# National HIV\&AIDS and <br> Reproductive Health Survey <br> (NARHS Plus II, 2012) 

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

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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 Chukwa
Honourable Minister of Health
Federal Republic of Nigeria

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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 <br> 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 $29.2(\mathrm{SD}=9.5)$ years, lower than that of male which was $34.0(\mathrm{SD}=4.0)$ 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 ruralurban 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 fourfifths $(77 \%)$ 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 Page | 7
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 nonsexually 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 nonusers 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 whoreceived 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 ( $70 / 1,000 \mathrm{LB}$ ) was higher than that of the urban area ( $52 / 1,000 \mathrm{LB}$ ). For Under-5 MR, the rural locations also had higher proportion (131/1,000 LB) than the urban locations ( $97 / 1,000 \mathrm{LB}$ ). 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. NAHRS 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 groups ${ }^{1}$, 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

[^0](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 multisectoral 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 $7.3 \%$ (OyeAdeniran 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 $20^{\text {th }}$ 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 prostrate, 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

1) 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 Plusorganisation 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 DBSEach 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 visit 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. Seventyone 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

| Rural |  |  |  |  |  | Urban |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | All |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age groups | 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 | $\mathbf{5 1 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 8 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{5 1 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 9 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 1 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 8 . 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 5 9 5 3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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 |
| Number of HH members |  |  |  |
| 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 | $\mathbf{4 . 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 7 9}$ |

*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 <br> Central | North <br> East | North <br> West | South East | South <br> South | South <br> 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 <br> 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 | 0.1 | 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 |  | 0.1 | 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 $29.2(\mathrm{SD}=9.5)$ years and is lower than that of males which was 34.0 $(\mathrm{SD}=4.0)$ years. The survey population is presented by location (rural/urban), zone, age and sex composition in Table 3.5and 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 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | All |
| 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 | North Central |  | North East |  | North West |  | South East |  | South South |  | South West |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | All |
| 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

|  | North Central |  | North East |  | North West |  | South East |  | South South |  | South West |  | All |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Zone |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Language | 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 <br> Central | North <br> East | North <br> West | South <br> East | South <br> South | South <br> 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 | 37.8 | 21.7 | 6.7 | 50.6 | 80.7 | 55.2 | 41.0 | 12,759 |
| Christians | 18.2 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 46.6 | 13.5 | 6.5 | 13.2 | 4,109 |
| Catholic | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 236 |
| Traditional | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 119 |
| No religion | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 71 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 33 |
| No response | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 , 2 3 5}$ |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

*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

| Characteristics | Male \% | Female \% | All |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age | \% | N | \% | N | \% | N |
| 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 <br> West | South East | South <br> 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 | 0.2 | 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 $\mathbf{1 2}$ months prior to the survey by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

| Characteristics | North <br> Central | North <br> East | North <br> West | South <br> East | South <br> South | South <br> West | National |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 0 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{4 8 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{6 1 5 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 9 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{4 9 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 2 3 5}$ |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 36.1 |
| 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 | $\mathbf{3 8 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 5 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 8 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 . 3}$ |

### 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 <br> Central | North <br> East | North <br> West | South <br> East | South <br> South | South <br> West | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Urban | $\mathbf{1 8 7 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{5 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 8 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 6 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 7 4 7}$ |
| 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 | $\mathbf{4 1 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 8 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 7 7 4}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 6 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 4 4 8}$ |
| 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 | $\mathbf{6 0 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{4 8 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{6 1 5 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 9 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{4 9 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 2 3 5}$ |
| 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 <br> Central | North <br> East | North <br> West | South <br> East | South <br> South | South <br> West | All |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Urban | $\mathbf{1 8 7 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{5 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 8 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 6 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 7 4 7}$ |
| 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 | $\mathbf{1 1 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 3 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 9 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 8}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rural | $\mathbf{4 1 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 8 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 7 7 4}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 6 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 4 4 8}$ |
| 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 | $\mathbf{1 8 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 6 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 9 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 0}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 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 | Heroine | 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 |  |
| Rural | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 21448 |
| 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 groun |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 <br> smoke cigarettes | Currently smoke or use <br> any other form of <br> tobacco apart from <br> cigarette | Have tried INJECTING <br> cocaine or heroin using <br> a syringe and needle |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $\%$ | N | $\%$ | N | $\%$ |

** 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

| Zone | Wealth <br> Category | poorest | Poorer | Average | Wealthier | Wealthiest | All <br> Respondents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 <br> 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 <br> 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 <br> 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 <br> women | Male | Number of <br> men |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Location <br> Rural | 84.0 | 10726 |  |  |
| Urban | 79.7 | 4913 | 78.8 | 10722 |
| Zone |  |  | 75.6 | 4874 |
| North Central | 82.6 | 2953 |  |  |
| North East | 84.7 | 2349 | 81.0 | 3055 |
| North West | 85.4 | 3036 | 77.0 | 2526 |
| South East | 74.3 | 2258 | 73.9 | 3116 |
| South South | 85.5 | 2532 | 74.0 | 2024 |
| South West | 81.0 | 2511 | 81.7 | 2407 |
| Education |  |  | 79.0 | 2468 |
| Never attended school | 91.1 | 4846 |  |  |
| Qur'anic only | 88.0 | 900 | 85.4 | 2810 |
| Primary | 89.0 | 2620 | 84.4 | 1358 |
| Secondary | 71.7 | 5769 | 85.2 | 2644 |
| Higher | 85.5 | 1486 | 67.3 | 6403 |
| Age group |  |  | 86.1 | 2349 |
| 15-19 | 37.4 | 2770 |  |  |
| 20-24 | 80.6 | 2813 | 19.7 | 2473 |
| 25-29 | 92.0 | 2902 | 58.4 | 2035 |
| 30-34 | 95.8 | 2349 | 83.4 | 2098 |
| 35-39 | 96.5 | 1761 | 94.8 | 1987 |
| 40-44 | 95.8 | 1561 | 96.7 | 1696 |
| 45-49 | 96.5 | 1483 | 96.5 | 1533 |
| 50-64 | NA | NA | 97.4 | 1143 |
| Marital Status |  |  | 970. | 2631 |
| 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 | $\mathbf{8 2 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 6 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 . 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 5 9 6}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |

### 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 | 15.00 | 18.00 |
| Never attended school | 15.00 | 19.00 |
| Qur'anic only | 16.00 | 17.00 |
| Primary | 17.00 | 17.00 |
| Secondary | 19.00 | 18.00 |
| Higher |  |  |
| Marital Status | 16.00 | 18.00 |
| Married/Co-habiting | 17.00 | 17.00 |
| Never married | 17.00 | 18.00 |
| Separated/Divorced | 15.00 | 18.00 |
| Widowed | 16.40 | 19.00 |
| No response | $\mathbf{1 7 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 0 0}$ |
| National |  |  |

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 Women who had sex in the 12 months | Number of women who have ever had sex | Male <br> 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 Page | 87
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 nonmarital 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 <br> 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 | 294 | 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 | $\mathbf{5 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 7 8 6}$ | $\mathbf{6 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 0 4 4}$ |
| NA: Naplin |  |  |  |  |

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 | One | Female |  | One | Male |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Multiple | Total |  | 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 groun |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 nonmarital 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.

| Characteristics | Had sex with boyfriend/girlfriend in the last 12 months |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 | 6008 |  |
| North East | 48.6 | 4875 |
| North West | 82.7 | 6152 |
| South East | 87.4 | 4282 |
| South-South | 96.6 | 4939 |
| South West | 95.9 | 4979 |
| Education | 92.8 | 7656 |
| Never attended school | 76.7 | 2258 |
| Qur'anic only | 89.8 | 5264 |
| Primary | 92.6 | 12172 |
| Secondary | 96.0 | 3835 |
| Higher | 97.7 |  |
| Age group |  | 5243 |
| 15-19 | 88.4 | 4848 |
| $20-24$ | 90.7 | 5000 |
| $25-29$ | 91.6 | 7793 |
| 30-39 | 91.7 | 5720 |
| 40-49 | 90.4 | $\mathbf{3 1 2 3 5}$ |
| 50-64 | 91.1 |  |
| Total | $\mathbf{9 0 . 7}$ |  |

### 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 <br> not have <br> cure | AIDS does <br> have a cure | Don't <br> know/have <br> not heard of <br> AIDS | Number of <br> women \& men |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |
| Female |  | 12.0 | 13919 |  |
| Male | 68.1 | 13.7 | 17.1 | 14411 |
| Location |  |  |  |  |
| Rural | 69.1 | 11.9 | 19.2 | 19110 |
| Urban | 68.8 | 14.6 | 17.2 | 9161 |
| Zone |  |  |  |  |
| North Central | 68.2 | 12.8 | 19.7 | 5323 |
| North East | 67.5 | 11.8 | 17.5 | 4032 |
| North West | 70.7 | 15.5 | 20.1 | 5377 |
| South East | 64.4 | 8.3 | 15.2 | 4136 |
| South-south | 76.6 | 11.5 | 14.2 | 4737 |
| South West | 74.3 | 14.8 | 21.8 | 4621 |
| Education | 63.4 |  |  |  |
| 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 | $\mathbf{6 8 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 3 3 0}$ |

### 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 <br> someone with AIDS | \% who Knew someone <br> who has died of AIDS | Number of <br> 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 | 38.8 | 4875 |  |
| North West | 34.8 | 33.3 | 6152 |
| South East | 32.2 | 29.7 | 4282 |
| South-south | 20.1 | 21.7 | 4939 |
| South West | 17.2 | 11.4 | 4979 |
| Education | 10.6 | 21.5 |  |
| Never attended school | 20.1 | 31.2 | 7656 |
| Qur'anic only | 28.2 | 28.4 | 2258 |
| Primary | 24.4 | 26.7 | 5264 |
| Secondary | 22.5 | 36.5 | 12172 |
| Higher | 32.7 | 19.6 | 3835 |
| Age group |  | 26.5 | 5243 |
| 15-19 | 16.5 | 28.3 | 4848 |
| 20-24 | 22.7 | 30.0 | 5000 |
| $25-29$ | 25.9 | 28.9 | 7793 |
| $30-39$ | 26.7 | 25.7 | 5720 |
| $40-49$ | 26.1 | 2631 |  |
| $50-64$ |  |  | 31235 |
| Total |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

