PROTECTION

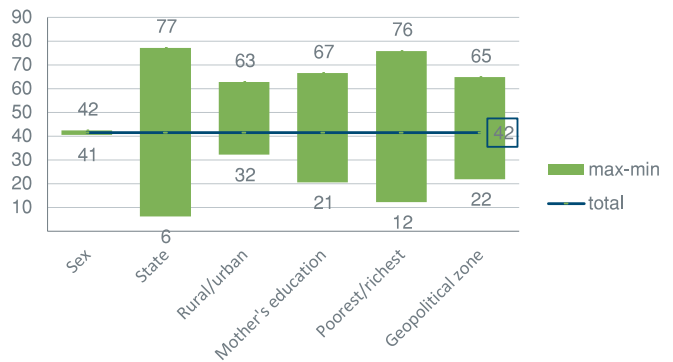## Registering children's identities at birth

Between 2007 and 2013, birth registration in Nigeria nearly tripled, from 23 per cent to 60 per cent. Still, more than 1 million children under 5 years lack a registered identity.
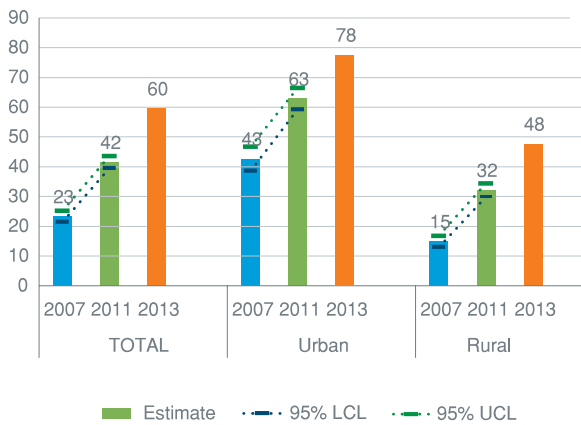
Percentage of children with birth registration

60%
Nigeria

45%
West and Central Africa

72%
World

Source: UNICEF State of the World's Children Report 2015

Inequity in birth registration by background category (MICS 2011)

Categories: Sex — 42, 41; State — 77, 6; Rural/urban — 63, 32; Mother's education — 67, 21; Poorest/richest — 76, 12; Geopolitical zone — 65, 22. Legend: max-min, total (42).

Trends in birth registration (MICS 2007, MICS 2011 and DHS 2013)

TOTAL: 2007 = 23, 2011 = 42, 2013 = 60.
Urban: 2007 = 43, 2011 = 63, 2013 = 78.
Rural: 2007 = 15, 2011 = 32, 2013 = 48.
Legend: Estimate, 95% LCL, 95% UCL

Evolution of inequity in birth registration by background category (MICS 2007, MICS 2011 and DHS 2013)

Categories: State, Urban/rural, Mother's education, Poorest/richest, Geopolitical zone, Sex (2007, 2011, 2013). Values shown: 23, 42, 60. Legend: Total 2007, Total 2011, Total 2013

Despite overall improvement in birth registration, birth registration has increased much more among advantaged sub-groups than disadvantaged sub-groups. A child whose mother has never been to school is three times less likely to be registered than a child whose mother attended secondary school or higher. Children from the poorest 20 per cent of households are six times less likely to be registered than children from the wealthiest 20 per cent of households.

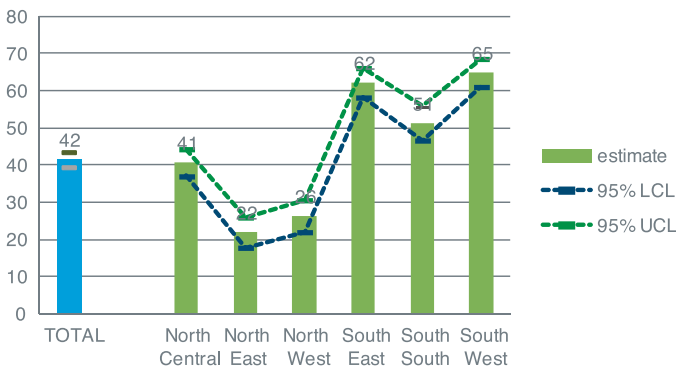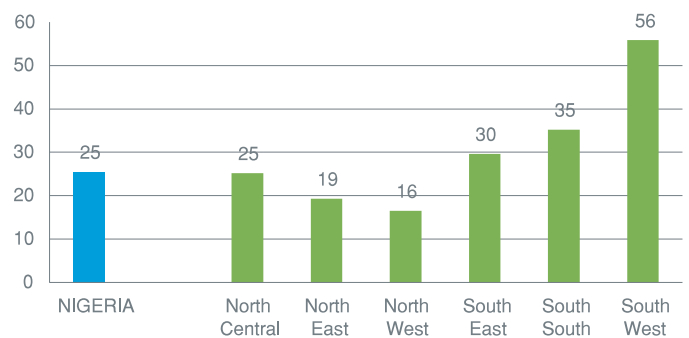**NIGERIA**

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Geographic disparities are also significant. Children from the North-West and North-East geographic zones are at least two times less likely to be registered than children from the southern zones. Birth registration is particularly low (less than 20 per cent) in Bauchi, Borno, Kebbi, Yobe and Zamfara.
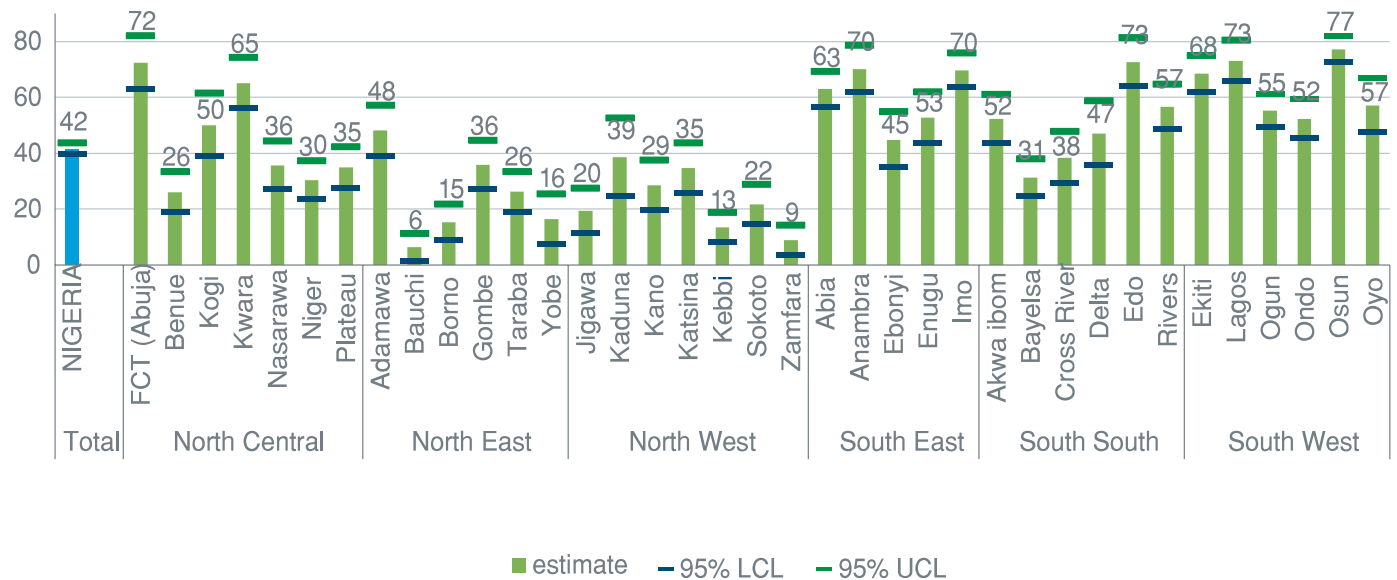
Birth registration by geopolitical zone (MICS 2011)

Legend:
- estimate
- 95% LCL
- 95% UCL

Values: TOTAL 42; North Central 41; North East 22; North West 26; South East 62; South South 52; South West 65

Knowledge of how to register a birth among mothers whose child's birth was not registered by geopolitical zone (MICS 2011)

Values: NIGERIA 25; North Central 25; North East 19; North West 16; South East 30; South South 35; South West 56

Birth registration by States (MICS 2011)

