

# Gender Statistics *Newsletter*



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## WOMEN IN A TRANSFORMING NIGERIA

**T**he transformation of Nigeria is the heartbeat of President Goodluck Jonathan's administration. As expressed in the economic transformation blueprint, the Federal Government aims at positively affecting the lives of Nigerians in at least thirty three sectors covering seven key result areas namely , Physical infrastructure, Productive Sector, Human Capital development, knowledge-based Economy , Governance, General Administration and Regional Development. Of



First Lady Dame Patience Jonathan

these , human capital development which deals with issues on Education, Health, Labour, Employment, and Productivity as well as food and nutrition and social protection is critical. In the end analysis, it is the people that drive the economy. Therefore, improving their productivity, protecting the vulnerable and enhancing their

wellbeing and quality of life will be defining factors in determining the success or otherwise of the transformation efforts. Given this scenario, how do the women who constitute 50% of the country's human capital stand vis-a-vis the issues that affect them including

Contd on Page 3

### INSIDE

**WOMEN IN A TRANSFORMING NIGERIA**

**P.1**

**MORE WOMEN DYING OF AIDS**

**P.2**

**Women Not Leading in Primary School Teaching**

**P.4**

**CHALLENGES OF GENDER STATISTICS PRODUCTION IN NIGERIA**

**P.7**

**FROM THE  
STATISTICIAN  
GENERAL**

This edition of Gender Statistics Newsletter (GSN) continues in the tradition of bringing value to our readers. As usual, the Newsletter provides a platform for highlighting survey results on gender issues requiring policy attention; summarising statistical data for easy understanding, disseminating NBS statistics and creating statistical awareness among the populace.

In this issue, the focus is on education, work, decision-making and health. As the implementation of the transformation Agenda of President Goodluck Jonathan gathers momentum, policy stakeholders need to factor in critical issues and challenges that define the well-being of women who constitute over 50% of the population.

This edition paints a portrait of these areas. Happy reading

## MORE WOMEN DYING OF HIV/AIDS IN NIGERIA

**HIV/AIDS** has been a critical issue for men and women since it was recognised globally in the 1980s and later in Nigeria. Its effect on populations, particularly the working age, makes it a major cause of impoverishment in afflicted lands. At the household level, it erodes savings, increases the burden of care and multiplies orphans. This negative effect on development

prompted the international community to include it as Goal number 6 in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

In Nigeria Statistics show that more women are dying from the epidemic than men. In 2008, it was estimated that 55.2 percent of those who died of HIV/AIDS were women. In 2009, the figure was 55.1 percent while in 2010 it was 55 percent.

This state of things may not be unconnected with

the research based finding that women are more vulnerable than men to contracting HIV due to biological, social, economic and cultural pressures. Unequal gender relations within and outside the family often limit the ability of women to protect themselves from HIV/AIDS. Lack of knowledge of HIV among young women may also be a contributing factor. On the average, it is estimated that 55.7 percent of New HIV infections in Nigeria between 2008 and 2010 were females.

### HIV Infections in Nigeria by sex and year

Year	Total	Male		Female	
		Number	%	Number	%
2008	329,984	146,137	44.30	183,845	55.71
2009	336,379	149,095	44.32	187,284	55.68
2010	339,016	150,351	44.35	188,665	55.65

Source: Federal Ministry of Health

### Annual Death Estimates in Nigeria

Year	Total	Male		Female	
		Number	%	Number	%
2008	198,198	88,742	44.77	109,456	55.23
2009	192,000	86,178	44.88	105,822	55.12
2010	181,774	81,728	44.96	100,046	55.04

Source: Source: Federal Ministry of Health

## WOMEN IN A TRANSFORMING NIGERIA contd from page 1)

Health, Education, Work, Power and Decision making as well as control over economic resources. A recent health profile study by Federal Ministry of Health (2006-2008) gave an estimate of over

55% (2010) of people living with HIV/AIDS in Nigeria as women compared to 44.3% recorded for men.

On education, Nationally women account for over 56% of about 59,760,000

illiterate Nigerians (as per 2010 Federal Ministry of Education Digest of Statistics). National Population Commission (NPopC) 2011 estimates put the population at 167,000,000. Gen-

*OVER THE YEARS NIGERIAN WOMEN HAVE ENTERED TRADITIONALLY MALE DOMINATED OCCUPATIONS. HOWEVER, THEY ARE RARELY EMPLOYED IN JOBS WITH POWER, AUTHORITY AND STATUS.*

der disparity in adult literacy remains significant in the country. While outstanding gains have been recorded in Nigeria on enrolment of girls' and boys in primary schools, the country is still far from attaining universal primary education.

