



KEBBI STATE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The 2006 Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ) Survey is a national Sample Survey, designed to collect household data which are analysed to provide indicators for monitoring Poverty and Living Standards in the country at National, State and Zonal Levels. A total of 2100 households, i.e. 2.7 per cent of the 77,400 households in the National

Sample, represents Kebbi State in the survey sample. Out of the 2100 households sampled in the State, 1750 lived in rural areas, representing 38.3 per cent while 350 lived in urban areas (16.7 per cent). This flyer presents State aggregates, including rural-urban, senatorial and gender differences for selected indicators.

KEY FINDINGS

DEPENDENCY RATIO

Dependency ratio for Kebbi State was 1.0, indicating that one person was dependent on each economically active person. The ratio for the urban areas was 0.9 compared with the rural areas (1.0). Kebbi central and south senatorial districts had the same dependency ratio of 1.0, while north had 0.9.

HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

Household Economic Situation Compared with Past Year

About 15.8 per cent of households in the State considered their economic situation worse now than one year ago. 14.9 per cent of the households lived in rural areas and that was higher than 20.1 per cent which lived in urban areas. North senatorial district had the greatest worse situation (45.7 per cent), while central recorded the least (19.0 per cent). About 66 per cent of the households in the State reported improvements compared with one year ago.

Neighbourhood Crime/Security Situation Compared to One Year Ago

About 33.1 per cent of households in the State described neighbourhood crime/security situation to be worse than the past year. The worse situation was greater in the rural (34.2 per cent) than in urban (27.6 per cent) areas. North senatorial district had the greatest worse crime situation (45.7 per cent) while central recorded the least (19.0 per cent). 41.2 per cent of the households in the State reported better neighbourhood crime and security situation.

Difficulty in Satisfying Household Needs

Household's needs considered were food needs. About 9.5 per cent of the households in the State reported having difficulty satisfying their food needs. The difficulty

in satisfying these needs was more prominent in the rural areas (9.6 per cent) than in urban areas (8.9 per cent). North senatorial district had the highest difficulty (13.8 per cent), while south recorded the lowest (5.7 per cent).

Self - Classified Poverty Situation

About 64.9 per cent of households in the State classified themselves as poor. Male-headed households accounted for 64.8 per cent which indicated less poor situation than female-headed households (81.3 per cent). Households in the rural areas were poorer (67.2 per cent) than those in urban areas (53.8 per cent). North senatorial district had 70.8 per cent poverty classification, while south recorded the lowest (62.0 per cent).

HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

Secure Housing Tenure

About 58.3 per cent of households in the State had secure housing tenure. Households in the rural areas had higher tenure (58.3 per cent) than those in the urban areas (58.4 per cent). Central senatorial district had the highest secure housing tenure (69.6 per cent), while north had the lowest (39.9 per cent).

Access to Water From all Sources

About 93.9 per cent of households in the State had access to water. The urban areas had better access (96.4 per cent) than the rural areas (93.4 per cent). Central senatorial district had the highest access to water (97.0 per cent) while south recorded the lowest (90.0 per cent).

Safe Water Source

About 38.7 per cent of the households in the State reported using safe water. Use of safe water was higher in the urban areas (58.9 per cent) than in rural areas (34.4 per cent). North senatorial district had the highest use of safe water (55.6 per cent), while central recorded the lowest (18.9 per cent).

Safe Sanitation

About 42.0 per cent of the households in the State reported using safe sanitation. The proportion of households using flush toilets, covered pit latrines or ventilated improved pit latrines was higher in the urban (63.7 per cent) than in rural (37.3 per cent) areas. Central had the highest proportion (20.1 per cent), while south recorded the lowest (61.8 per cent).

Improved Waste Disposal

About 8.8 per cent of the households in the State used improved waste disposal; higher in the urban (30.8 per cent) than in rural (4.0 per cent) areas. Central senatorial district had the highest use of improved waste disposal (11.7 per cent), while North and south recorded the lowest figure of 6.6 per cent and 6.4 per cent respectively.

Access to Electricity

About 34.7 per cent of households in the state had electricity. Use was higher in the urban (82.6 per cent) than in rural (24.4 per cent) areas. Central had the highest use of electricity (46.1 per cent), while north recorded the lowest (24.1 per cent).

OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

Personal Computers

Ownership of personal computers was 0.2 per cent for the State; Only the urban sector had record of ownership (0.9 per cent). At the senatorial district level, only south had record of ownership of personal computers (0.6 per cent).