### 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 <br> intercourse | Blood <br> transfusion | Mother <br> to <br> unborn <br> child | Sharing <br> sharp <br> objects <br> like <br> razors | Sharing <br> needles | Know all five <br> ways of <br> transmission |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  | Number <br> of <br> women <br> \& men |  |  |  |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Female | 83.9 | 70.7 | 56.2 | 77.5 | 71.2 | 49.1 |
| Male | 89.6 | 75.0 | 54.2 | 83.0 | 75.8 | 47.8 |

### 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
$\left.\begin{array}{|l|llllllll|}\hline \text { Characteristics } & \begin{array}{l}\text { sharing } \\ \text { toilets }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { sharing } \\ \text { Eating } \\ \text { utensils }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { mosquito } \\ \text { bites/bed } \\ \text { bugs }\end{array} & & \text { witchcraft } & \text { kissing } & \text { hugging } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Women \& } \\ \text { men who } \\ \text { have heard } \\ \text { of HIV \& }\end{array} \\ \text { AIDS }\end{array}\right]$

### 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
$\left.\begin{array}{|llllllllllll|}\hline \text { Characteristics } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Stay with } \\ \text { one } \\ \text { uninfected } \\ \text { partner }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Use of } \\ \text { condom } \\ \text { every } \\ \text { day }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { By } \\ \text { abstaining } \\ \text { from sex }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { By } \\ \text { delaying } \\ \text { sexual } \\ \text { debut }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Avoid } \\ \text { sex } \\ \text { with } \\ \text { CSWs. }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Reducing } \\ \text { number } \\ \text { of sexual } \\ \text { partner }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Avoiding } \\ \text { sex with } \\ \text { people } \\ \text { with } \\ \text { multiple }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Avoid } \\ \text { sharing } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { sharp } \\ \text { objects }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { women } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { men }\end{array} \\ \hline \text { partner }\end{array}\right]$

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 threefifths (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 checkup | Using antibiotics | Seek <br> protection <br> from <br> traditional healers | Do <br> 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 <br> During <br> pregnancy <br> During <br> delivery |  | During <br> Breastfeeding |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sex |  |  | Number of <br>  <br> men |
| Female | 59.6 | 62.1 |  |
| Male | 61.5 | 60.1 | 61.2 |

### 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 <br> healthy looking <br> person could be HIV <br> positive | Number <br> of <br> women <br> and <br> men |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sex |  |  |
| Female | 15639 |  |
| Male | 59.8 | 15596 |
| Location |  |  |
| Rural | 65.0 | 21448 |
| Urban | 58.3 | 9787 |
| Zone | 69.8 | 6008 |
| North Central | 59.6 | 4875 |
| North East | 50.5 | 6152 |
| North West | 50.9 | 4282 |
| South East | 76.5 | 4939 |
| South-South | 78.7 | 4979 |
| South West | 62.7 | 7656 |
| Education |  | 2258 |
| Never attended school | 36.2 | 5264 |
| Qur'anic only | 50.5 | 12172 |
| Primary | 62.2 | 3835 |
| Secondary | 72.8 | 5243 |
| Higher | 84.1 | 4848 |
| Age group | 57.1 | 5000 |
| 15-19 | 64.5 | 7793 |
| 20-24 | 65.1 | 5720 |
| 25-29 | 64.3 | 2631 |
| $30-39$ | 61.2 | $\mathbf{3 2 . 4}$ |
| $40-49$ |  |  |
| $50-64$ | Total |  |

### 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 <br> transmission can be reduced by staying with one faithful uninfected partner | Can reduce HIV <br> transmission by using condom all the time | A <br> 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 <br> transmission can be reduced by staying with one faithful uninfected partner | HIV <br> 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 <br> People <br> 15-24 <br> 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.

## 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 <br> 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 afifordable | 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 fo 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 | 779 |
| 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 | 35.3 | 7217 | 24.9 | 6456 | 30.4 | 13673 |
| married/LW sexual |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 Ouintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |

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 |  | $\% \text { of All }$ <br> Current | Number who have ever used male condom |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Current users | women who have ever used male condom | Curren t users | men who have ever used male condom | Current users |  |
| 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 nonmarital 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 NonMarital 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 <br> of male | $\%$ | Number <br> of Female | $\%$ | 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 | 111 |
| South West | 69.9 | 622 | 46.2 | 327 | 61.7 | 949 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |
| 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/ | 49.1 | 739 | 21.9 | 352 | 40.3 | 1091 |
| Living with partner |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | $\mathbf{6 1 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 3 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 4 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 9 9 7}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 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 |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |
| 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) |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |
| 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/ | 56.6 | 516 | 33.7 | 92 | 53.1 | 608 |
| LWSP |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 Nonmarital 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 <br> 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 nonmarital 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 sociosexual 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 AIDSrelated 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 fourfifths ( $77 \%$ ) 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 2024 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 <br> of men | Female | Number <br> of women | Total | All who <br> have not <br> been <br> tested |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Location |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rural |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 78.6 | 7189 | 78.1 | 6177 | 78.4 | 13366 |
| Zone | 73.1 | 3531 | 77.0 | 3105 | 74.9 | 6636 |
| 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 | $\mathbf{7 6 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 7 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 . 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 0 5}$ |

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
$\left.\begin{array}{|lll|llll|}\hline \text { Characteristics } & \begin{array}{l}\text { To } \\ \text { reduce } \\ \text { fear \& } \\ \text { anxiety }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Required for } \\ \text { employment }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { For } \\ \text { marriage }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { To know } \\ \text { HIV } \\ \text { status }\end{array} & \text { Others }\end{array} \begin{array}{l}\text { Number who } \\ \text { desire to be } \\ \text { tested among } \\ \text { never tested }\end{array}\right)$

### 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 |  | No response | Number of men and women who ever had an HIV test |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Offered | Mandatory |  |  |
| 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

|  | Of the Respondents tested for HIV |  | Of All the Respondents |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Characteristics | \% 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 Cast | 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 <br> 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 <br> abdo <br> minal <br> pain | Genital discharge | Foul smelling discharge | Burn ing <br> pain <br> on <br> urina <br> tion | Genital ulcers /sores | Swellin g 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 <br> discharge | Burning <br> pain on <br> urination | Genital <br> ulcer/sores | Swellings in <br> the groin |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sex |  | Number of <br> respondents <br> who have <br> heard of STIs |  |  |
| Male | 44.9 | 64.8 | 24.3 | 23.3 |
| Female | 34.9 | 53.0 | 18.2 | 15.4 |

### 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 <br> who knew that <br> STIs has an <br> effect on <br> female fertility | \% of persons who <br> knew that STIs <br> has an effect on <br> male fertility | Respondents <br> who have <br> heard of STIs |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sex |  |  |  |
| Female | 68.0 | 65.9 | 9837 |
| Male | 66.4 | 64.4 | 11603 |$|$| Location | 64.6 | 14027 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Rural | 66.2 | 66.3 |

### 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 <br> experience STI <br> symptoms last 12 <br> months | Number of women and <br> men who <br> had ever had sex |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sex | 8.5 | 12842 |
| Female | 4.6 | 12096 |
| Male |  | 16401 |
| Location | 8536 |  |
| Rural | 7.0 | 3601 |
| Urban | 5.8 | 3097 |
| Zone | 5679 |  |
| North Central | 9.9 | 2882 |
| North East | 5.2 | 4198 |
| North West | 7.5 | 5480 |
| South East | 6.3 | 6372 |
| South-South | 8.0 | 1983 |
| South West | 3.4 | 4469 |
| Education |  | 8707 |
| Never attended school | 5.2 | 3380 |
| Qur'anic only | 7.3 |  |
| Primary | 6.2 | 1494 |
| Secondary | 8.0 | 3363 |
| Higher | 5.8 | 4378 |
| Age group (Years) |  | 7550 |
| 15-19 | 10.0 | 5543 |
| 20-24 | 9.6 | 2609 |
| 25-29 | 8.3 | $\mathbf{2 4 9 3 7}$ |
| 30-39 | 6.5 |  |
| 40-49 | 3.5 |  |
| 50-64 | $\mathbf{6 . 6}$ |  |
| Total |  |  |

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. <br> health <br> facility | Workplace <br> health <br> facility | Faith <br> based <br> health <br> facility | Private <br> health <br> facility | Pharmacy | Traditional <br> healers | Patent <br> medicine <br> store | Finished <br> all <br> doses <br> given | Ever had <br> experience <br> STIs <br> Symptoms |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sex |  |  | 1.5 | 10.2 | 7.6 | 9.9 | 14.7 | 72.6 | 1221 |
| Female | 24.1 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 9.4 | 8.3 | 13.4 | 14.8 | 74.7 | 647 |
| Male | 16.5 | 5.1 | 2.9 | 9.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | $\mathbf{2 1 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 6 8}$ |

### 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 <br> for male <br> relatives living <br> with HIV/AIDs | Willing to care for <br> female <br> relatives living <br> with HIV/AIDs | Willing to keep <br> HIV/AIDs in <br> family secret | Number of <br> men and <br> woman who <br> have heard of <br> HIV/AIDs |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |
| Female |  |  | 60.6 | 13851 |
| Male | 69.8 | 70.0 | 58.3 | 14391 |$|$| Location | 73.1 |  | 17954 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Rural |  |  | 57.0 |
| Urban | 73.7 | 74.7 | 63.6 |

### 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'ranic 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 <br> 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'ranic 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'ranic 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 SouthSouth $(69 \%)$ 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 <br> discussed in <br> Nigeria | Number of women and <br> men who have heard of <br> AIDS |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sex | 55.2 | 13769 |
| Female | 57.0 | 14334 |
| Male | 55.5 | 18960 |
| Location | 9143 |  |
| Rural | 57.2 | 5220 |
| Urban | 52.5 | 4184 |
| Zone | 5207 |  |
| North Central | 53.5 | 4120 |
| North East | 4761 |  |
| North West | 67.2 | 4611 |
| South East | 68.9 | 5812 |
| South-South | 52.0 | 1999 |
| South West |  |  |
| Education | 43.6 | 4851 |
| Never attended | 45.0 | 11665 |
| school | 3743 |  |
| Qur'anic only | 55.6 | 4581 |
| Primary | 60.4 | 4347 |
| Secondary | 66.8 | 4541 |
| Higher | 53.0 | 7089 |
| Age group (Years) | 5159 |  |
| 15-19 | 57.3 | 2386 |
| $20-24$ | 57.2 | $\mathbf{2 8 1 0 3}$ |
| $25-29$ | 57.0 |  |
| $30-39$ | 55.1 |  |
| $40-49$ | 56.0 |  |

