



NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

2006 CORE WELFARE INDICATOR QUESTIONNAIRE (CWIQ) SURVEY

KATSINA 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 3400 households, i.e. 4.4 per cent of the 77,400 households in the National Sample,

represents Katsina State in the survey sample. Out of the 3400 households sampled in the State, 2960 lived in rural areas, representing 87.1 per cent while 440 lived in urban areas (12.9 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 over the number of household members aged 15 – 64 years. The overall dependency ratio for the State was 0.9, indicating that about one member of the household was dependent on each economically active person. Dependency in urban and rural areas as well as the senatorial districts followed the State pattern.

level. Surprisingly, central district had more difficulty (16.5 per cent) while lower rates were recorded in north (9.8 per cent) and South (8.5 per cent).

Self-Classified Poverty Situation

Nearly half (47.7 per cent) of all households in the State considered themselves poor; more in rural (51.1 per cent) than in urban (33.4 per cent) areas. Male-headed households regarded themselves poorer than female-headed one in rural areas and the senatorial districts.

HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

Household Economic Situation Compared with Past Year

More than half (61.9 per cent) of all households in the state reported better economic situation presently compared with the past year while 19.8 per cent reported it was worse. The situation was better for a higher proportion of households in urban areas (68.2 per cent) than in rural areas (60.4 per cent). On a senatorial basis, majority of households in north (72.2 per cent) reported better economic situation compared to past year, while it was above 57.0 per cent in central and south districts.

Neighborhood Crime/Security Situation Compared to One Year Ago

Crime and security situation in the State was better now (52.8per cent) compared to one year ago, while it was worse by 25.8 percent. In urban and rural areas as well as two senatorial districts, improved crime/security situation was over 50.0 per cent. However the situation was reported worse now in south district with a high rate of 39.7 per cent.

Difficulty in Satisfying Household Needs

About twelve per cent of households in the State said they had difficulty in satisfying their food needs. Difficulty was more in rural (13.5per cent) than in urban (6.9 per cent) areas. There were significant variations at the senatorial

HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

Secure Housing Tenure

Secure housing tenure is defined for households that have documents to verify their occupancy status. More than 60.0 per cent of households in the State reported that their housing tenure was secure. The proportion was slightly higher in rural (62.9 per cent) than in the urban (54.7 per cent) areas. The situation in the senatorial districts was similar with the highest rate recorded in central (71.6 per cent).

Access to Water From all Sources

This is defined for households with water sources less than 30 minutes away. Majority (89.0 per cent) of households in the State had access to water. The proportion was above 85.0 per cent in urban and rural areas as well as the senatorial districts.

Safe Water Source

About 43.0 per cent of households in the State obtained water from safe sources. A higher proportion of urban dwellers (62.8 per cent) fetched water from safe sources than rural dwellers (38.4 per cent). On a senatorial basis, central had a rate (49.0 per cent) above the State average. North and south districts reported almost the same rate.

Safe Sanitation

Very few (52.6 per cent) households in the State had safe sanitation facilities. The rate in urban areas was 60.0 per cent, while it was (50.9 per cent) in the rural areas. A similar trend was identified in the senatorial districts. Only central had a higher rate (70.3 per cent) than the State average.

Improved Waste Disposal

About 14.4 per cent of households in the State used improve waste disposal. The proportion of households in urban (18.5 per cent) was more than those in the rural (13.4 per cent) areas. The situation in the senatorial district was not different with the lowest rates recorded in south (7.4 per cent), while north exceeded the State figure.

Access to Electricity

About one-third (34.0 per cent) of households in the State had electricity. Marked disparities in supply existed in urban and rural areas with rates as high as 83.8 per cent for urban and as low as 21.7 per cent for rural. At the senatorial level, central district had a higher rate (43.2 per cent) than the State figure, while north and south each recorded almost the same figure.

OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

Personal Computers

About 1.0 per cent of households owned personal computer in the State. 3.1 per cent owned computers in urban while 0.3 per cent was recorded for rural areas. On a senatorial basis 1.2 per cent ownership was reported in central while 0.2 per cent and 1.8 per cent were recorded in the north and south respectively.

Mobile Phones

Few (7.4 per cent) households owned mobile phones in the State. A hand full (2.6 per cent) owned them in rural areas, while ownership was more (27.1 per cent) in urban households. At the senatorial level, the highest rate was recorded in central (11.0 per cent).

EMPLOYMENT

Youth Unemployment

The rate of unemployment among youths (age 14-24) in the State was 6.7 per cent; The proportion in the urban areas was 9.3 per cent while that in rural areas was 6.2 per cent. At the senatorial level north (6.3 per cent) and south (11.4 per cent) recorded higher rates than the State average.

