



KADUNA STATE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The 2006 Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ) Survey is a national Sample Survey, designed to provide indicators for monitoring Poverty and Living Standards in the country at National, State and Zonal Levels. A total of 2300 households, i.e. 3.0 per cent of the 77,400 households in the National Sample, represents Kaduna State in the survey

sample. Out of the 2300 households sampled in the State, 1920 lived in rural areas, representing 83.5 per cent, while 380 lived in urban areas (16.5 per cent). This flyer presents State aggregates, including rural-urban, senatorial and gender differences for selected indicators.

KEY FINDINGS

DEPENDENCY RATIO

The dependency ratio in Kaduna State was 0.9, which implies that one person is dependent on one economically active person. The rural and urban areas also had 0.9 and 0.8 dependency ratios respectively. The north senatorial district had 1.0 ratio.

HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

Household Economic Situation Compared with Past Year

Sixty-four per cent of the sampled households felt that their economic situation was better now compared to one year ago, while 15.6 per cent of the households felt it was worse. In the rural areas, 69.5 per cent of the households said the situation was better, while 11.7 per cent said it was worse. Also, in the urban areas 51.4 per cent of the households said it was better, while 24.4 per cent said it was worse.

Neighbourhood Crime/Security Situation Compared to One Year Ago

About 58.0 per cent of households claimed the crime/security situation was better, while 16.0 per cent believed was worse compared to one year ago. In the rural areas, 59.2 per cent of households said the situation was better, while 15.6 per cent said it was worse. In the urban areas, 54.7 per cent of households claimed it was better compared to 17.0 per cent which said it was worse

Difficulty in Satisfying Household Needs

From the sampled households, 12.6 per cent had difficulty satisfying their food needs in the State; 14.0

per cent in the rural areas and 9.3 per cent in the urban areas. Also, 14.9 per cent of households in north, 11.5 per cent in central and 11.2 per cent in south reported difficulty satisfying their food needs.

Self-Classified Poverty Situation

About 47.0 per cent of sampled households assessed themselves to be poor, with 50.2 per cent in rural areas and 40.1 per cent in urban areas. At the household head level, 46.7 per cent of male-headed households and 59.8 per cent of female-headed households were poor; while 49.8 per cent male-headed and 66.6 per cent female-headed households in rural areas, and 39.6 per cent male-headed and 54.7 per cent female-headed households in urban areas were classified as poor.

HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

Secure Housing Tenure

Only 47.3 per cent of sampled households had secure housing tenure (i.e. had documentation to verify their occupancy status). Also 31.6 per cent of rural households and 82.5 per cent of urban households had secure tenure. In the senatorial districts, 84.8 per cent of households in central, 15.7 per cent in south and 17.6 per cent in north had secure housing tenure.

Access to Water From all Sources

About 97.0 per cent of households lived with sources of water less than 30 minutes away; with 95.7 per cent of rural and 99.7 per cent of urban households. About 99.0 per cent of households in central, 96.8 per cent in north and 92.3 per cent in south senatorial districts had access to water.

Safe Water Source

About 71.0 per cent of sampled households used treated piped water, borehole/hand pump or protected well in the State. Also, 62.7 per cent of rural and 90.9 per cent of urban households used safe water source. In the senatorial districts, 85.1 per cent of households in central, 61.8 per cent in north and 58.2 per cent in south used safe water source

Safe Sanitation

About 83.0 per cent of sampled households used flush toilets, covered pit latrine or ventilated improved pit latrine in the State, with 0.6 per cent of rural and 93.5 per cent of urban households involved.

Improved Waste Disposal

In the State, only 16.9 per cent of households either had their waste collected or used Government bins. Only 6.8 per cent of rural and 39.5 per cent of urban households used improved waste disposal system. In the senatorial districts, 28.5 per cent of households in central, 9.8 per cent in north and 4.1 per cent in south used improved waste disposal.

Access to Electricity

About fifty-one per cent of the sampled households had access to electricity; with 39.7 per cent of rural and 75.4 per cent of urban households. 56.7 per cent of households in central, 50.4 per cent in north and 38.5 per cent in south senatorial districts had access to electricity.

OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

Personal Computers

Only 1.3 per cent of sampled households owned personal computers in the State; 0.8 per cent of rural and 2.5 per cent of urban households. In north senatorial district, 1.6 per cent of households owned computers, while 1.2 per cent in central and 1.0 per cent in south owned the equipment.

Mobile Phones

Only 27.1 per cent of households owned mobile phones; 13.4 per cent of rural and 59.2 per cent of urban households. In the central senatorial district 43.4 per cent of households owned mobile phones, while 16.9 per cent in north and 11.3 per cent in south owned them.

