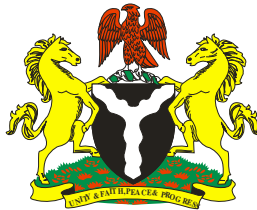


National HIV & AIDS and Reproductive Health Survey (NARHS Plus II, 2012)

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

FEDERAL MINISTRY OF HEALTH

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This report represents the results from the 2012 National HIV & AIDS and Reproductive Health Survey (NARHS Plus II) which was undertaken by the Federal Ministry of Health. Financial assistance for the survey was provided by the Department for International Development (DfID) through Enhancing Nigeria's Response to HIV (ENR) and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The Society for Family Health (SFH) provided technical support in planning, implementation, data processing, analysis and report writing.

Additional information about NARHS Plus II may be obtained from the office of the Federal Ministry of Health, Federal Secretariat, Abuja, Nigeria.

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Foreword

Nigeria has made progress over the years in generating good quality data that will adequately inform policy in our pursuit of the control of the HIV epidemics. Thus since 2003, the National AIDS and Reproductive Health Survey (NARHS) has been regularly conducted every two years except for this edition that came after 5 years of the last edition. NARHS survey is aimed at helping us understand the dynamics of the disease and provide a resource for appropriated intervention. This current edition is a further step in that direction.

The NARHS plus 2012, appropriately christened, is different from previous editions on many grounds. First, its data base is enormous and robust, collecting information from over 33,000 respondents from across every LGA in Nigeria. It is definitely a good resource whose findings will be very robust and reliable. Second, it generated data on many indicators from other disease control programmes that are both directly and indirectly related to HIV and AIDS epidemic and reproductive health issues. This means that in this one document, all development partners have access to the most important indicators of the various disease control programmes they are supporting. This is a practical implementation of Integrated Disease Surveillance and Reporting. Third, for the first time in Nigeria, we were able to collect population based data on maternal and infant/under- five mortality. Thus, we can confidently speak of Nigeria's Maternal Mortality Rate and Infant Mortality Rate. The figures obtained from the population-based data in this survey reveal more accurately, the great effort the administration of President Goodluck Jonathan has made in attaining the health related MDGs.

The NARHS Plus 2012 retained the important feature added in the 2007 edition of population-based HIV counselling and testing, and thus we are able to determine population-based prevalence figures for both the nation and the various zones and states.

The document in your hand is certainly a very important tool that will help policy makers, implementers, development partners and the academia to track further progress in our march, not only in meeting the 2015 MDGs but in keeping track with the post 2015 universal access targets and the administration's vision 20 20/20. I feel extremely proud to present NARHS plus 2012 to all stakeholders in this noble cause of not only ensuring an HIV free society, but in maintaining a wholesome reproductive health for the entire population.



Professor C. O. Onyebuchi Chukwu
Honourable Minister of Health
Federal Republic of Nigeria

Acknowledgements

The Federal Ministry of Health acknowledges the effort of all that contributed to the successful conduct of the 2012 National HIV & AIDS and Reproductive Health Survey (NARHS) Plus.

Our special appreciation goes to the development partners whose financial support and technical assistance to National AIDS/STD Control Programme (NASCP) made this possible; United States Agency for International Development (USAID), United Kingdom's Department for International Development (UKAID/DFID), Society for Family Health (SFH), Enhancing Nigeria's Response to HIV and AIDS (ENR) and the Expanded Social Marketing Project in Nigeria (ESMPIN), UN Agencies, especially WHO and UNAIDS and members of the survey technical committee for their dedication and commitment over months of planning and activity implementation.

The support, dedication and cooperation of state teams comprising of State AIDS Programme Coordinators (SAPCs), Reproductive Health Coordinators (RHCs), State Laboratory Scientists, Supervisors, Interviewers and Counsellor Testers who put in long hours under difficult conditions during the field work is highly appreciated.


We also recognize the technical expertise provided by the National Population Commission (NPopC) and University College Hospital Ibadan in the conduct of this survey.

This acknowledgement will not be complete without acknowledging the warm reception granted to the survey teams in all the states and the communities for their cooperation in completing the survey questionnaires.

We are confident that the results of this survey would go a long way in helping policy makers, program managers and funding agencies to further understand the dynamics of HIV and Sexual and Reproductive Health Situation programme in our country and thus enable appropriate responses.

It is also hoped that the findings of this survey will provide guidance to governments, developmental partners, research institutions, private individuals, civil society organisations, non-governmental organisations and international community towards the delivery of client-oriented services that will lead to the attainment of 'Universal Access' and the actualisation of Millennium Development Goals.

Dr. (Mrs.) Bridget Okoeguale
Director of Public Health,
Federal Ministry of Health



Executive Summary

The 2012 National HIV and AIDS and Reproductive Health Survey (NARHS Plus II) was a nationally representative survey carried out to provide information on key HIV & AIDS and reproductive health knowledge and behaviour related issues. The survey included a second wave of the biological marker component (HIV testing) and was called NARHS Plus II. The major objective of NARHS Plus is to obtain accurate HIV prevalence estimates and information on behavioural and other risk factors related to HIV infection at the national, zonal and to some extent the state levels. In addition, it aims to provide information on the situation of reproductive and sexual health and its determinants in Nigeria, and to provide data for the assessment of the impact of on-going Family Planning and HIV/ AIDS behaviour change interventions, as well as to yield insights into existing gaps for its effectiveness.

Data collection took place between September and December 2012 from a total of 32,543 Households (Rural = 22,192 & Urban = 10,351). The 31,235 individual respondents interviewed in NARHS Plus II; consisting of 15,596 males and 15,639 females showed a response rate of 88%. The mean age of female respondents was 29.2 (SD= 9.5) years, lower than that of male which was 34.0 (SD=4.0) years. The data was analysed for relevant variables disaggregated by zones and other selected background variables.

Sexual behaviour

Overall, about four fifths (83%) of the female respondents compared with 78% of the male respondents reported ever had sex. Among young people aged 15-19 years, 37% of the females and 20% of the males had engaged in sex. This shows a little decline from the 2007 findings which were 43% for female and 22% for male. In general, nearly all respondents from the age of 30 years reported that they had ever had sexual intercourse. The median age at first sex for all respondents aged 15-24 years was 17 years for both males and females. This shows an increase for female compared with the 16 years reported in 2007. Females in the North East and North West reported the lowest median age at first sexual intercourse (15 years) while among the males it was lowest in the South South (16 years). Median age at first sex for females in rural areas (15 years) was lower than in urban areas (17 years). For males the median age at first sex was (17 years) in both urban and rural areas. Sixty eight percent of females and 67% of males had sex in the last twelve months preceding the survey. Of all the respondents who had ever had sex within the period, 6% of females compared with 27% of males reported having multiple partners.

Knowledge, opinion and attitudes about HIV and AIDS

Awareness about HIV and AIDS is generally high in the country (91%) but with a decline from 94% in 2007. However, slightly less than a quarter (24%) indicated that they had seen someone with HIV or knew someone who died of AIDS. Overall, only 2% of the respondents rated their chances of being infected by HIV as high, 43% rated their chances low, and 47% believed that they were at no risk at all. Less than half of the respondents knew all the five HIV transmission routes. About a fifth reported misconceptions about transmission of HIV. The highest misconception was that HIV is transmitted through sharing of toilets (22%), followed by kissing (20%) and mosquitoes/bedbugs (20%). Knowledge about how to prevent HIV was observed to be generally high but lower compared with 2007. Knowledge of staying with one uninfected partner was highest (81%) compared with 85% in 2007, followed by avoiding sharing sharp objects (76%) compared 82% in 2007, abstaining from sex (72%) compared with 75% in 2007, and avoiding sex with sex worker (67%) as against 71% in 2007. On mother to child transmission, 62% reported that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy.

Condom knowledge, access and use

Seventy three percent of all respondents reported having heard of the male condom. There were rural-urban differences, with 66% in rural areas compared to 84% in urban areas. Similarly, a higher proportion of males (81%) than females (65%) had heard of male condoms. Overall, 76% of respondents who had heard of condoms considered them accessible and 66% thought condoms were affordable. More than four-fifths of the respondents considered male condoms to be effective in preventing unplanned pregnancy (84%), protecting against STIs (82%) and HIV and AIDS (82%). About two-fifths (38%) of all sexually active respondents have ever used condoms. Overall, 54% of the sexually active respondents reported using male condoms within the last 12 months preceding the survey. Overall, 55% of respondents who had sex with a non-marital partner in the last 12 months preceding the survey reported using condoms with their last non-marital partner(s). Awareness of female condom (4%) was considerably lower than that of the male condom (73%). Worrisome is the fact that awareness of female condom has declined from 13% in 2007 to 4% in 2012.

HIV counselling and testing

Overall, 62% of males and 61% of females had knowledge of where to get an HIV test and almost four-fifths (77%) of the respondents desired to have a HIV test. The proportion of males (77%) and females (78%) who expressed the desire to take the test was almost equal. Majority (86%) of respondents who were desirous of an HIV test, was to know their HIV status, and to allay their fears and anxieties over HIV status (9%). Only about a quarter of the respondents reported that they had gone for HIV test.

Sexually transmitted infections

Nearly seventy percent (68%) of the respondents reported that they were aware of STIs. The most commonly recognized symptoms of female STIs were itching (47%), genital discharge (42%), burning pain on urination (29%), and lower abdominal pain (30%). Almost three-fifths (59%) of the respondents knew a burning pain on urination could be a symptom of STI in men, two-fifths of them (40%) knew of genital discharge, 22% genital ulcers and 20% swelling in the groin.

About two-thirds of the respondents(67%) who had sex in the last 12 months preceding the survey and were aware of STIs, knew STIs have an effect on the fertility of females and (65%) knew that it has a similar effect in men. And about 7% of respondents reported they experienced symptoms of STI in the 12 months preceding the study.

Stigma and discrimination against PLWHA

Generally, about 72% of the respondents were willing to care for male or female relatives living with HIV. About three-fifths (60%) of the respondents were willing to keep HIV and AIDS in the family secret; with slightly higher proportion of females (61%) than males (58%) and higher proportion of urban respondents (64%) than those in the rural areas (57%). Among all respondents, 66% were willing to work with an HIV infected colleague, 67% were willing to allow an HIV infected student or child in school, and 65% were willing to allow a female HIV infected teacher to continue to teach in school.

Regulatory Activities about Food and Drugs

Overall, 54% of all respondents were aware of NAFDAC as a Government agency, lower in rural areas (44%) compared with urban (73%). Only 7% of all the respondents have ever bought drugs or food products suspected to be sub-standard or fake. However, 27% have ever checked NAFDAC registration number before buying regulated products. Most respondents who have ever purchased fake drugs/food products obtained them from pharmacy (36%), followed by patent medicine store (32%) and open market (29%). Only 7% of all the respondents have used NAFDAC text message system (Mobile Authentication Service) to confirm the genuineness of medicines they have bought at one time or another. This survey also revealed that two-fifths of the respondents who ever experienced adverse drug reactions (43%) took no action when they experienced the effect. However, about 31% of the respondents reported at the hospital or a health facility, while a quarter (26%) went back to where they bought the drug/product. Survey findings revealed that more than three-fifths (64%) of the respondents mentioned malaria as the purpose for using the drugs/food products that resulted in ADR. Almost three-fifths of all the respondents

preferred that information about NAFDAC should be disseminated through Radio while about two-fifths preferred Television. Findings showed that more than three-fifths of the respondents (65%) have heard of the advert “NAFDAC and your health”. Higher proportion of males (67%) compared with females (63%) have heard or seen the advert “NAFDAC and your health”. While about 30% of the respondents have heard or seen the advert on “Mobile Authentication Services”; only 26% of the respondents have heard/seen the advert by “Zebrudiah on Biometric data capture”.

Family planning

Fifty percent of women knew at least one method of contraception compared to 52% of men. But 48% of women and 50% of men knew at least a modern method of contraception. A higher proportion of sexually active unmarried women knew at least one modern contraceptive method (62%) compared to non-sexually active women (34%). The most known modern contraceptive methods mentioned were the male condom (33%) and injectables (19%). These findings show a substantial decline for all the indicators from the findings of the 2007 NARHS. Overall, the percentage of the females using any method of contraceptive and a modern method of contraceptive was 13% and 10%, respectively. Among the non-users of modern FP methods, 7% of the respondents intended to use them in the next 12 months. However, 50% of the respondents indicated decisions about use of family planning methods should be jointly undertaken by the couple, while less than a fifth (15%) expressed the opinion that the husband should take the decision alone and 6% indicated that it should be the wife’s decision alone. More than two-fifths of the respondents expressed the opinion that the number of children they would want to have was “up to God”.

Maternal and Child health

Among women who had given birth in the last five years, 65% received ante-natal care during their last pregnancy. The proportion who received ANC was higher among urban (82%) compared to rural areas (57%). But South East geographic zone had the highest proportion (86%) of pregnant women who received ANC in their last pregnancy, while the lowest proportion was recorded in the North West (49%). ANC attendance varies substantially according to educational attainment of the respondents. While 92% of the respondents with higher education attended ANC, only 40% of those with no formal education attended ANC.

Nurses/midwives were the commonest group that provided ante-natal care in each zone (79%) with only 4% utilizing the TBAs. Almost half of the pregnant women saw Doctors (49%). Substantial geographical variations were seen among providers of ANC services. The highest proportion of those who received

ANC from traditional birth attendants (TBAs) was recorded in the South West and South South zones. Sixty-nine percent of females interviewed have ever given birth. The median age at first birth was 19 years. Women in the northern part have lower median age at first birth compared with their counterparts in the southern part. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in rural area (70/1,000 LB) was higher than that of the urban area (52/1,000 LB). For Under-5 MR, the rural locations also had higher proportion (131/1,000 LB) than the urban locations (97/1,000 LB). Of those who breastfed their last child, 41% put their babies to the breast immediately after birth, 43% put their babies to the breast hours after birth, 15% put their babies to the breast days after birth while 1% did not know when they put their babies to the breast. The proportion of pregnant women who received Post-natal Care (PNC) for their last pregnancy out of women who gave birth within the last 5 years preceding the survey was about 41% nationally. The proportion of women who received PNC was higher in urban (61%) than rural (31%) locations.

Vesico – vaginal fistula (VVF)

Only 29% of the respondents had heard about VVF generally and this was higher in the Northern zones than the South and higher among females than males. In terms of education, respondents with only Qur'anic education (65%) had the highest level of awareness of VVF. About a fifth (21%) of the respondents who were aware of VVF indicated that they knew a woman with the condition.

Tuberculosis

Higher proportion of males (73%) than females (64%) were aware of TB. Awareness was higher in the urban locations for both females (69%) and males (76%) than their counterparts in rural areas. More than four-fifths of the respondents (85% of males and 84% of females) were willing to care for a family member who is ill with TB. Two fifths of the respondents (41% of males and 42% of females) were willing to keep TB secret in the family. Three-fifths of females and males (61%) knew of a place to obtain treatment for TB.

Communication and behaviour change

Almost two fifth (39%) of the respondents reported they discussed issues on alcohol/drugs, 31% STI and HIV & AIDS, 32% issues on sexual relationship, while 16% on abortion and 7% discussed issues regarding family planning with their children and male wards older than 12 years within the 12 months preceding the survey.

A higher proportion of the respondents felt comfortable discussing sexual matters with their sisters (30%) and brothers (28%) than their mothers (22%) or fathers (16%). Most respondents had discussed family planning with some family members or friends in the last 12 months preceding the survey. Of those who had discussed family planning, 51% discussed with their friends and 59% discussed with their spouses. About 10% of respondents were least likely to discuss family planning with their daughters (11%) and sons (10%).

The proportion of respondents who discussed family planning with religious leaders (18%) and school teachers (11%) was very low. Survey results showed that 46% of the respondents were of the opinion that the support of a spouse is important for family planning, while 45% think that the support of a health worker is important. A high proportion (57%) perceived that government institutions provide support for the use of Condom by sexually active young persons, 54% from Healthcare workers while the least 23% support was from the religious leaders.

HIV Sero - prevalence

The national HIV prevalence rate obtained in this survey is 3.4%, lower than 3.6% reported in 2007. HIV prevalence was higher among the wealthier (3.7%) than the poorer (2.9%) among females (3.5%) than males (3.3%) and slightly higher in the rural areas (3.6%) compared with the urban (3.2%). It was highest in the South South zone (5.5%) and lowest in the South East (1.8%). The HIV prevalence was generally higher among respondents with primary and secondary education (4.0%) and lowest among respondents that had Qur'anic education only (2.4%). HIV prevalence was also highest among the 35-39 years age group (4.4%) and lowest among the 15-19 years age group (2.9%) while the widowed had the highest prevalence (6.2%). Prevalence of HIV of 3.7% reported among respondents who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months was higher than the overall prevalence of 3.4%. HIV prevalence was found to be associated with transactional sex – with respondents who had exchanged sex for a gift/favour having higher prevalence.

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Acronyms

AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	-	Ante-natal care
ART	-	Anti Retroviral Therapy
BIT	-	Behavioural Interview Team
CPR	-	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CSPro	-	Census and Surveys Processing Software
CTs	-	Counsellors Testers
DBS	-	Dried Blood Spots
EA	-	Enumeration Areas
EIAS	-	Environment Impact Assessment Survey
ELISA	-	Enzyme Linked Immuno Sorbent Assay
FANC	-	Focused Antenatal Care
FCT	-	Federal Capital Territory
FGM	-	Female Genital Mutilation
FMOH	-	Federal Ministry of Health
FP	-	Family Planning
FSW	-	Female Sex Workers
GSM	-	Global Satellite Mobile
HCT	-	HIV Counselling and Testing
HEAP	-	HIV & AIDS Emergency Action Plan
HIV	-	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus

IBBSS	-	Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance Survey
ICPD	-	International Conference on Population Development
IDU	-	Injecting Drug Users
IMNCH	-	Integrated Maternal New-born and Child Health Strategy
IMR	-	Infant Mortality Rates
IUD	-	Intra Uterine Device
LB	-	Life Birth
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
MSM	-	Men having Sex with Men
NACA	-	National Agency for the Control of AIDS
NARHS	-	National HIV and AIDS and Reproductive Health
NASCP	-	National AIDS and STIs Control Programme
NDHS	-	Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey
NEACA	-	National Expert Advisory Committee on AIDS
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organisation
NNRIMS	-	Nigeria National Response Information Management Systems
NPC	-	National Population Commission
NSF	-	National Strategic Framework
PBS	-	Phosphate Buffered Saline
PCA	-	Presidential Council on AIDS
PLWHA/PLHA	-	Persons Living with HIV & AIDS
PNC	-	Post-natal Care
POA	-	Programme of Action

RH	-	Reproductive Health
RHC	-	Reproductive Health Coordinator
SAPC	-	States AIDS Programme Coordinator
SBA	-	Skilled Birth Attendants
SFH	-	Society for Family Health
SMC	-	Survey Management Committee
SMOH	-	State Ministry of Health
SPSS	-	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
STIs	-	Sexual Transmitted Infections
STT	-	Sero-testing Team
TB	-	Tuberculosis
TBA	-	Traditional Birth Attendants
TC	-	Technical Committee
TFR	-	Total Fertility Rate
TOT	-	Training of Trainers
UA	-	Universal Access
UCH	-	University College Hospital (Ibadan)
UNAIDS	-	Joint United Nation Programmes on HIV & AIDS
UNFPA	-	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNGASS	-	United Nations General Assembly Special Session
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children Fund
VVF	-	Vesico-Vaginal Fistula
WHO	-	World Health Organisation

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY BACKGROUND

1.1 Background

Good health is basic to human welfare and is a fundamental objective of social and economic development. HIV & AIDS and poor reproductive health still constitute major challenges to health and development in Nigeria. Addressing health challenges starts with identifying the problems, their causes and determinants. The health environment is ever changing and shaped by new science, information, policies and socio-cultural forces. Thus, there is the need to actively continue the collection of reliable data on health knowledge, attitude and on the magnitude of the HIV & AIDS epidemic. This is necessary in order for us to improve our understanding of changing prevention needs, challenges and opportunities as well as stimulate appropriate public health action. This will ensure that on-going interventions and our future direction in policy formulation and programme development remain evidence-based. Scientific evidence must be incorporated into making management decisions, developing policies and implementing programmes in order to recognize and respond effectively to health problems.

As part of the efforts to generate reliable data for effective programme, the Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH) in collaboration with the National Agency for the Control of AIDS (NACA), the Society for Family Health (SFH), other development partners and key stakeholders conducted Nigeria's first National HIV and AIDS Reproductive Health Survey (NARHS) in 2003 and the second wave in 2005, while the third wave was conducted in 2007. The 2012 survey is the fourth in the series. NARHS was conceptualized to be a biennial nationwide survey to generate a series of datasets and reliable figures on key sets of indicators that will facilitate trend analysis in the HIV & AIDS and Reproductive Health (RH) field. A similar methodological approach, including data collection instrument, survey methods, analysis plan and writing format was used for each wave of NARHS for easy comparability of the 2003, 2005 and 2007 survey results. The 2012 NARHS Plus is a second wave of NARHS with serological component. It is anticipated that this will provide avenue to monitor change in HIV prevalence (with reference to 2007 NARHS Plus) at population and household based levels.

Incorporating HIV testing into the NARHS provides population-based estimates of HIV prevalence as recommended by UNAIDS and WHO for countries with a generalized epidemic. Prior to NARHS Plus 2007, HIV estimates have been based on sentinel surveillance among pregnant women attending antenatal

clinics, a system which excludes men and non-pregnant women in the population. NARHS Plus provides the much needed information on HIV infection in the various categories of the population which is essential to guide policy makers and programme managers as they plan and implement interventions to address the HIV & AIDS epidemic. The main objectives of the 2012 survey was to provide data on knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours regarding HIV & AIDS and reproductive health issues, as well as determine HIV prevalence estimates in the general population in Nigeria.

1.2 Nigeria Demographic Profile/Situation

Nigeria is the most populous country in sub-Saharan Africa and has a land area of 923,768 square, Kilometres. Based on the 2006 national population census figure, Nigeria's population was 140,431,790(FRN Official Gazette, 2009). Approximately two-thirds of the population live in rural areas, which are areas mostly lacking in many modern social amenities. The population distribution in Nigeria is very uneven. While large expanse of sparsely populated land occurs in some parts of the country, many of the major urban centres have high population density. A high level of rural-urban migration occurs in the country and this has implications on the demand for social infrastructure, general development planning and quality of life of the citizenry.

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in Nigeria has remained high. The results obtained from the 2008 Nigeria Demography and Health Survey (NDHS) put the Nigerian fertility rate at 5.7 (NPC & ICF Macro, 2009); a value that has remained unchanged compared with the 2003 figure. One of the major reasons for the high fertility level is the pronatalistic attitude of the population and low use of contraceptive methods. The total demand for family planning services remains low, while the ideal family size is high. As reported in the 2008 NDHS, contraception prevalence is as low as 15% (NPC & ICF Macro, 2009).

Life expectancy in Nigeria has remained low, even though it is beginning to rise from 46.5 in 2006 to 52.05 [48.95 for men and 55.33 for female] in 2010 (UN, 2010). An examination of mortality levels across three successive five-year periods showed that under-five mortality decreased from 199 deaths per 1,000 births to 157 deaths per 1,000 births in 2008 (NPC & ICF, 2009).

1.3 HIV & AIDS Situation in Nigeria

The spread of HIV has increased significantly in Nigeria since the official report of the first case in 1986. The results of periodic national surveys among ante-natal clinic attendees showed a progressive increase in the adult HIV sero-prevalence rate from 1.8% in 1991 through 4.5% in 1996 to peak at 5.8% in 2001 before declining to 5.0% and 4.4% in 2003 and 2005, respectively. According to the 2008 National HIV sero-prevalence, Nigeria has an HIV prevalence of 4.6%. All the 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) have HIV prevalence above 1% with 17 states having HIV prevalence greater than

5%. This translates to about 2.95 people (1.2 million men and 1.73 million women) living with the virus in the country. The number of new infections is put at 323,000 adults and 57,000 children. Infection rates among young people aged 15-19 put at 3.3%; 20-24 at 4.6% and 25-29 years at 5.6% are considered very high and a key national strategy in the current national strategic framework is to direct focused national HIV prevention efforts at addressing this trend. (FMOH 2008)

HIV and AIDS have extended beyond the commonly classified high-risk groups and are now in the general population. In Nigeria, HIV infection cuts across both sexes and all age groups. The number of HIV positive children is increasing, with mother-to-child-transmission as the principal route of infection. The number of the children orphaned by AIDS has increased substantially to an estimated 1.2 million (FMOH, 2006). By all indications, HIV and AIDS epidemic has continued to grow largely through heterosexual unprotected sexual relationships, mother-to-child transmission and contaminated blood and blood products. Among the high-risk groups¹, however, the findings from the 2010 Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance Survey (IBBSS) showed that the most affected group is the Female Sex Workers (FSW) with HIV prevalence of 27.4% for those Brothel-based and 21.1% for non-brothel based; followed by the Men having Sex with Men (MSM) and Injecting Drug Users (IDU) groups with prevalence of 17.2% and 4.2%, respectively; while the least affected group is the Transport Workers with HIV prevalence of 2.4% (FMOH, 2010)

1.4 Responses to HIV & AIDS Situation in Nigeria

Nigeria has passed through several phases in her response to the AIDS epidemic. The stages included an initial period of denial, a large health sector response, and now a multi-sectoral response that focuses on prevention, treatment and mitigation of impact interventions and divorces coordination and implementation as distinct response components. A central body is dedicated to leading and coordinating the response, while the various sectors, including civil society organisations, faith based organisations and networks of people living with HIV and AIDS support groups focus on packaging and implementing interventions based on a national action plan.

The health response commenced with the setting up of an ad hoc National Expert Advisory Committee on AIDS (NEACA) in 1987. By 1988, the National AIDS and STDs Control Programme (NASCP) was formally established, with state counterparts set up thereafter to organize as well as to coordinate all HIV and AIDS activities at national and state levels. Federal Ministry of Health's HIV & AIDS division

¹ High risk groups include brothel-based sex workers, non-brothel based sex workers, men having sex with men, injecting drug users, uniformed service men (Armed forces and Police) and transport workers.

(formerly known as NASCP) played a key role in developing guidelines on key interventions and monitoring of the epidemic.

In 1997, the National Council on Health formally endorsed the multi-sectoral approach and in 2000 the Federal Government of Nigeria commenced the implementation of this approach with the establishment of a Presidential Council on AIDS (PCA) and National Action Committee on AIDS (NACA). NACA has been transformed from a committee to an agency and now called National Agency for the Control of AIDS (NACA), for effective coordination of the national multi-sectoral response to HIV & AIDS. An HIV & AIDS Emergency Action Plan (HEAP) was initiated in 2001 which ran through 2004. The partners involved in implementing the plan included governmental institutions, non-governmental organisations, community based organisations, faith-based organisations and persons living with or affected by HIV and AIDS. As part of renewed efforts, Nigeria launched a revised HIV and AIDS policy and a five year (2004-2008) National HIV and AIDS Behaviour Change Communication Strategy in 2003 and 2004, respectively. The country also launched the Nigeria National Response Information Management System (NNRIMS) for HIV and AIDS (NACA, 2004). The NNRIMS has been reviewed and an operational plan (2007 – 2010) has been developed.

Failure of access to HIV & AIDS treatment and services by the people needing them has prompted a rapid scale-up of the national response and made it appropriate to align the NNRIMS framework with issues articulated in the National Strategic Framework (NSF) as well as in the Nigeria road map moving towards Universal Access (UA) for prevention, treatment and support. This is done in collaboration with donors and partner.

The Federal Ministry of Health has recently undertaken an intensive review of health sector HIV and AIDS response and developed the Health Sector Strategic Plan. The HIV and AIDS National Strategic Framework for Action (2005-2009) was developed under the leadership of NACA to replace HEAP with the intention of significantly scaling up the anti-retroviral treatment programme. The country also completed a policy document titled “Plan to scale-up antiretroviral treatment for HIV and AIDS in Nigeria 2005-2009” with the overarching goal of improving the survival, quality of life and productivity of people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHAs). The HIV and AIDS response in Nigeria subscribes to the principle of “Three Ones”: One agreed AIDS Action Framework that provides the basis for coordinating the work of partners; One national AIDS Coordinating Authority, with a broad-based multi-sectoral mandate; and, One agreed country level Monitoring and Evaluating system (FMOH 2005a, FMOH & WHO 2005).

The Nigerian government has also continued to be pro-active in its efforts to confront the HIV scourge with its overarching strategy elaborated in the bottom-up, poly-stakeholder and multi-sectoral National Strategic Plan (NSP). The NSP is derived from the architecture of the National Strategic Framework 2010-15 (NSF II) and has targets to halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV infection, as well as mitigate the impact of HIV & AIDS by 2015. With the condition that where appropriate, the targets of the NSP should be population-based, the Federal Government of Nigeria implicitly recognizes HIV care and treatment as a national public health good.

1.5 Reproductive and Sexual Health Situation in Nigeria

1.5.1 Reproductive and Sexual Health

The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo recognized that Reproductive Health (RH) is a critical part of an individual's well-being and is central and critical to human development. After the conference, many countries including Nigeria shifted the focus of their population and development programmes to reproductive health. Reproductive Health is defined as, "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, in all matters and process" (UN, 1994). The components of RH as adopted by Nigeria include:

- Safe motherhood comprising prenatal care, safe delivery, essential obstetric care, post-partum care, neonatal care, and breastfeeding;
- Family planning information and services;
- Prevention and management of infertility and sexual dysfunction in both men and women;
- Prevention and management of complications of abortion;
- Prevention and management of reproductive tract infections, especially sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV infections and AIDS;
- Promotion of healthy sexual maturation from pre-adolescence, responsible and safe sex throughout life and gender equality;
- Elimination of harmful practices, such as female gender mutilation (FGM), child marriage domestic and gender violence against women; and
- Management of non-infectious conditions of the reproductive system, such as genital fistula, cervical cancer, complications of FGM and reproductive health problems associated with menopause.

Available statistics show that the reproductive health status of men, women and adolescents has remained poor in Nigeria.

1.5.2 Family Planning

There is knowledge-use gap for contraception in Nigeria. Despite decade of programme efforts and the high level of awareness of family planning, the level of utilisation remains low. The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women in 2003 was in the range of 8.1% for modern methods and 12.4% for all methods (NPC [Nigeria] & ORC Macro, 2004). Similarly, in 2005 only 10% of married woman were using modern contraceptive methods (FOMH, 2006a). The level of contraception among sexually active young women is particularly low, with a reported prevalence of 7.3% (Oye-Adeniran *et al.*, 2005). This contributes to the high level of unwanted pregnancy, unsafe abortions and maternal mortality. Adebayo *et al.* (2013) identified substantial geographical variations and a decline trend (between 2003 and 2007) in use of modern contraceptive methods in Nigeria. This is worrisome and calls for review of strategies to enhance improved use of modern contraceptive methods.

1.5.3 Adolescent Reproductive Health

With adolescents comprising about a fifth of the national population, the need to address the reproductive health challenges they face is great (FMOH, 2007b). Today in Nigeria, adolescents have been caught between traditions and changing culture. The influence of urbanisation, globalised economies, internet and media is fast eroding traditional mechanisms for coping with and regulating adolescent sexuality especially norms of chastity. This has resulted in risky sexual behaviours. A quarter of adolescent males and half of the females were recorded to be sexually active, with 20.3% of the female respondents and 7.9% of male respondents already engaging in sexual intercourse by the age of 15 years (FMOH, 2007b). These figures have not changed much from the 2008 NDHS. Sexual intercourse among adolescents is mostly in the absence of contraception. Consequently, incidence of unwanted pregnancy, unsafe abortions, HIV and other STIs are high among adolescents. Overall, 20 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning - 15 percent for spacing and 5 percent for limiting. (NPC & ICF Macro, 2009)

Forty six (46) percent of women nationally and about 70% in some regions give birth before their 20th birthday (NPC [Nigeria] & ORC Macro, 2004). Three quarters of all maternal deaths occur during delivery and the immediate post-partum period. One of the most critical interventions for safe motherhood is to ensure that care is provided by skilled professionals during pregnancy and childbirth. In Nigeria, the NDHS 2008 showed that approximately 39% of births were assisted by skilled birth attendant (FMOH, 2009) and that while 70% of births take place in rural areas only 27% of the births in rural areas were assisted by skilled birth attendants. (NPC [Nigeria] & ICF Macro, 2009)

1.6 Maternal Morbidity and Mortality in Nigeria

Nigeria has one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the world as was estimated by the 2008 NDHS as 545 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The confidence interval for the estimate ranges from 475 to 615 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (NPC & ICF Macro, 2009). Medically most of the maternal deaths result from five major complications – haemorrhage, infection, unsafe abortion, hypertensive disease of pregnancy, and obstructed labour. Over 600,000 abortions are estimated to be taking place in Nigeria annually (Henshaw *et al.*, 1998). The health behaviour of Nigeria women regarding pregnancy related care remains poor and poses one of the greatest challenges to maternal mortality reduction in the country. As reported in NAHRS 2005, less than two-thirds of pregnant women received antenatal care, only about half were attended to at delivery by skilled attendants and less than half received post- natal care (FMOH, 2006a). This has not changed much as shown in the 2008 NDHS which revealed that 58% of women age 15-49 years received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider (doctor, nurse/midwife, or auxiliary nurse/midwife) during their last pregnancy. Thirty percent (30%) of women received ANC services from a nurse or midwife, while 23 percent received ANC services from a doctor. Three percent of women received ANC services from a traditional birth attendant, and 36% did not receive ANC services at all (NPC [Nigeria] & ICF Macro, 2009). The antenatal care policy in Nigeria follows the newest WHO approach to promote safe pregnancies, recommending at least four ANC visits for women without complications. This updated approach, called Focused Antenatal Care (FANC), emphasises quality of care during each visit instead of focusing on the number of visits. It has been found that early detection of problems during pregnancy leads to a more timely treatment and referrals in the case of complications. This is particularly important in Nigeria, a large country where physical barriers are a challenge to the health care delivery system. In Nigeria, the provision of ANC is in transition from the traditional approach to the FANC approach.

1.7 Harmful Practices and Reproductive Right

Female genital mutilation (FGM), domestic/gender violence and harmful traditional practices constitute leading reproductive rights violation in Nigeria. Fully convinced that FGM is a form of violence against women and girls and also infringement on their human rights, Nigeria developed national policy and plan of action for the elimination of FGM in 2002 (FMOH, 2002). Female genital mutilation occurs in all parts of the country, with higher occurrence reported in the south relative to the north. South West geo-political zone region has the highest reported occurrence of female circumcision (85.7%), followed by South East (40.8%) and South South (34.7%) while the prevalence was as low as 0.4% in the North West (NPC [Nigeria] & ORC Macro, 2004). South South zone has the highest prevalence (7.5%) of infibulations, which is the most severe form of FGM. In 2003, only a third of Nigerians who have heard of FGM regarded it as a health problem (FMOH, 2003). However, the results of the 2008 Nigeria Demographic

and Health Survey (NDHS) showed that 30 percent of women surveyed (age 15-49 years) have undergone female genital mutilation. (NPC [Nigeria] & ICF Macro, 2009) A break-down of this prevalence by zones showed that it was 2.7% in North East, North Central (11.4%), North West (19.6%), South-South (34.2%), South East (52.8%) and in South West (53.4%). When compared with the 2003 reports, the prevalence reduced in the South West and South East, but increased in the North West and remained unchanged in the South-South.

Domestic violence is prevalent in many societies in the world, including Nigeria. As shown in the result of the 2007 NARHS, many Nigerians justified wife beating on various grounds, with a higher proportion of women compared to men approving of wife beating. For example, 25% of females compared to 21% of males felt that a husband is justified beating his wife if she refuses to have sex with him (FMOH, 2009). According to the 2003 NDHS, early (child) marriage is quite prevalent in Nigeria. About a third of adolescent girls (15-19 years) in 2003 were already married, and 16% were actually married by age 15 (NPC [Nigeria] & ORC Macro, 2004). Child marriage violates the sexual right of the young females involved as it is often forced on them, and has great consequences on their reproductive health and development. An estimated 20,000 new cases of vesico-vagina fistula (VVF) occur annually in Nigeria, with young females disproportionately affected (UNFPA, 2002).

1.8 Non-infectious Conditions of the Reproductive Health System

The nation is undergoing an epidemiological transition as we now record non-communicable diseases as important causes of morbidity and mortality. In cancers of reproductive health system, high mortality and severe morbidity are associated with delayed care-seeking behaviour by the affected persons, thereby presenting only when the disease has reached advanced stages. The three major killer cancers which are cancers of the prostate, cervix and breast can however be diagnosed early through screening services which are often not offered in many facilities. Indeed, the community (including majority of healthcare givers) seem not to be aware that these cancers can be diagnosed even at premalignant stage (in the case of cervix) or at an early stage amenable to treatment. Knowledge about these cancers and screening practices to promote early detection is quite poor among the population. As reported in the 2007 NARHS, 59% of respondents were aware of cancer of the breast, while 17% were aware of cancers affecting male reproductive organs (FMOH, 2009). This implies that there has not been any improvement compared with 2005 NARHS findings. Problem associated with menopause and andropause have been associated with emotional and psychological disturbances, sexual dysfunction and marital disharmony. While menopause is a universal phenomenon, the challenges that it may pose have largely been overlooked in Nigeria. Awareness about andropause (male menopause) is very poor among Nigerians (Fatusi *et al*, 2003).

1.9 Fighting Counterfeiting of Drugs and Food Products

The Federal Government through the Transformation Agenda of His Excellency, Goodluck Ebele Jonathan, GCFR has declared a 'zero tolerance' to counterfeit medicines and other allied products. Therefore, all hands are on deck to ensure that National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC) perform its mandate to regulate and control the manufacture, importation, exportation, distribution, advertisement, sale and use of Food, Drugs, Cosmetics, Medical Devices, Packaged water, Chemicals and Detergents (collectively known as regulated products).

SECTION 2

SURVEY OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

This Section provides information on the objectives and methodology of the behavioural and HIV testing components of the survey. Detailed information is provided in Appendix 1.

2.1 General Objective

The major objective of 2012 NARHS Plus II was to obtain HIV prevalence estimates and information on risk factors related to HIV infection at the national, zonal and state levels. Knowledge of the prevalence will inform the design, implementation and evaluation of the national response to the HIV & AIDS epidemic in Nigeria. In addition, the survey provided information on the situation of reproductive and sexual health in Nigeria, the variety of factors that influence reproductive and sexual health, and data regarding the impact of on-going Family Planning behaviour change interventions, as well as gave insights into existing gaps that may require attention. The 2012 NARHS Plus comprises two components: Behavioural survey and HIV Testing.

2.2 Specific Objectives

The following are the specific objectives of the 2012 NARHS Plus II:

- To collect quantitative data on key sexual and reproductive health indicators among females aged 15 – 49 years and males aged 15 - 64 years in Nigeria.
- To obtain estimates of HIV prevalence at national, zonal and state levels and demographic variation in HIV prevalence in the reproductive age group of the general population.
- To monitor trends and changes in behaviour, which influence reproductive health and HIV & AIDS in Nigeria, especially with regards to national level indicators such as Nigerian National Response Information Management System (NNRIMS), United Nations General Assembly (UNGASS) and Universal Access.
- To identify information gaps which may be further explored using qualitative studies.
- To provide information that would guide the development of appropriate HIV, AIDS and other RH intervention strategies.
- To obtain data on breastfeeding, antenatal and postnatal care, condom knowledge, access and use, sexual history, STIs and treatment seeking behaviours, knowledge, opinions and attitudes about HIV & AIDS, stigma and discrimination, family planning and communications from respondents.

- To ascertain the relationship between behaviour and HIV infection in the survey population.
- To provide evidence that can improve the understanding of the variation in sero-prevalence levels with social and economic characteristics and behavioural risk factors
- To facilitate a comparison of HIV prevalence in the general population between the last NARHS Plus (2007) and this one (2012).
- To produce data that will be used to review and re-programme HIV & AIDS and reproductive health interventions in the country and to inform policy decisions.

PART ONE: BEHAVIOURAL COMPONENT

2.3 Methodology

This is a cross-sectional study covering sampled households and among men and women of reproductive age in all the 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT)

2.3.1 Sampling Method

The population for this 2012 National HIV & AIDS and Reproductive Health and Serological Survey (NARHS Plus) was drawn from all females aged between 15 and 49 years and males aged 15 to 64 years living in regular households in Nigeria. It excluded the homeless and persons living in institutional buildings such as hotels, panel homes, rehabilitation centres and school hostels among other similar dwelling places during the survey period. A nationally representative sample of females aged 15-49 years and males aged 15-64 years living in households in rural and urban areas in Nigeria was drawn from the updated master sample frame of rural and urban localities and Enumeration Areas developed and maintained by the National Population Commission (NPC). It is a national survey. The study area consists of all the 36 states of the federation and the Federal Capital Territory.

Probability sampling was used for the survey. Multi-stage cluster sampling method was used to select eligible persons with known probability. Stage 1 involved the selection of rural and urban localities. Stage 2 involved the selection of Enumeration Areas (EA) within the selected rural and urban localities. Stage 3 involved the listing and selection of households while stage 4 involved selection of individual respondents for interview and testing. Overall, 35,520 households and 35,520 individual respondents were selected for final interview of which 32,190 households (91%) and 31,235 individuals (88%) were successfully interviewed; resulting in a 2.5% non-response rate. A total of 24,152 of the individuals that responded to the interview (which represent 78%) were successfully tested for HIV.

2.4 Data Collection

Data were collected by canvassing method from households to households with personal interactive interview using two structured and semi-structured questionnaires – one each for individuals and households.

2.4.1 Individual Questionnaire themes

The survey captured, among others, the following broad themes:

- a) Household Characteristics
- b) Background Characteristics of the respondents
- c) Sexual behaviour
- d) Knowledge of symptoms and treatment of STIs
- e) Knowledge and perception of HIV & AIDS.
- f) Condom accessibility and use
- g) Stigma and discrimination
- h) Knowledge about family planning
- i) Attitude towards and use of family planning
- j) Availability, affordability and accessibility of family planning products
- k) Reproductive rights and violence against women
- l) Maternal mortality and vesico-vaginal fistulae
- m) Exposure to Health Communication
- n) Knowledge and treatment of Tuberculosis
- o) Immunisation coverage
- p) Under five mortality
- q) Malaria prevention
- r) Child birth, breast feeding, antenatal and postnatal care, and PMTCT

2.4.2 Fieldwork

To enhance objectivity and independence in data collection and management, household listing was done by a consultant who worked closely with the National Population Commission staff in the states. Listing of the population in the sampled clusters was carried out and the final households and eligible individuals to be interviewed were sampled centrally by the survey statistician. The central survey management committee (SMC) in conjunction with States' AIDS Programme Coordinator (SAPC)/Reproductive Health Coordinator (RHC) staff in the states recruited supervisors and interviewers from a pool of known experienced data collectors. The field supervisors from all states were centrally trained by members of the Survey Technical Committee (TC) and other specialist consultants. The SMC and TC also monitored the actual field data collection to ensure compliance to the survey protocol.

While it may be useful to translate questionnaire into local languages, given the multiplicity of languages in Nigeria, key words /phrases (including sensitive ones) for each selected community were translated during training of interviewers. Interviewers used the semi-translated ones as master copies. A similar approach was successfully used for the 2003 and 2005 NARHS as well as the 2005 Behavioural Surveillance Survey and 2007 IBBSS.

A team comprising a supervisor, three interviewers and two counsellor-testers moved from cluster to cluster for the interview and HIV blood testing in the states. Two teams under the coordination of central TC member conducted the field data collection in the 30 clusters sampled in each state. The state SAPC/RH coordinators in the respective states served as administrative/advocacy head and also monitored the survey process on the field and data retrieval on daily basis.

2.5 Survey management

Two key committees managed the survey. The day-to-day technical management of the entire survey was carried out by a Technical Committee (TC). Oversight of the survey was provided by a larger central Survey Management Committee (SMC). The latter was a multi-disciplinary committee drawn from all relevant stakeholders (including development partners), NGOs, Government institutions, and technical experts from academic institutions.

2.6 Data retrieval

This was done on a daily basis. At the end of each household and individual interview, the interviewers turned in the completed questionnaire to the supervisor who edited it while they were still in the cluster and where necessary, requested the data collectors to make correction or revisit the respondent. At the end

of each day in the field, and after editing, the completed questionnaires were sent to the SAPC/RH for office editing and safe keeping.

2.7 Level of Data Analysis

Analyses were done at national and geopolitical zonal levels and for some indicators state level analysis was done.

2.8 Training

The training of survey personnel was at two levels: central training (TOT) and state level training. A comprehensive training manual was used for the central and state level trainings. The central level training was in two batches (north and south). The three-day central level training involved NPC staff, SAPCs, RHCs State laboratory scientist, one state counsellor, supervisors, quality control persons as well as TC members. State level training was undertaken by the centrally trained supervisors, SAPCs, RHCs, NPC officers and members of the survey technical group as an additional quality control measure.

2.9 Pilot

A pilot study was conducted in two states (Nasarawa and Lagos) using one urban and one rural cluster in each of the states to test the survey instruments and procedures including data management. The pilot study assisted in identifying gaps that could have arisen during the actual exercise.

2.10 Data Management

The Census and Surveys Processing Software (CSPRO) was used for data entry, validation, and cleaning. To further minimise entry errors, the data entry template had in-built inconsistency, range and completeness checks. Subsequently, 30% of the data was randomly selected and re-entered by different data entry clerks and the entries were validated.

The data was subsequently imported into SPSS and sampling weights were applied in the analysis. The weighting in the analysis was based on the sampling fractions derived from sample size and the projected population of the eligible persons for the year 2012 for the states. For most variables, the analysis was done at the national and geopolitical zonal levels and state level analysis was carried out for selected variables.

National level and geopolitical zone level analysis was also carried out for sero data. Tables were generated based on the detailed analysis plan and to allow monitoring of key national and international indicators.

PART TWO: HIV TESTING

Inclusion of HIV testing in the Nigeria NARHS Plus afforded the opportunity to link the sero-prevalence results to the other data obtained in the NARHS Plus. The following summarises key aspects of the integration of HIV testing into the NARHS Plus organisation and methodology.

2.11 Objectives

The HIV testing component of the 2012 Nigeria NARHS Plus was undertaken to provide information to address the needs of government and non-governmental organisation programmes addressing HIV & AIDS problem, and to provide programme managers and policy makers with the necessary information to effectively plan and implement intervention measures. The overall objective was to collect high-quality representative data on the prevalence of HIV infection among women and men in the general population.

The specific objectives were:

- To obtain estimates of HIV prevalence at national, zonal and state levels as well as demographic variation in HIV prevalence in the reproductive age group of the general population.
- To improve the understanding of the variation in sero-prevalence levels with social and economic characteristics and behavioural risk factors; and
- To facilitate comparison of HIV prevalence in this survey with the one obtained in the 2007 Nigeria NARHS Plus and those from facility-based surveys such as the sentinel surveillance system.

2.12 HIV testing procedure

In this survey, a linked anonymous testing approach with immediate provision of test results was adopted. The HIV testing was done using finger prick blood samples. Informed consent was sought from all eligible respondents for their blood to be tested and for further use of the blood sample if necessary. In the case of never-married adolescents aged 15-17 years, parental consent was sought before the adolescent was asked for his/her assent. Where there was no parent living in the household, consent was requested from the adult who was a guardian of the youth's health and welfare at the time of the NARHS Plus visit and who made decisions on his/her behalf.

The testing approach involved collection of five blood spots from a finger prick on the same filter paper card and stored as dried blood spots (DBS). A unique random identification number (bar code) was assigned to each DBS and labels containing the same code affixed to the filter paper card, the questionnaire, and a field tracking form at the time of the collection of the sample. After the fieldwork

was completed in a sampled cluster, the questionnaires, dried blood spot and sample transmittal forms were sent to the central office of the technical management committee for logging and checking prior to data entry. The DBS samples were checked against the transmittal form and then forwarded to designated testing laboratories. No identifier other than the unique identification label affixed at the time of the collection of the samples accompanied each specimen to the laboratory.

ELISA testing of DBS was carried out at a central laboratory concurrently with the processing of the completed survey questionnaires. The results of the HIV testing were obtained from APIN Plus HIV Reference Laboratory, Department of Virology, University College Hospital (UCH), Ibadan and added to the survey data file. Specifically, ELISA testing of 10% of non-reactive, all reactive and all discordant specimens by rapid test kits used on the field was carried out. The unique random identification number assigned to each sample and respective questionnaire served as the means for merging the survey and testing files.

2.13 Field Staff Composition, Recruitment and Training

A sero-testing team (STT) composed of 4 counsellors/testers, one Laboratory Scientist, all of whom were selected as stipulated in the survey protocol. Staff from the FMoH, NPC, University College Hospital (UCH) Virology Department, WHO and USAID [Implementing Partners] participated in the field staff training. Counsellors/ testers (CTs) received a three-day training plus additional field practice. All the CTs were carefully trained on informed consent procedures, finger prick blood spot sampling technique, as well as handling and packaging the dried blood spots. Emphasis was placed on universal precautions and disposal of hazardous waste.

2.14 Sample Processing and HIV Testing Procedure in the Laboratory

Preparation of sample from DBS

Each DBS card was examined to establish proper sample collection and card labelling. The DBS cards were arranged serially using the sample codes by state. A tube was labelled appropriately with the respective sample code for each DBS card. With the use of hand punch, two discs of dry blood spots were punched from each DBS card into the appropriately labelled tube. Five hundred microlitres (500ul) of Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS) was then added into each tube containing the punched DBS. The punched DBS was allowed to elute in the PBS for two hours at room temperature and then vortexed for 30 seconds to enhance the sample elution. Samples were processed by state to avoid mix-up.

2.15 Quality Control Measures during Data Collection

Quality control during the period of the survey fieldwork was ensured through effective supervision of the teams during fieldwork. The first level of supervision was provided by the team supervisors who observed the process of blood collection in order to ensure that informed consent and specimen collection procedures were correctly implemented. All positive samples and a randomly selected sample of 10% of all negatives were collected, processed and retested at the QC Laboratory using ELISA. All HIV positive and discordant samples were retested using the same algorithm with western blot as a tie breaker.

State Ministry of Health (SMOH) teams visited on a daily basis to ensure that all activities were carried out as planned. Questionnaires and DBS from completed clusters were picked up during these visits. As a further quality control measure, central supervisory visits were made by TC and SMC members during the survey.

Finally, a monitoring of the “response rate” for HIV testing was done at the field level. Problems identified during the review were discussed with the appropriate teams, and steps were taken to address the problems.

2.16 Ethical issues

Ethical approval for the survey was obtained from the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of the National Institute of Medical Research prior to commencement of the survey. Oral or written informed consent was sought from each respondent before a questionnaire was administered, and sero-testing conducted. Pre and post-test counselling were provided to each respondent who agreed to be tested. Where a respondent chose not to participate, the questionnaire was returned as declined. Respondents who were sero-positive were referred to a HCT/ART site for follow up.

2.17 Dissemination

Key results and lessons learned will be disseminated to relevant stakeholders at different levels in various formats depending on audience and category of users. Formats will include a technical report, wall charts, data sheets, and brochures.

SECTION 3

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND SURVEY POPULATION

This section provides a summary of some demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the households and individual respondents in the survey. A household was defined as a person or a group of persons, related or unrelated, who live together and share common cooking and eating arrangements. The Household Questionnaire included a schedule for collecting basic demographic and socioeconomic information (e.g. age, sex, marital status, place of residence whether rural or urban, geo-political zones, occupation, religion, ethnicity, educational attainment, and current school attendance) for all usual residents and visitors who slept in the household the night preceding the interview. This method of data collection allows the analysis of the results for either the de jure population (usual residents) or the de facto population (i.e., persons in the household at the time of the survey). Furthermore, information on housing facilities, such as dwelling characteristics, source of water supply, and sanitation facilities and household possessions was sought in the Household Questionnaire. The knowledge of these characteristics is likely to enhance understanding of factors that may affect reproductive health. Details of the different socio demographic characteristics studied are shown in this section.

3.1 Household Population by Age and Sex

Table 3.1 presents the household characteristics by age and sex according to the 2012 NARHS. Seventy-one percent (71%) of the household population were from rural areas compared with 29% from urban areas. Equal proportion of male and female was identified in both rural and urban areas. Figure 3.1 describes the age structure of the household population in a population pyramid. Similar to findings from other surveys, Nigeria has young population. This is evident from the broad base of the pyramid.

3.2 Household Composition

Table 3.2 presents findings on sex of household head and the size of the household. These characteristics are important in determining household welfare and health situation. Findings showed that households are predominantly headed by men with 85% of households being headed by male compared with 15% being headed by female. No remarkable differential by place of residence (i.e. urban/rural) was found. National average household size was estimated at 4.8 persons. There was a slightly lower average household size in urban areas (4 persons) compared with rural areas (5). The proportion of households with seven or more children was higher in rural areas compared with urban areas.

**Table 3.1: Distribution of Household population in selected States by Age, sex and Location;
FMOH, Nigeria 2012**

Age groups	Rural			Urban			All		
	Male	Female	Sub-total	Male	Female	Sub-total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	51.6	48.4	14087	50.9	49.1	5258	51.4	48.6	12.4
5-9	52.7	47.3	15546	51.2	48.8	5663	52.3	47.7	13.6
10-14	53.2	46.8	11779	51.5	48.5	4738	52.7	47.3	10.6
15-19	50.5	49.5	13411	49.7	50.3	5319	50.2	49.8	12.0
20-24	45.5	54.5	10996	46.9	53.1	4662	45.9	54.1	0.0
25-29	44.6	55.4	10180	45.8	54.2	4651	45.0	55.0	9.5
30-34	49.0	51.0	7965	49.5	50.5	3717	49.2	50.8	7.5
35-39	49.3	50.7	6350	48.8	51.2	2900	49.1	50.9	5.9
40-44	50.4	49.6	5648	52.7	47.3	2519	51.1	48.9	5.2
45-49	48.2	51.8	4519	49.6	50.4	2131	48.6	51.4	4.3
50-54	65.1	34.9	3197	65.7	34.3	1366	65.3	34.7	2.9
55-59	69.0	31.0	1823	68.4	31.6	788	68.8	31.2	1.7
60-64	74.5	25.5	2240	75.8	24.2	883	74.8	25.2	2.0
65-69	57.7	42.3	858	54.7	45.3	311	56.9	43.1	0.7
70-74	65.4	34.6	700	56.2	43.8	260	62.9	37.1	0.6
75-79	63.1	36.9	355	52.1	47.9	119	60.3	39.7	0.3
80+	59.2	40.8	709	52.1	47.9	307	57.1	42.9	0.7
Total	51.4	48.6	70.8	51.0	49.0	29.2	51.3	48.7	155953

Figure 3.1: Population pyramid of Age and sex distribution of Household Population; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

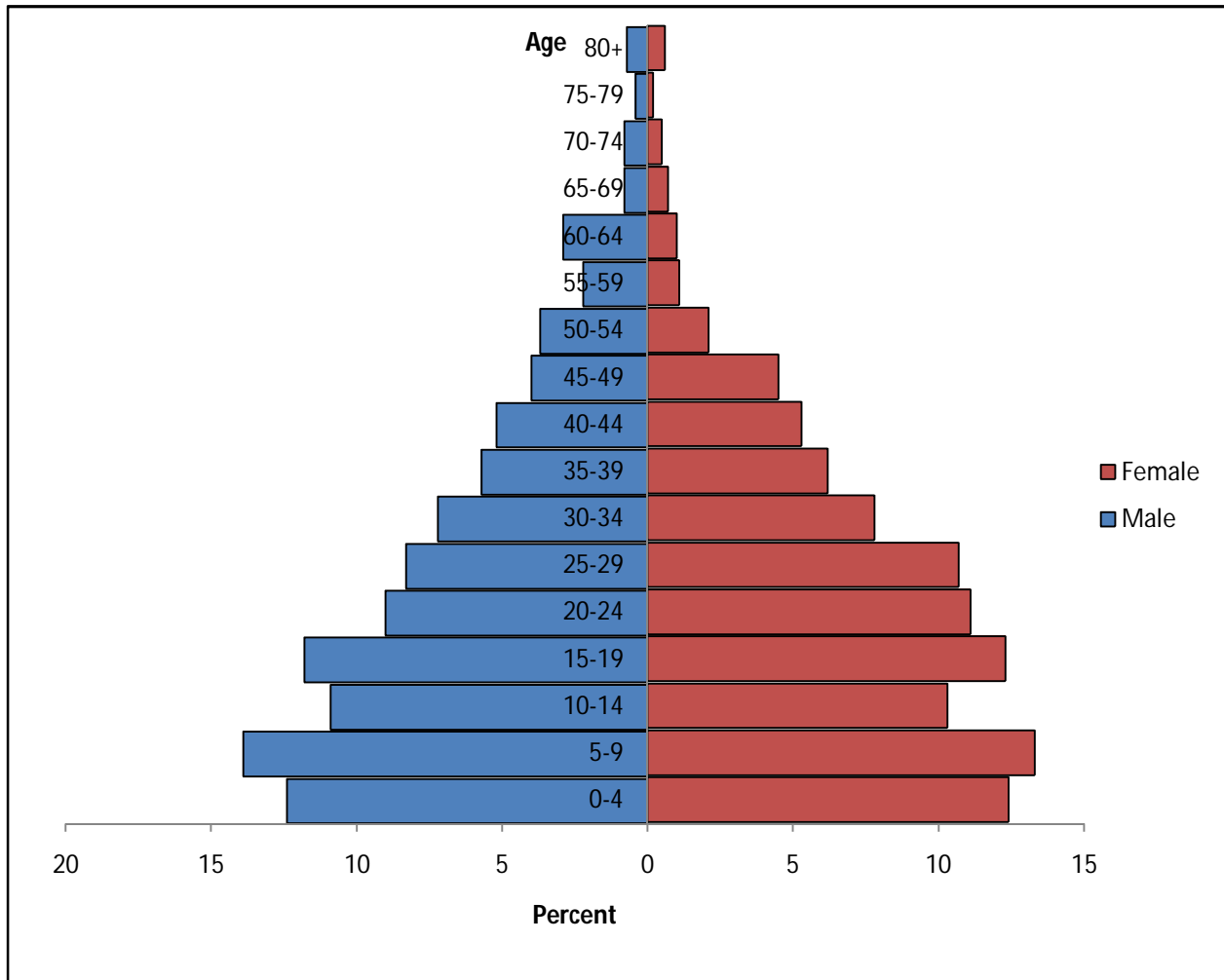


Table 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Household Composition: sex of head of household, household size and mean size of household; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

	Urban	Rural	Total
Headship of Households			
Male	81.3	86.1	84.6
Female	18.7	13.9	15.4
<u>Number of HH members</u>			
1	10.9	6.4	7.8
2	11.8	11.0	11.3
3	14.1	13.6	13.8
4	15.8	14.5	14.9
5	14.3	13.7	13.9
6	11.7	11.4	11.5
7	7.6	9.0	8.5
8	4.5	6.5	5.8
9	3.3	4.6	4.2
10	4.7	7.2	6.4
11+	1.1	2.3	1.9
No of HH	985	21193	31043*
Average member of	4.39	4.93	4.79

*some households didn't indicate their size

3.3 Household Possessions

Information about household possessions was elicited. Table 3.3a presents the findings. These characteristics can be used for measuring the living condition of household members and proxy for poverty indices. They also may sometimes influence environmental conditions which sometimes have bearing on household members' health and welfare. The proportion of households with electricity in Nigeria was 57% with substantial disparity among households in urban (88%) and rural (42%) areas and wide geographical variations according to geopolitical zones.

One-fifth of households used Bicycle as a means of transportation, while 35% of households used Motorcycle/Scooter and less than one-tenth used Car/Truck. Wood was the main type of fuelling for household cooking followed by Kerosene. Only 2% of the households used cooking gas and 4% used charcoal.

Table 3.3b presents findings on housing characteristics and structure. Cement was the most common material used for floor finishing r while wood plank was the most commonly used material for rudimentary floor. Earth or sand was the most common material for natural floor. Zinc or metal was the most common material used for roofing while 19% of households used asbestos.

Table 3.3a: Percentage distribution of household possessions, means of transportation and cooking fuel

	Urban	Rural	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	All
Radio	83.4	68.7	70.9	62.5	68.9	84.2	74.0	81.7	73.4
Television	77.8	36.0	51.5	23.1	24.8	61.0	66.6	73.8	49.3
Mobile Phone	87.8	62.9	77.0	54.0	50.6	79.5	80.8	86.9	70.8
Non-mobile phone	3.2	1.8	2.3	1.6	1.5	2.9	2.1	3.1	2.2
Refrigerator	37.3	10.7	20.9	7.0	8.9	24.0	29.2	26.7	19.1
Cable TV/Network	18.6	4.8	12.6	4.9	5.1	9.1	13.7	10.0	9.2
Generating set	34.7	18.3	25.3	9.4	8.4	31.8	37.2	32.4	23.5
Air Conditioner	5.8	1.0	4.1	1.0	1.4	2.6	3.2	2.7	2.5
Computer/Laptop	11.1	1.9	7.9	1.9	2.1	4.0	5.2	7.9	4.9
Electric Iron	62.3	20.4	35.4	13.4	17.6	41.7	42.8	54.5	33.7
Fan	76.4	32.7	45.8	19.9	23.5	58.8	68.0	68.8	46.6
Transport									
Canoe	1.1	3.6	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.8	11.1	1.3	2.8
Bicycle	10.7	24.2	14.9	25.6	24.9	35.1	17.4	3.9	19.9
Motorcycle/Scooter	29.2	37.3	40.6	41.5	36.3	32.9	31.2	25.0	34.7
Animal-drawn cart	2.9	7.9	2	10.2	19.7	1.4	0.9	0.9	6.3
Car/Truck	16.9	5.4	13.1	5.5	5.9	10.1	8.1	11.9	9.1
Boat with Motor	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.5
Fuelling Type									
Electricity	1.7	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.7
Cooking gas	4.9	0.7	3.6	0.3	0.6	1.3	4.2	2.1	2.0
Kerosene	53.7	13.4	21.0	2.6	7.5	25.5	43.3	60.1	26.2
Coal, Lignite	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.2
Charcoal	5.2	3.0	7.4	2.5	1.6	3.0	3.2	4.4	3.7
Wood	32.8	80.0	64.5	92.2	84.6	69.2	47.6	30.4	65.0
Straw/Shrubs/Grass	0.1	1.4	0.9	0.7	3.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.0
Agricultural crop	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Animal dung	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
No food cooked in household	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
Others	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3

Table 3.3b: Percentage Distribution of Households' Housing Characteristics and Structure, FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

	Urban	Rural	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	All
Main material used for flooring									
Natural Floor	14.5	49.5	35.7	69.7	66.5	19.5	16.4	16.2	38.5
Earth/Sand	14.3	48.9	35.0	68.8	65.9	19.2	16.2	16.0	38.0
Dung	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5
Rudimentary Floor	1.0	1.7	0.5	0.9	3.6	0.3	1.7	1.3	1.5
Wood planks	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.7	2.4	0.1	1.2	1.0	1.0
Palm/Bamboo	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5
Finished Floor	84.5	48.6	63.7	29.4	29.8	80.3	81.9	82.5	60.0
Parquet or polished wood	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6
Vinyl or asphalt strips	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Ceramic tiles	6.5	1.6	4.6	0.8	1.3	3.7	5.7	2.8	3.1
Concrete, Cement	64.4	40.9	48.1	24.8	24.8	66.6	61.4	70.9	48.4
Carpet	11.1	4.9	8.9	2.1	2.4	8.6	13.3	6.8	6.9
Other	1.5	0.6	1.4	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.9
Main material used for roofing									
Natural Roofing	3.2	22.7	15.8	42.1	25.5	5.0	6.0	2.8	16.5
No roof	0.5	1.3	0.8	1.6	2.1	0.2	0.7	0.6	1.1
Thatch/Palm leaf	2.5	20.8	14.9	39.6	22.1	4.7	5.3	2.2	15.0
SOD	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.9	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
Rudimentary Roofing	1.9	4.1	2.6	3.2	8.3	0.8	1.2	2.5	3.3
Rustic mat	0.3	1.6	0.5	2.2	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.2
Palm/Bamboo	0.5	1.4	1.7	0.4	2.0	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.1
Wood planks	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.6	2.8	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.9
Cardboard	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Tarpaulin, Plastic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finished Roofing	94.9	73.1	81.5	54.6	66.0	94.2	92.7	94.6	80.1
Zinc, Metal	74.7	67.6	72.0	51.2	57.7	90.6	85.9	66.1	69.8
Wood	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.8	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8
Calamine/Cement fiber	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.3
Ceramic tiles	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
Concrete, Cement	5.5	1.1	2.4	0.4	1.0	1.4	2.3	7.4	2.5
Asbestor sheets, Roofing shingles	12.3	1.4	5.9	0.2	0.5	1.4	2.1	19.1	4.9
Other	0.7	1.8	0.6	1.8	4.8	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.5
Main material used for walls									
Natural Walls	5.8	25.4	13.9	34.7	35.0	7.2	13.9	7.0	19.2
Mud and Sticks	4.9	21.5	13.1	23.2	32.2	7.0	12.2	5.5	16.2
Cane/Palm/Trunks	0.5	1.5	0.4	3.7	1.3	0.1	0.8	1.0	1.2
Straw, Thatch mats	0.4	2.4	0.4	7.8	1.5	0.1	0.9	0.5	1.8
Rudimentary walls	9.6	29.9	28.9	40.1	40.2	7.3	6.8	11.8	23.4
Mud bricks	8.9	29.0	28.3	39.1	39.0	7.0	5.5	11.3	22.6
Plywood, Reused wood	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.8
Cardboard, Plastic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finished walls	84.5	44.6	57.2	25.2	24.6	85.5	79.1	81.1	57.1
Cement or Stone blocks	80.1	41.5	55.1	21.0	22.5	83.9	74.3	74.8	53.7
Bricks	3.2	1.1	1.0	1.7	0.9	0.7	1.3	5.0	1.8
Wood planks/Shingles	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.9	0.7	0.7
Others	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.8	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.6	1.1
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1

3.4 Age–Sex Composition

The survey population included 31,235 respondents consisting of 15,596 males and 15,639 females. The mean age of female respondents was 29.2 (SD= 9.5) years and is lower than that of males which was 34.0 (SD=4.0) years. The survey population is presented by location (rural/urban), zone, age and sex composition in Table 3.5 and the age sex distribution by location is illustrated in Figure 3.2.

The proportion of females in the rural population (46%) was similar to that in the urban population (47%). The Table shows that in rural areas, 43% of females were aged 15-24 years compared to about 38% of the males. In the urban population, a similar proportion of about 42% of females compared to about 38% of males were aged 15-24 years.

Figure 3.2: Percentage distribution of Age and Sex Composition of the Respondents by Location; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

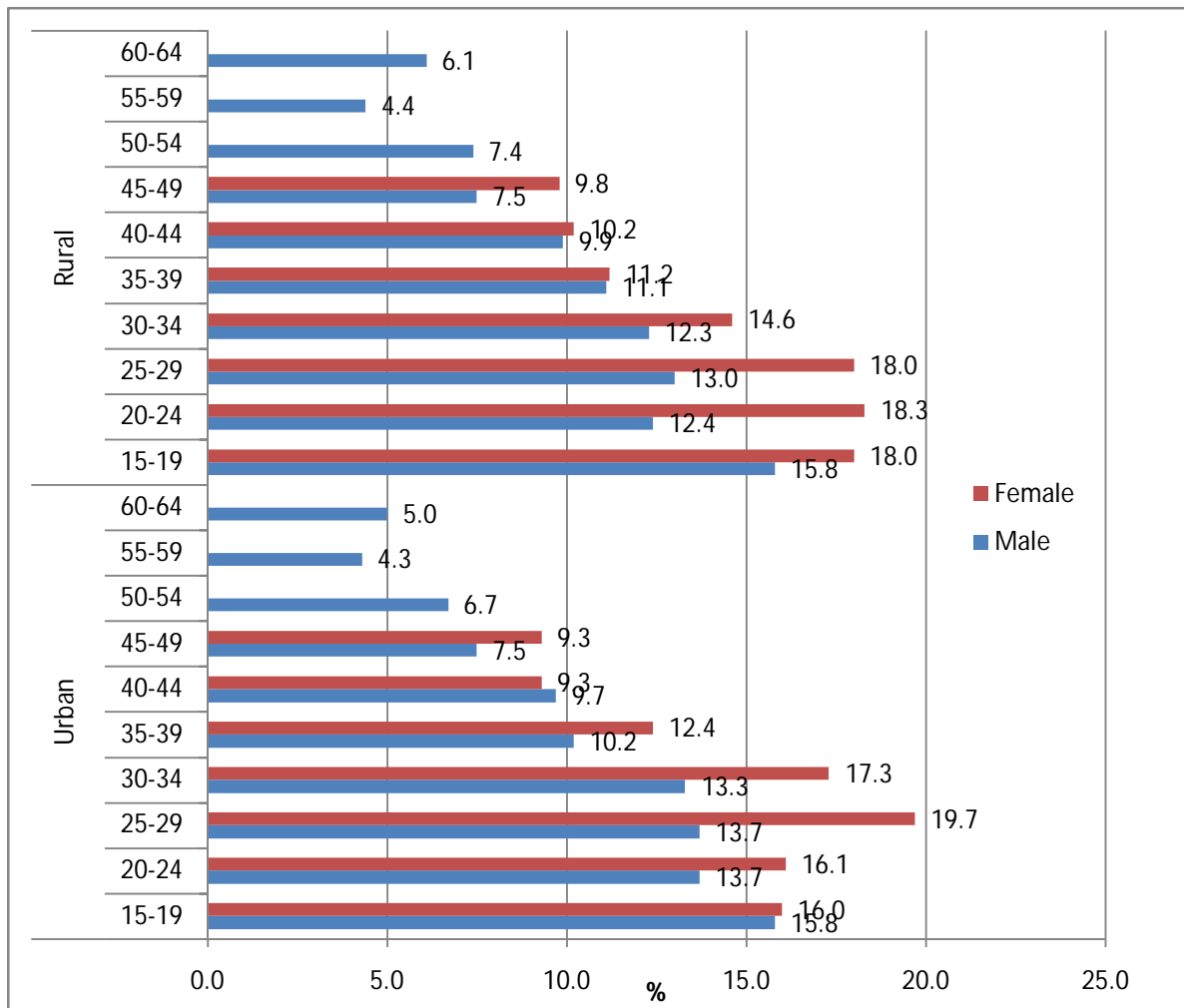


Table 3.5: Percentage age-sex Distribution of Respondents by Location and Zone; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Age groups	North Central		North East		North West		South East		South South		South West		Total		All
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Urban	962	910	505	488	729	649	264	317	624	664	1790	1885	4874	4913	9787
15-19	13.4	15.2	14.6	18.3	14.8	18.5	17.3	19.1	16.9	15.7	16.6	14.9	15.8	16.0	15.9
20-24	14.4	19.0	12.0	18.8	16.2	17.0	10.6	16.5	12.0	15.7	13.7	14.8	13.7	16.1	14.9
25-29	16.7	20.4	13.6	22.8	15.1	17.5	13.2	17.7	15.6	20.6	11.9	19.7	13.7	19.7	16.7
30-34	14.3	16.1	11.9	13.3	11.5	17.0	13.4	16.0	15.3	19.7	13.3	17.7	13.3	17.3	15.3
35-39	11.3	10.8	12.1	10.6	10.0	11.5	11.4	12.5	12.0	11.5	9.2	13.5	10.2	12.4	11.3
40-44	8.2	9.8	12.6	8.7	9.3	8.6	6.6	10.1	8.9	9.7	10.4	9.2	9.7	9.3	9.5
45-49	6.6	8.7	5.9	7.6	6.7	9.9	6.1	8.1	6.9	7.1	8.6	10.2	7.5	9.3	8.4
50-64	15.1	NA	17.4	NA	16.5	NA	21.4	NA	12.5	NA	16.2	NA	16.0	NA	7.9
Rural	2093	2043	2021	1861	2387	2387	1760	1941	1783	1868	678	6266	10722	10726	21448
15-19	14.8	17.6	14.7	19.8	13.7	17.6	20.6	19.0	18.5	18.5	12.1	12.9	15.8	18.0	16.9
20-24	13.8	19.3	12.6	19.8	10.8	19.2	13.5	17.3	14.0	18.3	8.6	12.0	12.4	18.3	15.3
25-29	14.5	19.8	12.2	18.0	13.9	17.5	10.2	16.0	13.3	18.3	13.4	19.4	13.0	18.0	15.5
30-34	14.0	14.5	12.9	14.4	13.3	17.1	9.4	11.9	11.2	13.9	12.7	13.4	12.3	14.6	13.4
35-39	11.3	11.7	12.2	10.7	12.3	9.7	7.8	12.0	11.1	11.5	10.8	13.8	11.1	11.2	11.1
40-44	10.0	9.0	11.3	10.8	10.5	9.9	7.0	11.1	9.1	9.3	12.3	13.1	9.9	10.2	10.1
45-49	7.4	8.1	7.7	6.5	7.3	9.0	7.7	12.8	7.7	10.1	7.5	15.4	7.5	9.8	8.7
50-64	14.2	NA	16.3	NA	18.3	NA	23.8	NA	15.2	NA	22.7	NA	17.9	NA	9.0
Total	3055	2953	2526	2349	3116	3036	2024	225	2407	2532	2468	2511	15596	15639	31235
15-19	14.4	16.9	14.7	19.5	14.0	17.8	20.2	19.0	18.1	17.7	15.5	14.5	15.8	17.3	16.6
20-24	14.0	19.2	12.5	19.6	12.1	18.7	13.1	17.2	13.4	17.6	12.5	14.2	12.8	17.5	15.2
25-29	15.1	20.0	12.5	19.0	14.2	17.5	10.6	16.2	13.9	18.9	12.3	19.6	13.2	18.6	15.9
30-34	14.0	15.0	12.7	14.2	12.8	17.1	9.9	12.5	12.3	15.5	13.2	16.7	12.6	15.5	14.1
35-39	11.3	11.4	12.2	10.7	11.8	10.1	8.3	12.0	11.3	11.5	9.6	13.6	10.8	11.6	11.2
40-44	9.5	9.3	11.6	10.3	10.2	9.6	7.0	11.0	9.0	9.4	10.8	10.0	9.8	9.9	9.9
45-49	7.2	8.3	7.3	6.8	7.1	9.2	7.5	12.1	7.5	9.3	8.4	11.3	7.5	9.6	8.6
50-64	14.5	NA	16.4	NA	17.8	NA	23.4	NA	14.4	NA	17.7	NA	17.2	NA	8.7

NA = Not Applicable

3.5 Educational Attainment

Table 3.6 presents the distribution of the respondents according to the level of education attained. There were differences in the educational attainment between respondents in the rural and urban areas and between zones. A higher proportion of urban respondents had higher level of education (22%) than respondents in the rural (8%) areas. A higher proportion of males than females also had formal education. Nearly two-fifths (37%) of females compared with about one-fifth (22%) of males in rural areas never attended any formal school compared to 14% of females and 8% of male respondents who did not in urban areas.

3.6 Languages Respondents can Read and Speak

The distribution of respondents according to the language they can read with understanding and speak fluently is presented in Table 3.7. All respondents could speak and read at least one of the listed languages. The commonest languages that people could read were English, Hausa, Yoruba, Pidgin English and Igbo in that order. Similarly, the commonest languages people could speak were Hausa, English, Yoruba, Pidgin English and Igbo.

Table 3.6: Percentage Distribution of Females and Males by the Highest Level of School Attended by Zones; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Education	<u>North Central</u>		<u>North East</u>		<u>North West</u>		<u>South East</u>		<u>South South</u>		<u>South West</u>		<u>Total</u>		All
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Urban	962	910	505	488	729	649	264	317	624	664	1790	1885	4874	4913	9787
No Formal Education	5.6	14.4	22.0	42.8	12.3	32.1	1.0	4.3	2.5	3.0	6.2	8.7	7.6	14.2	10.9
Qur'anic only	2.5	1.6	11.4	11.0	15.1	14.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.9	4.3	3.5	3.9
Primary	13.3	16.8	11.0	15.7	11.0	12.0	17.4	8.3	12.2	12.2	15.7	16.7	13.9	15.0	14.5
Secondary	45.7	42.8	31.9	22.9	42.0	32.1	54.8	56.8	57.0	58.9	52.9	55.6	49.3	49.0	49.1
Higher	32.9	24.5	23.7	7.5	19.6	9.2	26.4	30.6	28.2	25.6	24.0	18.0	24.9	18.4	21.6
Rural	2093	2043	2021	1861	2387	2387	1760	1941	1783	1868	678	6266	10722	10726	21448
No Formal Education	23.4	44.1	38.6	58.3	29.5	60.4	7.8	9.6	6.6	10.6	25.3	30.4	22.1	37.3	29.7
Qur'anic only	5.8	1.7	15.8	12.3	27.4	20.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.5	0.0	11.2	7.6	9.4
Primary	18.6	18.6	14.0	11.6	13.9	8.4	23.5	21.4	19.3	26.7	25.9	23.8	18.1	17.2	17.6
Secondary	38.6	30.0	24.7	15.6	22.7	9.7	55.2	58.2	60.7	55.9	35.3	37.4	38.4	32.7	35.6
Higher	13.7	5.7	6.8	2.3	6.5	1.5	13.2	10.5	13.1	6.4	11.1	8.4	10.3	5.3	7.8
Total	3055	2953	2526	2349	3116	3036	2024	225	2407	2532	2468	2511	15596	15639	31235
No Formal Education	18.1	35.3	35.4	55.0	25.2	54.0	6.9	8.9	5.5	8.5	10.6	17.0	13.3	29.0	23.0
Qur'anic only	4.8	1.7	14.9	12.0	24.4	18.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.5	8.7	0.7	6.1	7.4
Primary	17.0	18.0	13.4	12.5	13.2	9.2	22.7	19.6	17.4	22.7	18.0	16.6	18.2	16.4	16.5
Secondary	40.7	33.7	26.1	17.1	27.5	14.8	55.2	58.0	59.7	56.7	48.9	42.2	51.7	38.5	40.4
Higher	19.4	11.2	10.2	3.4	9.8	3.2	14.9	13.3	17.1	11.7	21.0	15.4	16.0	9.9	12.7

Figure 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Females and Males by the Highest Level of Education; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

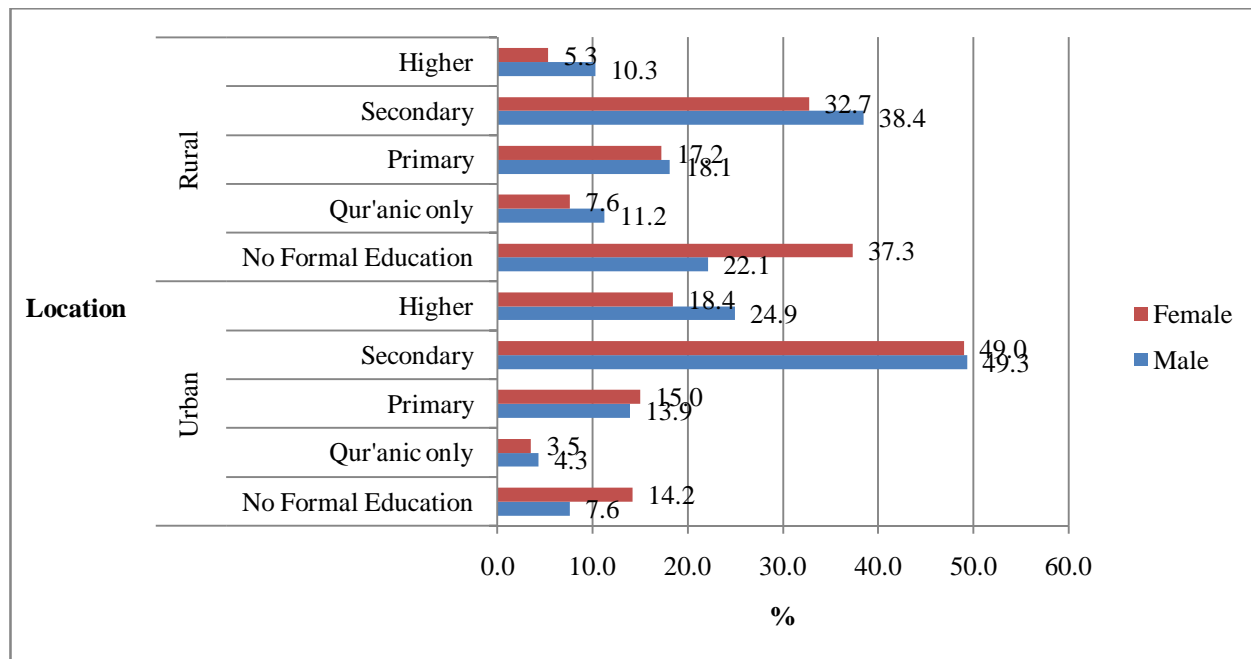


Table 3.7: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Who Could Read and Speak Selected Languages According to Zone; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Zone	North Central		North East		North West		South East		South South		South West		All	
	Read	Speak	Read	Speak	Read	Speak	Read	Speak	Read	Speak	Read	Speak	Read	Speak
Pidgin English	19.3	41.6	6.8	13.9	4.0	10.5	21.2	34.8	41.9	80.5	20.3	26.5	18.3	33.2
English	52.4	51.9	26.9	22.5	25.2	19.3	76.8	74.1	75.8	74.2	66.4	65.6	52.9	50.2
Hausa	26.6	53.0	41.4	85.1	51.9	96.5	1.9	3.7	1.0	2.3	3.2	5.7	21.9	42.2
Arabic	4.3	3.0	10.7	5.2	17.5	6.7	2.3	1.1	0.7	0.4	2.7	1.7	6.9	3.2
Igbo	2.5	4.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	74.7	95.3	7.2	12.5	8.2	9.9	12.8	16.9
Yoruba	11.4	19.6	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.3	3.1	4.8	2.2	4.7	72.2	84.7	18.4	23.2
Fulfide	0.5	1.9	3.2	23.4	1.4	8.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.6	1.1	5.4
Edo	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.7	7.7	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.8
Tiv	6.2	13.7	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.0	2.2
Nupe	2.3	6.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.0
Urhobo	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.1	8.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.6
Ijaw	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	3.1	10.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.9
Efik	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	12.2	15.1	0.9	1.2	2.2	2.8
Kanuri	0.0	0.3	3.4	16.8	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	2.3
Idoma	1.6	5.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.0
None	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0
Others	9.6	45.5	2.3	31.8	0.5	9.0	0.3	0.6	7.6	38.2	1.5	4.0	3.3	19.5
Total	6008	6008	4875	4875	6152	6152	4282	4282	4939	4939	4979	4979	31235	31235

3.7 Marital Status

The distribution of both male and female respondents according to their marital status is shown in Table 3.8. The proportion of females (70%) currently married or living with a sexual partner was generally higher than males (59%) in all the geopolitical zones. However, this proportion was higher in the North West and North East than in other zones. The proportion of females (71%) and males (63%) currently married was also consistently higher among the respondents in the rural areas and among the females across the zones. The proportion of females (22%) and males (35%) who were never married in rural areas was generally lower than in urban areas [29% and 43%, respectively] except for males in South East where the proportion was higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

Table 3.8: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status According to Sex and Zone; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Location	North Central		North East		North West		South East		South South		South West		National		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Both
Urban	962	910	505	488	729	649	264	317	624	664	1790	1885	4874	4913	9787
Currently	51.8	62.4	62.9	74.5	56.2	76.2	50.6	51.3	46.6	57.8	53.7	66.7	53.6	66.2	59.9
Never married	45.2	30.7	35.3	20.9	40.4	20.3	47.2	45.2	50.5	36.3	42.6	27.8	43.2	28.5	35.8
Separated/Divorced	1.8	3	0.8	2.6	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.4	2.1	2.8	1.6	2.8	1.5	2.4	1.9
Widowed	0.3	3.3	0.3	2.1	0.8	2.4	1.3	3.2	0.6	2.6	1.2	2.4	0.9	2.6	1.7
No response	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.0	1.5	0.5	0	0	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.6
Rural	2093	2043	2021	1861	2387	2387	1760	1941	1783	1868	678	6266	10722	10726	21448
Currently	64.5	73.6	68.8	81.6	72.7	86.4	47.4	50.5	51.4	59.7	65.7	71.1	62.5	71.4	66.9
Never married	32.7	20.9	27.6	14.7	25.6	9.7	49.3	40.3	44.9	32.1	30.3	18.9	34.6	22.3	28.5
Separated/Divorced	1.5	1.9	1.8	2	0.7	1.3	1.1	2.5	1.7	3.4	1.3	4.6	1.3	2.3	1.8
Widowed	0.8	3.3	0.8	1.3	0.4	2.2	1.9	6.4	1.8	4.7	0.8	4.8	1.0	3.6	2.3
No response	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
Both	3055	2953	2526	2349	3116	3036	2024	225	2407	2532	2468	2511	15596	15639	31235
Currently	60.7	70.3	67.7	80.2	68.6	84.1	47.8	50.6	50.1	59.2	56.5	67.6	59.3	69.6	64.4
Never married	36.4	23.8	29.2	16	29.3	12.1	49	41	46.4	33.2	39.7	25.9	37.6	24.5	31.1
Separated/Divorced	1.6	2.2	1.6	2.0	0.8	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.9	3.2	1.5	3.2	1.4	2.3	1.8
Widowed	0.7	3.3	0.7	1.5	0.5	2.2	1.8	5.9	1.5	4.1	1.1	2.9	1.0	3.2	2.1
No response	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.5

3.8 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.9 presents the distribution of the respondents according to their religious affiliation. More than half of the respondents reported that they were Christians of whom 41% were non-Catholics and 13% Catholics while 44% reported their religion as Islam. Almost, eighty nine (89%) percent of the respondents in the North West were Muslims while 97% of respondents in the South East were Christians.

Table 3.9: Percentage Distribution of all Respondents by Religious Affiliation and Zone; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Religion	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	All	Number
Islam	42.0	74.9	88.7	1.2	3.1	37.0	44.3	13,775
All Christian*	56.0	24.5	10.5	97.2	94.3	61.7	54.2	16,868
Non Catholic Christians	37.8	21.7	6.7	50.6	80.7	55.2	41.0	12,759
Catholic	18.2	2.8	3.8	46.6	13.5	6.5	13.2	4,109
Traditional	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	236
No religion	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.4	119
Other	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	71
No response	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	33
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	31,235

*combined catholic and non-Catholics

3.9 Age at First Marriage

Information on age at first marriage is presented in Table 3.10. The median age at first marriage was 19.0 years for females and 25.0 years for males. Marriage was generally at an earlier age for respondents (male and female) who had Qur'anic education only and those in northern zones. Females in the North West and North East zones also reported a lower median age at marriage of 22 years and 23 years, respectively than the national average of 25 years for male and 19 years for female.

Table 3.10: Distribution of median age of respondents by State, Location and Zone; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

	Male %	Female %	All
Characteristics			
Location			
Urban	27.0	21.0	24.0
Rural	24.0	18.0	20.0
Zone			
North Central	24.0	19.0	21.0
North East	23.0	17.0	20.0
North West	22.0	15.0	18.0
South East	30.0	22.0	26.0
South South	26.0	20.0	23.0
South West	28.0	22.0	25.0
Education			
No Formal	23.0	16.0	19.0
Qur'anic Only	21.0	15.0	19.0
Primary	25.0	19.0	22.0
Secondary	25.0	21.0	23.0
Higher	28.0	25.0	27.0
Total	25.0	19.0	21.0

3.10 Polygamous Unions

The level of polygamy was highest in the North West for both male and female respondents compared with respondents from other zones. In the South, polygamy was more common in the South West (16%) than in the South East (5%) and South South (9%). The percentage distribution of currently married male and female respondents in polygamous unions is presented in Table 3.11. Generally, more females (24%) than males (17%) were in polygamous unions. The proportion of respondents in polygamous unions was also generally higher in the North than in the South and higher among male and female respondents that never attended school or with Qur'anic education only and among respondents who were Muslims.

Table 3.11: Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Males and Females who were in Polygamous Unions by Selected Background Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Male		Female		Both	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Age						
15-19	3.3	30	17.6	517	16.8	547
20-24	6.9	248	19.7	1384	17.8	1632
25-29	8.2	806	22.9	2041	18.8	2846
30-34	11.0	1315	25.0	1938	19.4	3253
35-39	15.4	1353	26.3	1488	21.1	2841
40-44	19.0	1287	28.3	1166	23.4	2453
45-49	19.8	948	28.7	1028	24.5	1977
50-64	73.5	2231	NA	NA	73.5	942
Religion						
Islam	25.0	4281	36.0	4917	30.9	9198
Non Catholic	8.7	2876	12.1	3551	10.6	6429
Catholic	6.0	886	10.5	993	8.3	1877
Traditional	24.0	96	34.0	53	27.5	149
No religion	14.3	49	18.2	22	15.5	71
Other	11.8	17	28.6	14	20.0	30
No response	11.1	9	25.0	8	17.6	17
Location						
Urban	13.7	2546	18.3	3240	16.2	5786
Rural	18.7	5670	27.6	6321	23.4	11993
Zone						
North Central	18.9	1217	26.5	1353	22.9	2570
North East	19.5	1233	26.0	1331	22.9	2564
North West	26.0	2254	41.3	2682	34.3	4936
South East	3.9	773	5.1	883	4.5	1654
South South	8.0	1094	9.8	1287	8.9	2380
South West	14.3	1648	17.4	2026	16.0	3674
Education						
No Formal	23.2	1841	35.5	3473	31.3	5315
Qur'anic only	28.7	1016	42.0	774	34.5	1790
Primary	17.4	1681	22.0	1781	19.8	3462
Secondary	10.5	2435	11.8	2748	11.2	5182
Higher	11.2	1232	7.6	775	9.8	2007
Total	17.1	8205	24.4	9551	21.0	17756

NA: Not Applicable

3.11 Occupational Distribution

Table 3.12 presents the occupational distribution of all the respondents according to rural/urban locations and zones. Farming, Forestry, Fishing and Mining were the main occupations reported by about 31% of the respondents in the rural areas; with varying proportions from 17% in the South East to about 42% in the North East. Generally, majority of the respondents in urban areas were either self-employed owning small businesses (27%) or students 23%.

Table 3.12: Percentage Distribution of all Respondents' occupation by location and Zone, FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Occupation	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	All	Total
Urban	1298	791	1684	519	1357	5330	10979	
Director / Upper management	0.2	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.1	18
Other management	0.2	0.1	1.2	1	0.3	0.8	0.7	75
Sales manager /representative/Insurance broker	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.7	82
Professional/Specialist	2.5	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.8	3.4	2.4	266
Self employed/Own small business	24.5	14	19.7	29.1	29.2	31.6	27.2	2990
Self employed (Informal sector/hawkers/vendors etc	4.2	1.9	2	3.1	4.6	7.3	5.2	572
Blue collar skilled & semi skilled	3.1	2.3	4	1.5	5.1	7	5.2	574
Unskilled	2.9	1.8	2.5	5.4	2.9	4.6	3.7	405
Clerk/Clerical	0.5	0.3	-	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	61
Civil servant	11.7	11.3	7.2	10.6	8	5.2	7.3	805
Farmer/Forestry/Fishing/Mining	4.2	20.7	9.4	4	3.7	3.8	5.9	650
Housewife	9	22.6	24.9	2.9	5.1	2.6	8.6	939
Pensioner/Retired	1.1	0.5	0.4	1.3	1	0.9	0.8	91
Unemployed	4.2	5.2	3.1	5.4	5	3	3.7	406
Student	25.5	15.7	19.3	30.3	26.5	23	23	2522
Other	5.8	2.3	4.5	2.9	5.4	4.9	23.1	523
Rural	3101	3044	5446	3364	3662	1511	20128	
Director / Upper management	-	0.2	0	0.1	-	-	0.1	11
Other management	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	43
Sales manager/representative/Insurance broker	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	26
Professional/Specialist	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	127
Self employed/Own small business	10.1	7.2	9.3	20.8	22.1	19.1	14.1	2832
Self employed (Informal sector/hawkers/vendors etc	3	2.4	0.8	3.7	3.3	5	2.6	530
Blue collar skilled & semi skilled	1.5	1.2	1.1	3.1	3.2	6.8	2.3	468
Unskilled	1.5	1.4	1.2	5.6	1.9	2.5	2.3	455
Clerk/Clerical	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.3	59
Civil servant	3.8	3.4	2.6	4.7	3.9	2.4	3.5	700
Farmer/Forestry/Fishing/Mining	38.2	42.0	33.2	17.4	23.2	39.4	31.3	6309
Housewife	16.1	26.2	36.5	4.8	3.8	1.7	17.9	3612
Pensioner/Retired	0.5	0.4	0.4	1	0.9	0.6	0.6	122
Unemployed	2.6	3.7	3.2	6.3	6.3	1.5	4.1	833
Student	17.9	9.2	8.5	28.6	26	15.9	17.2	3454
Other	3	1.7	2.7	1.6	4	3.4	2.7	547

3.12 Mobility

Respondents were asked to indicate whether they had been away from home for more than one month in the last twelve months preceding the survey on the assumption that people who travel away from their homes are more likely to engage in risky sexual behaviour. The responses are presented in Table 3.13 by selected demographic characteristics and zones. The highest proportion of respondents (39%) who had travelled from their homes in the last month was in the age group of 20-24 years. A higher proportion of male respondents (40%) compared with females (31%) as well as respondents living in urban (38%) compared with rural (34%) areas had also been away from their homes for more than one month in the survey year. The zonal distribution also revealed that South South (46%) reported the highest proportion of respondents who had been away from home in the last 12 months prior to the survey period compared to the other zones.

Table 3.13: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who had been away from home for more than one month in the last 12 months prior to the survey by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	National
Total	6008	4875	6152	4282	4939	4979	31235
Sex							
Male	43.6	42.0	28.2	38.9	49.3	40.4	39.5
Female	32.4	28.0	15.3	35.6	42.1	36.8	31.0
Location							
Urban	43.5	38.2	26.8	44.2	45.2	38.1	38.2
Rural	35.8	34.5	20.4	36.1	45.8	40.3	33.6
Age group							
15-19	30.4	26.7	18.0	34.2	37.4	34.3	29.8
20-24	41.3	36.1	21.4	46.5	48.3	47.3	39.0
25-29	42.0	36.3	24.4	45.8	47.0	38.1	37.7
30-34	40.0	36.6	24.3	34.8	48.0	38.3	36.1
35-39	34.9	37.3	25.7	36.9	48.1	39.4	36.6
40-44	38.0	37.1	20.7	30.4	45.2	40.4	34.7
45-49	40.1	37.4	21.8	34.2	47.0	36.3	35.1
50-54	38.9	48.3	18.5	36.7	49.4	35.5	36.0
55-59	32.9	35.1	17.4	24.8	50.5	37.3	32.1
60-64	37.6	31.4	18.6	25.0	40.8	29.4	28.0
Education							
None	23.1	25.7	12.8	16.3	34.7	31.1	20.9
Qur'anic	42.4	37.4	22.7	41.7	50.0	45.3	28.3
Primary	37.4	37.6	30.3	26.6	40.7	36.9	35.1
Secondary	42.1	43.8	28.9	39.1	45.4	38.0	39.8
Higher	54.5	61.1	36.2	56.6	58.5	46.3	51.2
Marital status							
Currently married	36.6	34.2	20.9	32.5	46.8	37.1	33.1
Never married	41.5	39.1	25.1	43.4	44.9	41.2	39.7
Separated /Divorced	34.9	40.0	28.4	32.3	44.1	36.3	36.9
Widowed	35.7	32.5	17.5	30.7	35.7	36.2	31.7
No response	36.4	31.8	28.6	41.7	60.0	58.8	42.8
Total	38.1	35.3	21.9	37.2	45.6	38.6	35.3

3.13 Access to Communication Facilities

Table 3.14 presents information on access to communication facilities according to the zones and locations. More than four-fifths of the respondents in urban and rural areas reported that they had access to radio, and this was higher in the urban area where it ranged from 82% in North East to 95% in the South East than the rural area where it ranged from 66% in the North East to 91% in the South East. Access to television among respondents was lower than that of the radio in both rural (44%) and urban areas (84%) across the zones. Overall, access to Global Satellite Mobile (GSM) phone was higher in urban (90%) than rural (75%) areas. The proportion of those who had access to telephone (landline) was also higher in urban (6%) than rural (4%) areas.

Table 3.14: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Access to Communication Facilities According to Location and Zone; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Zone	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Total
Urban	1872	993	1378	581	1288	3675	9747
Radio	84.8	86.5	89.5	91	81.8	85.2	85.8
TV	84.1	59.6	68.6	89.7	91.4	89.7	83.8
Video	66.8	39.8	46.7	77.5	64.2	72.6	64.8
Cable/Satellite dish	24.5	16.3	26	30.3	27.8	15.7	20.6
GSM phone	89.9	82.2	80.4	91	94	92.7	89.8
Telephone-landline	5.8	2.4	6	5.4	9.6	5.5	5.9
Rural	4136	3882	4774	3701	3651	1304	21448
Radio	74.8	82.3	85	90.5	81.1	84.5	83.2
TV	44.8	21.2	23.4	69.9	65.5	49	43.7
Video	28.6	13	13	49.9	38.1	35.1	27.8
Cable/Satellite dish	6.8	3.4	3.2	6.3	8.2	6.6	5.5
GSM phone	83.6	67	59.9	84.5	84	81	74.7
Telephone -landline	3.7	3.4	2.2	5.8	6.5	4.4	4.2
Both	6008	4875	6152	4282	4939	4979	31235
Radio	78.1	83.3	86.3	90.5	81.3	85.1	84.2
TV	58	30.2	36.3	72.6	72.9	81.1	58.9
Video	41.5	19.3	22.6	53.7	45.6	64.7	41.7
Cable/Satellite dish	12.8	6.4	9.6	9.6	13.8	13.8	11.3
GSM phone	85.7	70.5	65.7	85.4	86.8	90.2	80.4
Telephone-landline	4.4	3.1	3.3	5.8	7.4	5.3	4.8

3.14 Use of Drinks Containing Alcohol

Among the background information collected from the respondents was the frequency at which they drank alcohol containing drinks during the last four weeks prior to the survey and on their use of psychoactive drugs. It is assumed that those who drank alcohol containing drinks or used drugs may be more likely to engage in risky sexual behaviour.

Table 3.15 shows that about 18% of the respondents in urban areas compared with 21% in rural areas reported that they took drinks containing alcohol during the last four weeks prior to the survey. The frequency of alcohol intake within the period showed that 3% of the respondents in urban areas compared with 4% of those in rural areas had taken drinks containing alcohol on daily basis. The proportion of alcohol intake was least in North West (4% in urban and 6% in rural) and highest in South South (39% in urban and 40% in rural) and South East (33% in urban and 36% in rural).

Table 3.15: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have used Drinks containing Alcohol within the last 4 weeks by Zone and Location; FMOH, Nigerian, 2012

Location	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	All
Urban	1872	993	1378	581	1288	3675	9747
Everyday	1.9	2.8	1.5	2.7	5.3	2.9	2.9
At least once a week	7.1	3.6	2.0	20.9	23.2	9.2	9.7
Less than once a week	2.9	0.8	0.8	9.7	10.7	6.0	5.2
Never	87.1	92.6	94.6	65.5	59.5	81.2	81.4
Not sure	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.5
No response	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
% drinking alcohol in each Zone	11.9	7.2	4.3	33.3	39.2	18.1	17.8
Rural	4136	3882	4774	3701	3651	1304	21448
Everyday	4.4	4.6	1.3	5.1	6.6	2.8	4.0
At least once a week	10.6	6.1	3.9	20.5	20.3	10.2	11.5
Less than once a week	3.6	1.3	0.9	10.4	13.0	5.9	5.5
Never	80.6	87.2	93.3	62.7	59.3	80.2	78.1
Not sure	0.6	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.5
No response	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3
% drinking alcohol in each Zone	18.6	12.0	6.1	36.0	39.9	18.9	21.0

3.15 Use of Psychoactive Drugs

Respondents were asked about use of psychoactive drugs indicating whether or not they had ever tried any psychoactive drugs such as marijuana, cocaine, heroin and solvents (glue). Generally 1% of the respondents had reported ever using any of the psychoactive drugs. The highest proportion was reported among the respondents from the South East (2%) and South South (2%) zones, and a higher proportion among males (2%) than females (1%). Respondents in the age group 25-29 years (2%) also reported higher proportion of use as well as those who have primary education (2%).

Table 3.12: Percentage Distribution of all Respondents who have used any of Psychoactive Drugs according to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Psychoactive drugs							
Characteristics	Marijuana	Glue	Cocaine	Heroin	Others	ANY	Total
Sex							
Male	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	2.2	15596
Female	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.6	15639
Location							
Urban	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.3	21448
Rural	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.4	
Zone							
North Central	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.0	6008
North East	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	4875
North West	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.0	6152
South East	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.7	4282
South South	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.5	4939
South West	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.4	4979
Education							
No Formal	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.9	7656
Qur'anic only	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	2258
Primary	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.8	5264
Secondary	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.7	12172
Higher	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.3	3835
Marital status							
Currently	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.1	19943
Never married	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.8	9624
Separated/Divorced	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.8	599
Widowed	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.2	2.0	646
No response	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	
Age group							
15-19	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.0	5243
20-24	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.5	4848
25-29	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.7	5000
30-34	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.5	4336
35-39	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.5	3457
40-44	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.1	3094
45-49	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.1	2626
50-64	2.9	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.9	4.3	2631
Total	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.4	31235

3.16 Smoking and use of Cocaine Injection

Table 3.17 shows that smoking and use of cocaine injection were generally low among the respondents. About 4% of the total respondents smoked cigarettes currently, and this was higher in rural (5%) than urban (4%) areas and was consistently so in each of the zones except the North East and North West where the proportions of smokers were higher in the urban areas. The South South (6%) and South East (6%) recorded the highest proportion of smokers while the least were reported in the North East (3%). Also two percent of the total respondents used other forms of tobacco apart from cigarette and this was higher in rural (2%) than urban (1%) areas. The North Central Zone (4%)

reported the highest proportion, higher in its rural (5%) than urban (1%) communities. The North West (1%) had the least proportion and is the only Zone where the use of other forms of tobacco was higher in the urban (1%) than rural (1%) areas. Overall, 1% tried injecting cocaine or heroin using syringe and needle with highest reported in North Central (2%) and least in South West (1%) and slightly lower in the rural communities of North Central (2%), North West (1%) and South South (1%) than their urban communities.

Table 3.17: Percentage Distribution of all Respondents who have ever smoked and Injected Cocaine According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria 2012

Zone	Currently smoke cigarettes		Currently smoke or use any other form of tobacco apart from cigarette		Have tried INJECTING cocaine or heroin using a syringe and needle	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
North Central	4.9	4340	3.9	4400	1.7	4393
Rural	5.5	3102	5.1	3102	1.7	3096
North East	2.6	3829	1.3	3828	1.6	3826
Rural	2.6	3040	1.4	3039	1.8	3036
North West	3.7	7128	1.0	7130	1.1	7126
Rural	3.6	5442	1.0	5443	1.0	5441
South East	5.6	3877	3.4	3875	1.1	3876
Rural	5.9	3361	3.6	3359	1.2	3360
South South	5.8	5012	2.0	5013	1.1	5004
Rural	5.9	3656	2.7	3657	1.1	3647
South West	3.4	6832	1.6	6828	0.7	6830
Rural	4.9	1509	2.1	1509	0.9	1507
Rural	4.6	20110	2.4	20109	1.3	20087
Missing	**	60	**	64	**	83
National	4.2	31235	2.0	31235	1.2	31235

** suppressed as sample size is below 30

3.17 Wealth Quintile

Table 3.18 shows the Zonal distribution of the respondents' wealth quintile by sex using the possessions of individuals surveyed. The South West had the highest (37%) wealth quintile while North East had the least (3%). In general there was no appreciable difference between males and females in the upper wealth although the males had slightly higher proportion in this wealth quintile in all the zones.

**Table 3.18: Percentage Distribution of all Respondents' Wealth category by Sex and Zone;
FMOH, Nigeria, 2012**

	Wealth Category	poorest	Poorer	Average	Wealthier	Wealthiest	All Respondents
Zone	Sex						
North Central	Male	21.2	22.0	23.7	18.9	14.3	1872
	Female	26.3	22.3	20.1	16.0	15.4	4136
	Total	23.7	22.2	21.9	17.4	14.8	6008
North East	Male	38.1	31.0	17.3	8.2	5.4	993
	Female	42.6	30.3	15.5	7.7	3.9	3882
	Total	40.3	30.7	16.4	8.0	4.7	4875
North West	Male	35.5	27.6	19.2	9.8	7.9	1378
	Female	41.5	27.5	14.8	8.1	8.0	4774
	Total	38.4	27.6	17.0	8.9	8.0	6152
South East	Male	5.1	14.1	24.4	29.8	26.6	581
	Female	7.2	14.7	23.9	27.6	26.6	3701
	Total	6.2	14.4	24.2	28.6	26.6	4282
South South	Male	5.3	15.7	27.0	27.4	24.6	1288
	Female	6.4	16.1	26.0	24.9	26.6	3651
	Total	5.8	15.9	26.5	26.2	25.6	4939
South West	Male	5.1	11.8	16.9	30.1	36.1	3675
	Female	5.3	10.0	16.6	31.0	37.1	1304
	Total	5.2	10.9	16.7	30.5	36.6	4979
National	Male	18.8	20.3	20.9	20.4	19.5	15596
	Female	21.2	19.7	19.1	19.6	20.5	15639
	Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	31235

3.18 Discussion and Conclusions

The males were almost in equal proportion with the females which is consistent with Nigerian sex population mix. The rural-urban distribution of this survey population show that about two-thirds lived in rural areas; a result that is also in consonance with Nigeria census thereby underscoring the representativeness of this study's sample size and sampling. The findings that the proportion without any formal education was higher in the rural (30%) than the urban area (11%), higher among females than males also agrees with the current demographic trend in Nigeria. However, it is surprising to find that the commonest language Nigerians can speak was either English or pidgin English with more than 70% of the study population indicating this compared to Hausa (42%), Yoruba (23%) and Igbo (17%) languages. The median age at marriage remained higher among the males than the females in urban than rural and usually the husbands are older than their wives in the Nigerian culture. Marriage appears universal in Nigeria as a precursor to having children and finding from this study population that almost two-third of females aged 15-49 years are married is consistent with this and may explain the high fertility rate currently experienced in the country. The study also confirmed that the major religions in the country are Christianity and Islam.

Practice of polygamy is lower in the Southern zones than Northern zones and this can be associated with differential in religion and tradition between the South and the North. It is not surprising that majority of rural dwellers engaged in farming, fishing and mining while small scale businesses and office work thrive more in urban areas. With the advent of GSM, communication has become available to more than three-quarters of rural dwellers. It is also surprising to note that alcohol usage is lower in the urban area than the rural.

That almost 2% of Nigerians use psychoactive drugs raises a lot of concern when we consider the general population of Nigeria. The same goes for smoking and cocaine injection. However, there is a need to exercise caution in the interpretation of the use of syringes and needles as some respondents who therapeutically inject drugs like insulin for diabetes might have responded as positive since they practice the use not mindful of the drug being asked about. The finding that about 40% of the respondents from the North East and North West were in the poorest quintile requires some policy implication to improve their living conditions.

SECTION 4

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

4.0 Sexual Behaviour

In Nigeria as in other parts of sub-Saharan Africa, sexual intercourse is the main mode of transmission of HIV as well as other sexually transmitted infections. The understanding of patterns of sexual behaviour is important in assessing the factors contributing to the HIV and AIDS epidemic and other sexually transmitted infections, and also to determine the impact of interventions on sexual behaviour. This section presents the findings from the questions posed to the respondents on their sexual behaviour. Information in this section includes age at first sex, types and number of sexual partners, and the practice of sex in exchange for money, favours or gifts.

4.1 Ever Had Sex

The percentage distribution of both male and female respondents who had ever had sex according to location, zone, education and age is presented in Table 4.1. Overall, a little more than four-fifths (83%) of the female respondents compared with 78% of the male respondents had ever had sex. The proportion of female respondents that had ever had sex ranged from 74% in the South East to 85% in the North West while for the males the proportion ranged between 74% (North West) and 82% (South South). Among young persons aged 15-19 years, 37% of the female and 20% of the males had engaged in sex while from age 30 years and above nearly all respondents reported that they have had sexual intercourse. A higher proportion of male and female in rural areas had engaged in sex compared with their counterparts in urban areas.

Table 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have ever had Sex according to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Female	Number of women	Male	Number of men
Location				
Rural	84.0	10726	78.8	10722
Urban	79.7	4913	75.6	4874
Zone				
North Central	82.6	2953	81.0	3055
North East	84.7	2349	77.0	2526
North West	85.4	3036	73.9	3116
South East	74.3	2258	74.0	2024
South South	85.5	2532	81.7	2407
South West	81.0	2511	79.0	2468
Education				
Never attended school	91.1	4846	85.4	2810
Qur'anic only	88.0	900	84.4	1358
Primary	89.0	2620	85.2	2644
Secondary	71.7	5769	67.3	6403
Higher	85.5	1486	86.1	2349
Age group				
15-19	37.4	2770	19.7	2473
20-24	80.6	2813	58.4	2035
25-29	92.0	2902	83.4	2098
30-34	95.8	2349	94.8	1987
35-39	96.5	1761	96.7	1696
40-44	95.8	1561	96.5	1533
45-49	96.5	1483	97.4	1143
50-64	NA	NA	97.0	2631
Marital Status				
Married/Co-habiting	97.1	10714	97.7	9229
Never married	39.5	3850	45.8	5774
Separated/Divorced	97.2	377	93.9	222
Widowed	98.0	499	96.1	147
Total	82.5	15639	77.7	15596

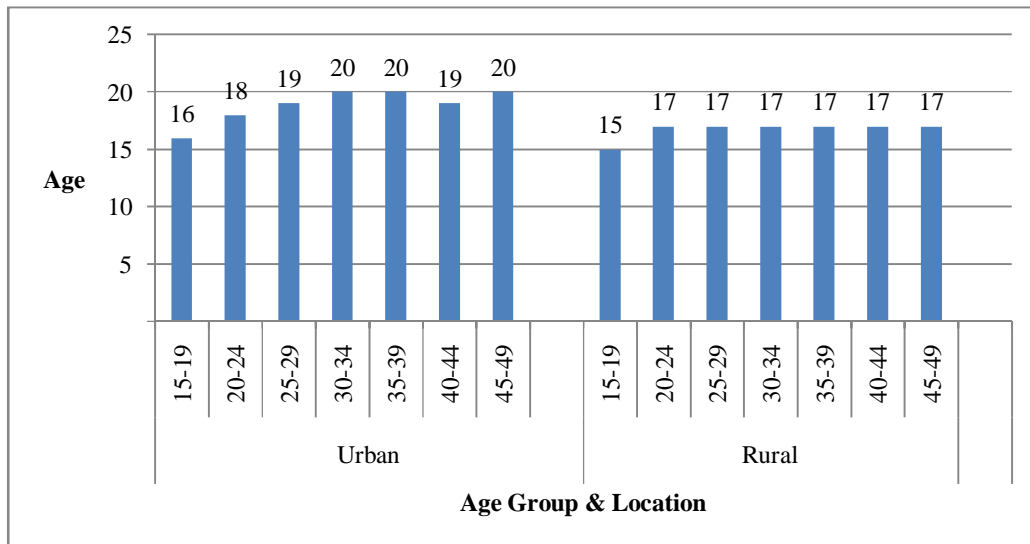
4.2 Age at First Sex

The median age at first sex for both females and males 15-24 years of age based on the responses obtained during the survey is presented in Table 4.2. The median age at first sex for respondents aged 15-24 years was 17.0 years for both males and females. Females in the North East and North West reported the lowest median age at first sexual intercourse (15 years) while among the males it was lowest in the South South (16 years). Median age at first sex for females in the rural area (15 years) was lower than the urban areas (17 years). [Fig. 4.1] For males (15-24 years), the median age at first sex was (17 years) in both urban and rural areas.

Table 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Median Age at First Sex among Youths 15-24 Years Old according to Selected Characteristics; FMOH; Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Youth 15 to 24 years of age	
	Female	Male
Location		
Rural	16.00	17.00
Urban	18.00	17.00
Zone		
North Central	17.00	17.00
North East	16.00	18.00
North West	15.00	19.00
South East	18.00	18.00
South South	17.00	17.00
South West	18.00	17.00
Education		
Never attended school	15.00	18.00
Qur'anic only	15.00	19.00
Primary	16.00	17.00
Secondary	17.00	17.00
Higher	19.00	18.00
Marital Status		
Married/Co-habiting	16.00	18.00
Never married	17.00	17.00
Separated/Divorced	17.00	18.00
Widowed	15.00	18.00
No response	16.40	19.00
National	17.00	17.00

Figure 4.1: Median Age at First Sex of Females Respondents according to Age Groups: FMOH; Nigeria, 2012



4.3 Current Sexual Activity

Information on the proportion of persons who had sex within the twelve months prior to the survey is important in assessing the extent of current sexual activity in a country and provides a basis for measuring other useful indicators. Table 4.3 shows the percentage of respondents who had sex in the last twelve months preceding the survey. Sixty-eight (68%) percent of females and 67% of males had sex in the last twelve months preceding the survey. In general, sexual activity is higher among females in the age range of 25-39 years and among males in the 30-49years age groups. It was also observed that sexual activity among women in the last 12 months preceding the survey was highest in the North West (76%) and lowest in the South East (54%). For men, current sexual activity ranged from (59%) in the South East to 74% in the South South.

Table 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Female and Male Respondents Who Had Sexual Intercourse in the Past 12 Months Preceding the Survey among All Respondents According To Selected Characteristics: FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Female		Male	
	Women who had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women	Men who had sex in the last 12 month	Number of men
Location				
Rural	68.9	10726	67.9	10722
Urban	67.1	4913	64.3	4874
Zone				
North Central	64.5	2953	68.1	3055
North East	73.6	2349	69.1	2526
North West	76.2	3036	65.7	3116
South East	54.4	2258	58.7	2024
South South	73.9	2532	74.4	2407
South West	63.8	2511	63.4	2468
Education				
Never attended school	71.6	4846	67.5	2810
Qur'anic only	75.6	900	75.6	1358
Primary	72.1	2620	72.1	2644
Secondary	59.1	5769	59.1	6403
Higher	75.5	1486	75.5	2349
Age group				
15-19	32.0	2770	16.1	2473
20-24	70.8	2813	49.8	2035
25-29	80.9	2902	73.0	2098
30-34	84.7	2349	85.4	1987
35-39	81.5	1761	88.7	1696
40-44	71.8	1561	87.7	1533
45-49	58.1	1483	83.6	1143
50-64	NA	NA	71.8	2631
Marital Status				
Married/Co-habiting	85.5	10714	87.0	9229
Never married	30.5	3850	36.9	5774
Separated/Divorced	39.0	377	47.9	222
Widowed	18.0	499	32.5	147
Total	68.3	15639	66.6	15596

NA: Not Applicable

Table 4.4 presents the proportion of sexually active respondents who had sex in the last twelve months preceding the survey according to selected characteristics. Among those who have ever had sex, about 82% of female respondents and 86% of males reported having had sex in the twelve months preceding the survey. Among the never-married sexually active respondents, 77% of the females and 80% of the males had engaged in sexual intercourse in the last twelve months preceding the survey.

Table 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who had Sex in the Last 12 Months among the Respondents who Reported Ever Having Sex According to Selected Characteristics: FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Female		Male	
	Women who had sex in the 12 months	Number of women who have ever had sex	Men who had sex in the last 12 month	Number of men who have ever had sex
Location				
Rural	81.0	8429	85.8	7970
Urban	83.2	4399	84.6	4117
Zone				
North Central	77.1	1790	84.4	1804
North East	85.5	1556	89.6	1540
North West	87.7	2979	89.0	2696
South East	72.4	1518	79.0	1359
South South	85.9	2177	90.5	2018
South West	78.2	2806	79.4	2669
Education				
Never attended school	77.0	4112	78.7	2258
Qur'anic only	89.4	836	89.4	1146
Primary	80.7	2267	84.5	2196
Secondary	84.7	4281	87.4	4413
Higher	84.0	1318	87.1	2062
Age group				
15-19	84.7	1005	81.5	486
20-24	86.9	2191	84.6	1170
25-29	87.1	2657	87.0	1719
30-34	87.2	2313	89.9	1864
35-39	83.6	1743	91.3	1625
40-44	73.9	1474	90.3	1478
45-49	59.1	1447	85.4	1142
50-64	Na	na	72.1	2605
Marital Status				
Married/Co-habiting	87.0	10410	88.7	8954
Never married	76.5	1493	80.3	2659
Separated/Divorced	40.2	348	51.3	199
Widowed	18.0	489	33.8	148
No response	69.4	36	71.6	81
Total	81.8	12828	85.4	12087

4.4 Types of Sexual Partners

Both male and female respondents who reported having sexual intercourse in the last twelve months preceding the survey were asked to state the number and type of partners they had. A distinction was made between marital and cohabiting partners, boy/girlfriends, casual and commercial partners.

A marital/co-habiting partner was defined as a partner either married or living together as married with the respondent. All non-marital, non-co-habiting sexual partners were considered non-marital partners.

A boyfriend/girlfriend was defined as a non-spousal partner but more stable than a casual sex partner. A

casual partner was defined as a partner one met on a casual basis and who may or may not have demanded payment, gift or favour for sex with little or no commitment on either side. A commercial partner was defined as one who demanded payment for sex on a strictly cash basis.

4.4.1 Sex with Non-Marital Partners

Figure 4.2 presents the proportion of females and males that had sex with non-marital partners during the last 12 months preceding the survey by zone. Overall more males (25%) than females (12%) had sex with a non-marital partner in the last 12 months preceding the survey.

Among females, non-marital sex was most common in the South South and South East (25%) and least in the North West (4%) and North East (5%). The highest proportion of males that had sex with non-marital partners was seen in the South South (41%), while the lowest was seen in the North West (10%). The frequency distribution of respondents who had sex with a non-marital partner in the last 12 months before survey by age and sex is shown in Figure 4.3.

Figure 4.2: Percentage Distribution of male and female Respondents who had Sex with a Non-marital Partner in the last 12 months before survey by Zone; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

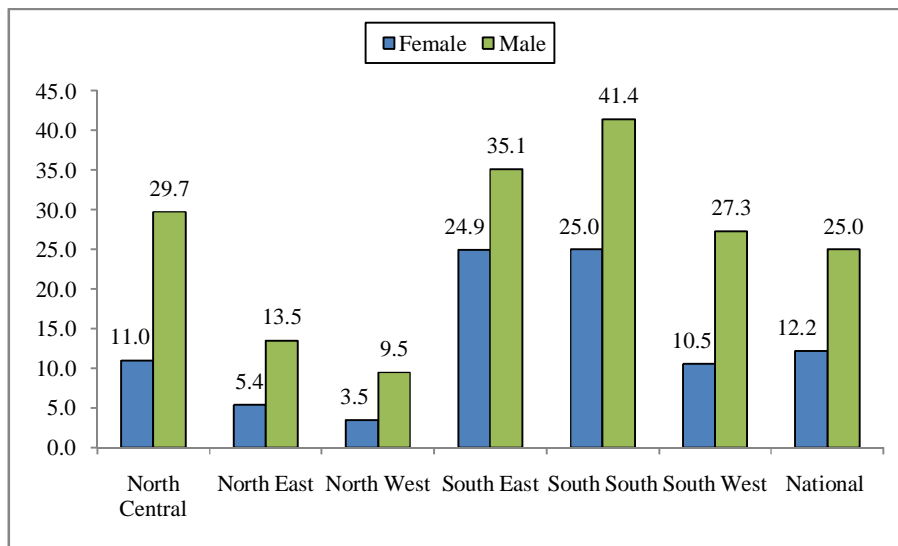
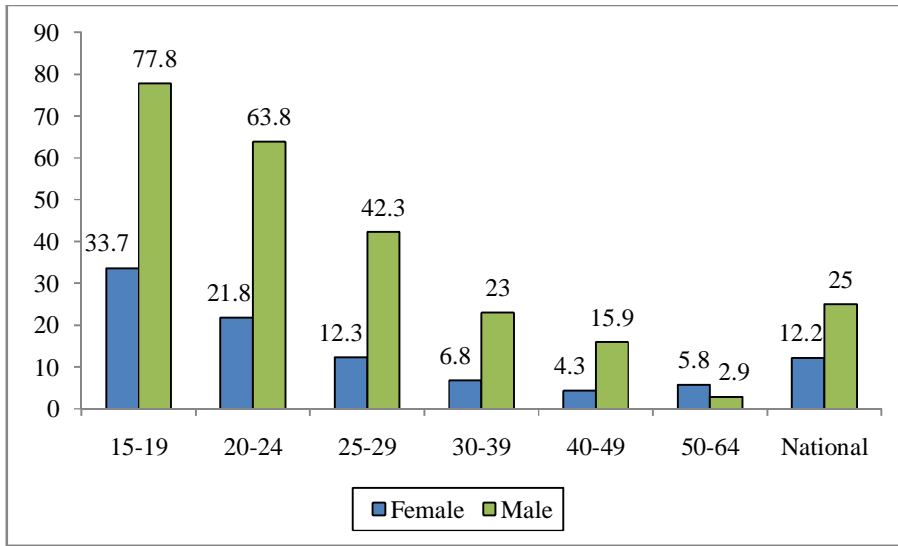


Figure 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who had Sex with a Non-marital Partner in the last 12 months before survey by Age and Sex; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012



4.5 Sex in Exchange for Gift or Favour

Table 4.5 shows the distribution of respondents who had ever had sex in exchange for gift or favour. Five percent (5%) of females and 7% of males reported that they have ever accepted or given gifts of some kind or favour in exchange for sex. The proportion of respondents who had received or given some kind of gifts or favour for sex was higher among the younger age group (15-29 years), in the urban areas and among those with primary, secondary and higher education. The proportion that had accepted or given gifts or some kind of favour in exchange for sex was highest in the South South for females (13%) and in the South East for males (10%).

Table 4.5: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Who Have Ever had Sex in Exchange for Gifts or Favours among all Respondents who have ever had sex According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Female	Number of women	Male	Number of men
Location				
Rural	5.8	8434	6.6	7973
Urban	4.2	4401	7.4	4118
Zone				
North Central	5.1	1792	8.0	1807
North East	4.0	1556	5.8	1541
North West	1.4	2979	5.4	2697
South East	8.4	1518	9.5	1360
South South	12.8	2180	8.9	2017
South West	2.7	2810	5.3	2668
Education				
Never attended school	2.4	4110	3.9	2259
Qur'anic only	2.0	837	1.9	1146
Primary	6.2	2269	8.1	2196
Secondary	7.8	4287	8.7	4414
Higher	6.6	1319	7.7	2062
Age group				
15-19	8.9	1004	9.3	484
20-24	7.5	2194	7.9	1170
25-29	5.8	2659	7.3	1719
30-34	4.7	2313	7.2	1864
35-39	4.2	1743	6.5	1624
40-44	3.7	1469	7.1	1477
45-49	2.1	1298	5.6	1143
50-64	NA	NA	71.8	2690
Marital Status				
Married/Co-habiting	3.7	10417	5.8	8957
Never married	15.9	1494	10.4	2658
Separated/Divorced	8.3	348	6.5	199
Widowed	4.7	489	8.1	149
No response	2.6	38	7.4	81
Total	5.3	12786	6.9	12044

NA: Not Applicable

4.6 Multiple Sexual Partners

An important aspect of sexual behaviour is sexual intercourse with multiple sexual partners because it carries significant implication for sexual and reproductive health, including transmission of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections. Information was collected from all respondents who had sex in the last 12 months preceding the survey on how many of a particular type of partner (both marital and non-marital partners) they had sex with during the period. The results are presented in Table 4.6.

