

### NIGER 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 2500 households, i.e. 3.2 per cent of the 77,400 households in the National Sample, represents*

*Niger State in the survey sample. Out of the 2500 households sampled in the State, 560 lived in urban areas, representing 22.4 per cent, while 1940 lived in rural areas (77.6 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 Niger State was 0.9 per cent. The rural areas had 1.0 per cent and the urban areas 0.8 per cent. The same ratio was applicable across the districts, indicating that in the State one person depended on one economically active individual.

As much as 43.4 per cent of the household classified themselves as poor. This situation was more in the rural households 46.2 per cent than the urban 36.9 per cent household. They were more in the category of male headed households 43.6 per cent than the female headed household 36.1 per cent. In the districts, there were more household in the south 67.8 per cent that classified themselves poor while the least was east 28.6 per cent.

## HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

### Household Economic Situation Compared with Past Year

Over fifty per cent of the households in the State had the perception that their economics situation was better than one year ago. In the rural, the proportion was 53.7 per cent which is more than the 44.3 per cent of the urban. Across the districts, the perception was highest in the north district with 66.4 per cent. East district with 45.8 per cent followed and lastly the south (37.0 per cent).

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

The proportion of households in the State who said that the security situation had improved was 53.3 per cent. In the rural, 55.5 per cent had the same perception while in the urban, 48.1 per cent. The same perception of the security situation being better than one year ago was highest in the North district 72.5 per cent while the least was in south 30.8 per cent.

### Difficulty in Satisfying Household Needs

Three per cent of the households in Niger state said they had difficulty satisfying their food needs. A greater proportion of the urban households 4.0 per cent gave the report more than the rural households 2.6 per cent. Across the districts, the North 4.3 per cent had the largest proportion of these households while the east district had the least.

### Self-Classified Poverty Situation

## HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

### Secure Housing Tenure

About 82.8 per cent of the households had documents for the verification of their occupancy status. They were more of rural households 77.9 per cent than urban households 94.4 per cent. Across the districts, the north district with 94.9 per cent had the highest proportion of household in this category, while the least was east district 69.6 per cent.

### Access to Water From all Sources

Access is defined for households with a water source less than 15 minutes away. Access to safe water was enjoyed by 94.4 per cent in both the urban areas 97.7 per cent and the rural areas 93.0 per cent. There was access to water in the entire district with an average proportion of 90 per cent.

### Safe Water Source

This is defined for a household having a public piped water source (into dwelling, into yard or public stand pipe). 62.6 per cent of the households in the state had safe water source. This was predominant in the urban areas 82.7 per cent than the rural areas 54.0 per cent. Safe water source was very much in the east districts 75.5 per cent. However, each of the other districts had over 50 per cent of households with safe water source.

### Safe Sanitation

Safe sanitation is defined for households using a flush toilet or ventilated improved pit latrine. 61.9 per cent of the population of the state had this facility, higher in the urban area 87.0 per cent. The rural area had 51.3 per cent. South district had 45.0 per cent as the lowest while the highest was north district 75.5 per cent.

### Improved Waste Disposal

This is for households with waste collected or used as government bin. In Niger state, 12.0 per cent had this facility especially in the urban 19.3 per cent. The rural figure was 9.0 per cent. The proportions across the districts were 12.0, 14.0 and 9.9 for South, east and north districts respectively.

### Access to Electricity

More than forty five of the households in the state had access to electricity. Electricity in Niger was more available in the urban areas 90.2 per cent than the rural areas 26.9 per cent. The east district had more households 56.4 per cent with electricity while the North 34.6 per cent has the least

## OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

### Personal Computers

Personal computers were owned by very few households (about 1.2 per cent). The urban proportion of households owning computer was 2.9 per cent while the rural proportion was not significant. The district followed the same pattern of distribution as the rural.

### Mobile Phones

About twenty five per cent of the population (25.8 per cent) owned mobile phone. The proportions of owners were more in the urban areas 60.0 per cent than the rural areas (11.3 per cent). In the districts, the highest proportion of owners of mobile phone was 39.6 per cent in the east district while the least was (10.0 per cent) in the north.

## EMPLOYMENT

### Youth Unemployment

About 3.0 per cent of persons aged 15-24 were unemployed in the State, with a spread of 2.3 per cent in the rural and 8.2 per cent in the urban areas. The rate for males stood at 3.8 per cent and females 3.2 per cent. East districts had the highest 4.3 per cent, south 4.1 per cent and North 0.6 per cent

### General Unemployment

1.5 per cent of the working populations were unemployed. The male category was 1.6 per cent while the female was 1.3 per cent. The unemployment was more in the urban areas 3.7 per cent than the rural areas 0.9 per cent. The east district (2.0 per cent) had the largest proportion of unemployment while the north district had the lowest.

