	232
Yobe	84.9	5.3	5.1	2.7	1.7	0.3	100.0	98.0	10.4	193
North West										
Jigawa	83.7	14.1	0.0	0.3	0.8	1.1	100.0	98.1	14.1	330
Kaduna	85.0	13.1	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	14.0	705
Kano	83.3	15.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	99.5	16.2	1,029
Katsina	69.6	28.0	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.4	100.0	98.0	28.3	479
Kebbi	95.0	2.1	0.1	0.6	2.2	0.0	100.0	97.8	2.3	231
Sokoto	90.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	100.0	93.2	2.8	357
Zamfara	68.5	12.8	0.0	10.9	6.5	1.3	100.0	92.2	12.8	329
South East										
Abia	3.0	86.9	1.0	2.7	1.3	5.2	100.0	93.6	88.1	122
Anambra	34.0	61.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.5	100.0	96.5	61.6	191
Ebonyi	65.3	22.6	0.8	8.2	0.7	2.4	100.0	96.9	23.8	189
Enugu	2.5	50.3	0.8	0.8	43.5	2.0	100.0	54.5	51.6	135
Imo	5.8	76.6	0.2	8.7	2.7	6.0	100.0	91.3	80.0	212

Continued…

Table 13.10—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Circumcision status						Total	Percentage traditionally or medically circumcised[1]	Percentage medically circumcised[2]	Number of men
	Traditionally circumcised only	Medically circumcised only	Both traditionally and medically circumcised	Circumcised, don't know type	Not circumcised	Don't know circumcision status				
South South										
Akwa Ibom	22.2	55.6	0.0	0.0	15.1	7.2	100.0	77.8	55.6	178
Bayelsa	39.0	29.4	5.2	24.2	0.3	1.9	100.0	97.9	38.6	100
Cross River	33.0	66.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	66.5	140
Delta	31.4	57.4	0.0	6.7	2.7	1.8	100.0	95.5	59.6	249
Edo	22.5	64.2	0.3	8.3	2.4	2.3	100.0	95.3	65.5	197
Rivers	39.8	54.6	0.3	1.0	3.3	0.9	100.0	95.8	54.9	366
South West										
Ekiti	35.8	50.2	1.1	7.9	4.3	0.7	100.0	95.0	51.3	68
Lagos	21.9	69.5	0.3	3.9	4.4	0.0	100.0	95.6	69.8	523
Ogun	41.0	50.1	1.5	5.3	1.4	0.7	100.0	97.9	52.3	321
Ondo	2.5	48.1	0.8	36.7	3.0	9.0	100.0	88.0	59.2	188
Osun	56.0	43.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	44.0	179
Oyo	70.3	14.2	2.8	8.0	3.4	1.2	100.0	95.3	17.5	281
Education										
No education	86.8	4.6	0.3	1.9	5.3	1.1	100.0	93.7	5.0	2,462
Primary	69.8	20.9	0.9	3.4	4.0	0.9	100.0	95.1	22.1	1,159
Secondary	49.7	39.0	0.9	4.7	4.1	1.5	100.0	94.3	40.5	5,066
More than secondary	45.4	44.7	1.3	3.7	4.6	0.3	100.0	95.0	46.5	2,241
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	87.3	5.9	0.3	1.3	4.1	1.1	100.0	94.8	6.2	1,776
Second	77.2	14.5	0.6	2.9	4.1	0.8	100.0	95.2	15.3	1,902
Middle	62.6	26.1	0.4	3.8	5.9	1.3	100.0	92.9	26.8	2,114
Fourth	50.0	38.2	1.1	4.5	5.0	1.1	100.0	93.9	40.0	2,523
Highest	33.7	55.0	1.4	5.2	3.4	1.3	100.0	95.3	57.2	2,612
Total 15–49	59.3	30.5	0.8	3.7	4.5	1.1	100.0	94.4	31.8	10,927
50–59	71.5	19.7	0.4	3.1	5.1	0.3	100.0	94.6	20.4	1,277
Total 15–59	60.6	29.4	0.8	3.7	4.5	1.0	100.0	94.4	30.6	12,204

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes all men who report they are circumcised
[2] Includes all men who report they are medically circumcised (those who are also traditionally circumcised, those who are not traditionally circumcised, and those who don't know whether or not they are traditionally circumcised)

Table 13.11 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms

Among women and men age 15–49 who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Women						Men				
Background characteristic	STI	Bad-smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ genital dis-charge/ sore or ulcer	Genital itching	Number of women who ever had sexual inter-course	STI	Bad-smelling/ abnormal discharge from penis	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ abnormal discharge from penis/ sore or ulcer	Number of men who ever had sexual inter-course
Age											
15–24	7.8	12.7	6.5	16.7	18.7	7,753	8.0	11.8	7.2	16.6	1,004
15–19	5.4	10.2	6.0	13.2	15.2	2,246	4.4	9.3	7.4	14.1	257
20–24	8.8	13.7	6.7	18.2	20.1	5,507	9.2	12.7	7.1	17.4	747
25–29	9.4	13.7	7.4	18.8	21.0	6,168	11.2	11.5	5.4	17.4	1,101
30–39	8.4	11.8	6.9	16.5	19.5	10,393	8.1	8.6	4.2	12.9	2,912
40–49	6.6	8.6	5.2	12.2	15.1	7,152	7.4	8.0	3.5	12.7	2,550
Marital status											
Never married	11.4	17.7	7.2	22.1	25.1	3,309	10.6	13.8	6.3	19.6	1,606
Married or living together	7.6	11.0	6.5	15.4	17.9	26,264	7.5	7.9	3.9	12.2	5,808
Divorced/separated/ widowed	8.8	10.6	5.3	14.5	16.6	1,894	15.5	13.0	10.6	21.5	153
Circumcision status											
Traditionally or medically circumcised[1]	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.9	9.2	4.6	13.5	7,166
Traditionally circumcised only	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.4	8.1	4.2	11.8	4,434
Medically circumcised only	na	na	na	na	na	na	10.4	11.5	5.7	16.9	2,389
Both traditionally and medically circumcised	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.8	6.4	5.6	9.8	54
Other[2]	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.9	8.0	2.6	12.8	288
Not circumcised or don't know	na	na	na	na	na	na	15.7	10.0	3.3	22.4	401
Residence											
Urban	7.7	11.1	4.9	14.9	17.8	14,378	9.2	11.1	4.3	15.9	3,774
Rural	8.3	12.2	7.8	17.0	19.3	17,088	7.4	7.4	4.8	12.1	3,793
Zone											
North Central	10.3	15.5	6.9	19.5	19.4	5,752	9.4	7.3	5.0	13.4	1,506
North East	9.6	14.4	9.4	20.0	20.8	5,008	6.2	7.0	3.9	10.6	1,103
North West	6.5	10.1	8.1	14.8	18.9	9,844	7.0	8.3	5.8	13.2	2,003
South East	11.5	10.3	3.9	17.1	20.4	2,583	7.4	2.0	3.3	9.3	685
South South	6.5	10.2	3.3	12.9	16.3	3,701	10.4	8.8	5.5	14.5	1,047
South West	6.2	9.2	3.5	11.7	15.3	4,579	9.8	19.7	2.6	21.3	1,223
State											
North Central											
FCT-Abuja	7.8	16.6	8.3	18.2	23.4	595	1.9	1.6	1.3	3.0	210
Benue	4.8	25.7	3.7	26.2	17.1	848	18.7	13.8	14.8	26.8	229
Kogi	4.6	7.4	4.1	8.9	8.8	516	11.9	11.5	9.3	13.8	173
Kwara	3.0	7.8	8.7	14.4	14.5	644	2.3	2.7	0.3	3.3	170
Nasarawa	12.1	19.1	7.1	26.7	31.3	779	25.1	12.9	6.1	33.9	238
Niger	3.3	3.6	1.1	5.6	5.4	1,506	1.2	3.1	0.3	3.1	295
Plateau	36.6	32.9	19.6	41.7	42.7	863	3.3	5.3	3.8	7.5	191
North East											
Adamawa	32.9	30.9	20.8	36.5	35.3	731	10.9	8.2	2.4	12.4	197
Bauchi	7.8	16.0	11.3	23.9	16.9	1,535	2.3	1.2	0.6	3.5	318
Borno	2.7	7.7	4.3	11.1	23.8	856	4.4	5.1	6.3	9.9	186
Gombe	5.3	8.3	5.0	13.9	28.1	472	5.1	5.4	0.8	8.1	101
Taraba	5.6	16.7	9.5	18.7	15.0	668	8.7	20.1	10.5	24.2	163
Yobe	4.9	4.8	2.8	10.9	11.9	747	8.5	7.4	4.8	11.4	139
North West											
Jigawa	2.0	5.3	4.3	8.6	16.9	1,001	2.4	3.0	9.5	12.8	159
Kaduna	4.6	11.7	6.8	16.7	26.6	1,971	5.5	9.4	8.7	14.3	479
Kano	15.8	18.5	16.0	24.8	20.6	2,600	4.3	3.9	2.3	7.5	495
Katsina	4.6	5.9	4.1	10.8	18.3	1,488	17.6	17.8	10.8	25.8	280
Kebbi	0.7	1.9	1.4	3.1	5.8	774	2.8	3.1	2.4	4.3	146
Sokoto	1.8	8.4	9.4	14.4	19.0	1,035	1.6	2.8	1.5	4.0	206
Zamfara	2.5	4.5	3.1	6.7	11.9	974	13.3	15.9	4.2	21.7	238
South East											
Abia	8.2	17.1	9.6	21.6	22.6	339	9.0	2.0	3.1	12.5	94
Anambra	8.8	13.5	2.5	16.3	22.4	566	2.7	0.3	1.6	3.0	161
Ebonyi	15.7	6.2	1.9	19.5	28.2	673	9.5	2.6	3.2	12.3	137
Enugu	4.6	6.7	4.3	9.0	7.8	415	4.0	1.6	1.4	5.0	113
Imo	16.3	10.7	3.7	18.4	17.4	589	11.2	3.2	6.1	13.5	180

Continued…

Table 13.11—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Women						Men				
	STI	Bad-smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ genital dis-charge/ sore or ulcer	Genital itching	Number of women who ever had sexual inter-course	STI	Bad-smelling/ abnormal discharge from penis	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ abnormal discharge from penis/ sore or ulcer	Number of men who ever had sexual inter-course
South South											
Akwa Ibom	2.1	5.5	2.8	6.7	7.3	493	5.8	6.2	2.5	9.0	157
Bayelsa	18.7	22.3	13.7	30.5	30.2	272	6.6	6.8	4.5	9.7	75
Cross River	3.1	5.2	6.0	8.8	15.4	434	16.7	14.6	11.2	18.4	125
Delta	9.1	16.6	2.0	18.4	17.6	854	17.1	11.6	9.6	26.2	216
Edo	8.7	12.4	2.5	17.3	25.2	542	2.0	2.1	0.4	3.4	152
Rivers	3.8	5.3	1.4	6.8	11.8	1,107	10.5	9.4	4.5	14.2	322
South West											
Ekiti	8.5	14.7	3.0	17.3	16.9	214	3.0	2.5	0.0	3.0	55
Lagos	5.5	10.9	3.4	13.3	20.4	1,280	17.8	48.3	1.5	49.3	415
Ogun	9.3	12.4	3.8	14.4	18.3	1,034	13.3	11.6	8.2	15.9	255
Ondo	3.2	5.2	5.2	9.4	9.2	490	3.8	3.2	1.4	3.8	149
Osun	3.1	5.2	3.2	7.5	16.4	506	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	124
Oyo	6.2	6.6	2.7	9.1	8.3	1,056	1.1	1.2	0.0	2.4	225
Education											
No education	5.8	9.8	7.1	14.3	17.4	12,165	5.0	5.7	4.2	9.1	1,669
Primary	9.1	11.7	6.5	16.3	19.2	3,750	9.5	9.0	6.8	16.8	831
Secondary	9.7	13.7	6.4	17.8	20.0	10,999	9.6	10.1	4.9	15.2	3,225
More than secondary	9.1	12.1	5.1	16.2	17.9	4,551	8.5	11.1	3.4	15.0	1,842
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	5.7	10.3	7.8	14.7	18.6	5,874	4.1	7.0	4.8	10.2	1,165
Second	9.1	12.7	8.5	17.9	20.5	6,143	9.6	8.6	6.1	15.1	1,284
Middle	8.9	12.2	6.8	16.8	19.0	6,177	9.1	7.5	4.8	12.5	1,408
Fourth	8.4	11.9	5.2	16.2	18.2	6,435	8.7	7.4	4.3	12.9	1,743
Highest	8.1	11.2	4.5	14.6	16.9	6,837	9.1	14.0	3.5	17.5	1,967
Total 15–49	8.1	11.7	6.5	16.0	18.6	31,466	8.3	9.3	4.6	14.0	7,567
50–59	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.5	6.1	2.9	9.2	1,275
Total 15–59	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.8	8.8	4.3	13.3	8,842

na = not applicable
[1] Includes all men who report they are circumcised
[2] Includes men who report they are (1) medically circumcised but don't know whether they are traditionally circumcised, (2) traditionally circumcised but don't know whether they are medically circumcised, or (3) circumcised but don't know the type of circumcision

Table 13.12 Sources of treatment of STIs for women and men

Among women and men age 15–49 reporting an STI or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, percentage who sought advice or treatment from various sources, Nigeria DHS 2024

Source	Percentage of women who sought advice or treatment from various sources	Percentage of men who sought advice or treatment from various sources
Public sector	25.2	34.3
Teaching hospital	0.9	1.3
Federal medical centre	1.0	2.1
General hospital	8.1	17.4
Primary health care centre	10.1	6.6
Primary health clinic	3.8	4.9
Health post	1.1	1.9
Stand-alone HTC centre	0.1	0.1
Mobile HTC services	0.1	0.1
Other public sector	0.1	0.0
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	26.8	51.4
Private hospital	6.4	19.9
Private clinic	2.2	3.5
Pharmacy	11.5	16.0
Patent and proprietary medicine vendors	4.8	10.2
Private doctor	1.0	1.4
Mobile clinic	0.1	0.2
Maternity centre	0.3	0.0
Standalone HTC centre	0.1	0.0
Mobile HTC services	0.1	0.0
Other private sector	0.2	0.0
Private medical sector (NGO)	0.6	1.1
Faith-based hospital	0.3	0.6
Faith-based clinic	0.1	0.2
Family planning clinic	0.0	0.0
Other NGO medical sector	0.1	0.4
Other source	9.9	8.6
Traditional herbs	9.2	7.6
Other	0.6	1.0
Did not seek advice or treatment	40.0	23.1
Number of respondents with STI or symptoms of STI	7,414	1,059

Note: Advice or treatment may have been sought from more than one source.
HTC = HIV testing and counselling
NGO = nongovernmental organisation

Table 13.13 Knowledge of health consequences of sexually transmitted infections

Among women age 15–49, percentage who say that sexually transmitted infections can prevent women from getting pregnant in the future, percentage who say that sexually transmitted infections can prevent men from fathering children in the future, and percentage with correct knowledge of the health consequences of STIs, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who say that sexually transmitted infections can prevent women from getting pregnant in the future	Percentage who say that sexually transmitted infections can prevent men from fathering children in the future	Percentage with correct knowledge of health consequences of STIs[1]	Number of women
Age				
15–24	54.0	49.1	46.9	14,958
15–19	47.0	42.0	40.0	8,105
20–24	62.2	57.5	55.1	6,853
25–29	68.4	62.2	60.1	6,443
30–39	71.4	65.4	63.3	10,482
40–49	72.3	66.3	64.4	7,167
Marital status				
Never married	57.2	51.9	50.0	10,893
Married or living together	66.5	61.0	58.6	26,264
Divorced/separated/ widowed	76.0	69.2	68.1	1,894
Residence				
Urban	71.4	65.4	63.5	18,846
Rural	57.9	52.6	50.3	20,204
Zone				
North Central	66.1	60.3	58.0	7,068
North East	49.8	47.6	44.1	6,213
North West	56.8	49.7	47.7	12,434
South East	88.5	84.4	83.2	3,280
South South	79.3	75.1	73.6	4,416
South West	69.5	61.8	60.0	5,640
State				
North Central				
FCT-Abuja	89.8	82.1	81.1	764
Benue	62.4	59.4	58.1	1,008
Kogi	54.5	47.9	46.2	604
Kwara	63.7	66.5	59.5	790
Nasarawa	74.8	57.8	56.9	963
Niger	49.9	50.6	48.8	1,845
Plateau	80.8	67.1	63.5	1,093
North East				
Adamawa	79.1	70.8	70.3	932
Bauchi	43.2	42.2	36.1	1,838
Borno	46.4	47.2	43.7	1,073
Gombe	63.2	57.7	56.7	610
Taraba	34.2	34.8	31.2	806
Yobe	42.1	40.2	37.3	954
North West				
Jigawa	57.7	54.0	53.3	1,258
Kaduna	63.9	54.7	53.4	2,420
Kano	66.5	54.9	52.6	3,660
Katsina	51.7	44.6	43.4	1,778
Kebbi	37.5	33.1	31.9	925
Sokoto	22.5	20.6	17.8	1,238
Zamfara	70.6	70.4	65.6	1,154
South East				
Abia	90.4	87.0	85.9	418
Anambra	93.1	80.2	79.2	707
Ebonyi	83.9	82.3	80.9	950
Enugu	87.1	86.4	85.1	502
Imo	89.8	88.7	87.3	704
South South				
Akwa Ibom	69.0	65.5	62.7	570
Bayelsa	66.5	58.9	57.1	317
Cross River	65.0	64.7	63.7	524
Delta	82.4	76.8	76.2	1,010
Edo	80.7	70.7	68.6	661
Rivers	89.3	88.2	86.6	1,333

Continued…

Table 13.13—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who say that sexually transmitted infections can prevent women from getting pregnant in the future	Percentage who say that sexually transmitted infections can prevent men from fathering children in the future	Percentage with correct knowledge of health consequences of STIs[1]	Number of women
South West				
Ekiti	50.5	47.6	47.3	276
Lagos	81.1	63.7	62.4	1,586
Ogun	63.2	55.7	55.1	1,288
Ondo	60.1	58.8	55.7	603
Osun	75.1	70.2	69.7	627
Oyo	67.2	65.9	62.3	1,260
Education				
No education	49.7	45.6	42.7	13,404
Primary	65.3	58.8	57.2	4,359
Secondary	70.1	63.6	61.8	15,948
More than secondary	83.8	77.8	76.1	5,339
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	44.4	41.2	38.4	6,724
Second	56.8	51.2	48.6	7,348
Middle	64.9	58.8	57.0	7,812
Fourth	71.6	65.9	63.9	8,435
Highest	78.9	72.0	70.3	8,731
Total	64.4	58.8	56.7	39,050

[1] Correct knowledge of health consequences of STIs is defined as women who say that sexually transmitted infections can prevent women from getting pregnant in the future and that sexually transmitted infections can prevent men from fathering children in the future.

Table 13.14.1 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Women

Percentages of young women age 15–24 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce their risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV, and percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who know: People can reduce their risk of HIV by: Using a condom every time they have sex	Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV	Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention[1]	Number of women
Age							
15–19	52.4	62.8	64.4	70.4	72.7	25.2	8,105
15–17	49.2	59.7	62.8	69.1	71.2	22.6	5,057
18–19	57.6	68.0	67.1	72.5	75.2	29.4	3,048
20–24	64.2	72.7	73.8	73.8	75.5	34.7	6,853
20–22	62.1	70.8	71.8	72.4	74.2	31.9	4,196
23–24	67.5	75.8	77.0	76.1	77.7	39.2	2,657
Marital status							
Never married	60.1	68.3	70.8	74.0	76.9	31.9	9,247
Ever had sex	79.2	82.6	81.0	76.3	81.4	44.9	2,042
Never had sex	54.7	64.3	67.9	73.4	75.7	28.3	7,205
Ever married	54.0	65.9	65.3	68.6	69.3	25.7	5,711
Residence							
Urban	66.8	74.3	77.3	78.3	80.3	38.4	7,083
Rural	49.7	61.1	61.0	66.3	68.4	21.6	7,875
Zone							
North Central	55.9	59.1	69.2	71.1	73.0	21.6	2,724
North East	48.8	61.1	60.8	73.3	74.6	24.2	2,479
North West	49.5	64.9	67.1	67.4	68.5	26.4	5,205
South East	71.7	75.9	64.7	74.2	82.2	34.9	1,135
South South	77.9	83.4	81.1	78.3	83.7	45.3	1,529
South West	70.7	76.4	75.2	77.4	77.2	40.7	1,885
State							
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	86.1	83.6	90.9	87.0	92.4	64.8	241
Benue	62.7	65.9	67.7	78.3	81.4	18.3	387
Kogi	52.8	48.8	51.7	51.2	45.3	9.1	219
Kwara	55.2	74.5	74.3	91.0	86.9	37.8	302
Nasarawa	71.4	74.8	67.8	62.8	80.5	24.7	354
Niger	32.2	34.0	70.1	72.7	74.6	10.8	746
Plateau	62.4	63.7	63.5	57.7	52.3	12.8	475
North East							
Adamawa	65.7	73.6	79.3	53.6	71.8	35.4	366
Bauchi	41.1	56.7	51.4	65.1	66.1	11.8	769
Borno	48.5	50.6	56.2	86.7	84.4	25.4	389
Gombe	72.5	86.5	67.7	88.2	92.5	48.2	244
Taraba	52.8	64.5	58.9	89.9	74.7	36.9	341
Yobe	28.8	49.3	64.2	70.7	72.7	10.2	371
North West							
Jigawa	75.9	94.5	80.3	79.8	81.2	57.5	536
Kaduna	47.5	75.7	70.8	61.0	68.8	28.8	991
Kano	68.0	66.7	77.1	74.3	70.2	31.4	1,687
Katsina	24.8	55.5	61.3	61.7	65.2	9.9	692
Kebbi	30.5	39.0	72.2	73.5	76.7	14.8	365
Sokoto	12.6	34.2	18.6	51.2	53.3	3.5	480
Zamfara	45.2	67.3	62.0	62.3	60.4	24.4	453
South East							
Abia	82.5	92.8	79.8	70.2	89.0	45.3	142
Anambra	91.2	88.5	87.6	94.9	92.8	70.4	231
Ebonyi	61.9	67.4	49.5	66.2	74.0	21.9	396
Enugu	60.0	51.5	87.1	87.6	85.9	35.8	160
Imo	70.4	85.6	40.4	58.6	78.4	12.2	206
South South							
Akwa Ibom	74.5	82.3	82.8	70.2	92.5	43.5	189
Bayelsa	75.3	81.1	82.1	74.5	79.2	41.8	126
Cross River	83.0	94.6	88.2	76.9	85.1	51.1	201
Delta	75.3	82.6	66.3	84.2	86.2	43.1	359
Edo	77.6	86.4	82.8	73.3	72.3	37.3	237
Rivers	80.1	78.1	88.5	81.6	84.7	51.0	418

Continued…

Table 13.14.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who know: People can reduce their risk of HIV by: Using a condom every time they have sex	Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV	Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention[1]	Number of women
South West							
Ekiti	66.4	60.2	67.2	64.3	72.2	18.7	114
Lagos	79.7	85.5	86.6	85.1	84.7	54.4	464
Ogun	66.1	78.0	65.3	80.7	75.8	37.4	445
Ondo	57.5	62.6	71.2	59.6	73.7	31.3	225
Osun	73.2	73.3	72.5	74.7	81.1	41.1	221
Oyo	72.7	77.8	79.0	79.8	71.5	39.9	416
Education							
No education	36.7	51.7	54.7	63.4	63.9	15.1	4,342
Primary	49.3	57.9	58.9	64.8	66.1	18.2	1,320
Secondary	66.7	74.3	74.5	75.8	78.5	35.1	8,044
More than secondary	82.5	87.2	90.6	84.7	88.2	56.0	1,252
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	36.9	52.0	51.0	64.7	65.6	15.6	2,436
Second	46.6	59.6	60.2	65.7	66.2	19.3	3,028
Middle	58.3	65.0	69.4	69.2	72.1	26.2	3,219
Fourth	66.8	75.4	76.7	75.2	79.3	35.7	3,378
Highest	76.0	81.8	82.4	83.7	85.2	48.6	2,897
Total 15–24	57.8	67.4	68.7	71.9	74.0	29.5	14,958

[1] Knowledge about HIV prevention means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

Table 13.14.2 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Men

Percentages of young men age 15–24 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce their risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV, and percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who know: People can reduce their risk of HIV by: Using a condom every time they have sex	Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV	Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention[1]	Number of men
Age							
15–19	60.6	57.6	53.4	62.5	61.0	17.5	2,230
15–17	57.0	53.6	49.0	60.2	58.3	13.9	1,464
18–19	67.5	65.3	61.6	66.8	66.1	24.3	765
20–24	74.2	69.8	67.3	66.4	71.0	29.2	1,590
20–22	73.6	67.8	64.9	64.1	71.0	26.6	976
23–24	75.1	73.0	71.1	70.1	71.1	33.2	614
Marital status							
Never married	66.1	62.2	59.0	64.1	64.6	22.2	3,602
Ever had sex	87.3	82.0	77.3	70.8	73.3	37.6	786
Never had sex	60.2	56.7	53.9	62.2	62.2	17.9	2,816
Ever married	69.3	70.5	61.7	65.2	74.5	24.5	217
Residence							
Urban	74.5	68.1	67.9	72.0	69.6	28.0	1,864
Rural	58.4	57.5	50.9	56.7	61.0	16.9	1,955
Zone							
North Central	75.4	61.3	62.5	66.7	77.9	26.9	742
North East	54.7	53.3	50.0	49.4	60.8	13.9	596
North West	54.6	61.0	50.9	63.2	57.8	17.9	1,362
South East	67.1	66.7	60.1	71.4	65.3	28.1	244
South South	86.4	73.9	75.1	68.0	80.5	35.7	377
South West	82.8	70.1	75.2	73.9	60.1	24.8	499
State							
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	89.6	85.6	68.4	80.4	86.7	36.4	59
Benue	87.6	78.4	69.7	71.2	81.6	33.1	100
Kogi	68.9	66.0	42.9	39.0	54.3	9.5	77
Kwara	52.6	47.2	41.4	56.2	60.1	19.4	118
Nasarawa	73.3	55.1	77.6	89.0	88.9	42.0	85
Niger	80.2	49.9	80.0	63.7	88.4	21.0	198
Plateau	78.4	70.5	45.8	74.6	77.8	35.7	105
North East							
Adamawa	64.9	53.1	70.2	28.7	60.3	14.3	99
Bauchi	34.1	41.3	29.9	54.5	50.8	8.6	217
Borno	79.7	57.8	70.0	73.9	74.1	30.7	74
Gombe	74.2	73.1	51.1	42.7	64.0	10.7	84
Taraba	61.6	73.5	61.5	40.2	68.2	15.5	83
Yobe	(39.9)	(26.2)	(45.6)	(62.0)	(69.5)	(14.3)	39
North West							
Jigawa	55.7	78.0	62.1	58.4	52.9	25.6	147
Kaduna	59.8	81.0	62.4	60.1	53.0	22.1	259
Kano	71.8	72.8	55.7	71.2	54.3	21.1	442
Katsina	47.6	52.3	54.2	59.7	62.3	15.5	187
Kebbi	49.6	35.4	39.8	63.6	76.1	9.7	86
Sokoto	20.5	13.6	23.8	67.6	64.9	1.6	127
Zamfara	27.5	33.9	24.6	46.1	60.0	14.6	113
South East							
Abia	65.1	56.8	88.9	72.3	89.2	38.5	38
Anambra	94.7	91.7	87.4	95.2	45.9	36.2	52
Ebonyi	28.7	29.6	29.0	48.9	45.5	13.0	61
Enugu	69.7	67.9	46.6	97.1	95.1	33.8	33
Imo	82.4	88.5	57.5	59.0	70.9	27.0	60
South South							
Akwa Ibom	83.2	80.5	64.7	72.9	75.1	26.5	48
Bayelsa	89.4	56.2	67.6	34.1	62.2	13.3	46
Cross River	86.3	82.7	97.3	82.4	78.5	59.3	45
Delta	93.5	79.4	79.8	62.1	87.6	40.8	75
Edo	72.1	55.0	77.7	78.9	80.5	34.0	73
Rivers	92.2	85.4	67.3	71.4	87.6	37.1	90

Continued…

Table 13.14.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who know: People can reduce their risk of HIV by: Using a condom every time they have sex	Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV	Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention[1]	Number of men
South West							
Ekiti	(58.4)	(67.9)	(63.3)	(62.1)	(59.4)	(13.6)	20
Lagos	93.0	83.4	93.4	87.9	51.6	22.1	152
Ogun	79.2	76.1	59.4	61.8	54.7	19.5	106
Ondo	89.3	67.1	62.5	35.9	38.8	19.8	63
Osun	67.4	46.8	58.5	73.9	73.0	19.6	65
Oyo	81.8	60.6	86.2	93.0	85.4	44.5	93
Education							
No education	43.0	44.4	36.1	54.6	57.2	9.1	822
Primary	67.8	60.5	55.2	56.6	57.4	13.2	354
Secondary	72.2	67.4	65.1	66.9	67.0	25.3	2,290
More than secondary	80.9	77.1	78.4	76.2	79.6	43.0	352
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	41.6	47.2	39.0	54.0	53.4	9.5	661
Second	60.1	56.0	48.5	54.7	61.2	16.5	686
Middle	68.5	62.3	56.5	62.3	67.3	20.6	809
Fourth	73.7	69.6	68.3	71.7	71.2	28.5	876
Highest	81.8	74.2	78.0	74.3	69.7	33.2	788
Total 15–24	66.3	62.7	59.2	64.1	65.2	22.3	3,819

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Knowledge about HIV prevention means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

Table 13.15 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people

Percentage of young women and young men age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and percentage of young women and young men age 18–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Women age 15–24: Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Women age 15–24: Number of women	Women age 18–24: Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Women age 18–24: Number of women	Men age 15–24: Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Men age 15–24: Number of men	Men age 18–24: Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Men age 18–24: Number of men
Age								
15–19	5.4	8,105	na	na	1.8	2,230	na	na
15–17	4.2	5,057	na	na	1.5	1,464	na	na
18–19	7.4	3,048	38.5	3,048	2.3	765	18.0	765
20–24	10.0	6,853	44.1	6,853	3.6	1,590	14.7	1,590
20–22	9.9	4,196	43.8	4,196	3.2	976	15.2	976
23–24	10.1	2,657	44.4	2,657	4.3	614	13.9	614
Residence								
Urban	3.6	7,083	26.3	4,549	3.1	1,864	18.6	1,140
Rural	11.0	7,875	56.0	5,352	2.0	1,955	13.2	1,215
Education								
No education	15.5	4,342	68.2	3,120	1.4	822	8.1	512
Primary	10.8	1,320	60.4	801	2.1	354	19.5	181
Secondary	3.6	8,044	29.3	4,779	3.0	2,290	19.3	1,325
More than secondary	1.1	1,252	15.1	1,200	2.9	352	11.7	337
Total	7.5	14,958	42.4	9,901	2.6	3,819	15.8	2,355

na = not applicable

Table 13.16 Premarital sexual intercourse among young people

Among never-married women and men age 15–24, percentage who have never had sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Women age 15–24		Men age 15–24	
	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never-married women	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never-married men
Age				
15–19	88.5	6,617	88.9	2,219
15–17	93.5	4,603	94.7	1,463
18–19	77.2	2,014	77.7	756
20–24	51.2	2,630	61.0	1,383
20–22	57.0	1,781	64.9	880
23–24	38.9	849	54.0	502
Residence				
Urban	75.9	5,521	73.7	1,812
Rural	80.9	3,726	82.7	1,790
Education				
No education	94.4	1,278	92.0	718
Primary	85.9	689	84.7	335
Secondary	77.7	6,195	75.6	2,203
More than secondary	54.9	1,085	59.7	345
Total	77.9	9,247	78.2	3,602

Table 13.17.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Women

Among all young women age 15–24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them; among young women having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during most recent intercourse; and among young women age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Women age 15–24			Women age 15–24 who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months		Women age 15–24 who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during most recent sexual intercourse	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women
Age							
15–19	1.2	7.8	8,105	37.9	93	38.4	634
15–17	0.5	4.6	5,057	(34.6)	26	34.1	233
18–19	2.2	13.1	3,048	39.2	67	40.8	401
20–24	2.8	16.7	6,853	37.8	189	39.7	1,145
20–22	2.4	16.2	4,196	35.9	102	39.7	680
23–24	3.3	17.5	2,657	40.0	87	39.7	464
Marital status							
Never married	2.7	18.5	9,247	41.1	251	39.6	1,707
Ever married	0.6	1.2	5,711	(12.0)	32	30.1	71
Residence							
Urban	2.5	16.3	7,083	36.8	175	42.0	1,155
Rural	1.4	7.9	7,875	39.5	107	34.0	623
Education							
No education	0.4	1.5	4,342	*	19	23.4	67
Primary	1.4	6.0	1,320	*	19	21.8	79
Secondary	2.3	14.8	8,044	38.6	181	38.6	1,193
More than secondary	5.1	35.1	1,252	41.3	64	46.4	440
Total 15–24	1.9	11.9	14,958	37.9	282	39.2	1,778

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

Table 13.17.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Men

Among all young men age 15–24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them; among young men having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during most recent intercourse; and among young men age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Men age 15–24			Men age 15–24 who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months		Men age 15–24 who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during most recent sexual intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of men
Age							
15–19	2.3	8.9	2,230	68.5	52	57.9	199
15–17	0.8	4.0	1,464	*	12	54.0	59
18–19	5.3	18.2	765	(66.9)	40	59.6	139
20–24	11.9	30.3	1,590	59.1	189	59.6	482
20–22	10.3	26.9	976	53.1	100	58.5	263
23–24	14.5	35.7	614	65.8	89	61.0	219
Marital status							
Never married	6.0	17.9	3,602	65.5	217	59.9	646
Ever married	11.2	16.0	217	(21.6)	24	(44.1)	35
Residence							
Urban	7.5	21.4	1,864	72.6	139	67.1	398
Rural	5.2	14.4	1,955	45.3	101	47.8	282
Education							
No education	3.2	5.6	822	*	26	(41.5)	46
Primary	4.0	14.4	354	*	14	41.4	51
Secondary	7.3	20.6	2,290	59.6	167	58.8	471
More than secondary	9.6	31.9	352	(85.9)	34	75.8	113
Total 15–24	6.3	17.8	3,819	61.1	241	59.1	681

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

Table 13.18 Recent HIV tests among young people

Among young women and young men age 15–24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months, percentage who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Women age 15–24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months:		Men age 15–24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months:	
Background characteristic	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
Age				
15–19	10.4	2,089	8.8	206
15–17	9.8	681	3.4	61
18–19	10.7	1,408	11.1	145
20–24	13.3	5,203	12.4	649
20–22	11.9	3,004	7.7	340
23–24	15.1	2,199	17.5	309
Marital status				
Never married	14.1	1,715	11.6	646
Ever married	11.9	5,577	11.3	209
Total 15–24	12.4	7,292	11.5	855

DISABILITY 14

Key Findings

- ***Disability by domain:*** 9% of the household population age 5 and older experiences some difficulty in at least one functional domain, 2% experiences a lot of difficulty, and less than 1% cannot function at all. The most common disability relates to vision: 7% of the household population has difficulty seeing.
- ***Disability by age:*** The percentage of the household population with difficulty in at least one functional domain generally rises with increasing age. For instance, 1% of household members age 5–39 have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain, as compared with 13% of those age 60 and above.
- ***Disability by marital status:*** Widowed women and men are more likely to have difficulty in each of the functional domains than those who have never been married, those who are married or living together with a partner as though married, and those who are divorced or separated. For example, 34% of women and 33% of men who are widowed have difficulty seeing, and 30% of widowed women and 25% of widowed men have difficulty walking or climbing steps.

The 2024 NDHS included The DHS Program's disability module, a series of questions based on the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) questions, which in turn are based on the framework of the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health. The questions address six core functional domains—seeing, hearing, communication, cognition, walking, and self-care—and provide basic necessary information on disability comparable to that being collected worldwide via the WG disability tools.

The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 10 strives to reduce inequality within and among countries by empowering and promoting the social, economic, and political inclusion of all, including persons with disabilities. Nigeria has passed into law the Discrimination Against Persons with Disability (Prohibition) Act 2018, according to which an individual with a disability shall not be discriminated against on the grounds of his or her disability by any person or institution in any manner or circumstance. The act provides for full integration of persons with disabilities into society, established the National Commission for Persons with Disabilities, and vested this commission with responsibilities for the education, health care, and social, economic, and civil rights of persons with disabilities (Government of Nigeria 2018).

14.1 Disability by Domain and Age

The respondent to the Household Questionnaire provided information for all household members and visitors on whether they had no difficulty, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or no ability at all in the specified domain. The findings are based on more than 153,000 de facto household members age 5 and over (**Table 14.1**).

Functional domains

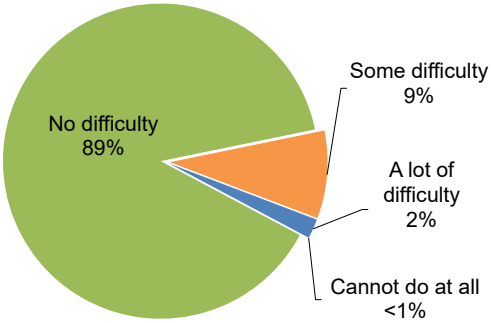
Seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing.

Sample: De facto household population age 5 or above

Overall, 9 in 10 (89%) de facto household members age 5 and older have no difficulty in any of the functional domains. Nine percent have some level of difficulty in at least one domain, 2% have a lot of difficulty, and less than 1% cannot function at all in at least one domain (**Figure 14.1**).

Figure 14.1 **Degree of difficulty in any domain**

Percent distribution of de facto household population age 5 and over



Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

The most common difficulty experienced by the de facto household population age 5 and over relates to vision: 6% of the population has some difficulty seeing, and 1% has a lot of difficulty or cannot see at all. Three percent of the population has some difficulty walking or climbing steps, while 1% has a lot of difficulty or cannot walk or climb steps at all. Between 1% and 2% of the population has at least some difficulty with the other functional domains (hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, and washing all over or dressing).

The percentage of the population with difficulty in at least one domain increases with age. Ninety-six percent of household members age 5–9 have no difficulties in any domain, as compared with 52% of household members age 60 or older. Among those age 60 and older, 35% experience some difficulty in at least one functional domain and 13% experience a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain.

14.2 Disability among Adults by Other Background Characteristics

Functional domains

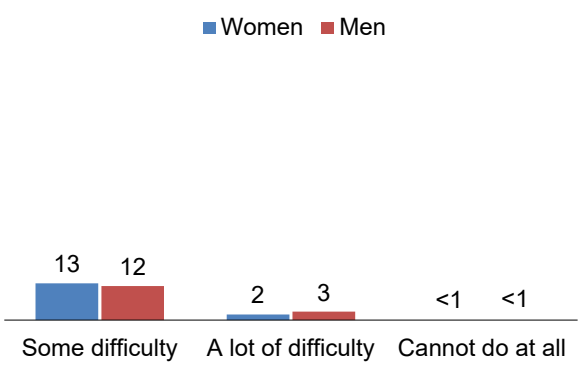
Seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing.

Sample: De facto household population age 15 or above

Tables 14.2.1 and **14.2.2** present disability data among the de facto household population age 15 and older by additional background characteristics. Eighty-five percent of both women and men have no difficulty in any domain. Ten percent of women and men have difficulty seeing, and 6% of women and men have difficulty walking or climbing steps, making these the most common types of difficulty. Overall, 13% of women and 12% of men experience some difficulty in at least one functional domain, 2% of women and 3% of men experience a lot of difficulty in at least one domain, and less than 1% of women and men cannot function at all in at least one domain (**Figure 14.2**).

Figure 14.2 **Level of difficulty in at least one domain by gender**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15 and above



One percent of both women and men have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in more than one domain.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Nearly half of widowed women (49%) and 44% of widowed men have at least some difficulty in at least one domain. Thirty-four percent of widowed women and 33% of widowed men have difficulty seeing (**Tables 14.2.1** and **14.2.2**).
- The percentage of women who have difficulty seeing rises with increasing household wealth, from 6% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 14% among those in the highest wealth quintile (**Table 14.2.1**).
- The percentage of women and men with difficulties in any domain varies only slightly by urban-rural residence. For example, 12% of women and 11% of men in urban areas have difficulty seeing, as compared with 9% each of women and men in rural areas (**Tables 14.2.1** and **14.2.2**).
- There are differences by zone and state in reported functional domain difficulties. For example, 17% of women and 14% of men in the South South zone have difficulty seeing, compared with 6% of women and 8% of men in the North West zone. The percentage of women and men with difficulty seeing is highest in Imo (32% and 25%, respectively).

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Table 14.1 Disability by domain and age

Percent distribution of the de facto household population age 5 and over by degree of difficulty in functioning according to domain, and percent distribution by the highest degree of difficulty in functioning in at least one domain by age, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Degree of difficulty						A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all	Number of persons
Domain and age	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	Don't know	Total		
Domain								
Difficulty seeing	93.2	6.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.8	153,094
Difficulty hearing	98.2	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.3	153,094
Difficulty communicating	98.8	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.3	153,094
Difficulty remembering or concentrating	97.8	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.3	153,094
Difficulty walking or climbing steps	95.9	3.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.9	153,094
Difficulty washing all over or dressing	98.3	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.4	153,094
Difficulty in at least one domain[1]								
5–9	96.1	2.6	0.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	1.2	29,117
10–14	96.8	2.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.6	25,044
15–19	95.6	3.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.8	16,609
20–29	93.9	5.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	1.0	25,198
30–39	90.3	8.5	1.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1.2	20,860
40–49	80.3	17.4	2.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	2.2	15,275
50–59	71.8	24.0	3.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	4.1	10,355
60+	51.9	35.4	10.9	1.7	0.1	100.0	12.7	10,578
Age 15 and over	84.5	12.7	2.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	2.8	98,932
Total	88.7	9.1	1.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	2.1	153,094

Note: Total includes 56 persons with unknown or missing information on status of difficulty in at least one domain.
[1] If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 14.2.1 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Women

Percentage of de facto female household members age 15 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, and by highest degree of difficulty in at least one domain, and percentage who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in more than one domain, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	No difficulty in any domain	Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot do at all						Difficulty in at least one domain[1]				A lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in more than one domain	Number of women
		Seeing	Hearing	Commu-nicating	Remem-bering or concen-trating	Walking or climbing steps	Washing all over or dressing	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all		
Marital status													
Never married	92.6	4.0	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.7	0.5	6.0	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.4	11,381
Married/living together	86.6	8.7	1.7	0.7	2.2	4.8	1.1	11.8	1.4	0.2	1.6	0.3	33,702
Divorced or separated	73.5	18.1	2.8	1.6	4.1	9.0	1.6	22.1	3.7	0.6	4.3	0.7	1,343
Widowed	51.2	33.7	9.9	5.5	14.4	29.7	11.4	36.1	11.1	1.6	12.7	4.5	4,491
Residence													
Urban	83.1	11.8	2.0	1.2	3.0	6.1	1.7	14.5	2.1	0.3	2.4	0.7	24,714
Rural	85.8	8.5	2.7	1.2	3.4	6.7	2.0	11.5	2.3	0.4	2.7	0.7	26,203
Zone													
North Central	83.0	10.7	2.5	1.1	3.1	8.2	1.6	14.3	2.5	0.2	2.7	0.7	8,719
North East	87.0	6.8	2.6	0.9	3.4	5.3	1.6	10.0	2.6	0.4	3.0	0.9	8,153
North West	90.7	5.9	2.4	1.4	1.9	3.5	1.8	7.1	1.7	0.4	2.1	0.6	15,447
South East	78.4	13.5	2.6	1.9	5.5	11.7	4.1	16.9	4.1	0.5	4.7	1.5	4,597
South South	75.1	17.4	2.5	1.4	3.7	9.9	2.2	22.2	2.2	0.3	2.5	0.6	5,856
South West	81.6	13.5	1.6	0.8	4.1	5.4	1.2	16.6	1.6	0.2	1.7	0.4	8,145
State													
North Central													
FCT-Abuja	78.3	16.3	1.6	0.4	1.3	6.3	1.2	19.7	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.1	882
Benue	80.1	12.9	4.5	2.8	5.2	8.0	3.1	13.6	5.7	0.6	6.3	1.6	1,270
Kogi	75.9	14.0	3.1	1.2	7.6	15.0	2.1	18.7	5.0	0.4	5.4	1.2	799
Kwara	88.6	9.0	0.7	0.9	0.6	2.5	0.9	10.8	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.2	1,046
Nasarawa	91.4	5.1	1.2	0.3	1.1	3.9	0.7	7.6	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.5	1,110
Niger	87.5	6.6	1.1	0.3	0.3	7.7	0.2	11.5	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.2	2,228
Plateau	74.3	15.6	5.3	2.1	7.8	14.3	3.9	21.4	3.9	0.4	4.3	1.1	1,382
North East													
Adamawa	79.7	7.2	4.3	1.5	10.3	10.3	1.9	16.5	3.2	0.5	3.8	1.1	1,192
Bauchi	89.0	7.2	2.4	0.9	1.1	2.7	0.9	9.8	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.5	2,505
Borno	94.8	2.2	1.1	0.9	1.4	3.2	1.6	4.1	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.7	1,384
Gombe	90.6	6.4	1.5	0.4	0.9	2.9	1.4	7.5	1.6	0.4	2.0	0.5	773
Taraba	72.9	15.3	4.5	1.1	8.0	12.9	2.0	16.1	10.6	0.5	11.0	2.4	1,089
Yobe	91.8	3.8	2.1	0.6	1.2	3.1	2.4	6.8	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.4	1,210
North West													
Jigawa	92.1	4.8	2.4	0.6	0.5	1.6	0.7	6.5	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.3	1,610
Kaduna	82.8	13.6	4.7	3.3	4.9	6.3	2.0	15.0	1.7	0.5	2.2	0.8	3,006
Kano	89.9	5.7	1.8	0.8	1.4	3.9	2.1	6.3	3.2	0.5	3.7	0.9	4,386
Katsina	95.6	2.6	1.5	0.7	0.5	2.1	1.4	2.8	1.2	0.4	1.6	0.7	2,369
Kebbi	90.5	4.2	3.1	1.9	1.9	4.1	3.1	8.2	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.5	1,139
Sokoto	95.5	2.0	1.1	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.0	3.9	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.2	1,515
Zamfara	95.4	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.7	3.1	1.3	3.9	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.3	1,421
South East													
Abia	70.9	20.5	2.9	3.1	2.9	15.3	8.8	18.7	9.8	0.6	10.3	2.8	623
Anambra	90.7	5.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	4.0	2.4	7.7	1.3	0.3	1.6	0.7	1,027
Ebonyi	89.8	4.4	1.4	1.5	3.9	7.2	2.4	6.8	3.0	0.4	3.4	0.8	1,235
Enugu	85.3	9.3	3.1	3.5	5.0	7.7	6.4	10.8	3.4	0.5	3.9	1.9	733
Imo	50.7	31.9	5.3	1.5	14.4	26.2	3.1	42.7	5.4	1.0	6.4	1.9	979
South South													
Akwa Ibom	65.8	25.6	1.6	0.3	4.8	18.0	6.0	31.3	2.6	0.3	2.9	0.8	837
Bayelsa	84.6	10.5	1.7	1.3	1.9	5.9	1.5	12.8	1.9	0.5	2.4	0.5	385
Cross River	85.8	10.2	1.4	1.6	2.4	6.0	1.9	12.3	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.8	697
Delta	70.9	17.9	3.9	1.7	5.3	13.1	1.4	26.0	2.6	0.4	3.0	0.7	1,349
Edo	79.2	13.0	2.4	2.6	3.7	7.5	1.4	19.3	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.6	944
Rivers	74.3	20.1	2.4	0.9	2.7	7.1	1.6	22.6	2.6	0.2	2.8	0.5	1,645
South West													
Ekiti	71.6	16.9	3.3	1.9	8.2	14.4	2.6	25.4	2.8	0.3	3.0	0.4	452
Lagos	90.8	6.6	0.7	0.3	1.5	2.2	0.6	8.4	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.2	2,176
Ogun	64.3	26.6	3.2	1.4	11.3	10.2	1.8	32.1	3.4	0.2	3.6	0.8	1,885
Ondo	81.7	15.1	1.4	0.9	1.7	3.8	1.6	16.4	1.4	0.4	1.8	0.4	889
Osun	87.5	9.5	1.6	0.7	1.2	4.0	1.4	10.9	1.4	0.2	1.6	0.5	1,039
Oyo	88.2	8.2	0.8	0.3	1.2	3.5	0.7	11.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	1,704

Continued…

Table 14.2.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	No difficulty in any domain	Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot do at all						Difficulty in at least one domain[1]				A lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in more than one domain	Number of women
		Seeing	Hearing	Communicating	Remembering or concentrating	Walking or climbing steps	Washing all over or dressing	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all		
Education													
No education	85.3	8.5	3.8	2.1	3.9	8.1	3.2	10.9	3.0	0.7	3.7	1.3	18,065
Primary	78.2	13.9	2.8	1.3	5.1	10.4	2.6	18.0	3.3	0.4	3.7	0.9	7,434
Secondary	87.1	8.5	1.3	0.6	2.2	3.9	0.8	11.6	1.2	0.1	1.4	0.2	18,676
More than secondary	81.7	14.6	0.9	0.4	2.0	4.3	0.5	16.6	1.6	0.1	1.6	0.2	6,693
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	88.9	5.6	3.2	1.3	2.9	5.1	2.0	8.4	2.1	0.5	2.6	0.7	8,888
Second	86.0	8.2	2.9	1.5	3.7	7.0	2.3	11.0	2.5	0.5	3.0	0.9	9,504
Middle	84.5	9.5	2.6	1.3	3.8	7.5	2.3	12.7	2.4	0.3	2.7	0.8	10,201
Fourth	82.9	11.6	2.0	1.2	3.4	6.7	1.8	14.4	2.3	0.3	2.6	0.8	10,841
Highest	81.1	14.2	1.4	0.8	2.4	5.6	1.1	16.9	1.8	0.2	2.0	0.4	11,483
Total	84.5	10.1	2.4	1.2	3.2	6.4	1.9	12.9	2.2	0.3	2.6	0.7	50,917

Note: Total includes 49 women with missing information on education.
[1] If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 14.2.2 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Men

Percentage of de facto male household members age 15 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, and by highest degree of difficulty in at least one domain, and percentage who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in more than one domain, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	No difficulty in any domain	Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot do at all						Difficulty in at least one domain[1]				A lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in more than one domain	Number of men
		Seeing	Hearing	Commu-nicating	Remem-bering or concen-trating	Walking or climbing steps	Washing all over or dressing	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all		
Marital status													
Never married	94.3	2.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.6	4.4	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.4	18,283
Married/living together	79.2	14.4	3.0	1.7	3.6	7.7	2.7	16.9	3.3	0.5	3.9	0.9	28,322
Divorced or separated	77.4	12.6	3.8	2.0	6.6	9.5	3.3	16.9	4.6	1.2	5.8	2.1	722
Widowed	55.7	33.2	9.4	5.4	13.3	24.9	13.3	33.4	9.2	1.7	10.9	3.2	687
Residence													
Urban	84.8	10.6	1.8	1.5	2.5	4.6	1.8	12.7	2.0	0.5	2.5	0.6	23,552
Rural	84.3	9.4	2.9	1.7	3.3	6.5	2.3	12.1	3.1	0.5	3.5	0.9	24,464
Zone													
North Central	83.9	10.5	2.3	1.4	2.9	6.4	1.2	13.3	2.5	0.3	2.8	0.5	8,728
North East	83.8	9.6	3.1	1.6	3.8	6.0	2.2	11.9	3.5	0.7	4.1	1.1	7,812
North West	87.8	7.5	2.7	1.8	2.2	4.6	2.7	9.0	2.6	0.5	3.2	0.9	14,441
South East	80.7	12.6	2.5	2.5	4.0	8.7	3.6	14.6	3.9	0.7	4.7	1.5	3,677
South South	79.1	13.7	2.3	1.7	2.8	6.9	1.9	18.6	1.7	0.4	2.2	0.4	5,367
South West	85.5	10.7	1.1	0.8	3.1	3.9	1.2	12.7	1.4	0.4	1.7	0.4	7,990
State													
North Central													
FCT-Abuja	79.7	15.0	2.4	1.1	1.6	3.9	0.8	18.1	1.7	0.6	2.2	0.5	1,018
Benue	82.5	11.7	3.2	2.8	4.9	6.1	1.8	12.1	4.8	0.6	5.4	1.5	1,301
Kogi	77.8	12.5	2.5	1.4	5.8	10.4	1.1	18.5	3.5	0.2	3.7	0.9	776
Kwara	88.8	8.5	0.8	1.0	1.0	2.6	1.0	9.3	1.7	0.1	1.7	0.4	1,085
Nasarawa	90.8	5.3	1.5	0.6	1.8	3.1	0.6	8.1	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.1	1,253
Niger	86.7	8.1	1.1	0.4	0.4	7.2	0.3	11.9	1.2	0.2	1.4	0.1	2,081
Plateau	76.5	15.6	5.6	2.9	6.8	11.3	3.2	18.6	4.6	0.2	4.9	0.7	1,214
North East													
Adamawa	79.6	7.6	3.2	2.0	9.9	9.0	1.7	16.3	3.6	0.4	4.0	1.4	1,195
Bauchi	84.5	10.2	3.6	1.8	1.9	5.1	2.6	11.8	2.8	0.7	3.5	0.8	2,394
Borno	94.4	2.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	3.2	1.7	3.3	1.6	0.7	2.3	0.6	1,240
Gombe	88.5	7.4	1.8	0.8	1.6	4.3	2.5	9.1	2.0	0.4	2.4	0.7	836
Taraba	68.2	20.6	5.4	2.2	8.4	11.0	1.4	21.9	9.1	0.6	9.7	2.6	1,063
Yobe	86.4	8.9	3.1	1.9	2.1	4.8	3.3	9.7	2.6	1.1	3.7	1.1	1,084
North West													
Jigawa	89.3	5.5	2.1	0.8	0.6	2.7	1.4	8.5	1.9	0.4	2.3	0.4	1,422
Kaduna	82.7	12.9	4.0	2.2	3.6	5.0	2.3	14.0	2.8	0.5	3.3	0.8	2,874
Kano	86.9	7.8	2.2	2.1	2.2	5.2	3.3	8.6	3.9	0.6	4.5	1.7	3,996
Katsina	90.6	5.7	3.0	1.9	1.9	4.4	3.1	5.8	2.4	1.2	3.6	1.1	2,264
Kebbi	86.0	6.9	4.0	2.7	2.7	7.0	4.2	10.7	2.9	0.3	3.2	0.4	1,062
Sokoto	92.9	3.3	1.3	0.8	1.7	2.3	1.6	5.9	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.4	1,471
Zamfara	90.8	5.3	2.2	1.4	2.1	4.9	2.0	7.7	1.4	0.1	1.5	0.1	1,352
South East													
Abia	76.9	15.5	2.5	3.7	3.0	11.3	8.0	13.9	8.2	0.9	9.1	3.6	554
Anambra	90.6	6.9	1.2	0.9	1.1	3.5	1.8	7.4	1.4	0.6	2.0	0.8	931
Ebonyi	91.0	4.2	1.7	2.4	3.8	5.3	2.0	5.2	3.0	0.9	3.9	0.8	748
Enugu	83.6	11.7	3.0	3.8	4.0	7.2	6.9	11.2	4.6	0.6	5.2	2.2	598
Imo	61.4	25.3	4.2	2.6	7.9	16.7	2.0	33.6	4.3	0.7	5.0	1.0	846
South South													
Akwa Ibom	72.5	20.1	1.3	1.0	2.8	11.5	4.9	24.6	2.7	0.1	2.8	0.6	881
Bayelsa	86.6	9.3	1.7	1.4	2.4	4.0	2.1	12.1	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.3	396
Cross River	85.5	11.0	0.9	0.9	1.6	3.7	1.0	12.4	1.6	0.5	2.2	0.5	638
Delta	72.1	13.9	4.5	3.3	5.1	10.1	1.0	24.5	2.2	1.1	3.3	0.5	1,119
Edo	81.5	11.3	2.1	2.5	2.9	6.4	1.1	17.3	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.3	828
Rivers	82.3	13.3	2.1	1.0	1.7	4.2	1.6	15.9	1.7	0.1	1.8	0.2	1,504
South West													
Ekiti	81.3	13.5	1.8	1.1	5.8	7.1	1.6	16.2	2.3	0.1	2.5	0.4	438
Lagos	93.0	5.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.9	0.3	6.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	2,399
Ogun	70.0	21.2	2.9	2.0	9.6	8.1	2.1	26.8	2.7	0.5	3.2	0.7	1,710
Ondo	84.8	12.5	0.9	0.7	1.0	3.3	1.8	13.0	1.9	0.3	2.2	0.3	874
Osun	89.0	9.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	2.9	1.2	9.1	1.1	0.6	1.7	0.4	1,030
Oyo	90.2	7.0	0.5	0.6	1.7	2.6	1.1	8.4	0.8	0.5	1.2	0.3	1,538
Education													
No education	82.9	10.2	4.0	2.7	4.0	8.5	4.2	12.0	4.1	1.0	5.1	1.6	11,567
Primary	77.9	14.1	4.1	2.3	5.0	8.9	3.0	17.1	4.1	0.8	5.0	1.5	6,604
Secondary	88.4	7.0	1.5	1.1	2.1	3.6	1.0	9.9	1.4	0.3	1.7	0.3	20,179
More than secondary	83.1	13.3	1.2	0.8	2.1	4.1	1.1	14.9	1.8	0.1	2.0	0.3	9,558

Continued…

Table 14.2.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	No difficulty in any domain	Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot do at all						Difficulty in at least one domain[1]				A lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in more than one domain	Number of men
		Seeing	Hearing	Commu-nicating	Remem-bering or concen-trating	Walking or climbing steps	Washing all over or dressing	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all		
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	84.4	8.9	3.8	1.9	3.6	6.9	2.9	11.4	3.5	0.7	4.3	1.3	8,234
Second	85.5	8.4	3.1	1.9	3.4	6.5	2.4	10.8	3.0	0.7	3.7	1.0	8,715
Middle	84.5	9.2	2.5	2.0	3.5	6.3	2.5	12.0	3.0	0.4	3.4	0.8	9,432
Fourth	84.7	10.5	1.8	1.4	2.5	5.1	1.9	12.5	2.3	0.5	2.8	0.7	10,215
Highest	83.9	12.2	1.2	0.9	2.1	3.9	1.0	14.5	1.3	0.2	1.5	0.3	11,419
Total	84.5	10.0	2.4	1.6	3.0	5.6	2.1	12.4	2.5	0.5	3.0	0.8	48,015

Note: Table includes 107 men with missing information on education.
[1] If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT 15

Key Findings

- ***Employment and earnings:*** 66% of currently married women and 98% of currently married men age 15–49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among those employed, 10% of women and 7% of men did not receive any payment for their work.
- ***Women's control over their cash earnings:*** The proportion of currently married women who decide alone how their earnings are used changed only minimally between 2018 and 2024 (72% and 71%, respectively).
- ***Ownership of mobile phones:*** 62% of women and 83% of men age 15–49 own a mobile phone.
- ***Financial transactions:*** 37% of women and 57% of men age 15–49 have and use a bank account or have used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months.
- ***Participation in decision making:*** 36% of currently married women participate alone or jointly with their husband in three specific household decisions, while 37% are not involved in making any of these decisions.
- ***Attitudes toward wife beating:*** 22% of women and 16% of men agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for at least one of five specified reasons. Agreement with wife beating among women has declined substantially from 35% in 2013.
- ***Women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health:*** 29% of currently married women age 15–49 reported making their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care.

This chapter explores women's empowerment in terms of employment, earnings, control over earnings, and magnitude of earnings relative to those of their partners. The chapter also examines women's and men's ownership of assets including houses, land, and mobile phones as well as their use of bank accounts and mobile-money services. In addition, responses to specific questions are used to measure four different indicators of women's empowerment: women's participation in household decision making, women's attitudes towards wife beating, women's ability to negotiate safe sexual relations, and women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health.

Over the last 5 years, Nigeria has systematically prioritised women's economic empowerment as a direct path toward gender equality, poverty eradication, and inclusive economic growth. Women's economic empowerment also contributes to the development of human capital and human capabilities in the country. Highlights of achievements in the last 5 years include the enactment of several cross-cutting and sectoral laws, policies, and frameworks in support of the rights of Nigerian women, especially in the financial and agricultural sectors. Key examples include the revised National Gender Policy (2021–2026); the National Gender Policy Strategic Framework (Implementation Plan) 2021–2026; the development of the 3rd

National Action Plan on Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on Women's Economic Empowerment; the National Women's Economic Empowerment Policy and Action Plan, designed to strengthen monitoring and evaluation of women's empowerment interventions in Nigeria; the National Policy on Gender in Basic Education (2021), which seeks to eliminate gender disparities in education to fulfil the constitutional right of every Nigerian child to have access to a high-quality education; the Framework for Advancing Women's Financial Inclusion in Nigeria (2020), focused on driving sustainable access to and usage of financial services by Nigerian women; and the National Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change (2020), which mainstreams gender equality into the implementation of the National Climate Change Initiative.

15.1 Married Women's and Men's Employment

Employment

Respondents are considered to be employed if they have done any work other than their housework in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49

Earning cash for employment

Respondents are asked if they are paid for their labour in cash or in-kind. Only those who receive payment in cash only or in cash and in-kind are considered to earn cash for their employment.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49 employed in the 12 months before the survey

In Nigeria, two-thirds (66%) of currently married women age 15–49 and 98% of currently married men age 15–49 reported being employed in the 12 months before the survey (**Table 15.1**). Among those employed, 78% of women and 75% of men are paid in cash only. Ten percent of women and 7% of men who are employed are not paid at all.

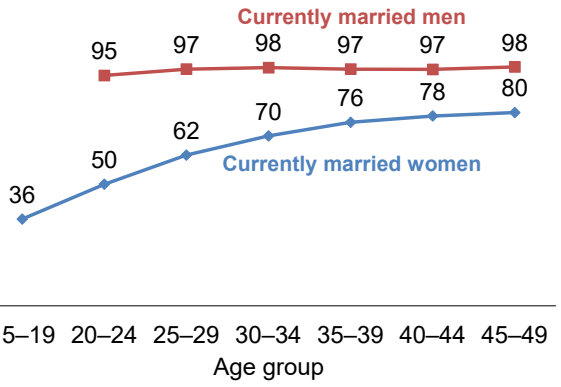
Trends: The percentage of currently married women age 15–49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey rose from 71% in both 2008 and 2013 to 74% in 2018 before declining to 66% in 2024. The percentage of currently married women who do not receive any payment for their work increased from 6% in 2013 to 15% in 2018 and then declined to 10% in 2024.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among currently married women age 15–49, the percentage employed in the 12 months preceding the survey gradually increases with age, from 36% among those age 15–19 to 80% among those age 45–49. By contrast, the percentage of currently married men employed in the last 12 months varies little by age (**Figure 15.1**).
- The percentage of women who are not paid for their work varies only minimally by age. Among men, the percentage declines sharply from 21% among those age 20–24 to 5% among those age 45–49.

Figure 15.1 **Employment by age**

Percentage of currently married women and men who were employed at any time in the 12 months before the survey



15.2 CONTROL OVER WOMEN'S EARNINGS

Control over one's own cash earnings

Respondents are considered to have control over their own earnings if they participate in decisions alone or jointly with their spouse about how their own earnings will be used.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months before the survey

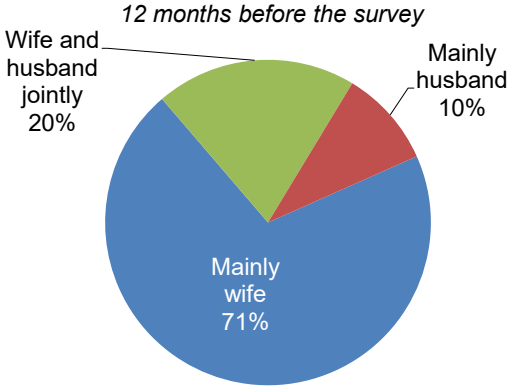
Overall, 71% of currently married women age 15–49 who are employed and earn cash decide mainly alone how their cash earnings are used, while 20% decide jointly with their husband. Only 10% reported that these decisions are made primarily by their husband (**Table 15.2.1** and **Figure 15.2**).

Eighty-six percent of women who earn cash earn less than their husband, and 5% earn about the same as their husband.

Trends: The proportion of currently married women who earn cash and who decide alone how their earnings are used changed only minimally between 2018 and 2024 (72% and 71%, respectively). Similarly, the proportion who decide jointly with their husband how their earnings are used has remained constant at 20%.

Figure 15.2 **Control over women's earnings**

Percent distribution of currently married women with cash earnings in the 12 months before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- By zone, the proportion of currently married women age 15–49 who alone decide how to use their cash earnings is highest in North West (85%) and lowest in South East (44%). Across the states, the proportion is highest in Gombe (97%) and lowest in Imo (21%).
- The percentage of women who make decisions alone about the use of their cash earnings decreases with increasing education, from 80% among those with no education to 64% among those with more than a secondary education. The percentage who report making these decisions jointly with their husband increases sharply with increasing education, from 8% among women with no education to 30% among those with more than a secondary education.
- The percentage of women who earn more than their husband increases from 3% among those with no education to 6% among those with more than a secondary education. Similarly, the percentage who earn about the same as their husband increases from 3% among those with no education to 8% among those with more than a secondary education.

15.3 CONTROL OVER MEN'S EARNINGS

Seventy-two percent of currently married men age 15–49 who earn cash report making decisions mainly alone about how their earnings are used, 24% report that these decisions are made jointly with their wives, and 4% report that their wives are the primary decision makers (**Table 15.2.2**). These percentages are similar to what women whose husbands have cash earnings report about who makes the decisions regarding the use of the husband's earnings. Seventy-four percent of women said that their husband alone decides how his earnings are used, 20% reported joint decision making, and 6% reported that they themselves primarily make these decisions.

The percentage of men who report joint decision making about the use of their own cash earnings increases with increasing education and household wealth, while the percentage who report making decisions mainly alone about the use of their earnings declines with increasing education and household wealth.

15.4 Unpaid Domestic Work

Unpaid domestic or household work is any work done for free for members of the household. Domestic work includes tasks such as cleaning, cooking, doing laundry, caring for children or elderly or disabled family members, and, in some countries, fetching water and fuel.

In the 2024 NDHS, currently married women were asked whether they believe that doing domestic work should mainly be the role of women. They were also asked about the number of hours they spend on unpaid domestic work each day. Overall, 53% of currently married women age 15–49 believe that domestic work should mainly be the role of women (**Table 15.3**). About three of four women (77%) say that they spend less than 6 hours a day on domestic work, and 18% say that they spend 6–12 hours.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of currently married women who spend 6–12 hours each day on domestic work declines with increasing education and household wealth, whereas the percentage who spend less than 6 hours increases as education and household wealth increase.
- The percentage of women who believe that domestic work should mainly be the role of women decreases sharply with increasing education and household wealth. For example, 76% of women with no education believe that domestic work should mainly be the role of women, as compared with 26% of women with more than a secondary education.

15.5 Women's and Men's Ownership of Assets

Ownership and control over assets such as land and housing provide direct and indirect benefits to individuals and households, particularly in terms of economic empowerment and economic security.

15.5.1 Ownership of a House or Land and Documentation of Ownership

Ownership of a house or land

Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly with their spouse, someone else, or both their spouse and someone else.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Documentation of ownership of a house or land

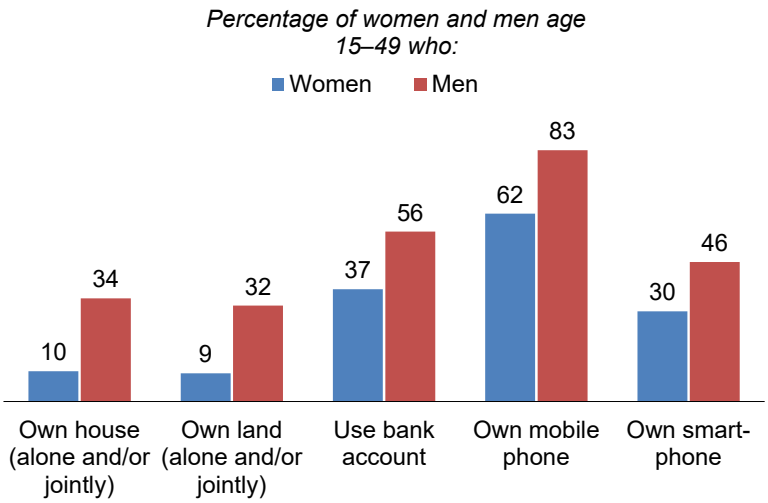
Respondents whose name is on the title/deed or other government-recognised document.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who own a house or land

Only 10% of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 9% of women own land alone or jointly with someone else, as compared with 34% and 32% of men, respectively (**Table 15.4.1**, **Table 15.4.2**, and **Figure 15.3**).

Sixty percent of women and 64% of men who own a house say that they do not have a title/deed or other government-recognised document for the house, and another 10% of women and 3% of men say that they do not know if they have documentation. Only 21% of women and 29% of men have their name on the title/deed or other government-recognised document (**Table 15.5.1** and **Table 15.5.2**).

Figure 15.3 **Ownership of assets**



Similarly, only 19% of women and 25% of men who say they own land have their name on the title/deed or other government-recognised document, 69% of women and 70% of men do not have a title/deed or other government-recognised document, and 5% of women and 1% of men do not know if they have documentation (**Table 15.6.1** and **Table 15.6.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Ownership of property increases with age among both women and men, although the increase is much sharper for men than for women. For example, 3% of women and less than 1% of men age 15–19 own a house, as compared with 23% of women and 62% of men age 45–49 (**Table 15.5.1** and **Table 15.5.2**). Similar patterns by age are observed for land ownership (**Table 15.6.1** and **Table 15.6.2**).
- By zone, house and land ownership among women are highest in South East (17% and 18%, respectively) and lowest in North East (7% and 4%, respectively). Among men, house and land ownership are highest in North East and lowest in South West.
- Among women and men who own a house or land, the percentage who have their name on the title/deed or other government-recognised documentation generally increases with increasing education and household wealth. For example, 8% of women with no education who own a house have their name on the deed, compared with 46% of women with more than a secondary education. A similar pattern is observed for men.

15.5.2 Ownership and Use of Mobile Phones and Bank Accounts

Use of bank accounts or mobile-money-service providers

Respondents who have and use a bank account or who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Ownership of a bank account and a mobile phone can be a reflection of autonomy, social functioning, and financial independence. Women and men interviewed in the 2024 NDHS were asked if they own a mobile phone or smartphone and if they used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months.

Women and men were also asked if they had an account in a bank or other financial institution that they themselves use.

Sixty-two percent of women and 83% of men own a mobile phone, 30% of women and 46% of men own a smartphone, and 26% of women and 50% of men used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 15.7.1**, **Table 15.7.2**, and **Figure 15.3**).

Thirty-seven percent of women and 56% of men have and use a bank account, and 33% of women and 53% of men deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months.

Overall, 37% of women and 57% of men age 15–49 in Nigeria have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentages of women and men who have a mobile phone and a bank account increase with increasing education and household wealth. For example, the proportion of women who own a mobile phone increases from 37% among those with no education to 97% among those with more than a secondary education, and the proportion who have and use a bank account increases from 5% among those with no education to 95% among those with more than a secondary education.
- By zone, ownership of a mobile phone among women and men is highest in South West (84% and 90%, respectively) and lowest in North West (46% and 76%, respectively). The percentage of women and men who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months is also highest in South West (69% and 80%) and lowest in North West (13% and 37%).

15.6 Participation in Decision Making

Participation in major household decisions

Women are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband in all three of the following areas: (1) their own health care, (2) major household purchases, and (3) visits to their family or relatives.

Sample: Currently married women age 15–49

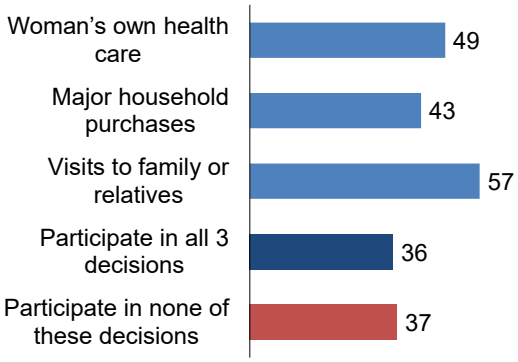
Men are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their wife in both of the following areas: (1) their own health care and (2) major household purchases.

Sample: Currently married men age 15–49

Participation in household decision making is an essential aspect of women's empowerment and reflects women's involvement within their own household and environment. Currently married women were asked about their participation in decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their family or relatives. Forty-nine percent of women participate in making decisions on their own health care either alone or jointly with their husband, 43% participate in decisions about large household purchases, and 57% participate in decisions about visits to family or relatives. Notably, more than half of women say that their husband alone makes decisions about their health care. Among men, 92% make decisions on their own health care either alone or jointly with their wife and 87% make decisions about large household purchases (**Table 15.8** and **Figure 15.4**).

Figure 15.4 **Women's participation in decision making**

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 participating in specific decisions



Overall, 36% of currently married women participate alone or jointly with their husband in all three decisions, and 37% do not participate in any of the three decisions (**Table 15.9.1**).

Trends: The percentage of currently married women who participate in all three decisions increased from 34% in 2018 to 36% in 2024.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Participation in all three decisions increases with age, from 17% among currently married women age 15–19 to 44% among those age 45–49 (**Table 15.9.1**).
- Employed women, whether they earn cash or not, are more likely to participate in all three decisions than women who are not employed (43%–44% versus 21%).
- Urban women (50%) are twice as likely to participate in all three decisions as rural women (25%).
- By zone, women's participation in all three decisions ranges from a high of 72% in South South to a low of 16% in North West.
- Women's participation in decision making increases with increasing education and household wealth. For example, 18% of women with no education participate in all three decisions, as compared with 60% of women with more than a secondary education. There is no consistent pattern by education and household wealth among men (**Table 15.9.2**).

15.7 Attitudes toward Wife Beating

Attitudes toward wife beating

Respondents are asked if they agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under each of the following five circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, and she refuses to have sex with him. If respondents answer "yes" in at least one circumstance, they are considered to have attitudes justifying wife beating.

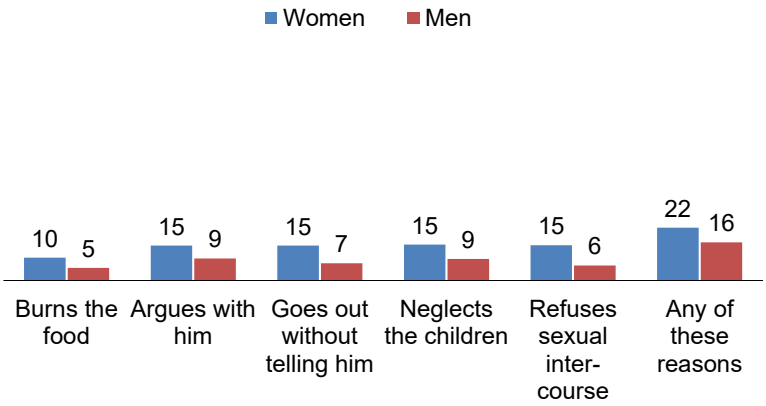
Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Attitudes that accept and normalise violence by a husband against his wife undermine gender equality and women's empowerment. To gain insight into the extent to which spousal violence is accepted, the 2024 NDHS collected information on women's and men's attitudes toward wife beating in five separate circumstances.

Overall, 22% of women and 16% of men believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife in at least one of the five specified circumstances (**Table 15.10.1** and **Table 15.10.2**). Among women, 10% agree that wife beating is justified if she burns the food and 15% agree that wife beating is justified for each of the other specified reasons (**Table 15.10.1**, **Table 15.10.2**, and **Figure 15.5**). Overall, men are less likely to justify wife beating in each of the five different circumstances.

***Figure 15.5* Attitudes towards wife beating**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for specific reasons



Trends: The percentage of women who agree that wife beating is justified in at least one of the five specified circumstances has declined substantially over time, from 35% in 2013 and 28% in 2018 to 22% in 2024. The percentage of men justifying wife beating in at least one of the specified circumstances has also decreased, from 25% in 2013 to 16% in 2024.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who are employed for cash are less likely to agree that wife beating is justified in at least one of the five specified circumstances (18%) than women who are not employed (28%) and women who are employed but not earning cash (26%).
- Rural women are more than twice as likely as urban women to agree that wife beating is justified in at least one of the five specified circumstances (31% versus 14%).
- By zone, the percentage of women who agree that wife beating is justified in at least one of the five specified circumstances ranges from a high of 37% in North East to a low of 8% in South West. By state, the percentage varies from 1% in FCT-Abuja to 53% in Yobe.
- Acceptance of wife beating among women decreases sharply with increasing education and household wealth. Thirty-five percent of women with no education agree that wife beating is justified in at least one of the five specified circumstances, as compared with 6% of women with more than a secondary education. Similarly, 37% of women in the lowest wealth quintile agree that wife beating is justified in at least one of the specified circumstances, compared with 7% of women in the highest quintile.

15.8 Negotiating Sexual Relations

To assess attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husbands, women and men were asked whether they thought that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women and asking that he use a condom if she knows he has a sexually transmitted infection (STI).

The majority of women and men in Nigeria agree that a wife is justified in negotiating sexual relations with her husband. Approximately three of five women (61%) and men (62%) age 15–49 agree that a wife

is justified in refusing sex if her husband has other partners and 65% of women and 72% of men agree that she is justified in asking her husband to use a condom if he has an STI (**Table 15.11**).

To assess the ability of women to actually negotiate safer sexual relations with their husband, currently married women were asked whether they could say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse and whether they could ask their husband to use a condom. Half of currently married women (50%) said that they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and 41% said that they can ask their husband to use a condom (**Table 15.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Currently married women age 15–19 are much less likely than older women to be able to negotiate safe sexual relations with their husband. For example, only 21% of women age 15–19 say they can ask their husband to use a condom, as compared with two out of five women age 30–39 (45%) and age 40–49 (43%).
- Currently married women's ability to negotiate sexual relations increases sharply with increasing education and household wealth. For example, 21% of women with no education can ask their husband to use a condom, compared with 69% of women with more than a secondary education.
- The percentage of women who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse ranges from a low of 26% in the North West zone to a high of 87% in the South South zone.
- Urban women are more likely than rural women to report that they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse (66% and 38%, respectively) and that they can ask their husband to use a condom (56% and 30%).

15.9 Women's Participation in Decision Making regarding Sexual and Reproductive Health

Informed decision making on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health

Women are considered to make their own informed decisions on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health if (1) they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, (2) they make decisions about use of family planning alone or jointly with their husband, and (3) they make decisions about their own health care alone or jointly with their husband.

Sample: Currently married women age 15–49

Overall, 29% of currently married women age 15–49 reported making their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care (**Table 15.13**).

Trends: The percentage of currently married women who make informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health has not changed since 2018 (29%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care increases with age, from 9% among those age 15–19 to 37% among those age 45–49 (**Table 15.13** and **Figure 15.6**).
- Women in urban areas are more likely (45%) than women in rural areas (17%) to make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care.
- By zone, the percentage of currently married women who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care is lowest in North West (7%) and highest in South South (73%).
- The percentage of currently married women who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care increases with increasing education, from 9% among those with no education to 58% among those with more than a secondary education (**Figure 15.7**).

Figure 15.6 **Women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health by age**

Percentage of currently married women who make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care

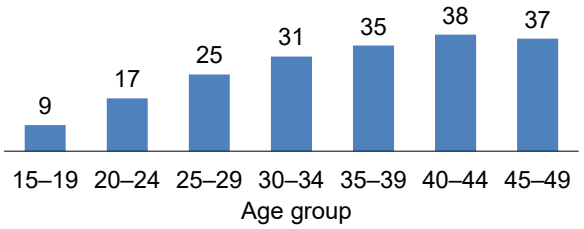
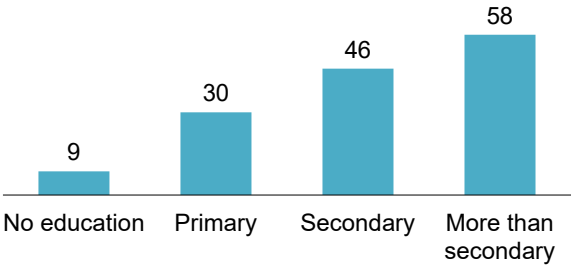


Figure 15.7 **Women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health by education**

Percentage of currently married women who make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care



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- **Table 15.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings**
- **Table 15.3 Attitudes about and time spent on unpaid domestic work**
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- **Table 15.11 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband**
- **Table 15.12 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband**
- **Table 15.13 Women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health**

Table 15.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15–49 who were employed at any time in the last 12 months and percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the last 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Among currently married respondents:		Percent distribution of currently married respondents employed in the last 12 months, by type of earnings					
Age	Percentage employed in last 12 months	Number of respondents	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Number of respondents
				WOMEN				
15–19	35.7	1,455	76.4	12.3	0.8	10.4	100.0	520
20–24	50.0	4,073	73.9	12.9	1.7	11.4	100.0	2,035
25–29	62.0	5,240	76.8	12.2	2.2	8.8	100.0	3,250
30–34	69.9	4,959	77.6	11.7	0.8	9.8	100.0	3,465
35–39	75.5	4,386	79.3	10.3	0.9	9.5	100.0	3,314
40–44	78.1	3,604	78.1	12.4	0.8	8.7	100.0	2,816
45–49	79.5	2,546	78.6	11.9	0.6	9.0	100.0	2,024
Total 15–49	66.3	26,264	77.5	11.8	1.2	9.5	100.0	17,424
				MEN				
15–19	*	8	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
20–24	94.8	195	54.9	22.3	2.3	20.5	100.0	185
25–29	97.4	659	69.3	20.2	2.4	8.1	100.0	642
30–34	98.0	1,053	74.7	15.9	1.4	8.1	100.0	1,032
35–39	97.4	1,460	77.9	14.7	1.3	6.0	100.0	1,422
40–44	97.3	1,351	77.4	15.9	1.1	5.6	100.0	1,316
45–49	98.3	1,083	77.0	16.5	1.9	4.6	100.0	1,064
Total 15–49	97.6	5,809	75.2	16.4	1.5	6.8	100.0	5,668
50–59	96.6	1,223	72.8	18.2	1.7	7.3	100.0	1,182
Total 15–59	97.4	7,033	74.8	16.7	1.6	6.9	100.0	6,850

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:					Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:						
Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know	Total	Number of women
Age												
15–19	78.1	12.4	9.1	0.4	100.0	1.6	95.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	100.0	461
20–24	72.2	16.0	11.8	0.0	100.0	1.9	93.0	2.8	1.2	1.2	100.0	1,768
25–29	71.5	18.1	10.3	0.0	100.0	2.5	89.5	4.3	1.8	1.9	100.0	2,893
30–34	71.4	19.2	9.4	0.0	100.0	3.8	87.3	5.2	1.7	2.0	100.0	3,096
35–39	68.0	22.9	9.1	0.0	100.0	4.6	84.3	6.6	2.4	2.1	100.0	2,969
40–44	68.6	21.9	9.5	0.0	100.0	5.4	82.6	6.0	2.7	3.4	100.0	2,548
45–49	71.7	19.9	8.4	0.0	100.0	7.1	80.3	6.9	2.8	2.9	100.0	1,830
Number of living children												
0	70.3	19.6	10.0	0.2	100.0	4.0	88.1	4.4	1.9	1.6	100.0	1,033
1–2	68.2	21.9	9.9	0.0	100.0	3.6	87.3	5.5	1.5	2.2	100.0	4,703
3–4	70.4	20.5	9.1	0.0	100.0	4.5	85.3	5.5	2.0	2.8	100.0	5,234
5+	73.5	16.5	10.1	0.0	100.0	4.1	86.5	4.9	2.8	1.7	100.0	4,595
Residence												
Urban	70.4	22.0	7.6	0.1	100.0	4.6	85.0	5.7	2.2	2.5	100.0	7,890
Rural	70.9	17.3	11.8	0.0	100.0	3.5	87.9	4.8	1.9	1.9	100.0	7,675
Zone												
North Central	60.0	26.7	13.3	0.1	100.0	4.6	84.8	6.5	2.7	1.4	100.0	2,478
North East	75.1	9.9	15.0	0.0	100.0	3.0	88.8	1.8	3.6	2.8	100.0	2,179
North West	85.2	6.5	8.3	0.0	100.0	2.9	94.1	1.8	0.7	0.5	100.0	4,792
South East	44.2	42.5	13.3	0.0	100.0	5.7	77.5	8.2	4.5	4.0	100.0	1,447
South South	57.1	37.0	5.9	0.1	100.0	6.1	78.3	11.3	2.6	1.6	100.0	1,591
South West	72.9	21.7	5.4	0.0	100.0	4.5	82.4	7.5	1.1	4.6	100.0	3,078
State												
North Central												
FCT-Abuja	60.2	33.7	6.1	0.0	100.0	14.3	82.6	0.4	2.7	0.0	100.0	150
Benue	22.1	44.6	32.8	0.4	100.0	3.3	87.3	5.8	0.4	3.2	100.0	340
Kogi	46.5	45.9	7.6	0.0	100.0	2.7	78.9	10.9	2.9	4.5	100.0	326
Kwara	86.4	11.3	2.3	0.0	100.0	4.2	87.8	2.2	5.7	0.0	100.0	454
Nasarawa	69.7	21.1	9.2	0.0	100.0	10.7	82.1	4.0	2.8	0.3	100.0	225
Niger	71.7	8.6	19.7	0.0	100.0	1.7	95.0	1.2	1.4	0.8	100.0	621
Plateau	48.3	43.3	8.3	0.0	100.0	4.8	68.9	22.0	3.3	1.0	100.0	361
North East												
Adamawa	82.7	7.9	9.5	0.0	100.0	1.8	91.1	4.8	1.4	0.8	100.0	324
Bauchi	55.1	16.0	29.0	0.0	100.0	2.9	80.7	2.9	5.1	8.4	100.0	382
Borno	72.6	18.0	9.4	0.0	100.0	1.6	88.4	0.9	9.0	0.0	100.0	496
Gombe	97.0	0.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	3.9	94.4	0.4	1.1	0.3	100.0	272
Taraba	58.7	4.7	36.5	0.0	100.0	6.8	83.1	0.7	1.1	8.3	100.0	299
Yobe	88.2	6.0	5.8	0.0	100.0	2.2	95.7	1.2	0.7	0.2	100.0	405
North West												
Jigawa	91.1	6.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	1.4	97.4	1.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	474
Kaduna	90.9	3.3	5.6	0.2	100.0	4.2	90.6	2.0	1.7	1.6	100.0	1,090
Kano	77.8	8.1	14.1	0.0	100.0	2.7	95.3	1.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,262
Katsina	83.6	12.0	4.3	0.0	100.0	3.6	93.8	1.6	0.9	0.1	100.0	1,005
Kebbi	87.6	0.7	11.8	0.0	100.0	3.0	95.6	1.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	145
Sokoto	70.0	7.3	22.7	0.0	100.0	0.8	96.2	1.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	284
Zamfara	96.0	0.6	3.3	0.0	100.0	1.6	94.9	2.7	0.0	0.7	100.0	533
South East												
Abia	43.9	46.3	9.8	0.0	100.0	8.4	74.9	12.2	3.2	1.2	100.0	140
Anambra	79.1	15.3	5.7	0.0	100.0	2.8	85.2	9.1	1.9	1.0	100.0	377
Ebonyi	36.8	40.7	22.5	0.0	100.0	3.4	81.3	6.0	4.6	4.7	100.0	372
Enugu	33.8	62.5	3.7	0.0	100.0	7.4	60.4	12.9	2.5	16.8	100.0	202
Imo	21.2	60.1	18.7	0.0	100.0	9.2	76.2	5.1	9.0	0.4	100.0	357
South South												
Akwa Ibom	52.7	41.0	6.3	0.0	100.0	10.1	70.6	15.0	3.2	1.1	100.0	207
Bayelsa	61.0	27.0	12.0	0.0	100.0	7.7	76.3	7.9	3.8	4.3	100.0	106
Cross River	50.2	43.8	6.0	0.0	100.0	5.1	76.4	14.8	2.3	1.5	100.0	219
Delta	67.0	28.3	4.7	0.0	100.0	3.1	84.8	8.1	2.6	1.5	100.0	434
Edo	71.3	23.7	5.0	0.0	100.0	4.6	69.6	22.5	1.4	1.8	100.0	306
Rivers	36.2	57.6	5.8	0.4	100.0	9.3	85.0	1.3	3.4	1.1	100.0	319
South West												
Ekiti	62.8	29.0	8.2	0.0	100.0	10.2	78.7	2.4	2.9	5.8	100.0	126
Lagos	91.9	6.2	1.9	0.0	100.0	3.2	84.5	6.4	0.0	5.9	100.0	828
Ogun	77.5	21.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	5.5	76.6	6.8	0.4	10.7	100.0	715
Ondo	62.4	15.0	22.6	0.0	100.0	5.2	89.9	2.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	291
Osun	75.4	22.2	2.4	0.0	100.0	4.9	79.9	14.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	360
Oyo	52.1	39.9	8.0	0.0	100.0	3.5	84.4	9.0	2.0	1.1	100.0	757

Continued…

Table 15.2.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used: Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings: More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know	Total	Number of women
Education												
No education	79.9	8.4	11.7	0.0	100.0	2.7	91.5	2.5	1.7	1.6	100.0	5,320
Primary	68.9	20.4	10.5	0.2	100.0	4.5	84.4	5.5	1.8	3.9	100.0	2,048
Secondary	65.8	25.3	8.9	0.0	100.0	4.4	84.2	6.7	2.3	2.4	100.0	5,682
More than secondary	63.5	30.0	6.5	0.0	100.0	6.0	82.2	7.7	2.4	1.7	100.0	2,515
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	76.8	10.7	12.5	0.0	100.0	2.7	89.8	2.8	2.4	2.2	100.0	2,233
Second	74.7	13.4	11.9	0.0	100.0	2.6	89.3	4.8	1.4	1.9	100.0	2,884
Middle	69.4	20.4	10.2	0.0	100.0	4.2	87.0	4.7	2.4	1.7	100.0	3,063
Fourth	67.1	23.1	9.7	0.1	100.0	5.3	84.5	5.6	2.3	2.3	100.0	3,351
Highest	68.1	25.7	6.1	0.0	100.0	4.8	83.6	7.0	1.8	2.8	100.0	4,034
Total	70.6	19.7	9.7	0.0	100.0	4.1	86.4	5.2	2.1	2.2	100.0	15,565

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 15.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15–49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15–49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Men						Women					
Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of men	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women
Age												
15–19	*	*	*	*	100.0	4	3.5	12.5	84.0	0.0	100.0	1,435
20–24	1.2	25.0	72.2	1.6	100.0	142	5.3	16.5	78.2	0.0	100.0	4,028
25–29	3.0	18.1	78.8	0.2	100.0	575	5.2	20.1	74.7	0.0	100.0	5,173
30–34	3.8	24.6	70.9	0.7	100.0	934	5.3	20.9	73.9	0.0	100.0	4,896
35–39	3.9	22.2	73.4	0.5	100.0	1,318	5.5	23.4	71.1	0.0	100.0	4,308
40–44	5.3	27.8	66.8	0.0	100.0	1,228	7.2	23.1	69.7	0.0	100.0	3,524
45–49	5.0	24.1	70.9	0.0	100.0	995	6.7	21.5	71.7	0.1	100.0	2,488
Number of living children												
0	4.5	14.8	80.4	0.4	100.0	1,210	5.2	20.4	74.4	0.0	100.0	2,232
1–2	4.3	29.3	66.2	0.2	100.0	1,544	5.2	22.8	72.1	0.0	100.0	8,216
3–4	5.3	28.4	65.8	0.5	100.0	1,332	5.7	21.8	72.5	0.0	100.0	8,222
5+	2.7	21.2	75.9	0.3	100.0	1,110	6.1	15.9	78.0	0.0	100.0	7,182
Residence												
Urban	5.2	30.5	64.3	0.0	100.0	2,513	5.5	27.2	67.2	0.0	100.0	10,813
Rural	3.4	17.8	78.2	0.6	100.0	2,683	5.6	15.4	79.0	0.0	100.0	15,039
Zone												
North Central	10.4	16.4	73.2	0.0	100.0	1,001	6.1	26.8	67.0	0.0	100.0	4,732
North East	1.7	18.8	79.0	0.5	100.0	707	5.0	11.6	83.3	0.1	100.0	4,323
North West	1.5	8.8	88.8	0.9	100.0	1,601	5.2	8.0	86.8	0.0	100.0	9,247
South East	0.6	40.4	59.0	0.0	100.0	479	7.1	40.8	52.1	0.0	100.0	1,783
South South	3.1	58.0	38.9	0.0	100.0	644	5.1	46.8	48.1	0.0	100.0	2,298
South West	7.5	31.4	61.1	0.0	100.0	765	6.3	27.2	66.5	0.0	100.0	3,468
State												
North Central												
FCT-Abuja	30.3	12.1	57.6	0.0	100.0	144	4.1	56.9	39.1	0.0	100.0	433
Benue	0.7	58.0	41.3	0.0	100.0	80	2.6	27.1	70.4	0.0	100.0	613
Kogi	17.3	7.0	75.7	0.0	100.0	85	1.9	52.3	45.8	0.0	100.0	411
Kwara	28.2	6.5	65.2	0.0	100.0	112	13.6	9.9	76.5	0.0	100.0	505
Nasarawa	1.9	4.6	93.6	0.0	100.0	174	3.1	20.7	76.1	0.2	100.0	650
Niger	2.2	4.2	93.6	0.0	100.0	250	9.7	17.3	73.0	0.0	100.0	1,437
Plateau	3.1	44.0	53.0	0.0	100.0	157	3.0	30.8	66.2	0.1	100.0	683
North East												
Adamawa	7.1	39.3	53.0	0.6	100.0	114	5.1	13.8	81.1	0.0	100.0	615
Bauchi	0.0	9.5	89.0	1.5	100.0	177	5.7	11.8	82.5	0.0	100.0	1,414
Borno	0.0	11.7	88.3	0.0	100.0	97	3.4	21.6	74.9	0.1	100.0	708
Gombe	0.0	13.3	86.7	0.0	100.0	92	2.7	2.4	94.9	0.0	100.0	428
Taraba	3.4	42.6	54.0	0.0	100.0	94	9.6	9.9	80.2	0.2	100.0	480
Yobe	0.7	6.0	93.3	0.0	100.0	135	3.3	5.8	90.7	0.1	100.0	679
North West												
Jigawa	1.3	9.6	86.4	2.7	100.0	144	1.7	6.2	92.1	0.0	100.0	947
Kaduna	1.1	18.2	80.2	0.6	100.0	359	3.3	7.2	89.5	0.0	100.0	1,774
Kano	1.7	9.1	87.2	2.0	100.0	421	12.1	8.6	79.3	0.0	100.0	2,410
Katsina	1.4	3.8	94.8	0.0	100.0	253	2.4	12.9	84.7	0.0	100.0	1,428
Kebbi	6.6	1.4	92.0	0.0	100.0	60	3.2	4.6	92.3	0.0	100.0	758
Sokoto	0.0	4.5	95.5	0.0	100.0	202	1.5	9.1	89.4	0.0	100.0	985
Zamfara	2.2	2.1	95.6	0.0	100.0	161	4.2	4.2	91.7	0.0	100.0	946
South East												
Abia	2.9	10.5	86.5	0.0	100.0	54	4.4	51.8	43.8	0.0	100.0	216
Anambra	0.0	16.9	83.1	0.0	100.0	115	3.2	12.1	84.7	0.0	100.0	393
Ebonyi	0.0	47.7	52.3	0.0	100.0	103	12.0	30.4	57.6	0.0	100.0	512
Enugu	1.5	55.2	43.3	0.0	100.0	80	2.7	63.7	33.6	0.0	100.0	264
Imo	0.0	59.2	40.8	0.0	100.0	126	9.1	61.2	29.7	0.0	100.0	397
South South												
Akwa Ibom	0.0	63.5	36.5	0.0	100.0	90	2.4	46.8	50.8	0.0	100.0	311
Bayelsa	43.3	29.4	27.3	0.0	100.0	39	7.3	31.1	61.3	0.3	100.0	165
Cross River	3.6	69.4	26.9	0.0	100.0	60	9.5	66.1	24.4	0.0	100.0	263
Delta	0.9	46.3	52.8	0.0	100.0	128	3.4	34.6	62.1	0.0	100.0	540
Edo	0.0	34.9	65.1	0.0	100.0	94	8.5	30.8	60.6	0.0	100.0	339
Rivers	0.0	73.3	26.7	0.0	100.0	233	3.8	60.6	35.5	0.0	100.0	681
South West												
Ekiti	2.2	37.7	60.1	0.0	100.0	35	7.1	34.6	58.3	0.0	100.0	144
Lagos	5.8	51.0	43.2	0.0	100.0	265	4.7	15.7	79.6	0.0	100.0	955
Ogun	1.4	31.8	66.7	0.0	100.0	157	5.5	31.2	63.3	0.0	100.0	820
Ondo	34.8	22.6	42.6	0.0	100.0	85	3.6	10.0	86.2	0.2	100.0	341
Osun	3.4	10.1	86.5	0.0	100.0	89	4.7	28.7	66.6	0.0	100.0	386
Oyo	5.1	10.0	84.8	0.0	100.0	135	10.5	41.8	47.7	0.0	100.0	823

Continued…

Table 15.2.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Men						Women					
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of men	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women
Education												
No education	2.5	4.9	92.0	0.6	100.0	1,241	5.8	9.5	84.7	0.0	100.0	11,419
Primary	2.6	22.4	74.6	0.4	100.0	656	5.2	19.7	75.1	0.0	100.0	3,156
Secondary	4.2	29.5	66.2	0.1	100.0	2,011	5.8	29.3	64.8	0.0	100.0	8,130
More than secondary	6.9	34.4	58.3	0.4	100.0	1,289	4.8	37.2	58.0	0.0	100.0	3,147
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	2.2	10.6	86.7	0.6	100.0	793	4.9	9.2	85.9	0.0	100.0	5,410
Second	2.3	13.8	83.2	0.7	100.0	902	6.1	12.8	81.0	0.0	100.0	5,482
Middle	2.8	22.4	74.4	0.4	100.0	985	6.2	21.1	72.6	0.0	100.0	5,038
Fourth	5.4	26.5	68.1	0.0	100.0	1,189	5.9	27.3	66.8	0.0	100.0	4,794
Highest	6.8	37.7	55.3	0.2	100.0	1,327	4.8	32.9	62.2	0.1	100.0	5,129
Total 15–49	4.2	23.9	71.5	0.3	100.0	5,196	5.6	20.3	74.0	0.0	100.0	25,852
50–59	5.1	25.7	68.9	0.3	100.0	1,075	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total 15–59	4.4	24.2	71.0	0.3	100.0	6,271	na	na	na	na	na	na

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married, and the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = not applicable

Table 15.3 Attitudes about and time spent on unpaid domestic work

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by hours spent per day in unpaid domestic work and percentage who believe that domestic work should mainly be the role of women, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Hours spent on unpaid domestic work: Less than 6	6–12	More than 12	Don't know	Total	Percentage who believe that domestic work should mainly be the role of women	Number of women
Age							
15–19	80.5	13.9	0.7	4.8	100.0	53.9	8,105
20–24	77.9	17.2	1.1	3.8	100.0	54.1	6,853
25–29	75.8	19.5	1.3	3.4	100.0	54.9	6,443
30–34	73.4	21.7	1.6	3.3	100.0	53.8	5,583
35–39	74.8	20.7	1.3	3.2	100.0	51.3	4,900
40–44	74.7	20.6	1.5	3.2	100.0	51.2	4,105
45–49	77.7	18.5	1.0	2.9	100.0	50.5	3,062
Number of living children							
0	81.7	13.1	0.8	4.4	100.0	45.6	12,698
1–2	77.4	18.4	0.9	3.3	100.0	51.9	9,527
3–4	73.9	21.0	1.5	3.5	100.0	53.2	9,019
5+	70.9	24.2	1.7	3.2	100.0	67.1	7,806
Residence							
Urban	80.8	15.2	0.8	3.2	100.0	41.0	18,846
Rural	72.9	21.4	1.5	4.1	100.0	64.6	20,204
Zone							
North Central	70.5	23.4	2.0	4.2	100.0	32.7	7,068
North East	72.6	20.9	1.1	5.4	100.0	75.7	6,213
North West	77.6	18.5	1.3	2.5	100.0	84.7	12,434
South East	82.4	12.9	0.2	4.4	100.0	28.1	3,280
South South	79.5	16.2	1.2	3.1	100.0	18.5	4,416
South West	81.6	14.3	0.6	3.5	100.0	26.5	5,640
State							
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	97.6	1.7	0.2	0.5	100.0	30.5	764
Benue	75.1	5.5	0.0	19.4	100.0	18.4	1,008
Kogi	51.7	24.3	10.4	13.7	100.0	31.3	604
Kwara	98.2	1.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	27.3	790
Nasarawa	79.2	18.6	0.8	1.4	100.0	54.2	963
Niger	48.6	49.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	33.9	1,845
Plateau	66.6	31.2	2.1	0.1	100.0	31.1	1,093
North East							
Adamawa	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	71.8	932
Bauchi	65.5	23.0	3.1	8.4	100.0	69.0	1,838
Borno	90.0	9.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	71.1	1,073
Gombe	69.3	30.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	94.2	610
Taraba	60.6	18.1	1.1	20.2	100.0	67.2	806
Yobe	52.4	45.9	0.4	1.3	100.0	92.6	954
North West							
Jigawa	76.0	20.9	2.2	0.9	100.0	95.6	1,258
Kaduna	86.2	11.5	0.1	2.2	100.0	87.4	2,420
Kano	81.4	15.7	0.9	2.0	100.0	73.9	3,660
Katsina	88.2	10.5	1.0	0.3	100.0	87.4	1,778
Kebbi	63.5	36.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	97.1	925
Sokoto	70.5	25.5	3.0	0.9	100.0	90.9	1,238
Zamfara	52.5	30.5	3.4	13.6	100.0	81.3	1,154
South East							
Abia	85.2	14.1	0.1	0.7	100.0	18.3	418
Anambra	88.4	10.7	0.0	1.0	100.0	12.1	707
Ebonyi	76.0	17.6	0.0	6.4	100.0	49.8	950
Enugu	77.6	9.4	0.7	12.3	100.0	4.4	502
Imo	86.8	10.7	0.6	2.0	100.0	37.8	704
South South							
Akwa Ibom	67.9	24.5	7.1	0.6	100.0	49.5	570
Bayelsa	69.9	26.6	0.5	3.0	100.0	16.9	317
Cross River	78.7	18.5	0.0	2.8	100.0	30.7	524
Delta	87.7	4.6	0.1	7.5	100.0	11.7	1,010
Edo	64.5	31.5	1.3	2.6	100.0	14.5	661
Rivers	88.2	10.4	0.2	1.1	100.0	7.9	1,333
South West							
Ekiti	95.8	2.9	0.0	1.3	100.0	54.9	276
Lagos	85.7	13.4	0.0	0.8	100.0	12.2	1,586
Ogun	73.4	24.5	0.1	2.0	100.0	34.9	1,288
Ondo	75.2	3.5	0.7	20.6	100.0	17.4	603
Osun	91.1	8.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	24.2	627
Oyo	79.9	15.5	2.1	2.5	100.0	35.0	1,260

Continued…

Table 15.3—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Hours spent on unpaid domestic work: Less than 6	6–12	More than 12 hours	Don't know	Total	Percentage who believe that domestic work should mainly be the role of women	Number of women
Education							
No education	69.0	25.2	1.8	3.9	100.0	76.1	13,404
Primary	75.7	18.8	1.2	4.3	100.0	57.6	4,359
Secondary	80.8	14.5	0.8	3.9	100.0	42.0	15,948
More than secondary	84.7	12.9	0.5	1.9	100.0	25.7	5,339
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	69.6	24.1	1.9	4.4	100.0	78.3	6,724
Second	72.2	22.2	1.4	4.2	100.0	68.2	7,348
Middle	75.1	19.6	1.3	4.0	100.0	59.3	7,812
Fourth	80.6	15.0	0.9	3.4	100.0	44.9	8,435
Highest	83.7	13.1	0.6	2.6	100.0	23.8	8,731
Total	76.7	18.4	1.2	3.7	100.0	53.2	39,050

Table 15.4.1 House and land ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by house ownership status and land ownership status, according to current marital status, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Marital status				
Ownership status	Never married	Married/ living together	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	Total
HOUSE OWNERSHIP					
Alone	0.8	0.9	4.7	15.7	1.3
Jointly with husband only	na	9.2	1.1	8.3	6.4
Jointly with someone else only	1.3	0.7	1.9	2.7	0.9
Jointly with husband and someone else	na	1.3	0.1	1.0	0.9
Both alone and jointly	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5
Does not own	97.3	87.5	92.0	71.6	90.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	10,893	26,264	1,017	876	39,050
LAND OWNERSHIP					
Alone	1.0	2.8	6.1	13.0	2.6
Jointly with husband only	na	7.2	0.7	4.9	5.0
Jointly with someone else only	1.0	0.8	1.6	1.2	0.9
Jointly with husband and someone else	na	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.6
Both alone and jointly	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Does not own	97.9	88.0	91.3	79.8	90.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	10,893	26,264	1,017	876	39,050

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.
na = not applicable

Table 15.4.2 House and land ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by house ownership status and land ownership status, according to current marital status, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Marital status				
Ownership status	Never married	Married/ living together	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	Total
HOUSE OWNERSHIP					
Alone	4.9	41.3	31.1	*	24.6
Jointly with wife only	na	5.2	1.7	*	2.8
Jointly with someone else only	3.4	5.8	4.0	*	4.7
Jointly with wife and someone else	na	1.3	0.0	*	0.7
Both alone and jointly	0.8	1.9	1.1	*	1.4
Does not own	90.9	44.6	62.1	*	65.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	4,964	5,809	128	26	10,927
LAND OWNERSHIP					
Alone	6.1	39.3	32.1	*	24.1
Jointly with wife only	na	3.1	1.7	*	1.6
Jointly with someone else only	3.4	4.8	6.6	*	4.2
Jointly with wife and someone else	na	0.7	0.0	*	0.4
Both alone and jointly	0.5	1.8	3.7	*	1.3
Does not own	90.0	50.3	56.0	*	68.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	4,964	5,809	128	26	10,927

Notes: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = not applicable

Table 15.5.1 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of a house, and among women who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title/deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:						House has a title/deed[1]:					
	Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Number of women	Woman's name is on title/deed[1]	Woman's name is not on title/deed[1]	Does not have a title/deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of women who own a house[4]
Age												
15–19	0.4	1.9	0.7	97.0	100.0	8,105	4.1	12.7	61.1	22.0	100.0	241
20–24	0.6	4.9	0.7	93.9	100.0	6,853	6.4	7.8	72.1	13.8	100.0	417
25–29	0.6	7.1	0.4	91.9	100.0	6,443	12.2	8.3	71.0	8.6	100.0	519
30–34	0.9	9.2	0.5	89.3	100.0	5,583	19.5	8.3	62.2	10.1	100.0	596
35–39	1.4	11.7	0.4	86.5	100.0	4,900	24.8	11.1	56.3	7.8	100.0	661
40–44	3.4	15.2	0.5	80.9	100.0	4,105	28.1	11.3	52.9	7.7	100.0	783
45–49	4.7	17.7	0.5	77.2	100.0	3,062	29.4	9.4	52.5	8.7	100.0	699
Residence												
Urban	1.5	7.4	0.5	90.7	100.0	18,846	31.0	14.4	43.6	10.9	100.0	1,758
Rural	1.2	9.0	0.6	89.3	100.0	20,204	12.1	6.0	72.9	9.1	100.0	2,157
Zone												
North Central	1.5	10.9	0.2	87.4	100.0	7,068	15.7	7.9	69.4	7.0	100.0	887
North East	1.3	3.8	1.6	93.3	100.0	6,213	13.5	8.1	71.3	7.1	100.0	415
North West	0.9	6.7	0.1	92.3	100.0	12,434	14.9	7.6	66.3	11.2	100.0	961
South East	1.2	15.1	0.4	83.3	100.0	3,280	17.8	4.7	71.0	6.4	100.0	547
South South	2.0	8.3	0.3	89.4	100.0	4,416	21.6	13.7	53.6	11.1	100.0	468
South West	1.3	8.9	1.1	88.7	100.0	5,640	42.0	18.3	23.7	16.0	100.0	637
State												
North Central												
FCT-Abuja	2.9	11.9	1.1	84.1	100.0	764	20.5	8.6	69.4	1.5	100.0	122
Benue	3.5	25.4	0.0	71.0	100.0	1,008	11.5	1.2	86.1	1.2	100.0	292
Kogi	1.0	15.3	0.0	83.7	100.0	604	9.3	9.9	77.2	3.6	100.0	99
Kwara	1.1	11.4	0.1	87.4	100.0	790	25.6	15.4	55.9	3.1	100.0	100
Nasarawa	2.0	8.1	0.1	89.7	100.0	963	36.0	13.2	48.7	2.1	100.0	99
Niger	0.3	0.4	0.0	99.3	100.0	1,845	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Plateau	0.8	14.1	0.0	85.0	100.0	1,093	3.8	11.0	57.6	27.5	100.0	163
North East												
Adamawa	1.3	2.2	0.0	96.5	100.0	932	(45.7)	(0.0)	(52.2)	(2.1)	100.0	32
Bauchi	1.1	7.9	5.4	85.6	100.0	1,838	4.7	9.8	74.5	11.0	100.0	264
Borno	1.3	3.7	0.1	94.9	100.0	1,073	(20.5)	(2.5)	(77.0)	(0.0)	100.0	54
Gombe	0.8	2.3	0.3	96.6	100.0	610	(44.7)	(9.5)	(45.8)	(0.0)	100.0	21
Taraba	0.8	0.8	0.0	98.4	100.0	806	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Yobe	2.3	0.9	0.0	96.8	100.0	954	(9.9)	(11.7)	(78.4)	(0.0)	100.0	30
North West												
Jigawa	0.4	0.7	0.1	98.8	100.0	1,258	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Kaduna	1.0	9.0	0.1	90.0	100.0	2,420	6.9	15.7	61.2	16.2	100.0	243
Kano	1.8	14.6	0.2	83.4	100.0	3,660	16.8	2.9	69.7	10.5	100.0	607
Katsina	0.7	2.0	0.0	97.4	100.0	1,778	(16.5)	(27.1)	(52.4)	(4.1)	100.0	47
Kebbi	0.1	1.5	0.0	98.4	100.0	925	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Sokoto	0.3	1.1	0.0	98.6	100.0	1,238	*	*	*	*	100.0	18
Zamfara	0.6	0.6	0.3	98.5	100.0	1,154	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
South East												
Abia	0.8	10.4	0.2	88.6	100.0	418	7.5	9.3	67.7	15.5	100.0	47
Anambra	1.0	17.6	0.2	81.2	100.0	707	6.3	12.9	79.8	1.0	100.0	133
Ebonyi	1.6	14.8	0.0	83.6	100.0	950	0.6	0.3	98.3	0.7	100.0	155
Enugu	2.3	19.3	1.3	77.2	100.0	502	4.2	2.2	72.0	21.6	100.0	115
Imo	0.6	12.7	0.4	86.3	100.0	704	82.8	1.1	15.5	0.6	100.0	96
South South												
Akwa Ibom	1.3	11.3	0.0	87.4	100.0	570	23.8	23.2	46.9	6.0	100.0	72
Bayelsa	2.2	13.0	0.3	84.5	100.0	317	11.1	9.9	58.5	20.5	100.0	49
Cross River	6.9	10.1	0.0	82.9	100.0	524	12.7	11.2	76.1	0.0	100.0	89
Delta	0.7	5.4	0.1	93.7	100.0	1,010	26.9	29.3	36.2	7.6	100.0	63
Edo	1.6	7.1	1.2	90.1	100.0	661	22.4	13.6	28.1	35.8	100.0	65
Rivers	1.6	8.1	0.1	90.3	100.0	1,333	27.6	3.9	61.4	7.1	100.0	129
South West												
Ekiti	1.4	12.6	0.0	86.0	100.0	276	37.5	3.7	49.2	9.5	100.0	39
Lagos	0.3	7.3	1.3	91.2	100.0	1,586	22.3	23.2	1.3	53.1	100.0	140
Ogun	1.4	8.0	0.1	90.5	100.0	1,288	48.5	29.1	15.4	7.1	100.0	122
Ondo	6.8	15.2	5.6	72.4	100.0	603	33.5	19.1	45.9	1.5	100.0	166
Osun	0.8	11.2	0.6	87.4	100.0	627	74.4	11.7	14.0	0.0	100.0	79
Oyo	0.3	6.9	0.0	92.9	100.0	1,260	53.0	6.2	26.6	14.2	100.0	90

Continued…

Table 15.5.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house: Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Number of women	House has a title/deed[1]: Woman's name is on title/deed[1]	Woman's name is not on title/deed[1]	Does not have a title/deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of women who own a house[4]
Education												
No education	0.9	6.2	0.7	92.1	100.0	13,404	8.1	4.5	77.0	10.4	100.0	1,052
Primary	1.9	12.5	0.2	85.4	100.0	4,359	13.6	8.3	68.4	9.7	100.0	637
Secondary	1.2	8.0	0.4	90.4	100.0	15,948	20.5	11.1	57.3	11.0	100.0	1,527
More than secondary	2.1	10.3	0.7	86.9	100.0	5,339	45.8	16.2	31.2	6.8	100.0	699
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	1.0	6.1	0.6	92.4	100.0	6,724	6.9	1.6	82.8	8.6	100.0	511
Second	1.0	8.0	0.5	90.6	100.0	7,348	5.9	3.4	79.0	11.7	100.0	693
Middle	1.2	8.9	0.5	89.4	100.0	7,812	12.2	6.5	73.1	8.1	100.0	830
Fourth	1.7	7.8	0.3	90.2	100.0	8,435	23.6	12.3	54.1	10.1	100.0	826
Highest	1.6	9.8	0.8	87.9	100.0	8,731	41.0	18.5	29.9	10.6	100.0	1,056
Total	1.3	8.2	0.5	90.0	100.0	39,050	20.6	9.8	59.8	9.9	100.0	3,915

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Title/deed or other government-recognised document
[2] Jointly with husband, someone else, or both husband and someone else
[3] Includes women who have a house with a title/deed or other government-recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognised document for the house
[4] Includes women who own a house alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.5.2 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of a house, and among men who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title/deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:						House has a title/deed[1]:					
	Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Number of men	Man's name is on title/deed[1]	Man's name is not on title/deed[1]	Does not have a title/deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of men who own a house[4]
Age												
15–19	1.4	2.6	0.4	95.6	100.0	2,230	3.9	7.8	71.6	16.6	100.0	99
20–24	7.7	5.7	1.6	85.0	100.0	1,590	10.5	3.9	77.3	8.3	100.0	238
25–29	21.2	7.5	2.3	69.0	100.0	1,475	18.7	2.9	74.3	4.2	100.0	457
30–34	32.8	10.3	1.2	55.7	100.0	1,427	27.4	7.3	64.1	1.2	100.0	632
35–39	37.9	9.7	1.6	50.8	100.0	1,640	31.2	5.6	61.5	1.7	100.0	807
40–44	40.8	13.0	1.4	44.8	100.0	1,439	32.6	2.7	62.0	2.7	100.0	794
45–49	48.4	12.4	1.5	37.7	100.0	1,127	38.0	3.1	57.8	1.1	100.0	702
Residence												
Urban	17.3	6.6	0.7	75.5	100.0	5,397	43.2	4.2	47.2	5.4	100.0	1,324
Rural	31.7	9.7	2.1	56.5	100.0	5,531	20.5	4.6	73.5	1.4	100.0	2,406
Zone												
North Central	25.8	12.2	1.3	60.6	100.0	2,107	17.6	2.6	78.7	1.1	100.0	830
North East	33.4	10.1	5.0	51.4	100.0	1,720	16.6	5.7	72.7	5.0	100.0	836
North West	34.2	7.1	0.7	58.0	100.0	3,459	39.1	5.9	54.5	0.6	100.0	1,454
South East	11.6	7.6	0.5	80.3	100.0	849	22.3	1.2	74.1	2.3	100.0	167
South South	12.4	5.2	0.2	82.3	100.0	1,231	34.0	2.5	56.0	7.6	100.0	218
South West	8.7	5.5	0.2	85.6	100.0	1,560	44.4	1.5	42.5	11.6	100.0	225
State												
North Central												
FCT-Abuja	26.7	7.2	0.3	65.8	100.0	267	17.2	3.9	78.8	0.0	100.0	91
Benue	32.1	17.7	0.0	50.2	100.0	285	5.7	0.5	93.4	0.4	100.0	142
Kogi	21.6	11.2	0.9	66.3	100.0	206	13.7	9.0	77.3	0.0	100.0	70
Kwara	14.7	4.5	2.4	78.5	100.0	275	17.5	0.0	73.3	9.2	100.0	59
Nasarawa	34.0	24.2	0.7	41.2	100.0	301	11.0	1.2	87.8	0.0	100.0	177
Niger	25.5	7.5	3.2	63.8	100.0	489	31.3	2.1	64.7	1.8	100.0	177
Plateau	24.5	15.2	0.3	60.0	100.0	284	24.3	4.4	71.3	0.0	100.0	113
North East												
Adamawa	38.8	2.9	0.0	58.2	100.0	276	11.8	3.1	84.5	0.7	100.0	115
Bauchi	27.4	8.6	11.5	52.5	100.0	570	9.4	4.4	79.9	6.3	100.0	271
Borno	28.0	3.1	0.0	69.0	100.0	246	43.4	7.2	48.2	1.2	100.0	76
Gombe	40.1	26.4	0.0	33.5	100.0	202	12.0	9.9	66.8	11.2	100.0	135
Taraba	37.9	10.0	9.2	43.0	100.0	232	14.1	9.1	70.7	6.1	100.0	132
Yobe	37.7	17.1	0.0	45.1	100.0	193	29.9	1.3	68.7	0.0	100.0	106
North West												
Jigawa	42.5	5.6	0.3	51.6	100.0	330	28.2	11.7	58.4	1.7	100.0	159
Kaduna	26.5	7.0	0.4	66.1	100.0	705	24.9	5.5	69.6	0.0	100.0	239
Kano	31.0	4.6	0.0	64.4	100.0	1,029	50.3	8.8	40.9	0.0	100.0	366
Katsina	45.0	3.6	0.0	51.3	100.0	479	44.2	1.5	54.3	0.0	100.0	233
Kebbi	27.5	18.1	9.4	45.0	100.0	231	5.0	4.3	90.7	0.0	100.0	127
Sokoto	29.9	7.5	0.0	62.6	100.0	357	59.9	0.7	38.0	1.3	100.0	134
Zamfara	45.7	13.8	0.0	40.6	100.0	329	46.1	5.9	46.3	1.8	100.0	195
South East												
Abia	15.8	2.7	0.6	80.9	100.0	122	(48.0)	(0.0)	(52.0)	(0.0)	100.0	23
Anambra	7.6	13.7	0.5	78.2	100.0	191	43.0	1.3	55.6	0.0	100.0	42
Ebonyi	18.8	12.5	0.7	68.0	100.0	189	2.8	0.0	93.8	3.5	100.0	60
Enugu	8.0	5.7	0.8	85.5	100.0	135	(19.6)	(5.3)	(65.8)	(9.2)	100.0	20
Imo	8.5	1.9	0.0	89.6	100.0	212	(12.1)	(2.2)	(85.8)	(0.0)	100.0	22
South South												
Akwa Ibom	12.5	4.1	0.0	83.4	100.0	178	(21.6)	(2.8)	(75.6)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Bayelsa	6.9	7.9	0.0	85.2	100.0	100	(11.8)	(0.0)	(76.9)	(11.2)	100.0	15
Cross River	8.4	4.6	0.0	87.0	100.0	140	(27.6)	(9.0)	(63.4)	(0.0)	100.0	18
Delta	19.0	4.3	0.0	76.7	100.0	249	52.1	2.4	42.5	3.1	100.0	58
Edo	9.3	8.4	0.0	82.2	100.0	197	41.6	0.0	23.7	34.6	100.0	35
Rivers	12.6	3.9	0.6	82.9	100.0	366	25.8	2.5	70.0	1.6	100.0	63
South West												
Ekiti	4.6	3.0	0.0	92.4	100.0	68	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Lagos	2.8	8.8	0.2	88.2	100.0	523	(21.1)	(1.1)	(45.7)	(32.1)	100.0	62
Ogun	13.5	1.3	0.9	84.4	100.0	321	(41.7)	(5.5)	(52.8)	(0.0)	100.0	50
Ondo	11.1	5.9	0.0	83.0	100.0	188	(48.6)	(0.0)	(35.5)	(15.8)	100.0	32
Osun	14.2	1.6	0.0	84.3	100.0	179	(89.8)	(0.0)	(10.2)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Oyo	10.2	6.8	0.0	83.0	100.0	281	(48.9)	(0.0)	(48.6)	(2.5)	100.0	48

Continued…

Table 15.5.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house: Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Number of men	House has a title/deed[1]: Man's name is on title/deed[1]	Man's name is not on title/deed[1]	Does not have a title/deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of men who own a house[4]
Education												
No education	38.4	9.4	2.3	49.9	100.0	2,462	22.9	4.5	71.5	1.1	100.0	1,234
Primary	26.8	10.5	2.2	60.6	100.0	1,159	18.9	4.8	72.4	3.9	100.0	457
Secondary	17.7	6.4	1.0	74.9	100.0	5,066	27.5	3.7	64.7	4.1	100.0	1,271
More than secondary	23.8	9.6	0.8	65.7	100.0	2,241	45.1	5.4	46.6	2.9	100.0	768
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	38.7	9.9	3.3	48.1	100.0	1,776	11.6	3.8	83.4	1.1	100.0	922
Second	33.6	9.4	1.3	55.7	100.0	1,902	21.3	3.8	73.7	1.2	100.0	842
Middle	24.1	9.1	1.9	64.8	100.0	2,114	31.0	5.8	59.6	3.7	100.0	743
Fourth	17.5	6.5	0.7	75.2	100.0	2,523	40.0	4.8	51.8	3.4	100.0	625
Highest	15.7	6.9	0.3	77.1	100.0	2,612	49.8	4.3	39.8	6.1	100.0	598
Total 15–49	24.6	8.2	1.4	65.9	100.0	10,927	28.5	4.4	64.2	2.8	100.0	3,730
50–59	59.4	12.5	0.9	27.2	100.0	1,277	40.7	2.5	55.9	1.0	100.0	929
Total 15–59	28.2	8.6	1.3	61.8	100.0	12,204	31.0	4.0	62.5	2.5	100.0	4,659

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Title/deed or other government-recognised document
[2] Jointly with wife, someone else, or both wife and someone else
[3] Includes men who have a house with a title/deed or other government-recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognised document for the house
[4] Includes men who own a house alone, jointly with their wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.6.1 Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of land; and among women who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title/deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who own land: Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number of women	Land has a title/deed[1]: Woman's name is on title/deed[1]	Woman's name is not on title/deed[1]	Does not have a title/deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of women who own land[4]
Age												
15–19	0.5	1.7	0.2	97.6	100.0	8,105	10.2	7.8	74.6	7.3	100.0	192
20–24	1.5	4.1	0.2	94.2	100.0	6,853	13.5	8.7	71.6	6.2	100.0	396
25–29	1.6	6.3	0.2	91.8	100.0	6,443	14.8	5.3	71.5	8.4	100.0	528
30–34	2.8	7.1	0.3	89.8	100.0	5,583	19.1	6.1	70.6	4.1	100.0	568
35–39	3.8	8.9	0.4	86.9	100.0	4,900	21.3	4.3	69.5	4.8	100.0	643
40–44	4.9	11.3	0.4	83.3	100.0	4,105	21.9	8.3	65.4	4.4	100.0	685
45–49	7.5	12.7	0.5	79.3	100.0	3,062	25.3	3.8	66.8	4.2	100.0	635
Residence												
Urban	2.1	4.6	0.1	93.1	100.0	18,846	31.6	9.2	53.8	5.4	100.0	1,293
Rural	3.1	8.2	0.4	88.4	100.0	20,204	12.7	4.3	77.7	5.3	100.0	2,352
Zone												
North Central	2.8	10.9	0.2	86.0	100.0	7,068	9.1	3.7	82.3	4.9	100.0	987
North East	2.0	1.8	0.6	95.6	100.0	6,213	27.1	3.0	68.0	1.9	100.0	274
North West	2.2	4.1	0.2	93.5	100.0	12,434	22.3	8.3	62.9	6.5	100.0	805
South East	1.5	15.8	0.5	82.2	100.0	3,280	16.6	2.9	74.7	5.7	100.0	582
South South	4.9	7.7	0.2	87.3	100.0	4,416	23.2	7.3	64.0	5.5	100.0	562
South West	2.8	4.7	0.3	92.3	100.0	5,640	31.6	11.6	51.4	5.3	100.0	435
State												
North Central												
FCT-Abuja	1.3	3.8	0.4	94.6	100.0	764	6.6	5.4	88.0	0.0	100.0	41
Benue	4.7	28.2	0.0	67.0	100.0	1,008	12.0	3.6	84.3	0.0	100.0	332
Kogi	0.5	6.4	0.6	92.5	100.0	604	8.3	2.9	87.3	1.5	100.0	45
Kwara	0.2	5.5	0.1	94.1	100.0	790	12.1	1.8	82.3	3.8	100.0	46
Nasarawa	6.3	5.2	0.1	88.5	100.0	963	25.7	6.2	65.2	2.9	100.0	111
Niger	1.7	9.3	0.4	88.6	100.0	1,845	0.7	0.0	99.3	0.0	100.0	211
Plateau	4.0	14.2	0.0	81.8	100.0	1,093	3.6	6.7	68.1	21.5	100.0	199
North East												
Adamawa	4.4	2.9	0.0	92.7	100.0	932	25.0	1.0	74.1	0.0	100.0	68
Bauchi	0.7	1.9	1.6	95.8	100.0	1,838	11.0	5.7	77.4	5.9	100.0	77
Borno	1.4	1.7	0.0	96.9	100.0	1,073	*	*	*	*	100.0	33
Gombe	3.5	1.8	0.1	94.6	100.0	610	33.7	1.1	63.4	1.8	100.0	33
Taraba	1.3	0.5	0.3	97.9	100.0	806	(60.0)	(4.0)	(36.0)	(0.0)	100.0	17
Yobe	2.7	2.0	0.2	95.2	100.0	954	27.6	4.5	67.9	0.0	100.0	46
North West												
Jigawa	0.7	1.1	0.2	98.0	100.0	1,258	*	*	*	*	100.0	25
Kaduna	3.3	8.5	0.1	88.2	100.0	2,420	14.4	11.4	64.0	10.2	100.0	285
Kano	2.3	6.8	0.5	90.5	100.0	3,660	29.1	6.6	58.0	6.3	100.0	349
Katsina	2.4	1.5	0.0	96.0	100.0	1,778	11.3	6.8	81.9	0.0	100.0	71
Kebbi	0.9	1.0	0.1	98.0	100.0	925	*	*	*	*	100.0	18
Sokoto	0.4	0.2	0.0	99.4	100.0	1,238	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Zamfara	4.1	0.1	0.0	95.8	100.0	1,154	(27.8)	(0.0)	(72.2)	(0.0)	100.0	49
South East												
Abia	2.0	9.9	0.2	87.9	100.0	418	12.2	8.9	62.6	16.3	100.0	51
Anambra	1.0	18.0	0.6	80.4	100.0	707	3.3	4.3	91.8	0.6	100.0	138
Ebonyi	1.9	16.8	0.2	81.2	100.0	950	1.0	1.0	98.0	0.0	100.0	179
Enugu	1.6	20.7	1.3	76.4	100.0	502	1.8	1.7	76.1	20.3	100.0	119
Imo	1.0	12.2	0.4	86.4	100.0	704	85.6	2.9	11.5	0.0	100.0	96
South South												
Akwa Ibom	8.6	16.1	0.2	75.1	100.0	570	26.5	9.7	61.5	2.2	100.0	142
Bayelsa	9.3	10.2	0.0	80.5	100.0	317	5.0	3.7	80.5	10.9	100.0	62
Cross River	11.2	10.1	0.0	78.7	100.0	524	6.9	5.0	87.0	1.2	100.0	112
Delta	3.6	8.1	0.1	88.1	100.0	1,010	49.8	15.2	33.3	1.7	100.0	120
Edo	1.7	5.3	0.7	92.3	100.0	661	11.4	1.0	60.8	26.9	100.0	51
Rivers	2.3	3.4	0.0	94.3	100.0	1,333	21.6	1.1	72.0	5.2	100.0	76
South West												
Ekiti	4.4	12.8	0.0	82.8	100.0	276	21.3	4.1	66.9	7.7	100.0	48
Lagos	1.2	2.3	0.0	96.5	100.0	1,586	(55.8)	(19.1)	(7.1)	(18.1)	100.0	55
Ogun	2.7	2.8	0.2	94.3	100.0	1,288	36.7	1.6	54.4	7.2	100.0	73
Ondo	13.1	14.7	1.6	70.6	100.0	603	14.2	16.2	68.0	1.7	100.0	177
Osun	1.4	6.1	0.4	92.1	100.0	627	65.3	10.5	24.3	0.0	100.0	50
Oyo	0.4	2.2	0.0	97.4	100.0	1,260	(38.2)	(9.2)	(48.2)	(4.4)	100.0	33

Continued…

Table 15.6.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who own land: Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number of women	Land has a title/deed[1]: Woman's name is on title/deed[1]	Woman's name is not on title/deed[1]	Does not have a title/deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of women who own land[4]
Education												
No education	2.5	5.2	0.4	91.8	100.0	13,404	12.1	3.5	79.7	4.7	100.0	1,098
Primary	3.4	9.8	0.4	86.3	100.0	4,359	10.1	4.6	79.4	5.9	100.0	596
Secondary	2.4	6.5	0.2	91.0	100.0	15,948	19.4	6.3	68.0	6.3	100.0	1,433
More than secondary	3.0	6.5	0.2	90.3	100.0	5,339	45.8	12.4	38.7	3.1	100.0	518
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	2.3	4.9	0.4	92.4	100.0	6,724	8.7	2.5	84.2	4.6	100.0	512
Second	3.2	7.6	0.4	88.8	100.0	7,348	8.7	3.1	82.2	6.0	100.0	820
Middle	2.9	8.3	0.3	88.5	100.0	7,812	13.4	5.6	76.8	4.3	100.0	898
Fourth	2.4	6.3	0.2	91.1	100.0	8,435	22.8	8.6	62.0	6.5	100.0	748
Highest	2.3	5.1	0.2	92.4	100.0	8,731	45.1	10.1	39.7	5.1	100.0	667
Total	2.6	6.4	0.3	90.7	100.0	39,050	19.4	6.0	69.2	5.3	100.0	3,645

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Title/deed or other government-recognised document
[2] Jointly with husband, someone else, or both husband and someone else
[3] Includes women who have land with a title/deed or other government-recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognised document for the land
[4] Includes women who own land alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.6.2 Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of land; and among men who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title/deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who own land:						Land has a title/deed[1]:					
	Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number of men	Man's name is on title/deed[1]	Man's name is not on title/deed[1]	Does not have a title/deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of men who own land[4]
Age												
15–19	1.8	2.4	0.3	95.4	100.0	2,230	3.0	9.3	79.3	8.4	100.0	103
20–24	11.0	4.9	0.8	83.3	100.0	1,590	13.0	5.3	79.0	2.6	100.0	265
25–29	21.6	6.5	2.3	69.5	100.0	1,475	17.2	5.2	77.6	0.1	100.0	449
30–34	31.5	8.5	1.7	58.4	100.0	1,427	26.7	4.1	68.4	0.8	100.0	594
35–39	36.2	7.6	1.9	54.3	100.0	1,640	29.0	4.8	65.3	0.8	100.0	749
40–44	37.9	8.1	1.1	52.9	100.0	1,439	27.7	3.0	68.3	1.0	100.0	679
45–49	45.8	7.6	1.0	45.7	100.0	1,127	28.7	3.4	67.6	0.4	100.0	612
Residence												
Urban	14.6	4.2	0.5	80.8	100.0	5,397	38.4	5.2	54.9	1.5	100.0	1,039
Rural	33.5	8.1	2.0	56.4	100.0	5,531	18.9	3.9	76.4	0.9	100.0	2,412
Zone												
North Central	26.3	10.4	0.9	62.3	100.0	2,107	12.5	1.3	84.9	1.3	100.0	794
North East	30.4	8.3	4.6	56.6	100.0	1,720	16.5	5.0	75.8	2.7	100.0	746
North West	30.6	5.2	0.6	63.5	100.0	3,459	31.7	5.9	62.3	0.1	100.0	1,261
South East	14.4	4.9	0.7	79.9	100.0	849	20.9	0.6	78.0	0.6	100.0	170
South South	19.6	3.7	0.0	76.6	100.0	1,231	36.9	5.5	57.5	0.1	100.0	288
South West	8.8	2.9	0.6	87.7	100.0	1,560	47.1	4.7	46.8	1.4	100.0	192
State												
North Central												
FCT-Abuja	9.2	0.3	0.0	90.5	100.0	267	(22.7)	(6.2)	(71.1)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Benue	35.0	16.5	0.0	48.5	100.0	285	7.3	0.6	92.1	0.0	100.0	147
Kogi	40.5	18.7	1.6	39.3	100.0	206	2.6	2.3	88.8	6.2	100.0	125
Kwara	12.5	4.2	2.9	80.4	100.0	275	0.0	0.0	97.0	3.0	100.0	54
Nasarawa	23.9	24.6	1.0	50.6	100.0	301	7.6	0.0	91.8	0.6	100.0	149
Niger	34.1	2.3	0.7	62.9	100.0	489	26.6	2.3	71.1	0.0	100.0	181
Plateau	26.0	12.9	0.6	60.4	100.0	284	17.7	0.8	81.5	0.0	100.0	112
North East												
Adamawa	26.9	0.8	0.0	72.3	100.0	276	4.7	4.0	91.3	0.0	100.0	76
Bauchi	28.8	5.6	10.7	54.9	100.0	570	17.6	4.6	77.2	0.6	100.0	257
Borno	16.8	0.9	0.0	82.3	100.0	246	(16.0)	(2.6)	(81.4)	(0.0)	100.0	44
Gombe	39.7	25.8	0.0	34.4	100.0	202	8.1	10.4	71.2	10.3	100.0	133
Taraba	38.0	10.8	7.3	43.9	100.0	232	16.5	5.1	74.9	3.5	100.0	130
Yobe	38.4	15.5	0.8	45.2	100.0	193	33.6	0.9	65.5	0.0	100.0	106
North West												
Jigawa	31.2	9.1	0.2	59.4	100.0	330	16.0	9.7	74.4	0.0	100.0	134
Kaduna	28.8	5.3	0.1	65.7	100.0	705	22.2	8.7	69.1	0.0	100.0	242
Kano	23.5	2.3	0.0	74.3	100.0	1,029	34.9	6.4	58.7	0.0	100.0	265
Katsina	44.1	0.0	0.0	55.9	100.0	479	49.1	1.7	49.2	0.0	100.0	211
Kebbi	32.8	13.4	8.5	45.3	100.0	231	9.2	4.3	85.9	0.6	100.0	126
Sokoto	25.6	7.8	0.3	66.4	100.0	357	38.2	4.5	56.4	0.8	100.0	120
Zamfara	40.8	8.7	0.0	50.4	100.0	329	43.4	5.6	51.0	0.0	100.0	163
South East												
Abia	8.8	0.5	1.0	89.7	100.0	122	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Anambra	11.5	9.1	1.7	77.6	100.0	191	22.3	1.2	76.5	0.0	100.0	43
Ebonyi	17.1	7.4	0.3	75.1	100.0	189	1.9	0.0	98.1	0.0	100.0	47
Enugu	10.3	4.7	0.5	84.5	100.0	135	(24.9)	(2.2)	(72.9)	(0.0)	100.0	21
Imo	20.6	1.7	0.0	77.8	100.0	212	33.7	0.0	66.3	0.0	100.0	47
South South												
Akwa Ibom	34.4	2.3	0.0	63.3	100.0	178	24.4	0.8	74.9	0.0	100.0	65
Bayelsa	6.0	2.2	0.3	91.5	100.0	100	(4.5)	(0.0)	(91.5)	(4.0)	100.0	9
Cross River	15.8	6.0	0.2	78.0	100.0	140	14.1	4.5	81.3	0.0	100.0	31
Delta	31.7	8.4	0.0	59.8	100.0	249	56.6	11.6	31.8	0.0	100.0	100
Edo	8.9	1.2	0.0	89.9	100.0	197	(66.9)	(4.1)	(29.0)	(0.0)	100.0	20
Rivers	15.1	2.0	0.0	82.9	100.0	366	24.6	2.3	73.1	0.0	100.0	63
South West												
Ekiti	12.2	2.3	1.4	84.1	100.0	68	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Lagos	4.3	2.8	0.4	92.5	100.0	523	(34.3)	(3.6)	(58.9)	(3.2)	100.0	39
Ogun	12.5	3.5	1.7	82.2	100.0	321	(30.1)	(6.4)	(63.5)	(0.0)	100.0	57
Ondo	14.2	4.0	0.0	81.8	100.0	188	(66.6)	(8.7)	(24.7)	(0.0)	100.0	34
Osun	11.3	1.4	0.4	86.8	100.0	179	(83.2)	(4.0)	(12.7)	(0.0)	100.0	24
Oyo	6.9	2.8	0.0	90.3	100.0	281	(50.3)	(0.0)	(44.3)	(5.4)	100.0	27
Education												
No education	36.1	7.8	1.8	54.2	100.0	2,462	18.1	4.4	77.0	0.5	100.0	1,128
Primary	29.6	6.0	1.8	62.6	100.0	1,159	19.5	5.0	75.1	0.4	100.0	434
Secondary	17.9	5.0	0.9	76.1	100.0	5,066	24.9	3.4	70.2	1.5	100.0	1,210
More than secondary	22.2	7.1	1.0	69.7	100.0	2,241	38.9	5.3	54.3	1.5	100.0	680

Continued…

Table 15.6.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who own land: Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number of men	Land has a title/ deed[1]: Man's name is on title/ deed[1]	Man's name is not on title/ deed[1]	Does not have a title/ deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of men who own land[4]
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	37.0	8.8	3.5	50.7	100.0	1,776	10.8	3.3	85.3	0.6	100.0	876
Second	34.7	7.5	1.2	56.6	100.0	1,902	20.3	5.3	73.7	0.7	100.0	826
Middle	26.1	6.7	1.2	66.0	100.0	2,114	25.4	4.0	69.3	1.3	100.0	718
Fourth	17.1	5.3	0.6	76.9	100.0	2,523	33.6	4.6	60.3	1.5	100.0	582
Highest	12.9	3.8	0.4	82.8	100.0	2,612	47.8	4.2	46.5	1.5	100.0	449
Total 15–49	24.1	6.2	1.3	68.4	100.0	10,927	24.8	4.3	69.9	1.0	100.0	3,451
50–59	53.0	9.0	1.0	37.0	100.0	1,277	32.5	3.6	63.5	0.4	100.0	804
Total 15–59	27.2	6.5	1.2	65.1	100.0	12,204	26.2	4.2	68.7	0.9	100.0	4,255

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Title/deed or other government-recognised document
[2] Jointly with wife, someone else, or both wife and someone else
[3] Includes men who have land with a title/deed or other government-recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognised document for the land
[4] Includes men who own land alone, jointly with their wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.7.1 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the last 12 months; percentage of women who have and use a bank account, percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own bank account in the last 12 months, and percentage of women who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Mobile phone ownership:			Bank account ownership and use:			
Background characteristic	Percentage who own any mobile phone	Percentage who own a smartphone	Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months[1]	Percentage who have and use a bank account	Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months	Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months	Number of women
Age							
15–19	41.0	19.6	10.8	15.1	12.7	15.6	8,105
20–24	67.7	37.3	29.2	37.4	34.2	37.7	6,853
25–29	67.5	34.5	30.5	40.4	36.7	40.8	6,443
30–34	67.1	32.2	29.9	42.4	37.7	42.6	5,583
35–39	68.3	30.9	32.4	46.9	41.7	47.2	4,900
40–44	67.1	28.2	31.2	46.1	41.5	46.5	4,105
45–49	66.1	25.3	29.8	46.0	41.1	46.3	3,062
Residence							
Urban	77.6	47.5	43.0	57.6	52.5	58.1	18,846
Rural	47.2	13.2	10.8	17.3	14.6	17.6	20,204
Zone							
North Central	66.8	24.6	25.3	36.0	32.6	36.4	7,068
North East	49.3	13.1	8.4	18.1	14.1	18.4	6,213
North West	46.2	17.9	10.2	15.9	12.8	16.3	12,434
South East	74.7	40.0	35.7	54.9	49.7	55.1	3,280
South South	77.8	50.1	50.4	64.2	58.1	64.7	4,416
South West	84.4	58.6	58.9	72.4	68.6	72.6	5,640
State							
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	89.2	61.7	57.9	73.6	69.0	74.0	764
Benue	67.4	19.5	22.4	40.0	35.6	40.2	1,008
Kogi	67.4	22.6	25.9	37.6	33.4	37.8	604
Kwara	81.7	41.1	44.7	54.5	52.1	55.3	790
Nasarawa	70.3	28.2	25.9	37.3	32.6	38.4	963
Niger	56.1	9.5	10.9	13.9	12.1	14.4	1,845
Plateau	54.7	15.1	14.6	27.7	24.5	27.8	1,093
North East							
Adamawa	54.7	15.7	12.6	17.7	14.8	17.9	932
Bauchi	42.5	12.3	9.1	17.1	13.6	17.5	1,838
Borno	55.4	13.1	7.1	17.1	14.4	17.4	1,073
Gombe	46.4	13.6	8.2	22.3	18.7	22.5	610
Taraba	58.4	11.3	5.9	19.4	12.9	19.7	806
Yobe	44.6	13.0	6.7	17.8	12.4	17.8	954
North West							
Jigawa	31.2	7.2	5.0	11.0	8.1	11.3	1,258
Kaduna	53.4	29.1	19.0	27.1	23.1	27.2	2,420
Kano	56.0	26.8	14.3	20.9	17.6	21.7	3,660
Katsina	45.4	12.3	4.5	10.0	6.4	10.4	1,778
Kebbi	24.8	5.1	2.3	3.9	2.8	4.0	925
Sokoto	45.4	6.7	5.6	7.7	6.7	7.8	1,238
Zamfara	35.3	9.1	4.2	9.3	6.0	9.6	1,154
South East							
Abia	82.6	45.5	46.6	69.3	64.1	69.6	418
Anambra	81.5	52.4	42.7	68.0	63.1	68.0	707
Ebonyi	57.1	17.6	15.8	28.2	25.3	28.4	950
Enugu	80.7	42.6	38.0	58.0	54.2	58.3	502
Imo	82.5	52.8	47.3	66.9	57.6	67.3	704
South South							
Akwa Ibom	73.2	36.3	33.9	56.5	47.7	57.7	570
Bayelsa	77.7	50.0	50.5	62.8	55.8	63.8	317
Cross River	68.6	34.4	37.7	46.3	41.5	46.7	524
Delta	81.7	59.5	62.0	71.3	67.9	71.5	1,010
Edo	87.7	66.4	61.3	75.5	71.5	76.7	661
Rivers	75.5	46.9	48.2	63.8	55.4	64.0	1,333
South West							
Ekiti	84.8	51.9	56.3	70.3	66.7	71.1	276
Lagos	88.9	72.1	70.1	81.2	77.7	81.3	1,586
Ogun	81.5	53.8	56.1	68.7	65.8	68.8	1,288
Ondo	78.6	50.7	47.4	64.8	63.0	65.1	603
Osun	87.6	53.6	52.9	76.0	73.4	76.3	627
Oyo	82.9	54.3	56.6	67.2	60.8	67.5	1,260

Continued…

Table 15.7.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Mobile phone ownership: Percentage who own any mobile phone	Mobile phone ownership: Percentage who own a smartphone	Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months[1]	Bank account ownership and use: Percentage who have and use a bank account	Bank account ownership and use: Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months	Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months	Number of women
Education							
No education	36.7	3.6	1.8	5.1	3.4	5.4	13,404
Primary	58.6	13.8	11.6	23.4	19.3	23.6	4,359
Secondary	72.1	37.9	31.6	47.7	41.8	48.2	15,948
More than secondary	97.4	84.1	84.2	94.6	91.3	95.0	5,339
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	27.0	1.6	0.8	2.1	1.4	2.3	6,724
Second	43.0	5.9	3.3	8.1	5.7	8.2	7,348
Middle	62.3	18.6	13.6	25.9	20.9	26.2	7,812
Fourth	77.5	40.3	36.0	54.5	48.0	55.1	8,435
Highest	89.2	71.3	67.5	80.2	76.2	80.7	8,731
Total	61.9	29.7	26.3	36.8	32.9	37.1	39,050

[1] Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

Table 15.7.2 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the last 12 months; percentage of men who have and use a bank account, percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own bank account in the last 12 months, and percentage of men who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Mobile phone ownership:			Bank account ownership and use:			
Background characteristic	Percentage who own any mobile phone	Percentage who own a smartphone	Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months[1]	Percentage who have and use a bank account	Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months	Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months	Number of men
Age							
15–19	49.7	27.8	18.5	20.7	18.5	22.1	2,230
20–24	84.5	52.9	48.8	53.2	51.0	54.7	1,590
25–29	92.0	55.7	58.9	64.2	60.7	65.6	1,475
30–34	92.5	54.2	61.3	70.0	66.4	70.6	1,427
35–39	93.6	50.3	60.2	68.7	65.8	70.2	1,640
40–44	93.6	44.1	57.8	66.9	63.8	67.7	1,439
45–49	92.3	45.2	58.9	70.0	65.9	71.2	1,127
Residence							
Urban	88.2	63.2	68.2	74.6	72.2	75.7	5,397
Rural	77.6	29.2	31.4	38.0	34.5	39.4	5,531
Zone							
North Central	84.3	44.3	48.7	55.4	52.4	56.2	2,107
North East	79.7	28.7	33.8	41.5	37.9	44.1	1,720
North West	76.3	34.8	35.0	39.9	37.2	41.4	3,459
South East	89.1	53.7	61.4	73.6	68.8	74.1	849
South South	89.4	62.0	70.6	78.3	75.3	79.0	1,231
South West	90.3	75.3	77.3	82.1	80.3	82.7	1,560
State							
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	96.6	79.1	85.7	89.3	89.3	89.6	267
Benue	80.2	41.1	46.8	53.2	50.5	54.1	285
Kogi	88.8	35.3	52.1	54.2	51.0	54.5	206
Kwara	76.6	52.8	49.2	53.0	53.0	54.7	275
Nasarawa	90.5	44.5	40.1	62.9	54.9	63.6	301
Niger	79.2	28.6	37.7	38.9	37.0	39.9	489
Plateau	83.0	39.7	40.8	49.1	44.2	49.6	284
North East							
Adamawa	81.0	26.6	38.0	40.4	39.5	40.4	276
Bauchi	76.2	24.1	28.0	35.3	32.8	37.0	570
Borno	81.9	30.0	31.6	48.8	43.9	49.3	246
Gombe	78.1	30.7	34.0	44.0	38.7	45.3	202
Taraba	82.5	32.3	47.4	46.0	40.4	58.4	232
Yobe	83.3	36.9	31.2	44.3	38.9	45.2	193
North West							
Jigawa	75.3	21.3	20.7	24.4	22.4	25.5	330
Kaduna	81.3	47.3	42.6	48.0	43.5	49.5	705
Kano	78.2	44.8	48.9	52.2	49.8	54.8	1,029
Katsina	76.2	33.1	33.1	37.9	36.1	38.4	479
Kebbi	69.9	17.2	9.2	16.8	14.0	16.8	231
Sokoto	77.3	21.5	24.7	30.8	27.8	32.2	357
Zamfara	63.7	19.5	21.7	28.7	27.5	29.7	329
South East							
Abia	93.0	66.2	69.3	83.6	83.1	84.2	122
Anambra	90.3	54.4	80.6	83.3	76.7	83.7	191
Ebonyi	81.6	30.4	28.9	48.7	40.3	48.7	189
Enugu	89.5	52.4	71.7	77.0	73.3	78.8	135
Imo	92.2	67.2	61.8	79.1	75.8	79.4	212
South South							
Akwa Ibom	79.9	32.7	57.7	65.2	62.6	67.7	178
Bayelsa	83.5	61.9	63.9	72.1	68.7	74.0	100
Cross River	88.3	49.9	63.5	69.8	68.1	69.8	140
Delta	92.2	74.4	77.1	86.6	83.2	87.1	249
Edo	95.4	79.0	79.8	82.5	81.5	82.8	197
Rivers	91.0	63.5	71.9	81.6	77.2	81.9	366
South West							
Ekiti	91.6	62.2	72.6	77.9	76.1	80.0	68
Lagos	92.1	83.5	85.1	87.8	85.8	88.3	523
Ogun	91.2	72.6	69.4	77.6	74.4	78.3	321
Ondo	84.5	68.4	77.1	81.3	80.1	81.7	188
Osun	91.2	77.3	78.5	82.0	81.0	82.4	179
Oyo	88.8	69.9	72.5	78.1	77.3	78.5	281

Continued…

Table 15.7.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Mobile phone ownership: Percentage who own any mobile phone	Mobile phone ownership: Percentage who own a smartphone	Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months[1]	Bank account ownership and use: Percentage who have and use a bank account	Bank account ownership and use: Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months	Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months	Number of men
Education							
No education	69.9	11.8	13.2	17.8	15.6	19.3	2,462
Primary	78.8	24.7	31.2	40.0	36.4	41.1	1,159
Secondary	82.8	50.1	53.7	61.2	57.7	62.6	5,066
More than secondary	99.1	85.2	89.5	94.9	92.6	95.7	2,241
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	66.0	8.7	7.7	10.3	8.2	11.7	1,776
Second	76.6	22.2	24.1	29.8	26.4	31.9	1,902
Middle	83.5	36.7	43.0	54.5	49.7	55.6	2,114
Fourth	87.7	59.7	68.4	77.1	74.3	78.0	2,523
Highest	93.5	82.9	83.6	87.5	85.6	88.4	2,612
Total 15–49	82.8	46.0	49.5	56.1	53.1	57.3	10,927
50–59	90.2	34.7	53.1	64.3	60.8	65.9	1,277
Total 15–59	83.6	44.8	49.9	57.0	53.9	58.2	12,204

[1] Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

Table 15.8 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15–49 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, Nigeria DHS 2024

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Number
WOMEN							
Own health care	13.7	35.0	51.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	26,264
Major household purchases	7.7	35.0	57.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	26,264
Visits to her family or relatives	16.0	41.3	42.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	26,264
MEN							
Own health care	7.0	26.0	66.2	0.6	0.2	100.0	5,809
Major household purchases	12.3	32.2	54.9	0.4	0.2	100.0	5,809

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married, and the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

Table 15.9.1 Women's participation in decision making according to background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their husband, by background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Specific decisions			All three decisions	None of the three decisions	Number of women
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives			
Age						
15–19	26.3	23.7	35.7	17.2	58.3	1,455
20–24	36.0	33.0	46.1	25.1	47.7	4,073
25–29	45.3	40.2	55.1	33.0	38.9	5,240
30–34	50.5	44.0	59.2	37.3	35.4	4,959
35–39	55.8	47.9	64.0	41.0	30.1	4,386
40–44	59.1	51.2	64.8	44.3	28.5	3,604
45–49	58.8	51.0	66.0	44.0	28.0	2,546
Employment (last 12 months)						
Not employed	29.4	26.4	37.4	20.5	56.7	8,840
Employed for cash	58.8	50.6	67.6	43.3	26.6	15,565
Employed not for cash	56.2	54.9	65.4	43.7	26.6	1,859
Number of living children						
0	42.1	38.0	49.9	30.8	43.7	2,259
1–2	50.1	44.7	58.2	37.2	35.8	8,330
3–4	52.8	46.6	60.6	39.8	33.6	8,338
5+	44.6	37.5	54.7	30.7	39.2	7,337
Residence						
Urban	65.6	57.9	73.3	50.2	20.8	11,003
Rural	36.6	31.8	45.7	25.2	48.2	15,261
Zone						
North Central	51.9	46.6	57.1	39.3	36.4	4,810
North East	35.9	34.4	52.9	24.1	40.4	4,409
North West	26.4	21.6	37.9	16.2	57.1	9,335
South East	75.0	64.3	75.6	58.3	17.7	1,851
South South	88.0	80.9	90.3	72.4	3.1	2,356
South West	79.7	67.1	82.6	60.4	11.0	3,504
State						
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	84.6	72.1	81.5	59.8	6.9	437
Benue	61.8	33.6	55.8	30.1	33.0	615
Kogi	78.1	72.3	81.1	65.4	12.7	422
Kwara	51.1	43.0	56.8	36.3	35.9	531
Nasarawa	38.2	44.8	49.8	26.3	37.8	656
Niger	35.0	34.0	42.7	29.3	54.6	1,453
Plateau	55.8	57.2	66.0	54.2	33.3	696
North East						
Adamawa	21.1	24.2	43.8	10.7	47.3	619
Bauchi	27.1	29.8	31.6	17.0	57.5	1,440
Borno	62.4	59.8	77.4	52.7	20.4	752
Gombe	30.3	16.3	83.9	14.0	15.6	432
Taraba	40.9	42.2	42.0	35.8	53.3	483
Yobe	38.8	31.6	67.2	18.1	26.6	681
North West						
Jigawa	23.3	20.8	26.4	16.0	66.9	948
Kaduna	32.3	31.6	46.8	26.9	50.7	1,834
Kano	21.6	20.0	24.6	12.0	65.6	2,421
Katsina	40.7	21.1	64.0	16.1	31.5	1,439
Kebbi	11.3	5.3	40.1	3.9	58.3	758
Sokoto	29.8	21.1	32.4	19.3	65.5	990
Zamfara	17.6	21.6	30.2	13.1	67.0	946
South East						
Abia	85.7	78.0	90.5	74.0	6.8	221
Anambra	75.4	43.1	74.0	39.0	17.9	400
Ebonyi	59.0	50.7	56.9	46.1	35.5	531
Enugu	94.9	87.6	96.2	85.6	1.7	269
Imo	76.4	79.2	79.7	66.1	11.3	430
South South						
Akwa Ibom	78.8	79.5	83.2	64.8	6.1	328
Bayelsa	77.6	84.5	88.8	67.3	4.3	169
Cross River	81.4	87.3	84.8	72.7	3.9	269
Delta	90.4	72.9	91.7	67.5	2.7	553
Edo	94.3	67.6	89.7	61.0	1.5	344
Rivers	92.5	91.3	95.4	86.7	2.2	694

Continued…

Table 15.9.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Specific decisions			All three decisions	None of the three decisions	Number of women
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives			
South West						
Ekiti	94.9	85.4	95.6	82.7	1.7	148
Lagos	80.5	69.2	82.6	63.2	9.8	955
Ogun	81.2	56.0	87.2	49.1	8.1	824
Ondo	55.7	51.0	60.9	43.5	32.9	350
Osun	87.4	80.6	89.8	73.8	4.9	389
Oyo	80.9	72.9	81.6	65.3	10.6	838
Education						
No education	28.6	24.5	39.2	18.2	55.2	11,559
Primary	52.7	45.1	61.3	38.0	32.3	3,204
Secondary	64.7	57.3	71.3	49.6	22.2	8,292
More than secondary	75.9	68.1	82.3	60.4	12.0	3,209
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	29.1	25.1	40.5	18.9	53.8	5,494
Second	34.4	30.2	43.7	23.3	50.6	5,552
Middle	46.4	40.7	54.8	33.5	38.8	5,133
Fourth	60.7	54.6	69.4	46.4	24.4	4,882
Highest	76.0	65.7	80.5	58.6	13.5	5,203
Total	48.7	42.7	57.3	35.7	36.7	26,264

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 15.9.2 Men's participation in decision making according to background characteristics

Percentage of currently married men age 15–49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, by background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Specific decisions		Both decisions	Neither of the two decisions	Number of men
	Man's own health	Making major household purchases			
Age					
15–19	*	*	*	*	8
20–24	92.9	91.2	89.4	5.3	195
25–29	93.3	87.1	84.8	4.4	659
30–34	93.0	88.6	86.8	5.2	1,053
35–39	92.9	87.2	85.1	5.0	1,460
40–44	90.6	85.9	83.1	6.7	1,351
45–49	91.6	86.2	83.9	6.1	1,083
Employment (last 12 months)					
Not employed	84.5	82.7	81.8	14.6	141
Employed for cash	92.3	86.8	84.5	5.4	5,196
Employed not for cash	93.0	91.1	89.3	5.2	472
Number of living children					
0	91.8	80.3	78.5	6.5	1,442
1–2	92.8	88.7	86.9	5.4	1,693
3–4	91.0	88.0	85.5	6.5	1,443
5+	93.2	91.8	88.6	3.7	1,232
Residence					
Urban	91.4	86.9	84.7	6.3	2,670
Rural	92.8	87.2	84.9	5.0	3,140
Zone					
North Central	86.2	75.9	73.0	10.8	1,144
North East	96.1	94.9	93.5	2.6	943
North West	94.2	88.1	86.2	3.9	1,757
South East	96.9	94.9	92.9	1.1	502
South South	94.4	91.5	89.6	3.7	677
South West	86.7	82.7	79.3	9.9	786
State					
North Central					
FCT-Abuja	70.1	54.7	54.0	29.2	146
Benue	97.5	97.9	95.7	0.3	138
Kogi	68.0	75.6	62.8	19.2	125
Kwara	70.8	56.3	53.6	26.6	127
Nasarawa	95.9	55.6	54.8	3.3	180
Niger	92.1	87.6	84.2	4.4	268
Plateau	97.0	95.6	95.6	3.0	159
North East					
Adamawa	87.3	88.7	87.3	11.3	138
Bauchi	98.6	93.6	93.1	0.9	293
Borno	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	153
Gombe	97.6	96.5	95.9	1.8	95
Taraba	91.6	94.3	87.6	1.7	128
Yobe	98.6	97.4	97.4	1.4	135
North West					
Jigawa	91.1	92.8	88.9	5.1	153
Kaduna	95.1	91.3	89.3	2.9	382
Kano	96.5	96.2	94.1	1.4	435
Katsina	92.5	82.4	81.5	6.6	253
Kebbi	92.9	92.0	90.1	5.3	144
Sokoto	91.9	61.1	59.3	6.2	205
Zamfara	94.9	93.8	92.2	3.5	185
South East					
Abia	92.1	90.0	88.6	6.5	56
Anambra	99.5	97.4	97.4	0.5	116
Ebonyi	98.6	89.5	88.7	0.6	122
Enugu	99.5	98.0	98.0	0.5	82
Imo	93.2	98.1	91.4	0.0	127
South South					
Akwa Ibom	97.5	92.8	90.3	0.0	94
Bayelsa	52.7	50.2	47.7	44.8	42
Cross River	96.6	93.1	91.1	1.4	74
Delta	92.4	87.7	83.9	3.9	133
Edo	100.0	95.9	95.9	0.0	96
Rivers	98.8	98.2	97.0	0.0	238

Continued…

Table 15.9.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Specific decisions: Man's own health	Specific decisions: Making major household purchases	Both decisions	Neither of the two decisions	Number of men
South West					
Ekiti	90.5	87.4	78.7	0.9	36
Lagos	87.2	88.1	81.7	6.4	268
Ogun	96.4	85.3	83.7	2.0	161
Ondo	46.2	38.8	38.2	53.1	88
Osun	94.5	93.6	91.5	3.4	89
Oyo	93.9	88.5	87.5	5.1	144
Education					
No education	93.6	87.5	85.8	4.6	1,545
Primary	94.3	89.4	87.2	3.5	707
Secondary	91.9	88.2	85.7	5.5	2,201
More than secondary	89.7	83.5	81.1	7.9	1,356
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	93.5	88.9	86.9	4.5	1,056
Second	94.0	89.7	87.5	3.7	1,066
Middle	93.0	87.5	85.3	4.8	1,093
Fourth	91.7	85.8	84.1	6.6	1,242
Highest	89.5	84.3	81.4	7.6	1,352
Total 15–49	92.2	87.1	84.8	5.6	5,809
50–59	90.7	83.8	81.7	7.2	1,223
Total 15–59	91.9	86.5	84.3	5.9	7,033

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.10.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women

Percentage of all women age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women
	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Argues with him	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Burns the food		
Age							
15–19	14.0	15.7	15.6	13.9	10.1	23.2	8,105
20–24	15.8	15.8	15.5	15.9	10.1	23.6	6,853
25–29	16.1	15.3	15.0	15.8	10.0	23.2	6,443
30–34	14.9	14.0	14.2	14.8	9.0	22.0	5,583
35–39	14.1	14.8	13.6	14.0	9.0	21.3	4,900
40–44	13.6	14.8	13.7	14.5	9.1	21.5	4,105
45–49	12.5	12.5	13.0	13.2	8.2	19.4	3,062
Employment (last 12 months)							
Not employed	18.9	18.8	19.1	19.6	13.3	27.5	14,959
Employed for cash	11.5	11.7	11.0	11.0	6.7	18.2	20,791
Employed not for cash	15.5	17.9	17.0	15.9	10.4	25.8	3,300
Number of living children							
0	10.9	12.5	12.2	10.9	7.7	18.9	12,698
1–2	15.4	15.4	14.5	15.1	9.7	22.2	9,527
3–4	14.9	14.5	14.0	14.5	8.9	21.9	9,019
5+	19.5	19.0	19.5	20.7	13.0	28.7	7,806
Marital status							
Never married	9.6	11.5	10.8	9.0	6.7	17.3	10,893
Married or living together	17.0	16.6	16.5	17.4	11.0	24.8	26,264
Divorced/separated/ widowed	10.9	12.1	10.6	10.0	5.5	17.4	1,894
Residence							
Urban	7.3	8.5	7.4	6.8	4.0	13.6	18,846
Rural	21.4	21.0	21.3	22.0	14.7	30.6	20,204
Zone							
North Central	7.7	9.9	10.3	9.1	5.9	15.9	7,068
North East	25.9	24.3	26.2	25.2	17.7	36.7	6,213
North West	23.5	20.8	21.3	24.8	15.0	31.6	12,434
South East	7.8	10.8	9.8	6.3	5.8	14.1	3,280
South South	5.3	8.3	4.0	2.8	1.7	11.9	4,416
South West	2.8	5.7	3.6	2.1	1.3	7.6	5,640
State							
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	764
Benue	17.3	20.0	16.3	10.3	10.5	27.0	1,008
Kogi	5.3	6.8	6.1	4.0	1.7	9.9	604
Kwara	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.2	3.9	790
Nasarawa	21.8	29.6	25.8	27.1	10.5	42.6	963
Niger	3.0	4.4	8.0	8.3	6.7	11.1	1,845
Plateau	5.0	7.1	10.1	8.3	6.1	12.7	1,093
North East							
Adamawa	30.7	29.6	28.7	28.0	13.2	40.1	932
Bauchi	39.3	35.2	34.3	34.8	25.5	48.8	1,838
Borno	7.0	5.9	16.5	12.3	8.4	24.5	1,073
Gombe	8.4	7.4	8.5	13.9	8.9	16.8	610
Taraba	12.4	13.0	12.1	9.9	8.6	17.2	806
Yobe	39.1	39.3	42.0	38.5	30.5	52.7	954
North West							
Jigawa	24.6	24.0	24.9	22.2	15.8	28.2	1,258
Kaduna	21.2	20.2	19.7	20.9	16.5	26.4	2,420
Kano	15.7	17.4	18.3	20.7	13.5	27.8	3,660
Katsina	31.6	28.1	27.4	30.8	22.1	42.1	1,778
Kebbi	28.7	30.8	26.8	30.5	20.6	37.6	925
Sokoto	30.6	25.4	26.1	28.8	14.1	34.5	1,238
Zamfara	27.4	5.6	11.8	31.0	1.5	33.7	1,154
South East							
Abia	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.9	2.3	418
Anambra	5.5	10.8	8.1	2.4	0.5	13.7	707
Ebonyi	20.5	26.5	25.4	18.7	18.2	32.6	950
Enugu	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.8	2.7	502
Imo	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.3	0.7	4.4	704

Continued…

Table 15.10.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women
	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Argues with him	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Burns the food		
South South							
Akwa Ibom	8.8	11.4	7.2	4.4	2.7	19.8	570
Bayelsa	7.1	12.5	4.0	7.8	2.2	18.2	317
Cross River	2.2	8.8	3.4	2.0	1.4	11.4	524
Delta	3.9	6.4	2.6	1.6	0.7	7.7	1,010
Edo	12.5	17.2	7.3	4.7	3.9	21.8	661
Rivers	2.0	2.7	2.3	1.3	0.9	5.5	1,333
South West							
Ekiti	8.6	8.6	11.5	3.7	2.4	15.0	276
Lagos	1.1	2.5	1.6	0.3	0.5	3.5	1,586
Ogun	2.7	8.8	4.4	1.7	1.8	10.8	1,288
Ondo	3.5	7.1	2.1	2.1	1.0	7.9	603
Osun	3.4	4.8	5.1	2.5	1.8	8.1	627
Oyo	3.3	5.5	3.7	4.1	1.4	7.3	1,260
Education							
No education	25.7	23.8	25.1	27.3	17.5	35.1	13,404
Primary	17.1	18.6	17.9	16.1	11.0	26.4	4,359
Secondary	8.7	10.4	8.9	7.7	5.1	16.1	15,948
More than secondary	2.8	3.5	2.8	2.7	1.4	6.0	5,339
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	27.4	26.3	27.7	28.5	19.3	36.6	6,724
Second	21.9	20.9	21.8	22.5	15.6	31.8	7,348
Middle	17.1	17.2	16.8	16.9	10.1	26.3	7,812
Fourth	8.0	9.4	7.8	7.6	4.4	15.1	8,435
Highest	3.0	4.7	3.1	2.4	1.4	7.0	8,731
Total	14.6	15.0	14.6	14.7	9.5	22.4	39,050

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 15.10.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Men

Percentage of all men age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she: Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Argues with him	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Burns the food	Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of men
Age							
15–19	8.6	10.4	11.8	6.9	7.6	19.5	2,230
20–24	7.9	10.4	10.2	8.3	5.5	18.8	1,590
25–29	7.4	9.0	9.5	7.3	5.7	15.9	1,475
30–34	8.1	9.9	9.9	7.1	5.0	16.5	1,427
35–39	6.2	8.2	7.8	5.5	4.3	13.4	1,640
40–44	5.9	7.2	6.9	4.0	3.5	13.0	1,439
45–49	5.3	6.2	6.1	4.2	3.7	11.2	1,127
Employment (last 12 months)							
Not employed	5.0	6.8	7.7	4.7	4.9	12.9	1,375
Employed for cash	6.8	8.3	8.4	6.0	4.5	15.0	8,364
Employed not for cash	12.3	16.1	16.1	10.9	10.8	25.3	1,189
Number of living children							
0	7.2	9.1	9.4	6.4	5.8	16.5	6,416
1–2	7.0	8.7	8.2	5.6	3.7	14.2	1,799
3–4	7.0	8.5	9.2	6.2	4.8	14.2	1,474
5+	7.7	9.4	9.4	7.1	5.3	16.9	1,238
Marital status							
Never married	7.6	9.6	10.3	6.8	6.3	17.9	4,964
Married or living together	6.6	8.0	8.0	5.7	4.3	13.8	5,809
Divorced/separated/ widowed	17.1	22.7	18.6	15.3	8.8	31.1	154
Residence							
Urban	5.7	7.3	7.2	4.7	3.2	12.9	5,397
Rural	8.7	10.6	11.1	7.9	7.2	18.8	5,531
Zone							
North Central	6.4	8.7	6.6	6.0	5.6	14.1	2,107
North East	7.5	9.3	10.0	7.2	7.1	17.1	1,720
North West	8.8	9.6	11.8	9.8	7.9	19.2	3,459
South East	7.6	9.2	10.7	3.7	1.7	15.9	849
South South	8.6	10.4	8.4	2.5	2.3	16.6	1,231
South West	3.2	6.2	5.8	2.5	1.2	9.0	1,560
State							
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	0.4	2.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	2.0	267
Benue	25.1	35.8	25.9	28.3	22.8	47.9	285
Kogi	7.3	11.0	10.5	3.9	6.6	15.0	206
Kwara	1.6	2.6	0.8	1.6	0.8	4.0	275
Nasarawa	8.3	4.5	6.8	6.5	3.5	16.0	301
Niger	0.8	2.4	2.3	1.1	4.3	7.4	489
Plateau	5.0	7.3	2.8	2.9	1.4	10.1	284
North East							
Adamawa	9.8	11.6	14.2	5.0	7.4	20.3	276
Bauchi	3.8	5.8	4.7	4.5	8.8	15.5	570
Borno	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.7	0.5	3.7	246
Gombe	1.3	1.9	3.7	2.5	1.1	5.4	202
Taraba	30.5	37.9	38.9	28.5	20.6	51.3	232
Yobe	1.5	0.4	1.9	5.1	0.0	5.4	193
North West							
Jigawa	17.9	15.5	19.3	17.1	13.9	27.8	330
Kaduna	19.1	22.4	22.0	20.3	18.2	35.9	705
Kano	3.2	4.7	6.2	6.4	3.6	10.1	1,029
Katsina	6.2	6.1	7.9	2.9	3.8	11.9	479
Kebbi	7.4	9.1	6.7	6.4	6.4	20.0	231
Sokoto	1.6	0.7	3.7	0.2	3.4	7.0	357
Zamfara	8.0	6.7	17.8	13.3	5.2	26.7	329
South East							
Abia	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.0	5.1	122
Anambra	17.6	19.2	17.4	9.8	1.5	25.5	191
Ebonyi	6.9	9.7	11.0	2.0	1.0	16.9	189
Enugu	2.5	2.7	4.1	2.2	1.1	5.6	135
Imo	5.7	8.2	13.8	1.9	3.1	19.2	212

Continued…

Table 15.10.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of men
	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Argues with him	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Burns the food		
South South							
Akwa Ibom	15.3	15.0	8.7	3.5	3.6	21.9	178
Bayelsa	9.4	13.2	9.9	3.4	3.7	17.9	100
Cross River	6.2	7.6	7.3	1.5	2.5	13.5	140
Delta	13.9	15.1	12.4	4.9	3.0	22.7	249
Edo	5.8	7.6	4.6	2.1	1.2	10.4	197
Rivers	3.8	6.9	7.7	0.6	1.3	14.2	366
South West							
Ekiti	6.0	10.0	8.3	2.5	4.9	10.9	68
Lagos	1.7	4.2	5.3	1.3	0.2	7.0	523
Ogun	5.3	12.6	9.9	4.5	2.5	15.5	321
Ondo	3.6	3.0	2.9	0.4	0.7	7.1	188
Osun	4.7	5.9	5.6	5.6	1.5	8.9	179
Oyo	1.7	4.2	3.4	2.0	0.9	6.0	281
Education							
No education	6.2	6.7	9.3	7.7	6.3	15.5	2,462
Primary	10.8	13.2	12.8	7.1	6.9	21.5	1,159
Secondary	8.2	10.9	10.4	6.9	5.4	18.0	5,066
More than secondary	4.4	5.0	4.2	3.1	2.9	8.5	2,241
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	9.5	9.9	12.5	9.4	7.7	19.2	1,776
Second	9.2	11.3	11.7	8.9	7.8	20.2	1,902
Middle	7.5	10.5	10.6	6.8	6.3	18.2	2,114
Fourth	7.6	9.0	8.6	6.3	4.6	15.8	2,523
Highest	3.5	5.3	4.5	2.0	1.5	8.7	2,612
Total 15–49	7.2	9.0	9.2	6.3	5.3	15.9	10,927
50–59	6.8	6.7	7.1	5.2	2.9	11.6	1,277
Total 15–59	7.2	8.7	9.0	6.2	5.0	15.4	12,204

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

Table 15.11 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Women			Men		
Background characteristic	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of women	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of men
Age						
15–24	56.8	58.6	14,958	53.6	61.0	3,819
15–19	52.8	53.6	8,105	49.9	55.7	2,230
20–24	61.6	64.6	6,853	58.8	68.5	1,590
25–29	62.8	66.3	6,443	65.9	77.4	1,475
30–39	64.6	69.0	10,482	66.0	77.3	3,067
40–49	63.2	69.4	7,167	68.7	78.2	2,566
Marital status						
Never married	60.7	64.3	10,893	55.7	64.9	4,964
Ever had sex	74.6	83.6	3,309	63.4	82.2	1,606
Never had sex	54.7	55.9	7,584	52.1	56.6	3,358
Married/living together	60.7	64.0	26,264	67.7	77.5	5,809
Divorced/separated/ widowed	68.7	75.5	1,894	69.5	80.8	154
Residence						
Urban	66.9	74.2	18,846	64.4	76.0	5,397
Rural	55.7	55.7	20,204	60.3	67.7	5,531
Zone						
North Central	60.2	64.3	7,068	58.5	76.4	2,107
North East	47.7	45.7	6,213	68.1	68.6	1,720
North West	58.0	56.4	12,434	62.5	62.2	3,459
South East	74.8	80.0	3,280	57.9	79.6	849
South South	69.2	84.2	4,416	58.8	78.6	1,231
South West	69.3	80.0	5,640	65.6	81.0	1,560
State						
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	89.6	92.9	764	73.7	89.7	267
Benue	63.5	87.1	1,008	81.8	83.4	285
Kogi	52.2	58.1	604	47.7	77.6	206
Kwara	61.2	48.0	790	21.4	40.5	275
Nasarawa	64.9	78.1	963	41.3	61.2	301
Niger	42.2	40.4	1,845	66.1	86.9	489
Plateau	66.4	67.1	1,093	69.7	88.7	284
North East						
Adamawa	81.4	81.6	932	76.1	77.3	276
Bauchi	36.2	28.8	1,838	62.4	63.1	570
Borno	36.3	39.3	1,073	79.9	77.8	246
Gombe	63.9	76.6	610	70.6	71.5	202
Taraba	43.9	50.8	806	73.8	79.7	232
Yobe	43.0	26.0	954	49.0	44.5	193
North West						
Jigawa	82.5	84.6	1,258	60.3	67.7	330
Kaduna	63.4	60.3	2,420	79.7	79.0	705
Kano	59.8	62.3	3,660	76.0	70.7	1,029
Katsina	56.2	50.1	1,778	60.4	59.2	479
Kebbi	45.0	53.8	925	50.6	45.5	231
Sokoto	37.2	12.2	1,238	29.6	35.8	357
Zamfara	50.3	57.8	1,154	32.9	38.9	329
South East						
Abia	82.1	90.2	418	55.8	79.6	122
Anambra	68.7	84.3	707	51.1	95.9	191
Ebonyi	72.6	68.0	950	61.8	76.7	189
Enugu	82.2	80.0	502	57.4	52.0	135
Imo	74.0	85.9	704	62.2	84.9	212
South South						
Akwa Ibom	55.5	83.4	570	68.9	95.4	178
Bayelsa	49.5	82.4	317	54.0	50.6	100
Cross River	74.6	72.7	524	69.1	88.6	140
Delta	58.2	89.4	1,010	67.4	90.6	249
Edo	81.7	88.5	661	49.6	73.3	197
Rivers	79.7	83.6	1,333	50.4	68.9	366

Continued…

Table 15.11—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of women	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of men
South West						
Ekiti	66.3	81.4	276	45.4	49.5	68
Lagos	78.2	89.8	1,586	79.7	88.4	523
Ogun	69.1	83.0	1,288	62.1	87.7	321
Ondo	38.1	58.8	603	43.0	74.1	188
Osun	85.2	86.3	627	45.1	69.2	179
Oyo	65.9	71.3	1,260	76.5	79.3	281
Education						
No education	47.4	44.9	13,404	54.1	56.4	2,462
Primary	60.0	65.6	4,359	63.7	73.5	1,159
Secondary	68.0	74.3	15,948	63.0	74.6	5,066
More than secondary	75.7	84.8	5,339	69.1	81.7	2,241
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	46.8	44.0	6,724	54.4	56.5	1,776
Second	53.4	52.7	7,348	61.9	69.9	1,902
Middle	60.1	63.5	7,812	63.7	70.9	2,114
Fourth	67.1	73.2	8,435	63.1	74.7	2,523
Highest	73.5	83.4	8,731	66.1	81.6	2,612
Total 15–49	61.1	64.7	39,050	62.3	71.8	10,927
50–59	na	na	na	68.9	76.5	1,277
Total 15–59	na	na	na	63.0	72.3	12,204

na = not applicable

Table 15.12 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom	Number of women
Age			
15–24	37.5	31.6	5,528
15–19	28.5	20.9	1,455
20–24	40.7	35.4	4,073
25–29	47.4	39.6	5,240
30–39	54.0	44.8	9,346
40–49	56.8	43.1	6,151
Residence			
Urban	66.2	56.0	11,003
Rural	38.1	29.5	15,261
Zone			
North Central	52.2	40.2	4,810
North East	42.6	34.1	4,409
North West	26.2	25.4	9,335
South East	81.1	56.2	1,851
South South	87.1	69.5	2,356
South West	77.6	62.0	3,504
State			
North Central			
FCT-Abuja	63.8	38.4	437
Benue	54.6	40.4	615
Kogi	66.4	55.2	422
Kwara	65.4	42.2	531
Nasarawa	72.3	43.2	656
Niger	19.5	23.0	1,453
Plateau	73.5	63.8	696
North East			
Adamawa	39.9	22.3	619
Bauchi	36.0	33.0	1,440
Borno	57.5	42.5	752
Gombe	41.7	24.4	432
Taraba	56.4	57.3	483
Yobe	33.3	27.9	681
North West			
Jigawa	24.2	13.2	948
Kaduna	23.7	28.4	1,834
Kano	42.0	48.6	2,421
Katsina	12.6	7.2	1,439
Kebbi	14.2	7.6	758
Sokoto	14.8	9.1	990
Zamfara	34.2	31.5	946
South East			
Abia	77.6	62.4	221
Anambra	71.4	65.1	400
Ebonyi	87.2	47.2	531
Enugu	78.5	70.4	269
Imo	85.9	47.1	430
South South			
Akwa Ibom	85.1	54.9	328
Bayelsa	72.6	52.4	169
Cross River	88.8	75.8	269
Delta	85.9	60.2	553
Edo	89.4	64.3	344
Rivers	90.7	87.9	694
South West			
Ekiti	74.1	66.9	148
Lagos	79.2	52.5	955
Ogun	81.0	56.9	824
Ondo	72.9	67.4	350
Osun	82.4	75.2	389
Oyo	72.9	68.4	838
Education			
No education	27.8	21.2	11,559
Primary	54.6	40.9	3,204
Secondary	68.2	56.7	8,292
More than secondary	77.6	68.6	3,209

Continued…

Table 15.12—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom	Number of women
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	26.6	17.9	5,494
Second	36.5	28.9	5,552
Middle	48.5	39.9	5,133
Fourth	63.4	54.9	4,882
Highest	77.4	64.2	5,203
Total	49.9	40.6	26,264

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 15.13 Women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who make decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care[1]	Number of currently married women
Age		
15–19	8.6	1,455
20–24	17.4	4,073
25–29	25.3	5,240
30–34	31.2	4,959
35–39	34.8	4,386
40–44	38.4	3,604
45–49	37.1	2,546
Employment (last 12 months)		
Not employed	12.0	8,840
Employed for cash	37.8	15,565
Employed not for cash	32.9	1,859
Residence		
Urban	44.6	11,003
Rural	17.4	15,261
Zone		
North Central	28.6	4,810
North East	15.3	4,409
North West	6.7	9,335
South East	56.5	1,851
South South	72.7	2,356
South West	60.7	3,504
State		
North Central		
FCT-Abuja	51.4	437
Benue	34.5	615
Kogi	47.1	422
Kwara	35.1	531
Nasarawa	24.4	656
Niger	5.8	1,453
Plateau	44.0	696
North East		
Adamawa	9.8	619
Bauchi	9.4	1,440
Borno	34.9	752
Gombe	13.9	432
Taraba	20.8	483
Yobe	7.9	681
North West		
Jigawa	8.0	948
Kaduna	10.0	1,834
Kano	6.6	2,421
Katsina	6.0	1,439
Kebbi	2.5	758
Sokoto	5.1	990
Zamfara	5.9	946
South East		
Abia	66.1	221
Anambra	55.2	400
Ebonyi	43.9	531
Enugu	70.7	269
Imo	59.4	430
South South		
Akwa Ibom	64.1	328
Bayelsa	50.5	169
Cross River	66.2	269
Delta	73.8	553
Edo	78.3	344
Rivers	80.9	694

Continued…

Table 15.13—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who make decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care[1]	Number of currently married women
South West		
Ekiti	66.2	148
Lagos	60.3	955
Ogun	64.5	824
Ondo	40.5	350
Osun	71.2	389
Oyo	59.9	838
Education		
No education	8.5	11,559
Primary	29.8	3,204
Secondary	45.5	8,292
More than secondary	57.7	3,209
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	8.8	5,494
Second	14.4	5,552
Middle	25.2	5,133
Fourth	40.4	4,882
Highest	57.9	5,203
Total	28.8	26,264

[1] Percentages of currently married women who make decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and health care are presented in Table 15.12, Table 7.16, and Table 15.9.1, respectively.

