

KANO STATE BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Office of the Executive Governor

Health and Demographic Key Indicators in Kano State:

Insights from the Nigeria Demographic Health Survey (DHS)
2023–24 Key Indicators



Office of the Executive Governor

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PREFACE

It is my privilege to present this report, *Health and Demographic Indicators in Kano State: Insights from the Nigeria DHS 2023—24 and Policy Directions for Improved Outcomes*. This publication reflects our commitment at the Kano State Bureau of Statistics to providing reliable data for evidence-based planning and governance.

I wish to sincerely thank His Excellency, the Executive Governor of Kano State, Alhaji Abba Kabir Yusuf, for approving the funds for this digest and for his unwavering commitment to data-driven governance. I also extend my appreciation to the Kano State Ministry of Health, under the leadership of the Honourable Commissioner, Dr. Abubakar Labaran Yusuf, for their invaluable collaboration in making this work possible. Finally, my special thanks go to the Director-General of the Kano State Agency for the Control of HIV/AIDS, Dr. Usman Bashir, for graciously taking the time to review the report and provide insightful comments.

My gratitude also goes to the dedicated staff of the **Kano State Bureau of Statistics**, whose hard work and professionalism ensured the successful completion of this report.

It is our hope that this digest will serve as a vital resource for policymakers, researchers, and development partners, helping to guide decisions that improve the health and wellbeing of the people of Kano State.

Aliyu Isa Aliyu, Ph.D Statistician-General Kano State Bureau of Statistics



INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the NDHS 2023-24: The Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) 2023–24, conducted by the National Population Commission (NPC) with support from the Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, ICF, and USAID, represents one of the most comprehensive sources of demographic and health data in the country. Conducted between December 2023 and May 2024 across all 36 states and the FCT, the survey gathered data from approximately 42,000 households. It focused on fertility, maternal and child health, family planning, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, gender-based violence, and malaria, forming a critical evidence base for monitoring Nigeria's progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Data collection was conducted by 37 field teams (supervisors, interviewers, biomarker technicians, and drivers) over five months, from 1 December 2023 to 7 May 2024, across all 36 states and the FCT. Interview data were transferred daily from tablets to supervisors and then securely to the central office. Thirty-two state coordinators from NPC oversaw quality, while weekly meetings with the ICF team reviewed progress, challenges, and solutions.

In Kano State, the Bureau of Statistics conducted an in-depth review of the Key Indicators Report released in October 2024, extracting and analyzing state-specific data. The findings were compared against other states to assess relative performance, while also serving as a benchmark for tracking local progress. These insights provide a vital foundation for evidence-based planning, highlighting both the strengths achieved and the challenges that persist in improving population health and well-being.



Executive Summary

The 2023–24 NDHS data positions Kano State in the lower third nationally for over 80% of key demographic and health indicators. While the state records a relatively high Total Fertility Rate of 5.8 births per woman (ranking 9th nationally), performance lags significantly in maternal health, child health, and service delivery outcomes. Antenatal care coverage stands at 27.6% (34th nationally), and skilled birth attendance at 34.2% (31st). Vaccination coverage remains low, with only 24.5% of children fully immunized, and contraceptive prevalence at 9.3%. Access to improved water (42.3%), sanitation (31.2%), and electricity (37.1%) remains limited.

Female literacy is low at 29.7%, and only 17.2% of women and 18.4% of men have ever been tested for HIV. Despite high awareness of malaria prevention, insecticide-treated net use lags behind national averages. Women's empowerment also presents a challenge, with just 37.5% of women reporting involvement in reproductive health decision-making.

Nonetheless, Kano State has recorded important progress in recent years under the leadership of His Excellency, Alhaji Abba Kabir Yusuf, with notable investments in hospital renovations, healthcare expansion, and health policy reforms. The NDHS findings therefore serve as a baseline reference rather than a reflection of the full impact of these recent interventions. The Bureau of Statistics recommends a state-led Demographic and Health Survey to generate more current, context-specific evidence that will guide responsive policy and program design.

CHILD HEALTH INDICATORS

3.1 Vaccination Coverage Among Children in Kano State

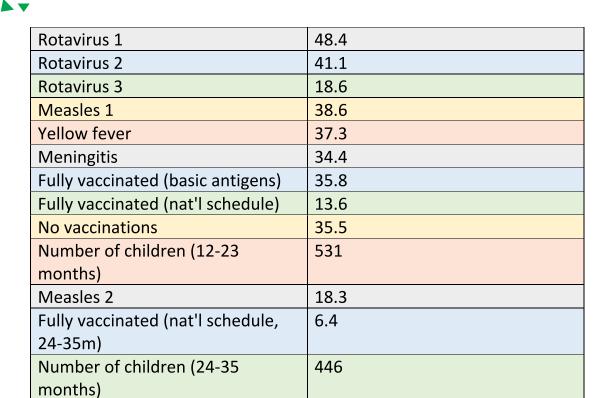
The 2023–24 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) provides valuable insights into child vaccination coverage in Kano State. Among children aged 12–23 months, uptake of early-life antigens is encouraging, with 63.5% receiving BCG and 51.8% the Hepatitis B birth dose. Coverage for multi-dose vaccines shows variation across doses, with DPT-HepB-Hib ranging from 57.6% for the first dose to 47.5% for the third, and OPV declining from 58.8% to 45.6% across the same sequence. Pneumococcal vaccines follow a similar pattern, while rotavirus coverage stands at 18.6% for the third dose. Measles vaccination reaches 38.6% for the first dose, with yellow fever and meningitis vaccines at 37.3% and 34.4%, respectively.

For children aged 24–35 months, 18.3% received a second dose of measles vaccine, and 6.4% achieved full coverage according to the national immunization schedule. Overall, 35.8% of children aged 12–23 months are fully vaccinated with basic antigens. These findings provide a clear picture of vaccination progress and areas where follow-up opportunities can be strengthened to ensure wider protection for children in Kano State.

