



NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

WOMEN AND MEN IN NIGERIA

2011

Federal Republic of Nigeria

August 2013

FOREWORD

Globally, there has been an increasing focus on the differential roles and responsibilities of women and men in a country's development process. As part of basic human rights obligations enshrined in several United Nation's treaties, women, who represent about 50 percent of the human race, have the right to participate and benefit from development, just like men. Yet, women and men are treated differently in many spheres of the society and are influenced differently by development processes and societal changes. Available statistics globally and in our own statistical series, show some significant differences in situations of women and men, and in the outcome of development on them. In other words, the reported status of women and men is a result of the kinds of development policies and programmes put in place in the country which are usually gender blind. It goes to show that policies, programmes and legislations that do not take gender into account often fail to achieve the desired goals. They tend also to be costly to the economy and the society at large.

The purpose of gender-aware statistics in this series is to extend the knowledge of the situations of women and men to all sectors of the economy. This allows analysis of effects of gender differences in these sectors' performance, as these bodies of data are linked with economic and social statistics from the real sector. This publication, the second in the series published by National Bureau of Statistics aims to provide decision makers with gender sensitive indicators and sex-disaggregated data for evidence-based decisions and policy making on gender issues in the country.

Data for this edition were sourced from a number of secondary sources to build a data base at this point in our mandate when there is pressing need to collect gender statistics and compile gender-aware social and economic indicators. These are necessary instruments to monitor gender equality achievements of the country in view of several binding global and regional declarations, such as the MDGs, AU Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality, and Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) among others.

Policy makers, researchers and development workers from government agencies, civil society and development partners will benefit from the Statistical Report on Women and men in Nigeria as they begin to focus their gender-aware policy making and interventions more effectively. The Bureau welcomes comments and observations for improving future series from stakeholders across the country and beyond. In particular, we welcome comments on emerging areas of gender concern where statistics are currently unavailable.

We acknowledge the efforts of the following; Mrs. P. M. Eweama, the Gender Desk Officer who produced the draft. Prof. Bola Akanji of the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research, (NISER) who gave much professional advice and edited the first Volumes of the publication.

Dr. Yemi Kale

**Statistician-General of the Federation/Chief Executive Officer
National Bureau of Statistics**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction

Profile of Women and Men in Nigeria is a publication of gender statistics on various sectoral issues as they affect or reflect the status of women and men. This second edition of the publication covers nine areas of gender concern including Population and Development, Education, Health, Employment, Business Ownership, Poverty, Politics and Decision making, Violence and Crime, Information and Communication Technology. Attempt is being made to provide data on the sixteen platforms of concern of the National gender Policy. This edition is an improvement over the first edition. While the first covers seven areas of concern, this covers nine with the inclusion of ICT and Business Ownership. Statistics have been updated up to 2011. It has also taken cognisance of the latest development on gender statistics such as the result of latest surveys on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMES) in Nigeria.

2. Concepts and Methods

Data has been sourced from agencies such as Universal Basic Education (UBE), National Universities Commission, Federal Ministries of Education, Health, as well as published sources of secondary data such as NBS/CBN/NCC collaborative Survey 2010, UNICEF Situation of Women and Children, Nigerian Labour Force Surveys, Records of NCC, UNDP Human Development Report – Nigeria and Global, FAO STAT, World Bank and CIDA Gender Assessment of Nigeria. Coverage of the statistics is national and state wide in most cases. For some indicators, statistics are provided on geo-political basis as well as rural and urban residence. Conceptual issues are briefly explained with respect to gender and development to guide potential users on some important evolving terminologies. A summary of significant indicators are given below on each thematic issue.

3. Population

According to 2010 NBS/CBN/NCC collaborative survey data, average population in Nigeria is currently 51.4% males and 48.6% females. Kwara state recorded 50 per cent each for female and male while Yobe state had 45.3 per cent female population. The youngest age group (0 – 9 years) which constitute 26.2 percent of the population and 44.1% of the active working population (20 – 59) within households were

females; Average household size in Nigeria was 4.5 percent and female headed households constituted 14.8 percent of all household heads. There were more male births (52.5 percent) than female births in the years covered and there were also more male deaths (59.4 percent) in 2007.

4. Education

Statistic from Ministry of Education shows that more boys were enrolled in both primary and secondary schools between 2001 to 2010. The same pattern was observed with teachers. In 2010, the proportion of male teachers in secondary schools was 56.1percent.

Female youth literacy rate in 2010 was 79.0 per cent, lower than the national youth literacy rate of 82.5 per cent and male youth literacy rate of 86.0 per cent. Female adult literacy was 60.0 per cent in the same year lower than national adult literacy rate of 64.3per cent. There was a notable drop in adult literacy in states like Bauchi, Gombe and Kano.

5. Health

Statistics on Child Mortality rates showed higher rates for male children than female children. Infant and under- five mortality rates for males in 2011 were 114 and 184 compared with 94 and 159 per 1,000 life births recorded for females. Estimates of HIV/AIDS infections and annual deaths were more for women than men. In both cases, the proportion for women was above 55 percent.

The larger proportion of pregnant women (49.9 percent) made four or more visits during the entire period of their pregnancy. Female health personnel continued to dominate as Midwives and Nurses making up 86.8 per cent and 58.4 per cent per cent of total personnel in these fields in 2010. The percentage of female doctors on the other hand, was 12.3 per cent of the total number of doctors in the country.

6. Employment

In 2010, women accounted for 30.9 per cent and 31.4 per cent of employment in junior and senior categories in the Federal Civil Service. However; women's visibility was low in high-level decision-making employment in the country.

Percentage of female judges in 2010 was 24.7 per cent. Male Permanent Secretaries were 83.8 percent compared with 16.2 percent for women in 2010.

The ICT sector, being a growing sector, also provides new employment opportunities for both women and men. The statistics predictably, indicated that female staff accounted for 32.3 per cent of the total employment during the period 2001 to 2007. Sectoral statistics shows that women constituted 34.7 per cent of employment in Restaurant and Hotel business in 2010. Men dominated wholesale and retail employment (76.3 per cent). Women were more visible in the education and health sectors.

7. Business Ownership

Female entrepreneurs account for 13.57% in the ownership structures of Micro Enterprises against 86.43% for male, while they account for 42.6% as against 57.4% for male in Small and Medium Enterprises employment.

8. Politics and Decision Making

The visibility of women decreased steadily over the last two elections in 2007 and 2011. For instance, in the Federal House of Representatives, number of seats held by women decreased from 26 to 22 while in National Assembly, it fell from 9 to 8. Seats held in state houses of assemblies followed the same pattern. However, ministerial appointment for women increased from 8 percent in 2009 to 25 percent in 2012.

9. Gender and Poverty

Many factors contribute to deepening poverty for women in Nigeria. This is worse in rural areas where women farmers have to struggle for resources to produce food and for income. Out of about 29,000 persons granted micro-credit by NAPEP in 2007, 8,550 or 29.8 percent were females. Access to land is another determinant of females poverty, While 38.1 per cent of men owned the land that they were farming on only 7.2 per cent of women were land owners.

10. Violence and Crime

Trafficking in persons for economic purpose is a crime that is on the rise in the country. Incidence of trafficking for labour or sex exploitation was recorded. The

statistics show that the 16 – 25 age-groups are most susceptible to trafficking. A total of 922 persons were reported trafficked over the three years 2005 to 2007, followed by the 6 – 15 age group with 741 reports and the 26 – 35 age group with 133 reports. Of total reported cases of exploitation during the period 2004 to 2007, the year 2007 had the largest number of cases with 366 of the 711 persons in the whole period being female. Labour exploitation was reported for 1035 females. The trend is also incremental over the same period. Statistics indicate that female criminality is still low in Nigeria compared to male criminality. The proportion of women prison inmates in 2003 was 2 per cent. This percentage has not changed significantly. It was 1.95 percent in 2007 and 2010. This statistics would suggest that female criminality (and incarceration) is not declining. More casual observation suggests that it is on the rise. Statistics indicate that female circumcision is gradually declining in Nigeria.

11. Information and Communication Technology

The ICT equipments assessed include radio, television; mobile phone (GSM) fixed telephone, personal computer and internet services. The average percentage of women owning all the ICT equipments increased from 10.7 per cent in 2007 to 16.5 percent in 2009, lower than 17.4 per cent and 16.7percent for men in the same period as shown in table 10.1a. The equipment owned by most of the women in 2009 was radio only zero point three per cent of women and men were associated with ownership of fixed telephone and internet service in 2009. One point two per cent of men owned personal computer while it was 0.9 per cent for women.

12. Conclusion

The statistical findings from this edition of Profiles of Women and Men in Nigeria indicate that for some gender concerns such as education and employment, gender gaps are beginning to narrow. For others there have not been any notable change or there have even been retrogressions. The statistics provided an update over those presented in the first edition and sometimes different statistical indicators under the same sectoral interest. This is a function of the availability of data in a systematic manner. Some of the statistics reported have never been reported in the country. The exercise shows that with more commitment, it should be possible to collect gender-disaggregated data from any social, political or economic sectors in the country. Availability of such comparative statistics will be useful for gender analysis of

policies and programmes. Future editions will aim at more systematic set of statistics on all the indicators.

Table of Contents

	PAGE
Foreword	i
Executive Summary	iii
List of Statistical Tables	x
List of Figures	xii
List of Boxes	xiii
List of Acronyms	xiv
Chapter One	
Background	
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Conceptual Issues	2
1.3 Methodology	4
1.4 Sources of Data	5
1.5 Scope and Coverage	5
Chapter Two	
Population	
2.0 Introduction	6
2.1 Household Structure and Age Distribution	6
2.1.1 National Population Structure	6
2.1.2 Age Distribution	7
2.1.3 Household Size	8
2.1.4 Household Headship	9
2.1.5 Marital Status	10
2.1.6 Births and Deaths	11
Chapter Three	
Education	
3.0 Introduction	13
3.1 Total Enrolment in Primary School	13
3.2 Total Enrolment in Secondary School	14

3.3	Teachers in Primary and Secondary School	15
3.4	Literacy in any Language	16
3.4.1	Youth Literacy	17
3.4.2	Adult Literacy	17
3.4.3	Literacy among Young Women Aged 15-24 Years, 2011	19
3.5	Tertiary Enrolment	20
3.5.1	Enrolment in Colleges of Education	20
3.5.2	Enrolment in Polytechnics	22
3.5.3	Enrolment in Nigerian University	23

Chapter Four Health

4.0	Introduction	24
4.1	Child Mortality Rate	24
4.2.	Estimates of HIV/AIDS	25
4.3	Antenatal Care Visits	26
4.4	Knowledge about HIV Transmission	27
4.5	Distribution of Health Personnel	29

Chapter Five Employment

5.0	Introduction	30
5.1	Women and Men Judges	30
5.2	Women and Men Permanent Secretaries	31
5.3	Employment in Federal Civil Service	32
5.4	Summary of Senior and Junior Staff in the Federal Civil Service	34
5.5	Employment in Telecommunication Sector	35
5.6	Employment in Activity Sector	36
5.7	Unemployment Rate by Educational level, Age group and Sex	36

Chapter Six Business Ownership

6.0	Introduction	38
6.1	Sex of Owners (Sole Proprietorship)	38
6.2	Owners by Economic Activity Sectors and Sex	39

Chapter Seven Politics and Decision Making

7.0	Introduction	41
7.1	Seats Held in National Assembly	41
7.2	Seats Held in States House Of Assembly	43

Chapter Eight Gender and Poverty

8.0	Introduction	45
8.1	Access to Land	45

8.2	Micro Credits	47
-----	---------------	----

Chapter Nine Violence and Crime

9.0	Introduction	51
9.1	Prison Inmates Population	51
9.2	Female Circumcision	52
9.3	Spousal Violence	55

Chapter Ten Information and Communication Technology

10.0	Introduction	56
10.1	Ownership of Information and Communication Equipment	56
10.2	Ownership and Access to Television	58
10.3	Ownership and Access to Fixed Telephone	59
10.4	Ownership and Access of Mobile Phones	60
10.5	Ownership and Access to Personal Computers	61
10.6	Ownership and Access to Radio	62
10.7	Ownership and Access to Internet Services	63

Appendices	64
-------------------	-----------

LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 2.1a:	Percentage Distribution of Persons in Household by Year and by Sex (Survey Data)
Table 2.2:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Age Group and Sex 2010
Table 2.3a:	Summary of Distribution of Household Size by Year and Residence
Table 2.4a:	Percentage Distribution of Household Heads by Year and Sex
Table 2.5:	Percentage Distribution of Marital Status by Type and Sex (2008-2010)
Table 2.6:	Early marriage by Year and Sex
Table 2.7a:	Percentage Distribution of Births and Deaths in the last 12 months by Year and Sex (2007-2009)
Table 3.1:	Total Enrolment in primary Schools by Year and Sex
Table 3.2:	Total Enrolment in Secondary Schools by Year and Sex
Table 3.3:	Distribution of Teaches in Primary and Secondary Schools by Year Sex
Table 3.4a:	Percentage Distribution of Youth Literacy Level in Any Language by Year and Sex
Table 3.4c:	Percentage Distribution of Adult Literacy level in Any Language by Sex
Table 3.4e:	Literacy among Young Women Aged 15-24 Years, 2011
Table 3.5a:	Percentage Distribution of Enrolment in Colleges of Education, 2005-2009
Table 3.5b:	Percentage Distribution of NCE Enrolment by Zone and Sex (2009)
Table 3.5c:	Percentage Distribution of NCE Out-Turn By Zone and Sex (2009)
Table 3.6a	Percentage Distribution of Students Enrolment in Polytechnics by Year and Sex
Table 3.6b:	Percentage Distribution of Polytechnics Out-Turn by Year and Sex
Table 3.7:	Percentage Distribution of Enrolment in Nigerian Universities by Year and Sex
Table 3.8a:	Percentage Distribution of NYSC Participants by Zone of Origin, Year and Sex
Table 4.1	Distribution of Child Mortality by Type and Sex (2007-2011)
Table 4.2a:	HIV Estimates for Nigeria (2008-2010)
Table 4.2b:	HIV Estimates for Nigeria Annual AIDS Deaths (2008-2010)
Table 4.3:	Percentage of Women Who had a live Birth during the two years preceding the survey by number of Antenatal care visits Nigeria, 2011
Table 4.4:	Percentage of women Aged 15-49 years who have Comprehensive Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Prevention and Transmission by Zones, Nigeria, 2011
Table 4.5:	Percentage Distribution of Health Personnel In Nigeria By Type and Sex, 2009-2010
Table 5.1a:	Distribution of Judges in Nigeria by Year and Sex
Table 5.2a:	Distribution of Permanent Secretaries in Nigeria by Year and Sex
Table 5.3a:	Percentage Distribution of MDAs Staff by Grade Level, Year and Sex
Table 5.3b:	Percentage Distribution of MDAs Staff by Cadre, Year and Sex
Table 5.4a:	Percentage Distribution of Senior Staff in Federal Civil Service By Year and Sex
Table 5.4b:	Percentage Distribution of Junior Staff in Federal Civil Service By Year and Sex

Table 5.5:	Percentage Distribution of Telecommunication Staff in NCC by Year and Sex
Table 5.6	Percentage Distribution of Employment by Activity Sectors, Year and Sex
Table 5.7:	Unemployment Rate by Educational Level, Age Group and Sex
Table 6.1:	Percentage Distribution of Sex of Owners by Sectors (Sole Proprietorship)
Table 6.2:	Summary of Employment in Small and Medium Enterprises by Sex (December, 2010)
Table 6.3:	Distribution of Employment by Sector and Sex as at December, 2010;
Table 7.1a:	Summary of Seats held in the National Assemblies by Year and by Sex
Table 7.2a:	Summary of Seats held in State Houses of Assembly by Year and by Sex
Table 7.3:	Summary of Political Positions by type, year and sex
Table 8.1	Percentage of Land, Inputs and Equipment owned and used by Sex of Household Head (2010)
Table 8.2	Number of Micro credit Granted by State and by Sex (2007)
Table 8.3:	Distribution of Micro Credits Granted by Year and Sex
Table 9.1a:	Percentage Distribution of Prison Inmates by Year and Sex
Table 9.2a:	Percentage Distribution of Women Circumcision (15-49) Age Group
Table 9.2b	Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGMC) among Women
	Percentage Distribution of women age 15-49 years by FGM/C Status Nigeria, 2011
Table 9.3:	Percentage Distribution of Spousal Violence by Type (Women Age 15-49)
Table 10.1a:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Type of ICT Equipment Owned and Sex (2009)
Table 10.2a:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Ownership and Access to Television and Sex (2009)
Table 10.3a:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Ownership and Access to Fixed Telephone and Sex (2009)
Table 10.4a:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Ownership and Access to Mobile Phone and Sex (2009)
Table 10.5a:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Ownership and Access to Personal Computer and Sex (2009)
Table 10.6a:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Ownership and Access to Radio and Sex (2009)
Table 10.7a:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Ownership and Access to Internet Service and Sex (2009)

LIST OF FIGURES

- Fig.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons in Household by Year and by Sex (Survey Data)
- Fig.2: Population Pyramid Showing Distribution of Persons by Age-group and Sex, 2010
- Fig.3: Summary of Distribution of Household Size by Year and Sex
- Fig.4: Percentage Distribution of Household Heads by Year and Sex
- Fig.5: Percentage Distribution of Marital Status by Type and Sex (2008-2010)
- Fig.6: Early marriage by Year and Sex (Aged 15-17 Years)
- Fig.7: Percentage Distribution of Births and Deaths in the last 12 months by Year and by Sex
- Fig.8: Total Enrolment in Primary Schools by Year and by Sex
- Fig.9: Total Enrolment in Secondary Schools by Year and Sex
- Fig.10: Percentage Distribution of Teachers in Primary Schools by Year and Sex
- Fig.11: Percentage Distribution of Teachers in Secondary Schools by Year and Sex
- Fig.12: Percentage Distribution of Youth Literacy Level in Any Language by Year and Sex
- Fig.13: Percentage Distribution of Adult Literacy Levels in Any Language by Year and Sex
- Fig.14: Literacy among Young Women Aged 15-24 Years, 2011
- Fig.15: Percentage Distribution of NCE Enrolment In Colleges of Education, 2006-2009
- Fig.16: Percentage Distribution of NCE Enrolment By Zone and Sex (2009)
- Fig.17: Percentage Distribution of NCE Out-turn by Zone and Sex
- Fig.18: Percentage Distribution of Students Enrolments in Polytechnics by Year and Sex
- Fig.19: Percentage Distribution of Polytechnic Out-turn by Year and Sex
- Fig.20: Percentage Distribution of Enrolment in Nigerian Universities by Year and Sex
- Fig.21: Percentage Distribution of NYSC Participants by Zone of Origin, Year and Sex
- Fig.22: Distribution of Child Mortality by Type and Sex,
- Fig.23: HIV Estimates for Nigeria Annual AIDS Deaths (2008-2010)
- Fig.24: Percentage of Women Aged 15-49 years who have Comprehensive Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Prevention and Transmission by Zones, Nigeria, 2011
- Fig.25: Percentage Distribution of Health Personnel in Nigeria By Type and Sex, 2009-2010
- Fig.26: Percentage Distribution of Judges in Nigeria by Year and Sex (2007-2010)
- Fig.27: Percentage distribution of Permanent Secretariat by Year and Sex
- Fig.28: Percentage Distribution of MDAs Staff by Grade Level, Year and Sex
- Fig.29: Percentage Distribution of MDAs Staff by Grade Level, Year and Sex
- Fig.30: Percentage Distribution of Senior Staff in Federal Civil Service by Year and Sex
- Fig.31: Percentage Distribution of Junior Staff in Federal Civil Service by Year and Sex

- Fig.32: Percentage Distribution of Telecommunication Staff in NCC by Year and Sex
- Fig.33: Percentage Distribution of Employment by Activity Sectors, Year and Sex
- Fig.34: Percentage Distribution of Sex of Owners by Sectors (Sole Proprietorship)
- Fig.35: Summary of Employment in Small and Medium Enterprises by Sex (December, 2010)
- Fig.36: Summary of Seats held in National Assembly by Year and by Sex
- Fig.37 Summary of Seats held in State Houses of Assembly by Year and by Sex
- Fig.38: Summary of Political Positions by type, year and sex
- Fig.39: Percentage of Land, Inputs and Equipment Owned and Use by Sex of Household Head (2010)
- Fig.40 Number of Micro Credits by State and Sex (2007)
- Fig.41: Distribution of Micro Credit Granted by Year and Sex
- Fig.42: Percentage Distribution of Prison Inmates by Year and Sex
- Fig.43 Percentage Distribution of Women Circumcision (15-49) Age Group
- Fig.44: Percentage Distribution of Spousal Violence by Type (Women Age 15-49)
- Fig.45: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Type of ICT Equipment Owned and Sex (2009)
- Fig.46: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Ownership and Access to Television and Sex (2009)
- Fig.47 Percentage Distribution of Persons by Ownership and Access to Fixed Telephone and Sex (2009)
- Fig.48: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Ownership and Access to Mobile Phone and Sex (2009)
- Fig.49: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Ownership and Access to Personal Computer and Sex (2009)
- Fig.50: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Ownership and Access to Radio and Sex (2009)
- Fig.51: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Ownership and Access to Internet and Sex (2009)

LIST OF BOXES

- Box I: Gender and Development Concepts I
- Box II: Gender and Development Concepts II

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	-	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
BPA	-	Beijing Platform for Action
CEDAW	-	Convention on-the Elimination of All Forms of Development Discrimination Against Women
FAO	-	Food and Agricultural Organisation
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
ILO	-	International Labour Organisation
INEC	-	Independent National Electoral Commission
MDAs	-	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
NAPEP	-	National Programme on Eradication of Poverty
NBS	-	National Bureau of Statistics
NGP	-	Nigerian Gender Policy
NPoPC	-	National Population Commission
OECD	-	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
UBEC	-	Universal Basic Education Commission
UNFPA	-	United Nation Fund for Population Action
UNIFEM	-	United Nations Fund for Women

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

The world over, there has been mounting need to collect gender statistics and compile indicators on women and men's socio-economic conditions. This is primarily to measure levels of gender inequality in different populations and sectors. It is an instrument to empower development agents to make evidence-based policies and decisions. It also aids in monitoring the impact of development initiatives. Moreover the availability of gender sensitive indicators has become imperative at the sub-national, national, regional and global level to monitor compliance with the host of gender-aware Conventions and Treaties that have been made since the first Decade on women (1975 to 1985). Some of these are:

- Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) 1979,
- The Beijing Platform of Action (BPA, 1995),
- United Nations Millennium Declaration (MDG, 2000),
- African Union Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality (2004), to mention a few.

National and international reviews indicate that statistics in many countries need improvement to better reflect women and men's roles and contributions as well as the impact of power relations between them. Gender indicators are required in highlighting any existing gender gaps which contribute to unequal development opportunities. Many of these declarations, therefore, in their Articles, call for nations to develop an information-gathering and monitoring system for gender sensitive statistics. Such system would enable governments to keep up with their commitments to gender equality and empowerment of women.

While there has been progress over the years, there are still many gaps and deficiencies in available statistics. The National Bureau of Statistics, driven by these developments embarked on the publication of Profile of Women and Men in Nigeria. The publication examines and quantifies gender gaps from different sectors. Women and Men in Nigeria: Facts and Figures is distilled from the original publication. These publications borrow from pioneer efforts by other countries such as Canada, Sweden, Australia and OECD countries in general. Many African countries, such as Rwanda, Uganda, South Africa, have followed this innovative statistics. This is the second edition of this publication by NBS. The first edition was published in 2008. It covered seven areas of gender concerns: Population, Education, Health, Employment, Politics and Decision making, Gender and Poverty and Violence and Crime. This second edition captures, in addition to the above, statistics on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) as well as entrepreneurship at the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises level.

Uses of Gender Statistics

Gender Statistics provide data on a wide range of development fields with gender as a constant variable of analysis. The statistics show the different circumstances in which women and men live in terms of their individual socio-economic and political well-being and how these change overtime. These statistics are vital for analysing and addressing gendered patterns of development and for monitoring the achievement of national and international goals and policies to mitigate gender inequality. Gender statistics are important in understanding many aspects of wellbeing and progress, both for individuals and for society as a whole. They provide a rich source of data for analysing differences in the lives of females and males and for studying relationships between them. Gender statistics form the basis underpinning global, regional and national goals and policies on gender equality. They are used by governments, businesses, researchers and a wide range of development organisations in setting priorities in designing and implementing services and other programmes.

1.2 Conceptual Issues

In order to orient users of this series to the necessary and common terminologies related to the use of gender statistics, a few technical definitions are in order and will be highlighted in every edition of Women and Men in Nigeria. It will be updated as required, depending on extant policy priorities.

Box 1: Gender and Development Concepts I

Gender

A concept that refers to the social differences between women and men that have been learned ,changeable over time and have wide variations both within and between cultures. (European Commission, 1998)

Sex

The biological characteristics which distinguish human beings as female or male. (European Commission, 1998).

Gender analysis

The study of differences in the conditions needs, participation rates, access to resources and development, control of assets, decision making powers, etc. between women and men and their assigned gender roles. (European Commission, 1998)

Gender equality

The concept means that all human beings are free to develop their personal abilities and make choices without the limitations set by strict gender roles; and that the different behaviour, aspirations and needs of women and men are considered, valued and favoured equally. (European Commission, 1998)

Gender equity

Fairness in women's and men's access to socio-economic resources.

Example: access to education, depending on whether the child is a boy or a girl. A condition in which women and men participate as equals and have equal access to socio-economic resources. (European Commission, 1998)

Gender gap

The gap in any area between women and men in terms of their levels of participation, access, rights, remuneration or benefits. (European Commission, 1998)

Sex disaggregated statistics

The collection and separation of data and statistical information by sex to enable comparative analysis, sometime referred to as gender disaggregated statistics. (European Commission, 1998).