HOUSEHOLD WATER AND SANITATION 16

Key Findings

- ***Drinking water:*** 71% of the household population has access to at least basic drinking water service.
- ***Availability of drinking water:*** 66% of the population has sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed; availability of sufficient drinking water is higher in urban areas (71%) than in rural areas (61%).
- ***Treatment of drinking water:*** 88% of the household population do not use any method or treatment to make their water safer to drink; only 7% live in households that use an appropriate water treatment method.
- ***Sanitation:*** 49% of the household population has at least basic sanitation service; 20% practices open defaecation.
- ***Management of excreta:*** 58% of the household population manage their excreta appropriately; 1% use a facility connected to a sewer, 51% safely dispose of their excreta in situ, and 6% have their excreta removed for treatment off-site.
- ***Menstrual health and hygiene:*** 94% of women were able to wash and change in privacy and used appropriate materials to collect or absorb blood during their most recent menstrual period.

The extent to which households have access to and use safe drinking water and sanitation facilities and engage in hygienic practices has profound implications for the health, safety, and overall well-being of the population. This chapter presents information on source of drinking water, type of sanitation facility, disposal of excreta (including disposal of young children's stools), handwashing, and menstrual hygiene.

16.1 DRINKING WATER SOURCES, AVAILABILITY, AND TREATMENT

Improved sources of drinking water

Include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, rainwater, water delivered via a tanker truck or a cart with a small tank, bottled water, and sachet water.

Sample: Households and de jure population

Improved drinking water sources help protect against external contamination, making drinking water safe. In Nigeria, 78% of households access drinking water from improved sources, with 94% of urban households and 62% of rural households relying on such sources (**Table 16.1**). The most common source of drinking water among Nigerian households is a tube well or borehole (40%), while the least common are protected springs and rainwater (<1%). Twelve percent of households rely on unimproved sources, with unprotected dug wells (11%) being the most common. Additionally, 10% of households use surface water as their primary drinking water source (**Table 16.1**).

Overall, 38% of Nigerian households have water on the premises. Fifty-four percent of households travel 30 minutes or less to fetch water, and 8% use drinking water that is more than 30 minutes round trip from their dwelling (**Table 16.1**).

Trends: The percentage of households using an improved drinking water source has increased over time, from 49% in 2003 and 68% in 2013 to 78% in 2024.

16.1.1 Drinking Water Service Ladder

Drinking water service ladder

Safely managed

Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on the premises, available when needed, and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination.

Basic

Drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less.

Limited

Drinking water from an improved source, and round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes.

Unimproved

Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring.

Surface water

Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, or irrigation canal.

Sample: De jure population

Building off the classification of drinking water sources as improved or unimproved, the Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) has devised a five-rung drinking water service ladder to benchmark and compare progress towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets (UNICEF and WHO 2018). The 2024 NDHS captured information on four out of the five rungs; because the survey did not include testing drinking water for faecal or chemical contamination, safely managed and basic drinking water services cannot be distinguished and are grouped together in **Table 16.2** as "at least basic service." Overall, 71% of the Nigerian population has at least basic drinking water service, while 5% has limited service (**Table 16.2**).

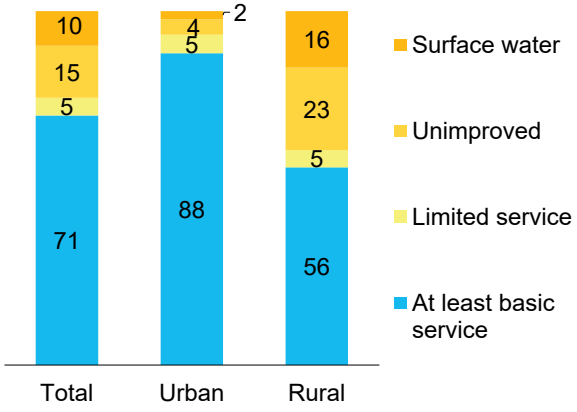
Trends: The household population with at least basic drinking water service has increased gradually over time, from 39% in 2003 and 57% in 2013 to 71% in 2024.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Eighty-eight percent of the urban Nigerian household population has at least basic drinking water service, as compared with 56% of the rural population (**Figure 16.1**).
- By zone, the percentage of the household population with at least basic drinking water service ranges from 59% in North Central to 95% in South West (**Table 16.2**).
- Among the states, the percentage of the household population with at least basic drinking water service ranges from 31% in Kebbi to 98% in Lagos (**Map 16.1**).
- The percentage of the household population with at least basic service increases with increasing household wealth, from 40% in the lowest wealth quintile to 97% in the highest quintile (**Table 16.2**).

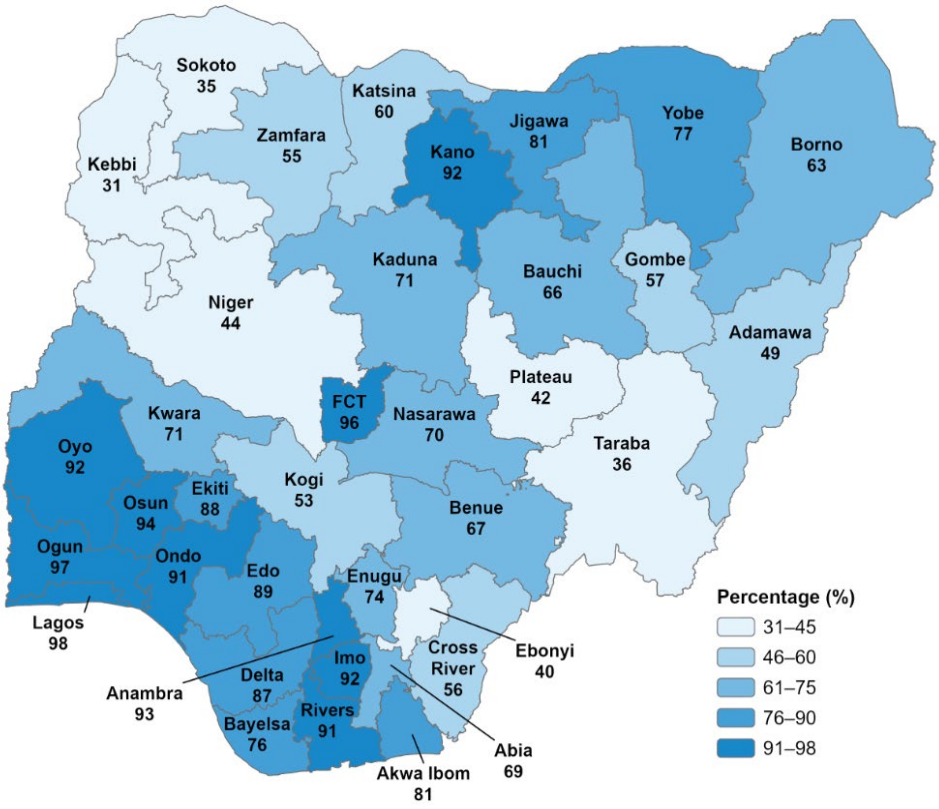
Figure 16.1 Household population drinking water service by residence

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water service ladder



Map 16.1 At least basic service for drinking water by state

Percentage of household population with at least basic drinking water service

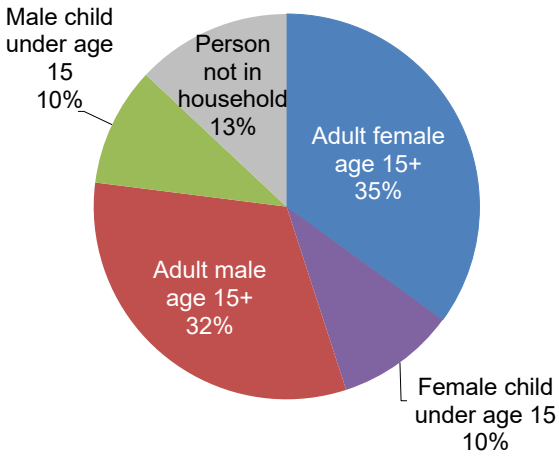


16.1.2 Person Collecting Drinking Water

Sixty-five percent of the de jure population lives in households without drinking water on the premises (**Table 16.3**). In households without drinking water on the premises, water is usually collected by adult females age 15 or older (35%) and adult males age 15 or older (32%) (**Figure 16.2**).

Figure 16.2 Person collecting drinking water

Among de jure household population without drinking water on premises, percent distribution by person who collects drinking water



Patterns by background characteristics

- A greater percentage of rural residents (74%) than urban residents (54%) do not have drinking water on the premises (**Table 16.3**).
- By zone, the percentage of the household population without water on the premises ranges from a low of 44% in South West to a high of 76% in North East.
- The percentage of the household population without drinking water on the premises correlates with household wealth; 80% of the household population in the lowest wealth quintile does not have drinking water on the premises, as compared with 30% in the highest wealth quintile.

16.1.3 Availability of Drinking Water

Availability of sufficient drinking water

Percentage of the population with sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month.

Sample: De jure population

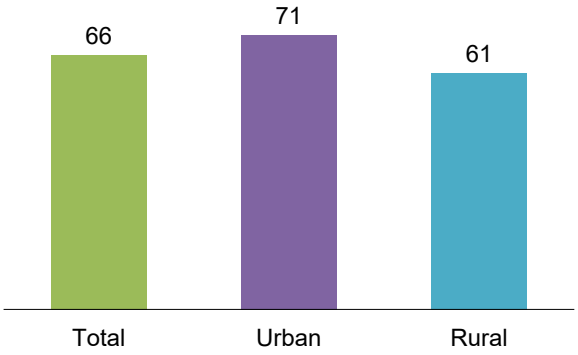
Overall, 66% of the de jure population has sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed (**Table 16.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Drinking water availability differs by residence: 71% of the urban household population has drinking water available in sufficient quantities, as compared with 61% of the rural household population (**Figure 16.3**).
- By zone, the percentage of the household population with sufficient drinking water ranges from a high of 86% in South West to a low of 53% in North East (53%).
- The availability of sufficient drinking water rises with increasing household wealth, from 56% of the household population in the lowest wealth quintile to 82% in the highest quintile.

Figure 16.3 Availability of sufficient quantities of drinking water by residence

Percentage of household population with sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month



16.1.4 Treatment of Drinking Water

Safe drinking water is a basic human need. **Table 16.5** shows that the majority (88%) of the household population do not use any method or treatment to make their water safer to drink. Overall, 7% of the de jure population uses an appropriate treatment method (boiling, bleaching, filtering, or solar disinfecting).

16.2 SANITATION

Improved sanitation facilities

Include flush/pour flush toilets that flush water and waste to a piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine, or unknown destination; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines; pit latrines with slabs; and composting toilets.

Sample: Households and de jure population

One of the key targets of the United Nations General Assembly is to ensure adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all by 2030. Countries around the world, including Nigeria, have incorporated the General Assembly's agenda into their national development plans to improve hygiene, manage waste products, and ensure access to and use of climate-resilient sanitation facilities that can prevent the spread of sanitation-related diseases and mortality.

Overall, 67% of Nigerian households use an improved sanitation facility, 13% use an unimproved facility, and 20% do not use a facility at all (**Table 16.6**).

Eighty-six percent of households in urban areas and 46% in rural areas use improved sanitation facilities. The most commonly used facilities in urban households are flush/pour flush toilets that flush water and waste to a septic tank (51%), pit latrines with slabs (18%), and toilets that flush/pour flush water and waste to a pit latrine (15%). In rural households, the most commonly used facilities are pit latrines with slabs (26%), flush/pour flush toilets that flush water and waste to a septic tank (13%), and pit latrines without slabs/open pits (19%). Open defaecation is practiced by 7% of urban households and 34% of rural households.

Among households with a sanitation facility, 48% have a facility in their own dwelling and 49% in their own yard or plot.

Trends: The percentage of households using improved sanitation facilities increased from 18% in 2003 to 67% in 2024.

16.2.1 Sanitation Service Ladder

Sanitation service ladder

Safely managed

Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated off-site.

Basic

Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households.

Limited

Use of improved facilities shared by two or more households.

Unimproved

Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines, or bucket latrines.

Open defaecation

Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches, or other open spaces or with solid waste.

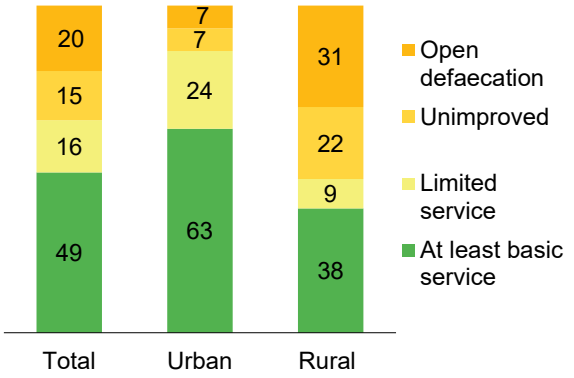
Sample: De jure population

The JMP has also devised a five-rung sanitation service ladder to benchmark and compare progress towards achieving SDG targets related to sanitation. The 2024 NDHS captured information about all five rungs. However, for those households whose excreta were taken off-site, it is not possible to know if they were treated appropriately; therefore, safely managed and basic sanitation services are grouped together in **Table 16.7** as "at least basic service."

Forty-nine percent of the household population has at least basic sanitation service, while 16% has limited service. Fifteen percent of household members use unimproved services and 20% practice open defaecation (**Figure 16.4**).

Figure 16.4 **Household population sanitation service by residence**

Percent distribution of de jure population by sanitation service ladder



Trends: The percentage of the population with at least basic sanitation service increased from 9% in 2003 to 31% in 2008, 34% in 2013 and 2018, and 49% in 2024.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of the household population with at least basic sanitation service is higher in urban areas (63%) than in rural areas (38%) (**Table 16.7**).
- By zone, the percentage of the household population with at least basic sanitation service varies from a low of 37% in North Central to a high of 57% in North West.
- Across the states, the percentage of the household population with a least basic sanitation service ranges from a high of 83% in Kano to a low of 9% in Ebonyi. Seventy-five percent of the household population in Ebonyi practices open defaecation.
- The percentage of the household population with at least basic sanitation service increases with increasing household wealth, from 21% in the lowest wealth quintile to 84% in the highest quintile.

16.2.2 Removal and Disposal of Excreta

Disposal of excreta from on-site facilities

Excreta safely disposed of in situ

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste is buried in a covered pit, waste is never emptied, and it is unknown if waste is ever emptied.

Excreta disposed of unsafely

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste is emptied to uncovered pits, open ground, a water body, or other locations.

Excreta removed for treatment

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste is removed by a service provider to a treatment plant or an unknown location or is removed by a non-service provider to an unknown location.

Sample: De jure population with on-site sanitation facilities (septic tanks, pit latrines, and composting toilets)

Information on the disposal of excreta from sanitation facilities that are not connected to a sewer system is essential for assessing the proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services.

Overall, 77% of the household population with on-site sanitation facilities had excreta safely disposed of in situ, 5% had excreta disposed of unsafely, and 18% had excreta removed for treatment (**Table 16.8**).

Fifty-eight percent of the household population manage their excreta appropriately; that is, their sanitation facility is connected to a sewer, excreta are safely disposed of on-site, or excreta are removed for off-site treatment (**Table 16.9** and **Figure 16.5**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of the household population whose sanitation facilities are managed appropriately is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (80% versus 39%) (**Figure 16.6**).
- By zone, the percentage of the population that manages household excreta appropriately ranges from 47% in North East to 81% in South West.
- The percentage of the population that manages excreta appropriately increases with increasing household wealth, from 21% in the lowest wealth quintile to 96% in the highest quintile.

Figure 16.5 **Appropriate management of household excreta**

Percent distribution of household population by management of household excreta

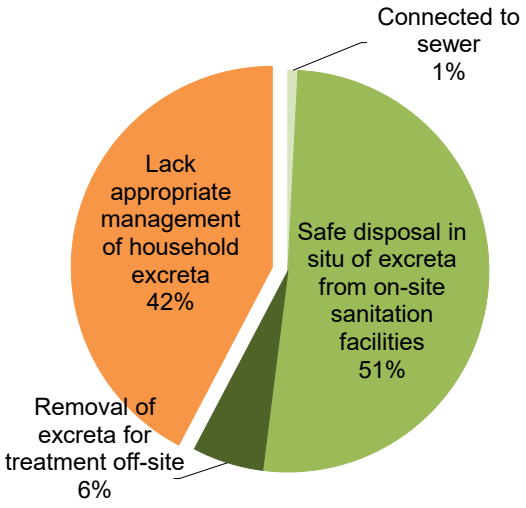
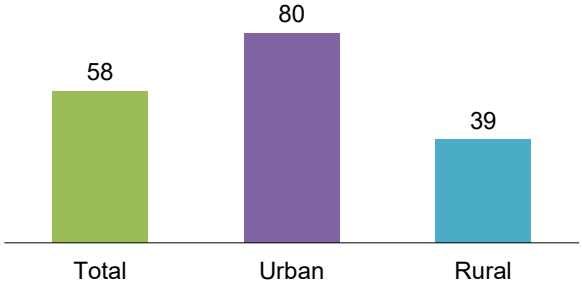


Figure 16.6 **Appropriate management of household excreta by residence**

Percentage of household population connected to sewer or using improved on-site sanitation facilities with safe disposal of excreta on-site or removal of excreta for off-site treatment



16.3 Disposal of Children's Stools

Appropriate disposal of children's stools

The child's last stools were put or rinsed into a toilet or latrine, or the child used a toilet or latrine.

Sample: Youngest children under age 2 living with their mother

Table 16.10 shows that 49% of children under age 2 living with their mother had their last stools disposed of appropriately. Twenty-nine percent of children's last stools were thrown into the garbage, 15% were put or rinsed into drains or ditches, 4% were buried, and 4% were left in the open.

16.4 Handwashing

Handwashing facilities

Basic

Availability of a handwashing facility on the premises with soap and water.

Limited

Availability of a handwashing facility on the premises without soap and water.

Sample: De jure population for whom a place for handwashing was observed or with no place for handwashing in dwelling, yard, or plot; excludes the de jure population for whom permission to see the facility was not granted

Handwashing is an important step in monitoring hygiene and preventing the spread of disease. Rather than asking direct questions on the practice of handwashing, which can be subject to overreporting, interviewers asked to see the place where members of the household most often washed their hands. A place for washing hand was observed for 75% of the de jure population. Of the handwashing places observed, 27% were in a fixed location and 48% were mobile (**Table 16.11**).

Sixty-nine percent of the household population for whom a place for handwashing was observed had water available at their handwashing place, 53% had soap available, and 9% had a cleansing agent other than soap available. According to the definitions of handwashing facilities developed by the JMP, 37% of the household population has a basic handwashing facility and 45% has a limited handwashing facility.

16.5 Menstrual Hygiene

Appropriate menstrual hygiene materials

Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, menstrual cup, cloth, toilet paper, and/or cotton wool.

Sample: Women age 15–49 with a menstrual period in the last year

Privacy and use of appropriate menstrual hygiene materials

Percentage of women who were able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their most recent menstruation.

Sample: Women age 15–49 with a menstrual period in the last year who were home during their most recent menstrual period

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In the 2024 NDHS, women age 15–49 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Nigeria, 54% of women use disposable sanitary pads; 46% use cloth; 2% each use reusable sanitary pads, toilet paper, or cotton wool; and 1% or less use tampons, a menstrual cup, or underwear only (**Table 16.12**).

Women were also asked if they were able to wash and change in privacy during their most recent menstrual period; 95% of respondents reported that they were able to do so. Overall, 94% of women were able to wash and change in privacy and used appropriate materials during their most recent menstrual period.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The use of disposable sanitary pads is much higher among women in urban areas (76%) than women in rural areas (32%).
- By zone, women in South West and South East report the highest use of disposable sanitary pads (85% and 83%, respectively). In contrast, only 32% of women in North West use disposable sanitary pads.
- Use of disposable sanitary pads increases with increasing household wealth; only 10% of women in the lowest wealth quintile use disposable sanitary pads, as compared with 90% of women in the highest quintile. Conversely, women in the lowest wealth quintile are much more likely to use cloth than women in the highest quintile (87% and 9%, respectively).
- There are only minimal differences by background characteristics in the percentages of women who are able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their most recent menstruation. For example, 90% of women in the lowest wealth quintile were able to wash and change in privacy and used appropriate materials during their most recent menstruation, compared with 97% of women in the highest quintile.

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Table 16.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water and by time to obtain drinking water, according to residence, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Households			Population		
Characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Source of drinking water						
Improved source	94.1	62.1	78.3	93.3	60.7	75.6
Piped into dwelling/yard/plot	4.1	1.4	2.8	4.5	1.6	2.9
Piped to neighbour	1.4	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.8	1.2
Public tap/standpipe	4.6	2.9	3.8	5.0	2.9	3.8
Tube well or borehole	41.4	38.7	40.1	45.3	39.0	41.8
Protected dug well	10.2	11.7	11.0	10.6	12.2	11.5
Protected spring	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Rainwater	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Tanker truck/cart with small tank	2.5	0.8	1.6	3.3	0.8	1.9
Bottled water	3.0	0.4	1.7	2.0	0.2	1.0
Sachet water	26.5	4.7	15.8	20.7	2.7	10.9
Unimproved source	3.4	20.9	12.0	4.4	23.3	14.7
Unprotected dug well	3.0	18.5	10.6	3.9	20.9	13.2
Unprotected spring	0.4	2.5	1.4	0.4	2.4	1.5
Surface water	2.4	17.0	9.6	2.3	16.0	9.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises[1]	49.5	25.3	37.6	46.3	26.2	35.4
30 minutes or less	44.9	63.2	54.0	47.3	62.2	55.4
More than 30 minutes	5.1	11.3	8.2	6.0	11.4	9.0
Don't know	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/ population	20,324	19,723	40,047	82,551	98,846	181,397

[1] Includes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 16.2 Drinking water service ladder

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water service ladder, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	At least basic service[1]	Limited service[2]	Unimproved[3]	Surface water	Total	Number of persons
Residence						
Urban	88.1	5.2	4.4	2.3	100.0	82,551
Rural	55.9	4.9	23.3	16.0	100.0	98,846
Zone						
North Central	59.4	3.5	6.2	30.9	100.0	31,573
North East	60.2	8.9	22.9	8.0	100.0	32,122
North West	67.5	4.3	26.4	1.9	100.0	60,587
South East	72.6	12.5	2.9	12.0	100.0	13,802
South South	83.1	3.8	2.5	10.6	100.0	17,941
South West	94.7	0.7	2.0	2.6	100.0	25,373
State						
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	96.3	3.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	3,133
Benue	66.6	9.5	0.6	23.3	100.0	4,391
Kogi	53.0	4.0	3.8	39.2	100.0	2,854
Kwara	71.4	1.6	1.0	25.9	100.0	3,736
Nasarawa	70.0	1.1	6.8	22.1	100.0	4,224
Niger	43.5	0.1	5.7	50.7	100.0	8,750
Plateau	42.0	7.5	22.2	28.3	100.0	4,486
North East						
Adamawa	49.3	10.3	29.5	10.9	100.0	4,402
Bauchi	66.0	2.2	30.6	1.2	100.0	9,872
Borno	62.7	19.5	16.1	1.8	100.0	5,725
Gombe	57.4	2.4	40.0	0.2	100.0	3,081
Taraba	36.1	5.1	15.2	43.6	100.0	4,069
Yobe	76.8	15.9	5.3	2.0	100.0	4,973
North West						
Jigawa	80.7	3.4	15.9	0.0	100.0	6,400
Kaduna	71.2	6.0	19.2	3.7	100.0	11,417
Kano	91.5	4.3	4.1	0.1	100.0	16,204
Katsina	59.5	4.5	34.3	1.7	100.0	10,194
Kebbi	31.0	0.1	65.3	3.6	100.0	4,677
Sokoto	34.9	4.3	60.8	0.1	100.0	5,953
Zamfara	55.1	4.6	33.6	6.7	100.0	5,741
South East						
Abia	69.3	10.6	0.3	19.8	100.0	1,841
Anambra	93.4	1.4	0.6	4.6	100.0	3,180
Ebonyi	40.2	32.4	8.7	18.8	100.0	3,696
Enugu	74.4	3.8	2.4	19.4	100.0	2,100
Imo	91.5	7.2	0.0	1.3	100.0	2,986
South South						
Akwa Ibom	80.6	5.3	1.6	12.5	100.0	2,737
Bayelsa	75.6	2.7	4.3	17.4	100.0	1,312
Cross River	55.9	1.0	2.8	40.3	100.0	2,075
Delta	87.3	2.3	5.6	4.9	100.0	4,068
Edo	88.7	6.9	0.6	3.8	100.0	2,775
Rivers	91.2	4.1	0.8	3.8	100.0	4,974
South West						
Ekiti	88.4	1.6	0.9	9.1	100.0	1,321
Lagos	98.0	0.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	6,952
Ogun	96.6	0.3	1.3	1.8	100.0	5,808
Ondo	91.4	0.6	0.4	7.7	100.0	2,742
Osun	93.6	1.2	3.0	2.2	100.0	3,226
Oyo	92.0	1.2	3.8	3.0	100.0	5,323
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	40.1	5.3	38.4	16.2	100.0	36,285
Second	52.8	6.2	22.6	18.4	100.0	36,274
Middle	72.9	6.6	9.3	11.2	100.0	36,283
Fourth	89.8	4.6	2.8	2.8	100.0	36,278
Highest	97.0	2.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	36,277
Total	70.5	5.0	14.7	9.8	100.0	181,397

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions are based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP).
[1] Defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less. Includes safely managed drinking water, which is not shown separately.
[2] Drinking water from an improved source, and round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes or is unknown
[3] Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring

Table 16.3 Person collecting drinking water

Percentage of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises by the person who usually collects drinking water used in the household, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of de jure population without drinking water on premises[1]	Number of persons	Person who usually collects drinking water					Total	Number of persons without drinking water on premises[1]
			Adult female age 15 or older	Adult male age 15 or older	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	Person not in household		
Residence									
Urban	53.7	82,551	34.3	29.2	9.0	9.8	17.6	100.0	44,292
Rural	73.8	98,846	34.6	34.3	11.1	10.3	9.7	100.0	72,919
Zone									
North Central	73.0	31,573	62.5	14.6	12.2	3.7	7.1	100.0	23,054
North East	75.5	32,122	22.9	40.4	11.8	12.9	12.1	100.0	24,266
North West	66.7	60,587	15.6	39.8	9.5	12.8	22.4	100.0	40,394
South East	67.2	13,802	49.2	29.7	6.4	9.1	5.7	100.0	9,277
South South	49.9	17,941	43.2	34.8	9.2	9.8	3.0	100.0	8,959
South West	44.4	25,373	51.0	25.5	10.1	8.8	4.6	100.0	11,262
State									
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	55.0	3,133	53.4	19.2	8.1	5.3	14.0	100.0	1,722
Benue	62.7	4,391	65.7	14.6	11.5	3.4	4.7	100.0	2,751
Kogi	81.3	2,854	67.9	15.4	10.7	3.2	2.8	100.0	2,321
Kwara	59.1	3,736	71.2	20.8	5.1	1.8	1.1	100.0	2,207
Nasarawa	69.1	4,224	61.1	12.4	13.0	3.1	10.4	100.0	2,920
Niger	83.3	8,750	63.3	9.4	17.2	3.0	7.1	100.0	7,285
Plateau	85.8	4,486	55.3	19.7	9.5	6.4	9.2	100.0	3,848
North East									
Adamawa	86.1	4,402	42.7	25.9	14.3	7.2	9.9	100.0	3,791
Bauchi	66.0	9,872	9.4	55.0	12.3	15.0	8.2	100.0	6,515
Borno	80.9	5,725	26.3	28.0	12.2	15.0	18.5	100.0	4,633
Gombe	41.7	3,081	9.3	62.1	5.1	7.2	16.3	100.0	1,286
Taraba	86.9	4,069	42.4	19.4	15.6	9.3	13.3	100.0	3,534
Yobe	90.6	4,973	10.6	54.3	7.5	16.8	10.9	100.0	4,506
North West									
Jigawa	75.8	6,400	11.8	43.3	18.1	13.1	13.6	100.0	4,854
Kaduna	47.6	11,417	49.9	20.1	12.0	8.7	9.3	100.0	5,439
Kano	69.3	16,204	9.1	42.3	6.5	12.6	29.5	100.0	11,235
Katsina	71.7	10,194	6.6	35.8	5.5	15.5	36.6	100.0	7,312
Kebbi	59.4	4,677	20.9	44.9	11.5	12.2	10.5	100.0	2,780
Sokoto	80.2	5,953	11.9	53.0	6.4	11.6	17.1	100.0	4,777
Zamfara	69.6	5,741	8.5	43.7	13.6	15.1	19.1	100.0	3,998
South East									
Abia	61.7	1,841	37.2	40.8	7.4	10.4	4.3	100.0	1,136
Anambra	65.1	3,180	36.3	31.9	7.5	14.6	9.7	100.0	2,071
Ebonyi	87.6	3,696	77.0	14.3	5.0	3.0	0.7	100.0	3,239
Enugu	61.2	2,100	31.8	44.6	3.3	6.2	14.1	100.0	1,284
Imo	51.8	2,986	31.6	38.7	9.4	15.6	4.8	100.0	1,546
South South									
Akwa Ibom	71.3	2,737	35.0	40.2	10.0	12.0	2.8	100.0	1,951
Bayelsa	45.0	1,312	37.5	49.7	5.8	5.2	1.9	100.0	591
Cross River	77.0	2,075	43.3	34.1	8.7	9.9	3.9	100.0	1,597
Delta	39.4	4,068	48.9	26.4	9.3	11.7	3.7	100.0	1,603
Edo	50.1	2,775	48.8	26.6	10.6	8.6	5.4	100.0	1,390
Rivers	36.7	4,974	44.3	38.4	8.8	8.0	0.4	100.0	1,827
South West									
Ekiti	51.9	1,321	48.5	25.7	10.6	9.6	5.7	100.0	686
Lagos	25.3	6,952	52.2	28.6	7.2	5.6	6.3	100.0	1,761
Ogun	44.0	5,808	51.6	23.4	11.0	8.6	5.4	100.0	2,557
Ondo	53.4	2,742	52.0	25.0	11.3	9.5	2.2	100.0	1,465
Osun	53.5	3,226	52.1	27.5	6.1	9.7	4.7	100.0	1,725
Oyo	57.6	5,323	49.3	24.7	12.5	9.9	3.7	100.0	3,068
Source of drinking water									
Improved	61.3	137,048	30.9	33.3	10.0	11.0	14.9	100.0	84,042
Unimproved	58.8	26,630	26.8	42.2	10.1	11.4	9.5	100.0	15,650
Surface	98.9	17,720	58.5	19.6	11.8	4.9	5.1	100.0	17,519
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	80.1	36,285	29.1	39.3	11.6	11.5	8.4	100.0	29,073
Second	75.9	36,274	37.0	31.2	12.4	9.9	9.4	100.0	27,533
Middle	74.7	36,283	35.2	30.1	9.5	10.0	15.2	100.0	27,121
Fourth	61.9	36,278	36.1	29.1	8.8	9.4	16.7	100.0	22,447
Highest	30.4	36,277	37.5	29.6	6.6	8.2	18.1	100.0	11,037
Total	64.6	181,397	34.5	32.4	10.3	10.1	12.7	100.0	117,212

[1] Excludes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 16.4 Availability of sufficient drinking water

Percentage of de jure population with sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage with drinking water available in sufficient quantities[1]	Number of persons
Residence		
Urban	71.2	82,551
Rural	61.4	98,846
Zone		
North Central	58.3	31,573
North East	52.7	32,122
North West	67.6	60,587
South East	60.2	13,802
South South	72.7	17,941
South West	86.1	25,373
State		
North Central		
FCT-Abuja	69.5	3,133
Benue	60.8	4,391
Kogi	60.6	2,854
Kwara	63.9	3,736
Nasarawa	92.7	4,224
Niger	36.9	8,750
Plateau	51.1	4,486
North East		
Adamawa	35.5	4,402
Bauchi	64.1	9,872
Borno	65.5	5,725
Gombe	65.2	3,081
Taraba	53.6	4,069
Yobe	22.1	4,973
North West		
Jigawa	58.6	6,400
Kaduna	71.6	11,417
Kano	72.6	16,204
Katsina	60.9	10,194
Kebbi	62.3	4,677
Sokoto	76.9	5,953
Zamfara	62.5	5,741
South East		
Abia	66.1	1,841
Anambra	81.7	3,180
Ebonyi	17.6	3,696
Enugu	86.9	2,100
Imo	67.7	2,986
South South		
Akwa Ibom	64.6	2,737
Bayelsa	83.5	1,312
Cross River	80.9	2,075
Delta	75.4	4,068
Edo	81.7	2,775
Rivers	63.6	4,974
South West		
Ekiti	73.9	1,321
Lagos	97.0	6,952
Ogun	66.2	5,808
Ondo	86.8	2,742
Osun	90.3	3,226
Oyo	94.0	5,323
Source of drinking water		
Improved	67.9	137,048
Unimproved	69.7	26,630
Surface	44.9	17,720
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)		
Water on premises[2]	81.9	64,186
30 minutes or less	61.1	100,500
More than 30 minutes	32.6	16,265
Don't know	65.7	447

Continued…

Table 16.4—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage with drinking water available in sufficient quantities[1]	Number of persons
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	56.0	36,285
Second	60.1	36,274
Middle	60.5	36,283
Fourth	70.4	36,278
Highest	82.3	36,277
Total	65.9	181,397

[1] Defined as having sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month
[2] Includes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 16.5 Treatment of household drinking water

Percentage of de jure population using various methods to treat drinking water, and percentage using an appropriate treatment method, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Boiled	Bleach/ chlorine added	Strained through cloth	Ceramic, sand, or other filter	Solar disin-fection	Let stand and settle	Other	Don't know	No treatment	Percent-age using an appro-priate treatment method[1]	Number of persons
Residence											
Urban	4.8	3.7	1.4	1.9	0.1	2.4	0.3	0.1	87.2	9.6	82,551
Rural	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.1	0.1	4.3	0.4	0.1	89.3	5.1	98,846
Zone											
North Central	2.7	2.6	1.6	0.6	0.1	7.3	0.3	0.0	86.1	5.6	31,573
North East	2.1	1.9	2.4	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.1	92.0	4.1	32,122
North West	2.1	2.8	2.2	2.0	0.1	3.8	0.3	0.1	88.5	6.3	60,587
South East	4.4	2.3	2.7	1.0	0.2	3.2	0.6	0.1	90.1	7.0	13,802
South South	7.8	2.5	0.4	3.1	0.2	2.0	0.9	0.1	85.2	12.7	17,941
South West	3.8	5.8	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.1	87.2	11.0	25,373
State											
North Central											
FCT-Abuja	7.8	1.3	0.1	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	88.0	9.9	3,133
Benue	2.7	2.7	3.2	1.5	0.0	2.8	0.3	0.0	88.3	6.3	4,391
Kogi	3.4	7.9	2.2	1.8	0.0	4.5	0.8	0.0	83.6	11.1	2,854
Kwara	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	96.2	2.8	3,736
Nasarawa	2.0	2.1	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	94.6	4.6	4,224
Niger	1.0	2.6	1.0	0.1	0.3	4.6	0.0	0.0	91.1	3.9	8,750
Plateau	3.9	1.6	3.3	0.2	0.0	35.4	0.6	0.0	58.3	5.3	4,486
North East											
Adamawa	1.1	2.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	94.3	3.7	4,402
Bauchi	2.5	2.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	93.6	4.7	9,872
Borno	0.2	0.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	96.1	0.7	5,725
Gombe	2.5	1.4	8.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	87.1	4.2	3,081
Taraba	5.5	2.7	2.8	0.6	0.0	6.9	0.4	0.0	82.4	8.4	4,069
Yobe	1.4	2.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	93.4	3.6	4,973
North West											
Jigawa	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	96.3	1.8	6,400
Kaduna	4.3	10.8	3.6	3.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.2	77.4	17.4	11,417
Kano	3.3	1.5	1.4	3.9	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.1	89.6	7.7	16,204
Katsina	0.5	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.1	90.6	0.8	10,194
Kebbi	1.9	0.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	92.8	2.2	4,677
Sokoto	1.3	0.6	1.8	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	95.8	1.6	5,953
Zamfara	0.5	1.3	4.4	1.2	0.5	9.4	0.0	0.1	83.6	3.5	5,741
South East											
Abia	6.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	92.5	7.0	1,841
Anambra	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	97.0	3.0	3,180
Ebonyi	3.3	5.9	9.4	2.5	0.6	10.5	0.3	0.0	83.6	9.6	3,696
Enugu	3.6	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.0	1.7	1.2	0.0	91.2	4.7	2,100
Imo	6.8	2.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.3	88.8	9.7	2,986
South South											
Akwa Ibom	9.2	3.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	85.5	13.8	2,737
Bayelsa	2.6	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.0	1.6	2.3	0.2	91.9	4.6	1,312
Cross River	4.9	1.9	0.2	5.2	0.0	4.1	0.2	0.0	84.8	11.4	2,075
Delta	7.2	4.3	0.9	5.8	1.0	5.2	2.6	0.1	80.9	15.0	4,068
Edo	4.6	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.1	92.0	6.6	2,775
Rivers	11.9	1.9	0.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	83.3	16.3	4,974
South West											
Ekiti	3.2	11.2	4.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	81.7	14.3	1,321
Lagos	4.4	1.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	92.7	6.7	6,952
Ogun	3.9	5.7	0.2	3.2	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	86.4	12.6	5,808
Ondo	0.4	7.4	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.9	1.0	88.9	8.6	2,742
Osun	4.3	12.6	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.2	80.0	17.6	3,226
Oyo	4.5	5.5	1.8	2.0	0.0	1.4	1.1	0.0	85.7	11.2	5,323
Source of drinking water											
Improved	3.7	2.9	1.3	1.7	0.1	2.2	0.3	0.1	89.1	7.7	137,048
Unimproved	1.3	1.9	3.3	0.3	0.1	5.1	0.1	0.1	89.1	3.3	26,630
Surface	2.5	5.3	3.1	1.2	0.3	10.2	0.9	0.0	80.7	8.6	17,720
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	0.8	1.3	2.1	0.5	0.0	4.4	0.1	0.1	91.2	2.5	36,285
Second	1.3	2.4	1.8	1.0	0.0	4.8	0.5	0.1	89.6	4.5	36,274
Middle	2.6	3.0	2.7	1.5	0.1	4.3	0.2	0.1	88.1	6.6	36,283
Fourth	4.5	3.6	1.5	1.2	0.0	2.4	0.4	0.1	87.5	9.0	36,278
Highest	6.8	4.4	0.8	3.1	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.2	85.2	13.2	36,277
Total	3.2	3.0	1.8	1.5	0.1	3.4	0.4	0.1	88.3	7.1	181,397

Note: Respondents may report multiple treatment methods, so the sum of treatment may exceed 100%.
[1] Appropriate water treatment methods are boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

Table 16.6 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities, and percent distribution of households and de jure population with a toilet/latrine facility by location of the facility, according to residence, Nigeria DHS 2024

Type and location of toilet/latrine facility	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved sanitation facility	86.4	46.1	66.6	86.4	46.9	64.9
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	1.5	0.3	0.9	1.4	0.3	0.8
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	51.4	12.6	32.3	46.5	10.0	26.6
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	14.6	5.4	10.1	14.5	4.9	9.3
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.7
Pit latrine with slab	17.7	25.7	21.7	22.5	29.4	26.3
Composting toilet	0.4	1.6	1.0	0.4	1.8	1.2
Unimproved sanitation facility	6.2	20.3	13.1	6.9	22.1	15.2
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/septic tank/pit latrine	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	5.3	19.3	12.2	6.2	21.4	14.5
Bucket	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.4
Other	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Open defecation (no facility/ bush/field)	7.4	33.6	20.3	6.7	31.0	19.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/ population	20,324	19,723	40,047	82,551	98,846	181,397
Location of toilet facility						
In own dwelling	54.1	38.7	47.8	53.6	38.3	46.4
In own yard/plot	42.7	57.2	48.7	43.7	58.5	50.7
Elsewhere	3.2	4.0	3.5	2.7	3.2	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/ population with a toilet/latrine facility	18,825	13,091	31,916	76,991	68,223	145,214

Table 16.7 Sanitation service ladder

Percent distribution of de jure population by type of sanitation service, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	At least basic service[1]	Limited service[2]	Unimproved[3]	Open defaecation	Total	Number of persons
Residence						
Urban	62.5	23.8	6.9	6.7	100.0	82,551
Rural	37.8	9.1	22.1	31.0	100.0	98,846
Zone						
North Central	37.3	16.3	3.7	42.8	100.0	31,573
North East	43.4	8.1	35.5	13.0	100.0	32,122
North West	57.0	10.3	20.2	12.5	100.0	60,587
South East	48.0	16.7	3.9	31.3	100.0	13,802
South South	51.5	23.3	10.0	15.1	100.0	17,941
South West	50.8	32.4	1.5	15.4	100.0	25,373
State						
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	73.1	17.9	2.0	7.0	100.0	3,133
Benue	31.9	22.0	7.0	39.2	100.0	4,391
Kogi	20.6	10.2	0.4	68.8	100.0	2,854
Kwara	38.7	21.4	0.2	39.6	100.0	3,736
Nasarawa	52.9	18.7	5.5	22.8	100.0	4,224
Niger	30.9	13.4	4.7	51.0	100.0	8,750
Plateau	24.9	12.3	2.7	60.1	100.0	4,486
North East						
Adamawa	33.1	7.5	37.6	21.7	100.0	4,402
Bauchi	57.9	3.6	30.7	7.8	100.0	9,872
Borno	45.4	16.8	35.0	2.8	100.0	5,725
Gombe	51.1	4.9	38.8	5.2	100.0	3,081
Taraba	24.1	7.6	30.3	38.0	100.0	4,069
Yobe	32.7	9.8	46.0	11.5	100.0	4,973
North West						
Jigawa	44.7	3.7	28.4	23.2	100.0	6,400
Kaduna	41.3	26.1	13.8	18.8	100.0	11,417
Kano	82.8	5.4	9.9	1.9	100.0	16,204
Katsina	56.9	5.5	35.0	2.6	100.0	10,194
Kebbi	35.1	10.6	30.6	23.7	100.0	4,677
Sokoto	48.0	3.4	13.0	35.6	100.0	5,953
Zamfara	55.9	15.7	25.9	2.5	100.0	5,741
South East						
Abia	65.4	24.8	3.9	5.9	100.0	1,841
Anambra	65.8	24.5	0.1	9.6	100.0	3,180
Ebonyi	9.0	6.5	9.7	74.8	100.0	3,696
Enugu	37.0	22.7	3.2	37.1	100.0	2,100
Imo	74.4	11.8	1.4	12.4	100.0	2,986
South South						
Akwa Ibom	43.7	38.2	15.3	2.7	100.0	2,737
Bayelsa	48.5	10.7	29.3	11.5	100.0	1,312
Cross River	29.8	25.0	14.8	30.3	100.0	2,075
Delta	60.5	17.4	6.0	16.0	100.0	4,068
Edo	58.5	30.0	1.2	10.3	100.0	2,775
Rivers	54.3	18.9	8.3	18.5	100.0	4,974
South West						
Ekiti	42.1	26.4	0.2	31.3	100.0	1,321
Lagos	65.6	30.6	0.3	3.4	100.0	6,952
Ogun	56.6	30.9	4.5	8.0	100.0	5,808
Ondo	37.4	37.5	0.2	24.9	100.0	2,742
Osun	45.5	31.9	1.2	21.3	100.0	3,226
Oyo	37.3	35.4	0.7	26.6	100.0	5,323
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	21.4	4.7	34.4	39.5	100.0	36,285
Second	35.5	9.6	24.9	30.0	100.0	36,274
Middle	47.6	19.3	11.4	21.7	100.0	36,283
Fourth	57.1	30.4	4.6	7.9	100.0	36,278
Highest	83.7	15.0	0.5	0.7	100.0	36,277
Total	49.1	15.8	15.2	19.9	100.0	181,397

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions are based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP).
[1] Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households. Includes safely managed sanitation service, which is not shown separately.
[2] Defined as use of improved facilities shared by two or more households
[3] Use of flush/pour flush toilet not to sewer, septic tank, or pit latrine; pit latrine without a slab/open pit; hanging toilet/latrine; or bucket

Table 16.8 Emptying and removal of waste from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of de jure population in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, and percentage of the population with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta were safely disposed of in situ, percentage with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta were disposed of unsafely, and percentage with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta were removed for treatment, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of method of emptying and disposal of waste from septic tanks or other on-site sanitation facilities									Percentage of population with on-site sanitation facilities for which:			Number of persons with improved on-site sanitation facilities
	Removed by a service provider to treatment plant	Removed by a service provider, don't know where	Buried in a covered pit	Emptied to uncovered pit, open ground, water body, or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where waste was taken	Never emptied	Don't know if ever emptied	Total	Excreta were safely disposed of in situ[1]	Excreta were disposed of unsafely[2]	Excreta were removed for treatment[3]	
Sanitation facility type													
Flush to septic tank	1.9	16.2	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.8	73.7	5.2	100.0	80.0	1.0	19.0	48,277
Latrines and other improved facilities	1.3	15.8	2.8	7.2	0.0	0.6	70.4	1.9	100.0	75.1	7.2	17.7	67,857
Flush to pit latrine	2.0	15.0	2.7	1.7	0.0	1.3	73.2	4.2	100.0	80.0	1.8	18.2	16,807
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	4.8	17.0	8.2	2.0	0.0	0.5	65.2	2.2	100.0	75.6	2.0	22.3	1,195
Pit latrine with slab	1.0	16.3	2.8	8.8	0.0	0.4	69.4	1.2	100.0	73.5	8.8	17.8	47,686
Composting toilet	0.0	8.5	0.0	19.0	0.0	0.3	72.2	0.0	100.0	72.2	19.0	8.8	2,169
Residence													
Urban	1.9	19.1	2.1	2.3	0.0	0.9	69.1	4.6	100.0	75.8	2.3	22.0	70,111
Rural	0.9	11.2	2.1	8.3	0.0	0.4	75.8	1.2	100.0	79.2	8.3	12.5	46,024
Zone													
North Central	2.0	8.7	2.9	1.2	0.1	0.7	81.6	2.8	100.0	87.2	1.3	11.5	16,522
North East	1.4	15.0	4.6	2.7	0.0	0.4	74.0	1.9	100.0	80.5	2.7	16.7	16,275
North West	0.8	17.2	1.9	11.3	0.0	0.7	67.3	0.7	100.0	69.9	11.3	18.8	40,449
South East	0.3	8.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	86.4	4.4	100.0	91.3	0.1	8.6	8,902
South South	3.7	12.2	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.7	75.1	5.6	100.0	82.6	0.8	16.6	13,227
South West	1.8	25.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.1	62.6	7.8	100.0	71.0	0.3	28.8	20,759
State													
North Central													
FCT-Abuja	1.2	12.9	4.7	3.8	0.0	1.1	73.9	2.4	100.0	81.0	3.8	15.2	2,667
Benue	0.9	5.5	5.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	87.3	0.4	100.0	92.8	0.4	6.8	2,365
Kogi	0.5	9.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.6	86.0	0.5	100.0	87.1	1.9	11.1	879
Kwara	6.1	5.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	78.9	7.5	100.0	87.7	0.0	12.3	2,234
Nasarawa	1.2	2.6	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.8	92.7	1.7	100.0	95.2	0.2	4.6	2,903
Niger	2.8	13.2	2.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	80.5	0.2	100.0	83.2	0.7	16.1	3,808
Plateau	0.0	10.0	5.0	3.2	0.0	2.4	70.1	9.3	100.0	84.4	3.2	12.4	1,666
North East													
Adamawa	0.0	8.1	5.9	0.9	0.0	1.6	83.0	0.5	100.0	89.4	0.9	9.7	1,789
Bauchi	0.0	14.6	1.5	5.7	0.0	0.5	77.2	0.5	100.0	79.2	5.7	15.1	5,906
Borno	2.7	11.1	11.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	71.7	1.0	100.0	84.3	1.9	13.9	3,525
Gombe	0.2	23.6	6.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	68.6	0.2	100.0	75.4	0.9	23.8	1,660
Taraba	0.0	20.2	1.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	74.3	2.4	100.0	78.6	1.2	20.2	1,284
Yobe	5.7	18.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	65.2	9.7	100.0	75.7	0.0	24.3	2,112
North West													
Jigawa	1.1	10.6	7.3	3.7	0.0	0.9	76.2	0.1	100.0	83.7	3.7	12.6	3,018
Kaduna	0.5	25.0	1.1	18.1	0.0	0.7	52.7	1.8	100.0	55.7	18.1	26.2	7,698
Kano	0.9	18.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.1	77.7	0.2	100.0	77.9	1.7	20.5	14,165
Katsina	1.0	14.4	4.5	30.9	0.0	0.0	47.6	1.6	100.0	53.7	30.9	15.4	6,343
Kebbi	2.7	23.2	3.4	4.8	0.0	0.3	65.5	0.0	100.0	68.9	4.8	26.2	2,134
Sokoto	0.3	5.7	2.2	1.4	0.0	1.2	89.0	0.1	100.0	91.4	1.4	7.2	2,995
Zamfara	0.0	13.1	1.1	17.9	0.0	0.2	67.6	0.0	100.0	68.7	17.9	13.4	4,095
South East													
Abia	0.0	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	90.9	5.9	100.0	97.2	0.0	2.8	1,649
Anambra	0.7	10.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	86.8	2.0	100.0	88.9	0.1	11.0	2,872
Ebonyi	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	86.0	1.0	100.0	87.0	0.7	12.3	571
Enugu	0.3	4.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	78.6	15.1	100.0	94.4	0.0	5.6	1,234
Imo	0.0	10.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	86.7	1.8	100.0	89.8	0.0	10.2	2,576
South South													
Akwa Ibom	1.0	1.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.0	0.0	100.0	97.7	0.0	2.3	2,162
Bayelsa	4.8	11.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.6	55.9	24.8	100.0	80.8	1.2	18.0	726
Cross River	0.5	3.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	92.5	0.7	100.0	95.5	0.0	4.5	1,139
Delta	12.6	18.7	3.1	2.8	0.0	2.0	54.0	6.8	100.0	63.9	2.8	33.3	3,169
Edo	0.0	3.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	87.0	7.6	100.0	95.9	0.0	4.1	2,433
Rivers	0.8	21.4	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	71.4	4.2	100.0	77.4	0.1	22.5	3,598

Continued…

Table 16.8—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of method of emptying and disposal of waste from septic tanks or other on-site sanitation facilities									Percentage of population with on-site sanitation facilities for which:			Number of persons with improved on-site sanitation facilities
	Removed by a service provider to treatment plant	Removed by a service provider, don't know where	Buried in a covered pit	Emptied to uncovered pit, open ground, water body, or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where waste was taken	Never emptied	Don't know if ever emptied	Total	Excreta were safely disposed of in situ[1]	Excreta were disposed of unsafely[2]	Excreta were removed for treatment[3]	
South West													
Ekiti	1.5	2.7	3.6	3.1	0.0	1.0	86.6	1.5	100.0	91.7	3.1	5.2	903
Lagos	2.5	57.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	33.4	5.5	100.0	39.0	0.1	60.9	6,430
Ogun	1.8	13.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.6	75.4	6.9	100.0	82.7	0.1	17.2	5,005
Ondo	0.4	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	66.5	19.5	100.0	86.1	0.0	13.9	2,054
Osun	3.1	10.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.3	0.2	100.0	86.1	0.0	13.9	2,497
Oyo	0.9	10.7	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.6	72.2	13.2	100.0	86.2	0.6	13.2	3,870
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	1.2	11.6	2.5	9.9	0.0	0.2	74.0	0.6	100.0	77.0	9.9	13.0	9,456
Second	1.1	15.1	4.3	12.3	0.0	0.2	65.9	1.1	100.0	71.3	12.3	16.4	16,300
Middle	0.9	12.7	2.7	6.8	0.0	0.6	74.4	1.9	100.0	79.0	6.8	14.1	24,216
Fourth	1.6	16.0	1.5	2.1	0.0	1.1	73.4	4.3	100.0	79.2	2.1	18.7	31,388
Highest	2.2	19.8	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.8	70.6	5.1	100.0	76.7	0.4	22.8	34,774
Total	1.5	16.0	2.1	4.6	0.0	0.7	71.8	3.3	100.0	77.1	4.7	18.2	116,134

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet.
[1] Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was buried in a covered pit, never emptied, and don't know if ever emptied
[2] Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was emptied to uncovered pits, open ground, water body, or other locations
[3] Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was removed by a service provider to a treatment plant or an unknown location or was removed by a non-service provider to an unknown location

Table 16.9 Management of household excreta

Percent distribution of de jure population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Connected to sewer	Using improved on-site sanitation facilities			Using improved sanitation facilities, on-site status unknown	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practicing open defaecation	Total	Percentage connected to sewer, with safe disposal on-site, or with removal for treatment off-site	Number of persons
		Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site						
Residence										
Urban	1.4	67.3	6.5	11.1	0.0	6.9	6.7	100.0	79.8	82,551
Rural	0.3	37.7	7.7	1.1	0.0	22.1	31.0	100.0	39.2	98,846
Zone										
North Central	1.2	47.4	1.9	3.0	0.0	3.7	42.8	100.0	51.6	31,573
North East	0.8	44.2	4.6	1.9	0.0	35.5	13.0	100.0	46.9	32,122
North West	0.5	47.5	16.5	2.7	0.0	20.2	12.5	100.0	50.7	60,587
South East	0.2	59.9	2.0	2.6	0.0	3.9	31.3	100.0	62.8	13,802
South South	1.1	62.2	1.0	10.5	0.0	10.0	15.1	100.0	73.8	17,941
South West	1.4	60.8	1.8	19.2	0.0	1.5	15.4	100.0	81.4	25,373
State										
North Central										
FCT-Abuja	5.9	70.1	9.0	6.0	0.0	2.0	7.0	100.0	82.0	3,133
Benue	0.0	50.7	1.1	2.0	0.0	7.0	39.2	100.0	52.8	4,391
Kogi	0.0	28.3	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.4	68.8	100.0	29.3	2,854
Kwara	0.3	53.4	0.1	6.4	0.0	0.2	39.6	100.0	60.0	3,736
Nasarawa	2.7	65.9	0.2	2.6	0.2	5.5	22.8	100.0	71.2	4,224
Niger	0.8	40.4	1.8	1.3	0.0	4.7	51.0	100.0	42.5	8,750
Plateau	0.0	31.5	1.6	4.1	0.0	2.7	60.1	100.0	35.6	4,486
North East										
Adamawa	0.0	38.5	1.1	1.0	0.0	37.6	21.7	100.0	39.6	4,402
Bauchi	1.7	48.2	9.6	2.0	0.0	30.7	7.8	100.0	51.9	9,872
Borno	0.6	56.8	2.8	2.0	0.0	35.0	2.8	100.0	59.5	5,725
Gombe	2.1	46.1	7.3	0.4	0.0	38.8	5.2	100.0	48.7	3,081
Taraba	0.0	28.4	1.9	1.3	0.1	30.3	38.0	100.0	29.7	4,069
Yobe	0.0	38.6	0.2	3.6	0.0	46.0	11.5	100.0	42.3	4,973
North West										
Jigawa	1.2	41.8	3.4	2.0	0.0	28.4	23.2	100.0	44.9	6,400
Kaduna	0.0	38.1	27.2	2.1	0.0	13.8	18.8	100.0	40.2	11,417
Kano	0.8	69.1	11.9	6.4	0.0	9.9	1.9	100.0	76.3	16,204
Katsina	0.1	33.4	28.2	0.6	0.0	35.0	2.6	100.0	34.1	10,194
Kebbi	0.0	33.1	10.7	1.9	0.1	30.6	23.7	100.0	34.9	4,677
Sokoto	1.1	46.6	2.6	1.1	0.0	13.0	35.6	100.0	48.8	5,953
Zamfara	0.1	49.5	21.6	0.3	0.2	25.9	2.5	100.0	49.8	5,741
South East										
Abia	0.6	87.2	1.6	0.9	0.0	3.9	5.9	100.0	88.7	1,841
Anambra	0.0	80.3	6.5	3.6	0.0	0.1	9.6	100.0	83.9	3,180
Ebonyi	0.0	13.5	0.3	1.7	0.0	9.7	74.8	100.0	15.2	3,696
Enugu	0.9	55.6	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.2	37.1	100.0	59.7	2,100
Imo	0.0	81.8	0.9	3.5	0.0	1.4	12.4	100.0	85.3	2,986
South South										
Akwa Ibom	2.9	77.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	15.3	2.7	100.0	81.9	2,737
Bayelsa	3.9	45.2	2.2	8.0	0.0	29.3	11.5	100.0	57.1	1,312
Cross River	0.0	53.0	0.4	1.5	0.0	14.8	30.3	100.0	54.5	2,075
Delta	0.0	54.1	2.6	21.2	0.0	6.0	16.0	100.0	75.3	4,068
Edo	0.8	85.0	0.3	2.4	0.0	1.2	10.3	100.0	88.2	2,775
Rivers	0.9	56.2	0.6	15.6	0.0	8.3	18.5	100.0	72.6	4,974
South West										
Ekiti	0.1	63.4	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.2	31.3	100.0	66.0	1,321
Lagos	3.8	36.1	1.4	55.0	0.0	0.3	3.4	100.0	94.9	6,952
Ogun	1.3	76.2	1.6	8.4	0.0	4.5	8.0	100.0	85.9	5,808
Ondo	0.0	68.9	0.6	5.4	0.0	0.2	24.9	100.0	74.3	2,742
Osun	0.0	69.6	4.3	3.5	0.0	1.2	21.3	100.0	73.2	3,226
Oyo	0.1	66.1	1.6	5.1	0.0	0.7	26.6	100.0	71.2	5,323
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	0.0	20.7	5.0	0.4	0.0	34.4	39.5	100.0	21.1	36,285
Second	0.1	33.1	11.1	0.8	0.0	24.9	30.0	100.0	34.0	36,274
Middle	0.2	54.9	9.7	2.2	0.0	11.4	21.7	100.0	57.3	36,283
Fourth	1.0	71.8	7.2	7.6	0.0	4.6	7.9	100.0	80.3	36,278
Highest	2.9	75.4	3.0	17.4	0.0	0.5	0.7	100.0	95.7	36,277
Total	0.8	51.2	7.2	5.7	0.0	15.2	19.9	100.0	57.7	181,397

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet.

Table 16.10 Disposal of children's stools

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last faecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Manner of disposal of children's stools							Total	Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately[1]	Number of children
	Child used toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Buried	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Left in the open	Other			
Age of child in months										
0–1	0.7	33.4	4.2	19.9	38.8	2.3	0.7	100.0	34.1	859
2–3	1.7	39.1	3.8	17.5	34.7	2.5	0.7	100.0	40.8	930
4–5	0.3	44.2	4.4	16.4	30.7	3.7	0.2	100.0	44.5	944
6–8	0.7	45.6	3.5	14.7	31.4	3.5	0.5	100.0	46.3	1,352
9–11	2.3	46.3	3.3	14.0	29.1	4.7	0.3	100.0	48.6	1,364
12–17	1.5	50.5	4.1	13.7	25.8	4.1	0.3	100.0	52.0	2,794
18–23	2.8	53.9	4.0	12.0	23.3	3.9	0.0	100.0	56.7	2,100
6–23	1.8	49.8	3.8	13.5	26.7	4.0	0.3	100.0	51.7	7,611
Type of toilet facility[2]										
Improved sanitation facility	2.1	53.0	2.6	13.4	27.3	1.2	0.4	100.0	55.1	6,346
Unimproved facility	1.0	59.2	3.2	17.5	17.4	1.7	0.0	100.0	60.2	1,844
Open defaecation	0.7	18.7	8.3	15.9	43.1	12.9	0.3	100.0	19.4	2,154
Residence										
Urban	2.6	50.1	2.1	9.3	33.8	1.3	0.6	100.0	52.8	3,965
Rural	0.9	45.0	5.0	18.0	25.7	5.2	0.2	100.0	46.0	6,379
Zone										
North Central	1.1	33.0	6.0	16.6	38.7	4.1	0.3	100.0	34.2	1,659
North East	1.9	74.7	1.6	7.6	13.3	0.8	0.1	100.0	76.6	2,104
North West	0.9	48.7	4.1	22.8	19.7	3.8	0.1	100.0	49.6	4,025
South East	0.3	22.9	4.8	6.6	47.6	15.8	2.0	100.0	23.2	710
South South	1.0	27.9	5.9	6.9	57.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	28.9	803
South West	5.6	37.8	2.3	5.8	44.8	2.7	1.0	100.0	43.4	1,043
State										
North Central										
FCT-Abuja	2.0	48.1	0.9	8.9	40.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.1	145
Benue	3.9	24.6	38.8	6.5	15.9	10.1	0.2	100.0	28.5	204
Kogi	0.0	12.4	0.4	3.6	81.2	2.4	0.0	100.0	12.4	159
Kwara	0.6	15.7	1.6	52.6	29.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	16.3	173
Nasarawa	2.9	20.9	6.6	4.5	60.0	2.9	2.2	100.0	23.8	238
Niger	0.0	59.2	0.0	26.0	14.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	59.2	489
Plateau	0.2	16.7	0.0	5.7	62.6	14.9	0.0	100.0	16.8	250
North East										
Adamawa	0.0	67.1	0.8	5.1	20.8	5.4	0.8	100.0	67.1	251
Bauchi	5.0	79.3	3.1	4.8	7.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	84.3	692
Borno	0.0	93.0	0.0	0.8	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.0	397
Gombe	0.8	72.3	0.0	0.8	26.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.0	198
Taraba	1.4	75.0	1.8	5.4	16.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.4	211
Yobe	0.2	51.6	1.9	27.6	18.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	51.8	356
North West										
Jigawa	0.2	22.8	4.9	47.6	23.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	23.0	474
Kaduna	0.0	35.7	2.4	38.3	16.1	7.6	0.0	100.0	35.7	788
Kano	1.7	61.0	0.5	17.7	18.2	0.6	0.3	100.0	62.7	1,054
Katsina	2.5	71.9	1.0	18.4	3.2	3.0	0.0	100.0	74.4	605
Kebbi	0.2	26.4	25.7	0.4	40.4	6.9	0.0	100.0	26.6	346
Sokoto	0.0	34.6	2.7	19.1	33.4	10.1	0.2	100.0	34.6	392
Zamfara	0.3	72.5	3.3	4.2	19.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	72.8	365
South East										
Abia	2.2	13.5	9.0	6.0	67.7	0.0	1.5	100.0	15.7	80
Anambra	0.0	31.4	1.3	4.7	54.3	5.9	2.4	100.0	31.4	141
Ebonyi	0.0	8.1	0.5	4.1	47.2	38.2	1.9	100.0	8.1	239
Enugu	0.4	10.5	15.3	1.1	69.5	2.4	0.7	100.0	11.0	97
Imo	0.0	50.7	6.1	16.2	17.8	6.5	2.7	100.0	50.7	154
South South										
Akwa Ibom	0.7	46.0	9.0	2.9	36.0	5.3	0.0	100.0	46.7	111
Bayelsa	0.0	4.3	1.6	13.1	80.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	4.3	68
Cross River	0.0	49.3	7.4	12.7	30.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	49.3	89
Delta	1.5	23.5	7.3	4.5	63.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	25.0	205
Edo	2.9	26.8	4.4	1.2	64.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	29.8	114
Rivers	0.5	22.0	4.6	10.0	62.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	22.5	217

Continued…

Table 16.10—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Manner of disposal of children's stools							Total	Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately[1]	Number of children
	Child used toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Buried	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Left in the open	Other			
South West										
Ekiti	2.4	32.5	3.9	2.5	52.2	5.7	0.8	100.0	34.9	49
Lagos	0.9	40.2	1.0	8.6	49.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	41.1	278
Ogun	5.5	40.9	0.6	1.5	48.4	3.1	0.0	100.0	46.4	254
Ondo	6.4	31.1	9.2	6.7	35.9	7.7	3.1	100.0	37.5	98
Osun	5.8	32.6	5.3	1.8	44.1	5.6	4.7	100.0	38.4	129
Oyo	11.7	38.3	1.0	9.5	37.9	1.1	0.5	100.0	50.0	235
Mother's education										
No education	0.7	51.2	4.4	19.4	21.1	3.2	0.1	100.0	51.9	4,702
Primary	1.5	46.4	4.0	16.0	25.1	6.7	0.4	100.0	47.9	1,199
Secondary	2.0	44.3	3.9	9.7	35.5	4.1	0.5	100.0	46.3	3,386
More than secondary	4.4	37.4	1.8	7.7	46.1	1.6	1.0	100.0	41.7	1,057
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	0.3	40.6	6.5	16.8	28.7	7.0	0.1	100.0	40.9	2,533
Second	0.9	51.1	3.7	19.6	19.8	4.8	0.1	100.0	52.0	2,311
Middle	1.8	52.7	3.7	17.6	20.9	2.7	0.5	100.0	54.5	2,043
Fourth	2.4	50.2	2.9	9.3	33.1	1.6	0.6	100.0	52.6	1,867
Highest	3.5	39.8	1.5	6.4	47.2	0.8	0.7	100.0	43.4	1,590
Total	1.6	47.0	3.9	14.6	28.8	3.7	0.3	100.0	48.6	10,344

[1] Children's stools are considered to be disposed of appropriately if the child used a toilet or latrine or if the faecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine.
[2] See Table 16.6 for definition of categories.

Table 16.11 Handwashing

Percentage of the de jure population for whom the place most often used for washing hands was observed, by whether the location was fixed or mobile, and total percentage of the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed; and among the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed, percentage with water available, percentage with soap available, and percentage with a cleansing agent other than soap available; percentage of the de jure population with a basic handwashing facility and percentage with a limited handwashing facility, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of de jure population for whom place for washing hands was observed and:			Number of persons	Place for handwashing observed and:			Number of persons for whom place for hand-washing was observed	Percent-age of the de jure population with a basic hand-washing facility[3]	Percent-age of the de jure population with a limited hand-washing facility[4]	Number of persons for whom a place for hand-washing was observed or with no place for hand-washing in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Place for hand-washing was a fixed place	Place for hand-washing was mobile	Total		Water available	Soap available[1]	Cleansing agent other than soap available[2]				
Residence											
Urban	31.1	43.4	74.5	82,551	74.0	59.1	3.6	61,461	43.8	38.6	74,570
Rural	22.7	51.9	74.5	98,846	65.2	47.1	12.6	73,679	30.7	49.6	91,709
Zone											
North Central	24.7	65.2	89.9	31,573	56.5	50.5	8.1	28,390	30.8	65.9	29,370
North East	27.5	34.6	62.1	32,122	52.7	56.4	8.9	19,954	31.5	49.8	24,521
North West	26.2	42.7	68.9	60,587	74.3	45.4	17.1	41,760	30.7	40.9	58,256
South East	28.0	43.5	71.5	13,802	81.3	67.0	0.3	9,868	50.7	26.0	12,860
South South	24.7	54.8	79.5	17,941	89.5	61.1	0.4	14,265	51.6	33.8	16,702
South West	28.6	53.8	82.4	25,373	72.7	53.6	0.8	20,904	44.9	40.1	24,568
State											
North Central											
FCT-Abuja	83.2	7.5	90.7	3,133	91.4	81.3	14.4	2,841	78.8	21.0	2,847
Benue	7.1	77.4	84.5	4,391	92.3	59.5	0.1	3,710	51.2	36.0	4,254
Kogi	8.9	85.1	94.1	2,854	60.3	10.1	0.0	2,685	9.7	86.6	2,787
Kwara	47.0	44.1	91.1	3,736	49.4	2.0	0.1	3,403	1.3	94.7	3,544
Nasarawa	34.6	29.8	64.4	4,224	56.1	46.3	6.0	2,721	42.8	54.4	2,797
Niger	12.7	86.1	98.7	8,750	17.1	68.2	19.1	8,638	9.4	89.5	8,733
Plateau	6.4	91.5	97.9	4,486	84.8	53.1	1.6	4,392	51.6	48.0	4,408
North East											
Adamawa	45.6	47.3	92.9	4,402	42.6	34.8	1.2	4,089	31.0	68.0	4,127
Bauchi	23.7	50.1	73.8	9,872	87.3	71.4	21.0	7,285	60.5	33.0	7,788
Borno	0.9	50.4	51.4	5,725	12.0	7.8	0.3	2,940	4.0	95.6	2,950
Gombe	42.7	10.6	53.3	3,081	99.6	87.5	1.3	1,642	47.5	6.8	3,023
Taraba	9.6	17.2	26.8	4,069	28.5	22.9	12.3	1,090	2.3	27.7	3,644
Yobe	54.9	3.6	58.5	4,973	4.0	93.6	1.2	2,908	3.4	93.9	2,988
North West											
Jigawa	37.9	14.0	51.9	6,400	86.4	37.8	15.4	3,320	19.7	32.8	6,332
Kaduna	5.3	6.1	11.4	11,417	47.8	37.0	0.0	1,305	3.0	8.5	11,346
Kano	22.3	68.7	91.1	16,204	92.7	90.4	4.0	14,760	82.8	11.8	15,595
Katsina	17.6	72.0	89.6	10,194	87.9	7.4	35.6	9,135	6.0	87.3	9,790
Kebbi	51.9	28.8	80.6	4,677	58.7	7.3	53.8	3,771	4.8	84.1	4,241
Sokoto	28.1	40.7	68.8	5,953	15.6	5.4	14.1	4,097	3.5	71.0	5,500
Zamfara	57.8	35.8	93.6	5,741	55.3	50.3	3.1	5,373	44.4	54.1	5,452
South East											
Abia	16.5	43.9	60.4	1,841	34.2	34.0	1.3	1,112	27.1	62.7	1,238
Anambra	76.9	13.0	89.9	3,180	96.0	73.5	0.0	2,859	68.6	25.3	3,045
Ebonyi	0.7	48.5	49.2	3,696	96.1	94.0	0.0	1,819	46.2	3.1	3,690
Enugu	10.3	50.7	61.0	2,100	28.8	24.0	1.5	1,281	14.0	49.6	2,015
Imo	29.4	64.2	93.7	2,986	99.4	75.5	0.0	2,797	73.5	24.0	2,872
South South											
Akwa Ibom	11.0	70.5	81.5	2,737	85.8	33.7	0.2	2,231	28.0	55.0	2,687
Bayelsa	3.7	45.6	49.3	1,312	14.3	6.5	0.9	647	4.6	65.6	923
Cross River	6.0	17.2	23.2	2,075	52.0	30.7	1.2	481	6.7	17.5	1,991
Delta	35.1	58.4	93.6	4,068	95.9	45.9	0.0	3,807	45.2	54.2	3,831
Edo	37.8	49.3	87.1	2,775	93.9	80.8	0.8	2,417	77.1	19.7	2,497
Rivers	29.7	64.4	94.1	4,974	97.9	86.9	0.6	4,682	84.6	13.5	4,774
South West											
Ekiti	8.2	80.5	88.6	1,321	88.4	73.7	0.5	1,171	65.9	24.2	1,300
Lagos	49.9	5.2	55.1	6,952	97.5	84.0	0.0	3,833	48.2	9.6	6,621
Ogun	16.6	80.4	97.1	5,808	44.2	14.4	0.5	5,639	13.3	84.4	5,768
Ondo	11.0	75.8	86.8	2,742	61.7	23.7	1.6	2,379	21.6	73.7	2,497
Osun	40.9	50.2	91.0	3,226	67.1	50.5	2.3	2,936	45.8	45.4	3,219
Oyo	20.3	72.6	92.9	5,323	90.8	86.1	0.4	4,945	81.5	14.3	5,163

Continued…

Table 16.11—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of de jure population for whom place for washing hands was observed and: Place for hand-washing was a fixed place	Place for hand-washing was mobile	Total	Number of persons	Place for handwashing observed and: Water available	Soap available[1]	Cleansing agent other than soap available[2]	Number of persons for whom place for hand-washing was observed	Percentage of the de jure population with a basic hand-washing facility[3]	Percentage of the de jure population with a limited hand-washing facility[4]	Number of persons for whom a place for hand-washing was observed or with no place for hand-washing in the dwelling, yard, or plot
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	24.4	46.3	70.7	36,285	56.6	33.7	20.4	25,659	18.9	59.7	32,640
Second	17.7	54.0	71.7	36,274	60.9	46.8	11.4	26,025	28.2	50.3	33,141
Middle	18.3	55.5	73.7	36,283	67.4	52.3	7.1	26,757	34.5	45.5	33,479
Fourth	22.3	52.9	75.2	36,278	72.6	54.9	3.5	27,288	39.8	41.9	33,406
Highest	49.7	31.3	81.1	36,277	86.1	72.3	1.3	29,410	61.0	26.5	33,613
Total	26.5	48.0	74.5	181,397	69.2	52.6	8.5	135,140	36.6	44.7	166,278

[1] Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder, or paste form.
[2] Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud, or sand.
[3] The availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
[4] The availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and/or water

Table 16.12 Menstrual hygiene

Among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, percentage who used specified materials to collect or absorb blood from the most recent menstrual period; and among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year and who were at home during their most recent menstrual period, percentage who were able to wash and change in privacy while at home and percentage who were able to both wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their most recent menstruation, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, percentage who used the specified materials to collect or absorb blood from most recent menstrual period											Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year and who were at home during their most recent menstrual period		
Background characteristic	Re-usable sanitary pads	Dispo-sable sanitary pads	Tam-pons	Men-strual cup	Cloth	Toilet paper	Cotton wool	Under-wear only	Other	Nothing	Number of women	Percent-age able to wash and change in privacy	Percent-age able to wash and change in privacy and who used appro-priate mater-ials during most recent men-stru-ation[1]	Number of women
Age														
15–19	2.3	56.3	0.1	0.1	43.4	1.5	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.4	7,348	93.7	92.6	7,298
20–24	2.4	58.1	0.2	0.2	41.8	1.1	1.7	0.9	0.0	0.2	5,733	95.6	94.9	5,701
25–29	2.3	54.5	0.2	0.1	45.1	1.3	2.0	1.2	0.2	0.1	5,181	95.6	94.6	5,142
30–34	2.6	52.2	0.1	0.1	47.6	1.1	1.8	1.0	0.1	0.3	4,506	96.0	95.0	4,469
35–39	2.5	52.2	0.1	0.0	47.1	2.0	2.8	1.0	0.2	0.2	4,180	96.4	95.4	4,147
40–44	2.0	48.8	0.1	0.1	50.8	2.1	1.9	1.0	0.2	0.1	3,544	96.0	95.1	3,527
45–49	2.2	47.3	0.2	0.1	50.8	2.6	2.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	2,281	95.8	95.1	2,267
Residence														
Urban	2.7	75.5	0.2	0.1	24.2	2.0	2.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	16,588	96.4	95.9	16,495
Rural	2.0	31.6	0.1	0.1	67.8	1.1	1.2	1.7	0.1	0.3	16,186	94.3	93.0	16,056
Zone														
North Central	1.0	45.4	0.1	0.1	56.1	1.5	0.7	1.7	0.0	0.4	6,231	93.8	92.2	6,173
North East	8.3	37.8	0.2	0.1	59.8	0.4	0.6	1.9	0.0	0.5	4,902	92.9	91.8	4,882
North West	1.1	31.9	0.1	0.1	68.2	0.6	1.6	1.1	0.1	0.1	9,582	94.9	93.9	9,509
South East	0.6	83.2	0.1	0.0	18.1	1.9	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.1	2,926	96.4	95.6	2,915
South South	3.1	77.9	0.2	0.0	16.2	3.8	6.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	4,037	98.8	98.3	4,007
South West	0.9	84.6	0.2	0.1	16.5	2.3	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	5,095	97.4	97.0	5,065
State														
North Central														
FCT-Abuja	0.7	79.9	0.1	0.0	21.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	690	97.2	97.2	689
Benue	0.4	74.5	0.0	0.1	25.7	4.0	2.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	829	97.2	96.5	810
Kogi	1.4	40.7	0.0	0.1	62.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	525	96.9	96.7	523
Kwara	0.7	50.9	0.3	0.1	50.2	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	730	96.0	95.8	728
Nasarawa	0.8	56.2	0.2	0.0	45.0	1.0	1.4	3.2	0.2	0.6	811	95.8	92.3	799
Niger	1.7	13.1	0.1	0.4	89.2	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.1	1.1	1,673	88.8	87.5	1,660
Plateau	0.7	41.3	0.0	0.0	60.1	2.2	0.2	5.1	0.0	0.2	974	92.1	88.0	965
North East														
Adamawa	1.4	44.8	0.0	0.0	57.8	0.1	0.8	5.3	0.2	2.1	724	88.2	83.9	722
Bauchi	4.0	25.4	0.0	0.2	76.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	1,602	94.4	94.3	1,594
Borno	19.8	51.1	0.2	0.0	33.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	794	95.7	95.4	794
Gombe	29.7	42.1	0.1	0.1	34.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	459	97.3	96.9	454
Taraba	1.7	48.0	0.9	0.0	62.8	1.3	0.2	5.5	0.1	0.0	622	84.7	82.5	620
Yobe	4.3	31.7	0.3	0.0	67.7	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.0	1.1	701	95.8	95.1	699
North West														
Jigawa	0.2	25.5	0.0	0.0	77.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	951	94.4	93.6	951
Kaduna	0.1	39.2	0.1	0.0	60.5	0.0	1.3	2.1	0.1	0.1	1,891	97.6	95.8	1,888
Kano	2.4	50.7	0.3	0.3	47.4	1.8	2.8	1.2	0.2	0.1	2,847	90.1	88.9	2,823
Katsina	0.2	23.1	0.1	0.0	78.7	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.2	1,277	98.5	97.9	1,277
Kebbi	2.8	4.8	0.0	0.4	91.8	0.3	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	689	95.2	94.5	687
Sokoto	0.3	16.6	0.0	0.0	87.4	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.2	1,004	97.5	96.5	1,002
Zamfara	0.8	15.2	0.1	0.1	85.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	923	97.0	97.0	881

Continued…

Table 16.12—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, percentage who used the specified materials to collect or absorb blood from most recent menstrual period										Number of women	Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year and who were at home during their most recent menstrual period		
	Re-usable sanitary pads	Dispo-sable sanitary pads	Tam-pons	Men-strual cup	Cloth	Toilet paper	Cotton wool	Under-wear only	Other	Nothing		Percent-age able to wash and change in privacy	Percent-age able to wash and change in privacy and who used appro-priate mater-ials during most recent men-stru-ation[1]	Number of women
South East														
Abia	0.7	85.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	387	98.5	98.0	387
Anambra	0.9	87.8	0.2	0.0	17.1	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.1	641	96.5	95.6	638
Ebonyi	0.1	76.1	0.0	0.0	26.1	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	803	96.6	95.5	797
Enugu	0.4	79.6	0.1	0.0	21.2	5.7	3.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	453	90.1	89.8	450
Imo	1.2	89.0	0.1	0.0	9.9	1.4	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	643	99.2	98.6	643
South South														
Akwa Ibom	5.5	76.4	0.0	0.0	16.1	1.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	507	99.2	99.0	503
Bayelsa	0.1	78.7	0.0	0.0	7.8	5.5	15.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	286	95.2	94.8	274
Cross River	15.9	57.2	0.2	0.2	27.8	0.3	3.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	481	98.8	98.2	481
Delta	0.6	85.3	0.3	0.0	8.1	1.5	5.3	0.0	0.6	0.4	905	99.4	98.4	905
Edo	0.7	79.0	0.5	0.1	17.4	10.4	9.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	620	98.2	97.9	606
Rivers	1.0	80.4	0.1	0.0	19.1	4.1	6.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	1,238	99.1	99.1	1,238
South West														
Ekiti	0.5	82.6	0.0	0.0	19.9	4.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	246	98.6	97.9	246
Lagos	0.2	89.7	0.3	0.0	6.6	3.1	3.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	1,455	99.3	99.0	1,455
Ogun	1.0	81.6	0.2	0.0	18.5	3.0	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	1,145	96.7	96.2	1,126
Ondo	0.5	81.1	0.1	0.0	19.2	1.2	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	551	95.8	95.2	546
Osun	1.2	81.1	0.2	0.0	23.7	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	533	99.0	98.6	531
Oyo	1.8	84.7	0.2	0.4	21.5	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	1,165	95.2	95.1	1,161
Education														
No education	2.8	11.6	0.1	0.1	86.3	0.5	0.7	1.5	0.1	0.4	10,311	93.1	91.8	10,221
Primary	1.9	41.8	0.2	0.1	57.7	2.4	2.0	1.9	0.1	0.3	3,418	95.3	93.6	3,393
Secondary	2.4	74.3	0.1	0.0	26.4	2.0	2.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	14,118	96.2	95.5	14,035
More than secondary	1.4	91.6	0.4	0.1	7.8	1.8	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	4,926	97.9	97.5	4,902
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	3.1	10.1	0.1	0.1	86.5	0.4	0.5	2.1	0.1	0.6	5,055	92.1	90.4	5,025
Second	2.9	21.3	0.1	0.1	78.0	0.9	0.7	1.9	0.1	0.3	5,853	93.5	91.9	5,799
Middle	2.5	49.2	0.1	0.1	51.3	1.7	2.2	1.1	0.1	0.2	6,448	95.5	94.6	6,397
Fourth	2.3	74.1	0.1	0.0	26.9	1.9	2.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	7,365	96.7	96.1	7,318
Highest	1.4	90.0	0.3	0.1	9.4	2.3	2.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	8,053	97.6	97.3	8,012
Total	2.3	53.8	0.1	0.1	45.7	1.5	1.8	1.0	0.1	0.2	32,773	95.4	94.4	32,551

[1] Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, menstrual cup, cloth, toilet paper, and/or cotton wool

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 17

Key Findings

- ***Experience of physical and sexual violence:*** Among women age 15–49, 21% have experienced physical or sexual violence by any perpetrator, including 19% who have experienced physical violence and 5% who have experienced sexual violence.
- ***Intimate partner violence by current or most recent husband/partner:*** 23% of women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence from their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, a decrease from 25% in 2013 and 36% in 2018.
- ***Injuries due to spousal violence:*** 37% of women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have experienced intimate partner physical or sexual violence have sustained injuries.
- ***Help seeking:*** 58% of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence have never sought help to stop the violence.
- ***Experience of technology-facilitated gender-based violence (TFGBV):*** 2% of women age 15–49 have ever experienced TFGBV. Sixty percent of women who have experienced TFGBV report a stranger as the perpetrator.

Gender-based violence is defined by the United Nations as any act of violence that results in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, girls, men, and boys, as well as threats of such acts, coercion, or the arbitrary deprivation of liberty. Increasing research has highlighted the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence (United Nations 2006).

A common form of gender-based violence is intimate partner violence, which refers to behaviour within an intimate relationship that causes physical, sexual, or psychological harm and includes acts of physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse, and controlling behaviour. This definition of intimate partner violence covers violence by both current and former spouses and partners.[1] This chapter focuses on intimate partner violence and other forms of domestic violence.

In Nigeria, domestic violence is widely acknowledged to be of great concern not just from a human rights perspective but also from an economic and health perspective. In 2015, Nigeria passed the comprehensive Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act 2015, which aims to eliminate all forms of violence in both the private and public spheres and includes the right to assistance for victims of violence (Government of Nigeria 2015). In addition, Nigeria is a signatory to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Nonetheless, despite legislation and ongoing efforts to protect women and vulnerable populations against violence, much remains to be done in protecting victims and prosecuting

[1] https://apps.who.int/violence-info/intimate-partner-violence.

perpetrators. Nationally representative data on the prevalence of different forms of violence can help monitor progress towards the elimination of violence against persons in Nigeria.

Historically, The DHS Program has collected detailed information only on intimate partner violence experienced by ever-married women, defined as women who are currently married or living with a man as if married and women who were formerly married or lived with a man as if married. More recently, the questionnaire module used to capture intimate partner violence in a DHS survey was revised to also capture intimate partner violence experienced by never-married women who reported that they currently or formerly had an intimate partner. In the 2024 NDHS, the revised version of the domestic violence questionnaire module was used for the first time, and therefore indicators on intimate partner violence are reported for all women who have ever had a husband or other intimate partner. In the context of the revised questionnaire module and this report, the term "boyfriend" excludes anyone reported as an intimate partner. Given these changes, when examining trends in intimate partner violence, only the estimates provided separately for ever-married women and women living with a man as if married should be compared with intimate partner violence estimates from previous surveys.

The 2024 NDHS implemented the module of questions on domestic violence in accordance with the World Health Organization's guidelines on the ethical collection of information on domestic violence (WHO 2001). One eligible woman in each sample household was randomly selected for the domestic violence module, and the module was not administered if privacy could not be maintained. Out of the 27,932 women eligible to be interviewed with the domestic violence module of questions, 27,692 were successfully interviewed; only 1% could not be interviewed because privacy was not possible. Specially constructed weights were used to adjust for the selection of only one woman per household and to ensure that the domestic violence subsample was nationally representative.

17.1 Measurement of Violence

Terminology for this chapter

Husband: a man with whom a woman is married or living with as if married.

Intimate partner: a man with whom a never-married woman is in a relationship that involves physical and/or emotional intimacy and for which the relationship is or has the expectation of being longer lasting. As defined for the purposes of this chapter, an intimate partner is not a husband or a man a woman is living with and is also not a boyfriend with whom her relationship is casual or a man with whom she has a one-time encounter.

Husband/intimate partner: the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

Boyfriend: a man with whom a woman has a casual relationship and who she did not mention as an intimate partner.

In the 2024 NDHS, information was obtained from women age 15–49 on their experience of violence committed by any perpetrator, including current and former husbands or other intimate partners. To capture intimate partner violence, ever-married women were asked about their experience of violence committed by their current and former husbands/live-in partners, and, if applicable, never-married women were asked about their experience of violence committed by their current and former intimate partners. More specifically, intimate partner violence was measured by asking women if their current or former husband/intimate partner ever did the following to them:

- ***Physical violence:*** push you, shake you, or throw something at you; slap you; twist your arm or pull your hair; punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you; kick you, drag you, or beat you up; choke you or burn you on purpose; or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon
- ***Sexual violence:*** physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to, physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to, or force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to
- ***Emotional violence:*** say or do something to humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself

In addition to the questions on different forms of intimate partner violence, information was also obtained from all women about physical violence committed by anyone other than any husband/intimate partner since they were age 15 by asking if anyone had hit, slapped, kicked, or done something else to hurt them physically. Similarly, women were asked if they had experienced sexual violence committed by anyone other than any husband or intimate partner. Specifically, they were asked if at any time in their life, as a child or as an adult, they were forced in any way to have sexual intercourse or to perform any other sexual acts when they did not want to. Additionally, women who had ever been pregnant were asked about their experience of physical violence during any pregnancy. Finally, women were also asked questions on their experience of technology-facilitated gender-based violence.

17.2 Women's Experience of Physical Violence

Physical violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) since age 15 and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Nearly one in five (19%) women age 15–49 have experienced physical violence since age 15, and 9% experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 17.1**).

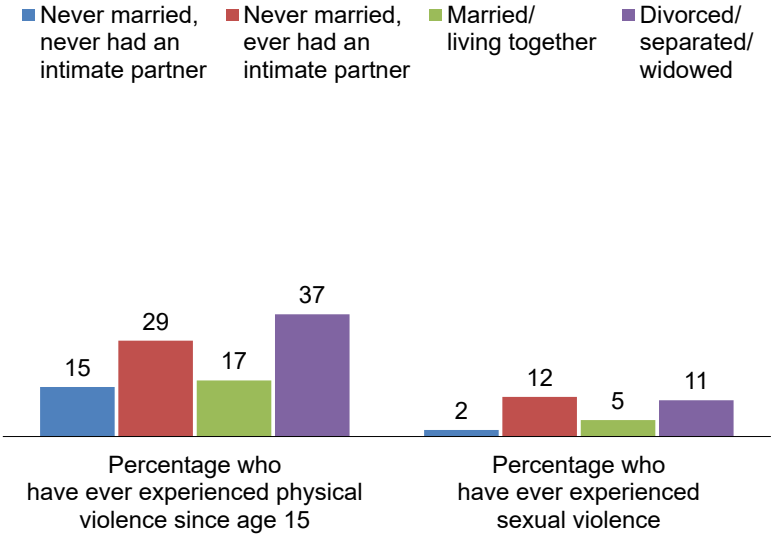
Trends: The percentage of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 decreased sharply from 31% in 2018 to 19% in 2024. Experience of physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey has also decreased since 2018, from 14% to 9%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 varies by zone, from a high of 32% in South South to a low of 11% in North West.

- Thirty-seven percent of divorced, separated, or widowed women and 29% of never-married women who have ever had an intimate partner have experienced physical violence since age 15, as compared with 17% of women who are currently married and 15% of never-married women who have never had an intimate partner (**Figure 17.1**).

Figure 17.1 **Women's experience of violence by marital status**



17.2.1 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

Among women who had ever been married or had an intimate partner and who had experienced physical violence since age 15, 55% reported their current husband/intimate partner as the perpetrator of the violence. Twenty-two percent reported their former husband or intimate partner as the perpetrator (**Table 17.2**).

Among women who had never been married and never had an intimate partner, 38% reported experiencing physical violence committed by their mother or stepmother and 31% by a teacher.

17.2.2 Experience of Physical Violence during Pregnancy

Physical violence during pregnancy

Percentage of women who have experienced physical violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) during any pregnancy.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant

Three percent of women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant have experienced physical violence during pregnancy (**Table 17.3**).

17.3 Experience of Sexual Violence

Sexual violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) ever and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women age 15–49

17.3.1 Prevalence of Sexual Violence

Five percent of women age 15–49 have ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator, and 3% experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 17.4**).

Trends: The percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced sexual violence increased from 7% in 2013 to 9% in 2018 before decreasing to 5% in 2024.

Patterns by background characteristics

- By zone, the prevalence of sexual violence by any perpetrator ranges from a low of 4% in North East to a high of 7% in South South (**Table 17.4**).
- Across the states, the prevalence of sexual violence by any perpetrator is highest in Bayelsa (20%) and lowest in Kebbi (less than 1%).
- Twelve percent of never-married women who have ever had an intimate partner and 11% of divorced, separated, or widowed women have experienced sexual violence, as compared with 5% of women who are currently married or who currently have an intimate partner and 2% of never-married women who have never had an intimate partner (**Figure 17.1**).

17.3.2 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

Table 17.5 shows that sexual violence is frequently committed by persons with whom women have a close personal relationship. Among women who had ever been married or had an intimate partner and who had experienced sexual violence, 70% reported their current husband/intimate partner as the perpetrator of the violence and 17% reported a former husband/intimate partner. Among never-married women who had never had an intimate partner and who reported experiencing sexual violence, the most common perpetrators were strangers (31%), followed by other relatives (14%), current or former boyfriends (9%), and family friends (9%)

17.3.3 Experience of Sexual Violence by a Non-intimate Partner

Overall, 1% of women have ever experienced sexual violence by a non-intimate partner, and less than 1% experienced such violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 17.6**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Experience of sexual violence by a non-intimate partner is highest among the Ijaw/Izon ethnic group (6%) and lowest among the Fulani ethnic group (0%) (**Table 17.6**).
- By marital status, the percentage of women who have ever experienced sexual violence by a non-intimate partner is highest among never-married women who have ever had an intimate partner (5%) and lowest among currently married women (1%).

17.3.4 Age at First Experience of Sexual Violence

Two percent of women age 15–49 first experienced sexual violence by age 18, and 3% experienced sexual violence by age 22 (**Table 17.7**).

17.4 Experience of Different Forms of Violence

It is possible for women to experience a combination of different forms of violence. Overall, 21% of women age 15–49 in Nigeria have experienced physical or sexual violence, 16% have experienced only physical violence, 2% have experienced only sexual violence, and 3% have experienced both physical and sexual violence (**Table 17.8**).

17.5 Forms of Controlling Behaviours and Intimate Partner Violence

Controlling behaviour

Percentage of women whose current or most recent husband/intimate partner demonstrates one or more controlling behaviours.

***Sample*:** Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

Intimate partner violence

Percentage of women who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

17.5.1 Prevalence of Controlling Behaviours and Intimate Partner Violence

Controlling Behaviours

Marital controlling behaviours can be an important early warning sign of violence in a relationship. Overall, about half (53%) of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner reported that they have ever experienced any of the specified controlling behaviours by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, and close to half (47%) experienced controlling behaviours in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 17.9**). Twelve percent of women reported that they have experienced at least three of the specified marital control behaviours by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner.

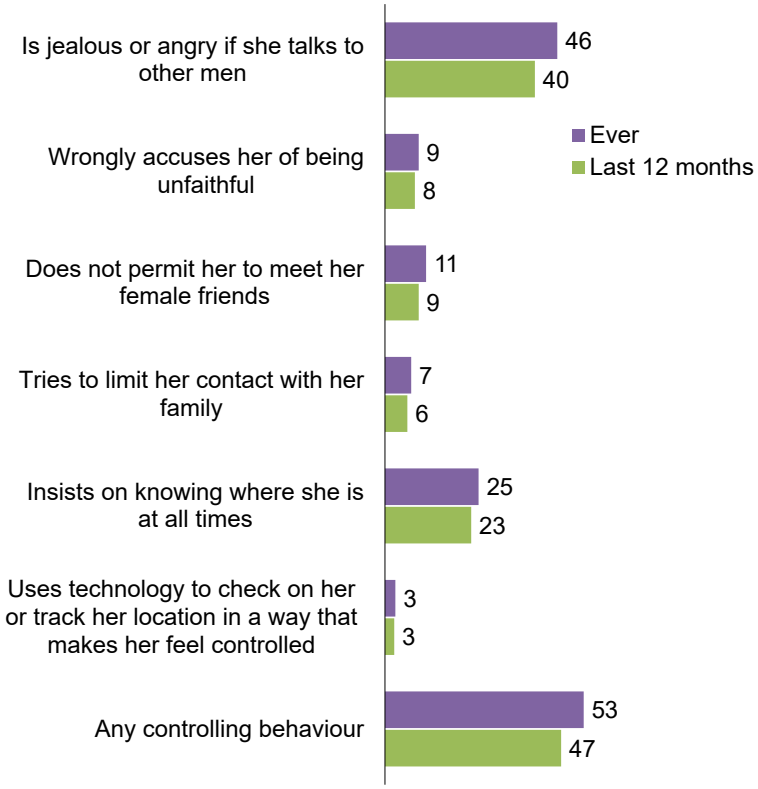
The most common controlling behaviours experienced by women from their current or most recent husband/intimate partner were jealousy or anger if they talk to other men (46%) and insisting on knowing where they are at all times (25%). About 1 in 10 (11%) women said that their husband/intimate partner does not allow them to meet their female friends, and 9% said that their husband/intimate partner wrongly accuses them of being unfaithful (**Table 17.9** and **Figure 17.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- By zone, the percentage of women age 15–49 who report that their husband displays three or more of the specified behaviours is highest in North Central (15%) and lowest in North East and South East (11% each) (**Table 17.10**).

***Figure 17.2* Forms of controlling behaviours**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner and have experienced specific types of controlling behaviours



- Women with no education are less likely than women in the other educational groups to report that their husband displays three or more of the specified behaviours (10% versus 13%–15%).
- Two in five (40%) women who say that they are afraid of their husband most of the time reported that their husband displays at least three of the specified behaviours, as compared with only 8% of women who say that they are never afraid of their husband (**Table 17.10**).

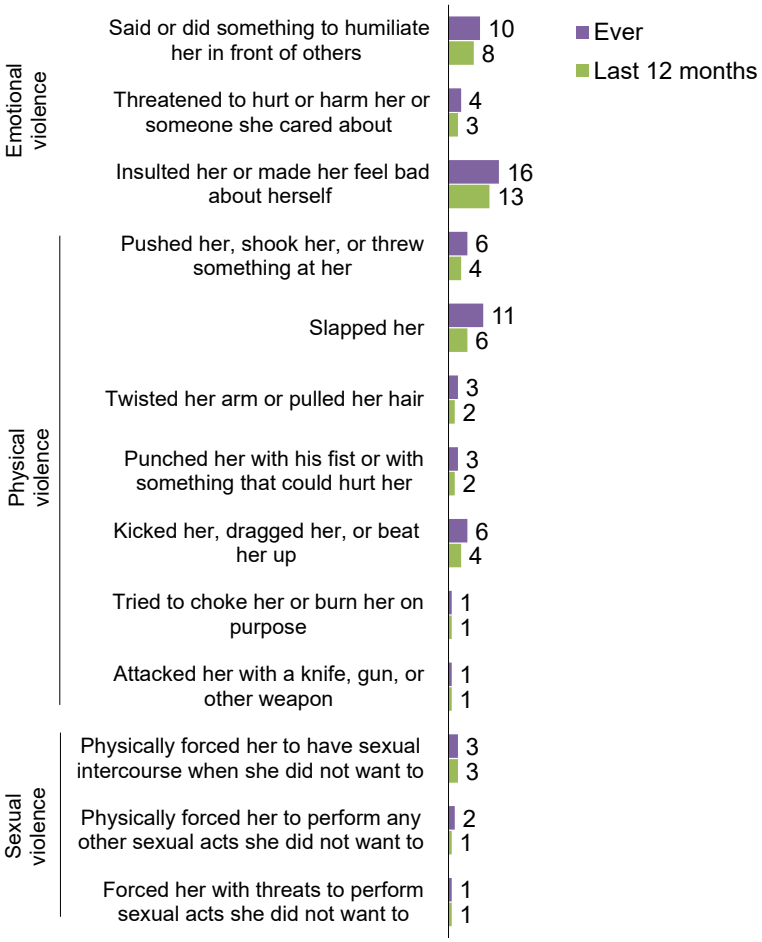
Violence by Current or Most Recent Husband/Intimate Partner

Twenty-three percent of women age 15–49 who have ever been married or who have ever had an intimate partner have ever experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent husband/partner, and 18% experienced such violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 17.9**).

Thirteen percent of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner have experienced some form of physical violence by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, and 8% experienced such violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. Being slapped was the most common form of physical intimate partner violence reported (11%), followed by being kicked, dragged, or beaten up (6%) (**Table 17.9** and **Figure 17.3**).

Figure 17.3 Forms of intimate partner violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner and have ever experienced specfic acts of violence by their husband/intimate partner



Four percent of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner have experienced sexual violence by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, and 3% experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey.

About 1 in 5 (19%) women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner have experienced emotional violence by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, with 15% experiencing such violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. Women most commonly reported being insulted or being made to feel bad about themselves (16%).

Among women who have had more than one husband or intimate partner, 25% have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence perpetrated by a husband/intimate partner.

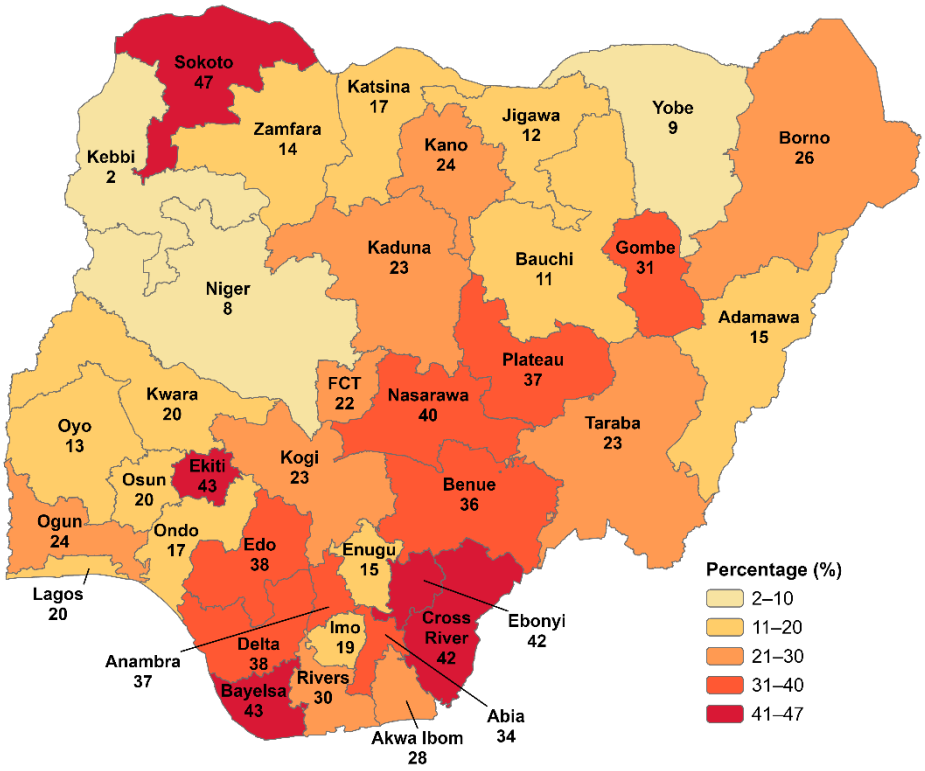
Trends: Among ever-married women, the percentage who have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent husband/partner increased from 25% in 2013 to 36% in 2018 before declining to 23% in 2024.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner ranges from 17% in the North East zone to 35% in the South South zone; by state, the percentage ranges from a low of 2% in Kebbi to a high of 47% in Sokoto (**Table 17.11** and **Map 17.1**).

Map 17.1 Intimate partner violence by state

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner and have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their husband/intimate partner



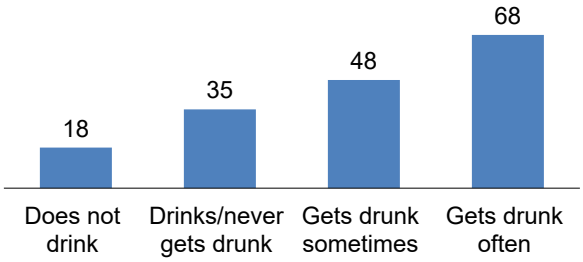
- Divorced/separated/widowed women are much more likely (41%) to have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional intimate partner violence than women in other marital categories (21%–27%).
- Women who are employed but do not earn cash are more likely (29%) to have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional intimate partner violence than women who are employed for cash (24%) and women who are not employed (21%).

Patterns by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

- Women's experience of physical, sexual, or emotional violence increases sharply with their husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption, from 18% among women whose husband/intimate partner does not drink alcohol to 68% among those whose husband/intimate partner is often drunk (**Table 17.12** and **Figure 17.4**).

Figure 17.4 **Intimate partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption**

Percentage of women who have ever had a husband/intimate partner and have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by their husband/intimate partner



- Women who reported that their father beat their mother are more than twice as likely to have experienced any form of intimate partner violence as women who reported that their father never beat their mother (49% versus 21%).
- Sixty-two percent of women who are afraid of their husband/intimate partner most of the time have experienced any form of intimate partner violence, as compared with 16% of women who are never afraid of their husband/intimate partner and 33% of women who are only sometimes afraid of him.

17.5.2 Intimate Partner Violence in the Last 12 Months Perpetrated by Any Husband/Intimate Partner

Intimate partner violence by any partner in the last 12 months

Percentage of women who experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by any husband or any intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey. These indicators correspond to SDG 5.2.1.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

Eighteen percent of women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence in the 12 months before the survey by any husband/intimate partner. Eight percent experienced physical violence, 3% experienced sexual violence, and 15% experienced emotional violence (**Table 17.13**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- By zone, the percentage of women who experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence in the 12 months before the survey by any husband/intimate partner ranges from 14% in North East to 26% in South South (**Table 17.13**).
- Across the states, the percentage of women who experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence in the last 12 months is highest in Sokoto (40%) and lowest in Kebbi (2%).

17.6 Injuries to Women due to Intimate Partner Violence

Injuries due to intimate partner violence

Percentage of women who have the following types of injuries from intimate partner violence: cuts, bruises, or aches; eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; or deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband or intimate partner

Thirty-seven percent of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner reported injuries as a result of the violence (**Table 17.14**). The most commonly reported injuries are cuts, bruises, or aches (31%), followed by eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns (15%) and deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury (7%). The same pattern is observed among women who experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence in the 12 months preceding the survey.

17.7 Violence Initiated by Women against Their Husband/Intimate Partner

Initiation of physical violence by women

Percentage of women who have ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt their current or most recent husband/intimate partner at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

Two percent of women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner reported initiating physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, and 1% reported having initiated such violence in the last 12 months (**Table 17.15**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who have experienced physical intimate partner violence themselves are much more likely to have initiated physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner (9%) than those who have never experienced physical intimate partner violence (1%) (**Table 17.15**).
- Variations in women's initiation of physical violence against their husband/intimate partner by background characteristics are similar to variations by background characteristics in their own experiences of such violence. For example, women whose husband/intimate partner is often drunk are much more likely to initiate physical violence (11%) against him than women whose husband/partner does not drink alcohol (1%) (**Table 17.16**).

17.8 Help Seeking among Women Who Have Experienced Violence

Fifty-eight percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Only 24% sought help to stop the violence, and 18% did not seek help but did tell someone about the violence (**Table 17.17**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence are more likely to have sought help (37%) than women who have experienced only physical violence (22%) or only sexual violence (20%) (**Table 17.17**).

- The percentage of women who neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence is higher (64%) among those age 15–19 than among those in the other age groups (57%–58%).
- The percentage of women who neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence declines as education increases, from 68% among those with no education to 52% among with more than a secondary education.
- The percentage of women who sought help to stop the violence increases with increasing wealth, from 17% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 29% among those in the highest quintile.

Sources for Help

Among women who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help, the most common source for help is their own family (74%). The next most common sources are their husband's/intimate partner's family (26%), friends (11%), and neighbours (8%) (**Table 17.18**).

17.9 Experience of Technology-facilitated Gender-based Violence

Technology-facilitated gender-based violence perpetrated by anyone

Percentage of women who responded yes to one or more of the following questions: (1) Did someone publicly humiliate you using the internet, a phone or mobile phone, text messages, instant messages, or social media in a way that was related to you being a woman? (2) Did someone send you threatening messages via the internet, a phone or mobile phone, text messages, instant messages, or social media? (3) Did someone share sexual photos or videos of you via the internet, a mobile phone, text messages, instant messages, or social media without your consent? (4) Did someone send you sexual photos, videos, or messages via the internet, a mobile phone, text messages, instant messages, or social media without your consent?

Sample: Women age 15–49

Two percent of women age 15–49 have ever experienced one or more of the specific forms of technology-facilitated gender-based violence (TFGBV) asked about, and 1% experienced such violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 17.19**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- As expected, younger women age 15–24 (3%) and age 25–29 (2%) are more likely than older women to have experienced TFGBV (**Table 17.20**).
- Never-married women are more likely (4%) to have experienced TFGBV than ever-married women (1%).
- The likelihood that women have experienced TFGBV increases sharply with increasing education and household wealth.

Perpetrators of Technology-facilitated Gender-based Violence

Among all women age 15–49 who have experienced one or more forms of TFGBV, 60% report that a stranger perpetrated the violence, 14% mentioned a current/former boyfriend, and 11% mentioned a male friend (**Table 17.21**).

List of Tables

For more information on domestic violence, see the following tables:

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Table 17.1 Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator since age 15 and percentage who experienced physical violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15[1]	Percentage who experienced physical violence in the last 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes[2]	
Age					
15–19	16.7	0.5	9.3	10.0	5,619
20–24	18.1	1.3	7.3	8.7	4,777
25–29	20.1	1.7	7.6	9.3	4,651
30–39	19.8	2.2	6.3	8.6	7,498
40–49	18.7	1.4	5.2	6.7	5,147
Religion					
Catholic	30.9	2.1	11.2	13.3	2,318
Other Christian	26.5	2.3	9.8	12.3	9,331
Islam	12.3	0.9	4.9	5.8	15,914
Traditionalist	24.5	1.3	7.7	9.0	121
Other	*	*	*	*	9
Ethnic group					
Ekoi	43.9	1.2	15.6	16.8	279
Fulani	8.6	0.5	3.2	3.7	1,849
Hausa	11.4	0.8	4.7	5.5	9,006
Ibibio	33.0	2.3	10.2	12.6	445
Igala	19.4	1.4	8.2	9.6	363
Igbo	26.3	1.9	9.1	11.1	3,102
Ijaw/Izon	38.8	0.6	17.0	18.3	295
Kanuri/Beriberi	9.3	1.1	2.6	3.6	517
Tiv	42.4	2.6	17.0	19.7	621
Yoruba	21.5	2.5	7.6	10.1	3,572
Other	21.6	1.9	8.4	10.5	7,643
Residence					
Urban	20.4	1.4	7.4	8.9	13,319
Rural	17.2	1.6	6.8	8.4	14,373
Zone					
North Central	22.5	1.5	9.7	11.2	5,029
North East	12.8	1.8	4.9	6.7	4,344
North West	11.3	0.8	4.6	5.5	8,821
South East	28.4	2.0	9.7	11.7	2,347
South South	31.5	1.4	11.4	13.1	3,124
South West	21.2	2.4	6.9	9.3	4,026
State					
North Central					
FCT-Abuja	16.3	3.4	5.0	8.4	524
Benue	42.9	1.6	15.9	17.7	722
Kogi	27.9	0.8	7.2	8.1	430
Kwara	13.4	0.0	10.8	10.8	567
Nasarawa	35.2	1.6	12.3	14.2	689
Niger	3.8	0.8	2.8	3.6	1,308
Plateau	31.4	2.5	16.7	19.1	788
North East					
Adamawa	12.6	3.0	3.3	6.3	641
Bauchi	9.7	0.8	4.5	5.3	1,258
Borno	13.5	2.5	6.6	9.3	776
Gombe	18.1	0.4	3.2	3.7	439
Taraba	14.4	4.5	7.6	12.2	566
Yobe	13.3	0.0	4.2	4.3	664
North West					
Jigawa	4.9	0.1	1.0	1.0	902
Kaduna	10.4	1.6	2.3	3.9	1,730
Kano	12.2	0.6	5.2	5.8	2,562
Katsina	13.3	0.2	5.8	6.0	1,266
Kebbi	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.4	656
Sokoto	22.5	2.4	9.7	12.1	884
Zamfara	9.7	0.1	7.6	7.7	822
South East					
Abia	32.8	2.2	13.0	15.2	298
Anambra	30.1	2.2	6.2	8.4	511
Ebonyi	44.6	3.0	12.9	15.8	677
Enugu	13.1	1.2	7.4	8.5	359
Imo	13.4	1.1	8.6	9.8	503

Continued…

Table 17.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15[1]	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the last 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes[2]	
South South					
Akwa Ibom	38.4	2.4	8.9	12.2	406
Bayelsa	47.1	1.2	22.7	24.0	219
Cross River	40.6	1.1	13.9	15.0	378
Delta	36.6	1.7	9.6	12.0	700
Edo	28.2	1.0	8.8	9.8	476
Rivers	19.1	1.2	11.4	12.6	945
South West					
Ekiti	37.3	2.4	12.6	15.0	194
Lagos	20.2	1.2	6.6	7.7	1,117
Ogun	24.6	3.4	8.5	11.9	926
Ondo	10.4	1.6	3.5	5.1	431
Osun	15.5	4.5	5.3	9.7	452
Oyo	23.5	2.5	6.7	9.2	906
Marital status					
Never married	18.9	0.6	8.9	9.7	7,490
Never had intimate partner	15.4	0.4	8.2	8.6	5,532
Ever had intimate partner	28.7	1.0	11.2	12.8	1,957
Ever married	18.7	1.8	6.4	8.3	20,202
Married/living together	17.4	1.6	6.3	7.9	18,877
Divorced/separated/ widowed	37.1	5.7	8.6	14.3	1,326
Education					
No education	11.6	1.1	4.9	6.0	9,596
Primary	23.9	2.2	8.0	10.1	3,156
Secondary	23.4	1.8	9.5	11.3	11,157
More than secondary	18.6	1.1	4.9	6.3	3,783
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	13.2	1.6	5.8	7.4	4,793
Second	16.7	1.5	6.5	8.0	5,209
Middle	20.4	1.6	7.9	9.5	5,543
Fourth	21.8	1.5	8.2	9.9	5,974
Highest	20.3	1.4	6.9	8.3	6,174
Total	18.7	1.5	7.1	8.7	27,692

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes physical violence in the last 12 months. For women who were married or living together before age 15 and reported violence only by their husband and for never-married women who had an intimate partner before age 15 and reported violence only by their intimate partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.
[2] Includes women for whom frequency in the last 12 months is not known

Table 17.2 Persons committing physical violence

Among women age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, by the respondent's partnership status, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Partnership status		
Person	Ever married/ ever had intimate partner	Never married/ never had intimate partner	Total
Current husband/intimate partner	54.9	na	45.9
Former husband/intimate partner	21.9	na	18.3
Current boyfriend	0.2	0.3	0.2
Former boyfriend	1.9	1.9	1.9
Father/stepfather	12.0	23.4	13.9
Mother/stepmother	15.2	37.6	18.9
Sister/brother	8.4	22.8	10.8
Daughter/son	0.3	0.6	0.3
Other relative	5.6	13.3	6.8
Mother-in-law	0.7	na	0.6
Father-in-law	0.1	na	0.1
Other in-law	0.5	na	0.5
Teacher	10.0	31.3	13.5
Schoolmate/classmate	4.0	16.9	6.2
Employer/someone at work	0.4	1.0	0.5
Police/soldier	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	1.3	3.6	1.7
Number of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15	4,334	853	5,187

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Percentages may add to more than 100% since women can report more than one perpetrator.
na = not applicable

Table 17.3 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15–19	4.4	873
20–24	2.5	3,005
25–29	2.7	3,964
30–39	2.7	7,125
40–49	2.5	5,016
Religion		
Catholic	3.3	1,524
Other Christian	3.7	6,282
Islam	2.1	12,071
Traditionalist	4.4	100
Other	*	5
Ethnic group		
Ekoi	2.3	203
Fulani	1.3	1,543
Hausa	2.3	6,750
Ibibio	3.9	310
Igala	1.7	255
Igbo	4.1	2,012
Ijaw/Izon	3.1	220
Kanuri/Beriberi	1.1	418
Tiv	3.9	454
Yoruba	3.3	2,420
Other	2.9	5,398
Residence		
Urban	3.1	8,827
Rural	2.4	11,156
Zone		
North Central	2.9	3,584
North East	1.8	3,250
North West	2.3	6,703
South East	4.4	1,510
South South	3.1	2,116
South West	3.4	2,820
State		
North Central		
FCT-Abuja	4.9	332
Benue	3.4	503
Kogi	3.8	324
Kwara	0.2	406
Nasarawa	7.1	493
Niger	0.4	991
Plateau	3.7	534
North East		
Adamawa	2.1	464
Bauchi	0.6	964
Borno	1.6	582
Gombe	4.1	327
Taraba	0.5	389
Yobe	3.4	523
North West		
Jigawa	0.4	677
Kaduna	2.2	1,312
Kano	4.3	1,763
Katsina	1.7	1,051
Kebbi	0.0	545
Sokoto	3.5	686
Zamfara	0.4	669
South East		
Abia	5.4	173
Anambra	4.5	325
Ebonyi	6.5	443
Enugu	1.2	223
Imo	3.0	346

Continued…

Table 17.3—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
South South		
Akwa Ibom	5.1	296
Bayelsa	3.2	156
Cross River	2.1	269
Delta	3.6	478
Edo	2.2	307
Rivers	2.4	610
South West		
Ekiti	3.4	128
Lagos	2.8	777
Ogun	5.7	659
Ondo	1.9	292
Osun	2.9	320
Oyo	2.4	644
Marital status		
Never married	4.8	646
Never had intimate partner	6.1	184
Ever had intimate partner	4.3	461
Ever married	2.6	19,338
Married/living together	2.2	18,061
Divorced/separated/ widowed	8.2	1,276
Number of living children		
0	3.2	1,049
1–2	2.6	6,858
3–4	2.9	6,474
5+	2.4	5,602
Education		
No education	1.5	8,204
Primary	3.9	2,595
Secondary	3.9	6,689
More than secondary	2.1	2,495
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	2.0	3,975
Second	2.3	4,039
Middle	3.6	4,004
Fourth	2.9	3,931
Highest	2.8	4,033
Total	2.7	19,983

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 17.4 Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator and percentage who experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator: Ever[1]	In the last 12 months	Number of women
Age			
15–19	3.4	1.7	5,619
20–24	5.5	3.2	4,777
25–29	5.8	3.2	4,651
30–39	5.7	2.8	7,498
40–49	4.0	1.6	5,147
Religion			
Catholic	6.4	2.9	2,318
Other Christian	6.9	2.8	9,331
Islam	3.5	2.3	15,914
Traditionalist	4.2	2.4	121
Other	*	*	9
Ethnic group			
Ekoi	4.3	1.4	279
Fulani	2.8	1.8	1,849
Hausa	3.8	2.7	9,006
Ibibio	6.7	2.8	445
Igala	5.9	2.1	363
Igbo	5.5	2.0	3,102
Ijaw/Izon	12.1	5.0	295
Kanuri/Beriberi	3.3	1.7	517
Tiv	5.8	3.1	621
Yoruba	5.4	1.6	3,572
Other	5.8	3.0	7,643
Residence			
Urban	5.1	2.1	13,319
Rural	4.7	2.8	14,373
Zone			
North Central	4.9	2.6	5,029
North East	3.7	2.5	4,344
North West	4.1	2.8	8,821
South East	5.5	2.1	2,347
South South	7.1	2.9	3,124
South West	5.7	1.5	4,026
State			
North Central			
FCT-Abuja	4.7	2.1	524
Benue	5.0	2.2	722
Kogi	5.0	2.1	430
Kwara	1.0	0.5	567
Nasarawa	9.1	3.9	689
Niger	2.7	1.7	1,308
Plateau	7.8	5.6	788
North East			
Adamawa	4.5	3.0	641
Bauchi	2.8	1.9	1,258
Borno	5.3	4.0	776
Gombe	2.9	0.7	439
Taraba	4.3	4.1	566
Yobe	2.7	1.0	664
North West			
Jigawa	5.6	4.5	902
Kaduna	3.3	1.9	1,730
Kano	6.1	4.4	2,562
Katsina	2.8	2.1	1,266
Kebbi	0.3	0.3	656
Sokoto	6.1	3.3	884
Zamfara	1.4	0.9	822
South East			
Abia	10.3	4.2	298
Anambra	3.8	0.9	511
Ebonyi	6.4	2.7	677
Enugu	2.7	1.3	359
Imo	5.2	1.7	503

Continued…

Table 17.4—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator: Ever[1]	In the last 12 months	Number of women
South South			
Akwa Ibom	11.1	4.6	406
Bayelsa	20.1	8.8	219
Cross River	3.6	1.1	378
Delta	6.3	2.0	700
Edo	5.8	1.7	476
Rivers	5.2	2.7	945
South West			
Ekiti	11.7	3.3	194
Lagos	6.1	1.6	1,117
Ogun	7.0	1.5	926
Ondo	2.2	0.6	431
Osun	5.5	1.6	452
Oyo	4.1	1.3	906
Marital status			
Never married	4.7	1.5	7,490
Never had intimate partner	2.1	0.2	5,532
Ever had intimate partner	12.3	4.9	1,957
Ever married	4.9	2.9	20,202
Married/living together	4.5	2.7	18,877
Divorced/separated/ widowed	11.1	4.7	1,326
Employment			
Employed for cash	5.3	2.4	14,821
Employed not for cash	5.9	3.0	2,362
Not employed	4.1	2.5	10,509
Education			
No education	3.5	2.3	9,596
Primary	5.8	3.5	3,156
Secondary	5.4	2.6	11,157
More than secondary	6.2	1.8	3,783
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	4.0	2.7	4,793
Second	4.8	3.2	5,209
Middle	4.8	2.7	5,543
Fourth	5.2	2.2	5,974
Highest	5.4	1.7	6,174
Total	4.9	2.5	27,692

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes experience of sexual violence in the last 12 months

Table 17.5 Persons committing sexual violence

Among women age 15–49 who have experienced sexual violence, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's partnership status, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Partnership status		
Person	Ever married/ ever had intimate partner	Never married/ never had intimate partner	Total
Current husband/intimate partner	70.3	na	64.4
Former husband/intimate partner	17.0	na	15.6
Current/former boyfriend	2.5	9.0	3.0
Father/stepfather	0.2	1.0	0.3
Brother/stepbrother	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other relative	3.6	14.3	4.5
In-law	0.4	na	0.4
Own friend/acquaintance	4.3	13.4	5.1
Family friend	2.3	8.7	2.8
Teacher	0.6	1.6	0.7
Schoolmate/classmate	0.8	4.7	1.1
Employer/someone at work	0.4	1.1	0.4
Police/soldier	0.0	0.3	0.0
Priest/religious leader	0.2	1.9	0.4
Stranger	6.6	30.8	8.7
Other	1.1	13.6	2.1
Number of women who have experienced sexual violence	1,238	114	1,352

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Percentages may add to more than 100% since women can report more than one perpetrator.
na = not applicable

Table 17.6 Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner, and percentage who experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence by someone other than a husband/ intimate partner: Ever[1]	In the last 12 months	Number of women
Age			
15–19	1.8	0.2	5,619
20–24	1.8	0.1	4,777
25–29	1.8	0.1	4,651
30–39	1.1	0.0	7,498
40–49	0.9	0.0	5,147
Religion			
Catholic	2.2	0.2	2,318
Other Christian	2.9	0.2	9,331
Islam	0.4	0.0	15,914
Traditionalist	1.8	0.0	121
Other	*	*	9
Ethnic group			
Ekoi	2.1	0.0	279
Fulani	0.0	0.0	1,849
Hausa	0.4	0.0	9,006
Ibibio	2.6	0.4	445
Igala	4.0	0.5	363
Igbo	3.0	0.2	3,102
Ijaw/Izon	5.6	0.7	295
Kanuri/Beriberi	0.5	0.0	517
Tiv	1.3	0.0	621
Yoruba	2.3	0.1	3,572
Other	1.7	0.1	7,643
Residence			
Urban	1.9	0.1	13,319
Rural	1.0	0.1	14,373
Zone			
North Central	1.3	0.1	5,029
North East	0.5	0.0	4,344
North West	0.5	0.0	8,821
South East	3.0	0.2	2,347
South South	2.9	0.2	3,124
South West	2.7	0.1	4,026
State			
North Central			
FCT-Abuja	2.2	0.5	524
Benue	1.5	0.2	722
Kogi	2.4	0.3	430
Kwara	0.4	0.1	567
Nasarawa	4.0	0.1	689
Niger	0.0	0.0	1,308
Plateau	0.5	0.1	788
North East			
Adamawa	1.0	0.2	641
Bauchi	0.4	0.0	1,258
Borno	0.0	0.0	776
Gombe	1.0	0.2	439
Taraba	0.2	0.0	566
Yobe	0.4	0.0	664
North West			
Jigawa	0.0	0.0	902
Kaduna	0.9	0.1	1,730
Kano	0.1	0.0	2,562
Katsina	0.2	0.0	1,266
Kebbi	0.0	0.0	656
Sokoto	1.4	0.2	884
Zamfara	0.9	0.0	822

Continued…

Table 17.6—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence by someone other than a husband/ intimate partner		Number of women
	Ever[1]	In the last 12 months	
South East			
Abia	5.5	0.1	298
Anambra	2.1	0.1	511
Ebonyi	3.9	0.5	677
Enugu	0.6	0.2	359
Imo	3.1	0.0	503
South South			
Akwa Ibom	3.8	0.4	406
Bayelsa	9.3	1.2	219
Cross River	1.8	0.0	378
Delta	3.2	0.0	700
Edo	2.2	0.0	476
Rivers	1.7	0.1	945
South West			
Ekiti	5.0	0.0	194
Lagos	3.5	0.0	1,117
Ogun	3.7	0.2	926
Ondo	0.6	0.0	431
Osun	1.8	0.0	452
Oyo	1.4	0.1	906
Marital status			
Never married	2.9	0.3	7,490
Never had intimate partner	2.1	0.2	5,532
Ever had intimate partner	5.4	0.4	1,957
Ever married	0.9	0.0	20,202
Married/living together	0.8	0.0	18,877
Divorced/separated/ widowed	1.2	0.1	1,326
Education			
No education	0.3	0.0	9,596
Primary	0.8	0.0	3,156
Secondary	2.1	0.2	11,157
More than secondary	2.8	0.1	3,783
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	0.4	0.1	4,793
Second	0.7	0.0	5,209
Middle	1.0	0.1	5,543
Fourth	2.1	0.1	5,974
Highest	2.4	0.1	6,174
Total	1.4	0.1	27,692

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes experience of violence in the last 12 months

Table 17.7 Age at first experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who experienced sexual violence by specific exact ages, according to current age and type of perpetrator, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who first experienced sexual violence by exact age: 10	12	15	18	22	Percentage who have not experienced sexual violence	Number of women
Age							
15–19	0.2	0.3	1.0	na	na	96.6	5,619
20–24	0.3	0.4	0.8	2.0	na	94.5	4,777
25–29	0.2	0.3	0.8	2.2	3.8	94.2	4,651
30–39	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.4	2.5	94.3	7,498
40–49	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.8	96.0	5,147
18–29	0.3	0.4	0.8	2.4	na	94.5	11,553
Total	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.9	3.1	95.1	27,692
Type of perpetrator							
Any husband/intimate partner[1]	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.1	2.5	94.4	22,160
Any non-intimate partner[2]	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.1	1.3	98.1	27,692

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.
na = not applicable
[1] Includes only ever-married women and never-married women who have ever had an intimate partner
[2] Includes all women

Table 17.8 Experience of different forms of violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence by current age, Nigeria DHS 2024

Age	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women
15–19	14.9	1.7	1.8	18.3	5,619
15–17	16.3	1.3	1.1	18.7	3,494
18–19	12.6	2.3	2.8	17.8	2,125
20–24	14.7	2.1	3.3	20.2	4,777
25–29	16.3	1.9	3.8	22.1	4,651
30–39	16.2	2.0	3.7	21.8	7,498
40–49	15.8	1.0	3.0	19.7	5,147
Total	15.6	1.8	3.1	20.5	27,692

Table 17.9 Forms of controlling behaviours and intimate partner violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have experienced controlling behaviours and various forms of intimate partner violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey perpetrated by a husband or intimate partner, Nigeria DHS 2024

Type of violence experienced	Ever experienced	Experienced in the last 12 months	Frequency in the last 12 months	
			Often	Sometimes
CONTROLLING BEHAVIORS AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE PERPETRATED BY THE CURRENT OR MOST RECENT HUSBAND OR INTIMATE PARTNER				
Controlling behaviour				
Any controlling behaviour	52.6	47.3	18.7	28.7
Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	45.5	39.9	12.9	27.0
Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful	9.2	7.9	2.2	5.7
Does not permit her to meet her female friends	10.6	9.2	3.1	6.1
Tries to limit her contact with her family	7.4	6.3	1.6	4.7
Insists on knowing where she is at all times	24.7	22.7	10.3	12.4
Uses technology[1] to check on her or track her location in a way that makes her feel controlled	2.8	2.5	1.0	1.5
Physical violence				
Any physical violence	12.8	8.0	1.7	6.3
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	5.5	3.7	0.9	2.9
Slapped her	10.6	6.1	1.2	5.0
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	3.3	2.2	0.6	1.7
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	3.4	2.2	0.6	1.6
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	6.3	3.9	0.9	3.1
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.5
Attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3
Sexual violence				
Any sexual violence	3.9	3.0	0.6	2.4
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to	3.4	2.5	0.5	2.0
Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to	1.7	1.3	0.3	1.0
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.6
Emotional violence				
Any emotional violence	18.9	14.9	3.9	11.0
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	10.3	7.8	2.2	5.6
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about	3.9	3.0	1.0	2.0
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	16.0	12.5	2.9	9.5
At least three forms of controlling behaviours	12.3	11.5	7.5	4.0
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	14.4	9.3	1.9	7.4
Any form of emotional and/or physical and/or sexual violence	23.4	17.7	4.5	13.2
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE PERPETRATED BY ANY CURRENT OR PREVIOUS HUSBAND OR INTIMATE PARTNER				
Physical violence	14.2	8.1	na	na
Sexual violence	4.6	3.0	na	na
Emotional violence	19.8	15.0	na	na
Any form of physical or sexual violence	16.0	9.4	na	na
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	24.9	17.9	na	na
Number of ever-married or never-married women who ever had an intimate partner	22,160	22,160	22,160	22,160

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.
na = not available
[1] Internet, mobile, or other technology including phone calls, FaceTime, video calling, or tracking software

Table 17.10 Controlling behaviours of husband/intimate partner by background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner whose husband/intimate partner has ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Percentage of women whose husband/intimate partner:								
Background characteristic	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Uses technology[1] to check on her or track her location in a way that makes her feel controlled	Displays three or more of the specific behaviours	Displays none of the specific behaviours	Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Age									
15–19	55.5	12.6	11.9	5.3	27.4	2.8	13.3	38.5	1,658
20–24	52.8	9.6	12.6	8.7	27.9	3.2	14.2	40.2	3,747
25–29	49.7	9.5	12.6	9.7	26.6	2.5	14.3	43.2	4,332
30–39	43.3	8.9	10.2	7.5	24.1	2.7	11.9	48.8	7,348
40–49	36.6	8.1	7.5	5.1	20.4	2.7	9.6	57.3	5,074
Religion									
Catholic	43.9	14.6	9.9	5.0	27.8	3.9	14.7	49.6	1,786
Other Christian	39.9	13.4	9.5	4.4	27.4	4.1	13.8	50.8	7,325
Islam	49.1	6.1	11.3	9.5	22.7	1.9	11.2	45.1	12,942
Traditionalist	30.9	8.9	4.4	4.6	15.6	1.5	5.7	64.3	102
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Ethnic group									
Ekoi	59.5	14.7	6.7	1.7	46.9	2.1	16.1	27.8	222
Fulani	46.3	4.6	9.7	6.8	20.8	1.7	8.9	49.0	1,645
Hausa	56.0	4.8	12.5	12.3	26.6	0.8	11.5	37.6	7,139
Ibibio	32.2	14.7	7.9	3.4	31.5	6.4	11.9	50.8	361
Igala	38.4	4.4	8.6	1.5	15.9	6.2	9.2	55.6	286
Igbo	36.8	12.1	7.5	2.7	23.3	2.1	11.1	55.8	2,370
Ijaw/Izon	46.4	13.1	7.5	0.8	28.0	6.8	13.9	46.4	246
Kanuri/Beriberi	42.4	4.8	9.9	6.9	9.6	2.0	9.1	53.4	435
Tiv	45.8	18.6	15.7	7.1	28.5	7.3	18.5	47.1	528
Yoruba	35.8	14.3	9.2	5.7	23.2	7.1	15.8	57.0	2,807
Other	41.7	11.2	10.5	5.4	24.5	2.8	12.8	50.7	6,122
Residence									
Urban	42.1	10.7	10.2	6.0	25.5	4.1	13.2	49.4	10,004
Rural	48.4	8.1	10.8	8.5	24.0	1.7	11.6	45.8	12,156
Zone									
North Central	42.5	11.5	12.9	5.2	24.1	5.4	15.1	51.2	4,132
North East	45.8	7.2	11.1	8.0	15.5	1.7	10.7	50.1	3,486
North West	57.8	5.8	13.0	12.6	28.1	0.8	12.1	35.5	7,078
South East	38.0	13.2	7.2	3.0	21.6	2.0	11.3	56.7	1,778
South South	38.7	12.3	6.8	2.6	36.7	4.1	11.6	44.3	2,460
South West	31.4	11.4	6.5	4.2	20.2	4.4	12.3	63.1	3,226
State									
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	51.1	12.4	25.5	4.1	29.4	5.3	20.6	41.2	396
Benue	50.2	15.3	13.6	5.5	27.4	8.6	17.6	43.2	595
Kogi	41.0	6.4	4.6	2.6	20.3	7.3	8.5	51.0	363
Kwara	52.7	32.2	22.9	13.4	28.7	23.3	36.5	38.3	464
Nasarawa	38.0	10.1	14.9	3.3	24.7	1.7	14.2	53.9	571
Niger	29.4	0.9	5.0	2.4	8.0	0.0	4.1	67.4	1,103
Plateau	50.3	15.0	13.7	7.8	43.7	0.7	17.3	44.2	640
North East									
Adamawa	53.6	12.8	20.3	8.3	21.7	0.9	17.6	42.6	495
Bauchi	38.1	2.2	6.6	5.7	12.3	0.9	5.8	58.7	1,042
Borno	45.6	10.2	11.5	9.8	9.5	5.6	11.3	46.9	619
Gombe	57.2	3.4	10.5	9.0	30.5	0.0	12.5	40.9	339
Taraba	66.3	18.9	16.7	13.0	19.7	2.5	18.6	29.9	452
Yobe	29.5	0.7	6.4	5.0	9.7	0.1	5.5	66.7	538
North West									
Jigawa	72.5	0.9	8.5	4.6	50.0	0.2	7.3	23.6	711
Kaduna	45.1	6.1	6.5	6.7	14.7	1.7	8.4	51.5	1,379
Kano	59.0	4.8	20.9	15.6	35.5	1.1	15.6	30.4	1,851
Katsina	52.4	1.2	11.2	27.1	21.5	0.6	11.6	33.5	1,099
Kebbi	33.2	29.7	7.9	1.8	2.4	0.0	7.7	65.8	574
Sokoto	69.7	4.8	19.1	16.4	39.5	0.6	21.2	28.0	748
Zamfara	80.6	1.9	9.6	6.7	32.2	0.0	9.4	16.1	715
South East									
Abia	56.6	25.8	19.8	9.2	37.8	5.2	27.1	36.6	243
Anambra	51.0	12.4	4.8	2.5	33.8	0.9	10.7	40.8	388
Ebonyi	31.9	12.4	3.9	1.3	14.1	0.5	7.1	63.9	488
Enugu	21.8	7.0	5.5	1.2	14.0	1.4	6.3	72.9	260
Imo	32.0	11.3	6.9	2.9	14.0	3.4	10.5	65.0	399

Continued…

Table 17.10—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband/intimate partner: Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Uses technology[1] to check on her or track her location in a way that makes her feel controlled	Displays three or more of the specific behaviours	Displays none of the specific behaviours	Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
South South									
Akwa Ibom	25.7	15.2	7.4	3.3	32.1	7.6	13.1	56.2	350
Bayelsa	48.6	20.0	12.4	1.5	28.8	13.3	21.6	44.7	183
Cross River	56.4	14.7	8.2	1.9	41.9	2.2	15.8	30.6	302
Delta	41.8	14.2	5.5	3.3	29.5	4.1	12.1	51.8	572
Edo	38.6	10.3	7.9	5.1	43.9	2.8	11.0	40.5	378
Rivers	32.4	7.1	4.8	0.9	41.0	1.6	6.0	39.7	674
South West									
Ekiti	32.8	12.6	15.8	10.4	25.7	12.3	19.7	56.7	157
Lagos	32.9	17.6	6.2	2.9	21.3	3.9	15.7	62.6	906
Ogun	24.9	7.4	3.5	2.3	14.4	2.9	7.2	71.0	728
Ondo	58.8	9.6	4.3	1.5	20.4	1.1	9.6	40.5	348
Osun	35.4	12.0	6.9	6.1	19.9	7.6	12.3	58.8	360
Oyo	20.7	7.8	8.7	6.6	23.2	4.8	13.0	70.3	725
Marital status									
Never married	59.5	22.4	11.1	2.6	36.2	7.1	19.9	31.6	1,957
Currently has intimate partner	62.9	22.0	10.6	2.4	38.0	7.3	19.8	29.0	1,400
Had intimate partner	51.1	23.5	12.5	3.0	31.8	6.7	20.2	38.1	558
Ever married	44.2	7.9	10.5	7.9	23.5	2.4	11.6	49.0	20,202
Married/living together	44.2	7.2	10.0	7.5	22.8	2.1	10.8	49.1	18,877
Divorced/separated/ widowed	44.2	19.1	17.0	12.5	33.5	6.3	22.9	47.6	1,326
Education									
No education	47.0	6.1	10.0	8.7	20.6	1.1	10.0	48.3	8,725
Primary	43.2	9.1	11.5	8.6	24.1	2.6	12.8	48.2	2,711
Secondary	46.7	12.4	11.4	6.8	28.9	3.8	14.6	44.9	7,623
More than secondary	40.7	10.4	9.5	4.2	26.0	5.2	13.1	50.4	3,101
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	47.6	8.7	11.1	8.9	22.7	1.2	11.3	47.9	4,202
Second	48.0	6.7	10.2	9.0	22.2	1.0	11.1	46.2	4,371
Middle	48.2	9.0	11.6	8.5	24.7	2.5	12.7	44.5	4,384
Fourth	45.0	10.8	10.9	6.3	26.7	4.3	13.3	46.7	4,475
Highest	39.4	10.8	9.1	4.5	26.7	4.7	13.1	51.5	4,728
Woman afraid of husband/intimate partner									
Afraid most of the time	73.3	24.4	33.2	27.3	57.7	6.2	39.9	17.0	1,168
Sometimes afraid	61.3	12.6	15.6	12.4	33.5	2.9	17.6	30.8	6,406
Never afraid	36.4	6.5	6.5	3.6	18.1	2.5	7.8	57.2	14,586
Total	45.5	9.2	10.6	7.4	24.7	2.8	12.3	47.4	22,160

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Internet, mobile, or other technology including phone calls, FaceTime, video calling, or tracking software

Table 17.11 Intimate partner violence by background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Age								
15–19	12.6	8.2	5.4	2.2	1.6	11.5	17.4	1,658
20–24	16.3	10.5	4.2	2.3	1.9	12.4	20.9	3,747
25–29	20.5	13.7	4.1	2.5	2.3	15.2	25.1	4,332
30–39	20.1	13.9	4.1	2.5	2.1	15.6	25.0	7,348
40–49	19.6	13.7	2.9	2.2	1.8	14.4	23.3	5,074
Religion								
Catholic	26.6	22.5	4.7	3.4	3.0	23.9	33.9	1,786
Other Christian	23.5	18.7	4.4	3.1	2.7	20.0	29.3	7,325
Islam	15.1	8.1	3.5	1.8	1.5	9.9	18.4	12,942
Traditionalist	27.4	19.8	2.8	2.8	2.4	19.8	32.7	102
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Ethnic group								
Ekoi	28.9	29.5	2.6	2.2	2.2	29.9	43.3	222
Fulani	11.7	5.1	2.9	1.9	1.5	6.2	14.2	1,645
Hausa	16.1	7.9	4.1	2.0	1.7	10.0	19.7	7,139
Ibibio	21.8	20.8	4.1	3.6	2.8	21.3	29.6	361
Igala	14.6	10.6	2.6	0.9	0.9	12.3	20.1	286
Igbo	23.0	18.7	3.0	2.3	2.1	19.4	28.4	2,370
Ijaw/Izon	28.7	26.2	6.3	5.4	3.2	27.1	39.8	246
Kanuri/Beriberi	13.5	7.9	3.2	0.5	0.5	10.6	17.3	435
Tiv	31.3	27.5	3.7	3.5	3.5	27.7	35.5	528
Yoruba	17.5	13.2	3.2	2.2	1.9	14.1	21.3	2,807
Other	21.6	15.8	4.8	2.9	2.5	17.7	26.8	6,122
Residence								
Urban	19.0	13.6	3.7	2.4	2.1	14.9	23.6	10,004
Rural	18.8	12.2	4.1	2.4	2.0	13.9	23.2	12,156
Zone								
North Central	20.3	14.5	4.0	2.4	2.0	16.2	24.8	4,132
North East	13.3	9.1	3.7	2.4	2.2	10.4	17.3	3,486
North West	17.4	8.2	4.4	2.2	1.8	10.5	20.9	7,078
South East	24.8	21.2	3.2	2.4	2.3	21.9	30.7	1,778
South South	27.2	22.3	4.5	3.0	2.3	23.7	35.2	2,460
South West	16.5	12.9	3.0	2.1	1.8	13.7	20.2	3,226
State								
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	20.2	10.2	2.3	1.6	1.6	10.8	21.6	396
Benue	30.9	26.2	3.6	2.9	2.8	26.9	35.9	595
Kogi	19.1	9.6	2.7	1.0	0.9	11.3	23.1	363
Kwara	14.7	8.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	9.1	19.6	464
Nasarawa	33.1	22.7	6.5	4.2	3.6	25.0	40.0	571
Niger	4.5	4.0	3.1	0.9	0.5	6.2	7.7	1,103
Plateau	30.8	24.2	7.8	5.4	4.8	26.6	37.4	640
North East								
Adamawa	11.2	8.5	4.0	3.0	2.4	9.6	14.7	495
Bauchi	6.5	7.0	2.5	1.5	1.4	8.1	10.8	1,042
Borno	19.0	12.0	6.2	2.7	2.5	15.5	25.5	619
Gombe	30.4	8.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	8.4	31.4	339
Taraba	17.6	16.7	5.4	4.6	4.5	17.5	23.0	452
Yobe	7.5	4.5	2.7	1.9	1.7	5.2	9.3	538
North West								
Jigawa	4.8	2.8	6.5	0.7	0.2	8.5	11.5	711
Kaduna	21.5	10.3	3.4	2.4	2.3	11.3	23.3	1,379
Kano	17.9	9.9	7.5	3.9	2.9	13.5	23.7	1,851
Katsina	14.5	4.9	2.8	1.1	1.0	6.6	16.5	1,099
Kebbi	1.8	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.2	574
Sokoto	45.6	14.2	5.5	3.5	3.2	16.2	46.7	748
Zamfara	8.7	10.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	10.3	13.7	715
South East								
Abia	26.9	24.0	6.5	4.7	4.1	25.8	33.6	243
Anambra	25.3	29.7	1.9	1.6	1.6	30.0	37.1	388
Ebonyi	37.9	24.3	3.9	2.8	2.7	25.4	42.2	488
Enugu	11.5	12.5	1.5	1.2	0.8	12.9	15.1	260
Imo	15.5	12.9	2.7	2.2	2.1	13.4	18.8	399

Continued…

Table 17.11—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
South South								
Akwa Ibom	20.4	19.0	6.4	4.2	3.1	21.2	28.0	350
Bayelsa	29.5	28.4	11.1	8.8	5.3	30.7	42.7	183
Cross River	27.9	27.3	2.2	1.9	1.8	27.6	41.7	302
Delta	36.0	22.8	3.5	2.6	2.6	23.7	38.1	572
Edo	29.1	20.2	3.4	1.6	1.1	22.0	37.9	378
Rivers	21.2	21.0	4.1	2.6	1.6	22.5	29.8	674
South West								
Ekiti	37.0	19.8	5.0	3.2	2.7	21.6	42.6	157
Lagos	16.6	13.6	3.3	2.5	2.0	14.4	20.2	906
Ogun	19.0	14.7	3.1	1.6	1.5	16.2	24.0	728
Ondo	14.8	8.3	1.5	0.8	0.8	9.0	16.7	348
Osun	16.3	15.6	3.1	3.0	2.8	15.7	20.4	360
Oyo	10.4	9.4	2.7	2.2	1.7	9.9	13.3	725
Marital status								
Never married	17.5	11.0	5.6	2.3	1.8	14.4	22.9	1,957
Currently has intimate partner	16.3	10.8	4.8	2.0	1.3	13.6	21.3	1,400
Had intimate partner	20.6	11.6	7.7	3.2	2.9	16.1	26.8	558
Ever married	19.0	13.0	3.8	2.4	2.0	14.4	23.4	20,202
Married/living together	17.7	11.7	3.4	1.9	1.6	13.1	22.1	18,877
Divorced/separated/ widowed	36.5	32.1	9.5	8.5	8.2	33.2	41.3	1,326
Employment								
Employed for cash	19.2	13.2	3.6	2.3	2.0	14.6	23.7	13,252
Employed not for cash	24.0	18.1	4.7	2.9	2.5	19.9	29.2	1,748
Not employed	17.0	10.8	4.3	2.4	2.0	12.7	21.3	7,159
Education								
No education	15.9	8.6	3.2	1.7	1.4	10.1	19.3	8,725
Primary	22.8	17.9	5.2	3.1	2.7	20.0	28.6	2,711
Secondary	22.1	17.3	4.5	3.1	2.6	18.7	27.8	7,623
More than secondary	15.6	9.2	3.6	1.7	1.6	11.0	19.3	3,101
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	17.9	9.6	3.9	2.1	1.9	11.4	21.5	4,202
Second	18.4	12.7	4.4	2.7	2.1	14.4	23.2	4,371
Middle	20.6	14.7	4.4	2.8	2.5	16.3	25.4	4,384
Fourth	19.9	14.9	3.6	2.0	1.7	16.4	24.8	4,475
Highest	17.5	12.2	3.4	2.3	1.9	13.4	21.9	4,728
Total	18.9	12.8	3.9	2.4	2.0	14.4	23.4	22,160

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 17.12 Intimate partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, according to the husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption								
Does not drink alcohol	14.8	8.5	3.1	1.6	1.3	10.0	18.4	18,295
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	27.4	20.4	3.7	2.4	1.9	21.7	34.7	1,350
Is sometimes drunk	38.9	35.0	8.1	6.2	5.4	36.8	48.3	1,901
Is often drunk	59.4	57.0	16.3	14.1	12.9	59.1	68.3	614
Husband's education[2]								
No education	16.1	8.2	3.2	1.7	1.4	9.7	19.2	6,913
Primary	20.9	17.0	4.4	2.9	2.6	18.5	26.6	1,861
Secondary	20.0	15.5	3.7	2.3	1.9	16.9	25.8	6,200
More than secondary	15.6	8.9	2.3	1.1	1.0	10.1	19.4	3,635
Don't know/missing	15.3	12.8	4.9	2.8	1.2	14.9	20.1	267
Spousal education difference[1]								
Husband better educated	19.0	12.7	3.6	2.1	1.8	14.2	23.7	6,346
Wife better educated	20.5	14.9	4.4	2.4	2.2	16.8	25.3	2,357
Both equally educated	17.6	14.3	2.8	1.8	1.3	15.3	23.6	3,811
Neither educated	15.6	7.6	3.0	1.6	1.4	9.0	18.5	6,096
Don't know/missing	15.3	12.8	4.9	2.8	1.2	14.9	20.1	267
Spousal age difference[1]								
Wife older	23.6	16.0	3.8	3.2	3.2	16.5	27.5	184
Wife is same age	20.9	13.5	3.0	2.2	1.5	14.3	28.0	238
Wife 1–4 years younger	21.0	16.0	3.6	2.5	1.9	17.2	26.9	2,761
Wife 5–9 years younger	18.3	12.6	3.3	1.9	1.6	14.1	23.0	6,457
Wife 10 or more years younger	16.2	9.6	3.3	1.8	1.5	11.0	19.9	9,237
Number of decisions in which wife participates[2]								
0	17.5	10.2	3.5	2.0	1.7	11.7	21.0	6,934
1–2	16.8	11.0	3.2	2.0	1.6	12.3	21.1	5,146
3	18.8	13.6	3.3	1.8	1.5	15.1	24.1	6,796
Number of controlling behaviours displayed by husband/intimate partner[3]								
0	7.1	5.3	1.4	0.7	0.4	6.0	10.1	10,509
1–2	21.7	13.5	3.7	1.8	1.4	15.4	27.3	8,915
3–4	50.8	35.4	12.3	8.6	7.7	39.1	58.6	2,326
5–6	74.7	64.3	25.4	24.0	23.2	65.7	78.7	410
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]								
0	17.3	11.9	3.3	2.0	1.7	13.2	21.4	17,000
1–2	25.7	17.6	5.2	3.2	2.5	19.6	31.9	2,110
3–4	23.3	16.1	6.0	3.8	3.2	18.3	29.5	1,544
5	22.4	12.8	7.0	3.6	3.3	16.2	27.1	1,506
Woman's father beat mother								
Yes	39.0	32.1	8.0	5.6	4.9	34.5	48.5	1,552
No	17.1	11.2	3.6	2.1	1.8	12.7	21.2	19,881
Don't know	22.9	15.6	5.1	3.2	2.5	17.5	27.8	727
Woman afraid of husband/ intimate partner								
Afraid most of the time	55.9	48.0	19.5	16.2	15.3	51.4	62.4	1,168
Sometimes afraid	26.3	18.8	6.0	3.3	2.7	21.4	32.9	6,406
Never afraid	12.6	7.4	1.8	0.8	0.6	8.3	16.0	14,586
Total	18.9	12.8	3.9	2.4	2.0	14.4	23.4	22,160

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

[1] Includes only currently married women

[2] According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.9.1 for list of decisions.

