



# NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

2006 CORE WELFARE INDICATOR QUESTIONNAIRE (CWIQ) SURVEY

## GOMBE STATE SUMMARY

### INTRODUCTION

The 2006 Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ) Survey is a national Sample Survey, designed to collect household data which are analysed to provide indicators for monitoring Poverty and Living Standards in the country at National, State and Zonal Levels. A total of 1100 households, i.e. 1.2 per cent of the 77,400 households in the National Sample, represents

Gombe State in the survey sample. Out of the 1100 households sampled in the State, 910 lived in rural areas, representing 82.7 per cent, while 190 lived in urban areas (17.3 per cent). This flyer presents State aggregates, including rural-urban, senatorial and gender differences for selected indicators.

### KEY FINDINGS

#### DEPENDENCY RATIO

The dependency ratio for Gombe State was 1.0, indicating that one person was dependent on each economically active person. The ratio for the rural areas (1.1) was more than for the urban areas (0.7). The highest ratio was recorded in the central senatorial district (1.2).

#### HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

##### Household Economic Situation Compared with Past Year

Households in the State that considered their economic situation better now than the past year were 59.4 per cent. Households in the rural areas had 61.4 per cent compared to those in the urban areas (43.1 per cent). On the other hand, 68.0 per cent of the households in the central, 53.5 per cent in north (53.1 per cent) in south districts reported that their economic situation was better now than a year ago.

##### Neighbourhood Crime/Security Situation Compared to One Year Ago

Thirty-nine per cent of the households in the State described neighborhood crime/security situation as better now compared to one year ago. 40.2 per cent of the households in rural areas and 32.4 per cent in urban areas thought that situation was better now.

##### Difficulty in Satisfying Household Needs

Thirteen per cent households in the State reported having difficulty satisfying household food needs. 13.5 per cent of them lived in the urban areas while 13.3 per cent in the rural areas. Central district recorded the highest proportion (17.7 per cent) of households having difficulty, while the south (8.6 per cent) recorded the lowest.

#### Self-Classified Poverty Situation

Ninety-two per cent of households in the State classified themselves as poor. Male-headed households which thought they were poor accounted for 91.4 per cent, while female-headed households were 97.4 per cent. More households in rural areas (92.8 per cent) than in urban areas (81.4 per cent) classified themselves as poor. The per centage of households that classified themselves as poor in the central district was 93.4, while north and south each had 90.4 per cent and 90.0 per cent respectively.

#### HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

##### Secure Housing Tenure

Secure housing tenure is defined for households that have documentation to verify their occupancy status. About half of the households in the State had secure housing tenure. The households in the rural areas had 48.5 per cent which is less than the urban figure (60.1 per cent). North district had the highest percentage (60.6 per cent), followed by south (47.4 per cent) and central (41.2 per cent).

##### Access to Water From all Sources

Access to water was defined for households with water sources less than 30 minutes away. About 91.8 per cent of households in the State had access to water. 95.3 per cent of those in the urban areas had access as against 91.4 per cent in the rural areas. Households in the central district had best access (96.5 per cent) among the senatorial districts.

##### Safe Water Source

Safe water source was defined for households using treated piped water, borehole/hand pump or protected well. About 24.0 per cent of the households in the State had access to safe water source. The households in the urban and rural areas reported 39.1 per cent and 22.0 per cent respectively.

#### Safe Sanitation

More than three out of every 10 households (32.8 per cent) had access to safe sanitation in the State. Access was lower in the rural areas (29.5 per cent) compared to urban areas (60.3 per cent). South district had 35.9 per cent compared with 16.7 per cent in north.

### Improved Waste Disposal

The percentage of households in the State that used improved waste disposal was 12.7 per cent. The households in the rural areas had 12.4 per cent which was lower than urban areas (15.6 per cent). South district recorded the highest rate (21.5 per cent).

### Access to Electricity

About 35.0 per cent of households in the State had access to electricity. Households in the urban areas (77.7 per cent) enjoyed better access than the rural areas (30.0 per cent). Central district enjoyed more electricity (44.1 per cent) in the State than other districts.

## OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

### Personal Computers

Only 0.2 per cent of households in the State owned personal computers. 2.0 per cent of such households lived in the urban areas. More households in the north district (0.4 per cent) owned personal computers than in the south (0.3 per cent).

### Mobile Phones

About six per cent of the households in the State had mobile phones. 31.3 per cent of households in the urban areas reported owning mobile phones, which was substantially higher than those in the rural areas (3.0 per cent). South district recorded the least percentage among the districts.