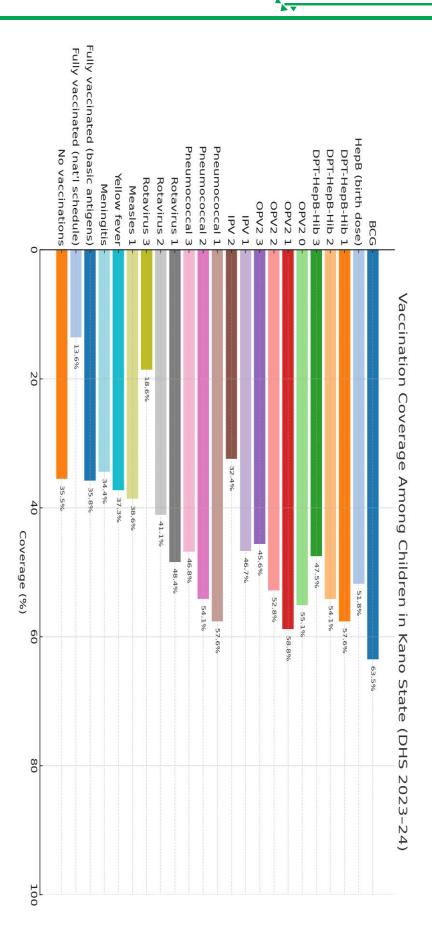
Table 1: Vaccination Coverage Among Children in Kano State

Background characteristic	Values
BCG	63.5
HepB (birth dose)	51.8
DPT-HepB-Hib 1	57.6
DPT-HepB-Hib 2	54.1
DPT-HepB-Hib 3	47.5
OPV2 0	55.1
OPV2 1	58.8
OPV2 2	52.8
OPV2 3	45.6
IPV 1	46.7
IPV 2	32.4
Pneumococcal 1	57.6
Pneumococcal 2	54.1
Pneumococcal 3	46.8





Source: 2023–24 NDHS key indicators report Table 15



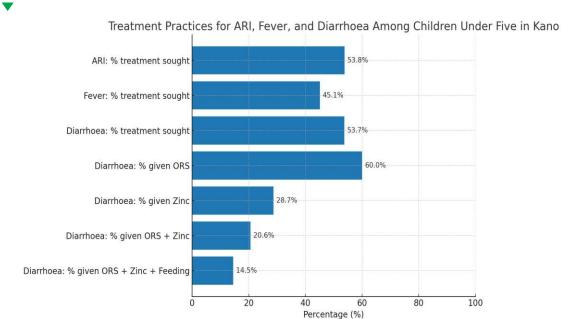
3.2 Treatment Practices for ARI, Fever, and Diarrhoea Among Children

The Nigeria DHS 2023–24 offers valuable insights into the management of childhood illnesses in Kano State. Among children under five with symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), 53.8% received advice or treatment, reflecting encouraging levels of health-seeking behavior. For fever cases, 45.1% were taken for care, while diarrhoea management showed notable progress, with 53.7% receiving treatment. Within this group, 60% were given oral rehydration salts (ORS), 28.7% received zinc, and 20.6% benefited from both. Importantly, 14.5% of children received the full recommended care package of ORS, zinc, and continued feeding. These patterns demonstrate positive steps in child healthcare and present opportunities to further strengthen awareness and access to complete treatment for common illnesses.

Table 2: Treatment Practices for ARI, Fever, and Diarrhoea Among Children Under Five in Kano

Indicator	Kano
Children with symptoms of ARI: %	53.8
advice/treatment sought	
Children with symptoms of ARI:	114
Number of children	
Children with fever: %	45.1
advice/treatment sought	
Children with fever: Number of	691
children	
Children with diarrhoea: %	53.7
advice/treatment sought	
Children with diarrhoea: % given	60
ORS	
Children with diarrhoea: % given	28.7
zinc	
Children with diarrhoea: % given	20.6
ORS and zinc	
Children with diarrhoea: % given	14.5
ORS, zinc, feeding	
Children with diarrhoea: Number	752
of children	

Source: 2023–24 NDHS key indicators report Table 16

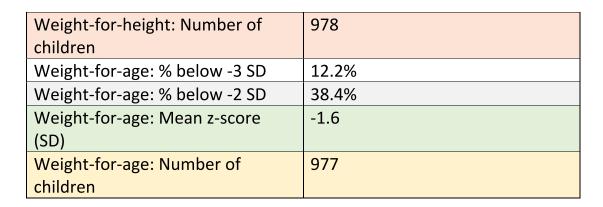


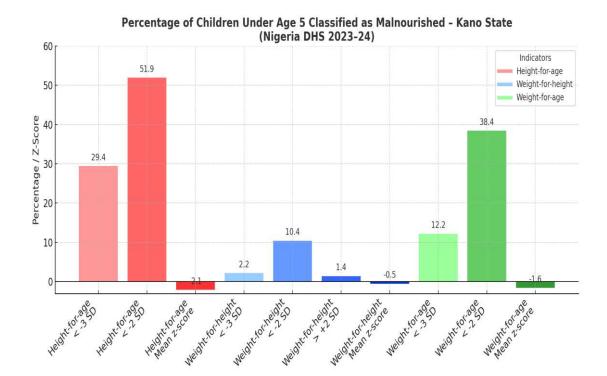
3.3 Child Malnutrition (Stunting and Underweight Among Children)

Child malnutrition in Kano State, based on the Nigeria DHS 2023–24, is described through three anthropometric indicators among children under five. Stunting, which reflects long-term nutritional outcomes, is prevalent, with 29.4% of children below –3 SD and 51.9% below –2 SD from a sample of 953 children. Wasting, indicating short-term nutritional conditions, is lower, with 2.2% below –3 SD and 10.4% below –2 SD, while 1.4% are above +2 SD, based on 978 assessments. Underweight, a composite of both stunting and wasting, records 12.2% below –3 SD and 38.4% below –2 SD among 977 children. These findings underscore the importance of continued focus on nutrition and health initiatives to support child growth and development in Kano State.

Table 3: Percentage of Children Under Age 5 Classified as Malnourished `

Indicator	Value
Height-for-age: % below -3 SD	29.4%
Height-for-age: % below -2 SD	51.9%
Height-for-age: Mean z-score (SD)	-2.1
Height-for-age: Number of	953
children	
Weight-for-height: % below -3 SD	2.2%
Weight-for-height: % below -2 SD	10.4%
Weight-for-height: % above +2 SD	1.4%
Weight-for-height: Mean z-score	-0.5
(SD)	





MALARIA PREVENTION AND CARE: INSECTICIDE-TREATED NETS (ITNS) COVERAGE

4.1 Insecticide-Treated Nets (ITNs) Coverage: The data highlights strong access to malaria prevention tools in Kano State, with 87.1% of households reporting ownership of at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN). On average, each household owned 2.6 ITNs, reflecting good distribution within homes. Importantly, 46.5% of households achieved adequate coverage, defined as one ITN for every two persons who stayed in the household the previous night. The findings, based on 2,600 surveyed households, underscore significant progress in ITN ownership and distribution, while also pointing to opportunities for strengthening coverage and usage to maximize protection against malaria.

