



ZAMFARA 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 1400 households, i.e. 1.8 per cent of the 77,400 households in the National Sample, represents

Zamfara State in the survey sample. Out of the 1400 households sampled in the State, 150 lived in urban areas, representing 10.7 per cent while 1250 lived in rural areas (89.3 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 Zamfara State stood at 1.0, which implies that not more than one person was dependent on one economically active person. The rural and urban dependency ratios were 1.0 and 1.1 respectively, which means that more than one person was dependent on one economically active person in the urban area. The same applied in the senatorial districts.

HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

Household Economic Situation Compared with Past Year

About 80.0 per cent of households felt that their economic situation was better now, while 10.8 per cent said their economic situation was worse compared to one year ago. More households (76.0 per cent) in urban areas felt they were better now compared to 72.1 per cent in rural areas. In the senatorial districts, 83.7 per cent of households in the west, 78.6 per cent in the north and 77.1 per cent in the central claimed they were better now, while 9.4 per cent in central (which tripled those from west and north with 3.0 per cent each) claimed that their situation were worse now compared to one year ago.

Neighbourhood Crime/Security Situation Compared to One Year Ago

Seventy-one (72.5) per cent of households believed the crime situation was better; with 72.1 per cent in rural and 76.0 per cent in urban areas. Only 10.8 per cent of households felt the crime situation worse now compared to one year ago. In the senatorial districts, 75.5 per cent in the west, 73.1 per cent in the north and 70.0 per cent in the central believed the crime situation was better as against 11.4 per cent in west, 13.8 per cent in the central and 4.2 per cent in the north who felt the situation was worst now.

Difficulty in Satisfying household needs

About 5.0 per cent of the households had difficulty satisfying their food needs, with a spread of 4.6 per cent of the rural and 7.5 per cent of the urban areas. Central senatorial district had the highest with 9.5 per cent, north had 2.4 per cent and west 0.5 per cent.

Self-Classified Poverty Situation

About 39.0 per cent of all households were classified as poor; with 40.9 per cent of the rural and 19.2 per cent of the urban areas. Central district had the highest (59.5 per cent), while north had 24.9 per cent and west 19.3 per cent. At the household head level, 38.2 per cent male-headed households and 55.2 per cent female-headed households were classified as poor.

HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

Secure Housing Tenure

About (88.0) per cent of households had documentation to verify their occupancy status (i.e. had secure housing tenure) in the State; with about 86.8 per cent in the rural and 93.3 per cent in urban areas. The west had the highest (95.9 per cent), while north and central had 82.3 per cent and 83.9 per cent respectively.

Access to Water From all Sources

More than 87.0 per cent of households had a water source less than 30 minutes away to their households, 86.7 per cent in rural and 92.9 per cent in urban areas. About 91.0 per cent in the north senatorial district, 94.8 per cent in the west and 80.3 per cent in the central had access to water.

Safe Water Source

Only 47.6 per cent of the households used treated piped water, borehole/hand pump or protected well in the State; with about 45.0 per cent of rural and 71.9 per cent of urban areas.

Safe Sanitation

Sixty per cent of households either used flush toilet, covered pit latrines or ventilated improved pit latrine; with 58.2 per cent in the rural and 74.8 per cent urban areas. North district had the highest (91.1 per cent), while west and central had 64.6 per cent and 33.4 per cent respectively.

Improved Waste Disposal

Only 2.2 per cent of households had their waste collected or used Government bins for their waste disposal in the State; with 1.1 per cent in the rural and 11.4 per cent in urban areas. Central districts had 3.7 per cent; north 2.2 per cent and west 0.3 per cent improved waste disposal system.

Access to Electricity

On the State, only 19.1 per cent of households had access to electricity; with 14.1 per cent of rural and 58.9 per cent of urban households. Central district recorded 23.5 per cent, west 16.3 per cent and north 14.5 per cent.

OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

Personal Computers

Only 0.1 per cent of households owned personal computers in the State. In the rural areas only 0.1 per cent and 0.4 per cent in the urban areas had personal computers. No households owned computers in central, while 0.3 per cent in north and 0.1 per cent in west owned the equipment.

Mobile Phones

About 6.0 per cent of households owned mobile phones in the State; 5.1 per cent of the rural and 12.8 per cent of urban areas. In the senatorial districts, 6.7 per cent in the central, 6.3 per cent in the north and 4.7 per cent in the west owned mobile phones.

