



BAUCHI 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 2000 households, i.e. 2.6 per cent of the 77,400 households in the National Sample, represents Bauchi State in the survey

sample. Out of the 2000 households sampled in the State, 1840 lived in rural areas, representing 92.0 per cent, while 160 lived in urban areas (8.0 per cent). This flyer presents State aggregates, including rural-urban, senatorial and gender differences for selected indicators.

KEY FINDINGS

DEPENDENCY RATIO

Bauchi State had a dependency ratio of 1.1 per cent, indicating that one person depended on one economically active person. The ratio was the same for the rural and urban areas as well as across the districts, except in the south with 1.0 per cent.

HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

Household Economic Situation Compared with Past Year

Over two-thirds of the households in the State indicated that the economic situation was better than one year ago. More households in the rural areas (71.3 per cent) perceived that their economic situation had improved than those in the urban areas (42.3 per cent). There was the same perception in the senatorial districts, where the central senatorial district (74 per cent) had more of such households than the south (61.6 per cent) which had the least.

Neighbourhood Crime/Security Situation Compared to One Year Ago

More than half (55.8 per cent) of the households in the State said that the crime/security situation had improved compared to one year ago. The same thing was said by the rural (56.5 per cent) and the urban (52.3 per cent) households. There was the same impression in the senatorial districts, especially in central (60.5 per cent) and north (55.0 per cent).

Difficulty Satisfying Household Needs

Above 5.0 per cent of the households said they had difficulty satisfying their food needs. Majority of them were in the urban (13.8 per cent) while few of them were in the rural (3.9 per cent) areas. More households in the north district (8.3 per cent) had this problem, while the least number was in the central (2.7 per cent).

Self-Classified Poverty Situation

About two-thirds (66.8 per cent) of the households classified themselves as poor. There were 67.4 per cent male-headed and 46.9 per cent female-headed households in this group. This self-classified poverty was more for male-headed (70.4 per cent) and female-headed (77.2 per cent) rural households than the urban households. The same pattern followed in the senatorial districts, except Central (27.4 per cent) where fewer female-headed households classified themselves as poor.

HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

Secure Housing Tenure

Secure housing tenure is defined for households that have documentation to verify their occupancy status. About one-third (33.1 per cent) of the households in the State were in this category. Almost sixty-two per cent of them were in the urban areas while 27.4 per cent were in the rural areas. The proportions for the districts were central (29.5 per cent), north (31.0 per cent) and south (37.0 per cent).

Access to Water From All Sources

This is defined for households having pipe-borne water, bore holes and treated wells. About ninety per cent of the households had access to water. Almost all the households in the urban areas had access to water, while 88.5 per cent in the rural areas had access. In the districts, central (93.2 per cent) had the highest access, while north (89.1 per cent) had the least.

Safe Sanitation

The percentage of households with safe sanitation in the State was 3.7. There were more of such households in the urban (19.6 per cent) than in the rural (0.6 per cent) areas. The south district (7.9 per cent) had the largest proportion of such households, while central had nothing.

Improved Waste Disposal

This is defined for households that have waste collected or used Government bins. The proportion of households in this category was 14.3 per cent. The urban (66.2 per cent) had more of this than the rural (4.0 per cent) households. Across the districts, the south (24.1 per cent) had the highest proportion of households with improved waste disposal, while central (4.0 per cent) had the least.

Access to Electricity

Below one-third (29.0 per cent) of the households in the State had access to electricity. The larger proportion of these households were in the urban (85.5 per cent) while few were in the rural (18.3 per cent) areas. In the districts, south (41.0 per cent) had the highest, while the least was in central (16.9 per cent).

OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

Personal Computers

Personal computers were owned by 0.4 per cent of the households in the State. Two per cent of the urban and 0.1 per cent of the rural households owned personal computers. It was only in the south district (0.9 per cent) that there were households owning computers.

Mobile Phones

About 10.0 per cent of the households owned mobile phones. There were more of them in the urban (44.8 per cent) than rural (3.0 per cent) areas. In the districts, there were more households owning mobile phones in the south (18.1 per cent), while the least was in central (3.1 per cent).