Gender sensitive

Addressing and taking into account the gender dimension. (European Commission, 1998)

Gender blind

Ignoring/failing to address the gender dimension (as opposed to gender-sensitive or gender neutral) (European Commission, 1998)

Box II: Gender and development Concepts II

Gender and Development Concepts II

Poverty

From a human rights perspective, poverty consists in the non- fulfilment of a person's human rights to a range of basic capabilities – to do and be the things he or she has reasons to value. Capability failure is thus the defining attribute of poverty (..) Only those capability failures that are deemed to be basic should count as poverty in some order of priority. As different societies may have different orders of priority, the list of basic capabilities may differ from one society to another (OHCHR, 2002)

Human development

Human development is about people, about expanding their choices to lead lives they value. Economic growth, increased international trade and investment, technological advance—all are very important. But they are means, not ends. Whether they contribute to human development in the 21st century will depend on whether they expand people's choices, whether they help create an environment for people to develop their full potential and lead productive, creative lives. (UNDP, 2002)

Gender and Development (GAD)

Approach concentrating on the unequal relations between men and women due to “uneven playing fields”. It focuses not only on women as an isolated and homogeneous group, but on the roles and needs of both men and women. Given that women are usually in disadvantaged position as compared to men, promotion of gender equality implies an explicit attention to women's needs, interests and perspectives. The objective then is the advancement of the status of women in society, with gender equality as the ultimate goal. (ILO, 2000b)

Gender mainstreaming

Concerns planning, (re) organisation, improvement and evaluation of policy processes so that a gender equality perspective is incorporated in all development policies, strategies and interventions, at all levels and at all stages by the actors normally involved therein. (European Parliament and of the Council on Promoting Gender Equality in Development Co-operation, 2004)

National Women's (Gender) Machinery

National machinery for the advancement of women is the central policy-co-ordinating unit inside government. Its main task is to support the government-wide mainstreaming of a gender-equality perspective in all policy areas. (United Nations, 1995)

1.3 Methodology

The methodology adopted in articulating this report varies from the standard NBS method of primary data collection and analysis because most of the survey instruments of NBS are yet to be fully engendered. Data was therefore sourced through secondary means. Templates were designed to source administrative data from Ministries, Departments and Agencies on their specific mandates (actions and outcomes) as they relate to women and men. Data was also extracted from NBS regular surveys where they show explicit gender differentials. In analysing gender differences, Excel spreadsheet programme was used to derive basic inferential statistics and graphics. A simple reporting format has been adopted, which examines differences in observed mean values of each variable for women and men.

1.4 Sources of Data

Data sources include agencies such as state Ministries of Education, State Primary Education Boards, Universal Basic Primary Education, Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC), Prisons Services, and Federal Character Commission among others. Existing sources of secondary data include relevant Federal Ministries, NBS/CBN/NCC collaborative Survey and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS4).

1.5 Scope and Coverage

Data collection on designed templates covered 36 states of the federation on education, population, political participation and some aspects of employment. The scope of data in this edition is tailored towards the identified critical areas of gender gap in the Beijing Platform for Action (BPA) (1995) and its modification based on the Nigerian Gender Policy (NGP) (2007). These provide a guide to the scope and coverage. However lack of gender disaggregated data in Nigeria makes it impossible to achieve full coverage of all identified issues as extensively as the issues dictate. The NGP (modified Platform) now recognises sixteen areas of gender concern for which statistics will be regularly required. In this second edition of Women and Men in Nigeria, nine areas are covered on selected issues where data are readily available. These include:

- i. Population and Families
- ii. Education
- iii. Health
- iv. Work
- v. Entrepreneurship (MSME)
- vi. Power and Decision-making
- vii. Gender and Poverty
- viii. Violence and Crime
- ix. Gender and Information and Communication Technology

CHAPTER TWO

POPULATION AND FAMILIES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Population statistics provides bench mark data needed to plan for socio-economic development in a country. Gender issues play an important role in population and development interaction. A gender perspective contributes to a better understanding of population issues in sustainable development. On the other hand, a population perspective may contribute to a better understanding of gender relations and dynamics. Demographic factors such as population growth and age structure, health conditions and nutritional levels and spatial distribution and migration may contribute to explaining the different constraints, needs and opportunities of men and women. For example, urbanisation and migration in general make impact on gender roles and identities by shifting traditional gender roles around as men tend to leave women and families behind. This may affect health status and general quality of life positively or negatively. Age structure of a household or society points to factors affecting income and expenditure patterns as well as marginal productivity of labour.

Analysis of population census and survey data from a gender perspective is a powerful form of advocacy. It brings into policy focus, existing gender gaps in demographic structures, development factors and population dynamics of the society within households and communities. This may in turn require strategic and targeted policy interventions.

This chapter examines age structures, distribution of persons in households, household headship, births and deaths and marriage patterns.

2.1 HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE AND AGE DISTRIBUTION

2.1.1 National Population Structure

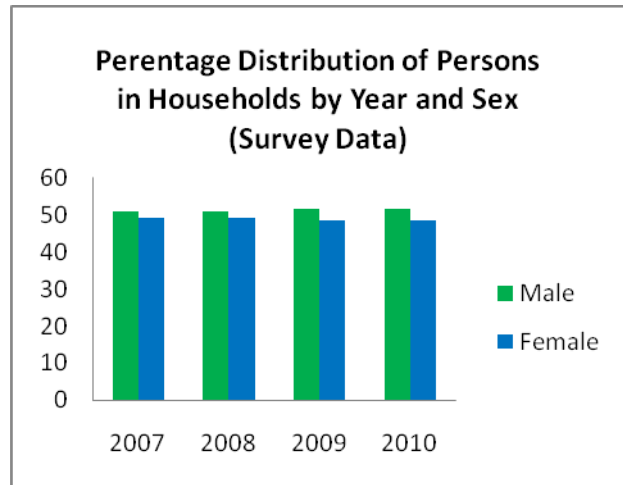
From table 2.1a, the average population distribution by sex for the country in 2010 (survey data) was 51.4% for males and 48.6% for females. In terms of urban/rural female residence, females accounted for 49.6 percent in urban and 48.3% in rural areas compared to 50.4 percent and 51.7% recorded for males in urban and rural areas respectively (table 2.1b). Enugu and Osun states had female population above 52% each, while the lowest percentage of females was in Gombe State (45.3%).

Table 2.1a: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS BY YEAR AND SEX (SURVEY DATA)

Year	Male	Female
2007	50.9	49.1
2008	50.9	49.1
2009	51.6	48.4
2010	51.4	48.6

Source: NBS/CBN/NCC Collaborative Survey 2010

Fig.1



2.1.2 Age Distribution

Table 2.2 shows the age distribution of the population from survey data. The youngest age group (0- 9) was the largest population group constituting 26.9% of the population. Males were slightly higher in this group (27.5per cent) than females (26.2 per cent) .Women constitute 47.1 percent of the active working population (20 – 59 years). This group was made up of 40.4 percent male population. From a gender perspective, the broad based age pyramid shown in fig 1 indicates the domestic burden of women who are charged with household welfare.

Fig.2

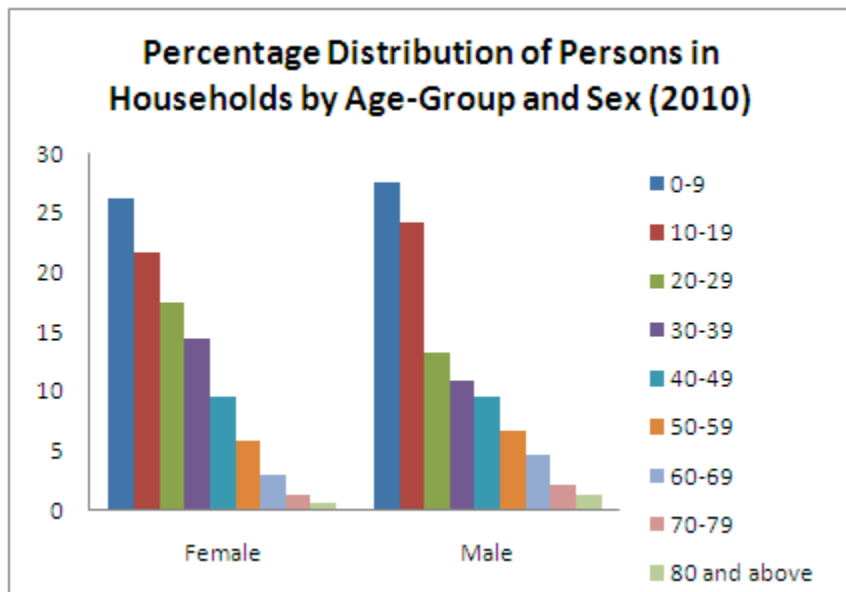


Table 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons in Households by Age-Group and Sex (2010)

Age-Group	Female	Male
0-9	26.2	27.5
10-19	21.6	24.2
20-29	17.4	13.2
30-39	14.4	10.9
40-49	9.5	9.6
50-59	5.8	6.7
60-69	3	4.7
70-79	1.4	2.2
80 and above	0.7	1.3

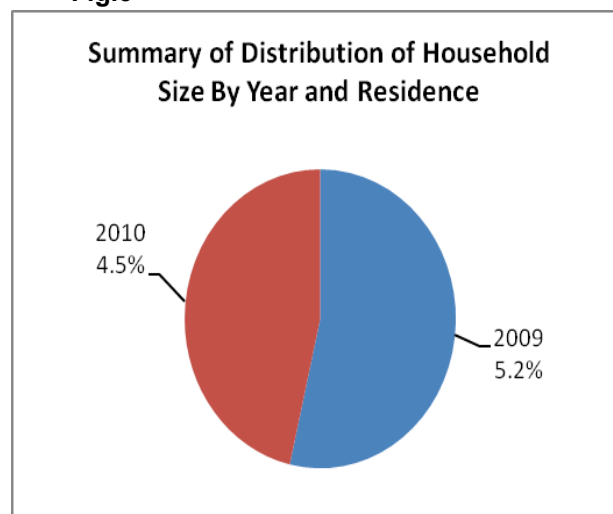
Source: NBS/CNB/NCC Collaborative Survey 2010

Table 2.3a: Summary of Distribution of Household Size by Year and Residence

Year	National
2009	5.2
2010	4.5

Source: NBS/CNB/NCC Collaborative Survey 2010

Fig.3



2.1.3 Household Size

Household size is an important demographic parameter as it indicates the dependency burden especially when the age structure is shown. It can also show the proportion of potential income earners in the household. From a gender perspective, household size with the age distribution would indicate the domestic burden of women who are charged with household welfare. In Nigeria, the average household size in 2010 was 4.5 percent (see table 2.3a). Across the states and FCT, Jigawa had the highest average household size of 6.5 percent while Ondo and Kogi recorded the least (3.1 percent) as shown in table 2.3b (See appendix).

2.1.4 Household Headship

Headship of household is determined by many factors including widowhood and marital status. Table 2.4a shows that 14.8 percent of households in Nigeria were headed by females in 2010. In all the 36 states and Abuja, there were more male headed households than female-headed households (table 2.4b). Enugu state had more female headed households (35.4 percent) than any other state. The least (1.0%) was recorded in Kano state.

Fig.4

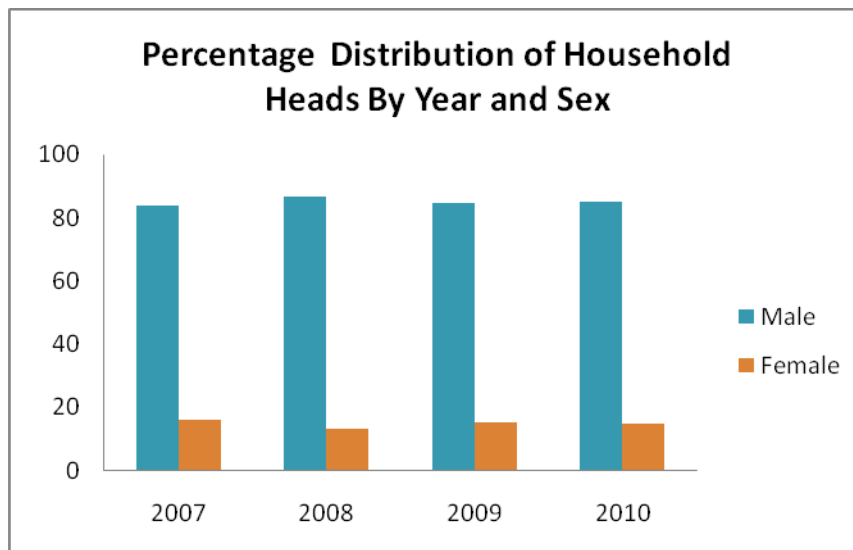


Table 2.4a: Percentage Distribution of Household Heads By Year and Residence

Year	Male	Female
2007	83.7	16.3
2008	86.8	13.2
2009	84.6	15.4
2010	85.2	14.8

Source: NBS/CBN/NCC Collaborative Survey 2010

2.1.5 Marital Status/Early Marriage

Fifty one per cent of women were married (monogamy) in 2010 compared to 49 per cent of men (table 2.5). The reason might not be unconnected with the fact that girls mature earlier for marriage than boys in all populations. There were more men among the ‘never married’ group where women recorded 43.6 per cent as against men who recorded 54.4 per cent. 83.0 per cent and 57.4 per cent of women were widowed and divorced respectively compared with 17.0 and 42.6 per cent of men in the same year (2010).

Fig.5

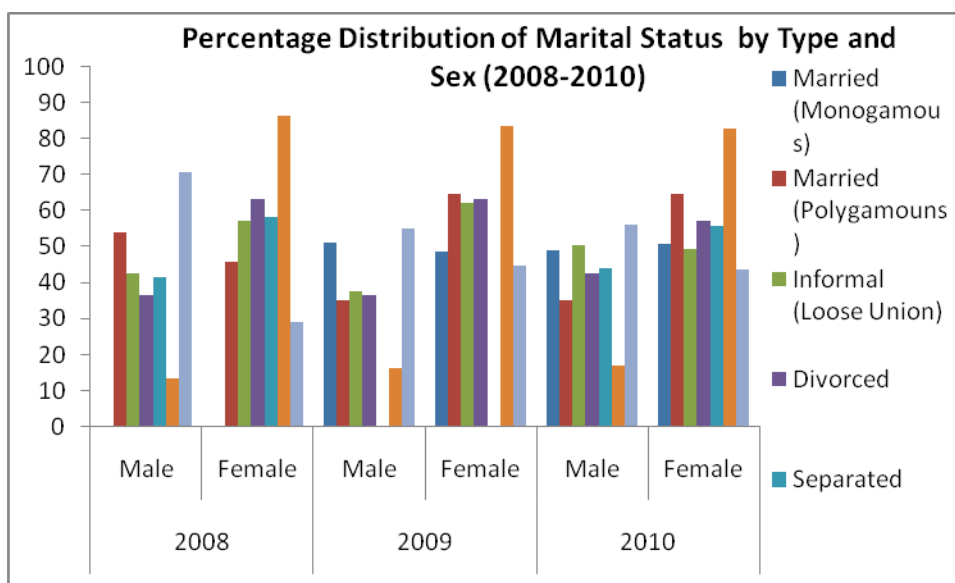


Table 2.5: Percentage Distribution of Marital Status by Type and Sex (2008-2010)

Marital status	2008		2009		2010	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Married (Monogamous)	60.0	40.0	51.3	48.7	49.0	51.0
Married (Polygamous)	54.2	45.8	35.1	64.9	35.4	64.6
Informal (Loose Union)	42.6	57.4	37.8	62.2	50.7	49.3
Divorced	36.8	63.2	36.7	63.3	42.6	57.4
Separated	41.7	58.3	42.0	58.0	44.0	56.0
Widowed	13.4	86.6	16.4	83.6	17.0	83.0
Never married	70.9	29.1	55.3	44.7	56.4	43.6

Source: NBS/CBN/NCC Collaborative Survey 2010

Divorce rate for men was 36.7% in 2009 and 42.6 percent in 2010 while those who separated from their wives increase from 42% in 2009 to 44 percent in 2010. In terms of early marriage, the percentage of females aged 15-17 years who married was above 92 from 2007-2010 (table 2.6).

Table 2.6 Early marriage by Year and Sex (Age 15-17 Years))

Year	Male	Female
2007	3.6	96.4
2008	3.8	96.2
2009	3.9	96.1
2010	7.2	92.8

Source: NBS/CBN/NCC Collaborative Survey

Fig.6



2.1.6 Births and Deaths

Distribution of births and deaths occurrences in the country from 2008-2009 revealed that there were more male births and deaths than that of females, except in 2009 when there were more cases of recorded females deaths than males (table 2.7a).

Birth rates varied across the states but proportion of total recorded births in 2009 showed more male births (52.5%). However, the distribution across the 36 states and Abuja showed high variability in birth by sex. Edo state recorded the highest female births (73.2 per cent) while the lowest was in Taraba State (26.9 per cent). See table 2.7b in appendix.

In 2009, male deaths accounted for 49.9 per cent of total reported deaths compared to 50.1 per cent female deaths. This is reflected in table 2.5 where it shows that more women were widowed than men. There is no clear pattern in the record of female/male births and deaths by states as shown in table 2.7b in the Appendix. Anambra state recorded the highest female deaths (54.5 per cent) in 2009 followed by Enugu (54.1 percent). The factors which may be responsible for the births and deaths are unclear.

Fig.7

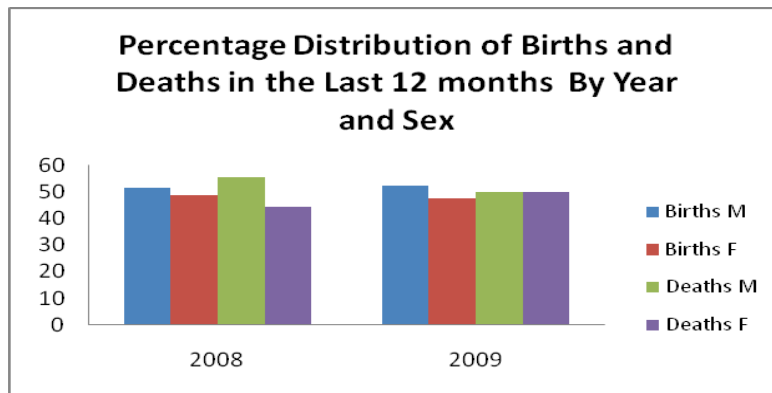


Table 2.7a: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS BY YEAR AND SEX (2008-2009)

Year	Births		Deaths	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	51.4	48.6	55.6	44.4
2009	52.5	47.5	49.9	50.1

Source: NBS/CBN/NCC Collaborative Survey 2010

CHAPTER THREE

EDUCATION

3.0 INTRODUCTION

Education is a fundamental human right. Every child is entitled to it. It is critical to our development as individuals and societies as it helps pave way to a successful and productive future. Education is central to national development and a key to attaining the Millennium Development Goal of which four are gender related. Education is also a powerful instrument for reducing inequality across all population groups and lays a foundation for sustained economic growth.

In this chapter, disaggregation of education sector data by sex and state at primary and secondary levels provides insight into the literacy status of women in relation to men in Nigeria. It examines total enrolment at the three levels of education between 2001-2010, number of teachers and literacy rates (in any language) of Youths and Adults for the period of 2006-2010.

3.1 TOTAL ENROLMENT IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Between 2001 to 2010, primary schools enrolment rate for girls rose to 49.8 per cent in 2005 from 46.4 percent in 2001, as shown in table 3.1. It however fell to 46.6 percent in 2010.

Fig.8

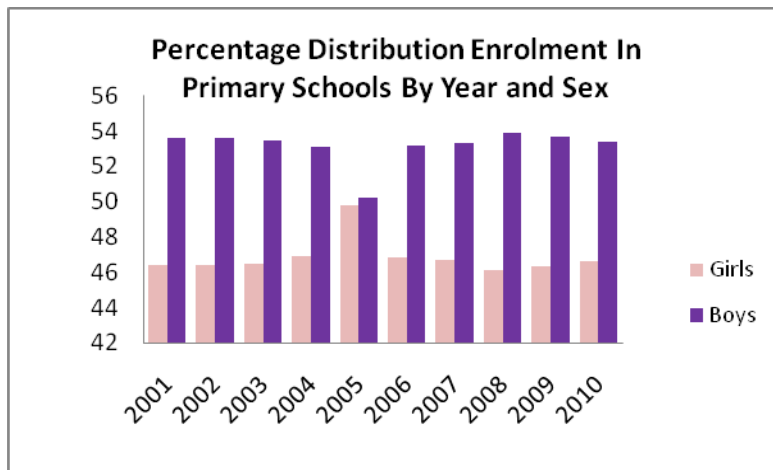


Table 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Enrolment in Primary Schools By Year and Sex

Year	Girls	Boys
2001	46.4	53.6
2002	46.4	53.6
2003	46.5	53.5
2004	46.9	53.1
2005	49.8	50.2
2006	46.8	53.2
2007	46.7	53.3
2008	46.1	53.9
2009	46.3	53.7
2010	46.6	53.4

Source: State Ministry of Education/Education Board

3.2 TOTAL ENROLMENT IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Girls' enrolment in secondary schools fluctuated between 2001 to 2010, recording its highest point in 2008 with 49.9 percent as shown in table 3.2. The lowest percentage enrolment was in 2002(43.2)while the enrolment of boys was however consistently higher than girls.

Fig.9

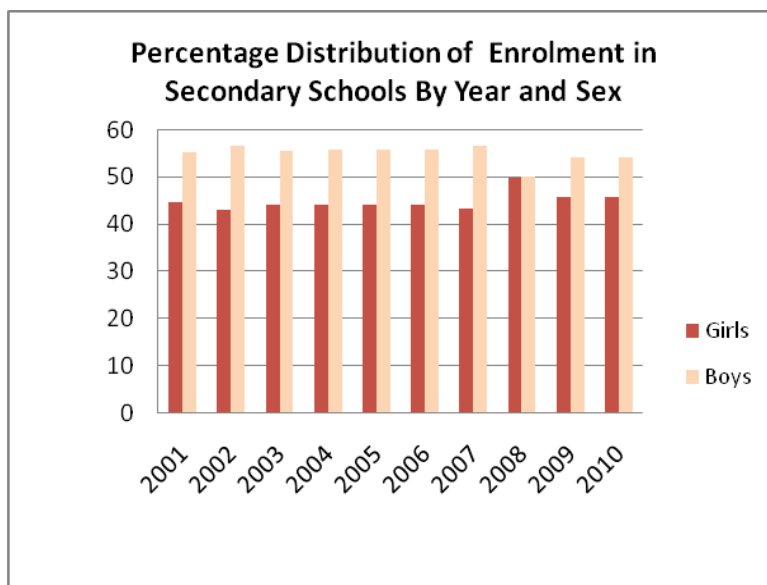


Table 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Enrolment in Secondary Schools By Year and Sex

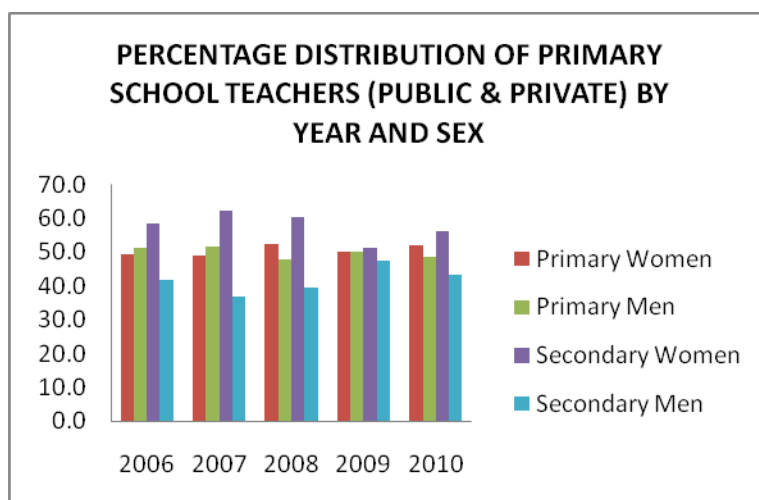
Year	Girls	Boys
2001	44.7	55.3
2002	43.2	56.8
2003	44.3	55.7
2004	44.2	55.8
2005	44.2	55.8
2006	44.2	55.8
2007	43.4	56.6
2008	49.9	50.1
2009	45.7	54.3
2010	45.8	54.2

Source: State Ministry of Education/Education Board

3.3 TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Teachers are important to the development of children as they play a vital role in imparting knowledge in children. In 2008, the highest proportion of primary school teachers was females (52.3 percent) while men accounted for the lowest in 2008 with 47.7 per cent. At secondary level males were consistently more than their female counterparts, with the highest proportion recorded in 2007 (61.9 per cent) as shows in table 3.3. The proportion of secondary school female teachers was below fifty percent within the period (2006-2010).

Fig.10

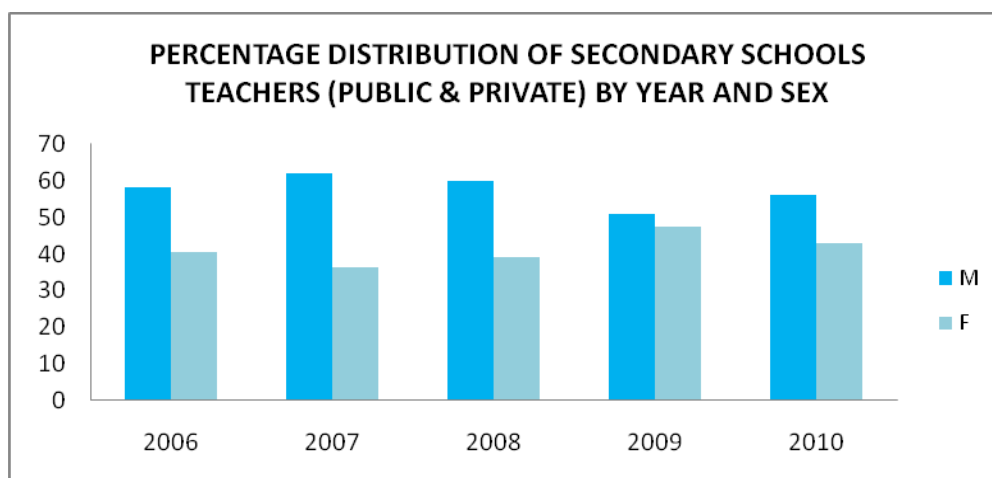


**Table 3.3: DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS IN
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
BY YEAR AND SEX**

Year	Primary		Secondary	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
2006	49.0	51.0	41.7	58.3
2007	48.7	51.3	36.6	61.9
2008	52.3	47.7	39.2	60.1
2009	49.9	50.1	47.4	50.9
2010	51.7	48.3	43.0	56.1

Source: Ministry of Education Digest of Statistics 2010

Fig.11



3.4 LITERACY IN ANY LANGUAGE

Literacy is the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. This section focuses on Youth and Adult literacy. According to National Mass Education Commission (NMEC), literacy can further be grouped into ability to read and write in mother tongue for Primary one to four children, reading and writing in English language and any other language for Primary four to six and literacy in continuing education for secondary school and higher institutions.

