



### BORNO 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 2700 households, i.e. 3.5 per cent of the 77,400 households in the National Sample, represents Borno State in the survey

sample. Out of the 2700 households sampled in the State, 2190 lived in rural areas, representing 81.1 per cent, while 510 lived in urban areas (18.9 per cent). This flyer presents State aggregates, including rural-urban, senatorial and gender differentials for selected indicators.

# KEY FINDINGS

## DEPENDENCY RATIO

Dependency ratio is defined as the number of household members aged 0-14 years and 65 years and above over the number of households aged 15-64 years. Dependency ratio for the State was 0.8, implying that about one person was dependent on each economically active person. The same ratio was recorded in the rural areas as well as the senatorial districts. The ratio for urban areas was 0.7.

## HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

### Household Economic Situation Compared with Past Year

About 70.0 per cent of households in the State reported better economic situation than a year ago, while 8.6 per cent said the situation was worse. The economic situation was better for a higher proportion of households in urban (71.1 per cent) than in rural (68.9 per cent) areas. At the senatorial district level, a higher proportion of better economic situation was recorded in the north (70.1 per cent), followed by central (70.2 per cent) and south (68.4 per cent).

### Neighbourhood Crime/Security Situation Compared to One Year Ago

About 52.0 per cent of households in the State experienced better crime/security situation than a year ago, while 8.1 per cent reported it was worse. A higher rate was reported in rural (61.4 per cent) than in the urban (36.4 per cent) areas. On a senatorial basis, the highest proportion of better crime/security situation (77.5 per cent) was reported in the south followed by the north (51.2 per cent), while central district recorded 39.5 per cent.

### Difficulty in Satisfying Household Needs

About 13.0 per cent of households had difficulty satisfying their food needs in the State, with 15.8 per cent of households in urban and 11.3 in rural areas. At

the senatorial district level, difficulty in satisfying food needs was more pronounced in central (16.8 per cent) and north (15.0 per cent) than in south (3.8 per cent).

### Self-Classified Poverty Situation

More than three-quarters of households (80.8 per cent) in the State reported that they were poor. Urban-rural disaggregation of self-assessed poverty showed that on the average 80.0 per cent of households in urban and rural areas considered that they were poor. Assessment of poverty by house heads showed that female-headed households (92.8 per cent) were more in poverty than male-headed households (80.1 per cent).

## HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

### Secure Housing Tenure

Secure Housing Tenure is defined for households that have documents to verify their occupancy status. About 38.8 per cent of households reported that they had documents to back up their occupancy status in the State. The proportion of households with secure tenure in urban areas was 42.1 per cent while the rate in rural areas was 37.1 per cent. In the senatorial districts, the situation was better in south (63.9 per cent) than in central (29.7 per cent) and north (28.9 per cent).

### Access to Water From all Sources

Access to Water is defined for households with water sources less than 30 minutes away. Over 90.0 per cent of households had access to water in the State. The situation was the same in the urban areas and a little below 90.0 per cent in the rural areas (89.0 per cent). Access to water in the central and south districts was almost the same as the State level but about 86.0 per cent in north.

### Safe Water Source

About thirty-four per cent of households had safe water sources in the State. The rate for urban (44.1 per cent) was higher than that of rural (29.1 per cent) areas. About

one-third of households reported they had safe water sources in the three districts.

### **Safe Sanitation**

The proportion of households that used safe sanitation facilities was above sixty-five per cent in the State. The rate was 65.3 per cent for the State, 49.9 per cent in rural and 93.3 per cent in urban areas. At the senatorial level, central district recorded 80.9 per cent (which was above the State average), while the lowest rate was reported in north (36.1 per cent).

### **Improved Waste Disposal**

Few households (2.9 per cent) in the State used improved waste disposal. An insignificant proportion used it in urban areas (0.8 per cent), while 4.0 per cent used it in rural areas. At the senatorial district level, less than 1.0 per cent used improved waste disposal in central and north, while 9.9 per cent was recorded in south.