EMPLOYMENT

Youth Unemployment

Very small proportions (3.1 per cent) of the youth population were unemployed. They were more of males (4.7 per cent) than females (1.7 per cent). The rural proportion was 3.0 per cent, while the urban rate was 3.8 per cent. In the districts, the central (7.2 per cent) had the largest proportion of unemployed youth, while the least proportion was in north (1.1 per cent).

General Unemployment

The proportion of the working population that was not employed was 3.1 per cent. The figures were more in the urban areas (4.6 per cent) than the rural areas (2.7 per cent). The central district (6.5 per cent) was higher than the rest, while the north (0.9 per cent) district was the least. When classified by sex, the proportion of males in the working population that were not employed was 4.2 per cent, while that of females was 2.0 per cent. While more males were unemployed in the rural areas, (4.5 per cent) than the females (1.0 per cent), the reverse was the case in the urban areas where more females (6.2 per cent) were unemployed than males (2.9 per cent). In the districts, it was only in the south that more females (3.1 per cent) were unemployed than their male counterparts (1.8 per cent).

Under-Employment

The proportion of the workforce that was under-employed was 14.8 per cent. It was 15.3 per cent in the rural areas and 12.7 per cent in the urban areas. There was not much difference between the north (18.1 per cent) and south (16.6 per cent), but the least was central district (8.2 per cent).

EDUCATION

Adult Literacy

This is defined as ability to read and write in English or any other language. The rate was 38.7 per cent in the State. When disaggregated by gender, the rate for males was 49.6 per cent and for females 27.7 per cent. The rates for males (90.2 per cent) and females (73.2 per cent) were very high in the urban areas. In the districts, the rates for south (64.0 per cent and 44.8 per cent for males and females respectively) were the highest, while the north (32.4 per cent and 13.5 per cent respectively) had the least.

Youth Literacy

The literacy rate for youths that could read and write in English or any other language was 46.9 per cent. When classified by sex, the rate for males was 57.4 per cent and for females, 37.2 per cent. The rates for the males in the urban (94.0 per cent) and rural (48.4 per cent) areas were higher than those of the females (85.1 per cent and 22.6 per cent respectively). In the districts, south (63.1 per cent) had the highest rate, while the least was in north (32.0 per cent).

PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Primary School

Access to primary school education is defined as percentage of pupils of primary school that could get from their homes to the nearest school in less than 30 minutes. Access to primary school for the State was 66.8 per cent it was much higher in the urban (96.2 per cent) than in the rural (62.2 per cent) areas, and within the average of 60.0 per cent in the districts.

Primary School Net Enrolment

Net enrolment rate for the State was 41.0 per cent. The male' category had 44.2 per cent, while the females had 36.8 per cent. The least was in the central district (26.3 per cent), while the south had the highest rate (60.7 per cent). The rural-urban disaggregation showed 37.0 per cent in the rural and 66.8 per cent in the urban areas.

Satisfaction with Primary Education

The proportion of households that had satisfaction with the school services was 40.4 per cent. About 53 per cent of those in the urban areas were satisfied, while it was 36.4 per cent in the rural areas. The south district (49 per cent) had the highest percentage, while the north (24 per cent) had the lowest rate

Primary School Completion Rate

Only 4.8 per cent of the pupils who started primary one complete that level of education. It was 12.9 per cent in the urban and 3.6 per cent in the rural areas. The highest rate in the districts was 8 per cent in south, while the least was 2.7 per cent in central

SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Secondary School

About one-third (32.2 per cent) of the secondary school age students had access to school in the State with (78.1 per cent) in the urban and 5.9 per cent in the rural areas. At the senatorial districts, 25.5 per cent in the central, 26.5 per cent in the north and 40.5 per cent in the south had access to secondary school.

Secondary School Net Enrolment

The net secondary school enrolment in the State was 22.5 per cent; 24.0 per cent for males and 20.3 per cent for females. The rate was higher in the urban (44.5 per cent) than the rural (17.1 per cent) areas. The south district (32.8 per cent) had highest rate, while the north (13.4 per cent) had the least.