Of all the respondents who have ever had sex within the past 12 months, only 6% of females compared with 27% of males reported having multiple partners. There were differences across zones, age groups, marital status and levels of education. Among females, the lowest level of multiple

partnering was reported in the North West (2%) while the highest was in the North Central (10%). Among males, the lowest level of multiple sex partnering was in the South East (21%) while the highest level was in the North Central (35%).

A higher proportion of never-married females (18%) and separated/widowed (19%) compared to married (4%) females reported engagement with multiple sexual partners. Similar findings were seen among male respondents. There was a substantial higher proportion of respondents with multiple sexual partners among the never-married males (39%) and separated/widowed (39%) compared to the married males (23%). Findings here are similar to Adebayo *et al.* (2010) whose study linked high HIV prevalence among formerly married women to multiple non-marital sexual partners.

Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Who Kept More than One Sex Partner (Marital or Non- Marital) in the Past 12 Months among those who had ever had Sex According to Selected Characteristics: FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Female			Male		
	One	Multiple	Total	One	Multiple	Total
Location						
Rural	92.8	5.0	6,826	71.6	26.4	6,842
Urban	89.4	7.0	3,661	69.7	27.8	3,482
Zone						
North Central	87.5	9.9	1,380	63.0	34.7	1,523
North East	92.6	5.0	1,331	73.7	25.7	1,380
North West	96.6	1.6	2,611	72.3	25.6	2,399
South East	88.9	7.1	1,100	76.3	20.8	1,073
South-South	91.8	6.4	1,871	73.8	25.1	1,827
South West	88.9	7.1	2,195	68.3	28.1	2,120
Education						
Never attended school	94.2	3.4	3,166	69.9	26.9	1,778
Qur'anic only	97.1	1.7	746	73.9	24.5	1,025
Primary	92.0	5.1	1,829	74.2	24.4	1,855
Secondary	89.8	7.6	3,625	69.3	28.5	3,859
Higher	86.4	9.6	1,106	70.7	27.1	1,795
Age group						
15-19	90.5	6.9	851	69.4	29.9	395
20-24	90.0	8.0	1,903	63.8	33.6	991
25-29	91.1	6.0	2,314	70.1	27.8	1,496
30-34	92.6	4.7	2,017	74.6	23.2	1,674
35-39	92.0	5.2	1,458	73.8	24.7	1,484
40-44	93.2	3.5	1,089	72.7	25.3	1,334
45-49	93.0	4.4	856	69.4	28.3	975
50-64	Na	Na	Na	67.7	29.8	1,975
Marital Status						
Married/Co-habiting	93.4	4.0	9,052	74.5	23.3	7,942
Never married	79.9	17.6	1,142	58.8	39.0	2,136
Separated/Divorced	78.6	18.6	140	60.4	38.6	101
Widowed	89.8	6.8	88	70.0	22.0	50
No response	84.0	8.0	25	58.6	37.9	58
Total	91.6	5.7	10,487	71.0	26.9	10,324

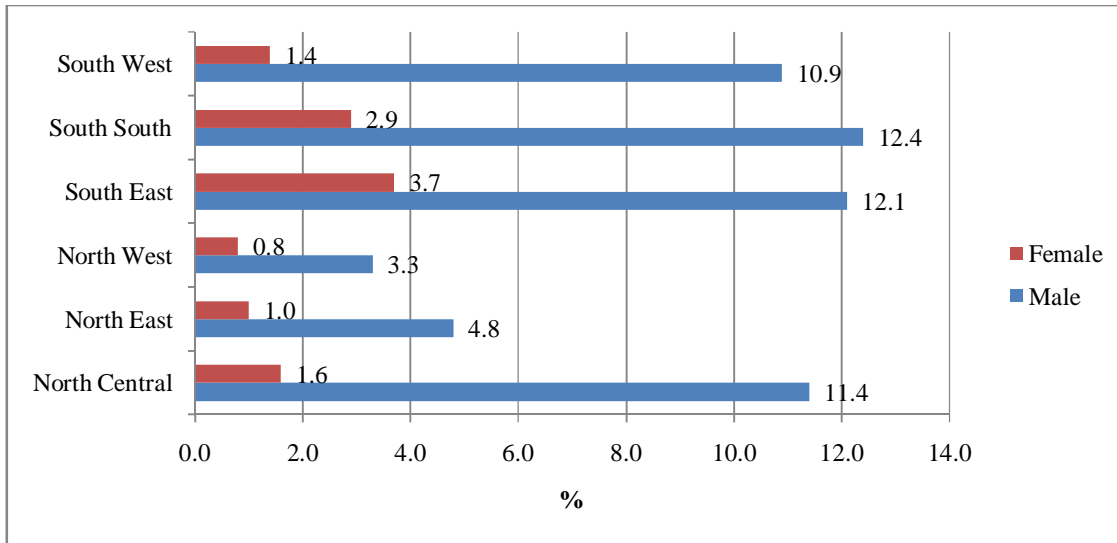
4.7 Multiple Non-Marital Partners

Sexual intercourse with non-marital sexual partners is often considered to be of higher risk than sex with marital partners and this risk increases with multiple non-marital partners. Table 4.7 shows the proportion of respondents who had multiple non-marital partners. At the national level 2% of females who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey had multiple non-marital partners compared with 9% of males. Females with secondary (3%) or higher level (4%) of education reported a higher level of multiple non-marital partners than their counterparts with less education. A similar pattern was observed amongst the males with respondents in the South East and South South having the highest proportion of multiple non-marital sex partners. (Fig 4.4) Males who were divorced/separated/widowed were more likely to have multiple non-marital sexual partners.

Table 4.7: Percentage Distribution of number of non-marital/non-cohabiting partners among Respondents who had Sex within the last 12 months According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Female			Male		
	One	More than one	Total	One	More than one	Total
Location						
Rural	10.4	1.7	6926	15.2	7.6	6867
Urban	10.7	1.7	87.6	18.0	11.1	3505
Zone						
North Central	9.4	1.6	1401	18.3	11.4	1534
North East	4.4	1.0	1352	8.7	4.8	1383
North West	2.7	0.8	2660	6.2	3.3	2400
South East	21.2	3.7	1114	23.0	12.1	1080
South-South	22.1	2.9	1884	29.0	12.4	1837
South West	9.1	1.4	2214	16.4	10.9	2140
Education						
Never attended	2.8	0.6	3233	6.7	2.2	1787
Qur'anic only	1.6	0.3	760	2.6	1.2	1026
Primary	6.2	1.1	1845	11.4	6.0	1861
Secondary	18.2	2.8	3662	23.7	13.7	3881
Higher	20.7	3.6	1113	22.2	12.1	1807
Age group						
15-19	30.7	3.0	861	55.1	22.7	396
20-24	18.3	3.5	1929	40.0	23.8	995
25-29	10.6	1.7	2340	26.7	15.6	1503
30-34	5.9	0.9	2046	14.0	9.0	1680
35-39	3.4	0.9	1475	10.5	5.4	1491
40-44	4.8	1.0	1104	7.2	2.9	1343
45-49	3.6	0.7	872	6.8	3.8	981
50-64	Na	Na	Na	6.0	2.5	1983
Marital Status						
Married/Co-habiting	1.8	0.4	9051	5.5	2.7	7941
Never married	73.0	10.3	1143	54.1	30.5	2136
Separated/Divorced	38.6	13.6	140	38.6	24.8	101
Widowed	56.8	3.4	88	42.0	16.0	50
No response	12.0	0.0	25	10.3	12.1	58
Total	10.5	1.7	10585	16.2	8.8	10335

Figure 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who currently have Sex with multiple non-marital and non-cohabiting partner According to Sex and Zone; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012



4.8 Non-Marital/Non Cohabiting Relationships

One of the most common types of non-marital / non cohabiting relationships in Nigeria is the boyfriend/girlfriend relationship. Respondents who had sex in the last 12 months were asked whether they had had sex with either a boyfriend or a girlfriend within twelve months preceding the survey. Results are presented in Table 4.8.

Sixteen percent (16%) of males had sex with girlfriends and 8% of females had sex with boyfriends during the last 12 months preceding the survey. There were substantial variations at the zonal level ranging from 2% in the North West to 17% in the South South for females and 6% in the North West to 28% in the South South for males. A higher proportion of respondents (both males and females) living in urban areas compared to respondents in rural areas reported sexual activity with boyfriends and girlfriends. Amongst males and females, the proportion of those who have had sex with boyfriend/girlfriend increased with level of formal education.

Table 4.8: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Who have had Sex with a Boyfriend or a Girl friend in the Past 12 Months among all Respondents According to Selected Characteristics: FMOH, Nigeria, 2012.

Had sex with boyfriend/girlfriend in the last 12 months						
Characteristics	Male		Female		Total	
	%	Respondents	%	Respondents	%	Respondents
Location						
Rural	14.2	10722	7.6	10726	10.9	20,149
Urban	19.2	4874	8.4	4913	13.8	10,989
Zone						
North Central	19.9	3055	7.1	2953	13.6	4,404
North East	7.2	2526	3.5	2349	5.4	3,838
North West	6.3	3116	1.7	3036	4.1	7,143
South East	19.3	2024	12.4	2258	15.7	3,888
South-South	28.4	2407	17.4	2532	22.8	5,019
South West	18	2468	7.3	2511	12.6	6,848
Education						
Never attended	4.1	2810	1.4	4846	2.4	7,162
Qur'anic only	2	1358	1.1	900	1.6	2,310
Primary	10.4	2644	4.2	2620	7.3	5,134
Secondary	22.5	6403	12.7	5769	17.8	12,551
Higher	25.1	2349	19	1486	22.7	3,936
Age group						
15-19	12.4	2473	11	2770	11.7	5,157
20-24	33.4	2035	16.4	2813	23.6	4,725
25-29	32.2	2098	9.8	2902	19.1	4,950
30-34	19.0	1987	4.8	2349	11.2	4,382
35-39	11.4	1696	2.3	1761	6.7	3,490
40-44	7.2	1533	2.1	1561	4.6	3,070
45-49	7.3	1143	1.1	1483	3.8	2,673
50-64	5.4	2631	NA	NA	5.4	2,689
Marital Status						
Married/Co-	5.6	9229	0.9	10714	3.1	19,907
Never married	32.4	5774	27.0	3850	30.3	9,598
Separated/Divorced	24.1	222	16.4	377	19.3	571
Widowed	5.2	147	8.2	499	7.5	654
Total	15.9	15596	7.9	15639	11.9	31,138

4.9 Discussion and Conclusions

Sexual activity is an important component of sexual health, however unsafe sexual practices may lead to ill health and disease, including HIV and AIDS, other sexually transmitted diseases as well as unwanted pregnancy. About eighty three (83%) percent of female respondents and 78% of male respondents have had sexual intercourse. This is very similar to the figures obtained in the NARHS 2007 (females 83%; males 73%). The median age at first sex among youth 15-24 years increased from 16 years to 17 years for the females when compared to the results obtained for 2007 (NARHS 2007). It was static for males.

Two major areas of concern are the multiple partnering and non-marital sex. Multiple partnering was found to be high with about 6% of sexually active females and 27% of sexually active males having more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months. The high figure for males is partially due to polygamy; however the number of males engaging in multiple non-marital sex was also relatively high with 9% of males having more than one non-marital partner. This puts them at risk of STIs including HIV.

Multiple non-marital sexual practice was higher among both males and females that are widowed or separated than their counterparts who were currently married or living (cohabiting) with a sexual partner.

SECTION 5

KNOWLEDGE, OPINION AND ATTITUDES ABOUT HIV AND AIDS

This section presents information about awareness of HIV, knowledge of how it is spread, knowledge of how it can be prevented, misconceptions about transmission and prevention of HIV and respondents' assessment of their personal risk of contracting HIV.

5.1 Knowledge about HIV and AIDS

Awareness about HIV and AIDS was generally high in the country (91%). It was higher in the urban areas (94%) compared to rural (89%). It was also higher among males (92%) than the females (89%). However, the lowest proportion was recorded among respondents who never attended school (77%) and highest among people with higher education (98%). On the whole, adolescents (aged 15 – 19 years) had the lowest level of awareness (88%). At zonal level, South-East had the highest level of awareness (97%) and the least was recorded in North East (83%). (Table 5.1)

Table 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have Ever-Heard of HIV & AIDS according to Selected Characteristics: FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Heard of HIV or AIDS	Number of women & men
Sex		
Female	89.0	15639
Male	92.4	15596
Location		
Rural	89.1	21448
Urban	93.6	9787
Zone		
North Central	88.6	6008
North East	82.7	4875
North West	87.4	6152
South East	96.6	4282
South-South	95.9	4939
South West	92.8	4979
Education		
Never attended school	76.7	7656
Qur'anic only	89.8	2258
Primary	92.6	5264
Secondary	96.0	12172
Higher	97.7	3835
Age group		
15-19	88.4	5243
20-24	90.7	4848
25-29	91.6	5000
30-39	91.7	7793
40-49	90.4	5720
50-64	91.1	2631
Total	90.7	31235

5.2 Knowledge of Cure for AIDS (Perception on care of AIDS)

Respondents were asked whether they thought there was a cure for HIV and AIDS. The results are presented in Table 5.2. About seventy percent (69%) reported that AIDS has no cure. This proportion was highest among the respondents with higher educational attainment (75%) compared to those with no formal education (61%) but about the same proportion for females and males, as well as respondents from rural and urban areas. The knowledge that AIDS has no cure was highest among the respondents in age group 20-29 years.

Table 5:2 Percentage Distribution of Respondents Reporting that AIDS has or Does not have a Cure According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012.

Characteristics	AIDS does not have cure	AIDS does have a cure	Don't know/have not heard of AIDS	Number of women & men
Sex				
Female	68.1	12.0	19.9	13919
Male	69.1	13.7	17.1	14411
Location				
Rural	68.8	11.9	19.2	19110
Urban	68.2	14.6	17.2	9161
Zone				
North Central	67.5	12.8	19.7	5323
North East	70.7	11.8	17.5	4032
North West	64.4	15.5	20.1	5377
South East	76.6	8.3	15.2	4136
South-south	74.3	11.5	14.2	4737
South West	63.4	14.8	21.8	4621
Education				
Never attended school	60.6	10.9	28.5	5872
Qur'anic only	65.3	13.8	20.8	2028
Primary	67.5	11.6	20.9	4874
Secondary	71.2	13.3	15.4	11685
Higher	74.8	15.6	9.6	3747
Age group				
15-19	69.0	12.6	18.3	4635
20-24	70.6	13.0	16.4	4397
25-29	70.4	13.0	16.6	4580
30-39	68.1	13.4	18.5	7146
40-49	67.6	12.3	20.1	5171
50-64	64.7	12.7	22.6	2397
Total	68.6	12.9	18.5	28330

5.3 Knowledge of Someone Who Had HIV and AIDS or Died of AIDS

Respondents were asked whether they had seen someone with HIV or knew someone who died of AIDS. Less than a quarter (24%) indicated that they had seen someone with HIV and 27% knew someone who died of AIDS. The proportions were higher in rural areas (26% had seen someone with HIV & AIDS and 30% knew someone who died of AIDS) than in urban areas (20% and 23%, respectively). The proportions were higher among males (26% had seen someone with HIV & AIDS and 30% knew someone who died of AIDS) than females (22% and 25%, respectively). Knowledge of someone with HIV & AIDS was highest in the North East (34%) and lowest in the South West (11%). It was also highest among those with higher education (33% had seen/known someone with HIV & AIDS and 37% knew someone who died of AIDS) and lowest among adolescents (aged 15-19 years). The proportions for both were highest among the males, rural dwellers and those with higher education.

Table 5:3: Percentage Distribution of all Respondents who knew Someone who has HIV & AIDS or someone who died of AIDS According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	% who Knew someone with AIDS	% who Knew someone who has died of AIDS	Number of women & men
Sex			
Female	21.7	24.6	15639
Male	26.3	30.1	15596
Location			
Rural	26.2	30.0	21448
Urban	19.8	22.6	9787
Zone			
North Central	33.0	36.9	6008
North East	34.8	38.8	4875
North West	32.2	33.3	6152
South East	20.1	29.7	4282
South-south	17.2	21.7	4939
South West	10.6	11.4	4979
Education			
Never attended school	20.1	21.5	7656
Qur'anic only	28.2	31.2	2258
Primary	24.4	28.4	5264
Secondary	22.5	26.7	12172
Higher	32.7	36.5	3835
Age group			
15-19	16.5	19.6	5243
20-24	22.7	26.5	4848
25-29	25.9	28.3	5000
30-39	26.7	30.0	7793
40-49	25.1	28.9	5720
50-64	26.5	30.7	2631
Total	24.0	27.4	31235

5.4 Personal Risk Perception of Contracting HIV

Respondents who had heard of HIV & AIDS were asked to rate their chances of being infected with HIV and the results are presented in Table 5.4. Overall, only 2% rated their chances of being infected high, 43% rated their chances low, and 47% believed that they were at no risk at all. A low percentage reported already infected with HIV (1%) while another 8% did not respond to this question.

Table 5.4: Percentage Distribution of Respondents' perception of Personal Risk of Contracting HIV According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Respondents perception about their chances of contracting HIV					No of women and men who have heard of HIV & AIDS
	High chance	Low chance	No risk at all	Already have HIV	No response	
Sex						
Female	1.3	42.0	46.0	0.6	5.7	13919
Male	1.8	44.6	47.1	0.5	9.9	14411
Location						
Rural	1.5	42.8	46.5	0.6	6.9	19110
Urban	1.6	44.2	46.7	0.4	8.2	9161
Zone						
North Central	3.0	45.8	44.6	0.8	5.4	5323
North East	1.5	46.3	44.0	0.8	7.3	4032
North West	1.2	28.9	53.5	0.5	15.3	5377
South East	1.3	45.5	48.1	0.5	4.4	4136
South-south	1.2	52.7	42.4	0.5	3.2	4737
South West	1.5	46.1	44.6	0.3	7.2	4621
Education						
Never attended school	1.3	37.4	45.6	0.8	14.4	5872
Qur'anic only	0.9	34.9	50.5	0.7	12.9	2028
Primary	1.5	43.8	47.3	0.4	6.8	4874
Secondary	1.7	46.0	46.5	0.5	5.1	11685
Higher	2.1	47.3	45.2	0.5	4.7	3747
Age group						
15-19	1.2	36.5	55.1	0.6	6.6	4635
20-24	2.1	43.6	44.8	0.3	9.2	4397
25-29	1.9	47.3	42.7	0.5	7.5	4580
30-39	1.6	45.5	44.1	0.6	8.2	7146
40-49	1.2	43.3	46.4	0.5	8.6	5171
50-64	1.5	41.8	49.2	0.7	6.7	2397
Total	1.6	43.3	46.6	0.5	8.0	28330

5.5 Knowledge of Routes of HIV transmission

Correct knowledge of HIV transmission is important in order to enhance effective preventive action. Respondents were asked to indicate how they thought a person could get the virus that causes AIDS. The routes of HIV transmission mentioned by the respondents included sexual intercourse (87%), sharing of sharp objects (80%), blood transfusion (73%), sharing needles (74%) and mother to unborn child (55%). Less than half of the respondents (49%) know all the five ways of transmitting HIV. Knowledge of all five routes of transmission was higher in the southern zones than in the north; in urban than rural areas and in persons with higher level of education. It was about the same proportion among males and females. (Table 5.5)

Table 5.5: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who knew how a person can contract the Virus that Causes AIDS According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Sexual intercourse	Blood transfusion	Mother to unborn child	Sharing sharp objects like razors	Sharing needles	Know all five ways of transmission	Number of women & men
Sex							
Female	83.9	70.7	56.2	77.5	71.2	49.1	15639
Male	89.6	75.0	54.2	83.0	75.8	47.8	15596
Location							
Rural	84.9	70.0	52.2	77.4	70.6	45.4	21448
Urban	90.1	78.1	60.7	85.3	78.9	54.1	9787
Zone							
North Central	83.9	70.0	53.3	77.4	69.3	45.5	6008
North East	80.2	67.8	49.4	71.8	66.0	41.7	4875
North West	83.1	65.2	48.4	75.2	67.9	43.6	6152
South East	95.1	83.8	60.0	89.9	82.6	54.2	4282
South-south	92.9	82.3	67.0	86.7	81.5	58.7	4939
South West	87.0	72.4	55.3	81.7	75.2	48.6	4979
Education							
Never attended school	69.2	50.6	37.0	58.5	52.8	31.0	7656
Qur'anic only	86.8	66.1	46.6	77.9	68.9	41.2	2258
Primary	87.7	72.3	53.6	81.0	74.8	46.4	5264
Secondary	93.4	81.8	62.1	88.6	81.3	54.9	12172
Higher	96.8	89.6	73.3	93.4	87.4	66.8	3835
Age group							
15-19	83.9	68.9	48.8	78.3	71.4	43.0	5243
20-24	87.2	73.6	56.8	80.5	73.9	49.8	4848
25-29	88.7	76.0	57.7	82.3	75.7	50.9	5000
30-39	87.8	74.7	58.5	81.6	74.5	51.4	7793
40-49	85.4	71.0	54.8	78.5	71.9	47.5	5720
50-64	87.7	72.0	51.0	79.4	73.1	45.9	2631
Total	86.8	72.9	55.2	80.2	73.5	48.5	31235

5.6 Misconceptions about HIV Transmission

Table 5.6 presents the misconceptions about how HIV is transmitted. The misconception that HIV is transmitted through sharing of toilets was highest (22%), followed by kissing (20%) and mosquitoes/bedbugs (20%). Prevalence of misconception was estimated as: sharing eating utensils (18%), witchcraft (12%) and hugging (8%). Misconceptions were generally lowest among those with higher education except for sharing of toilets and kissing.

Table 5.6: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have Misconceptions about HIV Transmission According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	sharing toilets	sharing Eating utensils	mosquito bites/bed bugs	witchcraft	kissing	hugging	Women & men who have heard of HIV & AIDS
Sex							
Female	21.9	18.0	18.9	11.8	20.2	7.9	13919
Male	22.4	18.1	20.2	11.8	20.1	7.6	14411
Location							
Rural	22.0	18.3	19.5	13.0	21.2	8.5	19110
Urban	22.5	17.6	19.5	9.7	18.4	6.4	9161
Zone							
North Central	26.4	23.0	23.9	18.0	23.5	9.4	5323
North East	17.7	14.5	14.4	9.3	20.9	7.2	4032
North West	15.5	14.9	16.8	9.3	17.5	8.6	5377
South East	19.1	13.2	11.2	6.5	18.4	5.6	4136
South-south	25.4	18.7	22.1	19.9	23.2	7.8	4737
South West	27.7	22.3	25.0	8.6	19.1	7.3	4621
Education							
Never attended school	20.0	18.1	18.4	11.7	18.6	9.3	5872
Qur'anic only	18.6	17.8	15.9	9.6	21.2	10.7	2028
Primary	24.0	21.4	22.9	13.4	21.1	8.6	4874
Secondary	23.6	18.0	20.8	12.2	20.5	7.0	11685
Higher	20.3	13.8	14.8	9.7	19.5	5.2	3747
Age group							
15-19	22.2	18.0	20.5	11.4	20.9	7.6	4635
20-24	22.4	18.0	20.6	11.6	21.2	8.1	4397
25-29	21.9	18.1	20.4	11.9	20.6	7.5	4580
30-39	22.9	18.5	19.3	12.4	20.2	7.9	7146
40-49	21.6	17.5	17.6	11.8	18.8	7.7	5171
50-64	21.4	18.1	18.8	10.6	19.1	7.4	2397
Total	22.2	18.0	19.5	11.8	20.2	7.7	28330

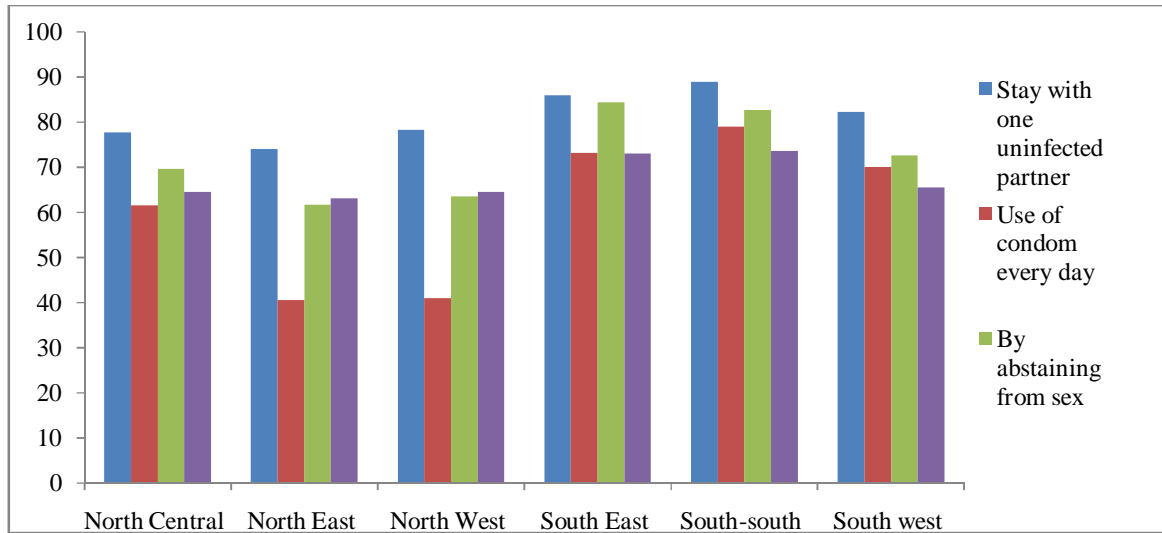
5.7 Knowledge of How to Avoid the Virus that Causes AIDS

Knowledge about how to prevent HIV infection was also investigated and the results are presented in Table 5.7. It was observed to be generally high (above 50% all through). Staying with one uninfected partner was reported by the highest proportion (81%), while delaying sexual debut was the least mentioned (51%). Knowledge of ways to prevent HIV transmission was generally higher among males than females, respondents in urban than the rural and highest among respondents with higher education. Figure 5.1 presents the results according to geopolitical zones.

Table 5.7: Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Knowledge on Ways of Preventing HIV Infection According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Stay with one uninfected partner	Use of condom every day	By abstaining from sex	By delaying sexual debut	Avoid sex with CSWs.	Reducing number of sexual partner	Avoiding sex with people with multiple sexual partner	Avoid sharing of sharp objects	Number of women and men
Sex									
Female	78.5	54.7	69.4	49.7	64.1	60.3	64.8	73.9	15639
Male	83.8	65.9	74.2	52.0	69.6	62.0	69.3	78.8	15596
Location									
Rural	79.0	55.2	69.4	49.7	65.6	59.9	65.2	73.9	21448
Urban	85.1	69.7	76.2	52.9	69.1	63.5	70.5	80.9	9787
Zone									
North Central	77.6	61.4	69.6	52.4	61.9	59.9	64.4	73.0	6008
North East	74.0	40.6	61.6	42.3	66.9	55.8	63.0	68.6	4875
North West	78.2	40.9	63.5	45.5	66.1	56.7	64.6	71.9	6152
South East	85.9	73.1	84.3	56.7	70.4	69.3	72.9	86.4	4282
South-south	88.9	78.9	82.7	59.0	73.1	69.1	73.6	83.1	4939
South west	82.2	70.0	72.6	50.9	64.0	59.2	65.5	77.0	4979
Education									
Never attended school	63.0	30.4	51.4	36.0	52.5	45.0	50.1	55.4	7656
Qur'anic only	81.6	36.8	63.1	46.5	66.5	58.3	66.2	74.5	2258
Primary	82.5	60.5	72.2	52.1	66.5	61.4	67.4	77.8	5264
Secondary	87.6	74.6	81.3	57.3	72.0	67.9	73.2	84.7	12172
Higher	91.8	82.7	83.6	58.3	77.0	70.8	78.4	87.6	3835
Age group									
15-19	74.5	55.7	71.8	49.4	62.7	56.9	62.7	74.2	5243
20-24	81.7	64.0	73.6	51.7	66.4	61.8	67.6	77.2	4848
25-29	83.5	64.3	72.6	52.0	68.3	64.0	69.3	78.4	5000
30-39	83.5	62.6	71.6	51.3	68.4	62.6	68.3	77.1	7793
40-49	80.6	56.0	69.4	49.9	66.8	60.8	66.2	74.9	5720
50-64	82.9	57.6	73.0	50.8	68.3	59.9	68.3	76.2	2631
Total	81.2	60.3	71.8	50.8	66.8	61.2	67.1	76.4	31235

Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of all respondents with knowledge of ways of preventing HIV infection by Zones, FMOH, Nigeria, 2012



5.8 Knowledge of HIV Prevention Methods (UNAIDS)

Table 5.8 presents the respondents' knowledge of two core prevention indicators as defined by UNAIDS. The UNAIDS indicator for knowledge of prevention methods is a very useful, universal indicator for correct knowledge of HIV prevention methods. The indicator specifically measures if individuals can correctly respond to prompted questions that a person can reduce risk of contracting HIV by using condoms and by having sex with only one faithful uninfected partner. Nearly three-fifths (58%) of all respondents knew both ways of reducing one's risk of contracting HIV. A higher proportion among men (63%) compared to women (52%), urban dwellers (67%) compared with rural dwellers (53%) knew the two indicators. The proportion of those who knew was highest among the respondents in the South South and those with higher educational levels.

Table 5.8: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Knowledge that One can reduce One's Risk of Contracting AIDS by having Sex with only One Faithful Uninfected Partner and by Using Condoms According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Knowledge variables		Number of women & men
	Incomplete knowledge	Knew two indicators	
Sex			
Female	47.6	52.4	15639
Male	37.0	63.0	15596
Location			
Rural	47.2	52.8	21448
Urban	33.3	66.7	9787
Zone			
North Central	41.5	58.5	6008
North East	61.2	38.8	4875
North West	60.7	39.3	6152
South East	31.1	68.9	4282
South-South	23.5	76.5	4939
South West	33.1	66.9	4979
Education			
Never attended school	71.3	28.7	7656
Qur'anic only	64.9	35.1	2258
Primary	41.9	58.1	5264
Secondary	28.6	71.4	12172
Higher	20.5	79.5	3835
Age group			
15-19	48.0	52.0	5243
20-24	38.8	61.2	4848
25-29	38.5	61.5	5000
30-39	39.4	60.6	7793
40-49	46.3	53.7	5720
50-64	44.3	55.7	2631
Total	42.3	57.7	31235

5.9 Misconceptions on How to Avoid HIV Infection

Table 5.9 presents the frequency distribution of respondents who reported misconceptions about how to prevent HIV. The reported misconceptions were; praying to God (51%), going for check-up (38%), using antibiotics (19%), and seeking protection from traditional healers (12%). Thirteen percent mentioned that they would do nothing to avoid HIV. Generally, there was no major difference in the level of misconceptions across age groups. Misconceptions were generally higher among the respondents with no formal education or with Qur'anic education only than those with Secondary education and higher. At the zonal level, the misconception of praying to God, using antibiotics and seeking protection from traditional healers was highest in the North West compared with other zones.

Table 5.9: Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Misconceptions on How to Avoid HIV infection according to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Praying to God	Going for check-up	Using antibiotics	Seek protection from traditional healers	Do Nothing	Number of women & men who have heard of HIV & AIDS
Sex						
Female	49.5	37	18.3	10.9	12.1	13919
Male	52	38.6	20.3	13.3	13.8	14411
Location						
Rural	54.2	38	19.9	13	13.9	19110
Urban	44.9	37.4	18.2	10.6	11.3	9161
Zone						
North Central	45.7	38.7	19.7	13.9	19	5323
North East	54.6	35.4	17.2	11.1	15.7	4032
North West	64.3	40.1	23.5	15.5	13.3	5377
South East	56.7	40.2	15.4	6.6	12.6	4136
South-South	49.5	40.2	20.9	14.3	11.4	4737
South West	36.1	33	17.1	9.7	9	4621
Education						
Never attended	50.5	33.4	18.6	13.5	14.2	5872
Qur'anic only	66.7	38.1	24.2	15.4	14	2028
Primary	52.5	38.9	21.5	14.2	12.9	4874
Secondary	48.6	38.5	18.8	11	12.2	11685
Higher	47.3	40.3	16.4	9	12.9	3747
Age group						
15-19	50.4	38.4	19.7	11.3	12.8	4635
20-24	50.1	38.2	18.2	10.6	12	4397
25-29	50.6	38.5	20.2	12.9	13.3	4580
30-39	50.7	37	19.3	12.3	13.2	7146
40-49	50.2	36.8	18.7	12.1	12.7	5171
50-64	54.5	39.4	20.1	14.2	14.3	2397
Total	50.8	37.8	19.3	12.1	13.0	28330

5.10 Mother to Child Transmission of HIV

The respondents were asked if the virus that causes AIDS could be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, during delivery and/or by breastfeeding. The findings presented in Table 5.10 show that 62% reported that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, while 62% reported possible transmission through breastfeeding and 60% during delivery. Knowledge of mother to child transmission was higher among those with secondary and higher education.

Table 5.10: Percentage Distribution of Respondent’s Knowledge of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV according to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	HIV transmission from mother to child			Number of women & men
	During pregnancy	During delivery	During Breastfeeding	
Sex				
Female	61.5	59.6	62.1	15639
Male	62.2	60.1	61.2	15596
Location				
Rural	58.0	56.6	58.6	21448
Urban	68.9	65.8	67.1	9787
Zone				
North Central	57.9	58.4	62.6	6008
North East	54.3	57.4	59.2	4875
North West	53.1	52.1	52.3	6152
South East	67.6	62.4	65.6	4282
South-South	75.1	71.2	73.9	4939
South West	64.7	60.4	60.8	4979
Education				
Never attended school	39.5	39.1	40.6	7656
Qur’anic only	53.8	54.3	54.0	2258
Primary	62.1	59.5	61.8	5264
Secondary	69.8	66.5	69.2	12172
Higher	81.8	80.1	80.2	3835
Age group				
15-19	55.7	52.9	55.0	5243
20-24	63.0	60.6	62.9	4848
25-29	65.5	63.5	65.4	5000
30-39	64.8	63.3	64.7	7793
40-49	60.8	59.6	61.4	5720
50-64	58.4	55.4	56.7	2631
Total	61.8	59.8	61.6	31235

5.11 Knowledge on Whether a Healthy Looking Person Could Be HIV Positive

Respondents were asked if a healthy looking person could be HIV positive. The findings are presented in Table 5.11. Nearly two thirds (62%) knew that a healthy looking person can be HIV positive. This knowledge was higher among respondents in urban areas than rural areas, among males than females, as well as among those with higher level of education. Similarly, it was higher in the southern zones than in the northern zones.

Table 5.11: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Who Knew that a Healthy Looking Person could be HIV Positive According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	% who knew that a healthy looking person could be HIV positive	Number of women and men
Sex		
Female	59.8	15639
Male	65.0	15596
Location		
Rural	58.3	21448
Urban	69.8	9787
Zone		
North Central	59.6	6008
North East	50.5	4875
North West	50.9	6152
South East	76.5	4282
South-South	78.7	4939
South West	62.7	4979
Education		
Never attended school	36.2	7656
Qur'anic only	50.5	2258
Primary	62.2	5264
Secondary	72.8	12172
Higher	84.1	3835
Age group		
15-19	57.1	5243
20-24	64.5	4848
25-29	65.1	5000
30-39	64.3	7793
40-49	61.2	5720
50-64	60.3	2631
Total	62.4	31235

5.12 Knowledge of HIV Transmission (UNAIDS Indicators)

For purposes of international comparisons, the UNAIDS set of knowledge indicators was surveyed, analysed and the findings are presented in Table 5.12. Only a quarter (25%) of the respondents reported all the five indicators correctly. Males were generally more knowledgeable than females (28% vs. 23%) and the urban dwellers more than the rural dwellers (31% vs. 22%). Knowledge was also generally higher in the Southern zones, compared to the Northern zones.

Table 5.12: Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Knowledge about HIV Transmission (UNAIDS Indicators) according to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	HIV transmission can be reduced by staying with one faithful uninfected partner	Can reduce HIV transmission by using condom all the time	A Healthy looking person can be HIV positive	Mosquito cannot transmit HIV	Sharing meal utensils cannot spread HIV	Proportion who got all five right	Number of women and men
Male							
Rural	82.6	62.0	61.6	48.5	52.3	24.2	10722
Urban	86.1	73.2	71.1	59.0	61.8	34.3	4874
Female							
Rural	75.4	48.3	55.0	47.5	49.4	20.1	10726
Urban	84.0	66.3	68.4	54.2	57.2	28.5	4913
Sex							
Male	83.8	65.9	64.9	52.2	55.6	27.7	15639
Female	78.5	54.7	59.8	49.9	52.2	23.1	15596
Location							
Rural	79.0	55.2	58.3	48.0	50.9	22.2	21448
Urban	85.1	69.7	69.8	56.6	59.5	31.4	9787
Zone							
North Central	77.6	61.4	59.6	43.2	46.3	21.9	6008
North East	74.0	40.6	50.5	52.3	53.8	18.7	4875
North West	78.2	40.9	50.9	45.5	48.0	16.0	6152
South East	85.9	73.1	76.5	63.5	65.2	36.9	4282
South-South	88.9	78.9	78.7	58.8	63.2	37.3	4939
South West	82.2	70.0	62.7	48.4	51.8	26.1	4979
Total	81.2	60.3	62.4	51.0	53.9	25.4	31235

5.13 Young People's Knowledge on HIV Transmission

Analysis of the five knowledge indicators among young people 15 to 24 years is displayed in Table 5.13. It revealed a similar pattern to that of the general population. Males were more knowledgeable than females, respondents in the urban areas more than those in the rural area, and those in the Southern zones more knowledgeable than those in the Northern zones. Overall, 24% of the youth aged 15 – 24 years knew all the five knowledge indicators.

Table 5.13: Percentage Distribution of Young Peoples' Knowledge on HIV Transmission According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	HIV transmission can be reduced by staying with one faithful uninfected partner	HIV transmission can be reduced by using condom all the time	A healthy looking person can be HIV positive	Mosquito cannot transmit HIV	Sharing meal utensils cannot spread HIV	Proportion who got all five right	Young People 15-24 years
Female							
15-19	73.3	51.7	55.7	48.9	52.8	20.8	2692
20-24	78.5	56.9	60.8	49.0	52.6	23.9	2722
15-24	75.9	54.3	58.3	48.9	52.7	22.3	5414
Male							
15-19	75.8	60.2	58.6	49.4	52.6	22.9	2466
20-24	86.0	73.6	69.5	54.6	59.4	32.1	2002
15-24	80.3	66.2	63.5	51.7	55.7	27.0	4468
Age (Years)							
15-19	74.5	55.8	57.1	49.1	52.7	21.8	5158
20-24	81.7	64.0	64.5	51.4	55.5	27.4	4724
Female							
Rural	73.2	73.2	73.2	47.0	49.3	20.1	3636
Urban	81.6	65.3	67.1	52.9	59.6	26.8	26.8
Male							
Rural	78.6	62.4	59.6	48.5	52.8	24.5	2858
Urban	83.5	72.8	70.5	57.4	60.6	31.5	1611
Sex							
Male	80.3	66.2	63.5	51.7	55.6	27.0	4469
Female	76.0	54.3	58.3	48.9	52.7	22.3	5414
Location							
Rural	75.6	54.9	56.4	47.7	50.9	22.0	6493
Urban	82.5	68.9	68.8	55.1	60.1	29.1	3389
Zone							
North Central	72.8	59.7	58.2	41.1	46.6	20.8	1417
North East	70.4	39.2	45.6	48.6	50.6	16.3	1261
North West	74.0	38.8	49.1	43.1	45.2	14.9	2228
South East	82.6	70.8	72.7	63.3	65.6	34.4	1353
South-South	88.4	80.6	78.4	59.2	64.7	36.9	1678
South West	78.7	71.0	61.7	49.0	54.5	25.7	1945
Total	77.9	59.7	60.6	50.2	54.0	24.4	9882

5.14 Discussion and Conclusions

Awareness of HIV and AIDS was generally high among both sexes, across all the zones and age groups. However, it is worrisome to note a decline in most knowledge indicators from the 2007 values. For example, while in 2007, “AIDS has no cure” was reported by three quarters of the respondents, the proportion dropped to less than 70% in the 2012 survey. On what one can do to avoid getting infected with HIV and AIDS, 13% of the respondents still felt they would do nothing. Knowledge of other indicators remained relatively similar to what was observed in the previous survey. Three-fifths of the respondents (62%) were aware that a healthy looking person could be HIV positive. This was substantially lower than the previous survey. A very low proportion of respondents (2%) rated their risk of being infected with HIV as high. Knowledge on how to prevent HIV infection was higher in males than in females. Knowledge on routes of transmission was generally high. However, some respondents had misconceptions including the perception that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites/bugs and by kissing. These misconceptions and other decline in knowledge need to be addressed. Knowledge about HIV transmission among young people 15 to 24 years revealed a similar pattern to that of the general population.

SECTION 6

CONDOM PROMOTION, KNOWLEDGE, ACCESS AND USE DURING SEXUAL ACTIVITY

6.0 Knowledge, Access and Use of Condoms

The most common mode of transmission of HIV and AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa is unprotected sexual intercourse. It is also the mode of transmission of other STIs. The use of preventive measures such as latex condoms substantially reduces the risk of infection for both partners provided the condoms are used correctly and consistently. Condoms have in addition contraceptive benefits, hence its popularity as product for dual purposes. This survey assessed respondents' awareness on condoms, access to condoms, reasons for use or non-use as well as obstacles to use.

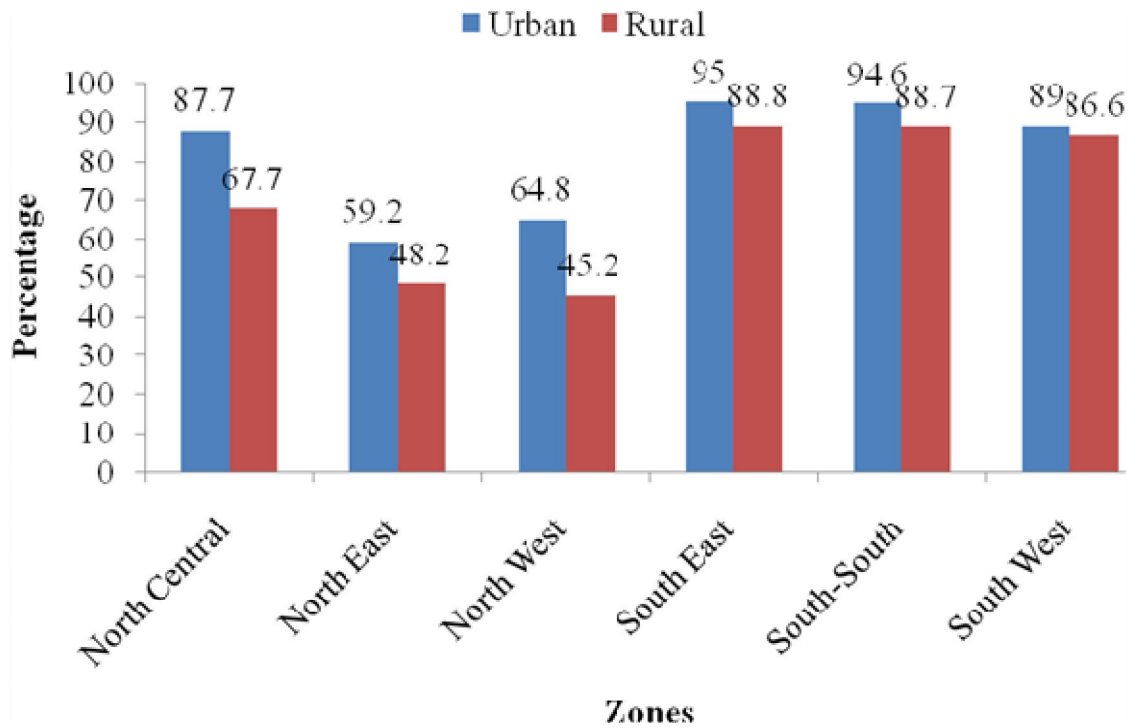
6.1 Awareness of Male Condom

Evidence suggests that the first step towards knowledge acquisition is awareness. All respondents were asked whether they had ever heard of the male condom. As shown in Table 6.1, seventy three percent of all respondents reported having heard of male condom. There were obvious rural-urban differences, with 66% in rural areas compared to 84% in urban areas reporting that they have heard of male condom. Similarly, a higher proportion of males (81%) than females (65%) had heard of male condoms. The urban-rural difference persisted across sex, zone, education and age. Rural-urban difference was especially high for women (57% vs.79%) and in the North West zone (45% vs. 65%). [Fig. 6.1] In both rural and urban areas, the highest proportion of respondents who have heard of male condom were those in the age range of 20 to 39 years and the proportion who have heard of male condom increased progressively with increase in level of education. In rural areas, for example, the proportion ranged from 34% for those with no formal education to 96% among those with higher education.

Table 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have ever heard of Male Condom According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Percentage Ever heard of male condom			All Respondents
	Urban	Rural	Total	
Sex				
Male	89.1	76.0	80.6	15596
Female	78.9	56.8	64.6	15639
Zone				
North Central	87.7	67.7	73.6	6008
North East	59.2	48.2	50.5	4875
North West	64.8	45.2	49.8	6152
South East	95.0	88.8	89.6	4282
South-South	94.6	88.7	90.3	4939
South West	89.0	76.6	85.5	4979
Education				
Never attended school	46.8	34.1	36.3	7656
Qur'anic only	59.2	47.5	49.7	2258
Primary	83.5	76.1	78.4	5264
Secondary	88.8	87.3	87.9	12172
Higher	96.5	95.1	96.0	3835
Age group (Years)				
15-19	74.8	59.0	64.3	5243
20-24	85.8	68.9	74.8	4848
25-29	88.2	70.0	76.8	5000
30-34	87.9	69.0	76.2	4336
35-39	86.5	71.5	76.9	3457
40-44	83.0	63.5	70.2	3094
45-49	81.4	62.6	69.1	2626
50-64	82.5	66.9	72.0	2631
Marital Status				
Married/Co-habiting	83.9	62.5	69.5	19943
Never married	86.1	76.9	80.6	9624
Separated/Divorced	84.8	70.3	75.7	599
Widowed	68.3	62.8	64.2	646
Total	84.0	66.4	72.6	31235

Figure 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have ever heard of Male Condom According to Location and Zones; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012



6.2 Opinions about Affordability and Accessibility of Male Condom

It may be difficult to achieve sustained use of male condom if people perceive condoms to be unaffordable or difficult to obtain. In Nigeria, socially marketed condoms constitute a large percentage of the market share, making it essential to assess the affordability and accessibility of condoms. This survey sought information on respondents' perception of male condom affordability and accessibility, and the findings are presented in Table 6.2. Overall, 76% of the respondents who have heard of male condom considered them accessible and 66% thought they were affordable. A higher proportion of persons who felt male condom were affordable or easily available was in the urban areas, and a lower proportion was among persons with lower educational status. More males than females felt male condoms were accessible and affordable.

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Who Have Heard of Male Condom and Agree that Male Condom are Easy to Obtain and Affordable According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Agree that Condoms are easy to obtain	Agree that Condoms are affordable	Number who ever heard about male condom
Sex			
Male	79.1	69.9	12570
Female	72.7	60.2	10103
Location			
Rural	71.8	60.4	14136
Urban	82.7	73.1	8140
Zone			
North Central	74.1	66.5	4422
North East	62.5	55.7	2462
North West	65.4	50.6	3064
South East	75.7	63.4	3837
South-South	87.1	78.2	4460
South West	80.5	69.0	4257
Education			
Never attended school	52.0	41.5	2779
Qur'anic only	53.6	39.7	1122
Primary	71.0	58.2	4127
Secondary	81.5	70.5	10699
Higher	90.1	83.4	3682
Age group (Years)			
15-19	70.3	54.7	3371
20-24	79.9	70.0	3626
25-29	80.6	71.6	3840
30-34	78.5	69.4	3304
35-39	77.6	68.5	2658
40-44	75.2	63.2	2172
45-49	71.8	61.8	1815
50-64	71.0	60.0	1894
Marital Status			
Married/Co-habiting	74.6	64.5	13860
Never married	79.8	68.4	7757
Separated/Divorced	75.2	67.2	453
Widowed	65.2	49.5	415
Wealth Quintile			
Poorest	56.4	43.4	2608
Poorer	66.9	55.4	3724
Average	75.4	64.2	4944
Wealthier	82.2	72.8	5537
Wealthiest	86.5	76.7	5754
Total	76.3	65.6	22677

6.3 Effectiveness of Male Condom

The general opinion of respondents about male condom is presented in Table 6.3. Most respondents considered male condom to be effective in preventing unplanned pregnancy (84%), protecting against STIs (82%) and HIV and AIDS (82%). Overall, slightly higher proportion of males expressed opinion that male condom is more effective than female condom. Similarly, a higher proportion of respondents in urban areas than the proportion in the rural areas had the opinion that male condom are effective. Proportion for those who opined that male condom is effective increased as the level of education increased.

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who agreed to selected Statements on effectiveness of Male Condom According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Condom protects against unplanned pregnancy	Condom protects against the AIDS virus	Condom protects against STIs	Number ever heard about Male condom
Sex				
Male	84.6	83.3	83.5	12570
Female	82.3	80.2	80.5	10103
Location				
Rural	81.1	79.3	79.4	14136
Urban	87.1	85.7	86.1	8140
Zone				
North Central	83.0	79.5	79.0	4422
North East	73.3	74.5	74.4	2462
North West	74.6	72.9	73.8	3064
South East	83.4	81.7	82.3	3837
South-South	91.1	88.5	89.1	4460
South West	87.1	86.1	86.1	4257
Education				
Never attended school	68.1	65.1	64.7	2779
Qur'anic only	64.4	65.3	65.2	1122
Primary	80.8	78.7	78.8	4127
Secondary	87.5	86.1	86.1	10699
Higher	91.5	89.7	91.3	3682
Age group (Years)				
15-19	79.1	78.1	77.3	3371
20-24	86.2	83.9	84.4	3626
25-29	87.0	84.7	84.8	3840
30-34	84.5	83.0	83.5	3304
35-39	84.5	82.8	83.2	2658
40-44	83.4	81.7	82.0	2172
45-49	80.6	79.0	79.4	1815
50-64	80.1	79.4	79.8	1894
Marital Status				
Married/Co-habiting	82.6	81.0	81.3	13860
Never married	85.5	83.7	83.9	7757
Separated/Divorced	85.9	83.6	82.9	453
Widowed	77.6	74.0	74.5	415
Total	83.6	81.9	82.1	22677

6.4 Ever Used Male Condom

One of the indicators of condom use is the proportion of persons who have ever used condoms. This may not necessarily be a reflection of current behaviour; however it may provide some insight into current behaviour. People who have ever used condoms are more likely to be current users and those who have ever used condoms but are not currently doing so may also offer important reasons for not using it. Table 6.4 shows the percentage distribution of sexually active respondents who have ever used male condom.

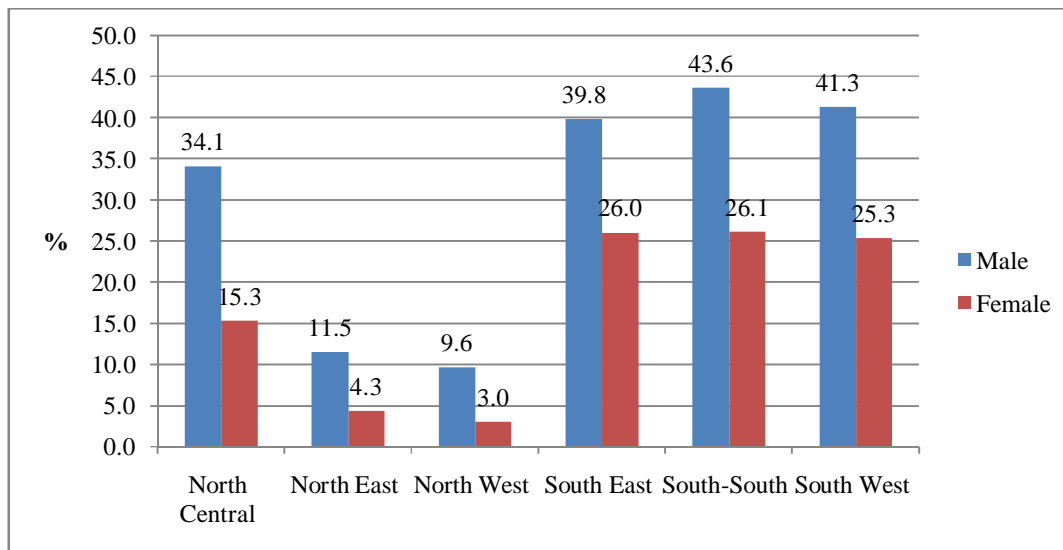
Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Sexually Active Respondents who had/have Ever Used Male Condom According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

	Male		Female		Total Sexually active respondents	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
Location						
Urban	55.2	3840	36.4	3648	46.0	7489
Rural	38.0	6309	25.5	4857	32.6	11167
Zone						
North Central	48.7	1563	27.4	1191	39.5	2754
North East	22.6	1015	13.8	573	19.3	1587
North West	18.5	1888	10.7	977	15.8	2864
South East	56.1	1299	38.0	1388	46.8	2687
South South	55.3	1938	33.7	1958	44.4	3896
South West	56.2	2450	36.0	2419	46.2	4869
Education						
No Formal	16.1	1209	8.4	1222	12.3	2432
Qur'anic only	6.9	710	3.8	315	6.0	1024
Primary	32.3	1978	18.4	1702	25.8	3679
Secondary	55.7	4221	36.6	3962	46.5	8183
Higher	63.1	2023	52.8	1295	59.1	3318
Marital Status						
Currently married/LW sexual	35.3	7217	24.9	6456	30.4	13673
Never married	70.0	2583	56.7	1428	65.2	4013
Separated/Divorced	54.0	150	33.5	269	40.7	418
Widowed	27.3	110	14.6	309	17.9	419
No response	47.5	61	48.0	25	47.7	86
Wealth Quintile						
Poorest	17.5	1380	10.2	850	14.8	2230
Poorer	28.7	1843	19.3	1272	24.8	3116
Average	43.0	2249	27.2	1830	35.9	4078
Wealthier	53.8	2355	34.5	2170	44.5	4524
Wealthiest	65.0	2312	41.6	2373	53.2	4684
Age Group (Years)						
15-19	52.0	448	37.0	557	43.7	1004
20-24	62.5	1080	36.8	1447	47.8	2526
25-29	56.5	1515	36.4	1889	45.4	3404
30-34	48.6	1643	31.3	1593	40.1	3237
35-39	44.5	1394	26.7	1234	36.1	2628
40-44	38.4	1222	22.8	899	31.8	2121
45-49	38.5	948	12.4	885	25.9	1833
50-64	26.1	1902	NA	NA	26.1	1902
Total	44.5	10152	30.2	8504	38.0	18655

NA: Not applicable

Almost two-fifths (38%) of all sexually active respondents have ever used condoms (Table 6.4). A lower proportion of females (30%) compared to males (45%) reported having ever used male condom. For both females and males, the proportion of respondents who had ever used male condom peaked between the age range 20 to 29 years and declined thereafter. The proportion of males and females who have ever used male condom was consistently lower in the Northern zones than the Southern zones. The lowest proportion was in the North West (11% for females, and 19% for males) and the highest was in the South East (38% for females and 56% for males). For both males and females, use of male condom increased with increase in level of education, ranging from 7% among males with Qur’anic education to 63% for those with higher education. There were also substantial rural-urban variations for both females and males. For example, while only 38% of males in rural areas had ever used condoms, 36% of males in urban areas had used condom.

Figure 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Sexually Active Respondents who had ever used Condoms by Zone and Sex; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012



6.5 Current Use of Male Condom

Abstinence, mutual fidelity, condom use, and partner reduction are key strategies aimed at preventing HIV (NACA, 2010). Table 6.5 shows the proportion of sexually active respondents who reported using male condom within the last 12 months preceding the survey (current users). Overall, 54% of the sexually active respondents reported using male condom within the last 12 months preceding the survey. Almost half (49%) of female respondents and about three-fifths of male respondents (57%) were current condom users. Substantial variation in current condom use was observed with regard to location, zone, education and age. There was a slight variation between the proportion of female current users in urban areas (51%) and in the rural areas (48%). Across educational levels, while the

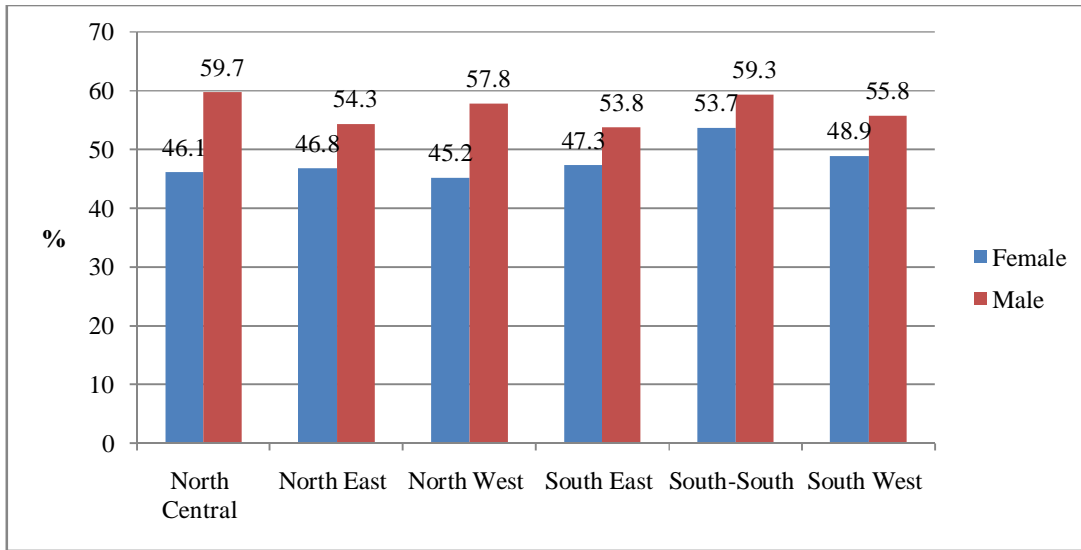
lowest proportion of male current users was among respondents with only Qur'anic education (37%), the highest was among respondents with at least secondary education (59%). In other words, proportion of persons who were currently using condom increased as the level of education increased. Current condom use decreased as age increased. Figure 6.3 shows the distribution of current condom use by zone and sex.

Table 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Current users of the male condom among Respondents who have ever used Male Condom According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	% of Women		% of Men		% of All Current users	Number who have ever used male condom
	Current users	women who have ever used male condom	Current users	men who have ever used male condom		
Location						
Rural	47.6	1259	57.4	2407	54.0	3666
Urban	50.7	1331	56.7	2139	54.4	3470
Zone						
North Central	46.1	332	59.7	760	55.6	1092
North East	46.8	79	54.3	230	52.4	309
North West	45.2	104	57.8	353	54.9	457
South East	47.3	533	53.8	732	51.1	1265
South-South	53.7	665	59.3	1078	57.2	1743
South West	48.9	878	55.8	1395	53.1	2273
Education						
Never attended	43.1	102	48.2	195	46.4	297
Qur'anic only	41.7	12	37.3	51	38.1	63
Primary	44.4	315	49.8	641	48.0	956
Secondary	49.7	1468	59.1	2373	55.5	3841
Higher	51.6	688	59.1	1284	56.5	1972
Age group (Years)						
15-19	68.4	209	74	681	72.7	890
20-24	58.8	536	69.3	860	65.3	1396
25-29	50.6	693	56.3	803	53.7	1496
30-34	42.9	501	56.3	803	51.2	1304
35-39	39.9	331	49.8	628	46.4	959
40-44	39.8	211	45.1	470	43.5	681
45-49	31.2	109	44.5	364	41.4	473
50-64	NA	NA	35.1	502	35.1	502
Marital Status						
Married/Co-habiting	38.2	1616	42.6	2557	40.9	4173
Never married	71.6	819	77.6	1830	75.7	2649
Separated/Divorced	50	90	46.9	81	48.5	171
Widowed	37	46	40	30	38.2	76
No response	50	12	67.7	31	62.8	43
Total	49.2	2590	57.1	4546	54.2	7136

NA: Not Applicable

Figure 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Sexually Active Respondents who currently use condoms by Zone and Sex; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012



6.6 Current Status of Use of Male Condom by Respondents Who Had Ever Used Male Condom

Respondents who reported ever using male condom were asked of their current status of use (Table 6.6). Majority were still using condoms: 50% reported that they had been using condoms for some time; only 3% had just started using male condom for the first time and another 3% had just resumed using condom after stopping for some time. Some zonal variations were observed. The proportion of respondents who had stopped using condoms was highest in South East and lowest in North Central (47% and 41%, respectively).

Table 6.6: Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Current Status of Male Condom use According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Used condom for some time	Used condom in the past but stopped	Resumed use after stopping	Just started using for the first time	Total (ever used male condom)
Sex					
Male	53.8	40.9	2.9	2.3	4546
Female	44.0	49.2	3.7	3.1	2591
Location					
Rural	49.9	44.7	2.6	2.8	3666
Urban	50.7	43.1	3.8	2.4	3470
Zone					
North Central	53.4	41.2	2.6	2.8	1092
North East	48.2	45.6	2.6	3.6	309
North West	53.6	43.5	1.5	1.3	457
South East	47.2	47.2	3.2	2.5	1265
South-South	52.8	41.7	2.9	2.6	1743
South West	48.1	44.9	4.2	2.7	2272
Education					
Never attended school	39.9	50.3	6.0	3.7	298
Qur'anic only	34.4	56.3	3.1	6.3	64
Primary	43.9	50.3	3.1	2.6	956
Secondary	51.7	42.4	3.0	2.9	3841
Higher	52.8	42.3	3.1	1.8	1971
Age group (Years)					
15-19	63.6	25.2	2.5	8.7	448
20-24	62.6	31.0	2.7	3.7	1217
25-29	57.0	37.6	3.5	1.9	1552
30-34	48.5	46.6	2.8	2.1	1304
35-39	42.2	52.1	4.0	1.8	958
40-44	41.1	54.3	2.5	2.1	681
45-49	40.3	57.0	1.9	0.8	474
50-64	29.5	62.7	5.8	2.0	501
Marital Status					
Married/Co-habiting	37.2	57.2	3.4	2.2	4173
Never married	71.5	22.5	2.6	3.4	2649
Separated/Divorced	45.6	46.2	6.4	1.8	171
Widowed	32.5	58.4	5.2	3.9	77
Total	50.3	43.9	3.2	2.6	7137

6.7 Use of Male Condom with Non-Marital Partners

Table 6.7 shows the proportion of respondents who had sex with non-marital partner(s) and used male condom in the last 12 months by zone, age group and educational attainment. All respondents who reported that they had had a non-marital partner(s) in the last twelve months were asked if they used a condom in the last sex with the sex partner. Overall, 55% of respondents who had sex with a non-marital partner in the last 12 months preceding the survey reported using male condom. South West

reported the highest proportion (62%) of condom usage with non-marital partner(s), while the lowest proportion was obtained in North West (49%). The use of condom with non-marital partners increased generally with level of education. It also increased with age and peaked at 25-29 years of age after which it declined.

Table 6.7: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Who Reported Condom Use with Non-Marital during the Last Sexual Intercourse among Respondents who had Sex with Non-marital Partners in the Last 12 Months According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	%	Number of male	%	Number of Female	%	All Respondents
Location						
Rural	54.6	1522	38.1	858	48.7	2380
Urban	70.4	1078	50.7	540	63.8	1618
Zone						
North Central	59.9	476	32.5	212	51.5	688
North East	58.2	153	37.7	61	52.4	214
North West	54.3	254	33.3	90	48.8	344
South East	65.5	400	54.6	291	60.9	691
South-South	54.7	695	40.1	416	49.2	1111
South West	69.9	622	46.2	327	61.7	949
Education						
Never attended school	29.8	141	15.0	127	22.8	268
Qur'anic only	28.6	42	17.4	23	24.6	65
Primary	48.5	326	32.3	155	43.3	481
Secondary	63.2	1450	42.8	800	55.9	2250
Higher	72.4	638	63.2	291	69.5	929
Age group (Years)						
15-19	56.4	282	39.4	277	48.0	559
20-24	64.8	627	48.5	439	58.1	1066
25-29	67.6	639	48.8	324	61.3	963
30-34	63.2	397	40.1	152	56.8	549
35-39	62.7	225	31.9	94	53.6	319
40-44	53.1	145	27.0	63	45.2	208
45-49	51.2	123	26.0	50	43.9	173
50-64	37.7	162	NA	NA	37.7	162
Marital Status						
Currently married/ Living with partner	49.1	739	21.9	352	40.3	1091
Never Married	66.7	1748	51.7	928	61.5	2676
Separated/Divorced	58.6	58	39.7	68	48.4	126
Widowed	37.0	27	28.2	39	31.8	66
Total	61.2	2600	43.0	1397	54.8	3997

6.8 Male Condom Use in Boy friend/Girl friend Relationship

Perhaps the most common non-marital sex act in Nigeria occurs in boyfriend/girlfriend relationships (FMOH 2007) and therefore the use of male condom in the last sexual intercourse with boyfriend/girlfriend was investigated. The findings are shown in Table 6.8. Overall, 56% of all

respondents who were in boyfriend or girlfriend relationship used male condom in last sexual act. The proportion is higher among males (61%) than females (46%). Respondents with higher level of education had a higher proportion of male condom use in sexual encounters with boyfriends or girlfriends. Similarly, a higher proportion of urban dwellers (64%) compared to rural dwellers (51%) used condom in their last sexual intercourse with a boyfriend/girl friend. The use of condom with boyfriend/girlfriend rose from 45% among 15-19 year age group and peaked at 61% among 25-29 year age group and then fell progressively to 51% among 40-49 year age group.

Table 6.8: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Reporting Male Condom Use in Last Sexual Intercourse with Boyfriend or Girlfriend among Respondents who had Sex with a Boyfriend/Girlfriend in the Last 12 Months According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Number of males having girl friend		No of Females having boy friend		Respondents having boyfriend/ girlfriend	
	%		%			
Location						
Rural	55.9	1432	40.7	766	50.6	2198
Urban	68.1	1049	53.7	464	63.7	1513
Zone						
North Central	63.0	443	40.0	155	57.0	598
North East	56.6	145	46.9	64	53.6	209
North West	57.5	228	43.3	60	54.5	288
South East	66.5	355	55.7	253	62.0	608
South-South	55.7	700	40.1	444	49.6	1144
South West	65.0	609	48.6	253	60.2	862
Education						
Never attended school	34.3	108	23.0	61	30.2	169
Qur'anic only	19.2	26	20.0	10	19.4	36
Primary	48.9	268	34.9	106	44.9	374
Secondary	61.2	1476	44.5	760	55.5	2236
Higher	73.0	600	58.6	292	68.3	892
Age group (Years)						
15-19	52.0	306	37.7	297	45.0	603
20-24	63.7	667	47.2	445	57.1	1112
25-29	63.7	663	55.3	282	61.2	945
30-34	65.1	373	47.9	117	61.0	490
35-39	64.1	192	31.7	41	58.4	233
40-44	57.8	109	28.1	32	51.1	141
45-49	54.1	85	35.3	17	51.0	102
50-64	38.1	84	NA	NA	38.1	84
Marital Status						
Currently married/ LWSP	56.6	516	33.7	92	53.1	608
Never Married	62.8	1880	48.1	1023	57.6	2903
Separated/Divorced	49.0	51	37.3	59	42.7	110
Widowed	50.0	8	24.4	41	28.6	49
Total	61.1	2481	45.7	1230	56.0	3711

6.9 Reasons for Using Male Condoms

The reasons for using male condom are presented in Table 6.9. More than half of the respondents (54%) mentioned protection against HIV/STIs and unwanted pregnancy as the reasons for using male condom. Twenty five percent of the respondents mentioned 'to prevent unwanted pregnancy only' while about one-fifth mentioned that they used condom 'to prevent against HIV/STIs'. These findings suggest that a higher proportion of respondents used male condom for dual purposes. The use of condoms for dual protection was higher in rural (56%) compared to urban areas (51%). Across the zones, the highest proportion was in the North Central (58%) while the lowest was in the South West (50%).

Table 6.9: Percentage Distribution of Main Reasons for use of Male Condom According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	To protect self against HIV/STIs	To prevent unwanted pregnancy	To prevent HIV/STIs and unwanted pregnancy	Other reasons	Total Currently using the male condom
Sex					
Male	22.1	19.2	56.2	2.5	2686
Female	13.0	35.9	48.5	2.6	1316
Location					
Rural	20.4	20.8	56.0	2.8	2029
Urban	17.8	28.7	51.2	2.2	1973
Zone					
North Central	21.0	17.8	58.3	3.0	642
North East	23.2	20.2	54.2	2.4	168
North West	19.5	20.3	57.4	2.7	256
South East	21.0	22.5	54.2	2.4	668
South-South	21.4	21.5	54.4	2.8	1016
South West	14.6	33.7	49.6	2.0	1251
Education					
Never attended school	19.0	28.6	48.3	4.1	147
Qur'anic only	26.9	30.8	34.6	7.7	26
Primary	17.9	32.6	46.0	3.6	476
Secondary	20.0	24.2	53.4	2.4	2213
Higher	17.7	21.7	58.6	2.0	1139
No response					
Age group (Years)					
15-19	16.1	14.3	66.3	3.3	335
20-24	20.8	16.6	60.9	1.7	841
25-29	18.6	20.5	59.4	1.5	968
30-34	19.9	29.6	48.2	2.3	697
35-39	17.6	32.1	47.1	3.3	461
40-44	18.0	41.2	37.9	2.9	311
45-49	17.2	34.8	44.6	3.4	204
50-64	24.2	26.9	41.9	7.0	186
Marital Status					
Married/Co-habiting	14.9	42.1	39.5	3.5	1784
Never married	21.6	10.4	66.4	1.6	2054
Separated/Divorced	34.8	16.3	44.6	4.3	92
Widowed	37.5	6.3	53.1	3.1	32
Total	19.3	24.7	53.7	2.5	4002

6.10 Use of Male Condom during Last Sex Act by Young People with Non-marital Partner (UNAIDS recommended indicator)

Table 6.10 shows the use of male condom during last sex act by young people aged 15-24 years with non-marital partners in the last 12 months preceding the survey. Fifty five percent of young people reported using male condom during last sex act with non-marital partner. The proportion was higher in males (63%) compared to females (45%) and higher in urban than rural areas. The proportion of young people reporting such use of condom was highest in the South West (62%) and lowest in the North East (51%).

Table 6.10: Percentage Distribution of Condom use by Young Persons 15-24 Years of Age during their Last Sexual Act with a Non-marital Partner among Respondents who had Sex with Non-marital Partner in the Last 12 Months According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	%	Number of male	%	Number of Female	%	All Respondents
Location						
Rural	56.7	589	41.0	451	49.9	1040
Urban	72.3	321	51.9	264	63.1	585
Zone						
North Central	60.3	156	40.8	98	52.8	254
North East	57.4	47	40.6	32	50.6	79
North West	62.8	86	45.5	44	56.9	130
South East	70.4	135	52.9	136	61.6	271
South-South	54.0	274	38.6	249	46.7	523
South West	70.0	210	51.3	156	62.0	366
Education						
Never attended school	23.3	30	27.3	33	25.4	63
Qur'anic only	50.0	8	20.0	10	33.3	18
Primary	49.3	67	32.1	53	41.7	120
Secondary	61.5	655	42.5	496	53.3	1151
Higher	79.9	149	66.7	123	73.9	272
Age group (Years)						
15-19	56.4	282	39.4	277	48.0	559
20-24	64.8	627	48.5	439	58.1	1066
Marital Status						
Currently married/ LWSP	29.3	41	32.5	77	31.4	118
Never Married	63.8	854	47.1	622	56.8	1476
Separated/Divorced	100.0	2	16.7	12	28.6	14
Total	62.5	909	45.1	716	54.8	1625

6.11 Discussion and Conclusions

The awareness of male condom was generally high especially in urban areas in the Southern zones and among respondents with higher level of education. The majority of both female and male respondents felt that male condoms were accessible and affordable. Despite the high level of awareness, only 38% of all the sexually active respondents had ever used male condom. This may be linked to the finding that a considerable proportion of the respondents did not know that condoms effectively protect against pregnancy and STIs, including HIV. Majority of those who had ever used male condom were from the Southern zones, younger age groups, educated (primary education or more) and from urban areas. Male condoms were used mainly for dual protection from STIs including HIV and AIDS and unwanted pregnancy.

The current status of sexually active respondents who had ever used male condoms indicated that majority had been using condoms for some time, while a small proportion recently started using condoms for the first time. It is worrisome that more than two-fifths of the respondents who had ever used male condoms in the past had stopped.

A little more than a half (54%) of those who reported having had sex with a non-marital partner in the last 12 months had used male condom in such sex act. This low level of male condom use with non-marital partners among the respondents puts them at risk of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections as well as unwanted pregnancy and unsafe abortion. Overall, young people (15-24 years) constituted a higher proportion of those who use male condom during last sex act with non-marital partner compared to all the respondents.

SECTION 7

HIV COUNSELLING AND TESTING

7.0 HIV Counselling and Testing

HIV counselling and testing (HCT) is an effective means of addressing the psychological and socio-sexual aspects of HIV and AIDS. It is also considered as an entry point to many forms of HIV and AIDS prevention and control interventions including prevention of mother-to-child transmission. HCT also constitutes a good platform for linkage between reproductive health and HIV and AIDS-related programmes. The survey sought information on the level of awareness and use of voluntary counselling and testing services among respondents.

7.1 Knowledge of Where to Get an HIV Test

The respondents were asked if they knew of a place where they could get an HIV test. This was to assess the availability of HCT services. The result was disaggregated by background characteristics of the respondents as shown in Table 7.1. Overall, 62% of males and 61% of females had knowledge of where to get an HIV test. In terms of zones, male respondents from the South South (78%) constitute highest proportion of those with knowledge of where they could get an HIV test while females in North East (44%) had the lowest proportion. Respondents from the urban areas had a higher proportion of respondents reporting knowledge of where to get an HIV test compared with rural areas. Education was positively related with knowledge of where to seek an HIV test. Both male and female respondents with higher education constituted higher proportion of those with knowledge (85% and 89%, respectively) compared to those who had not been to school (35% for males and 35% for females) or those with Qur'anic education only (47% males and 58% females). In terms of age, proportion was lowest among respondents aged 15-19 years and highest among those in the 25-39 year age group.

Table 7.1: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who knew where to Get an HIV Test by Sex According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	%	Number of male	%	Number of Female	%	Total
Location						
Rural	57.7	10722	54.8	10726	56.7	21448
Urban	71.0	4874	71.1	4913	71.1	9787
Zone						
North Central	65.8	3055	57.8	2953	61.9	6008
North East	49.1	2526	43.8	2349	46.6	4875
North West	50.4	3116	46.9	3036	48.7	6152
South East	72.3	2024	75.0	2258	73.7	4282
South-South	78.1	2407	72.9	2532	75.5	4939
South West	64.0	2468	67.3	2511	65.7	4979
Education						
Never attended school	34.9	2810	32.5	4846	33.4	7656
Qur'anic only	47.4	1358	57.9	900	51.7	2258
Primary	61.2	2644	63.1	2620	62.1	5264
Secondary	68.8	6403	73.9	5769	71.2	12172
Higher	84.9	2349	88.6	1486	86.3	3835
Age group (Years)						
15-19	53.2	2473	53.7	2770	53.5	5243
20-24	64.0	2035	60.9	2813	62.2	4848
25-29	65.9	2098	66.6	2902	66.3	5000
30-39	66.5	3683	63.9	4110	65.1	7793
40-49	65.5	2676	56.0	3044	60.5	5720
50-64	58.2	1533	NA	1561	58.2	3094
Total	62.4	15596	60.6	15639	61.5	31235

7.2 Desire for HIV Test

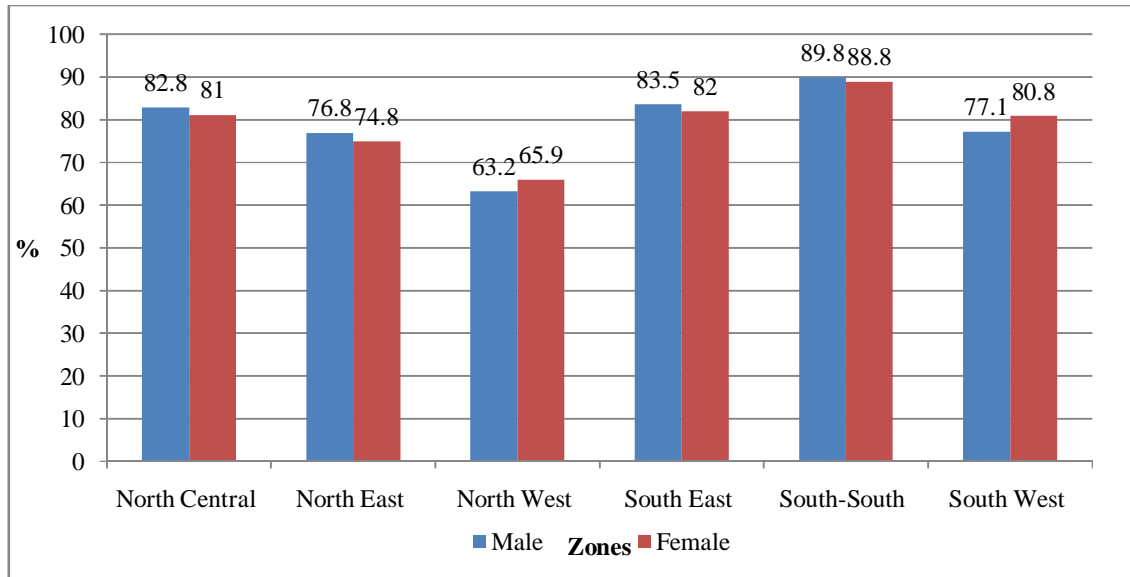
In addition to enquiring about knowledge of a place where HIV testing is available, respondents were asked if they desired to take the HIV test. The results are presented in Table 7.2. Overall, almost four-fifths (77%) of the respondents desired to have an HIV test. The proportion of males (77%) and females (78%) who expressed the desire to take the test was almost equal. South South had the highest proportion of respondents who reported the desire for an HIV test (89%) while North West had the lowest proportion (64%). There was a higher proportion of those who desire the test among rural respondents (78%) (especially for males) compared to their counterparts in the urban areas (75%): 79% of males in rural areas desired to have the test compared to 73% of males in urban areas while 78% of females in rural areas compared to 77% of females in urban areas desired to have an HIV test. In terms of level of education, respondents who had Qur'anic education only expressed desire (65%) the least, while those with Primary (81%) and Secondary (82%) education had the

highest proportion of those who desire an HIV test. When age was considered, the proportion of those that desired an HIV test ranged from 74% (among 50-64 year age group) to 80% (among those in 20-24 year age group).

Table 7.2: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who Have Heard of AIDS and Have Never been tested for HIV Expressing Desire to have an HIV test by Sex According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Male	Number of men	Female	Number of women	Total	All who have not been tested
Location						
Rural	78.6	7189	78.1	6177	78.4	13366
Urban	73.1	3531	77.0	3105	74.9	6636
Zone						
North Central	82.8	1394	81.0	1156	82.0	2550
North East	76.8	1352	74.8	1165	75.9	2517
North West	63.2	2907	65.9	2384	64.4	5291
South East	83.5	1116	82.0	1082	82.8	2198
South-South	89.8	1729	88.8	1535	89.3	3264
South West	77.1	2222	80.8	1961	78.8	4183
Education						
Never attended school	72.2	1860	69.3	2859	70.4	4719
Qur'anic only	62.3	1103	67.9	688	64.5	1791
Primary	79.9	1905	83.2	1599	81.4	3504
Secondary	81.6	4633	83.1	3569	82.3	8202
Higher	73.6	1201	82.3	565	76.4	1766
Age group (Years)						
15-19	79.9	1892	78.7	1998	79.3	3890
20-24	79.5	1466	80.4	1660	80.0	3126
25-29	75.4	1372	79.4	1514	77.5	2886
30-39	76.8	2357	75.9	2251	76.4	4608
40-49	75.4	1780	74.9	1862	75.1	3642
50-64	73.7	1853	NA	NA	73.7	1853
Total	76.8	10720	77.7	9285	77.2	20005

Figure 7.1: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have ever heard of AIDS but never tested for HIV, Expressing desire to have HIV test by Zone and Sex; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012



When Zone and sex were considered, the largest difference in proportion of those who desired test by sex was recorded in the South West Zone where the proportion of females was 81% compared with 77% among males. In North West the proportion of females was also higher than males while in the other zones the proportion desiring a test was more among males. [Figure 7.1]

7.3 Reasons for Desiring an HIV Test

As indicated in Table 7.2 above, 77% of the respondents expressed the desire to have an HIV test. The reasons for desiring an HIV test are presented in Table 7.3. Most respondents (86%) were interested in taking the test to know their HIV status, 9% to allay fear and anxiety over HIV status, 1% as a marriage requirement and almost 1% for employment purposes. There were no striking differences in respondents in terms of sex and location. The proportion of respondents who desired to have an HIV test so as to know their HIV status was highest in the North Central (90%) and lowest in the North West (80%). Considering age distribution, 15-19 year age group had the highest proportion of respondents desiring HIV test to know their HIV status (88%) while 50-64 age group had the lowest proportion (83%).

Table 7.3: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have heard of HIV & AIDS and who have Never had an HIV Test According to Reasons for Desiring to have an HIV test According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	To reduce fear & anxiety	Required for employment	For marriage	To know HIV status	Others	Number who desire to be tested among never tested
Sex						
Female	6.8	0.9	1.2	87.8	3.3	7329
Male	10.9	0.8	0.9	84.5	2.9	8296
Location						
Rural	9.6	0.8	1.1	85.5	3.0	10559
Urban	7.7	0.9	1.0	87.3	3.1	5065
Zone						
North Central	4.9	0.7	1.1	90.3	3.0	2113
North East	10.2	1.1	1.8	83.8	3.1	1925
North West	14.1	1.3	1.9	80.1	2.6	3431
South East	9.6	0.8	0.7	85.2	3.7	1850
South-South	7.8	0.7	0.4	89.2	1.9	2941
South West	6.3	0.7	0.6	88.6	3.8	3365
Education						
Never attended school	11.1	1.3	1.9	82.4	3.3	3339
Qur'anic only	13.4	1.4	1.6	80.0	3.6	1161
Primary	8.2	0.5	0.7	87.7	2.9	2885
Secondary	7.7	0.7	0.8	88.3	2.5	6824
Higher	8.0	0.9	0.9	85.8	4.4	1397
Age group (Years)						
15-19	7.6	0.5	1.0	87.9	3.0	3102
20-24	8.3	0.8	1.3	87.5	2.1	2522
25-29	9.7	0.7	1.2	85.8	2.6	2270
30-39	9.4	1.1	1.1	85.1	3.3	3590
40-49	9.2	1.2	0.8	85.6	3.2	2768
50-64	10.5	0.9	1.3	83.3	4.0	1374
Total	9.0	0.9	1.1	86.1	2.9	15626

7.4 Reasons for not desiring HIV Test

Overall, the main reason why the HIV test was not desired was that respondents felt it was not necessary (48%). More than half of the respondents with only Qur'anic education (54%), 56% of respondents from North East, and 55% of the respondents in age group 50-64 years mentioned that getting an HIV test was not necessary. For 17% of respondents, the fear of the result was their reason for not desiring the test. Only 7% mentioned that cost of getting an HIV test was not affordable. [Table 7.4]

Table 7.4: Percent Distribution of Respondents who have Heard of HIV & AIDS and who have Never had an HIV Test According to Reasons for not Desiring to have an HIV test According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Reasons for not desiring an HIV test					All who did not desire an HIV test
	Don't want to know	Fear of result	Not necessary	Can't afford	Others	
Sex						
Female	16.6	16.3	46.5	5.5	15.1	2086
Male	13.0	18.4	48.5	7.4	12.7	2489
Location						
Rural	14.5	18.0	46.8	7.6	13.1	2897
Urban	15.0	16.5	48.8	4.6	15.1	1677
Zone						
North Central	12.7	20.5	42.0	7.3	17.5	464
North East	8.7	15.6	56.4	8.4	10.9	608
North West	18.2	16.6	48.7	7.7	8.8	1882
South East	15.5	18.4	46.1	4.0	16.0	375
South-South	11.0	21.1	43.4	4.5	20.0	355
South West	13.4	16.9	44.3	4.3	21.1	891
Education						
Never attended school	18.5	18.0	45.0	6.4	12.1	1397
Qur'anic only	11.5	15.4	54.3	9.9	8.9	635
Primary	12.2	18.2	49.0	5.8	14.8	655
Secondary	13.8	18.0	46.5	5.7	16.0	1459
Higher	12.9	15.5	47.7	5.6	18.3	426
Age group (Years)						
15-19	15.2	17.3	46.5	5.9	15.1	807
20-24	16.2	19.6	44.5	6.7	13.0	623
25-29	14.9	20.2	43.9	7.3	13.7	658
30-39	14.4	19.0	46.4	7.3	12.9	1091
40-49	15.1	14.1	50.6	4.6	15.6	909
50-64	11.1	14.0	55.4	7.8	11.7	487
Total	14.6	17.4	47.6	6.5	13.9	4575

7.5 Ever Been Tested for HIV

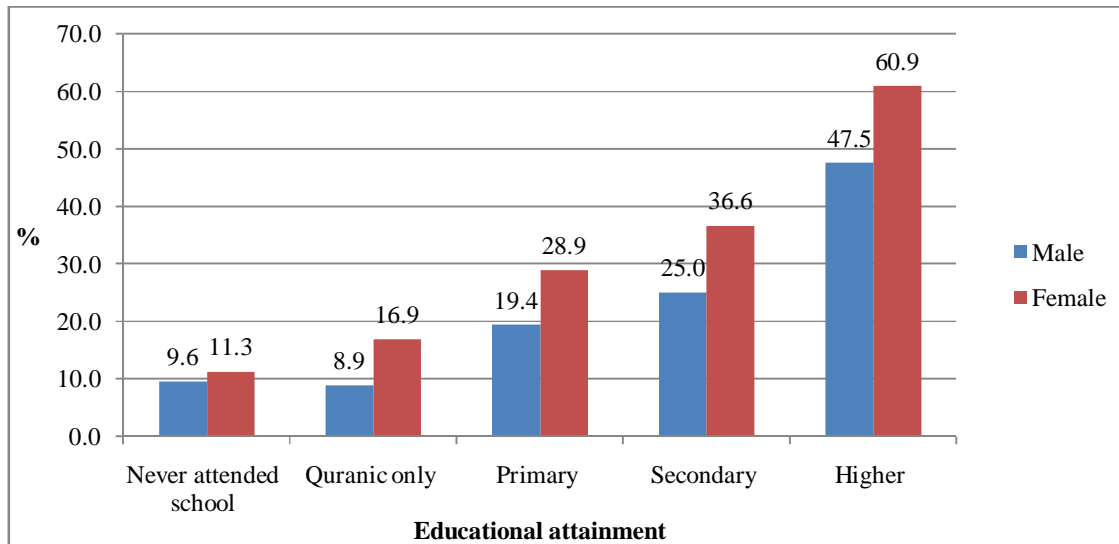
Respondents were asked if they had actually taken an HIV test. The results are presented in Table 7.5. Only about a quarter of the respondents reported that they had gone for HIV test. In terms of zonal comparison, the highest proportion was from the South East, 40%, (35% in males and 44% in females) and the least from the North West, 13%, (12% in males and 14% in females). Overall, about a quarter of females compared with about three in ten males reported to have been tested for HIV. In all zones more females than males reported to have been tested for HIV. Less respondents in rural areas (20% males and 25% females) than urban areas (29% males and 37% females) reported having ever been tested for HIV. Lower proportion of those who had never attended school or attended Qur'anic education only had the test than persons with higher education (see Figure 7.2). The

respondents in the 25-29 and 30-39 year age groups had higher proportion of those who have had an HIV test than those in other age groups.

Table 7.5: Percent Distribution of Respondents who Reported Ever Tested for HIV by Sex According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Male		Female		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Location						
Rural	20.4	10722	24.9	10726	22.6	21448
Urban	29.2	4874	37.0	4913	33.1	9787
Zone						
North Central	28.8	3055	32.6	2953	30.7	6008
North East	16.7	2526	17.6	2349	17.1	4875
North West	12.3	3116	14.1	3036	13.2	6152
South East	35.3	2024	44.1	2258	39.9	4282
South-South	26.9	2407	34.6	2532	30.8	4939
South West	27.1	2468	35.8	2511	31.5	4979
Education						
Never attended school	9.6	2810	11.3	4846	10.7	7656
Qur'anic only	8.9	1358	16.9	900	12.2	2258
Primary	19.4	2644	28.9	2620	24.1	5264
Secondary	25.0	6403	36.6	5769	30.5	12172
Higher	47.5	2349	60.9	1486	52.7	3835
Age group (Years)						
15-19	12.4	2473	13.0	2770	12.7	5243
20-24	20.4	2035	27.5	2813	24.5	4848
25-29	26.4	2098	38.0	2902	33.2	5000
30-39	29.0	3683	36.7	4110	33.1	7793
40-49	27.6	2676	26.3	3044	26.9	5720
50-64	22.1	2631	NA	NA	22.1	2631
Total	23.5	15596	29.2	15639	26.3	31235

Figure 7.2: Percentage distribution of all Respondents who reported to have been Tested for HIV by Education and Sex; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012



7.6 How Long Ago was HIV Test Conducted

Respondents who had been tested for HIV were asked how long ago they took the test. Overall as shown in Table 7.6, less than two-fifths (36%) had their test recently (less than 12 months), 28% took the test more than 24 months prior to the survey while 28% had their tests between 12 and 23 months prior to survey. No striking difference was observed in proportion of males and females and respondents in rural and urban areas who reported to have had the test less than 12 months before the survey. Young adults (20-24 years) and those with higher education constitute the highest proportion of those who had taken HIV tests less than 12 months preceding the survey when age and level of education were considered.

Table 7.6: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who had an HIV Test and the Period that has Elapsed since Testing for HIV According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Length of time when test was done				Number of men and women who ever had an HIV test
	Less than 12 months ago	12 to 23 months ago	24 months and above	No response	
Sex					
Male	36.3	26.5	29.1	8.1	4546
Female	34.5	29.0	27.2	9.3	3657
Location					
Rural	34.1	28.9	27.8	9.2	4562
Urban	37.3	26.0	28.8	7.9	3640
Zone					
North Central	44.1	25.8	21.7	8.4	1350
North East	28.0	29.2	28.1	14.7	658
North West	34.4	30.9	23.3	11.4	941
South East	33.6	29.3	31.8	5.3	1552
South-South	37.1	28.6	27.0	7.3	1547
South West	33.1	24.8	33.0	9.1	2157
Education					
Never attended school	30.1	28.8	28.4	12.7	763
Qur'anic only	31.1	24.7	33.6	10.6	283
Primary	29.9	28.7	31.7	9.7	1239
Secondary	35.9	28.3	27.6	8.2	3829
Higher	40.8	25.5	26.6	7.1	2078
Age group (Years)					
15-19	36.2	32.3	18.9	12.6	657
20-24	42.6	26.8	22.0	8.6	1156
25-29	39.0	26.6	26.9	7.5	1642
30-39	35.4	26.8	29.3	8.5	2609
40-49	29.2	27.7	35.1	8.0	1545
50-64	28.6	30.0	32.0	9.4	594
Total	35.5	27.6	28.2	8.7	8203

7.7 Reasons for the Last HIV Test

Respondents who ever had an HIV test were asked whether the last test they had was voluntary or mandatory. The results are presented in Table 7.7. Overall, 30% reported that they voluntarily requested for an HIV test, 37% were offered an HIV test and they accepted to be tested, 24% took the test because they were mandated to do so. A higher proportion of men than women voluntarily requested for an HIV test. The proportion of tested persons who had the HIV testing voluntarily was highest in the North Central (36%), urban areas (31%), among males (36%), those with higher education (37%) and those in age group 50-64 years (34%).

Table 7.7: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have ever had an HIV test by motivation/drive for the HIV Test According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Voluntary	Motivation for test			Number of men and women who ever had an HIV test
		Offered	Mandatory	No response	
Sex					
Female	24.1	40.3	26.6	9.1	4546
Male	36.3	32.0	20.8	11.0	3657
Location					
Rural	28.4	39.0	21.8	10.6	4563
Urban	30.9	33.5	26.7	8.9	3641
Zone					
North Central	36.1	36.7	17.7	9.6	1350
North East	21.8	41.9	19.5	16.8	656
North West	20.5	46.8	19.3	13.4	941
South East	33.5	34.0	25.6	6.9	1551
South-South	32.0	35.0	24.7	8.2	1546
South West	27.2	33.4	29.7	9.7	2158
Education					
Never attended school	22.5	41.2	22.7	13.4	765
Qur'anic only	11.7	56.4	18.8	13.2	282
Primary	27.2	39.3	23.0	10.5	1240
Secondary	29.1	36.1	25.3	9.4	3829
Higher	36.8	31.4	23.5	8.2	2077
Age group (Years)					
15-19	27.5	37.9	20.2	14.3	657
20-24	30.2	37.4	22.5	9.8	1154
25-29	29.9	35.5	25.9	8.6	1643
30-39	27.0	37.3	25.7	9.8	2608
40-49	32.1	36.2	22.7	9.0	1543
50-64	33.9	33.9	22.0	9.9	595
Total	29.5	36.6	24.0	9.8	8200

7.8 Receiving HIV Test Results

Respondents who have been tested for HIV were asked if they received their results after testing. The results are shown in Table 7.8. Many, 65% of all those tested received their results. Sixty-eight percent of respondents who undertook the HIV test in urban areas received their results compared with 63% in rural areas. When sex was considered, 68% of males compared with 63% of females received their results. The proportion of those who received their results increased with level of education. A somewhat positive association on receiving HIV results was evident with increased age.

Table 7.8: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have had an HIV Test and Received HIV test Results According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Of the Respondents tested for HIV		Of All the Respondents	
	% who received results	Number tested	% who received results	All Respondents
Sex				
Female	62.5	4547	18.2	15596
Male	68.3	3657	16.0	15639
Location				
Rural	63.0	4562	14.3	20148
Urban	67.7	3640	22.4	10989
Zone				
North Central	63.8	1349	19.5	4405
North East	52.3	656	8.9	3838
North West	57.9	941	7.6	7143
South East	70.7	1552	28.2	3887
South-South	70.1	1546	21.6	5018
South West	65.3	2158	20.6	6848
Education				
Never attended school	52.1	764	5.6	7162
Qur'anic only	42.4	283	5.2	2309
Primary	61.4	1241	14.8	5133
Secondary	65.8	3830	20.1	12550
Higher	73.8	2077	39.0	3935
Age group (Years)				
15-19	55.1	657	7.0	5157
20-24	62.3	1155	15.2	4725
25-29	65.3	1641	21.7	4949
30-39	65.2	2609	21.6	7873
40-49	68.7	1544	18.5	5742
50-64	71.6	596	15.9	2689
Total	65.1	8202	17.1	31135

7.9 Discussion and Conclusions

More than three-fifths of the respondents knew where to have an HIV test. The proportion with knowledge of where to get the HIV test was generally higher among respondents in urban areas than those in rural areas, also higher among those with higher education than those who had never attended school or with Qur'anic education only. Respondents in age group 25-39 years had higher proportion of those with knowledge of where to get an HIV test compared to other age groups.

Almost four-fifths of the respondents expressed a desire to get tested. This is relatively higher than the 43% reported in the 2005 and 72% reported in 2007 surveys and may be due to the reduction in stigmatisation, rapid scale up of HIV testing facilities and improved treatment care and support for PLWHA. Among the respondents who desired to have an HIV test, majority wanted to do so in order to know their HIV status; while a smaller proportion desired the test to reduce fear. This implies that unmet need for HIV testing still exists in spite of the intensified intervention efforts. This has to be addressed so as to create an entry point into other forms of treatment. Almost half of the respondents who had never taken HIV test still feel that it is not necessary. There is need to intensify efforts on demand creation for HIV testing. Despite the high percentage of those who expressed a desire to be tested, only about a quarter of the respondents interviewed in this survey had ever been tested for HIV. A proportion which seems not commensurate to the high level of efforts put in by various partners to improve uptake of HIV testing. This may be due to lack of awareness of where to get the test. Comparatively, urban dwellers, highly educated persons, and those from Southern zones were more likely to have ever been tested. Respondents between the ages of 25 and 49 years were also more likely to go for an HIV test than other age groups.

Only about 30% of those that had the test indicated they took the test voluntarily. However, about a quarter of those who undertook the HIV test did so because it was mandatory. More than three-fifths of those who had the test received their results and this proportion was substantially lower than the 73% reported in 2007. Strategies to ensure and enhance behaviour change and behaviour maintenance are required to enhance sustainability of achievements of willingness for voluntary testing from previous and on-going interventions.

SECTION 8

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

8.0 Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) constitute a major public health problem affecting hundreds of millions of people globally and causing far-reaching health and socio-economic consequences. The prevalence of STIs in Nigeria is not known but hospital based studies show high levels of prevalence of various types of STIs including gonorrhoea, syphilis, chlamydia, genital herpes and trichomoniasis.

Consequences of STIs include female and male infertility, spontaneous abortions, ectopic pregnancies, stillbirths, chronic lower abdominal pain, cervical cancer and death. There are many problems associated with the diagnosis of STIs because many are asymptomatic and may require sophisticated equipment for diagnosis. The control of STIs is an important element of reproductive health. There are indications that in Nigeria many people self-medicate or patronize traditional healers. Because the presence of STIs can increase the likelihood of HIV transmission, proper education and control of STIs are important strategies for preventing the spread of HIV. This survey elicited information on the awareness, knowledge, attitudes and health seeking behaviour of respondents on sexually transmitted infections.

8.1 Awareness and Knowledge of Sexually Transmitted Infections

All respondents were asked if they had ever heard of sexually transmitted infections; the results are shown in Table 8.1. Nearly seven-tenths (68%) of the respondents reported that they were aware of STIs. Awareness was higher in the urban (74%) than in the rural areas (63%) and higher in the southern region than in the North. Higher proportion of respondents with higher level of education (90%) and in the older age group [50-64 years] (76%) reported being aware of STIs.

Table 8.1: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have ever Heard of STIs According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Respondents who have heard of STIs	Total Respondents
Sex		
Female	62.9	15639
Male	74.4	15596
Location		
Rural	65.4	21448
Urban	74.6	9787
Zone		
North Central	68.0	6008
North East	50.4	4875
North West	56.3	6152
South East	85.3	4282
South-South	80.3	4939
South West	74.1	4979
Education		
Never attended school	43.0	7656
Qur'anic only	59.6	2258
Primary	71.4	5264
Secondary	77.3	12172
Higher	89.8	3835
Age group (Years)		
15-19	56.6	5243
20-24	67.1	4848
25-29	70.6	5000
30-39	71.9	4336
40-49	71.1	3457
50-64	76.1	3094
Total	68.7	31235

8.2 Knowledge of Symptoms of STIs in Women

There was low proportion of respondents with knowledge of the symptoms of STIs in women. As shown in Table 8.2, the commonly recognized symptoms of female STIs were itching (47%), genital discharge (42%), burning pain on urination (29%), and lower abdominal pain (30%). Knowledge of symptoms of STIs in women was lowest with regards to swelling in groin area, (12%) and genital ulcer and sores (16%), and painful sexual intercourse (dyspareunia) (16%). More of the respondents with higher education had knowledge about the symptoms than others. Higher proportion of females than males had knowledge about the STIs symptoms in women except for burning pain on urination.

Table 8.2: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have Heard of STIs and who Described Various Symptoms of STIs in Women According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Lower abdominal pain	Genital discharge	Foul smelling discharge	Burning pain on urination	Genital ulcers /sores	Swelling in groin area	Itching	Painful sexual intercourse	Number of respondents who have heard of STIs
Sex									
Female	33.8	46.3	27.7	28.7	17.2	11.4	53.6	16.9	9837
Male	26.0	39.0	22.4	28.3	15.2	11.5	41.9	15.4	11603
Location									
Rural	30.6	42.0	24.1	28.4	16.0	11.3	48.6	16.5	14027
Urban	27.9	43.0	26.2	28.6	16.3	11.7	45.2	15.4	7301
Zone									
North Central	28.1	40.5	18.5	34.6	9.7	6.4	45.0	14.2	4085
North East	38.9	49.5	27.9	32.0	25.0	14.4	49.2	29.2	2457
North West	32.0	42.0	23.0	23.2	13.8	10.7	47.9	14.0	3464
South East	24.3	42.6	30.2	24.3	20.0	12.4	60.0	17.2	3653
South-South	33.4	42.9	26.6	30.9	17.3	13.8	50.1	13.7	3966
South West	25.3	40.5	24.1	28.6	14.8	11.4	36.8	14.9	3689
Education									
Never attended school	31.1	39.4	22.3	27.9	15.8	11.0	45.3	18.5	3292
Qur'anic only	34.7	49.7	19.7	25.6	14.6	10.9	49.2	15.8	1346
Primary	27.4	38.7	22.7	30.4	14.6	10.1	43.9	16.0	3758
Secondary	28.1	41.0	24.7	27.1	15.2	11.2	46.9	14.2	9409
Higher	32.5	49.6	31.7	31.9	20.9	14.2	52.7	19.1	3444
Age group (Years)									
15-19	22.2	31.4	18.1	22.8	12.7	7.8	41.6	11.4	2968
20-24	27.6	39.1	22.0	24.7	14.7	10.9	45.9	13.7	3253
25-29	33.0	45.9	26.6	29.9	17.4	12.6	49.3	17.5	3530
30-39	31.4	46.5	27.0	30.1	16.4	12.2	50.0	17.8	3118
40-49	32.1	44.0	27.3	30.9	17.7	12.0	48.1	16.3	2458
50-64	27.1	42.4	25.6	30.7	17.2	12.3	44.8	18.7	2355
Total	29.6	42.4	24.9	28.5	16.1	11.5	47.3	16.1	21458

8.3 Knowledge of symptoms of STIs in men

Table 8.3 reports on knowledge of STIs symptoms in men. Almost three-fifths (59%) of the respondents knew that a burning pain on urination could be a symptom of STI in men, two-fifths (40%) knew of genital discharge, 22% genital ulcers and 20% swelling in the groin. A higher proportion of men compared with women knew about the symptoms of STIs in men. Higher proportion of those with higher level of education and those in older age groups also knew about the symptoms.

Table 8.3: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have heard of STIs and Described Various Symptoms in Men According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Genital discharge	Burning pain on urination	Genital ulcer/sores	Swellings in the groin	Number of respondents who have heard of STIs
Sex					
Male	44.9	64.8	24.3	23.3	9837
Female	34.9	53.0	18.2	15.4	11603
Location					
Rural	40.8	60.0	21.0	19.5	14027
Urban	39.5	58.4	22.4	19.9	7301
Zone					
North Central	36.5	61.8	14.2	12.8	4085
North East	53.9	68.3	28.2	24.6	2457
North West	48.8	50.0	23.1	24.1	3464
South East	35.8	62.8	20.4	17.7	3653
South-South	36.7	65.2	24.0	22.3	3966
South West	36.5	55.3	20.8	17.5	3689
Education					
Never attended sch	40.4	53.9	20.3	16.9	3292
Qur'anic only	50.7	51.0	21.6	25.2	1346
Primary	38.7	60.7	19.6	18.6	3758
Secondary	37.1	59.4	19.9	17.9	9409
Higher	46.8	65.9	28.8	25.7	3444
Age group (Years)					
15-19	26.7	48.2	14.9	13.0	2968
20-24	35.8	55.4	17.7	17.0	3253
25-29	41.2	59.4	22.1	19.1	3530
30-39	43.4	61.9	22.7	21.2	3118
40-49	43.4	62.9	24.0	21.4	2458
50-64	50.5	67.9	27.7	26.6	2355
Total	40.3	59.4	21.5	19.7	21458

8.4 Knowledge of the effect of STIs on Fertility

One of the possible consequences of STIs is infertility, along with its grave social implication in the Nigerian environment. The survey investigated knowledge of the respondents on the effect of STIs on fertility and the result is shown in Table 8.4. Among respondents who were aware of STIs, (67%) knew that STIs have an effect on the fertility of females while (65%) knew that it has a similar effect in men. Proportion with this knowledge generally increased with increasing age and educational status. More of the respondents in urban areas and in the southern zones had the knowledge than those in the rural areas and Northern zones, respectively.

Table 8.4: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who knew that STIs can Cause Infertility in Males and Females According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	% of persons who knew that STIs has an effect on female fertility	% of persons who knew that STIs has an effect on male fertility	Respondents who have heard of STIs
Sex			
Female	68.0	65.9	9837
Male	66.4	64.4	11603
Location			
Rural	66.2	64.6	14027
Urban	68.6	66.3	7301
Zone			
North Central	64.2	61.7	4085
North East	58.3	56.8	2457
North West	59.1	57.3	3464
South East	75.6	74.6	3653
South-South	73.9	72.5	3966
South West	67.7	65.0	3689
Education			
Never attended school	56.7	54.3	3292
Qur'anic only	55.3	54.0	1346
Primary	67.8	65.5	3758
Secondary	68.3	66.4	9409
Higher	77.1	75.7	3444
Age group (Years)			
15-19	58.0	55.4	2968
20-24	65.4	62.5	3253
25-29	68.3	66.8	3530
30-39	69.5	67.7	3118
40-49	70.2	68.4	2458
50-64	68.1	68.0	2355
Total	67.1	65.2	21458

8.5 Experience of STI Symptoms in the Past 12 Months

Genital discharge, ulcer and itching were used as proxies for STI symptoms. Respondents who had ever had sex were asked whether they had experienced any of these symptoms in the last 12 months preceding the survey. The results are shown in Table 8.5. About 7% of the respondents had experienced symptoms of STI in the 12 months preceding this study. This is similar to the result from 2007 NARHS. It ranged from 3% in the South West to 8% in the South South zone. A higher proportion of females (9%) compared to males (5%) reported having experienced STI symptoms within the one year period preceding the survey. About 6% of respondents in urban areas reported symptoms of STIs compared with respondents in rural areas (7%). There is a negative association between respondents' age and experience of STI symptoms. A higher proportion of respondents in the younger age groups had experienced symptoms compared to those in the older age groups. Of the STI

symptoms, genital itching was the most commonly reported by both males and females (Figure 8.1). Figure 8.2 presents experience of STI by marital status. More of the respondents (males and females) that were never married had STI symptoms.

Table 8.5: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have had Sex and who Experienced STI Symptoms in the Past 12 Months according to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012.

Characteristics	Percentage who experience STI symptoms last 12 months	Number of women and men who had ever had sex
Sex		
Female	8.5	12842
Male	4.6	12096
Location		
Rural	7.0	16401
Urban	5.8	8536
Zone		
North Central	9.9	3601
North East	5.2	3097
North West	7.5	5679
South East	6.3	2882
South-South	8.0	4198
South West	3.4	5480
Education		
Never attended school	5.2	6372
Qur'anic only	7.3	1983
Primary	6.2	4469
Secondary	8.0	8707
Higher	5.8	3380
Age group (Years)		
15-19	10.0	1494
20-24	9.6	3363
25-29	8.3	4378
30-39	6.5	7550
40-49	4.5	5543
50-64	3.0	2609
Total	6.6	24937

Figure 8.1: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who Experienced STI symptoms among Sexually Active Respondents by Sex; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

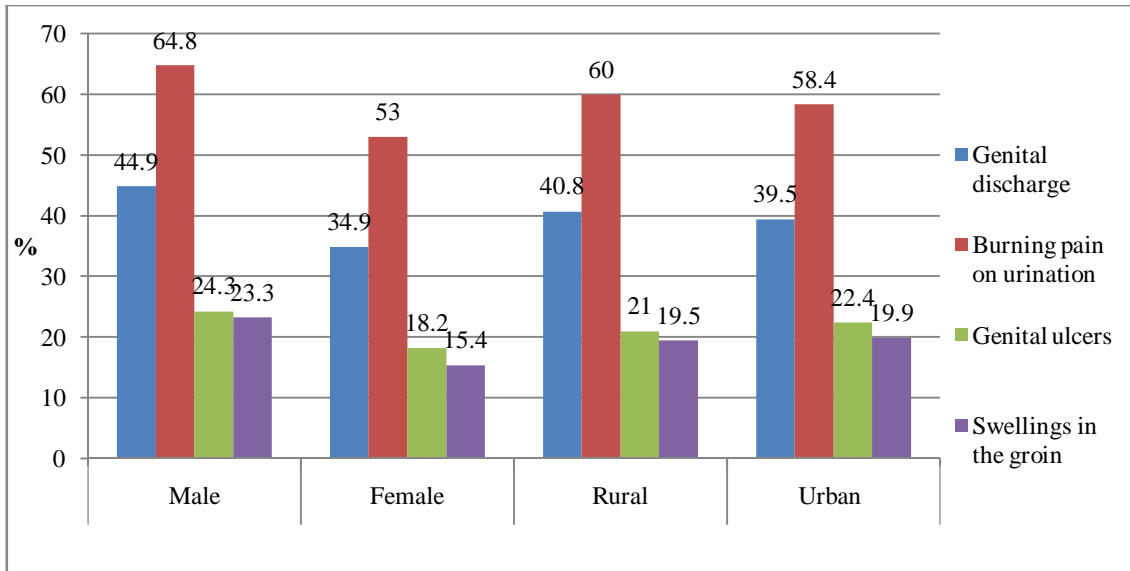
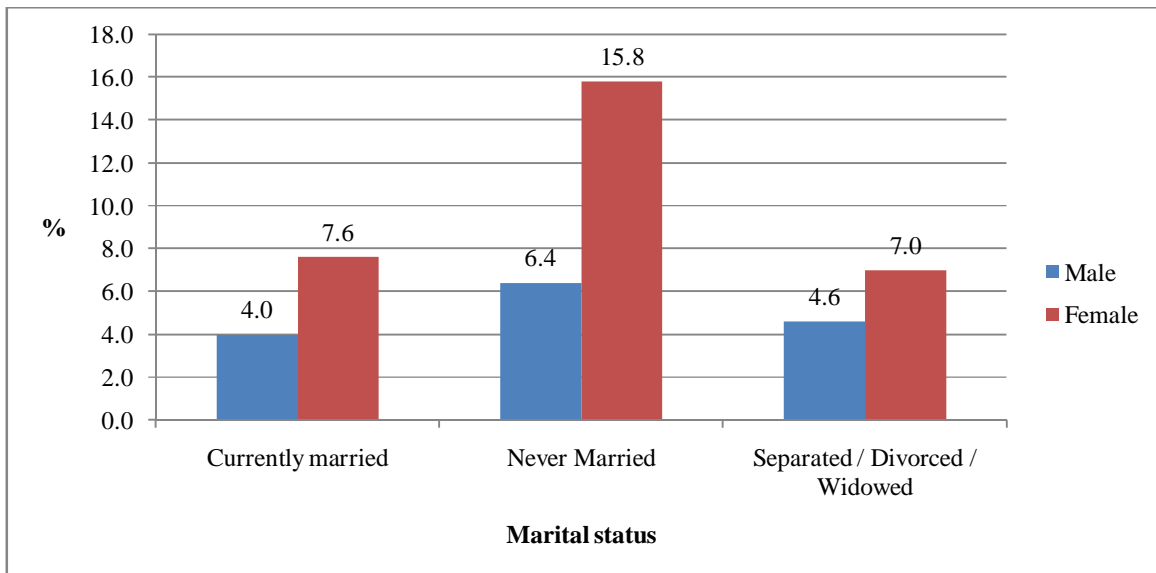


Figure 8.2: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who Experienced STI Symptoms among Sexually Active Respondents by Marital Status and Sex; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012



8.6 Health Seeking Behaviour of Respondents with STI Symptoms

Respondents who reported experiencing symptoms of STIs in the 12 months preceding the survey were asked of their health seeking and treatment pattern. These findings are presented in Table 8.6. They reported visit to a variety of facilities to obtain treatment for the condition. The commonly used facilities included government health facilities (22%), patent medicine store (15%) traditional healers (11%), private health facilities (10%) and pharmacies (8%). For respondents in urban and rural areas, the main source of treatment was government health institutions. However, a higher proportion of respondents in rural areas sought treatment from traditional healers than those in urban areas.

Table 8.6: Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to Sources of Treatment during Last Episode of STI Symptoms According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Govt. health facility	Workplace health facility	Faith based health facility	Private health facility	Pharmacy	Traditional healers	Patent medicine store	Finished all doses given	Ever had experience STIs Symptoms
Sex									
Female	24.1	4.1	1.5	10.2	7.6	9.9	14.7	72.6	1221
Male	16.5	5.1	2.9	9.4	8.3	13.4	14.8	74.7	647
Location									
Rural	20.7	3.8	1.6	8.2	8.1	12.9	14.3	71.6	1288
Urban	23.3	5.9	2.8	13.6	7.4	7.1	16.0	75.1	580
Total	21.5	4.4	2.0	9.9	7.9	11.1	14.8	74.0	1868

8.7 Discussion and Conclusions

The awareness of STIs was generally high. Higher proportions of males than females, urban than rural, older than younger, respondents from Southern zones than those from the Northern, and those with higher education than those with lower education were aware of STIs.

Proportion of respondents with knowledge of symptoms of STIs was generally low. Respondents were more knowledgeable about male symptoms than those in females. Knowledge of respondents was however high with regards to the possible effect of STIs on fertility. Higher proportions of females than males reported that they experienced STI symptoms during the 12 months preceding the survey despite the fact that STIs were better recognized in males. This may be due to the symptoms that were used as proxies for STI (genital discharge, ulcer and itching). It is important to note that higher proportions of younger respondents than older ones reported that they had experienced STI symptoms. This may be a reflection of the effect of high risk sexual behaviour associated with this age group. Interventions to prevent STIs need to be targeted at the younger age groups.

Generally, government health facilities, patent medicine store, traditional healers and private health facilities in that order, were the main sources of STI treatment. It is noteworthy that in rural areas, government health facilities were the main source of treatment similar to the findings in 2007 NARHS. With about 15% of respondents with STIs reporting use of patent medicine store for treatment and 8% reporting use of pharmacy for the same purpose, intervention to improve the management practice of the operators of these facilities is important particularly focusing on syndromic management, counselling and appropriate referral. Nearly three-quarters of the respondents that received treatment mentioned that they finished the doses of their medicines. To avoid patients developing drug-resistance to the treatment regimen for STIs, efforts should be made at providing sensitisation and public awareness on appropriate treatment of STIs.

SECTION 9

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV & AIDS

9.0 Stigma and Discrimination

Stigma and discrimination are two major problems often faced by people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) in many developing countries, including Nigeria. Stigma and discrimination shown to persons living with and affected by HIV and AIDS can worsen the spread and the impact of the HIV and AIDS epidemic. As a result of fear of stigmatisation and discrimination, many individuals are afraid to seek HIV testing services to know their HIV status while persons living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHAs) may be less inclined to declare and openly acknowledge their HIV sero-status. This could lead to continued under-reporting of the epidemic, increased transmission, and limited access to treatment, care and support programmes. On the other hand, stigma and discrimination violates the human rights and dignity of people living with HIV and AIDS and those affected by the epidemic. Respondents who had heard of HIV and AIDS were asked questions to assess the degree of HIV and AIDS-related stigma and discrimination.

9.1 Attitude towards Family Members Living with HIV and AIDS

Table 9.1 presents information on respondents' attitudes towards HIV infected family members. Generally, about 72% of the respondents were willing to care for male or female relatives living with HIV. This proportion varies with respondents' characteristics examined in this survey. A higher proportion of male (74%) than female (70%) respondents were willing to care for a male family member living with HIV. Similarly, a higher proportion of respondents in urban areas (75%) than those in rural areas (70%) indicated willingness to care for a male relative living with HIV. This trend was the same for educational level and wealth quintiles whereby higher proportions of respondents with higher education and from households in the high wealth quintiles were more willing to care for a male relative living with HIV than those with lower level of education or in the lower wealth quintiles. Substantial geographical variations were evident in respondents' attitude towards PLWHA in Nigeria. Respondents in the North West and South West zones were least willing to care for relatives living with HIV compared to those in other zones of the country.

About three-fifths (60%) of the respondents were willing to keep HIV and AIDS in the family secret; with slightly higher proportion of females (61%) than males (58%) and higher proportion of urban respondents (64%) than those in the rural areas (57%) mentioning so. Similarly higher proportions of

respondents with higher education (68%) compared with those who never attended school (48%) were willing to keep HIV and AIDS in the family secret.

Table 9.1: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have Heard of HIV & AIDS According to Attitude towards HIV Infected Family Members by to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Willing to care for male relatives living with HIV/AIDS	Willing to care for female relatives living with HIV/AIDS	Willing to keep HIV/AIDS in family secret	Number of men and woman who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Sex				
Female	69.8	70.0	60.6	13851
Male	73.7	73.1	58.3	14391
Location				
Rural	70.0	69.7	57.0	17954
Urban	74.9	74.8	63.6	10288
Zone				
North Central	77.3	77.6	56.5	3902
North East	76.0	75.9	53.4	3175
North West	68.8	68.3	59.5	6245
South East	73.9	73.2	64.1	3755
South-South	71.4	72.1	65.7	4812
South West	68.3	67.7	56.8	6352
Education				
Never attended school	58.0	58.7	48.3	5494
Qur'anic only	72.1	71.3	58.7	2073
Primary	68.5	67.3	56.7	4752
Secondary	74.7	74.8	63.0	12046
Higher	86.1	85.5	68.2	3844
Age group (Years)				
15-19	67.5	67.7	59.7	4561
20-24	72.8	72.0	63.0	4285
25-29	73.8	73.2	59.7	4533
30-39	72.5	72.4	59.9	7223
40-49	71.3	71.7	57.2	5190
50-64	72.8	72.4	56.0	2452
Wealth Quintile				
Poorest	63.5	63.9	50.7	4979
Poorer	66.8	66.2	54.7	5409
Average	70.9	70.4	59.3	5789
Richer	74.5	74.9	62.4	5959
Richest	81.7	81.2	68.6	6042
Total	71.8	71.6	59.5	28242

9.2 Attitude towards persons with HIV

Stigma against persons living with HIV manifests in certain discriminatory behaviours. In this study, the discriminatory behaviours examined were respondents' willingness to: Share meals with a person living with HIV, allow a student living with HIV in school, allow a female teacher living with HIV to continue teaching in a school, buy food from a shop-keeper living with HIV, work with a colleague living with HIV, and allow an HIV infected child in school. Among all the respondents, 66% were willing to work with an HIV infected colleague, 67% were willing to allow an HIV infected student or child in school, and 65% were willing to allow a female HIV infected teacher to continue teaching in school. About 48% of the respondents were also willing to share meals with HIV infected persons and almost half of respondents (42%) were willing to buy food from a shopkeeper known to be HIV infected. These proportions show some marginal improvements in attitude towards non-family members who were infected with HIV when compared to the findings from 2007 NARHS.

Table 9.2: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have heard of AIDs and their Attitude towards Persons Living with HIV & AIDS According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Willing to share meals with HIV infected persons	Willing to allow an HIV infected student in school	Willing to allow a female HIV infected teacher in school	Willing to buy food from an HIV infected shopkeeper	Willing to work with an HIV infected colleague	Willing to allow an HIV infected child in school	Number of men and woman who have heard of AIDS
Sex							
Female	45.5	65.6	63.7	40.7	64.1	65.5	13769
Male	50.1	67.0	65.8	43.8	67.1	68.0	14334
Location							
Rural	44.6	63.6	61.9	41.6	63.0	64.2	18960
Urban	53.5	71.0	69.7	43.5	70.2	71.3	9143
Zone							
North Central	49.9	68.8	67.9	43.4	65.6	68.7	5220
North East	53.4	69.9	69.2	53.5	69.9	71.1	4184
North West	44.5	62.1	60.4	45.1	63.8	63.9	5207
South East	47.7	67.2	64.4	36.8	65.4	66.2	4120
South-South	49.3	69.2	68.3	43.6	68.7	70.1	4761
South West	46.1	64.3	62.5	35.4	63.0	64.2	4611
Education							
Never attended school	33.7	50.6	49.0	34.1	50.4	51.3	5812
Qur'anic only	39.1	60.5	59.8	43.3	62.8	61.6	1999
Primary	41.6	62.8	60.5	37.7	61.4	62.6	4851
Secondary	51.3	70.2	68.9	43.1	69.5	70.9	11665
Higher	69.6	83.8	82.3	56.7	81.8	84.0	3743
Age group (Years)							
15-19	43.3	62.2	61.1	38.0	62.7	63.6	4581
20-24	48.1	67.6	66.6	42.5	67.5	69.5	4347
25-29	50.8	68.3	66.4	45.0	66.8	68.6	4541
30-39	48.8	66.8	65.6	43.2	66.2	66.7	7089
40-49	47.4	66.1	63.7	41.7	64.7	65.6	5159
50-64	48.8	66.5	65.0	43.3	65.9	67.3	2386
Total	47.9	66.3	64.8	42.3	65.6	66.8	28103

9.3 Health Care for People Living with HIV and AIDS

Table 9.3 shows that 72% of respondents who have heard of HIV and AIDS were of the opinion that persons living with HIV need more health care than persons not living with HIV. Only 2% of respondents believed that less care should be offered to PLWHAs. The opinions of respondents varied by zones, with respondents who believed that more health care should be provided to PLWHAs ranging from 62% in the North East to 79% in the South West. Respondents in urban areas and those with higher education were more disposed to more health care being provided for PLWHAs.

Table 9.3: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who had Heard of AIDS and their Attitudes toward the Provision of Health Services for Persons living with HIV & AIDS According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Opinion on providing health care towards PLWHA					Number of women & men who heard of AIDS
	More health care	Equal care	Less health care	Don't know	No response	
Sex						
Female	71.8	14.0	1.8	12.2	0.2	13769
Male	72.3	17.1	1.7	8.7	0.2	14334
Location						
Rural	69.0	16.8	2.1	11.8	0.2	18960
Urban	77.5	13.5	1.0	8.0	0.1	9143
Zone						
North Central	71.6	19.1	2.2	6.8	0.3	5220
North East	62.0	17.7	4.0	16.1	0.2	4184
North West	64.6	18.0	2.0	15.1	0.3	5207
South East	76.7	13.9	1.4	7.6	0.3	4120
South-South	76.4	15.3	1.5	6.7	0.1	4761
South West	78.7	11.3	0.3	9.6	0.1	4611
Education						
Never attended school	59.8	17.3	2.3	20.3	0.2	5812
Qur'anic only	61.4	19.6	3.7	14.9	0.4	1999
Primary	71.3	16.5	1.9	10.1	0.3	4851
Secondary	76.7	14.6	1.4	7.1	0.1	11665
Higher	81.8	13.0	0.7	4.5	0.1	3743
Age group (Years)						
15-19	70.6	15.8	2.0	11.3	0.3	4581
20-24	73.0	15.3	1.7	9.8	0.2	4347
25-29	73.4	15.4	1.8	9.3	0.1	4541
30-39	71.8	16.1	1.7	10.1	0.2	7089
40-49	71.6	14.9	1.5	11.9	0.1	5159
50-64	72.3	16.4	1.5	9.5	0.2	2386
Total	72.1	15.6	1.7	10.4	0.2	28103

9.4 Rights of People Living with HIV and AIDS

The responses to opinions of respondents who have heard of HIV and AIDS on the protection of the rights of PLWHAs showed that overall, only 34% of the respondents believed that the rights of PLWHAs are protected. This shows a downward trend compared with the 2007 NARHS figure of 48%. The proportion is almost similar for sex and location of respondents. For the zones, the proportion ranged from 27% - 43% with the NW and NE zones (27% and 30%, respectively) having the lowest proportions and the SS zone having the highest proportion (43%) of respondents who believed that the rights of PLWHAs are protected. Similarly, when educational attainment of respondents was considered, the proportion who believed that the rights of PLWHAs are protected ranged from 22% - 47% with those who never attended school having the lowest proportion (22%) compared with those with higher education (47%).

