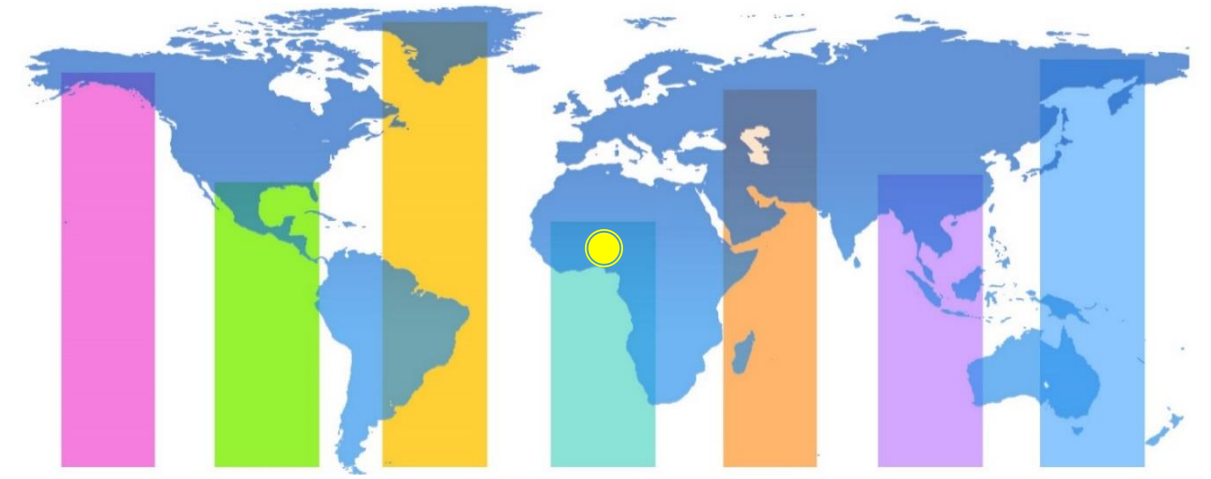
Nigeria



Demographic and Health Survey 2023–24

Key Indicators

The Federal Republic of Nigeria

Nigeria

Demographic and Health Survey 2023–24

Key Indicators Report

Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
Abuja, Nigeria

National Population Commission
Abuja, Nigeria

The DHS Program
ICF
Rockville, Maryland, USA

September 2024

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The 2023–24 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (2023–24 NDHS) was implemented under the aegis of the Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare by the National Population Commission. The funding for the 2023–24 NDHS was provided by the Government of Nigeria, 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). ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, a USAID-funded project providing support and technical assistance in the implementation of population and health surveys in countries worldwide. The World Health Organization also provided technical assistance.

Additional information about the 2023–24 NDHS may be obtained from the headquarters of the National Population Commission, Plot 2031, Olusegun Obasanjo Way, Zone 7, Wuse, P.M.B. 0281, Abuja, Nigeria; telephone: 234-09-523-9173; fax: 234-09-523-1024; email: info@populationgov.ng; internet: www.population.gov.ng.

Information about The DHS Program may be obtained from ICF, 530 Gaither Road, Suite 500, Rockville, MD 20850, USA; telephone: +1-301-407-6500; fax: +1-301-407-6501; email: info@DHSprogram.com; internet: www.DHSprogram.com.

Recommended citation:

Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of Nigeria (FMoHSW), National Population Commission (NPC) [Nigeria], and ICF. 2024. *Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey 2023–24: Key Indicators Report*. Abuja, Nigeria, and Rockville, Maryland, USA: NPC and ICF.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	artemisinin-based combination therapy
ANC	antenatal care
ARI	acute respiratory infection
ART	antiretroviral therapy
ARVs	antiretroviral medicines
ASFR	age-specific fertility rate
BCG	bacille Calmette-Guérin
CAPI	computer-assisted personal interviewing
CBR	crude birth rate
CPR	contraceptive prevalence rate
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DPT	diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus
EA	enumeration area
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FGM	female genital mutilation
GFR	general fertility rate
HepB	hepatitis B
Hib	*Haemophilus influenzae* type B
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
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
OPV	oral polio vaccine
ORS	oral rehydration salts
PCV	pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
PNC	postnatal care
PrEP	pre-exposure prophylaxis
PSU	primary sampling unit
RV	rotavirus vaccine

SD	standard deviation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDM	standard days method
SP	sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine
TB	tuberculosis
TFR	total fertility rate
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization

FOREWORD

It is with utmost pleasure that I present the 2023–24 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (2023–24 NDHS) Key Indicators Report, a preliminary report providing a detailed analysis of critical metrics shaping our country's current state and trajectory.

This document represents a significant milestone in our commitment to transparency, accountability, and evidence-based action, aiming to provide a clear overview of essential indicators influencing policy-making and resource allocation.

This Key Indicators Report gives an initial outlook on the critical data collected, offering valuable insights into the health and well-being of our population. The NDHS has been instrumental in monitoring and improving maternal and child health by delivering comprehensive data on fertility, reproductive health, child nutrition, and childhood mortality and addressing major public health challenges such as communicable and noncommunicable diseases. Additionally, the survey's findings on social determinants of health ensure that our health systems are responsive to every Nigerian's diverse and evolving needs.

The collaborative effort in the implementation of the survey is highly commendable, with oversight by the Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare involving various departments, experts, and community members dedicated to ensuring the accuracy and integrity of the data presented. I extend my deepest appreciation to ICF for its technical support; the National Population Commission, which implemented the survey; and all stakeholders for their immense contributions. In addition, I extend appreciation to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund); the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); the World Health Organization (WHO); and other partners for their financial and technical support.

My special gratitude also goes to the team of researchers, fieldworkers, and community stakeholders including the survey respondents whose contributions have been invaluable in shaping the outcomes of the survey.

The insights and findings presented in this report, combined with the data from the 2023–24 NDHS final report, will serve as a foundation for evidence-based decision making, guiding our ongoing commitment to advancing the health and welfare of all citizens. By leveraging this information, we can build a healthier, more equitable country and work towards addressing the identified challenges and enhancing our strengths for a prosperous and sustainable future.

Prof. Muhammad Ali Pate, CON
Coordinating Minister of Health & Social Welfare

1 INTRODUCTION

The 2023–24 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (2023–24 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. The National Steering Committee and the National Technical Committee played a vital role in the successful implementation of the survey, providing technical support in various phases including the review of the Key Indicators Report. The National Technical Committee, composed of FMoHSW departments, programmes, and agencies; development partners; and other related health sectors, led the process of establishing indicators to be presented in the report, among other technical survey activities.

This Key Indicators Report presents an initial overview of selected findings from the 2023–24 NDHS. A comprehensive analysis of the data will be presented in a final report in 2025.

The primary objective of the 2023–24 NDHS is to provide up-to-date estimates of essential 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 2023–24 NDHS is intended to assist policymakers and programme managers in designing and evaluating programmes and strategies for improving the health of Nigeria's population. Additionally, the survey provides key indicators and statistics relevant to Nigeria's progress toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

2 SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION

2.1 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sampling frame used for the 2023–24 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). There are 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 2023–24 NDHS, were based on these EAs.

The sample 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 2023–24 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 a 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.

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. 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.

For each household, Global Positioning System (GPS) data were collected at the time of listing and during interviews.

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).

2.2 QUESTIONNAIRES

Four questionnaires were used for the 2023–24 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. After all questionnaires were finalised in English, they were translated into Hausa, Yoruba, and Igbo.

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 household food insecurity and disability. The data on age and sex were used to identify women and men who were eligible for individual interviews. In addition, the questionnaire collected information on the characteristics of the household's dwelling unit, such as source of water; type of toilet facilities; materials used for flooring, external walls, and roofing; 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: age, date of birth, duration of residency, previous residency, literacy, education, access to media, mobile phone ownership and use of mobile phones for financial transactions, and internet use
- Reproduction: number of children ever born, pregnancy history, child mortality, current pregnancy, and age at first menstrual period
- Contraception: knowledge and use of contraception, sources of contraceptive methods, and family planning
- Pregnancy and postnatal care, child immunisation, and health and nutrition: prenatal, delivery, and postnatal care; antenatal care and family planning counselling; breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices; vaccination coverage; prevalence of and care seeking for diarrhoea, acute respiratory infection (ARI), and fever; use of oral rehydration therapy; infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices; and dietary diversity
- Marriage and sexual activity: marital status, age at first marriage, age at first sexual intercourse, recent sexual activity, number and types of sexual partners, co-wives, and use of condoms
- Fertility preferences: desire for more children, ideal number of children, gender preferences, intention to use family planning and who is making this decision, pressure to become pregnant, and exposure to media messages about family planning
- Husbands' background characteristics and women's work: husband's age, level of education, and occupation and respondent's occupation, sources of earnings, participation in decision making, house ownership, and attitude towards wife beating
- HIV/AIDS: knowledge of routes of HIV transmission, sources of information, awareness of antiretroviral medicines (ARVs) and preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP), behaviour to avoid STIs and AIDS, stigma, history of HIV testing, and HIV status disclosure
- Malaria: household possession of mosquito nets, source of mosquito nets, access to insecticide-treated nets (ITN), intermittent preventive treatment during pregnancy (IPTp), coverage of antimalarials, and malaria knowledge and beliefs
- Other health issues: alcohol consumption and tobacco use, breast exams, cervical cancer tests, problems in accessing health care, snake bites, and noncommunicable and communicable diseases such as tuberculosis, COVID-19, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, hypertension, and diabetes

- Female genital mutilation (FGM) and fistula
- Domestic violence (for a select sample): information on the prevalence and incidence of physical, sexual, and emotional violence

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

- Background characteristics: age, date of birth, duration of residency, previous residency, literacy, education, access to media, mobile phone ownership and use of mobile phones for financial transactions, and internet use
- Reproduction: number of children biologically fathered
- Family planning: exposure to family planning methods and messages
- Marriage and sexual activity: marital status, number of wives, age at first sexual intercourse, recent sexual intercourse, number of partners, use of condoms, and source of condoms
- Fertility preferences: desire for more children, ideal number of children, and gender preferences
- Employment and gender roles: occupation, type of earnings, attitudes toward household and financial decision making, house ownership, and attitude towards wife beating
- Knowledge, awareness, attitudes, and behaviour regarding HIV/AIDS and other STIs: knowledge of routes of HIV transmission, awareness of ARVs and PrEP, behaviour to avoid STIs and AIDS, stigma, history of HIV testing, HIV status disclosure, history of STIs in the previous 12 months, and care seeking
- Malaria: malaria knowledge and beliefs
- Other health issues: alcohol consumption and tobacco use; circumcision; attitudes around female genital mutilation (FGM); snake bites; noncommunicable and communicable diseases such as tuberculosis, COVID-19, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, hypertension, and diabetes; and health insurance

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.

2.3 ANTHROPOMETRY

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).

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 2006b). 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 adults.

2.4 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 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. The pretest also included training and practice with the Biomarker Questionnaire. Based on field observations and suggestions from the pretest team, revisions were made as needed to the wording and translations of the questionnaires and to the CAPI programme to fix any bugs or logic issues.

2.5 TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

Training for the 2023–24 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 practice 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. There was also capillary blood collection and haemoglobin measurement training and hands-on practice with both adults and children. In addition, the biomarker specialists were trained in biomarker data collection using CAPI and the paper questionnaires and on integration into the survey team's processes.

Fieldwork practice took place over 4 days from 25–28 November, with a review session held on 29 November across 37 non-sample clusters near the training location in Akwanga and surrounding areas.

2.6 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 meetings were held with the ICF survey management team to review the field check tables, discuss challenges and mitigation plans, and update progress.

2.7 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.

3 KEY FINDINGS

3.1 RESPONSE RATES

Table 1 presents the response rates for the 2023–24 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 male 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 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Nigeria DHS 2023–24

	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

3.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Table 2 presents the weighted and unweighted numbers and percent distributions of women and men interviewed in the 2023–24 NDHS by selected background characteristics. The results presented in this report are based on weighted data that are representative of the country as a whole, urban and rural areas separately, and each of the country's 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory.

- Most respondents fall in the 15–19 age range: 21% of female respondents and 20% of male respondents are age 15–19.
- The majority of female and male respondents are married or living together with a partner as if married (67% and 53%, respectively).
- Similar percentages of female and male respondents live in rural areas (52% and 51%, respectively) and urban areas (48% and 49%).
- Thirty-two percent of women and men live in the North West zone.

- A majority of both women (41%) and men (46%) have achieved a secondary education as their highest level of education.

Table 2 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by selected background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2023–24

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	10,777	11,057	27.0	2,947	3,047
Don't know	0.0	5	4	0.0	1	1
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

Continued…

Table 2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
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
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

3.3 FERTILITY

Table 3 shows the total fertility rate (TFR) and age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) among women by 5-year age groups for the 3-year period preceding the survey.

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

- If fertility were to remain constant at current levels, a woman in Nigeria would bear an average of 4.8 children in her lifetime.
- Fertility is much higher in rural areas than in urban areas. On average, women in rural areas give birth to 5.6 children over their lifetime, while urban women give birth to 3.9 children in their lifetime.

- Fertility is low among adolescents (77 births per 1,000 women age 15–19), peaks at 233 births per 1,000 among women age 25–29, and then decreases thereafter.

Table 3 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates, general fertility rate, and crude birth rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to residence, Nigeria DHS 2023–24

	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

Notes: 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

Trends: The TFR in Nigeria has declined consistently over time, from 6.3 children per woman in the 2008 NDHS to 4.8 children per women in the 2023–24 NDHS (**Figure 1**). The TFR in rural areas has remained higher than the TFR in urban areas over the past 15 years.