Table 4: Insecticide-Treated Nets Coverage

Indicator	Value
Percentage of households with at least one	87.1%
ITN	
Average number of ITNs per household	2.6
Total number of households surveyed	2,600
Percentage of households with at least one	46.5%
ITN per every two persons (last night)	
Number of households with at least one	2,600
person who stayed in the household last	
night	

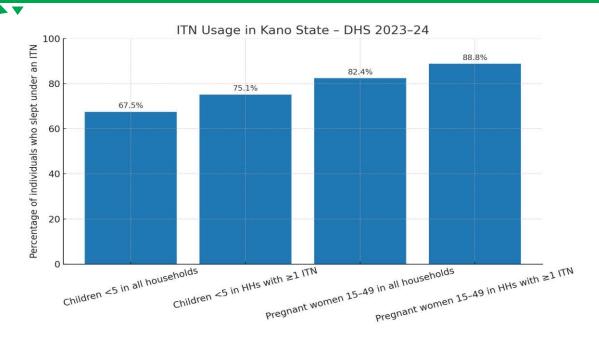
4.2 ITN Usage

The Nigeria DHS 2023–24 survey highlights encouraging progress in ITN use across Kano State. Among children under age 5, 67.5% slept under an ITN the night before the survey, rising to 75.1% in households with at least one net. Usage among pregnant women aged 15–49 is even stronger, with 82.4% overall and 88.8% in ITN-owning households. These results reflect widespread adoption of malaria prevention practices among the state's most vulnerable groups, demonstrating the impact of improved access and awareness initiatives.



Table 5: ITN Usage

Category	Value
Children under age 5 in all households - % who slept under ITN	67.5
Children under age 5 in all households - Number of children	2898.0
Children under age 5 in HHs with at least one ITN - % who slept under ITN	75.1
Children under age 5 in HHs with at least one ITN - Number of children	2605.0
Pregnant women 15-49 in all households - % who slept under ITN	82.4
Pregnant women 15-49 in all households - Number of women	279.0
Pregnant women 15-49 in HHs with at least one ITN - % who slept under ITN	88.8
Pregnant women 15-49 in HHs with at least one ITN - Number of women	259.0

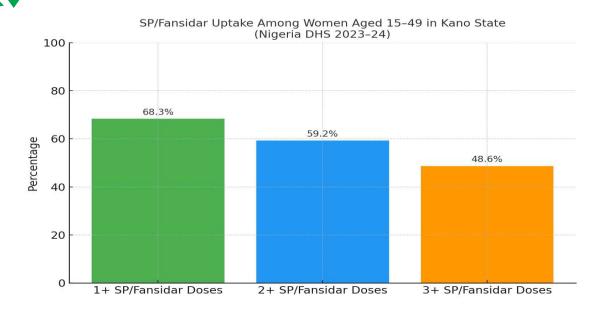


4.3 SP/Fansidar Uptake Among Women

The data highlights the uptake of intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) with SP/Fansidar among women aged 15–49 in Kano State who experienced a live birth or stillbirth in the two years preceding the survey. Overall, 68.3% of women received at least one dose during pregnancy, 59.2% received two or more doses, and 48.6% completed the recommended three or more doses. Among the 1,134 women surveyed, fewer than half achieved the optimal regimen, underscoring the importance of strengthening antenatal care services and ensuring consistent access to preventive treatment for improved maternal and child health outcomes in the state.

Table 6: SP/Fansidar Uptake Among Women Age 15–49 in Kano State

Indicator	Value
Percentage who received one or	68.3%
more doses of SP/Fansidar	
Percentage who received two or	59.2%
more doses of SP/Fansidar	
Percentage who received three or	48.6%
more doses of SP/Fansidar	
Number of women with a live birth	1,134
and/or a stillbirth in the past 2 years	

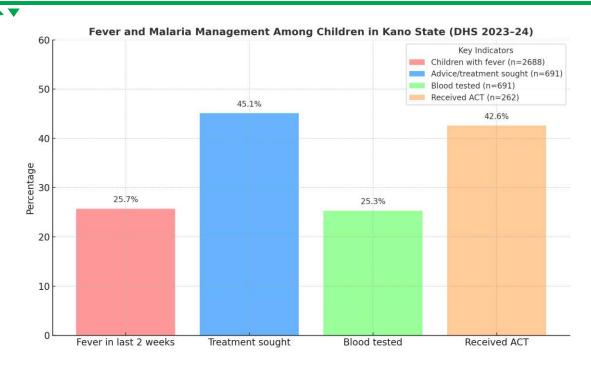


4.4 Malaria Treatment and Care Among Children

The Nigeria DHS 2023–24 provides important insights into malaria treatment and care among children under five in Kano State. Out of 2,688 children surveyed, 25.7% (about 691) experienced fever in the two weeks prior to the survey. Among them, 45.1% were taken for advice or treatment, and 25.3% had blood taken for testing. In terms of treatment, 42.6% of those who received an antimalarial drug were given Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT), the recommended first-line treatment. These figures highlight patterns of health-seeking behavior, diagnostic uptake, and treatment practices that are central to strengthening malaria response in the state.

Table 7: Malaria Treatment and Care Among Children Under Five in Kano State

Indicator	Value
Percentage with a fever in the 2	25.7
weeks preceding the survey	
Number of children (total)	2688.0
Percentage for whom advice or	45.1
treatment was sought	
Percentage who had blood taken	25.3
for testing	
Number of children (with fever)	691.0
Percentage who received ACT	42.6
Number of children (antimalarial	262.0
drug users)	

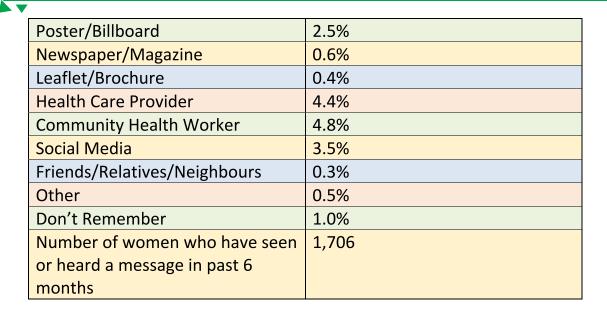


4.5 Exposure to Malaria Messages

In Kano State, 46.6% of women aged 15–49 reported exposure to malaria-related messages in the six months preceding the survey, drawn from a sample of 3,660 women. Among the 1,706 who had received such messages, radio stood out as the leading channel, reaching 87% of respondents and reaffirming its role as a trusted medium for health communication. Television followed with 16.4%, while posters, billboards, newspapers, and brochures accounted for smaller shares. Community-driven platforms also contributed, with community health workers (4.8%), health care providers (4.4%), and social media (3.5%) serving as complementary sources. These findings emphasize the strong influence of radio and point to the opportunity for integrating diverse communication channels to expand the reach of health messages across the state.

