



NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

2006 CORE WELFARE INDICATOR QUESTIONNAIRE (CWIQ) SURVEY

KANO 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 4400 households, i.e. 5.7 per cent of the 77,400 households in the National Sample, represents Kano State in the survey

sample. Out of the 4400 households sampled in the State, 3840 lived in rural areas, representing 87.3 per cent, while 560 lived in urban areas (12.5 per cent). This flyer presents State aggregates, including rural-urban, senatorial and gender differences for selected indicators.

KEY FINDINGS

DEPENDENCY RATIO

The overall dependency ratio for the State was 1.0, indicating that one person depended on one economically active person. The ratio was fairly the same in the rural (1.0) and urban (0.8) areas and even across the districts.

HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

Household Economic Situation Compared with Past Year

Over one-third (44.6 per cent) of the households said their economic situation was better compared to one year ago. There were more of such households (46.5 per cent) in the rural than in the urban (38.2 per cent) areas. In the districts, the highest percentage was north (53.0 per cent), while the least was central (37.0 per cent).

Neighbourhood Crime/Security Situations Compared to One Year Ago

The proportion of the households which said the security situation was better in the State was 47.2 per cent. There was a no difference between rural and urban areas. At the district level, south had 53.7 per cent (the highest percentage of households which said the security situation was better now), while north (43.7 per cent) was the least.

Difficulty Satisfying Household Needs

Only 12.0 per cent of the households said they could not satisfy their food needs. They were more of rural households (12.8 per cent) than urban households (9.4 per cent). Most of them (17.9 per cent) were in the north district, while the least (8.3 per cent) were in South.

Self-Classified Poverty Situation

About sixty-two per cent of the households in State classified themselves as poor. sixty-two per cent of them were male-headed households while 50.3per cent were female-headed. More households in the rural (65.0 per cent) than in the urban (51.8 per cent) areas classified themselves as poor. A greater percentage of households in the central district (65.9 per cent) classified themselves as poor, while south (55.0per cent) had the least.

HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

Secure Housing Tenure

This is defined for households that have documentation to verify their occupancy status. About 51.0 per cent of households in the State had secure housing tenure. In the urban areas, there were 71.8 per cent of such households, and 44.8 per cent in the rural areas. There were noticeable variations in the senatorial districts with central reporting 74.0 per cent, north 31.8 per cent and south 37.1 per cent of the households with secure tenure.

Access to Water From all Sources

This is defined for household with a water source less than 30 minutes away. Access to water in the State was 94.9per cent. The proportion in the urban (98.9 per cent) was slightly higher than that of the rural (93.7 per cent) areas. In the districts, an average of 94.0 per cent of the households had access to water.

Safe Water Source

This is defined for households having a public piped water source (into dwelling, into yard or public stand pipe). There was a proportion of 40.4 per cent of the households that had safe water source. They were more of urban

households (60.5 per cent) than rural (34.3 per cent). The central district (51.3 per cent) had the highest proportion of these households, while south (29.3 per cent) had the least.

Safe Sanitation

Safe sanitation is defined for households using flush toilets or ventilated improved pit latrines. There were only 67.3 per cent of them in the State. More (72.5 per cent) were in the urban than in the rural (65.7 per cent) areas. More (82.2 per cent) of such households were also in the North district, while the least (53.8 per cent) were in west.

Improved Waste Disposal

Defined for households that have waste collected or used Government bins, about 11.7 per cent of the households in the state had this facility. They were more of urban households (25.2 per cent) than rural households (7.6 per cent). The central district with 22.3 per cent had the largest proportion, while north (2.3 per cent) had the least.

Access to Electricity

About over 53.0 per cent of the households in the State had electricity. The concentration of these households was more (94.9 per cent) in the urban than in the rural (40.4 per cent) areas. The central district (77.4 per cent) had the largest proportion of such households, while the North (34.2 per cent) had the least.

OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

Personal Computers

Below one (0.8 per cent) of the households in the State had personal computers. About 1.5 per cent of those in the urban areas had personal computers, while it was less than one (0.6 per cent) in the rural areas. Personal computers were owned by 1.2 per cent households in the central district, while the south had the least (0.2 per cent).

Mobile Phones

The proportion of households owning mobile phones was 16.2 per cent; the urban (41.0 per cent) more than the rural (8.8 per cent) proportion. At the district level, more households in central district (28.1 per cent) owned mobile phones while south had the least (4.3 per cent).

EMPLOYMENT

Youth Unemployment

The rate of youth unemployment in the State was 7.6 per cent; the urban (26.5 per cent) higher than the rural (3.6 per cent) rates. Unemployment rate for males was 11.3 per cent and 4.3 per cent for female. The male rates were higher than the females rates in the urban and rural areas. The highest rate was in the central district (13.0 per cent), while the least was in North (3.8 per cent).

