



# NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

2006 CORE WELFARE INDICATOR QUESTIONNAIRE (CWIQ) SURVEY

## KANO 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 4400 households, i.e. 5.7 per cent of the 77,400 households in the National Sample, represents Kano State in the survey

sample. Out of the 4400 households sampled in the State, 3840 lived in rural areas, representing 87.3 per cent, while 560 lived in urban areas (12.5 per cent). This flyer presents State aggregates, including rural-urban, senatorial and gender differences for selected indicators.

### KEY FINDINGS

#### DEPENDENCY RATIO

The overall dependency ratio for the State was 1.0, indicating that one person depended on one economically active person. The ratio was fairly the same in the rural (1.0) and urban (0.8) areas and even across the districts.

#### HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

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

Over one-third (44.6 per cent) of the households said their economic situation was better compared to one year ago. There were more of such households (46.5 per cent) in the rural than in the urban (38.2 per cent) areas. In the districts, the highest percentage was north (53.0 per cent), while the least was central (37.0 per cent).

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

The proportion of the households which said the security situation was better in the State was 47.2 per cent. There was a no difference between rural and urban areas. At the district level, south had 53.7 per cent (the highest percentage of households which said the security situation was better now), while north (43.7 per cent) was the least.

##### Difficulty Satisfying Household Needs

Only 12.0 per cent of the households said they could not satisfy their food needs. They were more of rural households (12.8 per cent) than urban households (9.4 per cent). Most of them (17.9 per cent) were in the north district, while the least (8.3 per cent) were in South.

#### Self-Classified Poverty Situation

About sixty-two per cent of the households in State classified themselves as poor. sixty-two per cent of them were male-headed households while 50.3per cent were female- headed. More households in the rural (65.0 per cent) than in the urban (51.8 per cent) areas classified themselves as poor. A greater percentage of households in the central district (65.9 per cent) classified themselves as poor, while south (55.0per cent) had the least.

#### HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

##### Secure Housing Tenure

This is defined for households that have documentation to verify their occupancy status. About 51.0 per cent of households in the State had secure housing tenure. In the urban areas, there were 71.8 per cent of such households, and 44.8 per cent in the rural areas. There were noticeable variations in the senatorial districts with central reporting 74.0 per cent, north 31.8 per cent and south 37.1 per cent of the households with secure tenure.

##### Access to Water From all Sources

This is defined for household with a water source less than 30 minutes away. Access to water in the State was 94.9per cent. The proportion in the urban (98.9 per cent) was slightly higher than that of the rural (93.7 per cent) areas. In the districts, an average of 94.0 per cent of the households had access to water.

##### Safe Water Source

This is defined for households having a public piped water source (into dwelling, into yard or public stand pipe). There was a proportion of 40.4 per cent of the households that had safe water source. They were more of urban

households (60.5 per cent) than rural (34.3 per cent). The central district (51.3 per cent) had the highest proportion of these households, while south (29.3 per cent) had the least.

### **Safe Sanitation**

Safe sanitation is defined for households using flush toilets or ventilated improved pit latrines. There were only 67.3 per cent of them in the State. More (72.5 per cent) were in the urban than in the rural (65.7 per cent) areas. More (82.2 per cent) of such households were also in the North district, while the least (53.8 per cent) were in west.

### **Improved Waste Disposal**

Defined for households that have waste collected or used Government bins, about 11.7 per cent of the households in the state had this facility. They were more of urban households (25.2 per cent) than rural households (7.6 per cent). The central district with 22.3 per cent had the largest proportion, while north (2.3 per cent) had the least.

### **Access to Electricity**

About over 53.0 per cent of the households in the State had electricity. The concentration of these households was more (94.9 per cent) in the urban than in the rural (40.4 per cent) areas. The central district (77.4 per cent) had the largest proportion of such households, while the North (34.2 per cent) had the least.

## **OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT**

### **Personal Computers**

Below one (0.8 per cent) of the households in the State had personal computers. About 1.5 per cent of those in the urban areas had personal computers, while it was less than one (0.6 per cent) in the rural areas. Personal computers were owned by 1.2 per cent households in the central district, while the south had the least (0.2 per cent).

### **Mobile Phones**

The proportion of households owning mobile phones was 16.2 per cent; the urban (41.0 per cent) more than the rural (8.8 per cent) proportion. At the district level, more households in central district (28.1 per cent) owned mobile phones while south had the least (4.3 per cent).