[3] According to the woman's report. See Table 17.9 for list of behaviours; excludes using technology to check or track her location.

[4] According to the woman's report. See Table 15.10.1 for list of reasons.

Table 17.13 Violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by any husband/intimate partner in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Age								
15–19	11.2	7.6	5.1	2.1	1.5	10.6	15.7	1,658
20–24	14.0	8.1	4.0	2.3	1.7	9.8	17.6	3,747
25–29	17.1	9.3	3.3	2.1	1.8	10.5	20.3	4,332
30–39	15.8	8.5	2.9	1.5	1.2	9.9	18.8	7,348
40–49	13.9	6.5	1.6	1.0	0.9	7.1	15.4	5,074
Residence								
Urban	14.7	8.3	2.7	1.5	1.2	9.5	17.7	10,004
Rural	15.2	7.9	3.3	1.8	1.5	9.3	18.0	12,156
Zone								
North Central	17.2	10.2	3.1	1.8	1.5	11.6	20.4	4,132
North East	10.4	6.5	3.0	2.0	1.6	7.5	13.5	3,486
North West	13.4	5.0	3.5	1.6	1.3	6.9	15.8	7,078
South East	19.9	11.4	2.5	1.6	1.5	12.3	22.3	1,778
South South	20.4	13.1	3.5	2.0	1.4	14.6	25.6	2,460
South West	13.5	8.1	1.8	1.2	1.0	8.7	15.5	3,226
State								
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	18.5	7.2	2.7	1.7	1.7	8.2	19.5	396
Benue	26.3	18.3	2.7	2.6	2.1	18.4	29.0	595
Kogi	15.3	6.3	2.1	0.5	0.5	8.0	17.9	363
Kwara	13.2	7.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	8.0	17.8	464
Nasarawa	24.3	12.7	4.5	2.6	2.0	14.6	29.3	571
Niger	4.5	4.0	2.1	0.8	0.4	5.3	7.1	1,103
Plateau	27.8	17.1	6.8	3.9	3.9	20.1	31.4	640
North East								
Adamawa	9.7	7.3	3.6	2.6	1.6	8.4	13.4	495
Bauchi	6.1	4.2	2.3	1.4	1.4	5.0	8.4	1,042
Borno	14.6	9.9	5.0	2.3	1.9	12.5	20.3	619
Gombe	19.5	2.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	2.6	19.8	339
Taraba	16.2	15.2	5.1	4.4	4.2	16.0	21.0	452
Yobe	4.0	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.1	2.1	5.5	538
North West								
Jigawa	3.1	0.6	5.7	0.5	0.2	5.7	8.1	711
Kaduna	14.1	4.7	2.4	1.7	1.7	5.3	14.7	1,379
Kano	13.7	5.8	6.1	2.7	1.9	9.2	17.8	1,851
Katsina	11.0	3.8	2.4	0.9	0.9	5.2	12.3	1,099
Kebbi	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.7	574
Sokoto	38.9	9.4	3.7	2.5	2.0	10.5	40.0	748
Zamfara	8.4	8.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	8.4	12.1	715
South East								
Abia	22.2	13.5	5.0	3.0	2.6	15.5	24.8	243
Anambra	15.6	9.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	10.0	18.6	388
Ebonyi	32.5	13.6	3.1	1.7	1.6	14.9	33.9	488
Enugu	10.4	9.7	1.5	0.6	0.6	10.5	13.1	260
Imo	13.7	10.0	2.2	1.8	1.7	10.4	16.0	399
South South								
Akwa Ibom	14.0	10.6	4.9	2.4	1.4	13.1	18.8	350
Bayelsa	26.4	19.5	9.2	6.0	3.9	22.7	34.7	183
Cross River	22.7	16.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	16.8	31.2	302
Delta	23.8	11.0	2.5	1.3	1.3	12.2	25.4	572
Edo	22.2	8.6	2.1	1.0	1.0	9.8	25.2	378
Rivers	17.1	15.6	3.7	2.1	1.1	17.2	24.5	674
South West								
Ekiti	28.1	12.6	4.1	2.5	2.2	14.2	31.3	157
Lagos	12.6	7.9	1.9	1.2	0.8	8.6	14.5	906
Ogun	16.2	8.5	1.7	0.9	0.9	9.4	18.4	728
Ondo	12.8	5.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	6.0	13.3	348
Osun	14.6	12.1	2.0	1.9	1.6	12.2	17.2	360
Oyo	8.5	6.3	1.7	1.3	1.1	6.7	10.7	725
Marital status								
Never married	14.9	9.2	4.7	2.2	1.6	11.7	19.2	1,957
Currently has intimate partner	15.0	10.4	4.8	2.1	1.5	13.1	19.8	1,400
Had intimate partner	14.9	6.0	4.5	2.3	2.0	8.2	17.5	558
Ever married	15.0	8.0	2.9	1.6	1.3	9.2	17.8	20,202
Married/living together	14.7	7.5	2.7	1.4	1.2	8.8	17.5	18,877
Divorced/separated/ widowed	18.5	13.9	4.7	4.1	3.8	14.6	21.1	1,326

Continued…

Table 17.13—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Education								
No education	12.7	5.6	2.5	1.2	0.9	7.0	15.1	8,725
Primary	18.4	9.9	4.0	2.3	2.1	11.7	21.5	2,711
Secondary	17.9	11.3	3.6	2.4	1.9	12.5	21.3	7,623
More than secondary	11.4	5.4	2.1	0.7	0.5	6.7	14.2	3,101
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	14.7	6.7	3.0	1.5	1.4	8.1	17.2	4,202
Second	14.7	7.8	3.8	2.1	1.6	9.6	17.8	4,371
Middle	16.4	9.3	3.4	1.9	1.6	10.8	19.9	4,384
Fourth	15.4	9.0	2.9	1.5	1.2	10.4	18.4	4,475
Highest	13.7	7.4	2.2	1.4	1.1	8.2	16.2	4,728
Total	15.0	8.1	3.0	1.7	1.4	9.4	17.9	22,160

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Any husband/intimate partner includes all current, most recent, and former husbands for ever-married women and all current, most recent, or former intimate partners for never-married women.

Table 17.14 Injuries to women due to intimate partner violence

Among women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have experienced violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, percentage who have been injured as a result of the violence, by types of injuries, according to type of violence, Nigeria DHS 2024

Type of violence experienced	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of women who have experienced specified type of violence
Physical violence[1]					
Ever[2]	33.9	16.3	8.1	39.2	2,842
Last 12 months	37.2	17.9	9.4	42.7	1,762
Sexual violence					
Ever[2]	34.7	19.1	11.7	40.1	870
Last 12 months	30.4	17.7	11.2	37.3	657
Physical or sexual violence[1]					
Ever[2]	31.4	15.0	7.3	36.5	3,188
Last 12 months	33.0	15.9	8.2	38.3	2,059

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.
[1] Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy
[2] Includes in the last 12 months

Table 17.15 Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by women's background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the last 12 months, according to women's own experience of intimate partner violence and background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner		Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
	Ever[1]	Last 12 months	
Women's experience of physical intimate partner violence			
Ever[1]	9.1	5.7	2,842
In the last 12 months	10.0	8.2	1,762
Never	0.6	0.3	19,318
Age			
15–19	1.2	0.7	1,658
20–24	1.7	1.2	3,747
25–29	1.8	1.3	4,332
30–39	2.0	1.2	7,348
40–49	1.4	0.6	5,074
Religion			
Catholic	2.3	1.6	1,786
Other Christian	3.1	1.8	7,325
Islam	0.9	0.5	12,942
Traditionalist	0.2	0.0	102
Other	*	*	5
Ethnic group			
Ekoi	2.9	1.6	222
Fulani	0.4	0.3	1,645
Hausa	0.8	0.5	7,139
Ibibio	4.5	2.4	361
Igala	3.2	1.4	286
Igbo	2.4	1.2	2,370
Ijaw/Izon	6.7	5.0	246
Kanuri/Beriberi	1.2	0.0	435
Tiv	1.2	0.9	528
Yoruba	2.3	1.4	2,807
Other	2.2	1.4	6,122
Residence			
Urban	2.3	1.4	10,004
Rural	1.3	0.8	12,156
Zone			
North Central	1.9	1.4	4,132
North East	1.2	0.9	3,486
North West	0.6	0.4	7,078
South East	2.5	1.0	1,778
South South	3.9	2.2	2,460
South West	2.3	1.2	3,226
State			
North Central			
FCT-Abuja	2.9	2.3	396
Benue	0.5	0.3	595
Kogi	4.8	3.5	363
Kwara	1.3	1.0	464
Nasarawa	2.4	1.5	571
Niger	0.3	0.1	1,103
Plateau	3.9	3.2	640
North East			
Adamawa	0.7	0.3	495
Bauchi	1.0	1.0	1,042
Borno	1.3	0.8	619
Gombe	1.1	0.2	339
Taraba	3.3	3.3	452
Yobe	0.3	0.0	538

Continued…

Table 17.15—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner		Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
	Ever[1]	Last 12 months	
North West			
Jigawa	0.1	0.0	711
Kaduna	0.0	0.0	1,379
Kano	1.6	0.7	1,851
Katsina	0.9	0.8	1,099
Kebbi	0.0	0.0	574
Sokoto	0.3	0.3	748
Zamfara	0.6	0.5	715
South East			
Abia	3.2	2.3	243
Anambra	4.9	0.6	388
Ebonyi	1.2	0.6	488
Enugu	0.7	0.4	260
Imo	2.3	1.5	399
South South			
Akwa Ibom	3.7	1.5	350
Bayelsa	12.0	9.5	183
Cross River	3.4	1.9	302
Delta	2.6	0.9	572
Edo	6.6	4.2	378
Rivers	1.7	0.6	674
South West			
Ekiti	1.7	1.0	157
Lagos	2.0	1.2	906
Ogun	2.5	1.0	728
Ondo	1.7	1.1	348
Osun	2.7	2.2	360
Oyo	2.6	1.3	725
Marital status			
Never married	3.7	2.5	1,957
Currently has intimate partner	3.6	2.8	1,400
Had intimate partner	4.1	1.8	558
Ever married	1.5	0.9	20,202
Married/living together	1.4	0.9	18,877
Divorced/separated/ widowed	3.6	1.2	1,326
Employment			
Employed for cash	2.0	1.1	13,252
Employed not for cash	1.7	1.2	1,748
Not employed	1.2	0.8	7,159
Education			
No education	0.8	0.5	8,725
Primary	2.7	1.5	2,711
Secondary	2.2	1.4	7,623
More than secondary	2.4	1.2	3,101
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	0.8	0.6	4,202
Second	1.3	0.8	4,371
Middle	1.5	0.8	4,384
Fourth	2.4	1.5	4,475
Highest	2.4	1.4	4,728
Total	1.7	1.0	22,160

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Includes in the last 12 months

Table 17.16 Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the last 12 months, according to their husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner		Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
	Ever[1]	Last 12 months	
Husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption			
Does not drink alcohol	1.0	0.6	18,295
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	2.6	1.5	1,350
Is sometimes drunk	5.4	3.2	1,901
Is often drunk	11.0	7.1	614
Husband's education[2]			
No education	0.7	0.5	6,913
Primary	2.4	1.4	1,861
Secondary	1.8	1.1	6,200
More than secondary	1.5	0.9	3,635
Don't know/missing	0.7	0.7	267
Spousal education difference[2]			
Husband better educated	1.5	0.9	6,346
Wife better educated	1.8	1.0	2,357
Both equally educated	2.2	1.4	3,811
Neither educated	0.6	0.4	6,096
Don't know/missing	0.7	0.7	267
Spousal age difference[2]			
Wife older	3.0	3.0	184
Wife is same age	2.9	1.5	238
Wife 1–4 years younger	2.0	1.1	2,761
Wife 5–9 years younger	1.4	0.8	6,457
Wife 10 or more years younger	1.1	0.7	9,237
Number of decisions in which wife participates[3]			
0	1.0	0.7	6,934
1–2	1.2	0.9	5,146
3	1.9	1.1	6,796
Number of controlling behaviours displayed by husband/intimate partner[4]			
0	0.8	0.4	10,509
1–2	1.6	1.0	8,915
3–4	4.7	2.8	2,326
5	11.4	8.2	410
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[5]			
0	1.8	1.1	17,000
1–2	1.8	1.0	2,110
3–4	1.7	1.0	1,544
5–6	0.7	0.3	1,506
Woman's father beat mother			
Yes	5.7	3.4	1,552
No	1.4	0.9	19,881
Don't know	2.5	1.0	727
Woman afraid of husband/ intimate partner			
Afraid most of the time	5.4	3.8	1,168
Sometimes afraid	2.2	1.3	6,406
Never afraid	1.2	0.7	14,586
Total	1.7	1.0	22,160

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

[1] Includes in the last 12 months

[2] Includes only currently married women

[3] According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.9.1 for list of decisions.

[4] According to the woman's report. See Table 17.9 for list of behaviours.

[5] According to the woman's report. See Table 15.10.1 for list of reasons.

Table 17.17 Help seeking to stop violence

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behaviour, according to type of violence and background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Type of violence/ background characteristic	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Type of violence experienced					
Physical only	21.8	18.0	60.1	100.0	4,322
Sexual only	20.3	11.5	68.2	100.0	487
Both physical and sexual	37.3	18.9	43.8	100.0	865
Age					
15–19	19.5	17.0	63.5	100.0	1,031
20–24	22.2	20.4	57.4	100.0	966
25–29	24.5	18.6	56.9	100.0	1,027
30–39	26.7	16.8	56.5	100.0	1,635
40–49	25.8	15.8	58.4	100.0	1,017
Religion					
Catholic	26.0	16.4	57.6	100.0	757
Other Christian	26.4	17.6	56.0	100.0	2,675
Islam	20.6	18.0	61.4	100.0	2,211
Traditionalist	(19.5)	(19.5)	(61.0)	100.0	30
Other	*	*	*	100.0	2
Ethnic group					
Ekoi	20.3	18.1	61.7	100.0	124
Fulani	18.3	23.4	58.3	100.0	179
Hausa	17.9	19.1	63.0	100.0	1,181
Ibibio	21.8	31.0	47.2	100.0	156
Igala	30.2	21.8	47.9	100.0	80
Igbo	30.7	10.7	58.5	100.0	866
Ijaw/Izon	22.6	13.0	64.3	100.0	121
Kanuri/Beriberi	8.6	4.8	86.6	100.0	62
Tiv	29.0	27.7	43.2	100.0	268
Yoruba	28.9	17.9	53.2	100.0	835
Other	23.3	17.1	59.6	100.0	1,803
Residence					
Urban	26.2	16.9	56.9	100.0	2,969
Rural	21.7	18.4	59.9	100.0	2,705
Zone					
North Central	25.3	19.3	55.3	100.0	1,204
North East	16.6	20.1	63.2	100.0	613
North West	18.9	17.5	63.6	100.0	1,162
South East	30.9	8.1	61.0	100.0	703
South South	22.7	21.6	55.7	100.0	1,052
South West	30.1	16.6	53.3	100.0	940
State					
North Central					
FCT-Abuja	39.1	10.4	50.5	100.0	92
Benue	27.9	35.4	36.8	100.0	313
Kogi	29.2	4.3	66.5	100.0	128
Kwara	28.0	17.2	54.8	100.0	77
Nasarawa	30.6	15.1	54.3	100.0	258
Niger	31.3	17.5	51.2	100.0	72
Plateau	8.2	16.0	75.8	100.0	264
North East					
Adamawa	28.3	13.6	58.1	100.0	90
Bauchi	13.4	30.5	56.1	100.0	135
Borno	9.8	5.9	84.3	100.0	128
Gombe	36.3	42.5	21.3	100.0	82
Taraba	2.1	11.1	86.8	100.0	85
Yobe	15.4	19.5	65.1	100.0	93
North West					
Jigawa	17.2	7.8	75.0	100.0	87
Kaduna	24.5	15.0	60.5	100.0	199
Kano	15.4	16.6	68.0	100.0	389
Katsina	23.0	32.9	44.2	100.0	189
Kebbi	*	*	*	100.0	10
Sokoto	21.7	7.4	70.9	100.0	206
Zamfara	8.0	27.9	64.1	100.0	82
South East					
Abia	20.6	5.9	73.5	100.0	103
Anambra	41.2	11.8	47.0	100.0	160
Ebonyi	27.7	4.3	68.0	100.0	309
Enugu	24.2	21.4	54.4	100.0	51
Imo	39.8	9.8	50.4	100.0	80

Continued…

Table 17.17—*Continued*

Type of violence/ background characteristic	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
South South					
Akwa Ibom	23.6	37.4	39.0	100.0	168
Bayelsa	27.8	11.7	60.5	100.0	114
Cross River	20.9	18.1	61.0	100.0	154
Delta	24.8	14.7	60.5	100.0	270
Edo	25.7	19.4	54.9	100.0	145
Rivers	15.5	27.6	56.9	100.0	200
South West					
Ekiti	26.5	16.4	57.2	100.0	78
Lagos	41.5	11.1	47.4	100.0	251
Ogun	30.5	21.3	48.2	100.0	264
Ondo	15.9	19.8	64.3	100.0	50
Osun	27.7	16.1	56.2	100.0	76
Oyo	21.9	16.8	61.3	100.0	222
Marital status					
Never married	20.6	20.4	59.0	100.0	1,576
Never had intimate partner	20.8	21.5	57.7	100.0	911
Ever had intimate partner	20.3	18.8	60.9	100.0	665
Ever married	25.4	16.5	58.1	100.0	4,098
Married/living together	23.7	16.0	60.3	100.0	3,592
Divorced/separated/ widowed	37.2	20.7	42.1	100.0	506
Employment					
Employed for cash	27.3	18.1	54.6	100.0	3,194
Employed not for cash	24.3	19.3	56.4	100.0	659
Not employed	18.3	16.1	65.6	100.0	1,821
Education					
No education	17.1	15.3	67.6	100.0	1,250
Primary	26.6	16.5	56.9	100.0	816
Secondary	25.2	18.4	56.4	100.0	2,808
More than secondary	28.4	19.7	52.0	100.0	801
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	16.9	16.9	66.2	100.0	708
Second	20.9	15.6	63.5	100.0	953
Middle	23.4	16.9	59.7	100.0	1,208
Fourth	26.0	18.7	55.3	100.0	1,431
Highest	28.5	18.8	52.7	100.0	1,374
Total	24.1	17.6	58.3	100.0	5,674

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

Table 17.18 Sources for help to stop the violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help by sources from which they sought help, according to the type of violence that women reported, Nigeria DHS 2024

Source	Type of violence experienced			
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Physical or sexual violence
Own family	73.9	74.5	72.7	73.7
Husband's/intimate partner's family	28.7	7.1	24.2	26.1
Current/former husband/intimate partner	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.7
Current/former boyfriend	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.4
Friend	9.4	20.4	13.9	11.3
Neighbour	7.8	4.3	11.5	8.4
Religious leader	6.8	1.4	8.9	6.9
Doctor/medical personnel	0.1	3.2	0.8	0.5
Police	2.9	5.6	4.7	3.6
Lawyer	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.5
Social work organisation	1.1	0.0	1.6	1.2
Other	1.4	0.0	1.7	1.4
Number of women who have sought help	944	99	323	1,366

Note: Women can report more than one source from which they sought help.

Table 17.19 Technology-facilitated gender-based violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced various forms of technology-facilitated gender-based violence by anyone ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, Nigeria DHS 2024

Type of technology-facilitated violence experienced	Ever experienced	Experienced in the last 12 months
Someone publicly humiliated her using the internet, a phone or mobile phone, text messages, instant messages, or social media[1] in a way that was related to her being a woman	0.4	0.3
Someone sent her threatening messages via the internet, a phone or mobile phone, text messages, instant messages, or social media[1]	0.6	0.4
Someone shared sexual photos or videos of her via the internet, a mobile phone, text messages, instant messages, or social media[1] without her consent	0.3	0.2
Someone sent her sexual photos, videos, or messages via the internet, a mobile phone, text messages, instant messages, or social media[1] without her consent	1.0	0.7
Any form of technology-facilitated violence	1.6	1.2
Number of women	27,692	27,692

[1] Social media or any other technology platforms (e.g., Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter/X, Tinder, Badoo, Bomble, TikTok, Snapchat, Instagram, Reddit, Alarena.com)

Table 17.20 Technology-facilitated gender-based violence according to background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced specific types of technology-facilitated gender-based violence by anyone, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Someone publicly humiliated her using the internet, a phone or mobile phone, text messages, instant messages, or social media[1] in a way that was related to her being a woman	Someone sent her threatening messages via the internet, a phone or mobile phone, text messages, instant messages, or social media[1]	Someone shared sexual photos or videos of her via the internet, a mobile phone, text messages, instant messages, or social media[1] without her consent	Someone sent her sexual photos, videos, or messages via the internet, a mobile phone, text messages, instant messages, or social media[1] without her consent	Has experienced at least one of the specific behaviours	Has experienced none of the specific behaviours	Number of women
Age							
15–19	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.5	2.7	97.3	5,619
20–24	0.6	0.9	0.3	1.5	2.5	97.5	4,777
25–29	0.5	0.8	0.4	1.1	1.9	98.1	4,651
30–39	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.0	99.0	7,498
40–49	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	99.5	5,147
Religion							
Catholic	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.8	98.2	2,318
Other Christian	0.8	1.3	0.6	2.2	3.4	96.6	9,331
Islam	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	99.4	15,914
Traditionalist	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	4.3	95.7	121
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Ethnic group							
Ekoi	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.8	99.2	279
Fulani	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	99.3	1,849
Hausa	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	99.7	9,006
Ibibio	1.9	4.4	2.1	7.3	10.6	89.4	445
Igala	1.3	1.1	0.3	2.7	3.5	96.5	363
Igbo	0.7	0.9	0.2	1.3	2.3	97.7	3,102
Ijaw/Izon	1.1	1.0	0.4	3.6	5.1	94.9	295
Kanuri/Beriberi	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	99.4	517
Tiv	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.4	2.3	97.7	621
Yoruba	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.3	2.0	98.0	3,572
Other	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.4	2.4	97.6	7,643
Residence							
Urban	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.8	2.8	97.2	13,319
Rural	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	99.4	14,373
Zone							
North Central	0.3	0.7	0.4	1.1	1.8	98.2	5,029
North East	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.7	99.3	4,344
North West	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	99.6	8,821
South East	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.7	1.7	98.3	2,347
South South	1.0	1.7	0.7	4.2	5.7	94.3	3,124
South West	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.3	2.1	97.9	4,026
State							
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	0.6	1.1	1.1	4.4	5.3	94.7	524
Benue	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.3	2.3	97.7	722
Kogi	0.7	1.8	0.0	1.1	2.5	97.5	430
Kwara	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.6	1.1	98.9	567
Nasarawa	0.5	1.4	0.8	2.4	3.4	96.6	689
Niger	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,308
Plateau	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	99.6	788
North East							
Adamawa	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	99.6	641
Bauchi	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.9	99.1	1,258
Borno	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	99.2	776
Gombe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	439
Taraba	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	99.8	566
Yobe	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	98.4	664
North West							
Jigawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	902
Kaduna	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.9	99.1	1,730
Kano	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	99.5	2,562
Katsina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,266
Kebbi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	656
Sokoto	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	99.5	884
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	822

Continued…

Table 17.20—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Someone publicly humiliated her using the internet, a phone or mobile phone, text messages, instant messages, or social media[1] in a way that was related to her being a woman	Someone sent her threatening messages via the internet, a phone or mobile phone, text messages, instant messages, or social media[1]	Someone shared sexual photos or videos of her via the internet, a mobile phone, text messages, instant messages, or social media[1] without her consent	Someone sent her sexual photos, videos, or messages via the internet, a mobile phone, text messages, instant messages, or social media[1] without her consent	Has experienced at least one of the specific behaviours	Has experienced none of the specific behaviours	Number of women
South East							
Abia	1.2	2.7	0.6	1.4	3.3	96.7	298
Anambra	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.5	1.2	98.8	511
Ebonyi	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.6	1.5	98.5	677
Enugu	0.5	0.7	0.1	1.5	2.1	97.9	359
Imo	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	98.8	503
South South							
Akwa Ibom	3.0	6.8	3.5	9.1	14.6	85.4	406
Bayelsa	1.5	1.9	0.7	6.7	9.4	90.6	219
Cross River	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.8	99.2	378
Delta	1.8	1.4	0.4	8.1	9.2	90.8	700
Edo	0.3	1.6	0.2	1.7	2.7	97.3	476
Rivers	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.5	1.8	98.2	945
South West							
Ekiti	0.2	2.7	0.0	2.8	4.6	95.4	194
Lagos	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.2	98.8	1,117
Ogun	1.0	1.4	1.8	3.7	5.1	94.9	926
Ondo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	431
Osun	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	99.8	452
Oyo	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.0	1.4	98.6	906
Marital status							
Never married	1.2	1.5	0.7	2.4	4.0	96.0	7,490
Never had intimate partner	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.3	2.5	97.5	5,532
Currently has intimate partner	3.0	3.8	1.3	5.2	8.6	91.4	1,400
Had intimate partner	1.6	1.9	1.0	6.3	8.0	92.0	558
Ever married	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.8	99.2	20,202
Currently married/living together	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.7	99.3	18,877
Divorced/separated/ widowed	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.8	1.9	98.1	1,326
Education							
No education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.9	9,596
Primary	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.8	99.2	3,156
Secondary	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.3	2.3	97.7	11,157
More than secondary	1.1	1.4	0.5	2.8	4.1	95.9	3,783
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.9	4,793
Second	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	99.5	5,209
Middle	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.9	99.1	5,543
Fourth	0.6	1.3	0.5	1.5	2.8	97.2	5,974
Highest	0.8	1.0	0.5	2.3	3.4	96.6	6,174
Total	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.0	1.6	98.4	27,692

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Social media or any other technology platforms (e.g., Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter/X, Tinder, Badoo, Bomble, TikTok, Snapchat, Instagram, Reddit, Alarena.com)

Table 17.21 Persons committing technology-facilitated violence

Among women age 15–49 who have experienced technology-facilitated gender-based violence, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's partnership status, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Partnership status		
Person	Ever married/ ever had intimate partner	Never married/ never had intimate partner	Total
Current husband/intimate partner	4.8	na	3.3
Former husband/intimate partner	3.2	na	2.2
Current/former boyfriend	15.7	10.8	14.2
Mother/stepmother	0.2	0.0	0.1
Sister/brother	0.2	0.9	0.4
Other relative	4.0	1.8	3.3
In-law	1.4	na	1.0
Male friend	11.8	10.4	11.4
Female friend	1.8	4.0	2.5
Teacher	0.6	0.0	0.4
Schoolmate/classmate	1.3	5.7	2.6
Employer/someone at work	0.2	0.8	0.4
Stranger	57.2	66.9	60.2
Other	0.6	0.0	0.4
Number of women who have experienced technology-facilitated gender-based violence	221	101	321

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Percentages may add to more than 100% since women can report more than one perpetrator.
na = not applicable

FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION 18

Key Findings

- ***Prevalence of female genital mutilation (FGM):*** 14% of women age 15–49 have been circumcised, a decrease from the 20% reported in the 2018 NDHS.
- ***Age at circumcision:*** 85% of circumcised women age 15–49 were circumcised before age 5, while 8% were circumcised between age 5 and 14 and 6% were circumcised at age 15 or above.
- ***Attitudes towards FGM:*** 67% of women and 74% of men age 15–49 said that their religions do not require that girls be circumcised. Similarly, 71% of women and 74% of men believe that the practice should not continue.

Female genital mutilation (FGM), also known as female genital cutting or female circumcision, is defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) as any procedure that involves partial or total removal of the external genitalia and/or injury to the female genital organs whether for cultural or any other nontherapeutic reasons (WHO, UNICEF, and UNFPA 1997). FGM, widely recognised as a violation of human rights, is deeply rooted in beliefs and perceptions formed over decades and generations.

The Federal Government of Nigeria continues to reinforce the prohibition of female genital mutilation through the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act 2015, which bans FGM and other harmful traditional practices. The act has been domesticated by 35 states across Nigeria, including the Federal Capital Territory, demonstrating progress in expanding legal protections to eliminate FGM in Nigeria. However, there remains a need for full implementation and enforcement in all states.

WHO classifies female genital mutilation into four main categories:

Type I: Excision of the prepuce with or without excision of part or all of the clitoris

Type II: Excision of the clitoris with partial or total excision of the labia minora

Type III: Excision of part or all of the external genitalia and stitching or narrowing of the vaginal opening (infibulation)

Type IV: Other forms, including pricking, piercing, or incising of the clitoris and/or labia; stretching of the clitoris and/or labia; cauterisation by burning of the clitoris and surrounding tissue; scraping of tissue surrounding the opening of the vagina or cutting of the vagina; and introduction of corrosive substances or herbs into the vagina to cause bleeding or to tighten or narrow the vagina

The 2024 NDHS collected information on FGM from all women age 15–49 and men age 15–59. For women, the topics covered included knowledge and prevalence of FGM and attitudes towards the practice of circumcision. Women age 15–49 were asked questions about whether they themselves were circumcised, age at circumcision, and type of circumcision. Women with daughters age 0–14 were asked questions about circumcision for each of their daughters. Male respondents were asked questions on knowledge of and attitudes toward FGM.

18.1 Respondents' Knowledge of Female Genital Mutilation

In Nigeria, knowledge of FGM is higher among women than men. About 3 in 5 (59%) women and 56% of men age 15–49 have heard of FGM (**Table 18.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- By zone, knowledge of FGM among women is highest in South East (78%) and lowest in North Central (39%). Among men, knowledge is highest in South West (76%) and lowest in North East and North Central (44% each) (**Table 18.1**).
- Knowledge of FGM varies greatly by state: only 12% of women in Taraba and only 18% of men in Zamfara have heard of FGM, as compared with 90% of women in Delta and 91% of men in Lagos.
- Knowledge of FGM generally increases with increasing education; 54% of women and 42% of men with no education have heard of FGM, compared with 75% of women and 76% of men with more than a secondary education.
- Knowledge of FGM increases from 53% among women and 38% among men in the lowest wealth quintile to 71% among women and 75% among men in the highest quintile.

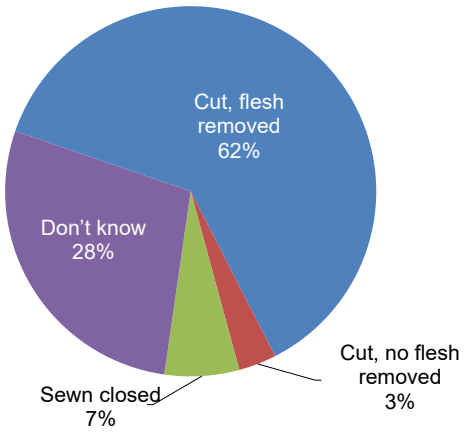
18.2 Female Genital Mutilation Among Women

18.2.1 Prevalence and Type of FGM

In Nigeria, 14% of women age 15–49 are circumcised. The most common type of FGM in Nigeria is a procedure that involves the cutting and removal of flesh in or around the female external genitalia, with 62% of circumcised women undergoing this form of FGM. Seven percent of women had their vaginal opening sewn closed (also known as infibulation), while 3% had a procedure that involved cutting of the female external genitalia without the removal of any flesh. Twenty-eight percent of women reported not knowing what type of FGM was performed (**Table 18.2** and **Figure 18.1**).

Figure 18.1 **Type of FGM**

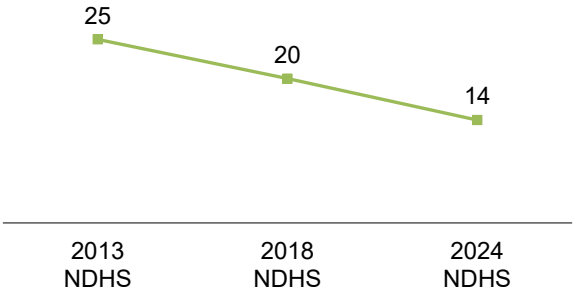
Percentage among circumcised women age 15–49



Trends: Although the prevalence of FGM in the 2024 NDHS cannot be compared with the prevalence in NDHS surveys conducted before 2013 due to variations in definitions, comparisons can be made with the results of the 2013 and 2018 NDHS surveys because the same definition was used. Nigeria has seen a consistent decrease in the prevalence of FGM, from 25% in 2013 to 20% in 2018 and 14% in 2024, representing an overall 11 percentage point decline in the proportion of women age 15–49 circumcised in the past decade (**Figure 18.2**).

Figure 18.2 **Trends in FGM**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who are circumcised

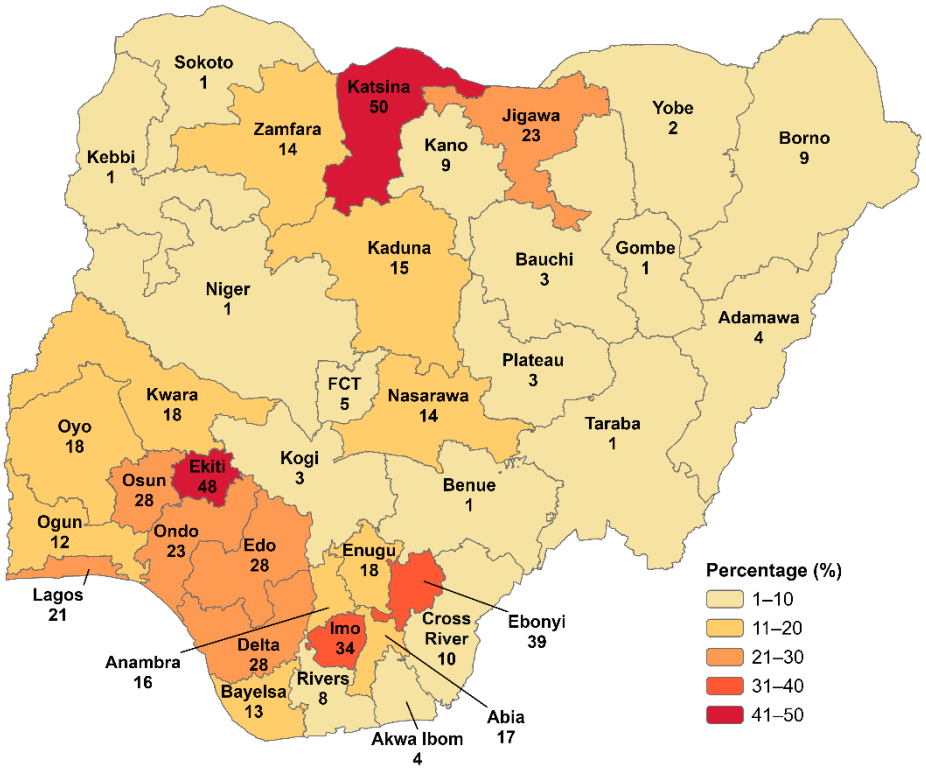


Patterns by background characteristics

- The decreasing trend in the prevalence of circumcision in Nigeria is indicated by the fact that only 7% of women age 15–19 have been circumcised, as compared with 23% of women age 45–49.
- Circumcision is more prevalent among women in the South East zone (27%) than among women in the other zones; the prevalence is lowest in the North East zone (4%).
- Fifty percent of women in Katsina and 48% in Ekiti are circumcised, compared with 1% or less of women in Benue, Niger, Gombe, Taraba, Kebbi, and Sokoto (**Map 18.1**).

Map 18.1 **FGM by state**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who are circumcised



18.2.2 Age at Circumcision

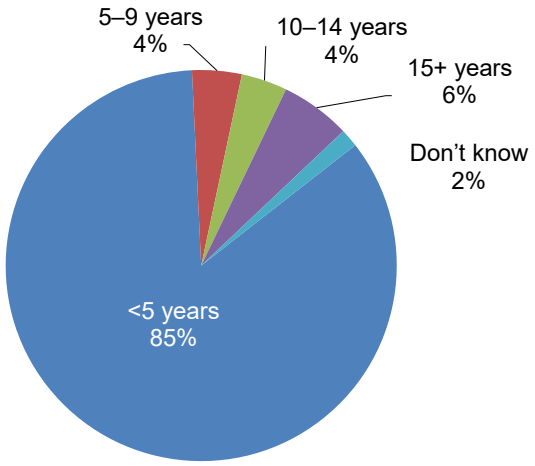
In Nigeria, female circumcision is often performed during early childhood; overall, 85% of women age 15–49 were circumcised when they were less than age 5 (**Table 18.3** and **Figure 18.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 15–19 are more likely than women age 40–49 to report undergoing circumcision at less than age 5 (93% versus 79%) (**Table 18.3**).
- By zone, the proportion of women circumcised before age 5 is highest in North West (96%) and lowest in North East (49%). Twenty-four percent of women in North East and 23% in South South had the procedure done at age 15 or later.

***Figure 18.3* Age at FGM**

Percent distribution of women who are circumcised



Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

18.3 Circumcision of Daughters

In addition to reporting on their own circumcision status, women were asked whether each of their living daughters age 0–14 had been circumcised. If a woman reported that she had never heard of FGM, it was assumed that her daughters have not been circumcised.

Eighty-six percent of girls age 0–14 have not been circumcised. Of the 14% reported to have been circumcised, nearly all were circumcised before their first birthday (**Table 18.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of girls age 0–14 who are circumcised is highest in the Hausa ethnic group (25%) (**Table 18.5**).
- By zone, a higher percentage of girls in North West than South South are circumcised (27% versus 4%).
- Daughters of mothers with more than a secondary education (5%) are less likely than daughters of mothers with no education (18%) and daughters of mothers with a primary education (17%) to have been circumcised.
- FGM is more common among girls from households in the lowest three wealth quintiles (17% each) than among those from households in the fourth (11%) and highest (7%) quintiles.

The 2024 NDHS also included questions to ascertain the prevalence of various types of FGM among daughters. Women who said their daughter was circumcised were asked whether her genital area had been sewn closed (a process known as infibulation).

In Nigeria 5% of girls have undergone infibulation. A higher percentage of Igbo girls (25%) than those from other ethnic groups have been infibulated. Infibulation is also more common among girls whose mothers are in the highest wealth quintile (17%) and have more than a secondary education (11%) than among girls whose mothers are in the lower wealth quintiles (3%–7%) and have no education (4%). Infibulation is much more common among girls whose mothers were infibulated (70%) than among girls whose mothers were circumcised but not infibulated (3%) (**Table 18.6**).

18.4 Person Who Performed the Circumcision

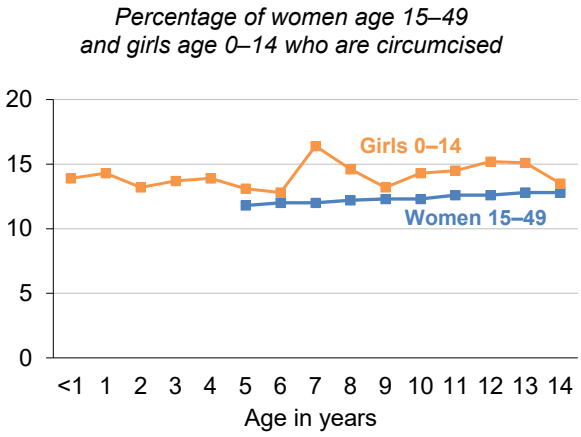
The survey included questions on the person who performed the circumcision. **Table 18.7** shows the percentage of circumcised girls age 0–14 and women age 15–49 according to the person who performed the circumcision and the type of circumcision.

Traditional agents are responsible for the majority of circumcisions across all age groups. Traditional agents performed 95% of circumcisions among girls age 0–14 and 82% among women age 15–49. Traditional birth attendants performed 2% of circumcisions for girls and 7% for women. Medical professionals performed 5% of circumcisions among girls age 0–14 and 10% among women age 15–49, with nurses and midwives accounting for 5% of circumcisions among girls and 9% among women. Five percent of girls age 0–14 and 7% of women age 15–49 had their genital area sewn closed (infibulation).

18.5 Female Circumcision over Time

Figure 18.4 compares the prevalence of circumcision among women age 15–49 with the prevalence of circumcision among girls age 0–14 by single years of age. The figure illustrates circumcision practices around the time of the survey relative to those further back in time. The percentage of girls who have been circumcised ranges from 13% to 16% among those less than age 15; 16% of girls were circumcised at age 7.

***Figure 18.4* Age at circumcision among women and girls**



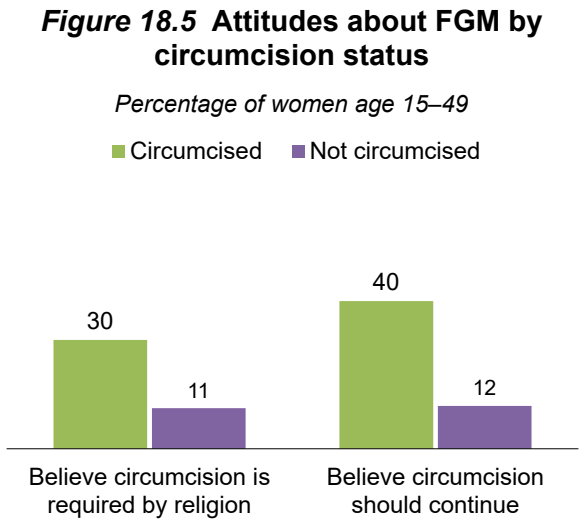
18.6 Attitudes towards Female Circumcision

Women and men age 15–49 who have heard of female circumcision were asked whether this practice is a requirement of their religion and whether it should continue. Two-thirds of women (67%) and 74% of men said that their religions do not require that girls be circumcised (**Table 18.8**). Seventy-one percent of women and 74% of men believe that the practice should not continue (**Table 18.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who are circumcised are more than twice as likely as those who are not to believe that FGM is required by their religion (30% and 11%, respectively) (**Figure 18.5**). Similarly, women who are circumcised are more likely to believe that FGM should be continued (40% and 12%) (**Table 18.8** and **Table 18.9**).
- Twenty-one percent of women in rural areas believe that FGM is required by their religion, as compared with 10% of those in urban areas. Similarly, 27% of rural women and 11% of urban women believe that FGM should be continued.

***Figure 18.5* Attitudes about FGM by circumcision status**



- Education influences beliefs about whether FGM is required by one's religion. Only 7% of women with more than a secondary education believe that FGM is required by their religion, compared with 25% of women with no education.

List of Tables

For more information on female genital mutilation, see the following tables:

- **Table 18.1 Knowledge of female circumcision**
- **Table 18.2 Prevalence of female circumcision**
- **Table 18.3 Age at circumcision**
- **Table 18.4 Prevalence of circumcision and age at circumcision: Girls age 0–14**
- **Table 18.5 Circumcision of girls age 0–14 by mother's background characteristics**
- **Table 18.6 Infibulation among circumcised girls age 0–14**
- **Table 18.7 Aspects of circumcision among circumcised girls age 0–14 and women age 15–49**
- **Table 18.8 Opinions of women and men about whether circumcision is required by religion**
- **Table 18.9 Opinions of women and men about whether the practice of circumcision should continue**

Table 18.1 Knowledge of female circumcision

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of female circumcision, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Have heard of female circumcision	Number of respondents	Have heard of female circumcision	Number of respondents
Age				
15–19	38.9	8,105	28.9	2,230
20–24	52.2	6,853	45.2	1,590
25–29	60.8	6,443	53.9	1,475
30–34	66.1	5,583	63.0	1,427
35–39	69.4	4,900	70.7	1,640
40–44	72.1	4,105	72.3	1,439
45–49	70.6	3,062	75.4	1,127
Religion				
Catholic	61.9	3,212	58.1	829
Other Christian	62.5	13,174	65.9	3,633
Islam	55.8	22,486	49.9	6,358
Traditionalist	44.1	165	54.8	98
Other	*	0	*	9
Ethnic group				
Ekoi	82.4	384	72.6	93
Fulani	51.2	2,577	45.6	698
Hausa	58.6	12,787	48.5	3,716
Ibibio	68.8	619	54.0	193
Igala	36.8	504	51.3	147
Igbo	76.7	4,359	73.2	1,151
Ijaw/Izon	75.5	426	73.6	128
Kanuri/Beriberi	61.7	746	72.7	144
Tiv	42.1	868	43.2	268
Yoruba	68.4	4,998	75.1	1,441
Other	48.3	10,782	50.9	2,948
Residence				
Urban	64.0	18,846	66.4	5,397
Rural	53.4	20,204	45.6	5,531
Zone				
North Central	39.3	7,068	44.3	2,107
North East	42.0	6,213	44.1	1,720
North West	60.8	12,434	50.9	3,459
South East	78.0	3,280	71.2	849
South South	76.4	4,416	70.6	1,231
South West	70.5	5,640	75.7	1,560
State				
North Central				
FCT-Abuja	68.9	764	65.0	267
Benue	45.2	1,008	42.5	285
Kogi	20.3	604	44.9	206
Kwara	30.6	790	68.6	275
Nasarawa	63.5	963	49.5	301
Niger	27.8	1,845	21.7	489
Plateau	27.8	1,093	36.0	284
North East				
Adamawa	54.6	932	47.9	276
Bauchi	38.8	1,838	21.9	570
Borno	56.0	1,073	86.8	246
Gombe	39.9	610	43.8	202
Taraba	11.5	806	54.2	232
Yobe	47.2	954	38.3	193
North West				
Jigawa	77.8	1,258	39.6	330
Kaduna	45.3	2,420	62.0	705
Kano	45.0	3,660	65.2	1,029
Katsina	77.3	1,778	45.1	479
Kebbi	78.0	925	58.6	231
Sokoto	74.6	1,238	31.2	357
Zamfara	70.8	1,154	17.5	329
South East				
Abia	72.9	418	81.8	122
Anambra	70.4	707	72.7	191
Ebonyi	88.4	950	75.2	189
Enugu	57.8	502	43.2	135
Imo	88.9	704	77.9	212

Continued…

Table 18.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Have heard of female circumcision	Number of respondents	Have heard of female circumcision	Number of respondents
South South				
Akwa Ibom	66.9	570	54.7	178
Bayelsa	82.3	317	72.7	100
Cross River	82.2	524	80.4	140
Delta	90.2	1,010	75.2	249
Edo	81.9	661	70.7	197
Rivers	63.7	1,333	70.9	366
South West				
Ekiti	78.6	276	70.1	68
Lagos	72.2	1,586	90.8	523
Ogun	61.2	1,288	62.9	321
Ondo	49.5	603	78.3	188
Osun	82.5	627	76.3	179
Oyo	80.4	1,260	61.6	281
Education				
No education	54.2	13,404	42.0	2,462
Primary	56.7	4,359	54.7	1,159
Secondary	57.2	15,948	54.0	5,066
More than secondary	74.6	5,339	76.0	2,241
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	53.1	6,724	38.1	1,776
Second	48.9	7,348	43.0	1,902
Middle	55.3	7,812	49.7	2,114
Fourth	61.1	8,435	63.3	2,523
Highest	71.2	8,731	75.2	2,612
Total 15–49	58.5	39,050	55.9	10,927
50–59	na	na	80.7	1,277
Total 15–59	na	na	58.5	12,204

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = not applicable

Table 18.2 Prevalence of female circumcision

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have been circumcised, and percent distribution of circumcised women by type of circumcision, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of women circumcised	Number of women	Type of circumcision				Total	Number of circumcised women
			Cut, no flesh removed	Cut, flesh removed	Sewn closed	Don't know		
Age								
15–19	7.4	8,105	4.3	61.6	3.6	30.5	100.0	602
20–24	10.2	6,853	4.6	61.4	3.9	30.1	100.0	699
25–29	12.0	6,443	4.1	63.5	5.8	26.6	100.0	775
30–34	15.9	5,583	3.7	62.5	7.5	26.4	100.0	886
35–39	18.0	4,900	2.5	65.2	6.1	26.2	100.0	884
40–44	20.8	4,105	2.0	61.2	9.5	27.2	100.0	854
45–49	23.4	3,062	2.1	59.0	8.0	30.9	100.0	718
Religion								
Catholic	15.2	3,212	1.9	55.9	9.3	32.9	100.0	488
Other Christian	14.0	13,174	2.1	56.2	10.0	31.7	100.0	1,846
Islam	13.5	22,486	4.2	66.4	4.0	25.3	100.0	3,037
Traditionalist	26.8	165	(1.5)	(89.7)	(0.5)	(8.3)	100.0	44
Ethnic group								
Ekoi	11.8	384	2.7	90.3	3.7	3.3	100.0	45
Fulani	12.5	2,577	2.8	58.4	5.5	33.3	100.0	322
Hausa	15.2	12,787	5.1	68.1	2.1	24.8	100.0	1,946
Ibibio	3.8	619	(2.3)	(77.0)	(2.1)	(18.6)	100.0	24
Igala	1.9	504	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Igbo	24.4	4,359	1.9	54.0	12.1	32.1	100.0	1,063
Ijaw/Izon	8.4	426	6.9	43.9	28.5	20.6	100.0	36
Kanuri/Beriberi	7.5	746	1.1	49.9	4.8	44.1	100.0	56
Tiv	0.2	868	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Yoruba	21.5	4,998	2.1	57.4	9.3	31.2	100.0	1,073
Other	7.8	10,782	2.6	66.3	6.1	25.1	100.0	841
Residence								
Urban	14.1	18,846	3.2	61.0	8.3	27.5	100.0	2,662
Rural	13.6	20,204	3.3	63.3	4.8	28.5	100.0	2,755
Zone								
North Central	5.5	7,068	4.3	75.0	7.8	12.9	100.0	391
North East	3.5	6,213	3.5	56.9	2.4	37.2	100.0	215
North West	16.6	12,434	4.5	67.7	1.5	26.3	100.0	2,063
South East	26.8	3,280	1.9	53.0	12.0	33.2	100.0	880
South South	15.7	4,416	2.7	66.9	4.2	26.3	100.0	693
South West	20.8	5,640	2.1	53.3	12.9	31.7	100.0	1,175
State								
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	4.6	764	(4.4)	(36.7)	(19.4)	(39.4)	100.0	35
Benue	1.1	1,008	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Kogi	2.6	604	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
Kwara	17.7	790	1.7	82.6	12.8	2.8	100.0	140
Nasarawa	14.1	963	5.7	85.5	2.0	6.7	100.0	135
Niger	0.9	1,845	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
Plateau	3.4	1,093	9.9	54.0	1.4	34.7	100.0	37
North East								
Adamawa	3.7	932	(3.5)	(84.4)	(0.0)	(12.0)	100.0	35
Bauchi	2.7	1,838	(1.5)	(53.9)	(3.0)	(41.6)	100.0	50
Borno	9.4	1,073	0.6	53.8	1.3	44.3	100.0	101
Gombe	0.6	610	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Taraba	0.5	806	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Yobe	2.3	954	(15.0)	(35.1)	(11.3)	(38.5)	100.0	22
North West								
Jigawa	23.0	1,258	1.7	36.4	0.0	62.0	100.0	289
Kaduna	15.1	2,420	4.0	78.9	2.3	14.9	100.0	366
Kano	9.2	3,660	3.5	38.4	2.3	55.8	100.0	336
Katsina	49.7	1,778	3.9	90.0	1.4	4.7	100.0	884
Kebbi	1.2	925	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Sokoto	1.1	1,238	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Zamfara	14.2	1,154	15.8	43.9	1.0	39.3	100.0	164
South East								
Abia	16.9	418	0.4	38.1	1.6	59.9	100.0	71
Anambra	15.6	707	1.2	64.3	1.0	33.6	100.0	110
Ebonyi	38.5	950	1.9	76.5	1.4	20.2	100.0	366
Enugu	18.2	502	2.6	43.9	14.2	39.3	100.0	91
Imo	34.3	704	2.3	19.9	35.3	42.5	100.0	242

Continued…

Table 18.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of women circumcised	Number of women	Type of circumcision				Total	Number of circumcised women
			Cut, no flesh removed	Cut, flesh removed	Sewn closed	Don't know		
South South								
Akwa Ibom	4.0	570	(2.3)	(86.5)	(0.0)	(11.1)	100.0	23
Bayelsa	12.8	317	4.4	46.4	21.0	28.2	100.0	41
Cross River	9.8	524	3.2	84.8	7.2	4.8	100.0	51
Delta	28.1	1,010	1.4	70.5	4.2	23.9	100.0	283
Edo	28.4	661	3.5	47.7	1.7	47.0	100.0	188
Rivers	8.1	1,333	3.7	85.5	1.3	9.4	100.0	107
South West								
Ekiti	47.9	276	3.7	20.5	3.6	72.2	100.0	132
Lagos	21.4	1,586	0.6	47.3	37.8	14.3	100.0	340
Ogun	12.4	1,288	2.0	80.1	1.4	16.5	100.0	159
Ondo	23.0	603	3.4	14.8	5.0	76.9	100.0	139
Osun	27.8	627	0.7	79.9	3.7	15.6	100.0	174
Oyo	18.4	1,260	3.6	65.4	1.2	29.8	100.0	231
Education								
No education	12.9	13,404	4.8	65.1	2.4	27.8	100.0	1,730
Primary	19.0	4,359	2.7	69.1	5.9	22.3	100.0	830
Secondary	13.4	15,948	2.6	59.5	7.6	30.3	100.0	2,142
More than secondary	13.4	5,339	2.2	55.1	14.0	28.7	100.0	716
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	12.0	6,724	3.6	62.5	3.1	30.8	100.0	804
Second	12.7	7,348	3.3	68.1	2.5	26.2	100.0	932
Middle	15.0	7,812	4.1	66.3	4.6	25.0	100.0	1,173
Fourth	13.8	8,435	3.2	60.3	5.6	30.9	100.0	1,165
Highest	15.4	8,731	2.3	55.9	13.9	27.9	100.0	1,343
Total	13.9	39,050	3.3	62.2	6.5	28.0	100.0	5,417

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

Table 18.3 Age at circumcision

Percent distribution of circumcised women age 15–49 by age at circumcision, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Age at circumcision					Total	Number of circumcised women
	<5	5–9	10–14	15+	Don't know		
Age							
15–19	93.2	3.2	0.9	2.0	0.7	100.0	602
20–24	89.4	3.4	2.5	3.6	1.1	100.0	699
25–29	87.3	3.4	3.6	5.1	0.6	100.0	775
30–34	84.4	4.4	4.2	6.0	1.0	100.0	886
35–39	84.2	4.9	3.5	5.4	1.9	100.0	884
40–44	79.2	4.9	5.1	8.7	2.1	100.0	854
45–49	78.8	4.3	5.8	8.3	2.8	100.0	718
Religion							
Catholic	80.3	5.1	8.0	5.5	1.2	100.0	488
Other Christian	77.6	5.1	5.3	9.0	3.1	100.0	1,846
Islam	90.2	3.4	2.1	3.7	0.6	100.0	3,037
Traditionalist	(66.4)	(11.3)	(8.6)	(12.2)	(1.5)	100.0	44
Ethnic group							
Ekoi	15.9	19.1	31.5	33.6	0.0	100.0	45
Fulani	91.8	5.6	0.5	2.1	0.0	100.0	322
Hausa	94.7	0.6	1.4	2.7	0.6	100.0	1,946
Ibibio	(51.2)	(10.2)	(4.3)	(30.5)	(3.7)	100.0	24
Igala	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Igbo	85.1	4.3	6.1	2.6	1.9	100.0	1,063
Ijaw/Izon	34.0	19.2	35.8	8.4	2.6	100.0	36
Kanuri/Beriberi	49.9	16.7	4.2	29.1	0.0	100.0	56
Tiv	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Yoruba	87.0	4.9	3.5	0.6	4.0	100.0	1,073
Other	65.6	8.2	4.9	20.8	0.6	100.0	841
Residence							
Urban	82.3	5.0	4.0	6.6	2.2	100.0	2,662
Rural	87.3	3.4	3.6	5.0	0.9	100.0	2,755
Zone							
North Central	82.5	8.3	4.7	4.4	0.0	100.0	391
North East	49.3	21.8	4.2	24.1	0.6	100.0	215
North West	95.8	0.5	1.2	2.0	0.4	100.0	2,063
South East	83.7	4.4	7.0	3.0	1.8	100.0	880
South South	65.7	5.1	6.0	23.0	0.2	100.0	693
South West	84.8	5.2	4.1	1.2	4.6	100.0	1,175
State							
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	(93.5)	(0.8)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	35
Benue	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Kogi	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
Kwara	84.6	14.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	140
Nasarawa	81.8	3.9	6.2	8.2	0.0	100.0	135
Niger	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
Plateau	98.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	37
North East							
Adamawa	(50.0)	(11.5)	(13.7)	(21.3)	(3.5)	100.0	35
Bauchi	(95.2)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(3.3)	(0.0)	100.0	50
Borno	24.6	40.8	2.9	31.7	0.0	100.0	101
Gombe	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Taraba	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Yobe	(47.9)	(3.8)	(2.7)	(45.6)	(0.0)	100.0	22
North West							
Jigawa	96.4	0.0	0.8	2.8	0.0	100.0	289
Kaduna	96.7	0.7	1.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	366
Kano	88.8	1.1	1.3	7.0	1.7	100.0	336
Katsina	98.4	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	884
Kebbi	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Sokoto	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Zamfara	96.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	164
South East							
Abia	83.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	15.3	100.0	71
Anambra	94.1	3.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	100.0	110
Ebonyi	68.5	8.8	15.6	6.9	0.1	100.0	366
Enugu	94.3	1.4	2.3	0.0	2.0	100.0	91
Imo	98.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.7	100.0	242

Continued…

Table 18.3—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Age at circumcision <5	5–9	10–14	15+	Don't know	Total	Number of circumcised women
South South							
Akwa Ibom	(41.7)	(9.5)	(13.7)	(35.1)	(0.0)	100.0	23
Bayelsa	49.7	16.2	22.6	9.1	2.3	100.0	41
Cross River	19.0	19.9	31.3	29.8	0.0	100.0	51
Delta	58.9	2.1	3.0	36.0	0.0	100.0	283
Edo	83.7	1.6	1.5	12.8	0.4	100.0	188
Rivers	85.5	7.0	1.5	6.0	0.0	100.0	107
South West							
Ekiti	92.9	2.0	3.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	132
Lagos	85.7	6.3	4.7	1.7	1.7	100.0	340
Ogun	75.3	12.5	10.4	1.8	0.0	100.0	159
Ondo	69.2	1.1	1.7	0.8	27.3	100.0	139
Osun	85.5	8.5	4.1	1.1	0.8	100.0	174
Oyo	94.5	0.4	1.3	0.0	3.9	100.0	231
Education							
No education	88.0	3.8	3.0	4.2	0.9	100.0	1,730
Primary	77.1	5.5	5.0	10.7	1.7	100.0	830
Secondary	85.3	3.7	3.8	5.6	1.6	100.0	2,142
More than secondary	84.7	4.8	4.1	4.0	2.4	100.0	716
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	86.9	5.2	2.7	4.5	0.7	100.0	804
Second	85.0	2.7	5.7	6.3	0.3	100.0	932
Middle	83.6	4.4	4.2	6.7	1.1	100.0	1,173
Fourth	83.5	4.4	3.1	6.8	2.3	100.0	1,165
Highest	85.7	4.1	3.2	4.5	2.5	100.0	1,343
Total	84.8	4.1	3.8	5.8	1.5	100.0	5,417

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

Table 18.4 Prevalence of circumcision and age at circumcision: Girls age 0–14

Percent distribution of girls age 0–14 by age at circumcision, and percentage of girls circumcised according to current age, Nigeria DHS 2024

Current age	Age at circumcision <1	1–4	5–9	10–14	Don't know	Percentage not circumcised	Total	Number of girls	Percentage circumcised
0–4	13.5	0.2	na	na	0.1	86.2	100.0	13,001	13.8
5–9	13.4	0.3	0.2	na	0.1	86.0	100.0	12,283	14.0
10–14	13.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	85.4	100.0	9,672	14.6
0–14	13.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	85.9	100.0	34,956	14.1

Note: The circumcision status of girls is reported by their mothers.
na = not applicable due to censoring

Table 18.5 Circumcision of girls age 0–14 by mother's background characteristics

Percentage of girls age 0–14 who are circumcised, according to age and mother's background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Current age of girls 0–4	5–9	10–14	Total 0–14
Religion				
Catholic	1.7	2.7	4.2	2.8
Other Christian	2.5	4.7	5.7	4.2
Islam	19.1	18.5	19.3	18.9
Traditionalist	16.2	25.1	21.3	21.2
Ethnic group				
Ekoi	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.0
Fulani	21.2	18.4	17.9	19.4
Hausa	25.2	24.9	24.8	25.0
Igala	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.8
Igbo	3.4	6.6	7.4	5.6
Ijaw/Izon	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Kanuri/Beriberi	8.5	8.8	6.1	8.1
Tiv	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2
Yoruba	4.7	10.0	13.6	9.4
Other	3.8	4.9	5.6	4.7
Residence				
Urban	9.5	9.7	11.0	10.0
Rural	16.5	17.0	17.2	16.9
Zone				
North Central	6.7	6.8	7.9	7.1
North East	5.5	5.7	6.6	5.9
North West	27.6	27.3	26.1	27.1
South East	3.4	7.5	8.7	6.3
South South	2.9	4.0	4.6	3.8
South West	4.0	8.4	10.8	7.7
State				
North Central				
FCT-Abuja	1.9	1.4	3.4	2.1
Benue	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.4
Kogi	1.6	0.0	0.8	0.8
Kwara	12.2	15.7	23.3	16.4
Nasarawa	24.1	28.1	24.5	25.7
Niger	3.3	1.1	2.8	2.4
Plateau	6.3	5.7	6.0	6.0
North East				
Adamawa	9.5	14.5	14.5	12.7
Bauchi	9.0	6.3	8.0	7.7
Borno	4.5	4.7	6.6	5.1
Gombe	1.3	4.6	4.5	3.3
Taraba	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.7
Yobe	3.3	2.6	2.1	2.7
North West				
Jigawa	54.9	52.3	44.7	51.4
Kaduna	26.4	23.8	20.5	23.9
Kano	19.8	18.7	21.0	19.7
Katsina	54.1	57.8	55.5	55.8
Kebbi	2.7	1.9	1.8	2.2
Sokoto	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.5
Zamfara	14.8	14.6	19.7	16.1
South East				
Abia	3.1	8.3	2.9	4.8
Anambra	4.5	3.2	3.7	3.8
Ebonyi	1.9	5.6	5.2	4.0
Enugu	0.9	2.5	5.4	2.6
Imo	6.2	16.1	23.1	14.6
South South				
Akwa Ibom	0.0	1.3	3.2	1.5
Bayelsa	0.0	3.6	2.3	1.9
Cross River	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.8
Delta	4.5	5.6	5.3	5.1
Edo	6.4	10.2	14.3	10.0
Rivers	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.3

Continued…

Table 18.5—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Current age of girls 0–4	5–9	10–14	Total 0–14
South West				
Ekiti	7.1	15.7	36.5	19.2
Lagos	1.1	7.1	7.5	5.2
Ogun	2.0	4.0	1.9	2.6
Ondo	14.1	13.7	21.8	16.4
Osun	3.0	9.4	8.5	7.0
Oyo	4.5	9.5	14.3	9.3
Education				
No education	17.5	17.3	18.2	17.7
Primary	18.0	17.3	16.2	17.2
Secondary	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.3
More than secondary	3.6	4.9	5.9	4.7
Mother's circumcision status				
Circumcised	51.5	51.2	47.9	50.3
Not circumcised	12.1	11.0	10.7	11.3
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	16.4	16.9	17.0	16.7
Second	16.9	16.9	17.0	16.9
Middle	17.0	15.2	17.4	16.5
Fourth	10.7	11.7	12.2	11.4
Highest	5.0	7.0	7.7	6.5
Total	13.8	14.0	14.6	14.1

Table 18.6 Infibulation among circumcised girls age 0–14

Percent distribution of girls age 0–14 who are circumcised by whether or not they are infibulated, according to mother's background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Infibulation status: Sewn closed	Infibulation status: Not sewn closed	Infibulation status: Don't know	Total	Number of girls
Religion					
Catholic	32.8	65.7	1.4	100.0	64
Other Christian	13.8	76.8	9.4	100.0	377
Islam	4.3	95.2	0.5	100.0	4,447
Traditionalist	(4.4)	(95.6)	(0.0)	100.0	38
Ethnic group					
Ekoi	*	*	*	100.0	3
Fulani	6.0	94.0	0.0	100.0	582
Hausa	3.2	96.6	0.2	100.0	3,337
Igala	*	*	*	100.0	3
Igbo	25.2	72.9	1.9	100.0	187
Ijaw/Izon	*	*	*	100.0	0
Kanuri/Beriberi	13.1	86.9	0.0	100.0	78
Tiv	*	*	*	100.0	1
Yoruba	17.8	69.6	12.6	100.0	310
Other	2.6	95.3	2.1	100.0	424
Residence					
Urban	6.9	89.8	3.3	100.0	1,425
Rural	4.8	94.9	0.3	100.0	3,500
Zone					
North Central	11.7	88.3	0.0	100.0	423
North East	10.5	88.7	0.8	100.0	390
North West	1.9	98.0	0.1	100.0	3,550
South East	26.6	70.2	3.2	100.0	160
South South	1.0	92.3	6.7	100.0	109
South West	21.3	65.0	13.7	100.0	294
State					
North Central					
FCT-Abuja	*	*	*	100.0	11
Benue	*	*	*	100.0	3
Kogi	*	*	*	100.0	5
Kwara	28.9	71.1	0.0	100.0	103
Nasarawa	4.7	95.3	0.0	100.0	208
Niger	(9.6)	(90.4)	(0.0)	100.0	44
Plateau	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	49
North East					
Adamawa	0.5	99.5	0.0	100.0	113
Bauchi	21.9	78.1	0.0	100.0	154
Borno	7.2	92.8	0.0	100.0	66
Gombe	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	20
Taraba	*	*	*	100.0	5
Yobe	(6.8)	(83.6)	(9.6)	100.0	32
North West					
Jigawa	1.7	98.3	0.0	100.0	794
Kaduna	4.9	95.1	0.0	100.0	578
Kano	2.2	97.8	0.0	100.0	660
Katsina	0.3	99.7	0.0	100.0	1,224
Kebbi	(1.7)	(98.3)	(0.0)	100.0	22
Sokoto	2.3	92.9	4.8	100.0	58
Zamfara	2.9	97.1	0.0	100.0	215
South East					
Abia	(5.9)	(77.7)	(16.4)	100.0	14
Anambra	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	21
Ebonyi	(8.4)	(90.3)	(1.2)	100.0	32
Enugu	*	*	*	100.0	8
Imo	41.6	56.0	2.4	100.0	85
South South					
Akwa Ibom	*	*	*	100.0	6
Bayelsa	*	*	*	100.0	4
Cross River	*	*	*	100.0	3
Delta	(0.0)	(96.2)	(3.8)	100.0	36
Edo	0.0	87.6	12.4	100.0	42
Rivers	*	*	*	100.0	18

Continued…

Table 18.6—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Infibulation status: Sewn closed	Not sewn closed	Don't know	Total	Number of girls
South West					
Ekiti	12.6	69.9	17.5	100.0	35
Lagos	(60.8)	(29.1)	(10.1)	100.0	54
Ogun	*	*	*	100.0	22
Ondo	22.1	54.6	23.3	100.0	69
Osun	(13.1)	(86.9)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Oyo	6.9	79.4	13.7	100.0	80
Education					
No education	3.8	95.9	0.3	100.0	2,934
Primary	5.7	93.0	1.3	100.0	763
Secondary	8.6	88.4	3.0	100.0	1,062
More than secondary	11.0	83.5	5.5	100.0	167
Mother's circumcision status					
Infibulated	69.7	27.0	3.3	100.0	141
Circumcised, not infibulated	2.8	95.8	1.5	100.0	2,902
Not circumcised	4.6	94.8	0.6	100.0	1,883
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	3.8	96.1	0.1	100.0	1,335
Second	3.1	96.6	0.3	100.0	1,302
Middle	5.3	93.5	1.2	100.0	1,174
Fourth	6.6	91.6	1.8	100.0	754
Highest	16.9	76.0	7.1	100.0	361
Total	5.4	93.4	1.2	100.0	4,926

Note: The circumcision status of girls is reported by their mothers. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 18.7 Aspects of circumcision among circumcised girls age 0–14 and women age 15–49

Percent distributions of circumcised girls age 0–14 by current age and women age 15–49, according to person performing the circumcision and type of circumcision, Nigeria DHS 2024

Characteristic of circumcision	Current age of girls: 0–4	5–9	10–14	Total 0–14	Women age 15–49
Person who performed the circumcision					
Traditional agent	97.3	94.5	92.3	94.9	81.7
Traditional circumciser	95.7	93.1	90.1	93.2	73.8
Traditional birth attendant	1.5	1.4	2.1	1.6	7.2
Other traditional agent	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7
Medical professional	2.7	5.5	7.6	5.1	10.1
Doctor	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.1
Nurse/midwife	2.5	5.1	7.1	4.7	8.9
Other health professional	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	8.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of circumcision					
Sewn closed	4.5	5.5	6.3	5.4	6.5
Not sewn closed	94.7	93.4	91.8	93.4	76.0
Don't know	0.8	1.1	1.9	1.2	17.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,795	1,723	1,407	4,926	5,417

Note: The circumcision status of girls is reported by their mothers.

Table 18.8 Opinions of women and men about whether circumcision is required by religion

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of female circumcision by opinion on whether their religion requires female circumcision, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Required	Not required	Don't know	Total	Number of respondents	Required	Not required	Don't know	Total	Number of respondents
Female circumcision status										
Circumcised	29.7	51.3	19.0	100.0	5,417	na	na	na	na	na
Not circumcised	11.1	71.5	17.4	100.0	17,436	na	na	na	na	na
Age										
15–19	16.2	63.9	19.9	100.0	3,151	15.2	75.2	9.7	100.0	645
20–24	14.9	65.0	20.1	100.0	3,574	20.8	69.4	9.8	100.0	719
25–29	16.3	65.5	18.2	100.0	3,920	23.3	70.0	6.7	100.0	795
30–34	15.4	67.2	17.4	100.0	3,691	20.3	75.2	4.6	100.0	899
35–39	14.7	68.9	16.4	100.0	3,399	19.6	75.5	4.9	100.0	1,159
40–44	15.4	69.0	15.7	100.0	2,959	18.8	75.3	5.9	100.0	1,040
45–49	15.6	68.7	15.7	100.0	2,160	19.5	75.2	5.3	100.0	850
Religion										
Catholic	9.4	83.9	6.7	100.0	1,986	14.3	82.5	3.3	100.0	482
Other Christian	8.3	81.8	10.0	100.0	8,234	16.5	77.1	6.4	100.0	2,393
Islam	21.2	54.2	24.7	100.0	12,552	22.5	70.5	7.0	100.0	3,174
Traditionalist	30.6	58.4	10.9	100.0	73	42.2	54.5	3.3	100.0	54
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Ethnic group										
Ekoi	34.3	65.5	0.2	100.0	317	7.6	89.4	3.0	100.0	68
Fulani	22.1	54.4	23.5	100.0	1,320	25.2	65.9	8.8	100.0	318
Hausa	25.9	45.6	28.5	100.0	7,490	20.4	74.0	5.7	100.0	1,801
Ibibio	5.8	84.2	10.0	100.0	426	9.3	85.5	5.2	100.0	104
Igala	4.4	89.4	6.2	100.0	185	13.7	75.4	10.9	100.0	75
Igbo	9.1	85.0	5.9	100.0	3,343	18.3	78.6	3.1	100.0	842
Ijaw/Izon	16.2	71.7	12.1	100.0	322	20.0	62.8	17.2	100.0	94
Kanuri/Beriberi	10.8	61.0	28.2	100.0	461	33.3	55.6	11.2	100.0	104
Tiv	1.5	96.4	2.1	100.0	365	14.4	83.8	1.8	100.0	116
Yoruba	6.1	86.9	7.0	100.0	3,420	20.2	71.6	8.2	100.0	1,082
Other	10.6	71.2	18.2	100.0	5,204	19.0	74.2	6.7	100.0	1,502
Residence										
Urban	10.4	74.8	14.7	100.0	12,066	19.3	74.1	6.6	100.0	3,582
Rural	21.2	57.7	21.2	100.0	10,788	20.2	73.6	6.2	100.0	2,524
Zone										
North Central	11.3	76.9	11.8	100.0	2,775	22.2	73.5	4.3	100.0	933
North East	11.1	65.5	23.4	100.0	2,608	20.0	65.7	14.3	100.0	759
North West	26.7	42.0	31.3	100.0	7,559	20.7	74.9	4.4	100.0	1,759
South East	9.4	86.1	4.6	100.0	2,557	18.8	78.0	3.2	100.0	604
South South	13.0	75.9	11.1	100.0	3,376	23.2	71.5	5.4	100.0	869
South West	6.1	87.2	6.6	100.0	3,979	13.9	77.8	8.4	100.0	1,181
State										
North Central										
FCT-Abuja	2.6	80.5	17.0	100.0	526	5.7	93.6	0.7	100.0	173
Benue	2.2	96.4	1.4	100.0	456	13.8	85.2	1.0	100.0	121
Kogi	5.0	87.1	7.9	100.0	123	11.7	66.3	22.0	100.0	93
Kwara	18.2	80.1	1.6	100.0	242	56.5	38.5	5.0	100.0	189
Nasarawa	26.2	70.1	3.7	100.0	611	25.6	74.4	0.0	100.0	149
Niger	8.9	67.0	24.1	100.0	514	19.5	76.3	4.3	100.0	106
Plateau	10.8	65.4	23.7	100.0	304	3.9	92.5	3.6	100.0	102
North East										
Adamawa	22.7	68.6	8.7	100.0	509	10.5	77.4	12.1	100.0	132
Bauchi	8.0	69.8	22.2	100.0	713	33.4	55.1	11.6	100.0	125
Borno	6.7	41.8	51.5	100.0	600	25.0	58.9	16.1	100.0	214
Gombe	0.5	78.5	20.9	100.0	243	15.7	78.1	6.3	100.0	89
Taraba	5.9	59.8	34.3	100.0	92	13.5	69.3	17.2	100.0	126
Yobe	15.4	80.8	3.8	100.0	450	16.7	61.2	22.1	100.0	74
North West										
Jigawa	27.7	36.5	35.8	100.0	978	18.9	77.9	3.2	100.0	131
Kaduna	42.0	28.4	29.6	100.0	1,095	28.6	66.8	4.7	100.0	437
Kano	22.9	60.8	16.3	100.0	1,647	17.1	79.6	3.4	100.0	671
Katsina	24.6	32.7	42.7	100.0	1,375	20.7	73.0	6.3	100.0	216
Kebbi	6.8	58.2	35.0	100.0	722	22.1	76.1	1.8	100.0	136
Sokoto	45.1	17.2	37.7	100.0	923	19.1	68.5	12.4	100.0	112
Zamfara	13.3	58.0	28.7	100.0	817	(7.4)	(91.0)	(1.6)	100.0	57

Continued…

Table 18.8—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Required	Not required	Don't know	Total	Number of respon-dents	Required	Not required	Don't know	Total	Number of respon-dents
South East										
Abia	9.3	87.4	3.3	100.0	305	40.1	58.1	1.8	100.0	100
Anambra	2.1	94.0	3.9	100.0	498	8.5	87.9	3.6	100.0	139
Ebonyi	0.7	98.0	1.3	100.0	840	25.2	72.9	1.9	100.0	142
Enugu	2.3	91.7	6.0	100.0	290	6.2	93.8	0.0	100.0	58
Imo	30.0	60.5	9.5	100.0	625	13.7	80.5	5.7	100.0	165
South South										
Akwa Ibom	3.6	93.0	3.4	100.0	382	4.7	92.2	3.1	100.0	98
Bayelsa	23.9	65.0	11.0	100.0	261	20.2	56.6	23.1	100.0	73
Cross River	31.2	67.6	1.2	100.0	431	5.3	92.2	2.5	100.0	113
Delta	11.2	83.1	5.7	100.0	911	65.7	31.3	3.0	100.0	188
Edo	9.2	59.2	31.6	100.0	542	11.2	80.5	8.3	100.0	139
Rivers	9.1	78.7	12.1	100.0	849	14.4	83.0	2.6	100.0	260
South West										
Ekiti	7.1	88.0	4.9	100.0	217	8.4	89.1	2.4	100.0	48
Lagos	4.6	93.8	1.6	100.0	1,145	12.6	86.7	0.7	100.0	475
Ogun	7.6	87.6	4.8	100.0	788	9.8	78.2	12.0	100.0	202
Ondo	4.1	47.3	48.7	100.0	298	11.9	50.3	37.9	100.0	147
Osun	6.4	92.9	0.7	100.0	517	32.9	67.1	0.0	100.0	137
Oyo	7.0	88.2	4.7	100.0	1,013	10.1	81.7	8.1	100.0	173
Education										
No education	24.9	48.4	26.7	100.0	7,268	23.7	69.2	7.1	100.0	1,033
Primary	16.6	66.2	17.2	100.0	2,471	23.3	70.2	6.5	100.0	634
Secondary	11.3	75.2	13.5	100.0	9,129	18.0	75.5	6.5	100.0	2,738
More than secondary	7.3	81.1	11.5	100.0	3,985	18.6	75.5	5.9	100.0	1,702
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	24.6	48.0	27.4	100.0	3,567	22.9	69.7	7.4	100.0	676
Second	20.7	55.3	24.1	100.0	3,597	21.5	72.4	6.1	100.0	817
Middle	18.3	64.7	17.0	100.0	4,318	19.1	73.7	7.2	100.0	1,051
Fourth	12.5	71.5	16.0	100.0	5,157	20.7	72.6	6.7	100.0	1,598
Highest	7.9	81.5	10.6	100.0	6,215	17.3	77.1	5.5	100.0	1,964
Total 15–49	15.5	66.7	17.8	100.0	22,854	19.7	73.9	6.4	100.0	6,107
50–59	na	na	na	na	na	16.8	78.7	4.5	100.0	1,030
Total 15–59	na	na	na	na	na	19.3	74.6	6.1	100.0	7,137

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = not applicable

Table 18.9 Opinions of women and men about whether the practice of circumcision should continue

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of female circumcision by their opinion on whether the practice of circumcision should be continued, by background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Women					Men				
Background characteristic	Continued	Not continued	Don't know/ depends	Total	Number of women who have heard of female circum-cision	Continued	Not continued	Don't know/ depends	Total	Number of men who have heard of female circum-cision
Female circumcision status										
Circumcised	40.3	49.3	10.4	100.0	5,417	na	na	na	na	na
Not circumcised	11.7	77.2	11.1	100.0	17,436	na	na	na	na	na
Age										
15–19	18.9	68.1	13.0	100.0	3,151	15.5	72.0	12.5	100.0	645
20–24	19.2	68.8	11.9	100.0	3,574	15.6	69.5	14.9	100.0	719
25–29	20.0	68.7	11.3	100.0	3,920	18.2	73.0	8.8	100.0	795
30–34	19.9	70.7	9.4	100.0	3,691	15.2	74.9	9.9	100.0	899
35–39	17.8	71.6	10.6	100.0	3,399	14.2	76.2	9.7	100.0	1,159
40–44	16.5	74.0	9.5	100.0	2,959	12.8	75.6	11.6	100.0	1,040
45–49	15.4	74.0	10.7	100.0	2,160	13.7	76.7	9.6	100.0	850
Religion										
Catholic	3.9	91.4	4.7	100.0	1,986	8.5	83.8	7.6	100.0	482
Other Christian	6.0	87.9	6.1	100.0	8,234	8.7	83.5	7.8	100.0	2,393
Islam	28.8	56.0	15.1	100.0	12,552	20.2	66.3	13.6	100.0	3,174
Traditionalist	45.5	47.5	7.0	100.0	73	32.7	55.4	11.9	100.0	54
Other	*	*	*	0.0	0	*	*	*	100.0	5
Ethnic group										
Ekoi	0.5	99.5	0.0	100.0	317	3.1	94.9	1.9	100.0	68
Fulani	33.0	49.8	17.1	100.0	1,320	29.4	53.8	16.8	100.0	318
Hausa	34.6	48.9	16.5	100.0	7,490	19.3	67.7	13.0	100.0	1,801
Ibibio	3.6	92.1	4.3	100.0	426	2.6	90.8	6.6	100.0	104
Igala	3.4	91.3	5.3	100.0	185	2.3	92.5	5.2	100.0	75
Igbo	5.2	91.2	3.7	100.0	3,343	10.7	83.2	6.1	100.0	842
Ijaw/Izon	3.0	90.8	6.3	100.0	322	8.0	70.5	21.5	100.0	94
Kanuri/Beriberi	10.9	76.5	12.6	100.0	461	20.1	54.0	25.9	100.0	104
Tiv	0.9	92.5	6.6	100.0	365	6.2	87.7	6.1	100.0	116
Yoruba	9.4	83.9	6.8	100.0	3,420	15.2	77.7	7.1	100.0	1,082
Other	11.9	77.6	10.6	100.0	5,204	11.4	76.7	11.9	100.0	1,502
Residence										
Urban	11.1	81.0	8.0	100.0	12,066	13.2	76.2	10.6	100.0	3,582
Rural	26.8	59.0	14.2	100.0	10,788	17.2	71.6	11.2	100.0	2,524
Zone										
North Central	15.7	76.4	7.9	100.0	2,775	16.5	75.7	7.8	100.0	933
North East	13.4	70.2	16.4	100.0	2,608	18.9	60.5	20.6	100.0	759
North West	36.4	46.5	17.1	100.0	7,559	18.9	68.2	12.9	100.0	1,759
South East	4.8	92.1	3.2	100.0	2,557	9.0	85.7	5.3	100.0	604
South South	6.7	88.0	5.3	100.0	3,376	12.2	78.1	9.7	100.0	869
South West	8.6	83.9	7.5	100.0	3,979	9.9	82.6	7.5	100.0	1,181
State										
North Central										
FCT-Abuja	2.9	95.5	1.6	100.0	526	8.0	90.2	1.9	100.0	173
Benue	1.3	91.7	7.0	100.0	456	5.2	86.0	8.8	100.0	121
Kogi	4.3	89.7	6.0	100.0	123	10.4	86.6	3.0	100.0	93
Kwara	36.7	62.3	0.9	100.0	242	52.6	37.9	9.5	100.0	189
Nasarawa	29.9	58.4	11.8	100.0	611	14.0	76.9	9.1	100.0	149
Niger	17.1	72.6	10.4	100.0	514	3.1	89.7	7.2	100.0	106
Plateau	16.3	69.0	14.7	100.0	304	0.9	82.2	16.9	100.0	102
North East										
Adamawa	26.4	60.9	12.7	100.0	509	9.8	83.4	6.9	100.0	132
Bauchi	11.3	62.4	26.2	100.0	713	32.1	54.4	13.5	100.0	125
Borno	10.2	83.9	5.9	100.0	600	24.3	51.2	24.5	100.0	214
Gombe	1.0	71.6	27.3	100.0	243	6.5	65.7	27.7	100.0	89
Taraba	4.4	90.9	4.7	100.0	92	24.7	54.3	21.0	100.0	126
Yobe	14.7	70.0	15.3	100.0	450	1.9	61.3	36.8	100.0	74
North West										
Jigawa	38.0	44.5	17.6	100.0	978	15.3	52.9	31.8	100.0	131
Kaduna	43.9	43.6	12.6	100.0	1,095	24.5	68.5	6.9	100.0	437
Kano	33.1	60.5	6.4	100.0	1,647	15.8	75.8	8.4	100.0	671
Katsina	47.9	34.9	17.2	100.0	1,375	22.9	43.1	34.0	100.0	216
Kebbi	20.4	36.5	43.1	100.0	722	16.8	80.3	3.0	100.0	136
Sokoto	47.8	30.6	21.6	100.0	923	20.2	64.9	14.9	100.0	112
Zamfara	13.5	70.7	15.7	100.0	817	(8.4)	(84.6)	(7.0)	100.0	57

Continued…

Table 18.9—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Continued	Not continued	Don't know/ depends	Total	Number of women who have heard of female circum-cision	Continued	Not continued	Don't know/ depends	Total	Number of men who have heard of female circum-cision
South East										
Abia	9.2	87.4	3.4	100.0	305	4.2	88.4	7.4	100.0	100
Anambra	7.6	87.3	5.2	100.0	498	1.9	91.4	6.7	100.0	139
Ebonyi	1.1	96.8	2.1	100.0	840	14.0	77.9	8.0	100.0	142
Enugu	1.8	94.1	4.1	100.0	290	1.6	97.3	1.1	100.0	58
Imo	6.7	90.7	2.6	100.0	625	16.1	81.7	2.1	100.0	165
South South										
Akwa Ibom	3.6	92.5	3.9	100.0	382	0.6	97.7	1.7	100.0	98
Bayelsa	5.5	88.6	5.9	100.0	261	4.0	66.1	29.9	100.0	73
Cross River	0.3	99.5	0.1	100.0	431	2.1	93.0	4.9	100.0	113
Delta	8.4	84.0	7.6	100.0	911	26.0	62.5	11.5	100.0	188
Edo	17.4	73.9	8.7	100.0	542	11.1	75.9	13.0	100.0	139
Rivers	3.1	93.4	3.6	100.0	849	13.8	80.0	6.2	100.0	260
South West										
Ekiti	14.7	75.8	9.5	100.0	217	10.8	81.9	7.4	100.0	48
Lagos	5.7	90.2	4.1	100.0	1,145	9.9	85.4	4.7	100.0	475
Ogun	7.0	81.2	11.8	100.0	788	9.5	77.5	13.0	100.0	202
Ondo	10.7	60.2	29.1	100.0	298	5.0	79.7	15.4	100.0	147
Osun	8.8	89.2	2.0	100.0	517	20.9	76.9	2.2	100.0	137
Oyo	11.1	84.8	4.1	100.0	1,013	6.0	87.7	6.3	100.0	173
Education										
No education	33.2	48.4	18.4	100.0	7,268	22.9	60.6	16.5	100.0	1,033
Primary	22.0	67.2	10.8	100.0	2,471	20.7	69.2	10.0	100.0	634
Secondary	11.4	80.6	8.0	100.0	9,129	13.7	76.5	9.8	100.0	2,738
More than secondary	5.7	90.2	4.2	100.0	3,985	9.7	81.0	9.3	100.0	1,702
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	34.0	45.9	20.0	100.0	3,567	20.1	63.6	16.3	100.0	676
Second	26.7	58.1	15.2	100.0	3,597	20.8	65.7	13.5	100.0	817
Middle	21.8	68.1	10.1	100.0	4,318	16.2	72.5	11.3	100.0	1,051
Fourth	13.2	78.3	8.5	100.0	5,157	13.7	75.9	10.3	100.0	1,598
Highest	6.9	87.2	5.8	100.0	6,215	10.8	81.2	8.0	100.0	1,964
Total 15–49	18.5	70.6	10.9	100.0	22,854	14.9	74.3	10.8	100.0	6,107
50–59	na	na	na	na	na	12.3	78.4	9.2	100.0	1,030
Total 15–59	na	na	na	na	na	14.5	74.9	10.6	100.0	7,137

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = not applicable

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOUR REGARDING NONCOMMUNICABLE AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

19

Key Findings

- ***Blood pressure measurement:*** Only 8% of women and 5% of men have ever been told they have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or other health care worker.
- ***Blood sugar measurement and treatment:*** More women (19%) have ever had their blood sugar measured than men (17%). The same percentage of men and women (1%) have been diagnosed with high blood sugar or diabetes.
- ***Awareness of tuberculosis:*** 64% of women and 70% of men have heard of tuberculosis.
- ***COVID-19 vaccination:*** 29% of individuals age 18 and older reported that they had received the COVID-19 vaccine.
- ***Hepatitis B diagnosis and treatment:*** A higher percentage of men (11%) than women (8%) tested positive for hepatitis B in the past year.

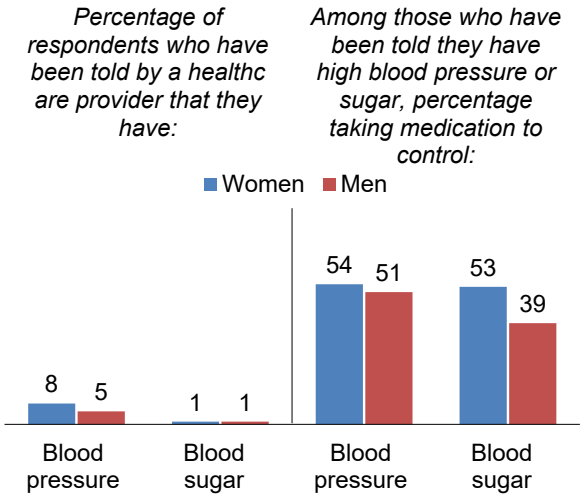
Noncommunicable and infectious diseases are increasingly becoming major causes of morbidity and mortality in Nigeria. According to WHO, the prevalence of hypertension among adults age 30–79 was 36% in 2019 (WHO 2023b). In 2021, the prevalence of diabetes in Nigeria was 3.7% according to the International Diabetes Federation (IDF 2024), while the incidence of tuberculosis (TB) stood at 219 per 100,000 population (NTBLCP 2023). Given the magnitude of this burden, this chapter presents information on knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour regarding these diseases.

19.1 Blood Pressure Diagnosis and Treatment

High blood pressure (hypertension) occurs when the pressure in the blood vessels rises to 140/90 mmHg or higher (WHO 2024a). High blood pressure can be diagnosed only when people's blood pressure is checked; they may not experience symptoms. Hypertension can be treated through lifestyle changes or medications prescribed by a physician (Unger 2020).

Fifty-two percent of women and 32% of men age 15–49 have ever had their blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health care worker. Only 8% of women and 5% of men have ever been told they have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or other health care worker (**Figure 19.1**). Among respondents who have been told by a doctor or other health care worker that they have high blood pressure or hypertension, 54% of women and 51% of men take medication to control blood pressure (**Tables 19.1.1** and **19.1.2**).

Figure 19.1 **Blood pressure and blood sugar diagnosis and treatment**



Patterns by background characteristics

- Women and men age 45–49 are more likely (70% and 53%, respectively) than those in the other age categories to have had their blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health care worker.
- More women (61%) and men (41%) residing in urban areas have had their blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health care worker than women (44%) and men (22%) residing in rural areas.
- The percentages of women and men diagnosed with high blood pressure generally increase with increasing household wealth.

19.2 Blood Sugar Diagnosis and Treatment

More women (19%) than men (17%) age 15–49 have ever had their blood sugar measured by a doctor or other health care worker. The same percentage of women and men (1%) have been diagnosed with high blood sugar or diabetes (**Figure 19.1**). Among those diagnosed with high blood sugar, women are more likely than men to take medication to control their blood sugar (53% versus 39%) (**Tables 19.2.1** and **19.2.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Forty-five percent of men in rural areas who have been diagnosed with high blood sugar take medication to control their blood sugar, as compared with 36% of men in urban areas.
- The percentages of women and men diagnosed with high blood sugar increase with increasing household wealth.

19.3 Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) remains a threat to global health, despite being preventable and curable. Nigeria is among the 30 high-burden countries for TB, multidrug-resistant/rifampicin-resistant TB, and TB/HIV globally and ranks first in Africa. In 2023, the total TB incidence in Nigeria was estimated at 499,000, with a treatment coverage rate of 74% and 64,000 TB deaths (WHO 2024b).

In Nigeria, 64% of women and 70% of men age 15–49 have heard of TB. Among respondents who have heard of TB, 62% of women and 52% of men reported that persistent coughing for 2 weeks or more is a common symptom of TB. Eighty-one percent of women and 91% of men believe that TB can be cured. Only 14% of women and 19% of men who have heard of TB report fever as a common symptom (**Tables 19.3.1** and **19.3.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women and men in urban areas are more likely to be knowledgeable about TB than their counterparts in rural areas.
- There are wide disparities in TB knowledge at the state level. The percent of respondents who have heard of TB ranges from 20% in Niger to 98% in Imo among women and from 34% in Yobe to 93% in Benue among men.
- People with higher levels of education are more likely to believe that TB is a curable disease than those with lower levels of education. Ninety-one percent of women and 94% of men with more than a secondary education believe that TB can be cured, as compared with 70% of women and 88% of men with no education.

Tuberculosis Stigma

Tuberculosis stigma occurs when individuals are associated with a stereotype because of their TB status. It entails discrimination and a negative attitude towards people affected by TB, leading to unwillingness to seek treatment or social isolation. Stigma is a major challenge to TB care and control.

Among individuals age 15–49 who have heard of TB, only 26% of women and 23% of men reported nonstigmatising beliefs and perceptions about TB. Ninety-one percent of women and 94% of men believe that people with TB should be admitted until the disease is cured. Sixteen percent of women and 27% of men believe that having TB is a punishment from God (**Tables 19.4.1** and **19.4.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- By state, the percentage of women with nonstigmatising beliefs and perceptions about TB ranges from 8% in Yobe to 76% in FCT-Abuja. Among men, the percentage ranges from 2% in Taraba to 75% in Borno.
- Fifty-four percent of women and 48% of men who have never been married believe that they would not marry from the family of someone with TB.

19.4 COVID-19

COVID-19 is a disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus. It usually spreads between people in close contact (WHO 2023c). Person-to-person transmission has been established between people who are in close contact with one another (within about 2 metres/6 feet), primarily via respiratory droplets. Droplet transmission occurs when respiratory droplets are generated via coughing, sneezing, or talking and there is contact with susceptible mucosal surfaces such as the eyes, nose, or mouth. Transmission may also occur indirectly via contact with contaminated fomites with hands and mucosal surfaces. Respiratory droplets are large and do not remain suspended in the air; thus, they are usually dispersed over short distances. On 27 February 2020, Nigeria detected the first case of COVID-19, and the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) immediately activated the full-scale multisectoral Emergency Operations Centre to coordinate the outbreak response in collaboration with the states (NCDC 2020).

19.4.1 Knowledge of COVID-19 Symptoms and Risks and Sources of Information

The 2024 NDHS results revealed that 91% of men and 94% of women age 15–49 have heard of COVID-19 (**Tables 19.5.1** and **19.5.2**). Among those who had heard of COVID-19, cough was the most common symptom recalled by both men (66%) and women (65%). However, men were more knowledgeable regarding muscle pain (16%) as a symptom than women (8%). Among women as well as men, the most common COVID-19 risks reported were not wearing a face mask (61% and 70%, respectively) and poor room ventilation (21% and 26%) (**Table 19.6.1** and **Table 19.6.2**).

Overall, among those who have heard of COVID-19, about three quarters of women and more than two-thirds of men heard about COVID-19 from family members, friends, relatives, or neighbours (**Table 19.7**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of respondents who have heard of COVID-19 increases with increasing education, from 90% among women and 83% among men with no education to 97% among women and 95% among men with more than a secondary education.
- Knowledge of risk factors is similar among urban and rural individuals, those with varying levels of education, and those in the different wealth quintiles.

19.4.2 COVID-19 Prevention Behaviours

Individuals may adopt various behaviours in an attempt to reduce the spread and impact of COVID-19, including washing hands and using hand sanitisers; maintaining social distance; wearing a mask; avoiding touching one's ears, nose, and eyes; getting vaccinated; practicing respiratory hygiene; focusing on cleanliness; and drinking hot water.

Wearing a face mask was the most prevalent preventive measure reported among both women and men age 15–49 (79% and 87%, respectively). The percentage of respondents who did nothing to prevent COVID-19 was higher among women (9%) than among men (4%) (**Tables 19.8.1** and **19.8.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- More women in rural areas did nothing to prevent COVID-19 transmission than women in urban areas (16% and 3%, respectively).
- Twenty percent of women age 15–49 with no education did nothing to prevent COVID-19, as compared with 1% of women with more than a secondary education. The pattern is similar among men.
- The percentage of men age 15–49 who did nothing to prevent transmission varies widely by state, from a low of less than 1% in Niger, FCT-Abuja, Abia, Ekiti, and Osun to a high of 21% in Kogi.

19.4.3 COVID-19 Vaccination

Overall, 29% of household members age 18 and older have received the COVID-19 vaccine (**Table 19.9**).

Twenty-eight percent of women age 15–49 have been vaccinated; among women who are not vaccinated, 71% said that they are not willing to be vaccinated (**Table 19.10.1**). The corresponding percentages among men are 29% and 64% (**Table 19.10.2**).

Among respondents age 15–49 who had received the COVID-19 vaccine, the most reported vaccine type received was AstraZeneca/Oxford among women (21%) and Pfizer among men (21%); however, 34% of women and 37% of men did not know what kind of vaccine they received (**Table 19.11.1** and **Table 19.11.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Vaccination adoption rises with increasing education and household wealth (**Table 19.10.1** and **Table 19.10.2**).
- The percentage of vaccinated household members is highest in the South West zone (49%). By state, the percentage is highest in Ekiti (62%).

19.5 HEPATITIS B

Viral hepatitis is a public health threat in Nigeria. It is estimated that approximately 20 to 25 million Nigerians are infected with hepatitis B virus (HBV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV), with the national prevalence being 8.1% and 1.1%, respectively. Results from the 2018 National AIDS Indicator and Impact Survey revealed a prevalence of 8.9% for HBV and 1.1% for HCV among people living with HIV, highlighting the need to ensure integrated services to address the burden of both diseases in the country. In recognition of this public health challenge, the country has set a national target to eliminate viral hepatitis by 2030 through the implementation of effective prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and other health-related interventions at the community, health facility, state, and national levels (NASCP 2023).

Hepatitis B Awareness, Testing, Vaccination, and Treatment

Awareness of viral hepatitis B is similar among men and women. The survey results showed that 53% of men and women age 15–49 have heard of viral hepatitis B, and 13% were tested for hepatitis B in the last 12 months. Vaccination rates are notably higher among men (11%) than women (9%). A higher percentage of men tested positive for hepatitis B in the past year (11%) than women (8%). Among individuals who tested positive, 75% of women and 74% of men reported receiving treatment (**Tables 19.12.1** and **19.12.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Awareness of viral hepatitis B is lowest among women age 15–19 (41%) and highest among women age 30–39 (58%). Among men, awareness is lowest among those age 15–19 (34%) and highest among those age 35–49 (62%).
- Twelve percent of women in urban areas have been vaccinated for hepatitis B, as compared with 6% of women in rural areas. Similar differences are seen among men.
- Testing (7%) and vaccination (8%) for viral hepatitis B among men are lowest in the South West zone.

19.6 HEPATITIS B AND C TESTING DURING ANTENATAL CARE VISIT

Among women who received ANC during their most recent pregnancy, 16% were tested for hepatitis B and 1% tested positive (**Table 19.13**).

ANC is a critical platform for improving hepatitis testing and vaccination; however, testing coverage for hepatitis C is suboptimal, as only 9% of women were tested for hepatitis C during ANC for their most recent pregnancy. Among women who were tested, less than 1% tested positive for hepatitis C, with a slightly higher positivity rate among those age 35–49 at the time of the pregnancy (**Table 19.14**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in urban areas (23%) were more likely than women in rural areas (11%) to be tested for viral hepatitis B as part of ANC for their most recent pregnancy (**Table 19.13**).
- By zone, the percentage of women tested for hepatitis B during ANC (29%) and the percentage testing positive (2%) are highest in North West.
- Across the states, the percentage of women tested for hepatitis B during ANC is highest in Benue (69%) and lowest in Borno (2%).
- Hepatitis C testing during ANC is higher among women in urban areas (13%) than among those in rural areas (6%) (**Table 19.14**).

- The percentage of women tested for hepatitis C during ANC is highest in Taraba (41%) and lowest in Ekiti (<1%).

List of Tables

For more information on knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour regarding noncommunicable and infectious diseases, see the following tables:

- **Table 19.1.1 Blood pressure diagnosis and treatment: Women**
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- **Table 19.3.1 Knowledge, awareness, and beliefs around tuberculosis: Women**
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Table 19.1.1 Blood pressure diagnosis and treatment: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had their blood pressure measured and percentage who have been told by a health care provider that they have high blood pressure or hypertension; among women who have been told they have high blood pressure, percentage told in the past 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension, percentage prescribed medication to control blood pressure, and percentage taking medication to control blood pressure, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Ever had blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health care worker	Ever told that they have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or other health care worker	Number of women	Among women who have been told by a doctor or other health care worker they have high blood pressure or hypertension, percentage who were:			
				Told in the past 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension	Prescribed medication to control blood pressure	Taking medication to control blood pressure	Number of women
Age							
15–19	16.3	1.1	8,105	42.1	53.4	35.5	87
20–24	46.6	4.2	6,853	56.2	64.4	40.5	285
25–29	59.4	6.3	6,443	50.3	66.4	44.6	406
30–34	65.5	9.0	5,583	53.7	69.4	48.3	501
35–39	69.2	12.1	4,900	63.1	72.6	56.7	591
40–44	69.2	16.3	4,105	63.7	75.5	58.0	671
45–49	69.7	18.6	3,062	70.1	82.3	65.8	570
Residence							
Urban	60.5	9.2	18,846	60.5	72.9	55.7	1,733
Rural	44.4	6.8	20,204	59.6	71.8	51.0	1,378
Zone							
North Central	47.0	7.1	7,068	56.4	66.4	51.5	501
North East	51.2	10.4	6,213	63.5	70.5	57.1	646
North West	44.4	7.4	12,434	59.7	78.0	53.9	925
South East	56.9	6.2	3,280	71.0	79.7	62.8	205
South South	61.6	8.7	4,416	55.5	67.4	40.8	386
South West	66.6	8.0	5,640	59.2	71.2	57.3	448
State							
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	58.2	10.5	764	69.1	72.1	56.5	80
Benue	49.3	7.8	1,007	58.5	68.6	52.9	78
Kogi	47.3	6.1	604	54.6	75.2	62.9	37
Kwara	30.7	9.3	792	41.1	56.5	43.2	74
Nasarawa	51.7	11.2	961	55.2	68.0	54.9	107
Niger	50.1	3.5	1,846	(62.0)	(57.4)	(51.1)	65
Plateau	39.2	5.5	1,094	52.4	70.0	40.8	60
North East							
Adamawa	50.2	13.6	932	74.8	80.7	62.3	127
Bauchi	48.4	11.5	1,837	50.9	49.9	43.0	211
Borno	72.9	13.4	1,074	66.6	77.3	65.5	144
Gombe	72.9	8.3	612	73.4	88.5	80.3	51
Taraba	18.7	3.7	806	(80.7)	(88.8)	(79.7)	30
Yobe	46.3	8.7	953	61.0	77.6	47.9	83
North West							
Jigawa	67.6	6.8	1,259	47.6	86.5	47.6	86
Kaduna	53.8	7.7	2,420	51.1	80.2	59.1	187
Kano	51.0	12.4	3,659	63.7	74.3	48.3	455
Katsina	49.3	6.7	1,775	66.7	89.0	64.6	119
Kebbi	4.5	1.5	926	(77.2)	(92.7)	(92.7)	14
Sokoto	22.1	2.2	1,239	(46.6)	(57.9)	(44.2)	27
Zamfara	27.2	3.2	1,156	(63.5)	(67.2)	(68.9)	37
South East							
Abia	51.0	7.5	418	62.9	66.6	29.2	32
Anambra	65.4	7.9	704	79.0	91.2	81.1	55
Ebonyi	53.5	2.5	948	(56.0)	(65.7)	(29.2)	24
Enugu	34.0	4.6	503	(67.3)	(71.6)	(63.9)	23
Imo	72.5	9.7	703	74.0	83.5	74.5	68
South South							
Akwa Ibom	72.2	14.4	571	57.5	68.4	26.5	82
Bayelsa	56.5	10.8	317	69.9	70.2	52.8	34
Cross River	59.7	7.3	524	38.2	61.6	26.3	38
Delta	74.6	10.4	1,010	50.4	66.8	39.6	105
Edo	59.5	6.1	664	60.3	72.6	51.2	41
Rivers	50.2	6.6	1,333	60.2	66.9	53.2	88
South West							
Ekiti	47.5	7.2	276	(70.8)	(83.8)	(63.4)	20
Lagos	73.4	9.6	1,588	62.5	75.8	51.1	153
Ogun	70.7	7.7	1,286	68.9	75.9	69.2	99
Ondo	37.1	4.8	603	(8.5)	(14.3)	(12.3)	29
Osun	68.8	5.5	626	(43.7)	(78.5)	(79.0)	34
Oyo	71.1	9.0	1,259	61.9	71.0	59.2	113

Continued…

Table 19.1.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Ever had blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health care worker	Ever told that they have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or other health care worker	Number of women	Among women who have been told by a doctor or other health care worker they have high blood pressure or hypertension, percentage who were: Told in the past 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension	Prescribed medication to control blood pressure	Taking medication to control blood pressure	Number of women
Education							
No education	41.6	7.2	13,404	59.6	74.2	53.5	969
Primary	57.5	10.4	4,359	60.7	74.4	53.8	453
Secondary	51.6	6.8	15,948	59.5	70.6	52.5	1,083
More than secondary	76.0	11.3	5,339	61.6	71.2	55.7	605
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	35.1	5.8	6,724	55.8	69.2	48.4	389
Second	42.8	5.6	7,348	59.7	72.3	52.6	415
Middle	51.5	8.9	7,812	60.6	73.4	51.7	697
Fourth	57.9	8.6	8,435	57.7	73.8	54.8	727
Highest	68.2	10.1	8,731	63.8	71.9	57.0	883
Total	52.1	8.0	39,050	60.1	72.4	53.6	3,111

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

Table 19.1.2 Blood pressure diagnosis and treatment: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever had their blood pressure measured and percentage who have been told by a health care provider that they have high blood pressure or hypertension; among men who have been told they have high blood pressure, percentage told in the past 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension, percentage prescribed medication to control blood pressure, and percentage taking medication to control blood pressure, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Ever had blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health care worker	Ever told that they have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or other health care worker	Number of men	Among men who have been told by a doctor or other health care worker they have high blood pressure or hypertension, percentage who were: Told in the past 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension	Prescribed medication to control blood pressure	Taking medication to control blood pressure	Number of men
Age							
15–19	10.1	0.5	2,230	*	*	*	10
20–24	18.5	2.2	1,590	(54.5)	(73.4)	(57.4)	36
25–29	27.8	3.5	1,475	43.8	58.1	37.3	52
30–34	39.1	4.7	1,427	53.8	66.0	40.4	68
35–39	42.0	5.7	1,640	62.8	61.5	46.5	93
40–44	46.9	9.7	1,439	56.7	68.8	50.4	140
45–49	52.6	9.5	1,127	74.5	81.9	67.9	107
Residence							
Urban	41.3	5.8	5,397	60.4	71.9	50.3	312
Rural	22.0	3.5	5,531	58.0	63.5	51.7	194
Zone							
North Central	41.1	5.9	2,107	73.8	78.8	69.4	123
North East	16.0	3.8	1,720	49.6	56.7	44.8	66
North West	17.0	2.7	3,459	49.9	54.1	38.2	93
South East	38.1	3.3	849	(62.3)	(79.1)	(58.1)	28
South South	44.7	7.8	1,231	55.7	75.1	35.8	96
South West	53.8	6.4	1,560	60.1	68.4	55.8	100
State							
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	53.8	13.1	292	(72.3)	(90.6)	(69.7)	38
Benue	63.6	5.1	319	*	*	*	16
Kogi	42.3	19.0	236	88.4	96.2	92.6	45
Kwara	28.9	5.0	314	*	*	*	16
Nasarawa	52.1	8.1	344	(59.5)	(62.6)	(71.6)	28
Niger	34.2	2.1	525	*	*	*	11
Plateau	38.4	5.8	316	*	*	*	18
North East							
Adamawa	21.3	9.6	314	(68.4)	(72.5)	(55.3)	30
Bauchi	11.7	1.7	595	*	*	*	10
Borno	9.9	4.2	272	*	*	*	12
Gombe	30.7	3.2	225	*	*	*	7
Taraba	25.7	5.8	260	*	*	*	15
Yobe	20.0	6.2	217	*	*	*	13
North West							
Jigawa	17.0	3.8	377	*	*	*	14
Kaduna	29.6	7.9	781	(48.3)	(48.4)	(34.8)	61
Kano	23.4	2.7	1,138	*	*	*	31
Katsina	21.6	2.3	533	*	*	*	12
Kebbi	7.9	1.1	250	*	*	*	3
Sokoto	7.2	2.8	405	*	*	*	11
Zamfara	7.9	3.5	370	*	*	*	13
South East							
Abia	44.6	4.2	141	*	*	*	6
Anambra	40.3	3.5	215	*	*	*	8
Ebonyi	33.6	1.4	216	*	*	*	3
Enugu	31.3	5.4	153	*	*	*	8
Imo	52.3	5.8	241	*	*	*	14
South South							
Akwa Ibom	57.8	4.8	203	*	*	*	10
Bayelsa	15.8	4.0	116	*	*	*	5
Cross River	44.7	5.4	160	*	*	*	9
Delta	56.7	13.5	270	(52.1)	(88.4)	(39.0)	37
Edo	52.1	13.0	220	(73.4)	(61.3)	(41.4)	29
Rivers	44.4	10.7	397	(48.8)	(81.5)	(42.3)	42
South West							
Ekiti	42.4	3.5	78	*	*	*	3
Lagos	79.6	6.8	607	(68.9)	(86.6)	(57.7)	41
Ogun	62.8	11.7	383	(71.1)	(70.3)	(79.5)	45
Ondo	43.7	12.8	211	(54.4)	(61.3)	(67.4)	27
Osun	30.3	7.0	195	*	*	*	14
Oyo	33.6	3.7	316	*	*	*	12

Continued…

Table 19.1.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Ever had blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health care worker	Ever told that they have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or other health care worker	Number of men	Among men who have been told by a doctor or other health care worker they have high blood pressure or hypertension, percentage who were: Told in the past 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension	Prescribed medication to control blood pressure	Taking medication to control blood pressure	Number of men
Education							
No education	11.6	2.0	2,462	(49.2)	(55.6)	(39.5)	48
Primary	27.5	4.8	1,159	41.7	57.2	50.5	56
Secondary	30.8	4.0	5,066	60.8	72.4	53.1	204
More than secondary	57.0	8.8	2,241	65.6	71.3	51.3	198
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	8.5	2.3	1,776	(47.1)	(45.2)	(41.4)	41
Second	17.8	3.3	1,902	47.5	60.2	42.0	63
Middle	28.4	4.4	2,114	64.9	69.4	51.7	93
Fourth	36.7	4.5	2,523	55.0	74.6	57.9	113
Highest	54.7	7.5	2,612	66.0	72.6	51.1	196
Total 15–49	31.5	4.6	10,927	59.5	68.7	50.8	506
50–59	58.3	16.5	1,277	72.2	84.4	70.5	210
Total 15–59	34.3	5.9	12,204	63.2	73.3	56.6	716

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

Table 19.2.1 Blood sugar diagnosis and treatment: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had their blood sugar measured and percentage who have been told by a health care provider that they have high blood sugar or diabetes; among women who have been told they have high blood sugar, percentage told in the past 12 months they have high blood sugar or diabetes, percentage prescribed medication to control blood sugar, and percentage taking medication to control blood sugar, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Ever had blood sugar measured by a doctor or other health care worker	Ever told that they have high blood sugar or diabetes by a doctor or other health care worker	Number of women	Among women who have been told by a doctor or other health care worker they have high blood sugar or diabetes, percentage who were:			
				Told in the past 12 months they have high blood sugar or diabetes	Prescribed medication to control blood sugar	Taking medication to control blood sugar	Number of women
Age							
15–19	2.8	0.2	8,105	*	*	*	14
20–24	11.9	0.3	6,853	*	*	*	22
25–29	19.9	0.7	6,443	(40.5)	(27.8)	(20.4)	47
30–34	24.9	0.9	5,583	(40.4)	(44.5)	(33.1)	51
35–39	27.7	1.1	4,900	47.7	49.7	42.5	53
40–44	29.2	2.4	4,105	70.2	75.5	65.4	97
45–49	31.3	2.7	3,062	77.5	80.2	81.7	83
Residence							
Urban	26.4	1.2	18,846	66.0	65.4	57.7	228
Rural	11.2	0.7	20,204	46.7	52.1	44.0	138
Zone							
North Central	16.9	1.0	7,068	67.8	69.0	55.7	71
North East	9.5	1.0	6,213	61.3	62.6	62.3	64
North West	9.7	0.6	12,434	(53.4)	(55.4)	(54.1)	80
South East	25.4	0.8	3,280	(69.6)	(73.3)	(64.2)	27
South South	32.4	1.5	4,416	56.0	61.9	44.2	67
South West	35.0	1.0	5,640	(49.8)	(46.5)	(39.5)	58
State							
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	41.1	2.8	764	*	*	*	21
Benue	16.9	0.6	1,007	*	*	*	6
Kogi	26.6	0.8	604	*	*	*	5
Kwara	8.9	2.3	792	*	*	*	18
Nasarawa	23.3	0.9	961	*	*	*	8
Niger	7.4	0.1	1,846	*	*	*	3
Plateau	11.4	0.8	1,094	*	*	*	9
North East							
Adamawa	10.1	0.2	932	*	*	*	2
Bauchi	13.4	1.9	1,837	*	*	*	34
Borno	5.6	1.5	1,074	*	*	*	16
Gombe	17.4	0.4	612	*	*	*	3
Taraba	2.0	0.1	806	*	*	*	1
Yobe	7.3	0.9	953	*	*	*	8
North West							
Jigawa	6.9	0.0	1,259	*	*	*	1
Kaduna	11.2	0.3	2,420	*	*	*	7
Kano	10.9	1.1	3,659	*	*	*	42
Katsina	8.3	0.5	1,775	*	*	*	9
Kebbi	1.4	0.0	926	*	*	*	0
Sokoto	7.1	0.7	1,239	*	*	*	9
Zamfara	17.7	1.0	1,156	*	*	*	12
South East							
Abia	32.8	0.9	418	*	*	*	4
Anambra	30.8	1.5	704	*	*	*	10
Ebonyi	11.1	0.5	948	*	*	*	5
Enugu	13.5	0.5	503	*	*	*	3
Imo	43.0	0.9	703	*	*	*	6
South South							
Akwa Ibom	37.1	2.8	571	*	*	*	16
Bayelsa	27.2	1.4	317	*	*	*	4
Cross River	27.5	0.6	524	*	*	*	3
Delta	35.8	1.7	1,010	*	*	*	17
Edo	28.0	1.3	664	*	*	*	8
Rivers	33.2	1.3	1,333	*	*	*	18
South West							
Ekiti	17.3	0.1	276	*	*	*	0
Lagos	50.2	1.9	1,588	*	*	*	30
Ogun	36.9	0.9	1,286	*	*	*	12
Ondo	24.9	0.6	603	*	*	*	4
Osun	30.6	0.5	626	*	*	*	3
Oyo	24.7	0.7	1,259	*	*	*	9

Continued…

Table 19.2.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Ever had blood sugar measured by a doctor or other health care worker	Ever told that they have high blood sugar or diabetes by a doctor or other health care worker	Number of women	Among women who have been told by a doctor or other health care worker they have high blood sugar or diabetes, percentage who were:			
				Told in the past 12 months they have high blood sugar or diabetes	Prescribed medication to control blood sugar	Taking medication to control blood sugar	Number of women
Education							
No education	7.1	0.6	13,404	56.6	60.7	54.2	77
Primary	16.2	1.0	4,359	(69.1)	(69.4)	(60.5)	44
Secondary	20.2	0.8	15,948	59.3	63.9	53.2	122
More than secondary	44.3	2.3	5,339	55.7	53.6	48.0	123
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	4.5	0.4	6,724	*	*	*	28
Second	7.5	0.4	7,348	(67.5)	(65.6)	(54.8)	30
Middle	14.2	1.0	7,812	51.1	63.9	53.3	76
Fourth	22.3	1.0	8,435	59.2	57.2	46.5	83
Highest	38.9	1.7	8,731	65.7	63.5	58.8	150
Total	18.5	0.9	39,050	58.7	60.4	52.5	367

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

Table 19.2.2 Blood sugar diagnosis and treatment: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever had their blood sugar measured and percentage who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have high blood sugar or diabetes; among men who have been told they have high blood sugar, percentage told in the past 12 months they have high blood sugar or diabetes, percentage prescribed medication to control blood sugar, and percentage taking medication to control blood sugar, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Ever had blood sugar measured by a doctor or other health care worker	Ever told that they have high blood sugar or diabetes by a doctor or other health care worker	Number of men	Among men who have been told by a doctor or other health care worker they have high blood sugar or diabetes, percentage who were:			
				Told in the past 12 months they have high blood sugar or diabetes	Prescribed medication to control blood sugar	Taking medication to control blood sugar	Number of men
Age							
15–19	4.4	0.2	2,230	*	*	*	5
20–24	8.8	0.8	1,590	*	*	*	13
25–29	12.8	1.0	1,475	*	*	*	14
30–34	21.5	1.6	1,427	*	*	*	23
35–39	23.9	1.7	1,640	(45.9)	(61.5)	(27.3)	28
40–44	26.7	2.0	1,439	(66.4)	(69.5)	(48.6)	29
45–49	33.3	3.2	1,127	(62.3)	(63.8)	(49.8)	36
Residence							
Urban	24.7	1.8	5,397	49.5	58.4	36.3	99
Rural	10.0	0.9	5,531	51.1	48.5	45.1	48
Zone							
North Central	18.3	1.6	2,107	(56.8)	(50.7)	(53.6)	35
North East	6.0	0.7	1,720	*	*	*	12
North West	7.8	0.7	3,459	*	*	*	23
South East	26.6	0.9	849	*	*	*	7
South South	29.3	2.8	1,231	(48.8)	(64.4)	(32.2)	34
South West	34.7	2.3	1,560	(47.6)	(50.4)	(36.2)	36
State							
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	35.4	0.7	292	*	*	*	2
Benue	18.3	1.6	319	*	*	*	5
Kogi	13.5	4.1	236	*	*	*	10
Kwara	18.2	0.8	314	*	*	*	2
Nasarawa	31.9	4.1	344	*	*	*	14
Niger	10.8	0.8	525	*	*	*	4
Plateau	22.5	0.9	316	*	*	*	3
North East							
Adamawa	7.5	1.2	314	*	*	*	4
Bauchi	4.4	1.3	595	*	*	*	8
Borno	3.4	0.6	272	*	*	*	2
Gombe	14.5	0.3	225	*	*	*	1
Taraba	11.0	0.9	260	*	*	*	2
Yobe	10.1	0.8	217	*	*	*	2
North West							
Jigawa	7.1	1.2	377	*	*	*	4
Kaduna	10.6	1.5	781	*	*	*	12
Kano	13.3	0.9	1,138	*	*	*	10
Katsina	14.3	0.5	533	*	*	*	3
Kebbi	1.3	0.0	250	*	*	*	0
Sokoto	4.0	1.1	405	*	*	*	4
Zamfara	4.0	1.3	370	*	*	*	5
South East							
Abia	22.5	0.7	141	*	*	*	1
Anambra	31.9	0.6	215	*	*	*	1
Ebonyi	26.5	1.1	216	*	*	*	2
Enugu	20.4	1.0	153	*	*	*	2
Imo	39.0	2.4	241	*	*	*	6
South South							
Akwa Ibom	32.4	1.6	203	*	*	*	3
Bayelsa	12.8	1.0	116	*	*	*	1
Cross River	32.4	1.3	160	*	*	*	2
Delta	41.3	4.4	270	*	*	*	12
Edo	23.2	4.2	220	*	*	*	9
Rivers	33.6	3.6	397	*	*	*	14
South West							
Ekiti	18.9	0.8	78	*	*	*	1
Lagos	69.6	4.6	607	*	*	*	28
Ogun	31.7	1.5	383	*	*	*	6
Ondo	15.1	3.7	211	*	*	*	8
Osun	14.2	0.7	195	*	*	*	1
Oyo	13.5	0.9	316	*	*	*	3

Continued…

Table 19.2.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Ever had blood sugar measured by a doctor or other health care worker	Ever told that they have high blood sugar or diabetes by a doctor or other health care worker	Number of men	Among men who have been told by a doctor or other health care worker they have high blood sugar or diabetes, percentage who were: Told in the past 12 months they have high blood sugar or diabetes	Prescribed medication to control blood sugar	Taking medication to control blood sugar	Number of men
Education							
No education	4.3	0.7	2,462	*	*	*	18
Primary	11.5	1.1	1,159	*	*	*	13
Secondary	16.0	1.4	5,066	44.5	54.8	36.2	69
More than secondary	37.4	2.1	2,241	(61.9)	(63.3)	(46.4)	47
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	2.4	0.3	1,776	*	*	*	5
Second	6.6	1.0	1,902	*	*	*	19
Middle	12.0	1.1	2,114	(57.3)	(68.2)	(43.7)	23
Fourth	19.2	1.6	2,523	(51.9)	(69.2)	(39.7)	40
Highest	37.5	2.3	2,612	52.4	50.7	35.5	60
Total 15–49	17.3	1.3	10,927	50.0	55.1	39.2	147
50–59	38.2	3.9	1,277	77.0	70.8	66.2	50
Total 15–59	19.4	1.6	12,204	56.8	59.1	46.0	196

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

Table 19.3.1 Knowledge, awareness, and beliefs around tuberculosis: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among women who have heard of TB, percentage who know about common symptoms of TB, percentage who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing, percentage who believe that TB can be cured, and percentage who would not keep it a secret if a family member is diagnosed with TB, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Among all respondents:		Among respondents who have heard of TB:							
Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of TB	Number of respondents	Percentage who report persistent coughing for 2 weeks or more as a common symptom	Percentage who report coughing up blood or sputum as a common symptom	Percentage who report weight loss as a common symptom	Percentage who report fever as a common symptom	Percentage who report that TB is spread through coughing and sneezing	Percentage who believe that TB can be cured	Percentage who report that they would not want to keep it a secret if a family member is diagnosed with TB	Number of women
Age										
15–19	50.7	8,105	57.3	52.2	25.0	13.8	70.6	77.7	83.7	4,107
20–24	62.4	6,853	60.4	53.1	28.2	14.8	72.0	80.6	87.3	4,276
25–29	66.3	6,443	60.1	56.1	29.2	14.6	71.5	80.5	87.1	4,270
30–34	68.5	5,583	62.6	57.7	31.3	14.8	74.4	81.9	87.8	3,826
35–39	71.4	4,900	63.2	58.1	30.6	12.6	74.4	81.8	88.4	3,499
40–44	71.0	4,105	63.6	60.8	33.4	13.3	75.1	84.6	88.1	2,915
45–49	72.0	3,062	67.2	57.7	33.2	11.4	75.8	84.2	88.6	2,204
Marital status										
Never married	61.1	10,893	61.9	56.0	29.0	15.3	73.9	83.1	83.9	6,655
Married or living together	64.9	26,264	61.1	56.3	29.7	13.4	72.6	80.2	88.3	17,055
Divorced/separated/ widowed	73.2	1,894	65.8	55.3	32.6	12.5	75.4	85.7	87.9	1,385
Residence										
Urban	70.5	18,846	65.0	60.2	32.7	14.6	76.3	86.1	85.6	13,294
Rural	58.4	20,204	57.6	51.6	26.4	13.0	69.5	75.8	88.8	11,802
Zone										
North Central	43.4	7,068	65.1	64.8	32.7	21.7	73.7	87.9	85.1	3,070
North East	70.2	6,213	61.3	50.1	33.4	18.2	70.9	79.8	82.3	4,359
North West	69.2	12,434	56.0	48.0	24.9	12.6	71.4	75.6	93.6	8,599
South East	73.3	3,280	65.7	48.3	22.8	8.0	65.8	83.2	81.6	2,405
South South	73.1	4,416	62.9	63.5	26.9	9.7	78.3	85.4	88.5	3,226
South West	60.9	5,640	68.4	75.1	41.9	12.4	79.7	85.9	81.6	3,437
State										
North Central										
FCT-Abuja	65.0	764	87.2	73.1	53.9	26.6	93.2	96.1	96.0	497
Benue	71.7	1,007	48.3	62.8	25.8	34.6	69.9	86.7	80.3	722
Kogi	29.8	604	69.8	51.3	6.3	3.0	77.4	82.4	77.3	180
Kwara	22.7	792	71.6	78.3	55.3	3.2	94.5	80.5	93.0	180
Nasarawa	62.8	961	52.9	63.8	19.7	15.9	64.3	88.1	84.3	604
Niger	20.3	1,846	82.3	82.6	45.4	32.8	83.7	93.6	76.0	375
Plateau	46.9	1,094	64.9	47.7	28.7	10.5	55.7	81.8	89.4	512
North East										
Adamawa	71.8	932	83.5	40.6	39.5	8.0	87.0	86.9	97.3	669
Bauchi	68.7	1,837	46.7	47.8	22.4	14.6	63.1	64.9	78.3	1,263
Borno	65.1	1,074	39.9	82.4	43.9	32.7	69.7	87.4	45.1	699
Gombe	81.8	612	79.8	60.1	39.4	11.8	86.6	85.0	92.4	501
Taraba	74.1	806	61.1	59.2	46.1	37.6	66.8	84.3	94.0	597
Yobe	66.2	953	76.6	12.0	20.7	6.6	61.6	85.7	96.1	631
North West										
Jigawa	77.8	1,259	41.7	66.7	49.2	13.3	92.7	72.6	94.4	980
Kaduna	69.0	2,420	62.4	24.9	15.9	4.4	59.0	84.0	91.2	1,669
Kano	73.0	3,659	55.4	44.0	31.0	15.6	68.7	87.4	91.6	2,670
Katsina	65.5	1,775	44.3	53.0	28.4	17.8	68.4	71.9	98.3	1,163
Kebbi	75.4	926	57.3	56.6	5.9	17.0	77.9	41.9	91.3	698
Sokoto	62.6	1,239	68.0	56.9	10.7	7.8	74.2	46.9	96.4	775
Zamfara	55.6	1,156	68.3	67.4	16.7	11.3	78.4	87.9	96.8	643
South East										
Abia	69.0	418	50.9	48.8	9.5	8.3	51.5	86.2	83.0	288
Anambra	82.7	704	76.3	67.7	23.3	3.4	71.1	82.9	93.3	582
Ebonyi	61.0	948	58.0	16.6	4.3	7.8	63.1	78.8	82.0	578
Enugu	52.3	503	43.7	64.8	43.4	21.6	58.5	68.2	64.6	263
Imo	98.3	703	78.0	52.0	35.6	6.7	72.1	91.7	77.1	691

Continued…

Table 19.3.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among all respondents: Percentage who have heard of TB	Among all respondents: Number of respondents	Among respondents who have heard of TB: Percentage who report persistent coughing for 2 weeks or more as a common symptom	Among respondents who have heard of TB: Percentage who report coughing up blood or sputum as a common symptom	Among respondents who have heard of TB: Percentage who report weight loss as a common symptom	Among respondents who have heard of TB: Percentage who report fever as a common symptom	Among respondents who have heard of TB: Percentage who report that TB is spread through coughing and sneezing	Among respondents who have heard of TB: Percentage who believe that TB can be cured	Among respondents who have heard of TB: Percentage who report that they would not want to keep it a secret if a family member is diagnosed with TB	Among respondents who have heard of TB: Number of women
South South										
Akwa Ibom	63.9	571	78.5	34.4	14.9	5.9	74.0	79.4	83.8	365
Bayelsa	75.7	317	21.5	77.6	31.5	5.4	70.5	66.5	84.1	240
Cross River	89.5	524	84.0	59.6	22.3	8.9	80.9	87.1	81.6	469
Delta	69.6	1,010	79.1	54.9	16.8	3.6	82.9	82.9	86.9	703
Edo	82.5	664	60.0	63.2	39.3	12.6	81.4	88.3	89.7	548
Rivers	67.7	1,333	45.6	80.5	33.3	15.9	75.5	92.0	95.6	903
South West										
Ekiti	55.5	276	44.8	61.7	17.6	5.5	65.6	75.5	83.5	153
Lagos	77.6	1,588	86.1	70.0	44.8	6.8	85.8	85.1	90.1	1,232
Ogun	58.2	1,286	58.5	77.6	35.4	7.0	77.1	82.0	82.0	748
Ondo	48.5	603	69.8	82.3	54.0	11.9	76.3	88.8	75.3	292
Osun	47.6	626	52.7	80.4	50.5	15.1	81.9	87.4	82.2	298
Oyo	56.5	1,259	59.4	79.0	40.5	28.2	75.4	91.7	68.2	711
Education										
No education	54.7	13,404	53.7	51.8	26.4	13.6	68.3	69.6	89.6	7,335
Primary	57.9	4,359	59.3	49.8	25.4	12.2	67.6	81.4	86.8	2,523
Secondary	66.6	15,948	62.6	55.6	29.2	13.3	73.1	84.9	85.8	10,622
More than secondary	86.5	5,339	72.8	67.7	38.5	16.3	83.7	91.3	86.3	4,616
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	55.0	6,724	52.3	52.5	24.7	12.8	69.6	64.8	90.2	3,700
Second	55.1	7,348	54.7	48.5	26.1	13.4	65.1	76.1	87.9	4,047
Middle	62.0	7,812	60.1	51.3	27.9	14.8	71.1	82.4	86.2	4,841
Fourth	68.0	8,435	64.2	54.9	29.4	14.2	74.7	86.4	85.5	5,734
Highest	77.6	8,731	69.5	67.2	36.1	13.7	79.8	88.1	87.0	6,774
Total	64.3	39,050	61.5	56.2	29.7	13.8	73.1	81.3	87.1	25,096

Table 19.3.2 Knowledge, awareness, and beliefs around tuberculosis: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among men who have heard of TB, percentage who know about common symptoms of TB, percentage who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing, percentage who believe that TB can be cured, and percentage who would not keep it a secret if a family member is diagnosed with TB, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Among all respondents:		Among respondents who have heard of TB:							
Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of TB	Number of respondents	Percentage who report persistent coughing for 2 weeks or more as a common symptom	Percentage who report coughing up blood or sputum as a common symptom	Percentage who report weight loss as a common symptom	Percentage who report fever as a common symptom	Percentage who report that TB is spread through coughing and sneezing	Percentage who believe that TB can be cured	Percentage who report that they would not want to keep it a secret if a family member is diagnosed with TB	Number of men
Age										
15–19	50.0	2,230	47.8	62.4	22.4	16.8	70.1	86.5	80.4	1,116
20–24	62.2	1,590	46.3	64.7	28.0	19.9	71.2	91.0	86.6	989
25–29	74.3	1,475	48.9	66.3	29.9	18.4	72.8	90.4	88.0	1,096
30–34	76.9	1,427	53.7	69.1	28.8	20.0	76.7	90.5	86.2	1,098
35–39	80.0	1,640	51.7	70.1	33.6	20.1	73.4	91.9	86.1	1,312
40–44	79.8	1,439	56.7	69.3	33.8	18.8	75.7	91.3	85.3	1,149
45–49	81.9	1,127	56.1	71.5	34.6	21.1	81.6	92.4	86.3	924
Marital status										
Never married	61.6	4,964	48.5	65.9	27.4	19.3	72.6	89.3	84.7	3,058
Married or living together	77.4	5,809	53.5	69.1	32.1	19.3	75.6	91.5	86.1	4,495
Divorced/separated/ widowed	84.9	154	58.1	57.4	30.3	18.3	73.9	88.2	86.2	131
Residence										
Urban	75.3	5,397	52.9	73.1	33.3	21.1	77.3	92.0	83.6	4,064
Rural	65.4	5,531	50.2	61.5	26.7	17.2	71.0	88.9	87.6	3,620
Zone										
North Central	66.4	2,107	49.4	69.1	29.7	25.1	80.5	95.5	84.9	1,399
North East	65.4	1,720	51.4	49.5	20.5	17.6	66.0	90.6	93.6	1,124
North West	73.0	3,459	43.4	68.6	29.9	18.5	71.3	89.6	86.1	2,525
South East	76.8	849	70.0	70.5	29.4	13.6	81.3	84.2	81.8	652
South South	71.9	1,231	64.0	66.6	32.9	13.0	78.8	92.3	89.5	885
South West	70.4	1,560	52.6	81.3	39.8	23.6	74.1	88.7	75.8	1,098
State										
North Central										
FCT-Abuja	73.9	292	69.1	59.5	25.4	8.4	89.3	99.9	83.6	216
Benue	93.4	319	36.8	55.9	27.0	41.6	85.3	93.6	76.7	298
Kogi	69.3	236	55.7	55.7	15.7	5.1	67.5	93.8	95.9	164
Kwara	41.2	314	53.8	81.4	30.4	8.2	88.4	91.0	70.1	129
Nasarawa	76.4	344	69.7	90.0	35.2	16.7	90.4	96.6	80.4	263
Niger	54.2	525	3.0	87.5	55.2	66.3	61.1	97.0	97.1	285
Plateau	77.1	316	81.9	47.2	13.9	2.8	87.8	94.5	91.9	244
North East										
Adamawa	71.5	314	58.4	21.2	13.1	14.0	50.2	81.5	92.2	225
Bauchi	63.7	595	50.6	50.4	17.3	15.8	75.6	90.0	94.1	379
Borno	73.8	272	37.0	74.8	16.4	5.0	69.9	97.4	93.8	201
Gombe	75.5	225	58.5	85.1	54.3	39.2	79.4	97.0	94.5	170
Taraba	79.1	260	56.4	16.3	4.6	8.6	41.6	88.5	93.7	205
Yobe	34.1	217	49.6	69.6	51.5	49.1	88.9	92.1	92.0	74
North West										
Jigawa	64.3	377	49.1	58.2	26.0	9.7	51.3	77.7	92.3	242
Kaduna	87.8	781	36.1	71.6	24.7	16.3	67.5	87.3	90.2	686
Kano	90.1	1,138	41.9	58.3	24.9	9.6	72.8	96.8	94.3	1,025
Katsina	69.0	533	75.5	84.9	50.0	34.0	89.9	98.1	57.8	368
Kebbi	56.5	250	33.2	77.0	65.3	27.4	88.0	94.3	95.0	141
Sokoto	67.5	405	39.3	82.0	42.9	44.8	74.6	74.2	76.1	273
Zamfara	37.0	370	7.1	88.5	15.7	2.9	38.3	67.3	83.5	137
South East										
Abia	82.9	141	64.7	77.1	35.6	50.2	94.3	85.6	96.0	117
Anambra	90.8	215	57.1	90.1	34.7	8.9	80.7	71.2	66.8	195
Ebonyi	70.3	216	70.9	72.3	24.4	1.6	87.1	94.2	92.9	151
Enugu	43.4	153	84.3	82.1	11.9	9.9	89.0	91.7	42.8	66
Imo	90.3	241	82.5	44.6	33.7	7.3	69.6	86.2	93.3	218

Continued…

Table 19.3.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among all respondents: Percentage who have heard of TB	Among all respondents: Number of respondents	Among respondents who have heard of TB: Percentage who report persistent coughing for 2 weeks or more as a common symptom	Among respondents who have heard of TB: Percentage who report coughing up blood or sputum as a common symptom	Among respondents who have heard of TB: Percentage who report weight loss as a common symptom	Among respondents who have heard of TB: Percentage who report fever as a common symptom	Among respondents who have heard of TB: Percentage who report that TB is spread through coughing and sneezing	Among respondents who have heard of TB: Percentage who believe that TB can be cured	Among respondents who have heard of TB: Percentage who report that they would not want to keep it a secret if a family member is diagnosed with TB	Among respondents who have heard of TB: Number of men
South South										
Akwa Ibom	71.8	203	96.0	23.5	10.8	7.0	84.5	97.9	93.6	146
Bayelsa	63.0	116	57.7	76.7	44.4	25.0	78.0	90.5	90.1	73
Cross River	76.5	160	55.8	77.6	27.8	7.6	80.2	94.6	86.3	122
Delta	73.2	270	69.8	65.2	39.3	6.3	81.1	88.3	85.9	198
Edo	64.2	220	66.5	80.4	31.6	7.4	80.7	93.1	87.1	141
Rivers	80.2	397	50.5	75.4	40.0	20.9	73.6	92.5	92.2	318
South West										
Ekiti	47.2	78	93.7	87.4	44.0	3.4	90.8	87.2	95.4	37
Lagos	78.4	607	93.1	83.8	50.6	38.0	84.0	90.5	49.7	476
Ogun	61.7	383	28.9	87.4	27.6	9.6	71.2	81.3	89.1	237
Ondo	91.7	211	9.4	88.2	27.5	6.3	74.0	91.1	98.4	193
Osun	64.6	195	67.3	82.6	30.2	4.4	92.2	86.7	87.2	126
Oyo	65.3	316	12.2	60.0	47.9	41.8	41.0	95.3	94.7	206
Education										
No education	56.2	2,462	39.3	61.9	28.0	18.8	67.7	87.8	89.2	1,383
Primary	67.4	1,159	50.5	62.3	23.0	13.9	68.6	91.0	85.9	781
Secondary	70.3	5,066	52.1	66.1	29.2	19.2	74.1	89.7	83.7	3,559
More than secondary	87.5	2,241	59.8	76.7	36.4	21.8	81.8	93.9	86.2	1,960
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	55.2	1,776	45.8	58.3	25.0	19.9	66.0	86.0	88.1	981
Second	62.8	1,902	48.1	59.1	24.0	16.4	68.6	89.5	88.1	1,195
Middle	69.8	2,114	45.3	64.3	27.8	17.4	70.5	91.6	88.0	1,475
Fourth	74.7	2,523	52.2	69.4	30.0	19.6	78.0	92.3	87.6	1,886
Highest	82.2	2,612	59.9	77.5	37.8	21.5	80.8	91.0	79.5	2,148
Total 15–49	70.3	10,927	51.6	67.6	30.2	19.3	74.3	90.6	85.5	7,683
50–59	83.1	1,277	54.6	69.6	38.3	19.1	75.2	90.6	88.0	1,061
Total 15–59	71.7	12,204	52.0	67.9	31.2	19.2	74.5	90.6	85.8	8,745

Table 19.4.1 Stigma in the community regarding tuberculosis: Women

Among women who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), percentage with various beliefs and perceptions about TB, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Among respondents who have heard of TB: Percentage who believe that people with TB should be admitted until the disease is cured	Percentage who believe that people with TB should be supported to ensure that they take their drugs	Percentage who believe that they would not marry from the family of someone with TB	Percentage who believe that they would not use the same toilet with someone who has TB	Percentage who believe that people who have TB brought the disease upon themselves	Percentage who believe that having TB is a punishment from God	Percentage with non-stigmatising beliefs and perceptions about TB	Number of women
Age								
15–19	91.6	97.4	58.2	54.5	16.1	18.7	20.8	4,107
20–24	91.7	97.4	53.8	50.9	13.0	18.1	24.3	4,276
25–29	90.7	97.2	53.3	52.0	13.2	16.2	23.9	4,270
30–34	90.6	97.8	52.1	48.7	11.9	14.9	27.1	3,826
35–39	90.6	97.3	52.4	46.3	12.4	14.6	27.3	3,499
40–44	91.6	97.6	50.5	47.6	11.2	13.8	29.9	2,915
45–49	92.3	98.0	52.4	48.3	13.0	16.5	27.9	2,204
Marital status								
Never married	91.5	97.6	53.5	49.9	12.9	14.2	24.9	6,655
Married or living together	91.1	97.4	53.5	50.3	13.4	17.2	25.6	17,055
Divorced/separated/ widowed	91.1	98.3	52.6	48.7	10.4	14.8	26.4	1,385
Residence								
Urban	90.9	97.9	49.8	45.7	10.2	12.3	28.3	13,294
Rural	91.6	97.1	57.5	55.1	16.3	20.7	22.3	11,802
Zone								
North Central	91.2	97.6	45.3	40.7	10.8	7.2	37.3	3,070
North East	90.0	95.5	57.6	53.2	15.6	24.5	20.7	4,359
North West	91.4	97.7	56.3	56.4	16.5	29.2	20.2	8,599
South East	92.4	98.3	62.9	61.2	13.2	6.4	20.0	2,405
South South	93.2	98.7	50.9	40.3	8.0	1.4	27.5	3,226
South West	89.6	97.9	44.2	40.1	7.9	2.3	36.2	3,437
State								
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	96.4	99.4	16.0	12.3	0.7	1.3	75.9	497
Benue	88.6	98.9	54.5	58.6	8.4	6.5	24.6	722
Kogi	75.7	90.1	34.2	31.6	7.6	5.8	33.1	180
Kwara	95.2	98.2	37.6	29.9	6.9	2.7	50.4	180
Nasarawa	87.4	97.3	42.1	42.9	21.5	12.6	30.9	604
Niger	97.4	97.7	56.8	17.0	3.1	3.1	39.4	375
Plateau	93.9	96.7	62.7	65.1	19.5	13.1	20.1	512
North East								
Adamawa	96.5	99.2	70.3	71.3	18.2	21.8	15.5	669
Bauchi	87.0	92.1	57.0	51.7	13.6	19.2	21.9	1,263
Borno	88.4	97.6	54.3	28.0	5.9	5.9	32.9	699
Gombe	83.0	95.9	58.9	59.6	10.3	35.3	13.3	501
Taraba	94.7	94.7	53.0	49.0	27.2	27.7	30.2	597
Yobe	92.2	96.7	52.1	63.4	21.1	46.9	7.6	631
North West								
Jigawa	94.1	98.4	49.4	68.9	3.9	15.3	20.2	980
Kaduna	93.0	97.8	57.9	48.5	18.5	35.3	26.4	1,669
Kano	91.7	96.3	53.7	56.3	16.6	37.6	16.2	2,670
Katsina	77.7	99.1	48.8	52.6	7.2	17.8	16.5	1,163
Kebbi	93.2	97.5	54.1	51.6	18.5	19.1	36.5	698
Sokoto	98.5	98.3	72.6	58.2	50.3	44.1	13.5	775
Zamfara	96.9	98.6	69.9	68.1	4.1	13.3	17.8	643
South East								
Abia	95.2	96.1	69.5	68.8	6.4	3.3	15.7	288
Anambra	85.5	99.0	60.9	65.8	8.8	3.4	19.1	582
Ebonyi	97.7	98.2	68.5	61.0	4.9	3.6	17.3	578
Enugu	86.1	97.1	62.5	64.6	3.5	2.5	17.7	263
Imo	95.1	99.2	57.1	52.8	30.6	14.1	25.6	691
South South								
Akwa Ibom	90.0	97.0	44.2	48.0	12.2	4.0	29.4	365
Bayelsa	92.9	98.3	41.8	37.3	13.3	1.3	25.8	240
Cross River	97.1	98.4	65.1	41.2	7.6	2.0	23.7	469
Delta	85.1	99.2	32.9	31.8	10.1	0.9	32.3	703
Edo	93.9	98.8	61.7	61.1	9.7	1.8	16.6	548
Rivers	98.5	99.2	56.3	31.8	2.5	0.3	31.9	903

Continued…

Table 19.4.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among respondents who have heard of TB: Percentage who believe that people with TB should be admitted until the disease is cured	Percentage who believe that people with TB should be supported to ensure that they take their drugs	Percentage who believe that they would not marry from the family of someone with TB	Percentage who believe that they would not use the same toilet with someone who has TB	Percentage who believe that people who have TB brought the disease upon themselves	Percentage who believe that having TB is a punishment from God	Percentage with non-stigmatising beliefs and perceptions about TB	Number of women
South West								
Ekiti	92.5	99.0	52.4	56.0	3.0	0.4	27.8	153
Lagos	92.3	98.1	38.1	33.8	2.9	0.7	47.4	1,232
Ogun	92.0	98.6	48.7	47.6	9.2	2.5	30.1	748
Ondo	89.2	97.5	22.0	21.3	2.3	0.8	45.0	292
Osun	89.3	98.9	35.7	26.3	8.7	2.6	45.7	298
Oyo	81.9	96.2	61.1	53.2	18.0	5.8	17.2	711
Education								
No education	90.8	96.2	58.1	55.5	18.0	25.0	20.9	7,335
Primary	91.6	97.5	55.5	54.1	13.3	19.2	22.6	2,523
Secondary	92.1	98.2	54.7	50.2	11.8	13.1	25.0	10,622
More than secondary	89.6	98.1	42.1	38.9	8.1	8.0	35.4	4,616
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	92.0	96.7	57.6	56.3	18.5	24.3	21.9	3,700
Second	90.5	96.1	58.0	54.7	15.4	23.3	20.9	4,047
Middle	92.0	97.9	58.6	54.7	13.9	19.8	21.1	4,841
Fourth	91.2	98.0	53.5	49.0	12.3	14.6	25.2	5,734
Highest	90.8	98.1	44.7	41.5	8.8	6.6	33.6	6,774
Total	91.2	97.5	53.5	50.1	13.1	16.3	25.5	25,096

Table 19.4.2 Stigma in the community regarding tuberculosis: Men

Among men who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), percentage with various beliefs and perceptions about TB, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Among respondents who have heard of TB: Percentage who believe that people with TB should be admitted until the disease is cured	Percentage who believe that people with TB should be supported to ensure that they take their drugs	Percentage who believe that they would not marry from the family of someone with TB	Percentage who believe that they would not use the same toilet with someone who has TB	Percentage who believe that people who have TB brought the disease upon themselves	Percentage who believe that having TB is a punishment from God	Percentage with non-stigmatising beliefs and perceptions about TB	Number of men
Age								
15–19	93.9	96.9	51.1	56.3	19.9	33.1	14.8	1,116
20–24	92.3	96.6	46.5	52.3	23.6	30.5	19.8	989
25–29	94.4	98.0	46.0	49.5	17.6	28.1	22.9	1,096
30–34	93.3	97.5	49.4	48.0	18.4	26.2	22.9	1,098
35–39	95.2	97.3	46.9	50.6	18.2	25.2	25.5	1,312
40–44	93.9	96.6	47.4	47.5	19.6	22.7	25.6	1,149
45–49	94.1	96.3	43.5	47.8	20.1	22.3	25.6	924
Marital status								
Never married	93.6	97.2	48.0	52.8	19.8	29.1	18.8	3,058
Married or living together	94.2	97.0	46.8	48.5	19.1	25.1	25.2	4,495
Divorced/separated/ widowed	92.2	97.1	54.0	52.4	25.7	32.8	15.6	131
Residence								
Urban	92.7	96.8	44.0	48.7	18.0	19.2	24.7	4,064
Rural	95.3	97.4	51.1	52.2	21.2	35.4	20.0	3,620
Zone								
North Central	93.8	96.8	37.3	44.1	16.2	9.4	34.1	1,399
North East	93.3	98.0	48.3	49.8	21.5	34.7	24.9	1,124
North West	95.9	97.4	51.6	54.4	18.3	56.9	12.4	2,525
South East	96.1	98.5	61.5	58.8	13.8	7.0	18.0	652
South South	90.9	97.7	43.7	45.9	18.8	4.3	29.2	885
South West	91.4	94.5	44.0	47.9	28.2	2.1	25.7	1,098
State								
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	96.5	100.0	27.8	42.5	11.5	6.0	42.0	216
Benue	92.6	96.6	51.1	66.7	35.9	24.8	18.5	298
Kogi	89.5	97.5	42.2	42.2	23.4	9.6	26.7	164
Kwara	82.8	86.4	34.7	30.1	12.4	9.0	23.8	129
Nasarawa	96.2	97.7	33.1	35.4	4.7	2.9	42.4	263
Niger	98.2	99.2	40.9	29.7	5.8	4.7	47.1	285
Plateau	92.2	94.9	29.1	47.6	14.0	3.0	36.0	244
North East								
Adamawa	96.3	99.0	43.3	72.1	40.6	47.9	7.0	225
Bauchi	96.0	98.8	47.6	38.9	9.9	21.7	31.3	379
Borno	95.7	95.7	11.3	13.1	1.6	5.0	75.3	201
Gombe	88.7	98.3	76.5	68.3	18.5	45.1	8.8	170
Taraba	92.7	99.2	66.3	70.1	43.7	65.7	1.5	205
Yobe	84.5	92.8	54.8	54.6	30.9	38.1	12.5	74
North West								
Jigawa	87.6	91.4	73.7	73.3	37.3	51.9	2.8	242
Kaduna	95.9	99.4	43.8	42.8	31.3	58.8	16.3	686
Kano	97.6	98.8	54.0	69.9	11.6	78.5	5.4	1,025
Katsina	97.3	98.4	45.0	37.4	4.0	3.7	35.9	368
Kebbi	92.9	89.4	59.4	41.2	18.7	34.2	4.8	141
Sokoto	96.7	96.9	35.4	37.2	26.0	71.2	12.6	273
Zamfara	96.5	96.5	84.8	68.6	2.8	40.7	6.0	137
South East								
Abia	88.0	98.2	64.1	51.2	4.6	0.9	17.6	117
Anambra	97.0	98.5	80.0	71.1	14.7	5.1	6.0	195
Ebonyi	98.5	98.5	53.3	65.4	11.4	2.7	19.6	151
Enugu	95.7	96.5	54.8	42.8	2.9	5.7	32.6	66
Imo	96.4	99.1	50.7	54.7	22.9	15.7	21.9	218
South South								
Akwa Ibom	89.2	96.3	20.2	24.6	8.2	1.9	54.5	146
Bayelsa	94.1	92.9	68.0	61.2	59.0	8.0	6.9	73
Cross River	95.8	99.5	52.3	49.7	3.9	0.4	29.4	122
Delta	84.7	97.4	35.7	43.2	19.8	4.8	25.3	198
Edo	95.2	97.8	34.1	27.2	10.3	2.8	43.2	141
Rivers	91.9	98.7	54.8	58.7	22.6	5.8	19.2	318