Values:
- Total: NIGERIA 42
- North Central: FCT (Abuja) 72, Benue 26, Kogi 50, Kwara 65, Nasarawa 36, Niger 30, Plateau 35
- North East: Adamawa 48, Bauchi 6, Borno 15, Gombe 36, Taraba 26, Yobe 16
- North West: Jigawa 20, Kaduna 39, Kano 29, Katsina 35, Kebbi 13, Sokoto 22, Zamfara 9
- South East: Abia 63, Anambra 70, Ebonyi 45, Enugu 53, Imo 70
- South South: Akwa Ibom 52, Bayelsa 31, Cross River 38, Delta 47, Edo 73, Rivers 57
- South West: Ekiti 68, Lagos 73, Ogun 55, Ondo 52, Osun 77, Oyo 57

Legend:
- estimate
- 95% LCL
- 95% UCL

Notes (1) Sources of data: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey-3 (MICS3) 2007, MICS 2011 and the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2013; (2) All indicators, except ratios, are expressed in percentages. (3) Birth registration: percentage of children under 5 years whose births have been registered; (4) 95 per cent LCL and 95 per cent UCL: 95 per cent lower / upper confidence limits, representing the uncertainty range around the estimate; (5) Inequity concept is shown as the difference in the indicator estimate between advantaged groups and disadvantaged groups for each background characteristic. The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the absolute inequality.
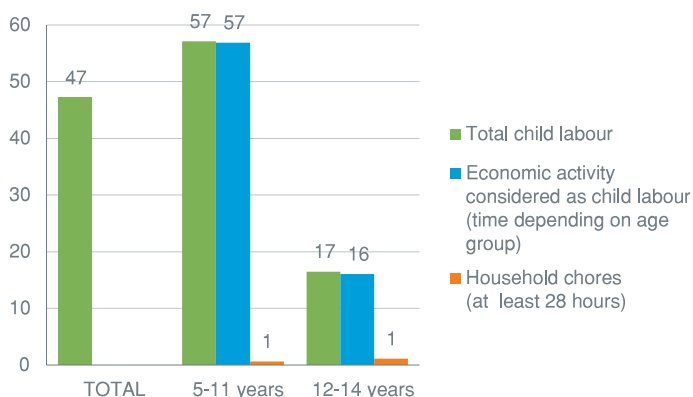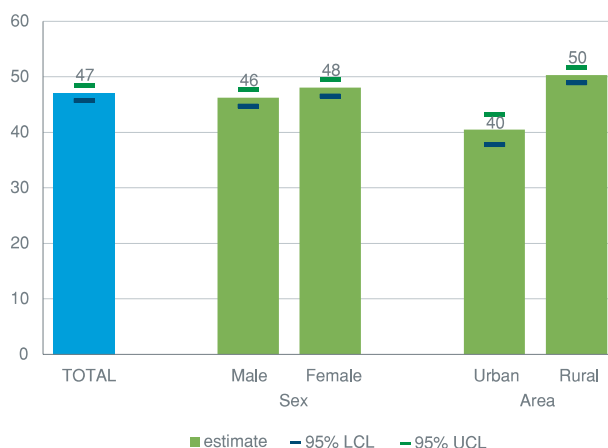
PROTECTION

Children's involvement in the work force

In Nigeria, nearly half of all children aged 5-14 years (47 per cent), or 21 million children, are involved in child labour. Child labour is highest among the youngest children: 57 per cent of children aged 5-11 years, or 19 million children, are working, compared with 17 per cent of children aged 12-15 years, or 2 million children.

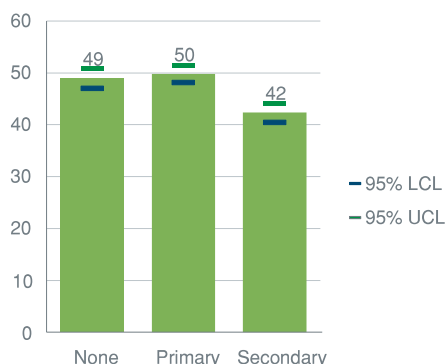### Child labour by type and age group (MICS 2011)

Legend:
- Total child labour
- Economic activity considered as child labour (time depending on age group)
- Household chores (at least 28 hours)

Child labour by background categories (MICS 2011)

■ estimate ▬ 95% LCL ▬ 95% UCL

Although disparities exist, child labour is present among all categories of the population, including among advantaged sub-groups. While child labour is higher among the poorest 60 per cent of households than among the wealthiest 20 per cent, a substantial proportion of children from the wealthiest 20 per cent of households – 37 per cent – are involved in child labour. There is no clear trend tied to the mother's education level, though the children of mothers who have attended secondary or higher education are slightly less likely to be involved in child labour.
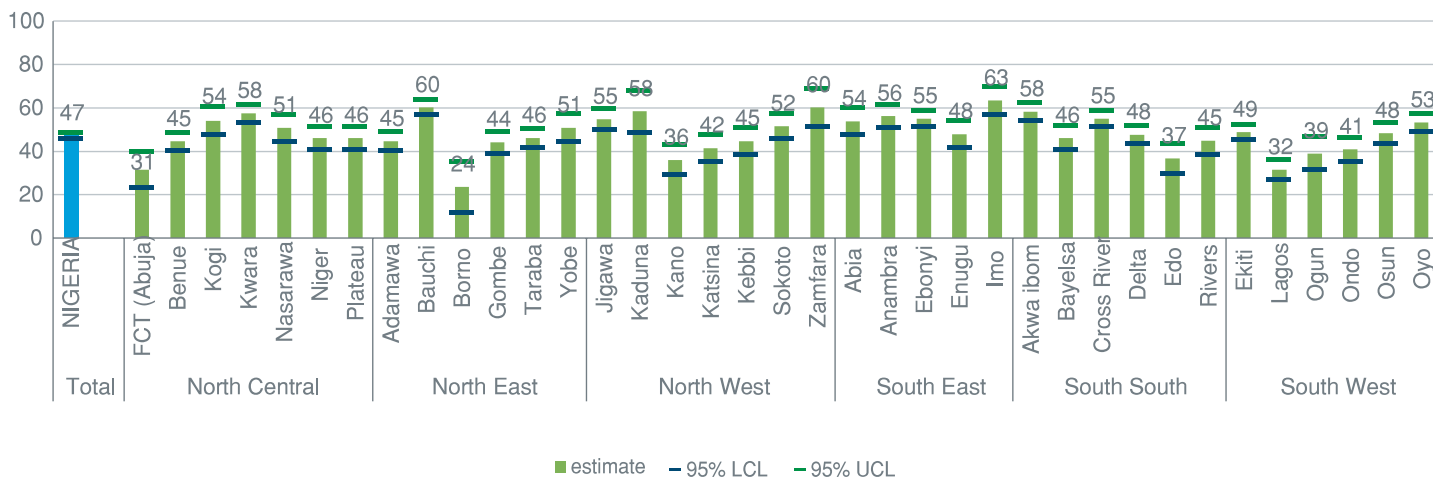
Child labour by mother's education (MICS 2011)

▬ 95% LCL
▬ 95% UCL

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Child labour by wealth quintiles (MICS 2011)

Chart data (percentages):
- Poorest: 52
- Second: 51
- Middle: 49
- Fourth: 44
- Richest: 37

Legend: 95% LCL, 95% UCL

The prevalence of child labour is high throughout Nigeria. There are only three States in which less than one third of children are engaged in child labour: Lagos, Abuja and Borno.

Child labour by States (MICS 2011)

Region	State	Estimate
Total	NIGERIA	47
North Central	FCT (Abuja)	31
North Central	Benue	45
North Central	Kogi	54
North Central	Kwara	58
North Central	Nasarawa	51
North Central	Niger	46
North Central	Plateau	46
North East	Adamawa	45
North East	Bauchi	60
North East	Borno	24
North East	Gombe	44
North East	Taraba	46
North East	Yobe	51
North West	Jigawa	55
North West	Kaduna	58
North West	Kano	36
North West	Katsina	42
North West	Kebbi	45
North West	Sokoto	52
North West	Zamfara	60
South East	Abia	54
South East	Anambra	56
South East	Ebonyi	55
South East	Enugu	48
South East	Imo	63
South South	Akwa ibom	58
South South	Bayelsa	46
South South	Cross River	55
South South	Delta	48
South South	Edo	37
South South	Rivers	45
South West	Ekiti	49
South West	Lagos	32
South West	Ogun	39
South West	Ondo	41
South West	Osun	48
South West	Oyo	53

Legend: estimate, 95% LCL, 95% UCL

Notes (1) Source of data: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2011. Due to a change in the definition of the indicator, data from the MICS 2007 are not comparable; (2) All indicators are expressed in percentages. (3) Child labour: percentage of children aged 5-15 years who are involved in child labour; (4) 95 per cent LCL and 95 per cent UCL: 95 per cent lower / upper confidence limits, representing the uncertainty range around the estimate.