Table 8: Malaria Message Exposure Among Women Age 15–49

Indicator	Value
Percentage who have seen or	46.6%
heard a malaria message in the	
past 6 months	
Number of women (total)	3,660
Specific Sources of Exposure	
(Among Those Exposed)	
Radio	87.0%
Television	16.4%





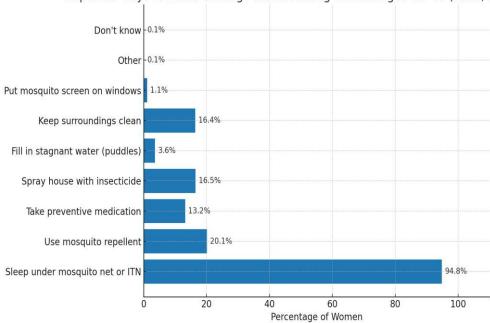
4.6 Awareness and Practices of Malaria Prevention

The Nigeria DHS 2023–24 survey highlights strong malaria prevention awareness among women in Kano State. An impressive 86.5% of women aged 15–49 reported knowing ways to avoid malaria, with 94.8% of those citing the use of mosquito nets or insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) as their primary preventive measure. Other strategies were less commonly mentioned, including mosquito repellents (20.1%), spraying insecticides indoors (16.5%), keeping surroundings clean (16.4%), and taking preventive medication (13.2%). Smaller proportions noted filling stagnant water puddles (3.6%) or using window screens (1.1%). These findings reflect the central role of ITN use in malaria prevention while also showing awareness of additional protective practices within the community.

Table 9: Awareness and Practices of Malaria Prevention Among Women Aged 15–49

Indicator	Value
Percentage who state there are	86.5
ways to avoid getting malaria	
Number of women	3660
Sleep under mosquito net or ITN	94.8
Use mosquito repellent	20.1
Take preventive medication	13.2
Spray house with insecticide	16.5
Fill in stagnant water (puddles)	3.6
Keep surroundings clean	16.4
Put mosquito screen on windows	1.1
Other	0.1
Don't know	0.1
Number of women who state there	3164
are ways to avoid getting malaria	

Reported Ways to Avoid Getting Malaria Among Women Aged 15-49 (Kano, DHS 2023-24)



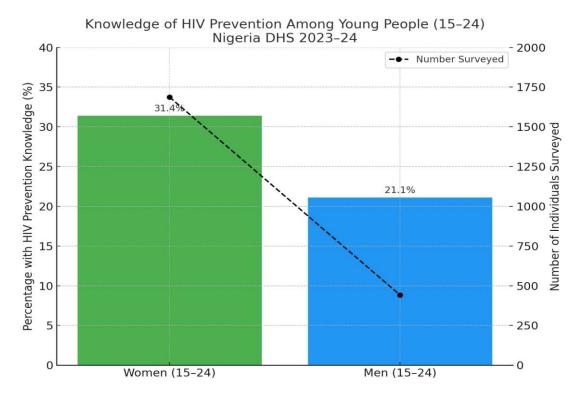
HIV AND SEXUAL HEALTH INDICATORS

5.1 HIV Prevention Knowledge Among Young People

The Nigeria DHS 2023–24 provides valuable insight into HIV prevention knowledge among young people in Kano State. Findings show that 31.4% of young women aged 15–24 demonstrated adequate knowledge of HIV prevention, compared to 21.1% of young men, based on responses to key prevention questions. These results, drawn from samples of 1,687 young women and 442 young men, highlight both the gender gap and the overall opportunity to strengthen awareness. The data underscores the importance of expanding targeted education and outreach initiatives, especially for young men, to enhance informed decision-making and reduce vulnerability to HIV.

Table 10: Knowledge About HIV Prevention Among Young People Aged 15–24

Indicator	Women (15–24)	Men (15–24)
Percentage with knowledge	31.4%	21.1%
about HIV prevention		
Number of individuals	1,687	442
surveyed		



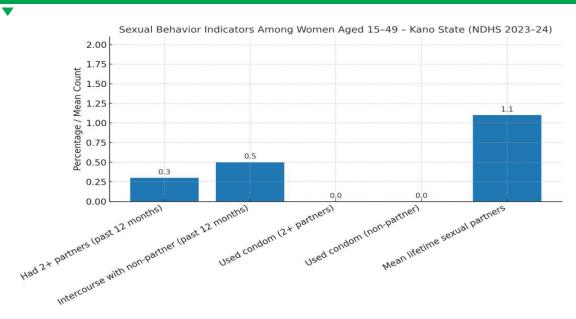


5.2 Sexual Behavior and Condom Use Among Women

The Nigeria DHS 2023–24 data for Kano State highlights a remarkably low prevalence of high-risk sexual behavior among women aged 15–49. Only 0.3% reported having two or more partners in the 12 months before the survey, while 0.5% reported relations outside marriage or cohabitation. These findings, based on a representative sample of 3,660 women, reflect predominantly conservative sexual practices. Among women who have ever had sexual intercourse (2,600 respondents), the mean lifetime number of partners is 1.1—indicating that most women reported a single partner, usually within marriage.

Table 11: Sexual Behavior and Condom Use Among Women Age 15–49

Indicator	Value
Percentage who had 2+ partners	0.3%
in the past 12 months	
Percentage who had intercourse	0.5%
in the past 12 months with a	
person who neither was their	
husband nor lived with them	
Number of all women surveyed	3,660
Percentage who reported using a	*
condom during most recent	
intercourse (among women with	
2+ partners)	
Number of women with 2+	10
partners in past 12 months	
Percentage who reported using a	*
condom during most recent	
intercourse with non-marital	
partner	
Number of women with non-	18
marital partner in past 12 months	
Mean number of sexual partners	1.1
in lifetime (among women who	
ever had intercourse)	
Number of women who ever had	2,600
sexual intercourse	



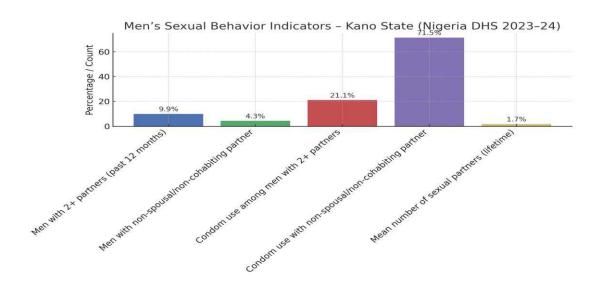
5.3 Sexual Behavior and Condom Use Among Men

The 2023–24 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) provides key insights into sexual behavior among men aged 15–49 in Kano State. Findings show that 9.9% of men reported having two or more sexual partners in the 12 months preceding the survey, while 4.3% had intercourse with someone other than a wife or live-in partner. Among men with multiple partners, 21.1% reported condom use during their most recent intercourse, whereas 71.5% of those with non-cohabiting, non-marital partners reported condom use. Overall, the average lifetime number of sexual partners among men who have ever had sex was 1.7, based on responses from 495 men. These statistics offer important insights for understanding sexual health behaviors in the state.