Satisfaction with Secondary Education

Over 50.0 per cent of the students were satisfied with the school services. Majority of them in the urban (70.6 per cent) showed more satisfaction than in the rural (47.3 per cent) areas. Across the districts, the least satisfaction was in central (19.1 per cent), while the highest was in south (74.9 per cent).

Secondary School Completion Rate

The rate of completion for secondary school was 5.9 per cent. The rate for urban areas was 20.8 per cent while that of rural areas was 2.4 per cent. South district had the highest rate of completion (9.5 per cent) while central had the least (2.8 per cent).

MEDICAL SERVICES

Access to Medical Services

Only 46.0 per cent of the households had access to medical services. The proportion in the urban (67.4 per cent) was higher than the rural (4.7 per cent) areas. In the districts, the differences were not much.

Need for Medical Services

Just 8.7 per cent had need for medical services. The proportion in the urban (12.9 per cent) was higher than the rural (7.8 per cent) areas. In the districts, the south (9.0 per cents) had the highest, while the least was in north (8.3 per cent).

Usage of Medical Services

Usage of medical services is defined for persons who consulted health practitioners in the four weeks preceding the survey. Only 7.3 per cent of the households utilized medical services. Such households were more in the urban (11.5 per cent) than in the rural

areas (6.5 per cent). While central and north districts each had 6.8 per cent, the south (8.0 per cent) had the least.

Satisfaction with Medical Services

Over two-thirds (67.9 per cent) of the households that used medical services were satisfied. The satisfaction in the urban (74.3 per cent) was higher than the 65.6 per cent in the rural areas. The largest percentage of households with satisfaction was south (70.9), while central and north had 65.4 per cent each.

CHILDREN UNDER 5

Birth Registration

There was 16.4 per cent of children under 5 years with birth registration in the State. The males were 17.4 per cent, while the females were 15.2 per cent. The urban areas (47.3 per cent) had more registration than the rural areas (10.1 per cent). Across the districts, south (25.6 per cent) had the highest registration, while central (8.6 per cent) had the least.

Immunization

Children fully immunized 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 vaccination. There were 17.3 per cent of the under-5 children that were immunized in the State. Fairly above forty per cent were in the urban areas, while 12.8 per cent were from the rural areas. The south district (26.8 per cent) had the largest proportion of immunized children, while the central had the least. About 20.1 per cent of the children under 5 years were not immunized, especially in the rural areas (22.0 per cent). About 10.5 per cent of them were in the urban areas. In the districts, north (29.9 per cent) had more children that were not immunized, while the south (11.6 per cent) had the least.

GENDER

Circumcision

About one per cent of the females had circumcision. In the rural areas there were 1.1 per cent while the urban areas had were 1.0 per cent. In the districts, central (1.8 per cent) had the highest rate, while south (0.7 per cent) had the least.

Access to Resources

About 5.0 per cent of the population aged 15 years and above had access to credit facilities. The proportion of males (5.7 per cent) was higher than females (3.7 per cent). The urban proportion (12.2 per cent) was far times higher than the rural proportion (3.0 per cent). People in the central senatorial district had more access to credit facilities than both the north and central.