### 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.

## 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. <br> 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 <br> bought <br> drug/food <br> item <br> suspected <br> to be fake | \% Ever experienced drug/product reaction | \% Ever checked NAFDAC <br> Registration b/4 buying | \% Aware of Gov.prog.to report adverse drug/food products reaction | \% Ever seen <br> any NAFDAC <br> programme <br> on what to do <br> if experienced <br> ADR to <br> drugs/food <br> products | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { respondents } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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
$\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|}\hline \text { Characteristics } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Phar } \\ \text { macy }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { PM } \\ \mathrm{S}\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Private } \\ \text { clinic }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Govt. } \\ \text { Public }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Non } \\ \text { Trad }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Traditi } \\ \text { onal } \\ \text { healers }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Superm } \\ \text { arket }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Open } \\ \text { market }\end{array} \\ & & & & \begin{array}{l}\text { No. ever } \\ \text { bought } \\ \text { drug/food item } \\ \text { suspected to be }\end{array} \\ \text { fake }\end{array}\right]$

## 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 <br> Expected <br> effect | Experienced <br> Unusual <br> reaction | Product looked <br> different from <br> others | No <br> NAFDAC <br> Number | Number Who ever <br> bought food/drug <br> suspected to be <br> fake |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sex | 48.7 | 23.3 |  |  |  |
| Male | 47.8 | 27.4 | 32.7 | 18.8 | 1263 |
| Female |  | 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 | $\mathbf{4 8 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 2 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 6 2}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 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 toother 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 <br> Sources | $\begin{gathered} \text { NAFDAC } \\ \text { text } \\ \text { massage } \end{gathered}$ | Others | Ever <br> bought <br> food/drug <br> suspected <br> 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 byRespondents 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 threetenths ( $31 \%$ ) 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 wasin 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/contra ceptives | Hyperten sion | HIV | Antibi otics | Antip yretics | 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/ <br> relations | Others | Those who <br> experienced <br> 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20-24 | 52.7 | 41.8 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 1044 |
| 25-29 | 57.0 | 38.1 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 1109 |
| 30-34 | 58.6 | 36.7 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 1291 |
| 35-39 | 55.2 | 41.1 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 1092 |
| 40-44 | 57.9 | 38.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 855 |
| 45-49 | 63.0 | 33.0 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 691 |
| $50-64$ | 59.3 | 36.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 561 |
| Marital status |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Currently | 60.2 | 31.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 613 |
| married/LWSP | 65.3 | 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 | $\mathbf{5 7 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 8}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathbf{7 2 5 6}$ |  |

### 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 <br> 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 <br> check <br> for <br> expiry <br> date on <br> products <br> before I <br> 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 feature. 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 establishedbaseline 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 <br> 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 $62 \% \mathrm{knew}$ 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 <br> males <br> 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 | 33.3 | 27.5 | 47.8 | 25.0 | 25.2 | 39.0 | 54.3 | 38.6 | 29.0 |
| Condom |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Female | 5.9 | 5.8 | 9.5 | 5.6 | 3.3 | 5.9 | 8.7 | 5.9 | 4.1 |
| Condom |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 subSaharan 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

Table11.6.1 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 contraceptivemethod 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 <br> Method | Modern <br> Method | Daily oral pills | After sex <br> oral <br> pills <br> or <br> EC | Condoms | Injectables | Implants | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IUD/ } \\ & \text { Coil } \end{aligned}$ | Foaming tablets | Female St | Male <br> 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 Group s | Any <br> Method | Modern Method | Daily oral pills | After sex oral pills or EC | Condoms | Injecta bles | Impl ants | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IUD/ } \\ & \text { Coil } \end{aligned}$ | 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 |

$\mathrm{St}=$ 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 CAccording to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

| Characteristics | Any <br> Method | Modern <br> Method | Daily <br> oral <br> pills | After sex oral pills/ EC | Condo ms | Injectabl <br> es | Implants | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IUD/ } \\ & \text { Coil } \end{aligned}$ | Foaming tablets | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Femal } \\ & \text { e St } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Mal} \\ & \mathrm{e} \mathrm{St} \end{aligned}$ | Rhythm/ periodic abstinence | Withdraw al method | Lactational amenorrhea | Others | None | All <br> responde <br> nts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 <br> Method | Modern <br> Method | Daily <br> oral pills | After sex oral pills or EC | Condoms | Injectabl es | Impla nts | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{IUD} / \\ & \text { Coil } \end{aligned}$ | 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 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 ( $9 \%$ ) thanamong 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 <br> 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 | 4.5 | 16.3 | 33.6 | 4.9 | 6.6 | 0.3 | 7656 |
| School |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | $\mathbf{5 . 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{6 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 2 3 5}$ |

### 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 <br> Girl <br> equally | No <br> particular <br> 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 | $\mathbf{2 1 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{6 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 . 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 2 3 5}$ |

### 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 <br> is with <br> female <br> only | Problem <br> is with <br> male only | Problem <br> of both <br> male and <br> female | Others | Don't <br> know | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sex | 4.9 | 6.9 | 63.3 | 2.6 | 20.8 | 15639 |
| Female | 4.9 | 7.2 | 62.5 | 2.5 | 19.0 | 15596 |
| Male | 7.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 6.3 | 8.7 | 49.0 | 2.8 | 31.3 | 7656 |
| school |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | $\mathbf{6 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{6 2 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 2 3 5}$ |

### 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 | North | North | South | South | South | All |
|  |  | Central | East | West | East | South | West |  |
| 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 <br> 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 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 time | 2 times | 3 times | 4 times | Over 4 times | Number of women who went for ANC during their last Pregnancy |
| 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 | 3.8 | 6.9 | 11.1 | 16.1 | 62.1 | 851 |
| Education <br> 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

|  | Weight <br> taken | BP <br> taken | Urine <br> sample <br> Taken | Blood <br> sample <br> taken | Told Pregnancy <br> Complication <br> Signs | Number of women who <br> went for ANC during <br> their last Pregnancy |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Characteristics |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Location | 94.5 | 92.8 | 87.5 | 86.1 | 68.9 | 1453 |
| Urban | 86.8 | 86.2 | 74.8 | 72.8 | 85.6 | 2405 |
| Rural |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Zone | 90.7 | 87.9 | 82.3 | 77.7 | 57.2 | 811 |
| North Central | 91.6 | 91.0 | 77.0 | 71.9 | 75.0 | 528 |
| North East | 87.1 | 83.3 | 78.9 | 73.5 | 59.6 | 624 |
| North West | 88.7 | 89.4 | 75.7 | 79.8 | 63.1 | 500 |
| South East | 87.9 | 89.0 | 77.9 | 79.5 | 60.9 | 614 |
| South South | 93.1 | 92.9 | 84.1 | 83.6 | 69.2 | 781 |
| South West |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Education | 86.7 | 85.1 | 73.4 | 69.8 | 53.8 | 851 |
| No Formal Education | 86.1 | 79.0 | 78.6 | 69.2 | 64.4 | 237 |
| Qur'anic only | 87.2 | 87.3 | 74.9 | 74.8 | 58.5 | 799 |
| Primary | 91.5 | 91.1 | 82.6 | 82.3 | 68.3 | 1551 |
| Secondary | 97.7 | 97.3 | 93.5 | 92.2 | 75.1 | 418 |
| Higher |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Marital Status | 90.0 | 89.1 | 80.2 | 78.4 | 63.6 | 3611 |
| Currently married/LW sexual |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| partner |  | 89.1 | 84.2 | 81.4 | 83.2 | 63.4 |
| Never married | 95.2 | 92.2 | 76.2 | 74.6 | 72.6 | 100 |
| Separated/Divorced | 88.7 | 87.3 | 79.4 | 74.6 | 74.6 | 66 |
| Widowed |  |  |  |  |  | 64 |
| Age group (Years) | 87.7 | 84.0 | 74.3 | 71.7 | 53.5 |  |
| 15-19 | 86.6 | 84.1 | 74.9 | 73.3 | 60.1 | 178 |
| 20-24 | 91.0 | 91.5 | 81.9 | 80.8 | 65.3 | 737 |
| 25-29 | 91.0 | 89.7 | 81.3 | 78.9 | 63.2 | 1124 |
| 30-34 | 92.1 | 90.9 | 82.4 | 80.9 | 67.2 | 895 |
| 35-39 | 88.7 | 89.1 | 82.7 | 82.0 | 71.8 | 567 |
| 40-44 | 90.0 | 86.4 | 77.5 | 72.7 | 62.2 | 244 |
| $45-49$ | $\mathbf{9 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 0 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{6 3 . 9}$ | 113 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathbf{3 8 5 8}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 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 | 75.7 | 3696 |
| Poorest | 74.2 | 3260 |
| Poorer | 66.4 | 3039 |
| Average | 64.6 | 2484 |
| Wealthier | 61.4 | $\mathbf{1 5 6 3 9}$ |
| Wealthiest |  |  |
| All* |  |  |
| 72 res |  |  |

[^1]
### 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 | 19 | 2039 |
| North Central | 17 | 1660 |
| North East | 16 | 2295 |
| North West | 21 | 1213 |
| South East | 20 | 1653 |
| South South | 22 | 1719 |
| South West |  |  |
| Age group (Years) | 16 | 428 |
| 15-19 | 18 | 1488 |
| 20-24 | 19 | 2171 |
| 25-29 | 20 | 2045 |
| 30-34 | 20 | 1629 |
| 35-39 | 20 | 1429 |
| $40-44$ | 20 | 1389 |
| 45-49 |  |  |
| Wealth Ouintile | 17 | 2759 |
| Poorest | 18 | 2379 |
| Poorer | 19 | 1990 |
| Average | 20 | 1802 |
| Wealthier | 22 | 1639 |
| Wealthiest |  |  |
| Education | 17 | 3989 |
| No Formal Education | 16 | 707 |
| Qur'anic only | 19 | 2126 |
| Primary | 21 | 2942 |
| Secondary | 24 | 805 |
| Higher | 19 | 9434 |
| Marital Status | 19 | 256 |
| Currently married/LW | 20 | 315 |
| Never married | 20 | 474 |
| Separated/Divorced | $\mathbf{1 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 5 7 9}$ |
| Widowed |  |  |