Table 12: Sexual Behavior and Condom Use Among Men

Indicator	All men
Percentage who had 2+ partners	9.9
in the past 12 months	
Percentage who had intercourse	4.3
in the past 12 months with a	
person who neither was their wife	
nor lived with them	
Number of men (intercourse with	1029
non-wife/non-cohabiting partner)	
Percentage who reported using a	21.1
condom during most recent	
sexual intercourse (2+ partners)	
Number of men (2+ partners)	102

Percentage who reported using a condom during most recent intercourse with non-wife/non-	-71.5
cohabiting partner	
Number of men (non-wife/non-	44
cohabiting partner)	
Mean number of sexual partners	1.7
in lifetime	
Number of men (ever had	495
intercourse)	



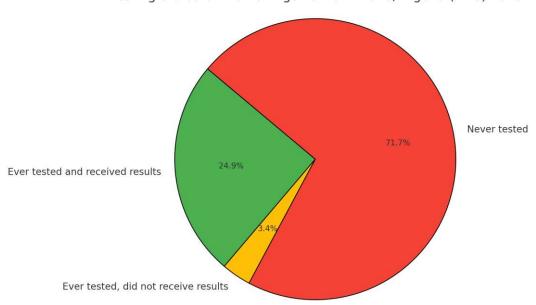
5.4 HIV Testing Status Among Women

According to the Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2023–24, 28.3% of women aged 15–49 in Kano have been tested for HIV, with 24.9% receiving their results. Among them, 5.9% were tested within the 12 months preceding the survey and obtained their results. The findings, drawn from a sample of 3,660 women, provide valuable insight into the current level of HIV testing and follow-up among women of reproductive age in the state.

Table 13: HIV Testing Status Among Women Age 15–49

Indicator	Value
Ever tested and received results	24.9%
Ever tested, did not receive	3.4%
results	
Never tested	71.7%
Total	100%
Percentage ever tested	28.3%
Percentage tested in the past 12	5.9%
months and received results of	
the most recent test	
Number of women	3.660

HIV Testing Status Of Women Age 15-49 In Kano, Nigeria (DHS) 2023-24



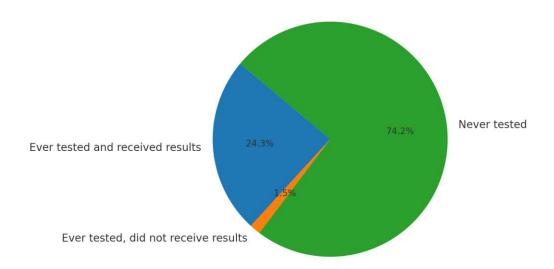
5.5 HIV Testing Status Among Men

The 2023–24 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) highlights important insights on HIV testing among men aged 15–49. Findings show that 25.8% of men in this age group have undergone testing, with 24.3% receiving their results. Within the year preceding the survey, 4.8% of men were tested and received results, reflecting recent engagement with HIV services. These outcomes point to opportunities for strengthening outreach and expanding access, ensuring more men benefit from early diagnosis and treatment. Based on responses from 1,029 men, the survey provides valuable evidence to guide efforts toward increasing routine HIV screening and improving health outcomes nationwide.

Table 14: HIV Testing Status Among Men Age 15–49

Indicator	Value
Ever tested and received results	24.3%
Ever tested, did not receive	1.5%
results	
Never tested	74.2%
Total	100%
Percentage ever tested	25.8%
Percentage tested for HIV in the	4.8%
past 12 months and received the	
results of the most recent test	
Number of men	1,029

HIV Testing Status Among Men Aged 15-49 in Kano (DHS 2023-24)



TUBERCULOSIS (TB) AWARENESS AND PERCEPTIONS

6.1 Knowledge Among Women

The 2023–24 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) shows that 73% of women aged 15–49 are aware of tuberculosis (TB). Among the 2,673 women who recognized TB, more than half (55.5%) identified persistent coughing for two weeks or more as a key symptom, while 44% mentioned coughing up blood or sputum. Awareness of other signs was lower, with 31.1% noting weight loss and 15.7% fever. Encouragingly, nearly seven in ten (68.7%) knew TB spreads through coughing and sneezing, 87.4% believed it can be cured, and 91.7% said they would not keep it secret if a family member were diagnosed. These findings reflect substantial awareness and positive attitudes toward TB treatment and disclosure, with opportunities to further strengthen knowledge of its symptoms.

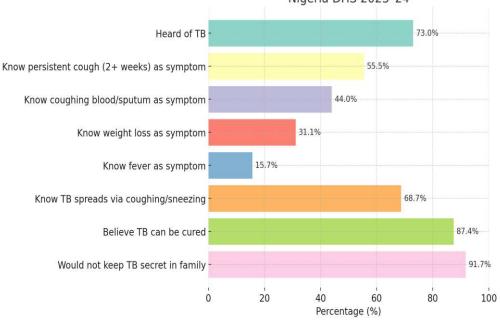
Table 15: Knowledge and Awareness of Tuberculosis Among Women Age 15–49

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Indicator	Percentage / Number
Among all respondents	
Percentage who have heard of TB	73%
Number of respondents	3,660
Among respondents who have	
heard of TB	
Percentage who report persistent	55.5%
coughing for 2 weeks or more as a	
common symptom	
Percentage who report coughing	44.0%
up blood or sputum as a common	
symptom	
Percentage who report weight	31.1%
loss as a common symptom	
Percentage who report fever as a	15.7%
common symptom	
Percentage who report that TB is	68.7%
spread through coughing and	
sneezing	
Percentage who believe that TB	87.4%
can be cured	