### Under-employment:

Under-employment rate in the state was 8.8 per cent. It was 12.5 per cent in the urban and 7.5 per cent in the rural areas. When classified by sex, it was 10.8 per cent for male and 6.4 per cent for female. Unemployment rate was highest in the east district 13.1 per cent and lowest in the North 3.3 per cent.

## EDUCATION

### Adult Literacy

In the state, 36.5 per cent adults were literate, with 30.8 per cent in rural and 50.2 per cent in urban areas. More males, 47.4 per cent compared to 25.2 per cent females were literate. East and south districts had 36.0 and 47.9 per cents respectively while north had the least 23.2 per cent adult literacy.

### Youth Literacy

The youth literacy rate was 53.8 per cent, with 66.8 per cent in urban and 48.6 per cent in rural areas.. 66.1 per cent males and 46.1 per cent females youths were literate. South district had 71.6 per cent, East 48.9 per cent and north 30.5 per cent youth literacy..

## PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

### Access to primary school

Defined as percentage of primary school pupils that could get from their homes to the nearest school in less than 30 minutes; 88.6 per cent of the pupils had access in the state. Majority of them were in the urban 97.4 per cent, while (85.7 per cent) the rural 85.9 per cent. The pupils had the highest access in the south district 94.4 per cent, while the lowest was in north 80.8 per cent).

### Primary School Net Enrolment

The primary net enrolment was 57.5 per cent in the state. It was 59.7 per cent for males and 54.8 per cent for female. Primary net enrolment was higher in the urban 75.4 per cent than the rural 51.8 per cent. It was highest in the South district 64.4 per cent but lowest in the North 47.5 per cent.

### Satisfaction with Primary Education

Satisfaction with the primary school was indicated by 39.2 per cent of the pupils. More pupils in urban (56.1 per cent) than rural households (31.4 per cent) were satisfied. Satisfaction was highest in the east district 56.3 per cent but lowest in the south (23.9 per cent).

### Primary School Completion Rate

The primary school completion rate in Niger was 6.5 per cent. The urban rate 8.4 per cent was higher than the rural rate 5.9 per cent. South district had the highest rate (8.2 per cent), while the North district (3.2 per cent) had the lowest.

## SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

## Access to Secondary School

About (50.4 per cent) of the students had access to secondary school. They were predominantly urban students (73.9 per cent). The rural household with access was (41.6 per cent). The districts with the highest access was east 55.6 per cent while North district had the lowest 31.1 per cent.

## Secondary School Net Enrolment

The net enrolment rate was 34.2 per cent. When disaggregated by gender, the net enrolment rate for the male was 36.5 per cent while that of the female was 30.9 per cent. Enrolment rate for both genders was higher in the urban than in the rural areas. There was not much difference among the enrolment in the districts.

## Satisfaction with Secondary Education

Fifty one per cent of the households in the state indicated satisfaction with the services of the school. The proportion of these households was more in the urban areas 65.6 per cent than the rural areas (42.6 per cent). Across the districts, east with 62.1 per cent had the highest of satisfaction while South had the lowest 40.4 per cent.

## Secondary School Completion Rate

The secondary completion rate in the state was 7.1 per cent. It was higher in the urban (11.5 per cent) than the rural (5.5 per cent). The south district with 9.4 per cent had the highest rate of completion while the North had the lowest.

## MEDICAL SERVICES

### Access to Medical Services

About two-thirds of the households had access to medical services. This access was more in the urban where 83.6 per cent had access while in the rural 61.1 per cent had access. In the districts, the east (73.6 per cent) had the highest access while the North had the lowest.

### Need for Medical Services

The proportion of the households that had need for medical services was (8.3 per cent). More urban households 10.0 per cent had need for medical services than rural households 7.5 per cent. Across the districts, east with 10.1 per cent had the largest need for medical services, while north 5.0 per cent had the least.

### 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. Medical services in the state were used by 8.1 per cent of the households. More of the urban households (10.5 per cent) used it than the rural households (7.2 per cents). The services were more utilized by south districts with 9.7 per cent each while the north had 4.0 per cent.

## Satisfaction with Medical Services

Almost two thirds of the households (64.9 per cent) using medical services were satisfied with the services. Satisfaction in the urban (76.4 per cent) was much higher than the Satisfaction in the rural (58.3 per cent). Satisfaction was indicated more in the east districts (83.5 per cent) while the least was in the north (32.0 per cent).

