



### NASSARAWA 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 1300 households, i.e. 1.7 per cent of the 77,400

households in the National Sample, represents Nassarawa State in the survey sample. Out of the 1300 households sampled in the State, 1300 lived in rural areas (100 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 to the number of households members aged 15-64 years. The overall dependency ratio for the state was 0.7, indicating that less than one person was dependent on each economically active person. The dependency ratio for the rural areas was 0.7 as against 0.0 for urban areas.

## HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

### Household Economic Situation Compared with Past Year

About half (57.1 per cent) of the population in the rural sector reported that their economic situation had worsened over a period of one year, which incidentally was the same as the State figure. People in the south senatorial district of the State were worse off (75.3 per cent) than those in the north (52.3 per cent) and central (34.8 per cent) Senatorial district.

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

Close to 30.4 per cent of the households in the rural areas reported that crime and security situation in their neighbourhood had worsened over a period of one year, which was the same figure with the State. The crime and security situation had worsened more for a higher percentage of households in the south (48.5 per cent) than those in the central (20.5 per cent) and north senatorial district (20.2 per cent).

### Difficulty in Satisfying Household Needs

About 21.1 per cent of the households in the rural sector had difficulty in satisfying their basic food needs which was the same as the state figure. The senatorial district which experienced greatest difficulty satisfying their food needs was the north (27.2 per cent) followed by the central (17.9 per cent) and the south (15.4 per cent).

## Self-Classified Poverty Situation

More than half (64.0 per cent) of the households in the State classified themselves as poor. The picture was the same in the rural areas of the state. The female-headed households were poorer (71.8 per cent) than the male-headed households (66.6 per cent). More households in the central (66.6 per cent) and south senatorial districts (68.6 per cent) classified themselves as being poor than in the north (59.3 per cent).

## HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

### Secure Housing Tenure

About 53.4 per cent of the households in the rural areas reported that their housing tenure was secured which was the same as the State figure. The highest figure of 76.3 per cent of households in central district had secured housing tenure. This was followed by south (71.9 per cent) and north (28.6 per cent) in that descending order.

### Access to Water From All Sources

Access to water is defined for households with water sources less than 30 minutes away. Majority of the households in the state and rural areas had access to water (77.4 per cent). Households in the north senatorial district (85.6 per cent) had better access than those in the central (81.1 per cent) and south (65.1 per cent).

### Safe Water Source

About 38.6 per cent of the households in the State had access to safe water sources, which is the same in the rural areas. Households in the central senatorial district (53.5 per cent) had better access than those in the north (36.8 per cent) and south (31.8 per cent).

## Safe Sanitation

There were 35.6 per cent households in the State with safe sanitation. Similar proportion of households (35.6 per cent) in the rural areas also had safe sanitation. North (35.6 per cent) and south senatorial districts (27.1 per cent) recorded lower figures on safe sanitation as against 50.9 per cent recorded in the central.

## Improved Waste Disposal

About 3.9 per cent of the population in the State and rural sector used improved waste disposal. South senatorial district recorded the highest figure (4.9 per cent) while Central and north reported 3.4 per cent each for using improved waste disposal

## Access to Electricity

About 36.5 per cent of the households in the State reported having access to electricity, the same proportion of households in the rural sector also reported having access to electricity. Households in the central senatorial district (43.0 per cent) had better access to electricity than those in the north (39.9 per cent) and south (28.6 per cent).

## OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

### Personal Computers

Less than one (0.6) per cent of the households in the State reported owning personal computers which is the same figure for households in the rural sector. North (0.1 per cent) and south senatorial district (0.5 per cent) recorded low figures on ownership of personal computers while central recorded a high figure (1.8 per cent).

### Mobile Phones

About 21.8 per cent of the households in the State reported owning mobile phone, which was the same in the rural areas. Among the senatorial districts in the State, more households in the central (26.2 per cent) reported owning mobile phones as against 21.2 per cent and 20.4 per cent in south and north respectively.

## EMPLOYMENT

### Youth Unemployment

Youth unemployment was 26.6 per cent in the State with the males having a higher rate (28.1 per cent) than the females (25.2 per cent). The same picture was painted in the rural areas and by sex.