In terms of work, women's participation in labour force in the country remains low with a large gap between the participation of women and men. Even among the employed, women in the country to a large extent engage in vulnerable employments being either owner-account

workers or contributing family members.

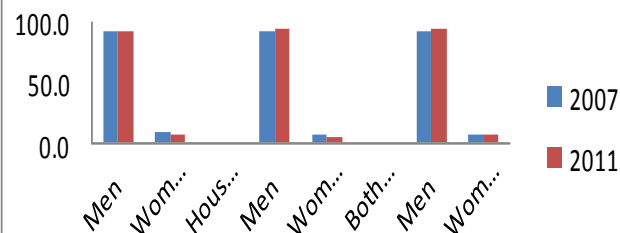
Over the years many Nigerian women have entered traditionally male dominated occupations. However, they are still rarely employed in jobs with power, authority and status or traditionally male blue-collar occupations. Relative to total employment, women are under represented among legislators, senior officials and managers in the public sector. In the country, lack of gender balance in decision making positions in government persists. Women con-

Summary of seats held in National Assembly by type, Year and Sex

LEGISLATORS	2007		2011	
	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Senate</b>				
Men	100	91.7	101	92.7
Women	9	8.3	8	7.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>House of Reps.</b>				
Men	334	92.8	338	93.9
Women	26	7.2	22	6.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Both Houses</b>				
Men	434	92.5	439	93.6
Women	35	7.5	30	6.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: INEC

Percentage Distribution of Seats Held in National Assembly by Type, Year and Sex



Source: INEC

## 2010 NBS/CBN SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

The 2010 National Bureau of Statistics / Central Bank of Nigeria collaborative survey, has been completed and posted to NBS web portal. The Survey is aimed at providing socio-economic indicators for planning, monitoring and evaluation of policies among others. It also provides input into the CBN midyear report. The Survey is run annually and provides gender related indicators in education, health, employment, and women participation across sectors. It is designed to capture some MDG indicators.

### WOMEN NOT YET LEADING IN PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHING

Experts believe that quality of education depends largely on the quality of teaching staff. Gender balance among the staff is critical for promoting gender parity and equality in access to and achievement in education. It is also closely related to improvement of gender parity in enrolments. Thus, as the proportion of female

teachers increases, girls enrolments rise relative to boys. The 'feminisation' of the teaching profession at the primary school level is usually considered desirable in any country's educational system where there is concern for improvement in girl child education. In the past, women were believed to be leading in terms

of the number of teachers at the primary school level in Nigeria relative to men. This seems to have changed as analysis of Ministry of Education data shows that between 2006 and 2010, the average distribution of teaching staff at the primary school level has men and women sharing almost equal stake., on the average 51 and 50 per-

### PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS TEACHERS (PUBLIC & PRIVATE BY YEAR AND SEX

YEAR	M	F
2006	58.3	41.7
2007	61.9	38.1
2008	60.1	39.2
2009	50.9	48.1
2010	56.1	43.9

**Average**  
 M 58  
 F 42

cent respectively. Men are definitely dominating at the secondary school level both in terms of yearly share and five yearly average computation. Women's share in teaching drops significantly at the secondary school level and this has implications for girls enrolment at that level.

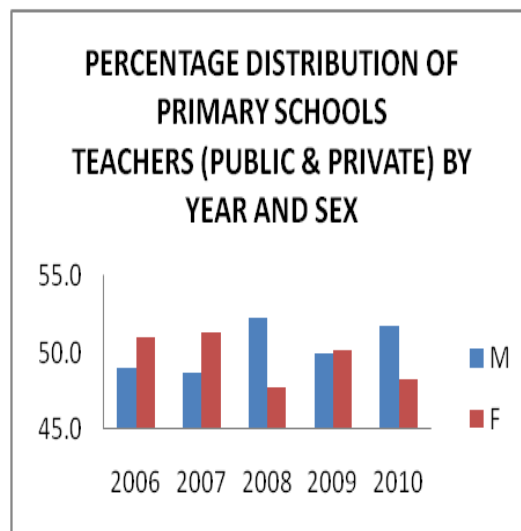
Source: Ministry of Education Digest of Statistics 2010

### PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS TEACHERS (PUBLIC & PRIVATE) BY YEAR AND SEX

YEAR	M	F
2006	49	51
2007	48.7	51.3
2008	52.3	47.7
2009	49.9	50.1
2010	51.7	48.3

**AVERAGE**  
 M 51  
 F 50

Source: Ministry of Education Digest of Statistics 2010



## POSITIONING FOR CUSTOMER DRIVEN DATA

**N**ational Bureau of Statistics is repositioning for Customer driven data collection. This is the message in a circular recently issued by the Honourable Minister of National Planning,

Dr. Shamsuddeen Usman ,OFR, CON, to Ministries, Departments and Agencies in Nigeria Public Service. In the circular the Minister emphasised NBS role as the Apex authorised Agency for government official statis-

tics. The circular invites MDAs to nominate appropriately qualified and well disposed officers for training as desk officers on NBS issues so as to enhance the administrative data collection efforts of the Bureau. Gender statistics collection has a large

Administrative component. The new approach promises to enhance NBS capacity for more prompt update of relevant Gender data sets for the benefit of its numerous clientele.