***Figure 1* Trends in fertility by residence**

TFR for the 3 years before each survey

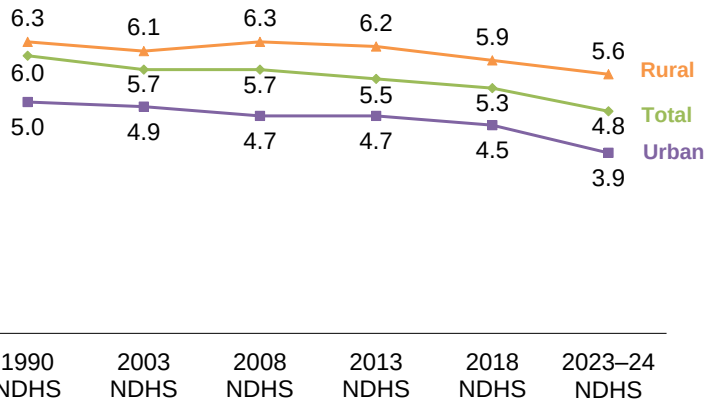


Table 4 shows the total fertility rate (TFR) and age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) for the 3-year period preceding the survey by zone and state.

- The TFR is highest in the North East zone (6.1 births per woman) and lowest in the South South zone (3.3 births per woman).
- The TFR at the state level is highest in Yobe (7.5 births per woman) in the North East zone and lowest in Rivers (2.9 births per woman) in the South South zone.
- The zone with the most variation in TFRs is the North East, where rates range from 5.2 births per woman in Taraba to 7.5 births per woman in Yobe.

Table 4 Total fertility by zone and state

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey by zone and state, Nigeria DHS 2023–24

Zone and state	Total fertility rate
Zone	
North Central	4.2
North East	6.1
North West	5.9
South East	4.1
South South	3.3
South West	3.4
State	
North Central	
FCT-Abuja	3.2
Benue	3.5
Kogi	4.9
Kwara	4.0
Nasarawa	4.3
Niger	4.4
Plateau	4.4
North East	
Adamawa	5.3
Bauchi	6.2
Borno	6.5
Gombe	5.5
Taraba	5.2
Yobe	7.5
North West	
Jigawa	6.9
Kaduna	5.6
Kano	5.8
Katsina	5.7
Kebbi	6.6
Sokoto	5.4
Zamfara	6.3
South East	
Abia	3.7
Anambra	3.7
Ebonyi	4.7
Enugu	3.5
Imo	4.4
South South	
Akwa Ibom	3.3
Bayelsa	3.8
Cross River	3.0
Delta	3.7
Edo	3.3
Rivers	2.9
South West	
Ekiti	3.8
Lagos	3.2
Ogun	4.1
Ondo	3.1
Osun	3.3
Oyo	3.3
Total	4.8

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

3.4 TEENAGE FERTILITY

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

3.4.1 Teenage Pregnancy

Table 5 shows the percentage of young women age 15–19 who have ever had a live birth, the percentage who have ever had a pregnancy loss, the percentage who are currently pregnant, and the percentage who have ever been pregnant.

- Fifteen percent of women age 15–19 have ever been pregnant.
- Eleven percent of young women have had a live birth.
- Two percent of young women have had a pregnancy loss.
- Four percent of young women are currently pregnant.

Table 5 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 2023–24

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

Continued…

Table 5—*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
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
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

3.4.2 Age at First Birth

Median age at first live birth

Age by which half of women have had their first child.

Sample: Women age 20–49 and 25–49

Table 6 shows the percentage of women age 15–49 who had a live birth by exact ages, the percentage who have never had a live birth, and the median age at first live birth.

- Among respondents age 20–24, over one-third (37%) had a live birth by age 20.
- Among respondents age 25–29, 59% had a live birth by age 22 and nearly three quarters (74%) had a live birth by age 25.
- Half of women age 25–49 had their first child by age 21.

Table 6 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15–49 who had a live birth by exact ages, percentage who have never had a live birth, and median age at first live birth, according to current age, Nigeria DHS 2023–24

Current age	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
	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	42.6	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

3.5 FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Desire for another child

Women 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 who are sterilised are assumed not to want any more children.

Sample: Currently married women age 15–49

Table 7 shows fertility preferences among currently married women age 15–49 by number of living children.

- Twenty-eight percent of women want another child soon (within the next 2 years), 33% want to have another child later (in 2 or more years), 1% want another child but have not decided when, and 9% are undecided.
- Twenty-seven percent of women want no more children.
- Among women with five living children (including the current pregnancy), 25% say they want another child later (in 2 or more years), and 45% say they want no more children.

Table 7 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Nigeria DHS 2023–24

Desire for children	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Have another soon[2]	87.4	40.8	33.9	23.9	19.1	17.1	12.2	28.4
Have another later[3]	5.3	51.3	46.8	36.2	28.7	24.8	17.6	32.7
Have another, undecided when	0.7	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.0
Undecided	3.3	4.2	6.7	10.1	10.0	9.8	12.0	8.5
Want no more	0.7	2.0	10.0	26.8	38.7	44.5	52.0	26.9
Sterilised[4]	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4
Declared infecund	2.6	0.4	1.1	1.7	2.1	2.5	4.5	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,572	3,980	4,461	4,539	4,017	3,050	4,646	26,264

[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

3.6 FAMILY PLANNING

3.6.1 Contraceptive Use

Contraceptive prevalence

Percentage of women who use any contraceptive method.

Sample: Currently married women age 15–49 and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49

Modern methods

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

Table 8 presents data on contraceptive use among currently married women and sexually active unmarried women.

- The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) is 20% among currently married women and 50% among sexually active unmarried women.
- Fifteen percent of currently married women and 38% of sexually active unmarried women use a modern contraception method.
- Among currently married women, the most commonly used contraceptive methods are implants (6%) and injectables (4%). Among sexually active unmarried women, the most commonly used contraceptive methods are male condoms (26%) and withdrawal (9%).

Table 8 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2023–24

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
								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
Age																		
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
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

Continued…

Table 8—*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
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
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

Continued…

Table 8—*Continued*

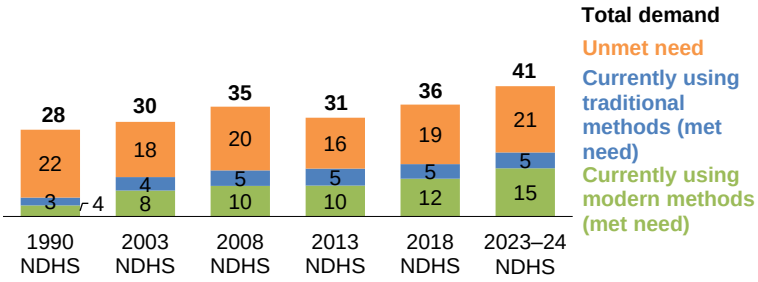
Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method: Female sterilisation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other[1]	Any traditional method	Traditional method: Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
								SEXUALLY ACTIVE 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 condoms, and the standard days method.
[2] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Trends: The percentage of currently married women age 15–49 using contraceptive methods has increased over time, from 6% in 1990 to 20% in 2023–24. Over the same period, use of modern methods increased from 4% to 15% (**Figure 2**).

Figure 2 **Trends in use of, need for, and demand for family planning**

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49



3.6.2 Need and Demand for Family Planning

Table 9 presents data on unmet need, met need, and total demand for family planning among currently married and sexually active unmarried women. These indicators help evaluate the extent to which family planning programmes in Nigeria are meeting the demand for services.

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: 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)

- Twenty-one percent of currently married women and 36% of sexually active unmarried women have an unmet need for family planning.
- The met need for family planning from modern methods is 15% among currently married women and 38% among sexually active unmarried women.

- The percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods is 37% among currently married women and 44% among sexually active unmarried women.

Table 9 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women and sexually active unmarried women

Percentage of currently married women and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning who are using modern methods, percentage with 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 with modern methods, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning	Met need for family planning (currently using)		Total demand for family planning[3]	Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[1]	
		All methods	Modern methods[2]			All methods	Modern methods[2]
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN							
Age							
15–19	15.8	4.3	3.3	20.1	1,455	21.4	16.4
20–24	21.0	12.8	10.3	33.8	4,073	37.8	30.5
25–29	21.1	18.8	14.4	39.9	5,240	47.1	36.0
30–34	22.4	22.7	17.5	45.0	4,959	50.4	38.9
35–39	23.8	26.6	19.8	50.4	4,386	52.7	39.4
40–44	21.8	26.5	19.6	48.3	3,604	54.9	40.6
45–49	15.1	20.1	13.9	35.2	2,546	57.2	39.4
Residence							
Urban	21.3	30.6	22.4	51.9	11,003	58.9	43.2
Rural	20.8	12.8	10.2	33.6	15,261	38.2	30.3
Zone							
North Central	21.4	19.4	16.0	40.8	4,810	47.5	39.1
North East	22.9	13.9	12.9	36.8	4,409	37.7	34.9
North West	20.3	10.3	9.3	30.6	9,335	33.8	30.2
South East	21.4	29.8	15.1	51.2	1,851	58.3	29.5
South South	21.8	30.8	18.7	52.7	2,356	58.5	35.5
South West	19.1	43.9	31.4	62.9	3,504	69.7	49.9
State							
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	26.5	21.3	19.3	47.8	437	44.5	40.3
Benue	20.2	31.3	23.1	51.6	615	60.7	44.7
Kogi	21.8	13.1	10.5	34.9	422	37.5	30.0
Kwara	27.1	11.0	9.9	38.1	531	28.9	26.0
Nasarawa	21.3	25.5	22.4	46.8	656	54.5	47.9
Niger	21.8	10.3	8.3	32.1	1,453	32.0	25.8
Plateau	14.1	31.1	25.6	45.2	696	68.8	56.6
North East							
Adamawa	24.5	20.4	17.5	44.9	619	45.4	39.0
Bauchi	22.2	11.3	10.6	33.5	1,440	33.9	31.8
Borno	26.3	9.5	9.3	35.8	752	26.5	25.9
Gombe	13.2	30.9	30.3	44.1	432	70.1	68.7
Taraba	24.4	11.5	10.9	35.9	483	32.0	30.3
Yobe	24.6	9.0	7.6	33.7	681	26.8	22.7
North West							
Jigawa	14.1	4.4	3.5	18.5	948	23.8	19.1
Kaduna	25.0	14.2	13.1	39.3	1,834	36.2	33.4
Kano	26.0	11.1	10.6	37.2	2,421	30.0	28.5
Katsina	17.1	7.7	6.7	24.9	1,439	31.2	27.0
Kebbi	20.5	3.3	3.0	23.8	758	13.7	12.7
Sokoto	10.7	6.9	6.0	17.6	990	39.0	34.0
Zamfara	17.3	20.0	16.4	37.3	946	53.6	44.0
South East							
Abia	19.8	34.0	18.3	53.7	221	63.2	34.1
Anambra	15.0	41.3	22.0	56.3	400	73.4	39.1
Ebonyi	29.2	9.9	7.4	39.1	531	25.3	18.8
Enugu	23.6	25.9	11.2	49.5	269	52.2	22.6
Imo	17.0	44.1	18.9	61.1	430	72.1	31.0
South South							
Akwa Ibom	22.6	43.2	17.2	65.9	328	65.6	26.1
Bayelsa	27.7	24.6	16.9	52.3	169	47.0	32.2
Cross River	30.3	27.2	18.8	57.5	269	47.3	32.8
Delta	16.4	42.3	24.4	58.7	553	72.1	41.6
Edo	19.1	27.5	19.4	46.6	344	59.0	41.6
Rivers	22.5	20.4	15.0	42.9	694	47.6	34.9
South West							
Ekiti	12.8	66.1	42.8	78.9	148	83.8	54.3
Lagos	12.6	54.2	30.7	66.8	955	81.2	46.0
Ogun	25.9	39.9	28.9	65.8	824	60.7	44.0
Ondo	22.0	26.8	22.9	48.8	350	54.9	46.9
Osun	22.9	40.3	35.0	63.2	389	63.7	55.3
Oyo	17.8	40.9	34.4	58.7	838	69.7	58.6

Continued…

Table 9—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning	Met need for family planning (currently using)		Total demand for family planning[3]	Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[1]	
		All methods	Modern methods[2]			All methods	Modern methods[2]
Education							
No education	20.6	7.4	6.3	28.1	11,559	26.5	22.6
Primary	22.7	20.6	16.3	43.3	3,204	47.6	37.5
Secondary	22.3	29.9	22.5	52.2	8,292	57.2	43.1
More than secondary	17.1	41.3	28.0	58.4	3,209	70.7	47.9
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	20.5	6.0	5.1	26.5	5,494	22.5	19.4
Second	21.2	9.7	8.1	30.9	5,552	31.3	26.1
Middle	23.5	18.7	14.6	42.2	5,133	44.4	34.7
Fourth	22.7	29.9	23.0	52.6	4,882	56.9	43.8
Highest	17.2	39.2	27.2	56.4	5,203	69.5	48.1
Total	21.0	20.3	15.3	41.3	26,264	49.1	37.1
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[4]							
Residence							
Urban	33.2	52.4	39.1	85.6	1,004	61.2	45.7
Rural	42.0	44.1	34.2	86.2	505	51.2	39.7
Total	36.2	49.6	37.5	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.
[1] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.
[2] Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods.
[3] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.
[4] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Trends: The total demand for family planning among currently married women has increased over time, from 28% in 1990 to 41% in 2023–24 (**Figure 2**). Unmet need has remained about the same over time (22% in 1990 and 21% in 2023–24).

3.7 EARLY CHILDHOOD 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.

Table 10 presents estimates of childhood mortality for three successive 5-year periods prior to the 2023–24 NDHS. The rates were estimated directly from information 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.

- During the 5 years immediately preceding the survey, the neonatal mortality rate was 41 deaths per 1,000 live births. This means that approximately 1 out of every 25 infants die within the first month of life.
- The infant mortality rate was 63 deaths per 1,000 live births. This means that 1 out of every 16 children die in the first year of life.
- The under-5 mortality rate was 110 deaths per 1,000 live births. This means that 1 out of every 9 children die before their fifth birthday.

Table 10 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-5 mortality rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, Nigeria DHS 2023–24

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
0–4	41	22	63	50	110
5–9	35	20	55	43	96
10–14	30	22	52	50	100

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

Table 11 shows 10-year childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics.

- Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates during the 10 years preceding the survey were highest in the North West zone and lowest in the South West zone.
- Among the states, Kano had the highest neonatal mortality rate (59 deaths per 1,000 live births), Kebbi had the highest postneonatal (41 deaths per 1,000 live births) and infant (90 deaths per 1,000 live births) mortality rates, Yobe had the highest child mortality rate (96 deaths per 1,000 live births), and Jigawa had the highest under-5 mortality rate (161 deaths per 1,000 live births).