Mobile Phones

About 8.8 per cent of households in the State owned mobile phones. This is higher in the urban (27.4 per cent) than in rural (4.5 per cent) areas. South senatorial district had the highest ownership (12.4 per cent), while north recorded the lowest (2.9 per cent).

EMPLOYMENT

Youth Unemployment

The unemployment rate of persons (age 15-24) in the State was 6.0 per cent. Unemployed youth were more in the rural (5.9 per cent) than in urban (6.1 per cent) areas. North Senatorial district had the highest unemployed youth (13.2 per cent), while central recorded the lowest (1.3 per cent). Across the state, sectors and senatorial districts, there were more unemployed male youth than females.

General Unemployment

Almost 2.3 per cent of the persons (age 15 years and above) in the State were unemployed. General unemployment rate was higher in the urban (3.3 per cent) than in rural (2.1 per cent) areas. North senatorial district had the highest rate (5.0 per cent), while central recorded the lowest (0.6 per cent). Across the State, sectors and senatorial districts,, there was more male than females unemployment.

Under-Employment

The under-employment rate of persons (age 15 and above) in the State was 17.6 per cent. Under-employment rate was higher in the urban (23.0 per cent) than in rural (16.5 per cent). areas. Central senatorial district had the highest rate (20.7 per cent), while north recorded the lowest (14.9 per cent). Across the State, sectors and senatorial districts, there were more under-employed males than females.

EDUCATION

Adult Literacy

Adult literacy rate in the State was 51.1 per cent; higher in the urban (64.8 per cent) than in rural (48.2 per cent) areas. Central senatorial district had the highest adult literacy rate (64.4 per cent), while north recorded the lowest (40.1 per cent). Across the State, sector and senatorial districts, adult males were more literate than the females.

Youth Literacy

About 61.1 per cent of persons aged 15-24 were literate in any language in the State. Youth literacy rate was higher in the urban (80.3 per cent) than in rural (57.2 per cent) areas. Central senatorial district had the highest rate (69.8 per cent) while north recorded the lowest (53.8 per cent). Across the State, sectors and senatorial districts, there were more literate male than female youths.

PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Primary School

For the State, 72.2 per cent of primary school pupils had access; higher in the urban (77.6 per cent) than in rural (71.3 per cent) areas. Central senatorial district had the highest access rate (84.4 per cent), while south recorded the lowest (54.8 per cent).

Primary School Net Enrolment

Primary school net enrolment rate was 32.9 per cent in the State; higher in the urban (58.5 per cent) than in rural (28.5 per cent) areas. South senatorial district had the highest net enrolment rate (36.5 per cent), while central recorded the lowest (29.4 per cent). Across the State, sectors and senatorial districts, more males were enrolled in primary school than females.

Satisfaction with Primary Education

Over 64.5 per cent of primary school children cited no problems with their schools in the State. Satisfaction with primary education was higher in the urban (70.6 per cent) than rural (62.4 per cent) areas. Central had the highest satisfaction rate (70.6 per cent), while north recorded the lowest (58.9 per cent).

Primary School Completion Rate

The primary school completion rate was 4.2 per cent in the State; higher in the urban (7.5 per cent) than in rural (3.6 per cent) areas. South senatorial district had the highest

completion rate (5.0 per cent), while Central recorded the lowest (3.7 per cent).

SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Secondary School

For the State, 26.3 per cent of secondary school students had access to secondary school. Access rate was higher in the urban (52.0 per cent) than in rural (20.6 per cent) areas. Central senatorial district had the highest rate (35.3 per cent), while south recorded the lowest (17.6 per cent).

Secondary School Net Enrolment

Secondary school net enrolment rate for the State was 21.8 per cent. Enrolment rate was higher in the urban (43.1 per cent) than in rural (17.2 per cent) areas. South senatorial district had the highest rate (25.8 per cent), while central recorded the lowest (18.6 per cent). Across the State, sectors and senatorial districts, more males were enrolled in secondary school than females, except for south where the reverse was the case.

Satisfaction with Secondary Education

67.1 per cent of secondary school students cited no problems with their schools. Satisfaction rate was higher in the rural (68.9 per cent) than in urban (63.2 per cent) areas. Central senatorial district had the highest satisfaction rate (72.7 per cent), while north recorded the lowest (63.6 per cent).