Table 9.4: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have heard of AIDS by Opinions about the Rights of Persons Living with HIV & AIDS according to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	The rights of PLWHA are protected in Nigeria	Not always/sometimes	Number of women and men who have heard of AIDS
Sex			
Female	33.2	13.3	13769
Male	35.1	13.7	14334
Location			
Rural	32.3	13.0	18960
Urban	37.6	14.3	9143
Zone			
North Central	35.0	13.6	5220
North East	30.1	17.5	4184
North West	27.3	14.2	5207
South East	37.5	10.7	4120
South-South	43.3	11.5	4761
South West	33.7	14.0	4611
Education			
Never attended school	21.9	9.7	5812
Qur'anic only	26.2	15.1	1999
Primary	31.3	12.9	4851
Secondary	38.2	14.4	11665
Higher	47.0	16.2	3743
Age group (Years)			
15-19	31.9	13.0	4581
20-24	36.7	12.8	4347
25-29	36.3	14.1	4541
30-39	34.4	13.9	7089
40-49	32.6	14.1	5159
50-64	32.9	12.2	2386
Religion			
Islam	28.7	13.5	11819
Protestant	38.8	13.9	12080
Catholic	37.1	12.4	3944
Traditional	24.9	13.0	143
Other	25.1	13.2	117
Total	34.2	13.5	28103

9.5 Open Discussions about HIV and AIDS in Nigeria

The results on opinion of respondents who have heard of HIV and AIDS on whether HIV and AIDS were openly discussed in Nigeria showed that overall, 56% believed that HIV is openly discussed in Nigeria. This proportion varied minimally with sex, location (Rural/Urban), and age of respondents. It varies widely with education. The proportion ranged from 44% - 67% among the educational levels with the never attended school group having the lowest proportion (44%) and those with higher education having the highest proportion (67%). Higher proportions of respondents from the South-South (69%) and South East (67%) Zones compared with other zones also believed that HIV and AIDS are openly discussed in Nigeria.

Table 9.5: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have heard of AIDS by Opinions about Open Discussion on HIV & AIDS According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	AIDS is openly discussed in Nigeria	Number of women and men who have heard of AIDS
Sex		
Female	55.2	13769
Male	57.0	14334
Location		
Rural	55.5	18960
Urban	57.2	9143
Zone		
North Central	52.5	5220
North East	53.5	4184
North West	47.2	5207
South East	67.2	4120
South-South	68.9	4761
South West	52.0	4611
Education		
Never attended school	43.6	5812
Qur'anic only	45.0	1999
Primary	55.6	4851
Secondary	60.4	11665
Higher	66.8	3743
Age group (Years)		
15-19	53.0	4581
20-24	57.3	4347
25-29	57.2	4541
30-39	57.0	7089
40-49	55.1	5159
50-64	57.0	2386
Total	56.1	28103

9.6 Discussion and Conclusions

Majority (72%) of the respondents were willing to care for relatives living with HIV. The survey revealed a higher proportion of males than females; respondents in urban than in rural areas, and those in the North than in the South willing to care for HIV infected relatives. However, three fifths (60%) of the respondents would keep it secret if a family member is infected indicating that the fear of stigma and discrimination still persist, and might be on the increase. Similarly, less than half of the respondents (34%) were of the opinion that the rights of PLWHA are adequately protected in Nigeria. This implies that intervention programmes must continue to include strategies to reduce stigma and protect the rights of PLWHA. On the whole, respondents' attitude was less discriminatory to family members than to non-family members who are infected with HIV. It is noteworthy that 72% of the respondents believed that persons with HIV need more health care than others and 56% stated that people talked openly about HIV and AIDS in Nigeria. These figures are lower than those for the 2007 NARHS survey; thus, requiring the need to explore further the factors that might be responsible for the observed decline in respondents' perception. Exploratory studies such as carried out by Adebayo *et al.* (2012) and Fakolade *et al.* (2010) may assist in unravelling possible trend in level of stigmatisation and discrimination against PLWHA in Nigeria. Findings of such studies will guide policymakers in designing appropriate interventions to prevent further decline and to improve the attitude of the people towards PLWHA as achieved in the past.

SECTION 10

REGULATORY ACTIVITIES ABOUT FOOD AND DRUG

10.0 Mandate and Activities of NAFDAC as a Drug and Food Regulatory Agency

The National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC) was established by Decree No. 15 of 1993 as amended by Decree No 19 of 1999 and now the National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control Act Cap N1 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria (LFN) 2004 to regulate and control the manufacture, importation, exportation, distribution, advertisement, sale and use of Food, Drugs, Cosmetics, Medical Devices, Packaged water, Chemicals and Detergents (collectively known as regulated products). The Agency was officially established in October 1992, with the vision to “Safeguard Public Health”.

NAFDAC is a regulatory agency under the Federal Ministry of Health. The mission of NAFDAC is to achieve its mandate by ensuring that only the right quality of drugs, food and other regulated products are manufactured, imported, distributed, advertised, sold and used in Nigeria. The awareness, coverage and understanding of NAFDAC’s activities in attempt to carry out its mandate to safeguard public health in Nigeria as a Government agency were assessed in this household-based population national survey. The findings are presented in this Section.

10.1 Awareness of NAFDAC

Table 10.1 presents the percentage distribution of respondents who were aware of NAFDAC as a Government agency, as well as those who have ever heard, seen or bought drugs with NAFDAC scratch card in the survey. Analysis indicated that overall, 54% of all respondents were aware of NAFDAC as a Government agency. Awareness of NAFDAC is lower in rural areas (44%) compared with urban (73%). Of the respondents who reported awareness of NAFDAC, only 57% have ever heard or seen any NAFDAC advert and only 19% have ever bought drugs with NAFDAC scratch card to authenticate the genuineness of the medicine. Percentage of those who have ever bought drugs with NAFDAC scratch card was also lower in rural areas (16%) compared with urban areas (20%). Percentage of respondents who have ever seen or heard any NAFDAC advert was lower in rural areas (48%) compared with 67% in urban areas. Awareness of NAFDAC among respondents was lowest in the North East (30%) and highest in the South East (77%). However, more respondents in the South West (68%) have ever heard or seen any NAFDAC advert than any other geo-political zone of the country and the highest percentage of respondents who have ever bought drug with NAFDAC scratch

card were in the South-South zone (25%). Education was positively associated with awareness and ever seen/heard or purchased drugs with NAFDAC scratch card.

Table 10.1: Percentage Distribution of respondents who are aware of a Government agency called NAFDAC According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	%Aware of NAFDACas Govt. Agency	%Ever heard /seen any NAFDAC Advert	%Ever bought drug with NAFDAC Scratch card	All respondents
Sex				
Male	59.9	56.8	17.3	15596
Female	47.6	57.3	19.3	15639
Location				
Urban	43.5	47.9	16.2	9787
Rural	72.6	67.1	19.8	21448
Zone				
North Central	47.0	60.0	18.2	6008
North East	29.8	45.7	11.8	4875
North West	32.8	47.2	12.6	6152
South East	77.3	44.8	18.8	4282
South-South	64.6	60.4	24.5	4939
South West	72.1	68.1	17.0	4979
Education				
Never attended	15.9	37.5	13.2	7656
Qur'anic only	28.2	42.3	9.4	2258
Primary	47.7	44.1	14.8	5264
Secondary	71.3	56.1	16.1	12172
Higher	89.4	77.4	25.0	3835
Age group (Years)				
15-19	52.9	52.4	16.7	5243
20-24	55.3	57.4	18.4	4848
25-29	55.5	60.2	20.5	5000
30-34	54.9	60.0	18.2	4336
35-39	55.0	58.2	17.1	3457
40-44	50.4	55.4	18.3	3094
45-49	50.8	56.5	18.8	2626
50-64	52.3	54.4	16.3	2631
Marital status				
Sexual partner	48.5	56.9	17.6	19943
Never married	66.0	58.0	19.1	9624
Separated/Divorced	49.5	50.0	20.9	599
Widowed	41.3	45.8	14.8	646
Religion				
Islam	38.4	53.2	14.5	13422
protestant	66.7	60.9	19.5	13086
Catholic	67.3	52.3	19.6	4185
Traditional	27.2	44.4	25.0	270
No religion	32.5	42.1	12.5	125
Others	52.1	81.1	41.4	75
Total	53.7	57.0	18.8	31235

10.2 Pharmacovigilance

The level of respondents' knowledge about pharmacovigilance was assessed by gauging their experience and responses to spurious, adulterated and fake products as presented in Table 10.2. Findings showed that only 7% of all respondents indicated that they have ever bought drugs or food items suspected to be sub-standard or fake. However, only 27% have ever checked NAFDAC registration number before buying regulated products. More respondents in urban areas (60%) compared to rural areas (28%) have ever checked NAFDAC registration number before buying regulated products. The proportion of respondents who ever checked NAFDAC registration number before buying products increased from 8% among respondents who have never attended any school to 76% among respondents with higher levels of education. Furthermore, 27% of respondents were aware of NAFDAC programme on reporting of adverse reaction to drug/food products. However, less than 6% of all respondents in the survey reported having ever experienced any adverse reaction from drug or food products. Only about one-fifth (18%) of the respondents in rural areas compared with about two-fifths (37%) in urban areas have ever seen any NAFDAC advert on what one should do if one experiences any adverse reaction due to drugs or food products.

Table 10.2: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have been vigilant as regards NAFDAC and directives on fake drugs/products according to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	% ever bought drug/food item suspected to be fake	%Ever experienced drug/product reaction	%Ever checked NAFDAC Registration b/4 buying	% Aware of Gov.prog.to report adverse drug/food products reaction	% Ever seen any NAFDAC programme on what to do if experienced ADR to drugs/food products	All respondents
Sex						
Male	8.1	6.2	42.4	29.1	26.7	15596
Female	5.0	5.1	35.7	25.6	22.5	15639
Location						
Urban	5.4	4.8	27.9	20.4	17.9	9787
Rural	8.8	7.3	59.6	40.1	36.8	21448
Zone						
North Central	6.5	6.9	34.4	27.2	24.9	6008
North East	4.3	4.3	17.4	12.8	12.2	4875
North West	4.6	2.8	18.4	17.4	14.7	6152
South East	7.2	7.6	52.5	32.6	26.8	4282
South-South	9.4	6.8	45.6	34.1	31.1	4939
South West	7.5	6.8	63.1	38.1	35.6	4979
Education						
Never attended	2.3	2.4	7.6	7.5	6.4	7656
Qur'anic only	3.3	2.3	12.1	13.4	12.4	2258
Primary	6.2	4.7	31.9	21.0	19.1	5264
Secondary	7.5	6.5	53.1	34.6	30.9	12172
Higher	13.7	12.0	76.2	56.7	51.7	3835
Age group (Years)						
15-19	4.4	4.5	37.3	24.9	21.6	5243
20-24	6.2	5.3	39.8	27.3	24.0	4848
25-29	7.5	6.3	42.7	29.3	27.1	5000
30-34	6.8	5.4	42.1	30.6	26.8	4336
35-39	7.0	6.4	40.5	29.3	26.2	3457
40-44	6.9	6.5	36.5	26.0	23.5	3094
45-49	7.0	6.6	34.6	24.4	22.9	2626
50-64	8.2	5.2	34.5	25.1	23.7	2631
Marital status						
Sexual partner	6.4	5.4	35.1	25.4	23.1	19943
Never married	6.9	6.3	48.4	32.0	28.3	9624
Separated/Divorced	6.7	4.8	35.2	23.9	20.2	599
Widowed	7.2	5.8	27.7	22.2	18.8	646
Total	6.6	5.7	27.4	27.4	24.6	31235

10.3 Points of purchase of fake drug/food products

Percentage distribution of respondents' points of purchase of drugs/food products suspected to be faked or spurious products is presented in Table 10.3. Findings showed that most respondents who have ever purchased fake drugs/food products obtained them from pharmacy (36%), patent medicine store, PMS (32%) and open market (29%). Only a few respondents (2%) obtained fake products from non-traditional outlets or traditional healers. More respondents from the South West zone reported pharmacy (43%) and patent medicine stores (43%) as the main sources of fake products compared to other zones. Respondents in the North West zone indicated Government health facilities (56%) while those from North East indicated open market as the main source where they obtained fake and spurious products.

Table 10.3: Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Source of Purchase of Suspected Fake Drug/food product According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Pharmacy	PM S	Private clinic	Govt. Public	Non Trad	Traditional healers	Supermarket	Open market	No. ever bought drug/food item suspected to be fake
Sex									
Male	35.8	33.6	5.0	3.9	2.2	3.7	11.5	29.3	1263
Female	36.1	29.2	7.4	6.2	1.6	2.8	11.9	28.3	782
Location									
Urban	41.4	27.6	4.9	5.0	1.4	2.0	15.0	31.4	528
Rural	31.0	35.8	6.9	4.6	2.6	4.6	8.6	26.6	1887
Zone									
North Central	28.9	26.1	12.5	4.7	1.6	2.5	12.8	29.1	391
North East	30.3	33.0	6.9	7.7	0.5	1.3	8.5	36.8	210
North West	36.0	36.0	4.6	55.7	4.7	6.3	11.2	28.0	283
South East	28.2	28.2	4.6	1.1	1.6	1.3	13.0	25.7	308
South-South	40.0	40.0	6.1	6.3	3.0	4.2	9.5	26.5	464
South West	42.8	42.8	2.9	3.9	0.4	3.1	13.5	30.9	373
Education									
Never attended school	36.5	25.4	5.7	6.0	1.3	3.5	11.1	34.5	176
Qur'anic only	29.5	37.2	5.4	7.6	7.3	6.1	10.9	28.7	75
Primary	29.6	29.3	7.1	5.9	2.4	4.4	10.2	36.5	326
Secondary	35.7	32.2	5.5	4.8	1.4	2.5	9.7	27.3	913
Higher	40.7	34.1	6.3	3.0	2.4	4.0	15.9	25.9	525
Age group (Years)									
15-19	31.4	26.8	4.8	3.6	2.3	3.7	10.1	32.0	231
20-24	32.5	32.6	6.8	3.1	1.5	2.5	12.3	27.9	301
25-29	41.2	27.8	5.7	4.5	1.6	4.2	11.3	29.5	375
30-34	41.1	27.4	5.5	4.4	0.5	1.2	7.2	27.3	295
35-39	36.0	34.5	4.6	7.8	1.8	1.4	11.9	24.7	242
40-44	32.3	40.1	6.6	3.8	2.5	4.4	10.3	30.2	213
45-49	40.5	28.6	9.6	4.5	1.2	4.6	17.9	31.0	184
50-64	28.3	41.4	4.6	6.8	5.8	6.1	14.7	30.3	216
Marital Status									
Currently married	36.4	33.6	5.6	5.9	2.0	3.3	10.6	28.2	1276
Never Married	35.2	29.5	6.2	2.7	1.8	3.4	12.8	30.3	664
Separated/Divorced	35.8	23.0	3.9	0.0	5.6	4.7	11.2	27.6	40
Widowed	31.2	32.3	13.8	8.3	0.0	2.9	20.1	33.6	47
Total	35.9	31.9	5.9	4.8	2.0	3.4	11.7	28.9	2062

10. 4 Indicator of Genuineness of Drug/Food Products

The respondents who ever bought drug or food products suspected to be faked were asked about the possible signs for suspecting the products to be faked. Table 10.4 presents the findings on this. Almost half of the respondents (48%) suspected the genuineness of the drugs/products because they did not get the expected/desired effect of the products. About three out of every ten respondents (32%) perceived that the products looked different from others, while a quarter experienced an unusual reaction after using the drug/product they purchased. Only about one-fifth (17%) of the respondents suspected the drug/food products to be faked due to the absence of NAFDAC number on the product. No remarkable difference was noticed according to sex and other selected background characteristics.

Table 10.4: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who knew signs for Suspecting Genuineness of Drug/ product Purchased According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Did not get Expected effect	Experienced Unusual reaction	Product looked different from others	No NAFDAC Number	Number Who ever bought food/drug suspected to be fake
Sex					
Male	48.7	23.3	32.7	18.8	1263
Female	47.8	27.4	31.3	14.9	782
Location					
Urban	48.5	24.5	30.4	20.1	528
Rural	48.2	25.0	33.8	14.8	1887
Zone					
North Central	55.7	21.8	27.2	10.9	391
North East	40.3	29.2	27.1	26.0	210
North West	49.2	18.8	44.4	19.5	283
South East	45.6	26.1	32.8	14.4	308
South-South	51.8	28.4	30.6	17.0	464
South West	44.4	24.6	29.8	18.8	373
Education					
Never attended school	55.8	19.9	31.7	16.4	176
Qur'anic only	56.5	22.4	21.7	6.9	75
Primary	52.1	28.0	25.6	16.0	326
Secondary	47.1	24.3	31.4	16.3	913
Higher	44.6	25.4	39.2	21.8	525
Age group (Years)					
15-19	44.1	23.5	24.2	19.5	231
20-24	53.0	20.2	31.1	12.2	301
25-29	42.8	30.8	34.0	16.1	375
30-34	45.5	25.4	30.8	16.2	295
35-39	46.7	21.7	33.0	20.9	242
40-44	50.9	25.7	35.7	18.1	213
45-49	52.4	29.3	36.6	18.7	184
50-64	56.0	19.8	32.6	19.9	216
Marital Status					
Currently married	49.2	25.5	32.2	17.3	1276
Never Married	45.7	24.6	31.7	17.2	664
Separated/Divorced	57.1	10.5	32.9	19.7	40
Widowed	50.3	20.6	41.9	17.5	47
Total	48.4	24.9	32.2	17.3	2062

10.5 Authentication of Fake Drug/Food Products

Findings on how respondents confirmed the genuineness of drugs/food products are presented in Table 10.5. Results suggest that almost one-fifth of the respondents (19%) who have ever bought drug or food products suspected not to be genuine confirmed so from Pharmacists compared with three-fifths who

confirmed from Physicians, and one-fifth from NAFDAC. Only 3% of all the respondents have used NAFDAC text message system (Mobile Authentication Service) to confirm the genuineness of medicines they have bought at one time or another. Findings revealed that one-fifth of the respondents in rural areas (20%) compared with less than 17% in urban areas have confirmed the genuineness of drugs from Pharmacists. Similarly, more respondents in rural areas (10%) than those in urban areas (6%) confirmed the genuineness of products from patent medicine stores (PMS). A higher proportion of respondents in urban areas used NAFDAC sources (11%) and NAFDAC text message (4%) compared to other means of products authentication.

Table 10.5: Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Method of Confirmation that Drug/Food Product was not Genuine According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Pharmacist	PPMV	Physicians	NAFDAC Sources	NAFDAC text message	Others	Ever bought food/drug suspected to be fake
Sex							
Male	17.9	8.1	14.0	8.6	2.7	38.3	1263
Female	19.6	8.3	14.9	10.5	3.6	37.2	782
Location							
Urban	17.4	6.2	14.4	11.4	3.5	40.1	528
Rural	19.5	9.8	14.2	7.4	2.7	35.9	1887
Zone							
North Central	17.2	5.7	17.2	9.6	3.2	35.8	391
North East	22.6	13.5	20.9	16.0	4.3	25.3	210
North West	10.1	8.5	21.5	12.0	3.8	35.5	283
South East	21.8	8.3	10.8	7.1	3.7	30.1	308
South-South	26.8	11.1	9.3	6.4	2.8	44.9	464
South West	13.7	4.8	12.5	9.5	2.0	42.1	373
Education							
Never attended	16.4	6.9	14.5	10.1	5.0	32.1	176
Qur'anic only	6.6	6.6	19.7	11.8	1.3	38.2	75
Primary	18.9	9.4	14.7	7.8	3.3	36.6	326
Secondary	20.8	8.3	12.6	8.8	2.3	37.6	913
Higher	16.8	7.6	16.1	10.6	4.0	40.8	525
Age group (Years)							
15-19	13.5	9.8	10.2	7.5	3.3	42.3	231
20-24	22.0	7.4	12.2	11.2	2.5	41.8	301
25-29	21.7	7.7	15.1	11.2	2.5	35.9	375
30-34	19.2	8.6	15.5	6.8	2.7	34.1	295
35-39	18.0	7.9	12.1	11.3	2.9	34.3	242
40-44	20.9	10.2	23.3	6.8	3.4	36.2	213
45-49	13.7	6.6	14.7	8.2	6.5	45.1	184
50-64	15.0	7.9	11.6	9.8	1.9	36.0	216
Marital Status							
Currently married	19.0	8.8	16.2	9.5	2.9	34.7	1276
Never Married	18.3	7.6	10.7	10.0	3.6	42.7	664
Separated/Divorced	10.8	2.7	7.9	2.7	0.0	59.5	40
Widowed	19.1	4.3	17.0	2.1	0.0	40.4	47
Total	18.6	8.2	14.3	9.4	3.1	37.9	2062

10.6 Actions Taken when Experienced Adverse Drug/ Product Reaction (ADR)

Table 10.6 presents the frequency distribution of the various actions taken by individuals who had ever experienced adverse drug/product reaction (ADR) according to selected characteristics. Survey findings revealed that two-fifths of the respondents who ever experienced adverse drug reactions (43%) took no action when they experienced the effect. However, three-tenth (31%) of the respondents reported at the hospital or a health facility, while a quarter (26%) went back to where they bought the drug/product.

Table 10.6: Percentage Distribution of Actions taken by Respondents who Experienced Adverse Drug/Product Reactions According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Reported at hospital	Went back to where purchased	Reported/ contacted NAFDAC	No action	Others	Number who experienced adverse drug effect
Sex						
Male	30.2	25.3	1.7	35.4	7.4	967
Female	32.1	26.0	0.4	33.0	8.3	798
Location						
Rural	27.9	27.5	1.2	37.4	10.0	470
Urban	34.9	23.4	1.1	30.5	6.1	1566
Zone						
North Central	29.3	19.0	1.3	45.7	4.6	415
North East	28.4	22.2	6.2	40.7	2.5	210
North West	32.3	23.1	2.1	39.5	2.1	172
South East	35.4	35.1	0.3	21.5	7.6	325
South-South	19.0	33.8	0.3	36.2	10.7	336
South West	38.7	20.4	0.0	29.1	11.8	339
Education						
Never attended school	25.6	24.4	0.6	43.0	6.4	184
Qur'anic only	34.6	19.2	1.9	42.3	1.9	52
Primary	31.2	26.2	1.7	35.0	5.9	247
Secondary	28.7	28.7	0.7	34.7	7.1	791
Higher	36.4	21.6	1.5	29.1	11.3	460
Age group (Years)						
15-19	27.9	29.3	0.4	35.4	7.0	236
20-24	30.2	24.9	1.2	34.3	9.3	257
25-29	30.0	29.3	0.7	34.5	5.6	315
30-34	31.2	27.7	1.7	31.6	7.8	234
35-39	34.1	22.7	0.9	35.5	6.8	221
40-44	34.0	23.4	2.0	31.5	9.1	201
45-49	34.9	20.0	0.0	35.4	9.7	173
50-64	26.6	25.2	2.9	36.7	8.7	137
Marital status						
Sexual partner	31.9	24.1	1.3	34.9	7.7	1077
Never married	29.7	28.5	0.8	33.0	7.4	606
Separated/Divorced	18.5	14.8	0.0	59.3	7.9	29
Widowed	36.8	28.9	2.6	23.7	16.7	37
Religion						
Islam	35.5	21.5	2.3	36.5	4.2	521
Protestant	27.2	27.0	0.9	34.2	10.7	914
Catholic	34.9	29.5	0.0	30.8	4.7	295
Total	31.1	25.6	1.2	34.3	7.8	1780

Only 1% of the respondents reported to or contacted NAFDAC after they experienced ADR. Analysis by location suggests that two-fifths of the respondents (37%) in rural areas compared with three-tenths (31%) in urban areas did nothing, while 35% of the respondents in urban areas compared with 28% in rural areas reported at the hospital/health facility. The highest proportion of the respondents

who took no action was in the North Central (46%) and among those who had no formal education (43%).

10.7 Purpose of Taking Drugs/Product that Caused Adverse Reactions

Survey findings as indicated in Table 10.7 revealed that more than three-fifths (64%) of the respondents mentioned malaria as the purpose for using the drugs/food products that resulted in ADR. One-tenth (11%) of the respondents that had experienced ADR in the past mentioned family planning, 9% mentioned antibiotics as the medicine used that resulted in ADR. Experience of ADR from various drugs did not vary remarkably by demographic characteristics.

Table 10.7: Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Reasons for taken Drug/Products that Caused Adverse Reactions According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Malaria	FP/contraceptives	Hypertension	HIV	Antibiotics	Antipyretics	Others	Number who experienced adverse drug effect
Sex								
Male	63.2	12.4	1.2	0.2	7.5	3.2	12.4	967
Female	65.3	10.7	0.3	0.4	9.9	1.8	11.7	798
Location								
Rural	65.2	13.2	1.1	0.2	6.7	2.3	12.9	470
Urban	63.0	9.7	0.4	0.5	10.7	2.8	11.2	1566
Zone								
North Central	68.0	7.7	0.3	0.7	7.1	4.4	11.8	415
North East	54.9	10.5	3.1	1.2	17.3	1.2	11.7	210
North West	65.8	14.5	2.6	0.5	6.2	0.5	9.8	172
South East	67.2	13.9	0.3	0.0	9.8	0.7	8.0	325
South-South	66.7	10.0	0.3	0.0	3.2	3.8	15.9	336
South West	60.6	12.9	0.0	0.0	10.5	2.8	13.1	339
Education								
Never attended school	55.2	16.9	2.3	0.0	7.0	3.5	15.1	184
Qur'anic only	73.1	11.5	5.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	5.8	52
Primary	57.2	15.3	0.4	0.4	10.2	2.5	13.8	247
Secondary	66.3	11.6	0.5	0.2	7.4	2.2	11.7	791
Higher	65.6	7.7	0.4	0.6	11.0	3.0	11.6	460
Age group (Years)								
15-19	63.0	17.2	0.4	0.0	5.3	1.8	12.3	236
20-24	70.6	10.2	0.0	0.4	7.8	0.8	10.2	257
25-29	62.1	11.1	0.3	0.3	10.5	3.6	12.1	315
30-34	68.4	7.5	0.0	0.0	7.9	1.8	14.4	234
35-39	60.3	11.9	0.5	0.5	13.2	2.7	11.0	221
40-44	63.6	14.9	0.5	0.0	7.7	3.1	10.2	201
45-49	64.6	10.3	0.6	0.6	7.4	2.3	14.3	173
50-64	58.8	10.2	6.5	0.7	7.4	8.0	11.4	137
Marital status								
Sexual partner	63.1	10.4	1.0	0.3	9.9	3.1	11.8	1077
Never married	66.8	13.2	0.0	0.0	6.2	2.0	11.9	606
Separated/Divorced	42.9	14.3	0.0	3.6	25.0	0.0	14.3	29
Widowed	67.6	13.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	11.8	37
Religion								
Islam	64.6	12.2	1.5	0.4	8.0	1.0	12.2	521
Protestant	64.2	10.4	0.5	0.3	8.1	3.6	12.8	914
Catholic	63.9	13.6	0.3	0.3	10.9	1.7	9.2	295
Total	64.2	11.6	0.7	0.3	8.5	2.5	12.0	1780

Table 10.8: Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Source of Information on what People who Experienced Adverse Drug/Product Reaction should do According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Radio	Television	Billboards	Posters	Stickers	Friends/ relations	Others	Those who experienced ADR
Sex								
Male	60.0	36.3	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.4	0.7	4122
Female	55.5	39.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	3.0	0.9	3134
Location								
Urban	48.7	48.0	0.5	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.9	3493
Rural	68.2	26.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	3.3	0.6	3763
Zone								
North Central	61.4	33.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.8	0.8	1524
North East	66.0	29.2	0.2	0.9	0.4	2.4	0.9	647
North West	77.8	18.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	2.5	0.3	726
South East	60.5	33.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	4.3	1.4	1066
South-South	57.4	38.4	1.0	0.3	0.3	2.1	0.6	1587
South West	45.6	51.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.8	1706
Education								
Never attended sch	72.9	21.5	0.4	0.2	0.7	3.3	0.9	451
Qur'anic only	84.1	10.6	0.7	0.0	0.7	3.2	0.7	221
Primary	65.5	28.1	0.6	0.6	0.1	4.1	0.9	958
Secondary	54.3	41.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	2.2	0.8	3615
Higher	54.3	43.1	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	2001
Age Group (Years)								
15-19	52.7	41.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	3.1	1.1	1044
20-24	57.0	38.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	2.6	0.4	1109
25-29	58.6	36.7	1.0	0.5	0.3	2.2	0.7	1291
30-34	55.2	41.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.7	1092
35-39	57.9	38.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	2.0	0.4	855
40-44	63.0	33.0	0.3	1.0	0.3	1.4	1.1	691
45-49	59.3	36.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.0	561
50-64	65.2	31.3	0.5	0.8	0.2	1.0	1.1	613
Marital status								
Currently married/LWSP	60.7	35.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	2.1	0.7	4303
Never married	53.3	42.1	0.8	0.6	0.3	2.0	0.8	2655
Separated/Divorced	53.9	40.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.6	1.7	120
Widowed	55.3	35.8	0.0	3.3	0.0	4.9	0.8	37
Total	57.9	37.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	2.1	0.8	7256

10.9 Exposure to NAFDAC Adverts/Campaigns

Exposure to adverts/campaigns from NAFDAC was assessed among the respondents who were aware of NAFDAC in this survey. Findings (see Table 10.9) showed that more than three-fifths of the respondents (65%) have heard of the advert "NAFDAC and your health". Higher proportion of males (67%) compared with females (63%) have heard or seen the advert "NAFDAC and your health". Exposure to this programme was highest among the respondents in the North East zone (69%)

compared with those in the South West zone (61%). However, less than one third of the respondents (30%) have heard or seen the advert on “Mobile Authentication Services”; while only 26% of the respondents have heard/seen the advert by “Zebrudiah on Biometric data capture”. Similarly, more males (27%) in the survey were reported to have heard the advert on “Zebrudiah on Biometric data capture” compared to 25% of females. Surprisingly, slightly higher proportions of the respondents in rural areas compared to urban areas have heard/seen the adverts on “NAFDAC and your health” (67% vs. 64%), as well as “the mobile authentication services” (31% vs. 29%) and “Zebrudiah campaign on data capture” (28% vs. 25%), respectively. For other findings, see Table 10.9.

10.10 Effect of NAFDAC Adverts

Table 10.10 shows the responses obtained to specific statements to assess the effect of NAFDAC adverts on the respondents who have ever heard/seen NAFDAC advert. Results revealed that 71% of the respondents now check for NAFDAC number on all regulated products before buying while 68% mentioned that they now check for expiry date on products before buying. However, 19% of the respondents still buy any product whether it is registered by NAFDAC or not. Furthermore, less than a quarter of the respondents mentioned they “now know what to do or where to go in case of any adverse drug reaction”, while almost three in ten of the respondents (29%) “can easily confirm if a drug is fake or not”. However, 7% of the respondents have not been influenced in any way by NAFDAC adverts. The North West zone reported the highest proportion of the respondents (12%) indicating that they have not been influenced by NAFDAC adverts compared with 4% of those who felt the same from South East.

Table 10.9: Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Awareness of Adverts made by NAFDAC According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	NAFDAC and your health	Mobile authentication services	Zebrudiah NAFDAC advert/campaign on Biometric data capture	Others	Number ever heard of NAFDAC advert
Sex					
Male	67.2	29.0	26.9	11.5	8859
Female	63.0	30.9	24.9	11.6	8961
Location					
Urban	63.9	29.3	24.6	11.8	4688
Rural	67.1	30.5	27.8	11.2	14392
Zone					
North Central	68.8	35.4	25.5	10.0	3605
North East	69.4	33.5	41.6	14.4	2228
North West	64.8	28.2	17.1	15.9	2904
South East	67.3	26.5	29.3	8.3	1918
South-South	68.3	36.3	38.3	12.6	2983
South West	61.0	25.3	18.2	10.9	3391
Education					
Never attended school	64.7	64.7	21.1	14.1	2871
Qur'anic only	61.0	61.0	13.0	17.8	955
Primary	65.6	65.6	23.6	11.2	2321
Secondary	64.9	64.9	25.1	11.5	6828
Higher	66.5	66.5	30.7	10.9	2968
Age group (Years)					
15-19	61.5	31.2	24.8	13.7	2747
20-24	65.2	29.4	24.5	11.0	2783
25-29	67.5	32.6	28.7	11.6	3010
30-34	66.6	29.4	25.6	10.7	2602
35-39	66.8	30.4	26.0	11.3	2012
40-44	65.1	28.6	26.6	11.2	1714
45-49	61.9	26.5	27.1	11.6	1484
50-64	66.6	26.8	24.8	11.2	1431
Marital status					
Sexual partner	66.6	28.4	25.2	11.6	11348
Never married	64.3	31.9	27.1	11.4	5582
Separated/Divorced	51.8	28.5	28.5	12.3	300
Widowed	59.0	36.1	24.6	8.2	296
Total	65.3	29.8	26.0	11.6	17804

Table 10.10: Percentage Distribution of Effect NAFDAC Adverts had on Respondents According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	I now check for NAFDAC number on all products before buying	I now check for NAFDAC number on some products before buying	I buy any product whether registered by NAFDAC or not	I now check for expiry date on products before I buy	I now know where to go in case of any adverse reaction	I can easily confirm if a drug is fake or not	I have not been influenced in any way	Number ever heard of NAFDAC advert
Sex								
Male	70.3	43.3	18.5	66.9	23.6	28.9	6.8	8859
Female	71.9	42.0	19.3	68.7	24.0	30.0	6.8	8961
Location								
Urban	74.2	41.8	18.2	69.4	23.5	30.0	6.0	4688
Rural	66.9	44.1	19.8	65.5	24.1	28.6	7.8	14392
Zone								
North Central	67.3	49.2	20.0	62.6	25.9	28.2	6.0	3605
North East	63.2	54.3	22.5	75.4	28.5	31.8	9.1	2228
North West	48.1	37.8	17.4	60.8	21.4	30.7	11.9	2904
South East	78.0	47.7	16.9	73.1	25.2	30.5	3.8	1918
South-South	66.7	41.0	24.4	69.4	26.7	32.3	10.3	2983
South West	80.7	39.3	15.9	67.4	20.7	26.8	4.2	3391
Education								
Never attended sch	58.3	40.0	18.7	54.5	20.3	24.7	10.8	2871
Qur'anic only	40.3	34.7	17.2	50.0	23.5	31.3	7.5	955
Primary	69.8	40.8	17.6	62.8	19.5	26.5	6.7	2321
Secondary	71.0	42.5	18.2	67.7	23.0	28.2	6.9	6828
Higher	76.4	45.3	20.7	73.5	27.4	33.3	6.0	2968
Age group (Years)								
15-19	70.0	42.8	19.9	66.5	22.0	27.6	6.9	2747
20-24	69.6	39.8	15.6	66.4	20.4	27.3	5.9	2783
25-29	72.8	44.7	22.5	68.8	28.1	30.9	7.6	3010
30-34	74.0	42.0	18.3	68.0	22.5	32.1	6.4	2602
35-39	66.9	43.9	19.8	68.1	26.3	27.8	7.5	2012
40-44	72.4	46.4	19.4	69.9	22.9	29.6	7.3	1714
45-49	70.4	39.4	16.2	67.3	22.7	29.1	5.7	1484
50-64	70.7	43.7	17.6	66.7	25.1	30.9	6.7	1431
Marital status								
Sexual partner	70.7	43.0	19.3	67.9	24.0	29.7	7.0	11348
Never married	71.4	42.3	18.0	67.5	23.1	28.9	6.6	5582
Separated/Divorced	68.8	41.0	21.7	71.9	28.1	31.2	7.2	300
Widowed	70.5	42.6	22.1	64.8	27.9	28.9	4.1	296
Total	71.0	42.8	18.9	67.7	23.8	29.4	6.8	17804

10.11 Discussion and Conclusions

NAFDAC in its strive at safeguarding the public health in Nigeria , has continued to deploy high technology at fighting counterfeiting of drugs, food products and medical devices. The agency has been a leading force to be reckoned with globally because of its efforts and achievements.

Findings from this survey revealed that awareness about NAFDAC as a regulatory agency was still low. Only the educated and respondents living in urban areas seems to know about the agency. Knowledge of what to do when one experiences any adverse reaction was still very low (below 30%) while exposure to mass media of any form on what to do in such a situation was equally very low. More of the respondents that experienced adverse drug reaction in rural areas obtained such products from Patent Medicine Stores. To enable Nigerians confirm the genuineness of products (drugs, food and allied products), NAFDAC has deployed the use of Mobile Authentication Services (MAS) for some medicines. Surprisingly, less than one-fifth of the respondents knew about MAS. More than three-fifths of the respondents that experienced ADR stated that the medicine they took was meant to treat Malaria. With this, it is obvious that most people experienced ADR from antimalaria drugs/treatments.

As a consequence of these findings, NAFDAC should brace-up and intensify its sensitisation and awareness programme(s) result of which could lead to evidence-driven decision making. As part of this, efforts should be made at further evaluating exposure to its campaigns and other interventions in the nearest future. In its bid to infuse its activities into the Secondary education curriculum, it is anticipated that this might encourage trickling down of information on the awareness and mandate of the agency faster than anticipated. NAFDAC should be able to identify (through an evidence-based approach) and deploy appropriate means of passing information across to Nigerians and other residents of Nigeria. With this, the 'zero tolerance' to fake, counterfeited medicines and other allied products will become achievable.

NAFDAC should sustain the periodic evaluation of its activities, as commenced through this national population survey which has established baseline information.

SECTION 11

FAMILY PLANNING

11.0 Family Planning

Family planning is crucial to women's health, family well-being and national development. It has been shown that increased use of contraceptives is associated with a decrease in maternal mortality ratio as well as an increase in child survival (Adebayo et al., 2013). This section focuses on family planning knowledge, practices and associated factors among respondents. The two categories of family planning methods, modern and natural are discussed.

11.1 General Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods

Table 11.1 presents information on the proportion of females and males who knew of any method of contraception and any modern method of contraception. Fifty percent of women compared to 52% of men knew any method. A higher proportion of men and women living in urban areas knew at least one family planning method compared to their rural counterparts. Regarding modern contraceptive methods, 48% of women and 50% of men knew at least a modern method of contraception. Among the females, the proportion of respondents who knew any modern contraceptive method ranged from 34% in the North East to 59% in the South-South. Among the males, the South-East had the highest proportion of respondents that knew at least one modern contraceptive method (53%) while the North East had the lowest (43%). Increased level of education was positively associated with knowledge of any contraceptive method including modern methods.

Table 11.1: Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Know any method	Female Know any modern method	Number of women	Know any method	Male Know any modern method	Number of men
Location						
Rural	44.3	41.7	10726	49.1	46.5	10722
Urban	60.3	58.8	4913	56.9	55.2	4874
Zone						
North central	51.6	50.0	2953	54.3	52.4	3055
North east	35.2	33.6	2349	44.5	42.8	2526
North west	37.3	35.0	3036	48.2	44.6	3116
South east	56.2	51.8	2258	55.5	52.6	2024
South-south	61.3	58.8	2532	58.3	50.3	2407
South west	57.7	56.3	2511	52.8	49.5	2468
Education						
Never attended school	27.1	25.3	4846	30.2	27.5	2810
Qur'anic only	42.6	38.6	900	40.0	35.3	1358
Primary	54.5	52.3	2620	51.9	49.0	2644
Secondary	60.3	57.9	5769	55.4	53.7	6403
Higher	74.2	72.4	1486	72.9	71.3	2349
Age Group (Years)						
15-19	34.3	32.7	2770	34.9	33.7	2473
20-24	48.8	47.1	2813	51.8	50.5	2035
25-29	56.0	53.5	2902	57.9	56.7	2098
30-39	57.5	55.5	4110	58.3	56.2	3683
40-49	49.0	45.7	3044	57.5	54.6	2676
50-64	NA	NA	NA	48.4	43.8	2631
Total	50.3	47.8	15639	51.9	49.5	15596

11.2 Types of Contraceptive Methods Known

Knowledge of different types of contraceptives among women and men by marital status and sexual experiences is presented in Table 11.2. While 51% of all the respondents (male and female) knew of at least one contraceptive method, 49% knew of at least one modern contraceptive method and 12% knew of at least one natural family planning method. A higher proportion of sexually active unmarried women knew at least one modern contraceptive method (62%) compared to non-sexually active women (34%). Among women in union, 49% knew of at least one modern method of contraception. Among sexually active unmarried men, 62% knew of at least one modern contraceptive method while 35% of men with no sexual experience knew of at least one modern method. Among men in union 52% knew of at least one modern method of contraception. Among the sexually active unmarried respondents, equal proportions of men (62%) and women 62% knew of at least one modern contraceptive method. Among the modern methods, the most mentioned known method by all the

respondents were male condom (33%) and injectables (19%). Among females, the proportion who knew male condom and injectables was 28% and 24%, respectively and among males it was 39% and 14%, respectively. Only 5% of all the respondents knew of emergency contraceptives (EC), this proportion was the same for both male and female. Among sexually active unmarried respondents, only 10% of females and 6% of males knew of emergency contraceptives. These findings are worrisome as substantial decline was noticed for all the indicators considered in comparison to the findings of the 2007 NARHS.

Table 11.2: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Knowledge of Contraceptives Methods among Women and Men of various Marital Status and Sexual Experience; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Contraceptive Methods	All males and females	Females only	Sexually active unmarried women	Women in union	Non sexually active women	Males only	Sexually active unmarried men	Men in union	Non sexually active men
Any method	50.9	50.3	63.3	51.3	35.9	51.9	62.7	55.2	35.6
Any Modern method	48.7	47.8	61.7	48.9	34.3	49.5	61.6	51.9	34.5
Pill	19.4	23.6	21.7	27.0	11.2	15.1	15.2	17.7	8.6
EC	5.1	5.4	10.2	5.4	2.9	4.7	6.4	5.0	2.7
Male Condom	33.3	27.5	47.8	25.0	25.2	39.0	54.3	38.6	29.0
Female Condom	5.9	5.8	9.5	5.6	3.3	5.9	8.7	5.9	4.1
Injectables	18.9	23.6	20.0	27.5	10.0	14.1	12.6	17.6	6.6
Implants	3.4	4.9	4.1	5.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	0.7
IUD	4.7	6.8	5.0	8.3	2.3	2.6	2.3	3.2	0.8
Foaming tablets	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.2
Combination 3 (Oral)	1.9	2.4	2.8	2.8	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.6
Female sterilisation	2.3	2.5	3.1	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	1.5
Male sterilisation	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.3
Natural methods:	12.8	11.8	14.6	12.2	7.0	13.8	13.9	17.0	5.6
Rhythm	5.9	6.3	8.0	6.3	4.5	5.4	5.3	6.6	2.1
LAM	2.5	3.1	2.7	3.5	1.0	1.9	1.5	2.4	0.6
Withdrawal	7.5	5.8	8.8	6.0	2.8	9.3	10.0	11.4	3.2
Total (men and women)	31138	15566	1496	10307	2396	15572	2660	8798	3277

11.3 Perception about Contraceptive Methods and Family Planning Issues

In this survey, opinions were sought on respondents' perception on a number of contraceptive issues. Findings are presented in Table 11.3. Less than half of both females (47%) and males (48%) agreed that Family Planning (FP) and child spacing methods are effective; 29% of females and 31% of males agreed that FP encourages young people to be 'loose', 16% females and 18% males agreed that it is expensive to practice FP/Child spacing, 17% of females and 18% of males agreed that FP is women's business and men should not have to worry about it; 25% of females and 25% of males agreed that use of FP can lead to infertility in women; 19% of females and 22% of males agreed that FP/child spacing methods are not easily available; 49% of females and 58% of males agreed that condoms can protect a woman from unwanted pregnancy; 30% of females and 33% of males agreed that religion is not against FP; 24% of females and 29% of males agreed that FP/child spacing methods encourage women to be promiscuous and 25% of females and 27% of males agreed that condoms encourage male infidelity.

Table 11.3: Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Perception about and Attitude to Contraceptive Methods and Issues; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Contraception/Family Planning Issues	FEMALES			MALES		
	Agree	Disagree	Don't know/no response	Agree	Disagree	Don't know/no response
FP/child spacing methods are effective	46.5	7.6	44.9	47.8	8.3	42.9
FP encourage young people to be 'loose'	28.8	23.1	47.1	30.8	23.5	44.7
It is expensive to practice FP/Child spacing	15.7	28.9	54.4	17.7	30.6	50.8
FP is women's business and men should not have to worry about it	16.5	28.3	44.2	18.4	39.5	41.1
Use of FP can lead to infertility in a woman	24.6	19.4	55.0	24.5	20.3	54.2
FP/Child spacing methods are not easily available	19.1	29.9	50.0	21.6	30.3	47.2
Condoms can protect a woman from unwanted pregnancy	49.3	6.7	43.0	58.3	7.5	33.2
Religion is not against FP	30.2	21.2	47.5	32.6	24.1	42.3
FP/Child spacing methods encourage women to be promiscuous	23.5	23.9	51.5	28.9	23.1	46.9
Condoms encourage male infidelity	24.6	18.0	56.3	27.2	24.0	47.8
FP/Child spacing methods cause cancer or other disease	16.1	18.4	64.5	18.5	20.0	60.5
FP/Child spacing methods are only meant for married people	32.2	21.2	45.5	30.6	25.9	42.5
Being sterilized for a man is equal to being castrated	17.9	16.3	64.7	24.2	20.7	54.1
A woman is the one who gets pregnant so she should be the one to get sterilized	13.9	26.8	54.9	18.0	27.5	49.9

11.4 Affordability of Family Planning Methods

Table 11.4 presents findings on affordability of modern family planning methods. Generally, most respondents felt that majority of the family planning methods were not affordable. The proportion of respondents who perceived the listed modern FP methods to be affordable were about 45% for condom, 22% for daily pills, 19% for injectables, 14% for Emergency Contraceptive and 9% for IUD/Coil. The proportion of respondents with the opinion that family planning methods were affordable increased consistently with increase in educational status. A higher proportion of

respondents in urban areas than those in the rural areas reported that contraceptive methods were affordable.

Table 11.4: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who had the Opinion that Family Planning Methods were affordable According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Daily pills	After sex/Emergency contraceptive pills	Injectables	Condom	IUD/Coil	Total
Sex						
Female	23.4	15.0	20.8	40.1	10.5	15639
Male	19.5	13.1	16.5	50.4	7.9	15596
Location						
Rural	18.6	11.3	16.4	38.4	6.9	20448
Urban	26.7	19.0	22.9	57.8	13.4	9747
Zone						
North Central	23.9	13.4	22.5	49.0	8.7	6008
North East	15.9	8.2	16.2	27.6	4.8	4875
North West	20.4	11.5	19.7	25.7	8.8	6152
South East	16.2	9.3	10.2	49.3	6.1	4282
South-South	30.8	24.4	24.0	65.9	12.2	4939
South West	20.4	15.4	17.5	55.6	11.8	4979
Education						
Never attended school	9.4	4.8	9.3	16.3	3.9	7656
Qur'anic only	17.4	7.4	16.8	21.5	5.3	2258
Primary	19.7	10.7	18.2	44.2	8.1	5264
Secondary	23.8	16.8	19.8	57.7	9.9	12172
Higher	41.0	30.2	33.9	73.6	20.2	3835
Age group (Years)						
15-19	10.8	6.6	8.2	33.5	3.7	5243
20-24	20.5	13.6	17.0	48.8	8.3	4848
25-29	25.7	16.2	21.3	51.9	10.1	5000
30-39	26.5	17.8	24.1	49.9	11.6	7793
40-49	23.1	15.4	21.5	43.2	11.2	5720
50-64	17.8	11.0	15.4	40.0	8.1	2631
Total	21.5	14.0	18.7	45.2	9.2	31235

11.5 Accessibility of Family Planning Methods

Table 11.5 presents the perception of the respondents on accessibility of family planning methods. Generally, most respondents felt that majority of the family planning methods were not accessible. However, 45% of the respondents felt that condoms were accessible. The proportion of those with the opinion that family planning methods were accessible increased consistently with increase in educational status. A higher proportion of respondents in urban areas than those in rural areas reported that contraceptive methods were accessible. It was only for condoms that more males (50%) than

females (40%) agreed that it was accessible. For all the other FP methods, more females than males agreed that they were accessible.

Table 11.5: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who had the Opinion that Family Planning Methods were accessible According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristic	Daily pills are easy to obtain	After sex/Emergency contraceptive pills	Injectables	Condom	IUD/Coil	Total
Sex						
Female	24.4	16.0	23.0	39.7	10.3	15639
Male	19.7	14.6	18.7	49.5	7.7	15596
Location						
Rural	18.5	12.0	18.2	38.0	6.7	20448
Urban	28.5	21.3	25.8	56.7	13.2	9747
Zone						
North Central	25.0	15.0	23.7	48.1	9.4	6008
North East	16.1	8.8	18.8	27.0	3.4	4875
North West	18.9	12.0	19.4	25.0	7.7	6152
South East	15.8	9.5	13.4	48.6	4.9	4282
South-South	32.7	27.0	28.1	65.7	13.1	4939
South West	22.5	17.3	20.7	55.0	12.7	4979
Education						
Never attended school	9.5	5.1	10.0	15.9	3.7	7656
Qur'anic only	15.9	7.2	17.5	20.7	4.3	2258
Primary	20.4	12.3	20.9	44.0	8.2	5264
Secondary	24.8	18.0	22.5	57.3	10.0	12172
Higher	41.9	33.8	37.4	71.1	19.5	3835
Age group (Years)						
15-19	11.7	7.6	10.5	33.7	4.0	5243
20-24	21.5	15.1	19.4	48.1	7.8	4848
25-29	26.3	17.6	23.1	50.5	9.8	5000
30-39	26.9	19.2	26.2	48.8	11.4	7793
40-49	23.5	16.7	23.6	42.9	11.1	5720
50-64	17.8	11.9	17.8	39.8	8.0	2631
Total	22.1	15.3	20.9	44.6	9.0	31235

11.6 Current Use of Contraceptives

Reproductive health situation in Nigeria has remained poor over the years compared with other sub-Saharan African countries such as Ghana, Liberia and Senegal. Adebayo et al. (2013) has linked high maternal mortality rate and other poor reproductive health situation in Nigeria to low usage of modern contraceptive methods. Respondents in this survey were asked questions about their use of any contraceptives method.

11.6.1 Current Use of Contraceptives by Females

Table 11.6.1 presents findings on the proportion of all females, currently married females and sexually active unmarried females who were currently using any method of contraceptives. Overall, the proportion of the females using any method and a modern method of contraception was 13% and 10%, respectively. The 25-29 and the 30-39 year age groups had the highest proportions of women using any method (17% for both) and a modern method (13% both). Furthermore, the proportion of the currently married females using any method and a modern method of contraception was 14% and 10%, respectively. The 30-39 year age group had the highest proportion of those using any method (16%) and a modern method (12%); while the 15-19 year age group had the lowest proportion of those using any method (4%) and a modern method (3%), respectively. For the sexually active unmarried females, the proportion using any contraceptive method was 34% and that for a modern method was 29%.

Table 11.6.1: Percentage Distribution of type of Contraceptive in Current Use by All Females, Currently Married Females and sexually active Unmarried Females by Age; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Age Groups	Any Method	Modern Method	Daily oral pills	After sex oral pills or EC	Condoms	Injectables	Implants	IUD/Coil	Foaming tablets	Female St	Male St	Rhythm / periodic abstinence	Withdrawal method	Lactational amenorrhea method	Others	None	All female Respondents
15-19	5.2	3.8	0.1	0.0	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	94.8	2770
20-24	13.3	10.8	0.6	0.6	8.6	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	86.7	2813
25-29	17.0	13.4	1.7	0.2	9.2	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	83.0	2902
30-39	16.5	12.6	1.5	0.3	5.6	3.7	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.3	83.5	4110
40-49	12.2	8.8	1.0	0.2	3.1	3.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	88.0	3044
Total	13.2	10.2	1.0	0.3	6.0	2.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	86.8	15639
CURRENTLY MARRIED FEMALES																	
15-19	3.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	96.5	629
20-24	8.2	6.1	0.7	0.6	3.3	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	91.7	1610
25-29	15.5	11.4	1.9	0.2	6.5	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.5	84.5	2310
30-39	16.3	12.3	1.4	0.3	4.8	4.1	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.8	1.2	0.7	0.3	83.5	3741
40-49	12.9	9.4	0.9	0.2	3.4	3.3	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.9	0.3	0.1	87.0	2443
Total	13.5	10.0	1.2	0.3	4.5	2.9	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.7	1.0	0.5	0.3	86.5	10733
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED FEMALES																	
15-19	28.9	21.8	1.0	0.2	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	1.2	0.0	0.5	71.0	407
20-24	38.6	33.2	0.7	1.2	31.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.6	0.3	0.2	61.4	578
25-29	36.7	34.9	1.2	0.3	32.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.3	332
30-39	28.3	26.4	4.4	0.6	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.7	159
40-49	6.9	6.9	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.0	43
Total	33.6	29.1	1.3	0.7	26.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.9	0.1	0.2	66.4	1519

St= Sterilisation

11.6.2 Current use of contraceptives by Males

The frequency distribution of the current use of contraceptives by males is presented in Table 11.6.2. Overall, 16.3% of the males were currently using any method of contraception while 13.9% were using a modern method of FP. The 25-29 year age group had the highest proportion of those using either any method (24%) or a modern method (22%) and the 15-19 year age group had the lowest proportions 6% and 6% for any method and modern method, respectively. For currently married men, the proportion using any method of contraceptive was 15% and that using a modern method was 12%. The 30-39 year age group had the highest proportion of respondents using a modern method (14%) while the 15-19 year age group had the lowest proportion (7%). For the sexually active unmarried males, 41% were currently using any method and 38% a modern method. The 25-29 year age group had the highest proportion of those currently using any method and a modern method, respectively.

Table 11.6.2: Percentage Distribution of type of Contraceptive Currently Used by All Males, Currently Married Males and Sexually Active Unmarried Males by Age; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Age Groups	Any Method	Modern Method	Daily oral pills	After sex oral pills or EC	Condoms	Injectables	Implants	IUD/Coil	Foaming tablets	Female St	Male St	Rhythm/periodic abstinence	With drawal method	Lactational amenorrhea method	Others	None	All male Respondents
15-19	6.2	5.5	0.1	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	93.7	2473
20-24	19.7	18.2	0.1	0.0	17.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.4	80.1	2035
25-29	23.9	22.4	0.4	0.1	21.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.0	76.1	2098
30-39	20.2	17.6	0.8	0.2	15.2	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.2	79.7	3683
40-49	17.0	13.0	0.6	0.1	9.8	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.3	2.3	0.1	0.3	82.9	2676
50-64	10.3	7.0	0.5	0.0	4.6	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	1.6	0.1	0.2	89.8	2631
Total	16.3	13.9	0.5	0.1	12.0	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.1	0.2	83.8	15596
CURRENTLY MARRIED MALES																	
15-19	8.3	7.1	0.0	0.0	5.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	91.8	85
20-24	9.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	90.9	318
25-29	13.7	12.0	0.5	0.1	10.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	86.2	956
30-39	17.2	14.3	1.0	0.1	11.4	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.3	82.8	2927
40-49	17.7	13.4	0.6	0.1	9.8	2.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.4	2.4	0.2	0.3	82.3	2457
50-64	10.6	7.1	0.5	0.0	4.6	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.1	0.2	89.3	2431
Total	15.1	11.8	0.7	0.1	8.9	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.2	1.6	0.2	0.3	85.1	9174
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED MALES																	
15-19	34.5	30.3	0.5	0.0	29.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.5	0.0	0.5	65.5	426
20-24	43.0	39.8	0.2	0.1	39.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.9	0.0	0.8	57.0	854
25-29	46.1	44.4	0.3	0.1	43.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	53.9	768
30-39	43.3	41.2	0.0	0.8	40.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	56.7	517
40-49	14.1	11.7	1.2	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	86.0	86
50-64	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.9	42
Total	41.0	38.4	0.3	0.2	37.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.9	0.0	0.3	58.9	2693

St=sterilisation

11.7 Current use of Contraceptives by Females According to Selected Characteristics

The current use of contraceptives by females according to selected characteristics was also explored in this survey. Findings in Table 11.7 revealed that, women who have had three births had the highest proportion of those who were currently using any method (17%) and any modern method (13%); while those with zero parity had the lowest proportion of those using any method (8%) and a modern method (7%). Proportion of current use of contraceptives increased with age from the lowest (5% for any method and 4% for a modern method) among the 15-19 year age group, peaked at 17% for any method and 13.4% for a modern method among the 25-29 year age group and thereafter declined. The urban areas had a higher proportion of those who reported current use of any method (18%) and of a modern method (15%) than rural areas with 10% and 7% of the respondents reporting so, respectively. The NE zone had the lowest proportion of current use of any method (5%) and a modern method (4%) while the SW had the highest proportion (16%) of current use of a modern method. South South had the highest proportion of those who reported current use of any method (20%). The percentage of those using any method and a modern method increased with increasing level of education and wealth quintiles. Those with only Qur'anic education had 3% reporting current use of any method and 2%, a modern method. Those with higher education had 26% reporting current use of any method and 23%, a modern method. Similarly, 5% of those in the poorest wealth quintile reported current use of any method while among those in the wealthiest quintile 21% did so for any method and 17% for a modern method.

Table 11.7: Percentage Distribution of Females Currently using CA According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Any Method	Modern Method	Daily oral pills	After sex oral pills/ EC	Condoms	Injectables	Implants	IUD/Coil	Foaming tablets	Female St	Male St	Rhythm/periodic abstinence	Withdrawal method	Lactational amenorrhea	Others	None	All respondents
Births																	
0.0	7.5	6.9	0.6	0.0	4.0	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	92.5	174
1.0	12.8	10.5	0.9	0.6	7.5	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	87.1	1714
2.0	13.8	10.5	1.8	0.1	5.7	2.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.9	0.4	0.2	86.2	1778
3.0	17.0	12.7	1.4	0.3	5.8	3.6	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.5	1.2	0.3	0.3	83.0	1681
4+	12.6	9.7	0.9	0.2	5.8	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	87.4	10285
Age																	
15-19	5.2	3.8	0.1	0.0	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	94.8	2770
20-24	13.3	10.8	0.6	0.6	8.6	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	86.7	2813
25-29	17.0	13.4	1.7	0.2	9.2	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	83.0	2902
30-39	16.5	12.6	1.5	0.3	5.6	3.7	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.3	83.5	4110
40-49	12.2	8.8	1.0	0.2	3.1	3.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	88.0	3044
Location																	
Urban	18.4	15.3	1.4	0.5	8.8	3.1	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.3	81.7	4913
Rural	10.4	7.4	0.8	0.2	4.4	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	89.6	10726
Zone																	
North Central	13.6	10.9	1.3	0.2	4.9	3.4	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	86.2	2953
North East	4.9	3.7	0.6	0.1	1.7	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	95.2	2349
North West	5.4	3.8	0.6	0.0	1.3	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	94.6	3036
South East	14.3	10.2	0.5	0.1	8.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.5	1.1	0.4	0.1	85.5	2258
South South	20.0	14.4	1.2	0.3	10.7	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.0	0.6	0.9	0.1	80.1	2532
South West	19.3	16.4	1.7	0.7	8.7	3.6	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	1.5	0.3	0.3	80.7	2511
Education																	
No Formal	4.4	2.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	95.6	4846
Qur'anic only	2.5	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	97.4	900
Primary	15.1	10.9	1.4	0.2	4.7	3.5	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	85.0	2620
Secondary	17.3	13.7	1.2	0.5	8.7	2.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.9	1.1	0.4	0.2	82.7	5769
Higher	26.3	22.9	1.7	0.2	16.5	3.0	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	1.2	0.3	0.2	73.5	1486
Wealth Quintile																	
Poorest	4.9	2.9	0.5	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	95.3	3717
Poorer	8.8	5.9	0.9	0.1	3.2	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	91.2	3270
Average	14.1	10.6	0.9	0.2	6.6	2.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	85.8	3051
Wealthier	18.0	14.6	1.5	0.5	9.0	2.6	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.1	82.0	2860
Wealthiest	20.8	17.4	1.5	0.5	10.3	3.2	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.2	79.3	2714
National	13.2	10.2	1.0	0.3	6.0	2.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	86.8	15639

St = Sterilisation

11.8 Current use of contraceptives by all Males According to selected characteristics

The proportion of male respondents currently using contraceptives according to selected characteristics followed the trend for females except that generally, there were slightly higher proportions of males using any method or a modern method for each characteristic. The use of modern methods of contraception was found to be higher in urban areas than rural areas. About 30% of urban males reported current use of any method and 18% a modern method while 14% of rural males reported current use of any method and 12% a modern method. Table 11.8 presents detailed findings on this. The use of modern contraceptives methods by all males was found to be higher in urban areas than rural areas.

Table 11.8: Percentage Distribution of Males Currently using Contraceptives According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Any Method	Modern Method	Daily oral pills	After sex oral pills or EC	Condoms	Injectables	Implants	IUD/Coil	Foaming tablets	Female St	Male St	Rhythm/periodic abstinence	Withdrawal method	Lactational amenorrhea	Others	None	All male respondents
Age groups																	
15-19	6.2	5.5	0.1	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	93.7	2473
20-24	19.7	18.2	0.1	0.0	17.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.4	80.1	2035
25-29	23.9	22.4	0.4	0.1	21.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.0	76.1	2098
30-39	20.2	17.6	0.8	0.2	15.2	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.2	79.7	3683
40-49	17.0	13.0	0.6	0.1	9.8	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.3	2.3	0.1	0.3	82.9	2676
50-64	10.3	7.0	0.5	0.0	4.6	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	1.6	0.1	0.2	89.8	2631
Location																	
Urban	20.9	18.4	0.4	0.1	16.3	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.4	79.2	4874
Rural	13.8	11.5	0.5	0.1	9.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.1	86.2	11072
Zone																	
North Central	18.4	16.7	0.4	0.2	14.6	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.2	81.5	3055
North East	6.9	5.6	0.3	0.1	5.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	92.8	2526
North West	8.2	6.7	0.7	0.0	4.6	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.2	91.8	3116
South East	18.6	14.5	0.3	0.1	13.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.1	0.2	0.1	81.5	2024
South South	25.7	21.2	0.7	0.1	19.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.5	0.2	0.2	74.3	2407
South West	20.6	18.6	0.1	0.1	16.5	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.5	79.4	2468
Education																	
No Formal	4.6	3.3	0.2	0.0	2.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	95.5	2810
Qur'anic only	2.7	1.8	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	97.4	1358
Primary	14.9	11.4	0.5	0.1	9.0	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	1.7	0.2	0.2	85.1	2644
Secondary	19.2	16.7	0.5	0.1	15.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.1	0.3	80.6	6403
Higher	29.9	26.9	0.5	0.3	23.8	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.8	2.0	0.0	0.2	70.1	2349
Wealth Quintile																	
Poorest	5.7	4.2	0.2	0.0	3.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	94.1	3256
Poorer	11.0	8.8	0.6	0.0	7.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.1	88.9	3376
Average	16.6	13.9	0.6	0.1	12.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	1.8	0.1	0.0	83.5	3320
Wealthier	20.7	18.3	0.4	0.1	16.2	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.1	0.2	79.4	3038
wealthiest	26.7	23.6	0.5	0.1	21.0	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.7	0.1	0.7	73.3	2573
National	16.3	13.9	0.5	0.1	12.0	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.1	0.2	83.8	15596

11.9 Intention to Use Family Planning

Table 11.9 presents the frequency distribution of respondents who reported intention to use modern methods of contraception in the 12 months following the survey. The question was addressed to those who were non-users of modern FP methods. Intention to use modern contraceptive within the next 12 months following survey among the respondents was generally low. Overall, 7% of the respondents intended to use a modern contraceptive method in the next 12 months. There were some variations according to selected characteristics. It was slightly higher among females (7%) than among males (6%); higher among urban respondents (8%) than among rural respondents (6%); higher among respondents from the SW zone (9%) than among respondents from the NE zone (4%); higher among those with higher education (9%) than among those with only Qur'anic education (3%). It was also higher among the 25-29 year age group (9%) than among the 15-19 year age group (4%).

Table 11.9: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Intending to use Family Planning Method among Non-users in the Next 12 Months According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Intends to use modern method in next 12 months	Non-users of modern FP methods
Sex		
Female	7.0	14222
Male	6.0	13723
Location		
Rural	5.7	18544
Urban	8.1	9401
Zone		
North Central	7.7	3889
North East	3.7	3686
North West	4.7	6817
South East	5.2	3490
South-South	8.7	4224
South West	8.8	5839
Education		
Never attended School	3.2	7008
Qur'anic only	2.5	2277
Primary	6.6	4668
Secondary	8.6	10875
Higher	9.3	3072
Age group (Years)		
15-19	4.4	4940
20-24	7.8	4143
25-29	9.3	4211
30-39	8.3	6891
40-49	4.6	5209
50-64	2.9	2554
Total	6.5	27948

11.10 Who should take Decision on Family Planning?

Respondents' opinions as to who should take decisions about use of family planning methods among couples are presented in Table 11.10. Half of all respondents (50%) indicated that decisions about use of family planning methods should be jointly undertaken by the couple, while less than a fifth (15%) expressed the opinion that the husband should take the decision alone and 6% indicated that it should be the wife's decision alone. The pattern was generally the same for all sub-groups of respondents - sex, location, and education. According to the zones, the proportion of respondents who indicated that FP decisions should be jointly made by couples ranged from 31% in the North West to 63% in the South South zones. In all zones, the most common opinion was that of joint decision making by couples.

Table 11.10: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Opinion on Who Should take Decision to Use Family Planning among Couples According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Wife	Husband	Both	Either	Neither of them	Others	Total
Sex							
Female	5.9	13.5	50.5	5.6	2.6	0.1	15639
Male	5.6	17.4	49.7	6.4	3.8	0.1	15596
Location							
Rural	5.3	16.8	46.9	5.4	3.6	0.1	21448
Urban	6.6	13.0	55.9	7.1	2.5	0.1	9787
Zone							
North Central	5.5	14.3	50.6	6.0	1.5	0.2	6008
North East	4.2	12.8	41.9	4.9	11.1	0.3	4875
North West	5.4	25.2	31.0	5.9	4.3	0	6152
South East	5.6	13.4	62.0	4.1	0.6	0	4282
South-South	6.0	14.8	62.8	6.8	1.2	0.2	4939
South West	7.0	9.1	58.0	7.1	1.7	0.1	4979
Education							
Never attended School	4.5	16.3	33.6	4.9	6.6	0.3	7656
Qur'anic only	4.5	23.1	33.7	6.1	5.8	0.1	2258
Primary	6.6	15.8	51.0	6.1	2.7	0.1	5264
Secondary	6.3	14.1	57.2	6.5	1.6	0.1	12172
Higher	5.7	13.1	65.8	6.2	1.3	0.1	3835
Age group (Years)							
15-19	4.9	13.7	44.0	6.0	2.3	0.1	5243
20-24	6.0	14.7	48.7	6.1	3.0	0.1	4848
25-29	6.6	15.4	52.8	5.3	3.4	0.1	5000
30-39	5.6	15.8	53.2	6.1	2.9	0.1	7793
40-49	5.7	15.6	51.0	6.2	3.6	0.2	5720
50-64	5.6	18.8	47.8	5.8	5.0	0.1	2631
Total	5.7	15.4	50.1	6.0	3.2	0.1	31235

11.11 Desired Family Size

Table 11.11 shows the result of the ideal family size desired by respondents. A higher proportion of the respondents desired to have five or more children (26%) compared to those that desired maximum of four children (25%). However, many 43% of the respondents expressed the opinion that the number of children they would want to have was “up to God”. The latter opinion was more common among rural dwellers (47%) than among urban dwellers (35%) and slightly more common among females (44%) than males (42%). Among the zones, the proportion of the respondents that specified a maximum of four as the ideal number of children desired was lowest in North West (5%) and North East (6%), whereas the proportion was highest in the South West (44%) and South South (37%).

Table 11.11: Percentage Distribution of Respondents’ Desired Family Size According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	0-4 children	5 or more children	“Up to God”	Total
Sex				
Female	25.7	22.8	43.6	15639
Male	23.9	28.3	42.0	15596
Location				
Rural	17.2	28.2	47.3	21448
Urban	38.8	20.7	34.5	9787
Zone				
North Central	25.6	30.2	38.4	6008
North East	5.6	19.4	67.1	4875
North West	5.3	17.5	68.2	6152
South East	28.9	33.2	29.8	4282
South-South	36.8	41.0	18.5	4939
South West	44.2	18.8	30.8	4979
Education				
Never attended school	5.6	19.4	65.3	7656
Qur’anic only	2.0	14.8	73.1	2258
Primary	17.8	32.8	43.3	5264
Secondary	35.9	29.2	29.5	12172
Higher	47.2	22.2	26.1	3835
Age group (Years)				
15-19	30.5	23.9	35.4	5243
20-24	29.9	24.0	38.9	4848
25-29	29.0	24.5	40.8	5000
30-39	25.0	25.3	44.4	7793
40-49	16.8	27.8	48.5	5720
50-64	13.3	29.2	50.6	2631
Total	24.8	25.6	42.8	31235

11.12 Child's Sex Preference

Table 11.12 shows that, about a fifth of the respondents (22%) preferred male children and 6%, female children; while 25% preferred male and female children equally and 41% had no particular sex preference. Among female respondents, the most common response was “no particular sex preference” (43%), whereas among male respondents 30% indicated preference for boys and 38% indicated “no particular preference”. No particular preference for sex was the most common response in North East, North West, North Central and South West zones which were among 59%, 58%, 40% and 36%, respectively. The highest preference for boys was from the South South (32%) and South East (30%) zones.

Table 11.12: Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Sex Preference According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Boys	Girls	Boy or Girl equally	No particular preference	Total
Sex					
Female	13.8	8.3	27.8	43.1	15639
Male	29.9	4.2	22.5	38.3	15596
Location					
Rural	22.1	5.7	23.2	43.0	21448
Urban	21.4	7.2	28.9	36.6	9787
Zone					
North Central	23.0	6.7	25.5	40.1	6008
North East	15.2	4.6	15.2	58.9	4875
North West	12.9	3.4	15.2	57.8	6152
South East	30.4	6.0	33.1	27.3	4282
South-South	32.2	10.3	34.5	20.5	4939
South West	21.7	7.0	29.5	35.6	4979
Education					
Never attended school	14.4	4.7	16.2	55.1	7656
Qur'anic only	12.7	2.7	12.9	63.0	2258
Primary	21.8	6.4	23.4	43.2	5264
Secondary	26.8	7.5	31.0	30.5	12172
Higher	25.4	6.9	32.7	31.0	3835
Age group (Years)					
15-19	23.2	7.9	29.2	31.9	5243
20-24	22.9	7.2	29.3	34.7	4848
25-29	22.6	6.5	26.0	39.7	5000
30-39	20.4	5.6	24.1	44.7	7793
40-49	18.7	5.6	22.5	46.7	5720
50-64	27.1	4.4	17.5	45.9	2631
Total	21.9	6.2	25.2	40.7	31235

11.13 Infertility

Respondents were asked to indicate whether they think the problem of infertility was that of females or males only or that of both sexes. The responses obtained are presented in Table 11.13. Approximately three fifth of the respondents (63%) were of the opinion that infertility could be the problem of either the male or the female. Majority of male (63%) and female (63%) respondents were of the opinion that infertility could be the problem of either the man or woman. A similar opinion was also reflected across the zones, urban/rural locations, educational level and age groups.

Table 11.13: Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Opinion on which of the Partner has the Problem in Cases of Infertility According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Problem is with female only	Problem is with male only	Problem of both male and female	Others	Don't know	Total
Sex						
Female	4.9	6.9	63.3	2.6	20.8	15639
Male	7.1	7.2	62.5	2.5	19.0	15596
Location						
Rural	6.6	7.9	59.1	2.6	22.3	21448
Urban	5.0	5.5	69.9	2.4	15.5	9787
Zone						
North Central	5.9	6.7	61.8	4.0	20.4	6008
North East	4.8	11.9	52.1	0.8	29.3	4875
North West	7.6	6.6	52.2	3.8	28.0	6152
South East	6.2	5.4	67.7	0.7	17.2	4282
South-South	5.9	8.7	71.8	2.4	10.5	4939
South West	5.1	4.8	71.7	2.4	14.4	4979
Education						
Never attended school	6.3	8.7	49.0	2.8	31.3	7656
Qur'anic only	6.7	10.4	52.9	5.3	23.3	2258
Primary	6.4	7.1	65.1	2.4	17.6	5264
Secondary	6.2	6.0	67.8	2.1	16.4	12172
Higher	3.8	5.4	75.9	2.0	11.4	3835
Age group (Years)						
15-19	6.9	6.9	53.3	1.7	29.6	5243
20-24	6.2	7.5	60.1	2.6	22.0	4848
25-29	5.9	6.6	65.5	2.4	18.3	5000
30-39	5.3	7.5	66.1	2.8	16.7	7793
40-49	5.3	6.9	66.5	2.7	17.1	5720
50-64	7.9	6.2	64.9	3.0	16.1	2631
Total	6.0	7.1	62.9	2.5	19.9	31235

11.14 Discussion and Conclusions

There was high awareness of contraceptive methods among all categories of respondents. Among the modern contraceptives, male condom was considered to be the most affordable and accessible by the respondents. This may indicate the effectiveness of the social marketing of male condom. However, despite the high level of contraceptive awareness, less than a fifth of male and female respondents were using any modern method of contraception. Findings in this survey showed further decline in use of modern Family Planning which was noticed in the 2007 NARHS. The proportion of contraceptive users was highest among sexually active unmarried females and males. It might imply that such respondents are trying to avoid having children outside marriage. This suggests that many sexually active married males and females do not engage in use of family planning method. Less than one tenth of current non-users of contraceptives indicated intention to use modern contraceptive methods within the next 12 months after the survey, and the proportion with such intention was higher among females than males. Almost half of all the respondents expressed the opinion that couples should jointly take the decision regarding the use of family planning methods.

With one quarter of the respondents desiring more than four children, and further decline in use of modern Family Planning, Nigeria still has a major challenge in the area of fertility management and family planning utilisation. Desire for a large family size, with minimum of five children, was more among males than females. About a third of respondents indicated that the number of children they desired was “up to God”. All these findings should be worrisome to policy makers. The majority of respondents were of the opinion that infertility was a problem of both sexes. This finding indicates a reduction in the stigma and social costs of infertility on the woman in the Nigerian society.

In Nigeria, low usage of family planning has been a major cause of increase in population growth and this portends serious threat to national development. In response to the pattern and trend of population growth and its adverse effects on national development, the Federal Government of Nigeria in 1988 set up the National Policy on Population for Development. As other emerging issues such as HIV & AIDS, poverty, gender inequality, among others, gained wider recognition; the 1988 Policy was reviewed and revised giving way to the National Policy on Population for Sustainable Development in 2005. The policy recognizes that population factors, environmental issues and social and economic developments are irrevocably interconnected and are critical to the achievement of sustainable development in Nigeria; and this could turn lead to the country’s attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). One of the set targets as a consequence of the 2005 policy is the reduction of the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) by at

least 0.6 children every 5 years by encouraging child spacing through the use of family planning methods. If Nigeria were to attain the Millennium Development Goals 1, 2, 4 and 5, prompt intervention efforts should be intensified to stem the tide of continuous decline in contraceptive use/prevalence rate. (Gayawan *et al.*, 2010; Adebayo *et al.*, 2013; Adebayo & Gayawan, 2013, Gayawan & Adebayo, 2013; Adebayo & Yahya, 2013).

SECTION 12

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

12.0 Introduction

This section presents results obtained in the survey as related to some vital aspects of maternal and child health. These include fertility preferences, antenatal care and post-natal care, breastfeeding, and child survival. These issues either have direct or indirect bearing on maternal and child health hence affect the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Under-5 Mortality Rate were estimated using the Brass Indirect technique method from proportions surviving by age group of mothers.

12.1 Antenatal Clinic Attendance

Sixty-five percent (65%) of the women respondents who delivered in the past 5 years had attended ANC (Table 12.1). The proportion of those who attended ANC varied widely according to selected respondents' characteristics. ANC attendance was higher among urban respondents (82%) than rural respondents (57%). The South East zone (86%) had the highest proportion while the North West zone (49%) had the lowest proportion of those who had attended ANC among women who delivered in the last 5 years. The currently married/living with sexual partner and the never married had higher proportions (66% each) while the separated/divorced have the lowest proportion (56%) among the marital groups. The widest variation was seen among the educational and age groups. Those with higher education (92%) had highest proportions compared with those with no formal education (40%) which had the lowest proportion. Those in 35-39 year age group (71%) had the highest proportion compared with 45-49 year age group (45%). [Table 12.1]

Table 12.2 shows the zonal urban/rural variations among those who attended ANC in their last pregnancy. The North West zone had the lowest proportions of those in the urban location (69%) and rural location (44%) who attended ANC in their last pregnancy and the South East zone had the highest proportions of those in the urban areas (92%) and the rural areas (86%).

Table 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Female Respondents Who Gave Birth in the Last 5 Years and Attended ANC By Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Attended ANC	Number of women who gave birth in the last 5 years
Location		
Urban	82.0	1833
Rural	56.8	4355
Zone		
North Central	66.2	1227
North East	50.9	989
North West	48.6	1514
South East	85.5	594
South South	69.4	924
South West	83.9	940
Education		
No Formal Education	40.3	2198
Qur'anic only	56.5	467
Primary	71.0	1150
Secondary	83.4	1905
Higher	91.7	464
Marital Status		
Currently married/LW sexual partner	65.6	5759
Never married	66.0	168
Separated/Divorced	56.3	113
Widowed	57.8	110
No response	41.7	14
Age group (Years)		
15-19	51.2	385
20-24	60.8	1257
25-29	69.4	1660
30-34	70.6	1334
35-39	71.2	838
40-44	56.0	462
45-49	45.3	252
Total	65.2	6188

Table 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who attended ANC in Their Last Pregnancy by Zone and Location; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

		ANC Attendance						
		North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	All
Urban	N	386	165	284	80	211	707	1833
	%	82.6	64.7	69.0	91.8	79.1	87.7	81.9
Rural	N	841	824	1230	514	713	233	4355
	%	59.3	47.7	43.7	84.7	66.1	69.1	56.7
All	N	1227	989	1514	594	924	940	6188
	%	66.0	50.7	48.5	85.7	69.2	83.8	65.1

12.2 Type of health worker seen during visit at ANC in the last pregnancy

Table 12.3 shows the frequency distribution of the types of health workers seen at last ANC. Results indicated that 49% of the respondents saw a doctor, 79% saw a nurse/midwife, 4% saw a Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA), 5% saw an auxiliary nurse, 8% saw a Community Health Extension Worker (CHEW) while 5% saw Community Health Officer (CHO). There was a wide variation in the proportion of urban and rural respondents who received ANC services from doctors and nurse/ midwives. Over three fifths (63%) of urban respondents received ANC services from doctors and only 38% did so in the rural location. Similarly, while 81% of urban respondents were attended to by nurse/midwives, only 77% of their rural counterparts were attended by nurses/midwives. There was also wide variation in the use of the doctor and nurse/midwife in the zones as the South West zone had the highest (68%) and the North East zone had the lowest (17%) proportions of those who were attended to by a doctor at ANC. The South South zone had the highest proportion of those who were attended to by a nurse/midwife (87%) while the North East zone had the lowest proportion (69%). The use of TBA and CHEW consistently decreased with increasing education and age, while the use of the doctor and nurse/midwife consistently increased with increasing educational status and age. The North East zone had the highest proportions of use of CHEW (26%) and CHO (13%) while the South South zone had the lowest proportion of those who saw a CHEW during ANC (2%).

Table 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Type of Health Worker Seen During Visit to ANC in the Last Pregnancy by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	TBA	Aux Nurse	CHEW	CHO	Number of women who went for ANC during their last Pregnancy
Location							
Urban	63.3	81.1	4.6	6.3	5.3	3.7	1453
Rural	37.8	77.3	3.6	4.6	9.6	5.8	2405
Zone							
North Central	49.4	74.6	0.8	2.4	9.1	2.0	811
North East	16.8	68.6	3.1	6.6	26.3	13.0	528
North West	30.9	82.0	2.8	3.3	6.7	5.2	624
South East	53.6	77.2	2.4	9.2	3.1	3.4	500
South South	53.1	86.8	6.4	4.0	2.1	2.8	614
South West	68.1	78.8	6.3	7.1	6.6	5.1	781
Education							
No Formal Education	32.7	74.2	4.7	3.5	14.0	5.5	851
Qur'anic only	19.7	68.5	4.1	5.4	16.9	10.0	237
Primary	43.3	80.7	4.3	6.3	6.9	6.2	799
Secondary	56.0	81.7	4.2	5.5	4.6	3.2	1551
Higher	77.6	80.5	1.9	6.5	3.6	4.5	418
Marital Status							
Currently married/LW sexual partner	48.6	78.9	4.0	5.4	7.9	4.9	3611
Never married	43.1	85.1	5.0	6.9	1.0	1.0	100
Separated/Divorced	48.4	76.2	1.6	3.2	6.3	8.8	66
Widowed	55.6	69.8	4.8	3.2	14.3	7.8	64
Age group (Years)							
15-19	29.4	77.0	4.3	4.3	13.4	7.4	178
20-24	39.4	73.6	4.2	5.5	8.0	4.9	737
25-29	48.4	79.3	3.9	5.0	8.4	4.8	1124
30-34	54.4	80.0	3.6	5.9	6.1	4.8	895
35-39	50.9	83.3	4.1	5.7	6.8	4.9	567
40-44	58.6	75.6	5.3	6.0	9.4	4.8	244
45-49	54.1	87.3	4.5	1.8	6.3	2.7	113
All	48.6	78.9	4.0	5.4	7.8	4.9	3858

12.3 Number of times respondents attend ANC during last pregnancy

Table 12.4 shows the frequency distribution of the number of times respondents attended ANC during their last pregnancy. Seventy five percent (75%) of the respondents attended ANC more than four times, 12% attended 4 times, 8% attended 3 times, 4% attended twice and 2% attended once. A higher proportion of respondents from urban locations (84%) than those from rural locations (68%) attended ANC more than 4 times while higher proportions of rural respondents (18%) attended less than 4 times than urban respondents (8%). The widest variation was in the proportions that attended ANC 4 times in the rural locations which was (14%) and the urban locations (8%). The Southern zones had higher proportions of those who attended ANC more than 4 times than the Northern zones with the least being among those in the North East zone (55%). Similarly, those with higher education cadres [Secondary Education (81%) and Higher Education (91%)] had higher proportions of those who attended ANC more than 4 times than those in the lower education cadres [Primary (74%), Qur'anic (57%), No Formal Education (62%)].

Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Number of Times Respondents Attend ANC during Last Pregnancy by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Number of times respondent visited ANC facility during pregnancy					Number of women who went for ANC during their last Pregnancy
	1 time	2 times	3 times	4 times	Over 4 times	
Location						
Urban	1.1	1.7	4.7	8.1	84.3	1453
Rural	2.6	5.5	9.6	14.0	68.3	2405
Zone						
North Central	4.1	5.5	11.7	11.5	67.2	811
North East	2.8	6.1	14.5	21.9	54.5	528
North West	2.9	6.5	9.3	23.3	58.1	624
South East	0.7	1.5	5.2	6.7	85.8	500
South South	1.1	3.5	6.4	6.0	82.9	614
South West	0.7	1.5	3.2	3.9	90.7	781
Education						
No Formal Education	3.8	6.9	11.1	16.1	62.1	851
Qur'anic only	2.7	7.1	10.5	25.1	54.6	237
Primary	1.8	4.3	8.6	11.1	74.3	799
Secondary	1.4	2.6	6.2	8.8	81.0	1551
Higher	0.4	0.6	2.7	5.0	91.2	418
Marital Status						
Currently married/LW sexual partner	1.9	3.9	7.7	11.4	75.1	3611
Never married	3.9	3.9	3.9	8.8	79.5	100
Separated/Divorced	1.6	3.2	9.5	19.0	66.6	66
Widowed	3.2	4.8	6.3	11.1	74.6	64
Age group (Years)						
15-19	4.3	8.0	11.8	13.9	62.0	178
20-24	3.5	4.7	10.5	13.4	68.0	737
25-29	1.6	4.1	6.9	13.5	73.8	1124
30-34	1.6	3.7	6.8	9.1	78.7	895
35-39	0.9	2.7	5.5	9.2	81.7	567
40-44	0.8	2.3	7.6	11.0	78.3	244
45-49	2.7	2.7	4.5	9.9	80.1	113
Total	2.0	3.9	7.5	11.5	75.1	3858

12.4 Services received during ANC

Table 12.5 presents information on the services received by pregnant women during ANC visit. Results indicated that 90% of respondents had weight measurement, 89% had BP measurement, 80% had their urine collected, and 78% had their blood collected while 64% were educated on signs of pregnancy complication. The North East zone had a higher proportion of those who were told of the signs of pregnancy complication (75%) while the North Central zone (57%) and those in the 15-19 years age group had the lowest proportions of those who were told signs of pregnancy complications, respectively.

Table 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Type of Care Received During ANC Visits by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Weight taken	BP taken	Urine sample Taken	Blood sample taken	Told Pregnancy Complication Signs	Number of women who went for ANC during their last Pregnancy
Location						
Urban	94.5	92.8	87.5	86.1	68.9	1453
Rural	86.8	86.2	74.8	72.8	85.6	2405
Zone						
North Central	90.7	87.9	82.3	77.7	57.2	811
North East	91.6	91.0	77.0	71.9	75.0	528
North West	87.1	83.3	78.9	73.5	59.6	624
South East	88.7	89.4	75.7	79.8	63.1	500
South South	87.9	89.0	77.9	79.5	60.9	614
South West	93.1	92.9	84.1	83.6	69.2	781
Education						
No Formal Education	86.7	85.1	73.4	69.8	53.8	851
Qur'anic only	86.1	79.0	78.6	69.2	64.4	237
Primary	87.2	87.3	74.9	74.8	58.5	799
Secondary	91.5	91.1	82.6	82.3	68.3	1551
Higher	97.7	97.3	93.5	92.2	75.1	418
Marital Status						
Currently married/LW sexual partner	90.0	89.1	80.2	78.4	63.6	3611
Never married	89.1	84.2	81.4	83.2	63.4	100
Separated/Divorced	95.2	92.2	76.2	74.6	72.6	66
Widowed	88.7	87.3	79.4	74.6	74.6	64
Age group (Years)						
15-19	87.7	84.0	74.3	71.7	53.5	178
20-24	86.6	84.1	74.9	73.3	60.1	737
25-29	91.0	91.5	81.9	80.8	65.3	1124
30-34	91.0	89.7	81.3	78.9	63.2	895
35-39	92.1	90.9	82.4	80.9	67.2	567
40-44	88.7	89.1	82.7	82.0	71.8	244
45-49	90.0	86.4	77.5	72.7	62.2	113
Total	90.0	89.0	80.1	78.4	63.9	3858

12.6 Ever given birth

Table 12.7 shows the number of female respondents that had ever given birth. Overall, 69% of all females interviewed reported ever giving birth. There was however some variations to this national average by selected characteristics of the respondents. The proportion of those who have ever given birth in the rural areas (70%) was more than the proportion in the urban locations (66%). Respondents with secondary education had the lowest proportion (53%) while those with no formal education and primary education had the highest proportions (83% and 82%, respectively) of those who have ever given birth. The widowed had the highest percentage (95%) of those who have ever given birth while 7% of the never

married have ever given birth. North West zone had the highest proportion of ever given birth (77%) and South East had the lowest proportion (54%). Higher proportion of respondents in the poorest wealth quintile (76%) compared to those in wealthiest quintile (61%) have ever given birth.

Table 12.7: Percentage of Female Respondents Who Have Ever Given Birth Prior to Survey Date by Zone and Location; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	% Ever given birth	Number of females
Location		
Urban	65.6	4897
Rural	70.1	10670
Zone		
North Central	70.6	2932
North East	70.7	2337
North West	76.9	3025
South East	54.2	2242
South South	64.6	2527
South West	69.0	2504
Education		
No Formal Education	83.1	4833
Qur'anic only	81.1	893
Primary	82.3	2609
Secondary	52.8	5740
Higher	56.0	1481
Marital Status		
Currently married/LW	88.6	10694
Never married	6.6	3827
Separated/Divorced	85.4	375
Widowed	95.4	499
Age group (Years)		
15-19	15.3	2751
20-24	53.5	2794
25-29	75.5	2887
30-34	87.6	2340
35-39	92.3	1759
40-44	91.9	1559
45-49	93.9	1477
Wealth Quintile		
Poorest	75.7	3696
Poorer	74.2	3260
Average	66.4	3039
Wealthier	64.6	2484
Wealthiest	61.4	2710
All*	68.5	15639

*72 responses were missing

12.7 Median age at first birth

Table 12.8 shows the median age at first birth of female respondents in the survey. Out of the female respondents who had ever given birth, the median age at first birth was 19 years. The median age at first birth for respondents in rural locations was 18 years and in urban locations was 21 years. Women in the Northern zones have lower median age at first birth compared to those in the Southern zones. Across all age groups, the median age at first birth ranged from 16 to 20. As wealth quintile increased the median age at first birth increased. The respondents with Qur'anic education recorded the least median age at first birth (16 years) while the respondents with higher education recorded the highest median age (24 years).

Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Median Age at First Birth among Female Respondents by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Median age in years	Ever given Birth
Location		
Urban	21	3181
Rural	18	7398
Zone		
North Central	19	2039
North East	17	1660
North West	16	2295
South East	21	1213
South South	20	1653
South West	22	1719
Age group (Years)		
15-19	16	428
20-24	18	1488
25-29	19	2171
30-34	20	2045
35-39	20	1629
40-44	20	1429
45-49	20	1389
Wealth Quintile		
Poorest	17	2759
Poorer	18	2379
Average	19	1990
Wealthier	20	1802
Wealthiest	22	1639
Education		
No Formal Education	17	3989
Qur'anic only	16	707
Primary	19	2126
Secondary	21	2942
Higher	24	805
Marital Status		
Currently married/LW	19	9434
Never married	19	256
Separated/Divorced	20	315
Widowed	20	474
Total	19	10579

12.8 Number of Children ever born by selected characteristics

Table 12.9 presents information on the total number of Children Ever Born (CEB) by the female respondents in this survey by selected characteristics. The average number of CEB was three. About a third (33%) of female respondents reported zero birth as at the time of this study, 43% reported 1 to 4 children ever born and 24% reported more than four children ever-born. This figure varies by location and zone. More women (47%) in urban locations reported 1 to 4 births while their rural counterparts reported lower (41%). More women in rural location (28%) reported over 4 births than their urban counterparts (18%). In the zones, South East zone reported the lowest proportion of women (34%) with 1 to 4 births while South West zone reported the highest proportion (51%). Over 4 births were recorded in 35% of women in the North West zone and 17% in South West zone. The tendency to have over 4 births decreases steadily with increasing wealth and education.

Table 12.9: Percentage Distribution of Total Children Ever-Born by Female Respondents and Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	No Child	1 or 2 Births	3 or 4 Births	Over 4 births	Average CEB	All women
Location						
Urban	35.8	23.9	22.7	17.6	2.32	4897
Rural	31.8	21.6	19	27.6	2.91	10670
Zone						
North Central	32.0	22.1	20.4	25.4	2.78	2932
North East	31.1	22.8	19.5	26.6	2.92	2337
North West	25.0	20.4	19.7	34.9	3.57	3025
South East	47.9	18.8	15.4	18	1.99	2242
South South	36.6	23.7	18.7	21.1	2.42	2527
South West	32.4	25.7	25.3	16.6	2.28	2504
Age group (Years)						
15-19	3.4	84.6	8.1	3.9	0.25	2751
20-24	1.7	69.6	23.4	5.3	1.12	2794
25-29	1.4	44.1	35.7	18.7	2.29	2887
30-34	1.9	28.7	34.9	34.5	3.40	2340
35-39	1.6	19.6	31.2	47.6	4.33	1759
40-44	2	13.3	27.2	57.5	4.89	1559
45-49	1.0	9.9	26.5	62.6	5.39	1477
Wealth Quintile						
Poorest	26.1	21.5	20.3	32.1	3.32	3696
Poorer	27.9	20.9	20.8	30.4	3.22	3260
Average	35.3	20.8	18.9	24.9	2.66	3039
Wealthier	36.9	24.7	19.2	19.2	2.31	2484
Wealthiest	40.0	24.4	22.1	13.5	1.97	2710
Education						
No Formal Education	19.2	21	22.3	37.5	3.78	4833
Qur'anic only	20.7	21.2	21.5	36.6	3.89	893
Primary	19.4	19.4	24.6	36.5	3.63	2609
Secondary	48.5	24	17.2	10.2	1.58	5740
Higher	45.5	26.1	18.5	9.8	1.60	1481
Marital Status						
Currently married/LW sexual partner	13.3	28.3	26.8	31.6	3.54	10694
Never married	93.6	5.4	0.6	0.4	0.11	3827
Separated/Divorced	18.3	37.2	27.5	16.9	2.50	375
Widowed	7.4	15.8	27.4	49.4	4.75	499
National	33.2	22.4	20.3	24	2.70	15639

12.9 Types of birth, sex, survival status and location of children alive

Table 12.10 presents information on characteristics of births that occurred within the last five years to female respondents. These included types of birth, sex of child, survival status of the children and whether the children still alive are presently residing with their mothers. There were no marked differences between urban and rural women with respect to type of births, sex of child, living status of child and child living with the mother or not. Multiple births were mostly common in women in North Central zone (6%) while it was least common in North West zone. Female respondents with higher education recorded least number of deaths of children (2%) compared to female respondents with no formal education (3.6%). Occurrence of child death was higher among those who are separated/divorced (7%), women who were never married (6%) and teenage mothers (6%).

Table 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Types of Birth, Sex, Survival Status and Location of Live Children by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Types of birth		Sex of Child		Living status of Child		Child lives with mother		Women who had ever given birth
	Single birth	Multiple Births	Boys	Girls	Alive	Dead	Yes	No	
Location									
Urban	95.9	4.0	51.5	48.4	96.5	3.5	97.9	2.1	3275
Rural	96.0	4.0	53.1	46.8	96.1	3.9	98.3	1.7	6482
Zone									
North Central	94.0	6.0	55.3	44.7	97.2	2.8	97.3	2.7	1385
North East	96.4	3.5	53.4	46.6	95.8	4.2	98.8	1.2	1290
North West	97.0	3.0	53.3	46.7	95.5	4.5	98.8	1.2	2861
South East	95.4	4.6	52.5	47.5	96.4	3.6	99.1	0.9	842
South South	95.9	4.1	50.7	49.3	95.6	4.4	98.0	2.0	1500
South West	95.8	4.6	50.5	49.3	97.4	2.6	97.2	2.8	1880
Education									
No Formal Education	96.0	4.0	53.4	46.6	96.4	3.6	96.4	3.6	3157
Qur'anic only	96.7	3.3	56.0	44.0	94.9	5.1	98.6	1.4	908
Primary	95.5	4.5	53.4	46.6	95.7	4.3	97.6	2.4	1757
Secondary	95.6	4.3	50.8	49.1	96.4	3.6	98.2	1.8	3143
Higher	97.1	2.9	50.4	49.6	98.3	1.7	98.3	1.7	782
Marital									
Currently married/LW sexual partner	96.0	3.9	52.6	47.3	96.3	3.7	98.4	1.6	9298
Never married	96.6	3.4	50.1	49.9	93.6	6.4	93.0	7.0	178
Separated/Divorced	94.6	5.4	53.9	46.1	92.9	7.1	89.4	10.6	133
Widowed	93.4	6.6	49.5	50.5	99.4	0.6	98.7	1.3	94
Age group (Years)									
15-19	98.6	1.4	53.1	46.9	94.3	5.7	99.1	0.9	479
20-24	96.8	3.2	52.9	47.1	95.0	5.0	97.9	2.1	1980
25-29	96.1	3.9	52.8	47.2	96.9	3.1	98.0	2.0	2847
30-34	95.7	4.2	50.8	49.1	95.9	4.1	98.5	1.5	2350
35-39	94.6	5.4	54.5	45.4	97.5	2.5	98.7	1.3	1344
40-44	93.9	6.0	52.3	47.7	96.8	3.2	96.8	3.2	549
45-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
National	96.1	3.9	54.7	45.3	91.49	3.59	89.86	1.66	9549

12.10 Child Mortality

This section discusses the mortality of neonates, infants and children under 5. An indirect method was used for calculating these mortality rates. Among 9,638 live births reported among all women who have had children in the five years preceding the survey, only 192 deaths were recorded in the first 28 days of live.

Table 12.11 displays information on the mortality of infants and under five children. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in rural area (70/1000 LB) was higher than that of the urban area (52/1000 LB). For Under-5 MR the rural locations also had higher proportion (131/1000 LB) than that of the urban locations (97/1000 LB). The South West zone had the lowest IMR (26/1000 LB) and Under-5 MR (51/1000 LB) while the North East had the highest for both the IMR (89/1000 LB) and Under-5 MR (162/1000 LB).

Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of the Length of Life of Children before Death by Location and Zone; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Infant MR per 1000 LB	Under 5 MR per 1000 LB	Number of Live Births
Location			
Urban	52	97	3244
Rural	70	131	6394
Zone			
North Central	69	129	1353
North East	89	162	1275
North West	79	146	2823
South East	44	84	834
South South	58	109	1478
South West	26	51	1875
National	65	122	9638

MR= Mortality Rate, LB= Live Births.

Estimates are based on reported deaths within five years preceding the survey (2007-2012)

Infant mortality: the probability of dying before the first birthday

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

All rates are expressed per 1,000 live births.

12.11 Breastfeeding Practices

Tables 12.12 and 12.13 present information on the breastfeeding practices of the respondents who delivered in the past 5 years. This includes whether the woman breastfed the baby, the time of commencement of breastfeeding for those who breast fed their last babies and the duration of breastfeeding. Results presented in Table 12.12 indicate that 7% of mothers did not breastfeed their last babies. The proportion who didn't breastfeed was slightly higher in the rural locations (7%) compared to the urban locations (7%). The North West zone had the highest proportion of mothers (8%) who did not breastfeed their babies while the South West zone had the lowest proportion (6%). Those with no formal education had the highest proportion of those who did not breastfeed their babies while those with Qur'anic education only had the lowest proportion (5%). Within the age groups, those in the 15-24 year age group had the lowest proportion (7%) of those who did not breastfeed while those within 45-49 years had the highest proportion (23%).

Of those who breastfed their last child, 41% put their babies to the breast immediately after birth, 43% put their babies to the breast hours after birth, 15% put their babies to the breast days after birth while 1% did not know when they put their babies to the breast. There were very little differences in the timing of commencement of breastfeeding between urban and rural respondents. However, respondents from the North East zone had the lowest proportion of those who put their babies to the breast immediately (25%) while those in the North West zone had the highest proportion (54%). The South East zone had the lowest proportion of respondents who put their babies to the breast days after delivery.

Results presented in Table 12.13 indicate that in the urban areas, more than 50% of women in the Northern zones breastfed their children for more than 12 months, however in the southern zones most women stop before the thirteenth month. In the rural areas only the South East and South South zones showed that most women stop breastfeeding by the 13 month; others had the majority breastfeeding for longer than 12 months.

Table 12.12: Breastfeeding Practices and Time of Commencement of Breastfeeding Following Last Delivery by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Didn't breastfeed	Number of women who gave birth in the last 5 years	Breast fed Immediately after birth	Breast fed Hours after birth	Breast fed Days after birth	Don't know	Number of women who breastfed last child
Location							
Urban	6.5	1833	39.0	44.5	14.9	1.6	1957
Rural	7.4	4355	41.3	42.3	15.3	1.1	3825
Zone							
North Central	7.2	1227	37.8	48.5	12.4	1.4	858
North East	7.4	989	25.4	51.6	21.8	1.1	701
North West	7.7	1514	53.9	29.3	15.6	1.2	1646
South East	7.2	594	39.1	48.8	10.7	1.4	488
South South	6.4	924	44.3	43.5	11.7	0.5	826
South West	6.3	940	31.3	49.9	16.8	2.0	1266
Education							
No Formal Education	9.7	2198	40.9	39.7	17.8	1.6	1867
Qur'anic only	4.6	467	42.4	37.8	18.3	1.6	498
Primary	6.1	1150	42.9	44.9	11.2	1.0	1046
Secondary	5.9	1905	38.8	45.8	14.3	1.1	1881
Higher	5.6	464	38.5	46.1	13.7	1.6	488
Marital Status							
Currently married/LW sexual partner	6.6	5759	40.5	43.1	15.1	1.3	5438
Never married	10.5	168	38.4	46.4	15.2		138
Separated/Divorced	18.9	113	44.4	34.4	20.0	1.1	90
Widowed	14.6	110	45.5	39.8	10.2	4.5	88
Age group (Years)							
15-19	6.5	385	44.5	34.0	20.1	1.5	344
20-24	6.5	1257	38.9	42.4	17.8	0.8	1143
25-29	4.4	1660	39.9	43.3	15.9	0.9	1583
30-34	4.9	1334	41.9	43.5	13.3	1.3	1347
35-39	8.9	838	38.1	46.8	13.0	2.1	801
40-44	14.1	462	43.7	41.4	13.0	1.8	391
45-49	23.0	252	41.4	44.8	10.9	2.9	174
National	7.0	6288	40.5	43.0	15.2	1.3	5787

Table 12.13: Percentage Distribution of Duration of Breastfeeding among Respondents by Zone and Location; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Duration of Breastfeeding							Number of women who breastfed last child
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	
Urban	310	228	469	95	354	1336	2792
1-3 Months	5.6	1.7	2.3	5.6	9.3	3.6	118
4-6 months	9.2	3.0	3.4	7.5	14.7	11.0	257
7-12 Months	17.6	15.2	15.1	53.6	26.4	22.2	601
13-24 Months	55.2	66.8	65.3	28.1	39.7	46.0	1412
25-36 Months	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.6	2.0	39
> 36 Months	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	14
Rural	794	838	1911	574	924	279	5320
1-3 Months	4.90	3.60	2.40	5.00	5.00	4.60	204
4-6 months	6.60	3.60	3.90	8.20	10.70	4.20	314
7-12 Months	17.20	14.10	11.40	35.80	27.50	22.80	996
13-24 Months	55.60	63.90	65.70	41.10	42.40	52.90	3007
25-36 Months	2.70	1.10	1.50	0.60	1.10	3.30	81
> 36 Months	0.60	0.30	0.90	0.00	0.20	1.20	30

12.12 Fertility Preferences

A number of questions were posed to the female respondents to determine their fertility preferences. These include the number of children preferred and the desire to have another child. Table 12.14 presents information on the number of children preferred by respondents. About 43% of the respondents stated that the number of children desired was “up to God”, while 34% of respondents stated that they wanted between 1 and 4 children. Less than one percent stated that they did not want any children.

The proportion of respondents who preferred to have between 1 and 4 children was higher among respondents in urban (39%) than rural (17%) locations. The reverse was the case as regards preference for more than 4 children where a lower proportion of the urban respondents (21%) expressed preference for more than four children than rural respondents (28%).

The proportion of respondents with no formal education (65%) and those with only Qur’anic education (73%) who preferred to leave their number of children to God was the highest among all educational groups. The desire to leave the preferred number of children to God increased with age, those who shared this view within the 50-64 years age group were male respondents.

Table 12.15 presents the frequency distribution of desirability of currently pregnant respondents to have another child. Overall, 66% of currently pregnant women as at the time of the study desired another child, 17% did not desire another child while 17% were undecided or didn't know. The women who desired to have another child after the current pregnancy were slightly more in rural locations (68%) than in urban locations (63%). The North West had the highest proportion (78%) of women who desired to have another child compared to the South - South which had the lowest proportion (53%). The desire to have another child decreased with increasing level of education and age.

Table 12.14: Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Preferred Number of Children by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	1 Child	2 Child	3 Child	4 Child	5 Child	Over 5 Children	Up to God	Don't Know	No response	All
Sex										
Male	0.1	1.9	6.9	15.0	9.4	18.9	42.0	3.2	2.5	15596
Female	0.1	1.8	6.4	17.4	8.8	14.0	43.6	4.4	3.5	15639
Location										
Urban	0.1	3.3	12.0	23.4	9.0	11.6	34.5	2.9	3.2	9787
Rural	0.1	1.1	3.7	12.2	9.2	19.1	47.3	4.3	3.0	21448
Zone										
North Central	0.2	1.7	7.1	16.5	9.0	21.2	38.4	3.5	2.4	6008
North East	0.0	0.4	1.1	4.1	3.8	15.6	67.1	4.1	3.8	4875
North West	0.0	0.4	1.5	3.3	3.4	14.0	68.2	5.0	4.0	6152
South East	0.1	1.8	5.6	21.5	15.4	17.8	29.8	5.1	3.0	4282
South South	0.1	1.7	8.1	26.9	17.4	23.6	18.5	2.7	1.0	4939
South West	0.1	4.4	14.4	25.2	8.4	10.3	30.8	2.7	3.5	4979
Education										
No Formal Education	0.1	0.5	1.2	3.8	3.1	16.2	65.3	5.5	4.3	7656
Qur'anic only	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.7	13.1	73.1	5.7	4.4	2258
Primary	0.1	1.0	3.2	13.6	9.8	23.0	43.3	3.1	2.9	5264
Secondary	0.1	2.4	9.7	23.7	13.4	15.8	29.5	3.3	2.2	12172
Higher	0.1	4.6	15.1	27.2	10.0	12.2	26.1	2.1	2.5	3835
Marital Status										
Currently married/LW sexual partner	0.1	1.3	4.8	13.2	7.9	18.0	48.7	3.4	2.6	19943
Never married	0.1	3.2	10.8	22.8	11.8	13.2	30.9	4.8	2.5	9624
Separated/Divorced	0.2	2.8	6.0	17.2	8.9	17.4	39.6	3.9	4.0	599
Widowed	0.0	0.6	4.6	12.5	9.5	21.3	44.6	3.1	3.8	646
No response	0.0	1.9	5.6	15.0	3.8	9.4	49.4	5.0	10.0	168
Age group										
15-19	0.1	2.8	7.9	19.8	10.4	13.5	35.4	6.4	3.7	5243
20-24	0.1	2.1	8.6	19.2	9.9	14.1	38.9	4.1	3.0	4848
25-29	0.1	1.8	8.6	18.5	9.6	14.9	40.8	3.5	2.1	5000
30-34	0.1	2.1	7.9	16.8	8.6	15.5	43.0	3.4	2.4	4336
35-39	0.1	1.3	6.2	15.0	8.5	18.3	46.1	2.5	2.1	3457
40-44	0.1	1.6	3.7	12.1	8.2	18.9	48.9	3.2	3.4	3094
45-49	0.0	1.3	2.6	12.2	9.2	19.6	48.0	2.5	4.7	2826
50-64	0.1	1.2	3.3	8.7	6.9	22.2	50.6	3.2	3.6	2631
National	0.1	1.9	6.7	16.2	9.1	16.4	42.8	3.8	3.0	31235

Table 12.15: Percentage Distribution of Desirability of Currently Pregnant Respondents' to have another Child by Selected Characteristics; FMOH Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Desire to have more child after the current pregnancy			Total number of currently pregnant women
	Have another child	No more/None	Undecided/Don't know	
Location				
Urban	62.6	18.7	18.7	390
Rural	68.1	15.9	16.0	761
Zone				
North Central	65.4	18.7	15.9	182
North East	66.9	16.2	16.9	154
North West	77.5	11.4	11.1	334
South East	73.3	13.9	12.9	101
South South	52.7	23.3	24.0	146
South West	55.7	20.9	23.4	235
Education				
No Formal Education	69.5	12.6	18.0	334
Qur'anic only	76.4	11.3	12.3	106
Primary	61.1	21.1	17.9	190
Secondary	63.8	18.6	17.6	425
Higher	65.6	20.8	13.5	96
Marital Status				
Currently married/LW sexual partner	66.9	16.1	16.9	1116
Never married	*	*	*	*
Separated/Divorced	*	*	*	*
Widowed	*	*	*	*
Age group (Years)				
15-19	83.2	9.3	7.5	107
20-24	80.1	9.3	10.6	301
25-29	65.9	14.2	19.9	331
30-34	60.2	20.3	19.5	251
35-39	42.0	28.6	29.5	112
40-44	38.9	47.2	13.9	36
45-49	*	*	*	*
All	66.2	16.9	16.9	1151

* Denominator less than 30; has been suppressed

12.13 Sex Preference

Table 12.16 presents information on the sex preference of respondents. Results indicate that 30% of male respondents preferred more boys and 4.2% preferred more girls. However, many more respondents among male (39%) and female respondents (44%) had no particular preference for boy or girl child. Similarly, more of the respondents in urban (37%) and rural (43%) areas had no particular preference. The preference for boy child is more common in the Southern zone compared to Northern zone. The

preference to have boys increased with level of education. However, the preference for girls was observed to be higher in South South compared to all other zones.

Table 12.16: Distribution of Child's Sex Preference among Respondents by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	More boys	More girls	Equal numbers	No particular preference	No response	All
Sex						
Male	30.1	4.2	22.7	38.6	4.4	15596
Female	14.0	8.4	28.1	43.6	5.9	15639
Location						
Urban	21.6	7.2	29.1	37.0	5.1	9787
Rural	22.3	5.8	23.3	43.3	5.2	21448
Zone						
North Central	23.3	6.8	25.8	40.5	3.6	6008
North East	15.3	4.7	15.3	59.3	5.5	4875
North West	13.1	3.4	15.4	58.5	9.6	6152
South East	30.7	6.1	33.4	27.5	2.3	4282
South South	32.3	10.3	34.6	20.6	2.1	4939
South West	21.9	7.1	29.8	35.9	5.3	4979
Education						
No Formal Education	14.6	4.8	16.3	55.7	8.6	7656
Qur'anic only	12.7	2.7	13.0	63.5	8.0	2258
Primary	22.0	6.5	23.6	43.6	4.4	5264
Secondary	26.9	7.5	31.2	30.7	3.6	12172
Higher	25.6	7.0	32.9	31.2	3.3	3835
Marital Status						
Currently married/LW sexual partner	19.1	5.8	22.9	47.1	5.2	19943
Never married	28.5	7.2	30.8	28.6	4.9	9624
Separated/Divorced	22.9	7.8	26.5	38.3	4.6	599
Widowed	18.7	8.1	22.2	46.9	4.1	646
Age group						
15-19	23.4	7.9	29.5	32.3	6.9	5243
20-24	23.1	7.2	29.5	34.9	5.3	4848
25-29	22.8	6.5	26.2	40.1	4.4	5000
30-34	21.3	5.4	24.4	44.3	4.6	4336
35-39	19.6	5.9	24.1	45.9	4.4	3457
40-44	19.0	5.9	22.5	48.0	4.7	3094
45-49	18.8	5.4	23.2	46.4	6.3	2826
50-64	27.4	4.5	17.7	46.5	4.5	2631
National	22.0	6.3	25.4	41.1	5.2	31235

12.14 Desirability of last pregnancy

Table 12.17 shows percentage distribution of women who have ever given birth and desirability of their last pregnancy. Nationally, 83% of the women desired their last pregnancy, 13% wanted to wait until later and 4% wanted no more children at the time they got pregnant for their last pregnancy. The proportion of women who had ever given birth and who desired their last pregnancy was higher in rural locations (84%) than those in urban locations (80%). The proportion of women who wanted to wait until later was 11% in rural location compared to 15% in urban. The proportion of women who desired their last pregnancy was highest in North Central (90%) and lowest in South - South (73%). As expected, the never married recorded lowest proportion (32%) among those who desired their last pregnancy. The age range of 30-34 years recorded the highest percentage (86%) of women who desired their last pregnancy while women aged 15-19 years recorded the least proportion (77%) of those who desired their last pregnancy.

Table 12.17: Percentage Distribution of Desirability of Women Who Have Ever Given Birth for Their Last Pregnancy by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Respondents disposition to pregnancy as at the time they got pregnant with their last child				Total number of women who had ever given birth
	Wanted to become pregnant then	Wanted to wait until later	Wanted no more children	No response	
Location					
Urban	80.4	15	4.5	0.1	3181
Rural	84.1	11.4	4.4	0.1	7398
Zone					
North Central	89.6	8.1	2.3	0.0	2039
North East	83.0	13.8	3.0	0.2	1660
North West	86.0	8.1	5.8	0.2	2295
South East	84.0	11	4.8	0.1	1213
South South	72.7	21.8	5.3	0.2	1653
South West	81.3	14.4	4.2	0.1	1719
Education					
No Formal Education	87.6	7.3	4.9	0.2	3989
Qur'anic only	86.2	8.5	5.1	0.1	707
Primary	82.7	12.6	4.6	0.1	2126
Secondary	76.7	19.9	3.3	0.2	2942
Higher	81.9	13	5.1	0.0	805
Marital Status					
Currently married/LW sexual partner	84.5	11.4	4.0	0.1	9434
Never married	32.1	60.2	7.7	0.0	256
Separated/Divorced	71.6	21.1	7.3	0.0	315
Widowed	84.6	6.5	8.6	0.2	474
Age group (Years)					
15-19	77.4	20.4	2.0	0.2	428
20-24	78.8	19.6	1.5	0.1	1488
25-29	80.8	17.1	1.8	0.2	2171
30-34	86.3	10.4	3.3	0.0	2045
35-39	83.8	10.5	5.5	0.2	1629
40-44	83.0	8.9	8.0	0.1	1429
45-49	85.1	6.0	8.7	0.2	1389
All	82.8	12.6	4.4	0.1	10579

12.15 Proposed waiting time of currently pregnant women before the birth of another child

Table 12.18 presents information on the waiting time women who were currently pregnant proposed to wait before having another baby. Almost three fifth (58%) of those who were currently pregnant would prefer to wait for years before having another child, 30% did not know, 8% would prefer waiting for months while 3% wanted the next baby soon/now. The proportion of women who desired to wait for years before the birth of another child was higher in the urban areas (60%) than in the rural areas (56%). Women in the South South zone had the highest percentage (68%) of those who desired to wait for years before the birth of another child while women in the North East zone had the lowest proportion (42%). The women with no formal education had the least proportion (46%) of those who desire to wait for years before the birth of another child while among all the other educational groups, the proportion was more than 60%. In the different age groups, those 25-29 years had the highest proportion (62%) of currently pregnant women who wanted to wait for years before having another child.

Table 12.18: Percentage Distribution of Proposed Waiting Time Before the Birth of another Child among Currently Pregnant Women by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Time period respondents proposed to wait before the birth of another child							
	Months	Years	Soon/Now	can't get pregnant	Others	Don't know	Total currently pregnant women
Location							
Urban	5.1	60.1	4.4	0.9	0.9	28.5	316
Rural	9.4	56.2	2.7	0.5	0.8	30.4	635
Zone							
North Central	12.4	55.2	2.1	0.7	0.7	29.0	145
North East	11.8	41.7	2.4	0.8	0.8	42.5	127
North West	7.5	61.0	4.1	0.3	0.6	26.4	295
South East	10.7	56.0	4.8	0.0	1.2	27.4	84
South South	5.4	67.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	23.4	111
South West	3.2	60.0	2.2	1.6	0.5	32.4	185
Education							
No Formal	13.9	45.5	2.4	0.3	1.0	36.8	288
Qur'anic only	6.4	62.8	1.1	1.1	0.0	28.7	94
Primary	6.8	63.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	26.4	148
Secondary	5.5	63.1	3.5	1.2	1.2	25.6	344
Higher	1.3	61.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	30.7	75
Marital Status							
Currently	8.0	57.6	3.3	0.6	0.7	29.7	930
Never married	9.1	63.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	11
Separated/Divorced	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Widowed	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Age group (Years)							
15-19	8.3	57.3	2.1	1.0	0.0	31.3	96
20-24	6.9	59.9	4.4	0.4	0.4	28.1	274
25-29	6.7	62.1	2.8	1.4	0.8	26.2	282
30-34	11.1	55.1	3.5	0.5	0.5	29.3	198
35-39	7.5	47.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	40.0	80
40-44	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
45-49	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
All	8.1	57.5	3.3	0.7	0.6	29.8	951

Note: xx sample size less than 30

12.16 Antenatal Care Visits

Table 12.24 shows that the proportion of women who sought ANC during their last pregnancy was low (41%). There were more respondents in urban (46%) than rural areas (39%) who sought ANC during their pregnancy. Conversely, the proportion of women who did not seek ANC services during their last pregnancy was high with many more women in the rural areas (60%) compared with urban areas (52%). The North West (63%) and North East (64%) zones recorded high proportion of women who did not seek ANC services during their last pregnancy. This pattern is also similar among those with no formal education (72%) and Qur'anic only education (65%).

Table 12.24: Percent Distribution of Respondents Who Visited ANC during their Last Pregnancy by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Sought ANC service	Didn't seek ANC service	Currently carrying 1st pregnancy but I have not started ANC	Never pregnant/ the pregnancy was aborted before time for ANC	No response	Number of women who gave birth in the last 5 years
Location						
Urban	46.0	52.3	0.1	0.9	0.6	1833
Rural	38.5	59.8	0.1	0.8	0.9	4355
Zone						
North Central	39.5	58.4	0.0	0.8	1.3	1227
North East	34.0	64.0	0.0	0.3	1.7	989
North West	36.3	63.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	1514
South East	54.3	40.8	0.5	2.8	1.6	594
South South	46.8	50.6	0.0	1.9	0.7	924
South West	43.5	55.4	0.0	0.7	0.3	940
Education						
No Formal Education	26.2	72.4	0.1	0.3	1.0	2198
Qur'anic only	33.3	65.1	0.0	0.7	0.9	467
Primary	46.0	52.4	0.1	1.0	0.5	1150
Secondary	50.9	46.9	0.1	1.4	0.7	1905
Higher	57.8	40.8	0.0	0.2	1.1	464
Marital Status						
Currently married/LW sexual	41.2	57.3	0.1	0.7	0.7	5759
Never married	42.6	52.5	0.0	4.3	0.7	168
Separated/Divorced	38.2	58.8	0.0	2.0	1.0	113
Widowed	37.4	56.0	0.0	2.2	4.4	110
Age group (Years)						
15-19	35.0	62.6	0.0	1.5	0.9	385
20-24	38.1	60.3	0.0	0.9	0.6	1257
25-29	43.7	55.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	1660
30-34	43.2	55.6	0.0	0.3	0.8	1334
35-39	44.3	52.9	0.1	1.8	0.9	838
40-44	36.0	61.6	0.0	0.5	1.9	462
45-49	32.2	64.5	0.5	0.5	2.4	252
Total	41.0	57.2	0.1	0.8	0.8	6188

12.17 Tetanus injection (Toxoid) during ANC

This section deals with the female respondents who received tetanus injection during ANC sessions and number of tetanus injection received during the current pregnancy for those pregnant as at the time of survey. Table 12.19 displays information on the women who accessed ANC services during their last pregnancy and was given tetanus injection (toxoid). Most (84%) women who went for ANC during their last pregnancy mentioned they were given tetanus injection. The proportion who received tetanus

injections was generally high across all respondents' characteristics. This proportion was slightly higher (86%) among urban respondents than among rural respondents (82%). In the zones, proportions of those who received tetanus injections range from 77% in the North West to 88% in the South South.

Table 12.20 shows the number of doses of tetanus toxoid received by currently pregnant women who attended ANC. About one fifth (20%) received one dose of tetanus toxoid, 41% received two, 24% received 3 doses, 13% received more than 3 doses and 3% did not know the number of doses they received in their current pregnancy. Almost equal proportion of currently pregnant respondents from urban and rural locations received two doses while a higher proportion of rural respondents (22%) than urban respondents (16%) received only one dose in their current pregnancy. More urban respondents received 3 or more doses of tetanus toxoid during pregnancy than those in rural areas. The South East zone had the highest proportion of those who received 3 or more doses (50%) while the North Central zone had the lowest proportion (35%).

Table 12.19: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Who were Given Tetanus Injection (Toxoid) during ANC Sessions by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Given Tetanus Injection	Number of women who went for ANC during their last Pregnancy
Location		
Urban	85.8	1453
Rural	81.8	2405
Zone		
North Central	80.7	811
North East	80.6	528
North West	76.8	624
South East	87.6	500
South South	88.1	614
South West	86.9	781
Education		
No Formal Education	74.0	851
Qur'anic only	76.4	237
Primary	83.1	799
Secondary	87.7	1551
Higher	91.0	418
Marital Status		
Currently married/LW sexual partner	83.5	3611
Never married	89.1	100
Separated/Divorced	77.8	66
Widowed	79.4	64
Age group (Years)		
15-19	77.5	178
20-24	80.1	737
25-29	84.4	1124
30-34	83.6	895
35-39	86.6	567
40-44	85.7	244
45-49	84.8	113
Total	83.5	3858

Table 12.20: Percentage Distribution of Doses of Tetanus Toxoid Taken during Pregnancy According to Selected Characteristics, FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Doses of Tetanus toxoid (Injections) taken					Number of women who had Tetanus Injection
	Once	Twice	Thrice	Over 3 times	Don't Know	
Location						
Urban	15.9	41.8	25.7	13.4	3.2	1476
Rural	22.3	40.5	21.9	12.4	2.9	1930
Zone						
North Central	29.0	34.6	15.6	16.6	4.2	500
North East	20.8	44.6	16.7	15.7	2.2	312
North West	28.9	45.6	14.2	9.0	2.3	664
South East	9.7	46.9	30.8	9.7	3.0	403
South South	13.4	35.5	34.4	13.7	2.9	546
South West	15.4	40.7	26.9	13.5	3.5	984
Education						
No Formal Education	28.7	40.3	13.0	13.8	4.2	621
Qur'anic only	32.7	41.7	13.9	11.2	0.4	223
Primary	18.8	40.2	24.4	13.8	2.9	660
Secondary	15.1	41.1	28.2	12.6	2.9	1466
Higher	15.9	43.0	26.3	11.3	3.5	433
Marital Status						
Currently married/LW sexual partner	19.3	41.5	23.6	12.6	3.1	3205
Never married	25.6	27.8	25.6	16.7	4.4	90
Separated/Divorced	18.4	57.1	16.3	8.2		49
Widowed	26.5	26.5	22.4	22.4	2.0	49
Age group (Years)						
15-19	25.2	44.1	20.3	10.5	0.0	143
20-24	23.0	38.4	22.7	12.7	3.2	591
25-29	18.6	44.1	22.5	11.6	3.3	969
30-34	17.8	42.8	23.8	13.4	2.2	831
35-39	19.2	38.1	27.7	12.6	2.4	548
40-44	18.0	38.2	21.5	17.5	4.8	228
45-49	19.1	30.9	23.4	16.0	10.6	94
Total	19.5	41.1	23.6	12.8	3.0	3404

12.18 Offering of HIV Counselling and Testing during ANC Visits

The provision of HIV counselling and testing services during antenatal period provides information to women on the risk of STI, HIV infections and secondary HIV infection to their unborn child. The Table 12.25 shows that higher proportion of women in urban areas were offered HIV counselling and tested (69% and 58%, respectively) than those in the rural areas (54% and 42%, respectively). The North East zone reported least proportion of women offered HIV counselling (42%) and tested for HIV (32%) during their last or current pregnancy; South West zone recorded the highest (67.4% and 55.1%) proportion of women receiving these services. Women in the age group 15-19 years had the least proportion of those offered HIV counselling and testing services during their last or current pregnancy among all age groups; although it is highly beneficial in this age group as young women account for most of the new infections globally.