Table 11 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
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
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

Continued…

Table 11—*Continued*

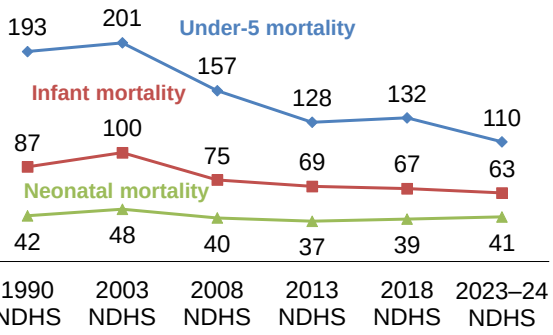
Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
South South					
Akwa Ibom	38	17	56	25	80
Bayelsa	32	24	56	18	73
Cross River	24	15	39	22	60
Delta	19	7	26	7	33
Edo	7	6	13	6	19
Rivers	30	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
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

Trends: The under-5 mortality rate for the 5-year period preceding each survey rose from 193 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 1990 NDHS to 201 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 2003 NDHS and has since generally decreased, to 110 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 2023–24 NDHS. The infant mortality rate declined from 87 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 1990 NDHS to 63 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 2023–24 NDHS. Neonatal mortality has fluctuated over time but is now approximately the same as in the 1990 NDHS (42 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 versus 41 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2023–24) (**Figure 3**).

***Figure 3* Trends in early childhood mortality rates**

Deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5-year period preceding the survey



3.8 MATERNAL CARE

Proper care during pregnancy and delivery is important for the health of both the mother and the baby. **Table 12** presents key indicators related to maternal care.

3.8.1 Antenatal Care

Antenatal care 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

Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider is important to monitor pregnancy and reduce morbidity and mortality risks for the mother and child during pregnancy, at delivery, and during the postnatal period.

- Sixty-three percent of women reported receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for their most recent live birth in the 2-year period preceding the survey.
- One in two women (52%) had at least four ANC visits for their most recent live birth.
- Overall, 67% of women took iron-containing supplements during their most recent pregnancy.

Trends: The proportion of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care from a skilled provider increased from 57% in the 2008 NDHS to 67% in the 2018 NDHS before decreasing slightly to 63% in the 2023–24 NDHS.

3.8.2 Tetanus Toxoid

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

Tetanus toxoid injections are given during pregnancy to prevent neonatal tetanus, a major cause of early infant death in many countries. Neonatal tetanus is often caused by failure to observe hygienic procedures during delivery.

- Overall, 58% of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received sufficient doses of tetanus toxoid to protect their baby against neonatal tetanus.

Table 12 Maternal care indicators

Among women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, percentage with four or more ANC visits for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, percentage who took any iron-containing supplements during pregnancy, and percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus; among all live births and stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey, percentage delivered by a skilled provider and percentage delivered in a health facility; among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth; and among women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2023–24

	Women who had a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey					Live births and stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey			Among most recent live births		Women who had a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
Background characteristic	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1]	Percentage with 4+ ANC visits	Percentage who took any iron-containing supplements during pregnancy[2]	Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[3]	Number of women	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births	Percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth	Number of live births	Percentage with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[4]	Number of women
						LIVE BIRTHS						
Mother's age at birth												
<20	51.7	41.3	56.2	39.8	1,171	33.4	32.7	1,219	13.4	1,171	32.3	1,171
20–34	64.1	54.3	68.2	60.6	7,839	47.3	44.8	8,175	17.9	7,839	44.8	7,839
35–49	62.3	51.7	67.0	60.0	1,938	46.8	43.7	2,013	15.8	1,938	41.2	1,938
Residence												
Urban	81.9	70.5	82.6	77.9	4,159	70.2	66.3	4,355	25.7	4,159	63.2	4,159
Rural	50.6	41.3	57.0	46.3	6,790	30.6	29.1	7,052	11.7	6,790	30.3	6,790
Zone												
North Central	62.2	50.3	54.7	52.0	1,731	54.6	49.7	1,799	12.2	1,731	53.4	1,731
North East	60.7	50.6	73.7	64.7	2,237	32.3	37.2	2,347	24.1	2,237	36.3	2,237
North West	49.0	40.6	58.3	42.1	4,312	25.6	21.9	4,457	14.5	4,312	24.9	4,312
South East	88.5	73.6	78.5	86.3	745	88.1	86.7	799	13.5	745	63.1	745
South South	81.6	67.1	83.4	81.2	831	76.6	64.8	870	20.2	831	66.5	831
South West	87.6	80.8	84.0	82.7	1,092	84.9	82.5	1,135	20.2	1,092	78.5	1,092
State												
North Central												
FCT-Abuja	91.8	79.9	90.6	87.4	149	82.4	81.3	158	32.8	149	82.3	149
Benue	65.9	49.1	63.9	59.6	214	66.7	59.0	221	7.3	214	56.2	214
Kogi	62.6	54.1	54.9	51.9	170	61.1	62.2	179	10.1	170	55.8	170
Kwara	55.9	51.3	37.7	52.1	175	55.3	51.5	178	7.1	175	57.0	175
Nasarawa	84.4	66.0	79.7	67.7	250	69.2	55.7	265	21.1	250	68.4	250
Niger	40.4	34.7	32.1	34.2	505	33.7	30.2	520	6.6	505	32.6	505
Plateau	66.7	46.4	57.5	45.1	269	50.1	45.7	278	11.3	269	56.3	269
North East												
Adamawa	34.7	56.4	79.0	70.0	269	24.4	41.6	288	16.7	269	50.6	269
Bauchi	57.2	46.6	61.6	57.6	730	28.4	31.1	765	27.4	730	23.9	730
Borno	69.0	61.1	82.7	78.7	424	37.7	45.9	451	20.2	424	47.5	424
Gombe	60.7	39.1	82.1	67.7	208	37.9	48.5	216	41.5	208	44.9	208
Taraba	66.3	50.5	70.7	54.8	226	33.8	33.0	234	15.6	226	34.4	226
Yobe	73.2	48.5	80.2	63.4	380	35.4	32.1	393	22.7	380	33.9	380
North West												
Jigawa	76.0	37.7	77.7	59.8	507	24.6	21.4	526	22.2	507	43.9	507
Kaduna	70.0	59.4	68.9	50.5	855	35.6	25.9	881	21.9	855	22.5	855
Kano	49.5	51.3	72.1	54.3	1,134	36.3	32.7	1,173	15.3	1,134	32.8	1,134
Katsina	49.2	37.2	57.5	36.4	644	19.1	15.8	671	10.4	644	19.4	644
Kebbi	12.0	14.0	20.6	11.1	369	9.6	8.8	382	6.0	369	11.3	369
Sokoto	26.4	22.7	31.5	26.7	408	12.4	12.5	414	7.6	408	11.6	408
Zamfara	24.8	21.5	35.2	20.0	395	13.2	15.3	410	8.0	395	18.1	395
South East												
Abia	93.9	79.1	93.2	88.9	82	95.2	86.0	89	13.4	82	66.4	82
Anambra	89.1	84.9	74.8	83.8	145	91.8	83.2	160	4.8	145	73.2	145
Ebonyi	80.1	61.7	72.9	82.8	245	73.6	79.4	260	14.7	245	55.9	245
Enugu	89.7	61.9	73.3	85.8	98	96.3	92.6	104	28.0	98	65.8	98
Imo	96.5	84.9	85.1	92.5	174	97.2	97.0	185	10.9	174	61.7	174
South South												
Akwa Ibom	80.6	65.7	69.6	71.2	119	51.5	38.6	125	15.7	119	60.4	119
Bayelsa	68.3	48.6	82.5	75.4	69	56.7	46.1	73	15.0	69	43.4	69
Cross River	67.8	80.0	92.7	86.2	92	56.2	58.8	95	14.9	92	74.6	92
Delta	86.2	60.5	89.9	81.5	210	81.4	83.0	219	13.4	210	76.2	210
Edo	96.3	63.0	93.5	83.1	116	92.8	90.9	121	15.3	116	86.1	116
Rivers	80.0	76.5	75.7	84.8	225	91.6	56.9	237	35.2	225	54.3	225

Continued…

Table 12—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Women who had a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey					Live births and stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey			Among most recent live births		Women who had a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1]	Percentage with 4+ ANC visits	Percentage who took any iron-containing supplements during pregnancy[2]	Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[3]	Number of women	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births	Percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth	Number of live births	Percentage with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[4]	Number of women
South West												
Ekiti	89.9	68.6	89.3	74.3	52	93.5	81.7	57	8.5	52	77.5	52
Lagos	92.9	95.4	92.1	91.8	291	86.6	85.8	313	28.7	291	87.3	291
Ogun	85.9	73.7	88.4	82.1	270	82.6	83.3	279	14.5	270	81.0	270
Ondo	79.8	66.3	70.3	65.8	101	76.3	83.2	104	40.4	101	75.9	101
Osun	93.1	92.0	77.0	84.7	133	91.7	86.7	135	8.1	133	75.3	133
Oyo	83.0	73.8	77.7	80.3	245	83.2	75.0	248	17.0	245	68.3	245
Mother's education												
No education	40.7	31.7	48.3	37.4	5,012	18.5	18.4	5,187	9.5	5,012	22.1	5,012
Primary	66.1	54.2	72.3	60.6	1,268	43.2	38.9	1,329	16.5	1,268	37.3	1,268
Secondary	81.7	70.8	82.9	77.0	3,573	70.3	65.0	3,731	22.4	3,573	61.6	3,573
More than secondary	95.3	85.3	91.9	90.5	1,096	91.2	89.8	1,161	34.2	1,096	82.7	1,096
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	36.9	27.4	45.2	36.5	2,683	16.2	17.9	2,788	10.3	2,683	22.0	2,683
Second	49.7	40.7	57.6	44.5	2,489	25.0	25.3	2,576	10.0	2,489	25.5	2,489
Middle	65.4	53.7	70.6	60.1	2,159	46.6	41.5	2,245	16.0	2,159	43.0	2,159
Fourth	83.4	72.8	82.9	76.6	1,955	71.5	63.6	2,050	22.8	1,955	60.4	1,955
Highest	94.4	84.8	90.9	90.2	1,662	91.7	88.8	1,748	32.7	1,662	81.5	1,662
Total	62.5	52.4	66.7	58.3	10,948	45.7	43.3	11,407	17.0	10,948	42.8	10,948
STILLBIRTHS												
Total	63.9	49.0	70.2	na	230	53.1	51.1	238	na	na	44.7	230
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[5]												
Total	62.5	52.3	66.7	na	11,129	45.9	43.4	11,646	17.0	10,948	42.9	11,129

Note: If more than one source of assistance 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.
na = not applicable
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor and nurse/midwife.
[2] Iron tablets and syrup
[3] Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of their 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 last live birth
[4] Includes women who received a check from a doctor, midwife, nurse, community health worker, or traditional birth attendant
[5] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data on antenatal care and postnatal checks are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Trends: The percentage of women whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus increased from 47% in 2008 to 62% in 2018 before declining slightly to 58% in 2023–24.

3.8.3 Delivery Care

Institutional deliveries

Deliveries that occur in a health facility.

Sample: All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey

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

Access to proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risk of complications and infections that could lead to death or serious illness for the mother, baby, or both (Van Lerberghe and De Brouwere 2001; WHO 2006a).

- Forty-three percent of live births and 51% of stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered in health facilities.
- Forty-six percent of live births and 53% of stillbirths were delivered with assistance from skilled providers.
- Seventeen percent of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey had skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth.

3.8.4 Postnatal Care for the Mother

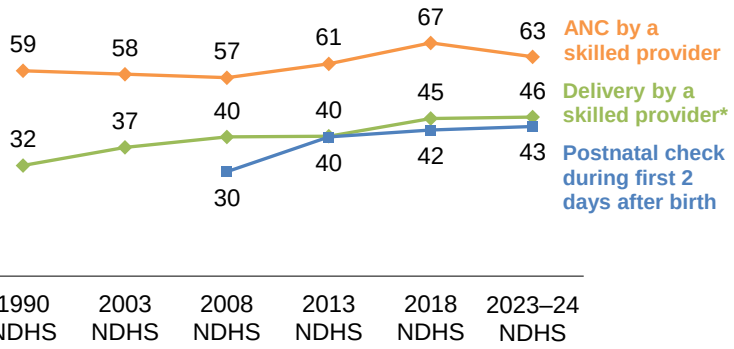
A large proportion of maternal and neonatal deaths occur during the first 48 hours after delivery. Thus, prompt postnatal care (PNC) for both the mother and the child is important to treat any complications arising from the delivery, as well as to provide the mother with important information on how to care for herself and her child. Safe motherhood programmes recommend that all women receive a check of their health during the first 2 days after delivery.

- Overall, 43% of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received a postnatal check within 2 days after delivery. The percentage was 45% among those with a stillbirth.
- The percentage of women who received timely postnatal care increases with increasing household wealth, from 22% in the lowest wealth quintile to 82% in the highest wealth quintile.

Trends: ANC provided to women by a skilled provider in the 2-year period preceding the survey has gone through periods of rising and falling since 1990. From the 1990 NDHS to the 2008 NDHS, ANC by a skilled provider in the previous 2 years fell slightly from 59% of women who had a live birth or stillbirth to 57% of women, respectively. It then rose by 10% to 67% of women receiving ANC in the 2018 NDHS. In the 2023–24 NDHS, it fell slightly to 63% of women who had a live birth or stillbirth receiving ANC from a skilled provider. The percentage of live births with skilled assistance during delivery increased steadily from 32% in the 1990 NDHS to 46% in the 2023–24 NDHS (**Figure 4**). The percentage of women receiving a postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery has also increased steadily over time, from 30% in 2008 to 43% in 2023–24.

***Figure 4* Trends in maternal care indicators**

Percentage of women who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey



*Percentage of live births or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey

3.8.5 Postnatal Care for the Newborn

Proper care for newborns is essential in reducing neonatal morbidity and mortality. The first 48 hours of life are critical, as most neonatal deaths occur within that period (WHO 2015). Postnatal care for newborns should start as soon as possible after birth.