## EMPLOYMENT

### Youth Unemployment

The unemployment rate for the people aged 15-24 in the State was 11.3 per cent. More people in the urban areas (21.3 per cent) than the rural areas (10.1 per cent) were unemployed. Youth unemployment was 16.5 per cent in south district as against 10.4 per cent in north.

### General Unemployment

The unemployment rate for the persons aged 15 and above in the State was 7.2 per cent. Males had 6.7 per cent compared with females (8.1 per cent). Unemployment was higher in the urban (11.5 per cent) than in rural (6.6 per cent) areas.

### Under-Employment

An under-employment person is one who sought to increase his or her earnings in the seven-day period preceding the survey. The under-employed rate in the state for persons aged 15 and above was 20.7 per cent. More males (26.1 per cent) than females (11.2 per cent) were under-employed. The urban/rural rates were 29.4 per cent and 19.6 per cent respectively. The north district

recorded the least (15.0 per cent), followed by north (16.5 per cent) and central (16.0 per cent).

## EDUCATION

### Adult Literacy

Adult literacy in any language was defined as ability to read and write in any language. About 54.0 per cent of adults in the State were literate in any language. Further disaggregation by sex showed that males (62.0 per cent) were more literate than females (45.7 per cent). Adult literacy in urban areas was 76.8 per cent compared with 51.1 per cent in the rural areas. Central district recorded the least (46.7 per cent), while north recorded the highest of figure (65.2 per cent).

### Youth Literacy

The youth literacy rate in any language (age 15-24) was 53.1.3 per cent. The sex differentials showed males (55.6 per cent) and females (50.5 per cent). More literate youth were recorded in the urban (87.6 per cent) than in the rural (48.2 per cent) areas. The rate was highest in the north district (64.4 per cent) and lowest in central (40.5 per cent).

## PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

### Access to Primary School

Access to primary school is defined for children of primary school age (6-11) living in households with a primary school less than 30 minutes away. About 83.0 per cent of the children in the State had access to primary school. The proportions for urban and rural were 92.3 per cent and 81.8 per cent respectively. 83.4 per cent of the children in central district had access compared with 82.4 per cent in north and 80.7 per cent in the south.

### Primary School Net Enrolment

Primary school net enrolment is defined as the number of children of primary school age (6-11) currently in primary school (grades P1 to P6) divided by the number of children of primary school age (6-11). The net enrolment for males (36.9 per cent) was higher than for females (29.6 per cent). Similar pictures were painted in urban (64.7 per cent) and rural (30.7 per cent) areas. South district recorded the highest primary school net enrolment (47.6 per cent), followed by central (30.5 per cent) and north (30.3 per cent).

### Satisfaction with Primary Education

The primary school satisfaction rate in the State was 49.0 per cent. There was slight difference between the rates in the urban areas (49.7 per cent) and rural areas (48.8 per cent). The pattern in the senatorial districts followed the same trend.

### Primary School Completion Rate

Primary school completion rate is 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). The primary school completion rate for the state was 5.2 per cent. The urban areas had 16.1 per cent, while the rural areas had 4.3 per cent. The

central district recorded the least (4.4 per cent), followed by north (5.2 per cent) and south (7.3 per cent).

## SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

### Access to Secondary School

About 43.0 per cent of the children in the State had access to secondary school. Children in the urban areas (89.5 per cent) had better access than those in the rural areas (36.7 per cent). North district recorded the least access (36.8 per cent), followed by central (46.6 per cent) and south (49.9 per cent).

### Secondary School Net Enrolment

The secondary school net enrolment rate for the state was 17.2 per cent. The sex differential was 16.7 per cent for females and 17.5 per cent for males. The highest rate (27.2) was recorded by south district and the lowest by the central (13.6 per cent).

### Satisfaction with Secondary school

More than half (62.7 per cent) of secondary school student interviewed had satisfaction with their schools. Surprisingly, students in the rural areas (65.2 per cent) were more satisfied than those in the urban areas (55.6 per cent). The highest rate was recorded in central district (78.1 per cent), while the lowest rate (53.4 per cent) was recorded in the south.

### Secondary School Completion Rate

The secondary school completion rate for the State was 3.8 per cent. 16.0 per cent of student in the urban areas compared with 2.0 per cent in the rural areas, completed secondary school. At the district level, south recorded the highest rate 5.0 per cent, followed by north (4.1 per cent) and central (2.8 per cent).

