



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

Sokoto State in the survey sample. Out of the 2300 households sampled in the State, 350 lived in urban areas, representing 15.2 per cent while 1950 lived in rural areas (84.8 per cent). This flyer presents State aggregates, including rural-urban, senatorial and gender differences for selected indicators.

KEY FINDINGS

DEPENDENCY RATIO

Overall dependency ratio for the State was 0.8, suggesting that less than one person is dependent on each economically active person. The dependency ratio was the same in rural and urban areas (0.8 per cent). There was no disparity in ratio between the senatorial districts.

HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

Household Economic Situation Compared with Past Year

More than two thirds (70.6 per cent) of the households in the State perceived their economic situation to be better than one year ago. About 14.0 per cent perceived their situation to be worse than one year ago. More households in the rural areas (15.7 per cent) than in the urban areas (5.1 per cent) perceived their economic situation to be worse than one year ago. South senatorial district had the least percentage (10.1 per cent) that perceived their economic situation to be worse, while east senatorial district had the highest percentage (18.3 per cent). About 74.0 per cent of households in the north district perceived their economic situation to be better than one year ago, while only 66.1 per cent in the east were in that category.

Neighbourhood Crime/Security Situation Compared to One Year Ago

More than two-thirds (69.1 per cent) of households in the State felt that security situation was better than one year ago, while about 7.0 per cent felt it was worse. On urban-rural basis, more households in the urban areas (78.6 per cent) than in the rural areas (67.1 per cent) felt the situation was better now. More households in the north and south districts than in the east felt the crime/security situation was better than one year ago.

Difficulty in Satisfying Household Needs

Less than 5.0 per cent of the households in the state had difficulty in satisfying their food needs. Urban (1.7 per cent) areas recorded less than rural (5.5 per cent) areas while south senatorial district had the highest with (11.2 per cent) and east (0.9 per cent) the lowest.

Self-Classified Poverty Situation

About 32.0 per cent of households in the State considered themselves to be poor. A greater percentage of the female-headed households (61.9 per cent) thought they were poor, while the male-headed ones were 31.3 per cent. Those who classified themselves as poor were more in the urban (37.1 per cent) than in the rural (30.9 per cent) areas. North district had the highest percentage of households (35.5 per cent) which felt they were in poverty, while the south (23.3 per cent) had the lowest.

HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

Secure Housing Tenure

Secure housing tenure is defined for households that have documentation to verify their occupancy status. About 53.0 per cent of households in the State had secure housing tenure. Households in the urban areas had 84.4 per cent, while those in the rural areas had 47.9 per cent. At senatorial district level, more households in north (73.8 per cent) had secure housing tenure than in the others.

Access to Water from All Sources

Access to water is defined for households with water source less than 30 minutes away. About 95.0 per cent of households in the state had access to water. There were more households in urban (98.1 per cent) than in the rural (94.2 per cent) areas. On a senatorial district basis, north had a greater percentage of households (98.1) with access to water, while east had the least (91.1 per cent).

Safe Water Source

Safe water is defined as pipe borne water, borehole/hand pump or protected well. About half of households (51.7 per cent) in the State had access to safe water. Access was higher in the urban (81.4 per cent) than in the rural (45.5 per cent) areas. The senatorial district with highest access was south (61.0 per cent), while north had least access (47.2 per cent).

Safe Sanitation

Safe sanitation is defined for households using flush toilets, covered pit latrine or ventilated improved pit latrines. About 56.0 per cent of households in the State had access to safe sanitation. The urban areas had more access (86.3 per cent) than the rural areas (49.3 per cent). North district had better access (67.0 per cent) than south and east with 58.7 per cent and 41.3 per cent respectively.

Improved Waste Disposal

Access to improved waste disposal was generally low in the State. The State average was 10.5 per cent. Urban/rural disaggregation showed 12.1 per cent in the urban and 10.1 per cent in the rural areas. The pattern was the same in the senatorial district where east had the highest access (12.0 per cent) and south the lowest (7.4 per cent).

Access to Electricity

About 28.0 per cent of the households in the State had electricity. Urban/Rural disaggregation showed 88.7 per cent in urban areas while it was 14.6 per cent in the rural areas. The north district had 44.8 per cent with electricity, south 21.9 per cent and east 13.1 per cent.

OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

Personal Computers

About 2.0 per cent of the households in urban areas reported owning personal computers, higher than the State figure of (0.3 per cent). Only north senatorial district reported (0.9 per cent) owning personal computers.

Mobile Phones

About a quarter of the households (25.0 per cent) in the urban areas reported owning mobile phones higher than the State figure (7.0 per cent). The highest among the senatorial districts was north with about 13.9 per cent, while the lowest was east with 0.8 per cent.