Continued…

Table 19.4.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among respondents who have heard of TB: Percentage who believe that people with TB should be admitted until the disease is cured	Percentage who believe that people with TB should be supported to ensure that they take their drugs	Percentage who believe that they would not marry from the family of someone with TB	Percentage who believe that they would not use the same toilet with someone who has TB	Percentage who believe that people who have TB brought the disease upon themselves	Percentage who believe that having TB is a punishment from God	Percentage with non-stigmatising beliefs and perceptions about TB	Number of men
South West								
Ekiti	74.2	84.3	39.2	37.6	18.7	6.5	30.3	37
Lagos	90.0	94.3	53.7	60.4	51.8	1.1	14.3	476
Ogun	92.7	99.1	51.4	59.6	29.2	4.1	12.6	237
Ondo	92.2	93.0	22.4	6.7	1.9	0.9	55.1	193
Osun	93.7	96.5	60.0	65.1	7.6	2.1	23.3	126
Oyo	91.6	89.2	18.9	32.2	7.6	2.0	43.3	206
Education								
No education	94.9	95.5	51.9	49.7	20.2	45.2	19.9	1,383
Primary	95.1	97.1	52.4	53.8	20.7	35.6	19.2	781
Secondary	93.8	97.2	48.7	51.6	20.4	24.0	20.9	3,559
More than secondary	93.0	97.9	39.6	47.1	17.0	15.7	28.5	1,960
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	94.4	96.2	54.7	54.1	24.5	46.3	16.6	981
Second	94.8	96.7	50.1	50.3	21.0	38.2	20.9	1,195
Middle	95.2	97.1	49.0	51.4	18.5	34.3	22.1	1,475
Fourth	93.2	97.0	46.2	49.6	16.1	22.9	23.4	1,886
Highest	92.9	97.7	42.3	48.5	20.1	10.0	25.5	2,148
Total 15–49	93.9	97.1	47.4	50.3	19.5	26.9	22.5	7,683
50–59	93.8	96.7	47.8	51.0	19.5	26.7	23.8	1,061
Total 15–59	93.9	97.0	47.4	50.4	19.5	26.8	22.6	8,745

Table 19.5.1 Knowledge of COVID-19 symptoms: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have heard of COVID-19, and among women who have heard of COVID-19, percentage who recall various symptoms of COVID-19, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of COVID-19	Number of respondents	Among respondents who have heard of COVID-19, percentage who report the following as a symptom of COVID-19: Fever	Cough	Shortness of breath and breathing difficulties	Muscle pain	Headache	Loss of taste or smell	Diarrhoea	Common cold and running nose	Other	Don't know	Number of women
Age													
15–19	92.0	8,105	41.2	61.9	28.3	6.8	18.0	11.5	4.3	19.7	0.3	13.8	7,454
20–24	93.4	6,853	45.9	65.8	33.1	8.2	19.4	14.7	5.0	20.1	0.6	10.0	6,400
25–29	93.1	6,443	48.8	65.5	34.8	8.3	19.7	15.4	5.4	20.4	0.5	9.1	5,995
30–34	94.5	5,583	48.4	65.8	33.8	8.8	20.1	14.6	5.8	20.9	0.4	10.5	5,278
35–39	95.1	4,900	51.6	67.8	30.3	8.8	21.6	14.3	5.5	20.8	0.5	9.8	4,658
40–44	95.0	4,105	51.5	67.2	29.9	9.5	21.0	15.1	5.9	20.3	0.2	10.9	3,899
45–49	93.7	3,062	50.5	66.7	28.0	10.2	22.3	12.7	4.9	20.7	0.2	11.5	2,870
Marital status													
Never married	93.6	10,893	49.1	66.0	29.0	8.5	21.7	14.7	4.6	20.6	0.6	10.5	10,197
Married or living together	93.5	26,264	46.6	65.2	32.6	8.2	19.2	13.7	5.5	20.1	0.4	11.0	24,548
Divorced/ separated/ widowed	95.5	1,894	50.1	65.2	29.3	10.4	20.9	14.3	5.1	21.3	0.4	11.2	1,809
Residence													
Urban	94.9	18,846	54.4	71.1	31.2	9.9	24.5	16.7	5.7	23.1	0.4	6.3	17,885
Rural	92.4	20,204	40.8	60.0	31.7	6.9	15.6	11.4	4.7	17.7	0.4	15.3	18,669
Zone													
North Central	93.6	7,068	53.2	61.5	40.2	13.8	25.9	20.3	6.3	18.8	1.0	12.0	6,615
North East	88.8	6,213	41.7	71.2	33.3	10.3	16.8	8.0	4.7	13.8	0.4	11.6	5,518
North West	94.5	12,434	35.7	61.3	41.0	4.0	13.1	10.8	5.5	23.5	0.1	9.7	11,744
South East	95.2	3,280	51.6	52.5	11.9	6.1	15.4	8.8	2.9	12.6	1.0	27.6	3,122
South South	97.0	4,416	47.4	71.3	18.6	6.5	19.6	24.0	1.7	20.2	0.2	7.3	4,285
South West	93.4	5,640	70.1	76.3	19.1	12.4	34.1	14.3	7.8	26.7	0.1	4.5	5,269
State													
North Central													
FCT-Abuja	98.4	764	65.2	69.0	54.5	19.2	55.2	34.4	0.3	27.9	0.1	4.3	752
Benue	98.8	1,007	45.6	43.2	14.5	1.8	22.2	3.9	4.6	5.0	5.7	25.4	995
Kogi	84.3	604	53.2	61.6	15.8	1.1	9.4	6.7	1.6	27.4	0.4	15.2	509
Kwara	88.4	792	73.6	88.8	25.9	10.5	14.3	7.1	3.9	17.4	0.0	0.3	700
Nasarawa	97.7	961	41.1	68.7	31.2	4.4	24.3	19.7	3.8	34.1	1.0	1.1	939
Niger	90.6	1,846	51.3	57.0	64.4	27.8	29.5	42.4	13.9	21.1	0.0	9.9	1,673
Plateau	95.7	1,094	52.0	56.0	45.5	15.7	20.0	6.7	6.3	5.0	0.0	24.2	1,047
North East													
Adamawa	96.0	932	44.0	74.6	7.8	1.6	11.9	1.8	1.9	19.9	0.5	19.1	895
Bauchi	88.1	1,837	40.7	72.7	26.7	9.0	13.0	5.2	1.6	10.0	0.9	14.0	1,619
Borno	80.2	1,074	30.1	80.0	65.6	19.1	27.2	13.8	18.6	21.1	0.0	0.3	862
Gombe	98.4	612	44.8	78.0	55.8	2.1	15.3	17.8	0.7	11.2	0.2	3.3	603
Taraba	81.1	806	71.2	64.5	54.8	33.8	30.8	17.0	6.1	3.9	0.0	0.1	654
Yobe	93.1	953	28.2	56.6	8.4	1.2	9.0	0.6	1.2	16.4	0.2	24.5	888
North West													
Jigawa	98.9	1,259	45.1	84.3	47.4	2.8	20.9	5.7	5.1	45.2	0.0	2.9	1,245
Kaduna	94.2	2,420	28.8	62.7	25.7	2.3	4.1	2.7	0.5	24.4	0.1	22.1	2,279
Kano	95.3	3,659	30.2	42.5	52.8	7.4	19.0	18.6	5.6	20.1	0.2	11.9	3,487
Katsina	96.6	1,775	22.7	59.8	36.7	0.6	9.2	9.7	7.9	28.3	0.2	6.4	1,714
Kebbi	95.6	926	65.3	83.6	24.5	3.8	14.9	2.3	3.8	17.7	0.0	1.3	885
Sokoto	85.2	1,239	63.1	77.8	25.5	3.1	7.6	14.4	2.0	20.4	0.0	2.0	1,056
Zamfara	93.1	1,156	26.8	60.8	63.2	4.1	13.8	13.6	17.3	7.4	0.0	3.9	1,077
South East													
Abia	98.7	418	60.4	49.8	12.6	4.1	18.0	16.0	1.3	9.0	1.2	19.8	413
Anambra	98.7	704	70.5	57.0	6.2	7.7	31.0	13.9	3.5	24.0	2.0	4.2	695
Ebonyi	96.7	948	18.4	33.6	0.5	0.5	4.2	2.1	0.6	1.8	0.6	60.5	917
Enugu	80.2	503	58.0	61.8	49.5	22.8	28.2	19.2	12.0	19.4	0.2	9.6	404
Imo	98.2	703	67.8	68.7	10.4	3.6	5.8	2.0	1.1	13.6	0.6	22.5	690
South South													
Akwa Ibom	97.6	571	49.8	66.8	15.7	3.3	12.0	12.8	5.1	26.6	1.2	16.2	557
Bayelsa	98.2	317	52.5	68.3	12.3	2.7	10.9	10.6	1.4	11.7	0.0	16.4	311
Cross River	98.5	524	39.0	67.1	32.9	8.8	39.4	41.9	2.0	8.4	0.0	0.5	517
Delta	98.5	1,010	34.0	80.7	16.7	1.8	9.6	15.0	0.3	15.8	0.0	10.2	995
Edo	99.1	664	42.5	69.2	27.0	22.0	30.9	25.4	1.1	20.7	0.1	4.3	658
Rivers	93.8	1,333	61.8	69.6	12.6	3.6	18.8	31.5	1.5	27.6	0.1	3.1	1,250

Continued…

Table 19.5.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of COVID-19	Number of respondents	Among respondents who have heard of COVID-19, percentage who report the following as a symptom of COVID-19: Fever	Cough	Shortness of breath and breathing difficulties	Muscle pain	Headache	Loss of taste or smell	Diarrhoea	Common cold and running nose	Other	Don't know	Number of women
South West													
Ekiti	98.3	276	37.2	77.3	10.1	3.4	14.4	3.1	7.8	10.7	0.8	13.6	271
Lagos	94.3	1,588	86.3	84.4	17.2	13.3	42.1	10.2	8.2	26.4	0.0	3.3	1,497
Ogun	97.2	1,286	53.6	87.3	6.5	5.7	23.7	13.0	3.0	29.4	0.0	3.8	1,250
Ondo	82.2	603	85.8	58.3	52.4	6.5	10.7	22.5	6.0	21.8	0.0	2.4	495
Osun	91.1	626	52.1	61.3	16.2	19.0	45.0	24.2	13.9	25.1	0.1	3.1	570
Oyo	94.1	1,259	76.7	68.8	24.2	19.4	43.9	15.1	10.4	30.6	0.4	6.1	1,184
Education													
No education	89.8	13,404	37.0	60.2	35.7	7.0	13.4	11.0	5.5	18.7	0.1	13.1	12,036
Primary	94.0	4,359	40.0	59.1	25.6	6.9	17.5	9.9	4.1	17.3	0.7	17.7	4,096
Secondary	95.5	15,948	50.6	67.2	27.7	8.5	21.9	14.0	4.7	20.0	0.5	10.1	15,235
More than secondary	97.1	5,339	68.3	77.3	37.0	12.6	31.3	24.0	6.9	27.5	0.7	2.6	5,186
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	88.9	6,724	38.7	61.7	30.2	5.3	12.4	7.3	4.3	18.0	0.3	14.4	5,974
Second	91.7	7,348	35.1	56.1	33.6	7.6	14.1	11.7	5.3	17.0	0.3	17.9	6,740
Middle	94.0	7,812	41.0	61.3	33.3	7.5	17.9	12.4	5.4	18.9	0.6	13.6	7,342
Fourth	95.4	8,435	52.0	69.5	29.0	8.6	21.8	15.1	5.5	20.6	0.5	7.6	8,047
Highest	96.8	8,731	64.8	75.1	31.2	11.8	30.0	20.9	5.2	25.5	0.4	3.5	8,450
Total	93.6	39,050	47.4	65.4	31.4	8.4	20.0	14.0	5.2	20.3	0.4	10.9	36,554

Table 19.5.2 Knowledge of COVID-19 symptoms: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have heard of COVID-19, and among men who have heard of COVID-19, percentage who recall various symptoms of COVID-19, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of COVID-19	Number of respondents	Among respondents who have heard of COVID-19, percentage who report the following as a symptom of COVID-19: Fever	Cough	Shortness of breath and breathing difficulties	Muscle pain	Headache	Loss of taste or smell	Diarrhoea	Common cold and running nose	Other	Don't know	Number of men
Age													
15–19	87.6	2,230	48.4	59.7	30.4	15.7	23.0	12.4	6.4	19.9	0.8	13.5	1,953
20–24	90.2	1,590	53.4	66.2	33.1	15.9	23.0	13.8	6.4	19.0	0.6	10.5	1,434
25–29	93.0	1,475	56.7	65.1	36.2	13.9	23.2	13.2	6.8	21.4	0.7	8.7	1,372
30–34	91.3	1,427	63.2	65.9	36.0	17.1	25.1	15.2	7.5	23.2	0.4	8.5	1,303
35–39	93.6	1,640	60.4	69.0	35.3	16.4	26.7	16.2	5.4	20.6	0.4	7.8	1,534
40–44	92.6	1,439	62.4	68.2	35.3	17.0	26.4	13.3	7.4	21.1	0.6	6.9	1,333
45–49	92.4	1,127	62.1	71.1	38.6	18.6	29.3	17.3	8.9	21.9	0.2	6.3	1,042
Marital status													
Never married	89.8	4,964	54.5	64.5	32.3	16.0	24.2	13.4	6.9	20.1	0.6	10.1	4,458
Married or living together	92.3	5,809	59.7	67.1	36.6	16.5	25.7	15.0	6.9	21.4	0.5	8.6	5,363
Divorced/ separated/ widowed	97.5	154	58.1	66.2	29.7	17.1	21.9	14.9	3.5	24.0	2.1	7.4	150
Residence													
Urban	93.7	5,397	63.6	68.7	33.2	17.3	28.5	14.7	7.5	21.0	0.6	5.5	5,058
Rural	88.8	5,531	50.9	63.1	36.0	15.2	21.3	13.8	6.2	20.7	0.5	13.0	4,914
Zone													
North Central	86.5	2,107	65.8	69.3	27.7	17.7	26.3	16.3	8.1	24.1	0.5	8.9	1,822
North East	88.6	1,720	50.0	61.6	29.2	10.6	16.7	10.5	5.3	23.2	0.3	15.5	1,524
North West	91.3	3,459	41.8	60.8	47.8	20.4	24.0	14.2	6.3	25.8	0.5	11.3	3,159
South East	91.9	849	70.6	70.8	40.8	9.9	21.8	25.0	3.2	14.6	1.5	5.7	780
South South	96.7	1,231	70.8	67.2	29.0	9.2	19.3	15.0	5.4	18.1	0.7	7.1	1,191
South West	95.9	1,560	69.7	73.7	21.7	20.5	40.0	9.7	11.1	9.8	0.4	2.4	1,496
State													
North Central													
FCT-Abuja	100.0	292	61.9	59.0	7.6	2.3	19.0	2.4	3.0	19.3	0.0	0.1	292
Benue	97.1	319	62.4	67.7	5.8	3.7	14.2	2.4	2.2	2.7	3.3	18.3	310
Kogi	90.9	236	51.2	25.3	11.4	11.0	11.5	1.7	6.0	20.1	0.0	40.4	215
Kwara	64.3	314	78.5	80.5	22.5	27.1	26.1	18.4	11.4	7.4	0.0	1.7	202
Nasarawa	78.1	344	78.2	64.6	51.4	14.4	18.3	18.7	1.9	7.9	0.0	3.3	269
Niger	86.5	525	81.3	95.4	48.3	47.0	63.7	42.5	22.3	48.2	0.0	0.0	454
Plateau	94.1	316	47.4	69.2	33.0	2.4	8.1	12.5	1.9	42.9	0.3	7.2	298
North East													
Adamawa	92.8	314	21.7	46.7	12.0	0.0	20.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.9	37.3	292
Bauchi	83.9	595	60.4	73.0	33.4	3.5	7.1	7.0	0.9	6.2	0.0	9.4	499
Borno	92.0	272	32.1	41.3	34.3	4.5	8.7	12.6	1.7	74.9	0.0	4.2	251
Gombe	92.9	225	64.3	84.0	42.8	41.9	36.9	38.9	26.9	63.9	0.0	1.7	209
Taraba	97.2	260	40.5	44.9	21.7	2.9	3.5	2.2	1.4	11.5	0.7	37.2	252
Yobe	80.0	217	92.8	72.3	39.4	35.3	48.0	14.5	14.3	5.9	0.0	1.2	173
North West													
Jigawa	85.3	377	42.5	55.0	50.8	3.4	8.9	4.5	4.6	26.2	1.6	13.9	321
Kaduna	97.1	781	33.3	58.9	40.9	28.7	22.5	6.3	1.6	4.2	0.2	19.8	758
Kano	96.3	1,138	40.9	47.4	49.4	10.1	15.5	17.0	2.5	50.2	0.5	13.6	1,096
Katsina	91.2	533	39.8	78.6	76.3	17.1	16.7	15.9	1.2	36.4	0.0	0.7	486
Kebbi	80.5	250	57.4	70.8	48.3	16.5	25.5	16.6	8.3	8.2	0.0	0.4	201
Sokoto	94.4	405	64.4	59.5	33.7	43.1	48.1	35.1	35.0	12.8	0.7	12.0	382
Zamfara	77.2	370	24.0	83.2	34.2	27.3	55.5	5.2	4.0	4.1	0.0	7.8	286
South East													
Abia	98.6	141	87.2	95.8	21.6	17.1	30.7	15.4	8.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	139
Anambra	98.3	215	71.4	86.1	79.2	12.8	20.6	19.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	211
Ebonyi	93.0	216	63.4	50.0	24.1	5.2	30.6	17.5	2.1	29.8	0.0	5.7	200
Enugu	60.3	153	78.4	49.1	46.9	12.5	17.4	48.8	7.4	15.2	0.0	7.5	92
Imo	99.7	241	65.7	65.7	29.9	6.5	11.9	31.6	2.1	21.6	4.7	14.4	240
South South													
Akwa Ibom	98.7	203	64.7	75.5	37.9	1.2	4.8	7.5	4.5	18.6	0.2	5.1	200
Bayelsa	75.3	116	87.5	79.7	30.3	34.0	21.0	22.5	10.3	11.3	0.0	4.5	87
Cross River	98.7	160	74.6	75.0	44.5	9.9	9.9	14.9	5.9	14.7	0.0	3.8	158
Delta	98.9	270	51.0	60.9	26.1	6.2	12.3	11.9	6.3	21.7	1.6	12.4	268
Edo	97.0	220	68.7	52.0	12.1	5.5	25.1	10.3	1.4	6.9	0.0	16.5	214
Rivers	99.0	397	84.4	69.9	29.2	12.2	30.7	23.1	5.6	20.9	1.4	2.9	393

Continued…

Table 19.5.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of COVID-19	Number of respondents	Among respondents who have heard of COVID-19, percentage who report the following as a symptom of COVID-19: Fever	Cough	Shortness of breath and breathing difficulties	Muscle pain	Headache	Loss of taste or smell	Diarrhoea	Common cold and running nose	Other	Don't know	Number of men
South West													
Ekiti	98.9	78	50.6	79.7	36.2	12.8	37.3	28.8	8.2	25.8	0.0	0.4	77
Lagos	96.7	607	89.0	62.1	17.4	34.1	58.6	6.4	25.2	5.5	0.0	3.7	587
Ogun	97.9	383	50.5	82.6	26.3	11.7	36.5	7.1	3.9	9.0	0.0	2.1	375
Ondo	89.1	211	66.7	90.9	11.1	11.3	13.8	2.1	3.3	5.0	0.6	1.3	188
Osun	95.6	195	54.5	57.1	40.5	13.2	26.6	29.2	3.5	24.2	2.0	0.0	186
Oyo	97.3	316	75.4	83.9	16.8	20.0	38.7	7.9	3.6	9.9	0.8	2.5	308
Education													
No education	82.7	2,462	46.8	60.4	34.2	18.7	24.1	13.0	8.2	21.9	0.0	12.8	2,035
Primary	92.1	1,159	51.2	61.7	37.5	11.4	20.4	12.6	3.0	19.6	0.1	14.2	1,067
Secondary	93.6	5,066	56.9	65.7	31.4	14.1	22.6	12.4	5.4	18.5	0.6	9.7	4,742
More than secondary	94.9	2,241	71.5	73.9	40.6	21.1	33.5	20.4	10.6	25.9	1.2	2.3	2,127
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	85.1	1,776	45.0	57.5	30.8	14.7	18.8	11.3	8.1	20.5	0.3	17.2	1,511
Second	88.4	1,902	45.8	62.0	35.6	13.7	19.7	11.6	4.5	24.7	0.4	14.0	1,682
Middle	91.8	2,114	51.2	65.8	38.1	14.3	21.3	12.8	4.3	21.3	0.4	10.8	1,941
Fourth	93.0	2,523	61.2	69.4	35.9	17.2	25.3	14.5	5.3	19.4	0.9	5.9	2,347
Highest	95.4	2,612	73.8	70.6	32.2	19.6	34.8	18.8	11.0	19.6	0.6	3.2	2,491
Total 15–49	91.3	10,927	57.3	66.0	34.6	16.3	25.0	14.3	6.8	20.9	0.6	9.2	9,972
50–59	93.7	1,277	60.5	63.7	37.3	15.9	27.3	15.8	7.3	20.6	0.4	11.1	1,196
Total 15–59	91.5	12,204	57.7	65.7	34.9	16.2	25.2	14.4	6.9	20.8	0.5	9.4	11,168

Table 19.6.1 Knowledge of COVID-19 risks: Women

Among women age 15–49 who have heard of COVID-19, percentage who report various risks related to getting COVID-19, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who report the following risks of COVID-19:									Number of women who have heard of COVID-19
	Persons at risk:			Risk factors:						
	Essential workers	Immuno-compro-mised people	Senior citizens	Not being vaccinated	Poor room ventilation	Not wearing mask	Not maintain-ing social distance	Other	Don't know	
Age										
15–19	8.1	6.6	4.9	12.7	19.3	59.1	0.4	0.5	25.3	7,454
20–24	10.5	9.5	6.7	13.9	21.6	61.9	0.2	0.4	21.7	6,400
25–29	11.0	9.1	7.2	15.8	22.6	61.4	0.3	0.3	20.5	5,995
30–34	11.4	8.5	6.8	16.6	22.2	62.5	0.1	0.3	21.6	5,278
35–39	10.5	9.2	7.4	15.6	20.7	60.9	0.2	0.3	21.4	4,658
40–44	11.2	9.1	8.5	17.8	21.5	61.1	0.2	0.4	22.5	3,899
45–49	11.3	7.7	8.0	15.9	22.0	62.3	0.3	0.4	21.5	2,870
Marital status										
Never married	10.5	8.9	7.6	14.7	19.8	63.9	0.5	0.6	20.2	10,197
Married or living together	10.3	8.3	6.4	15.3	21.9	59.8	0.2	0.3	23.3	24,548
Divorced/separated/ widowed	10.5	8.6	7.7	15.6	21.4	64.5	0.3	0.5	20.3	1,809
Residence										
Urban	11.4	9.6	9.0	18.3	22.5	67.4	0.4	0.4	16.2	17,885
Rural	9.4	7.4	4.7	12.1	20.1	55.2	0.2	0.4	28.0	18,669
Zone										
North Central	17.3	7.8	8.2	20.1	23.6	67.1	0.3	0.7	15.7	6,615
North East	15.3	17.0	5.6	14.7	29.4	60.7	0.1	0.1	21.5	5,518
North West	5.3	5.6	2.6	11.1	20.2	56.3	0.0	0.1	26.0	11,744
South East	5.8	8.6	7.7	6.2	7.7	35.9	2.0	1.3	43.9	3,122
South South	7.1	4.9	4.0	9.5	13.0	78.7	0.1	0.4	11.9	4,285
South West	12.9	9.6	17.5	28.3	27.0	65.8	0.0	0.2	18.6	5,269
State										
North Central										
FCT-Abuja	32.1	11.5	12.8	28.9	4.1	61.1	0.2	0.0	26.8	752
Benue	8.9	2.0	5.0	13.5	4.7	70.9	1.1	3.6	20.5	995
Kogi	5.2	6.4	0.0	11.6	4.3	68.0	0.4	0.0	26.7	509
Kwara	5.8	7.1	2.1	4.5	21.6	80.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	700
Nasarawa	4.0	1.8	6.6	18.3	10.8	84.2	0.9	1.1	4.1	939
Niger	21.8	2.7	8.0	30.3	42.2	45.8	0.0	0.0	23.6	1,673
Plateau	32.6	25.4	17.4	19.9	48.5	77.8	0.0	0.0	5.3	1,047
North East										
Adamawa	7.7	1.4	3.3	24.2	8.6	47.2	0.4	0.1	32.6	895
Bauchi	22.1	16.2	3.6	8.0	25.9	53.9	0.1	0.1	30.0	1,619
Borno	12.2	33.3	11.4	22.1	50.6	78.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	862
Gombe	1.0	13.0	0.1	19.8	52.9	69.4	0.0	0.0	12.4	603
Taraba	46.0	40.3	18.6	10.0	36.4	81.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	654
Yobe	0.7	4.0	0.2	10.4	15.3	48.1	0.0	0.1	37.1	888
North West										
Jigawa	6.3	1.4	5.3	3.4	39.8	75.2	0.0	0.0	9.4	1,245
Kaduna	0.7	0.5	0.4	5.2	3.2	54.8	0.1	0.2	40.6	2,279
Kano	11.5	7.9	6.2	14.1	20.2	50.7	0.0	0.3	24.0	3,487
Katsina	1.1	14.1	0.1	6.9	39.8	41.5	0.0	0.0	21.5	1,714
Kebbi	0.3	0.4	0.1	32.0	3.4	71.2	0.0	0.3	8.1	885
Sokoto	3.2	4.8	0.0	1.5	4.1	53.8	0.0	0.0	44.5	1,056
Zamfara	7.3	5.3	0.8	21.8	31.6	68.9	0.0	0.0	24.4	1,077
South East										
Abia	1.2	1.0	5.7	8.6	16.7	38.5	7.9	2.4	38.2	413
Anambra	5.7	18.7	5.2	2.4	6.2	53.5	3.9	3.1	16.2	695
Ebonyi	2.0	2.6	2.8	2.3	0.5	10.2	0.1	0.5	83.7	917
Enugu	12.7	12.9	24.1	6.4	15.1	54.3	0.4	0.5	28.1	404
Imo	9.9	8.6	8.2	13.7	9.3	40.1	0.0	0.3	31.2	690
South South										
Akwa Ibom	3.3	5.1	11.2	11.9	3.9	83.8	0.1	0.8	6.4	557
Bayelsa	12.3	12.4	1.4	11.1	5.6	53.3	0.0	0.0	31.7	311
Cross River	12.8	3.9	3.1	13.7	40.2	93.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	517
Delta	4.9	1.6	5.2	3.5	11.8	71.0	0.1	0.2	20.8	995
Edo	16.5	0.8	3.4	19.3	12.9	69.2	0.0	0.0	11.1	658
Rivers	2.0	8.2	1.3	5.9	8.5	87.6	0.2	0.8	7.8	1,250
South West										
Ekiti	1.9	0.7	0.5	9.8	1.7	44.6	0.0	0.8	46.6	271
Lagos	17.0	9.8	24.9	42.1	29.1	68.2	0.0	0.2	17.9	1,497
Ogun	7.2	8.4	8.9	7.0	22.0	43.6	0.2	0.1	35.0	1,250
Ondo	24.1	1.8	2.7	12.8	8.1	86.8	0.0	0.2	4.5	495
Osun	1.1	7.8	0.8	36.7	26.6	81.6	0.0	0.0	6.6	570
Oyo	17.5	16.6	35.4	40.0	43.7	74.8	0.0	0.3	7.4	1,184

Continued…

Table 19.6.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who report the following risks of COVID-19:									Number of women who have heard of COVID-19
	Persons at risk:			Risk factors:						
	Essential workers	Immuno-compro-mised people	Senior citizens	Not being vaccinated	Poor room ventilation	Not wearing mask	Not maintain-ing social distance	Other	Don't know	
Education										
No education	8.5	7.0	3.4	11.9	22.7	53.5	0.0	0.1	28.8	12,036
Primary	7.9	7.4	4.5	12.7	18.7	56.8	0.4	0.4	27.5	4,096
Secondary	9.7	8.0	7.4	15.5	19.8	64.9	0.4	0.5	19.9	15,235
More than secondary	18.4	14.1	14.9	23.6	24.3	71.6	0.5	0.7	9.8	5,186
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	7.9	7.1	2.8	10.3	20.5	55.1	0.1	0.1	29.4	5,974
Second	8.9	7.7	4.5	11.6	22.8	52.6	0.0	0.2	30.2	6,740
Middle	8.9	7.6	4.9	13.6	20.9	58.7	0.3	0.4	24.9	7,342
Fourth	9.6	8.7	7.5	15.8	20.4	66.3	0.5	0.5	17.3	8,047
Highest	15.2	10.6	12.5	22.0	21.8	69.4	0.4	0.6	13.3	8,450
Total	10.3	8.5	6.8	15.1	21.3	61.2	0.3	0.4	22.3	36,554

Table 19.6.2 Knowledge of COVID-19 risks: Men

Among men age 15–49 who have heard of COVID-19, percentage who report various risks related to getting COVID-19, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who report the following risks of COVID-19:									Number of men who have heard of COVID-19
	Persons at risk:			Risk factors:						
	Essential workers	Immuno-compro-mised people	Senior citizens	Not being vaccinated	Poor room ventilation	Not wearing mask	Not maintain-ing social distance	Other	Don't know	
Age										
15–19	13.1	13.2	8.5	15.7	21.6	66.5	0.7	0.5	20.8	1,953
20–24	16.1	14.8	9.9	19.3	25.2	68.0	0.9	0.6	16.2	1,434
25–29	16.9	14.9	10.2	17.4	28.2	69.0	0.9	0.5	16.5	1,372
30–34	21.1	15.8	14.9	21.0	30.3	73.1	0.9	0.4	11.8	1,303
35–39	19.5	16.6	11.7	17.1	25.3	71.3	0.5	0.5	12.7	1,534
40–44	20.3	18.2	12.5	20.0	29.0	70.1	1.1	0.5	13.1	1,333
45–49	19.6	18.6	13.1	19.4	26.4	72.3	0.1	0.3	11.7	1,042
Marital status										
Never married	16.4	14.5	10.4	18.6	24.5	68.7	0.8	0.6	16.7	4,458
Married or living together	18.9	16.7	11.9	18.1	27.7	70.5	0.7	0.4	13.8	5,363
Divorced/separated/ widowed	17.5	19.3	13.3	18.3	27.0	70.3	2.4	2.6	16.7	150
Residence										
Urban	18.9	18.1	13.5	21.4	25.5	72.3	0.6	0.5	11.7	5,058
Rural	16.6	13.4	9.0	15.2	27.0	67.1	0.9	0.5	18.6	4,914
Zone										
North Central	19.4	16.5	8.9	19.9	20.7	75.7	2.2	0.7	8.5	1,822
North East	11.3	15.7	8.8	18.8	28.2	67.8	0.0	0.1	18.7	1,524
North West	18.8	14.1	12.1	15.6	35.3	67.2	0.3	0.4	19.1	3,159
South East	18.1	17.7	15.1	11.4	27.1	72.1	1.9	0.9	13.1	780
South South	18.2	5.0	10.1	13.8	12.7	64.6	0.4	1.2	16.9	1,191
South West	19.6	26.0	14.0	28.9	22.1	72.6	0.2	0.0	10.9	1,496
State										
North Central										
FCT-Abuja	14.4	11.5	21.3	20.4	4.9	85.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	292
Benue	14.9	3.8	1.1	14.0	10.7	71.6	16.6	5.2	14.2	310
Kogi	4.7	1.5	1.2	34.5	10.0	57.1	0.0	0.4	35.0	215
Kwara	44.2	27.5	15.7	16.0	49.9	51.3	0.0	0.0	5.7	202
Nasarawa	45.7	36.4	6.5	9.3	32.4	73.8	0.0	0.3	5.6	269
Niger	14.5	20.3	0.5	13.1	35.0	85.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	454
Plateau	11.5	19.8	26.5	41.3	4.4	85.4	0.0	0.0	7.1	298
North East										
Adamawa	0.0	3.3	0.0	6.4	20.3	28.3	0.0	0.6	55.9	292
Bauchi	4.1	3.0	5.6	16.6	19.8	81.4	0.0	0.0	10.3	499
Borno	9.8	34.3	6.8	16.5	21.2	54.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	251
Gombe	47.0	44.2	33.8	40.0	46.3	92.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	209
Taraba	4.6	11.4	7.2	24.5	36.4	59.4	0.0	0.0	34.3	252
Yobe	22.4	26.7	9.2	18.9	42.9	97.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	173
North West										
Jigawa	13.3	17.7	3.9	21.7	47.1	51.1	0.6	1.4	16.0	321
Kaduna	9.9	8.2	15.8	16.6	24.3	58.2	0.2	0.2	29.6	758
Kano	13.8	13.5	17.4	17.5	15.9	65.9	0.0	0.4	25.1	1,096
Katsina	29.1	13.1	6.1	9.5	64.7	85.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	486
Kebbi	32.9	21.7	14.6	17.6	30.1	91.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	201
Sokoto	42.5	13.5	2.5	3.8	50.9	64.0	1.9	1.7	23.6	382
Zamfara	8.9	24.6	6.5	21.1	60.7	62.4	0.0	0.0	16.3	286
South East										
Abia	45.0	28.0	16.3	16.7	59.0	87.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	139
Anambra	11.6	33.2	21.7	0.2	40.5	68.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	211
Ebonyi	21.9	3.6	5.4	18.0	27.0	91.9	0.0	0.0	4.5	200
Enugu	30.7	5.0	48.4	28.3	13.6	59.9	0.6	0.6	13.3	92
Imo	1.3	16.9	2.5	5.2	5.6	54.3	6.3	2.8	38.4	240
South South										
Akwa Ibom	10.9	1.1	8.1	14.9	6.9	81.9	0.0	0.2	12.2	200
Bayelsa	52.9	36.3	6.0	16.4	42.1	74.1	0.0	0.0	9.7	87
Cross River	32.3	13.6	11.1	32.0	23.7	71.7	0.0	0.0	6.4	158
Delta	0.5	2.8	0.7	13.2	7.8	75.0	1.9	2.9	18.1	268
Edo	10.5	1.7	5.3	3.8	19.6	50.4	0.0	0.0	39.8	214
Rivers	25.3	0.9	20.4	10.9	6.1	50.8	0.0	1.8	14.8	393
South West										
Ekiti	11.8	17.6	25.1	59.8	35.7	81.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	77
Lagos	34.2	54.2	29.6	52.0	17.5	75.8	0.0	0.0	6.6	587
Ogun	7.6	19.1	1.7	18.0	19.4	52.7	0.0	0.0	30.5	375
Ondo	27.4	17.7	0.9	10.8	8.6	55.1	1.4	0.6	12.5	188
Osun	7.4	3.5	5.0	21.1	24.1	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	186
Oyo	14.9	4.7	8.1	9.6	36.1	84.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	308

Continued…

Table 19.6.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who report the following risks of COVID-19:									Number of men who have heard of COVID-19
	Persons at risk:			Risk factors:						
	Essential workers	Immuno-compro-mised people	Senior citizens	Not being vaccinated	Poor room ventilation	Not wearing mask	Not maintain-ing social distance	Other	Don't know	
Education										
No education	17.1	15.7	7.2	10.3	29.2	64.0	0.2	0.4	21.1	2,035
Primary	10.9	11.0	8.9	13.3	22.9	65.9	0.8	0.3	20.1	1,067
Secondary	16.1	14.6	10.8	18.0	23.2	69.5	0.7	0.5	16.0	4,742
More than secondary	25.5	20.7	17.3	29.4	31.7	77.6	1.2	0.7	5.0	2,127
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	15.8	12.3	5.7	12.5	26.6	64.5	0.7	0.5	21.7	1,511
Second	13.2	15.3	8.2	14.9	27.7	64.5	0.9	0.5	21.2	1,682
Middle	16.0	12.4	9.4	16.0	27.0	70.0	0.6	0.3	16.0	1,941
Fourth	17.4	13.9	11.6	20.0	27.9	72.9	0.8	0.6	12.2	2,347
Highest	23.7	22.6	17.9	24.4	22.8	73.2	0.6	0.6	9.1	2,491
Total 15–49	17.7	15.8	11.3	18.3	26.2	69.7	0.7	0.5	15.1	9,972
50–59	21.2	20.5	10.9	20.1	28.2	67.2	0.9	0.9	17.5	1,196
Total 15–59	18.1	16.3	11.2	18.5	26.4	69.4	0.8	0.5	15.4	11,168

Table 19.7 Sources of information on COVID-19

Among women and men age 15–49 who have heard of COVID-19, percentage by reported source of information on COVID-19, Nigeria DHS 2024

Source	Among women who have heard of COVID-19		Among men who have heard of COVID-19	
	Percentage by source of information	Number of women	Percentage by source of information	Number of men
Health facilities or health workers				
Health facility	14.9	5,440	17.1	1,703
Community health worker	18.4	6,712	37.4	3,731
Other frontline worker from nongovernment organisation	4.6	1,665	11.6	1,152
Media and social media				
Radio programme	45.3	16,576	62.1	6,188
Television	23.9	8,734	30.1	2,999
Social media	12.6	4,598	24.3	2,424
SMS/text messaging	8.6	3,141	16.3	1,623
Phone counselling	3.9	1,423	5.6	563
Mobile ring tone	4.4	1,611	7.3	728
Other source				
Family/friend/neighbour/relative	74.3	27,165	65.4	6,526
Other	0.9	317	0.9	85
Don't know	1.3	472	1.1	108
Total	36,554	36,554	9,972	9,972

Table 19.8.1 Measures taken to reduce risk of getting infected with COVID-19: Women

Among women age 15–49 who have heard of COVID-19, percentage reporting various measures they took to reduce the risk of getting COVID-19, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Wearing mask	Washing hands properly	Using sanitiser	Maintaining distance	Avoiding touching eyes/ nose/ mouth	Practising respiratory hygiene	Getting vaccinated	Focusing on cleanliness	Drinking hot water (with or without herbs)	Other	Did nothing	Number of women who have heard of COVID-19
Age												
15–19	78.7	45.7	32.6	44.6	9.9	4.0	10.7	4.8	5.2	0.4	10.2	7,454
20–24	77.8	47.8	34.2	46.1	11.1	4.7	11.8	6.3	6.3	0.3	10.3	6,400
25–29	79.7	48.6	34.4	47.4	11.5	4.8	13.5	6.2	7.1	0.5	8.7	5,995
30–34	79.7	50.1	36.3	47.2	12.3	5.3	14.9	7.5	7.6	0.3	8.8	5,278
35–39	80.6	51.6	36.6	48.2	12.2	4.9	14.5	8.0	7.5	0.3	8.3	4,658
40–44	79.4	52.7	37.7	48.9	12.7	5.7	14.6	7.9	8.0	0.5	8.5	3,899
45–49	80.7	50.3	36.7	49.2	11.9	4.9	15.8	7.8	7.4	0.4	8.2	2,870
Marital status												
Never married	84.5	53.9	43.0	51.6	13.0	5.1	12.6	6.3	5.4	0.5	5.4	10,197
Married or living together	76.7	46.5	31.4	44.9	10.8	4.6	13.5	6.7	7.4	0.4	11.2	24,548
Divorced/separated/ widowed	85.7	55.3	40.8	49.4	11.1	5.6	14.3	8.2	7.0	0.2	3.9	1,809
Residence												
Urban	87.8	60.2	48.3	55.5	14.5	6.4	15.6	8.6	6.5	0.4	2.7	17,885
Rural	71.2	38.3	22.4	38.8	8.5	3.3	11.0	4.9	7.2	0.4	15.5	18,669
Zone												
North Central	78.4	57.0	41.1	46.7	19.6	7.1	19.2	9.1	15.7	0.8	5.6	6,615
North East	78.2	44.8	28.2	44.9	10.3	5.4	14.9	6.0	1.9	0.1	9.7	5,518
North West	68.8	29.8	14.5	38.4	4.6	2.2	7.8	2.1	2.9	0.2	18.8	11,744
South East	90.1	57.4	46.7	46.5	8.8	2.7	7.7	6.2	5.4	1.1	3.2	3,122
South South	91.1	64.7	51.8	56.4	14.2	1.5	8.9	6.3	7.0	0.3	1.8	4,285
South West	89.1	68.7	60.3	61.2	17.1	11.0	23.3	15.0	10.4	0.2	1.5	5,269
State												
North Central												
FCT-Abuja	93.3	67.5	77.4	60.2	21.4	15.6	27.7	15.4	5.0	0.4	1.6	752
Benue	81.7	34.8	37.2	34.3	30.6	1.0	17.0	4.0	4.2	1.2	5.2	995
Kogi	76.2	43.4	22.9	45.3	5.4	2.1	4.5	4.1	4.3	0.6	12.0	509
Kwara	83.5	83.6	50.9	34.3	5.7	2.5	11.8	3.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	700
Nasarawa	73.9	40.3	30.9	45.5	12.6	2.6	10.2	3.3	15.6	2.7	9.4	939
Niger	71.2	63.7	30.9	49.4	31.6	12.3	26.6	17.5	43.4	0.1	2.1	1,673
Plateau	77.8	63.8	46.2	54.9	11.2	8.0	23.5	7.9	4.1	0.8	11.4	1,047
North East												
Adamawa	75.5	38.6	12.0	57.9	1.7	0.6	26.4	6.1	2.4	0.0	17.3	895
Bauchi	83.4	34.2	35.2	23.8	5.3	2.0	6.8	1.1	0.4	0.2	11.0	1,619
Borno	78.1	80.9	46.8	61.3	23.2	18.3	27.8	12.8	4.4	0.0	0.0	862
Gombe	83.3	59.4	22.0	75.8	7.4	0.9	11.9	1.3	0.9	0.1	11.7	603
Taraba	83.8	45.2	42.7	35.0	26.5	13.8	6.9	5.2	1.3	0.2	0.0	654
Yobe	63.7	25.0	7.4	40.3	5.8	1.3	13.5	12.1	2.7	0.2	15.0	888
North West												
Jigawa	81.7	40.3	12.3	78.7	2.8	1.8	4.3	3.4	0.7	0.0	3.2	1,245
Kaduna	73.7	19.6	14.1	33.2	1.1	0.3	6.1	2.6	1.2	0.3	22.5	2,279
Kano	63.5	30.5	20.6	45.9	5.5	5.7	8.4	3.2	1.6	0.4	13.0	3,487
Katsina	71.2	27.8	5.2	42.4	0.4	0.2	10.5	1.0	9.8	0.2	15.1	1,714
Kebbi	54.5	30.6	11.8	13.2	1.8	0.4	2.8	0.2	0.8	0.0	42.4	885
Sokoto	66.8	18.7	11.3	12.1	12.7	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	31.6	1,056
Zamfara	71.0	49.9	17.8	18.9	12.4	1.9	19.2	1.5	6.1	0.0	21.4	1,077
South East												
Abia	83.8	54.6	53.5	58.5	5.1	2.1	8.1	2.5	1.2	1.7	7.4	413
Anambra	86.3	66.3	61.1	46.1	13.3	0.8	3.5	7.4	8.6	0.7	0.2	695
Ebonyi	91.0	36.0	16.4	22.7	1.7	0.1	0.7	6.3	2.4	0.4	6.6	917
Enugu	91.7	57.6	58.6	51.6	19.9	9.5	14.3	7.0	9.6	0.6	0.5	404
Imo	95.4	78.8	61.5	68.1	9.4	4.3	17.3	6.6	6.3	2.5	0.6	690
South South												
Akwa Ibom	88.6	65.9	56.6	66.0	5.7	0.4	13.6	5.6	14.2	0.3	1.7	557
Bayelsa	86.9	51.2	34.7	55.6	9.1	2.1	8.5	3.8	10.1	0.0	4.2	311
Cross River	88.5	57.3	30.0	53.0	16.6	2.6	10.1	3.6	6.7	0.1	1.8	517
Delta	94.6	69.9	59.7	59.4	11.1	1.0	6.3	1.5	9.9	0.7	1.9	995
Edo	85.6	61.8	58.9	45.4	16.1	2.8	14.4	3.5	2.2	0.0	1.1	658
Rivers	94.4	67.7	53.0	57.2	19.7	1.0	5.4	13.6	3.3	0.1	1.5	1,250

Continued…

Table 19.8.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Wearing mask	Washing hands properly	Using sanitiser	Maintaining distance	Avoiding touching eyes/ nose/ mouth	Practising respiratory hygiene	Getting vaccinated	Focusing on cleanliness	Drinking hot water (with or without herbs)	Other	Did nothing	Number of women who have heard of COVID-19
South West												
Ekiti	76.0	48.5	50.2	31.3	8.2	5.4	5.6	4.2	4.1	1.0	0.1	271
Lagos	93.6	86.7	75.6	68.0	27.2	24.2	37.6	38.2	10.7	0.1	0.3	1,497
Ogun	93.2	51.1	43.0	49.0	2.9	1.8	3.2	4.9	10.2	0.1	2.5	1,250
Ondo	96.5	77.0	71.1	78.4	15.4	1.7	12.5	2.4	5.0	0.2	0.5	495
Osun	80.3	68.1	44.5	64.5	4.9	7.9	29.5	10.5	11.8	0.5	0.5	570
Oyo	83.3	66.2	64.8	63.5	27.9	10.7	31.6	6.1	13.3	0.1	3.3	1,184
Education												
No education	64.6	33.0	14.2	33.1	7.7	2.9	9.8	4.5	8.2	0.2	19.6	12,036
Primary	77.8	43.6	25.2	42.2	7.6	4.0	11.8	4.9	6.5	0.5	10.4	4,096
Secondary	87.0	55.9	44.1	52.4	12.3	5.0	13.8	6.8	5.7	0.5	3.6	15,235
More than secondary	92.1	70.5	65.2	66.9	20.9	9.2	21.0	12.7	7.3	0.5	0.5	5,186
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	63.8	30.9	11.8	32.7	6.2	2.5	7.9	3.4	4.3	0.3	22.3	5,974
Second	68.3	35.2	17.4	35.5	8.6	3.4	11.7	5.8	8.3	0.2	16.0	6,740
Middle	78.9	44.3	27.7	44.2	9.5	4.1	12.7	5.0	7.5	0.5	8.9	7,342
Fourth	87.8	56.4	43.9	52.6	12.2	3.9	13.4	5.0	6.2	0.4	3.0	8,047
Highest	91.4	70.0	63.8	63.2	18.5	9.1	18.7	12.6	7.4	0.4	0.8	8,450
Total	79.3	49.0	35.1	47.0	11.5	4.8	13.3	6.7	6.8	0.4	9.2	36,554

Table 19.8.2 Measures taken to reduce risk of getting infected with COVID-19: Men

Among men age 15–49 who have heard of COVID-19, percentage reporting various measures they took to reduce the risk of getting COVID-19, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Wearing mask	Washing hands properly	Using sanitiser	Maintaining distance	Avoiding touching eyes/ nose/ mouth	Practising respiratory hygiene	Getting vaccinated	Focusing on cleanliness	Drinking hot water (with or without herbs)	Other	Did nothing	Number of men who have heard of COVID-19
Age												
15–19	86.3	47.6	44.4	49.6	16.5	6.6	14.4	6.1	2.2	0.9	5.0	1,953
20–24	84.4	49.4	45.5	53.1	16.4	6.6	16.7	5.9	3.0	1.2	5.0	1,434
25–29	86.6	53.0	48.7	54.7	16.1	6.1	15.9	6.2	3.7	0.9	4.7	1,372
30–34	86.6	53.7	51.6	55.5	17.8	6.1	22.3	7.6	3.0	0.8	5.4	1,303
35–39	87.9	54.4	53.1	55.5	15.8	6.3	17.6	4.8	2.7	0.2	3.3	1,534
40–44	89.7	57.0	50.7	54.1	17.9	6.2	19.9	7.1	3.4	0.5	3.3	1,333
45–49	89.9	60.3	53.1	58.8	16.0	6.7	20.2	8.2	3.9	0.6	2.6	1,042
Marital status												
Never married	87.0	51.2	48.0	54.1	17.1	6.4	16.6	6.7	2.7	0.9	4.0	4,458
Married or living together	87.4	54.4	50.3	54.0	16.4	6.5	18.9	6.3	3.3	0.5	4.5	5,363
Divorced/separated/ widowed	85.5	60.3	44.9	56.5	10.1	4.2	16.4	2.7	4.2	2.5	4.4	150
Residence												
Urban	89.3	58.3	56.9	59.5	16.8	6.8	20.6	8.8	3.5	0.6	2.2	5,058
Rural	85.0	47.6	41.3	48.4	16.4	5.9	14.9	4.0	2.6	0.9	6.4	4,914
Zone												
North Central	85.6	54.0	53.0	43.6	19.3	9.1	17.5	3.7	3.0	1.8	6.2	1,822
North East	78.7	45.4	34.3	47.3	11.3	9.1	19.0	4.9	4.3	0.5	5.9	1,524
North West	88.0	45.7	39.4	58.5	19.4	6.4	16.7	4.2	2.4	0.5	5.3	3,159
South East	88.2	67.0	71.5	59.4	17.2	5.2	11.9	5.9	4.3	1.3	1.4	780
South South	93.4	62.5	55.6	57.6	12.7	3.7	10.8	4.5	3.6	0.6	2.8	1,191
South West	90.5	60.2	63.6	58.6	15.7	3.1	28.0	18.0	2.2	0.1	0.7	1,496
State												
North Central												
FCT-Abuja	93.1	51.0	43.1	37.0	14.3	2.0	16.5	0.5	2.6	0.0	0.3	292
Benue	80.4	34.7	36.0	30.9	2.7	2.4	8.4	3.6	0.2	5.5	6.3	310
Kogi	64.8	33.8	39.0	35.8	5.4	0.0	19.6	0.0	0.9	11.1	21.4	215
Kwara	96.9	71.4	78.9	43.7	26.4	12.0	18.7	6.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	202
Nasarawa	75.6	54.6	59.9	46.0	3.9	0.4	3.8	0.4	2.5	0.0	15.9	269
Niger	93.8	79.1	67.1	74.9	50.5	30.5	33.0	8.6	3.2	0.0	0.0	454
Plateau	86.6	45.5	42.7	27.2	13.0	1.4	16.7	2.1	8.6	0.0	5.8	298
North East												
Adamawa	76.4	17.9	18.9	50.6	5.3	0.0	8.5	0.0	1.3	1.7	8.7	292
Bauchi	90.3	53.4	32.0	36.8	6.8	1.1	14.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	4.9	499
Borno	49.0	55.9	26.4	33.7	6.2	19.6	28.9	1.5	1.7	0.0	0.8	251
Gombe	89.8	47.6	55.8	70.2	41.5	38.0	33.3	31.7	23.5	0.0	0.8	209
Taraba	69.0	31.5	17.4	49.4	3.5	3.9	28.2	3.8	4.5	0.8	16.0	252
Yobe	92.8	70.5	72.6	65.9	18.9	5.0	8.5	0.4	1.7	0.0	1.0	173
North West												
Jigawa	82.7	26.9	21.5	33.9	4.2	3.0	19.5	3.4	0.7	0.2	10.8	321
Kaduna	76.7	22.2	35.7	57.6	27.1	9.7	15.1	4.9	1.3	0.3	12.3	758
Kano	94.2	50.7	33.9	68.9	10.4	3.5	18.6	5.8	2.2	0.6	2.3	1,096
Katsina	92.5	74.5	67.9	68.3	16.2	8.4	14.1	1.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	486
Kebbi	96.7	40.7	31.7	41.8	23.5	16.1	32.5	10.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	201
Sokoto	92.1	55.2	45.1	52.2	50.9	3.6	4.6	0.7	5.6	1.2	0.7	382
Zamfara	76.8	50.3	39.8	47.5	8.8	3.4	18.8	0.9	2.2	0.0	18.2	286
South East												
Abia	89.5	79.3	85.4	62.6	49.6	16.0	26.2	1.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	139
Anambra	98.9	95.2	83.4	64.2	6.7	0.1	0.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	211
Ebonyi	84.6	35.1	66.6	57.8	18.3	11.0	20.8	10.7	9.9	0.3	1.4	200
Enugu	66.5	56.0	34.6	61.5	10.7	1.9	10.6	10.0	1.3	0.6	2.6	92
Imo	90.3	65.4	69.6	54.1	9.8	0.0	7.2	3.9	6.3	4.0	3.2	240
South South												
Akwa Ibom	98.6	56.5	41.3	57.9	7.7	0.2	17.9	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	200
Bayelsa	94.4	70.2	47.3	43.6	19.6	13.8	11.5	8.7	6.8	0.0	0.4	87
Cross River	95.9	67.2	67.7	57.8	16.5	15.5	28.6	10.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	158
Delta	92.2	52.2	48.9	69.3	4.8	1.9	9.5	3.7	6.9	1.4	4.6	268
Edo	90.5	61.3	62.0	48.9	3.8	0.6	2.9	1.1	1.7	0.5	3.7	214
Rivers	90.9	70.7	63.0	58.8	22.2	2.1	8.4	5.9	4.3	0.9	3.6	393

Continued…

Table 19.8.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Wearing mask	Washing hands properly	Using sanitiser	Maintaining distance	Avoiding touching eyes/ nose/ mouth	Practising respiratory hygiene	Getting vaccinated	Focusing on cleanliness	Drinking hot water (with or without herbs)	Other	Did nothing	Number of men who have heard of COVID-19
South West												
Ekiti	87.1	56.0	59.5	53.1	10.4	0.8	46.3	5.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	77
Lagos	94.9	57.9	69.4	65.0	7.1	4.5	52.1	44.5	3.9	0.0	1.1	587
Ogun	84.6	71.5	50.7	61.8	32.0	2.8	14.5	11.5	4.5	0.0	0.7	375
Ondo	93.5	66.6	51.6	32.0	10.3	1.0	5.4	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	188
Osun	89.1	38.6	71.4	64.8	17.9	2.1	22.8	3.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	186
Oyo	87.6	67.3	63.3	57.8	21.7	3.1	13.7	2.5	2.1	0.0	0.5	308
Education												
No education	81.8	43.3	33.3	44.5	17.6	7.2	10.9	3.4	2.9	0.5	8.3	2,035
Primary	86.6	51.3	41.8	48.8	13.0	4.7	14.0	5.2	2.3	1.3	5.2	1,067
Secondary	87.0	52.7	50.6	52.7	15.3	5.3	16.4	6.3	2.8	0.8	3.9	4,742
More than secondary	93.1	63.9	65.0	68.9	20.4	8.8	29.5	10.2	4.1	0.6	0.8	2,127
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	80.9	40.9	30.3	40.7	15.5	5.4	11.7	2.5	2.1	1.0	8.7	1,511
Second	81.9	47.2	36.4	45.9	14.9	6.8	14.3	3.5	3.2	1.1	6.7	1,682
Middle	86.9	51.1	46.9	52.1	15.4	6.4	16.4	3.8	2.3	0.9	4.4	1,941
Fourth	88.5	54.4	54.1	60.4	17.5	7.2	18.4	6.0	4.0	0.5	2.8	2,347
Highest	93.4	64.5	66.4	63.2	18.6	6.0	24.4	13.2	3.3	0.3	1.3	2,491
Total 15–49	87.2	53.0	49.2	54.1	16.6	6.4	17.8	6.4	3.1	0.7	4.3	9,972
50–59	85.7	56.0	47.0	56.8	18.3	5.4	21.0	8.0	4.0	0.9	5.2	1,196
Total 15–59	87.0	53.3	49.0	54.3	16.8	6.3	18.1	6.6	3.2	0.8	4.4	11,168

Table 19.9 Percentage of household members age 18 and older who have received a COVID-19 vaccination

Percentage of the de jure household population age 18 and older receiving a COVID-19 vaccine, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who received a COVID-19 vaccine[1]	Number of de jure household members
Age		
18–19	19.5	5,951
20–24	23.2	12,915
25–29	26.3	12,303
30–34	28.1	10,909
35–39	30.6	10,115
40–44	32.5	8,741
45–49	35.0	6,724
50+	33.2	21,179
Sex		
Male	30.8	43,346
Female	27.3	45,493
Marital status		
Never married	26.0	19,738
Currently married	29.8	61,874
Formerly/ever married	30.6	7,227
Residence		
Urban	34.4	43,248
Rural	23.9	45,591
Zone		
North Central	27.3	15,650
North East	27.2	14,498
North West	23.6	26,510
South East	16.9	7,318
South South	28.3	10,201
South West	49.0	14,661
State		
North Central		
FCT-Abuja	24.5	1,764
Benue	29.4	2,323
Kogi	24.0	1,429
Kwara	41.8	1,893
Nasarawa	16.8	2,148
Niger	31.1	3,832
Plateau	20.6	2,260
North East		
Adamawa	29.0	2,116
Bauchi	21.1	4,550
Borno	28.1	2,364
Gombe	37.0	1,407
Taraba	36.1	1,975
Yobe	22.5	2,085
North West		
Jigawa	33.6	2,657
Kaduna	25.0	5,287
Kano	28.3	7,199
Katsina	26.5	4,207
Kebbi	15.2	2,003
Sokoto	5.8	2,649
Zamfara	17.3	2,508
South East		
Abia	19.6	1,067
Anambra	8.7	1,727
Ebonyi	18.7	1,706
Enugu	16.7	1,229
Imo	22.3	1,590
South South		
Akwa Ibom	26.9	1,576
Bayelsa	16.9	678
Cross River	46.5	1,209
Delta	24.3	2,248
Edo	23.0	1,602
Rivers	30.3	2,888

Continued…

Table 19.9—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who received a COVID-19 vaccine[1]	Number of de jure household members
South West		
Ekiti	62.1	807
Lagos	41.5	4,118
Ogun	46.0	3,258
Ondo	43.6	1,617
Osun	59.7	1,931
Oyo	55.4	2,930
Education		
No education, preschool/early childhood education	17.0	27,596
Primary	29.2	12,732
Secondary	31.4	32,176
Higher	44.7	16,186
Don't know	31.1	148
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	15.9	15,420
Second	22.6	16,277
Middle	30.3	17,566
Fourth	34.5	18,865
Highest	37.8	20,711
Total	29.0	88,838

[1] Based on report by the respondent to the Household Questionnaire

Table 19.10.1 COVID-19 vaccination and vaccine hesitancy: Women

Among women age 15–49 who have heard of COVID-19, percentage reporting having received a COVID-19 vaccine, and among those reporting not having received a COVID-19 vaccine, percentage who say they are not willing to be vaccinated against COVID-19, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who received a COVID-19 vaccine[1]	Number of respondents who have heard of COVID-19	Among respondents who did not receive a COVID-19 vaccine[1]	
			Percentage who say they are not willing to be vaccinated against COVID-19	Number of respondents
Age				
15–19	19.2	7,454	68.8	6,025
20–24	25.4	6,400	69.1	4,777
25–29	26.6	5,995	69.9	4,401
30–34	30.9	5,278	70.9	3,645
35–39	31.7	4,658	73.5	3,181
40–44	34.2	3,899	74.3	2,566
45–49	34.3	2,870	73.0	1,885
Marital status				
Never married	24.2	10,197	70.6	7,732
Married or living together	28.5	24,548	70.7	17,549
Divorced/separated/ widowed	33.7	1,809	71.5	1,198
Residence				
Urban	31.1	17,885	72.5	12,320
Rural	24.2	18,669	69.1	14,159
Zone				
North Central	28.5	6,615	76.0	4,733
North East	30.6	5,518	66.2	3,832
North West	21.3	11,744	60.8	9,242
South East	18.2	3,122	82.5	2,554
South South	24.0	4,285	80.8	3,258
South West	45.7	5,269	78.1	2,861
State				
North Central				
FCT-Abuja	18.1	752	95.2	616
Benue	28.6	995	81.3	711
Kogi	22.3	509	91.0	396
Kwara	49.1	700	72.2	356
Nasarawa	17.8	939	67.1	771
Niger	37.5	1,673	79.9	1,045
Plateau	20.2	1,047	55.4	836
North East				
Adamawa	33.3	895	65.2	597
Bauchi	30.1	1,619	75.8	1,131
Borno	34.2	862	63.1	567
Gombe	26.9	603	68.6	441
Taraba	36.1	654	77.3	418
Yobe	23.6	888	44.7	678
North West				
Jigawa	30.2	1,245	33.7	869
Kaduna	22.5	2,279	56.1	1,767
Kano	29.8	3,487	44.9	2,449
Katsina	22.6	1,714	64.5	1,328
Kebbi	3.1	885	79.8	858
Sokoto	3.0	1,056	89.9	1,024
Zamfara	11.9	1,077	81.5	949
South East				
Abia	18.2	413	83.9	337
Anambra	11.4	695	86.3	615
Ebonyi	20.4	917	69.7	730
Enugu	26.1	404	84.9	298
Imo	17.3	690	93.2	571
South South				
Akwa Ibom	25.6	557	65.8	414
Bayelsa	21.6	311	79.2	244
Cross River	31.3	517	72.2	355
Delta	21.6	995	83.4	780
Edo	11.3	658	92.5	584
Rivers	29.3	1,250	81.6	883

Continued…

Table 19.10.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who received a COVID-19 vaccine[1]	Number of respondents who have heard of COVID-19	Among respondents who did not receive a COVID-19 vaccine[1]	
			Percentage who say they are not willing to be vaccinated against COVID-19	Number of respondents
South West				
Ekiti	52.3	271	72.5	130
Lagos	36.8	1,497	86.7	945
Ogun	41.9	1,250	76.3	726
Ondo	39.3	495	91.2	301
Osun	53.4	570	50.0	266
Oyo	58.2	1,184	72.9	495
Education				
No education	19.8	12,036	70.6	9,653
Primary	28.9	4,096	67.5	2,914
Secondary	28.8	15,235	70.3	10,844
More than secondary	40.8	5,186	75.4	3,069
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	16.9	5,974	70.6	4,962
Second	23.5	6,740	65.2	5,155
Middle	29.9	7,342	67.2	5,150
Fourth	31.8	8,047	71.4	5,490
Highest	32.3	8,450	78.3	5,722
Total	27.6	36,554	70.7	26,480

[1] Based on respondent self-report

Table 19.10.2 COVID-19 vaccination and vaccine hesitancy: Men

Among men age 15–49 who have heard of COVID-19, percentage reporting having received a COVID-19 vaccine, and among those reporting not having received a COVID-19 vaccine, percentage who say they are not willing to be vaccinated against COVID-19, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who received a COVID-19 vaccine[1]	Number of respondents who have heard of COVID-19	Among respondents who did not receive a COVID-19 vaccine[1]	
			Percentage who say they are not willing to be vaccinated against COVID-19	Number of respondents
Age				
15–19	14.0	1,953	63.6	1,681
20–24	26.8	1,434	60.4	1,050
25–29	27.6	1,372	59.7	993
30–34	35.4	1,303	60.7	842
35–39	35.5	1,534	66.7	990
40–44	34.0	1,333	69.0	880
45–49	37.0	1,042	66.2	657
Marital status				
Never married	21.9	4,458	62.3	3,484
Married or living together	34.5	5,363	64.9	3,514
Divorced/separated/ widowed	36.3	150	58.9	96
Residence				
Urban	31.7	5,058	64.6	3,456
Rural	26.0	4,914	62.6	3,637
Zone				
North Central	25.5	1,822	74.3	1,357
North East	34.8	1,524	41.7	994
North West	26.8	3,159	59.4	2,313
South East	17.1	780	70.8	647
South South	24.2	1,191	77.5	903
South West	41.3	1,496	63.3	879
State				
North Central				
FCT-Abuja	24.1	292	98.2	222
Benue	26.7	310	68.2	227
Kogi	22.3	215	70.9	167
Kwara	49.2	202	54.0	102
Nasarawa	17.4	269	62.3	222
Niger	30.2	454	76.5	317
Plateau	21.6	298	77.2	233
North East				
Adamawa	41.0	292	34.2	172
Bauchi	23.7	499	43.5	381
Borno	39.5	251	50.8	152
Gombe	49.5	209	40.8	105
Taraba	46.0	252	43.4	136
Yobe	31.0	173	36.6	120
North West				
Jigawa	38.9	321	58.5	197
Kaduna	23.4	758	42.8	581
Kano	28.9	1,096	43.8	779
Katsina	45.3	486	61.1	266
Kebbi	29.9	201	64.4	141
Sokoto	2.0	382	99.8	375
Zamfara	20.4	286	94.6	227
South East				
Abia	20.3	139	89.2	111
Anambra	10.9	211	87.9	188
Ebonyi	24.9	200	51.9	151
Enugu	22.9	92	76.3	71
Imo	14.6	240	61.0	205
South South				
Akwa Ibom	24.2	200	68.6	152
Bayelsa	20.1	87	88.5	70
Cross River	42.3	158	71.5	91
Delta	23.0	268	75.5	206
Edo	21.7	214	90.6	167
Rivers	25.8	393	76.2	291

Continued…

Table 19.10.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who received a COVID-19 vaccine[1]	Number of respondents who have heard of COVID-19	Among respondents who did not receive a COVID-19 vaccine[1]	
			Percentage who say they are not willing to be vaccinated against COVID-19	Number of respondents
South West				
Ekiti	61.8	77	50.0	29
Lagos	34.0	587	82.5	387
Ogun	44.0	375	60.5	210
Ondo	45.7	188	29.0	102
Osun	50.3	186	37.3	93
Oyo	49.2	308	71.5	156
Education				
No education	16.4	2,035	66.3	1,701
Primary	24.3	1,067	63.2	809
Secondary	27.7	4,742	62.8	3,429
More than secondary	45.7	2,127	62.1	1,154
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	19.4	1,511	62.4	1,217
Second	25.3	1,682	60.1	1,256
Middle	30.0	1,941	60.1	1,359
Fourth	31.9	2,347	63.3	1,598
Highest	33.3	2,491	70.2	1,662
Total 15–49	28.9	9,972	63.6	7,093
50–59	40.7	1,196	72.1	710
Total 15–59	30.1	11,168	64.4	7,803

[1] Based on respondent self-report

Table 19.11.1 COVID-19 vaccine type and dose: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have received a COVID-19 vaccine by type of vaccine received, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Among respondents who have received a COVID-19 vaccine, percentage receiving various types:				Don't know	Total	Number of women
	Pfizer	AstraZeneca/ Oxford	Moderna	Johnson & Johnson			
Age							
15–19	14.7	23.9	11.7	14.2	35.6	100.0	1,429
20–24	18.9	20.2	10.2	17.8	32.8	100.0	1,623
25–29	17.8	19.5	10.1	19.0	33.6	100.0	1,594
30–34	15.7	21.5	8.8	20.0	34.1	100.0	1,633
35–39	16.5	22.1	10.7	18.0	32.7	100.0	1,477
40–44	18.4	19.4	8.1	19.6	34.5	100.0	1,333
45–49	16.2	19.3	10.1	19.5	34.9	100.0	986
Marital status							
Never married	17.7	20.8	8.5	15.3	37.7	100.0	2,465
Married or living together	16.7	21.0	10.7	19.1	32.6	100.0	6,999
Divorced/separated/ widowed	16.0	20.7	7.3	20.9	35.1	100.0	610
Number of doses							
One dose	18.5	17.0	8.0	18.8	37.7	100.0	5,164
Two doses	15.9	25.2	12.7	17.5	28.7	100.0	4,104
More than two doses	12.2	24.2	8.1	19.1	36.5	100.0	791
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
Residence							
Urban	16.3	22.3	8.8	16.9	35.7	100.0	5,565
Rural	17.6	19.2	11.4	20.0	31.8	100.0	4,510
Zone							
North Central	23.2	19.1	17.6	16.3	23.8	100.0	1,883
North East	18.1	14.5	10.6	30.7	26.1	100.0	1,687
North West	11.9	33.8	9.7	13.7	30.9	100.0	2,503
South East	11.5	2.7	5.2	12.0	68.6	100.0	568
South South	26.8	6.9	3.7	26.1	36.4	100.0	1,026
South West	13.5	23.7	7.5	14.0	41.4	100.0	2,408
State							
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	30.4	1.7	23.3	14.9	29.8	100.0	136
Benue	4.8	1.8	0.7	6.6	86.2	100.0	284
Kogi	14.1	5.4	0.0	10.2	70.2	100.0	114
Kwara	11.6	49.4	12.7	20.3	6.1	100.0	344
Nasarawa	20.5	31.7	15.6	23.0	9.1	100.0	167
Niger	26.7	16.7	36.2	19.8	0.6	100.0	628
Plateau	59.2	9.1	0.6	11.0	20.1	100.0	211
North East							
Adamawa	16.1	23.5	0.6	13.6	46.2	100.0	298
Bauchi	15.5	16.9	22.9	16.1	28.6	100.0	488
Borno	21.1	10.4	12.8	55.4	0.2	100.0	295
Gombe	1.5	13.8	1.1	25.6	58.0	100.0	162
Taraba	42.7	11.2	5.0	33.9	7.1	100.0	236
Yobe	7.6	6.8	6.7	53.9	25.0	100.0	210
North West							
Jigawa	14.8	60.4	6.7	10.2	7.9	100.0	376
Kaduna	5.0	20.7	4.0	12.5	57.8	100.0	512
Kano	10.7	42.9	16.7	10.1	19.6	100.0	1,039
Katsina	8.0	14.3	4.9	30.3	42.4	100.0	387
Kebbi	6.8	11.6	0.0	67.2	14.4	100.0	27
Sokoto	(27.7)	(22.5)	(18.8)	(0.0)	(31.0)	100.0	32
Zamfara	48.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.2	100.0	129
South East							
Abia	17.8	8.2	3.8	3.3	66.8	100.0	75
Anambra	41.9	7.1	8.7	6.2	36.1	100.0	79
Ebonyi	0.3	0.5	0.4	2.6	96.1	100.0	187
Enugu	9.3	0.6	15.2	7.5	67.4	100.0	106
Imo	6.8	1.7	2.4	40.2	48.9	100.0	119
South South							
Akwa Ibom	1.9	3.3	12.4	38.2	44.2	100.0	143
Bayelsa	0.8	1.4	1.7	6.1	90.0	100.0	67
Cross River	20.2	5.0	3.7	56.3	14.9	100.0	162
Delta	4.4	9.4	1.4	2.6	82.2	100.0	215
Edo	45.8	4.1	6.6	0.7	42.8	100.0	75
Rivers	53.4	9.3	1.3	30.7	5.3	100.0	367

Continued…

Table 19.11.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among respondents who have received a COVID-19 vaccine, percentage receiving various types: Pfizer	AstraZeneca/ Oxford	Moderna	Johnson & Johnson	Don't know	Total	Number of women
South West							
Ekiti	6.2	60.2	2.3	2.5	28.8	100.0	142
Lagos	3.2	19.5	9.1	30.2	38.0	100.0	551
Ogun	11.1	22.2	6.5	12.6	47.6	100.0	524
Ondo	13.4	14.8	2.7	5.6	63.6	100.0	195
Osun	25.7	39.0	2.7	13.8	18.8	100.0	305
Oyo	19.7	16.2	11.4	6.9	45.8	100.0	690
Education							
No education	18.2	20.8	16.7	25.2	19.0	100.0	2,384
Primary	14.1	18.9	8.0	16.6	42.4	100.0	1,183
Secondary	17.1	20.2	7.1	15.6	40.0	100.0	4,391
More than secondary	16.5	23.6	9.4	17.0	33.5	100.0	2,117
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	17.8	19.2	11.7	27.1	24.2	100.0	1,012
Second	17.8	16.2	11.4	24.3	30.3	100.0	1,585
Middle	16.8	22.0	10.3	18.3	32.6	100.0	2,192
Fourth	16.0	23.0	8.3	12.9	39.8	100.0	2,557
Highest	17.1	21.5	9.6	16.5	35.4	100.0	2,728
Total	16.9	20.9	9.9	18.3	34.0	100.0	10,075

Note: Data were obtained via respondent self-reports. The Pfizer, Astrazeneca/Oxford, and Moderna COVID-19 vaccines require two doses to be effective. Johnson & Johnson requires one dose. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 19.11.2 COVID-19 vaccine type and dose: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 who have received a COVID-19 vaccine by type of vaccine received, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Among respondents who have received a COVID-19 vaccine, percentage receiving various types: Pfizer	AstraZeneca/ Oxford	Moderna	Johnson & Johnson	Don't know	Total	Number of men
Age							
15–19	18.4	9.8	9.6	14.7	47.5	100.0	273
20–24	17.4	12.2	12.4	15.2	42.9	100.0	384
25–29	21.3	13.3	11.4	14.4	39.6	100.0	379
30–34	18.7	15.3	10.3	19.1	36.6	100.0	461
35–39	22.1	14.9	9.8	17.9	35.4	100.0	544
40–44	22.6	16.9	11.8	18.0	30.7	100.0	453
45–49	23.2	16.8	11.4	17.4	31.2	100.0	385
Marital status							
Never married	18.0	13.0	11.6	15.3	42.1	100.0	975
Married or living together	22.2	15.4	10.7	17.7	34.0	100.0	1,850
Divorced/separated/ widowed	15.3	8.1	8.5	19.1	49.0	100.0	54
Number of doses							
One dose	17.6	9.0	10.7	15.7	47.1	100.0	1,387
Two doses	23.9	19.1	11.6	18.7	26.7	100.0	1,297
More than two doses	22.3	24.1	8.2	14.3	31.2	100.0	186
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Residence							
Urban	21.1	17.0	12.4	16.5	32.9	100.0	1,602
Rural	20.1	11.3	9.1	17.4	42.1	100.0	1,277
Zone							
North Central	22.7	8.3	6.3	36.4	26.3	100.0	465
North East	23.4	4.9	13.0	17.3	41.4	100.0	530
North West	20.5	12.8	8.7	7.3	50.6	100.0	845
South East	14.0	15.1	9.8	9.5	51.6	100.0	133
South South	22.2	14.6	9.4	23.8	29.9	100.0	288
South West	17.8	29.5	16.7	13.4	22.7	100.0	617
State							
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	6.6	31.1	16.2	34.0	12.1	100.0	70
Benue	2.3	0.0	7.1	56.2	34.3	100.0	83
Kogi	14.4	13.6	3.4	2.9	65.6	100.0	48
Kwara	13.7	11.9	3.5	39.5	31.3	100.0	99
Nasarawa	42.8	13.6	17.2	7.6	18.8	100.0	47
Niger	41.6	0.0	1.3	48.7	8.4	100.0	137
Plateau	29.3	0.0	6.5	25.6	38.6	100.0	64
North East							
Adamawa	44.1	0.0	44.5	2.9	8.5	100.0	120
Bauchi	4.5	3.9	10.1	1.3	80.1	100.0	118
Borno	27.0	1.9	0.0	66.0	5.1	100.0	99
Gombe	47.3	3.3	0.0	1.9	47.4	100.0	103
Taraba	16.3	9.7	1.9	9.9	62.2	100.0	116
Yobe	0.0	11.9	28.1	45.8	14.2	100.0	54
North West							
Jigawa	4.8	23.4	5.6	24.1	42.1	100.0	125
Kaduna	28.6	4.4	5.2	1.4	60.3	100.0	178
Kano	24.0	17.8	8.0	2.8	47.4	100.0	316
Katsina	14.3	0.8	17.9	0.0	67.1	100.0	220
Kebbi	12.4	3.7	0.0	39.5	44.4	100.0	60
Sokoto	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Zamfara	(34.9)	(46.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(18.5)	100.0	58
South East							
Abia	16.4	0.0	1.8	55.6	26.2	100.0	28
Anambra	(52.7)	(0.0)	(38.0)	(2.4)	(6.9)	100.0	23
Ebonyi	2.1	11.9	0.0	7.7	78.3	100.0	50
Enugu	(5.8)	(3.0)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(79.4)	100.0	21
Imo	6.1	51.4	4.0	0.0	38.5	100.0	35
South South							
Akwa Ibom	0.0	4.5	5.7	88.6	1.3	100.0	48
Bayelsa	(5.3)	(5.2)	(41.4)	(10.6)	(37.5)	100.0	18
Cross River	7.9	19.2	5.7	58.5	8.7	100.0	67
Delta	11.7	10.8	0.0	0.0	77.5	100.0	61
Edo	26.9	18.3	25.6	1.4	27.8	100.0	46
Rivers	45.2	20.9	6.2	0.7	27.0	100.0	101

Continued…

Table 19.11.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among respondents who have received a COVID-19 vaccine, percentage receiving various types: Pfizer	Astrazeneca/ Oxford	Moderna	Johnson & Johnson	Don't know	Total	Number of men
South West							
Ekiti	25.9	41.8	22.2	1.1	8.9	100.0	47
Lagos	7.3	13.1	42.9	25.1	11.6	100.0	199
Ogun	4.9	28.1	2.4	10.1	54.4	100.0	165
Ondo	43.7	41.3	13.3	0.0	1.7	100.0	86
Osun	15.6	72.6	1.1	10.0	0.7	100.0	94
Oyo	31.3	16.6	0.6	18.5	32.9	100.0	151
Education							
No education	18.3	6.9	9.1	20.6	45.1	100.0	334
Primary	17.2	13.1	9.9	13.7	46.1	100.0	259
Secondary	20.0	13.8	10.6	15.7	39.9	100.0	1,313
More than secondary	23.4	18.4	12.4	18.0	27.8	100.0	973
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	19.5	7.5	11.1	16.9	45.1	100.0	294
Second	18.8	7.5	9.2	19.2	45.4	100.0	425
Middle	20.8	12.9	8.9	17.2	40.3	100.0	582
Fourth	20.0	17.2	8.6	16.1	38.1	100.0	749
Highest	22.6	19.2	15.5	16.2	26.5	100.0	829
Total 15–49	20.7	14.5	11.0	16.9	37.0	100.0	2,879
50–59	20.7	16.4	8.8	19.7	34.4	100.0	486
Total 15–59	20.7	14.7	10.6	17.3	36.6	100.0	3,365

Note: Data were obtained via respondent self-reports. The Pfizer, Astrazeneca/Oxford, and Moderna COVID-19 vaccines require two doses to be effective. Johnson & Johnson requires one dose. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 19.12.1 Hepatitis B awareness, testing, vaccination, and treatment: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have heard of hepatitis B; among women who have heard of hepatitis B, percentage who were tested in the last 12 months and percentage who have been vaccinated for hepatitis B; among those who were tested for hepatitis B in the last 12 months, percentage who tested positive; and among those who tested positive, percentage who received treatment, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Among all women:		Among women who have heard of hepatitis B:			Among women who were tested for hepatitis B in the last 12 months:		Among women who tested positive in the last 12 months:	
Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of viral hepatitis B	Number of women	Percentage who have been vaccinated for hepatitis B	Percentage who were tested for hepatitis B in the past 12 months	Number of women	Percentage who tested positive for hepatitis B in the past 12 months	Number of women	Percentage who received treatment for hepatitis B in the past 12 months	Number of women
Age									
15–19	40.8	8,105	4.5	4.5	3,309	12.7	149	*	19
20–24	53.4	6,853	6.8	12.4	3,663	6.7	453	(75.0)	31
25–29	57.6	6,443	10.0	16.6	3,712	6.4	617	(73.4)	40
30–34	58.2	5,583	9.9	16.4	3,251	6.0	532	(72.4)	32
35–39	58.4	4,900	10.3	13.1	2,863	7.5	375	(75.6)	28
40–44	57.4	4,105	10.9	13.5	2,358	8.4	318	(79.5)	27
45–49	55.5	3,062	11.8	14.6	1,701	12.0	248	(78.3)	30
Marital status									
Never married	45.6	10,893	7.5	9.1	4,968	9.2	452	78.9	42
Married or living together	56.5	26,264	9.1	14.1	14,833	7.2	2,090	75.1	151
Divorced/separated/ widowed	55.7	1,894	12.0	14.2	1,054	8.4	150	*	13
Residence									
Urban	53.5	18,846	12.0	16.8	10,075	5.1	1,693	72.9	87
Rural	53.4	20,204	5.9	9.3	10,780	11.8	1,000	77.2	118
Zone									
North Central	48.9	7,068	10.8	20.7	3,458	7.7	716	74.7	55
North East	59.3	6,213	8.0	11.8	3,686	5.7	436	(66.5)	25
North West	66.5	12,434	6.5	8.1	8,267	8.6	671	(73.1)	57
South East	51.2	3,280	9.7	14.2	1,680	22.9	239	83.3	55
South South	37.6	4,416	10.1	13.2	1,660	2.0	219	*	4
South West	37.3	5,640	14.6	19.6	2,104	2.1	411	*	9
State									
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	62.4	764	14.0	27.1	477	5.9	129	*	8
Benue	83.4	1,007	8.9	26.0	840	8.3	218	*	18
Kogi	11.3	604	12.4	20.4	68	*	14	*	0
Kwara	11.5	792	15.5	32.1	91	(0.0)	29	*	0
Nasarawa	82.1	961	12.5	19.8	789	6.7	156	*	10
Niger	22.0	1,846	6.3	10.3	405	(0.0)	42	*	0
Plateau	72.1	1,094	11.2	16.4	789	14.4	129	(56.2)	19
North East									
Adamawa	80.1	932	8.3	14.4	746	8.2	107	*	9
Bauchi	52.6	1,837	9.7	12.0	967	4.6	116	*	5
Borno	42.2	1,074	2.8	8.1	453	(2.1)	37	*	1
Gombe	71.5	612	7.9	9.0	438	7.9	39	*	3
Taraba	63.2	806	8.5	20.3	509	2.8	103	*	3
Yobe	60.2	953	8.3	5.7	574	(11.6)	33	*	4
North West									
Jigawa	85.8	1,259	3.0	2.3	1,080	(4.0)	25	*	1
Kaduna	74.6	2,420	9.7	14.1	1,805	9.3	254	*	24
Kano	59.0	3,659	12.3	11.3	2,157	5.7	244	*	14
Katsina	71.6	1,775	2.0	5.7	1,271	(19.0)	72	*	14
Kebbi	72.3	926	2.9	1.5	670	*	10	*	2
Sokoto	61.9	1,239	1.1	2.3	767	*	18	*	1
Zamfara	44.7	1,156	2.7	9.5	517	(3.5)	49	*	2
South East									
Abia	58.9	418	15.6	19.0	246	15.3	47	*	7
Anambra	81.2	704	6.9	11.1	571	42.6	64	(75.4)	27
Ebonyi	18.5	948	8.1	13.4	176	(3.1)	24	*	1
Enugu	29.2	503	14.7	12.6	147	(6.3)	19	*	1
Imo	76.4	703	9.3	16.2	537	21.5	87	(100.0)	19
South South									
Akwa Ibom	29.2	571	6.1	14.5	167	(1.9)	24	*	0
Bayelsa	41.3	317	9.9	14.0	131	(0.0)	18	*	0
Cross River	30.3	524	20.8	15.4	159	(1.5)	25	*	0
Delta	36.3	1,010	8.5	15.0	367	3.0	55	*	2
Edo	37.4	664	13.4	16.6	249	0.0	41	*	0
Rivers	44.3	1,333	8.0	9.5	591	3.3	56	*	2

Continued…

Table 19.12.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among all women:		Among women who have heard of hepatitis B:			Among women who were tested for hepatitis B in the last 12 months:		Among women who tested positive in the last 12 months:	
	Percentage who have heard of viral hepatitis B	Number of women	Percentage who have been vaccinated for hepatitis B	Percentage who were tested for hepatitis B in the past 12 months	Number of women	Percentage who tested positive for hepatitis B in the past 12 months	Number of women	Percentage who received treatment for hepatitis B in the past 12 months	Number of women
South West									
Ekiti	31.7	276	5.2	12.1	87	*	11	*	0
Lagos	51.2	1,588	17.3	24.4	813	2.2	199	*	4
Ogun	27.5	1,286	14.6	19.3	354	0.0	68	*	0
Ondo	27.7	603	5.5	20.4	167	(0.0)	34	*	0
Osun	31.9	626	21.7	13.8	200	(2.0)	28	*	1
Oyo	38.2	1,259	11.6	14.7	481	5.5	71	*	4
Education									
No education	50.7	13,404	3.1	4.9	6,791	12.4	331	(78.4)	41
Primary	48.3	4,359	6.9	10.7	2,107	11.8	226	(68.7)	27
Secondary	50.2	15,948	8.7	13.6	8,010	8.9	1,088	81.8	97
More than secondary	73.9	5,339	20.1	26.6	3,947	3.9	1,049	(61.6)	41
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	51.1	6,724	2.3	3.7	3,435	18.8	126	(65.0)	24
Second	51.3	7,348	4.5	7.9	3,770	14.0	299	(84.7)	42
Middle	51.5	7,812	7.8	11.3	4,027	9.1	455	(74.6)	41
Fourth	52.8	8,435	9.6	14.9	4,457	8.0	666	75.3	53
Highest	59.2	8,731	16.6	22.2	5,166	3.9	1,147	73.0	45
Total	53.4	39,050	8.9	12.9	20,855	7.6	2,693	75.4	205

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

Table 19.12.2 Hepatitis B awareness, testing, vaccination, and treatment: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have heard of hepatitis B; among men who have heard of hepatitis B, percentage who were tested in the last 12 months and percentage who have been vaccinated for hepatitis B; among those who were tested for hepatitis B in the last 12 months, percentage who tested positive; and among those who tested positive, percentage who received treatment, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Among all men:		Among men who have heard of hepatitis B:			Among men who were tested for hepatitis B in the last 12 months:		Among men who tested positive in the last 12 months:	
Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of viral hepatitis B	Number of men	Percentage who have been vaccinated for hepatitis B	Percentage who were tested for hepatitis B in the past 12 months	Number of men	Percentage who tested positive for hepatitis B in the past 12 months	Number of men	Percentage who received treatment for hepatitis B in the past 12 months	Number of men
Age									
15–19	34.3	2,230	7.2	5.2	765	(14.8)	40	*	6
20–24	45.6	1,590	5.7	7.9	725	10.0	57	*	6
25–29	57.4	1,475	10.5	11.8	847	12.5	100	*	12
30–34	58.7	1,427	13.5	18.8	838	12.1	158	*	19
35–39	62.1	1,640	13.0	16.7	1,017	7.3	170	*	12
40–44	62.3	1,439	10.5	11.0	897	9.8	99	*	10
45–49	61.6	1,127	12.5	14.8	695	11.5	103	*	12
Marital status									
Never married	45.4	4,964	8.9	9.1	2,252	9.6	204	*	20
Married or living together	59.4	5,809	11.6	14.6	3,452	11.4	502	76.6	58
Divorced/separated/ widowed	52.5	154	14.9	24.2	81	*	20	*	0
Residence									
Urban	55.3	5,397	12.9	14.1	2,982	5.7	420	*	24
Rural	50.7	5,531	8.0	10.9	2,802	17.4	306	69.6	53
Zone									
North Central	51.3	2,107	12.6	17.2	1,081	10.5	186	*	20
North East	64.9	1,720	10.2	11.0	1,116	9.3	123	*	11
North West	61.8	3,459	9.8	12.4	2,139	10.4	266	*	28
South East	45.1	849	12.4	17.5	383	23.0	67	*	15
South South	33.6	1,231	13.1	9.9	414	3.4	41	*	1
South West	41.7	1,560	7.7	6.7	651	(3.7)	44	*	2
State									
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	79.8	292	14.2	17.3	233	(7.7)	40	*	3
Benue	81.2	319	16.6	26.8	259	8.7	69	*	6
Kogi	23.9	236	5.4	9.8	57	*	6	*	0
Kwara	29.3	314	9.5	15.3	92	*	14	*	0
Nasarawa	60.2	344	17.7	26.3	207	6.1	54	*	3
Niger	30.4	525	10.3	10.3	160	*	17	*	3
Plateau	73.8	316	10.9	8.1	233	(20.8)	19	*	4
North East									
Adamawa	61.3	314	9.4	12.1	193	(26.4)	23	*	6
Bauchi	72.4	595	9.8	11.3	431	*	49	*	0
Borno	61.0	272	6.9	1.9	166	*	3	*	0
Gombe	77.1	225	4.8	6.9	173	*	12	*	1
Taraba	80.6	260	18.1	21.4	209	(15.5)	45	*	7
Yobe	31.0	217	14.6	14.9	67	*	10	*	0
North West									
Jigawa	53.7	377	10.4	2.4	202	*	5	*	0
Kaduna	79.2	781	9.7	15.3	618	7.6	95	*	7
Kano	84.8	1,138	13.3	18.9	965	8.5	183	*	16
Katsina	44.7	533	10.3	6.4	238	*	15	*	7
Kebbi	24.1	250	2.9	0.7	60	*	0	*	0
Sokoto	62.9	405	1.4	0.3	255	*	1	*	0
Zamfara	25.6	370	16.5	6.6	95	*	6	*	0
South East									
Abia	56.0	141	3.4	9.5	79	*	7	*	0
Anambra	46.3	215	0.7	9.1	100	*	9	*	0
Ebonyi	39.1	216	15.3	5.1	84	*	4	*	0
Enugu	18.1	153	(17.7)	(6.0)	28	*	2	*	1
Imo	65.8	241	19.5	34.7	158	29.9	55	*	16
South South									
Akwa Ibom	32.4	203	6.8	8.9	66	*	6	*	0
Bayelsa	24.5	116	22.5	6.8	28	*	2	*	0
Cross River	46.9	160	14.4	16.0	75	*	12	*	1
Delta	31.6	270	8.2	9.4	85	*	8	*	0
Edo	23.2	220	40.6	12.5	51	*	6	*	0
Rivers	43.6	397	7.1	6.0	173	*	10	*	0

Continued…

Table 19.12.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among all men:		Among men who have heard of hepatitis B:			Among men who were tested for hepatitis B in the last 12 months:		Among men who tested positive in the last 12 months:	
	Percentage who have heard of viral hepatitis B	Number of men	Percentage who have been vaccinated for hepatitis B	Percentage who were tested for hepatitis B in the past 12 months	Number of men	Percentage who tested positive for hepatitis B in the past 12 months	Number of men	Percentage who received treatment for hepatitis B in the past 12 months	Number of men
South West									
Ekiti	29.2	78	(17.9)	(12.1)	23	*	3	*	0
Lagos	68.1	607	8.0	5.8	413	*	24	*	2
Ogun	31.6	383	6.3	13.3	121	*	16	*	1
Ondo	23.5	211	14.6	7.1	50	*	3	*	1
Osun	22.6	195	(7.6)	(5.5)	44	*	2	*	0
Oyo	37.5	316	8.2	3.9	118	*	5	*	0
Education									
No education	44.5	2,462	5.4	5.7	1,095	(21.2)	62	*	13
Primary	48.1	1,159	5.2	9.6	558	(15.6)	54	*	8
Secondary	48.8	5,066	9.4	11.7	2,471	14.1	288	(73.6)	41
More than secondary	74.1	2,241	17.5	19.4	1,661	4.6	322	*	15
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	46.1	1,776	4.1	5.4	818	(27.8)	44	*	12
Second	49.5	1,902	6.8	11.3	941	16.3	106	*	17
Middle	51.4	2,114	11.9	12.1	1,087	13.5	132	*	18
Fourth	53.2	2,523	11.4	13.8	1,343	7.7	186	*	14
Highest	61.1	2,612	14.5	16.2	1,595	6.0	258	*	15
Total 15–49	52.9	10,927	10.6	12.6	5,784	10.6	726	73.7	77
50–59	64.6	1,277	14.1	13.9	825	8.5	115	*	10
Total 15–59	54.2	12,204	11.0	12.7	6,610	10.3	841	76.7	87

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

Table 19.13 Hepatitis B testing during antenatal care visit

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care (ANC), percentage who were tested during their antenatal care visit for hepatitis B and percentage who tested positive for hepatitis B, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of hepatitis B and who received any ANC from any provider for most recent live birth or stillbirth:		Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care
	Percentage who were tested for hepatitis B as part of ANC for most recent pregnancy	Percentage who tested positive for hepatitis B as part of ANC for most recent pregnancy	
Age at birth			
<20	6.5	0.2	775
20–34	17.7	0.6	5,999
35–49	16.4	0.7	1,462
Birth order[1]			
1	20.0	0.6	1,753
2–3	18.7	0.7	2,835
4–5	16.4	0.5	1,908
6+	9.4	0.4	1,567
Residence			
Urban	22.9	0.5	3,796
Rural	10.9	0.6	4,440
Zone			
North Central	28.8	1.7	1,164
North East	10.5	0.2	1,810
North West	11.7	0.4	2,824
South East	12.5	1.3	682
South South	22.4	0.1	737
South West	24.2	0.1	1,019
State			
North Central			
FCT-Abuja	37.5	7.8	140
Benue	68.6	1.7	150
Kogi	10.2	0.0	121
Kwara	34.7	0.0	102
Nasarawa	37.2	0.8	220
Niger	6.2	0.3	247
Plateau	19.0	1.8	185
North East			
Adamawa	14.5	0.2	228
Bauchi	11.2	0.0	531
Borno	2.4	0.2	387
Gombe	5.9	0.4	178
Taraba	42.4	0.3	165
Yobe	2.7	0.6	319
North West			
Jigawa	3.4	0.0	434
Kaduna	15.0	0.5	659
Kano	8.2	0.2	967
Katsina	15.1	0.7	386
Kebbi	15.5	1.8	85
Sokoto	2.6	0.0	151
Zamfara	42.6	2.0	143
South East			
Abia	21.2	2.8	78
Anambra	20.4	2.2	129
Ebonyi	4.0	0.0	211
Enugu	13.2	0.6	89
Imo	12.9	2.0	172
South South			
Akwa Ibom	24.9	0.0	103
Bayelsa	35.6	1.6	49
Cross River	8.9	0.0	91
Delta	23.5	0.0	195
Edo	15.5	0.0	117
Rivers	27.0	0.0	185

Continued…

Table 19.13—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of hepatitis B and who received any ANC from any provider for most recent live birth or stillbirth:		Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care
	Percentage who were tested for hepatitis B as part of ANC for most recent pregnancy	Percentage who tested positive for hepatitis B as part of ANC for most recent pregnancy	
South West			
Ekiti	17.2	0.0	48
Lagos	35.6	0.0	284
Ogun	16.7	0.0	266
Ondo	20.7	0.0	82
Osun	15.7	0.0	129
Oyo	26.6	0.7	210
Education			
No education	6.2	0.3	2,830
Primary	12.3	0.6	1,015
Secondary	18.8	0.7	3,295
More than secondary	39.5	1.0	1,095
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	5.1	0.5	1,409
Second	9.0	0.3	1,663
Middle	14.2	0.6	1,699
Fourth	18.6	0.5	1,810
Highest	33.5	0.9	1,655
Total	16.4	0.6	8,236

[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 19.14 Hepatitis C testing during antenatal care visit

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care (ANC), percentage tested during their antenatal care visit for hepatitis C, and percentage who tested positive for hepatitis C, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of hepatitis C and who received any ANC from any provider for most recent live birth or stillbirth:		Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care
	Percentage who were tested for hepatitis C as part of ANC for most recent pregnancy	Percentage who tested positive for hepatitis C as part of ANC for most recent pregnancy	
Age at birth			
<20	2.9	0.2	775
20–34	10.2	0.2	5,999
35–49	9.2	0.6	1,462
Birth order[1]			
1	11.9	0.3	1,753
2–3	10.7	0.3	2,835
4–5	9.5	0.3	1,908
6+	4.7	0.1	1,567
Residence			
Urban	13.3	0.3	3,796
Rural	6.0	0.2	4,440
Zone			
North Central	18.2	1.3	1,164
North East	7.5	0.0	1,810
North West	4.4	0.1	2,824
South East	3.5	0.2	682
South South	16.3	0.1	737
South West	15.0	0.1	1,019
State			
North Central			
FCT-Abuja	24.6	7.6	140
Benue	36.0	0.0	150
Kogi	5.9	0.0	121
Kwara	29.9	0.0	102
Nasarawa	21.2	0.8	220
Niger	4.3	0.3	247
Plateau	15.6	1.2	185
North East			
Adamawa	5.2	0.0	228
Bauchi	7.7	0.0	531
Borno	2.4	0.0	387
Gombe	2.4	0.0	178
Taraba	40.8	0.0	165
Yobe	0.6	0.0	319
North West			
Jigawa	1.4	0.0	434
Kaduna	6.4	0.3	659
Kano	3.7	0.0	967
Katsina	3.7	0.0	386
Kebbi	1.9	0.6	85
Sokoto	1.4	0.0	151
Zamfara	15.7	0.0	143
South East			
Abia	7.5	0.8	78
Anambra	6.1	0.0	129
Ebonyi	0.9	0.0	211
Enugu	3.4	0.0	89
Imo	2.8	0.5	172
South South			
Akwa Ibom	19.3	0.0	103
Bayelsa	28.4	1.6	49
Cross River	5.2	0.0	91
Delta	13.6	0.0	195
Edo	7.2	0.0	117
Rivers	25.5	0.0	185

Continued…

Table 19.14—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of hepatitis C and who received any ANC from any provider for most recent live birth or stillbirth:		Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care
	Percentage who were tested for hepatitis C as part of ANC for most recent pregnancy	Percentage who tested positive for hepatitis C as part of ANC for most recent pregnancy	
South West			
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	48
Lagos	20.7	0.0	284
Ogun	13.4	0.5	266
Ondo	13.9	0.0	82
Osun	8.7	0.0	129
Oyo	17.1	0.0	210
Education			
No education	3.0	0.0	2,830
Primary	7.0	0.4	1,015
Secondary	11.1	0.4	3,295
More than secondary	22.6	0.3	1,095
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	2.7	0.0	1,409
Second	4.6	0.2	1,663
Middle	7.7	0.3	1,699
Fourth	10.7	0.2	1,810
Highest	20.0	0.6	1,655
Total	9.3	0.3	8,236

[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

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SAMPLE DESIGN

Appendix A

A.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2024 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (2024 NDHS) is the seventh DHS survey conducted in Nigeria, following those implemented in 1990, 1999, 2003, 2008, 2013, and 2018. A nationally representative sample of 42,000 households from 1,400 primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected. All women age 15–49 who were usual members of the selected households or who spent the night before the survey in the selected households were eligible for individual interviews. As with previous NDHS surveys, the main objective of the 2024 NDHS is to provide reliable information on fertility and fertility preferences, knowledge and use of family planning methods, maternal and child health, childhood mortality levels, knowledge of and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), women's empowerment and domestic violence, and knowledge about other illnesses. The survey was expected to yield approximately 41,918 completed interviews of women age 15–49.

In addition to the female survey, a male survey was conducted at the same time in every third household selected for the female survey. In these households, all men age 15–59 who were usual members of the selected households or who spent the night before the survey in the selected households were eligible for individual interviews. The survey collected information on men's basic demographic status and their knowledge of and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS and other STIs. The survey was expected to yield approximately 13,389 completed interviews of men age 15–59. Also in this subsample of households, all children under age 5 were measured and weighed for anthropometry indicators, and all children age 6–59 months were tested for anaemia.

The survey was designed to produce reliable estimates for key indicators at the national level as well as for urban and rural areas separately, for each of the country's six geographical zones, and for each of the 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT).

A.2 SAMPLING FRAME

The sampling frame used for the 2024 NDHS was the Population and Housing Census of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (NPHC), which was conducted in 2023 by the National Population Commission (NPC). Administratively, Nigeria is divided into geographical zones, each zone into states, each state into local government areas (LGAs), and each LGA into localities. In Nigeria, there are in total six zones, 37 states, 774 LGAs, and 115,636 localities. In addition to these administrative units, during the 2023 NPHC, each LGA was subdivided into convenient areas called census enumeration areas (EAs), with a total number of 598,182 EAs created. Some EAs consist of multiple localities, and some localities contain multiple EAs. The primary sampling unit (PSU), referred to as a cluster for the 2024 NDHS, was defined on the basis of EAs from the 2023 NPHC EA frame. **Table A.1** shows the percentage distribution of households by state and by type of residence according to the 2023 NPHC frame. The household share of the states varies from 0.9% for Bayelsa to 7.7% for Lagos. The table indicates that 51.7% of the households in Nigeria are in urban areas. The urban percentage of the regions varies from 12.5% for Sokoto to 96.7% for Lagos.

Table A.1 Distribution of residential households by state and type of residence

Zone	State	Number of residential households			District %	Urban %
		Urban	Rural	Total		
North East	Adamawa	243,394	1,019,666	1,263,060	2.3	19.3
	Bauchi	341,540	1,737,304	2,078,844	3.7	16.4
	Borno	1,071,927	356,534	1,428,461	2.6	75.0
	Gombe	143,710	507,825	651,535	1.2	22.1
	Taraba	303,267	783,176	1,086,443	2.0	27.9
	Yobe	274,373	538,375	812,748	1.5	33.8
North West	Jigawa	165,352	1,063,317	1,228,669	2.2	13.5
	Kaduna	878,427	1,566,184	2,444,611	4.4	35.9
	Kano	1,169,947	1,661,023	2,830,970	5.1	41.3
	Katsina	484,847	1,225,827	1,710,674	3.1	28.3
	Kebbi	272,906	970,459	1,243,365	2.2	21.9
	Sokoto	169,138	1,183,068	1,352,206	2.4	12.5
	Zamfara	257,730	863,561	1,121,291	2.0	23.0
North Central	Benue	528,895	1,382,367	1,911,262	3.4	27.7
	FCT-Abuja	684,948	390,287	1,075,235	1.9	63.7
	Kogi	392,007	740,795	1,132,802	2.0	34.6
	Kwara	514,629	701,091	1,215,720	2.2	42.3
	Nasarawa	551,004	616,127	1,167,131	2.1	47.2
	Niger	631,458	1,086,781	1,718,239	3.1	36.8
	Plateau	347,334	1,253,371	1,600,705	2.9	21.7
South East	Abia	588,309	519,781	1,108,090	2.0	53.1
	Anambra	881,956	583,902	1,465,858	2.6	60.2
	Ebonyi	331,472	567,036	898,508	1.6	36.9
	Enugu	784,841	395,845	1,180,686	2.1	66.5
	Imo	514,353	1,067,329	1,581,682	2.8	32.5
South South	Akwa Ibom	745,989	753,019	1,499,008	2.7	49.8
	Bayelsa	305,362	173,824	479,186	0.9	63.7
	Cross River	572,179	380,952	953,131	1.7	60.0
	Delta	1,314,029	316,117	1,630,146	2.9	80.6
	Edo	887,174	196,122	1,083,296	2.0	81.9
	Rivers	1,572,081	385,483	1,957,564	3.5	80.3
South West	Ekiti	528,627	139,144	667,771	1.2	79.2
	Lagos	4,140,649	140,000	4,280,649	7.7	96.7
	Ogun	2,402,970	445,414	2,848,384	5.1	84.4
	Ondo	760,710	411,622	1,172,332	2.1	64.9
	Osun	1,156,336	230,430	1,386,766	2.5	83.4
	Oyo	1,821,459	440,541	2,262,000	4.1	80.5
Nigeria		28,735,329	26,793,699	55,529,028	100.0	51.7

Source: 2023 NPHC EA frame

Table A.2 shows the distribution of EAs from the sampling frame and their average size in number of households by state and type of residence. The average EA size is 93 households; urban EAs have a larger average size (102 households) than rural EAs (85 households). The EA size is adequate for the PSU; the survey was designed to select 30 households per PSU. A 2024 NDHS cluster was an EA or a segment of a large EA. Each EA has a base map delineating its boundaries, with identification information and a detailed description document produced through the 2023 NPHC. In urban areas, the base maps are high-resolution satellite photos with all details clearly shown; in rural areas, the base maps show only the shapes of the EAs with some referencing points. Across states, the average EA size varies from 60 in Katsina to 128 in Lagos.

Table A.2 Distribution of EAs and their average size in number of households by zone and type of residence

Zone	State	Number of EAs			Average EA size		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
North East	Adamawa	3,040	11,743	14,783	80	87	85
	Bauchi	4,539	19,234	23,773	75	90	88
	Borno	14,760	4,229	18,989	73	86	76
	Gombe	2,035	7,084	9,119	71	71	71
	Taraba	3,799	10,686	14,485	80	73	75
	Yobe	3,851	7,658	11,509	71	70	71
North West	Jigawa	2,576	15,685	18,261	64	68	67
	Kaduna	9,625	18,884	28,509	91	83	86
	Kano	17,799	25,380	43,179	63	65	65
	Katsina	8,436	20,025	28,461	57	61	60
	Kebbi	3,715	12,225	15,940	73	79	78
	Sokoto	1,806	13,321	15,127	94	89	89
	Zamfara	3,128	9,773	12,901	82	88	87
North Central	Benue	5,179	15,210	20,389	102	91	94
	FCT-Abuja	6,682	3,901	10,583	103	100	102
	Kogi	3,412	7,106	10,518	115	104	108
	Kwara	5,345	7,986	13,331	96	88	91
	Nasarawa	5,469	7,093	12,562	101	87	93
	Niger	6,466	14,305	20,771	98	76	83
	Plateau	3,456	13,659	17,115	101	92	94
South East	Abia	5,130	5,243	10,373	115	99	107
	Anambra	7,522	5,337	12,859	117	109	114
	Ebonyi	3,169	6,416	9,585	105	88	94
	Enugu	8,483	4,815	13,298	93	82	89
	Imo	5,053	10,520	15,573	102	101	102
South South	Akwa Ibom	7,717	8,378	16,095	97	90	93
	Bayelsa	2,931	1,638	4,569	104	106	105
	Cross River	4,738	3,264	8,002	121	117	119
	Delta	10,214	2,930	13,144	129	108	124
	Edo	7,259	1,813	9,072	122	108	119
	Rivers	14,120	3,500	17,620	111	110	111
South West	Ekiti	4,181	1,122	5,303	126	124	126
	Lagos	32,280	1,121	33,401	128	125	128
	Ogun	21,572	4,167	25,739	111	107	111
	Ondo	6,610	3,847	10,457	115	107	112
	Osun	10,093	2,156	12,249	115	107	113
	Oyo	16,086	4,452	20,538	113	99	110
Nigeria		282,276	315,906	598,182	102	85	93

Source: 2023 NPHC frame

A.3 SAMPLE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

The sample for the 2024 NDHS was a stratified sample selected in two stages. Stratification was achieved by separating each of the 37 states into urban and rural areas, for a total of 74 sampling strata. Samples were selected independently in every stratum via a two-stage selection. Implicit stratification with proportional allocation was achieved at each of the lower administrative levels by sorting the sampling frame before the first stage's sample selection and by using a probability proportional to size selection procedure. In the first stage, 1,400 EAs were selected with probability proportional to EA size. The EA size is the number of households residing in the EA. Before the main survey, a household listing operation was carried out in all selected EAs, and the resulting lists of households served as a sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage. Sample households were selected before the main survey. The interviewers were asked to interview only the preselected households; no replacement of nonrespondent households was allowed in the field to prevent bias. The interviewers were asked to make at least three callbacks for nonrespondent units to reduce nonresponse bias.

Some of the selected EAs had a large number of households. In order to reduce the task of household listing, EAs with more than 300 households in urban areas or 200 households in rural areas were segmented during the household listing. Only one segment was selected for the survey with probability proportional to segment size. Household listing was conducted only in the selected segment. Thus, a 2024 NDHS cluster was either an EA or a segment of an EA.

Table A.3 shows the sample allocation of clusters and households for each state and by type of residence. Among the 1,400 clusters, 701 were in urban areas and 699 were in rural areas. With a sample take of 30 households per cluster, the total sample size in number of households was 42,000, 21,030 from urban areas and 20,970 from rural areas.

Table A.3 Sample allocation of clusters and households by state and according to residence type

		Allocation of EAs			Allocation of households		
Zone	State	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
North East	Adamawa	7	29	36	210	870	1,080
	Bauchi	7	34	41	210	1,020	1,230
	Borno	29	9	38	870	270	1,140
	Gombe	7	24	31	210	720	930
	Taraba	10	25	35	300	750	1,050
	Yobe	11	22	33	330	660	990
North West	Jigawa	5	31	36	150	930	1,080
	Kaduna	16	27	43	480	810	1,290
	Kano	19	26	45	570	780	1,350
	Katsina	11	28	39	330	840	1,170
	Kebbi	8	28	36	240	840	1,080
	Sokoto	5	32	37	150	960	1,110
	Zamfara	8	27	35	240	810	1,050
North Central	Benue	12	29	41	360	870	1,230
	FCT-Abuja	23	13	36	690	390	1,080
	Kogi	13	23	36	390	690	1,080
	Kwara	16	21	37	480	630	1,110
	Nasarawa	17	19	36	510	570	1,080
	Niger	15	25	40	450	750	1,200
	Plateau	9	30	39	270	900	1,170
South East	Abia	19	16	35	570	480	1,050
	Anambra	23	15	38	690	450	1,140
	Ebonyi	13	21	34	390	630	1,020
	Enugu	25	12	37	750	360	1,110
	Imo	13	26	39	390	780	1,170
South South	Akwa Ibom	20	19	39	600	570	1,170
	Bayelsa	19	10	29	570	300	870
	Cross River	21	14	35	630	420	1,050
	Delta	32	8	40	960	240	1,200
	Edo	30	6	36	900	180	1,080
	Rivers	34	8	42	1,020	240	1,260
South West	Ekiti	25	6	31	750	180	930
	Lagos	49	2	51	1,470	60	1,530
	Ogun	39	7	46	1,170	210	1,380
	Ondo	24	13	37	720	390	1,110
	Osun	32	6	38	960	180	1,140
	Oyo	35	8	43	1,050	240	1,290
Nigeria		701	699	1,400	21,030	20,970	42,000

Table A.4 below shows the sample allocations of expected number of completed interviews of women age 15–49 and men age 15–49 by state and by urban and rural residence. These allocations were calculated using data obtained from the 2018 NDHS. There were 1.021 and 1.057 women age 15–49 per household in urban and rural areas, respectively; there were 0.988 and 0.997 men age 15–59 per household in urban and rural areas, respectively; the household response rate was 97% in both urban and rural areas; response rates among women were 99.2% and 99.4% in urban and rural areas, respectively; and response rates among men were 99.3% and 99.1% in urban and rural areas, respectively.

Table A.4 Sample allocation of expected number of completed interviews with women and men by state and by type of residence

Zone	State	Expected number of interviews with women			Expected number of interviews with men		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
North East	Adamawa	206	883	1,089	67	278	345
	Bauchi	206	1,035	1,241	67	326	393
	Borno	853	274	1,127	276	86	362
	Gombe	206	731	937	67	230	297
	Taraba	294	761	1,055	95	240	335
	Yobe	324	669	993	105	211	316
North West	Jigawa	148	943	1,091	48	297	345
	Kaduna	471	823	1,294	153	259	412
	Kano	558	792	1,350	181	250	431
	Katsina	324	852	1,176	105	268	373
	Kebbi	236	852	1,088	76	268	344
	Sokoto	148	974	1,122	48	307	355
	Zamfara	236	823	1,059	76	259	335
North Central	Benue	353	883	1,236	114	278	392
	FCT-Abuja	677	396	1,073	219	124	343
	Kogi	383	700	1,083	124	221	345
	Kwara	471	640	1,111	153	201	354
	Nasarawa	500	579	1,079	162	183	345
	Niger	442	761	1,203	143	240	383
	Plateau	264	914	1,178	86	288	374
South East	Abia	558	488	1,046	181	154	335
	Anambra	677	457	1,134	219	144	363
	Ebonyi	383	640	1,023	124	201	325
	Enugu	736	365	1,101	239	115	354
	Imo	383	792	1,175	124	250	374
South South	Akwa Ibom	589	579	1,168	191	183	374
	Bayelsa	558	305	863	181	96	277
	Cross River	619	426	1,045	201	134	335
	Delta	941	244	1,185	305	77	382
	Edo	883	183	1,066	286	57	343
	Rivers	1,000	244	1,244	324	77	401
South West	Ekiti	736	183	919	239	57	296
	Lagos	1,442	60	1,502	467	19	486
	Ogun	1,147	214	1,361	372	67	439
	Ondo	706	396	1,102	229	124	353
	Osun	941	183	1,124	305	57	362
	Oyo	1,031	244	1,275	334	77	411
Nigeria		20,630	21,288	41,918	6,686	6,703	13,389

During data collection for the 2024 NDHS, 20 clusters were not visited by the interviewer teams because of security concerns. Among the 20 clusters, four were located in urban areas and 16 in rural areas. The 20 clusters were spread across seven states, with a concentration in Zamfara. Among the 35 clusters selected in Zamfara, 10 were not visited (one urban cluster and nine rural clusters).

A.4 SAMPLING WEIGHTS

Due to the nonproportional allocation of the sample to the different states and the possible differences in response rates, sampling weights are required for any analysis using the 2024 NDHS data to ensure the actual representative of the survey results at the national level and as well as at the domain level. Since the 2024 NDHS sample was a two-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling weights were calculated based on sampling probabilities separately for each sampling stage and for each cluster. The following notations were used:

P_{1hi}: first-stage sampling probability of the i^{th} cluster in stratum h
P_{2hi}: second-stage sampling probability within the i^{th} cluster in stratum h
P_{hi}: overall sampling probability of all households in the i^{th} cluster in stratum h

Let n_h be the number of EAs selected in stratum h, M_{hi} the number of households according to the sampling frame in the i^{th} EA, and $\sum M_{hi}$ the total number of households in stratum h. The probability of selecting the i^{th} EA in the 2024 NDHS sample is calculated as follows:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{n_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}}$$

During the household listing, for EAs with more than 300 households in urban areas or more than 200 households in rural areas the listing team segmented the cluster and randomly selected one segment to be included in the survey. Household listing was conducted only in the selected segment. Let s_{hi} be the proportion of the segment selected, with $s_{hi} = 1$ if the EA was not segmented. Let L_{hi} be the number of households listed in the household listing operation in the EA or in the segment selected if the cluster was segmented; let m_{hi} be the number of households selected in the cluster. The second stage's selection probability for each household in cluster i of stratum h is calculated as follows:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{m_{hi}}{L_{hi}} s_{hi}$$

The overall selection probability of each household in cluster i of stratum h is therefore the product of the two-stage selection probabilities:

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi}$$

The design weight for each household in cluster i of stratum h is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$W_{hi} = 1 / P_{hi}$$

A spreadsheet containing all sampling parameters and selection probabilities was prepared to facilitate the calculation of the design weights. Design weights were adjusted for household nonresponse and for individual nonresponse to obtain the sampling weights for households and for women and men, respectively. All nonresponse adjustments were done at the sampling stratum level. The differences between the household sampling weights and the individual sampling weights were introduced by individual nonresponse. The final sampling weights were normalised so that the total number of unweighted cases was equal to the total number of weighted cases at the national level for both household weights and individual weights. Sampling weights for the domestic violence module were calculated in relation to the number of eligible respondents in the households. A total of four sets of weights were calculated:

- one set for all households selected for the survey
- one set for the women's individual survey
- one set for the men's individual survey
- one set for the domestic violence module

It is important to note that normalised weights are relative weights that are valid for estimating means, proportions, and ratios but not valid for estimating population totals and for pooled data. Also, the number of weighted cases using the normalised weight has no direct relation with survey precision because it is relative, especially for oversampled areas, where the number of weighted cases is much smaller than the number of unweighted cases and only the latter are directly related to survey precision.

Sampling errors for key indicators were calculated for the national sample, for urban and rural areas separately, for each of the six geographical zones, and for each of the 37 states. The results are presented in Appendix B.

A.5 SURVEY RESULTS

Table A.5 Sample implementation: Women

Percent distribution of households and eligible women by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women, and overall women response rates, according to urban-rural residence and zone (unweighted), Nigeria DHS 2024

	Residence		Zone						
Result	Urban	Rural	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Total
Selected households									
Completed (C)	97.3	97.5	98.0	94.4	98.3	98.5	97.1	97.9	97.4
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3
Refused (R)	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Household absent (HA)	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.9	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.7	1.0
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.6
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other (O)	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	20,800	20,315	7,770	6,330	7,726	5,380	6,584	7,325	41,115
Household response rate (HRR)[1]	99.2	99.5	99.6	98.5	99.8	99.4	99.4	99.2	99.3
Eligible women									
Completed (EWC)	98.7	98.7	99.0	97.9	99.0	98.8	98.6	99.1	98.7
Not at home (EWNH)	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6
Refused (EWR)	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other (EWO)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	19,166	20,387	7,671	6,476	9,500	5,131	5,612	5,163	39,553
Eligible women response rate (EWRR)[2]	98.7	98.7	99.0	97.9	99.0	98.8	98.6	99.1	98.7
Overall women response rate (OWRR)[3]	97.9	98.2	98.5	96.4	98.8	98.2	98.0	98.2	98.1

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible women response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC).
[3] The overall women response rate (OWRR) is calculated as:

$$OWRR = HRR * EWRR/100$$

Table A.6 Sample implementation: Men

Percent distribution of households and eligible men by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible men, and overall men response rates, according to urban-rural residence and zone (unweighted), Nigeria DHS 2024

	Residence		Zone						
Result	Urban	Rural	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Total
Selected households									
Completed (C)	97.6	98.0	98.5	95.4	99.1	98.4	97.3	97.8	97.8
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Refused (R)	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Household absent (HA)	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.0	0.8
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other (O)	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	6,935	6,769	2,589	2,111	2,575	1,793	2,195	2,441	13,704
Household response rate (HRR)[1]	99.2	99.5	99.6	98.7	99.9	99.2	99.4	99.3	99.4
Eligible men									
Completed (EMC)	98.3	98.1	98.9	95.4	98.4	98.8	98.7	99.1	98.2
Not at home (EMNH)	1.0	1.2	0.6	3.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.1
Refused (EMR)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
Incapacitated (EMI)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other (EMO)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	6,062	6,364	2,593	1,958	2,930	1,538	1,784	1,623	12,426
Eligible men response rate (EMRR)[2]	98.3	98.1	98.9	95.4	98.4	98.8	98.7	99.1	98.2
Overall men response rate (OMRR)[3]	97.6	97.7	98.5	94.2	98.2	98.0	98.1	98.4	97.6

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible men response rate (EMRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EMC).
[3] The overall men response rate (OMRR) is calculated as:

$$OMRR = HRR * EMRR/100$$

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Appendix B

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: nonsampling errors and sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2024 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (2024 NDHS) to minimise this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the 2024 NDHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

Sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus and minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95% of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected by simple random sampling, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2024 NDHS sample was the result of a multistage stratified cluster design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulas. Sampling errors are computed using SAS programmes developed by ICF. These programmes use the Taylor linearisation method to estimate variances for survey estimates that are means, medians, proportions, or ratios. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility rates and mortality rates.

The Taylor linearisation method treats any linear statistic such as a percentage or mean as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2}\sum_{h=1}^{H}\left[\frac{m_h}{m_h-1}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h}\right)\right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi} \quad \text{and} \quad z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where h represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to H;
m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum;
y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum;
x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum; and
f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulas. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the 2024 NDHS, there were 1,380 non-empty clusters. Hence, 1,380 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{k} (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 1,380 clusters,
$r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 1,379 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is also calculated. The design effect is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sampling, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. Relative standard errors and confidence limits for the estimates are also calculated.

Sampling errors for the 2024 NDHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, for each of the six geographical zones, and for each of the 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in **Table B.1**. **Tables B.2** through **B.47** present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95% confidence limits (R±2SE) for each variable. The sampling errors for mortality rates are presented for the 5-year period preceding the survey for the national sample and the urban and rural samples and for the 10-year period preceding the survey at other domain levels. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

The confidence interval (e.g., as calculated for *mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49*) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average for all interviewed women age 15–49 from the national sample is 2.742 and its standard error is 0.024. Therefore, to obtain the 95% confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, that is, 2.742 ± 2 × 0.024. There is a high probability (95%) that the *true* mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49 is between 2.695 and 2.789.

For the total sample, the value of the DEFT, averaged over all variables, is 1.751. This means that, due to multistage clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 1.751 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

Table B.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	Estimate	Base population
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION		
Electricity primary source of lighting	Proportion	De jure household population
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	Proportion	De jure household population
Births registered with civil authority	Proportion	De jure household population under 5
Ownership of at least one ITN	Proportion	Households
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	Proportion	Households (with at least one person who stayed in the household the night before the survey)
Improved drinking water source	Proportion	De jure household population
At least basic drinking water service	Proportion	De jure household population
Water available when needed	Proportion	De jure household population
Improved sanitation facility	Proportion	De jure household population
At least basic sanitation service	Proportion	De jure household population
Using open defecation	Proportion	De jure household population
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	Proportion	De jure household population for whom handwashing place was observed or with no on-site place for handwashing
WOMEN		
Urban residence	Proportion	Women 15–49
No education	Proportion	Women 15–49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Women 15–49
Literacy	Proportion	Women 15–49
Use of the internet in last 12 months	Proportion	Women 15–49
Current tobacco use	Proportion	Women 15–49
Currently married/in union	Proportion	Women 15–49
Married before age 15	Proportion	Women 20–49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women 20–49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Women 20–49
Age-specific fertility rate 15–19 (3 years)	Rate	Woman-years of exposure to childbearing at age 15–19 in the 3 years preceding the survey
Total fertility rate (3 years)	Rate	Woman-years of exposure to childbearing
Currently pregnant	Proportion	Women 15–49
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	Mean	Women 40–49
Mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49	Mean	Women 15–49
Mean number of living children among women age 15–49	Mean	Women 15–49
Median birth interval	Median	Non-first births in the 5 years preceding the survey
Mean age at menarche	Mean	Women 15–49
First birth before age 18	Proportion	Women 20–49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Women 15–49 with numeric responses
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	Rate	Woman-years of exposure to childbearing
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using any modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using injectables	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using implants	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using male condoms	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using any traditional method	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
12-month discontinuation rate due to method failure	Rate	Women 15–49
12-month discontinuation rate due to any reason	Rate	Women 15–49
12-month discontinuation rate due to switching to another method	Rate	Women 15–49
Unmet need for spacing	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Unmet need for limiting	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Unmet need total	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	Proportion	Women 15–49
Participation in decision making about family planning	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	Proportion	Women 15–49
Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Postneonatal mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Infant mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Child mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Under-5 mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Perinatal mortality rate	Rate	Pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration to women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey
Stillbirth rate	Rate	Pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration to women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey
Early neonatal mortality rate	Rate	Pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration to women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey
In any avoidable high-risk category	Proportion	Children born in the 5 years preceding the survey to women 15–49
Received ANC from a skilled provider	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
4+ ANC visits	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
8+ ANC visits	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Took any iron-containing supplements	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

Continued…

Table B.1—*Continued*

Variable	Estimate	Base population
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	Proportion	Women 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	Proportion	Live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
Delivered by C-section (live births)	Proportion	Live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	Proportion	Live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	Proportion	Women 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	Proportion	Most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
Any problem accessing health care	Proportion	Women 15–49
Ever had a vaccination card	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	Proportion	Children 24–35 months
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	Proportion	Children 24–35 months
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Treated with ORS	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Exclusive breastfeeding	Proportion	Youngest children 0–5 months living with their mother
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	Proportion	Youngest children 6–23 months living with their mother
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	Proportion	Children 6–59 months who were tested
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	Proportion	Women 20–49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	Proportion	Women 20–49 who were measured
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	Proportion	Adolescent women 15–19 who were measured
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	Proportion	Adolescent women 15–19 who were measured
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	Proportion	Women 15–49
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	Proportion	Women 15–49 who were tested
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	Proportion	Pregnant women 15–49 who were tested
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49) (haemoglobin <12.0 g/dl)	Proportion	Nonpregnant women 15–49 who were tested
Child slept under an ITN last night	Proportion	Children under 5 in households
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	Proportion	Pregnant women 15–49
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	Proportion	Women 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	Proportion	Child under 5
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	Proportion	Child under 5 who had a fever in the last 2 weeks
Child took ACT	Proportion	Child under 5 with a fever in the last 2 weeks who received any antimalarial medications
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	Women 15–49
Condom use at last sex	Proportion	Women 15–49 with nonmarital, noncohabiting partner in last 12 months
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	Proportion	Women 15–49
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV in community settings	Proportion	Women 15–49 who self-reported a positive HIV test result
Employed in last 12 months	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49 employed in last 12 months
Mobile phone ownership	Proportion	Women 15–49
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	Proportion	Women 15–49
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	Proportion	Women 15–49
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	Proportion	Women 15–49
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	Proportion	Women 15–49
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	Proportion	Women 15–49
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner ever	Proportion	Women 15–49 who have ever had a husband or an intimate partner
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	Proportion	Women 15–49 who have ever had a husband or an intimate partner
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	Proportion	Women 15–49 who have ever had a husband or an intimate partner
	MEN	
Urban residence	Proportion	Men 15–49
No education	Proportion	Men 15–49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Men 15–49
Literacy	Proportion	Men 15–49
Use of the internet in last 12 months	Proportion	Men 15–49
Current tobacco use	Proportion	Men 15–49
Currently married/in union	Proportion	Men 15–49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Men 20–49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men 15–49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men 15–49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Men 15–49 with numeric responses
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	Men 15–49

Continued…

Table B.1—*Continued*

Variable	Estimate	Base population
Condom use at last sex	Proportion	Men 15–49 with nonmarital, noncohabiting partner in last 12 months
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	Proportion	Men 15–49
Male circumcision	Proportion	Men 15–49
Mobile phone ownership	Proportion	Men 15–49
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	Proportion	Men 15–49
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	Proportion	Men 15–49

[1] Mortality rates are calculated for the 5 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples and for the 10 years before the survey for regional samples.

Table B.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Electricity primary source of lighting	0.307	0.009	174,677	181,397	3.374	0.031	0.289	0.326
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.217	0.006	174,677	181,397	2.813	0.028	0.205	0.229
Births registered with civil authority	0.397	0.009	26,430	28,015	2.472	0.024	0.378	0.416
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.592	0.006	40,047	40,047	2.301	0.010	0.580	0.603
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.315	0.005	39,993	39,984	2.080	0.015	0.306	0.325
Improved drinking water source	0.756	0.011	174,677	181,397	4.227	0.015	0.733	0.778
At least basic drinking water service	0.705	0.011	174,677	181,397	3.882	0.016	0.683	0.727
Water available when needed	0.659	0.008	174,677	181,397	2.777	0.012	0.642	0.675
Improved sanitation facility	0.649	0.009	174,677	181,397	3.085	0.014	0.631	0.667
At least basic sanitation service	0.491	0.009	174,677	181,397	2.852	0.018	0.473	0.508
Using open defecation	0.199	0.009	174,677	181,397	3.773	0.046	0.181	0.218
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.366	0.008	159,401	166,278	2.718	0.023	0.349	0.383
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.483	0.008	39,050	39,050	3.349	0.018	0.466	0.500
No education	0.343	0.010	39,050	39,050	3.972	0.028	0.324	0.362
Secondary education or higher	0.545	0.009	39,050	39,050	3.564	0.016	0.527	0.563
Literacy	0.572	0.009	39,050	39,050	3.671	0.016	0.553	0.590
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.261	0.006	39,050	39,050	2.698	0.023	0.249	0.273
Current tobacco use	0.006	0.001	39,050	39,050	1.264	0.083	0.005	0.007
Currently married/in union	0.673	0.005	39,050	39,050	2.130	0.008	0.662	0.683
Married before age 15	0.143	0.004	31,055	30,945	2.019	0.028	0.135	0.151
Married before age 18	0.368	0.006	31,055	30,945	2.176	0.016	0.356	0.380
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.513	0.006	31,055	30,945	2.185	0.012	0.500	0.525
Age-specific fertility rate 15–19 (3 years)	77.156	2.869	22,925	23,332	1.623	0.037	71.418	82.894
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.792	0.067	109,529	109,471	1.708	0.014	4.658	4.926
Currently pregnant	0.084	0.002	39,050	39,050	1.372	0.023	0.080	0.088
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	5.527	0.060	7,370	7,167	1.745	0.011	5.407	5.647
Mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49	2.742	0.024	39,050	39,050	1.672	0.009	2.695	2.789
Mean number of living children among women age 15–49	2.422	0.019	39,050	39,050	1.513	0.008	2.384	2.459
Median birth interval	32.660	0.194	22,134	22,899	1.537	0.006	32.273	33.047
Mean age at menarche	14.322	0.015	38,449	38,441	1.759	0.001	14.293	14.352
First birth before age 18	0.234	0.005	31,055	30,945	1.928	0.020	0.225	0.243
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.327	0.005	25,639	26,264	1.582	0.014	0.318	0.336
Want no more children	0.273	0.005	25,639	26,264	1.742	0.018	0.263	0.283
Ideal number of children	5.588	0.036	38,311	38,189	2.500	0.006	5.516	5.660
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	4.290	0.063	109,529	109,471	1.699	0.015	4.163	4.417
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.203	0.005	25,639	26,264	1.999	0.025	0.193	0.213
Currently using any modern method	0.153	0.004	25,639	26,264	1.907	0.028	0.144	0.162
Currently using pill	0.013	0.001	25,639	26,264	1.297	0.071	0.011	0.015
Currently using injectables	0.038	0.002	25,639	26,264	1.408	0.044	0.035	0.042
Currently using implants	0.056	0.002	25,639	26,264	1.617	0.041	0.052	0.061
Currently using male condoms	0.017	0.001	25,639	26,264	1.298	0.062	0.015	0.019
Currently using any traditional method	0.050	0.002	25,639	26,264	1.347	0.037	0.046	0.053
12-month discontinuation rate due to method failure	1.878	0.857	10,124	9,677	1.185	0.456	0.164	3.593
12-month discontinuation rate due to any reason	37.207	0.165	10,124	9,677	1.179	0.004	36.878	37.536
12-month discontinuation rate due to switching to another method	4.135	0.282	10,124	9,677	1.141	0.068	3.57	4.699
Unmet need for spacing	0.136	0.003	25,639	26,264	1.284	0.020	0.131	0.142
Unmet need for limiting	0.074	0.002	25,639	26,264	1.351	0.030	0.069	0.078
Unmet need total	0.210	0.003	25,639	26,264	1.286	0.016	0.203	0.216
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.371	0.007	10,871	10,838	1.551	0.020	0.356	0.385
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.397	0.007	13,321	12,903	1.546	0.017	0.383	0.410
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.665	0.006	25,639	26,264	2.200	0.010	0.652	0.678
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.660	0.006	39,050	39,050	2.485	0.009	0.649	0.672
Neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	41.060	1.923	27,807	28,758	1.449	0.047	37.214	44.906
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	22.280	1.315	27,799	28,751	1.419	0.059	19.650	24.910
Infant mortality (last 0–4 years)	63.340	2.430	27,862	28,817	1.472	0.038	58.479	68.201
Child mortality (last 0–4 years)	49.912	2.383	27,931	28,831	1.544	0.048	45.146	54.678
Under-5 mortality (last 0–4 years)	110.091	3.609	28,342	29,373	1.604	0.033	102.872	117.309
Stillbirth rate	19.343	1.118	28,307	29,291	1.289	0.058	17.107	21.578
Early neonatal mortality rate	32.946	1.647	27,783	28,728	1.405	0.050	29.653	36.240
Perinatal mortality rate	51.656	1.925	28,307	29,291	1.349	0.037	47.807	55.506
In any avoidable high-risk category	0.599	0.004	27,783	28,728	1.375	0.007	0.590	0.608
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.625	0.011	10,522	10,948	2.332	0.018	0.603	0.647
4+ ANC visits	0.524	0.009	10,522	10,948	1.914	0.018	0.506	0.543
8+ ANC visits	0.164	0.005	10,522	10,948	1.487	0.033	0.153	0.175
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.667	0.011	10,522	10,948	2.337	0.016	0.646	0.689
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.583	0.010	10,522	10,948	2.181	0.018	0.562	0.604
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.433	0.009	10,970	11,407	1.961	0.022	0.414	0.452
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.457	0.010	10,970	11,407	2.035	0.022	0.437	0.477
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.056	0.003	10,970	11,407	1.317	0.055	0.050	0.062
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.428	0.008	10,522	10,948	1.753	0.020	0.411	0.445
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.423	0.009	10,522	10,948	1.765	0.020	0.406	0.440
Any problem accessing health care	0.545	0.006	39,050	39,050	2.489	0.011	0.533	0.558
Ever had a vaccination card	0.671	0.011	4,937	5,121	1.655	0.016	0.649	0.693
Received BCG vaccination	0.667	0.011	4,937	5,121	1.666	0.017	0.645	0.689
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.533	0.011	4,937	5,121	1.578	0.021	0.510	0.555
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.534	0.011	4,937	5,121	1.571	0.021	0.512	0.557

Continued…

Table B.2—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.514	0.011	4,937	5,121	1.560	0.022	0.492	0.536
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.198	0.008	4,937	5,121	1.441	0.041	0.182	0.215
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.303	0.010	4,599	4,680	1.471	0.033	0.283	0.323
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.112	0.006	4,599	4,680	1.310	0.055	0.100	0.125
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.595	0.012	3,390	3,833	1.438	0.020	0.571	0.619
Treated with ORS	0.466	0.014	3,390	3,833	1.674	0.030	0.438	0.494
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.184	0.007	10,171	10,396	1.737	0.039	0.170	0.198
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.395	0.009	10,171	10,396	1.751	0.023	0.377	0.414
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.084	0.004	10,275	10,506	1.289	0.043	0.077	0.091
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.014	0.002	10,275	10,506	1.423	0.116	0.011	0.017
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.266	0.007	10,289	10,520	1.376	0.025	0.253	0.279
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.288	0.012	2,639	2,734	1.366	0.042	0.264	0.312
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.124	0.005	7,347	7,611	1.329	0.041	0.114	0.134
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.581	0.007	9,182	9,356	1.352	0.013	0.566	0.595
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.134	0.005	9,896	9,691	1.483	0.038	0.124	0.144
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.300	0.006	9,896	9,691	1.407	0.022	0.287	0.313
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.073	0.007	2,714	2,763	1.314	0.090	0.059	0.086
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.061	0.005	2,714	2,763	1.104	0.083	0.051	0.071
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.296	0.005	39,050	39,050	2.086	0.016	0.287	0.306
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.467	0.006	14,050	13,910	1.499	0.014	0.454	0.479
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.502	0.019	1,190	1,202	1.312	0.038	0.464	0.540
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49) (haemoglobin <12.0 g/dl)	0.463	0.007	12,860	12,708	1.505	0.014	0.450	0.477
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.425	0.008	26,782	28,352	2.060	0.018	0.409	0.440
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.455	0.013	3,137	3,375	1.493	0.029	0.429	0.481
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.261	0.007	10,522	10,948	1.745	0.029	0.246	0.276
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.158	0.004	25,577	26,287	1.665	0.025	0.150	0.166
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.201	0.010	3,962	4,164	1.568	0.050	0.181	0.222
Child took ACT	0.569	0.018	1,776	1,808	1.467	0.032	0.533	0.605
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.671	0.005	39,050	39,050	2.167	0.008	0.661	0.682
Condom use at last sex	0.359	0.010	3,969	3,319	1.302	0.028	0.339	0.379
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.317	0.005	39,050	39,050	2.093	0.016	0.308	0.327
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV in community settings	0.329	0.046	116	111	1.053	0.140	0.237	0.422
Employed in last 12 months	0.663	0.006	25,639	26,264	2.177	0.010	0.651	0.676
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.095	0.004	17,497	17,424	1.910	0.045	0.086	0.103
Mobile phone ownership	0.619	0.006	39,050	39,050	2.494	0.010	0.607	0.631
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.371	0.007	39,050	39,050	2.936	0.019	0.357	0.386
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.357	0.006	25,639	26,264	2.130	0.018	0.344	0.369
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.224	0.005	39,050	39,050	2.537	0.024	0.213	0.234
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.288	0.006	25,639	26,264	2.131	0.021	0.276	0.300
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.187	0.004	27,692	27,692	1.668	0.021	0.179	0.195
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.049	0.002	27,692	27,692	1.429	0.038	0.045	0.053
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.014	0.001	27,692	27,692	1.206	0.060	0.013	0.016
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner ever	0.249	0.005	23,566	22,160	1.732	0.020	0.239	0.259
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.144	0.004	23,566	22,160	1.572	0.025	0.137	0.151
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.179	0.004	23,566	22,160	1.647	0.023	0.171	0.187
			MEN					
Urban residence	0.494	0.010	10,876	10,927	2.010	0.020	0.475	0.513
No education	0.225	0.009	10,876	10,927	2.193	0.039	0.208	0.243
Secondary education or higher	0.669	0.010	10,876	10,927	2.178	0.015	0.649	0.688
Literacy	0.724	0.009	10,876	10,927	2.014	0.012	0.707	0.741
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.479	0.009	10,876	10,927	1.868	0.019	0.461	0.497
Current tobacco use	0.071	0.003	10,876	10,927	1.319	0.046	0.064	0.077
Currently married/in union	0.532	0.008	10,876	10,927	1.592	0.014	0.516	0.547
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.139	0.005	8,683	8,698	1.358	0.036	0.129	0.149
Want no more children	0.217	0.007	5,815	5,809	1.220	0.030	0.204	0.230
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.428	0.008	5,815	5,809	1.292	0.020	0.411	0.445
Ideal number of children	6.544	0.083	10,617	10,663	1.727	0.013	6.378	6.709
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.585	0.008	10,876	10,927	1.617	0.013	0.570	0.601
Condom use at last sex	0.642	0.013	2,331	2,052	1.345	0.021	0.615	0.669
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.301	0.007	10,876	10,927	1.482	0.022	0.288	0.314
Male circumcision	0.944	0.003	10,876	10,927	1.300	0.003	0.938	0.950
Mobile phone ownership	0.828	0.006	10,876	10,927	1.522	0.007	0.817	0.839
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.573	0.009	10,876	10,927	1.856	0.015	0.556	0.591
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.159	0.006	10,876	10,927	1.638	0.036	0.147	0.170

Table B.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Electricity primary source of lighting	0.467	0.012	79,670	82,551	2.854	0.026	0.442	0.491
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.408	0.012	79,670	82,551	2.912	0.029	0.385	0.432
Births registered with civil authority	0.591	0.013	10,398	10,919	2.235	0.022	0.565	0.617
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.513	0.008	20,235	20,324	2.262	0.015	0.498	0.529
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.274	0.006	20,205	20,290	1.947	0.022	0.261	0.286
Improved drinking water source	0.933	0.008	79,670	82,551	3.489	0.009	0.917	0.949
At least basic drinking water service	0.881	0.009	79,670	82,551	2.982	0.010	0.863	0.898
Water available when needed	0.712	0.010	79,670	82,551	2.478	0.014	0.692	0.732
Improved sanitation facility	0.864	0.009	79,670	82,551	3.104	0.011	0.845	0.882
At least basic sanitation service	0.625	0.012	79,670	82,551	2.828	0.018	0.602	0.648
Using open defecation	0.067	0.006	79,670	82,551	2.897	0.087	0.056	0.079
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.438	0.013	71,987	74,570	2.902	0.030	0.412	0.464
			WOMEN					
No education	0.138	0.009	18,920	18,846	3.450	0.063	0.121	0.156
Secondary education or higher	0.763	0.009	18,920	18,846	2.995	0.012	0.745	0.782
Literacy	0.788	0.010	18,920	18,846	3.203	0.012	0.769	0.807
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.428	0.009	18,920	18,846	2.498	0.021	0.410	0.446
Current tobacco use	0.007	0.001	18,920	18,846	1.201	0.106	0.005	0.008
Age-specific fertility rate 15–19 (3 years)	35.978	3.031	10,958	11,029	1.654	0.084	29.916	42.041
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.909	0.080	52,962	52,669	1.609	0.021	3.748	4.070
Currently pregnant	0.066	0.003	18,920	18,846	1.409	0.039	0.061	0.071
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.682	0.082	3,720	3,627	1.838	0.018	4.518	4.846
Median birth interval	33.341	0.304	8,354	8,665	1.471	0.009	32.733	33.949
Want no more children	0.362	0.007	10,881	11,003	1.560	0.020	0.348	0.377
Ideal number of children	4.759	0.040	18,712	18,557	2.424	0.008	4.678	4.840
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.443	0.072	52,962	52,669	1.598	0.021	3.299	3.587
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.306	0.007	10,881	11,003	1.641	0.024	0.291	0.320
Currently using any modern method	0.224	0.006	10,881	11,003	1.557	0.028	0.212	0.237
Currently using pill	0.021	0.002	10,881	11,003	1.179	0.078	0.017	0.024
Currently using injectables	0.050	0.003	10,881	11,003	1.371	0.057	0.045	0.056
Currently using implants	0.080	0.004	10,881	11,003	1.402	0.045	0.073	0.088
Currently using male condoms	0.031	0.002	10,881	11,003	1.290	0.069	0.027	0.035
Currently using any traditional method	0.082	0.003	10,881	11,003	1.320	0.042	0.075	0.089
Unmet need for spacing	0.124	0.004	10,881	11,003	1.242	0.032	0.116	0.132
Unmet need for limiting	0.089	0.004	10,881	11,003	1.292	0.040	0.082	0.096
Unmet need total	0.213	0.005	10,881	11,003	1.158	0.021	0.204	0.222
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.432	0.009	5,645	5,712	1.362	0.021	0.414	0.450
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.457	0.008	7,246	7,102	1.366	0.018	0.441	0.473
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.801	0.008	10,881	11,003	2.020	0.010	0.785	0.816
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.564	0.008	18,920	18,846	2.196	0.014	0.548	0.580
Neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	35.430	2.701	10,716	11,054	1.355	0.076	30.028	40.832
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	13.805	1.377	10,741	11,077	1.186	0.100	11.050	16.560
Infant mortality (last 0–4 years)	49.235	3.162	10,729	11,066	1.334	0.064	42.911	55.559
Child mortality (last 0–4 years)	27.475	2.452	10,796	11,125	1.400	0.089	22.570	32.380
Under-5 mortality (last 0–4 years)	75.357	3.910	10,821	11,175	1.322	0.052	67.537	83.178
Stillbirth rate	18.689	1.681	10,893	11,245	1.250	0.090	15.327	22.051
Early neonatal mortality rate	29.765	2.221	10,707	11,039	1.288	0.075	25.322	34.207
Perinatal mortality rate	47.908	2.534	10,893	11,245	1.180	0.053	42.839	52.977
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.819	0.012	4,012	4,159	1.937	0.014	0.795	0.842
4+ ANC visits	0.705	0.012	4,012	4,159	1.650	0.017	0.681	0.729
8+ ANC visits	0.298	0.011	4,012	4,159	1.503	0.036	0.277	0.320
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.826	0.010	4,012	4,159	1.625	0.012	0.807	0.846
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.779	0.011	4,012	4,159	1.747	0.015	0.756	0.802
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.663	0.014	4,210	4,355	1.890	0.021	0.635	0.690
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.702	0.014	4,210	4,355	2.037	0.021	0.673	0.731
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.101	0.006	4,210	4,355	1.307	0.063	0.089	0.114
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.632	0.014	4,012	4,159	1.803	0.022	0.605	0.660
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.621	0.013	4,012	4,159	1.699	0.021	0.595	0.647
Any problem accessing health care	0.467	0.009	18,920	18,846	2.487	0.019	0.449	0.485
Ever had a vaccination card	0.823	0.012	1,964	2,043	1.420	0.015	0.798	0.847
Received BCG vaccination	0.820	0.012	1,964	2,043	1.438	0.015	0.795	0.845
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.654	0.014	1,964	2,043	1.282	0.021	0.626	0.682
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.654	0.013	1,964	2,043	1.229	0.020	0.627	0.680
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.639	0.015	1,964	2,043	1.418	0.024	0.608	0.670
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.284	0.014	1,964	2,043	1.366	0.049	0.256	0.312
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.418	0.017	1,851	1,901	1.462	0.040	0.384	0.452
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.162	0.010	1,851	1,901	1.204	0.064	0.141	0.183
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.662	0.018	1,124	1,316	1.314	0.027	0.626	0.697
Treated with ORS	0.571	0.023	1,124	1,316	1.613	0.040	0.525	0.617
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.109	0.007	4,324	4,373	1.277	0.060	0.096	0.122
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.278	0.010	4,324	4,373	1.370	0.037	0.257	0.298
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.095	0.006	4,336	4,390	1.245	0.060	0.084	0.107
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.014	0.002	4,336	4,390	1.270	0.160	0.009	0.018
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.215	0.009	4,353	4,407	1.296	0.041	0.198	0.233

Continued…

Table B.3—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.346	0.019	964	989	1.250	0.055	0.308	0.384
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.191	0.009	2,879	2,976	1.280	0.049	0.172	0.210
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.513	0.010	3,889	3,939	1.204	0.020	0.493	0.533
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.111	0.006	4,958	4,851	1.414	0.057	0.098	0.123
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.400	0.010	4,958	4,851	1.412	0.025	0.380	0.419
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.082	0.010	1,420	1,464	1.326	0.118	0.063	0.101
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.068	0.008	1,420	1,464	1.143	0.113	0.052	0.083
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.356	0.007	18,920	18,846	2.023	0.020	0.342	0.370
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.441	0.008	6,896	6,844	1.418	0.019	0.424	0.458
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.398	0.012	10,581	11,126	1.996	0.030	0.375	0.422
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.397	0.021	1,170	1,282	1.499	0.052	0.355	0.439
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.306	0.010	4,012	4,159	1.424	0.034	0.285	0.326
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.155	0.006	10,103	10,352	1.711	0.042	0.142	0.168
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.248	0.019	1,536	1,608	1.651	0.076	0.210	0.285
Child took ACT	0.615	0.025	832	851	1.429	0.041	0.565	0.665
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.627	0.007	18,920	18,846	2.021	0.011	0.613	0.641
Condom use at last sex	0.384	0.012	2,566	2,236	1.279	0.032	0.359	0.408
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.397	0.007	18,920	18,846	1.882	0.017	0.384	0.411
Mobile phone ownership	0.776	0.006	18,920	18,846	2.093	0.008	0.764	0.789
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.581	0.010	18,920	18,846	2.768	0.017	0.561	0.601
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.502	0.009	10,881	11,003	1.905	0.018	0.483	0.520
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.136	0.006	18,920	18,846	2.267	0.042	0.124	0.147
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.446	0.010	10,881	11,003	2.044	0.022	0.427	0.466
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.204	0.006	13,403	13,319	1.588	0.027	0.193	0.215
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.051	0.003	13,403	13,319	1.342	0.050	0.046	0.056
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.019	0.001	13,403	13,319	1.200	0.074	0.016	0.022
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.149	0.005	10,990	10,004	1.483	0.034	0.139	0.160
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.177	0.006	10,990	10,004	1.557	0.032	0.166	0.188
			MEN					
No education	0.091	0.009	5,338	5,397	2.328	0.101	0.073	0.109
Secondary education or higher	0.834	0.010	5,338	5,397	1.996	0.012	0.814	0.854
Literacy	0.874	0.009	5,338	5,397	1.896	0.010	0.857	0.891
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.658	0.010	5,338	5,397	1.594	0.016	0.637	0.679
Current tobacco use	0.072	0.005	5,338	5,397	1.385	0.068	0.062	0.081
Want no more children	0.296	0.011	2,656	2,670	1.216	0.036	0.275	0.318
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.548	0.011	5,338	5,397	1.593	0.020	0.526	0.570
Condom use at last sex	0.669	0.017	1,386	1,257	1.361	0.026	0.635	0.704
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.353	0.009	5,338	5,397	1.416	0.026	0.334	0.371
Male circumcision	0.948	0.004	5,338	5,397	1.329	0.004	0.940	0.956
Mobile phone ownership	0.882	0.007	5,338	5,397	1.513	0.008	0.869	0.895
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.757	0.009	5,338	5,397	1.533	0.012	0.739	0.775
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.129	0.008	5,338	5,397	1.757	0.062	0.113	0.145

Table B.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Electricity primary source of lighting	0.174	0.013	95,007	98,846	3.893	0.072	0.149	0.200
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.057	0.004	95,007	98,846	2.780	0.076	0.049	0.066
Births registered with civil authority	0.273	0.013	16,032	17,096	2.885	0.048	0.246	0.299
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.672	0.008	19,812	19,723	2.337	0.012	0.657	0.688
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.358	0.007	19,788	19,694	2.180	0.021	0.344	0.373
Improved drinking water source	0.607	0.018	95,007	98,846	4.344	0.030	0.571	0.644
At least basic drinking water service	0.559	0.017	95,007	98,846	4.091	0.031	0.524	0.594
Water available when needed	0.614	0.013	95,007	98,846	2.998	0.020	0.589	0.639
Improved sanitation facility	0.469	0.014	95,007	98,846	3.230	0.030	0.442	0.497
At least basic sanitation service	0.378	0.012	95,007	98,846	2.914	0.032	0.354	0.403
Using open defecation	0.310	0.016	95,007	98,846	4.088	0.052	0.278	0.342
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.307	0.011	87,414	91,709	2.562	0.034	0.286	0.328
WOMEN								
No education	0.534	0.015	20,130	20,204	4.262	0.028	0.504	0.564
Secondary education or higher	0.342	0.013	20,130	20,204	3.908	0.038	0.316	0.368
Literacy	0.370	0.014	20,130	20,204	4.006	0.037	0.343	0.398
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.105	0.006	20,130	20,204	2.910	0.060	0.093	0.118
Current tobacco use	0.005	0.001	20,130	20,204	1.338	0.131	0.004	0.006
Age-specific fertility rate 15–19 (3 years)	114.066	4.439	11,967	12,304	1.576	0.039	105.189	122.944
Total fertility rate (3 years)	5.605	0.091	56,568	56,802	1.728	0.016	5.422	5.788
Currently pregnant	0.101	0.003	20,130	20,204	1.339	0.028	0.095	0.106
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	6.392	0.079	3,650	3,540	1.645	0.012	6.233	6.551
Median birth interval	32.205	0.257	13,780	14,234	1.598	0.008	31.692	32.719
Want no more children	0.209	0.006	14,758	15,261	1.870	0.030	0.196	0.221
Ideal number of children	6.372	0.052	19,599	19,632	2.424	0.008	6.267	6.477
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	5.071	0.088	56,568	56,802	1.722	0.017	4.895	5.248
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.128	0.006	14,758	15,261	2.151	0.046	0.116	0.140
Currently using any modern method	0.102	0.005	14,758	15,261	2.105	0.051	0.091	0.112
Currently using pill	0.008	0.001	14,758	15,261	1.472	0.139	0.005	0.010
Currently using injectables	0.030	0.002	14,758	15,261	1.405	0.066	0.026	0.033
Currently using implants	0.039	0.003	14,758	15,261	1.784	0.073	0.033	0.045
Currently using male condoms	0.007	0.001	14,758	15,261	1.284	0.129	0.005	0.008
Currently using any traditional method	0.027	0.002	14,758	15,261	1.289	0.064	0.023	0.030
Unmet need for spacing	0.145	0.004	14,758	15,261	1.308	0.026	0.138	0.153
Unmet need for limiting	0.062	0.003	14,758	15,261	1.387	0.044	0.057	0.068
Unmet need total	0.208	0.005	14,758	15,261	1.369	0.022	0.198	0.217
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.303	0.011	5,226	5,126	1.757	0.038	0.280	0.326
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.323	0.011	6,075	5,801	1.756	0.033	0.301	0.344
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.568	0.009	14,758	15,261	2.207	0.016	0.550	0.586
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.751	0.008	20,130	20,204	2.702	0.011	0.734	0.767
Neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	44.584	2.613	17,091	17,704	1.480	0.059	39.359	49.810
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	27.628	1.881	17,058	17,674	1.453	0.068	23.866	31.391
Infant mortality (last 0–4 years)	72.213	3.306	17,133	17,750	1.494	0.046	65.602	78.824
Child mortality (last 0–4 years)	64.387	3.381	17,135	17,706	1.554	0.053	57.624	71.149
Under-5 mortality (last 0–4 years)	131.950	4.945	17,521	18,198	1.639	0.037	122.059	141.841
Stillbirth rate	19.751	1.481	17,414	18,046	1.309	0.075	16.788	22.713
Early neonatal mortality rate	34.932	2.285	17,076	17,689	1.454	0.065	30.361	39.503
Perinatal mortality rate	53.992	2.693	17,414	18,046	1.424	0.050	48.606	59.379
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.506	0.015	6,510	6,790	2.472	0.030	0.475	0.537
4+ ANC visits	0.413	0.012	6,510	6,790	2.006	0.030	0.389	0.438
8+ ANC visits	0.082	0.005	6,510	6,790	1.588	0.066	0.071	0.092
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.570	0.015	6,510	6,790	2.507	0.027	0.539	0.601
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.463	0.014	6,510	6,790	2.297	0.031	0.434	0.491
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.291	0.011	6,760	7,052	1.966	0.038	0.269	0.313
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.306	0.012	6,760	7,052	2.007	0.038	0.283	0.329
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.028	0.003	6,760	7,052	1.299	0.100	0.022	0.033
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.303	0.009	6,510	6,790	1.663	0.031	0.284	0.322
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.302	0.010	6,510	6,790	1.674	0.032	0.283	0.321
Any problem accessing health care	0.618	0.009	20,130	20,204	2.498	0.014	0.601	0.636
Ever had a vaccination card	0.570	0.016	2,973	3,078	1.771	0.028	0.538	0.602
Received BCG vaccination	0.565	0.016	2,973	3,078	1.791	0.029	0.533	0.598
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.455	0.016	2,973	3,078	1.780	0.036	0.423	0.488
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.453	0.016	2,973	3,078	1.808	0.036	0.420	0.486
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.431	0.015	2,973	3,078	1.694	0.036	0.400	0.461
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.142	0.010	2,973	3,078	1.615	0.073	0.121	0.162
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.224	0.013	2,748	2,780	1.585	0.057	0.198	0.250
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.079	0.008	2,748	2,780	1.490	0.099	0.063	0.094
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.560	0.015	2,266	2,516	1.485	0.028	0.529	0.591
Treated with ORS	0.411	0.017	2,266	2,516	1.628	0.041	0.378	0.444
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.239	0.011	5,847	6,022	1.809	0.045	0.218	0.260
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.481	0.013	5,847	6,022	1.801	0.026	0.456	0.506
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.075	0.005	5,939	6,116	1.312	0.060	0.066	0.085
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.014	0.002	5,939	6,116	1.524	0.164	0.009	0.018

Continued…

Table B.4—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.302	0.009	5,936	6,113	1.395	0.030	0.284	0.320
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.255	0.015	1,675	1,745	1.435	0.060	0.224	0.285
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.081	0.006	4,468	4,635	1.373	0.069	0.070	0.092
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.630	0.010	5,293	5,417	1.407	0.016	0.610	0.650
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.158	0.008	4,938	4,841	1.536	0.050	0.142	0.174
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.201	0.008	4,938	4,841	1.344	0.038	0.186	0.216
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.062	0.009	1,294	1,299	1.289	0.140	0.045	0.079
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.054	0.007	1,294	1,299	1.051	0.123	0.041	0.067
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.240	0.006	20,130	20,204	2.069	0.026	0.228	0.253
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.492	0.009	7,154	7,066	1.550	0.019	0.473	0.510
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.442	0.011	16,201	17,227	2.121	0.024	0.421	0.463
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.490	0.017	1,967	2,093	1.514	0.035	0.456	0.524
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.234	0.010	6,510	6,790	1.923	0.043	0.214	0.255
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.160	0.005	15,474	15,935	1.640	0.032	0.150	0.171
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.172	0.011	2,426	2,556	1.473	0.066	0.150	0.195
Child took ACT	0.528	0.025	944	957	1.465	0.047	0.479	0.578
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.713	0.008	20,130	20,204	2.357	0.011	0.697	0.728
Condom use at last sex	0.309	0.017	1,403	1,084	1.338	0.053	0.276	0.342
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.243	0.007	20,130	20,204	2.244	0.028	0.229	0.257
Mobile phone ownership	0.472	0.009	20,130	20,204	2.636	0.020	0.454	0.491
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.176	0.008	20,130	20,204	3.063	0.047	0.159	0.192
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.252	0.007	14,758	15,261	2.057	0.029	0.238	0.267
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.306	0.008	20,130	20,204	2.523	0.027	0.290	0.322
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.174	0.006	14,758	15,261	2.013	0.036	0.161	0.186
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.172	0.006	14,289	14,373	1.750	0.032	0.161	0.183
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.047	0.003	14,289	14,373	1.512	0.057	0.041	0.052
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.010	0.001	14,289	14,373	1.220	0.103	0.008	0.012
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.139	0.005	12,576	12,156	1.637	0.036	0.129	0.149
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.180	0.006	12,576	12,156	1.710	0.033	0.169	0.192
			MEN					
No education	0.356	0.015	5,538	5,531	2.267	0.041	0.327	0.385
Secondary education or higher	0.507	0.015	5,538	5,531	2.276	0.030	0.477	0.538
Literacy	0.578	0.014	5,538	5,531	2.166	0.025	0.549	0.606
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.304	0.013	5,538	5,531	2.033	0.041	0.279	0.329
Current tobacco use	0.069	0.004	5,538	5,531	1.250	0.061	0.061	0.078
Want no more children	0.150	0.008	3,159	3,140	1.209	0.051	0.135	0.165
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.622	0.011	5,538	5,531	1.636	0.017	0.601	0.643
Condom use at last sex	0.599	0.021	945	794	1.316	0.035	0.557	0.641
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.250	0.009	5,538	5,531	1.571	0.037	0.232	0.268
Male circumcision	0.940	0.004	5,538	5,531	1.278	0.004	0.932	0.948
Mobile phone ownership	0.776	0.009	5,538	5,531	1.546	0.011	0.758	0.793
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.394	0.014	5,538	5,531	2.072	0.035	0.367	0.421
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.188	0.008	5,538	5,531	1.563	0.044	0.171	0.204

Table B.5 Sampling errors: North Central sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.167	0.013	32,656	31,573	2.780	0.076	0.142	0.193
Births registered with civil authority	0.365	0.019	4,902	4,724	2.131	0.051	0.328	0.403
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.542	0.014	7,615	7,199	2.413	0.025	0.514	0.569
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.312	0.012	7,605	7,188	2.349	0.040	0.287	0.337
At least basic drinking water service	0.594	0.029	32,656	31,573	4.043	0.048	0.537	0.652
Water available when needed	0.583	0.020	32,656	31,573	2.758	0.033	0.544	0.622
At least basic sanitation service	0.373	0.021	32,656	31,573	3.065	0.056	0.331	0.415
Using open defecation	0.428	0.029	32,656	31,573	4.084	0.068	0.370	0.486
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.308	0.016	30,339	29,370	2.503	0.053	0.275	0.341
WOMEN								
No education	0.353	0.025	7,591	7,068	4.598	0.072	0.303	0.404
Secondary education or higher	0.520	0.024	7,591	7,068	4.164	0.046	0.472	0.568
Literacy	0.526	0.024	7,591	7,068	4.158	0.045	0.479	0.574
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.228	0.015	7,591	7,068	3.019	0.064	0.199	0.258
Current tobacco use	0.007	0.001	7,591	7,068	1.264	0.174	0.005	0.009
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.166	0.105	21,406	19,949	1.522	0.025	3.956	4.375
Currently pregnant	0.076	0.004	7,591	7,068	1.247	0.050	0.068	0.084
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.918	0.113	1,331	1,198	1.706	0.023	4.692	5.144
Median birth interval	33.544	0.478	3,958	3,686	1.467	0.014	32.587	34.500
Ideal number of children	5.547	0.095	7,453	6,976	3.381	0.017	5.358	5.736
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.852	0.097	21,406	19,949	1.495	0.025	3.658	4.046
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.194	0.010	5,092	4,810	1.879	0.054	0.173	0.215
Currently using any modern method	0.160	0.009	5,092	4,810	1.801	0.058	0.141	0.178
Currently using pill	0.010	0.002	5,092	4,810	1.104	0.156	0.007	0.013
Currently using injectables	0.041	0.004	5,092	4,810	1.331	0.090	0.034	0.049
Currently using implants	0.056	0.005	5,092	4,810	1.687	0.097	0.045	0.067
Currently using male condoms	0.022	0.003	5,092	4,810	1.472	0.137	0.016	0.028
Currently using any traditional method	0.034	0.004	5,092	4,810	1.376	0.103	0.027	0.041
Unmet need for spacing	0.144	0.006	5,092	4,810	1.140	0.039	0.133	0.155
Unmet need for limiting	0.070	0.005	5,092	4,810	1.276	0.065	0.061	0.080
Unmet need total	0.214	0.006	5,092	4,810	1.098	0.029	0.202	0.227
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.391	0.016	2,124	1,963	1.526	0.042	0.359	0.424
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.413	0.016	2,560	2,349	1.615	0.038	0.381	0.444
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.659	0.012	5,092	4,810	1.829	0.018	0.635	0.684
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.731	0.013	7,591	7,068	2.497	0.017	0.705	0.756
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	27.731	2.650	10,015	9,452	1.340	0.096	22.430	33.032
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	14.410	1.587	9,993	9,436	1.225	0.110	11.235	17.584
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	42.141	3.120	10,019	9,456	1.267	0.074	35.902	48.380
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	23.792	2.502	9,975	9,445	1.377	0.105	18.788	28.796
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	64.930	4.374	10,058	9,490	1.386	0.067	56.183	73.678
Stillbirth rate	17.159	2.573	5,146	4,785	1.317	0.150	12.012	22.306
Early neonatal mortality rate	26.308	3.887	5,057	4,704	1.477	0.148	18.534	34.082
Perinatal mortality rate	43.021	4.118	5,146	4,785	1.283	0.096	34.784	51.258
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.622	0.024	1,880	1,731	2.176	0.039	0.573	0.670
4+ ANC visits	0.503	0.021	1,880	1,731	1.823	0.042	0.461	0.545
8+ ANC visits	0.114	0.009	1,880	1,731	1.269	0.082	0.095	0.132
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.547	0.024	1,880	1,731	2.054	0.043	0.500	0.594
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.520	0.026	1,880	1,731	2.218	0.049	0.468	0.571
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.497	0.023	1,954	1,799	1.952	0.046	0.451	0.543
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.546	0.023	1,954	1,799	1.978	0.042	0.500	0.593
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.068	0.007	1,954	1,799	1.198	0.110	0.053	0.083
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.534	0.019	1,880	1,731	1.690	0.036	0.495	0.573
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.537	0.018	1,880	1,731	1.604	0.034	0.500	0.574
Any problem accessing health care	0.583	0.013	7,591	7,068	2.295	0.022	0.557	0.609
Ever had a vaccination card	0.649	0.026	869	818	1.589	0.040	0.597	0.701
Received BCG vaccination	0.635	0.027	869	818	1.633	0.043	0.580	0.689
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.482	0.028	869	818	1.654	0.059	0.425	0.539
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.477	0.028	869	818	1.629	0.059	0.420	0.533
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.443	0.026	869	818	1.547	0.060	0.390	0.496
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.153	0.016	869	818	1.299	0.106	0.121	0.186
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.233	0.019	880	827	1.324	0.082	0.195	0.272
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.076	0.011	880	827	1.235	0.148	0.053	0.098
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.630	0.028	404	356	1.115	0.044	0.574	0.685
Treated with ORS	0.557	0.029	404	356	1.132	0.052	0.499	0.615
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.148	0.012	1,827	1,741	1.328	0.079	0.124	0.171
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.368	0.016	1,827	1,741	1.369	0.045	0.335	0.401
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.065	0.007	1,834	1,749	1.126	0.102	0.052	0.078
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.010	0.003	1,834	1,749	1.151	0.264	0.005	0.015
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.211	0.013	1,838	1,752	1.270	0.061	0.185	0.237
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.405	0.026	499	450	1.188	0.065	0.352	0.457
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.115	0.012	1,296	1,209	1.315	0.102	0.091	0.138
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.531	0.018	1,619	1,541	1.359	0.034	0.495	0.568

