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WORK AND PROGRESS

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KANO STATE BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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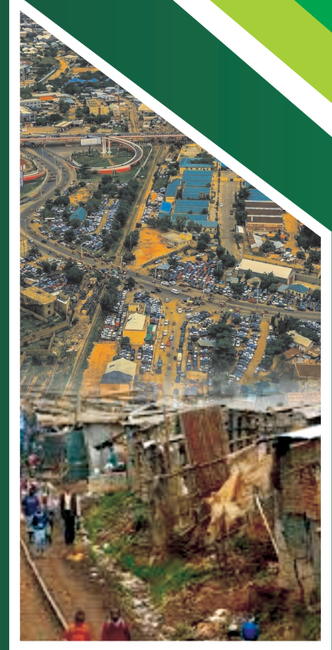
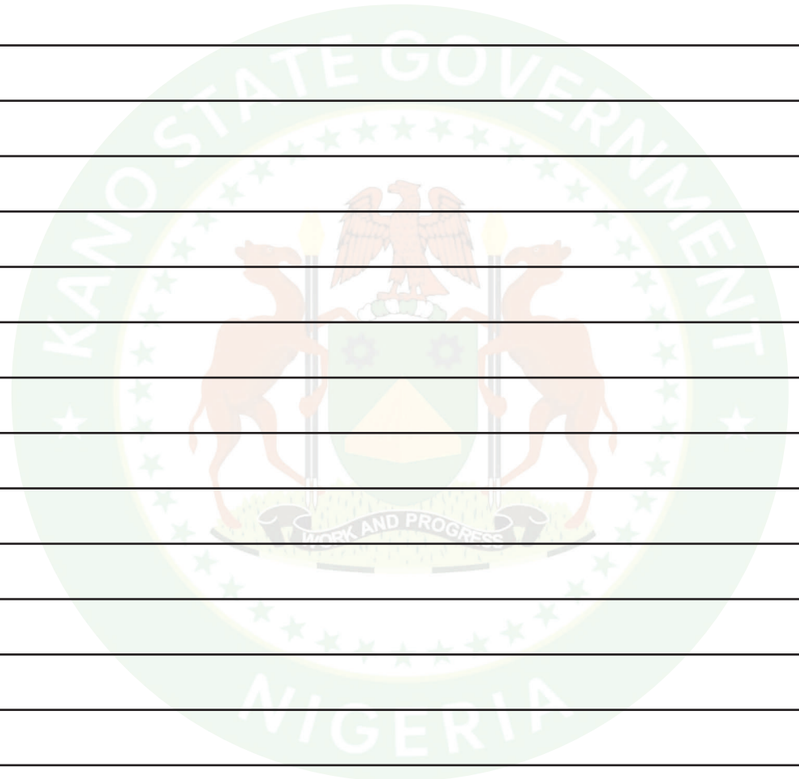


KANO STATE MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX INDICATORS

A Digest from the National Multidimensional Poverty Index

Note



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MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX INDICATORS

A Digest from the National Multidimensional Poverty Index

Table of Contents

Note

2. **Conclusion**

The 2022 MPI findings underscore the persistent multidimensional poverty in Kano State, with significant regional and demographic disparities. The high incidence of child poverty and severe educational deprivation require immediate and targeted interventions. While Kano North struggles with water access and sanitation, Kano South faces challenges in education and asset deprivation. The prevalence of school-aged children who are both poor and out of school signals a long-term risk of economic stagnation. Addressing these deprivations through comprehensive social policies, infrastructural investments, and economic empowerment programs is critical to reducing poverty in Kano State and improving overall living conditions.

List of Tables

CHAPTER SIX

1. Recommendations

2. **Nutrition and Food Security:** Introduce large-scale nutrition intervention programs, particularly in Kano Central, which has the highest malnutrition rates (16.9%). Strengthen school feeding programs to reduce food insecurity among children.

3. **Education and School Accessibility:** Implement policies to improve school enrollment and retention, particularly in Kano South, which faces the highest school lag and years of schooling deprivation. Special attention should be given to marginalized groups, including girls at risk of early marriage.

4. **Water and Sanitation:** Enhance access to clean water and sanitation, especially in Kano North, which has the lowest water reliability and sanitation levels. Investments in infrastructure should prioritize these areas to reduce waterborne diseases and improve living standards.

5. **Healthcare Access:** Reduce travel time to healthcare facilities by constructing new health centers, particularly in Kano South, where access to medical services remains challenging. Immunization and maternal healthcare programs should be expanded to mitigate child health deprivations.

6. **Employment and Economic Empowerment:** Develop job creation initiatives and vocational training programs targeting youth and underemployed individuals. While unemployment ranks low in MPI contribution, underemployment remains an issue in Kano North.

7. **Security and Social Protection:** Strengthen security measures and provide social safety nets to reduce vulnerabilities arising from security shocks. Community-based support initiatives can help mitigate the impact of displacement and violence.

8. **Targeted Regional Interventions:** Policies should be region-specific to address distinct poverty dimensions in Kano South, Kano Central, and Kano North. Government and development partners should implement area-based strategies focusing on the unique challenges of each region.

Table 30: Proportion of multidimensionally poor population living in household with at least one man but no woman with minimum years of schooling.

% Poor Population	Confidence Interval (Lower Bound)	Confidence Interval (Upper Bound)	Analysis	Impact
19.8%	16.1%	23.4%	The percentage of the multidimensionally poor population is 19.8%, with a 95% confidence interval ranging from 16.1% to 23.4%. This indicates that the true proportion of the poor population falls between these bounds 95% of the time.	High percentage of poor population suggests significant socio-economic challenges. Limited educational opportunities for women can perpetuate cycles of poverty and limit family development. Potential impact on health, economic growth, and social stability.

Preface

It is with great pleasure that I present this report on the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) for Kano State. The need for a more comprehensive measure of poverty has become increasingly clear, particularly in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, which exposed and exacerbated socio-economic vulnerabilities across various dimensions. As a response, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) introduced an expanded Nigeria MPI (2022), incorporating additional indicators to better reflect the realities of poverty, including food security, water reliability, underemployment, security shocks, school lag, and child deprivations.

Recognizing the significance of these findings at the national level, the Kano State Bureau of Statistics has taken the initiative to conduct a detailed analysis of the MPI at the state level. This report provides an in-depth examination of poverty across the four key dimensions of the Nigeria MPI: health, education, living standards, and work and shocks. Furthermore, it incorporates the linked Child MPI, which introduces a fifth dimension—child survival and development—capturing essential aspects of early childhood well-being.

Our analysis not only dissects Kano State's performance across these indicators but also ranks the state among the 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). By doing so, we aim to provide policymakers, development partners, and other stakeholders with critical insights that will inform targeted interventions and strategic planning. The report highlights the most pressing challenges and offers data-driven recommendations to address poverty and improve the well-being of our people.

Let me use this opportunity to thank His Excellency, the Executive Governor of Kano State, for funding this digest and its subsequent publication. I extend my gratitude to the National Bureau of Statistics for making the national MPI report accessible and for their continuous efforts in strengthening statistical systems in Nigeria.

As we move forward, I urge all stakeholders to utilize this report as a tool for evidence-based decision-making and policy formulation. The findings underscore the urgency of coordinated efforts to address poverty in a holistic manner, ensuring that no one in Kano State is left behind.

Aliu Isa Aliyu, Ph.D
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CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

In 2018, Nigeria published its first national MPI, constructed by the National Bureau of Statistics, in the Human Development Report (UNDP, 2018). However, subsequent consultations with stakeholder groups concluded that additional indicators were needed to accurately reflect poverty following the pandemic—including among children. The Nigeria MPI (2022) survey questionnaire therefore included additional variables that were relevant given the new context and national priorities—such as food security, water reliability, underemployment, security shocks, school lag and child deprivations.

The Nigeria MPI has four dimensions: health, education, living standards, and work and shocks. The numbers of indicators, and their ambition, have increased. Security shocks were raised in consultations and have been added to the work dimension, which also now includes underemployment. Food security and time to healthcare have been added to the health dimension. School lag has been added to the education dimension as a proxy for quality, and water reliability added to living standards.

