



ZONAL SUMMARY -- NORTH-EAST

INTRODUCTION

The Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ) is a nationwide sample survey designed to collect household data which are analysed to furnish policy makers and planners with indicators for monitoring poverty and living standards in the country at the National, Zonal, State and Senatorial District levels.

This flyer presents key findings for the North-Central zone of the country. It focuses on State variations within the zone, rural-urban and gender differences. The States in the zone are Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe.

KEY FINDINGS

DEPENDENCY RATIO

The overall dependency ratio for the zone was 0.9, indicating that about one person is dependent on each economically-active person. The rural dependency ratio (0.9) was higher than that of the urban dependency ratio of 0.8 per cent. Bauchi and Gombe States had 1.0 each dependency ratio while other states had lower ratio, except Yobe State which recorded 1.1.

HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

Household Economic Situation Compared to One Year Ago

About 61.9 per cent of the households in the zone perceived that their economic situation had improved compared to one year ago; while 19.3 per cent perceived that their situation had worsened. The rural areas recorded a higher percentage of households that perceived that their economic situation had improved than the urban areas. On a State basis, Yobe recorded the highest percentage (76.7 per cent) while Taraba recorded the lowest (41.1 per cent).

Neighbourhood Crime/Security Situation Compared to One Year Ago

Over half (51.9 per cent) of the households interviewed in the zone felt that the crime/security situation was better than a year ago, while about 12.8 per cent perceived the situation to be worse. More households in the rural areas (54.1 per cent) felt that the situation was better. More households in all States felt that security/crime situation was better than one year ago.

Difficulty in Satisfying Household Needs

About 13 per cent of the households had difficulty satisfying their food needs in the zone. 11.9 per cent of households in the rural areas and 14.9 per cent of urban households had difficulty satisfying their food needs. Amongst the States,

21.4 per cent of households in Yobe, 20.7 per cent in Taraba, 13.3 per cent in Gombe, 12.9 per cent in Borno, 10.2 per cent and 5.6 per cent in Adamawa and Bauchi States respectively had difficulty satisfying their food needs.

Self-Classified Poverty Situation

More than three quarter (77.5 per cent) of households in the zone classified themselves as being poor. More female-headed households (82.5 per cent) than male-headed ones (77.2 per cent) classified themselves as being in poverty. More households in the rural (78.4 per cent) than those in the urban (74.7 per cent) areas thought they were poor. On a State basis, the percentage of households that classified themselves as poor ranged from 68.6 per cent in Bauchi State to 91.5 per cent in Gombe State. More female-headed households than male-headed ones in all the States, except Bauchi, felt they were poor.

HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

Secure Housing Tenure

Secure housing tenure is defined for households that had documents to support their occupancy. About 40.2 per cent of households in the zone had secured housing tenure. More households in the urban areas (53.9 per cent) than in the rural areas (35.5 per cent) had secure housing tenure. Access to secure housing tenure in the States varied from 35.4 per cent in Bauchi to 49.8 per cent in Gombe.

Access to Water from All Sources

This is defined for households with a water source less than 30 minutes away. About eighty-nine per cent of households in the zone had access to water. Urban and rural disaggregation were 95.0 per cent and 86.3 per cent respectively.

Safe Water Source

This is defined for households having pipe borne water, bore holes and protected wells. About one-third(30.7 per

cent) of household had access in the zone. Access to safe water was higher in the urban areas (47.2 per cent) than in the rural areas (25.1 per cent). States with access to safe water above the zonal average were Bauchi, Borno and Gombe.

Safe Sanitation

A few less than half of households in the zone (45.4 per cent) had access to safe sanitation. The situation was worse in the rural areas with 34.6 per cent of the households having access to safe sanitation. Access to safe sanitation in the States varied from 32.8 per cent in Gombe to 65.3 per cent in Borno.

Improved Waste Disposal

About 6.0 per cent of the households in the zone had improved waste disposal. Use of improved waste disposal was higher in urban areas (12.8 per cent) than in rural areas (3.9 per cent). Among the States in the zone, Bauchi made the highest use of improved waste disposal (14.6 per cent), while Yobe recorded the lowest (1.0 per cent).