PROTECTION

Early marriage among girls and young women

In Nigeria nearly half of all women (48 per cent) are married before the age of 18 and nearly one third of women aged 15-19 years (29 per cent) are currently married. Although this trend changed little between 2007 and 2011, the prevalence of early marriage increased slightly in 2013.

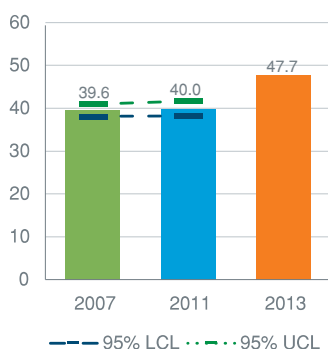### Percentage of women that married before ages 15 or 18

	Nigeria	West and Central Africa	World
Before 15	18	14	8
Before 18	48	42	27

Source: UNICEF State of the World's Children Report 2015

Women aged 15-49 married before age 15 (MICS 2007 and MICS 2011)
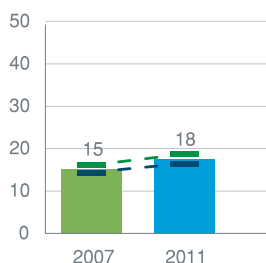
Women aged 20-49 married before age 18 (MICS 2007, MICS 2011 and DHS 2013)



— — 95% LCL   ⋯⋯ 95% UCL

Women aged 15-49 currently married (MICS 2007, MICS 2011 and DHS 2013)
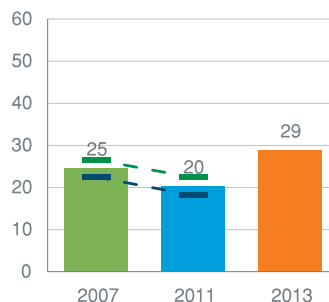
There are wide disparities in regards to women's likelihood to marry early. Women are two times more likely to be married before age 18 in rural areas than in urban areas. Marriage before age 18 is also four times more common among women who did not attend school than among women with secondary or higher education. Women from the poorest 20 per cent of households are four times more likely to be married before age 18 than women from the wealthiest 20 per cent of households.

Early marriage (married before age 18) by background categories (MICS 2011)
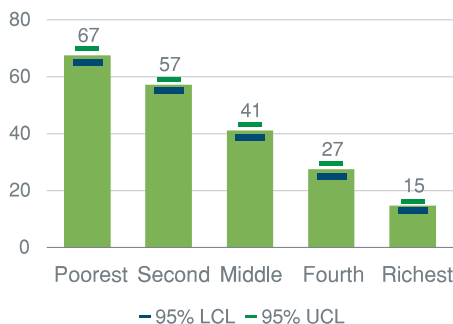
— 95% LCL — 95% UCL

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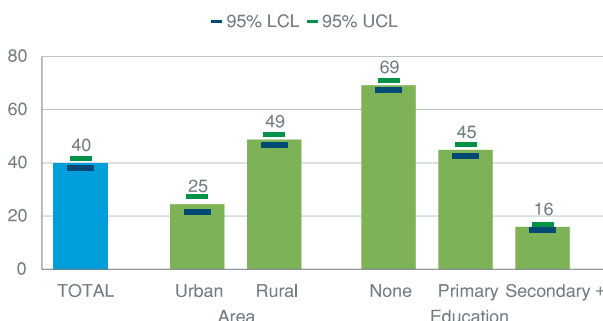
PROTECTION

Early marriage (married before age 18) by wealth quintiles (MICS 2011)


— 95% LCL — 95% UCL

Geographic disparities are also important. Early marriage (whether before age 15 or age 18) is three to four times more common in the North-West and North-East geopolitical zones than it is in the three southern zones. In six States – Jigawa, Bauchi, Yobe, Sokoto, Katsina and Zamfara more than 75 per cent of women were married before age 18.
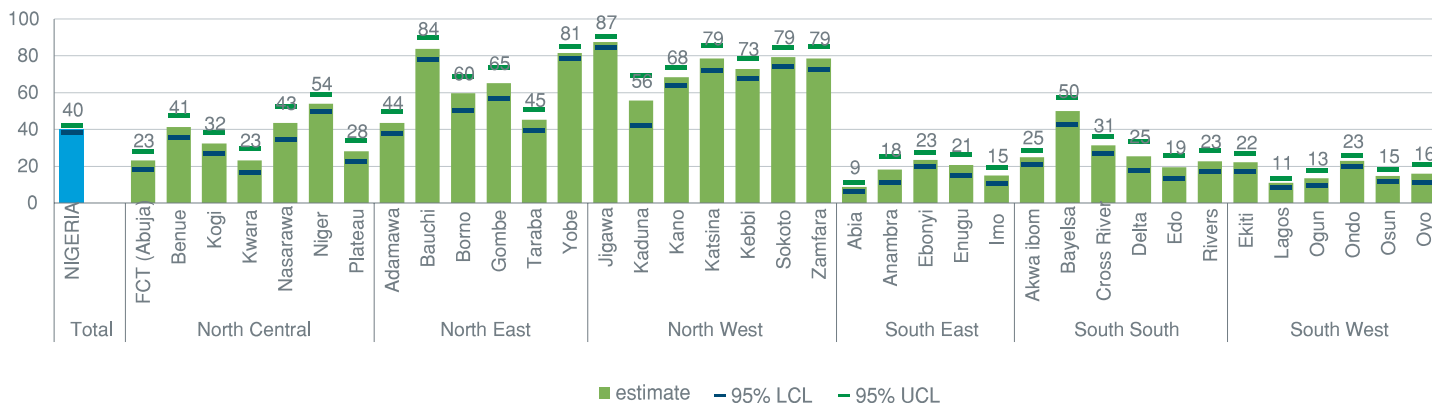
Early marriage (married before age 15 and age 18) by geopolitical zone (MICS 2011)

■ Before 15 ■ Before 18
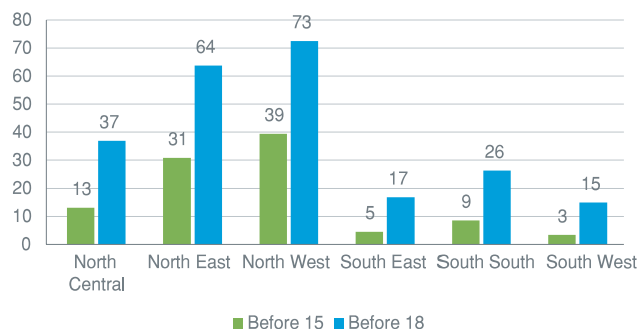
Evolution of inequity in early marriage (married before age 18) by category (MICS 2007, MICS 2011 and DHS 2013)

— Total 2007 — Total 2011 — Total 2013
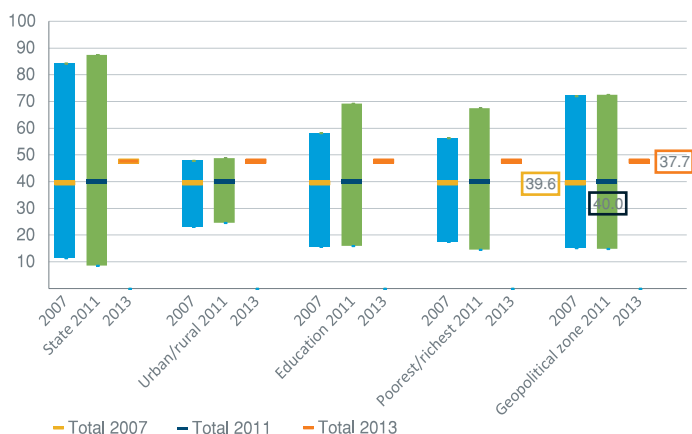
Early marriage (married before age 18) by States (MICS 2011)

