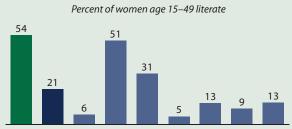
# 2008 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS): North West

The 2008 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) provides up-to-date information on the population and health situation in Nigeria. The 2008 NDHS is the fourth national demographic and health survey conducted in the country.

The survey is based on a nationally representative sample. It provides estimates for rural and urban areas of the country, for each of the 6 zones, and, in most cases, for each of the 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT).

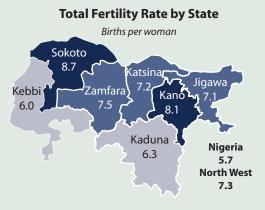
	Number	Response Rates
Households interviewed	34,070	98%
Women (age 15–49) interviewed	33,385	97%
Men (age 15–49) interviewed	15,486	93%



Literacy: Women

Nigeria North Jigawa Kaduna Kano Katsina Kebbi Sokoto Zamfara West

otal North Jigawa Kaduna Kano Katsina Kebbi Sokoto Zamfara West



## **Use of Family Planning**

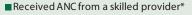
Percent of married women age 15–49 who use a modern method of family planning

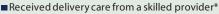


Nigeria North Jigawa Kaduna Kano Katsina Kebbi Sokoto Zamfara West

#### Maternal Health Care Percent of women with a live birth

in the 5 years before the survey







Nigeria North Jigawa Kaduna Kano Katsina Kebbi Sokoto Zamfara West

\* Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse/midwife, and auxiliary nurse/midwife.

### **Immunisation Coverage**

Percent of children age 12–23 months who received all basic immunisations\*

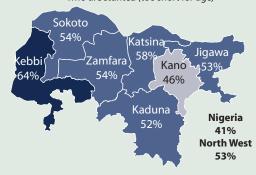


Nigeria North Jigawa Kaduna Kano Katsina Kebbi Sokoto Zamfara West

\* BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of DPT and polio

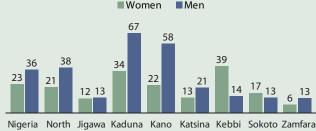
**Stunting by State** 

Percent of children under age 5 who are stunted (too short for age)



# **Comprehensive Knowledge of HIV Prevention**

Percent age 15–49 with comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS\*



Nigeria North Jigawa Kaduna Kano Katsina Kebbi Sokoto Zamfara West

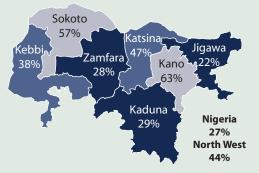
\* Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the risk of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission and preventior

#### Household Drinking Water by State Percent of households with an improved source of drinking water Sokoto 25% Katsina Jigawa Kebbia 38% amfara Kanó 79% 72% 28% 54% Kaduna Nigeria 48% 56% North West 50%

**Household Sanitation Facilities by State** 

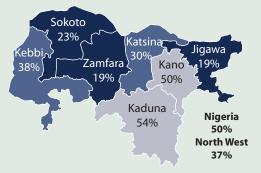
Percent of households with improved,





# Household Access to Electricity by State

Percent of households with electricity



For additional information on the results of the 2008 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, please contact:

### In Nigeria: National Population Commission Plot 2031, Olusegum Obasanjo Way, Zone 7 Wuse, PMB 0281 Abuja, Nigeria Telephone: (234) 09 523-9173 Fax: (234) 09 523-1024

Fax: (234) 09 523-1024 Website: www.population.gov.ng

## In USA:

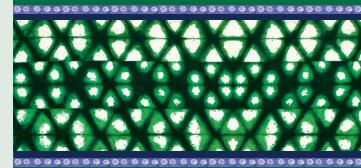
MEASURE DHS, ICF Macro 11785 Beltsville Drive Calverton, MD 20705 USA Telephone: 301-572-0200 Fax: 301-572-0999 Website: www.measuredhs.com

The 2008 NDHS was implemented by the National Population Commission of Nigeria. ICF Macro, an ICF International Company, provided technical assistance in the design, implementation and analysis of the survey through the USAID-funded MEASURE DHS programme. Funding for the survey was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the President's Emergency Fund for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). Funding for the household listing and additional fieldwork support was provided by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).