Table 13 presents data on postnatal checks for newborns. About two in five (42%) newborns received a postnatal check within the first 2 days after birth. Only 13% of newborns had a postnatal check within the first hour of life.

- The percentage of newborns receiving a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth decreases with increasing birth order, from 53% among first births to 29% among sixth- and higher-order births.
- Eighty-one percent of babies born to mothers with more than a secondary education received a postnatal check within the first 2 days after birth, as compared with only 22% of those born to mothers with no education.

Table 13 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 2023–24

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

Continued…

Table 13—*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 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
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, community health influencers, promoters, and services (CHIPS)/ 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.

3.9 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

According to the Births and Deaths (Compulsory Registration) Act Number 69 of 1992, registration of births and deaths is compulsory in all cases in Nigeria.

Table 14 presents data on birth registration among children under age 5. At the time of the survey, 40% of children under age 5 were registered with the civil authorities (31% of children under age 2 and 42% of children between age 2 and age 4). Twenty-eight percent of children had birth certificates.

- Almost three in five (59%) urban children under age 5 had their births registered, as compared with only 27% of their rural counterparts.
- Birth registration increases with increasing household wealth, from 12% in the lowest wealth quintile to 77% in the highest wealth quintile.

Table 14 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 2023–24

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	23.5	9.2	32.7	10,889
North East	18.4	9.6	28.0	5,464
North West	25.7	10.8	36.5	4,724
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

3.10 VACCINATION COVERAGE

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) or inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), pentavalent or DPT-HepB-Hib (diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus; hepatitis B; and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b), pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV), rotavirus vaccine (RV), yellow fever, meningitis, and measles. The rotavirus vaccine was introduced into the routine immunisation schedule on 22 August 2022 in a phased rollout in the 19 northern states, followed by a phased rollout in the 17 southern states in October 2022 (Ukazu 2022).

Information on vaccination coverage was obtained in two ways in the 2023–24 NDHS: from written vaccination records, including vaccination or health cards, and from verbal reports.

3.10.1 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, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus
- One dose of measles-containing vaccine given as measles

Sample: Children age 12–23 months

Historically, an important measure of vaccination coverage has been the proportion of children receiving all "basic" antigens. Children are considered fully vaccinated against 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.

Table 15 presents vaccination coverage among children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months by background characteristics.

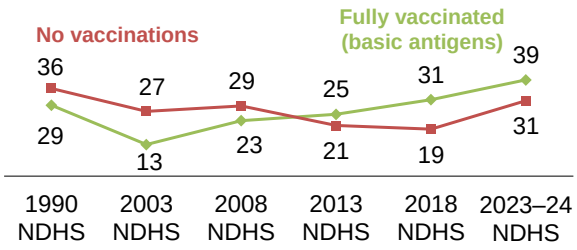
- Sixty-seven percent of children age 12–23 months received the BCG vaccine, 53% received the third dose of DPT-HepB-Hib, 46% received the third dose of OPV, and 51% received a dose of measles vaccine.

- Overall, 39% of children age 12–23 months are fully vaccinated with basic antigens.

Trends: The percentage of children age 12–23 months who have received all of the basic antigens has increased gradually over time, from 13% in 2003 to 39% in 2023–24 (**Figure 5**).

Figure 5 Trends in childhood vaccinations

Percentage of children age 12–23 months



3.10.2 Vaccination Coverage according to National Schedule

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 the pneumococcal vaccine, one dose of yellow fever vaccine, and one dose of meningitis vaccine. Since the rotavirus vaccine was rolled out in phases in August and October 2022, not all eligible children had access to the vaccine at the time of the survey. Therefore, estimates of the percentages of children fully vaccinated according to the national schedule exclude rotavirus. Children age 24–35 months are considered fully vaccinated according to the national schedule if they receive a second dose of the measles vaccine in addition to all of the vaccinations relevant for a child age 12–23 months.

- Forty-three percent of children age 12–23 months received the second dose of IPV, 53% received the third dose of PCV, 18% received the third dose of rotavirus vaccine, 49% received a dose of yellow fever vaccine, and 48% received a dose of meningitis vaccine.
- One in five (20%) children age 12–23 months are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule.
- Eleven percent of children age 24–35 months are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule.
- Thirty-one percent of children age 12–23 months have received no vaccinations.

Table 15 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 2023–24

	Children age 12–23 months																								Children age 24–35 months		
			DPT-HepB-Hib			OPV[2]						Pneumococcal															
Background characteristic	BCG	HepB (birth dose)[1]	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	IPV 1	IPV 2	1	2	3	Rotavirus 1	Rotavirus 2	Rotavirus 3	Measles 1	Yellow fever	Meningitis	Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)[3]	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[4]	No vaccinations	Number of children	Measles 2	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[5]	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[6]																											
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

Continued…

Table 15—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Children age 12–23 months																								Children age 24–35 months		
			DPT-HepB-Hib			OPV[2]						Pneumococcal															
	BCG	HepB (birth dose)[1]	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	IPV 1	IPV 2	1	2	3	Rotavirus 1	Rotavirus 2	Rotavirus 3	Measles 1	Yellow fever	Meningitis	Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)[3]	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[4]	No vaccinations	Number of children	Measles 2	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[5]	Number of children
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
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

Continued…

Table 15—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Children age 12–23 months																								Children age 24–35 months		
			DPT-HepB-Hib			OPV[2]						Pneumococcal															
	BCG	HepB (birth dose)[1]	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	IPV 1	IPV 2	1	2	3	Rotavirus 1	Rotavirus 2	Rotavirus 3	Measles 1	Yellow fever	Meningitis	Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)[3]	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[4]	No vaccinations	Number of children	Measles 2	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[5]	Number of children
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
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] 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
[4] 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 vaccine, one dose of yellow fever vaccine, and one dose of meningitis vaccine
[5] 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 vaccine, one dose of yellow fever vaccine, and one dose of meningitis vaccine
[6] Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

3.11 CARE SEEKING FOR AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ILLNESS

Acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and dehydration from diarrhoea are important contributing causes of childhood morbidity and mortality in developing countries (WHO 2003). Prompt medical attention when a child has the symptoms of these illnesses is, therefore, crucial in reducing child deaths.

Table 16 presents information on care seeking for ill children in Nigeria. Overall, 2% of children under age 5 showed symptoms of an ARI, 16% had a fever, and 15% experienced diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey.

- Advice or treatment was sought for 60% of children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey.
- Advice or treatment was sought for 60% of children with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey.
- Advice or treatment was sought for 60% of children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey.
- Forty-seven percent of children with diarrhoea received oral rehydration salts (ORS), 33% received zinc supplements, 24% received ORS and zinc supplements, and 16% received ORS, zinc supplements, and continued feeding.

Table 16 Treatment for ARI symptoms, fever, and diarrhoea

Among children under age 5 who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) or had a fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, and among children under age 5 who had diarrhoea during the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage given a fluid made from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets or given prepackaged ORS fluid, percentage given zinc, percentage given ORS and zinc, and percentage given ORS, zinc, and continued feeding, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2023–24

	Children with symptoms of ARI[1]		Children with fever		Children with diarrhoea					
Background characteristic	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2]	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2]	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2]	Percentage given fluid from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid	Percentage given zinc	Percentage given ORS and zinc	Percentage given ORS, zinc, and continued feeding[3]	Number of children
Age in months										
<6	57.3	63	50.6	303	48.9	30.4	22.8	15.1	9.1	358
6–11	58.5	90	58.8	556	58.6	44.5	36.1	26.8	19.0	659
12–23	64.0	122	61.4	1,068	61.7	51.6	35.7	25.8	18.2	1,131
24–35	59.2	115	59.9	729	62.7	48.3	36.3	26.1	17.6	657
36–47	62.2	99	61.9	811	59.3	47.8	28.8	21.7	15.3	594
48–59	57.6	100	60.9	696	59.5	45.6	28.5	18.9	12.6	434
Sex										
Male	62.7	290	60.0	2,142	60.5	48.1	33.7	24.4	16.7	1,977
Female	57.6	298	60.0	2,021	58.4	44.9	31.8	22.7	15.9	1,856
Residence										
Urban	71.8	228	67.5	1,608	66.2	57.1	39.5	30.4	22.1	1,316
Rural	52.7	360	55.3	2,556	56.0	41.1	29.3	20.1	13.3	2,516
Zone										
North Central	68.0	51	68.6	483	63.0	55.7	35.9	26.5	19.7	356
North East	67.2	162	60.6	706	67.8	52.6	41.4	32.3	23.3	810
North West	54.0	331	53.7	1,998	56.4	44.0	29.7	20.2	13.9	2,146
South East	*	11	63.8	369	52.4	26.2	21.1	12.0	7.6	174
South South	68.4	27	67.9	352	66.9	46.6	39.2	28.2	14.2	148
South West	*	6	75.2	256	53.9	51.4	30.6	26.9	16.3	199
State										
North Central										
FCT-Abuja	*	9	88.2	52	74.3	73.2	61.6	53.6	25.3	44
Benue	*	4	(67.2)	45	*	*	*	*	*	16
Kogi	*	8	66.7	58	62.7	64.1	22.4	18.9	17.6	43
Kwara	*	5	*	16	*	*	*	*	*	17
Nasarawa	*	4	72.8	116	63.0	46.6	44.9	29.5	25.0	120
Niger	*	10	65.0	138	53.9	59.7	6.8	4.7	4.7	68
Plateau	*	12	54.3	58	64.4	35.5	37.8	25.9	23.8	49
North East										
Adamawa	(88.7)	27	70.3	63	75.1	43.7	48.7	33.3	9.5	101
Bauchi	*	22	38.6	178	57.5	69.1	50.1	46.1	34.5	227
Borno	67.0	75	69.9	104	68.8	61.1	45.3	41.1	31.3	129
Gombe	*	5	83.8	90	77.1	35.6	56.4	21.2	12.1	58
Taraba	*	1	(56.1)	28	(69.1)	(54.9)	(21.5)	(21.5)	(11.9)	25
Yobe	(71.7)	34	62.1	243	71.2	41.4	28.2	19.6	18.8	271

Continued…

Table 16—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Children with symptoms of ARI[1]: Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2]	Children with symptoms of ARI[1]: Number of children	Children with fever: Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2]	Children with fever: Number of children	Children with diarrhoea: Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2]	Children with diarrhoea: Percentage given fluid from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid	Children with diarrhoea: Percentage given zinc	Children with diarrhoea: Percentage given ORS and zinc	Children with diarrhoea: Percentage given ORS, zinc, and continued feeding[3]	Children with diarrhoea: Number of children
North West										
Jigawa	(76.1)	30	69.5	170	56.0	34.8	28.3	17.0	12.8	228
Kaduna	57.0	94	58.0	637	60.7	38.7	31.0	22.3	15.9	611
Kano	53.8	114	45.1	691	53.7	60.0	28.7	20.6	14.5	752
Katsina	*	22	56.3	204	62.6	15.8	23.1	11.0	9.2	245
Kebbi	(48.6)	22	41.4	139	51.9	36.6	34.4	16.5	9.5	185
Sokoto	(37.5)	45	59.1	62	39.9	48.4	41.8	38.8	12.7	70
Zamfara	*	3	67.9	95	(55.3)	(67.4)	(33.7)	(33.7)	(26.7)	55
South East										
Abia	*	0	60.6	54	*	*	*	*	*	12
Anambra	*	3	88.4	49	(57.5)	(28.2)	(17.9)	(17.9)	(8.5)	23
Ebonyi	*	1	39.7	142	32.1	18.9	12.8	3.4	2.6	78
Enugu	*	1	(52.7)	26	*	*	*	*	*	4
Imo	*	6	91.5	97	76.0	31.0	28.5	19.6	13.3	57
South South										
Akwa Ibom	*	5	70.1	107	(62.2)	(15.6)	(13.5)	(6.5)	(4.2)	28
Bayelsa	(87.8)	10	71.3	45	70.3	50.6	41.5	35.8	11.4	25
Cross River	*	4	83.4	43	66.9	56.0	72.4	52.0	22.5	34
Delta	*	1	65.3	58	(71.3)	(50.1)	(24.5)	(15.5)	(15.5)	29
Edo	*	5	59.1	39	*	*	*	*	*	12
Rivers	*	2	58.4	60	*	*	*	*	*	20
South West										
Ekiti	*	0	(61.8)	13	*	*	*	*	*	5
Lagos	*	1	81.5	82	*	*	*	*	*	35
Ogun	*	0	79.9	81	54.5	25.5	23.9	18.0	13.4	85
Ondo	*	1	*	13	*	*	*	*	*	16
Osun	*	3	(69.1)	35	(35.2)	(54.5)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(0.0)	25
Oyo	*	1	(63.5)	32	(39.7)	(70.7)	(23.5)	(21.8)	(13.5)	33
Mother's education										
No education	49.2	322	53.6	1,801	55.4	41.8	29.4	19.6	13.3	1,933
Primary	62.7	68	52.8	549	57.5	40.9	28.6	18.5	12.8	531
Secondary	74.2	160	68.2	1,414	65.8	53.9	36.6	28.9	19.7	1,116
More than secondary	(88.0)	39	70.1	400	67.2	62.7	50.4	41.9	31.8	253
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	55.0	153	49.9	888	52.4	35.4	28.6	18.3	12.6	975
Second	51.7	163	54.9	950	58.1	42.8	30.0	20.8	14.9	963
Middle	63.8	105	58.2	955	62.2	49.0	32.2	23.2	15.3	868
Fourth	64.7	106	70.0	772	63.9	54.8	37.6	29.1	19.5	658
Highest	80.6	62	73.3	598	67.7	65.6	43.9	36.0	26.4	369
Total	60.1	589	60.0	4,164	59.5	46.6	32.8	23.6	16.3	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] 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, shop, market, and itinerant drug seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.
[3] Continued feeding includes children who were given more, the same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode.