Table 12.25: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Who Were Offered HIV Counselling and Tested for HIV during ANC Service by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Offered HIV counselling during last or current pregnancy while receiving ANC	Tested for HIV during last or current pregnancy while receiving ANC	Number of women who had ANC
Location			
Urban	69.0	58.2	1453
Rural	53.9	41.7	2405
Zone			
North Central	53.5	45.4	811
North East	41.7	32.3	528
North West	58.0	44.5	624
South East	67.1	48.7	500
South South	60.4	52.8	614
South West	67.4	55.1	781
Education			
No Formal Education	39.5	27.7	851
Qur'anic only	57.7	51.9	237
Primary	55.0	40.7	799
Secondary	67.2	55.1	1551
Higher	78.9	70.6	418
Marital Status			
Currently married/LW sexual partner	61.1	49.6	3611
Never married	46.9	36.4	100
Separated/Divorced	53.3	43.7	66
Widowed	46.5	29.8	64
Age group			
15-19	41.4	28	178
20-24	55.1	46.2	737
25-29	63.0	53.1	1124
30-34	63.9	53.7	895
35-39	66.8	55.3	567
40-44	57.3	42.7	244
45-49	50.9	31.5	113
Total	59.7	48.1	3858

12.19 Health talks on HIV during ANC visits

Female respondents who attended ANC in their last pregnancy were asked if they received health talks on HIV during ANC visits, and the contents of such health talk. Table 12.21 shows the percentage distribution of the types of talk on HIV respondents received during ANC visits. Overall, about 60% of women who attended ANC received health talk on the fact that babies can get the virus that causes AIDS from their mothers, on things that a woman can do to prevent her baby from getting the virus that causes AIDS and that one should get tested to know if one already has the virus that causes AIDS. More respondents in urban locations received HIV education than rural respondents. More respondents in the Southern zones received HIV education than respondents in the Northern zones. Receipt of HIV education increased with level of education and age.

Table 12.21: Percentage Distribution of the Types of Talk on HIV Respondents Received during Antenatal Visits by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Babies getting the virus that causes AIDS from their mother	Things that one can do to prevent getting the virus that causes AIDS	Getting tested for the virus that causes AIDS	Number of women who went for ANC during their last Pregnancy
Location				
Urban	67.8	68.3	69.7	1453
Rural	55.0	54.4	54.6	2405
Zone				
North Central	55.8	55.8	57.0	811
North East	58.4	58.2	55.9	528
North West	49.4	47.5	46.9	624
South East	65.4	66.3	70.9	500
South South	65.1	65.6	66.1	614
South West	67.2	67.5	68.7	781
Education				
No Formal Education	39.3	38.4	38.1	851
Qur'anic only	51.2	51.2	49.3	237
Primary	55.6	56.2	57.4	799
Secondary	68.5	68.4	69.6	1551
Higher	82.6	83.0	84.3	418
Marital Status				
Currently married/LW	60.6	60.5	61.1	3611
Never married	60.8	57.4	60.4	100
Separated/Divorced	55.6	60.3	60.9	66
Widowed	54.8	53.2	54.8	64
Age group				
15-19	48.1	46.5	47.6	178
20-24	53.5	53.5	53.1	737
25-29	61.3	60.2	62.3	1124
30-34	62.6	62.9	63.1	895
35-39	64.4	65.5	66.2	567
40-44	65.8	65.4	66.2	244
45-49	61.3	62.7	59.5	113
All	60.4	60.2	60.9	3858

12.20 Type of facility offering HIV testing during ANC

Table 12.23 shows the types of facilities where respondents did HIV testing during ANC visits. Overall, 62% took the HIV test in government hospitals, 14% took the test in government health centres, and 22% took the test in private hospitals/health centres while 2% took the test in other places. The proportion of respondents accessing HIV test from government health facilities was higher in rural areas (64%) than urban areas (59%). The pattern is same for zones and educational level. The South East and South West zones had the highest proportion of respondents who did the HIV test in private health facilities.

Table 12.23: Percentage Distribution of Facilities Where Respondents Did HIV Testing During Ante Natal Visits According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Govt Hospital	Govt HC	Private HC	Others	Number of women who were tested for HIV during ANC visits
Location					
Urban	59.0	10.2	29.3	1.5	942
Rural	64.2	18.3	15.0	2.6	1150
Zone					
North Central	70.3	9.6	17.5	2.6	448
North East	72.3	23.6	1.4	2.7	200
North West	85.3	8.4	4.8	1.5	239
South East	45.0	15.0	38.8	1.3	346
South South	62.6	22.3	13.3	1.8	385
South West	51.1	12.5	33.8	2.6	495
Education					
No Formal Education	72.6	20.2	4.8	2.4	249
Qur'anic only	70.6	21.8	5.0	2.5	96
Primary	64.7	17.6	14.9	2.8	396
Secondary	57.8	12.7	27.3	2.2	1017
Higher	59.2	9.3	30.7	0.8	339
Age group (Years)					
15-19	54.9	29.6	15.5	0.0	68
20-24	64.4	15.7	17.1	2.8	352
25-29	62.5	14.2	21.0	2.3	640
30-34	61.0	12.0	25.4	1.6	501
35-39	61.0	13.8	23.3	2.0	357
40-44	61.1	12.8	23.5	2.7	137
45-49	55.0	16.7	26.7	1.7	61
Total	61.6	14.3	22.0	2.1	2122

12.21 Tested for HIV during ANC

Table 12.26 shows that the proportion of respondents who were tested for HIV and received results during their last/current pregnancy was high (77%). The proportion was higher among the urban (82%) than rural (74%) dwellers. The North East zone and those with no formal education recorded the highest proportion of women who knew their status among those tested during their last pregnancy.

Table 12.26: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Who were Tested for HIV and Received HIV Test Result during Last/Current Pregnancy by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Received HIV test result during last/current pregnancy while receiving ANC	Number of women tested for HIV during last/current pregnancy while receiving ANC
Location		
Urban	82.3	942
Rural	74.0	1150
Zone		
North Central	16.2	448
North East	24.8	200
North West	5.7	239
South East	12.0	346
South South	10.3	385
South West	3.7	495
Education		
No Formal Education	20.9	249
Qur'anic only	5.0	96
Primary	7.1	396
Secondary	9.9	1017
Higher	6.0	339
Marital Status		
Currently married/LW sexual partner	78.8	1982
Never married	57.3	61
Separated/Divorced	76.2	34
Widowed	80.4	31
Age group (Years)		
15-19	59.8	68
20-24	73.0	352
25-29	78.4	640
30-34	81.0	501
35-39	83.0	357
40-44	78.9	137
45-49	70.1	61
Total	77.8	2122

12.22 HIV Positivity among Women Attending ANC who Received Test Result in Last/Current Pregnancy

Table 12.27 shows the proportion of HIV positive results among women attending ANC and were tested during the last/current pregnancy. Among those who received the result of HIV test done during last/current pregnancy while attending ANC, 6% tested positive to HIV. This proportion was slightly more in rural areas (6%) compared to urban (6%). North Central zone (8%) recorded the highest proportion of HIV positive results while the North East zone (5%) had the lowest proportion of those with positive results. Respondents with higher education (8%) and those in the 30-34year age group (9%) recorded the highest proportion of respondents with positive results during their last/current pregnancy while those with Qur'anic education only (1%) and in the 25-29 year age group (3%) had the lowest proportions. Similarly, the never married had the highest proportion (7%) and the widowed (3%) had the lowest proportion of those reporting positive results among those who received their HIV result during their last/current pregnancy.

Table 12.27: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Who were Positive to HIV Test from Results Given During ANC Visits for Last/Current Pregnancy by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Positive to HIV test	Number who got HIV test result during last/current pregnancy while receiving ANC
Location		
Urban	5.8	676
Rural	6.3	736
Zone		
North Central	7.5	200
North East	5.3	76
North West	6.1	261
South East	5.4	204
South South	6.2	306
South West	5.5	366
Education		
No Formal Education	7.4	148
Qur'anic only	1.3	76
Primary	4.4	250
Secondary	5.8	667
Higher	8.1	270
Marital Status		
Currently married/LW sexual partner	6.0	1283
Never married	7.4	54
Separated/Divorced	6.1	33
Widowed	2.8	36
Age group (Years)		
15-19	4.3	46
20-24	6.3	192
25-29	3.0	363
30-34	8.9	326
35-39	5.6	266
40-44	6.6	136
45-49	7.3	82
Total	6.0	1412

12.23 Antiretroviral (ARV) Drugs for Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) and PMTCT

Table 12.28 shows the proportions of HIV positive respondents discovered during ANC visits who were given drugs for themselves and their babies to prevent transmission of HIV to their babies. Overall, coverage for ARV drug use for PMTCT during pregnancy, delivery and after pregnancy for child was 52%, 46% and 27%, respectively. There were marginal differences in coverage among HIV positive

women in rural and urban areas discovered during ANC visits that were given drugs for themselves and their babies to prevent Mother-to-child (MCT) transmission of HIV.

Table 12.28: Percentage Distribution of HIV Positive Respondents Discovered during ANC Visits and were given Drugs for Themselves and Their Babies to Prevent MCT of HIV by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Given Drugs During Pregnancy	Given Drugs During delivery	Drugs Given After pregnancy for child	Number of women tested HIV positive during ANC services
Location				
Urban	53.8	47.4	27.0	39
Rural	52.2	45.5	26.2	46
Zone				
North Central	80.0	80.0	64.3	15
North East	50.0	50.0	25.0	4
North West	31.3	25.0	18.8	16
South East	41.7	33.3	16.7	12
South South	68.4	52.9	6.7	19
South West	45.0	38.9	26.3	20
Total	52.4	46.3	26.6	89

12.24 Post Natal Care

Table 12.29 presents information on the women who attended post natal care in their last pregnancy out of all women who delivered within the last 5 years, as well as the type of facilities where they received the post natal care. Overall, 41% of the women who gave birth in the last 5 years preceding the survey attended post natal care. The proportion was higher among urban (61%) than rural respondents (31%). It was generally lower in the Northern zones with the North West zone having the lowest proportion of 25% and higher in the Southern zones with the South West having the highest proportion of 65%. The proportion increased consistently with increasing level of educational status with those with no formal education having a proportion of 18% while those with higher education had the highest proportion of 74%.

Amongst those who attended post natal care, majority 76% made use of Government hospitals, 21% used Private hospitals, 5% used maternity homes, 2% used Faith Based maternity, 1% used TBAs and 2% made use of other places. The proportion of respondents using Government hospital was higher among rural respondents (81%) while the proportion using private hospitals was higher among urban respondents (27%). The Southern zones made more use of the private hospitals for post natal care with the South East

having the highest proportion of 38% of those who used the service while those in the North East had the lowest proportion (1%) of those who utilized the service in private hospital.

Table 12.29: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Who Attended Post Natal Care Services and Type of Facility After Delivery of Last Pregnancy in the Past 5 Years by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Postnatal attendance among those who gave birth in the last five years	Number of women who gave birth in the last 5 years	Types of facilities attended for post natal care						Number of women who attended postnatal care in the last 5 years
			Govt Hospital	Private Hospital	Maternity Home	Faith Based Maternity	TBA	Others	
Location									
Urban	60.8	1833	70.7	27.2	5.2	1.8	1.3	1.5	1114
Rural	30.5	4355	81.2	15.0	5.1	1.2	1.2	2.4	1328
Zone									
North Central	38.2	1227	74.5	22.0	3.1	0.6	0.6	2.3	469
North East	28.7	989	86.4	1.4	11.3	0.9	1.4	4.5	284
North West	25.1	1514	92.0	4.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	380
South East	43.9	594	58.9	38.1	4.7	0.4	0.8	4.6	261
South South	45.6	924	87.7	16.5	6.4	2.2	2.5	2.2	421
South West	65.2	940	64.9	31.7	6.1	2.7	1.5	1.1	613
Education									
No Formal Educ	18.3	2198	85.7	7.3	5.7	0.5	1.0	2.1	402
Qur'anic only	23.8	467	90.3	2.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	111
Primary	43.8	1150	79.9	16.9	6.9	1.4	1.8	2.7	504
Secondary	57.8	1905	72.6	26.2	4.6	2.2	1.4	2.0	1101
Higher	74.4	464	66.7	31.5	3.6	1.0	0.5	1.0	345
Marital Status									
Currently married/LW sexual partner	40.7	5759	76.3	21.1	5.1	1.5	1.2	1.7	2344
Never married	47.7	168	71.2	24.7	4.2	1.4	2.7	2.7	80
Separated/Divorced	36.6	113	82.9	14.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	7.3	41
Widowed	33.9	110	62.2	28.9	10.5	0.0	2.6	5.3	37
Age group (Years)									
15-19	23.6	385	90.7	7.0	4.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	91
20-24	34.0	1257	76.0	18.0	3.6	2.2	1.2	2.6	427
25-29	43.3	1660	80.6	19.9	4.8	1.8	1.7	2.6	719
30-34	46.1	1334	73.5	22.9	4.6	0.3	0.5	1.4	615
35-39	48.5	838	72.2	24.1	5.8	2.1	0.9	0.7	406
40-44	37.1	462	68.2	27.8	8.5	1.7	2.3	2.8	171
45-49	28.2	252	75.4	17.4	10.1	1.4	1.4	2.9	71
Total	40.7	6188	76.0	21.1	5.1	1.5	1.2	1.9	2519

12.25 Intra-partum Care & Pregnancy related issues

Being attended to by a skilled attendant at delivery is a critical determinant of safe motherhood. Table 12.30 presents information on the delivery of women who gave birth in the past five years. Results indicate that less than half (48%) of the respondents who delivered in the past 5 years were delivered by a skilled health worker. This proportion however varies by respondents' characteristics. A higher proportion of urban women (71%) than rural (35%) were delivered by a skilled health worker. Delivery by a skilled health worker was more common in the Southern zones with the South West and South East zones (76%; 81%, respectively) having the highest proportions while the North West and North East zones (19%; 21%, respectively) had the lowest proportions. The proportion delivered by a skilled health worker was observed to increase as educational status increased with those with Qur'anic education and no Formal Education (16% and 21%, respectively) having the lowest proportions and those with secondary education and higher education (74% and 87%, respectively) having the highest proportions. Among the married categories, the never married had the highest proportion (59%) while those separated/divorced (42%) had the lowest proportion of those delivered by a skilled health worker.

Table 12.30: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who Gave Birth in the Last 5 Years and who Received Skilled Care during Delivery by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Delivered by skilled health worker	Number of women who gave birth in the last 5 years
Location		
Urban	71.4	1833
Rural	35.4	4355
Zone		
North Central	52.5	1227
North East	20.5	989
North West	18.7	1514
South East	81.1	594
South South	60.0	924
South West	75.8	940
Education		
No Formal Education	18.0	2198
Qur'anic only	15.5	467
Primary	52.0	1150
Secondary	73.7	1905
Higher	86.6	464
Marital Status		
Currently married/LW sexual partner	47.3	5759
Never married	58.8	168
Separated/Divorced	41.8	113
Widowed	50.5	110
Age group (Years)		
15-19	28.3	385
20-24	39.8	1257
25-29	50.6	1660
30-34	53.6	1334
35-39	54.5	838
40-44	43.6	462
45-49	39.5	252
Total	47.5	6188

12.26 Place of delivery

Table 12.31 shows that there were four places where women who went for ANC delivered their babies during the last pregnancy: Home, Public health facility, Private health facility and other places. Overall, 32% of the women delivered at home, (29% of these births took place in their personal homes); 41% delivered in a Government health facility (30% in government hospital and 11% in PHC); 24% delivered in a private health facility (21% in private hospital/clinic and 3% in other places) while 3% delivered in other unspecified places. A higher proportion of rural women delivered in their homes (40%) compared with urban women (13%). On the other hand, a higher proportion of women in urban locations delivered in Government hospitals (36%) compared to those in rural (25%) areas. However, a lower proportion of women in urban locations delivered in Government health centres (9%) compared to the rural women (12%). A higher proportion of urban women delivered in private hospitals/clinic (31%) compared to the rural women (14%).

Table 12.31: Percentage Distribution of Places Delivery of Last Pregnancy among women who went for ANC According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

	Home		Public Facilities				Private Facilities			Women who went for ANC during their last Pregnancy
	Respondents home	Other home	Govt hospital	Govt health centre	Govt health post	Other public	PVT. Hospital/ Clinic	Other private Med.	Others	
Location										
Urban	13.2	3.4	35.7	8.6	0.2	0.9	31.0	3.2	3.8	1453
Rural	39.6	3.2	25.0	12.3	0.9	0.2	14.4	2.4	2.0	2405
Zone										
North Central	26.5	1.6	41.5	7.7	0.8	0.0	19.8	1.1	0.9	811
North East	58.9	0.8	22.2	11.0	2.0	0.3	1.0	1.8	2.0	528
North West	66.9	0.0	26.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.1	0.4	624
South East	7.6	1.1	25.4	15.0	0.7	0.2	41.9	5.2	3.1	500
South South	11.5	11.9	29.4	21.1	1.3	0.8	17.1	3.9	3.0	614
South West	7.5	3.7	29.5	11.6	0.2	1.2	36.7	4.2	5.5	781
Education										
No Formal Education	59.2	1.4	20.8	8.6	0.7	0.1	5.7	1.9	1.5	851
Qur'anic only	72.5	0.3	16.6	4.4	0.3	0.7	4.1	0.7	0.3	237
Primary	28.2	3.9	28.9	12.7	0.6	1.1	18.9	2.5	3.1	799
Secondary	11.9	4.5	33.8	12.6	0.8	0.5	28.8	3.5	3.7	1551
Higher	4.8	2.9	38.2	9.0	0.4	0.4	38.4	3.1	2.7	418
Marital Status										
Currently married/LW sexual partner	29.0	3.1	29.5	10.6	0.6	0.5	21.4	2.5	2.6	3611
Never married	16.0	13.0	21.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	23.0	7.0	4.0	100
Separated/Divorced	31.1	3.3	32.8	11.5	1.6	0.0	13.1	1.6	4.9	66
Widowed	15.9	0.0	38.1	9.5	0.0	0.0	27.0	6.3	3.2	64
Age group (Years)										
15-19	49.2	2.7	21.9	9.6	0.5	0.5	11.2	3.7	0.5	178
20-24	34.5	4.3	24.9	11.9	0.7	0.4	18.4	2.3	2.6	737
25-29	27.8	3.9	31.3	10.3	0.6	0.7	21.1	2.2	2.1	1124
30-34	25.4	2.0	31.1	10.1	0.8	0.3	24.3	2.7	3.4	895
35-39	24.7	2.0	31.9	11.2	0.2	0.5	23.1	3.0	3.4	567
40-44	23.4	5.7	27.5	12.5	0.4	0.8	22.6	4.5	2.6	244
45-49	23.2	3.6	29.5	10.7	2.7	0.0	21.4	3.6	5.4	113
Total	28.5	3.3	29.5	10.8	0.6	0.5	21.4	2.7	2.7	3858

12.27 Immunisation Coverage of Last Child of Female Respondents

Table 12.32 displays information on the immunisation of last child of female respondents obtained either by oral evidence or corroborated by documentation in the vaccination card. Overall, 78% of the female respondents indicated that their last child was vaccinated, however only 27% presented the vaccination cards of these children. The proportion whose children were vaccinated was higher in the urban locations (85% total immunisation, 26% card sighted) compared to the rural locations (72% total immunisation, 28% card sighted). The North West had the lowest proportion of last child immunized (59% immunized; 21% card sighted) while the South South zone had the highest proportion (88% last child immunized; 40% card sighted). The women with no formal education had the lowest proportion of those whose last child was immunized and vaccination card sighted (48% and 19%, respectively) compared to those with higher education (91% and 31%, respectively).

Table 12.32: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Who Vaccinated their Last Child and Vaccination Cards were Sighted during Interview by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Last Child was vaccinated	Total	Yes Vaccination card, seen	Yes Vaccination card not seen	No Vaccination card	Number of women who had their last child vaccinated
Location						
Urban	85.0	1232	25.8	59.2	15.0	1231
Rural	72.3	1599	27.8	44.5	27.7	1597
Zone						
North Central	75.4	729	31.1	44.3	24.6	431
North East	76.2	599	21.6	54.6	23.8	227
North West	58.7	1361	20.8	37.9	41.3	523
South East	79.5	401	26.3	53.2	20.5	327
South South	87.6	693	40.3	47.3	12.4	501
South West	85.2	1039	22.1	63.1	14.8	818
Education						
No Formal Education	48.2	1580	19.2	39.0	41.8	510
Qur'anic only	53.8	402	18.7	35.1	46.2	171
Primary	78.0	892	24.7	53.3	22.0	570
Secondary	85.8	1549	31.4	54.4	14.2	1251
Higher	90.9	395	30.2	59.9	9.9	324
Marital Status						
Currently married/LW sexual partner	77.6	4490	27.2	50.4	22.4	2636
Never married	84.5	126	29.7	54.8	15.5	84
Separated/Divorced	75.5	97	17.0	58.5	24.5	53
Widowed	77.3	85	15.9	61.4	22.7	44
Age group (Years)						
15-19	68.8	264	26.6	42.2	31.2	109
20-24	77.5	905	32.4	45.1	22.5	475
25-29	81.5	1278	28.6	52.9	18.4	803
30-34	75.0	1105	27.3	47.7	25.0	703
35-39	81.7	702	23.1	58.6	18.3	437
40-44	73.7	374	17.2	56.5	26.3	209
45-49	70.8	195	20.2	50.6	29.2	89
Total	77.9	4823	26.9	51.0	22.1	2828

12.28 Discussion and Conclusions

Most female respondents in the survey had ever given birth with the median age at first birth being 19 years. All the mortality estimates for the children we obtained were considerably low compared to what was reported in NDHS 2008. Many factors could have caused this sharp reduction. These include:

1. The five year gap between NARHS 2012 and NDHS 2008
2. Possible under reporting of deaths of children among respondents
3. Better medical attention

However, the rates we obtained are near the expected rates by 2015 going by the National Policy on Population for Sustainable Development.

About two-fifths of the respondents said their preferred number of children ‘was up to God’, indicating that most people have not seen the need to plan sizable families to promote child and maternal health as well as provide adequately for their children. In the same vein the proportion of women who initiated breastfeeding and actually breastfed their babies after birth was less than 50% in the last five years. This also has negative implications for the health of the new born. Furthermore, being attended to by a skilled attendant at delivery is a critical determinant of safe motherhood. Results indicate that less than half (48%) of the respondents who delivered in the past 5 years were delivered by a skilled health worker. On the whole, the survey results indicate that key activities to promote child and maternal health in the country still require considerable efforts in order to keep maternal and child mortality at the barest minimum.

SECTION 13

OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

As part of the components of the 2012 National HIV & AIDS and Reproductive Health Survey (NARHS Plus II), questions on other health issues that are not directly HIV & AIDS and other reproductive health issues were asked in the survey. Such issues which include awareness and use of female condoms, female circumcision and maternal mortality have direct or indirect link with attaining the Millennium Development Goals. Findings on enquiry on these other health issues are presented in this section.

13.1 Female Condom

Table 13.1 shows the proportion of male and female respondents who have ever heard of the female condom. Overall, only 4% of the respondents were aware of female condom, with no difference between males and females. Awareness was slightly higher in the urban than rural locations (5% and 4%, respectively). The awareness was lowest in the NW (1%) and highest in the SW (8%) zones for all respondents. Furthermore, awareness was highest among respondents with higher level of education (12%) compared to a range of 1 – 5 percent for others. None of the separated, divorced or widowed ever heard of female condom.

Table 13.1: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have Ever Heard of Female Condom According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Those who have heard of female condom					
	%	All Female respondents	%	All Male respondents	%	All respondents
Location						
Rural	3.3	10726	4.4	10722	3.9	21448
Urban	5.5	4913	3.8	4874	4.7	9787
Zone						
North Central	3.4	2953	3.6	3055	3.5	6008
North East	3.8	2349	1.7	2526	2.8	4875
North West	1.5	3036	0.7	3116	1.1	6152
South East	3.2	2258	2.5	2024	2.8	4282
South-South	5.5	2532	5.7	2407	5.6	4939
South West	7.0	2511	9.4	2468	8.2	4979
Education						
Never attended school	1.7	4846	0.7	2810	1.1	7656
Qur'anic only	1.0	900	0.4	1358	0.8	2258
Primary	2.7	2620	2.6	2644	2.6	5264
Secondary	3.9	5769	5.3	6403	4.6	12172
Higher	10.5	1486	15.1	2349	12.3	3835
Age group (Years)						
15-19	2.9	2770	2.1	2473	2.5	5243
20-24	4.7	2813	3.9	2035	4.3	4848
25-29	5.3	2902	5.3	2098	5.3	5000
30-34	5.7	2349	5.8	1987	5.7	4336
35-39	3.5	1761	5.1	1696	4.3	3457
40-44	4.2	1561	3.6	1533	3.9	3094
45-49	4.4	1483	3.4	1143	3.9	2626
50-64	NA	NA	2.7	2631	2.7	2631
Marital Status						
Married/Co-habiting	3.8	10714	4.0	9229	3.9	19943
Never married	4.7	3850	4.8	5774	4.7	9624
Separated/Divorced	0.0	377	0.0	222	0.0	599
Widowed	0.0	499	0.0	147	0.0	646
Total	4.1	15596	4.2	15639	4.2	31235

NA: Not Applicable

13.2 Knowledge of Sources of female Condom

Table 13.2 displays information on the proportions of female and male respondents who knew of a place to get the female condom. Three-fifths (61%) of females and 59% of male respondents knew where to get the female condom. In the urban, the knowledge was higher among the males than the females (65% and 62% respectively) but the reverse was the case in the rural areas. Among the zones, SE had the lowest knowledge (46%). (Table 13.2)

Table 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who Knew of a Place to get the Female Condom According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Knowledge of place to obtain female condom			
	Female	Number of women	Male	Number of men
Location				
Urban	61.6	445	64.5	337
Rural	60.5	212	52.5	299
Zone				
North Central	57.8	78	53.1	77
North East	71.6	32	61.1	75
North West	67.6	25	51.5	54
South East	46.4	51	41.2	58
South-South	70.4	146	64.4	136
South West	58.8	325	62.8	237
Education				
Never attended school	68.3	31	66.0	44
Qur'anic only	66.5	4	70.4	13
Primary	55.6	68	49.7	69
Secondary	57.5	320	56.8	259
Higher	67.2	233	61.5	251
Age group (Years)				
15-19	50.4	57	60.8	73
20-24	55.9	107	57.0	94
25-29	64.2	154	56.3	109
30-34	62.3	140	60.4	112
35-39	57.2	91	58.1	59
40-44	71.1	55	57.2	65
45-49	69.4	52	66.5	52
50-64	NA	NA	57.3	73
Marital Status				
Currently married	62.6	432	55.6	352
Never Married	54.9	182	63.0	271
Separated/Divorced	64.0	23	100.0	6
Total	61.3	657	58.8	636

NA: Not Applicable

13.3 The Sources of Female Condom Mentioned by Female Respondents

Table 13.3 displays the information on the sources of female condom mentioned by the female respondents. The most common sources of female condom mentioned were: Government Hospital/Health centre/Health post (66%), Chemist (56%), Pharmacy (42%), Government Family Planning Clinic (FPC) (40%), Private health centre/Family planning clinic (26%), and Community Health Worker (17%), Others were NGOs (14%), Planned Parenthood Federation of Nigeria PPFN (11%) and shops/supermarkets (10%). A higher proportion of respondents in the rural locations (45%) mentioned Pharmacy as a source of female condom compared to those in urban locations (37%). However, in the urban settings, higher proportions of respondents mentioned the other sources of female condom. Majority of the respondents from the North West zone (82%) mentioned Government hospital/health centre/FPC as a source of female condom while most respondents from the Southern zones mentioned a couple of other sources of female condom.

Table 13.3: Percentage Distribution of Female Respondents on Places/Sources of Getting Female Condoms According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Govt hosp/health centre/post	Govt FPC	Private health centre/FP	CHW	PPFN	Other NGOs	Chemist/PMS	Pharmacy store	Place of work	Friends	Shop/Supermarket	Church	CBOs/PHE	TBA	Total
Location															
Rural	62.4	37.9	23.4	13.3	9.7	11.0	53.6	44.7	2.3	2.5	9.0	0.0	2.0	0.6	271
Urban	72.8	43.2	33.0	25.5	11.9	20.2	62.0	37.0	2.2	2.6	10.4	0.8	2.9	0.0	128
Zone															
North Central	83.9	38.1	19.5	9.2	4.2	13.2	41.8	36.2	1.7	3.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	45
North East	60.5	46.1	21.3	17.9	5.5	7.2	49.9	17.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	23
North West	81.6	43.8	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	44.0	13.4	13.4	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17
South East	77.5	58.7	56.6	29.1	15.2	13.1	58.6	56.6	0.0	4.9	11.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	24
South South	66.6	42.6	28.9	25.0	14.5	21.3	68.2	58.0	4.9	2.0	12.2	0.0	5.1	0.8	103
South West	58.9	34.8	26.1	14.5	10.6	12.3	54.9	38.9	0.5	2.6	10.5	0.0	1.5	0.5	188
Education															
Never attended school	51.0	26.8	30.4	10.9	4.2	4.2	54.4	25.1	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	21
Qur'anic	72.4	65.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.9	34.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
Primary	70.1	44.8	29.6	21.5	13.1	16.3	49.8	30.3	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	4.4	0.0	37
Secondary	61.9	32.9	24.5	17.5	9.1	10.1	55.2	38.1	2.0	2.0	11.5	0.6	1.5	0.5	181
Higher	70.9	47.6	28.1	17.2	12.4	18.9	60.0	53.1	3.5	4.2	9.4	0.0	2.3	0.5	156
Age group (Years)															
15-19	57.1	25.6	26.8	19.2	11.9	13.6	74.4	40.3	3.2	5.9	25.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	29
20-24	66.4	36.7	22.9	17.3	8.1	15.8	58.9	40.1	3.5	0.7	9.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	60
25-29	66.2	39.8	28.5	21.1	16.2	17.9	50.2	51.7	4.1	5.3	12.1	0.0	4.4	0.0	99
30-34	65.0	37.3	17.4	11.6	7.2	8.2	50.1	42.4	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	86
35-39	69.5	39.2	29.7	11.5	5.4	5.1	55.2	27.8	1.5	0.0	2.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	52
40-44	54.6	42.1	25.6	14.5	12.6	23.1	62.8	36.4	2.9	7.6	19.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	38
45-49	78.5	58.4	44.4	29.3	9.9	17.1	63.6	47.5	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	4.8	2.3	36
Marital Status															
Married	65.6	41.1	25.8	16.8	8.7	12.4	55.8	39.1	1.5	2.3	7.0	0.0	1.6	0.3	269
Never married	69.4	36.2	29.1	18.8	15.5	16.9	56.2	50.9	5.0	4.1	15.1	1.1	3.7	0.9	100
Divorced	69.7	50.7	18.4	18.4	18.4	25.5	64.5	71.6	0.0	0.0	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	15
Widowed	31.6	16.5	30.8	8.4	0.0	4.7	67.1	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12
Total	65.8	39.6	26.4	17.1	10.5	13.8	56.4	42.3	2.3	2.6	9.5	0.3	2.0	0.4	399

13.4 Knowledge of Sources of Female Condom by Male

For male respondents, the most prominent sources of female condom are presented as follows: Chemist/PMS (63%), Government hospital, health centre/FPC (58%), Pharmacy (39%), Government FP Clinic (38%), Private health centre/FP (15%), Community Health Worker- CHW (15%), Other NGOs (15%), Shops/Supermarket (11%) and Planned Parenthood Federation of Nigeria PPFN (8%). Most males in rural locations (44%) mentioned pharmacy compared to respondents in the urban locations (33%). Majority of males in South-South (83%) compared to those in the North Central zone (52%) mentioned Chemist/PMS as a source of female condom. Generally, knowledge of the sources of female condom varied widely by age, level of education and marital status. (Table 13.4)

Table 13.4: Percentage Distribution of Male Respondents on Places/ Sources of Getting Female Condoms According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Govt hosp., health centre/post	Govt FPC	Private health centre/FP	CHW	PPFN	Other NGOs	Chemist/PMS	Pharmacy store	Place of work	Friends	Shop/Supermarket	Church	CBOs/PHEs	TBA	Total
Location															
Rural	57.3	38.4	23.4	13.2	6.6	13.8	63.1	43.7	4.6	3.0	13.9	2.5	4.2	1.0	216
Urban	57.8	36.8	21.7	16.8	9.2	15.4	63.3	32.5	3.4	4.5	5.9	1.9	3.3	1.8	157
Zone															
North Central	55.5	40.5	13.5	4.6	2.1	10.0	51.6	37.3	0.0	4.6	7.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	41
North East	58.8	43.6	24.7	17.4	1.1	14.4	59.1	23.9	5.3	8.3	3.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	46
North West	69.2	31.9	29.2	15.5	15.5	15.5	70.2	51.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	7.7	15.5	12.9	28
South East	48.7	34.6	35.0	16.5	10.5	14.9	55.3	33.1	10.5	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	24
South South	48.9	28.0	24.1	17.6	9.3	18.9	82.6	49.7	5.3	0.9	12.0	2.2	4.6	0.9	87
South West	62.0	42.5	20.5	14.5	8.5	12.9	56.3	36.5	2.0	2.9	13.9	2.0	3.7	0.0	147
Education															
Never attended school	69.4	46.7	39.3	26.6	9.0	12.2	63.7	37.2	0.0	9.9	14.3	2.8	5.9	2.8	29
Qur'anic	42.7	42.9	32.7	32.7	15.2	45.7	82.4	32.7	16.3	25.1	7.6	7.6	15.2	7.6	9
Primary	49.8	29.4	18.4	20.9	4.1	8.3	51.1	34.4	4.1	4.1	14.8	4.1	4.1	4.1	34
Secondary	73.1	37.4	22.7	12.9	9.4	17.0	72.9	35.0	5.1	2.4	11.1	2.0	3.6	0.0	145
Higher	52.5	37.9	19.7	13.9	6.2	12.0	55.7	44.6	3.2	2.2	8.5	1.7	3.0	1.3	155
Age group (Years)															
15-19	64.0	41.4	19.0	7.2	10.0	16.7	79.1	24.7	8.4	0.0	12.8	6.5	2.1	0.0	44
20-24	52.7	29.9	19.7	13.7	4.6	14.8	61.5	51.1	0.0	8.2	13.2	3.3	2.9	2.9	52
25-29	62.0	35.7	29.5	12.2	8.2	11.8	68.9	37.9	3.0	2.7	16.2	3.0	4.0	1.2	62
30-34	49.7	29.6	16.6	12.8	6.7	12.4	60.2	43.2	4.2	5.9	6.3	0.0	2.5	0.0	68
35-39	63.5	44.5	25.5	21.7	11.4	16.3	52.6	43.2	9.0	6.8	15.5	4.3	8.9	6.5	33
40-44	50.0	33.3	21.5	15.9	10.7	19.0	69.1	43.6	2.2	0.0	9.1	0.0	4.4	0.0	37
45-49	52.3	64.5	28.5	29.6	5.0	17.5	38.8	29.4	3.2	0.0	5.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	34
50-64	86.4	63.1	29.9	21.3	6.1	12.4	63.7	34.4	1.3	0.8	10.8	0.3	6.5	0.3	162
Marital Status															
Married	60.4	40.5	22.7	15.5	7.3	13.6	59.6	36.2	4.5	2.0	8.9	0.6	4.1	1.0	194
Never married	54.3	34.5	21.7	13.4	7.4	15.1	68.8	44.0	3.8	5.7	12.4	4.2	3.7	1.7	171
Divorced	70.4	54.5	54.5	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6
Total	57.8	37.9	22.8	14.8	7.7	14.6	63.3	39.2	4.1	3.7	10.6	2.3	3.9	1.3	372

13.5 Ever used Female Condom

Table 13.5 displays information on the proportion of male and female respondents who have ever used female condom. Overall, 5% of female respondents compared with 4% of male respondents have ever used the female condom. There was no remarkable difference in use of female condom among female respondents in rural and urban areas. However, 6% of male respondents in urban areas compared with 2% of male respondents in rural areas had ever used female condom.

Table 13.5: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who ever used Female Condom, among those that ever Heard of it, According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Percentage of ever used female condom			
	Female	Number of women	Male	Number of men
Location				
Urban	5.6	443	6.1	339
Rural	5.2	213	2.4	299
Zone				
North Central	7.2	79	4.3	76
North East	5.2	32	4.5	75
North West	*	25	2.5	56
South East	7.6	51	4.5	58
South-South	1.2	146	2.6	136
South West	7.1	324	5.8	237
Education				
Never attended school	14.0	31	0.0	44
Qur'anic only	*	4	*	13
Primary	2.1	68	3.0	69
Secondary	6.7	319	3.6	260
Higher	3.8	233	6.6	251
Age group (Years)				
15-19	1.6	57	1.2	73
20-24	6.2	107	1.7	93
25-29	8.5	155	7.3	112
30-34	5.2	140	7.0	112
35-39	4.2	91	1.9	59
40-44	4.3	54	6.7	65
45-49	3.6	52	0.0	52
50-64	NA	NA	5.3	73
Marital Status				
Currently married	4.1	432	3.3	354
Never Married	5.3	181	5.7	270
Separated/Divorced	*	*	*	*
Widowed	*	*	*	*
Total	5.4	653	4.3	634

* Insufficient sample size NA: Not Applicable

13.6 Awareness of Female Circumcision

Table 13.6 presents the percentage distribution of female and male respondents who were aware of female circumcision. Results indicate that almost the same proportions of female (52%) and male (53%) respondents were aware of female circumcision. Awareness of female circumcision was higher among males and females in rural areas (61% females and 60% males) than their counterparts in urban areas (48% females and 50% males). Awareness of female circumcision was also generally higher in the southern zones than in the northern zones. Similarly, awareness of female circumcision increased steadily with increasing level of education and age group for both males and females.

Table 13.6: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who were aware of Female Circumcision According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Percentage who have heard of female circumcision					
	Female (%)	Number	Male (%)	Number	Both (%)	Number
Location						
Rural	47.8	10726	50.0	10722	48.9	21448
Urban	60.7	4913	59.5	4874	60.1	9787
Zone						
North Central	38.1	2953	44.8	3055	41.5	6008
North East	29.5	2349	41.7	2526	35.9	4875
North West	30.8	3036	37.2	3116	34.1	6152
South East	75.1	2258	66.9	2024	71.2	4282
South-South	70.2	2532	68.2	2407	69.2	4939
South West	68.7	2511	65	2468	66.9	4979
Education						
Never attended	33.4	4846	43.7	2810	37.2	7656
Qur'anic only	41.8	900	44.5	1358	43.4	2258
Primary	62	2620	56.6	2644	59.3	5264
Secondary	58.5	5769	51.4	6403	54.8	12172
Higher	74.2	1486	67.8	2349	70.3	3835
Age group (Years)						
15-19	35.3	2770	29.9	2473	32.7	5243
20-24	44.4	2813	41.9	2035	43.3	4848
25-29	54.5	2902	50.5	2098	52.8	5000
30-34	56.8	2349	56.9	1987	56.8	4336
35-39	61.2	1761	56.1	1696	58.7	3457
40-44	61.7	1561	63.0	1533	62.4	3094
45-49	66.1	1483	67.2	1143	66.6	2626
50-64	N.A	NA	69.7	2631	69.7	2631
Marital Status						
Currently married	53.1	10714	60.5	9229	56.5	19943
Never Married	46.5	3850	41.2	5774	43.3	9624
Separated/Divorced	66.7	377	60.9	222	64.5	599
Widowed	71.9	499	78.3	147	73.4	646
Total	52.4	15596	53.3	15639	52.8	31235

13.7 Perceived Reasons for Female Circumcision among Female Respondents

Female respondents who were aware of female circumcision were asked for perceived reasons for this practice. The most frequently mentioned reasons were: tradition/culture (32%) and preservation of virginity (26%). Majority of female respondents in rural (61%) and urban (56%) locations mentioned this reason. In addition, 29% of respondents in rural areas and 16% in urban areas felt that female circumcision would give females better marriage prospects in their communities, while 23% of respondents in the rural areas and 22% of those in urban areas believed that it would make females to be more socially acceptable. These perceived reasons were also common in women across levels of education, age groups and marital status. Surprisingly, 51% in the North-East cited better matrimonial disposition as a reason, compared to a range of 9 - 23% among the other 5 zones (Table 13.7).

Table 13.7: Percentage Distribution of Female Respondents' Perceived Reasons for Female Circumcision According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Cleanliness/ Hygiene	Social acceptance	Better marriage prospects	Preservation of virginity	Tradition/ Culture	Religious approval	Number of respondents aware of female circumcision
Location							
Urban	15.9	21.7	16.4	44.2	56.0	6.9	354
Rural	14.0	23.4	28.5	52.0	61.2	14.5	199
Zone							
North Central	4.1	11.4	15.6	30.0	66.5	10.9	47
North East	14.8	23.1	51.1	66.9	66.7	23.3	26
North West	11.8	4.5	9.0	35.2	80.9	2.2	31
South East	26.2	22.5	23.2	49.4	48.9	10.5	59
South-South	15.9	18.7	22.5	63.2	64.4	14.9	118
South West	14.9	27.7	18.8	41.9	51.9	6.6	271
Education							
Qur'anic only	16.1	0.0	22.3	51.5	93.7	0.0	9
Primary	13.4	26.8	21.9	34.9	63.3	14.5	73
Secondary	18.1	24.9	22.9	45.2	56.4	6.8	242
Higher	10.9	19.6	16.4	53.2	56.1	9.6	181
Age group (Years)							
15-19	18.3	20.2	21.9	59.7	59.2	17.8	45
20-24	21.8	30.6	29.8	40.0	54.6	5.7	64
25-29	13.0	22.8	27.0	38.3	67.0	10.8	133
30-34	14.3	23.1	15.0	54.3	50.7	1.8	113
34-39	13.1	18.5	19.7	42.1	44.3	14.9	85
40-44	18.7	24.6	18.6	59.6	72.2	14.6	53
45-49	12.1	15.9	10.2	46.3	59.8	8.3	60
Marital Status							
Currently married	15.7	21.4	18.9	44.2	58.5	9.7	398
Never Married	13.9	28.3	28.0	56.3	52.7	7.2	112
Separated/Divorced	9.2	14.2	21.0	71.5	66.3	14.2	21
Widowed	18.4	20.2	21.8	29.6	57.7	15.3	16
Total	18.4	12.3	11.5	26.0	32.0	5.3	553

13.8 Perceived Reasons for Female Circumcision among Male Respondents

Table 13.8 presents the frequency distribution of reasons given by male respondents for female circumcision. It shows a similar pattern as the responses obtained from female respondents. About two fifths (36%) of respondents believed that female circumcision was traditionally/culturally acceptable, while 28% opined that it helps to preserve virginity. The least mentioned reason is that it has religious approval (5%). Majority of respondents in the South-South zone (80%) held the view that the practice is traditional/culturally acceptable. The idea that female circumcision is performed to preserve virginity was expressed mostly by respondents in the South East (67%). Similar views were held by respondents across educational levels, age groups and marital statuses. Comparatively, while majority of the females mentioned *preservation of virginity*, many of the male respondents mentioned *tradition and culture* as perceived reasons for female circumcision.

Table 13.8: Percentage Distribution of Male Respondents' Perceived Reasons for Female Circumcision According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Cleanliness/ Hygiene	Social acceptance	Better marriage prospects	Preservation of virginity	Tradition/ Culture	Religious approval	Number of respondents
Location							
Urban	20.6	17.1	47.1	54.7	20.3	6.5	282
Rural	16.7	26.2	48.9	69.0	15.4	9.0	300
Zone							
North Central	10.5	12.9	23.7	38.9	67.5	7.1	54
North East	18.6	14.7	40.2	56.0	52.9	14.2	72
North West	13.9	18.3	20.3	43.3	69.2	9.1	75
South East	16.6	12.9	12.9	66.5	55.2	11.0	61
South-South	8.5	14.6	23.2	48.3	80.0	6.6	119
South West	26.7	25.7	17.1	43.6	52.5	5.0	200
Education							
Qur'anic only	11.3	21.5	34.7	36.3	82.1	19.0	15
Primary	25.9	18.3	16.5	45.2	64.7	7.0	71
Secondary	16.0	22.3	25.2	50.2	58.5	7.4	224
Higher	16.6	15.0	16.4	48.5	64.2	7.0	222
Age group (Years)							
15-19	23.3	17.7	25.4	53.6	43.6	13.1	36
20-24	18.2	25.7	24.2	49.0	63.0	7.8	67
25-29	16.8	18.8	21.7	55.1	59.6	12.2	97
30-34	15.8	18.9	22.3	46.1	65.8	6.3	99
34-39	7.2	12.2	22.5	39.1	63.5	2.9	56
40-44	25.2	23.7	21.8	43.7	61.5	4.5	74
45-49	24.9	16.6	21.8	57.1	58.4	10.9	52
50-64	15.0	14.4	18.0	44.1	68.0	6.8	102
Marital Status							
Currently married	17.9	18.4	20.5	43.5	61.9	6.4	376
Never Married	17.7	20.5	23.4	56.2	60.1	10.8	190
Separated/Divorced	0.0	0.0	56.8	81.2	100.0	12.2	7
Widowed	0.0	0.0	33.9	33.9	100.0	0.0	3
Total	10.3	10.8	12.7	27.9	36.1	4.5	581

13.9 Health Problems Associated with Female Circumcision

Table 13.9 presents the frequency distribution of perceived health problems associated with female circumcision. Results indicate that the frequently mentioned health problems of female circumcision were bleeding, severe pain and infections. Bleeding and severe pain were reported by higher proportions of both male and female respondents (generally above 50%), while much lower proportions reported *difficult child birth*.

Table 13.9: Percentage Distribution of Health Problems Perceived by Respondents to be Associated with Female Circumcision According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Female Bleeding	Severe Pain	Infections	Diff. passing urine	Diff. in child birth	None	No of women	Male Bleeding	Severe pain	Infections	Diff. passing urine	Diff. in child birth	None	No of men
Location														
Urban	60.7	50.4	46.0	14.9	25.0	8.6	968	62.6	51.5	49.8	15.8	23.2	8.7	989
Rural	65.3	55.5	42.0	20.8	30.3	6.6	1327	64.9	53.6	49.8	27.7	30.6	9.6	1377
Zone														
North Central	51.2	39.2	40.8	16.5	14.4	9.8	178	55.2	50.7	41.0	24.2	27.0	5.1	312
North East	61.1	63.5	52.2	25.4	24.4	7.1	199	65.8	56.8	63.2	42.4	30.3	8.2	269
North West	50.3	52.3	27.0	19.7	31.8	3.2	321	54.6	37.9	42.7	19.5	30.3	13.8	349
South East	55.2	41.2	45.0	17.8	48.3	9.1	396	54.3	38.5	46.7	22.3	48.4	11.7	299
South-South	80.8	66.0	43.0	19.1	20.8	3.7	591	80.7	66.3	52.7	20.3	17.9	4.5	583
South West	62.9	50.6	50.3	15.3	25.2	11.7	610	61.3	54.6	51.3	17.3	23.7	12.7	553
Education														
Qur'anic only	53.2	69.5	18.9	27.9	17.3	3.5	121	50.9	44.7	34.9	34.8	38.5	9.9	146
Primary	69.8	52.7	41.4	18.8	27.4	7.6	423	64.4	55.3	39.2	25.6	33.0	8.0	356
Secondary	63.1	51.3	45.7	17.2	27.0	7.2	978	66.4	54.2	49.4	21.3	25.4	8.7	932
Higher	60.0	54.7	52.5	13.3	29.3	6.2	448	60.6	51.2	57.2	15.8	23.3	7.6	666
Age group (Years)														
15-19	56.7	47.7	45.2	20.0	20.3	10.3	237	62.4	53.9	51.0	22.5	27.3	13.0	187
20-24	58.3	58.3	40.1	18.3	24.4	8.7	352	64.1	53.0	44.1	24.6	25.9	10.2	195
25-29	66.1	57.2	43.3	22.0	28.7	8.2	440	66.2	56.1	50.4	24.5	25.5	11.2	327
30-34	66.7	49.5	47.8	16.4	30.3	7.1	392	62.1	51.8	46.3	19.9	28.5	9.2	365
35-39	66.7	53.1	42.4	16.9	32.7	5.2	334	68.7	55.1	51.7	23.6	28.9	8.6	284
40-44	65.1	51.6	48.0	19.0	28.6	7.7	286	64.4	52.3	52.2	27.6	28.8	10.9	286
45-49	60.0	53.5	38.4	14.4	29.1	4.9	255	61.6	53.7	53.6	22.1	30.9	6.1	226
50-64	NA	NA	NA	NA-	NA	NA	NA	62.3	49.1	49.5	20.0	25.9	6.9	495
Marital Status														
Currently married	64.8	53.6	43.2	19.0	29.6	6.8	1599	62.9	51.8	49.9	23.4	28.3	8.4	1615
Never Married	58.2	53.6	47.5	17.3	23.3	10.2	683	66.0	54.5	49.4	20.6	25.7	10.8	514
Separated/Divorced	59.8	59.2	40.6	24.7	28.1	5.6	29	69.6	70.2	60.3	29.4	30.4	15.1	66
Widowed	65.9	43.2	33.5	9.9	30.0	4.7	35	63.4	42.8	43.9	25.0	28.8	7.2	84
Total	65.3	55.0	45.0	18.9	29.0	7.7	2295	63.9	52.7	49.8	22.7	27.5	9.7	2366

13.10 Opinion on Continuing the Practice of Female Circumcision

Majority of male (60%) and female (66%) respondents were of the opinion that the practice of female circumcision should be discontinued. Almost equal proportions of male (13%) and female (14%) respondents did not know if the practice should be stopped. Higher proportions of women in the North East (84%) and North Central zones (71%) agreed that female circumcision should be discontinued. Among male respondents, only in the North-West did less than half favour the discontinuation of female circumcision.

Table 13.10: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Opinion on Female Circumcision According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Female				Male			
	It should be continued	It should be discontinued	Don't Know	Number of women	It should be continued	It should be discontinued	Don't Know	Number of men
Location								
Rural	19.5	69.1	11.4	241	24.9	60.1	15.0	350
Urban	20.2	64.5	15.3	443	27.9	61.1	10.9	325
Zone								
North Central	16.8	71.2	11.9	68	15.7	69.9	14.4	66
North East	5.8	84.4	9.8	28	19.8	65.5	14.7	80
North West	8.1	61.3	30.6	37	37.6	48.0	14.5	90
South East	21.5	61.0	17.6	76	18.5	65.4	16.0	74
South-South	18.5	68.2	13.3	142	22.3	67.2	10.4	137
South West	23.4	64.3	12.4	335	32.2	55.6	12.2	227
Education								
Never attended school	23.2	57.2	19.6	54	38.0	54.8	7.2	53
Qur'anic only	32.7	67.4	0.0	10	16.8	51.8	31.3	20
Primary	28.2	67.2	4.7	79	31.1	52.7	16.2	86
Secondary	22.5	60.9	16.7	318	29.4	56.6	14.1	259
Higher	12.2	75.1	12.7	220	20.0	69.2	10.8	257
Age group (Years)								
15-19	12.8	71.9	15.4	60	20.1	62.0	17.9	54
20-24	22.5	61.6	15.9	95	28.2	63.5	8.3	81
25-29	19.6	63.0	17.4	158	31.3	63.1	5.6	108
30-34	17.5	68.4	14.1	141	19.5	67.2	13.3	110
35-39	33.3	56.0	10.7	102	28.6	54.7	16.8	62
40-44	14.5	79.4	6.1	60	31.4	55.6	13.0	76
45-49	13.7	72.7	13.6	68	24.5	58.2	17.4	66
50-64	NA	NA	NA	NA	26.3	57.2	16.5	119
Marital Status								
Currently married	22.7	62.7	14.6	478	25.4	59.3	15.3	423
Never Married	13.8	73.8	12.4	151	26.7	63.8	9.5	235
Separated/Divorced	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Widowed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	19.6	66.0	13.1	684	26.3	60.1	13.0	675

* Insufficient sample size NA: Not Applicable

13.11 Circumcision Prevalence

Respondents were asked if they were circumcised; the results are presented in Table 13.11. Twenty-three percent of the females reported being circumcised, with more females in urban (30%) than rural (19%) locations reporting so. Female circumcision was most common in the South West (43%), followed by South East (35%) and South-South (27%). Furthermore, results indicate that female circumcision was more common in women with formal education (more than a quarter) than those with no formal education or with Qur'anic education only (less than one-fifth). However, a vast majority of the males reported being circumcised (87%), with little difference between rural and urban, across the zones, educational status, age group or marital status.

Table 13.11: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who were Circumcised According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Percentage respondents who were circumcised			
	Female	Number of women	Male	Number of men
Location				
Rural	19.2	10726	87.8	10722
Urban	29.7	4913	86.2	4874
Zone				
North Central	11.9	2953	87.6	3055
North East	7.7	2349	88.8	2526
North West	7.9	3036	89.9	3116
South East	34.6	2258	86.2	2024
South-South	27.4	2532	88.1	2407
South West	42.7	2511	83.1	2468
Education				
Never attended school	15.6	4846	85.3	2810
Qur'anic only	14.3	900	88.2	1358
Primary	30.7	2620	87.7	2644
Secondary	25.1	5769	86.7	6403
Higher	28.3	1486	89.8	2349
Age group (Years)				
15-19	13.2	2770	83.7	2473
20-24	16.1	2813	86.3	2035
25-29	21.6	2902	89.5	2098
30-34	24.5	2349	88.5	1987
50-64	Na	Na	88.5	2631
Marital Status				
Currently married	23.6	10714	88.4	9229
Never Married	17.0	3850	85.4	5774
Separated/Divorced	33.5	377	89.7	222
Widowed	42.1	499	87.4	147
No response	36.2	59	86.3	109
Total	22.9	15596	87.2	15639

13.12 Knowledge and Experience of Vesico-vaginal Fistula (VVF)

Female respondents were asked questions about Vesico Vaginal Fistula (VVF). Table 13.12 presents female respondents' awareness, and experience of VVF. Awareness of VVF among the respondents was 29%. Awareness of the condition was higher among women in rural locations (31%) than those in urban locations (26%); higher in the Northern than Southern zones, with the North West zone (58%) recording the highest proportion of those who were aware and South West zone recording the lowest (12%). It was also higher among women with Qur'anic education only (65%) compared to women from other educational categories where only one-third or less was aware. Among those who had knowledge of VVF, only 2% had experienced VVF. This also varied widely across the zones. More women in urban (2%) than rural locations (1%) had ever experienced VVF.

Table 13.12: Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Awareness and Experience of VVF According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012.

Characteristics	% ever heard of VVF	Total no of all women	% ever experienced VVF	Total no ever heard of VVF
Location				
Rural	31.0	10726	1.4	3325
Urban	26.0	4913	2.2	1277
Zone				
North Central	23.9	2953	1.3	706
North East	40.7	2349	0.5	956
North West	57.8	3036	1.2	1755
South East	19.9	2258	2.0	449
South-South	16.7	2532	1.4	423
South West	12.4	2511	5.3	311
Education				
Never attended school	32.1	4846	1.9	1556
Qur'anic only	65.2	900	1.3	587
Primary	26.5	2620	0.7	694
Secondary	21.3	5769	1.6	1229
Higher	33.5	1486	2.3	498
Age group (Years)				
15-19	21.4	2770	1.4	593
20-24	27.3	2813	0.7	768
25-29	31.1	2902	1.2	903
30-34	32.3	2349	3.3	759
35-39	32.7	1761	0.7	
40-44	30.0	1561	1.1	468
45-49	33.2	1483	2.6	492
Marital Status				
Married/Co-habiting	33.2	10714	1.3	3557
Never married	18.9	3850	2.4	728
Separated/Divorced	27.3	377	1.0	103
Widowed	28.3	499	5.0	141
Total	29.4	15639	1.6	4598

13.13 Knowledge of Someone Suffering from Vesico-Vaginal Fistula

Overall, one-fifth (21%) of the respondents knew of someone suffering from VVF. The proportion of respondents who knew someone suffering from VVF was higher among those in rural (21%) compared with urban (19%) locations. It was also, higher among respondents from the Northern zones than the Southern zones with the North West having the highest proportion of 26% and the South South zone having the lowest proportion of 9%. By level of education, it was highest among those with no formal education (26%) and lowest among those with secondary education (16%). (Table 13.13)

Table 13.13: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who knew Someone Suffering from VVF According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Percentage who knew any woman with VVF	Total
Location		
Rural	21.4	3325
Urban	18.8	1277
Zone		
North Central	19.5	706
North East	21.5	956
North West	26.0	1755
South East	9.7	449
South-South	8.8	423
South West	15.8	311
Education		
Never attended school	25.5	1556
Qur'anic only	20.6	587
Primary	20.1	694
Secondary	16.3	1229
Higher	17.6	498
Age group (Years)		
15-19	18.4	593
20-24	17.6	768
25-29	23.4	903
30-34	19.9	759
35-39	24.1	
40-44	19.6	468
45-49	20.0	492
Marital Status		
Currently married	21.9	3557
Never Married	14.4	728
Separated/Divorced	22.7	103
Widowed	17.4	141
Total	20.6	4598

13.14 Awareness of Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) is the most important opportunistic infection affecting people living with HIV and AIDS. It is important that people recognise TB as well as know the sources of TB treatment. Table 13.15 presents the respondents' awareness on TB. Higher proportion of males (73%) than females (64 %) were aware of TB. Awareness was higher in the urban locations for both females (69%) and males (76%) than their counterparts in rural areas. Similarly, it was higher among females (85%) and males (72%) from the South East and lowest in the North West for females (53%) and North East for males (65%). Education was found to be positively associated with awareness about TB. It was higher among those with higher education for female (87%) and male (88%) respondents than those with lower level of education. Respondents in the age group 15-19 had the lowest level of awareness about TB for both females (56%) and males (57%).

Table 13.15: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who ever Heard of TB According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Female	Number of females	Male	Number of male
Location				
Rural	61.8	10726	71.7	10722
Urban	69.2	4913	75.8	4874
Zone				
North Central	62.2	2953	72.4	3055
North East	58.1	2349	65.4	2526
North West	53.2	3036	72.1	3116
South East	84.7	2258	85.8	2024
South-South	74.3	2532	79.5	2407
South West	61.4	2511	67.7	2468
Education				
Never attended school	45.8	4846	57.4	2810
Qur'anic only	60.8	900	67.0	1358
Primary	69.0	2620	72.8	2644
Secondary	71.2	5769	75.5	6403
Higher	87.4	1486	88.2	2349
Age group (Years)				
15-19	56.0	2770	60.8	2473
20-24	62.7	2813	70.8	2035
25-29	66.5	2902	73.8	2098
30-34	64.8	2349	75.9	1987
35-39	68.7	1761	75.3	1696
40-44	67.1	1561	77.5	1533
45-49	70.2	1483	77.6	1143
50-64	NA	NA	77.8	2631
Marital Status				
Currently married	63.5	10714	75.9	9229
Never Married	67.3	3850	70.0	5774
Separated/Divorced	66.3	377	72.0	222
Widowed	73.6	499	73.6	147
No response	55.2	59	58.2	109
Total	64.4	15639	73.1	15596

13.15 Willingness to keep tuberculosis status secret and care for a family member with tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is a disease that is attached with stigma and discrimination. Willingness of family members to care for a member who is ill with TB goes a long way in ensuring cure and disruption of transmission. Respondents were asked about their willingness to keep secret the status of any family member who has TB; and to care for a family member suffering from TB. Table 3.16 presents the findings. More than four-fifths of the respondents (85% of males and 84% of females) were willing to care for a family member who is ill with TB. Two fifths of the respondents (41% of males and 42% of females) were willing to keep TB secret in the family. The pattern was similar in the rural and urban locations as well as across the zones. (Table 13.16)

Table 13.16: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who would keep Secret the Status of a Family Member having TB According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Female			Male		
	Willing to keep status of family member with TB secret	Willing to care for family member with TB	Number of female Aware of TB	Willing to keep status of family member with TB secret	Willing to care for family member with TB	Number of male aware of TB
Location						
Urban	40.4	83.9	3400	39.8	84.9	3694
Rural	45.2	85.2	6629	41.9	86.4	7688
Zone						
North Central	32.8	80.6	1837	38.2	88.3	2212
North East	37.4	83.9	1365	33.8	84.5	1652
North West	46.5	89.0	1615	41.1	85.9	2247
South East	47.7	84.2	1913	47.4	85.7	1737
South-South	40.4	83.5	1881	39.0	84.2	1914
South West	43.9	84.0	1542	42.0	84.3	1671
Education						
Never attended school	37.3	80.6	2219	38.7	82.6	1613
Qur'anic only	43.7	89.3	547	40.0	83.9	910
Primary	42.3	86.3	1808	39.3	84.8	1925
Secondary	44.4	84.6	4108	42.0	85.6	4834
Higher	42.0	85.3	1299	40.0	88.3	2072
Age group (Years)						
15-19	41.2	83.0	1551	45.1	82.8	1504
20-24	43.2	83.6	1764	41.2	84.3	1441
25-29	43.0	84.2	1930	40.4	86.5	1548
30-34	43.0	84.7	1522	38.5	85.8	1508
35-39	44.2	84.3	1210	37.6	86.0	1277
40-44	37.7	85.2	1047	40.2	85.3	1188
45-49	41.6	87.2	1041	39.4	86.0	887
50-64	NA	NA	NA	40.9	86.6	2047
Marital Status						
Currently married	41.8	84.4	6803	39.0	86.0	7005
Never Married	43.5	83.9	2591	43.3	84.4	4042
Separated/Divorced	38.4	81.4	250	46.1	85.5	160
Widowed	42.8	89.5	367	39.2	90.2	108
No response	42.3	91.5	33	33.5	82.1	63
Total	42.2	84.4	10072	40.6	85.4	11401

13.16 Knowledge of a Place to Obtain Treatment for Tuberculosis

Respondents were asked if they knew of a place where treatment for TB could be obtained. Three-fifths of females (61%) and males (61%) knew of a place to obtain treatment for TB. Knowledge of where to obtain treatment was higher in urban than rural areas for both females (67% and 57%, respectively) and males (68% and 58%), respectively. It was highest in the South West among females (69%) and in South South among males (69%) but lowest in the South East for both females and males (47% vs. 50%). Proportion with knowledge was highest among those with higher education and lowest among those with no education. (Table 13.17)

Table 13.17: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who knew Where to Access Treatment for TB According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012.

Characteristics	Female (%)	Number of female	Male (%)	Number of male
Location				
Rural	56.7	3400	57.6	3694
Urban	67.3	6629	68.0	7688
Zone				
North Central	58.4	1837	61.9	2212
North East	56.6	1365	58.3	1652
North West	64.2	1615	60.5	2247
South East	47.2	1913	49.5	1737
South-South	64.5	1881	68.5	1914
South West	69.2	1542	65.7	1671
Education				
Never attended school	52.5	2219	49.9	1613
Qur'anic only	67.4	547	57.6	910
Primary	60.5	1808	58.4	1925
Secondary	60.1	4108	62.0	4834
Higher	73.1	1299	72.3	2072
Age Group (years)				
15-19	56.2	1551	53.7	1504
20-24	56.6	1764	59.7	1441
25-29	61.3	1930	62.7	1548
30-34	62.8	1522	65.2	1508
35-39	63.2	1210	62.8	1277
40-44	62.7	1047	62.2	1188
45-49	65.2	1041	65.5	887
50-64	NA	NA	61.1	2047
Marital Status				
Currently married	62.7	6803	62.8	7005
Never Married	56.8	2591	59.0	4042
Separated/Divorced	57.7	250	56.0	160
Widowed	55.7	367	66.0	108
Total	60.8	10072	61.4	11401

13.17 Household Member with Prolonged Cough or Diagnosed with TB

Table 13.18 presents findings on the distribution of respondents who reported household members with prolonged cough or who were diagnosed with TB. Generally, the proportions were low for both conditions assessed. Two percent of both male and female respondents had household members with prolonged cough and lower proportions had members diagnosed to have TB.

Table 13.18: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Coughing for the Past 3 Months or Diagnosed to have TB According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Female			Number of female	Male			Number of male
	Coughing for the past 3 months	Diagnosed as having TB	Both coughing and diagnosed as having TB		Coughing for the past 3 months	Diagnosed as having TB	Both coughing and diagnosed as having TB	
Location								
Urban	1.8	1.8	0.2	3400	1.7	1.5	0.4	3694
Rural	1.9	1.6	0.5	6629	1.4	0.9	0.1	7688
Zone								
North Central	1.9	2.2	0.4	1837	2.2	1.3	0.3	2212
North East	1.5	1.1	0.2	1365	1.2	1.5	0.5	1652
North West	2.5	2.7	1.0	1615	2.6	1.4	0.6	2247
South East	1.8	1.7	0.1	1913	0.9	1.9	0.1	1737
South-South	1.0	0.9	0.1	1881	1.2	1.0	0.1	1914
South West	2.2	1.5	0.3	1542	0.9	0.9	0.0	1671
Education								
Never attended	2.0	2.4	0.3	2219	1.6	2.1	0.3	1613
Qur'anic only	2.9	1.6	0.1	547	1.3	0.9	0.4	910
Primary	1.8	1.5	0.5	1808	2.0	1.5	0.4	1925
Secondary	1.8	1.3	0.4	4108	1.6	1.3	0.2	4834
Higher	1.4	2.1	0.2	1299	1.2	0.8	0.2	2072
Age group (Years)								
15-19	1.2	1.6	0.4	1551	2.0	0.6	0.1	1504
20-24	2.0	1.2	0.4	1764	1.3	0.9	0.2	1441
25-29	1.6	1.5	0.3	1930	1.6	2.0	0.3	1548
30-34	1.8	1.8	0.5	1522	1.3	1.0	0.5	1508
35-39	1.9	1.9	0.3	1210	2.1	1.2	0.2	1277
40-44	2.6	2.0	0.2	1047	1.9	1.0	0.4	1188
45-49	2.3	2.3	0.4	1041	1.0	2.1	0.2	887
50-64	na	na	na	NA	1.3	1.6	0.3	2047
Marital Status								
Currently married	1.9	1.9	0.4	6803	1.6	1.4	0.3	7005
Never Married	1.5	1.1	0.3	2591	1.6	1.1	0.2	4042
Separated/Divorced	3.0	0.4	0.4	250	0.7	0.5	0.0	160
Widowed	2.9	2.2	0.4	367	0.9	1.3	0.0	108
Total	1.9	1.7	0.4	10072	1.6	1.3	0.3	11401

13.18 Taking of Injection

Respondents were asked if they had injections in the past 12 months. A higher proportion of females (24%) compared to males (18%) have had injections in the past 12 months. The proportions were higher in rural areas for both females (27%) and males (18%) than in urban areas (22% and 17%, respectively). Across the zones, the proportions of respondents who had taken injection in the past 12 months were generally higher in the Southern zones than the Northern zones. Respondents in the South West had the highest proportion (28%) while the North East had the least proportion of 19%. Similarly, respondents who were currently married had the highest proportion. The proportion also increased with levels of education among females.

Table 13.19: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have had an Injection for any Reason in the Last 12months According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Percentage who have had any injection			
	Female	Number of women	Male	Number of men
Location				
Rural	27.2	10726	17.9	10722
Urban	22.0	4913	17.3	4874
Zone				
North Central	21.7	2953	17.6	3055
North East	18.5	2349	16.4	2526
North West	22.6	3036	20.0	3116
South East	23.5	2258	14.1	2024
South-South	25.3	2532	18.4	2407
South West	28.4	2511	16.7	2468
Education				
Never attended	14.3	4846	11.9	2810
Qur'anic only	26.9	900	21.0	1358
Primary	25.4	2620	16.2	2644
Secondary	27.4	5769	18.1	6403
Higher	33.5	1486	21.7	2349
Age group (Years)				
15-19	19.9	2770	18.5	2473
20-24	25.4	2813	16.3	2035
25-29	29.4	2902	18.9	2098
30-34	27.1	2349	19.3	1987
35-39	25.2	1761	18.1	1696
40-44	18.3	1561	17.0	1533
45-49	19.9	1483	16.1	1143
50-64	NA	NA	15.7	2631
Marital Status				
Currently married	25.8	10714	17.6	9229
Never Married	19.8	3850	17.4	5774
Separated/Divorced	21.7	377	16.4	222
Widowed	17.8	499	12.3	147
Total	23.9	15639	17.5	15596

3.19 Place of receiving injection

The frequency distribution of the respondents by place where they received injection among those who received injection in the past 12 months is shown in Table 13.20. Overall, the common places where respondents received injections were Government hospital/health centre/post (54%), Chemist/PMS (17%), at home (6%) and shop/supermarket (7%). Higher proportions of respondents from urban locations reported they received injection from government hospital/health centre/post (56%) and Chemist/PMS (21%) than respondents from rural locations (50% and 11%, respectively) while more respondents from rural locations reported they received injection from private health centre/NGO clinic (19%), private hospital (9%) and at home (9%) than urban respondents (9%, 4% and 6%, respectively). Respondents from the northern zones received injection from government hospitals/health centre/post more than those from the southern zones with the highest proportion found in the North East zone (65%) and the lowest in the South East (41%). Conversely, more respondents from the South East (12%) and South West (12%) received injection from private hospitals. The zone with the highest proportion of respondents who reported they received injection from the Chemist/PMS was South South (30%) and the lowest was South West (2%). The zone with the highest proportion that received injection at home was South West (10%) followed by the North West (8%) and the lowest was South East (3%). Receiving injection from Chemist/PMS and at home was highest among those with Qur'anic education only (25% and 9%, respectively) and lowest among those with higher education (11% and 5%, respectively).

Table 13.20: Percentage Distribution of Places where Injection was given to Respondents in the Last 12 months According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Govt hosp., health centre/post	Private health centre/NGO clinic	Dental clinic	Chemist/PMS	Pharmacy	Place of work	Friends/relatives	Private hospital	Took at home	Shop/Suppermarket	Church	CBOs/PHEs	TBA	Home of nurse/midwife	Others	Total
Location																
Urban	56.4	8.9	0.4	20.5	1.4	0.0	0.4	4.0	5.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.4	3964
Rural	49.9	18.9	0.1	10.8	2.2	0.3	0.4	9.0	8.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	2474
Zone																
North Central	61.1	0.0	0.4	9.0	1.7	0.0	0.4	3.6	4.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.5	863
North East	64.9	0.0	0.6	20.7	1.7	0.3	0.4	1.3	6.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.6	668
North West	63.3	0.2	0.3	22.3	1.0	0.1	0.3	1.6	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	1518
South East	40.5	0.0	0.1	21.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	3.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.1	742
South South	45.6	0.0	0.3	30.0	4.0	0.0	0.6	3.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.5	1098
South West	48.3	0.0	0.2	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	12.1	9.8	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.4	1550
Education																
Never attended school	64.3	0.0	0.2	16.5	0.9	0.0	0.6	1.7	8.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	961
Qur'anic	60.0	0.0	0.1	25.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	541
Primary	54.1	0.0	0.4	18.0	1.5	0.0	0.2	3.0	8.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.8	0.4	1065
Secondary	49.4	0.1	0.4	16.9	1.8	0.1	0.5	8.1	5.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.3	2829
Higher	52.9	0.0	0.1	11.2	2.8	0.4	0.4	9.0	4.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.7	1035
Missing	80.1	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7
Age group (Years)																
15-19	49.5	0.0	0.0	22.6	1.1	0.1	0.4	5.6	7.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.5	985
20-24	51.0	0.0	0.4	19.0	1.6	0.0	0.6	5.7	6.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.1	1008
25-29	53.8	0.0	0.2	15.3	2.0	0.2	0.3	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.8	1227
30-34	56.7	0.0	0.4	13.4	2.0	0.0	0.4	6.3	6.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.0	1021
35-39	56.9	0.3	0.4	14.3	1.1	0.2	0.4	6.7	6.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.3	756
40-44	56.4	0.0	0.4	17.6	2.5	0.5	0.1	4.8	6.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	537
45-49	55.1	0.0	0.3	15.5	1.6	0.0	0.7	4.3	6.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.4	482
50-64	54.7	0.0	0.3	15.2	2.4	0.0	0.2	6.9	7.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	424
Marital Status																
Married	57.8	0.1	0.3	14.3	1.5	0.1	0.3	6.0	6.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.3	4379
Never married	44.3	0.0	0.2	22.9	2.5	0.1	0.5	5.8	6.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.6	1760
Divorced	55.2	0.0	0.8	18.9	1.7	0.0	0.9	5.3	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.9	113
Widowed	47.7	0.0	0.0	19.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	6.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	108
Total	53.9	0.0	0.3	16.8	1.7	0.1	0.4	5.9	6.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.4	6438

13.20 Injection with new syringe

Majority of female (90%) and male (88%) respondents indicated that they received injection with new syringes and needles. In both urban and rural locations, and across other respondents' characteristics, over 80% of all respondents received injection with new syringe. (Table 13.21)

Table 13.21: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who Reported they were given Injections using New Syringes According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Percentage who had injection given using new syringe			
	Female	Number of women	Male	Number of men
Location				
Urban	87.8	1752	87.8	2213
Rural	88.3	974	92.8	1500
Zone				
North Central	87.0	471	87.7	392
North East	84.0	339	86.8	329
North West	89.9	789	85.2	729
South East	91.0	482	86.7	260
South-South	89.2	645	91.8	453
South West	92.9	986	89.9	574
Education				
Never attended school	82.7	646	83.2	315
Qur'anic only	87.0	256	83.3	285
Primary	91.2	648	87.8	417
Secondary	91.8	1643	89.1	1186
Higher	92.1	516	90.8	519
Age group (Years)				
15-19	91.1	528	87.3	456
20-24	89.1	682	87.4	326
25-29	90.2	838	90.6	389
30-34	90.2	643	90.6	379
35-39	92.4	451	86.3	305
40-44	91.4	277	85.2	260
45-49	86.3	293	83.6	189
50-64	NA	NA	89.3	424
Marital Status				
Currently married	89.6	2761	87.1	1615
Never Married	90.7	751	89.9	1010
Separated/Divorced	92.9	78	84.4	35
Widowed	88.6	89	92.0	XX
Total	89.8	3172	88.0	2726

13.21 Person paying for medical care

Table 13.22 indicate that payment for medical care was predominantly out- of- pocket for both female and male respondents. Only about one percent had their bills paid for by either community, insurance (CHIS, NHIS) or employer. There were wide differences on who paid for female and male respondents. Many of the female respondents (63%) reported that their medical bills were paid for by spouses. Majority of the males (75%) reported that their medical bills were paid for by themselves as against 36% of female respondents whose medical bills were paid for by self. Almost equal proportions had their medical care paid for by either parents/guardian and this was more so among the *never married*.

Table 13.22: Percentage Distribution of Persons Paying for Respondents' Medical Care According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Female Self	Spouse	Parent/Grandparent	Other relatives	Community	CHIS	NHIS	Employer	Total	Male Self	Spouse	Parent/Grandparent	Other relatives	Community	CHIS	NHIS	Employer	Total	
Location																			
Rural	34.5	64.9	22.8	7.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	10726	76.5	6.8	18.1	9.0	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	10722	
Urban	37.5	59.6	26.1	5.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	4913	72.7	4.8	29.5	5.8	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.6	4874	
Zone																			
North Central	35.4	64.3	25.2	5.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	2953	74.5	3.9	30.1	6.2	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.9	3055	
North East	29.9	73.3	22.2	7.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	2349	83.3	9.1	26.9	9.6	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.7	2526	
North West	16.8	77.8	15.7	4.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	3036	78.7	4.0	26.6	9.4	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	3116	
South East	45.7	45.4	34.6	14.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	2258	66.0	9.0	34.7	11.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	2024	
South South	51.3	55.1	28.0	9.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	2532	73.5	8.4	31.7	10.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.2	2407	
South West	40.0	58.1	23.2	3.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	2511	73.2	4.8	25.3	2.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.3	2468	
Education																			
Never attended school	31.0	77.8	10.5	6.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	4846	85.4	8.9	15.4	9.0	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	2810	
Qur'anic	15.9	82.2	13.1	4.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	900	85.2	4.7	17.6	7.9	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	1358	
Primary	46.5	69.9	14.0	5.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	2620	85.1	6.5	16.3	6.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	2644	
Secondary	34.4	48.1	38.8	8.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	5769	63.0	5.4	42.3	8.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	6403	
Higher	47.8	54.2	29.3	5.6	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.3	1486	81.1	5.4	25.2	5.5	0.8	0.8	1.8	3.0	2349	
Age Group (Years)																			
15-19	9.1	22.5	72.0	9.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	2770	20.1	1.9	84.9	12.1	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.3	2473	
20-24	24.0	54.8	36.5	8.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	2813	55.9	3.3	63.1	11.3	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	2035	
25-29	37.0	73.7	15.7	5.9	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	2902	82.6	4.9	30.3	8.3	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.9	2098	
30-34	40.5	81.8	6.8	4.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	2349	91.8	6.5	11.2	5.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	1987	
35-39	48.0	81.1	4.7	4.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	1761	93.9	7.6	6.1	4.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.3	1696	
40-44	55.5	74.9	4.2	6.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	1561	93.1	6.7	3.2	4.4	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.5	1533	
45-49	58.1	65.7	2.1	9.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	1483	92.5	9.3	3.0	5.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	1143	
50-64	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	92.8	9.9	2.7	8.2	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.3	2631	
Marital Status																			
Married	36.5	88.3	5.3	4.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	10714	93.1	9.0	5.9	5.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.0	9229	
Never married	23.3	4.5	79.5	12.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	3850	46.7	1.8	66.0	11.0	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.7	5774	
Divorced	74.1	15.1	23.3	10.4	1.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	377	88.4	4.7	11.9	7.9	0.3	0.3	1.5	2.5	222	
Widowed	86.8	10.3	4.3	23.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	499	86.3	2.1	2.4	14.0	4.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	147	
Total	35.6	63.0	24.0	7.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	15639	75.2	6.1	28.6	7.9	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.9	15596	

13.22 Factors Militating against Female Respondents from Receiving Medical Treatment

The factors that militated against receipt of medical treatment by female respondents are shown in Table 13.23. These include, getting money to go for medical treatment (50%), distance from health facility (34%), availability of transport to the facility (31%), worry about the attitude of health workers (20%), worry that there is no health provider in hospital (19%), worry that there will not be any/good drugs available at the facility (19%), not willing to go alone or unaccompanied (15%), worry that health provider will reveal medical condition to others (15%), worry that the provider is not of the same sex (14%) and need to obtain permission from spouse to go for medical treatment (13%). The above mentioned factors were more prevalent in urban than rural areas. Higher proportions of female respondents from the northern zones reported these impediments. The widest variations in the proportions were seen in getting money to go for medical treatment, distance from health facility and availability of transport to the facility. Those with lower education had higher proportion of respondents being hindered from receiving medical treatment by all of the factors mentioned earlier.

Table 13.23: Percentage Distribution of Factors Militating against Respondents Receiving Medical Treatment According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Obtain permission from spouse to go	Get money to go	Distance from health facility	Availability of transport to the facility	Not wanting to go alone/no accompany	Worry that the provider is not of the same sex	Worry that there is no health provider in hospital	Worry about the attitude of health provider	Worry that the health provider will reveal medical condition to others	Worry that there will not be any/ good drugs available at the facility	Total
Location											
Rural	14.5	55.7	41.6	37.0	17.5	15.2	20.6	20.7	15.7	18.9	10726
Urban	10.1	33.8	20.8	18.6	11.3	11.7	15.2	18.1	12.3	17.7	4913
Zone											
North Central	14.6	56.6	41.1	37.9	16.4	15.0	19.6	22.5	17.2	18.7	2953
North East	18.6	60.5	53.2	49.4	25.6	25.0	35.9	34.4	23.9	34.6	2349
North West	19.3	48.6	40.5	33.3	19.0	19.9	21.0	20.8	18.2	17.1	3036
South East	6.4	54.6	30.3	29.2	13.3	6.0	14.0	14.4	8.9	16.1	2258
South South	10.3	51.2	29.2	26.7	12.5	11.0	15.2	15.5	11.5	14.3	2532
South West	8.3	28.9	19.8	16.7	8.7	8.4	11.8	15.5	9.7	15.8	2511
Education											
Never attended school	21.1	56.8	47.3	42.6	21.5	20.3	24.5	24.3	19.7	22.1	4846
Qur'anic	16.3	49.8	46.0	35.9	20.8	23.0	26.1	25.2	18.8	21.4	900
Primary	11.5	52.9	35.7	31.9	13.4	11.5	17.2	17.2	11.9	17.3	2620
Secondary	8.4	43.1	25.9	23.3	12.0	10.3	15.1	17.4	12.2	16.3	5769
Higher	6.6	31.5	19.2	17.7	9.6	8.2	13.2	16.7	10.2	16.6	1486
Age Group (Years)											
15-19	10.0	48.5	35.7	32.3	19.9	15.3	18.6	20.9	15.8	19.2	2770
20-24	13.4	49.7	35.9	32.2	15.9	16.1	19.7	19.8	15.5	18.8	2813
25-29	14.6	47.9	35.1	31.6	15.5	15.3	19.9	21.4	15.4	19.7	2902
30-34	14.7	46.7	32.1	28.4	14.6	12.9	17.9	18.5	13.8	17.9	2349
35-39	13.1	45.1	31.2	26.9	12.8	12.8	18.0	20.2	13.7	17.2	1761
40-44	13.4	49.9	35.1	30.9	12.3	11.1	18.5	18.4	13.4	18.3	1561
45-49	10.5	47.2	33.4	29.3	12.9	11.4	16.7	17.4	12.0	17.2	1483
Marital Status											
Married	15.8	48.3	35.8	31.6	15.3	15.0	20.0	20.4	15.0	19.1	10714
Never married	6.0	47.2	30.7	27.9	15.8	12.1	16.0	18.8	14.0	17.7	3850
Divorced	8.6	45.3	28.7	24.6	12.2	11.7	15.2	17.7	11.4	16.6	377
Widowed	7.8	55.5	36.8	34.6	15.9	9.3	14.8	17.6	12.1	15.9	499
Total	12.9	47.9	34.3	30.5	15.3	14.0	18.7	19.8	14.5	18.5	15639

13.23 Factors Militating against Male Respondents from Receiving Medical Treatment

A higher proportion of male respondents in urban locations than those in the rural locations faced factors that militated against their receiving medical treatment. The factors with the widest difference in rural/urban proportions were getting money to go for medical treatment (57%/36%), distance from the health facility (42%/23%) and availability of transport to the facility (39%/20%). Similar to female respondents, higher proportions of males from the northern zones, and those with lower level of education were faced with factors militating against their receiving medical treatment.

Table 13.24: Percentage Distribution of Factors Male Respondents' mentioned Militated against Receiving Medical Treatment According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Obtain permission from spouse to go	Get money to go	Distance from health facility	Availability of transport to the facility	Not wanting to go alone/no accompany	Worry that the provider is not of the same sex	Worry that there is no health provider in hospital	Worry about the attitude of health provider	Worry that the health provider will reveal medical condition to others	Worry that there will not be any/ good drugs available at the facility	Total
Location											
Rural	7.1	57.0	42.2	38.7	15.4	13.6	22.4	20.8	16.6	21.4	10722
Urban	6.1	35.7	23.2	19.6	9.8	11.1	17.9	20.1	16.2	19.9	4874
Zone											
North Central	6.8	57.6	40.0	34.9	15.0	13.0	19.6	23.5	16.9	17.8	3055
North East	8.8	54.7	49.1	43.7	17.8	16.7	29.0	25.4	21.1	28.3	2526
North West	11.0	60.1	46.8	43.5	18.5	20.7	33.2	29.0	26.1	31.2	3116
South East	2.0	52.3	28.5	28.1	9.6	4.7	12.7	12.2	7.8	14.8	2024
South South	6.2	49.3	28.2	26.8	10.9	8.3	14.0	14.1	10.3	14.5	2407
South West	4.0	28.3	21.7	16.7	8.3	9.2	12.8	15.7	12.3	15.2	2468
Education											
Never attended school	8.3	56.5	47.7	43.4	17.7	17.7	26.8	25.0	21.0	25.0	2810
Qur'anic	12.4	64.5	51.5	47.5	20.8	19.9	34.2	30.8	23.7	31.8	1358
Primary	6.7	51.3	37.5	32.7	12.6	12.0	19.2	19.4	15.3	20.5	2644
Secondary	5.8	47.5	30.6	27.8	11.7	10.4	17.3	17.4	14.3	18.0	6403
Higher	4.4	37.0	24.6	21.5	10.3	10.4	18.3	19.6	14.7	18.5	2349
Total	6.8	49.6	35.6	32.0	13.4	12.7	20.8	20.6	16.5	20.9	15596

13.25 Gender Violence

Gender violence, especially intimate partner violence and sexual violence, is one of the major health risks to a woman. It traumatises a woman both physically and psychologically. Opinion of female and male respondents was sought on occasions when a man could be justified to beat his wife. The various reasons given by female and male respondents respectively were: If the man feels the woman is unfaithful (58% and 55%); If she neglects the children (56% and 54%); If the woman goes out without telling the man (54% and 52%); if she refuses him sex (48% and 46%); if the food is not ready on time (48% and 45%); and if she argues with him (48% by both female and male respondents)..

For each of these reasons, ironically, female respondents had higher proportions except for the reason, *woman arguing with the husband*. The most cited reason by both female and male respondents to justify a man beating his wife was *if he feels the woman is unfaithful*. There were differences in these proportions for urban and rural respondents with rural females and males having higher proportions of respondents giving reasons to justify wife beating. (Table 13.25)

Table 13.25: Percentage Distribution of Reasons Respondents gave to Justify Wife Beating According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Female If she goes out without telling him	She neglects the children	If he feels she is unfaithful	The food is not ready on time	She argues with him	She refuses sex with him	Total	Male If she goes out without telling him	She neglects the children	If he feels she is unfaithful	The food is not ready on time	She argues with him	She refuses sex with him	Total
Location														
Rural	57.9	58.6	61.1	51.3	53.2	52.0	10726	55.9	57.3	59.3	48.8	51.8	50.6	10722
Urban	47.7	50.4	52.2	41.7	43.0	40.5	4913	44.4	46.6	48.0	37.6	39.8	36.1	4874
Zone														
North Central	52.3	53.7	57.6	45.7	46.8	48.3	2953	50.0	52.7	56.5	44.3	48.2	49.0	3055
North East	59.9	58.6	58.2	48.6	51.3	51.8	2349	51.2	51.7	50.5	43.7	46.6	48.2	2526
North West	54.7	56.3	59.0	51.2	53.6	54.9	3036	52.9	51.3	52.3	43.9	47.4	46.6	3116
South East	72.3	73.7	73.6	69.2	69.8	64.6	2258	72.4	74.8	76.6	68.4	70.4	65.3	2024
South South	52.7	52.2	57.3	42.1	44.6	41.4	2532	51.8	55.1	59.8	42.5	45.1	41.6	2407
South West	43.1	46.8	48.3	37.3	38.2	33.7	2511	41.5	45.3	46.1	36.1	37.8	32.9	2468
Education														
Never attended school	57.2	57.2	60.2	50.8	53.2	53.6	4846	51.2	50.7	52.6	43.3	46.4	46.3	2810
Qur'anic	54.1	54.6	54.8	45.7	48.1	50.3	900	49.8	48.9	48.6	41.8	46.2	47.0	1358
Primary	55.9	57.7	60.1	49.9	50.6	48.3	2620	55.5	58.4	59.1	48.7	52.1	48.7	2644
Secondary	52.1	54.2	56.2	45.8	47.5	43.8	5769	42.4	54.7	57.3	46.1	48.1	44.9	6403
Higher	52.7	54.5	56.6	45.7	46.4	45.7	1486	48.6	51.1	53.0	40.9	43.9	42.5	2349
Age group (Years)														
15-19	46.7	48.1	50.0	41.4	42.7	40.0	2770	47.9	49.7	50.6	42.1	43.7	39.5	2473
20-24	54.2	55.6	57.6	48.0	48.5	47.8	2813	50.7	52.1	54.8	44.4	46.0	44.4	2035
25-29	57.1	58.3	60.8	49.6	51.7	50.8	2902	52.3	54.6	56.5	45.9	48.0	47.2	2098
30-34	55.9	56.9	59.8	49.4	51.8	49.7	2349	50.5	53.6	55.8	43.8	48.2	47.3	1987
35-39	55.8	56.9	59.3	49.3	51.5	49.1	1761	53.7	55.7	56.4	44.9	48.3	46.7	1696
40-44	56.9	58.6	59.8	48.9	51.2	50.2	1561	51.9	54.2	56.5	44.4	48.2	45.7	1533
45-49	56.0	58.1	60.8	50.7	52.1	51.1	1483	55.8	55.1	57.6	45.4	50.0	48.4	1143
50-64	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	54.2	55.4	56.7	47.9	50.2	47.4	2631
Marital Status														
Married	56.6	57.8	60.4	49.8	51.6	50.7	10714	52.8	54.7	56.1	45.4	48.9	47.2	9229
Never married	47.9	49.4	51.0	42.3	43.2	39.6	3850	50.0	51.7	54.1	43.8	45.7	43.0	5774
Divorced	54.0	56.1	57.2	46.8	50.9	47.2	377	58.6	57.0	58.8	48.2	48.5	47.6	222
Total	54.4	55.7	58.0	47.9	47.6	48.0	15639	51.9	53.6	55.4	44.9	47.7	45.6	15596

13.26 Sexual Rights

Sexual right as encompassed within the concept of sexual health implies that a woman has the ability to determine when and with whom, to have sex. In marital relationship, it implies that the woman has the right to refuse to have sex with her husband if she is not in the mood or if she feels that doing so will jeopardise her health. Respondents were asked their opinion on when a woman is justified to refuse her husband sexual intercourse. Findings from this are presented in Table 13.26.

Majority of the male and female respondents agreed that a woman is justified to refuse sex with her husband for all situations presented except *if he does not meet her requests*. Expectedly, higher proportion of the females supported the refusal of sex.

Table 13.26: Percentage Distribution of Reasons Respondents gave to Justify Refusal of Sexual Intercourse with Husband According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Females Wife tired & not in the mood	Wife has recently given birth	Wife knows her husband has sex with other women	Wife knows he has STI	He does not meet her request	Total	Males Wife is tired & not in the mood	Wife has recently given birth	Wife knows her husband has sex with other women	Wife knows he has STI	He does not meet her request	Total
Location												
Rural	61.7	77.7	61.9	66.1	41.3	10726	58.8	74.6	58.1	69.7	35.4	10722
Urban	68.3	80.3	64.2	73.1	36.2	4913	63.3	77.3	56.6	71.5	29.1	4874
Zone												
North Central	59.0	82.9	57.8	67.5	39.8	2953	61.8	82.0	59.6	72.6	34.5	3055
North East	54.6	69.5	48.9	51.7	36.6	2349	50.9	66.2	51.9	62.8	31.5	2526
North West	51.2	73.6	65.8	64.6	44.0	3036	49.4	65.9	53.6	67.6	36.3	3116
South East	78.1	86.0	76.4	77.7	45.5	2258	74.1	84.2	72.3	74.8	40.4	2024
South South	70.3	79.5	62.2	74.4	36.6	2532	64.6	77.5	56.5	71.8	30.7	2407
South West	72.3	80.9	62.3	72.7	34.9	2511	66.4	81.2	56.7	72.8	27.9	2468
Education												
Never attended	54.3	72.9	55.1	56.9	38.4	4846	49.9	65.5	50.6	61.5	29.5	2810
Qur'anic	54.5	78.2	62.1	59.6	42.5	900	49.1	68.7	56.6	67.1	32.1	1358
Primary	67.9	82.6	65.1	72.9	41.9	2620	62.0	79.7	58.5	72.4	35.1	2644
Secondary	69.0	79.5	65.7	74.1	39.0	5769	63.3	77.3	58.5	71.2	34.1	6403
Higher	72.7	85.2	69.6	79.8	38.7	1486	68.7	81.3	62.1	77.2	33.5	2349
Age group (Years)												
15-19	55.8	68.0	56.7	59.9	37.2	2770	52.9	62.8	50.8	59.7	32.0	2473
20-24	63.2	77.7	63.1	67.8	39.8	2813	58.7	73.5	56.3	68.2	33.5	2035
25-29	64.8	80.8	64.5	70.8	38.8	2902	63.3	78.5	61.1	72.2	34.9	2098
30-34	64.6	81.4	63.6	70.6	39.8	2349	61.8	78.5	59.6	73.3	34.1	1987
35-39	69.8	83.6	66.0	73.8	42.5	1761	61.4	79.7	56.3	73.4	32.7	1696
40-44	67.7	81.1	63.7	70.3	40.1	1561	61.2	77.2	57.1	71.7	32.2	1533
45-49	67.6	82.1	62.9	70.1	39.7	1483	62.3	78.3	60.3	74.8	32.3	1143
50-64	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	NA	63.3	79.7	60.3	73.5	33.4	2631
Marital Status												
Married	64.6	80.6	63.0	69.0	40.1	10714	61.7	78.9	59.3	73.5	33.2	9229
Never married	61.8	72.0	61.9	66.5	37.9	3850	58.4	70.4	55.1	65.9	33.2	5774
Divorced	66.4	83.4	65.3	76.6	38.5	377	60.3	74.5	52.2	66.8	29.5	222
Widowed	68.5	84.7	62.7	72.8	41.0	499	67.7	79.3	61.7	67.5	36.3	147
Total	64.1	78.6	62.7	68.6	39.5	15639	60.4	75.6	57.6	70.3	33.2	15596

13.27 Wife Requesting Condom Use when the Husband has STI

Respondents were asked if a woman is justified to request for condom use if she knows that her husband has STI. More than half of all respondents agreed to this proposition, with a higher proportion recorded by males (64%) relative to females (55%). The proportions in agreement were notably higher in urban than rural, South than North zones and among those with formal education. (Table 13.27)

Table 13.27: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who Justified Wife's request for Condom use by Husband if she knows the Husband has STI According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Respondents who agree a woman is justified to request for condom use if she knows her husband has STI			
	Female	Number of women	Male	Number of men
Location				
Urban	49.5	10726	60.4	10722
Rural	66.2	4913	71.3	4874
Zone				
North Central	55.8	2953	68.4	3055
North East	34.8	2349	47.4	2526
North West	37.7	3036	60.1	3116
South East	61.5	2258	64.2	2024
South-South	72.2	2532	72.7	2407
South West	68.1	2511	69.7	2468
Education				
Never attended school	32.9	4846	46.8	2810
Qur'anic only	30.7	900	46.9	1358
Primary	60.1	2620	64.1	2644
Secondary	68.8	5769	69.7	6403
Higher	76.8	1486	78.5	2349
Age group (Years)				
15-19	48.3	2770	54.8	2473
20-24	56.5	2813	66.8	2035
25-29	58.5	2902	66.7	2098
30-34	57.4	2349	66.9	1987
35-39	59.6	1761	68.1	1696
40-44	55.4	1561	67.1	1533
45-49	52.3	1483	67.1	1143
50-64	Na	NA	61.8	2631
Marital Status				
Currently married	53.4	10714	64.8	9229
Never Married	60.6	3850	64.0	5774
Separated/Divorced	64.6	377	59.3	222
Widowed	57.2	499	59.7	147
No response	43.7	59	51.9	109
Total	55.4	15639	64.3	15596

13.28 Ever Experienced Gender Violence

Table 13.28 present the percentage distribution of married women/ women cohabiting with partners who ever experienced gender violence. The three prominent forms of gender violence experienced by this category of respondents were that the husband/cohabiting partner slapped her (8%), twisted her arm or pulled her hair (3%) and pushed, shook or threw something at her (3%). Gender violence was more common among urban respondents than rural respondents and higher among respondents in the North Central and South South zones than in the North West and North East zones. The proportion with the experience was lowest among respondents with Qur'anic education only and highest among those with primary education. The divorced/separated groups had higher proportion of those who experienced violence than the married.

Table 13.28: Percentage Distribution of Types of Violence Experienced by Married Women/Cohabiting Partners who ever Experienced Violence According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012.

Characteristics	Slap her	Twist her arm or pull her hair	Push, shake or throw something at her	Punch with fist/something that could hurt	Kick, drag or beat her	Try to choke or burn her on purpose	Threaten or attack her with a knife/gun	Physically force her to have sexual intercourse	Force her to perform any sexual act she did not want to	Total
Location										
Rural	8.9	3.7	3.4	2.7	2.0	0.7	0.8	1.9	1.5	10726
Urban	7.2	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.3	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.4	4913
Zone										
North Central	12.3	6.2	4.6	3.6	2.6	1.0	0.8	2.7	2.2	2953
North East	6.0	2.4	2.0	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.5	1.6	2349
North West	3.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.1	3036
South East	9.5	3.8	4.1	3.0	2.5	1.2	1.5	2.1	1.3	2258
South South	15.6	5.9	6.2	5.2	4.3	1.6	1.5	2.5	1.9	2532
South West	6.6	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.1	2511
Education										
Never attended	6.6	2.8	2.2	2.0	1.4	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.2	4846
Qur'anic	2.6	0.9	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.1	900
Primary	14.8	6.2	6.0	5.1	3.7	1.5	1.3	2.9	2.2	2620
Secondary	8.7	3.3	3.7	2.9	2.3	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.5	5769
Higher	5.0	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.2	1486
Age Group (Years)										
15-19	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	2770
20-24	6.4	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.9	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.2	2813
25-29	10.0	4.2	3.8	2.6	2.4	0.8	0.9	1.9	1.6	2902
30-34	9.8	3.8	3.8	3.0	2.5	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.9	2349
35-39	13.3	4.6	5.3	4.9	3.2	1.2	1.1	2.6	1.7	1761
40-44	10.9	4.2	4.6	4.0	2.7	1.0	1.1	2.3	1.8	1561
45-49	10.2	3.9	4.0	3.3	2.2	0.9	1.1	1.9	2.0	1483
Marital Status										
Married	10.3	3.8	4.0	3.2	2.4	0.9	0.8	2.0	1.7	10714
Never married	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	3850
Divorced	27.0	15.0	12.7	12.8	9.3	4.0	5.7	5.4	5.5	377
Widowed	11.2	5.6	2.8	2.5	3.0	1.0	1.1	2.8	2.7	499
Total	8.4	3.4	3.3	2.7	2.1	0.9	0.8	1.7	1.5	15639

13.29 Length of Marriage before First Gender Violence and Female Initiation of Violence

Table 13.29 presents information on the length of marriage before first gender violence. The Median length of years of marriage before first gender violence towards the woman was 4 years. It was similar both in urban and rural areas but shorter in North Central (3 years) and South South (3 years) but longer in the South West (5 years). The length of marriage before gender violence was shorter among the younger age group (2 years), the currently married/cohabiting (3 years) and longer among the older age groups (5 years). Table 13.30 presents information on female respondents who ever hit, slapped, kicked or did anything else to physically hurt their husband at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting her. Overall, 3% of female respondents initiated violence towards their husbands/sexual partners. This was similar in the urban and rural locations (3%); it was much higher in the North Central and South South zones (4% and 5%, respectively) and lowest in the South East (2%). Female respondents with primary education had the highest proportion (4%) while those with Qur'anic education only had the lowest proportion (1%).

Table 13.29: Distribution of Average Length of Marriage before First Gender Violence among Respondents According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Length of marriage before first gender violence	
	Median (years)	Number of women who have been beaten
Location		
Urban	4.0	877
Rural	4.0	305
Zone		
North Central	3.0	322
North East	4.0	145
North West	4.0	77
South East	4.0	193
South-South	3.0	306
South West	5.0	139
Education		
Never attended school	4.0	324
Qur'anic only	4.0	35
Primary	4.0	342
Secondary	3.0	418
Higher	3.0	60
Age group (Years)		
15-19	2.0	26
20-24	2.0	138
25-29	3.0	266
30-34	3.0	239
35-39	4.0	209
40-44	5.0	171
45-49	5.0	133
Marital Status		
Currently married	3.0	1016
Never Married	NA	NA
Separated/Divorced	4.0	89
Widowed	5.0	50
Total	4.0	1180

Table 13.30: Percentage Distribution of Women Respondents who ever Hit, Slapped, Kicked or did anything that can Cause Physical Arm ever before Husband’s Beating According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt husband at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting her	
	Female	Number of women
Location		
Rural	2.7	10726
Urban	2.5	4913
Zone		
North Central	3.9	2953
North East	2.1	2349
North West	0.9	3036
South East	1.7	2258
South-South	4.9	2532
South West	2.7	2511
Education		
Never attended school	1.9	4846
Qur’anic only	1.2	900
Primary	4.3	2620
Secondary	2.9	5769
Higher	1.9	1486
Age group (Years)		
15-19	1.1	2770
20-24	1.8	2813
25-29	3.2	2902
30-34	3.4	2349
35-39	4.0	1761
40-44	3.4	1561
45-49	2.3	1483
Marital Status		
Currently married	3.0	10714
Never Married	1.0	3850
Separated/Divorced	6.9	377
Widowed	3.6	499
No response	4.9	59
Total	2.6	15639

13.30 Opinion about who is Responsible for Problem of Infertility among Couples

Table 13.31 shows female respondents' opinions on who is responsible for infertility among couples. A small proportion (5%) was of the opinion that 'only the woman' was responsible for infertility; 7% felt that only the man could be responsible while majority (63%) were of the opinion that both man and woman could be responsible. More than one-fifth of the respondents (22%) did not know the person who could be responsible for infertility among couples. Higher proportion of rural (71%) than urban (59%) female respondents said that the problem of infertility could be that of the man or woman. Respondents from the North West had the lowest proportion (50%) while the South West (74%) had the highest proportion of those who felt that infertility could be due to the man or woman. The proportion who said that the problem could be either from the man or woman increased with educational status and age.

Opinions of male respondents on who is responsible for infertility among couples are shown in Table 13.32. Most respondents (63%) believed that the problem could be from either the man or the woman. The proportion was lower among the respondents in the urban locations (59%) than the rural (69%); lowest among male respondents in the North East (52%) and highest among respondents in the South South (71%). The proportion who said the problem could be either the man or the woman increased with increasing educational status and age.

Table 13.31: Percentage Distribution of Female Respondents' Opinions on the Partner Responsible for Infertility among Couples According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Woman only	Man only	Both the man and woman	Others	Don't know	Number of women
Location						
Rural	5.4	8.1	59.0	2.6	24.9	10726
Urban	3.9	4.7	71.3	2.6	17.6	4913
Zone						
North Central	5.4	6.5	61.0	4.8	22.4	2953
North East	4.0	10.3	52.7	0.4	32.7	2349
North West	6.5	6.6	49.7	3.8	33.4	3036
South East	4.7	5.9	69.3	0.7	19.5	2258
South-South	4.3	9.8	72.9	1.7	11.3	2532
South West	3.9	4.3	73.6	2.9	15.3	2511
Education						
Never attended school						4846
Qur'anic only	5.9	8.2	47.8	2.9	35.3	
Primary	6.6	9.8	56.1	5.5	22.0	900
Secondary	4.9	6.8	67.6	2.5	18.2	2620
Higher	4.6	6.3	70.8	2.0	16.3	5769
	2.0	4.3	77.4	2.2	14.0	1486
Age group (Years)						
15-19	6.1	6.7	54.4	2.2	30.6	2770
20-24	5.1	7.8	60.4	2.7	24.0	2813
25-29	5.0	6.5	66.1	2.9	19.6	2902
30-34	4.3	6.9	65.1	2.7	21.0	2349
35-39	3.3	7.1	69.6	2.7	17.3	1761
40-44	4.5	7.6	65.2	2.3	20.4	1561
45-49	5.4	5.6	67.0	2.4	19.7	1483
Marital Status						
Currently married	4.9	7.3	63.5	2.8	21.7	10714
Never Married	4.9	6.2	63.6	2.0	23.3	3850
Separated/Divorced	5.6	5.5	66.4	3.2	19.3	377
Widowed	5.0	6.0	68.4	3.3	17.4	499
No response	7.8	5.0	46.7	1.5	39.1	59
Total	4.9	6.9	63.3	2.6	22.3	15639

Table 13.32: Percentage Distribution of Male Respondents' Opinion on Person Responsible for Infertility among Couples According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Woman only	Man only	Both the man and woman	Others	Don't know	Number of men
Location						
Urban	7.6	7.7	59.3	2.7	22.6	10722
Rural	6.2	6.2	68.5	2.1	16.9	4874
Zone						
North Central	6.4	6.8	62.7	3.2	20.9	3055
North East	5.5	13.3	51.5	1.2	28.4	2526
North West	8.6	6.7	54.7	3.7	26.2	3116
South East	7.9	4.9	65.9	0.7	20.6	2024
South-South	7.5	7.6	70.7	3.2	11.0	2407
South West	6.3	5.3	69.7	2.0	16.8	2468
Education						
Never attended school	7.1	9.7	51.2	2.7	29.2	2810
Qur'anic only	6.8	10.8	50.7	5.2	26.6	1358
Primary	8.0	7.4	62.7	2.3	19.7	2644
Secondary	7.7	5.8	65.1	2.2	19.2	6403
Higher	4.9	6.2	74.9	1.9	12.2	2349
Age Group (Years)						
15-19	7.8	7.2	52.1	1.3	31.7	2473
20-24	7.5	7.1	59.8	2.4	23.2	2035
25-29	7.3	6.7	64.6	1.8	19.5	2098
30-34	6.9	8.7	65.9	2.6	15.9	1987
35-39	6.8	7.6	63.8	3.5	18.3	1696
40-44	5.9	7.2	66.4	3.0	17.7	1533
45-49	5.5	7.5	67.7	3.0	16.2	1143
50-64	7.9	6.2	64.9	3.0	18.0	2631
Marital Status						
Currently married	7.0	7.6	64.8	3.0	17.6	9229
Never Married	7.3	6.6	59.6	1.8	24.7	5774
Separated/Divorced	10.0	9.1	63.4	1.3	16.2	222
Widowed	9.8	6.8	70.1	3.3	10.1	147
Total	7.1	7.2	62.5	2.5	20.6	15596

13.31 Respondents Knowledge of a Person with Infertility Problem

Less than two-fifths (35%) of female respondents and about one-third (32%) of male respondents knew someone with the problem of infertility. For both females and males, this was slightly lower in urban locations (34% and 32%, respectively) than in the rural locations (37% and 33% respectively). The proportions were highest in the North Central zone among females (41%) and males (39%) and lowest in the South West zone among females (30%) and in the North East zone among males (26%). The

proportions increased with increasing level of education and age, and were higher among currently married. (Table 13.33)

Table 13.33: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who knew of a Person with Problem of Infertility According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Female	Number of female	Male	Number of male
Location				
Urban	34.1	4913	31.7	4874
Rural	36.6	10726	32.7	10722
Zone				
North Central	40.8	2953	38.8	3055
North East	31.7	2349	26.2	2526
North West	33.4	3036	28.9	3116
South East	38.2	2258	35.6	2024
South-South	38.5	2532	37.1	2407
South West	30.1	2511	28.9	2468
Education				
Never attended school	30.4	4846	24.1	2810
Qur'anic only	31.0	900	30.5	1358
Primary	37.1	2620	32.5	2644
Secondary	36.2	5769	32.2	6403
Higher	42.4	1486	41.2	2349
Age group (Years)				
15-19	26.7	2770	22.0	2473
20-24	32.9	2813	28.3	2035
25-29	35.6	2902	33.7	2098
30-34	36.9	2349	34.1	1987
35-39	39.6	1761	33.8	1696
40-44	38.1	1561	36.6	1533
45-49	40.3	1483	37.4	1143
50-64	NA	NA	35.3	2631
Marital Status				
Currently married	36.7	10714	35.2	9229
Never Married	30.0	3850	27.4	5774
Separated/Divorced	34.9	377	31.3	222
Widowed	40.1	499	33.2	147
Total	35.0	15639	32.1	15596

13.32 Respondents' Awareness of Certain Cancers of Female and Male

Table 13.34 shows the percentage distribution of respondent who were aware of cancers of the breast, womb and reproductive organ of man. Cancer of the breast was the most widely known by all respondents (53%). The others were known by less than a quarter of the respondents. The proportion with knowledge was much higher among respondents with secondary/ higher education, in the urban location and the South. Higher proportions of those in the 15-19 year age group were not aware compared with others. More than half (55%) of females compared with half of males (52%) were aware of cancer of the breast; 21% of females and males were aware of cancer of the womb and 17% of females compared with 20% of males were aware of cancer of the reproductive organ of man. The proportions were higher in the rural than urban locations, highest in the South East and lowest in the North East. Additionally, awareness of cancer increased with increasing level of education and was observed to be higher among the older age groups than the younger age groups. The distribution of the awareness of cancers of the breast, womb and male reproductive organs by sex is shown in Table 13.35.

Table 13.34: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who were Aware of some Selected Cancers According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Awareness of Cancer			Total
	Cancer of the breast	Cancer of the womb	Cancer affecting the reproductive organ of a man	
Location				
Urban	64.5	27.5	23.2	9787
Rural	47.1	17.9	16.0	21448
Sex				
Male	51.5	21.4	20.3	15596
Female	55.0	21.2	16.8	15639
Education				
Never attended school	28.8	10.1	9.2	7656
Qur'anic only	49.6	18.9	16.5	2258
Primary	49.3	16.2	13.9	5264
Secondary	60.9	22.7	19.7	12172
Higher	80.4	44.9	39.0	3835
Zone				
North Central	49.4	19.1	16.9	6008
North East	35.4	12.2	10.3	4875
North West	45.3	19.9	17.6	6152
South East	72.6	26.7	26.2	4282
South-South	61.9	23.9	19.5	4939
South West	56.8	24.2	20.1	4979
Age Group (Years)				
15-19	42.2	12.6	11.1	5243
20-24	52.8	19.1	16.7	4848
25-29	56.8	23.2	19.9	5000
30-34	56.9	23.1	20.3	4336
35-39	57.2	25.8	21.7	3457
40-44	55.6	23.6	20.7	3094
45-49	55.8	24.2	20.7	2626
50-64	52.5	23.7	21.7	2631
Marital status				
Currently married/LWSP	53.5	22.3	19.2	19943
Never married	53.4	19.4	17.4	9624
Separated/Divorced	51.9	21.1	17.4	599
Widowed	53.9	21.2	19.0	646
Total	53.3	21.3	18.5	31235

Table 13.35: Percentage Distribution of some Selected Cancers Respondents were aware of by Sex According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Female				Male			
	Cancer of the breast	Cancer of the womb	Cancer affecting the reproductive organ of woman	Number of women	Cancer of the breast	Cancer of the womb	Cancer affecting the reproductive organ of man	Number of men
Location								
Rural	47.8	17.3	14.0	10726	45.3	18.0	17.6	10722
Urban	65.8	27.4	21.0	4913	60.8	26.8	24.5	4874
Zone								
North Central	46.7	16.4	13.7	2953	50.7	21.3	19.6	3055
North East	37.1	10.3	7.5	2349	33.0	13.6	12.6	2526
North West	43.6	20.0	16.9	3036	45.5	19.1	17.8	3116
South East	75.3	27.0	22.9	2258	65.3	24.8	28.3	2024
South-South	64.2	24.7	17.4	2532	58.8	22.9	21.4	2407
South West	58.7	23.7	18.2	2511	52.9	23.9	21.4	2468
Education								
Never attended sch	28.2	9.2	8.3	4846	28.4	11.1	10.3	2810
Qur'anic only	54.0	23.3	18.4	900	45.5	15.4	14.8	1358
Primary	53.6	16.6	12.3	2620	43.9	15.5	15.1	2644
Secondary	66.3	24.0	18.3	5769	54.4	20.9	20.5	6403
Higher	84.4	48.4	39.5	1486	75.9	41.6	37.7	2349
Age group (Years)								
15-19	44.9	12.9	9.9	2770	37.8	11.9	12.1	2473
20-24	54.0	19.4	16.1	2813	49.2	17.9	17.0	2035
25-29	57.4	23.1	18.4	2902	54.2	22.6	21.4	2098
30-34	56.4	23.0	18.3	2349	55.3	22.3	22.0	1987
35-39	59.7	26.8	20.1	1761	53.2	24.0	22.9	1696
40-44	53.9	20.9	15.7	1561	55.5	25.6	25.1	1533
45-49	54.9	22.7	19.1	1483	54.9	25.3	21.9	1143
50-64	NA	NA	NA	NA	51.5	23.2	21.3	2631
Marital Status								
Currently married	53.0	21.3	16.8	10714	52.9	22.9	21.5	9229
Never Married	59.1	20.3	16.1	3850	48.4	18.4	17.8	5774
Separated/Divorced	53.3	21.6	16.2	377	47.8	19.8	18.9	222
Widowed	55.1	19.9	17.0	499	48.6	24.5	24.7	147
Total	54.2	20.9	16.5	15639	50.7	21.0	20.0	15596

13.33 Knowledge of Method of Detection of Cancers of the Reproductive Organ

Respondents' knowledge of the methods of detecting the different types of cancers is shown in Table 13.36. Self-breast examination for the detection of cancer of the breast was the one known by majority of the respondents; 52% of males and 57% of females knew about self-breast examination. The knowledge of methods of detecting other types of cancers was generally low and showed no striking difference by location, education, sex or marital status but progressively increased with increase in level of education.

Table 13.36: Percentage Distribution of Methods for Detecting Cancers of the Reproductive Organs known by Respondents According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Self-breast examination	Pap Smear	Examination of the male organ	Blood test	Mammogram	Others	Number aware of any Cancer
Location							
Urban	59.4	9.6	15.4	24.2	11.0	4.9	6313
Rural	51.6	8.8	12.6	24.2	9.5	5.3	10102
Sex							
Male	52.2	9.3	17.2	27.9	10.3	6.1	8032
Female	57.4	8.9	10.5	20.7	10.0	4.2	8601
Education							
Never attended	43.3	9.3	10.7	20.2	9.1	5.7	2205
Qur'anic only	48.7	4.2	9.9	20.9	6.1	4.0	1120
Primary	50.7	7.2	11.3	23.5	8.5	4.8	2595
Secondary	55.5	8.2	12.7	23.4	9.2	5.2	7413
Higher	66.6	14.4	21.8	30.6	16.2	5.2	3083
Zone							
North Central	50.4	5.4	11.5	26.7	8.8	6.0	2968
North East	53.8	8.0	14.8	23.9	8.2	5.6	1726
North West	47.7	7.2	11.7	25.5	10.4	5.5	2787
South East	53.5	5.7	12.2	25.9	8.4	4.4	3109
South-South	61.6	14.2	14.7	19.4	11.8	5.5	3057
South West	59.4	11.6	16.8	24.5	11.4	4.2	2828
Age Group (Years)							
15-19	50.2	6.7	10.2	20.5	8.1	4.4	2213
20-24	54.9	8.2	11.7	22.8	9.0	5.4	2560
25-29	57.9	10.4	14.0	23.8	10.6	4.4	2840
30-34	56.5	10.2	14.5	25.1	10.5	3.9	2467
35-39	55.7	9.8	14.4	24.3	10.9	6.3	1977
40-44	55.3	10.4	15.6	25.4	12.4	5.2	1720
45-49	56.2	8.0	15.0	26.1	10.4	4.3	1577
50-64	50.1	8.7	16.7	28.1	10.2	8.2	1381
Marital status							
Currently	54.2	9.1	13.8	24.4	10.2	5.1	10670
Never married	56.0	9.1	13.7	24.2	10.1	5.1	5139
Separated/Divorced	57.6	11.8	16.9	21.9	13.1	4.0	311
Widowed	56.6	7.9	13.0	20.6	9.8	5.4	348
National	54.8	9.1	13.8	24.2	10.2	5.1	16648

13.34 Life Time Risk of Maternal Death and Maternal Mortality Ratio

Table 13.37 shows the estimates of life-time risk of maternal death and maternal mortality ratio in the country. Overall, the life-time risk of maternal death was 1 in every 79 pregnancies, child birth or puerperium. These figures vary by location and zone. It is higher in rural locations where the life time risk of dying for every pregnant woman was 1 in every 65 pregnancies, childbirth or puerperium than in the urban locations where the life time risk of dying in pregnancy, child birth or puerperium was 1 in 117. It was also higher in the northern zones (North West, North East and North Central) where the life time risk of dying in pregnancy, child birth or puerperium was 1 in every 50 pregnancies, childbirth or the puerperium than in the Southern zones (South West, South East and South South) where the risk was 1 in every 161 women.

The overall Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) was estimated as 224 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. This also varied by location and zone. It was lower in urban locations where the MMR was 184/100,000 live births and higher in rural locations where the maternal mortality ratio was 244/100,000 live births. It was also lower in the southern zones where the MMR was 107/100,000 live births and higher in the northern zones where the MMR was 283/100,000 live births.

Table 13.37: Estimates of Life-Time Risk of Maternal Death and Maternal Mortality Ratio According to Location; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

	Life-time risk of maternal death	Maternal mortality Ratio/100,000 live births
Rural	0.0144 (1 in 65)	244
Urban	0.00854 (1 in 117)	184
North	0.0202 (1 in 50)	283
South	0.0061 (1 in 161)	107
National	0.0127 (1 in 79)	224

13.35 Discussion and conclusions

Over half of the male and female respondents were aware of female circumcision. Majority were of the opinion that the practice should be discontinued due to the many health problems associated with it and there was remarkable improvement in proportion of those who called for discontinuation of the practice from 2007 NARHS figure (55% to 66%). In order to eliminate this unsafe practice, more efforts must be made to enlighten Nigerians of the associated health problems, as highlighted by this survey.

Majority of the respondents agreed that a woman is justified to refuse her husband sex when she is tired or not in the mood. However, over half of the respondents were in support of gender violence. More females than males felt that wife beating is justified when a wife refuses to have sex, argues with her husband or when food is not ready on time. This finding, which has persisted, is rooted in cultural contexts in Nigeria on gender roles that place women at a disadvantage within the family. Study findings also revealed that awareness of VVF and certain cancers, as well as knowledge of screening methods, were low. Only 9% of respondents knew about Pap smear. This may explain the late presentation and poor prognosis associated with patients with these cancers in Nigeria. More efforts need to be made to increase knowledge of cancer of the reproductive organ/tract and other cancers and develop screening programmes in the country.

A very high proportion of respondents were aware of TB. Over 80% of the respondents would want to care for family members diagnosed with TB while 4 in 10 respondents would want to keep it secret, indicating that the stigma is still high. There has been a drop in the proportions willing to care for (88 to 80 percent) and willing to keep secret (33 to 40 percent) status of TB cases in the family, between 2007 NARHS and 2012.

SECTION 14

COMMUNICATIONS FOR BEHAVIOUR CHANGE

14.0 Communications for Behavioural Change

Health communication entails passing health information from health officials to the populace. What people hear determines what they know and this directly and/or indirectly influences their behaviour. Health behaviour is the main driving force of most of the illness conditions. If people will live healthy lives, they therefore need to know what to do and hopefully will take action. Effective health communications is critically important in the control of HIV and AIDS as the populace believe a lot of myths about it, which in turn reinforces much of the stigma around HIV and AIDS. The stigma in turn prevents those infected and/or affected from seeking care and may continue to spread the virus. It is crucial that for effective evidence-based behaviour change, communications should be developed. It is also important to know the usual and preferred sources of information and the importance people attach to information from those sources and the way it influences their behaviour. One of the major determinants of health status is the pattern of human behaviour. Sexual behaviour of individuals, for example, is central to the continuous spread of HIV. Health awareness, knowledge, and practices are also some factors responsible for influencing the reproductive health status of individuals, households, communities and nations. Thus, in the quest for the effective control of HIV and AIDS and improved reproductive health status of the Nigerian population, health communication should hold a central place. It is crucial that for evidence-driven behaviour change communication to be developed, the channels of information utilised and preferred by people and its implications for behaviour development and change be well understood. This section presents findings on the channels of information on reproductive health and HIV and AIDS communication within the family and society as well as the perception of the population regarding the usefulness and influence of various mass media in disseminating health information. The respondents were asked the types of reproductive health issues they have discussed with their male and female wards/children.

14.1 Health Communication with Male Wards

Table 14.1 shows the frequency distribution of various types of reproductive health issues respondents have discussed with their sons/male wards. Less than two thirds (39%) of the respondents have discussed alcohol/drugs, 31% have discussed STI and HIV & AIDS, while 32% indicated that they have discussed

sexual relationship, 16% have discussed abortion and 7% have discussed family planning with their male wards. On each of the issues, a higher proportion of male than female respondents discussed alcohol/drugs (42% versus 36%), STIs and HIV & AIDS (33% versus 29%), sexual relationship (34% versus 30%), abortion (16% versus 15%) and family planning (8% versus 7%). A higher proportion of rural respondents than urban respondents also discussed reproductive health issues with their male wards. Respondents from the Northern zones are less likely to have discussed with their male wards with the North West zone having the lowest proportion while the South West zone had the highest proportion of respondents who discussed these reproductive health issues with their sons and male wards.