Continued…

Table B.5—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.084	0.009	1,977	1,823	1.367	0.101	0.067	0.101
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.323	0.014	1,977	1,823	1.346	0.044	0.294	0.351
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.041	0.009	562	529	1.088	0.222	0.023	0.059
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.079	0.012	562	529	1.094	0.157	0.054	0.104
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.271	0.010	7,591	7,068	1.903	0.036	0.252	0.291
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.403	0.013	2,802	2,589	1.369	0.031	0.378	0.428
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.376	0.017	4,941	4,778	1.951	0.046	0.342	0.411
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.385	0.028	559	555	1.384	0.073	0.329	0.442
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.251	0.014	1,880	1,731	1.360	0.054	0.223	0.278
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.110	0.006	4,723	4,406	1.334	0.058	0.097	0.122
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.232	0.021	523	483	1.127	0.091	0.190	0.275
Child took ACT	0.359	0.032	268	247	1.027	0.088	0.296	0.422
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.623	0.012	7,591	7,068	2.095	0.019	0.600	0.646
Condom use at last sex	0.401	0.019	788	682	1.068	0.047	0.363	0.438
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.337	0.014	7,591	7,068	2.506	0.040	0.309	0.364
Mobile phone ownership	0.668	0.015	7,591	7,068	2.860	0.023	0.637	0.699
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.364	0.019	7,591	7,068	3.452	0.052	0.326	0.403
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.393	0.015	5,092	4,810	2.222	0.039	0.363	0.424
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.159	0.009	7,591	7,068	2.027	0.054	0.142	0.176
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.286	0.015	5,092	4,810	2.356	0.052	0.256	0.315
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.225	0.010	5,383	5,029	1.819	0.046	0.204	0.246
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.049	0.004	5,383	5,029	1.395	0.084	0.041	0.057
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.013	0.002	5,383	5,029	1.176	0.138	0.010	0.017
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.162	0.008	4,619	4,132	1.536	0.051	0.145	0.178
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.204	0.009	4,619	4,132	1.581	0.046	0.186	0.223
		MEN						
No education	0.195	0.018	2,285	2,107	2.209	0.094	0.159	0.232
Secondary education or higher	0.687	0.022	2,285	2,107	2.307	0.033	0.642	0.732
Literacy	0.742	0.020	2,285	2,107	2.137	0.026	0.703	0.781
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.463	0.021	2,285	2,107	1.978	0.045	0.422	0.505
Current tobacco use	0.057	0.006	2,285	2,107	1.269	0.108	0.045	0.069
Want no more children	0.224	0.014	1,248	1,144	1.205	0.064	0.195	0.252
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.503	0.015	2,285	2,107	1.395	0.029	0.473	0.532
Condom use at last sex	0.630	0.025	536	451	1.211	0.040	0.579	0.680
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.352	0.016	2,285	2,107	1.625	0.046	0.319	0.384
Male circumcision	0.883	0.010	2,285	2,107	1.456	0.011	0.863	0.903
Mobile phone ownership	0.843	0.012	2,285	2,107	1.560	0.014	0.819	0.866
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.562	0.021	2,285	2,107	1.998	0.037	0.520	0.603
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.141	0.011	2,285	2,107	1.444	0.075	0.120	0.162

Table B.6 Sampling errors: North East sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.038	0.006	31,985	32,122	2.582	0.162	0.026	0.050
Births registered with civil authority	0.280	0.030	5,530	5,464	3.639	0.106	0.221	0.339
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.719	0.016	5,977	5,973	2.784	0.023	0.687	0.751
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.374	0.014	5,972	5,964	2.268	0.038	0.346	0.403
At least basic drinking water service	0.602	0.028	31,985	32,122	3.780	0.047	0.545	0.659
Water available when needed	0.527	0.021	31,985	32,122	2.743	0.040	0.485	0.569
At least basic sanitation service	0.434	0.021	31,985	32,122	2.783	0.049	0.392	0.477
Using open defecation	0.130	0.019	31,985	32,122	3.841	0.145	0.092	0.167
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.315	0.024	25,196	24,521	2.918	0.077	0.267	0.364
WOMEN								
No education	0.560	0.025	6,338	6,213	3.995	0.045	0.510	0.610
Secondary education or higher	0.343	0.022	6,338	6,213	3.684	0.064	0.299	0.387
Literacy	0.383	0.023	6,338	6,213	3.714	0.059	0.338	0.429
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.105	0.012	6,338	6,213	3.003	0.110	0.082	0.128
Current tobacco use	0.003	0.001	6,338	6,213	1.251	0.296	0.001	0.004
Total fertility rate (3 years)	6.120	0.178	17,816	17,476	1.750	0.029	5.764	6.475
Currently pregnant	0.102	0.006	6,338	6,213	1.471	0.055	0.091	0.113
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	6.835	0.151	1,029	1,014	1.657	0.022	6.533	7.137
Median birth interval	31.428	0.435	4,944	4,758	1.889	0.014	30.557	32.299
Ideal number of children	6.178	0.090	6,159	6,033	2.376	0.015	5.997	6.359
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	5.183	0.161	17,816	17,476	1.735	0.031	4.861	5.505
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.139	0.010	4,549	4,409	2.006	0.074	0.118	0.159
Currently using any modern method	0.129	0.009	4,549	4,409	1.872	0.072	0.110	0.147
Currently using pill	0.013	0.002	4,549	4,409	1.436	0.188	0.008	0.017
Currently using injectables	0.036	0.004	4,549	4,409	1.371	0.105	0.029	0.044
Currently using implants	0.039	0.005	4,549	4,409	1.614	0.119	0.030	0.048
Currently using male condoms	0.003	0.001	4,549	4,409	1.081	0.278	0.001	0.005
Currently using any traditional method	0.010	0.002	4,549	4,409	1.333	0.195	0.006	0.014
Unmet need for spacing	0.168	0.007	4,549	4,409	1.254	0.041	0.154	0.182
Unmet need for limiting	0.062	0.005	4,549	4,409	1.526	0.088	0.051	0.073
Unmet need total	0.229	0.008	4,549	4,409	1.340	0.036	0.213	0.246
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.349	0.019	1,692	1,623	1.597	0.053	0.312	0.387
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.350	0.018	1,859	1,784	1.613	0.052	0.314	0.386
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.627	0.021	4,549	4,409	2.903	0.033	0.585	0.668
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.725	0.016	6,338	6,213	2.882	0.022	0.692	0.757
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	40.107	3.520	11,723	11,322	1.551	0.088	33.067	47.147
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	25.926	2.216	11,714	11,317	1.360	0.085	21.495	30.357
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	66.033	4.373	11,733	11,334	1.532	0.066	57.287	74.779
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	65.005	4.613	11,670	11,209	1.676	0.071	55.778	74.232
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	126.746	6.545	11,860	11,453	1.708	0.052	113.656	139.835
Stillbirth rate	21.597	2.445	6,021	5,835	1.153	0.113	16.707	26.487
Early neonatal mortality rate	35.813	4.108	5,892	5,709	1.448	0.115	27.598	44.029
Perinatal mortality rate	56.637	4.870	6,021	5,835	1.399	0.086	46.897	66.376
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.607	0.026	2,271	2,237	2.558	0.043	0.554	0.660
4+ ANC visits	0.506	0.021	2,271	2,237	1.992	0.041	0.464	0.547
8+ ANC visits	0.040	0.006	2,271	2,237	1.411	0.146	0.028	0.051
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.737	0.023	2,271	2,237	2.448	0.031	0.692	0.782
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.647	0.022	2,271	2,237	2.151	0.033	0.604	0.690
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.372	0.020	2,374	2,347	1.931	0.053	0.332	0.412
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.323	0.019	2,374	2,347	1.928	0.059	0.285	0.361
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.030	0.005	2,374	2,347	1.393	0.172	0.020	0.040
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.363	0.018	2,271	2,237	1.751	0.049	0.328	0.398
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.354	0.019	2,271	2,237	1.855	0.053	0.316	0.391
Any problem accessing health care	0.659	0.014	6,338	6,213	2.298	0.021	0.631	0.686
Ever had a vaccination card	0.722	0.023	1,032	1,006	1.654	0.032	0.676	0.769
Received BCG vaccination	0.713	0.023	1,032	1,006	1.628	0.032	0.667	0.760
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.530	0.025	1,032	1,006	1.569	0.047	0.481	0.580
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.560	0.026	1,032	1,006	1.634	0.046	0.508	0.611
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.536	0.027	1,032	1,006	1.698	0.050	0.483	0.590
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.181	0.024	1,032	1,006	1.939	0.130	0.134	0.228
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.266	0.029	941	912	2.004	0.110	0.207	0.324
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.107	0.018	941	912	1.711	0.165	0.072	0.143
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.678	0.030	846	810	1.807	0.044	0.618	0.737
Treated with ORS	0.526	0.026	846	810	1.476	0.049	0.474	0.577
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.266	0.015	1,819	1,798	1.324	0.055	0.237	0.295
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.518	0.017	1,819	1,798	1.338	0.032	0.484	0.551
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.081	0.008	1,880	1,849	1.242	0.102	0.065	0.098
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.017	0.004	1,880	1,849	1.244	0.224	0.009	0.024
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.334	0.015	1,872	1,842	1.216	0.045	0.304	0.363
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.365	0.030	590	599	1.535	0.083	0.304	0.426
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.041	0.008	1,550	1,506	1.655	0.202	0.025	0.058
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.610	0.016	1,691	1,643	1.349	0.027	0.577	0.643

Continued…

Table B.6—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.196	0.014	1,505	1,468	1.409	0.074	0.167	0.224
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.161	0.017	1,505	1,468	1.808	0.107	0.126	0.195
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.090	0.020	448	464	1.479	0.223	0.050	0.130
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.040	0.012	448	464	1.254	0.291	0.017	0.063
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.209	0.014	6,338	6,213	2.789	0.068	0.180	0.237
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.482	0.018	2,262	2,231	1.686	0.037	0.446	0.517
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.493	0.019	5,580	5,510	2.087	0.038	0.455	0.531
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.498	0.030	651	646	1.491	0.060	0.438	0.558
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.255	0.018	2,271	2,237	1.968	0.071	0.219	0.291
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.137	0.008	5,323	5,148	1.622	0.057	0.122	0.153
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.248	0.025	774	706	1.530	0.101	0.198	0.298
Child took ACT	0.469	0.063	218	215	1.837	0.133	0.344	0.594
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.581	0.016	6,338	6,213	2.611	0.028	0.548	0.613
Condom use at last sex	0.294	0.050	300	289	1.883	0.169	0.195	0.394
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.327	0.012	6,338	6,213	2.012	0.036	0.303	0.350
Mobile phone ownership	0.493	0.015	6,338	6,213	2.443	0.031	0.463	0.524
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.184	0.015	6,338	6,213	3.029	0.080	0.154	0.213
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.241	0.013	4,549	4,409	2.094	0.055	0.215	0.268
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.367	0.017	6,338	6,213	2.812	0.046	0.333	0.401
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.153	0.011	4,549	4,409	2.024	0.071	0.131	0.174
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.128	0.009	4,388	4,344	1.789	0.070	0.110	0.146
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.037	0.005	4,388	4,344	1.691	0.131	0.027	0.046
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.005	0.001	4,388	4,344	1.419	0.318	0.002	0.007
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.104	0.009	3,788	3,486	1.892	0.090	0.085	0.123
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.135	0.011	3,788	3,486	2.003	0.082	0.113	0.157
		MEN						
No education	0.382	0.027	1,697	1,720	2.283	0.071	0.328	0.436
Secondary education or higher	0.530	0.027	1,697	1,720	2.188	0.050	0.477	0.584
Literacy	0.596	0.024	1,697	1,720	2.027	0.041	0.547	0.644
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.299	0.022	1,697	1,720	1.970	0.073	0.255	0.343
Current tobacco use	0.027	0.004	1,697	1,720	1.093	0.160	0.018	0.035
Want no more children	0.129	0.013	957	943	1.227	0.103	0.102	0.155
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.470	0.018	1,697	1,720	1.504	0.039	0.434	0.506
Condom use at last sex	0.524	0.080	132	143	1.827	0.154	0.363	0.684
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.266	0.018	1,697	1,720	1.647	0.066	0.231	0.301
Male circumcision	0.976	0.006	1,697	1,720	1.574	0.006	0.965	0.988
Mobile phone ownership	0.797	0.017	1,697	1,720	1.701	0.021	0.763	0.830
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.441	0.025	1,697	1,720	2.038	0.056	0.392	0.490
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.171	0.017	1,697	1,720	1.816	0.097	0.138	0.204

Table B.7 Sampling errors: North West sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.055	0.006	44,709	60,587	2.424	0.117	0.042	0.068
Births registered with civil authority	0.327	0.016	7,997	10,889	2.248	0.048	0.295	0.358
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.811	0.010	7,591	10,230	2.121	0.012	0.792	0.830
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.367	0.011	7,585	10,222	1.908	0.029	0.346	0.388
At least basic drinking water service	0.675	0.023	44,709	60,587	3.629	0.033	0.630	0.720
Water available when needed	0.676	0.016	44,709	60,587	2.591	0.024	0.644	0.709
At least basic sanitation service	0.570	0.016	44,709	60,587	2.418	0.028	0.538	0.601
Using open defecation	0.125	0.014	44,709	60,587	3.401	0.112	0.097	0.153
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.307	0.016	42,877	58,256	2.533	0.053	0.275	0.340
WOMEN								
No education	0.553	0.020	9,404	12,434	3.893	0.036	0.513	0.593
Secondary education or higher	0.339	0.018	9,404	12,434	3.704	0.053	0.303	0.375
Literacy	0.409	0.019	9,404	12,434	3.829	0.048	0.370	0.448
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.125	0.010	9,404	12,434	2.972	0.081	0.105	0.145
Current tobacco use	0.004	0.001	9,404	12,434	1.425	0.236	0.002	0.006
Total fertility rate (3 years)	5.873	0.128	26,311	34,714	1.764	0.022	5.617	6.130
Currently pregnant	0.108	0.004	9,404	12,434	1.291	0.038	0.099	0.116
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	7.560	0.109	1,466	1,930	1.491	0.014	7.342	7.777
Median birth interval	32.302	0.305	7,064	9,285	1.414	0.009	31.691	32.912
Ideal number of children	6.863	0.069	9,050	11,923	1.996	0.010	6.726	7.001
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	5.340	0.137	26,311	34,714	1.820	0.026	5.066	5.614
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.103	0.008	7,093	9,335	2.248	0.079	0.087	0.120
Currently using any modern method	0.093	0.008	7,093	9,335	2.198	0.082	0.077	0.108
Currently using pill	0.010	0.002	7,093	9,335	1.365	0.160	0.007	0.013
Currently using injectables	0.034	0.003	7,093	9,335	1.500	0.095	0.028	0.041
Currently using implants	0.040	0.004	7,093	9,335	1.723	0.100	0.032	0.048
Currently using male condoms	0.001	0.000	7,093	9,335	1.014	0.497	0.000	0.001
Currently using any traditional method	0.011	0.002	7,093	9,335	1.324	0.150	0.008	0.014
Unmet need for spacing	0.143	0.005	7,093	9,335	1.275	0.037	0.132	0.153
Unmet need for limiting	0.060	0.004	7,093	9,335	1.376	0.065	0.052	0.068
Unmet need total	0.203	0.006	7,093	9,335	1.295	0.030	0.190	0.215
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.302	0.018	2,050	2,859	1.780	0.058	0.267	0.337
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.304	0.017	2,102	2,918	1.781	0.057	0.270	0.339
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.503	0.012	7,093	9,335	2.042	0.024	0.478	0.527
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.692	0.013	9,404	12,434	2.644	0.018	0.667	0.718
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	48.087	2.861	16,825	22,071	1.498	0.059	42.366	53.808
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	28.411	1.694	16,764	21,984	1.194	0.060	25.024	31.798
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	76.498	3.537	16,846	22,098	1.464	0.046	69.424	83.572
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	69.236	4.052	16,800	21,983	1.503	0.059	61.132	77.340
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	140.437	5.685	17,042	22,349	1.617	0.040	129.068	151.807
Stillbirth rate	22.530	2.107	8,782	11,618	1.245	0.094	18.316	26.744
Early neonatal mortality rate	38.800	2.884	8,599	11,357	1.267	0.074	33.032	44.569
Perinatal mortality rate	60.456	3.389	8,782	11,618	1.232	0.056	53.679	67.234
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.490	0.020	3,259	4,312	2.292	0.041	0.450	0.530
4+ ANC visits	0.406	0.017	3,259	4,312	1.979	0.042	0.372	0.440
8+ ANC visits	0.055	0.007	3,259	4,312	1.769	0.129	0.041	0.069
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.583	0.020	3,259	4,312	2.352	0.035	0.543	0.624
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.421	0.018	3,259	4,312	2.080	0.043	0.385	0.457
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.219	0.014	3,371	4,457	1.872	0.063	0.192	0.247
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.256	0.015	3,371	4,457	1.978	0.060	0.225	0.286
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.028	0.004	3,371	4,457	1.421	0.158	0.019	0.037
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.249	0.013	3,259	4,312	1.736	0.053	0.222	0.275
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.239	0.013	3,259	4,312	1.673	0.052	0.214	0.264
Any problem accessing health care	0.508	0.013	9,404	12,434	2.567	0.026	0.481	0.534
Ever had a vaccination card	0.504	0.021	1,483	1,948	1.639	0.042	0.462	0.547
Received BCG vaccination	0.502	0.022	1,483	1,948	1.689	0.044	0.458	0.546
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.397	0.020	1,483	1,948	1.604	0.052	0.356	0.438
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.396	0.021	1,483	1,948	1.612	0.052	0.355	0.437
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.372	0.020	1,483	1,948	1.573	0.053	0.332	0.411
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.122	0.011	1,483	1,948	1.286	0.090	0.100	0.144
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.208	0.016	1,322	1,724	1.399	0.076	0.176	0.239
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.055	0.008	1,322	1,724	1.233	0.143	0.040	0.071
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.564	0.015	1,511	2,146	1.193	0.027	0.533	0.595
Treated with ORS	0.440	0.021	1,511	2,146	1.651	0.049	0.398	0.483
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.278	0.016	2,541	3,524	1.757	0.058	0.245	0.310
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.532	0.020	2,541	3,524	1.881	0.037	0.493	0.571
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.083	0.007	2,575	3,575	1.319	0.088	0.069	0.098
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.018	0.004	2,575	3,575	1.426	0.201	0.011	0.026
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.338	0.014	2,572	3,575	1.365	0.040	0.311	0.365
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.170	0.018	838	1,090	1.363	0.104	0.134	0.205
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.098	0.009	2,227	2,934	1.395	0.090	0.081	0.116
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.620	0.014	2,283	3,174	1.298	0.022	0.592	0.647

Continued…

Table B.7—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.206	0.013	2,122	2,784	1.426	0.061	0.181	0.231
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.161	0.011	2,122	2,784	1.371	0.068	0.139	0.183
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.097	0.014	662	885	1.182	0.141	0.069	0.124
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.032	0.007	662	885	1.045	0.224	0.018	0.046
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.303	0.009	9,404	12,434	1.936	0.030	0.285	0.321
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.470	0.013	3,178	4,208	1.462	0.028	0.444	0.495
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.522	0.015	8,044	10,948	2.052	0.028	0.492	0.551
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.596	0.022	1,004	1,380	1.424	0.038	0.551	0.641
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.256	0.014	3,259	4,312	1.876	0.056	0.228	0.285
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.197	0.008	7,701	10,122	1.703	0.042	0.181	0.214
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.183	0.017	1,380	1,998	1.622	0.090	0.150	0.217
Child took ACT	0.517	0.033	511	746	1.520	0.064	0.451	0.584
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.745	0.009	9,404	12,434	2.080	0.013	0.727	0.764
Condom use at last sex	0.356	0.084	63	69	1.365	0.235	0.189	0.524
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.200	0.008	9,404	12,434	2.019	0.042	0.183	0.216
Mobile phone ownership	0.462	0.013	9,404	12,434	2.451	0.027	0.436	0.487
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.163	0.012	9,404	12,434	3.188	0.075	0.138	0.187
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.162	0.008	7,093	9,335	1.841	0.050	0.146	0.178
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.316	0.011	9,404	12,434	2.243	0.034	0.294	0.337
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.067	0.004	7,093	9,335	1.489	0.066	0.058	0.076
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.113	0.006	6,218	8,821	1.616	0.057	0.100	0.126
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.041	0.004	6,218	8,821	1.438	0.088	0.034	0.049
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.005	0.001	6,218	8,821	1.185	0.222	0.003	0.007
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.105	0.007	5,433	7,078	1.598	0.063	0.091	0.118
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.158	0.008	5,433	7,078	1.624	0.051	0.142	0.174
		MEN						
No education	0.374	0.020	2,573	3,459	2.119	0.054	0.334	0.415
Secondary education or higher	0.513	0.022	2,573	3,459	2.231	0.043	0.469	0.557
Literacy	0.600	0.019	2,573	3,459	1.983	0.032	0.562	0.639
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.372	0.020	2,573	3,459	2.054	0.053	0.333	0.411
Current tobacco use	0.050	0.006	2,573	3,459	1.326	0.114	0.038	0.061
Want no more children	0.088	0.009	1,307	1,757	1.211	0.108	0.069	0.107
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.668	0.016	2,573	3,459	1.729	0.024	0.636	0.700
Condom use at last sex	0.504	0.058	134	202	1.340	0.116	0.387	0.620
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.196	0.011	2,573	3,459	1.435	0.057	0.173	0.218
Male circumcision	0.978	0.004	2,573	3,459	1.227	0.004	0.971	0.985
Mobile phone ownership	0.763	0.011	2,573	3,459	1.360	0.015	0.740	0.785
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.414	0.018	2,573	3,459	1.856	0.044	0.378	0.450
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.192	0.013	2,573	3,459	1.675	0.068	0.166	0.218

Table B.8 Sampling errors: South East sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.290	0.022	20,719	13,802	3.144	0.077	0.245	0.334
Births registered with civil authority	0.573	0.029	2,947	2,053	2.435	0.051	0.515	0.631
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.426	0.012	5,297	3,444	1.803	0.029	0.401	0.450
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.220	0.011	5,292	3,442	1.890	0.049	0.198	0.242
At least basic drinking water service	0.726	0.023	20,719	13,802	3.005	0.032	0.680	0.773
Water available when needed	0.602	0.023	20,719	13,802	2.755	0.038	0.556	0.648
At least basic sanitation service	0.480	0.023	20,719	13,802	2.842	0.049	0.434	0.527
Using open defecation	0.313	0.028	20,719	13,802	3.401	0.088	0.258	0.369
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.507	0.013	19,034	12,860	1.448	0.025	0.482	0.532
WOMEN								
No education	0.038	0.006	5,068	3,280	2.228	0.158	0.026	0.050
Secondary education or higher	0.824	0.020	5,068	3,280	3.675	0.024	0.784	0.863
Literacy	0.805	0.021	5,068	3,280	3.749	0.026	0.763	0.847
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.383	0.019	5,068	3,280	2.740	0.049	0.346	0.421
Current tobacco use	0.008	0.002	5,068	3,280	1.189	0.183	0.005	0.011
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.113	0.150	14,133	9,121	1.457	0.036	3.814	4.412
Currently pregnant	0.063	0.004	5,068	3,280	1.204	0.065	0.055	0.072
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.554	0.127	1,141	718	1.622	0.028	4.299	4.809
Median birth interval	29.131	0.341	2,386	1,613	1.202	0.012	28.450	29.813
Ideal number of children	4.750	0.124	5,040	3,261	5.140	0.026	4.503	4.998
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.658	0.154	14,133	9,121	1.550	0.042	3.350	3.967
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.298	0.016	2,841	1,851	1.917	0.055	0.265	0.331
Currently using any modern method	0.151	0.010	2,841	1,851	1.497	0.067	0.131	0.171
Currently using pill	0.008	0.002	2,841	1,851	1.365	0.295	0.003	0.012
Currently using injectables	0.018	0.003	2,841	1,851	1.097	0.153	0.012	0.023
Currently using implants	0.069	0.006	2,841	1,851	1.344	0.093	0.056	0.082
Currently using male condoms	0.033	0.004	2,841	1,851	1.277	0.131	0.024	0.041
Currently using any traditional method	0.147	0.010	2,841	1,851	1.537	0.069	0.127	0.168
Unmet need for spacing	0.092	0.006	2,841	1,851	1.090	0.064	0.080	0.104
Unmet need for limiting	0.121	0.007	2,841	1,851	1.158	0.058	0.107	0.136
Unmet need total	0.214	0.009	2,841	1,851	1.188	0.043	0.195	0.232
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.295	0.015	1,474	948	1.255	0.051	0.265	0.325
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.350	0.014	1,964	1,260	1.270	0.039	0.323	0.378
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.840	0.009	2,841	1,851	1.345	0.011	0.822	0.859
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.750	0.014	5,068	3,280	2.249	0.018	0.722	0.777
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	32.830	3.563	6,037	4,035	1.387	0.109	25.704	39.956
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	15.000	1.706	6,029	4,020	1.076	0.114	11.588	18.412
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	47.830	3.842	6,040	4,036	1.272	0.080	40.146	55.513
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	23.795	2.526	6,033	4,011	1.160	0.106	18.743	28.848
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	70.487	4.738	6,065	4,051	1.285	0.067	61.011	79.963
Stillbirth rate	10.184	1.863	3,095	2,085	1.036	0.183	6.457	13.910
Early neonatal mortality rate	27.819	4.853	3,057	2,062	1.580	0.174	18.113	37.524
Perinatal mortality rate	37.690	5.064	3,095	2,085	1.448	0.134	27.563	47.817
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.885	0.019	1,093	745	1.993	0.022	0.846	0.923
4+ ANC visits	0.736	0.024	1,093	745	1.824	0.033	0.687	0.785
8+ ANC visits	0.351	0.021	1,093	745	1.459	0.060	0.309	0.394
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.785	0.023	1,093	745	1.862	0.030	0.738	0.831
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.863	0.011	1,093	745	1.092	0.013	0.840	0.886
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.867	0.015	1,166	799	1.458	0.017	0.838	0.896
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.881	0.017	1,166	799	1.775	0.019	0.847	0.915
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.085	0.011	1,166	799	1.256	0.130	0.063	0.107
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.631	0.019	1,093	745	1.280	0.030	0.594	0.668
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.618	0.020	1,093	745	1.330	0.032	0.579	0.657
Any problem accessing health care	0.709	0.016	5,068	3,280	2.454	0.022	0.678	0.740
Ever had a vaccination card	0.932	0.012	544	372	1.104	0.013	0.908	0.956
Received BCG vaccination	0.939	0.012	544	372	1.138	0.012	0.916	0.963
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.793	0.022	544	372	1.301	0.028	0.748	0.837
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.734	0.021	544	372	1.124	0.029	0.692	0.776
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.754	0.026	544	372	1.418	0.034	0.702	0.805
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.324	0.024	544	372	1.192	0.074	0.276	0.371
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.506	0.027	525	346	1.221	0.054	0.452	0.561
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.229	0.019	525	346	1.029	0.083	0.191	0.267
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.524	0.034	235	174	1.080	0.065	0.455	0.592
Treated with ORS	0.262	0.048	235	174	1.693	0.184	0.166	0.358
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.065	0.007	1,826	1,274	1.230	0.112	0.051	0.080
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.206	0.014	1,826	1,274	1.352	0.069	0.178	0.234
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.070	0.007	1,829	1,277	1.145	0.097	0.057	0.084
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.011	0.002	1,829	1,277	1.030	0.215	0.006	0.016
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.160	0.012	1,837	1,282	1.319	0.076	0.135	0.184
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.285	0.043	276	191	1.571	0.151	0.199	0.371
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.160	0.019	768	519	1.430	0.118	0.122	0.198
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.637	0.019	1,636	1,137	1.440	0.030	0.599	0.675

Continued…

Table B.8—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.058	0.006	1,451	939	1.062	0.113	0.045	0.071
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.436	0.018	1,451	939	1.345	0.040	0.401	0.471
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.020	0.009	337	214	1.170	0.448	0.002	0.038
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.099	0.019	337	214	1.138	0.188	0.062	0.136
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.301	0.014	5,068	3,280	2.173	0.047	0.273	0.329
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.575	0.016	1,986	1,291	1.482	0.029	0.542	0.608
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.242	0.021	3,053	2,122	2.020	0.085	0.201	0.283
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.234	0.035	310	215	1.480	0.148	0.165	0.303
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.304	0.016	1,093	745	1.162	0.053	0.271	0.336
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.190	0.010	2,883	1,943	1.249	0.052	0.170	0.210
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.128	0.018	567	369	1.182	0.142	0.092	0.165
Child took ACT	0.786	0.028	339	226	1.211	0.036	0.730	0.843
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.677	0.010	5,068	3,280	1.457	0.014	0.658	0.696
Condom use at last sex	0.384	0.021	747	473	1.190	0.055	0.342	0.427
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.442	0.017	5,068	3,280	2.433	0.038	0.408	0.476
Mobile phone ownership	0.747	0.015	5,068	3,280	2.499	0.020	0.716	0.777
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.551	0.023	5,068	3,280	3.273	0.042	0.505	0.597
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.583	0.018	2,841	1,851	1.988	0.032	0.546	0.619
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.141	0.015	5,068	3,280	3.101	0.108	0.110	0.171
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.565	0.016	2,841	1,851	1.742	0.029	0.533	0.597
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.284	0.011	3,664	2,347	1.494	0.039	0.262	0.307
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.055	0.005	3,664	2,347	1.400	0.096	0.044	0.066
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.030	0.004	3,664	2,347	1.292	0.121	0.023	0.038
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.219	0.011	2,944	1,778	1.440	0.050	0.197	0.241
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.223	0.013	2,944	1,778	1.634	0.056	0.198	0.248
		MEN						
No education	0.021	0.004	1,331	849	1.121	0.209	0.012	0.030
Secondary education or higher	0.852	0.014	1,331	849	1.441	0.016	0.824	0.880
Literacy	0.854	0.014	1,331	849	1.453	0.016	0.826	0.882
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.584	0.020	1,331	849	1.452	0.034	0.544	0.623
Current tobacco use	0.166	0.012	1,331	849	1.152	0.071	0.143	0.190
Want no more children	0.361	0.018	769	502	1.067	0.051	0.324	0.398
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.649	0.018	1,331	849	1.349	0.027	0.614	0.684
Condom use at last sex	0.811	0.019	437	276	1.012	0.023	0.773	0.849
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.497	0.021	1,331	849	1.502	0.041	0.456	0.538
Male circumcision	0.882	0.010	1,331	849	1.148	0.012	0.862	0.902
Mobile phone ownership	0.891	0.009	1,331	849	1.064	0.010	0.873	0.909
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.741	0.017	1,331	849	1.411	0.023	0.707	0.775
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.159	0.011	1,331	849	1.140	0.072	0.136	0.182

Table B.9 Sampling errors: South South sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.481	0.022	22,116	17,941	3.042	0.046	0.436	0.526
Births registered with civil authority	0.592	0.018	2,618	2,125	1.599	0.030	0.556	0.627
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.486	0.011	6,394	5,196	1.822	0.023	0.463	0.509
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.336	0.010	6,378	5,178	1.742	0.031	0.315	0.356
At least basic drinking water service	0.831	0.017	22,116	17,941	3.025	0.020	0.797	0.865
Water available when needed	0.727	0.012	22,116	17,941	1.884	0.017	0.702	0.752
At least basic sanitation service	0.515	0.020	22,116	17,941	2.733	0.039	0.475	0.555
Using open defecation	0.151	0.019	22,116	17,941	3.420	0.123	0.114	0.189
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.516	0.020	20,121	16,702	2.537	0.038	0.477	0.555
WOMEN								
No education	0.026	0.003	5,534	4,416	1.289	0.106	0.020	0.031
Secondary education or higher	0.863	0.008	5,534	4,416	1.697	0.009	0.848	0.879
Literacy	0.843	0.010	5,534	4,416	1.975	0.011	0.824	0.863
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.452	0.017	5,534	4,416	2.529	0.037	0.418	0.486
Current tobacco use	0.013	0.002	5,534	4,416	1.300	0.153	0.009	0.017
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.258	0.098	15,575	12,464	1.259	0.030	3.062	3.453
Currently pregnant	0.062	0.004	5,534	4,416	1.225	0.064	0.054	0.070
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.068	0.090	1,182	948	1.320	0.022	3.888	4.248
Median birth interval	34.586	0.692	1,968	1,543	1.355	0.020	33.202	35.970
Ideal number of children	4.274	0.032	5,531	4,413	1.632	0.007	4.210	4.337
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.944	0.088	15,575	12,464	1.243	0.030	2.768	3.120
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.308	0.012	2,929	2,356	1.389	0.038	0.285	0.332
Currently using any modern method	0.187	0.009	2,929	2,356	1.312	0.051	0.168	0.206
Currently using pill	0.014	0.003	2,929	2,356	1.202	0.185	0.009	0.020
Currently using injectables	0.033	0.004	2,929	2,356	1.195	0.120	0.025	0.041
Currently using implants	0.066	0.006	2,929	2,356	1.291	0.090	0.054	0.078
Currently using male condoms	0.035	0.004	2,929	2,356	1.220	0.119	0.026	0.043
Currently using any traditional method	0.121	0.008	2,929	2,356	1.255	0.062	0.106	0.136
Unmet need for spacing	0.117	0.006	2,929	2,356	1.078	0.055	0.104	0.130
Unmet need for limiting	0.101	0.007	2,929	2,356	1.240	0.068	0.088	0.115
Unmet need total	0.218	0.009	2,929	2,356	1.174	0.041	0.200	0.236
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.355	0.016	1,564	1,241	1.292	0.044	0.324	0.387
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.415	0.013	2,335	1,825	1.238	0.031	0.389	0.440
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.901	0.008	2,929	2,356	1.536	0.009	0.884	0.918
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.481	0.013	5,534	4,416	1.887	0.026	0.456	0.506
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	24.987	2.842	5,432	4,318	1.286	0.114	19.303	30.672
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	11.213	1.570	5,428	4,315	1.054	0.140	8.073	14.353
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	36.200	3.281	5,433	4,320	1.207	0.091	29.638	42.763
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	14.434	1.998	5,410	4,283	1.120	0.138	10.438	18.430
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	50.111	3.989	5,449	4,330	1.179	0.080	42.133	58.089
Stillbirth rate	19.253	3.179	2,728	2,165	1.151	0.165	12.896	25.611
Early neonatal mortality rate	19.126	3.519	2,670	2,123	1.278	0.184	12.087	26.164
Perinatal mortality rate	38.010	4.683	2,728	2,165	1.222	0.123	28.644	47.376
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.816	0.016	1,027	831	1.324	0.020	0.784	0.848
4+ ANC visits	0.671	0.018	1,027	831	1.256	0.027	0.634	0.708
8+ ANC visits	0.387	0.020	1,027	831	1.336	0.052	0.347	0.428
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.834	0.016	1,027	831	1.396	0.019	0.801	0.866
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.812	0.015	1,027	831	1.201	0.018	0.782	0.841
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.648	0.026	1,073	870	1.730	0.040	0.596	0.701
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.766	0.022	1,073	870	1.648	0.029	0.723	0.810
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.106	0.012	1,073	870	1.242	0.115	0.082	0.131
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.665	0.021	1,027	831	1.443	0.032	0.623	0.708
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.671	0.020	1,027	831	1.347	0.029	0.631	0.710
Any problem accessing health care	0.541	0.015	5,534	4,416	2.218	0.027	0.511	0.570
Ever had a vaccination card	0.874	0.018	527	425	1.227	0.021	0.838	0.911
Received BCG vaccination	0.875	0.020	527	425	1.314	0.022	0.836	0.915
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.796	0.024	527	425	1.340	0.030	0.747	0.844
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.787	0.023	527	425	1.269	0.030	0.740	0.833
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.777	0.021	527	425	1.119	0.027	0.736	0.819
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.364	0.030	527	425	1.402	0.083	0.303	0.424
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.558	0.029	485	378	1.263	0.052	0.500	0.616
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.222	0.024	485	378	1.230	0.107	0.175	0.270
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.669	0.039	222	148	1.105	0.058	0.591	0.748
Treated with ORS	0.466	0.038	222	148	0.994	0.081	0.390	0.541
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.046	0.007	1,208	994	1.019	0.144	0.033	0.059
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.179	0.014	1,208	994	1.187	0.078	0.151	0.207
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.113	0.011	1,207	994	1.224	0.100	0.090	0.135
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.012	0.005	1,207	994	1.498	0.384	0.003	0.022
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.168	0.013	1,209	996	1.111	0.076	0.143	0.194
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.273	0.033	232	190	1.138	0.122	0.207	0.340
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.251	0.015	759	613	0.957	0.060	0.221	0.281
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.538	0.018	1,085	891	1.147	0.034	0.501	0.574

Continued…

Table B.9—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.075	0.008	1,509	1,210	1.209	0.109	0.059	0.092
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.482	0.017	1,509	1,210	1.285	0.034	0.449	0.515
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.052	0.014	355	282	1.169	0.266	0.024	0.079
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.116	0.019	355	282	1.132	0.166	0.077	0.154
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.321	0.012	5,534	4,416	1.846	0.036	0.298	0.344
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.467	0.013	2,027	1,620	1.133	0.027	0.442	0.492
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.307	0.017	2,669	2,164	1.514	0.055	0.273	0.340
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.236	0.026	357	283	1.143	0.111	0.183	0.288
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.298	0.017	1,027	831	1.201	0.058	0.263	0.332
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.173	0.011	2,548	2,027	1.393	0.065	0.151	0.196
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.202	0.018	502	352	0.878	0.089	0.166	0.237
Child took ACT	0.757	0.028	299	200	0.964	0.036	0.702	0.812
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.633	0.012	5,534	4,416	1.835	0.019	0.609	0.657
Condom use at last sex	0.330	0.018	1,285	993	1.369	0.054	0.294	0.366
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.485	0.012	5,534	4,416	1.779	0.025	0.461	0.509
Mobile phone ownership	0.778	0.011	5,534	4,416	2.005	0.014	0.755	0.800
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.647	0.015	5,534	4,416	2.377	0.024	0.617	0.678
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.724	0.013	2,929	2,356	1.545	0.018	0.699	0.750
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.119	0.007	5,534	4,416	1.595	0.058	0.105	0.133
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.727	0.012	2,929	2,356	1.465	0.017	0.703	0.751
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.315	0.011	4,098	3,124	1.492	0.034	0.293	0.337
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.071	0.005	4,098	3,124	1.305	0.074	0.061	0.082
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.029	0.003	4,098	3,124	1.299	0.117	0.022	0.036
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.237	0.010	3,448	2,460	1.443	0.044	0.217	0.258
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.256	0.010	3,448	2,460	1.389	0.040	0.235	0.277
		MEN						
No education	0.014	0.004	1,584	1,231	1.446	0.305	0.005	0.023
Secondary education or higher	0.881	0.011	1,584	1,231	1.293	0.012	0.860	0.902
Literacy	0.880	0.011	1,584	1,231	1.312	0.012	0.859	0.901
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.613	0.017	1,584	1,231	1.415	0.028	0.578	0.647
Current tobacco use	0.143	0.012	1,584	1,231	1.311	0.081	0.120	0.167
Want no more children	0.329	0.020	824	677	1.236	0.062	0.289	0.370
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.584	0.016	1,584	1,231	1.284	0.027	0.553	0.616
Condom use at last sex	0.655	0.021	657	501	1.128	0.032	0.613	0.697
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.467	0.015	1,584	1,231	1.173	0.031	0.438	0.497
Male circumcision	0.936	0.008	1,584	1,231	1.331	0.009	0.920	0.953
Mobile phone ownership	0.894	0.009	1,584	1,231	1.157	0.010	0.876	0.912
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.790	0.013	1,584	1,231	1.237	0.016	0.765	0.815
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.166	0.011	1,584	1,231	1.159	0.065	0.145	0.188

Table B.10 Sampling errors: South West sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.666	0.018	22,492	25,373	2.646	0.027	0.630	0.702
Births registered with civil authority	0.677	0.016	2,436	2,760	1.473	0.024	0.645	0.709
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.401	0.013	7,173	8,005	2.195	0.032	0.376	0.427
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.236	0.009	7,161	7,991	1.833	0.039	0.218	0.255
At least basic drinking water service	0.947	0.010	22,492	25,373	3.001	0.011	0.926	0.967
Water available when needed	0.861	0.009	22,492	25,373	1.842	0.010	0.844	0.879
At least basic sanitation service	0.508	0.021	22,492	25,373	2.988	0.041	0.466	0.550
Using open defecation	0.154	0.014	22,492	25,373	2.726	0.093	0.125	0.182
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.449	0.018	21,834	24,568	2.604	0.041	0.413	0.486
WOMEN								
No education	0.055	0.008	5,115	5,640	2.563	0.148	0.039	0.072
Secondary education or higher	0.843	0.010	5,115	5,640	1.899	0.011	0.824	0.863
Literacy	0.848	0.011	5,115	5,640	2.209	0.013	0.826	0.871
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.553	0.014	5,115	5,640	2.027	0.025	0.525	0.581
Current tobacco use	0.006	0.001	5,115	5,640	1.046	0.197	0.003	0.008
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.446	0.099	14,288	15,748	1.250	0.029	3.248	3.644
Currently pregnant	0.051	0.004	5,115	5,640	1.235	0.075	0.043	0.059
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.731	0.064	1,221	1,359	1.290	0.017	3.602	3.860
Median birth interval	38.870	0.805	1,814	2,014	1.249	0.021	37.260	40.481
Ideal number of children	3.808	0.034	5,078	5,584	1.732	0.009	3.740	3.875
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.056	0.091	14,288	15,748	1.252	0.030	2.874	3.238
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.439	0.013	3,135	3,504	1.492	0.030	0.412	0.465
Currently using any modern method	0.314	0.012	3,135	3,504	1.476	0.039	0.289	0.338
Currently using pill	0.028	0.003	3,135	3,504	1.099	0.116	0.021	0.034
Currently using injectables	0.062	0.005	3,135	3,504	1.207	0.084	0.052	0.072
Currently using implants	0.110	0.007	3,135	3,504	1.318	0.067	0.095	0.124
Currently using male condoms	0.050	0.005	3,135	3,504	1.292	0.100	0.040	0.060
Currently using any traditional method	0.125	0.007	3,135	3,504	1.222	0.058	0.111	0.139
Unmet need for spacing	0.107	0.007	3,135	3,504	1.336	0.069	0.092	0.121
Unmet need for limiting	0.084	0.006	3,135	3,504	1.213	0.072	0.072	0.096
Unmet need total	0.191	0.009	3,135	3,504	1.255	0.046	0.173	0.208
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.499	0.016	1,967	2,205	1.399	0.032	0.467	0.530
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.520	0.014	2,501	2,767	1.415	0.027	0.491	0.548
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.905	0.009	3,135	3,504	1.759	0.010	0.887	0.923
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.520	0.012	5,115	5,640	1.709	0.023	0.496	0.544
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	24.230	2.935	5,046	5,552	1.207	0.121	18.359	30.100
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	8.446	1.393	5,050	5,567	1.087	0.165	5.660	11.233
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	32.676	3.183	5,048	5,556	1.153	0.097	26.311	39.042
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	9.467	1.474	5,045	5,578	1.050	0.156	6.518	12.416
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	41.834	3.529	5,055	5,566	1.140	0.084	34.775	48.892
Stillbirth rate	12.052	2.294	2,535	2,803	1.033	0.190	7.464	16.640
Early neonatal mortality rate	28.728	4.243	2,508	2,775	1.191	0.148	20.242	37.213
Perinatal mortality rate	40.486	5.109	2,535	2,803	1.216	0.126	30.269	50.703
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.876	0.014	992	1,092	1.383	0.017	0.847	0.905
4+ ANC visits	0.808	0.015	992	1,092	1.209	0.019	0.778	0.838
8+ ANC visits	0.632	0.019	992	1,092	1.209	0.029	0.595	0.669
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.840	0.016	992	1,092	1.341	0.019	0.808	0.871
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.827	0.016	992	1,092	1.317	0.019	0.796	0.859
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.825	0.019	1,032	1,135	1.528	0.023	0.788	0.863
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.849	0.021	1,032	1,135	1.858	0.025	0.807	0.891
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.139	0.014	1,032	1,135	1.238	0.099	0.111	0.167
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.785	0.017	992	1,092	1.326	0.022	0.750	0.820
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.792	0.017	992	1,092	1.320	0.022	0.758	0.826
Any problem accessing health care	0.366	0.012	5,115	5,640	1.776	0.033	0.342	0.389
Ever had a vaccination card	0.863	0.021	482	552	1.333	0.024	0.822	0.905
Received BCG vaccination	0.869	0.018	482	552	1.195	0.021	0.832	0.906
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.728	0.024	482	552	1.177	0.033	0.680	0.775
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.721	0.025	482	552	1.200	0.034	0.671	0.770
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.714	0.025	482	552	1.192	0.035	0.665	0.763
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.356	0.027	482	552	1.229	0.075	0.302	0.410
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.483	0.029	446	494	1.193	0.060	0.425	0.542
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.216	0.024	446	494	1.192	0.110	0.169	0.264
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.539	0.049	172	199	1.290	0.091	0.440	0.637
Treated with ORS	0.514	0.049	172	199	1.275	0.096	0.415	0.612
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.066	0.010	950	1,064	1.136	0.145	0.047	0.085
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.212	0.016	950	1,064	1.190	0.075	0.180	0.244
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.110	0.012	950	1,062	1.151	0.111	0.086	0.135
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.005	0.002	950	1,062	0.884	0.404	0.001	0.009
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.218	0.017	961	1,073	1.173	0.077	0.184	0.252
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.443	0.039	204	214	1.108	0.087	0.366	0.520
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.263	0.017	747	829	1.066	0.065	0.229	0.297
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.455	0.020	868	969	1.155	0.044	0.415	0.496

Continued…

Table B.10—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.097	0.009	1,332	1,467	1.159	0.097	0.078	0.116
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.441	0.017	1,332	1,467	1.228	0.038	0.408	0.475
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.084	0.018	350	389	1.221	0.215	0.048	0.121
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.068	0.014	350	389	1.012	0.201	0.040	0.095
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.387	0.010	5,115	5,640	1.508	0.027	0.366	0.407
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.456	0.016	1,795	1,972	1.354	0.035	0.424	0.488
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.226	0.013	2,495	2,831	1.357	0.058	0.200	0.253
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.201	0.032	256	297	1.279	0.158	0.137	0.264
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.256	0.017	992	1,092	1.209	0.066	0.222	0.289
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.097	0.009	2,399	2,640	1.399	0.092	0.079	0.115
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.259	0.049	216	256	1.602	0.189	0.161	0.357
Child took ACT	0.717	0.053	141	172	1.391	0.073	0.612	0.823
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.695	0.011	5,115	5,640	1.771	0.016	0.673	0.718
Condom use at last sex	0.369	0.019	786	814	1.120	0.052	0.330	0.408
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.339	0.011	5,115	5,640	1.727	0.034	0.316	0.362
Mobile phone ownership	0.844	0.008	5,115	5,640	1.549	0.009	0.829	0.860
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.726	0.012	5,115	5,640	1.940	0.017	0.702	0.750
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.604	0.013	3,135	3,504	1.513	0.022	0.578	0.631
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.076	0.005	5,115	5,640	1.468	0.072	0.065	0.086
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.607	0.013	3,135	3,504	1.516	0.022	0.580	0.633
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.212	0.010	3,941	4,026	1.528	0.047	0.192	0.232
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.057	0.004	3,941	4,026	1.214	0.079	0.048	0.066
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.027	0.003	3,941	4,026	1.231	0.119	0.020	0.033
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.137	0.008	3,334	3,226	1.326	0.058	0.121	0.153
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.155	0.009	3,334	3,226	1.377	0.056	0.138	0.173
		MEN						
No education	0.040	0.007	1,406	1,560	1.284	0.168	0.027	0.054
Secondary education or higher	0.874	0.013	1,406	1,560	1.427	0.014	0.848	0.899
Literacy	0.923	0.011	1,406	1,560	1.495	0.012	0.901	0.944
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.771	0.015	1,406	1,560	1.346	0.020	0.741	0.801
Current tobacco use	0.074	0.010	1,406	1,560	1.484	0.141	0.053	0.094
Want no more children	0.415	0.021	710	786	1.113	0.050	0.373	0.456
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.607	0.018	1,406	1,560	1.413	0.030	0.570	0.644
Condom use at last sex	0.637	0.030	435	480	1.293	0.047	0.577	0.697
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.266	0.014	1,406	1,560	1.227	0.054	0.237	0.295
Male circumcision	0.956	0.007	1,406	1,560	1.342	0.008	0.941	0.970
Mobile phone ownership	0.903	0.009	1,406	1,560	1.165	0.010	0.884	0.921
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.827	0.013	1,406	1,560	1.326	0.016	0.800	0.853
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.090	0.010	1,406	1,560	1.322	0.112	0.070	0.110

Table B.11 Sampling errors: Sokoto sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.035	0.015	6,324	5,953	2.696	0.421	0.006	0.065
Births registered with civil authority	0.190	0.042	1,087	1,051	2.748	0.222	0.106	0.274
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.785	0.027	1,094	1,030	2.199	0.035	0.731	0.840
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.322	0.030	1,094	1,030	2.148	0.095	0.261	0.382
At least basic drinking water service	0.349	0.060	6,324	5,953	3.617	0.173	0.228	0.469
Water available when needed	0.769	0.040	6,324	5,953	2.783	0.052	0.689	0.849
At least basic sanitation service	0.480	0.062	6,324	5,953	3.629	0.130	0.355	0.605
Using open defecation	0.356	0.068	6,324	5,953	4.219	0.190	0.221	0.492
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.035	0.011	5,822	5,500	1.791	0.323	0.012	0.057
WOMEN								
No education	0.839	0.038	1,361	1,238	3.812	0.046	0.762	0.915
Secondary education or higher	0.134	0.037	1,361	1,238	3.995	0.277	0.060	0.208
Literacy	0.164	0.040	1,361	1,238	4.001	0.246	0.083	0.245
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.056	0.022	1,361	1,238	3.490	0.391	0.012	0.099
Current tobacco use	0.002	0.001	1,361	1,238	0.981	0.534	0.000	0.005
Total fertility rate (3 years)	5.364	0.224	3,840	3,503	1.174	0.042	4.915	5.812
Currently pregnant	0.121	0.012	1,361	1,238	1.388	0.102	0.096	0.146
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	6.744	0.242	193	167	1.214	0.036	6.261	7.227
Median birth interval	34.041	0.978	924	859	1.379	0.029	32.085	35.997
Ideal number of children	8.112	0.186	1,296	1,176	2.054	0.023	7.739	8.484
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	5.257	0.201	3,840	3,503	1.124	0.038	4.854	5.659
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.069	0.013	1,069	990	1.616	0.182	0.044	0.094
Currently using any modern method	0.060	0.013	1,069	990	1.766	0.215	0.034	0.085
Currently using pill	0.010	0.005	1,069	990	1.590	0.494	0.000	0.019
Currently using injectables	0.019	0.004	1,069	990	0.992	0.220	0.010	0.027
Currently using implants	0.030	0.009	1,069	990	1.781	0.311	0.011	0.048
Currently using male condoms	0.000	0.000	1,069	990	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using any traditional method	0.009	0.003	1,069	990	1.118	0.360	0.002	0.015
Unmet need for spacing	0.101	0.014	1,069	990	1.545	0.142	0.072	0.129
Unmet need for limiting	0.007	0.004	1,069	990	1.486	0.562	0.000	0.014
Unmet need total	0.107	0.016	1,069	990	1.648	0.146	0.076	0.138
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.340	0.051	196	174	1.466	0.149	0.238	0.441
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.354	0.058	204	180	1.705	0.164	0.238	0.470
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.323	0.015	1,069	990	1.070	0.047	0.293	0.354
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.936	0.023	1,361	1,238	3.396	0.024	0.891	0.981
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	28.200	4.564	2,255	2,085	1.166	0.162	19.072	37.327
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	27.743	4.677	2,248	2,081	1.263	0.169	18.389	37.096
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	55.942	7.620	2,259	2,088	1.360	0.136	40.702	71.183
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	56.718	10.022	2,276	2,103	1.674	0.177	36.674	76.762
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	109.487	13.521	2,274	2,103	1.608	0.123	82.446	136.529
Stillbirth rate	12.702	4.279	1,169	1,098	1.293	0.337	4.144	21.260
Early neonatal mortality rate	24.680	5.944	1,153	1,084	1.258	0.241	12.793	36.568
Perinatal mortality rate	37.069	6.486	1,169	1,098	1.138	0.175	24.096	50.042
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.264	0.046	441	408	2.182	0.174	0.172	0.356
4+ ANC visits	0.227	0.043	441	408	2.136	0.188	0.142	0.313
8+ ANC visits	0.041	0.013	441	408	1.341	0.310	0.015	0.066
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.315	0.051	441	408	2.294	0.162	0.213	0.417
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.267	0.049	441	408	2.310	0.184	0.169	0.365
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.125	0.031	449	414	1.935	0.247	0.063	0.186
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.124	0.031	449	414	1.938	0.248	0.063	0.186
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.020	0.010	449	414	1.349	0.484	0.001	0.040
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.116	0.029	441	408	1.866	0.247	0.059	0.173
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.102	0.026	441	408	1.773	0.252	0.050	0.153
Any problem accessing health care	0.662	0.038	1,361	1,238	2.917	0.057	0.587	0.737
Ever had a vaccination card	0.147	0.038	210	196	1.557	0.258	0.071	0.223
Received BCG vaccination	0.141	0.035	210	196	1.440	0.245	0.072	0.210
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.109	0.035	210	196	1.629	0.320	0.039	0.180
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.109	0.035	210	196	1.629	0.320	0.039	0.180
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.109	0.034	210	196	1.560	0.307	0.042	0.176
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.027	0.013	210	196	1.149	0.473	0.001	0.053
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.088	0.026	182	177	1.260	0.293	0.037	0.140
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.028	0.016	182	177	1.320	0.568	0.000	0.059
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.399	0.075	70	70	1.288	0.187	0.249	0.548
Treated with ORS	0.484	0.072	70	70	1.218	0.148	0.341	0.627
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.148	0.032	352	332	1.571	0.217	0.084	0.213
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.428	0.045	352	332	1.740	0.106	0.337	0.519
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.060	0.014	351	332	1.076	0.234	0.032	0.089
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.015	0.008	351	332	1.194	0.501	0.000	0.031
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.249	0.035	352	332	1.471	0.139	0.180	0.319
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.264	0.055	100	88	1.238	0.208	0.154	0.374
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.064	0.026	325	304	1.900	0.404	0.012	0.116
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.567	0.033	318	301	1.161	0.058	0.501	0.633

Continued…

Table B.11—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.130	0.025	316	293	1.299	0.189	0.081	0.180
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.110	0.026	316	293	1.486	0.238	0.058	0.163
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.095	0.047	88	77	1.493	0.498	0.000	0.189
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.036	0.017	88	77	0.859	0.478	0.002	0.070
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.234	0.021	1,361	1,238	1.784	0.088	0.193	0.275
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.677	0.030	462	426	1.391	0.045	0.616	0.737
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.193	0.044	1,086	1,048	3.017	0.226	0.106	0.281
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.188	0.052	146	155	1.672	0.275	0.084	0.291
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.167	0.033	441	408	1.866	0.199	0.101	0.234
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.063	0.008	1,068	992	1.035	0.125	0.047	0.078
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.331	0.087	60	62	1.492	0.263	0.157	0.506
Child took ACT	0.860	0.065	17	19	0.847	0.075	0.731	0.990
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.789	0.016	1,361	1,238	1.429	0.020	0.758	0.821
Condom use at last sex	0.800	na	5	4	na	na	0.000	na
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.061	0.019	1,361	1,238	2.909	0.310	0.023	0.099
Mobile phone ownership	0.454	0.036	1,361	1,238	2.660	0.079	0.382	0.526
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.078	0.027	1,361	1,238	3.725	0.349	0.024	0.132
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.193	0.017	1,069	990	1.411	0.088	0.159	0.228
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.345	0.028	1,361	1,238	2.147	0.080	0.290	0.401
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.051	0.010	1,069	990	1.500	0.199	0.030	0.071
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.225	0.018	981	884	1.329	0.079	0.190	0.261
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.061	0.015	981	884	2.019	0.253	0.030	0.092
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.014	0.005	981	884	1.322	0.355	0.004	0.024
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.162	0.019	873	748	1.504	0.116	0.124	0.199
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.400	0.018	873	748	1.108	0.046	0.363	0.437
		MEN						
No education	0.658	0.057	395	357	2.390	0.087	0.543	0.773
Secondary education or higher	0.290	0.058	395	357	2.534	0.201	0.173	0.406
Literacy	0.394	0.066	395	357	2.664	0.168	0.261	0.526
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.182	0.047	395	357	2.414	0.259	0.088	0.277
Current tobacco use	0.034	0.009	395	357	0.939	0.252	0.017	0.051
Want no more children	0.019	0.010	211	205	1.046	0.521	0.000	0.039
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.867	0.023	395	357	1.336	0.026	0.821	0.913
Condom use at last sex	1.000	0.000	4	3	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.030	0.009	395	357	1.035	0.298	0.012	0.047
Male circumcision	0.932	0.021	395	357	1.609	0.022	0.891	0.973
Mobile phone ownership	0.773	0.031	395	357	1.473	0.040	0.711	0.835
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.322	0.062	395	357	2.615	0.193	0.198	0.446
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.070	0.021	395	357	1.604	0.295	0.029	0.111

na = not applicable

Table B.12 Sampling errors: Zamfara sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.021	0.006	4,243	5,741	1.104	0.280	0.009	0.032
Births registered with civil authority	0.291	0.046	796	1,104	2.334	0.158	0.199	0.383
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.897	0.018	710	981	1.613	0.021	0.860	0.934
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.403	0.027	710	981	1.445	0.066	0.349	0.456
At least basic drinking water service	0.551	0.072	4,243	5,741	3.380	0.130	0.408	0.695
Water available when needed	0.625	0.046	4,243	5,741	2.202	0.073	0.533	0.717
At least basic sanitation service	0.559	0.052	4,243	5,741	2.434	0.092	0.456	0.663
Using open defecation	0.025	0.016	4,243	5,741	2.807	0.657	0.000	0.057
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.444	0.031	4,010	5,452	1.423	0.070	0.382	0.506
WOMEN								
No education	0.760	0.056	885	1,154	3.888	0.074	0.648	0.873
Secondary education or higher	0.190	0.048	885	1,154	3.644	0.255	0.093	0.287
Literacy	0.250	0.060	885	1,154	4.078	0.240	0.130	0.369
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.047	0.017	885	1,154	2.372	0.360	0.013	0.081
Current tobacco use	0.000	0.000	885	1,154	0.530	1.043	0.000	0.001
Total fertility rate (3 years)	6.294	0.475	2,517	3,282	1.882	0.075	5.344	7.244
Currently pregnant	0.142	0.018	885	1,154	1.539	0.127	0.106	0.178
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	7.233	0.184	137	165	0.861	0.025	6.865	7.600
Median birth interval	31.969	0.908	698	930	2.074	0.028	30.153	33.786
Ideal number of children	7.957	0.237	761	1,005	2.282	0.030	7.484	8.431
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	6.055	0.437	2,517	3,282	1.821	0.072	5.181	6.930
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.200	0.030	711	946	1.981	0.149	0.140	0.259
Currently using any modern method	0.164	0.027	711	946	1.911	0.162	0.111	0.217
Currently using pill	0.004	0.002	711	946	0.887	0.513	0.000	0.008
Currently using injectables	0.040	0.008	711	946	1.139	0.208	0.024	0.057
Currently using implants	0.079	0.015	711	946	1.446	0.185	0.050	0.109
Currently using male condoms	0.002	0.002	711	946	0.867	0.690	0.000	0.005
Currently using any traditional method	0.036	0.009	711	946	1.288	0.251	0.018	0.054
Unmet need for spacing	0.162	0.019	711	946	1.347	0.115	0.124	0.199
Unmet need for limiting	0.011	0.004	711	946	1.019	0.359	0.003	0.019
Unmet need total	0.173	0.020	711	946	1.402	0.115	0.133	0.213
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.440	0.043	260	353	1.415	0.098	0.353	0.526
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.440	0.043	262	356	1.443	0.099	0.353	0.527
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.395	0.034	711	946	1.830	0.085	0.328	0.462
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.760	0.031	885	1,154	2.176	0.041	0.697	0.822
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	42.136	9.922	1,679	2,216	1.525	0.235	22.293	61.979
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	17.704	4.335	1,682	2,219	1.155	0.245	9.035	26.374
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	59.841	11.937	1,681	2,220	1.564	0.199	35.967	83.714
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	62.429	16.297	1,735	2,287	2.106	0.261	29.835	95.023
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	118.533	23.812	1,702	2,248	2.143	0.201	70.908	166.158
Stillbirth rate	10.905	5.113	869	1,164	1.368	0.469	0.678	21.131
Early neonatal mortality rate	43.484	13.835	859	1,151	1.629	0.318	15.814	71.154
Perinatal mortality rate	53.914	13.758	869	1,164	1.520	0.255	26.399	81.430
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.248	0.055	292	395	2.165	0.222	0.138	0.359
4+ ANC visits	0.215	0.046	292	395	1.914	0.216	0.122	0.307
8+ ANC visits	0.000	0.000	292	395	na	na	0.000	0.000
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.352	0.049	292	395	1.744	0.139	0.254	0.450
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.200	0.037	292	395	1.554	0.182	0.127	0.273
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.153	0.042	303	410	1.946	0.273	0.070	0.237
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.132	0.043	303	410	2.138	0.330	0.045	0.219
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.020	0.008	303	410	1.049	0.413	0.004	0.037
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.181	0.034	292	395	1.523	0.190	0.112	0.250
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.181	0.031	292	395	1.393	0.174	0.118	0.243
Any problem accessing health care	0.556	0.038	885	1,154	2.273	0.068	0.480	0.632
Ever had a vaccination card	0.224	0.042	145	199	1.206	0.187	0.140	0.308
Received BCG vaccination	0.208	0.042	145	199	1.258	0.205	0.123	0.293
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.126	0.029	145	199	1.031	0.230	0.068	0.184
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.122	0.028	145	199	1.021	0.233	0.065	0.178
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.150	0.033	145	199	1.095	0.219	0.084	0.216
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.037	0.016	145	199	1.033	0.428	0.005	0.069
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.095	0.033	168	230	1.463	0.343	0.030	0.160
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.015	0.010	168	230	1.109	0.672	0.000	0.036
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.553	0.088	41	55	1.146	0.159	0.377	0.729
Treated with ORS	0.674	0.103	41	55	1.428	0.153	0.467	0.881
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.392	0.042	226	317	1.318	0.106	0.309	0.476
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.642	0.043	226	317	1.160	0.067	0.556	0.728
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.053	0.015	242	338	1.051	0.284	0.023	0.083
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.019	0.008	242	338	0.864	0.389	0.004	0.035
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.443	0.040	232	326	1.179	0.091	0.362	0.523
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.118	0.039	77	97	1.059	0.332	0.040	0.197
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.019	0.009	194	268	0.930	0.482	0.001	0.037
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.733	0.044	216	305	1.476	0.060	0.645	0.821

Continued…

Table B.12—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.224	0.029	222	286	1.023	0.128	0.166	0.281
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.130	0.030	222	286	1.322	0.231	0.070	0.190
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.092	0.049	38	50	1.033	0.534	0.000	0.191
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.082	0.045	38	50	0.997	0.549	0.000	0.172
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.054	0.011	885	1,154	1.505	0.211	0.031	0.077
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.492	0.037	298	391	1.276	0.075	0.418	0.567
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.648	0.034	799	1,107	1.509	0.052	0.581	0.715
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.746	0.044	126	170	1.059	0.060	0.657	0.835
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.013	0.007	292	395	1.033	0.538	0.000	0.026
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.092	0.011	770	1,030	1.039	0.118	0.071	0.114
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.297	0.071	73	95	1.316	0.240	0.155	0.440
Child took ACT	0.589	0.104	44	58	1.394	0.176	0.382	0.796
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.670	0.042	885	1,154	2.617	0.062	0.587	0.753
Condom use at last sex	0.000	0.000	3	6	na	na	0.000	0.000
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.148	0.029	885	1,154	2.414	0.196	0.090	0.205
Mobile phone ownership	0.353	0.038	885	1,154	2.331	0.106	0.278	0.429
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.096	0.025	885	1,154	2.513	0.261	0.046	0.145
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.131	0.020	711	946	1.556	0.150	0.092	0.171
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.337	0.019	885	1,154	1.206	0.057	0.299	0.376
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.059	0.015	711	946	1.717	0.258	0.028	0.089
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.097	0.017	611	822	1.455	0.180	0.062	0.131
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.014	0.007	611	822	1.518	0.526	0.000	0.028
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.009	0.005	611	822	1.345	0.563	0.000	0.020
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.103	0.021	556	715	1.602	0.201	0.061	0.144
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.121	0.022	556	715	1.571	0.180	0.077	0.165
		MEN						
No education	0.469	0.061	255	329	1.946	0.131	0.346	0.591
Secondary education or higher	0.446	0.065	255	329	2.069	0.146	0.316	0.576
Literacy	0.556	0.062	255	329	1.986	0.112	0.431	0.680
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.210	0.052	255	329	2.008	0.246	0.106	0.313
Current tobacco use	0.021	0.010	255	329	1.143	0.485	0.001	0.042
Want no more children	0.310	0.060	132	185	1.482	0.194	0.190	0.430
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.502	0.041	255	329	1.304	0.082	0.420	0.584
Condom use at last sex	0.265	0.107	36	51	1.420	0.406	0.050	0.479
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.079	0.021	255	329	1.226	0.263	0.038	0.121
Male circumcision	0.922	0.024	255	329	1.396	0.026	0.875	0.969
Mobile phone ownership	0.637	0.037	255	329	1.230	0.058	0.563	0.711
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.297	0.052	255	329	1.800	0.174	0.194	0.401
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.267	0.046	255	329	1.657	0.173	0.175	0.359

na = not applicable

Table B.13 Sampling errors: Katsina sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION					
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.042	0.011	6,506	10,194	2.036	0.254	0.021	0.063
Births registered with civil authority	0.402	0.027	1,120	1,811	1.406	0.067	0.348	0.456
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.758	0.030	1,098	1,673	2.325	0.040	0.698	0.819
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.283	0.023	1,096	1,670	1.697	0.082	0.237	0.329
At least basic drinking water service	0.595	0.090	6,506	10,194	5.065	0.151	0.416	0.775
Water available when needed	0.609	0.039	6,506	10,194	2.277	0.064	0.531	0.688
At least basic sanitation service	0.569	0.035	6,506	10,194	2.019	0.061	0.499	0.639
Using open defecation	0.026	0.022	6,506	10,194	3.947	0.852	0.000	0.070
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.060	0.013	6,313	9,790	1.396	0.212	0.035	0.086
			WOMEN					
No education	0.530	0.062	1,177	1,778	4.214	0.116	0.407	0.654
Secondary education or higher	0.326	0.046	1,177	1,778	3.378	0.142	0.233	0.418
Literacy	0.372	0.048	1,177	1,778	3.418	0.130	0.275	0.469
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.059	0.012	1,177	1,778	1.798	0.209	0.034	0.084
Current tobacco use	0.005	0.003	1,177	1,778	1.283	0.509	0.000	0.011
Total fertility rate (3 years)	5.668	0.299	3,319	5,039	1.542	0.053	5.070	6.266
Currently pregnant	0.135	0.012	1,177	1,778	1.211	0.090	0.111	0.159
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	7.781	0.216	148	236	0.921	0.028	7.348	8.213
Median birth interval	33.285	1.013	939	1,438	1.218	0.030	31.260	35.311
Ideal number of children	5.336	0.179	1,176	1,776	1.616	0.034	4.977	5.694
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	4.075	0.276	3,319	5,039	1.490	0.068	3.523	4.627
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.077	0.015	937	1,439	1.671	0.189	0.048	0.107
Currently using any modern method	0.067	0.013	937	1,439	1.573	0.192	0.041	0.093
Currently using pill	0.010	0.003	937	1,439	0.976	0.318	0.004	0.016
Currently using injectables	0.029	0.007	937	1,439	1.199	0.226	0.016	0.042
Currently using implants	0.026	0.008	937	1,439	1.444	0.289	0.011	0.041
Currently using male condoms	0.000	0.000	937	1,439	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using any traditional method	0.010	0.005	937	1,439	1.503	0.480	0.000	0.020
Unmet need for spacing	0.122	0.010	937	1,439	0.956	0.084	0.101	0.142
Unmet need for limiting	0.049	0.008	937	1,439	1.078	0.155	0.034	0.065
Unmet need total	0.171	0.012	937	1,439	1.008	0.072	0.146	0.196
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.270	0.041	244	358	1.404	0.152	0.188	0.352
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.272	0.041	246	361	1.428	0.151	0.190	0.355
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.731	0.022	937	1,439	1.523	0.030	0.687	0.775
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.598	0.022	1,177	1,778	1.521	0.036	0.555	0.642
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	42.033	12.107	2,290	3,480	2.291	0.288	17.819	66.248
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	20.902	2.891	2,277	3,448	0.842	0.138	15.121	26.684
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	62.936	13.668	2,291	3,481	2.017	0.217	35.600	90.271
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	45.379	6.518	2,322	3,518	1.042	0.144	32.342	58.416
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	105.459	15.793	2,313	3,508	1.832	0.150	73.872	137.045
Stillbirth rate	8.554	2.954	1,151	1,763	1.101	0.345	2.646	14.461
Early neonatal mortality rate	32.978	7.719	1,141	1,748	1.275	0.234	17.540	48.415
Perinatal mortality rate	41.249	9.010	1,151	1,763	1.362	0.218	23.229	59.269
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.492	0.052	420	644	2.129	0.106	0.388	0.597
4+ ANC visits	0.372	0.045	420	644	1.895	0.121	0.282	0.462
8+ ANC visits	0.031	0.010	420	644	1.195	0.325	0.011	0.052
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.575	0.059	420	644	2.424	0.102	0.457	0.693
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.364	0.046	420	644	1.939	0.126	0.273	0.456
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.158	0.025	436	671	1.351	0.155	0.109	0.207
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.191	0.032	436	671	1.656	0.168	0.126	0.255
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.004	0.003	436	671	0.915	0.688	0.000	0.009
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.194	0.023	420	644	1.176	0.117	0.148	0.239
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.175	0.021	420	644	1.106	0.117	0.134	0.216
Any problem accessing health care	0.391	0.034	1,177	1,778	2.391	0.087	0.322	0.459
Ever had a vaccination card	0.667	0.044	202	290	1.286	0.066	0.579	0.756
Received BCG vaccination	0.654	0.046	202	290	1.342	0.071	0.561	0.747
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.533	0.056	202	290	1.550	0.105	0.421	0.645
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.537	0.055	202	290	1.534	0.103	0.426	0.648
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.537	0.054	202	290	1.497	0.101	0.429	0.645
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.151	0.026	202	290	1.021	0.176	0.098	0.203
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.250	0.044	161	237	1.241	0.175	0.163	0.338
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.085	0.025	161	237	1.105	0.290	0.036	0.134
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.626	0.036	161	245	0.912	0.057	0.554	0.698
Treated with ORS	0.158	0.053	161	245	1.758	0.332	0.053	0.264
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.326	0.067	345	576	2.578	0.205	0.192	0.460
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.646	0.066	345	576	2.483	0.102	0.515	0.778
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.067	0.018	346	572	1.392	0.272	0.031	0.104
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.036	0.016	346	572	1.626	0.437	0.005	0.068
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.268	0.049	352	584	1.912	0.184	0.170	0.366
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.123	0.034	107	167	1.072	0.278	0.055	0.192
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.126	0.027	292	438	1.392	0.216	0.071	0.180
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.696	0.030	314	517	1.133	0.043	0.636	0.755

Continued…

Table B.13—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.185	0.044	259	380	1.828	0.240	0.096	0.274
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.119	0.025	259	380	1.229	0.208	0.070	0.169
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.115	0.052	80	115	1.432	0.449	0.012	0.219
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.056	0.023	80	115	0.900	0.416	0.009	0.102
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.350	0.020	1,177	1,778	1.440	0.057	0.310	0.390
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.607	0.042	393	586	1.695	0.069	0.523	0.691
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.457	0.038	1,110	1,788	2.133	0.084	0.381	0.534
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.516	0.044	150	246	1.091	0.085	0.428	0.604
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.175	0.034	420	644	1.819	0.193	0.107	0.243
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.129	0.019	1,045	1,586	1.809	0.151	0.090	0.167
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.147	0.042	144	204	1.391	0.288	0.062	0.232
Child took ACT	0.786	0.049	51	73	0.832	0.062	0.688	0.884
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.701	0.027	1,177	1,778	2.018	0.038	0.647	0.755
Condom use at last sex	na	na	0	na	na	na	0.000	na
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.200	0.016	1,177	1,778	1.356	0.079	0.168	0.231
Mobile phone ownership	0.454	0.033	1,177	1,778	2.241	0.072	0.389	0.519
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.104	0.020	1,177	1,778	2.258	0.194	0.064	0.144
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.161	0.017	937	1,439	1.422	0.106	0.127	0.196
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.421	0.030	1,177	1,778	2.095	0.072	0.360	0.481
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.060	0.011	937	1,439	1.371	0.177	0.039	0.081
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.133	0.019	853	1,266	1.662	0.145	0.095	0.172
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.028	0.008	853	1,266	1.344	0.270	0.013	0.044
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.002	0.001	853	1,266	0.896	0.792	0.000	0.004
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.066	0.010	768	1,099	1.133	0.154	0.046	0.086
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.123	0.014	768	1,099	1.182	0.114	0.095	0.151
		MEN						
No education	0.281	0.060	302	479	2.318	0.215	0.160	0.402
Secondary education or higher	0.593	0.072	302	479	2.522	0.121	0.449	0.738
Literacy	0.707	0.060	302	479	2.272	0.085	0.587	0.827
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.358	0.060	302	479	2.143	0.166	0.239	0.478
Current tobacco use	0.083	0.016	302	479	0.982	0.188	0.052	0.114
Want no more children	0.118	0.030	164	253	1.183	0.253	0.059	0.178
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.635	0.057	302	479	2.043	0.090	0.521	0.749
Condom use at last sex	0.670	0.146	13	22	1.067	0.217	0.379	0.961
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.398	0.043	302	479	1.507	0.107	0.313	0.483
Male circumcision	0.980	0.010	302	479	1.265	0.011	0.959	1.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.762	0.044	302	479	1.781	0.058	0.675	0.850
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.384	0.062	302	479	2.183	0.160	0.261	0.507
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.119	0.021	302	479	1.122	0.176	0.077	0.161

na = not applicable

Table B.14 Sampling errors: Jigawa sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.026	0.005	6,353	6,400	1.240	0.199	0.016	0.036
Births registered with civil authority	0.157	0.022	1,217	1,220	1.533	0.138	0.114	0.201
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.867	0.015	1,068	1,067	1.415	0.017	0.838	0.897
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.389	0.022	1,066	1,065	1.461	0.056	0.345	0.433
At least basic drinking water service	0.807	0.047	6,353	6,400	3.372	0.058	0.713	0.902
Water available when needed	0.586	0.051	6,353	6,400	2.859	0.088	0.483	0.689
At least basic sanitation service	0.447	0.040	6,353	6,400	2.199	0.091	0.366	0.528
Using open defecation	0.232	0.053	6,353	6,400	3.706	0.230	0.126	0.339
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.197	0.023	6,269	6,332	1.553	0.114	0.152	0.242
WOMEN								
No education	0.705	0.043	1,293	1,258	3.362	0.061	0.619	0.791
Secondary education or higher	0.223	0.040	1,293	1,258	3.458	0.180	0.142	0.303
Literacy	0.239	0.043	1,293	1,258	3.624	0.181	0.153	0.325
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.040	0.009	1,293	1,258	1.640	0.224	0.022	0.058
Current tobacco use	0.002	0.002	1,293	1,258	1.428	0.996	0.000	0.005
Total fertility rate (3 years)	6.900	0.359	3,582	3,476	1.778	0.052	6.182	7.619
Currently pregnant	0.098	0.010	1,293	1,258	1.212	0.102	0.078	0.118
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	8.119	0.211	206	206	1.166	0.026	7.697	8.541
Median birth interval	31.805	0.586	1,119	1,100	1.158	0.018	30.632	32.978
Ideal number of children	8.220	0.179	1,291	1,255	2.422	0.022	7.861	8.578
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	6.705	0.370	3,582	3,476	1.800	0.055	5.964	7.445
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.044	0.010	968	948	1.559	0.234	0.023	0.065
Currently using any modern method	0.035	0.009	968	948	1.492	0.251	0.018	0.053
Currently using pill	0.003	0.002	968	948	0.889	0.530	0.000	0.006
Currently using injectables	0.022	0.007	968	948	1.432	0.305	0.009	0.036
Currently using implants	0.008	0.003	968	948	1.063	0.380	0.002	0.014
Currently using male condoms	0.001	0.001	968	948	0.879	0.753	0.000	0.004
Currently using any traditional method	0.009	0.004	968	948	1.407	0.484	0.000	0.017
Unmet need for spacing	0.098	0.013	968	948	1.310	0.128	0.073	0.123
Unmet need for limiting	0.043	0.009	968	948	1.345	0.205	0.025	0.060
Unmet need total	0.141	0.014	968	948	1.293	0.103	0.112	0.170
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.191	0.034	189	175	1.168	0.180	0.122	0.259
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.187	0.034	193	179	1.171	0.180	0.120	0.254
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.359	0.031	968	948	1.996	0.086	0.298	0.421
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.839	0.027	1,293	1,258	2.636	0.032	0.785	0.893
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	53.006	4.681	2,556	2,495	0.994	0.088	43.645	62.368
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	28.170	5.589	2,538	2,475	1.680	0.198	16.992	39.347
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	81.176	7.351	2,561	2,500	1.321	0.091	66.474	95.878
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	86.698	9.263	2,474	2,416	1.387	0.107	68.173	105.223
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	160.836	11.438	2,599	2,536	1.357	0.071	137.961	183.711
Stillbirth rate	18.477	4.002	1,340	1,322	0.984	0.217	10.472	26.482
Early neonatal mortality rate	37.778	5.329	1,319	1,297	0.933	0.141	27.119	48.437
Perinatal mortality rate	55.557	7.422	1,340	1,322	1.086	0.134	40.712	70.402
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.760	0.044	523	507	2.322	0.057	0.672	0.847
4+ ANC visits	0.377	0.028	523	507	1.332	0.075	0.320	0.433
8+ ANC visits	0.013	0.005	523	507	0.958	0.365	0.003	0.022
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.777	0.039	523	507	2.109	0.050	0.700	0.854
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.598	0.036	523	507	1.663	0.060	0.526	0.669
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.214	0.026	543	526	1.382	0.120	0.163	0.265
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.246	0.026	543	526	1.333	0.104	0.194	0.297
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.026	0.011	543	526	1.271	0.415	0.004	0.047
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.439	0.023	523	507	1.043	0.052	0.393	0.484
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.414	0.029	523	507	1.334	0.070	0.356	0.471
Any problem accessing health care	0.736	0.027	1,293	1,258	2.184	0.036	0.682	0.789
Ever had a vaccination card	0.673	0.044	208	197	1.329	0.066	0.585	0.762
Received BCG vaccination	0.664	0.044	208	197	1.309	0.066	0.577	0.752
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.622	0.049	208	197	1.434	0.079	0.523	0.721
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.620	0.050	208	197	1.442	0.080	0.520	0.719
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.626	0.047	208	197	1.359	0.075	0.532	0.719
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.329	0.051	208	197	1.526	0.155	0.227	0.431
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.352	0.043	201	199	1.261	0.123	0.266	0.438
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.079	0.026	201	199	1.370	0.328	0.027	0.131
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.560	0.034	230	228	1.020	0.062	0.491	0.629
Treated with ORS	0.348	0.043	230	228	1.317	0.122	0.263	0.434
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.319	0.025	378	389	1.009	0.078	0.269	0.369
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.557	0.023	378	389	0.935	0.041	0.511	0.603
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.132	0.016	380	393	0.951	0.125	0.099	0.165
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.010	0.005	380	393	1.000	0.494	0.000	0.020
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.419	0.033	381	394	1.162	0.079	0.353	0.485
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.112	0.030	162	160	1.220	0.271	0.051	0.173
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.083	0.017	333	314	1.143	0.209	0.048	0.117
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.600	0.037	331	340	1.190	0.061	0.527	0.674

Continued…

Table B.14—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.305	0.029	271	255	1.046	0.096	0.246	0.363
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.055	0.020	271	255	1.430	0.361	0.015	0.095
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.105	0.027	95	90	0.869	0.261	0.050	0.160
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.021	0.015	95	90	1.023	0.716	0.000	0.052
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.392	0.023	1,293	1,258	1.674	0.058	0.347	0.438
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.557	0.027	424	404	1.112	0.048	0.503	0.611
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.552	0.022	1,241	1,248	1.235	0.041	0.507	0.597
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.737	0.040	123	128	1.019	0.055	0.656	0.817
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.151	0.021	523	507	1.315	0.137	0.110	0.192
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.149	0.016	1,174	1,144	1.520	0.109	0.116	0.181
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.177	0.028	177	170	0.935	0.159	0.121	0.233
Child took ACT	0.698	0.067	87	86	1.282	0.095	0.564	0.831
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.796	0.020	1,293	1,258	1.740	0.025	0.757	0.835
Condom use at last sex	na	na	0	na	na	na	0.000	na
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.224	0.018	1,293	1,258	1.566	0.081	0.188	0.261
Mobile phone ownership	0.312	0.029	1,293	1,258	2.241	0.093	0.254	0.369
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.113	0.026	1,293	1,258	2.986	0.234	0.060	0.166
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.160	0.021	968	948	1.798	0.133	0.118	0.202
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.282	0.020	1,293	1,258	1.615	0.072	0.241	0.322
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.080	0.012	968	948	1.326	0.144	0.057	0.104
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.049	0.014	842	902	1.835	0.279	0.022	0.077
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.056	0.010	842	902	1.203	0.171	0.037	0.075
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.000	0.000	842	902	na	na	0.000	0.000
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.085	0.016	723	711	1.528	0.186	0.054	0.117
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.081	0.013	723	711	1.238	0.155	0.056	0.106
		MEN						
No education	0.563	0.066	346	330	2.442	0.117	0.432	0.695
Secondary education or higher	0.379	0.063	346	330	2.413	0.168	0.252	0.506
Literacy	0.417	0.057	346	330	2.126	0.136	0.303	0.530
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.167	0.030	346	330	1.482	0.179	0.107	0.226
Current tobacco use	0.034	0.011	346	330	1.128	0.324	0.012	0.056
Want no more children	0.038	0.019	155	153	1.258	0.513	0.000	0.076
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.732	0.032	346	330	1.320	0.043	0.669	0.795
Condom use at last sex	0.362	0.392	3	3	1.095	1.084	0.000	1.000
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.173	0.018	346	330	0.901	0.106	0.136	0.210
Male circumcision	0.981	0.009	346	330	1.207	0.009	0.964	0.999
Mobile phone ownership	0.753	0.026	346	330	1.139	0.035	0.700	0.806
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.255	0.040	346	330	1.713	0.158	0.174	0.336
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.278	0.034	346	330	1.401	0.122	0.210	0.346

na = not applicable

Table B.15 Sampling errors: Yobe sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.030	0.017	5,684	4,973	3.278	0.562	0.000	0.064
Births registered with civil authority	0.194	0.035	1,134	945	2.072	0.179	0.124	0.263
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.734	0.046	975	837	3.208	0.062	0.643	0.825
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.341	0.029	975	837	1.931	0.086	0.282	0.400
At least basic drinking water service	0.768	0.052	5,684	4,973	3.411	0.067	0.665	0.871
Water available when needed	0.221	0.038	5,684	4,973	2.500	0.171	0.146	0.297
At least basic sanitation service	0.327	0.029	5,684	4,973	1.618	0.089	0.269	0.385
Using open defecation	0.115	0.035	5,684	4,973	3.202	0.307	0.044	0.185
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.034	0.013	3,325	2,988	1.535	0.377	0.008	0.059
WOMEN								
No education	0.680	0.042	1,085	954	2.950	0.062	0.596	0.764
Secondary education or higher	0.246	0.042	1,085	954	3.220	0.172	0.161	0.330
Literacy	0.222	0.042	1,085	954	3.298	0.188	0.139	0.306
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.088	0.023	1,085	954	2.720	0.268	0.041	0.134
Current tobacco use	0.001	0.001	1,085	954	1.139	0.972	0.000	0.004
Total fertility rate (3 years)	7.496	0.538	3,019	2,643	2.280	0.072	6.420	8.572
Currently pregnant	0.119	0.014	1,085	954	1.388	0.115	0.091	0.146
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	8.399	0.298	158	154	1.390	0.035	7.804	8.995
Median birth interval	29.324	1.035	1,090	882	2.595	0.035	27.254	31.394
Ideal number of children	5.813	0.375	960	835	2.767	0.065	5.063	6.563
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	5.278	0.609	3,019	2,643	2.425	0.115	4.060	6.496
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.090	0.021	830	681	2.083	0.230	0.049	0.132
Currently using any modern method	0.076	0.016	830	681	1.731	0.209	0.044	0.108
Currently using pill	0.021	0.006	830	681	1.163	0.273	0.010	0.033
Currently using injectables	0.027	0.009	830	681	1.595	0.334	0.009	0.045
Currently using implants	0.022	0.008	830	681	1.599	0.372	0.006	0.038
Currently using male condoms	0.000	0.000	830	681	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using any traditional method	0.014	0.006	830	681	1.586	0.465	0.001	0.027
Unmet need for spacing	0.165	0.015	830	681	1.131	0.088	0.136	0.194
Unmet need for limiting	0.081	0.017	830	681	1.745	0.204	0.048	0.114
Unmet need total	0.246	0.021	830	681	1.393	0.085	0.205	0.288
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.227	0.042	270	229	1.676	0.185	0.143	0.311
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.226	0.042	271	230	1.607	0.184	0.143	0.309
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.820	0.017	830	681	1.275	0.021	0.786	0.854
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.730	0.023	1,085	954	1.732	0.032	0.684	0.777
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	34.110	7.064	2,500	2,059	1.477	0.207	19.982	48.238
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	20.308	3.127	2,496	2,058	1.022	0.154	14.054	26.562
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	54.418	9.264	2,502	2,065	1.605	0.170	35.890	72.946
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	95.838	9.535	2,523	2,092	1.103	0.099	76.768	114.908
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	145.041	14.894	2,543	2,103	1.468	0.103	115.253	174.828
Stillbirth rate	33.289	5.438	1,288	1,056	0.995	0.163	22.412	44.166
Early neonatal mortality rate	26.753	5.663	1,244	1,021	1.127	0.212	15.426	38.080
Perinatal mortality rate	59.151	6.841	1,288	1,056	0.947	0.116	45.470	72.832
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.732	0.052	458	380	2.474	0.070	0.629	0.835
4+ ANC visits	0.485	0.029	458	380	1.237	0.060	0.427	0.543
8+ ANC visits	0.036	0.013	458	380	1.505	0.365	0.010	0.062
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.802	0.030	458	380	1.616	0.038	0.741	0.862
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.634	0.042	458	380	1.838	0.065	0.551	0.717
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.321	0.032	474	393	1.442	0.100	0.257	0.385
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.354	0.049	474	393	2.131	0.139	0.256	0.452
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.024	0.009	474	393	1.209	0.359	0.007	0.041
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.339	0.043	458	380	1.936	0.127	0.253	0.425
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.330	0.045	458	380	2.030	0.136	0.240	0.419
Any problem accessing health care	0.641	0.028	1,085	954	1.911	0.043	0.586	0.697
Ever had a vaccination card	0.793	0.039	212	181	1.399	0.049	0.716	0.871
Received BCG vaccination	0.791	0.039	212	181	1.396	0.049	0.713	0.868
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.513	0.039	212	181	1.129	0.075	0.435	0.590
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.665	0.049	212	181	1.511	0.074	0.567	0.763
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.590	0.058	212	181	1.708	0.098	0.475	0.705
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.127	0.035	212	181	1.531	0.275	0.057	0.196
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.364	0.059	208	174	1.735	0.162	0.246	0.482
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.063	0.018	208	174	1.085	0.291	0.027	0.100
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.712	0.044	320	271	1.691	0.062	0.624	0.799
Treated with ORS	0.414	0.050	320	271	1.759	0.121	0.314	0.514
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.252	0.028	349	297	1.152	0.110	0.196	0.307
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.545	0.050	349	297	1.788	0.091	0.445	0.645
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.101	0.023	384	322	1.360	0.226	0.055	0.147
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.006	0.004	384	322	1.048	0.719	0.000	0.014
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.388	0.029	362	305	1.032	0.074	0.330	0.445
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.242	0.054	112	97	1.312	0.221	0.135	0.349
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.023	0.010	315	259	1.135	0.415	0.004	0.043
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.566	0.026	351	290	1.004	0.045	0.515	0.618

Continued…

Table B.15—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.271	0.048	264	231	1.730	0.176	0.176	0.366
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.160	0.070	264	231	3.044	0.436	0.020	0.300
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.234	0.062	73	72	1.243	0.266	0.110	0.359
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.030	0.022	73	72	1.108	0.744	0.000	0.075
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.055	0.011	1,085	954	1.541	0.194	0.034	0.077
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.435	0.034	402	359	1.361	0.078	0.368	0.502
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.620	0.041	1,161	970	1.976	0.066	0.537	0.702
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.545	0.063	131	115	1.413	0.115	0.420	0.671
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.252	0.023	458	380	1.121	0.090	0.207	0.298
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.263	0.015	1,123	927	1.120	0.056	0.233	0.292
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.131	0.025	277	243	1.221	0.188	0.082	0.180
Child took ACT	0.591	0.099	67	61	1.695	0.168	0.392	0.789
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.659	0.050	1,085	954	3.437	0.076	0.559	0.758
Condom use at last sex	0.628	na	2	2	na	na	0.000	na
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.172	0.025	1,085	954	2.162	0.144	0.122	0.222
Mobile phone ownership	0.446	0.032	1,085	954	2.130	0.072	0.382	0.511
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.178	0.037	1,085	954	3.205	0.210	0.103	0.252
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.181	0.018	830	681	1.349	0.100	0.145	0.217
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.527	0.027	1,085	954	1.756	0.051	0.473	0.580
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.079	0.018	830	681	1.924	0.228	0.043	0.116
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.133	0.025	731	664	1.974	0.187	0.083	0.183
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.027	0.010	731	664	1.723	0.384	0.006	0.048
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.004	0.003	731	664	1.180	0.676	0.000	0.010
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.052	0.014	641	538	1.589	0.267	0.024	0.081
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.055	0.014	641	538	1.536	0.253	0.027	0.082
		MEN						
No education	0.641	0.066	230	193	2.080	0.104	0.508	0.774
Secondary education or higher	0.320	0.062	230	193	1.993	0.193	0.197	0.444
Literacy	0.549	0.038	230	193	1.156	0.069	0.473	0.625
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.239	0.032	230	193	1.134	0.134	0.175	0.303
Current tobacco use	0.008	0.008	230	193	1.344	1.009	0.000	0.023
Want no more children	0.029	0.014	170	135	1.110	0.493	0.000	0.058
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.490	0.049	230	193	1.472	0.099	0.393	0.588
Condom use at last sex	0.000	na	2	3	na	na	0.000	na
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.322	0.030	230	193	0.988	0.095	0.261	0.382
Male circumcision	0.980	0.010	230	193	1.059	0.010	0.960	1.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.833	0.040	230	193	1.622	0.048	0.753	0.913
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.452	0.041	230	193	1.257	0.092	0.369	0.535
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.054	0.019	230	193	1.284	0.356	0.015	0.092

na = not applicable

Table B.16 Sampling errors: Borno sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.033	0.009	4,697	5,725	1.968	0.266	0.016	0.051
Births registered with civil authority	0.289	0.034	891	1,109	1.821	0.119	0.220	0.358
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.573	0.039	1,011	1,216	2.517	0.069	0.495	0.652
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.206	0.020	1,011	1,216	1.580	0.098	0.165	0.246
At least basic drinking water service	0.627	0.057	4,697	5,725	3.029	0.091	0.513	0.741
Water available when needed	0.655	0.050	4,697	5,725	2.740	0.077	0.554	0.755
At least basic sanitation service	0.454	0.060	4,697	5,725	3.124	0.133	0.334	0.575
Using open defecation	0.028	0.012	4,697	5,725	2.114	0.426	0.004	0.052
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.040	0.013	2,460	2,950	1.322	0.325	0.014	0.066
WOMEN								
No education	0.578	0.060	904	1,073	3.638	0.104	0.457	0.698
Secondary education or higher	0.353	0.055	904	1,073	3.406	0.154	0.244	0.462
Literacy	0.438	0.062	904	1,073	3.736	0.142	0.314	0.562
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.072	0.018	904	1,073	2.119	0.254	0.035	0.108
Current tobacco use	0.002	0.001	904	1,073	0.957	0.735	0.000	0.005
Total fertility rate (3 years)	6.472	0.275	2,578	3,069	1.468	0.042	5.922	7.022
Currently pregnant	0.112	0.015	904	1,073	1.397	0.131	0.083	0.141
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	6.118	0.317	145	172	1.280	0.052	5.483	6.753
Median birth interval	30.562	0.904	805	976	1.197	0.030	28.754	32.371
Ideal number of children	6.281	0.115	904	1,073	1.502	0.018	6.050	6.512
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	5.941	0.273	2,578	3,069	1.386	0.046	5.394	6.488
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.095	0.015	639	752	1.324	0.162	0.064	0.126
Currently using any modern method	0.093	0.015	639	752	1.322	0.164	0.062	0.123
Currently using pill	0.017	0.006	639	752	1.079	0.322	0.006	0.028
Currently using injectables	0.040	0.011	639	752	1.452	0.283	0.017	0.062
Currently using implants	0.020	0.007	639	752	1.294	0.362	0.005	0.034
Currently using male condoms	0.000	0.000	639	752	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using any traditional method	0.002	0.002	639	752	0.905	0.725	0.000	0.006
Unmet need for spacing	0.126	0.011	639	752	0.873	0.091	0.103	0.149
Unmet need for limiting	0.137	0.014	639	752	1.047	0.104	0.109	0.166
Unmet need total	0.263	0.016	639	752	0.903	0.060	0.231	0.294
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.259	0.032	225	269	1.108	0.124	0.194	0.323
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.283	0.033	238	284	1.116	0.115	0.218	0.348
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.667	0.025	639	752	1.342	0.038	0.617	0.717
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.644	0.033	904	1,073	2.054	0.051	0.578	0.709
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	30.195	5.718	1,836	2,190	1.311	0.189	18.758	41.631
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	18.058	3.148	1,837	2,185	0.979	0.174	11.763	24.354
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	48.253	6.744	1,837	2,192	1.219	0.140	34.766	61.740
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	39.219	7.800	1,809	2,139	1.405	0.199	23.619	54.819
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	85.579	11.250	1,847	2,201	1.497	0.131	63.080	108.079
Stillbirth rate	8.834	3.855	934	1,128	1.111	0.436	1.124	16.544
Early neonatal mortality rate	35.504	7.553	928	1,118	1.154	0.213	20.398	50.610
Perinatal mortality rate	44.025	6.731	934	1,128	0.929	0.153	30.563	57.486
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.690	0.041	347	424	1.637	0.059	0.609	0.772
4+ ANC visits	0.611	0.041	347	424	1.565	0.067	0.529	0.693
8+ ANC visits	0.050	0.015	347	424	1.285	0.301	0.020	0.080
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.827	0.032	347	424	1.554	0.038	0.764	0.891
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.787	0.035	347	424	1.579	0.044	0.717	0.857
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.459	0.058	364	451	2.131	0.125	0.344	0.574
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.377	0.040	364	451	1.550	0.106	0.298	0.457
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.007	0.004	364	451	0.983	0.597	0.000	0.015
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.475	0.040	347	424	1.496	0.085	0.394	0.555
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.450	0.040	347	424	1.509	0.090	0.369	0.531
Any problem accessing health care	0.752	0.038	904	1,073	2.662	0.051	0.676	0.829
Ever had a vaccination card	0.804	0.045	160	194	1.441	0.056	0.714	0.894
Received BCG vaccination	0.762	0.051	160	194	1.530	0.067	0.659	0.865
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.422	0.058	160	194	1.473	0.138	0.306	0.538
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.420	0.058	160	194	1.482	0.139	0.303	0.536
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.454	0.061	160	194	1.528	0.135	0.331	0.576
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.162	0.037	160	194	1.260	0.225	0.089	0.235
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.237	0.054	180	208	1.671	0.227	0.130	0.345
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.093	0.029	180	208	1.343	0.316	0.034	0.152
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.688	0.050	119	129	1.117	0.073	0.588	0.787
Treated with ORS	0.611	0.053	119	129	1.112	0.086	0.505	0.716
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.234	0.028	286	367	1.130	0.118	0.178	0.289
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.409	0.034	286	367	1.201	0.084	0.341	0.477
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.103	0.024	287	371	1.322	0.232	0.055	0.151
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.029	0.010	287	371	1.108	0.359	0.008	0.050
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.281	0.039	294	378	1.367	0.139	0.203	0.359
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.525	0.052	89	110	0.978	0.099	0.421	0.629
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.062	0.024	237	287	1.555	0.397	0.013	0.110
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.614	0.027	261	332	0.965	0.044	0.560	0.668

Continued…

Table B.16—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.170	0.026	209	251	1.004	0.154	0.117	0.222
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.101	0.024	209	251	1.123	0.232	0.054	0.149
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.045	0.026	58	74	0.965	0.588	0.000	0.098
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.019	0.020	58	74	1.080	1.020	0.000	0.059
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.500	0.041	904	1,073	2.429	0.081	0.419	0.581
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.448	0.030	307	373	1.063	0.067	0.388	0.509
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.396	0.046	888	1,104	2.242	0.117	0.303	0.489
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.361	0.079	100	125	1.632	0.219	0.203	0.519
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.068	0.019	347	424	1.418	0.283	0.030	0.106
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.101	0.016	853	1,023	1.553	0.161	0.069	0.134
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.463	0.071	101	104	1.314	0.153	0.321	0.604
Child took ACT	0.522	0.083	34	35	0.886	0.160	0.356	0.689
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.541	0.020	904	1,073	1.214	0.037	0.501	0.581
Condom use at last sex	0.468	0.079	15	18	0.603	0.168	0.310	0.625
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.235	0.029	904	1,073	2.030	0.122	0.177	0.292
Mobile phone ownership	0.554	0.033	904	1,073	2.020	0.060	0.487	0.621
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.174	0.027	904	1,073	2.152	0.156	0.120	0.228
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.527	0.035	639	752	1.787	0.067	0.456	0.597
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.245	0.040	904	1,073	2.816	0.165	0.164	0.326
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.349	0.024	639	752	1.269	0.069	0.301	0.396
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.135	0.015	706	776	1.192	0.114	0.104	0.166
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.053	0.014	706	776	1.648	0.264	0.025	0.080
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.000	0.000	706	776	na	na	0.000	0.000
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.155	0.026	614	619	1.748	0.165	0.104	0.206
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.203	0.033	614	619	2.035	0.163	0.136	0.269
		MEN						
No education	0.497	0.071	204	246	2.001	0.142	0.355	0.638
Secondary education or higher	0.459	0.070	204	246	1.985	0.152	0.319	0.598
Literacy	0.561	0.073	204	246	2.081	0.130	0.415	0.707
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.227	0.045	204	246	1.518	0.197	0.138	0.317
Current tobacco use	0.008	0.008	204	246	1.240	0.965	0.000	0.024
Want no more children	0.222	0.035	128	153	0.953	0.158	0.151	0.292
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.492	0.023	204	246	0.643	0.046	0.447	0.538
Condom use at last sex	0.516	0.118	14	22	0.861	0.229	0.280	0.752
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.104	0.030	204	246	1.384	0.286	0.044	0.163
Male circumcision	0.961	0.015	204	246	1.123	0.016	0.930	0.991
Mobile phone ownership	0.819	0.036	204	246	1.330	0.044	0.746	0.891
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.493	0.053	204	246	1.494	0.107	0.388	0.599
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.037	0.015	204	246	1.114	0.399	0.008	0.067

na = not applicable

Table B.17 Sampling errors: Adamawa sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.020	0.007	5,210	4,402	1.974	0.358	0.006	0.034
Births registered with civil authority	0.393	0.044	843	668	1.998	0.113	0.304	0.482
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.786	0.026	1,027	878	2.039	0.033	0.734	0.838
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.489	0.031	1,026	877	1.998	0.064	0.426	0.551
At least basic drinking water service	0.493	0.062	5,210	4,402	3.304	0.125	0.370	0.616
Water available when needed	0.355	0.049	5,210	4,402	2.708	0.138	0.257	0.453
At least basic sanitation service	0.331	0.042	5,210	4,402	2.378	0.127	0.247	0.416
Using open defecation	0.217	0.048	5,210	4,402	3.226	0.222	0.121	0.314
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.310	0.026	4,898	4,127	1.441	0.083	0.259	0.362
WOMEN								
No education	0.336	0.057	1,113	932	4.004	0.170	0.222	0.450
Secondary education or higher	0.470	0.060	1,113	932	3.956	0.127	0.351	0.589
Literacy	0.515	0.055	1,113	932	3.679	0.108	0.404	0.626
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.150	0.030	1,113	932	2.772	0.199	0.090	0.209
Current tobacco use	0.005	0.002	1,113	932	1.095	0.479	0.000	0.009
Total fertility rate (3 years)	5.331	0.278	3,105	2,591	1.225	0.052	4.774	5.888
Currently pregnant	0.089	0.013	1,113	932	1.573	0.151	0.062	0.116
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	6.353	0.248	203	169	1.288	0.039	5.856	6.850
Median birth interval	32.922	0.983	776	625	1.687	0.030	30.957	34.888
Ideal number of children	6.213	0.132	1,072	901	1.720	0.021	5.949	6.478
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	5.070	0.264	3,105	2,591	1.197	0.052	4.543	5.597
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.204	0.024	759	619	1.667	0.120	0.155	0.252
Currently using any modern method	0.175	0.020	759	619	1.428	0.113	0.136	0.215
Currently using pill	0.007	0.003	759	619	1.041	0.439	0.001	0.014
Currently using injectables	0.052	0.011	759	619	1.342	0.209	0.030	0.073
Currently using implants	0.048	0.011	759	619	1.476	0.240	0.025	0.070
Currently using male condoms	0.007	0.003	759	619	1.149	0.501	0.000	0.014
Currently using any traditional method	0.028	0.008	759	619	1.392	0.296	0.012	0.045
Unmet need for spacing	0.182	0.017	759	619	1.185	0.091	0.149	0.216
Unmet need for limiting	0.063	0.012	759	619	1.351	0.190	0.039	0.087
Unmet need total	0.245	0.019	759	619	1.236	0.079	0.207	0.284
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.390	0.034	335	278	1.288	0.087	0.322	0.458
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.378	0.029	368	309	1.156	0.077	0.320	0.436
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.821	0.023	759	619	1.662	0.028	0.775	0.867
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.793	0.030	1,113	932	2.488	0.038	0.732	0.853
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	42.783	6.118	1,836	1,479	1.168	0.143	30.546	55.019
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	32.539	3.970	1,839	1,484	0.821	0.122	24.598	40.480
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	75.322	7.489	1,837	1,480	0.968	0.099	60.344	90.300
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	74.531	12.280	1,819	1,472	1.647	0.165	49.970	99.091
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	144.239	12.553	1,857	1,496	1.242	0.087	119.132	169.345
Stillbirth rate	23.654	4.933	960	764	0.923	0.209	13.789	33.520
Early neonatal mortality rate	37.873	7.990	935	746	1.202	0.211	21.893	53.852
Perinatal mortality rate	60.631	9.553	960	764	1.173	0.158	41.525	79.737
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.347	0.067	351	269	2.601	0.192	0.214	0.481
4+ ANC visits	0.564	0.048	351	269	1.809	0.085	0.468	0.660
8+ ANC visits	0.025	0.010	351	269	1.143	0.383	0.006	0.044
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.790	0.040	351	269	1.845	0.051	0.710	0.871
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.700	0.047	351	269	1.901	0.067	0.606	0.793
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.416	0.053	372	288	1.874	0.126	0.311	0.521
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.244	0.048	372	288	1.981	0.196	0.148	0.339
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.033	0.015	372	288	1.587	0.461	0.003	0.063
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.506	0.040	351	269	1.477	0.078	0.427	0.585
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.589	0.034	351	269	1.285	0.057	0.521	0.657
Any problem accessing health care	0.788	0.028	1,113	932	2.272	0.035	0.733	0.844
Ever had a vaccination card	0.704	0.062	149	117	1.570	0.088	0.581	0.828
Received BCG vaccination	0.708	0.071	149	117	1.800	0.100	0.567	0.849
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.592	0.069	149	117	1.618	0.117	0.453	0.730
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.583	0.067	149	117	1.553	0.114	0.450	0.716
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.557	0.069	149	117	1.609	0.125	0.418	0.695
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.232	0.051	149	117	1.402	0.220	0.130	0.335
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.311	0.049	146	122	1.306	0.158	0.213	0.409
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.140	0.036	146	122	1.247	0.255	0.069	0.211
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.751	0.044	129	101	1.085	0.058	0.664	0.838
Treated with ORS	0.437	0.053	129	101	1.198	0.122	0.330	0.543
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.267	0.041	293	234	1.334	0.153	0.185	0.349
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.486	0.044	293	234	1.294	0.090	0.399	0.574
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.070	0.017	301	240	1.153	0.242	0.036	0.103
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.005	0.005	301	240	0.901	1.009	0.000	0.014
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.325	0.046	306	243	1.357	0.142	0.233	0.418
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.266	0.057	95	69	1.250	0.215	0.151	0.380
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.057	0.016	235	182	1.033	0.275	0.026	0.088
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.590	0.041	267	214	1.317	0.069	0.509	0.672

Continued…

Table B.17—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.139	0.029	285	237	1.431	0.212	0.080	0.198
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.160	0.031	285	237	1.400	0.191	0.099	0.221
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.060	0.030	95	87	1.212	0.495	0.001	0.120
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.030	0.016	95	87	0.917	0.538	0.000	0.062
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.348	0.025	1,113	932	1.718	0.071	0.299	0.397
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.500	0.037	421	361	1.505	0.074	0.426	0.573
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.479	0.036	864	688	1.520	0.075	0.407	0.550
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.426	0.051	99	83	0.980	0.120	0.324	0.528
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.344	0.041	351	269	1.597	0.118	0.263	0.425
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.095	0.013	838	665	1.222	0.137	0.069	0.121
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.210	0.052	78	63	1.104	0.248	0.106	0.314
Child took ACT	0.441	0.118	27	23	1.243	0.267	0.205	0.676
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.540	0.030	1,113	932	1.977	0.055	0.481	0.599
Condom use at last sex	0.235	0.042	58	52	0.746	0.178	0.151	0.318
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.377	0.027	1,113	932	1.851	0.071	0.323	0.431
Mobile phone ownership	0.547	0.030	1,113	932	2.023	0.055	0.486	0.607
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.179	0.032	1,113	932	2.779	0.179	0.115	0.243
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.107	0.025	759	619	2.195	0.231	0.057	0.156
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.401	0.035	1,113	932	2.369	0.087	0.331	0.471
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.098	0.022	759	619	2.017	0.223	0.054	0.142
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.126	0.020	730	641	1.652	0.162	0.085	0.166
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.045	0.010	730	641	1.356	0.231	0.024	0.066
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.010	0.003	730	641	0.908	0.340	0.003	0.016
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.096	0.017	620	495	1.454	0.180	0.061	0.130
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.134	0.019	620	495	1.387	0.142	0.096	0.172
		MEN						
No education	0.184	0.042	309	276	1.904	0.229	0.100	0.269
Secondary education or higher	0.748	0.054	309	276	2.163	0.072	0.640	0.855
Literacy	0.683	0.054	309	276	2.018	0.079	0.575	0.790
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.296	0.045	309	276	1.726	0.152	0.206	0.386
Current tobacco use	0.053	0.013	309	276	1.006	0.242	0.027	0.079
Want no more children	0.090	0.029	157	138	1.246	0.318	0.033	0.147
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.453	0.033	309	276	1.176	0.074	0.386	0.520
Condom use at last sex	0.497	0.104	49	47	1.430	0.210	0.288	0.705
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.362	0.028	309	276	1.017	0.077	0.307	0.418
Male circumcision	0.994	0.004	309	276	0.892	0.004	0.987	1.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.810	0.023	309	276	1.011	0.028	0.765	0.855
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.404	0.044	309	276	1.586	0.110	0.315	0.493
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.203	0.037	309	276	1.628	0.185	0.128	0.277

Table B.18 Sampling errors: Gombe sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.063	0.026	5,507	3,081	3.006	0.416	0.011	0.116
Births registered with civil authority	0.337	0.042	933	514	2.075	0.123	0.254	0.420
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.792	0.033	930	512	2.449	0.041	0.727	0.857
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.337	0.019	930	512	1.237	0.057	0.299	0.376
At least basic drinking water service	0.574	0.076	5,507	3,081	4.026	0.133	0.422	0.726
Water available when needed	0.652	0.045	5,507	3,081	2.508	0.069	0.561	0.742
At least basic sanitation service	0.511	0.057	5,507	3,081	2.979	0.112	0.397	0.625
Using open defecation	0.052	0.026	5,507	3,081	3.651	0.510	0.000	0.105
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.475	0.020	5,397	3,023	1.039	0.042	0.435	0.515
WOMEN								
No education	0.530	0.062	1,142	610	4.168	0.117	0.405	0.654
Secondary education or higher	0.390	0.061	1,142	610	4.200	0.157	0.268	0.512
Literacy	0.429	0.060	1,142	610	4.072	0.140	0.309	0.549
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.126	0.031	1,142	610	3.135	0.245	0.064	0.188
Current tobacco use	0.002	0.001	1,142	610	0.994	0.599	0.000	0.005
Total fertility rate (3 years)	5.540	0.290	3,185	1,704	1.465	0.052	4.959	6.121
Currently pregnant	0.095	0.012	1,142	610	1.390	0.127	0.071	0.119
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	7.321	0.295	199	114	1.336	0.040	6.731	7.912
Median birth interval	31.501	0.610	819	433	1.048	0.019	30.282	32.721
Ideal number of children	6.492	0.155	1,142	610	2.240	0.024	6.181	6.803
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	5.016	0.268	3,185	1,704	1.353	0.053	4.480	5.552
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.309	0.024	805	432	1.500	0.079	0.260	0.358
Currently using any modern method	0.303	0.024	805	432	1.496	0.080	0.254	0.351
Currently using pill	0.017	0.004	805	432	0.936	0.248	0.009	0.026
Currently using injectables	0.070	0.010	805	432	1.140	0.146	0.050	0.091
Currently using implants	0.090	0.015	805	432	1.517	0.170	0.060	0.121
Currently using male condoms	0.009	0.005	805	432	1.401	0.512	0.000	0.019
Currently using any traditional method	0.006	0.004	805	432	1.466	0.641	0.000	0.015
Unmet need for spacing	0.094	0.010	805	432	0.925	0.101	0.075	0.114
Unmet need for limiting	0.037	0.009	805	432	1.311	0.235	0.020	0.055
Unmet need total	0.132	0.010	805	432	0.870	0.079	0.111	0.152
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.687	0.026	362	190	1.075	0.039	0.634	0.740
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.681	0.026	374	195	1.049	0.038	0.630	0.733
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.718	0.023	805	432	1.430	0.032	0.673	0.764
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.901	0.020	1,142	610	2.284	0.022	0.861	0.942
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	44.567	6.479	1,916	1,020	1.139	0.145	31.609	57.526
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	36.308	7.393	1,905	1,015	1.451	0.204	21.523	51.094
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	80.876	9.517	1,920	1,022	1.182	0.118	61.843	99.909
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	83.168	10.619	1,921	1,024	1.243	0.128	61.930	104.407
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	157.318	16.743	1,950	1,038	1.502	0.106	123.832	190.804
Stillbirth rate	31.142	6.867	1,013	538	1.185	0.221	17.408	44.876
Early neonatal mortality rate	33.482	7.430	984	521	1.272	0.222	18.621	48.342
Perinatal mortality rate	63.581	11.210	1,013	538	1.408	0.176	41.160	86.001
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.607	0.035	391	208	1.395	0.057	0.537	0.676
4+ ANC visits	0.391	0.051	391	208	2.066	0.131	0.288	0.494
8+ ANC visits	0.011	0.006	391	208	1.077	0.518	0.000	0.022
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.821	0.039	391	208	1.993	0.047	0.744	0.899
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.677	0.049	391	208	2.060	0.072	0.579	0.775
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.485	0.053	405	216	2.095	0.110	0.379	0.592
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.379	0.043	405	216	1.714	0.113	0.293	0.464
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.043	0.015	405	216	1.326	0.355	0.012	0.073
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.449	0.047	391	208	1.857	0.104	0.355	0.543
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.465	0.048	391	208	1.908	0.104	0.368	0.562
Any problem accessing health care	0.562	0.030	1,142	610	2.049	0.054	0.501	0.622
Ever had a vaccination card	0.711	0.052	176	95	1.500	0.074	0.607	0.816
Received BCG vaccination	0.695	0.052	176	95	1.475	0.075	0.591	0.800
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.598	0.053	176	95	1.418	0.089	0.492	0.705
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.611	0.057	176	95	1.520	0.093	0.497	0.725
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.585	0.054	176	95	1.441	0.093	0.476	0.694
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.219	0.039	176	95	1.246	0.178	0.141	0.297
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.204	0.059	131	68	1.644	0.291	0.085	0.323
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.109	0.045	131	68	1.607	0.411	0.019	0.199
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.771	0.041	114	58	1.000	0.053	0.690	0.852
Treated with ORS	0.356	0.069	114	58	1.479	0.193	0.219	0.493
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.250	0.029	316	173	1.151	0.118	0.191	0.309
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.506	0.034	316	173	1.087	0.066	0.439	0.573
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.088	0.013	323	177	0.793	0.148	0.062	0.114
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.004	0.003	323	177	0.806	0.745	0.000	0.009
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.386	0.035	324	177	1.186	0.091	0.316	0.456
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.243	0.048	104	55	1.126	0.196	0.147	0.338
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.014	0.009	268	143	1.275	0.644	0.000	0.033
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.604	0.040	288	158	1.284	0.066	0.524	0.683

Continued…

Table B.18—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.248	0.035	262	138	1.322	0.143	0.177	0.319
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.165	0.025	262	138	1.082	0.151	0.115	0.215
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.129	0.043	78	42	1.115	0.331	0.044	0.215
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.029	0.020	78	42	1.064	0.699	0.000	0.070
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.093	0.017	1,142	610	1.954	0.180	0.060	0.127
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.468	0.033	393	211	1.320	0.071	0.402	0.535
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.522	0.033	949	521	1.610	0.062	0.457	0.587
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.591	0.068	108	60	1.413	0.114	0.456	0.726
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.116	0.020	391	208	1.212	0.170	0.076	0.155
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.193	0.012	883	467	0.890	0.061	0.169	0.216
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.168	0.032	180	90	1.061	0.193	0.103	0.233
Child took ACT	0.210	0.049	50	27	0.848	0.231	0.113	0.307
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.589	0.032	1,142	610	2.187	0.054	0.526	0.653
Condom use at last sex	0.274	0.082	21	11	0.828	0.299	0.110	0.438
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.483	0.027	1,142	610	1.815	0.056	0.430	0.537
Mobile phone ownership	0.464	0.040	1,142	610	2.675	0.085	0.385	0.543
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.225	0.036	1,142	610	2.880	0.159	0.153	0.296
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.140	0.024	805	432	1.952	0.171	0.092	0.188
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.168	0.016	1,142	610	1.432	0.095	0.136	0.199
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.139	0.020	805	432	1.663	0.146	0.099	0.180
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.181	0.019	774	439	1.341	0.103	0.144	0.218
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.029	0.008	774	439	1.309	0.273	0.013	0.045
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.010	0.005	774	439	1.358	0.489	0.000	0.020
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.084	0.016	647	339	1.441	0.188	0.052	0.115
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.198	0.018	647	339	1.177	0.093	0.161	0.235
		MEN						
No education	0.438	0.063	371	202	2.416	0.143	0.312	0.563
Secondary education or higher	0.491	0.063	371	202	2.402	0.128	0.365	0.616
Literacy	0.606	0.051	371	202	1.992	0.084	0.504	0.707
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.357	0.054	371	202	2.176	0.152	0.248	0.466
Current tobacco use	0.018	0.008	371	202	1.176	0.446	0.002	0.035
Want no more children	0.155	0.029	182	95	1.096	0.190	0.096	0.214
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.365	0.036	371	202	1.449	0.100	0.292	0.437
Condom use at last sex	1.000	0.000	10	4	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.235	0.030	371	202	1.344	0.126	0.176	0.295
Male circumcision	0.997	0.003	371	202	1.011	0.003	0.992	1.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.781	0.028	371	202	1.304	0.036	0.725	0.838
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.453	0.058	371	202	2.215	0.127	0.337	0.568
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.054	0.013	371	202	1.127	0.244	0.028	0.081

na = not applicable

Table B.19 Sampling errors: Bauchi sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.049	0.014	6,198	9,872	2.265	0.292	0.021	0.078
Births registered with civil authority	0.248	0.092	1,044	1,635	4.709	0.369	0.065	0.431
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.764	0.029	1,110	1,720	2.254	0.038	0.706	0.821
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.448	0.032	1,108	1,714	2.128	0.071	0.385	0.512
At least basic drinking water service	0.660	0.068	6,198	9,872	4.023	0.102	0.525	0.796
Water available when needed	0.641	0.044	6,198	9,872	2.547	0.068	0.553	0.728
At least basic sanitation service	0.579	0.046	6,198	9,872	2.643	0.080	0.486	0.671
Using open defecation	0.078	0.032	6,198	9,872	3.463	0.413	0.014	0.143
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.605	0.050	4,852	7,788	2.493	0.082	0.506	0.705
WOMEN								
No education	0.631	0.059	1,144	1,838	4.078	0.093	0.514	0.749
Secondary education or higher	0.282	0.044	1,144	1,838	3.324	0.158	0.193	0.371
Literacy	0.369	0.044	1,144	1,838	3.072	0.119	0.281	0.457
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.115	0.029	1,144	1,838	3.075	0.254	0.057	0.173
Current tobacco use	0.004	0.002	1,144	1,838	1.220	0.583	0.000	0.008
Total fertility rate (3 years)	6.150	0.448	3,271	5,220	1.591	0.073	5.253	7.047
Currently pregnant	0.097	0.012	1,144	1,838	1.357	0.122	0.073	0.121
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	6.778	0.358	164	263	1.513	0.053	6.061	7.494
Median birth interval	32.382	1.018	870	1,367	1.878	0.031	30.347	34.417
Ideal number of children	6.446	0.206	1,134	1,811	2.150	0.032	6.034	6.858
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	5.233	0.384	3,271	5,220	1.433	0.073	4.466	6.000
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.113	0.023	942	1,440	2.207	0.201	0.068	0.159
Currently using any modern method	0.106	0.021	942	1,440	2.050	0.194	0.065	0.148
Currently using pill	0.011	0.006	942	1,440	1.679	0.519	0.000	0.022
Currently using injectables	0.025	0.006	942	1,440	1.225	0.247	0.013	0.038
Currently using implants	0.030	0.008	942	1,440	1.490	0.274	0.014	0.047
Currently using male condoms	0.000	0.000	942	1,440	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using any traditional method	0.007	0.003	942	1,440	1.199	0.466	0.000	0.014
Unmet need for spacing	0.190	0.015	942	1,440	1.175	0.079	0.160	0.220
Unmet need for limiting	0.032	0.008	942	1,440	1.449	0.261	0.015	0.048
Unmet need total	0.222	0.019	942	1,440	1.372	0.084	0.184	0.259
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.318	0.044	295	482	1.689	0.140	0.229	0.406
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.330	0.050	305	504	1.870	0.151	0.231	0.429
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.393	0.045	942	1,440	2.795	0.114	0.304	0.482
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.712	0.045	1,144	1,838	3.325	0.063	0.623	0.802
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	48.330	9.128	2,231	3,408	1.396	0.189	30.074	66.586
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	28.303	5.840	2,232	3,407	1.501	0.206	16.623	39.983
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	76.633	10.599	2,233	3,410	1.440	0.138	55.435	97.832
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	52.118	10.260	2,199	3,328	1.955	0.197	31.598	72.639
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	124.757	14.438	2,249	3,437	1.598	0.116	95.881	153.634
Stillbirth rate	19.631	6.091	1,090	1,732	1.144	0.310	7.449	31.813
Early neonatal mortality rate	43.500	11.402	1,075	1,698	1.382	0.262	20.695	66.305
Perinatal mortality rate	62.277	13.491	1,090	1,732	1.366	0.217	35.296	89.259
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.572	0.064	456	730	2.723	0.111	0.445	0.700
4+ ANC visits	0.466	0.049	456	730	2.085	0.105	0.368	0.564
8+ ANC visits	0.052	0.012	456	730	1.191	0.239	0.027	0.077
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.616	0.058	456	730	2.523	0.094	0.501	0.732
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.576	0.052	456	730	2.222	0.090	0.472	0.679
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.311	0.032	482	765	1.491	0.104	0.247	0.376
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.284	0.037	482	765	1.743	0.130	0.211	0.358
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.040	0.012	482	765	1.256	0.302	0.016	0.064
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.239	0.033	456	730	1.661	0.139	0.173	0.306
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.201	0.032	456	730	1.694	0.159	0.137	0.265
Any problem accessing health care	0.596	0.030	1,144	1,838	2.053	0.050	0.536	0.656
Ever had a vaccination card	0.673	0.052	209	318	1.576	0.077	0.569	0.777
Received BCG vaccination	0.665	0.048	209	318	1.459	0.073	0.568	0.762
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.582	0.057	209	318	1.631	0.097	0.469	0.695
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.579	0.057	209	318	1.644	0.099	0.464	0.693
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.570	0.060	209	318	1.710	0.105	0.451	0.689
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.225	0.061	209	318	2.039	0.271	0.103	0.347
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.268	0.087	143	226	2.283	0.326	0.094	0.443
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.175	0.053	143	226	1.575	0.300	0.070	0.280
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.575	0.097	131	227	2.294	0.169	0.381	0.769
Treated with ORS	0.691	0.041	131	227	1.113	0.059	0.609	0.772
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.323	0.036	338	533	1.349	0.112	0.251	0.395
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.617	0.028	338	533	0.991	0.046	0.561	0.674
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.052	0.013	346	544	1.021	0.239	0.027	0.077
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.028	0.010	346	544	1.095	0.345	0.009	0.048
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.334	0.027	347	545	0.971	0.081	0.280	0.388
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.400	0.069	125	210	1.568	0.173	0.261	0.539
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.027	0.018	309	482	1.965	0.671	0.000	0.064
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.653	0.041	305	473	1.393	0.063	0.571	0.735

Continued…

Table B.19—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.223	0.034	253	423	1.290	0.152	0.155	0.290
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.170	0.036	253	423	1.521	0.213	0.098	0.242
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.078	0.041	70	122	1.252	0.521	0.000	0.159
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.052	0.034	70	122	1.253	0.646	0.000	0.119
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.105	0.022	1,144	1,838	2.467	0.214	0.060	0.149
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.544	0.044	392	640	1.730	0.080	0.456	0.631
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.505	0.036	1,025	1,629	1.722	0.071	0.433	0.576
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.535	0.062	116	179	1.336	0.117	0.410	0.659
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.359	0.049	456	730	2.186	0.137	0.261	0.458
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.117	0.016	965	1,520	1.580	0.140	0.084	0.149
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.339	0.059	103	178	1.322	0.175	0.221	0.458
Child took ACT	0.365	0.225	23	55	2.719	0.617	0.000	0.815
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.687	0.040	1,144	1,838	2.934	0.059	0.606	0.768
Condom use at last sex	0.332	0.248	22	46	2.186	0.747	0.000	0.828
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.359	0.028	1,144	1,838	1.975	0.078	0.303	0.415
Mobile phone ownership	0.425	0.037	1,144	1,838	2.518	0.087	0.351	0.499
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.175	0.036	1,144	1,838	3.188	0.206	0.103	0.247
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.170	0.028	942	1,440	2.264	0.163	0.115	0.226
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.488	0.041	1,144	1,838	2.758	0.084	0.406	0.570
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.094	0.021	942	1,440	2.163	0.220	0.052	0.135
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.097	0.018	804	1,258	1.765	0.190	0.060	0.134
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.028	0.011	804	1,258	1.958	0.410	0.005	0.050
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.004	0.004	804	1,258	1.788	0.995	0.000	0.012
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.081	0.015	729	1,042	1.522	0.190	0.050	0.112
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.084	0.021	729	1,042	2.064	0.254	0.041	0.126
		MEN						
No education	0.405	0.057	327	570	2.094	0.141	0.290	0.519
Secondary education or higher	0.464	0.053	327	570	1.903	0.114	0.359	0.570
Literacy	0.500	0.054	327	570	1.938	0.108	0.393	0.608
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.274	0.050	327	570	2.025	0.184	0.173	0.374
Current tobacco use	0.010	0.007	327	570	1.246	0.687	0.000	0.024
Want no more children	0.098	0.026	179	293	1.173	0.267	0.046	0.150
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.476	0.043	327	570	1.534	0.089	0.391	0.561
Condom use at last sex	0.726	0.323	9	19	1.759	0.445	0.080	1.000
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.221	0.042	327	570	1.814	0.189	0.138	0.305
Male circumcision	0.960	0.015	327	570	1.404	0.016	0.930	0.991
Mobile phone ownership	0.762	0.042	327	570	1.775	0.055	0.678	0.846
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.370	0.060	327	570	2.240	0.163	0.250	0.491
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.155	0.036	327	570	1.776	0.230	0.084	0.227

na = not applicable

Table B.20 Sampling errors: Kano sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.089	0.018	8,088	16,204	2.152	0.201	0.053	0.125
Births registered with civil authority	0.507	0.039	1,407	2,857	2.145	0.077	0.429	0.586
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.871	0.015	1,297	2,600	1.654	0.018	0.840	0.902
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.465	0.024	1,297	2,600	1.749	0.052	0.416	0.513
At least basic drinking water service	0.915	0.019	8,088	16,204	2.279	0.021	0.877	0.953
Water available when needed	0.726	0.033	8,088	16,204	2.277	0.046	0.659	0.793
At least basic sanitation service	0.828	0.021	8,088	16,204	1.795	0.026	0.786	0.871
Using open defecation	0.019	0.010	8,088	16,204	2.627	0.532	0.000	0.038
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.828	0.041	7,810	15,595	3.232	0.049	0.747	0.909
WOMEN								
No education	0.402	0.036	1,884	3,660	3.217	0.091	0.329	0.475
Secondary education or higher	0.462	0.035	1,884	3,660	3.039	0.076	0.392	0.532
Literacy	0.613	0.036	1,884	3,660	3.162	0.058	0.542	0.684
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.210	0.022	1,884	3,660	2.350	0.105	0.166	0.254
Current tobacco use	0.009	0.003	1,884	3,660	1.244	0.303	0.003	0.014
Total fertility rate (3 years)	5.773	0.286	5,152	10,003	1.713	0.050	5.201	6.345
Currently pregnant	0.075	0.006	1,884	3,660	1.056	0.086	0.062	0.087
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	7.869	0.232	313	593	1.420	0.029	7.406	8.332
Median birth interval	31.601	0.416	1,265	2,488	1.054	0.013	30.769	32.434
Ideal number of children	6.592	0.122	1,831	3,552	1.597	0.019	6.348	6.836
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	5.291	0.292	5,152	10,003	1.706	0.055	4.706	5.875
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.111	0.016	1,235	2,421	1.815	0.146	0.079	0.144
Currently using any modern method	0.106	0.016	1,235	2,421	1.784	0.148	0.075	0.137
Currently using pill	0.014	0.004	1,235	2,421	1.151	0.272	0.007	0.022
Currently using injectables	0.042	0.008	1,235	2,421	1.438	0.196	0.025	0.058
Currently using implants	0.047	0.008	1,235	2,421	1.329	0.170	0.031	0.064
Currently using male condoms	0.001	0.001	1,235	2,421	1.038	1.014	0.000	0.003
Currently using any traditional method	0.005	0.002	1,235	2,421	0.923	0.356	0.002	0.009
Unmet need for spacing	0.167	0.012	1,235	2,421	1.090	0.069	0.144	0.191
Unmet need for limiting	0.093	0.011	1,235	2,421	1.309	0.117	0.071	0.114
Unmet need total	0.260	0.015	1,235	2,421	1.169	0.056	0.231	0.289
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.285	0.033	473	899	1.550	0.115	0.220	0.351
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.289	0.032	491	922	1.553	0.112	0.224	0.353
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.513	0.016	1,235	2,421	1.158	0.032	0.480	0.546
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.519	0.026	1,884	3,660	2.275	0.051	0.466	0.571
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	59.460	6.631	2,995	5,873	1.331	0.112	46.197	72.722
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	26.484	3.260	2,987	5,860	1.097	0.123	19.964	33.004
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	85.943	7.996	2,997	5,878	1.365	0.093	69.951	101.936
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	79.060	8.363	3,001	5,884	1.235	0.106	62.333	95.787
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	158.209	11.775	3,033	5,948	1.416	0.074	134.659	181.759
Stillbirth rate	21.356	3.693	1,561	3,082	1.015	0.173	13.971	28.741
Early neonatal mortality rate	46.851	6.462	1,528	3,016	1.145	0.138	33.927	59.775
Perinatal mortality rate	67.207	6.258	1,561	3,082	0.970	0.093	54.691	79.722
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.495	0.038	575	1,134	1.811	0.076	0.420	0.571
4+ ANC visits	0.513	0.033	575	1,134	1.594	0.065	0.446	0.579
8+ ANC visits	0.066	0.019	575	1,134	1.866	0.294	0.027	0.104
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.721	0.033	575	1,134	1.747	0.045	0.656	0.787
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.543	0.033	575	1,134	1.581	0.061	0.477	0.608
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.327	0.029	596	1,173	1.457	0.088	0.269	0.385
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.363	0.032	596	1,173	1.586	0.089	0.298	0.428
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.040	0.012	596	1,173	1.381	0.293	0.016	0.063
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.328	0.030	575	1,134	1.519	0.091	0.269	0.388
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.301	0.028	575	1,134	1.470	0.094	0.244	0.357
Any problem accessing health care	0.334	0.028	1,884	3,660	2.573	0.084	0.278	0.390
Ever had a vaccination card	0.635	0.042	271	531	1.422	0.066	0.551	0.718
Received BCG vaccination	0.635	0.044	271	531	1.492	0.069	0.548	0.723
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.475	0.042	271	531	1.376	0.088	0.391	0.558
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.468	0.043	271	531	1.409	0.091	0.383	0.554
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.386	0.042	271	531	1.411	0.108	0.303	0.469
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.136	0.025	271	531	1.180	0.180	0.087	0.186
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.183	0.038	221	446	1.490	0.209	0.106	0.259
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.064	0.018	221	446	1.123	0.285	0.027	0.100
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.537	0.029	378	752	1.079	0.054	0.479	0.596
Treated with ORS	0.600	0.034	378	752	1.270	0.056	0.533	0.668
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.294	0.024	467	953	1.128	0.081	0.246	0.341
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.519	0.035	467	953	1.473	0.068	0.449	0.590
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.104	0.019	478	978	1.341	0.183	0.066	0.142
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.014	0.005	478	978	0.975	0.367	0.004	0.024
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.384	0.028	479	977	1.212	0.074	0.328	0.441
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.145	0.034	126	251	1.080	0.234	0.077	0.213
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.166	0.020	411	803	1.084	0.120	0.126	0.206
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.642	0.031	428	871	1.269	0.048	0.580	0.703

Continued…

Table B.20—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.263	0.026	423	829	1.208	0.098	0.211	0.315
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.195	0.026	423	829	1.322	0.131	0.144	0.246
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.100	0.026	165	320	1.093	0.256	0.049	0.152
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.030	0.014	165	320	1.062	0.468	0.002	0.059
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.452	0.022	1,884	3,660	1.901	0.048	0.409	0.496
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.422	0.026	642	1,260	1.329	0.062	0.370	0.473
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.675	0.027	1,429	2,898	1.684	0.040	0.621	0.729
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.824	0.035	134	279	1.067	0.042	0.755	0.893
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.486	0.029	575	1,134	1.408	0.060	0.427	0.545
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.257	0.017	1,361	2,688	1.378	0.068	0.222	0.292
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.253	0.036	339	691	1.509	0.143	0.180	0.325
Child took ACT	0.426	0.071	129	262	1.609	0.167	0.284	0.568
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.787	0.019	1,884	3,660	1.969	0.024	0.750	0.824
Condom use at last sex	0.444	0.240	19	18	1.893	0.540	0.000	0.923
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.249	0.016	1,884	3,660	1.562	0.063	0.218	0.280
Mobile phone ownership	0.560	0.025	1,884	3,660	2.142	0.044	0.511	0.609
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.217	0.025	1,884	3,660	2.665	0.117	0.166	0.268
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.120	0.014	1,235	2,421	1.491	0.115	0.092	0.147
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.278	0.017	1,884	3,660	1.693	0.063	0.243	0.313
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.066	0.009	1,235	2,421	1.338	0.144	0.047	0.084
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.122	0.014	1,054	2,562	1.408	0.116	0.094	0.151
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.061	0.008	1,054	2,562	1.034	0.126	0.045	0.076
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.001	0.001	1,054	2,562	0.806	0.707	0.000	0.003
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.135	0.017	853	1,851	1.426	0.124	0.102	0.169
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.178	0.021	853	1,851	1.609	0.119	0.136	0.220
		MEN						
No education	0.262	0.039	521	1,029	1.999	0.147	0.185	0.340
Secondary education or higher	0.595	0.042	521	1,029	1.956	0.071	0.511	0.680
Literacy	0.714	0.034	521	1,029	1.714	0.048	0.646	0.782
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.559	0.038	521	1,029	1.729	0.067	0.484	0.635
Current tobacco use	0.032	0.008	521	1,029	1.026	0.247	0.016	0.048
Want no more children	0.068	0.019	217	435	1.090	0.275	0.030	0.105
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.558	0.029	521	1,029	1.339	0.052	0.499	0.616
Condom use at last sex	0.715	0.107	25	44	1.152	0.149	0.502	0.929
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.243	0.026	521	1,029	1.405	0.109	0.190	0.296
Male circumcision	0.995	0.003	521	1,029	1.027	0.003	0.989	1.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.782	0.021	521	1,029	1.162	0.027	0.740	0.824
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.548	0.030	521	1,029	1.391	0.055	0.488	0.609
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.101	0.026	521	1,029	1.928	0.253	0.050	0.152

Table B.21 Sampling errors: Kaduna sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.078	0.018	6,637	11,417	2.293	0.233	0.042	0.115
Births registered with civil authority	0.257	0.035	1,141	1,959	2.229	0.138	0.186	0.328
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.720	0.026	1,255	2,111	2.074	0.037	0.668	0.773
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.330	0.026	1,253	2,107	1.979	0.080	0.277	0.383
At least basic drinking water service	0.712	0.032	6,637	11,417	2.166	0.045	0.647	0.776
Water available when needed	0.716	0.045	6,637	11,417	3.060	0.063	0.625	0.806
At least basic sanitation service	0.413	0.045	6,637	11,417	2.673	0.109	0.323	0.503
Using open defecation	0.188	0.046	6,637	11,417	3.821	0.246	0.095	0.281
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.030	0.011	6,583	11,346	1.960	0.364	0.008	0.052
WOMEN								
No education	0.358	0.050	1,462	2,420	3.945	0.139	0.258	0.457
Secondary education or higher	0.489	0.049	1,462	2,420	3.697	0.099	0.392	0.586
Literacy	0.531	0.049	1,462	2,420	3.732	0.092	0.433	0.629
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.198	0.030	1,462	2,420	2.845	0.150	0.138	0.257
Current tobacco use	0.000	0.000	1,462	2,420	na	na	0.000	0.000
Total fertility rate (3 years)	5.578	0.271	4,112	6,805	1.566	0.049	5.036	6.121
Currently pregnant	0.111	0.010	1,462	2,420	1.187	0.088	0.091	0.130
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	7.146	0.310	250	414	1.791	0.043	6.525	7.766
Median birth interval	32.985	0.583	1,048	1,713	1.432	0.018	31.819	34.152
Ideal number of children	6.066	0.182	1,354	2,235	2.559	0.030	5.702	6.430
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	5.102	0.294	4,112	6,805	1.755	0.058	4.513	5.691
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.142	0.025	1,102	1,834	2.392	0.177	0.092	0.193
Currently using any modern method	0.131	0.024	1,102	1,834	2.335	0.181	0.084	0.179
Currently using pill	0.015	0.005	1,102	1,834	1.348	0.324	0.005	0.025
Currently using injectables	0.048	0.009	1,102	1,834	1.360	0.182	0.031	0.066
Currently using implants	0.055	0.013	1,102	1,834	1.851	0.232	0.029	0.080
Currently using male condoms	0.000	0.000	1,102	1,834	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using any traditional method	0.011	0.003	1,102	1,834	1.097	0.313	0.004	0.018
Unmet need for spacing	0.153	0.013	1,102	1,834	1.193	0.085	0.127	0.179
Unmet need for limiting	0.097	0.010	1,102	1,834	1.152	0.106	0.077	0.118
Unmet need total	0.250	0.013	1,102	1,834	1.011	0.053	0.224	0.277
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.334	0.041	425	720	1.787	0.121	0.253	0.415
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.334	0.040	443	740	1.780	0.119	0.255	0.414
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.661	0.032	1,102	1,834	2.221	0.048	0.597	0.724
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.813	0.030	1,462	2,420	2.900	0.036	0.754	0.872
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	46.774	3.635	2,501	4,120	0.820	0.078	39.504	54.044
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	38.525	4.668	2,494	4,106	1.073	0.121	29.189	47.861
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	85.299	5.827	2,503	4,125	0.918	0.068	73.645	96.953
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	73.872	10.335	2,438	3,972	1.415	0.140	53.202	94.542
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	152.869	12.080	2,533	4,173	1.264	0.079	128.709	177.030
Stillbirth rate	50.522	7.335	1,349	2,230	1.115	0.145	35.851	65.192
Early neonatal mortality rate	37.347	5.522	1,284	2,118	0.992	0.148	26.303	48.392
Perinatal mortality rate	85.982	9.179	1,349	2,230	1.118	0.107	67.625	104.340
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.700	0.055	504	855	2.664	0.078	0.590	0.809
4+ ANC visits	0.594	0.043	504	855	1.976	0.073	0.508	0.681
8+ ANC visits	0.130	0.021	504	855	1.387	0.160	0.088	0.171
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.689	0.056	504	855	2.682	0.081	0.577	0.800
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.505	0.051	504	855	2.274	0.101	0.404	0.607
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.259	0.043	521	881	2.195	0.166	0.173	0.345
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.356	0.048	521	881	2.261	0.135	0.260	0.452
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.049	0.012	521	881	1.196	0.252	0.025	0.074
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.225	0.038	504	855	2.046	0.170	0.148	0.301
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.236	0.035	504	855	1.840	0.148	0.166	0.305
Any problem accessing health care	0.591	0.021	1,462	2,420	1.599	0.035	0.550	0.632
Ever had a vaccination card	0.578	0.055	221	368	1.651	0.095	0.469	0.687
Received BCG vaccination	0.584	0.056	221	368	1.681	0.095	0.473	0.695
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.480	0.050	221	368	1.478	0.103	0.381	0.579
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.480	0.050	221	368	1.478	0.103	0.381	0.579
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.453	0.047	221	368	1.420	0.105	0.358	0.548
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.099	0.018	221	368	0.921	0.186	0.062	0.136
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.368	0.040	188	289	1.082	0.109	0.287	0.448
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.079	0.023	188	289	1.063	0.293	0.033	0.125
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.607	0.029	356	611	1.081	0.047	0.550	0.665
Treated with ORS	0.387	0.033	356	611	1.222	0.084	0.322	0.452
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.168	0.029	384	670	1.381	0.173	0.110	0.227
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.407	0.035	384	670	1.341	0.086	0.337	0.477
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.059	0.013	386	674	1.083	0.222	0.033	0.085
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.018	0.007	386	674	1.054	0.378	0.004	0.032
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.247	0.027	387	675	1.211	0.109	0.193	0.300
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.277	0.060	131	232	1.515	0.216	0.157	0.396
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.081	0.021	331	556	1.421	0.264	0.038	0.123
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.541	0.034	340	589	1.276	0.064	0.472	0.610

Continued…

Table B.21—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.125	0.021	332	540	1.164	0.169	0.083	0.168
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.230	0.023	332	540	0.994	0.100	0.184	0.276
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.073	0.021	102	169	0.795	0.281	0.032	0.115
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.006	0.006	102	169	0.809	1.030	0.000	0.018
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.224	0.020	1,462	2,420	1.825	0.089	0.184	0.263
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.381	0.027	503	831	1.262	0.072	0.326	0.436
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.437	0.031	1,145	1,965	1.680	0.071	0.375	0.499
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.509	0.058	161	277	1.459	0.114	0.393	0.625
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.306	0.027	504	855	1.322	0.089	0.251	0.360
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.343	0.016	1,123	1,859	1.069	0.047	0.310	0.375
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.105	0.021	380	637	1.293	0.197	0.064	0.146
Child took ACT	0.437	0.062	131	218	1.336	0.142	0.312	0.561
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.689	0.022	1,462	2,420	1.777	0.031	0.646	0.732
Condom use at last sex	0.323	0.079	36	41	1.000	0.245	0.165	0.481
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.265	0.025	1,462	2,420	2.165	0.094	0.215	0.316
Mobile phone ownership	0.534	0.029	1,462	2,420	2.230	0.055	0.476	0.592
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.272	0.035	1,462	2,420	3.035	0.130	0.201	0.342
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.269	0.030	1,102	1,834	2.212	0.110	0.210	0.328
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.264	0.031	1,462	2,420	2.645	0.116	0.203	0.326
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.100	0.012	1,102	1,834	1.382	0.125	0.075	0.125
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.104	0.013	995	1,730	1.384	0.129	0.078	0.131
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.033	0.007	995	1,730	1.313	0.226	0.018	0.048
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.009	0.003	995	1,730	1.176	0.398	0.002	0.016
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.113	0.015	860	1,379	1.419	0.136	0.082	0.144
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.147	0.016	860	1,379	1.354	0.111	0.114	0.180
		MEN						
No education	0.238	0.043	418	705	2.041	0.179	0.153	0.324
Secondary education or higher	0.619	0.051	418	705	2.155	0.083	0.516	0.721
Literacy	0.656	0.045	418	705	1.934	0.069	0.565	0.746
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.449	0.038	418	705	1.545	0.084	0.373	0.524
Current tobacco use	0.080	0.020	418	705	1.525	0.253	0.040	0.121
Want no more children	0.062	0.017	226	382	1.076	0.279	0.027	0.097
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.727	0.040	418	705	1.830	0.055	0.646	0.807
Condom use at last sex	0.478	0.107	51	79	1.496	0.224	0.264	0.692
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.195	0.026	418	705	1.327	0.132	0.144	0.247
Male circumcision	1.000	0.000	418	705	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.813	0.024	418	705	1.265	0.030	0.764	0.861
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.495	0.039	418	705	1.576	0.078	0.417	0.572
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.359	0.034	418	705	1.445	0.095	0.291	0.427

na = not applicable

Table B.22 Sampling errors: Kebbi sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.011	0.007	6,558	4,677	1.969	0.701	0.000	0.025
Births registered with civil authority	0.188	0.030	1,229	887	1.987	0.158	0.128	0.247
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.815	0.020	1,069	769	1.666	0.024	0.775	0.854
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.309	0.014	1,069	769	1.012	0.046	0.281	0.338
At least basic drinking water service	0.310	0.060	6,558	4,677	3.577	0.192	0.191	0.429
Water available when needed	0.623	0.045	6,558	4,677	2.604	0.072	0.533	0.712
At least basic sanitation service	0.351	0.044	6,558	4,677	2.588	0.126	0.263	0.440
Using open defecation	0.237	0.042	6,558	4,677	2.741	0.175	0.154	0.320
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.048	0.023	6,070	4,241	2.787	0.480	0.002	0.095
WOMEN								
No education	0.858	0.025	1,342	925	2.662	0.030	0.807	0.908
Secondary education or higher	0.104	0.021	1,342	925	2.553	0.205	0.062	0.147
Literacy	0.107	0.022	1,342	925	2.643	0.209	0.062	0.152
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.030	0.008	1,342	925	1.666	0.257	0.015	0.046
Current tobacco use	0.001	0.001	1,342	925	0.914	1.004	0.000	0.002
Total fertility rate (3 years)	6.560	0.365	3,788	2,605	1.703	0.056	5.829	7.290
Currently pregnant	0.130	0.011	1,342	925	1.245	0.088	0.107	0.153
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	7.631	0.245	219	149	1.328	0.032	7.140	8.121
Median birth interval	30.541	1.119	1,071	758	1.563	0.037	28.303	32.779
Ideal number of children	8.151	0.119	1,341	924	1.544	0.015	7.914	8.388
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	6.387	0.360	3,788	2,605	1.675	0.056	5.668	7.107
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.033	0.009	1,071	758	1.608	0.268	0.015	0.050
Currently using any modern method	0.030	0.008	1,071	758	1.575	0.273	0.014	0.047
Currently using pill	0.001	0.001	1,071	758	0.785	0.726	0.000	0.003
Currently using injectables	0.014	0.005	1,071	758	1.267	0.327	0.005	0.023
Currently using implants	0.012	0.004	1,071	758	1.278	0.351	0.004	0.021
Currently using male condoms	0.000	0.000	1,071	758	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using any traditional method	0.002	0.001	1,071	758	0.960	0.594	0.000	0.005
Unmet need for spacing	0.164	0.014	1,071	758	1.239	0.086	0.136	0.192
Unmet need for limiting	0.041	0.006	1,071	758	0.968	0.143	0.029	0.053
Unmet need total	0.205	0.015	1,071	758	1.210	0.073	0.175	0.235
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.127	0.034	263	180	1.649	0.271	0.058	0.196
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.127	0.034	263	180	1.671	0.271	0.058	0.196
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.202	0.039	1,071	758	3.131	0.191	0.125	0.279
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.635	0.038	1,342	925	2.912	0.060	0.558	0.712
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	49.215	8.334	2,549	1,801	1.697	0.169	32.547	65.884
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	41.156	6.599	2,538	1,796	1.427	0.160	27.959	54.353
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	90.371	12.000	2,554	1,807	1.799	0.133	66.372	114.371
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	74.927	16.540	2,554	1,804	2.014	0.221	41.846	108.008
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	158.527	24.663	2,588	1,833	2.403	0.156	109.200	207.854
Stillbirth rate	17.848	4.071	1,343	959	1.086	0.228	9.706	25.990
Early neonatal mortality rate	39.036	7.037	1,315	942	1.277	0.180	24.961	53.110
Perinatal mortality rate	56.187	8.392	1,343	959	1.286	0.149	39.403	72.971
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.120	0.021	504	369	1.478	0.179	0.077	0.163
4+ ANC visits	0.140	0.021	504	369	1.373	0.152	0.098	0.183
8+ ANC visits	0.019	0.007	504	369	1.100	0.357	0.005	0.032
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.206	0.034	504	369	1.904	0.167	0.137	0.275
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.111	0.021	504	369	1.524	0.193	0.068	0.153
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.088	0.014	523	382	1.150	0.160	0.060	0.117
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.096	0.017	523	382	1.291	0.173	0.063	0.130
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.004	0.003	523	382	0.811	0.638	0.000	0.009
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.113	0.019	504	369	1.370	0.171	0.074	0.152
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.142	0.021	504	369	1.370	0.150	0.099	0.184
Any problem accessing health care	0.622	0.016	1,342	925	1.217	0.026	0.589	0.654
Ever had a vaccination card	0.200	0.033	226	167	1.230	0.165	0.134	0.266
Received BCG vaccination	0.216	0.037	226	167	1.361	0.173	0.141	0.291
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.131	0.022	226	167	0.970	0.167	0.087	0.175
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.132	0.022	226	167	0.959	0.164	0.089	0.176
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.135	0.027	226	167	1.177	0.202	0.081	0.190
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.041	0.013	226	167	0.937	0.318	0.015	0.068
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.024	0.012	201	146	1.151	0.512	0.000	0.048
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.002	0.002	201	146	0.615	1.021	0.000	0.005
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.519	0.047	275	185	1.472	0.091	0.425	0.613
Treated with ORS	0.366	0.045	275	185	1.486	0.123	0.276	0.456
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.352	0.024	389	287	0.985	0.068	0.304	0.401
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.600	0.030	389	287	1.140	0.050	0.541	0.659
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.096	0.016	392	289	1.040	0.167	0.064	0.127
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.012	0.005	392	289	0.996	0.454	0.001	0.022
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.406	0.032	389	287	1.265	0.080	0.341	0.471
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.113	0.032	135	95	1.166	0.282	0.049	0.177
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.017	0.008	341	251	1.123	0.458	0.001	0.033
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.521	0.027	336	252	0.997	0.051	0.468	0.574

Continued…

Table B.22—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.182	0.046	299	201	2.044	0.252	0.090	0.274
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.166	0.035	299	201	1.640	0.214	0.095	0.237
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.098	0.035	94	65	1.121	0.353	0.029	0.168
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.037	0.021	94	65	1.049	0.553	0.000	0.079
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.111	0.021	1,342	925	2.451	0.190	0.069	0.153
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.214	0.020	456	310	1.033	0.093	0.174	0.254
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.526	0.036	1,234	893	1.866	0.068	0.455	0.598
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.601	0.056	164	124	1.447	0.093	0.489	0.712
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.082	0.015	504	369	1.216	0.181	0.052	0.112
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.169	0.017	1,160	824	1.518	0.098	0.136	0.202
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.115	0.025	207	139	1.099	0.218	0.065	0.165
Child took ACT	0.374	0.116	52	31	1.588	0.311	0.142	0.607
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.779	0.030	1,342	925	2.650	0.039	0.719	0.839
Condom use at last sex	na	na	0	na	na	na	0.000	na
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.049	0.008	1,342	925	1.375	0.165	0.033	0.066
Mobile phone ownership	0.248	0.028	1,342	925	2.360	0.112	0.192	0.304
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.040	0.012	1,342	925	2.291	0.305	0.016	0.065
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.039	0.018	1,071	758	3.084	0.472	0.002	0.075
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.376	0.028	1,342	925	2.144	0.076	0.319	0.433
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.025	0.010	1,071	758	2.065	0.398	0.005	0.044
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.014	0.006	882	656	1.561	0.435	0.002	0.027
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.003	0.001	882	656	0.855	0.563	0.000	0.006
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.000	0.000	882	656	na	na	0.000	0.000
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.011	0.004	800	574	1.159	0.382	0.003	0.020
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.017	0.005	800	574	1.137	0.305	0.007	0.028
		MEN						
No education	0.644	0.049	336	231	1.875	0.077	0.545	0.742
Secondary education or higher	0.292	0.047	336	231	1.881	0.161	0.198	0.386
Literacy	0.348	0.050	336	231	1.895	0.142	0.249	0.447
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.152	0.028	336	231	1.449	0.187	0.095	0.209
Current tobacco use	0.053	0.017	336	231	1.407	0.326	0.018	0.087
Want no more children	0.031	0.013	202	144	1.085	0.425	0.005	0.058
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.886	0.030	336	231	1.725	0.034	0.826	0.946
Condom use at last sex	0.611	na	2	1	na	na	0.000	na
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.021	0.012	336	231	1.521	0.569	0.000	0.045
Male circumcision	0.978	0.009	336	231	1.080	0.009	0.961	0.995
Mobile phone ownership	0.699	0.034	336	231	1.354	0.049	0.631	0.767
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.168	0.034	336	231	1.654	0.202	0.100	0.236
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.200	0.030	336	231	1.375	0.151	0.140	0.260

na = not applicable

Table B.23 Sampling errors: Niger sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.057	0.018	6,008	8,750	2.507	0.313	0.021	0.092
Births registered with civil authority	0.273	0.037	1,044	1,485	1.943	0.135	0.199	0.346
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.720	0.038	1,120	1,602	2.822	0.053	0.644	0.796
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.428	0.033	1,119	1,601	2.244	0.078	0.361	0.494
At least basic drinking water service	0.435	0.068	6,008	8,750	3.713	0.157	0.298	0.571
Water available when needed	0.369	0.043	6,008	8,750	2.441	0.117	0.283	0.456
At least basic sanitation service	0.309	0.049	6,008	8,750	2.885	0.160	0.210	0.407
Using open defecation	0.510	0.079	6,008	8,750	4.214	0.155	0.352	0.668
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.094	0.021	5,995	8,733	1.943	0.221	0.053	0.136
WOMEN								
No education	0.730	0.049	1,308	1,845	3.942	0.067	0.632	0.827
Secondary education or higher	0.216	0.044	1,308	1,845	3.821	0.203	0.128	0.303
Literacy	0.225	0.046	1,308	1,845	3.935	0.203	0.134	0.317
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.051	0.014	1,308	1,845	2.379	0.285	0.022	0.080
Current tobacco use	0.001	0.001	1,308	1,845	1.072	0.770	0.000	0.004
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.424	0.232	3,730	5,264	1.417	0.052	3.961	4.888
Currently pregnant	0.083	0.009	1,308	1,845	1.172	0.108	0.065	0.101
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	5.022	0.249	183	267	1.640	0.050	4.525	5.520
Median birth interval	32.630	1.014	822	1,134	1.488	0.031	30.601	34.659
Ideal number of children	6.718	0.212	1,308	1,845	2.904	0.032	6.295	7.142
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	4.204	0.203	3,730	5,264	1.326	0.048	3.797	4.611
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.103	0.012	996	1,453	1.278	0.120	0.078	0.127
Currently using any modern method	0.083	0.011	996	1,453	1.213	0.128	0.061	0.104
Currently using pill	0.004	0.002	996	1,453	0.972	0.518	0.000	0.007
Currently using injectables	0.020	0.005	996	1,453	1.210	0.266	0.010	0.031
Currently using implants	0.017	0.004	996	1,453	1.027	0.251	0.008	0.025
Currently using male condoms	0.004	0.002	996	1,453	1.176	0.592	0.000	0.009
Currently using any traditional method	0.020	0.004	996	1,453	0.999	0.221	0.011	0.029
Unmet need for spacing	0.158	0.012	996	1,453	1.024	0.075	0.134	0.181
Unmet need for limiting	0.061	0.009	996	1,453	1.242	0.155	0.042	0.079
Unmet need total	0.218	0.012	996	1,453	0.914	0.055	0.194	0.242
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.258	0.029	338	466	1.170	0.111	0.200	0.315
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.254	0.028	347	477	1.190	0.111	0.197	0.310
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.572	0.024	996	1,453	1.505	0.041	0.525	0.620
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.956	0.015	1,308	1,845	2.709	0.016	0.926	0.987
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	21.779	6.283	2,026	2,908	1.624	0.289	9.213	34.346
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	9.511	2.519	2,014	2,893	1.162	0.265	4.472	14.550
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	31.290	6.427	2,026	2,908	1.401	0.205	18.436	44.144
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	18.470	4.337	2,015	2,909	1.196	0.235	9.797	27.143
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	49.182	8.330	2,029	2,912	1.426	0.169	32.522	65.843
Stillbirth rate	14.541	4.776	1,042	1,457	1.144	0.328	4.989	24.094
Early neonatal mortality rate	25.689	10.612	1,025	1,436	1.755	0.413	4.466	46.913
Perinatal mortality rate	39.857	10.341	1,042	1,457	1.445	0.259	19.176	60.539
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.404	0.057	368	505	2.201	0.140	0.291	0.517
4+ ANC visits	0.347	0.047	368	505	1.893	0.136	0.253	0.441
8+ ANC visits	0.032	0.010	368	505	1.121	0.320	0.012	0.053
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.321	0.051	368	505	2.092	0.160	0.218	0.423
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.342	0.058	368	505	2.317	0.169	0.226	0.457
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.302	0.041	378	520	1.669	0.137	0.219	0.385
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.337	0.048	378	520	1.881	0.142	0.241	0.432
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.013	0.007	378	520	0.948	0.494	0.000	0.027
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.326	0.034	368	505	1.401	0.105	0.257	0.394
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.352	0.033	368	505	1.321	0.094	0.286	0.418
Any problem accessing health care	0.595	0.032	1,308	1,845	2.359	0.054	0.531	0.660
Ever had a vaccination card	0.489	0.053	166	237	1.343	0.109	0.382	0.595
Received BCG vaccination	0.478	0.057	166	237	1.442	0.119	0.364	0.592
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.367	0.064	166	237	1.698	0.176	0.238	0.496
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.371	0.064	166	237	1.683	0.173	0.242	0.499
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.350	0.064	166	237	1.707	0.183	0.222	0.478
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.105	0.030	166	237	1.233	0.281	0.046	0.164
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.204	0.042	189	263	1.401	0.205	0.120	0.287
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.026	0.019	189	263	1.587	0.717	0.000	0.064
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.539	0.096	52	68	1.295	0.179	0.346	0.731
Treated with ORS	0.597	0.090	52	68	1.230	0.150	0.418	0.776
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.172	0.027	338	492	1.324	0.159	0.118	0.227
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.439	0.036	338	492	1.282	0.082	0.367	0.511
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.058	0.013	342	496	1.010	0.228	0.032	0.084
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.017	0.007	342	496	0.979	0.395	0.004	0.031
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.237	0.030	342	496	1.219	0.128	0.176	0.298
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.455	0.054	95	121	1.043	0.118	0.348	0.562
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.046	0.014	261	368	1.044	0.293	0.019	0.074
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.543	0.044	301	441	1.367	0.081	0.455	0.630