### General Unemployment

Unemployment for 15 years and above for both the State and rural sector was reported as 12.8 per cent. More female adult (14.4 per cent) were unemployed than male adult (11.6 per cent). South senatorial district recorded the lowest youth and adult unemployment rates among the senatorial districts in the state.

## Under-Employment

The under-employment rate for the State was 18.2 per cent. When disaggregated by sex it was 23.1 per cent for males and 11.5 per cent for females. Under-employment was highest in the South senatorial district (33.9 per cent) and lowest in the north (8.2 per cent).

## EDUCATION

### Adult Literacy Rate

Adult literacy in any language is defined for persons aged 15 years and above who could read and write in any language. Adult literacy in any language was 53.7 per cent, 68.4 per cent for males and 37.6 per cent for females in the State and the rural areas area. Adult literacy in any language was highest (62.4 per cent) in the central senatorial district and lowest in the south (44.8 per cent)

### Youth Literacy

The youth literacy rate for persons aged 15-24 years who could read and write in any language was 68.0 per cent. Youth literacy in any language was higher for the males (80.2 per cent) than the females (54.6 per cent).

## PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

### Access to Primary School

Access to primary school education was defined as the percentage of students of primary school that could get from their homes to the nearest primary school in less than 30 minutes, using their normal means of transportation (including walking). 79.6 per cent of the children of primary school age in the State had access to primary school; the same proportion of these children (79.6 per cent) in the rural areas also had access to primary school education. Children in all the senatorial districts enjoyed better access to primary school education.

### Primary School Net Enrolment

The primary school net enrolment for the State was 66.5 per cent which was the same figure for the rural sector. The proportion for males aged 6-11 years enrolled in primary school (67.9 per cent) was higher than that of females (64.7 per cent). Primary school net enrolment was highest in the central senatorial district (75.3 per cent) and lowest in the north (62.0 per cent).

### Satisfaction with Primary Education

Satisfaction with primary school was measured by percentage of individuals currently enrolled in primary schools that experienced no problems with their school. Satisfaction at the state level was 56.2 per cent which is the same rate for the rural sector. People in the central senatorial district had the highest (78.8 per cent) primary school satisfaction, while the south had the lowest (27.3 per cent).

## Primary School Completion Rate

The primary school completion rate is defined as the ratio between the number of persons who completed primary school in the year before the survey and the number of children of primary school age (6-11 years). With this definition, the primary school completion rate at the State and rural sector was 13.0 per cent. The central senatorial district had the highest (19.5 per cent) primary school completion rate, while the least rate (10.7 per cent) was recorded by the north.

## SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

### Access to Secondary School

Access to secondary school is defined for children of secondary school age (12-17 years) living in households with a secondary school less than 30 minutes away. Access to secondary school in the State and the rural sector was 47.2 per cent. Access to secondary education was highest in the north senatorial district (51.4 per cent) and lowest in the central (41.5 per cent).

### Secondary School Net Enrolment

Secondary school net enrolment rate was 44.0 per cent for the State, which is the same for the rural areas. Secondary school net enrolment rate was higher for the males (46.9 per cent) than for the females (40.4 per cent). Secondary school net enrolment was lowest (37.6 per cent) in the south senatorial district and highest (51.4 per cent) in the Central.

### Satisfaction with Secondary Education

About 60.8 per cent of children in secondary schools in the State expressed satisfaction with their secondary education. Children in the south senatorial district recorded the lowest secondary school satisfaction rate 22.2 per cent, while those in the north expressed highest secondary school satisfaction rate (77.4 per cent).

### Secondary School Completion Rate

Secondary school completion rate was 18.7 per cent for the State. Completion rate was higher in secondary school (18.7 per cent) when compared with the primary (13.0 per cent). Central senatorial district recorded the highest secondary school completion rate (24.2 per cent), while the south recorded the lowest rate (12.9 per cent).

## MEDICAL SERVICES

### Access to Medical Services

Access to health care was determined by the ability of household members to reach a health facility within 30 minutes. At the State level, 64.4 per cent of the population indicated that they had access to health facility. Accessibility to health facility was lowest in the south senatorial district (61.1 per cent) and highest in the north (66.7) per cent.

### Need for Medical Services

The need for medical services was defined for those who were sick or injured in the four weeks preceding the survey. 9.7 per cent of the population in the State and rural sector needed medical services. Central senatorial district reported the greatest need (13.3 per cent) for medical services, while the least need was in the south (6.5 per cent).