## MEDICAL SERVICES

### Access to Medical Services

Access to health care was defined for persons living in households with a health facility less than 30 minutes away. Almost half of the households in the State had access to health care. More households in the urban areas (82.0 per cent) had access to health care than in rural areas (45.3 per cent). North district topped with 51.5 per cent followed by central (48.6 per cent) and south (46.1 per cent).

### Need for Medical Services

About 8.0 per cent of household members needed medical services as a result of sickness or injury in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. The need for medical services was higher in the urban than in the rural areas. The senatorial district that had the highest need was central (10.0 per cent), while south had the least need (6.8 per cent).

## Usage of Medical Services

Eight out of every 100 households in the State used medical services. Use of medical services was higher in the urban (11.5 per cent) than in the rural (7.6 per cent) areas. The percentage of household members that used medical services ranged from 6.2 in south district to 9.4 per cent in central.

### Satisfaction with Medical Services

About 58.0 per cent of households in the State expressed satisfaction with medical services. Satisfaction in the rural areas was 60.3 per cent compared with 42.2 per cent in the urban areas. North district recorded the highest satisfaction (60.5 per cent), followed by south (58.1 per cent) and central (55.8 per cent).

## CHILD UNDER 5

### Birth Registration

More females under 5 children (32.3 per cent) had their births registered compared with their male counterparts (28.7 per cent). 28.7 per cent of the children in the rural areas were registered as against 55.5 per cent in the urban areas. More birth registration was recorded in the south district (22.0 per cent) than in the north (10.5 per cent).

### Immunization

About 37.0 per cent of children under 5 were fully vaccinated. More children in the urban areas were immunized (54.0 per cent) than in the rural areas (36.1 per cent). Central district recorded the highest number of children immunized (52.7 per cent), while the south recorded the least (13.0 per cent). 19.6 per cent of under-5 children in the State were not vaccinated at all, with more in the rural areas (20.1 per cent) than in the urban areas (15.3 per cent).

## GENDER

### Circumcision

Focus was on female circumcision usually referred to as female genital mutilation. The prevalence rate in the State was 1.9 per cent. Female genital mutilation was higher in the urban areas (4.2 per cent) than in the rural areas (1.7 per cent). The highest rate was recorded in the south district (3.0 per cent), while the least was recorded in the north (1.5 per cent).

### Access to Resources

Access to credit is defined for persons 15 years and above to whom credit facilities are available. 1.8 per cent of the population aged 15 years and above had access. More males (3.5 per cent) than females (0.1 per cent) had access to credit facilities in the State. The situation was similar in rural and urban areas as well as the senatorial districts.