The Nigeria MPI also has a linked Child MPI. This Child MPI extends the Nigeria MPI to include appropriate indicators for children under 5, by adding a fifth dimension of child survival and development. This additional dimension contains eight vital aspects of early childhood development in physical and cognitive domains—including severe undernutrition, immunization, intellectually stimulating activities, and preschool. While it does not offer individual-level data, it uncovers additional children who according to the extra dimension should qualify as multidimensionally poor. Figures 1a and 1b outline the Nigeria MPI and linked Child MPI, respectively.

In light of the importance of the MPI report disseminated in 2023 and subsequently operationalized in 2024, the Kano State Bureau of Statistics finds it necessary to further analyze and interpret the results at the state level across all indicators. This analysis also includes ranking Kano State among the 36 states and the FCT to determine its position concerning the MPI. Additional analyses have been conducted, accompanied by recommendations. It is hoped that this information will support the state in policymaking and planning. The detailed national report, from which this analysis was extracted and further examined at the state level, can be

Table 29: Explanation and Impact of Intrahousehold Inequality in Years of Schooling among Men in Kano State

Category	**Percentage**	**Analysis**	**Impact**
No Eligible Man in Household	0.6%	A very small percentage of households in Kano have no eligible men with regard to the minimum years of schooling.	This suggests that nearly all households in Kano have at least one eligible man, indicating widespread availability of schooling opportunities for men.
All Eligible Men Have Minimum Years	56.1%	More than half of the households have all eligible men meeting the minimum years of schooling requirement.	This high percentage reflects positively on the educational attainment among men in Kano, suggesting effective educational policies or cultural emphasis.
Some Eligible Men Have Minimum Years	16.9%	A significant portion of households has only some eligible men meeting the minimum schooling requirement.	This indicates intrahousehold inequality in education, where not all eligible men within the same household have equal access or opportunity for schooling.
None of Eligible Men Have Minimum Years	26.3%	Over a quarter of the households have no eligible men with the minimum years of schooling.	This highlights a substantial gap in educational attainment among men in these households, potentially due to socioeconomic barriers or lack of access.
Overall Impact	-	While a majority of households show that all eligible men have achieved the minimum years of schooling, intrahousehold inequality and gaps in education are noted.	This indicates areas that require targeted educational interventions and support to address educational inequality and improve access to education for all.

Overall Impact
The data indicates a significant issue with educational inequality among women in Kano State.
A majority of households have women who do not meet the minimum years of schooling, highlighting the need for targeted educational interventions.
The lower percentages of households where all eligible women meet the minimum schooling suggest some progress, but also underscore the persistent challenges in achieving widespread educational attainment.
The variability in the confidence intervals suggests that while some households are achieving educational milestones, there is a significant portion that is lagging behind, necessitating policies that address these disparities more effectively.

Table 28: Intrahousehold Inequality in Years of Schooling among Men in Kano State

Category	Percentage	Lower Confidence Interval (95%)	Upper Confidence Interval (95%)
No eligible man in household	0.6%	0.3%	1.0%
All eligible men have minimum years	56.1%	51.2%	61.1%
Some eligible men have minimum years	16.9%	14.0%	19.9%
None of eligible men have minimum years	26.3%	21.2%	31.4%

accessed on the National Bureau of Statistics web portal via the following link: https://nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary/read/1241254.

Definition of Some Terms

- **Incidence (H),** which is the proportion of the population who are multidimensionally poor. It is sometimes called the poverty rate.
- **Intensity (A),** which is the average percentage of weighted indicators in which poor people are deprived – that is, the average deprivation score among poor people.
- **MPI:** The share of possible deprivations that multidimensionally poor people experience. It is computed by multiplying 'Incidence' by 'Intensity'. The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 reflecting zero poverty and 1 universal poverty and deprivation. 95%
- **Confidence interval:** The range within which we can say with 95% certainty that the true value falls considering sampling errors. Incidence of Child MPI (H, %): The percentage of the population aged 0–4 who are multidimensionally poor. Value ranges from 0 to 100%. Sometimes called the headcount ratio.
- **Intensity of Child MPI (A, %):** The average percentage of weighted deprivations which poor children aged 0–4 are experiencing or, equivalently, the average deprivation score of poor children aged 0–4 (ranges from 21% to 100%).
- **Population share:** The percentage of the population who belong to each sub-group.
- **Number of poor:** The number of people who are identified as multidimensionally poor.

CHAPTER TWO

Kano Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

The household survey in Kano selected 1,530 households for MPI, with 1,500 covered and 1,498 completed interviews. The high completion rate (99.9%) signifies effective data collection, crucial for accurate poverty assessment and policy formulation.

Kano State has a Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) value of 0.270, ranking 10th nationally, indicating a moderate level of multidimensional poverty. With 66.3% of its population considered multidimensionally poor, Kano ranks 15th in terms of the incidence of poverty. The intensity of poverty in Kano, at 61.1%, places it 12th nationally, showing an average number of deprivations experienced by poor individuals. Contributing 7.5% to the total national MPI, Kano has the highest population share among the states. Consequently, the number of poor individuals in Kano is approximately 10.51 million, the highest in the country, driven by its large population and high poverty incidence.

Table1: Analysis and Impact of Multidimensional Poverty in Kano State

Aspect	Description	National Ranking Kano	Reason
Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	The MPI value for Kano State is 0.270, indicating a moderate level of multidimensional poverty.	10th	Kano has a mid-range MPI value, indicating moderate levels of multidimensional poverty.
Incidence of Poverty (H, %)	66.3% of the population in Kano State is considered multidimensionally poor.	15th	Kano's incidence of poverty is relatively high, with 66.3% of the population being multidimensionally poor.
Intensity of Poverty (A, %)	The intensity of poverty, at 61.1%, reflects the average share of deprivations experienced by poor people.	12th	Kano's intensity of poverty is moderate, indicating an average number of deprivations experienced by poor individuals.
Population Share of State (%)	Kano State contributes 7.5% to the total National MPI .	1st	Kano has the highest population share among the states, which contributes to its high number of poor individuals.
Number of Poor (million)	The number of poor people in Kano State is approximately 10.51 million.	1st	Kano has the highest number of poor individuals due to its large population and high incidence of poverty.

Table 27: Educational Inequality Among Multidimensionally Poor Women in Kano State

Indicator	Explanation	Impact Analysis
% no eligible woman in household	At 0.4%, this indicates that a very small proportion of households do not have any women who are eligible for schooling. The confidence interval (0.1% to 0.6%) confirms that this is a consistently low value.	This consistently low value suggests that the issue of no eligible women in households is not widespread, implying that most households have women who could benefit from educational programs.
% all eligible women have min. years of schooling	At 25.5%, this shows that about a quarter of households have all eligible women meeting the minimum years of schooling. The confidence interval (21.0% to 30.0%) indicates that there is some variability but remains a significant proportion.	The presence of a significant proportion of households where all eligible women meet minimum schooling suggests some progress. However, it also underscores the need to extend these successes to more households.
% some eligible women have min. years of schooling	With 19.5%, nearly one-fifth of households have some but not all eligible women meeting the minimum years of schooling. The confidence interval (15.3% to 23.7%) suggests moderate variability in this category.	This moderate variability indicates that while there is progress, a considerable number of households still face challenges in ensuring all eligible women achieve minimum schooling, highlighting the need for targeted support.
% none of eligible women have min. years of schooling	At 54.7%, over half of the households have no eligible women meeting the minimum years of schooling, indicating a major area of concern. The confidence interval (48.3% to 61.1%) shows considerable variability but highlights a significant issue in educational attainment among women in Kano state.	The high percentage of households with no eligible women meeting minimum schooling levels indicates a critical issue, necessitating comprehensive educational interventions to address widespread inequality and improve educational outcomes.