General Unemployment

For ages 15 and above, the rate for the State was 3.2 per cent. The proportion of unemployment for this age group was 3.2 per cent in urban and rural areas. Disaggregation by gender recorded higher rate for females than males at

all most all levels, South senatorial district had the highest (6.2 per cent) youth unemployment rate.

Under-Employment

An under-employed person is one who sought to increase his or her earnings in the seven days preceding the survey. Under-employment (ages 15 and above) rate in the State was 11.2 per cent; 12.1 per cent for males and 9.6 per cent for females. The proportion in rural (12.2 per cent) was higher than in urban (6.7 per cent) areas. North senatorial district had the highest rate of 8.1 per cent. Disaggregation by gender recorded higher rates for males at all levels.

EDUCATION

Adult Literacy

Adult literacy in any language is defined as ability to read and write in any language. More than one-third (37.6 per cent) of adults in the State were reported literate; 48.0 per cent for males and 27.3 per cent for females. The rate was 60.2 per cent in urban and almost one-third (32.1 per cent) in rural areas. There were slight variations in the districts with the highest rate (44.8 per cent) recorded in the south. Disaggregation by sex reported higher rates for males than for females at all levels.

Youth Literacy

Youth literacy in any language in the State was 47.4 per cent; 58.1 per cent for males and 37.7 per cent for females. The rate in urban (78.1 per cent) almost doubled that of rural (40.0 per cent) areas. The proportion in the senatorial districts was above 40.0 per cent. Disaggregation by gender recorded higher rates for males than females at all levels.

PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Primary School

Access to primary school is defined as the percentage of pupils of primary school that could get to the nearest school from their homes in less than 30 minutes, using normal means of transportation (including walking). Most (75.1 per cent) school pupils in the State had access to primary schools. Access was higher (84.9 per cent) in the urban than in the rural (72.7 per cent) areas. The proportion was equally high at the senatorial districts (above 70.0 per cent).

Primary School Net Enrolment

Net enrolment for pupils in the State was 43.8 per cent; 45.0 per cent for males and 42.3 per cent for females. Enrolment in urban (64.2 per cent) was higher than in the rural (38.8 per cent) areas. Net enrolment in the senatorial districts was about average of 40.0 per cent.

Satisfaction with Primary Education

Satisfaction with primary school was measured by percentage of pupils currently enrolled in primary schools that experienced no problems with their schools. The proportion of pupils who were satisfied with their primary

education was 62.7 per cent. Surprisingly satisfaction was more in rural (64.1 per cent) than in urban (58.7 per cent) areas. At the senatorial level, the highest (73.0 per cent) satisfaction was derived by pupils from north districts.

Primary School Completion Rate

The proportion of pupils who completed primary education was about 5.0 per cent. Completion rate was more in urban (6.5 per cent) than in rural (4.4 per cent) areas. Among the senatorial districts, south had the least (3.6 per cent) while north recorded highest 6.8 per cent.

SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Secondary School

Access to secondary education was defined like that of primary education. Access in the state was 28.8 per cent. A wide margin existed between urban and rural areas at 46.4 per cent and 24.7 per cent respectively.

Secondary School Net Enrolment

The net secondary school enrolment rate for the State was 22.3 per cent; higher for males (24.9 per cent) than for females (18.3 per cent). Urban areas had a higher rate (46.3 per cent) than rural areas (16.6 per cent). At the senatorial level, the lowest rate was in south district (18.1 per cent), while the highest was recorded in north (25.3 per cent).

Satisfaction with Secondary Education

More than half of the households (54.8 per cent) were satisfied with their schools in the state. Surprisingly the rate of satisfaction in the rural areas (57.8 per cent) was higher than in urban areas (50.4 per cent). Satisfaction in the districts was highest (58.8 per cent) in the north and lowest in the south (49.0 per cent).

Secondary School Completion Rate

The proportion of students who completed secondary education in the State was 5.6 per cent. The variation in urban and rural areas was quite significant with rates as high as 16.7 per cent in urban and as low as 3.0 per cent in rural. At the senatorial level, central district had the highest rate (9.7 per cent), while the lowest rate was recorded in the north (2.6 per cent).

MEDICAL SERVICES

Access to Medical Services

More than half (55.2 per cent) of all households in the State had access to medical services. Access was higher (66.1 per cent) in urban than in rural (52.4 per cent) areas. Average accessibility in the three senatorial districts was almost 50.0 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. About 6.0 per cent of the population in the State expressed need for medical services. The need in urban and rural areas was about the same rate for the State. The need was higher in the south (8.5 per cent) above the state figure.

