Half of the population in Rivers lives in households that rely on one water source. The wealthiest households tend to have more options than the poorest households.

Households identify one source as the main drinking water source. A regular drinking water source is used at least a few times a week for a season of the year. The most commonly used drinking water sources in Rivers are sachet water, tubewells, bottled water, public tap/sandpipe and piped.

Among households whose main water source is improved, the majority report that it is always available.
The vast majority of the population in Rivers reports using only one sanitation option. This sanitation option may include an improved, unshared facility, or various unimproved options: shared, non-improved, or the practice of open defecation.

The practice of open defecation is inversely related to household wealth. Across all wealth quintiles, the percent of the household population regularly practicing open defecation is greater than the percent reporting open defecation as their main practice.

Open defecation is more common in rural than urban areas. A higher percent of the household population reports open defecation as a regular rather than main practice. The overall prevalence of open defecation practice is higher than that implied by the main practice indicator.

**SAMPLE DESIGN**

The PMA2016/Rivers-R1 survey used a two-stage cluster design with urban-rural as strata. A sample of 47 enumeration areas (EAs) was drawn from the National Population Commission’s master sampling frame. In each EA households and private health facilities were listed and mapped, with 35 households randomly selected. Households were surveyed and occupants enumerated. The final sample included 1,504 households with a total population of 5,464. Data collection was conducted between May and June 2016. The definitions of improved and unimproved water sources and sanitation facilities follow the definitions used in the 2013 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey.

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