Continued…

Table B.23—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.078	0.019	324	458	1.287	0.247	0.039	0.116
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.216	0.031	324	458	1.359	0.144	0.154	0.279
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.025	0.015	104	143	0.951	0.584	0.000	0.054
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.059	0.027	104	143	1.165	0.459	0.005	0.113
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.177	0.022	1,308	1,845	2.050	0.122	0.134	0.221
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.457	0.036	469	658	1.550	0.078	0.385	0.528
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.484	0.044	1,062	1,517	2.061	0.090	0.397	0.571
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.551	0.073	110	158	1.526	0.132	0.406	0.696
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.173	0.028	368	505	1.425	0.163	0.117	0.229
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.102	0.011	976	1,360	1.071	0.111	0.079	0.124
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.129	0.039	100	138	1.083	0.299	0.052	0.206
Child took ACT	0.017	0.017	45	61	0.858	0.990	0.000	0.050
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.698	0.027	1,308	1,845	2.123	0.039	0.644	0.752
Condom use at last sex	0.218	0.116	15	18	1.044	0.530	0.000	0.450
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.147	0.019	1,308	1,845	1.963	0.131	0.108	0.185
Mobile phone ownership	0.561	0.043	1,308	1,845	3.126	0.077	0.475	0.647
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.144	0.031	1,308	1,845	3.229	0.219	0.081	0.207
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.293	0.032	996	1,453	2.217	0.109	0.229	0.357
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.111	0.020	1,308	1,845	2.331	0.183	0.071	0.152
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.058	0.014	996	1,453	1.832	0.234	0.031	0.085
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.038	0.007	818	1,308	1.077	0.189	0.024	0.053
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.027	0.009	818	1,308	1.677	0.355	0.008	0.045
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.000	0.000	818	1,308	0.518	1.029	0.000	0.001
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.062	0.013	714	1,103	1.443	0.210	0.036	0.088
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.071	0.017	714	1,103	1.737	0.236	0.037	0.104
		MEN						
No education	0.384	0.053	343	489	1.996	0.137	0.279	0.490
Secondary education or higher	0.441	0.050	343	489	1.839	0.112	0.342	0.540
Literacy	0.649	0.056	343	489	2.168	0.087	0.536	0.761
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.293	0.045	343	489	1.812	0.153	0.204	0.383
Current tobacco use	0.011	0.006	343	489	1.028	0.539	0.000	0.022
Want no more children	0.037	0.013	191	268	0.961	0.356	0.011	0.063
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.504	0.031	343	489	1.133	0.061	0.442	0.565
Condom use at last sex	0.287	0.111	16	19	0.951	0.386	0.065	0.508
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.147	0.027	343	489	1.404	0.183	0.093	0.201
Male circumcision	0.986	0.007	343	489	1.115	0.007	0.971	1.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.792	0.036	343	489	1.652	0.046	0.720	0.865
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.399	0.047	343	489	1.753	0.117	0.306	0.492
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.074	0.027	343	489	1.880	0.361	0.021	0.127

Table B.24 Sampling errors: FCT sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.606	0.044	3,432	3,133	2.273	0.073	0.518	0.694
Births registered with civil authority	0.706	0.031	440	401	1.235	0.044	0.644	0.769
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.403	0.025	1,051	949	1.634	0.061	0.354	0.453
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.194	0.025	1,048	947	2.066	0.131	0.143	0.244
At least basic drinking water service	0.963	0.015	3,432	3,133	2.119	0.015	0.934	0.993
Water available when needed	0.695	0.031	3,432	3,133	1.693	0.044	0.633	0.756
At least basic sanitation service	0.731	0.038	3,432	3,133	2.296	0.052	0.655	0.807
Using open defecation	0.070	0.023	3,432	3,133	2.273	0.327	0.024	0.115
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.788	0.030	3,161	2,847	1.869	0.039	0.727	0.849
WOMEN								
No education	0.080	0.024	830	764	2.572	0.304	0.031	0.129
Secondary education or higher	0.846	0.033	830	764	2.644	0.039	0.779	0.912
Literacy	0.877	0.033	830	764	2.877	0.038	0.812	0.943
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.584	0.041	830	764	2.407	0.071	0.501	0.666
Current tobacco use	0.004	0.003	830	764	1.398	0.809	0.000	0.009
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.229	0.205	2,352	2,162	1.286	0.064	2.819	3.640
Currently pregnant	0.062	0.013	830	764	1.528	0.207	0.036	0.087
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.417	0.317	151	135	1.623	0.072	3.783	5.050
Median birth interval	35.449	0.455	352	320	0.971	0.013	34.540	36.358
Ideal number of children	4.489	0.125	828	762	2.258	0.028	4.239	4.739
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.090	0.191	2,352	2,162	1.304	0.062	2.708	3.472
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.213	0.031	478	437	1.651	0.146	0.151	0.275
Currently using any modern method	0.193	0.028	478	437	1.567	0.147	0.136	0.249
Currently using pill	0.012	0.005	478	437	0.997	0.410	0.002	0.022
Currently using injectables	0.052	0.014	478	437	1.354	0.264	0.025	0.080
Currently using implants	0.085	0.017	478	437	1.360	0.205	0.050	0.119
Currently using male condoms	0.008	0.005	478	437	1.200	0.608	0.000	0.018
Currently using any traditional method	0.020	0.007	478	437	1.135	0.365	0.005	0.034
Unmet need for spacing	0.193	0.020	478	437	1.089	0.102	0.153	0.232
Unmet need for limiting	0.072	0.014	478	437	1.158	0.190	0.045	0.100
Unmet need total	0.265	0.021	478	437	1.053	0.080	0.223	0.308
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.403	0.046	229	209	1.405	0.113	0.312	0.495
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.417	0.040	277	250	1.336	0.096	0.337	0.497
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.880	0.021	478	437	1.394	0.024	0.839	0.922
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.577	0.021	830	764	1.239	0.037	0.534	0.619
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	24.754	4.604	929	852	0.798	0.186	15.546	33.962
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	10.439	3.090	927	853	0.931	0.296	4.259	16.619
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	35.193	5.414	929	852	0.826	0.154	24.365	46.021
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	25.552	8.357	933	864	1.439	0.327	8.838	42.267
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	59.846	10.266	933	858	1.188	0.172	39.314	80.379
Stillbirth rate	12.292	4.945	461	415	0.964	0.402	2.401	22.183
Early neonatal mortality rate	17.498	5.346	456	410	0.872	0.306	6.805	28.191
Perinatal mortality rate	29.616	6.164	461	415	0.791	0.208	17.289	41.944
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.918	0.025	167	149	1.175	0.027	0.867	0.968
4+ ANC visits	0.799	0.034	167	149	1.090	0.042	0.731	0.867
8+ ANC visits	0.293	0.046	167	149	1.290	0.156	0.202	0.384
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.906	0.035	167	149	1.517	0.038	0.837	0.975
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.874	0.039	167	149	1.527	0.045	0.795	0.953
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.813	0.055	177	158	1.734	0.067	0.704	0.923
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.824	0.043	177	158	1.426	0.052	0.738	0.909
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.132	0.032	177	158	1.135	0.244	0.068	0.196
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.823	0.046	167	149	1.538	0.056	0.731	0.914
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.867	0.042	167	149	1.589	0.049	0.783	0.951
Any problem accessing health care	0.455	0.030	830	764	1.747	0.067	0.394	0.515
Ever had a vaccination card	0.958	0.018	92	83	0.859	0.019	0.922	0.994
Received BCG vaccination	0.938	0.025	92	83	1.000	0.027	0.887	0.989
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.848	0.041	92	83	1.096	0.049	0.765	0.931
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.824	0.045	92	83	1.131	0.055	0.733	0.915
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.799	0.055	92	83	1.293	0.069	0.689	0.909
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.248	0.050	92	83	1.052	0.204	0.147	0.349
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.385	0.060	85	76	1.082	0.155	0.266	0.504
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.173	0.041	85	76	0.990	0.239	0.090	0.255
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.743	0.074	53	44	1.166	0.099	0.596	0.891
Treated with ORS	0.732	0.077	53	44	1.203	0.105	0.578	0.887
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.039	0.015	174	158	1.043	0.388	0.009	0.069
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.163	0.026	174	158	0.938	0.159	0.112	0.215
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.070	0.028	173	157	1.451	0.396	0.014	0.125
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.012	0.011	173	157	1.246	0.843	0.000	0.033
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.137	0.030	174	158	1.220	0.217	0.077	0.196
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.411	0.088	37	33	1.076	0.215	0.234	0.588
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.153	0.041	125	112	1.260	0.267	0.071	0.235
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.349	0.049	150	135	1.171	0.140	0.252	0.447

Continued…

Table B.24—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.062	0.016	258	236	1.045	0.253	0.031	0.094
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.540	0.035	258	236	1.133	0.065	0.469	0.610
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.020	0.020	50	45	1.001	0.999	0.000	0.060
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.089	0.045	50	45	1.104	0.507	0.000	0.179
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.390	0.020	830	764	1.180	0.051	0.350	0.430
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.349	0.027	331	301	1.047	0.079	0.294	0.404
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.366	0.028	442	402	1.036	0.077	0.309	0.422
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.279	0.057	48	47	0.920	0.205	0.164	0.393
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.267	0.035	167	149	1.013	0.130	0.197	0.336
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.132	0.022	434	393	1.295	0.167	0.088	0.177
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.386	0.058	61	52	0.915	0.151	0.269	0.502
Child took ACT	0.572	0.078	47	42	1.062	0.136	0.417	0.728
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.449	0.025	830	764	1.453	0.056	0.399	0.499
Condom use at last sex	0.663	0.040	118	105	0.919	0.061	0.582	0.743
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.548	0.030	830	764	1.735	0.055	0.488	0.608
Mobile phone ownership	0.892	0.019	830	764	1.745	0.021	0.854	0.930
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.740	0.037	830	764	2.452	0.051	0.665	0.815
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.598	0.033	478	437	1.476	0.056	0.531	0.664
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.006	0.004	830	764	1.342	0.592	0.000	0.013
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.514	0.036	478	437	1.560	0.070	0.442	0.585
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.163	0.017	597	524	1.129	0.105	0.129	0.197
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.047	0.008	597	524	0.963	0.177	0.030	0.064
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.022	0.006	597	524	1.049	0.288	0.009	0.034
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.108	0.018	495	396	1.287	0.166	0.072	0.144
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.195	0.025	495	396	1.401	0.128	0.145	0.245
		MEN						
No education	0.027	0.010	299	267	1.059	0.368	0.007	0.047
Secondary education or higher	0.919	0.019	299	267	1.211	0.021	0.881	0.957
Literacy	0.953	0.018	299	267	1.496	0.019	0.916	0.990
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.855	0.026	299	267	1.263	0.030	0.804	0.907
Current tobacco use	0.098	0.025	299	267	1.465	0.258	0.047	0.148
Want no more children	0.481	0.045	164	146	1.158	0.094	0.390	0.571
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.395	0.032	299	267	1.141	0.082	0.330	0.460
Condom use at last sex	0.762	0.061	91	81	1.344	0.080	0.641	0.883
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.487	0.043	299	267	1.478	0.088	0.401	0.573
Male circumcision	0.983	0.008	299	267	1.057	0.008	0.968	0.999
Mobile phone ownership	0.966	0.013	299	267	1.244	0.014	0.940	0.992
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.896	0.030	299	267	1.701	0.034	0.836	0.957
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.020	0.008	299	267	0.948	0.383	0.005	0.036

Table B.25 Sampling errors: Nasarawa sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.233	0.037	4,777	4,224	2.632	0.161	0.158	0.307
Births registered with civil authority	0.519	0.047	725	638	1.945	0.090	0.425	0.613
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.470	0.027	1,061	941	1.781	0.058	0.415	0.525
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.204	0.016	1,061	941	1.324	0.080	0.171	0.237
At least basic drinking water service	0.700	0.059	4,777	4,224	3.472	0.084	0.583	0.817
Water available when needed	0.927	0.026	4,777	4,224	2.608	0.028	0.876	0.978
At least basic sanitation service	0.529	0.043	4,777	4,224	2.362	0.082	0.442	0.616
Using open defecation	0.228	0.050	4,777	4,224	3.221	0.219	0.128	0.328
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.428	0.054	3,285	2,797	2.409	0.126	0.320	0.536
WOMEN								
No education	0.343	0.046	1,149	963	3.263	0.134	0.251	0.435
Secondary education or higher	0.561	0.043	1,149	963	2.907	0.076	0.476	0.647
Literacy	0.551	0.042	1,149	963	2.857	0.076	0.467	0.635
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.247	0.028	1,149	963	2.194	0.113	0.191	0.303
Current tobacco use	0.006	0.002	1,149	963	1.024	0.401	0.001	0.010
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.304	0.283	3,220	2,706	1.492	0.066	3.738	4.869
Currently pregnant	0.077	0.008	1,149	963	1.068	0.109	0.060	0.094
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	5.848	0.332	185	154	1.687	0.057	5.184	6.513
Median birth interval	31.325	0.714	622	531	1.282	0.023	29.897	32.753
Ideal number of children	5.523	0.164	1,148	962	2.172	0.030	5.195	5.852
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.795	0.249	3,220	2,706	1.465	0.066	3.298	4.293
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.255	0.030	781	656	1.912	0.117	0.195	0.315
Currently using any modern method	0.224	0.025	781	656	1.664	0.111	0.174	0.274
Currently using pill	0.014	0.004	781	656	1.057	0.315	0.005	0.023
Currently using injectables	0.067	0.013	781	656	1.445	0.193	0.041	0.093
Currently using implants	0.098	0.019	781	656	1.780	0.194	0.060	0.136
Currently using male condoms	0.027	0.006	781	656	1.089	0.233	0.014	0.040
Currently using any traditional method	0.031	0.010	781	656	1.671	0.335	0.010	0.052
Unmet need for spacing	0.136	0.010	781	656	0.846	0.076	0.115	0.157
Unmet need for limiting	0.077	0.013	781	656	1.352	0.168	0.051	0.102
Unmet need total	0.213	0.013	781	656	0.919	0.063	0.186	0.240
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.479	0.030	357	307	1.131	0.062	0.420	0.538
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.498	0.030	417	358	1.232	0.060	0.438	0.557
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.728	0.026	781	656	1.620	0.036	0.676	0.780
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.624	0.029	1,149	963	2.030	0.047	0.566	0.682
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	50.123	6.274	1,569	1,335	1.000	0.125	37.574	62.671
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	20.207	4.895	1,572	1,338	1.348	0.242	10.416	29.998
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	70.330	8.091	1,571	1,337	1.054	0.115	54.148	86.512
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	38.168	5.982	1,563	1,327	1.028	0.157	26.203	50.133
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	105.813	11.281	1,581	1,345	1.234	0.107	83.251	128.375
Stillbirth rate	26.979	6.513	799	675	1.070	0.241	13.953	40.005
Early neonatal mortality rate	33.762	6.085	776	656	0.880	0.180	21.593	45.931
Perinatal mortality rate	59.830	7.328	799	675	0.809	0.122	45.173	74.487
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.844	0.032	294	250	1.502	0.038	0.780	0.908
4+ ANC visits	0.660	0.034	294	250	1.225	0.051	0.592	0.727
8+ ANC visits	0.102	0.018	294	250	1.002	0.174	0.066	0.137
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.797	0.031	294	250	1.297	0.038	0.736	0.858
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.677	0.036	294	250	1.306	0.053	0.606	0.749
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.557	0.050	314	265	1.715	0.090	0.456	0.658
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.692	0.045	314	265	1.676	0.065	0.602	0.782
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.079	0.017	314	265	1.009	0.215	0.045	0.112
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.684	0.040	294	250	1.487	0.059	0.603	0.765
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.652	0.038	294	250	1.373	0.059	0.576	0.729
Any problem accessing health care	0.511	0.026	1,149	963	1.747	0.050	0.460	0.563
Ever had a vaccination card	0.837	0.046	135	114	1.436	0.055	0.745	0.928
Received BCG vaccination	0.814	0.045	135	114	1.342	0.055	0.724	0.904
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.671	0.056	135	114	1.369	0.084	0.559	0.784
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.655	0.054	135	114	1.291	0.082	0.547	0.762
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.561	0.056	135	114	1.280	0.099	0.450	0.672
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.292	0.045	135	114	1.144	0.155	0.201	0.383
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.373	0.048	120	104	1.052	0.128	0.278	0.469
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.170	0.033	120	104	0.901	0.191	0.105	0.235
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.630	0.035	140	120	0.862	0.056	0.559	0.701
Treated with ORS	0.466	0.046	140	120	1.099	0.099	0.373	0.558
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.136	0.019	305	269	0.907	0.142	0.097	0.174
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.350	0.035	305	269	1.239	0.099	0.280	0.420
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.096	0.017	305	269	0.949	0.176	0.062	0.129
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.010	0.006	305	269	1.001	0.576	0.000	0.021
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.229	0.027	305	269	1.050	0.117	0.175	0.283
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.420	0.064	85	70	1.186	0.153	0.291	0.548
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.273	0.048	195	169	1.488	0.175	0.178	0.368
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.597	0.035	267	236	1.115	0.059	0.527	0.667

Continued…

Table B.25—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.077	0.018	325	274	1.198	0.231	0.041	0.112
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.360	0.030	325	274	1.115	0.083	0.300	0.419
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.036	0.021	78	66	0.981	0.576	0.000	0.078
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.076	0.039	78	66	1.285	0.514	0.000	0.153
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.433	0.024	1,149	963	1.644	0.056	0.385	0.481
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.347	0.029	451	381	1.282	0.083	0.289	0.405
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.374	0.028	724	637	1.213	0.076	0.318	0.431
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.249	0.048	86	77	1.036	0.194	0.152	0.346
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.350	0.030	294	250	1.062	0.085	0.291	0.409
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.193	0.017	704	600	1.150	0.089	0.158	0.227
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.389	0.037	133	116	0.885	0.095	0.315	0.463
Child took ACT	0.431	0.049	78	68	0.863	0.114	0.333	0.529
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.551	0.019	1,149	963	1.325	0.035	0.512	0.590
Condom use at last sex	0.398	0.046	106	89	0.960	0.115	0.306	0.489
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.461	0.025	1,149	963	1.707	0.055	0.410	0.511
Mobile phone ownership	0.703	0.020	1,149	963	1.474	0.028	0.663	0.743
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.384	0.036	1,149	963	2.528	0.095	0.311	0.456
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.263	0.032	781	656	2.006	0.120	0.200	0.326
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.426	0.027	1,149	963	1.864	0.064	0.372	0.481
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.244	0.029	781	656	1.870	0.118	0.187	0.302
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.352	0.025	826	689	1.503	0.071	0.302	0.402
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.091	0.013	826	689	1.283	0.141	0.065	0.117
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.040	0.008	826	689	1.212	0.207	0.023	0.056
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.250	0.022	724	571	1.339	0.086	0.206	0.293
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.293	0.021	724	571	1.231	0.071	0.251	0.335
		MEN						
No education	0.208	0.042	340	301	1.910	0.203	0.124	0.293
Secondary education or higher	0.701	0.050	340	301	2.016	0.072	0.601	0.802
Literacy	0.677	0.054	340	301	2.099	0.079	0.570	0.784
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.434	0.040	340	301	1.482	0.092	0.354	0.514
Current tobacco use	0.035	0.009	340	301	0.924	0.262	0.017	0.054
Want no more children	0.275	0.031	204	180	0.975	0.111	0.214	0.336
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.449	0.042	340	301	1.541	0.093	0.365	0.532
Condom use at last sex	0.831	0.039	95	83	1.010	0.047	0.753	0.909
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.424	0.032	340	301	1.201	0.076	0.360	0.489
Male circumcision	0.394	0.060	340	301	2.236	0.151	0.275	0.514
Mobile phone ownership	0.905	0.017	340	301	1.045	0.018	0.871	0.938
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.636	0.049	340	301	1.862	0.077	0.539	0.734
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.160	0.018	340	301	0.909	0.113	0.124	0.196

Table B.26 Sampling errors: Plateau sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.057	0.019	5,360	4,486	3.029	0.340	0.018	0.095
Births registered with civil authority	0.270	0.046	841	691	2.371	0.171	0.178	0.362
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.375	0.038	1,134	973	2.643	0.102	0.298	0.451
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.199	0.039	1,134	973	3.273	0.196	0.121	0.277
At least basic drinking water service	0.420	0.053	5,360	4,486	3.054	0.125	0.315	0.525
Water available when needed	0.511	0.045	5,360	4,486	2.584	0.089	0.421	0.602
At least basic sanitation service	0.249	0.039	5,360	4,486	2.415	0.155	0.171	0.326
Using open defecation	0.601	0.059	5,360	4,486	3.354	0.097	0.484	0.719
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.516	0.045	5,287	4,408	2.527	0.086	0.427	0.605
WOMEN								
No education	0.206	0.041	1,357	1,093	3.735	0.200	0.123	0.288
Secondary education or higher	0.580	0.053	1,357	1,093	3.965	0.092	0.473	0.686
Literacy	0.612	0.047	1,357	1,093	3.503	0.076	0.519	0.705
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.141	0.032	1,357	1,093	3.387	0.228	0.077	0.206
Current tobacco use	0.011	0.003	1,357	1,093	0.993	0.254	0.005	0.017
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.412	0.239	3,764	3,039	1.639	0.054	3.934	4.890
Currently pregnant	0.085	0.011	1,357	1,093	1.418	0.126	0.064	0.107
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	5.280	0.330	228	184	1.943	0.063	4.620	5.941
Median birth interval	34.070	1.367	682	547	1.671	0.040	31.336	36.805
Ideal number of children	5.599	0.210	1,345	1,084	2.826	0.038	5.178	6.020
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	4.100	0.226	3,764	3,039	1.642	0.055	3.649	4.552
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.311	0.034	869	696	2.131	0.108	0.244	0.378
Currently using any modern method	0.256	0.033	869	696	2.194	0.127	0.191	0.321
Currently using pill	0.013	0.005	869	696	1.205	0.352	0.004	0.023
Currently using injectables	0.096	0.012	869	696	1.200	0.125	0.072	0.121
Currently using implants	0.108	0.022	869	696	2.126	0.208	0.063	0.153
Currently using male condoms	0.009	0.003	869	696	1.042	0.375	0.002	0.015
Currently using any traditional method	0.055	0.008	869	696	1.062	0.150	0.038	0.071
Unmet need for spacing	0.086	0.010	869	696	1.054	0.117	0.066	0.106
Unmet need for limiting	0.055	0.011	869	696	1.442	0.203	0.033	0.077
Unmet need total	0.141	0.017	869	696	1.463	0.123	0.106	0.175
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.566	0.044	398	314	1.743	0.077	0.479	0.654
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.579	0.041	511	405	1.863	0.071	0.497	0.661
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.617	0.035	869	696	2.106	0.056	0.547	0.686
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.441	0.028	1,357	1,093	2.092	0.064	0.384	0.497
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	31.426	4.592	1,693	1,355	0.893	0.146	22.242	40.611
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	27.604	5.637	1,696	1,358	1.279	0.204	16.331	38.878
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	59.031	6.388	1,695	1,357	1.014	0.108	46.255	71.807
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	41.926	9.294	1,689	1,351	1.642	0.222	23.337	60.515
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	98.482	11.106	1,706	1,366	1.342	0.113	76.271	120.693
Stillbirth rate	21.431	10.820	908	725	1.909	0.505	0.000	43.070
Early neonatal mortality rate	34.235	7.082	893	710	1.005	0.207	20.072	48.398
Perinatal mortality rate	54.932	10.348	908	725	1.197	0.188	34.236	75.629
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.667	0.043	336	269	1.655	0.064	0.582	0.753
4+ ANC visits	0.464	0.045	336	269	1.645	0.097	0.374	0.554
8+ ANC visits	0.087	0.019	336	269	1.215	0.215	0.050	0.125
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.575	0.042	336	269	1.561	0.073	0.490	0.659
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.451	0.056	336	269	2.061	0.125	0.338	0.563
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.457	0.057	346	278	2.070	0.124	0.343	0.570
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.501	0.052	346	278	1.864	0.103	0.398	0.604
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.100	0.023	346	278	1.321	0.230	0.054	0.147
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.563	0.044	336	269	1.622	0.078	0.475	0.651
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.529	0.044	336	269	1.599	0.083	0.441	0.616
Any problem accessing health care	0.799	0.027	1,357	1,093	2.512	0.034	0.744	0.853
Ever had a vaccination card	0.709	0.059	152	126	1.619	0.083	0.591	0.827
Received BCG vaccination	0.697	0.059	152	126	1.595	0.084	0.580	0.815
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.471	0.074	152	126	1.846	0.157	0.323	0.620
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.493	0.077	152	126	1.900	0.155	0.340	0.646
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.439	0.055	152	126	1.369	0.124	0.330	0.549
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.134	0.038	152	126	1.381	0.279	0.059	0.209
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.188	0.042	153	124	1.291	0.224	0.104	0.272
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.050	0.019	153	124	1.099	0.385	0.012	0.088
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.644	0.081	57	49	1.330	0.126	0.481	0.806
Treated with ORS	0.355	0.070	57	49	1.148	0.197	0.215	0.494
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.198	0.032	290	239	1.244	0.160	0.135	0.261
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.464	0.031	290	239	1.039	0.067	0.402	0.527
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.048	0.016	291	239	1.190	0.330	0.016	0.079
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.011	0.006	291	239	1.037	0.592	0.000	0.024
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.228	0.036	291	239	1.259	0.156	0.157	0.299
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.436	0.076	73	63	1.291	0.174	0.284	0.588
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.090	0.022	238	188	1.196	0.247	0.046	0.135
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.575	0.044	264	215	1.287	0.077	0.486	0.663

Continued…

Table B.26—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.091	0.022	311	252	1.332	0.239	0.048	0.135
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.322	0.031	311	252	1.164	0.096	0.260	0.384
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.042	0.021	118	97	1.135	0.501	0.000	0.084
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.118	0.026	118	97	0.867	0.218	0.067	0.170
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.157	0.022	1,357	1,093	2.208	0.139	0.113	0.200
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.314	0.026	466	378	1.187	0.082	0.262	0.365
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.228	0.022	850	701	1.193	0.095	0.185	0.271
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.252	0.061	109	97	1.395	0.244	0.129	0.375
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.323	0.029	336	269	1.139	0.090	0.264	0.381
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.091	0.011	800	637	1.055	0.117	0.069	0.112
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.141	0.041	74	58	0.998	0.290	0.059	0.222
Child took ACT	0.598	0.100	29	23	1.101	0.167	0.399	0.797
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.500	0.028	1,357	1,093	2.040	0.055	0.445	0.556
Condom use at last sex	0.303	0.030	175	142	0.873	0.100	0.243	0.364
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.275	0.032	1,357	1,093	2.640	0.117	0.211	0.339
Mobile phone ownership	0.547	0.044	1,357	1,093	3.228	0.080	0.459	0.635
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.278	0.044	1,357	1,093	3.610	0.159	0.190	0.366
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.542	0.032	869	696	1.894	0.059	0.478	0.607
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.127	0.017	1,357	1,093	1.831	0.131	0.094	0.160
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.440	0.036	869	696	2.143	0.082	0.368	0.513
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.314	0.019	1,002	788	1.279	0.060	0.276	0.351
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.078	0.011	1,002	788	1.347	0.146	0.055	0.101
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.005	0.002	1,002	788	0.974	0.434	0.001	0.009
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.266	0.018	842	640	1.202	0.069	0.229	0.303
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.314	0.021	842	640	1.286	0.065	0.273	0.356
		MEN						
No education	0.104	0.025	344	284	1.530	0.243	0.053	0.154
Secondary education or higher	0.750	0.046	344	284	1.949	0.061	0.659	0.842
Literacy	0.841	0.023	344	284	1.170	0.027	0.795	0.887
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.470	0.047	344	284	1.749	0.101	0.375	0.565
Current tobacco use	0.031	0.009	344	284	0.963	0.291	0.013	0.049
Want no more children	0.283	0.038	193	159	1.178	0.136	0.206	0.359
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.385	0.035	344	284	1.322	0.090	0.316	0.455
Condom use at last sex	0.601	0.103	43	35	1.345	0.171	0.396	0.807
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.446	0.032	344	284	1.209	0.073	0.381	0.511
Male circumcision	0.968	0.011	344	284	1.121	0.011	0.947	0.989
Mobile phone ownership	0.830	0.025	344	284	1.208	0.030	0.781	0.879
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.496	0.047	344	284	1.733	0.095	0.402	0.590
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.101	0.017	344	284	1.016	0.164	0.068	0.134

Table B.27 Sampling errors: Taraba sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.027	0.010	4,689	4,069	2.277	0.384	0.006	0.047
Births registered with civil authority	0.311	0.035	685	592	1.551	0.111	0.242	0.380
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.709	0.040	924	811	2.666	0.056	0.629	0.789
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.406	0.035	922	809	2.153	0.086	0.336	0.476
At least basic drinking water service	0.361	0.050	4,689	4,069	2.667	0.140	0.260	0.462
Water available when needed	0.536	0.038	4,689	4,069	1.907	0.070	0.461	0.611
At least basic sanitation service	0.241	0.043	4,689	4,069	2.409	0.177	0.155	0.326
Using open defecation	0.380	0.084	4,689	4,069	4.430	0.221	0.212	0.549
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.023	0.012	4,264	3,644	1.775	0.512	0.000	0.046
WOMEN								
No education	0.516	0.050	950	806	3.047	0.096	0.416	0.615
Secondary education or higher	0.399	0.050	950	806	3.157	0.126	0.299	0.500
Literacy	0.345	0.043	950	806	2.752	0.124	0.259	0.430
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.077	0.016	950	806	1.819	0.204	0.046	0.109
Current tobacco use	0.002	0.001	950	806	0.950	0.740	0.000	0.004
Total fertility rate (3 years)	5.208	0.357	2,658	2,250	1.771	0.068	4.495	5.922
Currently pregnant	0.100	0.012	950	806	1.241	0.121	0.076	0.124
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	6.292	0.218	160	142	1.244	0.035	5.856	6.727
Median birth interval	32.495	1.328	584	474	1.765	0.041	29.838	35.152
Ideal number of children	5.535	0.110	947	803	1.360	0.020	5.316	5.754
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.997	0.291	2,658	2,250	1.768	0.073	3.415	4.579
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.115	0.027	574	483	1.986	0.231	0.062	0.168
Currently using any modern method	0.109	0.027	574	483	2.079	0.249	0.055	0.163
Currently using pill	0.001	0.001	574	483	0.782	1.022	0.000	0.003
Currently using injectables	0.027	0.009	574	483	1.358	0.343	0.008	0.045
Currently using implants	0.060	0.020	574	483	2.050	0.339	0.020	0.101
Currently using male condoms	0.013	0.006	574	483	1.171	0.426	0.002	0.024
Currently using any traditional method	0.006	0.003	574	483	0.955	0.508	0.000	0.012
Unmet need for spacing	0.217	0.021	574	483	1.221	0.097	0.175	0.259
Unmet need for limiting	0.027	0.008	574	483	1.217	0.308	0.010	0.043
Unmet need total	0.244	0.022	574	483	1.202	0.088	0.201	0.287
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.303	0.061	205	173	1.884	0.200	0.182	0.424
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.287	0.035	303	262	1.356	0.122	0.217	0.357
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.655	0.035	574	483	1.765	0.054	0.585	0.726
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.642	0.015	950	806	0.942	0.023	0.613	0.672
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	37.965	11.149	1,404	1,166	1.782	0.294	15.668	60.262
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	26.220	5.229	1,405	1,168	1.123	0.199	15.762	36.679
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	64.186	13.443	1,404	1,166	1.599	0.209	37.299	91.072
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	66.087	11.535	1,399	1,154	1.478	0.175	43.016	89.157
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	126.031	21.331	1,414	1,177	1.950	0.169	83.369	168.692
Stillbirth rate	19.559	6.847	736	616	1.237	0.350	5.865	33.254
Early neonatal mortality rate	29.558	8.482	726	604	1.163	0.287	12.594	46.522
Perinatal mortality rate	48.539	12.512	736	616	1.418	0.258	23.514	73.563
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.663	0.059	268	226	2.036	0.089	0.544	0.781
4+ ANC visits	0.505	0.052	268	226	1.693	0.103	0.401	0.609
8+ ANC visits	0.032	0.013	268	226	1.173	0.397	0.007	0.057
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.707	0.064	268	226	2.261	0.090	0.580	0.834
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.548	0.056	268	226	1.817	0.101	0.437	0.660
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.330	0.056	277	234	1.915	0.168	0.219	0.441
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.338	0.057	277	234	1.962	0.170	0.223	0.453
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.038	0.015	277	234	1.149	0.387	0.008	0.067
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.344	0.040	268	226	1.376	0.116	0.264	0.424
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.323	0.038	268	226	1.342	0.119	0.246	0.400
Any problem accessing health care	0.621	0.035	950	806	2.232	0.057	0.551	0.692
Ever had a vaccination card	0.626	0.069	126	101	1.514	0.110	0.489	0.764
Received BCG vaccination	0.657	0.066	126	101	1.481	0.100	0.525	0.789
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.473	0.061	126	101	1.303	0.129	0.351	0.595
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.504	0.064	126	101	1.369	0.127	0.375	0.632
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.419	0.055	126	101	1.180	0.131	0.310	0.529
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.080	0.034	126	101	1.362	0.425	0.012	0.147
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.153	0.044	133	115	1.432	0.289	0.065	0.242
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.032	0.017	133	115	1.163	0.552	0.000	0.066
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.691	0.097	33	25	1.146	0.140	0.498	0.884
Treated with ORS	0.549	0.129	33	25	1.416	0.235	0.291	0.806
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.208	0.031	237	194	1.143	0.151	0.145	0.270
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.456	0.048	237	194	1.383	0.106	0.360	0.553
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.095	0.027	239	195	1.274	0.287	0.040	0.149
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.006	0.004	239	195	0.846	0.713	0.000	0.015
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.314	0.041	239	195	1.292	0.131	0.232	0.397
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.378	0.081	65	58	1.323	0.213	0.217	0.539
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.086	0.020	186	152	0.981	0.234	0.046	0.127
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.588	0.037	219	176	1.084	0.063	0.514	0.663

Continued…

Table B.27—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.110	0.025	232	187	1.221	0.229	0.059	0.160
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.217	0.028	232	187	1.043	0.130	0.160	0.274
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.021	0.015	74	67	0.925	0.741	0.000	0.052
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.070	0.034	74	67	1.153	0.494	0.001	0.139
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.167	0.019	950	806	1.545	0.112	0.129	0.204
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.434	0.039	347	288	1.473	0.091	0.355	0.512
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.426	0.044	693	598	1.766	0.104	0.338	0.515
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.562	0.060	97	83	1.179	0.107	0.441	0.683
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.294	0.044	268	226	1.565	0.149	0.207	0.382
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.051	0.011	661	546	1.294	0.217	0.029	0.074
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.226	0.074	35	28	1.016	0.325	0.079	0.374
Child took ACT	0.760	0.112	17	14	1.084	0.147	0.536	0.983
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.339	0.015	950	806	1.009	0.046	0.308	0.370
Condom use at last sex	0.282	0.052	182	161	1.543	0.184	0.179	0.386
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.383	0.018	950	806	1.152	0.048	0.346	0.419
Mobile phone ownership	0.584	0.031	950	806	1.957	0.054	0.521	0.647
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.197	0.028	950	806	2.159	0.142	0.141	0.253
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.358	0.030	574	483	1.506	0.084	0.298	0.419
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.172	0.028	950	806	2.315	0.165	0.115	0.229
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.208	0.027	574	483	1.601	0.131	0.153	0.262
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.144	0.033	643	566	2.360	0.228	0.078	0.209
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.043	0.008	643	566	1.052	0.195	0.026	0.060
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.002	0.002	643	566	1.137	0.967	0.000	0.006
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.175	0.040	537	452	2.399	0.226	0.096	0.254
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.210	0.034	537	452	1.930	0.162	0.142	0.278
		MEN						
No education	0.175	0.048	256	232	2.020	0.277	0.078	0.271
Secondary education or higher	0.720	0.053	256	232	1.887	0.074	0.613	0.827
Literacy	0.792	0.034	256	232	1.317	0.042	0.724	0.859
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.437	0.055	256	232	1.754	0.125	0.328	0.547
Current tobacco use	0.079	0.020	256	232	1.153	0.246	0.040	0.119
Want no more children	0.217	0.039	141	128	1.118	0.180	0.139	0.295
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.527	0.048	256	232	1.531	0.091	0.431	0.623
Condom use at last sex	0.464	0.123	48	48	1.663	0.266	0.217	0.710
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.414	0.048	256	232	1.561	0.117	0.317	0.511
Male circumcision	0.989	0.006	256	232	0.972	0.006	0.976	1.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.825	0.028	256	232	1.164	0.034	0.769	0.880
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.584	0.057	256	232	1.851	0.098	0.469	0.699
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.513	0.050	256	232	1.585	0.097	0.413	0.612

Table B.28 Sampling errors: Benue sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.094	0.030	4,051	4,391	3.193	0.322	0.034	0.155
Births registered with civil authority	0.378	0.049	548	578	1.897	0.129	0.281	0.476
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.823	0.022	1,097	1,184	1.948	0.027	0.778	0.868
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.602	0.025	1,093	1,179	1.659	0.041	0.553	0.651
At least basic drinking water service	0.666	0.051	4,051	4,391	2.943	0.077	0.563	0.768
Water available when needed	0.608	0.040	4,051	4,391	2.251	0.066	0.527	0.688
At least basic sanitation service	0.319	0.048	4,051	4,391	2.673	0.149	0.224	0.414
Using open defecation	0.392	0.050	4,051	4,391	2.824	0.128	0.291	0.492
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.512	0.030	3,943	4,254	1.606	0.058	0.453	0.571
WOMEN								
No education	0.116	0.018	963	1,008	1.696	0.151	0.081	0.151
Secondary education or higher	0.671	0.034	963	1,008	2.273	0.051	0.602	0.740
Literacy	0.630	0.040	963	1,008	2.547	0.063	0.551	0.710
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.247	0.045	963	1,008	3.199	0.181	0.158	0.336
Current tobacco use	0.017	0.006	963	1,008	1.514	0.375	0.004	0.029
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.496	0.199	2,727	2,852	1.137	0.057	3.098	3.893
Currently pregnant	0.078	0.010	963	1,008	1.159	0.128	0.058	0.098
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.702	0.358	182	185	1.742	0.076	3.987	5.418
Median birth interval	34.325	1.103	417	422	1.153	0.032	32.120	36.530
Ideal number of children	4.946	0.072	962	1,008	1.184	0.015	4.802	5.090
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.124	0.200	2,727	2,852	1.215	0.064	2.724	3.525
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.313	0.021	604	615	1.127	0.068	0.271	0.356
Currently using any modern method	0.231	0.018	604	615	1.078	0.080	0.194	0.268
Currently using pill	0.023	0.006	604	615	1.015	0.271	0.010	0.035
Currently using injectables	0.026	0.008	604	615	1.292	0.321	0.009	0.043
Currently using implants	0.051	0.012	604	615	1.376	0.241	0.027	0.076
Currently using male condoms	0.086	0.017	604	615	1.481	0.196	0.053	0.120
Currently using any traditional method	0.083	0.017	604	615	1.558	0.211	0.048	0.118
Unmet need for spacing	0.159	0.017	604	615	1.147	0.107	0.125	0.194
Unmet need for limiting	0.043	0.009	604	615	1.103	0.212	0.025	0.061
Unmet need total	0.202	0.018	604	615	1.092	0.088	0.167	0.238
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.447	0.034	306	317	1.191	0.075	0.380	0.514
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.487	0.031	400	425	1.258	0.064	0.425	0.550
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.581	0.017	604	615	0.870	0.030	0.546	0.616
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.698	0.029	963	1,008	1.972	0.042	0.640	0.757
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	19.166	5.625	1,123	1,144	1.206	0.293	7.916	30.416
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	14.628	3.784	1,119	1,141	0.994	0.259	7.059	22.196
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	33.794	7.326	1,123	1,144	1.220	0.217	19.141	48.447
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	20.272	5.853	1,117	1,138	1.222	0.289	8.565	31.978
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	53.380	8.486	1,127	1,147	1.113	0.159	36.408	70.352
Stillbirth rate	23.641	5.201	573	576	0.812	0.220	13.239	34.043
Early neonatal mortality rate	11.876	4.189	560	562	0.897	0.353	3.498	20.255
Perinatal mortality rate	35.236	7.500	573	576	0.903	0.213	20.236	50.236
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.659	0.051	218	214	1.572	0.077	0.558	0.761
4+ ANC visits	0.491	0.046	218	214	1.347	0.093	0.400	0.583
8+ ANC visits	0.060	0.020	218	214	1.216	0.327	0.021	0.100
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.639	0.051	218	214	1.570	0.080	0.536	0.742
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.596	0.053	218	214	1.575	0.088	0.490	0.701
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.590	0.054	223	221	1.572	0.092	0.482	0.699
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.667	0.050	223	221	1.507	0.075	0.568	0.767
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.096	0.024	223	221	1.140	0.251	0.048	0.144
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.562	0.043	218	214	1.272	0.076	0.476	0.648
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.567	0.036	218	214	1.069	0.063	0.495	0.639
Any problem accessing health care	0.540	0.035	963	1,008	2.205	0.066	0.469	0.611
Ever had a vaccination card	0.710	0.052	100	100	1.125	0.074	0.605	0.814
Received BCG vaccination	0.715	0.053	100	100	1.158	0.075	0.608	0.822
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.443	0.067	100	100	1.304	0.152	0.308	0.578
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.414	0.058	100	100	1.116	0.139	0.299	0.530
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.439	0.043	100	100	0.831	0.098	0.353	0.525
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.132	0.053	100	100	1.427	0.405	0.025	0.239
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.213	0.049	90	94	1.133	0.228	0.116	0.310
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.076	0.052	90	94	1.870	0.682	0.000	0.180
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.687	0.106	14	16	0.897	0.155	0.474	0.900
Treated with ORS	0.817	0.124	14	16	1.257	0.152	0.569	1.000
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.096	0.020	210	215	0.975	0.208	0.056	0.136
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.253	0.039	210	215	1.213	0.153	0.175	0.330
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.067	0.019	211	217	1.090	0.280	0.030	0.105
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.000	0.000	211	217	na	na	0.000	0.000
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.134	0.032	211	217	1.291	0.238	0.070	0.198
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.399	0.057	67	66	0.954	0.144	0.284	0.514
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.160	0.035	141	138	1.121	0.217	0.091	0.230
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.510	0.044	183	188	1.086	0.086	0.423	0.598

Continued…

Table B.28—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.045	0.013	231	234	0.935	0.283	0.020	0.071
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.280	0.044	231	234	1.467	0.156	0.193	0.367
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.019	0.018	72	76	1.099	0.946	0.000	0.054
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.087	0.034	72	76	1.010	0.389	0.019	0.154
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.293	0.026	963	1,008	1.736	0.087	0.242	0.344
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.294	0.027	338	344	1.084	0.092	0.240	0.347
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.585	0.038	546	578	1.471	0.065	0.509	0.661
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.587	0.067	78	82	1.182	0.114	0.453	0.720
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.366	0.036	218	214	1.114	0.100	0.293	0.439
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.085	0.027	531	532	2.105	0.318	0.031	0.139
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.346	0.090	39	45	1.215	0.260	0.166	0.525
Child took ACT	0.217	0.090	18	21	0.810	0.415	0.037	0.397
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.674	0.027	963	1,008	1.785	0.040	0.620	0.728
Condom use at last sex	0.519	0.043	153	169	1.050	0.082	0.433	0.604
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.619	0.027	963	1,008	1.752	0.044	0.564	0.674
Mobile phone ownership	0.674	0.025	963	1,008	1.626	0.036	0.625	0.723
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.402	0.048	963	1,008	3.037	0.120	0.306	0.498
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.301	0.023	604	615	1.205	0.075	0.256	0.346
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.270	0.024	963	1,008	1.644	0.087	0.223	0.317
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.345	0.025	604	615	1.275	0.072	0.296	0.395
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.429	0.026	697	722	1.377	0.060	0.378	0.481
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.050	0.008	697	722	1.009	0.167	0.033	0.067
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.015	0.006	697	722	1.283	0.396	0.003	0.027
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.269	0.022	605	595	1.212	0.081	0.225	0.313
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.290	0.023	605	595	1.257	0.080	0.244	0.337
		MEN						
No education	0.035	0.009	284	285	0.869	0.272	0.016	0.054
Secondary education or higher	0.857	0.022	284	285	1.058	0.026	0.813	0.901
Literacy	0.791	0.029	284	285	1.186	0.036	0.734	0.848
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.463	0.046	284	285	1.538	0.099	0.372	0.555
Current tobacco use	0.120	0.021	284	285	1.065	0.172	0.079	0.161
Want no more children	0.176	0.042	140	138	1.310	0.241	0.091	0.261
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.611	0.038	284	285	1.315	0.062	0.535	0.687
Condom use at last sex	0.528	0.061	121	123	1.335	0.116	0.406	0.650
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.632	0.033	284	285	1.145	0.052	0.566	0.698
Male circumcision	0.995	0.004	284	285	0.885	0.004	0.987	1.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.802	0.024	284	285	1.032	0.031	0.753	0.851
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.541	0.044	284	285	1.489	0.082	0.453	0.630
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.479	0.036	284	285	1.201	0.074	0.408	0.551

na = not applicable

Table B.29 Sampling errors: Kogi sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.103	0.026	4,464	2,854	2.826	0.256	0.050	0.155
Births registered with civil authority	0.272	0.045	669	430	2.074	0.164	0.183	0.361
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.388	0.038	1,047	652	2.535	0.099	0.312	0.465
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.201	0.025	1,046	651	1.982	0.122	0.152	0.250
At least basic drinking water service	0.530	0.086	4,464	2,854	4.453	0.163	0.357	0.703
Water available when needed	0.606	0.058	4,464	2,854	3.079	0.095	0.491	0.721
At least basic sanitation service	0.206	0.044	4,464	2,854	3.157	0.214	0.118	0.294
Using open defecation	0.688	0.058	4,464	2,854	3.514	0.084	0.572	0.804
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.097	0.021	4,345	2,787	2.060	0.214	0.055	0.138
WOMEN								
No education	0.247	0.057	977	604	4.065	0.229	0.134	0.361
Secondary education or higher	0.530	0.073	977	604	4.516	0.138	0.384	0.676
Literacy	0.569	0.063	977	604	3.930	0.110	0.443	0.694
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.221	0.041	977	604	3.104	0.188	0.138	0.304
Current tobacco use	0.002	0.001	977	604	0.987	0.665	0.000	0.005
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.860	0.292	2,788	1,714	1.568	0.060	4.276	5.445
Currently pregnant	0.075	0.006	977	604	0.741	0.083	0.063	0.088
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.789	0.208	220	130	1.325	0.044	4.372	5.206
Median birth interval	32.823	1.084	578	364	1.530	0.033	30.656	34.991
Ideal number of children	5.233	0.170	856	525	2.845	0.033	4.892	5.574
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	4.467	0.286	2,788	1,714	1.654	0.064	3.895	5.039
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.131	0.027	684	422	2.065	0.204	0.077	0.184
Currently using any modern method	0.105	0.025	684	422	2.139	0.240	0.055	0.155
Currently using pill	0.003	0.002	684	422	1.055	0.729	0.000	0.008
Currently using injectables	0.014	0.007	684	422	1.470	0.469	0.001	0.028
Currently using implants	0.046	0.015	684	422	1.877	0.327	0.016	0.077
Currently using male condoms	0.018	0.006	684	422	1.148	0.325	0.006	0.030
Currently using any traditional method	0.026	0.007	684	422	1.154	0.270	0.012	0.040
Unmet need for spacing	0.127	0.013	684	422	1.016	0.102	0.101	0.153
Unmet need for limiting	0.091	0.011	684	422	1.018	0.123	0.069	0.113
Unmet need total	0.218	0.014	684	422	0.891	0.065	0.190	0.246
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.300	0.055	238	147	1.856	0.184	0.190	0.411
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.308	0.055	291	184	2.035	0.177	0.199	0.417
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.653	0.038	684	422	2.068	0.058	0.577	0.728
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.845	0.034	977	604	2.962	0.041	0.776	0.914
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	38.822	7.475	1,431	909	1.136	0.193	23.873	53.771
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	19.798	5.183	1,423	905	1.228	0.262	9.433	30.163
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	58.620	8.106	1,431	909	1.093	0.138	42.409	74.831
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	20.827	5.880	1,416	903	1.395	0.282	9.067	32.587
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	78.226	9.418	1,438	913	1.092	0.120	59.390	97.062
Stillbirth rate	15.215	4.888	739	466	1.101	0.321	5.439	24.992
Early neonatal mortality rate	48.625	11.578	725	459	1.154	0.238	25.469	71.781
Perinatal mortality rate	63.100	11.156	739	466	1.050	0.177	40.789	85.412
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.626	0.058	270	170	1.941	0.092	0.510	0.741
4+ ANC visits	0.541	0.051	270	170	1.678	0.095	0.439	0.643
8+ ANC visits	0.141	0.031	270	170	1.445	0.218	0.079	0.202
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.549	0.063	270	170	2.070	0.115	0.422	0.675
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.519	0.073	270	170	2.374	0.141	0.373	0.665
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.622	0.047	284	179	1.582	0.076	0.527	0.717
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.611	0.049	284	179	1.610	0.079	0.514	0.708
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.076	0.025	284	179	1.456	0.332	0.025	0.126
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.558	0.050	270	170	1.630	0.089	0.459	0.657
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.553	0.050	270	170	1.650	0.091	0.453	0.654
Any problem accessing health care	0.550	0.046	977	604	2.872	0.083	0.459	0.642
Ever had a vaccination card	0.523	0.100	119	77	2.124	0.191	0.323	0.722
Received BCG vaccination	0.439	0.099	119	77	2.122	0.225	0.242	0.637
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.371	0.087	119	77	1.932	0.236	0.196	0.546
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.369	0.091	119	77	2.013	0.247	0.187	0.550
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.275	0.065	119	77	1.591	0.238	0.144	0.405
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.075	0.036	119	77	1.508	0.481	0.003	0.148
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.095	0.030	119	75	1.061	0.318	0.035	0.155
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.021	0.011	119	75	0.855	0.539	0.000	0.043
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.627	0.073	67	43	1.187	0.116	0.481	0.772
Treated with ORS	0.641	0.056	67	43	0.937	0.087	0.530	0.753
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.152	0.049	267	173	2.173	0.321	0.055	0.250
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.346	0.070	267	173	2.116	0.201	0.207	0.486
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.059	0.020	268	174	1.365	0.337	0.019	0.098
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.011	0.009	268	174	1.487	0.813	0.000	0.030
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.211	0.030	268	174	1.131	0.140	0.152	0.270
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.230	0.068	80	49	1.432	0.297	0.094	0.367
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.129	0.030	174	110	1.185	0.234	0.069	0.190
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.391	0.041	241	155	1.180	0.105	0.309	0.474

Continued…

Table B.29—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.099	0.030	273	168	1.673	0.306	0.039	0.160
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.276	0.034	273	168	1.237	0.121	0.209	0.343
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.042	0.036	64	42	1.401	0.851	0.000	0.113
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.065	0.031	64	42	1.011	0.484	0.002	0.128
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.268	0.027	977	604	1.888	0.100	0.215	0.322
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.471	0.031	379	238	1.210	0.066	0.409	0.534
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.268	0.041	680	438	1.817	0.154	0.186	0.351
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.301	0.075	72	47	1.333	0.249	0.151	0.451
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.169	0.034	270	170	1.473	0.200	0.102	0.236
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.138	0.017	668	421	1.254	0.124	0.104	0.172
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.042	0.018	95	58	0.874	0.437	0.005	0.078
Child took ACT	0.420	0.120	42	26	1.441	0.285	0.180	0.659
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.535	0.025	977	604	1.544	0.046	0.485	0.584
Condom use at last sex	0.247	0.057	96	62	1.284	0.231	0.133	0.362
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.298	0.047	977	604	3.211	0.159	0.204	0.393
Mobile phone ownership	0.674	0.048	977	604	3.196	0.072	0.577	0.770
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.378	0.057	977	604	3.620	0.150	0.265	0.491
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.654	0.031	684	422	1.720	0.048	0.591	0.717
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.099	0.016	977	604	1.666	0.161	0.067	0.131
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.471	0.045	684	422	2.328	0.095	0.381	0.560
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.279	0.040	706	430	2.364	0.143	0.199	0.360
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.050	0.012	706	430	1.435	0.235	0.027	0.074
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.024	0.009	706	430	1.527	0.371	0.006	0.041
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.113	0.015	620	363	1.212	0.136	0.082	0.144
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.179	0.021	620	363	1.388	0.119	0.137	0.222
		MEN						
No education	0.164	0.062	322	206	2.987	0.381	0.039	0.289
Secondary education or higher	0.676	0.075	322	206	2.823	0.110	0.527	0.825
Literacy	0.635	0.062	322	206	2.284	0.097	0.512	0.759
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.350	0.057	322	206	2.114	0.162	0.236	0.463
Current tobacco use	0.113	0.025	322	206	1.389	0.217	0.064	0.163
Want no more children	0.210	0.042	190	125	1.408	0.199	0.126	0.293
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.717	0.038	322	206	1.513	0.053	0.641	0.793
Condom use at last sex	0.583	0.052	112	66	1.101	0.088	0.480	0.686
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.310	0.036	322	206	1.410	0.118	0.237	0.383
Male circumcision	0.985	0.006	322	206	0.908	0.006	0.973	0.997
Mobile phone ownership	0.888	0.015	322	206	0.824	0.016	0.859	0.917
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.545	0.061	322	206	2.180	0.112	0.423	0.667
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.150	0.033	322	206	1.653	0.221	0.084	0.216

Table B.30 Sampling errors: Kwara sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.252	0.045	4,564	3,736	3.105	0.178	0.162	0.342
Births registered with civil authority	0.366	0.061	635	501	2.427	0.167	0.244	0.489
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.369	0.034	1,105	898	2.360	0.093	0.300	0.437
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.164	0.023	1,104	897	2.022	0.138	0.119	0.209
At least basic drinking water service	0.714	0.076	4,564	3,736	4.290	0.107	0.562	0.867
Water available when needed	0.639	0.042	4,564	3,736	2.371	0.066	0.555	0.724
At least basic sanitation service	0.387	0.065	4,564	3,736	3.772	0.168	0.257	0.518
Using open defecation	0.396	0.069	4,564	3,736	3.742	0.173	0.259	0.534
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.013	0.005	4,323	3,544	1.277	0.390	0.003	0.024
WOMEN								
No education	0.339	0.071	1,007	790	4.698	0.209	0.197	0.481
Secondary education or higher	0.581	0.067	1,007	790	4.242	0.115	0.448	0.714
Literacy	0.577	0.067	1,007	790	4.257	0.116	0.443	0.711
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.380	0.052	1,007	790	3.410	0.138	0.275	0.485
Current tobacco use	0.010	0.003	1,007	790	0.910	0.291	0.004	0.015
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.013	0.302	2,825	2,212	1.827	0.075	3.408	4.617
Currently pregnant	0.057	0.008	1,007	790	1.159	0.149	0.040	0.074
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.129	0.192	182	144	1.433	0.047	3.745	4.514
Median birth interval	34.896	1.305	485	367	1.240	0.037	32.286	37.506
Ideal number of children	4.766	0.136	1,006	789	2.585	0.028	4.494	5.037
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.656	0.283	2,825	2,212	1.767	0.077	3.089	4.222
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.110	0.025	680	531	2.058	0.225	0.060	0.159
Currently using any modern method	0.099	0.023	680	531	2.030	0.236	0.052	0.146
Currently using pill	0.005	0.003	680	531	1.065	0.567	0.000	0.011
Currently using injectables	0.023	0.007	680	531	1.171	0.296	0.009	0.036
Currently using implants	0.032	0.009	680	531	1.307	0.276	0.014	0.050
Currently using male condoms	0.024	0.007	680	531	1.238	0.300	0.010	0.039
Currently using any traditional method	0.011	0.004	680	531	0.998	0.365	0.003	0.019
Unmet need for spacing	0.146	0.017	680	531	1.251	0.116	0.112	0.180
Unmet need for limiting	0.124	0.015	680	531	1.191	0.121	0.094	0.154
Unmet need total	0.271	0.018	680	531	1.060	0.067	0.235	0.307
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.260	0.049	258	202	1.805	0.190	0.161	0.359
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.270	0.043	317	250	1.741	0.161	0.183	0.357
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.784	0.023	680	531	1.447	0.029	0.738	0.829
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.838	0.027	1,007	790	2.330	0.032	0.783	0.892
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	11.507	4.918	1,244	950	1.224	0.427	1.670	21.343
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	0.571	0.576	1,242	948	0.849	1.008	0.000	1.722
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	12.077	4.944	1,244	950	1.216	0.409	2.189	21.966
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	2.222	1.375	1,242	954	0.833	0.619	0.000	4.972
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	14.272	5.138	1,244	950	1.180	0.360	3.996	24.549
Stillbirth rate	2.921	2.142	624	472	0.975	0.733	0.000	7.205
Early neonatal mortality rate	9.009	6.283	622	471	1.360	0.697	0.000	21.576
Perinatal mortality rate	11.904	6.596	624	472	1.297	0.554	0.000	25.097
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.559	0.084	227	175	2.522	0.151	0.390	0.727
4+ ANC visits	0.513	0.079	227	175	2.347	0.154	0.355	0.671
8+ ANC visits	0.293	0.051	227	175	1.665	0.173	0.191	0.394
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.377	0.066	227	175	2.041	0.176	0.245	0.510
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.521	0.085	227	175	2.533	0.164	0.350	0.691
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.515	0.082	232	178	2.452	0.160	0.350	0.680
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.553	0.086	232	178	2.578	0.156	0.381	0.724
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.062	0.023	232	178	1.452	0.371	0.016	0.108
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.570	0.056	227	175	1.707	0.099	0.457	0.682
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.581	0.056	227	175	1.694	0.096	0.470	0.693
Any problem accessing health care	0.548	0.024	1,007	790	1.535	0.044	0.500	0.596
Ever had a vaccination card	0.488	0.097	105	81	1.970	0.199	0.294	0.681
Received BCG vaccination	0.519	0.101	105	81	2.052	0.195	0.317	0.721
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.349	0.076	105	81	1.613	0.216	0.198	0.501
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.334	0.071	105	81	1.526	0.212	0.193	0.476
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.358	0.082	105	81	1.730	0.228	0.195	0.522
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.130	0.044	105	81	1.341	0.341	0.041	0.218
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.227	0.053	124	91	1.360	0.233	0.121	0.332
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.111	0.038	124	91	1.310	0.343	0.035	0.187
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.611	0.110	21	17	1.064	0.181	0.390	0.832
Treated with ORS	0.720	0.092	21	17	0.959	0.127	0.536	0.903
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.180	0.032	243	196	1.128	0.177	0.116	0.243
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.408	0.040	243	196	1.168	0.098	0.327	0.488
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.061	0.017	244	197	1.040	0.278	0.027	0.096
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.000	0.000	244	197	na	na	0.000	0.000
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.245	0.033	247	199	1.120	0.133	0.180	0.310
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.398	0.072	62	48	1.140	0.180	0.255	0.542
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.040	0.017	162	124	1.123	0.432	0.005	0.075
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.652	0.042	213	171	1.263	0.064	0.568	0.736

Continued…

Table B.30—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.158	0.038	255	201	1.643	0.239	0.083	0.234
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.348	0.041	255	201	1.376	0.118	0.266	0.430
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.127	0.047	76	59	1.219	0.371	0.033	0.221
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.063	0.024	76	59	0.864	0.383	0.015	0.112
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.313	0.016	1,007	790	1.107	0.052	0.281	0.345
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.601	0.032	368	290	1.264	0.054	0.536	0.665
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.125	0.024	637	504	1.433	0.191	0.077	0.173
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.167	0.047	56	47	0.952	0.280	0.074	0.261
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.147	0.029	227	175	1.208	0.194	0.090	0.204
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.034	0.009	610	463	1.216	0.275	0.015	0.052
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.196	0.091	21	16	1.014	0.465	0.014	0.378
Child took ACT	0.885	0.116	9	6	0.990	0.132	0.652	1.000
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.876	0.020	1,007	790	1.962	0.023	0.835	0.917
Condom use at last sex	0.187	0.041	125	97	1.173	0.220	0.104	0.269
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.180	0.029	1,007	790	2.417	0.163	0.121	0.239
Mobile phone ownership	0.817	0.021	1,007	790	1.757	0.026	0.775	0.860
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.553	0.061	1,007	790	3.837	0.109	0.432	0.674
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.363	0.034	680	531	1.846	0.094	0.295	0.431
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.039	0.007	1,007	790	1.150	0.179	0.025	0.053
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.351	0.045	680	531	2.434	0.127	0.262	0.441
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.134	0.025	737	567	1.970	0.185	0.084	0.183
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.010	0.004	737	567	1.043	0.389	0.002	0.017
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.004	0.003	737	567	1.171	0.651	0.000	0.010
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.091	0.018	619	464	1.545	0.196	0.055	0.127
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.178	0.025	619	464	1.610	0.139	0.129	0.228
		MEN						
No education	0.294	0.064	353	275	2.613	0.218	0.166	0.422
Secondary education or higher	0.650	0.063	353	275	2.444	0.096	0.525	0.775
Literacy	0.701	0.063	353	275	2.574	0.090	0.574	0.827
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.497	0.055	353	275	2.047	0.110	0.387	0.606
Current tobacco use	0.042	0.012	353	275	1.120	0.286	0.018	0.066
Want no more children	0.243	0.041	166	127	1.213	0.167	0.162	0.324
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.511	0.030	353	275	1.114	0.058	0.452	0.571
Condom use at last sex	0.529	0.064	58	44	0.967	0.121	0.401	0.657
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.146	0.028	353	275	1.487	0.192	0.090	0.203
Male circumcision	0.857	0.029	353	275	1.558	0.034	0.799	0.915
Mobile phone ownership	0.766	0.036	353	275	1.587	0.047	0.695	0.838
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.547	0.061	353	275	2.285	0.112	0.425	0.669
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.040	0.010	353	275	0.972	0.255	0.019	0.060

Table B.31 Sampling errors: Oyo sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.551	0.047	4,468	5,323	2.932	0.085	0.457	0.645
Births registered with civil authority	0.622	0.045	533	638	1.786	0.073	0.531	0.712
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.391	0.020	1,261	1,498	1.470	0.052	0.351	0.432
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.194	0.017	1,261	1,498	1.564	0.090	0.159	0.228
At least basic drinking water service	0.920	0.032	4,468	5,323	3.234	0.034	0.857	0.984
Water available when needed	0.940	0.014	4,468	5,323	1.927	0.015	0.911	0.969
At least basic sanitation service	0.373	0.045	4,468	5,323	2.903	0.121	0.283	0.463
Using open defecation	0.266	0.042	4,468	5,323	2.908	0.158	0.182	0.350
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.815	0.034	4,339	5,163	2.670	0.042	0.747	0.883
WOMEN								
No education	0.100	0.031	1,099	1,260	3.419	0.311	0.038	0.163
Secondary education or higher	0.790	0.028	1,099	1,260	2.295	0.036	0.734	0.847
Literacy	0.825	0.029	1,099	1,260	2.555	0.036	0.766	0.883
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.452	0.027	1,099	1,260	1.823	0.061	0.397	0.507
Current tobacco use	0.005	0.002	1,099	1,260	1.002	0.439	0.001	0.009
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.269	0.207	3,103	3,555	1.302	0.063	2.855	3.683
Currently pregnant	0.036	0.005	1,099	1,260	0.911	0.141	0.026	0.047
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.628	0.135	260	291	1.239	0.037	3.358	3.899
Median birth interval	39.658	1.184	382	441	1.123	0.030	37.290	42.027
Ideal number of children	3.713	0.063	1,094	1,254	1.644	0.017	3.588	3.838
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.877	0.185	3,103	3,555	1.233	0.064	2.506	3.247
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.409	0.029	730	838	1.583	0.071	0.351	0.467
Currently using any modern method	0.344	0.028	730	838	1.606	0.082	0.288	0.401
Currently using pill	0.013	0.004	730	838	1.089	0.357	0.004	0.022
Currently using injectables	0.080	0.012	730	838	1.211	0.153	0.055	0.104
Currently using implants	0.148	0.018	730	838	1.365	0.121	0.112	0.184
Currently using male condoms	0.023	0.007	730	838	1.254	0.300	0.009	0.037
Currently using any traditional method	0.065	0.010	730	838	1.059	0.149	0.045	0.084
Unmet need for spacing	0.098	0.016	730	838	1.457	0.164	0.066	0.130
Unmet need for limiting	0.080	0.012	730	838	1.207	0.152	0.056	0.104
Unmet need total	0.178	0.017	730	838	1.215	0.097	0.144	0.213
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.586	0.034	433	492	1.441	0.059	0.518	0.655
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.597	0.032	514	587	1.470	0.053	0.533	0.660
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.893	0.027	730	838	2.333	0.030	0.839	0.947
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.256	0.022	1,099	1,260	1.694	0.087	0.211	0.301
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	17.006	5.730	1,134	1,307	1.345	0.337	5.545	28.466
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	0.908	0.911	1,134	1,308	1.013	1.003	0.000	2.729
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	17.913	5.745	1,134	1,307	1.317	0.321	6.424	29.402
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	5.009	1.878	1,120	1,294	0.928	0.375	1.252	8.766
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	22.833	5.718	1,135	1,308	1.208	0.250	11.397	34.268
Stillbirth rate	8.044	3.673	549	636	0.971	0.457	0.698	15.389
Early neonatal mortality rate	25.553	9.478	546	633	1.318	0.371	6.597	44.510
Perinatal mortality rate	33.468	10.214	549	636	1.275	0.305	13.041	53.895
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.830	0.043	215	245	1.676	0.052	0.744	0.917
4+ ANC visits	0.738	0.040	215	245	1.339	0.055	0.657	0.818
8+ ANC visits	0.456	0.033	215	245	0.971	0.073	0.390	0.522
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.777	0.040	215	245	1.412	0.052	0.696	0.857
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.803	0.039	215	245	1.425	0.048	0.725	0.880
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.750	0.039	217	248	1.316	0.052	0.672	0.828
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.832	0.045	217	248	1.764	0.054	0.742	0.923
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.087	0.020	217	248	1.012	0.223	0.048	0.126
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.683	0.048	215	245	1.501	0.070	0.587	0.779
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.715	0.046	215	245	1.473	0.064	0.623	0.806
Any problem accessing health care	0.324	0.025	1,099	1,260	1.750	0.076	0.274	0.373
Ever had a vaccination card	0.668	0.073	91	105	1.472	0.110	0.522	0.815
Received BCG vaccination	0.714	0.053	91	105	1.118	0.075	0.607	0.821
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.526	0.062	91	105	1.162	0.117	0.403	0.650
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.513	0.065	91	105	1.215	0.126	0.384	0.642
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.552	0.059	91	105	1.109	0.107	0.434	0.670
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.159	0.041	91	105	1.069	0.259	0.077	0.241
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.471	0.071	100	113	1.329	0.151	0.329	0.613
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.198	0.054	100	113	1.278	0.274	0.089	0.306
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.397	0.111	29	33	1.225	0.281	0.174	0.620
Treated with ORS	0.707	0.091	29	33	1.080	0.129	0.524	0.890
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.079	0.025	232	277	1.327	0.312	0.030	0.128
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.231	0.026	232	277	0.960	0.114	0.178	0.284
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.144	0.027	232	277	1.143	0.188	0.090	0.198
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.000	0.000	232	277	na	na	0.000	0.000
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.261	0.034	234	280	1.121	0.132	0.192	0.329
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.521	0.069	50	59	0.962	0.132	0.384	0.658
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.237	0.040	157	176	1.166	0.168	0.157	0.316
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.538	0.042	215	256	1.166	0.078	0.454	0.622

Continued…

Table B.31—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.164	0.022	276	319	0.979	0.133	0.120	0.208
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.323	0.031	276	319	1.092	0.095	0.261	0.384
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.127	0.044	70	82	1.107	0.350	0.038	0.216
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.035	0.024	70	82	1.082	0.687	0.000	0.083
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.534	0.025	1,099	1,260	1.650	0.047	0.484	0.584
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.435	0.028	365	425	1.086	0.065	0.379	0.492
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.275	0.026	538	645	1.171	0.096	0.222	0.328
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.155	0.063	40	48	1.096	0.405	0.029	0.280
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.342	0.043	215	245	1.335	0.127	0.255	0.429
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.052	0.012	528	611	1.168	0.223	0.029	0.075
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.145	0.085	26	32	1.252	0.584	0.000	0.315
Child took ACT	0.920	0.073	15	19	1.097	0.079	0.775	1.000
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.728	0.024	1,099	1,260	1.751	0.032	0.681	0.775
Condom use at last sex	0.380	0.050	135	154	1.195	0.132	0.280	0.481
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.245	0.023	1,099	1,260	1.739	0.092	0.200	0.291
Mobile phone ownership	0.829	0.018	1,099	1,260	1.601	0.022	0.793	0.865
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.675	0.027	1,099	1,260	1.889	0.040	0.622	0.729
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.653	0.026	730	838	1.501	0.041	0.600	0.706
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.073	0.014	1,099	1,260	1.774	0.191	0.045	0.100
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.599	0.032	730	838	1.767	0.054	0.535	0.664
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.235	0.021	829	906	1.404	0.088	0.194	0.276
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.041	0.009	829	906	1.259	0.211	0.024	0.058
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.014	0.006	829	906	1.566	0.451	0.001	0.027
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.099	0.014	708	725	1.254	0.142	0.071	0.127
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.107	0.018	708	725	1.509	0.164	0.072	0.143
		MEN						
No education	0.062	0.023	244	281	1.455	0.365	0.017	0.107
Secondary education or higher	0.862	0.030	244	281	1.362	0.035	0.801	0.922
Literacy	0.957	0.014	244	281	1.059	0.014	0.929	0.984
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.726	0.046	244	281	1.594	0.063	0.634	0.817
Current tobacco use	0.029	0.013	244	281	1.248	0.467	0.002	0.055
Want no more children	0.386	0.051	126	144	1.179	0.133	0.283	0.488
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.547	0.044	244	281	1.385	0.081	0.458	0.635
Condom use at last sex	0.635	0.063	55	65	0.965	0.100	0.508	0.761
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.320	0.032	244	281	1.085	0.102	0.255	0.384
Male circumcision	0.953	0.016	244	281	1.162	0.017	0.922	0.985
Mobile phone ownership	0.888	0.024	244	281	1.201	0.027	0.839	0.937
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.785	0.036	244	281	1.373	0.046	0.712	0.857
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.060	0.018	244	281	1.163	0.296	0.024	0.095

na = not applicable

Table B.32 Sampling errors: Osun sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.448	0.050	3,246	3,226	2.675	0.112	0.348	0.548
Births registered with civil authority	0.811	0.027	363	341	1.167	0.033	0.757	0.864
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.590	0.024	1,130	1,145	1.620	0.040	0.543	0.638
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.374	0.024	1,127	1,142	1.674	0.065	0.326	0.422
At least basic drinking water service	0.936	0.020	3,246	3,226	2.198	0.021	0.896	0.976
Water available when needed	0.903	0.017	3,246	3,226	1.501	0.019	0.868	0.937
At least basic sanitation service	0.455	0.055	3,246	3,226	2.870	0.121	0.345	0.566
Using open defecation	0.213	0.041	3,246	3,226	2.550	0.191	0.132	0.295
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.458	0.026	3,241	3,219	1.382	0.057	0.405	0.510
WOMEN								
No education	0.014	0.005	674	627	1.158	0.372	0.004	0.025
Secondary education or higher	0.909	0.016	674	627	1.412	0.017	0.877	0.940
Literacy	0.912	0.018	674	627	1.656	0.020	0.875	0.948
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.526	0.040	674	627	2.077	0.076	0.446	0.606
Current tobacco use	0.006	0.003	674	627	1.102	0.553	0.000	0.012
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.262	0.252	1,911	1,780	1.288	0.077	2.758	3.767
Currently pregnant	0.085	0.012	674	627	1.121	0.141	0.061	0.110
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.435	0.166	139	125	1.157	0.037	4.103	4.768
Median birth interval	40.350	1.856	265	241	1.090	0.046	36.639	44.061
Ideal number of children	3.811	0.072	673	626	1.458	0.019	3.666	3.955
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.805	0.247	1,911	1,780	1.242	0.088	2.312	3.299
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.403	0.035	419	389	1.438	0.086	0.334	0.472
Currently using any modern method	0.350	0.033	419	389	1.409	0.094	0.284	0.416
Currently using pill	0.032	0.010	419	389	1.115	0.300	0.013	0.051
Currently using injectables	0.060	0.011	419	389	0.934	0.181	0.038	0.082
Currently using implants	0.163	0.025	419	389	1.357	0.150	0.114	0.213
Currently using male condoms	0.042	0.011	419	389	1.148	0.270	0.019	0.064
Currently using any traditional method	0.053	0.012	419	389	1.068	0.221	0.030	0.076
Unmet need for spacing	0.112	0.016	419	389	1.024	0.141	0.080	0.144
Unmet need for limiting	0.117	0.021	419	389	1.315	0.176	0.076	0.159
Unmet need total	0.229	0.025	419	389	1.208	0.108	0.180	0.279
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.553	0.040	258	246	1.307	0.072	0.473	0.633
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.584	0.034	318	301	1.233	0.058	0.517	0.652
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.930	0.013	419	389	1.024	0.014	0.904	0.955
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.765	0.015	674	627	0.935	0.020	0.734	0.795
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	35.508	7.774	706	663	1.001	0.219	19.960	51.056
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	13.718	5.079	707	668	1.203	0.370	3.560	23.875
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	49.226	9.278	708	667	1.097	0.188	30.670	67.781
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	6.100	2.988	712	688	1.022	0.490	0.124	12.075
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	55.025	10.767	709	668	1.198	0.196	33.492	76.558
Stillbirth rate	15.619	6.444	362	327	0.981	0.413	2.731	28.507
Early neonatal mortality rate	22.825	10.675	356	322	1.348	0.468	1.476	44.175
Perinatal mortality rate	38.088	11.947	362	327	1.113	0.314	14.193	61.982
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.931	0.026	149	133	1.223	0.027	0.880	0.982
4+ ANC visits	0.920	0.027	149	133	1.188	0.029	0.867	0.973
8+ ANC visits	0.716	0.051	149	133	1.385	0.072	0.613	0.819
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.770	0.043	149	133	1.249	0.056	0.683	0.856
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.847	0.030	149	133	1.023	0.036	0.786	0.907
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.867	0.032	151	135	1.081	0.037	0.803	0.930
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.917	0.021	151	135	0.901	0.023	0.875	0.958
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.081	0.034	151	135	1.407	0.421	0.013	0.150
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.753	0.035	149	133	0.995	0.047	0.682	0.823
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.765	0.035	149	133	0.997	0.045	0.696	0.835
Any problem accessing health care	0.511	0.025	674	627	1.318	0.050	0.460	0.561
Ever had a vaccination card	0.916	0.036	65	64	1.064	0.039	0.845	0.987
Received BCG vaccination	0.903	0.038	65	64	1.067	0.042	0.826	0.979
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.671	0.070	65	64	1.189	0.104	0.532	0.810
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.681	0.070	65	64	1.200	0.102	0.542	0.821
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.671	0.068	65	64	1.164	0.101	0.535	0.807
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.412	0.075	65	64	1.229	0.182	0.262	0.562
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.567	0.070	49	52	1.058	0.123	0.427	0.706
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.271	0.063	49	52	1.058	0.231	0.146	0.396
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.352	0.097	28	25	1.063	0.275	0.158	0.546
Treated with ORS	0.545	0.077	28	25	0.811	0.141	0.391	0.699
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.088	0.023	146	139	0.968	0.264	0.041	0.134
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.305	0.046	146	139	1.051	0.151	0.213	0.397
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.118	0.031	146	139	1.121	0.262	0.056	0.180
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.027	0.013	146	139	0.938	0.479	0.001	0.052
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.279	0.046	147	140	1.073	0.164	0.187	0.371
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.613	0.094	28	25	1.004	0.153	0.425	0.802
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.294	0.035	117	104	0.839	0.121	0.223	0.365
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.432	0.048	135	129	1.039	0.111	0.336	0.528

Continued…

Table B.32—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.123	0.033	180	167	1.333	0.266	0.058	0.189
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.324	0.040	180	167	1.135	0.123	0.244	0.403
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.199	0.089	44	44	1.439	0.446	0.021	0.376
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.072	0.036	44	44	0.916	0.499	0.000	0.145
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.410	0.027	674	627	1.433	0.066	0.356	0.464
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.474	0.039	251	236	1.248	0.083	0.395	0.553
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.398	0.041	371	350	1.315	0.104	0.315	0.481
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.251	0.078	56	56	1.328	0.310	0.096	0.407
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.201	0.034	149	133	1.037	0.170	0.133	0.269
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.112	0.025	344	310	1.423	0.220	0.063	0.161
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.406	0.142	35	35	1.763	0.348	0.123	0.689
Child took ACT	0.747	0.054	25	25	0.648	0.072	0.639	0.854
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.706	0.022	674	627	1.248	0.031	0.662	0.749
Condom use at last sex	0.308	0.044	96	95	0.935	0.144	0.219	0.396
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.181	0.020	674	627	1.333	0.109	0.142	0.221
Mobile phone ownership	0.876	0.017	674	627	1.307	0.019	0.843	0.909
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.763	0.026	674	627	1.596	0.034	0.711	0.816
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.738	0.029	419	389	1.342	0.039	0.681	0.796
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.081	0.015	674	627	1.470	0.191	0.050	0.112
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.712	0.021	419	389	0.951	0.030	0.669	0.754
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.155	0.016	535	452	0.991	0.100	0.124	0.186
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.055	0.009	535	452	0.913	0.164	0.037	0.073
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.018	0.006	535	452	1.091	0.347	0.006	0.031
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.157	0.020	449	360	1.165	0.128	0.117	0.197
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.172	0.021	449	360	1.159	0.120	0.131	0.214
		MEN						
No education	0.000	0.000	190	179	na	na	0.000	0.000
Secondary education or higher	0.911	0.025	190	179	1.202	0.027	0.861	0.961
Literacy	0.990	0.007	190	179	0.953	0.007	0.977	1.000
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.810	0.024	190	179	0.830	0.029	0.763	0.858
Current tobacco use	0.040	0.014	190	179	0.990	0.354	0.012	0.068
Want no more children	0.409	0.045	97	89	0.902	0.110	0.319	0.500
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.747	0.034	190	179	1.073	0.045	0.679	0.815
Condom use at last sex	0.674	0.093	53	48	1.414	0.138	0.489	0.860
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.207	0.027	190	179	0.922	0.131	0.153	0.262
Male circumcision	1.000	0.000	190	179	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.912	0.019	190	179	0.942	0.021	0.873	0.951
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.824	0.027	190	179	0.976	0.033	0.770	0.878
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.089	0.020	190	179	0.970	0.225	0.049	0.129

na = not applicable

Table B.33 Sampling errors: Ekiti sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.288	0.044	2,740	1,321	2.611	0.154	0.200	0.377
Births registered with civil authority	0.579	0.041	278	131	1.217	0.071	0.497	0.661
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.254	0.051	920	436	3.496	0.199	0.153	0.355
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.148	0.031	920	436	2.598	0.206	0.087	0.209
At least basic drinking water service	0.884	0.047	2,740	1,321	3.378	0.053	0.791	0.978
Water available when needed	0.739	0.027	2,740	1,321	1.457	0.036	0.685	0.792
At least basic sanitation service	0.421	0.053	2,740	1,321	2.707	0.127	0.314	0.528
Using open defecation	0.313	0.060	2,740	1,321	3.130	0.191	0.193	0.432
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.659	0.028	2,708	1,300	1.464	0.043	0.602	0.716
WOMEN								
No education	0.022	0.010	569	276	1.638	0.462	0.002	0.042
Secondary education or higher	0.908	0.022	569	276	1.802	0.024	0.864	0.952
Literacy	0.794	0.025	569	276	1.490	0.032	0.743	0.845
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.517	0.046	569	276	2.167	0.088	0.426	0.608
Current tobacco use	0.001	0.001	569	276	0.703	1.027	0.000	0.003
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.780	0.333	1557	751	1.379	0.088	3.114	4.446
Currently pregnant	0.050	0.014	569	276	1.487	0.272	0.023	0.077
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.174	0.170	130	59	1.367	0.041	3.835	4.514
Median birth interval	39.939	1.712	205	97	1.372	0.043	36.515	43.363
Ideal number of children	3.891	0.132	568	275	2.025	0.034	3.628	4.154
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.437	0.284	1557	751	1.263	0.083	2.868	4.006
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.661	0.029	319	148	1.103	0.044	0.603	0.720
Currently using any modern method	0.428	0.024	319	148	0.870	0.056	0.380	0.476
Currently using pill	0.054	0.015	319	148	1.198	0.280	0.024	0.085
Currently using injectables	0.057	0.022	319	148	1.689	0.387	0.013	0.101
Currently using implants	0.113	0.023	319	148	1.298	0.205	0.066	0.159
Currently using male condoms	0.087	0.015	319	148	0.961	0.175	0.057	0.117
Currently using any traditional method	0.233	0.026	319	148	1.077	0.110	0.182	0.284
Unmet need for spacing	0.091	0.012	319	148	0.774	0.137	0.066	0.116
Unmet need for limiting	0.037	0.009	319	148	0.894	0.256	0.018	0.056
Unmet need total	0.128	0.013	319	148	0.712	0.104	0.101	0.154
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.543	0.029	248	117	0.923	0.053	0.485	0.601
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.569	0.026	347	164	0.960	0.046	0.517	0.620
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.936	0.018	319	148	1.321	0.019	0.900	0.972
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.206	0.016	569	276	0.946	0.078	0.174	0.238
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	18.039	6.528	557	260	1.024	0.362	4.984	31.095
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	8.482	4.036	561	262	0.959	0.476	0.409	16.555
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	26.522	5.532	557	260	0.788	0.209	15.457	37.586
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	17.909	6.185	559	257	1.043	0.345	5.538	30.279
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	43.955	10.382	558	261	1.136	0.236	23.192	64.718
Stillbirth rate	9.325	5.710	285	134	0.987	0.612	0.000	20.745
Early neonatal mortality rate	17.725	8.786	282	132	1.106	0.496	0.153	35.298
Perinatal mortality rate	26.886	10.742	285	134	1.110	0.400	5.402	48.370
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.899	0.025	111	52	0.877	0.028	0.848	0.949
4+ ANC visits	0.686	0.061	111	52	1.365	0.088	0.565	0.807
8+ ANC visits	0.309	0.063	111	52	1.422	0.204	0.183	0.435
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.893	0.037	111	52	1.247	0.041	0.819	0.966
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.743	0.033	111	52	0.805	0.045	0.676	0.810
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.817	0.028	121	57	0.781	0.034	0.761	0.873
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.935	0.023	121	57	1.009	0.024	0.889	0.980
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.179	0.031	121	57	0.851	0.173	0.117	0.241
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.775	0.037	111	52	0.941	0.048	0.700	0.850
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.784	0.041	111	52	1.045	0.052	0.702	0.866
Any problem accessing health care	0.659	0.024	569	276	1.194	0.036	0.612	0.707
Ever had a vaccination card	0.940	0.039	49	21	1.110	0.042	0.861	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.940	0.039	49	21	1.110	0.042	0.861	1.000
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.759	0.110	49	21	1.714	0.144	0.540	0.978
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.759	0.110	49	21	1.714	0.144	0.540	0.978
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.743	0.110	49	21	1.681	0.148	0.524	0.963
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.386	0.067	49	21	0.918	0.173	0.252	0.519
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.413	0.068	47	23	0.951	0.164	0.278	0.549
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.209	0.059	47	23	1.015	0.283	0.091	0.327
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.790	0.106	14	5	0.842	0.134	0.579	1.000
Treated with ORS	0.657	0.141	14	5	0.874	0.215	0.374	0.939
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.048	0.017	129	61	0.835	0.346	0.015	0.081
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.171	0.042	129	61	1.245	0.246	0.087	0.255
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.050	0.019	129	61	0.953	0.388	0.011	0.088
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.000	0.000	129	61	na	na	0.000	0.000
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.169	0.036	130	61	1.029	0.214	0.097	0.241
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.354	0.092	27	15	0.978	0.259	0.171	0.537
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.181	0.042	80	34	0.963	0.230	0.098	0.265
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.495	0.063	117	55	1.314	0.128	0.369	0.621

Continued…

Table B.33—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.075	0.031	147	67	1.414	0.413	0.013	0.137
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.376	0.048	147	67	1.190	0.127	0.280	0.471
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.028	0.025	47	24	1.048	0.918	0.000	0.078
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.067	0.037	47	24	0.996	0.549	0.000	0.140
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.336	0.024	569	276	1.221	0.072	0.288	0.385
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.474	0.050	208	96	1.437	0.105	0.374	0.574
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.161	0.035	281	132	1.362	0.219	0.090	0.232
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.193	0.083	28	14	1.156	0.433	0.026	0.359
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.351	0.044	111	52	0.961	0.125	0.263	0.438
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.107	0.017	271	126	0.873	0.159	0.073	0.141
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.178	0.075	28	13	1.050	0.421	0.028	0.329
Child took ACT	0.384	0.156	15	7	1.228	0.406	0.072	0.696
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.744	0.024	569	276	1.283	0.032	0.697	0.791
Condom use at last sex	0.338	0.057	111	51	1.262	0.169	0.224	0.452
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.387	0.025	569	276	1.243	0.066	0.336	0.438
Mobile phone ownership	0.848	0.020	569	276	1.311	0.023	0.808	0.887
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.711	0.036	569	276	1.898	0.051	0.638	0.783
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.827	0.035	319	148	1.652	0.042	0.757	0.897
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.150	0.026	569	276	1.737	0.174	0.098	0.202
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.662	0.043	319	148	1.630	0.065	0.575	0.749
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.373	0.048	417	194	2.035	0.130	0.276	0.470
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.117	0.022	417	194	1.413	0.190	0.073	0.162
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.050	0.015	417	194	1.413	0.303	0.020	0.080
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.216	0.035	363	157	1.608	0.161	0.146	0.285
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.313	0.032	363	157	1.326	0.103	0.248	0.377
		MEN						
No education	0.003	0.003	149	68	0.629	1.030	0.000	0.008
Secondary education or higher	0.927	0.024	149	68	1.137	0.026	0.879	0.976
Literacy	0.943	0.018	149	68	0.968	0.020	0.906	0.980
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.659	0.038	149	68	0.979	0.058	0.582	0.735
Current tobacco use	0.066	0.023	149	68	1.123	0.346	0.020	0.112
Want no more children	0.457	0.059	81	36	1.063	0.130	0.339	0.575
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.824	0.036	149	68	1.149	0.044	0.752	0.896
Condom use at last sex	0.579	0.082	52	23	1.182	0.142	0.415	0.743
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.186	0.055	149	68	1.694	0.293	0.077	0.295
Male circumcision	0.950	0.020	149	68	1.117	0.021	0.910	0.990
Mobile phone ownership	0.916	0.023	149	68	1.016	0.025	0.870	0.963
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.800	0.040	149	68	1.203	0.049	0.721	0.880
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.109	0.023	149	68	0.907	0.213	0.062	0.155

na = not applicable

Table B.34 Sampling errors: Ondo sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.515	0.045	3,349	2,742	2.473	0.088	0.425	0.606
Births registered with civil authority	0.776	0.037	334	271	1.355	0.048	0.702	0.849
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.584	0.023	1,075	898	1.524	0.039	0.538	0.630
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.418	0.019	1,074	897	1.283	0.046	0.380	0.457
At least basic drinking water service	0.914	0.030	3,349	2,742	2.687	0.033	0.854	0.974
Water available when needed	0.868	0.032	3,349	2,742	2.433	0.036	0.805	0.932
At least basic sanitation service	0.374	0.041	3,349	2,742	2.306	0.109	0.293	0.455
Using open defecation	0.249	0.049	3,349	2,742	3.017	0.198	0.150	0.347
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.216	0.036	3,079	2,497	2.291	0.166	0.144	0.288
WOMEN								
No education	0.047	0.007	759	603	0.908	0.149	0.033	0.061
Secondary education or higher	0.773	0.022	759	603	1.436	0.028	0.729	0.817
Literacy	0.745	0.022	759	603	1.417	0.030	0.700	0.790
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.394	0.030	759	603	1.661	0.075	0.334	0.453
Current tobacco use	0.008	0.003	759	603	1.006	0.408	0.001	0.014
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.075	0.244	2,128	1,700	1.120	0.079	2.588	3.562
Currently pregnant	0.044	0.009	759	603	1.248	0.213	0.025	0.062
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.877	0.204	165	130	1.477	0.053	3.469	4.286
Median birth interval	37.040	2.305	247	191	1.188	0.062	32.430	41.650
Ideal number of children	4.162	0.107	751	598	1.767	0.026	3.947	4.377
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.823	0.228	2,128	1,700	1.102	0.081	2.368	3.279
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.268	0.028	435	350	1.310	0.104	0.212	0.323
Currently using any modern method	0.229	0.031	435	350	1.534	0.135	0.167	0.291
Currently using pill	0.021	0.009	435	350	1.283	0.425	0.003	0.038
Currently using injectables	0.049	0.011	435	350	1.102	0.234	0.026	0.072
Currently using implants	0.118	0.021	435	350	1.372	0.180	0.076	0.161
Currently using male condoms	0.004	0.003	435	350	0.964	0.707	0.000	0.010
Currently using any traditional method	0.039	0.010	435	350	1.130	0.270	0.018	0.060
Unmet need for spacing	0.137	0.021	435	350	1.290	0.156	0.094	0.179
Unmet need for limiting	0.084	0.019	435	350	1.394	0.222	0.047	0.121
Unmet need total	0.220	0.023	435	350	1.159	0.105	0.174	0.266
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.469	0.051	212	171	1.499	0.110	0.366	0.572
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.493	0.039	299	242	1.347	0.078	0.416	0.570
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.726	0.034	435	350	1.573	0.046	0.658	0.793
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.569	0.041	759	603	2.254	0.071	0.487	0.650
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	3.190	1.948	712	552	0.912	0.611	0.000	7.086
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	5.017	2.683	708	548	0.996	0.535	0.000	10.383
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	8.207	3.210	712	552	0.937	0.391	1.787	14.626
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	6.614	2.756	707	546	0.816	0.417	1.101	12.127
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	14.766	4.582	712	552	0.920	0.310	5.602	23.930
Stillbirth rate	5.540	3.878	348	273	0.966	0.700	0.000	13.296
Early neonatal mortality rate	8.683	5.920	346	271	1.175	0.682	0.000	20.523
Perinatal mortality rate	14.174	6.914	348	273	1.079	0.488	0.346	28.002
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.798	0.051	134	101	1.448	0.063	0.697	0.899
4+ ANC visits	0.663	0.046	134	101	1.130	0.070	0.570	0.756
8+ ANC visits	0.325	0.053	134	101	1.309	0.164	0.219	0.432
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.703	0.052	134	101	1.315	0.074	0.599	0.808
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.658	0.056	134	101	1.346	0.084	0.547	0.769
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.832	0.044	139	104	1.299	0.053	0.744	0.920
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.763	0.059	139	104	1.526	0.077	0.646	0.880
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.108	0.035	139	104	1.180	0.319	0.039	0.177
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.759	0.048	134	101	1.295	0.063	0.662	0.855
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.740	0.055	134	101	1.429	0.074	0.631	0.849
Any problem accessing health care	0.170	0.022	759	603	1.633	0.131	0.126	0.215
Ever had a vaccination card	0.811	0.069	59	44	1.302	0.085	0.673	0.948
Received BCG vaccination	0.765	0.068	59	44	1.192	0.089	0.629	0.901
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.639	0.073	59	44	1.129	0.114	0.493	0.785
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.597	0.066	59	44	1.005	0.111	0.464	0.730
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.651	0.085	59	44	1.331	0.131	0.480	0.822
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.466	0.069	59	44	1.031	0.149	0.327	0.604
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.514	0.065	70	57	1.053	0.126	0.385	0.644
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.314	0.056	70	57	1.031	0.179	0.201	0.426
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.849	0.084	18	16	1.041	0.099	0.681	1.000
Treated with ORS	0.816	0.099	18	16	1.134	0.122	0.618	1.000
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.123	0.033	128	108	1.088	0.266	0.057	0.188
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.232	0.043	128	108	1.163	0.185	0.146	0.319
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.102	0.026	128	106	0.992	0.251	0.051	0.153
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.007	0.007	128	106	0.907	0.987	0.000	0.020
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.178	0.034	130	106	0.995	0.190	0.110	0.246
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.466	0.087	36	26	1.028	0.186	0.292	0.639
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.158	0.039	94	71	1.041	0.249	0.079	0.237
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.437	0.049	117	98	1.048	0.111	0.339	0.534

Continued…

Table B.34—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.078	0.023	199	166	1.211	0.296	0.032	0.124
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.471	0.044	199	166	1.247	0.094	0.383	0.560
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.057	0.031	51	41	0.936	0.539	0.000	0.118
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.149	0.059	51	41	1.165	0.395	0.031	0.267
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.232	0.029	759	603	1.872	0.124	0.174	0.289
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.528	0.044	271	223	1.440	0.083	0.440	0.615
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.315	0.043	351	287	1.473	0.137	0.229	0.401
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.401	0.083	38	27	0.930	0.207	0.235	0.567
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.308	0.049	134	101	1.222	0.159	0.210	0.406
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.050	0.014	339	266	1.144	0.269	0.023	0.078
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.390	0.105	16	13	0.878	0.268	0.180	0.599
Child took ACT	0.637	0.213	7	7	1.317	0.334	0.211	1.000
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.753	0.020	759	603	1.300	0.027	0.713	0.794
Condom use at last sex	0.384	0.046	154	120	1.168	0.120	0.292	0.476
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.283	0.023	759	603	1.378	0.080	0.238	0.328
Mobile phone ownership	0.786	0.021	759	603	1.393	0.026	0.745	0.828
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.651	0.027	759	603	1.565	0.042	0.596	0.705
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.435	0.032	435	350	1.340	0.073	0.372	0.499
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.079	0.013	759	603	1.275	0.158	0.054	0.104
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.405	0.030	435	350	1.270	0.074	0.345	0.464
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.104	0.012	599	431	0.929	0.112	0.081	0.127
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.022	0.005	599	431	0.904	0.247	0.011	0.033
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.006	0.004	599	431	1.137	0.599	0.000	0.013
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.090	0.012	505	348	0.968	0.137	0.065	0.115
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.133	0.015	505	348	0.986	0.112	0.103	0.163
		MEN						
No education	0.067	0.017	233	188	1.016	0.248	0.034	0.101
Secondary education or higher	0.827	0.022	233	188	0.867	0.026	0.784	0.870
Literacy	0.969	0.011	233	188	0.970	0.011	0.947	0.991
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.697	0.031	233	188	1.022	0.044	0.635	0.759
Current tobacco use	0.048	0.016	233	188	1.117	0.325	0.017	0.080
Want no more children	0.520	0.045	104	88	0.913	0.086	0.430	0.610
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.731	0.048	233	188	1.640	0.066	0.636	0.827
Condom use at last sex	0.585	0.055	85	70	1.022	0.094	0.475	0.695
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.162	0.024	233	188	0.992	0.148	0.114	0.210
Male circumcision	0.880	0.031	233	188	1.440	0.035	0.819	0.942
Mobile phone ownership	0.845	0.024	233	188	0.998	0.028	0.798	0.893
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.817	0.025	233	188	0.996	0.031	0.766	0.867
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.071	0.019	233	188	1.103	0.262	0.034	0.108

Table B.35 Sampling errors: Edo sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.591	0.049	3,672	2,775	2.660	0.082	0.494	0.688
Births registered with civil authority	0.625	0.029	401	307	1.079	0.047	0.566	0.683
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.210	0.017	1,024	763	1.328	0.081	0.176	0.244
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.090	0.011	1,024	763	1.263	0.125	0.068	0.113
At least basic drinking water service	0.887	0.023	3,672	2,775	2.030	0.026	0.842	0.933
Water available when needed	0.817	0.025	3,672	2,775	1.755	0.031	0.767	0.867
At least basic sanitation service	0.585	0.044	3,672	2,775	2.454	0.075	0.497	0.673
Using open defecation	0.103	0.042	3,672	2,775	3.598	0.405	0.020	0.187
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.771	0.031	3,306	2,497	1.848	0.040	0.709	0.833
WOMEN								
No education	0.016	0.005	921	661	1.193	0.304	0.006	0.026
Secondary education or higher	0.873	0.014	921	661	1.238	0.016	0.846	0.900
Literacy	0.884	0.014	921	661	1.339	0.016	0.856	0.912
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.443	0.021	921	661	1.255	0.046	0.402	0.484
Current tobacco use	0.010	0.004	921	661	1.185	0.398	0.002	0.017
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.314	0.196	2,545	1,833	1.166	0.059	2.922	3.705
Currently pregnant	0.051	0.008	921	661	1.144	0.163	0.034	0.067
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.610	0.156	227	163	1.099	0.043	3.297	3.922
Median birth interval	34.450	1.657	299	219	1.321	0.048	31.136	37.763
Ideal number of children	4.330	0.081	920	660	1.651	0.019	4.168	4.492
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.052	0.196	2,545	1,833	1.156	0.064	2.659	3.445
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.275	0.018	476	344	0.899	0.067	0.238	0.312
Currently using any modern method	0.194	0.018	476	344	0.998	0.093	0.158	0.230
Currently using pill	0.020	0.008	476	344	1.184	0.377	0.005	0.036
Currently using injectables	0.044	0.009	476	344	0.928	0.199	0.026	0.061
Currently using implants	0.042	0.010	476	344	1.088	0.240	0.022	0.061
Currently using male condoms	0.037	0.009	476	344	1.013	0.237	0.019	0.055
Currently using any traditional method	0.081	0.014	476	344	1.155	0.179	0.052	0.110
Unmet need for spacing	0.080	0.012	476	344	0.962	0.150	0.056	0.103
Unmet need for limiting	0.112	0.012	476	344	0.799	0.103	0.089	0.135
Unmet need total	0.191	0.016	476	344	0.881	0.083	0.159	0.223
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.416	0.037	222	160	1.115	0.089	0.342	0.490
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.494	0.027	327	232	0.960	0.054	0.440	0.547
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.913	0.018	476	344	1.410	0.020	0.877	0.950
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.223	0.024	921	661	1.747	0.108	0.175	0.271
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	7.184	2.911	804	586	0.972	0.405	1.362	13.005
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	5.822	2.633	805	586	0.997	0.452	0.556	11.088
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	13.005	3.727	804	586	0.891	0.287	5.552	20.459
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	6.383	2.891	804	584	1.007	0.453	0.600	12.165
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	19.305	4.623	805	586	0.917	0.239	10.060	28.551
Stillbirth rate	8.807	4.362	416	304	0.843	0.495	0.082	17.532
Early neonatal mortality rate	10.208	4.539	410	300	0.925	0.445	1.130	19.287
Perinatal mortality rate	18.891	7.769	416	304	0.986	0.411	3.353	34.429
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.963	0.016	158	116	1.075	0.017	0.931	0.995
4+ ANC visits	0.630	0.043	158	116	1.110	0.068	0.544	0.716
8+ ANC visits	0.316	0.044	158	116	1.191	0.140	0.228	0.405
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.935	0.023	158	116	1.187	0.025	0.889	0.982
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.831	0.034	158	116	1.151	0.041	0.762	0.900
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.909	0.023	165	121	1.043	0.026	0.863	0.956
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.928	0.022	165	121	1.092	0.024	0.884	0.972
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.138	0.030	165	121	1.085	0.221	0.077	0.199
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.861	0.032	158	116	1.160	0.037	0.797	0.925
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.876	0.034	158	116	1.284	0.039	0.809	0.944
Any problem accessing health care	0.493	0.022	921	661	1.357	0.045	0.449	0.538
Ever had a vaccination card	0.950	0.025	78	56	0.984	0.026	0.900	0.999
Received BCG vaccination	0.979	0.020	78	56	1.235	0.020	0.939	1.000
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.845	0.045	78	56	1.087	0.053	0.755	0.935
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.831	0.046	78	56	1.069	0.055	0.738	0.923
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.888	0.034	78	56	0.952	0.039	0.820	0.957
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.335	0.060	78	56	1.092	0.181	0.214	0.455
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.605	0.072	71	54	1.263	0.119	0.461	0.749
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.171	0.044	71	54	1.034	0.260	0.082	0.260
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.757	0.116	17	12	1.102	0.154	0.524	0.990
Treated with ORS	0.882	0.083	17	12	1.048	0.094	0.716	1.000
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.036	0.015	185	140	0.994	0.412	0.006	0.065
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.136	0.026	185	140	0.894	0.188	0.085	0.187
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.080	0.016	183	138	0.797	0.197	0.048	0.112
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.011	0.009	183	138	1.110	0.749	0.000	0.029
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.130	0.021	185	140	0.771	0.162	0.088	0.172
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.382	0.092	31	23	1.034	0.240	0.198	0.566
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.402	0.039	123	91	0.873	0.096	0.324	0.479
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.515	0.032	168	128	0.810	0.063	0.450	0.579

Continued…

Table B.35—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.071	0.019	243	168	1.136	0.265	0.033	0.108
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.499	0.034	243	168	1.046	0.067	0.432	0.566
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.019	0.018	82	59	1.193	0.960	0.000	0.055
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.120	0.043	82	59	1.177	0.355	0.035	0.205
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.532	0.022	921	661	1.352	0.042	0.488	0.577
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.530	0.030	341	241	1.100	0.056	0.471	0.590
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.154	0.033	405	311	1.467	0.216	0.088	0.220
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.112	0.070	43	35	1.516	0.626	0.000	0.253
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.244	0.051	158	116	1.491	0.210	0.141	0.347
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.133	0.015	399	294	0.826	0.113	0.103	0.163
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.190	0.056	54	39	0.964	0.297	0.077	0.303
Child took ACT	0.711	0.082	28	21	0.933	0.115	0.548	0.874
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.642	0.025	921	661	1.555	0.038	0.593	0.691
Condom use at last sex	0.371	0.037	187	133	1.052	0.100	0.296	0.445
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.325	0.021	921	661	1.384	0.066	0.282	0.367
Mobile phone ownership	0.877	0.013	921	661	1.171	0.014	0.852	0.903
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.767	0.021	921	661	1.504	0.027	0.725	0.809
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.610	0.030	476	344	1.343	0.049	0.550	0.670
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.218	0.019	921	661	1.406	0.088	0.179	0.256
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.783	0.024	476	344	1.277	0.031	0.735	0.831
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.282	0.026	669	476	1.489	0.092	0.230	0.334
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.058	0.010	669	476	1.074	0.168	0.039	0.077
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.022	0.007	669	476	1.311	0.341	0.007	0.036
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.220	0.020	563	378	1.162	0.092	0.179	0.261
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.252	0.026	563	378	1.435	0.105	0.199	0.304
		MEN						
No education	0.024	0.012	274	197	1.349	0.525	0.000	0.049
Secondary education or higher	0.854	0.027	274	197	1.275	0.032	0.799	0.908
Literacy	0.940	0.019	274	197	1.342	0.021	0.901	0.978
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.516	0.049	274	197	1.601	0.094	0.419	0.613
Current tobacco use	0.097	0.019	274	197	1.072	0.198	0.058	0.135
Want no more children	0.437	0.060	129	96	1.358	0.137	0.318	0.556
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.833	0.025	274	197	1.113	0.030	0.783	0.884
Condom use at last sex	0.658	0.047	94	67	0.953	0.071	0.564	0.752
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.340	0.026	274	197	0.903	0.076	0.289	0.392
Male circumcision	0.953	0.017	274	197	1.314	0.018	0.919	0.987
Mobile phone ownership	0.954	0.018	274	197	1.387	0.018	0.919	0.989
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.828	0.023	274	197	0.999	0.028	0.783	0.874
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.104	0.020	274	197	1.107	0.197	0.063	0.145

Table B.36 Sampling errors: Anambra sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.448	0.049	4,418	3,180	2.899	0.110	0.349	0.546
Births registered with civil authority	0.629	0.037	550	400	1.608	0.059	0.554	0.703
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.568	0.025	1,137	814	1.680	0.043	0.519	0.617
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.352	0.024	1,136	814	1.718	0.069	0.304	0.401
At least basic drinking water service	0.934	0.021	4,418	3,180	2.597	0.023	0.891	0.977
Water available when needed	0.817	0.025	4,418	3,180	1.857	0.031	0.766	0.867
At least basic sanitation service	0.658	0.037	4,418	3,180	2.287	0.056	0.584	0.732
Using open defecation	0.096	0.031	4,418	3,180	3.033	0.326	0.033	0.158
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.686	0.022	4,217	3,045	1.372	0.033	0.641	0.731
WOMEN								
No education	0.010	0.003	1,037	707	0.911	0.280	0.004	0.016
Secondary education or higher	0.895	0.016	1,037	707	1.636	0.017	0.864	0.926
Literacy	0.917	0.015	1,037	707	1.749	0.016	0.887	0.947
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.514	0.030	1,037	707	1.907	0.058	0.455	0.573
Current tobacco use	0.003	0.002	1,037	707	0.938	0.521	0.000	0.006
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.744	0.259	2,930	1,986	1.419	0.069	3.227	4.261
Currently pregnant	0.056	0.011	1,037	707	1.487	0.190	0.034	0.077
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.203	0.232	220	146	1.383	0.055	3.739	4.668
Median birth interval	28.472	1.076	490	342	1.017	0.038	26.321	30.623
Ideal number of children	4.174	0.035	1,037	707	1.246	0.008	4.104	4.245
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.055	0.228	2,930	1,986	1.475	0.075	2.599	3.512
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.413	0.025	592	400	1.236	0.061	0.363	0.464
Currently using any modern method	0.220	0.022	592	400	1.285	0.100	0.176	0.264
Currently using pill	0.017	0.008	592	400	1.573	0.496	0.000	0.033
Currently using injectables	0.031	0.008	592	400	1.143	0.264	0.014	0.047
Currently using implants	0.113	0.013	592	400	0.986	0.114	0.087	0.139
Currently using male condoms	0.045	0.010	592	400	1.118	0.212	0.026	0.064
Currently using any traditional method	0.193	0.017	592	400	1.077	0.091	0.158	0.228
Unmet need for spacing	0.076	0.013	592	400	1.212	0.174	0.049	0.102
Unmet need for limiting	0.074	0.012	592	400	1.086	0.158	0.051	0.098
Unmet need total	0.150	0.019	592	400	1.300	0.127	0.112	0.188
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.391	0.033	340	226	1.235	0.085	0.325	0.457
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.452	0.031	454	309	1.303	0.067	0.391	0.513
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.892	0.018	592	400	1.383	0.020	0.857	0.927
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.839	0.020	1,037	707	1.754	0.024	0.799	0.879
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	32.372	6.777	1,288	890	1.321	0.209	18.817	45.926
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	17.267	4.792	1,285	884	1.267	0.278	7.682	26.851
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	49.638	9.253	1,289	891	1.421	0.186	31.133	68.143
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	23.929	6.419	1,284	882	1.267	0.268	11.091	36.766
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	72.379	13.517	1,292	893	1.551	0.187	45.346	99.413
Stillbirth rate	8.096	3.594	620	426	1.008	0.444	0.908	15.284
Early neonatal mortality rate	29.523	8.009	615	423	1.198	0.271	13.504	45.542
Perinatal mortality rate	37.379	10.221	620	426	1.378	0.273	16.937	57.822
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.891	0.036	213	145	1.668	0.040	0.819	0.962
4+ ANC visits	0.849	0.037	213	145	1.496	0.044	0.775	0.922
8+ ANC visits	0.549	0.053	213	145	1.532	0.096	0.444	0.654
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.748	0.063	213	145	2.093	0.084	0.623	0.874
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.838	0.028	213	145	1.100	0.033	0.782	0.893
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.832	0.034	229	160	1.418	0.041	0.764	0.901
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.918	0.025	229	160	1.386	0.027	0.868	0.968
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.118	0.035	229	160	1.521	0.298	0.048	0.188
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.732	0.032	213	145	1.050	0.044	0.668	0.796
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.712	0.033	213	145	1.059	0.046	0.647	0.778
Any problem accessing health care	0.811	0.021	1,037	707	1.748	0.026	0.768	0.853
Ever had a vaccination card	0.892	0.038	96	64	1.202	0.043	0.815	0.969
Received BCG vaccination	0.904	0.038	96	64	1.236	0.042	0.829	0.979
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.786	0.064	96	64	1.509	0.082	0.657	0.914
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.772	0.060	96	64	1.378	0.078	0.652	0.891
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.698	0.068	96	64	1.429	0.098	0.562	0.834
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.268	0.063	96	64	1.324	0.235	0.142	0.393
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.497	0.050	102	70	1.003	0.100	0.397	0.597
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.160	0.036	102	70	1.000	0.226	0.088	0.233
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.575	0.086	27	23	0.907	0.149	0.403	0.746
Treated with ORS	0.282	0.127	27	23	1.481	0.452	0.027	0.536
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.058	0.013	352	265	1.024	0.222	0.032	0.083
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.129	0.024	352	265	1.213	0.187	0.081	0.177
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.098	0.015	350	263	1.074	0.157	0.067	0.129
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.013	0.005	350	263	0.940	0.437	0.002	0.023
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.130	0.021	353	265	1.137	0.160	0.088	0.172
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.147	0.055	58	41	1.173	0.375	0.037	0.257
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.277	0.043	147	101	1.151	0.154	0.192	0.362
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.529	0.030	306	228	1.080	0.057	0.468	0.589

Continued…

Table B.36—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.055	0.015	283	191	1.138	0.280	0.024	0.086
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.524	0.028	283	191	0.946	0.054	0.467	0.580
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.000	0.000	55	39	na	na	0.000	0.000
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.165	0.060	55	39	1.182	0.363	0.045	0.285
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.398	0.037	1,037	707	2.425	0.093	0.324	0.472
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.549	0.041	366	249	1.578	0.075	0.467	0.632
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.370	0.037	589	428	1.391	0.101	0.295	0.445
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.383	0.089	56	41	1.391	0.234	0.204	0.562
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.260	0.035	213	145	1.168	0.135	0.190	0.331
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.125	0.019	573	395	1.294	0.151	0.087	0.162
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.065	0.025	78	49	0.868	0.388	0.014	0.115
Child took ACT	0.715	0.079	61	39	1.265	0.111	0.556	0.873
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.546	0.019	1,037	707	1.227	0.035	0.508	0.584
Condom use at last sex	0.471	0.043	152	106	1.054	0.091	0.385	0.556
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.483	0.021	1,037	707	1.320	0.042	0.442	0.524
Mobile phone ownership	0.815	0.016	1,037	707	1.305	0.019	0.784	0.847
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.680	0.024	1,037	707	1.678	0.036	0.631	0.728
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.390	0.030	592	400	1.482	0.076	0.331	0.450
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.137	0.014	1,037	707	1.319	0.103	0.109	0.166
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.552	0.029	592	400	1.422	0.053	0.494	0.610
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.301	0.015	848	511	0.962	0.050	0.271	0.332
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.038	0.008	848	511	1.238	0.214	0.022	0.054
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.021	0.005	848	511	1.089	0.255	0.010	0.032
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.300	0.019	682	388	1.098	0.064	0.261	0.339
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.186	0.018	682	388	1.183	0.095	0.151	0.221
		MEN						
No education	0.011	0.009	292	191	1.416	0.773	0.000	0.029
Secondary education or higher	0.867	0.023	292	191	1.132	0.026	0.822	0.912
Literacy	0.866	0.024	292	191	1.215	0.028	0.818	0.915
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.690	0.035	292	191	1.286	0.051	0.620	0.760
Current tobacco use	0.344	0.031	292	191	1.105	0.089	0.283	0.406
Want no more children	0.367	0.035	173	116	0.953	0.095	0.297	0.437
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.888	0.021	292	191	1.145	0.024	0.846	0.931
Condom use at last sex	0.865	0.040	113	75	1.235	0.046	0.784	0.945
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.608	0.030	292	191	1.053	0.050	0.548	0.668
Male circumcision	0.965	0.019	292	191	1.778	0.020	0.926	1.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.903	0.018	292	191	1.052	0.020	0.866	0.939
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.837	0.031	292	191	1.426	0.037	0.776	0.899
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.255	0.028	292	191	1.083	0.109	0.199	0.310

na = not applicable

Table B.37 Sampling errors: Enugu sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.269	0.047	3,405	2,100	2.970	0.175	0.175	0.363
Births registered with civil authority	0.801	0.024	500	317	1.142	0.030	0.752	0.849
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.170	0.016	1,066	663	1.393	0.094	0.138	0.203
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.065	0.011	1,063	661	1.403	0.163	0.044	0.086
At least basic drinking water service	0.744	0.056	3,405	2,100	3.441	0.075	0.632	0.856
Water available when needed	0.869	0.021	3,405	2,100	1.578	0.024	0.828	0.910
At least basic sanitation service	0.370	0.040	3,405	2,100	2.261	0.109	0.289	0.451
Using open defecation	0.371	0.052	3,405	2,100	2.923	0.140	0.268	0.475
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.140	0.025	3,260	2,015	1.847	0.177	0.090	0.190
WOMEN								
No education	0.083	0.015	832	502	1.599	0.184	0.053	0.114
Secondary education or higher	0.800	0.029	832	502	2.056	0.036	0.743	0.857
Literacy	0.817	0.022	832	502	1.645	0.027	0.773	0.861
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.423	0.033	832	502	1.906	0.077	0.357	0.488
Current tobacco use	0.008	0.003	832	502	0.987	0.385	0.002	0.014
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.497	0.198	2,333	1,412	1.093	0.057	3.102	3.892
Currently pregnant	0.057	0.006	832	502	0.758	0.107	0.045	0.069
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.705	0.203	179	105	1.150	0.055	3.299	4.111
Median birth interval	29.095	1.293	376	227	1.358	0.044	26.509	31.680
Ideal number of children	4.257	0.053	827	498	1.145	0.012	4.151	4.363
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.840	0.172	2,333	1,412	1.114	0.061	2.496	3.185
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.259	0.027	450	269	1.313	0.105	0.204	0.313
Currently using any modern method	0.112	0.021	450	269	1.413	0.188	0.070	0.154
Currently using pill	0.002	0.002	450	269	1.029	0.994	0.000	0.007
Currently using injectables	0.005	0.003	450	269	0.894	0.578	0.000	0.011
Currently using implants	0.052	0.012	450	269	1.186	0.238	0.027	0.077
Currently using male condoms	0.040	0.011	450	269	1.179	0.272	0.018	0.062
Currently using any traditional method	0.146	0.019	450	269	1.145	0.131	0.108	0.185
Unmet need for spacing	0.107	0.016	450	269	1.103	0.150	0.075	0.139
Unmet need for limiting	0.129	0.023	450	269	1.441	0.177	0.084	0.175
Unmet need total	0.236	0.024	450	269	1.215	0.103	0.188	0.285
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.226	0.037	226	133	1.301	0.161	0.153	0.300
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.288	0.034	329	198	1.346	0.117	0.221	0.356
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.925	0.019	450	269	1.548	0.021	0.886	0.964
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.887	0.032	832	502	2.897	0.036	0.823	0.951
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	24.929	5.163	898	541	0.937	0.207	14.603	35.255
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	9.077	3.216	899	541	0.970	0.354	2.646	15.509
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	34.006	6.859	898	541	1.027	0.202	20.287	47.725
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	15.924	5.348	887	530	1.115	0.336	5.228	26.620
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	49.389	8.267	900	542	1.005	0.167	32.854	65.923
Stillbirth rate	9.579	4.303	482	296	0.979	0.449	0.973	18.185
Early neonatal mortality rate	17.522	5.453	477	293	0.927	0.311	6.616	28.427
Perinatal mortality rate	26.933	8.360	482	296	1.159	0.310	10.213	43.653
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.897	0.023	156	98	0.928	0.025	0.852	0.942
4+ ANC visits	0.619	0.048	156	98	1.217	0.077	0.524	0.714
8+ ANC visits	0.297	0.037	156	98	1.015	0.125	0.223	0.372
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.733	0.038	156	98	1.077	0.052	0.656	0.810
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.858	0.026	156	98	0.911	0.030	0.807	0.909
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.926	0.022	164	104	1.066	0.024	0.881	0.971
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.963	0.014	164	104	1.009	0.015	0.935	0.992
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.083	0.023	164	104	1.067	0.281	0.037	0.130
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.658	0.056	156	98	1.463	0.085	0.546	0.770
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.625	0.062	156	98	1.584	0.099	0.501	0.749
Any problem accessing health care	0.643	0.035	832	502	2.118	0.055	0.573	0.714
Ever had a vaccination card	0.889	0.033	74	48	0.936	0.037	0.824	0.955
Received BCG vaccination	0.856	0.039	74	48	0.997	0.046	0.778	0.935
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.816	0.042	74	48	0.958	0.051	0.733	0.899
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.751	0.040	74	48	0.827	0.054	0.670	0.831
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.825	0.042	74	48	0.975	0.050	0.742	0.908
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.290	0.038	74	48	0.745	0.131	0.214	0.366
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.415	0.070	93	56	1.340	0.168	0.275	0.554
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.169	0.048	93	56	1.230	0.283	0.073	0.265
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.864	0.135	5	4	0.987	0.156	0.595	1.000
Treated with ORS	0.125	0.127	5	4	0.967	1.022	0.000	0.380
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.042	0.012	339	220	1.120	0.274	0.019	0.066
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.152	0.028	339	220	1.282	0.186	0.095	0.208
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.039	0.011	339	220	1.055	0.271	0.018	0.060
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.009	0.006	339	220	1.272	0.684	0.000	0.022
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.082	0.019	340	221	1.199	0.230	0.044	0.119
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.472	0.106	38	24	1.279	0.224	0.260	0.683
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.206	0.056	115	73	1.481	0.274	0.093	0.319
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.630	0.026	307	199	0.883	0.042	0.578	0.683

Continued…

Table B.37—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.023	0.010	257	156	1.077	0.441	0.003	0.043
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.504	0.035	257	156	1.108	0.069	0.434	0.573
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.000	0.000	55	32	na	na	0.000	0.000
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.211	0.068	55	32	1.212	0.321	0.075	0.346
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.281	0.028	832	502	1.804	0.100	0.224	0.337
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.496	0.028	349	211	1.046	0.057	0.440	0.552
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.135	0.026	506	321	1.224	0.190	0.084	0.187
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.071	0.036	47	29	0.952	0.502	0.000	0.143
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.431	0.048	156	98	1.212	0.112	0.335	0.528
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.092	0.019	459	283	1.388	0.210	0.053	0.130
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.021	0.019	46	26	0.843	0.871	0.000	0.059
Child took ACT	0.557	0.110	26	15	1.142	0.198	0.336	0.777
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.498	0.023	832	502	1.302	0.045	0.453	0.543
Condom use at last sex	0.344	0.049	160	102	1.304	0.143	0.246	0.443
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.404	0.027	832	502	1.610	0.068	0.349	0.459
Mobile phone ownership	0.807	0.020	832	502	1.456	0.025	0.767	0.847
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.583	0.038	832	502	2.231	0.066	0.507	0.660
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.856	0.028	450	269	1.667	0.032	0.801	0.911
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.027	0.009	832	502	1.619	0.337	0.009	0.045
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.707	0.027	450	269	1.269	0.039	0.652	0.761
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.131	0.021	646	359	1.609	0.163	0.088	0.174
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.027	0.011	646	359	1.771	0.421	0.004	0.049
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.006	0.003	646	359	0.853	0.421	0.001	0.012
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.129	0.019	488	260	1.257	0.148	0.091	0.167
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.131	0.020	488	260	1.331	0.155	0.091	0.172
		MEN						
No education	0.035	0.012	222	135	0.964	0.341	0.011	0.059
Secondary education or higher	0.802	0.032	222	135	1.185	0.040	0.738	0.865
Literacy	0.899	0.020	222	135	0.998	0.022	0.859	0.940
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.526	0.041	222	135	1.229	0.079	0.443	0.608
Current tobacco use	0.058	0.024	222	135	1.528	0.415	0.010	0.107
Want no more children	0.522	0.064	135	82	1.484	0.123	0.394	0.651
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.722	0.035	222	135	1.166	0.049	0.651	0.792
Condom use at last sex	0.785	0.058	60	38	1.086	0.074	0.668	0.901
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.487	0.048	222	135	1.438	0.100	0.390	0.584
Male circumcision	0.545	0.034	222	135	1.010	0.062	0.478	0.613
Mobile phone ownership	0.895	0.022	222	135	1.044	0.024	0.852	0.938
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.788	0.033	222	135	1.216	0.042	0.721	0.855
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.056	0.022	222	135	1.433	0.396	0.012	0.101

na = not applicable

Table B.38 Sampling errors: Ebonyi sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.064	0.019	5,165	3,696	2.571	0.295	0.026	0.101
Births registered with civil authority	0.432	0.062	903	678	2.680	0.142	0.309	0.556
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.744	0.038	1,019	682	2.780	0.051	0.668	0.820
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.329	0.036	1,019	682	2.413	0.108	0.258	0.400
At least basic drinking water service	0.402	0.039	5,165	3,696	2.145	0.097	0.324	0.480
Water available when needed	0.176	0.031	5,165	3,696	2.320	0.176	0.114	0.239
At least basic sanitation service	0.090	0.023	5,165	3,696	2.336	0.257	0.044	0.136
Using open defecation	0.748	0.044	5,165	3,696	2.834	0.058	0.660	0.835
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.462	0.016	5,156	3,690	0.830	0.034	0.430	0.493
WOMEN								
No education	0.071	0.015	1,370	950	2.189	0.214	0.041	0.102
Secondary education or higher	0.656	0.047	1,370	950	3.682	0.072	0.561	0.751
Literacy	0.609	0.048	1,370	950	3.634	0.079	0.513	0.705
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.128	0.021	1,370	950	2.291	0.162	0.087	0.170
Current tobacco use	0.007	0.003	1,370	950	1.302	0.406	0.001	0.013
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.716	0.375	3,731	2,580	1.697	0.080	3.966	5.466
Currently pregnant	0.073	0.008	1,370	950	1.110	0.107	0.057	0.088
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	5.889	0.304	261	180	1.797	0.052	5.281	6.497
Median birth interval	29.314	0.327	698	512	1.115	0.011	28.660	29.968
Ideal number of children	5.783	0.315	1,350	936	5.493	0.055	5.152	6.413
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	4.408	0.377	3,731	2,580	1.716	0.085	3.654	5.161
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.099	0.021	753	531	1.943	0.214	0.057	0.141
Currently using any modern method	0.074	0.015	753	531	1.623	0.210	0.043	0.105
Currently using pill	0.003	0.002	753	531	0.938	0.588	0.000	0.007
Currently using injectables	0.008	0.003	753	531	1.023	0.419	0.001	0.014
Currently using implants	0.047	0.012	753	531	1.568	0.258	0.023	0.071
Currently using male condoms	0.009	0.003	753	531	0.986	0.374	0.002	0.016
Currently using any traditional method	0.025	0.008	753	531	1.428	0.322	0.009	0.042
Unmet need for spacing	0.115	0.012	753	531	1.057	0.107	0.090	0.139
Unmet need for limiting	0.177	0.012	753	531	0.839	0.066	0.154	0.200
Unmet need total	0.292	0.017	753	531	1.022	0.058	0.258	0.326
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.188	0.029	310	208	1.289	0.156	0.129	0.247
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.221	0.034	355	234	1.485	0.152	0.154	0.288
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.711	0.021	753	531	1.274	0.030	0.669	0.753
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.823	0.027	1,370	950	2.647	0.033	0.769	0.878
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	25.884	5.840	1,755	1,274	1.359	0.226	14.205	37.563
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	15.665	2.524	1,749	1,266	0.848	0.161	10.618	20.712
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	41.549	6.078	1,756	1,274	1.149	0.146	29.393	53.706
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	27.837	4.314	1,758	1,273	1.082	0.155	19.209	36.465
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	68.230	7.408	1,764	1,279	1.131	0.109	53.415	83.046
Stillbirth rate	13.487	3.559	903	658	0.959	0.264	6.369	20.605
Early neonatal mortality rate	12.889	3.332	889	649	0.910	0.259	6.225	19.553
Perinatal mortality rate	26.202	4.306	903	658	0.843	0.164	17.590	34.814
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.801	0.041	332	245	1.841	0.051	0.720	0.882
4+ ANC visits	0.617	0.047	332	245	1.751	0.076	0.523	0.711
8+ ANC visits	0.129	0.017	332	245	0.921	0.132	0.095	0.163
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.729	0.045	332	245	1.835	0.062	0.639	0.819
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.828	0.023	332	245	1.103	0.028	0.782	0.874
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.794	0.035	352	260	1.611	0.044	0.724	0.863
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.736	0.031	352	260	1.278	0.042	0.675	0.797
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.040	0.012	352	260	0.966	0.289	0.017	0.064
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.559	0.032	332	245	1.179	0.058	0.495	0.624
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.562	0.031	332	245	1.147	0.056	0.499	0.625
Any problem accessing health care	0.680	0.042	1,370	950	3.285	0.061	0.597	0.763
Ever had a vaccination card	0.978	0.011	176	132	1.052	0.012	0.955	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.982	0.010	176	132	1.085	0.011	0.961	1.000
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.759	0.036	176	132	1.133	0.047	0.687	0.831
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.756	0.035	176	132	1.106	0.046	0.686	0.826
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.704	0.044	176	132	1.312	0.063	0.615	0.792
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.364	0.045	176	132	1.232	0.123	0.274	0.453
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.417	0.046	139	100	1.092	0.110	0.325	0.508
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.258	0.030	139	100	0.803	0.115	0.199	0.317
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.321	0.046	102	78	0.981	0.145	0.228	0.413
Treated with ORS	0.189	0.066	102	78	1.708	0.350	0.056	0.321
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.102	0.014	520	386	1.078	0.137	0.074	0.130
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.316	0.022	520	386	1.052	0.071	0.271	0.361
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.065	0.009	526	390	0.842	0.141	0.047	0.084
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.014	0.004	526	390	0.941	0.310	0.005	0.023
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.224	0.020	528	392	1.071	0.090	0.183	0.264
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.401	0.085	86	66	1.578	0.211	0.232	0.571
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.057	0.019	238	173	1.263	0.334	0.019	0.095
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.848	0.021	469	349	1.140	0.024	0.807	0.889

Continued…

Table B.38—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.088	0.015	380	261	1.016	0.168	0.058	0.117
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.234	0.026	380	261	1.181	0.110	0.183	0.285
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.044	0.022	124	83	1.169	0.490	0.001	0.088
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.033	0.016	124	83	1.028	0.504	0.000	0.066
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.154	0.020	1,370	950	2.055	0.130	0.114	0.194
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.718	0.024	570	397	1.265	0.033	0.670	0.765
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.316	0.061	893	672	2.998	0.193	0.194	0.438
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.365	0.078	94	71	1.648	0.213	0.209	0.520
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.312	0.035	332	245	1.359	0.111	0.243	0.382
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.228	0.023	854	622	1.506	0.102	0.182	0.275
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.163	0.037	205	142	1.248	0.227	0.089	0.236
Child took ACT	0.764	0.052	92	65	1.055	0.068	0.661	0.868
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.778	0.016	1,370	950	1.431	0.021	0.746	0.810
Condom use at last sex	0.277	0.053	98	63	1.154	0.190	0.172	0.382
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.230	0.029	1,370	950	2.522	0.125	0.173	0.288
Mobile phone ownership	0.571	0.028	1,370	950	2.119	0.050	0.514	0.628
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.284	0.042	1,370	950	3.400	0.146	0.201	0.367
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.461	0.036	753	531	1.957	0.077	0.389	0.532
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.326	0.031	1,370	950	2.420	0.094	0.265	0.388
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.439	0.032	753	531	1.771	0.073	0.375	0.503
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.446	0.022	835	677	1.303	0.050	0.401	0.491
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.064	0.014	835	677	1.592	0.211	0.037	0.091
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.039	0.010	835	677	1.461	0.251	0.019	0.059
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.254	0.027	647	488	1.576	0.106	0.200	0.308
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.339	0.031	647	488	1.651	0.091	0.278	0.401
		MEN						
No education	0.031	0.012	272	189	1.119	0.377	0.008	0.055
Secondary education or higher	0.763	0.043	272	189	1.653	0.056	0.677	0.849
Literacy	0.764	0.039	272	189	1.520	0.051	0.685	0.843
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.312	0.036	272	189	1.285	0.116	0.240	0.385
Current tobacco use	0.120	0.020	272	189	1.014	0.166	0.080	0.160
Want no more children	0.228	0.029	178	122	0.925	0.128	0.170	0.287
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.503	0.045	272	189	1.479	0.089	0.413	0.593
Condom use at last sex	0.895	0.047	36	21	0.908	0.052	0.801	0.989
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.370	0.055	272	189	1.869	0.149	0.260	0.480
Male circumcision	0.969	0.011	272	189	1.017	0.011	0.948	0.991
Mobile phone ownership	0.816	0.019	272	189	0.812	0.023	0.778	0.854
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.487	0.047	272	189	1.553	0.097	0.392	0.581
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.169	0.019	272	189	0.855	0.115	0.130	0.208

Table B.39 Sampling errors: Cross River sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.214	0.047	3,368	2,075	3.294	0.219	0.120	0.307
Births registered with civil authority	0.443	0.048	359	228	1.698	0.108	0.347	0.539
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.802	0.024	1,043	631	1.948	0.030	0.754	0.850
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.646	0.025	1,043	631	1.664	0.038	0.597	0.696
At least basic drinking water service	0.559	0.059	3,368	2,075	3.155	0.105	0.441	0.677
Water available when needed	0.809	0.030	3,368	2,075	2.010	0.037	0.748	0.869
At least basic sanitation service	0.298	0.040	3,368	2,075	2.397	0.135	0.218	0.379
Using open defecation	0.303	0.060	3,368	2,075	3.367	0.198	0.183	0.423
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.067	0.018	3,212	1,991	1.959	0.269	0.031	0.103
WOMEN								
No education	0.033	0.009	880	524	1.455	0.267	0.015	0.050
Secondary education or higher	0.830	0.026	880	524	2.069	0.032	0.778	0.883
Literacy	0.816	0.023	880	524	1.743	0.028	0.770	0.862
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.252	0.032	880	524	2.199	0.128	0.188	0.317
Current tobacco use	0.010	0.005	880	524	1.396	0.473	0.001	0.019
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.996	0.233	2,461	1,461	1.234	0.078	2.531	3.461
Currently pregnant	0.093	0.014	880	524	1.464	0.154	0.064	0.122
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.221	0.171	190	117	1.169	0.040	3.879	4.562
Median birth interval	42.897	2.110	251	149	1.139	0.049	38.676	47.117
Ideal number of children	4.390	0.077	880	524	1.641	0.017	4.237	4.544
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.696	0.234	2,461	1,461	1.261	0.087	2.228	3.163
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.272	0.022	446	269	1.041	0.081	0.228	0.316
Currently using any modern method	0.188	0.022	446	269	1.188	0.117	0.144	0.233
Currently using pill	0.011	0.005	446	269	1.023	0.454	0.001	0.022
Currently using injectables	0.033	0.010	446	269	1.161	0.299	0.013	0.052
Currently using implants	0.111	0.020	446	269	1.312	0.176	0.072	0.150
Currently using male condoms	0.024	0.006	446	269	0.866	0.264	0.011	0.036
Currently using any traditional method	0.084	0.016	446	269	1.234	0.194	0.051	0.116
Unmet need for spacing	0.165	0.018	446	269	1.018	0.109	0.129	0.201
Unmet need for limiting	0.138	0.018	446	269	1.116	0.133	0.101	0.174
Unmet need total	0.303	0.025	446	269	1.168	0.084	0.252	0.354
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.328	0.039	260	155	1.320	0.118	0.250	0.405
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.376	0.032	386	228	1.280	0.084	0.312	0.439
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.855	0.023	446	269	1.359	0.027	0.810	0.901
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.315	0.029	880	524	1.841	0.092	0.257	0.372
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	24.170	6.125	767	464	1.087	0.253	11.919	36.420
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	14.915	3.733	766	463	0.787	0.250	7.449	22.381
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	39.085	6.272	767	464	0.825	0.160	26.540	51.629
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	21.970	7.158	770	463	1.320	0.326	7.653	36.287
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	60.196	8.594	770	466	1.000	0.143	43.009	77.384
Stillbirth rate	21.181	7.529	377	229	1.034	0.355	6.124	36.239
Early neonatal mortality rate	15.638	7.653	368	225	1.059	0.489	0.333	30.944
Perinatal mortality rate	36.488	10.414	377	229	1.045	0.285	15.661	57.316
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.678	0.041	148	92	1.075	0.061	0.595	0.761
4+ ANC visits	0.800	0.032	148	92	0.957	0.039	0.737	0.863
8+ ANC visits	0.443	0.059	148	92	1.433	0.133	0.325	0.561
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.927	0.022	148	92	1.024	0.024	0.883	0.971
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.862	0.036	148	92	1.253	0.041	0.791	0.934
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.588	0.056	152	95	1.376	0.095	0.477	0.700
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.562	0.049	152	95	1.208	0.088	0.463	0.660
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.137	0.039	152	95	1.330	0.285	0.059	0.216
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.746	0.052	148	92	1.432	0.069	0.643	0.850
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.764	0.050	148	92	1.423	0.065	0.664	0.864
Any problem accessing health care	0.357	0.020	880	524	1.239	0.056	0.317	0.397
Ever had a vaccination card	0.980	0.018	69	43	1.093	0.019	0.944	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.937	0.029	69	43	1.006	0.031	0.879	0.996
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.946	0.037	69	43	1.369	0.039	0.872	1.000
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.942	0.026	69	43	0.928	0.028	0.890	0.993
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.828	0.044	69	43	0.967	0.053	0.741	0.915
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.401	0.065	69	43	1.116	0.163	0.270	0.531
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.517	0.081	71	39	1.284	0.157	0.355	0.679
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.171	0.044	71	39	0.930	0.257	0.083	0.260
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.669	0.072	53	34	1.136	0.108	0.525	0.813
Treated with ORS	0.560	0.062	53	34	0.923	0.110	0.436	0.684
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.051	0.015	155	103	0.873	0.287	0.022	0.080
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.210	0.053	155	103	1.656	0.250	0.105	0.315
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.056	0.017	158	105	0.945	0.297	0.023	0.090
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.005	0.005	158	105	0.937	1.007	0.000	0.015
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.160	0.027	156	104	0.854	0.167	0.107	0.214
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.227	0.072	42	28	1.098	0.317	0.083	0.372
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.515	0.049	100	61	0.982	0.096	0.417	0.614
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.526	0.053	138	92	1.261	0.101	0.420	0.633

Continued…

Table B.39—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.033	0.014	223	136	1.193	0.434	0.004	0.062
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.443	0.038	223	136	1.146	0.086	0.366	0.519
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.000	0.000	59	34	na	na	0.000	0.000
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.092	0.033	59	34	0.877	0.361	0.026	0.159
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.542	0.027	880	524	1.580	0.049	0.489	0.596
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.401	0.032	316	191	1.142	0.079	0.338	0.464
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.514	0.053	362	231	1.717	0.104	0.407	0.621
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.304	0.047	79	51	0.943	0.156	0.209	0.399
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.519	0.041	148	92	0.988	0.078	0.438	0.601
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.201	0.025	352	216	1.109	0.122	0.152	0.250
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.320	0.067	70	43	1.175	0.210	0.186	0.455
Child took ACT	0.709	0.067	54	34	1.045	0.094	0.575	0.843
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.346	0.020	880	524	1.241	0.058	0.306	0.386
Condom use at last sex	0.263	0.038	213	125	1.266	0.146	0.187	0.340
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.550	0.022	880	524	1.315	0.040	0.505	0.594
Mobile phone ownership	0.686	0.028	880	524	1.787	0.041	0.630	0.742
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.467	0.034	880	524	2.000	0.072	0.399	0.534
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.727	0.026	446	269	1.229	0.036	0.675	0.779
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.114	0.012	880	524	1.161	0.109	0.089	0.139
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.662	0.024	446	269	1.091	0.037	0.613	0.711
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.406	0.022	671	378	1.154	0.054	0.362	0.449
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.036	0.009	671	378	1.191	0.238	0.019	0.053
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.018	0.008	671	378	1.556	0.441	0.002	0.034
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.276	0.023	549	302	1.203	0.083	0.230	0.321
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.312	0.030	549	302	1.523	0.097	0.252	0.373
		MEN						
No education	0.009	0.005	248	140	0.916	0.618	0.000	0.020
Secondary education or higher	0.888	0.019	248	140	0.924	0.021	0.851	0.925
Literacy	0.911	0.026	248	140	1.445	0.029	0.859	0.964
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.620	0.048	248	140	1.566	0.078	0.523	0.717
Current tobacco use	0.186	0.029	248	140	1.174	0.156	0.128	0.244
Want no more children	0.280	0.044	127	74	1.092	0.156	0.193	0.367
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.292	0.027	248	140	0.939	0.093	0.237	0.346
Condom use at last sex	0.657	0.067	124	67	1.561	0.102	0.522	0.791
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.630	0.040	248	140	1.304	0.064	0.550	0.711
Male circumcision	0.996	0.003	248	140	0.744	0.003	0.989	1.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.883	0.020	248	140	0.958	0.022	0.843	0.922
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.698	0.035	248	140	1.214	0.051	0.627	0.769
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.135	0.024	248	140	1.116	0.180	0.087	0.184

na = not applicable

Table B.40 Sampling errors: Akwa Ibom sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.264	0.041	3,465	2,737	2.741	0.157	0.181	0.346
Births registered with civil authority	0.480	0.039	369	295	1.347	0.082	0.401	0.558
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.709	0.017	1,148	903	1.279	0.024	0.674	0.743
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.599	0.019	1,146	902	1.280	0.031	0.562	0.636
At least basic drinking water service	0.806	0.051	3,465	2,737	3.624	0.063	0.704	0.908
Water available when needed	0.646	0.035	3,465	2,737	2.074	0.054	0.576	0.716
At least basic sanitation service	0.437	0.032	3,465	2,737	1.836	0.074	0.373	0.501
Using open defecation	0.027	0.007	3,465	2,737	1.139	0.237	0.014	0.040
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.280	0.036	3,393	2,687	2.244	0.130	0.207	0.352
WOMEN								
No education	0.006	0.004	753	570	1.444	0.667	0.000	0.014
Secondary education or higher	0.850	0.015	753	570	1.156	0.018	0.820	0.880
Literacy	0.868	0.014	753	570	1.107	0.016	0.840	0.895
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.437	0.026	753	570	1.462	0.061	0.384	0.490
Current tobacco use	0.007	0.003	753	570	1.061	0.460	0.001	0.013
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.253	0.257	2,131	1,614	1.200	0.079	2.739	3.766
Currently pregnant	0.053	0.009	753	570	1.136	0.175	0.035	0.072
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.712	0.196	165	127	1.024	0.042	4.320	5.104
Median birth interval	34.510	1.774	256	202	1.250	0.051	30.963	38.057
Ideal number of children	4.408	0.081	753	570	1.581	0.018	4.247	4.570
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.023	0.255	2,131	1,614	1.247	0.084	2.513	3.533
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.432	0.026	419	328	1.074	0.060	0.380	0.484
Currently using any modern method	0.172	0.016	419	328	0.880	0.094	0.139	0.204
Currently using pill	0.015	0.008	419	328	1.300	0.514	0.000	0.031
Currently using injectables	0.024	0.010	419	328	1.307	0.405	0.005	0.044
Currently using implants	0.076	0.015	419	328	1.118	0.190	0.047	0.105
Currently using male condoms	0.027	0.008	419	328	0.957	0.283	0.012	0.042
Currently using any traditional method	0.261	0.024	419	328	1.114	0.092	0.213	0.308
Unmet need for spacing	0.132	0.018	419	328	1.100	0.138	0.096	0.169
Unmet need for limiting	0.094	0.013	419	328	0.930	0.141	0.068	0.121
Unmet need total	0.226	0.022	419	328	1.098	0.099	0.181	0.271
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.261	0.024	277	216	0.900	0.091	0.213	0.308
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.321	0.025	382	289	1.051	0.078	0.271	0.371
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.880	0.024	419	328	1.482	0.027	0.833	0.928
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.554	0.025	753	570	1.362	0.045	0.504	0.603
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	38.454	11.129	767	601	1.546	0.289	16.196	60.713
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	17.466	5.552	764	598	1.148	0.318	6.363	28.570
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	55.921	11.461	767	601	1.312	0.205	32.999	78.842
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	25.278	6.439	775	601	0.916	0.255	12.399	38.156
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	79.785	13.596	770	603	1.109	0.170	52.592	106.977
Stillbirth rate	30.929	10.099	364	286	1.142	0.327	10.730	51.127
Early neonatal mortality rate	24.636	11.059	354	277	1.191	0.449	2.518	46.754
Perinatal mortality rate	54.802	16.482	364	286	1.336	0.301	21.838	87.767
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.806	0.034	149	119	1.051	0.042	0.737	0.874
4+ ANC visits	0.657	0.041	149	119	1.043	0.062	0.576	0.739
8+ ANC visits	0.188	0.041	149	119	1.281	0.219	0.105	0.270
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.696	0.046	149	119	1.216	0.066	0.604	0.788
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.712	0.039	149	119	1.036	0.054	0.635	0.790
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.386	0.051	157	125	1.300	0.132	0.284	0.488
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.515	0.060	157	125	1.467	0.117	0.394	0.635
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.063	0.025	157	125	1.248	0.402	0.012	0.113
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.604	0.043	149	119	1.061	0.071	0.519	0.690
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.692	0.035	149	119	0.927	0.051	0.621	0.762
Any problem accessing health care	0.597	0.024	753	570	1.335	0.040	0.549	0.645
Ever had a vaccination card	0.840	0.045	81	59	1.061	0.053	0.751	0.930
Received BCG vaccination	0.848	0.045	81	59	1.085	0.052	0.759	0.937
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.728	0.052	81	59	0.997	0.072	0.623	0.832
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.708	0.054	81	59	1.004	0.076	0.601	0.816
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.687	0.063	81	59	1.151	0.091	0.561	0.812
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.229	0.056	81	59	1.150	0.244	0.117	0.340
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.532	0.065	57	43	0.978	0.123	0.401	0.663
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.203	0.049	57	43	0.901	0.239	0.106	0.300
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.622	0.111	36	28	1.276	0.178	0.400	0.843
Treated with ORS	0.156	0.071	36	28	1.189	0.458	0.013	0.299
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.090	0.021	203	160	0.970	0.234	0.048	0.133
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.241	0.035	203	160	1.110	0.145	0.171	0.311
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.118	0.031	203	159	1.361	0.267	0.055	0.181
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.013	0.009	203	159	1.173	0.722	0.000	0.031
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.226	0.038	204	161	1.190	0.166	0.151	0.301
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.359	0.073	34	30	0.879	0.204	0.213	0.505
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.288	0.045	106	81	1.015	0.156	0.199	0.378
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.745	0.037	184	143	1.131	0.050	0.671	0.820

Continued…

Table B.40—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.105	0.019	247	182	0.967	0.180	0.067	0.142
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.402	0.034	247	182	1.099	0.086	0.333	0.470
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.088	0.054	37	28	1.148	0.619	0.000	0.197
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.048	0.032	37	28	0.892	0.661	0.000	0.111
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.501	0.027	753	570	1.483	0.054	0.447	0.555
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.548	0.030	309	230	1.049	0.054	0.489	0.608
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.254	0.028	365	292	1.045	0.112	0.197	0.310
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.292	0.050	41	32	0.697	0.171	0.192	0.392
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.252	0.052	149	119	1.440	0.205	0.149	0.355
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.414	0.033	331	258	1.100	0.079	0.349	0.480
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.163	0.031	139	107	0.917	0.192	0.101	0.226
Child took ACT	0.905	0.046	47	33	1.018	0.051	0.813	0.997
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.607	0.021	753	570	1.183	0.035	0.565	0.649
Condom use at last sex	0.357	0.038	163	115	1.019	0.108	0.280	0.434
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.664	0.022	753	570	1.257	0.033	0.620	0.707
Mobile phone ownership	0.732	0.017	753	570	1.022	0.023	0.699	0.765
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.577	0.029	753	570	1.584	0.050	0.519	0.634
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.648	0.029	419	328	1.259	0.045	0.589	0.707
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.198	0.021	753	570	1.419	0.104	0.157	0.239
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.641	0.028	419	328	1.194	0.044	0.584	0.697
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.384	0.022	598	406	1.086	0.056	0.341	0.428
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.111	0.017	598	406	1.343	0.156	0.076	0.145
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.038	0.009	598	406	1.141	0.236	0.020	0.055
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.212	0.022	527	350	1.230	0.103	0.168	0.256
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.188	0.022	527	350	1.314	0.119	0.144	0.233
		MEN						
No education	0.003	0.003	232	178	0.879	1.006	0.000	0.010
Secondary education or higher	0.845	0.028	232	178	1.187	0.033	0.788	0.901
Literacy	0.770	0.038	232	178	1.357	0.049	0.695	0.845
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.380	0.036	232	178	1.114	0.094	0.309	0.451
Current tobacco use	0.132	0.027	232	178	1.211	0.205	0.078	0.186
Want no more children	0.395	0.046	125	94	1.047	0.116	0.303	0.487
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.446	0.036	232	178	1.100	0.081	0.374	0.518
Condom use at last sex	0.714	0.050	90	69	1.034	0.069	0.615	0.813
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.628	0.042	232	178	1.327	0.067	0.543	0.712
Male circumcision	0.778	0.038	232	178	1.390	0.049	0.701	0.854
Mobile phone ownership	0.799	0.028	232	178	1.044	0.034	0.744	0.854
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.677	0.038	232	178	1.224	0.056	0.601	0.752
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.219	0.024	232	178	0.880	0.109	0.171	0.267

Table B.41 Sampling errors: Abia sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.419	0.050	3,546	1,841	2.696	0.118	0.320	0.518
Births registered with civil authority	0.559	0.046	414	225	1.498	0.082	0.467	0.651
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.254	0.022	978	501	1.555	0.085	0.210	0.297
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.133	0.015	978	501	1.426	0.117	0.102	0.163
At least basic drinking water service	0.693	0.067	3,546	1,841	3.816	0.097	0.559	0.828
Water available when needed	0.661	0.034	3,546	1,841	1.893	0.051	0.594	0.728
At least basic sanitation service	0.654	0.049	3,546	1,841	2.724	0.075	0.556	0.752
Using open defecation	0.059	0.026	3,546	1,841	2.932	0.437	0.007	0.111
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.271	0.047	2,336	1,238	2.294	0.174	0.176	0.365
WOMEN								
No education	0.008	0.004	824	418	1.158	0.455	0.001	0.015
Secondary education or higher	0.915	0.014	824	418	1.405	0.015	0.887	0.942
Literacy	0.935	0.012	824	418	1.397	0.013	0.911	0.959
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.460	0.038	824	418	2.191	0.083	0.384	0.537
Current tobacco use	0.018	0.006	824	418	1.308	0.337	0.006	0.030
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.697	0.358	2,316	1,173	1.335	0.097	2.981	4.413
Currently pregnant	0.033	0.009	824	418	1.524	0.290	0.014	0.051
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.001	0.171	221	111	1.072	0.043	3.658	4.343
Median birth interval	30.161	1.117	311	166	0.731	0.037	27.927	32.394
Ideal number of children	4.330	0.100	822	416	1.675	0.023	4.130	4.529
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.265	0.358	2,316	1,173	1.492	0.110	2.548	3.981
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.340	0.025	434	221	1.091	0.073	0.290	0.389
Currently using any modern method	0.183	0.024	434	221	1.285	0.131	0.135	0.231
Currently using pill	0.005	0.003	434	221	0.984	0.702	0.000	0.011
Currently using injectables	0.041	0.011	434	221	1.188	0.275	0.019	0.064
Currently using implants	0.087	0.021	434	221	1.574	0.246	0.044	0.129
Currently using male condoms	0.018	0.007	434	221	1.125	0.395	0.004	0.033
Currently using any traditional method	0.157	0.018	434	221	1.046	0.117	0.120	0.193
Unmet need for spacing	0.085	0.018	434	221	1.354	0.214	0.048	0.121
Unmet need for limiting	0.113	0.023	434	221	1.527	0.206	0.067	0.160
Unmet need total	0.198	0.024	434	221	1.240	0.120	0.150	0.245
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.341	0.040	227	119	1.299	0.119	0.260	0.421
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.425	0.031	336	173	1.140	0.072	0.364	0.486
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.945	0.015	434	221	1.403	0.016	0.914	0.976
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.552	0.020	824	418	1.174	0.037	0.512	0.593
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	26.710	6.540	822	429	1.086	0.245	13.631	39.789
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	22.510	4.833	827	431	0.901	0.215	12.844	32.176
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	49.220	9.192	823	429	1.111	0.187	30.836	67.604
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	20.902	4.626	830	429	0.811	0.221	11.649	30.155
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	69.093	12.072	827	431	1.243	0.175	44.950	93.236
Stillbirth rate	11.859	6.965	422	225	1.159	0.587	0.000	25.790
Early neonatal mortality rate	26.540	9.554	417	223	1.255	0.360	7.432	45.648
Perinatal mortality rate	38.084	10.901	422	225	1.090	0.286	16.282	59.887
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.939	0.020	154	82	1.046	0.021	0.899	0.980
4+ ANC visits	0.791	0.038	154	82	1.158	0.048	0.714	0.867
8+ ANC visits	0.461	0.059	154	82	1.459	0.128	0.343	0.579
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.932	0.021	154	82	1.053	0.023	0.889	0.975
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.889	0.024	154	82	0.944	0.027	0.841	0.937
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.860	0.037	167	89	1.315	0.043	0.786	0.934
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.952	0.015	167	89	0.907	0.016	0.922	0.982
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.075	0.027	167	89	1.227	0.353	0.022	0.128
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.664	0.030	154	82	0.780	0.045	0.605	0.724
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.659	0.039	154	82	1.020	0.059	0.581	0.737
Any problem accessing health care	0.782	0.029	824	418	1.996	0.037	0.724	0.840
Ever had a vaccination card	0.910	0.033	81	43	0.934	0.037	0.844	0.977
Received BCG vaccination	0.934	0.031	81	43	0.972	0.034	0.871	0.996
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.797	0.053	81	43	1.139	0.067	0.690	0.903
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.678	0.058	81	43	1.088	0.086	0.562	0.794
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.754	0.066	81	43	1.337	0.088	0.621	0.886
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.207	0.045	81	43	0.958	0.215	0.118	0.296
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.662	0.062	70	37	1.068	0.094	0.537	0.786
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.231	0.057	70	37	1.135	0.247	0.117	0.346
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.514	0.099	21	12	0.894	0.193	0.316	0.712
Treated with ORS	0.515	0.180	21	12	1.528	0.349	0.155	0.874
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.070	0.035	201	113	1.568	0.505	0.000	0.141
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.202	0.045	201	113	1.361	0.224	0.111	0.292
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.082	0.018	202	114	0.900	0.218	0.046	0.118
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.029	0.013	202	114	1.156	0.445	0.003	0.056
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.163	0.043	202	114	1.381	0.264	0.077	0.249
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.149	0.052	40	22	0.907	0.347	0.046	0.252
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.126	0.043	109	58	1.349	0.343	0.040	0.213
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.641	0.040	182	103	1.121	0.062	0.561	0.720

Continued…

Table B.41—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.054	0.013	214	111	0.824	0.235	0.029	0.080
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.487	0.039	214	111	1.152	0.081	0.408	0.566
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.028	0.028	43	20	1.110	1.020	0.000	0.084
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.097	0.044	43	20	0.971	0.456	0.009	0.186
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.288	0.015	824	418	0.927	0.051	0.259	0.318
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.663	0.035	276	141	1.216	0.052	0.594	0.732
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.200	0.027	426	232	1.123	0.136	0.146	0.255
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.121	0.072	29	14	1.147	0.596	0.000	0.265
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.257	0.039	154	82	1.100	0.151	0.179	0.335
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.260	0.027	392	210	1.152	0.104	0.206	0.314
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.066	0.024	102	54	0.968	0.358	0.019	0.114
Child took ACT	0.824	0.066	49	28	1.119	0.081	0.692	0.957
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.773	0.018	824	418	1.246	0.024	0.737	0.810
Condom use at last sex	0.489	0.037	174	89	0.968	0.075	0.416	0.563
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.474	0.021	824	418	1.228	0.045	0.431	0.517
Mobile phone ownership	0.826	0.020	824	418	1.486	0.024	0.786	0.865
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.696	0.024	824	418	1.498	0.034	0.648	0.744
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.740	0.031	434	221	1.482	0.042	0.678	0.803
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.023	0.009	824	418	1.801	0.412	0.004	0.042
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.661	0.032	434	221	1.416	0.049	0.596	0.725
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.328	0.025	589	298	1.281	0.076	0.278	0.377
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.103	0.014	589	298	1.122	0.137	0.075	0.131
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.055	0.011	589	298	1.123	0.192	0.034	0.076
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.258	0.023	506	243	1.177	0.089	0.212	0.304
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.248	0.024	506	243	1.247	0.097	0.200	0.296
		MEN						
No education	0.035	0.015	235	122	1.241	0.427	0.005	0.065
Secondary education or higher	0.885	0.027	235	122	1.276	0.030	0.832	0.938
Literacy	0.947	0.022	235	122	1.518	0.024	0.902	0.991
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.666	0.044	235	122	1.427	0.066	0.578	0.754
Current tobacco use	0.081	0.024	235	122	1.325	0.292	0.034	0.129
Want no more children	0.395	0.051	101	56	1.037	0.128	0.293	0.496
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.280	0.037	235	122	1.252	0.131	0.206	0.353
Condom use at last sex	0.674	0.059	76	39	1.089	0.088	0.556	0.792
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.359	0.038	235	122	1.224	0.107	0.282	0.436
Male circumcision	0.936	0.017	235	122	1.031	0.018	0.902	0.969
Mobile phone ownership	0.930	0.020	235	122	1.174	0.021	0.891	0.970
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.842	0.029	235	122	1.217	0.034	0.784	0.900
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.051	0.012	235	122	0.841	0.237	0.027	0.075

Table B.42 Sampling errors: Imo sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.337	0.056	4,185	2,986	3.414	0.167	0.225	0.449
Births registered with civil authority	0.582	0.030	580	433	1.144	0.052	0.521	0.642
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.328	0.017	1,097	785	1.224	0.053	0.293	0.363
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.175	0.013	1,096	785	1.120	0.074	0.149	0.200
At least basic drinking water service	0.915	0.020	4,185	2,986	1.955	0.022	0.874	0.956
Water available when needed	0.677	0.026	4,185	2,986	1.551	0.039	0.624	0.729
At least basic sanitation service	0.744	0.036	4,185	2,986	2.315	0.048	0.672	0.816
Using open defecation	0.124	0.037	4,185	2,986	2.990	0.301	0.049	0.198
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.735	0.025	4,065	2,872	1.582	0.034	0.684	0.785
WOMEN								
No education	0.005	0.002	1,005	704	1.010	0.432	0.001	0.010
Secondary education or higher	0.940	0.010	1,005	704	1.394	0.011	0.920	0.961
Literacy	0.870	0.018	1,005	704	1.706	0.021	0.834	0.906
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.522	0.034	1,005	704	2.125	0.064	0.455	0.589
Current tobacco use	0.009	0.003	1,005	704	1.097	0.358	0.003	0.016
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.387	0.211	2,824	1,969	1.084	0.048	3.966	4.808
Currently pregnant	0.082	0.009	1,005	704	1.084	0.114	0.064	0.101
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.334	0.199	260	176	1.244	0.046	3.937	4.731
Median birth interval	29.130	0.879	511	366	1.230	0.030	27.372	30.887
Ideal number of children	4.554	0.068	1,004	703	1.595	0.015	4.418	4.691
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	4.114	0.201	2,824	1,969	1.077	0.049	3.712	4.517
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.441	0.024	612	430	1.188	0.054	0.393	0.488
Currently using any modern method	0.189	0.015	612	430	0.958	0.080	0.159	0.220
Currently using pill	0.009	0.004	612	430	1.132	0.489	0.000	0.017
Currently using injectables	0.014	0.005	612	430	1.000	0.339	0.005	0.024
Currently using implants	0.056	0.010	612	430	1.040	0.174	0.036	0.075
Currently using male condoms	0.052	0.011	612	430	1.270	0.219	0.029	0.075
Currently using any traditional method	0.251	0.021	612	430	1.198	0.084	0.209	0.293
Unmet need for spacing	0.075	0.010	612	430	0.928	0.132	0.055	0.094
Unmet need for limiting	0.095	0.013	612	430	1.070	0.133	0.070	0.121
Unmet need total	0.170	0.019	612	430	1.228	0.110	0.133	0.207
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.310	0.026	371	263	1.080	0.083	0.258	0.362
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.345	0.021	490	346	0.975	0.060	0.304	0.387
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.844	0.018	612	430	1.242	0.022	0.808	0.881
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.580	0.019	1,005	704	1.218	0.033	0.542	0.618
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	50.766	10.432	1,274	901	1.429	0.205	29.903	71.629
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	11.732	3.768	1,269	898	1.155	0.321	4.197	19.268
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	62.499	10.095	1,274	901	1.296	0.162	42.308	82.689
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	24.084	6.031	1,274	897	1.182	0.250	12.022	36.146
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	85.077	10.562	1,282	906	1.159	0.124	63.953	106.202
Stillbirth rate	7.094	3.733	668	480	1.175	0.526	0.000	14.561
Early neonatal mortality rate	53.690	17.658	659	474	1.815	0.329	18.374	89.005
Perinatal mortality rate	60.162	16.979	668	480	1.702	0.282	26.205	94.119
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.965	0.011	238	174	0.948	0.012	0.942	0.987
4+ ANC visits	0.849	0.020	238	174	0.879	0.024	0.808	0.890
8+ ANC visits	0.478	0.026	238	174	0.793	0.054	0.427	0.530
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.851	0.027	238	174	1.172	0.032	0.797	0.906
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.925	0.017	238	174	1.004	0.019	0.890	0.959
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.970	0.010	254	185	0.990	0.011	0.949	0.991
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.972	0.014	254	185	1.226	0.014	0.944	0.999
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.125	0.025	254	185	1.112	0.197	0.076	0.174
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.617	0.044	238	174	1.396	0.072	0.528	0.705
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.595	0.048	238	174	1.509	0.081	0.499	0.692
Any problem accessing health care	0.648	0.022	1,005	704	1.479	0.034	0.604	0.693
Ever had a vaccination card	0.927	0.025	117	84	1.029	0.027	0.877	0.976
Received BCG vaccination	0.950	0.022	117	84	1.095	0.023	0.907	0.994
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.834	0.048	117	84	1.403	0.057	0.738	0.930
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.689	0.049	117	84	1.151	0.071	0.591	0.787
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.833	0.043	117	84	1.261	0.052	0.747	0.919
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.382	0.051	117	84	1.142	0.133	0.280	0.484
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.614	0.056	121	84	1.179	0.091	0.502	0.725
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.290	0.049	121	84	1.138	0.167	0.193	0.387
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.760	0.050	80	57	1.069	0.065	0.661	0.860
Treated with ORS	0.310	0.068	80	57	1.353	0.220	0.173	0.446
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.039	0.010	414	291	0.910	0.250	0.020	0.059
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.173	0.024	414	291	1.116	0.140	0.124	0.221
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.071	0.020	412	290	1.429	0.276	0.032	0.111
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.000	0.000	412	290	na	na	0.000	0.000
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.158	0.024	414	291	1.147	0.150	0.110	0.205
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.191	0.059	54	39	1.099	0.312	0.072	0.310
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.201	0.038	159	115	1.178	0.187	0.126	0.276
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.454	0.034	372	260	1.153	0.076	0.385	0.522