EMPLOYMENT

Youth Unemployment

About 8.0 per cent of persons aged 15-24 were unemployed in the State; with 4.4 per cent of rural and 22.3 per cent of urban age group. The central district had 15.3 per cent, south 6.3 per cent and north 2.6 per cent. Within the age group, 6.9 per cent of males and 8.7 per cent of the females were unemployed.

General Unemployment

The unemployed persons aged 15 and above stood at 2.4 per cents, 1.6 per cent of rural and 4.6 per cent of urban age group. In central district, 3.5 per cent were unemployed with 2.7 per cent in south and 1.1 per cent in north. Of the age group, 2.0 per cent of males and 2.9 per cent of females were unemployed.

Under-Employment

From the population of adults aged 15 and above, 18.6 per cent were under-employed; 21.4 per cent of rural and 10.8 per cent of urban adult populations. North district had the highest (29.3 per cent) under-employed adults, south 18.3 per cent and central 5.2 per cent. About 19.0 per cent male adults and 18.4 per cent female adults were underemployed.

EDUCATION

Adult Literacy

The adult literacy rate in any language stood at 66.4 per cent. The rate disaggregated to 60.5 per cent of rural and 80.4 per cent of urban adult populations. In the senatorial districts, 72.9 per cent of south, 73.5 per cent of central and 53.5 per cent of north adult populations were literate. About 78.0 per cent of males and 55.0 per cent of females were literate in any language.

Youth Literacy

About 77.0 per cent of person's aged 15-24 were literate in any language in the State. In rural areas the rate was 71.5 per cent and in urban areas, 90.0 per cent. More youth (90.6 per cent) in south were literate, while central had 79.4 per cent and north had 64.1 per cent of youths literate. Within the age group, 87.2 per cent of males and 67.1 per cent of females were literate.

PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Primary School

About Eighty-four per cent of primary school children lived in households less than 30 minutes away from school,(i.e. 84.20 per cent had access to school). 82.3 per cent of rural primary school children and 88.7 per cent of urban primary school children had access. South senatorial district had the least access (63.4 per cent); north had 89.2 per cent and central 87.5 per cent.

Primary School Net Enrolment

The primary net enrolment in the State stood at 66.1 per cent, while rural areas and urban areas had 54.6 per cent and 82.0 per cent respectively. The rate was 73.2 per cent in central, 73.1 per cent in south and 54.8 per cent in north senatorial districts. The male and female net enrolments were 67.0 per cent and 65.0 per cent respectively.

Satisfaction with Primary Education

About 60.0 per cent of the primary school children cited no problems in school in the State; 55.3 per cent in rural and 68.2 per cent in urban areas. In the senatorial districts, 66.2 per cent in central, 59.7 per cent in north and 41.7 per cent in south were satisfied.

Primary School Completion Rate

The primary school completion rate was 9.3 per cent in the State. Rural areas had 7.5 per cent and urban areas 13.9 per cent. North senatorial district had the least (6.8 per cent) rate while south had 13.8 per cent and central 9.8 per cent.

SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Secondary School

About 53.0 per cent of secondary school students lived in households less than 30 minutes away from school. In rural areas 44.8 per cent of students and 73.3 per cent of those in urban areas had access to school. South senatorial district had the least (24.4 per cent) access, while north had 61.5 per cent and central 61.6 per cent.

Secondary School Net Enrolment

The secondary net enrolment stood at 41.6 per cent in the state, with 33.4 per cent in rural and 12.1 per cent in urban areas. North senatorial district had only 28.4 per cent net enrolment, central 46.2 per cent and south 54.8 per cent. The male net enrolment was 42.8, while the female rate was 39.9 per cent

Satisfaction with Secondary Education

About 60.0 Fifty-nine per cent of the secondary school student cited no problems with their schools. In the rural areas, 58.4 per cent and 63.1 per cent of urban students were satisfied. In the senatorial districts, 71.2 per cent in north, 63.6 per cent in central and 46.5 per cent in south were satisfied with the school system.

Secondary School Completion Rate

Secondary completion rate in the State was 14.7 per cent; 11.0 per cent in the rural and 23.6 per cent in urban areas. South senatorial district had 18.2 per cent completion rate, central 18.4 per cent and north 8.5 per cent.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Access to Medical Services

About 61.0 per cent of the population lived in household with a health facility less than 30 minutes away. Also, 55.3 per cent of rural areas population and 71.2 per cent of urban areas population had access to health. South senatorial district had the least (33.4 per cent) health access; central 64.9 per cent and north 71.0 per cent access.

Need for Medical Services

In the four-week period preceding the survey, 4.7 per cent of the sampled populations were either sick or

injured. The rural and urban areas both had 4.7 per cent of the population with health need. In the senatorial districts, south had 5.5 per cent; central 5.1 per cent and north 3.9 per cent.