■ estimate — 95% LCL — 95% UCL

Notes (1) Sources of data: Multiple Indicator Clustery Survey-3 (MICS3) 2007, MICS 2011 and the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2013; (2) All indicators are expressed in percentages. (3) Married before age 15: percentage of women aged 15-49 married before age 15; (4) Married before age 18: percentage of women aged 20-49 married before age 18; (5) Women aged 15-19 currently married: percentage of women aged 15-19 currently married; (6) 95 per cent LCL and 95 per cent UCL: 95 per cent lower / upper confidence limits, representing the uncertainty range around the estimate; (7) Inequity concept is shown as the difference in the indicator estimate between advantaged groups and disadvantaged groups for each background characteristic. The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the absolute inequality.
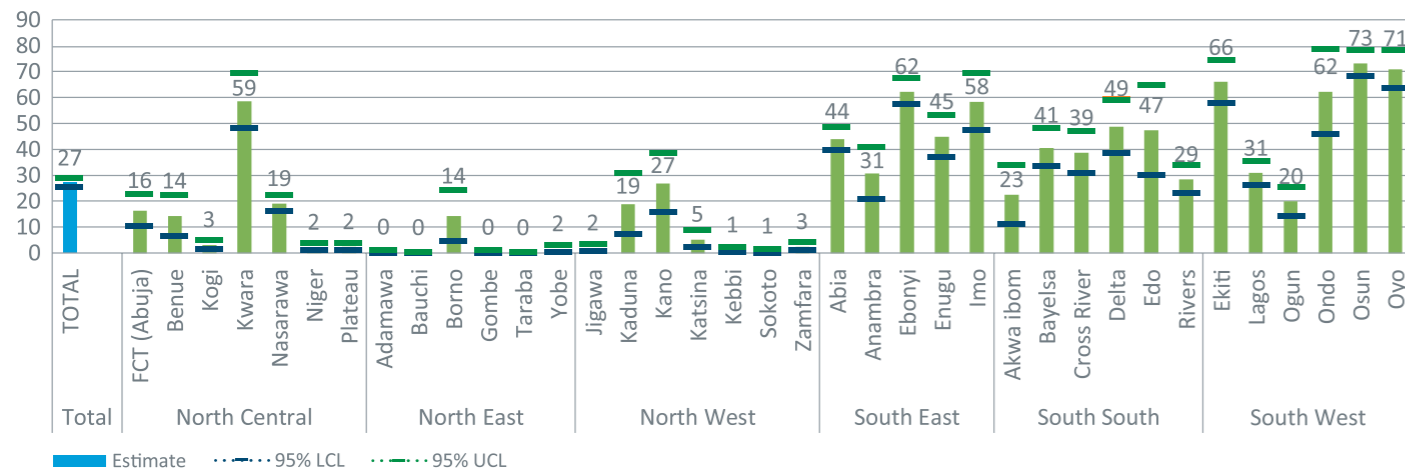
PROTECTION

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Trends in female genital mutilation/cutting among women and girls

Female genital mutilation/cutting among women by States (MICS 2011)

	TOTAL	FCT (Abuja)	Benue	Kogi	Kwara	Nasarawa	Niger	Plateau	Adamawa	Bauchi	Borno	Gombe	Taraba	Yobe	Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Katsina	Kebbi	Sokoto	Zamfara	Abia	Anambra	Ebonyi	Enugu	Imo	Akwa ibom	Bayelsa	Cross River	Delta	Edo	Rivers	Ekiti	Lagos	Ogun	Ondo	Osun	Oyo
	27	16	14	3	59	19	2	2	0	0	14	0	0	2	2	19	27	5	1	1	3	44	31	62	45	58	23	41	39	49	47	29	66	31	20	62	73	71

| Total | North Central | North East | North West | South East | South South | South West |

Estimate ■ — 95% LCL ---- 95% UCL

Female genital mutilation/cutting among girls by States (MICS 2011)

	TOTAL	FCT (Abuja)	Benue	Kogi	Kwara	Nasarawa	Niger	Plateau	Adamawa	Bauchi	Borno	Gombe	Taraba	Yobe	Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Katsina	Kebbi	Sokoto	Zamfara	Abia	Anambra	Ebonyi	Enugu	Imo	Akwa ibom	Bayelsa	Cross River	Delta	Edo	Rivers	Ekiti	Lagos	Ogun	Ondo	Osun	Oyo
	14	1	5	4	24	8	2	4	1	0	7	1	1	3	31	29	38	39	0	0	4	6	7	5	9	23	1	1	10	15	17	6	29	8	6	25	24	25

| Total | North Central | North East | North West | South East | South South | South West |

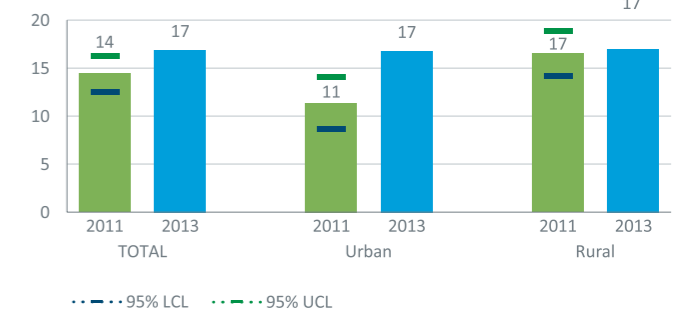Estimate ■ — 95% LCL ---- 95% UCL

In Nigeria, one quarter of women aged 15-49 years, or nearly 11 million women, report having undergone any form of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C). Although the prevalence of FGM/C is lower among girls aged 0-14 years, one in every six girls under 15 years, or nearly 6 million girls, has undergone FGM. Prevalence of FGM/C among women is slightly higher in urban areas (32 per cent) compared with rural areas (19 per cent).

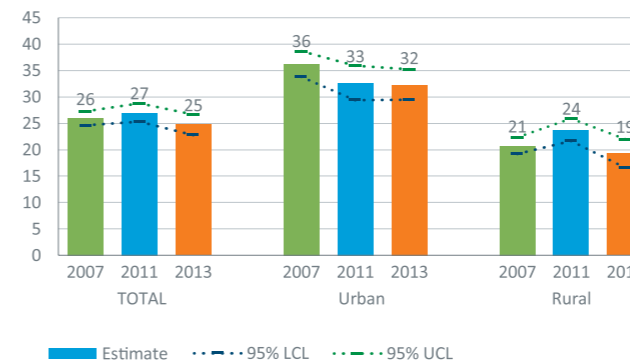### Female genital mutilation prevalence and approval

	Nigeria	West and Central Africa
Female genital mutilation among women	25	33
Female genital mutilation among girls	17	17
Female genital mutilation approval	23	23

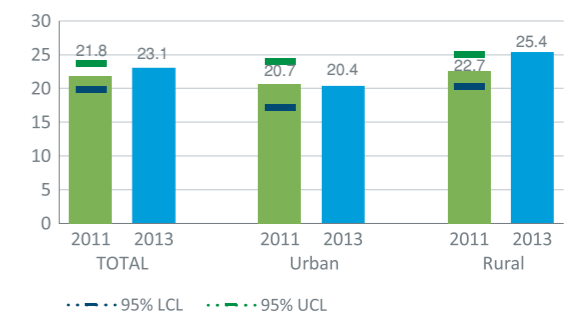Source: UNICEF State of the World's Children Report 2015

Trends in prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting among girls (MICS 2011 and DHS 2013)

2011	2013	2011	2013	2011	2013
14	17	11	17	17	17
TOTAL		Urban		Rural	

---- 95% LCL ---- 95% UCL

In keeping with 2011 levels, in 2013, 23 per cent of Nigerian women favoured the continuation of FGM/C. Among women who had undergone FGM/C, 40 per cent favoured the practice's continuation.

Trends in prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting among women (MICS 2007, MICS 2011 and DHS 2013)

2007	2011	2013	2007	2011	2013	2007	2011	2013
26	27	25	36	33	32	21	24	19
TOTAL			Urban			Rural		

Estimate ■ ---- 95% LCL ---- 95% UCL

Trends in approval of female genital mutilation/cutting practices among women (MICS 2011 and DHS 2013)

| 2011 | 2013 | 2011 | 2013 | 2011 | 2013 |
| 21.8 | 23.1 | 20.7 | 20.4 | 22.7 | 25.4 |
| TOTAL | | Urban | | Rural | |

---- 95% LCL ---- 95% UCL

Notes (1) Sources of data: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey-3 (MICS3) 2007, MICS 2011 and the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2013; (2) All indicators are expressed in percentages. (3) FMG/C prevalence among women: percentage of women aged 15-49 years who report to have undergone any form of FGM/C; (4) FMG/C prevalence among girls: percentage of girls aged 0-14 years who have undergone any form of FGM/C, as reported by mothers; (5) approval of FMG/C: percentage women aged 15-49 years favouring the continuation of FGM/C; (6) 95 per cent LCL and 95 per cent UCL: 95 per cent lower / upper confidence limits, representing the uncertainty range around the estimate.