### 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 | I or 2 Births | 3 or 4 <br> 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
$\left.\begin{array}{|llllllllll|}\hline & & & & & \text { Sex of Child } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Living status } \\ \text { of Child }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Child lives } \\ \text { with mother }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Women } \\ \text { who had } \\ \text { ever }\end{array} \\ \text { (iven }\end{array}\right]$

### 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 $(131 / 1000 \mathrm{LB})$ 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 <br> per 1000 LB | Under 5 MR <br> per 1000 LB | Number of <br> 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 |

$\mathrm{MR}=$ Mortality Rate, $\mathrm{LB}=$ 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 <br> fed <br> Days <br> after <br> 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | North <br> Central | North <br> East | North <br> West | South <br> East | South <br> South | South <br> West | Number of <br> women who <br> breastfed last <br> child |
| 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. Table12.14 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 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & \text { Child } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & \text { Child } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & \text { Child } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & \text { Child } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & \text { Child } \end{aligned}$ | Over 5 <br> 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 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 16.2 | 65.3 | 5.5 | 4.3 | 7656 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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

|  | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Desire to have more child after the current pregnancy } \\ \text { Have } \\ \text { another } \\ \text { child }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No |  |  |  |  |
| more/ |  |  |  |  |
| None |  |  |  |  |\(\left.\quad \begin{array}{l}Undecided/Don't <br>

know\end{array} \quad $$
\begin{array}{l}\text { Total number of } \\
\text { currently pregnant } \\
\text { women }\end{array}
$$\right)\)

* 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 <br> boys | More <br> girls | Equal <br> numbers | No particular <br> preference | No <br> response | All |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sex | 30.1 | 4.2 | 22.7 | 38.6 | 4.4 | 15596 |
| Male | 14.0 | 8.4 | 28.1 | 43.6 | 5.9 | 15639 |
| Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Location | 21.6 | 7.2 | 29.1 | 37.0 | 5.1 | 9787 |
| Urban | 22.3 | 5.8 | 23.3 | 43.3 | 5.2 | 21448 |
| Rural |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Zone | 23.3 | 6.8 | 25.8 | 40.5 | 3.6 | 6008 |
| North Central | 15.3 | 4.7 | 15.3 | 59.3 | 5.5 | 4875 |
| North East | 13.1 | 3.4 | 15.4 | 58.5 | 9.6 | 6152 |
| North West | 30.7 | 6.1 | 33.4 | 27.5 | 2.3 | 4282 |
| South East | 32.3 | 10.3 | 34.6 | 20.6 | 2.1 | 4939 |
| South South | 21.9 | 7.1 | 29.8 | 35.9 | 5.3 | 4979 |
| South West |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Education | 14.6 | 4.8 | 16.3 | 55.7 | 8.6 | 7656 |
| No Formal Education | 12.7 | 2.7 | 13.0 | 63.5 | 8.0 | 2258 |
| Qur'anic only | 22.0 | 6.5 | 23.6 | 43.6 | 4.4 | 5264 |
| Primary | 26.9 | 7.5 | 31.2 | 30.7 | 3.6 | 12172 |
| Secondary | 25.6 | 7.0 | 32.9 | 31.2 | 3.3 | 3835 |
| Higher |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Marital Status | 19.1 | 5.8 | 22.9 | 47.1 | 5.2 | 19943 |
| Currently married/LW sexual | 28.5 | 7.2 | 30.8 | 28.6 | 4.9 | 9624 |
| partner | 22.9 | 7.8 | 26.5 | 38.3 | 4.6 | 599 |
| Never married | 18.7 | 8.1 | 22.2 | 46.9 | 4.1 | 646 |
| Separated/Divorced |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Widowed | 23.4 | 7.9 | 29.5 | 32.3 | 6.9 | 5243 |
| Age group | 23.1 | 7.2 | 29.5 | 34.9 | 5.3 | 4848 |
| 15-19 | 22.8 | 6.5 | 26.2 | 40.1 | 4.4 | 5000 |
| 20-24 | 21.3 | 5.4 | 24.4 | 44.3 | 4.6 | 4336 |
| 25-29 | 19.6 | 5.9 | 24.1 | 45.9 | 4.4 | 3457 |
| 30-34 | 19.0 | 5.9 | 22.5 | 48.0 | 4.7 | 3094 |
| 35-39 | 18.8 | 5.4 | 23.2 | 46.4 | 6.3 | 2826 |
| 40-44 | 27.4 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 46.5 | 4.5 | 2631 |
| 45-49 | $\mathbf{2 2 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{5 . 2}$ | 31235 |
| 50-64 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 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 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wanted to become pregnant then | Wanted to wait until later | Wanted no more children | No response | Total number of women who had ever given birth |
| 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 <br> 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 |
| Our'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 <br> ANC <br> service | Didn't <br> seek <br> ANC <br> 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 inrural 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

|  | Given <br> Tetanus <br> Injection | Number of women who <br> went for ANC during their <br> last Pregnancy |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Characteristics | 85.8 | 1453 |
| Location | 81.8 | 2405 |
| Urban |  |  |
| Rural | 80.7 | 811 |
| Zone | 80.6 | 528 |
| North Central | 76.8 | 624 |
| North East | 87.6 | 500 |
| North West | 88.1 | 614 |
| South East | 86.9 | 781 |
| South South |  |  |
| South West | 74.0 | 851 |
| Education | 76.4 | 237 |
| No Formal Education | 83.1 | 799 |
| Qur'anic only | 87.7 | 1551 |
| Primary | 91.0 | 418 |
| Secondary |  |  |
| Higher | 83.5 | 3611 |
| Marital Status | 89.1 | 100 |
| Currently married/LW sexual | 77.8 | 66 |
| partner | 79.4 | 64 |
| Never married |  |  |
| Separated/Divorced | 77.5 | 178 |
| Widowed | 80.1 | 737 |
| Age group (Years) | 84.4 | 1124 |
| 15-19 | 83.6 | 895 |
| $20-24$ | 86.6 | 567 |
| $25-29$ | 85.7 | 244 |
| 30-34 | 84.8 | 113 |
| $35-39$ | $\mathbf{8 3 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{3 8 5 8}$ |
| 40-44 |  |  |
| 45-49 |  |  |
| Total |  |  |

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

| Doses of Tetanus toxoid (Injections) taken |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Characteristics | Once | Twice | Thrice | Over 3 times | Don't <br> Know | Number of women who had Tetanus Injection |
| Location Urban Rural | 15.9 22.3 | 41.8 40.5 | 25.7 21.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 13.4 \\ & 12.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1476 \\ & 1930 \end{aligned}$ |
| 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 inthe 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 groud |  |  |  |  |
| 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

|  |  |  |  |  | Number of women who <br> were tested for HIV |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Characteristics | Govt <br> Hospital | Govt <br> HC | Private <br> HC | Others |  |

### 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

|  | Positive <br> to HIV <br> test | Number who got HIV test <br> result during last/current <br> pregnancy while receiving <br> ANC |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Characteristics |  |  |
| Location | 5.8 | 676 |
| Urban | 6.3 | 736 |
| Rural |  |  |
| Zone | 7.5 | 200 |
| North Central | 5.3 | 76 |
| North East | 6.1 | 261 |
| North West | 5.4 | 204 |
| South East | 6.2 | 306 |
| South South | 5.5 | 366 |
| South West |  |  |
| Education | 7.4 | 148 |
| No Formal Education | 1.3 | 76 |
| Qur'anic only | 4.4 | 250 |
| Primary | 5.8 | 667 |
| Secondary | 8.1 | 270 |
| Higher |  |  |
| Marital Status | 6.0 | 1283 |
| Currently married/LW sexual |  |  |
| partner | 7.4 | 54 |
| Never married | 6.1 | 33 |
| Separated/Divorced | 2.8 | 36 |
| Widowed |  |  |
| Age group (Years) | 4.3 | 46 |
| 15-19 | 6.3 | 192 |
| 20-24 | 3.0 | 363 |
| 25-29 | 8.9 | 326 |
| 30-34 | 5.6 | 266 |
| 35-39 | 6.6 | 136 |
| 40-44 | 7.3 | 82 |
| $45-49$ | $\mathbf{6 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 1 2}$ |
| Total |  |  |

### 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

|  | Given <br> Drugs <br> During <br> Pregnancy | Given <br> Drugs <br> During <br> delivery | Drugs <br> Given <br> After <br> pregnancy <br> for child | Number of women <br> tested HIV positive <br> during ANC services |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Characteristics | 53.8 | 47.4 | 27.0 | 39 |
| Location | 52.2 | 45.5 | 26.2 | 46 |
| Urban | 80.0 | 80.0 | 64.3 | 15 |
| Rural | 50.0 | 50.0 | 25.0 | 4 |
| Zone | 31.3 | 25.0 | 18.8 | 16 |
| North Central | 41.7 | 33.3 | 16.7 | 12 |
| North East | 68.4 | 52.9 | 6.7 | 19 |
| North West | $\mathbf{5 5 . 0}$ | 38.9 | 26.3 | 20 |
| South East | $\mathbf{5 2 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 6 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{8 9}$ |
| South South |  |  |  |  |
| South West |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |

### 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 $74 \%$.

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

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### 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) hadthe 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 | 18.0 | 2198 |
| Education |  |  |
| 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Respond ents home | Other home | Govt hospital | Govt health centre | Govt health post | Other public | PVT. <br> Hospit <br> al/ <br> Clinic | Other private Med. | Others | during <br> their last <br> Pregnancy |
| 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).

Table12.32: 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 <br> Vaccination card, seen | Yes <br> Vaccinatio <br> n card not seen | No <br> 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.