3.4.1 YOUTH LITERACY

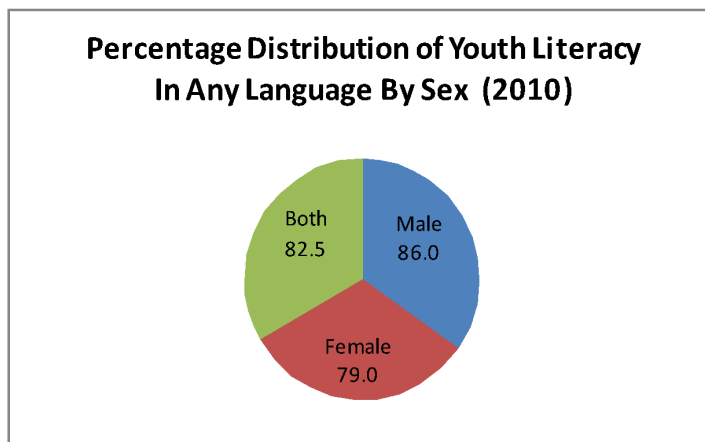
The female youth literacy rate in 2010 (79.0 per cent) was lower than the national youth literacy rate (82.5 per cent), compared with the male figure of 86.0 per cent (table 3.4a). Kano had the lowest female youth literacy in 2010 (46.7 per cent) while Akwa-Ibom had the highest literacy rate (99.5 per cent).

Table 3.4a Percentage Distribution of Youth Literacy In Any Language By Year and Sex

Sex	Year (2010)
Male	86
Female	79
Both	82.5

Source: NBS/CBN/NCC Collaborative Survey 2010

Fig.12



3.4.2 ADULT LITERACY

Basic literacy is currently the simplest measure of the educational status of women and men in any population. It is the ability for basic numeracy and reading by out-of-school adults. It confers the opportunities for development of other skills and knowledge over time. In this section, the reported figures are for basic literacy rates for men and women and adult enrolment into Mass Literacy Programmes all over the country over the period 2006 to 2010. It is also a reflection of percentage of people that have missed the opportunity of formal education.

The female adult literacy was 24.3 per cent in 2006; lower than national adult literacy rate of 45.0 per cent. Also in 2010 female adult literacy was 60.0 percent compared with 68.5 percent recorded for males (table 3.4c). Kebbi state had the lowest Female literacy in 2006 (4 per cent). In all the states female adult literacy rate in 2006 was generally very poor compared with 2007 rates. Adult literacy rates in most of the northern states were below 40 per cent as against over 86 per cent in the South, in 2007 (table 3.4d).

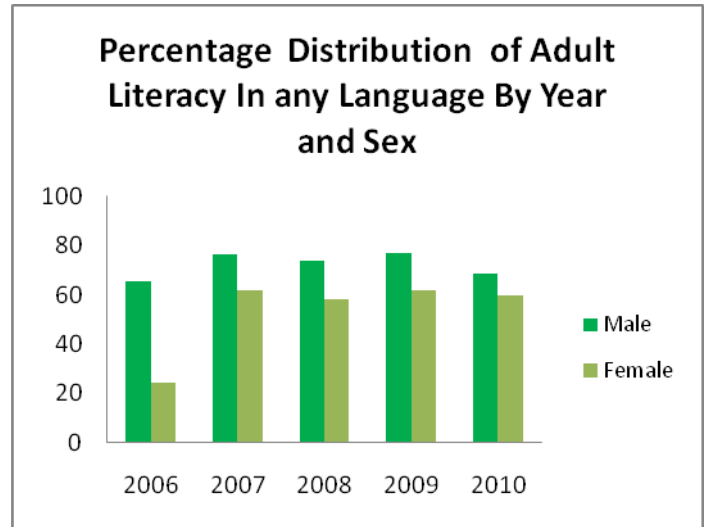
There were significant changes in female literacy rates between 2006 to 2010 in most of the states except in Kebbi state. More attention will need to be paid to state level data since human development indicators change very slowly

Table 3.4c: Percentage Distribution of Adult Literacy In Any Language By Year and Sex

Year	Male	Female
2006	65.7	24.3
2007	76.8	61.9
2008	73.8	58.1
2009	76.9	62.2
20010	68.5	60.0

Source: NBS/CBN/NCC
Collaborative Survey 2010

Fig.13



3.4.3 Literacy among Young Women Aged 15-24 Years, 2011

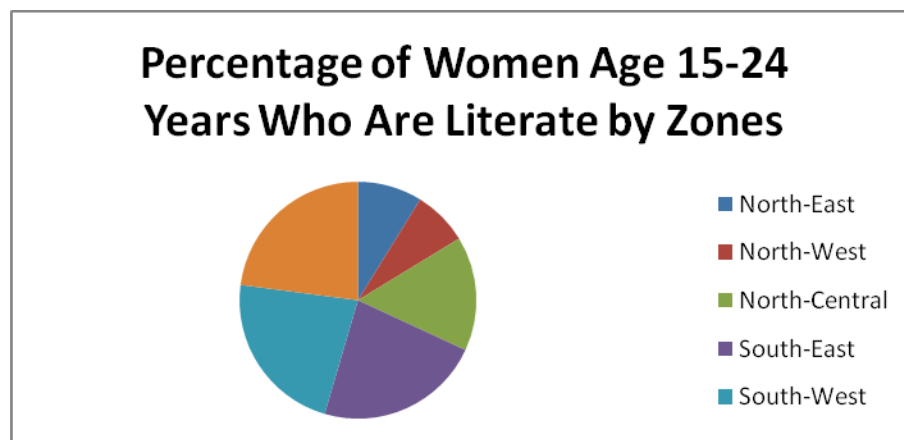
Table 3.4e shows that 56.6 percent of women aged 15-24 were literate in Nigeria in 2011. The zone picture shows that South-South recorded the highest literacy (90.1 percent) among this age group. This was followed by south-East (89.0 percent), South-West (88.5 percent) while the lowest rate was recorded in North-West (29.4 percent).

Table 3.4e: Literacy Among Young Women, 2011 Aged 15-24 Years

Political Zone	Percentage of Women Age 15-24 Years Who Are Literate
North-East	34.6
North-West	29.4
North-Central	61.4
South-East	89
South-West	88.5
South-South	90.1
National	56.6
<i>Source: MICS4</i>	

Fig.14

3.5



TERTIARY ENROLMENT

3.5.1 Enrolment in Colleges of Education

Female enrolment in Colleges of Education compared favourably with that of the male from 2006 to 2009. In the period under reference, it was 50.5 percent on the average. Table 3.5a shows that female enrolment was highest against male enrolment in 2006 and 2009 with 51.1 per cent for each year. Female enrolment was lower than male enrolment in 2007 (49.9 per cent) which was the lowest rate of enrolment within the period under study.

On zonal basis in 2009, the highest percentage enrolment was recorded in the South-East (73.8 per cent) for males compared with 26.2 percent recorded for females in table 3.5b. This was followed by North-West (73.1 percent).

On NCE out-turn, South-East accounted for the highest rate of male graduates with 80.6 per cent when compared with 19.4 per cent female graduates. This was followed by South-South males (69.0) percent) compared with females (31.0 percent) Females recorded their highest out-turn with 65.9 per cent in North-East, when compared to their male counterparts.

Table 3.5a: Percentage Distribution of NCE Enrolment in Colleges of Education, 2006-2009

Year	Female	Male
2006	51.1	48.9
2007	49.9	50.1
2008	50	50
2009	51.1	48.9

Source: Ministry of Education Digest of Statistics 2010

Fig.15

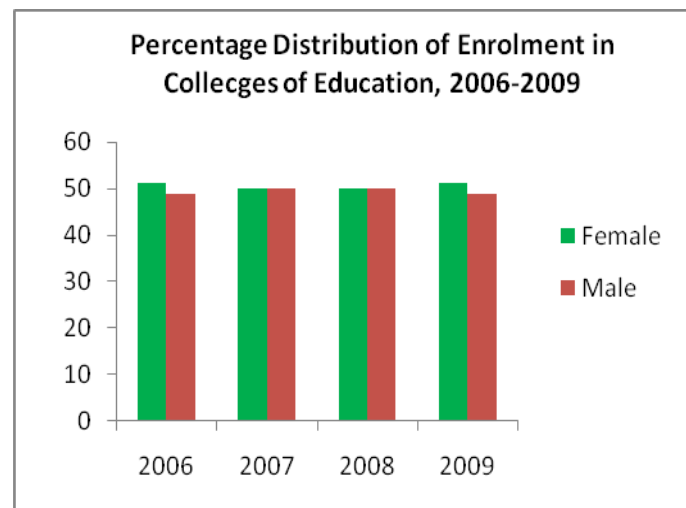


Table 3.5b Percentage Distribution of NCE Enrolment By Zone and Sex (2009)

Zones	Enrolment	
	Male	Female
South East	73.8	26.2
South-South	56.4	43.6
South West	64.9	35.1
North Central	54.0	46.0
North East	41.3	58.7
North West	26.9	73.1

Source: State College of Education

Table 3.5c: Percentage Distribution of NCE Out-Turn By Zone and Sex (2009)

Zones	Out-Turn	
	Male	Female
South East	80.6	19.4
South-South	69.0	31.0
South West	60.1	39.9
North Central	47.9	52.1
North East	34.1	65.9
North West	45.2	54.8

Fig.16

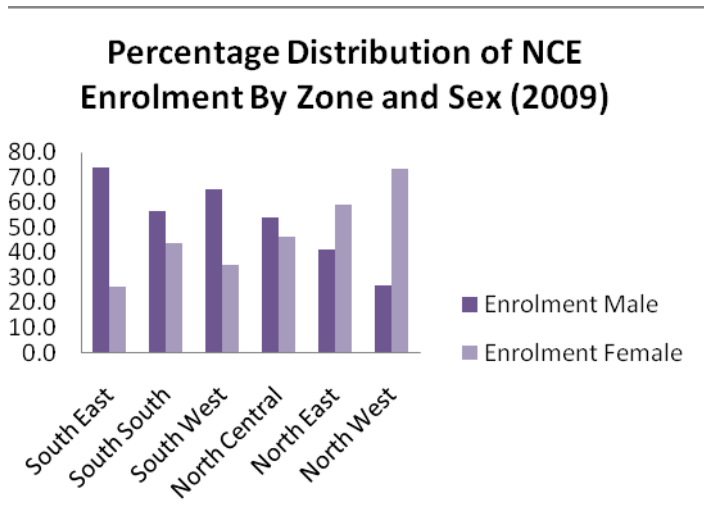
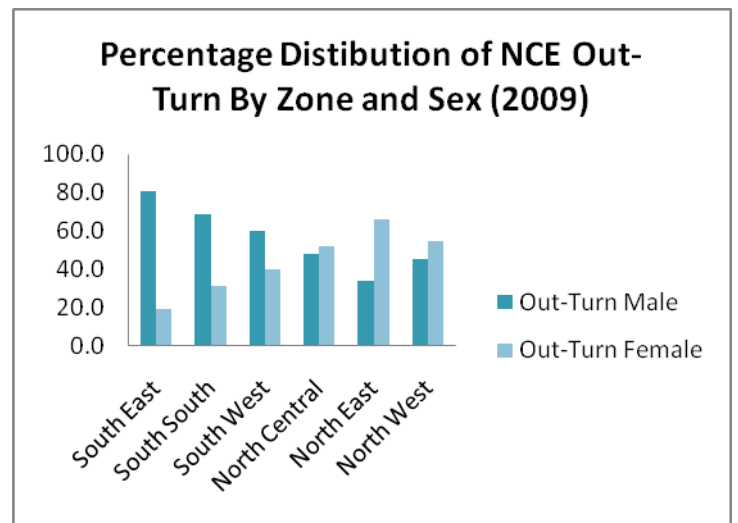


Fig.17



3.5.2 Enrolment in Polytechnics

Male enrolments consistently dominated that of the females in Polytechnics between 2006 to 2010 as shown in table 3.6a. Male enrolment was on the increase from 2006 to 2009. It however dropped from 64.0 per cent in 2009 to 62.0 per cent in 2010. Conversely the female enrolment decreased from 41.0 per cent in 2006 to 36.0 per cent in 2009.

Table 3.6a Percentage Distribution of Students Enrolment in Polytechnics By Year and Sex

Year	Male	Female
2006	59	41
2007	61	39
2008	62	38
2009	64	36
2010	62	38

Source: Ministry of Education/Digest of Statistics 2010

Polytechnics out-turn followed the pattern of enrolment as shown in table 3.6b. Males dominated out-turn between 2006 and 2010. Male out-turn increased from 56.6 per cent in 2006 to 61.1 per cent in 2009 while their female counterpart decreased from 43.4 per cent to 38.9 per cent within the same period.

Table 3.6b Percentage Distribution of Polytechnics Out-Turn by Year and Sex

Year	Male	Female
2006	56.6	43.4
2007	57.4	42.6
2008	58.8	41.2
2009	61.1	38.9
2010	60.5	39.5

Fig.18

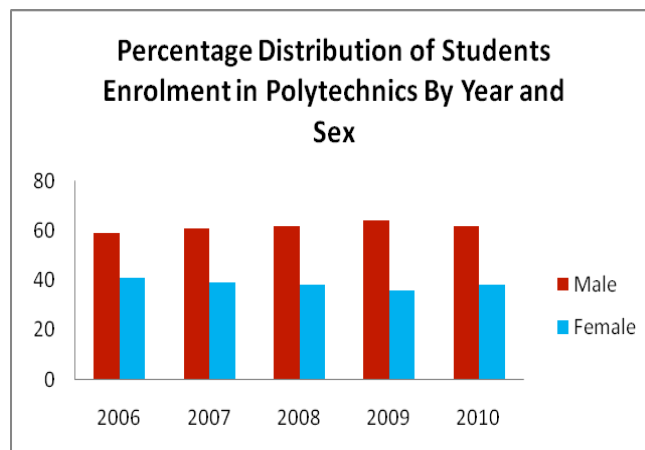
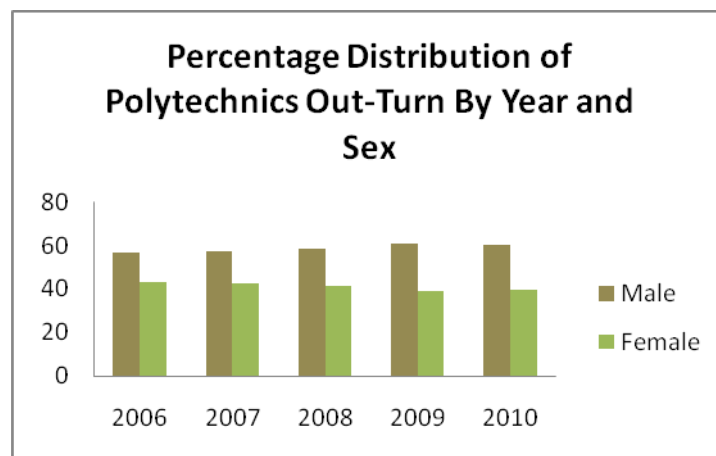


Fig.19



3.5.3 Enrolment in Nigerian Universities

Enrolment in Nigerian Universities was higher for males (58.6 percent) within the period (2006-2010) under study than females (44.4 percent) table 3.7. The highest enrolment for males when compare to females was 64.8 percent in 2008 while that of females was 47.7 per cent in 2007.

On NYSC participants by state of origin (table 3.8a), south west had the highest proportion of female participants in 2009 and 2010 (55.7 per cent). North West accounted for the lowest participation for the two years (22.5 per cent).

Table 3.7: Percentage Distribution of Enrolment In Nigerian Universities by Year and Sex

Year	Male	Female
2006	53.2	46.8
2007	52.3	47.7
2008	64.8	35.2
2009	60.9	39.1
2010	61.6	38.4

Source: Ministry of Education Digest of Statistics 2010

Fig.20

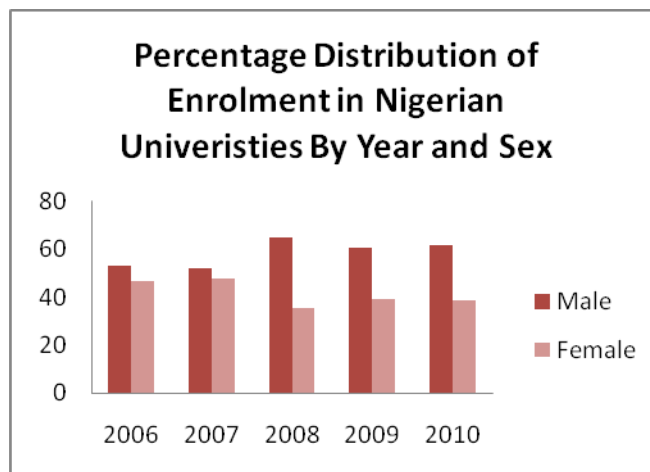


Fig. 21

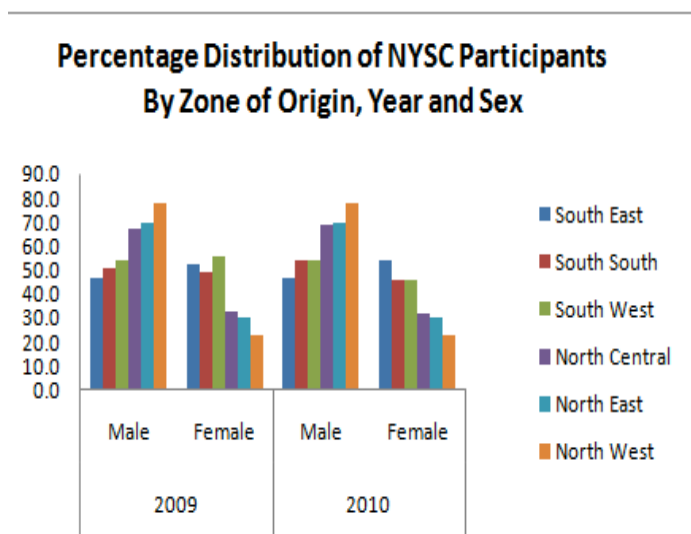


Table 3.8a: Percentage Distribution of NYSC Participants by Zone of Origin, Year and Sex

Zones	2009		2010	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
South East	46.8	52.2	46.4	53.6
South-South	51.1	48.9	53.9	46.1
South West	54.3	55.7	54.2	45.8
North Central	67.4	32.6	68.4	31.6
North East	69.8	30.2	69.8	30.2
North West	77.5	22.5	77.5	22.5

Source: NYSC Computer Centre

CHAPTER FOUR

HEALTH

4.0 INTRODUCTION

Health is a human right and governments have a responsibility for guaranteeing good health for all citizens in an equitable manner. Good health enhances productive, social and economic life of individuals. Healthy reproductive life for women is important because of its direct link with health of the unborn, infants and young children within the population. The latter contributes to current and future socio-economic development of a nation and accelerates progress towards attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, several of which are related to health.

Health issues presented in this chapter are those directly linked with the MDGs – Goal Four, Five and Six, an indicator of women’s access to reproductive health care services, and status of health personnel in government hospitals.

4.1 CHILD MORTALITY RATE

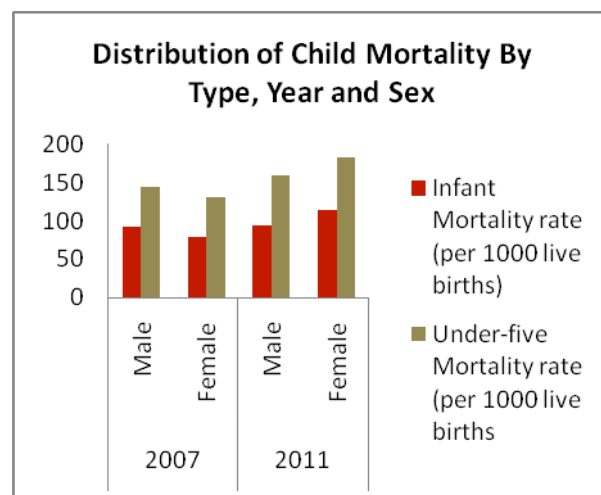
Infants and children are particularly vulnerable to low human development indicators mainly in terms of health status at their most vulnerable stage in life and impacts of poverty may be strongly felt as malnutrition in children and infants. There was an increase in child mortality for both sexes from 2007 to 2011, though males were more vulnerable than females. The infant mortality rate in 2011 for female was 94 while it was 114 for males as presented in table 4.1. Similarly, female under five mortality rates of 159 was less than that of males (184).

Table 4.1: Distribution of Child Mortality

By Type, Year and Sex	2007		2011	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Infant Mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	92	79	94	114
Under-five Mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	144	131	159	184

Source: Nigeria MICS

Fig.22



4.2 HIV/AIDS PREVALENCE

Estimate of HIV/AIDS new infections and annual deaths from 2008 to 2010 was presented in tables 4.2a and 4.2b. The estimate in table 4.2a shows that more women were infected with HIV virus from 2008 to 2010 (about 55.7 percent). Similarly more women were estimated to die from the epidemic than men. In 2008, it was estimated that 55.2 percent of those who died of HIV/AIDS were women. In 2009, the figure was 55.1 percent while in 2010; it was 55 percent (table 4.3b).

Table 4.2a: HIV ESTIMATES FOR NIGERIA (2008-2010)

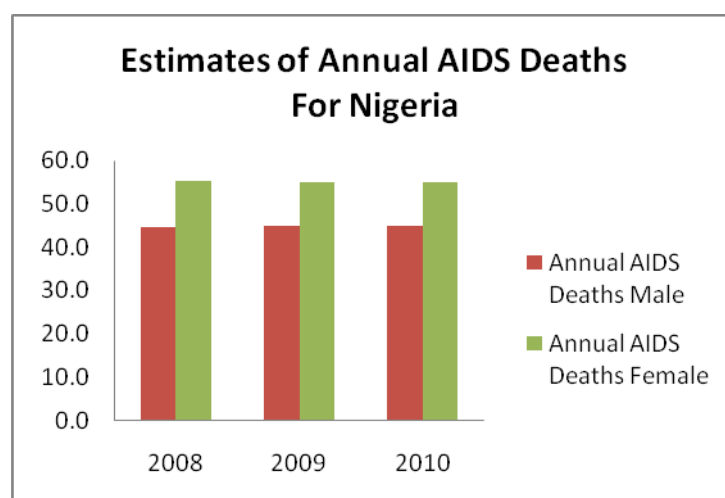
Year	New HIV Infections in a year			
	Male	Female	Total	%Female
2008	146,137	183,847	329,984	55.68
2009	149,095	187,284	336,379	55.65
2010	150,351	188,665	339,016	55.67

Table 4.2b: HIV ESTIMATES FOR NIGERIA ANNUAL (2008-2010)

Year	Annual AIDS Deaths		
	Male	Female	%Female
2008	88,742	109,456	55.2
2009	86,178	105,822	55.1
2010	81,728	100,046	55.0

Source: Federal Ministry of Health

Fig.23



4.3 Number of Antenatal Care Visits

UNICEF and WHO recommend a minimum of at least four antenatal care visits during pregnancy.

In 2011, about one-half (49.9 percent) of women that had live birth during the two years preceding the survey made 4 or more antenatal care visits in the country (Table 4.3). South West had the highest percentage (84.5 percent) while South East recorded 79.4 percent. It was moderate in North Central (57.4 percent) and lowest in North West (32.9 percent). The more educated the woman or the richer her household, the more likely she is to make 4 or more antenatal visits. The percentage rises from 28.2 percent among women with no education, 57.8 percent for primary education and 78.8 percent among those with secondary education or higher and rose from 18.6 percent among the poorest quintile to 47.4 percent among the middle quintile and 84.8 percent among the richest quintile class. In the rural areas, percentage of women that made 4 or more visits in the period was 41.2 percent compared to 76.0 percent in urban areas.

Overall, about one in three (36.4 percent) women who had live birth in two years prior to the survey made no antenatal care visits. Area of residence, education and wealth status have direct effect on the number of antenatal care visits. Forty-four percent of the rural women made no antenatal care visits as against 12.6 percent for urban women. These figures vary across geopolitical zones, ages and level of education of the women.

Table 4.3 Percentage of Women Who Had a Live Birth during the two years preceding the survey By Number of Antenatal care visits Nigeria, 2011

		No antenatal care visits	4 or more visits
Area	Urban	12.6	76.0
	Rural	44.3	41.2
Mother's age at birth	Less than 20	48.5	37.1
	20-34	33.7	51.9
	35-49	37.7	51.6
	Missing	87.1	12.9
Education	None	58.3	28.2
	Primary	23.5	57.8
	Secondary	9.8	78.8
	Missing DK	36.2	36.2
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	70.4	18.6
	Second	52.8	31.4
	Middle	35.2	47.4
	Fourth	15.2	70.8
	Richest	5.0	84.8
Geopolitical zone of household head	North central	23.1	57.4
	North east	44.6	35.7
	North west	56.8	32.9
	South east	6.4	79.4
	South-South	22.3	62.7
	South West	7.3	84.5
Total		36.4	49.9

Source: MICS4

4.4 Knowledge about HIV Transmission

One of the prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV transmission. The result of 2011 MICSIV shows that at least one in every five of eligible women (21.0 percent) interviewed had a comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission (table 4.4).

Disaggregating by zones, south east had the highest knowledge (31.7 percent) of the virus transmission and prevention while North-East has the least knowledge (15.3 percent).