Table 14.1: Percentage Distribution of Types of Reproductive Health Communication Respondents Discussed with their Sons and Male Wards According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Alcohol/drugs	STI & AIDS/HIV	Sexual relationship	Abortion	Family planning	Number of respondents who had male wards over 12 years of age
Sex						
Female	35.6	29.4	30.4	15.2	6.7	4556
Male	41.9	33.4	33.5	16.0	7.8	4439
Location						
Rural	47.2	38.5	38.9	21.4	10.8	2889
Urban	34.7	28.1	28.7	12.8	5.6	6108
Zone						
North Central	39.9	31.5	35.5	15.3	5.4	1379
North East	33.4	24.8	22.5	5.9	3.5	1065
North West	26.5	19.4	19.0	8.3	3.6	2187
South East	42.7	39.9	38.1	16.1	7.2	1007
South-South	41.7	35.8	36.7	20.4	8.0	1368
South West	50.2	40.8	42.2	25.4	14.0	1994
Education						
Never attended school	26.7	17.6	20.4	8.2	3.6	2713
Qur'anic only	30.3	17.1	17.8	5.9	1.1	735
Primary	39.9	34.0	34.4	16.1	7.1	2085
Secondary	46.5	40.2	39.8	20.9	9.3	2488
Higher	56.6	52.8	49.1	28.9	17.1	966
Age group (Years)						
15-19	18.5	22.2	17.1	8.3	4.2	216
20-24	25.6	23.6	22.7	12.2	3.2	246
25-29	25.3	20.6	17.6	6.9	4.2	597
30-34	30.5	23.8	23.5	10.7	4.8	1080
35-39	37.1	27.3	28.5	13.2	5.2	1467
40-44	40.1	33.0	34.1	16.7	7.8	1764
45-49	44.2	38.0	39.9	20.1	8.9	1773
50-64	46.7	37.0	37.4	18.9	10.2	1856
Marital status						
Currently Married/ Co-	39.1	31.2	31.8	15.4	7.3	7882
Never married	31.2	31.6	26.9	14.1	6.7	446
Separated/Divorced	40.6	34.8	41.1	19.7	3.6	197
Widowed	40.4	33.7	35.6	18.8	8.4	406
Religion						
Islam	30.7	21.2	23.0	9.7	5.1	4147
Protestant	46.4	39.8	40.0	21.2	9.5	3563
No religion/ others	39	30	25	11	0	62
Total	38.7	31.4	31.9	15.6	7.3	8999

14.2 Health Communication with Female Wards

Table 14.2 shows the percentage distribution of the type of reproductive health issues respondents have discussed with their daughters and female wards. About two-fifths (42%) of the respondents have discussed alcohol and drugs with their daughters/female wards, 35% discussed STI and HIV & AIDS, 36% discussed sexual relationship, 18% discussed abortion and 8% have discussed family planning with their daughters/female wards. Higher proportion of male than female respondents and higher proportion

of urban than rural respondents discussed these reproductive health issues with their daughters/female wards. In the Northern zones, lower proportions of respondents in the lower education and in younger age groups have discussed these issues with their female wards.

Table 14.2: Percentage Distribution of Types of Reproductive Health Communication Respondents Discussed with their Daughters and Wards According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Alcohol /drugs	STI & HIV/ AIDS	Sexual relationship	Abortion	Family planning	Number of respondents who had female wards over 12 years of age
Sex						
Female	37.9	32.7	34.4	18.2	7.5	3817
Male	44.8	36.9	37.0	18.4	8.8	4152
Location						
Urban	49.5	41.9	43.6	25.2	12.0	2693
Rural	37.4	31.4	31.9	15.0	6.3	5275
Zone						
North Central	41.4	33.2	37.5	16.9	5.3	1267
North East	38.1	29.3	27.0	7.0	4.0	899
North West	30.4	23.5	22.5	10.3	4.5	1785
South East	44.7	42.0	41.4	18.0	7.7	929
South-South	43.6	39.5	40.0	24.0	9.1	1222
South West	50.5	42.6	45.6	29.2	15.3	1867
Education						
Never attended school	30.1	20.7	23.5	9.7	4.2	2325
Qur'anic only	34.2	21.3	21.2	6.7	1.1	602
Primary	41.5	36.5	37.8	17.9	7.8	1906
Secondary	48.0	43.3	43.6	25.1	10.7	2227
Higher	60.4	58.0	54.4	33.9	18.3	897
Age Group (Years)						
15-19	18.8	22.2	19.3	6.9	3.5	191
20-24	33.1	29.2	28.8	14.9	4.5	234
25-29	26.5	25.8	19.0	10.0	3.4	494
30-34	31.6	25.8	26.8	13.8	6.1	936
35-39	36.1	29.3	30.0	15.7	5.5	1296
40-44	42.5	35.1	37.1	19.0	8.1	1571
45-49	46.4	40.6	43.2	22.4	9.8	1603
50-64	48.9	39.9	40.2	20.4	10.9	1645
Marital status						
Currently Married / Co-habiting	42.0	34.9	35.8	18.2	8.3	6938
Never married	31.7	33.7	28.4	15.8	5.9	418
Separated/Divorced	36.4	33.9	42.4	23.9	3.4	162
Widowed	41.2	34.4	37.7	18.9	8.0	386
Total	41.5	34.9	35.8	18.3	8.2	7970

14.3 Health Communication with Family Members

Heterosexual intercourse is the predominant route of HIV & AIDS transmission in Nigeria. If HIV and AIDS will be effectively controlled, there is a need to become more open in discussing sexual matters in the family. It is expected that the family should be the first and major source of information on sexual issues. Table 14.3 presents findings on how comfortable the respondents felt discussing sexual matters with different family members. A higher proportion of the respondents felt comfortable discussing sexual matters with their sisters (30%) and brothers (28%) than their mothers (22%) or fathers (16%). A higher proportion of female than male respondents felt comfortable discussing with their mothers (25% versus 19%) and sisters (35% versus 25%) while a higher proportion of male than female respondents felt comfortable discussing sexual matters with their brothers (37% versus 19%) and fathers (19% versus 12%). A higher proportion of rural than urban respondents also discussed sexual matters with all of these family members. Discussing sexual matters was also higher in the Southern than Northern zones and among respondents with higher education than those with lower education. The proportion that discussed sexual matters with family members also increased with age. A higher proportion of the widowed discussed sexual matters with all of these family members than the other marital groups.

Table 14.3: Percentage Distribution of Family Members Respondents were Comfortable Discussing Sexual Matters with According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Mother	Brother	Father	Sister	Number of women and men
Sex					
Female	25.1	18.9	11.7	35.4	15639
Male	18.8	36.8	18.8	25.2	15596
Location					
Urban	25.0	31.7	17.7	33.8	9787
Rural	20.3	25.7	14.8	28.4	21448
Zone					
North Central	24.5	32.5	19.8	32.7	7656
North East	12.1	18.9	8.0	21.5	2258
North West	12.0	14.4	7.8	16.4	5264
South East	27.4	34.2	22.0	38.2	12172
South-South	28.3	36.6	18.8	42.0	3835
South West	28.2	33.7	20.5	35.2	
Education					
Never attended school	13.8	15.9	9.6	19.7	6008
Qur'anic only	10.7	12.8	7.4	16.4	4875
Primary	23.1	30.2	17.3	32.4	6152
Secondary	25.3	31.9	17.8	34.2	4282
Higher	25.3	31.9	17.8	34.2	4939
	30.9	42.4	23.9	42.6	4979
Age Group (Years)					
15-19	17.0	18.6	9.9	22.4	5243
20-24	20.3	24.2	12.4	29.2	4848
25-29	24.4	28.3	16.0	32.9	5000
30-34	24.1	29.1	17.6	32.6	4336
35-39	26.4	31.5	19.7	32.9	3457
40-44	23.5	32.6	19.5	33.1	3094
45-49	22.3	29.0	17.6	34.4	2626
50-64	18.1	37.6	19.2	28.4	2631
Marital status					
Currently married/Co-habiting	22.7	27.6	16.7	31.5	19943
Never married	20.2	28.3	14.0	27.5	9624
Separated/Divorced	25.9	30.1	18.4	35.4	599
Widowed	22.2	27.9	13.1	34.2	646
Total	21.9	27.8	15.8	30.3	31235

14.4 Health Communication with Non-Family Members

The social institutions which contribute to the value system of persons in the community include the family, educational and religious institutions. They act as secondary socialisation institutions and shape people's ideas, perceptions and value systems. Respondents were asked if they were willing to discuss sexual matters with non-family members such as teachers and religious leaders. Table 14.4 presents

findings on respondents who were willing to discuss sexual matters with religious leaders and teachers. Majority of the respondents did not consider religious leaders and teachers as persons with whom they could freely discuss such issues.

Only 13% of the respondents indicated they were willing to discuss sexual matters with religious leaders and teachers, respectively. Higher proportion of males was willing to discuss with religious leaders and teachers than females. A higher proportion of people with formal education and urban dwellers were willing to discuss sexual issues with their religious leaders and teachers than other groups.

Table 14.4: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Willing to Discuss Sexual Matters with Religious Leaders and Teachers According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Teacher	Religious leaders	Number of women and men
Sex			
Female	10.5	10.6	15639
Male	15.4	16.3	15596
Location			
Urban	14.5	15.0	9787
Rural	12.1	12.6	21448
Zone			
North Central	12.2	12.4	6008
North East	9.6	10.0	4875
North West	9.9	11.2	6152
South East	15.8	15.3	4282
South-South	18.4	15.8	4939
South West	12.9	15.6	4979
Education			
Never attended school	6.8	8.9	7656
Qur'anic only	6.9	9.2	2258
Primary	12.0	14.2	5264
Secondary	15.1	13.9	12172
Higher	22.3	21.8	3835
Age Group (Years)			
15-19	9.9	7.2	5243
20-24	12.4	9.0	4848
25-29	16.0	12.3	5000
30-34	17.6	14.3	4336
35-39	19.7	15.9	3457
40-44	19.5	18.5	3094
45-49	17.6	17.2	2626
50-64	19.1	21.3	2631
Marital status			
Currently married/Co-habiting	12.3	14.8	19943
Never married	14.3	10.2	9624
Separated/Divorced	15.2	16.0	599
Widowed	11.9	15.8	646
Total	13.0	13.4	31235

14.5 Personal Communication with Family Members and Friends on Family Planning

Communication with other persons such as family members and friends has the potential to influence awareness, knowledge and attitudes to family planning. Respondents in this study were asked whether they had discussed about family planning in the past 12 months preceding the study and with whom. The results are presented in Table 14.5. Most respondents had discussed family planning with some family members or friends in the last 12 months preceding the survey. Of those who had discussed family planning, 51% discussed with their friends and 59% discussed with their spouses. Few respondents discussed family planning with their daughters (11%) and sons (10%). A higher proportion of those living in urban areas had discussed family planning than those living in the rural areas. More males than females had discussed family planning with others in the last 12 months preceding the survey. Discussing family planning with family members and friends increased with level of education. The youngest age group had the highest proportion of those that discussed with parent while the currently married/cohabiting with a sexual partner had the highest proportion that discussed with spouse.

Table 14.5: Percentage Distribution of Family Members and Friends Respondents Discussed Family Planning with in the Last 12 Months According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Parents	Spouse	Sons	Daughters	Other relatives	Friends	Number of women and men
Sex							
Male	15.9	58.8	11.0	10.7	25.4	53.5	15596
Female	14.8	60.0	8.4	10.8	24.9	48.8	15639
Location							
Rural	15.9	64.0	9.5	10.6	26.2	54.5	9787
Urban	15.0	56.1	9.9	10.9	24.4	48.8	21448
Zone							
North Central	13.0	65.1	9.1	9.8	16.3	44.3	6008
North East	12.7	39.6	6.5	6.1	25.7	58.6	4875
North West	12.6	47.4	6.4	8.7	24.0	25.1	6152
South East	13.6	60.4	11.6	11.8	22.3	48.1	4282
South-South	17.8	64.0	10.9	12.2	30.4	52.9	4939
South West	18.7	69.8	12.0	13.2	27.3	50.7	4979
Education							
Never attended school	15.2	46.0	10.6	12.7	21.8	42.7	7656
Qur'anic only	9.6	31.8	6.3	8.3	22.5	53.3	2258
Primary	14.1	63.7	13.1	14.1	24.1	46.3	5264
Secondary	16.0	61.5	8.5	9.1	24.2	52.3	12172
Higher	16.5	66.9	10.0	11.0	30.8	57.6	3835
Age group (Years)							
15-19	23.6	24.5	3.2	4.0	23.9	55.5	5243
20-24	14.5	45.4	3.1	3.9	22.9	55.9	4848
25-29	14.8	61.2	4.2	4.5	22.1	51.5	5000
30-34	14.9	68.2	4.9	5.6	23.8	53.3	4336
35-39	14.6	67.3	9.0	9.6	25.0	47.7	3457
40-44	13.2	68.3	14.3	16.9	27.3	48.3	3094
45-49	16.4	68.2	21.9	26.8	31.8	50.3	2626
50-64	14.4	59.7	27.3	25.6	28.3	47.7	2631
Marital status							
Currently married/Co-habiting	14.5	67.5	10.6	11.8	24.7	47.2	19943
Never married	18.3	34.1	3.8	4.1	25.9	65.3	9624
Separated/Divorced	21.6	35.1	11.6	15.8	23.1	57.7	599
Widowed	10.6	20.7	40.5	40.3	35.3	54.1	646
Total	15.3	59.4	9.7	10.8	25.1	51.1	31235

14.6 Personal Communication with Health Workers and Religious Leaders about Family Planning

Table 14.6 shows the proportion of respondents who discussed family planning with health workers, religious leaders and school teachers in the last 12 months preceding the survey. About two-fifths (42%) of the respondents discussed with health workers while 18% discussed with religious leaders and 11% with school teachers. A higher proportion of males than females discussed with religious leaders and school teachers. Similarly, higher proportion of respondents living in urban locations and more educated persons discussed family planning with health workers. In all zones more respondents had discussed with health workers than religious leaders.

Table 14.6: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who Discussed Family Planning with Health Workers and Religious Leaders in the last 12 Months According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Religious leaders	School teachers	Health workers	Total
Sex				
Female	12.1	11.7	45.7	15639
Male	15.9	14.8	40.3	15596
Location				
Urban	15.2	13.2	39.3	9787
Rural	13.2	13.2	45.6	21448
Zone				
North Central	8.4	11.0	40.2	6008
North East	13.9	12.1	49.2	4875
North West	13.0	12.8	50.6	6152
South East	13.8	14.7	36.5	4282
South-South	14.5	13.8	45.5	4939
South West	17.6	14.1	36.7	4979
Education				
Never attended school	13.9	12.1	45.1	7656
Qur'anic only	10.2	9.1	47.7	2258
Primary	13.5	10.8	41.9	5264
Secondary	12.8	12.9	40.8	12172
Higher	18.1	17.5	46.0	3835
Age group (Years)				
15-19	13.7	30.2	37.0	5243
20-24	12.3	13.1	41.3	4848
25-29	12.0	10.7	44.4	5000
30-34	11.3	10.1	42.8	4336
35-39	13.0	10.2	42.7	3457
40-44	16.0	12.5	45.0	3094
45-49	18.2	14.1	45.4	2626
50-64	20.6	14.3	42.9	2631
Marital status				
Currently married/LW SP	13.3	11.1	44.4	19943
Never married	15.0	20.5	37.4	9624
Separated/Divorced	17.2	12.7	46.2	599
Widowed	27.4	14.0	46.7	646
Total	18.1	11.4	41.7	31235

14.7 Ever Discussed HIV & AIDS with Family and Non-family Members

Table 14.7 presents percentage distribution of who respondents have ever discussed HIV & AIDS with in the past 12 months. The highest proportion of the respondents (72%) who discussed about HIV & AIDS did so with friends, followed by spouse/sex partner (46%) and other relatives (35%). Higher proportion of female than male respondents discussed with family members and health workers, while a higher proportion of male than female respondents discussed with friends. However, in discussing with non-family members, there was no clear pattern at zonal level. Respondents with higher education discussed more with any family or non-family member whereas those who never attended school or had Qur'anic education only recorded the lowest proportion of those who discussed with any family or non-family member. Higher proportion of those who were currently married (60%) discussed with spouse/sex partner than those in other marital state. However, the widowed discussed with their sons (56%), daughters (56%) or other relatives (45%) while the never married discussed with their parents (26%). For more findings, see Table 14.7.

Table 14.7: Percentage Distribution of Family and Non Family Members Respondents ever Discussed HIV & AIDS with in the past 12 Months According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012.

Characteristics	Parents	Spo use/ Sex part	Sons	Daughters	Other relatives	Health care workers	Friends	Religio us leaders	Schoo l teache rs	All Responde nts
Location										
Urban	20.4	47.2	19.5	20.1	34.6	39.4	72.9	16.8	17.1	9787
Rural	18.7	45.3	18.4	17.7	34.7	40.5	71.7	14.5	14.2	21448
Sex										
Male	17.8	43.0	18.2	17.1	33.5	37.5	77.8	15.4	15.3	15596
Female	21.1	49.6	19.6	20.3	36.1	43.1	65.5	15.4	15.3	15639
Education										
Never attended school	15.0	41.5	22.4	21.4	33.0	36.5	62.2	14.0	7.6	7656
Qur'anic only	8.5	33.6	13.1	11.4	26.2	38.3	76.2	10.6	5.7	2258
Primary	17.3	51.4	29.8	28.3	36.6	39.6	67.3	15.5	10.6	5264
Secondary	21.8	44.1	14.3	14.7	34.0	38.9	74.0	14.7	18.7	12172
Higher	21.9	53.9	20.2	20.6	38.9	46.8	77.1	19.6	20.0	3835
Zone										
North Central	18.3	49.1	19.8	18.6	25.7	35.6	68.4	10.8	13.0	6008
North East	16.5	38.0	15.4	14.3	32.9	42.8	74.8	16.3	13.3	4875
North West	12.1	37.0	11.9	11.3	31.0	38.6	76.3	13.7	12.3	6152
South East	24.0	45.7	19.4	19.4	36.8	39.6	68.1	14.9	16.3	4282
South-South	21.3	54.0	19.7	19.7	41.6	45.1	73.8	14.8	17.1	4939
South West	23.5	50.2	25.7	26.5	37.5	38.6	70.4	20.5	18.7	4979
Age group (Years)										
15-19	28.1	12.2	1.5	1.8	27.8	28.0	76.1	13.1	36.2	5243
20-24	22.5	34.6	2.4	2.9	31.5	38.6	78.5	12.0	16.6	4848
25-29	20.0	49.7	4.2	5.0	33.6	43.4	74.1	13.7	11.1	5000
30-34	17.5	57.8	11.6	11.6	34.5	42.4	71.6	14.2	9.8	4336
35-39	18.5	61.0	22.5	22.5	36.3	41.7	70.8	16.7	12.1	3457
40-44	14.3	58.5	38.0	36.8	38.7	44.6	68.4	18.5	10.2	3094
45-49	14.2	54.0	50.8	51.6	41.3	42.5	64.2	19.1	10.3	2826
50-64	13.6	50.8	54.4	49.5	40.3	42.4	66.5	21.1	11.5	2631
Marital status										
Currently	15.8	60.1	26.2	25.7	35.8	44.2	68.0	16.2	9.7	19943
Never married	25.9	21.0	1.9	2.2	31.6	32.7	81.5	13.4	26.8	9624
Separated/Divorc	24.7	31.2	25.5	26.6	42.0	37.1	66.8	17.1	10.3	599
Widowed	13.2	20.5	55.5	56.4	45.3	36.7	57.8	17.7	8.7	646
Total	19.3	46.0	18.8	18.6	34.7	40.1	72.2	15.4	15.3	31235

The respondents were also asked to indicate whether they were in support of the use of family planning/child spacing methods by couples to prevent unplanned/mistimed pregnancy or not. Less than half (47%) of the respondents indicated that they were in support of couples using family planning/child spacing methods. Furthermore, the same proportions of male (47%) and female (47%) respondents supported the use of family planning/child spacing methods. A lower proportion of rural (41%) than urban (57%) respondents supported the use of family planning/child spacing methods by couples to prevent unplanned/mistimed pregnancy. Respondents in the South South zone had the highest proportion (65%) while those in the North West zone had the lowest proportion (24%) of respondents that supported family planning. The proportion increased with increasing level of education with those with higher education having the highest proportion (72%) and those with Qur'anic education having the lowest proportion (14%). [See Table 14.8]

Table 14.8: Percent Distribution of Respondents who Supported Family Planning Use among Couples According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Support couples using FP	Total
Sex		
Female	46.7	15596
Male	46.5	15639
Location		
Urban	56.9	9787
Rural	41.0	21448
Zone		
North Central	51.4	6008
North East	24.4	4875
North West	23.8	6152
South East	59.8	4282
South-South	64.7	4939
South West	59.0	4979
Education		
Never attended school	21.0	7656
Qur'anic only	14.0	2258
Primary	48.4	5264
Secondary	58.6	12172
Higher	71.5	3835
Age Group (Years)		
15-19	39.7	5243
20-24	46.9	4848
25-29	50.9	5000
30-34	50.3	4336
35-39	51.5	3457
40-44	45.7	3094
45-49	45.9	2626
50-64	40.6	2631
Marital status		
Currently married/Co-habiting	44.7	19943
Never married	50.9	9624
Separated/Divorced	46.5	599
Widowed	46.3	646
Religion		
Islam	27.8	13422
Protestant	62.4	13086
Catholic	61.8	4185
Traditional	31.1	270
No religion	39.8	125
Others	40.8	75
Total	46.6	31235

14.9 Persons whose support was perceived to be important for Family Planning

Table 14.9 presents percentage distribution of persons whose opinions were perceived to be important to the respondents' use of Family Planning methods. Survey results showed that 46% of the respondents perceived the support of a spouse to be important for family planning, while 45% thought that the support of a health worker was important. Other respondents also felt that the support of parents (32%) and religious leaders (27%) were important for family planning. This pattern was similar across the selected characteristics.

Table 14.9: Percentage Distribution of Persons whose Support were Perceived to be Important to Respondents' Use of Family Planning Methods According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Persons whose support were perceived to be important Characteristics	Spouse	Parents	Other relations	Son	Daughter	Religious leaders	Health workers	Community leaders	Number of men & women
Sex									
Female	44.8	30.8	25.1	11.7	11.8	29.0	46.3	24.5	15639
Male	47.5	30.4	23.4	11.2	12.1	25.1	43.0	20.7	15596
Location									
Urban	52.0	32.0	24.6	11.0	11.8	27.3	46.5	21.9	9787
Rural	43.0	29.9	24.0	11.6	12.0	26.8	43.6	22.9	21448
Zone									
North Central	52.2	31.5	24.6	14.1	14.6	26.2	49.5	24.4	6008
North East	31.3	17.3	15.0	4.6	5.2	21.3	40.0	17.1	4875
North West	34.2	25.0	18.9	7.9	8.2	25.7	38.1	19.3	6152
South East	51.2	40.9	29.8	17.0	17.5	25.8	45.8	22.5	4282
South-South	54.5	41.9	39.4	17.0	17.9	39.3	56.9	35.5	4939
South West	54.3	29.4	20.4	9.9	10.4	23.7	41.1	18.4	4979
Education									
Never attended school	31.3	16.5	13.3	7.8	8.0	17.7	29.5	14.0	7656
Qur'anic only	32.4	19.8	14.1	5.7	6.2	23.1	36.8	17.5	2258
Primary	49.8	29.3	24.3	14.9	15.2	26.6	44.0	22.8	5264
Secondary	50.8	38.5	30.0	12.2	12.9	31.1	51.0	26.6	12172
Higher	61.7	39.4	31.7	14.3	15.2	33.6	57.3	28.1	3835
Age Group (Years)									
15-19	26.5	37.2	24.9	7.1	7.5	27.1	40.4	22.7	5243
20-24	39.4	33.8	23.9	7.4	8.6	26.3	43.3	22.8	4848
25-29	51.9	33.1	26.4	10	10.5	28.6	47.1	23.1	5000
30-34	54.7	29.7	23.8	10.6	11.4	26.9	46.9	21.5	4336
35-39	56.9	29.1	24.7	14	14.4	28	48.8	23.5	3457
40-44	52.6	25.6	23.3	14.7	15.2	26.6	44.6	22.5	3094
45-49	50.3	26.1	23.0	17.6	18.1	25.7	45.1	22.6	2626
50-64	47	21.5	21.9	17.6	17.1	26	41.7	21.9	2631
Marital status									
Currently Married/Co-habiting	54.2	26.9	22.3	12.7	13.1	26.1	44.5	21.5	19943
Never married	32.2	39.2	28.2	8.0	8.6	29.5	45.6	25.2	9624
Separated/Divorced	31.3	28.9	27.4	13.1	13.7	23.8	44.7	21.3	599
Widowed	26.4	20.7	21.7	20.2	21.8	22.8	36.6	17.7	646
Total	46.2	32.0	24.2	11.2	11.9	27.0	44.6	22.6	31235

14.10 Persons and Social Groups Perceived to Support Family planning

Table 14.10 presents the percentage distribution of persons and social groups respondents perceived to support family planning. Over half (54%) of all the respondents suggested healthcare workers as a group that supports family planning. Other respondents suggested married persons (49%), parents (33%) and women (32%). About a third of respondents each suggested men, school teachers, community leaders, parents and religious leaders.

Table 14.10: Percentage Distribution of Various Persons and Social Groups Respondents Reported to Support Family Planning According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Married person	Parents	Men	Women	Religious leaders	HCW*	Comm. leader	Sch. Teacher	Number of women & men
Sex									
Female	48.4	32.8	29.9	32.1	29.6	55.0	29.8	30.8	15639
Male	48.7	32.9	27.7	32.4	26.8	52.5	27.0	26.7	15596
Location									
Urban	58.8	40.4	35.5	40.0	34.4	60.4	33.5	32.9	9787
Rural	43.0	28.8	25.1	28.0	24.9	50.2	25.7	26.5	21448
Zone									
North Central	50.2	32.9	32.2	34.6	26.5	55.5	28.8	29.8	6008
North East	27.0	13.9	13.9	16.4	15.1	42.6	16.2	15.6	4875
North West	29.5	17.9	15.5	18.1	15.8	43.4	17.8	18.6	6152
South East	60.8	43.6	32.4	35.1	29.5	57.9	30.1	34.2	4282
South-South	68.0	50.0	42.1	47.8	46.3	69.9	44.1	46.3	4939
South West	58.3	40.3	37.0	41.2	35.6	55.4	33.6	29.9	4979
Education									
Never attended school	25.7	15.5	13.9	16.5	13.9	34.2	15.2	14.2	7656
Qur'anic only	20.3	11.0	9.9	11.4	11.5	41.3	13.6	12.3	2258
Primary	51.1	32.5	29.0	32.9	27.5	54.1	28.3	27.5	5264
Secondary	58.6	41.5	35.7	39.5	35.0	61.4	34.7	36.2	12172
Higher	71.2	49.8	44.8	49.0	43.3	71.7	41.3	42.2	3835
Age group (Years)									
15-19	40.6	31.4	24.7	26.0	25.1	44.7	25.0	29.1	5243
20-24	48.1	34.1	28.8	32.0	27.8	53.2	28.9	30.0	4848
25-29	53.0	36.0	30.6	35.5	30.5	57.1	30.2	29.7	5000
30-34	51.6	33.9	30.0	34.0	29.8	56.4	28.9	28.6	4336
35-39	53.4	33.8	31.7	36.2	30.0	58.4	31.1	30.3	3457
40-44	49.4	30.9	29.2	32.6	28.1	55.4	28.2	27.7	3094
45-49	49.5	32.4	30.3	34.6	29.1	57.0	29.6	27.8	3094
50-64	44.3	27.7	26.1	28.5	25.5	51.6	26.5	24.7	2626
Total	48.6	32.8	28.8	32.2	28.2	53.7	28.4	28.7	31235

14.11 Obstacles to Discussing Family Planning with Spouse

The possible obstacles to respondents discussing family planning with spouse are reported in this section with findings presented in Table 14.11. The most indicated main obstacles to not discussing family planning with spouse was that they do not know how to start the discussion (35%) and were afraid of their spouse/partners, 32%; while 13% did not discuss due to religious reasons. About the same proportion of male respondents (36%) as female respondents (35%) indicated that they did not know how to begin the discussion about family planning with spouse.

Table 14.11: Percentage Distribution of Obstacles Respondents' indicated for not discussing Family Planning with Spouse According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Don't know how to start	Fear of spouse/partner	Religion reason	Total
Sex				
Female	34.5	40.1	8.6	406
Male	36.3	20.9	19.2	339
Location				
Rural	30.7	26.2	12.7	267
Urban	37.7	34.6	13.8	477
Zone				
North Central	35.6	39.6	11.4	149
North East	41.1	35.6	16.4	73
North West	36.3	22.6	24.4	168
South East	30.9	33.0	8.5	94
South-South	47.6	33.3	9.5	105
South West	26.5	28.4	7.7	155
Education				
Never attended school	40.0	37.2	14.5	145
Qur'anic only	31.7	20.6	33.3	63
Primary	36.5	34.0	11.3	159
Secondary	33.6	32.5	10.7	280
Higher	32.3	22.9	10.4	96
Age Group (Years)				
15-19	61.1	33.3	0.0	18
20-24	31.0	43.7	4.2	71
25-29	34.0	32.6	10.4	144
30-34	37.8	35.4	12.2	164
35-39	42.9	29.4	13.4	119
40-44	31.6	30.3	14.5	76
45-49	22.1	27.3	18.2	77
50-64	37.0	16.4	28.8	73
Marital status				
Currently married/LW SP	35.2	31.8	13.3	716
Never married	40.0	26.7	20.0	15
Separated/Divorced	33.3	33.3	.0	3
Widowed	75.0	25.0	.0	4
Religion				
Islam	33.3	29.0	21.8	303
Protestant	35.1	34.2	7.5	319
Catholic	40.4	28.4	9.2	109
Traditional	33.3	66.7	.0	6
Total	35.2	31.6	13.4	742

14.12 Persons and Social Groups Perceived to Support Condom Use

Table 14.12 presents the opinions of respondents on persons and social groups that support condom use. The adoption of consistent and correct condom use is one of the strategic approaches for controlling the transmission of HIV and the rate of unplanned pregnancy and its consequences. A high proportion of respondents (57%) perceived that government institutions provide support for the use of Condom by sexually active young persons, 54% perceived Healthcare workers to do so while the least mentioned group perceived to provide support was the religious leaders (23%). The proportion of male respondents (65%) who shared this opinion was higher than for female (57%) respondents. The proportion of the respondents who perceived government to provide support for condoms use by sexually active young persons increased with educational level, ranging from 37.0% for respondents who never attended any school to 82.0% for those with higher education.

Table 14.12: Percentage Distribution of Persons and Social groups Respondents Perceived to Support the Use of Condom by Sexually Active Young Persons by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Govt.	Parents	Religious leaders	Young persons	Health care workers	Comm.. leaders	Number of men and women
Sex							
Female	56.9	29.0	22.9	39.0	53.9	28.2	15639
Male	64.6	31.7	26.2	42.2	60.3	32.2	15596
Location							
Rural	55.6	26.8	22.1	35.6	52.8	26.9	21448
Urban	70.2	37.0	29.0	49.8	65.0	36.5	9787
Zone							
North Central	56.5	30.3	24.4	37.0	56.5	29.4	6008
North East	49.9	14.5	16.3	26.3	46.9	18.2	4875
North West	45.6	16.5	14.1	22.1	43.2	18.2	6152
South East	64.8	34.3	24.6	48.3	62.1	28.4	4282
South-South	80.0	50.7	37.5	61.7	74.8	49.7	4939
South West	68.8	36.7	30.6	50.4	61.7	36.8	4979
Education							
Never attended school	37.0	14.2	13.0	19.9	35.1	16.3	7656
Qur'anic only	42.9	11.5	11.4	17.7	40.7	14.0	2258
Primary	62.2	31.3	24.8	40.2	57.3	29.9	5264
Secondary	70.2	37.9	30.2	50.7	66.3	37.0	12172
Higher	82.1	45.6	34.7	59.8	77.1	44.2	3835
Age group (Years)							
15-19	52.3	27.7	21.5	35.4	49.1	26.4	5243
20-24	60.5	30.5	23.8	42.1	57.9	30.2	4848
25-29	64.1	32.0	25.9	43.0	60.4	32.6	5000
30-34	64.3	31.6	25.9	43.2	59.6	31.6	4336
35-39	64.8	32.1	26.2	43.2	60.6	31.8	4336
40-44	60.6	30.3	25.2	40.0	57.5	31.2	3457
45-49	60.8	29.5	25.1	39.3	56.5	28.7	3457
50-64	60.0	28.9	23.8	37.7	56.5	29.5	3094
Marital Status							
Currently married/cohabiting	57.1	27.4	22.5	36.3	53.3	27.5	2631
Never married	61.1	32.1	25.5	42.9	58.2	31.7	
Separated/Divorced	58.7	30.4	23.9	39.7	54.5	29.1	19943
Widowed	57.3	30.4	24.7	39.6	53.8	28.9	9624
Religious							
Islam	45.5	17.0	14.9	24.7	42.3	19.9	13422
Protestant	69.0	38.0	30.2	49.3	64.8	36.8	13086
Catholic	68.6	40.9	31.2	50.9	66.2	36.8	4185
Traditional	46.3	30.1	24.0	30.9	39.7	26.2	270
Total	57.2	28.5	23.1	37.8	53.9	28.4	31235

14:13 Institutions Perceived to Support HIV & AIDS Activities

Institutional support for HIV & AIDS programming is an increasingly important issue as it relates significantly to the overall policy environment for HIV and AIDS control interventions. Respondents were asked to identify the various institutions and groups that supported HIV and AIDS activities in Nigeria. Table 14.13 presents the frequency distribution of the institutions indicated. Majority of the respondents reported that all the institutions cited in the study questionnaire which included religious groups, traditional leaders, the government, private sector and the media were all supportive of HIV and AIDS activities. The institutions perceived to support HIV & AIDS activities were the federal government mentioned by (67%), state government (63%), media (60%), and local governments (57%). Political parties recorded the least proportion (34%) among the listed institutions. Religious groups (with Christians mentioned by 47% and Muslims by 36%, respectively) and NGOs/CBOs (48%) were also mentioned as institutions that support HIV & AIDS activities.

Table 14:13 Percentage Distribution of Some Selected Social Groups and Institutions which Respondents felt Support HIV & AIDS Activities According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Christian religious groups	Islamic groups	Political parties	Traditional leaders	Media	Federal Govt.	Private Companies	State Govt.	Local Govt.	NGO/CBOs	Comm. Leaders	Total
Sex												
Female	45.8	33.9	31.2	34.1	58.0	64.8	40.2	60.2	54.6	45.5	36.4	15639
Male	49.7	38.4	36.8	40.4	63.5	71.6	47.4	66.7	60.2	51.3	41.9	15596
Location												
Urban	43.4	30.5	31.3	35.2	56.1	63.8	40.4	58.8	53.2	44.3	36.6	9787
Rural	55.7	46.6	39.0	41.0	69.3	76.3	50.0	72.1	65.1	55.9	44.0	21448
Zone												
North Central	46.5	37.9	33.0	37.2	57.5	66.5	41.0	61.6	57.4	47.7	39.5	6008
North East	39.3	37.0	29.4	35.1	50.7	57.4	36.5	55.2	51.8	40.5	36.7	4875
North West	30.2	33.2	30.0	31.7	47.9	57.3	35.2	51.8	45.0	39.6	31.7	6152
South East	49.6	12.4	27.8	30.6	66.5	72.6	41.3	64.2	55.8	45.3	29.5	4282
South-South	65.0	35.6	41.1	46.6	74.7	80.9	57.8	74.9	68.6	64.5	52.1	4939
South West	57.8	51.3	39.7	41.1	68.2	74.9	49.7	72.6	66.2	52.2	44.0	4979
Education												
Never attended school	26.8	25.5	22.3	24.6	36.1	44.6	28.0	41.9	38.8	29.4	26.2	7656
Qur'anic only	23.9	34.8	24.9	28.7	48.3	57.5	31.3	52.3	45.1	37.3	28.7	2258
Primary	49.4	34.8	33.9	38.6	61.0	70.3	42.5	64.3	57.9	45.1	39.1	5264
Secondary	57.2	38.9	38.5	41.5	70.5	77.0	50.1	71.4	64.1	55.3	44.0	12172
Higher	67.3	49.1	46.5	49.7	81.0	86.6	61.3	82.7	76.1	71.5	53.4	3835
Age group (Years)												
15-19	44.1	31.5	30.4	32.4	56.3	62.1	38.4	57.2	51.7	43.5	34.8	5243
20-24	46.8	36.2	34.3	36.6	61.2	68.4	44.7	63.9	57.2	48.7	39.0	4848
25-29	50.2	37.6	35.5	38.5	64.1	70.6	45.7	65.5	58.8	50.6	40.6	5000
30-34	48.7	38.6	35.0	39.3	61.6	70.0	45.3	66.2	60.1	50.6	41.3	4336
35-39	50.2	37.5	36.5	39.7	62.4	71.2	47.2	66.0	59.9	50.4	41.9	4336
40-44	47.9	37.1	34.4	37.8	59.5	66.8	43.0	62.2	56.2	47.5	39.2	3457
45-49	48.6	35.4	33.1	37.3	60.6	69.2	43.5	63.9	58.5	48.3	38.6	3457
50-64	46.2	36.4	33.3	38.1	60.4	69.0	43.7	64.4	58.7	48.2	38.9	3094
Marital Status												
Currently married/ Cohabiting	45.7	36.7	33.3	36.8	58.6	66.7	42.8	62.4	56.5	46.8	38.5	2626
Never married	52.3	35.6	35.8	38.4	65.7	72.1	46.7	66.5	59.9	52.2	40.9	2631
Separated/ Divorced	47.5	34.5	29.5	32.4	57.7	64.9	37.5	59.5	53.4	44.6	36.1	19943
Widowed	48.2	31.1	34	37.7	58.9	66.2	40.3	61.4	55.9	46.9	38.1	9624
Religious												
Islam	31.9	37.6	29.1	31.4	49.1	57.9	35.7	53.9	48.0	39.1	32.4	13422
Protestant	62.1	37.4	39.2	43.0	70.8	77.2	51.6	72.2	66.1	56.9	45.8	13086
Catholic	57.4	28.7	35.4	39.6	69.8	75.9	47.8	69.9	63.1	54.7	41.7	4185
Traditional	36.1	27.5	28.8	36.1	43.5	53.6	36.5	49.4	48.9	34.9	37.5	270
No region	35.6	21.2	23.1	24.8	50.8	54.7	28.2	44.9	41.0	35.9	29.1	125
Other	40.8	29.6	12.9	14.3	56.3	67.6	31.0	66.2	53.5	37.1	27.1	75
Total	47.1	35.7	33.6	36.7	59.9	67.3	43.2	62.6	56.6	47.7	38.6	31235

14.14 Acceptable Media for Communication

The mass media has a major role in reproductive health communication particularly in view of their potential for wide audience reach. Respondents were asked about the forms of mass media that were acceptable to them for the transmission of information on family planning, HIV and other STIs. The responses are presented in Table 14.14. Most respondents considered all forms of mass media – Radio (77%), Television (70%), and Print media (63%) – as acceptable for communication on HIV, family planning and other sexually related issues to the population. The pattern obtained nationally was consistent in virtually all the sub-categories of the population as classified on the basis of selected background characteristics, with Radio recording the highest proportion and the print media the least proportion of respondents who mentioned their acceptability.

Table 14.14: Percentage Distribution of Media Respondents Mentioned are Acceptable for transmitting Information on HIV & AIDS and Family Planning According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Radio	Media Television	Print Media	Total
Sex				
Female	74.5	69.0	61.9	15639
Male	81.2	71.7	65.2	15596
Location				
Urban	74.4	64.0	58.5	9787
Rural	84.4	82.1	72.9	21448
Zone				
North Central	77.4	70.8	64.5	6008
North East	62.8	51.9	47.8	4875
North West	66.0	49.5	44.6	6152
South East	88.4	84.8	79.2	4282
South-South	91.5	87.4	79.8	4939
South West	83.2	81.5	70.9	4979
Education				
Never attended school	54.8	42.2	37.0	7656
Qur'anic only	66.7	47.1	41.3	2258
Primary	80.8	72.8	64.1	5264
Secondary	87.4	83.2	75.6	12172
Higher	92.2	91.1	85.6	3835
Total				
Age group (Years)				
15-19	74.9	68.8	63.5	4848
20-24	76.9	70.6	63.6	5000
25-29	78.6	71.8	65.1	4336
30-34	81.0	70.7	63.9	3457
35-39	77.2	72.2	64.3	3094
40-44	78.8	68.3	62.2	2626
45-49	80.5	70.8	63.0	2626
50-64	79.6	71.7	63.5	2631
Marital Status				
Currently married/co-habiting	75.8	67.0	60.0	19943
Never married	82.8	77.8	71.5	9624
Separated/Divorced	74.8	67.2	61.1	599
Widowed	76.6	70.1	63.0	646
Religious				
Islam	66.9	54.7	48.3	13422
Protestant	87.2	83.4	76.0	13086
Catholic	87.4	83.4	77.5	4185
Traditional	63.5	83.6	49.8	270
No region	66.1	54.6	54.2	125
Other	65.7	42.4	57.1	75
Total	76.9	69.5	62.8	31235

14.15 Radio Listening and Television Viewing Habits

The pattern of listening to radio and viewing television is represented in Tables 14.15 and 14.16, respectively. A few of the respondents (28%) indicated that they listened to Radio almost every day or everyday while 22% indicated that they watched the television daily or almost everyday. A higher proportion of males compared to females listened to radio or watched television almost everyday. There were substantial urban-rural differentials in both radio listening and television viewing habits. Whereas only 24% of persons in rural areas listened to radio and 37% watched television daily or almost everyday, the corresponding figure for urban-based respondents were 37% for radio and 24% for television. A higher proportion of the respondents with higher education listened to radio and watched television. Likewise, a higher proportion of respondents from the southern zones compared to the North listened to radio and/or watched television daily or almost everyday. The zone differentials were particularly striking with television viewing. The proportion of those that viewed television daily or almost everyday ranged from 19% in the North East to 39% in the South west zone. In the North, about a third and more (North East (41%), North Central (30%) and North West 28%) reported that they did not watch television at all compared to less than a quarter in the South (18% in South South, 15% in South West and 14% in South East).

Table 14.15: Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Radio Listening Habits According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Daily or almost every day	Once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Don't know	Number of women & men
Sex						
Female	35.4	29.0	16.4	15.8	3.4	15639
Male	20.9	23.6	18.4	31.5	5.7	15596
Location						
Urban	23.5	25.5	18	27.8	5.2	9787
Rural	36.6	27.7	16.3	16.3	3.3	21448
Zone						
North Central	24.1	24.5	18	30.2	3.2	6008
North East	19.4	20.6	15.5	40.6	3.9	4875
North West	28.4	22.0	14.5	27.9	7.4	6152
South East	26.0	30.8	21.4	14.3	7.5	4282
South-South	25.9	34.5	18.9	18.1	2.7	4939
South West	38.5	26.4	17.7	14.8	2.5	4979
Education						
Never attended	15.3	17.2	14.8	45.6	7.1	7656
Qur'anic only	27.4	23.8	18	25.2	5.5	2258
Primary	25.5	26.5	20.8	22.9	4.4	5264
Secondary	30.8	31.1	18.7	15.8	3.5	12172
Higher	46.8	28.4	13.2	8.9	2.7	3835
Age Group (Years)						
15-19	22.1	27.3	18.4	27.5	4.7	5243
20-24	24.3	26.9	18	25.5	5.2	4848
25-29	28.2	26.8	17.2	23.2	4.6	5000
30-34	29	25.3	17.3	22.1	5	4336
35-39	30.9	25.8	17.4	25.3	3.8	3457
40-44	28.7	24.6	17	23.3	4.4	3094
45-49	29.7	26.7	16.2	13.2	4.2	2626
50-64	39.2	25.8	16.5	17.6	3.9	2631
National	28.1	26.3	17.4	23.6	4.5	31235

Table 14.16: Percentage Distribution of Television Viewing Habits of Respondents According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Daily or almost every day	Once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Don't know	Number of women & men
Sex						
Female	20.9	23.6	18.4	31.5	5.7	15639
Male	35.4	29.0	16.4	15.8	3.4	15596
Location						
Urban	36.6	27.7	18.0	27.8	5.2	9787
Rural	23.5	25.5	16.3	16.0	3.3	21448
Zone						
North Central	24.1	24.5	18.0	30.2	3.2	6008
North East	19.4	20.6	15.5	40.6	3.9	4875
North West	28.2	22.0	14.5	27.9	7.4	6152
South East	26.0	30.8	21.4	14.3	7.5	4282
South-South	25.9	34.5	18.9	18.1	2.7	4939
South West	38.5	26.4	17.7	14.8	2.5	4979
Education						
Never attended	15.3	17.2	14.8	45.6	7.1	7656
Qur'anic only	27.4	23.8	18.0	25.2	5.5	2258
Primary	25.5	26.5	20.8	22.9	4.4	5264
Secondary	30.8	31.1	18.7	15.8	3.5	12172
Higher	46.8	28.4	13.2	8.9	2.7	3835
Age group (Years)						
15-19	22.1	27.3	18.4	27.5	4.7	5243
20-24	24.3	26.9	18	25.5	5.2	4848
25-29	28.2	26.8	17.2	23.2	4.6	5000
30-34	29	25.3	17.3	23.4	5	4336
35-39	30.9	25.8	17.4	22.1	3.8	3457
40-44	28.7	24.6	17	25.3	4.4	3094
45-49	29.7	26.7	16.2	23.3	4.2	2626
50-64	39.2	25.8	16.5	14.7	3.9	2631
Religion						
Islam	16.6	15.8	13.5	48.5	5.5	13597
Protestant	28.7	25.9	18.3	22.4	4.8	12582
Catholic	22.3	24.7	20.3	25.6	7.0	4044
Traditional	13.5	13.1	12.2	58.5	2.6	229
No region	14.7	14.7	14.7	50.0	6.0	116
Others	50.7	15.5	5.6	16.9	11.3	71
Total	22.4	21.2	16.4	34.8	5.6	31235

14.16 HIV Prevention Messages

Table 14.17 presents the percentage distribution of the types of HIV prevention messages which respondents had ever heard. Three-quarters of the respondents reported having heard of HIV prevention messages on condom use and 62% on abstinence from sex. Other messages which respondents had heard included those on injection safety (43%), HIV testing (43%), safe blood screening (42%) and HIV treatment (40%).

Table 14.17: Percentage Distribution of Type of HIV Prevention Messages Respondents Had Ever Heard by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	PMT CT	Injection safety	Condom use	Abstinence	STI	Safe blood screen	HIV Testing	HIV Treatment	Total
Sex									
Male	23.2	41.1	76.8	61.3	39.0	41.2	41.8	38.5	9648
Female	31.8	45.5	71.7	63.6	39.1	42.6	43.9	42.4	7853
Location									
Urban	28.4	45.0	80.4	66.7	41.5	44.3	43.6	40.6	7599
Rural	26.0	41.6	69.9	59.0	37.1	40.0	42.1	40.0	9902
Zone									
North Central	28.1	41.3	77.9	65.9	40.0	45.0	41.1	40.7	2079
North East	29.2	45.5	57.7	57.4	38.8	45.5	45.1	41.2	1541
North West	24.9	47.9	55.3	50.0	32.8	45.6	46.0	43.7	3280
South East	28.8	47.0	82.3	69.5	42.5	45.0	41.2	38.4	2647
South-South	26.8	34.2	82.2	61.7	41.0	34.8	44.3	44.1	3358
South West	26.5	43.9	82.1	67.5	39.7	40.0	40.0	35.5	4597
Education									
Never attended sch	21.8	36.7	49.4	49.7	29.7	34.4	38.5	35.9	1920
Qur'anic only	24.3	49.3	46.4	51.3	31.2	45.8	36.9	42.1	1177
Primary	24.0	40.5	72.2	57.9	35.8	38.6	38.8	35.9	2783
Secondary	25.5	41.3	80.0	64.0	38.2	39.8	41.3	38.9	8377
Higher	27.0	51.3	87.5	73.3	52.4	52.9	54.3	49.3	3229
Age group (Years)									
15-19	19.9	36.9	70.8	64.2	34.0	35.4	38.4	38.0	2667
20-24	26.9	42.9	78.4	64.1	39.8	42.4	42.1	38.7	2632
25-29	30.3	46.1	79.0	62.7	40.6	44.4	45.4	41.6	2894
30-34	30.9	45.2	77.0	61.9	41.2	44.5	45.5	43.5	2507
35-39	29.0	45.2	74.7	60.1	40.1	42.0	43.5	40.3	2037
40-44	29.2	43.6	72.0	60.8	39.8	44.2	43.3	41.5	1697
45-49	26.5	45.2	69.4	62.3	38.3	41.5	40.8	38.7	1466
50-64	23.3	39.6	69.0	60.4	38.5	40.9	41.8	39.2	1603
Marital status									
Currently Married / Co-habiting	29.8	45.1	71.9	60.2	39.2	43.3	43.6	41.1	10758
Never married	22.6	39.9	79.4	66.4	38.9	39.5	41.4	38.8	5992
Separated/Divorced	25.5	37.0	79.2	62.0	36.2	41.2	43.7	43.4	309
Widowed	21.0	41.7	65.7	63.0	35.3	37.7	40.0	37.0	300
Religion									
Islam	25.4	45.8	61.8	55.7	35.4	43.5	41.7	39.8	6415
Protestant	28.3	41.1	82.5	66.3	41.6	40.6	44.1	41.5	8248
Catholic	27.4	43.5	80.7	66.1	41.0	42.6	41.5	38.0	2641
No religion	22.9	32.5	65.9	49.4	28.9	36.1	32.9	31.3	83
Others	24.5	24.5	63.3	59.2	16.7	24.5	22.4	34.9	48
Total	27.0	43.1	74.5	62.3	39.0	41.9	42.7	40.2	17503

14.17 Number of Times Respondents Heard of some Selected Messages

Respondents were asked of the number of times they had heard messages on PMTCT, Injection safety, condom use, abstinence and safe blood screening. Tables 14.18 and 14.19 present the percentage distribution of their responses. More than half of the respondents (55%) had heard of messages on condom use, and 45% on abstinence three or more times in the last 12 months prior to the survey. Only 15% of the respondents had heard of messages on PMTCT three or more times in the last 12 months prior to the survey. Additionally, about a third (28%) of the respondents reported having heard of messages on HIV counselling, three or more times in the last 12 months prior to the survey, while a little over a quarter had each heard of messages on prevention of STIs and HIV treatment, three or more times in the last 12 months before the survey.

Table 14.18: Percentage Distribution of Number of Times Respondents Heard of Some Selected Messages in the Last 12 Months Prior to the Survey According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	PMTCT		Injection safety		Condom use		Abstinence		Safe blood screening		All respondents
	Three or more	Once or twice	Three or more	Once or twice	Three or more	Once or twice	Three or more	Once or twice	Three or more	Once or twice	
Sex											
Male	12.8	16	24.4	22.6	58.2	23.4	44.2	22.6	27.2	20.5	15596
Female	18	20.1	28.3	23.9	52	26.6	46.2	24.1	28.1	22.6	15639
Location											
Urban	16.7	17.5	28.6	22.6	61	24.4	49.2	23.2	29.8	22.1	9787
Rural	13.9	18.1	24.3	23.6	51	25.1	41.8	23.3	25.9	20.9	21448
Zone											
North Central	18.2	16.7	26.4	21.7	63.5	19.8	51.4	19.8	31.9	20.0	6008
North East	15.5	23.8	28.2	27	42.3	25.8	42.8	26.9	30	25.6	4875
North West	13.5	17.3	30.2	24.4	39.2	22.6	35.7	21.5	30.7	21.8	6152
South East	14.6	17.4	26.8	23.4	57.7	27.2	47.2	24.3	28.6	20.8	4282
South-South	13.9	18.7	19.2	21.2	61.5	25.5	43.9	23.3	22.5	20.1	4939
South West	15.9	16.6	27.3	23.1	61.2	26.4	48.9	24.3	26	22	4979
Education											
Never attended	13.8	17.7	23.4	23.6	37.1	23.5	36.5	25	24.4	20.2	7656
Qur'anic only	10.5	19.8	27.7	27.1	29	23.9	34.6	23.8	27.3	24.2	2258
Primary	12.2	17	23.5	23.3	51.7	26.4	39.7	24.2	24.1	22.4	5264
Secondary	14.1	16.8	24.6	22.5	58.3	26.6	45.2	23.8	25.1	21.4	12172
Higher	22.3	20.5	33.2	23.2	69.8	20	57.2	20.1	38.6	20.6	3835
Age group (Years)											
15-19	10.3	14.6	21.7	21.2	49.9	27.2	46.4	24.6	21.3	21.6	5243
20-24	13.6	19.1	24.9	23.4	59.3	24.7	46.1	23.7	26.2	22.5	4848
25-29	16.7	18.6	28.1	24.2	57.7	25.7	44.3	24.7	29.3	22.1	5000
30-34	17.8	19.9	28.6	23.1	58.5	23.8	46	21.7	29.8	22.1	4336
35-39	17.3	19.6	27.8	25.5	56.4	24.6	43.4	23.6	28.9	21.7	3457
40-44	16.9	17.9	25.9	23.2	54.3	22.6	45.3	21.2	30.7	19.7	3094
45-49	15.3	16.9	27.6	23.1	52.5	24.6	44.2	23	27.7	20.4	2626
50-64	13.8	15.0	25.4	21.6	51.5	24.4	44.0	22.2	29.3	19.3	2631
Marital status											
Currently married/Co-habiting	17.1	19	27.9	23.8	53.9	24.2	43.7	22.7	29.1	21.5	19943
Never married	11.8	15.8	23.7	21.7	58.7	25.8	47.9	24	25.2	21.3	9624
Separated/Divorced	15	16.8	21.4	21.1	56.6	25.2	44.6	21.8	31.2	19.3	599
Widowed	13.7	16.5	19	29.2	44.7	27.1	43	25	25	20.1	646
Total	15.1	17.8	26.2	23.2	55.4	24.8	45.1	23.3	27.6	21.5	31235

Table 14.19: Percentage Distribution of Number of Times Respondents Heard of Specific HIV Prevention Messages in the Last 12 Months According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Prevention of STI		HIV Counselling		HIV Treatment		All respondents
	Three or more	Once or twice	Three or more	Once or twice	Three or more	Once or twice	
Sex							
Male	25.5	19.1	27.7	19.8	24.8	20.1	15596
Female	26.2	20.1	28.4	22.5	27.1	50.4	15639
Location							
Urban	28.1	19.5	29.4	20.6	26.6	20.9	9787
Rural	24.0	19.6	27.0	21.3	25.1	21.3	21448
Zone							
North Central	27.2	18.6	28.2	19.0	28.9	18.1	6008
North East	27.3	22.4	34.5	22.2	29.9	22.6	4875
North West	22.7	16.9	33.1	19.5	30.6	19.9	6152
South East	26.8	19.6	24.2	20.9	22.4	20.2	4282
South-South	26.8	20.9	27.4	23.2	25.3	25.7	4939
South West	25.5	19.9	25.2	21.1	22.2	20.3	4979
Education							
Never attended school	21.0	18.7	28.0	21.4	26.3	20.5	7656
Qur'anic only	18.9	17.1	24.4	17.9	26.3	20.8	2258
Primary	22.9	19.6	24.7	20.7	22.6	20.5	5264
Secondary	24.0	20.1	25.7	21.3	23.5	21.4	12172
Higher	37.7	19.3	37.9	21.6	33.7	21.7	3835
Age Group (Years)							
15-19	22.1	18.7	23.1	21.7	22.8	21.7	5243
20-24	26.0	20.7	27.1	20.7	23.9	21.2	4848
25-29	25.8	20.1	29.37	21.1	26.9	20.8	5000
30-34	26.9	20.9	29.2	22.7	27.8	22.4	4336
35-39	26.4	20.7	28.8	22.8	26.2	22.1	3457
40-44	27.6	17.7	30.1	19.7	27.6	20.5	3094
45-49	26.4	17.6	29.3	17.8	26.9	18.5	2626
50-64	27.3	17.9	28.7	19.7	25.4	21.3	2631
Marital status							
Currently Married/Co-habiting	25.9	19.8	29.2	20.9	27.1	21.0	19943
Never married	25.8	19.3	26.0	21.1	23.7	21.2	9624
Separated/Divorced	26.7	15.8	27.6	21.7	24.6	23.9	599
Widowed	20.4	19.7	26.1	20.1	21.3	24.1	646
Religion							
Islam	24.4	19.2	29.4	20.6	27.4	20.7	13422
Protestant	26.3	20.0	27.6	21.4	25.2	21.8	13086
Catholic	28.0	19.4	26.7	20.9	24.4	20.5	4185
Traditional	20.3	16.2	24.0	12.0	20.3	13.5	270
No religion	13.3	13.3	13.3	26.7	15.6	24.4	125
Others	31.6	5.3	41.0	10.3	34.2	10.5	75
Total	25.8	19.6	28.0	21.0	25.8	21.2	31235

14.18 Source of Information on PMTCT

The opinion of respondents was sought on their source of information on how to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT). The results are presented in Table 14.20. Majority of the respondents (77%) indicated Radio as their source of information on PMTCT, followed by Healthcare workers (52%) and TV (52%). Parents (11%), Peer educators (12%) and Religious Leaders (14%) were the least mentioned sources of information on PMTCT.

Table 14.20: Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Sources of Information on PMTCT by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Parent	Spouse sex partner	Son	Daughter	Other relative	Health care Worker	Friend	Rel Leader	School Teacher	Radio	TV	Bill board	Poster	FP Clinic	Peer Educators	Total
Sex																
Male	11.7	17.6	2.7	3.7	14.9	42.9	31.9	13.6	15.5	81.1	51.4	25.4	26.2	16.8	12.3	2221
Female	10.6	16.5	2.8	3.9	16.1	60.3	31.9	14.5	15.1	73.5	51.9	23.3	24.0	24.7	11.4	2491
Location																
Rural	12.4	18.2	3.3	4.5	18.0	54.8	33.4	16.0	16.9	76.7	68.0	30.5	30.5	25.7	13.4	2147
Urban	10.0	16.0	2.4	3.3	13.5	49.8	30.7	12.4	14.0	77.4	38.0	19.0	20.5	17.0	10.6	2565
Zone																
North Central	12.0	15.8	2.7	3.8	11.7	53.1	28.9	12.7	20.1	79.4	51.2	28.5	29.4	23.7	17.5	582
North East	13.8	18.5	1.3	2.4	17.6	60.6	40.5	15.1	16.8	82.1	37.9	14.7	23.0	10.3	8.7	447
North West	5.7	13.3	0.7	1.7	10.7	48.5	23.5	7.0	8.2	76.3	18.3	7.0	8.2	11.2	4.3	814
South East	11.1	16.9	2.1	2.1	14.0	47.8	36.5	15.6	15.9	73.4	55.1	25.0	29.1	23.1	11.2	757
South-South	10.5	15.1	3.2	4.1	14.6	45.5	26.3	10.5	12.6	77.5	56.5	25.4	20.5	19.8	13.3	902
South West	13.7	21.0	4.7	6.8	21.6	58.4	37.2	20.6	18.8	76.7	73.7	35.9	35.8	29.9	14.6	1210
Education																
Never attended sch.	11.2	19.8	3.8	5.0	20.3	50.5	33.4	14.3	13.4	76.1	23.4	11.2	13.2	13.8	6.4	419
Qur'anic only	3.9	8.1	0.7	0.4	8.1	45.3	18.5	6.6	4.9	79.0	7.7	3.5	4.9	8.8	2.1	286
Primary	8.9	19.1	2.4	3.6	14.2	53.8	30.2	11.9	9.9	72.4	37.2	16.1	16.2	19.1	7.8	666
Secondary	13.0	17.4	3.1	4.2	16.7	51.5	33.0	15.2	17.6	78.7	58.3	25.5	26.5	21.5	12.2	2120
Higher	10.7	16.3	2.5	3.8	14.4	54.2	33.7	14.9	17.3	76.9	68.2	35.9	36.2	26.6	17.6	1216
Age group (Years)																
15-19	18.4	4.4	0.8	2.3	15.7	38.6	33.1	19.2	31.9	74.8	54.6	22.1	26.1	15.8	16.5	526
20-24	14.2	10.7	1.7	1.8	15.0	48.1	30.4	11.5	16.7	74.6	50.4	25.1	27.7	15.0	11.2	705
25-29	11.3	14.3	1.4	1.8	12.9	56.1	30.4	13.3	14.6	75.6	53.3	24.7	25.1	23.1	12.5	875
30-34	89.9	21.5	1.3	1.8	14.9	58.2	30.4	12.4	8.3	76.3	52.5	23.0	24.1	23.3	9.2	772
35-39	10.7	19.4	1.4	1.7	15.8	56.3	33.0	13.6	13.6	78.1	49.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	11.2	589
40-44	6.1	23.1	3.4	5.9	14.5	52.4	34.0	12.3	12.3	79.2	50.8	24.5	24.2	21.7	11.9	494
45-49	10.3	24.2	10.6	12.4	18.6	55.3	33.8	16.8	13.1	80.2	49.7	25.6	24.5	26.3	12.1	388
50-64	7.1	24.3	7.6	10.4	21.8	46.4	33.1	17.4	14.0	82.4	50.7	26.5	23.8	18.6	10.9	365
Marital status																
Currently Married/Co-habiting	9.2	21.9	3.5	4.6	15.3	56.5	31.2	12.8	10.7	77.1	47.9	21.9	22.3	22.7	9.8	3192
Never married	15.9	6.1	0.9	1.6	15.8	41.0	33.5	16.8	25.7	77.3	60.7	29.8	31.9	17.5	16.4	1347
Separated/Divorced	7.6	12.8	5.1	6.3	15.4	55.1	28.2	14.1	19.2	72.2	57.0	29.1	26.6	21.5	13.9	79
Widowed	6.3	6.3	4.8	7.9	17.5	63.5	28.6	12.7	11.1	76.6	42.2	19.0	17.5	17.5	12.7	63
Total	11.1	17.0	2.8	3.9	15.5	52.1	32.0	14.1	15.3	77.1	51.6	24.3	25.0	21.0	11.8	4714

14.21 Source of Information on use of Safe Screened Blood

Respondents' source of information on the use of safe screened blood was assessed and the results are presented in Table 14.21. Majority (77%) of the respondents indicated that their source of information on the use of safe screened blood was Radio, followed by Healthcare workers (57%) and Television (53%). The least mentioned sources of were Daughter (4%) and Son (4%).

Table 14.21: Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Sources of Information on the Use of Safe Screened Blood According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Parent	Spouse	Son	Daughter	Other relative	Health worker	Radio	TV	Bill board	Poster	friend	Rel. Leader	School Teacher	Clinic	Peer Educ.	Heard HIV message on condom use
Sex																
Male	16.8	15.3	3.9	4.3	18.0	52.6	80.9	50.2	25.0	24.3	30.7	16.2	13.4	27.7	12.1	3980
Female	18.5	19.6	4.0	4.4	21.0	60.6	73.6	51.1	24.8	24.3	31.8	16.8	14.0	36.9	126	3349
Location																
Rural	19.0	19.0	3.6	4.0	21.5	59.0	74.9	67.1	32.7	30.9	33.9	18.8	15.3	35.8	13.3	3948
Urban	16.4	15.7	4.3	4.6	17.6	53.9	79.8	36.6	18.3	18.7	28.9	14.5	12.3	28.6	11.5	3381
Zone																
North Central	24.3	21.5	4.2	4.2	20.1	60.5	79.6	47.7	22.7	21.8	35.0	17.4	16.3	38.5	15.9	936
North East	11.8	12.9	2.7	3.6	17.0	62.9	80.0	41.0	18.0	21.6	33.6	13.1	11.4	24.7	7.8	701
North West	7.4	7.1	1.4	1.4	10.3	46.8	82.0	18.8	6.9	5.5	14.8	7.5	5.2	12.7	2.9	1495
South East	23.7	21.5	5.0	5.1	23.8	55.8	75.1	52.5	24.3	27.6	38.1	21.1	17.5	42.3	17.6	1190
South-South	14.1	14.8	3.4	4.1	16.0	52.1	74.6	59.0	30.8	24.9	25.3	11.8	12.8	31.8	12.3	1168
South West	22.9	23.7	6.0	6.7	26.6	62.1	75.5	74.9	39.8	39.2	40.9	24.5	18.1	40.2	16.5	1838
Education																
Never attended sch	9.9	14.0	4.7	5.6	16.6	49.8	81.4	23.1	8.7	7.3	21.7	9.9	4.4	22.9	5.8	661
Qur'anic only	9.3	10.4	2.8	2.4	11.9	47.3	79.5	9.5	3.9	3.0	16.4	5.6	2.8	16.4	32.	440
Primary	12.5	16.2	4.1	4.7	18.4	57.1	77.2	37.6	15.4	15.0	26.8	14.7	8.5	30.0	8.3	1074
Secondary	21.7	17.8	3.9	4.2	21.4	56.9	77.2	57.5	27.6	27.9	33.5	18.2	16.9	32.9	13.3	3334
Higher	18.5	20.3	4.2	4.4	19.6	59.9	76.5	69.0	38.5	36.5	37.7	20.2	17.6	39.8	18.3	1708
Age group(Years)																
15-19	27.6	5.5	1.8	2.3	19.7	49.0	73.7	52.4	27.2	28.1	34.4	18.3	32.5	25.6	19.6	944
20-24	22.7	12.8	2.0	1.9	19.4	56.7	74.6	48.6	25.2	27.1	32.4	16.2	16.0	28.9	15.7	1115
25-29	17.1	16.6	1.7	1.9	19.6	59.5	79.3	51.7	26.1	24.7	30.9	15.7	12.6	32.9	13.0	1286
30-34	19.0	22.0	2.3	2.4	20.3	58.5	74.6	51.7	26.1	24.8	32.0	15.3	9.7	34.7	9.5	1115
35-39	15.3	22.2	3.4	4.4	18.4	58.0	78.8	52.7	24.1	23.1	30.6	15.8	8.8	34.3	9.3	855
40-44	10.7	22.0	5.5	6.6	18.6	57.0	80.5	51.2	24.3	21.6	29.2	17.1	9.9	32.5	9.4	751
45-49	12.7	23.1	11.1	11.9	20.6	57.6	80.0	49.4	24.3	21.5	29.5	19.1	8.4	37.2	10.2	608
50-64	8.6	17.5	9.8	9.8	17.5	51.2	82.5	45.3	18.9	19.5	28.2	15.4	7.1	31.0	8.9	656
Marital status																
Currently	13.2	21.7	4.9	5.3	18.1	57.4	78.7	47.0	21.7	20.5	28.5	14.8	8.3	32.8	8.8	4663
Never married	26.9	9.4	1.8	2.0	21.9	54.1	75.2	57.9	31.6	32.4	36.6	19.7	24.5	30.2	18.9	2367
Separated/Divorce	14.3	11.8	4.8	6.3	16.7	54.3	75.4	53.5	24.6	23.6	27.0	15.9	11.1	29.4	19.7	127
Widowed	8.0	4.5	8.8	10.6	19.5	56.6	80.5	41.6	24.1	18.6	28.3	16.1	12.4	33.6	14.2	113
Total	17.8	17.5	3.9	4.3	19.7	56.6	77.2	53.0	26.1	25.3	31.6	16.8	13.9	32.5	12.5	7329

14.20 Source of Information on Abstinence

Abstinence in the context of sex means deliberately refraining from sexual intercourse or more broadly from any sexual activity to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections. As shown in Table 14.22, majority of the respondents (80%) got their information on abstinence from Radio while the least mentioned source was Son. Based on findings in this study, Radio still has the highest listenership in Nigeria.

Table 14.22: Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Sources of Information on Abstinence According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Parent	Spouse	Son	Daughters	Other relatives	Health workers	Radio	TV	Bill board	Posters	friends	Rel. Leaders	School Teachers	Clinic	Peer Educ.	Heard HIV message on abstinence
Sex																
Male	27.4	13.7	3.0	3.2	20.0	39.1	81.8	50.2	25.6	24.5	49.3	28.3	15.0	22.3	12.7	5917
Female	32.1	18.9	3.4	4.0	22.3	44.6	77.0	51.2	24.1	22.9	47.8	27.7	16.8	27.7	13.1	4991
Location																
Rural	30.3	15.8	3.2	3.5	21.8	43.4	79.0	68.0	33.2	29.7	49.9	27.9	16.8	27.7	14.1	5828
Urban	28.9	16.3	3.2	3.6	20.4	40.2	80.1	35.6	17.7	18.6	47.6	28.2	15.1	22.3	11.8	5081
Zone																
North Central	31.3	18.0	3.1	2.9	16.3	43.6	80.6	48.6	25.0	23.7	51.1	20.7	16.1	27.8	14.6	1370
North East	25.6	11.9	1.5	1.7	23.2	50.8	80.2	36.9	18.1	22.4	55.7	29.3	11.8	18.4	8.3	885
North West	22.6	16.5	1.1	1.6	15.9	33.3	75.8	15.2	6.3	8.8	37.4	33.8	6.8	10.7	4.3	1641
South East	31.2	16.4	3.2	3.8	23.6	39.8	79.9	46.7	22.2	22.8	51.8	29.6	20.1	30.9	15.5	1840
South-South	27.8	13.0	3.1	3.4	19.8	36.6	80.5	57.1	27.8	23.8	44.8	22.9	17.6	22.2	11.7	2071
South West	33.8	18.1	4.9	5.4	24.5	47.0	80.3	72.2	36.3	32.6	52.1	30.5	18.0	30.7	17.1	3102
Education																
Never attended sch	24.7	17.2	3.7	4.0	19.8	38.1	77.5	23.5	8.9	10.1	43.5	20.7	5.9	19.2	6.5	954
Qur'anic only	19.7	19.7	1.2	.8	15.0	28.7	75.8	10.5	4.2	6.5	38.0	29.5	3.8	11.5	3.0	604
Primary	21.3	17.3	3.7	5.2	19.0	40.7	79.3	37.0	15.1	15.7	45.9	22.9	8.8	20.5	8.6	1613
Secondary	34.5	14.1	3.0	3.4	22.1	42.2	79.8	55.4	26.9	25.0	49.8	29.1	19.5	25.0	14.1	5359
Higher	28.6	18.4	3.6	3.5	22.0	45.6	81.0	70.4	38.8	36.2	52.6	31.7	19.5	32.8	17.9	2366
Age Group (Years)																
15-19	47.6	5.6	1.1	1.7	25.5	38.7	78.9	52.2	25.0	25.6	54.6	32.2	34.3	21.9	20.3	1713
20-24	39.2	12.3	1.3	2.0	22.7	40.7	76.6	50.2	26.6	25.9	51.0	30.4	19.3	23.0	15.1	1688
25-29	29.9	17.8	2.2	2.4	23.0	43.9	80.8	53.0	27.3	24.6	47.1	27.6	15.1	26.1	13.7	1816
30-34	26.4	19.8	2.2	2.0	20.5	44.7	77.8	51.9	26.7	24.5	48.4	25.5	10.7	26.8	10.8	1553
35-39	23.7	20.4	3.5	3.5	17.2	43.8	81.0	49.0	22.4	21.7	46.6	25.7	9.1	26.6	10.4	1224
40-44	19.8	21.2	5.7	5.9	18.0	42.3	80.4	49.8	25.4	23.9	47.3	28.0	9.6	26.7	9.2	1033
45-49	17.9	20.0	7.4	8.3	19.1	40.5	80.7	47.9	21.0	20.1	45.2	25.7	10.0	25.1	10.2	913
50-64	14.4	17.4	6.7	7.7	17.6	37.0	83.1	48.0	20.9	20.1	44.6	26.9	7.9	22.6	7.5	969
Marital status																
Currently Married/Co-habiting	22.0	21.5	4.2	4.4	18.4	41.8	79.7	47.0	21.7	20.6	45.4	25.3	9.0	25.0	9.0	6474
Never married	42.6	7.6	1.2	1.8	25.4	41.5	79.9	57.4	30.4	29.3	54.7	32.7	27.5	24.5	19.3	3980
Separated/Divorced	27.2	15.7	3.1	3.7	20.0	41.4	77.0	45.8	21.1	23.2	41.4	27.9	11.0	25.7	11.5	191
Widowed	17.6	6.9	9.0	12.2	18.6	37.2	76.6	39.9	26.3	17.6	38.3	23.9	10.6	19.6	9.0	189
Total	29.6	16.1	3.2	3.6	21.1	41.7	79.6	50.7	24.9	23.8	48.6	28.1	15.9	24.8	12.9	10908

14.21 Source of Information on Condom use

The most mentioned source of information on condom use was mostly Radio (83%), followed by Television (57%) and Friends (45%). Parents, Relations, Sons and Daughters were least mentioned by respondents as sources of information on condom use. The responses of respondents across the selected categories were similar. [Table 14.23]

Table 14.23: Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Source of Information on Condom Use According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Parent	Spouse	Son	Daughter	Other relative	Health worker	Radio	TV	Bill board	Poster	friend	Rel. Leader	School Teacher	Clinic	Peer Educ.	Heard HIV message on condom use
Sex																
Male	7.4	14.5	1.7	1.9	13.6	39.0	85.4	54.7	26.5	26.1	47.1	9.0	11.3	22.2	11.2	7411
Female	8.6	21.3	2.3	2.5	16.0	44.8	80.1	58.8	25.7	24.4	41.6	9.1	12.2	29.3	10.7	5629
Location																
Rural	9.0	19.8	1.8	1.9	15.6	43.9	80.3	74.7	33.8	31.4	45.3	10.4	12.2	28.5	12.0	6914
Urban	7.0	15.4	2.1	2.4	13.8	39.3	85.6	40.4	19.4	20.0	44.2	7.8	11.2	22.5	10.0	6126
Zone																
North Central	8.4	18.0	1.5	1.7	11.8	43.9	84.9	56.1	23.4	24.1	47.3	7.7	13.0	29.4	12.9	1621
North East	4.0	10.5	.7	.9	13.8	51.1	85.2	42.4	24.4	31.3	52.2	7.2	11.1	21.9	8.2	890
North West	3.3	7.1	1.0	.6	8.5	35.0	88.3	23.2	11.0	12.2	35.0	4.9	7.8	14.7	6.6	1814
South East	9.7	18.7	2.7	2.7	16.7	39.0	81.0	51.4	24.9	24.4	43.5	10.4	13.2	27.5	10.9	2178
South-South	7.4	19.2	1.7	2.5	15.4	37.6	83.4	59.6	27.3	24.0	46.0	7.3	11.1	22.4	10.2	2762
South West	10.2	21.8	2.7	2.9	17.2	45.6	80.4	76.6	34.9	32.4	46.3	12.4	12.6	30.2	13.5	3776
Education																
Never attended school	4.4	11.3	3.3	3.8	11.9	38.9	84.6	26.9	10.5	10.2	34.4	6.8	4.2	21.9	6.3	948
Qur'anic only	1.5	3.9	.7	.7	7.9	34.0	87.5	16.6	8.6	8.5	33.3	5.2	4.6	18.0	6.4	546
Primary	5.8	15.6	2.6	2.4	13.6	40.6	84.3	42.5	17.5	17.5	39.4	7.5	6.6	22.0	7.5	2011
Secondary	8.7	17.5	1.6	1.9	15.1	40.4	82.3	60.0	25.8	25.4	46.2	8.9	13.2	24.3	11.1	6699
Higher	10.0	23.4	2.3	2.3	16.6	47.0	82.9	75.7	41.8	39.3	50.7	11.9	15.5	32.4	15.5	2824
Age group (Years)																
15-19	12.2	6.2	1.0	.8	15.4	36.1	81.1	56.6	25.1	26.1	48.3	9.3	26.1	20.5	17.1	1889
20-24	9.9	16.0	.7	.9	13.5	40.6	81.8	57.5	27.8	27.4	51.0	7.7	14.3	22.8	13.2	2064
25-29	8.9	21.1	1.1	1.0	16.4	43.0	83.0	58.7	27.4	26.0	45.1	9.0	11.4	27.0	11.5	2289
30-34	7.3	22.7	1.1	1.4	14.9	44.3	81.5	58.8	27.7	26.3	44.8	9.3	8.1	27.9	8.8	1930
35-39	6.3	22.1	2.0	2.1	14.0	42.3	84.2	55.2	24.7	23.4	44.2	8.2	6.3	26.6	8.9	1522
40-44	4.8	17.7	2.7	3.8	14.6	43.6	85.7	54.6	26.6	26.7	40.5	10.2	7.3	27.7	8.3	1223
45-49	5.1	18.7	5.6	6.2	15.6	44.1	86.1	53.5	25.7	22.4	37.6	11.4	7.7	27.9	8.2	1018
50-64	4.4	15.0	5.5	5.4	11.5	38.3	84.5	52.8	21.9	21.5	37.7	8.2	5.1	23.0	7.1	1107
Marital status																
Currently Married/Co-habiting	5.9	20.5	2.5	2.9	13.7	42.9	83.8	53.7	23.4	22.7	40.5	8.4	6.6	27.1	7.9	7740
Never married	11.2	12.8	.7	.6	16.1	39.1	82.0	61.8	30.6	29.8	51.9	10.1	20.3	22.3	15.8	4756
Separated/Divorced	9.4	16.5	2.5	2.5	15.6	42.0	81.1	57.2	27.3	28.1	47.1	8.6	10.3	27.0	12.8	244
Widowed	4.1	11.8	9.8	10.3	15.4	41.5	85.1	44.1	24.1	22.6	34.4	10.3	7.7	25.8	11.3	197
Total	7.9	17.5	2.0	2.2	14.7	41.5	83.1	56.5	26.1	25.3	44.7	9.0	11.7	25.3	11.0	13042

14.22 Source of Information on Injection Safety

Responses were solicited from respondents on their source of information on injection safety. Majority of the respondents (79%) mentioned Radio as their main source of information, followed by Healthcare workers (61%) and Television (50%). The least mentioned sources of information were Peer Educators (10%), Daughter (4%) and Son (4%).

Table 14.24: Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Sources of Information on Injection Safety According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Parent	Spouse	Son	Daughter	Other relative	Health worker	Radio	TV	Bill board	Poster	friend	Rel. Leader	School Teacher	Clinic	Peer Educ.	Heard about Injection safety
Sex																
Male	15.2	15.6	3.5	3.7	20.1	57.9	81.2	49.7	22.5	23.3	30.2	14.1	12.7	25.3	10.2	3965
Female	17.3	19.6	4.2	4.8	20.2	64.4	75.6	51.1	21.9	22.5	30.4	15.1	14.1	33.4	10.3	3577
Location																
Rural	17.4	19.1	4.0	4.1	22.3	62.2	77.5	67.4	30.0	29.4	34.0	17.0	14.3	33.4	11.3	4111
Urban	15.2	16.2	3.7	4.3	18.3	59.9	79.3	36.3	15.8	17.5	27.2	12.5	12.6	25.6	9.4	3431
Zone																
North Central	17.1	16.4	2.5	2.8	14.9	65.6	80.2	50.1	21.0	23.7	29.4	11.9	13.4	32.3	13.7	858
North East	17.9	17.6	3.6	3.6	21.8	64.9	83.3	39.3	15.2	22.5	36.4	14.3	13.3	24.4	7.3	701
North West	6.9	8.6	1.4	1.5	13.3	59.3	81.1	17.7	7.2	7.5	16.7	6.4	6.0	12.3	3.9	1573
South East	21.8	20.1	4.6	4.9	22.4	55.8	77.4	53.0	21.2	25.4	35.0	18.3	17.5	40.8	13.3	1243
South-South	14.0	16.4	3.8	4.2	18.1	58.3	74.2	61.5	25.5	22.9	25.5	12.2	14.7	28.7	10.9	1149
South West	20.3	24.0	5.8	6.8	26.9	63.7	77.3	71.8	35.7	33.3	38.8	21.2	15.9	35.6	12.4	2018
Education																
Never attended sch	12.7	18.3	7.7	8.0	21.6	59.9	78.7	22.9	9.6	8.7	23.6	9.7	5.7	24.1	6.3	705
Qur'anic only	6.4	8.5	0.5	0.9	11.0	57.0	82.6	8.1	2.6	2.8	14.2	4.8	1.7	11.9	1.7	581
Primary	10.8	18.8	4.9	5.6	19.0	61.4	78.2	37.9	13.8	13.4	26.3	12.7	7.2	25.8	6.8	1129
Secondary	20.2	16.8	3.2	3.7	20.8	59.9	77.6	57.6	24.3	25.2	32.9	15.7	16.4	30.9	10.8	3460
Higher	16.5	21.1	3.9	4.0	22.0	64.8	79.2	70.6	36.2	37.9	36.0	19.1	18.6	36.0	16.1	1657
Age group (Years)																
15-19	27.9	4.6	1.0	.9	21.4	53.7	75.6	49.6	22.7	24.6	33.9	16.6	30.5	24.1	16.3	984
20-24	21.4	12.5	1.2	1.3	19.8	62.5	77.0	52.5	24.1	26.0	30.4	14.1	17.3	26.3	10.9	1129
25-29	17.0	19.1	1.4	2.0	21.0	62.2	76.8	52.7	24.0	24.4	29.0	13.3	12.1	29.1	10.3	1335
30-34	13.7	22.4	1.9	1.4	18.3	63.8	78.4	51.8	22.2	23.0	31.9	13.5	9.9	32.7	7.7	1134
35-39	12.3	20.0	3.3	4.4	17.0	60.7	78.5	50.7	21.3	21.0	28.2	12.5	8.0	30.2	9.7	921
40-44	9.6	22.4	6.1	6.9	19.1	59.7	80.5	47.8	22.2	20.7	28.2	14.8	8.8	30.6	8.3	741
45-49	11.4	21.1	11.6	13.8	22.3	64.8	82.1	45.7	19.4	19.1	29.6	17.3	8.5	31.6	8.3	663
50-64	10.2	21.5	11.6	10.7	23.7	60.0	83.4	47.4	19.1	20.7	30.4	16.6	7.3	29.8	9.1	635
Marital status																
Currently Married / Co-habiting	12.1	22.6	4.8	5.1	18.5	62.2	79.0	46.8	19.3	19.5	27.5	12.6	7.7	29.5	7.9	4855
Never married	25.0	8.2	1.2	1.6	23.2	58.0	77.6	58.3	28.5	30.2	36.0	18.2	25.0	27.5	14.9	2388
Separated/Divorced	15.0	10.5	4.4	5.3	23.0	65.5	78.8	51.3	21.2	21.9	28.1	14.2	9.7	36.6	9.7	114
Widowed	8.1	9.7	16.9	22.0	22.6	63.7	79.7	37.4	17.7	17.1	28.2	20.3	12.9	34.7	8.9	125
Total	16.2	17.5	3.8	4.2	20.1	61.0	78.5	50.4	22.2	22.9	30.3	14.6	13.4	29.1	10.2	7542

14.23 Personal Communications on HIV & AIDS and Family Planning

Respondents were asked about their personal communications with someone on HIV & AIDS and family planning issues. The responses to these questions are presented in Table 14.25. Study results showed that 24% of the respondents had encouraged someone to abstain from sex, 16% encouraged someone to use condoms and 11% had encouraged someone to use modern family planning methods.

Table 14.25: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Who Encouraged Someone In The Last 12 Months to Use HIV Prevention and Family Planning Methods According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Encouraged someone to use condoms	Encouraged someone to abstain from sex	Encouraged someone to use modern Family Planning methods	All respondents
Sex				
Female	12.6	22.2	11.1	15639
Male	19	26.5	10.1	15596
Location				
Urban	22.1	31.1	14.8	9787
Rural	12.4	20.7	8.3	21448
Zone				
North Central	17.3	24.4	10.6	6008
North East	10.3	21.7	7.1	4875
North West	5.3	12.4	4.9	6152
South East	15.5	26.7	9	4282
South-South	23.8	30.3	15.4	4939
South West	23.1	32.5	16	4979
Education				
Never attended	3.8	10.3		7656
Qur'anic only	3.4	12.7	3.5	2258
Primary	12.7	24.2	2.4	5264
Secondary	19.9	28.9	10.4	12172
Higher	35.8	42.4	12.5	3835
Age group (Years)				
15-19	9.7	19.9	4.4	5243
20-24	17.7	21.7	7.6	4848
25-29	20.1	24.7	12.8	5000
30-34	18	25	13.2	4336
35-39	17.3	26.1	14.6	3457
40-44	15.8	26.9	12.6	3094
45-49	13.4	27.7	12.7	2626
50-64	13.1	27.0	10.3	2631
Marital status				
Currently Married/Co-habiting	13.9	23.5	11.7	19943
Never married	19.9	26.2	8.2	9624
Separated/Divorced	18.7	23.8	12.5	599
Widowed	12	26.5	12.2	646
Total	15.8	24.3	10.6	31235

14.24 Discussion and conclusions

Study findings indicate a generally low level of health communication on reproductive health issues among the Nigerian population. Most parents and guardians did not engage in communication with their adolescent children and wards about sexual and reproductive health issues. There was poor reproductive health communication in family and non-family settings. Many respondents were not comfortable discussing sexually-related matters with family members or non-family members, such as religious leaders and teachers. The finding that only 17% of young persons (15-19 years) were comfortable to discuss sexual matters with their mothers and 10% were comfortable to discuss with their fathers has significant implications for the acquisition of correct information on sexuality and related issues by young people. The situation is made more challenging by the finding that only 10% of young people aged 15-19 years indicated that they were comfortable with discussing sexual matters with their teachers and 7% with their religious leaders. Some parents may still have the fear that providing sex education will encourage young people to experiment sex and may increase risky sexual behaviour. Appropriate strategies need to be identified to bridge this gap.

The findings from this study also revealed that more than half of the respondents had not communicated on family planning with their spouses. Most respondents were of the opinion that the support of a spouse is important for family planning and the main obstacle for not discussing family planning with spouse is that they do not know how to start the discussion. Majority of the respondents reported that all the institutions cited in the study, including religious groups, traditional leaders, the government, private sector and the media were all supportive of HIV and AIDS activities. These leaders need to be mobilised to further increase their support for family planning as they are important channels for promoting family planning at all levels.

Communication is now a vital and indispensable part of many interventions. Communication interventions can increase demand for services and have an impact on health knowledge, attitudes, behaviours and practices. The findings in this study indicate that respondents support the use of the radio, print media and television for communication on reproductive health issues. Radio has very high listenership, therefore it is the main channel that will likely provide the greatest reach to the people at all levels. Mass media is a powerful tool which needs to be continually tapped to establish new social norms and promote social change.

SECTION 15

HIV TESTING

15.0 Introduction

HIV prevalence data provide important information to plan national response, to evaluate programme impact, and to measure progress in the national multi-sectoral strategic framework for the control of HIV and AIDS. The understanding of the distribution of HIV infection within the population and analysis of the social, biological and behavioural factors associated with it offer new insights about the HIV epidemic in Nigeria, which should lead to more precisely targeted messages and prioritized interventions.

In Nigeria, estimates of HIV prevalence have been based on sentinel survey of women attending antenatal clinics (ANC). This system, which excludes men, non-pregnant women and even pregnant women who do not attend antenatal clinics, does not provide a true representative data for the general population. NARHS Plus is the first national HIV testing survey of the general population which was aimed at providing HIV estimates at national, zonal and state levels. It also provides a measure of HIV prevalence for women and men.

15.1 HIV Testing Acceptance

Table 15.1 shows that the national HIV testing acceptance among respondents in this survey was 76%. This was higher in the rural areas (77%) than in the urban areas (73%). Overall, acceptance was highest in the South South zone (84%), among respondents with primary education (80%), in the 15-24 years age group (77%) and the separated/divorced (81%).

Table 15.1: Percentage Distribution of HIV Testing Acceptance among All Respondents by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Male		Respondents	Female		Respondents	All		Respondents
	Acceptance	Refusal		Acceptance	Refusal		Acceptance	Refusal	
Location									
Urban	71.0	29.0	4874	74.4	25.6	4913	72.7	27.3	9787
Rural	77.0	23.0	10722	76.9	23.1	10726	76.9	23.1	21448
Zone									
North Central	75.6	24.4	3055	77.5	22.5	2953	76.5	23.5	6008
North East	77.5	22.5	2526	77.7	22.3	2349	77.6	22.4	4875
North West	64.1	35.9	3116	64.7	35.3	3036	64.4	35.6	6152
South East	78.1	21.9	2024	79.5	20.5	2258	78.8	21.2	4282
South South	84.6	15.4	2407	83.4	16.6	2532	84.0	16.0	4939
South West	75.6	24.4	2468	78.2	21.8	2511	76.9	23.1	4979
Education									
No Formal Education	73.8	26.2	2810	70.6	29.4	4846	71.8	28.2	7656
Qur'anic only	64.3	35.7	1358	67.8	32.2	900	65.7	34.3	2258
Primary	77.7	22.3	2644	81.5	18.5	2620	79.6	20.4	5264
Secondary	77.5	22.5	6403	79.4	20.6	5769	78.4	21.6	12172
Higher	72.1	27.9	2349	75.2	24.8	1486	73.3	26.7	3835
Marital Status									
Currently married/LW sexual	74.2	25.8	9229	75.4	24.6	10714	74.8	25.2	19943
Never married	75.7	24.3	5774	77.8	22.2	3850	76.5	23.5	9624
Separated/Divorce	81.2	18.8	222	81.3	18.7	377	81.3	18.7	599
Widowed	78.7	21.3	147	76.6	23.4	499	77.1	22.9	646
Wealth Quintile									
poorest	74.9	25.1	3256	74.5	25.5	3717	74.7	25.3	6973
poorer	75.5	24.5	3376	75.3	24.7	3270	75.4	24.6	6646
Average	76.9	23.1	3320	79.0	21.0	3051	77.9	22.1	6371
Wealthier	78.2	21.8	3038	78.2	21.8	2860	78.2	21.8	5898
wealthiest	68.7	31.3	2573	73.7	26.3	2714	71.3	28.7	5287
Age Group (Years)									
15-19	74.8	25.2	2473	74.9	25.1	2770	74.9	25.1	5243
20-24	74.8	25.2	2035	76.8	23.2	2813	76.0	24.0	4848
25-29	76.2	23.8	2098	77.8	22.2	2902	77.1	22.9	5000
30-34	72.9	27.1	1987	72.7	27.3	2349	72.8	27.2	4336
35-39	75.5	24.5	1696	76.4	23.6	1761	76.0	24.0	3457
40-44	74.9	25.1	1533	78.1	21.9	1561	76.5	23.5	3094
45-49	74.1	25.9	1143	76.3	23.7	1483	75.3	24.7	2626
50-64	75.4	24.6	2631	na	na	na	75.4	24.6	2631
Total	74.9	25.1	15596	76.0	24.0	15639	75.5	24.5	31235

15.2 Overall HIV Prevalence

Table 15.2 shows the overall HIV prevalence and prevalence by selected characteristics. The national HIV prevalence obtained in this survey was 3% showing a slight decline when compared to NARHS 2007(3.6%). It was higher among the wealthier (4%) than the poorest (3.0%); slightly higher in the rural area (4%) compared to the urban area (3%). It was highest in the South South zone (6%) and lowest in the South East (2%). Prevalence was generally higher among respondents with primary and secondary education (4% each) and lowest among respondents that had Qur'anic education only (2%). HIV prevalence was highest among the 35- 39 years age group (4%) and lowest among the 15-19 years age group (3%) with the widowed having the highest prevalence (6%). The pattern of distribution of HIV prevalence by sex showed that irrespective of sex disaggregation, the HIV prevalence pattern is the same across all selected background characteristics. Figure 15.1 shows the distribution of HIV Prevalence by sex and zones while Figure 15.2 shows HIV Prevalence by age group and sex.

Table 15.2: HIV Prevalence According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Positive	95% CI	Total
Location			
Urban	3.2	2.8 -- 3.6	7411
Rural	3.6	3.3 -- 3.9	16704
Zone			
North Central	3.4	3.0 -- 4.0	4617
North East	3.5	3.0 -- 4.2	3874
North West	3.2	2.7 -- 3.8	4004
South East	1.8	1.4 -- 2.3	3315
South South	5.5	4.9 -- 6.3	4224
South West	2.8	2.3 -- 3.4	4081
Education			
No Formal Education	2.5	2.1 -- 2.9	5625
Qur'anic only	2.4	1.7 -- 3.3	1524
Primary	3.9	3.3 -- 4.5	4244
Secondary	3.9	3.5 -- 4.3	9793
Higher	3.5	2.9 -- 4.2	2899
Marital Status			
Currently Married/LW	3.5	3.3 -- 3.8	15307
Never married	3.1	2.7 -- 3.5	7521
Separated/Divorced	4.1	2.7 -- 6.2	493
Widowed	6.2	4.4 -- 8.6	500
No response	2.6	0.9 -- 7.1	124
Wealth Quintile			
Poorest	2.9	2.5 -- 3.4	5322
Poorer	3.2	2.7 -- 3.7	5088
Average	3.6	3.2 -- 4.2	5038
Wealthier	3.7	3.2 -- 4.3	4733
Wealthiest	3.5	3.0 -- 4.2	3899
Age Group (Years)			
15-19	2.9	2.4 -- 3.5	3992
20-24	3.2	2.7 -- 3.8	3759
25-29	3.4	2.9 -- 4.0	3927
30-34	4.0	3.4 -- 4.7	3267
35-39	4.4	3.7 -- 5.2	2681
40-44	2.9	2.3 -- 3.6	2423
45-49	3.7	3.0 -- 4.6	2031
50-64	3.3	2.6 -- 4.2	2035
Total	3.4	3.2 -- 3.6	24115

Figure 15.1: HIV Prevalence by Sex and Zones; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

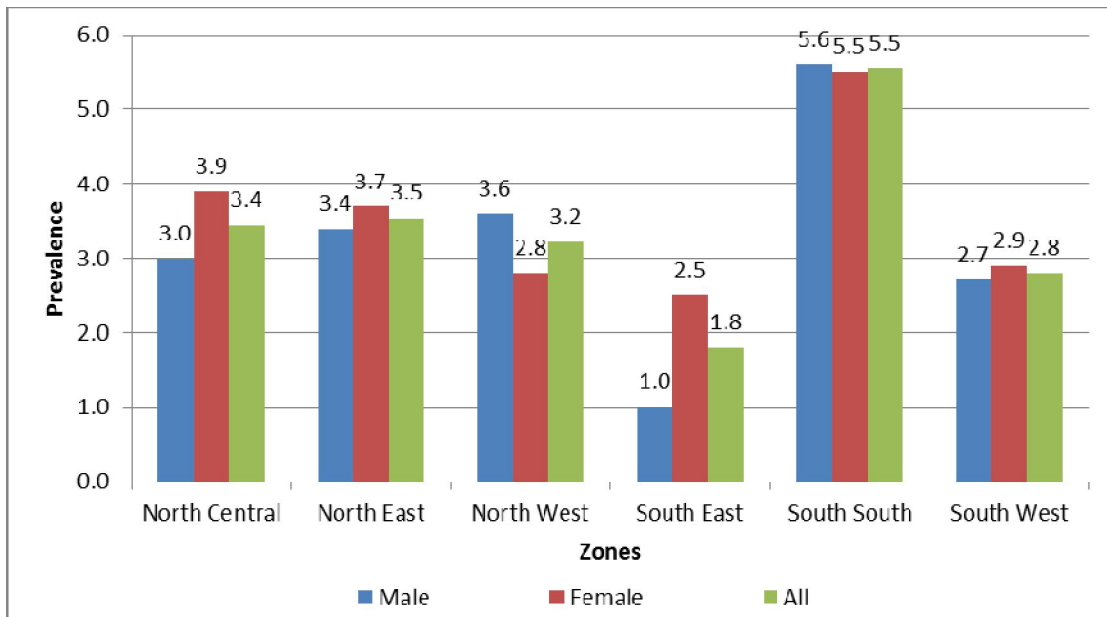
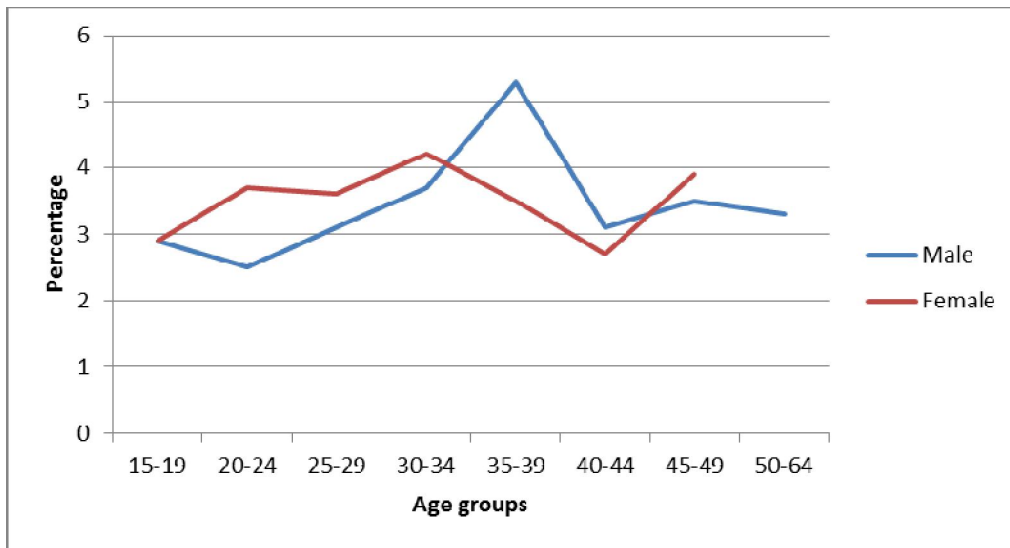


Table 15.3: HIV Prevalence of all Respondents According to Selected Background Characteristics: FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Positive	Male	Positive	Female	Positive	Total
Location						
Urban	2.9	3644	3.4	3767	3.2	7411
Rural	3.6	8392	3.6	8312	3.6	16704
Zone						
North Central	3.0	2329	3.9	2288	3.4	4617
North East	3.4	2000	3.7	1874	3.5	3874
North West	3.6	2081	2.8	1923	3.2	4004
South East	1.0	1552	2.5	1763	1.8	3315
South South	5.6	2064	5.5	2160	5.5	4224
South West	2.7	2010	2.9	2071	2.8	4081
Education						
No Formal Education	2.9	2129	2.2	3496	2.5	5625
Qur'anic only	2.6	919	2.0	605	2.4	1524
Primary	3.2	2089	4.5	2155	3.9	4244
Secondary	3.6	5117	4.2	4676	3.9	9793
Higher	3.5	1761	3.5	1138	3.5	2899
Marital Status						
Currently	3.7	7081	3.4	8226	3.5	15307
Never married	2.9	4493	3.4	3028	3.1	7521
Separated/Divorced	1.7	182	5.5	311	4.1	493
Widowed	5.7	119	6.3	381	6.2	500
No response	2.5	83	2.7	41	2.6	124
Wealth Quintile						
poorest	3.0	2511	2.8	2811	2.9	5322
poorer	3.1	2603	3.3	2485	3.2	5088
Average	3.5	2604	3.8	2434	3.6	5038
Wealthier	3.4	2453	4.1	2280	3.7	4733
wealthiest	3.6	1844	3.5	2055	3.5	3899
Age Group (Years)						
15-19	2.9	1903	2.9	2089	2.9	3992
20-24	2.5	1570	3.7	2189	3.2	3759
25-29	3.1	1633	3.6	2294	3.4	3927
30-34	3.7	1517	4.2	1750	4.0	3267
35-39	5.3	1310	3.5	1371	4.4	2681
40-44	3.1	1186	2.7	1237	2.9	2423
45-49	3.5	882	3.9	1149	3.7	2031
50-64	3.3	2035	NA	NA	3.3	2035
Total	3.3	12036	3.5	12079	3.4	24115

NA: Not Applicable

Figure 15.2: HIV Prevalence by age group and Sex; FMoH, Nigeria, 2012



15.3 Prevalence by State and Sex of Respondents

Overall, the prevalence was 3% with a range of 0.4% (Zamfara State) to 15 % (Rivers States). Females had higher prevalence. Twelve states had prevalence above that of Gombe which has the same prevalence as the national value.

Table 15.4: Prevalence of HIV by State and Sex of Respondents; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Positive	Male	Positive	Female	Positive	All Tested
Abia	2.3	230	4.2	281	3.3	511
Adamawa	2.2	439	1.7	412	1.9	851
Akwaibom	6.3	465	6.8	444	6.5	909
Anambra	0.6	313	1.8	383	1.2	696
Bauchi	0.6	307	0.6	300	0.6	607
Bayelsa	0.7	303	4.3	390	2.7	693
Benue	5.8	381	5.4	373	5.6	754
Borno	2.5	289	2.1	218	2.4	507
Crossriver	4.8	390	3.7	368	4.4	758
Delta	0.5	342	0.7	412	0.7	754
Ebonyi	0.6	277	1.1	319	0.9	596
Edo	0.6	336	0.9	344	0.8	680
Ekiti	0.4	421	0.0	392	0.2	813
Enugu	1.0	325	1.6	381	1.3	706
Gombe	2.6	353	4.3	340	3.4	693
Imo	1.2	407	3.8	399	2.5	806
Jigawa	2.8	293	1.6	321	2.1	614
Kaduna	10.1	387	8.1	306	9.2	693
Kano	1.6	247	1.1	289	1.3	536
Katsina	0.5	151	0.4	186	0.7	337
Kebbi	0.7	388	0.9	329	0.8	717
Kogi	0.9	377	1.9	367	1.4	744
Kwara	0.9	368	2.1	317	1.4	685
Lagos	1.5	252	2.7	297	2.2	549
Nasarawa	5.6	380	10.7	350	8.1	730
Niger	2.0	255	0.4	253	1.2	508
Ogun	0.5	374	0.7	405	0.6	779
Ondo	5.1	181	4.0	232	4.3	413
Osun	2.4	410	2.8	391	2.6	801
Oyo	5.6	372	5.6	354	5.6	726
Plateau	0.8	306	3.2	404	2.3	710
Rivers	15.0	228	15.4	202	15.2	430
Sokoto	5.0	215	8.7	136	6.4	351
Taraba	11.4	417	9.6	434	10.5	851
Yobe	4.3	195	7.1	170	5.3	365
Zamfara	0.0	400	0.8	356	0.4	756
FCT	6.2	262	9.0	224	7.5	486
Total	3.3	12036	3.5	12079	3.4	24115

15.4 HIV Prevalence and use of Drinks Containing Alcohol

Drinking alcohol has been associated with high risk sexual behaviour. Table 15.5 shows the HIV prevalence among respondents who used alcohol. It shows a prevalence of 5% among respondents who took drinks containing alcohol everyday, 4% among those who took alcohol at least once a week, 4% among those who took alcohol less than once a week and 3% among those who never took alcohol. For those who took drinks containing alcohol every-day, HIV prevalence was higher among females (7%) than their male counterparts (4%). It was highest in the North East zone (11%), among those with no formal education (11%), in the 15-19 year age group (8%), widowed (25%) and among the poorest respondents (7%).

Table 15.5: Percentage Distribution of HIV Prevalence by Use of Drinks Containing Alcohol According to Selected Background Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Frequency of testing												Total N
	Everyday		At least once		Less than once a week		Never		Not Sure/		%		
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N		%	N
Sex													
Male	4.1	764	3.9	2040	3.7	841	3.1	8265	1.8	111	3.3	12036	
Female	7.1	237	6	759	4.4	516	3.2	10463	2.4	91	3.5	12079	
Location													
Urban	4.7	242	5.4	765	1.4	369	2.9	5972	1.9	56	3.2	7411	
Rural	4.8	759	6	2034	5.1	988	3.3	12756	3	146	3.6	16704	
Zone													
North Central	3.3	167	5.3	409	5.5	150	3.1	3848	3.6	40	3.4	4617	
North East	11	220	7.9	267	4.7	61	2.8	3296	5	24	3.5	3874	
North West	-	52	7.3	138	-	33	3.1	3747	4.3	28	3.2	4004	
South East	2.9	153	0.8	687	2.5	353	1.9	2067	2.2	49	1.8	3315	
South South	4.4	282	5.5	907	6.2	541	5.6	2456	2.9	34	5.5	4224	
South West	4.4	127	4.3	391	1.4	219	2.7	3314	0	27	2.8	4081	
Education													
No Formal Education	11.1	228	3.7	377	4.6	145	2.3	4820	4.3	46	2.5	5625	
Qur'anic only	-	11	4.1	44	-	11	2.4	1450	0	7	2.4	1524	
Primary	6.3	275	3.9	637	3.4	337	3.6	2952	2.8	39	3.9	4244	
Secondary	10	386	5.7	1281	3.7	652	3.6	7395	1.5	73	3.9	9793	
Higher	-	99	2	458	5.3	211	3.7	2091	0	37	3.5	2899	
Marital Status													
Currently married/LW sexual	5	673	4.9	1758	4.1	824	3.2	11916	1.8	126	3.5	15307	
Never married	4	258	3.1	888	3.4	432	3	5869	1.6	69	3.1	7521	
Separated/Divorced	-	37	4.7	63	5.3	43	4.3	346	33.3	3	4.1	493	
Widowed	25	20	3.2	63	9.1	47	5.3	368	0	2	6.2	500	
No response	0	5	22.2	9	-	5	1.1	102	0	2	2.6	124	
Wealth Quintile													
poorest	6.9	294	6.5	356	4.2	143	2.4	4477	3.9	49	2.9	5322	
poorer	3.5	225	4.9	515	4.3	238	2.9	4063	6.4	38	3.2	5088	
Average	4.5	197	3.6	702	5	339	3.5	3764	0	33	3.6	5038	
Wealthier	4.8	179	4.5	664	4.4	335	3.5	3511	0	43	3.7	4733	
wealthiest	4.5	106	3.5	559	2	301	3.8	2893	0	39	3.5	3899	
Age Group (Years)													
15-19	7.7	71	5.1	241	2.4	130	2.6	3519	3.8	29	2.9	3992	
20-24	5	110	4.1	376	1.6	185	3.2	3051	0	31	3.2	3759	
25-29	4.7	143	4.8	465	5	221	3	3051	0	39	3.4	3927	
30-34	4.5	157	4.7	401	5.8	197	3.7	2484	0	25	4	3267	
35-39	5.6	116	4.4	349	6.3	155	4.1	2046	0	15	4.4	2681	
40-44	1.7	127	4.9	299	3.9	177	2.5	1798	11.1	19	2.9	2423	
45-49	6.1	111	5.1	255	2.5	127	3.5	1515	0	21	3.7	2031	
50-64	5.2	166	3.1	413	3.8	165	2.8	1264	3.8	23	na	2035	
Total	4.9	1001	4.4	2799	4	1357	3.2	18728	2.1	202	3.4	24115	

15.5 HIV Prevalence and Tobacco Smoking

Table 15.6 shows the HIV prevalence among respondents who smoked tobacco. It shows a prevalence of 4% among respondents who smoked tobacco and 3% among non-smokers. The prevalence among males who smoked tobacco (4%) was higher than among males who were not smoking tobacco (3%). The prevalence pattern was in the inverse among female respondents with HIV prevalence of 2% recorded among those who smoked and 4% among non-smokers. Among those who smoked tobacco, HIV prevalence was higher in the South South zone (5) and lowest in the South West zone (2%). There was no difference in HIV prevalence by location; prevalence in respondents who smoked was 4% in urban and rural areas, respectively. It was highest in the South South zone (5%), among those with higher education (5%), those in 35-99 year age group (6%) and among respondents who were widowed (11%).

Table 15.6: HIV Prevalence and Tobacco Smoking According to Selected Background Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	%	Smoked Tobacco	%	Did Not Smoke Tobacco
Sex				
Male	3.70	1010	3.3	11010
Female	1.9	56	3.5	12008
Location				
Urban	3.5	278	3.1	7126
Rural	3.6	788	3.6	15892
Zone				
North Central	3.7	213	3.4	4400
North East	4.4	125	3.5	3743
North West	3.5	145	3.2	3852
South East	2.7	191	1.8	3117
South South	5.1	242	5.6	3978
South West	2.2	150	2.8	3928
Education				
No Formal	1.9	178	2.5	5436
Qur'anic only	0.0	51	2.4	1473
Primary	4.5	248	3.8	3992
Secondary	3.7	440	3.9	9345
Higher	4.8	149	3.4	2747
Marital Status				
Currently	4.5	717	3.4	14579
Never married	1.4	292	3.1	7222
Separated/Divorced	3.6	30	4.1	462
Widowed	11.1	11	5.9	489
No response	0.0	7	2.7	116
Wealth Quintile				
Poorest	3.0	225	2.9	5093
Poorer	1.7	237	3.3	4841
Average	5.6	254	3.6	4781
Wealthier	4.0	207	3.7	4525
Wealthiest	3.4	142	3.6	3755
Age Group (Years)				
15-19	1.7	59	2.9	3932
20-24	1.0	109	3.3	3641
25-29	3.7	169	3.4	3751
30-34	4.0	179	3.9	3085
35-39	5.6	163	4.3	2517
40-44	3.4	123	2.9	2296
45-49	3.1	100	3.7	1929
50-64	5.0	164	3.1	1867
Total	3.6	1066	3.4	23018

15.6 HIV Prevalence by Use of Condom in Non-marital Sex

Table 15.7 shows HIV prevalence among all respondents who reported male condom use in the last sex act with a non-marital partner. The prevalence was 4% for those who used condom in their last non-marital sex act, compared to 5% among those who did not use condom. Among respondents who did not use condom in their last non-marital sex act, prevalence was higher in rural areas (5%), in the South South zone (7%), among the widowed (12 %) and in the 45-49 year age group (9%).

Table 15.7: HIV Prevalence among All Respondents Who Reported Male Condom Use in the Last Sex Act with a Non-Marital Partner According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Male				Female				All			
	Used condom		Didn't use		Used condom		Didn't use		Used condom		Didn't use	
	%	N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Location												
Urban	2.9	563	3.7	258	2.4	193	4.9	210	2.8	756	4.2	468
Rural	3.7	753	3.8	629	5.0	284	7.4	516	4.1	1037	5.4	1145
Zone												
North Central	3.2	301	2.6	208	3.7	74	4.4	161	3.3	375	3.4	369
North East	3.9	111	5.7	76	5.3	30	5.9	50	4.2	141	5.8	126
North West	11.0	65	8.2	59	0.0	15	3.2	31	8.9	80	6.5	90
South East	0.9	221	0.9	125	4.9	130	8.3	120	2.4	351	4.5	245
South South	3.9	348	4.8	291	5.8	142	9.4	257	4.5	490	7.0	548
South West	2.0	270	1.9	128	0.9	86	3.6	107	1.7	356	2.7	235
Education												
No Formal	5.7	39	0.0	94	6.7	16	3.7	108	6.0	55	2.0	202
Qur'anic only	0.0	8	8.7	22	0.0	2	0.0	12	0.0	10	5.6	34
Primary	5.3	131	2.3	143	2.3	44	9.0	102	4.5	175	5.1	245
Secondary	2.7	756	5.1	484	4.7	265	7.3	415	3.2	1021	6.1	899
Higher	3.5	382	2.1	143	2.2	149	4.9	89	3.1	531	3.2	232
Marital Status												
Currently	5.6	294	2.4	330	3.4	50	8.7	241	5.3	344	5.1	571
Never married	2.2	972	5.0	508	4.0	390	4.8	416	2.7	1362	4.9	924
Separated/Divorced	9.4	32	0.0	24	0.0	24	5.7	39	5.4	56	3.5	63
Widowed	33.3	6	0.0	14	0.0	9	19.2	25	13.3	15	12.3	39
Wealth Quintile												
poorest	3.2	76	2.6	140	6.3	19	3.4	117	3.8	95	3.0	257
poorer	2.5	183	4.9	165	1.8	62	5.9	142	2.3	245	5.4	307
Average	4.2	308	4.9	226	3.5	124	8.2	179	4.0	432	6.4	405
Wealthier	2.0	402	2.9	222	5.0	138	7.6	162	2.8	540	4.9	384
wealthiest	4.4	346	3.3	133	3.4	132	5.6	125	4.1	478	4.4	258
Age Group (Years)												
15-19	2.3	138	7.7	112	6.7	86	5.6	165	4.0	224	6.4	277
20-24	3.0	345	3.2	202	3.0	178	3.7	206	3.0	523	3.5	408
25-29	2.6	355	4.2	175	3.9	137	9.2	146	3.0	492	6.5	321
30-34	2.5	207	5.2	128	2.1	44	4.2	84	2.4	251	4.8	212
35-39	5.1	119	1.6	70	5.0	15	9.3	57	5.1	134	5.1	127
40-44	3.5	59	2.0	54	0.0	10	2.9	39	3.0	69	2.4	93
45-49	5.6	53	1.9	57	12.5	7	21.4	29	6.4	60	8.5	86
50-64	11.4	40	1.2	89	na	na	na	na	11.4	40	1.2	89
Total	3.4	1316	3.8	887	3.8	477	6.6	726	3.5	1793	5.1	1613

15.7 HIV Prevalence and Sexual Activity

Table 15.8 shows HIV prevalence by sexual activity of all respondents. HIV prevalence was higher among respondents who had ever had sex (4%) than those who had never had sex (2%). Prevalence was 4% among male respondents who had ever had sex and 2% among male respondents who had never had sex while it was 4% among the *ever had sex* females and 3% among female respondents who had never had sex. Prevalence was also higher in the South South zone among respondents who had ever had sex (6%) and those who had never had sex (4%) than in other zones. While those who had ever had sex had higher prevalence than those who had never had sex according to educational status this was not so for those who had Qur'anic education (Ever had sex was 2% and never had sex was 3%) or higher education (Ever had sex was 3% and never had sex was 4%). Age group 30-34 years had the highest HIV prevalence among respondents who had never had sex (8%) and 35-39 year age group had the highest prevalence among respondents who had ever had sex (4%).

Table 15.8: HIV Prevalence by Sexual Activity of All Respondents According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Male				Female				All			
	Ever had sex		Never had sex		Ever had sex		Never had sex		Ever had sex		Never had sex	
	%	N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N
Location												
Urban	3.0	2870	2.5	774	3.6	3114	2.6	653	3.3	5984	2.5	14
Rural	3.9	6775	2.3	161	3.8	7134	2.5	1178	3.8	1390	2.4	27
Zone												
North Central	3.4	1897	1.3	432	4.2	1926	2.3	362	3.8	3823	1.8	79
North East	3.8	1592	1.8	408	3.7	1631	3.9	243	3.7	3223	2.6	65
North West	3.5	1621	4.2	460	2.9	1735	1.7	188	3.2	3356	3.5	64
South East	1.3	1196	0.3	356	3.1	1342	0.8	421	2.3	2538	0.6	77
South South	6.1	1717	3.3	347	5.6	1892	4.3	268	5.8	3609	3.7	61
South West	2.7	1622	2.4	388	2.8	1722	3.0	349	2.8	3344	2.7	73
Education												
No Formal	3.2	1873	0.9	256	2.2	3298	1.8	198	2.6	5171	1.3	45
Qur'anic only	2.6	777	3.0	142	2.0	562	2.5	43	2.3	1339	2.9	18
Primary	3.3	1831	2.8	258	4.7	1968	2.1	187	4.0	3799	2.5	44
Secondary	4.2	3577	2.3	154	4.7	3421	2.5	1255	4.4	6998	2.4	27
Higher	3.3	1572	4.5	189	3.6	990	3.3	148	3.4	2562	4.0	33
Marital Status												
Currently	3.2	7022	1.6	59	3.3	8162	3.2	64	3.3	1518	2.4	12
Never married	2.5	2211	2.5	228	4.6	1293	2.5	1735	3.3	3504	2.5	40
Separated/Divorced	0.0	173	0.0	9	5.6	308	0.0	3	3.6	481	0.0	12
Widowed	0.0	118	0.0	1	6.3	379	0.0	2	4.8	497	0.0	3
Wealth												
poorest	3.4	2041	1.2	470	2.8	2479	3.3	332	3.1	4520	2.1	80
poorer	3.1	2081	3.1	522	3.6	2180	1.8	305	3.4	4261	2.6	82
Average	4.0	2080	1.4	524	4.2	2047	2.4	387	4.1	4127	1.8	91
Wealthier	3.6	1945	2.6	508	4.3	1865	3.1	415	3.9	3810	2.8	92
wealthiest	3.6	1481	3.3	363	3.9	1664	2.4	391	3.8	3145	2.8	75
Age Group (Years)												
15-19	3.7	431	2.7	147	3.9	819	2.2	1270	3.8	1250	2.5	27
20-24	3.0	984	1.4	586	3.8	1816	3.0	373	3.5	2800	2.0	95
25-29	3.2	1418	2.2	215	3.8	2170	1.6	124	3.6	3588	2.0	33
30-34	3.7	1460	5.2	57	4.0	1724	13.0	26	3.9	3184	7.6	83
35-39	5.2	1287	9.1	23	3.5	1353	0.0	18	4.3	2640	5.1	41
40-44	3.1	1173	0.0	13	2.7	1224	6.3	13	2.9	2397	3.2	26
45-49	3.5	877	0.0	5	3.9	1142	0.0	7	3.7	2019	0.0	12
50-64	3.3	2015	0.0	20	0.0	0	0.0	0	3.3	2015	0.0	20
Total	3.6	9645	2.4	239	3.7	10248	2.5	1831	3.7	1989	2.4	42

15.8 HIV Prevalence and Sexual Activity in Preceding 12 Months

Table 15.9 shows HIV prevalence among all respondents who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months preceding the survey, disaggregated by sex. Prevalence was 4% among respondents who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months and 3% among respondents who did not have sexual intercourse in the last 12 months. Among respondents who had sexual intercourse in the last 12

months prevalence was 4% among males and 2% among females and among respondents who had no sexual intercourse prevalence was 4% among males and 4% among females. Prevalence was also higher in the South South zone among respondents who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months (6%) and those that did not have sexual intercourse in the last 12 months (5.0%) than in other zones.

Table 15.9: HIV Prevalence among All Respondents Who Had Sexual Intercourse in the Last 12 Months Preceding survey, Disaggregated by Sex According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Male				Female				All			
	Had sex in the last 12 months		Didn't have sex in the last 12 months		Had sex in the last 12 months		Didn't have sex in the last 12 months		Had sex in the last 12 months		Didn't have sex in the last 12 months	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Location												
Urban	3.1	2412	2.5	399	3.4	2523	4.4	540	3.3	4935	3.6	939
Rural	4.1	5711	2.5	957	3.7	5702	3.9	1301	3.9	11413	3.3	2258
Zone												
North Central	3.6	1560	2.4	305	3.9	1476	4.8	415	3.7	3036	3.8	720
North East	3.9	1425	1.8	145	3.3	1376	5.4	225	3.6	2801	4.0	370
North West	3.8	1361	1.7	190	3.1	1479	2.4	200	3.4	2840	2.1	390
South East	1.3	927	1.3	248	3.2	971	2.2	354	2.3	1898	1.8	602
South South	6.1	1551	7.0	161	5.8	1620	4.0	251	5.9	3171	5.2	412
South West	2.9	1299	2.2	307	2.3	1303	5.1	396	2.6	2602	3.8	703
Education												
No Formal	3.7	1426	1.7	390	2.1	2483	2.8	728	2.7	3909	2.4	1118
Qur'anic only	2.6	668	1.3	89	1.5	486	6.6	60	2.1	1154	3.4	149
Primary	3.2	1549	3.2	260	4.5	1576	5.5	366	3.9	3125	4.5	626
Secondary	4.4	3127	3.1	407	4.7	2850	5.0	531	4.5	5977	4.2	938
Higher	3.4	1343	2.5	208	3.7	824	2.5	155	3.5	2167	2.5	363
Marital Status												
Currently	3.8	6144	2.7	752	3.4	6997	2.8	1036	3.6	13141	2.8	1788
Never married	3.5	1776	2.5	413	4.5	985	5.4	292	3.9	2761	3.7	705
Separated/Divorc	3.6	90	0.0	83	5.1	124	6.0	180	4.5	214	4.1	263
Widowed	9.8	34	3.8	83	9.1	64	5.8	312	9.3	98	5.4	395
Wealth Quintile												
poorest	3.4	1680	3.2	294	2.6	1953	3.3	456	3.0	3633	3.3	750
poorer	3.2	1740	2.5	313	3.3	1691	4.9	443	3.2	3431	3.9	756
Average	4.4	1747	2.0	308	4.1	1654	4.3	366	4.3	3401	3.2	674
Wealthier	3.7	1670	3.8	259	4.1	1522	5.3	326	3.9	3192	4.6	585
wealthiest	4.0	1277	1.0	179	4.1	1398	2.2	247	4.1	2675	1.7	426
Age Group (Years)												
15-19	4.4	340	0.0	83	3.8	676	4.3	131	4.0	1016	2.6	214
20-24	3.1	833	2.3	141	3.4	1548	7.5	228	3.3	2381	5.5	369
25-29	3.5	1214	1.2	179	3.7	1860	3.8	274	3.6	3074	2.8	453
30-34	3.4	1294	5.6	151	4.1	1478	3.4	220	3.8	2772	4.3	371
35-39	4.9	1162	8.3	101	3.4	1104	3.8	222	4.2	2266	5.2	323
40-44	3.4	1038	0.0	117	2.8	885	2.4	314	3.1	1923	1.7	431
45-49	3.2	752	4.8	107	4.0	674	4.2	452	3.6	1426	4.3	559
50-64	4.0	1490	1.1	477	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.0	1490	1.1	477
Total	3.8	8123	2.4	1356	3.6	8225	4.1	1841	3.7	16348	3.4	3197

NA: Not Applicable

15.9 HIV Prevalence and Knowledge of the Two Prevention Methods of HIV & AIDS (UNAIDS Indicators).

Overall, respondents who knew the two UNAIDS prevention indicators had higher prevalence (4 %) compared to those who mentioned none or just one, ironically though. The prevalence among those with knowledge of the two indicators was higher in rural areas, in females, highest in the South South zone and among widows (7% for the “know all” and 5% for “the know one” or “none”). (Table 15.10)

Table 15.10: HIV Prevalence and Knowledge of the two Prevention Methods According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Know one or no methods		Know two methods	
	%		%	
Sex				
Male	3.1	4322	3.5	7714
Female	3.1	5684	3.9	6395
Location				
Urban	3.3	2399	3.1	5012
Rural	3.0	7607	4.0	9097
Zone				
North Central	2.9	1990	3.9	2627
North East	3.3	2090	3.9	1784
North West	2.3	2535	4.6	1469
South East	1.5	1015	2.0	2300
South South	6.3	1000	5.3	3224
South West	3.4	1376	2.4	2705
Education				
No Formal	2.4	3918	2.7	1707
Our'anic only	1.7	1010	3.8	514
Primary	3.9	1730	3.8	2514
Secondary	3.9	2752	3.9	7041
Higher	3.4	583	3.5	2316
Marital Status				
Currently	3.0	6842	3.9	8465
Never married	3.0	2554	3.1	4967
Separated/Divorced	4.3	195	4.3	298
Widowed	4.9	251	7.0	249
Wealth Quintile				
Poorest	2.4	3427	4.0	1895
Poorer	2.8	2584	3.7	2504
Average	3.8	1809	3.6	3229
Wealthier	4.4	1264	3.5	3469
Wealthiest	3.1	908	3.7	2991
Age Group (Years)				
15-19	2.7	1874	3.1	2118
20-24	3.2	1407	3.2	2352
25-29	3.6	1459	3.3	2468
30-34	3.2	1271	4.4	1996
35-39	3.4	1012	4.9	1669
40-44	2.7	1109	3	1314
45-49	2.7	979	4.6	1052
50-64	3.1	895	3.3	1140
Total	3.1	10006	3.7	14109

15.10 HIV Prevalence and Comprehensive Knowledge of 5 Ways of HIV Transmission

Ironically, HIV prevalence was higher among the respondents with comprehensive knowledge of the 5 modes of transmission than those who knew less. This was also observed with most of the characteristics. The expected correlation between knowledge and HIV prevalence was observed in only the 3 southern zones, among the 15-19 and 25-29 year age groups and the poorer; while those with secondary education and average wealth had the same prevalence for the 2 broad groups. (Table 15-11)

15.11: HIV Prevalence and Comprehensive Knowledge of 5 Ways of HIV Transmission According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Know 5 ways of contracting HIV		Don't know 5 ways of contracting HIV	
	%	N	%	n
Sex				
Male	3.7	5937	3.0	6099
Female	3.8	5845	3.2	6234
Location				
Urban	3.5	4099	2.7	3312
Rural	3.9	7683	3.3	9021
Zone				
North Central	3.5	2054	3.4	2563
North East	3.8	1791	3.3	2083
North West	4.1	1640	2.5	2364
South East	1.7	1828	2.1	1487
South South	6	2458	4.9	1766
South West	2.7	2011	2.8	2070
Education				
No Formal Education	2.7	1791	2.4	3834
Qur'anic only	2.9	593	2.0	931
Primary	3.9	2046	3.8	2198
Secondary	3.9	5388	3.9	4405
Higher	4.2	1951	2.0	948
Marital Status				
Currently married/Co-	3.8	7463	3.2	7844
Never married	3.4	3792	2.8	3729
Separated/Divorced	5.5	214	3.0	279
Widowed	7.0	220	5.4	280
No response	2.3	49	2.7	75
Wealth Quintile				
Poorest	3.3	1827	2.7	3495
Poorer	3.0	2161	3.4	2927
Average	3.7	2601	3.7	2437
Wealthier	4.1	2674	3.2	2059
Wealthiest	4.1	2505	2.6	1394
Age Group (Years)				
15-19	2.8	1692	2.9	2300
20-24	3.7	1907	2.6	1852
25-29	2.7	2026	4.2	1901
30-34	5.0	1683	2.8	1584
35-39	4.6	1388	4.0	1293
40-44	3.2	1170	2.6	1253
45-49	4.3	955	3.2	1076
50-64	4.2	961	2.4	1074
Total	3.7	11782	3.1	12333

15.11 HIV Prevalence and Ever had Sex for Gifts

Expectedly, those who engaged in sex in exchange for gifts had higher prevalence, both overall and when disaggregated. This indicates that transactional sex carries higher risk of HIV infection. This risk was higher in rural areas for males and urban for females, in the Northern and South South zones and among the wealthiest for males and poorer for females (Table 15.12)

Table 15.12: Prevalence of HIV and Ever Had Sex for Money or Gift according to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Male				Female			
	Had sex for money		Never had sex for money		Had sex for money		Never had sex for money	
	%	n	%	N	%	n	%	N
Location								
Urban	4.3	206	2.9	2611	5.3	156	3.6	2911
Rural	5.2	489	3.7	6173	4.7	457	3.6	6526
Zone								
North Central	5.9	164	3.2	1697	3.9	104	4.2	1794
North East	5.1	109	3.7	1462	5.7	77	3.4	1493
North West	6.7	64	3.2	1505	6.7	24	3.0	1665
South East	0	110	1.3	1053	3.0	116	3.0	1206
South South	7.7	168	6.0	1538	7.1	247	5.4	1622
South West	2.9	80	2.7	1529	0.0	45	2.9	1657
Education								
No Formal	4.5	75	3.1	1756	4.2	89	2.1	3106
Qur'anic only	0.0	15	2.5	747	0.0	11	2.1	540
Primary	4.8	149	3.0	1650	5.6	139	4.6	1796
Secondary	3.8	335	4.3	3189	4.8	294	4.8	3087
Higher	8.3	119	3.0	1432	5.6	79	3.5	902
Marital Status								
Currently	4.4	445	3.6	6463	3.8	346	3.3	7676
Never married	5.1	224	3.1	1960	6.7	217	4.2	1059
Separated/Divorced	0.0	12	2.0	159	4.0	31	5.8	271
Widowed	30.0	7	3.7	109	0.0	12	5.8	363
Wealth Quintile								
poorest	3.9	98	3.3	1894	3.6	108	2.7	2298
poorer	1.7	138	3.1	1906	7.0	133	3.4	1995
Average	4.9	170	4.0	1882	2.2	148	4.2	1859
Wealthier	4.3	172	3.6	1750	5.9	124	4.2	1721
wealthiest	8.5	116	3.2	1342	6.2	99	3.7	1555
Age Group (Years)								
15-19	5.3	41	3.6	381	9.7	76	3.3	725
20-24	4.0	81	3.0	890	3.7	154	3.8	1628
25-29	6.6	114	3.0	1285	5.1	153	3.6	1978
30-34	7.5	120	3.4	1323	5.1	89	4	1602
35-39	2.5	93	5.5	1174		61	3.7	1270
40-44	3.9	77	3.1	1066	2.3	49	2.6	1142
45-49	2.0	52	3.4	813	11.1	31	3.8	1092
50-64	5.8	117	3.0	1852	na	na	na	Na
Total	5.1	695	3.5	8784	4.9	613	3.6	9437

15.12 HIV Prevalence and Numbers of Non-marital Partners

Table 15.13 shows the prevalence of HIV by current numbers of non-marital partners. Among the respondents who had no non-marital partners, HIV prevalence was 3% compared with 5% among those who had one non-marital partner in the last one year. It was also highest among those who had 2 or more non-marital partners in the last 12 months (5%) and among the wealthiest (6%).