Continued…

Table B.42—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.050	0.015	317	221	1.259	0.309	0.019	0.081
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.527	0.033	317	221	1.172	0.063	0.461	0.593
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.000	0.000	60	40	na	na	0.000	0.000
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.083	0.042	60	40	1.160	0.504	0.000	0.166
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.423	0.021	1,005	704	1.334	0.049	0.382	0.465
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.417	0.031	425	292	1.296	0.074	0.355	0.479
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.113	0.019	639	469	1.156	0.168	0.075	0.151
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.082	0.033	84	60	1.101	0.405	0.016	0.148
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.278	0.023	238	174	0.808	0.085	0.231	0.325
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.224	0.019	605	434	1.015	0.085	0.186	0.262
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.174	0.035	136	97	1.029	0.202	0.104	0.244
Child took ACT	0.869	0.042	111	80	1.357	0.049	0.785	0.953
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.741	0.019	1,005	704	1.410	0.026	0.702	0.780
Condom use at last sex	0.317	0.047	163	113	1.276	0.148	0.223	0.410
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.696	0.018	1,005	704	1.243	0.026	0.660	0.732
Mobile phone ownership	0.825	0.017	1,005	704	1.408	0.020	0.792	0.859
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.673	0.029	1,005	704	1.936	0.043	0.616	0.731
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.661	0.026	612	430	1.342	0.039	0.610	0.712
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.044	0.008	1,005	704	1.235	0.181	0.028	0.060
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.594	0.027	612	430	1.354	0.045	0.540	0.648
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.134	0.020	746	503	1.569	0.146	0.095	0.173
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.052	0.009	746	503	1.085	0.170	0.034	0.070
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.031	0.007	746	503	1.163	0.240	0.016	0.045
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.134	0.023	621	399	1.653	0.169	0.089	0.179
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.160	0.027	621	399	1.809	0.167	0.106	0.213
		MEN						
No education	0.004	0.003	310	212	0.792	0.731	0.000	0.009
Secondary education or higher	0.929	0.014	310	212	0.986	0.015	0.900	0.958
Literacy	0.840	0.027	310	212	1.307	0.032	0.786	0.895
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.719	0.035	310	212	1.354	0.048	0.649	0.788
Current tobacco use	0.164	0.021	310	212	0.996	0.128	0.122	0.206
Want no more children	0.363	0.033	182	127	0.911	0.090	0.298	0.428
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.729	0.025	310	212	0.981	0.034	0.679	0.778
Condom use at last sex	0.816	0.028	152	103	0.881	0.034	0.760	0.871
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.595	0.037	310	212	1.308	0.061	0.522	0.669
Male circumcision	0.913	0.017	310	212	1.085	0.019	0.878	0.948
Mobile phone ownership	0.922	0.015	310	212	0.985	0.016	0.892	0.952
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.794	0.031	310	212	1.348	0.039	0.731	0.856
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.192	0.028	310	212	1.234	0.144	0.136	0.247

na = not applicable

Table B.43 Sampling errors: Rivers sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.530	0.053	4,410	4,974	3.203	0.100	0.423	0.636
Births registered with civil authority	0.692	0.037	498	574	1.538	0.054	0.618	0.767
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.291	0.020	1,227	1,379	1.511	0.067	0.251	0.330
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.142	0.013	1,225	1,376	1.332	0.094	0.115	0.168
At least basic drinking water service	0.912	0.029	4,410	4,974	3.012	0.031	0.855	0.970
Water available when needed	0.636	0.026	4,410	4,974	1.660	0.042	0.583	0.689
At least basic sanitation service	0.543	0.048	4,410	4,974	2.937	0.089	0.446	0.639
Using open defecation	0.185	0.045	4,410	4,974	3.467	0.241	0.096	0.274
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.846	0.030	4,214	4,774	2.351	0.035	0.786	0.906
WOMEN								
No education	0.024	0.005	1,195	1,333	1.229	0.225	0.013	0.035
Secondary education or higher	0.890	0.017	1,195	1,333	1.890	0.019	0.856	0.924
Literacy	0.835	0.024	1,195	1,333	2.196	0.028	0.788	0.882
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.430	0.038	1,195	1,333	2.630	0.088	0.354	0.505
Current tobacco use	0.009	0.004	1,195	1,333	1.427	0.434	0.001	0.017
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.857	0.159	3,410	3,789	1.024	0.056	2.540	3.175
Currently pregnant	0.062	0.007	1,195	1,333	1.044	0.118	0.047	0.076
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.510	0.154	230	251	1.063	0.044	3.202	3.818
Median birth interval	34.772	1.260	401	447	1.115	0.036	32.252	37.291
Ideal number of children	4.149	0.052	1,195	1,333	1.393	0.012	4.046	4.252
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.745	0.156	3,410	3,789	1.024	0.057	2.433	3.056
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.204	0.025	624	694	1.537	0.122	0.154	0.254
Currently using any modern method	0.150	0.021	624	694	1.453	0.139	0.108	0.191
Currently using pill	0.010	0.004	624	694	0.973	0.394	0.002	0.017
Currently using injectables	0.031	0.009	624	694	1.289	0.289	0.013	0.049
Currently using implants	0.052	0.011	624	694	1.283	0.219	0.029	0.075
Currently using male condoms	0.031	0.007	624	694	1.001	0.222	0.017	0.045
Currently using any traditional method	0.054	0.011	624	694	1.171	0.196	0.033	0.076
Unmet need for spacing	0.136	0.013	624	694	0.980	0.099	0.109	0.163
Unmet need for limiting	0.089	0.016	624	694	1.396	0.179	0.057	0.121
Unmet need total	0.225	0.019	624	694	1.130	0.084	0.187	0.262
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.349	0.040	270	297	1.384	0.116	0.269	0.430
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.428	0.028	440	485	1.200	0.067	0.371	0.485
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.921	0.019	624	694	1.722	0.020	0.884	0.959
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.578	0.023	1,195	1,333	1.585	0.039	0.533	0.624
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	30.171	6.043	1,112	1,242	1.170	0.200	18.086	42.257
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	9.219	2.558	1,113	1,242	0.902	0.277	4.103	14.336
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	39.391	6.773	1,112	1,242	1.173	0.172	25.844	52.937
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	15.030	4.664	1,104	1,225	1.237	0.310	5.701	24.359
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	53.828	8.474	1,114	1,244	1.225	0.157	36.880	70.777
Stillbirth rate	13.179	6.783	547	616	1.250	0.515	0.000	26.745
Early neonatal mortality rate	30.439	9.241	539	608	1.277	0.304	11.956	48.922
Perinatal mortality rate	43.217	10.322	547	616	1.178	0.239	22.573	63.862
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.800	0.035	196	225	1.214	0.043	0.731	0.870
4+ ANC visits	0.765	0.038	196	225	1.244	0.049	0.689	0.840
8+ ANC visits	0.497	0.045	196	225	1.260	0.091	0.407	0.588
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.757	0.039	196	225	1.271	0.052	0.679	0.836
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.848	0.030	196	225	1.166	0.035	0.788	0.908
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.569	0.056	205	237	1.539	0.099	0.457	0.681
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.916	0.028	205	237	1.458	0.031	0.860	0.972
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.079	0.021	205	237	1.069	0.262	0.038	0.121
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.543	0.044	196	225	1.222	0.080	0.456	0.631
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.542	0.043	196	225	1.197	0.079	0.456	0.627
Any problem accessing health care	0.615	0.037	1,195	1,333	2.625	0.060	0.541	0.689
Ever had a vaccination card	0.764	0.044	103	118	0.982	0.057	0.677	0.851
Received BCG vaccination	0.773	0.051	103	118	1.150	0.065	0.672	0.874
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.710	0.059	103	118	1.264	0.084	0.591	0.828
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.697	0.052	103	118	1.104	0.075	0.593	0.802
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.684	0.042	103	118	0.887	0.062	0.600	0.769
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.293	0.067	103	118	1.429	0.228	0.159	0.427
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.475	0.059	103	110	1.155	0.124	0.358	0.593
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.112	0.035	103	110	1.108	0.316	0.041	0.183
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.578	0.115	22	20	0.957	0.199	0.349	0.808
Treated with ORS	0.382	0.087	22	20	0.737	0.227	0.209	0.556
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.022	0.011	287	336	1.062	0.472	0.001	0.043
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.123	0.022	287	336	1.142	0.181	0.078	0.167
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.127	0.024	288	337	1.248	0.190	0.079	0.175
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.018	0.012	288	337	1.534	0.657	0.000	0.042
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.130	0.023	287	336	1.157	0.177	0.084	0.176
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.246	0.086	39	43	1.221	0.349	0.074	0.418
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.112	0.019	150	174	0.752	0.173	0.073	0.150
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.558	0.038	263	309	1.147	0.068	0.482	0.635

Continued…

Table B.43—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.084	0.017	361	399	1.157	0.202	0.050	0.118
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.503	0.037	361	399	1.411	0.074	0.429	0.578
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.045	0.025	68	77	1.002	0.563	0.000	0.096
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.109	0.043	68	77	1.129	0.395	0.023	0.195
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.124	0.017	1,195	1,333	1.771	0.136	0.090	0.158
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.489	0.024	470	524	1.050	0.050	0.440	0.537
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.238	0.034	514	591	1.486	0.142	0.170	0.306
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.181	0.054	73	85	1.215	0.298	0.073	0.289
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.315	0.029	196	225	0.858	0.091	0.258	0.372
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.104	0.019	510	573	1.350	0.186	0.065	0.143
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.136	0.041	62	60	0.869	0.300	0.054	0.217
Child took ACT	0.822	0.062	40	41	0.965	0.076	0.698	0.947
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.707	0.026	1,195	1,333	1.939	0.036	0.655	0.758
Condom use at last sex	0.355	0.041	277	306	1.432	0.116	0.272	0.437
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.525	0.027	1,195	1,333	1.891	0.052	0.470	0.580
Mobile phone ownership	0.755	0.029	1,195	1,333	2.321	0.038	0.697	0.813
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.640	0.036	1,195	1,333	2.553	0.055	0.569	0.711
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.867	0.026	624	694	1.900	0.030	0.815	0.919
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.055	0.011	1,195	1,333	1.654	0.199	0.033	0.077
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.809	0.025	624	694	1.614	0.031	0.758	0.860
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.191	0.022	853	945	1.648	0.116	0.147	0.236
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.052	0.010	853	945	1.277	0.188	0.032	0.071
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.017	0.006	853	945	1.243	0.323	0.006	0.028
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.225	0.025	666	674	1.547	0.111	0.175	0.275
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.245	0.023	666	674	1.388	0.095	0.199	0.291
		MEN						
No education	0.012	0.009	339	366	1.593	0.786	0.000	0.031
Secondary education or higher	0.908	0.019	339	366	1.227	0.021	0.869	0.946
Literacy	0.872	0.021	339	366	1.173	0.024	0.829	0.915
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.648	0.035	339	366	1.362	0.055	0.577	0.719
Current tobacco use	0.133	0.022	339	366	1.195	0.166	0.088	0.177
Want no more children	0.279	0.037	210	238	1.178	0.131	0.206	0.352
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.606	0.032	339	366	1.194	0.052	0.542	0.669
Condom use at last sex	0.600	0.041	132	146	0.957	0.068	0.518	0.682
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.519	0.029	339	366	1.081	0.057	0.460	0.578
Male circumcision	0.958	0.013	339	366	1.160	0.013	0.933	0.983
Mobile phone ownership	0.910	0.016	339	366	1.027	0.018	0.878	0.942
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.819	0.024	339	366	1.131	0.029	0.772	0.866
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.142	0.023	339	366	1.224	0.164	0.095	0.189

Table B.44 Sampling errors: Bayelsa sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.513	0.062	3,367	1,312	3.078	0.121	0.389	0.637
Births registered with civil authority	0.491	0.056	472	179	1.980	0.114	0.379	0.603
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.389	0.029	826	322	1.729	0.076	0.330	0.448
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.150	0.018	826	322	1.453	0.121	0.114	0.186
At least basic drinking water service	0.756	0.064	3,367	1,312	3.696	0.085	0.628	0.885
Water available when needed	0.835	0.022	3,367	1,312	1.491	0.026	0.791	0.879
At least basic sanitation service	0.485	0.060	3,367	1,312	3.015	0.125	0.364	0.606
Using open defecation	0.115	0.030	3,367	1,312	2.341	0.265	0.054	0.175
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.046	0.016	2,361	923	1.635	0.348	0.014	0.078
WOMEN								
No education	0.049	0.010	828	317	1.320	0.202	0.029	0.069
Secondary education or higher	0.862	0.021	828	317	1.718	0.024	0.821	0.903
Literacy	0.826	0.024	828	317	1.805	0.029	0.778	0.874
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.484	0.033	828	317	1.922	0.069	0.417	0.551
Current tobacco use	0.020	0.007	828	317	1.494	0.368	0.005	0.034
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.801	0.244	2,297	883	1.304	0.064	3.312	4.289
Currently pregnant	0.071	0.009	828	317	0.984	0.124	0.054	0.089
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	5.181	0.294	152	59	1.396	0.057	4.592	5.770
Median birth interval	32.803	0.859	382	147	0.928	0.026	31.085	34.520
Ideal number of children	5.074	0.139	828	317	2.112	0.027	4.795	5.353
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.347	0.244	2,297	883	1.387	0.073	2.859	3.834
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.246	0.017	435	169	0.834	0.070	0.211	0.280
Currently using any modern method	0.169	0.016	435	169	0.895	0.095	0.136	0.201
Currently using pill	0.003	0.003	435	169	1.080	0.983	0.000	0.008
Currently using injectables	0.018	0.006	435	169	0.996	0.357	0.005	0.030
Currently using implants	0.046	0.011	435	169	1.138	0.248	0.023	0.069
Currently using male condoms	0.041	0.014	435	169	1.441	0.336	0.013	0.068
Currently using any traditional method	0.077	0.014	435	169	1.095	0.181	0.049	0.105
Unmet need for spacing	0.158	0.019	435	169	1.099	0.122	0.119	0.196
Unmet need for limiting	0.120	0.018	435	169	1.163	0.151	0.083	0.156
Unmet need total	0.277	0.025	435	169	1.181	0.092	0.226	0.328
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.322	0.023	223	88	0.727	0.070	0.277	0.367
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.348	0.023	370	141	0.917	0.066	0.302	0.393
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.842	0.017	435	169	0.976	0.020	0.808	0.877
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.514	0.031	828	317	1.757	0.059	0.453	0.575
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	31.868	7.267	933	361	1.151	0.228	17.335	46.402
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	24.279	6.385	931	360	1.062	0.263	11.509	37.049
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	56.147	8.439	933	361	0.881	0.150	39.269	73.026
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	18.355	5.445	915	353	0.999	0.297	7.465	29.246
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	73.472	10.043	937	362	0.918	0.137	53.386	93.559
Stillbirth rate	21.852	7.019	490	189	0.918	0.321	7.815	35.889
Early neonatal mortality rate	18.209	7.530	477	185	1.161	0.414	3.150	33.268
Perinatal mortality rate	39.663	10.513	490	189	1.075	0.265	18.638	60.688
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.683	0.060	171	69	1.659	0.087	0.564	0.802
4+ ANC visits	0.486	0.070	171	69	1.809	0.144	0.347	0.626
8+ ANC visits	0.282	0.050	171	69	1.448	0.178	0.182	0.382
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.825	0.033	171	69	1.129	0.040	0.759	0.891
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.754	0.043	171	69	1.286	0.056	0.669	0.839
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.461	0.078	179	73	2.071	0.169	0.306	0.617
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.567	0.065	179	73	1.731	0.115	0.437	0.697
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.055	0.022	179	73	1.321	0.398	0.011	0.099
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.434	0.065	171	69	1.710	0.151	0.304	0.565
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.420	0.061	171	69	1.599	0.145	0.298	0.542
Any problem accessing health care	0.678	0.036	828	317	2.237	0.054	0.605	0.751
Ever had a vaccination card	0.848	0.047	84	34	1.226	0.055	0.754	0.942
Received BCG vaccination	0.848	0.047	84	34	1.226	0.055	0.754	0.942
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.734	0.056	84	34	1.180	0.076	0.622	0.846
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.738	0.056	84	34	1.184	0.076	0.626	0.850
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.708	0.067	84	34	1.374	0.094	0.575	0.842
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.546	0.070	84	34	1.287	0.129	0.405	0.687
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.523	0.079	78	28	1.310	0.151	0.366	0.681
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.342	0.067	78	28	1.144	0.196	0.209	0.476
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.703	0.065	64	25	1.153	0.092	0.573	0.832
Treated with ORS	0.506	0.065	64	25	0.995	0.129	0.375	0.637
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.106	0.026	212	80	1.112	0.245	0.054	0.158
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.276	0.041	212	80	1.193	0.150	0.193	0.359
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.089	0.018	210	80	0.935	0.201	0.053	0.125
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.013	0.009	210	80	1.192	0.724	0.000	0.032
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.230	0.039	211	80	1.179	0.171	0.151	0.309
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.147	0.073	40	17	1.272	0.495	0.001	0.292
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.200	0.047	126	51	1.305	0.234	0.106	0.293
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.501	0.050	192	72	1.317	0.100	0.401	0.602

Continued…

Table B.44—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.064	0.019	212	81	1.109	0.292	0.027	0.101
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.458	0.041	212	81	1.200	0.090	0.376	0.541
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.053	0.036	49	19	1.121	0.689	0.000	0.125
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.136	0.054	49	19	1.097	0.401	0.027	0.244
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.240	0.020	828	317	1.361	0.084	0.200	0.281
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.477	0.029	290	111	1.000	0.062	0.418	0.536
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.346	0.040	487	187	1.488	0.115	0.266	0.425
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.206	0.065	64	23	1.230	0.317	0.076	0.337
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.410	0.032	171	69	0.852	0.078	0.345	0.474
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.259	0.027	448	172	1.256	0.105	0.205	0.314
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.137	0.026	111	45	0.819	0.191	0.084	0.189
Child took ACT	0.526	0.057	82	33	0.961	0.108	0.412	0.640
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.710	0.026	828	317	1.668	0.037	0.657	0.763
Condom use at last sex	0.212	0.031	239	90	1.182	0.148	0.149	0.275
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.417	0.027	828	317	1.570	0.065	0.363	0.471
Mobile phone ownership	0.777	0.023	828	317	1.606	0.030	0.730	0.823
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.638	0.034	828	317	2.048	0.054	0.569	0.706
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.673	0.033	435	169	1.484	0.050	0.607	0.740
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.182	0.009	828	317	0.700	0.052	0.163	0.201
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.505	0.032	435	169	1.326	0.063	0.441	0.569
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.471	0.027	580	219	1.285	0.057	0.418	0.525
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.201	0.024	580	219	1.451	0.120	0.153	0.250
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.093	0.018	580	219	1.474	0.192	0.057	0.128
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.307	0.022	513	183	1.055	0.070	0.264	0.350
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.347	0.031	513	183	1.474	0.090	0.285	0.409
		MEN						
No education	0.015	0.007	265	100	0.929	0.467	0.001	0.029
Secondary education or higher	0.932	0.021	265	100	1.324	0.022	0.891	0.973
Literacy	0.949	0.019	265	100	1.377	0.020	0.911	0.986
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.602	0.042	265	100	1.404	0.070	0.517	0.687
Current tobacco use	0.068	0.024	265	100	1.526	0.348	0.021	0.116
Want no more children	0.229	0.039	112	42	0.971	0.169	0.151	0.306
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.426	0.037	265	100	1.200	0.086	0.352	0.499
Condom use at last sex	0.706	0.050	118	44	1.178	0.070	0.606	0.805
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.267	0.034	265	100	1.248	0.128	0.199	0.335
Male circumcision	0.979	0.008	265	100	0.940	0.009	0.962	0.995
Mobile phone ownership	0.835	0.032	265	100	1.401	0.038	0.771	0.899
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.740	0.033	265	100	1.231	0.045	0.674	0.807
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.179	0.023	265	100	0.979	0.129	0.133	0.226

Table B.45 Sampling errors: Delta sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.619	0.043	3,834	4,068	2.478	0.070	0.532	0.706
Births registered with civil authority	0.624	0.042	519	541	1.651	0.068	0.539	0.708
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.580	0.029	1,126	1,199	1.995	0.051	0.521	0.639
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.405	0.026	1,114	1,185	1.735	0.063	0.354	0.456
At least basic drinking water service	0.873	0.034	3,834	4,068	2.834	0.039	0.806	0.940
Water available when needed	0.754	0.026	3,834	4,068	1.702	0.035	0.701	0.806
At least basic sanitation service	0.605	0.045	3,834	4,068	2.577	0.074	0.516	0.695
Using open defecation	0.160	0.040	3,834	4,068	2.939	0.252	0.080	0.241
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.452	0.047	3,635	3,831	2.595	0.103	0.359	0.546
WOMEN								
No education	0.034	0.007	957	1,010	1.178	0.202	0.021	0.048
Secondary education or higher	0.846	0.018	957	1,010	1.535	0.021	0.810	0.882
Literacy	0.833	0.021	957	1,010	1.759	0.025	0.791	0.876
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.590	0.040	957	1,010	2.492	0.067	0.510	0.669
Current tobacco use	0.023	0.005	957	1,010	1.054	0.222	0.013	0.033
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.734	0.265	2,731	2,884	1.371	0.071	3.204	4.265
Currently pregnant	0.057	0.009	957	1,010	1.265	0.167	0.038	0.076
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.279	0.250	218	230	1.516	0.058	3.778	4.780
Median birth interval	32.333	1.283	379	378	1.498	0.040	29.767	34.900
Ideal number of children	4.013	0.070	955	1,009	1.530	0.017	3.873	4.152
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.115	0.221	2,731	2,884	1.322	0.071	2.673	3.557
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.423	0.025	529	553	1.161	0.059	0.373	0.473
Currently using any modern method	0.244	0.021	529	553	1.143	0.088	0.201	0.287
Currently using pill	0.021	0.007	529	553	1.132	0.339	0.007	0.035
Currently using injectables	0.038	0.008	529	553	0.960	0.211	0.022	0.053
Currently using implants	0.076	0.014	529	553	1.192	0.181	0.049	0.104
Currently using male condoms	0.045	0.012	529	553	1.362	0.274	0.020	0.069
Currently using any traditional method	0.179	0.018	529	553	1.067	0.099	0.144	0.215
Unmet need for spacing	0.072	0.013	529	553	1.138	0.178	0.046	0.097
Unmet need for limiting	0.092	0.015	529	553	1.194	0.163	0.062	0.122
Unmet need total	0.164	0.019	529	553	1.178	0.116	0.126	0.202
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.416	0.033	312	325	1.167	0.079	0.351	0.481
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.461	0.029	430	451	1.182	0.062	0.404	0.518
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.919	0.015	529	553	1.238	0.016	0.890	0.948
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.556	0.028	957	1,010	1.768	0.051	0.500	0.613
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	19.173	4.568	1,049	1,064	1.044	0.238	10.037	28.309
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	7.006	3.211	1,049	1,066	1.252	0.458	0.583	13.429
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	26.178	5.948	1,050	1,066	1.194	0.227	14.283	38.074
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	7.357	2.429	1,042	1,057	0.868	0.330	2.498	12.216
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	33.342	6.098	1,053	1,067	1.117	0.183	21.147	45.538
Stillbirth rate	24.138	7.056	534	540	1.042	0.292	10.025	38.250
Early neonatal mortality rate	10.084	5.002	522	528	1.122	0.496	0.080	20.087
Perinatal mortality rate	33.996	8.823	534	540	1.106	0.260	16.349	51.643
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.862	0.034	205	210	1.397	0.039	0.795	0.930
4+ ANC visits	0.605	0.043	205	210	1.246	0.071	0.519	0.690
8+ ANC visits	0.432	0.043	205	210	1.238	0.100	0.346	0.518
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.899	0.028	205	210	1.301	0.031	0.843	0.954
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.815	0.032	205	210	1.191	0.040	0.750	0.880
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.830	0.052	215	219	1.944	0.062	0.726	0.933
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.814	0.053	215	219	1.904	0.065	0.709	0.920
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.147	0.030	215	219	1.182	0.205	0.086	0.207
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.762	0.047	205	210	1.560	0.061	0.669	0.856
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.724	0.042	205	210	1.339	0.058	0.640	0.808
Any problem accessing health care	0.494	0.029	957	1,010	1.810	0.059	0.436	0.553
Ever had a vaccination card	0.938	0.026	112	115	1.149	0.028	0.885	0.991
Received BCG vaccination	0.930	0.029	112	115	1.200	0.031	0.871	0.988
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.857	0.047	112	115	1.400	0.054	0.764	0.951
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.854	0.047	112	115	1.389	0.055	0.760	0.947
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.867	0.036	112	115	1.128	0.042	0.795	0.940
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.450	0.062	112	115	1.290	0.137	0.327	0.573
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.657	0.061	105	104	1.289	0.093	0.535	0.779
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.360	0.065	105	104	1.354	0.180	0.231	0.490
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.713	0.087	30	29	1.013	0.123	0.538	0.887
Treated with ORS	0.501	0.100	30	29	1.051	0.200	0.300	0.701
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.029	0.013	166	176	0.983	0.443	0.003	0.054
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.200	0.034	166	176	0.984	0.168	0.133	0.268
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.151	0.025	165	175	0.859	0.164	0.102	0.201
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.005	0.005	165	175	0.935	0.984	0.000	0.016
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.196	0.033	166	176	0.982	0.168	0.130	0.262
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.264	0.064	46	49	0.971	0.242	0.136	0.391
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.213	0.030	154	156	0.919	0.143	0.152	0.274
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.334	0.043	140	146	1.064	0.129	0.248	0.420

Continued…

Table B.45—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.069	0.019	223	243	1.144	0.282	0.030	0.108
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.525	0.035	223	243	1.052	0.067	0.454	0.596
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.100	0.038	60	65	0.974	0.380	0.024	0.176
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.156	0.047	60	65	1.004	0.304	0.061	0.250
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.250	0.014	957	1,010	1.026	0.057	0.221	0.279
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.361	0.028	301	323	1.007	0.077	0.305	0.417
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.395	0.035	536	553	1.290	0.090	0.324	0.466
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.310	0.071	57	58	1.128	0.227	0.169	0.451
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.202	0.034	205	210	1.221	0.170	0.133	0.271
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.113	0.022	508	514	1.480	0.199	0.068	0.158
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.309	0.047	66	58	0.700	0.151	0.215	0.402
Child took ACT	0.820	0.064	48	39	0.997	0.078	0.693	0.948
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.670	0.021	957	1,010	1.404	0.032	0.627	0.713
Condom use at last sex	0.344	0.041	206	223	1.240	0.120	0.261	0.426
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.423	0.028	957	1,010	1.727	0.065	0.368	0.478
Mobile phone ownership	0.817	0.018	957	1,010	1.474	0.023	0.780	0.854
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.715	0.033	957	1,010	2.234	0.046	0.650	0.780
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.675	0.024	529	553	1.187	0.036	0.627	0.724
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.077	0.016	957	1,010	1.828	0.204	0.046	0.109
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.738	0.025	529	553	1.287	0.033	0.689	0.788
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.366	0.020	727	700	1.131	0.055	0.325	0.406
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.063	0.012	727	700	1.346	0.193	0.038	0.087
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.032	0.009	727	700	1.305	0.265	0.015	0.049
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.237	0.024	630	572	1.406	0.101	0.189	0.285
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.254	0.018	630	572	1.025	0.070	0.219	0.290
		MEN						
No education	0.020	0.011	226	249	1.216	0.574	0.000	0.042
Secondary education or higher	0.867	0.029	226	249	1.269	0.033	0.809	0.924
Literacy	0.878	0.023	226	249	1.074	0.027	0.831	0.925
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.804	0.029	226	249	1.087	0.036	0.746	0.861
Current tobacco use	0.211	0.033	226	249	1.223	0.158	0.145	0.278
Want no more children	0.354	0.051	121	133	1.157	0.143	0.253	0.456
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.683	0.042	226	249	1.350	0.061	0.599	0.767
Condom use at last sex	0.668	0.048	99	108	1.008	0.072	0.572	0.764
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.366	0.031	226	249	0.955	0.084	0.304	0.427
Male circumcision	0.955	0.019	226	249	1.355	0.020	0.917	0.992
Mobile phone ownership	0.922	0.017	226	249	0.976	0.019	0.888	0.957
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.871	0.023	226	249	1.050	0.027	0.824	0.918
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.227	0.029	226	249	1.029	0.127	0.169	0.284

Table B.46 Sampling errors: Lagos sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.922	0.027	4,327	6,952	2.970	0.029	0.869	0.976
Births registered with civil authority	0.781	0.025	420	688	1.122	0.031	0.731	0.830
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.319	0.035	1,420	2,212	2.812	0.109	0.249	0.388
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.181	0.022	1,417	2,209	2.147	0.122	0.137	0.225
At least basic drinking water service	0.980	0.017	4,327	6,952	3.553	0.017	0.947	1.000
Water available when needed	0.970	0.010	4,327	6,952	1.829	0.010	0.950	0.989
At least basic sanitation service	0.656	0.051	4,327	6,952	3.445	0.078	0.554	0.758
Using open defecation	0.034	0.017	4,327	6,952	3.084	0.499	0.000	0.068
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.482	0.051	4,139	6,621	3.223	0.106	0.380	0.585
WOMEN								
No education	0.030	0.009	1,015	1,586	1.769	0.316	0.011	0.049
Secondary education or higher	0.918	0.015	1,015	1,586	1.797	0.017	0.887	0.949
Literacy	0.903	0.025	1,015	1,586	2.661	0.027	0.853	0.953
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.716	0.034	1,015	1,586	2.367	0.047	0.649	0.783
Current tobacco use	0.003	0.002	1,015	1,586	0.896	0.480	0.000	0.007
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.211	0.197	2,836	4,415	1.211	0.061	2.818	3.604
Currently pregnant	0.053	0.009	1,015	1,586	1.333	0.178	0.034	0.071
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.245	0.115	280	439	1.240	0.035	3.016	3.475
Median birth interval	38.531	1.574	313	515	1.203	0.041	35.383	41.679
Ideal number of children	3.787	0.083	994	1,543	1.955	0.022	3.621	3.952
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.902	0.186	2,836	4,415	1.298	0.064	2.529	3.274
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.542	0.028	596	955	1.375	0.052	0.486	0.598
Currently using any modern method	0.307	0.027	596	955	1.418	0.087	0.253	0.360
Currently using pill	0.024	0.006	596	955	0.936	0.245	0.012	0.036
Currently using injectables	0.047	0.010	596	955	1.149	0.213	0.027	0.066
Currently using implants	0.071	0.014	596	955	1.320	0.195	0.044	0.099
Currently using male condoms	0.098	0.014	596	955	1.183	0.147	0.070	0.127
Currently using any traditional method	0.235	0.018	596	955	1.051	0.078	0.199	0.272
Unmet need for spacing	0.064	0.016	596	955	1.574	0.248	0.032	0.095
Unmet need for limiting	0.062	0.009	596	955	0.883	0.141	0.045	0.079
Unmet need total	0.126	0.015	596	955	1.139	0.123	0.095	0.157
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.460	0.032	396	637	1.298	0.071	0.395	0.525
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.480	0.029	531	835	1.346	0.061	0.422	0.539
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.934	0.015	596	955	1.491	0.016	0.904	0.965
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.486	0.026	1,015	1,586	1.650	0.053	0.434	0.538
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	24.534	5.272	909	1,439	0.962	0.215	13.990	35.078
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	10.980	3.283	909	1,443	0.975	0.299	4.414	17.546
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	35.514	6.086	909	1,439	0.975	0.171	23.342	47.687
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	11.141	3.439	916	1,458	0.998	0.309	4.262	18.019
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	46.259	6.194	911	1,442	0.917	0.134	33.871	58.647
Stillbirth rate	2.274	2.241	443	715	1.005	0.985	0.000	6.756
Early neonatal mortality rate	22.695	6.932	442	714	0.957	0.305	8.831	36.558
Perinatal mortality rate	24.917	7.021	443	715	0.932	0.282	10.875	38.960
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.929	0.027	177	291	1.395	0.029	0.875	0.983
4+ ANC visits	0.954	0.019	177	291	1.207	0.020	0.916	0.992
8+ ANC visits	0.865	0.036	177	291	1.398	0.042	0.792	0.937
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.921	0.032	177	291	1.557	0.035	0.857	0.984
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.918	0.028	177	291	1.339	0.030	0.863	0.974
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.858	0.050	191	313	1.864	0.058	0.759	0.958
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.866	0.058	191	313	2.260	0.067	0.751	0.982
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.205	0.038	191	313	1.295	0.188	0.128	0.282
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.873	0.026	177	291	1.030	0.030	0.822	0.925
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.865	0.026	177	291	1.021	0.030	0.812	0.917
Any problem accessing health care	0.176	0.021	1,015	1,586	1.726	0.117	0.135	0.218
Ever had a vaccination card	0.974	0.017	107	177	1.125	0.017	0.940	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.953	0.030	107	177	1.487	0.031	0.894	1.000
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.876	0.046	107	177	1.480	0.053	0.784	0.969
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.885	0.044	107	177	1.439	0.049	0.797	0.972
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.880	0.045	107	177	1.464	0.051	0.790	0.971
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.439	0.060	107	177	1.247	0.136	0.320	0.559
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.520	0.053	76	115	0.865	0.102	0.415	0.626
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.239	0.049	76	115	0.969	0.206	0.141	0.338
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.619	0.098	21	35	0.944	0.159	0.423	0.815
Treated with ORS	0.777	0.093	21	35	1.038	0.119	0.592	0.962
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.021	0.012	138	235	0.975	0.540	0.000	0.044
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.173	0.040	138	235	1.376	0.234	0.092	0.254
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.060	0.022	138	235	1.155	0.369	0.016	0.104
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.004	0.004	138	235	0.764	1.012	0.000	0.011
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.143	0.032	143	242	1.087	0.225	0.079	0.207
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.424	0.091	26	42	0.928	0.216	0.241	0.607
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.308	0.035	141	236	0.893	0.113	0.238	0.378
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.403	0.052	125	214	1.201	0.130	0.298	0.508

Continued…

Table B.46—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.047	0.014	274	421	1.059	0.288	0.020	0.075
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.531	0.035	274	421	1.155	0.066	0.462	0.601
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.038	0.022	69	112	0.958	0.583	0.000	0.083
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.095	0.032	69	112	0.891	0.333	0.032	0.158
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.328	0.018	1,015	1,586	1.206	0.054	0.292	0.363
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.460	0.036	349	547	1.363	0.079	0.387	0.533
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.192	0.033	430	705	1.509	0.171	0.127	0.258
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.188	0.077	45	85	1.458	0.410	0.034	0.341
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.259	0.038	177	291	1.165	0.149	0.182	0.336
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.121	0.020	418	674	1.190	0.166	0.081	0.162
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.331	0.112	50	82	1.532	0.337	0.108	0.554
Child took ACT	0.745	0.126	35	61	1.610	0.169	0.492	0.997
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.522	0.027	1,015	1,586	1.751	0.053	0.467	0.577
Condom use at last sex	0.378	0.037	174	249	1.001	0.098	0.304	0.452
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.542	0.029	1,015	1,586	1.826	0.053	0.485	0.599
Mobile phone ownership	0.889	0.019	1,015	1,586	1.925	0.021	0.852	0.927
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.813	0.026	1,015	1,586	2.153	0.032	0.760	0.866
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.632	0.028	596	955	1.414	0.044	0.576	0.688
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.035	0.006	1,015	1,586	1.111	0.183	0.022	0.048
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.603	0.029	596	955	1.451	0.048	0.545	0.661
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.202	0.023	788	1,117	1.626	0.115	0.155	0.248
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.061	0.010	788	1,117	1.152	0.161	0.042	0.081
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.035	0.007	788	1,117	1.037	0.194	0.021	0.049
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.144	0.018	665	906	1.352	0.128	0.108	0.181
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.145	0.019	665	906	1.394	0.131	0.107	0.184
		MEN						
No education	0.025	0.010	344	523	1.145	0.385	0.006	0.045
Secondary education or higher	0.928	0.021	344	523	1.481	0.022	0.887	0.969
Literacy	0.924	0.024	344	523	1.683	0.026	0.875	0.972
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.860	0.026	344	523	1.388	0.030	0.807	0.912
Current tobacco use	0.089	0.021	344	523	1.346	0.233	0.048	0.130
Want no more children	0.393	0.042	179	268	1.143	0.107	0.309	0.477
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.427	0.039	344	523	1.463	0.092	0.349	0.506
Condom use at last sex	0.678	0.071	90	139	1.429	0.105	0.535	0.820
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.326	0.030	344	523	1.198	0.093	0.266	0.387
Male circumcision	0.956	0.015	344	523	1.376	0.016	0.925	0.986
Mobile phone ownership	0.921	0.018	344	523	1.258	0.020	0.884	0.957
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.883	0.023	344	523	1.311	0.026	0.838	0.929
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.070	0.022	344	523	1.615	0.318	0.025	0.115

Table B.47 Sampling errors: Ogun sample, Nigeria DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.744	0.035	4,362	5,808	2.447	0.047	0.675	0.814
Births registered with civil authority	0.539	0.032	508	691	1.290	0.060	0.474	0.603
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.337	0.020	1,367	1,816	1.580	0.060	0.296	0.377
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.183	0.015	1,362	1,808	1.402	0.080	0.154	0.213
At least basic drinking water service	0.966	0.017	4,362	5,808	2.995	0.018	0.932	1.000
Water available when needed	0.662	0.026	4,362	5,808	1.738	0.039	0.610	0.714
At least basic sanitation service	0.566	0.040	4,362	5,808	2.601	0.071	0.485	0.647
Using open defecation	0.080	0.022	4,362	5,808	2.398	0.271	0.037	0.123
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.133	0.015	4,328	5,768	1.419	0.109	0.104	0.163
WOMEN								
No education	0.074	0.014	999	1,288	1.674	0.187	0.047	0.102
Secondary education or higher	0.790	0.021	999	1,288	1.655	0.027	0.747	0.832
Literacy	0.834	0.021	999	1,288	1.747	0.025	0.793	0.875
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.547	0.029	999	1,288	1.846	0.053	0.489	0.605
Current tobacco use	0.009	0.003	999	1,288	1.044	0.356	0.002	0.015
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.064	0.232	2,753	3,547	1.065	0.057	3.600	4.527
Currently pregnant	0.050	0.007	999	1,288	1.062	0.147	0.035	0.064
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.081	0.129	247	313	1.095	0.032	3.824	4.339
Median birth interval	37.492	1.739	402	528	1.210	0.046	34.013	40.970
Ideal number of children	3.741	0.058	998	1,287	1.270	0.015	3.625	3.856
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.548	0.198	2,753	3,547	1.035	0.056	3.151	3.945
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.399	0.025	636	824	1.308	0.064	0.348	0.450
Currently using any modern method	0.289	0.022	636	824	1.205	0.075	0.246	0.333
Currently using pill	0.044	0.008	636	824	1.035	0.193	0.027	0.060
Currently using injectables	0.070	0.011	636	824	1.129	0.164	0.047	0.093
Currently using implants	0.085	0.012	636	824	1.049	0.136	0.062	0.108
Currently using male condoms	0.039	0.007	636	824	0.966	0.191	0.024	0.054
Currently using any traditional method	0.110	0.013	636	824	1.057	0.119	0.084	0.136
Unmet need for spacing	0.153	0.016	636	824	1.130	0.106	0.121	0.185
Unmet need for limiting	0.106	0.015	636	824	1.205	0.139	0.076	0.135
Unmet need total	0.259	0.023	636	824	1.302	0.087	0.213	0.304
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.440	0.030	420	542	1.221	0.067	0.380	0.499
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.467	0.028	492	637	1.256	0.060	0.410	0.523
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.942	0.010	636	824	1.092	0.011	0.922	0.962
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.746	0.014	999	1,288	0.989	0.018	0.718	0.773
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	35.237	7.653	1,028	1,332	1.171	0.217	19.931	50.543
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	11.712	3.203	1,031	1,339	0.986	0.273	5.307	18.118
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	46.950	7.297	1,028	1,332	1.010	0.155	32.355	61.544
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	13.453	3.887	1,031	1,336	0.979	0.289	5.680	21.226
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	59.771	8.422	1,030	1,335	1.017	0.141	42.926	76.615
Stillbirth rate	26.675	6.914	548	719	0.973	0.259	12.846	40.504
Early neonatal mortality rate	50.209	10.519	536	703	1.026	0.209	29.172	71.246
Perinatal mortality rate	75.768	13.692	548	719	1.116	0.181	48.383	103.153
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.859	0.024	206	270	1.008	0.029	0.810	0.908
4+ ANC visits	0.737	0.036	206	270	1.178	0.049	0.664	0.809
8+ ANC visits	0.675	0.043	206	270	1.320	0.064	0.589	0.762
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.884	0.023	206	270	1.041	0.026	0.837	0.931
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.821	0.036	206	270	1.338	0.044	0.749	0.893
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.833	0.032	213	279	1.210	0.038	0.769	0.897
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.826	0.033	213	279	1.274	0.040	0.761	0.892
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.143	0.025	213	279	0.997	0.173	0.093	0.192
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.810	0.035	206	270	1.261	0.043	0.741	0.880
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.817	0.035	206	270	1.290	0.043	0.747	0.887
Any problem accessing health care	0.597	0.021	999	1,288	1.356	0.035	0.555	0.639
Ever had a vaccination card	0.851	0.041	111	141	1.126	0.048	0.769	0.932
Received BCG vaccination	0.884	0.039	111	141	1.172	0.044	0.807	0.961
Received DPT-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.739	0.040	111	141	0.919	0.054	0.659	0.819
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.719	0.043	111	141	0.955	0.059	0.634	0.804
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.661	0.052	111	141	1.114	0.079	0.556	0.765
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.333	0.046	111	141	1.009	0.139	0.240	0.426
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.428	0.066	104	133	1.307	0.154	0.296	0.560
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.150	0.048	104	133	1.303	0.320	0.054	0.246
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.545	0.085	62	85	1.304	0.156	0.375	0.714
Treated with ORS	0.255	0.071	62	85	1.240	0.277	0.114	0.396
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.061	0.018	177	244	0.948	0.296	0.025	0.097
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.177	0.035	177	244	1.239	0.196	0.108	0.247
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.134	0.029	177	244	1.034	0.215	0.077	0.192
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.000	0.000	177	244	na	na	0.000	0.000
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.238	0.040	177	244	1.167	0.170	0.157	0.319
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.289	0.091	37	48	1.203	0.316	0.106	0.472
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.268	0.038	158	206	1.074	0.142	0.192	0.344
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.423	0.038	159	218	0.997	0.089	0.347	0.498

Continued…

Table B.47—*Continued*

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.096	0.022	256	327	1.186	0.228	0.052	0.140
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.499	0.037	256	327	1.180	0.074	0.425	0.573
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.074	0.032	69	86	1.008	0.432	0.010	0.138
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.023	0.017	69	86	0.904	0.710	0.000	0.056
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.387	0.018	999	1,288	1.195	0.048	0.350	0.424
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.423	0.034	351	446	1.276	0.080	0.355	0.490
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.107	0.016	524	711	1.078	0.153	0.074	0.140
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.129	0.041	49	67	0.862	0.316	0.047	0.210
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.163	0.026	206	270	0.990	0.156	0.112	0.215
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.124	0.023	499	652	1.468	0.186	0.078	0.171
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.161	0.056	61	81	1.122	0.347	0.049	0.272
Child took ACT	0.654	0.073	44	52	0.951	0.112	0.508	0.800
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.835	0.015	999	1,288	1.274	0.018	0.805	0.865
Condom use at last sex	0.380	0.046	116	145	1.016	0.121	0.288	0.472
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.272	0.017	999	1,288	1.217	0.063	0.238	0.306
Mobile phone ownership	0.815	0.013	999	1,288	1.070	0.016	0.789	0.842
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.688	0.028	999	1,288	1.901	0.041	0.632	0.744
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.491	0.026	636	824	1.322	0.053	0.439	0.544
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.108	0.013	999	1,288	1.337	0.122	0.082	0.134
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.645	0.023	636	824	1.185	0.035	0.600	0.690
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.246	0.020	773	926	1.319	0.083	0.205	0.287
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.070	0.010	773	926	1.138	0.149	0.050	0.091
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.037	0.008	773	926	1.106	0.203	0.022	0.052
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.162	0.016	644	728	1.124	0.101	0.129	0.194
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.184	0.017	644	728	1.141	0.095	0.149	0.218
		MEN						
No education	0.060	0.019	246	321	1.228	0.312	0.022	0.097
Secondary education or higher	0.790	0.039	246	321	1.487	0.049	0.713	0.868
Literacy	0.822	0.030	246	321	1.216	0.036	0.762	0.881
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.711	0.039	246	321	1.348	0.055	0.632	0.789
Current tobacco use	0.123	0.031	246	321	1.473	0.252	0.061	0.185
Want no more children	0.412	0.042	123	161	0.935	0.101	0.329	0.495
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.756	0.034	246	321	1.237	0.045	0.688	0.824
Condom use at last sex	0.620	0.056	100	135	1.149	0.090	0.508	0.733
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.232	0.034	246	321	1.256	0.146	0.164	0.299
Male circumcision	0.979	0.009	246	321	0.934	0.009	0.962	0.996
Mobile phone ownership	0.912	0.019	246	321	1.070	0.021	0.874	0.951
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.783	0.038	246	321	1.425	0.048	0.708	0.859
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.155	0.023	246	321	1.008	0.150	0.109	0.202

DATA QUALITY TABLES

Appendix C

Table C.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Nigeria DHS 2024

	Male		Female			Male		Female	
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	2,731	3.0	2,586	2.8	42	1,104	1.2	880	1.0
1	2,689	3.0	2,551	2.8	43	823	0.9	761	0.8
2	2,706	3.0	2,676	2.9	44	609	0.7	515	0.6
3	3,042	3.4	2,833	3.1	45	1,028	1.1	756	0.8
4	3,221	3.6	3,099	3.4	46	733	0.8	571	0.6
5	2,904	3.2	2,819	3.1	47	673	0.8	563	0.6
6	3,052	3.4	2,831	3.1	48	748	0.8	620	0.7
7	3,158	3.5	3,035	3.3	49	462	0.5	488	0.5
8	3,156	3.5	3,162	3.4	50	607	0.7	469	0.5
9	2,482	2.8	2,518	2.7	51	523	0.6	796	0.9
10	3,190	3.6	3,001	3.3	52	647	0.7	870	0.9
11	2,123	2.4	2,091	2.3	53	562	0.6	826	0.9
12	2,622	2.9	2,763	3.0	54	441	0.5	575	0.6
13	2,444	2.7	2,852	3.1	55	516	0.6	499	0.5
14	2,004	2.2	1,954	2.1	56	446	0.5	533	0.6
15	2,119	2.4	1,882	2.1	57	363	0.4	352	0.4
16	1,597	1.8	1,761	1.9	58	388	0.4	420	0.5
17	1,578	1.8	1,694	1.8	59	268	0.3	252	0.3
18	1,643	1.8	1,806	2.0	60	391	0.4	378	0.4
19	1,140	1.3	1,389	1.5	61	393	0.4	267	0.3
20	1,518	1.7	1,772	1.9	62	501	0.6	324	0.4
21	1,016	1.1	1,307	1.4	63	525	0.6	368	0.4
22	1,067	1.2	1,401	1.5	64	340	0.4	282	0.3
23	1,125	1.3	1,435	1.6	65	420	0.5	283	0.3
24	999	1.1	1,303	1.4	66	252	0.3	184	0.2
25	1,305	1.5	1,759	1.9	67	293	0.3	211	0.2
26	925	1.0	1,369	1.5	68	286	0.3	225	0.2
27	1,158	1.3	1,426	1.6	69	186	0.2	156	0.2
28	1,118	1.2	1,376	1.5	70	285	0.3	183	0.2
29	827	0.9	992	1.1	71	215	0.2	146	0.2
30	1,157	1.3	1,584	1.7	72	257	0.3	182	0.2
31	917	1.0	1,055	1.2	73	240	0.3	172	0.2
32	1,139	1.3	1,354	1.5	74	132	0.1	124	0.1
33	841	0.9	915	1.0	75	155	0.2	131	0.1
34	894	1.0	963	1.1	76	157	0.2	122	0.1
35	1,235	1.4	1,408	1.5	77	76	0.1	52	0.1
36	1,017	1.1	970	1.1	78	124	0.1	110	0.1
37	923	1.0	854	0.9	79	82	0.1	62	0.1
38	1,020	1.1	1,105	1.2	80+	704	0.8	601	0.7
39	758	0.8	751	0.8					
40	1,129	1.3	1,168	1.3	Total	89,539	100.0	91,687	100.0
41	864	1.0	783	0.9					

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Figure C.1 Population pyramid

Percent distribution of the household population

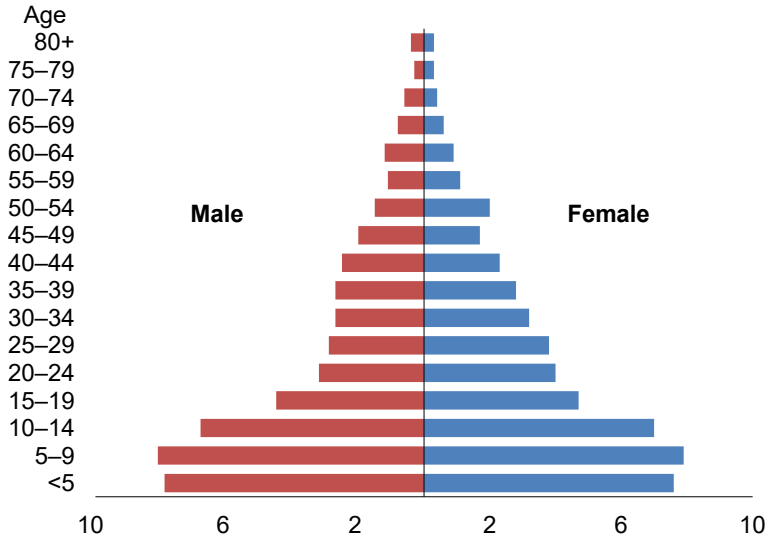


Table C.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto household population of women age 10–54, number and percent distribution of interviewed women age 15–49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Nigeria DHS 2024

Age group	Household population of women age 10–54	Interviewed women age 15–49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10–14	12,661	na	na	na
15–19	8,532	8,442	21.0	99.0
20–24	7,218	7,113	17.7	98.5
25–29	6,921	6,814	17.0	98.4
30–34	5,872	5,784	14.4	98.5
35–39	5,089	5,017	12.5	98.6
40–44	4,106	4,051	10.1	98.7
45–49	2,997	2,968	7.4	99.0
50–54	3,537	na	na	na
15–49	40,735	40,190	100.0	98.7
Ratios				
10–14 to 15–19	0	na	na	148.4
50–54 to 45–49	0	na	na	118.0

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both the household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = not applicable

Table C.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

De facto household population of men age 10–64, number and percent distribution of interviewed men age 15–59, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Nigeria DHS 2024

Age group	Household population of men age 10–59	Ever-married men age 10–59	Interviewed men age 15–59		Percentage of eligible men interviewed
			Number	Percentage	
10–14	4,617	0	na	na	na
15–19	2,326	0	2,289	18.4	98.4
20–24	1,644	0	1,603	12.9	97.5
25–29	1,529	0	1,507	12.1	98.6
30–34	1,484	0	1,444	11.6	97.3
35–39	1,713	0	1,674	13.5	97.7
40–44	1,476	0	1,456	11.7	98.7
45–49	1,163	0	1,135	9.1	97.6
50–54	849	0	829	6.7	97.6
55–59	501	0	490	3.9	97.8
60–64	878	0	na	na	na
15–59	12,686	0	12,427	100.0	98.0
Ratios					
10–14 to 15–19	0	198	na	na	0.0
60–64 to 55–59	0	175	na	na	0.0

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both the household population of men and interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = not applicable

Table C.3 Age displacement at ages 14/15

Number of women and men age 12–18 listed in the household schedule by single-year age and age ratio 15/14, according to state (weighted), Nigeria DHS 2024

State	Age							Total age 12–18	Age ratio (age 15/ age 14)
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
				WOMEN					
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	47	34	29	27	41	25	27	230	92.2
Benue	65	65	46	42	36	51	43	348	91.4
Kogi	35	52	28	27	18	22	26	207	94.3
Kwara	48	50	29	42	32	32	37	269	146.0
Nasarawa	66	60	43	44	42	40	38	333	101.3
Niger	139	156	92	59	100	81	101	727	64.2
Plateau	59	48	37	52	60	62	61	379	141.7
North East									
Adamawa	48	64	66	50	44	50	47	369	76.0
Bauchi	143	174	137	72	59	93	86	765	52.8
Borno	83	79	71	30	46	47	45	401	42.5
Gombe	58	46	31	31	25	33	39	264	99.5
Taraba	55	65	72	44	43	32	46	357	61.7
Yobe	81	107	78	59	35	46	45	451	75.1
North West									
Jigawa	132	107	95	65	74	63	61	597	67.7
Kaduna	186	161	161	104	115	106	111	945	64.2
Kano	271	271	122	284	169	198	208	1,522	233.4
Katsina	204	255	71	69	73	81	97	850	98.2
Kebbi	77	70	63	46	37	35	59	388	73.3
Sokoto	88	118	59	56	51	61	70	502	95.6
Zamfara	107	79	50	45	42	45	60	428	90.0
South East									
Abia	23	34	14	18	21	16	15	141	129.4
Anambra	48	48	33	30	38	23	28	249	90.7
Ebonyi	39	49	16	78	47	44	39	312	479.8
Enugu	20	17	12	27	19	12	17	125	231.8
Imo	37	34	25	36	31	29	19	212	139.8
South South									
Akwa Ibom	42	37	34	21	24	24	21	203	63.3
Bayelsa	16	17	10	17	14	22	11	107	167.7
Cross River	24	26	13	33	19	26	18	160	253.0
Delta	61	61	46	26	51	38	43	327	56.6
Edo	39	47	48	41	30	26	31	263	85.7
Rivers	64	66	46	49	48	31	49	353	107.1
South West									
Ekiti	20	21	12	17	20	11	17	117	150.5
Lagos	103	95	103	78	91	43	48	561	75.6
Ogun	65	87	57	70	79	55	44	458	122.1
Ondo	44	47	36	28	19	25	30	228	76.4
Osun	51	39	34	17	23	23	25	213	50.5
Oyo	84	75	41	50	52	54	53	409	120.4
Total	2,770	2,862	1,963	1,886	1,768	1,707	1,815	14,770	96.1
				MEN					
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	30	41	25	23	29	22	26	197	92.9
Benue	60	49	47	55	39	39	60	348	117.2
Kogi	30	39	17	28	25	26	20	184	167.7
Kwara	76	45	43	49	43	46	39	341	114.8
Nasarawa	52	42	50	55	34	27	55	315	109.7
Niger	127	125	117	82	85	74	77	686	70.5
Plateau	51	70	55	49	31	49	49	355	89.4
North East									
Adamawa	66	56	47	65	36	34	47	351	138.1
Bauchi	143	169	125	114	59	93	120	823	91.0
Borno	121	55	85	47	69	45	29	451	55.6
Gombe	49	40	35	48	30	41	35	277	138.9
Taraba	71	63	47	59	31	31	42	343	124.6
Yobe	79	75	73	40	21	27	30	346	54.9

Continued…

Table C.3—*Continued*

State	Age 12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total age 12–18	Age ratio (age 15/ age 14)
North West									
Jigawa	96	79	64	66	57	56	51	468	102.6
Kaduna	153	165	118	102	110	103	114	865	86.2
Kano	247	236	127	272	137	159	154	1,332	213.4
Katsina	154	139	125	151	99	83	103	854	121.3
Kebbi	68	65	54	59	36	37	45	363	110.5
Sokoto	104	93	55	81	47	55	42	478	147.6
Zamfara	74	64	55	75	42	39	40	389	136.2
South East									
Abia	22	25	21	19	15	18	21	140	88.9
Anambra	59	39	39	34	28	21	30	250	86.4
Ebonyi	42	61	36	37	30	43	40	288	104.8
Enugu	23	17	14	16	11	15	15	110	112.6
Imo	44	43	41	29	37	18	30	242	70.1
South South									
Akwa Ibom	33	45	35	24	19	16	21	193	68.8
Bayelsa	21	20	13	21	13	20	11	120	159.6
Cross River	25	36	23	20	18	12	16	150	88.1
Delta	52	46	50	36	37	38	38	297	73.4
Edo	33	38	32	26	26	27	23	207	80.1
Rivers	70	57	60	42	67	37	48	381	70.0
South West									
Ekiti	23	26	13	14	10	9	10	105	110.3
Lagos	84	76	76	107	65	75	51	534	142.2
Ogun	99	75	66	67	59	44	35	443	101.1
Ondo	43	30	38	28	24	21	27	210	72.2
Osun	28	33	43	30	22	30	18	204	69.9
Oyo	82	76	50	55	62	52	44	422	109.9
Total	2,633	2,454	2,012	2,125	1,603	1,582	1,656	14,064	105.6

Table C.4 Age displacement at ages 49/50

Number of women and men age 47–53 listed in the household schedule by single-year age and age ratio 50/49, according to state (weighted), Nigeria DHS 2024

State	Age							Total age 47–53	Age ratio (age 50/ age 49)
	47	48	49	50	51	52	53		
				WOMEN					
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	10	12	10	10	8	6	6	61	105.2
Benue	9	18	12	8	17	23	12	100	66.5
Kogi	13	9	9	8	15	7	14	73	96.6
Kwara	12	21	16	0	21	15	20	105	0.0
Nasarawa	9	15	9	10	9	11	10	72	120.2
Niger	17	26	11	15	25	48	29	172	138.7
Plateau	18	25	15	7	11	17	15	108	49.2
North East									
Adamawa	7	14	11	11	19	17	17	96	101.5
Bauchi	19	11	8	64	50	61	60	273	753.4
Borno	6	6	16	6	24	28	14	100	39.8
Gombe	7	17	7	9	7	18	13	79	129.7
Taraba	11	10	3	24	28	25	16	116	732.7
Yobe	10	8	11	16	16	27	21	109	149.3
North West									
Jigawa	18	13	22	3	50	27	25	159	14.3
Kaduna	27	57	20	6	34	37	38	220	27.5
Kano	51	47	59	26	40	51	54	328	43.5
Katsina	18	12	9	3	54	56	70	222	38.1
Kebbi	11	13	4	22	20	26	18	115	589.3
Sokoto	20	13	7	9	13	24	27	113	129.5
Zamfara	11	10	7	21	28	21	17	113	319.4
South East									
Abia	8	8	7	13	6	13	13	67	192.1
Anambra	16	10	12	15	21	17	16	108	121.3
Ebonyi	9	22	21	6	17	13	23	110	28.8
Enugu	5	18	8	8	5	8	6	58	93.2
Imo	16	19	15	4	8	16	11	88	26.4
South South									
Akwa Ibom	9	9	12	4	19	18	21	92	33.0
Bayelsa	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	28	127.8
Cross River	9	16	9	4	7	6	14	66	37.8
Delta	28	22	19	9	18	21	25	142	44.6
Edo	15	9	11	16	18	18	17	104	152.4
Rivers	27	20	14	26	23	28	22	161	180.2
South West									
Ekiti	6	7	6	3	6	10	10	48	52.3
Lagos	33	31	28	32	41	46	36	248	114.9
Ogun	32	30	29	9	67	50	48	265	31.4
Ondo	12	7	11	8	14	15	10	77	71.8
Osun	11	12	4	13	21	17	21	98	299.6
Oyo	20	22	15	23	22	32	35	169	155.3
Total	563	622	491	477	804	875	829	4,661	97.1
				MEN					
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	23	21	10	8	9	14	12	98	73.2
Benue	17	13	9	26	13	18	6	102	284.7
Kogi	11	8	8	16	10	7	6	66	193.8
Kwara	8	13	12	6	20	13	25	97	51.3
Nasarawa	18	18	13	20	17	20	15	121	147.7
Niger	30	41	24	17	9	42	22	187	71.0
Plateau	11	15	14	26	12	14	10	102	186.5
North East									
Adamawa	21	16	7	33	8	9	12	106	493.4
Bauchi	20	32	5	36	13	16	11	133	674.6
Borno	14	23	18	13	18	16	6	109	70.0
Gombe	8	15	5	10	9	12	9	67	210.0
Taraba	14	15	7	20	11	18	11	96	303.4
Yobe	11	10	9	37	9	12	6	94	434.4

Continued…

Table C.4—*Continued*

State	Age 47	48	49	50	51	52	53	Total age 47–53	Age ratio (age 50/ age 49)
North West									
Jigawa	14	16	13	7	35	13	12	109	56.5
Kaduna	41	49	22	16	24	35	44	231	72.7
Kano	53	48	31	36	65	56	58	348	118.8
Katsina	28	41	21	17	16	48	39	210	80.3
Kebbi	10	18	5	28	10	9	9	89	535.7
Sokoto	20	33	7	13	14	25	11	123	191.7
Zamfara	28	22	9	10	12	25	19	126	116.3
South East									
Abia	10	9	7	10	5	9	10	58	142.1
Anambra	13	17	16	9	10	14	9	88	56.7
Ebonyi	7	8	8	4	15	13	14	69	50.0
Enugu	12	9	6	8	6	10	5	54	137.8
Imo	15	18	12	14	10	9	8	87	117.9
South South									
Akwa Ibom	16	20	9	11	6	13	5	80	112.5
Bayelsa	7	10	4	8	6	5	6	46	205.5
Cross River	13	14	9	9	10	9	15	79	95.2
Delta	25	20	19	12	14	17	19	124	62.2
Edo	15	18	11	10	12	12	6	84	84.7
Rivers	23	21	20	14	22	17	16	132	69.2
South West									
Ekiti	5	7	4	10	3	5	4	38	231.0
Lagos	51	46	42	52	29	26	48	296	123.6
Ogun	26	33	22	32	20	20	26	178	150.5
Ondo	10	11	6	17	7	18	9	78	261.8
Osun	16	11	12	13	7	7	7	72	107.2
Oyo	26	23	17	21	18	24	25	154	124.4
Total	687	761	473	646	535	652	577	4,331	136.6

Table C.5 Pregnancy outcomes by years preceding the survey

Number of pregnancy outcomes, percentage with year and month of birth given or end of pregnancy given, sex ratio at birth of live births, and ratio by years preceding the survey, according to living children, dead children, stillbirths, miscarriages/abortions, and total pregnancy outcomes (weighted), Nigeria DHS 2024

Years preceding survey	Number of pregnancy outcomes: Living children	Dead children	Still-births	Miscar-riages/ abor-tions	Total	Percentage with year and month of birth given or end of pregnancy given: Living children	Dead children	Still-births	Miscar-riages/ abor-tions	Total	Sex ratio at birth of live births[1]: Living children	Dead children	Total	Ratio of years preceding survey[2]: Living children	Dead children	Still-births	Miscar-riages/ abor-tions	Total
0	5,544	354	139	723	6,760	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.9	105.4	102.1	na	na	na	na	na
1	5,121	388	99	479	6,087	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	103.5	119.1	104.5	100.2	94.7	86.5	84.4	98.1
2	4,680	465	91	411	5,648	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.7	114.9	101.9	90.1	97.8	81.9	92.6	90.7
3	5,270	564	122	410	6,366	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.5	99.9	104.5	121.6	106.0	101.8	99.4	118.0	102.2	101.9
4	5,672	670	116	390	6,847	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.4	99.4	100.3	108.2	110.6	99.3	105.0	108.1
5	5,216	646	112	334	6,307	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	99.9	102.7	117.3	104.2	96.7	98.2	108.3	91.4	96.8
6	5,112	647	90	339	6,189	98.2	93.5	96.8	92.9	97.4	104.6	111.2	105.3	98.4	103.0	91.7	119.9	99.7
7	5,179	610	85	233	6,108	97.8	94.7	94.8	92.3	97.3	103.5	110.7	104.2	98.6	99.2	89.5	76.5	97.4
8	5,395	583	100	269	6,348	98.3	96.1	95.4	89.8	97.7	106.7	120.2	107.9	115.5	102.2	119.0	112.4	114.1
9	4,163	530	83	246	5,023	98.2	94.8	89.4	84.8	97.1	102.5	125.6	104.9	80.4	88.1	85.1	102.8	82.2
0–4	26,287	2,442	567	2,413	31,708	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	102.2	111.1	102.9	na	na	na	na	na
5–9	25,065	3,017	471	1,422	29,974	98.5	95.9	95.6	92.3	97.9	104.1	116.5	105.3	na	na	na	na	na
10–14	19,609	2,533	352	797	23,290	98.0	94.9	92.7	88.3	97.2	102.7	120.9	104.7	na	na	na	na	na
15–10	12,772	2,064	183	499	15,518	97.8	94.4	94.6	86.0	96.9	103.0	127.7	106.1	na	na	na	na	na
20+	10,827	2,460	168	390	13,846	98.0	94.4	91.2	84.1	96.9	111.5	125.0	113.8	na	na	na	na	na
All	94,560	12,515	1,740	5,520	114,336	98.7	95.9	95.9	93.9	98.1	103.9	119.7	105.7	na	na	na	na	na

na = not applicable

[1] $(B_m/B_f)x100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

[2] $[2P_x/(P_{x-1}+P_{x+1})]x100$, where P_x is the number of pregnancy outcomes in year x preceding the survey

Table C.6 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Nigeria DHS 2024

Subject	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases
Date of live birth or stillbirth (last 15 years)		
Missing day only	2.31	80,341
Missing month but year reported	1.13	-
Missing year	0.21	-
Date of live birth or stillbirth (last 5 years)		
Missing day only	2.09	29,295
Missing year	0.01	-
Date of birth of women		
Missing month but year reported	2.94	39,050
Missing year	0.25	-
Date of birth of men		
Missing month but year reported	2.40	12,204
Missing year	0.48	-
Diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.47	26,287
Anthropometry of children		
Height	4.85	11,101
Weight	4.62	-
Height or weight	4.86	-
Anthropometry of women		
Height	2.87	14,922
Weight	2.84	-
Height or weight	2.87	-
Anaemia		
Children	6.87	10,047
Women	3.86	14,922
Malaria		
Children	0.00	10,047

Table C.7 Standardisation exercise results from anthropometry training

Trainees' precision and accuracy for height measurements taken during the standardisation exercise for anthropometry, Nigeria DHS 2024

	Standardisation exercise[1]		Restandardisation exercise[1]	
Measurer	Trainees' precision[2]	Trainees' accuracy[2]	Trainees' precision[2]	Trainees' accuracy[2]
Trainee 1	0.15	0.29	na	na
Trainee 2	0.38	0.68	na	na
Trainee 3	0.40	0.43	na	na
Trainee 4	0.33	0.35	na	na
Trainee 5	0.30	0.38	na	na
Trainee 6	0.43	0.30	na	na
Trainee 7	0.54	0.69	na	na
Trainee 8	0.48	0.53	na	na
Trainee 9	0.35	0.66	na	na
Trainee 10	0.19	0.52	na	na
Trainee 11	0.34	0.34	na	na
Trainee 12	0.26	0.42	na	na
Trainee 13	0.37	0.49	na	na
Trainee 14	0.46	0.35	na	na
Trainee 15	0.50	0.32	na	na
Trainee 16	0.45	0.46	na	na
Trainee 17	0.32	0.43	na	na
Trainee 18	0.32	0.44	na	na
Trainee 19	0.33	0.42	na	na
Trainee 20	3.74	2.01	0.09	0.39
Trainee 21	0.51	0.29	na	na
Trainee 22	0.47	0.51	na	na
Trainee 23	0.33	0.35	na	na
Trainee 24	0.53	0.50	na	na
Trainee 25	0.18	0.50	na	na
Trainee 26	0.48	0.39	na	na
Trainee 27	0.56	0.73	na	na
Trainee 28	0.49	0.34	na	na
Trainee 29	0.43	0.40	na	na
Trainee 30	0.46	0.40	na	na
Trainee 31	0.47	0.38	na	na
Trainee 32	0.30	0.31	na	na
Trainee 33	0.52	0.58	na	na
Trainee 34	0.17	0.44	na	na
Trainee 35	0.44	0.38	na	na
Trainee 36	0.33	0.44	na	na
Trainee 37	0.31	0.30	na	na
Trainee 38	0.34	0.63	na	na
Trainee 39	0.33	0.40	na	na
Trainee 40	0.33	0.45	na	na
Trainee 41	0.43	0.48	na	na
Trainee 42	0.25	0.42	na	na
Trainee 43	0.34	0.38	na	na
Trainee 44	0.46	0.66	na	na
Trainee 45	0.67	0.41	na	na
Trainee 46	0.37	0.48	na	na
Trainee 47	0.09	0.40	na	na
Trainee 48	0.31	0.38	na	na
Trainee 49	0.18	0.24	na	na
Trainee 50	0.28	0.38	na	na
Trainee 51	0.32	0.43	na	na
Trainee 52	0.36	0.40	na	na
Trainee 53	0.28	0.81	0.37	0.43
Trainee 54	1.10	0.79	0.15	0.28
Trainee 55	0.29	0.68	na	na
Trainee 56	0.51	0.28	na	na
Trainee 57	0.49	0.60	na	na
Trainee 58	0.31	0.41	na	na
Trainee 59	0.44	0.42	na	na
Trainee 60	0.18	0.23	na	na
Trainee 61	0.28	0.53	na	na
Trainee 62	0.34	0.23	na	na
Trainee 63	6.24	3.02	0.23	0.13
Trainee 64	0.63	0.96	0.38	0.16
Trainee 65	0.37	0.43	na	na
Trainee 66	0.39	0.35	na	na
Trainee 67	0.50	0.43	na	na
Trainee 68	0.55	0.49	na	na
Trainee 69	0.30	0.29	na	na
Trainee 70	0.44	0.52	na	na
Trainee 71	0.30	0.39	na	na
Average	0.51	0.51	0.24	0.28

na = not applicable

[1] Ten children were measured twice for each standardisation and restandardisation exercise.

[2] Trainees' precision and accuracy are defined in terms of a technical error of measurement (TEM), which is calculated as $\sqrt{\sum(D^2)/(2N)}$, where D is the difference in height and N is the number of repeat measurements. An acceptable TEM according to WHO-UNICEF is a TEM of <0.6 cm for precision and <0.8 cm for accuracy.

Table C.8 Height and weight data completeness and quality for children

Among children under age 5 (age 0–59 months) who were eligible for anthropometry, percentage with incomplete or missing data for height, weight, or month or year of birth; among children with complete data for height and age, percentage with implausible data for height-for-age; among children with complete data for weight and height, percentage with implausible data for weight-for-height; among children with complete data for weight and age, percentage with implausible data for weight-for-age; and among all children under age 5 who were eligible for anthropometry, percentage with valid data for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Nigeria DHS 2024

	Percentage with data incomplete or missing for:				Percentage with implausible data for:						Percentage with valid data for[8]:			
Background characteristic	Height[1]	Weight[2]	Month or year of birth[3]	Number of children	Height-for-age[4]	Number of children with complete height and age[5]	Weight-for-height[6]	Number of children with complete weight and height	Weight-for-age[7]	Number of children with complete weight and age[5]	Height-for-age	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
Age in months														
<6	5.0	4.5	0.5	1,099	1.2	1,043	1.2	1,044	0.5	1,048	93.8	93.8	94.9	1,099
6–11	4.3	4.1	0.6	1,115	1.2	1,065	0.4	1,067	0.4	1,067	94.3	95.3	95.3	1,115
12–23	3.6	3.4	0.1	2,126	1.3	2,047	0.4	2,048	0.3	2,051	95.1	95.9	96.2	2,126
24–35	4.2	3.8	1.1	2,047	0.8	1,951	0.5	1,962	0.3	1,959	94.5	95.4	95.5	2,047
36–47	4.3	4.2	0.9	2,132	1.6	2,031	0.6	2,040	0.3	2,034	93.8	95.1	95.1	2,132
48–59	5.5	5.4	1.0	2,304	1.3	2,162	0.8	2,178	0.4	2,164	92.6	93.8	93.6	2,304
0–23	4.1	3.9	0.4	4,340	1.2	4,155	0.6	4,159	0.4	4,166	94.6	95.2	95.6	4,340
24–59	4.7	4.5	1.0	6,483	1.3	6,144	0.6	6,180	0.3	6,157	93.6	94.7	94.7	6,483
Sex														
Male	4.6	4.4	0.7	5,458	1.3	5,190	0.7	5,206	0.3	5,201	93.8	94.7	95.0	5,458
Female	4.3	4.1	0.8	5,365	1.2	5,109	0.5	5,133	0.3	5,122	94.1	95.2	95.2	5,365
Mother's interview status														
Interviewed	3.9	3.7	0.0	9,899	1.2	9,512	0.6	9,511	0.3	9,533	94.9	95.5	96.0	9,899
Not interviewed but in household	30.4	29.8	25.1	191	1.7	119	1.5	133	1.7	120	61.3	68.6	61.8	191
Not interviewed and not in the household[9]	5.2	4.9	4.5	733	1.9	668	0.6	695	0.1	670	89.4	94.3	91.3	733
Residence														
Urban	4.1	3.9	0.7	4,551	0.7	4,353	0.6	4,363	0.3	4,365	95.0	95.3	95.6	4,551
Rural	4.7	4.5	0.7	6,272	1.7	5,946	0.6	5,976	0.4	5,958	93.2	94.7	94.6	6,272
Zone														
North Central	2.0	1.9	0.2	1,875	0.6	1,838	0.2	1,838	0.1	1,839	97.4	97.8	98.0	1,875
North East	6.6	6.4	1.5	2,038	3.1	1,878	1.2	1,903	0.6	1,883	89.3	92.2	91.9	2,038
North West	5.9	5.7	0.9	2,753	1.4	2,576	0.5	2,589	0.4	2,583	92.3	93.5	93.4	2,753
South East	3.5	3.4	0.4	1,906	0.8	1,840	0.6	1,840	0.3	1,842	95.8	96.0	96.4	1,906
South South	2.9	2.9	1.0	1,251	0.4	1,213	0.7	1,215	0.3	1,213	96.6	96.5	96.6	1,251
South West	4.6	3.7	0.4	1,000	0.4	954	0.4	954	0.2	963	95.0	95.0	96.1	1,000
Mother's education[10]														
No education	5.8	5.5	0.6	3,841	2.2	3,606	0.9	3,619	0.6	3,614	91.8	93.4	93.5	3,841
Primary	3.5	3.3	0.2	1,215	1.4	1,173	1.2	1,173	0.6	1,175	95.1	95.4	96.1	1,215
Secondary	3.4	3.2	0.3	3,774	0.4	3,645	0.3	3,645	0.1	3,654	96.2	96.3	96.7	3,774
More than secondary	4.2	4.0	1.0	1,260	0.2	1,207	0.2	1,207	0.1	1,210	95.6	95.6	96.0	1,260
Measurer														
Measurer 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	218	0.5	218	0.0	218	0.0	218	99.5	100.0	100.0	218
Measurer 2	3.4	3.4	3.4	29	0.0	28	0.0	28	0.0	28	96.6	96.6	96.6	29
Measurer 3	1.3	1.3	0.0	151	0.0	149	0.7	149	0.0	149	98.7	98.0	98.7	151
Measurer 4	1.0	1.0	0.0	102	1.0	101	0.0	101	0.0	101	98.0	99.0	99.0	102
Measurer 5	1.7	1.7	0.0	177	0.6	174	0.6	174	0.6	174	97.7	97.7	97.7	177
Measurer 6	2.7	2.3	0.0	261	1.2	254	0.8	254	0.0	255	96.2	96.6	97.7	261
Measurer 7	2.1	2.1	0.0	286	0.0	280	0.0	280	0.0	280	97.9	97.9	97.9	286
Measurer 8	0.0	0.0	0.0	14	0.0	14	0.0	14	0.0	14	100.0	100.0	100.0	14
Measurer 9	2.3	2.3	0.9	341	1.2	333	0.0	333	0.0	333	96.5	97.7	97.7	341
Measurer 10	0.3	0.3	0.0	296	0.3	295	0.0	295	0.0	295	99.3	99.7	99.7	296
Measurer 11	5.7	5.7	0.3	333	4.8	314	2.2	314	0.6	314	89.8	92.2	93.7	333
Measurer 12	7.1	6.8	0.3	324	3.3	301	0.7	301	0.7	302	89.8	92.3	92.6	324
Measurer 13	2.6	2.6	0.0	310	2.6	302	2.3	302	0.0	302	94.8	95.2	97.4	310

Continued…

Table C.7—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage with data incomplete or missing for:				Percentage with implausible data for:						Percentage with valid data for[8]:			
	Height[1]	Weight[2]	Month or year of birth[3]	Number of children	Height-for-age[4]	Number of children with complete height and age[5]	Weight-for-height[6]	Number of children with complete weight and height	Weight-for-age[7]	Number of children with complete weight and age[5]	Height-for-age	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
Measurer 14	1.7	1.7	0.0	344	3.0	338	0.9	338	0.6	338	95.3	97.4	97.7	344
Measurer 15	18.2	18.2	0.0	11	0.0	9	0.0	9	0.0	9	81.8	81.8	81.8	11
Measurer 16	3.5	3.5	0.0	256	0.8	247	0.0	247	0.0	247	95.7	96.5	96.5	256
Measurer 17	7.1	7.1	3.6	28	0.0	25	0.0	26	0.0	25	89.3	92.9	89.3	28
Measurer 18	10.9	10.0	6.6	411	4.1	342	1.1	366	1.4	346	79.8	88.1	83.0	411
Measurer 19	2.2	2.2	0.0	410	1.5	401	0.7	401	0.5	401	96.3	97.1	97.3	410
Measurer 20	3.4	3.4	0.2	408	0.8	394	0.3	394	0.0	394	95.8	96.3	96.6	408
Measurer 21	8.3	7.6	1.7	459	2.4	419	0.7	421	0.7	422	89.1	91.1	91.3	459
Measurer 22	18.8	18.8	0.0	16	0.0	13	0.0	13	0.0	13	81.3	81.3	81.3	16
Measurer 23	6.2	5.1	0.0	369	0.9	346	0.6	346	0.0	350	93.0	93.2	94.9	369
Measurer 24	3.8	3.8	0.3	318	1.3	305	0.3	306	1.0	305	94.7	95.9	95.0	318
Measurer 25	0.0	0.0	0.0	94	0.0	94	0.0	94	0.0	94	100.0	100.0	100.0	94
Measurer 26	4.0	4.2	0.0	377	0.6	362	0.6	361	0.3	361	95.5	95.2	95.5	377
Measurer 27	7.3	7.0	4.8	273	2.9	242	0.8	253	0.8	243	86.1	91.9	88.3	273
Measurer 28	1.9	1.9	0.5	210	0.5	206	0.0	206	0.0	206	97.6	98.1	98.1	210
Measurer 29	4.1	3.8	0.0	369	0.0	354	0.6	354	0.0	355	95.9	95.4	96.2	369
Measurer 30	3.3	3.1	0.0	552	2.2	534	1.1	534	0.9	535	94.6	95.7	96.0	552
Measurer 31	1.8	1.8	0.0	331	0.3	325	0.3	325	0.0	325	97.9	97.9	98.2	331
Measurer 32	3.7	3.7	1.4	437	0.0	421	0.5	421	0.0	421	96.3	95.9	96.3	437
Measurer 33	1.4	1.4	1.0	209	1.0	206	1.0	206	0.5	206	97.6	97.6	98.1	209
Measurer 34	6.1	6.1	1.3	229	0.5	215	1.4	215	0.9	215	93.4	92.6	93.0	229
Measurer 35	0.0	0.0	1.2	161	0.6	159	0.0	161	0.0	159	98.1	100.0	98.8	161
Measurer 36	4.5	4.5	2.8	176	0.0	168	0.6	168	0.0	168	95.5	94.9	95.5	176
Measurer 37	3.0	3.0	0.0	198	0.0	192	1.0	192	0.0	192	97.0	96.0	97.0	198
Measurer 38	1.8	1.8	0.0	278	0.4	273	0.0	273	0.4	273	97.8	98.2	97.8	278
Measurer 39	2.2	1.5	0.0	134	0.0	131	0.0	131	0.0	132	97.8	97.8	98.5	134
Measurer 40	11.5	8.3	2.6	156	0.0	138	0.0	138	0.0	143	88.5	88.5	91.7	156
Measurer 41	1.1	1.1	0.0	182	0.0	180	0.0	180	0.0	180	98.9	98.9	98.9	182
Measurer 42	5.7	5.7	0.0	141	3.0	133	3.0	133	1.5	133	91.5	91.5	92.9	141
Measurer 43	3.9	1.9	0.0	154	0.0	148	0.0	148	0.0	151	96.1	96.1	98.1	154
Measurer 44	1.4	1.4	0.0	219	0.0	216	0.0	216	0.0	216	98.6	98.6	98.6	219
Total	4.5	4.2	0.7	10,823	1.2	10,299	0.6	10,339	0.3	10,323	94.0	94.9	95.1	10,823

[1] Child's height in centimetres is missing, child was not present, child refused, and "other" result codes
[2] Child's weight in kilograms is missing, child was not present, child refused, and "other" result codes
[3] Incomplete date of birth; a complete date of birth is month/day/year or month/year.
[4] Implausible cases for height-for-age are defined as more than 6 standard deviations (SD) above or below the standard population median (*z* scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete height and month/year of birth data.
[5] Complete age is calculated from month and year of birth.
[6] Implausible cases for weight-for-height are defined as more than 5 SD above or below the standard population median (*z* scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete weight and height data.
[7] Implausible cases for weight-for-age are defined as more than 5 SD above or 6 SD below the standard population median (*z* scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete weight and month/year of birth data.
[8] No missing data, incomplete data, or implausible data
[9] Includes children whose mothers are deceased
[10] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table C.9 Height measurements from random subsample of measured children

Differences in first height measurement and second height measurement among children under age 5 (0–59 months) randomly selected and remeasured, according to state and measurer (unweighted), Nigeria DHS 2024

State and measurer	Median difference in height measurements[1]	Percentage of height measurements with a difference >1 cm	Number of children randomly selected and remeasured
North Central			
FCT-Abuja	0.229	1.7	58
Benue	0.345	1.4	70
Kogi	0.177	5.8	69
Kwara	0.215	0.0	62
Nasarawa	0.112	1.5	65
Niger	0.201	1.4	69
Plateau	0.196	1.4	69
North East			
Adamawa	0.176	12.3	65
Bauchi	0.244	10.8	74
Borno	0.094	6.3	63
Gombe	0.122	10.3	58
Taraba	0.192	0.0	61
Yobe	0.146	14.0	57
North West			
Jigawa	0.129	0.0	68
Kaduna	0.158	3.8	78
Kano	0.171	2.4	84
Katsina	0.354	5.8	69
Kebbi	0.327	13.0	69
Sokoto	0.225	1.5	68
Zamfara	0.142	2.1	48
South East			
Abia	0.231	6.6	61
Anambra	0.261	10.6	66
Ebonyi	0.163	10.8	65
Enugu	0.163	7.1	70
Imo	0.268	5.8	69
South South			
Akwa Ibom	0.136	1.4	71
Bayelsa	0.159	0.0	53
Cross River	0.157	9.4	53
Delta	0.150	6.5	62
Edo	0.254	1.6	63
Rivers	0.209	1.4	74
South West			
Ekiti	0.128	2.0	49
Lagos	0.186	3.0	67
Ogun	0.174	2.7	75
Ondo	0.167	5.3	57
Osun	0.163	0.0	60
Oyo	0.209	4.1	73
Measurer			
Measurer 1	0.348	1.4	71
Measurer 2	0.325	0.0	11
Measurer 3	0.204	2.0	49
Measurer 4	0.131	0.0	23
Measurer 5	0.197	8.3	48
Measurer 6	0.209	0.0	66
Measurer 7	0.109	1.8	56
Measurer 8	*	*	2
Measurer 9	0.196	1.4	69
Measurer 10	0.194	1.4	71
Measurer 11	0.178	12.1	66
Measurer 12	0.244	12.1	66
Measurer 13	0.094	6.3	64
Measurer 14	0.123	10.0	60
Measurer 15	*	*	3
Measurer 16	0.200	0.0	60
Measurer 17	*	*	5
Measurer 18	0.142	13.0	54
Measurer 19	0.127	0.0	69
Measurer 20	0.158	3.8	80
Measurer 21	0.171	2.7	73
Measurer 22	*	*	3
Measurer 23	0.350	5.9	68
Measurer 24	0.328	16.7	54
Measurer 25	0.325	0.0	17

Continued…

Table C.9—*Continued*

State and measurer	Median difference in height measurements[1]	Percentage of height measurements with a difference >1 cm	Number of children randomly selected and remeasured
Measurer 26	0.225	1.4	70
Measurer 27	0.135	2.0	50
Measurer 28	0.230	6.5	62
Measurer 29	0.250	10.3	68
Measurer 30	0.163	11.9	67
Measurer 31	0.162	6.3	63
Measurer 32	0.268	5.6	71
Measurer 33	0.137	1.4	72
Measurer 34	0.158	0.0	55
Measurer 35	0.157	9.1	55
Measurer 36	0.146	6.3	64
Measurer 37	0.258	1.6	64
Measurer 38	0.214	1.5	66
Measurer 39	0.128	2.0	51
Measurer 40	0.191	3.0	66
Measurer 41	0.172	2.6	76
Measurer 42	0.168	5.2	58
Measurer 43	0.168	0.0	62
Measurer 44	0.212	4.7	64
Total	0.189	4.7	2,412

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 10 children, which is the minimum number of children needed to calculate the technical error of measurement.
[1] Median absolute difference between measurers' first and second height measurements in centimetres.

Table C.10 Interference in height and weight measurements of children

Among children under age 5 measured for height or weight, percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement and percentage who were not minimally dressed or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of children for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement	Percentage of children who were not minimally dressed or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement	Number of children
Age in months			
<6	1.9	1.2	1,099
6–11	2.2	0.7	1,115
12–23	2.1	0.5	2,126
24–35	2.5	1.2	2,047
36–47	2.9	0.8	2,132
48–59	1.5	0.7	2,304
0–23	2.1	0.7	4,340
24–59	2.3	0.9	6,483
Sex			
Male	2.0	0.9	5,458
Female	2.4	0.7	5,365
Residence			
Urban	2.5	1.1	4,551
Rural	1.9	0.6	6,272
North Central			
FCT-Abuja	1.7	0.0	177
Benue	1.4	0.5	211
Kogi	0.4	0.0	275
Kwara	14.1	0.8	256
Nasarawa	0.0	0.0	315
Niger	3.2	2.3	349
Plateau	0.7	0.0	292
North East			
Adamawa	1.2	0.0	328
Bauchi	2.1	2.1	377
Borno	5.3	8.3	303
Gombe	2.4	0.0	334
Taraba	2.0	4.0	249
Yobe	0.0	0.0	447
North West			
Jigawa	1.8	0.8	392
Kaduna	1.0	0.2	403
Kano	1.7	0.4	533
Katsina	1.1	0.5	380
Kebbi	2.4	0.2	410
Sokoto	0.5	0.0	369
Zamfara	1.9	0.4	266
South East			
Abia	1.5	0.0	205
Anambra	0.5	0.0	366
Ebonyi	0.9	0.2	555
Enugu	6.0	0.6	352
Imo	3.3	0.2	428
South South			
Akwa Ibom	1.9	0.0	208
Bayelsa	4.0	0.4	227
Cross River	1.3	0.0	158
Delta	5.2	1.1	174
Edo	3.1	3.7	191
Rivers	1.0	1.0	293
South West			
Ekiti	2.3	0.0	133
Lagos	5.8	0.0	155
Ogun	1.7	0.0	180
Ondo	1.4	3.5	141
Osun	0.7	1.3	151
Oyo	1.3	0.0	240

Continued…

Table C.10—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of children for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement	Percentage of children who were not minimally dressed or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement	Number of children
Measurer			
Measurer 1	1.4	0.5	218
Measurer 2	3.4	0.0	29
Measurer 3	1.3	0.0	151
Measurer 4	1.0	0.0	102
Measurer 5	0.0	0.0	177
Measurer 6	14.6	0.8	261
Measurer 7	0.0	0.0	286
Measurer 8	7.1	14.3	14
Measurer 9	2.9	1.8	341
Measurer 10	0.7	0.0	296
Measurer 11	1.2	0.3	333
Measurer 12	1.9	0.3	324
Measurer 13	5.2	10.0	310
Measurer 14	2.3	0.0	344
Measurer 15	18.2	18.2	11
Measurer 16	2.0	3.1	256
Measurer 17	0.0	0.0	28
Measurer 18	0.0	0.0	411
Measurer 19	1.7	0.7	410
Measurer 20	1.0	0.2	408
Measurer 21	1.7	0.4	459
Measurer 22	0.0	0.0	16
Measurer 23	1.4	0.5	369
Measurer 24	2.5	0.3	318
Measurer 25	2.1	0.0	94
Measurer 26	0.5	0.0	377
Measurer 27	1.8	0.4	273
Measurer 28	1.4	0.0	210
Measurer 29	0.5	0.0	369
Measurer 30	1.1	0.2	552
Measurer 31	6.0	0.6	331
Measurer 32	3.2	0.2	437
Measurer 33	1.9	0.0	209
Measurer 34	3.9	0.4	229
Measurer 35	1.9	0.0	161
Measurer 36	5.1	1.1	176
Measurer 37	3.0	3.5	198
Measurer 38	0.7	1.1	278
Measurer 39	2.2	0.0	134
Measurer 40	5.8	0.0	156
Measurer 41	1.6	0.0	182
Measurer 42	1.4	3.5	141
Measurer 43	0.6	1.3	154
Measurer 44	0.5	0.0	219
Total	2.2	0.8	10,823

Table C.11 Interference in height and weight measurements of women

Among women age 15–49 measured for height or weight and interviewed, percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement and percentage who were not wearing lightweight clothing or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement	Percentage who were not wearing lightweight clothing or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement	Number of women
Age			
15–19	9.5	4.3	2,926
20–29	7.8	3.8	4,828
30–39	6.5	2.4	4,050
40–49	6.9	3.4	2,653
Residence			
Urban	8.5	4.0	7,127
Rural	6.7	3.0	7,330
North Central			
FCT-Abuja	3.6	1.2	334
Benue	2.9	2.4	340
Kogi	2.1	1.8	379
Kwara	43.9	4.3	376
Nasarawa	3.0	2.0	460
Niger	6.1	8.0	476
Plateau	0.9	1.1	468
North East			
Adamawa	5.2	1.6	426
Bauchi	5.1	7.5	414
Borno	11.4	22.9	315
Gombe	3.3	2.0	399
Taraba	6.3	5.5	363
Yobe	1.9	0.0	418
North West			
Jigawa	0.5	1.9	424
Kaduna	2.1	4.1	512
Kano	5.9	4.0	681
Katsina	9.2	3.5	402
Kebbi	8.7	3.4	471
Sokoto	2.3	3.2	474
Zamfara	1.3	2.5	317
South East			
Abia	2.2	2.9	278
Anambra	1.6	0.8	386
Ebonyi	24.5	1.0	596
Enugu	10.6	2.2	357
Imo	23.4	2.5	448
South South			
Akwa Ibom	1.9	3.9	310
Bayelsa	8.9	4.5	292
Cross River	9.2	6.6	316
Delta	6.0	3.6	331
Edo	8.2	3.3	368
Rivers	4.0	1.5	481
South West			
Ekiti	6.9	0.5	217
Lagos	20.1	1.6	369
Ogun	1.1	1.4	353
Ondo	6.1	10.8	279
Osun	8.7	0.8	254
Oyo	7.0	2.1	373

Continued…

Table C.11—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement	Percentage who were not wearing lightweight clothing or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement	Number of women
Measurer			
Measurer 1	3.2	2.3	349
Measurer 2	11.3	0.0	62
Measurer 3	2.5	1.4	278
Measurer 4	2.1	0.7	143
Measurer 5	2.0	2.4	249
Measurer 6	9.1	0.0	22
Measurer 7	44.3	4.4	384
Measurer 8	2.7	1.7	410
Measurer 9	4.2	62.5	24
Measurer 10	6.0	4.9	465
Measurer 11	0.8	1.5	478
Measurer 12	5.1	1.6	447
Measurer 13	5.7	4.5	334
Measurer 14	11.1	26.2	325
Measurer 15	3.4	2.2	416
Measurer 16	3.8	3.8	26
Measurer 17	6.2	5.9	356
Measurer 18	0.0	0.0	28
Measurer 19	2.0	0.0	403
Measurer 20	0.9	2.0	449
Measurer 21	2.0	3.9	537
Measurer 22	6.7	3.3	30
Measurer 23	6.3	4.3	552
Measurer 24	15.8	0.0	19
Measurer 25	8.8	3.5	396
Measurer 26	9.5	4.3	370
Measurer 27	5.3	0.9	114
Measurer 28	2.3	3.1	484
Measurer 29	1.2	2.4	329
Measurer 30	2.1	2.9	280
Measurer 31	1.5	0.8	390
Measurer 32	25.3	1.0	604
Measurer 33	9.2	2.4	327
Measurer 34	23.1	2.4	459
Measurer 35	1.9	3.8	316
Measurer 36	4.3	4.3	23
Measurer 37	9.1	4.5	286
Measurer 38	8.9	6.5	325
Measurer 39	6.7	4.4	344
Measurer 40	9.0	3.2	379
Measurer 41	2.6	0.7	426
Measurer 42	6.7	0.4	223
Measurer 43	20.8	1.9	361
Measurer 44	1.1	1.4	359
Measurer 45	6.0	11.0	283
Measurer 46	8.3	1.1	265
Measurer 47	5.6	1.2	322
Total	7.6	3.5	14,457

Table C.12 Heaping in anthropometric measurements for children (digit preference)

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded (unweighted), Nigeria DHS 2024

	Weight		Height or length	
Digit	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	1,079	10.4	959	9.3
1	1,143	11.0	991	9.6
2	1,038	10.0	1,324	12.8
3	1,080	10.4	1,169	11.3
4	974	9.4	1,057	10.2
5	1,168	11.2	1,232	11.9
6	966	9.3	1,021	9.9
7	949	9.1	956	9.2
8	1,007	9.7	899	8.7
9	982	9.5	754	7.3
Total	10,386	100.0	10,362	100.0
Index of dissimilarity[1]	na	3.0	na	6.1

Note: The table includes all children with weight and height/length measurements, regardless of the completeness of date of birth information and cases with implausible data. Both weight and length/height measurements are recorded with one decimal digit.
na = not applicable
[1] The index of dissimilarity is a measure of digit preference calculated as one-half of the sum of absolute differences between the observed and expected percentage. It can be interpreted as the percentage of values that would need to be redistributed in order to achieve a uniform distribution.

Table C.13 Observation of mosquito nets

Percentage of all mosquito nets observed by the interviewers, according to background characteristics (weighted), Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of mosquito nets observed by interviewers	Number of mosquito nets
Residence		
Urban	85.5	21,813
Rural	89.2	31,730
North Central		
FCT-Abuja	65.7	551
Benue	97.5	2,335
Kogi	96.9	479
Kwara	88.9	581
Nasarawa	86.0	765
Niger	81.8	2,936
Plateau	91.3	823
North East		
Adamawa	95.0	1,826
Bauchi	76.5	3,567
Borno	92.8	1,077
Gombe	82.8	998
Taraba	66.2	1,435
Yobe	85.9	1,600
North West		
Jigawa	99.1	2,378
Kaduna	95.6	3,419
Kano	89.1	6,742
Katsina	94.0	2,771
Kebbi	73.3	1,402
Sokoto	76.1	1,983
Zamfara	97.4	2,136
South East		
Abia	56.5	236
Anambra	94.2	1,040
Ebonyi	94.3	1,132
Enugu	60.9	174
Imo	86.2	481
South South		
Akwa Ibom	97.2	1,686
Bayelsa	49.3	230
Cross River	96.5	1,141
Delta	75.8	1,528
Edo	48.2	280
Rivers	75.6	695
South West		
Ekiti	81.4	159
Lagos	89.3	1,041
Ogun	95.8	989
Ondo	92.9	948
Osun	96.5	1,046
Oyo	84.9	932
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	89.7	10,886
Second	89.6	11,549
Middle	88.8	11,350
Fourth	86.2	10,624
Highest	83.4	9,133
Total	87.7	53,543

Table C.14 Observation of handwashing facility

Percent distribution of handwashing facilities in all households by whether or not they were observed by the interviewers, according to background characteristics (weighted), Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Handwashing facility observed		Handwashing facility not observed			Total	Number of households
	Fixed place	Mobile	Not in dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see	Other reason		
Residence							
Urban	31.5	43.7	15.5	3.4	5.9	100.0	20,324
Rural	21.2	53.5	18.0	2.2	5.1	100.0	19,723
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	83.9	7.4	0.4	8.4	0.0	100.0	949
Benue	6.9	77.5	13.5	1.2	0.9	100.0	1,184
Kogi	11.4	83.4	2.1	1.9	1.2	100.0	652
Kwara	46.4	44.0	3.8	3.7	2.1	100.0	898
Nasarawa	34.8	27.2	2.1	17.3	18.6	100.0	941
Niger	11.7	87.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	1,602
Plateau	8.0	89.5	0.6	1.3	0.6	100.0	973
North East							
Adamawa	44.7	48.8	0.5	1.2	4.8	100.0	878
Bauchi	20.1	49.2	5.0	1.8	23.9	100.0	1,720
Borno	0.9	50.6	0.1	0.2	48.1	100.0	1,216
Gombe	39.1	10.5	48.4	0.2	1.8	100.0	512
Taraba	9.3	16.2	64.4	9.8	0.3	100.0	811
Yobe	51.2	3.8	1.8	0.5	42.6	100.0	837
North West							
Jigawa	36.7	14.2	48.1	0.5	0.5	100.0	1,067
Kaduna	5.4	6.2	87.7	0.5	0.2	100.0	2,111
Kano	22.8	68.8	4.7	2.0	1.6	100.0	2,600
Katsina	15.7	73.8	6.8	2.5	1.2	100.0	1,673
Kebbi	50.1	30.4	9.5	0.7	9.3	100.0	769
Sokoto	27.4	41.7	24.2	3.4	3.3	100.0	1,030
Zamfara	56.8	36.7	1.5	3.3	1.8	100.0	981
South East							
Abia	16.5	41.5	7.1	11.3	23.7	100.0	501
Anambra	76.5	13.7	5.9	3.8	0.1	100.0	814
Ebonyi	1.3	49.0	49.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	682
Enugu	8.8	50.7	36.7	2.4	1.3	100.0	663
Imo	29.8	62.9	3.1	1.1	3.1	100.0	785
South South							
Akwa Ibom	10.8	72.0	15.3	1.8	0.1	100.0	903
Bayelsa	4.6	45.7	19.9	27.6	2.2	100.0	322
Cross River	5.5	16.4	74.0	3.9	0.2	100.0	631
Delta	33.6	59.8	0.8	3.4	2.3	100.0	1,199
Edo	38.3	49.3	2.3	8.1	2.1	100.0	763
Rivers	30.8	62.2	2.0	2.6	2.3	100.0	1,379
South West							
Ekiti	8.5	81.2	8.9	1.1	0.3	100.0	436
Lagos	49.8	4.5	41.4	3.0	1.3	100.0	2,212
Ogun	17.5	79.3	2.5	0.2	0.5	100.0	1,816
Ondo	10.2	76.5	3.7	1.4	8.2	100.0	898
Osun	39.0	50.5	9.9	0.3	0.3	100.0	1,145
Oyo	20.7	70.7	5.3	1.7	1.6	100.0	1,498
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	21.9	47.4	19.4	1.8	9.6	100.0	6,759
Second	15.5	56.9	19.0	1.7	6.8	100.0	6,958
Middle	15.6	58.0	18.9	2.4	5.1	100.0	7,712
Fourth	21.6	54.7	16.0	3.3	4.4	100.0	8,706
Highest	49.9	30.7	12.2	4.1	3.0	100.0	9,911
Total	26.4	48.6	16.7	2.8	5.5	100.0	40,047

Table C.15 School attendance by single year of age

Percent distribution of the de jure population age 4–24 by educational level and grade attended in the current school year (weighted), Nigeria DHS 2024

Age in years at beginning of school year	Not attending school	Early childhood education programme	Primary school grade						Secondary school grade						More than secondary	Don't know	Total	Number of persons age 4–24
			1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6				
4	37.7	8.5	16.0	19.6	11.6	3.7	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	6,114
5	37.8	4.0	8.0	17.4	18.1	9.2	3.1	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	6,255
6	33.4	2.2	4.4	11.1	17.3	16.2	8.2	3.5	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	5,104
7	34.8	1.3	2.7	7.1	10.5	13.0	13.1	7.1	6.8	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	5,978
8	30.7	0.6	1.3	3.5	7.2	9.2	11.4	10.7	13.4	7.7	2.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	4,361
9	35.2	0.2	0.8	2.9	4.7	6.0	8.2	8.2	12.1	11.5	6.7	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.4	100.0	5,198
10	34.6	0.2	0.4	0.9	3.4	4.0	5.5	6.4	10.2	12.5	12.3	6.6	1.7	0.8	0.1	0.3	100.0	5,150
11	34.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.9	2.2	3.7	3.6	7.1	10.3	13.9	13.1	6.3	2.2	0.1	0.4	100.0	3,951
12	36.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.5	5.3	6.9	10.6	13.8	11.7	7.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	4,063
13	42.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.9	2.4	5.3	8.0	11.0	13.9	13.0	1.0	0.3	100.0	3,409
14	51.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.4	2.7	5.5	6.7	10.6	16.3	2.7	0.2	100.0	3,289
15	65.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.2	3.9	3.6	7.0	12.4	4.2	0.1	100.0	3,428
16	73.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.9	2.7	3.6	8.6	8.1	0.1	100.0	2,539
17	79.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	1.3	1.6	2.2	4.9	8.6	0.2	100.0	3,262
18	81.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	3.1	12.0	0.0	100.0	2,416
19	85.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	2.7	9.6	0.2	100.0	2,412
20	84.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.7	11.3	0.2	100.0	2,559
21	88.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.3	9.2	0.1	100.0	2,185
22	91.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	6.1	0.0	100.0	113
23	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4
24[a]	73.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3

Note: Age at the beginning of the school year is calculated from dates of birth of household members or by rejuvenating household members based on the date of the survey, the date after the start of the school year, and completed age at the time of the survey. Levels and grades refer to the current school year or the most recent school year if data collection was completed between school years.

[a] Those age 25 at the time of the interview who were age 24 at the beginning of the school year are excluded from the table since data on current attendance were collected only for those age 4–24 at the time of the interview.

Table C.16 Vaccination cards photographed

Percentage of children under age 3 reported to have a vaccination card, percentage whose vaccination card was seen by the interviewer, percentage whose vaccination card was photographed or was not photographed by reason, and among children with a vaccination card seen, percentage of cards photographed, according to background characteristics (weighted), Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of children reported to have a vaccination card	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was seen by interviewer	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was photo-graphed	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was not photo-graphed as permission was not received	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was not photo-graphed for other reasons	Number of children	Among children with a vaccination card seen	
							Percentage of vaccination cards photo-graphed	Number of children
Age in months								
0–11	59.3	56.2	55.7	0.5	0.1	5,544	99.0	3,118
12–23	55.3	50.2	49.5	0.7	0.1	5,121	98.6	2,572
24–35	42.1	34.4	33.8	0.5	0.0	4,680	98.4	1,608
Residence								
Urban	64.6	57.0	55.9	1.0	0.1	6,032	98.1	3,437
Rural	45.0	41.5	41.1	0.3	0.0	9,313	99.2	3,861
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	71.6	62.7	62.7	0.0	0.0	230	100.0	144
Benue	59.8	47.3	47.3	0.0	0.0	306	100.0	145
Kogi	37.5	30.6	30.6	0.0	0.0	242	100.0	74
Kwara	40.0	39.7	38.8	0.9	0.0	266	97.7	106
Nasarawa	68.8	65.5	64.9	0.7	0.0	350	99.0	229
Niger	30.6	29.1	28.7	0.4	0.0	768	98.5	224
Plateau	57.9	53.0	52.9	0.0	0.1	378	99.8	200
North East								
Adamawa	52.8	51.5	49.3	1.2	1.0	384	95.8	197
Bauchi	61.6	60.2	59.1	1.1	0.0	933	98.2	561
Borno	50.4	50.2	49.6	0.5	0.2	622	98.7	312
Gombe	60.1	59.8	59.8	0.0	0.0	273	100.0	163
Taraba	40.5	39.6	39.6	0.0	0.0	333	100.0	132
Yobe	65.9	58.4	58.4	0.0	0.0	545	100.0	318
North West								
Jigawa	49.2	48.3	48.3	0.0	0.0	681	100.0	329
Kaduna	45.4	40.3	40.0	0.3	0.0	1,089	99.1	439
Kano	54.4	51.5	50.3	1.0	0.1	1,521	97.8	783
Katsina	46.0	42.6	42.4	0.2	0.0	853	99.4	364
Kebbi	14.0	13.6	13.4	0.1	0.0	502	99.2	68
Sokoto	17.7	16.5	16.5	0.0	0.0	574	100.0	95
Zamfara	12.2	11.3	11.2	0.1	0.0	603	98.8	68
South East								
Abia	67.5	55.8	55.4	0.5	0.0	122	99.2	68
Anambra	76.3	50.3	48.2	2.1	0.0	225	95.8	113
Ebonyi	71.3	63.0	62.8	0.2	0.0	351	99.8	221
Enugu	71.1	50.8	50.3	0.5	0.0	158	99.0	80
Imo	68.3	64.1	63.3	0.8	0.0	250	98.8	160
South South								
Akwa Ibom	79.7	55.4	55.4	0.0	0.0	160	100.0	89
Bayelsa	77.6	74.4	74.4	0.0	0.0	99	100.0	74
Cross River	83.5	72.6	72.6	0.0	0.0	130	100.0	95
Delta	82.3	59.7	59.7	0.0	0.0	320	100.0	191
Edo	78.6	65.7	65.7	0.0	0.0	171	100.0	113
Rivers	69.6	54.5	54.5	0.0	0.0	334	100.0	182
South West								
Ekiti	75.1	69.0	69.0	0.0	0.0	75	100.0	52
Lagos	77.9	68.7	65.9	2.8	0.0	407	95.9	280
Ogun	60.5	58.1	57.7	0.4	0.0	393	99.3	228
Ondo	70.9	64.0	64.0	0.0	0.0	158	100.0	101
Osun	79.3	71.5	71.5	0.0	0.0	185	100.0	132
Oyo	57.3	47.5	43.0	4.4	0.0	353	90.7	168
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	36.4	34.7	34.5	0.2	0.1	3,661	99.3	1,271
Second	41.7	39.1	39.0	0.2	0.0	3,356	99.6	1,314
Middle	54.0	49.1	48.7	0.4	0.0	3,075	99.1	1,509
Fourth	65.6	57.3	56.5	0.8	0.0	2,805	98.5	1,608
Highest	75.9	65.2	63.5	1.6	0.1	2,447	97.3	1,596
Total	52.7	47.6	47.0	0.6	0.0	15,345	98.7	7,298

Note: Vaccination cards include cards, booklets, and other home-based records.

Table C.17 Number of enumeration areas completed by month and zone

During the period of fieldwork, number of enumeration areas (EAs) completed by month, according to zone, and percent distribution of EAs completed by month, Nigeria DHS 2024

Zone	Month of fieldwork						Number of EAs
	January	February	March	April	May	December	
North Central	62	56	74	42	0	28	262
North East	51	44	55	31	0	30	211
North West	57	54	63	44	1	40	259
South East	39	40	49	29	2	22	181
South South	49	48	60	40	0	24	221
South West	52	55	63	48	0	27	246
Total number of EAs	310	297	364	234	3	171	1,380
Percent distribution	22.5	21.5	26.4	17.0	0.2	12.4	100.0

Note: EAs are classified by month according to the date by which the last Biomarker Questionnaire in the EA was completed.

Table C.18 Prevalence of anaemia in children based on 2011 WHO guidelines

Percentage of children age 6–59 months classified as having anaemia, and mean haemoglobin level, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	6–23 months 24–59 months	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level Any <10.5 g/dl <11.0 g/dl	Mild 9.5–10.4 g/dl 10.0–10.9 g/d	Moderate 7.0–9.4 g/dl 7.0–9.9 g/dl	Severe <7.0 g/dl <7.0 g/dl	Mean haemoglobin level (g/dl)	Number of children age 6–59 months
Age in months							
6–11		67.5	33.2	32.8	1.5	10.3	1,031
12–23		71.8	31.9	38.4	1.5	10.2	2,095
24–35		57.5	30.2	26.1	1.2	10.6	1,952
36–47		51.8	27.7	22.9	1.3	10.8	2,032
48–59		45.5	26.6	18.4	0.4	11.0	2,246
6–23		70.4	32.3	36.6	1.5	10.2	3,126
24–59		51.3	28.1	22.3	0.9	10.8	6,230
Sex							
Male		58.1	28.6	28.1	1.5	10.6	4,750
Female		57.2	30.4	26.1	0.7	10.7	4,606
Residence							
Urban		51.7	30.3	20.9	0.5	10.8	3,939
Rural		62.0	28.9	31.5	1.6	10.5	5,417
Zone							
North Central		54.6	31.2	22.1	1.3	10.7	1,541
North East		59.2	29.0	28.4	1.8	10.6	1,643
North West		57.8	28.6	28.0	1.3	10.6	3,174
South East		66.9	30.6	35.3	1.1	10.3	1,137
South South		58.5	31.8	26.5	0.2	10.6	891
South West		48.0	27.4	20.5	0.1	10.9	969
State							
North Central							
FCT-Abuja		33.4	24.8	8.7	0.0	11.3	135
Benue		57.6	39.3	17.7	0.6	10.8	188
Kogi		40.7	28.7	11.8	0.1	11.1	155
Kwara		65.3	31.0	33.7	0.6	10.4	171
Nasarawa		62.1	31.4	29.1	1.6	10.5	236
Niger		57.5	30.2	25.1	2.2	10.5	441
Plateau		52.6	31.7	19.1	1.8	10.8	215
North East							
Adamawa		59.2	26.3	29.3	3.7	10.5	214
Bauchi		62.1	24.6	35.4	2.1	10.4	473
Borno		58.1	33.9	24.2	0.0	10.7	332
Gombe		56.8	27.0	26.3	3.4	10.4	158
Taraba		60.7	26.3	32.5	1.9	10.6	176
Yobe		56.2	35.2	20.0	1.0	10.8	289
North West							
Jigawa		58.5	28.0	28.1	2.3	10.6	340
Kaduna		46.5	21.3	24.6	0.7	10.8	589
Kano		56.8	33.3	22.3	1.2	10.7	871
Katsina		64.5	32.5	32.0	0.0	10.6	517
Kebbi		56.6	26.4	28.6	1.6	10.6	252
Sokoto		56.6	23.1	31.8	1.8	10.6	301
Zamfara		72.6	30.2	39.6	2.9	10.0	305
South East							
Abia		66.5	35.7	30.5	0.3	10.4	103
Anambra		59.5	33.6	25.2	0.6	10.6	228
Ebonyi		87.1	23.7	61.1	2.4	9.5	349
Enugu		64.6	36.6	27.3	0.8	10.5	199
Imo		48.0	30.4	17.4	0.2	11.0	260
South South							
Akwa Ibom		80.1	28.5	51.3	0.3	9.9	143
Bayelsa		54.2	27.2	26.1	0.8	10.6	72
Cross River		56.0	33.9	22.1	0.0	10.8	92
Delta		37.3	24.0	13.3	0.0	11.2	146
Edo		51.6	27.2	23.9	0.6	10.7	128
Rivers		63.0	39.3	23.7	0.0	10.6	309

Continued…

Table C.18—*Continued*

Background characteristic	6–23 months / 24–59 months	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level: Any <10.5 g/dl / <11.0 g/dl	Mild 9.5–10.4 g/dl / 10.0–10.9 g/d	Moderate 7.0–9.4 g/dl / 7.0–9.9 g/dl	Severe <7.0 g/dl / <7.0 g/dl	Mean haemoglobin level (g/dl)	Number of children age 6–59 months
South West							
Ekiti		46.8	19.2	27.5	0.0	10.9	55
Lagos		44.3	25.4	18.8	0.0	10.9	214
Ogun		47.1	30.5	16.6	0.0	11.0	218
Ondo		46.9	25.5	20.7	0.6	10.9	98
Osun		40.6	25.0	15.5	0.0	11.1	129
Oyo		56.3	30.1	26.2	0.0	10.8	256
Wealth quintile							
Lowest		65.3	29.8	33.5	2.0	10.4	2,048
Second		62.4	27.2	33.1	2.2	10.4	1,871
Middle		57.5	30.0	26.9	0.6	10.6	1,845
Fourth		55.4	32.2	22.7	0.5	10.8	1,941
Highest		45.8	28.1	17.6	0.1	11.0	1,651
Total		57.7	29.5	27.1	1.1	10.6	9,356

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Anaemia classifications are based on cutoffs applied to haemoglobin levels that have been adjusted for altitude (WHO 2011). Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device.

Table C.19 Prevalence of anaemia in women based on 2011 WHO guidelines

Percentage of women age 15–49 classified as having anaemia, and mean haemoglobin level, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Mean haemoglobin level (g/dl)	Number of women
	Any	Mild	Moderate	Severe		
	Not pregnant	<12.0 g/dl	11.0–11.9 g/dl	8.0–10.9 g/dl	<8.0 g/dl	
	Pregnant trimester 1	<11.0 g/dl	10.0–10.9 g/dl	7.0–9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl	
	Pregnant trimester 2	<10.5 g/dl	9.5–10.4 g/dl	7.0–9.4 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl	
	Pregnant trimester 3	<11.0 g/dl	10.0–10.9 g/dl	7.0–9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl	
Age						
15–19		42.2	23.5	17.9	0.8	12.1	2,889
20–29		40.7	21.9	18.0	0.8	12.0	4,701
30–39		42.8	23.4	18.5	0.8	12.0	3,824
40–49		41.1	22.1	18.0	0.9	12.1	2,497
Number of children ever born						
0		41.1	23.3	16.9	0.9	12.1	4,199
1		41.0	22.7	17.8	0.5	12.0	1,539
2–3		41.5	22.5	18.5	0.5	12.0	3,259
4–5		40.4	21.4	18.0	1.0	12.1	2,583
6+		44.6	23.4	20.1	1.1	12.0	2,330
Maternity status						
Pregnant		50.0	22.2	26.9	1.0	10.9	1,202
Not pregnant[1]		40.8	22.8	17.3	0.8	12.2	12,708
Residence						
Urban		39.7	23.2	15.9	0.6	12.1	6,844
Rural		43.5	22.2	20.2	1.0	12.0	7,066
Zone						
North Central		35.5	21.2	13.5	0.8	12.3	2,589
North East		41.9	21.3	19.2	1.4	12.0	2,231
North West		38.8	19.6	18.4	0.8	12.1	4,208
South East		56.0	29.6	25.9	0.5	11.7	1,291
South South		46.5	26.1	19.5	0.9	11.9	1,620
South West		42.1	25.8	16.0	0.4	12.1	1,972
State						
North Central						
FCT-Abuja		29.8	16.2	13.4	0.3	12.5	301
Benue		26.7	18.6	7.8	0.4	12.5	344
Kogi		43.5	27.4	15.8	0.3	12.1	238
Kwara		55.8	26.7	28.2	1.0	11.7	290
Nasarawa		31.1	18.5	12.1	0.5	12.3	381
Niger		40.0	25.5	12.8	1.7	12.1	658
Plateau		23.7	14.6	8.6	0.5	12.7	378
North East						
Adamawa		44.2	19.7	23.2	1.3	12.0	361
Bauchi		46.7	23.4	20.7	2.6	11.8	640
Borno		39.1	18.3	19.7	1.1	12.1	373
Gombe		38.6	18.7	19.0	1.0	12.0	211
Taraba		40.3	24.5	15.0	0.9	12.1	288
Yobe		37.3	21.2	15.6	0.4	12.2	359
North West						
Jigawa		48.8	24.2	23.4	1.2	11.8	404
Kaduna		26.1	15.7	10.1	0.3	12.5	831
Kano		33.5	20.3	12.8	0.4	12.4	1,260
Katsina		52.4	21.7	29.1	1.6	11.6	586
Kebbi		20.1	11.3	8.5	0.3	12.8	310
Sokoto		64.3	20.3	42.8	1.2	11.1	426
Zamfara		39.1	23.3	14.6	1.1	12.0	391
South East						
Abia		64.0	27.3	35.6	1.2	11.3	141
Anambra		52.3	30.6	21.6	0.1	11.8	249
Ebonyi		71.7	32.1	39.4	0.1	11.2	397
Enugu		47.8	28.8	17.4	1.5	11.9	211
Imo		40.1	26.8	12.9	0.4	12.2	292

Continued…

Table C.19—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Not pregnant / Pregnant trimester 1 / Pregnant trimester 2 / Pregnant trimester 3	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level: Any	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Mean haemoglobin level (g/dl)	Number of women
	Not pregnant	<12.0 g/dl	11.0–11.9 g/dl	8.0–10.9 g/dl	<8.0 g/dl		
	Pregnant trimester 1	<11.0 g/dl	10.0–10.9 g/dl	7.0–9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl		
	Pregnant trimester 2	<10.5 g/dl	9.5–10.4 g/dl	7.0–9.4 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl		
	Pregnant trimester 3	<11.0 g/dl	10.0–10.9 g/dl	7.0–9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl		
South South							
Akwa Ibom		55.5	25.2	29.2	1.1	11.5	230
Bayelsa		47.7	27.5	20.2	0.0	11.9	111
Cross River		38.5	25.9	12.6	0.0	12.1	191
Delta		35.8	24.9	9.8	1.2	12.3	323
Edo		50.8	30.9	18.6	1.4	11.8	241
Rivers		49.7	24.9	23.9	1.0	11.8	524
South West							
Ekiti		40.4	28.2	12.2	0.0	12.3	96
Lagos		46.3	28.9	16.5	0.9	12.0	547
Ogun		41.7	21.2	20.5	0.0	12.0	446
Ondo		45.2	24.4	20.2	0.6	12.0	223
Osun		37.6	24.2	13.4	0.0	12.1	236
Oyo		38.3	27.5	10.5	0.2	12.3	425
Education							
No education		43.4	20.9	21.2	1.3	11.9	4,572
Primary		43.5	24.1	18.7	0.7	12.1	1,647
Secondary		40.9	23.7	16.7	0.6	12.1	5,822
More than secondary		38.0	23.0	14.7	0.3	12.2	1,869
Wealth quintile							
Lowest		44.4	21.2	21.9	1.4	11.9	2,373
Second		44.2	22.6	20.5	1.0	12.0	2,502
Middle		41.1	22.0	18.3	0.8	12.1	2,744
Fourth		40.4	23.4	16.5	0.5	12.1	3,152
Highest		39.2	23.8	14.7	0.6	12.2	3,139
Total		41.6	22.7	18.1	0.8	12.1	13,910

Note: Anaemia classifications are based on cutoffs applied to haemoglobin levels that have been adjusted for altitude and cigarette smoking (WHO 2011). Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device.
[1] Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE 2024 NIGERIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

Appendix **D**

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Adeniyi Tolulope Tope
Shamsiyya Hassan Bello
Adenuga Kehinde Oladotun
Henry Chukwunonso Ogbodo
Onigbo Somtochukwu Jane
Egbu Chinonye Collins
Chimezie Uchenna Chinenye
Ubaka Ezinne
Mohammed Adnan Umar
Luka Emmanuel Mark
Asmau Yusuf
Fatima Zakari
Anasili Paul Mamza
Yazeed D Abubakar
Hauwa Usman Degri
Binta Mohammed
Muhammad Salihu Tanko
Kucheli Hassan
Okere Chijioke Bruno
Onwhuaa Lilian Ogechi
Ike Rophina Chidinma
Otuama Martins Uchenna
Ekeh Aqueen Obianuju
Musa Aliyu
Umaru Zahrau Bello
Khadija Bilal
Mustapha Mohammed Kolo
Amina Musa
Mundi Jessica Ansasana
Isa Mohammed

Adeleye Oluwasola Hellen
Ibrahim Mohammed Nurudeen
Ogunjimi Omotola Simbiat
Daramola Ayokunle Isaiah
Olaifa Funmilola Racheal
Akintola Anuoluwapo Omobolaji
Makinwa Paul Tobiloba
Adefolaju Adedayo
Akinware Opeyemi Oluwabunmi
Joshua Alamu
Esuola Tijjani Oluwabiyi
Bello Doyinsola Kaosarat
Bot Vou Pam
Aduli Grace Othniel
Rimpyen Nanpon Jonah
Sambo Charles Baneb
Rahila Dickson
Francisca Ita Inyang
Friday Kennedy Barileilo
Boma Odeinyi Wokoma
Bennet Ukoh
Okpara King, Winifred N.
Maryam Abdullahi Dattijo
Dalibi Muhammad Dalhatu
Muhammad Nasir Abdulhadi
Saudatu Umar
Zubaida Umar Maishanu
Boshe Abdulrazaq Mamman
Yakubu Deborah
Amina Ahmed Yero
Hassan Aliyu Lamido
Fatima Ismail
Ahmad Usman Biriri
Fatima Muhammad Kollere
Aisha Baba Makkau
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QUESTIONNAIRES

Appendix **E**

FORMATTING DATE: 28 July 2023
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 8 Apr 2022

2023 NIGERIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

NIGERIA
NATIONAL POPULATION COMMISSION

IDENTIFICATION

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY? (1=YES, 2=NO) . . . . . [ ]

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY [ ][ ]
				MONTH [ ][ ]
				YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NO. [ ][ ][ ][ ]
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT* [ ]
NEXT VISIT:DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS [ ]
TIME	_____	_____		

*RESULT CODES:

1 COMPLETED
2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT
3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME
4 POSTPONED
5 REFUSED
6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING
7 DWELLING DESTROYED
8 DWELLING NOT FOUND
9 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD [ ][ ]

TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN [ ][ ]

TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN [ ][ ]

LINE NO. OF RESPONDENT TO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE [ ][ ]

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1 | LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** [ ][ ] | NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** [ ][ ] | TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) [ ]

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** ENGLISH

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
02 HAUSA
03 YORUBA
04 IGBO

TEAM	TEAM SUPERVISOR		CAPI SUPERVISOR	
[ ][ ]	_____	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	_____	[ ][ ][ ][ ]
NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER

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INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with the NATIONAL POPULATION COMMISSION (NPC). We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over NIGERIA. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household. The questions usually take about 20 to 30 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time. In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on this card.

GIVE CARD WITH CONTACT INFORMATION

Do you have any questions?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

100	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . MINUTES . . . . .

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

								IF AGE 15 OR OLDER			
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	MORE PEOPLE	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7-1	8	9	10	11
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. RECORD THE FIRST NAME OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP, SEX, RESIDENCE, AND AGE FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 7A-7C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 8-35 FOR EACH PERSON.	What is the relationship of (FULL NAME) to the head of the household? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (FULL NAME) male or female ?	Does (FULL NAME) usually live here?	Did (FULL NAME) stay here last night?	How old is (FULL NAME)? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'	Are there any other persons living in this household?	What is (FIRST NAME)'s current marital status? 1 = MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER 2 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	**IF HOUSE-HOLD SELEC-TED FOR MAN'S SURVE Y** CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-59	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5
01			M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	IN YEARS	Y N 1 → GO TO NEXT LINE 2 GO TO 7A ←		01	01	01
02			1 2	1 2	1 2		1 → GO TO NEXT LINE 2 GO TO 7A ←		02	02	02
03			1 2	1 2	1 2		1 → GO TO NEXT LINE 2 GO TO 7A ←		03	03	03
04			1 2	1 2	1 2		1 → GO TO NEXT LINE 2 GO TO 7A ←		04	04	04
05			1 2	1 2	1 2		1 → GO TO NEXT LINE 2 GO TO 7A ←		05	05	05
06			1 2	1 2	1 2		1 → GO TO NEXT LINE 2 GO TO 7A ←		06	06	06
07			1 2	1 2	1 2		1 → GO TO NEXT LINE 2 GO TO 7A ←		07	07	07
08			1 2	1 2	1 2		1 → GO TO NEXT LINE 2 GO TO 7A ←		08	08	08
09			1 2	1 2	1 2		1 → GO TO NEXT LINE 2 GO TO 7A ←		09	09	09
10			1 2	1 2	1 2		1 → GO TO NEXT LINE 2 GO TO 7A ←		10	10	10

7A)	Just to make sure that I have a complete listing: are there any other people such as small children or infants that we have not listed?	YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE	NO ☐
7B)	Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here?	YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE	NO ☐
7C)	Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who stayed here last night, who have not been listed?	YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE	NO ☐

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

01 = HEAD
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 = GRANDCHILD
06 = PARENT
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
09 = BROTHER-IN-LAW OR SISTER-IN-LAW
10 = NIECE/NEPHEW BY BLOOD
11 = NIECE/NEPHEW BY MARRIAGE
12 = OTHER RELATIVE
13 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/STEPCHILD
14 = NOT RELATED
15 = CO-WIFE
98=DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 4 YEARS OR OLDER			IF AGE 4-24 YEARS		IF AGE 0-4 YEARS		
LINE NO.	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL			CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		BIRTH REGISTRATION		
	12	13	14	15	16	17A	17B	18	19	20A	20B	20C
	Is (FIRST NAME)'s biological mother alive?	Does (FIRST NAME)'s biological mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER IF NO: RECORD '00'	Is (FIRST NAME)'s biological father alive?	Does (FIRST NAME)'s biological father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER IF NO: RECORD '00'	Has (FIRST NAME) ever attended school or any early childhood education program?	What is the highest level of school (FIRST NAME) has attended? SEE CODES BELOW.	What is the highest grade (FIRST NAME) completed at that level? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (FIRST NAME) attend school or any early childhood education program at any time during the 2023-2024 school year?	During [this/that] school year, what level [is/was] (FIRST NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW.	Was (FIRST NAME)'s birth registered?	With which authority was (FIRST NAME)'s birth registered? 1 = NPOPC 2 = LGA 3 = PRIVATE CLINIC/ HOSPITAL 4 = OTHER	May I see (FIRST NAME)'s birth certificate? 1 = SEEN 2 = NOT SEEN
01	Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 14		Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 16		Y N 1 2 GO TO 20A	LEVEL	GRADE	Y N 1 2 GO TO 20A	LEVEL GRADE	Y N DK 1 2 8 NEXT LINE		
02	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20A			1 2 GO TO 20A		1 2 8 NEXT LINE		
03	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20A			1 2 GO TO 20A		1 2 8 NEXT LINE		
04	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20A			1 2 GO TO 20A		1 2 8 NEXT LINE		
05	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20A			1 2 GO TO 20A		1 2 8 NEXT LINE		
06	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20A			1 2 GO TO 20A		1 2 8 NEXT LINE		
07	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20A			1 2 GO TO 20A		1 2 8 NEXT LINE		
08	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20A			1 2 GO TO 20A		1 2 8 NEXT LINE		
09	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20A			1 2 GO TO 20A		1 2 8 NEXT LINE		
10	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20A			1 2 GO TO 20A		1 2 8 NEXT LINE		

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION

LEVEL
0 = EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAM
1 = PRIMARY
2 = SECONDARY
3 = HIGHER
8 = DON'T KNOW

GRADE
00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED (USE '00' FOR Q. 17 ONLY. THIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWED FOR Q. 19.)
98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LINE NO.	IF AGE 5 OR OLDER					
	SEEING DIFFICULTY			HEARING DIFFICULTY		
	26	27	28	29	30	31
	4 = MALE / Does (FIRST NAME) wear glasses or contact lenses to help him see? / 4 = FEMALE / Does (FIRST NAME) wear glasses or contact lenses to help her see?	I would like to know if (FIRST NAME) has difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses or contact lenses. Would you say that (FIRST NAME) has no difficulty seeing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot see at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY SEEING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT SEE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (FIRST NAME) has difficulty seeing. Would you say that (FIRST NAME) has no difficulty seeing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot see at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY SEEING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT SEE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	Does (FIRST NAME) wear a hearing aid?	I would like to know if (FIRST NAME) has difficulty hearing even when using a hearing aid. Would you say that (FIRST NAME) has no difficulty hearing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot hear at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY HEARING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (FIRST NAME) has difficulty hearing. Would you say that (FIRST NAME) has no difficulty hearing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot hear at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY HEARING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW
01	Y 1 / N 2 → GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 → (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	Y 1 / N 2 → GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 → (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8
02	1 / 2 → GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 → (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	1 / 2 → GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 → (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8
03	1 / 2 → GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 → (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	1 / 2 → GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 → (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8
04	1 / 2 → GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 → (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	1 / 2 → GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 → (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8
05	1 / 2 → GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 → (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	1 / 2 → GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 → (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8
06	1 / 2 → GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 → (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	1 / 2 → GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 → (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8
07	1 / 2 → GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 → (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	1 / 2 → GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 → (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8
08	1 / 2 → GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 → (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	1 / 2 → GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 → (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8
09	1 / 2 → GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 → (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	1 / 2 → GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 → (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8
10	1 / 2 → GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 → (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	1 / 2 → GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 → (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

	IF AGE 5 OR OLDER																				IF AGE 18 OR OLDER		
LINE NO.	OTHER FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES																						
	32					33					34					35					35A		
	I would like to know if (FIRST NAME) has difficulty communicating when using his/her usual language. Would you say that (FIRST NAME) has no difficulty understanding or being understood, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot communicate at all?					I would like to know if (FIRST NAME) has difficulty remembering or concentrating. Would you say that (FIRST NAME) has no difficulty remembering or concentrating, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot remember or concentrate at all?					I would like to know if (FIRST NAME) has difficulty walking or climbing steps. Would you say that (FIRST NAME) has no difficulty walking or climbing steps, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot walk or climb steps at all?					I would like to know if (FIRST NAME) has difficulty washing all over or dressing. Would you say that (FIRST NAME) has no difficulty washing all over or dressing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot wash all over or dress at all?					Has (FIRST NAME) received COVID-19 vaccination?		
	1 = NO DIFFICULTY COMMUNICATING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT COMMUNICATE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW					1 = NO DIFFICULTY REMEMBERING/ CONCENTRATING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW					1 = NO DIFFICULTY WALKING OR CLIMBING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT WALK OR CLIMB AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW					1 = NO DIFFICULTY WASHING OR DRESSING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT WASH OR DRESS AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW							
																					Y	N	DK
01	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8
02	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8
03	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8
04	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8
05	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8
06	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8
07	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8
08	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8
09	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8
10	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8

INFORMATION ABOUT DEATHS AMONG FEMALE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD

36	Now I would like to ask you about any deaths that occurred among female household members in the last 5 years. Has any usual female members of this household died in the last 5 years?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → 101	
37	How many female deaths have occurred during this period?	☐☐	
37A	Now I will ask you about each of these deaths starting with the most recent one.		

LINE NO.	NAME OF FEMALE MEMBERS WHO DIED	DATE OF DEATH	AGE AT DEATH
NO	**38**	**39**	**40**
	What was her name? RECORD NAME.	In what month and year did (NAME IN 38) die?	How old was (NAME IN 38) when she died?
01	_____	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	IN YEARS ☐☐
02	_____	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	☐☐
03	_____	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	☐☐
04	_____	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	☐☐
05	_____	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	☐☐

40A	CHECK COLUMN 39 AND 40: ENTER NUMBER OF DEATHS AMONG WOMEN 10 - 54 YEARS SINCE JANUARY 2018. IF NONE RECORD `0'	NUMBER OF DEATHS ☐	
49	CHECK 40A: IF ONE OR MORE ☐ ↓	NONE ☐ → 101	
50	READ TO THE RESPONDENT: I would like to inform you that detailed information on the circumstances surrounding the death of female members will be collected in the near future so that the federal government of Nigeria can provide health services to help avoid/reduce the maternal deaths. If you do not mind, another team will be coming at a later date to interview members of your household about the death (s) you have told me about. Will that be fine?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING . . . . . 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT . . . . . 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOR . . . . . 13 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE . . . . . 14 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE . . . . . 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL . . . . . 31 UNPROTECTED WELL . . . . . 32 **WATER FROM SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 42 RAINWATER . . . . . 51 TANKER TRUCK . . . . . 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK . . . . . 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) . . . . . 81 BOTTLED WATER . . . . . 91 SACHET WATER 92 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 106 → 103 → 103
102	What is the main source of water used by your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING . . . . . 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT . . . . . 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOR . . . . . 13 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE . . . . . 14 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE . . . . . 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL . . . . . 31 UNPROTECTED WELL . . . . . 32 **WATER FROM SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 42 RAINWATER . . . . . 51 TANKER TRUCK . . . . . 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK . . . . . 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) . . . . . 81 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 106
103	Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING . . . . . 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT . . . . . 2 ELSEWHERE 3	→ 106
104	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
105	Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? RECORD THE PERSON'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. IF THE PERSON IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ]	
106	In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
107	Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 109
108	What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	BOIL . . . . . A ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE . . . . . B STRAIN THROUGH A CLOTH . . . . . C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC/ SAND/COMPOSITE/ETC) . . . . . D SOLAR DISINFECTION . . . . . E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
109	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? IF NOT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE, ASK PERMISSION TO OBSERVE THE FACILITY.	**FLUSH OR POUR FLUSH TOILET** FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM . . . . . 11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK . . . . . 12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE . . . . . 13 FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE . . . . . 14 FLUSH, DON'T KNOW WHERE . . . . . 15 **PIT LATRINE** VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE . . . . 21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB . . . . . 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/OPEN PIT . . 23 COMPOSTING TOILET . . . . . 31 BUCKET TOILET . . . . . 41 HANGING TOILET/HANGING LATRINE . . . . . 51 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD . . . . . 61 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 117
110	Do you share this toilet facility with other households?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	Including your own household, how many households use this toilet facility?	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10 . . . . . 0 _ 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
112	Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING . . . . . 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT . . . . . 2 ELSEWHERE 3	
113	CHECK 109: CODES 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, OR 31 CIRCLED ☐ OTHER ☐		→ 117
114	CHECK 109: CODE 12 ☐ CODE 13, 21, 22, OR 23 ☐ CODE 31 ☐ a) Has your septic tank ever been emptied? b) Has your pit latrine ever been emptied? c) Has your composting toilet ever been emptied?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 117
115	CHECK 109: CODE 12 ☐ CODE 13, 21, 22, OR 23 ☐ CODE 31 ☐ a) The last time the septic tank was emptied, was it emptied by a service provider? b) The last time the pit latrine was emptied, was it emptied by a service provider? c) The last time the composting toilet was emptied, was it emptied by a service provider?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
116	Where were the contents emptied to?	A TREATMENT PLANT . . . . . 1 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT . . . . . 2 UNCOVERED PIT/BUSH/FIELD/ OPEN GROUND . . . . . 3 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
117	In your household, what type of cookstove is mainly used for cooking?	ELECTRIC STOVE . . . . . 01 SOLAR COOKER . . . . . 02 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE . . . . . 03 PIPED NATURAL GAS STOVE . . . . . 04 BIOGAS STOVE . . . . . 05 LIQUID FUEL STOVE . . . . . 06 MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE . . . . . 07 TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE . . . . . 08 THREE STONE STOVE/OPEN FIRE . . . . . 09 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD . . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 121 → 120 → 120 → 123 → 120
118	Does the stove have a chimney?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
120	What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove?	ALCOHOL/ETHANOL . . . . . 01 GASOLINE/DIESEL . . . . . 02 KEROSENE/PARAFFIN . . . . . 03 COAL/LIGNITE . . . . . 04 CHARCOAL . . . . . 05 WOOD . . . . . 06 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS . . . . . 07 AGRICULTURAL CROP . . . . . 08 ANIMAL DUNG/WASTE . . . . . 09 PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS . . . . . 10 GARBAGE/PLASTIC . . . . . 11 SAWDUST . . . . . 12 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
121	Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?	IN THE HOUSE . . . . . 1 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING . . . . . 2 OUTDOORS . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 123
122	Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
123	What does this household use to heat the home when needed? IF THE RESPONDENT SAYS ELECTRICITY OR GAS, ASK: What type of heater is the (electricity/gas) used in?	CENTRAL HEATING . . . . . 01 MANUFACTURED SPACE HEATER . . . . . 02 TRADITIONAL SPACE HEATER . . . . . 03 MANUFACTURED COOKSTOVE . . . . . 04 TRADITIONAL COOKSTOVE . . . . . 05 THREE STONE STOVE/OPEN FIRE . . . . . 06 NO SPACE HEATING IN HOUSEHOLD/NO NEED . . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 125 → 125 → 126 → 125
124	Does it have a chimney?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
125	What type of fuel or energy source is used in this heater?	ELECTRICITY . . . . . 01 PIPED NATURAL GAS . . . . . 02 SOLAR AIR HEATER . . . . . 03 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS . . . . . 04 BIOGAS . . . . . 05 ALCOHOL/ETHANOL . . . . . 06 GASOLINE/DIESEL . . . . . 07 KEROSENE/PARAFFIN . . . . . 08 COAL/LIGNITE . . . . . 09 CHARCOAL . . . . . 10 WOOD . . . . . 11 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS . . . . . 12 AGRICULTURAL CROP . . . . . 13 ANIMAL DUNG/WASTE . . . . . 14 PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS . . . . . 15 GARBAGE/PLASTIC . . . . . 16 SAWDUST . . . . . 17 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
126	At night, what does your household mainly use to light the home?	ELECTRICITY . . . . . 01 SOLAR LANTERN . . . . . 02 RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN . . . . . 03 BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN . . . . . 04 BIOGAS LAMP . . . . . 05 GASOLINE LAMP . . . . . 06 KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP . . . . . 07 CHARCOAL . . . . . 08 WOOD . . . . . 09 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS . . . . . 10 AGRICULTURAL CROP . . . . . 11 ANIMAL DUNG/WASTE . . . . . 12 OIL LAMP . . . . . 13 CANDLE . . . . . 14 INVERTER . . . . . 15 NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD . . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
127	How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS . . . . . ☐☐	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
128	Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 130
129	How many of the following animals does this household own? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. IF MORE THAN 95, RECORD '95'. IF UNKNOWN, RECORD '98'. a) Milk cows or bulls? b) Other cattle? c) Horses, donkeys, or mules? d) Goats? e) Sheep? f) Chickens or other poultry? g) Pigs h) Camels	a) COWS/BULLS . . . . . [ ][ ] b) OTHER CATTLE . . . . . [ ][ ] c) HORSES/DONKEYS/MULES . . . . [ ][ ] d) GOATS . . . . . [ ][ ] e) SHEEP . . . . . [ ][ ] f) CHICKENS/POULTRY . . . . . [ ][ ] g) PIGS . . . . . [ ][ ] h) CAMELS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
130	Does any member of this household own any agricultural land?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 132
131	How many plot/acres/hectares of agricultural land do members of this household own? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '950'.	PLOT . . . . . 1 [ ][ ].[ ] ACRES . . . . . 2 [ ][ ].[ ] HECTARES . . . . . 3 [ ][ ].[ ] 95 OR MORE PLOT/ACRES/HECTARES . . 950 DON'T KNOW 998	

132	Does your household have:	YES	NO
	a) Electricity?	a) ELECTRICITY 1	2
	b) A radio?	b) RADIO 1	2
	c) A television?	c) TELEVISION 1	2
	d) A non-mobile telephone?	d) NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE . . 1	2
	e) A computer?	e) COMPUTER 1	2
	f) A refrigerator?	f) REFRIGERATOR 1	2
	g) A table?	g) TABLE 1	2
	h) A chair?	h) CHAIR 1	2
	i) A bed?	i) BED 1	2
	j) A sofa?	j) SOFA 1	2
	k) A cupboard?	k) CUPBOARD 1	2
	l) An air conditioner?	l) AIR CONDITIONER 1	2
	m) An electric iron?	m) ELECTRIC IRON 1	2
	n) A generator?	n) GENERATOR 1	2
	o) A fan?	o) FAN 1	2

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
133	Does any member of this household own: a) A watch? b) A mobile phone? c) A bicycle? d) A motorcycle or motor scooter? e) An animal-drawn cart? f) A car or truck? g) A boat with a motor? h) A Canoe? i) A Keke Napep?	YES NO a) WATCH . . . . . 1 2 b) MOBILE PHONE . . . . . 1 2 c) BICYCLE . . . . . 1 2 d) MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER . . 1 2 e) ANIMAL-DRAWN CART . . . . 1 2 f) CAR/TRUCK . . . . . 1 2 g) BOAT WITH MOTOR . . . . . 1 2 h) CANOE . . . . . 1 2 i) KEKE NAPEP 1 2	
134	Does any member of this household have an account in a bank or other financial institution?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
135	Does any member of this household use a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
136	How often does anyone smoke inside your house? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less often than once a month, or never?	DAILY . . . . . 1 WEEKLY . . . . . 2 MONTHLY . . . . . 3 LESS OFTEN THAN ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 4 NEVER 5	
137	Does your household have any mosquito nets?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 149
138	How many mosquito nets does your household have? IF 7 OR MORE NETS, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF NETS . . . . . ☐	

MOSQUITO NETS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	ASK THE RESPONDENT TO SHOW YOU ALL THE NETS IN THE HOUSEHOLD. OBSERVE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS FOR EACH NET, ONE BY ONE.		
139	ASSIGN EACH NET A SEQUENTIAL NUMBER AND RECORD THE NUMBER HERE.	NET NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ]	
140	I would like to take a look at the nets. Can you show me the first net? RECORD IF THE NET WAS OBSERVED OR NOT OBSERVED.	OBSERVED . . . . . 1 NOT OBSERVED 2	
141	How many months ago did your household get the mosquito net?	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 95 NOT SURE 98	
142	OBSERVE OR ASK BRAND/TYPE OF MOSQUITO NET. IF BRAND IS UNKNOWN AND YOU CANNOT OBSERVE THE NET, SHOW PICTURES OF TYPICAL NET TYPES/BRANDS TO RESPONDENT.	**LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN)** PERMANET . . . . . 11 OLYSET . . . . . 12 ICONLIFE . . . . . 13 DURANET . . . . . 14 NETPROTEC . . . . . 15 BASF INTERCEPTOR . . . . . 16 YORKOOL . . . . . 17 MAGNET . . . . . 18 DAWAPLUS 2.0 . . . . . 19 ROYAL SECURITY . . . . . 20 ROYAL SENTRY . . . . . 21 PERMANET 2.0 . . . . . 22 PERMANET 3.0 . . . . . 23 VEERALIN . . . . . 24 INTERCEPTOR G2 . . . . . 25 ROYAL GUARD . . . . . 26 OTHER/DON'T KNOW BRAND (LLIN) . . . . 36 OTHER TYPE (NOT LLIN) . . . . . 96 DON'T KNOW TYPE 98	
143	Did you get the net through a net mass distribution campaign, during an antenatal care visit, or during an immunization visit?	YES, MASS DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN . . . . . 1 YES, ANC . . . . . 2 YES, IMMUNIZATION VISIT . . . . . 3 NO 4	→ 145
144	Where did you get the net?	GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 02 PHARMACY . . . . . 03 SHOP/MARKET . . . . . 04 CHW . . . . . 05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . 06 SCHOOL . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
145	Did anyone sleep under this mosquito net last night?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 NOT SURE 8	→ 147 → 148

MOSQUITO NETS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
146	Who slept under this mosquito net last night? RECORD THE PERSON'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	→ 148
147	What was the main reason this net was not used last night?	TOO HOT . . . . . 01 DON'T LIKE NET SHAPE/COLOR/SIZE . . . . 02 DON'T LIKE SMELL . . . . . 03 UNABLE TO HANG NET . . . . . 04 SLEPT OUTDOORS . . . . . 05 USUAL USER DIDN'T SLEEP HERE LAST NIGHT . . . . . 06 NO MOSQUITOES/NO MALARIA . . . . . 07 EXTRA NET/SAVING FOR LATER . . . . . 08 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
148	GO BACK TO 139 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 149.		

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
149	We would like to learn about the places that households use to wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands?	OBSERVED, FIXED PLACE . . . . . 1 OBSERVED, MOBILE . . . . . 2 NOT OBSERVED, NOT IN DWELLING/YARD/PLOT . . . . . 3 NOT OBSERVED, NO PERMISSION TO SEE . . 4 NOT OBSERVED, OTHER REASON 5	→ 152
150	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	WATER IS AVAILABLE . . . . . 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
151	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF SOAP, DETERGENT, OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	SOAP OR DETERGENT (BAR, LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE) . . . . . A ASH, MUD, SAND . . . . . B NONE . . . . . Y	
152	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL FLOOR** EARTH/SAND . . . . . 11 DUNG . . . . . 12 **RUDIMENTARY FLOOR** WOOD PLANKS . . . . . 21 PALM/BAMBOO . . . . . 22 **FINISHED FLOOR** PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD . . . . . 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS . . . . . 32 CERAMIC TILES . . . . . 33 CEMENT . . . . . 34 CARPET . . . . . 35 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
153	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL ROOFING** NO ROOF . . . . . 11 THATCH/PALM LEAF . . . . . 12 MUD . . . . . 13 **RUDIMENTARY ROOFING** RUSTIC MAT . . . . . 21 PALM/BAMBOO . . . . . 22 WOOD PLANKS . . . . . 23 CARDBOARD . . . . . 24 **FINISHED ROOFING** METAL/ZINC . . . . . 31 WOOD . . . . . 32 CALAMINE/CEMENT FIBER . . . . . 33 CERAMIC TILES . . . . . 34 CEMENT . . . . . 35 ROOFING SHINGLES . . . . . 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
154	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL WALLS** NO WALLS . . . . . 11 CANE/PALM/TRUNKS . . . . . 12 DIRT . . . . . 13 **RUDIMENTARY WALLS** BAMBOO WITH MUD . . . . . 21 STONE WITH MUD . . . . . 22 UNCOVERED ADOBE . . . . . 23 PLYWOOD . . . . . 24 CARDBOARD . . . . . 25 REUSED WOOD . . . . . 26 **FINISHED WALLS** CEMENT . . . . . 31 STONE WITH LIME/CEMENT . . . . . 32 BRICKS . . . . . 33 CEMENT BLOCKS . . . . . 34 COVERED ADOBE . . . . . 35 WOOD PLANKS/SHINGLES . . . . . 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
155	I would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodized. May I have a sample of the salt used to cook meals in your household? TEST SALT FOR IODINE.	**SALT TESTED** IODINE PRESENT . . . . . 1 NO IODINE . . . . . 2 **SALT NOT TESTED** HOUSEHOLD USES SALT BUT THERE IS NO SALT IN THE HOUSEHOLD . . . . . 3 HOUSEHOLD DOES NOT USE SALT . . . . 4 SALT NOT TESTED _____ 6 (SPECIFY REASON)	

FOOD INSECURITY MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
155AA	Now I would like to ask you some questions about food. During the last 12 months, was there a time when:		
155A	You or others in your household worried about not having enough food to eat because of a lack of money or other resources?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER . . . . . 7 DON'T KNOW 8	
155B	Still thinking about the last 12 months, was there a time when you or others in your household were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food because of a lack of money or other resources?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER . . . . . 7 DON'T KNOW 8	
155C	Was there a time when you or others in your household ate only a few kinds of foods because of a lack of money or other resources?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER . . . . . 7 DON'T KNOW 8	
155D	Was there a time when you or others in your household had to skip a meal because there was not enough money or other resources to get food?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER . . . . . 7 DON'T KNOW 8	
155E	Still thinking about the last 12 months, was there a time when you or others in your household ate less than you thought you should because of a lack of money or other resources?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER . . . . . 7 DON'T KNOW 8	
155F	Was there a time when your household ran out of food because of a lack of money or other resources?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER . . . . . 7 DON'T KNOW 8	
155G	Was there a time when you or others in your household were hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money or other resources for food?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER . . . . . 7 DON'T KNOW 8	
155H	Was there a time when you or others in your household went without eating for a whole day because of a lack of money or other resources?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER . . . . . 7 DON'T KNOW 8	
156	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

HOUSEHOLD: FOOTNOTES

(1) This section should be adapted for country-specific survey design.

(2) Remove the section for recording the name and ID number of the CAPI supervisor if the survey does not have CAPI supervisors who are separate from the team supervisors.

(3) Increase the time reported to the respondent if modules are added to the questionnaire.

(4) In Q. 18, the year should refer to the school year that is in session at the time the survey begins. If the survey begins between two school years, then the year should refer to the school year that just ended.

(5) Countries that use sachet water (small plastic bags of water) as a source of drinking water should add SACHET WATER as a separate coding category after BOTTLED WATER, and follow the same question flow as households that use BOTTLED WATER (ask Q. 102, source of water for other purposes). Similarly, countries that have water kiosks should add WATER KIOSK as a separate coding category, and follow the same question flow as households that use BOTTLED WATER.

(6) Coding categories to be developed locally; however, the broad categories must be maintained.

(7) Add other country-specific animals, such as oxen, water buffalo, camels, llamas, alpacas, pigs, ducks, geese, or elephants.

(8) Each country should add to the list at least five items of furniture (such as a table, chair, sofa, bed, armoire, cupboard, or cabinet). In addition, each country should add at least four additional household appliances so that the list includes at least three items that even a poor household may have, at least three items that a middle income household may have, and at least three items that a high income household may have. Some possible additions are clock, water pump, grain grinder, fan, blender, water heater, generator, washing machine, microwave oven, DVD player, CD player, camera, air conditioner or cooler, or sewing machine.

(9) The question should be deleted in countries that are not affected by malaria.

(10) Adapt question locally to use the name of the mass distribution campaign.

(11) Adapt list of response codes to country context as needed.

(12) There are many different kinds of iodine testing kits available. The proper test kit should be selected in each country depending on the type of iodine additive used in the country (potassium iodate or potassium iodide). If both of these additives are used in a country, then both types of test kits should be used.

FORMATTING DATE: 28 July 2023
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 03 Feb 2023

2023 NIGERIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

NIGERIA
NATIONAL POPULATION COMMISSION

IDENTIFICATION

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBEI . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN _____ [ ][ ]

CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE DVH01: WOMAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? (1=YES, 2=NO) . . . . [ ]

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY [ ][ ]
				MONTH [ ][ ]
				YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NO. [ ][ ][ ][ ]
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT* [ ]
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS [ ]
TIME	_____	_____		

*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED; 2 NOT AT HOME; 3 POSTPONED; 4 REFUSED; 5 PARTLY COMPLETED; 6 INCAPACITATED; 7 OTHER _____ SPECIFY

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** [0][1] LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** [ ][ ] NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** [ ][ ] TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) [ ]

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
02 HAUSA
03 YORUBA
04 IGBO

TEAM	TEAM SUPERVISOR		CAPI SUPERVISOR	
[ ][ ]	_____	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	_____	[ ][ ][ ][ ]
NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with the NATIONAL POPULATION COMMISSION(NPC). We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over NIGERIA. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 30 to 60 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	
102	What STATE were you born in?	**NORTH CENTRAL** FCT-ABUJA . . . . . 01 BENUE . . . . . 02 KOGI . . . . . 03 KWARA . . . . . 04 NASARAWA . . . . . 05 NIGER . . . . . 06 PLATEAU . . . . . 07 **NORTH EAST** ADAMAWA . . . . . 08 BAUCHI . . . . . 09 BORNO . . . . . 10 GOMBE . . . . . 11 TARABA . . . . . 12 YOBE . . . . . 13 **NORTH WEST** JIGAWA . . . . . 14 KADUNA . . . . . 15 KANO . . . . . 16 KATSINA . . . . . 17 KEBBI . . . . . 18 SOKOTO . . . . . 19 ZAMFARA . . . . . 20 **SOUTH EAST** ABIA . . . . . 21 ANAMBRA . . . . . 22 EBONYI . . . . . 23 ENUGU . . . . . 24 IMO . . . . . 25 **SOUTH SOUTH** AKWA IBOM . . . . . 26 BAYELSA . . . . . 27 CROSS R . . . . . 28 DELTA . . . . . 29 EDO . . . . . 30 RIVERS . . . . . 31 **SOUTH WEST** EKITI . . . . . 32 LAGOS . . . . . 33 OGUN . . . . . 34 ONDO . . . . . 35 OSUN . . . . . 36 OYO . . . . . 37 OUTSIDE OF NIGERIA 96	→ 104
103	What country were you born in?	COUNTRY _____ ☐☐	
104	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ ALWAYS . . . . . 95 VISITOR 96	→ 110

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
105	CHECK 104: 00 - 04 YEARS ☐ ↓ 05 YEARS OR MORE ☐ → 107		
106	In what month and year did you move here?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
107	Just before you moved here, which STATE did you live in?	**NORTH CENTRAL** FCT-ABUJA . . . . . 01 BENUE . . . . . 02 KOGI . . . . . 03 KWARA . . . . . 04 NASARAWA . . . . . 05 NIGER . . . . . 06 PLATEAU . . . . . 07 **NORTH EAST** ADAMAWA . . . . . 08 BAUCHI . . . . . 09 BORNO . . . . . 10 GOMBE . . . . . 11 TARABA . . . . . 12 YOBE . . . . . 13 **NORTH WEST** JIGAWA . . . . . 14 KADUNA . . . . . 15 KANO . . . . . 16 KATSINA . . . . . 17 KEBBI . . . . . 18 SOKOTO . . . . . 19 ZAMFARA . . . . . 20 **SOUTH EAST** ABIA . . . . . 21 ANAMBRA . . . . . 22 EBONYI . . . . . 23 ENUGU . . . . . 24 IMO . . . . . 25 **SOUTH SOUTH** AKWA IBOM . . . . . 26 BAYELSA . . . . . 27 CROSS R . . . . . 28 DELTA . . . . . 29 EDO . . . . . 30 RIVERS . . . . . 31 **SOUTH WEST** EKITI . . . . . 32 LAGOS . . . . . 33 OGUN . . . . . 34 ONDO . . . . . 35 OSUN . . . . . 36 OYO . . . . . 37 OUTSIDE OF NIGERIA 96	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
108	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?	CITY . . . . . 1 TOWN . . . . . 2 RURAL AREA 3	
109	Why did you move to this place?	EMPLOYMENT . . . . . 01 EDUCATION/TRAINING . . . . . 02 MARRIAGE FORMATION . . . . . 03 FAMILY REUNIFICATION/OTHER FAMILY-RELATED REASON . . . . . 04 FORCED DISPLACEMEN . . . . . 05 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
110	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
111	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 110 AND/OR 111 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
112	In general, would you say your health is very good, good, moderate, bad, or very bad?	VERY GOOD . . . . . 1 GOOD . . . . . 2 MODERATE . . . . . 3 BAD . . . . . 4 VERY BAD 5	
113	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 117
114	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 SECONDARY . . . . . 2 HIGHER 3	
115	What is the highest class you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	CLASS . . . . . ☐☐	
116	CHECK 114: PRIMARY OR SECONDARY ☐ ↓ HIGHER ☐		→ 119
117	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE . . . . . 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE . . . . . 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE _____ 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
118	CHECK 117: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED ☐ CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED ☐ → 120		
119	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
120	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
121	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
122	Do you own a mobile phone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 127
123	Is your mobile phone a smart phone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
127	Have you ever used the Internet from any location on any device?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 130
128	In the last 12 months, have you used the Internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 130
129	During the last one month, how often did you use the Internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
130	What is your religion? IF CHRISTIAN PROBE: CATHOLIC OR OTHER CHRISTIAN.	CATHOLIC . . . . . 1 OTHER CHRISTIAN . . . . . 2 ISLAM . . . . . 3 TRADITIONALIST . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
131	What is your ethnic group?	_____ ☐☐☐ (ETHNIC GROUP)	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 204
203	a) How many sons live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ]	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . . . [ ][ ]	
206	Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 208
207	a) How many boys have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ] b) GIRLS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ]	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
209	CHECK 208: Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in total (NUMBER OF BIRTHS) births during your life. Is that correct? YES ☐ NO ☐ → PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS		
210	Women sometimes have a pregnancy that does not result in a live birth. For example, a pregnancy can end in a miscarriage, an abortion, or the child can be born dead. Have you ever had a pregnancy that did not end in a live birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 212
211	How many miscarriages, abortions, and stillbirths have you had?	PREGNANCY LOSSES . . . . . [ ][ ]	
212	SUM ANSWERS TO 208 AND 211 AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL PREGNANCY OUTCOMES . . [ ][ ]	
213	CHECK 212: ONE OR MORE PAST PREGNANCIES ☐ NO PAST PREGNANCIES ☐ →		→ 232

214 Now I would like to record all your pregnancies including live births, stillbirths, miscarriages, and abortions, starting with your first pregnancy.

PREGNANCY HISTORY LINE NUMBER	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222
	IF Think back to your first pregnancy. Was that a single pregnancy, twins, or triplets? IF Think back to your next pregnancy. Was that a single pregnancy, twins, or triplets?	IF 215=SING: Was the baby born alive, born dead, or did you have a miscarriage or abortion? IF 215>1: FIRST OF MULT Was the first baby in this pregnancy born alive or born dead? NEXT MULT. Was the next baby in this pregnancy born alive or born dead?	Did the baby cry, move, or breathe?	What name was given to the baby? RECORD NAME.	Is (NAME IN 218) a boy or a girl?	CHECK 216 AND 217: TYPE OF PREGNANCY OUTCOME. NOTE: IF 217=1, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME = BORN ALIVE. IF BORN On what day, month, and year was (NAME IN IF BORN DEAD, MISCARRIAGE On what day, month, and year did this pregnancy end?	How long did this pregnancy last in weeks or months? RECORD IN COMPLETED WEEKS OR MONTHS.	IF ROW=01: Were there any other pregnancies before this pregnancy? IF ROW>01: Were there any other pregnancies between the previous pregnancy and this pregnancy? IF 215>1 AND THIS IS NOT THE FIRST BIRTH OF THE PREGNANCY, SKIP TO 216 IN NEXT ROW.
01	SING .. 1 ###### 2 TRIP ... 3 QUAD . 4 QUIN .. 5	BORN ALIVE . 1 (SKIP TO 218) BORN DEAD . 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 (SKIP TO 220) ABORTION ... 4	YES ... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO 220)	NAME	BOY ... 1 GIRL .. 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	WEEKS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐	YES ..... 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) NO ..... 2 (NEXT ROW)
02	SING .. 1 ###### 2 TRIP ... 3 QUAD . 4 QUIN .. 5	BORN ALIVE . 1 (SKIP TO 218) BORN DEAD . 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 (SKIP TO 220) ABORTION ... 4	YES ... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO 220)	NAME	BOY ... 1 GIRL .. 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	WEEKS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐	YES ..... 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) NO ..... 2 (NEXT ROW)
03	SING .. 1 ###### 2 TRIP ... 3 QUAD . 4 QUIN .. 5	BORN ALIVE . 1 (SKIP TO 218) BORN DEAD . 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 (SKIP TO 220) ABORTION ... 4	YES ... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO 220)	NAME	BOY ... 1 GIRL .. 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	WEEKS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐	YES ..... 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) NO ..... 2 (NEXT ROW)

222A	Have you had any pregnancies that ended since the last pregnancy	YES ..... 1 → ADD TO TABLE NO 2
222B	READ THE LIST OF PREGNANCY OUTCOMES IN ORDER TO THE RESPONDENT AND ASK IF THEY ARE ALL THAT SHE HAS EVER HAD, AND IF THEY ARE LISTED IN ORDER STARTING FROM THE FIRST ONE. DOES THE RESPONDENT AGREE? IF NOT, PROBE FOR THE CORRECT INFORMATION AND REVISE THE PREGNANCY HISTORY ACCORDINGLY.	