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Approval of female genital mutilation/cutting practices among women by female genital mutilation/cutting experience (MICS 2011)
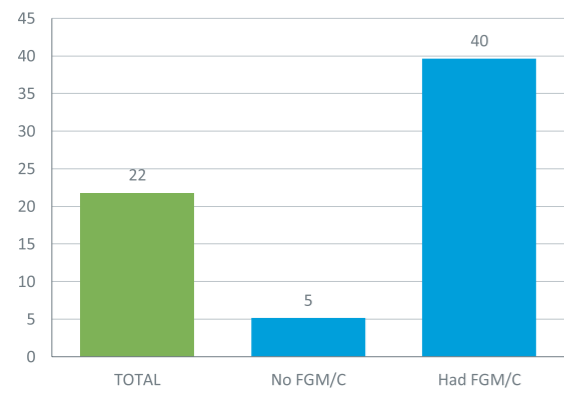

Disparities in FGM/C prevalence related to education level or wealth index are much more important among women aged 15-29 than among girls under 15 years. Women with no education or from the poorest 20 per cent of households are two times less likely to have undergone any form of FGM than their wealthier, more educated counterparts. Disparities in FGM prevalence among girls were much less pronounced.

Female genital mutilation/cutting prevalence among women by education (MICS 2011)

95% LCL   95% UCL
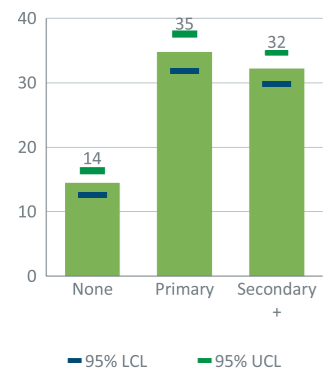
Female genital mutilation/cutting prevalence by mother's education among girls (MICS 2011)

95% LCL   95% UCL
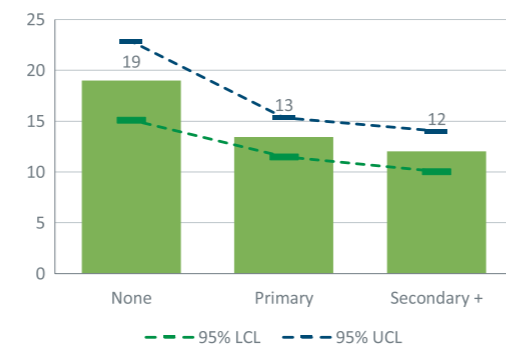
Female genital mutilation/cutting prevalence among women by wealth index (MICS 2011)


95% LCL   95% UCL
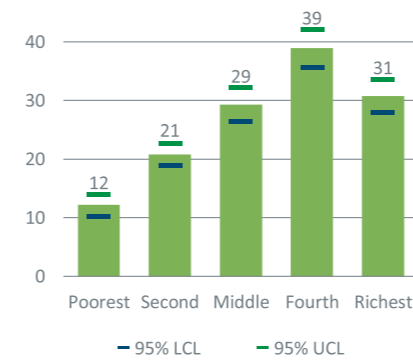
Female genital mutilation/cutting prevalence by wealth index among girls (MICS 2011)


95% LCL   95% UCL
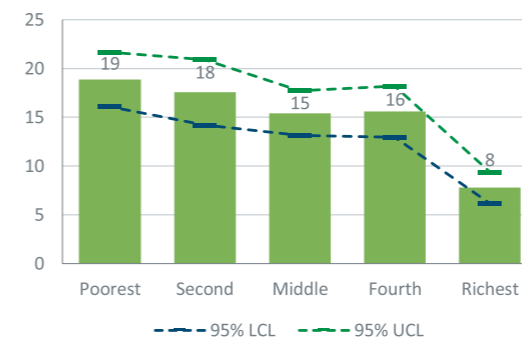
Geographic disparities were significant. In some States there is almost no FGM, whereas in others, the FGM prevalence is very high. There are also notable geographic differences in FGM prevalence between women and girls. Although FGM prevalence among women aged 15-49 is two to three times higher in the three

southern geopolitical zones, FGM prevalence among girls under 15 years is highest in the South-West and North-West geopolitical zones. At the State level, FGM prevalence is lower among girls than among women except in three States in the North-West geopolitical zone: Jigawa, Kano and Katsina.

Female genital mutilation/cutting among women by geopolitical zone (MICS 2011)

95% LCL   95% UCL
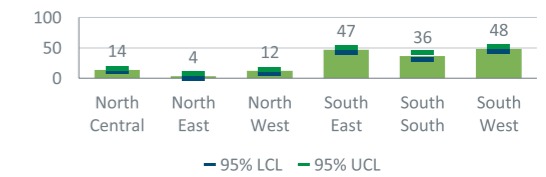
Female genital mutilation/cutting among girls by geopolitical zone (MICS 2011)

95% LCL   95% UCL
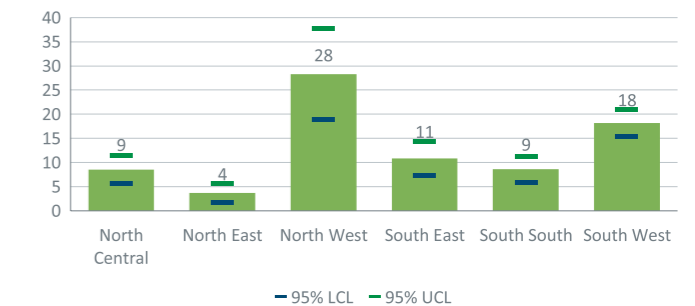
PROTECTION

Attitudes towards domestic violence

In 2013, more than one in every three women (35 per cent) stated that a husband is sometimes justified in hitting his wife, down from nearly half of women (46 per cent) in 2011. This decline has been observed in both urban and rural areas, though the decrease was more significant in urban areas (40 per cent in 2011 compared with 26 per cent in 2013).

Percentage of women with accepting attitudes towards domestic violence

35%
Nigeria

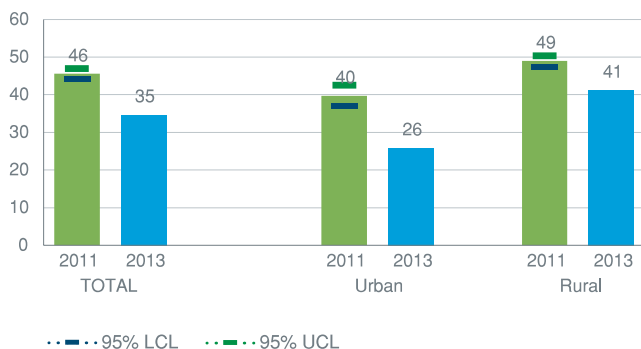**50%**
West and Central Africa

32%
World

Source: UNICEF State of the World's Children Report 2015

Trends in accepting attitudes towards domestic violence (MICS 2011 and DHS 2013)
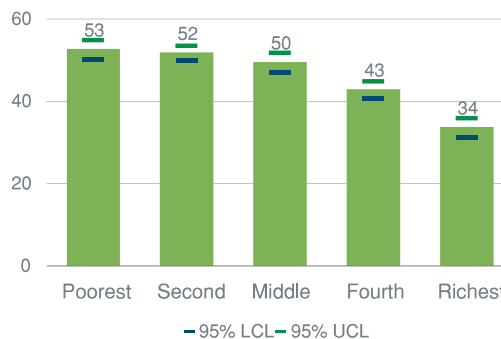

- ····■···· 95% LCL
- ····■···· 95% UCL

Disparities in attitudes towards domestic violence widened between 2011 and 2013. Accepting attitudes are less common among women with secondary or higher education (40 per cent compared to more

than 50 per cent among women with lower levels of education); and lower among women from the wealthiest 20 per cent of households and women who have never been married or in a civil union.