### Usage of Medical Services

Use of medical services is defined for persons who consulted a health practitioner in the four-week period preceding the survey. 9.8 per cent of the population made use of medical services. Central senatorial district (13.4 per cent) recorded the highest and south recorded the least (6.5 per cent) usage.

### Satisfaction with Medical Services

Satisfaction is defined for persons who consulted health practitioners in the four-week period preceding the survey and who cited no problem. The State satisfaction rate is put at 68.6 per cent. Central senatorial district recorded highest satisfaction (77.1 per cent), while south recorded the lowest (60.7 per cent) satisfaction rate.

## CHILDREN UNDER 5

### Birth Registration

Birth registration for children under 5 years in the State was 19.6 per cent. There was more female registration (21.0 per cent) than for males (19.4 per cent). Senatorial district with the highest birth registration was the central (38.1 per cent) while the least was the south (12.2 per cent).

### Immunization

About 22.9 per cent of children under 5 were fully vaccinated. Central district led the Senatorial districts with 32.0 per cent, while north had the least rate (20.3 per cent). About 21.4 per cent of the under-5 children in the State were not vaccinated at all.

## GENDER

### Circumcision

Focus was on female circumcision, usually referred to as female genital mutilation (FGM). The prevalence of FGM in the State was 7.1 per cent. It was most prevalent in the south senatorial district (9.1 per cent), followed by the north (7.0 per cent) and central (4.7 per cent).

### Access to Resources

Access to credit facility is defined for persons 15 years and above to whom credit facilities are available. 9.8 per cent of the population aged 15 years and above had access. More males (10.2 per cent) than females (9.3 per cent) had access to credit facilities. People in the north senatorial district had better access (13.4 per cent) than those in the central (11.2 per cent) and south (3.4 per cent).



