



JIGAWA 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 Jigawa State in the survey

sample. Out of the 2700 households sampled in the State, 2570 lived in rural areas, representing 95.2 per cent while 130 lived in urban areas (4.7 per cent). This flyer presents State aggregates, including rural-urban senatorial and gender differences for selected indicators.

KEY FINDINGS

DEPENDENCY RATIO

Dependency ratio is defined as the number of households 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 1.1, indicating that one person was dependent on each economically active person. Urban and rural areas had the same ratio of 1.1, and the senatorial districts also had the same as the State average.

per cent) and north-west (4.8 per cent) experienced greater difficulty than those in south-west (1.7 per cent).

Self-Classified Poverty Situation

Almost half of the households (47.6 per cent) in the State classified themselves as poor; more than two-third (65.1 per cent) being female-headed. Disaggregation by sector showed that more households in the urban areas (51.3 per cent) classified themselves as poor as against 47.5 per cent in the rural areas.

HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

Household Economic Situation Compared with Past Year

Few of households (10.7 per cent) in the rural areas reported that their economic situation had worsened over a period of one year, which incidentally was almost the same at the State level. Urban areas recorded 19.2 per cent. The economic situation was worse for a higher proportion of households in the north-east (17.6 per cent) and north-west (12.3 per cent) districts but less in the south-west (4.7 per cent).

HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

Secure Housing Tenure

Secure housing tenure is defined for households that have documentation to verify their occupancy status. About 64.0 per cent of households in the State had secure tenure. The households in the urban areas had a higher secure tenure (71.2 per cent) than those in the rural areas (63.4 per cent). More than half per cent of households in the senatorial districts had secure housing tenure.

Neighbourhood Crime/Security Situation Compared to One Year Ago

About thirteen per cent of the households in the urban areas reported that crime and security situation in their neighbourhood had worsened over a period of one year, which was higher than State figure of 12.0 per cent. There was no difference between the State figure and the rural area figure. The situation was worse for a higher percentage of households in the north-east (23.5per cent) and north-west (12.4 per cent) than for those in south- west (2.8 per cent).

Access to Water From all Sources

Majority of the households in the State had access to water (96.0 per cent). Surprisingly, access was higher in the rural areas (96.0 per cent) than in the urban areas (94.6 per cent). South-west (96.0per cent) and north-east senatorial (96.8 per cent) had better access than north-west (93.1 per cent).

Difficulty in Satisfying Household Needs

About 5.0 per cent of the households in the urban areas had difficulty satisfying their basic food needs. There was no significant difference between state figure, and rural-urban areas. More people in the north-east (8.5

Safe Water Source

Safe water is defined for households using treated piped water, borehole/hand pump or protected well. About 65.0 per cent of the households in the State had access to safe water. Access was lower in the rural (64.1 per cent) than in the urban (76.8 per cent) areas. North-east senatorial district enjoyed better access (82.2 per cent) than north-west (61.7 per cent) and south-west (53.6 per cent).

Safe Sanitation

More than half of the households (55.1 per cent) in the State had safe sanitation. In the rural areas it was 54.1 per cent while it was 78.6 per cent in the urban areas. Senatorial disaggregation showed that south-west had the highest 74.9 per cent while North-east had the least 32.5 per cent.

Improved Waste Disposal

About 17.0 per cent of the households in the urban areas used improved waste disposal system. The State average was 2.8 per cent. North-west senatorial district recorded relatively high figure (4.8 per cent) as against the 2.0 per cent and 1.3 per cent for north-east and south-west respectively.

Access to Electricity

About 18.0 per cent of the households in the State had access to electricity. The rural/urban disparity was high with only 15.4 per cent in the rural and 60.5 per cent in the urban. On a senatorial district basis, south-west had about 21.4 per cent, while north-west had only 13.4 per cent.

OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

Personal Computers

About 2.0 per cent of the households in the urban areas reported owning personal computers, which was higher than the State average of 0.5 per cent and rural figure of 0.4 per cent. North-east and north-west senatorial districts recorded a low percentage 0.2, while south-west recorded a high percentage of 1.1.

Mobile Phones

About 5.0 per cent of the households in the State owned mobile telephones. Ownership was higher in the urban areas (17.4 per cent) than in the rural (4.7 per cent) areas. On a senatorial districts basis, the south-west had the highest ownership (6.0 per cent), while the north-west had the lowest (4.1 per cent).