Accepting attitudes towards domestic violence by education level (MICS 2011)
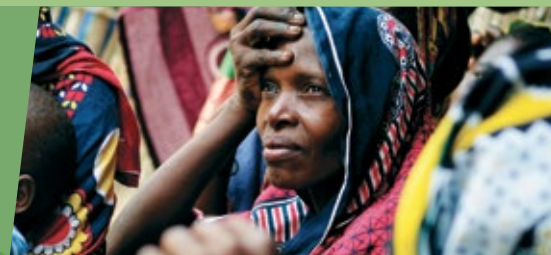
- ■ 95% LCL   ■ 95% UCL
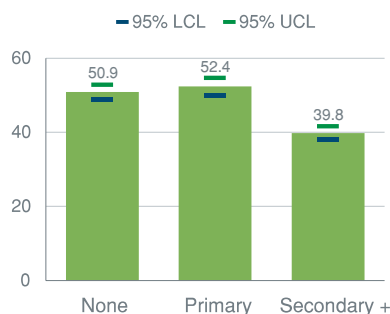
Accepting attitudes towards domestic violence by wealth quintiles (MICS 2011)

- ■ 95% LCL   ■ 95% UCL

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Accepting attitudes towards domestic violence by States (MICS 2011)

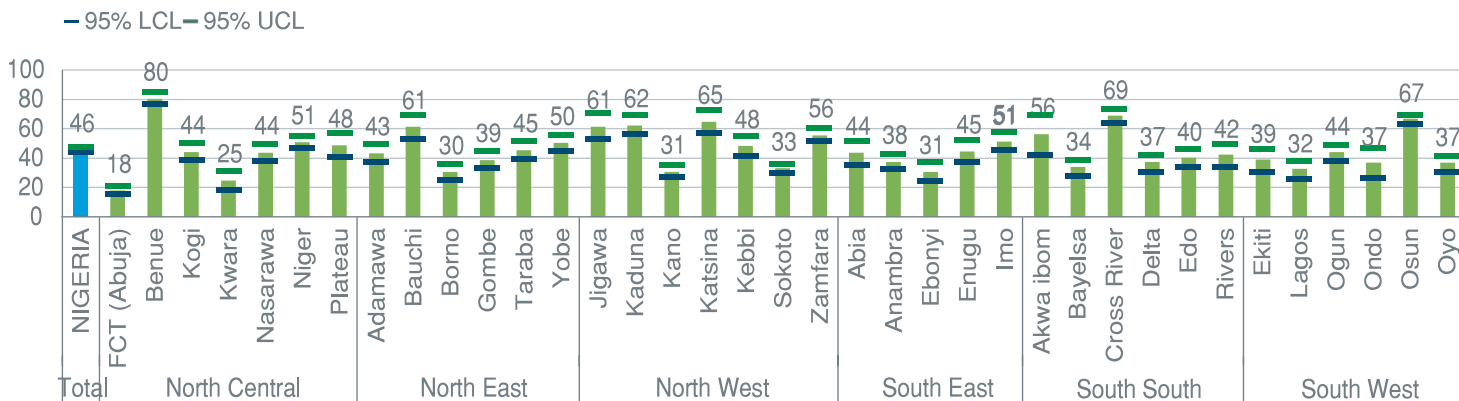In three States, more than two in three women have accepting attitudes towards domestic violence: Benue, Cross River and Osun.
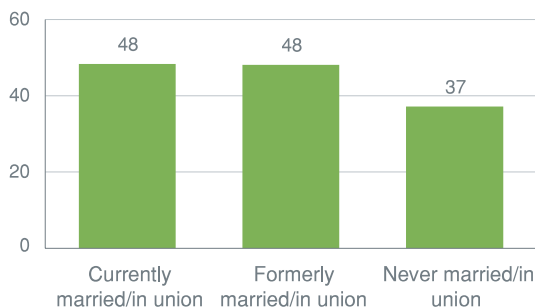
Evolution of inequity in accepting attitudes towards domestic violence by category (MICS 2011 and DHS 2013)

Total 2011   Total 2013

Accepting attitudes towards domestic violence by States (MICS 2011)

95% LCL   95% UCL

	Total	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West

Notes (1) Sources of data: Multiple Indicator Clustery Survey (MICS) 2011 and Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2013; (2) All indicators, except ratios, are expressed in percentages. (3) Accepting attitudes towards domestic violence: percentage of women who state that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (a) she goes out without telling him, (b) she neglects the children, (c) she argues with him, (d) she refuses sex with him, (e) she burns the food; (4) 95 per cent LCL and 95 per cent UCL: 95 per cent lower / upper confidence limits, representing the uncertainty range around the estimate; (5) Inequity concept is shown as the difference in the indicator estimate between advantaged groups and disadvantaged groups for each background characteristic. The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the absolute inequality.

PROTECTION

School attendance among orphans in Nigeria

In Nigeria, orphan school attendance improved significantly in both rural and urban areas between 2007 and 2013. In 2013, 9 in every 10 children aged 10-14 years who have lost both parents were attending school, compared with only 6 in every 10 orphans attending school in 2007. In urban areas nearly all orphans are attending school.
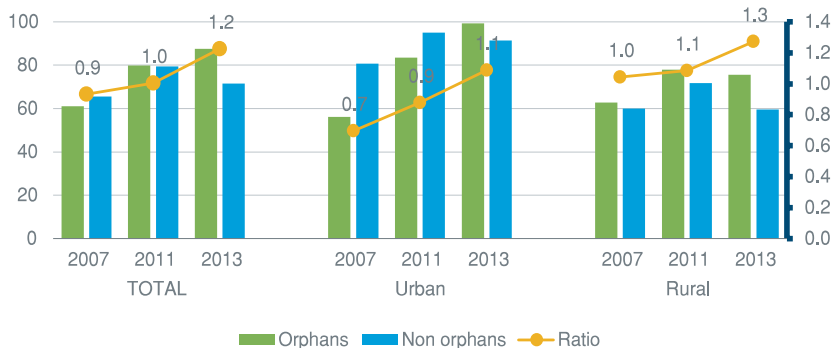
Trends in orphan school attendance (MICS 2007, MICS 2011 and DHS 2013)

Legend: Orphans — 95% LCL — 95% UCL
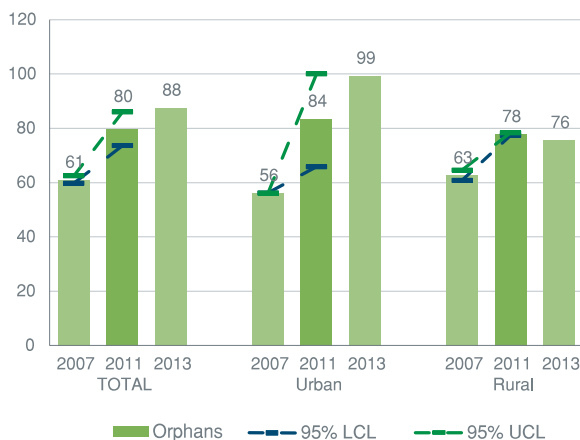
Orphans and non-orphans school attendance by sex (MICS 2011)

Legend: Orphans, Non Orphans, 95% LCL, 95% UCL
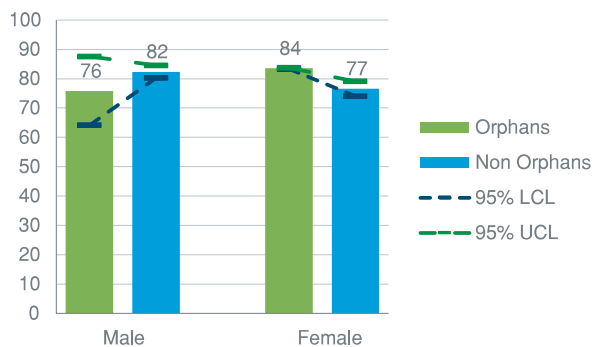
Trends in orphans and non-orphans school attendance ratio (MICS 2007, MICS 2011 and DHS 2013)

Legend: Orphans, Non orphans, Ratio

In 2007, fewer orphans attended school than non-orphans. Today, orphans are more likely to attend school than any other children, in both rural and urban areas. No differences have been observed between female and male orphan school attendance.