EMPLOYMENT

Youth Unemployment

Youth unemployment was 3.7 per cent with the males having a higher rate (5.1 per cent) than the females (0.8 per cent) in the State. The rate was higher in the urban (8.6 per cent) than in the rural (2.7 per cent) areas. Senatorial district disaggregation showed the highest rate in east (4.0 per cent) and lowest in the south (3.6 per cent).

General Unemployment

Unemployment rate for the State was 2.0 per cent. Urban-rural disaggregation showed the urban areas with a slightly higher rate than the rural areas; 2.4 per cent and 1.9 per cent respectively. South district had the highest rate (2.8 per cent), and north district the lowest (1.4 per cent). More males than females were unemployed in the State, rural/urban areas and the senatorial districts.

Under-Employment

An Under-employed person is one who sought to increase his or her earnings in the seven-day period preceding the survey. Under-employment rate was quite high in the State with a rate of 38.6 per cent. It was higher in urban areas (43.3 per cent) than in the rural areas (37.5 per cent). Gender disaggregation showed higher under-employment rate for females (39.6 per cent) than for males (38.1 per cent). The rate was 45.8 per cent in north district, 40.3 per cent in east and 25.8 per cent in south.

EDUCATION

Adult Literacy

Adult literacy in any language is defined as the ability to read and write in any language. The rate in the State was 70.3 per cent; higher for the males (77.5 per cent) than for the females (62.1 per cent). It was also higher in the urban (86.8 per cent) than in the rural (66.2 per cent) areas. Adult literacy rate was 80.5 per cent in north district, 69.0 per cent in east and 57.1 per cent south.

Youth Literacy

Youth literacy rate in any language was generally high in the State; with 91.5 per cent in urban areas and 72.1 per cent in rural areas. The rate was about 86.0 per cent in north district, 73.9 per cent in east and 65.5 per cent in the south.

PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Primary School

Access is defined for children of primary school age (6-11) living in households with a school less than 30 minute away. About 81.0 per cent of primary school pupils in the State had access to school; 94.0 per cent in the urban and 77.7 per cent in the rural areas. Access ranged from 72.7 per cent in the north district to 85.3 per cent in the east.

Primary School Net Enrolment

Primary school net enrolment is defined as the number of children of primary school age (6-11) currently in primary school (grades P1 to P6) divided by the number of children of primary school (age 6-11). Primary school net enrolment rate stood at 32.1 per cent in the State; 45.6 per cent in the urban and 29.4 per cent in the rural areas. South district recorded the lowest rate (26.8 per cent) while east had the highest (38.5 per cent).

Satisfaction with Primary Education

More than two-thirds (69.6 per cent) of primary school pupils were satisfied with their schools. Surprisingly, children in the rural areas (74.6 per cent) expressed better satisfaction than those in the urban areas (56.1 per cent). Children in the east district expressed greatest satisfaction (86.5 per cent) while those in the north recorded the least (57.9 per cent).

Primary School Completion Rate

Primary school completion rate was 6.2 per cent for the State; higher in the urban (14.0 per cent) than in the rural (4.6 per cent) areas. North district had the highest completion rate in the senatorial districts (7.6 per cent), while east had the lowest (4.6 per cent).

SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Secondary School

About 41.6 per cent of secondary school students had access to school in the State. More students in the urban (78.9 per cent) than in the rural (30.0 per cent) areas had access. The rates were higher for males than females in all the sectors. Access was lowest in the east district (23.0 per cent) and highest in the north (53.1 per cent).

Secondary School Net Enrolment Rate

Net enrolment into secondary school was 17.9 per cent. The rate was higher in the urban (35.9 per cent) than in the rural (12.4 per cent) areas. The rates ranged from 14.4 per cent in the east district to 21.2 per cent in the north. More males than females were enrolled in the sectors and senatorial districts.

Satisfaction with Secondary Education

About 65.0 per cent of secondary school students expressed satisfaction with their schools. About 73.0 per cent of those in the rural areas were satisfied, while the urban areas had 56.0 per cent. Satisfaction was highest in the east district (94.5 per cent) and lowest in the north (55.7 per cent).

Secondary School Completion Rate

Secondary school completion rate was about 5.0 per cent. More students in the urban (12.4 per cent) than in the rural (2.2 per cent) areas completed secondary school education. More in the north district (6.5 per cent) completed secondary education than in the south (3.7 per cent) and east (2.7 per cent).