### **Access to Electricity**

The survey results showed that 37.0 per cent of households had access to electricity in the State. The supply was highest in urban areas (76.3 per cent), while the percentage of rural households was only 15.3. Disaggregation by senatorial districts indicated that central used electricity most (51.7 per cent) while the rates for north and south were above 20.0 per cent.

## **OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT**

### **Personal Computers**

Less than 1.0 per cent of households owned personal computers in the State. The situation was the same in the urban and rural sectors as well as in the senatorial districts.

### **Mobile Phones**

About 9.0 per cent of households in the State owned mobile phones. There was a marked difference in ownership in urban and rural areas, with rates as high as 23.2 per cent for urban and as low as 1.8 per cent for rural areas. At the senatorial district level, the highest rate was recorded in central (16.1 per cent), followed by south (5.1 per cent). The lowest rate was recorded in north district (0.4 per cent).

## **EMPLOYMENT**

### **Youth Unemployment**

The survey results indicated that 1.7 per cent of youths aged 15-24 years in the State were unemployed. The same trend was observed in urban and rural areas as well as in the senatorial districts. Disaggregation by gender showed that more females were unemployed (1.6 per cent) in rural and 4.2 per cent in urban areas. The rate of unemployment in central district was 2.4 per cent, while it was 0.5 per cent in the south.

### **General Unemployment**

For ages 15 and above, unemployment rate was 0.9 per cent in the State. The females rate was 1.1 per cent while that for males was 0.7 per cent. The rate in urban 1.4 percent was slightly higher than in the rural (0.6 per

cent) areas. A similar distribution was exhibited in the senatorial districts.

### **Under-Employment**

An Under-employed person is one who sought to increase his or her earnings in the seven days preceding the survey. Under-employment rate for ages 15 and above in the State was 12.1 per cent. The rate for urban areas was 8.5 per cent, and for rural areas, 13.7 per cent. Disaggregation by senatorial districts reported the highest rate (24.9 per cent) in south and the lowest in central district (7.3 per cent). Generally, under-employment was reported more for males than females, except in urban areas where the female rate was higher.

## **EDUCATION**

### **Adult Literacy**

Literacy in any language is defined as ability to read and write in any language. Adult literacy in the State was 27.4 per cent; 35.7 per cent for males and 18.3 per cent for females. The rate for urban (31.5 per cent) was higher than in rural (25.5 per cent) areas. Disaggregation by gender recorded higher rates for males than females at all levels. On a senatorial basis, south and north districts recorded rates higher than the State average.

### **Youth Literacy**

The literacy rate for youths in the State was 36.0 per cent. The proportion for males was 45.7 per cent, while it was 27.7 per cent for females. Urban rate was slightly higher than rural rate. Literacy rate was higher for males than females at all levels. At the senatorial level, south district had a higher rate (40.9 per cent) than the State average.

## **PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION**

### **Access to Primary School**

Access to primary school education was defined as the percentage of pupils of primary school age that could get to the nearest school in less than 30 minutes, using normal means of transportation (including walking). About 73.0 per cent of pupils in the State had access. The pupils in the urban (88.6 per cent) had more access than those in the rural (66.5 per cent) areas. At the senatorial level, south district had the highest access (83.6 per cent), while north had the lowest (58.9 per cent).

### **Primary School Net Enrolment**

The State recorded primary school net enrolment rate of 34.3 per cent; 37.0 per cent for males and 32.4 per cent for females. Net enrolment was higher in urban (47.9 per cent) than in rural (29.3 per cent) areas. At the senatorial level, the highest rate was recorded in south district (56.4 per cent), while the lowest rate (17.2 per cent) was in north. On the average, the net enrolment rate for males was higher than that of females, except in north district where the female rate was 21.2 per cent as against 14.3 per cent for males.