Notes (1) Sources of data: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2011 and the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2013; (2) All indicators, except ratios, are expressed in percentages. (3) Orphan school attendance: percentage of orphan children (who have lost both parents) aged 10-14 years who are attending school; (4) Non-orphan school attendance: percentage of non-orphan children (whose parents are alive, who are living with one or both parents) aged 10-14 years, who are attending school; (5) Ratio: ratio of orphans school attendance rate over non-orphans school attendance rate; (6) 95 per cent LCL and 95 per cent UCL: 95 per cent lower / upper confidence limits, representing the uncertainty range around the estimate.

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Children lacking adequate care and supervision

In Nigeria, 40 per cent of children under 5 years and more than half of children aged 2-5 years have been left without adequate care. One in every three children has been left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years old; and one in every four children has been left alone for more than one hour at a time. No difference was observed between boys and girls.

Percentage of children under 5 years left with inadequate care

40%
Nigeria

43%
West and Central Africa

Source: UNICEF State of the World's Children Report 2015

Percentage of children under 5 years left with inadequate care in the last week (MICS 2011)

Child's age (in months)
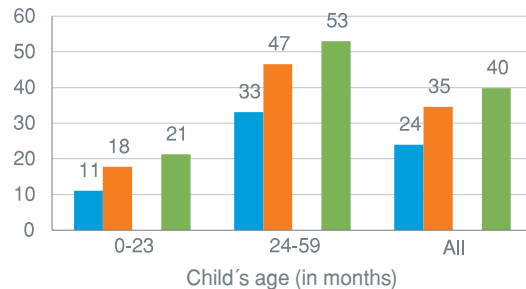
■ Left alone ■ Left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age ■ Any type of inadequate care

Trends in prevalence of inadequate care of children under 5 years (MICS 2007 and MICS 2011)

— Estimate
···· 95% LCL
···· 95% UCL
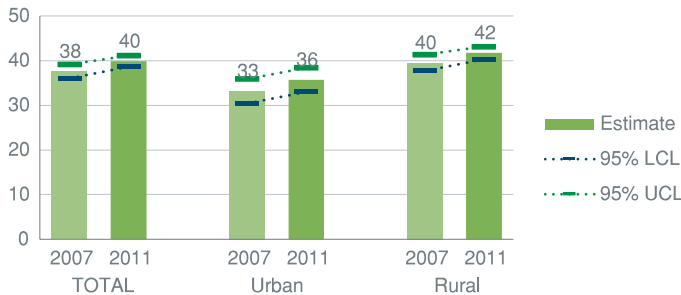
Disparities between rich and poor, urban and rural or educated and non-educated households are not significant. Although children whose mothers have a secondary education or higher and children from the wealthiest 20 per cent of households are slightly less likely to be left with inadequate care, the differences are not substantial.

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Inequity in prevalence of inadequate care of children under 5 years by category (MICS 2011)

Chart categories (x-axis): Sex, State, Rural/urban, Mother's education, Poorest/richest, Geopolitical zone

Values shown:
- Sex: 40 / 40
- State: 70 / 20
- Rural/urban: 42 / 36
- Mother's education: 44 / 37
- Poorest/richest: 43 / 34
- Geopolitical zone: 52 / 24 (40)

Legend: max-min, total

Prevalence of inadequate care of children under 5 years by wealth quintile (MICS 2011)
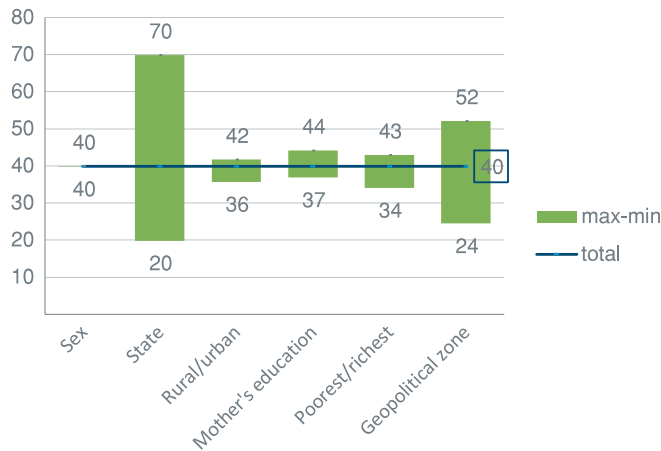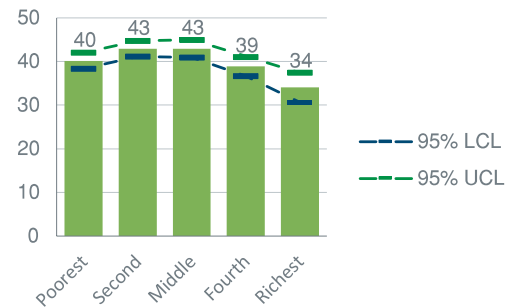

Wealth quintile values: Poorest 40, Second 43, Middle 43, Fourth 39, Richest 34

Legend: 95% LCL, 95% UCL

Geographic disparities are important in regards to inadequate care of children. A child from Ebonyi, Cross River or Kaduna States is three times more likely to be left with inadequate care than a child from Lagos or Osun States.

Prevalence of inadequate care of children under 5 years by States (MICS 2011)

Legend: estimate, 95% LCL, 95% UCL

Region	State	Estimate
Total	NIGERIA	40
North Central	FCT (Abuja)	36
North Central	Benue	46
North Central	Kogi	37
North Central	Kwara	51
North Central	Nasarawa	42
North Central	Niger	37
North Central	Plateau	52
North East	Adamawa	51
North East	Bauchi	43
North East	Borno	34
North East	Gombe	38
North East	Taraba	55
North East	Yobe	31
North West	Jigawa	29
North West	Kaduna	62
North West	Kano	37
North West	Katsina	41
North West	Kebbi	31
North West	Sokoto	46
North West	Zamfara	34
South East	Abia	40
South East	Anambra	57
South East	Ebonyi	70
South East	Enugu	46
South East	Imo	52
South South	Akwa ibom	46
South South	Bayelsa	39
South South	Cross River	63
South South	Delta	36
South South	Edo	35
South South	Rivers	43
South West	Ekiti	48
South West	Lagos	20
South West	Ogun	24
South West	Ondo	32
South West	Osun	20
South West	Oyo	22

Notes (1) Sources of data: Multiple Indicator Clustery Survey-3 (MICS3) 2007 and MICS 2011; (2) All indicators are expressed in percentages. (3) Inadequate care: percentage of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the past week; (4) 95 per cent LCL and 95 per cent UCL: 95 per cent lower / upper confidence limits, representing the uncertainty range around the estimate; (5) Inequity concept is shown as the difference in the indicator estimate between advantaged groups and disadvantaged groups for each background characteristic. The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the absolute inequality.

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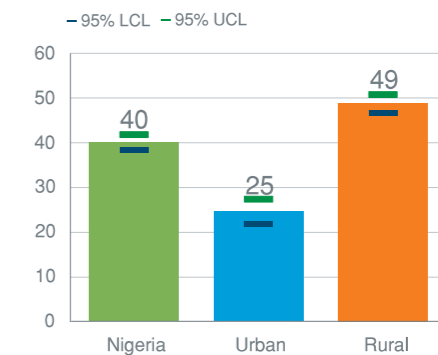
Equity across key child protection indicators

MICS 2011

2011		Birth registration	Child labour	Early marriage			Female genital mutilation			Domestic violence justified	Inadequate care
				Married before 15	Married before 18	Adolescent currently married	FGM among women	FGM among girls	Approval of FGM		
Trends	(2007)	23	-	15	40	25	26	-	-	-	38
	(2011)	42	47	18	40	20	27	14	22	46	40
	(2013)	60	-	-	-	29	25	17	23	35	0
Sex	Male	42	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
	Female	41	48	18	40	20	27	14	22	46	40
	Ratio M/F	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
Area	Urban	63	40	9	25	8	33	11	21	40	36
	Rural	32	50	23	49	28	24	17	23	49	42
	Ratio U/R	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9
Wealth	20% Poorest	12	52	37	67	53	12	19	25	53	40
	Second	23	51	26	57	31	21	18	23	52	43
	Middle	43	49	16	41	14	29	15	24	50	43
	Fourth	62	44	10	27	12	39	16	24	43	39
	20% Richest	76	37	4	15	3	31	8	16	34	34
	Ratio R/P	6.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.05	2.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8
Geo-political zones	North Central	41	48	13	37	13	14	9	20	49	43
	North East	22	45	31	64	39	4	4	10	45	41
	North West	26	47	39	73	52	12	28	30	50	41
	South East	62	56	5	17	3	47	11	19	42	52
	South South	51	48	9	26	7	36	9	21	47	44
	South West	65	42	3	15	5	48	18	23	40	24
	Ratio max/min	3.0	1.3	11.8	4.9	15.1	13.8	7.7	2.9	1.2	2.1