Fig.24

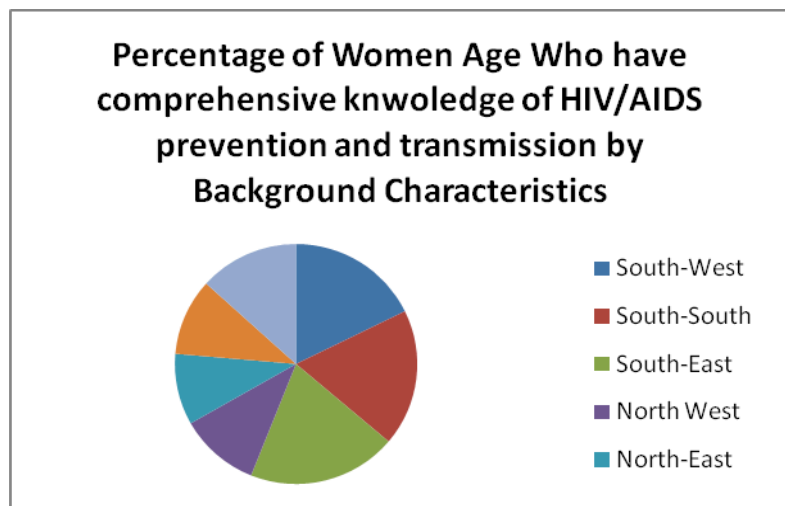


Table 4.4: Percentage of women Aged 15-49 years who have Comprehensive Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Prevention and Transmission by Zones, Nigeria, 2011

Political Zone	Percentage of Women Aged 15-49 years Who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention and transmission
South-West	28.3
South-South	29.4
South-East	31.7
North West	17.1
North-East	15.3
North Central	16.5
National	21.2
<i>Source: MICS4</i>	

4.5 DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH PERSONNEL

The distribution of health personnel in government hospitals in 2009 and 2010 showed that there were more nurses than other personnel (table 4.5). Female personnel dominated as nurses, Midwives and dentists. The percentage of female doctors was the least (12.3 per cent) in 2010 compared to their male counterpart (87.7per cent). Female pharmacists constituted 36.7 percent in 2009 and 23.4 percent in 2010.

Fig.25

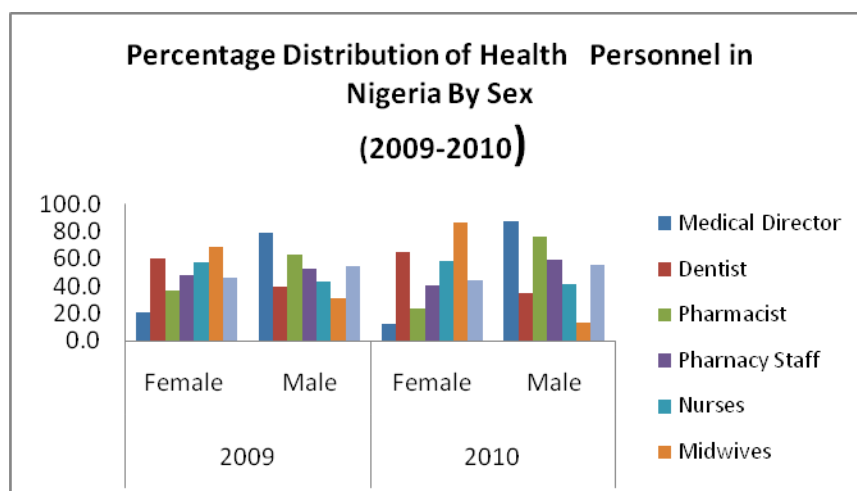


Table 4.5: Percentage Distribution of Health Personnel In Nigeria by Type and Sex, 2009-2010

Type	2009		2010	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Medical Director	20.9	79.1	12.3	87.7
Dentist	60.5	39.5	65.1	34.9
Pharmacist	36.7	63.3	23.4	76.6
Pharmacy Staff	47.6	52.4	40.7	59.3
Nurses	57.0	43.0	58.4	41.6
Midwives	68.8	31.2	86.8	13.2
Others	45.8	54.2	44.3	55.7

Source: State Ministry of Health

CHAPTER FIVE

WORK

5.0 INTRODUCTION

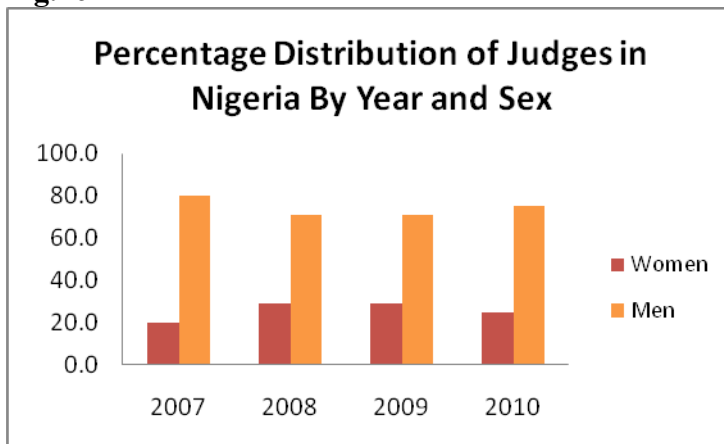
One of the Strategic Objectives of the Beijing Platform of Action (1995, Objective F. 1) demands that governments “promote women’s economic rights and independence including access to employment, appropriate working conditions and control over economic resources. Employment generation is one way of promoting gender equality. The marginalization of women in the labour market is partly as a result of traditional role-stereotyping which contributes to women’s skill vulnerability in the employment sector and low share of agricultural and non-agricultural wage employment, as well as women’s over-representation in lower-paid employment. Analysis of employment statistics from a gender perspective gives insight into existing gaps between women and men in some of these areas of employment.

This chapter presents sex disaggregated data in the public sector focusing on representation of women and men in high level job positions, which is an indication of decision making status; employment of senior and e junior cadre; Employment of primary and secondary school teachers as well as unemployment rates by educational level, age group and sex.

5.1 WOMEN AND MEN JUDGES

Available statistics in the judiciary indicate that men judges were significantly greater in number than women between 2007 to 2010 (table 5.1a). Percentage of women judges rose from 20.1 percent in 2007 to 29.2 per cent in 2008 and dropped to 24.7 percent in 2010.

Fig.26



**Table 5.1a DISTRIBUTION OF JUDGES IN NIGERIA
BY YEAR AND SEX (2007-2010)**

Year	Women	Men	%Women
2007	226	901	20.1
2008	174	422	29.2
2009	172	425	28.8
2010	195	593	24.7

5.2 WOMEN AND MEN PERMANENT SECRETARIES

The distribution of permanent secretaries between 2007 to 2009 was in favour of men (table 5.2a). The percentage of men in the two years was over eighty percent compared to less than nineteen percent recorded for women.

Fig.27

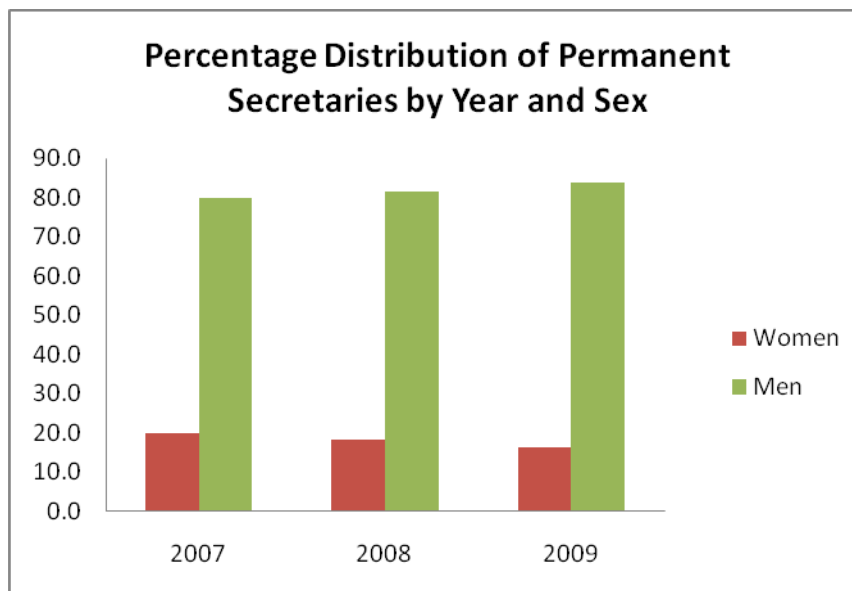


Table 5.2a PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERMANENT SECRETARIES BY YEAR AND SEX

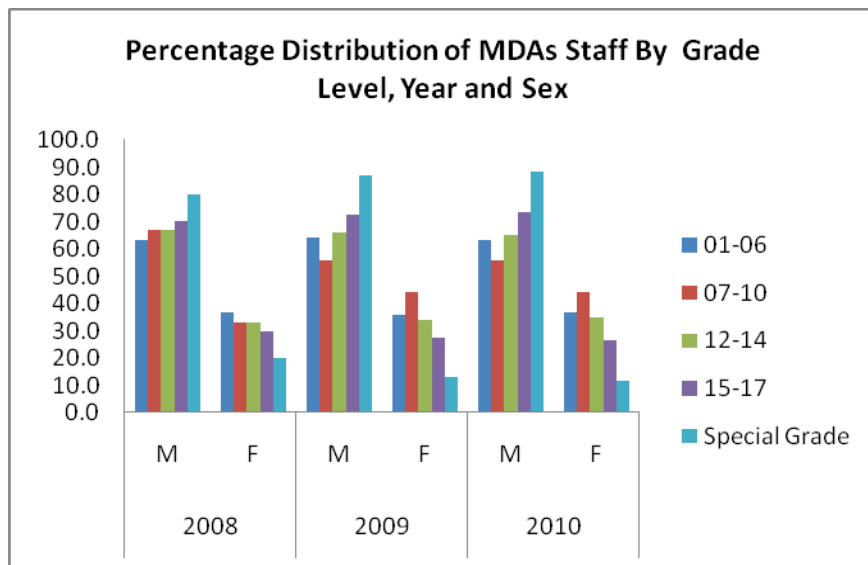
Year	Women	Men
2007	20.0	80.0
2008	18.4	81.6
2009	16.2	83.8

5.3 Employment in the Federal Civil Service

From available statistics, employment in MDAs between 2007 to 2010 was skewed in favour of men by both grade level (table 5.3a) and cadre (table 5.3b). At the directorate level, the percentage of women fell from 29.8 percent in 2008 to 26.4 percent in 2010 while for the special grade, the disparity was even more pronounced (table 5.3a).

On ministerial appointments the proportion of women ministers increased from 8.0 percent in 2009 to 25 percent in 2010 (table 5.3b).

Fig.28

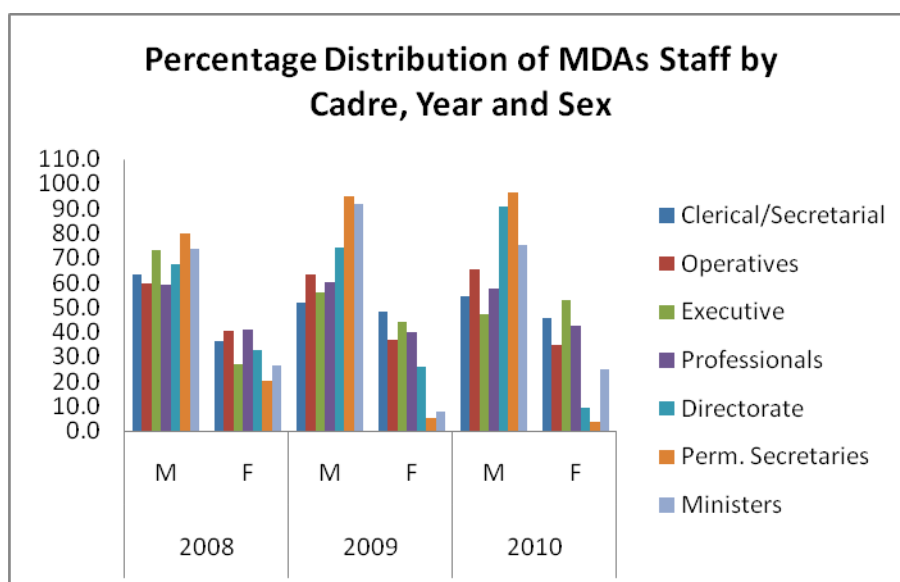


**Table 5.3a Percentage Distribution of MDAs Staff
By Grade Level, Year and Sex**

Grade Level	2008		2009		2010	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
01-06	63.2	36.8	64.1	35.9	63.4	36.6
07-10	67.2	32.8	55.9	44.1	55.7	44.3
12-14	66.8	33.2	66.0	34.0	65.0	35.0
15-17	70.2	29.8	72.6	27.4	73.6	26.4
Special Grade	80.0	20.0	87.1	12.9	88.2	11.8

Source: MDAs

Fig.29



**Table 5.3b Percentage Distribution of MDAs Staff
by Cadre, Year and Sex**

Cadre	2008		2009		2010	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Clerical/Secretarial	63.4	36.6	51.9	48.1	54.4	45.6
Operatives	59.7	40.3	63.4	36.6	65.4	34.6
Executive	73.0	27.0	56.1	43.9	47.1	52.9
Professionals	59.0	41.0	60.0	40.0	57.7	42.3
Directorate	67.3	32.7	74.2	25.8	90.8	9.2
Perm. Secretaries	80.0	20.0	95.0	5.0	96.5	3.5
Ministers	73.7	26.3	92.0	8.0	75.0	25.0

Source: MDAs

5.4 Summary of Senior and Junior Staff in the Federal Civil Service

Over sixty five percent of senior positions were given to men compared to below thirty three percent recorded for women from 2008 to 2010 (table 5.4a). Similarly the pattern was the same at the junior level (table 5.4b). The proportion of men employed in the period was consistently higher than that of women for both senior and junior cadres.

Table 5.4a: Percentage Distribution of Senior Staff in Federal Civil Service By Year and Sex

Year	Male	Female
2008	68.3	31.7
2009	67.1	32.9
2010	68.6	31.4

Source: Federal Civil Service Commission

Fig. 30

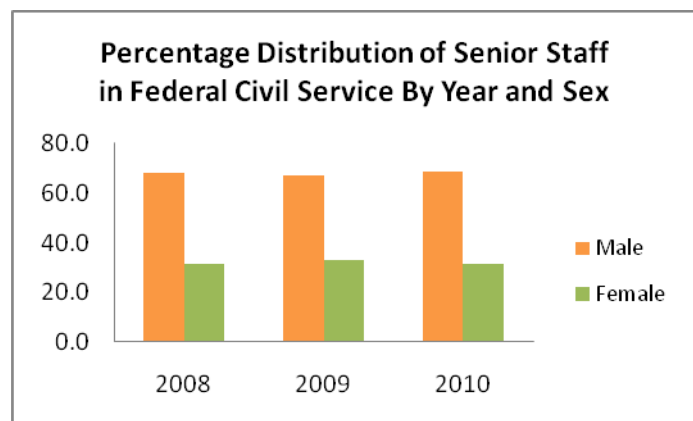
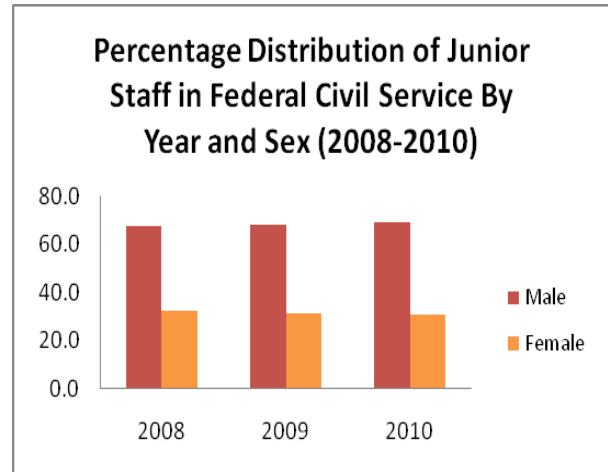


Table 5.4b Percentage Distribution of Junior Staff in Federal Civil Service by Year and Sex

Year	Male	Female
2008	67.7	32.3
2009	68.3	31.7
2010	69.1	30.9

Source: Federal Civil Service

Fig.31



5.5 Employment in Telecommunication Sector

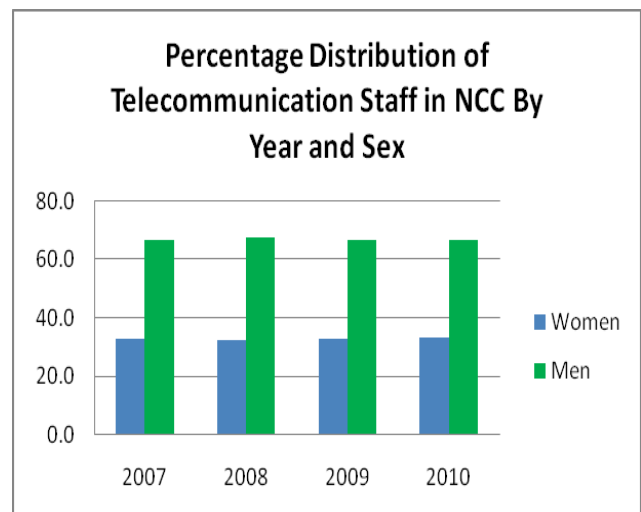
1. The rapid growth of the telecommunication sector in the last ten years in the country calls for a gender analysis of its contribution to employment. The distribution of telecommunication staff in National Communication Commission between 2007 to 2010 was used as an indicator. This is limiting because it leaves out a large segment of participants in the informal ICT sector. Being a growing sector, the statistics predictably, indicated that men were greater in number than women. Table 5.5 shows that female staff on the average accounted for 32.9 per cent of the total employment during this period with the highest proportion recorded in 2010 (33.2 per cent) and the least in 2008 (32.3 per cent.).

Table 5.5: Percentage Distribution of Telecommunication Staff in NCC by Year and Sex

Year	Women	Men
2007	33.1	66.9
2008	32.3	67.7
2009	33.1	66.9
2010	33.2	66.8

Source: NCC

Fig.32

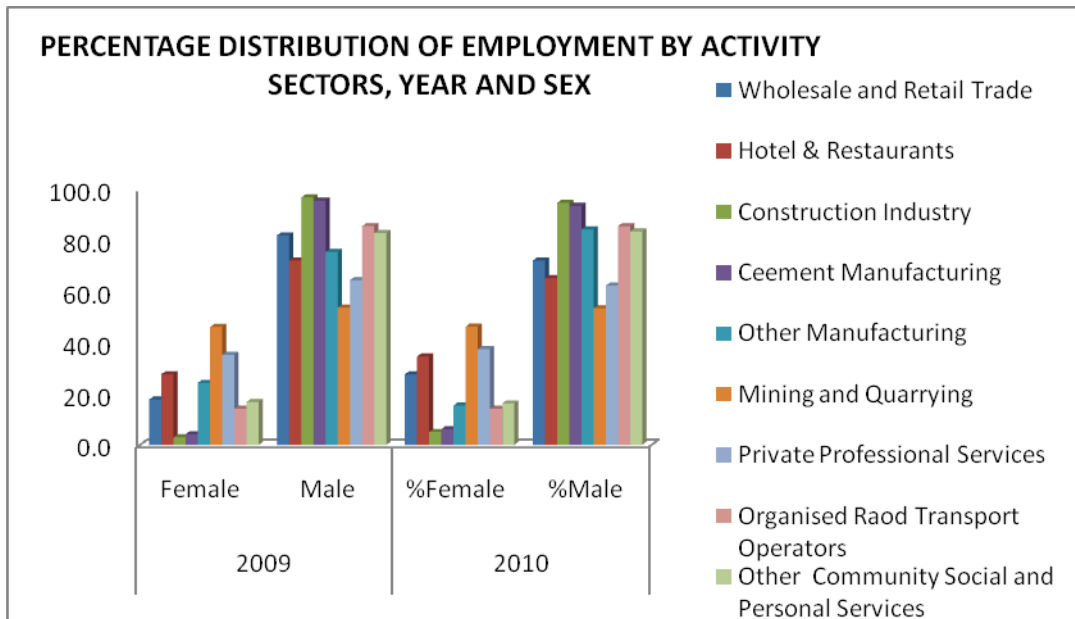


5.6 Employment by Activity Sectors

Table 5.6, shows the distribution of women and men in different employment activity sectors. This is an indication of the level of gender stereotyping in the workforce, based on skill differential or discrimination or both.

Women were visible in mining and quarrying sector (46.4per cent). In Construction and Cement Industry women accounted for 5.1 per cent and 6.2 per cent of employment respectively in 2010.

Fig.33



5.7 Unemployment Rate by Educational Level, Age group and Sex

Labour force consist of all persons aged 15-64 years excluding students, home keepers and those incapacitated to work or not interested in work. Unemployment (ILO Version) is defined as the proportion of labour force, available for work but did not do any work in the week proceeding the survey period for at least one hour. However, unemployment by Nigerian version is defined as the proportion of labour force available for work but did not work in the week preceding the survey period for at least 40 hours.

Table 5.7 presents national unemployment which stood at 23.9 per cent in 2010 indicating an increase of 2.5 per cent over the preceding year's level of 21.4 per cent. Disaggregation by sex showed higher female unemployment rate of 24.4 percent compared with 23.5 percent recorded for their male counterpart. Similar pattern of disaggregation was revealed in urban and rural areas.

**Table 5.6 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT
BY ACTIVITY SECTORS, YEAR AND SEX**

Activity	2009		2010	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Wholesale and Retail Trade	17.8	82.2	27.7	72.3
Hotel & Restaurants	27.7	72.3	34.7	65.3
Construction Industry	3.0	97.0	5.1	94.9
Cement Manufacturing	4.2	95.8	6.2	93.8
Other Manufacturing	24.3	75.7	15.5	84.5
Mining and Quarrying	46.2	53.8	46.4	53.6
Private Professional Services	35.4	64.6	37.6	62.4
Organized Road Transport Operators	14.2	85.8	14.2	85.8
Other Community Social and Personal Services	16.9	83.1	16.3	83.7

Source: NBS/CBN/NCC Collaborative Survey 2010

Table 5.7: Unemployment Rate by Educational Level, Age Group and Sex

Educational Level	Urban	Rural	Composite
Never Attended	19.0	22.8	22.4
Primary School	15.5	22.7	21.5
Modern School	14.5	27.5	24.3
VOC/COMM	34.5	27.0	28.7
JSS	16.6	36.9	33.4
SSS 'O LEVEL'	13.9	22.5	20.1
A LEVEL	34.1	29.7	31.0
NCE/OND/NURSING	17.2	22.5	20.2
BA/BSC/HND	16.8	23.8	20.2
TECH/PROF	5.0	27.9	20.6
MASTERS	3.2	8.3	5.1
DOCTORATE	11.1	7.7	9.1
OTHERS	31.3	36.1	35.5
Age Group			
15-24	33.5	38.2	37.7
25-44	16.3	24.1	22.4
45-59	12.5	19.6	18.0
60-64	17.8	22.1	21.4
Sex			
MALE	16.9	25.1	23.5
FEMALE	17.2	26.1	24.3
National	17.1	25.6	23.9

Source: NBS/CBN 2010

CHAPTER SIX

BUSINESS OWNERSHIP

6.0 INTRODUCTION

Promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women is a critical development concern entrenched in the Millennium Development Goals. Entrepreneurship is often considered one of the key drivers of any progressive economy and a crucial factor for women empowerment. It has been defined as the willingness and ability of an individual to seek investment opportunities to establish and form enterprise successfully. Entrepreneurship confers advantages to the entrepreneur such as control over own life, being own boss, freedom to adopt personal approach to work and family and security, among others. It is believed that the phenomenal growth of the Asian tigers is as a result of the preponderance of the entrepreneurial spirit. In Nigeria, Government is doing a lot to promote enterprise. Measures taken include export promotion programmes, tax incentives, small scale business initiatives, credit guarantee schemes and sectoral funds. Notwithstanding the measures taken, a study in NBS reveals that fewer women are into business than men and that there are fewer female business owners in different activity sectors than men

6.1 Sex of Owners (Sole Proprietorship)

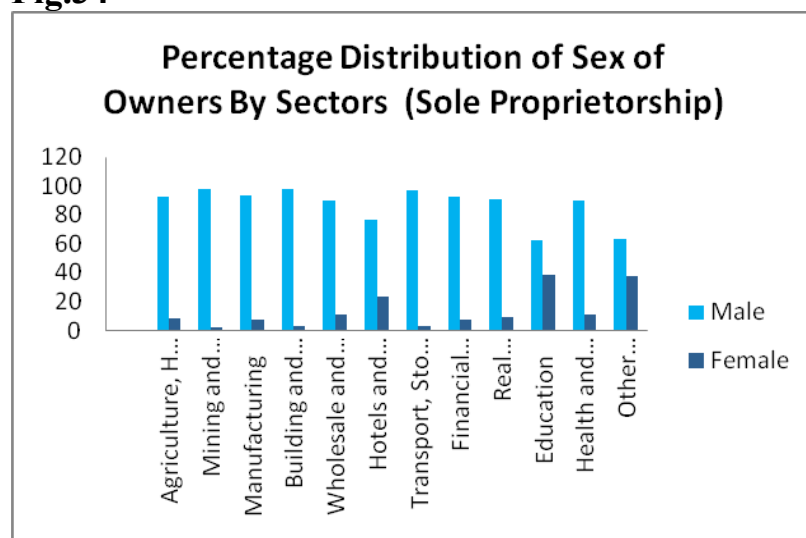
The result of NBS/SMEDAN survey shows that female account for 13.5% as against 86.43% for male in the ownership structure of micro enterprises (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Sex of Owners by Sectors (Sole Proprietorship)

Sector	Male	Female
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	92.31	7.69
Mining and Quarrying	98.15	1.85
Manufacturing	93.09	6.91
Building and Construction	97.37	2.63
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and HH	89.51	10.49
Hotels and Restaurants	76.56	23.44
Transport, Storage and Communication	97.26	2.74
Financial Intermediation	92.86	7.14
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	90.67	9.33
Education	62.12	37.88
Health and Social Work	89.43	10.57
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	62.77	37.23
TOTAL	86.43	13.57

Source: NBS/SMEDAN Survey, 2011

Fig.34



6.2 Owners by Economic Activity Sectors and Sex

The survey also indicated fewer females working in different activity sectors than males. Female owners accounted for the highest proportion in Education (37.88 percent). Other sectors with significant proportion of female owners include: other communities, social and personal services, (37.23 percent); Hotel and Restaurant (23.44 percent) and wholesale and retail trade (10.49 percent). Though females’ account for about 70 percent of agricultural workers those who are into Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and fishing business constitutes 7.69 percent (Table 6.1).