Gombe Core Welfare Indicators (2006)							Senatorial Districts		
	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	Central	North	South
<b>Household characteristics</b>									
Dependency ratio	1.0	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.8
<b>Household welfare</b>									
Household economic situation compared to one year ago									
Worse now	19.7	2.6	17.7	31.7	36.2	42.4	18.7	17.4	25.7
Better now	59.4	3.7	61.4	42.5	43.1	36.5	68.0	53.5	53.1
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago									
Worse now	13.7	2.5	10.9	10.7	36.5	34.5	13.2	13.8	14.4
Better now	39.4	3.3	40.2	39.2	32.4	32.3	43.2	33.5	42.6
Difficulty satisfying household needs									
Food	13.3	1.9	13.3	28.1	13.5	20.8	17.7	10.9	8.6
Households self classified as poor									
All households	91.5	1.5	92.8	98.4	81.4	98.6	93.4	90.4	90.0
Male headed households	91.4	1.6	92.7	98.4	80.7	98.5	93.3	90.3	89.7
Female headed households	97.4	2.7	100.0	100.0	93.2	100.0	100.0	92.5	100.0
<b>Household infrastructure</b>									
Secure housing tenure	49.8	3.0	48.5	31.6	60.1	49.2	41.2	60.6	47.4
Access to water	91.8	1.9	91.4	82.1	95.3	87.5	96.5	92.7	80.8
Safe water source	23.9	4.5	22.0	13.4	39.1	35.7	28.5	12.2	35.7
Safe sanitation	32.8	5.1	29.5	11.5	60.3	46.2	45.9	16.7	35.9
Improved waste disposal	12.7	2.5	12.4	11.3	15.6	18.1	16.7	3.5	21.5
Has electricity	35.2	5.8	30.0	12.2	77.7	55.2	44.1	37.3	13.8
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment									
Personal computer	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
Mobile phone	6.1	1.5	3.0	0.1	31.3	0.9	3.1	11.1	3.0
<b>Employment</b>									
Employment Status in last 7 days									
Unemployed (age 15-24)	11.3	2.5	10.1	19.6	21.3	23.8	9.5	10.4	16.5
Male	11.8	2.9	10.1	17.1	23.6	29.6	9.1	12.1	17.9
Female	10.4	2.6	10.0	21.8	15.3	15.3	10.0	5.9	15.1
Unemployed (age 15 and above))	7.2	1.7	6.6	15.9	11.5	11.0	6.0	5.8	11.4
Male	6.7	1.6	6.0	13.3	11.4	12.1	5.5	6.8	8.9
Female	8.1	2.2	7.7	20.3	11.7	8.7	6.8	3.2	14.7
Underemployed (age 15 and above)	20.7	2.5	19.6	21.9	29.4	32.7	26.5	16.5	15.0
Male	26.1	2.9	25.2	29.8	32.0	38.6	33.0	21.0	20.5
Female	11.2	3.5	10.0	7.4	22.9	20.6	16.3	5.5	7.2
<b>Education</b>									
Adult literacy rate-any language									
Total	54.3	3.6	51.1	46.3	76.8	66.6	46.7	65.2	49.8
Male	62.0	3.8	58.3	52.2	84.8	78.1	51.9	74.2	58.1
Female	45.7	3.7	43.4	40.1	65.1	50.3	41.5	53.9	40.8
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)									
Total	53.1	4.2	48.2	46.3	87.6	83.8	40.5	64.4	57.7
Male	55.6	5.3	49.3	42.9	91.0	93.6	37.1	70.8	60.1
Female	50.5	4.2	47.1	48.9	81.9	69.5	43.7	56.3	55.4
Primary school									
Access to School	82.6	2.6	81.8	51.5	92.3	82.3	83.4	82.4	80.7
Primary Net Enrollment	33.4	3.8	30.7	25.6	64.7	61.8	30.5	30.3	47.6
Male	36.9	3.6	34.2	25.9	69.4	75.7	33.3	35.7	49.0
Female	29.6	4.6	26.9	25.5	59.9	44.6	27.9	23.4	46.1
Satisfaction	49.0	4.6	48.8	27.5	49.7	55.9	66.4	41.2	30.5
Primary completion rate	5.2	1.2	4.3	2.5	16.1	21.8	4.4	5.2	7.3
Secondary school									
Access to School	43.2	4.9	36.7	10.0	89.5	78.6	46.6	36.8	49.9
Secondary Net Enrollment	17.2	3.0	12.9	4.2	47.9	40.3	13.6	16.0	27.2
Male	17.5	3.1	13.3	3.1	47.9	47.6	12.8	18.8	26.0
Female	16.7	3.5	12.2	6.0	48.0	27.5	14.9	12.3	28.6
Satisfaction	62.3	4.6	65.2	22.7	55.6	56.0	78.1	57.1	53.4
Secondary completion rate	3.8	0.9	2.0	2.1	16.0	12.3	2.8	4.1	5.0
<b>Medical services</b>									
Health access	49.2	4.1	45.3	22.0	82.0	77.3	48.6	51.5	46.1
Need	8.5	0.8	8.1	10.5	11.9	15.7	10.0	7.6	6.8
Use	8.0	0.8	7.6	9.5	11.5	13.8	9.4	7.1	6.2
Satisfaction	57.6	4.3	60.3	53.0	42.2	47.2	55.8	60.5	58.1
<b>Child welfare and health</b>									
Children under 5									
Birth registration	30.4	5.6	28.7	16.3	55.5	36.5	44.2	10.5	22.0
Male	28.7	6.5	26.3	5.0	65.3	47.0	43.8	10.7	13.5
Female	32.3	5.7	31.3	27.7	45.5	25.6	44.6	10.3	30.9
Fully vaccinated	37.2	6.4	36.1	27.4	54.0	36.5	52.7	22.8	13.0
Not vaccinated	19.6	3.0	20.1	19.0	11.2	15.3	25.6	16.0	6.2
<b>Gender</b>									
Female Circumcision	1.9	0.4	1.7	1.1	4.2	1.0	1.8	1.5	3.0
Access to credit facility	1.8	0.3	1.8	0.6	1.9	0.3	2.7	1.6	0.7
Male	3.5	0.7	3.5	1.0	3.1	0.5	5.3	2.7	1.1
Female	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

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