Access to Electricity

About 31 per cent of households in the zone had access to electricity. Only 16.1 per cent of households in the rural areas had access to electricity, compared to 72.9 per cent in the urban areas. State disaggregation showed that Borno had better access than the others, followed by Gombe and Yobe.

OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

Personal Computer

Ownership of personal computers for the zone was 0.4 per cent. More households in the urban areas (1.0 per cent) owned personal computers than those in the rural area (0.1 per cent). Adamawa State had the highest proportion of households with personal computers (0.7 per cent), while Yobe State recorded the lowest (0.1 per cent).

Mobile Phone

About 9.0 per cent of the households in the zone owned mobile phones. Ownership of Mobile Phones was higher in the urban area (26.5 per cent) than in the rural areas (2.7 per cent). States with ownership of Mobile Phones above zonal average were Adamawa, Bauchi and Borno.

EMPLOYMENT

Youth Unemployment

Youth unemployment was 6.2 per cent for the zone. There were more unemployed youth in the urban (9.0 per cent) than in rural (5.3 per cent) areas. Among the States, Gombe had the highest youth unemployment rate (11.3 per cent), while Borno recorded the lowest (1.7 per cent). Across the sector and States, there were more males unemployed youth than females except Borno State that had 2.3 per cent or females.

General Unemployment

The zone had 3.9 per cent unemployment of persons 15 years and above. The rate was higher in the urban (5.4 per cent) than in rural (3.4 per cent) areas. Gombe State had the highest unemployment rate (7.2 per cent), while Borno recorded the lowest (0.9 per cent). Unemployment was

higher for the males (4.1 per cent) than for the females (3.6 per cent).

Under-Employment

Under-employment is defined for those who sought to increase their earnings in the seven-day period preceding the survey. Under-employment rate for the zone was 18.3 per cent. It was higher for males (20.9 per cent) than for females (14.4 per cent). Under-employment was also higher in the rural (18.7 per cent) than in the urban (17.3 per cent) areas. States with under-employment rates higher than the zonal average were Bauchi (26.1 per cent), Gombe (20.7 per cent) and Yobe (24.9 per cent).

EDUCATION

Adult Literacy

Adult literacy in any language was 42.2 per cent. It was higher for males (52.1 per cent) than for females (31.6 per cent). The adult population in the urban areas were more literate than those in the rural areas. Only 3 States, Adamawa Gombe and Taraba, had rates higher than the zonal average.

Youth Literacy

Youth literacy in any language was 52.5 per cent. It was higher for the males (61.8 per cent) than for the females (43.5 per cent). The rate in the rural areas was 46.2 per cent and 69.7 per cent in the urban areas. Adamawa, Gombe and Taraba also had youth literacy rates higher than the zonal average.

PRIMARY SCHOOL

Access to Primary School

Access is defined for households with primary/secondary schools less than 30 minutes away. Access to primary school was 71.9 per cent in the zone. Access in the urban areas was 82.8 per cent, and 68.8 per cent in the rural areas. It was highest in Gombe State (82.6 per cent) and lowest in Yobe State (62.2 per cent).

Primary School Net Enrolment

Primary school net enrolment is defined as number of children of primary school age (6-11 years) currently in primary school divided by the number of children in primary school. Primary school net enrolment for the zone was 43.7 per cent, while primary school enrolment rate was lower for the females in the zone. Primary school net enrolment rate was lower in the rural areas (40.3 per cent) than in the urban areas (55.8 per cent). States with primary net enrolment rates higher than the zonal average were Adamawa and Taraba.

Satisfaction with Primary Education

Satisfaction with education services was measured by calculating the percentage of individuals currently in primary school that experienced no problems with their schools. Satisfaction rate was higher in urban (40.1 per cent) than rural (36.0 per cent) areas. Gombe State recorded the highest primary school satisfaction rate (49.0 per cent), while Taraba had the lowest (24.9 per cent)

Primary Completion Rate

Primary completion rate was 6.3 per cent for the zone. Completion rate was higher in the urban areas (10.2 per cent) than rural (5.1 per cent) areas. Among the States, Adamawa had the highest completion rate (10.9 per cent), while Yobe had the least (4.5 per cent).