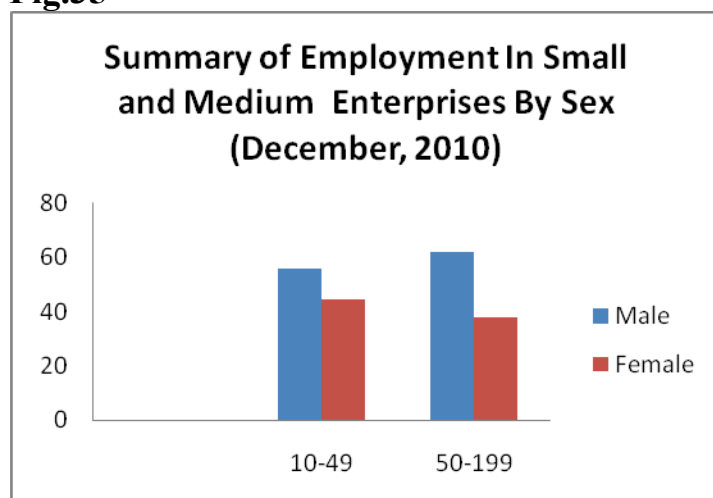
Summary of employment in Small and Medium Enterprises

In December, 2010, more males (56.08 percent) than females (43.92 percent) were employed in Medium and Small Scale Enterprises. Similarly, disaggregation of employment by activity sectors in Micro enterprises (i.e those employing below ten persons) revealed that on the average, 57.4 percent of males were employed in the different activity sectors as against 42.6 percent recorded for females (table 6.3).The highest number of women were employed in Wholesale and Retail sector (50 0 percent)

Table 6.2: Summary of Employment in Small and Medium Enterprises by Sex (December, 2010)

Employment Size	Male	Female
10-49	55.65	44.35
50-199	62.02	37.98
TOTAL	56.08	43.92

Source: NBS SMEDAN Survey, 2011

Fig.35**Table 6.3: Distribution of Employment by Sector and Sex as at December 2010**

SECTOR	MALE		FEMALE	
	TOTAL NO	PERCENTAGE	TOTAL NO	PERCENTAGE
Agriculture	2,087,779	23.3	1,168,380	17.5
Mining & Quarrying	16,302	0.2	14,246	0.2
Manufacturing	1,271,654	14.2	1,357,976	20.4
Construction	378,795	4.2	70,990	1.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and household goods	4,413,204	49.2	3,335,112	50
Hotels and Restaurants	93,844	1	205,855	3.1
Transport, Storage and Communications	348,008	3.8	172,972	2.6
Real estate, Renting and business activities	108,700	1.2	77,961	1.2
Education	30,743	0.3	6,581	0.1
Health and social work	5,672	0.1	667	-
Other community, social & personal service activities	222,528	2.5	253,492	3.8
Total	8,977,228	100	6,664,232	100
		57.4		42.6

Source: NBS SMEDAN Survey, 2011

CHAPTER SEVEN

POWER AND DECISION MAKING

7.0 INTRODUCTION

The principles of equality and empowerment rely on good governance which, among other things, encourages equitable representation of women and men at all levels of governance. Women are hitherto limited in representation, therefore, advocacy channels and policy frameworks that call for greater participation of women are numerous.

The Beijing Platform for Action recognises that women's full representation and participation in decision-making positions in government, policy making and political parties could act as a means of accelerating the transformation of economic, social and political power relations in societies. Disaggregation of political participation by sex and state provides insight into the gender gaps that exists in governance in Nigeria. Indicators are the number of seats held in legislative houses and in state and ministerial positions.

7.1 SEATS HELD IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The representation by sex in National parliament (Senate) has been consistently skewed against women with slight improvement over the years (table 7.1a). Out of the 109 seats in National Assembly in 2007 and 2011, women held 9 and 8 seats respectively. This translated to mere 8.3 and 7.3 per cent compared with 91.7, and 92.7 percent for men.

At the Federal House of Representatives, out of 360 seats, women held 26 and 22 respectively in the, 2007 and 2011 elections, translating to 7.2% and 6.1 per cent In both legislative houses, in the two elections highlighted, out of the 469 seats, women secured only 35 and 30 seats translating to 7.5 and 6.4 per cent respectively compared to 434 (92.5 per cent) and 439 (93.6 per cent) for men respectively.

Fig.36

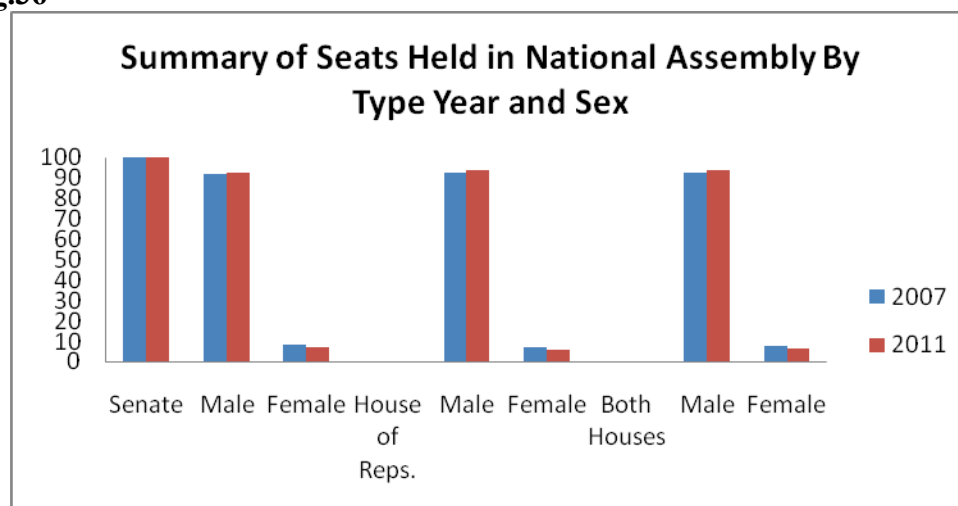


Table 7.1a: Summary of Seats Held in National Assembly By Type Year and Sex

LEGISLATORS	2007		2011	
	Number	%	Number	%
Senate				
Men	100	91.7	101	92.7
Women	9	8.3	8	7.3
Total	109	100	109	100
House of Reps.				
Men	334	92.8	338	93.9
Women	26	7.2	22	6.1
Total	360	100	360	100
Both Houses				
Men	434	92.5	439	93.6
Women	35	7.5	30	6.4
Total	469	100	469	100
<i>Source: INEC</i>				

7.2 SEATS HELD IN STATEHOUSES OF ASSEMBLY

Table 7.2a revealed that out of a total of 990 seats in the State Houses of Assembly in 2007, women held only 57, translating to 5.8 per cent. The number of seats held by women decreased to 5.5 per cent in 2011

On ministerial appointments and committees chairpersons, men also dominated (table 7.3). In 2009 and 2010, women occupied 9.5 and 14.2 per cent of ministerial positions and 6.5 and 5.8 percent as committee chairpersons respectively.

Fig. 37

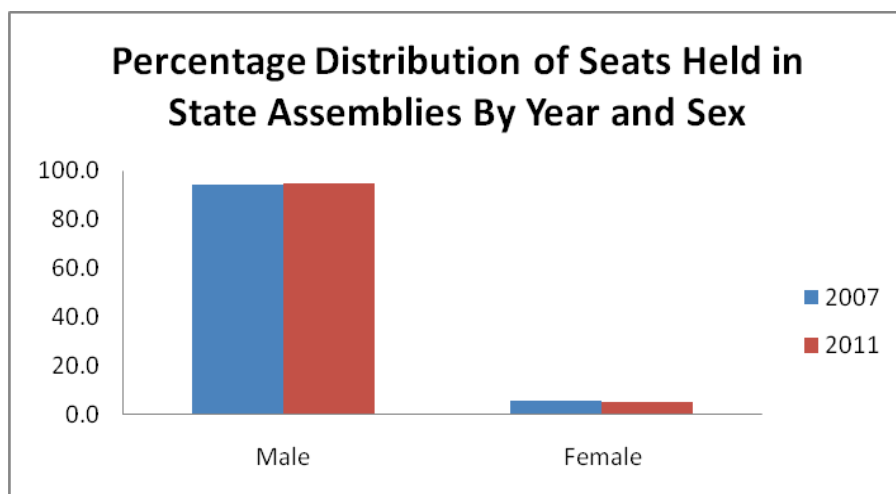


Table 7.2a: Summary of Seats Held in State Assemblies By Year and Sex

	2007		2011	
	Number	%	Number	%
Hon. Members				
Male	933	94.2	932	94.5
Female	57	5.8	54	5.5
Total	990	100.0	986	100.0

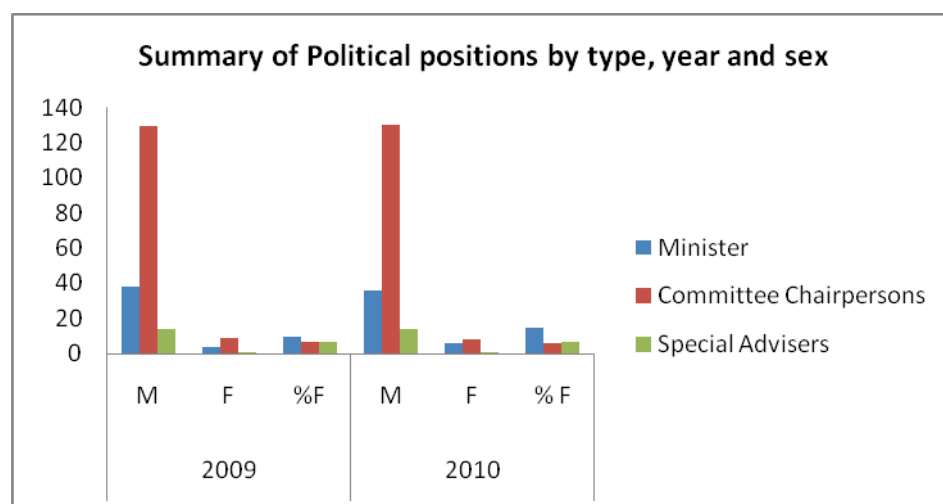
Source: INEC

Table 7.3: Summary of Political positions by type, year and sex

Type	2009			2010		
	M	F	%F	M	F	%F
Minister	38	4	9.5	36	6	14
Committee Chairpersons	129	9	6.5	130	8	5.8
Special Advisers	14	1	6.7	14	1	6.7

Source: National Assembly

Fig.38



CHAPTER EIGHT

GENDER AND POVERTY

8.0 INTRODUCTION

Social and economic indicators for developing countries consistently show that women bear the brunt of underdevelopment and poverty. At the same time women are key agents in effective grassroots implementation of poverty reduction programmes and economic regeneration. The belief that gender perspective should inform all development strategies is founded on accumulating evidence that a fairer stake in society for women reduces poverty, generates economics activity and improves the quality of health and productivity of the family unit.

The Beijing Platform of Action Strategic Objective 55 states that “.... the production capacity of women should be increased through access to capital, resources, credit, land, technology, information, technical assistance and training”.

In introducing a gender dimension into the country assessment of poverty, comparison is made to ownership of land, input and equipment and access to credit facilities for women and men. This is because the feminization of poverty arises from cultural constraints on access and control over economic resources.

8.1 ACCESS TO LAND

Land is a strategic asset which is needed by the poor to break away from poverty especially for agricultural purpose. Access to land for women and men is culturally differentiated in Nigeria. Therefore ownership pattern varies.

In table 8.1, Average land owned in acres by women was 0.29 compared to 0.91 for men. The percentage of female headed household into farming activities was 11.8 compared to 88.2 percent recorded for male heads of households.

On farm inputs and Equipment owned, 44.4 and 5.6 percent of male headed households used inorganic and organic fertilizer compared to 15.9 and 1.5 percent of women who used organic and inorganic fertilizers respectively in 2010. About eighteen percent and one percent of women respectively owned machines and tractors in farming activities compared with 24.6 and 6.1 percent owned by men.

Fig.39

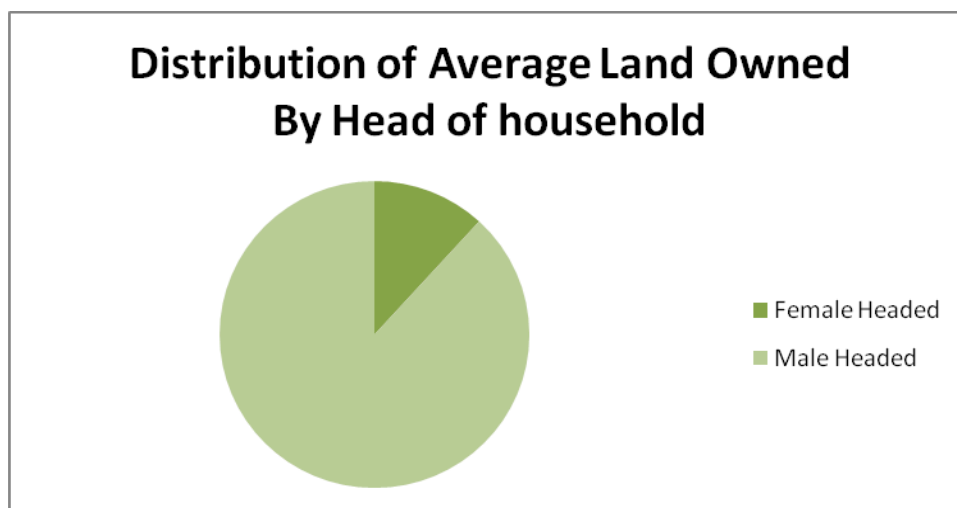


Table 8.1: PERCENTAGE OF LAND, INPUTS AND EQUIPMENT OWNED AND USED BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD (2010)

	Female Headed	Male Headed
Distribution of farm household	11.8	88.2
Average Land Owned (Acres)	0.29	0.91
Percentage using:		
Inorganic Fertilizer	15.9	44.4
Organic Fertilizer	1.5	5.6
Fertilizer Free	0.9	2.9
Pesticides/herbicides	9.3	37.2
Irrigation	1.8	4.3
Percentage owning:		
Animal traction	2.0	30.0
Machines	18.9	24.6
Tractors	0.9	6.1
<i>Source: GHS-Panel Survey Post Planting Round</i>		

8.2 MICRO CREDITS

One indicator of poverty reduction is the access of poor women and men to micro-credit for small business development. The statistics provided is the amount and proportion of loan funds accessed by women and men over the given period (2007).

From table 8.2, the number of men who accessed micro credits was 20,098 while the number of women was 8,550. The latter translated to 29.8 per cent of total number of women reached for the period and 79.2 per cent for men. In monetary terms, a total of N331, 548 million loans was granted to men, translating to 64.3 per cent of total funds while 35.7 per cent of the fund (N196, 703m) went to women (table 8.3). Disaggregation by geo-political zones revealed that men in the Northern Zone had more access to credit facilities than those from the southern zones.

Fig.40

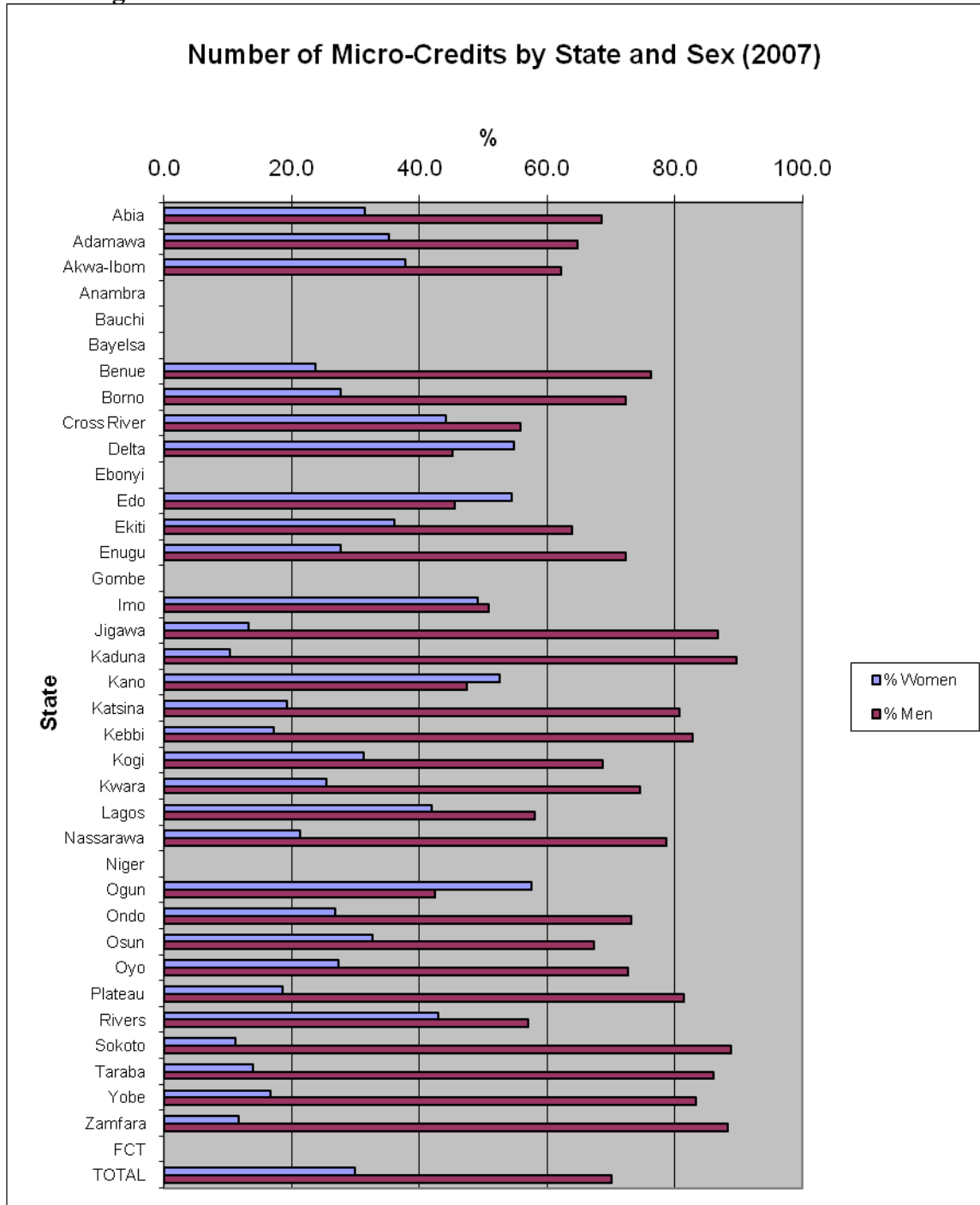


Table 8.2: NUMBER OF MICRO CREDITS BY STATE AND SEX (2007)

State	Women	Men	% Women
Abia	177	385	31.5
Adamawa	147	271	35.2
Akwa-Ibom	86	142	37.7
Anambra	-	-	
Bauchi	-	-	
Bayelsa	-	-	
Benue	39	125	23.8
Borno	106	276	27.7
Cross River	1,319	1,670	44.1
Delta	159	131	54.8
Ebonyi	-	-	
Edo	767	643	54.4
Ekiti	80	142	36.0
Enugu	235	617	27.6
Gombe			
Imo	380	394	49.1
Jigawa	46	301	13.3
Kaduna	29	253	10.3
Kano	367	330	52.7
Katsina	185	777	19.2
Kebbi	328	1,573	17.3
Kogi	438	963	31.3
Kwara	202	593	25.4
Lagos	262	364	41.9
Nassarawa	166	616	21.2
Niger	-	-	
Ogun	843	621	57.6
Ondo	429	1,170	26.8
Osun	105	216	32.7
Oyo	204	541	27.4
Plateau	535	2,341	18.6
Rivers	223	296	43.0
Sokoto	73	581	11.2
Taraba	33	203	14.0
Yobe	339	1,694	16.7
Zamfara	248	1,869	11.7
FCT	-	-	
TOTAL	8,550	20098	29.8
Source: NAPEP			

Fig.41

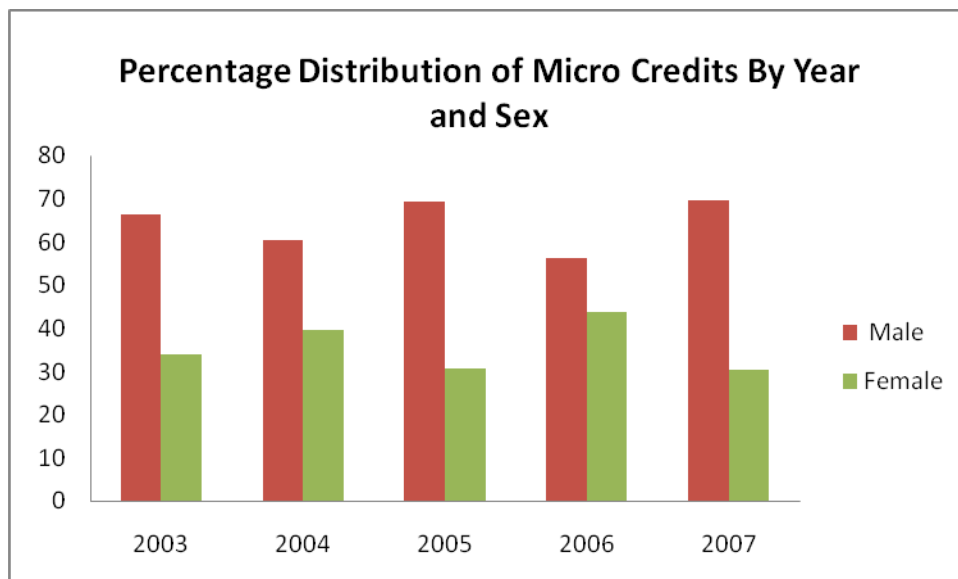


Table 8.3: DISTRIBUTION OF MICRO CREDITS GRANTED BY YEAR AND SEX

Year	Micro Credits		
	Male (millions)	Female(millions)	% Female
2003	49,000	25,000	33.8
2004	64,900	42,500	39.6
2005	100,050	44,450	30.8
2006	97,500	76,000	43.8
2007	20,098	8,753	30.3
Total	331,548	196,703	35.7

Source: NAPEP

CHAPTER NINE

VIOLENCE AND CRIME

9.0 INTRODUCTION

Violence and crime are social ills that threaten peaceful co-existence among people. These vices affect women and men differently. Beijing Platform for Action Strategic Objective D.2 para: 129(a) states: “Promote research, collect data and compile statistics especially concerning domestic violence relating to the prevalence of different forms of violence against women”. Disaggregating data by sex provides insight to some existing criminal practices in the country for possible legal redress. Data captured in this chapter include female genital mutilation, spousal violence and prisons inmates’ population.

9.1 PRISON INMATES POPULATION

Statistics indicate that female criminality is still low in Nigeria compared to male criminality. This is indicated by number of prison inmates in representative Prisons Facilities. The proportion of women inmates was highest in 2003 (2 per cent). In 2001 the rate was 1.39 per cent rising to 1.61 per cent in 2002 and by 2007 and 2010, it was 1.95 (Table 9.1a). This statistics would however suggest that female criminality (and incarceration) is gradually on the rise in Nigeria.

Fig.42

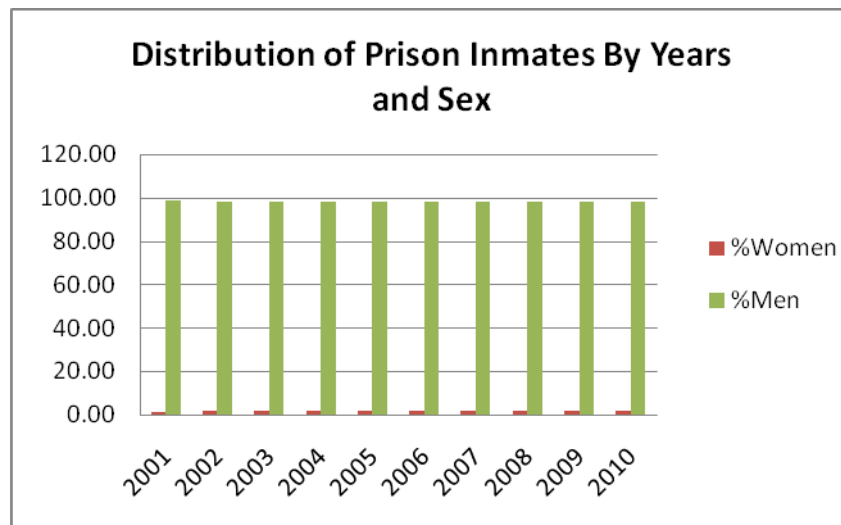


Table 9.1a: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRISON INMATES BY YEAR AND SEX

Year	Women	Men
2001	1.39	98.61
2002	1.61	98.39
2003	2.00	98.00
2004	1.79	98.21
2005	1.88	98.12
2006	1.69	98.31
2007	1.95	98.05
2008	1.76	98.24
2009	1.89	98.11
2010	1.95	98.05

Source: NAPTIP

9.2 FEMALE CIRCUMCISSION

Circumcision has been classified as another form of violence against women.

From table 9.2, female circumcision rose sharply in all the age groups (15-49 years) between 2003 and 2008 as reported in NDHS. The highest proportion was recorded for age group 45-49 years (38.1 percent) followed by age group 40-44 (36.6 per cent). There is a steady decrease from the older to the young age groups suggesting that the practice is being discouraged. This is corroborated by the distribution in table 8.4 on MICS4 survey on the same subject in 2011. On zonal basis, the practice is highest in the south east (49.2 percent) followed by south west (48.4 percent), while it was least practised in north east (2.7 percent).