## 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

| Those who have heard of female condom |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Characteristics | \% | 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/Cohabiting | 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 <br> hosp/ <br> health centre/post | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Govt } \\ & \text { FPC } \end{aligned}$ | Private health centre/FP | CHW | PPFN | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { NGOs } \end{aligned}$ | 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 |

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### 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 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Govt } \\ & \text { FPC } \end{aligned}$ | Private health centre/FP | CHW | PPFN | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { NGOs } \end{aligned}$ | 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 | 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 |
| school |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |

### 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Female } \\ & (\%) \end{aligned}$ |  | 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
$\left.\begin{array}{|l|lllllll|}\hline \text { Characteristics } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Cleanliness/ } \\ \text { Hygiene }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Social } \\ \text { acceptance }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Better } \\ \text { marriage } \\ \text { prospects }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Preservation } \\ \text { of virginity }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Tradition/ } \\ \text { Culture }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Religious } \\ \text { approval }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Number of } \\ \text { respondents } \\ \text { aware of }\end{array} \\ \text { female } \\ \text { circumcision }\end{array}\right]$

### 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/ <br> 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 <br> 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 <br> It should be continued | It should be discontinued | Don't <br> Know | Number of women | It should be continued | Male It should be discontinued | Don't <br> 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. Twentythree 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 <br> woman with VVF | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Location | 21.4 |  |
| Rural | 18.8 | 3325 |
| Urban |  | 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 | 468 |
| 40-44 | 19.6 | 492 |
| $45-49$ | 20.0 | 3557 |
| Marital Status |  | 728 |
| Currently married | 21.9 | 103 |
| Never Married | 14.4 | 141 |
| Separated/Divorced | 22.7 | $\mathbf{4 5 9 8}$ |
| Widowed | 17.4 |  |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 0 . 6}$ |  |
|  |  |  |

### 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 Willing to keep status of family member with TB secret | Willing to care for family member with TB | Number <br> of <br> female <br> Aware of TB | Male <br> 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 <br> $(\%)$ | Number of <br> female | Male (\%) | Number of <br> male |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Location | 56.7 | 3400 | 57.6 | 3694 |
| Rural | 67.3 | 6629 | 68.0 | 7688 |
| Urban |  |  |  |  |
| Zone | 1837 | 61.9 | 2212 |  |
| North Central | 58.4 | 1365 | 58.3 | 1652 |
| North East | 56.6 | 1615 | 60.5 | 2247 |
| North West | 64.2 | 1913 | 49.5 | 1737 |
| South East | 47.2 | 1881 | 68.5 | 1914 |
| South-South | 64.5 |  | 65.7 | 1671 |
| South West | 69.2 | 1542 |  |  |
| Education |  |  | 49.9 | 1613 |
| Never attended school | 52.5 | 2219 | 57.6 | 910 |
| Qur'anic only | 67.4 | 547 | 58.4 | 1925 |
| Primary | 60.5 | 1808 | 62.0 | 4834 |
| Secondary | 60.1 | 4108 | 72.3 | 2072 |
| Higher | 73.1 | 1299 |  |  |
| Age Group (years) | 56.2 | 1551 | 53.7 | 1504 |
| 15-19 | 56.6 | 1764 | 59.7 | 1441 |
| 20-24 | 61.3 | 1930 | 62.7 | 1548 |
| 25-29 | 62.8 | 1522 | 65.2 | 1508 |
| 30-34 | 63.2 | 1210 | 62.8 | 1277 |
| 35-39 | 62.7 | 1047 | 62.2 | 1188 |
| 40-44 | 65.2 | 1041 | 65.5 | 887 |
| 45-49 | NA | NA | 61.1 | 2047 |
| $50-64$ |  |  |  |  |
| Marital Status | 62.7 | 6803 | 62.8 | 7005 |
| Currently married | 56.8 | 2591 | 59.0 | 4042 |
| Never Married | 550 | 56.0 | 160 |  |
| Separated/Divorced | 57.7 | 250 | 66.0 | 108 |
| Widowed | 55.7 | 367 | $\mathbf{6 1 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 4 0 1}$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 0 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 7 2}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

### 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 Coughing for the past 3 months | Diagnosed as having TB | Both coughing and diagnosed as having TB | Number of female | Male Coughing for the past 3 months | Diagnosed as having TB | Both coughing and diagnosed as having TB | Number of male |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 groun (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/po st | Private health centre/ NGO clinic | Denta 1 clinic | Chemist/ PMS | Phar macy | Place of work | Friends /relativ es | Private hospital | Took at home | Shop/S uperma rket | Church | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CBOs } \\ & \text { /PHE } \\ & \text { s } \end{aligned}$ | TBA | Home <br> of nurse/m idwife | 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 | 87.8 | 1752 | 87.8 | 2213 |
| Urban | 88.3 | 974 | 92.8 | 1500 |
| Rural |  |  |  |  |
| Zone | 47.0 | 471 | 87.7 | 392 |
| North Central | 84.0 | 339 | 86.8 | 329 |
| North East | 89.9 | 789 | 85.2 | 729 |
| North West | 91.0 | 482 | 86.7 | 260 |
| South East | 69.2 | 645 | 91.8 | 453 |
| South-South | 92.9 | 986 | 89.9 | 574 |
| South West |  |  |  |  |
| Education |  | 83.2 | 315 |  |
| Never attended school | 82.7 | 646 | 83.3 | 285 |
| Qur'anic only | 87.0 | 256 | 87.8 | 417 |
| Primary | 91.2 | 648 | 89.1 | 1186 |
| Secondary | 91.8 | 1643 | 90.8 | 519 |
| Higher | 92.1 | 516 |  |  |
| Age group (Years) |  |  | 87.3 | 456 |
| 15-19 | 91.1 | 528 | 87.4 | 326 |
| 20-24 | 89.1 | 682 | 90.6 | 389 |
| 25-29 | 90.2 | 838 | 90.6 | 379 |
| 30-34 | 90.2 | 643 | 86.3 | 305 |
| 35-39 | 92.4 | 451 | 85.2 | 260 |
| 40-44 | 91.4 | 277 | 83.6 | 189 |
| 45-49 | 86.3 | 293 | 89.3 | 424 |
| 50-64 | NA | NA |  |  |
| Marital Status |  |  | 87.1 | 1615 |
| Currently married | 89.6 | 2761 | 89.9 | 1010 |
| Never Married | 90.7 | 751 | 84.4 | 35 |
| Separated/Divorced | 92.9 | 78 | 92.0 | XX |
| Widowed | 88.6 | 89 | $\mathbf{8 8 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 2 6}$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{8 9 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 7 2}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

### 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/ <br> Grandp arent | Othe <br> r <br> relati <br> ves | Comm unity | CHIS | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NHI } \\ & \mathrm{S} \end{aligned}$ | Emplo yer | Total | Male Self | Spouse | Parent /Grand parent | Other relative S | Com <br> muni <br> ty | CHIS | NHIS | Employ er | 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 permissio n from spouse to go | Get money to go | Distance from health facility | Availabilit <br> y of <br> transport <br> to the <br> 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 permissi on from spouse to go | Get <br> money <br> to go | Distance from health facility | Availabilit <br> y 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 <br> If she <br> goes out without telling him | She negle cts the childr en | If he feels she is unfaithful | The food is not ready on time | She argues with him | She refuses sex with him | Total | Male <br> If she goes out without telling him | She neglects the children | If he feels she is unfaithf ul | The food is not ready on time | She <br> argues <br> with <br> him | She refuses sex with him |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 <br> 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) 6. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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/somethin g 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 <br> have been beaten |
| Location |  |  |
| Urban |  | 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 | 418 |
| Secondary | 3.0 | 60 |
| Higher | 3.0 | 26 |
| Age group (Years) |  | 138 |
| 15-19 | 2.0 | 266 |
| 20-24 | 2.0 | 239 |
| 25-29 | 3.0 | 209 |
| 30-34 | 3.0 | 171 |
| 35-39 | 4.0 | 133 |
| 40-44 | 5.0 | 1016 |
| $45-49$ | 5.0 | NA |
| Marital Status |  | 89 |
| Currently married | 3.0 | 50 |
| Never Married | NA | $\mathbf{1 1 8 0}$ |
| Separated/Divorced | 4.0 |  |
| Widowed | 5.0 | $\mathbf{4 . 0}$ |
| Total |  |  |
|  |  |  |

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 <br> to physically hurt husband at times when he was <br> not already beating or physically hurting her |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Female | Number of women |
|  |  |  |
| Location | 10726 |  |
| Rural | 2.7 | 4913 |
| Urban |  |  |
| Zone | 2.5 | 2953 |
| North Central | 3.9 | 2349 |
| North East | 2.1 | 3036 |
| North West | 0.9 | 2258 |
| South East | 1.7 | 2532 |
| South-South | 4.9 |  |
| South West | 2.7 | 4846 |
| Education |  | 900 |
| Never attended school | 1.9 | 2620 |
| Qur'anic only | 1.2 | 5769 |
| Primary | 4.3 | 1486 |
| Secondary | 2.9 | 2770 |
| Higher | 1.9 | 2813 |
| Age group (Years) | 1.1 | 2902 |
| 15-19 | 1.8 | 2349 |
| 20-24 | 3.2 | 1761 |
| 25-29 | 3.4 | 1561 |
| 30-34 | 4.0 | 1483 |
| 35-39 | 3.4 | 10714 |
| 40-44 | 2.3 | 3850 |
| 45-49 |  | 377 |
| Marital Status | 499 | 59 |
| Currently married | 3.0 | $\mathbf{1 5 6 3 9}$ |
| Never Married | 1.0 |  |
| Separated/Divorced | 6.9 | 3.6 |
| Widowed | 4.9 |  |
| No response | $\mathbf{2 . 6}$ |  |
| Total |  |  |