EMPLOYMENT

Youth Unemployment

Youth unemployment (age 15-24) was 3.0 per cent, with females recording a higher rate (4.2 per cent) than males (2.5 per cent). The rate was higher in the urban (5.1 per cent) than in the rural (3.0 per cent) areas. Senatorial disaggregation showed the highest rate in the north-east (4.1 per cent) and lowest in the north-west (1.7 per cent).

General Unemployment

Unemployment for 15 years and above was 1.2 per cent for the State; higher in the urban (1.3 per cent) than in rural (1.2 per cent) areas. females were more unemployed than males in the State, rural areas as

well as two of the senatorial districts. North west and south-west

Under-Employment

The under-employment rate for the State was 23.0 per cent. When disaggregated by gender; it was 21.1 per cent for males and 28.5 per cent for females. The rate was higher in the rural areas (23.2 per cent) than in the urban areas (17.5 per cent). It was also high in the north-east district (27.8 per cent) and low in the south-west (16.7 per cent).

EDUCATION

Adult Literacy

Adult literacy rate in any language is defined for persons aged 15 years and above who could read and write in any language. The rate for the state was 39.5 per cent; for males, 58.5 per cent, and females, 20.1 per cent. Similarly, the male rates were higher than those of the females in the rural and urban areas as well as the senatorial districts.

Youth Literacy

The youth literacy rate for persons aged 15-24 years who could read and write in any language was 42.9 per cent. The rate was higher in the urban (67.9 per cent) than in the rural (41.7 per cent) areas. Generally, it was higher for males than females in rural and urban areas and across the senatorial districts.

PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Primary School

About 75.0 per cent of the school age children in the State had access to primary school. Those in the urban (85.1 per cent) had better access than the ones in the rural (74.3 per cent) areas. Access was highest in the North East (77.8 per cent) and lowest in the north-west senatorial district.(69.1 per cent).

Primary School Net Enrolment

The net primary school enrolment for the State was 28.3 per cent; higher in the urban areas (58.4 per cent) than the rural areas (27.1 per cent). The rate was higher for the males than females in all the sectors. North-east senatorial district recorded highest rate (30.2 per cent) and South-west the lowest (26.4 per cent).

Satisfaction with Primary Education

Satisfaction at the State level was 49.4 per cent. Pupils in the urban areas expressed more satisfaction (56.0 per cent) than those in the rural areas (48.8 per cent). North-west senatorial district recorded the highest rate of satisfaction (61.3 per cent), while south-west had the lowest rate (37.6 per cent).

Primary School Completion Rate

The primary school completion rate in the State was 2.8 per cent. A breakdown by sector shows 2.7 per cent in the rural and 6.7 per cent in the urban areas. South-west

senatorial district had the highest completion rate (3.1 per cent), while the north-east had the lowest (2.3 per cent).

SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Secondary School

Access to secondary school in the State was 45.9 per cent. Persons who live in urban areas had better access (58.0 per cent) than those in the rural areas (45.4 per cent). Similarly, people in the south-west senatorial district had better access than the other two districts.

Secondary School Net Enrolment

Secondary net enrolment rate was 14.0 per cent for the State; higher for males (17.2 per cent) than for the females (9.9 per cent). The urban areas had a higher enrolment rate (37.3 per cent) than the rural areas (12.9 per cent). Secondary school net enrolment was about the same in the senatorial districts.

Satisfaction with Secondary Education

About 43.6 per cent of student enrolled in secondary school in the State expressed satisfaction with their schools, with sector disaggregation of 43.4 per cent in the rural and 44.7 per cent in the urban areas. The level of satisfaction was highest in the north-west senatorial district (67.1 per cent) and lowest in the south-west (15.4 per cent).

Secondary School Completion Rate

Secondary school completion rate was 3.4 per cent for the State. Completion rate was higher in the urban areas (15.4 per cent) than in the rural areas (2.9 per cent). The senatorial district with the lowest completion rate was the south-west (1.9 per cent) and the highest was the north-west (5.0 per cent).

MEDICAL SERVICES

Access to Medical Services

At the State level, 53.5 per cent of the population indicated that they had access to health facilities. People in the urban areas had better access (59.8 per cent) than those in the rural areas (53.2 per cent). Accessibility was lowest in the north-west senatorial district (44.9 per cent) and highest in the south-west (65.2 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, 6.2 per cent of the population in the State needed medical services. More people in the urban areas (6.6 per cent) needed medical services than in the rural areas (6.2 per cent). The least need was in the south-west senatorial district (3.8 per cent) and the highest was in the north-east (10.3 per cent).

Usage of Medical Services

About 6.0 per cent of the population in the State made use of medical services. People in the urban areas made more consultations (6.3 per cent) to health practitioner than those in the rural areas (5.6 per cent). Those in the south-west senatorial district had least (3.2 per cent) consultation among the districts.

Satisfaction with Medical Services

The State satisfaction rate was put at 72.6 per cent. Households in the rural areas expressed more satisfaction (73.5 per cent) than those in the urban areas (53.0 per cent). People in the north-east senatorial district expressed better satisfaction (75.9 per cent) than those in the north-west (69.5 per cent) and south-west (69.1 per cent).

CHILDREN UNDER 5

Birth Registration

Birth registration for children under 5 years was 8.5 per cent for the State with no appreciable difference between males (8.9 per cent) and females (8.1 per cent). The urban areas recorded higher registration (13.3 per cent) than the rural areas (8.3 per cent). North-west senatorial district recorded the highest rate (14.7 per cent), while North east had the lowest (3.3 per cent).

Immunization

Fully-vaccinated is the percentage of children aged 12-59 months who have had the Measles, BCG, DPT1-3, OPV 0-3, Yellow Fever MMR and Vitamin A vaccinations. The percentage of children under 5 who were fully vaccinated in the state was 9.6 per cent. More children in the rural areas (7.5 per cent) received full vaccination than those in the urban areas (5.7 per cent). Full vaccination was highest in the north-east senatorial district (21.4 per cent) and lowest in the south-west. About thirty three per cent of the Under-5 children in the State were not vaccinated at all.

GENDER

Circumcision

Interest here is on female circumcision, usually referred to as female genital mutilation (FGM). The prevalence of FGM in the State was 3.5 per cent; higher in the rural areas (3.5 per cent) than in the urban areas (2.4 per cent). It was more prevalent in the north-west senatorial district (7.1 per cent) than the other two i.e., north-east (1.7 per cent) and south-west (1.5 per cent).

ACCESS TO RESOURCES

About 4.0 per cent of the population aged 15 years and above in the State had access to credit facilities. More males (4.8 per cent) than females (2.8 per cent) had access. The same picture was painted in the urban and rural areas as well as the senatorial districts.