Table 25: Implications of Educational Attainment Among Women in Households

Impact	Description
Educational Inequality	The significant level of educational inequality within households, with 41.9% of households having no women meeting the minimum years of schooling, can have long-term impacts on socio-economic development.
Gender Disparity	Highlights the gender disparity in education, necessitating efforts to improve female education to bridge the gap.
Policy Implications	Suggests the need for targeted educational policies and programs focused on households with high educational deprivation among women, aiming to increase overall educational attainment and reduce intrahousehold educational inequality.
Social and Economic Outcomes	Improving educational attainment among women can lead to better social and economic outcomes, including improved health, higher income potential, and greater participation in decision-making processes.

Table 26: Intrahousehold inequality among the multidimensionally poor population in years of schooling among women, in Kano State

Indicator	Value	Confidence Interval (95%) Lower Bound	Confidence Interval (95%) Upper Bound
% no eligible woman in household	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%
% all eligible women have min. years of schooling	25.5%	21.0%	30.0%
% some eligible women have min. years of schooling	19.5%	15.3%	23.7%
% none of eligible women have min. years of schooling	54.7%	48.3%	61.1%

Highest and Lowest National Indicators

Sokoto exhibits the highest Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) value at 0.409 and the highest incidence of poverty, with 90.5% of its population being multidimensionally poor. This highlights severe poverty in the state. Conversely, Ondo has the lowest MPI value at 0.095, and Lagos has the lowest poverty incidence at 29.4%, indicating better living conditions in these states. Kebbi's poverty intensity is the highest at 46.8%, reflecting deeper deprivations among its poor, while Ekiti's intensity is the lowest at 34.9%, showing fewer deprivations among its poor. Kano, with a high number of poor individuals (10.51 million), underscores the significant impact of its large population and poverty incidence, necessitating targeted poverty alleviation programs. Nasarawa, with the lowest number of poor individuals (1.36 million), benefits from its smaller population and lower incidence of poverty.

Table 2: Highest and Lowest National Indicators by state.

Indicator	State	Value	Reason
Highest MPI Value	Sokoto	0.409	Sokoto has the highest MPI value, indicating a high level of multidimensional poverty.
Lowest MPI Value	Ondo	0.095	Ondo has the lowest MPI value, indicating a lower level of multidimensional poverty.
Highest Incidence (H)	Sokoto	90.5%	Sokoto has the highest incidence of poverty, with 90.5% of the population being multidimensionally poor.
Lowest Incidence (H)	Lagos	29.4%	Lagos has the lowest incidence of poverty, with only 29.4% of the population being multidimensionally poor.
Highest Intensity (A)	Kebbi	46.8%	Kebbi has the highest intensity of poverty, indicating that poor individuals experience a higher number of deprivations.
Lowest Intensity (A)	Ekiti	34.9%	Ekiti has the lowest intensity of poverty, indicating that poor individuals experience fewer deprivations.
Highest Number of Poor	Kano	10.51M	Kano has the highest number of poor individuals due to its large population and significant incidence of poverty.
Lowest Number of Poor	Nasarawa	1.36M	Nasarawa has the lowest number of poor individuals due to its smaller population and lower incidence of poverty.

The data provided on the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) for Kano includes various indicators such as nutrition, food insecurity, healthcare access, education, water and sanitation, housing, employment, and security. Here is an analysis of each indicator:

Table 3: Multidimensional Poverty Indicators in Kano State

Indicator	Value (%)	Explanation
Nutrition	14.7	14.7% of the population in Kano is undernourished. This highlights a significant issue with food intake and nutritional quality, indicating a need for improved food security and health interventions.
Food Insecurity	9.6	9.6% of the population faces food insecurity, suggesting that a notable portion of people do not have reliable access to sufficient quantities of affordable, nutritious food.
Time to Healthcare	11.7	11.7% of the population experiences significant delays in accessing healthcare services. This indicates potential barriers such as distance, transportation issues, or lack of healthcare facilities.
School Attendance	13.5	13.5% of children are not attending school, pointing towards issues with accessibility, affordability, or other socioeconomic barriers to education.
Years of Schooling	10.8	10.8% of the population has inadequate years of schooling, indicating issues with retention and progression in the educational system.
School Lag	2.2	2.2% of children experience delays in their educational progression, which may be due to factors such as repeated grades or late school enrollment.
Water	4.0	4.0% of the population lacks access to improved water sources, indicating some progress in water supply but still highlighting areas needing improvement.
Water Reliability	2.4	2.4% of the population faces unreliable water supply, which affects daily living conditions and health.
Sanitation	5.7	5.7% of the population lacks access to improved sanitation facilities, posing a risk to public health and hygiene.
Housing Materials	8.4	8.4% of housing units are constructed with inadequate materials, indicating a need for better housing policies and support for housing improvements.
Cooking Fuel	7.7	7.7% of households use inadequate cooking fuels, which can lead to health problems and environmental degradation.
Assets	3.6	3.6% of the population lacks essential household assets, reflecting on economic vulnerability and low standards of living.
Unemployment	1.3	1.3% of the labor force is unemployed, indicating relatively low unemployment but potentially underreported or informal employment.
Underemployment	2.1	2.1% of the population is underemployed, meaning they are working less than they would like or in jobs that do not utilize their skills fully.
Security Shock	2.3	2.3% of the population has experienced security shocks, which can impact overall well-being and stability in the region.

Table 23: Intrahousehold inequality in years of schooling among women, by State

Category	Percentage (%)	Confidence Interval (95%) Lower Bound	Confidence Interval (95%) Upper Bound
No eligible woman in household	0.5	0.3	0.7
All eligible women have minimum years of schooling	36.0	31.6	40.5
Some eligible women have minimum years of schooling	21.6	17.8	25.3
None of the eligible women have minimum years of schooling	41.9	36.2	47.6

Table 24: Educational Attainment of Eligible Women in Households

Category	Percentage (%)	Confidence Interval (95%) Lower Bound	Confidence Interval (95%) Upper Bound	Explanation
No eligible woman in household	0.5	0.3	0.7	Indicates almost all households have at least one eligible woman.
All eligible women have minimum years of schooling	36.0	31.6	40.5	About one-third of households have no intrahousehold inequality in terms of schooling among women.
Some eligible women have minimum years of schooling	21.6	17.8	25.3	Indicates moderate intrahousehold inequality, where not all women meet the minimum educational criteria.
None of the eligible women have minimum years of schooling	41.9	36.2	47.6	Highest percentage, indicating significant educational deprivation among women in these households.

Table 20: School-aged children living in households where some school-aged children go to school and others are out-of-school, by multidimensional poverty

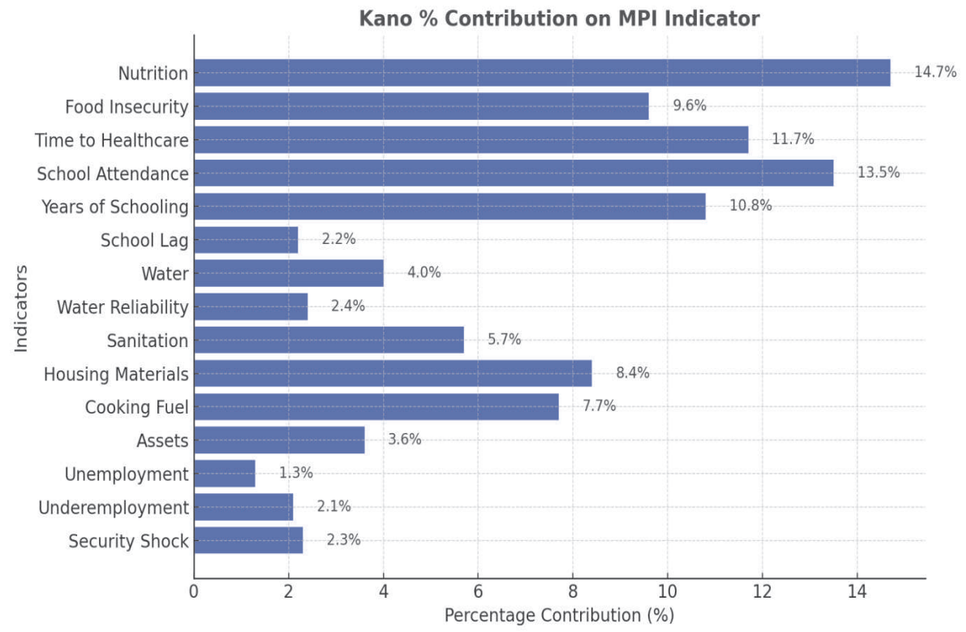
Category	Value	Confidence Interval (95%)	Explanation	Impact
% Non-Poor (School Attendance)	4.4%	2.1%	4.4% of school-aged children living in non-poor households go to school. The confidence interval ranges from 2.1% to 6.6%, indicating variability in the estimate.	Low percentage suggests limited educational access or attendance among non-poor households.
% Poor (School Attendance)	19.2%	15.1%	19.2% of school-aged children living in poor households go to school. The confidence interval ranges from 15.1% to 23.3%, indicating a higher variability in the estimate.	Higher percentage compared to non-poor, but still indicates significant attendance issues.