Secondary School Completion Rate

Secondary school completion rate in the State was 3.1 per cent; higher in the urban (7.2 per cent) than in rural (2.2 per cent) areas. Central senatorial district had the highest completion rate (4.9 per cent), while south recorded the lowest (1.3 per cent).

MEDICAL SERVICES

Access to Medical Services

About 46.9 per cent of the households in the State had access to health services; higher in the urban (51.4 per cent) than in rural (45.8 per cent) areas. Central senatorial district had the highest access rate (68.4 per cent), while South recorded the lowest (28.1 per cent).

Need for Medical Services

About 6.4 per cent of the persons in the State needed health services; higher in the rural (6.3 per cent) than in urban (6.4 per cent) areas. North senatorial district had the highest need rate (7.7 per cent), while central and south recorded the same rate (5.8 per cent).

Usage of Medical Services

Six per cent of the persons made use of medical services; higher in the rural (5.9 per cent) than in urban (5.5 per cent). North senatorial district had the highest use rate (6.3 per cent) while central and south recorded the same rate (5.7 per cent).

Satisfaction with Medical Services

About sixty-three per cent of the persons had satisfaction with their medical services; higher in the rural (62.9 per cent) in urban (56.9 per cent) areas. Central senatorial district had the highest satisfaction rate (76.2 per cent), while south recorded the lowest (44.7 per cent)

CHILD UNDER 5

Birth Registration

About 21.0 per cent of the children under 5 had documentation of their births. More female children were registered in the State (21.5 per cent) than males (20.7 per cent). The proportion of children who had their births registered was higher in the urban (36.4 per cent) than in rural (18.1 per cent) areas. North Senatorial district had the highest birth registration (23.7 per cent), while central recorded the lowest (18.0 per cent).

Immunization

About 17.2 per cent of the under 5 children in the State were fully vaccinated, while 30.0 per cent of the children did not receive any. The proportion of under 5 children who had full vaccination was more in the urban (19.2 per cent) than in the rural (16.8 per cent) areas. North senatorial district had the highest full immunization rate (21.6 per cent), while south recorded the lowest (12.1 per cent).

GENDER

Circumcision

Circumcision of females, usually regarded as female genital mutilation, was 2.4 per cent for the State; higher in the rural (2.4 per cent) than in urban (2.3 per cent) areas. North senatorial district had the highest proportion of females who were circumcised (3.4 per cent), while south recorded the lowest (1.3 per cent).

Access to Resources

7.1 per cent of the persons aged 15 years and above had access to credit facilities in the State; higher in the urban (9.6 per cent) than in rural (6.6 per cent). South senatorial district had the highest access (8.2 per cent), while north recorded the lowest (5.1 per cent). Across the State, sectors and senatorial districts, more males than females had access to credit facilities.