Table 15.13: HIV Prevalence and Number of Non-Marital Sexual Partners According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012.

Characteristics	None		One		Two or more	
	%	N	%	N	%	n
Sex						
Male	3.4	7237	4.0	1462	4.2	829
Female	3.4	8964	5.2	995	6.6	166
Location						
Urban	3.2	4641	3.2	871	4.1	380
Rural	3.5	11560	5.3	1586	5.1	615
Zone						
North Central	3.8	3110	3.3	444	4.0	227
North East	3.5	2900	6.5	204	6.3	103
North West	2.9	3128	9.0	96	6.7	44
South East	1.9	1915	2.7	442	2.9	141
South South	5.7	2475	6.1	850	6.9	273
South West	2.7	2673	2.7	421	2.8	207
Education						
No Formal	2.5	4881	4.3	148	4.8	50
Qur'anic only	2.3	1289	5.0	23	0.0	10
Primary	3.8	3354	5.5	304	2.9	113
Secondary	4.4	4908	4.4	1442	5.6	577
Higher	3.1	1752	4.3	538	3.1	245
Marital Status						
Currently	3.4	14362	6.0	428	6.4	221
Never married	3.7	914	3.9	1855	3.7	714
Separated/Divorced	3.4	341	3.5	96	9.5	43
Widowed	5.1	436	13.6	53	0.0	8
Wealth Quintile						
poorest	2.9	4120	4.7	230	4.6	108
poorer	3.3	3632	4.3	419	3.0	152
Average	3.8	3226	4.8	621	6.1	238
Wealthier	3.8	2850	4.9	648	2.5	285
wealthiest	3.4	2359	3.7	532	6.3	212
Age Group (Years)						
15-19	2.8	654	5.0	467	5.7	113
20-24	3.6	1769	3.9	733	2.7	277
25-29	3.1	2712	4.1	556	5.5	268
30-34	3.9	2707	3.2	279	6.3	157
35-39	4.1	2375	6.3	165	4.5	70
40-44	2.8	2212	2.8	106	5.0	43
45-49	3.5	1879	9.5	83	2.9	38
50-64	3.0	1893	10.4	68	3.8	29
Total	3.4	16201	4.5	2457	4.6	995

15.13 HIV Prevalence and Number of Sexual Partners

Table 15.14 shows HIV prevalence among all respondents who had one or more than one sexual partners. The prevalence of HIV among male and female respondents with one partner was 4% and 4%, respectively compared to those with two or more sexual partners, 4% and 6%, respectively.

Table 15.14: HIV Prevalence and Number of Sexual Partners among All Respondents According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Male						Female					
	None		One		Two or more		None		One		Two or more	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N	%	n
Location												
Urban	2.2	454	2.7	1701	4.4	648	4.5	605	3.3	2263	4.2	142
Rural	2.9	1068	4.0	4040	4.1	1527	4.0	1388	3.6	5342	6.7	248
Zone												
North Central	2.2	333	3.0	995	5.0	525	4.7	457	4.1	1301	4.5	120
North East	1.6	161	3.9	1031	4.1	386	5.6	239	3.4	1299	4.9	52
North West	1.4	247	3.6	980	5.1	337	2.1	234	2.9	1440	9.1	19
South East	1.7	262	1.2	701	1.1	191	2.7	367	2.6	881	6.7	46
South South	7.9	187	6.0	1133	5.0	385	5.8	275	5.4	1500	10.3	81
South West	2.0	332	2.7	901	3.4	351	4.7	421	2.4	1184	3.1	72
Education												
No Formal	1.5	438	3.4	980	4.9	399	2.6	785	1.9	2349	6.3	76
Qur'anic only	2.2	103	2.1	482	4.7	179	6.0	68	1.5	477	0.0	7
Primary	3.0	281	3.6	1145	2.0	381	5.2	386	4.7	1470	2.9	67
Secondary	3.7	472	4.2	2183	4.8	848	5.3	579	4.5	2589	6.5	171
Higher	2.3	226	3.2	944	4.3	366	4.4	174	3.4	715	4.9	68
Marital Status												
Currently	3.0	869	3.5	4562	4.6	1443	3.0	1160	3.3	6592	6.2	215
Never married	2.3	452	3.9	1055	3.1	663	6.0	313	4	809	4.7	144
Separated/Divorced	0.0	84	0.0	52	9.4	35	5.9	183	4.4	96	8.7	24
Widowed	3.8	85	12.1	26	0.0	6	5.8	314	10.2	57	0.0	5
Wealth Quintile												
poorest	2.7	354	3.6	1182	3.7	462	3.3	489	2.6	1853	1.8	69
poorer	3.3	344	3.1	1229	2.6	465	4.5	483	3.2	1572	5.0	84
Average	2.5	330	3.8	1241	6.1	473	4.8	392	3.8	1526	6.8	81
Wealthier	3.7	287	4.0	1177	2.9	445	5.5	355	3.7	1373	9.9	90
wealthiest	0.8	204	3.4	905	6.1	328	3.1	271	4.1	1274	2.9	66
Age Group (Years)												
15-19	0.0	96	4.1	234	5.7	94	5.5	143	3.6	614	2.9	39
20-24	2.1	155	3.1	542	2.7	271	6.7	256	3.4	1418	3.3	101
25-29	1.1	207	3.6	849	3.8	330	4.1	306	3.7	1704	4.3	104
30-34	5.1	164	2.8	966	5.9	295	3.5	241	3.8	1374	12.5	55
35-39	6.5	126	5.3	845	4.5	294	4.9	256	3.3	1021	4.7	43
40-44	0.8	134	2.9	735	4.3	275	2.3	327	3	833	0.0	31
45-49	5.8	120	3.5	516	1.9	219	4.1	464	3.5	641	27.8	17
50-64	1.6	520	3.5	1054	5.2	397	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	2.5	1522	3.6	5741	4.2	2175	4.3	1993	3.5	7605	6	390

NA= Not Applicable

15.14 Perceived Self risk of HIV Infection and HIV Prevalence

Respondents who perceived themselves at high risk for HIV infection had overall prevalence of 5% compared to those with low risk perception (4%). Among those who perceived themselves to be at high risk, higher proportion of urban dwellers was HIV positive compared with the rural dwellers. Furthermore, among those who perceived themselves to have low risk, those in the South South had a higher proportion of those infected with HIV compared with those in the South East zones and widows had a higher proportion compared to those currently married or never married. (Table 15.11)

Table 15.15: HIV Prevalence and Perceived self-risk of HIV infection According to selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	%	High	%	Low	%	No risk at all	%	Already have HIV & AIDS	%	No response
Sex										
Male	3.9	198	3.5	5158	3.1	5147	11.8	52	3.5	537
Female	4.6	175	3.8	4744	3.1	4896	20.0	64	4.3	866
Location	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	2.9	122	3.4	3157	2.7	3339	18.8	32	4.6	334
Rural	5.5	251	3.8	6745	3.3	6704	16.3	84	3.8	1069
Zone	0.0	0								
North Central	1.2	111	3.4	1863	3.1	1763	23.1	32	7.0	211
North East	11.6	65	3.4	1576	3.1	1476	16.7	28	4.8	248
North West	6.0	38	3.2	1132	3.5	1726	28.6	9	2.8	493
South East		41	2.2	1479	1.4	1532	6.7	17	2.2	137
South South	10.0	57	6.0	2177	4.6	1684	14.3	19	5.9	136
South West	1.1	61	2.8	1675	2.6	1862	6.3	11	4.4	178
Education										
No Formal	3.9	63	2.6	1757	2.3	1959	11.1	30	2.8	484
Qur'anic only	0.0	10	2.0	533	2.0	635	33.3	5	4.4	165
Primary	8.8	64	4.1	1826	3.4	1788	20.0	17	5.1	232
Secondary	2.8	174	4.1	4419	3.4	4338	14.3	50	5.3	427
Higher	4.8	62	3.6	1360	3.3	1309	28.6	14	0.9	93
Marital Status										
Currently	4.2	203	3.6	6360	3.2	6114	13.8	81	4.3	1006
Never married	4.3	142	3.4	3072	2.8	3429	19.0	22	2.8	312
Separated/Divorced	7.7	14	4.9	222	3.3	183	33.3	8	0.0	21
Widowed	0.0	7	7.4	163	3.3	240	66.7	3	11.4	33
No response	0.0	4	0.0	46	0.0	38	0.0	2	5.3	18
Wealth Quintile										
poorest	3.4	75	2.6	1717	2.9	2001	14.3	25	5.4	440
poorer	4.5	79	3.2	2052	3.2	1933	14.3	22	3.1	365
Average	5.8	75	4.3	2263	2.8	2119	18.5	31	3.0	254
Wealthier	3.4	78	3.6	2100	3.7	2179	22.7	22	4.1	180
wealthiest	5.3	66	4.1	1757	2.7	1799	14.3	16	4.2	164
Age Group (Years)										
15-19	9.3	45	3.0	1353	2.9	1926	11.8	1926	2.8	186
20-24	2.9	76	3.1	1567	3.2	1496	27.3	1496	3.0	255
25-29	4.3	73	3.8	1744	2.8	1527	14.3	1527	5.2	232
30-34	3.9	56	3.8	1431	3.3	1266	23.1	1266	6.3	203
35-39	2.3	45	5.0	1168	4.1	1081	18.2	1081	3.3	148
40-44	3.8	31	2.8	1025	3.0	972	11.1	972	1.9	151
45-49	4.2	25	4.3	789	2.7	881	15.4	881	5.3	134
50-64	7.1	22	3.5	825	2.6	894	10.0	894	4.2	94
Total	4.5	373	3.6	9902	3.1	10043	17.1	116	4.0	1403

15.16 Discussion and Conclusions

The slight drop in HIV testing acceptance between 2007 and 2012 NARH surveys was not to be totally unexpected, considering the nation-wide expansion of HIV counselling and testing activities in the past 5 years.

Nationally, HIV prevalence dropped slightly from 2007 while the *hot spot* states have shifted from the traditional North Central to South South zones. The factors at play need to be investigated especially through local studies undertaken by the states affected. The higher prevalence in the rural areas calls for greater attention, more so with its challenging accessibility and the fact that 60% of the population reside in rural areas. Furthermore, the finding of much higher prevalence among the wealthiest, compared to the poorest, raises cause for concern. It tends to contradict popular belief that HIV & AIDS is a condition more common among the poor. Control efforts therefore need to be targeted towards this group as they could be difficult to access.

The prevalence in the states have identified new *hot spots* and *cold spots*, showing that the dynamics of the HIV epidemic are ever changing, depending mostly on the consistency and sustainability of the actions being taken. This study suggested a direct relationship between alcohol intake and HIV infection, with prevalence rising from *no intake* to peak with the *daily consumers*.

Condom use is expected to reduce the risk of HIV infection. This was the finding in this study, with a difference as high as 1.6% between users and non-users. Surprisingly, the study found higher HIV prevalence among the *never had sex* respondents. While sex is a well-known risk factor for HIV, other non-sex related factors may have been responsible for this finding. In addition, recall bias and wilful distortion of the truth about exposure to sex by the respondents may have also contributed. The finding of higher HIV prevalence among respondents with better knowledge of prevention and transmission modes indicates that it is not the knowledge that protects from infection; rather, it is the appropriate actions taken based on the correct knowledge acquired. Thus suggesting that knowledge alone does not translate to reduction of risk of HIV infection.

In Nigeria, exchange of sex for gift or favour is more of the order and it used to be "*material gifts from male to female*" but this has included gift from "*female to male*". With the worsening of individual level economy, the practice is getting more popular. The study showed clearly that this practice carries higher risk. Non-marital partnership is high risk behaviour but multiple of it is even of greater risk, as indicated by this study. Both can be associated with level of wealth, which is needed to provide the materials required to support the practice.

Widows were shown to be at higher risk of HIV infection based on the findings that they had the highest proportion for *sex with more than one partner*, *second lowest/lowest (male/female) for use of*

condom in the last sex act with boy or girlfriend and lowest/second lowest (male/female) *for use of condom with non-marital partners*. Equally, they had the highest prevalence among respondents who perceived self as low risk for HIV infection. Therefore, programmes targeting widows in the country should integrate HIV prevention and control strategies as a major component.

SECTION 16

MALARIA

16.0 Introduction

Malaria remains a major public health problem in Nigeria with close to 97% of the population at risk of the infection. It is a major cause of death in under-five children and among pregnant women; it severely affects the outcome of pregnancy including morbidity and mortality. Over 60% of outpatient attendance in Nigerian health facilities is associated with the infection. (FMOH, Semi-Annual HMIS Report, Federal Ministry of Health, January – June 2010)

The National Malaria Control Strategic Plan (NMCSP) addresses national health and development priorities including the Roll Back Malaria (RBM) Goals and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This survey sought to measure progress in achieving a number of malaria control related national targets. These include the use of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs), early and prompt treatment and prophylaxis of malaria in pregnancy using nationally approved protocols.

16.1 Ownership of Mosquito Bed Nets

The use of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) or long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) is currently considered a cost-effective method of malaria prevention in Nigeria. It is expected that all children under five and pregnant women sleep inside the mosquito nets to prevent malaria infection.

Table 16.1 shows frequency distribution of respondents' ownership of mosquito nets and years of acquisition. The results showed that 39% of the respondents have never owned a mosquito net. This was higher among urban (44%) than rural respondents (36%). Across the zones, the South East (49%), the South-South (48%) and the North Central (47%) had the highest proportion of respondents who have never had a net while the North East (30%) and North West (30%) had the lowest proportions.

Overall, 44% of the respondents obtained their nets within 24 months before the survey; while 12% acquired their nets over 24months prior to the survey and 39% had never owned a mosquito net.

Table 16.1: Percentage Distribution of Ownership of Mosquito Nets among All Respondents and Time of Obtaining Mosquito Nets by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	< 1 month	1-6 months	7-12 months	13-24 months	25-36 months	Over 3 years	Never	Not sure	Number of Respondents
Location									
Urban	1.5	10.9	14.1	13.5	1.9	7.1	44.6	6.3	9787
Rural	1.3	10.4	14.3	19.6	4.3	9.5	36.0	4.6	21448
Zone									
North Central	0.9	7.4	17.6	12.2	2.0	7.7	46.9	5.4	6008
North East	0.5	4.2	27.5	25.6	4.0	9.3	23.3	5.7	4875
North West	0.9	3.9	12.0	24.7	7.7	15.3	30.3	5.2	6152
South East	0.6	24.9	10.2	20.7	1.8	4.7	33.1	4.0	4282
South South	5.0	10.3	9.4	12.7	1.9	8.0	49.5	3.2	4939
South West	0.5	15.4	12.8	10.4	1.7	4.7	47.6	7.0	4979
Education									
No Formal Education	1.0	6.0	14.6	19.4	4.3	10.8	38.1	5.8	7656
Qur'anic only	1.0	3.8	18.2	22.9	8.0	12.8	29.0	4.3	2258
Primary	1.3	10.9	13.4	18.1	3.7	8.7	38.8	5.0	5264
Secondary	1.8	13.5	13.2	15.8	2.3	7.1	41.2	5.2	12172
Higher	1.2	13.4	15.6	15.0	2.4	7.2	40.3	5.0	3835
Marital Status									
Currently married/ Live With sexual partner	1.3	10.3	15.1	19.1	4.0	9.7	35.5	4.9	19943
Never married	1.5	11.0	12.8	14.6	2.4	6.8	45.9	5.1	9624
Separated/Divorced	2.8	12.7	11.2	13.2	3.3	4.9	46.6	5.3	599
Widowed	1.2	11.4	12.6	15.7	4.2	7.2	44.2	3.4	646
Age group(Years)									
15-19	1.5	10.5	13.6	16.9	3.2	7.7	40.1	6.5	5243
20-24	1.5	9.8	15.0	16.2	3.3	8.8	40.3	5.2	4848
25-29	1.2	10.7	14.4	17.5	3.3	7.7	39.9	5.3	5000
30-34	1.4	10.9	14.2	16.7	4.0	9.4	39.1	4.3	4336
35-39	1.5	10.7	14.8	18.9	3.3	8.2	36.8	5.8	3457
40-44	1.0	9.8	14.6	17.7	3.6	10.1	37.7	5.7	3094
45-49	1.6	11.8	13.0	18.1	4.0	9.0	38.0	4.5	2626
50-64	1.4	11.2	13.9	19.3	3.0	9.3	38.8	3.2	2631
Total	1.4	10.6	14.2	17.5	3.4	8.6	39.0	5.2	31235

16.2 Type of mosquito net owned

Table 16.2 presents findings on types of mosquito net owned by respondents according to selected characteristics. Two-thirds of the respondents (67%) owned Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Net (LLIN), 17% did not know the type of net they had, 8% owned re-treatable net and 4% owned untreated net; while 0.8% had other types of net. This pattern was uniform across most respondents' characteristics. The ownership of LLIN was however lowest in the North West zone (55%) and highest in the South West Zone (75%).

Table 16.2: Percentage Distribution of Types of Mosquito net Owned According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Untreated net	Long-lasting treated net	Re-treatable net	Don't know	Others	Number of those who had net
Sex						
Male	4.4	66.6	10.5	17.7	0.8	8912
Female	3.5	68.1	6.0	21.3	1.0	9827
Location						
Urban	3.1	69.7	8.5	17.8	0.8	6003
Rural	4.3	66.3	8.0	20.4	0.9	12735
Zone						
North Central	3.9	67.3	9.5	18.3	0.9	2313
North East	4.0	73.8	6.4	14.7	0.9	2900
North West	7.4	54.8	12.4	24.3	1.2	4919
South East	2.3	63.5	6.8	26.1	1.3	2560
South South	2.4	78.2	5.3	13.6	0.4	2517
South West	1.1	74.9	5.6	17.5	0.8	3530
Education						
No Formal Education	6.0	60.3	6.4	26.1	0.9	4373
Qur'anic only	6.8	60.7	10.8	20.1	1.5	1613
Primary	3.5	67.7	7.9	20.1	0.7	3105
Secondary	2.3	71.6	8.1	17	0.8	7302
Higher	3.4	71.7	9.7	14.5	0.8	2321
Marital Status						
Currently married/ Live With sexual partner	4.3	67.7	8.1	19.0	0.8	12756
Never married	3.1	67.7	8.8	19.6	0.7	5165
Separated/Divorced	3.0	71.0	5.6	19.1	1.3	304
Widowed	2.5	68.5	5.2	22.9	0.9	363
No response	2.7	21.4	1.8	70.5	3.6	111
Age group (Years)						
15-19	3.3	66.8	7.8	20.9	1.2	3044
20-24	4.4	66.7	8.0	20.1	0.6	2783
25-29	3.8	66.9	8.0	20.3	0.8	2949
30-34	4.0	67.1	8.3	19.8	0.7	2634
35-39	4.2	69.1	7.9	17.7	0.7	2182
40-44	3.5	68.5	9.1	17.9	1.1	1886
45-49	3.4	68.4	6.8	20.3	1.1	1633
50-64	4.4	64.0	8.8	17.5	1.5	1627
Total	3.9	67.4	8.1	19.6	0.8	18741

16.3 Insecticide Treated Mosquito Net Use

It is quite common that persons may own mosquito nets but not use them. The survey sought to determine the proportion of households that own nets and in which at least one person slept inside the mosquito net. This was elicited by asking those that used mosquito nets whether anyone slept in a mosquito net the night before the survey. The results are presented in Table 16.3.

Nationally, 58% of the respondents that owned nets slept inside the net the previous night before the interview. A higher proportion of rural respondents (62%) than urban respondents (51%), slept inside the net. The North East zone had the highest proportion of respondents (78%) who slept inside the net while the South East zone had the lowest proportion (49%). The respondents with Qur'anic education only (70%) and no formal education (65%) had higher proportions of those who slept inside the net than those with formal education [primary school (60%), secondary school (53%) and higher education (52%)].

Table 16.3: Distribution of Respondents who Own ITNs and Reported that at least one Person in the Household Slept Inside ITN in the Night Preceding the survey, by Selected Characteristics, FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Someone slept inside the soaked/insecticide net last night	Number of those who have net
Sex		
Male	59.5	8912
Female	56.7	9827
Location		
Urban	50.6	6003
Rural	61.5	12735
Zone		
North Central	60.6	2313
North East	77.5	2900
North West	63.9	4919
South East	48.5	2560
South South	47.1	2517
South West	47.0	3530
Education		
No Formal Education	64.6	4373
Qur'anic only	70.1	1613
Primary	59.6	3105
Secondary	52.8	7302
Higher	51.9	2321
Marital Status		
Currently married/ Live With sexual partner	61.1	12756
Never married	51.7	5165
Separated/Divorced	58.4	304
Widowed	53.9	363
No response	13.5	111
Age group (Years)		
15-19	55.7	3044
20-24	57.8	2783
25-29	56.6	2949
30-34	59.0	2634
35-39	61.3	2182
40-44	55.9	1886
45-49	59.7	1633
50-64	60.6	1627
Total	58.0	18741

16.4 State of Mosquito Net during Acquisition

Efforts were also made to determine the condition of the mosquito nets on acquisition. This was to determine whether they had been impregnated with pyrethroids insecticide prior to acquisition. The results are presented in Table 16.4. Respondents from South-South zone (75%) had the highest proportion of those who received nets treated with insecticides to kill/repel mosquitoes while in South East zone it was 58%. About 40% of the respondents acquired untreated mosquito nets.

Table 16.4: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by State of Treatment of Mosquito Net at the Time it was Acquired by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Treated with insecticide to kill/repel mosquitoes	Number of those who have net
Sex		
Male	67.9	8912
Female	61.4	9827
Location		
Urban	64.3	6003
Rural	64.6	12735
Zone		
North Central	70.9	2313
North East	66.9	2900
North West	60.2	4919
South East	57.9	2560
South South	75.3	2517
South West	61.3	3530
Education		
No Formal Education	56.9	4373
Our'anic only	66.5	1613
Primary	64.3	3105
Secondary	67.0	7302
Higher	69.3	2321
Marital Status		
Currently married/ Live With sexual partner sexual partner	64.5	12756
Never married	65.4	5165
Separated/Divorced	65.7	304
Widowed	63.0	363
Age group (Years)		
15-19	62.8	3044
20-24	63.0	2783
25-29	64.2	2949
30-34	63.7	2634
35-39	65.3	2182
40-44	65.6	1886
45-49	65.8	1633
50-54	69.0	1627
Total	64.5	18741

16.5 Malaria Prophylaxis in Pregnancy

Information was obtained from women who reported being pregnant within 5 years preceding the survey, on the use of malaria prophylaxis in the last pregnancy. This is presented in Table 16.5. Nationally, 40% of the women pregnant in the last 60 months had malaria medication during their last pregnancy. More respondents in urban locations (51%) than rural (35%) took malaria drugs in their last pregnancy. About one-third (30%) of pregnant women from the Northern zones took malaria drug during last pregnancy compared to almost half (50%) in the Southern zones with South East 53% having the highest proportion and North Central zone (31%) the lowest. The proportion of women who had malaria drug during pregnancy increased with the level of education ranging from 23% among those with no education to 65% among those with higher education.

Table 16.5: The Proportion of Women who took Malaria Drug during Last Pregnancy by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Took Malaria drug during last pregnancy	Total number of women pregnant within last 5 years
Location		
Urban	51.4	2115
Rural	34.6	6302
Zone		
North Central	31.1	939
North East	31.3	772
North West	32.9	1797
South East	53.4	543
South South	48.3	891
South West	50.8	1361
Education		
No Formal	22.9	2109
Qur'anic only	39.5	522
Primary	38.8	1129
Secondary	52.9	2018
Higher	65.3	518
Marital Status		
Currently married/	40.5	5891
Never married	41.8	153
Separated/Divorced	40.0	110
Widowed	30.6	111
No response	16.7	12
Age group (Years)		
15-19	31.4	366
20-24	38.0	1224
25-29	43.1	1664
30-34	43.9	1416
35-39	43.5	889
40-44	34.2	486
45-49	24.8	254
Total	40.2	6302

16.6 Types of Malaria Mediation taken in Pregnancy

The respondents were asked for the name of any antimalarial medication they had taken in their last pregnancy to determine the type of medication used. The results are depicted in Table 16.6. Of the women who reported using anti-malarial drugs nationally, 71% used sulphadoxine pyrimethamine (SP), 11% used Chloroquine and the others reported using some other medications. The proportion of those who used sulphadoxine pyrimethamine was similar across the various characteristics.

Table 16.6: Percentage Distribution of Type of Malaria Drug taken to Prevent Malaria during Last pregnancy by Some Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Malaria drug given			Total number of women who had malaria drugs
	Sulphadoxine Pyrimethamine	Chloroquine	Others	
Location				
Urban	69.8	10	20.2	1084
Rural	72.4	12.3	15.3	1435
Zone				
North Central	69.5	19.6	11	291
North East	87.1	9.6	3.3	240
North West	88.1	6.8	5.1	588
South East	61.5	13.9	24.7	288
South South	58.3	14.7	27	422
South West	64.3	9.1	26.6	689
Education				
No Formal Education	76.8	12.1	11.1	478
Qur'anic only	86.9	8.3	4.9	206
Primary	70	14	16.1	436
Secondary	68.1	10.2	21.7	1058
Higher	66	12.1	21.9	338
Marital Status				
0				
Currently married/Live With sexual partner	71.9	10.8	17.3	2370
Never married	64	9.8	26.2	61
Separated/Divorced	59.1	22.7	18.2	44
Widowed	70.6	23.5	5.9	34
No response	100			1
Age group (Years)				
15-19	75.4	7.9	16.7	114
20-24	74.8	9.5	15.8	463
25-29	69.6	12.6	17.9	709
30-34	70.4	9.2	20.5	620
35-39	71.1	11.2	17.7	384
40-44	73.2	17.7	9.1	164
45-49	66.7	20.6	12.7	63
Total	71.4	11.3	17.3	2517

16.7 Sources of Sulphadoxine Pyrimethamine taken in Pregnancy

Table 16.7 shows that government health facilities are the most common source of sulphadoxine pyrimethamine in both urban and rural areas as well as across the zones. For all the selected characteristics, the most common occasion when sulphadoxine pyrimethamine was given as malaria prevention drug was during the antenatal clinic (ANC). [See Table 16.8]

Table 16.7: Percentage Distribution of Sources of Sulphadoxine Pyrimethamine used during Last Pregnancy by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Govt hospital/ Health centre/ Post off	Private health centre	Private hospital	CHEW	NGOs clinic	Chemi st /PMS	Pharm acy store	Place of work	Church/M osque	TBA	Others	Total women who had Fansidar / 3 tabs at once
Location												
Urban	58.9	10.0	14.7	0.5	0.0	4.2	1.6	0.0	0.5	3.0	6.6	742
Rural	72.8	6.3	5.4	2.5	0.1	3.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	4.1	11.4	1024
Zone												
North Central	65.2	10.4	7.0	2.5	0.5	2.5	3.0	0.0	0.5	2.5	6.0	201
North East	79.4	1.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.9	0.5	0.0	0.5	8.8	9.9	204
North West	83.8	4.0	0.8	2.5	0.0	3.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	6.6	519
South East	52.6	7.6	24.6	1.8	0.0	4.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.9	8.0	171
South South	65.6	8.6	7.0	0.8	0.0	6.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.5	12.3	244
South West	47.4	14.0	20.2	0.5	0.0	3.0	1.4	0.0	0.9	3.5	16.0	430
Education												
No Formal Education	77.5	3.8	1.9	3.6	0.3	4.9	0.8	0.0	0.3	2.7	4.2	364
Qur'anic only	83.2	1.1	1.7	2.2	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	6.2	179
Primary	66.6	10.3	7.6	1.3	0.0	4.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	2.3	9.2	302
Secondary	57.9	10.8	14.0	1.4	0.0	3.3	1.3	0.0	0.6	3.7	14.0	705
Higher	64.1	7.4	15.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	4.1	11.3	217
Marital Status												
Currently married/LW sexual partner	66.8	7.8	9.4	1.7	0.1	3.5	1.1	0.4	3.7	4.4	1.2	1677
Never married	67.6	5.4	8.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	2.7	5.4	6.5	37
Separated/Divorced	70.4	11.1	3.7	3.7	0.0	3.7	3.7	0.0	3.7	0.0	5.4	27
Widowed	62.5	12.5	4.2	4.2	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	24
No response	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	2
Age group (Years)												
15-19	76.7	3.5	2.3	2.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	5.9	86
20-24	66.6	6.2	9.5	2.7	0.0	3.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	4.7	12.1	338
25-29	64.8	8.8	8.8	1.6	0.2	4.5	1.4	0.0	0.2	2.9	12.8	486
30-34	68.4	9.0	9.9	0.7	0.0	3.0	2.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	11.7	434
35-39	65.3	7.5	10.2	1.5	0.0	4.5	1.1	0.0	1.1	6.0	7.6	265
40-44	66.7	7.7	9.4	3.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	11.3	117
45-49	68.3	12.2	14.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	41
Total	66.7	7.9	9.2	1.7	0.1	3.6	1.1	0.0	0.3	3.5	10.1	1776

Table 16.8: Percentage Distribution of When Sulphadoxine Pyrimethamine was given by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	When Fansidar was given				Total women who had Fansidar / 3 tabs at once
	Antenatal visit	A non-antenatal visit	Other occasions	Can't remember	
Location					
Urban	84.8	6.3	2.7	6.2	743
Rural	85.6	7.6	3.5	3.3	1025
Zone					
North Central	78.8	11.6	4.0	5.6	198
North East	87.7	7.4	2.0	3.0	203
North West	88.2	5.0	3.7	3.1	516
South East	87.8	7.0	2.3	2.9	172
South South	84.1	8.6	4.1	3.3	245
South West	83.4	6.7	2.1	7.9	433
Education					
No Formal Education	83.5	6.0	4.9	5.5	364
Qur'anic only	90.4	5.6	3.4	0.6	178
Primary	83.2	9.1	3.4	4.4	297
Secondary	84.9	8.2	2.5	4.4	709
Higher	87.6	3.7	1.8	6.9	217
Marital Status					
Currently married/LW sexual partner	85.3	7.0	3.2	4.5	1676
Never married	87.2	5.1	0.0	7.7	39
Separated/Divorced	84.6	11.5	3.8	0.0	26
Widowed	80.0	4.0	8.0	8.0	25
No response	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	2
Age group (Years)					
15-19	89.7	4.6	1.1	4.6	87
20-24	86.4	7.1	2.9	3.5	339
25-29	83.4	7.4	4.1	5.1	487
30-34	86.8	6.9	2.5	3.7	432
35-39	85.3	8.3	3.0	3.4	265
40-44	79.0	7.6	3.4	10.1	119
45-49	90.0	2.5	2.5	5.0	40
All	85.2	7.1	3.1	4.5	1769

16.8 Discussion and Conclusions

The Long Lasting Insecticide treated Nets (LLINs) has become one of the best interventions for malaria vector control and was the most commonly used net by the respondents in this study (67%). It is encouraging that 58% of the respondents that owned nets slept inside the net prior to the night before the survey interview with a higher proportion in rural than urban areas.

Therefore it is critical to intensify effort at distributing LLINs to increase ownership and use in order to keep the disease burden low and potentially move towards elimination and eradication.

SECTION 17

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

17.1 HIV AND AIDS

17.1.1 Sexual Behaviour

Behavioural change communication on sexual behaviours should be more focused at the rural communities because a higher proportion of respondents in rural areas engaged in risky sexual activities compared to their counterparts in urban areas. The age of sexual debut in rural areas was lower than that of urban areas. Interventions should also be targeted at segments of population that have higher risk such as women and youth.

Multiple non-marital sex is a major risk factor that the national programme should aim at reducing by giving adequate information on the risk involved and putting necessary interventions in place. The present societal acceptance of multiple partnerships among men should be discouraged to reduce the spread of HIV.

17.1.2 Knowledge, Opinion and Attitudes

There is a need to integrate HIV & AIDS education into major life activities to ensure that knowledge is widespread. Communication on knowledge of prevention and transmission of HIV should be intensified in the general population both in rural and urban settings.

The Family Life and HIV & AIDS education curriculum should be implemented and rapidly scaled up to ensure that the required knowledge about HIV and AIDS is widespread. More emphasis should be on the youths.

17.1.2a Mother to Child Transmission of HIV

There is need to increase knowledge on HIV transmission from mother to child and how it can be prevented. Even though current knowledge is high, efforts should be in place to increase coverage and utilisation of PMTCT services. Thus, programs should be designed to increase knowledge base and increase demand for PMTCT services.

17.1.3 Knowledge, Access and Use of Condoms

Specific population groups particularly rural respondents, females and those with lower educational status should be targeted for interventions aimed at improving condom use. Campaigns similar to those used for the male condoms can be adopted to improve levels of awareness and use of female condom.

Importantly, condom promotion efforts targeting various groups need to be intensified for all types of relationship in order to promote consistent use.

17.1.4 HIV Counselling and Testing

Activities should be geared towards setting up more HCT centres in the country, with a view for expansion to hard-to-reach areas including the rural areas. For Nigeria to attain MDGs, particularly goal 6 (target 6a)², concerted effort needs to be made to significantly increase uptake of HCT for broader accessibility to HIV & AIDS services at PHC facilities at the lowest administration levels (LGAs and wards).

Information on where to get an HIV test should be made widely available through print, electronic media and other platforms at all levels and by a wider variety of stakeholders. More mobile HCT services should be provided by stakeholders and government.

The importance of HCT should be emphasized at all levels of programming in order to encourage the desire and reasons for HIV testing. Community, religious and other traditional structures should be leveraged for support and dissemination of information on HCT so as to create sustained demand for HIV testing. Unfortunately, HIV acceptance rate dropped from 79% in 2007 NARHS to 76% in 2012 NARHS. This implies that there is a need for increased promotion of HIV testing in the general population.

Periodic HCT forum of all stakeholders should be conducted to address issues/challenges and to enhance HCT programming at all levels.

17.1.5 Sexually Transmitted Infections

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) should be given more attention given its importance in the transmission of HIV and negative consequences on fertility.

Behavioural change communication on sexual behaviour and STIs should be more focused on the younger age groups with stronger emphasis on females.

The national guidelines and related documents on STI management and control should be revised with recent advances in STI management and be made available for use (guidelines, protocol, manuals, SOPs etc).

For the management of STIs, all providers of treatment should be trained on how to improve the management of STI by using the syndromic management approach. Interventions are necessary to improve the management practices of the operators of patent medicine stores and pharmacies particularly focusing on syndromic management, counselling and appropriate referral so as to prevent patients developing drug-resistance to the treatment regimen for STIs.

² Target 6a: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

17.1.6 Stigma and Discrimination

Cultural and social factors fuelling the stigma and discrimination in relation to HIV and Tuberculosis should be further investigated to improve interventions in this area.

Intervention programmes must continue to include strategies to reduce stigma and protect the rights of people living with HIV (PLWH). Interventions on knowledge and correcting misconceptions about the routes of transmission of HIV should be scaled up in the general population and campaigns targeted at reducing discrimination should also be intensified.

Laws to protect the rights of PLWH should be upheld. Community and religious leaders, specifically in rural areas should be involved in the awareness programmes and in providing leadership for such efforts.

17.2 Regulatory activities about food and drugs

Print media and all other means of communication should be used to increase awareness on the existence of NAFDAC with more focus on rural areas. Steps should be in place to improve and document pharmacovigilance in the general population especially in the rural communities.

NAFDAC should intensify its sensitisation and awareness programme(s). A functional tracking mechanism should be implemented to ensure evidence-driven decision making at NAFDAC. In addition, activities should be conducted to ascertain knowledge, attitude and practice as a result of exposure to its campaigns and other interventions.

17.3 Reproductive Health (RH)

17.3.1 Reproductive Rights, Gender Issues and other harmful practices

Education of women alone does not lead to gender equality. However, opportunities exist for furtherance of female reproductive rights as men were more knowledgeable and showed more positive attitudes.

There is a need to further educate women and men on reproductive rights and dangers of female genital mutilation (FGM).

The campaign to eliminate FGM by increasing the knowledge of the dangers involved should be continued. Stringent measures should be taken to curtail this harmful traditional practice through legislation and enforcement of laws. Education of couples on more cordial ways to settle differences and encourage harmony in the home should be embarked upon.

17.3.2 Family Planning

There is the need to increase people's awareness and knowledge on family planning methods and modern contraceptive methods, nationally. In particular, increase in gender empowerment interventions, including girl child education are of paramount importance. Novel mechanisms need to be used to overcome barriers to family planning. Subsidies need to be increased for other family planning commodities apart from condoms;

also, there should be advocacy efforts to address known socio-cultural barriers to family planning. Various communication media should be used to promote benefits of family planning. Government and non-governmental organisations should combine efforts to make modern contraception methods available, affordable and accessible to the general populace. With one quarter of the respondents desiring more than four children, Nigerians still faces a major challenge in the area of fertility management and family planning utilisation. If Nigeria is to attain the Millennium Development Goals 1, 2, 4 and 5, prompt intervention efforts should be intensified to stem the tide of continuous decline in contraceptive use.

17.3.3 Childbirth, breastfeeding, antenatal and postnatal care

Government and non-governmental organisations should develop more strategies to reduce child mortality and maternal mortality. Commencement of breast feeding immediately after delivery and exclusive breast feeding should be promoted. The use of postnatal care should be encouraged especially among those in the rural areas.

17.3.4 Malaria drug and Net Use in pregnancy

Nationally, the proportion of pregnant women who used anti-malarial prophylaxis during pregnancy is low and even lower in rural areas. More effort should be made in the provision of prophylactic anti-malarial drugs by Government and its partners. Use of ITN should be promoted while continuous attempt should be made to provide free or highly subsidized ITN so as to encourage its use and coverage.

17.3.5 Safe Motherhood

There is a need to understand reasons for poor use of ANC and provide interventions that will increase access and use of maternal service. The barriers to use of maternal services need to be identified in future researches so that informed decisions can be made to overcome them.

Best practices from free maternal and child care already initiated by some State Governments should be scaled up across the country and in the Local Government areas.

Continuous training of Traditional Birth attendants (TBA) and supervision are important, and the referrals system should be made more effective. For example implementation of E-Health (GSM in creeks and other hard to reach areas), will effectively close communication gaps and create access to information and help services.

There is a need to increase awareness on the importance of ANC and the use of skilled attendants at delivery and in the provision of post natal care to mothers. Necessary vaccinations during pregnancy such as tetanus toxoid should be made available to increase coverage.

There is also a need to improve access to maternal healthcare, especially in the North where the rates of attendance are very low in comparison with the South. Emergency Obstetrics Care (EOC) practices should be put in place with adequate manpower and facilities.

17.3.6 HIV testing in pregnancy and PMTCT

Concrete steps are needed to ensure that all pregnant women in the country have access to HIV testing and also benefit from PMTCT service for pregnant women that are HIV positive. The current efforts need to be maintained and intensified to ensure increased awareness and coverage.

17.3.7 Adolescent Reproductive Health

There is a need to scale up youth-focused BCC strategies such as the “NYSC peer education scheme”. Media/telephoning programme should focus more on youths. The need to train our health care workers to be youth friendly cannot be over emphasised.

Parents and guardians must live up to their responsibilities by providing accurate information of healthy sexuality. Methods for educating the youth on HIV & AIDS within all social institutions including the family, schools and religious institutions should be developed.

17.3.8 Reproductive Health Communications

The gatekeepers (community and religious) should be engaged in the HIV & AIDS and FP/RH issues at community level to minimise oppositions and barriers to HIV and RH interventions and to empower men and women to address the programmatic gaps and negative beliefs. Parents and teachers should be sensitised on the need for sexual education that is age appropriate.

Spousal communications to arrive at joint decision-making, particularly on sexual and reproductive health should be encouraged.

17.3.9 Behavioural Change Communication (BCC)

There is a need for new strategies to move BCC programming from awareness creation only to knowledge building. This is important towards promoting behaviours capable of reducing the spread of HIV. Behaviour change interventions need to be substantially increased especially targeted to the youths.

17.4 HIV Sero-Prevalence

This is the second general population based HIV Survey in Nigeria. Findings from this survey revealed that the national HIV prevalence is 3.4%. This national estimate is 0.2% lower than the 2007 NARHS result. Similarly, there were variations in HIV prevalence by geopolitical zones and other important characteristics such as age and marital status. Expectedly prevalence among the older age groups is higher than among the younger ones (4.4% versus 2.9% among 35-39 and 15-19 year age group, respectively). HIV prevalence was much higher among the widowed. At state level, HIV prevalence ranges from as low as 0.5% in Katsina to as high as 15% in Rivers. Clearly, these variations call for a deeper understanding of the factors responsible for

this picture and importantly designing appropriately tailored programmatic responses at all levels, in collaboration with private sector and civil society groups.

The following interventions are hereby recommended:

- Promotion of condom use in risky sexual acts should be intensified.
- HIV prevention programming should be intensified in the rural area and among the widows.
- The survey showed that it is the use and not just the possession of knowledge that protects from HIV infection; hence, activities/interventions should be directed at information usage
- The prevalence in respondents with multiple partners is apparently lower than those with one partner. This may be due to different variables like consistent and correct condom use during risky sexual behaviour etc. Further research will be needed to explore the determinants of these findings.
- HIV and AIDS programme should emphasize assertive skills for never married female
- Interventions should target older men that patronise younger girls to reduce HIV risk in this intergenerational sexual relationship.
- Promotion of Abstinence, Be faithful and Condom use (ABC of prevention) should be sustained at all levels of socio-demographic characteristics.
- PMTCT and HCT services should be scaled up by government and other stakeholders at all levels
- More attention should be put on states with changing and increasing prevalence while developing strategies to reduce further prevalence in states with lower values.
- With these findings, qualitative and quantitative researches are needed to investigate the causes, opportunities and factors capable of mitigating the spread of HIV.

17.5 Conclusion

This survey provides estimates for important indicators at state level, zones, national and for global reporting, and also parameter values for different partners to support national response to HIV and reproductive health issues. The findings of this study have provided useful information on drivers of HIV epidemic useful for developing effective prevention programs for HIV infection.

The findings indicated a reduction in national HIV prevalence by 0.2% between 2007 and 2012, NARHS suggesting a great need to intensify the use of appropriate, targeted, evidence-based and proven HIV prevention interventions. Stakeholders including Government at all levels, donor and implementing agencies should use the findings of this survey for evidence-based HIV programming. And reproductive health, gender and child health issues should be high on health priority list of the Nigerian government.

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Appendix 1: State level Tables

Table 1b.1: Percentage distribution of Age and location of Respondents Surveyed by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Urban									Number	Rural									Number
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-64	15-19		20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-64			
Abia	17.0	13.5	16.0	13.9	13.9	8.7	8.0	9.0	288	18.9	17.7	12.8	11.7	8.6	8.7	10.1	11.5	572		
Adamawa	19.1	17.3	21.2	10.4	8.2	9.5	6.9	7.4	231	18.3	16.6	13.6	12.6	11.9	11.6	7.6	7.9	707		
Akwa Ibom	18.7	19.1	17.9	12.5	9.3	9.0	7.4	6.3	257	25.6	16.5	13.4	9.2	10.1	8.3	9.6	7.3	685		
Anambra	16.5	11.0	17.3	15.8	12.6	7.9	8.7	10.3	127	20.8	16.2	13.1	9.5	10.6	9.3	11.5	9.1	766		
Bauchi	23.5	21.4	12.4	9.7	12.4	11.0	5.5	4.2	145	24.4	16.2	14.6	12.1	10.2	8.1	7.6	6.9	618		
Bayelsa	9.5	11.8	13.4	20.5	15.0	14.2	8.7	7.2	127	15.5	17.9	18.1	13.3	10.1	11.4	8.2	5.7	731		
Benue	20.3	15.6	18.8	17.2	14.1	3.1	4.7	6.3	64	20.0	17.3	17.9	12.0	9.1	8.9	7.3	7.5	887		
Borno	11.7	11.7	20.0	15.0	13.3	11.7	6.1	10.5	180	10.3	14.4	13.9	13.6	12.4	15.7	6.2	13.5	611		
Cross River	17.3	18.9	20.5	14.2	7.1	7.9	8.7	5.6	127	19.5	17.2	13.9	12.5	11.4	11.7	7.1	6.6	743		
Delta	14.9	12.5	17.6	18.2	8.8	12.5	7.9	7.5	329	20.9	16.9	15.7	11.9	11.2	7.3	9.3	6.8	561		
Ebonyi	39.4	18.2	18.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.0	6.1	33	20.9	16.2	14.2	9.8	9.1	11.4	7.9	10.5	789		
Edo	18.4	13.0	16.1	17.4	13.3	8.2	7.9	5.7	316	17.2	15.4	12.4	13.1	10.4	8.8	10.6	12.2	443		
Ekiti	19.6	14.0	14.7	11.9	11.2	10.6	10.6	7.4	688	15.7	7.0	16.2	12.4	15.1	11.4	9.7	12.5	185		
Enugu	23.3	16.5	11.7	14.6	7.8	6.8	5.8	13.5	103	20.6	13.4	12.3	11.4	9.8	7.3	12.1	13.1	685		
Gombe	15.6	12.1	19.2	13.4	11.2	10.7	7.1	10.7	224	19.8	18.0	16.4	13.8	10.9	9.1	6.5	5.5	651		
Imo	6.7	16.7	16.7	23.3	13.3	16.7	3.3	3.3	30	18.1	14.9	14.0	11.4	10.6	9.6	9.3	12.3	889		
Jigawa	19.7	14.7	15.7	16.2	8.1	6.6	8.6	10.5	198	16.0	15.5	14.7	17.2	8.3	12.4	7.9	7.9	708		
Kaduna	18.3	17.3	13.8	14.5	12.8	11.4	6.6	5.3	289	16.4	16.6	14.7	15.5	11.1	10.2	7.8	7.7	639		
Kano	15.4	19.4	18.1	10.6	8.8	8.4	9.3	10.1	227	15.6	12.3	16.4	14.6	11.4	10.1	8.0	11.7	616		
Katsina	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	10.6	6.1	12.1	7.7	132	16.1	17.3	16.1	14.2	13.3	7.7	7.7	7.6	548		
Kebbi	11.5	12.6	17.3	17.3	13.6	12.0	7.9	7.8	191	17.6	15.5	18.4	15.9	9.2	9.1	6.5	7.8	768		
Kogi	14.5	17.9	16.7	15.0	10.3	8.6	9.6	7.6	408	11.9	15.7	13.8	16.6	14.7	11.6	7.4	8.3	421		
Kwara	17.6	14.6	17.2	10.7	9.8	12.4	9.1	8.7	460	16.7	12.5	14.8	16.9	10.2	10.7	8.6	9.7	384		
Lagos	15.9	14.0	14.0	16.1	11.9	9.8	9.4	9.0	866	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0		
Nasarawa	12.2	28.4	18.9	9.5	9.5	6.8	5.4	9.5	74	18.5	17.7	17.6	13.4	11.6	9.0	5.4	7.0	860		
Niger	13.6	13.1	17.5	19.9	11.2	6.8	6.8	11.1	206	9.5	15.1	19.8	16.0	11.8	11.3	9.1	7.4	662		
Ogun	14.7	11.3	18.1	16.0	11.8	9.9	10.5	7.6	524	12.6	11.8	13.7	13.7	12.3	15.8	9.9	10.3	373		
Ondo	16.9	10.3	20.3	12.0	12.0	10.3	8.7	9.5	242	16.7	12.7	16.3	13.3	12.3	10.0	10.3	8.4	300		
Osun	19.3	19.0	17.7	14.6	8.4	7.9	8.0	5.1	841	18.5	12.4	18.5	16.1	6.2	8.6	12.4	7.4	81		
Oyo	9.5	14.4	17.7	18.1	12.5	10.7	10.1	7.0	514	8.0	8.0	17.8	12.1	12.3	13.4	13.2	15.4	365		
Plateau	15.4	17.7	18.3	17.1	10.9	8.0	6.9	5.7	175	20.2	18.0	15.3	13.2	12.6	7.2	8.8	4.8	713		
Rivers	14.4	10.6	22.0	22.7	17.4	6.1	3.0	3.8	132	12.9	14.3	19.7	15.0	13.1	8.8	8.8	7.4	488		
Sokoto	22.6	10.7	20.2	11.9	9.5	10.7	2.4	11.9	84	15.2	13.8	13.3	14.2	11.3	10.6	10.5	11.1	811		
Taraba	17.5	16.7	15.8	12.3	6.1	7.0	14.0	10.6	114	15.7	16.7	17.0	14.4	10.0	9.4	9.4	7.4	829		
Yobe	9.1	12.1	19.2	16.2	15.2	12.1	4.0	12.1	99	13.1	15.5	15.5	17.0	14.0	11.4	5.4	8.4	466		
Zamfara	14.0	14.4	15.2	17.5	12.5	7.8	7.0	11.7	257	11.8	16.4	16.5	15.5	12.0	11.6	8.5	7.7	684		
Fct	8.9	18.6	23.9	15.9	13.0	9.7	5.2	4.9	485	10.5	19.1	19.1	15.3	14.8	8.1	5.3	7.7	209		
Total	15.9	14.9	16.7	15.3	11.3	9.5	8.4	7.9	9787	16.9	15.3	15.5	13.4	11.2	10.1	8.7	9.0	21448		
Number	1,749	1,640	1,835	1,679	1,244	1,044	926	871		3,408	3,085	3,115	2,703	2,246	2,025	1,748	1818			

Table 3.2b: Percentage Distribution of Females and Males by the Highest Level of School Attended by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Education	Male						Female					
	No Formal Education	Qur'anic	Primary	Secondary	Higher	Total	No Formal Education	Qur'anic	Primary	Secondary	Higher	Total
State	2,646	1,358	2,581	6,564	2,394	15,564	4,516	951	2,553	5,986	1,542	15621
Abia	3.6	0.7	17.1	54.3	24.3	416	3.0	0.5	14.5	61.5	20.6	441
Adamawa	18.1	5.4	18.3	44.5	13.7	481	37.1	4.2	19.4	35.3	4.0	453
Akwa Ibo	3.5	0.0	23.9	60.4	12.2	485	4.6	0.2	30.0	55.6	9.6	457
Anambra	4.5	0.0	26.2	56.7	12.6	404	4.7	0.6	19.7	61.8	13.1	487
Bauchi	29.4	16.0	11.0	32.3	11.3	381	49.3	18.6	15.5	14.2	2.4	381
Bayelsa	4.0	0.3	10.4	67.0	18.4	376	16.8	0.2	21.8	54.6	6.6	482
Benue	10.4	1.6	20.5	47.4	20.1	492	29.5	0.7	21.6	37.1	11.1	458
Borno	62.6	13.0	9.8	11.4	3.2	438	81.3	8.5	5.1	3.7	1.4	352
Cross Riv	4.9	0.0	21.0	60.9	13.2	448	10.2	0.0	24.2	56.5	9.0	421
Delta	4.4	0.5	16.1	53.8	25.2	409	8.5	0.6	26.7	50.0	14.2	480
Ebonyi	16.3	0.0	33.4	42.3	8.0	374	25.1	0.0	28.9	42.1	4.0	447
Edo	5.0	0.3	22.0	52.8	19.9	377	6.5	0.8	21.5	61.0	10.2	382
Ekiti	5.5	0.7	18.4	52.3	23.1	451	7.4	0.2	19.9	50.2	22.3	422
Enugu	5.2	0.6	31.0	48.4	14.8	364	12.7	0.2	29.5	48.1	9.4	424
Gombe	26.5	13.7	15.8	29.5	14.4	437	50.9	10.3	10.8	20.0	8.0	436
Imo	8.5	0.4	12.4	64.9	13.9	461	6.1	0.0	9.7	68.0	16.2	456
Jigawa	37.5	24.1	17.4	13.1	7.9	419	66.9	18.8	6.6	7.0	0.6	484
Kaduna	5.0	10.9	15.1	51.6	17.4	516	27.3	9.5	14.9	38.3	10.0	410
Kano	24.0	20.4	14.2	30.9	10.5	466	43.5	25.7	11.4	16.2	3.2	377
Katsina	26.0	31.0	14.3	22.5	6.2	258	68.4	12.2	9.6	8.1	1.7	418
Kebbi	44.1	28.6	6.9	13.1	7.3	504	69.6	10.1	8.2	10.1	2.0	454
Kogi	7.3	0.0	17.9	51.1	23.8	425	15.4	0.0	26.2	47.5	10.9	404
Kwara	30.7	1.8	15.0	37.5	15.0	440	42.4	0.3	16.4	27.3	13.7	403
Lagos	3.5	1.7	13.7	53.4	27.8	425	6.4	1.4	13.9	59.6	18.9	440
Nasarawa	25.5	1.5	23.8	38.0	11.3	479	49.1	3.1	17.2	22.3	8.4	454
Niger	32.4	20.4	13.4	21.8	12.0	441	68.0	4.0	6.8	16.2	4.9	425
Ogun	13.7	0.9	36.6	38.4	10.3	445	19.5	0.0	28.1	40.3	12.2	452
Ondo	8.8	0.4	18.9	52.1	19.8	238	12.5	0.3	18.8	56.8	11.6	303
Osun	10.2	1.1	10.4	57.1	21.2	462	14.0	0.4	14.4	55.9	15.3	458
Oyo	24.6	2.9	17.9	39.4	15.2	447	25.2	0.5	21.3	39.6	13.4	432
Plateau	14.0	0.5	17.5	47.5	20.5	400	24.1	2.1	21.8	42.2	9.9	486
Rivers	9.0	0.3	10.3	65.0	15.4	311	8.4	0.3	13.9	61.8	15.5	309
Sokoto	18.7	40.4	13.9	21.0	6.1	461	60.1	25.4	5.1	7.7	1.6	429
Taraba	22.2	3.4	21.2	36.1	17.1	468	48.2	4.7	15.9	25.6	5.7	473
Yobe	39.1	41.6	7.6	5.7	6.0	315	59.6	28.0	6.8	5.6	0.0	250
Zamfara	44.4	37.0	5.2	9.8	3.6	478	63.5	29.1	2.2	4.4	0.9	460
FCT	6.5	2.2	9.7	42.7	39.0	372	9.7	1.3	14.0	43.6	31.5	321
Total	17.0	8.7	16.6	42.2	15.4	15564	29.1	6.1	16.4	38.5	9.9	15621

Table 3.3b.1: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Who Could Speak Selected Languages According to State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Language	PidginEnglish	English	Hausa	Arabic	Igbo	Yoruba	Fulfude	Edo	Tiv	Nupe	Urhobo	Ijaw	Efik	Kanuri	Edoma	Others
State																
Abia	34.7	79.6	1.8	0.9	95.9	3.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.6
Adamawa	30.3	45.4	94.3	4.1	1.9	0.6	37.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	51.8
Akwa Ibom	40.4	58.0	1.0	0.1	3.2	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	49.1	0.5	0.0	64.3
Anambra	32.6	78.2	4.6	0.5	97.2	3.4	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5
Bauchi	3.3	13.8	88.3	2.3	0.1	0.3	23.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.0	17.3
Bayelsa	80.1	70.7	1.0	0.2	4.4	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	2.0	82.1	2.0	0.0	0.2	7.1
Benue	78.0	59.6	18.6	1.3	3.0	6.0	0.2	0.6	62.5	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	22.8	16.1
Borno	8.9	13.0	74.3	7.7	0.2	1.1	6.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	50.9	0.4	29.5
Cross River	83.9	85.9	1.1	0.3	4.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.3	0.3	0.1	46.2
Delta	91.6	72.0	3.0	0.2	21.6	6.7	0.1	2.1	0.3	0.1	37.9	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	24.9
Ebonyi	32.0	50.0	1.3	0.4	97.0	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6
Edo	94.1	76.4	5.1	0.7	8.1	11.5	0.8	47.4	0.9	0.0	4.9	5.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	33.7
Ekiti	9.9	70.6	2.7	0.9	3.4	91.5	1.7	0.9	0.3	0.5	2.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.9	8.2
Enugu	34.1	68.2	5.0	1.5	92.9	7.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.2
Gombe	11.6	25.1	92.5	9.5	0.4	2.1	42.3	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	25.5
Imo	38.9	82.4	4.2	1.9	94.0	6.6	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Jigawa	3.2	5.6	96.5	4.2	0.2	0.6	17.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.9
Kaduna	24.0	50.8	96.3	6.8	2.1	3.7	3.7	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	36.1
Kano	14.6	19.7	96.4	7.2	0.8	1.1	6.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.3
Katsina	4.1	9.6	97.0	3.5	0.3	0.8	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Kebbi	3.9	12.2	93.7	4.4	0.5	0.9	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	17.3
Kogi	58.4	71.0	19.8	1.4	5.5	36.0	0.4	1.5	0.4	4.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.1	77.6
Kwara	2.5	36.9	9.5	2.3	1.0	78.7	5.6	0.0	0.4	11.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1
Lagos	47.1	85.0	6.7	2.7	20.6	72.2	1.2	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.8	2.8	0.1	0.8	4.7
Nasarawa	32.2	42.8	87.7	6.0	2.3	1.5	3.5	0.8	7.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.8	61.2
Niger	24.6	26.8	90.2	4.4	2.3	5.6	1.9	0.1	0.1	20.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	41.0
Ogun	33.1	59.6	3.5	1.4	7.2	93.5	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.0	1.1	1.8
Ondo	21.6	47.3	2.3	0.6	5.7	83.9	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.1	1.1	2.4	1.0	0.0	1.0	9.8
Osun	7.3	64.8	3.9	1.4	2.3	95.6	2.9	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4
Oyo	5.5	41.5	9.4	1.5	1.7	93.2	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.6
Plateau	13.9	53.1	94.7	2.4	2.6	2.7	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	78.1
Rivers	93.1	81.8	2.0	0.8	22.3	2.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.4	2.7	0.2	0.0	36.9
Sokoto	6.2	9.9	97.2	12.7	0.4	0.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Taraba	32.4	34.0	85.2	3.8	0.8	0.4	12.3	0.8	8.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.2	60.6
Yobe	1.7	7.5	77.6	3.9	0.4	0.0	27.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	37.5	0.0	9.0
Zamfara	2.1	5.5	98.4	7.9	0.1	0.1	4.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4
FCT	78.7	84.5	62.1	5.2	19.2	21.3	1.8	2.6	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.6	3.5	34.5
Total	33.1	50.2	42.2	3.2	16.9	23.2	5.4	1.8	2.2	1.0	1.6	1.9	2.8	2.3	1.0	19.5

Table 3.4b.2: Characteristics of the surveyed population (Marital Status)

Percentage Distribution of all Respondents by Marital Status According to State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Currently married/ LW sexual partner	Never married	Separated/ Divorced	Widowed	No response	Number
ABIA	49.7	45.5	1.2	3.2	0.3	844
ADAMAWA	61.9	33.2	2.2	2.1	0.6	933
AKWA IBOM	47.1	46.3	2.2	4.2	0.2	942
ANAMBRA	50.0	44.4	1.6	3.9	0.1	889
BAUCHI	72.8	24.4	0.8	0.4	1.6	744
BAYELSA	62.2	29.6	4.9	2.7	0.5	851
BENUE	60.8	32.6	2.6	3.7	0.3	941
BORNO	81.1	14.8	2.9	1.1	0.1	784
CROSS RIVER	50.5	44.4	3.3	1.6	0.3	868
DELTA	58.0	37.9	2.3	1.6	0.2	887
EBONYI	47.6	45.5	1.3	5.6	0.0	815
EDO	55.1	38.6	3.5	2.7	0.1	759
EKITI	58.8	36.8	2.7	1.4	0.3	865
ENUGU	52.5	41.0	1.2	4.8	0.4	776
GOMBE	74.0	23.5	1.3	0.8	0.4	872
IMO	46.5	47.1	2.6	3.2	0.5	915
JIGAWA	79.1	14.6	1.9	1.7	2.6	892
KADUNA	66.8	30.0	0.5	2.7	-	926
KANO	73.0	25.0	1.1	0.9	-	840
KATSINA	83.0	14.9	0.8	0.9	0.4	671
KEBBI	77.5	18.8	1.7	1.5	0.6	952
KOGI	60.8	34.7	2.3	2.0	0.3	826
KWARA	65.8	29.0	2.0	1.8	1.6	836
LAGOS	59.3	36.5	2.0	2.1	0.1	858
NASARAWA	63.3	32.7	2.8	1.3	0.0	924
NIGER	82.1	15.6	1.0	1.3	-	858
OGUN	66.2	29.3	2.7	1.7	0.1	894
ONDO	65.0	26.8	3.8	1.8	2.6	525
OSUN	54.8	41.0	2.6	0.8	0.7	914
OYO	69.3	24.2	1.7	3.3	1.5	871
PLATEAU	60.1	36.5	1.4	1.3	0.6	887
RIVERS	57.8	37.3	1.2	3.5	0.2	619
SOKOTO	81.6	17.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	887
TARABA	67.8	28.6	1.4	2.0	0.2	936
YOBE	84.7	13.1	1.9	-	0.2	564
ZAMFARA	83.9	13.7	0.3	0.9	1.2	934
FCT	60.1	36.0	1.5	1.2	1.2	681
Total	64.5	31.1	1.8	2.1	0.5	30980

Table 3.5b: Characteristics of the surveyed population (Religious Affiliation)
Percentage Distribution of all Respondents by Religions Affiliation and State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Islam	Non Catholic	Catholic	Tradition	No Religion	Others	Number
Abia	0.9	70.6	27.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	859
Adamawa	49.7	45.8	3.8	0.2	0.0	0.4	937
Akwa Ibom	0.5	90.7	8.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	942
Anambra	0.3	45.0	52.6	1.6	0.5	0.0	891
Bauchi	87.3	11.4	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	763
Bayelsa	0.8	89.7	4.9	0.6	2.6	1.4	856
Benue	4.3	42.3	52.5	0.1	0.7	0.0	950
Borno	93.9	5.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	790
Cross River	0.5	77.8	21.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	869
Delta	0.7	86.6	10.2	0.3	1.8	0.3	889
Ebonyi	1.2	57.3	36.7	3.9	0.7	0.1	822
Edo	14.1	60.7	20.7	3.2	1.3	0.0	759
Ekiti	18.0	76.2	5.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	868
Enugu	1.0	37.4	59.9	0.9	0.6	0.1	788
Gombe	74.3	24.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	874
Imo	2.3	50.0	47.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	918
Jigawa	98.2	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	906
Kaduna	54.2	29.9	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	927
Kano	94.9	2.1	2.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	843
Katsina	99.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	676
Kebbi	87.9	4.7	0.9	5.8	0.0	0.6	959
Kogi	53.4	37.9	7.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	829
Kwara	76.0	22.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	843
Lagos	36.3	52.1	10.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	864
Nasarawa	41.4	44.1	12.6	1.5	0.0	0.3	934
Niger	78.6	13.1	4.6	1.3	2.1	0.3	868
Ogun	38.9	56.6	3.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	897
Ondo	16.1	70.4	11.5	0.2	0.0	1.9	541
Osun	44.6	50.1	3.4	1.5	0.4	0.0	922
Oyo	51.6	45.9	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.2	878
Plateau	16.9	61.0	19.2	2.1	0.5	0.3	887
Rivers	2.7	79.0	14.2	1.9	1.0	1.2	620
Sokoto	99.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	892
Taraba	33.6	51.8	12.6	1.8	0.2	0.0	943
Yobe	98.2	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	565
Zamfara	99.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	941
FCT	27.4	54.2	13.8	0.0	0.0	4.7	690
Total	44.3	41.0	13.2	0.8	0.4	0.3	31200

Table 3.6b: Characteristics of the surveyed population (Wealth Quintile by State)
 Percentage Distribution of all Respondents by Wealth According to Zone; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Wealth category	Poorest	Poorer	Average	Wealthier	Wealthiest	Number
State						
Abia	1.8	10.5	25.8	28.4	33.5	859
Adamawa	32.3	23.6	21.2	13.4	9.4	932
Akwa Ibom	4.7	20.6	34.5	26.7	13.6	942
Anambra	3.2	8.8	17.3	31.9	38.9	890
Bauchi	36.6	30.1	18.9	9.8	4.6	762
Bayelsa	9.9	22.0	29.3	24.8	14.0	856
Benue	33.5	26.1	22.2	12.6	5.7	947
Borno	38.8	40.8	15.6	4.3	0.5	789
Cross River	11.1	23.5	27.5	21.0	16.9	868
Delta	3.6	11.7	26.3	21.9	36.5	889
Ebonyi	26.2	41.0	22.9	7.8	2.2	822
Edo	2.2	10.0	23.4	33.9	30.5	758
Ekiti	4.6	17.5	25.0	34.5	18.4	868
Enugu	9.4	20.3	32.9	18.3	19.1	787
Gombe	39.7	23.5	18.2	11.0	7.7	875
Imo	0.3	5.5	24.1	43.6	26.6	918
Jigawa	24.3	46.8	18.2	6.7	4.0	906
Kaduna	22.9	25.8	23.3	14.4	13.7	927
Kano	32.0	22.9	20.8	12.6	11.7	843
Katsina	40.4	33.0	15.4	5.6	5.5	675
Kebbi	67.3	16.3	7.4	3.1	5.9	959
Kogi	5.8	16.0	29.1	29.2	19.9	829
Kwara	15.9	14.4	24.2	25.6	19.9	843
Lagos	0.2	3.0	7.3	28.1	61.3	861
Nasarawa	38.6	33.4	16.5	6.7	4.8	933
Niger	25.8	28.1	22.0	15.8	8.3	868
Ogun	7.0	14.1	17.2	28.8	33.0	897
Ondo	8.4	14.5	28.4	28.0	20.8	539
Osun	2.0	7.6	24.8	45.9	19.8	920
Oyo	13.9	20.6	19.2	26.1	20.2	877
Plateau	35.2	22.8	19.4	10.6	12.0	886
Rivers	6.5	12.7	20.7	27.9	32.3	620
Sokoto	55.3	19.8	12.5	8.3	4.2	891
Taraba	48.8	28.4	12.6	4.9	5.3	943
Yobe	52.9	33.3	8.7	3.5	1.6	565
Zamfara	55.8	31.8	9.5	1.9	1.1	941
FCT	1.3	7.4	13.8	23.9	53.6	690
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	31175

Table 3.8b: Characteristics of the Surveyed Population (Median Age at first marriage / living) with Sexual Partner by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Male	Female	All
Abia	30	23	27
Adamawa	24	18	20
Akwa	23	19	20
Anambra	30	22	26
Bauchi	23	16	18
Bayelsa	25	19	20
Benue	22	18	20
Borno	24	19	20
Cross River	26	20	23
Delta	27	20	24
Ebonyi	28	21	25
Edo	28	21	25
Ekiti	27	22	25
Enugu	33	22	27
Gombe	23	15	18
Imo	35	24	28
Jigawa	20	15	17
Kaduna	24	17	20
Kano	22	15	18
Katsina	20	15	16
Kebbi	25	18	20
Kogi	25	20	22
Kwara	28	22	25
Lagos	30	24	26
Nasarawa	20	20	20
Niger	22	16	19
Ogun	26	21	24
Ondo	28	22	24
Osun	25	20	22
Oyo	28	23	25
Plateau	25	19	20
Rivers	27	21	24
Sokoto	22	15	18
Taraba	22	18	20
Yobe	20	18	20
Zamfara	22	15	19
FCT	30	22	25
Total	25	19	21

Table 3.9b: Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Males and Females who are in Polygamous Unions by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Male	Female	Both	Married People
Abia	3.8	5.7	4.8	365
Adamawa	16.1	29.3	22.9	541
Akwa Ibom	4.9	4.8	4.9	421
Anambra	1.5	1.9	1.7	419
Bauchi	31.3	31.9	31.6	506
Bayelsa	18.5	29.2	25.0	460
Benue	18.7	21.8	20.4	556
Borno	7.1	8.5	7.8	595
Cross River	4.8	2.5	3.6	400
Delta	12.3	12.7	12.4	487
Ebonyi	8.1	13.9	11.0	368
Edo	12.5	12.4	12.4	401
Ekiti	16.0	19.3	17.7	478
Enugu	5.0	9.6	7.5	376
Gombe	26.9	30.2	28.7	604
Imo	2.7	0.5	1.6	374
Jigawa	21.9	43.4	34.2	666
Kaduna	15.3	31.2	23.2	584
Kano	30.7	45.4	38.4	572
Katsina	38.6	51.5	47.1	522
Kebbi	13.9	41.4	28.1	720
Kogi	15.8	27.5	21.8	476
Kwara	17.7	26.1	22.1	497
Lagos	11.8	10.9	11.3	443
Nasarawa	24.0	31.9	28.2	551
Niger	24.6	38.5	31.2	674
Ogun	11.2	16.4	14.0	571
Ondo	19.5	32.6	27.3	312
Osun	9.3	13.8	11.9	478
Oyo	19.4	22.5	21.0	546
Plateau	12.8	19.2	16.3	495
Rivers	3.3	5.8	4.4	325
Sokoto	26.2	18.6	22.4	653
Taraba	17.4	25.8	21.6	603
Yobe	26.1	34.8	30.1	465
Zamfara	36.9	49.0	43.5	675
FCT	10.4	9.4	9.9	359
Total	17.1	24.4	21.0	18538

**Table 3.12b: Characteristics of the surveyed population (Access to Communication Facilities)
Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Access to Communication Facilities
by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012**

State	Radio	TV	Video	Cable/Satellite dish	GSM phone	Fixed Telephone	Number
Abia	91.9	79.8	57.7	15.5	87.0	5.3	860
Adamawa	86.8	43.7	31.5	7.9	81.7	2.8	938
Akwa	91.7	60.5	27.8	5.5	86.4	2.4	942
Anambra	85.2	78.3	66.4	12.7	92.6	3.9	893
Bauchi	88.6	33.9	20.3	8.4	70.7	4.1	763
Bayelsa	60.7	72.1	52.9	19.8	90.0	2.2	858
Benue	67.7	50.9	29.7	12.4	86.7	4.8	951
Borno	91.0	17.7	9.8	1.3	53.1	2.6	791
Cross	89.2	58.4	30.2	9.1	78.8	5.2	870
Delta	78.2	83.3	71.5	21.3	89.8	4.0	890
Ebonyi	93.7	33.8	10.6	2.3	64.7	5.8	822
Edo	77.2	83.4	48.5	15.5	93.7	3.6	759
Ekiti	88.7	73.0	64.3	8.8	89.8	3.2	873
Enugu	91.4	66.1	44.0	9.8	82.7	8.6	788
Gombe	78.3	39.3	22.9	9.5	75.3	1.5	875
Imo	93.3	82.8	62.8	5.4	87.5	6.1	919
Jigawa	78.7	24.1	13.9	5.2	65.3	2.7	906
Kaduna	86.1	54.1	36.0	14.9	81.2	2.0	928
Kano	88.9	42.7	24.7	14.0	68.4	5.4	843
Katsina	87.8	26.8	16.9	6.5	58.2	4.2	680
Kebbi	76.5	28.7	15.6	4.3	65.9	1.6	959
Kogi	81.3	71.4	55.4	13.1	92.1	2.9	829
Kwara	84.9	69.8	54.8	10.0	80.5	4.6	844
Lagos	79.6	93.7	79.4	23.7	94.5	6.4	866
Nasarawa	82.7	35.3	18.2	4.3	81.2	4.6	934
Niger	69.2	52.9	30.5	6.6	83.2	2.8	868
Ogun	81.9	73.0	57.4	6.4	88.9	5.4	897
Ondo	86.3	77.8	58.0	12.6	86.6	3.8	542
Osun	93.7	86.3	54.6	5.9	90.1	4.2	922
Oyo	89.9	64.7	51.8	7.6	85.0	5.3	879
Plateau	84.6	47.2	39.1	13.5	83.6	4.3	888
Rivers	80.1	76.4	43.6	14.1	84.1	19.5	620
Sokoto	87.9	30.7	22.5	5.0	60.0	2.5	895
Taraba	74.4	30.5	20.5	9.2	72.8	4.6	943
Yobe	65.4	10.0	6.8	2.9	75.4	2.6	565
Zamfara	92.4	10.6	5.9	1.7	34.7	1.3	941
Fct	86.2	82.9	69.5	35.6	90.7	9.6	694
National	84.3	60.8	43.3	11.5	81.3	5.0	31235

Table 3.13b: Characteristics of the surveyed population (Alcohol use by State)
Percentage of All Respondents Who have used Drinks containing Alcohol within the last 4 weeks
by State; FMOH, 2012

State	Everyday	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Never	Not sure	No response	Number
Abia	6.5	18.6	13	60.6	0.5	0.8	857
Adamawa	5.9	10	2.9	80.4	0.7	0.0	935
Akwa Ibom	12.3	29.1	17.4	40.5	0.5	0.2	942
Anambra	2.8	19.8	11.9	64.7	0.9	0.0	891
Bauchi	2.2	5.1	0.9	90.7	0.4	0.7	761
Bayelsa	4.7	16.2	12.8	64.9	1.5	0.0	856
Benue	4.9	19.1	8.5	66.6	0.6	0.3	951
Borno	1.1	2.5	0.4	95.0	0.8	0.4	788
Cross River	6.3	28.3	18.8	46.3	0.3	0.0	868
Delta	5.2	19.6	5.9	68.2	1.0	0.2	889
Ebonyi	5.3	13	9.6	70.2	1.7	0.2	822
Edo	4.7	13.7	8.5	73.0	0.0	0.0	756
Ekiti	3.9	10.6	4.4	80.6	0.3	0.2	873
Enugu	4.7	25	11.3	57.2	1.4	0.3	786
Gombe	1	3.5	0.6	94.6	0.2	0.0	874
Imo	5.4	22.7	6.2	64.2	1.1	0.4	917
Jigawa	0.6	1.9	0.0	97.1	0.1	0.3	906
Kaduna	1.9	7.6	2.1	88.2	0.2	0.0	928
Kano	1.4	3.9	0.7	93.6	0.3	0.0	843
Katsina	1.9	1.0	0.4	96.0	0.1	0.6	675
Kebbi	0.5	2.3	0.6	96.4	0.2	0.2	959
Kogi	1.5	8.0	2.2	87.2	0.7	0.3	829
Kwara	1.2	2.9	1.9	93.2	0.2	0.6	842
Lagos	2.8	10.2	7.3	78.9	0.2	0.6	862
Nasarawa	4.5	6.1	4.3	83.6	1.5	0.0	933
Niger	4.3	6.2	1.1	87.7	0.6	0.1	868
Ogun	1.8	13.6	7.7	75.8	0.6	0.6	897
Ondo	3.0	8.0	7.2	81.7	0.0	0.1	541
Osun	3.6	6.2	4.1	86.1	0.1	0.0	922
Oyo	2.8	7.6	3.7	84.8	0.6	0.4	877
Plateau	5.5	9.4	1.2	83.6	0.3	0.1	886
Rivers	3.9	18.1	12.2	64.5	1.0	0.3	620
Sokoto	1.9	2.5	0.4	93.1	0.3	1.9	889
Taraba	17.6	10.9	2.2	68.8	0.4	0.0	942
Yobe	0.4	2.4	0.4	96.6	0.2	0.0	565
Zamfara	0.9	2.1	1.5	94.5	0.1	0.9	939
FCT	2.1	10.6	3.8	82.4	0.6	0.6	691
Total	3.6	10.9	5.4	79.3	0.5	0.3	31180

Table 3.13b: Characteristics of the surveyed population (Smoking and Cocaine Injection by zone)

Percentage Distribution of all Respondents who Have Ever Smoked and Injected Cocaine by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Currently smoke cigarettes	Currently smoke or use any other type of tobacco apart from cigarette	Have tried INJECTING cocaine or heroin using a syringe and needle	Number
ABIA	6.4	2.1	1.1	856
ADAMAWA	6.5	3.4	1.0	935
AKWA IBOM	5.8	2.4	0.9	942
ANAMBRA	4.0	2.7	1.0	891
BAUCHI	2.0	0.2	1.8	761
BAYELSA	6.1	2.5	0.5	856
BENUE	8.7	9.6	3.1	951
BORNO	1.2	0.5	1.1	788
CROSS	5.1	1.6	1.6	868
DELTA	6.8	1.9	1.3	889
EBONYI	2.3	5.3	0.4	822
EDO	7.4	2.7	0.8	756
EKITI	3.4	1.0	1.5	873
ENUGU	4.1	4.1	1.7	784
GOMBE	1.2	0.4	1.0	874
IMO	9.8	3.6	1.1	916
JIGAWA	1.2	0.4	1.9	906
KADUNA	4.8	0.5	1.5	928
KANO	4.6	1.5	0.7	843
KATSINA	2.6	0.8	1.0	675
KEBBI	5.9	3.3	0.9	959
KOGI	4.3	1.1	1.8	829
KWARA	4.1	1.2	0.6	842
LAGOS	2.9	1.3	0.4	861
NASARAWA	4.3	2.0	1.5	933
NIGER	5.1	5.6	1.3	868
OGUN	4.2	0.3	0.3	897
ONDO	3.6	2.0	1.3	541
OSUN	4.2	2.9	1.2	922
OYO	3.1	2.2	0.7	877
PLATEAU	1.9	2.3	1.6	887
RIVERS	4.2	1.3	1.3	620
SOKOTO	4.3	0.5	1.1	889
TARABA	4.3	3.6	2.8	942
YOBE	0.4	0.4	2.6	564
ZAMFARA	0.9	0.1	0.9	939
FCT	3.5	0.6	0.6	691
Total	4.2	2.1	1.2	31175

Table 4.2b: Median Age at First Sex

Percentage Distribution of Median Age at First Sex among Youths 15-24 Years by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Youths aged 15-24 years	
	Female	Male
Abia	18	18
Adamawa	17	18
Akwa Ibom	15	16
Anambra	18	17
Bauchi	16	19
Bayelsa	16	17
Benue	16	17
Borno	17	18
Cross River	17	17
Delta	17	17
Ebonyi	18	18
Edo	17	18
Ekiti	18	17
Enugu	18	18
Gombe	15	18
Imo	17	17
Jigawa	15	19
Kaduna	17	18
Kano	15	20
Katsina	15	20
Kebbi	17	20
Kogi	17	17
Kwara	18	17
Lagos	19	18
Nasarawa	17	17
Niger	16	16
Ogun	18	17
Ondo	18	17
Osun	16	16
Oyo	18	17
Plateau	18	18
Rivers	18	18
Sokoto	15	20
Taraba	16	17
Yobe	15	18
Zamfara	15	19
FCT	18	18
Total	17	17

Table 4.6a: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Having Multiple Sex Partners and those who have had Sex in the Last Twelve Months among them by State According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Female			Male			Total		
	Ever had Multiple partners	% of those who have multiple partners that had Sex in the last 12 months	Sexually active women	Ever had Multiple partners	% of those who have multiple partners that had Sex in the last 12 months	Sexually active men	Ever had Multiple partners	% of those who have multiple partners that had Sex in the last 12 months	Sexually active People
Abia	17.2	95.5	324	26.5	86.7	298	21.7	90.4	622
Adamawa	11.5	87.1	369	27.7	91.9	367	19.6	90.5	736
Akwa Ibom	23.1	94.9	424	31.5	94.2	429	27.4	94.5	853
Anambra	6.9	80.0	375	23.5	92.8	306	14.4	89.4	681
Bauchi	4.2	86.7	335	16.0	92.9	238	9.1	91.2	573
Bayelsa	11.3	100.0	448	41.8	97.1	346	24.6	97.9	794
Benue	21.3	86.3	398	54.5	92.6	396	37.9	90.8	794
Borno	6.9	78.3	319	6.1	96.0	377	6.5	87.3	696
Cross River	24.3	94.2	351	36.3	100.0	357	30.4	97.7	708
Delta	11.4	92.0	395	42.9	94.7	319	25.5	94.0	714
Ebonyi	6.7	91.7	311	21.7	91.2	281	13.9	91.3	592
Edo	5.4	88.2	319	28.3	90.1	293	16.4	89.8	612
Ekiti	9.0	95.0	331	39.7	88.8	368	25.1	89.9	699
Enugu	10.0	90.6	331	21.0	89.1	273	15.0	89.7	604
Gombe	4.3	100.0	375	24.2	91.1	337	13.7	92.6	712
Imo	16.7	81.7	342	40.3	88.6	349	28.6	86.6	691
Jigawa	0.9	100.0	441	7.9	83.3	305	3.8	85.7	746
Kaduna	5.9	100.0	358	27.2	98.1	419	17.4	98.4	777
Kano	1.9	100.0	321	17.7	94.7	327	9.9	95.2	648
Katsina	1.7	87.5	362	3.1	100.0	191	2.2	93.8	553
Kebbi	1.8	100.0	394	4.8	91.7	362	3.2	94.1	756
Kogi	5.8	100.0	343	34.1	91.3	354	20.2	92.5	697
Kwara	3.0	66.7	328	27.9	86.4	340	15.7	84.5	668
Lagos	7.8	92.3	349	32.1	90.5	330	19.6	90.9	679
Nasarawa	20.3	90.3	359	40.5	87.1	361	30.4	88.2	720
Niger	4.4	87.5	379	40.4	94.4	413	23.1	93.8	792
Ogun	7.8	100.0	374	25.7	92.2	354	16.5	94.1	728
Ondo	15.8	94.2	254	32.3	95.1	193	22.9	94.7	447
Osun	14.1	93.8	367	33.4	86.0	352	23.6	88.4	719
Oyo	8.2	74.5	378	26.4	84.4	383	17.3	82.1	761
Plateau	7.5	76.2	376	13.1	93.1	283	9.9	85.8	659
Rivers	10.7	92.7	263	19.1	100.0	256	14.8	97.3	519
Sokoto	1.3	100.0	378	14.3	74.4	356	7.6	76.7	734
Taraba	15.2	87.5	400	36.0	94.8	408	25.7	92.6	808
Yobe	2.6	60.0	233	14.4	96.7	254	8.7	91.5	487
Zamfara	4.1	91.7	409	19.1	87.5	349	11.0	88.4	758
Fct	7.4	88.9	276	24.4	89.7	324	16.5	89.5	600
Total	8.7	90.3	13089	26.6	91.9	12248	17.4	91.5	25337

Table 4.11b: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Who Have Ever had Sex in Exchange for Money/Gifts and Favours According to State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Female	Number	Male	Number
Abia	12.2	319	3.5	294
Adamawa	10.6	363	15.2	362
Akwa Ibom	26.6	422	12.8	429
Anambra	4.7	371	7.1	304
Bauchi	2.4	331	6.7	238
Bayelsa	9.0	440	16.0	343
Benue	11.1	389	11.5	394
Borno	2.2	297	1.2	373
Cross River	14.2	348	7.3	353
Delta	6.2	391	6.0	317
Ebonyi	11.8	311	8.7	281
Edo	8.8	315	7.4	290
Ekiti	1.8	327	6.1	365
Enugu	4.1	330	4.6	270
Gombe	1.5	373	3.2	336
Imo	12.6	332	19.1	344
Jigawa	0.2	441	1.0	305
Kaduna	5.0	357	9.8	419
Kano	0.7	320	8.3	327
Katsina	0.2	316	0.4	191
Kebbi	0.7	394	2.8	359
Kogi	4.8	340	10.2	354
Kwara	3.0	328	5.3	340
Lagos	2.0	343	6.8	321
Nasarawa	9.3	353	13.2	355
Niger	1.1	363	5.1	404
Ogun	1.6	374	2.0	353
Ondo	2.8	249	3.6	191
Osun	6.3	367	5.0	351
Oyo	3.0	376	5.1	383
Plateau	3.4	376	5.4	283
Rivers	9.5	262	7.1	253
Sokoto	2.2	377	4.0	355
Taraba	7.3	394	8.9	406
Yobe	0.0	227	1.0	252
Zamfara	0.7	408	1.2	348
FCT	2.3	269	5.1	317
Total	5.3	12893	6.9	12160

Table 4.12b: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who used Condom in the Last Sex act with a Non-marital, Non-cohabiting Partner According to their State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

	% of women who used condom	Number of women who have sex with a non-marital partner	% of Men who used condom	Number of Men who have sex with a non-marital partner	% who used condom	Number who have sex with a non-marital partner
State						
Abia	50.0	52	59.1	66	55.1	118
Adamawa	40.0	25	67.2	58	59.0	83
Akwa Ibom	32.5	151	47.9	236	41.9	387
Anambra	47.8	69	61.2	121	56.3	190
Bauchi	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	12
Bayelsa	16.3	43	40.8	71	31.6	114
Benue	34.9	63	52.3	172	47.6	235
Borno	19.2	11	25.8	31	24.1	42
Cross River	48.6	74	57.4	122	54.1	196
Delta	28.8	66	43.7	119	38.4	185
Ebonyi	37.9	29	45.2	42	42.2	71
Edo	43.5	46	54.7	86	50.8	132
Ekiti	46.9	53.1	56.8	81	52.9	134
Enugu	56.9	51	67.2	58	62.4	109
Gombe	25.0	8	47.4	19	40.8	27
Imo	60.0	80	63.4	101	61.9	181
Jigawa	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	7
Kaduna	50.0	46	62.9	170	60.2	216
Kano	0.0	11	50.0	32	37.2	43
Katsina	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	8
Kebbi	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	3
Kogi	34.2	38	59.6	109	53.0	147
Kwara	22.2	9	62.5	40	55.1	49
Lagos	48.5	101	64.8	270	60.4	371
Nasarawa	50.0	12	60.7	28	57.5	40
Niger	22.2	9	35.4	65	33.8	74
Ogun	50.0	16	63.5	74	61.1	90
Ondo	13.2	38	44.6	65	33.0	103
Osun	46.8	47	62.0	92	56.9	139
Oyo	34.1	41	45.8	107	42.6	148
Plateau	40.9	22	51.5	16	45.4	38
Rivers	32.3	96	36.4	151	34.8	247
Sokoto	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	9
Taraba	28.0	25	40.0	50	36.0	75
Yobe	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	4
Zamfara	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	5
FCT	41.2	17	65.3	49	59.1	66
Total	39.3	1365	53.9	2746	49.1	4111

xx insufficient sample size

Table 5:2b: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Reporting Awareness of HIV & AIDS and its Cure by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Awareness		Knowledge			Number of women & men
	Heard of HIV or AIDS	AIDS does not have cure	AIDS does have a cure	Don't know/have heard of AIDS		
Abia	93.4	81.4	6.3	12.3	803	
Adamawa	95.0	82.1	3.5	14.2	891	
Akwa ibom	99.0	83.4	12.6	4.0	932	
Anambra	99.5	77.0	9.1	13.9	888	
Bauchi	75.3	68.6	13.5	18.0	574	
Bauyelsa	96.6	56.9	17.3	25.9	827	
Benue	93.1	77.7	7.3	15.1	886	
Borno	65.3	56.3	12.9	30.9	517	
Cross River	97.9	90.4	4.1	5.5	851	
Delta	94.2	71.4	8.4	20.3	839	
Ebonyi	94.7	82.9	4.3	12.8	779	
Edo	97.0	70.3	15.4	14.3	737	
Ekiti	94.7	67.1	12.4	20.5	827	
Enugu	97.8	68.3	13.6	18.1	770	
Gombe	91.9	76.5	12.2	11.3	804	
Imo	95.8	76.3	6.3	17.4	880	
Jigawa	83.5	57.4	29.9	12.7	756	
Kaduna	99.0	76.1	17.7	6.2	919	
Kano	90.4	68.2	8.8	23.0	762	
Katsina	92.3	40.2	24.6	35.2	628	
Kebbi	75.8	67.6	9.3	22.9	728	
Kogi	97.1	69.2	16.6	14.2	804	
Kwara	72.3	59.1	15.8	25.1	611	
Lagos	94.9	65.2	13.2	21.5	822	
Nasarawa	72.0	65.6	15.8	18.6	672	
Niger	89.9	60.2	11.6	28.2	779	
Ogun	90.1	73.5	7.4	18.9	806	
Ondo	88.2	57.2	23.5	19.3	478	
Osun	95.8	70.7	14.2	15.2	884	
Oyo	90.1	49.9	19.6	30.6	792	
Plateau	91.2	68.0	12.9	19.1	810	
Rivers	92.8	68.0	13.0	19.0	575	
Sokoto	84.4	62.3	9.9	27.9	756	
Taraba	96.2	71.8	13.9	14.3	907	
Yobe	86.7	67.2	18.4	14.4	490	
Zamfara	69.9	71.4	9.3	19.3	658	
FCT	94.8	64.9	14.8	20.3	657	
Total	90.7	68.6	12.9	18.5	28099	

Table 5:3b: AIDS Related Death

Percentage Distribution of all Respondents who Knew Someone who has HIV & AIDS and Someone who Died of AIDS by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Knew someone with AIDS	Knew someone who died of AIDS	Number of women & men
Abia	29.7	36.2	860
Adamawa	29.8	40.0	938
Akwa ibom	21.7	20.8	942
Anambra	9.5	18.5	893
Bauchi	32.6	34.5	763
Bauyelsa	8.6	15.6	858
Benue	56.7	59.2	951
Borno	30.3	31.4	791
Cross River	21.6	25.7	870
Delta	8.8	16.9	890
Ebonvi	15.7	39.1	822
Edo	17.9	25.2	759
Ekiti	7.0	8.7	873
Enugu	30.6	39.7	788
Gombe	44.8	45.0	875
Imo	18.5	24.8	919
Jigawa	31.9	35.9	906
Kaduna	57.3	60.2	928
Kano	28.4	28.5	843
Katsina	37.6	33.6	680
Kebbi	11.7	12.3	959
Kogi	16.9	28.2	829
Kwara	3.9	4.6	844
Lagos	9.6	15.0	866
Nasarawa	27.0	28.5	934
Niger	28.2	30.4	868
Ogun	5.7	4.8	897
Ondo	12.5	14.6	542
Osun	19.5	11.2	922
Oyo	10.7	9.0	879
Plateau	50.0	53.9	888
Rivers	20.5	24.0	620
Sokoto	25.9	27.6	895
Taraba	53.1	64.4	943
Yobe	24.5	24.9	565
Zamfara	15.2	17.9	941
FCT	32.1	36.7	694
Total	24.0	27.4	31235

Table 5.4b: Risk Perception

Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Personal Risk Perception of Contracting HIV by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012.

Characteristics	Respondents opinions about their chances of contracting HIV					Respondents aware of AIDS
	High chance	Low chance	No risk at all	Already have AID	No response	
Abia	1.5	56.6	38.5	.3	3.1	803
Adamawa	.6	52.2	40.8	.2	6.0	891
Akwa ibom	1.1	59.6	37.9	.6	0.6	932
Anambra	1.4	31.6	62.6	.6	3.7	888
Bauchi	1.2	41.6	53.3	.2	3.7	574
Bauyelsa	3.8	59.3	25.7	.3	10.5	827
Benue	4.1	37.2	52.3	1.4	4.7	886
Borno	1.6	57.0	31.0	2.0	8.2	517
Cross River	.3	57.3	41.1	.3	0.9	851
Delta	1.0	50.7	45.3	.4	2.6	839
Ebonyi	.7	46.4	48.9	.5	3.2	779
Edo	.8	35.0	60.8	.4	2.9	737
Ekiti	1.8	35.4	60.3	.2	2.2	827
Enugu	1.7	43.9	50.6	.5	3.2	770
Gombe	2.0	43.8	44.0	.7	9.3	804
Imo	1.2	54.3	36.0	.4	7.8	880
Jigawa	1.2	33.2	45.0	.3	20.0	756
Kaduna	2.2	32.2	51.0	.5	14.1	919
Kano	1.6	26.9	66.4	.6	4.3	762
Katsina	.6	10.4	40.4	1.3	46.7	628
Kebbi	1.2	38.1	54.9	.2	4.6	728
Kogi	.9	44.9	48.8	.4	4.9	804
Kwara	.5	42.9	53.1	0	3.0	611
Lagos	1.7	47.7	40.6	.4	9.5	822
Nasarawa	2.8	63.9	25.6	.0	7.1	672
Niger	2.4	54.7	34.9	1.6	6.1	779
Ogun	.3	53.8	44.7		1.3	806
Ondo	2.3	32.2	56.1	.5	7.7	478
Osun	2.0	42.3	54.1	.5	1.1	884
Oyo	.9	52.5	33.1	.2	12.7	792
Plateau	6.4	43.9	42.8	.3	5.9	810
Rivers	1.4	54.7	38.4	.7	4.7	575
Sokoto		25.8	63.4	.2	9.6	756
Taraba	3.6	43.7	41.2	1.5	9.9	907
Yobe		35.0	55.6	.2	9.2	490
Zamfara	.4	47.0	34.7	0	17.4	658
FCT	2.5	40.3	49.2	.9	7.1	657
Total	1.6	43.3	46.6	.5	7.7	28099

Table 5.5b: Knowledge of Routes of HIV Transmission

Percent Distribution of Respondents who Knew how a Person Can get the Virus that Causes AIDS According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Sexual intercourse	Blood transfusion	Mother to unborn child	Sharing sharp objects like razors	Sharing needles	Knew all five	Number of women & men
Abia	91.3	76.6	62.4	83.9	75.3	56.1	860
Adamawa	91.2	76.2	50.6	88.1	78.9	45.3	938
Akwa ibom	98.4	89.4	75.2	95.1	91.2	67.8	942
Anambra	98.6	91.3	63.2	95.3	89.8	58.6	893
Bauchi	72.8	63.3	48.6	67.7	61.2	39.6	763
Bauyelsa	85.0	70.9	51.0	79.2	75.2	42.2	858
Benue	89.4	78.9	63.9	83.7	74.7	52.7	951
Borno	63.8	55.0	41.3	48.4	45.5	29.6	791
Cross River	96.0	85.7	72.7	95.0	86.7	63.9	870
Delta	89.7	75.3	52.0	79.8	75.1	45.5	890
Ebonyi	92.1	72.8	51.9	84.0	81.0	49.5	822
Edo	94.6	90.7	79.2	92.1	89.2	73.4	759
Ekiti	90.5	70.4	53.3	85.4	79.4	47.2	873
Enugu	96.4	91.4	65.9	93.3	83.4	57.5	788
Gombe	89.6	76.6	60.0	82.6	79.0	54.4	875
Imo	94.3	80.2	54.2	88.7	80.2	47.9	919
Jigawa	76.8	66.7	44.8	71.5	67.2	41.1	906
Kaduna	98.7	91.6	73.0	95.8	90.4	67.2	928
Kano	89.2	61.6	40.9	80.5	72.6	38.0	843
Katsina	82.2	68.1	51.4	67.6	58.3	40.3	680
Kebbi	67.1	43.9	31.6	51.0	45.5	28.5	959
Kogi	89.6	76.8	54.6	85.4	79.4	51.1	829
Kwara	66.2	42.9	34.0	60.5	51.7	28.7	844
Lagos	90.4	78.4	56.5	86.7	79.1	49.4	866
Nasarawa	67.9	46.6	39.1	54.5	41.7	30.7	934
Niger	85.3	70.9	45.4	77.4	72.3	38.5	868
Ogun	87.4	75.1	49.3	82.0	78.2	43.7	897
Ondo	81.6	70.6	57.6	79.3	71.5	50.9	542
Osun	92.9	80.1	71.4	86.5	80.1	63.8	922
Oyo	77.7	56.2	46.8	69.2	62.7	40.0	879
Plateau	88.2	78.5	63.4	81.9	74.3	54.7	888
Rivers	91.0	79.0	67.5	80.2	73.4	56.0	620
Sokoto	81.8	67.9	60.8	77.0	71.6	55.0	895
Taraba	94.5	77.7	63.6	85.2	78.7	57.7	943
Yobe	82.8	67.3	37.5	72.7	66.5	32.5	565
Zamfara	61.8	36.7	25.3	56.6	42.8	23.5	941
FCT	90.6	81.3	66.8	86.6	74.1	55.7	694
Total	86.8	72.8	55.2	80.2	73.5	48.5	31235

Table 5.6b: Misconception about HIV Transmission

Percentage Distribution of Respondents who had Misconceptions About HIV Transmission by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	By sharing toilets	By Sharing Eating utensils	By mosquito bites/bed bugs	By witchcraft	By kissing	By hugging	Women & men who have heard of AIDS
Abia	23.4	13.9	12.3	6.8	18.4	4.5	803
Adamawa	5.9	6.3	4.3	3.2	18.4	2.5	891
Akwa ibom	35.2	29.7	43.8	36.9	40.7	12.9	932
Anambra	13.4	15.4	10.9	6.3	23.6	5.4	888
Bauchi	17.2	14.4	16.0	7.6	11.1	5.9	574
Bauyelsa	18.8	13.7	17.6	18.0	12.4	3.1	827
Benue	27.2	19.6	24.7	23.9	27.4	8.9	886
Borno	23.9	14.3	10.5	13.4	39.5	12.1	517
Cross River	17.0	15.7	20.5	14.9	12.2	7.5	851
Delta	19.3	14.8	19.8	15.3	20.9	6.1	839
Ebonyi	9.9	8.8	12.1	5.8	19.6	5.6	779
Edo	19.7	15.4	16.1	17.9	28.3	5.0	737
Ekiti	26.8	23.9	36.1	12.6	28.7	11.0	827
Enugu	20.9	9.3	12.8	6.3	16.6	9.4	770
Gombe	21.0	18.1	21.2	11.3	21.4	8.6	804
Imo	25.7	15.6	9.2	6.8	13.6	3.7	880
Jigawa	13.7	15.9	23.2	16.4	25.7	20.1	756
Kaduna	13.0	14.9	20.8	13.0	20.1	6.6	919
Kano	11.9	9.7	13.3	4.3	15.0	6.8	762
Katsina	14.8	12.1	17.8	4.8	7.3	4.2	628
Kebbi	15.0	12.9	12.5	2.0	15.0	2.4	728
Kogi	25.7	24.3	31.7	15.6	25.1	7.1	804
Kwara	28.6	25.1	17.1	10.4	15.5	10.7	611
Lagos	22.1	14.5	18.6	6.0	12.9	3.2	822
Nasarawa	22.8	21.7	20.6	20.7	15.7	8.0	672
Niger	38.5	40.0	34.4	28.2	37.1	19.6	779
Ogun	26.2	22.5	28.1	7.1	20.2	5.1	806
Ondo	38.2	36.2	45.1	14.8	30.7	13.0	478
Osun	32.5	22.4	17.4	8.8	18.4	8.1	884
Oyo	31.2	29.3	25.3	9.7	20.5	11.8	792
Plateau	17.4	10.5	11.2	8.3	13.7	2.5	810
Rivers	33.4	18.1	12.0	14.6	17.4	8.5	575
Sokoto	29.5	29.1	13.5	14.8	23.0	9.9	756
Taraba	26.1	20.0	21.0	15.8	23.3	10.3	907
Yobe	15.6	17.6	18.9	6.2	11.4	5.0	490
Zamfara	21.2	20.8	16.7	14.0	19.9	15.3	658
FCT	16.0	12.6	16.3	9.6	13.9	4.6	657
Total	22.2	18.0	19.5	11.8	20.2	7.7	28099

Table 5.7b: Knowledge of HIV Prevention Methods

Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Knowledge of Ways of Preventing HIV Infection According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristic	Stay with one uninfected partner	Use of condom every day	By abstaining from sex	By delaying sexual debut	Avoid sex with CSWs.	By reducing number of sexual partners	By avoiding sex with people with multiple sexual partner	By Avoid sharing of sharp objects	Number of women and men
Abia	76.7	76.8	87.0	59.0	68.3	60.4	67.0	80.1	860
Adamawa	84.6	56.2	69.2	45.2	79.6	65.7	81.2	86.7	938
Akwa ibom	96.1	81.8	87.6	57.0	70.9	70.9	73.8	92.2	942
Anambra	89.2	67.1	83.2	62.7	77.1	82.1	85.4	94.3	893
Bauchi	68.5	35.7	60.0	39.0	63.5	48.6	54.5	60.7	763
Bauyelsa	79.4	66.2	61.9	27.5	54.4	45.6	54.7	73.0	858
Benue	82.5	74.2	77.3	53.7	64.1	63.6	66.2	80.1	951
Borno	56.0	16.5	39.2	25.9	48.8	39.1	41.3	46.0	791
Cross River	93.0	85.1	85.0	59.1	74.5	64.0	74.7	91.6	870
Delta	86.7	72.7	78.4	55.7	68.9	66.2	68.1	77.8	890
Ebonyi	84.2	57.7	87.7	45.0	66.4	65.0	67.8	82.3	822
Edo	93.4	86.0	91.6	72.7	90.3	88.0	91.6	92.2	759
Ekiti	85.5	64.8	72.6	50.1	53.4	51.2	54.8	80.5	873
Enugu	92.6	76.3	85.0	63.6	72.3	75.3	78.0	87.5	788
Gombe	85.0	61.0	78.4	68.8	77.0	73.0	77.8	79.3	875
Imo	84.4	82.0	81.6	48.9	65.3	59.0	62.3	83.4	919
Jigawa	70.2	20.2	40.0	25.0	58.2	46.6	60.8	68.1	906
Kaduna	97.9	79.2	88.3	60.2	79.0	78.8	85.6	95.7	928
Kano	85.1	38.7	70.0	56.1	75.8	59.2	72.1	80.6	843
Katsina	76.0	26.0	66.9	44.0	60.2	58.4	56.2	54.9	680
Kebbi	57.1	23.0	36.7	18.0	44.7	24.9	34.4	49.5	959
Kogi	86.7	70.0	76.9	64.3	75.2	72.1	79.0	82.7	829
Kwara	57.8	45.9	38.1	27.3	33.5	33.3	37.0	56.6	844
Lagos	85.7	76.1	77.6	38.6	63.0	53.9	66.1	82.0	866
Nasarawa	60.7	47.9	55.9	36.8	41.0	38.5	41.0	51.3	934
Niger	81.3	52.6	76.0	69.1	78.9	72.4	75.3	73.1	868
Ogun	84.1	67.0	74.2	60.1	71.0	66.9	69.7	80.3	897
Ondo	78.3	64.5	71.7	58.4	68.9	61.8	67.2	75.9	542
Osun	89.6	82.0	82.1	74.7	77.1	78.7	78.8	81.4	922
Oyo	70.4	58.4	56.6	49.5	55.4	53.9	56.9	61.5	879
Plateau	77.8	56.9	73.0	46.3	57.0	55.7	63.4	75.0	888
Rivers	83.0	78.2	82.6	65.2	73.2	69.5	72.7	73.3	620
Sokoto	78.3	51.5	64.4	49.3	75.4	65.8	69.0	74.3	895
Taraba	91.5	63.2	78.9	62.6	75.5	74.3	77.3	83.0	943
Yobe	71.8	25.8	58.5	25.1	68.3	48.2	60.9	72.3	565
Zamfara	54.0	25.8	49.1	38.5	42.5	39.3	43.4	47.9	941
FCT	85.7	79.3	74.6	51.3	63.8	67.9	72.9	79.6	694
Total	81.2	60.3	71.8	50.8	66.8	61.2	67.0	76.4	31235

Table 5.8b: HIV Prevention Methods (UNAIDS)

Percentage Distribution of Respondents' by Knowledge that One can reduce One's Risk of Contracting AIDS by having Sex with only One Faithful Uninfected Partner and by Using Condoms (UNAIDS Indicator) by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Incomplete knowledge	Know two indicators	Number of women & men
Abia	27.3	72.7	860
Adamawa	45.5	54.5	938
Akwa ibom	19.7	80.3	942
Anambra	36.2	63.8	893
Bauchi	66.0	34.0	763
Bauvelsa	38.4	61.6	858
Benue	29.0	71.0	951
Borno	85.1	14.9	791
Cross River	17.0	83.0	870
Delta	28.9	71.1	890
Ebonyi	43.7	56.3	822
Edo	15.5	84.5	759
Ekiti	37.1	62.9	873
Enugu	26.2	73.8	788
Gombe	40.9	59.1	875
Imo	26.0	74.0	919
Jigawa	83.0	17.0	906
Kaduna	21.1	78.9	928
Kano	63.5	36.5	843
Katsina	75.3	24.7	680
Kebbi	78.5	21.5	959
Kogi	31.5	68.5	829
Kwara	58.5	41.5	844
Lagos	28.1	71.9	866
Nasarawa	55.2	44.8	934
Niger	48.6	51.4	868
Ogun	35.4	64.6	897
Ondo	37.0	63.0	542
Osun	20.4	79.6	922
Oyo	45.2	54.8	879
Plateau	47.3	52.7	888
Rivers	25.6	74.4	620
Sokoto	49.9	50.1	895
Taraba	38.4	61.6	943
Yobe	77.0	23.0	565
Zamfara	75.4	24.6	941
FCT	24.5	75.5	694
Total	42.3	57.7	31235

Table 5.9b: Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Misconceptions about How to Avoid HIV by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Praying to God	Going for check-up	Using antibiotics	Seek protection from traditional healers	Nothing	Respondents aware of AIDS
Abia	56.1	44.2	10.7	6.0	17.4	803
Adamawa	49.2	36.0	9.4	5.9	6.0	891
Akwa ibom	52.1	41.8	26.7	22.3	10.2	932
Anambra	71.4	57.6	20.5	5.0	6.0	888
Bauchi	55.4	33.4	13.0	6.5	12.5	574
Bauvelsa	46.7	37.9	19.0	7.1	2.0	827
Benue	53.0	45.5	18.5	15.5	43.6	886
Borno	43.5	22.9	14.8	13.4	9.1	517
Cross River	38.4	29.3	14.2	10.0	5.5	851
Delta	49.5	32.5	13.9	9.4	9.7	839
Ebonyi	33.0	20.7	10.6	4.7	6.5	779
Edo	52.8	53.8	26.9	13.5	9.9	737
Ekiti	38.6	39.6	22.4	9.0	10.1	827
Enugu	53.2	37.5	14.9	9.0	24.9	770
Gombe	60.3	43.4	21.4	16.3	14.9	804
Imo	55.0	29.9	15.7	7.7	10.0	880
Jigawa	66.3	42.3	31.3	19.8	18.4	756
Kaduna	52.7	28.2	14.0	9.9	7.9	919
Kano	76.0	47.1	28.1	13.3	14.5	762
Katsina	56.5	41.0	25.8	23.7	11.5	628
Kebbi	52.4	30.5	3.2	2.4	9.7	728
Kogi	50.8	47.9	29.7	20.5	6.7	804
Kwara	41.7	28.9	13.6	9.4	12.3	611
Lagos	30.0	26.5	14.0	6.0	3.6	822
Nasarawa	34.0	26.7	19.3	16.5	12.6	672
Niger	54.4	42.8	24.8	17.9	20.7	779
Ogun	45.7	38.5	16.6	8.3	7.6	806
Ondo	42.9	44.9	20.3	10.5	5.6	478
Osun	29.7	22.4	14.4	9.2	14.4	884
Oyo	41.2	40.0	21.3	18.1	17.8	792
Plateau	34.4	28.9	14.3	6.3	10.1	810
Rivers	53.0	43.8	22.4	17.4	21.5	575
Sokoto	78.7	57.9	35.5	26.9	18.9	756
Taraba	55.5	54.0	27.3	14.5	39.2	907
Yobe	70.5	24.6	22.6	14.4	18.6	490
Zamfara	56.9	28.1	22.2	16.7	15.3	658
FCT	32.6	32.7	6.8	4.3	8.0	657
Total	50.8	37.8	19.3	12.1	13.0	28099

Table 5.10b: Knowledge of Mother to Child Transmission

Percentage Distribution of Respondent's Knowledge of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Routes of HIV transmission from mother to child			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	Through Breastfeeding	Number of women & men
Abia	61.0	49.9	59.3	860
Adamawa	49.3	61.7	69.6	938
Akwa ibom	94.9	85.7	92.2	942
Anambra	73.7	67.5	69.1	893
Bauchi	52.5	52.0	55.0	763
Bauyelsa	66.9	62.1	62.3	858
Benue	65.5	67.6	76.5	951
Borno	44.2	43.6	41.5	791
Cross River	80.1	80.7	86.2	870
Delta	53.8	51.2	52.2	890
Ebonyi	58.9	56.8	56.3	822
Edo	81.2	77.6	79.9	759
Ekiti	66.2	65.3	66.0	873
Enugu	82.1	77.7	80.5	788
Gombe	63.8	64.9	67.6	875
Imo	58.4	56.3	59.0	919
Jigawa	52.7	52.6	55.0	906
Kaduna	85.9	87.0	86.5	928
Kano	50.5	44.3	46.3	843
Katsina	32.3	32.8	31.5	680
Kebbi	38.3	37.0	38.7	959
Kogi	67.4	67.1	68.2	829
Kwara	39.0	36.2	33.3	844
Lagos	69.4	64.6	66.9	866
Nasarawa	33.5	36.5	44.8	934
Niger	49.8	49.9	52.0	868
Ogun	49.6	43.8	41.6	897
Ondo	64.4	60.6	60.0	542
Osun	79.5	75.7	72.7	922
Oyo	56.1	52.0	53.1	879
Plateau	69.7	73.3	77.2	888
Rivers	72.9	69.5	70.3	620
Sokoto	58.5	58.3	59.1	895
Taraba	71.7	79.6	78.1	943
Yobe	55.1	54.8	55.7	565
Zamfara	33.9	40.3	33.0	941
FCT	71.4	64.9	75.2	694
Total	61.8	59.8	61.6	31235

Table 5.11b: Asymptomatic Transmission of HIV

Percentage Distribution of Respondent's Who Know that a Healthy Looking Person could be HIV Positive According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	% who know that a healthy looking person could be HIV positive	Number of women and men
Abia	71.6	860
Adamawa	56.5	938
Akwa ibom	87.9	942
Anambra	88.4	893
Bauchi	44.8	763
Bauyelsa	63.7	858
Benue	65.0	951
Borno	38.0	791
Cross River	81.7	870
Delta	71.3	890
Ebonyi	61.8	822
Edo	79.9	759
Ekiti	58.1	873
Enugu	76.5	788
Gombe	63.3	875
Imo	74.1	919
Jigawa	38.0	906
Kaduna	83.0	928
Kano	60.0	843
Katsina	27.8	680
Kebbi	36.3	959
Kogi	72.8	829
Kwara	37.8	844
Lagos	72.4	866
Nasarawa	46.0	934
Niger	43.6	868
Ogun	55.0	897
Ondo	41.5	542
Osun	82.4	922
Oyo	50.5	879
Plateau	76.3	888
Rivers	80.1	620
Sokoto	45.9	895
Taraba	76.1	943
Yobe	34.6	565
Zamfara	30.8	941
FCT	71.7	694
Total	62.4	31235

Table 5.12b: Knowledge about HIV Transmission (UNAIDS Indicators)**Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Knowledge about HIV Transmission (UNAIDS Indicators) by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012**

Characteristics	Who got all five right	Number of women and men
Abia	33.7	860
Adamawa	26.4	938
Akwa ibom	28.0	942
Anambra	46.5	893
Bauchi	15.2	763
Bauyelsa	22.8	858
Benue	26.7	951
Borno	5.1	791
Cross River	52.8	870
Delta	34.6	890
Ebonyi	33.8	822
Edo	50.2	759
Ekiti	18.7	873
Enugu	36.6	788
Gombe	32.2	875
Imo	30.5	919
Jigawa	3.5	906
Kaduna	42.2	928
Kano	14.8	843
Katsina	5.0	680
Kebbi	8.7	959
Kogi	26.2	829
Kwara	9.7	844
Lagos	37.0	866
Nasarawa	11.1	934
Niger	13.8	868
Ogun	19.3	897
Ondo	9.6	542
Osun	42.1	922
Oyo	12.5	879
Plateau	29.3	888
Rivers	34.9	620
Sokoto	14.9	895
Taraba	34.2	943
Yobe	8.2	565
Zamfara	8.1	941
FCT	35.9	694
Total	25.4	31235

Table 5.13b: Young Peoples Knowledge of HIV Transmission

Percentage Distribution of Young Peoples' (15-24 years) Knowledge about HIV Transmission by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	HIV transmission can be reduced by staying with one faithful uninfected partner	Can reduce HIV transmission by using condom all the time	Healthy looking person can be HIV positive	Mosquito cannot transmit HIV	Sharing meal utensils cannot spread HIV	Who got all five right	Young People 15-24 years
Abia	72.2	70.4	66.1	63.5	62.9	26.2	229
Adamawa	75.8	54.2	47.9	56.1	52.7	22.9	240
Akwa ibom	96.9	87.2	86.5	52.0	64.8	31.1	392
Anambra	85.2	67.1	84.7	77.9	77.5	45.9	366
Bauchi	64.2	36.6	41.0	42.4	47.2	13.2	355
Bauvelsa	81.3	73.4	67.4	46.2	56.2	25.6	129
Benue	80.2	74.8	63.4	46.2	54.2	28.8	333
Borno	54.8	14.3	34.3	45.0	45.5	3.3	210
Cross River	92.2	84.2	82.2	76.4	82.2	54.8	259
Delta	86.6	71.9	64.9	50.6	58.9	29.6	335
Ebonyi	81.9	59.3	62.7	65.2	70.8	35.0	177
Edo	90.3	85.3	80.2	68.4	74.4	47.3	237
Ekiti	77.6	62.3	56.3	46.4	61.7	19.6	184
Enugu	92.1	78.5	76.5	55.1	67.8	36.7	264
Gombe	79.9	50.9	51.8	49.4	50.6	20.6	170
Imo	79.7	75.3	66.0	52.4	49.4	24.7	316
Jigawa	68.4	16.4	32.1	39.7	42.9	2.1	287
Kaduna	98.0	82.2	81.3	66.3	74.9	41.2	442
Kano	84.7	39.1	60.8	46.6	46.6	13.9	576
Katsina	66.2	22.3	24.4	24.4	29.4	4.3	299
Kebbi	45.2	19.2	31.3	31.3	31.3	6.3	208
Kogi	87.4	72.9	74.6	42.3	55.1	24.9	213
Kwara	54.1	45.3	39.0	27.7	24.5	9.4	159
Lagos	80.0	76.8	69.9	59.1	67.9	36.7	744
Nasarawa	53.8	42.1	41.4	25.5	28.8	9.7	145
Niger	73.1	42.7	38.4	28.9	33.2	9.5	211
Ogun	79.6	66.2	56.0	39.7	50.4	17.3	225
Ondo	78.5	64.2	33.0	24.0	39.0	2.5	200
Osun	87.0	81.0	79.4	59.8	51.6	37.1	315
Oyo	66.3	58.7	49.1	37.0	31.5	10.5	276
Plateau	69.6	55.6	71.4	54.3	59.5	24.7	259
Rivers	78.8	77.6	82.3	62.0	52.9	34.4	326
Sokoto	70.3	40.1	45.5	41.2	35.1	11.7	222
Taraba	90.1	63.8	74.5	64.0	69.4	35.4	161
Yobe	64.3	11.8	27.8	37.8	40.9	3.2	126
Zamfara	42.6	17.4	26.7	28.8	27.4	5.3	190
FCT	82.3	79.2	69.8	58.3	60.4	33.3	96
Total	77.9	59.7	60.7	50.2	54.0	24.4	9876

Table 6.1b: Awareness of male condom

Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have ever heard of Male Condoms According to State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Ever heard of male condoms			Opinion on male condoms				
	Urban	Rural	Total	Condoms protect against unplanned pregnancy	Condoms protect against the AIDS virus	Condoms protect against STIs	Ever heard of male condom	
Abia	86.6	89.1	94.1	860	82.7	82.2	83.4	767
Adamawa	70.6	74.7	87.5	938	79.0	79.6	79.6	701
Akwa	97.9	98.4	100.0	942	92.1	92.2	92.4	927
Anambra	92.4	93.2	97.9	893	78.4	75.2	76.8	832
Bauchi	29.6	32.6	45.4	763	73.2	85.8	77.1	249
Bayelsa	91.1	90.9	90.0	858	86.8	85.8	86.0	780
Benue	84.9	85.5	93.4	951	86.1	86.1	86.5	813
Borno	39.9	38.3	32.8	791	42.6	33.2	39.9	303
Cross	89.5	90.8	98.1	870	93.8	92.5	91.6	790
Delta	84.9	89.1	96.4	890	85.8	80.2	80.8	793
Ebonyi	72.2	72.1	68.4	822	82.8	83.1	82.5	592
Edo	88.7	91.0	93.9	759	92.6	91.8	93.6	690
Ekiti	83.2	90.0	91.8	873	89.6	90.0	90.2	785
Enugu	88.0	89.2	97.0	788	78.6	78.8	78.3	703
Gombe	53.2	60.8	82.9	875	81.2	84.0	85.7	532
Imo	94.9	95.0	100.0	919	92.7	89.7	90.2	873
Jigawa	27.0	30.5	42.9	906	70.0	67.6	69.9	276
Kaduna	89.8	91.7	95.8	928	89.8	88.3	88.8	851
Kano	52.4	58.1	73.6	843	70.6	64.0	66.3	490
Katsina	24.8	26.5	33.5	680	41.7	40.0	41.7	180
Kebbi	27.0	33.2	57.9	959	74.7	69.7	70.6	319
Kogi	85.4	88.8	92.0	829	84.2	80.7	79.5	736
Kwara	39.1	64.0	84.7	844	87.0	81.8	77.3	540
Lagos	88.5	90.3	90.3	866	90.8	89.5	89.6	782
Nasarawa	53.4	54.4	67.7	934	86.6	83.4	83.8	509
Niger	55.9	62.6	84.4	868	76.4	70.2	71.7	544
Ogun	75.3	82.8	88.0	897	81.7	79.7	80.7	742
Ondo	76.4	77.9	79.7	542	78.9	82.0	81.4	422
Osun	82.4	90.9	91.8	922	91.6	90.7	88.1	839
Oyo	66.0	77.1	85.1	879	82.3	80.3	80.9	678
Plateau	62.1	66.2	82.6	888	77.7	70.3	68.5	588
Rivers	83.2	84.0	87.3	620	93.6	88.8	89.8	521
Sokoto	41.9	44.0	64.8	895	64.4	80.1	76.5	394
Taraba	77.7	77.5	76.7	943	87.8	87.7	86.9	731
Yobe	28.4	31.0	43.2	565	69.4	73.6	72.2	175
Zamfara	22.4	24.3	29.2	941	67.1	68.7	67.7	228
FCT	83.7	89.0	91.3	694	85.0	84.6	85.9	618
Total	66.4	72.6	84.0	31235	83.6	81.9	82.1	22293

Table 6.3b: Accessibility and Affordability of Male condoms

Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have heard of Male Condoms and Agree that Condoms are easy to Obtain and Affordable by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Agree that Condoms are easy to obtain	Agree that Condoms are affordable	Ever heard of male condom
Abia	73.6	68.7	767
Adamawa	66.9	58.8	701
Akwa Ibom	93.7	85.8	927
Anambra	74.3	58.2	832
Bauchi	56.6	57.5	249
Bayelsa	80.6	72.3	780
Benue	67.4	58.6	813
Borno	43.6	39.2	303
Cross River	85.8	79.7	790
Delta	82.2	70.4	793
Ebonyi	70.4	63.0	592
Edo	85.6	76.7	690
Ekiti	85.3	68.8	785
Enugu	71.7	58.6	703
Gombe	67.6	53.2	532
Imo	83.4	69.2	873
Jigawa	35.5	23.2	276
Kaduna	87.8	75.8	851
Kano	59.1	36.7	490
Katsina	37.2	38.9	180
Kebbi	62.2	46.6	319
Kogi	80.4	73.3	736
Kwara	78.9	73.6	540
Lagos	84.9	72.6	782
Nasarawa	73.3	66.7	509
Niger	65.8	62.5	544
Ogun	76.7	65.5	742
Ondo	69.9	61.6	422
Osun	86.1	78.3	839
Oyo	72.4	60.7	678
Plateau	73.8	58.2	588
Rivers	89.4	79.8	521
Sokoto	56.8	39.6	394
Taraba	78.6	67.9	731
Yobe	49.3	50.7	175
Zamfara	56.1	51.2	228
FCT	88.2	83.3	618
Total	76.3	65.6	22293