Usage of Medical Services

About 5.0 per cent of the surveyed population consulted health practitioners in the four-week period preceding the survey in the State. 4.5 per cent each of rural and urban populations used health facilities. In the senatorial districts, 5.6 per cent of population in south, 4.9 per cent in central and 3.5 per cent in north used the facilities

Satisfaction with Medical Services

About 67.0 per cent of the population that consulted health practitioners was satisfied with the services. In rural areas 60.4 per cent were satisfied, while 81.3 per cent of those who used the facilities in urban areas were satisfied. At the senatorial level, 74.5 per cent of those who used medical facilities in south were satisfied. Central district recorded 71.9 per cent and north, 50.6 per cent.

CHILDREN UNDER 5

Birth Registration

Only 21.2 per cent of children under 5 had documentation of their births, 13.6 per cent in rural and 43.9 per cent in urban areas. At the senatorial level, 30.3 per cent of the children in central, 18.5 per cent in south and 12.2 per cent in north were registered. Only 22.4 per cent of males and 19.7 per cent of females under 5 had documentation of their births.

Immunization

Only 29.7 per cent of children aged 12-59 months were fully vaccinated (i.e. received all vaccinations) in the State. Also, 25.8 per cent of rural areas and 41.3 per cent of urban areas children aged 12-59 months were fully vaccinated. About 21.0 per cent of children aged 12-59 months were not vaccinated at all in the State; 20.3 per cent of rural and 23.2 per cent of urban children.

GENDER

Circumcision

Only 2.8 per cent of the female populations were circumcised in the State, 3.5 per cent in rural and 1.4 per cent in urban areas. Across the senatorial districts, south had 2.7 per cent, north 3.4 per cent and central 2.5 per cent of their females circumcised.

Access to Resources

In the State, only 5.3 per cent of the sampled population had access to credit facilities, 3.4 per cent from rural and 9.5 per cent from urban areas. About 8.0 per cent in central, 2.9 per cent in north and 3.2 per cent in south had access. Gender-wise, about 7.0 per cent of males and 3.3 per cent of females had access to credit facilities.