## **EMPLOYMENT**

### **Youth Unemployment**

The rate of youth unemployment in the State was 7.6 per cent; the urban (26.5 per cent) higher than the rural (3.6 per cent) rates. Unemployment rate for males was 11.3 per cent and 4.3 per cent for female. The male rates were higher than the females rates in the urban and rural areas. The highest rate was in the central district (13.0 per cent), while the least was in North (3.8 per cent).

### **General Unemployment**

The proportion of the working population that was unemployed was 2.6 per cent. The rural rate (1.7 per cent) was less than the urban rate (6.3 per cent). In the category of males, the proportion that was unemployed

was 3.2 per cent, while that of females was 1.7 per cent. The highest unemployment rate was in the central district (4.0 per cent), while the least was in south (0.4 per cent).

### **Under-Employment**

About 22.3 per cent of the working populations were under-employed. About 23.5 per cent were males, while 20.5 per cent were females. In the urban and rural areas, under-employment was higher for the males. In the districts, the highest proportion (26.6 per cent) of underemployed was in the south, while the least (20.3 per cent) was in the central.

## **EDUCATION**

### **Adult Literacy**

Adult literacy, being the ability to read and write in any language, had a rate of 60.7 per cent in the State; higher in the urban (82.1 per cent) than in the rural (53.6 per cent) areas. The rate for males was 71.2 per cent, and for females 50.2 per cent. Adult literacy rate in any language was highest (71.1 per cent) in the central district and lowest (46.6 per cent) in the west.

### **Youth Literacy**

In the category of youths, the literacy rate in any language was 69.8 per cent for the State. The urban rate (91.6 per cent) was higher than the rural rate (60.6 per cent). When disaggregated by sex, the rate for males (76.7 per cent) was higher than the rate for females (63.9 per cent). Across the districts, central had the highest (78.8 per cent) while the least (52.6 per cent) was south.

## **PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION**

### **Access to Primary School**

Defined for primary school pupils that could get from their homes to the nearest primary school in less than 30 minutes, access to school was 77.5 per cent. Access in the urban 91.7 per cent was higher than in the rural (74.1 per cent) areas. Across the districts, central 85.3 per cent was the highest.

### **Primary School Net Enrolment**

Primary school net enrolment rate in the State was 46.6. The rate in urban (58.5 per cent) was higher than the rate in the rural (43.7 per cent) areas. When classified by gender, the net enrolment rate for males was 49.3 per cent, while that of the females was 43.6 per cent. The rate was highest (54.4 per cent) in the central district and lowest (41.7 per cent) in the south.

### **Satisfaction with Primary Education**

The proportion of Pupils which had satisfaction with the primary school services was 51.4 per cent. It was higher (57.6 per cent) in the urban than in the rural (49.1 per cent) areas. The central district (58.7 per cent) was highest, while the north had the least (43.9 per cent).

### **Primary School Completion Rate**

The completion rate for primary school in the State was 7.3 per cent. The rural rate was 5.6per cent, while the urban rate was almost 3 times that of the rural areas. Central district (11.3 per cent) had the highest rate, while south (4.6per cent) had the least.

## SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

### Access to Secondary School

More than two-third (69.8 per cent) of the students of the secondary school had access to school in the state. Majority (82.6 per cent) of them were in the urban while a lesser proportion (50.5.5 per cent) was in the rural. Central district had the highest (72.8 per cent) rate while the north had the least 40.9 per cent.

### Secondary School Net Enrolment

The net enrolment rate for secondary school was 27.1 per cent. The urban rate (43.7 per cent) was higher than the rural rate (20.3 per cent). The rate for the males (27.8 per cent) was slightly higher than that for the females (26.1per cent). Enrolment rate for urban females (47.1 per cent) was higher than for the urban males (40.5 per cent). In the districts, the central (35.3 per cent), had the highest rate, while the south had the least (14.3 per cent)

### Satisfaction with Secondary Education

Almost fifty-five per cent of the students in the secondary school had satisfaction with the services of their schools. There was not much difference between the proportions of urban and rural students who had satisfaction. In the districts, the central had the highest (57.3 per cent), while the north (48.0 per cent) had the least.

### Secondary School Completion Rate

The completion rate for secondary school in the State was 8.8 per cent. The urban rate (15.5per cent) was higher than the rural rate (6.1 per cent). In the districts, central (14.2 per cent) had a higher completion rate than the others.

## MEDICAL SERVICES

### Access to Medical Services

About 59.0 per cent of the households had access to medical services. Majority of them were in the urban (77.1 per cent) than in the rural (54.0 per cent) areas. The proportion in the central (68.3 per cent) was the highest among the districts, while North (46.3 per cent) was the least.