3.12 CHILD NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Anthropometry is commonly used to measure child nutritional status. Anthropometric measurements are used to report on child growth indicators. The distribution of height and weight for children under age 5 was compared with the WHO Child Growth Standards reference population (WHO 2006b). 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 (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 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 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 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 2023–24 NDHS identified a total of 10,823 children under age 5 who were eligible for height and weight measurements. The percentages with valid data for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age were 94%, 95%, and 95%, respectively.

Table 17 shows the nutritional status of children under age 5 according to the four anthropometric indices. Forty percent of children under age 5 are stunted, 8% are wasted, 1% are overweight, and 27% are underweight.

Trends: The nutritional status of children under age 5 has not greatly 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 2023–24 (**Figure 6**).

Figure 6 **Trends in child growth measures**

Percentage of children under age 5 who have suboptimal growth

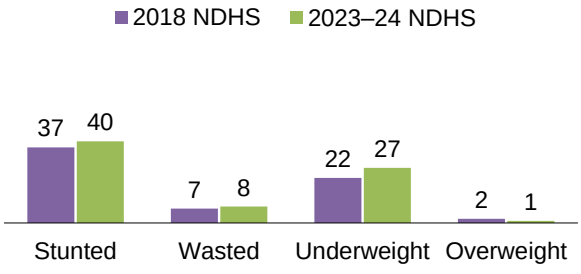


Table 17 Nutritional status of children

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 2023–24

	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age			
Background characteristic	Percent-age below −3 SD	Percent-age below −2 SD[2]	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children	Percent-age below −3 SD	Percent-age below −2 SD[2]	Percent-age above +2 SD	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children	Percent-age below −3 SD	Percent-age below −2 SD[2]	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months													
<6	6.6	20.4	−0.9	1,072	1.8	8.7	4.4	−0.1	1,071	5.6	17.2	−0.8	1,085
6–11	8.3	26.4	−1.1	1,060	4.0	17.0	1.5	−0.9	1,069	9.3	29.2	−1.3	1,070
12–23	16.8	40.4	−1.7	2,094	3.0	12.9	0.8	−0.8	2,114	9.3	28.4	−1.4	2,117
24–35	23.7	46.6	−1.9	1,944	1.3	5.5	1.4	−0.3	1,962	8.5	26.8	−1.3	1,965
36–47	25.2	47.6	−1.9	2,008	0.9	5.1	1.2	−0.3	2,043	9.8	28.1	−1.4	2,042
48–59	19.6	40.8	−1.7	2,218	1.0	5.5	0.5	−0.5	2,247	6.7	26.7	−1.4	2,241
0–23	12.1	31.8	−1.3	4,226	2.9	12.9	1.9	−0.6	4,254	8.3	25.8	−1.2	4,272
24–59	22.7	44.9	−1.8	6,170	1.1	5.3	1.0	−0.4	6,252	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
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, not in household[3]	20.2	43.2	−1.7	652	1.6	8.1	1.8	−0.4	684	10.0	26.6	−1.3	665
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
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
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

Continued…

Table 17—*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
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[4]													
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 SD from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median
[3] Includes children whose mothers are deceased
[4] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

3.13 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

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 life), exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months of life, and feeding children a diet that meets a minimum diversity standard (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Early initiation of breastfeeding

Percentage of children born in the past 2 years who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth.

Sample: Children born in the past 2 years

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

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.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

Key IYCF indicators are presented in **Table 18**.

- Thirty-six percent of children born in the past 2 years were breastfed within 1 hour of birth.
- Twelve percent of children age 6–23 months are fed with a minimum dietary diversity.
- Twenty-nine percent of children under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed.

Table 18 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators

Percentage of children fed according to various IYCF practices, Nigeria DHS 2023–24

Indicator	Indicator numerator and denominator	Value
Early initiation of breastfeeding[1]	Percentage of children born in the past 2 years who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth	35.5
	Number of children born in the past 2 years	11,407
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
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
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
Unhealthy food consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months fed unhealthy foods during the previous day	23.7
	Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	7,611

[1] Includes children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview

Unhealthy infant and young child feeding practices should be avoided because they can promote unhealthy weight gain and replace nutritious foods that provide important nutrients for children. For infants and young children, consumption of sweet foods and beverages increases the risk of dental caries and childhood obesity. The indicator definition below for unhealthy food consumption describes sentinel unhealthy foods, foods high in sugar, salt, or unhealthy fats that are commonly consumed by infants and young children (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Sweet beverage consumption

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were given a sweet beverage during the previous day.

Unhealthy food consumption

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day.

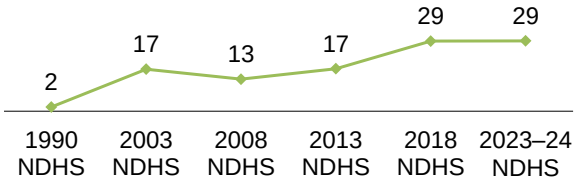
Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

- Forty-one percent of children age 6–23 months were fed a sweet beverage during the previous day.
- Twenty-four percent of children age 6–23 months consumed unhealthy foods during the previous day.

Trends: Exclusive breastfeeding among children age 0–5 months increased from 2% in 1990 to 29% in 2018 and 2023–24 (**Figure 7**).

***Figure 7* Trends in exclusive breastfeeding**

Percentage of children age 0–5 months



3.14 MALARIA

3.14.1 Ownership and Use of Insecticide-treated Nets

Insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) repel and kill mosquitoes, thus providing protection against mosquito bites and reducing the transmission of malaria parasites. When high coverage of ITNs is achieved, ITNs help decrease malaria risk at the individual level as well as at the community level by reducing the vector population. The distribution and use of ITNs is one of the core interventions for preventing malaria infection in Nigeria.

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)

Table 19 presents information on household ownership of ITNs.

- Fifty-nine percent of households own at least one ITN, with the percentage being much higher in rural households (67%) than in urban households (51%).
- Thirty-two percent of households have full ITN coverage.

Table 19 Household possession of insecticide-treated nets

Percentage of households with at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN), average number of ITNs per household, and percentage of households with at least one ITN per two persons who stayed in the household last night, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage of households with at least one ITN[1]	Average number of ITNs[1] per household	Number of households	Percentage of households with at least one ITN[1] for every two persons who stayed in the household last night[2]	Number of households with at least one person who stayed in the household last night
Residence					
Urban	51.3	1.1	20,324	27.4	20,290
Rural	67.2	1.6	19,723	35.8	19,694
Zone					
North Central	54.2	1.2	7,199	31.2	7,188
North East	71.9	1.7	5,973	37.4	5,964
North West	81.1	2.0	10,230	36.7	10,222
South East	42.6	0.9	3,444	22.0	3,442
South South	48.6	1.1	5,196	33.6	5,178
South West	40.1	0.6	8,005	23.6	7,991
State					
North Central					
FCT-Abuja	40.3	0.6	949	19.4	947
Benue	82.3	2.0	1,184	60.2	1,179
Kogi	38.8	0.7	652	20.1	651
Kwara	36.9	0.6	898	16.4	897
Nasarawa	47.0	0.8	941	20.4	941
Niger	72.0	1.8	1,602	42.8	1,601
Plateau	37.5	0.8	973	19.9	973
North East					
Adamawa	78.6	2.0	878	48.9	877
Bauchi	76.4	2.1	1,720	44.8	1,714
Borno	57.3	0.9	1,216	20.6	1,216
Gombe	79.2	1.9	512	33.7	512
Taraba	70.9	1.7	811	40.6	809
Yobe	73.4	1.9	837	34.1	837
North West					
Jigawa	86.7	2.2	1,067	38.9	1,065
Kaduna	72.0	1.6	2,111	33.0	2,107
Kano	87.1	2.6	2,600	46.5	2,600
Katsina	75.8	1.7	1,673	28.3	1,670
Kebbi	81.5	1.8	769	30.9	769
Sokoto	78.5	1.9	1,030	32.2	1,030
Zamfara	89.7	2.2	981	40.3	981
South East					
Abia	25.4	0.4	501	13.3	501
Anambra	56.8	1.3	814	35.2	814
Ebonyi	74.4	1.7	682	32.9	682
Enugu	17.0	0.2	663	6.5	661
Imo	32.8	0.6	785	17.5	785
South South					
Akwa Ibom	70.9	1.9	903	59.9	902
Bayelsa	38.9	0.6	322	15.0	322
Cross River	80.2	1.8	631	64.6	631
Delta	58.0	1.3	1,199	40.5	1,185
Edo	21.0	0.4	763	9.0	763
Rivers	29.1	0.5	1,379	14.2	1,376
South West					
Ekiti	25.4	0.4	436	14.8	436
Lagos	31.9	0.5	2,212	18.1	2,209
Ogun	33.7	0.5	1,816	18.3	1,808
Ondo	58.4	1.1	898	41.8	897
Osun	59.0	0.9	1,145	37.4	1,142
Oyo	39.1	0.6	1,498	19.4	1,498

Continued…

Table 19—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of households with at least one ITN[1]	Average number of ITNs[1] per household	Number of households	Percentage of households with at least one ITN[1] for every two persons who stayed in the household last night[2]	Number of households with at least one person who stayed in the household last night
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	69.8	1.6	6,759	32.8	6,757
Second	70.1	1.6	6,958	35.8	6,944
Middle	63.7	1.5	7,712	34.1	7,702
Fourth	54.8	1.2	8,706	31.4	8,688
Highest	44.6	0.9	9,911	25.8	9,893
Total	59.2	1.3	40,047	31.5	39,984

[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] De facto household members

Trends: The percentage of households that own at least one ITN has risen sharply since 2008, from 8% to 59% (**Figure 8**).

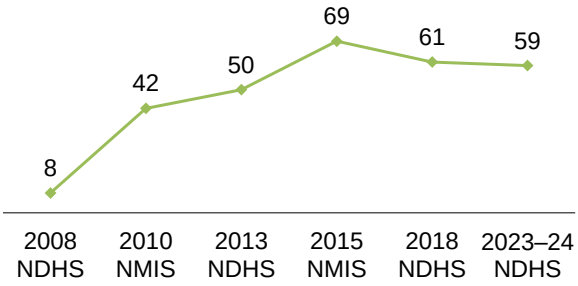
ITNs act as both a physical and a chemical barrier against mosquitoes. By reducing the vector population, ITNs can help reduce malaria risk at the community level as well as among individuals who use them.

Table 20 presents data on use of ITNs by children under age 5 and by pregnant women.

- Forty-three percent of children under age 5 slept under an ITN the night before the survey.
- Forty-six percent of pregnant women age 15–49 slept under an ITN the night before the survey.

Figure 8 **Trends in household ownership of insecticide-treated nets**

Percentage of households owning at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN)



Note: The definition of an ITN in surveys conducted prior to the 2018 NDHS included nets that had been soaked with insecticides within the past 12 months.

Table 20 Use of insecticide-treated nets by children and pregnant women

Percentage of children under age 5 who slept under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey; among children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey; percentage of pregnant women age 15–49 who slept under an 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 2023–24

	Children under age 5 in all households		Children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN[1]		Pregnant women age 15–49 in all households		Pregnant women age 15–49 in households with at least one ITN[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of children	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of children	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	39.8	11,126	62.5	7,083	39.7	1,282	66.8	762
Rural	44.2	17,227	59.7	12,756	49.0	2,093	66.3	1,548
Zone								
North Central	37.6	4,778	62.9	2,860	38.5	555	63.7	335
North East	49.3	5,510	65.4	4,152	49.8	646	69.0	466
North West	52.2	10,948	62.3	9,166	59.6	1,380	72.2	1,139
South East	24.2	2,122	44.1	1,162	23.4	215	46.4	109
South South	30.6	2,164	55.1	1,204	23.6	283	46.3	144
South West	22.6	2,831	49.4	1,296	20.1	297	51.0	117
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	36.6	402	63.0	234	(27.9)	47	(58.6)	22
Benue	58.5	578	68.5	494	58.7	82	71.5	67
Kogi	26.8	438	66.2	177	30.1	47	(72.0)	20
Kwara	12.5	504	31.5	200	16.7	47	(36.4)	22
Nasarawa	37.4	637	72.4	330	24.9	77	(52.9)	36
Niger	48.4	1,517	64.1	1,145	55.1	158	70.5	123
Plateau	22.8	701	57.0	280	25.2	97	54.5	45
North East								
Adamawa	47.9	688	60.7	543	42.6	83	54.3	65
Bauchi	50.5	1,629	62.4	1,317	53.5	179	68.9	139
Borno	39.6	1,104	62.4	702	36.1	125	65.9	69
Gombe	52.2	521	62.9	432	59.1	60	75.8	47
Taraba	42.6	598	57.6	442	56.2	83	65.3	72
Yobe	62.0	970	83.8	717	54.5	115	83.8	75
North West								
Jigawa	55.2	1,248	61.1	1,127	73.7	128	81.9	115
Kaduna	43.7	1,965	58.3	1,472	50.9	277	69.1	204
Kano	67.5	2,898	75.1	2,605	82.4	279	88.8	259
Katsina	45.7	1,788	59.2	1,380	51.6	246	70.5	180
Kebbi	52.6	893	63.4	741	60.1	124	71.6	104
Sokoto	19.3	1,048	24.5	828	18.8	155	24.2	120
Zamfara	64.8	1,107	70.9	1,012	74.6	170	81.2	156
South East								
Abia	20.0	232	57.6	81	(12.1)	14	*	3
Anambra	37.0	428	53.0	299	38.3	41	(59.0)	27
Ebonyi	31.6	672	41.9	506	36.5	71	48.6	54
Enugu	13.3	321	40.1	106	(7.1)	29	*	6
Imo	11.3	469	31.2	170	8.2	60	(25.6)	19
South South								
Akwa Ibom	25.4	292	33.4	222	(29.2)	32	(41.9)	22
Bayelsa	34.6	187	72.5	89	20.6	23	*	8
Cross River	51.4	231	62.2	191	30.4	51	43.1	36
Delta	39.5	553	61.9	353	31.0	58	(48.2)	38
Edo	15.4	311	45.0	106	(11.2)	35	*	7
Rivers	23.6	591	57.3	243	18.1	85	(45.5)	34
South West								
Ekiti	16.1	132	52.3	41	(19.3)	14	*	6
Lagos	19.2	705	51.7	263	(18.8)	85	*	23
Ogun	10.7	711	28.7	265	(12.9)	67	*	22
Ondo	31.5	287	48.8	185	(40.1)	27	*	17
Osun	39.8	350	54.7	254	25.1	56	(43.6)	32
Oyo	27.5	645	61.6	288	(15.5)	48	*	17
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	43.6	6,807	59.1	5,017	47.7	774	67.0	551
Second	45.8	6,326	60.6	4,780	52.7	799	69.0	611
Middle	47.5	5,769	65.1	4,206	49.8	697	70.8	491
Fourth	39.6	5,003	60.6	3,272	41.0	626	63.5	405
Highest	32.7	4,447	56.7	2,565	29.3	479	55.5	253
Total	42.5	28,352	60.7	19,839	45.5	3,375	66.4	2,310

Notes: Table is based on children and pregnant 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).