Usage of Medical Services

Use of medical services was very poor (5.7 per cent) in the state. More (6.8 per cent) households used medical services in urban areas than in rural areas (5.5 per cent). On a senatorial basis, central district recorded all most the same rate with the State, while south reported a higher rate (7.0 per cent).

Satisfaction with Medical Services

About half (51.5 per cent) of the people who used medical services in the State derived satisfaction. The rate of satisfaction in urban and rural areas was above 50.0 per cent. In the districts; 51.0 per cent derived satisfaction in central, while north had the highest satisfaction (89.3 per cent).

Birth Registration

About one third (31.8 per cent) of births were registered in the State; 31.5 per cent for males and 32.2 per cent for females. More registration (37.7 per cent) was recorded in urban than in rural (30.0 per cent) areas. At the senatorial level, registration was lowest (26.2 per cent) in south district and higher in central and north (32.6 per cent and 36.1 per cent) respectively.

Immunization

Immunization record is measured by the percentage of children aged 12-59 months who were fully vaccinated. 31.5 per cent of the children in the state were fully immunized, while 26.2 per cent were not. Immunization was more in urban (41.5.4 per cent) than in rural (28.7 per cent) areas. At the senatorial level, children in the central (42.1 per cent) received more vaccination than other districts.

GENDER

Circumcision

Circumcision of females, regarded as female genital mutilations was 2.1 per cent in the State. 2.2 per cent of females were circumcised in urban areas while the proportion in the rural areas was 2.0 per cent. In the senatorial districts, the proportion was about 2.1 per cent.

Access to Resources

Access to credit is defined for persons 15 years and above to whom credit facilities are available. More males (8.4 per cent) than females (4.9 per cent) had access to credit in the State. A similar trend was observed in urban and rural areas as well as the senatorial districts.