### **Satisfaction with Primary Education**

The proportion of pupils in the State who were satisfied with their primary education was 34.1 per cent. The rate of satisfaction in rural areas was 43.1 per cent, while that in urban areas was 19.9 per cent. In the senatorial districts, satisfaction was highest in the south (49.7 per cent) than in central and north which had the same rate 18.9 per cent and 19.5 per cent respectively.

### **Primary School Completion Rate**

The proportion of pupils who completed primary school education was 5.0 per cent in the state. Completion rate was 4.1 per cent in rural and 7.2 per cent in urban areas. In the senatorial district, south recorded highest rate (7.8 per cent), followed by central (4.8 per cent) and north (2.1 per cent).

## **SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION**

### **Access to Secondary School**

On secondary education, 40.9 per cent of households had access to secondary education in the State. Access in the urban (74.1 per cent) was higher than in rural (26.5 per cent) areas. In the senatorial districts, the proportion was highest in central (53.2 per cent), followed by south (38.6 per cent), while it was lowest in north (24.5 per cent).

### **Secondary School Net Enrolment**

Secondary school enrolment rate in the State was 23.4 per cent; 21.2 per cent for males and 24.8 per cent for females. The rate, in urban (30.9 per cent) was higher than the rural (19.4 per cent) areas. On the average, females enrolled more than males in the north and south senatorial districts. Central and north districts recorded lower rates than the State average.

### **Satisfaction with Secondary Education**

Less than forty (38.1 per cent) of students were satisfied with their secondary education. The level of satisfaction in rural (45.0 per cent) was higher than in urban (28.8 per cent) areas. In the three senatorial districts, satisfaction was highest in the south (45.6 per cent) than in central (25.9 per cent) and north (29.9 per cent).

### **Secondary School Completion Rate**

Secondary school completion rate in the State was 7.6 per cent. The urban rate (16.9 per cent) was higher than the rural rate (3.8 per cent). At the district level, the lowest rate was reported in the north (1.3 per cent), while it was highest in central (11.2 per cent).

## **MEDICAL SERVICES**

### **Access to Medical Services**

More than half (54.2 per cent) of households had access to health services in the State. Access to health in urban areas was 78.1 per cent, while it was 43.5 per cent in rural areas. Marked disparities however, existed in the senatorial districts with rates as high as 64.9 per cent for central and as low as 40.1 per cent in north.

### **Need for Medical Services**

Only 4.1 per cent of households indicated need for medical services. Low rates were also recorded in

urban and rural areas (4.2 per cent in rural, 2.6 per cent in urban). Senatorial district rates ranged from 2.1 per cent) for the central to 5.8 per cent for the south.

### **Usage of Medical Services**

On the use of medical services, 3.7 per cent of households were reported in the State. Less than 5.0 per cent were recorded in urban and rural areas. North and south senatorial districts recorded higher rates than the State average.

### **Satisfaction with Medical Services**

The proportion of people who were satisfied with medical services in the State was 62.3 per cent. The rates of satisfaction in urban and rural areas were 42.4 per cent and 67.9 per cent respectively. The highest rate at the senatorial district level was in the north (71.9 per cent), followed by south (64.4 per cent) and central (46.4 per cent).

## **CHILDREN UNDER 5**

### **Birth Registration**

About 17.0 per cent of under-5 children in the State had their births registered; 27.2 per cent for males and 16.3 per cent for females. 23.6 per cent births were registered in urban and 12.4 per cent in rural areas. Birth registration in the senatorial districts was lowest in the north (3.2 per cent), 22.4 per cent in central and 21.5 per cent in south.

### **Immunization**

About 25.3 per cent of children under-5 year were fully vaccinated, while 31.5 per cent were not. 28.1 per cent of children were fully immunized in rural areas, while 24.1 per cent were fully immunized in urban areas. At the senatorial level, only 4.9 per cent of children under 5 years were immunized in north, 40.9 per cent in south and 25.2 per cent in the central.