Fig.43

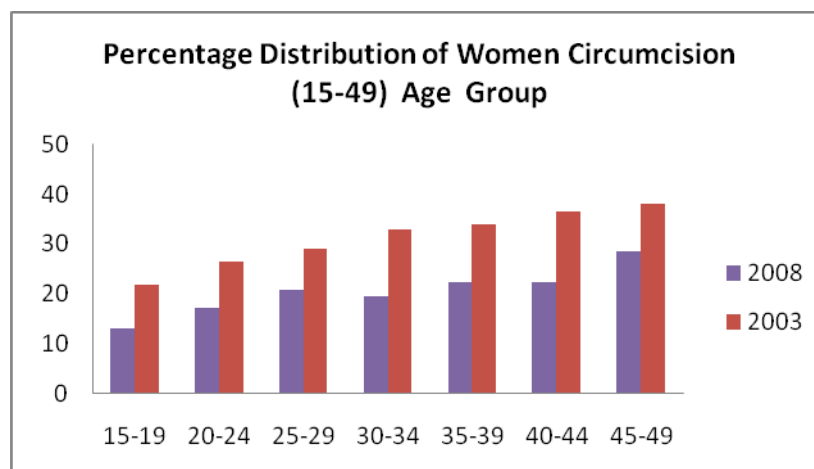


Table 9.2a: Percentage Distribution of Women Circumcision (15-49) Age Group

Age Group	Percentage of women circumcised	
	2003	2008
15-19	12.9	21.7
20-24	17	26.4
25-29	20.8	28.9
30-34	19.4	32.8
35-39	22.2	33.9
40-44	22.2	36.6
45-49	28.4	38.1

Source: NDHS 2008

Table 9.2b: Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGMC) among Women Percentage Distribution of women age 15-49 years by FGM/C Status Nigeria, 2011

		No. FGMC	Percentage who had any form of FGMC
Area	Urban	71.4	28.6
	Rural	80.5	19.5
Age	15-19	84.3	15.7
	20-24	81.9	18.1
	25-29	78.7	21.3
	30-34	76.1	23.9
	35-39	74.1	25.9
	40-44	72.1	27.9
	45-49	69.5	30.5
Education	None	86.8	13.2
	Primary	70.2	29.8
	Secondary+	72.1	27.9
	Missing DK	90.0	10.0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	89.7	10.3
	Second	84.6	15.4
	Middle	77.0	23.0
	Fourth	70.8	29.2
	Richest	70.2	29.8
Geopolitical zone of household head	North central	86.9	13.1
	North east	97.3	2.7
	North west	87.7	12.3
	South east	50.8	49.2
	South-South	65.0	35.0
	South West	53.6	46.4
Total		77.9	22.1

Source: MICS4

9.3 Spousal Violence

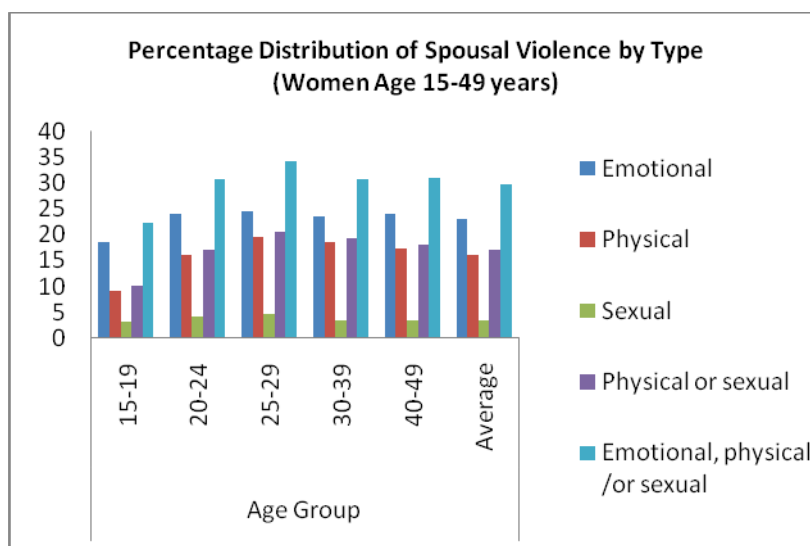
Table 9.3 shows percentage distribution of Spousal Violence by age group and type. On the average, the highest form of spousal violence was emotional (23 percent) followed by physical (16.2 percent) while the least was sexual (3.5 percent). However physical or sexual violence accounted for 17.1 percent while Emotional, physical or sexual recorded 29.0 percent. Age group 25-29 years experienced the highest form of emotional (24.6 percent), physical violence (19.7 percent), and sexual violence (4.6 percent).

Table 9.3: Percentage Distribution of Spousal Violence by Type (Women Age 15-49)

Type	Age Group					
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	Average
Emotional	18.7	24	24.6	23.6	24.2	23
Physical	9.1	16.2	19.7	18.7	17.4	16.2
Sexual	3.3	4.3	4.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
Physical or sexual	10.3	17.2	20.6	19.4	18.1	17.1
Emotional, physical /or sexual	22.4	30.7	34.4	30.8	31	29.9

Source: NDHS 2008

Fig.44



CHAPTER TEN

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

10.0 INTRODUCTION

Information and communication technology has become indispensable in managing people, money and materials in today's knowledge driven world. Access to technology and information plays a central role in global power relations and, as such, can be regarded as a determining factor of gender relations and women's empowerment. Men and women who have limited access to modern technologies are at a distinct disadvantage in terms of their capacities to secure educational, economic and other related opportunities, both locally and internationally. Information technology has grown fast lately and drives most modes of communication through the internet, personal computer and other communication equipments.

One of the ways in which gender disparity is manifested is unequal access to information and technology. Beijing Platform for Action, Strategic objective 1.1 calls on countries to "Increase the participation and access of women to expression and decision making in and through the media and new technologies of communication". In this chapter, sex disaggregated data is presented on ownership and access to communication equipments such as Radio, Television, Mobile Phones, Fixed Phones, Personal Computers and the Internet.

10.1 OWNERSHIP OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

The average percentage of women owning all the ICT equipment increased from 10.7 percent in 2007 to 16.5 percent in 2009 compared to men which decreased slightly from 17.4 percent in 2007 to 16.7% in 2009. The equipment owned by most of the women in 2009 was the mobile phone (50.6 per cent) while 39.1 percent of men owned this asset. The least owned were fixed telephone and internet services. Only zero point three per cent of women was associated with ownership of fixed telephone and internet service as well as men. Exactly 1.2 per cent of men owned personal computer while 0.9 per cent of women owned personal computers (table 10.1a).

Fig.45

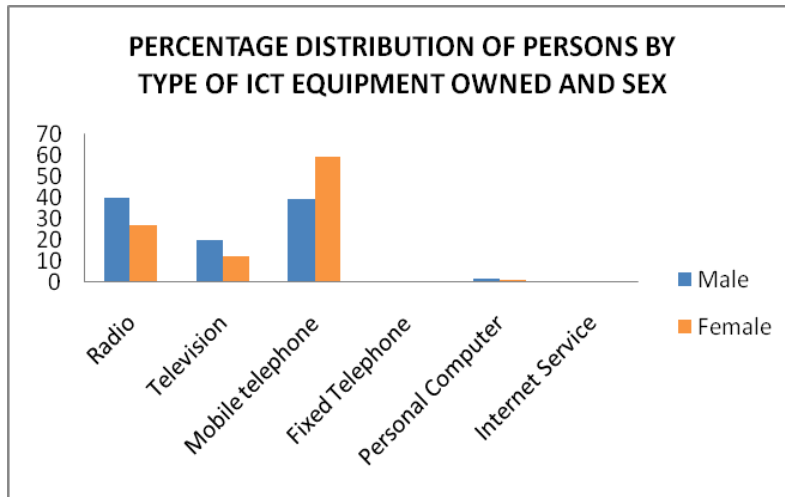


Table 10.1a: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY TYPE OF ICT EQUIPMENT OWNED AND SEX (2009)

Type	Male	Female
Radio	39.7	26.6
Television	19.5	12.4
Mobile telephone	39.1	59.6
Fixed Telephone	0.3	0.3
Personal Computer	1.2	0.9
Internet Service	0.3	0.3

Source: GHS Survey 2009

10.2 OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS TO TELEVISION

Statistics shows that only 6.6 per cent of women owned television while the rate for men was 20.4 per cent (table 10.2a). Women who had access to television sets only constituted 46.3 compared to 32.5 per cent of men in 2009. Those with no access were 48.1 per cent for women and 47.1 per cent for men.

Fig.46

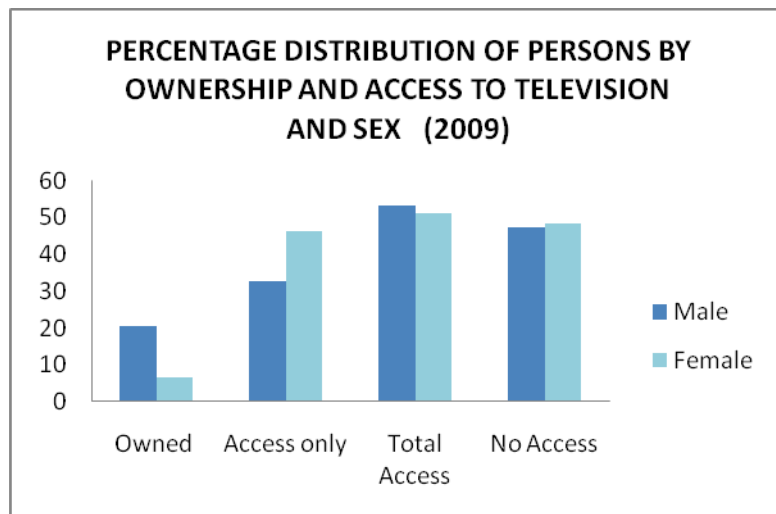


Table 10.2a: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS TO TELEVISION AND SEX (2009)

OWNERSHIP & ACCESS	Male	Female
Owned	20.4	6.6
Access only	32.5	46.3
Total Access	52.9	51.1
No Access	47.1	48.1

Source: GHS Survey 2009

10.3 OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS TO FIXED TELEPHONE

The data on table 10.3a shows that 2.1 per cent of men owned fixed telephone while only 1.8 per cent of women were associated with ownership of this facility. On access to fixed telephone, 2.1 per cent of the women had access, while 2.3 per cent of the men were recorded to have access to the facility. The percentage of women and men who had no access was 96.0 and 95.6 percent respectively.

Fig.47

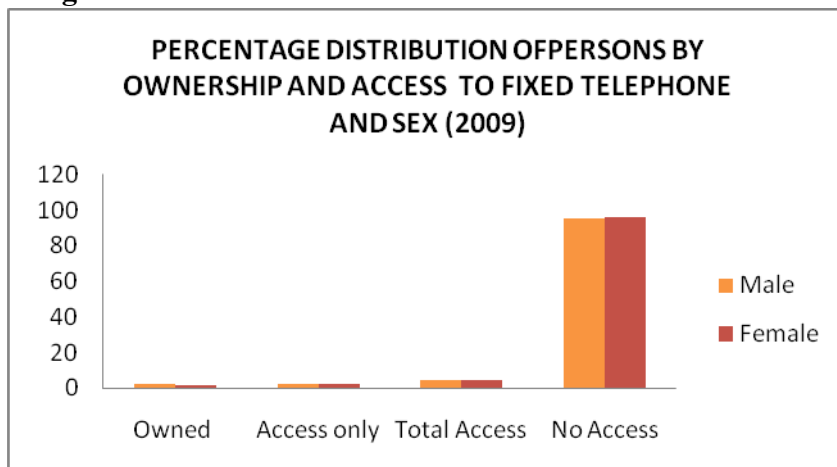


Table 10.3a: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS TO FIXED TELEPHONE AND SEX (2009)

OWNERSHIP & ACCESS	Male	Female
Owned	2.1	1.8
Access only	2.3	2.1
Total Access	4.4	4
No Access	95.6	96

Source: GHS Survey 2009

10.4 OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS TO MOBILE PHONES

Table 10.4a shows that 68.6 per cent of women surveyed had access, either by ownership or use, to mobile phone compared to 70.7 per cent of men. About thirty nine per cent of men owned mobile phone. For women it was 24.5 per cent. Men accounted for a lower 'no access' rate (29.2 per cent) than women (31.4 per cent).

Fig.48

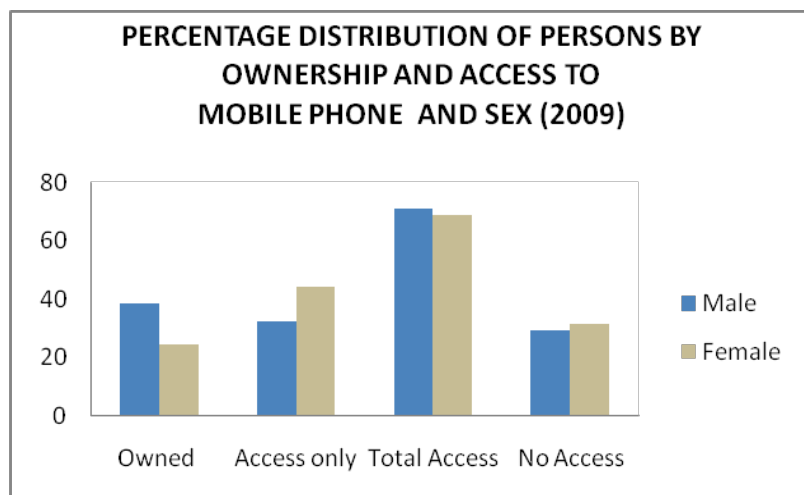


Table 10.4a: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS TO MOBILE PHONE AND SEX (2009)

OWNERSHIP & ACCESS	Male	Female
Owned	38.5	24.5
Access only	32.2	44.1
Total Access	70.8	68.6
No Access	29.2	31.4

Source: GHS Survey 2009

10.5 OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS TO PERSONAL COMPUTERS

Two point nine per cent of men owned personal computer while for women it was 2.0. Per cent as shown in table 10.5a. However, there was an improvement on access only as 5.0 per cent of women accessed it compared to 6.1 per cent of men with ‘access only’.

Fig.49

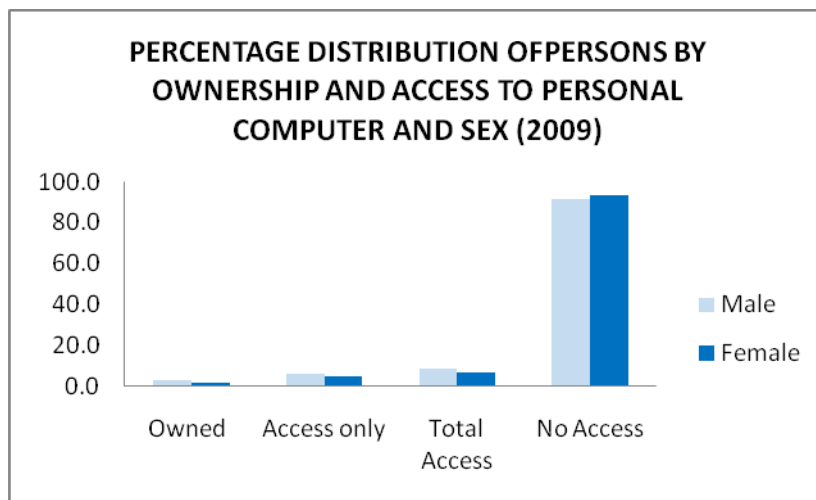


Table 10.5a: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS TO PERSONAL COMPUTER AND GENDER (2009)

OWNERSHIP & ACCESS	Male	Female
Owned	2.9	2.0
Access only	6.1	5.0
Total Access	8.9	7.1
No Access	91.1	92.9

Source: GHS Survey 2009

10.6 OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS TO RADIO

Fourteen point three percent of women owned radio in 2009 compared to 50.4 of men as depicted in table 10.6a. The proportion of women who only had access to radio was 73.4 per cent almost doubling the percentage for men (40.8 per cent). Women who had total access to radio (87.8 per cent) were slightly lower than men. 12.2 per cent of women had no access to radio compared to 8.8 per cent of men..

Fig.50

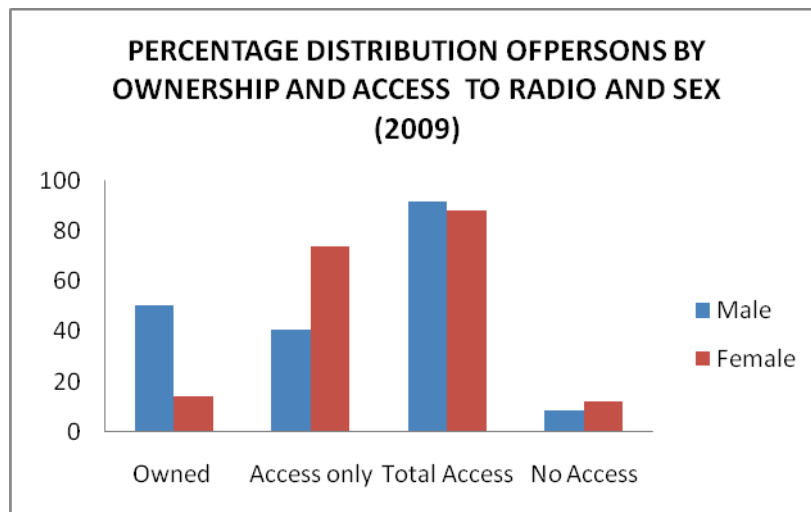


Table 10.6a: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS TO RADIO AND SEX (2009)

OWNERSHIP & ACCESS	Male	Female
Owned	50.4	14.3
Access only	40.8	73.4
Total Access	91.2	87.8
No Access	8.8	12.2

Source: GHS Survey 2009

10.7 OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS TO INTERNET SERVICES

The percentage of men having Internet Services in 2009 was 2.1 per cent, marginally lower than women (1.9 per cent). The proportion of women who ‘could only’ access internet services was 3.7 per cent, also lower than men (4.9 per cent) as shown in table 10.7a. More women had no access to internet services (94.4 per cent) than men (93.0 per cent).

Fig.51

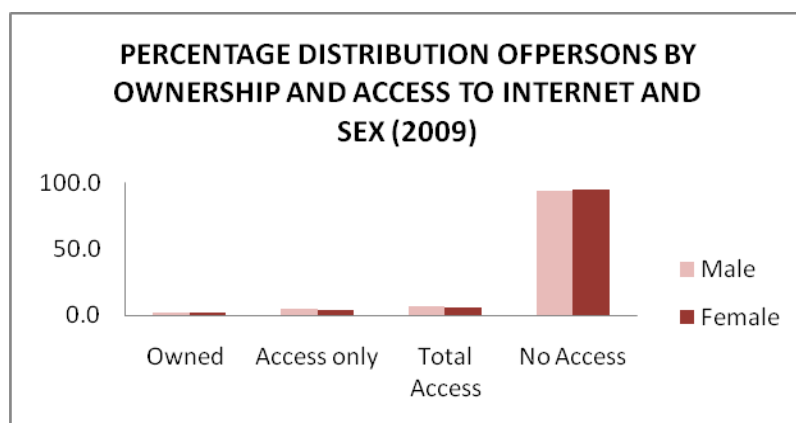


Table 10.7a: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS TO INTERNET AND SEX (2009)

OWNERSHIP & ACCESS	Male	Female
Owned	2.1	1.9
Access only	4.9	3.7
Total Access	7.0	5.6
No Access	93.0	94.4

Source: GHS Survey 2009

APPENDICES

POPULATION AND FAMILIES

Table 2.1b: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS BY STATE AND SEX (2008-2010) SURVEY DATA

STATE	2008		2009		2010	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Abia	47.3	52.7	50.2	49.8	49.2	50.8
Adamawa	51.4	48.6	51.6	48.4	52.4	47.6
Akwa Ibom	51.2	48.8	52.6	47.4	50.8	49.2
Anambra	47.0	53.0	48.9	51.1	50.1	49.9
Bauchi	50.1	49.9	52.4	47.6	51.8	48.2
Bayelsa	50.7	49.3	52.1	47.9	49.6	50.4
Benue	50.1	49.9	54	46	52.9	47.1
Borno	51.8	48.2	54.7	45.3	51.6	48.4
Cross River	50.0	50.0	53.5	46.5	52.3	47.7
Delta	50.0	50.0	51.7	48.3	51.5	48.5
Ebonyi	47.8	52.2	52	48	48.9	51.1
Edo	49.8	50.2	52.3	47.7	52.7	47.3
Ekiti	52.3	47.7	48.6	51.4	49.0	51.0
Enugu	49.4	50.6	49	51	47.5	52.5
Gombe	54.3	45.7	51.3	48.7	54.3	45.7
Imo	48.6	51.4	51.2	48.8	48.9	51.1
Jigawa	52.7	47.3	52.1	47.9	52.4	47.6
Kaduna	52.1	47.9	52.1	47.9	52.5	47.5
Kano	51.6	48.4	51.6	48.4	53.7	46.3
Katsina	51.2	48.8	51.9	48.1	51.1	48.9
Kebbi	52.5	47.5	51.9	48.1	52.2	47.8
Kogi	54.6	45.4	54	46	49.1	50.9
Kwara	51.5	48.5	51.1	48.9	50.0	50.0
Lagos	50.4	49.6	52.6	47.4	51.6	48.4
Nassarawa	52.0	48.0	52.4	47.6	51.4	48.6
Niger	51.9	48.1	54.1	45.9	51.0	49.0
Ogun	48.6	51.4	49.8	50.2	49.5	50.5
Ondo	46.9	53.1	49.2	50.8	51.0	49.0
Osun	47.7	52.3	48.3	51.7	47.4	52.6
Oyo	51.9	48.1	50.2	49.8	48.6	51.4
Plateau	51.4	48.6	51.1	48.9	52.1	47.9
Rivers	52.8	47.2	50.6	49.4	51.9	48.1
Sokoto	54.8	45.2	50.2	49.8	53.2	46.8
Taraba	51.9	48.1	54.5	45.5	53.4	46.6
Yobe	51.7	48.3	52.5	47.5	54.7	45.3
Zamfara	51.0	49.0	52.1	47.9	53.3	46.7
FCT	51.6	48.4	52.3	47.7	51.7	48.3
Urban	50.3	49.7	50.9	49.1	50.4	49.6
Rural	51.1	48.9	52	48	51.7	48.3
National	50.9	49.1	51.6	48.4	51.4	48.6

Source: NBS/CBN/NCC Collaborative Survey 2010

Table 2.3b: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY STATE AND RESIDENCE

State	2009	2010
	Total	Total
Abia	3.8	3.7
Adamawa	6	5.0
Akwa Ibom	5.1	4.2
Anambra	4.5	3.9
Bauchi	6.8	6.0
Bayelsa	4.9	3.7
Benue	6.1	5.3
Borno	5.3	4.8
Cross River	4.1	3.9
Delta	3.6	3.5
Ebonyi	5.3	5.3
Edo	3.8	3.9
Ekiti	3.2	3.3
Enugu	4	4.1
Gombe	5.9	5.1
Imo	4.5	3.7
Jigawa	6.5	6.6
Kaduna	10.4	5.3
Kano	6.5	5.7
Katsina	6	5.6
Kebbi	10.9	5.5
Kogi	3.9	3.1
Kwara	4.2	3.7
Lagos	3.8	3.8
Nassarawa	5.7	5.5
Niger	4.8	5.9
Ogun	3.2	3.3
Ondo	3.7	3.1
Osun	3.9	3.4
Oyo	4	3.9
Plateau	5.7	5.5
Rivers	4.4	4.5
Sokoto	5	5.6
Taraba	5.3	4.0
Yobe	5.5	5.1
Zamfara	5.5	4.9
FCT	4.9	4.5
Natonal	5.2	4.5

Source: NBS/CBN/NCC Collaborative Survey 2010

Table 2.4b: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS BY STATE AND SEX (2007-2010)

STATE	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Abia	67.7	32.3	68.1	31.9	68.1	31.9	70.4	29.6
Adamawa	92.7	7.3	92	8	91.8	8.2	95.4	4.6
Akwa Ibom	73.7	26.3	75.9	24.1	74.9	25.1	73.1	26.9
Anambra	72.8	27.2	74.2	25.8	75.1	24.9	71.4	28.6
Bauchi	96.5	3.5	99.3	0.7	99.5	0.5	98.8	1.2
Bayelsa	68.8	31.2	75.2	24.8	74.5	25.5	68.6	31.4
Benue	86.1	13.9	89.2	10.8	89.6	10.4	86.9	13.1
Borno	93.2	6.8	97.2	2.8	97.3	2.7	96.4	3.6
Cross River	73.1	26.9	75.6	24.4	76.6	23.4	76.0	24.0
Delta	74	26	68.3	31.7	63.0	37.0	78.1	21.9
Ebonyi	80.6	19.4	82.8	17.2	82.9	17.1	72.3	27.7
Edo	71.9	28.1	77.4	22.6	78.3	21.7	78.3	21.7
Ekiti	75.3	24.7	77.7	22.3	77.6	22.4	71.7	28.3
Enugu	72.9	27.1	72	28	76.0	24.0	64.6	35.4
Gombe	96.6	3.4	98.1	1.9	98.7	1.3	97.2	2.8
Imo	72.6	27.4	76	24	79.1	20.9	67.7	32.3
Jigawa	96.8	3.2	97.2	2.8	96.7	3.3	98.5	1.5
Kaduna	96.7	3.3	97.4	2.6	97.6	2.4	98.1	1.9
Kano	97.1	2.9	98	2	98.8	1.2	99.0	1.0
Katsina	98.2	1.8	98.4	1.6	98.5	1.5	96.4	3.6
Kebbi	98.4	1.6	97.3	2.7	97.5	2.5	98.6	1.4
Kogi	84.6	15.4	80.3	19.7	81.6	18.4	71.8	28.2
Kwara	76.9	23.1	77.8	22.2	74.0	26.0	78.3	21.7
Lagos	83.1	16.9	85	15	83.0	17.0	83.4	16.6
Nassarawa	97	3	96.4	3.6	95.6	4.4	96.6	3.4
Niger	97.1	2.9	97.8	2.2	97.8	2.2	98.1	1.9
Ogun	76.1	23.9	75.8	24.2	75.3	24.7	75.8	24.2
Ondo	72.1	27.9	72.8	27.2	73.0	27.0	73.3	26.7
Osun	68.8	31.2	72.3	27.7	72.0	28.0	69.0	31.0
Oyo	83.7	16.3	84.2	15.8	81.7	18.3	87.1	12.9
Plateau	90.1	9.9	94.4	5.6	94.0	6.0	96.3	3.7
Rivers	76	24	76.3	23.7	75.7	24.3	80.5	19.5
Sokoto	99.3	0.7	98.3	1.7	98.8	1.2	98.5	1.5
Taraba	96.7	3.3	97.1	2.9	96.7	3.3	95.3	4.7
Yobe	97.7	2.3	98.6	1.4	98.4	1.6	96.2	3.8
Zamfara	98.2	1.8	98.1	1.9	97.9	2.1	98.8	1.2
FCT	94.6	5.4	92.7	7.3	92.3	7.7	94.4	5.6
Urban	81.4	18.6	82.5	17.5	80.6	19.4	80.8	19.2
Rural	84.9	15.1	88.3	11.7	86.6	13.4	86.5	13.5
National	83.7	16.3	86.8	13.2	84.6	15.4	85.2	14.8