PREGNANCY HISTORY LINE NUMBER	223	224	225	226	227	228	228A
			IF BORN ALIVE AND STILL LIVING:			IF BORN ALIVE AND NOW DEAD:	IF AGE AT DEATH IN DAYS, MONTHS, OR 2-4 YEARS
	CHECK 216, 217 AND 221: IF 216=1 OR 217=1, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME = BORN ALIVE. IF 216=2 OR 3, THEN CHECK 221. IF 221 ≥ 7 MONTHS OR 28 WEEKS, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME = BORN DEAD. IF 221 < 7 MONTHS OR 28 WEEKS, FINAL PREGNANCY OUTCOME = MISCARRIAGE. IF 216=4, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME = ABORTION.	Is (NAME IN 218) still alive?	IF 219=BOY How old was (NAME IN 218) at his last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLET IF 219=GIR How old was (NAME IN 218) at her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.	Is (NAME IN 218) living with you?	RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD.	IF 219=BOY: How old was (NAME IN 218) when he died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did (NAME IN 218) have his first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was (NAME IN 218) when he died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN IF 219=GIRL: How old was (NAME IN 218) when she died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did (NAME IN 218) have her first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was (NAME IN 218) when she died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN	On what day, month, and year did (NAME in 218) die?
01	BORN ALIVE ..... 1 1 BORN DEAD ..... 2 MISCARRIAGE .. 3 ABORTION 4	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO 228)	AGE IN YEARS	YES ..... 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	DAY MONTH YEAR
02	BORN ALIVE ..... 1 BORN DEAD ..... 2 MISCARRIAGE .. 3 ABORTION 4	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO 228)	AGE IN YEARS	YES ..... 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	DAY MONTH YEAR
03	BORN ALIVE ..... 1 BORN DEAD ..... 2 MISCARRIAGE .. 3 ABORTION 4	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO 228)	AGE IN YEARS	YES ..... 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	DAY MONTH YEAR

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
230	COMPARE 212 WITH NUMBER OF PREGNANCY OUTCOMES IN PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER IN PREGNANCY HISTORY IS GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 212 ☐ NUMBER IN PREGNANCY HISTORY IS LESS THAN 212 ☐ (PROBE AND RECONCILE)		
230A	CHECK 220 AND 223: ENTER THE NUMBER OF STILLBIRTHS SINCE JANUARY 2018 IF NONE RECORD `0' NUMBER OF STILLBIRTHS ☐		
230B	CHECK 228A: ENTER THE NUMBER OF DEATHS SINCE JANUARY 2018 IF NONE RECORD `0' NUMBER OF DEATHS ☐		
231	**C** FOR EACH LIVE BIRTH IN 2018-2023, ENTER 'B' IN THE MONTH OF BIRTH IN THE CALENDAR. WRITE THE NAME OF THE CHILD TO THE LEFT OF THE 'B' CODE. FOR EACH LIVE BIRTH, RECORD 'P' IN EACH OF THE PRECEDING MONTHS ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY. (NOTE: THE NUMBER OF 'P's MUST BE ONE LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THAT THE PREGNANCY LASTED.) FOR EACH PREGNANCY THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH IN 2018-2023, ENTER 'T' IN THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT THE PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'P' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS OF PREGNANCY. IF DURATION OF PREGNANCY WAS REPORTED IN WEEKS, MULTIPLY THE NUMBER OF WEEKS BY 0.23 TO CONVERT TO THE NUMBER OF MONTHS. ROUND DOWN TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER TO GET THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.		
232	Are you pregnant now?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 UNSURE 8	→ 236
233	How many weeks or months pregnant are you? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED WEEKS OR MONTHS. **C** ENTER 'P's IN THE CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. IF DURATION OF PREGNANCY WAS REPORTED IN WEEKS, MULTIPLY THE NUMBER OF WEEKS BY 0.23 TO CONVERT TO THE NUMBER OF MONTHS. ROUND DOWN TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER TO GET THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.	WEEKS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ MONTHS . . . . . 2 ☐☐	
234	When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 236
235	CHECK 208: TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS ONE OR MORE ☐ → a) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children? NONE ☐ → b) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children?	LATER . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE 2	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
236	When did your last menstrual period start? _____ (DATE, IF GIVEN)	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 [ ][ ] YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 [ ][ ] IN MENOPAUSE/ HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY . . . . . 994 BEFORE LAST PREGNANC` . . . . . 995 → 240 NEVER MENSTRUATED 996	→ 241
237	CHECK 236: WAS THE LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD WITHIN THE LAST YEAR? YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR ☐ NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE ☐ → 240		
238	During your last menstrual period, what did you use to collect or absorb your menstrual blood? Anything else?	REUSABLE SANITARY PAD . . . . . A DISPOSABLE SANITARY PADS . . . . . B TAMPONS . . . . . C MENSTRUAL CUP . . . . . D CLOTH . . . . . E TOILET PAPER . . . . . F COTTON WOOL . . . . . G UNDERWEAR ONLY . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NOTHING . . . . . Y	
239	During your last menstrual period, were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 AWAY FROM HOME DURING LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD 3	
240	How old were you when you had your first menstrual period?	AGE . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
241	From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 243
242	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS . . . . . 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
243	After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy.	
01	Have you heard of Female Sterilization? PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
02	Have you heard of Male Sterilization? PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
03	Have you heard of IUD? PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a trained health care worker which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
04	Have you heard of Injectables? PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
05	Have you heard of Implants? PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a trained health care worker which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
06	Have you heard of Pill? PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
07	Have you heard of Male Condom? PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
08	Have you heard of Female Condom? PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
09	Have you heard of Emergency Contraception? PROBE: As an emergency measure, within 3 days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
10	Have you heard of Standard Days Method? PROBE: A woman uses a string of colored beads to know the days she can get pregnant. On the days she can get pregnant, she uses a condom or does not have sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
11	Have you heard of Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM)? PROBE: Up to 6 months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring exclusive	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
12	Have you heard of Rhythm Method? PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
13	Have you heard of Withdrawal Method? PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
14	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES, MODERN METHOD _____ A (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ B (SPECIFY) NO . . . . . Y

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	CHECK 232: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ PREGNANT ☐		→ 311A
303	Are you or your husband/partner currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 307
304	Are you or your husband/partner sterilized? IF YES: Who is sterilized, you or your partner?	YES, RESPONDENT STERILIZED ONLY . . . . 1 YES, PARTNER STERILIZED ONLY . . . . . 2 YES, BOTH STERILIZED . . . . . 3 NO, NEITHER STERILIZED 4	→ 306
305	CHECK 304: RESPONDENT STERILIZED ONLY ☐ → PROCEED TO 307. CIRCLE CODE 'A' AND FOLLOW THE SKIP INSTRUCTION. PARTNER STERILIZED ONLY ☐ → PROCEED TO 307. CIRCLE CODE 'B' AND FOLLOW THE SKIP INSTRUCTION. BOTH STERILIZED ☐ → PROCEED TO 307. CIRCLE CODE 'A' AND CODE 'B' AND FOLLOW THE SKIP INSTRUCTION.		
306	Just to check, are you or your husband/partner doing any of the following to avoid pregnancy: deliberately avoiding sex on certain days, using a condom, using withdrawal or using emergency	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 317
307	Which method are you using? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B IUD . . . . . C INJECTABLES . . . . . D IMPLANTS . . . . . E PILL . . . . . F MALE CONDOM . . . . . G FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIO . . . . . I STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . K RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . L WITHDRAWAL . . . . . M OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . Y	A → 312 B C → 314 D E → 314 F → 310 G → 311 H I J K → 314 L M X Y
308	Now I'm going to show you two pictures. Please point to the picture that best matches what was used the last time you received your injectable. SHOW IMAGES OF SAYANA PRESS AND REGULAR SYRINGE.	DMPA-SC/SAYANA PRESS . . . . . 1 NEEDLE AND SYRINGE(DMPA-IM-Depo-prov 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 314
309	The last time you received your injectable, did you inject DMPA-SC/Sayana Press yourself or did a health care provider do it for you?	SELF-INJECTION . . . . . 1 INJECTION GIVEN BY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 314
310	What is the brand name of the pills you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	DUOFEMCONFIDENCE . . . . . 01 MICROGYNON . . . . . 02 LOFEMENAL . . . . . 03 NEOGYNON . . . . . 04 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 314

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
311	What is the brand name of the condoms you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	GOLD CIRCLE . . . . . 01 DUREX . . . . . 02 ROUGH RIDER . . . . . 03 TWIN LOTUS . . . . . 04 PLAIN CONDOMS . . . . . 05 GO FLEX . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 314
311A	Do you intend to use family planning after delivery of this pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 317
312	In what facility did the sterilization take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** TEACHING HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTER . . . . . 12 GENERAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 13 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CATER . . . . . 14 PRIMARY HEALTH CLINIC . . . . . 15 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 22 PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 23 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 26 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** FAITH-BASED HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 FAITH_BASED CLINIC . . . . . 32 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 33 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
313	In what month and year was the sterilization performed?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	→ 315
314	Since what month and year have you been using (METHOD) without stopping? PROBE: For how long have you been using (METHOD) now without stopping?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
315	CHECK 313 AND 314, AND 220: ANY LIVE BIRTH, STILLBIRTH, MISSCARRIAGE OR ABORTION AFTER MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN 313 OR 314? NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ → GO BACK TO 313 OR 314, PROBE AND RECORD MONTH AND YEAR AT START OF CONTINUOUS USE OF CURRENT METHOD (MUST BE AFTER LAST BIRTH OR PREGNANCY		

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION (CAPI OPTION)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
316	CHECK 313 AND 314: YEAR IS 2018-2023 ☐ **C** ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND IN EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING. THEN CONTINUE ↓ YEAR IS 2017 OR EARLIER ☐ **C** ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO JANUARY 2018 . THEN (SKIP TO 329)		
317	I would like to ask you some questions about the times you or your partner may have used a method to avoid getting pregnant during the last few years. USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO JANUARY 2018. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS. **C**		
317A	MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF INTERVAL OF USE OR NON-USE.	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
317B	Between (EVENT ONE) in (MONTH/YEAR ONE) and (EVENT TWO) in (MONTH/YEAR TWO), did you or your partner use any method of	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 317I
317C	Which method was that?	METHOD CODE . . . . . ☐	
317D	How many months after (EVENT ONE) in (MONTH/YEAR ONE) did you start to use the (METHOD)? RECORD '95' IF THE RESPONDENT SAYS THE DATE OF STARTING TO USE THE METHOD.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 00 MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DATE GIVEN 95	→ 317F
317E	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STARTED USING METHOD.	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
317F	For how many months did you use the (METHOD) continuously? RECORD '95' IF RESPONDENT GAVE THE DATE OF TERMINATION OF USE	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DATE GIVEN 95	→ 317H
317G	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STOPPED USING METHOD.	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
317H	Why did you stop using (METHOD)?	REASON STOPPED . . . . . ☐	
317I	GO BACK TO 317A FOR NEXT GAP; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 318.		

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
318	Have you used emergency contraception in the last 12 months? That is, have you taken special pills within 3 days after having unprotected sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
319	CHECK THE CALENDAR FOR USE OF ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IN ANY MONTH NO METHOD USED ☐ ↓	ANY METHOD USED ☐	→ 321
320	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 331
321	CHECK 307: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 307, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	NO CODE CIRCLED . . . . . 00 FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 02 IUD . . . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . . . 05 PILL . . . . . 06 MALE CONDOM . . . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . 10 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . 11 RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . 12 WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 331 → 324 → 332 → 332 → 332
322	You first started using (METHOD) in (DATE FROM 314). Where did you get it at that time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** TEACHING HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTER . . . . . 12 GENERAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 13 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTER . . . . . 14 PRIMARY HEALTH CLINIC . . . . . 15 HEALTH POST . . . . . 16 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 17 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 22 PHARMACY . . . . . 23 PATENT & PROPRIETARY MEDICINE VENDOR . . 24 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 25 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 26 MATERNITY CENTER . . . . . 27 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 28 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** FAITH-BASED HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 FAITH-BASED CLINIC . . . . . 32 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 33 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 41 CHURCH . . . . . 42 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 43 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
323	At that time, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 325
324	When you got sterilized, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	
325	Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	
326	At that time, were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	
327	CHECK 307: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 307, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . 01 IUD . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . 05 PILL . . . 06 MALE CONDOM . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . 10 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . 95	→ 332
328	At that time, were you told that you could switch to another method if you wanted to or needed to?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 330
329	CHECK 307: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 307, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . 02 IUD . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . 05 PILL . . . 06 MALE CONDOM . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . 10 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . 11 RHYTHM METHOD . . . 12 WITHDRAWAL . . . 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . 96	→ 332 → 332 → 332

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
330	Where did you obtain (METHOD) the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** TEACHING HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTER . . . . . 12 GENERAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 13 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTER . . . . . 14 PRIMARY HEALTH CLINIC . . . . . 15 HEALTH POST . . . . . 16 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 17 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 22 PHARMACY . . . . . 23 PATENT & PROPRIETARY MEDICINE VENDORS 24 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 25 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 26 MATERNITY CENTER . . . . . 27 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 28 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** FAITH-BASED HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 FAITH-BASED CLINIC . . . . . 32 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 33 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 41 CHURCH . . . . . 42 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 43 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 332
331	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
332	In the last 12 months, were you visited by a volunteer (CHIPS, CORPS, village volunteer)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 334
333	Did the volunteer (CHIPS, CORPS, village volunteer) talk to you about family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
334	CHECK 202: CHILDREN LIVING WITH YES ☐ ↓ a) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself or your children? NO ☐ ↓ b) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 401
335	Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
401	CHECK 220 AND 225: ONE OR MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ ↓ NO PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐	→ 601	
402	CHECK 220. LIST THE PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER IN 215 FOR EACH PREGNANCY OUTCOME 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, STARTING FROM THE LAST ONE. CLASSIFY EACH PREGNANCY OUTCOME BY TYPE USING 223 AND THE ORDER OF OUTCOMES IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY. **PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE** MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH 4 ABORTION OR MISCARRIAGE 5 PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . . ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . . ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . . ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . . ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . . ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . . ☐		
403	Now I would like to ask some questions about your pregnancies in the last 3 years.		
404	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 402.	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
405	PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE FROM 402.	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH . . . . . 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH . . . . . 4 MISCARRIAGE/ABORTION 5	→ 407
406	RECORD DATE PREGNANCY ENDED FROM 220.	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . ☐☐☐☐	→ 408
407	RECORD NAME FROM 218. NAME_____		
408	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 OR 2 ☐ ↓ PREGNANCY TYPE 3, 4, OR 5 ☐ ↓ a) When you got pregnant with (NAME IN 407), did you want to get pregnant at that time? b) When you got pregnant with the pregnancy that ended in (DATE FROM 406), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 411

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
409	Did you want to have a baby later on, or not at all?	LATER . . . . . 1 NOT AT ALL 2	→ 411
410	How much longer did you want to wait?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
411	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH . . . . . 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH . . . . . 4 ABORTION/MISCARRIAGE 5	→ 434 → 434 → 475
412	Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 414
413	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH (SKIP TO 420) ☐ ←	MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH ☐	→ 426
414	Whom did you see? Anyone else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . A NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . B COMMUNITY HEALTH EXTENSION WORK . . C **OTHER PERSON** AUXILIARY MIDWIFE . . . . . D TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . E COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER/ COMMUNITY HEALTH INFLUENCERS PROMOTERS AND SERVICES(CHIPS)/ FIELD WORKER . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . [ ][ ]	
415	Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . A OTHER HOME . . . . . B **PUBLIC SECTOR** TEACHING HOSPITAL . . . . . C FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTER . . D GENERAL HOSPITAL . . . . . E PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTER F PRIMARY HEALTH CLINIC G HEALTH POST . . . . . H OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ I (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . J PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . K PHARMACY L PATENT & PROPRIETARY MEDICINE VENDORS (PPMV) M PRIVATE DOCTOR N MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . O MATERNITY CENTER . . . . . P OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ Q (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** FAITH-BASED HOSPITAL . . . . . R FAITH-BASED CLINIC . . . . . S OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ T (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
416	How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?	WEEKS . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] MONTHS . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	
417	How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
418	As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, did a healthcare provider do any of the following:	YES NO DK a) BP . . . . . 1 2 8 b) URINE . . . . . 1 2 8 c) BLOOD . . . . . 1 2 8 d) HEARTBEAT . . . . . 1 2 8 e) FOODS . . . . . 1 2 8 f) BREASTFEED . . . . . 1 2 8 g) BLEEDING 1 2 8	
	a) Measure your blood pressure? b) Take a urine sample? c) Take a blood sample? d) Listen to the baby's heartbeat? e) Talk with you about which foods or how much food you should eat? f) Talk with you about breastfeeding? g) Ask you if you had vaginal bleeding?		

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
418A	Which of the following information about family planning was covered as component of antenatal care counselling during this pregnancy?	YES NO	
	a) All family planning methods appropriate to fertility regulation? PROBE: Includes contraceptive methods such as IUD, injectables, implant, pills, condoms, emergency contraception, sterilization, withdrawal method, rhythm method.	a) ALL METHODS 1 2	
	b) Possible side effects? PROBE: Women need to be well informed on the possible side effects of each method for decision making.	b) SIDE EFFECTS 1 2	
	c) Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)? PROBE: Up to 6 months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring exclisive breastfeeding on demand, day and night.	c) LAM 1 2	
	d) Transition from LAM to other modern methods? PROBE: To prevent pregnancy, women need to commence other modern contraceptive methods of choice after using LAM method.	d) TRANSITION FROM LAM 1 2	
	e) Spacing of pregnancies? PROBE: Women are encouraged to delay another pregnancy for 18-24 months following the last delivery.	e) SPACING PREGNANCIES 1 2	
	f) Fertility intentions? PROBE: This means a woman's desire to have a certain number of children and the intended spacing between births.	f) FERTILITY INTENSIONS 1 2	
	g) Return to fertility? PROBE: Woman can become pregnant following discontinuation of any hormonal contraceptive methods/birth control method.	g) RETURN TO FERTILITY 1 2	
419	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH ☐ ↓	MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH ☐ → 426	
420	During this pregnancy, were you given an injection in the arm to prevent the baby from getting tetanus after birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 423 DON'T KNOW 8	
421	During this pregnancy, how many times did you get a tetanus injection?	TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
422	CHECK 421: ONE TIME OR DK ☐ ↓	TWO OR MORE TIMES ☐ → 426	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
423	At any time before this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus injections?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 426
424	Before this pregnancy, how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	TIMES . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
425	CHECK 424: ONLY ONE ☐ ↓ a) How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection? MORE THAN ONE ☐ ↓ b) How many years ago did you receive the last tetanus injection prior to this pregnancy?	YEARS AGC . . . . . ☐☐	
426	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets or iron syrup? SHOW TABLETS/SYRUP/MULTIPLE MICRONUTRIENT SUPPLEMENT.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 429
427	Where did you get the iron tablets or syrup? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).	**PUBLIC SECTOR** TEACHING HOSPITAL . . . . . A FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTER . . . . . B GENERAL HOSPITAL . . . . . C PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTER . . . . . D PRIMARY HEALTH CLINIC . . . . . E HEALTH POST . . . . . F OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ G (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . H PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . I PHARMACY . . . . . J PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINE VENDORS(PPMV) . . . . . K PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . L MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . M MATERNITY CENTER . . . . . N OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ O (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** FAITH-BASED HOSPITAL . . . . . P FAITH-BASED CLINIC . . . . . Q OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ R (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . S MARKET . . . . . T MASS DISTRIBUTION . . . . U CAMPAIGN OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
428	During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the iron tablets or syrup? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS.	DAYS . . . . . ☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
429	During this pregnancy, did you take any medicine for intestinal worms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
431	During this pregnancy, did you take SP/Fansidar to keep you from getting malaria?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 434
432	How many times did you take SP/Fansidar during this pregnancy?	TIMES . . . . . ☐☐	
433	Did you get the SP/Fansidar during any antenatal care visit, during another visit to a health facility or from another source? IF MORE THAN ONE SOURCE, RECORD THE HIGHEST SOURCE ON THE LIST.	ANTENATAL VISIT . . . . . 1 ANOTHER FACILITY VISIT . . . . . 2 COMMUNITY HEALTH EXTENSION WORK . . . . 3 OTHER SOURCE 6	
434	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 OR 2 ☐ → a) Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME IN 407)? Anyone else? PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY. PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 4 ☐ → b) Who assisted with the delivery of the stillbirth you had in (DATE FROM 406)? Anyone else? PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . A NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . B COMMUNITY HEALTH EXTENSION WORK . . C **OTHER PERSON** AUXILIARY MIDWIFE . . . . . D TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . E RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . F COMMUNITY HEALTH INFLUENCERS PROMOTERS AND SERVICES(CHIPS)/ COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED . . . . . Y	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
435	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 OR 2 → a) Where did you give birth to (NAME IN 407)? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 4 → b) Where did you deliver this stillbirth? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 → 437 **PUBLIC SECTOR** TEACHING HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTER . . . . . 22 GENERAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 23 PRIMARY HEALTH . . . . . 24 PRIMARY HEALTH CLINIC . . . . . 25 HEALTH POST . . . . . 26 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 27 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 32 PHARMACY . . . . . 33 PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINE VENDORS(PPMV) . . . . . 34 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 35 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 36 MATERNITY CENTER . . . . . 37 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 38 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** FAITH-BASED HOSPITAL . . . . . 41 FAITH-BASED CLINIC . . . . . 42 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 → 437 (SPECIFY)	
436	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 OR 2 → a) Was (NAME IN 407) delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out? PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 4 → b) Was this stillbirth delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
437	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 2 → 441 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH . . . . . 3 → 445 PRIOR STILLBIRTH . . . . . 4 → 487	
438	After the birth, was (NAME IN 407) put on your chest/abdomen?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 → NB1	
439	Was (NAME IN 407)'s bare skin touching your bare skin?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 → NB1	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
440	How long after birth was (NAME IN 407) put on the bare skin of your chest/abdomen? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE. IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF 24 HOURS OR MORE, RECORD 24.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 00 HOURS . . . . . ☐☐	
NB1	How long after the birth was (NAME IN 407) bathed for the first time? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 00 HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
NB2	CHECK 435: PLACE OF DELIVERY CODE 11, 12, OR 96 CIRCLED ☐ ↓	CODE 21 - 46 ☐	→ NB6
NB3	What was used to cut the cord?	RAZOR BLADE . . . . . 1 KNIFE . . . . . 2 SCISSORS . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	→ NB6
NB4	Was it new or had it ever been used before?	NEW . . . . . 1 USED . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
NB5	Was it boiled before it was used to cut the cord?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
NB6	From the time the cord was cut till it fell off, was anything applied to the cord?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 441
NB7	What was applied? Anything else?	CHLORHEXIDINE GEL . . . . . A SPIRIT . . . . . B GENTIAN VIOLET . . . . . C OTHER ANTISEPTIC (ALCOHOL, ETC) . . . . . D MUSTARD OIL . . . . . E ASH . . . . . F ANIMAL DUNG . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
CH1	CHECK NB7: SUBSTANCE APPLIED TO CORD CODE 'A' NOT CIRCLED ☐ ↓	CODE 'A' CIRCLED ☐	→ CH3
CH2	Was chlorhexidine gel applied to the cord at any time? SHOW SAMPLE OF CHLORHEXIDINE	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 441

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
CH3	How long after the cord was cut was chlorhexidine gel first applied? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
CH4	For how many days was chlorhexidine gel applied to the cord? IF 7 OR MORE DAYS, RECORD '7'	DAYS . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
441	When (NAME IN 407) was born, was (NAME IN 407) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE . . . . . 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 2 AVERAGE . . . . . 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 4 VERY SMALL . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
442	Was (NAME IN 407) weighed at birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 444
443	How much did (NAME IN 407) weigh? RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.	KG FROM CARD 1 ☐.☐☐☐ KG FROM RECALL 2 ☐.☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 99998	
444	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH ☐↓	PRIOR LIVE BIRTH ☐ →	480
445	CHECK 435: PLACE OF DELIVERY FACILITY BIRTH: ANY CODE 21 THROUGH 46 CIRCLED ☐↓	CODE 11, 12, OR 96 CIRCLED ☐ →	464
447	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 ☐↓ a) How long after (NAME IN 407) was delivered did you stay in the (FACILITY IN 435)? PREGNANCY TYPE 3 ☐↓ b) For the stillbirth you had in (DATE FROM 406), how long after the baby was born did you stay in the (FACILITY IN 435)? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
448	I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Before you left the facility, did anyone check on your health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 451
449	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
450	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12 COMMUNITY HEALTH EXTENSION WORK . . 13 **OTHER PERSON** AUXILIARY MIDWIFE . . . . . 21 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 22 COMMUNITY HEALTH INFLUENCERS PROMOTERS AND SERVICES(CHIPS)/ COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS/ FIELD WORKER . . . . . 23 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
451	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH ☐ ↓	MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH ☐	→ 455
452	Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME IN 407)'s health -- for example, someone examining (NAME IN 407), checking the cord, or talking to you about how to care for (NAME IN 407). Before (NAME IN 407) left the facility, did anyone check on (NAME IN 407)'s health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 455
453	How long after delivery was (NAME IN 407)'s health first checked? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
454	Who checked on (NAME IN 407)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12 COMMUNITY HEALTH EXTENSION WORK . . 13 **OTHER PERSON** AUXILIARY MIDWIFE . . . . . 21 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 22 COMMUNITY HEALTH INFLUENCERS PROMOTERS AND SERVICES(CHIPS)/ COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS/ FIELD WORKER . . . . . 23 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
455	Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left the facility. Did anyone check on your health after you left the facility?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 459	
456	How long after delivery did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
457	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12 COMMUNITY HEALTH EXTENSION WORKER 13 **OTHER PERSON** AUXILIARY MIDWIFE . . . . . 21 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 22 COMMUNITY HEALTH INFLUENCERS PROMOTERS AND SERVICES(CHIPS)/ COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS/ FIELD WORKER . . . . . 23 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
458	Where did the check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** TEACHING HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTER . . . . . 22 GENERAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 23 PRIMARY HEALTH . . . . . 24 PRIMARY HEALTH CLINIC . . . . . 25 HEALTH POST . . . . . 26 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 27 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 32 PHARMACY . . . . . 33 PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINE VENDORS(PPMV) . . . . . 34 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 35 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 36 MATERNITY CENTER . . . . . 37 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 38 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** FAITH-BASED HOSPITAL . . . . . 41 FAITH-BASED CLINIC . . . . . 42 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
459	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH ☐↓	MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH ☐ → 474	
460	After (NAME IN 407) left the (FACILITY IN 435) did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME IN 407)'s health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 473
461	How long after the birth of (NAME IN 407) did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
462	Who checked on (NAME IN 407)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12 COMMUNITY HEALTH EXTENSION WORKER 13 **OTHER PERSON** AUXILIARY MIDWIFE . . . . . 21 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 22 COMMUNITY HEALTH INFLUENCERS PROMOTERS AND SERVICES(CHIPS)/ COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS/ FIELD WORKER . . . . . 23 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
463	Where did this check of (NAME IN 407) take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** TEACHING HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTER . . . . 22 GENERAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 23 PRIMARY HEALTH . . . . . 24 PRIMARY HEALTH CLINIC . . . . . 25 HEALTH POST 26 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 27 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 32 PHARMACY . . . . . 33 PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINE VENDORS(PPMV) . . . . . 34 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 35 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 36 MATERNITY CENTER . . . . . 37 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 38 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** FAITH-BASED HOSPITAL . . . . . 41 FAITH-BASED CLINIC . . . . . 42 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 473

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
464	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 → a) I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you gave birth to (NAME IN 407)? PREGNANCY TYPE 3 → b) I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you delivered the stillbirth you had in (DATE FROM 406)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 468	
465	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
466	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12 COMMUNITY HEALTH EXTENSION WORKER 13 **OTHER PERSON** AUXILIARY MIDWIFE . . . . . 21 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 22 COMMUNITY HEALTH INFLUENCERS PROMOTERS AND SERVICES(CHIPS)/ COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS/ FIELD WORKER . . . . . 23 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
467	Where did this first check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** TEACHING HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTER . . . . . 22 GENERAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 23 PRIMARY HEALTH . . . . . 24 PRIMARY HEALTH CLINIC . . . . . 25 HEALTH POST . . . . . 26 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 27 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 32 PHARMACY . . . . . 33 PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINE VENDORS(PPMV) . . . . . 34 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 35 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 36 MATERNITY CENTER . . . . . 37 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 38 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** FAITH-BASED HOSPITAL . . . . . 41 FAITH-BASED CLINIC . . . . . 42 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
468	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH ☐↓ MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH ☐ → 474		
469	I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME IN 407)'s health -- for example, someone examining (NAME IN 407), checking the cord, or talking to you about how to care for (NAME IN 407). After (NAME IN 407) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME IN 407)'s health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 473

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . [ ][ ]	
470	How long after the birth of (NAME IN 407) did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] DAYS . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] WEEKS . . . . . 3 [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	
471	Who checked on (NAME IN 407)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12 COMMUNITY HEALTH EXTENSION WORK . . 13 **OTHER PERSON** AUXILIARY MIDWIFE . . . . . 21 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 22 COMMUNITY HEALTH INFLUENCERS PROMOTERS AND SERVICES(CHIPS)/ COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS/ FIELD WORKER . . . . . 23 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
472	Where did this first check of (NAME IN 407) take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** TEACHING HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTER . . . . . 22 GENERAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 23 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTER . . . . 24 PRIMARY HEALTH CLINIC . . . . . 25 HEALTH POST . . . . . 26 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 27 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 32 PHARMACY . . . . . 33 PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINE VENDORS(PPMV) . . . . . 34 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 35 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 36 MATERNITY CENTER . . . . . 37 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 38 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** FAITH-BASED HOSPITAL . . . . . 41 FAITH-BASED CLINIC . . . . . 42 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . .	
473	During the first 2 days after (NAME IN 407)'s birth, did any health care provider do the following:	YES NO DK	
	a) Examine the cord?	a) CORD 1 2 8	
	b) Measure (NAME IN 407)'s temperature?	b) TEMPERATURE 1 2 8	
	c) Tell you how to recognize if your baby needs immediate medical attention?	c) MEDICAL ATTENTION 1 2 8	
	d) Talk with you about breastfeeding?	d) TALK ABOUT BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
	e) Observe (NAME IN 407) breastfeeding to see if you are doing it correctly?	e) OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING . . 1 2 8	
473A	During the first 2 days after (NAME in 407)'s birth, did any of the following happen to you?:	YES NO DK	
	a) Feeling nervous and anxious?	a) NERVOUS 1 2 8	
	b) Feeling depressed or hopeless?	b) DEPRESSED 1 2 8	
	c) Losing interest or pleasure in doing anything?	c) LOSING INTEREST 1 2 8	
	d) Thinking of commiting suicide?	d) SUICIDE 1 2 8	
474	During the first 2 days after (NAME IN 407)'s birth, did any healthcare provider do the following to you:	YES NO DK	
	a) Measure your blood pressure?	a) BLOOD PRESSURE 1 2 8	
	b) Discuss your vaginal bleeding with you?	b) BLEEDING 1 2 8	
	c) Discuss family planning with you?	c) FAMILY PLANNING 1 2 8	
474A	Which of the following information about family planning was covered as component of postnatal care counselling during this pregnancy?	YES NO	
	a) All family planning methods appropriate to fertility regulation? PROBE: Includes contraceptive methods such as IUD, injectables, implant, pills, condoms, emergency contraception, sterilization, withdrawal method, rhythm method.	a) ALL METHODS 1 2	
	b) Possible side effects? PROBE: Women need to be well informed on the possible side effects of each method for decision making.	b) SIDE EFFECTS 1 2	
	c) Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)? PROBE: Up to 6 months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring exclisive breastfeeding on demand, day and night.	c) LAM 1 2	
	d) Transition from LAM to other modern methods? PROBE: To prevent pregnancy, women need to commence other modern contraceptive methods of choice after using LAM method.	d) TRANSITION FROM LAM 1 2	
	e) Spacing of pregnancies? PROBE: Women are encouraged to delay another pregnancy for 18-24 months following the last delivery.	e) SPACING PREGNANCIES 1 2	
	f) Fertility intentions? PROBE: This means a woman's desire to have a certain number of children and the intended spacing between births.	f) FERTILITY INTENTIONS 1 2	
	g) Return to fertility? PROBE: Woman can become pregnant following discontinuation of any hormonal contraceptive methods/birth control method.	g) RETURN TO FERTILITY 1 2	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
475	CHECK 215: IS THIS PREGNANCY THE WOMAN'S LAST PREGNANCY? YES ☐	NO ☐	→ 479
476	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 ☐ → a) Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME IN 407)? PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 5 ☐ → b) Has your menstrual period returned since the pregnancy that ended in (DATE FROM 406)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
477	CHECK 232: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT? NOT PREGNANT ☐	PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐	→ 479
478	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 ☐ → a) Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of (NAME IN 407)? PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 5 ☐ → b) Have you had sexual intercourse since the pregnancy that ended in (DATE FROM 406)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
479	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 1 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH . . . . . 3 MISCARRIAGE/ABORTION 5	→ 487
480	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME IN 407)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 482
481	CHECK 224 FOR CHILD:	LIVING ☐	→ 486
		DEAD ☐	→ 487
482	How long after birth did you first put (NAME IN 407) to the breast? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 000 HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐	
483	In the first 2 days after delivery, was (NAME IN 407) given anything other than breastmilk to eat or drink – anything at all like water, infant formula, pap, coconut water, glucose water, or herbal drinks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
484	CHECK 224 FOR CHILD: LIVING ☐	DEAD ☐	→ 487
485	Are you still breastfeeding (NAME IN 407)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
486	Did (NAME IN 407) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday during the day or at night?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
487	CHECK 402: ANY MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ → (GO TO 404 FOR THE NEXT	NO MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐	→ 501

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	CHECK 220, 224 AND 225 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? ONE OR MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ NO SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐		→ 601
502	Now I would like to ask some questions about vaccinations received by your children born in the last 3 years.		
503	RECORD THE NAME AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 215 AND 218 OF THE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, STARTING WITH THE LAST ONE. NAME OF CHILD _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐		
504	Do you have a card or other document where (NAME IN 503)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY A CARD . . . . . 1 YES, HAS ONLY ANOTHER DOCUMENT . . . . 2 YES, HAS CARD AND OTHER DOCUME . . . . 3 NO, NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMEN . . 4	→ 507 → 507
505	Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME IN 503)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
506	CHECK 504: CODE '2' CIRCLED ☐ CODE '4' CIRCLED ☐		→ 513
507	May I see the card or other document where (NAME IN 503)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, ONLY CARD SEEN . . . . . 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEE . . . . . 2 YES, CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . 3 NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SE . . 4	 → 513
508	RECORD (NAME'S) DATE OF BIRTH FROM THE VACCINATION CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT.	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DATE OF BIRTH NOT ON CARD 95	

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . .	
509	COPY VACCINATION DATES FROM THE CARD FOR (NAME). RECORD '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED. RECORD '00' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD IS BLANK FOR THE DOSE.		

	DAY		MONTH		YEAR			
BCG								
HEPATITIS B AT BIRTH								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 0 (BIRTH DOSE)								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1								
PNEUMOCOCCAL (PCV) 1								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 1								
ROTAVIRUS 1								
INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (IPV) 1								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2								
PNEUMOCOCCAL (PCV) 2								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 2								
ROTAVIRUS 2								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3								
PNEUMOCOCCAL (PCV) 3								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 3								
ROTAVIRUS 3								
INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (IPV) 2								
MEASLES 1								
YELLOW FEVER								
MENINGITIS VACCINE								
MEASLES 2								
VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)								

510	ASK THE RESPONDENT FOR PERMISSION TO PHOTOGRAPH VACCINATION CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT WHERE VACCINATIONS ARE WRITTEN. IF PERMISSION IS GRANTED, PHOTOGRAPH CARD.	PHOTOGRAPH TAKE . . . . . 1 PHOTOGRAPH NOT TAKEN, PERMISSION NOT RECEIVED . . . . . 2 PHOTOGRAPH NOT TAKEN, OTHER REASON _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
511	CHECK 509: 'BCG' TO 'MEASLES 2' ALL HAVE A DATE RECORDED OR '44' RECORDED IN THE 'DAY' COLUMN? NO ☐ YES ☐ → 529		

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
512	In addition to what is recorded on (this document/these documents), did (NAME IN 503) receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days? RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 509 THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.	YES . . . . . 1 (USE THE LIST SHOWN IN CAPI TO SELECT THE OTHER VACCINATIONS GIVEN. NOTE THAT CAPI WILL CHANGE THE ANSWER IN 509 IN THE 'DAY' COLUMN FROM '00' TO '66' FOR THE SELECTED VACCINATIONS.) (THEN SKIP TO 529) NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
512A	CHECK 509: ANY VACCINATIONS RECORDED ON THE CARD? YES ☐ → SKIP TO 529 NO ☐		→ 530
513	Did (NAME IN 503) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (NAME IN 503) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 530
514	Has (NAME IN 503) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
515	At or soon after birth, did (NAME IN 503) receive a Hepatitis B vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 517
516	Did (NAME IN 503) receive it within 24 hours of birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
517	Has (NAME IN 503) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 521
518	Did (NAME IN 503) receive the first oral polio vaccine in the first 2 weeks after birth or later?	FIRST TWO WEEKS . . . . . 1 LATER 2	
519	How many times did (NAME IN 503) receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐	
520	The first time (NAME IN 503) received the polio drops, did (NAME IN 503) also get an IPV injection in the arm to protect against polio?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 521
520A	How many times did (NAME IN 503) also get an IPV injection in the arm to protect against polio??	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐	
521	Has (NAME IN 503) ever received a pentavalent vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 523
522	How many times did (NAME IN 503) receive the pentavalent vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐	
523	Has (NAME IN 503) ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent pneumonia?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 525
524	How many times did (NAME IN 503) receive the pneumococcal vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐	

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
525	Has (NAME IN 503) ever received a rotavirus vaccination, that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 527
526	How many times did (NAME IN 503) receive the rotavirus vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
527	Has (NAME IN 503) ever received a measles vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent measles?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 529
528	How many times did (NAME IN 503) receive the measles vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
528A	Has (NAME IN 503) ever received a yellow fever vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent yellow fever?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
528B	Has (NAME IN 503) ever received meningitis vaccine, that is, an injection in the thigh at the age of 9 months or older to prevent against meningitis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
529	Where did (NAME IN 503) receive most of his/her vaccinations? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** TEACHING HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTER . . . . . 12 GENERAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 13 PRIMARY HEAl . . . . . 14 PRIMARY HEALTH CLINIC . . . . . 15 HEALTH POST . . . . . 16 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 17 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 22 PHARMACY . . . . . 23 PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINE VENDORS(PPMV) . . . . . 24 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 25 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 26 MATERNITY CENTER . . . . . 27 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 28 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** FAITH-BASED HOSPITAl . . . . . 31 FAITH-BASED CLINIC . . . . . 32 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** VACCINATION CAMPAIGN . . . . . 41 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
530	CHECK 220 AND 224 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ → (GO TO 503 FOR THE NEXT SURVIVING CHILD) NO MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ → 601		

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	CHECK 220, 224, AND 225 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? ONE OR MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ NO SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ → 643		
602	Now I would like to ask some questions about the health of your children born in the last 5 years. We will talk about each separately, starting with the youngest.		
603	RECORD THE NAME FROM 218 AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 215 OF THE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, STARTING WITH THE LAST ONE. NAME OF CHILD _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐		
604	In the last 12 months, was (NAME IN 603) given any of the following: a) Iron tablets or syrup? b) Multiple micronutrient powder? SHOW MULTIPLE MICRONUTRIENT POWDERS.	YES NO DK a) TABLETS/SYRUP . . . . . 1 2 8 b) MULTIPLE MICRONUTRIENT P(1 2 8	
605	In the last 6 months, was (NAME IN 603) given a vitamin A dose like [this/any of these]? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF AMPULES/CAPSULES/SYRUPS.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
606	In the last 6 months, was (NAME IN 603) given any medicine for intestinal worms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
607	In the last 3 months, has any healthcare provider or community health worker measured: a) (NAME IN 603)'s weight? b) (NAME IN 603)'s length or height? c) Around (NAME IN 603)'s upper arm? SHOW IMAGE OF MUAC TAPE.	YES NO DK a) WEIGHT . . . . . 1 2 8 b) LENGTH/HEIGHT . . . . . 1 2 8 c) UPPER ARM 1 2 8	
608	Has (NAME IN 603) had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 618

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
609	CHECK 485: CURRENTLY BREASTFEEDING? YES ↓ / NO/ NOT ASKED ↓ a) Now I would like to know how much (NAME IN 603) was given to drink during the diarrhea, including breast milk. Was (NAME IN 603) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME IN 603) given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less? b) Now I would like to know how much (NAME IN 603) was given to drink during the diarrhea. Was (NAME IN 603) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME IN 603) given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
610	When (NAME IN 603) had diarrhea, was (NAME IN 603) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME IN 603) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . . . . . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD . . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW 8	
611	Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 615

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
612	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).	**PUBLIC SECTOR** TEACHING HOSPITAL . . . . . A FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTER . . . . . B GENERAL HOSPITAL . . . . . C PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTER . . . . D PRIMARY HEALTH CLINIC . . . . . E HEALTH POST . . . . . F OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR SECTOR _____ G (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . H PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . I PHARMACY . . . . . J PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINE VENDORS(PPMV) . . . . . K PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . L MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . M MATERNITY CENTER . . . . . N OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ O (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** FAITH-BASED HOSPITAL . . . . . P FAITH-BASED CLINIC . . . . . Q OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ R (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . S TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . T MARKET . . . . . U ITINERANT DRUG SELLER . . . . . V OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
612A	CHECK 612: CODES `J' AND/OR `K' CIRCLED ☐	CODES `J' AND/OR `K' NOT CIRCLED ☐ → 613	
612B	At the Pharmacy/Patent Proprietory Medicine Stores: a) Was (NAME IN 603) examined? b) Did you get advice on type of medication to buy? c) Did you know exactly what medication to buy and only went there to buy it?	YES NO DK a) EXAMINED . . . . . 1 2 8 b) ADVICE TO BUY . . . . . 1 2 8 c) KNEW WHAT MEDICINE TO BUY 1 2 8	
613	CHECK 612: TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐	ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ → 615	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
614	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 612.	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐	
615	Was (NAME IN 603) given any of the following at any time since (NAME IN 603) started having the diarrhea: a) A fluid made from a special packet called CHI ORS, Emzorlyte, Orasure, Olpharm ORS etc.? b) Pre-packaged ORS liquid? c) Zinc tablets or syrup? d) A government recommended homemade fluid?	YES NO DK a) FLUID FROM ORS PACKET . . 1 2 8 b) ORS LIQUID . . . . . 1 2 8 c) ZINC . . . . . 1 2 8 d) HOMEMADE FLUID 1 2 8	
616	CHECK 615: ANY 'YES' ⚑ ↓ — a) Was anything else given to treat the diarrhea? ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' ⚑ ↓ — b) Was anything given to treat the diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 618
617	CHECK 615: ANY 'YES' ⚑ ↓ — a) What else was given to treat the diarrhea? Anything else? RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN. ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' ⚑ ↓ — b) What was given to treat the diarrhea? Anything else? RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN.	**PILL OR SYRUP** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . A ANTIMOTILITY . . . . . B OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC OR ANTIMOTILITY . . . . . C UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP . . . . . D **INJECTION** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . E NON-ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . F UNKNOWN INJECTION . . . . . G (IV) INTRAVENOUS . . . . . H HOME REMEDY/HERBAL MEDICINE . . . . . I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
617A	Where did you obtain this medicine?	ALREADY HAD AT HOME . . . . . 1 BOUGHT FOR THIS ILLNESS AT PHARMACY/PPMV . . . . . 2 RECEIVED FOR THIS ILLNESS FROM A HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 3 RECEIVED FOR THIS ILLNESS FROM A COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
618	Has (NAME IN 603) been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 621
619	At any time during the illness, did (NAME IN 603) have blood taken from (NAME IN 603)'s finger or heel for testing?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
620	Were you told by a healthcare provider that (NAME IN 603) had malaria?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
621	Has (NAME IN 603) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
622	Has (NAME IN 603) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 624
623	Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or to a blocked or runny nose?	CHEST ONLY . . . . . 1 NOSE ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	→ 625
624	CHECK 618: HAD FEVER? YES ☐	NO OR DON'T KNOW ☐	→ 634
625	Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 630
626	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).	**PUBLIC SECTOR** TEACHING HOSPITAL . . . . . A FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTER . . . . . B GENERAL HOSPITAL . . . . . C PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTER . . . . D PRIMARY HEALTH CLINIC . . . . . E HEALTH POST . . . . . F OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR SECTOR _____ G (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . H PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . I PHARMACY . . . . . J PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINE VENDORS(PPMV) . . . . . K PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . L MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . M MATERNITY CENTER . . . . . N OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ O (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** FAITH-BASED HOSPITAL . . . . . P FAITH-BASED CLINIC . . . . . Q OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ R (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . S TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . T MARKET . . . . . U ITINERANT DRUG SELLER . . . . . V OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
626A	CHECK 626: CODES `J' AND/OR `K' CIRCLED ☐	CODES `J' AND/OR `K' NOT CIRCLED ☐ →	→ 627
626B	At the Pharmacy/Patent Proprietory Medicine Stores: a) Was (NAME IN 603) examined? b) Did you get advice on type of medication to buy? c) Did you know exactly what medication to buy and only went there to buy it?	YES NO DK a) EXAMINED . . . . . 1 2 8 b) ADVICE TO BUY . . . . . 1 2 8 c) KNEW WHAT MEDICINE TO BUY 1 2 8	
627	CHECK 626: TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐	ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ →	→ 629
628	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 626.	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐	
629	How many days after the illness began did you first seek advice or treatment for (NAME IN 603)? IF SAME DAY, RECORD '00'.	DAYS . . . . . ☐☐	
630	At any time during the illness, did (NAME IN 603) take any medicine for the illness?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 634

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
631	What medicine did (NAME IN 603) take? Any other medicine? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF MEDICINE NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE OR PRESCRIPTION	**ANTIMALARIAL MEDICINE** ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT) . . . . . A SP/FANSIDAR . . . . . B CHLOROQUINE . . . . . C AMODIAQUINE . . . . . D QUININE PILLS . . . . . E INJECTION/IV . . . . . F ARTESUNATE RECTAL . . . . . G INJECTION/IV . . . . . H OTHER ANTIMALARIAL _____ (SPECIFY) I **ANTIBIOTIC MEDICINE** AMOXICILLIN . . . . . J COTRIMOXAZOLE . . . . . K OTHER PILL/SYRUP . . . . . L OTHER INJECTION/IV . . . . . M **OTHER MEDICINE** ASPIRIN . . . . . N PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN . . . . . O IBUPROFEN . . . . . P OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
631A	Where did you obtain this medicine?	ALREADY HAD AT HOME . . . . . 1 BOUGHT FOR THIS ILLNESS AT PHARMACY/PPMV . . . . . 2 RECEIVED FOR THIS ILLNESS FROM A HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 3 RECEIVED FOR THIS ILLNESS FROM A COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER . . . . 4 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 6 DON'T KNOW 8	
632	CHECK 631: ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY ('A') GIVEN CODE 'A' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE 'A' NOT CIRCLED ☐ → 634		
633	How long after the fever started did (NAME IN 603) first take an artemisinin combination therapy?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
634	CHECK 220, 224, AND 225 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ ↓ (GO TO 603 FOR THE NEXT SURVIVING CHILD) NO MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ → 635		

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
635	CHECK 220, 225 AND 226, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN 0-23 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ONE OR MORE ☐ NONE ☐ → 643 (NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER)		
636	Now I would like to ask you about liquids that (NAME IN 635) had yesterday during the day or at night. Please tell me about all drinks, whether (NAME IN 635) had them at home, or somewhere else. Yesterday during the day or at night, did (NAME IN 635) drink:	YES NO DK	
	a) Plain water?	a) 1 2 8	
	b) Infant formula or baby milk such as Nan, SMA Gold, or My Boy?	b) 1 2 8	
	IF YES: b1) How many times did (NAME IN 635) drink infant formula? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK ☐ 8	
	c) Milk from animals, including fresh, tinned, or powdered?	c) 1 2 8	
	IF YES: c1) How many times did (NAME IN 635) drink milk? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK ☐ 8	
	c2) Was the milk a sweet or flavored type of milk?	SWEET/ FLAVORED . . 1 2 8	
	e) Soymilk, or tiger nut drink?	e) 1 2 8	
	IF YES: e1) Was it a sweet or flavored type of drink?	SWEET/ FLAVORED . . 1 2 8	
	f) Choco drink such as Milo or Bournvita?	f) 1 2 8	
	g) Fruit juice, fruit flavoured drinks, zobo, or kunu?	g) 1 2 8	
	h) Soft drinks such as Coca-Cola, Fanta, Sprite,	h) 1 2 8	
	i) Tea, coffee, or herbal drinks?	i) 1 2 8	
	IF YES: i1) Was the drink sweetened?	SWEETENE . . 1 2 8	
	j) Clear broth or clear soup?	j) 1 2 8	
	k) Any other liquids?	k) 1 2 8	
	IF YES: k1) What was the drink? MARK THE APPROPRIATE GROUP FOR EACH ADDITIONAL DRINK, IF THE GROUP IS NOT YET CODED 'YES'. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHICH GROUP THE ADDITIONAL DRINK BELONGS TO, SELECT OPTION "Z" AND A SCREEN WILL BE DISPLAYED TO REGISTER THE NAME OF THE DRINK.	OTHER DRINK(S) _____ (SPECIFY)	
	k2) Was the drink sweetened?	SWEETENE . . 1 2 8	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES				SKIP
637	Now I would like to ask you about foods that (NAME IN 635) had yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in foods your child ate whether at home or somewhere else. Please think about snacks and small meals as well as main meals. I will ask you about different foods, and I would like to know whether your child ate the food even if it was combined with other foods. Please do not answer 'yes' for any food or ingredient only used in a small amount to add flavor to a dish. Yesterday during the day or at night, did (NAME IN 635) have:		YES	NO	DK	
	a) Yogurt, nono, or fura de nono?	a)	1	2	8	
	IF YES: a1) How many times did (NAME IN 635) have yogurt, nono, or fura de nono. IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.?	NUMBER OF TIMES ATE	☐		8	
	a2) Did (NAME IN 635) have any yogurt, nono, or fura de nono as a drink?	HAD YOGURT AS A DRINK . .	1	2	8	
	IF YES: a3) Was it a sweet or flavored type of drink?	SWEETENE . .	1	2	8	
	b) Rice, semo, tuwo, couscous, bread, spaghetti, masa, pap or porridge?	b)	1	2	8	
	c) Carrots, red tatase, pumpkin, squash that is orange inside, or sweet potatoes that are yellow	c)	1	2	8	
	d) Sweet potato, fufu, gari, abacha, yam, lafun, black amala, or plantain?	d)	1	2	8	
	e) Any dark green leafy vegetables, such as ewedu / ayoyo, pumpkin leaves, water leaves, bitter leaves, green, or other dark green leafy vegetables?	e)	1	2	8	
	f) Any other vegetables, such as tomatoes, garden eggs, okro, cucumber, cabbage or other vegetables?	f)	1	2	8	
	g) Mango, pawpaw, golden melon, locust bean fruit, or African cherry?	g)	1	2	8	
	h) Any other fruits, such as banana, orange, watermelon, pineapple, dates, or other fruits?	h)	1	2	8	
	i) Fish, canned fish, crab, prawn, or shrimp?	i)	1	2	8	
	j) Liver, kidney, heart, gizzard, or lung?	j)	1	2	8	
	k) Sausages, hot dogs, corned beef, or kilishi?	k)	1	2	8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
		YES NO DK	
	l) Any other meat, such as cow meat, ram meat, goat meat, pig meat, bushmeat, chicken, or turkey?	l) 1 2 8	
	m) Eggs?	m) 1 2 8	
	n) Beans, soya bean powder, awara from soy, moin moin, bambara groundnuts, pigeon peas, African yam beans, or other local beans?	n) 1 2 8	
	o) Groundnuts, melon seeds, ogbono, breadfruit seeds, walnuts, or cashews?	o) 1 2 8	
	p) Wara from milk or dairy cheese?	p) 1 2 8	
	q) Termites, crickets, African palm weevil larva, beetles, locusts, caterpillars, or grasshoppers?	q) 1 2 8	
	r) Cakes, cookies, sweet biscuits, wafers, chin chin, or puff puff?	r) 1 2 8	
	s) Sweets, chocolates, ice cream, or sesame brittle?	s) 1 2 8	
		YES NO DK	
	t) Packaged potato chips such as Pringles, instant noodles such as Indomie or Chikki, fried plantain, fried sweet potato, fried yam, akara, samosa, spring rolls, or okpa?	t) 1 2 8	
	u) Red palm oil or red palm fruit?	u) 1 2 8	
	v) Any other solid, semi-solid, or soft food? IF YES: v1) What was the food? MARK THE APPROPRIATE FOOD GROUP FOR EACH ADDITIONAL FOOD, IF THE GROUP IS NOT YET CODED 'YES'. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHICH GROUP THE ADDITIONAL FOOD BELONGS TO, SELECT OPTION "Z" AND A SCREEN WILL BE DISPLAYED TO REGISTER THE NAME OF THE FOOD.	v) . . . . . 1 2 8 OTHER FOOD(S) _____ (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
638	CHECK 637 (CATEGORIES 'a' THROUGH 'v'): NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ ↓ AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ → 640		
639	Did (NAME IN 635) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 'YES' PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid or soft foods did (NAME IN 635) eat?	YES . . . . . 1 (GO BACK TO 637 TO RECORD FOOD EATEN YESTERDAY) (THEN CONTINUE TO 640) NO . . . . . 2 → 641	
640	How many times did (NAME IN 635) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
641	In the last 6 months, did any healthcare provider or community health worker talk with you about how or what to feed (NAME IN 635)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
642	The last time (NAME IN 635) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	CHILD USED TOILET OR LATRINE . . . . . 01 PUT/RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE . . . . 02 PUT/RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITC . . . . . 03 THROWN INTO GARBAG . . . . . 04 BURIED . . . . . 05 LEFT IN THE OPEI . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
643	Now I'd like to ask you about foods and drinks that you consumed yesterday during the day or night, whether you ate or drank it at home or somewhere else. Please think about snacks and small meals as well as main meals. I will ask you about different foods and drinks, and I would like to know whether you ate the food even if it was combined with other foods. Please do not answer 'yes' for any food or ingredient only used in a small amount to add flavor to a dish. #N/A	YES NO DK	
	a) Yesterday during the day or at night, did you eat: Rice, semo, tuwo, couscous, bread, spaghetti,	a) 1 2 8	
	b) Yesterday during the day or at night, did you eat: Carrots, red tatase, pumpkin, squash that is	b) 1 2 8	
	c) Yesterday during the day or at night, did you eat: Sweet potato, fufu, gari, abacha, yam, lafun,	c) 1 2 8	
	d) Yesterday during the day or at night, did you eat: Any dark green leafy vegetables, such as ewedu / ayoyo, pumpkin leaves, water leaves, bitter leaves, green, or other dark green leafy	d) 1 2 8	
	e) Yesterday during the day or at night, did you eat: Any other vegetables, such as tomatoes, garden eggs, okro, cucumber, cabbage, or other	e) 1 2 8	
	f) Yesterday during the day or at night, did you eat or drink: Mango, pawpaw, golden melon, locust	f) 1 2 8	
	g) Yesterday during the day or at night, did you eat: Any other fruits, such as banana, orange,	g) 1 2 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	h) Yesterday during the day or at night, did you eat:	h) 1 2 8	
	i) Yesterday during the day or at night, did you eat:	i) 1 2 8	
	j) Yesterday during the day or at night, did you eat:	j) 1 2 8	
	k) Yesterday during the day or at night, did you eat: Any other meat, such as cow meat, ram meat, goat meat, pig meat, bushmeat, chicken, or t k ?	k) 1 2 8	
	l) Yesterday during the day or at night, did you eat:	l) 1 2 8	
	m) Yesterday during the day or at night, did you eat: Beans, awara from soy, moin moin, bambara groundnuts, pigeon peas, African yam beans, or th l l b ?	m) 1 2 8	
	n) Yesterday during the day or at night, did you eat: Groundnuts, melon seeds, ogbono, breadfruit d l h ?	n) 1 2 8	
	o) Yesterday during the day or at night, did you eat or drink: Milk, including, powdered milk, wara f jlk d i h f d	o) 1 2 8	
	p) Yesterday during the day or at night, did you eat: Termites, crickets, African palm weevil larva, beetles, locusts, caterpillars, or grasshoppers?	p) 1 2 8	
	q) Cakes, cookies, sweet biscuits, wafers, chin chin, or puff puff?	q) 1 2 8	
	r) Yesterday during the day or at night, did you eat: Sweets, chocolates, ice cream, or sesame b j l ?	r) 1 2 8	
	s) Yesterday during the day or at night, did you eat: Packaged potato chips such as Pringles, instant noodles such as Indomie or Chikki, fried plantain, fried sweet potato, fried yam, akara, samosa or spring rolls or okpa ?	s) 1 2 8	
	t) Yesterday during the day or at night, did you	t) 1 2 8	
	u) Yesterday during the day or at night, did you drink: Soft drinks such as Coca-Cola, Fanta, Sprite, chapman, malt drinks, or energy drinks h R d B ll?	u) 1 2 8	
	v) Yesterday during the day or at night, did you drink: Tea with sugar, coffee with sugar, 3-in-1, b d i k Mil B j ?	v) 1 2 8	
	w) Yesterday during the day or at night, did you eat	w) 1 2 8	
	x) Yesterday during the day or at night, did you drink: Any other liquids? IF YES: x1) What was the drink? x2) Was the drink sweetened?	x) . . . . . 1 2 8 OTHER DRINK(S) _____ (SPECIFY) SWEETENE . . 1 2 8	
	y) Yesterday during the day or at night, did you eat: IF YES: y1) What was the food? MARK THE APPROPRIATE FOOD GROUP FOR EACH ADDITIONAL FOOD, IF THE GROUP IS NOT YET CODED 'YES'. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHICH GROUP THE ADDITIONAL FOOD BELONGS TO, SELECT OPTION "Z" AND A SCREEN WILL BE DISPLAYED TO RECORD THE NAME OF THE FOOD.	y) . . . . . 1 2 8 OTHER FOOD(S) _____ (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	Are you currently married or living together with a man as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVING WITH A MAN . . . . . 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	→ 706A
702	Have you ever been married or lived together with a man as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVED WITH A MAN . . . . . 2 NO 3	→ 721
703	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED . . . . . 1 DIVORCED . . . . . 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 714
706A	Do you have a marriage certificate or other document recognizing this (marriage/union)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 707
706B	What document or documents do you have? Any other document? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE FROM A CHURCH, MOSQUE OR OTHER RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE FROM A CIVIL AUTHORITY . . . . . B OTHER DOCUMENT FROM A RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . C OTHER DOCUMENT FROM A CIVIL AUTHORITY . . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	→ 709
707	Was this marriage ever registered with the civil authority?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
709	Is your (husband/partner) living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER . . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
710	Please tell me the name of your (husband/partner). RECORD THE HUSBAND'S LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NO.	
711	Does your (husband/partner) have other wives or does he live with other women as if married?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 714
712	Including yourself, in total, how many wives or live-in partners does he have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
713	Are you the first, second, … wife?	RANK . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
714	Have you been married or lived with a man only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE . . . . . 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
715	CHECK 714: MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE → a) In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE → b) Now I would like to ask about your first husband or partner. In what month and year did you start living with him?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 717
716	How old were you when you first started living with him?	AGE . . . . . ☐☐	
717	CHECK 714: MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE		→ 721
718	CHECK 701: YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED YES, LIVING WITH A MAN NO, NOT IN A UNION		→ 721
719	Now I'd like to ask you about your current (husband/partner). In what month and year did you start living with him?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 721
720	How old were you when you first started living with your current (husband/partner)?	AGE . . . . . ☐☐	
721	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE**		
722	Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	→ 738
723	I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 ☐☐ WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 ☐☐ MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 ☐☐ YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 ☐☐	→ 737

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
724	CHECK 232: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ↓ PREGNANT → 727		
725	The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner do something or use any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 727	
726	Which method did you use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF CODES 'G' OR 'H' ARE CIRCLED, SKIP TO 728 EVEN IF ANOTHER METHOD WAS ALSO USED.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . B IUD . . . C INJECTABLES . . . D IMPLANTS . . . E PILL . . . F MALE CONDOM . . . G FEMALE CONDOM . . . H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . I STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . K RHYTHM METHOD . . . L WITHDRAWAL . . . M OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . Y	→ 728
727	The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 730	
728	What is the brand name of the condom used? IF BRAND NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	GOLD CIRCLE . . . 01 DUREX . . . 02 ROUGH RIDER . . . 03 TWIN LOTUS . . . 04 PLAIN CONDOMS . . . 05 GO FLEX . . . 06 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) . . . 96 DON'T KNOW . . . 98	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
729	From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** TEACHING HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTER . . . . . 12 GENERAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 13 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTER . . . . . 14 PRIMARY HEALTH CLINIC . . . . . 15 HEALTH POST . . . . . 16 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 17 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 22 PHARMACY . . . . . 23 PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINE VENDORS(PPMV) . . . . . 24 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 25 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 26 MATERNITY CENTER . . . . . 27 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 28 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** FAITH-BASED HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 FAITH-BASED CLINIC . . . . . 32 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 33 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 41 CHURCH . . . . . 42 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 43 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
730	What was your relationship to this person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	HUSBAND . . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
731	Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 737
732	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this second person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
733	What was your relationship to this second person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	HUSBAND . . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
734	Apart from these two people, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 737
735	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this third person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
736	What was your relationship to this third person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	HUSBAND . . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
737	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
738	PRESENCE OF OTHERS DURING THIS SECTION.	YES NO CHILDREN <10 . . . . . 1 2 MALE ADULTS . . . . . 1 2 FEMALE ADULTS 1 2	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	CHECK 307: NOT ASKED ☐ / NEITHER ARE STERILIZED ☐ HE OR SHE STERILIZED ☐		→ 813
802	CHECK 232: PREGNANT ☐ NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐		→ 804
803	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 805 → 812
804	CHECK 208: HAS HAD A CHILD ☐ / HAS NOT HAD A CHILD ☐ a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 807 → 813 → 811
805	CHECK 208 AND 232: NOT PREG. OR UNSURE AND HAS HAD A CHILD ☐ / NOT PREG. OR UNSURE AND HAS NOT HAD A CHILD ☐ / PREGNANT ☐ a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child? b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child? c) After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 994 AFTER MARRIAGE . . . . . 995 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 996 DON'T KNOW 998	→ 811 → 813 → 811
806	CHECK 232: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ PREGNANT ☐		→ 812
807	CHECK 307: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT ASKED ☐ CURRENTLY USING ☐		→ 813
808	CHECK 805: '24' OR MORE MONTHS OR '02' OR MORE YEARS ☐ / NOT ASKED ☐ '00-23' MONTHS OR '00-01' YEAR ☐		→ 812
809	CHECK 723: DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS AGO ☐ YEARS AGO ☐ NOT ASKED ☐		→ 811 → 811

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
810	CHECK 208 AND 804: HAS HAD A CHILD AND WANTS TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD a) You have said that you do not want another child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED. HAS HAD A CHILD AND WANTS NO MORE b) You have said that you do not want any more children. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED. HAS NOT HAD A CHILD AND WANTS TO HAVE A CHILD c) You have said that you do not want a child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED. HAS NOT HAD A CHILD AND WANTS NO CHILDREN d) You have said that you do not want any children. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.	NOT MARRIED . . . . . A **FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS** NOT HAVING SEX . . . . . B INFREQUENT SEX . . . . . C MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOM . . . . . D CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . E NOT MENSTRUATED SINCE LAST BIRTH . . F BREASTFEEDING . . . . . G UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC . . . . . H **OPPOSITION TO USE** RESPONDENT OPPOSED . . . . . I HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED . . . . . J OTHERS OPPOSED . . . . . K RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION . . . . . L **LACK OF KNOWLEDGE** KNOWS NO METHOD . . . . . M KNOWS NO SOURCE . . . . . N **METHOD-RELATED REASONS** INCONVENIENT TO USE . . . . . O CHANGES IN MENSTRUAL BLEEDING . . . . P METHODS COULD CAUSE INFERTILITY . . Q INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSES . . . . . R OTHER SIDE EFFECTS . . . . . S **COST/ACCESS/AVAILABILITY** LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR . . . . . T COSTS TOO MUCH . . . . . U PREFERRED METHOD NOT AVAILABLE . . V NO METHOD AVAILABLE . . . . . W OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
811	CHECK 307: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT ASKED YES, CURRENTLY USING		→ 813
812	Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
813	CHECK 224: HAS LIVING CHILDREN a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE. NO LIVING CHILDREN b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE 00	→ 815
		NUMBER	
		OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 815
814	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER . .	
		OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
815	In the last 12 months have you:	YES NO	
	a) Heard about family planning on the radio?	a) RADIO 1 2	
	b) Seen anything about family planning on the television?	b) TELEVISION 1 2	
	c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine?	c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINI 1 2	
	d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone?	d) MOBILE PHONE 1 2	
	e) Seen anything about family planning on social media such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram?	e) FACEBOOK/TWITTER/INSTAGRAM 1 2	
	f) Seen anything about family planning on a poster, leaflet or brochure?	f) POSTER/LEAFLET/BROCHURE 1 2	
	g) Seen anything about family planning on an outdoor sign or billboard?	g) OUTDOOR SIGN/BILLBOARI 1 2	
	h) Heard anything about family planning at community meetings or events?	h) COMMUNITY MEETINGS/EVEN 1 2	
815A	CHECK 815: AT LEAST ONE `YES' (HAS HEARD OR READ MESSAGE) ☐ ↓ ; NOT A SINGLE `YES' (HAS NOT HEARD OR READ MESSAGE) ☐		→ 817
816	Please tell me which family planning messages you have heard or seen in the past few months? PROBE: Any others?	AS FOR ME AND MY PARTNER WE `DEY KAMPE' WITH FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . A UNSPACED CHILDREN MAKES THE GOING TOUGH FOR THE LOVE OF YOUR FAMILY, GO FOR CHILD SPACING TODA . . . . . B WELL-SPACED CHILDREN ARE EVERY PARENT'S JOY . . . . . C IT'S NOT TOO LATE TO PREVENT UNWANTED PREGNANCY . . . . . D WHY IS YOUR WIFE LOOKING SO GOOD . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
817	CHECK 701: YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ ↓ ; YES, LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ ; NO, NOT IN A UNION ☐		→ 901
818	Who usually makes the decision on whether or not you should use contraception, you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOIN 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 820 → 820
819	When making this decision with your (husband/partner), would you say that your opinion is more important, equally important, or less important than your (husband's/partner's) opinion?	MORE IMPORTANT . . . . . 1 EQUALLY IMPORTANT . . . . . 2 LESS IMPORTANT 3	
820	Has your (husband/partner) or any other family member ever tried to force or pressure you to become pregnant when you did not want to become	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
821	CHECK 307: NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ ; NEITHER ARE STERILIZED ☐ ↓ ; HE OR SHE ARE STERILIZED ☐		→ 901
822	Does your (husband/partner) want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want?	SAME NUMBER . . . . . 1 MORE CHILDREN . . . . . 2 FEWER CHILDREN . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
901	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ NOT IN UNION ☐ →		→ 909
902	How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
903	Did your (husband/partner) ever attend school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 906
904	What was the highest level of school he attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 SECONDARY . . . . . 2 HIGHER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 906
905	What was the highest class he completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	CLASS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
906	Has your (husband/partner) done any work in the last 7 days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 908
907	Has your (husband/partner) done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	☐ → 909
908	What is your (husband's/partner's) occupation? That is, what kind of work does he mainly do?	_____ _____ ☐☐ _____	
909	Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last 7 days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
910	As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. In the last 7 days, have you done any of these things or any other work?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
911	Although you did not work in the last 7 days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
912	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 916A
913	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ _____ ☐☐ _____	
914	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
915	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR . . . . . 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
916	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY . . . . . 1 CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	
916A	How many accumulated hours per day do you spend on unpaid domestic work e.g cooking, cleaning, washing etc. ?	LESS THAN 6 HOURS . . . . . 1 BETWEEN 6 - 12 HOURS . . . . . 2 MORE THAN 12 HOURS . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
916B	In your opinion, do you believe domestic work should mainly be the role of women?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
917	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ NOT IN UNION ☐ →		925
918	CHECK 916: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐ →		921
919	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
920	Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your (husband/partner) earns, less than what he earns, or about the same?	MORE THAN HIM . . . . . 1 LESS THAN HIM . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 922
921	Who usually decides how your (husband's/partner's) earnings will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
922	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
923	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
924	Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
925	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 01 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER ONLY . . 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY . . . . 03 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 928
926	Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any house you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 928
927	Is your name on this document?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
928	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 01 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER ONLY . . 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY . . . . 03 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 930A
929	Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any land you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 930A
930	Is your name on this document?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
930A	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 930C
930B	Did you yourself put money in or take money out of this account in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
930C	In the last 12 months, have you used a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
931	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)	PRES./ LISTEN. / PRES./ NOT LISTEN. / NOT PRES. CHILDREN < 10 . . . . . 1 / 2 / 3 HUSBAND . . . . . 1 / 2 / 3 OTHER MALES . . . . . 1 / 2 / 3 OTHER FEMALES . . . . . 1 / 2 / 3	
932	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she argues with him? d) If she refuses to have sex with him? e) If she burns the food?	YES / NO / DK a) GOES OUT . . . . . 1 / 2 / 8 b) NEGLECTS CHILDRE . . 1 / 2 / 8 c) ARGUES . . . . . 1 / 2 / 8 d) REFUSES SEX . . . . . 1 / 2 / 8 e) BURNS FOOD . . . . . 1 / 2 / 8	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1000	Now I would like to talk about HIV and AIDS.		
1002	CHECK 111: AGE 15-24 YEARS ☐ ↓ 25 YEARS OR OLDER ☐ → 1008		
1003	HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1004	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1005	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1006	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1007	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1008	Have you heard of ARVs, that is, antiretroviral medicines that treat HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1009	Are there any special medicines that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1010	Have you heard of PrEP, an HIV medicine taken orally daily to prevent a person from getting HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1012
1011	Do you approve of people who take a pill every day to prevent getting HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1012	CHECK 220 AND 223: NO LIVE BIRTHS ☐ → 1024 LAST LIVE BIRTH 0-23 MONTHS BEFORE THE ☐ ↓ LAST LIVE BIRTH 24 MONTHS OR MORE BEFORE THE ☐ → 1024		
1013	CHECK 412 FOR LAST LIVE BIRTH ('TYPE 1'): HAD ANTENATAL CARE ☐ ↓ NO ANTENATAL CARE ☐ → 1018		
1014	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
1015	Were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care while you were pregnant with (CHILD NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1018

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1016	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** TEACHING HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTER . . . . . 12 GENERAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 13 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTEF . . . . . 14 PRIMARY HEALTH CLINIC . . . . . 15 HEALTH POST . . . . . 16 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 17 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 22 PHARMACY . . . . . 23 PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINE VENDORS(PPMV) . . . . . 24 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 25 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 26 MATERNITY CENTER . . . . . 27 STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER . . . . . 28 MOBILE HTC SERVICES . . . . . 29 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 33 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** FAITH-BASED HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 FAITH-BASED CLINIC . . . . . 32 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** HOME . . . . . 41 WORKPLACE . . . . . 42 CORRECTIONAL FACILITY . . . . . 43 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1017	Did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1018	CHECK 435 FOR LAST LIVE BIRTH ('TYPE 1'): ANY CODE '21-46' CIRCLED OTHER → 1021		
1019	Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born, were you tested for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 1021	
1020	Did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 1022	
1021	CHECK 1015: YES NO OR NOT ASKED → 1024		

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1022	Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1025
1023	In what month and year was your most recent HIV test?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 1028
1024	Have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1032
1025	In what month and year was your most recent HIV test?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
1026	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** TEACHING HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTER . . . . . 12 GENERAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 13 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTER . . . . 14 PRIMARY HEALTH CLINIC . . . . . 15 HEALTH POST . . . . . 16 STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER . . . . . 17 MOBILE HTC SERVICES . . . . . 18 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 19 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 22 PHARMACY . . . . . 23 PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINE VENDORS(PPMV) . . . . . 24 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 25 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 26 STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER . . . . . 27 MOBILE HTC SERVICES . . . . . 28 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 29 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** FAITH-BASED HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 FAITH-BASED CLINIC . . . . . 32 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 33 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** HOME . . . . . 41 WORKPLACE . . . . . 42 CORRECTIONAL FACILITY . . . . . 43 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1027	Did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1031
1028	What was the result of the test?	POSITIVE . . . . . 1 NEGATIVE . . . . . 2 INDETERMINATE . . . . . 3 DECLINED TO ANSWER . . . . . 4 DID NOT RECEIVE TEST RESULT 5	→ 1031
1029	In what month and year did you receive your first HIV-positive test result?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR . . . . . 9998 SAME DATE AS LAST HIV TEST 95	
1030	Are you currently taking ARVs, that is antiretroviral medicines? By currently, I mean that you may have missed some doses but you are still taking ARVs.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1031	How many times have you been tested for HIV in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE, IF NUMBER OF TESTS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF HIV TESTS . . . . . ☐☐	
1032	Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1034
1033	Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1034	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1035	Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1035A	CHECK 701: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE '3' ☐		→ 1036
1035B	Do you know the HIV status of your (husband/partner)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1036	CHECK 1028: CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐		→ 1040
1037	Now I would like to ask you a few questions about your experiences living with HIV. Have you disclosed your HIV status to anyone other than me?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1038	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I have felt ashamed because of my HIV	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE 2	
1039	Please tell me if the following things have happened to you, or if you think they have happened to you, because of your HIV status in the last 12 months.	YES NO a) PEOPLE TALK BADLY . . . . . 1 2 b) DISCLOSED STATUS . . . . . 1 2 c) VERBALLY INSULTED . . . . . 1 2 d) HEALTHCARE WORKERS TALKED BADLY . . . . . 1 2 e) HEALTHCARE WORKERS VERBALLY ABUSED 1 2	
	a) People have talked badly about me because of my HIV status.		
	b) Someone else disclosed my HIV status without my permission.		
	c) I have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of my HIV status.		
	d) Healthcare workers talked badly about me because of my HIV status.		
	e) Healthcare workers yelled at me, scolded me, called me names, or verbally abused me in another way because of my HIV status.		
1040	Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1041	CHECK 722: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ ↓ NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ →		1046
1042	CHECK 1040: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ →		1044
1043	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1044	Sometimes women experience a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1045	Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months, have you had a genital sore or ulcer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1045A	Sometimes women have a genital itching. During the last 12 months, have you had genital itching?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1045B	CHECK 1043, 1044, 1045 AND 1045A HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY `YES') ☐ ↓ HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW ☐ →		1046
1045C	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 1043/1044/1045/1045A), did you seek advice or treatment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	1046

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1045D	Where did you go? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** TEACHING HOSPITAL . . . . . A FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTER . . . . . B GENERAL HOSPITAL . . . . . C PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTER . . . . D PRIMARY HEALTH CLINIC . . . . . E HEALTH POST . . . . . F STAND-ALONE HTC CENTE . . . . . G MOBILE HTC SERVICES . . . . . H OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ I (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . J PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . K PHARMACY . . . . . L PATIENT & PROPRIETARY MEDICINE VENDORS . . . . . M PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . N MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . O MATERNITY CENTER . . . . . P STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER . . . . . Q MOBILE HTC SERVICES . . . . . R OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ S (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** FAITH-BASED HOSPITAL . . . . . T FAITH-BASED CLINIC . . . . . U FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . V OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ W (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1045E	Were you offered HIV test when you sought treatment for (PROBLEM FROM 1043/1044/1045/1045A)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1046	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1047	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1047A	Can sexually transmitted infections prevent a woman from getting pregnant in future?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1047B	Can sexually transmitted infections prevent a man from fathering children in future?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1048	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓	NOT IN UNION ☐ →	→ 1101
1049	Can you say no to your husband/partner if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	
1050	Could you ask your (husband/partner) to use a condom if you wanted him to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1101	How long does it take in minutes to go from your home to the nearest healthcare facility, which could be a hospital, a health clinic, a medical doctor, or a health post?	MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐☐	
1102	How do you travel to this healthcare facility from your home? IF MORE THAN ONE WAY OF TRAVEL IS MENTIONED, RECORD THE ONE HIGHEST ON THE LIST.	**MOTORIZED** CAR/TRUCK . . . . . 01 PUBLIC BUS . . . . . 02 MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER . . . . . 03 BOAT WITH MOTOR . . . . . 04 **NOT MOTORIZED** ANIMAL-DRAWN CART . . . . . 05 BICYCLE . . . . . 06 BOAT WITHOUT MOTOR . . . . . 07 WALKING . . . . . 08 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1103	Has a doctor or other healthcare provider examined your breasts to check for breast cancer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1104	Now I'm going to ask you about tests a healthcare worker can do to check for cervical cancer, which is cancer in the cervix. The cervix connects the womb to the vagina. To be checked for cervical cancer, a woman is asked to lie on her back with her legs apart. Then the healthcare worker will use a brush or swab to collect a sample from inside her. The sample is sent to a laboratory for testing. This test is called a Pap smear or HPV test. Another method is called a VIA or Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid. In this test, the healthcare worker puts vinegar on the cervix to see if there is a reaction.		
1105	Has a doctor or other healthcare worker ever tested you for cervical cancer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1105A	Have you ever had your blood pressure measured by a doctor or other healthcare worker?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1105B	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1105F
1105C	In the past 12 months, have you been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1105D	Has a doctor or other healthcare worker prescribed medication to control your blood pressure?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1105E	Are you taking medication to control your blood pressure?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1105F	Have you ever had your blood sugar measured by a doctor or other healthcare worker?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1105G	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have high blood sugar or diabetes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1106

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1105H	In the past 12 months, have you been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have high blood sugar or diabetes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1105I	Has a doctor or other healthcare worker prescribed medication to control your high blood sugar or diabetes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1105J	Are you taking medication to control your high blood sugar or diabetes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1106	Now I would like to ask you some questions on smoking and tobacco use. Do you currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1108
1107	On average, how many cigarettes do you currently smoke each day?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES	
1108	Do you currently smoke or use any other type of tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1109A
1109	What other type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	KRETEKS . . . . . A PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO . . . . . B CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLO . . . . . C WATER PIPE/SHISHA . . . . . D SNUFF BY MOUTH . . . . . E SNUFF BY NOSE . . . . . F CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . G BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
	TUBERCULOSIS		
1109A	I am going to ask you about a disease called Tuberculosis, also referred to as TB. Have you ever heard of an illness called Tuberculosis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1110
1109B	How does Tuberculosis spread from one person to another? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	THROUGH COUGHING AND SNEEZING . . A THROUGH SHARING UTENSILS . . . . . B THROUGH TOUCHING A PERSON WITH TB . . . . . C THROUGH FOOD . . . . . D THROUGH SEXUAL CONTACT . . . . . E THROUGH MOSQUITO BITES . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1109C	What are the signs and symptoms that would suggest someone may have Tuberculosis? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PERSISTENT COUGH (2 WEEKS OR MORE) . . . . . A COUGHING WITH SPUTUM . . . . . B WEIGHT LOSS . . . . . C COUGHING BLOOD . . . . . D FEVER . . . . . E NIGHT SWEATS . . . . . F SHORTNESS OF BREATH . . . . . G LOSS OF APPETITE . . . . . H CHEST PAIN . . . . . I FATIGUE/TIREDNESS . . . . . J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1109D	Do you believe Tuberculosis can be cured?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1109E	If a member of your family got Tuberculosis, would you keep it a secret?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1109F	Now I will make a series of statements regarding your beliefs or perceptions about Tuberculosis. For each statement I make, please indicate whether you Agree, Disagree or Don't Know	AGREE / DISAGREE / DON'T KNOW	
	a) People with Tuberculosis should be admitted until the disease is over	a) 1 2 8	
	b) People with Tuberculosis should be supported to ensure that they take their drugs	b) 1 2 8	
	c) I will not marry from the family of someone with Tuberculosis	c) 1 2 8	
	d) I will not use the same toilet with someone that has Tuberculosis	d) 1 2 8	
	e) People that have Tuberculosis brought the disease upon themselves	e) 1 2 8	
	f) Having Tuberculosis is a punishment from God	f) 1 2 8	
	ALCOHOL USE		
1110	Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever consumed any alcohol, such as beer, wine, spirits, palm wine (manya ngwo/nkwu elu), burukutu, or kaikai (sapele water)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1112A
1111	During the last one month, on how many days did you have an alcoholic drink? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS 'EVERY DAY' OR 'ALMOST EVERY DAY,' CODE '95'.	DID NOT DRINK ALCOHOL . . . . . 00 NUMBER OF DAYS . . . . . ☐☐ EVERY DAY/ALMOST EVERY DAY 95	→ 1112A

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1112	We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one glass of palm wine (manya ngwo/nkwu elu), burukutu, or kaikai (sapele water). In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day? SHOW PICTURES OF SIZES OF STANDARD DRINKS.	LESS THAN ONE STANDARD DRINK . . . . 00 NUMBER OF DRINKS	
	HEPATITIS		
1112A	Now I would like to ask you some questions about Hepatitis. Hepatitis is the inflammatory condition of the liver. Have you ever heard of viral Hepatitis B?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1112EA
1112B	In the last 12 months, were you tested for Hepatitis B?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1112E
1112C	What was the result of the test?	POSITIVE . . . . . 1 NEGATIVE 2	→ 1112E
1112D	Have you been treated for Hepatitis B in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1112E	Have you been vaccinated for Hepatitis B?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1112EA	Have you ever heard of viral Hepatitis C?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1112F
1112EB	In the last 12 months, were you tested for Hepatitis C?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1112F
1112EC	What was the result of the test?	POSITIVE . . . . . 1 NEGATIVE 2	→ 1112F
1112ED	Have you been treated for Hepatitis C in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1112F	CHECK 412 FOR LAST LIVE BIRTH ('TYPE 1'): HAD ANTENATAL CARE ☐ ↓	NO ANTENATAL CARE ☐	→ 1112K
1112G	Were you tested for the following as part of your antenatal care during your last pregnancy?	YES / NO / DON'T KNOW	
	a) For Hepatitis B?	a) HEPATITIS- B 1 2 8	
	b) For Hepatitis C?	b) HEPATITIS- C 1 2 8	
1112H	What was the result of the test?	POSI-TIVE / NEGATIVE / NO RESULT/ DK / NOT TESTED	
	a) For Hepatitis B?	a) HEPATITIS- B 1 2 8 5	
	b) For Hepatitis C?	b) HEPATITIS- C 1 2 8 5	
1112I	CHECK 1112H: CODE `1' FOR HEPATITIS B CIRCLED ☐ ↓	OTHER ☐	→ 1112K

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1112J	Was the child given the first dose of Hepatitis B vaccine or the Hepatitis medicine injections?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	COVID-19		
1112K	Now I would like to ask you some questions about COVID-19. Have you heard of COVID-19?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1112T
1112L	Where/from whom have you received information around COVID-19? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS . . . . . A OTHER FRONTLINE WORKERS FROM I/NGO . . . . . B RADIO PROGRAM . . . . . C SMS/TEXT MESSAGING . . . . . D HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . E PHONE COUNSELING . . . . . F TELEVISION . . . . . G MOBILE RING TONE . . . . . H FAMILY/RELATIVES/FRIENDS/NEIGHBORS . . I SOCIAL MEDIA . . . . . J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1112M	What are the common symptoms of COVID-19 infection? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	FEVER . . . . . A COUGH . . . . . B SHORTNESS OF BREATH AND BREATHING DIFFICULTIES . . . . . C MUSCLE PAIN . . . . . D HEADACHE . . . . . E LOSS OF TASTE OR SMELL . . . . . F DIAHHREA . . . . . G COMMON COLD AND RUNNING NOSE . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1112N	What are some of the risks for the spread of COVID-19? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	ESSENTIAL WORKER . . . . . A IMMUNOCOMPROMISED . . . . . B NOT WEARING A MASK . . . . . C POOR ROOM VENTILATION . . . . . D SENIOR CITIZEN . . . . E NOT BEING VACCINATED . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1112O	What measures did you take to reduce your risk of getting infected by COVID-19? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	WEARING A MASK . . . . . A WASHING HANDS PROPERLY . . . . . B USING SANITIZER . . . . . C MAINTAINING DISTANCE . . . . . D AVOID TOUCHING EYES/NOSE/MOUTH . . . . E PRACTICE RESPIRATORY HYGIENE . . . . F GET VACCINATED . . . . . G FOCUS ON CLEANLINESS . . . . . H DRINK HOT WATER (WITH OR WITHOUT HERE I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DID NOTHING . . . . . Z	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1112P	Have you received COVID-19 vaccination?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1112S
1112Q	Which type of vaccine did you receive?	PFIZER . . . . . 1 ASTRAZENECA/OXFORD . . . . . 2 MODERNA . . . . . 3 JOHNSON & JOHNSON (J&J) . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	
1112R	How many doses, have you received ?	1 . . . . . 1 2 . . . . . 2 MORE THAN 2 . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1112T
1112S	Are you willing to be vaccinated against COVID-19?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	SNAKE BITE		
1112T	Have you been bitten by a snake, within the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1113
1112U	Did you seek health attention after the snake bite?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1113
1112V	Where did you seek treatment?	**PUBLIC SECTOR** TEACHING HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTER . . . . . 12 GENERAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 13 PRIMARY HEAL . . . . . 14 PRIMARY HEALTH CLINIC . . . . . 15 HEALTH POST . . . . . 16 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 17 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 22 PHARMACY . . . . . 23 PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINE VENDORS(PPMV) . . . . . 24 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 25 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 26 MATERNITY CENTER . . . . . 27 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 28 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** FAITH-BASED HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 FAITH-BASED CLINIC . . . . . 32 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 41 CHURCH . . . . . 42 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 43 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1112W	Were you given snake antivenom?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	HEALTH INSURANCE AND PROBLEM ACCESSING HEALTH SERVICES		
1113	Many different factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves. When you are sick and want to get medical advice or treatment, is each of the following a big problem or not a big problem: a) Getting permission to go to the doctor? b) Getting money needed for advice or treatment? c) The distance to the health facility? d) Not wanting to go alone?	BIG PROBLEM / NOT A BIG PROBLEM a) PERMISSION TO GO . . . . 1 2 b) GETTING MONEY . . . . . 1 2 c) DISTANCE . . . . . 1 2 d) GO ALONE 1 2	
1114	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1201
1115	What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER . . . . . B SOCIAL SECURITY . . . . . C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 12. MALARIA KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEFS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1201	In the last six months, have you seen or heard any messages about malaria?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1203
1202	Where did you see or hear these messages? PROBE: Anywhere else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	RADIO . . . . . A TELEVISION . . . . . B POSTER/BILLBOARD . . . . . C NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE . . . . . D LEAFLET/BROCHURE . . . . . E HEALTHCARE PROVIDER . . . . . F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER . . . . . G SOCIAL MEDIA . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T REMEMBER . . . . . Z	
1203	Are there ways to avoid getting malaria?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1205
1204	What are the things that people can do to prevent themselves from getting malaria? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	SLEEP UNDER A MOSQUITO NET . . . . . A SLEEP UNDER AN INSECTICIDE-TREATED MOSQUITO NET . . . . . B USE MOSQUITO REPELLENT . . . . . C TAKE PREVENTATIVE MEDICATIONS . . . . D SPRAY HOUSE WITH INSECTICIDE . . . . . E FILL IN STAGNANT WATERS (PUDDLES) . . F KEEP SURROUNDINGS CLEAN . . . . . G PUT MOSQUITO SCREEN ON WINDOWS . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1205	Now I am going to read some statements and I would like you to tell me whether you agree or disagree with each statement. If you don't know, say, don't know. People in this community only get malaria during the rainy season. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1206	When a child has a fever, you almost always worry it might be malaria. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1207	Getting malaria is not a problem because it can be easily treated. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	

SECTION 12. MALARIA KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEFS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1208	Only weak children can die from malaria. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1209	You can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are lots of mosquitoes. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1210	You can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are few mosquitoes Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1211	You do not like sleeping under a mosquito net when the weather is too warm. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1212	When a child has a fever, it is best to start by giving them any medicine you have at home. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1213	People in your community usually take their children to a health care provider on the same day or day after they develop a fever. Do you agree or disagree? IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW, PROBE: Would you say more than half or less than half of the community does this?	AGREE/MORE THAN HALF . . . . . 1 DISAGREE/LESS THAN HALF . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1214	People in your community who have a mosquito net usually sleep under a mosquito net every night. Do you agree or disagree? IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW, PROBE: Would you say more than half or less than half of the community does this?	AGREE/MORE THAN HALF . . . . . 1 DISAGREE/LESS THAN HALF . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	

FEMALE GENITAL CUTTING FOR WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
GC1	Now I would like to ask some questions about a practice known as female circumcision, that is: a) a practice in which a girl may have part of her genitals cut, for example, excision of the clitoris and the labia minora, scraping of tissue surrounding the vaginal orifice (angurya cuts) or cutting of the vagina (gishiri cuts) b) use of corrosive substances or herbs into vagina to tighten or narrow it or to cause bleeding. Have you ever heard about any of these practices?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ GC3
GC2	In some countries, there is a practice in which a girl may have part of her genitals cut. Have you ever heard about this practice?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ F1
GC3	Have you ever had any of these procedures performed on you or have you ever used corrosive substances or herbs?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ GC9
GC4	Now I would like to ask you what was done to you at that time. Was any flesh removed from the genital area?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ GC6
GC5	Was the genital area just nicked without removing any flesh?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
GC6	Was your genital area sewn closed?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
GC6A	Which type of procedure was performed on you? a) Removal of clitoris along with partial or total excision of the labia minora? b) Infibulation: removal of clitoris, labia minora and adjacent medial part of labia majora and c) Scraping of tissue surrounding the vaginal orifice (eg. Angurya cuts etc.)? d) Cutting of the vagina (eg. Gishiri cuts etc)?	YES NO DK a) REMOVAL OF CLITORIS . . 1 2 8 b) INFIBULATION . . . . . 1 2 8 c) ANGURYA . . . . . 1 2 8 d) GISHIRI 1 2 8	
GC6B	Have you ever used corrosive substances or herbs into your vagina with the aim of tightening or narrowing it or to cause bleeding?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
GC7	How old were you when you were circumcised? IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW THE EXACT AGE, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] AS A BABY/DURING INFANCY . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	

FEMALE GENITAL CUTTING FOR WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
GC8	Who performed the circumcision?	**TRADITIONAL** TRADITIONAL CIRCUMCISER . . . . . 11 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 12 OTHER TRADITIONAL PROVIDER _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR . . . . . 21 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 22 AUXILIARY MIDWIFE . . . . . 23 OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL _____ 26 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
GC9	CHECK 219, 220, AND 224 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: HAS ONE OR MORE LIVING DAUGHTERS BORN IN 2008 OR LATER ☐ HAS NO LIVING DAUGHTERS BORN IN 2008 OR LATER ☐ →		GC17

FEMALE GENITAL CUTTING FOR WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
GC10	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your daughter.		
GC11	RECORD THE NAME AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 215 AND 218 OF EACH LIVING DAUGHTER BORN IN 2008 OR LATER, STARTING WITH THE YOUNGEST. NAME _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	
GC12	Is (NAME OF DAUGHTER) circumcised?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ GC16
GC13	How old was (NAME OF DAUGHTER) when she was circumcised? IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW THE AGE, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . DON'T KNOW 98	
GC14	Was her genital area sewn closed?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
GC15	Who performed the circumcision?	**TRADITIONAL** TRADITIONAL CIRCUMCISER . . . . . 11 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 12 OTHER TRADITIONAL PROVIDER _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR . . . . . 21 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 22 AUXILIARY MIDWIFE . . . . . 23 OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL _____ 26 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
GC16	CHECK CG10: ANY MORE DAUGHTERS BORN IN 2008 OR LATER? YES ☐ → (GO TO GC11 FOR THE NEXT YOUNGEST DAUGHTER) NO ☐ → GC17		

FEMALE GENITAL CUTTING FOR WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
GC17	Do you believe that female circumcision is required by your religion?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 NO RELIGION . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
GC18	Do you think that female circumcision should be continued, or should it be stopped?	CONTINUED . . . . . 1 STOPPED . . . . . 2 DEPENDS . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	

FISTULA

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
F1	Sometimes a woman can have a problem of constant leakage of urine or stool from her vagina during the day and night. This problem usually occurs after a difficult childbirth, but may also occur after a sexual assault or after pelvic surgery or a severe injury. Do you currently experience a constant leakage of urine or stool from your vagina during the day and night?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ F4
F2	Have you ever experienced this problem?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ F4
F3	Have you ever heard of this problem?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ MM01
F4	Did this problem start after you delivered a baby or had a stillbirth?	AFTER DELIVERED BABY . . . . . 1 AFTER HAD STILLBIRTH . . . . . 2 NEITHER 3	→ F6
F5	Did this problem start after a normal labor and delivery, or after a very difficult labor and delivery?	NORMAL LABOR/DELIVERY . . . . . 1 VERY DIFFICULT LABOR/DELIVER 2	→ F7
F6	What do you think caused this problem?	PELVIC SURGERY . . . . . 1 SEXUAL ASSAULT . . . . . 2 OTHER INJURY . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	→ F8
F7	How many days after (CAUSE OF PROBLEM FROM F4 OR F6) did the leakage start? ENTER '90' IF 90 DAYS OR MORE.	NUMBER OF DAYS AFTER DELIVERY/OTHER EVEN . . . . . [ ][ ]	
F8	Have you sought treatment for this condition?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ F10
F9	Why have you not sought treatment? PROBE AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	DO NOT KNOW CAN BE FIXED . . . . . A DO NOT KNOW WHERE TO GC . . . . . B TOO EXPENSIVE . . . . . C TOO FAR . . . . . D POOR QUALITY OF CARI . . . . . E COULD NOT GET PERMISSION . . . . . F EMBARRASSMENT . . . . . G PROBLEM DISAPPEARE . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	→ MM01
F10	From whom did you last seek treatment?	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR . . . . . 1 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 2 **OTHER PERSON** COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
F11	Did you have an operation to fix the problem?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
F12	Did the treatment stop the leakage completely? IF NO: Did the treatment reduce the leakage?	YES, STOPPED COMPLETELY . . . . . 1 NOT STOPPED BUT REDUCED . . . . . 2 NOT STOPPED AT ALL 3	

SECTION MM. ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
MM01	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your brothers and sisters born to your biological mother, including those who are living with you, those living elsewhere and those who have died. From our experience in prior surveys, we know it may sometimes be difficult to establish a complete list of all the children born to your biological mother. We will work together to draw the most complete list and work to recall all your siblings. Could you please now give me the names of all of your brothers and sisters born to your biological mother. NAME / ORDER NUMBER a _____ ☐☐ b _____ ☐☐ c _____ ☐☐ d _____ ☐☐ e _____ ☐☐ f _____ ☐☐ g _____ ☐☐ h _____ ☐☐ i _____ ☐☐ j _____ ☐☐ NAME / ORDER NUMBER k _____ ☐☐ l _____ ☐☐ m _____ ☐☐ n _____ ☐☐ o _____ ☐☐ p _____ ☐☐ q _____ ☐☐ r _____ ☐☐ s _____ ☐☐ t _____ ☐☐		
MM02	CHECK MM01: ONE OR MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS LISTED ☐ ↓ NO BROTHERS OR SISTERS LISTED ☐ →		MM04
MM03	READ THE NAMES OF THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS TO THE RESPONDENT AND AFTER THE LAST ONE ASK: NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ →	LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01.	
MM04	Sometimes people forget to mention children born to their biological mother because they do not live with them or they do not see them very often. Are there any brothers or sisters who do not live with you that you have not mentioned? NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ →	LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01.	
MM05	Sometimes people forget to mention children born to their biological mother because they have died. Are there any brothers or sisters who died that you have not mentioned? NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ →	LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01.	
MM06	Some people have brothers or sisters from the same mother but a different father. Are there any brothers or sisters born to your biological mother, but who have a different natural father, that you have not mentioned? NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ →	LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01.	
MM07	COUNT THE NUMBER OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS RECORDED IN MM01.	TOTAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS . . ☐☐	

SECTION MM. ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
MM08	CHECK MM07: Just to make sure that I have this right: Your mother had in total (NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO MOTHER) births, excluding you, during her lifetime. Is that correct? YES ☐ NO ☐ → PROBE AND CORRECT MM01 AND/OR MM07.		
MM09	CHECK MM07: ONE OR MORE BROTHERS/SISTERS ☐	NO BROTHER OR SISTER ☐ →	DV00
MM10	Please tell me, which brother or sister was born first? And which was born next? RECORD '01' FOR THE ORDER NUMBER IN MM01 FOR THE FIRST BROTHER OR SISTER, '02' FOR THE SECOND, AND SO ON UNTIL YOU HAVE RECORDED THE ORDER NUMBER FOR ALL BROTHERS		
MM11	How many births did your mother have before you were born?	NUMBER OF PRECEDING BIRTHS . . ☐☐	

MM12	LIST THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS ACCORDING TO THE ORDER NUMBER IN MM01. ASK MM13 TO MM24 FOR ONE BROTHER OR SISTER BEFORE ASKING ABOUT THE NEXT BROTHER OR SISTER.			
MM13	NAME OF BROTHER OR SISTER.	(01) _____	(02) _____	(03) _____
MM14	Is (NAME IN MM13) male or female?	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE 2	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE 2	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE 2
MM15	Is (NAME IN MM13) still alive?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM17 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (02)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM17 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (03)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM17 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (04)
MM16	How old is (NAME IN MM13)?	AGE . . . . [ ][ ] GO TO (02)	AGE . . . . [ ][ ] GO TO (03)	AGE . . . . [ ][ ] GO TO (04)
MM17	How many years ago did (NAME IN MM13) die?	YEARS AGO . . [ ][ ]	YEARS AGO . . [ ][ ]	YEARS AGO . . [ ][ ]
MM18	IF MALE a) How old was (NAME IN MM13) when he died? IF DON'T KNOW, PROBE AND ASK ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF FEMALE b) How old was (NAME IN MM13) when she died? IF DON'T KNOW, PROBE AND ASK ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	AGE . . . . [ ][ ] IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	AGE . . . . [ ][ ] IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	AGE . . . . [ ][ ] IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23
MM19	Was (NAME IN MM13) pregnant when she died?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO MM23 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO MM23 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO MM23 NO 2
MM20	Did (NAME IN MM13) die during childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (02) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (03) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (04) NO 2
MM21	Did (NAME IN MM13) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM23	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM23	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM23
MM22	How many days after the end of the pregnancy or childbirth did (NAME IN MM13) die?	DAYS . . [ ][ ]	DAYS . . [ ][ ]	DAYS . . [ ][ ]
MM23	Was (NAME IN MM13)'s death due to an act of violence?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (02) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (03) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (04) NO 2
MM24	Was (NAME IN MM13)'s death due to an accident?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (02)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (03)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (04)
IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO NEXT SECTION.				

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV00	CHECK COVER PAGE: WOMAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? WOMAN SELECTED FOR THIS SECTION ☐ ↓ WOMAN NOT SELECTED ☐ →		VA1
DV01	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED. PRIVACY OBTAINED . . . . . 1 ↓ PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE . . . . . 2 →		DV37
DV02	Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women in Nigeria. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question.		
DV03	CHECK 701 AND 702: NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ →		DV06
	FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN (READ IN PAST TENSE AND USE 'LAST' WITH 'HUSBAND/ MALE PARTNER') ☐ →		DV06
DV04	You have said that you are not married and are not living with a man as if married. Are you currently in an intimate relationship with a man even though you are not living with him?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→DV06
DV05	Have you ever been in an intimate relationship with a man even though you did not ever live with him?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ DV19
DV06	Now, I am going to ask you about some situations that can happen between some women and their (husband/male partner). A. Please tell me if these descriptions apply to your relationship with your (last) (husband/male partner). B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?		

	EVER		OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
a) He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men?	YES NO	1 → 2 ↓	1	2	3
b) He wrongly (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful?	YES NO	1 → 2 ↓	1	2	3
c) He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends?	YES NO	1 → 2 ↓	1	2	3
d) He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family?	YES NO	1 → 2 ↓	1	2	3
e) He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times?	YES NO	1 → 2 ↓	1	2	3
f) He (uses/used) technology or the internet to check where you are/were or (tracks/tracked) where you are, such as phone calls, video calls or tracking software, in a way that (makes/made) you feel controlled?	YES NO	1 → 2 ↓	1	2	3

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV07	Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) (husband/male partner). A. Did your (last) (husband/male partner) ever:	B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	

	EVER		OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
a) say or do something to humiliate you in front of others?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
b) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
c) insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3

DV08	A. Did your (last) (husband/male partner) ever do any of the following things to you:	B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	

	EVER		OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
a) push you, shake you, or throw something at you?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
b) slap you?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
c) twist your arm or pull your hair?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
d) punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
e) kick you, drag you, or beat you up?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
f) try to choke you or burn you on purpose?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
g) attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
h) physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
i) physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
j) force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3

DV09	CHECK DV08A (a-j):	
	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐	NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ → DV11

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV10	Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) (husband/male partner) did to you:		
	a) You had cuts, bruises, or aches?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	b) You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	c) You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
DV11	Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) (husband/male partner) at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ DV13
DV12	In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your (last) (husband/male partner): often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
DV13	Did your (last) (husband/male partner) drink alcohol?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ DV15
DV14	How often did he get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NEVER 3	
DV15	Were you afraid of your (last) (husband/male partner): most of the time, sometimes, or never?	MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES AFRAID . . . . . 2 NEVER AFRAID 3	
DV16	A. So far we have been talking about the behavior of your (current/last) (husband/male partner). Now I want to ask you about the behavior of any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner that you may have ever had.	B. How long ago did this last happen?	

	EVER		0 - 11 MONTHS AGO	12+ MONTHS AGO	DON'T REMEMBER	
	HAS NEVER HAD ANOTHER HUSBAND/ MALE PARTNER	6				→ DV17
a) Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically?	YES	1	1	2	3	
	NO	2 ↓				
b) Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to?	YES	1	1	2	3	
	NO	2 ↓				
c) Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	YES	1	1	2	3	
	NO	2 ↓				

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV17	CHECK DV08A (h-j) AND DV16A (b): AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐↓ NOT A SINGLE YES ☐ → DV19		
DV18	How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to by any current or previous husband or male partner?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
DV19	CHECK 212 AND 232: CURRENTLY PREGNANT 232=1 OR HAD ONE OR MORE PAST PREGNANCIES 212>0 ☐↓ NOT PREGNANT 232=2 AND NO PAST PREGNANCIES 212=0 ☐ → DV21A		
DV20	Has any one ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → DV21A	
DV21	Who has done any of these things to physically hurt you while you were pregnant? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . A MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER/STEP-FATHER . . . . . C SISTER/BROTHER . . . . . D DAUGHTER/SON . . . . . E OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . F FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . G CURRENT BOYFRIEND . . . . . H FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . I MOTHER-IN-LAW . . . . . J FATHER-IN-LAW . . . . . K OTHER IN-LAW . . . . . L TEACHER . . . . . M SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE . . . . . N EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . O POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . P OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV21A	Now I want to ask you about your experiences using technology including the internet, mobile phones, text messages, instant messages, dating/relationship apps, social media or any other technology platforms (e.g. Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter/X, Tinder, Badoo, Bomble, TikTok, Snapchat, Instagram, Reddit, Alarena.com), whether you used it yourself or through someone else. This could be by anyone, including a romantic partner, a friend or even someone you don't know.		

	A. Has the following ever happended to you?	EVER	B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?		
			OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
a)	Someone tries/tried to publicly humiliate you on the internet, phone, mobile phones, text messages, instant messages, or social media in a way that was related to you being a woman?	YES 1 NO 2	1	2	3
b)	Someone sends/sent you threatening messages via the internet, phone, mobile phones, text messages, instant messages, or social media?	YES 1 NO 2	1	2	3
c)	Someone shared sexual photos or videos of you via the internet, mobile phones, text messages, instant messages, or social media without your consent	YES 1 NO 2	1	2	3
d)	Someone sends/sent you sexual photos, videos, or messages via the the internet, mobile phones, text messages, instant messages, or social media without your consent	YES 1 NO 2	1	2	3

DV21B	CHECK DV21A_B (a-d): AT LEAST ONE 'OFTEN' OR 'SOMETIMES' ☐	OTHER ☐ →	DV22

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV21C	In the past 12 months, who has done any of this to you? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER . . A FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER . . B CURRENT BOYFRIEND . . . . . C FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . D TEACHER . . . . . E SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE . . . . F EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . G POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . H MALE FRIEND . . . . . I FEMALE FRIEND . . . . . J STRANGER/DID NOT IDENTIFY THEMSELVES . . . . . K MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER . . . . . L FATHER/STEP-FATHER . . . . . M SISTER/BROTHER . . . . . N DAUGHTER/SON . . . . . O MOTHER-IN-LAW . . . . . P FATHER-IN-LAW . . . . . Q OTHER IN-LAW . . . . . R OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . S OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
DV22	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ → a) From the time you were 15 years old, has anyone other than a husband or male partner, hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically? Remember, I do not want you to include any husband or any other male partner. NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ → b) From the time you were 15 years old has anyone hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ DV25
DV23	Who has hurt you in this way? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER . . . . . A FATHER/STEP-FATHER . . . . . B SISTER/BROTHER . . . . . C DAUGHTER/SON . . . . . D OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . E CURRENT BOYFRIEND . . . . . F FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . G MOTHER-IN-LAW . . . . . H FATHER-IN-LAW . . . . . I OTHER IN-LAW . . . . . J TEACHER . . . . . K SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE . . . . . L EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . M POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . N OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
DV24	In the last 12 months, how often (has this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV25	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05: EVER MARRIED/ EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ ↓ NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ → DV27		
DV26	At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone other than any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to? Remember I do not want you to include any husband or male partner.	YES . . . . . 1 → DV28 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER . . . . . 3 → DV31	
DV27	At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER . . . . . 3 → DV31	
DV28	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ ↓ a) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to by anyone, not including any husband or any other male partner? NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ ↓ b) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
DV29	Who has forced you to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	FATHER/STEP-FATHER . . . . . A BROTHER/STEP-BROTHER . . . . . B OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . C CURRENT BOYFRIEND . . . . . D FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . E IN-LAW . . . . . F OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE . . . . G FAMILY FRIEND . . . . . H TEACHER . . . . . I SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE . . . . . J EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . K POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . L PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . M STRANGER . . . . . N OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV30	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ → a) In the last 12 months, has anyone other than any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner forced you to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to? NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ → b) In the last 12 months, has anyone forced you to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
DV31	CHECK DV08A (a-j), DV16A (a,b), DV20, DV22, DV26, AND DV27: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐	NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐	→ DV35
DV32	Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ DV34
DV33	From whom have you sought help? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	OWN FAMILY . . . . . A HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S FAMILY . . B CURRENT/FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . C CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND . . D FRIEND . . . . . E NEIGHBOR . . . . . F RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . G DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNE . . . . H POLICE . . . . . I LAWYER . . . . . J SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	→ DV35

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV34	Have you ever told any one about this?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
DV35	As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
	THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HER COOPERATION AND REASSURE HER ABOUT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF HER ANSWERS. FILL OUT THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH REFERENCE TO THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE ONLY.		
DV36	DID YOU HAVE TO INTERRUPT THE INTERVIEW BECAUSE SOME ADULT WAS TRYING TO LISTEN, OR CAME INTO THE ROOM, OR INTERFERED IN ANY OTHER WAY?	YES, ONCE / YES, MORE THAN ONCE / NO HUSBAND . . . . . 1 2 3 OTHER MALE ADULT . . 1 2 3 FEMALE ADULT 1 2 3	
DV37	INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS/EXPLANATION FOR NOT COMPLETING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		
VA1	CHECK 230A AND 230B: ONE OR MORE DEATHS OR STILLBIRTHS ☐ NO DEATHS OR STILLBIRTHS ☐ → 1116		
VA2	READ TO THE RESPONDENT: I would like to inform you that detailed information on the circumstances surrounding the deaths of children under the age of 5 years will be collected in the near future so that the federal government of Nigeria can provide health services to help reduce these deaths. If you do not mind, another team will be coming at a later date to interview members of the household about the death (s) you have told me about. Is this okay?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1116	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	

INSTRUCTIONS:

ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.
COLUMN 1 REQUIRES A CODE IN EVERY MONTH.

CODES FOR EACH COLUMN:

COLUMN 1: BIRTHS, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE (2)

B BIRTHS
P PREGNANCIES
T TERMINATIONS

0 NO METHOD

1 FEMALE STERILIZATION
2 MALE STERILIZATION
3 IUD
4 INJECTABLES
5 IMPLANTS
6 PILL
7 MALE CONDOM
8 FEMALE CONDOM
9 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
J STANDARD DAYS METHOD
K LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD
L RHYTHM METHOD

M WITHDRAWAL
X OTHER MODERN METHOD
Y OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD

COLUMN 2: DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE

0 INFREQUENT SEX/HUSBAND AWAY
1 BECAME PREGNANT WHILE USING
2 WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT
3 HUSBAND/PARTNER DISAPPROVED
4 WANTED MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD
5 CHANGES IN MENSTRUAL BLEEDING

6 OTHER SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS

7 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR
8 COSTS TOO MUCH
N INCONVENIENT TO USE
F UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC
A DIFFICULT TO GET PREGNANT/MENOPAUSAL
D MARITAL DISSOLUTION/SEPARATION
X OTHER

_____
(SPECIFY)

Z DON'T KNOW

(1) Year of fieldwork is assumed to be 2023. For fieldwork beginning in 2024, all references to calendar years should be increased by one; for example, 2018 should be changed to 2019, 2019 should be changed to 2020, and similarly for all years throughout the questionnaire.

(2) Response categories may be added for other methods, including fertility awareness methods.

				COL. 1	COL. 2	
	12	DEC	01			
	11	NOV	02			
	10	OCT	03			
	09	SEP	04			
2	08	AUG	05			2
0	07	JUL	06			0
2	06	JUN	07			2
3	05	MAY	08			3
	04	APR	09			
	03	MAR	10			
	02	FEB	11			
	01	JAN	12			
	12	DEC	13			
	11	NOV	14			
	10	OCT	15			
	09	SEP	16			
2	08	AUG	17			2
0	07	JUL	18			0
2	06	JUN	19			2
2	05	MAY	20			2
	04	APR	21			
	03	MAR	22			
	02	FEB	23			
	01	JAN	24			
	12	DEC	25			
	11	NOV	26			
	10	OCT	27			
	09	SEP	28			
2	08	AUG	29			2
0	07	JUL	30			0
2	06	JUN	31			2
1	05	MAY	32			1
	04	APR	33			
	03	MAR	34			
	02	FEB	35			
	01	JAN	36			
	12	DEC	37			
	11	NOV	38			
	10	OCT	39			
	09	SEP	40			
2	08	AUG	41			2
0	07	JUL	42			0
2	06	JUN	43			2
0	05	MAY	44			0
	04	APR	45			
	03	MAR	46			
	02	FEB	47			
	01	JAN	48			
	12	DEC	49			
	11	NOV	50			
	10	OCT	51			
	09	SEP	52			
2	08	AUG	53			2
0	07	JUL	54			0
1	06	JUN	55			1
9	05	MAY	56			9
	04	APR	57			
	03	MAR	58			
	02	FEB	59			
	01	JAN	60			
	12	DEC	61			
	11	NOV	62			
	10	OCT	63			
	09	SEP	64			
2	08	AUG	65			2
0	07	JUL	66			0
1	06	JUN	67			1
8	05	MAY	68			8
	04	APR	69			
	03	MAR	70			
	02	FEB	71			
	01	JAN	72			

FORMATTING DATE: 28 July 2023
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 8 Apr 2022

2023 NIGERIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

NIGERIA
NATIONAL POPULATION COMMISSION

IDENTIFICATION

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN _____ [ ][ ]

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY [ ][ ] MONTH [ ][ ] YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NO. [ ][ ][ ][ ]
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT* [ ]
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS [ ]
TIME	_____	_____		

*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED; 2 NOT AT HOME; 3 POSTPONED; 4 REFUSED; 5 PARTLY COMPLETED; 6 INCAPACITATED; 7 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **0 1** | LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** [ ][ ] | NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** [ ][ ] | TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) [ ]

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
02 HAUSA
03 YORUBA
04 IGBO

TEAM	TEAM SUPERVISOR		CAPI SUPERVISOR (2)	
[ ][ ]	_____	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	_____	[ ][ ][ ][ ]
NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with the National Population Commission(NPC).We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Nigeria. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 30 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	
102	What state were you born in?	**NORTH CENTRAL** FCT-ABUJA . . . . . 01 BENUE . . . . . 02 KOGI . . . . . 03 KWARA . . . . . 04 NASARAWA . . . . . 05 NIGER . . . . . 06 PLATEAU . . . . . 07 **NORTH EAST** ADAMAWA . . . . . 08 BAUCHI . . . . . 09 BORNO . . . . . 10 GOMBE . . . . . 11 TARABA . . . . . 12 YOBE . . . . . 13 **NORTH WEST** JIGAWA . . . . . 14 KADUNA . . . . . 15 KANO . . . . . 16 KATSINA . . . . . 17 KEBBI . . . . . 18 SOKOTO . . . . . 19 ZAMFARA . . . . . 20 **SOUTH EAST** ABIA . . . . . 21 ANAMBRA . . . . . 22 EBONYI . . . . . 23 ENUGU . . . . . 24 IMO . . . . . 25 **SOUTH SOUTH** AKWA IBOM . . . . . 26 BAYELSA . . . . . 27 CROSS R . . . . . 28 DELTA . . . . . 29 EDO . . . . . 30 RIVERS . . . . . 31 **SOUTH WEST** EKITI . . . . . 32 LAGOS . . . . . 33 OGUN . . . . . 34 ONDO . . . . . 35 OSUN . . . . . 36 OYO . . . . . 37 OUTSIDE OF NIGERIA 96	→ 104
103	What country were you born in?	COUNTRY _____ ☐☐	
104	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ ALWAYS . . . . . 95 VISITOR 96	→ 110

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
105	CHECK 104: 00 - 04 YEARS ☐ ↓ 05 YEARS OR MORE ☐ →		107
106	In what month and year did you move here?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
107	Just before you moved here, which state did you live in?	**NORTH CENTRAL** FCT-ABUJA . . . . . 01 BENUE . . . . . 02 KOGI . . . . . 03 KWARA . . . . . 04 NASARAWA . . . . . 05 NIGER . . . . . 06 PLATEAU . . . . . 07 **NORTH EAST** ADAMAWA . . . . . 08 BAUCHI . . . . . 09 BORNO . . . . . 10 GOMBE . . . . . 11 TARABA . . . . . 12 YOBE . . . . . 13 **NORTH WEST** JIGAWA . . . . . 14 KADUNA . . . . . 15 KANO . . . . . 16 KATSINA . . . . . 17 KEBBI . . . . . 18 SOKOTO . . . . . 19 ZAMFARA . . . . . 20 **SOUTH EAST** ABIA . . . . . 21 ANAMBRA . . . . . 22 EBONYI . . . . . 23 ENUGU . . . . . 24 IMO . . . . . 25 **SOUTH SOUTH** AKWA IBOM . . . . . 26 BAYELSA . . . . . 27 CROSS R . . . . . 28 DELTA . . . . . 29 EDO . . . . . 30 RIVERS . . . . . 31 **SOUTH WEST** EKITI . . . . . 32 LAGOS . . . . . 33 OGUN . . . . . 34 ONDO . . . . . 35 OSUN . . . . . 36 OYO . . . . . 37 OUTSIDE OF NIGERIA 96	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
108	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?	CITY . . . . . 1 TOWN . . . . . 2 RURAL AREA 3	
109	Why did you move to this place?	EMPLOYMENT . . . . . 01 EDUCATION/TRAINING . . . . . 02 MARRIAGE FORMATION . . . . . 03 FAMILY REUNIFICATION/OTHER FAMILY RELATED REASON . . . . . 04 FORCED DISPLACEMENT . . . . . 05 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
110	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
111	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 110 AND/OR 111 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
112	In general, would you say your health is very good, good, moderate, bad, or very bad?	VERY GOOD . . . . . 1 GOOD . . . . . 2 MODERATE . . . . . 3 BAD . . . . . 4 VERY BAD 5	
113	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 117
114	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 SECONDARY . . . . . 2 HIGHER 3	
115	What is the highest class you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	CLASS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
116	CHECK 114: PRIMARY OR SECONDARY ☐ ↓ HIGHER ☐ → 119		
117	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE . . . . . 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE . . . . . 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE _____ 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
118	CHECK 117: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED ↓ CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED → 120		
119	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . 2 NOT AT ALL . . . 3	
120	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . 2 NOT AT ALL . . . 3	
121	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . 2 NOT AT ALL . . . 3	
122	Do you own a mobile phone?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 127
123	Is your mobile phone a smart phone?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	
127	Have you ever used the Internet from any location on any device?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 130
128	In the last 12 months, have you used the Internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 130
129	During the last one month, how often did you use the Internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . 3 NOT AT ALL . . . 4	
130	What is your religion? IF CHRISTIAN PROBE: CATHOLIC OR OTHER CHRISTIAN.	CATHOLIC . . . 1 OTHER CHRISTIAN . . . 2 ISLAM . . . 3 TRADITIONALIST . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
131	What is your ethnic group?	_____ ☐☐☐ (ETHNIC GROUP)	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES
201	Now I would like to ask about any children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name. Have you ever fathered any children with any woman?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
202	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
203	a) How many sons live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ]
204	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ]
206	Have you ever fathered a son or a daughter who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
207	a) How many boys have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ] b) GIRLS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ]
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL CHILDREN . . . . . [ ][ ]
209	CHECK 208: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD ↓ HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD → HAS NOT HAD ANY CHILDREN →	
210	Did all of the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
211	CHECK 208: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD ↓ a) How old were you when your first child was born? HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD ↓ b) How old were you when your child was born?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES
212	CHECK 203 AND 205: AT LEAST ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ ↓	NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐ →
213	CHECK 203 AND 205: MORE THAN ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ ↓ a) How old is your youngest child? ONLY ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ ↓ b) How old is your child?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐
214	CHECK 213: (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 0-2 YEARS ☐ ↓	(YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 3 YEARS OR OLDER ☐ →
215	CHECK 203 AND 205: MORE THAN ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ ↓ a) What is the name of your youngest child? ONLY ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ ↓ b) What is the name of your child?	_____ (NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD)
216	When (NAME IN 215)'s mother was pregnant with (NAME IN 215), did she have any antenatal check-ups?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
217	Were you ever present during any of those antenatal check-ups?	PRESENT . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT 2
218	Was (NAME IN 215) born in a hospital or health facility?	HOSPITAL/HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 1 OTHER 2
219	Did you go with (NAME IN 215)'s mother to the hospital or health facility where she gave birth to	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy.	
01	Have you heard of Female Sterilization? PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
02	Have you heard of Male Sterilization? PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
03	Have you heard of IUD? PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a trained health care worker which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
04	Have you heard of Injectables? PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
05	Have you heard of Implants? PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a trained health care worker which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
06	Have you heard of Pill? PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
07	Have you heard of Male Condom? PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
08	Have you heard of Female Condom? PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
09	Have you heard of Emergency Contraception? PROBE: As an emergency measure, within 3 days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
10	Have you heard of Standard Days Method? PROBE: A woman uses a string of colored beads to know the days she can get pregnant. On the days she can get pregnant, she uses a condom or does not have sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
11	Have you heard of Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM)? PROBE: Up to 6 months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring exclusive breastfeeding day and night.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
12	Have you heard of Rhythm Method? PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
13	Have you heard of Withdrawal Method? PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
14	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES, MODERN METHOD _____ A (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ B (SPECIFY) NO . . . . . Y

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	In the last 12 months have you:	YES NO	
	a) Heard about family planning on the radio?	a) RADIO 1 2	
	b) Seen anything about family planning on the television?	b) TELEVISION 1 2	
	c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine?	c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE . . 1 2	
	d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone?	d) MOBILE PHONE 1 2	
	e) Seen anything about family planning on social media such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram?	e) FACEBOOK/TWITTER/ INSTAGRAM 1 2	
	f) Seen anything about family planning on a poster, leaflet or brochure?	f) POSTER/LEAFLET/ BROCHURE 1 2	
	g) Seen anything about family planning on an outdoor sign or billboard?	g) OUTDOOR SIGN/BILLBOARD . . 1 2	
	h) Heard anything about family planning at community meetings or events?	h) COMMUNITY MEETINGS/ EVENTS 1 2	
302A	CHECK 302: AT LEAST ONE `YES' (HAS HEARD OR READ MESSAGE) ↓ / NOT A SINGLE `YES' (HAS NOT HEARD OR READ MESSAGE) →		303
302B	Please tell me which family planning messages you have heard or seen in the past few months? PROBE: Any others?	AS FOR ME AND MY PARTNER WE `DEY KAMPE' WITH FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . A UNSPACED CHILDREN MAKES THE GOING TOUGH FOR THE LOVE OF YOUR FAMILY, GO FOR CHILD SPACING TODA' . . . . . B WELL-SPACED CHILDREN ARE EVERY PARENT'S JOY . . . . . C IT'S NOT TOO LATE TO PREVENT UNWANTED PREGNANCY . . . . . D WHY IS YOUR WIFE LOOKING SO GO(. . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
303	In the last few months, have you discussed family planning with a health worker or health professional?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
304	Now I would like to ask you about a woman's risk of pregnancy. From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant when she has sexual relations?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 306
305	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS . . . . . 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
306	After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
307	I will now read you some statements about contraception. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each one. a) Contraception is a woman's concern and a man should not have to worry about it. b) Women who use contraception may become promiscuous.	AGREE / DISAGREE / DK a) CONTRACEPTION WOMAN'S CONCERN 1 2 8 b) WOMEN MAY BECOME PROMISCUOUS 1 2 8	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
401	Are you currently married or living together with a woman as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVING WITH A WOMAN . . . . . 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	→ 404
402	Have you ever been married or lived together with a woman as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVED WITH A WOMAN . . . . . 2 NO 3	→ 413
403	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED . . . . . 1 DIVORCED . . . . . 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 410
404	Is your (wife/partner) living with you now or is she staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HIM . . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
405	Do you have other wives or do you live with other women as if married?	YES (MORE THAN ONE WIFE) . . . . . 1 NO (ONLY ONE WIFE) 2	→ 407
406	Altogether, how many wives or live-in partners do you have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS	
407	CHECK 405: ONE WIFE/ PARTNER a) Please tell me the name of your (wife/partner). MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER b) Please tell me the name of your (first/next) wife or woman you are living with as if married. RECORD THE NAME AND THE LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE (FIRST/NEXT) WIFE OR LIVE-IN PARTNER. IF A WOMAN IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME / LINE NUMBER	408 How old was (NAME IN 407) on her last birthday? AGE
408	How old was (NAME IN 407) on her last birthday? RETURN TO 407 FOR THE NEXT WIFE OR LIVE-IN PARTNER.		
409	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE/ PARTNER MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER		→ 411
410	Have you been married or lived with a woman only once or more than once?	MORE THAN ONCE . . . . . 1 ONLY ONCE 2	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
411	CHECK 405 AND 410: BOTH ARE CODE '2' ☐ → a) In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)? OTHER ☐ → b) Now I would like to ask about your first wife or partner. In what month and year did you start living with her?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 413
412	How old were you when you first started living with her?	AGE . . . . . ☐☐	
413	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE**		
414	I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	→ 501
415	I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 ☐☐ WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 ☐☐ MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 ☐☐ YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 ☐☐	→ 429
416	The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner do something or use any method to delay or avoid a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 418
417	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 419
418	What method did you or your partner use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF CODES 'G' OR 'H' ARE CIRCLED, SKIP TO 420 EVEN IF ANOTHER METHOD WAS ALSO USED.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B IUD . . . . . C INJECTABLES . . . . . D IMPLANTS . . . . . E PILL . . . . . F MALE CONDOM . . . . . G FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . I STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . K RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . L WITHDRAWAL . . . . . M OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . Y	→ 420

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
419	The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 422
420	What was the brand name of the condom used? IF BRAND NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	GOLD CIRCLE . . . . . 01 DUREX . . . . . 02 ROUGH RIDER . . . . . 03 TWIN LOTUS . . . . . 04 PLAIN CONDOMS . . . . . 05 GO FLEX . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
421	From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** TEACHING HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTER . . . . . 12 GENERAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 13 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTER . . . . . 14 PRIMARY HEALTH CLINIC . . . . . 15 HEALTH POST . . . . . 16 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 17 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 22 PHARMACY . . . . . 23 PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINE VENDORS(I . . . . . 24 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 25 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 26 MATERNITY CENTER . . . . . 27 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 28 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** FAITH-BASED HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 FAITH-BASED CLINIC . . . . . 32 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 33 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 41 CHURCH . . . . . 42 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 43 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
422	What was your relationship to this person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF GIRLFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	WIFE . . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
423	Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 429
424	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this second person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
425	What was your relationship to this second person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF GIRLFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	WIFE . . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
426	Apart from these two people, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 429
427	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this third person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
428	What was your relationship to this third person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF GIRLFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	WIFE . . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
429	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐ ↓ NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED AND NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐ →		514
502	CHECK 418: MAN NOT STERILIZED OR QUESTION NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ MAN STERILIZED ☐ →		514
503	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐ ↓ MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐ →		509
504	Is your (wife/partner) currently pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 507
505	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you and your (wife/partner) are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
506	After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 514
507	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ ↓ a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ ↓ b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 WIFE/PARTNER STERILIZED . . . . . 4 RESPONDENT STERILIZED . . . . . 5 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
508	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ ↓ a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ ↓ b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 994 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 514
509	Are any of your wives or partners currently pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 512

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
510	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you and your wife or partner are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
511	After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 514
512	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ → a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ → b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 (WIFE/WIVES/PARTNER(S)) STERILIZED . . 4 RESPONDENT STERILIZED . . . . . 5 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
513	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ → a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ → b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 994 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	
514	CHECK 203 AND 205: HAS LIVING CHILDREN ☐ → a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐ → b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . . 00 → 601 NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 → 601 (SPECIFY)	
515	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER . . ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	Have you done any work in the last 7 days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 604
602	Although you did not work in the last 7 days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 604
603	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 607
604	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ ☐☐ _____ _____	
605	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR . . . . . 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
606	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY . . . . . 1 CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	
607	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐ ↓ NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED AND NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐ →		612
608	CHECK 606: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐ →		610
609	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (wife/partner), or you and your (wife/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
610	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (wife/partner), you and your (wife/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
611	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
612	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 01 JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER ONLY . . . . . 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY . . . . . 03 JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 615
613	Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any house you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 615
614	Is your name on this document?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
615	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 01 JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER ONLY . . . . . 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY . . . . . 03 JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 617A
616	Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any land you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 617A
617	Is your name on this document?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
617A	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 617C
617B	Did you yourself put money in or take money out of this account in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
617C	In the last 12 months, have you used a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
618	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she argues with him? d) If she refuses to have sex with him? e) If she burns the food?	YES NO DK a) GOES OUT . . . . . 1 2 8 b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN 1 2 8 c) ARGUES . . . . . 1 2 8 d) REFUSES SEX . . . . . 1 2 8 e) BURNS FOOD 1 2 8	
619	As far as you know did your father ever beat your mother?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
700	Now I would like to talk about HIV and AIDS.		
702	CHECK 111: AGE 15-24 YEARS ☐ 25 YEARS OR OLDER ☐ → 708		
703	HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
704	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
705	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
706	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
707	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
708	Have you heard of ARVs, that is, antiretroviral medicines that treat HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
709	Are there any special medicines that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
710	Have you heard of PrEP, an HIV medicine taken orally daily to prevent a person from getting HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 712
711	Do you approve of people who take a pill every day to prevent getting HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
712	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
713	Have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 721
714	In what month and year was your most recent HIV test?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
715	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** TEACHING HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTER . . . . . 12 GENERAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 13 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTER . . . . . 14 PRIMARY HEALTH CLINIC . . . . . 15 HEALTH POST . . . . . 16 STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER . . . . . 17 MOBILE HTC SERVICES . . . . . 18 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 19 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 22 PHARMACY . . . . . 23 PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINE VENDORS(PPMV) . . . . . 24 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 25 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 26 STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER . . . . . 27 MOBILE HTC SERVICES . . . . . 28 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 29 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** FAITH-BASED HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 FAITH-BASED CLINIC . . . . . 32 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 33 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** HOME . . . . . 41 WORKPLACE . . . . . 42 CORRECTIONAL FACILITY . . . . . 43 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
716	Did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 720
717	What was the result of the test?	POSITIVE . . . . . 1 NEGATIVE . . . . . 2 INDETERMINATE . . . . . 3 DECLINED TO ANSWER 4	→ 720

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
718	In what month and year did you receive your first HIV-positive test result?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR . . . . . 9998 SAME DATE AS MOST RECENT HIV TEST . . 95	
719	Are you currently taking ARVs, that is antiretroviral medicines? By currently, I mean that you may have missed some doses but you are still taking ARVs.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
720	How many times have you been tested for HIV in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE, IF NUMBER OF TESTS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF HIV TESTS . . . . . ☐☐	
721	Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 723
722	Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
723	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
724	Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
725	CHECK 717: CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐		→ 729
726	Now I would like to ask you a few questions about your experiences living with HIV. Have you disclosed your HIV status to anyone other than me?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
727	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I have felt ashamed because of my HIV status.	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE 2	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
728	Please tell me if the following things have happened to you, or if you think they have happened to you, because of your HIV status in the last 12 months: a) People have talked badly about me because of my HIV status. b) Someone else disclosed my HIV status without my permission. c) I have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of my HIV status. d) Healthcare workers talked badly about me because of my HIV status. e) Healthcare workers yelled at me, scolded me, called me names, or verbally abused me in another way because of my HIV status.	YES NO a) PEOPLE TALK BADLY . . . . . 1 2 b) DISCLOSED STATUS . . . . . 1 2 c) VERBALLY INSULTED . . . . . 1 2 d) HEALTHCARE WORKERS TALKED BADLY . . . . . 1 2 e) HEALTHCARE WORKERS VERBALLY ABUSED 1 2	
729	Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
730	CHECK 414: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ →		735
731	CHECK 729: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES ☐ NO ☐ →		733
732	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
733	Sometimes men experience an abnormal discharge from their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had an abnormal discharge from your penis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
734	Sometimes men have a sore or ulcer on or near their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer on or near your penis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
734A	CHECK 732, 733 AND 734 HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY `YES') ☐ HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW ☐ →		735
734B	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 732/733/734), did you seek advice or treatment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	735

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
734C	Where did you go? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** TEACHING HOSPITAL . . . . . A FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTER . . . . . B GENERAL HOSPITAL . . . . . C PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTER . . . . . D PRIMARY HEALTH CLINIC . . . . . E HEALTH POST . . . . . F STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER . . . . . G MOBILE HTC SERVICES . . . . . H OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ I (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . J PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . K PHARMACY . . . . . L PATIENT & PROPRIETARY MEDICINE VENDORS . . . . . M PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . N MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . O MATERNITY CENTER . . . . . P STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER . . . . . Q MOBILE HTC SERVICES . . . . . R OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ S (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** FAITH-BASED HOSPITAL . . . . . T FAITH-BASED CLINIC . . . . . U FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . V OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ W (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
735	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
736	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with women other than his wives?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

FEMALE GENITAL CUTTING/MUTILATION FOR MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
GCM1	Now I would like to ask some questions about a practice known as female circumcision. Have you ever heard of female circumcision?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ GCM3
GCM2	In some countries, there is a practice in which a girl may have part of her genitals cut. Have you ever heard about this practice?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 801
GCM3	Do you believe that female circumcision is required by your religion?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 NO RELIGION . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
GCM4	Do you think that female circumcision should be continued, or should it be stopped?	CONTINUED . . . . . 1 STOPPED . . . . . 2 DEPENDS . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	Some men are circumcised. Are you circumcised?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 805A
802	Some men are traditionally circumcised by a traditional practitioner, family member or friend. Are you traditionally circumcised?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 804
803	How old were you when you got traditionally circumcised?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] DURING CHILDHOOD (<5 YEARS) . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
804	Some men are medically circumcised, that is, the foreskin is completely removed from the penis by a healthcare worker. Are you medically circumcised?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 805A
805	How old were you when you got medically circumcised?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] DURING CHILDHOOD (<5 YEARS) . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
805A	Have you ever had your blood pressure measured by a doctor or other healthcare worker?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
805B	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 805F
805C	In the past 12 months, have you been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
805D	Has a doctor or other healthcare worker prescribed medication to control your blood pressure?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
805E	Are you taking medication to control your blood pressure?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
805F	Have you ever had your blood sugar measured by a doctor or other healthcare worker?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
805G	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have high blood sugar or diabetes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 806
805H	In the past 12 months, have you been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have high blood sugar or diabetes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
805I	Has a doctor or other healthcare worker prescribed medication to control your high blood sugar or diabetes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
805J	Are you taking medication to control your high blood sugar or diabetes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
806	Do you currently smoke tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 809 → 808

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
807	In the past, have you smoked tobacco every day?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 810
808	In the past, have you ever smoked tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 811
809	On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each day? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'.	NUMBER DAILY a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) KRETEKS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] e) CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] f) NUMBER OF WATER PIPE SESSIONS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] g) OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	→ 811
	a) Manufactured cigarettes? b) Hand-rolled cigarettes? c) Kreteks? d) Pipes full of tobacco? e) Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos? f) Number of water pipe sessions (shisha)? g) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)		
810	On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each week? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every week. IF THE RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT, BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'.	NUMBER WEEKLY a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) KRETEKS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] e) CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] f) NUMBER OF WATER PIPE SESSIONS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] g) OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	
	a) Manufactured cigarettes? b) Hand-rolled cigarettes? c) Kreteks? d) Pipes full of tobacco? e) Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos? f) Number of water pipe sessions (shisha)? g) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)		
811	Do you currently use smokeless tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 813 → 813A

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
812	On average, how many times a day do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day. IF THE RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT, BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Snuff, by mouth? b) Snuff, by nose? c) Chewing tobacco? d) Betel quid with tobacco? e) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	TIMES DAILY a) SNUFF, BY MOUTH . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) SNUFF, BY NOSE . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] d) BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] e) ANY OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	→ 813A
813	On average, how many times a week do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every week. IF THE RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT, BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Snuff, by mouth? b) Snuff, by nose? c) Chewing tobacco? d) Betel quid with tobacco? e) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	TIMES WEEKLY a) SNUFF, BY MOUTH . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) SNUFF, BY NOSE . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] d) BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] e) ANY OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	
	TUBERCULOSIS		
813A	I am going to ask you about a disease known as Tuberculosis or TB. Have you ever heard of an illness called tuberculosis or TB?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 814
813B	How does Tuberculosis spread from one person to another? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	THROUGH COUGHING AND SNEEZING . . A THROUGH SHARING UTENSILS . . . . . B THROUGH TOUCHING A PERSON WITH TB C THROUGH FOOD . . . . . D THROUGH SEXUAL CONTACT . . . . . E THROUGH MOSQUITO BITES . . . . . F OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
813C	What are the signs and symptoms that would suggest someone may have TB? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PERSISTENT COUGH (2 WEEKS OR MORE) . . . . . A COUGHING WITH SPUTUM . . . . . B WEIGHT LOSS . . . . . C COUGHING BLC . . . . . D FEVER . . . . . E NIGHT SWEATS . . . . . F SHORTNESS OF BREATH . . . . . G LOSS OF APPETITE . . . . . H CHEST PAIN . . . . . I FATIGUE/TIREDNESS . . . . . J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
813D	Do you believe Tuberculosis (TB) can be cured?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
813E	If a member of your family got Tuberculosis, would you keep it a secret?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
813F	Now I will make a series of statements regarding your beliefs or perceptions about TB. For each statement I make, please indicate whether you Agree, Disagree or Don't Know	AGREE / DISAGREE / DON'T KNOW	
	a) People with TB should be admitted until the disease is over	a) 1 2 8	
	b) People with TB should be supported to ensure that they take their drugs	b) 1 2 8	
	c) I will not marry from the family of someone with TB	c) 1 2 8	
	d) I will not use the same toilet with someone that has TB	d) 1 2 8	
	e) People that have TB brought the disease upon themselves	e) 1 2 8	
	f) Having TB is a punishment from God	f) 1 2 8	
	ALCOHOL USE		
814	Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever consumed any alcohol, such as beer, wine, spirits, palm wine (manya ngwo/nkwu elu), burukutu, or kaikai (sapele water)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 816A
815	During the last one month, on how many days did you have an alcoholic drink? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS 'EVERY DAY' OR 'ALMOST EVERY DAY,' CODE '95'.	DID NOT DRINK ALCOHOL . . . . . 00 NUMBER OF DAYS . . . . . [ ][ ] EVERY DAY/ALMOST EVERY DAY 95	→ 816A

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
816	We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one glass of palm wine (manya ngwo/nkwu elu), burukutu, or kaikai (sapele water). In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day? SHOW PICTURES OF SIZES OF STANDARD DRINKS.	LESS THAN ONE STANDARD DRINK . . . . . 00 NUMBER OF DRINKS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
	HEPATITIS		
816A	Now I would like to ask you some questions about Hepatitis. Hepatitis is the inflammatory condition of the liver. Have you ever heard of viral Hepatitis B?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 816EA
816B	In the last 12 months, were you tested for Hepatitis B?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 816E
816C	What was the result of the test?	POSITIVE . . . . . 1 NEGATIVE 2	→ 816E
816D	Have you been treated for Hepatitis B in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
816E	Have you been vaccinated for Hepatitis B?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
816EA	Have you ever heard of viral Hepatitis C?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 816F
816EB	In the last 12 months, were you tested for Hepatitis C?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 816F
816EC	What was the result of the test?	POSITIVE . . . . . 1 NEGATIVE 2	→ 816F
816ED	Have you been treated for Hepatitis C in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	COVID-19		
816F	Now I would like to ask you some questions about COVID-19. Have you heard of COVID-19?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 816O
816G	Where/from whom have you received information around COVID-19? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS . . . . . A OTHER FRONTLINE WORKERS FROM I/NGO . . . . . B RADIO PROGRAM . . . . . C SMS/TEXT MESSAGING . . . . . D HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . E PHONE COUNSELING . . . . . F TELEVISION . . . . . G MOBILE RING TONE . . . . . H FAMILY/RELATIVES/FRIENDS/NEIGHBORS . . I SOCIAL MEDIA . . . . . J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
816H	What are the common symptoms of COVID-19 infection? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	FEVER . . . . . A COUGH . . . . . B SHORTNESS OF BREATH AND BREATHING DIFFICULTIES . . . . . C MUSCLE PAIN . . . . . D HEADACHE . . . . . E LOSS OF TASTE OR SMELL . . . . . F DIAHHREA . . . . . G COMMON COLD AND RUNNING NOSE . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
816I	What are some of the risks for the spread of COVID-19? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	ESSENTIAL WORKER . . . . . A IMMUNOCOMPROMISED . . . . . B NOT WEARING A MASK . . . . . C POOR ROOM VENTILATION . . . . . D SENIOR CITIZEN . . . . . E NOT BEING VACCINATED . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
816J	What measures did you take to reduce your risk of getting infected by COVID-19? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	WEARING A MASK . . . . . A WASHING HANDS PROPERLY . . . . . B USING SANITIZER . . . . . C MAINTAINING DISTANCE . . . . . D AVOID TOUCHING EYES/NOSE/MOUTH . . . . . E PRACTICE RESPIRATORY HYGIENE . . . . . F GET VACCINATED . . . . . G FOCUS ON CLEANLINESS . . . . . H DRINK HOT WATER (WITH OR WITHOUT HERBS I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DID NOTHING . . . . . Z	
816K	Have you received COVID-19 vaccination?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 816N
816L	Which type of vaccine did you receive?	PFIZER . . . . . 1 ASTRAZENECA/OXFORD . . . . . 2 MODERNA . . . . . 3 JOHNSON & JOHNSON (J&J) . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	
816M	How many doses, have you received ?	1 . . . . . 1 2 . . . . . 2 MORE THAN 2 . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 816O
816N	Are you willing to be vaccinated against COVID-19?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	SNAKE BITE		
816O	Have you been beaten by a snake, within the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 817
816P	Did you seek health attention after the snake bite?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 817

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
816Q	Where did you seek treatment?	**PUBLIC SECTOR** TEACHING HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTER . . . . . 12 GENERAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 13 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTER . . . . . 14 PRIMARY HEALTH CLINIC . . . . . 15 HEALTH POST . . . . . 16 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 17 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 22 PHARMACY . . . . . 23 PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINE VENDORS(PPMV) . . . . . 24 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 25 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 26 MATERNITY CENTER . . . . . 27 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 28 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** FAITH-BASED HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 FAITH-BASED CLINIC . . . . . 32 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 41 CHURCH . . . . . 42 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 43 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
816R	Were you given snake antivenom?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	HEALTH INSURANCE		
817	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 901
818	What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER . . . . . B SOCIAL SECURITY . . . . . C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 9. MALARIA KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEFS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
901	In the last six months, have you seen or heard any messages about malaria?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 903
902	Where did you see or hear these messages? PROBE: Anywhere else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	RADIO . . . . . A TELEVISION . . . . . B POSTER/BILLBOARD . . . . . C NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE . . . . . D LEAFLET/BROCHURE . . . . . E HEALTHCARE PROVIDER . . . . . F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER . . . . . G SOCIAL MEDIA . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T REMEMBER . . . . . Z	
903	Are there ways to avoid getting malaria?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 905
904	What are the things that people can do to prevent themselves from getting malaria? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	SLEEP UNDER A MOSQUITO NET . . . . . A SLEEP UNDER AN INSECTICIDE-TREATED MOSQUITO NET . . . . . B USE MOSQUITO REPELLENT . . . . . C TAKE PREVENTATIVE MEDICATIONS . . . . . D SPRAY HOUSE WITH INSECTICIDE . . . . . E FILL IN STAGNANT WATERS (PUDDLES) . . F KEEP SURROUNDINGS CLEAN . . . . . G PUT MOSQUITO SCREEN ON WINDOWS . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
905	Now I am going to read some statements and I would like you to tell me whether you agree or disagree with each statement. If you don't know, say, don't know. People in this community only get malaria during the rainy season. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
906	When a child has a fever, you almost always worry it might be malaria. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
907	Getting malaria is not a problem because it can be easily treated. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
908	Only weak children can die from malaria. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
909	You can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are lots of mosquitoes. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
910	You can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are few mosquitoes Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	

SECTION 9. MALARIA KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEFS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
911	You do not like sleeping under a mosquito net when the weather is too warm. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
912	When a child has a fever, it is best to start by giving them any medicine you have at home. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
913	People in your community usually take their children to a health care provider on the same day or day after they develop a fever. Do you agree or disagree? IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW, PROBE: Would you say more than half or less than half of the community does this?	AGREE/MORE THAN HALF . . . . . 1 DISAGREE/LESS THAN HALF . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
914	People in your community who have a mosquito net usually sleep under a mosquito net every night. Do you agree or disagree? IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW, PROBE: Would you say more than half or less than half of the community does this?	AGREE/MORE THAN HALF . . . . . 1 DISAGREE/LESS THAN HALF . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
915	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

FORMATTING DATE: 28 July 2023
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 10 Oct 2019

2023 NIGERIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
BIOMARKER QUESTIONNAIRE

NIGERIA
NATIONAL POPULATION COMMISSION

IDENTIFICATION

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLDS SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY (YES=1; NO=2) . . . . . [ ]

FIELDWORKER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY [ ][ ]
[FIELDWORKER'S] NAME				MONTH [ ][ ]
				YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS [ ]
TIME				

NOTES:

TOTAL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN [ ][ ]

TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN [ ][ ]

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** [0][1] LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** [ ][ ] NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** [ ][ ] TRANSLATOR (YES = 1, NO = 2) [ ]

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** ENGLISH

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
02 HAUSA
03 YORUBA
04 IGBO

TEAM	TEAM SUPERVISOR		CAPI SUPERVISOR	
[ ][ ]	_____	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	_____	[ ][ ][ ][ ]
NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER

101	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN THREE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	CHILD 1		SKIP
102	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
104	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S AGE FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ☐	
105	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 125
106	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . ☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 108
107	WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED AND NOT WEARING ANY HEAVY ORNAMENTS ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
108	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN. IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP.	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 113
109	WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	
110	CHECK 104 AND 109: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED STANDING UP? IF CHILD IS AGE 2-4 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED LYING DOWN? _____ _____		
112	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
113	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF MEASURER.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
114	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4

115	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY . . . . . MONTH . . . . . YEAR . . . . .

	CHILD 1		SKIP
116	RECORD HEIGHT/LENGTH AND WEIGHT IN THE ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANEMIA PAMPHLET.		
117	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS OR IS THE CHILD OLDER?	OLDER ☐ AGE 0-5 MONTHS ☐ → 125	
118	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR THE CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	
	CONSENT FOR ANEMIA		
119	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. We ask that all children under age 5 take part in anemia testing. The anemia test requires a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia test?		
120	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
	ANEMIA TESTING		
121	SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER.	_____ (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
122	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994 REFUSED . 995 OTHER 996	→ 125
	SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL		
123	CHECK 122: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA . . . . . 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2	→ 125
124	The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL FORM.		
125	IF ANOTHER CHILD, GO TO 102 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.		

101	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN THREE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).	
	CHILD 2	SKIP
102	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . .
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY . . . . . . MONTH . . . . . . YEAR . . . . .
104	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S AGE FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS
105	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES ☐ NO ☐	→ 125
106	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . . NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER . . . . . 9996 → 108
107	WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
108	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN. IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP.	CM. . . . . . NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER . . . . . 9996 → 113
109	WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2
110	CHECK 104 AND 109: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 112
111	IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED STANDING UP? IF CHILD IS AGE 2-4 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED LYING DOWN? _____ _____	
112	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
113	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF MEASURER.	FIELDWORKER NUMBER
114	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER.	FIELDWORKER NUMBER

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4

115	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY . . . . . MONTH . . . . . YEAR . . . . .

	CHILD 2		SKIP
116	RECORD HEIGHT/LENGTH AND WEIGHT IN THE ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANEMIA PAMPHLET.		
117	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS OR IS THE CHILD OLDER?	OLDER ☐ AGE 0-5 MONTHS ☐ →	125
118	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR THE CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	
	CONSENT FOR ANEMIA		
119	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. We ask that all children under age 5 take part in anemia testing. The anemia test requires a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia test?		
120	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
	ANEMIA TESTING		
121	SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
122	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . . ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	→ 125
	SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL		
123	CHECK 122: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA . . . . . 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2	→ 125
124	The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL FORM.		
125	IF ANOTHER CHILD, GO TO 102 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.		

101	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN THREE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	CHILD 3		SKIP
102	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY . . . . . [ ][ ] MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]	
104	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S AGE FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS [ ]	
105	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES [ ] NO [ ]		→ 125
106	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . [ ][ ].[ ][ ] NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 108
107	WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
108	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN. IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP.	CM. . . . . [ ][ ][ ].[ ] NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 113
109	WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	
110	CHECK 104 AND 109: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED STANDING UP? IF CHILD IS AGE 2-4 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED LYING DOWN? _____ _____		
112	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
113	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF MEASURER.	[ ][ ][ ][ ] FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
114	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER.	[ ][ ][ ][ ] FIELDWORKER NUMBER	

115	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY . . . . . MONTH . . . . . YEAR	

	CHILD 3		SKIP
116	RECORD HEIGHT/LENGTH AND WEIGHT IN THE ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANEMIA PAMPHLET.		
117	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS OR IS THE CHILD OLDER?	OLDER ☐ AGE 0-5 MONTHS ☐ → 125	
118	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR THE CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	
	CONSENT FOR ANEMIA		
119	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. We ask that all children under age 5 take part in anemia testing. The anemia test requires a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia test?		
120	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
	ANEMIA TESTING		
121	SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
122	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . . ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER . . . . . 996 → 125	
	SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL		
123	CHECK 122: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA . . . . . 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE . . . . . 2 → 125	
124	The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL FORM.		
125	IF ANOTHER CHILD, GO TO 102 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.		

201	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN 202, 203, AND 204 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN TWO WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	WOMAN 1		SKIP
202	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
203	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR AGE:	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS 2	
204	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR MARITAL STATUS:	NEVER IN UNION . . . . . 1 OTHER 2	
205	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	→ 207
206	WAS THE WOMAN WEARING ONLY LIGHTWEIGHT CLOTHING AND NOT WEARING ANY HEAVY ORNAMENTS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
207	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 209
208	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
209	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF MEASURER.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
210	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER. IF NO ASSISTANT MEASURER, ENTER 9999.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
211	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
212	CHECK 203: AGE 15-17 YEARS ☐ ↓	AGE 18-49 YEARS ☐	→ 214
213	CHECK 204: OTHER ☐ ↓	NEVER IN UNION ☐	→ 217

	WOMAN 1	SKIP

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT

214	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?		
215	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
216	SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	→ 225

217	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT ☐☐	

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT

218	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF MINOR) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to take the anemia test?		
219	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
220	SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
221	CHECK 219:	CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓ CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ →	225

	WOMAN 1	SKIP

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

222	ASK ASSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM MINOR RESPONDENT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?		
223	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
224	SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	

225	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . . ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	→ 228
226	CHECK 225: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA . . . . . 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2	→ 228
227	The anemia test shows that you have severe anemia. You are very ill and must go to a health facility immediately. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL FORM.		
228	IF ANOTHER WOMAN, GO TO 202 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 201.		

201	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN 202, 203, AND 204 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN TWO WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	WOMAN 2		SKIP
202	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
203	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR AGE:	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS 2	
204	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR MARITAL STATUS:	NEVER IN UNION . . . . . 1 OTHER 2	
205	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	→ 207
206	WAS THE WOMAN WEARING ONLY LIGHTWEIGHT CLOTHING AND NOT WEARING ANY HEAVY ORNAMENTS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
207	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 209
208	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
209	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF MEASURER.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
210	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER. IF NO ASSISTANT MEASURER, ENTER 9999.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
211	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
212	CHECK 203: AGE 15-17 YEARS ☐ ↓	AGE 18-49 YEARS ☐	→ 214
213	CHECK 204: OTHER ☐ ↓	NEVER IN UNION ☐	→ 217

	WOMAN 2	SKIP

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT

214	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?		
215	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	→ 225
216	SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ [FIELDWORKER] NUMBER	→ 225

217	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT ☐☐	

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT

218	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF MINOR) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to take the anemia test?		
# 219	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	→ 225
220	SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
221	CHECK 219:	CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓ CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐	→ 225

	WOMAN 2	SKIP

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

222	ASK ASSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM MINOR RESPONDENT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?		
223	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
224	SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	

225	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . . ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . .994 REFUSED . . . . . .995 OTHER 996	→ 228
226	CHECK 225: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA . . . . . 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2	→ 228
227	The anemia test shows that you have severe anemia. You are very ill and must go to a health facility immediately. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL FORM.		
228	IF ANOTHER WOMAN, GO TO 202 IN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 201.		

BIOMARKER SPECIALIST'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING BIOMARKERS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

BIOMARKER: FOOTNOTES

(1) This section should be adapted for country-specific survey design.

(2) Remove the section for recording the name and ID number of the CAPI supervisor if the survey does not have CAPI supervisors who are separate from the team supervisors.

(3) In countries where the weighing scale shows the weight to only one decimal place, retain only one box after the decimal point and delete the first '9' from the other three codes.

(4) Adapt wording of instruction to accommodate local practices such as brass neck coils or other heavy ornamental jewelry that cannot be removed.

(5) Adapt wording of instruction to accommodate local practices.

(6) Cutoff for severe anemia should be adapted to country standard.

FORMATTING DATE: 28 July 2023
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 02 Jun 2020

2023 NIGERIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
REMEASUREMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

NIGERIA
NATIONAL POPULATION COMMISSION

IDENTIFICATION

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

HOUSEHOLDS SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY (YES=1; NO=2) . . . . . | |

FIELDWORKER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY
[FIELDWORKER'S] NAME				MONTH
				YEAR
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME				

FIELDWORKER OBSERVATIONS

TOTAL CHILDREN TO REMEASURE | |

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1 | LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** | | NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** | | TRANSLATOR (YES = 1, NO = 2) |

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:

01 ENGLISH	03 YORUBA	05 LANGUAGE 5
02 HAUSA	04 IGBO	06 LANGUAGE 6

TEAM	TEAM SUPERVISOR	CAPI SUPERVISOR
NUMBER	NAME / NUMBER	NAME / NUMBER

REMEASUREMENT OF WEIGHT AND HEIGHT FOR SELECTED CHILDREN AGE 0-4

101	CHECK CAPI REPORT FOR CHILDREN SELECTED FOR REMEASUREMENT. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR THE FIRST CHILD SELECTED FOR REMEASUREMENT IN QUESTION 102 ON THIS PAGE. IF MORE THAN ONE CHILD IS SELECTED IN A HOUSEHOLD, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	CHILD TO REMEASURE		SKIP
102	CHECK CAPI REPORT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	
103	CHECK CAPI REPORT AND RECORD DATE OF BIRTH OF CHILD.	DAY . . . . . MONTH . . . . . YEAR	
104	CHECK CAPI REPORT AND RECORD CHILD'S AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	
105	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES ☐ NO ☐ → 116		
106	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . . NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 → 108 OTHER 9996	
107	WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
108	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN. IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP.	CM. . . . . . NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 → 113 OTHER 9996	
109	WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	
110	CHECK 104 AND 109: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED STANDING UP? IF CHILD IS AGE 2-4 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED LYING DOWN? _____ _____		
112	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
113	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF MEASURER.	FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
114	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER.	FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
115	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY . . . . . MONTH . . . . . YEAR	
116	IF ANOTHER CHILD, GO TO 102 IN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, END INTEVIEW.		

BIOMARKER: FOOTNOTES

(1) This section should be adapted for country-specific survey design.

(2) Customize the maximum number of visits expected depending on the overall fieldwork plan; the smaller the subsample in which anthropometry is being conducted, the larger the number of visits that will be feasible in the time alloted for each cluster.

(3) Remove the section for recording the name and ID number of the CAPI supervisor if the survey does not have CAPI supervisors who are separate from the team supervisors.

(4) In countries where the weighing scale shows the weight to only one decimal place, retain only one box after the decimal point and delete the first '9' from the other three codes.

(5) Adapt wording of instruction to accommodate local practices such as brass neck coils or other heavy ornamental jewelry that cannot be removed.

(6) Adapt wording of instruction to accommodate local practices.

28 July 2023

2023 NIGERIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
FIELDWORKER QUESTIONNAIRE

NIGERIA
NATIONAL POPULATION COMMISSION

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE ENGLISH

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
100	What is your name?	NAME _____	
101	RECORD FIELDWORKER NUMBER	NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	

INSTRUCTIONS

Information on all NDHS field workers is collected as part of the NDHS survey. Please fill out the questions below. The information you provide will be part of the survey data file; however, your name will be removed and will not be part of the data file. Thank you for providing the information needed.

102	In what STATE do you live?	**NORTH CENTRAL**	
		FCT-ABUJA 01	
		BENUE 02	
		KOGI 03	
		KWARA 04	
		NASARAWA 05	
		NIGER 06	
		PLATEAU 07	
		NORTH EAST	
		ADAMAWA 08	
		BAUCHI 09	
		BORNO 10	
		GOMBE 11	
		TARABA 12	
		YOBE 13	
		NORTH WEST	
		JIGAWA 14	
		KADUNA 15	
		KANO 16	
		KATSINA 17	
		KEBBI 18	
		SOKOTO 19	
		ZAMFARA 20	
		SOUTH EAST	
		ABIA 21	
		ANAMBRA 22	
		EBONYI 23	
		ENUGU 24	
		IMO 25	
		SOUTH SOUTH	
		AKWA IBOM 26	
		BAYELSA 27	
		CROSS R 28	
		DELTA 29	
		EDO 30	
		RIVERS 31	
		SOUTH WEST	
		EKITI 32	
		LAGOS 33	
		OGUN 34	
		ONDO 35	
		OSUN 36	
		OYO 37	
		OUTSIDE OF NIGERIA 96	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
103	Do you live in a city, town, or rural area?	CITY . . . . . 1 TOWN . . . . . 2 RURAL 3	
104	How old are you? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.	AGE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
105	Are you male or female?	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE 2	
106	What is your current marital status?	CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 LIVING WITH A MAN/WOMAN . . . . . 2 WIDOWED . . . . . 3 DIVORCED . . . . . 4 SEPARATED . . . . . 5 NEVER MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A MAN/WOMAN 6	
107	How many living children do you have? INCLUDE ONLY CHILDREN WHO ARE YOUR BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN.	LIVING CHILDREN . . . . . [ ][ ]	
108	Have you ever had a child who died?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
109	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 SECONDARY . . . . . 2 HIGHER 3	
110	What is the highest class you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	CLASS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
110A	Have you ever received clinical, medical, or laboratory training or worked in healthcare?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 111
110B	What is your current occupational category or qualification? For example, are you a registered nurse, doctor, or laboratory technician?	MEDICAL DOCTOR . . . . . 01 ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER . . . . . 02 CLINICAL OFFICER . . . . . 03 ASSISTANT CLINICAL OFFICER . . . . . 04 REGISTERED NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 05 ENROLLED NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 06 NURSE ASSISTANT/ATTENDANT . . . . . 07 LABORATORY SCIENTIST . . . . . 08 LABORATORY TECHNOLOGIST . . . . . 09 LABORATORY TECHNICIAN . . . . . 10 LABORATORY ASSISTANT . . . . . 11 NO TECHNICAL QUALIFICATION . . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
111	What is your religion? IF CHRISTIAN PROBE: CATHOLIC OR OTHER CHRISTIAN.	CATHOLIC . . . . . 1 OTHER CHRISTIAN . . . . . 2 ISLAM . . . . . 3 TRADITIONALIST . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
112	What is your ethnicity?	_____ [ ][ ][ ] (ETHNIC GROUP)	
113	What languages can you speak? RECORD ALL LANGUAGES YOU CAN SPEAK.	ENGLISH . . . . . A HAUSA . . . . . B YORUBA . . . . . C IGBO . . . . . D URHOBO . . . . . E IBIBIO . . . . . F EDO . . . . . G FULFULDE . . . . . H KANURI . . . . . I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
114	What is your mother tongue/native language (language spoken at home growing up)?	ENGLISH . . . . . 01 HAUSA . . . . . 02 YORUBA . . . . . 03 IGBO . . . . . 04 URHOBO . . . . . 05 IBIBIO . . . . . 06 EDO . . . . . 07 FULFULDE . . . . . 08 KANURI . . . . . 09 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
115	Have you ever worked on: a) a NDHS prior to this survey? b) an NMIS prior to this survey? c) any other survey prior to this survey?	YES NO a) NDHS . . . . . 1 2 b) NMIS . . . . . 1 2 c) OTHER SURVEY 1 2	
116	Were you already working for NPC or FMOH at the time you were employed to work on this NDHS?	YES, NPC . . . . . 1 YES, FMOH . . . . . 2 NO 3	→ 118
117	Are you a permanent or temporary employee of NPC or FMOH?	PERMANENT . . . . . 1 TEMPORARY 2	
118	If you have comments, please write them here.		