Kebbi Core Welfare Indicators (2006)							Senatorial Districts		
	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	Central	North	South
Household characteristics									
Dependency ratio	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
Household welfare									
Household economic situation compared to one year ago									
Worse now	15.8	1.3	14.9	25.2	20.1	27.5	8.7	21.4	19.7
Better now	66.8	2.1	68.6	56.1	58.2	47.6	81.5	66.6	47.4
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago									
Worse now	33.1	2.6	34.2	53.4	27.6	39.2	19.0	45.7	39.4
Better now	41.2	2.6	40.7	26.4	43.7	35.2	60.6	41.8	14.7
Difficulty satisfying household needs									
Food	9.5	1.2	9.6	19.9	8.9	17.8	9.1	13.8	5.7
Households self classified as poor									
All households	64.9	1.8	67.2	85.1	53.6	72.2	62.6	70.8	62.0
Male headed households	64.8	1.8	67.1	85.0	53.4	72.0	62.7	70.4	62.1
Female headed households	81.3	13.9	100.0	100.0	67.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Household infrastructure									
Secure housing tenure	58.3	2.2	58.3	57.8	58.4	51.2	69.6	39.9	61.3
Access to water	93.9	1.1	93.4	82.5	96.4	93.2	97.0	93.8	90.0
Safe water source	38.7	3.0	34.4	30.2	58.9	43.5	18.9	55.6	47.9
Safe sanitation	42.0	2.8	37.3	30.6	63.7	56.2	20.1	51.6	61.8
Improved waste disposal	8.6	1.8	4.0	0.6	30.8	7.0	11.7	6.6	6.4
Has electricity	34.7	3.7	24.4	4.8	82.6	62.9	46.1	24.1	29.9
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment									
Personal computer	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Mobile phone	8.6	1.6	4.5	0.4	27.4	4.0	9.9	2.9	12.4
Employment									
Employment Status in last 7 days									
Unemployed (age 15-24)	6.0	1.2	5.9	15.2	6.1	6.6	1.3	13.2	5.2
Male	8.2	2.0	8.6	22.3	6.4	5.9	2.4	16.8	6.6
Female	2.7	1.0	2.3	3.7	5.7	8.6	0.0	5.7	3.4
Unemployed (age 15 and above)	2.3	0.5	2.1	6.2	3.3	4.6	0.6	5.0	1.9
Male	3.3	0.7	3.1	9.4	3.9	6.4	0.8	7.2	2.5
Female	1.1	0.3	0.9	1.6	2.3	1.3	0.3	1.6	1.4
Underemployed (age 15 and above)	17.6	1.4	16.5	18.0	23.0	26.9	20.5	17.4	14.9
Male	23.9	1.7	22.5	25.3	30.3	36.6	25.6	24.2	21.7
Female	9.5	1.2	9.1	8.5	11.5	9.4	13.1	7.6	7.7
Education									
Adult literacy rate-any language									
Total	51.1	2.0	48.2	32.0	64.8	44.1	64.4	40.1	44.5
Male	60.4	2.1	57.3	39.6	74.0	52.7	71.6	51.7	54.8
Female	41.6	2.2	39.2	24.0	53.8	33.3	57.4	28.1	33.5
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)									
Total	61.1	2.4	57.2	36.9	80.3	57.5	69.8	57.2	53.8
Male	67.8	2.6	63.8	42.4	84.9	65.4	76.8	64.0	60.8
Female	52.2	3.0	48.9	29.6	71.8	35.5	61.4	47.3	43.3
Primary school									
Access to School	72.2	2.8	71.3	51.2	77.6	55.5	84.4	71.6	54.8
Primary Net Enrollment	32.9	2.1	28.5	24.5	58.5	43.4	29.4	34.5	36.5
Male	39.7	2.4	34.5	29.3	65.9	57.3	40.0	39.7	39.3
Female	24.0	2.3	21.0	17.1	45.5	20.7	16.6	27.3	32.7
Satisfaction	64.5	3.5	62.4	41.8	70.6	62.2	70.6	58.9	63.1
Primary completion rate	4.2	0.5	3.6	3.2	7.5	3.8	3.7	4.0	5.0
Secondary school									
Access to School	26.3	3.0	20.6	4.3	52.0	28.8	35.3	24.2	17.6
Secondary Net Enrollment	21.8	2.1	17.2	9.8	43.1	29.7	18.6	22.0	25.8
Male	24.8	2.2	20.4	12.3	45.3	30.2	23.8	25.4	25.3
Female	17.0	2.6	12.2	5.3	39.6	29.0	10.9	17.1	26.9
Satisfaction	67.1	4.5	68.9	51.6	63.2	69.2	72.7	63.6	64.5
Secondary completion rate	3.1	0.6	2.2	2.2	7.2	3.1	4.9	2.6	1.3
Medical services									
Health access	46.9	3.1	45.8	16.3	52.3	29.7	68.4	38.3	28.1
Need	6.4	0.3	6.4	7.8	6.3	7.4	5.8	7.7	5.8
Use	5.9	0.3	5.9	6.5	5.5	4.7	5.7	6.3	5.7
Satisfaction	62.9	3.4	64.1	52.6	56.9	56.7	76.2	63.5	44.7
Child welfare and health									
Children under 5									
Birth registration	21.0	2.2	18.1	22.8	36.4	21.3	18.0	23.7	22.4
Male	20.7	2.1	18.8	21.4	30.4	14.1	15.3	24.3	23.7
Female	21.5	2.9	17.3	24.6	43.1	26.3	20.9	23.1	20.9
Fully vaccinated	17.2	2.2	16.8	24.2	19.2	21.1	18.6	21.6	12.1
Not vaccinated	30.0	2.3	30.8	38.3	25.8	43.0	29.0	41.6	21.9
Gender									
Female Circumcision	2.4	0.3	2.4	3.0	2.3	2.2	2.5	3.4	1.3
Access to credit facility	7.1	0.7	6.6	5.5	9.6	2.1	7.8	5.1	8.2
Male	9.1	0.9	8.7	6.6	10.6	2.4	11.8	6.1	8.7
Female	5.1	0.7	4.5	4.2	8.3	1.7	3.9	4.0	7.6

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