### 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 <br> only | Man <br> only | Both the <br> man and <br> woman | Others | Don't <br> know | Number <br> of women |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Location | 5.4 | 8.1 | 59.0 | 2.6 | 24.9 | 10726 |
| Rural | 3.9 | 4.7 | 71.3 | 2.6 | 17.6 | 4913 |
| Urban |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Zone | 6.4 | 6.5 | 61.0 | 4.8 | 22.4 | 2953 |
| North Central | 4.0 | 10.3 | 52.7 | 0.4 | 32.7 | 2349 |
| North East | 6.5 | 6.6 | 49.7 | 3.8 | 33.4 | 3036 |
| North West | 4.7 | 5.9 | 69.3 | 0.7 | 19.5 | 2258 |
| South East | 4.3 | 9.8 | 72.9 | 1.7 | 11.3 | 2532 |
| South-South | 3.9 | 4.3 | 73.6 | 2.9 | 15.3 | 2511 |
| South West |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  | 4846 |
| Never attended | 5.9 | 8.2 | 47.8 | 2.9 | 35.3 |  |
| school | 6.6 | 9.8 | 56.1 | 5.5 | 22.0 | 900 |
| Qur'anic only | 4.9 | 6.8 | 67.6 | 2.5 | 18.2 | 2620 |
| Primary | 4.6 | 6.3 | 70.8 | 2.0 | 16.3 | 5769 |
| Secondary | 2.0 | 4.3 | 77.4 | 2.2 | 14.0 | 1486 |
| Higher |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Age group (Years) | 6.1 | 6.7 | 54.4 | 2.2 | 30.6 | 2770 |
| 15-19 | 5.1 | 7.8 | 60.4 | 2.7 | 24.0 | 2813 |
| 20-24 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 66.1 | 2.9 | 19.6 | 2902 |
| 25-29 | 4.3 | 6.9 | 65.1 | 2.7 | 21.0 | 2349 |
| 30-34 | 3.3 | 7.1 | 69.6 | 2.7 | 17.3 | 1761 |
| 35-39 | 4.5 | 7.6 | 65.2 | 2.3 | 20.4 | 1561 |
| 40-44 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 67.0 | 2.4 | 19.7 | 1483 |
| 45-49 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Marital Status | 4.9 | 7.3 | 63.5 | 2.8 | 21.7 | 10714 |
| Currently married | 4.9 | 6.2 | 63.6 | 2.0 | 23.3 | 3850 |
| Never Married | 4.9 | 5.5 | 66.4 | 3.2 | 19.3 | 377 |
| Separated/Divorced | 5.6 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 68.4 | 3.3 | 17.4 |
| Widowed | 5.8 | 5.0 | 46.7 | 1.5 | 39.1 | 59 |
| No response | 7.8 | 5.0 | $\mathbf{2 . 9}$ |  |  |  |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{6 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{6 3 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 6 3 9}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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 <br> only | Man <br> only | Both the <br> man and <br> woman | Others | Don't <br> know | Number <br> 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 | 7.1 | 9.7 | 51.2 | 2.7 | 29.2 | 2810 |
| school |  |  |  | 5.2 | 26.6 | 1358 |
| Qur'anic only | 6.8 | 10.8 | 50.7 | 2.3 | 19.7 | 2644 |
| Primary | 8.0 | 7.4 | 62.7 | 2.2 | 19.2 | 6403 |
| Secondary | 7.7 | 5.8 | 65.1 | 1.9 | 12.2 | 2349 |
| Higher | 4.9 | 6.2 | 74.9 |  |  |  |
| 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 | $\mathbf{7 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{6 2 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 5 9 6}$ |

### 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 <br> female | Male | Number of <br> male |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Location <br> 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 | $\mathbf{3 5 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 6 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 2 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 5 9 6}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |

### 13.32 Respondents' A wareness 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 | Cancer of the breast | Awareness of Cancer |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 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 Cancer of the breast | Cancer of the womb | Cancer affecting the reproductive organ of woman | Number of women | Male <br> 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 pueperium. 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 pueperium 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 pueperium 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 <br> 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 | $\mathbf{0 . 0 1 2 7}(\mathbf{1}$ in 79) | $\mathbf{2 2 4}$ |

### 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
\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{|lllllll|}\hline \text { Characteristics } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Alcohol } \\
\text { /drugs }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { STI \& } \\
\text { HIV/ } \\
\text { AIDS }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Sexual } \\
\text { relationship }\end{array} & \text { Abortion } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Family } \\
\text { planning }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Number of } \\
\text { respondents } \\
\text { who had female }\end{array}
$$ <br>

wards over 12\end{array}\right]\) years of age |  |
| :--- |
|  |

### 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 <br> women and <br> 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 |  |  |  |  | 6008 |
| Never attended school | 13.8 | 15.9 | 9.6 | 19.7 | 4875 |
| Qur'anic only | 10.7 | 12.8 | 7.4 | 16.4 | 6152 |
| Primary | 23.1 | 30.2 | 17.3 | 32.4 | 4282 |
| Secondary | 25.3 | 31.9 | 17.8 | 34.2 | 4939 |
| Higher | 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 | $\mathbf{2 1 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 2 3 5}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 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/Cohabiting | 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 <br> of <br> women <br> and <br> 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/Cohabiting | 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 discussedwith 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 <br> leaders | School <br> teachers | Health <br> workers | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sex | 12.1 | 11.7 | 45.7 | 15639 |
| Female | 15.9 | 14.8 | 40.3 | 15596 |
| Male |  |  |  |  |
| Location | 13.2 |  | 39.3 | 9787 |
| Urban | 13.2 | 13.2 | 45.6 | 21448 |
| Rural |  |  |  |  |
| Zone | 8.4 | 11.0 | 40.2 | 6008 |
| North Central | 13.9 | 12.1 | 49.2 | 4875 |
| North East | 13.0 | 12.8 | 50.6 | 6152 |
| North West | 13.8 | 14.7 | 36.5 | 4282 |
| South East | 14.5 | 13.8 | 45.5 | 4939 |
| South-South | 17.6 | 14.1 | 36.7 | 4979 |
| South West |  |  |  |  |
| Education | 13.9 | 12.1 | 45.1 | 7656 |
| Never attended school | 10.2 | 9.1 | 47.7 | 2258 |
| Qur'anic only | 13.5 | 10.8 | 41.9 | 5264 |
| Primary | 12.8 | 12.9 | 40.8 | 12172 |
| Secondary | 18.1 | 17.5 | 46.0 | 3835 |
| Higher |  |  |  |  |
| Age group (Years) | 13.7 | 30.2 | 37.0 | 5243 |
| 15-19 | 12.3 | 13.1 | 41.3 | 4848 |
| 20.24 | 12.0 | 10.7 | 44.4 | 5000 |
| 25-29 | 11.3 | 10.1 | 42.8 | 4336 |
| 30-34 | 13.0 | 10.2 | 42.7 | 3457 |
| 35-39 | 16.0 | 12.5 | 45.0 | 3094 |
| 40-44 | 18.2 | 14.1 | 45.4 | 2626 |
| 45-49 | 20.6 | 14.3 | 42.9 | 2631 |
| 50-64 |  |  |  |  |
| Marital status | 13.3 | 11 | 44.4 | 19943 |
| Currently married/LW | 13.3 |  |  | 9624 |
| SP | 15.0 | 20.5 | 37.4 | 599 |
| Never married | 17.2 | 12.7 | 46.2 | 646 |
| Separated/Divorced | 27.4 | 14.0 | 46.7 | $\mathbf{3 1 2 3 5}$ |
| Widowed | $\mathbf{1 1 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 . 7}$ |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

### 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 nonfamily 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 <br> use/ <br> Sex <br> part | Sons | Daughters | Other relatives | Health care workers | Friends | Religio us <br> leaders | Schoo <br> 1 <br> teache <br> rs | All <br> 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 <br> (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 <br> 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 | $\mathbf{3 1 2 3 5}$ |
|  |  |  |

### 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 | Daug hter | Religiou s leaders | Health workers | Commu nity 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/Cohabiting | 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 <br> person | Parents | Men | Women | Religious <br> leaders | HCW* | Comm. <br> leader | Sch. <br> Teacher | Number <br> of <br> women <br> \& 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 | 25.7 | 15.5 | 13.9 | 16.5 | 13.9 | 34.2 | 15.2 | 14.2 |  |
| attended |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7656 |
| school |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 2626 |
| 50-64 | 44.3 | 27.7 | 26.1 | 28.5 | 25.5 | 51.6 | 26.5 | 24.7 | 2620 |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 8 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 2 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 2 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 3 . 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 . 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 2 3 5}$ |

### 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


### 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2626 |
| 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 | Chris tian religi ous group s | Islami c groups | Politica 1 parties | Tradi tional leade rs | Media |  | Private Compan ies | State Govt. | Local Govt. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{NGO} / \\ & \mathrm{CBOs} \end{aligned}$ | Com <br> m. <br> Leade <br> rs | 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 |  |
| 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/ | 45.7 | 36.7 | 33.3 | 36.8 | 58.6 | 66.7 | 42.8 | 62.4 | 56.5 | 46.8 | 38.5 | 2626 |
| Cohabiting <br> 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) |  |  |  | 5243 |
| 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 <br> of <br> women <br> \& 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\%).

Table14.17: Percentage Distribution of Type of HIV Prevention Messages Respondents Had Ever Heard by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

| Characteristics | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PMT } \\ & \text { CT } \end{aligned}$ | Injection safety | Condom use | Abstin ence | STI | Safe <br> blood <br> screen | HIV <br> Testing | HIV <br> 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 / | 29.8 | 45.1 | 71.9 | 60.2 | 39.2 | 43.3 | 43.6 | 41.1 | 10758 |
| Co-habiting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 <br> or <br> twice | Three or more | Once <br> or <br> twice | Three or more | Once <br> or <br> 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/Cohabiting | 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 respond ents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |
| 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 <br> Leader | School <br> Teacher | Radio | TV | Bill board | Poster | FP <br> Clinic | Peer <br> 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 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 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 |
| Married/Co-habiting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | Daug hter | Other relative | Health worker | Radio | TV | Bill board | Poster | friend | Rel. <br> 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 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Daugh } \\ & \text { ters } \end{aligned}$ | Other relatives | Health workers | Radio | TV | Bill board | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Poste } \\ & \text { rs } \end{aligned}$ | friends | Rel. <br> Leaders | School <br> 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 | 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 |
| Married/Co-habiting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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. <br> Leader | School Teacher | Clinic | Peer <br> 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 | 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 |
| Married/Co-habiting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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. <br> Leader | School <br> Teacher | Clinic | Peer <br> 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 / | 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 |
| Co-habiting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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- | 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 | Accepta nce |  |  | Accept ance | Female <br> Refusal | Respond ents | Accepta nce | All <br> Refusal | Resp onden ts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Refusal | Respondents |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Age Group } \\ & \text { (Years) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 Ouintile |  |  |  |
| 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 Groun (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 | $\mathbf{3 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 0 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 0 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 1 1 5}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 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


### 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 <br> Tobacco | $\%$ | Did Not <br> Smoke <br> 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 | $\mathbf{3 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 6 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 0 1 8}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |

### 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 | Used condom |  | Didn't use |  | Used condom |  | Didn't use |  | All 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 <br> (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/Divor | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { (Years) } \\ & 15-19 \end{aligned}$ | 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
$\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|l|l|}\hline & & & \\ & & \begin{array}{l}\text { Know } \\ \text { one or no } \\ \text { methods }\end{array} & \%\end{array} \begin{array}{l}\text { Know } \\ \text { two } \\ \text { methods }\end{array}\right]$

### 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 \% N |  | Don't know 5 ways of contracting HIV <br> 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 Ouintile |  |  |  |  |
| 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 Groud (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 |  |  |  | Never had sex for |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{mor} \\ & \% \end{aligned}$ | N | Had sex for money |  | mon |  |
| 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 Ouintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 <br> (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 | $\% \quad \begin{array}{rr}\text { None } \\ \text { \% }\end{array}$ |  | \% One |  | $\%$ Two or more |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 Ouintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | MaleNone |  |  |  | Two or more |  | Female <br> 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 Ouintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 undertaking 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 24 months 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
$\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|llllllllll|} & \begin{array}{llllllllll|}\hline<1 \\ \text { month }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}1-6 \\ \text { mont } \\ \text { hs }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}7-12 \\ \text { mont } \\ \text { hs }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}13-24 \\ \text { months }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}25-36 \\ \text { months }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Over } \\ 3 \\ \text { years }\end{array} & & \text { Never }\end{array} \begin{array}{l}\text { Not } \\ \text { sure }\end{array} \begin{array}{l}\text { Number of } \\ \text { Respondents }\end{array}\right)$

### 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 | Longlasting treated net | Retreatable 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 |
| With sexual partner |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| Qur'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.