### Need for Medical Services

Only 6.9 per cent of the households needed medical services. Most (7.3 per cent) of the households in the urban areas needed medical services more than those in the rural areas (6.7 per cent). Central district (9.0 per cent) had the highest, while south (3.8 per cent) had the lowest in the need for medical services.

### Usage of Medical Services

The proportion of households in the State that utilized medical services was 6.4per cent. The rural and urban proportions were almost the same, but there were slight differences in the district figures with central having the highest (8.5 per cent)

### Satisfaction with Medical Services

About two-thirds (62.0 per cent) of the households indicated satisfaction with the standard of medical services. More of these households were in the urban areas (70.3 per cent) than in the rural areas (59.2 per cent). There was a significant difference between the senatorial districts, more households in south (72.6 per cent) indicated better satisfaction with the standard of medical services, while those in Central district (56.2 per cent) had less satisfaction.

## CHILDREN UNDER 5

### Birth Registration

The proportion of under-5 children whose births were registered in the State was 27.5 per cent. There was more (46.7 per cent) birth registration in the urban than in the rural (22.3 per cent) areas. Also, more males (27.7 per cent) were registered than females (27.4 per cent). There were more births registered in the central district (38.4 per cent), while the south (16.0percent) recorded the least.

### Immunization

Immunization is defined as the percentage of children aged 12-59 months who have had Measles, BCG, DPT1-3, OPV0-3, Yellow Fever, MMR and Vitamin A vaccinations. The children under five years that were immunized against various diseases were about 27.9 per cent. There were more of them in the urban areas (35.6 per cent) than in the rural areas (25.9 per cent). South district topped with 40.2 per cent, while the north had the least (16.4per cent). In the same vein, 31.6 per cent of the under-5 year children were not immunized especially in the rural areas (35.4.3 per cent). Across the senatorial districts, there was a larger proportion of them in south (36.2 per cent) than in north (29.2 per cent).

## GENDER

### Circumcision

There was circumcision for about 2.7 per cent of females in the State. The prevalence was more in the urban (4.4 per cent) than the rural (2.2 per cent) areas. Central district had the highest (4.2 per cent) of female circumcision while north had the lowest (1.5 per cent).

### Access to Resources

Only 7.3 per cent of persons 15 years and above had access to credit facilities. More persons in the rural areas (8.4 per cent) than in the urban areas (4.3 per cent) had access. When disaggregated by sex, more males (7.9per cent) than females (6.7 per cent) had access. More households (10.1 per cent) in the north district had access, while the central had the least (5.7 per cent).