SECONDARY SCHOOL

Access to Secondary School

Access to secondary school rate for the zone was 36.3 per cent. Secondary school children in urban areas had more access (63.5 per cent) than those in rural areas (26.4 per cent). Gombe State had the highest access rate (43.2 per cent), while Yobe recorded the lowest (33.0 per cent).

Secondary School Net Enrolment

Secondary school net enrolment rate was 25.8 per cent for the zone. The children in the urban areas had higher enrolment rate (39.2 per cent) almost double than those in the rural areas (21.0 per cent). Among the States, Adamawa had the highest rate (37.0 per cent), while Gombe recorded the lowest. Across the sector and States, more males were enrolled in secondary school than females, except in Borno where the reverse was the case.

satisfaction with Secondary Education

Two in every five of the children in secondary school in the zone were satisfied with their school. Satisfaction rate was higher in the urban areas (48.0 per cent) than in the rural areas (38.6 per cent). Gombe State had the highest secondary school satisfaction rate (62.3 per cent), while Taraba recorded the lowest (18.7 per cent).

Secondary School Completion Rate

Secondary school completion rate for the zone was 7.0 per cent. Completion rate was higher in the urban areas (16.0 per cent) than in rural (3.9 per cent). Gombe State recorded lowest completion rate (3.8 per cent), while Taraba had the highest (9.3 per cent).

MEDICAL SERVICES

Access to Medical Services

Access to medical services at the zonal level was 48.4 per cent. There was a significant difference in terms of accessibility to health facilities between the population in the rural (42.8 per cent) and urban (65.3 per cent) areas. The States that reported the poorest access to health facilities were Yobe (39.6 per cent), Bauchi (47.2 per cent) and Taraba (46.3 per cent).

Need for Medical Services

Seven 7.0 per cent of the households reported the need for medical services in the zone with slightly more households in the urban than in the rural areas indicating need for medical services. Bauchi, Gombe, Adamawa and Taraba states reported higher need for medical services than Borno and Yobe States.

Usage of Medical Services

About 6.0 per cent of the population in the zone used medical facilities. Use of medical services was higher in the urban areas (7.0 per cent) than in rural areas (6.2 per cent). Amongst the States, Gombe had the highest use of medical services (8.0 per cent), while Borno recorded the lowest (3.7 per cent)

Satisfaction with Medical Services

Majority of the household (62.6 per cent) in the zone were satisfied with medical services. Satisfaction rate with medical services was higher in the rural (62.8 per cent) than in urban (62.0 per cent) areas. Among the States, Adamawa had the highest satisfaction rate (70.0 per cent), while Taraba recorded the lowest (51.3 per cent).

CHILD WELFARE AND HEALTH

Birth Registration

The percentage of children under 5 who had their births registered in the zone was 22.8 per cent. Birth registration almost tripled in the urban areas (37.2 per cent) compared to the rural areas (18.0 per cent). States with birth registration below the zonal average were Bauchi (17.0 per cent), Borno (17.8 per cent) and Yobe (13.4 per cent). There was little disparity between birth registration for female and male children.

Immunisation

Children who were fully-immunised were 26.8 per cent, while 24.5 per cent of the children were not vaccinated. More children in the urban (30.3 per cent) than in the rural (25.6 per cent) areas were fully-immunised. Adamawa, Gombe and Taraba had higher level of immunisation, while Yobe had a very low rate.

GENDER

Circumcision

Female circumcision, that is, female genital mutilation was found to be 46.3 per cent in the zone. It was highest in Borno State (49.3 per cent) and lowest in Gombe State (42.2 per cent). There was no significant difference in the rural-urban circumcision rates.

ACCESS TO RESOURCES

About 5.0 per cent of population aged 15 years and above had access to credit facilities. More males (6.9 per cent) than females (4.3 per cent) had access to credit. Access was higher in the urban areas (9.1 per cent) than in the rural areas (4.4 per cent).