Table16.5: The Proportion of Women who took Malaria Drug during Last Pregnancy by Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

|  | Took Malaria drug <br> during last <br> pregnancy | Total number of women pregnant <br> within last 5 years |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Characteristics |  |  |
| Location | 2115 |  |
| Urban | 51.4 | 6302 |
| Rural | 34.6 | 939 |
| Zone |  | 772 |
| North Central | 31.1 | 1797 |
| North East | 31.3 | 543 |
| North West | 32.9 | 891 |
| South East | 53.4 | 1361 |
| South South | 48.3 |  |
| South West | 50.8 | 2109 |
| Education |  | 522 |
| No Formal | 22.9 | 1129 |
| Qur'anic only | 39.5 | 2018 |
| Primary | 38.8 | 518 |
| Secondary | 52.9 | 5891 |
| Higher | 65.3 | 153 |
| Marital Status |  | 110 |
| Currently married/ | 40.5 | 111 |
| Never married | 41.8 | 12 |
| Separated/Divorced | 40.0 |  |
| Widowed | 30.6 | 366 |
| No response | 16.7 | 1224 |
| Age group (Years) | 31.4 | 1664 |
| 15-19 | 31416 |  |
| 20-24 | 38.0 | 889 |
| 25-29 | 43.1 | 486 |
| 30-34 | 43.9 | $\mathbf{6 3 0 2}$ |
| 35-39 | 33.5 |  |
| 40-44 | 24.8 |  |
| 45-49 | Total |  |
|  |  |  |

### 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.

Table16.6: Percentage Distribution of Type of Malaria Drug taken to Prevent Malaria during Last pregnancy by Some Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

| Characteristics | Malaria drug given |  | Others | Total number of women who had malaria drugs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sulphadoxine Pyrimethamine | Chloroquine |  |  |
| 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 | 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/ <br> Health centre/ <br> Post off | Private health centre | Private hospital | CHEW | NGOs clinic | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Chemi } \\ & \text { st } \\ & \text { /PMS } \end{aligned}$ | 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 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Antenatal visit | A non-antenatal visit | Other occasions | Can't remember | Total women who had Fansidar / 3 tabs at once |
| 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 groun (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.

## 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 $6 a)^{2}$, 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]
### 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 nongovernmental 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rural |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-64 | Number | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-64 | Number |
| 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 | No Formal Education | Male <br> Qur'anic | Primary | Secondary | Higher | Total | Female <br> 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 |  | Never married | Separated/ Divorced | Widowed | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{No} \\ \text { response } \end{array}$ | 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 <br> 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 <br> phone | Fixed <br> 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 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Less } \\ \text { than } \\ \text { once a } \\ \text { week } \end{array}$ | Never | Not sure | $\begin{array}{r} \text { No } \\ \text { response } \end{array}$ | 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 <br> 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 <br> had Multiple partners | \% of those who have multiple partners that had Sex in the last 12 months | Sexually active women | Ever <br> had Multiple partners | \% of those who have multiple partners that had Sex in the last 12 months | Sexually active men | Ever <br> 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 nonmarital partner | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% who } \\ & \text { used } \\ & \text { condom } \end{aligned}$ | 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 | x x | 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 | x x | 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 | A wareness Heard of HIV or AIDS | Knowledge |  |  | Number of women \& men |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AIDS <br> does not have cure | AIDS <br> does have a cure | Don't <br> 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 |
| Ovo | 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 <br> have <br> 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 <br> to <br> unborn <br> child | Sharing <br> sharp <br> objects <br> like <br> razors | Sharing needles | Knew all five | Number <br> of <br> women <br> \& 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 <br> Sharing <br> Eating <br> utensils | By <br> mosquito <br> bites/bed <br> bugs | By <br> 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 <br> delaying <br> sexual <br> debut | Avoid B <br> sex r <br> with n <br> CSWs. o <br>  p | By reducing number of sexual partners | By avoiding sex with people with multiple sexual partner | By <br> Avoid <br> sharing <br> of <br> sharp <br> 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 |
| Bauyelsa | 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 <br> protection <br> from <br> 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 |
| Bauyelsa | 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 <br> 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 <br> HIV <br> transmission <br> 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 <br> People <br> 15-24 <br> 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 |
| Bauyelsa | 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 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Rural | Total | Condoms protect against unplanned pregnancy | Condoms protect against the AIDS virus | Condoms protect against STIs | Ever <br> heard <br> of male <br> 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 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{NGO} / \mathrm{CHW} / \\ \mathrm{CBD} / \mathrm{CBO} \end{array}$ | Market | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{FP} \\ \text { centre/ } \\ \text { PPFN } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bar } \\ \text { Guest/ } \\ \text { hotel } \end{array}$ | Peer educator | Friend | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Your } \\ \text { sexual } \\ \text { partner } \end{array}$ | Others | Don't <br> 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 |
| Bavelsa | 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 |
| Oyo | 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 <br> it some other <br> time | Try to hide the <br> fact of buying a <br> male condom | Buy the <br> condom <br> without <br> hiding it | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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 Current use | Total | Men <br> 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 <br> 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
$\left.\begin{array}{|lrl|}\hline \text { State } & \begin{array}{l}\text { \% who ever } \\ \text { discussed } \\ \text { condom use }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Total No of men and } \\ \text { women who had sex } \\ \text { with } \\ \text { Spouse/cohabiting }\end{array} \\ \text { partner }\end{array}\right]$

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 <br> \% confident to avoid sex with a nonspouse | Total no of those who had sex with spouse/cohabiting partner in last 12 months | Men \% 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 <br> to discuss FP <br> 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 <br> where to get tested | Number of men | Knows <br> 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 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Required } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { employment } \end{gathered}$ | 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 | 00 | 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 <br> 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
$\left.\begin{array}{|lrl|l|l|}\hline \text { Characteristics } & \text { Male } & \text { Number } \\ \text { of men } & & \text { Female } & & \text { Number of } \\ \text { women }\end{array}\right]$

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 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Less than 12 months ago | 12 to 23 months ago | 24 months and above | No response | Number of men and women who ever had an HIV test |
| 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 |  |  | No response | Number of men and women who ever had an HIV test |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Voluntary | Offered | Mandatory |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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 | $\mathbf{3 1 2 3 5}$ |
| Total |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Table 8.1b: Awareness of STIs
Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have Ever Heard of STIs by State; FMoH, Nigeria, 2012

| Characteristics | Respondents who <br> have heard of STIs | Number of <br> women and <br> 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 | 982 |
| 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 | $\mathbf{6 8 . 6}$ | 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 <br> who know that <br> STI has an <br> effect on female <br> fertility | \% of persons <br> who know that <br> STI has an effect <br> on male fertility | Respondents <br> who ever <br> heard of STIs |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Abia | 78.6 |  |  |
| Adamawa | 57.3 | 77.7 | 720 |
| Akwa ibom | 88.3 | 55.1 | 675 |
| Anambra | 68.3 | 86.4 | 898 |
| Bauchi | 62.6 | 67.8 | 841 |
| Bayelsa | 51.5 | 60.4 | 243 |
| Benue | 74.4 | 47.7 | 694 |
| Borno | 52.6 | 72.4 | 740 |
| Cross River | 73.7 | 52.8 | 317 |
| Delta | 58.6 | 73.7 | 700 |
| Ebonyi | 65.7 | 58.1 | 693 |
| Edo | 68.4 | 63.3 | 586 |
| Ekiti | 73.3 | 66.2 | 665 |
| Enugu | 79.5 | 71.7 | 735 |
| Gombe | 58.6 | 78.4 | 672 |
| Imo | 83.2 | 60.0 | 519 |
| Jigawa | 52.5 | 82.2 | 770 |
| Kaduna | 77.7 | 51.4 | 369 |
| Kano | 53.7 | 74.4 | 798 |
| Katsina | 25.4 | 51.6 | 537 |
| Kebbi | 37.5 | 26.2 | 221 |
| Kogi | 64.5 | 36.2 | 465 |
| Kwara | 62.3 | 63.3 | 639 |
| Lagos | 68.7 | 59.3 | 333 |
| Nasarawa | 68.4 | 64.6 | 681 |
| Niger | 56.0 | 62.7 | 536 |
| Ogun | 58.9 | 54.5 | 649 |
| Ondo | 61.3 | 58.3 | 703 |
| Osun | 80.3 | 59.0 | 332 |
| Oyo | 62.5 | 78.7 | 721 |
| Plateau | 60.8 | 59.8 | 552 |
| Rivers | 86.0 | 54.9 | 543 |
| Sokoto | 70.3 | 84.8 | 408 |
| Taraba | 66.2 | 68.7 | 533 |
| Yobe | 41.3 | 63.0 | 790 |
| Zamfara | 60.5 | 38.9 | 153 |
| FCT | 59.4 | 59.7 | 325 |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 7 . 1}$ | 59.0 | 528 |
|  |  | $\mathbf{6 5 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 2 8 4}$ |
|  |  |  |  |

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 <br> experience STI <br> symptoms last $\mathbf{1 2}$ <br> months | Number of women and <br> men who <br> 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 | $\mathbf{6 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 0 2 0}$ |
|  |  |  |