EMPLOYMENT

Youth Unemployment

The unemployed persons (age 15-24) were 0.9 per cent of the age group population; with 0.9 per cent of rural and 0.5 per cent of the urban area populations. The male and female unemployed populations were 0.5 per cent and 1.4 per cent respectively. Central senatorial district had the highest female unemployed. (1.2 per cent), while central had no male unemployed and west no female unemployed persons.

General Unemployment

There were 0.3 per cent unemployed persons (age 15 and above); with 0.3 per cent in rural and 0.1 per cent in urban areas. The males and females recorded 0.3 per cent unemployed persons each in the age group. There were no significance differences at senatorial districts.

Under-Employment

Over 31.0 per cent of persons (aged 15 and above) were under-employed in the State, with 31.0 per cent in the rural and 31.8 per cent in urban areas. Also, 36.0 per cent of male and 25.3 per cent of female populations were under-employed. The west senatorial district recorded the highest under-employed persons (53.7 per cent).

EDUCATION

Adult Literacy

About 53.0 per cent of adult population (age 15 and above) were literate, with 52.7 per cent of rural and 58.8 per cent of urban areas. Central senatorial district had the least literate rate (41.4 per cent), while west and north had 68.1 per cent and 56.7 per cent respectively. Also, 65.5 per cent of male and 42.4 per cent of female adult population were literate. So also, 64.0 per cent of male population and, 42.3 per cent of female population in rural areas were literate. Generally, west senatorial district had the highest literacy rate (68.1 per cent).

Youth Literacy

The youth literacy rate was 59.5 per cent, with 57.6 per cent in rural and 72.3 per cent in urban areas. The rate in the west stood at 70.1 per cent, north had 68.4 per cent and west had 50.7 per cent literacy rate. The male literacy rate was 71.7 per cent and the female 47.8 per cent, while the rural and urban areas male literacy rate stood at 69.5 per cent and 85.6 per cent respectively. Also, 46.1 per cent and 59.4 per cent female were literate in rural and urban areas respectively. There was no significance difference at senatorial districts.

PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Primary School

Of the population of primary school pupils, 64.7 per cent lived in a household with a primary school less than 30 minutes away (access to school), while 62.3 per cent in the rural and 84.0 per cent in urban had access to school. Equally, 64.8 per cent in west, 68.2 per cent in central and 58.9 per cent in north senatorial had access to school.

Primary School Net Enrolment

The primary net enrolment was 26.1 per cent in the State, with 25.4 per cent and 32.0 per cent in rural and urban areas respectively. At the senatorial districts, the net enrolment was 34.9 per cent in west, 22.0 per cent in central and 19.7 per cent in north Senatorial. There were 30.1 per cent male and 21.4 per cent female net enrolment.

Satisfaction with Primary Education

About 62.0 per cent of the primary school population cited no problem in the school, 58.2 per cent of rural areas and 83.8 per cent of urban areas primary school pupils were satisfied. About 67.0 per cent in central, 54.5 per cent in west and 71.7 per cent in north senatorial were also satisfied.

Primary School Completion Rate

The primary school completion rate was 3.0 per cent in the State, rural had 2.9 per cent and urban areas had 3.7 per cent completion rate. The primary completion rate was 3.4 per cent in north, 3.2 per cent in central and 2.4 per cent in west senatorial districts of the State.

SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Secondary School

Only 18.1 per cent of the secondary school students lived in households with a school less than 30 minutes away. There were 13.8 per cent in rural areas and 50.0 per cent in urban areas that had access. The north district 31.0 per cent, central 17.2 per cent and west had 9.4 per cent students that had access to school.

Secondary School Net Enrolment

Net enrolment stood at 20.0 per cent in the State. In the rural areas, it was 18.6 per cent and 30.1 per cent in the urban areas. Net enrolment in the senatorial districts had no significance difference. The male rate was 24.5 per cent and female rate 12.9 per cent.

Satisfaction with Secondary Education

Over 71.0 per cent of the secondary school students cited no problem in school, that is, they were satisfied with the school system; with about 68.0 per cent of rural and 88.1 per cent of urban students. In the senatorial districts, 83.3 per cent in north, 72.8 in central and 56.5 per cent in west were satisfied with the school system.

Secondary School Completion Rate

The secondary school completion rate was 4.2 per cent in the State while rural areas had 1.8 per cent and urban areas 22.3 per cent completion rate. At the senatorial level, central had 4.5 per cent; north 4.1 per cent and west had 3.9 per cent completion rates.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Access to Medical Services

About 43.0 per cent of persons covered in the survey lived in households with health facilities less than 30 minutes away; 38.9 per cent in the rural and 70.1 per cent in urban areas. Also, 47.1 per cent in the central, 43.7 per cent in north and 36.5 per cent in west senatorial district, had access to health facilities.