Table 21: School Attendance Comparison Between Poor and Non-Poor Children in Kano State

Comparison	Observation	Impact
Non-Poor vs. Poor (School Attendance)	A higher percentage of poor school-aged children (19.2%) attend school compared to non-poor school-aged children (4.4%).	Indicates that even among non-poor households, school attendance is not significantly better, suggesting systemic issues in education access.

Table 22: Overall Analysis of School Attendance and Poverty Disparities in Kano State

Overall Analysis	Impact
The data reveals a significant disparity in school attendance among children based on household poverty status. Although a higher percentage of poor children attend school compared to non-poor children, both groups exhibit substantial variability within their confidence intervals. This suggests underlying systemic issues affecting school attendance across different economic strata.	The disparity indicates a critical need for targeted educational policies and interventions to improve school attendance rates and reduce educational inequalities in Kano State. Addressing systemic barriers to education, such as financial constraints, infrastructure, and socio-cultural factors, will be essential for enhancing educational access for all children.



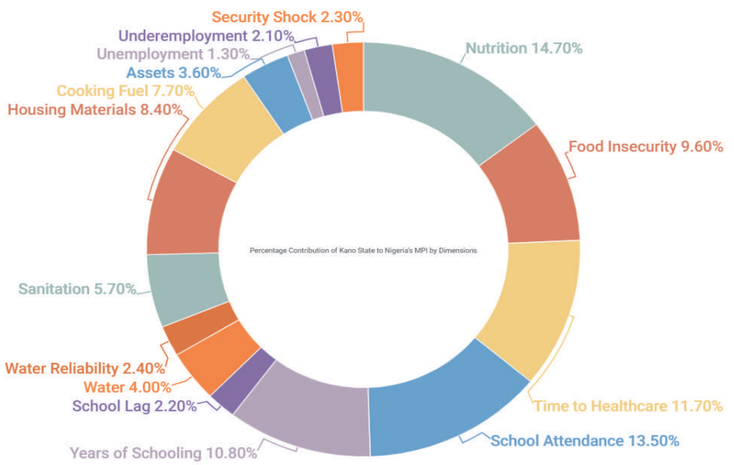


Fig.1: percentage contribution of Kano State to Nigeria's MPI across all Indicators

CHAPTER THREE

National Ranking of Kano State Across All Indicators

Kano ranks highest in nutrition contribution to MPI, with a severe malnutrition rate of 14.7%, indicating significant malnutrition issues. In contrast, food insecurity (rank 25) and access to water (rank 25) moderately contribute to MPI, similar to other states. Time to healthcare (rank 18), school lag (rank 20), sanitation (rank 25), and cooking fuel (rank 18) also have moderate impacts. Kano shows significant issues in school attendance (rank 2) and educational attainment (rank 3). The state's housing materials rank 10th, indicating a notable impact from poor housing conditions. However, unemployment (rank 37) and underemployment (rank 37) have the least contribution to MPI, suggesting minimal impact in these areas. Security shocks (rank 33) and water reliability (rank 28) also have low contributions to MPI.

The table below shows the ranking of Kano state across all indicators, alongside the highest and lowest states for each indicator. The rank is determined out of 37 states (including the FCT Abuja):

Table 4: Kano State's Multidimensional Poverty Indicators: National Ranking and Comparative Analysis

Indicator	Kano Rank	Highest State (Value)	Lowest State (Value)	Analysis
Nutrition	1 (14.7)	Kano (14.7)	Rivers (4.0)	Highest contribution to MPI from nutrition, indicating severe malnutrition issues.
Food insecurity	25 (9.6)	Imo (22.2)	Sokoto (5.3)	Moderate contribution to MPI from food insecurity.
Time to healthcare	18 (11.7)	Enugu (19.3)	Bayelsa (8.2)	Moderate contribution to MPI from time to healthcare.
School attendance	2 (13.5)	Bauchi (16.9)	Bayelsa (2.2)	Significant issues in school attendance, similar to Bauchi.
Years of schooling	3 (10.8)	Kwara (16.5)	Rivers (0.6)	Major problems in educational attainment.

Table 20: Poor and Out-of-School Children in Kano State by Gender – Percentage and Impact

Category	Percentage Poor and Out-of-School	Confidence Interval (95%)	Analysis	Impact
All School-aged Children (6-15)	36.5%	29.6% - 43.4%	Over a third of all school-aged children in Kano are poor and out-of-school, indicating significant barriers to education for a substantial portion of the youth population.	This high percentage reflects a severe issue in educational accessibility, which can lead to long-term socioeconomic disadvantages for the affected children.
School-aged Boys (6-15)	38.2%	30.9% - 45.5%	The percentage of poor and out-of-school boys is slightly higher than the overall average. This suggests that boys may face marginally more challenges in accessing education compared to the overall population.	Increased dropout rates among boys can result in higher rates of child labor and juvenile delinquency, affecting community stability and economic development.
School-aged Girls (6-15)	34.7%	27.6% - 41.8%	The percentage of poor and out-of-school girls is slightly lower than that of boys but still represents a significant issue.	Girls who are out of school are more vulnerable to early marriage and childbirth, perpetuating cycles of poverty and limiting their future opportunities.

Out-of-school children among school-aged children (6–15) by State

In Kano, the number of school-age children is approximately 4.83 million. Of these, 39.2% are not attending school, which translates to about 1.89 million children.

Table 17: School Attendance and Out-of-School Children in Kano State

Parameter	Value
Number of school-age children (million)	4.83
% school-age children out-of-school	39.2%
Confidence interval (95%)	32.4% - 46.0%
Number of out-of-school children (million)	1.89

Table 18: Out-of-School Children and Its Impact on Multidimensional Poverty in Kano State

Aspect	Analysis
Out-of-school children proportion	39.2% of school-age children in Kano are out of school.
Confidence interval impact	There's a 95% confidence that the true percentage is between 32.4% and 46.0%.
Total out-of-school children	Approximately 1.89 million children are out of school.
Impact on state MPI	High out-of-school rates negatively affect the state's Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), contributing to higher poverty levels and reduced educational attainment.

School-aged children who are poor and out-of-school, by gender and State

In Kano, a significant percentage of school-aged children (6-15 years old) are both poor and out of school. Overall, 36.5% of these children face barriers to education, reflecting severe issues in educational accessibility that could lead to long-term socioeconomic disadvantages. When disaggregated by gender, the data shows that 38.2% of boys and 34.7% of girls are poor and out of school. Boys have a slightly higher percentage, suggesting marginally more challenges in accessing education, which may result in increased dropout rates, child labor, and juvenile delinquency. For girls, being out of school increases vulnerability to early marriage and childbirth, perpetuating cycles of poverty and limiting future opportunities.