Katsina Core Welfare Indicators (2006)				Senatorial Districts					
	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	Central	North	South
Household Characteristics									
<i>Dependency Ratio</i>	0.9	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
Household Welfare									
Household Economic Situation Compared To One Year Ago									
<i>Worse Now</i>	19.6	1.6	20.8	30.6	14.8	25.6	19.9	14.5	23.9
<i>Better Now</i>	61.5	1.9	60.0	40.4	67.9	29.8	57.0	71.7	58.8
Neighborhood Crime/Security Situation Compared To One Year Ago									
<i>Worse Now</i>	25.6	1.8	26.0	26.7	24.1	14.5	15.5	26.1	39.5
<i>Better Now</i>	52.5	2.1	51.4	36.1	57.0	54.3	59.2	59.1	36.8
Difficulty Satisfying Household Needs									
<i>Food</i>	12.1	1.4	13.4	15.9	6.7	16.5	16.2	9.7	8.5
Households Self Classified As Poor									
<i>All Households</i>	46.8	2.4	50.2	69.9	32.4	72.4	45.5	34.7	59.5
<i>Male Headed Households</i>	47.1	2.4	50.6	70.0	32.1	76.1	45.8	34.9	59.7
<i>Female Headed Households</i>	40.9	7.2	43.2	68.9	36.7	49.3	41.4	34.3	46.8
Household Infrastructure									
<i>Secure Housing Tenure</i>	57.7	2.3	59.6	52.0	49.6	64.2	69.2	46.3	51.7
<i>Access To Water</i>	88.6	1.4	87.5	64.7	93.1	61.6	91.3	84.4	88.5
<i>Safe Water Source</i>	42.9	2.6	38.1	16.6	62.6	30.0	48.6	38.2	38.8
<i>Safe Sanitation</i>	1.7	0.6	0.9	0.2	5.1	0.0	2.1	1.5	1.3
<i>Improved Waste Disposal</i>	14.3	1.3	13.3	4.5	18.3	4.8	10.9	27.2	7.4
<i>Has Electricity</i>	33.0	3.0	21.1	4.3	82.8	39.1	41.6	26.7	26.5
Ownership Of IT/Telecommunications Equipment									
<i>Personal Computer</i>	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.8
<i>Mobile Phone</i>	7.2	1.4	2.6	0.2	26.7	0.0	10.9	4.7	4.3
Employment									
Employment Status In Last 7 Days									
<i>Unemployed (Age 15-24)</i>	2.7	0.4	2.6	4.3	3.2	7.3	1.4	3.4	3.7
<i>Male</i>	2.9	0.5	2.8	5.7	3.6	13.1	1.6	3.6	4.0
<i>Female</i>	2.5	0.5	2.5	3.3	2.8	3.1	1.1	3.2	3.4
<i>Unemployed (Age 15 And Above)</i>	2.0	0.2	2.0	3.0	2.0	4.1	1.0	1.9	3.5
<i>Male</i>	2.1	0.3	2.1	2.5	2.1	4.4	1.0	2.4	3.5
<i>Female</i>	1.9	0.3	1.8	3.4	1.9	3.9	1.0	1.4	3.4
<i>Underemployed (Age 15 And Above)</i>	6.7	0.6	7.4	7.3	4.0	4.2	4.3	12.9	3.7
<i>Male</i>	9.3	0.8	10.3	12.7	5.1	2.0	6.6	15.0	6.9
<i>Female</i>	4.4	0.6	4.7	2.5	2.9	6.5	2.1	10.8	1.1
Education									
Adult Literacy Rate-Any Language									
<i>Total</i>	36.5	1.8	31.0	21.0	59.1	36.0	31.0	37.5	43.4
<i>Male</i>	46.7	2.1	40.5	29.8	71.1	43.8	41.3	47.9	53.4
<i>Female</i>	26.6	1.8	21.7	13.0	46.8	25.1	20.8	26.6	34.4
Youth Literacy Rate-Any Language (Age 15-24)									
<i>Total</i>	45.0	2.4	38.0	21.7	73.6	59.8	43.4	46.8	44.9
<i>Male</i>	54.6	2.9	48.2	29.0	80.1	79.8	52.6	55.8	56.1
<i>Female</i>	35.9	2.5	28.6	16.7	67.4	40.0	34.6	36.9	36.6
Primary School									
<i>Access To School</i>	74.0	2.1	71.4	36.5	84.4	35.1	75.9	74.0	71.1
<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	45.1	2.0	40.1	20.5	65.2	63.8	40.7	47.6	48.7
<i>Male</i>	46.5	2.3	42.1	20.4	64.1	50.3	42.2	50.5	48.6
<i>Female</i>	43.0	2.3	37.3	20.1	66.4	70.8	38.6	43.9	48.1
<i>Satisfaction</i>	61.8	3.0	63.3	59.2	58.0	68.2	68.2	72.2	41.2
<i>Primary Completion Rate</i>	5.0	0.6	4.6	3.1	6.6	4.0	4.1	6.8	4.1
Secondary School									
<i>Access To School</i>	27.9	2.7	24.2	3.7	44.2	16.5	25.5	31.2	26.8
<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	22.5	1.8	17.0	6.8	46.2	9.1	22.7	25.1	18.4
<i>Male</i>	25.3	2.0	20.1	10.1	45.8	11.6	23.3	27.8	24.6
<i>Female</i>	18.4	2.2	12.6	2.7	46.7	3.7	21.9	21.2	9.2
<i>Satisfaction</i>	54.2	5.0	56.9	56.2	50.1	6.4	54.2	58.7	46.5
<i>Secondary Completion Rate</i>	5.3	1.1	2.6	1.0	16.7	46.2	8.9	2.5	4.1
Medical Services									
<i>Health Access</i>	54.4	2.4	51.8	12.0	64.9	6.7	55.4	53.1	54.5
<i>Need</i>	6.8	0.5	6.8	7.9	6.7	9.9	6.5	5.5	8.5
<i>Use</i>	5.7	0.4	5.4	5.4	6.8	12.0	5.7	4.5	6.9
<i>Satisfaction</i>	50.9	3.3	51.0	42.6	50.4	60.0	49.7	59.3	46.4
Child Welfare And Health									
Children Under 5									
<i>Birth Registration</i>	29.3	2.6	26.9	16.4	37.1	0.0	31.7	31.6	22.7
<i>Male</i>	28.9	2.6	29.3	16.6	27.4	0.0	28.6	34.0	24.3
<i>Female</i>	29.6	3.7	24.2	15.8	45.5	0.0	34.6	28.7	21.2
<i>Fully Vaccinated</i>	20.4	2.6	16.7	12.1	32.4	33.4	32.0	16.2	6.8
<i>Not Vaccinated</i>	26.9	2.1	27.6	32.8	24.6	25.7	21.4	28.1	34.1
Gender									
<i>Female Circumcision</i>	1.3	0.2	1.1	0.9	2.0	0.0	1.5	1.3	1.1
<i>Access To Credit Facility</i>	6.1	0.7	5.0	2.7	10.2	7.2	8.5	6.5	2.1
<i>Male</i>	7.7	0.9	6.1	4.0	14.1	10.1	11.7	6.6	2.9
<i>Female</i>	4.5	0.6	4.1	1.6	6.4	4.5	5.5	6.5	1.3

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