General Unemployment

The proportion of the working population that was unemployed was 2.6 per cent. The rural rate (1.7 per cent) was less than the urban rate (6.3 per cent). In the category of males, the proportion that was unemployed

was 3.2 per cent, while that of females was 1.7 per cent. The highest unemployment rate was in the central district (4.0 per cent), while the least was in south (0.4 per cent).

Under-Employment

About 22.3 per cent of the working populations were under-employed. About 23.5 per cent were males, while 20.5 per cent were females. In the urban and rural areas, under-employment was higher for the males. In the districts, the highest proportion (26.6 per cent) of underemployed was in the south, while the least (20.3 per cent) was in the central.

EDUCATION

Adult Literacy

Adult literacy, being the ability to read and write in any language, had a rate of 60.7 per cent in the State; higher in the urban (82.1 per cent) than in the rural (53.6 per cent) areas. The rate for males was 71.2 per cent, and for females 50.2 per cent. Adult literacy rate in any language was highest (71.1 per cent) in the central district and lowest (46.6 per cent) in the west.

Youth Literacy

In the category of youths, the literacy rate in any language was 69.8 per cent for the State. The urban rate (91.6 per cent) was higher than the rural rate (60.6 per cent). When disaggregated by sex, the rate for males (76.7 per cent) was higher than the rate for females (63.9 per cent). Across the districts, central had the highest (78.8 per cent) while the least (52.6 per cent) was south.

PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Primary School

Defined for primary school pupils that could get from their homes to the nearest primary school in less than 30 minutes, access to school was 77.5 per cent. Access in the urban 91.7 per cent was higher than in the rural (74.1 per cent) areas. Across the districts, central 85.3 per cent was the highest.

Primary School Net Enrolment

Primary school net enrolment rate in the State was 46.6. The rate in urban (58.5 per cent) was higher than the rate in the rural (43.7 per cent) areas. When classified by gender, the net enrolment rate for males was 49.3 per cent, while that of the females was 43.6 per cent. The rate was highest (54.4 per cent) in the central district and lowest (41.7 per cent) in the south.

Satisfaction with Primary Education

The proportion of Pupils which had satisfaction with the primary school services was 51.4 per cent. It was higher (57.6 per cent) in the urban than in the rural (49.1 per cent) areas. The central district (58.7 per cent) was highest, while the north had the least (43.9 per cent).

Primary School Completion Rate

The completion rate for primary school in the State was 7.3 per cent. The rural rate was 5.6 per cent, while the urban rate was almost 3 times that of the rural areas. Central district (11.3 per cent) had the highest rate, while south (4.6 per cent) had the least.

SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Secondary School

More than two-third (69.8 per cent) of the students of the secondary school had access to school in the state. Majority (82.6 per cent) of them were in the urban while a lesser proportion (50.5 per cent) was in the rural. Central district had the highest (72.8 per cent) rate while the north had the least 40.9 per cent.

Secondary School Net Enrolment

The net enrolment rate for secondary school was 27.1 per cent. The urban rate (43.7 per cent) was higher than the rural rate (20.3 per cent). The rate for the males (27.8 per cent) was slightly higher than that for the females (26.1 per cent). Enrolment rate for urban females (47.1 per cent) was higher than for the urban males (40.5 per cent). In the districts, the central (35.3 per cent), had the highest rate, while the south had the least (14.3 per cent)

Satisfaction with Secondary Education

Almost fifty-five per cent of the students in the secondary school had satisfaction with the services of their schools. There was not much difference between the proportions of urban and rural students who had satisfaction. In the districts, the central had the highest (57.3 per cent), while the north (48.0 per cent) had the least.

Secondary School Completion Rate

The completion rate for secondary school in the State was 8.8 per cent. The urban rate (15.5 per cent) was higher than the rural rate (6.1 per cent). In the districts, central (14.2 per cent) had a higher completion rate than the others.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Access to Medical Services

About 59.0 per cent of the households had access to medical services. Majority of them were in the urban (77.1 per cent) than in the rural (54.0 per cent) areas. The proportion in the central (68.3 per cent) was the highest among the districts, while North (46.3 per cent) was the least.

Need for Medical Services

Only 6.9 per cent of the households needed medical services. Most (7.3 per cent) of the households in the urban areas needed medical services more than those in the rural areas (6.7 per cent). Central district (9.0 per cent) had the highest, while south (3.8 per cent) had the lowest in the need for medical services.