Table 6.4b: Knowledge of Sources of male condom**Percentage Distribution of Knowledge of Sources of Male Condom According to State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012**

State	Shop/ Supermarket	Pharmacy	Patent Med Store	Clinic/ hosp	NGO/ CHW/ CBD/CBO	Market	FP centre/ PPFN	Bar Guest/ hotel	Peer educator	Friend	Your sexual partner	Others	Don't know any place	ever heard of male condom
Abia	18.4	35.4	75.8	9.3	1.9	1.7	2.4	0.8	0.5	2.9	1.7	1.7	15.4	767
Adamawa	2.2	30.8	75.7	19.8	10.6	0.8	3.1	1.4	1.2	5.3	1.8	0.6	20.4	701
Akwa Ibom	7.1	22.9	94.7	13.9	2.3	4.8	2.5	1.6	0.5	1.4	1.1	0.3	3.3	927
Anambra	10.7	25.0	80.9	8.8	0.5	9.3	0.6	1.3	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	18.4	832
Bauchi	3.2	34.6	67.5	29.3	6.1	4.3	3.6	1.4	1.1	6.8	3.2	1.4	12.5	249
Bayelsa	4.3	24.2	81.9	8.1	0.8	2.4	0.8	0.3	0.0	1.9	1.3	1.1	8.6	780
Benue	31.5	23.8	68.6	26.2	5.5	13.5	2.7	2.3	3.4	6.0	3.5	3.1	35.7	813
Borno	3.4	43.3	55.2	25.0	12.2	3.7	7.6	1.2	2.1	4.3	2.1	0.3	33.5	303
Cross River	9.9	45.2	92.7	16.9	7.2	11.7	4.4	3.6	3.6	4.7	2.2	0.3	7.8	790
Delta	17.5	35.5	81.8	16.0	1.8	1.5	1.0	2.0	0.5	1.9	1.5	1.8	8.0	793
Ebonyi	3.3	19.5	75.4	20.1	2.1	5.6	1.8	3.0	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.3	12.5	592
Edo	13.1	50.6	87.1	27.6	9.9	8.0	8.0	4.0	2.1	2.5	3.0	0.7	7.3	690
Ekiti	9.1	16.6	77.7	19.8	2.1	1.3	2.3	2.3	1.3	3.2	1.5	0.9	12.3	785
Enugu	14.0	49.0	73.0	29.1	10.6	8.4	10.2	2.4	2.1	9.3	8.0	2.4	23.6	703
Gombe	15.0	23.2	63.8	28.0	2.7	8.2	2.7	1.0	0.7	2.0	0.0	1.0	13.0	532
Imo	28.4	42.6	73.6	13.7	2.5	10.2	3.7	7.8	0.3	4.7	4.7	0.4	13.8	873
Jigawa	1.1	10.6	31.5	23.5	4.0	12.8	1.1	2.9	1.6	2.9	7.0	1.1	32.5	276
Kaduna	14.7	23.6	85.1	21.0	1.7	3.3	0.9	0.1	0.3	2.6	1.9	0.9	15.7	851
Kano	7.1	19.0	51.0	19.0	3.5	2.5	3.5	2.8	1.6	6.8	2.8	2.8	22.5	490
Katsina	11.3	15.0	49.0	18.8	2.1	2.9	2.9	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.4	5.4	25.2	180
Kebbi	8.6	19.9	65.8	23.1	3.2	2.3	2.7	0.9	0.5	4.1	1.4	0.5	11.3	319
Kogi	14.2	30.0	74.6	16.1	2.4	3.2	2.1	1.3	0.9	3.8	1.4	1.4	18.0	736
Kwara	10.3	29.7	73.1	12.7	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.3	0.3	17.2	540
Lagos	41.1	49.1	65.6	11.7	1.8	11.0	2.4	2.2	1.3	3.1	2.5	3.7	12.4	782
Nasarawa	37.0	48.4	63.0	30.6	9.3	10.6	4.6	5.1	6.5	14.4	9.7	3.2	13.2	509
Niger	17.5	34.8	74.5	27.0	3.0	8.8	2.9	2.5	0.4	3.0	1.7	0.8	13.8	544
Ogun	30.0	46.6	76.8	22.8	2.2	1.5	2.2	2.3	0.3	3.4	4.4	0.8	14.9	742
Ondo	7.3	11.7	74.0	12.8	2.9	0.7	2.4	1.3	0.7	0.5	1.8	1.6	16.8	422
Osun	52.6	44.1	69.2	27.9	7.3	8.9	5.0	3.5	1.2	3.3	3.4	0.9	16.5	839
Oyo	25.9	41.4	68.2	20.6	7.8	6.4	6.5	3.4	2.0	3.4	3.4	0.6	16.9	678
Plateau	32.8	37.7	63.4	33.5	4.1	7.6	5.2	3.5	2.0	3.2	2.8	0.4	13.9	588
Rivers	31.7	56.1	82.9	27.5	9.4	4.6	4.4	7.8	3.6	9.8	7.6	0.4	14.2	521
Sokoto	6.3	32.7	56.5	22.2	2.7	0.9	2.7	1.5	0.3	1.5	0.9	1.2	14.0	394
Taraba	5.5	7.3	77.0	15.1	3.9	5.5	1.8	0.5	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.8	18.9	731
Yobe	6.9	30.6	66.7	27.3	5.6	5.6	4.9	4.9	2.8	10.4	4.2	1.4	21.0	175
Zamfara	25.8	53.7	51.2	45.1	28.8	22.7	28.0	21.5	25.0	25.0	25.8	5.5	26.2	228
FCT	12.7	57.5	71.1	15.7	2.3	2.3	1.3	2.0	0.7	2.3	1.6	0.3	5.2	618
Total	19.4	34.8	73.0	19.5	4.4	6.1	3.4	2.7	1.5	4.0	2.9	1.4	15.6	22293

Table 6.8b: Opinion and Experience on Durability of male condom

Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Opinion and Experience on Durability of Male Condom during Sex According to State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	% who agree that Male Condoms break during intercourse	Total No who ever heard about Male Condom	% who report that Male Condoms ever broken/torn during sex	Total No who ever used Male Condom
Abia	49.1	765	21.1	275
Adamawa	28.5	699	9.1	166
Akwa Ibom	57.7	927	18.8	360
Anambra	43.7	832	18.2	287
Bauchi	31.8	249	8.0	23
Bavela	53.9	779	36.5	311
Benue	30.7	810	32.9	298
Borno	21.3	299	15.6	29
Cross River	23.0	790	26.9	326
Delta	36.8	793	34.4	253
Ebonvi	22.0	590	13.6	144
Edo	36.4	689	20.6	258
Ekiti	39.7	785	19.7	324
Enugu	40.7	703	17.4	239
Gombe	28.7	532	25.0	88
Imo	53.0	869	29.8	390
Jigawa	42.3	275	20.0	5
Kaduna	49.9	851	21.4	242
Kano	20.8	490	24.2	28
Katsina	21.3	180	0.0	1
Kebbi	25.8	318	9.5	30
Kogi	50.9	736	24.1	284
Kwara	30.2	540	14.2	173
Lagos	48.5	779	25.1	334
Nasarawa	34.4	507	22.6	146
Niger	25.6	543	15.6	112
Ogun	21.9	740	19.3	241
Ondo	39.2	422	26.2	160
Osun	52.2	839	20.7	355
Ovo	30.7	678	10.5	213
Plateau	40.7	585	14.1	172
Rivers	55.9	521	29.8	219
Sokoto	13.0	393	6.3	19
Taraba	29.0	731	16.5	149
Yobe	47.9	175	0.0	5
Zamfara	39.3	227	0.0	8
FCT	64.3	617	23.7	305
Total	39.6	22258	22.8	6972

Table 6.6b: Confidence to Buy Male Condom Openly

Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Confidence to buy a Male Condom in Presence of other Persons in a Store According to State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Wait and buy it some other time	Try to hide the fact of buying a male condom	Buy the condom without hiding it	Total
Abia	41.6	20.1	38.2	765
Adamawa	34.3	35.1	30.6	699
Akwa Ibom	44.4	25.0	30.6	927
Anambra	31.9	27.6	40.5	832
Bauchi	31.1	52.5	16.4	249
Bayelsa	25.1	34.0	41.0	779
Benue	20.8	30.7	48.4	810
Borno	32.0	23.8	44.2	299
Cross River	13.3	29.0	57.7	790
Delta	28.5	30.8	40.7	793
Ebonyi	34.6	40.8	24.6	590
Edo	35.3	31.5	33.2	689
Ekiti	21.9	34.0	44.0	785
Enugu	41.7	38.1	20.2	703
Gombe	38.6	34.5	27.0	532
Imo	28.6	35.8	35.5	869
Jigawa	45.8	43.6	10.6	275
Kaduna	33.5	46.8	19.8	851
Kano	46.1	30.2	23.6	490
Katsina	17.9	36.7	45.4	180
Kebbi	42.5	31.7	25.8	318
Kogi	31.4	28.4	40.2	736
Kwara	15.1	31.1	53.8	540
Lagos	29.2	18.8	58.3	779
Nasarawa	29.2	26.4	44.4	507
Niger	27.4	40.6	32.0	543
Ogun	26.0	35.7	38.3	740
Ondo	22.0	36.1	41.9	422
Osun	34.2	40.5	35.3	839
Oyo	29.5	33.2	37.3	678
Plateau	24.7	26.4	48.9	585
Rivers	22.3	25.9	51.8	521
Sokoto	40.2	40.2	19.5	393
Taraba	21.9	50.1	27.9	731
Yobe	29.2	47.2	23.6	175
Zamfara	26.8	54.9	18.3	227
FCT	36.3	18.3	45.4	617
Total	30.3	32.1	37.6	22258

Table 6.7b: Current use of male condom

Percentage Distribution of Current Users of the Male Condoms among Respondents who have Ever Used Male Condoms According to State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Women	Men		
	Current use	Total	Current use	Total
Abia	52.3	115	53.7	160
Adamawa	58.3	50	63.5	116
Akwa Ibom	64.5	134	68.7	226
Anambra	39.1	120	51.6	167
Bauchi	xx	5	xx	18
Bayelsa	40.4	123	60.0	188
Benue	49.4	92	68.2	205
Borno	xx	7	xx	21
Cross River	59.5	135	65.4	190
Delta	55.2	87	53.0	166
Ebonyi	57.7	45	64.3	99
Edo	46.9	98	48.7	160
Ekiti	46.5	105	55.8	219
Enugu	49.0	104	64.3	135
Gombe	33.3	15	41.5	73
Imo	48.3	171	47.4	219
Jigawa	xx	3	xx	2
Kaduna	51.8	60	68.1	182
Kano	xx	3	xx	25
Katsina	xx	10	xx	1
Kebbi	14.3	76	14.3	20
Kogi	52.3	73	65.4	208
Kwara	37.0	133	57.4	100
Lagos	51.4	35	53.6	200
Nasarawa	60.0	19	55.3	110
Niger	31.6	93	42.9	91
Ogun	44.6	66	61.6	148
Ondo	42.4	142	51.6	94
Osun	50.4	75	62.9	213
Oyo	48.2	63	54.1	138
Plateau	42.9	85	46.5	109
Rivers	xx	1	58.2	133
Sokoto	0.0	39	xx	18
Taraba	xx	1	58.6	110
Yobe	0.0	103	xx	4
Zamfara		115	xx	8
FCT	45.1	50	63.7	202
Total	49.1	2486	57.1	4478

Table 6.9b: Current Status of Male Condom Use

Percentage Distribution of Respondents Current Status of Male Condom Use by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Has used condoms for some time	Used condom in the past but stopped	Has resumed after stopping	Just started using for the first time	Ever used male condoms
Abia	55.0	38.9	1.4	4.3	275
Adamawa	55.0	39.2	1.7	4.2	166
Akwa ibom	65.4	31.9	0.8	1.9	360
Anambra	40.8	53.5	4.2	1.5	287
Bauchi	48.0	40.0	8.0	4.0	23
Bayelsa	49.3	43.2	4.1	3.4	311
Benue	59.0	33.6	3.2	4.2	298
Borno	38.7	58.1	0.0	3.2	29
Cross River	61.5	35.1	2.3	1.1	326
Delta	49.6	45.4	2.8	2.1	253
Ebonyi	61.0	35.4	1.2	2.4	144
Edo	38.3	54.5	5.5	1.6	258
Ekiti	52.1	45.2	0.5	2.3	324
Enugu	51.3	42.6	3.5	2.6	239
Gombe	34.7	55.1	6.1	4.1	88
Imo	43.2	51.0	3.7	2.2	390
Jigawa	60.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	5
Kaduna	62.0	36.0	0.9	1.2	242
Kano	31.3	61.2	7.5	0.0	28
Katsina	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1
Kebbi	14.3	81.0	0.0	4.8	30
Kogi	62.3	35.7	1.2	0.8	284
Kwara	40.2	49.5	4.7	5.6	173
Lagos	48.8	44.0	4.2	3.0	334
Nasarawa	52.4	41.3	3.2	3.2	146
Niger	38.2	59.1	0.0	2.7	112
Ogun	56.1	41.4	1.3	1.3	241
Ondo	38.6	52.9	4.8	3.8	160
Osun	46.0	42.5	8.7	2.8	355
Oyo	45.8	47.1	4.3	2.8	213
Plateau	44.4	48.1	3.7	3.7	172
Rivers	48.4	43.3	3.3	5.1	219
Sokoto	37.5	56.3	0.0	6.3	19
Taraba	52.5	43.8	1.3	2.5	149
Yobe	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	5
Zamfara	16.7	83.3	0.0	0.0	8
FCT	56.2	39.2	3.3	1.3	305
Total	50.2	43.8	3.3	2.7	6972

Table 6.10b: Main Reasons for Use of Male Condom

Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Main Reasons for Condom use According to State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	To protect self against HIV/STIs	To prevent unwanted pregnancy	To prevent HIV/STIs and unwanted pregnancy	Other reasons	Total
Abia	25.6	22.5	48.1	3.9	167
Adamawa	17.6	8.1	73	1.4	100
Akwa Ibom	17.1	11.6	67.7	3.6	245
Anambra	9.7	29.2	57.1	3.9	134
Bauchi	20	66.7	13.3	0	14
Bayelsa	26.5	15.7	51.8	6	176
Benue	16.5	5.9	74.5	3.2	197
Borno	41.7	25	16.7	16.7	12
Cross River	20.3	20.9	53.5	5.2	212
Delta	18.2	33.1	44.8	3.9	138
Ebonyi	13.5	26.9	57.7	1.9	92
Edo	18.4	26.3	55.3	0	117
Ekiti	16.7	23.3	57.5	2.5	177
Enugu	28	21.2	50.8	0	137
Gombe	33.3	42.9	19	4.8	39
Imo	23.4	16.9	57.7	2	190
Jigawa	33.3	33.3	0	33.3	3
Kaduna	19.3	17.9	60.1	2.8	155
Kano	20	36	44	0	11
Katsina					0
Kebbi	0	66.7	33.3	0	5
Kogi	25.5	18.5	54.1	1.9	183
Kwara	11.1	37	50	1.9	91
Lagos	14.9	35.3	48.1	1.7	187
Nasarawa	30.6	19.4	50	0	86
Niger	22.2	24.4	51.1	2.2	46
Ogun	9.4	48.9	41	0.7	141
Ondo	21.2	35.4	42.4	1	76
Osun	10.2	26.9	62.4	0	206
Oyo	17.6	29.4	46.5	6.5	112
Plateau	18.6	24.3	50	7.1	90
Rivers	28.3	24.2	47.5	0	124
Sokoto	42.9	0	42.9	14.3	7
Taraba	22.7	11.4	65.9	0	84
Yobe					0
Zamfara	0	100	0	0	2
FCT	28.3	19.6	48.9	3.3	187
Total	19.1	24.7	53.7	2.5	3943

Main reason for not using condom among those who had sex with Boyfriend/ear

Table 6.17b: Ever Discussed Condom Use with Spouse/Cohabiting Partner
Percentage Distribution of Respondents who Ever Discussed Condom Use with Spouse or Cohabiting Partner
According to State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	% who ever discussed condom use	Total No of men and women who had sex with Spouse/cohabiting partner
Abia	36.9	336
Adamawa	22.3	526
Akwa	25.2	425
Anambra	26.6	367
Bauchi	6.5	474
Bayelsa	23.4	502
Benue	26.2	484
Borno	12.2	636
Cross	38.2	425
Delta	25.0	498
Ebonyi	15.1	299
Edo	31.8	379
Ekiti	38.2	431
Enugu	29.6	318
Gombe	13.6	616
Imo	36.9	384
Jigawa	1.3	568
Kaduna	23.5	603
Kano	6.2	563
Katsina	1.2	459
Kebbi	5.8	642
Kogi	24.1	404
Kwara	21.2	454
Lagos	41.2	459
Nasarawa	13.7	469
Niger	13.1	594
Ogun	32.4	481
Ondo	32.4	308
Osun	45.8	436
Oyo	24.5	409
Plateau	29.9	432
Rivers	34.8	337
Sokoto	3.4	639
Taraba	17.3	543
Yobe	2.7	446
Zamfara	2.8	535
FCT	33.7	377
Total	21.4	17258

Table 6.18b: Frequency of Condom Use with Spouse/Cohabiting Partner in Last 3 Months

Percentage Distribution of Frequency of Condom use among Respondents who had Sex with Spouse or cohabiting Partner during the Last 3 Months Prior the Survey According to State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Everytime	Sometimes	Never	Respondents who had sex with spouse/partner in last 3 months
Abia	8.3	15.4	73.7	222
Adamawa	1.3	5.4	91.1	463
Akwa ibom	3.5	8.9	87.0	347
Anambra	6.3	3.2	90.1	256
Bauchi	1.6	3.2	92.0	367
Bayelsa	2.7	11.7	83.0	408
Benue	8.6	9.2	79.8	370
Borno	0.5	2.0	96.2	552
Cross River	10.3	9.0	79.3	367
Delta	3.1	7.5	57.2	418
Ebonyi	1.7	7.8	87.8	209
Edo	4.5	6.2	87.9	296
Ekiti	13.0	9.5	75.0	301
Enugu	4.9	10.9	83.1	214
Gombe	1.4	2.8	93.7	555
Imo	3.0	15.7	76.5	276
Jigawa	0.4	1.6	80.3	481
Kaduna	3.4	6.1	89.6	487
Kano	0.2	1.4	97.8	512
Katsina	0.3	0.0	97.3	274
Kebbi	0.6	1.6	88.5	531
Kogi	6.6	10.4	82.2	285
Kwara	6.3	7.2	86.0	363
Lagos	15.6	10.0	71.7	356
Nasarawa	2.0	2.7	90.5	360
Niger	1.4	7.0	90.7	471
Ogun	6.9	9.4	82.0	373
Ondo	12.6	7.6	76.3	227
Osun	11.4	17.5	69.8	359
Oyo	12.1	7.1	78.7	274
Plateau	5.4	4.5	84.7	304
Rivers	7.2	12.9	78.7	265
Sokoto	0.0	1.4	96.7	557
Taraba	1.3	5.6	91.8	452
Yobe	0.6	1.2	97.2	406
Zamfara	0.0	1.8	96.7	435
FCT	7.1	15.1	73.0	295
Total	4.8	6.4	86.3	13688

Table 6.19b: Confidence to avoid sex with someone who is not a spouse

Percentage Distribution of Respondents Confident to Avoid Sex with Someone who is not a Spouse among those who had Sex with Spouse in the Last 12 Months According to State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Women		Men	
	% confident to avoid sex with a non-spouse	Total no of those who had sex with spouse/cohabiting partner in last 12 months	% confident to avoid sex with a non-spouse	Total no of those who had sex with spouse/cohabiting partner in last 12 months
Abia	75.2	191	82.7	145
Adamawa	57.1	268	62.6	257
Akwa ibom	78.2	236	73.1	189
Anambra	74.3	204	70.1	163
Bauchi	61.5	271	61.9	203
Bayelsa	65.0	293	62.4	208
Benue	76.7	263	61.8	225
Borno	60.0	306	61.1	331
Cross River	71.6	221	67.7	204
Delta	91.3	291	73.3	207
Ebonyi	81.2	148	89.8	151
Edo	91.9	202	86.9	177
Ekiti	82.4	208	86.0	221
Enugu	84.7	169	83.2	148
Gombe	63.1	332	78.1	284
Imo	62.1	193	72.5	190
Jigawa	12.9	351	48.8	214
Kaduna	87.9	297	84.2	306
Kano	84.3	270	69.4	293
Katsina	38.5	284	52.6	173
Kebbi	78.4	325	88.0	315
Kogi	84.9	216	81.1	188
Kwara	75.3	239	80.9	216
Lagos	85.8	266	78.3	192
Nasarawa	55.1	243	80.6	227
Niger	67.5	263	58.9	331
Ogun	88.1	252	89.5	227
Ondo	70.0	182	63.2	127
Osun	68.0	245	62.6	191
Oyo	81.5	206	74.4	202
Plateau	77.0	243	79.6	189
Rivers	65.7	174	71.5	162
Sokoto	69.1	348	80.4	290
Taraba	63.7	259	63.3	281
Yobe	88.0	213	80.8	233
Zamfara	76.8	312	51.5	222
FCT	70.0	190	66.3	187
Total	72.2	9174	71.9	8069

Table 6.20b: Confident Discussing family planning methods with a spouse/partner

Percentage Distribution of Respondents Confident to Discuss Family Planning Method with a Spouse/ Partner among those who had Sex with Spouse in the Last 12 Months According to State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

States	% confident to discuss FP method with spouse	Total no of those who had sex with spouse/cohabiting partner in last 12 months	% confident to discuss FP method with spouse	Total no of those who had sex with spouse/cohabiting partner in last 12 months
Abia	69.9	191	78.9	145
Adamawa	29.6	268	50.0	257
Akwa Ibom	71.5	236	72.5	189
Anambra	78	204	87.5	163
Bauchi	28.3	271	33.5	203
Bayelsa	58.7	293	75.0	208
Benue	46.1	263	53.1	225
Borno	43.1	306	47.0	331
Cross River	61.4	221	63.4	204
Delta	51.1	291	58.2	207
Ebonyi	48.2	148	70.5	151
Edo	81.6	202	90.9	177
Ekiti	68.9	208	84	221
Enugu	75.2	169	83.8	148
Gombe	29.7	332	50.6	284
Imo	57.1	193	67.2	190
Jigawa	11.1	351	15.8	215
Kaduna	74.7	297	77.8	306
Kano	24.5	270	52.4	293
Katsina	38.1	284	50	173
Kebbi	26.8	325	45.9	315
Kogi	54.3	216	74.2	188
Kwara	52.7	239	69.7	216
Lagos	77.1	266	74.7	192
Nasarawa	52.3	243	57.1	227
Niger	20.4	263	33.1	331
Ogun	77	252	82.5	227
Ondo	59.4	182	61.1	127
Osun	71.6	245	78.4	191
Oyo	68.3	206	70.6	202
Plateau	65.8	243	81	189
Rivers	61	173	68.4	162
Sokoto	9	348	69	290
Taraba	41.8	259	38.7	281
Yobe	4.6	213	50.3	233
Zamfara	21.5	312	42.9	222
FCT	60	190	63.2	187
Total	49.8	9173	61.5	8070

Table 7.1b: Knowledge of Where to Get HIV Test

Percentage Distribution of Respondents who knew where to get an HIV Test by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

States	Knows where to get tested	Number of men	Knows where to get tested	Number of women
Abia	67.0	417	68.7	443
Adamawa	63.6	484	52.7	454
Akwa ibom	90.7	485	88.8	457
Anambra	81.2	406	87.7	487
Bauchi	48.3	381	45.0	382
Bayelsa	61.5	376	53.7	482
Benue	68.7	493	62.3	458
Borno	26.3	438	19.8	353
Cross River	83.5	449	84.2	421
Delta	78.2	409	68.5	481
Ebonyi	56.7	375	54.9	447
Edo	81.0	377	74.8	382
Ekiti	76.0	451	72.9	422
Enugu	81.8	364	75.8	424
Gombe	62.4	438	62.1	437
Imo	67.3	462	74.2	457
Jigawa	55.3	422	25.3	484
Kaduna	75.7	517	81.7	411
Kano	37.6	466	65.2	377
Katsina	54.6	262	20.9	418
Kebbi	52.4	505	22.8	454
Kogi	81.7	425	72.1	404
Kwara	44.8	441	43.3	403
Lagos	71.5	425	73.0	441
Nasarawa	56.4	480	37.8	454
Niger	55.5	442	41.5	426
Ogun	63.5	445	72.4	452
Ondo	56.0	238	60.9	304
Osun	77.1	462	74.6	460
Oyo	41.0	447	49.5	432
Plateau	70.5	402	68.0	486
Rivers	67.9	311	64.1	309
Sokoto	42.1	463	45.2	432
Taraba	66.7	470	64.9	473
Yobe	43.6	315	24.8	250
Zamfara	34.2	481	38.2	460
FCT	84.8	372	78.8	322
Total	62.4	15596	60.5	15639

Table 7.2b: Desire for an HIV Test

Percentage Distribution of Respondents who Have Heard of AIDS and Have Never been Tested for HIV Expressing Desire to have an HIV test by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Male	Number of men	Female	Number of women	All	All who have never been tested
Abia	67.6	241	71.9	235	69.7	476
Adamawa	90.7	387	92.3	346	91.5	733
Akwa ibom	94.8	361	92	309	93.5	670
Anambra	92.5	255	88.9	238	90.8	493
Bauchi	75	222	79	233	77.0	455
Bayelsa	86.6	271	88.1	355	87.5	626
Benue	91.9	294	89	233	90.6	527
Borno	61.5	245	53.1	163	58.1	408
Cross River	94.2	276	93.7	235	94.0	511
Delta	82.9	316	85.6	310	84.2	626
Ebonyi	84.4	299	79.2	335	81.7	634
Edo	84.6	286	79.3	227	82.3	513
Ekiti	86.3	306	87.9	248	87.0	554
Enugu	81.3	199	81.3	225	81.3	424
Gombe	80.8	292	69.9	266	75.6	558
Imo	85.3	268	83.8	228	84.6	496
Jigawa	79.6	335	81.3	364	80.5	699
Kaduna	83.4	364	80.3	251	82.1	615
Kano	52	410	70.8	255	59.2	665
Katsina	62.4	226	55.9	357	58.4	583
Kebbi	76.8	392	69.9	254	74.1	646
Kogi	80.7	266	80.2	235	80.5	501
Kwara	82.6	256	86.2	206	84.2	462
Lagos	65.8	264	76.5	259	71.1	523
Nasarawa	81.1	265	75	213	78.4	478
Niger	78.3	353	70.7	294	74.8	647
Ogun	89.1	326	89.8	274	89.4	600
Ondo	80.3	155	75	161	77.6	316
Osun	83.6	312	86.9	265	85.1	577
Oyo	77.8	309	78.8	250	78.2	559
Plateau	85.9	256	88.7	238	87.2	494
Rivers	93.4	200	92.9	160	93.2	360
Sokoto	44	386	22.3	294	34.6	680
Taraba	94.8	371	93.8	335	94.3	706
Yobe	60	255	49.1	195	55.3	450
Zamfara	52.6	317	71.9	289	61.8	606
FCT	72.9	185	78.6	119	75.1	304
Total	76.7	10721	77.7	9454	77.2	20175

Table 7.3b: Reasons for Desiring an HIV Test

Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have heard of HIV & AIDS and who have Never Had an HIV Test According to Reasons for Desiring to have an HIV test by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	To reduce fear & anxiety	Required for employment	For marriage	To know HIV status	Others	Number who desire to be tested among never tested
Abia	5.8	0.8	1.2	89.1	0.8	325
Adamawa	3.9	0.4	0.8	88.1	5.6	662
Akwa ibom	13.8	0.0	0.0	85.3	0.2	622
Anambra	2.7	0.6	1.0	90.1	5.1	445
Bauchi	9.4	1.0	3.3	85.2	0.5	349
Bayelsa	6.9	1.1	0.8	85.9	3.1	537
Benue	3.5	0.4	0.4	93.4	0.0	469
Borno	25.6	3.5	1.6	67.4	1.2	238
Cross River	5.4	0.5	0.8	90.7	2.1	478
Delta	2.7	0.7	0.0	94.2	1.4	523
Ebonyi	22.1	1.0	0.3	75.9	0.3	521
Edo	2.9	1.0	0.2	93.4	0.2	412
Ekiti	4.9	0.3	0.6	91.7	1.5	478
Enugu	7.7	0.9	0.0	89.3	0.0	343
Gombe	6.5	0.4	2.2	85.7	2.6	410
Imo	12.9	0.7	0.9	80.4	1.6	409
Jigawa	20.2	2.2	2.2	74.4	0.9	561
Kaduna	5.3	0.4	0.1	93.0	0.6	502
Kano	13.9	0.8	2.0	81.8	1.0	395
Katsina	8.8	1.1	5.1	76.0	7.0	335
Kebbi	18.0	0.9	0.3	78.4	0.9	476
Kogi	9.2	0.6	0.3	89.0	0.9	402
Kwara	4.2	0.4	0.8	92.0	0.8	383
Lagos	4.3	0.8	0.8	89.0	0.8	359
Nasarawa	3.8	0.6	1.9	88.8	2.5	365
Niger	2.8	1.1	2.4	89.1	4.3	482
Ogun	3.2	0.6	0.6	92.7	1.7	530
Ondo	5.0	0.3	0.3	89.0	5.3	246
Osun	17.7	0.7	0.9	79.2	0.4	485
Oyo	6.0	0.9	0.3	88.6	2.7	433
Plateau	3.8	0.9	1.5	92.3	0.3	428
Rivers	11.7	0.9	0.6	85.8	0.6	333
Sokoto	7.5	0.5	3.5	86.4	1.5	234
Taraba	10.6	0.9	0.6	87.4	0.3	665
Yobe	10.2	1.0	2.9	84.4	1.5	249
Zamfara	34.8	4.5	1.1	56.6	2.2	375
FCT	12.7	0.9	0.0	79.1	2.7	215
Total	9.0	.9	1.1	86.1	1.7	15674

Table 7.4b: Reasons for not desiring an HIV Test

Percentage Distribution of Respondents who Have Heard of HIV & AIDS and who Have Never Had an HIV Test According to Reasons for not Desiring to have an HIV test by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Do not desire an HIV test					All who did not desire an HIV test
	Don't want to know	Fear of result	Not necessary	Can't afford	Others	
Abia	13.5	13.5	60.4	4.5	6.3	140
Adamawa	8.7	15.2	47.8	10.9	10.9	59
Akwa ibom	4.5	38.6	31.8	6.8	13.6	44
Anambra	13.7	19.6	56.9		5.9	44
Bauchi	9.6	18.3	41.7	19.1	9.6	102
Bayelsa	8.3	13.9	55.6	5.6	16.7	78
Benue	29.5	20.5	34.1	6.8	9.1	48
Borno	11.5	20.2	59.6	1.1	5.5	165
Cross River	8.3	25.0	25.0	16.7	25.0	31
Delta	10.2	14.8	50.0	1.9	22.2	97
Ebonyi	9.4	20.3	48.4	6.3	10.9	108
Edo	13.2	22.0	49.5	1.1	9.9	89
Ekiti	10.4	16.7	41.7	2.1	25.0	68
Enugu	26.4	12.5	30.6		22.2	71
Gombe	6.6	5.3	60.5	13.2	10.5	132
Imo	14.3	29.9	29.9	7.8	16.9	72
Jigawa	7.4	14.1	49.6	17.8	8.9	134
Kaduna	15.5	20.6	49.0	10.3	1.9	108
Kano	15.5	17.8	54.2	7.1	4.5	267
Katsina	43.9	10.0	28.3	9.0	6.2	237
Kebbi	19.1	21.7	40.9	4.3	10.4	162
Kogi	12.9	14.1	60.0	1.2	10.6	98
Kwara	13.6	20.5	40.9	4.5	15.9	70
Lagos	10.8	12.9	55.4	5.4	14.8	148
Nasarawa	7.0	25.6	25.6	7.0	27.9	97
Niger	9.5	22.2	43.7	13.9	8.2	159
Ogun	15.9	15.9	55.6	1.6	4.8	59
Ondo	14.1	15.2	28.3	7.6	31.5	68
Osun	12.7	32.9	45.6	2.5	2.5	84
Oyo	18.8	20.4	23.1	2.7	28.0	114
Plateau	10.2	22.4	40.8	4.1	10.2	57
Rivers	19.2	23.1	26.9	7.7	11.5	23
Sokoto	5.9	14.7	64.3	5.1	8.0	439
Taraba	14.3	19.0	38.1	14.3	4.8	36
Yobe	6.1	12.7	66.1	4.8	9.7	200
Zamfara	16.3	23.5	35.5	4.8	12.7	227
FCT	10.8	18.9	29.7	2.7	29.7	72
Total	14.6	17.4	47.5	6.5	11.0	4207

Table 7.5b: Ever Tested for HIV

Percentage Distribution of Respondents who Reported Ever Tested for HIV by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Male	Number of men	Female	Number of women
Abia	35.5	417	42.7	443
Adamawa	15.9	484	19.1	454
Akwa ibom	25.1	485	31.3	457
Anambra	36.1	406	51.3	487
Bauchi	17.5	381	14.2	382
Bayelsa	26.3	376	22.3	482
Benue	34.8	493	42.4	458
Borno	13.5	438	14.1	353
Cross River	37.1	449	41.8	421
Delta	20.3	409	28.1	481
Ebonyi	15.0	375	19.2	447
Edo	24.4	377	37.7	382
Ekiti	29.3	451	34.4	422
Enugu	43.3	364	45.0	424
Gombe	30.2	438	29.6	437
Imo	37.4	462	49.1	457
Jigawa	9.6	422	4.4	484
Kaduna	28.7	517	39.0	411
Kano	8.1	466	15.6	377
Katsina	6.6	262	7.9	418
Kebbi	9.4	505	7.6	454
Kogi	35.8	425	37.6	404
Kwara	15.6	441	21.5	403
Lagos	33.2	425	39.2	441
Nasarawa	26.6	480	16.1	454
Niger	15.5	442	15.3	426
Ogun	17.9	445	30.2	452
Ondo	24.3	238	32.9	304
Osun	29.5	462	38.8	460
Oyo	21.0	447	33.3	432
Plateau	30.2	402	40.7	486
Rivers	29.0	311	41.4	309
Sokoto	9.5	463	7.1	432
Taraba	18.3	470	25.4	473
Yobe	8.1	315	5.3	250
Zamfara	6.7	481	4.5	460
FCT	50.3	372	57.9	322
Total	23.5	15596	29.2	15639

Table 7.6b: Period HIV Test was done

Percentage Distribution of Respondents who had an AIDS Test and the Period that has Elapsed Since Testing for HIV by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Length of when test was done				No response	Number of men and women who ever had an HIV test
	Less than 12 months ago	12 to 23 months ago	24 months and above			
Abia	37.9	28.7	27.2	6.1	318	
Adamawa	34.2	27.5	20.8	25.5	137	
Akwa ibom	34.4	31.1	29.3	5.2	254	
Anambra	31.1	27.1	40.9	0.8	399	
Bauchi	26.3	31.4	24.8	17.5	101	
Bayelsa	32.7	29.6	27.6	10.2	192	
Benue	44.3	24.3	19.1	12.1	327	
Borno	20.3	26.3	47.5	5.9	105	
Cross River	48.0	34.4	14.3	3.2	332	
Delta	32.8	21.6	34.0	11.2	197	
Ebonyi	41.3	27.5	23.8	7.6	134	
Edo	35.2	27.8	26.5	10.4	215	
Ekiti	29.9	23.5	33.7	12.3	246	
Enugu	35.6	32.0	21.7	10.4	326	
Gombe	29.2	24.3	28.5	18.1	223	
Imo	30.9	29.7	34.3	4.6	380	
Jigawa	44.3	23.0	19.7	13.1	53	
Kaduna	35.6	33.8	20.7	9.2	292	
Kano	30.0	28.7	30.9	9.4	90	
Katsina	25.8	31.8	19.7	22.7	42	
Kebbi	41.1	23.2	25.0	10.7	77	
Kogi	42.7	29.4	27.9	0	304	
Kwara	39.4	23.4	20.2	17.1	134	
Lagos	36.0	20.4	35.7	7.6	293	
Nasarawa	44.2	31.4	16.3	8.2	190	
Niger	23.3	34.1	31.0	10.9	120	
Ogun	32.9	22.5	37.1	7.5	200	
Ondo	31.6	23.3	39.3	5.8	149	
Osun	30.5	41.1	22.8	5.7	298	
Oyo	30.4	26.0	28.2	15.5	209	
Plateau	51.2	23.2	18.8	6.8	307	
Rivers	36.1	27.5	29.8	6.1	206	
Sokoto	37.5	35.9	17.2	9.4	73	
Taraba	30.6	35.2	20.4	12.9	182	
Yobe	28.1	37.5	21.9	12.5	38	
Zamfara	31.6	23.7	23.7	21.0	55	
FCT	53.3	19.6	18.5	8.7	352	
Total	35.5	27.6	28.2	8.5	7550	

Table 7.6b: Reasons for HIV Test

Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have Ever Had an HIV test by Reasons for the HIV Test by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Reasons for test				Number of men and women who ever had an HIV test
	Voluntary	Offered	Mandatory	No response	
Abia	31.8	35.6	23.8	8.8	318
Adamawa	17.6	45.4	17.6	19.3	137
Akwa ibom	39.6	31.9	21.5	7.0	254
Anambra	29.5	27.1	40.5	2.6	399
Bauchi	24.3	41.2	14.7	19.9	101
Bayelsa	28.6	33.7	26.5	10.2	192
Benue	44.2	29.1	12.5	14.2	327
Borno	21.0	52.1	19.3	7.6	105
Cross River	36.5	42.2	17.3	4.0	332
Delta	25.2	32.6	30.2	11.9	197
Ebonyi	42.0	30.9	18.5	8.6	134
Edo	23.8	23.4	41.1	11.7	215
Ekiti	21.4	46.5	17.6	13.9	246
Enugu	41.2	35.0	11.9	11.9	326
Gombe	22.4	33.6	24.5	19.6	223
Imo	30.7	40.5	22.8	6.0	380
Jigawa	37.7	24.6	23.0	14.8	53
Kaduna	21.2	47.7	19.8	11.2	292
Kano	13.5	52.5	20.6	13.5	90
Katsina	13.4	58.2	6.0	22.4	42
Kebbi	16.1	48.2	21.4	14.3	77
Kogi	40.1	34.4	25.6	0	304
Kwara	18.1	41.5	21.3	19.2	134
Lagos	33.1	22.9	36.0	8.0	293
Nasarawa	29.4	51.8	10.6	8.3	190
Niger	26.6	37.5	25.0	10.9	120
Ogun	13.1	46.7	30.8	8.9	200
Ondo	24.8	35.4	33.0	6.8	149
Osun	38.1	37.1	18.5	6.3	298
Oyo	16.3	40.8	26.4	16.6	209
Plateau	35.6	43.2	12.8	8.0	307
Rivers	33.5	40.5	19.2	6.8	206
Sokoto	35.9	29.7	23.4	10.9	73
Taraba	24.1	38.0	21.3	16.7	182
Yobe	21.2	42.4	21.2	15.2	38
Zamfara	21.1	44.7	10.5	23.7	55
FCT	35.1	36.2	18.9	9.7	352

Total	29.6	36.6	24.0	9.7	7550
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Table 7.7b: Receipt of HIV Test Result

Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have Had an HIV Test and Received HIV test Results by State FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Got the result of the	Total
Abia	24.9	860
Adamawa	8.2	938
Akwa ibom	20.7	942
Anambra	36.5	893
Bauchi	5.8	763
Bayelsa	11.9	858
Benue	22.0	951
Borno	7.9	791
Cross River	29.8	870
Delta	13.3	890
Ebonyi	9.9	822
Edo	19.9	759
Ekiti	14.4	873
Enugu	27.4	788
Gombe	14.2	875
Imo	27.3	919
Jigawa	3.5	906
Kaduna	22.2	928
Kano	4.2	843
Katsina	2.6	680
Kebbi	4.9	959
Kogi	27.0	829
Kwara	8.4	844
Lagos	24.3	866
Nasarawa	12.3	934
Niger	6.8	868
Ogun	14.4	897
Ondo	14.3	542
Osun	25.0	922
Oyo	13.3	879
Plateau	24.0	888
Rivers	23.4	620
Sokoto	4.8	895
Taraba	9.6	943
Yobe	2.5	565
Zamfara	2.4	941
FCT	30.6	694
Total	15.7	31235

Table 8.1b: Awareness of STIs**Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have Ever Heard of STIs by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012**

Characteristics	Respondents who have heard of STIs	Number of women and men
Abia	83.7	860
Adamawa	72.0	938
Akwa ibom	95.3	942
Anambra	94.2	893
Bauchi	31.9	763
Bayelsa	80.9	858
Benue	77.9	951
Borno	40.0	791
Cross River	80.4	870
Delta	77.8	890
Ebonyi	71.3	822
Edo	87.6	759
Ekiti	84.2	873
Enugu	85.3	788
Gombe	59.3	875
Imo	83.8	919
Jigawa	40.7	906
Kaduna	85.9	928
Kano	63.7	843
Katsina	32.5	680
Kebbi	48.5	959
Kogi	77.0	829
Kwara	39.5	844
Lagos	78.6	866
Nasarawa	57.4	934
Niger	74.7	868
Ogun	78.4	897
Ondo	61.3	542
Osun	78.2	922
Oyo	62.8	879
Plateau	61.1	888
Rivers	65.8	620
Sokoto	59.6	895
Taraba	83.8	943
Yobe	27.1	565
Zamfara	34.5	941
FCT	76.1	694
Total	68.6	31235

Table 8.2b: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have Heard of STIs and can Describe Various Symptoms of STIs in Women by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Low abdominal pain	Genital discharge	Foul smelling discharge	Burning pain on urination	Genital ulcers/sores	Swelling in groin area	Itching	Painful sexual intercourse	Number of women and men who have heard of STIs
Abia	15.9	42.2	19.5	20.9	15.1	4.5	56.9	7.0	720
Adamawa	49.8	56.9	38.1	38.4	31.4	18.8	68.4	30.2	675
Akwa ibom	26.5	37.3	15.8	46.1	18.4	12.8	47.0	8.5	898
Anambra	17.2	27.9	17.1	13.8	17.4	9.3	59.6	9.4	841
Bauchi	31.1	53.1	36.6	34.4	20.1	12.0	37.7	22.3	243
Bayelsa	19.7	24.2	10.9	21.8	7.9	6.7	18.2	6.7	694
Benue	35.9	38.6	22.3	45.3	12.4	6.2	44.1	22.4	740
Borno	43.1	63.1	32.8	41.0	57.7	31.5	69.4	56.6	317
Cross River	43.0	45.4	32.2	29.6	16.1	15.5	79.3	19.0	700
Delta	14.2	30.6	18.5	18.1	9.0	2.5	34.6	2.9	693
Ebonyi	11.4	32.8	19.1	15.5	20.9	6.9	42.1	14.7	586
Edo	21.8	47.5	24.7	28.2	13.1	10.9	54.0	10.3	665
Ekiti	7.7	23.6	6.5	10.7	5.1	2.2	22.7	2.8	735
Enugu	36.2	48.8	47.8	40.0	20.4	17.0	68.0	28.9	672
Gombe	18.9	34.3	11.9	17.8	11.5	3.2	39.9	11.9	519
Imo	34.6	59.6	43.8	30.1	25.7	20.1	63.5	25.2	770
Jigawa	36.8	41.2	24.1	22.5	22.3	21.2	51.8	24.7	369
Kaduna	38.2	39.5	32.4	33.9	13.5	8.2	56.5	14.9	798
Kano	18.2	46.7	20.3	16.2	16.0	10.6	49.6	11.8	537
Katsina	9.2	30.3	9.9	13.9	5.1	4.1	20.4	2.4	221
Kebbi	26.0	42.1	11.5	11.5	11.1	6.8	38.4	6.8	465
Kogi	24.9	28.2	9.6	27.6	4.5	3.3	38.7	12.0	639
Kwara	13.7	21.6	15.8	34.3	11.3	5.4	33.8	14.3	333
Lagos	18.8	34.4	21.7	26.3	10.9	8.8	39.9	11.7	681
Nasarawa	30.7	51.8	16.2	20.6	8.8	10.1	31.1	11.4	536
Niger	31.6	53.3	18.5	38.3	8.6	5.6	59.6	11.7	649
Ogun	30.3	57.3	28.9	35.5	17.2	10.1	49.5	17.2	703
Ondo	13.6	27.8	11.3	23.1	3.9	3.0	20.1	4.9	332
Osun	47.4	66.9	36.1	33.5	28.7	20.1	31.9	23.5	721
Oyo	35.6	36.6	33.3	37.6	22.6	21.8	39.5	26.0	552
Plateau	22.8	49.5	24.9	36.6	15.0	10.8	49.3	12.7	543
Rivers	68.1	63.3	51.0	32.6	32.1	29.6	58.1	31.8	408
Sokoto	65.3	41.9	23.7	31.6	8.2	14.0	41.5	18.8	533
Taraba	43.2	35.3	17.9	23.9	4.8	5.1	30.0	20.8	790
Yobe	31.7	57.6	25.4	36.5	18.3	12.7	28.6	32.5	153
Zamfara	40.3	45.1	20.2	22.3	15.8	15.4	52.8	21.5	325
FCT	23.4	30.7	20.7	21.1	7.3	5.7	39.5	7.3	528
Total	29.6	42.4	24.9	28.5	16.1	11.5	47.3	16.1	21284

Table 8.3b: Knowledge of Symptoms of STIs in Men
Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have heard of STIs and can Describe Various Symptoms in Men
by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012.

Characteristics	Genital discharge	Burning pain on urination	Genital ulcers	Swellings in the groin	Number of women and men who have heard of STIs
Abia	30.3	74.2	17.8	13.7	720
Adamawa	63.9	80.6	40.6	40.4	675
Akwa ibom	31.4	76.0	22.3	23.5	898
Anambra	21.3	47.9	19.8	16.7	841
Bauchi	51.5	62.3	23.8	16.1	243
Bayelsa	30.3	44.5	11.2	11.5	694
Benue	39.0	68.1	19.4	12.6	740
Borno	51.2	72.9	43.9	39.1	317
Cross River	39.9	82.7	33.7	37.6	700
Delta	18.5	49.8	9.6	6.8	693
Ebonyi	19.4	52.5	21.3	7.5	586
Edo	46.5	69.2	25.7	17.7	665
Ekiti	19.4	45.7	7.3	3.4	735
Enugu	48.5	77.8	19.0	17.6	672
Gombe	37.1	57.3	19.2	9.8	519
Imo	53.5	64.9	23.3	25.9	770
Jigawa	44.8	39.6	22.0	29.6	369
Kaduna	50.3	67.7	22.6	24.4	798
Kano	52.3	40.2	32.0	29.3	537
Katsina	29.9	24.1	5.1	5.4	221
Kebbi	48.3	41.8	16.4	13.3	465
Kogi	24.7	57.1	7.3	11.3	639
Kwara	22.1	51.2	17.2	15.3	333
Lagos	27.5	52.6	17.6	16.0	681
Nasarawa	49.8	56.4	11.5	12.7	536
Niger	43.5	65.7	12.8	5.9	649
Ogun	51.9	74.8	20.6	15.7	703
Ondo	20.1	40.3	6.3	11.1	332
Osun	68.3	62.8	35.4	25.0	721
Oyo	38.8	52.9	32.2	27.9	552
Plateau	42.7	67.4	19.0	24.1	543
Rivers	52.9	60.8	36.8	33.3	408
Sokoto	49.3	69.4	15.8	21.1	533
Taraba	57.5	60.6	8.9	8.0	790
Yobe	54.8	72.2	31.2	31.2	153
Zamfara	52.8	38.5	26.6	31.3	325
FCT	27.6	49.0	10.0	13.0	528
Total	40.3	59.4	21.5	19.7	21284

Table 8.4b: Knowledge of Effect of STIs on Fertility
Percentage Distribution of Respondents who Knew that STIs can Cause Infertility in Males and Females by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	% of persons who know that STI has an effect on female fertility	% of persons who know that STI has an effect on male fertility	Respondents who ever heard of STIs
Abia	78.6	77.7	720
Adamawa	57.3	55.1	675
Akwa ibom	88.3	86.4	898
Anambra	68.3	67.8	841
Bauchi	62.6	60.4	243
Bayelsa	51.5	47.7	694
Benue	74.4	72.4	740
Borno	52.6	52.8	317
Cross River	73.7	73.7	700
Delta	58.6	58.1	693
Ebonyi	65.7	63.3	586
Edo	68.4	66.2	665
Ekiti	73.3	71.7	735
Enugu	79.5	78.4	672
Gombe	58.6	60.0	519
Imo	83.2	82.2	770
Jigawa	52.5	51.4	369
Kaduna	77.7	74.4	798
Kano	53.7	51.6	537
Katsina	25.4	26.2	221
Kebbi	37.5	36.2	465
Kogi	64.5	63.3	639
Kwara	62.3	59.3	333
Lagos	68.7	64.6	681
Nasarawa	68.4	62.7	536
Niger	56.0	54.5	649
Ogun	58.9	58.3	703
Ondo	61.3	59.0	332
Osun	80.3	78.7	721
Oyo	62.5	59.8	552
Plateau	60.8	54.9	543
Rivers	86.0	84.8	408
Sokoto	70.3	68.7	533
Taraba	66.2	63.0	790
Yobe	41.3	38.9	153
Zamfara	60.5	59.7	325
FCT	59.4	59.0	528
Total	67.1	65.2	21284

Table 8.5b: Experience of STIs Symptoms

Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have had Sex and who Experienced STI Symptoms in the Past 12 Months by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Percentage who experience STI symptoms last 12 months	Number of women and men who had ever had sex
Abia	6.3	608
Adamawa	4.5	726
Akwa ibom	16.9	852
Anambra	5.8	675
Bauchi	2.8	569
Bayelsa	5.6	781
Benue	12.8	775
Borno	1.2	669
Cross River	3.5	701
Delta	7.1	709
Ebonyi	2.7	591
Edo	5.9	605
Ekiti	4.3	692
Enugu	6.9	596
Gombe	7.4	709
Imo	8.1	675
Jigawa	2.0	746
Kaduna	11.7	776
Kano	11.8	645
Katsina	1.2	505
Kebbi	8.0	750
Kogi	6.7	694
Kwara	2.7	665
Lagos	3.3	664
Nasarawa	7.3	712
Niger	13.7	769
Ogun	1.0	727
Ondo	7.5	441
Osun	3.4	718
Oyo	2.8	759
Plateau	11.8	659
Rivers	5.4	515
Sokoto	3.1	728
Taraba	17.2	796
Yobe	2.5	479
Zamfara	7.7	757
FCT	8.3	582
Total	6.6	25020

Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have Ever -Heard of Hepatitis According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Ever heard about Hepatitis	Ever heard of Hepatitis B vaccination	Ever received Hepatitis B vaccination	Total Number of respondents
Abia	78	25.8	6.2	860
Adamawa	48.4	15.3	3.8	938
Akwa ibom	76.7	34.5	5.7	942
Anambra	85.2	21.3	6.1	893
Bauchi	38.4	7.4	1.9	763
Bayelsa	38.7	9.9	2.2	858
Benue	64.1	37.1	12.3	951
Borno	13.1	2.9	0.6	791
Cross River	31	10.7	2.0	870
Delta	34.4	8.1	1.4	890
Ebonyi	60.9	12.5	2.4	822
Edo	18.3	7.6	2.6	759
Ekiti	56.8	16.0	3.2	873
Enugu	83	33.9	11.0	788
Gombe	65.7	26.8	5.2	875
Imo	70	32.8	17.3	919
Jigawa	42.4	14.1	8.3	906
Kaduna	78.3	24.9	6.9	928
Kano	71.8	23.0	2.3	843
Katsina	57	13.0	4.1	680
Kebbi	65.9	20.0	3.4	959
Kogi	36.1	12.1	1.6	829
Kwara	23.9	10.4	4.7	844
Lagos	43.2	14.1	4.2	866
Nasarawa	32	18.0	5.3	934
Niger	53.2	23.4	11.0	868
Ogun	20.4	11.2	3.4	897
Ondo	33.7	13.2	5.5	542
Osun	48.5	26.6	5.6	922
Oyo	47.2	20.7	4.8	879
Plateau	70.3	42.7	16.1	888
Rivers	41.5	23.3	13.6	620
Sokoto	41.9	16.5	4.0	895
Taraba	50.9	12.0	3.1	943
Yobe	46	8.0	1.1	565
Zamfara	42.9	10.7	1.6	941
FCT	68.8	29.4	13.3	694
Total	51.7	19.0	5.7	31235

Table 8.8b Awareness about Human Papilloma Virus (HPV)

Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have Ever -Heard of Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Heard of Human Papilloma Virus (HPV)	Ever heard of Hepatitis B vaccination	Ever received Hepatitis B vaccination	Number of women & men
Abia	3.8	1.2	0.3	860
Adamawa	4.3	1.0	0.0	938
Akwa ibom	6.1	1.2	0.2	942
Anambra	2.3	0.8	0.2	893
Bauchi	2.9	0.5	0.1	763
Bayelsa	4.9	1.5	0.0	858
Benue	6	1.1	0.5	951
Borno	2.3	1.1	0.9	791
Cross River	8.1	5.5	1.1	870
Delta	3.2	1.4	0.1	890
Ebonyi	3	0.9	0.2	822
Edo	4.5	2.3	1.2	759
Ekiti	9.7	1.4	0.0	873
Enugu	11.3	2.2	0.6	788
Gombe	3.9	0.8	0.2	875
Imo	7.9	3.7	1.4	919
Jigawa	8.9	8.5	7.9	906
Kaduna	3.6	0.3	0.0	928
Kano	20.9	4.6	0.4	843
Katsina	6.6	1.0	0.4	680
Kebbi	24.3	4.9	1.6	959
Kogi	4.6	1.3	0.0	829
Kwara	1.6	0.4	0.0	844
Lagos	11.5	2.0	0.1	866
Nasarawa	2.0	0.5	0.3	934
Niger	21.0	9.4	1.4	868
Ogun	1.6	0.1	0.1	897
Ondo	4.7	1.8	0.1	542
Osun	11.3	4.8	0.7	922
Oyo	8.3	1.9	0.2	879
Plateau	9.6	3.7	1.3	888
Rivers	12.3	10.4	9.2	620
Sokoto	2.5	0.8	0.1	895
Taraba	6.1	0.8	0.4	943
Yobe	3.4	0.4	0.0	565
Zamfara	9.6	1.2	0.4	941
FCT	5.0	1.7	0.9	694
Total	8.1	2.6	1.0	31235

Table 9.1b: Attitude Towards Family Members Living with HIV/AIDS

Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have Heard of AIDs According to Attitude towards HIV Infected Family Members by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012.

Characteristics	Willing to care for male relatives living with HIV/AIDS	Willing to care for female relatives living with HIV/AIDS	Willing to keep AIDs in family secret	Number of men and woman who have heard of AIDs
Abia	67.9	67.0	62.7	799
Adamawa	81.5	81.9	48.6	891
Akwa ibom	64.9	66.4	68.4	932
Anambra	73.7	73.5	67.8	887
Bauchi	64.5	67.8	56.0	574
Bayelsa	75.8	74.3	40.6	822
Benue	81.5	81.8	57.3	885
Borno	55.5	53.9	46.4	516
Cross River	79.4	81.9	70.8	852
Delta	66.6	66.5	66.5	839
Ebonyi	66.7	66.3	50.6	773
Edo	80.8	79.9	60.3	736
Ekiti	66.8	64.3	53.3	826
Enugu	80.5	79.4	70.6	770
Gombe	87.6	83.3	64.6	803
Imo	76.4	75.3	62.2	877
Jigawa	63.3	61.7	58.5	759
Kaduna	87.2	86.0	71.6	919
Kano	77.3	77.7	76.0	762
Katsina	42.8	42.3	35.5	624
Kebbi	54.5	54.3	41.9	725
Kogi	76.7	76.3	68.8	803
Kwara	58.3	59.6	55.9	610
Lagos	77.0	76.4	71.2	821
Nasarawa	77.9	78.2	64.9	667
Niger	69.6	69.5	50.0	777
Ogun	62.4	62.3	46.9	808
Ondo	58.8	56.9	48.6	478
Osun	78.2	78.5	62.9	884
Oyo	54.0	54.5	37.0	792
Plateau	85.2	86.5	46.2	810
Rivers	68.2	69.7	71.8	575
Sokoto	77.0	78.0	49.8	755
Taraba	91.2	90.8	39.5	910
Yobe	83.2	83.6	70.5	490
Zamfara	46.0	43.0	40.7	657
FCT	91.4	90.8	56.8	658
Total	71.8	71.6	59.5	28066

Table 9.2b: Attitude towards non-family persons living with HIV/AIDs
Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have Heard of AIDs and their Attitude Towards
Other (Non-family) Persons Living with HIV & AIDs by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012.

Characteristics	Willing share meals with HIV infected persons	Willing to allow in HIV infected student in school	Willing to allow an female HIV infected teacher in school	Willing to buy food from an HIV infected shopkeeper	Willing to work with an HIV infected colleague	Willing to allow an HIV infected child in school	Number of men and woman who have heard of AIDs
Abia	46.8	58.9	55.3	27.9	54.2	56.7	799
Adamawa	58.6	71.8	72.4	54.0	75.5	72.1	891
Akwa ibom	39.6	65.5	65.8	36.2	66.2	69.1	932
Anambra	47.9	70.5	68.4	33.6	70.4	70.4	887
Bauchi	59.2	69.0	70.0	64.1	72.9	76.0	574
Bayelsa	49.1	69.5	66.2	46.2	65.5	68.5	822
Benue	64.9	76.7	75.4	58.0	76.5	77.4	885
Borno	54.6	53.8	52.0	48.8	50.9	56.1	516
Cross River	65.9	82.4	82.9	64.7	85.5	83.5	852
Delta	39.5	59.2	58.5	26.2	59.9	60.7	839
Ebonyi	42.3	62.4	63.1	36.6	58.4	61.8	773
Edo	48.9	76.3	74.7	40.2	74.0	76.3	736
Ekiti	42.4	59.7	56.9	33.2	61.2	58.0	826
Enugu	53.9	69.1	67.8	50.5	67.1	69.3	770
Gombe	63.9	81.3	81.0	65.1	80.4	80.8	803
Imo	45.9	69.8	63.9	35.1	69.3	67.8	877
Jigawa	36.1	49.5	46.5	28.0	48.7	49.7	759
Kaduna	63.1	82.1	80.2	62.8	85.9	83.8	919
Kano	53.8	73.8	71.7	56.2	81.4	78.9	762
Katsina	28.0	38.3	37.0	30.1	38.8	36.0	624
Kebbi	25.3	43.8	45.8	24.9	45.6	47.1	725
Kogi	49.1	65.8	65.0	33.8	62.0	67.1	803
Kwara	34.8	54.0	54.0	20.9	56.7	55.2	610
Lagos	55.0	72.6	71.4	37.4	71.3	71.2	821
Nasarawa	57.5	76.2	75.8	57.7	72.0	77.6	667
Niger	18.0	45.4	44.2	17.5	40.6	43.4	777
Ogun	40.0	58.1	56.8	25.4	58.2	58.8	808
Ondo	40.4	55.1	51.3	30.5	50.0	52.7	478
Osun	46.1	79.6	74.5	47.8	72.3	78.7	884
Oyo	37.5	48.9	48.9	33.7	51.5	53.0	792
Plateau	65.3	84.9	84.4	67.9	81.1	83.3	810
Rivers	55.9	67.7	66.4	52.5	65.7	67.1	575
Sokoto	31.5	63.8	62.1	41.6	54.1	66.4	755
Taraba	50.9	85.1	81.5	45.0	79.4	83.2	910
Yobe	25.5	60.5	59.5	39.5	59.6	57.3	490
Zamfara	39.0	42.8	41.1	35.8	39.2	40.9	657
FCT	67.6	87.7	85.8	52.0	77.5	86.8	658
Total	47.9	66.3	64.8	42.3	65.6	66.8	28066

Table 9.3b: Health Care for People Living with HIV & AIDS
Percentage Distribution of Respondents who had Heard of AIDS and their Attitudes towards the Provision of Health Services for Persons living with HIV & AIDS by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Opinion on providing health care towards PLWHA					Respondents who heard of AIDS
	More health care	Equal care	Less health care	Don't know	No response	
Abia	84.0	10.0	1.9	3.6	0.5	799
Adamawa	61.3	10.0	0.6	27.7	0.3	891
Akwa ibom	83.0	14.0	1.9	1.1	0.0	932
Anambra	80.1	14.8	0.3	4.7	0.1	887
Bauchi	62.9	21.6	4.0	11.5	0.0	574
Bayelsa	74.9	11.4	0.5	12.2	1.0	822
Benue	81.1	13.7	0.7	4.2	0.2	885
Borno	62.1	13.6	0.5	23.6	0.2	516
Cross River	79.1	18.4	0.9	1.6	0.0	852
Delta	74.8	17.0	0.8	7.5	0.0	839
Ebonyi	68.1	16.6	0.9	13.3	1.1	773
Edo	84.5	11.9	1.8	1.7	0.1	736
Ekiti	78.1	9.0	1.1	11.7	0.2	826
Enugu	68.0	17.0	2.0	12.8	0.1	770
Gombe	66.7	21.2	6.5	5.4	0.2	803
Imo	79.5	11.8	1.8	6.6	0.3	877
Jigawa	54.2	25.0	4.7	15.9	0.1	759
Kaduna	76.9	21.0	1.5	0.6	0.0	919
Kano	83.1	9.8	0.4	6.6	0.1	762
Katsina	38.6	18.4	3.8	38.4	0.6	624
Kebbi	54.3	19.8	3.0	22.2	0.6	725
Kogi	71.2	19.2	4.0	5.3	0.1	803
Kwara	86.4	2.4		10.9	0.3	610
Lagos	75.7	15.8	0.1	8.3	0.1	821
Nasarawa	63.6	23.8	3.1	8.7	0.7	667
Niger	55.6	32.0	3.6	8.4	0.4	777
Ogun	77.2	16.0	0.1	6.6	0.0	808
Ondo	73.8	7.4	1.3	17.4	0.2	478
Osun	91.2	8.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	884
Oyo	79.9	4.6	0.2	15.3	0.0	792
Plateau	66.5	22.6	2.7	8.0	0.2	810
Rivers	66.0	16.5	2.4	15.2	0	575
Sokoto	68.5	15.0	0.2	15.8	0.5	755
Taraba	76.1	15.1	2.9	5.5	0.2	910
Yobe	39.3	28.6	13.2	18.9	0.0	490
Zamfara	30.9	29.9	3.2	35.6	0.4	657
FCT	83.7	11.4	0.3	4.3	0.3	658
Total	72.1	15.6	1.7	10.4	0.2	28066

Table 9.4b: Rights of People Living with HIV & AIDS (PLWHA)
Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have Heard of AIDS by Opinions about the Rights of Persons Living with HIV & AIDS by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	The rights of PLWHA are protected in Nigeria	Not always/sometimes	Number of women and men who have heard of AIDS
Abia	39.9	13.1	799
Adamawa	17.4	16.2	891
Akwa ibom	62.6	6.8	932
Anambra	42.7	6.5	887
Bauchi	31.0	13.6	574
Bayelsa	24.9	12.0	822
Benue	36.5	16.9	885
Borno	27.7	23.2	516
Cross River	49.9	12.2	852
Delta	21.4	17.1	839
Ebonyi	26.1	9.4	773
Edo	43.1	10.8	736
Ekiti	50.4	9.7	826
Enugu	37.6	6.3	770
Gombe	40.9	10.6	803
Imo	35.6	17.7	877
Jigawa	30.0	7.1	759
Kaduna	45.3	19.6	919
Kano	28.4	16.5	762
Katsina	13.9	5.6	624
Kebbi	18.2	5.9	725
Kogi	30.2	15.4	803
Kwara	50.1	1.9	610
Lagos	24.5	19.5	821
Nasarawa	49.3	12.9	667
Niger	18.1	15.1	777
Ogun	9.9	18.5	808
Ondo	25.7	2.9	478
Osun	61.7	15.5	884
Oyo	45.1	7.0	792
Plateau	42.8	13.2	810
Rivers	48.0	10.5	575
Sokoto	14.1	25.9	755
Taraba	28.8	32.6	910
Yobe	41.9	7.9	490
Zamfara	21.2	10.0	657
FCT	34.9	12.3	658
Total	34.2	13.5	28066

Table 9.5b: Open Discussion of HIV & AIDS**Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have Heard of AIDS by Opinions about Open Discussion on HIV & AIDS by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012**

Characteristics	AIDS is openly discussed in Nigeria	Number of women and men who have heard of AIDS
Abia	72.7	799
Adamawa	69.4	891
Akwa ibom	76.7	932
Anambra	69.8	887
Bauchi	38.7	574
Bayelsa	59.4	822
Benue	49.3	885
Borno	38.9	516
Cross River	84.0	852
Delta	65.2	839
Ebonyi	76.0	773
Edo	51.5	736
Ekiti	69.7	826
Enugu	65.8	770
Gombe	48.5	803
Imo	57.3	877
Jigawa	56.6	759
Kaduna	60.6	919
Kano	59.9	762
Katsina	18.3	624
Kebbi	24.5	725
Kogi	60.5	803
Kwara	37.0	610
Lagos	49.6	821
Nasarawa	71.3	667
Niger	39.3	777
Ogun	23.4	808
Ondo	47.5	478
Osun	58.7	884
Oyo	65.4	792
Plateau	60.7	810
Rivers	70.6	575
Sokoto	30.4	755
Taraba	63.6	910
Yobe	66.0	490
Zamfara	46.4	657
FCT	59.7	658
Total	56.1	28066

Table 15.1b: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who were Aware of Government Agency called NAFDA According to State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012.

State	%Aware NAFDAC	%Ever heard /seen any NAFDAC Advert	%Ever bought drug with NAFDAC Scratch card	All respondents
ABIA	82.3	54.9	18.5	786
ADAMAWA	44.2	59.6	4.0	931
AKWA	70.1	53.6	18.9	940
ANAMBRA	87.1	34.2	11.6	881
BAUCHI	33.1	42.4	12.4	760
BAYELSA	62.8	73.3	12.2	825
BENUE	45.4	51.2	28.7	941
BORNO	13.1	33.0	37.8	783
CROSS	59.9	56.2	30.9	864
DELTA	60.5	61.1	20.0	888
EBONYI	51.2	40.6	5.3	796
EDO	64.8	66.9	14.4	756
EKITI	74.4	47.8	15.3	869
ENUGU	79.4	45.8	26.1	786
GOMBE	32.7	43.9	11.6	866
IMO	74.4	51.7	23.3	901
JIGAWA	10.8	54.3	7.8	901
KADUNA	58.6	54.2	6.8	918
KANO	51.7	43.6	14.1	835
KATSINA	13.9	25.8	35.5	660
KEBBI	13.8	58.9	3.8	917
KOGI	61.7	48.6	15.0	823
KWARA	40.7	48.8	9.9	831
LAGOS	86.3	70.5	21.9	851
NASARAWA	30.4	65.8	5.1	920
NIGER	38.7	66.8	16.7	861
OGUN	65.3	52.2	4.0	895
ONDO	64.1	78.8	5.8	518
OSUN	79.7	88.2	16.3	920
OYO	49.1	60.6	20.5	871
PLATEAU	42.7	65.5	17.5	887
RIVERS	66.8	59.9	39.9	620
SOKOTO	21.2	47.1	32.9	883
TARABA	40.3	48.2	13.7	936
YOBE	19.1	23.3	20.0	565
ZAMFARA	13.6	37.8	22.9	933
FCT	78.9	83.6	21.9	669
National	53.7	57.0	18.2	30787

Table 15.2b: Pharmaco-vigilance

Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have been Vigilant as Regards NAFDAC and Directives on Fake Drugs/Products According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

States	% ever bought drug/food item suspected to be fake	% Ever experienced drug/product reaction	% ever checked NAFDAC Registration b/4 buying	% Aware of Gov. prog.to report adverse drug/food products reaction	% Ever seen any NAFDAC program on what to do if experienced adverse reactions to drugs/food products	All respondents
ABIA	7.4	6.7	63.6	37.6	25.2	793
ADAMAWA	3.6	7.5	31.2	18.8	18.5	930
AKWA	12.2	6.2	49.7	36.2	26.6	941
ANAMBRA	3.8	5.8	60.1	35.4	21.0	886
BAUCHI	5.6	3.2	14.6	13.6	13.7	760
BAYELSA	10.9	7.1	41.8	45.4	46.4	825
BENUE	5.6	10.7	30.3	24.3	21.5	938
BORNO	1.5	1.1	2.4	3.3	3.2	780
CROSS	4.4	5.4	39.1	30.7	33.1	866
DELTA	7.5	6.8	40.2	24.1	24.5	888
EBONYI	5.9	3.7	28.9	10.5	10.3	800
EDO	11.7	7.7	48.7	30.8	32.8	755
EKITI	4.5	6.2	65.6	38.4	29.8	856
ENUGU	10.1	11.8	53.2	41.6	44.4	785
GOMBE	7.5	4.0	24.8	19.0	17.1	870
IMO	8.9	8.7	47.8	29.8	27.8	905
JIGAWA	2.8	3.5	7.1	6.0	4.5	899
KADUNA	9.4	3.9	39.6	30.2	22.5	923
KANO	6.3	3.8	25.9	26.7	25.1	837
KATSINA	1.7	1.3	7.8	3.7	2.3	658
KEBBI	2.2	2.2	7.7	7.2	6.3	919
KOGI	11.3	10.0	40.5	31.4	28.0	823
KWARA	2.4	2.2	38.2	14.3	15.3	832
LAGOS	11.0	9.5	77.7	46.8	42.3	851
NASARAWA	2.3	2.5	18.1	19.6	20.6	925
NIGER	7.2	7.1	27.0	22.3	23.0	862
OGUN	4.1	4.7	54.1	9.8	16.7	894
ONDO	9.0	9.0	61.5	43.0	40.0	522
OSUN	5.4	4.7	72.3	61.6	58.9	921
OYO	5.2	3.5	36.4	23.3	21.6	874
PLATEAU	7.2	4.7	33.3	31.6	22.8	885
RIVERS	9.9	7.4	49.8	40.7	32.8	618
SOKOTO	1.6	0.8	9.8	15.6	14.0	878
TARABA	5.9	9.6	26.8	17.2	17.2	938
YOBE	3.2	2.6	12.5	9.0	6.5	565
ZAMFARA	2.0	1.5	4.8	10.0	7.9	928
FCT	6.6	6.6	66.0	58.4	55.7	671
National	6.6	5.7	39.0	27.3	24.6	30801

Table 15.3a Source of purchase of fake drug/food product

Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Sources of Purchase of Suspected Fake drug/food product According to state; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Pharmacy	PPMV	Private clinics	Govt/ Public facilities	Non traditional outlets	Traditional medicine practitioner	Super market	Open market	Others	Ever bought food / drug suspected to be fake
Abia	21.4	32.1	3.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	19.6	30.4	3.6	59
Adamaw	40.6	15.6	6.3	18.8	3.1	3.1	15.6	40.6	15.6	33
Akwa	14.4	36.0	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.8	4.5	10.8	35.1	115
Anambra	21.9	9.4	6.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	12.5	21.9	31.3	34
Bauchi	22.5	47.5	10.0	10.0	0.0	2.5	5.0	22.5	10.0	43
Bayelsa	26.4	42.5	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	11.5	26.4	6.9	91
Benue	20.0	34.0	14.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	14.0	36.0	6.0	53
Borno	18.2	45.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	27.3	0.0	12
Cross	10.8	21.6	8.1	5.4	0.0	5.4	13.5	51.4	5.4	38
Delta	32.8	32.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	10.9	18.8	15.6	67
Ebonyi	12.8	66.0	0.0	2.1	2.1	0.0	8.5	19.1	2.1	48
Edo	26.1	55.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	42.0	5.7	88
Ekiti	35.9	30.8	7.7	5.1	2.6	2.6	25.6	20.5	5.1	39
Enugu	21.4	52.9	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	20.0	2.9	79
Gombe	35.9	17.2	3.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	9.4	39.1	14.1	65
Imo	38.5	23.1	5.1	0.0	3.8	3.8	12.8	25.6	5.1	81
Jigawa	13.0	13.0	4.3	8.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	34.8	30.4	25
Kaduna	30.5	29.3	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	3.7	12.2	25.6	87
Kano	36.5	63.5	5.8	5.8	9.6	11.5	19.2	34.6	0.0	53
Katsina	36.4	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	18.2	11
Kebbi	27.8	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	5.6	27.8	16.7	20
Kogi	30.8	16.5	13.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	16.5	31.9	4.4	93
Kwara	50.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	22.2	22.2	19
Lagos	38.4	12.8	1.2	4.7	0.0	1.2	9.3	27.9	17.4	94
Nasarawa	15.8	15.8	10.5	10.5	5.3	0.0	21.1	42.1	15.8	20
Niger	27.9	31.1	9.8	6.6	0.0	4.9	6.6	23.0	3.3	62
Ogun	35.3	11.8	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	11.8	38.2	5.9	36
Ondo	18.2	34.1	6.8	2.3	0.0	2.3	9.1	15.9	15.9	47
Osun	31.9	12.8	4.3	2.1	2.1	4.3	21.3	34.0	8.5	50
Oyo	54.5	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	9.1	11.4	25.0	6.8	45
Plateau	22.2	27.0	14.3	4.8	1.6	0.0	11.1	19.0	6.3	64
Rivers	71.9	14.0	14.0	19.3	8.8	10.5	12.3	14.0	3.5	61
Sokoto	11.1	66.7	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	14
Taraba	18.0	34.0	10.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	38.0	6.0	56
Yobe	23.5	5.9	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.3	41.2	18
Zamfara	33.3	5.6	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.8	27.8	18
FCT	36.6	26.8	9.8	7.3	0.0	0.0	9.8	24.4	7.3	44
National	35.9	31.9	5.9	4.8	2.0	3.4	11.7	28.9	35.9	1882

Table 15.4b Indicator for genuineness of drug/product

Percentage Distribution of Signs for suspecting genuineness of drug/product purchased mentioned by Respondents According to State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

States	Did not get Expected effect	Experienced unusual effect	Product looked different from others	ever bought drug/food item suspected to be fake	Ever bought food/drug suspected to be fake
Abia	28.8	15.2	39.4	7.6	59
Adamawa	32.5	7.5	25.0	30.0	33
Akwa	42.1	14.0	17.5	7.0	115
Anambra	30.6	27.8	22.2	11.1	34
Bauchi	37.0	27.8	16.7	16.7	43
Bayelsa	26.3	21.2	22.2	8.1	91
Benue	40.4	14.0	29.8	8.8	53
Borno	25.0	50.0	12.5	0.0	12
Cross	20.5	29.5	36.4	4.5	38
Delta	24.4	14.6	41.5	9.8	67
Ebonyi	40.6	27.5	15.9	14.5	48
Edo	50.0	11.8	18.6	10.8	88
Ekiti	40.0	17.8	17.8	13.3	39
Enugu	28.4	23.5	22.2	12.3	79
Gombe	26.5	8.8	22.1	27.9	65
Imo	44.6	14.1	26.1	10.9	81
Jigawa	29.6	33.3	22.2	7.4	25
Kaduna	20.5	15.4	41.0	16.2	87
Kano	48.5	7.6	21.2	13.6	53
Katsina	25.0	8.3	58.3	8.3	11
Kebbi	21.1	26.3	26.3	10.5	20
Kogi	35.5	25.2	19.6	6.5	93
Kwara	30.0	25.0	25.0	10.0	19
Lagos	30.0	19.0	21.0	10.0	94
Nasarawa	26.1	13.0	30.4	17.4	20
Niger	58.5	12.3	10.8	4.6	62
Ogun	42.1	18.4	23.7	5.3	36
Ondo	38.3	21.3	12.8	8.5	47
Osun	27.3	16.4	20.0	25.5	50
Oyo	28.6	11.1	28.6	23.8	45
Plateau	43.7	7.0	22.5	9.9	64
Rivers	37.6	29.0	12.9	19.4	61
Sokoto	50.0	0.0	25.0	12.5	14
Taraba	30.8	30.8	16.9	12.3	56
Yobe	13.6	22.7	31.8	18.2	18
Zamfara	80.0	6.7	6.7	0.0	18
FCT	39.6	18.8	18.8	14.6	44
National	48.4	24.9	32.2	17.3	1882

Table 15.6b; Reactions when experienced adverse drug/product reaction

Percentage Distribution of Nature of Actions taken among Respondents who Experienced Adverse Drug/Product reactions According to State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Reported at hosp	Went back to where	Reported/contacted NAFDAC	No action	Others	Number who experienced adverse drug effect
Abia	20.0	40.0	0.0	25.0	15.0	53
Adamawa	5.9	21.6	0.0	70.6	2.0	70
Akwa ibom	15.5	12.1	0.0	62.1	10.3	57
Anambra	25.4	27.1	0.0	33.9	13.6	51
Bauchi	37.0	33.3	25.9	3.7	0.0	24
Bayelsa	10.7	21.4	0.0	46.4	21.4	59
Benue	20.0	25.3	0.0	53.7	1.1	100
Borno	28.6	28.6	0.0	42.9	0.0	7
Cross river	13.2	39.5	2.6	39.5	5.3	47
Delta	13.4	26.9	0.0	46.3	13.4	60
Ebonyi	27.8	38.9	0.0	27.8	5.6	30
Edo	28.8	22.0	0.0	27.1	22.0	58
Ekiti	59.5	13.5	0.0	8.1	18.9	54
Enugu	52.3	23.9	1.1	18.2	4.5	91
Gombe	52.6	5.3	5.3	31.6	5.3	34
Imo	32.5	48.2	0.0	15.7	3.6	79
Jigawa	41.9	22.6	0.0	32.3	3.2	31
Kaduna	40.0	26.0	2.0	28.0	4.0	36
Kano	24.7	15.1	0.0	60.3	0.0	32
Katsina	45.5	27.3	0.0	27.3	0.0	8
Kebbi	42.9	42.9	7.1	7.1	0.0	20
Kogi	23.9	21.1	0.0	53.5	1.4	83
Kwara	58.3	8.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	18
Lagos	40.8	17.2	0.0	30.9	11.2	81
Nasarawa	30.0	10.0	0.0	50.0	10.0	22
Niger	32.2	15.3	0.0	39.0	13.6	61
Ogun	33.3	21.4	0.0	42.9	2.4	42
Ondo	21.3	23.0	0.0	32.8	23.0	47
Osun	51.3	43.6	0.0	5.1	0.0	43
Oyo	30.4	17.4	0.0	39.1	13.0	30
Plateau	44.1	14.7	0.0	35.3	5.9	42
Rivers	24.2	62.6	0.0	13.2	0.0	46
Sokoto	60.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	6
Taraba	42.6	21.3	0.0	29.8	6.4	88
Yobe	9.1	18.2	18.2	54.5	0.0	14
Zamfara	10.0	20.0	10.0	40.0	20.0	14
FCT	38.1	14.3	19.0	19.0	9.5	45
National	31.0	25.6	1.1	34.4	7.9	1683

Table 15.8b: Experience of an adverse drug reaction

Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Experience of an Adverse Drug Reaction According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

States	%	Female	%	Male
ABIA	7.0	407	6.4	386
ADAMAWA	6.1	449	8.8	483
AKWA IBOM	6.2	456	6.3	484
ANAMBRA	6.3	484	5.2	402
BAUCHI	2.6	381	3.8	379
BAYELSA	6.4	459	8.0	365
BENUE	9.3	453	12.0	486
BORNO	1.3	347	0.6	433
CROSS RIVER	5.6	419	5.3	446
DELTA	6.2	480	7.3	408
EBONYI	2.4	435	5.3	365
EDO	8.1	379	7.1	375
EKITI	6.4	419	6.0	448
ENUGU	8.6	421	15.5	362
GOMBE	3.3	436	4.6	434
IMO	10.9	452	6.7	453
JIGAWA	0.0	479	7.4	422
KADUNA	3.5	409	4.3	513
KANO	1.9	374	5.4	463
KATSINA	0.7	405	2.1	249
KEBBI	2.0	440	2.4	480
KOGI	7.5	401	12.6	422
KWARA	2.9	397	1.5	436
LAGOS	9.5	434	9.6	417
NASARAWA	3.1	450	2.0	474
NIGER	3.2	420	10.8	441
OGUN	3.4	450	6.2	444
ONDO	7.2	290	11.4	230
OSUN	4.3	459	5.0	460
OYO	4.1	431	2.9	445
PLATEAU	5.0	484	4.4	402
RIVERS	8.1	308	6.7	311
SOKOTO	0.8	424	0.8	457
TARABA	9.8	466	9.4	467
YOBE	1.0	250	3.9	315
ZAMFARA	1.2	448	1.8	473
FCT	7.2	309	6.1	363
National	5.2	15405	6.2	15393

Table 11.1b: Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods

Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Knowledge of Contraceptives Methods by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Know any method	Female Know modern method	Number of women	Know any method	Male Know modern method	Number of men
Abia	58.7	55.7	341	50.6	47.7	321
Adamawa	37.9	34.8	330	56.8	55.7	352
Akwa ibom	67.2	62.8	466	56.3	53.4	494
Anambra	48.1	44.4	561	44.7	41.5	468
Bauchi	28.8	25.9	430	36.4	32.9	428
Bavelsa	66.5	64.6	230	73.7	72.2	179
Benue	59.4	56.4	433	69.1	66.7	466
Borno	18.3	18.1	382	28.5	28.5	475
Cross River	75.1	71.8	341	75.8	73.3	363
Delta	46.1	44.2	534	42.3	41.4	454
Ebonvi	43.5	37.3	255	54.2	50.5	214
Edo	67.6	65.4	373	66.6	65.2	368
Ekiti	58.8	58.5	284	49.0	49.0	304
Enugu	56.9	54.0	409	62.7	60.4	351
Gombe	56.4	55.2	241	52.1	50.6	241
Imo	70.3	63.4	481	64.7	61.9	486
Jigawa	13.2	12.3	478	35.0	30.5	417
Kaduna	82.0	75.7	580	85.1	78.7	729
Kano	49.1	46.4	866	54.3	51.3	1070
Katsina	12.2	12.2	557	24.9	24.1	349
Kebbi	15.5	14.9	315	21.4	18.8	351
Kogi	62.6	60.3	348	60.4	58.6	366
Kwara	42.1	40.7	247	32.2	31.9	270
Lagos	58.0	56.9	1268	53.2	51.6	1222
Nasarawa	27.5	27.5	193	34.3	33.8	204
Niger	48.2	47.7	411	61.1	57.1	427
Ogun	57.7	55.7	447	57.5	54.8	440
Ondo	41.8	41.2	395	28.2	27.4	310
Osun	77.8	74.9	418	74.8	72.4	420
Ovo	53.2	51.8	658	43.6	42.3	681
Plateau	51.2	50.0	381	43.8	42.7	315
Rivers	56.6	55.0	606	52.1	50.5	610
Sokoto	46.0	43.6	365	45.2	40.2	391
Taraba	67.3	66.9	248	78.0	76.1	246
Yobe	12.1	10.7	206	31.3	29.3	259
Zamfara	16.1	15.1	330	21.7	20.2	345
FCT	59.1	58.5	159	60.9	59.8	184
Total	50.0	47.8	15567	51.9	49.5	15570

Table 11.2b: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Knowledge of Contraceptives Methods among Men and Women by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Pill	EC	Male Condom	Female Condom	Injectables	Implants	IUD	Foaming tablets	Combination 3	Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Natural methods	Rhythm	LAM	With drawal	Total
Abia	16.1	8.4	41.0	6.2	14.0	6.3	4.8	1.1	3.6	1.2	.8	20.5	15.4	1.5	10.9	663
Adamawa	15.0	5.6	40.0	3.7	17.0	2.8	.7	1.0	2.9	4.5	1.3	20.8	18.6	4.8	9.4	682
Akwa ibom	20.9	7.9	38.1	2.4	24.9	3.0	5.2	.6	1.1	1.9	1.3	16.1	10.1	7.2	7.3	960
Anambra	8.9	1.7	33.6	1.4	5.8	1.3	4.5	.7	.3	2.3	.6	13.4	9.8	.2	4.7	1028
Bauchi	9.2	7.5	15.6	2.6	18.9	1.3	.8	.5	.5	1.7	1.7	9.2	2.9	1.2	6.3	857
Bayelsa	35.5	8.6	52.6	9.8	25.7	3.2	4.2	1.0	2.4	2.9	2.0	16.4	4.4	2.2	12.0	408
Benue	20.5	5.7	51.6	8.7	15.0	2.1	1.3	.8	1.8	2.7	1.0	14.5	5.6	2.9	6.8	900
Borno	5.5	1.5	21.0	2.6	3.5	2.3	2.1	1.0	1.3	.6	1.4	2.3	.6	.8	2.1	857
Cross River	25.3	14.0	54.2	8.1	26.8	7.4	3.3	.3	1.8	1.4	.7	22.6	5.1	1.1	19.7	704
Delta	13.9	4.1	32.9	6.5	13.0	1.7	4.1	.4	.3	1.0	1.0	8.8	4.0	.8	6.1	989
Ebonyi	4.9	1.7	40.2	1.1	3.8	.6	.6	.2	.4	.9	.4	15.1	8.1	2.8	6.4	470
Edo	18.2	10.5	49.9	10.9	19.7	4.3	6.2	.8	2.7	2.0	1.8	17.3	7.8	3.9	13.2	742
Ekiti	19.4	3.9	35.2	2.7	22.8	4.6	7.8	.5	3.7	1.9	1.2	5.1	1.9	.5	4.1	588
Enugu	10.1	4.9	48.6	8.9	12.2	3.8	4.3	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.8	18.0	10.3	4.1	10.0	759
Gombe	34.7	.6	23.2	2.3	32.1	4.4	2.5	.6	1.9	1.7	.4	7.9	4.1	1.5	1.9	482
Imo	15.9	5.5	54.8	5.9	5.1	2.9	3.3	1.9	3.4	2.2	1.7	22.3	9.8	3.3	15.8	967
Jigawa	8.1	1.0	12.3	.7	4.8	.2	0	0	.3	0	0	7.6	.7	.8	5.6	895
Kaduna	43.9	7.3	38.0	4.7	53.2	6.5	9.9	.8	1.1	1.6	.8	27.0	19.9	6.6	6.0	1309
Kano	36.9	3.6	22.5	3.5	22.4	4.3	4.0	.7	.6	2.7	1.3	14.3	2.7	2.9	10.4	1936
Katsina	10.5	1.8	6.5	1.4	10.2	1.7	.8	.3	.3	.8	.1	1.0	.3	.1	.8	906
Kebbi	5.6	.8	10.8	1.2	7.9	.6	.2	0	.9	.6	.3	8.0	1.7	1.2	2.9	666
Kogi	25.4	6.3	43.4	3.6	20.3	3.9	3.1	.6	1.8	4.3	.6	14.4	7.0	2.0	6.6	713
Kwara	17.2	3.3	26.7	2.9	17.6	3.5	6.8	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.5	8.5	3.1	3.1	6.8	517
Lagos	17.1	8.2	38.9	11.1	20.1	3.8	12.2	1.6	3.3	3.7	2.9	10.0	4.7	1.6	6.9	2489
Nasarawa	8.8	3.5	19.1	3.0	13.6	1.3	.5	0	1.0	.8	.3	3.8	.3	.3	2.3	397
Niger	36.4	5.0	25.7	4.8	24.7	2.0	1.8	1.1	1.9	1.1	2.0	20.6	2.9	1.4	16.3	838
Ogun	19.1	2.4	40.6	3.3	20.7	1.4	4.8	.3	2.4	1.1	1.1	12.5	4.6	2.4	8.3	887
Ondo	17.2	6.5	18.9	5.0	18.9	4.1	8.1	1.3	2.8	3.0	.7	3.7	1.4	.1	1.7	705
Osun	15.3	9.3	60.3	24.4	22.8	8.1	10.3	3.3	4.2	8.0	8.2	23.6	9.3	6.7	18.6	839
Oyo	15.2	4.8	35.3	10.6	23.2	7.3	9.9	2.8	3.0	3.4	2.5	12.6	8.3	4.0	5.8	1340
Plateau	24.8	2.4	25.8	5.0	29.0	5.5	4.6	1.7	2.7	1.9	2.3	7.6	3.3	.6	5.9	697
Rivers	18.6	6.0	35.7	6.9	10.9	3.0	4.2	2.1	3.7	2.0	2.1	7.7	3.9	2.9	3.9	1216
Sokoto	22.5	1.9	13.3	4.0	25.6	3.0	.7	0	.7	1.2	1.8	14.4	4.5	5.0	8.7	757
Taraba	38.9	5.3	56.2	15.2	33.9	1.6	.6	.6	.8	3.6	1.0	6.9	3.2	.6	3.2	495
Yobe	10.1	1.5	11.4	2.8	10.6	.4	.9	.9	1.7	1.5	1.9	5.4	.9	1.5	3.2	465
Zamfara	8.9	.9	10.2	2.1	8.1	1.6	1.9	1.0	.6	4.6	5.0	8.3	1.5	1.2	5.5	675
FCT	20.1	4.1	46.6	6.4	25.3	4.7	5.5	.6	2.6	1.2	1.2	10.2	2.3	1.7	7.3	343
Total	19.4	5.1	33.3	5.9	18.9	3.4	4.7	1.0	1.9	2.3	1.7	12.8	5.9	2.5	7.5	31141

Table 11.2b: Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Knowledge of Contraceptives Methods among All Women by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Pill	EC	Male Condom	Female Condom	Injectables	Implants	IUD	Foaming tablets	Combination 3	Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Natural methods	Rhythm	LAM	Withdrawal	Total
Abia	22.6	4.7	39.9	7.0	17.9	9.7	7.0	.6	4.4	.9	.6	21.9	16.4	1.8	11.1	341
Adamawa	16.4	10.3	27.5	1.2	16.7	4.5	.3	.3	2.7	4.2	1.2	20.9	19.4	6.7	6.7	330
Akwa ibom	27.3	5.5	34.5	2.4	34.3	4.7	8.2	1.1	1.1	2.4	1.5	20.0	15.3	10.9	4.1	466
Anambra	11.3	9.9	31.9	1.6	7.3	2.1	6.6	.5	.4	2.3	.4	13.5	10.5	.4	3.6	561
Bauchi	12.6	1.8	6.3	.9	21.7	2.3	1.4	.5	.7	2.8	2.3	8.9	4.0	.5	6.3	430
Bayelsa	35.8	2.6	44.3	7.4	28.7	2.6	5.2	.9	1.7	2.6	1.3	15.7	3.9	1.7	10.9	230
Benue	23.8	8.2	45.2	8.5	16.8	2.1	2.3	1.2	2.1	4.1	1.6	15.2	6.5	3.9	6.0	433
Borno	6.3	7.2	13.9	2.3	3.4	2.9	2.6	.8	1.0	.3	.3	2.3	.3	.5	2.1	382
Cross River	32.0	1.3	49.3	6.7	31.4	11.4	5.9	.6	3.2	2.1	.6	19.9	5.6	.9	16.7	341
Delta	18.5	17.3	28.7	6.9	17.6	2.4	6.0	.6	.6	1.3	1.3	8.6	5.1	1.5	5.1	534
Ebonyi	6.6	5.2	34.1	.4	5.1	1.2	.4		.4	1.2	.8	15.3	9.4	3.5	6.3	255
Edo	23.9	1.6	42.1	10.7	26.3	6.7	9.7	1.3	4.0	2.1	1.9	14.5	9.4	5.1	9.4	373
Ekiti	25.4	11.3	31.8	3.2	30.3	7.0	11.7	1.1	4.9	2.5	1.1	5.3	2.1	1.1	4.6	284
Enugu	10.8	5.3	44.6	7.6	12.7	3.7	5.1	1.5	1.5	2.2	1.7	17.2	10.3	5.4	9.5	409
Gombe	46.3	5.1	12.4	2.9	44.4	6.2	4.2	.4	3.3	2.5	.8	9.5	4.1	2.5	1.7	241
Imo	22.5	.8	51.6	5.8	7.5	4.2	4.4	2.3	3.7	2.7	1.0	24.3	12.1	4.2	15.6	481
Jigawa	10.5	6.4	1.3	.4	5.6	.2	0	0	.2	0	0	2.7	.2	1.5	.4	478
Kaduna	46.0	.2	21.9	3.6	59.2	10.5	13.1	1.2	1.4	.7	0	21.2	13.5	5.2	2.8	580
Kano	43.2	2.2	14.3	2.4	31.1	5.1	7.7	.8	.6	.8	.2	13.3	3.9	5.1	8.8	866
Katsina	10.1	2.4	.2	.5	11.0	2.0	.7	0	.2	.5	0	0	0	0	0	557
Kebbi	8.2	.2	7.6	.9	7.0	.6	.3	0	1.0	.9	.3	5.1	1.0	1.9	.6	315
Kogi	27.5	.9	39.3	3.7	24.7	6.3	4.3	1.1	2.0	4.3	.3	14.7	8.0	2.6	5.2	348
Kwara	25.3	8.4	25.1	4.1	25.9	6.1	10.5	4.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	10.5	5.3	4.5	8.1	247
Lagos	23.1	5.3	35.2	13.2	27.2	5.4	16.8	2.1	4.3	5.0	3.2	10.2	5.0	2.7	6.2	1268
Nasarawa	8.8	10.7	13.9	2.6	16.5	1.6	1.0	0	2.1	.5	.5	4.1	.5	.5	2.1	193
Niger	37.0	4.6	19.0	4.6	34.0	3.2	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.5	.5	8.0	3.9	2.7	1.2	411
Ogun	26.4	2.7	33.4	4.9	28.2	2.2	7.6	.4	3.3	.7	.9	11.4	4.5	2.9	6.5	447
Ondo	22.7	2.9	16.7	5.8	25.6	5.6	11.1	1.3	3.3	2.3	.3	2.3	1.3		.8	395
Osun	22.4	8.6	54.9	23.0	31.3	12.6	16.0	4.8	6.7	9.6	9.1	25.1	10.3	8.1	19.4	418
Oyo	23.4	9.5	35.9	12.9	32.4	10.9	15.0	3.0	4.9	5.2	3.2	15.3	11.9	5.2	6.7	658
Plateau	29.3	7.6	22.3	6.0	36.1	7.6	6.3	2.1	3.4	1.6	2.1	7.1	4.2	.5	5.0	381
Rivers	21.6	2.6	34.7	8.7	16.8	4.5	7.1	4.0	6.1	3.3	3.0	7.8	5.1	3.3	3.6	606
Sokoto	38.6	8.4	6.6	2.2	34.0	5.2	.8	0	1.1	2.2	1.4	8.5	2.5	4.7	3.8	365
Taraba	46.6	3.3	43.8	10.9	40.7	1.6	1.2	.4	1.2	2.8	.8	6.5	3.6	.4	2.0	248
Yobe	7.3	5.6	0	1.0	8.3	0	0	0	.5	0	0	2.4	1.0	1.0		206
Zamfara	11.5	0	3.3	.6	10.6	1.8	2.7	.3	.3	3.3	3.3	7.3	.3	1.2	2.7	330
FCT	24.5	.3	43.1	6.9	28.5	7.5	8.2	.6	3.2	1.3	1.3	8.8	3.1	2.5	5.6	159
Total	23.6	5.0	27.5	5.8	23.6	4.9	6.8	1.2	2.4	2.5	1.5	11.8	6.3	3.1	5.8	15567

Table 11.2b: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Knowledge of Contraceptives Methods among Men by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Pill	EC	Male Condom	Female Condom	Injectables	Implants	IUD	Foaming tablets	Combinations	Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Natural methods	Rhythm	LAM	Withdrawal	Total
Abia	9.3	6.2	42.2	5.3	9.9	2.5	2.5	1.6	2.5	1.6	.9	19.3	14.3	1.2	10.8	321
Adamawa	13.9	5.7	51.9	6.0	17.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	2.8	4.8	1.1	20.7	17.9	3.4	11.9	352
Akwa ibom	14.8	6.3	41.4	2.4	16.0	1.2	2.4	.2	1.2	1.4	1.0	12.6	5.1	3.6	10.3	494
Anambra	6.2	1.5	35.8	1.1	3.9	.2	1.9	.6	.2	2.6	.6	13.2	9.2		6.2	468
Bauchi	5.8	12.4	25.0	4.2	16.1	.2	.2	.5	.2	.5	.9	9.3	1.9	1.9	6.3	428
Bayelsa	34.8	9.0	63.1	12.8	21.9	3.9	2.8	1.1	2.8	3.4	2.8	17.3	5.0	2.8	13.4	179
Benue	17.4	4.3	57.5	8.8	13.3	1.9	.4	.4	1.5	1.3	.6	13.7	4.7	1.9	7.5	466
Borno	4.8	1.7	26.8	2.7	3.6	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.5	.8	2.3	2.3	.8	.8	2.3	475
Cross River	19.0	11.0	58.8	9.3	22.5	3.6	.8	.3	.5	.5	.5	25.1	4.7	1.4	22.8	363
Delta	8.4	2.9	37.9	6.2	7.5	.7	2.0	.2	0	.7	.7	9.0	2.9		7.3	454
Ebonyi	3.3	1.9	47.7	1.9	2.3	0	.9	.5	.5	.5	.5	15.3	6.5	1.4	6.5	214
Edo	12.5	9.8	57.9	11.1	13.0	1.9	2.7	.3	1.4	1.9	1.6	20.1	6.0	3.0	17.1	368
Ekiti	13.9	2.3	38.5	2.3	15.8	2.3	4.3		2.3	1.0	1.3	4.9	1.6		3.6	304
Enugu	9.4	4.3	53.3	10.8	11.4	3.7	3.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	2.3	19.1	10.2	2.6	10.8	351
Gombe	23.1	.4	34.0	1.7	19.9	2.5	.8	.8	.4	.8	.4	6.2	3.7	.4	1.7	241
Imo	9.3	4.5	58.0	5.8	2.9	1.6	2.3	1.4	3.1	1.6	2.3	20.4	7.6	2.5	16.0	486
Jigawa	5.3	1.9	24.9	1.0	4.1	.2	0	0	.5	0	0	13.2	1.2	0	11.5	417
Kaduna	42.1	11.4	50.9	5.3	48.6	3.3	7.4	.4	.8	2.3	1.4	31.7	25.1	7.7	8.7	729
Kano	31.8	4.5	29.2	4.3	15.4	3.6	1.0	.7	.7	4.3	2.1	15.0	1.7	1.3	11.8	1070
Katsina	11.2	4.3	16.4	3.2	8.9	1.1	.9	.9	.3	1.1	.3	2.6	.9	.3	2.0	349
Kebbi	3.4	.6	13.4	1.7	8.8	.6	0	0	.9	.3	.3	10.6	2.3	.3	4.9	351
Kogi	23.2	4.1	47.3	3.6	16.1	1.9	1.9	0	1.6	4.1	.8	14.5	6.0	1.1	7.9	366
Kwara	10.0	1.5	28.1	1.9	10.4	1.1	3.3	1.1	1.9	1.1	1.5	6.7	1.1	1.9	5.6	270
Lagos	10.8	5.7	42.8	8.9	12.7	2.1	7.5	1.1	2.4	2.4	2.6	9.9	4.5	.5	7.8	1222
Nasarawa	8.3	2.9	24.0	3.4	11.3	.5	.0		.5	.5	.0	3.4		.0	2.9	204
Niger	36.1	7.3	32.1	4.7	15.7	1.2	1.6	1.2	2.8	.7	3.5	32.8	1.9	.2	30.9	427
Ogun	11.6	1.8	47.8	1.6	13.2	.5	2.0	.2	1.4	1.6	1.4	13.4	4.8	1.8	10.4	440
Ondo	10.0	3.9	21.4	3.9	10.0	2.3	4.2	1.3	2.3	3.9	1.3	5.5	1.6	.3	2.9	310
Osun	8.3	9.0	65.6	25.7	14.3	3.6	4.3	1.9	1.4	6.4	7.4	22.3	8.4	5.5	18.1	420
Oyo	7.2	2.1	34.7	8.2	14.4	3.8	5.0	2.6	1.2	1.8	1.8	10.1	5.0	2.9	5.0	681
Plateau	19.0	2.2	30.1	4.1	20.3	2.8	2.8	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.8	8.5	2.2	.6	7.0	315
Rivers	15.4	3.6	36.7	5.1	5.1	1.6	1.3	.3	1.3	.7	1.3	7.7	2.6	2.6	4.3	610
Sokoto	7.4	.8	19.6	5.4	17.6	1.0	.5	0	.3	.3	2.0	19.9	6.4	5.4	13.3	391
Taraba	31.2	4.9	68.7	19.4	27.1	1.6	.4	.8	.8	4.5	1.2	7.3	2.8	.8	4.5	246
Yobe	12.4	2.7	20.5	4.6	12.4	.8	1.5	1.5	2.7	2.7	3.5	7.7	.8	1.9	5.8	259
Zamfara	6.4	1.4	16.6	3.2	5.5	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.2	5.5	6.7	9.3	2.6	1.2	8.1	345
FCT Total	16.3	3.3	49.5	6.0	22.3	1.6	3.3	.5	2.2	1.1	1.1	10.9	1.6	.5	8.7	184
Total	15.1	4.7	39.0	5.9	14.1	1.9	2.6	.8	1.4	2.0	1.8	13.8	5.4	1.9	9.3	15570

Table 11.2b: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Knowledge of Contraceptives Methods among Currently Married Women by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Pill	EC	Male Condom	Female Condom	Injectables	Implants	IUD	Foaming tablets	Diaphragm	Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Natural methods	Rhythm	LAM	Withdrawal	Total
Abia	32.4	10.0	40.8	7.6	26.5	14.7	11.8	1.2	5.9	1.2	1.2	26.5	18.9	3.0	13.6	169
Adamawa	15.0	4.5	25.8	1.4	16.4	5.0	.5	.5	3.6	4.1	1.4	21.4	19.9	8.6	6.8	220
Akwa ibom	32.5	11.5	26.6	2.5	42.0	5.3	9.9	2.1	1.6	3.7	2.5	20.9	17.2	11.9	4.1	243
Anambra	14.2	2.4	33.7	1.7	10.4	3.1	9.1	.7	.7	1.7	.3	15.3	10.4	.7	5.2	288
Bauchi	12.8	2.8	5.9	.8	23.2	2.5	1.7	.3	.8	2.8	2.5	9.2	4.2	.6	6.1	359
Bayelsa	41.5	8.5	42.7	7.6	33.3	3.4	7.6	.0	1.7	3.4	2.6	13.6	2.5	2.5	7.6	118
Benue	24.6	6.0	45.8	7.7	20.0	3.2	3.2	1.1	2.1	4.9	2.1	17.3	7.0	4.6	6.7	285
Borno	7.8	1.6	14.9	2.3	4.2	3.6	3.2	1.0	1.3	.3	.3	2.6	.3	.7	2.3	308
Cross River	33.7	17.2	50.0	6.5	36.9	17.8	8.9	1.2	6.0	3.0	1.2	24.4	7.7	1.2	19.6	169
Delta	21.9	6.1	27.2	6.1	23.0	2.9	8.4	.6	1.0	1.0	1.3	9.7	5.5	2.6	6.1	310
Ebonyi	7.3	1.8	30.3	0	6.4	1.8	0	0	.9	1.8	0	21.1	12.7	6.4	9.2	109
Edo	28.5	10.9	41.1	10.9	30.1	5.2	8.3	.5	3.6	2.1	1.6	16.7	10.4	6.7	10.4	193
Ekiti	30.8	6.3	34.6	3.1	39.4	9.4	16.3	1.9	5.6	3.1	1.3	5.0	1.9	.6	4.4	159
Enugu	14.9	6.9	40.6	8.9	19.2	5.9	9.4	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.5	18.7	12.4	7.4	10.4	203
Gombe	49.5	1.1	10.0	3.2	46.3	5.3	4.2	.5	3.2	2.6	.5	10.1	4.2	3.2	2.1	190
Imo	29.2	7.1	51.2	3.3	10.8	5.2	5.7	1.4	3.8	1.9	1.9	31.8	16.0	3.8	20.8	212
Jigawa	11.6	.3	1.0	.5	6.5	.3	0	0	.3	0	0	2.8	0	1.8	.3	397
Kaduna	48.6	1.9	20.7	3.3	62.9	11.7	15.7	1.4	1.9	.2	0	19.8	11.7	4.0	3.1	420
Kano	46.0	2.6	15.3	3.0	31.7	5.5	8.8	1.0	.7	.7		14.6	4.5	5.8	10.1	705
Katsina	10.9	.2	.2	.6	12.1	2.3	.8	0	.2	.6	0	0	0	0	0	487
Kebbi	9.2	1.1	7.3	1.1	7.3	.4	.4	0	.8	.8	.4	5.0	.8	1.9	.4	262
Kogi	32.9	8.5	36.2	3.7	29.0	9.4	7.0	1.4	2.3	4.2	.5	16.9	8.5	3.3	6.5	214
Kwara	27.6	5.2	28.7	3.4	30.5	7.5	11.5	2.9	4.0	4.6	4.0	11.5	5.7	5.2	9.2	174
Lagos	29.9	13.6	39.5	15.5	35.8	7.3	22.5	1.8	5.9	4.4	2.6	12.2	6.3	3.3	7.1	779
Nasarawa	8.5	4.7	13.2	2.3	20.2	2.3	.8	0	1.6	.8	.8	3.9	.0	.0	1.6	129
Niger	37.2	2.4	17.3	5.2	35.8	3.6	2.7	.9	1.2	1.8	.6	8.5	4.2	2.7	.9	330
Ogun	29.0	3.3	36.5	6.2	32.6	2.9	9.4	.3	4.2	1.0	1.0	13.0	4.6	3.3	7.5	307
Ondo	30.2	13.3	20.9	7.3	33.1	7.3	13.3	1.2	4.8	3.2	.4	2.8	1.6		.4	249
Osun	27.3	8.4	52.1	20.1	41.3	16.7	22.6	5.4	6.7	9.6	7.5	27.1	10.4	9.2	20.1	239
Oyo	28.5	9.1	37.6	14.3	37.3	13.8	18.3	4.0	6.7	6.0	4.0	17.6	13.1	6.4	8.4	449
Plateau	34.3	2.5	23.1	5.5	43.5	10.5	7.9	2.1	3.8	.8	.8	5.9	2.5	.8	4.6	238
Rivers	28.1	7.2	35.3	9.3	19.5	6.6	8.7	4.8	7.2	3.6	3.6	9.3	6.0	4.2	4.8	334
Sokoto	41.1	2.9	6.0	2.2	36.6	5.4	1.0	0	1.3	2.5	1.3	8.6	2.5	4.5	4.1	314
Taraba	51.8	5.5	43.9	11.0	47.9	1.8	1.2	.6	.6	3.0	1.2	6.7	4.3	.6	1.8	164
Yobe	7.0	0	0	1.1	8.6	0	0	0	.5	0	0	2.7	1.1	1.1	0	187
Zamfara	12.2	.3	3.4	.7	11.1	2.0	3.0	.3	.3	3.7	3.7	7.8	.3	1.3	3.0	296
FCT	29.3	4.1	40.4	6.1	34.7	9.2	11.1		5.1	1.0	.0	10.2	3.1	3.1	5.1	98
Total	27.0	5.3	25.0	5.6	27.6	5.9	8.3	1.3	2.8	2.5	1.5	12.2	6.2	3.5	6.0	10307

Table 11.2b: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Knowledge of Contraceptives Methods among Currently Married Men by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Pill	EC	Male Condom	Female Condom	Injectables	Implants	IUD	Foaming tablets	Combination 3	Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Natural methods	Rhythm	LAM	Withdrawal	Total
Abia	9.4	6.0	43.6	6.1	14.8	4.1	4.0	2.0	2.7	2.0	.7	20.8	14.8	.7	14.1	149
Adamawa	15.8	5.6	49.2	6.1	19.8	2.0	.5	1.0	3.0	6.1	1.0	22.3	20.8	5.1	12.2	197
Akwa ibom	12.2	6.9	41.0	3.2	18.6	1.1	3.7	.5	1.1	2.1	2.1	12.2	5.3	5.9	8.5	188
Anambra	7.5	.9	36.0	1.4	6.0	.5	3.3	.5	0	2.3	.5	18.2	11.7	0	10.3	214
Bauchi	4.7	16.2	29.5	5.1	19.5	.4	0	.4	.4	.4	.4	12.7	1.7	3.4	8.9	236
Bayelsa	36.0	11.2	62.9	14.8	25.8	4.5	3.4	1.1	3.4	4.5	4.5	20.5	4.5	4.5	17.0	88
Benue	20.6	5.2	57.8	8.8	18.1	2.8	.4	.4	2.0	2.4	.4	17.3	6.8	3.2	8.5	249
Borno	4.6	2.0	26.8	2.6	3.4	2.3	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	2.9	2.9	1.2	1.2	2.9	348
Cross River	24.8	13.4	58.6	8.9	25.6	2.5	1.3	0	.6	1.3	.6	30.6	5.1	3.2	28.0	157
Delta	10.7	4.5	39.7	4.0	13.4	1.3	4.0	.4	0	.4	.9	12.9	3.6		10.7	224
Ebonyi	6.9	2.9	47.1	2.0	4.9		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	20.8	6.9	2.9	10.8	102
Edo	18.1	10.8	54.8	8.4	16.8	1.8	3.6	.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	26.9	9.6	6.0	21.6	167
Ekiti	15.0	3.3	39.9	2.6	20.9	2.6	4.6		2.6	.7	1.9	7.2	3.3		4.6	153
Enugu	10.3	5.7	52.0	12.1	14.9	4.6	5.1	2.3	1.7	1.1	2.3	21.7	10.3	4.0	12.1	175
Gombe	28.1	.6	32.9	1.2	25.6	3.1	1.2	1.2	.6	1.2	.6	8.1	5.0	.6	1.9	161
Imo	12.6	5.8	65.0	6.3	5.3	2.4	3.4	1.0	3.4	1.9	2.9	27.7	8.7	2.4	22.3	207
Jigawa	5.0	2.1	25.5	.7	3.2	.4	0	0	.4	0	0	14.2	1.1		13.1	282
Kaduna	47.2	12.5	46.5	5.2	58.4	4.5	8.0	.2	.7	2.3	.9	43.0	36.0	10.9	10.7	440
Kano	32.9	4.2	29.9	3.7	16.1	3.4	1.0	.3	.7	4.8	2.4	16.5	2.1	1.3	13.8	668
Katsina	14.3	4.8	19.6	3.6	11.6	1.6	1.2	1.2	.4	1.2	.4	3.6	1.2	.4	2.8	250
Kebbi	4.1	.4	14.2	2.0	10.6	.4	0	0	1.2	.4	.4	13.4	2.8	.4	6.1	246
Kogi	31.7	6.5	48.6	4.3	20.5	2.7	3.8	0	1.6	5.4	1.6	20.5	9.7	1.6	11.3	185
Kwara	11.4	1.9	29.1	1.3	12.7	1.3	3.8	1.3	2.5	1.3	1.9	7.6	.6	1.9	6.4	158
Lagos	15.1	5.1	51.5	10.5	21.3	2.5	12.1	1.1	2.5	2.5	1.6	14.6	7.0	.5	11.6	569
Nasarawa	9.3	2.8	21.3	1.8	12.8	.9	0	0	0	.9	0	3.7	0	.0	2.8	108
Niger	38.9	7.6	33.0	4.7	17.3	.6	1.5	1.2	3.2	.9	4.1	36.8	1.8	.3	35.4	342
Ogun	11.5	1.9	50.9	1.9	17.1	.7	3.3	.4	1.1	1.9	.7	17.5	5.9	1.5	13.8	269
Ondo	16.9	5.8	29.7	5.3	18.1	4.1	5.8	1.7	2.9	5.3	1.7	7.6	2.3	.6	4.7	171
Osun	12.0	12.0	69.6	26.6	19.0	6.0	7.6	3.8	2.2	8.7	8.2	28.8	11.4	5.4	23.9	184
Oyo	8.6	1.9	36.9	7.5	17.1	4.9	4.7	2.6	.7	1.2	1.4	11.0	4.9	2.8	5.6	429
Plateau	22.4	1.8	33.3	3.7	27.3	2.4	3.0	1.2	1.2	1.8	3.0	9.7	3.0	0	7.3	165
Rivers	21.9	3.2	35.0	7.6	8.3	1.9	2.5	0	2.5	2.3	1.3	10.5	4.5	4.5	5.1	314
Sokoto	8.2	1.0	19.7	6.2	18.2	1.0	.3	0	.3		2.7	23.0	7.6	5.8	16.2	291
Taraba	31.7	5.6	66.5	20.4	30.2	1.9	0	1.2	1.2	5.0	1.2	8.7	3.7	.6	5.0	161
Yobe	12.3	2.9	18.7	3.4	12.8	.5	1.0	1.5	3.0	2.5	3.4	8.9	1.0	2.5	6.4	203
Zamfara	6.5	1.5	18.0	3.8	6.1	2.3	1.5	2.3	1.5	6.5	7.3	11.1	2.7	1.5	9.6	260
FCT	19.5	2.3	47.1	5.7	27.6	2.3	4.6	.0	2.3	1.1	.0	14.8	2.3	.0	10.3	88
Total	17.7	5.0	38.6	5.9	17.7	2.3	3.2	.9	1.5	2.3	1.9	17.0	6.7	2.4	11.4	8798

Table 11.4b: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Opinion on the Affordability of Family Planning Methods by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Daily pills	Emergency contraceptive pills	Injectables	Condom	IUD	Number of women and men
Abia	17.3	9.2	13.0	42.8	5.9	663
Adamawa	13.9	6.7	11.3	49.6	2.2	682
Akwa ibom	41.4	30.6	35.7	80.8	13.8	960
Anambra	12.8	7.7	6.7	50.0	5.4	1028
Bauchi	8.9	7.1	15.1	17.5	3.0	857
Bavelsa	32.4	24.5	23.5	65.0	10.3	408
Benue	18.0	10.2	14.8	56.9	5.9	900
Borno	4.2	3.0	2.9	5.6	1.6	857
Cross River	30.4	20.2	23.9	69.2	11.8	704
Delta	19.5	19.0	16.1	64.9	8.8	989
Ebonvi	16.2	4.7	11.3	43.1	4.7	470
Edo	36.0	32.3	30.1	71.4	16.5	742
Ekiti	25.0	16.0	20.2	58.0	13.8	588
Enugu	15.7	8.3	12.9	43.2	7.9	759
Gombe	33.3	12.3	29.9	33.9	11.9	482
Imo	19.1	14.3	9.3	60.7	6.4	967
Jigawa	4.1	2.2	4.2	6.5	1.0	895
Kaduna	45.0	33.0	49.7	66.7	21.0	1309
Kano	25.0	8.8	17.1	23.2	9.0	1936
Katsina	8.3	5.7	8.5	8.4	4.1	906
Kebbi	5.3	2.6	8.0	11.4	1.2	666
Kogi	30.7	18.1	25.7	63.3	9.1	713
Kwara	18.8	14.7	18.4	41.7	8.3	517
Lagos	23.2	19.3	18.2	68.6	12.6	2489
Nasarawa	16.9	14.1	17.8	29.7	8.8	397
Niger	32.5	9.4	28.8	42.1	8.1	838
Ogun	20.3	9.9	13.2	47.9	6.0	887
Ondo	22.3	17.7	20.2	40.4	12.2	705
Osun	19.8	16.2	21.2	67.5	16.8	839
Ovo	12.8	9.8	14.0	35.8	9.8	1340
Plateau	22.2	14.5	26.0	41.2	11.8	697
Rivers	28.2	21.6	17.7	50.3	11.8	1216
Sokoto	18.1	7.4	21.0	23.8	8.2	757
Taraba	34.4	16.8	35.6	58.1	6.5	495
Yobe	15.5	8.8	15.5	16.1	8.6	465
Zamfara	15.0	11.6	15.3	18.0	9.8	675
FCT	23.6	16.0	24.8	65.3	10.5	343
Total	21.5	14.0	18.7	45.2	9.2	31141

Table 11.5b: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Opinion on the Accessibility of Family Planning Methods by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristic	Daily pills are easy to obtain	Emergency contraceptive pills	Injectables	Condom	IUD/Coil	Number of women and men
Abia	16.6	10.0	19.6	38.8	4.4	663
Adamawa	13.8	8.4	13.2	49.1	1.3	682
Akwa ibom	45.6	35.7	38.9	80.1	16.4	960
Anambra	12.4	7.7	8.6	50.9	4.2	1028
Bauchi	9.2	7.6	17.5	17.1	.8	857
Bavelsa	34.6	25.4	26.0	66.7	10.5	408
Benue	22.9	15.0	18.2	55.8	8.9	900
Borno	3.6	3.0	5.6	4.7	1.5	857
Cross River	32.1	22.2	27.6	67.3	11.2	704
Delta	26.4	25.4	22.4	67.5	12.3	989
Ebonyi	16.6	4.7	12.1	41.9	3.2	470
Edo	36.1	30.6	33.3	66.2	16.1	742
Ekiti	29.5	21.0	25.9	57.2	14.8	588
Enugu	15.6	7.8	19.1	41.3	6.6	759
Gombe	34.2	12.9	33.3	33.4	7.9	482
Imo	18.5	14.8	10.7	61.7	5.7	967
Jigawa	5.6	4.2	5.7	6.3	.9	895
Kaduna	42.9	33.6	49.5	67.2	19.9	1309
Kano	22.2	9.3	17.9	22.4	6.3	1936
Katsina	7.9	5.2	8.7	8.0	4.4	906
Kebbi	5.6	2.7	8.0	12.3	1.1	666
Kogi	32.5	20.2	27.3	64.2	10.5	713
Kwara	18.0	14.7	18.6	41.3	9.3	517
Lagos	25.2	20.8	19.2	67.7	13.1	2489
Nasarawa	16.6	13.1	16.6	28.0	9.3	397
Niger	31.0	9.5	29.1	39.3	5.0	838
Ogun	20.5	10.0	19.6	47.5	5.5	887
Ondo	23.7	19.1	24.1	41.2	12.9	705
Osun	24.6	21.3	28.7	67.9	21.0	839
Ovo	13.9	10.6	15.0	34.3	10.8	1340
Plateau	22.4	15.9	27.4	42.5	13.1	697
Rivers	25.5	22.8	22.0	51.1	11.3	1216
Sokoto	14.8	8.5	16.5	20.9	7.8	757
Taraba	38.5	18.2	40.1	58.9	6.9	495
Yobe	12.9	7.7	16.3	13.1	6.2	465
Zamfara	13.5	9.9	12.9	15.6	7.6	675
FCT	26.2	17.8	25.9	60.3	11.1	343
Total	22.1	15.3	20.9	44.6	9.0	31141

Table 11.6b: Percentage Distribution of All Females According to Type of Contraceptives Currently in Use by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Any method	Modern method	Pill	EC	Condom	Injectables	Implants	IUD	Jelly Foam	Fem. Ster.	Any Natural Method	Rhythm	LAM	With drawal	Others	Not currently using any method	Number of women
Abia	14.1	11.2	1.2	0.0	4.7	3.0	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	85.9	170
Adamawa	6.8	2.7		0.0	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	3.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	93.2	220
Akwa	34.4	12.7	0.8	0.0	7.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	21.7	15.6	5.3	0.8	0.0	65.6	244
Anambra	15.3	6.9		0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	8.3	6.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	84.7	288
Bauchi	2.2	2.2	0.8	0.0		0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.8	359
Bayelsa	5.9	5.1	0.0	0.9	2.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.1	118
Benue	15.1	10.2	0.7	0.4	4.9	3.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	4.9	3.9		0.4	0.7	84.9	284
Borno	0.6	0.6		0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.4	308
Cross	17.9	16.7	1.2	0.6	9.5	3.6	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.6		0.6	0.6	82.1	168
Delta	16.1	11.6	0.3	0.0	7.1	3.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.5	2.3	0.6	1.3	0.3	83.9	310
Ebonyi	10.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	4.5	0.9	2.7	1.8	90.0	110
Edo	17.7	12.5	0.5	0.5	6.2	5.7	0.0		0.0	0.0	5.2	1.6	2.1	1.6		82.3	192
Ekiti	16.2	16.3	1.9	0.0	8.2	3.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.8	160
Enugu	10.9	7.4		0.0	3.9	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	89.1	202
Gombe	4.7	2.6	0.5	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.5	95.3	190
Imo	9.4	6.6	1.9	0.0	2.8	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	2.8	0.9	0.0	1.9		90.6	212
Jigawa	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.2	397
Kaduna	21.7	15.0	1.4	0.0	2.6	9.3	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	6.7	4.8	0.7	1.0	0.2	78.3	420
Kano	2.7	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	97.3	706
Katsina	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0		99.6	487
Kebbi	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	98.9	261
Kogi	17.3	10.3	1.4	0.5	4.2	2.3	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	7.0	4.7	0.9	1.4	0.0	82.7	214
Kwara	13.3	12.1	1.7	0.6	2.3	6.9	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	86.7	173
Lagos	23.2	19.5	1.8	1.2	11.8	3.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.4	3.7	0.8	0.4	2.6	0.0	76.8	779
Nasarawa	6.2	5.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	93.8	129
Niger	5.1	3.9	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	94.9	331
Ogun	16.3	13.7	1.3	0.3	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	83.7	307
Ondo	13.7	13.3	1.6	0.4	5.6	4.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	86.3	249
Osun	28.5	23.0	2.1	0.4	10.8	5.8	0.8	2.9	0.4	0.0	5.4	0.8	0.0	3.3	1.3	71.5	239
Oyo	18.3	13.8	2.7	1.1	2.0	5.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	4.5	3.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	81.7	449
Plateau	14.3	13.5	2.1	0.0	3.0	5.9	0.0	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	85.7	237
Rivers	7.2	6.6	1.2	0.0	3.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	92.8	334
Sokoto	4.1	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.3	2.2	0.0	95.9	314
Taraba	9.8	7.3	1.8	0.0	0.6	3.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	90.2	164
Yobe	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	99.5	188
Zamfara	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	99.7	297
FCT	17.3	17.3	0.0	0.0	6.2	7.2	2.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.7	98
Total	11.2	8.2	0.9	0.2	3.5	2.5	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	3.0	1.6	0.4	0.8	0.2	88.8	10308