Percentage who report that they would not want to keep it a secret if a family member is diagnosed with TB	91.7%
Number of women who have heard of TB	2,673

Tuberculosis Awareness and Knowledge Among Women Aged 15-49 in Kano Nigeria DHS 2023-24



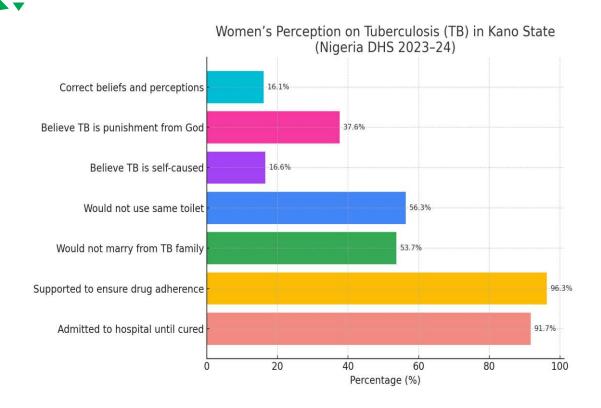
6.2 Women's Perception on Tuberculosis

This section presents insights into women's beliefs and perceptions about tuberculosis (TB) in Nigeria, based on DHS 2023–24 data from 2,673 respondents. Awareness of medical care is strong, with 91.7% of women agreeing that TB patients should remain in hospital until cured and 96.3% supporting strict adherence to drug regimens. At the same time, social attitudes reveal mixed perceptions: 53.7% indicated they would not marry into a family affected by TB, and 56.3% would avoid sharing toilets with TB patients. Misconceptions also persist, as 16.6% view TB as self-inflicted and 37.6% perceive it as divine punishment. Notably, only 16.1% of women demonstrated fully correct knowledge of TB. These findings highlight both the encouraging levels of medical awareness and the continued need for targeted health education to address stigma and misconceptions, ensuring stronger community support for TB prevention and treatment.

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Table 16: Women's Perception on Tuberculosis (TB)

nldicator	Value
Percentage who believe that people with TB should be admitted to a hospital until the disease is cured	91.7
Percentage who believe that people with TB should be supported to ensure that they take their drugs	96.3
Percentage who believe that they would not marry from the family of someone with TB	53.7
Percentage who believe that they would not use the same toilet as someone with TB	56.3
Percentage who believe that people with TB brought the disease upon themselves	16.6
Percentage who believe that having TB is a punishment from God	37.6
Percentage with correct beliefs and perceptions about TB	16.1
Number of women	2,673

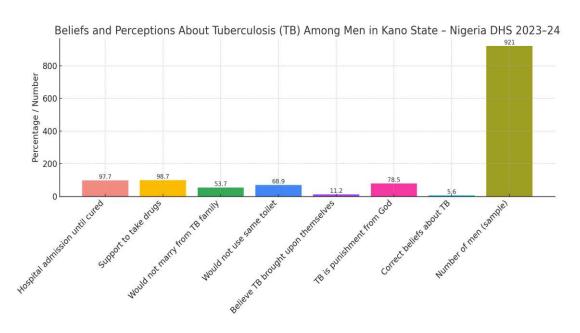


6.2 Men's Perception on Tuberculosis

The Nigeria DHS 2023–24 highlights important insights on tuberculosis (TB) awareness and perceptions in Kano State. Nearly all men surveyed recognize the importance of treatment, with 97.7% supporting hospital admission until full recovery and 98.7% emphasizing the need for patients to complete their medications. At the same time, attitudes reveal areas for improvement in public understanding: 53.7% would avoid marrying into a family affected by TB, and 68.9% would not share a toilet with someone with TB. Cultural and religious views also shape perceptions, with 11.2% attributing TB to personal fault and 78.5% considering it a punishment from God. Only 5.6% of men demonstrated fully accurate knowledge about TB, underscoring the importance of continued awareness campaigns. These findings, drawn from a robust sample of 921 men, provide a valuable foundation for strengthening health education and community engagement to reduce stigma and improve TB control.

Table 17: Perceptions About Tuberculosis (TB) Among Men

Indicator	Value
Percentage who believe that	97.7
people with TB should be	
admitted to a hospital until the	
disease is cured	
Percentage who believe that	98.7
people with TB should be	
supported to ensure that they	
take their drugs	
Percentage who believe that they	53.7
would not marry from the family	
of someone with TB	
Percentage who believe that they	68.9
would not use the same toilet as	
someone with TB	
Percentage who believe that	11.2
people with TB brought the	
disease upon themselves	
Percentage who believe that	78.5
having TB is a punishment from	
God	
Percentage with correct beliefs	5.6
and perceptions about TB	
Number of men	921



NON- COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

7.1 Hypertension Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment Among Women

The Nigeria DHS 2023–24 data on blood pressure screening and treatment among women aged 15–49 in Kano State shows notable progress in hypertension management. About 51% of women have ever had their blood pressure measured, reflecting growing access to screening services. Among those screened, 12.4% were told they have hypertension, and encouragingly, nearly two-thirds of these diagnoses (63.7%) were made within the past year, highlighting recent gains in detection. Treatment initiation is strong, with 74.3% of diagnosed women prescribed medication, and almost half (48.3%) currently on treatment. These results underscore expanding coverage and improved linkages to care, while also pointing to opportunities for strengthening routine screening and sustained treatment use.

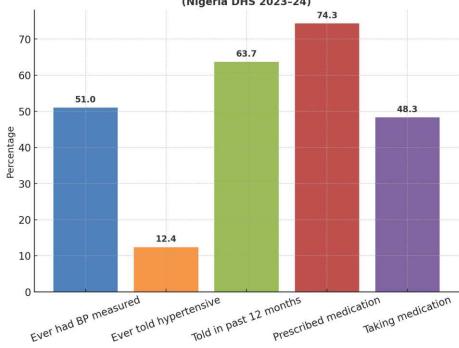
Table 18: Blood Pressure Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment Among Women Age 15–49

Indicator	Value
Ever had blood pressure	51
measured by a doctor or other	
health care worker	
Ever told that they have high	12.4
blood pressure or hypertension by	
a doctor or other health care	
worker	
Number of women (ever told)	3,660
Told in the past 12 months that	63.7
they have high blood pressure or	
hypertension	
Prescribed medication to control	74.3
blood pressure	
Taking medication to control	48.3
blood pressure	
Number of women (on	455
medication follow-up)	



Blood Pressure Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment Among Women Age 15-49 in Kano State (Nigeria DHS 2023-24)