Usage of Medical Services

The proportion of households in the State that utilized medical services was 6.4 per cent. The rural and urban proportions were almost the same, but there were slight differences in the district figures with central having the highest (8.5 per cent)

Satisfaction with Medical Services

About two-thirds (62.0 per cent) of the households indicated satisfaction with the standard of medical services. More of these households were in the urban areas (70.3 per cent) than in the rural areas (59.2 per cent). There was a significant difference between the senatorial districts, more households in south (72.6 per cent) indicated better satisfaction with the standard of medical services, while those in Central district (56.2 per cent) had less satisfaction.

CHILDREN UNDER 5

Birth Registration

The proportion of under-5 children whose births were registered in the State was 27.5 per cent. There was more (46.7 per cent) birth registration in the urban than in the rural (22.3 per cent) areas. Also, more males (27.7 per cent) were registered than females (27.4 per cent). There were more births registered in the central district (38.4 per cent), while the south (16.0 per cent) recorded the least.

Immunization

Immunization is defined as the percentage of children aged 12-59 months who have had Measles, BCG, DPT1-3, OPV0-3, Yellow Fever, MMR and Vitamin A vaccinations. The children under five years that were immunized against various diseases were about 27.9 per cent. There were more of them in the urban areas (35.6 per cent) than in the rural areas (25.9 per cent). South district topped with 40.2 per cent, while the north had the least (16.4 per cent). In the same vein, 31.6 per cent of the under-5 year children were not immunized especially in the rural areas (35.4 per cent). Across the senatorial districts, there was a larger proportion of them in south (36.2 per cent) than in north (29.2 per cent).

GENDER

Circumcision

There was circumcision for about 2.7 per cent of females in the State. The prevalence was more in the urban (4.4 per cent) than the rural (2.2 per cent) areas. Central district had the highest (4.2 per cent) of female circumcision while north had the lowest (1.5 per cent).

Access to Resources

Only 7.3 per cent of persons 15 years and above had access to credit facilities. More persons in the rural areas (8.4 per cent) than in the urban areas (4.3 per cent) had access. When disaggregated by sex, more males (7.9 per cent) than females (6.7 per cent) had access. More households (10.1 per cent) in the north district had access, while the central had the least (5.7 per cent).