Source: NBS/CBN/NCC Collaborative Survey 2010

Table 2.7b: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS BY STATE AND SEX (2008 -2009)

STATE	2008				2009			
	Births		Deaths		Births		Deaths	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Abia	46.4	53.6	70.0	30.0	47.1	52.9	46.3	53.7
Adamawa	55.3	44.7	47.1	52.9	56.9	43.1	50.8	49.2
Akwa Ibom	45.9	54.1	48.4	51.6	40.2	59.8	51.5	48.5
Anambra	60.3	39.7	55	45	59.3	40.7	45.5	54.5
Bauchi	50.4	49.6	72.7	27.3	49.6	50.4	49.9	50.1
Bayelsa	47.7	52.3	66.7	33.3	52.1	47.9	48.6	51.4
Benue	46.8	53.2	14.3	85.7	50.9	49.1	50.5	49.5
Borno	58	42	37.5	62.5	60.6	39.4	50.2	49.8
Cross River	37.3	62.7	75	25	45.9	54.1	49.3	50.7
Delta	50	50	37.5	62.5	57.5	42.5	47.9	52.1
Ebonyi	50	50	56.5	43.5	49.6	50.4	47.5	52.5
Edo	30.8	69.2	N/A	N/A	26.8	73.2	49.1	50.9
Ekiti	60.7	39.3	62.5	37.5	61.0	39.0	51.1	48.9
Enugu	N/A	N/A	75	25	N/A	N/A	45.9	54.1
Gombe	40	60	46.7	53.3	46.3	53.7	51.9	48.1
Imo	42.9	57.1	57.1	42.9	34.4	65.6	51.3	48.7
Jigawa	52.6	47.4	70.8	29.2	53.2	46.8	49.2	50.8
Kaduna	54.7	45.3	60.3	39.7	57.6	42.4	51.3	48.7
Kano	60.9	39.1	51.2	48.8	59.3	40.7	48.0	52.0
Katsina	56.7	43.3	71	29	55.7	44.3	48.2	51.8
Kebbi	54.7	45.3	60.3	39.7	53.2	46.8	51.2	48.8
Kogi	56.5	43.5	N/A	N/A	58.1	41.9	49.2	50.8
Kwara	54.8	45.2	62.5	37.5	55.8	44.2	47.3	52.7
Lagos	48.5	51.5	100	0	49.2	50.8	52.3	47.7
Nassarawa	51.2	48.8	45.5	54.5	44.3	55.7	52.2	47.8
Niger	55.6	44.4	87.5	12.5	54.5	45.5	50.3	49.7
Ogun	50	50	71.4	28.6	50.4	49.6	50.0	50.0
Ondo	56.8	43.2	40	60	48.2	51.8	49.3	50.7
Osun	39.5	60.5	36.4	63.6	35.0	65.0	47.1	52.9
Oyo	50.8	49.2	50	50	53.2	46.8	50.4	49.6
Plateau	43.6	56.4	53.3	46.7	45.0	55.0	52.8	47.2
Rivers	46.2	53.8	52.9	47.1	37.9	62.1	50.7	49.3
Sokoto	49.3	50.7	44.1	55.9	59.2	40.8	52.8	47.2
Taraba	73.3	26.7	50	50	73.1	26.9	51.7	48.3
Yobe	52	48	50	50	48.0	52.0	50.5	49.5
Zamfara	63	37	48.6	51.4	59.2	40.8	48.5	51.5
FCT	41.8	58.2	60	40	41.9	58.1	50.5	49.5
Urban	50.2	49.8	53.4	46.6	51.9	48.1	50.4	49.6
Rural	51.9	48.1	56	44	52.7	47.3	49.8	50.2
National	51.4	48.6	55.6	44.4	52.5	47.5	49.9	50.1

Source: NBS/CBN/NCC Collaborative Survey 2010

EDUCATION

TABLE 3.4b: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTH LITERACY IN ANY LANGUAGE BY STATE AND SEX (2010)

STATE	2010		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Abia	99.4	97.2	98.3
Adamawa	78.8	72.2	75.5
Akwa Ibom	100.0	99.5	99.8
Anambra	100.0	99.2	99.6
Bauchi	55.5	48.9	52.2
Bayelsa	95.4	94.6	95.0
Benue	95.9	89.7	92.8
Borno	85.1	81.7	83.4
Cross River	92.8	90.6	91.7
Delta	90.4	85.4	87.9
Ebonyi	93.5	94.8	94.2
Edo	92.6	93.3	92.9
Ekiti	98.5	98.7	98.6
Enugu	99.4	99.0	99.2
Gombe	71.7	59.5	65.6
Imo	96.2	97.9	97.0
Jigawa	78.2	57.8	68.0
Kaduna	79.5	61.4	70.4
Kano	51.4	46.7	49.0
Katsina	73.1	47.4	60.2
Kebbi	69.5	50.8	60.1
Kogi	92.6	85.3	89.0
Kwara	88.2	83.8	86.0
Lagos	99.4	99.3	99.3
Nassarawa	85.3	72.3	78.8
Niger	90.6	72.7	81.7
Ogun	98.2	88.1	93.2
Ondo	97.9	97.1	97.5
Osun	99.1	97.5	98.3
Oyo	92.9	90.6	91.7
Plateau	77.7	65.4	71.5
Rivers	94.3	95.1	94.7
Sokoto	84.5	83.2	83.9
Taraba	71.6	56.7	64.2
Yobe	83.7	61.1	72.4
Zamfara	75.4	63.7	69.6
FCT	87.1	77.1	82.1
Urban	95.2	91.6	93.4
Rural	83.7	75.6	79.7
National	86.0	79.0	82.5

Source: NBS/CBN/NCC Collaborative Survey 2010

Table 3.4d: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT LITERACY IN ANY LANGUAGE BY STATE AND SEX (2006-2010)

STATE	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Abia	86.5	39.1	93.8	85.3	93.6	82.2	48.1	51.9	89.9	80.3
Adamawa	72.2	24.4	64.3	48.6	65.8	50.9	50.8	49.2	61.6	53.2
Akwa Ibom	89.1	40.4	88.4	81.1	86	77.2	52.3	47.7	91.5	87.4
Anambra	82	41	91.5	82.2	84.3	73.1	48.4	51.6	84.6	79.5
Bauchi	41.4	10	72	52.6	45	27.9	52.8	47.2	42.6	36.6
Bayelsa	88.5	36.1	93.2	71.4	84.2	66.6	49.2	50.8	80.6	69.3
Benue	75.8	25.3	85.8	64.2	79	53.5	51.5	48.5	73.5	60.6
Borno	52.8	19	59	42.9	47.5	26.1	53.2	46.8	71.7	70.1
Cross River	77.9	35.1	86.5	69.7	82.6	69.2	52.5	47.5	76.7	63.4
Delta	79.7	32.2	86.2	76.2	91.1	80.2	49	51	83.8	74.5
Ebonyi	74.3	28.1	78	56	80.4	66.3	51	49	67.1	58.2
Edo	85.7	35.9	91.6	82.1	94.6	87.6	52.1	47.9	76.6	66.7
Ekiti	73.5	34.3	80.9	63.7	83.3	71.4	48.5	51.5	81.9	77.2
Enugu	83.6	35.9	86.7	73.1	74	63	47.7	52.3	79.4	67.7
Gombe	84.8	36.5	80.8	68.1	79.3	70.5	51	49	58.2	49.2
Imo	85.5	38	87	78.7	94	85.2	50.3	49.7	78.9	69.9
Jigawa	52.8	13.2	68.2	53.3	58.8	37	51.8	48.2	59.8	46.3
Kaduna	65.6	22.6	71.6	51.6	66.5	43.5	51.1	48.9	62.7	52.8
Kano	68.9	21.5	88	71.4	78.6	58.2	49.4	50.6	40.8	33.4
Katsina	34.5	5.8	40	12.1	43.3	16.5	49.1	50.9	42.7	32.9
Kebbi	30.8	4	32.9	15.8	66.9	43.9	50.2	49.8	55.8	41.7
Kogi	71.7	28.6	74.3	53.5	68.7	49.4	51.8	48.2	68.4	57.4
Kwara	65.6	24.6	61.7	45.9	63.6	47	47	53	54.1	42.1
Lagos	93.5	42.5	95.2	86.6	96.3	93.6	51.8	48.2	95.8	92.3
Nassarawa	70.7	22.6	70.3	42.8	67.5	50.1	52.5	47.5	60.1	45.0
Niger	49	14	54.1	29.2	59.2	32.3	51.5	48.5	68.7	50.9
Ogun	71.2	29.2	79.6	67.7	78.3	69.3	48.6	51.4	80.3	77.2
Ondo	81.5	36.1	90.7	78	86.1	76.9	50.5	49.5	83.2	74.6
Osun	81.1	32.6	87.3	65.7	84.4	63	45.3	54.7	87.0	78.5
Oyo	82.4	36.2	74.6	65.7	75.6	66.3	51.1	48.9	78.8	72.7
Plateau	69.9	24.8	79.2	63	77.6	63.9	50.7	49.3	59.1	50.7
Rivers	88.8	37	94.3	84.3	90.6	82.8	49	51	81.1	79.4
Sokoto	45	10	51.2	32.9	54.6	42	49	51	76.4	70.0
Taraba	61.6	16.9	56.5	31.6	66	46.9	52.8	47.2	55.1	48.9
Yobe	37.1	11.9	24.2	14.8	51.8	27	50.5	49.5	62.8	52.6
Zamfara	23.7	6	39.2	23.4	79.7	61.7	49.4	50.6	56.8	52.4
FCT	72.3	27	79	59.8	75.7	58.3	52.3	47.7	71.1	62.4
Urban	81.5	33.8	89.1	78.5	87.3	75.2	50.4	49.6	82.5	77.4
Rural	61.3	21.7	70.7	53.8	68.9	52	50.2	49.8	64.9	55.4
National	65.7	24.3	76.8	61.9	73.8	58.1	50.3	49.7	68.5	60.0

Source: NBS/CBN/NCC Collaborative Survey 2006-0007

Table 3.5d: PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS ENROLMENT AND OUT-TURN IN COLLEGES OF EDUCATION BY STATE OF ORIGIN, YEAR AND SEX (2009)

State	2009			
	Enrolment		Out-Turn	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Abia	70.7	29.3	79.8	20.2
Adamawa	41.3	58.7	41.3	58.7
Akwa-Ibom	56.7	43.3	55.5	44.5
Anambra	84.4	15.6	86.5	13.5
Bauchi	32.1	67.9	33.7	66.3
Bayelsa	51.5	48.5	62.5	37.5
Benue	93.0	7.0	38.4	61.6
Borno	55.4	44.6	32.1	67.9
C/River	55.1	44.9	79.1	20.9
Delta	67.2	32.8	59.8	40.2
Ebonyi	62.3	37.7	74.6	25.4
Edo	71.3	28.7	68.5	31.5
Ekiti	67.3	32.7	58.5	41.5
Enugu	81.9	18.1	81.1	18.9
Gombe	35.4	64.6	39.5	60.5
Imo	69.9	30.1	81.1	18.9
Jigawa	13.3	86.7	23.7	76.3
Kaduna	45.7	54.3	48.6	51.4
Kano	22.9	77.1	33.7	66.3
Katsina	42.9	57.1	15.6	84.4
Kebbi	22.2	77.8	49.0	51.0
Kogi	55.1	44.9	59.6	40.4
Kwara	51.0	49.0	58.5	41.5
Lagos	59.2	40.8	48.0	52.0
Nasarawa	35.5	64.5	30.4	69.6
Niger	39.3	60.7	55.0	45.0
Ogun	62.8	37.2	65.1	34.9
Ondo	66.7	33.3	61.2	38.8
Osun	72.7	27.3	62.5	37.5
Oyo	60.7	39.3	65.2	34.8
Plateau	38.8	61.2	47.5	52.5
Rivers	52.3	47.7	85.7	14.3
Sokoto	19.6	80.4	100.0	0.0
Taraba	56.0	44.0	32.8	67.2
Yobe	27.5	72.5	25.4	74.6
Zamfara	21.7	78.3	45.5	54.5
FCT Abuja	64.9	35.1	46.0	54.0
Total	52.1	47.9	54.9	45.1

Source: State College of Education

Table 3.8b: PERCENTAGE OF NYSC PARTICIPANTS BY STATE OF ORIGIN AND SEX (2009-2010)

STATE	2009		2010	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Abia	45.7	54.3	45.2	54.8
Adamawa	65.0	35.0	64.4	35.6
Akwa-Ibom	47.9	52.1	49.9	50.1
Anambra	38.2	61.8	39.9	60.1
Bauchi	73.9	26.1	73.9	26.1
Benue	64.9	36.1	66.0	34.0
Borno	61.5	38.5	66.5	33.5
Bayelsa	53.9	46.1	55.6	44.4
Cross River	56.7	43.3	58.1	41.9
Delta	50.8	49.2	52.2	47.8
Ebonyi	60.4	39.6	59.2	40.8
Edo	51.2	48.8	55.5	44.5
Ekiti	58.1	41.9	55.5	44.5
Enugu	46.1	26.2	44.5	55.5
Federal Capital	73.8	26.2	80.6	19.4
Gombe	72.7	27.3	69.9	30.1
Imo	43.7	56.3	43.0	57.0
Jigawa	82.1	17.9	79.2	20.8
Kebbi	76.7	23.3	76.2	23.8
Kaduna	65.5	34.5	63.7	36.3
Kogi	62.0	38.0	61.9	38.1
Kano	77.1	22.9	74.4	25.6
Katsina	74.4	25.6	74.7	25.3
Kwara	60.8	39.2	60.0	40.0
Lagos	48.7	51.3	51.4	48.6
Niger	70.0	30.0	73.8	26.2
Nassarawa	72.9	27.1	72.2	27.8
Ondo	56.7	43.3	56.1	43.9
Ogun	49.6	50.4	49.9	50.1
Osun	54.7	45.3	55.4	44.6
Oyo	57.6	42.4	57.2	42.8
Plateau	67.8	32.2	64.2	35.8
Rivers	46.1	53.9	51.8	48.2
Sokoto	79.9	20.1	82.4	17.6
Taraba	74.7	25.3	73.1	26.9
Yobe	70.8	29.2	80.5	19.5
Zamfara	87.1	14.1	88.5	11.5
Total	62.2	37.2	62.9	37.1
<i>Source: NYSC Computer Centre</i>				

WORK

**Table 5.1b: NUMBERS OF JUDGES IN THE STATES HIGH COURTS,
(2008-2009)**

STATES	2008			2009			2010		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Abia	13	10	23	13	10	23	18	11	29
Adamawa	10	1	11	9		9	16	1	17
Akwa-Ibom	17	5	22	17	5	22	17	5	22
Anambra	15	9	24	15	9	24	18	10	28
Bauchi	9	1	10	7	1	8	18	1	19
Bayelsa	10	5	15	8	4	12	14	5	19
Benue	13	2	15	13	2	15	17	3	20
Borno	9	2	11	9	2	11	14	2	16
Cross River	8	4	12	8	4	12	9	6	15
Delta	18	14	32	17	10	27	22	17	39
Ebonyi	10	2	12	10	2	12	16	2	18
Edo	12	12	24	13	11	24	16	14	30
Ekiti	7	1	8	7	1	8	11	1	12
Enugu	16	8	24	16	8	24	17	7	24
Gombe	9	3	12	9	3	12	17	3	20
Imo	13	8	21	13	8	21	18	9	27
Jigawa	8	1	9	13		13	17	1	18
Kaduna	15	5	20	8	5	13	22	6	28
Kano	19	1	20	9	5	14	30	5	35
Katsina	8	3	11	14	1	15	13	1	14
Kebbi	10	3	13	11	2	13	19	3	22
Kogi	13	5	18	13	3	16	17	3	20
Kwara	10	36	46	11	5	16	16	5	21
Lagos	13	2	15	13	36	49	13	36	49
Nassarawa	9	4	13	9	2	11	15	2	17
Niger	7	5	12	18	4	22	11	4	15
Ogun	18	2	20	13	5	18	18	5	23
Ondo	13	2	15	16	3	19	13	3	16
Osun	15	4	19	18	2	20	19	3	22
Oyo	16	4	20	16	4	20	17	3	20
Plateau	9	8	17	9	4	13	20	5	25
Rivers	21	1	22	21	8	29	23	10	33
Sokoto	7	1	8	7	1	8	12	1	13
Taraba	11	0	11	11	1	12	19	1	20
Yobe	5	0	5	5		5	9	-	9
Zamfara	6		6	6	1	7	12	1	13
TOTAL	422	174	598	425	172	584	593	195	788

Source: State High Court

*Note: ** - State that did not supply information*

Table 5.2b: DISTRIBUTION OF PERMANENT SECRETARIES BY STATE OF ORIGIN AND SEX IN THE FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE AS AT JULY - SEPT.2009

State of Origin	2007			2008			2009		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Abia	1		1	1		1	1		1
Adamawa	1		1	1		1	1		1
Akwa-Ibom		1	1						
Anambara	1		1	1		1	1		1
Bauchi	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Bayelsa		1	1	1		1	1		1
Benue	1		1						
Borno	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Cross-River	1		1	1		1	1		1
Delta	1		1	1		1	1		1
Ebonyi	1		1	1		1	1		1
Edo	1			1	1	2	1	1	2
Ekiti		1	1		1	1		1	1
Enugu	1		1	1		1	1		1
Gombe	1		1	1		1	1		1
Imo	1		1	1		1	1		1
Jigawa	1		1	1		1	1		2
Kaduna	2		2	2		2	2		2
Kano	1		1	2		2	2		1
Katsina	1		1	1		1	1		1
Kogi	1		1	1		1	1		1
Kwara	1		1			1			1
Kebbi	1		1	2		1	1		1
Lagos	1		1	1		1	1		1
Ogun		1	1		1	1		1	1
Ondo	1		1	1		1	1		1
Osun	1		1	1		1	1		1
Oyo	1		1	1		1	1		
Rivers		1	1						
Plateau		1	1		1			1	1
Sokoto	1		1	1		1	1		1
Nassarawa	1		1	1		1	1		1
Niger	1		1	1		1	1		1
Taraba	1		1	1		1	1		1
Yobe	1		1	1		1	1		1
Zamfara	1		1	1		1	1		1
FCT	1		1	1		1	1		1
Total	32	8	40	31	7	38	31	6	38
<i>ce: Head of Service</i>									

**Table 5.4c: NUMBER OF SENIOR STAFF IN FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE
BY STATE AND SEX (2008-2010)**

State	2008		2009		2010	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Abia	11	8	11	7	12	9
Adamawa	11	4	11	5	13	5
Akwa-Ibom	7	13	8	13	9	13
Anambra	8	11	9	12	10	14
Bauchi	10	2	11	2	12	4
Bayelsa	5	3	5	3	7	8
Benue	11	3	11	4	11	6
Borno	16	2	15	3	15	4
Cross Rivers	8	6	8	8	11	6
Delta	6	6	7	7	8	10
Ebonyi	10	4	10	5	11	7
Edo	8	10	8	10	8	12
Ekiti	8	3	9	3	15	3
Enugu	5	11	5	13	7	12
Gombe	12	3	12	10	13	5
Imo	10	10	10	10	11	12
Jigawa	12	2	12	2	14	1
Kaduna	9	5	10	5	10	7
Kano	15	2	17	2	21	2
Katsina	13		13		16	
Kebbi	8	2	7	2	13	2
Kogi	12	5	12	5	12	5
Kwara	16	6	17	6	20	2
Lagos	12	4	11	5	12	9
Nassaawa	13	2	13	2	14	9
Niger	11	3	12	3	14	2
Ogun	15	5	15	7	16	4
Ondo	13	4	13	5	15	7
Osun	11	8	9	8	13	8
Oyo	10	7	9	7	12	8
Plateau		3	10	3	12	4
Rivers	8	8	10	6	15	6
Sokoto	13	1	13	1	17	1
Taraba	8	4	9	4	12	5
Yobe	13	2	12	2	16	2
Zamfara	9	1	9	1	15	1
FCT	8	1	9	1	9	1
Total	375	174	392	192	471	216
<i>Source: Federal Civil Service</i>						

Table 5.4d: NUMBER OF JUNIOR STAFF IN FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE BY STATE AND SEX (2008-2010)

State	2008		2009		2010	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Abia		4		4		4
Adamawa	2	3	2	2	2	2
Akwa-Ibom	5		4		4	
Anambra	1		1		1	
Bauchi	3	1	2	1	2	1
Bayelsa	1	3	1	3	5	1
Benue	3	3	3	2	1	3
Borno	2		2		2	
Cross Rivers	4	4	4	3	4	3
Delta	4	1	1	2	3	1
Ebonyi	1	2	1	1	1	1
Edo	4		3	1	1	1
Ekiti	4	1	3	1	3	1
Enugu		2		2		
Gombe	2	2	2	2	2	3
Imo		1		1		1
Jigawa	5	1	5		6	
Kaduna	7	1	6	2	5	5
Kano	7	1	5	2	5	2
Katsina	4		2		3	
Kebbi	5		5		6	
Kogi	4		4		4	
Kwara	1		1		1	
Lagos	1	4	1	3	1	3
Nassaawa	4	1	4	1	4	
Niger	4	1	5		3	
Ogun		4		2		2
Ondo		3		2		3
Osun	2	2	2	2	2	2
Oyo	1	3	1	2	1	2
Plateau	4	3	4	3	4	3
Rivers	4		5		5	
Sokoto	3		3		3	
Taraba	7		6		6	
Yobe	4		4		5	
Zamfara	5		5		5	
FCT	3	2	2	2	3	2
Total	111	53	99	46	103	46

Source: Federal Civil Service

POWER AND DECISION MAKING

**Table 7.1b: NUMBER OF SEATS HELD IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
BY STATE AND SEX (2007-2011)**

S/N	STATES	SENATE				HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
		2007		2011		2007		2011	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Abia	2	1	2	1	7	1	6	2
2	Adamawa	2	1	3	-	7	1	7	1
3	Akwa-Ibom	2	1	2	1	10	0	10	-
4	Anambra	2	1	3	-	9	2	9	2
5	Bauchi	3	0	3	-	12	0	12	-
6	Bayelsa	3	0	3	-	5	0	5	-
7	Benue	3	0	3	-	10	1	10	1
8	Borno	3	0	3	-	10	0	9	1
9	C/River	3	0	3	-	8	0	6	2
10	Delta	3	0	3	-	8	2	9	1
11	Ebonyi	3	0	3	-	5	1	6	-
12	Edo	3	0	3	-	9	0	9	-
13	Ekiti	3	0	3	-	3	3	6	-
14	Enugu	3	0	3	-	7	1	6	2
15	Gombe	3	0	3	-	6	0	5	1
16	Imo	3	0	2	1	9	1	10	-
17	Jigawa	2	1	3	-	11	0	11	-
18	Kaduna	2	1	2	1	15	1	16	-
19	Kano	3	0	3	-	24	0	24	-
20	Katsina	3	0	3	-	15	0	15	-
21	Kebbi	3	0	3	-	8	1	7	1
22	Kogi	3	0	3	-	9	0	9	-
23	Kwara	3	0	3	-	4	2	6	-
24	Lagos	3	0	2	1	22	2	21	3
25	Nasarawa	3	0	3	-	5	0	5	-
26	Niger	2	1	2	1	10	0	10	-
27	Ogun	2	1	3	-	9	0	9	-
28	Ondo	2	1	3	-	9	0	9	-
29	Osun	3	0	2	1	8	1	8	1
30	Oyo	3	0	3	-	11	2	12	2
31	Plateau	3	0	3	-	6	2	8	-
32	Rivers	3	0	3	-	12	1	12	1
33	Sokoto	3	0	3	-	11	0	11	-
34	Taraba	3	0	2	1	6	0	6	-
35	Yobe	3	0	3	-	5	1	5	1
36	Zamfara	3	0	3	-	7	0	7	-
37	FCT Abuja	1	0	1	-	2	0	2	-
	Total	100	9	101	8	334	26	338	22