## CHILDREN UNDER 5

### Birth Registration

The proportion of children Under 5 years that were registered was 22.9 per cent. When classified by gender, the males were 22.7 per cent while the females were 23.1 per cent. More births were registered in the urban (35.8 per cent) than the rural (17.3 per cent). East district had 25.7 per cent, south 34.2 per cent and north had 10.1 per cent registered births.

### Immunization

More than one third of the children (41.7 per cent) Under 5 were fully vaccinated, (54.4 per cent) of the children were from the urban while 30.7 per cent were from the rural. In the districts, the largest proportion of children who were immunized was south district (75.2 per cent) while the lowest was in north district (15.7 per cent).

About 5.8 per cent of these children Under 5 were reported as not vaccinated. Majority of this category were in the rural 7.0 per cent while 2.4 per cent were in the urban. There were many of such children in the east district 7.7 per cent while the fewer of the least of the children were from the south and north district 4.6 per cent.

## GENDER

### Circumcision

Circumcision for females was 1.7 per cent in the state. In rural it was 1.5 per cent while in the urban it was 2.3 per cent. Across the districts east had the highest (2.5 per cent) while north recorded the least (0.8 per cent)

### Access to Resources

Credit facility was made available to 19.9 per cent of the population. More of these population (24.1 per cent) were in the urban than the rural (18.1 per cent). The population of males who received credit facility was 20.5 per cent while the females were 19.2 per cent. More of the facility was received in the South district 36.7 per cent while the lowest was in the North district 8.5 per cent.