Kano Core Welfare Indicators (2006)			Senatorial Districts							
		Margin Of Error	Total	Rural	Rural Poor	Urban	Urban Poor	Central	North	South
Household Characteristics	<i>Dependency Ratio</i>	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0
Household Welfare	Household Economic Situation Compared To One Year Ago									
	<i>Worse Now</i>	29.5	1.7	28.0	32.0	34.4	43.4	35.7	27.8	21.9
	<i>Better Now</i>	44.6	2.1	46.5	38.6	38.2	1.8	36.7	53.0	47.5
	Neighborhood Crime/Security Situation Compared To One Year Ago									
	<i>Worse Now</i>	19.5	1.6	16.8	15.7	28.3	23.9	27.2	15.2	12.3
	<i>Better Now</i>	46.7	2.0	46.8	33.1	46.3	1.6	45.1	43.1	53.0
	Difficulty Satisfying Household Needs									
	<i>Food</i>	11.9	1.0	12.7	21.7	9.3	8.0	10.2	17.8	8.2
	Households Self Classified As Poor									
	<i>All Households</i>	61.0	1.8	64.0	86.3	51.1	50.7	65.1	62.3	53.4
	<i>Male Headed Households</i>	61.2	1.9	64.1	86.5	51.3	74.1	65.2	62.6	53.7
	<i>Female Headed Households</i>	50.8	9.3	57.7	67.4	44.6	0.0	58.5	44.5	29.0
Household Infrastructure	<i>Secure Housing Tenure</i>	43.9	2.2	41.1	38.7	53.2	41.0	60.1	28.5	36.0
	<i>Access To Water</i>	93.7	0.8	92.8	80.5	96.7	42.4	94.7	90.1	96.3
	<i>Safe Water Source</i>	40.0	2.5	34.1	18.1	59.4	67.8	50.7	35.0	29.2
	<i>Safe Sanitation</i>	4.4	0.9	2.2	0.1	11.5	0.0	8.2	3.0	0.2
	<i>Improved Waste Disposal</i>	11.5	1.8	7.5	2.7	24.5	8.0	21.7	2.3	5.8
	<i>Has Electricity</i>	52.2	3.0	39.8	11.7	92.9	73.0	75.9	33.7	36.1
	Ownership Of IT/Telecommunications Equipment									
	<i>Personal Computer</i>	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.1	1.4	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.2
	<i>Mobile Phone</i>	15.7	1.6	8.6	0.1	39.2	0.0	27.3	10.1	4.2
Employment	Employment Status In Last 7 Days									
	<i>Unemployed (Age 15-24)</i>	2.6	0.5	1.5	1.6	5.4	0.0	3.9	1.5	1.4
	<i>Male</i>	3.8	0.8	2.3	2.9	7.6	0.0	5.5	2.3	2.6
	<i>Female</i>	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	3.4	0.0	2.5	0.8	0.3
	<i>Unemployed (Age 15 And Above)</i>	1.6	0.2	1.1	1.1	3.1	4.1	2.3	1.3	0.9
	<i>Male</i>	2.4	0.4	1.7	1.8	4.3	7.7	3.2	2.0	1.5
	<i>Female</i>	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.8	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.4
	<i>Underemployed (Age 15 And Above)</i>	13.3	1.1	14.1	14.6	11.0	4.3	10.8	13.2	17.5
	<i>Male</i>	16.6	1.4	16.5	21.0	16.6	7.2	15.6	15.2	19.8
	<i>Female</i>	10.1	1.0	11.7	9.1	5.2	0.9	6.0	11.3	15.4
Education	Adult Literacy Rate-Any Language									
	<i>Total</i>	57.5	2.1	50.5	35.4	77.9	49.9	69.3	53.3	43.1
	<i>Male</i>	66.8	1.9	60.6	44.6	84.3	68.1	77.3	63.2	53.2
	<i>Female</i>	47.9	2.4	40.4	27.2	70.7	35.7	60.7	43.2	33.1
	Youth Literacy Rate-Any Language (Age 15-24)									
	<i>Total</i>	62.6	2.3	54.1	39.3	82.9	95.9	74.4	57.2	45.5
	<i>Male</i>	65.8	2.3	58.7	45.2	83.3	95.1	77.5	60.1	51.1
	<i>Female</i>	59.3	3.1	49.5	34.3	82.3	96.6	71.5	54.2	39.6
	Primary School									
	<i>Access To School</i>	76.5	2.1	73.0	38.3	91.0	67.9	84.6	63.1	82.8
	<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	47.8	1.7	44.7	30.9	60.6	77.9	56.0	43.3	43.4
	<i>Male</i>	50.8	1.8	48.5	34.4	60.1	97.9	57.6	48.9	44.7
	<i>Female</i>	44.2	2.2	40.4	27.7	60.3	41.7	53.6	37.8	41.9
	<i>Satisfaction</i>	51.2	3.1	49.1	47.7	56.8	38.0	58.1	44.1	48.7
	<i>Primary Completion Rate</i>	7.4	0.8	5.7	3.1	14.3	11.9	11.2	5.9	4.7
	Secondary School									
	<i>Access To School</i>	58.6	3.4	49.5	7.1	81.5	26.7	71.8	39.8	58.3
	<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	27.1	1.8	20.4	7.4	44.0	57.8	35.2	25.0	14.4
	<i>Male</i>	28.2	1.7	23.6	8.9	41.1	53.0	33.6	29.9	17.6
	<i>Female</i>	25.8	3.2	16.2	5.2	47.0	73.6	36.8	18.1	9.8
	<i>Satisfaction</i>	54.6	3.7	50.8	44.7	58.8	100.0	57.3	48.4	53.5
	<i>Secondary Completion Rate</i>	8.8	1.6	6.0	0.3	15.9	15.0	14.4	4.8	3.7
Medical Services	<i>Health Access</i>	58.7	2.5	53.3	11.3	76.2	12.8	67.7	45.4	60.7
	<i>Need</i>	6.8	0.5	6.7	6.4	7.3	12.8	9.0	6.7	3.8
	<i>Use</i>	6.3	0.5	6.2	5.2	6.8	5.1	8.4	6.1	3.4
	<i>Satisfaction</i>	61.7	3.3	59.1	59.0	69.6	11.7	55.6	67.1	72.5
Child Welfare And Health	Children Under 5									
	<i>Birth Registration</i>	20.8	2.0	15.5	6.1	39.9	0.0	32.6	17.2	7.7
	<i>Male</i>	20.9	2.2	15.9	7.2	39.2	0.0	33.8	16.3	8.2
	<i>Female</i>	19.7	2.0	14.2	4.9	39.4	0.0	29.4	17.8	7.2
	<i>Fully Vaccinated</i>	13.7	1.5	10.2	2.3	24.8	42.8	17.4	6.0	18.5
	<i>Not Vaccinated</i>	29.9	2.1	33.3	50.2	19.1	100.0	28.6	26.7	36.4
Gender	<i>Female Circumcision</i>	1.9	0.4	1.4	0.9	3.7	0.0	3.1	0.7	1.6
	<i>Access To Credit Facility</i>	6.4	0.6	7.3	4.1	3.8	2.8	5.2	8.9	5.7
	<i>Male</i>	7.0	0.7	7.5	4.1	5.5	6.3	6.8	10.7	3.2
	<i>Female</i>	5.9	0.7	7.2	4.2	2.0	0.0	3.5	7.1	8.2

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