| Bauchi Core Welfare Indicators (2006) | | | | | | | Senatorial Districts | | |
|--|--------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | <i>Total</i> | <i>Margin of error</i> | <i>Rural</i> | <i>Rural poor</i> | <i>Urban</i> | <i>Urban poor</i> | <i>Central</i> | <i>North</i> | <i>South</i> |
| Household characteristics | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Dependency ratio</i> | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Household welfare | | | | | | | | | |
| Household economic situation compared to one year ago | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Worse now</i> | 16.3 | 2.9 | 12.5 | 18.8 | 35.3 | 53.9 | 10.7 | 20.2 | 17.0 |
| <i>Better now</i> | 67.1 | 3.6 | 72.1 | 58.3 | 42.3 | 16.9 | 75.1 | 67.2 | 61.9 |
| Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Worse now</i> | 10.0 | 1.6 | 7.9 | 10.5 | 20.5 | 27.7 | 10.1 | 11.2 | 9.2 |
| <i>Better now</i> | 56.4 | 3.4 | 57.3 | 44.2 | 52.3 | 5.5 | 61.4 | 56.0 | 53.6 |
| Difficulty satisfying household needs | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Food</i> | 5.6 | 1.3 | 4.0 | 6.8 | 13.9 | 20.8 | 2.8 | 8.4 | 5.4 |
| Households self classified as poor | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>All households</i> | 68.6 | 3.4 | 72.1 | 77.4 | 50.8 | 94.2 | 67.6 | 67.1 | 70.4 |
| <i>Male headed households</i> | 69.3 | 3.1 | 72.0 | 77.2 | 53.4 | 94.8 | 68.0 | 67.2 | 71.9 |
| <i>Female headed households</i> | 46.7 | 27.3 | 76.8 | 100.0 | 35.2 | 84.6 | 23.6 | 55.9 | 48.4 |
| Household infrastructure | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Secure housing tenure</i> | 35.4 | 5.2 | 28.4 | 21.8 | 69.9 | 36.0 | 32.1 | 31.8 | 40.1 |
| <i>Access to water</i> | 91.7 | 2.4 | 90.0 | 69.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 94.4 | 89.8 | 91.3 |
| <i>Safe water source</i> | 33.8 | 5.9 | 25.0 | 15.5 | 78.1 | 44.6 | 18.9 | 14.7 | 57.1 |
| <i>Safe sanitation</i> | 35.6 | 5.0 | 26.4 | 9.0 | 80.7 | 51.1 | 31.4 | 28.6 | 43.3 |
| <i>Improved waste disposal</i> | 14.6 | 6.7 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 66.8 | 30.3 | 4.1 | 10.0 | 24.5 |
| <i>Has electricity</i> | 30.1 | 5.5 | 19.3 | 5.2 | 82.9 | 54.6 | 17.4 | 24.2 | 42.4 |
| Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Personal computer</i> | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| <i>Mobile phone</i> | 10.5 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 46.7 | 9.2 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 18.7 |
| Employment | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment Status in last 7 days | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Unemployed (age 15-24)</i> | 7.1 | 1.9 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 15.1 | 0.0 | 14.2 | 1.7 | 6.9 |
| <i>Male</i> | 9.0 | 2.6 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 17.8 | 0.0 | 18.3 | 2.5 | 9.3 |
| <i>Female</i> | 4.6 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 0.4 | 4.1 |
| <i>Unemployed (age 15 and above)</i> | 5.1 | 1.2 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 9.2 | 1.1 | 11.3 | 1.2 | 4.9 |
| <i>Male</i> | 5.4 | 1.4 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 15.0 | 1.5 | 2.7 |
| <i>Female</i> | 4.7 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 17.3 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 0.7 | 9.3 |
| <i>Underemployed (age 15 and above)</i> | 26.1 | 2.5 | 25.8 | 23.5 | 27.9 | 32.2 | 15.9 | 24.6 | 34.4 |
| <i>Male</i> | 30.0 | 2.6 | 29.4 | 29.0 | 33.5 | 39.8 | 21.0 | 29.3 | 36.2 |