Table 19: Percentage of Poor and Out-of-School Children in Kano State by Gender

Category	Percentage Poor and Out-of-School	Confidence Interval (95%)
All School-aged Children (6-15)	36.5%	29.6% - 43.4%
School-aged Boys (6-15)	38.2%	30.9% - 45.5%
School-aged Girls (6-15)	34.7%	27.6% - 41.8%

School lag	20 (2.2)	Kano (2.2)	Kebbi (1.1)	Moderate contribution to MPI from school lag.
Water	25 (4.0)	Benue (7.3)	Jigawa (0.7)	Moderate contribution to MPI from water access issues.
Water reliability	28 (2.4)	FCT Abuja (5.9)	Kebbi (0.7)	Low contribution to MPI from water reliability.
Sanitation	25 (5.7)	Enugu (9.8)	Cross River (9.0)	Moderate contribution to MPI from sanitation issues.
Housing materials	10 (8.4)	Ekiti (3.7)	Kano (8.4)	Significant contribution to MPI from poor housing materials.
Cooking fuel	18 (7.7)	Imo (10.9)	Jigawa (7.2)	Moderate contribution to MPI from cooking fuel.
Assets	14 (3.6)	Bayelsa (6.5)	Yobe (3.5)	Moderate contribution to MPI from asset deprivation.
Unemployment	37 (1.3)	Rivers (16.0)	Kano (1.3)	Least contribution to MPI from unemployment, indicating minimal impact.
Underemployment	37 (2.1)	Gombe (41.1)	Kano (2.1)	Least contribution to MPI from underemployment, indicating minimal impact.
Security shock	33 (2.3)	Bayelsa (13.3)	Ondo (1.2)	Low contribution to MPI from security shocks.

Table 5: Key Investment Areas for Poverty Reduction in Kano

Indicator	Kano Rank	Reason for Investment
Nutrition	1	**Highest deprivation in nutrition**: Investment in nutrition programs is critical to combat malnutrition and its effects on children's health and development.
School attendance	2	**High deprivation in school attendance**: Improving access to education and reducing barriers to attendance can help increase literacy rates and future opportunities.
Years of schooling	3	**High deprivation in years of schooling**: Ensuring children complete more years of schooling will lead to a better-educated workforce and improve economic outcomes.
Housing materials	10	**Significant deprivation in housing materials**: Investing in better housing conditions can improve overall living standards and reduce health risks associated with poor housing.
Assets	14	**Moderate deprivation in assets**: Increasing household assets can help reduce vulnerability and improve economic stability for families.

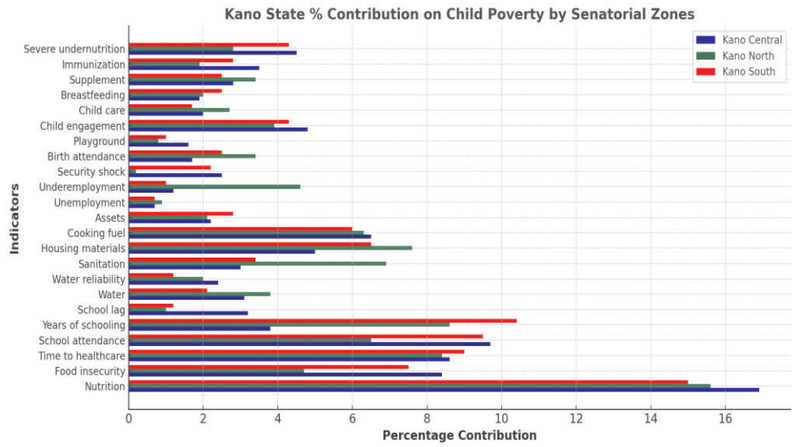


Fig.6: percentage contribution of Kano Central to the state Child MPI

Table 16: Key Areas for Improvement Across All Dimension Indicators

Indicator	Kano Central	Kano North	Kano South	Analysis
Nutrition	16.9	15.6	15.0	High across all districts, indicating a need for improved nutrition programs.
Food insecurity	8.4	4.7	7.5	High in Kano Central and Kano South; investment in food security is essential.
Time to healthcare	8.6	8.4	9.0	High in all districts; access to healthcare needs to be improved.
School attendance	9.7	6.5	9.5	High in Kano Central and Kano South; education attendance programs should be prioritized.
Years of schooling	3.8	8.6	10.4	Very high in Kano North and South; focus on increasing years of schooling.
Sanitation	3.0	6.9	3.4	High in Kano North; sanitation infrastructure improvement is necessary.
Housing materials	5.0	7.6	6.5	High in all districts; investment in better housing materials is needed.
Cooking fuel	6.5	6.3	6.0	Consistently high; access to cleaner and affordable cooking fuels should be improved.
Severe undernutrition	4.5	2.8	4.3	High in Kano Central and Kano South; addressing severe undernutrition is crucial.

Kano North. Sanitation levels are significantly better in Kano North (6.9) compared to the other regions. Kano Central has the lowest levels of assets (2.2), while housing materials are best in Kano North (7.6). Unemployment rates are similar across all regions, but underemployment is highest in Kano North (4.6). Security shock is minimal in Kano North (0.2) compared to the other regions. Breastfeeding practices are best in Kano South (2.5), and immunization rates are highest in Kano Central (3.5). Severe undernutrition is most prevalent in Kano Central (4.5).

Table 15: Percentage Contributions of Kano Senatorial Districts to Child Poverty Dimensions

Indicator	Kano Central	Kano North	Kano South
Nutrition	16.9	15.6	15.0
Food insecurity	8.4	4.7	7.5
Time to healthcare	8.6	8.4	9.0
School attendance	9.7	6.5	9.5
Years of schooling	3.8	8.6	10.4
School lag	3.2	1.0	1.2
Water	3.1	3.8	2.1
Water reliability	2.4	2.0	1.2
Sanitation	3.0	6.9	3.4
Housing materials	5.0	7.6	6.5
Cooking fuel	6.5	6.3	6.0
Assets	2.2	2.1	2.8
Unemployment	0.7	0.9	0.7
Underemployment	1.2	4.6	1.0
Security shock	2.5	0.2	2.2
Birth attendance	1.7	3.4	2.5
Playground	1.6	0.8	1.0
Child engagement	4.8	3.9	4.3
Child care	2.0	2.7	1.7
Breastfeeding	1.9	2.0	2.5
Supplement	2.8	3.4	2.5
immunization	3.5	1.9	2.8
Severe undernutrition	4.5	2.8	4.3

CHAPTER FOUR

Multidimensional Poverty in Kano State by Senatorial Districts

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) analysis reveals stark contrasts across Kano State's regions. Kano South has the highest MPI value (0.324) and the highest incidence of poverty (77.0%), indicating significant multidimensional poverty, with 4.33 million people living in poverty despite having a lower population share (2.7%). Kano Central has the lowest MPI value (0.192) and incidence of poverty (49.8%), reflecting the least multidimensional poverty, with 2.96 million poor individuals. Kano North has an MPI value of 0.308 and an incidence of poverty (75.0%) close to Kano South's, with 3.22 million people in poverty, despite having the smallest population share (2.0%).