Kano Core Welfare Indicators (2006)				Senatorial Districts						
		Margin Of Error								
		Total		Rural	Rural Poor	Urban	Urban Poor	Central	North	South
Household Characteristics										
Dependency Ratio		1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0
Household Welfare										
Household Economic Situation Compared To One Year Ago										
Worse Now		29.5	1.7	28.0	32.0	34.4	43.4	35.7	27.8	21.9
Better Now		44.6	2.1	46.5	38.6	38.2	1.8	36.7	53.0	47.5
Neighborhood Crime/Security Situation Compared To One Year Ago										
Worse Now		19.5	1.6	16.8	15.7	28.3	23.9	27.2	15.2	12.3
Better Now		46.7	2.0	46.8	33.1	46.3	1.6	45.1	43.1	53.0
Difficulty Satisfying Household Needs										
Food		11.9	1.0	12.7	21.7	9.3	8.0	10.2	17.8	8.2
Households Self Classified As Poor										
All Households		61.0	1.8	64.0	86.3	51.1	50.7	65.1	62.3	53.4
Male Headed Households		61.2	1.9	64.1	86.5	51.3	74.1	65.2	62.6	53.7
Female Headed Households		50.8	9.3	57.7	67.4	44.6	0.0	58.5	44.5	29.0
Household Infrastructure										
Secure Housing Tenure		43.9	2.2	41.1	38.7	53.2	41.0	60.1	28.5	36.0
Access To Water		93.7	0.8	92.8	80.5	96.7	42.4	94.7	90.1	96.3
Safe Water Source		40.0	2.5	34.1	18.1	59.4	67.8	50.7	35.0	29.2
Safe Sanitation		4.4	0.9	2.2	0.1	11.5	0.0	8.2	3.0	0.2
Improved Waste Disposal		11.5	1.8	7.5	2.7	24.5	8.0	21.7	2.3	5.8
Has Electricity		52.2	3.0	39.8	11.7	92.9	73.0	75.9	33.7	36.1
Ownership Of IT/Telecommunications Equipment										
Personal Computer		0.8	0.2	0.6	0.1	1.4	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.2
Mobile Phone		15.7	1.6	8.6	0.1	39.2	0.0	27.3	10.1	4.2
Employment										
Employment Status In Last 7 Days										
Unemployed (Age 15-24)		2.6	0.5	1.5	1.6	5.4	0.0	3.9	1.5	1.4
Male		3.8	0.8	2.3	2.9	7.6	0.0	5.5	2.3	2.6
Female		1.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	3.4	0.0	2.5	0.8	0.3
Unemployed (Age 15 And Above))		1.6	0.2	1.1	1.1	3.1	4.1	2.3	1.3	0.9
Male		2.4	0.4	1.7	1.8	4.3	7.7	3.2	2.0	1.5
Female		0.9	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.8	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.4
Underemployed (Age 15 And Above)		13.3	1.1	14.1	14.6	11.0	4.3	10.8	13.2	17.5
Male		16.6	1.4	16.5	21.0	16.6	7.2	15.6	15.2	19.8
Female		10.1	1.0	11.7	9.1	5.2	0.9	6.0	11.3	15.4
Education										
Adult Literacy Rate-Any Language										
Total		57.5	2.1	50.5	35.4	77.9	49.9	69.3	53.3	43.1
Male		66.8	1.9	60.6	44.6	84.3	68.1	77.3	63.2	53.2
Female		47.9	2.4	40.4	27.2	70.7	35.7	60.7	43.2	33.1
Youth Literacy Rate-Any Language (Age 15-24)										
Total		62.6	2.3	54.1	39.3	82.9	95.9	74.4	57.2	45.5
Male		65.8	2.3	58.7	45.2	83.3	95.1	77.5	60.1	51.1
Female		59.3	3.1	49.5	34.3	82.3	96.6	71.5	54.2	39.6
Primary School										
Access To School		76.5	2.1	73.0	38.3	91.0	67.9	84.6	63.1	82.8
Primary Net Enrollment		47.8	1.7	44.7	30.9	60.6	77.9	56.0	43.3	43.4
Male		50.8	1.8	48.5	34.4	60.1	97.9	57.6	48.9	44.7
Female		44.2	2.2	40.4	27.7	60.3	41.7	53.6	37.8	41.9
Satisfaction		51.2	3.1	49.1	47.7	56.8	38.0	58.1	44.1	48.7
Primary Completion Rate		7.4	0.8	5.7	3.1	14.3	11.9	11.2	5.9	4.7
Secondary School										
Access To School		58.6	3.4	49.5	7.1	81.5	26.7	71.8	39.8	58.3
Secondary Net Enrollment		27.1	1.8	20.4	7.4	44.0	57.8	35.2	25.0	14.4
Male		28.2	1.7	23.6	8.9	41.1	53.0	33.6	29.9	17.6
Female		25.8	3.2	16.2	5.2	47.0	73.6	36.8	18.1	9.8
Satisfaction		54.6	3.7	50.8	44.7	58.8	100.0	57.3	48.4	53.5
Secondary Completion Rate		8.8	1.6	6.0	0.3	15.9	15.0	14.4	4.8	3.7
Medical Services										
Health Access		58.7	2.5	53.3	11.3	76.2	12.8	67.7	45.4	60.7
Need		6.8	0.5	6.7	6.4	7.3	12.8	9.0	6.7	3.8
Use		6.3	0.5	6.2	5.2	6.8	5.1	8.4	6.1	3.4
Satisfaction		61.7	3.3	59.1	59.0	69.6	11.7	55.6	67.1	72.5
Child Welfare And Health										
Children Under 5										
Birth Registration		20.8	2.0	15.5	6.1	39.9	0.0	32.6	17.2	7.7
Male		20.9	2.2	15.9	7.2	39.2	0.0	33.8	16.3	8.2
Female		19.7	2.0	14.2	4.9	39.4	0.0	29.4	17.8	7.2
Fully Vaccinated		13.7	1.5	10.2	2.3	24.8	42.8	17.4	6.0	18.5
Not Vaccinated		29.9	2.1	33.3	50.2	19.1	100.0	28.6	26.7	36.4
Gender										
Female Circumcision		1.9	0.4	1.4	0.9	3.7	0.0	3.1	0.7	1.6
Access To Credit Facility		6.4	0.6	7.3	4.1	3.8	2.8	5.2	8.9	5.7
Male		7.0	0.7	7.5	4.1	5.5	6.3	6.8	10.7	3.2
Female		5.9	0.7	7.2	4.2	2.0	0.0	3.5	7.1	8.2

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