3.14.2 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 most recent pregnancy.

Sample: Women age 15–49 with a live birth or a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

Malaria infection during pregnancy is a major public health problem in Nigeria, with substantial risks for the mother, her foetus, and the neonate. Intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in pregnancy (IPTp) is a full therapeutic course of antimalarial medicine given to pregnant women at routine antenatal care visits to prevent malaria. IPTp helps prevent maternal malaria episodes, maternal and foetal anaemia, placental parasitaemia, low birth weight, and neonatal mortality.

- Twenty-six percent of women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received three or more doses of IPTp (**Table 21**).

Table 21 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 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 during the pregnancy that resulted in the most recent live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2023–24

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

Continued…

Table 21—*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
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
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.
[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.

3.14.3 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 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 before the survey (**Table 22**).
- Among children with a fever, 60% were taken for advice or treatment and 20% had blood taken for testing.
- Among children with a fever who took any antimalarial drug, 57% received ACT.

Table 22 Children with fever and care seeking for, diagnosis of, and treatment of fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; among children under age 5 with fever, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought and percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel; and among children under age 5 with fever who took any antimalarial drug, percentage who received artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT), according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2023–24

	Children under age 5		Children under age 5 with fever			Children under age 5 with fever who took any antimalarial drug	
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 who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing	Number of children	Percentage who received ACT	Number of children
Residence							
Urban	15.5	10,352	67.5	24.8	1,608	61.5	851
Rural	16.0	15,935	55.3	17.2	2,556	52.8	957
Zone							
North Central	11.0	4,406	68.6	23.2	483	35.9	247
North East	13.7	5,148	60.6	24.8	706	46.9	215
North West	19.7	10,122	53.7	18.3	1,998	51.7	746
South East	19.0	1,943	63.8	12.8	369	78.6	226
South South	17.3	2,027	67.9	20.2	352	75.7	200
South West	9.7	2,640	75.2	25.9	256	71.7	172
State							
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	13.2	393	88.2	38.6	52	(57.2)	42
Benue	8.5	532	(67.2)	(34.6)	45	*	21
Kogi	13.8	421	66.7	4.2	58	(42.0)	26
Kwara	3.4	463	*	*	16	*	6
Nasarawa	19.3	600	72.8	38.9	116	43.1	68
Niger	10.2	1,360	65.0	12.9	138	(1.7)	61
Plateau	9.1	637	54.3	14.1	58	(59.8)	23
North East							
Adamawa	9.5	665	70.3	21.0	63	(44.1)	23
Bauchi	11.7	1,520	38.6	33.9	178	*	55
Borno	10.1	1,023	69.9	46.3	104	(52.2)	35
Gombe	19.3	467	83.8	16.8	90	21.0	27
Taraba	5.1	546	(56.1)	(22.6)	28	*	14
Yobe	26.3	927	62.1	13.1	243	59.1	61
North West							
Jigawa	14.9	1,144	69.5	17.7	170	69.8	86
Kaduna	34.3	1,859	58.0	10.5	637	43.7	218
Kano	25.7	2,688	45.1	25.3	691	42.6	262
Katsina	12.9	1,586	56.3	14.7	204	78.6	73
Kebbi	16.9	824	41.4	11.5	139	37.4	31
Sokoto	6.3	992	59.1	33.1	62	*	19
Zamfara	9.2	1,030	67.9	29.7	95	(58.9)	58

Continued…

Table 22—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Children under age 5		Children under age 5 with fever			Children under age 5 with fever who took any antimalarial drug	
	Percentage with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing	Number of children	Percentage who received ACT	Number of children
South East							
Abia	26.0	210	60.6	6.6	54	(82.4)	28
Anambra	12.5	395	88.4	6.5	49	71.5	39
Ebonyi	22.8	622	39.7	16.3	142	76.4	65
Enugu	9.2	283	(52.7)	(2.1)	26	(55.7)	15
Imo	22.4	434	91.5	17.4	97	86.9	80
South South							
Akwa Ibom	41.4	258	70.1	16.3	107	(90.5)	33
Bayelsa	25.9	172	71.3	13.7	45	52.6	33
Cross River	20.1	216	83.4	32.0	43	70.9	34
Delta	11.3	514	65.3	30.9	58	(82.0)	39
Edo	13.3	294	59.1	19.0	39	(71.1)	21
Rivers	10.4	573	58.4	13.6	60	(82.2)	41
South West							
Ekiti	10.7	126	(61.8)	(17.8)	13	*	7
Lagos	12.1	674	81.5	33.1	82	(74.5)	61
Ogun	12.4	652	79.9	16.1	81	(65.4)	52
Ondo	5.0	266	*	*	13	*	7
Osun	11.2	310	(69.1)	(40.6)	35	(74.7)	25
Oyo	5.2	611	(63.5)	(14.5)	32	*	19
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	14.1	6,287	49.9	15.2	888	47.6	269
Second	16.4	5,797	54.9	17.5	950	51.3	350
Middle	17.8	5,361	58.2	18.4	955	57.5	399
Fourth	16.4	4,717	70.0	24.1	772	61.9	406
Highest	14.5	4,125	73.3	29.4	598	62.8	383
Total	15.8	26,287	60.0	20.1	4,164	56.9	1,808

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, shop, market, and itinerant drug seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

3.14.4 Media Exposure to Malaria Messages

Tables 23 and **24** show women's and men's exposure to malaria messaging in various types of media in the past 6 months.

- Thirty-eight percent of women age 15–49 report having heard malaria messaging in the media in the past 6 months: 53% heard messaging on the radio, 32% heard messaging via a community health worker, and 28% were exposed to messaging on television.
- Fifty-five percent of men age 15–49 report having heard malaria messaging in the media in the past 6 months: 63% heard messaging on the radio, 36% heard messaging via a community health worker, and 33% were exposed to messaging on television.
- Twelve percent of women and 24% of men age 15–49 reported exposure to malaria messaging on social media.

Table 23 Media exposure to malaria messages: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have seen or heard a malaria message in the past 6 months, and among those who have seen or heard a malaria message in the past 6 months, percentage who cite specific sources for malaria messages, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage who have seen or heard a malaria message in the past 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 past 6 months
			Radio	Television	Poster/ billboard	Newspaper/ magazine	Leaflet/ brochure	Health care provider	Community health worker	Social media	Friends/ relative/ neighbour	Other	Don't remember	
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

Continued…

Table 23—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who have seen or heard a malaria message in the past 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 past 6 months
			Radio	Television	Poster/ billboard	Newspaper/ magazine	Leaflet/ brochure	Health care provider	Community health worker	Social media	Friends/ relative/ neighbour	Other	Don't remember	
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
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 24 Media exposure to malaria messages: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have seen or heard a malaria message in the past 6 months, and among those who have seen or heard a malaria message in the past 6 months, percentage who cite specific sources for malaria messages, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage who have seen or heard a malaria message in the past 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 past 6 months
			Radio	Television	Poster/ billboard	Newspaper/ magazine	Leaflet/ brochure	Health care provider	Community health worker	Social media	Friends/ relative/ neighbour	Other	Don't remember	
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

Continued…

Table 24—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who have seen or heard a malaria message in the past 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 past 6 months
			Radio	Television	Poster/ billboard	Newspaper/ magazine	Leaflet/ brochure	Health care provider	Community health worker	Social media	Friends/ relative/ neighbour	Other	Don't remember	
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
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.

3.14.5 Knowledge of Ways to Avoid Malaria

Tables 25 and **26** show women's and men's knowledge around malaria prevention.

- Eighty-six percent of women and 89% of men age 15–49 say that there are ways that malaria can be prevented.
- Sleeping under a mosquito net or ITN is the most commonly known malaria prevention method, reported by 93% of women and 94% of men.

Table 25 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 2023–24

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

Continued…

Table 25—*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									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	
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
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

Table 26 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 2023–24

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 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	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

Continued…

Table 26—*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									Number of men 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	
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
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

3.15 HIV

3.15.1 Prevention Knowledge among Young People

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.

- In Nigeria, 30% of women age 15–24 have comprehensive knowledge around HIV prevention (**Table 27**).
- Twenty-two percent of men age 15–24 have comprehensive knowledge around HIV prevention.
- Knowledge about HIV prevention increases sharply with increasing education: 56% of women and 43% of men with more than a secondary education have knowledge of HIV prevention, as compared with only 15% of women and 9% of men with no education.

Table 27 Knowledge about HIV prevention methods among young people

Percentage of young women and young men age 15–24 with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Women age 15–24		Men age 15–24	
	Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention[1]	Number of women	Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention[1]	Number of men
Age				
15–19	25.2	8,105	17.5	2,230
15–17	22.6	5,057	13.9	1,464
18–19	29.4	3,048	24.3	765
20–24	34.7	6,853	29.2	1,590
20–22	31.9	4,196	26.6	976
23–24	39.2	2,657	33.2	614
Marital status				
Never married	31.9	9,247	22.2	3,602
Ever had sex	44.9	2,042	37.6	786
Never had sex	28.3	7,205	17.9	2,816
Ever married	25.7	5,711	24.5	217
Residence				
Urban	38.4	7,083	28.0	1,864
Rural	21.6	7,875	16.9	1,955
Zone				
North Central	21.6	2,724	26.9	742
North East	24.2	2,479	13.9	596
North West	26.4	5,205	17.9	1,362
South East	34.9	1,135	28.1	244
South South	45.3	1,529	35.7	377
South West	40.7	1,885	24.8	499
State				
North Central				
FCT-Abuja	64.8	241	36.4	59
Benue	18.3	387	33.1	100
Kogi	9.1	219	9.5	77
Kwara	37.8	302	19.4	118
Nasarawa	24.7	354	42.0	85
Niger	10.8	746	21.0	198
Plateau	12.8	475	35.7	105

Continued…

Table 27—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Women age 15–24		Men age 15–24	
	Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention[1]	Number of women	Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention[1]	Number of men
North East				
Adamawa	35.4	366	14.3	99
Bauchi	11.8	769	8.6	217
Borno	25.4	389	30.7	74
Gombe	48.2	244	10.7	84
Taraba	36.9	341	15.5	83
Yobe	10.2	371	(14.3)	39
North West				
Jigawa	57.5	536	25.6	147
Kaduna	28.8	991	22.1	259
Kano	31.4	1,687	21.1	442
Katsina	9.9	692	15.5	187
Kebbi	14.8	365	9.7	86
Sokoto	3.5	480	1.6	127
Zamfara	24.4	453	14.6	113
South East				
Abia	45.3	142	38.5	38
Anambra	70.4	231	36.2	52
Ebonyi	21.9	396	13.0	61
Enugu	35.8	160	33.8	33
Imo	12.2	206	27.0	60
South South				
Akwa Ibom	43.5	189	26.5	48
Bayelsa	41.8	126	13.3	46
Cross River	51.1	201	59.3	45
Delta	43.1	359	40.8	75
Edo	37.3	237	34.0	73
Rivers	51.0	418	37.1	90
South West				
Ekiti	18.7	114	(13.6)	20
Lagos	54.4	464	22.1	152
Ogun	37.4	445	19.5	106
Ondo	31.3	225	19.8	63
Osun	41.1	221	19.6	65
Oyo	39.9	416	44.5	93
Education				
No education	15.1	4,342	9.1	822
Primary	18.2	1,320	13.2	354
Secondary	35.1	8,044	25.3	2,290
More than secondary	56.0	1,252	43.0	352
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	15.6	2,436	9.5	661
Second	19.3	3,028	16.5	686
Middle	26.2	3,219	20.6	809
Fourth	35.7	3,378	28.5	876
Highest	48.6	2,897	33.2	788
Total	29.5	14,958	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 common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

3.15.2 Sexual Behaviour

Information on sexual behaviour is important in designing and monitoring intervention programmes to control the spread of HIV.

- Two percent of women and 14% of men age 15–49 reported that they had two or more sexual partners in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 28** and **Table 29**).
- Among women and men who had two or more partners in the preceding year, 32% and 33%, respectively, reported using a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse.

- On average, women report 1.8 sexual partners over their lifetime, while men report 4.4 lifetime sexual partners.

Table 28 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Women

Among all women age 15–49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them; among women having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during most recent intercourse; among women who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was 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 2023–24

	All women			Women who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Women who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them		Women who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was 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/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

Continued…

Table 28—*Continued*

Background characteristic	All women			Women who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Women who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them		Women who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was 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 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
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	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 29 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Men

Among all men age 15–49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them; among men having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during most recent intercourse; among men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was 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 2023–24

	All men			Men who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Men who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them		Men who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was 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/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
Not in polygynous 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

Continued…

Table 29—*Continued*

Background characteristic	All men			Men who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Men who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them		Men who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was 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
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
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

Continued…

Table 29—*Continued*

Background characteristic	All men			Men who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Men who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them		Men who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was 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
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.

3.15.3 Prior HIV Testing

HIV testing programmes diagnose people living with HIV so that they can be linked to care and access antiretroviral therapy (ART). Knowledge of HIV status helps HIV-negative individuals reduce risk and remain negative.

- Overall, 32% of women and 30% of men age 15–49 have ever been tested for HIV and received the results of the most recent test (**Table 30** and **Table 31**).
- Eleven percent of women and 9% of men were tested for HIV in the past year and received the results of the test.
- Sixty-three percent of women and 69% of men have never been tested for HIV.