| <i>Female</i> | 19.3 | 3.0 | 19.6 | 12.9 | 17.2 | 22.7 | 8.0 | 17.4 | 30.7 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| Adult literacy rate-any language | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Total</i> | 39.5 | 4.7 | 29.9 | 19.0 | 82.7 | 54.4 | 33.0 | 23.5 | 54.9 |
| <i>Male</i> | 50.3 | 4.0 | 41.9 | 26.4 | 90.9 | 71.1 | 48.6 | 32.5 | 64.7 |
| <i>Female</i> | 28.5 | 6.2 | 17.3 | 11.3 | 75.2 | 36.0 | 16.9 | 14.0 | 45.4 |
| Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24) | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Total</i> | 49.0 | 5.4 | 36.9 | 25.6 | 91.6 | 76.6 | 37.1 | 34.6 | 64.6 |
| <i>Male</i> | 60.5 | 4.6 | 51.3 | 36.9 | 95.3 | 89.7 | 53.8 | 43.4 | 76.1 |
| <i>Female</i> | 38.8 | 8.1 | 23.8 | 14.7 | 88.6 | 52.3 | 23.1 | 25.1 | 55.2 |
| Primary school | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Access to School</i> | 68.7 | 3.9 | 64.3 | 33.9 | 96.2 | 87.3 | 60.0 | 68.1 | 75.7 |
| <i>Primary Net Enrollment</i> | 40.1 | 3.0 | 36.2 | 19.7 | 65.0 | 46.8 | 31.3 | 24.9 | 60.1 |
| <i>Male</i> | 43.5 | 3.3 | 39.2 | 24.2 | 70.4 | 35.9 | 30.0 | 30.9 | 63.9 |
| <i>Female</i> | 35.9 | 3.3 | 32.5 | 14.4 | 58.0 | 52.0 | 33.0 | 17.4 | 55.0 |
| <i>Satisfaction</i> | 40.7 | 5.0 | 36.5 | 52.2 | 54.7 | 55.3 | 35.1 | 24.3 | 48.8 |
| <i>Primary completion rate</i> | 4.9 | 0.8 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 12.8 | 11.3 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 8.2 |
| Secondary school | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Access to School</i> | 33.4 | 6.0 | 22.2 | 3.1 | 78.3 | 93.3 | 27.0 | 27.2 | 41.6 |
| <i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i> | 22.2 | 2.7 | 16.8 | 8.9 | 44.5 | 21.6 | 16.0 | 12.9 | 32.6 |
| <i>Male</i> | 23.7 | 3.0 | 20.5 | 11.8 | 40.4 | 21.1 | 18.1 | 14.6 | 34.8 |
| <i>Female</i> | 20.1 | 5.2 | 11.1 | 4.9 | 48.4 | 22.2 | 12.8 | 10.2 | 29.9 |
| <i>Satisfaction</i> | 58.3 | 10.7 | 48.7 | 82.3 | 71.4 | 50.3 | 20.2 | 35.6 | 75.2 |
| <i>Secondary completion rate</i> | 5.9 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 20.8 | 15.1 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 9.5 |
| Medical services | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Health access</i> | 47.2 | 3.7 | 42.8 | 20.3 | 68.3 | 77.7 | 35.8 | 52.7 | 50.3 |
| <i>Need</i> | 8.7 | 0.7 | 7.8 | 5.8 | 12.9 | 11.2 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 9.0 |
| <i>Use</i> | 7.4 | 0.6 | 6.5 | 5.2 | 11.7 | 10.7 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 8.0 |
| <i>Satisfaction</i> | 67.9 | 4.2 | 65.6 | 74.7 | 74.1 | 67.3 | 65.4 | 65.5 | 70.9 |
| Child welfare and health | | | | | | | | | |
| Children under 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Birth registration</i> | 17.0 | 3.4 | 10.9 | 4.5 | 48.3 | 28.4 | 9.5 | 10.0 | 26.6 |
| <i>Male</i> | 17.8 | 3.7 | 9.8 | 4.1 | 59.9 | 25.2 | 8.7 | 10.2 | 28.7 |
| <i>Female</i> | 16.1 | 3.9 | 12.1 | 4.9 | 35.8 | 33.9 | 10.4 | 9.9 | 24.1 |
| <i>Fully vaccinated</i> | 21.4 | 5.0 | 16.1 | 19.9 | 49.8 | 37.6 | 16.1 | 13.3 | 31.0 |
| <i>Not vaccinated</i> | 25.8 | 3.4 | 28.9 | 40.4 | 9.2 | 35.7 | 31.1 | 32.3 | 17.5 |
| Gender | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Female Circumcision</i> | 1.7 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 6.6 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| <i>Access to credit facility</i> | 5.1 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 1.3 | 6.6 |
| <i>Male</i> | 6.1 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 19.6 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 2.1 | 9.5 |
| <i>Female</i> | 4.1 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 8.6 | 0.4 | 3.7 |

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