Table 11.6: Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Females According to Type of Contraceptives Currently in use by State: FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Any method	Modern method	Pill	EC	Condom	Injectables	Implants	IUD	Jelly Foam	Fem. Ster.	Any Nat. Method	Rhythm	LAM	With drawal	Others	Not currently using any method	Number of women
Abia	14.1	11.2	1.2	0.0	4.7	3.0	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	85.9	14.1
Adamawa	6.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	3.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	93.2	6.8
Akwa	34.4	12.7	0.8	0.0	7.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	21.7	15.6	5.3	0.8	0.0	65.6	34.4
Anambra	15.3	6.9	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	8.3	6.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	84.7	15.3
Bauchi	2.2	2.2	0.8	0.0		0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.8	2.2
Bayelsa	5.9	5.1	0.0	0.9	2.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.1	5.9
Benue	15.1	10.2	0.7	0.4	4.9	3.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	4.9	3.9		0.4	0.7	84.9	15.1
Borno	0.6	0.6		0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.4	0.6
Cross	17.9	16.7	1.2	0.6	9.5	3.6	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.6		0.6	0.6	82.1	17.9
Delta	16.1	11.6	0.3	0.0	7.1	3.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.5	2.3	0.6	1.3	0.3	83.9	16.1
Ebonyi	10.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	4.5	0.9	2.7	1.8	90.0	10.0
Edo	17.7	12.5	0.5	0.5	6.2	5.7	0.0		0.0	0.0	5.2	1.6	2.1	1.6		82.3	17.7
Ekiti	16.2	16.3	1.9	0.0	8.2	3.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.8	16.2
Enugu	10.9	7.4		0.0	3.9	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	89.1	10.9
Gombe	4.7	2.6	0.5	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.5	95.3	4.7
Imo	9.4	6.6	1.9	0.0	2.8	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	2.8	0.9	0.0	1.9		90.6	9.4
Jigawa	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.2	0.8
Kaduna	21.7	15.0	1.4	0.0	2.6	9.3	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	6.7	4.8	0.7	1.0	0.2	78.3	21.7
Kano	2.7	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	97.3	2.7
Katsina	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0		99.6	0.4
Kebbi	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	98.9	1.1
Kogi	17.3	10.3	1.4	0.5	4.2	2.3	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	7.0	4.7	0.9	1.4	0.0	82.7	17.3
Kwara	13.3	12.1	1.7	0.6	2.3	6.9	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	86.7	13.3
Lagos	23.2	19.5	1.8	1.2	11.8	3.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.4	3.7	0.8	0.4	2.6	0.0	76.8	23.2
Nasarawa	6.2	5.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	93.8	6.2
Niger	5.1	3.9	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	94.9	5.1
Ogun	16.3	13.7	1.3	0.3	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	83.7	16.3
Ondo	13.7	13.3	1.6	0.4	5.6	4.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	86.3	13.7
Osun	28.5	23.0	2.1	0.4	10.8	5.8	0.8	2.9	0.4	0.0	5.4	0.8	0.0	3.3	1.3	71.5	28.5
Oyo	18.3	13.8	2.7	1.1	2.0	5.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	4.5	3.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	81.7	18.3
Plateau	14.3	13.5	2.1	0.0	3.0	5.9	0.0	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	85.7	14.3
Rivers	7.2	6.6	1.2	0.0	3.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	92.8	7.2
Sokoto	4.1	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.3	2.2	0.0	95.9	4.1
Taraba	9.8	7.3	1.8	0.0	0.6	3.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	90.2	9.8
Yobe	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	99.5	0.5
Zamfara	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	99.7	0.3
FCT	17.3	17.3	0.0	0.0	6.2	7.2	2.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.7	17.3
Total	14.1	11.2	1.2	0.0	4.7	3.0	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	85.9	14.1

Table 11.6: Percentage Distribution of all Males According to Type of Contraceptives Currently in use by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Any method	Modern method	Pill	EC	Condom	Injectables	Implants	IUD	Jelly Foam	Fem. Ster.	Any Natural Method	Rhythm	LAM	With drawal	Others	Not currently using any method	Number of men
Abia	12.7	10.9		.3	9.0	.9	0	.6	0	0	1.9	.9	0	.9	0	87.3	322
Adamawa	12.5	10.8		.3	10.2	0	0	.3	0	0	1.7	1.7	0	0	0	87.5	352
Akwa	44.9	30.6	.4	0	29.6	.6	0	0	0	0	14.4	0	0	14.4	0	55.1	494
Anambra	23.7	16.0	.4	0	15.2	0	0	.2	0	0	7.7	3.4	0	4.3	0	76.3	468
Bauchi	3.5	3.5		0	2.8	.2	0	0	0	.2	0	0	0	0	0	96.5	429
Bayelsa	18.4	17.3	.0	0	16.9		.0	0	0	0	1.1	.0	0	.6	0	81.6	179
Benue	26.4	23.6	.9	.2	21.4	.6	0	0	0	.4	2.8	1.5	.2	1.3	0	73.6	466
Borno	1.5	1.5	.2	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98.5	475
Cross	23.7	23.1	.5	0	22.5	.3	0	0	0	0	.6	.5	0	0	0	76.3	363
Delta	18.1	17.2	.4	.2	15.9	.2	.2	0	0	0	.9	.2		.4	.2	81.9	454
Ebonyi	14.9	10.7		0	10.7		0	0	0	0	4.2	1.4	.5	1.4	.5	85.1	215
Edo	19	15.2	.5	0	12.2	2.4	0	0	0	0	3.8	1.9	.5	1.1	.3	81.0	369
Ekiti	22.4	21.1	.3	0	19.7	1.0	0	0	0	0	1.3	.3		1.0	0	77.6	304
Enugu	17.4	14.8	.3	0	12.3	1.1	.9	.3	0	0	2.6	2.0	.3	.3	0	82.6	351
Gombe	8.7	5.4	1.2	0	3.3	.8	.4	0	0	0	3.3	2.5		.4	.4	91.3	241
Imo	10.3	8.6	.2	0	8.2	.2	0	0	0	0	1.6	.2	.2	1.2	0	89.7	486
Jigawa	0.7	.2		0	0	.2	0	0	0	0	.5	.2		.2	0	99.3	417
Kaduna	28	25.1	1.8	0	18.5	4.4	0	.4	0	0	2.9	1.8	.4	.1	.5	72.0	729
Kano	2.1	1.0		0	.8	0	0	0	0	.2	1.0	.7	.2	.2	0	97.9	1069
Katsina	1.4	1.4	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98.6	348
Kebbi	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	.6	0	.3	.3	98.9	350
Kogi	26.7	24.3	0	0	23.0	.8	0	.5	0	0	2.5	.8	0	1.1	.3	73.3	367
Kwara	8.9	6.7	0	0	5.2	1.5	0	0	0	0	2.2	.4	0	1.5	.4	91.1	270
Lagos	18.1	16.5	.2	0	15.1	.9	0	.2	0	0	1.6	.2	0	.9	.5	81.9	1221
Nasarawa	7.4	6.9	.5	0	5.4	.5	0	0	0	.0	.5	0	0	.5	0	92.6	204
Niger	5.4	5.2	.5	0	4.4	.2	0	0	0	0	.2	0	0	.2	0	94.6	427
Ogun	18	16.6	0	.2	15.5	.9	0	0	0	0	1.4	0	.2	1.1	0	82.0	440
Ondo	11.6	9.4	0		7.4	1.3	0	.3	0	0	2.3	1.0	0	1.0	.3	88.4	310
Osun	24.5	21.2	0	.2	20.4	.7	0	0	0	0	3.3	.2	0	3.1		75.5	420
Oyo	9.8	9.1	.3	0	6.9	.9	0	.9	0	.3	.7	.4	0	.3	0	90.2	681
Plateau	8.5	7.3	.3	0	5.7	.6	.3	.3	0	0	1.3	.6	0	.6	.3	91.5	316
Rivers	14.2	12.6	1.3	0	10.6	.3	0	0	.3	0	1.6	.7	0	.7	.3	85.8	611
Sokoto	2.8	.8	.3	0	.3	.3	0	0	0	0	2.0	.8	0	1.0	0	97.2	392
Taraba	15.4	12.2	.8	.4	10.9	.4	0	0	0	0	3.3	2.4	0	.8	.4	84.6	246
Yobe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	259
Zamfara	1.7	1.4	.9	0	.3	.3	0	0	0	0	.3	.3	0	0	0	98.3	345
FCT	23.4	22.8		1.1	18.6	2.7	.5	0	.0	.0	.5	.0	0	.0	.0	76.6	184
Total	14	11.9	.4	.1	10.5	.7	.0	.1	0	0	2.1	.7	.1	1.2	.1	86.0	15574

Table 11.6: Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Males According to Type of Contraceptives Currently in use by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Age	Any method	Modern method	Pill	EC	Condom	Injectables	Implants	IUD	Jelly Foam	Fem. Ster.	Any Natural Method	Rhythm	LAM	With drawal	Others	Not currently using any method	Number of women
Abia	12.8	10.1	0	0	6.7	2.0	0	1.3	0	0	2.7	1.3	0	1.3	0	87.2	149
Adamawa	11.7	8.6	0	0	8.1	0	0	.5	0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0	0	88.3	197
Akwa	31.7	15.3	.5	0	12.8	1.6	0	0	0	0	16.4	0	0	16.5	0	68.3	189
Anambra	21.5	6.5	.5	0	5.6	0	0	.5	0	0	15.0	7.0	0	7.9	0	78.5	214
Bauchi	5.1	5.1	0	0	4.2	.4	0	0	0	.4	0	0	0	0	0	94.9	236
Bayelsa	11.4	10.2	.0	0	9.2	0	.0	0	0	0	1.1	0	0	1.1	0	88.6	88
Benue	26.2	21.4	1.2	.4	17.7	1.2	0	0	0	.8	4.8	2.8	.4	2.0	0	73.8	248
Borno	1.2	1.2	.3	0	.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98.8	347
Cross	14.6	13.4	1.3	0	12.0	.6	0	0	0	0	1.3	1.3	0	0	0	85.4	157
Delta	15.2	13.4	.9	0	11.6	.4	.4	0	0	0	1.8	.4	0	.9	.4	84.8	224
Ebonyi	14.7	8.8	0	0	8.7	0	0	0	0	0	5.9	1.9	1.0	2.9	1.0	85.3	102
Edo	22.2	15.0	1.2	0	9.5	4.8	0	0	0	0	7.2	4.2	1.2	1.8	0	77.8	167
Ekiti	20.1	18.2	.6	0	15.6	1.9	0	0	0	0	1.9	.6	0	1.3	0	79.9	154
Enugu	14.9	10.9	.6	0	7.4	2.3	.6	.6	0	0	4.0	3.4	.6	0	0	85.1	174
Gombe	8.7	5.0	1.9	0	1.9	1.2	.6	0	0	0	3.7	2.5	0	.6	.6	91.3	161
Imo	10.7	7.3	0	0	6.8	.5	0	0	0	0	3.4	0	.5	2.9	0	89.3	206
Jigawa	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.7	.4	0	.4	0	99.3	281
Kaduna	23.9	19.8	2.3	0	10.7	6.3	0	.7	0	0	4.1	2.9	.7	0	.7	76.1	439
Kano	2.7	1.3	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0	.3	1.3	.7	.3	.3	0	97.3	668
Katsina	2	2.0	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98.0	250
Kebbi	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	.4	0	.4	.4	98.8	246
Kogi	21.1	17.3	0	0	15.1	1.6	0	.5	0	0	3.8	1.1	0	2.2	.5	78.9	185
Kwara	10.8	7.0	0	0	4.4	2.5	0	0	0	0	3.8	.6	0	2.5	.6	89.2	158
Lagos	23.7	20.2	.5	0	17.2	1.9	0	.5	0	0	3.5	.5	0	1.9	1.1	76.3	569
Nasarawa	4.6	3.7	.0	0	2.8	.9	0	0	0	0	.9	0	0	.9	0	95.4	108
Niger	5.6	5.6	.6	0	5.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94.4	342
Ogun	16.3	14.1	0	.4	12.2	1.5	0	0	0	0	2.2	0	.4	1.9	0	83.7	270
Ondo	14	11.6	0	0	9.3	1.7	0	.6	0	0	2.3	1.7	0	0	.6	86.0	172
Osun	27.7	22.3	0	.5	20.1	1.6	0	0	0	0	5.4	.5	0	4.9	0	72.3	184
Oyo	10.5	9.3	.5	0	5.6	1.4	0	1.4	0	.5	1.2	.7	0	.5	0	89.5	429
Plateau	11.5	9.1	0	0	7.2	1.2	.6	.6	0	0	2.4	1.2	0	1.2	.6	88.5	165
Rivers	18.2	15.0	2.5	0	11.8	.6	0	0	0	0	3.2	1.3	0	1.3	.6	81.8	314
Sokoto	3.4	.7	.3	0	.3	0	0	0	0	0	2.7	1.0	0	1.4	0	96.6	292
Taraba	11.2	6.3	1.2	0	4.9	.6	0	0	0	0	5.0	3.7	0	1.2	.6	88.8	160
Yobe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	203
Zamfara	2.3	1.9	1.1	0	.4	.4	0	0	0	0	.4	.4	0	0	0	97.7	261
FCT	22.7	21.6	0	1.1	14.9	4.6	1.1	0	0	0	1.1	.0	0	.0	0	77.3	88
Total	12.3	9.4	.6	.0	7.3	1.2	.1	.2	0	.1	2.9	1.2	.1	1.4	.2	87.7	8797

Table 11.9b: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Intending to use Family Planning Method Among Non-users in the Next 12 Months by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Intends to use modern method in next 12 months	Non-users of modern FP methods
Abia	3.7	596
Adamawa	3.2	632
Akwa ibom	14.5	716
Anambra	5.2	904
Bauchi	1.9	836
Bayelsa	13.7	358
Benue	8.6	744
Borno	.2	846
Cross River	4.0	550
Delta	10.0	853
Ebonyi	4.6	437
Edo	9.3	646
Ekiti	6.6	482
Enugu	7.3	668
Gombe	7.3	463
Imo	4.8	884
Jigawa	.7	891
Kaduna	15.7	1032
Kano	3.7	1911
Katsina	2.1	898
Kebbi	1.2	664
Kogi	8.7	584
Kwara	8.0	477
Lagos	11.4	2098
Nasarawa	4.0	371
Niger	6.4	801
Ogun	5.4	762
Ondo	7.3	634
Osun	6.8	662
Oyo	9.0	1200
Plateau	7.4	637
Rivers	4.5	1100
Sokoto	3.5	749
Taraba	12.1	446
Yobe	2.8	464
Zamfara	3.6	669
FCT	12.3	277
Total	6.5	27942

Table 11.10b: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Opinion on Who Should Take Decision to Use Family Planning among Couples by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristic	Wife	Husband	Both	Either	Neither of them	Total
Abia	6.3	18.1	58.2	5.0	.2	663
Adamawa	1.5	15.5	48.8	1.8	5.7	682
Akwa ibom	4.9	18.4	67.8	7.5	.5	960
Anambra	6.4	13.1	63.5	4.6	.7	1028
Bauchi	2.9	12.2	36.7	6.1	7.5	857
Bayelsa	5.9	31.3	40.8	6.4	2.2	408
Benue	6.6	11.6	58.4	4.4	1.2	900
Borno	3.3	5.6	41.1	5.4	25.4	857
Cross River	5.8	16.2	67.3	4.0	1.0	704
Delta	5.4	12.7	55.4	8.2	1.0	989
Ebonyi	2.3	20.0	50.1	2.1	1.1	470
Edo	6.7	10.9	65.7	10.5	.1	742
Ekiti	9.4	7.2	55.0	13.1	1.5	588
Enugu	7.8	11.6	65.0	1.3	.4	759
Gombe	4.2	15.4	49.7	7.5	5.0	482
Imo	4.3	8.9	66.6	6.1	.8	967
Jigawa	11.3	24.4	16.3	8.7	5.5	895
Kaduna	9.4	31.0	51.8	2.7	.8	1309
Kano	3.3	34.4	22.0	10.9	7.3	1936
Katsina	1.9	5.0	29.4	1.7	4.0	906
Kebbi	2.0	19.7	34.2	1.1	3.9	666
Kogi	4.1	13.9	55.5	10.0	2.1	713
Kwara	7.6	7.9	48.4	2.7	.4	517
Lagos	6.8	10.5	59.5	5.8	1.8	2489
Nasarawa	4.8	23.4	28.4	12.3	2.3	397
Niger	5.0	20.6	43.1	4.9	2.7	838
Ogun	5.2	5.3	61.2	9.8	1.7	887
Ondo	9.2	8.4	42.2	3.1	1.3	705
Osun	9.4	13.2	65.0	7.5	1.4	839
Oyo	4.6	7.8	58.4	7.0	2.0	1340
Plateau	5.5	10.3	57.1	2.3	.6	697
Rivers	6.9	9.7	67.9	4.7	2.1	1216
Sokoto	7.8	35.4	34.0	2.6	3.3	757
Taraba	6.3	16.8	52.9	6.1	5.5	495
Yobe	9.9	15.9	23.3	2.6	11.6	465
Zamfara	1.3	9.3	31.5	7.8	2.4	675
FCT	5.0	14.6	54.5	9.9	.3	343
Total	5.7	15.4	50.1	6.0	3.2	31141

Table 11.11b: Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Desired Family Size by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	0-4 children	5 or more children	“Up to God”	Total
Abia	47.5	32.7	14.9	663
Adamawa	6.9	14.2	69.6	682
Akwa ibom	34.6	57.8	7.1	960
Anambra	24.5	27.2	43.4	1028
Bauchi	3.3	18.1	73.7	857
Bayelsa	14.7	42.0	35.4	408
Benue	27.3	42.2	26.8	900
Borno	1.2	8.9	74.9	857
Cross River	27.5	41.7	28.2	704
Delta	42.9	30.0	21.5	989
Ebonyi	10.9	46.2	37.4	470
Edo	46.2	40.3	10.6	742
Ekiti	50.7	27.6	19.9	588
Enugu	28.6	29.9	30.0	759
Gombe	10.6	37.6	45.9	482
Imo	29.8	36.1	21.5	967
Jigawa	3.5	24.0	57.5	895
Kaduna	20.9	29.7	47.3	1309
Kano	1.7	7.0	80.2	1936
Katsina	.4	6.2	87.1	906
Kebbi	2.6	22.4	69.1	666
Kogi	36.7	39.4	21.7	713
Kwara	24.8	19.6	48.1	517
Lagos	53.8	13.3	24.1	2489
Nasarawa	7.8	28.5	49.4	397
Niger	7.5	20.6	66.0	838
Ogun	39.2	16.1	41.4	887
Ondo	35.7	23.8	27.0	705
Osun	40.9	19.0	38.9	839
Oyo	33.3	24.0	37.9	1340
Plateau	33.2	31.7	29.1	697
Rivers	40.6	36.6	18.6	1216
Sokoto	1.9	23.9	66.5	757
Taraba	15.8	38.7	42.1	495
Yobe	.6	9.3	85.3	465
Zamfara	1.0	18.2	64.0	675
FCT	48.4	18.7	26.5	343
Total	24.8	25.6	42.8	31141

Table 11.12b: Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Sex Preference by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	More boys	More girls	Equal numbers	No particular preference	Total
Abia	37.0	6.2	36.4	17.5	663
Adamawa	15.7	4.6	16.0	58.7	682
Akwa ibom	31.5	13.4	32.8	20.0	960
Anambra	23.7	3.9	38.3	32.7	1028
Bauchi	14.8	7.5	18.6	53.4	857
Bayelsa	31.3	11.0	23.0	30.3	408
Benue	22.8	10.7	30.4	30.8	900
Borno	12.7	2.6	9.7	62.7	857
Cross River	29.7	8.9	40.3	18.2	704
Delta	33.7	8.4	29.3	25.5	989
Ebonyi	40.6	3.4	14.9	38.1	470
Edo	31.3	10.9	40.2	16.6	742
Ekiti	17.5	6.8	26.6	46.5	588
Enugu	26.2	6.6	28.7	32.6	759
Gombe	20.7	5.0	19.3	51.9	482
Imo	31.2	8.9	37.5	18.7	967
Jigawa	14.5	3.2	24.5	44.3	895
Kaduna	22.8	5.6	21.1	49.7	1309
Kano	7.5	2.1	5.9	76.8	1936
Katsina	2.6	2.1	5.8	61.6	906
Kebbi	12.0	5.0	17.9	59.7	666
Kogi	34.0	6.3	26.6	31.0	713
Kwara	21.6	5.4	23.1	41.4	517
Lagos	22.2	7.0	33.3	29.7	2489
Nasarawa	22.4	7.3	24.2	36.8	397
Niger	19.5	3.7	16.6	57.9	838
Ogun	20.2	6.9	17.1	53.7	887
Ondo	24.1	9.2	21.6	30.1	705
Osun	20.4	6.6	41.4	29.4	839
Oyo	23.3	6.1	28.8	36.5	1340
Plateau	17.4	6.3	30.0	44.2	697
Rivers	33.9	9.5	37.1	17.4	1216
Sokoto	16.5	2.8	30.0	40.5	757
Taraba	23.6	6.1	16.4	51.3	495
Yobe	4.7	1.5	12.7	78.2	465
Zamfara	18.2	3.6	11.6	50.2	675
FCT	24.2	6.7	28.3	33.5	343
Total	21.9	6.2	25.2	40.8	31141

Table 12.1b: Percentage of Female Respondents Ever Given Birth by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	% ever given birth	Number of Women
ABIA	49.9	441
ADAMAWA	63.9	449
AKWA IBOM	65.2	457
ANAMBRA	59.7	485
BAUCHI	73.3	382
BAYELSA	76.4	481
BENUE	70.9	450
BORNO	62.1	351
CROSS	56.0	421
DELTA	65.0	478
EBONYI	55.1	445
EDO	63.0	382
EKITI	65.8	422
ENUGU	61.6	419
GOMBE	75.8	436
IMO	44.0	452
JIGAWA	83.4	482
KADUNA	72.3	410
KANO	80.8	375
KATSINA	79.0	418
KEBBI	65.5	452
KOGI	70.1	404
KWARA	74.3	402
LAGOS	66.5	439
NASARAWA	62.3	449
NIGER	80.0	426
OGUN	69.1	450
ONDO	73.0	302
OSUN	62.8	460
OYO	76.6	431
PLATEAU	64.1	483
RIVERS	64.9	308
SOKOTO	73.0	428
TARABA	69.5	469
YOBE	86.8	250
ZAMFARA	77.3	460
FCT	65.6	318
National	68.5	15567

Table 12.2b: Median and Mean Age at First Birth of Female Respondents by States; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Median	N
ABIA	22	218
ADAMAWA	18	286
AKWA IBOM	18	298
ANAMBRA	22	289
BAUCHI	16	278
BAYELSA	18	367
BENUE	19	319
BORNO	18	217
CROSS RIVER	20	236
DELTA	21	311
EBONYI	20	246
EDO	21	238
EKITI	21	277
ENUGU	20	256
GOMBE	17	331
IMO	22	196
JIGAWA	15	402
KADUNA	18	296
KANO	16	302
KATSINA	16	328
KEBBI	18	294
KOGI	20	283
KWARA	20	298
LAGOS	23	287
NASARAWA	19	258
NIGER	17	339
OGUN	21	311
ONDO	21	220
OSUN	20	289
OYO	22	330
PLATEAU	20	309
RIVERS	20	199
SOKOTO	16	310
TARABA	17	325
YOBE	17	217
ZAMFARA	16	354
FCT	22	207
All	19	10521

Table 12.4b: Percentage Distribution of Types of Birth, Sex, Survival Status and whether Children Alive Live with their Mothers by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Type of births		Sex of Child		Living status of Child		Child lives with mother		N
	Single birth	Multiple Births	Boys	Girls	Alive	Dead	Yes	No	
Abia	96.1	3.9	56.1	43.9	98.7	1.3	99.3	0.7	217
Adamawa	95.2	4.8	60.1	39.9	97.8	2.2	96.2	3.8	286
Akwa	95.0	5.0	48.5	51.5	97.5	2.5	98.3	1.7	298
Anambra	94.3	5.7	51.9	48.1	96.9	3.1	99.2	0.8	289
Bauchi	96.5	3.5	51.5	48.5	95.2	4.8	99.4	0.6	278
Bayelsa	96.3	3.7	49.6	50.4	93.3	6.7	95.7	4.3	367
Benue	89.4	10.6	55.8	44.2	96.6	3.4	96.2	3.8	319
Borno	94.4	5.6	58.6	41.4	98.8	1.2	100	0	217
Cross	91.9	8.1	57.7	42.3	98	2	97.9	2.1	236
Delta	95.3	4.7	52.9	47.1	94.2	5.8	98.8	1.2	311
Ebonyi	96.4	3.6	49	51	98.4	1.6	97.3	2.7	246
Edo	94.4	5.6	55.8	44.2	97.5	2.5	97.9	2.1	238
Ekiti	94.6	5	50.7	49.3	99.5	0.5	98.2	1.8	277
Enugu	95.5	4.5	52.3	47.7	94.5	5.5	99.5	0.5	255
Gombe	97.1	2.7	50.9	49.1	94.9	5.1	98	2	331
Imo	96.4	3.6	54.1	45.9	93.7	6.3	100	0	197
Jigawa	96.8	3.2	48.2	51.8	97.5	2.5	98.6	1.4	400
Kaduna	94.3	5.7	54.5	45.5	94.6	5.4	99.7	0.3	296
Kano	99.4	0.6	60.1	39.9	96.4	3.6	99.4	0.6	302
Katsina	96.9	3.1	48.1	51.9	94.7	5.3	99.3	0.7	330
Kebbi	96.3	3.7	55.8	44.2	96.8	3.2	97.3	2.7	296
Kogi	93.5	6.5	53.7	46.3	95.4	4.6	98.1	1.9	283
Kwara	94.9	5.1	50.8	49.2	100	0	97.9	2.1	298
Lagos	96.7	3.3	51.1	48.9	97.5	2.5	97.8	2.2	291
Nasarawa	93.3	6.7	57	43	99	1	98.4	1.6	279
Niger	95.3	4.7	57.6	42.4	96.6	3.4	97.7	2.3	339
Ogun	96.7	3.3	53.2	46.8	96.3	3.7	97.1	2.9	311
Ondo	96.9	3.1	51.5	48.5	95.6	4.4	94.1	5.9	219
Osun	94.8	5.2	46.4	53.6	98.4	1.6	98.9	1.1	289
Oyo	93.2	6.8	50	50	97.3	2.7	96.7	3.3	330
Plateau	97.5	2.5	55.6	44.4	97.8	2.2	98.9	1.1	309
Rivers	98.9	1.1	46.5	53.5	95.1	4.9	98.3	1.7	199
Sokoto	95.9	4.1	49.1	50.9	93.8	6.2	98.4	1.6	309
Taraba	95.9	4.1	53	47	96.3	3.7	98.6	1.4	326
Yobe	98.2	1.8	51.4	48.6	93.8	6.2	99.2	0.8	217
Zamfara	96.1	3.9	49.5	50.5	92.9	7.1	97.2	2.8	353
FCT	95.2	4.8	54.3	45.7	98.6	1.4	92.2	7.8	207
National	95.9	4.1	52.7	47.3	96.2	3.8	98.2	1.8	10545

Table 12.12b: Breastfeeding Practices and Time of Commencement of Breastfeeding following Last Delivery by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Didn't breastfeed	Number of women who gave birth in the last 5 years	Immediately after birth	Hours after birth	Days after birth	Don't know	Number of women who breastfed last child
ABIA	2.6	100	81.3	13.3	4.0	1.3	97
ADAMAWA	9.1	137	22.2	63.3	12.2	2.2	124
AKWA	2.6	148	45.9	40.4	13.0	0.7	144
ANAMBRA	5.3	149	24.1	65.4	9.9	0.6	141
BAUCHI	9.5	179	28.4	43.2	27.9	0.5	162
BAYELSA	5.1	249	40.2	39.3	19.6	0.9	236
BENUE	8.3	203	53.7	39.5	6.2	0.6	186
BORNO	11.1	117	12.5	78.6	6.3	2.7	104
CROSS	6.0	103	44.2	51.9	3.9		96
DELTA	4.4	186	39.7	48.5	11.3	0.5	176
EBONYI	7.2	122	59.4	39.1	1.6		111
EDO	4.9	126	29.7	51.7	17.8	0.8	120
EKITI	5.5	134	37.6	48.2	12.9	1.2	127
ENUGU	8.4	135	25.0	55.0	16.7	3.3	124
GOMBE	1.7	213	39.1	41.7	18.3	0.9	210
IMO	14.1	74	33.8	47.1	17.6	1.5	64
JIGAWA	3.3	280	43.8	36.7	18.0	1.5	271
KADUNA	1.5	190	44.9	39.5	15.6		187
KANO	4.5	205	72.9	20.4	6.7		196
KATSINA	15.9	241	82.7	14.4	0.4	2.6	203
KEBBI	19.0	145	20.0	52.5	26.3	1.3	116
KOGI	3.0	154	25.6	57.4	16.3	0.8	149
KWARA	17.1	173	55.2	35.6	5.7	3.4	142
LAGOS	5.0	179	23.6	56.6	17.0	2.9	170
NASARAWA	10.5	135	31.4	47.1	11.8	9.8	117
NIGER	6.8	228	32.4	53.4	14.2		211
OGUN	6.2	148	29.0	56.5	13.8	0.7	139
ONDO	8.1	134	33.3	45.3	20.8	0.6	122
OSUN	6.1	144	63.9	28.7	7.4		135
OYO	7.8	194	28.5	47.4	21.2	2.9	179
PLATEAU	2.0	192	23.0	62.2	14.9		188
RIVERS	13.1	105	60.3	34.1	5.6		91
SOKOTO	11.0	205	28.8	39.9	29.4	2.0	181
TARABA	7.3	184	34.8	59.6	5.6		170
YOBE	4.3	141	14.4	33.3	52.3		135
ZAMFARA	7.9	247	25.2	28.2	42.9	3.7	227
FCT	4.5	135	52.4	25.4	19.0	3.2	128
National	7.0	6134	40.5	43.0	15.2	1.3	5679

Table 12.11b: Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Duration of Breastfeeding by Zone and Location, FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Duration of breast feeding							N
	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-12 Months	13-24 Months	25-36 Months	Over 3 years	Don't Know	
ABIA	4.0	4.0	49.6	30.4	0.0	0.0	12.0	134
ADAMAWA	4.8	2.0	9.5	78.2	0.0	0.0	5.4	123
AKWA	9.6	10.5	35.6	36.5	0.5	0.0	7.3	190
ANAMBRA	4.0	8.4	49.6	35.8	0.4	0.0	1.8	174
BAUCHI	3.6	3.3	8.0	65.1	1.5	0.0	18.5	259
BAYELSA	3.7	5.6	38.2	41.0	0.6	0.0	10.9	301
BENUE	6.4	8.8	23.6	57.6	1.6	0.0	2.0	200
BORNO	0.7	4.9	30.6	43.8	0.0	0.0	20.1	123
CROSS	5.4	7.8	27.9	55.0	1.6	0.0	2.3	119
DELTA	3.8	7.2	20.8	46.4	2.0	0.3	19.5	252
EBONYI	5.7	8.6	25.7	52.0	1.7	0.0	6.3	150
EDO	7.6	5.3	15.8	55.6	1.2	0.6	14.0	148
EKITI	2.7	5.9	21.6	50.8	1.6	0.5	16.8	161
ENUGU	5.4	8.2	15.6	53.1	1.4	0.0	16.3	151
GOMBE	4.0	2.8	11.4	68.5	1.5	0.6	11.1	280
IMO	9.0	11.9	44.8	17.9	0.0	0.0	16.4	65
JIGAWA	3.0	4.2	11.1	70.9	3.9	4.4	2.5	252
KADUNA	0.7	2.6	13.0	68.5	0.7	0.0	14.4	234
KANO	2.0	3.7	9.5	68.2	0.7	0.0	15.9	292
KATSINA	4.5	4.8	19.6	58.8	0.0	0.0	12.4	251
KEBBI	0.7	0.7	13.2	77.6	2.0	0.0	5.9	118
KOGI	4.1	10.3	16.4	62.1	3.1	0.0	4.1	197
KWARA	8.4	11.2	19.7	42.1	1.7	1.1	15.7	128
LAGOS	4.2	12.6	25.5	38.5	1.7	1.7	15.9	207
NASARAWA	3.0	5.2	19.4	47.0	3.0	1.5	20.9	128
NIGER	2.0	2.0	9.1	62.1	3.0	0.0	21.8	252
OGUN	2.1	7.9	25.1	58.1	2.1	0.0	4.7	179
ONDO	2.3	11.5	17.7	56.9	2.3	1.5	7.7	132
OSUN	2.4	7.9	22.4	52.1	2.4	0.6	12.1	156
OYO	5.7	6.2	16.0	51.0	3.6	0.0	17.5	130
PLATEAU	8.8	6.0	21.2	50.7	1.8	1.4	10.1	160
RIVERS	7.1	25.8	28.4	28.4	0.0	0.0	10.3	146
SOKOTO	1.5	7.1	9.3	72.0	3.7	1.5	4.9	198
TARABA	4.8	2.6	12.3	71.4	2.6	0.9	5.3	209
YOBE	2.1	4.6	17.9	65.0	0.4	0.0	10.0	219
ZAMFARA	3.5	1.8	9.7	45.4	0.3	0.3	38.9	237
FCT	3.9	15.0	17.6	45.8	0.0	0.0	17.6	165
National	4.0	7.0	19.7	54.5	1.5	0.5	12.8	6820

Table 12.13b: Percentage Distribution of Women who have Ever Given Birth who Desired their Last Pregnancy by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Wanted to become pregnant then	Wanted to wait until later	Wanted no more children	Total number of women who had ever given birth
ABIA	91.0	7.2	1.2	218
ADAMAWA	63.1	35.9	0.5	284
AKWA	67.7	26.4	5.6	298
ANAMBRA	80.8	9.3	9.9	290
BAUCHI	93.3	3.8	2.9	278
BAYELSA	53.7	41.1	5.1	367
BENUE	94.0	5.3	0.7	319
BORNO	90.1	7.3	2.1	218
CROSS	80.6	16.8	1.6	238
DELTA	82.0	14.8	3.2	312
EBONYI	91.4	7.2	1.4	245
EDO	84.9	12.5	2.6	238
EKITI	85.5	11.8	2.7	277
ENUGU	82.5	16.7	0.8	256
GOMBE	89.0	9.3	1.6	331
IMO	80.9	12.9	6.2	199
JIGAWA	96.4	3.1	0.3	395
KADUNA	71.6	20.7	7.7	295
KANO	89.4	6.7	3.6	301
KATSINA	93.6	3.4	2.7	328
KEBBI	82.0	7.3	10.7	294
KOGI	89.8	7.4	2.9	283
KWARA	83.3	13.3	3.3	296
LAGOS	78.6	15.9	5.2	289
NASARAWA	86.4	11.9	1.7	277
NIGER	90.8	5.8	3.4	337
OGUN	81.4	15.0	3.6	310
ONDO	76.3	16.0	7.7	221
OSUN	84.7	14.5	0.8	289
OYO	85.4	11.6	3.0	329
PLATEAU	90.9	8.3	0.8	308
RIVERS	66.1	23.5	10.5	200
SOKOTO	92.7	5.0	2.3	311
TARABA	83.7	11.6	4.1	327
YOBE	73.0	19.7	6.7	217
ZAMFARA	66.9	11.0	21.7	355
FCT	83.5	10.7	5.8	208
National	82.8	12.6	4.4	10538

Table 12.14a: Percentage Distribution of Currently Pregnant Respondents' Desire of Another Child by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Have another child	No more/ None	Undecided/Don't know	Total number of currently pregnant women
ABIA	72.2	16.7	11.1	24
ADAMAWA	73.5	5.9	20.6	48
AKWA IBOM	47.4	31.6	21.1	19
ANAMBRA	79.3	10.3	10.3	26
BAUCHI	61.5	28.2	10.3	35
BAYELSA	70.8	12.5	16.7	50
BENUE	73.9	19.6	6.5	50
BORNO	65.0	10.0	25.0	19
CROSS RIVER	55.6	22.2	22.2	11
DELTA	48.3	24.1	27.6	26
EBONYI	63.6	18.2	18.2	18
EDO	46.7	23.3	30.0	30
EKITI	38.5	38.5	23.1	20
ENUGU	84.6	7.7	7.7	13
GOMBE	78.3	8.7	13.0	42
IMO	69.0	17.2	13.8	28
JIGAWA	84.4	8.9	6.7	45
KADUNA	71.4	15.9	12.7	45
KANO	77.5	13.8	8.8	35
KATSINA	85.1	6.4	8.5	35
KEBBI	87.5	9.4	3.1	48
KOGI	65.2	17.4	17.4	27
KWARA	54.5	36.4	9.1	16
LAGOS	54.7	17.9	27.4	33
NASARAWA	62.5	18.8	18.8	40
NIGER	61.2	12.2	26.5	50
OGUN	62.5	15.6	21.9	32
ONDO	36.0	28.0	36.0	19
OSUN	63.2	26.3	10.5	20
OYO	64.2	20.8	15.1	34
PLATEAU	60.0	20.0	20.0	31
RIVERS	50.0	27.8	22.2	19
SOKOTO	65.2	8.7	26.1	27
TARABA	77.3	13.6	9.1	42
YOBE	42.9	28.6	28.6	17
ZAMFARA	72.1	11.6	16.3	60
FCT	75.0	16.7	8.3	26
National	66.4	16.9	16.8	1160

Table 12.16b: Distribution of Respondents According to Number of Children Preferred by States; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	1 Child	2 Child	3 Child	4 Child	5 Child	Over 5 Children	Up to God	Don't Know	No response	All
ABIA		4.1	9.6	33.7	17.5	15.4	14.9	1.7	3.2	846
ADAMAWA	0.1	0.4	1.5	4.8	2.8	11.5	69.8	5.3	3.8	931
AKWA IBOM	0.3	1.9	7.6	24.7	24.5	33.3	7.1	0.3	0.2	942
ANAMBRA		1.0	5.3	18.3	14.1	13.1	43.5	4.0	0.8	891
BAUCHI		0.2	0.4	2.6	3.0	15.1	73.7	2.1	2.9	762
BAYELSA	0.0	0.7	4.4	9.8	16.8	25.1	35.1	4.6	3.4	854
BENUE	0.3	2.2	4.0	20.7	10.8	31.3	26.8	1.8	2.1	941
BORNO			0.1	1.1	1.8	7.1	74.9	7.0	8.1	785
CROSS RIVER		1.3	4.8	21.4	14.5	27.1	28.1	2.1	0.7	705
DELTA	0.1	1.4	12.0	29.4	14.6	15.4	21.5	4.3	1.4	885
EBONYI	0.2	0.6	1.5	8.5	16.2	29.9	37.3	3.8	1.9	815
EDO	0.3	1.9	7.1	36.9	20.4	19.9	10.6	2.6	0.3	758
EKITI	0.5	3.6	18.5	28.2	11.5	16.0	19.9	0.5	1.4	871
ENUGU	0.1	1.4	5.0	22.1	13.4	16.4	30.0	5.3	6.2	772
GOMBE	0.0	0.6	2.5	7.5	8.1	29.6	45.8	4.1	1.9	873
IMO	0.0	1.9	5.6	22.4	16.4	19.6	21.5	9.2	3.3	915
JIGAWA	0.0	1.2	0.4	1.8	3.0	21.1	57.5	7.6	7.4	894
KADUNA	0.0	1.0	6.1	13.8	11.8	18.0	47.3	1.5	0.5	923
KANO	0.0		0.7	0.9	1.7	5.3	80.2	6.9	4.3	837
KATSINA	0.0	0.1		0.3	0.9	5.3	87.1	2.2	4.1	672
KEBBI	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.0	1.4	21.1	69.2	2.9	3.2	953
KOGI	0.0	1.3	9.9	25.5	15.5	23.8	21.7	1.1	1.3	828
KWARA	0.2	1.2	6.8	16.7	6.8	12.8	48.1	4.1	3.5	835
LAGOS	0.1	6.9	19.5	27.2	7.4	5.9	24.1	3.8	5.0	855
NASARAWA	0.3	0.5	2.5	4.3	5.6	23.0	49.5	10.9	3.5	927
NIGER	0.1	0.2	1.7	5.4	3.5	17.2	66.1	3.6	2.3	860
OGUN	0.2	2.7	11.3	25.1	7.5	8.6	41.3	2.0	1.2	894
ONDO	0.0	3.1	10.9	21.8	11.5	12.3	26.9	3.8	9.6	531
OSUN	0.1	3.3	10.4	27.0	7.6	11.4	38.8	0.7	0.6	920
OYO	0.1	2.8	9.6	20.9	8.4	15.6	37.8	2.8	2.0	874
PLATEAU	0.3	2.9	11.8	18.4	10.2	21.4	29.2	4.5	1.4	885
RIVERS	0.0	2.1	9.2	29.3	14.2	22.4	18.6	3.0	1.1	614
SOKOTO	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.3	22.6	66.4	2.9	4.8	889
TARABA	0.2	1.4	3.0	11.3	9.5	29.2	41.9	1.0	2.4	935
YOBE	0.0	0.4		0.2	0.4	8.8	85.3	3.7	1.1	565
ZAMFARA	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.9	17.3	64.0	11.4	5.3	937
FCT	0.0	5.0	19.2	24.2	9.3	9.3	26.5	1.5	5.0	685
National	0.1	1.9	6.7	16.2	9.1	16.4	42.8	3.8	3.0	31021

Table 12.17b: Distribution of Respondents' Preferred Sex of Child by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	More boys	More girls	Equal numbers	No particular preference	No response	All
ABIA	37.6	6.3	37.0	17.8	1.2	846
ADAMAWA	15.9	4.6	16.1	59.3	4.1	929
AKWA IBOM	31.5	13.5	32.9	20.0	2.1	940
ANAMBRA	23.8	3.9	38.4	32.7	1.2	891
BAUCHI	14.8	7.5	18.7	53.5	5.5	761
BAYELSA	31.4	11.1	23.1	30.5	3.9	855
BENUE	23.3	10.9	31.0	31.4	3.4	933
BORNO	12.8	2.6	9.8	63.3	11.5	784
CROSS RIVER	29.8	9.0	40.5	18.2	2.6	867
DELTA	33.9	8.4	29.4	25.6	2.6	885
EBONYI	41.0	3.4	15.0	38.4	2.1	815
EDO	31.4	10.9	40.3	16.6	0.8	757
EKITI	17.7	6.9	26.8	46.8	1.9	867
ENUGU	26.8	6.7	29.3	33.4	3.8	770
GOMBE	20.8	5.0	19.4	52.1	2.7	872
IMO	31.3	8.9	37.6	18.8	3.4	917
JIGAWA	14.7	3.3	24.8	44.9	12.2	893
KADUNA	22.9	5.6	21.2	50.0	0.2	922
KANO	7.6	2.1	6.0	77.4	6.9	836
KATSINA	2.7	2.1	5.9	62.6	26.6	669
KEBBI	12.2	5.0	18.1	60.5	4.1	946
KOGI	34.1	6.3	26.6	31.0	2.0	828
KWARA	22.0	5.5	23.6	42.2	6.7	827
LAGOS	22.5	7.1	33.7	30.1	6.7	855
NASARAWA	22.7	7.4	24.5	37.2	8.2	923
NIGER	19.6	3.7	16.7	58.3	1.7	861
OGUN	20.2	6.9	17.2	53.8	1.9	895
ONDO	24.7	9.4	22.1	30.8	13.1	530
OSUN	20.5	6.6	41.5	29.4	2.0	920
OYO	23.5	6.2	29.0	36.8	4.6	873
PLATEAU	17.4	6.3	30.1	44.3	1.9	885
RIVERS	34.1	9.6	37.3	17.5	1.5	616
SOKOTO	16.7	2.8	30.3	40.9	9.2	886
TARABA	23.8	6.1	16.5	51.6	2.0	937
YOBE	4.7	1.5	12.7	78.2	2.8	565
ZAMFARA	18.4	3.6	11.7	50.7	15.7	933
FCT	24.6	6.8	28.8	34.1	5.6	682
National	22.0	6.3	25.4	41.1	5.2	30971

Table 12.19b: Percentage Distribution of Type of Malaria Drug taken to Prevent Malaria during Last Pregnancy by Some characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Fansidar	Chloroquine	3 Tablets taken at once	Others	Total number of women who had Malaria drugs
ABIA	31.4	23.5	31.4	13.7	66
ADAMAWA	6.1	12.1	81.8		45
AKWA IBOM	34.2	4.1	32.9	28.8	73
ANAMBRA	7.1	7.1	48.8	36.9	73
BAUCHI	9.5	7.4	76.8	6.3	84
BAYELSA	12.5	19.6	42.9	25	119
BENUE	14	35.1	45.6	5.3	59
BORNO	87.5	6.3	6.3		15
CROSS RIVER	22.9	14.3	45.7	17.1	44
DELTA	11	19	38	32	90
EBONYI	29.4	5.9	64.7		60
EDO	18.6	15.3	50.8	15.3	60
EKITI	12.5	20.8	54.2	12.5	38
ENUGU	9.5	20.3	44.6	25.7	78
GOMBE	11.3	3.8	83	1.9	95
IMO	30.4	10.9	28.3	30.4	43
JIGAWA	10.9	12.5	60.9	15.6	66
KADUNA	25.8	0.8	72.7	0.8	94
KANO	33.1	2.5	63.7	0.7	124
KATSINA	50	38.9	5.6	5.6	14
KEBBI	50	16.7	25	8.3	16
KOGI	39.5	14	39.5	7	51
KWARA	31	31	24.1	13.8	48
LAGOS	24.9	3.4	45.8	25.9	112
NASARAWA	23.5	17.6	41.2	17.6	40
NIGER	11.5	9.6	73.1	5.8	53
OGUN	14.9	8.1	54.1	23	74
ONDO	11.4	16.5	22.8	49.4	61
OSUN	14.5	9.1	41.8	34.5	61
OYO	12.9	15.9	55.3	15.9	87
PLATEAU	27.8	16.7	44.4	11.1	68
RIVERS	26.3	16.2	26.3	31.3	50
SOKOTO	30	11.7	35	23.3	72
TARABA	25	25	46.9	3.1	61
YOBE	18.2	9.1	63.6	9.1	14
ZAMFARA	31.6	42.1	21.1	5.3	26
FCT	45	12.5	20	22.5	82
National	22.3	11.3	49.1	17.3	2316

Table 12.23a: Distribution of Respondents who Slept under Net Treated with Chemicals that can Kill Mosquitoes when they touch it by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

	Slept Under net treated with chemicals that kills Mosquito when they touch it last night	Number of those who have net
State		
ABIA	47	422
ADAMAWA	67	651
AKWA IBOM	47.3	540
ANAMBRA	35.6	488
BAUCHI	73.3	431
BAYELSA	66.8	518
BENUE	69.7	596
BORNO	90.4	600
CROSS RIVER	52.3	526
DELTA	45	176
EBONYI	61.1	601
EDO	44.8	520
EKITI	60.5	423
ENUGU	51	515
GOMBE	68.2	655
IMO	50.4	647
JIGAWA	74.8	673
KADUNA	71.6	659
KANO	66.6	515
KATSINA	42.3	475
KEBBI	43.4	528
KOGI	42.8	210
KWARA	39.6	411
LAGOS	42	554
NASARAWA	70.8	518
NIGER	58.4	448
OGUN	49.7	307
ONDO	60.6	384
OSUN	40.8	225
OYO	60.9	291
PLATEAU	79.5	505
RIVERS	51.2	245
SOKOTO	68.8	538
TARABA	51.6	668
YOBE	74.4	498
ZAMFARA	75.3	525
FCT	53.9	274
National	58.7	17760

Table 12.24a: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Types of Treated Nets used According to State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

	Untreated net	Long-lasting net	Re-treatable net	Don't know	Others	Number of those who have net
State						
ABIA	1.4	47.2	5.8	44.1	1.5	423
ADAMAWA	1.6	88.4	0.2	9.1	0.6	650
AKWA IBOM	0.5	82.8	0.4	16.2	0.2	540
ANAMBRA	2.9	60.5	9.5	26.6	0.5	487
BAUCHI	6.3	46.7	25.6	20.4	1.2	429
BAYELSA	1.9	80.9	1.2	16	0	517
BENUE	3.4	72.6	18.9	4.4	0.7	595
BORNO	4.5	64.5	0.7	29.2	0.9	600
CROSS	0.5	86.5	1.8	10.6	0.6	526
DELTA	3.8	59.3	6.7	29.7	0.5	176
EBONYI	1.7	87.3	0.3	10.2	0.6	602
EDO	0.8	83.2	4.3	11.3	0.4	520
EKITI	4.0	67.7	1	26.3	0.9	423
ENUGU	2.1	66.8		30.4	0.8	515
GOMBE	3.2	90.9	1.1	4.5	0.3	653
IMO	2.7	59.3	13.4	21.9	2.6	648
JIGAWA	13.6	61.5	7.8	16.8	0.3	671
KADUNA	1.1	75.5	17.9	5.4	0.1	658
KANO	6.1	64.6	9.8	17.5	2	516
KATSINA	1	13.5	2.5	82.3	0.6	474
KEBBI	11.4	62.9	8.1	17.1	0.6	528
KOGI	7.2	55.8	8.8	28.2	0	210
KWARA	0.7	47.0	13.8	34.7	3.7	410
LAGOS	0.5	78.7	9.9	10.3	0.5	554
NASARAWA	3.9	79.7	7.8	7.3	1.3	518
NIGER	2.8	82.5	1.5	11.9	1.2	447
OGUN	0.6	82.5	0.3	15.9	0.6	306
ONDO	0.9	87.6	0.2	10.2	1	384
OSUN	1.3	48.9	9.3	37.9	2.5	224
OYO	1.8	59.3	1.8	35.8	1.2	290
PLATEAU	6.7	53.3	5.2	34.8	0	506
RIVERS	7.3	67.5	16.2	8.1	0.8	245
SOKOTO	11.5	51.8	24.4	9.3	3	538
TARABA	1.6	83.3	5	6.9	3.2	668
YOBE	6.1	82.9	4	6.6	0.4	498
ZAMFARA	16.1	30.2	21	30.6	2.1	525
FCT	3.9	69.1	4.6	22.4	0	273
National	3.9	67.4	8.1	19.6	0.8	17747

Table 12.27b: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who Treated Net with Insecticide, Someone who Slept under Net Last Night and who Knows Net has been Soaked in a Liquid to Kill Mosquitoes by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

	Treated with insecticide to kill/repel mosquitoes	Someone slept under the soaked/insecticide net last Night	Net has been soaked in liquid to kill/repe mosquito	Someone slept under the soaked/insecticide net last Night	Number of those who have net
State					
ABIA	61.6	41.3	1.7	41.3	423
ADAMAWA	68.0	71.3	12.8	71.3	650
AKWA IBOM	79.9	50.9	0.4	50.9	540
ANAMBRA	43.2	40.5	1.7	40.5	487
BAUCHI	54.7	75.7	14.2	75.7	429
BAYELSA	77.5	48.6	26	48.6	517
BENUE	87.3	71.8	5.7	71.8	595
BORNO	74.5	94.1	5.0	94.1	600
CROSS RIVER	86.9	58.7	0.9	58.7	526
DELTA	45.0	58.1	1.9	58.1	176
EBONYI	70.6	64.6	19.1	64.6	602
EDO	83.2	37.5	1.7	37.5	520
EKITI	66.3	48.5	2.7	48.5	423
ENUGU	58.8	53	3.4	53	515
GOMBE	82.6	67.1	12.8	67.1	653
IMO	61.3	47.3	2.2	47.3	648
JIGAWA	69.3	74.7	34.9	74.7	671
KADUNA	84.4	71.8	9.4	71.8	658
KANO	59.1	61.4	15.3	61.4	516
KATSINA	28.5	51.7	13.2	51.7	474
KEBBI	47.1	48.8	25.8	48.8	528
KOGI	68.0	49.2	3.3	49.2	210
KWARA	55.8	36.2	26.0	36.2	410
LAGOS	70.7	40.4	10.8	40.4	554
NASARAWA	80.5	66.5	36.8	66.5	518
NIGER	73.9	50	14.1	50	447
OGUN	21.1	57.5	3.2	57.5	306
ONDO	75.3	52.8	13.7	52.8	384
OSUN	32.9	38.2	13.8	38.2	224
OYO	49.2	58.7	17.1	58.7	290
PLATEAU	57.2	76	18.3	76	506
RIVERS	63.1	37.3	23.7	37.3	245
SOKOTO	64.7	58.4	35.6	58.4	538
TARABA	46.8	67	8.8	67	668
YOBE	72.2	78.4	9.2	78.4	498
ZAMFARA	50.3	74.3	21.2	74.3	525
FCT	50.3	54.6	11.8	54.6	273
National	64.5	58	12.6	58	17747

Table 12.28b: Percentage Distribution of Respondents ANC Attendance or Saw Someone who Attended ANC by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

	Attended ANC or saw someone who attended	Number of women who gave birth in the last 5 years
State		
ABIA	90.1	106
ADAMAWA	62.4	139
AKWA IBOM	57.2	149
ANAMBRA	92.6	152
BAUCHI	63.8	184
BAYELSA	50.8	250
BENUE	62.1	206
BORNO	23.8	119
CROSS RIVER	78.6	104
DELTA	76.3	188
EBONYI	71.8	125
EDO	81.3	126
EKITI	80.6	139
ENUGU	85.6	137
GOMBE	70.8	218
IMO	76.9	74
JIGAWA	41.2	282
KADUNA	81.8	191
KANO	68.6	207
KATSINA	36.4	241
KEBBI	21.0	145
KOGI	83.3	154
KWARA	57.0	177
LAGOS	89.3	179
NASARAWA	41.4	137
NIGER	56.4	232
OGUN	87.8	148
ONDO	72.4	135
OSUN	91.6	144
OYO	76.8	195
PLATEAU	74.0	191
RIVERS	71.2	108
SOKOTO	27.2	206
TARABA	64.9	186
YOBE	16.0	144
ZAMFARA	15.2	248
FCT	95.5	138
National	65.2	6288

Table 12.29b: Percentage distribution of Type of Health Worker seen during Visit to ANC in the Last Pregnancy by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Traditional /Birth Att	Aux Nurse	CHEW	CHO	Number of women who went for ANC during their last Pregnancy
ABIA	45.8	89.2	0.0	2.7	2.7	2.6	94
ADAMAWA	31.7	61.9	0.0	1.6	22.2	14.1	86
AKWA IBOM	46.0	97.7	9.3	4.6	1.1	1.1	85
ANAMBRA	69.3	66.7	0.6	14.8	0.0	1.9	141
BAUCHI	11.4	70.2	2.3	12.9	21.4	7.2	117
BAYELSA	61.7	72.1	1.6	0.0	3.3	1.6	127
BENUE	50.0	76.7	2.5	3.3	3.3	1.5	128
BORNO	22.6	86.7	6.7	13.3	3.3	32.3	28
CROSS RIVER	45.5	75.4	9.2	0.0	6.1	13.6	81
DELTA	39.5	91.7	5.7	6.3	0.6	1.9	143
EBONYI	13.5	80.8	7.8	9.6	17.6	15.7	90
EDO	49.0	87.0	6.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	102
EKITI	54.7	93.4	9.2	24.0	10.7	12.8	112
ENUGU	48.7	84.8	0.9	8.8	0.9	1.8	117
GOMBE	15.1	59.3	4.7	2.3	44.7	16.3	155
IMO	63.3	73.3	8.3	3.3	3.3	1.7	57
JIGAWA	11.4	66.7	0.0	0.9	17.5	6.1	115
KADUNA	26.4	89.5	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	156
KANO	24.5	80.4	4.9	5.5	6.4	9.8	142
KATSINA	58.1	89.7	3.4	5.9	5.9	3.4	88
KEBBI	42.9	76.2	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	30
KOGI	53.2	90.0	0.0	7.3	1.8	0.9	128
KWARA	67.7	67.2	1.7	1.7	0.0	1.6	100
LAGOS	75.0	72.5	7.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	160
NASARAWA	50.0	54.2	0.0	0.0	20.8	12.5	56
NIGER	32.8	71.3	0.0	0.0	29.5	2.2	133
OGUN	56.3	84.5	7.0	14.0	13.2	6.2	130
ONDO	65.1	82.5	9.5	6.3	11.1	9.5	97
OSUN	75.8	90.0	2.5	4.2	4.1	4.2	132
OYO	63.0	75.4	4.9	4.0	7.5	4.0	149
PLATEAU	44.1	72.1	0.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	142
RIVERS	74.2	85.5	6.6	5.3	2.6	2.4	77
SOKOTO	63.8	83.3	0.0	2.1	16.7	4.1	56
TARABA	11.1	76.2	1.6	3.2	34.9	14.3	120
YOBE	31.6	68.4	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	23
ZAMFARA	40.7	66.7	0.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	37
FCT	64.6	70.3	0.0	1.6	7.8	4.6	130
National	48.6	78.8	4.0	5.4	7.8	4.9	4106

Table 12.30b: Percentage Distribution of Number of Times Respondents Attend ANC during Last Pregnancy by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	1 time	2 times	3 times	4 times	Over 4 times	Don't know/ Cant remember	Number of women who went for ANC during their last Pregnancy
State							
ABIA	0.0	0.0	5.4	5.4	33.8	55.4	94
ADAMAWA	1.6	4.8	12.9	14.5	29.0	37.1	86
AKWA IBOM	3.5	7.0	12.8	8.1	67.4	1.2	85
ANAMBRA	0.6	0.6	3.7	3.1	74.8	17.2	141
BAUCHI	0.8	3.1	8.5	23.1	58.5	6.2	117
BAYELSA	3.3	6.7	8.3	13.3	36.7	31.7	127
BENUE	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	44.2	4.2	128
BORNO	0.0	0.0	13.3	53.3	33.3	0.0	28
CROSS RIVER	1.5	3.1	9.2	9.2	66.2	10.8	81
DELTA	0.6	2.5	5.1	7.0	43.9	40.8	143
EBONYI	3.9	3.9	19.6	25.5	41.2	5.9	90
EDO	0.0	2.0	5.0	5.0	72.0	16.0	102
EKITI	1.3	1.3	1.3	6.6	50.0	39.5	112
ENUGU	0.0	1.8	3.5	5.3	61.9	27.4	117
GOMBE	4.8	11.9	25.0	16.7	31.0	10.7	155
IMO	0.0	3.3	0.0	5.0	36.7	55.0	57
JIGAWA	7.1	10.6	16.8	20.4	42.5	2.7	115
KADUNA	3.2	9.1	6.4	18.6	45.5	17.3	156
KANO	1.5	2.8	11.4	34.0	34.0	16.4	142
KATSINA	0.9	3.4	3.4	9.4	28.2	54.7	88
KEBBI	9.5	14.3	4.8	28.6	28.6	14.3	30
KOGI	0.9	2.7	8.0	13.4	58.0	17.0	128
KWARA	1.6	0.0	6.5	3.2	38.7	50.0	100
LAGOS	0.0	0.7	2.4	1.3	36.8	58.8	160
NASARAWA	4.3	4.3	13.0	8.7	52.2	17.4	56
NIGER	4.7	9.4	10.9	9.4	40.6	25.0	133
OGUN	0.0	0.8	1.6	3.1	73.6	20.9	130
ONDO	0.8	2.4	0.8	5.6	62.1	28.2	97
OSUN	0.8	6.7	5.9	16.8	55.5	14.3	132
OYO	2.2	0.9	5.2	1.3	55.0	35.4	149
PLATEAU	3.6	2.7	11.7	20.7	46.8	14.4	142
RIVERS	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	71.5	23.2	77
SOKOTO	2.1	8.3	10.4	12.5	37.5	29.2	56
TARABA	1.6	6.5	12.9	22.6	45.2	11.3	120
YOBE	21.1	10.5	15.8	10.5	36.8	5.3	23
ZAMFARA	4.0	16.0	4.0	24.0	44.0	8.0	37
FCT	0.0	4.8	8.1	8.1	45.2	33.9	130
National	1.9	3.9	7.5	11.6	48.4	26.6	4106

Table 12.31b: Percentage Distribution of Types of Care Received during ANC Visits by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

	Weight taken	BP taken	Urine sample Taken	Blood sample taken	Told Pregnancy Complication Signs	Number of women who went for ANC during their last Pregnancy
State						
ABIA	94.5	95.9	86.3	97.3	45.2	94
ADAMAWA	93.7	91.9	59.7	54.8	87.3	86
AKWA IBOM	89.5	94.3	82.6	77.9	73.3	85
ANAMBRA	90.1	92.6	82.8	89.5	80.9	141
BAUCHI	94.7	92.4	80.3	71.0	71.0	117
BAYELSA	85.0	86.7	80.0	75.4	55.0	127
BENUE	86.8	86.0	85.1	81.8	61.8	128
BORNO	100.0	96.7	93.3	90.0	83.3	28
CROSS RIVER	86.4	78.8	63.1	72.7	66.2	81
DELTA	80.4	85.4	72.0	75.9	43.7	143
EBONYI	80.8	86.5	57.7	56.9	29.4	90
EDO	91.0	92.0	72.7	78.8	52.0	102
EKITI	96.1	100.0	88.2	92.0	70.7	112
ENUGU	84.8	79.6	59.3	59.8	59.8	117
GOMBE	89.4	86.0	73.3	75.3	76.7	155
IMO	91.8	93.4	90.2	90.2	72.1	57
JIGAWA	91.2	72.8	85.1	71.1	29.8	115
KADUNA	91.8	87.7	77.7	71.4	65.5	156
KANO	82.4	85.8	79.3	74.4	71.0	142
KATSINA	90.7	82.9	78.6	78.6	46.6	88
KEBBI	81.0	76.2	81.0	71.4	40.0	30
KOGI	92.7	86.4	78.2	79.1	58.6	128
KWARA	93.4	90.2	85.2	86.9	59.7	100
LAGOS	93.7	91.9	88.0	85.6	70.0	160
NASARAWA	87.5	70.8	75.0	66.7	41.7	56
NIGER	90.7	89.1	74.4	60.9	49.2	133
OGUN	89.9	94.6	68.2	71.3	63.6	130
ONDO	92.9	92.9	81.7	80.2	69.0	97
OSUN	95.0	88.3	87.5	85.8	75.8	132
OYO	92.1	93.9	83.3	84.6	66.7	149
PLATEAU	90.1	89.3	89.3	84.7	57.1	142
RIVERS	94.7	93.4	90.7	89.4	77.6	77
SOKOTO	89.1	89.1	80.4	80.4	85.1	56
TARABA	93.7	95.2	82.5	74.6	71.4	120
YOBE	47.4	78.9	88.9	88.9	57.9	23
ZAMFARA	76.9	57.7	57.7	59.3	30.8	37
FCT	93.8	93.8	85.9	84.4	65.6	130
National	90.0	88.9	80.2	78.5	64.0	4106

Table 12.33b: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who were Given Tetanus Injection during ANC Sessions by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Given Tetanus Injection	Number of women who went for ANC during their last Pregnancy
State		
ABIA	82.2	72
ADAMAWA	85.7	63
AKWA IBOM	93.0	87
ANAMBRA	92.0	163
BAUCHI	81.7	132
BAYELSA	90.2	60
BENUE	78.7	122
BORNO	67.7	31
CROSS RIVER	84.6	66
DELTA	83.5	157
EBONYI	61.5	52
EDO	89.0	100
EKITI	90.8	75
ENUGU	93.8	113
GOMBE	82.1	86
IMO	91.8	60
JIGAWA	69.3	114
KADUNA	81.4	220
KANO	82.1	326
KATSINA	65.8	117
KEBBI	45.0	21
KOGI	90.0	111
KWARA	83.9	62
LAGOS	85.7	460
NASARAWA	70.8	24
NIGER	69.0	128
OGUN	86.8	128
ONDO	91.2	126
OSUN	80.8	120
OYO	89.5	227
PLATEAU	82.0	111
RIVERS	89.4	151
SOKOTO	80.9	47
TARABA	79.4	63
YOBE	78.9	19
ZAMFARA	73.1	27
FCT	90.6	65
National	83.5	4106

Table 12.34b: Number of Tetanus Injections taken during Pregnancy by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Once	Twice	Thrice	Over 3 times	Don't Know	Number of women who had Tetanus Injection
State						
ABIA	6.7	48.3	30	11.7	3.3	87
ADAMAWA	18.9	26.4	22.6	24.5	7.5	74
AKWA IBOM	15.0	52.5	25	6.3	1.3	79
ANAMBRA	6.7	59.3	29.3	4.7	0.0	131
BAUCHI	11.5	58.7	17.3	12.5	0.0	97
BAYELSA	17.0	37.7	22.6	18.9	3.8	117
BENUE	29.2	27.1	22.9	17.7	3.1	106
BORNO	5.0	80.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	19
CROSS RIVER	7.3	34.5	34.5	23.6	0.0	71
DELTA	14.6	31.5	41.5	9.2	3.1	126
EBONYI	18.2	48.5	21.2	9.1	3.0	65
EDO	16.9	41.6	27	12.4	2.2	92
EKITI	28.4	43.3	14.9	11.9	1.5	105
ENUGU	12.4	38.1	34.3	12.4	2.9	111
GOMBE	21.7	39.1	20.3	15.9	2.9	132
IMO	9.1	29.1	36.4	14.5	10.9	53
JIGAWA	32.9	36.7	21.5	8.9	0.0	83
KADUNA	35.4	37.1	19.7	7.9	0.0	127
KANO	28.5	57.7	7.9	5.2	0.7	122
KATSINA	9.1	35.1	19.5	24.7	11.7	70
KEBBI	10.0	60	10	10	10	15
KOGI	16.2	51.5	19.2	11.1	2.0	116
KWARA	23.1	32.7	7.7	28.8	7.7	95
LAGOS	12.6	32.3	34.6	17.7	2.8	147
NASARAWA	31.3	25	12.5	25	6.3	45
NIGER	47.2	30.3	6.7	12.4	3.4	94
OGUN	14.3	48.2	29.5	5.4	2.7	121
ONDO	21.9	42.1	18.4	8.8	8.8	89
OSUN	21.4	42.9	21.4	12.2	2.0	108
OYO	11.3	49.8	22.7	13.3	3.0	138
PLATEAU	30.8	31.9	16.5	15.4	5.5	125
RIVERS	10.3	25.7	41.9	17.6	4.4	72
SOKOTO	37.8	37.8	10.8	8.1	5.4	46
TARABA	36.7	38.8	6.1	16.3	2.0	98
YOBE	53.3	13.3	13.3	20	0.0	18
ZAMFARA	27.8	38.9	11.1	16.7	5.6	28
FCT	22.8	31.6	19.3	19.3	7.0	120
National	19.5	41.0	23.6	12.8	3.1	3342

Table 12.34a: Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Type of Talk on HIV Received during Antenatal Clinic Visits by State;, FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Babies getting the virus that causes AIDS from their mother	Things that you can do to prevent getting the virus that causes AIDS	Getting tested for the virus that causes AIDS	Number of women who went for ANC during their last Pregnancy
State				
ABIA	71.2	71.6	76.7	95
ADAMAWA	79.0	79.4	74.6	86
AKWA IBOM	79.1	79.1	77.9	85
ANAMBRA	71.6	73.5	74.7	141
BAUCHI	59.1	58.0	52.3	117
BAYELSA	51.7	55.0	51.7	127
BENUE	68.6	66.1	68.6	129
BORNO	60.0	53.3	64.5	28
CROSS RIVER	74.2	77.3	78.5	81
DELTA	49.1	48.4	48.4	143
EBONYI	40.4	38.5	54.9	90
EDO	57.0	56.0	58.0	102
EKITI	60.5	65.8	68.0	112
ENUGU	62.8	62.5	65.5	117
GOMBE	49.4	47.7	50.6	155
IMO	68.3	71.7	76.7	58
JIGAWA	25.4	23.7	24.6	115
KADUNA	61.4	56.4	57.0	156
KANO	49.7	49.7	47.5	141
KATSINA	40.2	38.5	38.5	89
KEBBI	57.1	57.1	57.1	30
KOGI	59.1	64.5	63.6	128
KWARA	63.9	65.6	66.1	101
LAGOS	66.3	67.0	69.3	160
NASARAWA	47.8	50.0	45.8	56
NIGER	28.6	26.2	27.8	133
OGUN	46.9	50.4	50.4	131
ONDO	73.0	72.2	72.2	97
OSUN	79.3	79.3	80.0	132
OYO	72.8	69.9	69.9	150
PLATEAU	63.6	62.7	66.1	141
RIVERS	80.3	81.6	84.2	77
SOKOTO	78.3	76.6	78.3	54
TARABA	63.5	64.5	59.4	120
YOBE	10.5	21.1	15.8	23
ZAMFARA	33.3	29.6	23.1	37
FCT	62.5	60.3	61.9	128
National	60.4	60.2	60.9	3865

Table 12.36b: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Offered HIV Testing during ANC Visits and their Outcomes According to State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Offered HIV test during ANC	HIV tested during ANC	Number of women who went for ANC during their last Pregnancy	Collected HIV test result	Number of women who were tested for HIV during ANC visits
State					
ABIA	70.3	68.5	95	84.0	65
ADAMAWA	60.3	44.4	86	96.4	38
AKWA IBOM	65.5	63.2	85	87.3	54
ANAMBRA	74.7	75.9	141	81.1	106
BAUCHI	36.6	28.2	117	70.3	33
BAYELSA	44.3	41.0	127	80.0	52
BENUE	64.5	63.6	129	88.3	81
BORNO	46.7	46.7	28	53.3	13
CROSS RIVER	74.2	72.7	81	89.6	59
DELTA	48.4	47.8	143	64.5	68
EBONYI	52.9	48.1	90	80.0	44
EDO	59.0	60.0	102	88.3	61
EKITI	65.3	61.3	112	55.3	69
ENUGU	61.6	62.5	117	88.7	73
GOMBE	52.9	48.8	155	88.1	76
IMO	85.0	81.7	58	88.0	48
JIGAWA	10.5	9.6	115	45.5	11
KADUNA	60.9	53.6	156	79.7	84
KANO	35.5	36.1	141	76.3	51
KATSINA	38.5	37.1	89	74.4	33
KEBBI	61.9	61.9	30	76.9	19
KOGI	65.5	62.7	128	89.9	80
KWARA	67.7	62.9	101	76.3	63
LAGOS	71.3	68.7	160	91.8	110
NASARAWA	50.0	41.7	56	80.0	23
NIGER	25.2	25.2	133	75.8	34
OGUN	52.3	47.7	131	83.6	62
ONDO	66.9	63.8	97	55.0	62
OSUN	67.5	64.2	132	87.0	85
OYO	64.0	61.4	150	82.6	91
PLATEAU	65.1	62.2	141	85.7	89
RIVERS	86.8	84.2	77	92.2	65
SOKOTO	53.2	46.8	54	50.0	26
TARABA	60.3	42.9	120	76.9	51
YOBE	5.3	5.3	23	100.0	1
ZAMFARA	34.6	29.6	37	85.7	11
FCT	76.2	73.0	128	82.6	93
National	57.8	54.9	3865	82.0	2084

Table 12.37b: Percentage Distribution of Facilities where Respondents did HIV Testing during Ante natal Visits According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics					Number of women who were tested for HIV during ANC visits signs Pregnancy
	Govt Hospital	Govt HC	Private H?C	Others	
State					
ABIA	56.0	24.0	20.0	0.0	65
ADAMAWA	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	38
AKWA IBOM	87.3	10.9	0.0	1.8	54
ANAMBRA	34.7	4.0	61.3	0.0	106
BAUCHI	67.6	24.3	2.7	5.4	33
BAYELSA	76.0	16.0	8.0	0.0	52
BENUE	66.7	6.4	21.8	5.1	81
BORNO	78.6	21.4	0.0	0.0	13
CROSS RIVER	31.3	58.3	6.3	4.2	59
DELTA	68.0	18.7	10.7	2.7	68
EBONYI	41.7	41.7	12.5	4.2	44
EDO	41.7	21.7	33.3	3.3	61
EKITI	78.7	17.0	2.1	2.1	69
ENUGU	48.6	22.9	25.7	2.9	73
GOMBE	90.5	4.8	2.4	2.4	76
IMO	58.0	8.0	32.0	2.0	48
JIGAWA	90.9		0.0	9.1	11
KADUNA	89.9	5.0	5.0	0.0	84
KANO	75.0	15.5	7.8	1.7	51
KATSINA	95.2	2.4	0.0	2.4	33
KEBBI	85.7	7.1	7.1	0.0	19
KOGI	75.4	1.4	21.7	1.4	80
KWARA	79.5	2.6	15.4	2.6	63
LAGOS	33.5	9.2	54.4	2.8	110
NASARAWA	77.8	22.2	0.0	0.0	23
NIGER	81.8	12.1	6.1	0.0	34
OGUN	46.8	21.0	30.6	1.6	62
ONDO	77.2	10.1	11.4	1.3	62
OSUN	63.6	19.5	15.6	1.3	85
OYO	61.6	12.3	21.7	4.3	91
PLATEAU	54.3	25.7	15.7	4.3	89
RIVERS	67.2	17.2	15.6	0.0	65
SOKOTO	95.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	26
TARABA	53.6	42.9	0.0	3.6	51
YOBE	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
ZAMFARA	85.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	11
FCT	76.1	4.3	19.6	0.0	93
National	61.6	14.2	22.1	2.1	2084

Table 12.38b: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who Visited ANC during Last Pregnancy by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

	Sought ANC service	Didn't seek ANC service	currently carrying my first pregnancy but I have not started ANC	never been pregnant/ the pregnancy was aborted before the time for ANC	No response	Number of women
State						
ABIA	30.2	47.2	0.8	16.7	5.2	343
ADAMAWA	9.7	84.8	0.4	5.1	0.0	380
AKWA IBOM	25.1	57.6	0.2	17.1	0.0	396
ANAMBRA	41.4	47.6	0.2	9.9	0.8	411
BAUCHI	28.4	60.9	1.0	6.5	3.2	360
BAYELSA	11.0	72.1	0.5	16.4	0.0	460
BENUE	26.1	54	0.4	10.7	8.9	308
BORNO	6.3	85.4	0.0	8.2	0.0	291
CROSS RIVER	24.3	63.3	0.0	12.4	0.0	321
DELTA	33.7	42.8	0.0	22.9	0.6	425
EBONYI	5.8	89.0	0.0	4.7	0.5	335
EDO	35.2	53.4	0.7	7.8	2.9	315
EKITI	39.7	36.8	0.0	20.2	3.2	412
ENUGU	33.2	52.6	0.3	13.2	0.6	322
GOMBE	37.9	55.9	0.0	6.2	0.0	384
IMO	17.7	66.8	0.0	10.8	4.7	440
JIGAWA	25.8	73.2	0.5	0.5	0.0	423
KADUNA	46.2	37.5	0.2	15.6	0.6	374
KANO	36.3	62.2	0.0		1.5	347
KATSINA	9.2	89.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	353
KEBBI	5.9	85.5	0.5	0.5	7.7	320
KOGI	45.5	31.6	0.6	22.3	0.0	401
KWARA	14.5	82.5	0.5	2.5	0.0	328
LAGOS	18.6	59.1	0.0	22.3	0.0	413
NASARAWA	4.0	78.4	1.1	16.5	0.0	414
NIGER	16.8	76.6	0.3	1.6	4.7	344
OGUN	36.9	46.3	0.3	16.5	0.0	387
ONDO	33.5	55.1	0.3	11.1	0.0	271
OSUN	1.1	95.3	0.0	3.3	0.3	394
OYO	37.4	57.2	0.0	3.3	2.0	355
PLATEAU	33.0	64.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	429
RIVERS	26.4	54.2	0.7	11.7	7.0	287
SOKOTO	12.3	87.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	365
TARABA	30.9	44.9	1.1	17.4	5.6	352
YOBE	6.5	82.1	0.0	6.0	5.4	205
ZAMFARA	3.6	95.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	390
FCT	28.5	61.3	0.7	9.5	0.0	279
National	25.3	62.6	0.2	10.2	1.6	13334

Table 12.39b: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who were Offered HIV Counselling and Tested for HIV during ANC Service by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Offered HIV counseling during last or current pregnancy while receiving ANC	Tested for HIV during last or current pregnancy while receiving ANC	Number of women who had ANC
State			
ABIA	65.2	33.7	133
ADAMAWA	38.5	25.0	41
AKWA IBOM	61.4	51.5	101
ANAMBRA	74.4	52.6	176
BAUCHI	24.6	20.2	117
BAYELSA	54.2	45.8	55
BENUE	35.2	31.0	119
BORNO	35.0	26.3	20
CROSS RIVER	75.8	75.4	76
DELTA	49.4	38.0	151
EBONYI	58.3	41.7	24
EDO	55.6	48.1	115
EKITI	71.4	55.1	178
ENUGU	65.0	48.5	114
GOMBE	69.1	62.5	147
IMO	56.7	56.0	116
JIGAWA	48.6	32.4	112
KADUNA	79.4	58.0	179
KANO	46.7	46.3	148
KATSINA	34.9	27.9	36
KEBBI	41.4	40.0	46
KOGI	61.1	55.7	183
KWARA	72.4	66.7	52
LAGOS	70.1	58.4	87
NASARAWA	57.1	42.9	17
NIGER	18.2	13.8	84
OGUN	56.7	43.9	150
ONDO	69.5	63.6	93
OSUN	75.0	33.3	14
OYO	68.4	54.3	138
PLATEAU	63.4	45.0	144
RIVERS	67.4	62.4	102
SOKOTO	78.9	7.7	51
TARABA	51.6	28.6	144
YOBE	10.5	5.9	26
ZAMFARA	30.0	30.0	15
FCT	81.6	75.7	78
National	59.7	48.0	3582

Table 12.40b: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who tested for HIV and Received HIV Test Result During Last / Current Pregnancy by State characteristics, FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

	informed about HIV test result during last/current pregnancy while receiving ANC	Number of women tested for HIV during last/current pregnancy while receiving ANC
State		
ABIA	58.5	69
ADAMAWA	83.3	8
AKWA IBOM	78.2	54
ANAMBRA	88.2	90
BAUCHI	31.6	37
BAYELSA	90.9	23
BENUE	44.7	68
BORNO	80.0	5
CROSS RIVER	93.6	58
DELTA	93.4	57
EBONYI	60.0	9
EDO	85.2	56
EKITI	52.6	116
ENUGU	92.0	52
GOMBE	80.4	94
IMO	69.1	80
JIGAWA	54.3	35
KADUNA	80.3	103
KANO	77.9	85
KATSINA	100.0	9
KEBBI	60.0	42
KOGI	93.3	107
KWARA	81.0	34
LAGOS	97.7	45
NASARAWA	33.3	7
NIGER	26.1	38
OGUN	85.5	65
ONDO	77.6	58
OSUN	100.0	2
OYO	82.8	79
PLATEAU	96.0	63
RIVERS	73.2	78
SOKOTO	100.0	4
TARABA	48.3	65
YOBE	10.0	12
ZAMFARA	50.0	4
FCT	96.4	58
National	77.8	1869

Table 12.45b: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who Gave Birth in the Last 5 years and who Received Skilled Care during Delivery by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

	Delivered by skilled health worker	Number of women who gave birth in the last 5 years
State		
ABIA	94.9	101
ADAMAWA	30.0	137
AKWAIBOM	39.1	148
ANAMBRA	94.2	150
BAUCHI	20.9	178
BAYELSA	30.5	249
BENUE	61.5	203
BORNO	18.1	118
CROSS RIVER	54.2	103
DELTA	70.1	186
EBONYI	39.1	123
EDO	72.4	126
EKITI	71.1	133
ENUGU	79.4	136
GOMBE	26.5	213
IMO	78.2	74
JIGAWA	9.8	279
KADUNA	36.9	190
KANO	22.9	205
KATSINA	17.1	241
KEBBI	12.0	145
KOGI	78.8	154
KWARA	58.7	173
LAGOS	81.6	179
NASARAWA	31.0	137
NIGER	28.2	228
OGUN	76.9	148
ONDO	65.3	134
OSUN	85.5	144
OYO	68.4	192
PLATEAU	43.7	192
RIVERS	77.2	105
SOKOTO	12.8	204
TARABA	24.7	185
YOBE	5.2	141
ZAMFARA	6.3	246
FCT	84.8	135
National	47.5	6135

Table 12.44a: Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Place of Delivery of Last Pregnancy According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Home		Public facilities			Private facilities		Others	Number of women who went for ANC during their last Pregnancy	
	respondent home	Other home	Govt hospital	Govt health centre	Govt health post	Other public	PVT. Hospital/ Clinic	Other private Med.		Other
ABIA	2.7	2.7	38.7	28.0	0.0	0.0	24.0	1.3	2.6	95
ADAMAWA	49.2	1.6	27.0	14.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	86
AKWA IBOM	8.2	27.1	29.4	14.1	1.2	1.2	7.1	5.9	5.9	85
ANAMBRA	0.6	0.0	19.1	8.6	0.0	0.0	69.1	1.9	0.6	141
BAUCHI	60.3	0.8	16.0	9.9	0.8	0.0	1.5	4.6	6.1	117
BAYELSA	36.7	16.7	21.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	5.0	127
BENUE	18.9	0.8	42.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	29.5	0.8	0.0	128
BORNO	33.3	3.3	50.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28
CROSS RIVER	28.1	14.1	9.4	32.8	1.6	0.0	7.8	3.1	3.1	80
DELTA	5.7	8.3	34.4	17.2	0.0	1.9	27.4	1.3	3.8	143
EBONYI	48.1	1.9	17.3	15.4	3.8	0.0	9.6	1.9	1.9	90
EDO	14.0	7.0	20.0	27.0	0.0	1.0	30.0	0.0	1.0	102
EKITI	8.0	9.3	42.7	16.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	9.3	6.6	112
ENUGU	4.5	0.9	30.4	13.4	0.9	0.9	32.1	12.5	4.5	116
GOMBE	64.0	1.2	23.3	8.1	2.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	155
IMO	3.3	1.6	24.6	18.0	0.0	0.0	37.7	6.6	8.2	58
JIGAWA	80.7	0.0	18.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	115
KADUNA	62.3	0.0	27.7	4.5	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.5	0.5	156
KANO	69.4	0.0	24.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	141
KATSINA	58.5	0.0	33.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	89
KEBBI	57.9	0.0	21.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	10.6	27
KOGI	9.0	2.7	50.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	30.6	0.9	0.0	128
KWARA	6.6	3.3	55.7	4.9	1.6	0.0	23.0	1.6	3.2	101
LAGOS	6.3	3.7	18.0	3.0	0.0	2.0	56.3	3.7	7.0	160
NASARAWA	47.8	0.0	34.8	13.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56
NIGER	45.7	2.3	34.9	10.1	2.3	0.0	3.9	0.8	0.0	133
OGUN	5.4	5.4	25.4	18.5	0.0	0.8	36.2	2.3	6.2	131
ONDO	6.5	4.0	42.7	21.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	6.5	8.1	96
OSUN	6.7	0.8	50.0	14.2	0.0	0.8	22.5	3.3	1.7	132
OYO	11.8	2.2	32.8	16.6	0.9	1.3	27.9	3.9	2.6	150
PLATEAU	42.6	0.0	26.1	7.8	0.9	0.0	17.4	1.7	3.4	143
RIVERS	1.3	7.9	41.4	21.7	3.9	0.0	13.2	9.2	1.3	77
SOKOTO	58.7	0.0	41.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55
TARABA	63.5	0.0	20.6	12.7	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	120
YOBE	89.5	0.0	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23
ZAMFARA	70.4	0.0	22.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	37
FCT	12.7	1.6	50.8	7.9	0.0	0.0	23.8	1.6	1.6	128
National	28.5	3.3	29.4	10.8	0.6	0.5	21.4	2.7	2.7	3861

Table 12.45a: Percentage Distribution of Respondents who Vaccinated Last Child and Sighting of Vaccination Cards during Interview by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

Characteristics	Last Child was vaccinated	Total	Yes		No Vaccination card	Number of women who had their last child vaccinated
			Vaccination card, seen	Vaccination card, not seen		
State						
ABIA	91.2	73	11.8	68.6	19.6	67
ADAMAWA	58.8	117	30.0	42.0	28.0	69
AKWA IBOM	82.8	120	45.5	45.5	8.9	99
ANAMBRA	88.1	116	33.3	41.0	25.6	102
BAUCHI	36.1	128	11.5	82.7	5.8	46
BAYELSA	62.0	195	26.8	60.7	12.5	119
BENUE	50.0	156	24.7	35.6	39.7	78
BORNO	17.8	94	5.3	47.4	47.4	17
CROSS	78.6	88	50.9	34.5	14.5	68
DELTA	70.8	131	32.4	59.8	7.8	92
EBONYI	68.6	90	33.3	58.3	8.3	62
EDO	87.6	107	46.7	40.2	13.0	94
EKITI	85.9	106	24.6	72.1	3.3	91
ENUGU	75.3	97	22.9	50.0	27.1	73
GOMBE	54.0	158	27.7	44.7	27.7	85
IMO	79.1	63	24.5	66.0	9.4	50
JIGAWA	43.1	219	9.7	12.9	77.4	94
KADUNA	61.7	146	30.7	59.1	10.2	90
KANO	48.6	171	25.3	33.7	41.1	83
KATSINA	22.9	167	13.7	49.0	37.3	38
KEBBI	15.2	115	8.3	41.7	50.0	17
KOGI	78.7	126	34.1	54.1	11.8	99
KWARA	57.5	133	23.9	67.4	8.7	75
LAGOS	86.2	131	21.4	62.4	16.1	112
NASARAWA	36.4	106	25.0	50.0	25.0	38
NIGER	47.2	184	27.4	34.5	38.1	87
OGUN	81.8	122	17.2	67.7	15.2	100
ONDO	72.5	107	46.5	42.6	10.9	77
OSUN	79.3	122	16.9	71.9	11.2	97
OYO	66.1	145	12.2	66.2	21.6	97
PLATEAU	73.1	152	41.4	33.3	25.3	111
RIVERS	60.4	81	39.4	41.5	19.1	48
SOKOTO	16.5	158	18.2	63.6	18.2	26
TARABA	57.8	158	19.1	59.6	21.3	91
YOBE	13.1	120	46.2	15.4	38.5	16
ZAMFARA	25.9	156	3.4	13.8	82.8	40
FCT	73.1	105	31.6	57.9	10.5	77
National	58.7	4763	26.9	51.0	22.1	2725

Table 13.11b: Knowledge and Experience of VVF

Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Knowledge and Experience of VVF According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	% ever heard of VVF	Total no of all women	% ever experienced VVF	Total no ever heard of VVF
ABIA	10.2	443	0.0	46
ADAMAWA	38.5	454	0.0	174
AKWA IBOM	36.8	457	1.2	165
ANAMBRA	17.3	487	0.0	87
BAUCHI	62.0	382	0.4	238
BAYELSA	14.8	482	0.0	72
BENUE	13.6	458	3.4	66
BORNO	3.9	353	6.7	13
CROSS RIVER	13.8	421	0.0	58
DELTA	6.4	481	0.0	32
EBONYI	33.3	447	1.2	146
EDO	20.6	382	5.2	78
EKITI	3.9	422	8.3	16
ENUGU	24.0	424	2.0	99
GOMBE	60.4	437	0.7	264
IMO	19.5	457	5.4	88
JIGAWA	29.1	484	0.7	140
KADUNA	77.9	411	0.7	320
KANO	79.1	377	1.3	292
KATSINA	50.3	418	1.4	209
KEBBI	34.6	454	0.0	156
KOGI	21.0	404	1.4	83
KWARA	6.5	403	0.0	27
LAGOS	12.7	441	8.7	50
NASARAWA	19.2	454	5.3	86
NIGER	38.2	426	1.3	160
OGUN	2.7	452	0.0	12
ONDO	15.7	304	4.8	47
OSUN	22.4	460	1.1	102
OYO	13.7	432	5.6	57
PLATEAU	35.6	486	0.0	172
RIVERS	10.1	309	0.0	32
SOKOTO	58.9	432	0.5	255
TARABA	47.2	473	1.7	222
YOBE	37.1	250	0.0	94
ZAMFARA	42.1	460	4.3	192
FCT	26	322	0.0	84
Total	29.4	15639	1.6	4434

Table 13.20b: Knowledge of someone suffering from vesico-vaginal fistula occurred

Percentage Distribution of Respondents know Someone Suffering from VVF According to State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Percentage know any other woman suffering	Aware of VVF
Abia	23.5	46
Adamawa	5.6	174
Akwa ibom	6.0	165
Anambra	6.2	87
Bauchi	29.2	238
Bayelsa	17.6	72
Benue	27.6	66
Borno	xx	13
Cross river	6.4	58
Delta	11.8	32
Ebonyi	7.2	146
Edo	11.8	78
Ekiti	9.1	16
Enugu	10.4	99
Gombe	25.5	264
Imo	9.8	88
Jigawa	10.9	140
Kaduna	27.2	320
Kano	23.0	292
Katsina	51.8	209
Kebbi	20.6	156
Kogi	14.1	83
Kwara	12.5	27
Lagos	22.7	50
Nasarawa	11.1	86
Niger	12.3	160
Ogun	xx	12
Ondo	19.7	47
Osun	4.3	102
Oyo	19.5	57
Plateau	33.3	172
Rivers	6.6	32
Sokoto	14.0	255
Taraba	15.5	222
Yobe	18.2	94
Zamfara	23.4	192
FCT	n/a	84
National	20.6	4434

Table 13.43.b: Cancer of the reproductive tract

Percentage Distribution of Respondents Awareness of some Selected Cancers of the Reproductive Tract According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

	Cancer of the breast	Cancer of the womb	Cancer affecting the reproductive organs	Total
ABIA	74.4	20.7	27.7	796
ADAMAWA	42.9	12.6	12.1	918
AKWA IBOM	71.2	13.2	10.7	941
ANAMBRA	83.8	40.1	38.9	887
BAUCHI	29.5	9.3	8.2	759
BAYELSA	67.1	29.8	20.4	824
BENUE	46.6	26.0	23.5	937
BORNO	15.3	4.3	4.7	779
CROSS RIVER	50.6	21.1	19.4	867
DELTA	62.2	21.6	16.6	887
EBONYI	44.0	7.5	5.9	797
EDO	68.4	25.7	19.2	755
EKITI	58.6	28.9	22.9	864
ENUGU	80.5	18.2	19.0	771
GOMBE	51.8	21.9	11.5	870
IMO	66.8	32.0	26.9	901
JIGAWA	19.2	11.3	11.5	898
KADUNA	66.8	25.2	25.5	919
KANO	61.6	27.8	19.8	835
KATSINA	20.2	4.7	5.3	661
KEBBI	34.2	14.4	16.4	923
KOGI	54.5	22.1	17.2	823
KWARA	31.0	13.6	11.6	833
LAGOS	72.7	29.9	23.8	852
NASARAWA	32.1	7.9	6.9	921
NIGER	58.5	15.5	15.3	857
OGUN	40.0	13.9	12.3	893
ONDO	43.6	13.5	10.8	514
OSUN	70.3	39.7	34.5	914
OYO	35.8	14.0	13.1	866
PLATEAU	51.2	18.6	17.2	882
RIVERS	55.3	33.1	28.5	618
SOKOTO	50.8	26.5	24.1	876
TARABA	48.9	20.1	18.3	921
YOBE	41.2	13.1	12.1	564
ZAMFARA	29.4	16.2	14.7	928
FCT	68.0	26.2	22.6	670
Total	53.2	21.3	18.5	30721

Table 13.44.a: Detection of cancer

Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Knowledge on Procedures for Detecting Cancers of the Reproductive Tract According to state; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Self breast examination	Pap Smear	Examination of the male origin	Blood test	Mammogram	Others	Number aware of any Cancer
ABIA	59.2	5.1	17.3	18.1	3.6	5.3	616
ADAMAWA	64.6	11.0	21.7	25.2	5.9	5.1	400
AKWA IBOM	65.1	3.4	4.5	9.1	3.8	5.4	672
ANAMBRA	51.4	2.4	11.4	31.7	4.1	2.0	749
BAUCHI	58.4	6.8	9.4	21.5	2.3	4.5	238
BAYELSA	38.6	8.2	9.8	12.0	9.4	3.0	560
BENUE	54.9	7.3	15.7	28.8	13.1	10.7	453
BORNO	35.6	13.4	17.0	31.3	14.8	2.2	124
CROSS	66.7	19.4	24.3	29.5	19.9	6.0	453
DELTA	50.9	2.1	5.8	10.8	7.1	6.9	560
EBONYI	58.5	6.5	4.0	18.9	6.5	2.5	351
EDO	66.9	18.3	18.9	31.6	13.7	5.8	531
EKITI	30.8	1.5	6.4	24.6	3.5	4.4	512
ENUGU	45.0	3.8	7.7	20.4	4.8	6.9	650
GOMBE	32.5	3.2	5.6	21.1	8.8	5.6	457
IMO	58.7	12.1	16.4	31.3	21.8	5.2	619
JIGAWA	59.4	7.2	31.3	9.4	2.2	5.6	182
KADUNA	67.5	6.3	22.5	43.9	11.8	6.0	618
KANO	40.0	3.6	1.9	15.0	10.1	3.8	534
KATSINA	40.6	8.0	8.0	30.1	8.6	8.6	140
KEBBI	38.7	4.5	6.3	29.9	2.2	16.4	324
KOGI	53.9	2.3	10.4	30.6	9.6	6.6	459
KWARA	42.9	2.5	6.3	15.0	3.8	5.6	263
LAGOS	61.8	8.6	14.7	18.4	7.7	3.1	625
NASARAWA	46.1	8.6	8.6	14.2	6.3	9.4	301
NIGER	47.0	4.5	11.7	21.7	7.4	4.5	530
OGUN	63.7	11.6	12.4	21.9	15.2	6.1	365
ONDO	57.6	2.7	11.5	11.5	2.7	6.8	227
OSUN	54.9	19.6	27.8	53.6	22.2	2.8	657
OYO	74.4	26.0	25.4	20.8	20.3	7.4	308
PLATEAU	50.0	7.6	11.2	47.6	9.3	2.2	456
RIVERS	70.0	32.3	26.8	25.8	19.1	4.5	350
SOKOTO	26.6	12.1	6.6	17.4	9.8	2.4	450
TARABA	68.1	8.0	20.7	21.1	12.0	6.8	480
YOBE	53.3	7.2	14.9	27.2	10.3	8.7	237
ZAMFARA	54.8	25.9	26.5	31.0	25.4	5.1	274
FCT	52.4	6.6	10.5	9.2	7.4	3.9	463
Total	54.9	9.1	13.8	24.2	10.2	5.1	16188

Table14.1b: Health Communication with Male Wards

Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Types of Reproductive Health Communication with Sons and Male Wards According to State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Alcohol /Drugs	HIV & AIDS/ST Is	Sexual relationships	Abortion	Child spacing/ Family planning	Number of respondents who had male wards over 15
ABIA	55.5	41.3	45.2	16.8	7.1	202
ADAMAWA	52.5	47.0	34.0	5.0	1.0	276
AKWAIBOM	47.5	36.3	35.6	15.8	6.0	279
ANAMBRA	32.4	31.3	26.2	7.1	2.8	219
BAUCHI	30.7	11.9	17.6	4.0	3.5	202
BAYELSA	39.2	26.9	38.3	29.2	10.1	252
BENUE	31.6	36.2	31.0	14.3	4.9	305
BORNO	14.5	5.8	9.2	4.6	4.1	159
CROSSRIVER	43.0	57.5	50.9	21.9	7.5	283
DELTA	25.5	17.2	22.3	10.8	4.0	226
EBONYI	30.2	35.9	28.2	15.9	5.9	298
EDO	50.7	38.9	44.2	28.9	12.9	231
EKITI	64.8	39.3	46.9	22.4	6.7	292
ENUGU	49.4	46.5	47.5	21.7	9.7	267
GOMBE	37.0	27.9	21.2	7.9	7.3	299
IMO	48.5	45.9	45.3	19.8	11.7	163
JIGAWA	5.0	3.8	3.8	1.7	.4	243
KADUNA	44.8	45.8	42.5	19.4	8.8	300
KANO	23.0	12.1	14.2	3.9	3.9	282
KATSINA	39.7	20.4	18.8	7.5	1.3	239
KEBBI	13.9	12.7	7.9	4.2	1.2	238
KOGI	31.9	20.4	32.3	19.4	5.7	263
KWARA	48.2	28.9	42.8	20.4	9.6	272
LAGOS	48.4	41.7	42.2	26.0	10.8	223
NASARAWA	29.5	23.6	22.9	18.1	6.7	249
NIGER	35.6	25.7	31.1	4.7	1.5	334
OGUN	29.7	22.8	26.1	12.3	4.0	279
ONDO	63.9	61.4	59.8	43.3	20.2	160
OSUN	51.9	47.3	56.2	33.7	29.9	203
OYO	51.5	39.0	36.5	22.8	18.4	320
PLATEAU	58.9	43.3	47.5	20.8	6.5	257
RIVERS	43.2	35.5	32.4	22.0	9.2	132
SOKOTO	29.6	24.5	25.8	17.5	2.8	251
TARABA	36.5	42.1	37.1	11.9	4.4	303
YOBE	26.4	14.2	14.9	2.1	1.4	171
ZAMFARA	9.3	2.8	4.4	.6	1.7	253
FCT	61.8	60.3	52.9	23.5	10.4	137
Total	38.7	31.4	31.9	15.6	7.3	9062

Table 14.2b: Health Communication with Female Wards**Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Types of Reproductive Health Communication with Daughter and Female Wards According to State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012**

State	Alcohol/Drugs	HIV & AIDS/STIs	Sexual relationships	Abortion	Child spacing/ Family planning	Respondents who had female wards over 15
Abia	49.6	48.2	59	45.7	12.9	181
Adamawa	29.2	54.4	54.7	30.4	1.7	236
Akwaibom	38.4	39.9	43.3	33.1	7.3	258
Anambra	28.1	32.3	35.9	18.2	5.4	192
Bauchi	20.3	15.7	38.6	15.2	4.5	176
Bayelsa	31.7	27	47	44	13	211
Benue	19.7	35.4	36.9	30	9.3	285
Borno	8.9	6.7	11.9	9	3	124
Cross river	29.8	61.4	58.2	45.7	9.7	256
Delta	19.3	22	35.3	33.5	3.7	196
Ebonyi	30.6	39.3	30.5	22.4	6.9	303
Edo	46	39.6	53	46.5	14.4	207
Ekiti	54.9	38.9	51.1	46	10.3	261
Enugu	46.8	49	57.6	39	13.6	259
Gombe	25.5	25.3	22.3	10.8	6.4	286
Imo	32.4	49	48.6	35.9	14.5	138
Jigawa	2.2	4.4	9.4	2.8	0.6	182
Kaduna	39.9	45.3	49	33.7	14.5	275
Kano	10.6	8.5	8.9	4.1	1.7	225
Katsina	20.4	13	14.9	12.3	2.6	202
Kebbi	11.5	11.7	11.5	7.6	1	150
Kogi	27.1	22.1	42.2	39.2	7.4	253
Kwara	46.4	33.1	47.5	42.1	15.1	228
Lagos	41.8	43.1	54.3	50	13.9	230
Nasarawa	30.1	27.7	29.8	28	10.6	220
Niger	25.8	27.8	42.4	26.9	2.7	305
Ogun	25.8	25.4	34.3	33.5	8	251
Ondo	57.1	58.8	58.8	59.3	25.4	140
Osun	44.2	48.3	60.5	41.9	31.4	189
Oyo	42.3	41.3	48.4	46.7	22	281
Plateau	43.1	47.6	54	41.5	9.1	240
Rivers	39	38.1	35.5	29.7	11.7	118
Sokoto	24.7	23.1	27.8	21.4	4.8	220
Taraba	25.3	44.2	47.9	28.8	5.4	279
Yobe	12	13.2	18.7	6.6	2.2	111
Zamfara	5	2.8	2.8	0.7	0.7	197
FCT	50	64.1	64.1	53.8	15.6	130
Total	41.5	34.9	35.8	18.3	8.2	7995

Table 14.3b: Health Communication with Family Members
Percentage Distribution of Respondents who were Comfortable Discussing Sexual Matters with Family Members According to State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Father	Mother	sister	Brother	Total
Abia	48.2	50.4	64.0	61.4	789
Adamawa	8.7	19.8	39.8	31.0	932
Akwa ibom	28.1	35.4	57.4	52.1	940
Anambra	36.5	41.6	45.2	43.9	886
Bauchi	13.1	17.7	36.9	19.8	760
Bayelsa	18.0	25.7	54.0	44.6	825
Benue	22.7	27.0	33.0	33.0	939
Borno	16.3	19.3	26.9	24.6	780
Cross river	37.5	46.9	72.0	61.8	865
Delta	7.3	11.9	21.1	17.0	887
Ebonyi	35.8	39.3	54.9	54.3	799
Edo	19.7	26.1	42.1	40.1	754
Ekiti	46.0	47.4	52.6	54.3	869
Enugu	22.0	24.0	40.2	34.8	784
Gombe	7.6	8.9	22.9	22.9	870
Imo	11.6	17.9	35.9	31.7	905
Jigawa	3.9	5.0	6.7	7.2	901
Kaduna	25.1	40.7	48.7	37.9	922
Kano	1.8	4.1	12.1	5.4	836
Katsina	11.9	8.6	4.5	7.0	655
Kebbi	16.5	26.7	24.8	24.0	922
Kogi	22.9	31.2	36.4	35.5	823
Kwara	33.1	35.7	37.4	37.4	832
Lagos	10.4	17.9	36.2	29.5	853
Nasarawa	28.0	28.7	40.4	43.0	920
Niger	16.0	20.0	31.2	29.5	860
Ogun	27.0	38.3	47.8	39.8	896
Ondo	17.1	25.4	30.9	30.4	512
Osun	32.7	36.0	54.7	54.7	919
Oyo	18.9	22.9	32.5	28.0	876
Plateau	18.0	22.3	38.8	34.6	886
Rivers	21.2	33.8	50.9	44.0	620
Sokoto	7.0	9.6	14.0	23.7	881
Taraba	5.5	24.0	41.8	28.8	932
Yobe	5.5	4.4	10.9	11.0	565
Zamfara	22.5	22.7	27.7	26.1	919
Fct	9.5	17.2	32.1	33.8	671
Total	21.9	27.8	15.8	30.3	30785

**Table 14.4bi: Personal Communication with family members about Family Planning
Percentage Distribution of Respondents who Discussed Family Planning with Health Workers and Religious
Leaders in the last 12 Months According to State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012**

States	Parents	Spouse/Sex partners	Sons	Daughters	Others relatives	Friends	All Respondents
ABIA	13.6	58.5	10.8	11.9	13.6	41.5	789
ADAMAWA	3.9	44.8	3.0	3.9	12.8	60.6	930
AKWA IBOM	9.7	57.2	10.0	8.2	13.2	42.2	941
ANAMBRA	17.0	68.6	10.7	10.1	18.9	49.7	886
BAUCHI	17.1	33.2	6.3	4.9	28.8	62.9	759
BAYELSA	13.4	64.2	11.6	13.1	34.3	57.5	825
BENUE	14.9	69.4	10.2	9.4	12.8	30.2	939
BORNO	22.7	39.4	6.8	8.3	25.0	37.1	780
CROSS	18.3	65.4	12.0	14.8	32.6	64.4	867
DELTA	10.8	69.7	5.6	5.6	17.9	44.1	887
EBONYI	12.8	51.8	16.5	17.7	25.6	59.1	798
EDO	12.0	71.7	12.4	14.2	28.3	40.3	755
EKITI	14.7	69.6	13.1	11.5	16.8	30.9	869
ENUGU	11.3	55.8	14.2	15.0	32.9	55.8	786
GOMBE	5.1	42.0	8.4	8.0	29.6	63.5	870
IMO	13.5	63.1	8.1	7.7	18.0	38.7	904
JIGAWA	8.2	23.0	3.3	4.9	18.0	42.6	903
KADUNA	15.5	59.9	9.2	10.8	29.8	58.7	922
KANO	11.0	36.3	4.4	8.8	23.1	35.7	837
KATSINA	14.3	57.1	4.8	14.3	19.0	47.6	659
KEBBI	7.7	60.3	2.6	3.8	7.7	50.0	923
KOGI	11.5	74.1	5.7	6.3	17.8	42.5	823
KWARA	11.2	71.2	18.8	21.8	28.2	44.7	835
LAGOS	12.9	69.9	6.4	8.4	26.1	51.4	852
NASARAWA	40.0	71.9	29.4	32.5	41.9	65.0	922
NIGER	8.3	35.4	4.2	4.6	10.8	52.9	860
OGUN	10.4	73.6	6.6	10.4	11.0	37.9	895
ONDO	9.6	81.5	12.1	13.4	21.7	43.3	511
OSUN	36.3	62.5	17.3	18.5	43.3	62.3	919
OYO	23.8	68.2	21.0	19.6	29.0	55.6	875
PLATEAU	9.7	73.1	4.0	6.2	14.1	44.5	886
RIVERS	30.9	61.8	12.4	15.5	47.6	62.2	619
SOKOTO	6.0	31.3	3.3	2.7	13.2	73.6	882
TARABA	9.6	39.7	7.0	6.1	27.7	61.5	936
YOBE	23.3	46.7	10.0	5.0	33.3	68.3	565
ZAMFARA	18.8	42.0	5.8	7.2	20.3	56.5	933
FCT	11.7	82.1	8.7	7.1	10.0	43.3	671
Total	15.3	59.4	9.7	10.8	25.1	51.1	30813

Table14.4bii: Personal Communication with non-family members about Family Planning**Percentage Distribution of Respondents who Ever Discussed with Non Family Members about Family Planning/Child Spacing in the past 12 Months According to State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2013**

States	Health care workers	Religious leaders	School teachers	All Respondents
ABIA	29.5	4.5	3.4	789
ADAMAWA	48.8	7.4	8.9	930
AKWA IBOM	39.0	7.3	7.6	941
ANAMBRA	20.1	14.5	22.0	886
BAUCHI	43.4	19.5	14.1	759
BAYELSA	29.5	10.8	9.3	825
BENUE	33.6	5.5	10.2	939
BORNO	52.3	21.2	16.7	780
CROSS RIVER	49.1	11.5	10.7	867
DELTA	26.7	7.2	9.2	887
EBONYI	27.4	9.1	8.5	798
EDO	32.6	14.2	15.9	755
EKITI	28.8	12.6	12.6	869
ENUGU	50.8	26.7	25.0	786
GOMBE	43.1	9.5	8.4	870
IMO	42.8	7.7	7.7	904
JIGAWA	29.5	16.4	23.0	903
KADUNA	53.8	17.9	15.0	922
KANO	53.8	9.3	10.4	837
KATSINA	38.1	4.8	14.3	659
KEBBI	14.1	10.3	12.8	923
KOGI	36.8	6.9	7.5	823
KWARA	34.1	8.8	6.5	835
LAGOS	34.5	13.3	8.4	852
NASARAWA	52.5	38.1	36.3	922
NIGER	47.5	4.6	7.9	860
OGUN	23.1	3.8	1.6	895
ONDO	27.4	11.5	9.6	511
OSUN	50.8	39.5	36.5	919
OYO	42.5	16.4	11.7	875
PLATEAU	46.7	6.2	13.2	886
RIVERS	67.8	26.6	23.2	619
SOKOTO	56.0	4.9	6.0	882
TARABA	57.1	7.3	8.5	936
YOBE	58.3	23.3	23.3	565
ZAMFARA	39.1	10.1	11.6	933
FCT	31.2	9.2	8.7	671
Total	41.7	18.1	11.4	30813

Table 14.5b: Ever discussed HIV & AIDS with Family and non Family members
Percentage Distribution of Respondents who Ever Discussed HIV & AIDS with Family and Non Family
Members in the past 12 Months According to State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012.

STATE	Spouse/ Sex			Daughters	Other relatives	Health care		Religious leaders	School teachers	TOTAL
	Parents	partners	Sons			workers	Friends			
Abia	15.3	37.6	19.2	20.0	21.3	28.2	65.5	7.1	12.1	789
Adamawa	16.8	40.8	17.3	16.3	30.2	42.7	76.6	19.1	14.9	932
Akwa ibom	22.1	49.5	19.1	20.2	37.9	45.6	71.6	8.1	14.7	940
Anambra	35.2	52.2	19.0	18.7	47.8	34.6	74.7	18.1	17.6	886
Bauchi	13.9	26.3	11.8	10.2	33.1	39.0	78.3	15.5	16.7	760
Bayelsa	13.7	46.9	21.4	19.9	38.8	34.2	75.5	9.3	14.3	825
Benue	17.2	51.3	20.3	18.4	19.0	29.2	59.6	7.5	13.9	939
Borno	26.4	49.3	4.1	5.4	28.4	56.8	49.3	21.6	12.2	780
Cross river	19.5	61.4	24.5	23.9	49.1	45.9	83.6	10.6	14.7	865
Delta	13.1	43.0	14.3	14.0	26.9	17.3	66.6	7.5	12.8	887
Ebonyi	14.9	40.0	28.3	28.5	36.3	27.8	80.2	6.6	6.6	799
Edo	26.6	53.2	27.6	27.0	43.3	44.4	72.0	28.0	20.5	754
Ekiti	18.0	38.8	23.2	20.4	21.1	31.1	58.1	8.7	22.1	869
Enugu	23.6	41.4	20.7	20.5	45.7	51.6	64.6	18.2	23.6	784
Gombe	10.8	26.9	14.5	13.7	34.1	43.2	80.7	14.9	11.8	870
Imo	24.4	51.4	14.7	14.5	29.3	45.9	61.3	17.7	16.0	905
Jigawa	13.7	21.3	2.1	4.1	41.9	34.0	60.5	8.2	7.6	901
Kaduna	17.7	47.4	17.4	18.1	36.3	47.3	82.1	23.1	21.1	922
Kano	7.7	21.2	7.7	6.2	23.5	29.6	67.7	7.3	9.2	836
Katsina	5.2	21.9	10.4	8.3	31.3	38.5	79.2	19.8	17.7	655
Kebbi	18.5	47.8	13.4	9.9	37.5	17.7	84.1	15.1	7.8	922
Kogi	14.9	53.4	14.3	14.0	35.8	28.7	78.2	9.0	10.1	823
Kwara	21.1	60.6	39.4	38.9	38.3	35.0	62.2	9.4	9.4	832
Lagos	20.5	49.9	22.1	24.4	39.2	41.0	76.1	21.3	17.4	853
Nasarawa	31.9	47.7	32.3	34.7	42.8	49.5	78.6	28.4	28.8	920
Niger	9.8	29.3	13.9	11.5	17.8	37.9	63.3	7.7	7.4	860
Ogun	11.4	46.7	25.9	24.7	28.6	30.6	68.6	5.5	7.1	896
Ondo	19.5	53.2	35.1	38.0	33.2	23.4	61.0	18.0	17.1	512
Osun	37.4	52.5	21.3	21.5	41.1	50.5	70.3	38.7	33.8	919
Oyo	29.3	53.9	33.6	32.6	44.4	38.5	68.4	16.8	14.1	876
Plateau	25.0	52.1	18.9	17.2	25.9	43.4	74.1	13.7	16.3	886
Rivers	26.0	58.7	15.6	16.2	45.8	61.7	71.8	22.1	22.1	620
Sokoto	5.6	56.0	15.7	13.7	24.0	44.5	84.0	5.6	3.1	881
Taraba	18.6	52.6	24.6	23.3	35.6	43.0	73.2	10.2	10.2	932
Yobe	16.9	37.3	14.5	10.2	37.3	34.9	81.3	19.3	10.8	565
Zamfara	8.4	21.3	3.9	3.2	16.1	42.6	78.7	8.4	5.2	919
FCT	19.1	60.2	18.8	18.8	22.5	36.1	72.5	11.8	10.7	671
National	19.3	46.0	18.8	18.6	34.7	40.1	72.2	15.4	15.3	30785

Table 14.7b: Family Planning Support**Percentage Distribution of Respondents who Support Family Planning According to State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012**

STATE	Support couples using FP	TOTAL
ABIA	66.9	791
ADAMAWA	21.5	929
AKWA IBOM	75.5	941
ANAMBRA	70.0	886
BAUCHI	15.6	760
BAYELSA	62.0	824
BENUE	66.1	935
BORNO	10.9	780
CROSS RIVER	61.8	867
DELTA	61.4	887
EBONYI	55.4	798
EDO	78.0	755
EKITI	58.5	869
ENUGU	56.3	786
FCT-ABUJA	74.1	870
GOMBE	43.2	904
IMO	49.5	903
JIGAWA	6.2	922
KADUNA	69.3	836
KANO	16.8	660
KATSINA	7.9	923
KEBBI	12.6	823
KOGI	52.8	835
KWARA	45.3	852
LAGOS	60.8	921
NASARAWA	38.4	860
NIGER	35.1	894
OGUN	57.1	512
ONDO	50.0	921
OSUN	80.8	875
OYO	47.9	883
PLATEAU	51.4	619
RIVERS	53.2	881
SOKOTO	19.3	936
TARABA	62.9	565
YOBE	9.2	929
ZAMFARA	15.8	672
TOTAL	46.6	30804

Table 14.14a: Percentage Distribution of Respondent Acceptability of Various Sources of Information on HIV & AIDS and Family Planning According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Radio	Television	Print Media	All respondents
ABIA	85.1	86.4	80.5	790
ADAMAWA	80.0	73.9	69.2	930
AKWA IBOM	98.3	92.6	89.6	941
ANAMBRA	91.2	90.4	88.3	886
BAUCHI	53.3	36.4	31.7	760
BAYELSA	85.5	84.2	69.5	825
BENUE	78.5	71.9	68.4	938
BORNO	43.2	30.9	25.5	782
CROSS RIVER	90.9	76.6	67.4	867
DELTA	89.2	88.7	81.9	885
EBONYI	78.0	66.7	65.5	797
EDO	94.3	93.4	85.6	754
EKITI	86.5	81.4	76.1	869
ENUGU	95.0	91.5	79.9	785
GOMBE	72.7	65.3	63.1	870
IMO	87.4	80.8	74.7	902
JIGAWA	57.0	25.8	23.8	901
KADUNA	94.8	85.9	79.8	920
KANO	69.0	51.5	43.7	837
KATSINA	36.8	29.3	28.1	658
KEBBI	52.4	38.8	33.9	921
KOGI	87.0	84.3	72.8	823
KWARA	62.7	60.3	54.7	834
LAGOS	84.7	87.8	77.4	853
NASARAWA	68.9	58.7	55.4	920
NIGER	74.1	57.8	46.4	857
OGUN	81.8	75.4	58.5	896
ONDO	76.3	72.0	58.3	513
OSUN	96.3	93.7	82.5	921
OYO	75.4	71.2	63.9	875
PLATEAU	79.2	76.8	74.0	884
RIVERS	88.4	85.9	77.4	619
SOKOTO	74.1	55.6	50.9	885
TARABA	87.3	81.3	78.8	935
YOBE	54.7	41.4	38.5	565
ZAMFARA	55.3	34.5	31.3	935
FCT	91.6	89.8	87.7	671
Total	77.9	70.3	63.6	30804

Table 14.14b: Radio Listening Habits
Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Radio Listening Habits According to Selected Characteristics;
FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Every day/Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Don't know	All respondents
ABIA	27.9	33.3	20.2	9.5	9.2	790
ADAMAWA	38.0	21.9	9.9	27.8	2.4	930
AKWA IBOM	27.9	42.4	25.1	4.1	0.6	941
ANAMBRA	19.2	31.0	31.2	17.8	0.8	885
BAUCHI	14.4	22.6	26.0	31.0	6.1	760
BAYELSA	21.9	28.5	17.8	27.7	4.1	825
BENUE	17.8	21.8	21.8	37.1	1.5	937
BORNO	12.4	21.1	7.5	53.4	5.5	782
CROSS	23.9	40.6	18.5	16.1	0.9	867
DELTA	24.7	30.5	14.6	28.8	1.3	885
EBONYI	22.4	30.5	24.4	18.7	4.0	797
EDO	27.1	24.6	22.5	23.6	2.2	754
EKITI	52.0	22.1	16.1	8.7	1.2	867
ENUGU	36.4	25.5	11.9	10.7	15.6	785
GOMBE	21.9	14.0	23.3	36.0	4.8	870
IMO	25.3	33.5	17.9	14.3	9.0	902
JIGAWA	22.7	11.0	15.9	43.1	7.3	901
KADUNA	37.4	32.9	16.1	13.6	0.0	920
KANO	40.8	23.5	14.4	18.8	2.5	837
KATSINA	16.6	16.2	11.1	25.1	31.0	659
KEBBI	14.4	12.2	11.6	59.2	2.7	921
KOGI	28.4	25.4	25.1	18.6	2.4	823
KWARA	22.3	30.5	14.3	26.2	6.7	834
LAGOS	32.3	28.4	17.6	19.7	2.0	853
NASARAWA	21.5	25.6	15.4	30.0	7.4	920
NIGER	24.8	15.0	17.9	41.3	1.1	857
OGUN	27.5	27.0	27.1	16.0	2.4	896
ONDO	42.8	18.7	19.3	12.8	6.4	515
OSUN	55.4	32.1	9.1	2.7	0.6	920
OYO	38.5	24.8	17.0	16.2	3.5	875
PLATEAU	20.9	28.6	15.5	31.1	3.9	885
RIVERS	26.8	35.9	16.0	15.0	6.4	620
SOKOTO	20.7	28.4	15.7	28.9	6.3	883
TARABA	14.9	22.7	18.8	42.7	1.0	935
YOBE	16.3	18.5	7.5	56.1	1.5	565
ZAMFARA	17.6	20.6	16.6	34.5	10.7	934
FCT	41.7	35.0	7.3	13.3	2.7	671
National	28.1	26.3	17.4	23.7	4.6	30801

Table 14.14bi: Television Viewing Habits
Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Television Viewing Habits According to Selected Characteristics;
FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

State	Every day/Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Don't know	All respondent
ABIA	27.4	27.8	20.3	11.4	13.1	785
ADAMAWA	20.8	15.6	8.9	51.6	3.1	927
AKWA IBOM	12.9	34.4	33.9	14.8	4.1	936
ANAMBRA	16.5	28.8	34.4	19.1	1.3	886
BAUCHI	9.8	14.6	18.3	53.6	3.6	760
BAYELSA	21.7	29.1	15.3	19.9	14.0	823
BENUE	13.4	17.9	18.3	47.7	2.7	931
BORNO	6.4	11.1	4.6	74.5	3.4	782
CROSS RIVER	15.8	31.8	32.3	18.4	1.7	866
DELTA	29.7	34.0	15.1	18.1	3.0	887
EBONYI	3.7	13.8	16.0	62.9	3.5	796
EDO	50.6	20.1	14.5	11.5	3.3	756
EKITI	39.8	21.8	16.0	18.5	4.0	867
ENUGU	22.0	21.3	12.7	26.5	17.6	784
GOMBE	17.0	8.2	21.2	48.2	5.5	867
IMO	22.1	28.2	23.3	12.4	14.0	903
JIGAWA	2.3	5.5	22.1	62.3	7.9	899
KADUNA	19.0	27.1	18.4	35.0	0.5	920
KANO	11.6	16.9	11.7	57.7	2.0	835
KATSINA	9.2	6.3	11.4	54.8	18.3	660
KEBBI	7.5	6.4	7.9	76.7	1.5	915
KOGI	26.1	22.7	28.4	20.1	2.7	823
KWARA	16.6	27.9	14.4	33.4	7.7	829
LAGOS	57.6	21.7	8.0	5.5	7.2	849
NASARAWA	9.5	16.6	15.6	49.6	8.7	920
NIGER	17.4	15.6	14.9	49.9	2.3	858
OGUN	24.8	25.8	23.3	24.3	1.8	896
ONDO	34.9	25.0	15.5	14.6	10.1	517
OSUN	45.6	32.6	12.8	7.2	1.8	918
OYO	29.7	18.8	19.7	29.1	2.8	874
PLATEAU	14.3	22.4	17.8	43.6	1.9	881
RIVERS	27.5	37.3	15.0	13.4	6.8	619
SOKOTO	10.3	9.4	8.0	68.0	4.2	877
TARABA	8.2	13.5	11.5	65.6	1.2	933
YOBE	3.0	10.1	2.8	83.2	0.9	565
ZAMFARA	4.0	7.9	11.2	57.7	18.9	929
FCT	42.2	33.1	7.9	13.7	3.0	668
Total	22.3	21.1	16.3	34.8	5.4	30741

Table 14.15b: HIV prevention messages**Percentage Distribution of Type of HIV Prevention Messages Respondents had Ever Heard by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012**

State	PMT CT	Injection safety	Condom use	Abstentions	STI	Safe screen	HIV Testing	HIV Treatment	Ever heard of HIV messages
Abia	30.4	36.6	78.5	75.4	45.1	35.4	46.3	43.8	513
Adamawa	49.9	68.5	81.4	75.8	70.6	66.8	74.2	58.2	591
Akwa ibom	23.7	28.4	85.5	58.4	42.6	30.9	45.8	59.4	835
Anambra	22.5	45.2	81.4	52.8	21.5	33.9	32.1	26.4	593
Bauchi	17.7	44.0	29.6	50.5	20.5	40.5	19.0	20.5	291
Bayelsa	23.4	39.2	82.0	53.2	44.3	28.4	47.3	45.7	465
Benue	42.9	41.0	85.4	67.4	45.9	50.8	44.5	44.5	387
Borno	28.4	26.9	30.8	32.0	25.9	32.0	36.9	30.3	182
Cross river	31.3	26.2	88.2	66.4	46.9	29.8	75.3	54.4	557
Delta	21.2	35.2	90.5	62.8	32.1	41.6	37.4	31.8	561
Ebonyi	25.2	32.7	78.3	65.4	44.9	40.2	39.4	41.3	445
Edo	26.4	44.2	79.3	69.3	47.5	36.5	36.3	38.3	530
Ekiti	31.6	55.8	84.5	75.7	45.3	48.5	41.4	32.3	672
Enugu	28.2	75.1	86.0	76.9	65.7	72.0	51.9	52.1	631
Gombe	28.2	57.7	65.1	54.2	44.0	52.8	44.0	50.9	392
Imo	35.7	35.4	83.5	77.4	40.5	39.6	38.7	34.4	672
Jigawa	30.0	56.5	64.2	43.5	35.8	43.5	43.5	43.2	283
Kaduna	25.6	43.8	75.6	53.4	35.1	46.3	60.3	49.8	714
Kano	28.0	54.6	49.0	50.3	29.9	52.5	47.0	51.8	394
Katsina	17.2	42.5	37.3	51.9	18.9	19.3	17.2	15.9	175
Kebbi	28.9	51.2	42.7	44.1	31.8	58.8	40.3	38.4	304
Kogi	19.7	33.7	79.1	61.6	34.7	35.2	27.2	25.5	478
Kwara	19.8	49.1	73.1	55.9	40.3	44.2	42.9	45.4	371
Lagos	24.6	39.5	82.2	67.0	42.4	38.6	41.5	36.5	658
Nasarawa	21.5	35.4	59.9	67.5	31.8	38.0	38.9	43.3	370
Niger	36.6	54.2	81.3	76.6	56.9	61.4	45.1	54.7	432
Ogun	21.3	54.5	86.2	70.5	44.3	38.6	48.3	32.0	404
Ondo	30.3	48.8	83.7	73.0	43.1	52.2	52.2	49.1	353
Osun	30.3	43.5	85.5	67.1	33.9	37.0	33.3	38.5	788
Oyo	24.8	39.1	73.3	58.0	29.9	33.9	29.1	24.8	445
Plateau	29.3	39.7	69.2	69.6	29.8	45.5	47.1	38.4	287
Rivers	34.1	36.6	69.0	58.6	37.2	37.4	33.8	33.5	357
Sokoto	22.2	53.0	39.6	44.5	39.1	36.6	36.4	36.4	538
Taraba	12.2	16.2	79.0	65.9	22.7	22.3	33.0	36.2	437
Yobe	22.9	34.0	43.8	43.8	21.5	38.2	50.0	46.5	175
Zamfara	10.4	17.6	38.9	57.5	32.8	50.5	33.9	31.1	268
FCT	18.6	31.4	82.5	58.9	27.5	31.9	46.1	34.1	566
Total	27.0	43.1	74.5	62.3	39.0	41.9	42.7	40.3	17114

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