Need for Medical Services

Only 6.0 per cent of the population covered was sick or injured in the four week period preceding the survey; with 6.1 per cent in rural and 5.1 per cent in urban areas. Also, 7.5 per cent in west, 5.4 per cent in central and 4.9 per cent of the population in north needed the facility.

Usage of Medical Services

In the State, only 5.0 per cent of the population consulted health practitioners four weeks preceding the survey. Also, 5.0 per cent in rural areas and 4.8 per cent in urban areas used health facilities. Equally, 5.8 per cent in west, 5.3 per cent in central and 3.4

per cent in north senatorial districts used health facilities.

Satisfaction with Medical Services

About 70.0 per cent of persons who consulted health practitioners in four weeks preceding the survey cited no problem (were satisfied). Also, 71.0 per cent in rural and 63.2 per cent urban areas of those who used health facilities were satisfied. At the senatorial level, north had 76.5 per cent, west 72.7 per cent and central 65.9 per cent.

CHILDREN UNDER 5

Birth Registration

From the population of children under 5, 2.2 per cent had documentation of their births in the State. In the rural areas 1.8 per cent had documentation, while 4.2 per cent in urban areas were registered. In the senatorial districts, west had 2.4 per cent, central 2.1 per cent and north had 2.0 per cent children registered out of the populations of children under 5. More males (3.1 per cent) and only 1.2 per cent females were registered.

Immunisation

Only 4.3 per cent of children population (age 12-59 months) were fully vaccinated (i.e. who received Measles, BCG, DPT1-3, OPVO-3, Yellow Fever, MMR and Vitamin A vaccinations) in the State. Rural areas had 2.5 per cent, while 1.6 per cent urban areas' children were fully vaccinated. About 51.0 per cent of them had not received any vaccination; 49.5 per cent in rural and 55.9 per cent in urban areas. At the senatorial level, west recorded the highest (68.8 per cent); central had 52.8 per cent and north 21.4 per cent not vaccinated at all.

GENDER

Circumcision

About 4.0 per cent of the female population was circumcised; the urban and rural areas recorded 3.1 per cent each. Central district had 5.6 per cent; north 3.3 per cent and west had 3.0 per cent females circumcised.

Access to Resources

Only 20.8 per cent of the population (age 15 and above) had access to credit facilities in the State; 21.6 per cent of rural and 14.2 per cent of urban populations. There were no significance differences in the senatorial districts. More males (30.6 per cent) as compared to females (10.5 per cent) had access to credit facilities. Also, 31.6 per cent of males and 11.0 per cent of females in the rural areas and 22.2 per cent of males and 6.2 per cent of females in the urban areas had access.