North East Zone Core Welfare Indicators (2006)												
	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	Adamawa	Bauchi	Borno	Gombe	Taraba	Yobe
Household characteristics												
Dependency ratio	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.1
Household welfare												
Household economic situation compared to one year ago												
Worse now	19.3	1.0	18.6	24.4	21.5	24.5	32.6	16.3	8.6	19.7	36.8	10.5
Better now	61.9	1.2	63.0	53.7	58.6	53.8	50.8	67.1	69.7	59.4	41.1	76.7
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago												
Worse now	12.8	0.8	12.5	14.8	13.7	14.5	22.4	10.0	8.1	13.7	18.6	7.3
Better now	51.9	1.5	54.1	46.2	45.4	42.3	49.4	56.4	52.6	39.4	42.5	68.5
Difficulty satisfying household needs												
Food	12.7	0.8	11.9	18.0	14.9	18.9	10.2	5.6	12.9	13.3	20.7	21.4
Households self classified as poor												
All households	77.5	1.2	78.4	86.1	74.7	87.3	71.8	68.6	80.8	91.5	81.5	77.2
Male headed households	77.2	1.1	78.1	85.8	74.6	86.4	70.9	69.3	80.1	91.4	81.1	76.8
Female headed households	82.5	6.1	88.9	94.3	76.1	94.5	82.6	46.7	92.8	97.4	93.2	89.1
Household infrastructure												
Secure housing tenure	40.2	1.8	35.5	23.7	53.9	49.3	37.5	35.4	38.8	49.8	41.9	46.8
Access to water	88.5	0.9	86.3	74.0	95.0	91.3	86.4	91.7	92.3	91.8	76.1	87.1
Safe water source	30.7	1.9	25.1	15.0	47.2	41.5	26.7	33.8	34.4	23.9	19.2	42.4
Year round water source	37.7	1.6	35.4	28.0	44.3	37.9	31.5	37.8	49.9	34.6	25.0	33.3
Water treated before drinking	4.6	0.4	4.5	2.6	4.9	2.4	5.4	4.8	1.3	7.7	9.5	2.3
Safe sanitation	45.4	1.8	34.6	18.8	76.4	62.4	38.8	35.6	65.3	32.8	42.1	42.0
Improved waste disposal	6.2	1.6	3.9	2.0	12.8	3.6	2.7	14.6	2.9	12.7	1.9	1.0
Non-wood fuel used for cooking	3.5	0.6	1.1	0.3	10.4	2.8	4.5	4.7	3.5	2.2	2.3	2.1
Has electricity	30.7	2.0	16.1	4.3	72.9	49.3	27.7	30.1	37.0	35.2	14.8	34.8
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment												
Personal computer	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1
Mobile phone	8.8	1.1	2.7	0.1	26.5	5.9	10.4	10.5	9.4	6.1	5.8	8.2
Employment												
Employment Status in last 7 days												
Unemployed (age 15-24)	6.2	0.7	5.3	5.5	9.0	6.3	8.1	7.1	1.7	11.3	6.3	4.1
Male	7.2	1.0	6.1	5.8	10.6	7.2	10.0	9.0	1.2	11.8	7.2	4.9
Female	5.0	0.7	4.4	5.2	7.1	5.4	6.1	4.6	2.3	10.4	5.5	3.1
Unemployed (age 15 and above)	3.9	0.5	3.4	4.2	5.4	4.6	5.9	5.1	0.9	7.2	2.8	3.2
Male	4.1	0.6	3.8	4.7	5.1	4.6	6.8	5.4	0.7	6.7	2.9	3.9
Female	3.6	0.6	2.7	3.4	6.0	4.6	4.7	4.7	1.1	8.1	2.6	2.2
Underemployed (age 15 and above)	18.3	0.9	18.7	16.2	17.3	18.7	14.5	26.1	12.1	20.7	16.4	24.9