MEDICAL SERVICES

Access to Medical Services

Access to health services is defined for households with health facilities less than 30 minutes away. More than half (55.0 per cent) of the households in the State had access to health services; about 75.0 per cent in the urban and 50.0 per cent in the rural areas. The north district had the lowest access (51.0 per cent), while south had the highest (61.0 per cent).

Need for Medical Services

Only about 5.0 per cent of household members needed medical services as a result of sickness or injury in the 4 weeks period preceding the survey. The need for medical services was higher (5.1 per cent) in the rural than in the urban (3.3 per cent) areas. The senatorial district that had the highest need was the south (6.6 per cent) while east had the least need (3.7 per cent).

Usage of Medical Services

On the average, 4.2 per cent of households members used medical services. Use of medical services was higher in the rural areas (4.5 per cent) than in the urban areas (3.3 per cent). The percentage ranged from 3.6 per cent in the north district to 4.9 per cent in east.

CHILDREN UNDER 5

Birth Registration

Only 1.8 per cent of children under 5 in the State had their births registered. There was more birth registration in the urban areas (3.6 per cent) than in the rural areas (1.4 per cent). More male than female registration was recorded in the state, rural areas and north senatorial districts.

Immunization

Immunization record is measured by the percentage of children age 12-59 months who have had a measles vaccination. 1.0 per cent of children within the households in the state received measles vaccinations. More children in the urban (1.9 per cent) as against 0.8 per cent in the rural areas were vaccinated. About 28.4 per cent of the under-5 children in the state were not vaccinated at all. More children in the rural (30.3 per cent) than in the urban areas (20.2 per cent) were also not immunized at all.

GENDER

Circumcision

Interest was on female circumcision, usually referred to as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). The prevalence rate in the state was 4.8 per cent. Female genital mutilation was higher in the urban areas (7.8 per cent) than in the rural areas (4.1 per cent). South senatorial district (6.7 per cent) recorded the highest while east (2.5 per cent) had the lowest.

Access to Resources

Access to credit facilities is defined for persons 15 years and above to whom credit facilities are available. About 6.0 per cent of the population aged 15 years and above had access. More males (8.3 per cent) than females (3.1 per cent) had access; the same picture in rural and urban areas. People in the south (6.7 per cent) had more access to credit facilities than those in the north 5.4 per cent and east 2.5 per cent.