Zamfara Core Welfare Indicators (2006)			Senatorial Districts						
	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	West	Central	North
Household characteristics									
<i>Dependency ratio</i>	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1
Household welfare									
Household economic situation compared to one year ago									
<i>Worse now</i>	5.9	1.1	5.3	14.3	10.7	17.4	3.0	9.4	3.0
<i>Better now</i>	79.7	2.2	80.1	63.6	76.4	61.7	83.7	77.1	78.6
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago									
<i>Worse now</i>	10.8	1.8	10.8	28.0	10.9	3.8	11.4	13.8	4.2
<i>Better now</i>	72.5	2.8	72.1	49.7	76.0	74.9	75.5	70.0	73.1
Difficulty satisfying household needs									
<i>Food</i>	4.9	1.3	4.6	17.8	7.5	19.1	0.5	9.5	2.4
Households self classified as poor									
<i>All households</i>	38.5	3.7	40.9	84.8	19.2	41.3	19.3	59.5	24.9
<i>Male headed households</i>	38.2	3.7	40.6	84.7	17.5	36.5	19.0	59.2	25.1
<i>Female headed households</i>	55.2	14.7	55.9	86.8	53.4	100.0	39.5	70.2	0.0
Household infrastructure									
<i>Secure housing tenure</i>	87.6	1.9	86.8	60.2	93.3	91.6	95.9	83.9	82.3
<i>Access to water</i>	87.4	2.2	86.7	60.4	92.9	91.2	94.8	80.3	91.1
<i>Safe water source</i>	47.6	4.2	44.7	34.1	71.9	71.9	55.6	38.7	53.6
<i>Safe sanitation</i>	60.0	3.2	58.2	57.7	74.8	62.9	33.4	64.6	91.1
<i>Improved waste disposal</i>	2.2	0.8	1.1	0.0	11.4	7.5	0.3	3.7	2.2
<i>Has electricity</i>	19.1	3.5	14.1	5.9	58.9	35.6	16.3	23.5	14.5
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment									
<i>Personal computer</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
<i>Mobile phone</i>	5.9	1.2	5.1	1.6	12.8	2.1	4.7	6.7	6.3
Employment									
Employment Status in last 7 days									
<i>Unemployed (age 15-24)</i>	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.2
<i>Male</i>	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1
<i>Female</i>	1.4	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.0	2.5	0.4
<i>Unemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1
<i>Male</i>	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
<i>Female</i>	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.1
<i>Underemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	31.1	3.1	31.0	12.2	31.8	41.6	53.7	15.9	25.6
<i>Male</i>	36.0	3.3	35.5	17.5	40.8	52.8	56.1	19.6	41.0
<i>Female</i>	25.3	3.4	25.9	6.6	20.1	27.2	51.5	11.3	4.2
Education									
Adult literacy rate-any language									
<i>Total</i>	53.4	3.0	52.7	35.4	58.8	50.5	68.1	41.4	56.7
<i>Male</i>	65.5	3.2	64.0	45.7	76.4	68.1	83.4	51.8	67.6
<i>Female</i>	42.4	3.1	42.3	26.4	42.9	35.5	54.5	32.0	45.9
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)									
<i>Total</i>	59.5	4.8	57.6	33.3	72.3	52.2	70.1	50.7	68.4
<i>Male</i>	71.7	6.4	69.5	45.2	85.6	79.6	84.3	61.0	79.9
<i>Female</i>	47.8	4.6	46.1	27.0	59.4	24.5	56.1	41.8	54.3
Primary school									
<i>Access to School</i>	64.7	3.6	62.3	23.4	84.0	77.0	64.8	68.2	58.9
<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	26.1	2.3	25.4	10.9	32.0	13.3	34.9	22.0	19.7
<i>Male</i>	30.1	2.8	30.0	13.6	30.7	11.0	37.9	25.5	24.7
<i>Female</i>	21.4	2.3	20.0	8.7	33.7	16.8	30.8	18.5	13.3
<i>Satisfaction</i>	61.9	4.2	58.2	90.9	83.8	86.5	54.5	67.2	71.7
<i>Primary completion rate</i>	3.0	0.6	2.9	1.9	3.7	0.0	2.4	3.2	3.4
Secondary school									
<i>Access to School</i>	18.1	4.4	13.8	4.8	50.0	9.4	9.4	17.2	31.0
<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	20.0	2.8	18.6	11.0	30.1	25.8	19.0	20.7	19.7
<i>Male</i>	24.5	3.4	23.4	16.1	34.7	35.1	22.1	26.3	24.6
<i>Female</i>	12.9	3.0	10.7	2.6	25.5	18.5	12.3	13.6	12.1
<i>Satisfaction</i>	71.1	5.9	67.9	41.1	88.1	89.6	56.5	72.8	83.3
<i>Secondary completion rate</i>	4.2	1.3	1.8	0.0	22.3	13.1	3.9	4.5	4.1
Medical services									
<i>Health access</i>	42.7	3.9	38.9	22.1	70.1	48.5	36.5	47.1	43.7
<i>Need</i>	6.0	0.5	6.1	5.9	5.1	8.6	7.5	5.4	4.9
<i>Use</i>	5.0	0.5	5.0	5.1	4.8	7.0	5.8	5.3	3.4
<i>Satisfaction</i>	70.1	4.2	71.0	62.9	63.2	51.4	72.7	65.9	76.5
Child welfare and health									
Children under 5									
<i>Birth registration</i>	2.2	0.6	1.8	2.5	4.2	7.7	2.4	2.1	2.0
<i>Male</i>	3.1	0.9	2.3	2.8	7.7	15.8	3.3	3.3	2.5
<i>Female</i>	1.2	0.6	1.3	2.1	0.7	0.0	1.4	1.0	1.5
<i>Fully vaccinated</i>	2.4	1.0	2.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.9	0.0	5.9
<i>Not vaccinated</i>	50.5	3.4	49.5	40.9	55.9	48.8	68.8	52.8	21.4
Gender									
<i>Female Circumcision</i>	4.3	0.5	4.3	4.8	4.3	5.8	3.0	5.6	3.3
<i>Access to credit facility</i>	20.8	1.8	21.6	26.8	14.2	12.7	27.8	16.8	21.1
<i>Male</i>	30.6	2.6	31.6	33.6	22.2	19.0	44.9	23.7	24.8
<i>Female</i>	10.5	1.8	11.0	20.7	6.2	6.3	3.6	10.3	17.7

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