Male	20.9	1.0	21.4	19.2	19.4	22.6	15.8	30.0	12.0	26.1	16.5	32.1
Female	14.4	1.1	14.6	11.8	13.9	13.5	12.9	19.3	12.2	11.2	16.2	14.5
Education												
Adult literacy rate-any language												
Total	42.2	1.4	37.5	29.1	55.6	41.1	56.1	39.5	27.4	54.3	55.7	25.3
Male	52.1	1.4	47.9	37.9	63.9	50.2	67.1	50.3	35.7	62.0	67.6	34.2
Female	31.6	1.6	26.6	19.8	46.4	31.1	44.8	28.5	18.3	45.7	41.6	15.6
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)												
Total	52.5	1.7	46.2	39.4	69.7	59.9	71.3	49.0	36.0	53.1	65.2	37.6
Male	61.8	1.9	55.8	48.4	77.0	67.1	80.2	60.5	45.7	55.6	76.6	45.5
Female	43.5	2.1	37.1	31.2	61.9	51.3	62.5	38.8	27.7	50.5	52.7	28.0
Primary school												
Access to School	71.9	1.5	68.8	41.0	82.8	67.6	76.1	68.7	72.6	82.6	70.2	62.2
Primary Net Enrollment	43.7	1.4	40.3	32.2	55.8	43.4	64.0	40.1	34.3	33.4	59.0	35.5
Male	45.7	1.6	41.8	35.4	59.7	48.5	65.1	43.5	36.2	36.9	61.0	34.6
Female	41.5	1.6	38.5	28.7	51.6	38.4	62.8	35.9	32.0	29.6	56.8	36.4
Satisfaction	37.2	1.9	36.0	33.1	40.1	36.4	40.1	40.7	34.1	49.0	24.9	37.0
Primary completion rate	6.3	0.4	5.1	4.1	10.2	7.1	10.9	4.9	5.0	5.2	8.0	4.5
Secondary school												
Access to School	36.3	2.0	26.4	5.5	63.5	45.1	34.6	33.4	40.9	43.2	33.5	33.0
Secondary Net Enrollment	25.8	1.1	21.0	15.7	39.2	29.6	37.0	22.2	22.8	17.2	30.6	22.6
Male	26.7	1.3	21.8	17.5	41.1	33.1	42.4	23.7	21.2	17.5	30.6	23.5
Female	24.7	1.6	20.1	13.5	36.9	25.1	31.5	20.1	24.8	16.7	30.6	21.1
Satisfaction	42.1	3.0	38.6	29.4	48.0	41.8	42.0	58.3	38.1	62.3	18.7	44.6
Secondary completion rate	7.0	0.7	3.9	2.8	16.0	9.8	8.3	5.9	7.6	3.8	9.3	7.1
Medical services												
Health access	48.4	1.6	42.8	19.3	65.3	46.2	49.8	47.2	54.2	49.2	46.3	39.6
Need	7.0	0.3	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.1	7.3	8.7	4.1	8.5	7.2	6.8
Use	6.4	0.2	6.2	6.0	7.0	7.2	6.7	7.4	3.7	8.0	7.3	6.3
Satisfaction	62.6	1.7	62.8	58.3	62.0	50.4	70.0	67.9	62.3	57.6	51.3	58.9
Child welfare and health												
Children under 5: Birth registration	22.8	1.5	18.0	11.4	37.2	24.7	32.8	17.0	17.8	30.4	32.6	13.4
Male	22.8	1.6	17.3	10.2	39.7	24.3	33.2	17.8	19.0	28.7	30.0	13.6
Female	22.7	1.7	18.8	12.8	34.4	25.1	32.2	16.1	16.3	32.3	35.3	13.2
Fully vaccinated	26.8	1.9	25.6	20.7	30.3	22.8	41.4	21.4	25.3	37.2	36.7	4.0
Not vaccinated	24.5	1.3	26.0	34.5	20.1	27.5	21.1	25.8	31.5	19.6	17.0	26.8
Gender												
Circumcision	46.3	0.3	45.9	46.4	47.4	47.0	48.2	44.0	49.3	42.2	50.0	42.7
Access to credit facility	5.6	0.5	4.4	2.9	9.1	5.3	6.9	5.1	7.9	1.8	7.1	2.0
Male	6.9	0.6	5.3	3.3	11.4	6.1	8.8	6.1	9.5	3.5	7.1	2.8
Female	4.3	0.4	3.5	2.3	6.5	4.5	4.8	4.1	6.2	0.1	7.1	1.1

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