Kaduna Core Welfare Indicators (2006)							Senatorial Districts		
	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	Central	North	South
Household characteristics									
<i>Dependency ratio</i>	0.9	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7
Household welfare									
Household economic situation compared to one year ago									
<i>Worse now</i>	15.6	1.4	11.7	20.2	24.4	23.7	21.8	10.1	11.6
<i>Better now</i>	64.0	1.7	69.5	52.7	51.4	60.4	56.3	70.0	70.2
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago									
<i>Worse now</i>	16.0	1.4	15.6	18.1	17.0	23.3	16.5	20.2	8.3
<i>Better now</i>	57.8	1.6	59.2	52.4	54.7	61.6	56.0	54.5	67.1
Difficulty satisfying household needs									
<i>Food</i>	12.6	1.3	14.0	23.3	9.3	26.9	11.5	14.9	11.2
Households self classified as poor									
<i>All households</i>	47.3	1.7	50.2	79.0	40.7	57.6	45.1	45.7	54.1
<i>Male headed households</i>	46.7	1.8	49.8	78.5	39.6	57.3	44.6	45.0	53.8
<i>Female headed households</i>	59.8	10.0	66.6	94.7	54.7	100.0	53.5	78.8	62.8
Household infrastructure									
<i>Secure housing tenure</i>	47.3	3.6	31.6	21.3	82.5	50.2	84.8	17.6	15.7
<i>Access to water</i>	96.9	0.7	95.7	86.7	99.7	99.2	99.3	96.8	92.3
<i>Safe water source</i>	71.4	2.6	62.7	30.3	90.9	62.3	85.1	61.8	58.2
<i>Safe sanitation</i>	82.5	1.6	77.6	42.3	93.5	72.6	91.8	77.1	71.6
<i>Improved waste disposal</i>	16.9	2.3	6.8	3.4	39.5	9.8	28.5	9.8	4.1
<i>Has electricity</i>	50.7	3.3	39.7	8.1	75.4	45.8	56.7	50.4	38.5
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment									
<i>Personal computer</i>	1.3	0.4	0.8	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.2	1.6	1.0
<i>Mobile phone</i>	27.1	3.1	13.4	1.6	59.2	4.3	43.4	16.9	11.3
Employment									
Employment Status in last 7 days									
<i>Unemployed (age 15-24)</i>	7.9	1.9	4.4	5.3	22.3	2.2	15.3	2.6	6.3
<i>Male</i>	6.9	1.6	4.5	16.1	14.2	3.2	10.9	1.4	8.5
<i>Female</i>	8.7	2.9	4.4	0.9	34.3	0.0	20.0	3.3	3.9
<i>Unemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	2.4	0.5	1.6	2.4	4.6	4.5	3.5	1.1	2.7
<i>Male</i>	2.0	0.4	1.4	3.3	3.7	6.4	2.6	0.7	3.0
<i>Female</i>	2.9	0.9	1.9	1.2	6.0	0.0	4.7	1.5	2.2
<i>Underemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	18.6	1.3	21.4	26.1	10.8	15.8	9.3	29.3	18.3
<i>Male</i>	18.7	1.3	21.2	27.6	12.3	19.3	11.8	27.1	19.1
<i>Female</i>	18.4	1.7	21.5	24.4	8.5	7.8	5.8	31.6	17.3
Education									
Adult literacy rate-any language									
<i>Total</i>	66.4	2.0	60.5	55.2	80.4	55.8	73.5	53.5	72.9
<i>Male</i>	77.8	1.7	72.7	64.7	89.7	72.0	85.5	68.9	77.2
<i>Female</i>	55.0	2.4	48.0	45.7	71.3	40.5	62.3	38.3	67.7
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)									
<i>Total</i>	76.8	2.1	71.5	61.3	90.0	65.9	79.4	64.1	90.6
<i>Male</i>	87.2	1.8	83.7	78.0	95.2	89.4	90.1	78.6	93.7
<i>Female</i>	67.1	3.0	60.7	49.7	84.4	47.8	70.2	51.6	87.0
Primary school									
<i>Access to School</i>	84.2	2.0	82.3	52.0	88.7	89.5	87.5	89.2	63.4
<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	66.1	2.3	59.6	55.4	82.0	80.8	73.2	54.8	73.1
<i>Male</i>	67.0	2.3	60.3	54.7	84.1	81.3	74.1	55.9	73.8
<i>Female</i>	65.0	2.8	58.8	56.3	79.7	80.2	72.1	53.6	72.4
<i>Satisfaction</i>	59.6	2.4	55.3	52.7	68.2	63.9	66.2	59.7	41.7
<i>Primary completion rate</i>	9.3	0.8	7.5	8.0	13.9	17.8	9.8	6.8	13.8
Secondary school									
<i>Access to School</i>	53.4	3.3	44.8	11.8	73.3	67.3	61.6	61.5	24.4
<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	41.6	2.3	33.4	25.6	61.1	56.3	46.2	28.4	54.8
<i>Male</i>	42.8	2.6	33.7	24.0	63.7	56.7	49.5	28.7	52.5
<i>Female</i>	39.9	2.7	33.0	27.5	57.2	55.9	41.3	28.0	58.1
<i>Satisfaction</i>	60.3	3.1	58.4	57.4	63.1	59.2	63.6	71.2	46.5
<i>Secondary completion rate</i>	14.7	2.1	11.0	7.6	23.6	4.4	18.4	8.5	18.2
Medical services									
<i>Health access</i>	61.1	2.5	56.9	24.7	71.2	43.4	64.9	71.0	33.4
<i>Need</i>	4.7	0.3	4.7	6.1	4.7	4.1	5.1	3.9	5.5
<i>Use</i>	4.5	0.3	4.5	5.9	4.5	3.9	4.9	3.5	5.6
<i>Satisfaction</i>	66.5	3.0	60.4	68.6	81.3	44.9	71.9	50.6	74.5
Child welfare and health									
Children under 5									
<i>Birth registration</i>	21.2	2.4	13.6	13.2	43.9	12.2	30.3	12.2	18.5
<i>Male</i>	22.4	2.8	13.8	15.7	46.0	16.4	33.2	11.3	18.8
<i>Female</i>	19.7	2.7	13.3	10.2	40.9	8.1	26.2	13.4	18.3
<i>Fully vaccinated</i>	29.7	2.4	25.8	30.9	41.3	27.0	31.6	19.9	52.6
<i>Not vaccinated</i>	21.1	2.0	20.3	21.7	23.2	31.0	26.2	18.6	12.2
Gender									
<i>Female Circumcision</i>	2.8	0.4	3.5	3.5	1.4	0.2	2.5	3.4	2.7
<i>Access to credit facility</i>	5.3	0.6	3.4	0.9	9.5	1.6	8.1	2.9	3.2
<i>Male</i>	7.3	0.9	5.1	1.4	12.2	3.1	10.9	4.9	3.9
<i>Female</i>	3.3	0.6	1.8	0.3	6.8	0.0	5.5	1.0	2.5

All correspondence about the survey including definitions of terms and concepts should be addressed to:
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