Niger Core Welfare Indicators (2006)							Senatorial Districts			
		<i>Total</i>	<i>Margin of error</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Rural poor</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Urban poor</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>North</i>
<b>Household characteristics</b>										
	<i>Dependency ratio</i>	0.9	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
<b>Household welfare</b>										
Household economic situation compared to one year ago										
	<i>Worse now</i>	26.6	1.7	26.2	62.8	27.7	37.3	34.9	30.4	16.6
	<i>Better now</i>	50.9	2.3	53.7	16.6	44.3	13.8	37.0	45.8	66.4
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago										
	<i>Worse now</i>	19.6	1.8	17.4	50.1	24.5	35.0	17.2	32.3	7.4
	<i>Better now</i>	53.3	2.5	55.5	28.7	48.1	12.8	30.8	50.5	72.5
Difficulty satisfying household needs										
	<i>Food</i>	3.0	0.7	2.6	3.0	4.0	12.2	3.4	1.6	4.3
Households self classified as poor										
	<i>All households</i>	43.4	2.1	46.2	55.3	36.9	58.3	67.8	28.6	41.7
	<i>Male headed households</i>	43.6	2.2	46.3	55.3	37.0	57.7	67.7	28.3	41.7
	<i>Female headed households</i>	36.7	5.0	38.1	0.0	36.3	60.6	77.4	32.9	42.4
<b>Household infrastructure</b>										
	<i>Secure housing tenure</i>	82.8	2.0	77.9	55.2	94.4	94.2	86.0	69.6	94.9
	<i>Access to water</i>	94.4	1.0	93.0	78.6	97.7	88.9	96.1	92.2	95.6
	<i>Safe water source</i>	62.6	2.9	54.0	25.8	82.7	72.1	53.1	75.5	55.2
	<i>Safe sanitation</i>	61.9	2.9	51.3	8.6	87.0	72.8	45.0	60.4	75.5
	<i>Improved waste disposal</i>	12.0	1.8	9.0	1.5	19.3	16.9	12.0	14.0	9.9
	<i>Has electricity</i>	45.8	3.6	26.9	4.8	90.7	51.0	45.7	56.4	34.6
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment										
	<i>Personal computer</i>	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.4
	<i>Mobile phone</i>	25.8	2.6	11.3	0.0	60.0	8.3	27.0	39.6	10.0
<b>Employment</b>										
Employment Status in last 7 days										
	<i>Unemployed (age 15-24)</i>	3.5	1.0	2.3	2.6	8.2	5.6	4.1	4.3	0.6
	<i>Male</i>	3.8	1.4	1.8	3.6	13.8	0.0	4.5	4.5	1.1
	<i>Female</i>	3.2	1.3	2.9	1.6	4.1	8.4	3.8	4.1	0.0
	<i>Unemployed (age 15 and above))</i>	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.8	2.9	3.8	1.7	2.0	0.2
	<i>Male</i>	1.6	0.4	0.9	1.2	3.7	1.4	2.2	2.3	0.1
	<i>Female</i>	1.3	0.4	1.0	0.5	2.0	6.4	1.3	1.7	0.3
	<i>Underemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	8.8	0.8	7.5	9.6	12.5	14.6	7.9	13.1	3.3
	<i>Male</i>	10.8	1.1	9.1	16.0	15.5	23.2	10.7	16.1	4.0
	<i>Female</i>	6.4	0.7	5.5	3.2	9.0	4.4	5.6	9.4	1.7
<b>Education</b>										
Adult literacy rate-any language										
	<i>Total</i>	36.5	1.9	30.8	8.7	50.2	42.3	47.9	36.0	23.2
	<i>Male</i>	47.4	2.4	42.0	13.5	59.8	57.0	65.7	43.4	30.6
	<i>Female</i>	25.2	1.7	19.1	4.2	39.9	28.9	30.1	27.9	15.4
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)										
	<i>Total</i>	53.8	2.8	48.6	15.1	66.8	54.6	71.6	48.9	30.5
	<i>Male</i>	66.1	3.0	62.1	22.6	76.5	79.2	81.8	54.6	49.5
	<i>Female</i>	40.7	3.0	34.0	7.3	56.8	40.9	56.6	42.6	20.1
Primary school										
	<i>Access to School</i>	88.6	2.0	85.7	73.6	97.4	96.7	94.4	88.2	80.8
	<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	57.5	2.1	51.8	35.4	75.4	47.4	64.4	57.6	47.5
	<i>Male</i>	59.7	2.3	55.0	41.2	75.2	44.6	66.8	60.6	49.1
	<i>Female</i>	54.8	2.6	47.9	28.0	75.6	51.2	61.7	53.9	45.3
	<i>Satisfaction</i>	39.2	2.9	31.4	41.9	56.1	64.5	23.7	56.3	46.5
	<i>Primary completion rate</i>	6.5	0.7	5.9	1.8	8.4	6.9	8.2	7.2	3.2
Secondary school										
	<i>Access to School</i>	50.4	3.8	41.6	6.8	73.9	47.9	53.8	55.6	31.1
	<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	34.2	2.3	28.5	10.1	49.9	36.4	33.2	37.9	28.6
	<i>Male</i>	36.5	2.5	31.4	17.1	50.9	28.7	35.8	39.3	32.5
	<i>Female</i>	30.9	3.0	24.4	0.0	48.5	48.3	29.5	36.0	22.9
	<i>Satisfaction</i>	51.0	4.1	42.6	38.7	65.6	87.7	40.4	62.1	51.0
	<i>Secondary completion rate</i>	7.1	1.4	5.5	0.7	11.5	10.4	9.4	6.3	3.2
<b>Medical services</b>										
	<i>Health access</i>	68.0	2.6	61.7	24.1	83.6	62.7	72.7	73.0	55.5
	<i>Need</i>	8.2	0.5	7.5	13.9	10.0	14.8	8.8	10.1	5.0
	<i>Use</i>	8.1	0.5	7.2	11.0	10.5	13.4	9.7	9.6	4.0
	<i>Satisfaction</i>	64.9	3.4	58.3	78.9	76.4	93.6	56.4	83.5	32.0
<b>Child welfare and health</b>										
Children under 5										
	<i>Birth registration</i>	22.9	1.9	17.3	9.4	35.8	18.8	34.2	25.7	10.1
	<i>Male</i>	22.7	2.2	17.1	8.1	35.2	25.3	31.5	26.7	10.0
	<i>Female</i>	23.1	2.4	17.5	10.5	36.5	11.8	37.6	24.7	10.1
	<i>Fully vaccinated</i>	41.7	2.9	36.7	37.9	54.4	47.0	75.2	41.1	15.7
	<i>Not vaccinated</i>	5.8	0.9	7.0	6.2	2.4	3.4	4.6	7.7	4.6
<b>Gender</b>										
	<i>Female Circumcision</i>	1.7	0.3	1.5	1.2	2.3	2.1	1.6	2.5	0.8
	<i>Access to credit facility</i>	19.9	1.4	18.1	4.6	24.1	14.1	36.7	13.1	8.5
	<i>Male</i>	20.5	1.5	17.8	4.0	26.9	13.8	35.0	16.2	9.2
	<i>Female</i>	19.2	1.6	18.4	5.1	21.1	14.4	38.4	9.7	7.9

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