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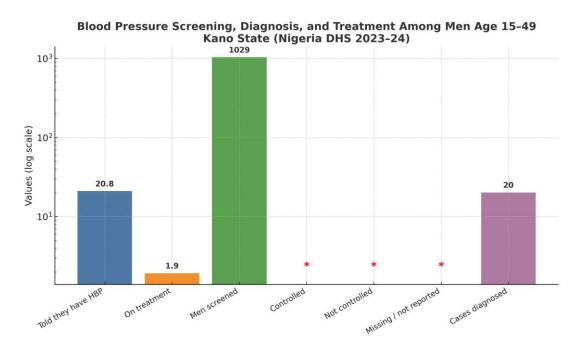


7.2 Hypertension Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment Among Men

The Nigeria DHS 2023–24 data on blood pressure screening, diagnosis, and treatment among women aged 15–49 in Kano State provides important insights into hypertension management. About 51% of women in this age group have had their blood pressure measured, reflecting growing awareness and access to screening services. Among those screened, 12.4% reported being diagnosed with hypertension, with most cases (63.7%) identified in the last 12 months, showing encouraging progress in recent detection. Treatment linkage is also notable: 74.3% of women diagnosed were prescribed medication, and nearly half (48.3%) are currently on treatment. These findings underline both the progress made in expanding screening and treatment, and the opportunity to further strengthen sustained care for women's cardiovascular health in Kano State.

Table 19: Blood Pressure Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment Among Men Age 15–49

Indicator	Value
Percentage told they have high	20.8
blood pressure or hypertension	
Percentage currently on	1.9
treatment	
Number of men screened	1,029
Percentage controlled	*
Percentage not controlled	*
Missing / not reported	*
Number of cases diagnosed	20



7.3 Blood Sugar Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment Among Women

The Nigeria DHS 2023–24 provides valuable insights into blood pressure screening, diagnosis, and treatment among men aged 15–49 in Kano State. Findings show that 20.8% of men have been informed by a health professional that they have high blood pressure or hypertension, reflecting current screening reach. Among those diagnosed, 1.9% reported being on treatment. Out of 1,029 men screened, 20 cases were formally diagnosed, offering an important reference point for monitoring hypertension prevalence in the state. While treatment outcome data were not captured, the results highlight opportunities for strengthening screening coverage, enhancing treatment uptake, and expanding follow-

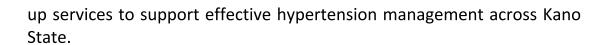
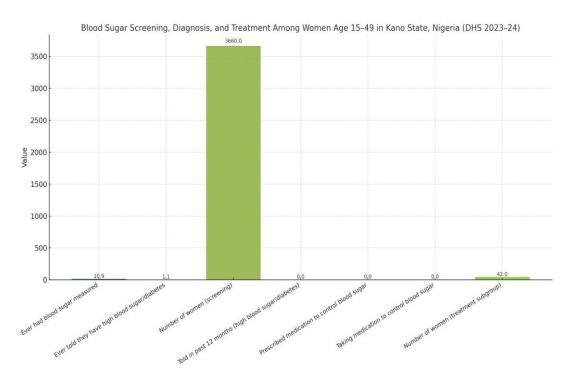


Table 20: Blood Sugar Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment Among Women Age 15–49

Indicator	Value
Ever had blood sugar measured by a doctor or other health care worker	10.9
Ever told that they have high blood sugar or diabetes by a doctor/worker	1.1
Number of women (screening)	3,660
Told in the past 12 months that they have high blood sugar or diabetes	*
Prescribed medication to control blood sugar	*
Taking medication to control blood sugar	*
Number of women (treatment subgroup)	42





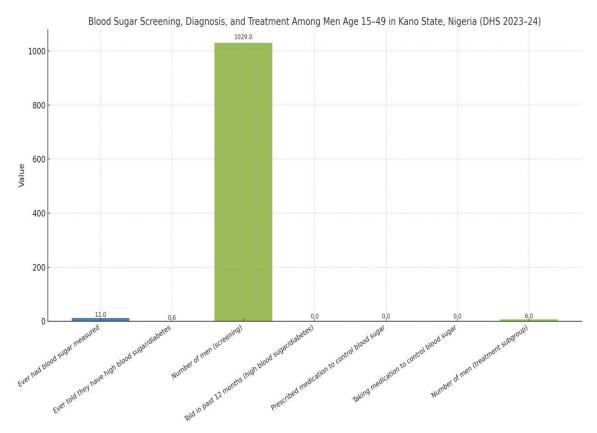
7.4 Blood Sugar Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment Among Men

The data on blood sugar screening, diagnosis, and treatment among women aged 15–49 in Kano State highlights limited engagement with diabetes-related health services. Among 3,660 women surveyed, only 10.9% reported ever having their blood sugar measured by a health professional, while 1.1% were informed they had high blood sugar or diabetes. Within the past 12 months, very few women received such a diagnosis, and only a small number reported being prescribed or currently using medication for blood sugar control. Overall, just 42 women were recorded in the treatment subgroup, pointing to a clear gap between screening, diagnosis, and treatment services. These findings emphasize the importance of expanding diabetes awareness, routine screening, and access to care for women of reproductive age in Kano State.

Table 21: Blood Sugar Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment Among Men Age 15–49

Indicator	Value
Ever had blood sugar measured by a doctor or other health care worker	11.0
Ever told that they have high blood sugar or diabetes by a doctor/worker	0.6
Number of men (screening)	1,029
Told in the past 12 months that they have high blood sugar or diabetes	*
Prescribed medication to control blood sugar	*
Taking medication to control blood sugar	*
Number of men (treatment subgroup)	6





REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND FERTILITY

8.1: Women's Decision-Making Autonomy

The research highlights a very low level of autonomy in reproductive health decision-making among currently married women aged 15-49. Only 6.6% of women reported that they make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care. This means that the overwhelming majority—over nine out of ten married women—do not exercise independent decision-making in these critical aspects of their health and well-being. Given the large base of 2,421 respondents, the finding is statistically significant and underscores the depth of gender inequality and limited empowerment in reproductive health choices within the state. The data suggests that cultural, social, and possibly structural barriers remain strong in restricting women's agency over their bodies and health. This low rate of decision-making autonomy has implications for family planning uptake, maternal health outcomes, and broader gender equity goals, pointing to the urgent need for interventions that promote women's empowerment, couple communication, and male involvement in supporting shared and informed decision-making.