# 2008 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey

# **Fact Sheet**



# North West Zone



North West Zone						State			
		North West							
	Nigeria		Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Katsina	Kebbi	Sokoto	Zamfara
Fertility									
Total fertility rate	5.7	7.3	7.1	6.3	8.1	7.2	6.0	8.7	7.5
Women age 15–19 who are mothers or now pregnant (%)	23	45	45	32	42	65	39	47	47
Births that occured less than 2 years after the preceding birth (%)	24	25	24	23	27	28	25	19	23
Family Planning									
Current use of any modern method (currently married	10	3	<1	8	2	1	2	2	2
women 15–49) (%)	10	5		0	Z	I	2	2	Z
Maternal and Child Health									
Maternity care									
Women who gave birth in the last 5 years who received antenatal care from a skilled provider <sup>1</sup> (%)	58	31	20	62	50	14	12	14	13
Births assisted by a skilled provider <sup>1</sup> (%)	39	10	5	22	13	5	6	5	8
Births delivered in a health facility (%)	35	8	5	18	11	4	5	4	7
Child immunisation									
Children 12–23 months fully immunised <sup>2</sup> (%)	23	6	0	21	6	1	5	1	5
Children 12–23 months with no immunisations (%)	29	49	54	11	54	58	51	65	52
Nutrition	20	19	51		51	50	51	00	52
Children <5 years who are stunted (moderate or severe) (%)	41	53	53	52	46	58	64	54	54
Children <5 years who are wasted (moderate or severe) (%)		20	34	9	17	20	35	24	11
	17	20	54	2	17	20	55	27	
Children <5 years who are underweight (moderate or severe) (%)	23	35	51	22	31	38	54	46	18
Malaria									
Households with at least one insecticide-treated net	8	8	21	10	7	2	5	6	5
(ITN) (%) Children <5 who slept under an ITN the night before the									
survey (%)	6	4	11	6	3	1	4	3	3
Pregnant women who slept under an ITN the night before the survey (%)	5	4	14	4	4	1	2	3	3
Pregnant women who received 2+ doses of SP/Fansidar as IPT during antenatal care (%)	5	4	7	2	7	1	2	1	4
Among children with fever, percent who received antimalarial drugs the same or next day (%)	15	13	10	17	9	22	7	12	9
HIV and AIDS-related Knowledge									
Knows that the risk of getting HIV can be reduced by:									
Having one sex partner (women 15–49/men 15–49) (%)	68/83	66/80	59/63	85/93	61/95	69/80	64/59	59/59	61/71
Using condoms (women 15–49/men 15–49) (%)	53/72	46/66	35/38	75/90	53/86	26/59	56/27	39/45	29/47
Knows a healthy-looking person can have HIV (women 15–49/men 15–49) (%)	66/78	60/76	45/82	76/92	59/89	65/79	68/55	40/39	54/50
Knows HIV can be transmitted to infant by breastfeeding (women 15–49/men 15–49) (%)	52/59	34/48	28/43	58/78	34/37	23/52	44/35	17/38	24/34
Knows risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy (women 15–49/men 15–49) (%)	28/39	22/40	18/19	37/71	21/51	16/16	30/21	15/29	16/25
Housing Conditions									
Households with an improved source of drinking water (%)	56	50	79	48	54	38	72	25	28
Households with electricity (%)	50	37	19	54	50	30	38	23	19
Households with an improved toilet facility (%)	27	44	22	29	63	47	38	57	28
Education									
Literate (women 15–49/men 15–49) (%)	54/77	21/61	6/58	51/80	31/72	5/39	13/62	9/45	13/34
No education (women 15–49/men 15–49) (%)	36/19	74/41	85/44	41/17	66/31	91/59	86/60	87/48	88/67

<sup>1</sup> Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse/midwife, or auxiliary nurse/midwife. <sup>2</sup> Fully immunised includes BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio.