



YOBE 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 1700 households, i.e. 2.2 per cent of the 77,400 households in the National Sample, represents

Yobe State in the survey sample. Out of the 1700 households sampled in the State, 500 lived in urban areas, representing 29.4 per cent, while 1200 lived in rural areas (70.6 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 household members aged 0-14 years and 65 years and above to the number of households members aged 15-64 years. The dependency ratio for the State was 1.1. This was an indication that more than one person was dependent on each economically active person. The ratio was almost the same, in urban and rural areas, both reported more than one person dependent on each economically active person. The senatorial districts also had relatively the same ratios of 1.2, 1.2, and 1.1 for the south, east and north respectively.

HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

Household Economic Situation Compared with Past Year

Three out of four households (76.7 per cent) in the state reported that their household economic situation was better now compared to one year ago. About 10.5 per cent considered the household economic situation worse now compared to one year ago. The opinion was different across the urban and rural areas of the state. Urban areas reported 13.1 per cent worse economic situation while 8.6 per cent was recorded for rural. Conversely greater percentage of households (79.5 per cent) in rural and (73.0 per cent) urban agreed that household economic situation was better now compared to one year ago. The spread was the same in the senatorial districts of the state, where majority reported that the household economic situation was better now than one year ago, with the percentages as high as 71.5, 82.1 and 75.9 for south, east and north senatorial districts respectively.

Neighbourhood Crime/Security Situation Compared to One Year Ago

About 7.0 per cent of the state reported that the neighborhood crime and security situation had worsened over a period of one year. About two out of every three households (68.5 per cent) reported that the neighborhood crime and security situation had improved compared to one

year ago. The situation was same across the urban-rural areas where 8.3 per cent and 6.5 per cent were reported for worsened economic situation while 64.4 per cent and 71.6 per cent of households in the urban and rural areas were better off than last year. At the senatorial districts, high rates were reported for improved neighbourhood crime and security situation compared to one year ago.

Difficulty Satisfying Household Needs

One out of five household had difficulty satisfying their household needs on food in the state. The percentage of households was higher in the rural area (23.6 per cent) than in the urban (18.5 per cent). At the senatorial district level, the rate was 35.8 per cent for south district, 17.8 per cent for the east and 12.6 per cent for the north senatorial districts.

Self-Classified Poverty Situation

About three quarter (77.2 per cent) of households in the state classified themselves as poor. The proportion of female headed households was higher than male headed households. The rate of self assessed poverty was greater in the rural area (80.4 per cent) than in the urban area (72.8 per cent). The senatorial districts had high percentages of self classified poverty with the highest rate recorded in the south, (86.5 per cent) while the rate in east and north districts on the average was above 70.0 per cent.

HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

Secure Housing Tenure

Secure housing tenure is defined for households that have documentation to verify their occupancy status. About 47.0 per cent of households in the state had secured housing tenure. The figure was about 43.0 per cent in rural and 52.2 per cent in urban areas.

Access to Water From all Sources

Four out of every five households had access to water (87.1 per cent) in the state. The accessibility was even higher in the urban areas (93.5 per cent) than in the rural areas (82.3 per cent). Across the senatorial districts, more than 80.0 per cent of households had access to water.

Safe Water Source

Safe water source was defined for household using treated piped water, borehole/hand pump or protected well. Almost 42.4 per cent of the households in the state had safe water source. The urban area had higher safe water source (50.4 per cent) than the state average while the proportion for rural area was 36.5 per cent. The east senatorial district had more access to safe water source with 52.5 per cent, followed by north (41.1 per cent). The lowest rate was recorded in south senatorial district (31.7per cent).

Safe Sanitation

About 42.0 per cent of the households in the state had access to safe sanitation. The urban rate (57.9 per cent) almost doubled the rural rate (29.8 per cent). At the senatorial district levels the proportion was 45.5 per cent in the north, 43.4 per cent in the east and 36.0 per cent in the south senatorial districts.

Improved Waste Disposal

About 1.0 per cent of the households in the state had access or used improved waste disposal method. The rural area had a very low percentage of 0.6 as well as the urban area (1.5 per cent). Access to improved waste disposal was 1.3 per cent in south, 1.2 per cent in north and 0.5 per cent for east senatorial district.

Access to Electricity

Almost one in every three households (34.8 per cent) had access to electricity in the state. The accessibility was very high in the urban area with 68.6per cent and very low in the rural area (9.0 per cent). Disaggregation on senatorial basis gave the north a slight edge of 42.4 per cent over the east senatorial district (22.7 per cent).

OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

Personal Computers

In the state, about 0.1 per cent of the population owned personal computer. There was no single ownership of personal computer in the rural, while about 0.3 per cent households owned personal computer in the urban areas. Across the senatorial districts, ownership was recorded in only north senatorial district (0.3 per cent).

Mobile Phones

About 8.0 per cent of the population in the state owned mobile phones. The rate in urban area was 15.8 per cent while that of rural was as low as 2.5 per cent. Across the senatorial districts, the south had the highest mobile phones ownership of 13.0 per cent, while east recorded the lowest percentage of 3.9 per cent.

EMPLOYMENT

Youth Unemployment

Youth unemployment in the state was 4.1 per cent. The rate was higher for males (4.9 per cent) than females (3.1 per cent). The youth unemployment rate was 6.5 per cent in the rural and 2.1 per cent in the urban sector. The disaggregation by senatorial districts showed that youth unemployment rate in the east was 13.4 per cent while the lowest rate (0.1 per cent) was recorded in the north. Disaggregation by gender showed higher rates for males than females in urban and rural areas. The rate for males in south senatorial district was 6.2 per cent, while females

rate was 9.3 per cent. The result showed there was no female unemployment in the north.

General Unemployment

Unemployment for 15 years and above was 3.2 per cent for the state. The male percentage was higher than female in the sectoral areas (urban and rural) and senatorial districts except in the south districts with 4.4 per cent males and 5.4 per cent females.

Under-Employment

Under-employment rate for age 15 and above in the state was 24.9 per cent. The male under-employment was 32.1 per cent while that of female was 14.5 per cent. In the urban and rural sectors, the rate was 24.0 per cent and 25.8 per cent respectively.

EDUCATION

Adult Literacy

Adult literacy in any language is defined for persons aged 15 years and above who could read and write in any language. About 25.3 per cent of the adults in the state were literate in any language. The rate was higher for males, (34.2 per cent) than females (15.6 per cent). In the urban centre, the rate was 38.5 per cent which was almost three times the rate in rural (14.3 per cent). The rate across the senatorial district was 29.7 per cent, 27.5 and 18.3 per cent in the south, north and east senatorial districts respectively.

Youth Literacy

The youth literacy rate for persons aged 15-24 years who were able to read and write in any language was 37.6 per cent. When disaggregated by sex, the male youth literacy rate was 45.5 per cent, far higher than female youth rate (28.0 per cent). The rate was low in the rural (18.8 per cent) and relatively higher in urban (58.4 per cent). The lowest was recorded in east senatorial district (27.6 per cent) while the highest was in south senatorial district (45.4 per cent).

PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Primary School

Children who could reach their school in less than 30 minutes using the transport facility to the household were considered to have access. About three out of five children (62.2 per cent) in the state had access to primary education. It was higher in the urban (78.4 per cent) than in rural (46.7 per cent). At the senatorial level, east district had the lowest rate (58.0 per cent) while the highest rate was recorded in the south (69.9 per cent)

Primary School Net Enrolment

The net enrolment rate for the state was (35.5 per cent). Primary net enrolment in the urban (48.0 per cent) doubled that in rural (23.6 per cent). East senatorial district recorded the lowest rate (26.7 per cent) while the rate was almost the same by gender disaggregation.

Satisfaction with Primary Education

About 37.0 per cent of primary school age expressed satisfaction with primary education. The urban rate was 38.1 per cent while satisfaction rate for rural was 34.8 per cent. The north senatorial district had a high rate of 73.2 while east recorded 14.0 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). The primary school completion rate at the state level was 4.5 per cent. The rate was 6.8 per cent in the urban and 2.3 per cent in the rural areas. At the senatorial district level, the rate was low in the east (2.8 per cent) while it was high in the north (5.6 per cent).

SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Secondary Education

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. For secondary education, the access was 33.0 per cent much lower than the primary school access. The accessibility was higher in the urban (50.9 per cent) which tripled the rate in rural (15.8 per cent). At the senatorial level east district had the lowest rate (22.9 per cent), while south had 42.1 per cent.

Secondary School Net Enrolment

The state had the secondary school net enrolment rate of 22.6 per cent. This was lower than primary school net enrolment rate. Disaggregation by gender recorded almost the same rate for both male and female students. The proportion for urban area was 34.7 per cent while that of rural was 11.0 per cent. At senatorial districts, east had the lowest rate (13.6 per cent) while 30.8 per cent was recorded for the south.

Satisfaction with Secondary Education

About 44.0 per cent of children in secondary school expressed satisfaction with their secondary education with sector disaggregation of 38.2 per cent in the rural and 46.7 per cent in the urban. North had 75.9 per cent while east had the lowest satisfaction in the district (14.2 per cent).

Secondary School Completion Rate

Secondary school completion rate in the state was 7.1 per cent. It was low in rural (1.8 per cent) compared with the urban rate (12.7 per cent). Completion rate was also low in the east senatorial district (3.9 per cent) while it was relatively higher in the south (10.7 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, 39.6 per cent of the population had access to health/medical services. It was low (27.7 per cent) in the rural and relatively high (52.7 per cent) in the urban. It was 39.3 per cent in the south, 30.9 per cent in the east and 48.8 per cent in the north.

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. Seven out of 100 household members needed medical services while rural and urban areas had no significant difference in the needs for medical services. In the north it

was 8.1 per cent, 6.7 per cent in the south and 5.5 per cent in the east senatorial districts.

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. 6.3 per cent of the population made use of medical services. There was a little difference in the use of health facility between the people living in the rural (5.7 per cent) and those in the urban areas (7.0 per cent). Across the senatorial district the usage was 8.0 per cent for north, 6.4 per cent for south and 4.6 per cent for the east.

Satisfaction with Medical Services

Satisfaction is defined for persons who consulted a health practitioner in the four week period preceding the survey and who cited no problems. The state satisfaction rate was 58.9 per cent while there was slightly difference in satisfaction in the rural (57.7 per cent) and urban (60.0 per cent) areas. However, the rate in the east was the highest (65.7 per cent). It was 62.1 per cent and 52.0 per cent for the south and north senatorial districts respectively.

CHILDREN UNDER 5

Birth Registration

About 13.4 per cent of children less than 5 years had birth registration with no appreciable difference between males (13.6 per cent) and females (13.2 per cent) unlike the sector with a significant difference where 22.0 per cent and 4.7 per cent were recorded for urban and the rural areas respectively. The rate in the east was the lowest (8.1 per cent) while 16.1 per cent was recorded in the north.

Immunization

About 4.0 per cent of the children under 5 had been fully vaccinated in the state. The percentage was lower in the rural (2.7 per cent) than in the urban (5.2 per cent) areas. Senatorial districts recorded 7.5 per cent (the highest) in the south while it was 1.6 per cent in the north.

GENDER

Circumcision

The focus was on female circumcision usually referred to as female genital mutilation (FGM). The prevalence of FGM in the state was 2.9 per cent. The rural rate was higher (3.5 per cent) than that of urban (2.2 per cent) areas. There was no significant difference across the senatorial districts.

Access to Resources

About 2.0 per cent of the population aged 15 years and above had access to credit facility in the state. The access to credit facility in the rural was 1.0 per cent and 3.1 per cent in the urban. In the senatorial districts, south had the highest (2.6 per cent) while north recorded the lowest (1.4 per cent). The proportion of male to female was a bit different; males had more access than their female counterparts at all levels.

Yobe Core Welfare Indicators (2006)							Senatorial Districts		
	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	South	East	North
Household characteristics									
<i>Dependency ratio</i>	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Household welfare									
Household economic situation compared to one year ago									
<i>Worse now</i>	10.5	1.3	8.6	11.1	13.1	16.1	16.2	5.7	10.4
<i>Better now</i>	76.7	1.9	79.5	76.1	73.0	71.8	71.5	82.1	75.9
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago									
<i>Worse now</i>	7.3	1.0	6.5	10.8	8.3	8.4	4.7	5.7	11.1
<i>Better now</i>	68.5	2.3	71.6	60.9	64.4	64.5	65.8	81.4	57.7
Difficulty satisfying household needs									
<i>Food</i>	21.4	1.7	23.6	30.7	18.5	24.3	35.8	17.8	12.6
Households self classified as poor									
<i>All households</i>	77.2	1.7	80.4	91.4	72.8	87.1	86.5	76.0	70.6
<i>Male headed households</i>	76.8	1.7	80.2	91.6	72.3	87.1	86.5	75.0	70.6
<i>Female headed households</i>	89.1	6.0	91.9	83.1	87.2	87.3	91.7	95.7	73.2
Household infrastructure									
<i>Secure housing tenure</i>	46.8	3.0	42.8	33.1	52.2	48.3	21.4	77.1	37.5
<i>Access to water</i>	87.1	1.7	82.3	76.6	93.5	93.9	91.7	82.6	87.8
<i>Safe water source</i>	42.4	2.7	36.5	23.6	50.4	42.5	31.7	52.5	41.1
<i>Safe sanitation</i>	42.0	2.8	29.8	13.8	57.9	45.5	36.0	43.4	45.5
<i>Improved waste disposal</i>	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.2	1.3	0.5	1.2
<i>Has electricity</i>	34.8	3.7	9.0	3.5	68.6	50.3	40.2	22.7	42.4
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment									
<i>Personal computer</i>	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
<i>Mobile phone</i>	8.2	1.4	2.5	0.2	15.8	3.6	13.0	3.9	8.3
Employment									
Employment Status in last 7 days									
<i>Unemployed (age 15-24)</i>	4.1	1.1	6.5	5.8	2.1	4.0	7.5	13.4	0.1
<i>Male</i>	4.9	1.6	7.2	2.4	3.0	6.2	6.2	15.9	0.2
<i>Female</i>	3.1	1.2	5.7	9.5	0.9	0.7	9.3	9.2	0.0
<i>Unemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	3.2	0.7	4.6	5.2	1.9	3.3	4.8	8.0	0.2
<i>Male</i>	3.9	0.9	5.3	5.3	2.5	4.6	4.4	9.1	0.3
<i>Female</i>	2.2	0.6	3.5	5.1	1.0	1.7	5.4	5.0	0.1
<i>Underemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	24.9	1.7	25.8	24.1	24.0	27.1	24.2	28.0	23.9
<i>Male</i>	32.1	2.1	32.6	32.2	31.6	36.7	28.1	31.3	35.0
<i>Female</i>	14.5	1.8	15.3	12.0	13.9	14.6	17.9	20.0	11.9
Education									
Adult literacy rate-any language									
<i>Total</i>	25.3	2.2	14.3	8.3	38.5	25.2	29.7	18.3	27.5
<i>Male</i>	34.2	2.8	20.8	13.9	50.2	34.2	41.0	26.3	34.5
<i>Female</i>	15.6	1.8	7.3	2.1	25.8	15.5	16.9	10.2	19.7
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)									
<i>Total</i>	37.6	3.7	18.8	11.1	58.4	43.2	45.4	27.6	38.4
<i>Male</i>	45.5	4.3	24.7	19.1	66.9	53.3	54.3	37.0	43.0
<i>Female</i>	28.0	3.7	12.2	2.3	47.1	26.8	32.9	17.1	33.0
Primary school									
<i>Access to School</i>	62.2	3.5	46.7	24.6	78.4	67.4	69.9	58.0	58.1
<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	35.5	2.6	23.6	18.4	48.0	38.7	46.7	26.7	31.9
<i>Male</i>	34.6	2.8	21.5	18.0	50.8	44.2	44.9	27.3	31.1
<i>Female</i>	36.4	3.1	26.1	19.0	45.5	33.7	48.4	26.0	32.8
<i>Satisfaction</i>	37.0	4.3	34.8	25.3	38.1	28.8	26.2	14.0	73.2
<i>Primary completion rate</i>	4.5	0.6	2.3	1.6	6.8	3.7	5.1	2.8	5.6
Secondary school									
<i>Access to School</i>	33.0	4.1	15.8	1.3	50.9	35.7	42.1	22.9	30.6
<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	22.6	2.7	11.0	6.4	34.7	24.6	30.8	13.6	20.2
<i>Male</i>	23.5	3.3	11.7	9.9	36.6	28.8	31.4	14.3	21.9
<i>Female</i>	21.1	2.6	9.8	1.1	32.1	18.5	29.8	12.5	17.9
<i>Satisfaction</i>	44.6	5.6	38.2	35.4	46.7	29.7	37.6	14.2	75.9
<i>Secondary completion rate</i>	7.1	1.1	1.8	1.0	12.7	7.6	10.7	3.9	5.5
Medical services									
<i>Health access</i>	39.6	3.3	27.7	5.9	52.7	39.7	39.3	30.9	48.8
<i>Need</i>	6.8	0.4	6.1	6.2	7.5	7.3	6.7	5.5	8.1
<i>Use</i>	6.3	0.4	5.7	5.7	7.0	6.7	6.4	4.6	8.0
<i>Satisfaction</i>	58.9	3.4	57.7	51.5	60.0	49.0	62.1	65.7	52.0
Child welfare and health									
Children under 5									
<i>Birth registration</i>	13.4	2.2	4.7	2.8	22.0	15.0	15.5	8.1	16.1
<i>Male</i>	13.6	2.5	5.1	2.6	22.8	15.8	17.1	6.6	16.8
<i>Female</i>	13.2	2.7	4.2	2.9	21.3	14.2	13.9	9.7	15.4
<i>Fully vaccinated</i>	4.0	1.0	2.7	2.3	5.2	1.6	7.5	2.1	1.6
<i>Not vaccinated</i>	26.8	2.4	31.6	35.0	22.1	23.4	20.0	38.1	23.9
Gender									
<i>Female Circumcision</i>	2.9	0.3	3.5	3.5	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.4
<i>Access to credit facility</i>	2.0	0.4	1.0	0.4	3.1	2.3	2.6	2.0	1.4
<i>Male</i>	2.8	0.7	1.6	0.6	4.2	2.6	3.9	3.2	1.5
<i>Female</i>	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.8	1.9	1.2	0.7	1.2

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