Table 30 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 most recent test, percentage of women ever tested, and percentage of women who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the most recent test, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2023–24

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

Continued…

Table 30—*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
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
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	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 31 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 who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the most recent test, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2023–24

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 31—*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

3.16 TUBERCULOSIS

3.16.1 Knowledge about Tuberculosis

Tables 32 and **33** show the percentage of women and men who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), the percentage with knowledge of common symptoms, and the percentage with various beliefs around TB.

- Sixty-four percent of women and 70% of men age 15–49 have heard of TB.
- Among those who have heard of TB, 56% of women and 68% of men report coughing up blood or sputum as a common symptom.
- Only 14% of women and 19% of men who have heard of TB report fever as a common symptom.

Table 32 Knowledge about 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, 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 2023–24

	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/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	87.4	73.1	54.3	26.6	93.2	96.1	96.0	497
Benue	71.8	1,008	48.5	62.7	25.8	34.6	69.7	86.8	80.2	724
Kogi	29.8	604	69.8	51.3	6.3	3.0	77.4	82.4	77.3	180
Kwara	22.6	790	71.4	78.1	55.7	2.3	94.4	80.4	92.9	178
Nasarawa	62.9	963	52.9	63.9	19.7	15.8	64.4	88.1	84.3	606
Niger	20.3	1,845	82.2	82.5	45.2	32.9	83.6	93.6	75.9	374
Plateau	46.8	1,093	64.8	47.8	28.8	10.5	55.6	82.0	89.3	512
North East										
Adamawa	71.8	932	83.5	40.6	39.7	7.9	87.0	86.9	97.4	669
Bauchi	68.8	1,838	46.7	47.8	22.2	14.5	63.2	64.9	78.3	1,264
Borno	65.0	1,073	39.7	82.3	43.8	32.8	69.6	87.4	44.9	697
Gombe	81.8	610	79.7	60.5	39.6	12.1	86.6	85.0	92.4	499
Taraba	74.1	806	61.1	59.2	46.1	37.6	67.0	84.2	94.2	597
Yobe	66.3	954	76.7	12.2	20.6	6.6	61.7	85.7	96.1	632

Continued…

Table 32—*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
North West										
Jigawa	77.8	1,258	41.7	66.6	49.3	13.3	92.7	72.6	94.4	979
Kaduna	68.9	2,420	62.4	24.9	15.9	4.4	58.9	84.0	91.2	1,668
Kano	73.0	3,660	55.5	44.0	31.1	15.7	68.7	87.4	91.7	2,673
Katsina	65.5	1,778	44.4	53.0	28.3	18.0	68.4	72.0	98.3	1,164
Kebbi	75.5	925	57.3	56.6	5.9	16.9	77.9	41.9	91.3	698
Sokoto	62.5	1,238	67.9	56.8	10.7	7.8	74.1	46.8	96.4	773
Zamfara	55.7	1,154	68.4	67.7	16.7	10.9	78.4	87.9	96.8	643
South East										
Abia	68.8	418	50.9	48.6	9.5	8.3	51.4	86.2	83.3	287
Anambra	82.6	707	76.1	67.8	23.3	3.4	71.1	82.9	93.3	584
Ebonyi	61.0	950	58.1	16.5	4.3	7.8	63.1	78.8	82.0	579
Enugu	52.2	502	43.5	65.1	43.6	21.7	58.4	68.0	64.6	262
Imo	98.3	704	77.9	52.1	35.5	6.7	72.1	91.7	77.0	692
South South										
Akwa Ibom	64.0	570	78.5	34.4	14.9	5.9	74.0	79.4	83.8	365
Bayelsa	75.7	317	21.5	77.7	31.6	5.4	70.6	66.6	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	82.7	661	60.1	63.1	39.4	12.7	81.3	88.2	89.6	547
Rivers	67.7	1,333	45.7	80.5	33.3	15.9	75.5	92.0	95.6	902
South West										
Ekiti	55.5	276	44.8	61.7	17.6	5.5	65.6	75.5	83.5	153
Lagos	77.6	1,586	86.1	70.0	44.9	6.9	85.8	85.1	90.1	1,231
Ogun	58.2	1,288	58.6	77.6	35.3	7.0	77.2	82.0	82.1	750
Ondo	48.5	603	69.8	82.3	54.0	11.9	76.3	88.8	75.3	292
Osun	47.6	627	52.7	80.4	50.5	15.1	81.9	87.4	82.2	298
Oyo	56.5	1,260	59.5	79.0	40.4	28.4	75.4	91.7	68.2	712
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 33 Knowledge about 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, and percentage who would not keep it a secret if a family member is diagnosed with TB, according to background characteristics, Nigeria DHS 2023–24

	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/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	72.2	267	68.2	62.7	25.7	8.1	89.6	99.8	82.0	193
Benue	93.1	285	35.1	57.2	24.7	42.4	85.3	93.6	75.2	266
Kogi	67.7	206	54.2	56.7	14.4	4.4	68.7	93.5	95.9	140
Kwara	39.2	275	50.3	82.6	31.3	7.5	88.1	89.9	72.6	108
Nasarawa	74.8	301	69.6	89.3	34.6	18.1	90.1	96.4	78.7	225
Niger	52.3	489	3.3	87.7	54.3	63.3	58.3	97.8	97.2	256
Plateau	74.8	284	80.8	47.4	13.8	2.7	86.9	94.2	90.7	213
North East										
Adamawa	70.4	276	58.8	21.7	14.3	13.7	50.1	79.9	91.0	194
Bauchi	62.3	570	49.5	50.3	16.3	16.4	75.4	90.1	94.5	355
Borno	72.2	246	34.2	74.0	14.9	5.1	67.2	99.4	93.5	178
Gombe	74.7	202	59.7	86.1	53.5	39.1	80.7	96.6	94.6	151
Taraba	77.1	232	57.1	16.0	2.7	7.6	41.7	88.9	93.6	179
Yobe	34.6	193	52.3	68.4	48.4	47.3	91.5	93.0	94.1	67

Continued…

Table 33—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
North West										
Jigawa	61.4	330	49.8	56.2	24.7	10.3	49.4	79.4	92.7	202
Kaduna	86.9	705	36.6	71.1	23.8	17.3	67.6	86.7	89.5	613
Kano	89.5	1,029	42.4	57.8	23.5	9.6	73.4	97.0	94.3	921
Katsina	66.1	479	75.1	83.3	46.9	34.9	90.1	98.3	56.4	317
Kebbi	54.7	231	33.2	77.9	66.2	27.1	88.7	93.7	94.6	127
Sokoto	64.9	357	39.8	81.5	41.8	45.1	73.3	74.0	76.4	232
Zamfara	34.7	329	7.3	86.2	12.1	2.4	39.0	67.4	81.7	114
South East										
Abia	80.7	122	62.8	79.2	34.6	51.3	93.2	85.5	96.0	99
Anambra	91.5	191	55.7	89.3	35.3	9.2	79.3	70.5	66.5	175
Ebonyi	67.8	189	71.9	71.4	23.2	0.7	88.5	95.1	92.6	128
Enugu	44.3	135	83.7	82.2	9.1	9.9	89.8	92.7	44.3	60
Imo	89.8	212	81.2	44.6	31.8	8.0	69.4	86.0	93.0	191
South South										
Akwa Ibom	70.3	178	95.9	26.0	10.7	6.4	85.2	97.5	92.6	125
Bayelsa	61.5	100	58.7	75.3	43.6	23.3	80.7	89.9	90.6	62
Cross River	75.9	140	54.1	77.2	27.6	8.7	77.8	93.9	87.4	106
Delta	72.5	249	67.9	63.4	38.5	6.9	81.1	88.8	85.7	181
Edo	61.8	197	69.3	79.0	31.7	8.4	81.7	92.9	88.0	122
Rivers	78.9	366	50.3	75.2	39.1	20.9	73.4	92.0	91.8	289
South West										
Ekiti	46.8	68	92.8	85.5	46.4	3.0	90.4	87.3	94.7	32
Lagos	78.4	523	92.3	84.1	50.3	37.0	82.9	90.1	48.4	410
Ogun	58.9	321	30.7	86.7	26.0	9.4	73.1	79.3	87.8	189
Ondo	90.8	188	9.3	88.4	27.2	6.1	74.7	90.7	98.2	171
Osun	63.0	179	64.9	83.0	29.6	4.3	91.9	85.9	86.5	113
Oyo	65.3	281	12.3	61.4	47.5	40.3	41.1	95.3	94.0	183
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

3.16.2 Stigma in the Community

Tables 34 and **35** show women's and men's beliefs and assumptions related to TB stigma.

- Twenty-six percent of women and 23% of men age 15–49 have correct beliefs and knowledge around TB.
- Fifty-four percent of women and 47% of men say that they would not marry from the family of someone who has TB.
- Fifty percent of women and men say that they would not use the same toilet seat as someone with TB.

Table 34 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 2023–24

	Among women who have heard of TB:							
Background characteristic	Percentage who believe that people with TB should be admitted to a hospital 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 as someone with TB	Percentage who believe that people with TB brought the disease upon themselves	Percentage who believe that having TB is a punishment from God	Percentage with correct 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/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	88.7	98.9	54.4	58.5	8.4	6.5	24.7	724
Kogi	75.7	90.1	34.2	31.6	7.6	5.8	33.1	180
Kwara	95.2	98.2	37.9	29.4	7.0	2.7	50.8	178
Nasarawa	87.5	97.3	41.9	42.8	21.5	12.5	31.1	606
Niger	97.4	97.7	57.1	17.1	3.1	3.2	39.2	374
Plateau	93.9	96.7	62.6	65.0	19.4	12.9	20.1	512
North East								
Adamawa	96.5	99.2	70.3	71.4	18.1	21.8	15.5	669
Bauchi	87.0	92.1	57.1	51.7	13.5	19.1	21.8	1,264
Borno	88.4	97.6	54.1	27.9	5.9	5.9	32.9	697
Gombe	83.0	95.8	58.7	59.4	10.3	35.5	13.4	499
Taraba	94.7	94.7	53.2	49.2	27.3	27.9	30.0	597
Yobe	92.2	96.8	52.0	63.5	21.0	47.1	7.5	632
North West								
Jigawa	94.1	98.4	49.5	68.9	3.9	15.1	20.2	979
Kaduna	93.0	97.8	57.9	48.5	18.5	35.3	26.4	1,668
Kano	91.7	96.3	53.7	56.3	16.6	37.6	16.1	2,673
Katsina	77.7	99.1	48.7	52.6	7.2	17.8	16.5	1,164
Kebbi	93.2	97.5	54.1	51.6	18.5	19.1	36.5	698
Sokoto	98.5	98.3	72.8	58.3	50.4	44.3	13.3	773
Zamfara	96.9	98.6	69.9	67.8	4.1	13.3	18.1	643

Continued…

Table 34—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB: Percentage who believe that people with TB should be admitted to a hospital 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 as someone with TB	Percentage who believe that people with TB brought the disease upon themselves	Percentage who believe that having TB is a punishment from God	Percentage with correct beliefs and perceptions about TB	Number of women
South East								
Abia	95.2	96.1	69.6	68.7	6.4	3.3	15.7	287
Anambra	85.6	99.0	61.0	65.9	8.8	3.4	19.0	584
Ebonyi	97.7	98.2	68.4	60.9	4.9	3.7	17.4	579
Enugu	86.0	97.1	62.7	64.8	3.4	2.4	17.7	262
Imo	95.2	99.2	57.1	52.9	30.5	14.1	25.6	692
South South								
Akwa Ibom	90.0	97.0	44.2	48.0	12.2	4.0	29.4	365
Bayelsa	92.9	98.3	41.7	37.2	13.3	1.3	25.9	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	61.6	61.0	9.7	1.8	16.7	547
Rivers	98.5	99.2	56.3	31.8	2.5	0.3	31.8	902
South West								
Ekiti	92.5	99.0	52.4	56.0	3.0	0.4	27.8	153
Lagos	92.3	98.1	38.0	33.7	2.9	0.7	47.5	1,231
Ogun	92.0	98.6	48.8	47.7	9.2	2.5	30.1	750
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	82.0	96.2	61.0	53.3	18.0	5.8	17.2	712
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 35 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 2023–24

Background characteristic	Among men who have heard of TB: Percentage who believe that people with TB should be admitted to a hospital 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 as someone with TB	Percentage who believe that people with TB brought the disease upon themselves	Percentage who believe that having TB is a punishment from God	Percentage with correct 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/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	97.7	100.0	28.1	41.5	12.9	6.7	42.7	193
Benue	92.0	96.2	50.8	66.5	35.8	25.3	18.7	266
Kogi	89.2	97.1	41.4	41.5	24.5	10.6	26.2	140
Kwara	85.4	88.9	32.9	34.0	13.6	9.1	23.2	108
Nasarawa	96.3	97.7	33.3	34.4	5.5	3.1	41.7	225
Niger	98.5	99.1	40.1	32.3	6.4	5.2	46.5	256
Plateau	91.2	94.7	29.4	49.7	13.9	3.1	33.2	213
North East								
Adamawa	95.7	98.9	44.2	71.7	41.8	48.8	6.8	194
Bauchi	95.8	99.2	48.0	38.4	9.3	21.8	30.2	355
Borno	95.1	95.1	10.2	11.7	1.8	4.3	75.5	178
Gombe	89.0	98.8	77.7	68.6	18.6	44.9	8.8	151
Taraba	91.6	99.1	65.4	69.0	42.1	64.8	1.7	179
Yobe	83.4	92.1	50.7	53.5	31.5	38.6	13.8	67
North West								
Jigawa	86.8	90.2	70.7	72.4	35.6	50.5	3.0	202
Kaduna	95.6	99.3	42.2	41.7	31.5	57.9	17.4	613
Kano	97.7	98.7	53.7	68.9	11.2	78.5	5.6	921
Katsina	96.9	98.2	48.7	39.6	2.7	2.1	33.5	317
Kebbi	92.8	88.4	59.4	41.5	17.2	33.1	5.3	127
Sokoto	97.0	97.0	35.7	36.4	26.4	70.6	12.2	232
Zamfara	97.3	97.3	83.2	66.8	3.4	38.3	7.2	114
South East								
Abia	87.5	98.3	64.8	51.6	4.2	0.5	17.2	99
Anambra	98.9	98.6	80.3	70.6	15.4	5.2	6.7	175
Ebonyi	98.8	98.8	53.1	63.0	11.6	3.2	21.0	128
Enugu	96.2	96.1	54.9	39.6	3.2	5.2	33.2	60
Imo	96.1	99.2	50.3	54.9	22.3	15.1	21.9	191
South South								
Akwa Ibom	88.3	97.2	20.9	28.1	9.5	2.2	51.3	125
Bayelsa	93.7	93.9	67.9	63.8	58.3	9.1	8.2	62
Cross River	96.6	99.4	53.7	52.0	4.5	0.5	28.4	106
Delta	84.3	97.1	34.8	41.8	19.3	4.2	27.0	181
Edo	94.4	97.5	32.7	24.6	10.1	2.7	44.1	122
Rivers	92.0	98.6	54.9	59.1	23.1	6.4	19.5	289

Continued…

Table 35—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among men who have heard of TB: Percentage who believe that people with TB should be admitted to a hospital 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 as someone with TB	Percentage who believe that people with TB brought the disease upon themselves	Percentage who believe that having TB is a punishment from God	Percentage with correct beliefs and perceptions about TB	Number of men
South West								
Ekiti	73.7	82.0	39.6	38.1	16.6	7.5	30.4	32
Lagos	90.9	95.6	55.4	61.3	53.7	1.3	13.3	410
Ogun	92.4	98.9	50.8	58.6	30.3	4.4	13.6	189
Ondo	93.3	93.6	23.6	7.6	1.8	0.0	54.4	171
Osun	93.8	96.9	63.2	69.6	7.7	2.3	19.0	113
Oyo	91.3	89.1	19.4	32.7	8.6	2.3	42.2	183
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

3.17 HYPERTENSION

Tables 36 and **37** show blood pressure diagnosis and treatment in women and men.