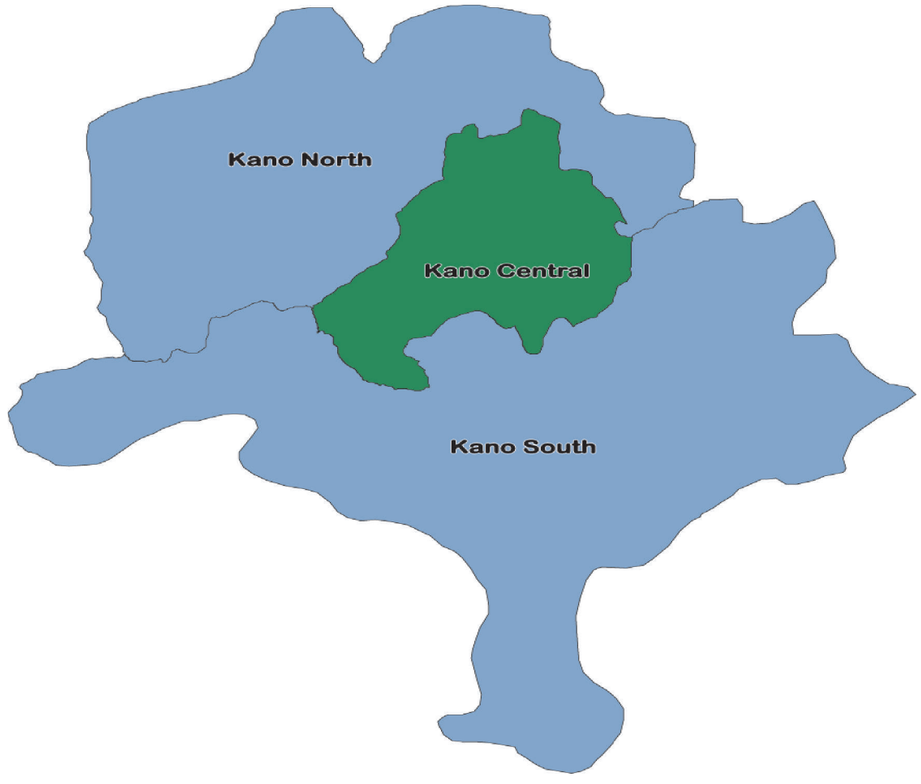


Table 6: Key MPI Observations Across Senatorial Zones

Metric	Kano South	Kano Central	Kano North
Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) Value	**0.324**	**0.192**	**0.308**
Description	Highest MPI value indicating higher multidimensional poverty.	Lowest MPI value indicating the least multidimensional poverty.	MPI value slightly lower than Kano South but significantly higher than Kano Central.
Incidence of Poverty (H)	**77.0%**	**49.8%**	**75.0%**
Description	Highest incidence of poverty indicating a larger percentage of the population is multidimensionally poor.	Lowest incidence of poverty.	High incidence of poverty close to that of Kano South.
Intensity of Poverty (A)	**42.1%**	**38.6%**	**41.1%**
Description	Highest intensity of poverty measuring the average deprivation score among the poor.	Lowest intensity of poverty.	Slightly lower intensity of poverty than Kano South.
Population Share	**2.7%**	**2.8%**	**2.0%**
Number of Poor (thousands)	**4,328,000**	**2,956,000**	**3,224,000**
Description	Highest number of poor individuals despite a lower population share.	Slightly higher population share with fewer poor individuals compared to Kano South.	Lower population share with a significant number of poor individuals.

Table 14: Key Areas of Improvement Across All Indicators

Indicator	Kano Rank	Suggested Investment Areas	Reason
Nutrition	1	Increase funding for nutrition programs, access to nutritious food, nutrition education	Significant impact on child health and development
Severe undernutrition	2	Enhance health services, targeted feeding programs, maternal and child health services	Reduces child mortality and improves health outcomes
Years of schooling	5	Educational infrastructure, scholarships, incentives for attendance, reduce dropout rates	Better future opportunities for children, breaks cycle of poverty
School attendance	8	Improve school facilities, safe and accessible routes, programs to encourage attendance	Consistent learning and educational attainment
Time to healthcare	12	Build healthcare facilities, improve transportation, availability of medical professionals	Access to timely medical interventions, preventing minor issues from becoming severe
School lag	10	Support programs for lagging students, remedial classes, teacher training	Ensures students progress through education system at appropriate pace
Immunization	10	Increase immunization campaigns, ensure vaccine availability, educate communities	Prevents life-threatening diseases, reduces child mortality, ensures healthier childhood development

Percentage Contributions of Kano Senatorial District across Various Dimensions of Child Poverty.

The table provides a range of indicators for Kano Central, Kano North, and Kano South. Nutrition levels are highest in Kano Central at 16.9, followed by Kano North and Kano South. Food insecurity is notably higher in Kano Central at 8.4, compared to Kano North at 4.7 and Kano South at 7.5. The time to healthcare is slightly longer in Kano South (9.0) compared to Kano Central (8.6) and Kano North (8.4). School attendance is highest in Kano Central at 9.7 and lowest in Kano North at 6.5. Kano South leads in years of schooling (10.4) and Kano North has the lowest school lag at 1.0. Access to water and water reliability are most favorable in

Table 13: Summary of Analysis

Indicator	Kano %	Kano Rank	Highest Deprivation State	Highest %	Lowest Deprivation State	Lowest %
Nutrition	15.7	1	Kano	15.7	Rivers	6.2
Food insecurity	6.8	27	Imo	18.7	Sokoto	4.1
Time to healthcare	8.7	12	Enugu	15.4	Bayelsa	5.8
School attendance	8.6	8	Bauchi	11.1	Abia	2.0
Years of schooling	8.1	5	Bauchi	12.8	Abia/Anambra	0.4
School lag	1.6	10	Adamawa	2.2	Kwara/Kogi	0.9
Water	2.9	19	Lagos	7.5	Jigawa	0.5
Water reliability	1.8	19	Imo	5.8	Kebbi/Ondo	0.6
Sanitation	4.4	19	Ondo	10.0	FCT Abuja	4.7
Housing materials	6.5	16	Abia	9.3	Abia/Bayelsa	0.6
Cooking fuel	6.2	18	Ekiti	9.0	Gombe	1.0
Assets	2.4	30	Abia	5.6	Rivers	1.0
Unemployment	0.8	33	Bayelsa	10.9	Ogun/Zamfara	0.8
Underemployment	2.2	24	Imo	6.6	Bauchi	1.1
Security shock	1.6	24	Ekiti	5.8	Abia/Kano	1.4
Birth attendance	2.6	16	Benue	5.4	Ogun	0.8
Playground	1.1	24	Kwara	4.6	Enugu	0.5
Child engagement	4.3	14	Lagos	5.9	Rivers	4.0
Child care	2.1	27	Rivers	3.3	Ogun	0.5
Breastfeeding	2.2	28	Akwa Ibom	3.2	FCT Abuja	1.3
Supplement	2.9	7	Ekiti/Plateau	3.1	Cross River	1.4
Immunisation	2.7	10	Abia/Kano	2.7	Bayelsa	0.9
Severe undernutrition	3.9	2	Kano	3.9	Rivers	0

Contribution of Senatorial Zones in Kano State MPI Across All Indicators

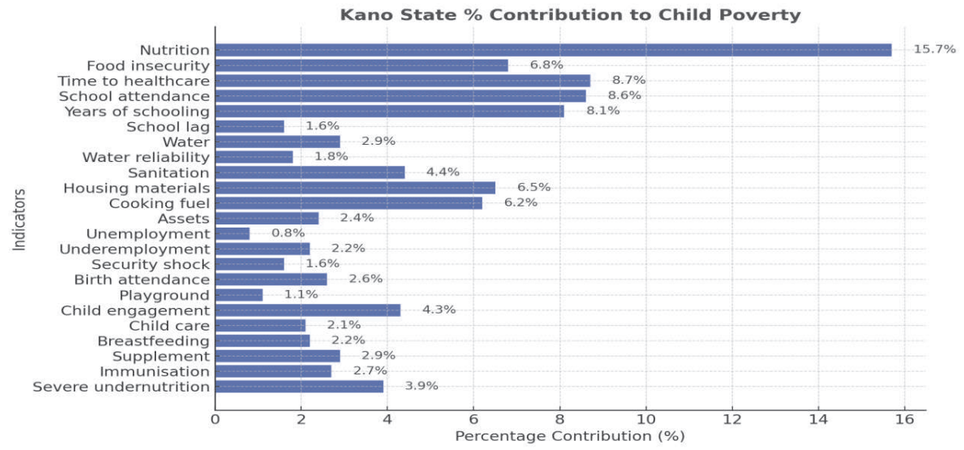
The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) analysis for Kano State reveals distinct regional disparities across various indicators. Kano Central consistently shows higher MPI contributions in nutrition (16.6%), food insecurity (12.4%), time to healthcare (12.1%), school lag (4.2%), water reliability (3.3%), and unemployment (2.1%), indicating more significant challenges in these areas. Conversely, Kano North displays lower contributions in many indicators, such as nutrition (12.31%), food insecurity (7.7%), school attendance (12.3%), and security shock (0.3%), suggesting relatively better conditions. However, Kano North struggles with water access (4.9%), sanitation (8.9%), and underemployment (4.3%). Kano South exhibits the highest contributions in years of schooling (13.6%), school attendance (14.5%), and asset deprivation (3.9%), highlighting issues in education and poverty. This regional analysis underscores the need for targeted interventions to address specific challenges in each district.

Table 7: Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) Across Kano State Senatorial Districts

Indicator	Kano South MPI (%)	Kano Central MPI (%)	Kano North MPI (%)	Highest MPI Contributor	Lowest MPI Contributor	Analysis
Nutrition	15.2	16.6	12.31	Kano Central	Kano North	Kano Central has the highest contribution to MPI in nutrition, indicating more significant issues related to malnutrition. Kano North has the least, suggesting relatively better nutrition conditions.

Indicator	Kano South MPI (%)	Kano Central MPI (%)	Kano North MPI (%)	Highest MPI Contributor	Lowest MPI Contributor	Analysis
Food insecurity	9.3	12.4	7.7	Kano Central	Kano North	Food insecurity is most severe in Kano Central, while Kano North has the least contribution, indicating better food security.
Time to healthcare	11.2	12.1	12.0	Kano Central	Kano South	Access to healthcare is a major issue across all districts, with Kano Central slightly higher. Kano South has marginally better access.
School attendance	14.5	13.5	12.3	Kano South	Kano North	School attendance issues are most pronounced in Kano South, indicating more significant challenges in school enrolment or attendance.
Years of schooling	13.6	4.9	11.9	Kano South	Kano Central	Kano South has the highest contribution, suggesting issues with educational attainment.

Underemployment	2.2	Underemployment contributes more than unemployment, indicating underutilized labor resources.
Security shock	1.6	Security concerns are relatively minor but still present.
Birth attendance	2.6	Access to proper birth attendance is an area of concern, impacting maternal and child health.
Playground	1.1	Very low contribution, indicating limited issues with playground access or quality.
Child engagement	4.3	Child engagement activities are moderate contributors, affecting overall child development.
Child care	2.1	Child care facilities and support contribute moderately to MPI.
Breastfeeding	2.2	Breastfeeding practices have a moderate impact, crucial for early child development.
Supplement	2.9	Access to nutritional supplements is a concern, affecting child health.
Immunisation	2.7	Immunization rates are a moderate issue, affecting child health and disease prevention.
Severe undernutrition	3.9	Significant contributor, indicating severe nutritional deficiencies among children.



Kano State Contribution to National Child MPI

The table below provides a detailed analysis of the various indicators contributing to the National Child Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) from Kano State. Each indicator is listed with its respective contribution percentage.

Table 12: Kano State's Contribution to Child Multidimensional Poverty by Indicator

Indicator	Kano % Contribution	Analysis
Nutrition	15.7	This is the highest contribution from Kano, indicating significant nutritional deficiencies among children.
Food insecurity	6.8	Moderate level of food insecurity, impacting children's health and well-being.
Time to healthcare	8.7	Access to healthcare services is a major issue, affecting timely medical attention for children.
School attendance	8.6	School attendance is a significant issue, impacting children's education and future prospects.
Years of schooling	8.1	Similar to school attendance, years of schooling highlight challenges in sustained education.
School lag	1.6	Relatively low contribution, indicating some children are behind their expected educational level.
Water	2.9	Access to water is a concern but not among the top issues.
Water reliability	1.8	Reliability of water supply is a minor concern.
Sanitation	4.4	Sanitation issues contribute moderately to child MPI, impacting health and hygiene.
Housing materials	6.5	Quality of housing materials is a significant contributor, affecting living conditions.
Cooking fuel	6.2	Dependence on suboptimal cooking fuels impacts child health and the environment.
Assets	2.4	Low asset ownership indicates economic hardship but is not a primary concern.
Unemployment	0.8	Very low contribution, suggesting that child-related unemployment issues are minimal.

Indicator	Kano South MPI (%)	Kano Central MPI (%)	Kano North MPI (%)	Highest MPI Contributor	Lowest MPI Contributor	Analysis
						Kano Central has the least, indicating better education outcomes.
School lag	1.6	4.2	1.1	Kano Central	Kano North	School lag is a bigger problem in Kano Central. Kano North has the lowest, indicating better progression through school.
Water	3.4	3.9	4.9	Kano North	Kano South	Access to water is most problematic in Kano North. Kano South fares better in this aspect.
Water reliability	1.5	3.3	2.8	Kano Central	Kano South	Water reliability issues are highest in Kano Central, with Kano South being the least affected.
Sanitation	4.4	3.8	8.9	Kano North	Kano Central	Sanitation is a significant issue in Kano North, contributing the most to MPI. Kano Central has better sanitation conditions.

Indicator	Kano South MPI (%)	Kano Central MPI (%)	Kano North MPI (%)	Highest MPI Contributor	Lowest MPI Contributor	Analysis
Housing materials	8.5	7.3	9.3	Kano North	Kano Central	Housing material issues are most severe in Kano North. Kano Central has the least contribution, indicating better housing conditions.
Cooking fuel	7.8	7.8	7.4	Kano South & Central	Kano North	Kano South and Central have equal and highest contributions, indicating similar challenges. Kano North is slightly better off.
Assets	3.9	3.3	3.5	Kano South	Kano Central	Asset deprivation is highest in Kano South, suggesting more significant poverty issues. Kano Central has the least contribution.
Unemployment	0.9	2.1	1.2	Kano Central	Kano South	Unemployment is most severe in Kano Central, while Kano South has the least contribution, indicating lower unemployment rates.
Underemployment	1.1	1.3	4.3	Kano North	Kano South	Underemployment is a significant issue in Kano North. Kano

Despite having the lowest MPI, Kano South has the highest number of poor children (791,000) due to its larger population share. Kano North contributes the most to the national MPI (13.72%) and has the highest poverty intensity, indicating severe and widespread poverty. In contrast, Kano Central and Kano South contribute 11.24% and 10.24%, respectively, to the national MPI, with Kano Central having a moderate share of the population experiencing high poverty incidence and intensity.

Table 11: Regional Breakdown of Child Multidimensional Poverty in Kano State

Indicator	Kano Central	Kano North	Kano South
Child MPI	0.356	0.378	0.271
Incidence (H)	91.9%	92.1%	78.3%
Intensity (A)	38.7%	41.0%	34.6%
Population Share	2.7%	3.1%	2.8%
Number of Poor Children	595,000	681,000	791,000
Contribution to National MPI	11.24%	13.72%	10.24%
Impact	High poverty incidence and intensity with a moderate share of the population.	Highest child MPI and poverty intensity, significant population share, indicating severe and widespread poverty.	Lowest child MPI and intensity, but highest number of poor children due to a larger population share.

Percentage contribution of Kano State to Nigeria Child MPI

The table outlines various indicators of deprivation, with Kano state showing the highest percentage of nutrition deprivation at 15.7%, ranking first overall. The highest deprivation in food insecurity is seen in Imo at 18.7%, whereas Sokoto has the lowest at 4.1%. Enugu experiences the highest deprivation in access to healthcare at 15.4%, with Bayelsa having the lowest at 5.8%. Bauchi shows the highest rates of school attendance and years of schooling deprivation, while Abia has the lowest rates for both indicators. The table also covers other aspects such as water, sanitation, housing materials, cooking fuel, assets, unemployment, and several child-related indicators, demonstrating the varying levels of deprivation across different states.

Table 10: Child Multidimensional Poverty in Kano State: Key Indicators and Impacts

Indicator	Analysis	Impact
Child MPI Value in Kano State	The Child MPI value of 0.336 in Kano State indicates that on average, children in Kano experience 33.6% of the weighted deprivations that constitute multidimensional poverty.	This value shows a significant level of multidimensional poverty among children, necessitating targeted interventions.
Incidence of Poverty (H) in Kano State	With an incidence of 87.6%, a significant majority of children in Kano are experiencing multidimensional poverty. This high percentage underscores the widespread nature of poverty in this state.	The high incidence rate indicates that poverty is prevalent among children in Kano, and widespread poverty reduction programs are needed.
Intensity of Poverty (A) in Kano State	The intensity of 38.4% indicates that, on average, poor children in Kano State experience about 38.4% of the possible deprivations. This shows the depth of poverty, meaning that those who are poor face a significant number of deprivations.	The depth of poverty highlights the need for comprehensive programs addressing multiple dimensions of poverty simultaneously.
Population Share of Kano State	Kano State represents 8.6% of Nigeria's total population. This sizable share means that any poverty trends in Kano significantly affect the national poverty levels.	With a large population share, improving poverty conditions in Kano will have a substantial impact on the overall poverty metrics of Nigeria.
Number of Poor Children in Kano State	With 2,066,000 children living in multidimensional poverty, Kano State has a substantial number of poor children, making it a critical area for poverty alleviation efforts.	The large number of poor children necessitates urgent and extensive poverty alleviation programs in Kano State to improve the welfare of these children.

Child Multidimensional Poverty in Kano State by District

The child Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) varies across Kano's three regions, with Kano North exhibiting the highest MPI at 0.378, followed by Kano Central at 0.356, and Kano South at 0.271. The incidence of poverty (H) is highest in Kano North at 92.1%, slightly higher than Kano Central at 91.9%, while Kano South has the lowest at 78.3%. The intensity of poverty (A) follows a similar pattern, with Kano North at 41.0%, Kano Central at 38.7%, and Kano South at 34.6%.

Indicator	Kano South MPI (%)	Kano Central MPI (%)	Kano North MPI (%)	Highest MPI Contributor	Lowest MPI Contributor	Analysis
						South has the least, indicating better employment conditions.
Security shock	3.0	3.5	0.3	Kano Central	Kano North	Security shocks impact Kano Central the most. Kano North has the least contribution, suggesting better security conditions.

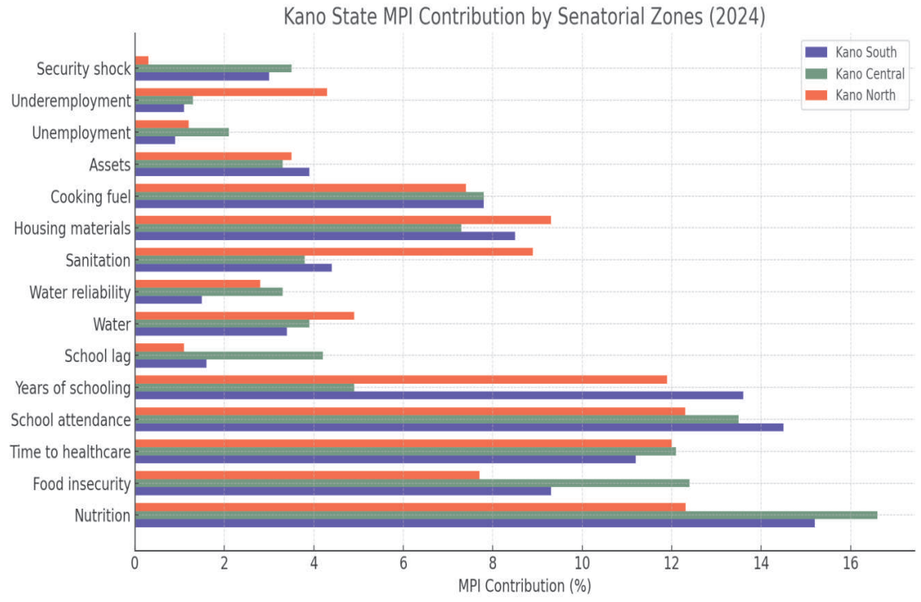


Fig.2: percentage contribution of Kano South to the state MPI

CHAPTER FIVE

Kano Child Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) Overview

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) for children in Kano State is 0.336, with a 95% confidence interval ranging from 0.317 to 0.356. This value indicates that on average, children in Kano experience 33.6% of the weighted deprivations that constitute multidimensional poverty. The incidence of child poverty is 87.6%, indicating that this percentage of children in the state are identified as poor, with a confidence interval of 84.6% to 90.5%. The average intensity of poverty among these poor children is 38.4%, within a confidence interval of 37.0% to 39.9%. Kano State holds 8. 6% of the national population, and the estimated number of poor children in the state is 2,066,000.

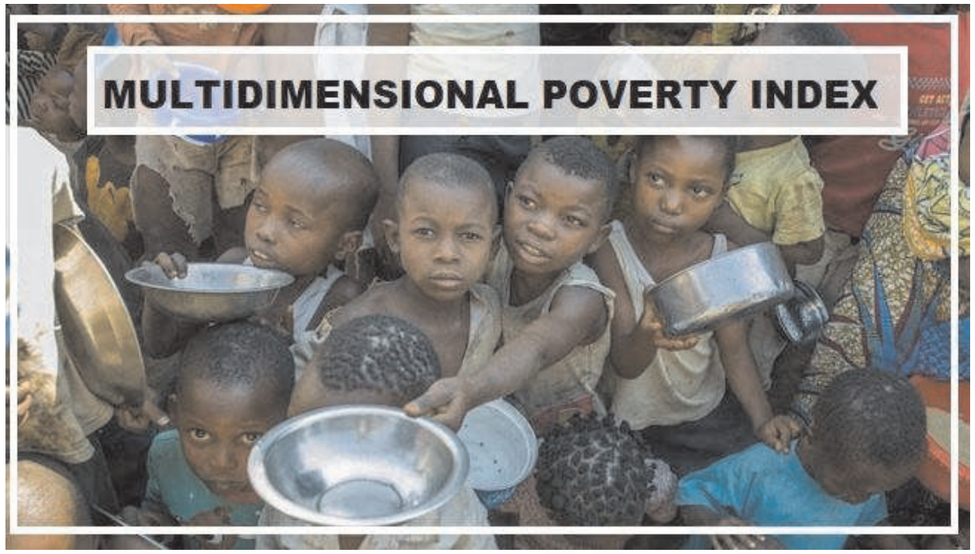


Table 8: Child Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) in Kano State: Key Indicators

Indicator	Value	Confidence Interval (95%)	Explanation
Child MPI	0.336	0.317 - 0.356	The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) for children in Kano State is 0.336.
Incidence (H, %)	87.6	84.6 - 90.5	87.6% of children in Kano State are identified as poor.
Intensity (A, %)	38.4	37.0 - 39.9	The average intensity of poverty among poor children in Kano State is 38.4%.
Population Share (%)	8.6		Kano State holds 8.6% of the national population.
Number of Poor Children	2,066,000		The estimated number of poor children in Kano State is 2,066,000.

States with Highest and Lowest Child MPI At National Level

Bayelsa State has the highest Child Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) value at 0.428, driven by a high incidence of poverty (97.4%) and significant intensity of poverty (43.9%). Conversely, Lagos State has the lowest Child MPI value at 0.161, attributed to a lower incidence of poverty (50.3%) and a relatively lower intensity of poverty (32.1%). Kano State, with a large population share (8.6%) and a high incidence of poverty (87.6%), has the highest number of poor children, totaling 2,066,000.

Table 9: Comparison of Child Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) Across Nigerian States

Category	State	Child MPI Value	Possible Reasons
Highest Child MPI	Bayelsa	0.428	High incidence of poverty (97.4%) and significant intensity of poverty (43.9%).
Lowest Child MPI	Lagos	0.161	Lower incidence of poverty (50.3%) and relatively lower intensity of poverty (32.1%).
Highest Number of Poor	Kano	2,066,000	Large population share (8.6%) and high incidence of poverty (87.6%).