## **GENDER**

### **Circumcision**

About 5.0 per cent of females in the State were circumcised. The rate of circumcision in urban and rural areas was about the same above 5.0 per cent. At the senatorial level, central district recorded 8.5 per cent which was above the State figure. North and south districts reported 2.9 per cent and 4.1 per cent respectively.

### **Access to Resources**

The proportion of households that had access to credit in the State was 7.9 per cent; 9.5 per cent for males and 6.2 per cent for females. The figure was 9.8 per cent in urban and 7.1 per cent in rural areas. Disaggregation by gender revealed that men had more access to credit than women in urban and rural areas as well as in the senatorial districts

.Borno Core Welfare Indicators (2006)							Senatorial Districts		
	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	Central	North	South
<b>Household characteristics</b>									
<i>Dependency ratio</i>	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
<b>Household welfare</b>									
Household economic situation compared to one year ago									
<i>Worse now</i>	8.6	1.3	9.1	11.7	7.9	9.8	6.0	6.7	15.2
<i>Better now</i>	69.7	2.0	68.9	66.4	71.1	65.9	70.2	70.1	68.4
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago									
<i>Worse now</i>	8.1	1.6	10.4	11.9	3.8	8.6	4.2	19.9	4.5
<i>Better now</i>	52.6	3.8	61.4	53.9	36.4	33.6	39.5	51.2	77.5
Difficulty satisfying household needs									
<i>Food</i>	12.9	2.2	11.3	16.0	15.8	16.0	16.8	15.0	3.8
Households self classified as poor									
<i>All households</i>	80.8	2.0	76.8	83.6	88.1	87.2	92.7	66.3	72.5
<i>Male headed households</i>	80.1	2.1	76.4	83.4	87.3	84.6	92.2	65.5	72.0
<i>Female headed households</i>	92.8	2.5	87.7	88.6	96.9	96.8	98.6	80.3	89.4
<b>Household infrastructure</b>									
<i>Secure housing tenure</i>	38.8	4.0	37.1	15.3	42.1	48.8	29.7	28.9	63.9
<i>Access to water</i>	92.3	1.4	89.0	75.4	98.4	95.7	93.8	86.7	94.7
<i>Safe water source</i>	34.4	4.3	29.1	17.7	44.1	61.7	38.7	36.2	24.9
<i>Safe sanitation</i>	65.3	3.4	49.9	29.6	93.3	85.6	80.9	26.1	71.6
<i>Improved waste disposal</i>	2.9	0.7	4.0	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.7	9.9
<i>Has electricity</i>	37.0	4.3	15.3	4.8	76.3	53.0	51.7	22.9	22.8
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment									
<i>Personal computer</i>	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.4
<i>Mobile phone</i>	9.4	1.8	1.8	0.0	23.2	7.6	16.1	0.4	5.1
<b>Employment</b>									
Employment Status in last 7 days									
<i>Unemployed (age 15-24)</i>	1.7	0.7	1.3	0.3	2.9	0.2	2.4	1.7	0.5
<i>Male</i>	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.4	1.8	0.5	0.9	2.3	0.5
<i>Female</i>	2.3	1.1	1.6	0.2	4.2	0.0	4.0	1.0	0.5
<i>Unemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.6