- 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.
- Eight percent 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.
- Among women who have been told in the past 12 months that they have hypertension, 72% were prescribed medication for the high blood pressure and 54% are taking the medication.
- Among men who have been told in the past 12 months that they have hypertension, 69% were prescribed medication and 51% are taking the medication.

Table 36 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, and 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 2023–24

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 that they have high blood pressure or hypertension, percentage who were:			
				Told in the past 12 months that 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
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	58.1	10.5	764	69.1	72.1	56.5	80
Benue	49.3	7.8	1,008	58.5	68.6	52.9	78
Kogi	47.3	6.1	604	54.6	75.2	62.9	37
Kwara	30.6	9.3	790	41.1	56.5	43.2	74
Nasarawa	51.8	11.1	963	55.2	68.0	54.9	107
Niger	50.1	3.5	1,845	(62.0)	(57.4)	(51.1)	65
Plateau	39.2	5.5	1,093	52.4	70.0	40.8	60
North East							
Adamawa	50.2	13.6	932	74.8	80.7	62.3	127
Bauchi	48.5	11.5	1,838	50.9	49.9	43.0	211
Borno	72.9	13.4	1,073	66.6	77.3	65.5	144
Gombe	72.8	8.4	610	73.4	88.5	80.3	51
Taraba	18.7	3.7	806	(80.7)	(88.8)	(79.7)	30
Yobe	46.4	8.7	954	61.0	77.6	47.9	83
North West							
Jigawa	67.6	6.8	1,258	47.6	86.5	47.6	86
Kaduna	53.9	7.7	2,420	51.1	80.2	59.1	187
Kano	51.0	12.4	3,660	63.7	74.3	48.3	455
Katsina	49.3	6.8	1,778	67.2	89.1	65.2	121
Kebbi	4.5	1.5	925	(77.2)	(92.7)	(92.7)	14
Sokoto	21.9	2.2	1,238	(46.6)	(57.9)	(44.2)	27
Zamfara	27.2	3.0	1,154	(61.4)	(65.4)	(67.1)	35
South East							
Abia	51.0	7.7	418	63.4	67.1	28.8	32
Anambra	65.6	8.1	707	79.6	91.5	81.6	57
Ebonyi	53.5	2.6	950	(56.8)	(66.4)	(28.7)	25
Enugu	33.9	4.6	502	(66.7)	(71.1)	(65.2)	23
Imo	72.6	9.7	704	74.0	83.5	74.5	68
South South							
Akwa Ibom	72.2	14.3	570	57.3	68.3	26.7	82
Bayelsa	56.5	10.9	317	68.9	69.3	52.1	35
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	59.3	5.9	661	58.7	71.5	49.3	39
Rivers	50.2	6.6	1,333	60.5	67.3	53.5	88
South West							
Ekiti	47.5	7.2	276	(70.8)	(83.8)	(63.4)	20
Lagos	73.3	9.6	1,586	62.1	75.6	51.6	152
Ogun	70.7	7.8	1,288	69.4	76.2	68.2	101
Ondo	37.1	4.8	603	(8.5)	(14.3)	(12.3)	29
Osun	68.7	5.5	627	(43.7)	(78.5)	(79.0)	34
Oyo	71.2	9.0	1,260	61.9	71.0	59.2	113

Continued…

Table 36—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 that they have high blood pressure or hypertension, percentage who were: Told in the past 12 months that 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 37 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, and 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 2023–24

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 that they have high blood pressure or hypertension, percentage who were: Told in the past 12 months that 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
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	49.9	9.3	267	(81.4)	(87.3)	(78.6)	25
Benue	59.8	4.3	285	*	*	*	12
Kogi	40.3	18.2	206	87.5	95.5	92.5	37
Kwara	27.5	4.2	275	*	*	*	12
Nasarawa	51.0	6.6	301	*	*	*	20
Niger	31.6	1.7	489	*	*	*	9
Plateau	33.8	3.0	284	*	*	*	8
North East							
Adamawa	18.2	8.2	276	*	*	*	23
Bauchi	9.6	1.8	570	*	*	*	10
Borno	6.6	3.1	246	*	*	*	8
Gombe	28.8	2.3	202	*	*	*	5
Taraba	23.4	3.7	232	*	*	*	9
Yobe	21.1	6.6	193	*	*	*	13

Continued…

Table 37—*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 that they have high blood pressure or hypertension, percentage who were:			
				Told in the past 12 months that they have high blood pressure or hypertension	Prescribed medication to control blood pressure	Taking medication to control blood pressure	Number of men
North West							
Jigawa	14.9	3.6	330	*	*	*	12
Kaduna	28.2	6.8	705	(39.5)	(44.6)	(30.0)	48
Kano	20.8	1.9	1,029	*	*	*	20
Katsina	15.7	0.8	479	*	*	*	4
Kebbi	6.7	1.2	231	*	*	*	3
Sokoto	4.6	0.8	357	*	*	*	3
Zamfara	6.4	1.0	329	*	*	*	3
South East							
Abia	40.1	3.9	122	*	*	*	5
Anambra	37.8	2.3	191	*	*	*	4
Ebonyi	30.0	1.3	189	*	*	*	2
Enugu	30.9	4.8	135	*	*	*	6
Imo	49.1	4.8	212	*	*	*	10
South South							
Akwa Ibom	54.6	3.7	178	*	*	*	7
Bayelsa	13.3	2.5	100	*	*	*	3
Cross River	39.9	4.6	140	*	*	*	6
Delta	54.5	11.4	249	(51.3)	(85.0)	(28.2)	28
Edo	47.7	9.4	197	*	*	*	18
Rivers	42.2	9.1	366	(52.4)	(80.4)	(40.0)	33
South West							
Ekiti	38.3	3.6	68	*	*	*	2
Lagos	79.6	6.1	523	*	*	*	32
Ogun	57.6	8.8	321	*	*	*	28
Ondo	42.2	10.7	188	(55.0)	(64.2)	(72.5)	20
Osun	25.7	5.4	179	*	*	*	10
Oyo	30.9	2.7	281	*	*	*	8
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.

3.18 DIABETES

Tables 38 and **39** show blood sugar diagnosis and treatment in women and men.

- Nineteen percent of women and 17% of men age 15–49 have ever had their blood sugar measured by a doctor or other health care worker.
- One percent each of women and men have ever been told they have high blood sugar or diabetes by a doctor or other health care worker.
- Among women who have been told in the past 12 months that they have high blood sugar, 60% were prescribed blood sugar medication and 53% are taking the medication.
- Among men who have been told in the past 12 months that they have high blood sugar, 55% were prescribed medication and 39% are taking the medication.

Table 38 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, and 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 2023–24

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 that they have high blood sugar or diabetes, percentage who were:			
				Told in the past 12 months that 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
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	41.3	2.8	764	*	*	*	21
Benue	16.8	0.6	1,008	*	*	*	6
Kogi	26.6	0.8	604	*	*	*	5
Kwara	8.8	2.3	790	*	*	*	18
Nasarawa	23.3	0.9	963	*	*	*	8
Niger	7.3	0.1	1,845	*	*	*	3
Plateau	11.4	0.8	1,093	*	*	*	9
North East							
Adamawa	10.1	0.2	932	*	*	*	2
Bauchi	13.4	1.9	1,838	*	*	*	34
Borno	5.6	1.5	1,073	*	*	*	16
Gombe	17.5	0.4	610	*	*	*	3
Taraba	2.0	0.1	806	*	*	*	1
Yobe	7.3	0.9	954	*	*	*	8
North West							
Jigawa	6.9	0.0	1,258	*	*	*	1
Kaduna	11.1	0.3	2,420	*	*	*	7
Kano	10.9	1.1	3,660	*	*	*	42
Katsina	8.4	0.5	1,778	*	*	*	9
Kebbi	1.4	0.0	925	*	*	*	0
Sokoto	7.1	0.7	1,238	*	*	*	9
Zamfara	17.5	1.1	1,154	*	*	*	12
South East							
Abia	32.6	0.9	418	*	*	*	4
Anambra	31.2	1.5	707	*	*	*	10
Ebonyi	11.2	0.5	950	*	*	*	5
Enugu	13.5	0.5	502	*	*	*	3
Imo	43.1	0.9	704	*	*	*	6
South South							
Akwa Ibom	37.1	2.8	570	*	*	*	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	27.6	1.3	661	*	*	*	8
Rivers	33.2	1.3	1,333	*	*	*	18
South West							
Ekiti	17.3	0.1	276	*	*	*	0
Lagos	50.3	1.9	1,586	*	*	*	30
Ogun	36.9	0.9	1,288	*	*	*	12
Ondo	24.9	0.6	603	*	*	*	4
Osun	30.6	0.5	627	*	*	*	3
Oyo	24.8	0.7	1,260	*	*	*	9

Continued…

Table 38—*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 that they have high blood sugar or diabetes, percentage who were: Told in the past 12 months that 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 39 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 health care provider that they have high blood sugar or diabetes, and 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 2023–24

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 that they have high blood sugar or diabetes, percentage who were: Told in the past 12 months that 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
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	31.2	0.8	267	*	*	*	2
Benue	15.1	0.9	285	*	*	*	2
Kogi	11.8	4.5	206	*	*	*	9
Kwara	16.7	0.9	275	*	*	*	2
Nasarawa	30.2	4.4	301	*	*	*	13
Niger	8.8	0.6	489	*	*	*	3
Plateau	19.7	0.8	284	*	*	*	2

Continued…

Table 39—*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 that they have high blood sugar or diabetes, percentage who were: Told in the past 12 months that they have high blood sugar or diabetes	Prescribed medication to control blood sugar	Taking medication to control blood sugar	Number of men
North East							
Adamawa	5.0	0.2	276	*	*	*	0
Bauchi	3.3	1.0	570	*	*	*	6
Borno	1.2	0.7	246	*	*	*	2
Gombe	13.6	0.3	202	*	*	*	1
Taraba	9.2	0.7	232	*	*	*	2
Yobe	9.9	0.9	193	*	*	*	2
North West							
Jigawa	5.6	1.2	330	*	*	*	4
Kaduna	9.9	1.1	705	*	*	*	8
Kano	11.0	0.6	1,029	*	*	*	6
Katsina	9.4	0.3	479	*	*	*	1
Kebbi	1.1	0.0	231	*	*	*	0
Sokoto	1.8	0.4	357	*	*	*	1
Zamfara	4.1	0.7	329	*	*	*	2
South East							
Abia	17.8	0.8	122	*	*	*	1
Anambra	29.9	0.7	191	*	*	*	1
Ebonyi	23.5	0.3	189	*	*	*	1
Enugu	18.7	0.7	135	*	*	*	1
Imo	36.4	1.6	212	*	*	*	3
South South							
Akwa Ibom	32.9	1.1	178	*	*	*	2
Bayelsa	10.3	0.0	100	*	*	*	0
Cross River	27.8	1.1	140	*	*	*	2
Delta	40.1	4.8	249	*	*	*	12
Edo	19.5	3.6	197	*	*	*	7
Rivers	31.1	3.2	366	*	*	*	12
South West							
Ekiti	15.6	0.9	68	*	*	*	1
Lagos	68.0	4.2	523	*	*	*	22
Ogun	28.2	1.0	321	*	*	*	3
Ondo	15.0	3.8	188	*	*	*	7
Osun	11.1	0.0	179	*	*	*	0
Oyo	13.0	1.0	281	*	*	*	3
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.

3.19 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

Table 40 shows the proportion of currently married women age 15–49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care, corresponding to SDG 5.6.1.

- Overall, 29% of currently married women report making informed decisions on all three aspects of their sexual and reproductive health.
- There is a steep increase in women's participation in decision making around their sexual and reproductive health with increasing education: only 9% of women with no education make their own informed decisions in these areas, as compared with 58% of women with more than a secondary education.
- The percentage of women who participate in decision making around their sexual and reproductive health also increases sharply with increasing household wealth, from 9% in the lowest wealth quintile to 58% in the highest quintile.

Table 40 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 2023–24

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 (past 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

Continued…

Table 40—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who make decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care[1]	Number of currently married women
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
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] Percentage of women who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, who make decisions about use of family planning alone or jointly with their husband, and who make decisions about their own health care alone or jointly with their husband

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