Jigawa Core Welfare Indicators (2006)							Senatorial Districts		
	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	North East	North West	South West
Household characteristics									
<i>Dependency ratio</i>	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Household welfare									
Household economic situation compared to one year ago									
<i>Worse now</i>	10.9	1.2	10.6	23.7	19.2	61.8	17.4	12.1	4.6
<i>Better now</i>	63.1	2.2	63.2	22.8	62.1	6.4	53.9	47.2	85.4
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago									
<i>Worse now</i>	11.9	1.6	11.8	31.6	13.2	52.0	23.2	12.2	2.7
<i>Better now</i>	62.1	2.6	61.9	22.6	67.2	3.9	43.9	46.6	91.0
Difficulty satisfying household needs									
<i>Food</i>	4.6	0.8	4.6	14.3	5.2	24.1	8.4	4.7	1.7
Households self classified as poor									
<i>All households</i>	46.7	2.3	46.5	78.5	51.3	100.0	57.1	46.2	39.0
<i>Male headed households</i>	46.4	2.3	46.3	79.0	49.7	100.0	56.9	45.9	38.8
<i>Female headed households</i>	55.6	7.4	54.1	67.9	63.8	100.0	69.2	54.0	45.8
Household infrastructure									
<i>Secure housing tenure</i>	61.3	2.6	61.0	47.6	68.8	75.1	56.9	58.3	67.4
<i>Access to water</i>	95.3	0.9	95.3	85.7	94.6	83.3	95.7	92.6	97.4
<i>Safe water source</i>	64.0	2.7	63.5	60.4	76.8	74.2	81.5	61.2	52.9
<i>Safe sanitation</i>	1.3	0.5	1.2	0.5	5.4	0.0	1.4	0.8	1.8
<i>Improved waste disposal</i>	2.7	0.7	2.1	1.2	17.2	0.0	2.0	4.8	1.3
<i>Has electricity</i>	17.4	2.7	15.7	2.3	59.9	0.0	19.0	12.7	20.6
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment									
<i>Personal computer</i>	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.1
<i>Mobile phone</i>	5.1	0.9	4.6	0.1	17.2	0.0	5.4	4.0	5.9
Employment									
Employment Status in last 7 days									
<i>Unemployed (age 15-24)</i>	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.7
<i>Male</i>	1.0	0.4	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.6
<i>Female</i>	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.9
<i>Unemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.4
<i>Male</i>	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.0	1.9	0.6	0.4
<i>Female</i>	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4
<i>Underemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	10.5	1.1	10.7	3.8	5.9	2.2	13.9	12.1	6.2
<i>Male</i>	14.5	1.2	14.7	6.7	7.0	4.8	15.2	16.0	12.3
<i>Female</i>	6.8	1.3	6.9	1.1	4.9	0.0	12.6	8.6	0.9
Education									
Adult literacy rate-any language									
<i>Total</i>	38.7	1.5	38.1	28.0	51.4	22.2	38.4	34.0	43.4
<i>Male</i>	57.5	2.0	56.9	43.5	72.8	32.5	53.8	48.0	69.6
<i>Female</i>	19.8	1.6	19.2	12.2	32.4	13.0	22.3	19.7	18.0
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)									
<i>Total</i>	40.9	2.2	39.7	31.5	64.8	34.3	41.7	40.2	40.9
<i>Male</i>	55.3	2.7	54.1	45.7	76.9	48.1	54.9	51.9	59.2
<i>Female</i>	25.6	2.6	24.4	16.4	50.8	19.8	26.5	26.2	24.4
Primary school									
<i>Access to School</i>	72.9	2.3	72.4	29.4	84.8	44.3	74.2	67.9	76.3
<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	29.6	2.0	28.4	21.0	62.2	33.5	31.7	30.2	27.3
<i>Male</i>	33.7	2.3	32.2	21.7	70.5	30.5	35.6	34.2	31.6
<i>Female</i>	25.4	2.1	24.3	20.3	53.0	38.2	27.5	26.4	22.7
<i>Satisfaction</i>	49.1	3.5	48.7	22.6	55.0	34.9	47.7	60.7	37.6
<i>Primary completion rate</i>	2.9	0.4	2.7	1.9	6.9	12.0	2.6	3.2	2.8
Secondary school									
<i>Access to School</i>	45.1	3.4	44.5	7.3	58.0	0.0	42.0	40.6	51.9
<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	14.5	1.7	13.4	7.6	37.3	40.6	14.6	14.9	14.0
<i>Male</i>	18.0	2.1	16.8	10.4	43.9	63.3	16.8	19.1	17.9
<i>Female</i>	10.1	1.8	9.2	3.5	29.5	11.4	11.6	8.9	9.8
<i>Satisfaction</i>	43.5	4.2	43.3	36.2	44.7	44.8	42.1	66.2	20.3
<i>Secondary completion rate</i>	3.5	0.7	2.9	0.0	15.4	0.0	3.5	5.0	1.9
Medical services									
<i>Health access</i>	52.5	2.9	52.3	6.3	59.6	0.0	47.6	44.3	64.3
<i>Need</i>	6.2	0.4	6.2	8.5	6.7	4.6	10.3	5.5	3.8
<i>Use</i>	5.6	0.4	5.6	7.7	6.3	3.9	9.6	4.9	3.1
<i>Satisfaction</i>	72.6	3.0	73.5	80.7	52.2	56.0	75.9	69.6	69.0
Child welfare and health									
Children under 5									
<i>Birth registration</i>	3.6	0.8	3.2	1.8	12.4	0.0	3.2	6.1	1.4
<i>Male</i>	3.8	1.0	3.2	1.7	18.3	0.0	2.3	6.7	2.0
<i>Female</i>	3.4	0.9	3.3	1.9	6.7	0.0	4.0	5.6	0.7
<i>Fully vaccinated</i>	2.8	1.0	2.6	1.9	7.0	0.0	8.9	0.3	1.1
<i>Not vaccinated</i>	28.3	2.2	28.6	50.6	21.0	24.3	24.4	35.5	23.8
Gender									
<i>Female Circumcision</i>	3.2	0.8	3.3	2.6	1.5	0.0	0.8	6.8	1.6
<i>Access to credit facility</i>	3.6	0.5	3.5	1.5	4.0	0.0	4.1	4.4	2.4
<i>Male</i>	4.5	0.8	4.4	2.3	7.0	0.0	4.4	5.3	3.9
<i>Female</i>	2.6	0.5	2.7	0.8	1.4	0.0	3.8	3.4	0.9

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