Table 22: Informed Decision-Making on Sexual and Reproductive Health

Indicator	Value
Percentage who make their own	6.6%
informed decisions regarding	
sexual relations, contraceptive	
use, and reproductive health care	
Number of currently married	2,421
women	

8.2 Total Fertility Trends (TFR)

The Nigeria DHS 2023–24 shows that the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in the state stands at 5.8 births per woman for the three years preceding the survey. This means that, on average, women of reproductive age (15–49 years) are likely to have nearly six children over their lifetime if current fertility trends continue. Such a level of fertility highlights the state's dynamic population growth and presents significant opportunities and considerations for planning in health, education, and economic development. It emphasizes the importance of investing in maternal and child health services, expanding educational infrastructure, and strengthening family planning initiatives to ensure sustainable progress.

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Table 23: Total Fertility Rate for the 3 Years Preceding the Survey

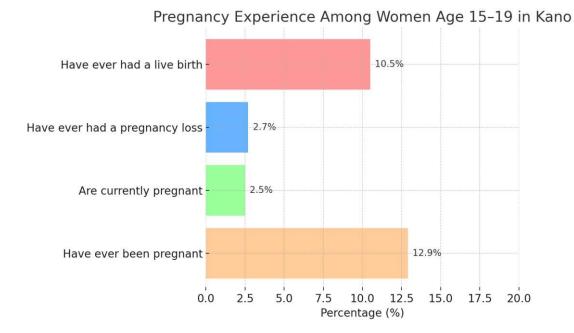
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Total fertility rate	5.8

8.3 Adolescent Pregnancy

The data reveals that early pregnancy is a significant experience among teenage women in Kano. An estimated 12.9% of women aged 15–19 have ever been pregnant, with 10.5% already having given birth, showing that most pregnancies in this age group result in live births. Additionally, 2.7% have experienced pregnancy loss, while 2.5% are currently pregnant. These figures highlight the prevalence of early childbearing among adolescents and point to important considerations for maternal health, education, and social development, reinforcing the value of strengthened reproductive health education and adolescent-focused initiatives.

Table 24: Pregnancy Experience Among Women Age 15–19 in Kano

<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Indicator	Value
Have ever had a live birth	10.5%
Have ever had a pregnancy loss	2.7%
Are currently pregnant	2.5%
Have ever been pregnant	12.9%
Number of women	959



8.4 Contraceptive Use

The Nigeria DHS 2023–24 data for Kano State reveals that contraceptive use among women aged 15–49 remains limited, with 11.1% reporting use of any method and 10.6% relying on modern methods. Injectables (4.2%) and implants (4.7%) emerge as the most commonly adopted modern options, while other methods such as pills, condoms, and sterilisation are less prevalent. Traditional methods are reported by only 0.5% of women, mainly through withdrawal (0.4%). A large proportion—88.9% of women—are not currently using any form of contraception, underscoring the scope for expanding family planning services and strengthening reproductive health initiatives in the state.

Table 25: Contraceptive Use (%) in Kano State

Indicator	Percentage
Any method	11.1
Any modern method	10.6
Female sterilisation	0.1
IUD	0
Injectables	4.2
Implants	4.7
Pill	1.4
Male condom	0.1
Emergency contraception	0
LAM	0

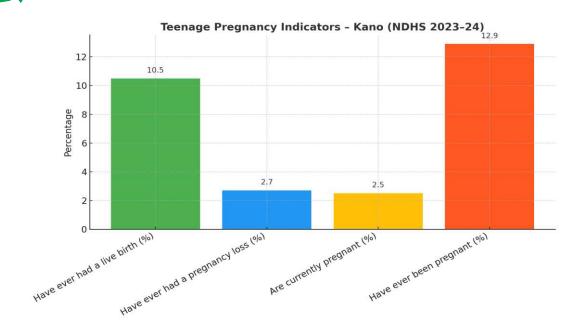
Other (modern)	0.1
Any traditional method	0.5
Rhythm	0
Withdrawal	0.4
Other (traditional)	0.2
Not currently using	88.9
Total	100
Number of women	2,421

8.5: Adolescent Fertility and Pregnancy Outcomes in Kano

Adolescent fertility remains a concern in Kano, as more than one in ten girls aged 15–19 have already experienced childbearing. About 10.5% of teenage girls have given birth, while an additional 2.5% are currently pregnant, and 12.9% have ever been pregnant overall. A smaller but notable share (2.7%) have suffered a pregnancy loss, pointing to the health risks associated with early pregnancies. With a base of 959 respondents, these figures underscore how early childbearing not only exposes girls to health complications but also limits their educational attainment and socio-economic opportunities. The findings highlight the urgent need for policies and programs that strengthen reproductive health education, improve adolescent-friendly services, and promote strategies to delay childbearing among young women in Kano.

Table: Teenage Pregnancy Indicators

Indicator	Kano
Have ever had a live birth (%)	10.5
Have ever had a pregnancy loss (%)	2.7
Are currently pregnant (%)	2.5
Have ever been pregnant (%)	12.9
Number of women	959



Recommendations

- Maternal and Child Health: Scale up antenatal care, skilled birth attendance, and immunization campaigns to improve survival and health outcomes.
- 2. **Family Planning:** Expand access to contraceptive services, increase awareness programs, and promote male involvement in reproductive health.
- 3. Water, Sanitation, and Electricity: Invest in infrastructure to expand access to clean water, improved sanitation, and reliable electricity, which are essential for health and development.
- 4. **Education and Empowerment:** Strengthen female literacy initiatives, and expand programs that enhance women's decision-making autonomy in health and family planning.
- 5. **HIV, Malaria, and TB Services:** Increase testing and treatment coverage, enhance prevention campaigns, and leverage radio and community-based platforms for health communication.
- 6. **Nutrition Programs:** Intensify interventions to address child malnutrition, focusing on stunting and underweight prevalence.
- 7. **Non-Communicable Diseases:** Improve screening and treatment services for hypertension and diabetes, alongside health education for prevention.
- 8. **Independent State-Led Survey:** Conduct a Kano-specific DHS to provide updated, locally tailored data that reflects recent policy gains and guides future planning.

CONCLUSION

The 2023–24 NDHS highlights both progress and gaps in Kano State's demographic and health outcomes. High fertility and persistent maternal and child health challenges underscore the urgency of targeted interventions. Low literacy, limited access to health services, and gaps in women's empowerment further emphasize the need for integrated, multi-sectoral responses. At the same time, recent government-led reforms present opportunities for accelerated progress. By building on the current momentum, investing in health systems, and strengthening evidence generation through a state-led survey, Kano can advance toward improved health outcomes and sustainable development for its growing population.