Sokoto Core Welfare Indicators (2006)							Senatorial Districts			
		Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	South	East	North
Household characteristics										
	<i>Dependency ratio</i>	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8
Household welfare										
Household economic situation compared to one year ago										
	<i>Worse now</i>	13.8	2.0	15.7	47.8	5.1	3.8	10.1	18.3	12.6
	<i>Better now</i>	70.6	2.3	68.7	33.2	79.7	51.8	71.5	66.1	74.2
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago										
	<i>Worse now</i>	7.3	1.1	7.7	5.4	5.2	4.7	8.6	8.2	5.5
	<i>Better now</i>	69.1	2.6	67.1	66.8	78.6	53.6	76.7	44.4	86.1
Difficulty satisfying household needs										
	<i>Food</i>	4.9	0.7	5.5	10.3	1.7	10.8	11.2	0.9	3.7
Households self classified as poor										
	<i>All households</i>	32.0	2.5	30.9	70.4	37.1	71.2	23.3	35.3	35.5
	<i>Male headed households</i>	31.3	2.3	30.9	70.5	33.4	66.5	23.4	35.2	33.7
	<i>Female headed households</i>	61.9	19.7	31.1	68.3	88.7	100.0	22.4	45.2	84.6
Household infrastructure										
	<i>Secure housing tenure</i>	54.1	3.0	47.9	25.8	84.4	43.0	56.4	31.0	73.8
	<i>Access to water</i>	94.9	1.3	94.2	85.7	98.1	97.5	95.1	91.1	98.1
	<i>Safe water source</i>	51.7	3.5	45.5	16.0	81.4	57.3	61.0	49.0	47.2
	<i>Safe sanitation</i>	55.7	2.9	49.3	17.7	86.3	69.9	58.7	41.3	67.0
	<i>Improved waste disposal</i>	10.5	1.8	10.1	10.3	12.1	0.0	7.4	12.0	11.3
	<i>Has electricity</i>	27.5	3.6	14.6	0.8	88.7	34.4	21.9	13.1	44.8
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment										
	<i>Personal computer</i>	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
	<i>Mobile phone</i>	7.0	1.1	3.2	0.0	25.0	0.0	5.5	0.8	13.9
Employment										
Employment Status in last 7 days										
	<i>Unemployed (age 15-24)</i>	3.7	1.2	2.7	0.6	8.6	4.7	3.6	4.0	3.7
	<i>Male</i>	5.1	1.6	3.7	0.9	13.1	9.4	4.6	5.5	5.3
	<i>Female</i>	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.3
	<i>Unemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	2.0	0.5	1.9	1.7	2.4	1.5	2.8	2.1	1.4
	<i>Male</i>	2.2	0.6	2.0	1.0	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.6	1.7
	<i>Female</i>	1.4	0.5	1.5	4.5	1.2	0.0	3.8	1.0	0.7
	<i>Underemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	38.6	2.7	37.5	31.8	43.3	33.1	25.8	40.3	45.8
	<i>Male</i>	38.1	2.6	37.4	27.8	41.9	37.5	27.8	43.0	42.3
	<i>Female</i>	39.6	3.8	37.7	47.3	45.3	27.1	18.8	34.2	52.1
Education										
Adult literacy rate-any language										
	<i>Total</i>	70.3	2.0	66.2	61.5	86.8	78.5	57.1	69.0	80.5
	<i>Male</i>	77.5	1.9	74.2	70.6	90.6	89.2	62.4	82.4	84.4
	<i>Female</i>	62.1	2.5	57.2	51.1	82.3	68.5	50.8	54.4	76.0
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)										
	<i>Total</i>	76.7	2.1	72.1	64.3	91.5	92.2	65.5	73.9	85.7
	<i>Male</i>	80.9	2.4	76.9	73.9	93.3	100.0	66.8	85.7	87.8
	<i>Female</i>	71.2	2.9	65.9	53.3	89.0	84.8	63.1	61.4	83.1
Primary school										
	<i>Access to School</i>	80.5	2.8	77.7	47.0	94.0	82.1	85.0	85.3	72.7
	<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	32.1	2.0	29.4	12.4	45.6	25.3	26.8	38.5	31.4
	<i>Male</i>	38.0	2.6	35.5	12.8	49.6	48.9	30.3	48.8	35.6
	<i>Female</i>	24.3	2.2	21.3	11.8	39.9	3.6	22.1	24.8	25.7
	<i>Satisfaction</i>	69.6	4.3	74.6	58.3	56.1	88.2	61.3	86.5	57.9
	<i>Primary completion rate</i>	6.2	0.8	4.6	2.8	14.0	12.7	6.0	4.6	7.6
Secondary school										
	<i>Access to School</i>	41.6	4.6	30.0	3.1	78.9	10.1	42.8	23.0	53.1
	<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	17.9	1.9	12.4	3.6	35.9	48.6	16.5	14.4	21.2
	<i>Male</i>	20.7	2.1	15.7	4.5	38.0	42.6	19.3	19.8	22.4
	<i>Female</i>	13.2	2.2	6.3	2.2	32.9	51.7	10.6	4.1	19.5
	<i>Satisfaction</i>	64.8	9.4	73.2	89.7	56.0	100.0	57.2	94.5	55.7
	<i>Secondary completion rate</i>	4.6	0.8	2.2	0.3	12.4	13.7	3.7	2.7	6.5
Medical services										
	<i>Health access</i>	55.0	3.4	50.2	9.4	74.8	28.5	61.0	54.7	51.0
	<i>Need</i>	4.8	0.4	5.1	4.6	3.3	10.0	6.6	3.7	4.2
	<i>Use</i>	4.2	0.3	4.5	3.4	3.3	10.9	4.3	4.9	3.6
	<i>Satisfaction</i>	57.3	3.4	57.1	71.6	58.5	37.6	56.7	66.3	48.4
Child welfare and health										
Children under 5										
	<i>Birth registration</i>	1.8	0.5	1.4	3.4	3.6	0.0	2.1	1.9	1.6
	<i>Male</i>	1.7	0.5	1.5	3.2	2.6	0.0	2.1	1.2	1.7
	<i>Female</i>	2.0	0.6	1.3	3.7	4.6	0.0	2.2	2.8	1.5
	<i>Fully vaccinated</i>	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	1.9	10.7	1.2	0.8	0.9
	<i>Not vaccinated</i>	28.4	2.5	30.3	29.4	20.2	34.4	35.0	31.4	22.3
Gender										
	<i>Female Circumcision</i>	4.8	1.0	4.1	4.2	7.8	18.1	6.7	2.5	5.4
	<i>Access to credit facility</i>	5.9	0.9	6.3	2.5	4.5	4.6	5.8	7.1	5.3
	<i>Male</i>	8.3	1.1	8.7	3.8	6.5	8.9	8.4	9.5	7.3
	<i>Female</i>	3.1	0.7	3.4	1.0	2.0	0.0	2.7	3.9	3.0

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