Birth registration by area of residence (MICS 2011)

— 95% LCL — 95% UCL

Nigeria 42 · Urban 63 · Rural 32
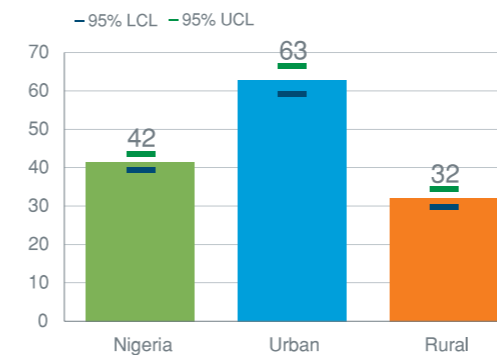
Married before age 18 by area of residence (MICS 2011)

— 95% LCL — 95% UCL

Nigeria 40 · Urban 25 · Rural 49

Child labour by area of residence (MICS 2011)

— 95% LCL — 95% UCL

Nigeria 47 · Urban 40 · Rural 50
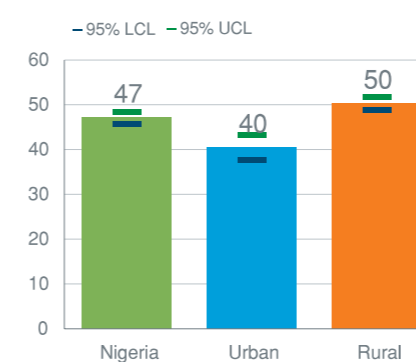
Domestic violence justified by area of residence (MICS 2011)

— 95% LCL — 95% UCL

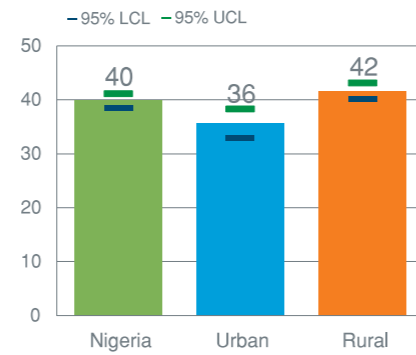
Nigeria 46 · Urban 40 · Rural 49
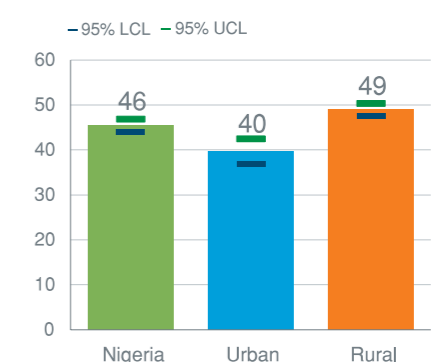
Notes (1) Sources of data: Multiple Indicator Clustery Survey (MICS) 2011, MICS 2007 and the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2013; (2) All indicators, except ratios, are expressed in percentages; (3) Birth registration: percentage of children under 5 years whose births have been registered; (4) Child labour: percentage of children aged 5-14 years who are involved in child labour; (5) Married before age 15: percentage of women aged 15-49 married before age 15; (6) Marred before age 18: percentage of women aged 20-49 married before age 18; (7) Adolescent currently married: percentage of women aged 15-19 currently married; (8) FGM among women: percentage of women age 15-49 years who report to have undergone any form of female genital mutilation / cutting (FGM/C); (9) FGM among girls: percentage of girls age 0-14 years who have undergone any form of FGM/C, as reported by mothers; (10) Approval of FGM: percentage women age 15-49 years favouring the continuation of FGM/C; (11) Domestic violence justified: percentage of women who state that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (a) she goes out without telling him; (b) she neglects the children; (c) she argues with him; (d) she refuses sex with him; (e) she burns the food; (12) Inadequate care: percentage of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the past week; (13) In 'Socioeconomic absolute inequities', indicator values are shown for the poorest 20 per cent (green circles) and the richest 20 per cent (blue circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the absolute inequality. (14) Ratios presented: M/F = male / female; U/R = urban / rural; R/P = 20 per cent richest / 20 per cent poorest; max / min = maximum value of all zones / minimum value of all zones; (15) Ratios of the highest indicator value over the smallest value are shown for urban/rural, 20 per cent richest / 20 per cent poorest and highest zone / lowest zone. The higher the ratio between the two groups, the greater the relative inequality. (16) 95 per cent LCL and 95 per cent UCL: 95 per cent lower / upper confidence limits, representing the uncertainty range around the estimate.
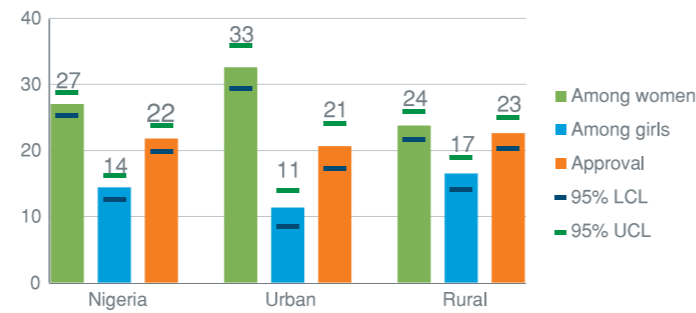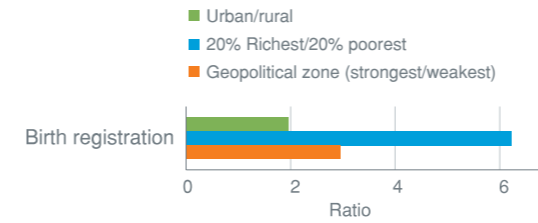
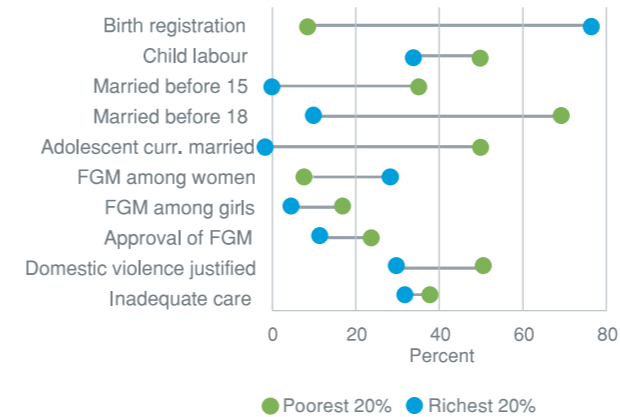**NIGERIA**

PROTECTION

Inadequate care by area of residence (MICS 2011)

- 95% LCL
- 95% UCL

Bar chart values:
- Nigeria: 40
- Urban: 36
- Rural: 42

Ratio between advantaged groups and disadvantaged groups (MICS 2011)

- Urban/rural
- 20% Richest/20% poorest
- Geopolitical zone (strongest/weakest)

Birth registration

X-axis: Ratio (0, 2, 4, 6)

Ratio between disadvantaged groups and advantaged groups (MICS 2011)

Categories:
- Child labour
- Married before 15
- Married before 18
- Adolescent curr. married
- FGM among women
- FGM among girls
- Approval of FGM
- Domestic violence justified
- Inadequate care

X-axis: Ratio (0, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21)

- Rural / urban
- 20% Poorest / 20% richest
- Geopolitical zone (weakest/strongest)

Socioeconomic absolute inequities (MICS 2011)

Categories:
- Birth registration
- Child labour
- Married before 15
- Married before 18
- Adolescent curr. married
- FGM among women
- FGM among girls
- Approval of FGM
- Domestic violence justified
- Inadequate care

X-axis: Percent (0, 20, 40, 60, 80)

- Poorest 20%
- Richest 20%

Female genital mutilation (MICS 2011)

Bar chart values:
- Nigeria: Among women 27, Among girls 14, Approval 22
- Urban: Among women 33, Among girls 11, Approval 21
- Rural: Among women 24, Among girls 17, Approval 23

- Among women
- Among girls
- Approval
- 95% LCL
- 95% UCL