Percentage Distribution of Respondents who have Ever -Heard of Hepatitis According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

| Characteristics | Ever <br> heard <br> about <br> Hepatitis | Ever heard <br> of Hepatitis <br> B <br> vaccination | Ever <br> received <br> Hepatitis B <br> vaccination | Total <br> Number of <br> 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 | $\mathbf{1 9 . 0}$ | 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 <br> Human <br> 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 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | More health care | Equal care | Less health care | Don't know | No response | Respondents who heard of AIDS |
| 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 <br> NAFDAC | \% Ever <br> heard <br> /seen any <br> NAFDAC <br> Advert | \% Ever <br> bought <br> drug with <br> NAFDAC <br> Scratch <br> 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 <br> bought <br> drug/food <br> item <br> suspected <br> 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 <br> program on what to do if experienced adverse reactions to drugs/food products | $\begin{array}{r} \text { All } \\ \text { respondents } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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/ <br> Public facilities | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Non } \\ \text { traditi } \\ \text { onal } \\ \text { outlets } \end{array}$ | Traditional medicine practitioner | Super market | Open market | Others | Ever <br> bought <br> food / <br> drug <br> suspecte <br> d to be <br> 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 <br> Expected effect | Experienced unusual effect | Product looked different from others | ever bought <br> drug/food item suspected to be fake item suspected to be fake | Ever <br> 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 <br> 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 <br> 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 <br> Condom | Female <br> 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 |

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Table 11.2b: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Knowledge of Contraceptives Methods among Men by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

| State | Pill | EC | Male <br> Condom | Female <br> Condom | Injectables | Implants | IUD | Foaming tablets | Combination s | 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 | . 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 <br> 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 |  | Male <br> 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 |
| Ebonvi | 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 <br> 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 |

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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 <br> Foam | Fem. <br> Ster. | Any <br> Nat. <br> 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 | 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 | 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 <br> Foam | Fem. <br> Ster. | Any <br> Natural <br> 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 | 96.5 | 429 |
| Bayelsa | 18.4 | 17.3 | . 0 | 0 | 16.9 |  | . 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 <br> Foam | Fem. <br> Ster. | Any <br> Natural <br> 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 | 4.2 | . 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 4 |  | 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 | 1.8 | . 4 |  | . 9 | . 4 | 84.8 | 224 |
| Ebonyi | 14.7 | 8.8 |  | 0 | 8.7 |  | 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 | 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 | 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 |  | 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 |  | 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 Nonusers in the Next 12 Months by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

| Characteristics | Intends to use <br> modern method <br> in next 12 months | Non-users <br> Rf modern |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| methods |  |  |$|$

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 <br> 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 | $\mathbf{5 . 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{6 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 1 4 1}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 11.11b: Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Desired Family Size by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

| Characteristics | 0-4 children | 5 or more children | $\begin{aligned} & \text { "Up to } \\ & \text { God" } \end{aligned}$ | 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 <br> boys |  | More <br> girls | Equal <br> numbers | No <br> particular <br> preference |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

|  | Type of births |  | Sex of Child |  | Living status of Child |  | Child lives with mother |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State | Single birth | Multiple Births | Boys | Girls | Alive | Dead | Yes | No | N |
| 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

|  | 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |  |  | 13-24 <br> Months | 25-36 <br> Months | Over 3 years | Don't Know | N |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1-3 Months | 4-6 <br> Months | $7-12$ <br> Months |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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

|  | Wanted to <br> become <br> pregnant <br> then | Wanted to <br> wait until <br> later | Wanted no <br> more <br> children | Total number of <br> women who had <br> ever given birth |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| State | 91.0 | 7.2 | 1.2 | 218 |
| ABIA | 63.1 | 35.9 | 0.5 | 284 |
| ADAMAWA | 67.7 | 26.4 | 5.6 | 298 |
| AKWA | 80.8 | 9.3 | 9.9 | 290 |
| ANAMBRA | 93.3 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 278 |
| BAUCHI | 53.7 | 41.1 | 5.1 | 367 |
| BAYELSA | 94.0 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 319 |
| BENUE | 90.1 | 7.3 | 2.1 | 218 |
| BORNO | 80.6 | 16.8 | 1.6 | 238 |
| CROSS | 82.0 | 14.8 | 3.2 | 312 |
| DELTA | 91.4 | 7.2 | 1.4 | 245 |
| EBONYI | 84.9 | 12.5 | 2.6 | 238 |
| EDO | 85.5 | 11.8 | 2.7 | 277 |
| EKITI | 82.5 | 16.7 | 0.8 | 256 |
| ENUGU | 89.0 | 9.3 | 1.6 | 331 |
| GOMBE | 80.9 | 12.9 | 6.2 | 199 |
| IMO | 96.4 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 395 |
| JIGAWA | 71.6 | 20.7 | 7.7 | 295 |
| KADUNA | 89.4 | 6.7 | 3.6 | 301 |
| KANO | 93.6 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 328 |
| KATSINA | 82.0 | 7.3 | 10.7 | 294 |
| KEBBI | 89.8 | 7.4 | 2.9 | 283 |
| KOGI | 83.3 | 13.3 | 3.3 | 296 |
| KWARA | 78.6 | 15.9 | 5.2 | 289 |
| LAGOS | 86.4 | 11.9 | 1.7 | 277 |
| NASARAWA | 90.8 | 5.8 | 3.4 | 337 |
| NIGER | 81.4 | 15.0 | 3.6 | 310 |
| OGUN | 76.3 | 16.0 | 7.7 | 221 |
| ONDO | 84.7 | 14.5 | 0.8 | 289 |
| OSUN | 85.4 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 329 |
| OYO | 90.9 | 8.3 | 0.8 | 308 |
| PLATEAU | 66.1 | 23.5 | 10.5 | 200 |
| RIVERS | 92.7 | 5.0 | 2.3 | 311 |
| SOKOTO | 83.7 | 11.6 | 4.1 | 327 |
| TARABA | 73.0 | 19.7 | 6.7 | 217 |
| YOBE | 66.9 | 1.0 | 21.7 | 355 |
| ZAMFARA | 83.5 | 10.7 | 5.8 | 208 |
| FCT | 82.8 | $\mathbf{1 2 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 5 3 8}$ |
| National |  |  |  |  |

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 | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \text { Child } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \text { Child } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \text { Child } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \text { Child } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \text { Child } \end{array}$ | Over 5 <br> Children | Up to God | Don't <br> Know | $\begin{array}{r} \text { No } \\ \text { response } \end{array}$ | 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 <br> 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 | Longlasting net | 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 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Net has } \\ \text { been } \\ \text { soaked in } \\ \text { liquid to } \\ \text { kill/repe } \\ \text { mosquito } \end{array}$ | 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 | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \text { times } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \text { times } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \text { times } \end{array}$ | Over 4 <br> 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 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { BP } \\ \text { taken } \end{array}$ | 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 <br> Injection | Number of women who went for <br> 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 | 89.0 | 111 |
| RIVERS | 80.9 | 151 |
| SOKOTO | 79.4 | 47 |
| TARABA | 63.9 | 63 |
| YOBE |  | 19 |
| ZAMFARA |  | 27 |
| FCT |  |  |
| National |  |  |

Table 12.34b: Number of Tetanus Injections taken during Pregnancy by State; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

| Characteristics | Once | Twice | Thrice | Over 3 times | Don't <br> Know | Number of women who 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
$\left.\begin{array}{|l|r|r|rrr|}\hline & \begin{array}{r}\text { Offered } \\ \text { HIV test } \\ \text { during }\end{array} & \begin{array}{r}\text { HIV } \\ \text { tested } \\ \text { during } \\ \text { ANC }\end{array} & \begin{array}{r}\text { Number of } \\ \text { women who went } \\ \text { for ANC during } \\ \text { their last }\end{array} & \begin{array}{rl}\text { Collected } \\ \text { HIV test } \\ \text { result }\end{array} & \begin{array}{r}\text { Number of women } \\ \text { where tested for }\end{array} \\ \text { HIV during ANC }\end{array}\right\}$

Table 12.37b: Percentage Distribution of Facilities where Respondents did HIV Testing during Ante natal Visits According to Selected Characteristics; FMOH, Nigeria, 2012

| Characteristics | $\frac{\text { Govt }}{\text { Hospital }}$ | $\frac{\text { Govt }}{\mathrm{HC}}$ | $\frac{\text { Private }}{\text { H?C }}$ | Others | Number of women who were tested for HIV during ANC visits signs Pregnancy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 <br> ANC <br> service | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline \text { Didn't } \\ \text { seek } \\ \text { ANC } \\ \text { service } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | currently carrying my first pregnancy but I have not started ANC | never been pregnant/ the pregnancy was aborted before the time for ANC | $\begin{array}{r} \text { No } \\ \text { response } \end{array}$ | 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

|  | respondent home | Other home | Govt hospital | Public facilities |  |  | Private facilities |  | Others | Number of women who went for ANC during their last Pregnancy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Govt health centre | Govt health post | Other public | PVT. <br> Hospital/ <br> Clinic | Other private Med. |  |  |
| State |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |

Table12.45a: 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 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Yes } \\ \text { Vaccination } \\ \text { card, seen } \end{array}$ | Yes <br> Vaccination card, not seen | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{No} \\ \text { Vaccination } \\ \text { card } \end{array}$ | Number of women who had their last child vaccinated |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 <br> of VVF | Total no of <br> all women | evper <br> exper <br> VVF | Total no ever <br> heard of <br> 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 | $\mathbf{1 . 6}$ | 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 <br> Smear | Examination of the male origin | Blood <br> 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 <br> spacing/ <br> 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 <br> 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 <br> 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 | Parents | Spouse/ <br> Sex partners | Sons | Daughters | Other relatives | Health care workers | Friends | Religious leaders | School teachers | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { All } \\ \text { respondents } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 <br> than once a week | Not at all | Don't <br> know | All <br> 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 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PMT } \\ & \text { CT } \end{aligned}$ | Injectio n safety | Condo m use | Abstine nces | STI | Safe screen | HIV <br> Testing | HIV <br> Treat ment | 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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| 106 | Dr. Emeh Desmond | SAPC | Imo | South East |
| 107 | Dr. Udeji George | RH Co-ordinator | Imo | South East |
| 108 | Nkwocha Anthony, E | State Lab Scientist | Imo | South East |
| 109 | Dr. Okafor Christopher | SAPC | Enugu | South East |
| 110 | Manu Mary, C | RH Co-ordinator | Enugu | South East |
| 111 | Aneke Herbert, A. | State Lab Scientist | Enugu | South East |


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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.

[^1]:    *72 responses were missing

[^2]:    ${ }^{2}$ Target 6a: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