<i>Male</i>	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7
<i>Female</i>	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.5	1.7	0.1	1.5	1.1	0.4
<i>Underemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	12.1	2.0	13.7	13.5	8.5	11.1	7.3	9.7	24.9
<i>Male</i>	12.0	1.9	15.0	14.5	6.3	11.0	7.0	12.1	22.6
<i>Female</i>	12.2	2.4	12.0	12.4	12.7	11.2	8.0	6.9	28.7
<b>Education</b>									
Adult literacy rate-any language									
<i>Total</i>	27.4	2.0	25.5	15.5	31.5	19.6	21.6	28.9	33.9
<i>Male</i>	35.7	2.4	34.9	22.8	37.5	25.6	26.5	44.7	42.2
<i>Female</i>	18.3	1.9	15.8	8.0	24.3	13.2	16.0	13.4	25.2
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)									
<i>Total</i>	36.0	3.3	34.4	18.4	39.2	28.7	27.5	32.6	49.1
<i>Male</i>	45.7	4.5	44.4	25.5	48.5	32.8	35.2	45.9	57.8
<i>Female</i>	27.7	2.9	26.0	13.5	31.1	24.4	21.5	20.6	40.9
Primary school									
<i>Access to School</i>	72.6	3.4	66.5	25.7	88.6	64.3	73.4	58.9	83.6
<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	34.3	3.8	29.3	10.0	47.9	18.6	29.6	17.2	56.4
<i>Male</i>	36.2	4.9	30.2	11.3	53.5	24.8	34.2	14.3	60.5
<i>Female</i>	32.0	3.9	28.1	8.3	41.8	12.3	24.4	21.2	51.5
<i>Satisfaction</i>	34.1	6.7	43.1	25.2	19.9	26.6	18.9	19.5	49.7
<i>Primary completion rate</i>	5.0	1.0	4.1	0.8	7.2	2.8	4.8	2.1	7.8
Secondary school									
<i>Access to School</i>	40.9	4.8	26.5	2.4	74.1	46.1	53.2	24.5	38.6
<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	22.8	2.9	19.4	5.8	30.9	14.5	19.5	8.8	35.4
<i>Male</i>	21.2	3.1	16.5	5.5	32.4	13.9	20.6	7.7	31.4
<i>Female</i>	24.8	4.4	23.0	6.1	29.0	15.3	17.9	10.1	39.2
<i>Satisfaction</i>	38.1	7.7	45.0	21.1	26.8	31.7	25.9	29.9	45.6
<i>Secondary completion rate</i>	7.6	1.9	3.8	0.7	16.9	4.6	11.2	1.3	7.9
<b>Medical services</b>									
<i>Health access</i>	54.2	4.2	43.5	9.6	78.1	45.8	64.9	40.1	50.6
<i>Need</i>	4.1	0.4	5.0	5.4	2.1	4.0	2.1	5.3	5.8
<i>Use</i>	3.7	0.4	4.2	3.1	2.6	6.7	2.0	4.1	5.7
<i>Satisfaction</i>	62.3	5.3	67.9	53.4	42.4	35.9	46.4	71.9	64.4
<b>Child welfare and health</b>									
Children under 5									
<i>Birth registration</i>	17.8	2.8	12.4	8.5	27.2	8.6	22.4	3.2	21.5
<i>Male</i>	19.0	3.1	12.3	7.9	29.6	7.2	23.0	4.1	23.4
<i>Female</i>	16.3	3.0	12.5	9.2	23.6	10.7	21.4	2.0	19.5
<i>Fully vaccinated</i>	25.3	3.2	26.1	16.3	24.1	25.3	25.2	4.9	40.9
<i>Not vaccinated</i>	31.5	3.1	36.1	55.0	24.1	37.6	28.8	62.9	12.8
<b>Gender</b>									
<i>Female Circumcision</i>	5.6	0.9	5.5	9.0	5.8	14.6	8.5	2.9	4.1
<i>Access to credit facility</i>	7.9	1.0	7.1	6.6	9.8	9.7	6.4	3.3	13.6
<i>Male</i>	9.5	1.4	8.5	8.3	11.6	11.3	7.8	3.7	16.3
<i>Female</i>	6.2	0.9	5.5	4.9	7.7	8.0	4.8	2.8	10.7

All correspondence about the survey including definitions of terms and concepts should be addressed to:  
The Director-General, National Bureau of Statistics, Plot 762 Independence Avenue, Central Business District, Abuja