	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	Central	North	South
<b>Household characteristics</b>									
<i>Dependency ratio</i>	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.8
<b>Household welfare</b>									
Household economic situation compared to one year ago									
<i>Worse now</i>	57.1	2.8	57.1	70.3	0.0	0.0	34.8	52.3	75.3
<i>Better now</i>	24.2	2.3	24.2	13.1	0.0	0.0	26.9	33.0	12.0
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago									
<i>Worse now</i>	30.4	3.1	30.4	32.6	0.0	0.0	20.5	20.2	48.5
<i>Better now</i>	31.8	2.7	31.8	22.5	0.0	0.0	24.1	46.7	17.7
Difficulty satisfying household needs									
<i>Food</i>	21.1	1.8	21.1	22.8	0.0	0.0	17.9	27.2	15.4
Households self classified as poor									
<i>All households</i>	64.0	2.4	64.0	77.3	0.0	0.0	66.6	59.3	68.6
<i>Male headed households</i>	63.8	2.5	63.8	77.2	0.0	0.0	66.0	59.3	68.6
<i>Female headed households</i>	71.8	11.1	71.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	76.0	60.0	74.5
<b>Household infrastructure</b>									
<i>Secure housing tenure</i>	53.4	4.4	53.4	37.0	0.0	0.0	76.3	28.6	71.9
<i>Access to water</i>	77.4	3.2	77.4	55.1	0.0	0.0	81.1	85.6	65.1
<i>Safe water source</i>	38.6	4.0	38.6	14.1	0.0	0.0	53.5	37.6	31.6
<i>Safe sanitation</i>	35.6	3.9	35.6	7.6	0.0	0.0	50.9	35.6	27.1
<i>Improved waste disposal</i>	3.9	1.3	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.3	4.9
<i>Has electricity</i>	36.5	5.1	36.5	9.3	0.0	0.0	43.0	39.9	28.6
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment									
<i>Personal computer</i>	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.5
<i>Mobile phone</i>	21.8	3.2	21.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	26.2	20.4	21.2
<b>Employment</b>									
Employment Status in last 7 days									
<i>Unemployed (age 15-24)</i>	26.6	4.3	26.6	14.6	0.0	0.0	31.0	33.8	4.6
<i>Male</i>	28.1	5.0	28.1	11.4	0.0	0.0	30.1	39.3	5.6
<i>Female</i>	25.2	5.2	25.2	17.1	0.0	0.0	32.3	30.1	3.5
<i>Unemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	12.8	2.1	12.8	8.7	0.0	0.0	23.2	14.9	2.0
<i>Male</i>	11.6	2.1	11.6	8.9	0.0	0.0	23.4	13.0	2.2
<i>Female</i>	14.4	2.5	14.4	8.5	0.0	0.0	22.9	16.9	1.5
<i>Underemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	18.2	2.5	18.2	13.1	0.0	0.0	13.7	8.2	33.9
<i>Male</i>	23.1	3.0	23.1	18.2	0.0	0.0	14.2	10.7	41.0
<i>Female</i>	11.5	2.2	11.5	6.7	0.0	0.0	13.1	5.3	21.0
<b>Education</b>									
Adult literacy rate-any language									
<i>Total</i>	53.7	2.4	53.7	41.8	0.0	0.0	62.4	55.1	44.8
<i>Male</i>	68.4	2.3	68.4	57.5	0.0	0.0	77.6	70.3	58.8
<i>Female</i>	37.6	3.0	37.6	24.9	0.0	0.0	45.8	39.4	28.1
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)									
<i>Total</i>	68.0	2.9	68.0	63.9	0.0	0.0	74.8	70.9	56.4
<i>Male</i>	80.2	2.4	80.2	79.3	0.0	0.0	81.9	85.0	70.8
<i>Female</i>	54.6	4.6	54.6	46.6	0.0	0.0	66.1	56.6	40.3
Primary school									
<i>Access to School</i>	79.6	3.2	79.6	64.0	0.0	0.0	70.9	87.8	73.1
<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	66.5	2.3	66.5	62.6	0.0	0.0	75.3	62.0	67.6
<i>Male</i>	67.9	2.5	67.9	70.3	0.0	0.0	75.7	65.9	66.4
<i>Female</i>	64.7	2.9	64.7	53.3	0.0	0.0	75.0	56.8	69.0
<i>Satisfaction</i>	56.2	4.0	56.2	40.8	0.0	0.0	78.6	66.7	27.3
<i>Primary completion rate</i>	13.0	1.4	13.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	19.5	10.7	12.3
Secondary school									
<i>Access to School</i>	47.2	4.0	47.2	16.1	0.0	0.0	41.5	53.4	42.4
<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	44.0	2.9	44.0	37.4	0.0	0.0	51.4	44.1	37.6
<i>Male</i>	46.9	3.4	46.9	39.5	0.0	0.0	50.6	48.1	41.9
<i>Female</i>	40.4	4.3	40.4	35.0	0.0	0.0	52.3	39.5	32.3
<i>Satisfaction</i>	60.8	4.0	60.8	50.7	0.0	0.0	70.2	77.4	22.2
<i>Secondary completion rate</i>	18.7	2.3	18.7	12.4	0.0	0.0	24.2	19.5	12.9
<b>Medical services</b>									
<i>Health access</i>	64.4	3.5	64.4	23.8	0.0	0.0	64.2	66.7	61.1
<i>Need</i>	9.7	0.9	9.7	11.1	0.0	0.0	13.3	10.8	5.3
<i>Use</i>	9.8	0.8	9.8	10.3	0.0	0.0	13.4	10.1	6.5
<i>Satisfaction</i>	68.6	3.5	68.6	50.8	0.0	0.0	77.1	66.5	60.7
<b>Child welfare and health</b>									
Children under 5									
<i>Birth registration</i>	19.6	3.5	19.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	38.1	16.5	12.2
<i>Male</i>	18.4	3.6	18.4	4.2	0.0	0.0	34.3	15.9	12.8
<i>Female</i>	21.0	4.1	21.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	41.3	17.3	11.6
<i>Fully vaccinated</i>	22.9	3.0	22.9	6.0	0.0	0.0	32.0	20.3	21.5
<i>Not vaccinated</i>	21.4	3.5	21.4	29.9	0.0	0.0	9.8	15.4	40.0
<b>Gender</b>									
<i>Female Circumcision</i>	7.1	1.3	7.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	4.7	7.0	9.1
<i>Access to credit facility</i>	9.8	1.1	9.8	6.1	0.0	0.0	11.2	13.4	3.4
<i>Male</i>	10.2	1.3	10.2	6.3	0.0	0.0	11.1	15.6	2.5
<i>Female</i>	9.3	1.1	9.3	5.9	0.0	0.0	11.4	11.2	4.6

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