Source: INEC

**Table 7.2b: NUMBER OF SEATS HELD IN STATE ASSEMBLIES
BY STATE AND SEX (2007-2011)**

S/N	STATES	HON. MEMBERS				COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS	
		2007		2011		2007	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Abia	22	2	21	3	22	2
2	Adamawa	24	1	25	-	24	1
3	Akwa-Ibom	24	2	25	1	24	2
4	Anambra	25	5	24	6	29	5
5	Bauchi	29	2	31	-	24	2
6	Bayelsa	23	1	23	1	23	1
7	Benue	28	1	25	3	17	1
8	Borno	28	0	28	-	28	0
9	C/River	23	2	25	-	12	2
10	Delta	25	4	27	2	18	2
11	Ebonyi	23	1	21	3	23	1
12	Edo	23	1	23	1	23	1
13	Ekiti	26	0	23	3	26	0
14	Enugu	19	5	21	3	16	5
15	Gombe	22	2	24	-	22	2
16	Imo	25	2	22	2	25	2
17	Jigawa	30	0	30	-	30	0
18	Kaduna	32	2	32	2	32	2
19	Kano	40	0	40	-	40	0
20	Katsina	34	0	34	-	16	0
21	Kebbi	24	0	24	-	22	0
22	Kogi	25	0	24	1	25	0
23	Kwara	21	3	17	7	15	2
24	Lagos	35	5	35	5	31	4
25	Nasarawa	23	1	24	-	23	1
26	Niger	24	3	24	3	20	2
27	Ogun	24	2	24	2	19	2
28	Ondo	25	1	24	2	24	1
29	Osun	25	1	26	-	15	1
30	Oyo	31	1	31	1	22	1
31	Plateau	22	2	24	-	18	2
32	Rivers	28	4	30	2	26	4
33	Sokoto	30	0	30	-	30	0
34	Taraba	23	1	23	1	23	1
35	Yobe	24	0	24	-	24	0
36	Zamfara	24	0	24	-	24	0
37	FCT Abuja			-	-		
	Total	933	57	932	54	835	52

Source: State INEC

Table 7.3b: Number of Seats Held in Local Governments by State and Sex

State	LGA Chairpersons									Counselors								
	1999			2003			2007			1999			2003			2007		
	M	F	% F	M	F	% F	M	F	% F	M	F	% F	M	F	% F	M	F	% F
Abia	17	0	0.0	17	0	0.0	14	3	17.6	289	2	0.7	276	15	5.2	**	**	
Adamawa	21	0	0.0	21	0	0.0	21	0	0.0	219	7	3.1	218	8	3.5	210	6	2.8
Akwa-Ibom	31	0	0.0	30	1	3.2	28	3	9.7	320	9	2.7	324	5	1.5	308	21	6.4
Anambra	20	1	4.8	19	2	9.5	17	4	19.0	-	-		-	-		**	**	0.0
Bauchi	20	0	0.0	20	0	0.0	20	0	0.0	323	0	0.0	323	1	0.3	322	1	0.3
Bayelsa	8	0	0.0	8	0	0.0	8	0	0.0	105	1	0.9	100	5	4.8	97	8	7.6
Benue	22	1	4.3	23	0	0.0	22	1	4.3	273	3	1.1	270	6	2.2	262	14	5.1
Borno	27		0.0	27	0	0.0	26	1	3.7	308	2	0.6	305	7	2.2	307	5	1.6
C/River	18	0	0.0	18	0	0.0	17	1	5.6	-	-		182	14	7.1	174	22	11.2
Delta	23	2	8.0	23	2	8.0	24	1	4.0	466	0	0.0	460	6	1.3	423	42	9.0
Ebonyi	13	0	0.0	12	1	7.7	12	1	7.7	170	1	0.6	169	2	1.2	**	**	
Edo	18	0	0.0	18	0	0.0	17	1	5.6	191	1	0.5	183	9	4.7	181	11	0.0
Ekiti	16	0	0.0	16	0	0.0	15	1	6.3	174	3	1.7	171	6	3.4	-	-	
Enugu	-	-		16	1	5.9	17	0	0.0	-	-		319	21	6.2	243	17	6.5
Gombe	11	1	8.3	11	0	0.0	11	0	0.0	114	0	0.0	113	1	0.9	112	2	1.8
Imo	0	2	100.0	24	3	11.1	26	1	3.7	**	**		376	42	10.0	**	**	
Jigawa	27	0	0.0	27	0	0.0	27	0	0.0	287	0	0.0	287	0	0.0	287	0	0.0
Kaduna	22	1	4.3	22	1	4.3	22	1	4.3	254	1	0.4	254	1	0.4	254	1	
Kano	44	0	0.0	44	0	0.0	44	0	0.0	-	-		484	0	0.0	482	2	0.4
Katsina	33	1	2.9	34	0	0.0	34	0	0.0	361	0	0.0	360	1	0.3	361	0	0.0
Kebbi	21	0	0.0	21	0	0.0	21	0	0.0	225	0	0.0	225	0	0.0	207	18	8.0
Kogi	21	0	0.0	21	0	0.0	21	0	0.0	114	8	6.6	236	3	1.3	238	1	0.4
Kwara	16	0	0.0	15	1	6.3	15	1	6.3	182	11	5.7	186	7	3.6	187	6	3.1
Lagos	19	1	5.0	19	1	5.0	19	1	5.0	182	2	1.1	186	7	3.6	**	**	
Nasarawa	13	0	0.0	13	0	0.0	13	0	0.0	382	2	0.5	378	6	1.6	378	6	1.6
Niger	25	0	0.0	25	0	0.0	24	1	4.0		5	0.0	437	7	1.6	267	6	2.2
Ogun	20	-		19	1	5.0	19	1	5.0	-	-		229	7	3.0	217	19	8.1
Ondo	18	0	0.0	18	0	0.0	17	1	5.6	198	5	2.5	197	6	3.0	196	7	3.4
Osun	29	1	3.3	30	0	0.0	30	0	0.0	**			145	38	20.8	**	**	
Oyo	33	0	0.0	33	0	0.0	-	-		348	3	0.9	345	6	1.7	**	**	
Plateau	16	1	5.9	16	1	5.9	16	1	5.9	183	3	1.6	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Rivers	-	-		23	0	0.0	22	0	0.0	-	-		293	26	8.2	-	-	
Sokoto	23	-	0.0	23	0	0.0	23	-	0.0	244	0	0.0	244	0	0.0	244	0	0.0
Taraba	16	0	0.0	16	0	0.0	15	1	6.3	-	-		165	0	0.0	162	3	1.8
Yobe	17	0	0.0	17	0	0.0	16	1	5.9	178	0	0.0	174	4	2.2	**	**	
Zamfara	14	0	0.0	14	0	0.0	14	0	0.0	147	0	0.0	147	0	0.0	147	0	
FCT Abuja	5	1	16.7	6	0	0.0	6	0	0.0	62	0	0.0	62	0	0.0	62	0	0.0
Total	697	13	1.8	759	15	1.9	713	27	3.6	6299	69	1.1	8823	267	2.9	6328	218	3.3

Source: State INEC

VIOLENCE

Table 9.1b: SUMMARY OF AVERAGE INMATES POPULATION BY STATE AND SEX (2007-2010)

STATES	2007			2008			2009			2010		
	M	F	%F	Male	Female	%F	Male	Female	%F	Male	Female	%F
Abia	1144	24	2.1	1189	30	2.5	1143	32	2.7	1279	46	3.5
Adamawa	1431	19	1.3	1478	9	0.6	1627	22	1.3	1775	29	1.6
Akwa-Ibom	912	20	2.1	977	29	2.9	922	28	2.9	929	27	2.8
Anambra	1041	25	2.3	1090	21	1.9	1186	29	2.4	1332	33	2.4
Bauchi	906	11	1.2	1005	11	1.1	1035	20	1.9	1080	22	2.0
Benue	642	14	2.1	732	4	0.5	747	14	1.8	775	17	2.1
Borno	1035	14	1.3	1035	12	1.1	1075	10	0.9	1300	16	1.2
Cross River	759	16	2.1	785	12	1.5	799	13	1.6	686	14	2.0
Delta	1290	27	2.1	1403	39	2.7	1341	33	2.4	1479	33	2.2
Ebonyi	742	9	1.2	926	16	1.7	893	16	1.8	980	24	2.4
Edo	1568	41	2.5	1559	40	2.5	1607	43	2.6	1754	45	2.5
Ekiti	301	3	1.0	225	2	0.9	255	3	1.2	308	5	1.6
Enugu	1247	32	2.5	1535	25	1.6	1453	32	2.2	1731	42	2.4
Gombe	550	8	1.4	650	4	0.6	696	9	1.3	821	22	2.6
Imo	1383	29	2.1	1410	31	2.2	1477	27	1.8	1864	28	1.5
Jigawa	542	2	0.4	559	3	0.5	552	4	0.7	630	9	1.4
Kaduna	2223	20	0.9	2203	18	0.8	2270	24	1.0	2218	20	0.9
Kano	2076	30	1.4	2169	27	1.2	2232	33	1.5	2304	45	1.9
Katsina	1112	34	3.0	1187	16	1.3	1155	23	2.0	1248	21	1.7
Kebbi	1029	9	0.9	650	27	4.0	861	15	1.7	1091	16	1.4
Kogi	416	3	0.7	321	0	0.0	318	1	0.3	347	2	0.6
Kwara	324	1	0.3	355	5	1.4	388	6	1.5	497	2	0.4
Lagos	3562	140	3.8	3711	169	4.4	4201	171	3.9	4567	173	3.6
Nassarawa	480	3	0.6	424	6	1.4	551	12	2.1	704	11	1.5
Niger	871	29	3.2	905	10	1.1	893	11	1.2	888	9	1.0
Ogun	1384	18	1.3	1725	17	1.0	1639	28	1.7	1759	31	1.7
Ondo	774	19	2.4	736	11	1.5	729	14	1.9	762	15	1.9
Osun	468	8	1.7	437	6	1.4	481	6	1.2	529	8	1.5
Oyo	692	11	1.6	666	15	2.2	715	10	1.4	859	6	0.7
Plateau	983	12	1.2	1494	9	0.6	801	8	1.0	884	6	0.7
Rivers	3164	31	1.0	3319	61	1.8	2890	40	1.4	3239	53	1.6
Sokoto	1025	6	0.6	624	8	1.3	938	12	1.3	1006	21	2.0
Taraba	849	11	1.3	945	12	1.3	1011	14	1.4	1043	15	1.4
Yobe	573	12	2.1	498	4	0.8	530	4	0.7	639	4	0.6
Zamfara	535	5	0.9	643	4	0.6	678	6	0.9	721	3	0.4
FCT KUJE	750	12	1.6	853	13	1.5	908	16	1.7	1003	24	2.3
TOTAL	38783	708		40423	726		40997	789		45031	897	

Source: NAPTIP

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Table 10.1b: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY TYPE OF ICT EQUIPMENT OWNED, STATE, SEX AND RESIDENCE

State	Radio	Television	Mobile Phone	Fixed Phone	Personal Computer	Internet Service
Abia	33.2	20.5	44.9	0.2	1	0.2
Adamawa	43.1	14.7	40.5	0.1	1.2	0.4
Akwa Ibom	32.6	18.4	47.7	0.1	1	0.2
Anambra	28.5	18.9	51.6	0.2	0.6	0.2
Bauchi	53.7	9.3	34.7	0.7	1.1	0.5
Bayelsa	30.1	22.3	46.5		0.7	0.4
Benue	42.1	10.8	46.6	0.3	0.1	0.1
Borno	48	11.8	39.7		0.5	
Cross River	37.9	18.2	42.4	0.6	0.7	0.1
Delta	31	23.5	44.3	0.1	0.6	0.5
Ebonyi	41.1	8.5	49.5	0.5	0.5	
Edo	29	21.8	48.3	0.1	0.4	0.3
Ekiti	32.5	17.6	48.7	0.1	0.8	0.3
Enugu	32	16.6	49.4	0.2	1.7	0.1
Gombe	46.6	13.4	38.5	0.5	0.7	0.3
Imo	29.3	18	51.6	0.3	0.6	0.2
Jigawa	50.5	11.3	37.2		1	
Kaduna	44.5	17.8	36.2	0.3	1.1	0.1
Kano	45.8	15.2	38.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
Katsina	41.5	20.7	37.3	0.1	0.4	
Kebbi	43.9	18.3	36.2	0.3	1.2	0.1
Kogi	35.1	16.1	46.6	0.5	1.2	0.5
Kwara	32.3	17.8	49		0.7	0.1
Lagos	21.6	22.4	48.7	1.9	3.9	1.5
Nassarawa	41.8	12.3	44.6	0.1	1	0.3
Niger	41.9	18.3	38.9	0.1	0.7	0.2
Ogun	28.2	22.6	46.7	0.8	1.4	0.3
Ondo	34.9	16.2	48.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
Osun	33.3	18.3	46.3	0.2	1.2	0.8
Oyo	31.1	17.9	49.2	0.1	1	0.7
Plateau	42	15.8	41.1		0.9	0.3
Rivers	29	20.1	49.2	0.2	1.1	0.5
Sokoto	48.1	14.7	37.1	0.1		
Taraba	42.7	10.6	45.2	0.6	0.3	0.6
Yobe	45.3	13.7	40.4	0.2	0.4	
Zamfara	53.3	10.8	35.5	0.2	0.2	
FCT	32	19.5	45.1		3	0.4
Gender						
Male	39.7	19.5	39.1	0.3	1.2	0.3
Female	26.6	12.4	59.6	0.3	0.9	0.3
Sector						
Urban	29.1	21.8	45.9	0.5	2.1	0.6
Rural	41.2	14.1	44.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
National	36	17.5	44.9	0.3	1.1	0.3

Source: GHS 2009

TABLE 10.2b: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS TO TELEVISION, SEX AND RESIDENCE

State	Access			No Access
	Owned	Access Only	Total Access	
Abia	23.3	53.9	77.2	22.8
Adamawa	8.8	36	44.8	55.2
Akwa Ibom	13.4	61.6	75	25
Anambra	20.6	61.1	81.7	18.3
Bauchi	5	24.6	29.6	70.4
Bayelsa	22.4	60	82.4	17.6
Benue	5.9	28.5	34.4	65.6
Borno	7.5	16.4	23.9	76.1
Cross River	14	57.9	71.9	28.1
Delta	28.3	55.5	83.9	16.1
Ebonyi	6.3	29.6	35.9	64.1
Edo	24.4	64.5	88.9	11.1
Ekiti	19.9	46.8	66.7	33.3
Enugu	12.9	33.2	46.1	53.9
Gombe	7.3	44.8	52	48
Imo	21	66.1	87.1	12.9
Jigawa	5.5	11.8	17.3	82.7
Kaduna	10.3	29.5	39.9	60.1
Kano	8.9	22.2	31.1	68.9
Katsina	9.1	22.4	31.5	68.5
Kebbi	10.5	30	40.4	59.6
Kogi	15.1	45.2	60.3	39.7
Kwara	18.4	43	61.4	38.6
Lagos	34.8	61.6	96.5	3.5
Nassarawa	10.4	31.8	42.2	57.8
Niger	17.5	34.3	51.8	48.2
Ogun	26.2	48.2	74.5	25.5
Ondo	15	50.7	65.7	34.3
Osun	18.1	69	87.1	12.9
Oyo	17.8	44.8	62.5	37.5
Plateau	9.7	37.1	46.8	53.2
Rivers	25	59.9	84.9	15.1
Sokoto	10.5	15.5	26	74
Taraba	4.9	20.3	25.2	74.8
Yobe	6.5	14.8	21.3	78.7
Zamfara	4.6	10	14.5	85.5
FCT	21.4	54.2	75.6	24.4
Gender				
Male	20.4	32.5	52.9	47.1
Female	6.6	45.3	51.9	48.1
Sector				
Urban	26.6	59.1	85.7	14.3
Rural	9.2	32	41.3	58.7
National	13.6	38.8	52.4	47.6
Source: GHS Survey 2009				

TABLE 10.3b: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS TO FIXED TELEPHONE, SEX AND RESIDENCE

State	Access			No Access
	Owned	Access Only	Total Access	
Abia	1.4	1.5	2.9	97.1
Adamawa	1.6	1	2.6	97.4
Akwa Ibom	0.9	0.5	1.4	98.6
Anambra	1.5	9.6	11	89
Bauchi	1.8	-0.9	0.9	99.1
Bayelsa	2.7	1.1	3.8	96.2
Benue	1.1	4.1	5.2	94.8
Borno	3.3	-0.2	3.1	96.9
Cross River	3.4	-0.6	2.9	97.1
Delta	2.3	4.3	6.6	93.4
Ebonyi	0.9	5.7	6.6	93.4
Edo	1.4	-0.2	1.2	98.8
Ekiti	2	-0.8	1.3	98.7
Enugu	0.7	2.4	3.1	96.9
Gombe	0.9	4.3	5.2	94.8
Imo	1.7	13.8	15.4	84.6
Jigawa	0.5	1	1.5	98.5
Kaduna	2	0.1	2.1	97.9
Kano	1.1	1.9	2.9	97.1
Katsina	0.6	0.4	1	99
Kebbi	1.9	0.2	2	98
Kogi	2.4	0.2	2.7	97.3
Kwara	3.3	0.9	4.2	95.8
Lagos	3.9	25.6	29.5	70.5
Nassarawa	3.8	-0.7	3.1	96.9
Niger	3.8	1.8	5.6	94.4
Ogun	1.5	1.9	3.4	96.6
Ondo	1.2	0.7	1.9	98.1
Osun	1.6	1.5	3.1	96.9
Oyo	0.9	0.5	1.4	98.6
Plateau	2.2	-1.6	0.6	99.4
Rivers	4.6	-1	3.6	96.4
Sokoto	4	-1.5	2.4	97.6
Taraba	2.8	1	3.8	96.2
Yobe	3.2	3.3	6.4	93.6
Zamfara	0.3	2.3	2.6	97.4
FCT	1.6	1.8	3.5	96.5
Gender				
Male	2.1	2.3	4.4	95.6
Female	1.8	2.1	4	96
Sector				
Urban	2.1	5.5	7.5	92.5
Rural	1.9	1.1	3	97
National	2	2.2	4.2	95.8
Source: GHS Survey 2009				

Table 10.4.b: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS TO MOBILE TELEPHONE, SEX AND RESIDENCE

State	Access			No Access
	Owned	Access Only	Total Access	
Abia	50.1	45.8	95.9	4.1
Adamawa	21.7	49.2	70.8	29.2
Akwa Ibom	32.4	49.2	81.6	18.4
Anambra	54	43.3	97.2	2.8
Bauchi	14.3	46.4	60.7	39.3
Bayelsa	42.7	44.1	86.7	13.3
Benue	22.4	43.6	66	34
Borno	16.6	21.2	37.8	62.2
Cross River	28.4	59.9	88.4	11.6
Delta	52	43	95	5
Ebonyi	33.2	44.7	77.9	22.1
Edo	52.7	42.6	95.3	4.7
Ekiti	50.6	38.3	88.9	11.1
Enugu	35.6	36.5	72.1	27.9
Gombe	19.9	46.1	66	34
Imo	56.8	39.7	96.5	3.5
Jigawa	17.1	42	59.2	40.8
Kaduna	17.6	29.2	46.8	53.2
Kano	20.4	38.5	58.9	41.1
Katsina	13.6	22.5	36	64
Kebbi	17.7	29	46.7	53.3
Kogi	38.3	44	82.2	17.8
Kwara	44.8	39.9	84.7	15.3
Lagos	73.7	24.1	97.8	2.2
Nassarawa	27.4	47.6	75	25
Niger	33	50.6	83.6	16.4
Ogun	52.7	33.4	86.1	13.9
Ondo	42	45.9	87.9	12.1
Osun	43.8	52.3	96.1	3.9
Oyo	46.7	37.6	84.3	15.7
Plateau	19.5	38.9	58.5	41.5
Rivers	54.7	33.4	88.2	11.8
Sokoto	19.2	21.3	40.5	59.5
Taraba	11.2	20.1	31.3	68.7
Yobe	13.9	17.8	31.7	68.3
Zamfara	12.8	21.1	33.9	66.1
FCT	46.7	37.7	84.4	15.6
Gender				
Male	38.5	32.3	70.8	29.2
Female	24.5	44.1	68.6	31.4
Sector				
Urban	53.9	37.8	91.7	8.3
Rural	24.1	38.2	62.3	37.7
National	31.6	38.1	69.7	30.3

Source: GHS Survey 2009

Table 10.5b: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS TO PERSONAL COMPUTER, SEX AND RESIDENCE

State	Access		No Access
	Access Only	Total Access	
Abia	7.9	10.26	89.74
Adamawa	3.14	5.3	94.7
Akwa Ibom	10.15	11.62	88.38
Anambra	9.03	10.91	89.09
Bauchi	-0.21	1.73	98.27
Bayelsa	6.47	9.78	90.22
Benue	5.79	6.82	93.18
Borno	0.38	3.78	96.22
Cross River	4.5	7.88	92.12
Delta	5.85	8.86	91.14
Ebonyi	2.54	3.43	96.57
Edo	4.78	6.61	93.39
Ekiti	10.25	13.03	86.97
Enugu	8.38	10.04	89.96
Gombe	6.83	7.83	92.17
Imo	15.28	17.33	82.67
Jigawa	3.14	4.04	95.96
Kaduna	3.49	5.79	94.21
Kano	1.31	2.41	97.59
Katsina	0.58	1.31	98.69
Kebbi	3.68	5.9	94.1
Kogi	5.14	8.18	91.82
Kwara	9.44	13.36	86.64
Lagos	19.7	26.51	73.49
Nassarawa	2.36	6.65	93.35
Niger	6.27	10.53	89.47
Ogun	9.16	11.41	88.59
Ondo	2.88	4.25	95.75
Osun	9.32	11.84	88.16
Oyo	8.53	10.36	89.64
Plateau	-0.32	2.2	97.8
Rivers	9.26	14.89	85.11
Sokoto	0.35	4.46	95.54
Taraba	4.54	7.37	92.63
Yobe	0.04	2.66	97.34
Zamfara	3.4	3.67	96.33
FCT	13.85	18.48	81.52
Gender			
Male	6.06	8.92	91.08
Female	5.03	7.07	92.93
Sector			
Urban	15.37	19.17	80.83
Rural	2.28	4.23	95.77
National	5.55	8.01	91.99
Source: GHS Survey 2009			

Table 10.6b: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS TO RADIO

State	Access			No Access
	Owned	Access Only	Total Access	
Abia	37.3	55.4	92.8	7.2
Adamawa	28	62.9	90.9	9.1
Akwa Ibom	24.1	65.6	89.7	10.3
Anambra	30.8	62.1	92.9	7.1
Bauchi	28	63.5	91.6	8.4
Bayelsa	29.9	56.4	86.4	13.6
Benue	25.9	60.9	86.8	13.2
Borno	34.8	48.8	83.6	16.4
Cross River	26.8	62.2	89	11
Delta	37.2	52.1	89.3	10.7
Ebonyi	31.1	60.6	91.7	8.3
Edo	32.7	63.7	96.4	3.6
Ekiti	37.3	57.9	95.2	4.8
Enugu	27.4	58.8	86.2	13.8
Gombe	30.5	61.4	91.9	8.1
Imo	33.6	63.1	96.7	3.3
Jigawa	29.7	60.4	90.1	9.9
Kaduna	34.5	48.7	83.2	16.8
Kano	32.9	53	85.9	14.1
Katsina	35.1	56.8	91.9	8.1
Kebbi	34.5	48.8	83.3	16.7
Kogi	32.7	55.8	88.5	11.5
Kwara	34.2	61.6	95.8	4.2
Lagos	33.5	59.6	93.1	6.9
Nassarawa	31.1	57.4	88.6	11.4
Niger	38.8	56.5	95.2	4.8
Ogun	36.2	58.3	94.5	5.5
Ondo	32.8	60.7	93.4	6.6
Osun	32.3	66.9	99.3	0.7
Oyo	32.9	57.1	90.1	9.9
Plateau	28.3	61.9	90.3	9.7
Rivers	35.3	56.5	91.8	8.2
Sokoto	42.4	45.8	88.2	11.8
Taraba	25.3	41.2	66.4	33.6
Yobe	34.8	42.5	77.3	22.7
Zamfara	45.7	47.3	93.1	6.9
FCT	37.1	58.9	96	4
Gender				
Male	50.4	40.8	91.2	8.8
Female	14.3	73.4	87.8	12.2
Sector				
Urban	36	58.8	94.8	5.2
Rural	31.5	56.2	87.7	12.3
National	32.7	56.8	89.5	10.5

Source: GHS Survey 2009

TABLE 10.7b: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS TO INTERNET

State	Access			No Access
	Owned	Access Only	Total Access	
Abia	1.4	6.3	7.7	92.3
Adamawa	1.8	2.3	4.2	95.8
Akwa Ibom	1	5.8	6.8	93.2
Anambra	1.5	9.8	11.3	88.7
Bauchi	1.8	-0.2	1.6	98.4
Bayelsa	3.1	6.2	9.2	90.8
Benue	1	5.1	6.1	93.9
Borno	3.2	0.3	3.5	96.5
Cross River	3.3	1.4	4.7	95.3
Delta	2.9	6.1	9	91
Ebonyi	0.6	3.1	3.7	96.3
Edo	1.7	3.9	5.6	94.4
Ekiti	2.3	7.7	10	90
Enugu	0.5	9	9.5	90.5
Gombe	0.8	5	5.8	94.2
Imo	1.6	15.2	16.9	83.1
Jigawa	0.5	1.5	2	98
Kaduna	1.9	0.4	2.3	97.7
Kano	1	0.9	1.9	98.1
Katsina	0.6	0.5	1.1	98.9
Kebbi	1.7	0.4	2.2	97.8
Kogi	2.4	3.2	5.7	94.3
Kwara	3.4	6.2	9.5	90.5
Lagos	3.4	22.2	25.6	74.4
Nassarawa	3.9	1.7	5.6	94.4
Niger	3.9	5.6	9.5	90.5
Ogun	1.1	7	8.1	91.9
Ondo	1.2	3	4.3	95.7
Osun	2.2	5.9	8.1	91.9
Oyo	1.6	8.2	9.7	90.3
Plateau	2.5	-0.3	2.3	97.7
Rivers	5.3	4.2	9.5	90.5
Sokoto	3.9	-1.9	2	98
Taraba	2.8	4.2	7	93
Yobe	2.5	-0.3	2.2	97.8
Zamfara	0.2	2.5	2.7	97.3
FCT	2	13.3	15.3	84.7
Gender				
Male	2.1	4.9	7	93
Female	1.9	3.7	5.6	94.4
Sector				
Urban	2.1	12.7	14.8	85.2
Rural	1.9	1.5	3.4	96.6
National	2	4.3	6.3	93.7
Source: GHS Survey 2009				