## WOMEN IN A TRANSFORMING NIGERIA

continue to be under represented in the National Assembly where only 6.4% of seats are occupied by women. The share of women among Ministers is 25% compared to 75% of men.

There is no executive governor among the 36 in the country that is a woman. The situation is similar at the state and local government council level. In the

private sector women are Chief Executives in some large companies but the number remains low relative to men . For the goals of the Transformation Agenda to be fully realised, the current

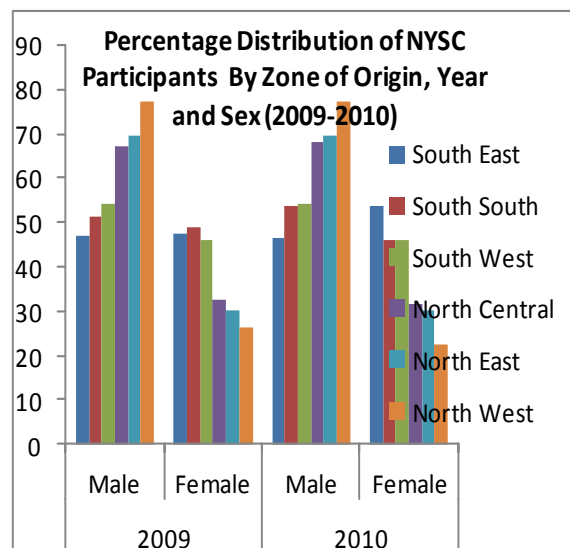
situation of women must be factored into policy formulation and implementation . Doing otherwise would not be in the interest of inclusive development.

Percentage Distribution of NYSC Participants

By Zone of Origin, Year and Sex (2009-2010)

Zones	2009		2010	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
South East	46.8	53.2	46.4	53.6
South South	51.1	48.9	53.9	46.1
South West	54.2	45.8	54.2	45.8
North Cen-	67.3	32.7	68.4	31.6
North East	69.8	30.2	69.8	30.2
North West	73.5	26.5	73.5	26.5

Source: NYSC Computer Center



Indicators	Male	Female	Difference
<b>Population &amp; Families</b>	%	%	%
1. Population 2006	49	51	2
2. Early Marriage	7.2	92.8	85.6
<b>Health</b>			
3. Percentage living with HIV Aids (Estimate 2010)	44.3	55.7	11.4
4. Life Expectancy (HDR 2008)	48	52	4
<b>Education</b>			
5. Youth Literacy in Any Language	86.0	79.0	7
6. Adult Literacy in Any Language	68.5	60.0	8.5
7. Adult Illiteracy	31.5	40	8.5
8. Primary School Enrolment (2010)	53.4	46.6	6.8
9. Secondary School Enrolment (2010)	54.2	45.8	8.4
10. Tertiary Enrolment:			
NCE (2009)	51.1	48.9	2.2
Polytechnic (2010)	72.3	27.7	44.6
University (2010)	61.6	38.4	23.2
<b>Power and Decision Making</b>			
10. Ministers (2011)	757(20)	23 (6)	54 (14)
11. Parliamentary Seats both houses (INEC)	93.6	6.4	87.2
12. State House of Assembly (INEC 2011)	94.5	5.5	89%
13. Permanent Secretaries (MDAs 2010)	96.5	3.5	93
14. Directorate (MDAs 2010)	90.8	9.2	81.6

**Primary School enrolment in Nigeria**

YEAR	Male	Female
2006	55	45.4
2007	54	46
2008	54	46.1
2009	54	46.3
2010	53	46.6

Source: FME

Percentage distribution of seats held in the National Assembly

LEGISLATORS	2007	2011
<b>Senate</b>		
Men	91.7	92.7
Women	8.3	7.3
<b>House of</b>		
Men	92.8	93.9
Women	7.2	6.1
<b>Both</b>		
Men	92.5	93.6
Women	7.5	6.4

Source: INEC

*The goal of gender equality and women empowerment as a core development concern and cannot be achieved without credible statistics*

## CHALLENGES OF GENDER STATISTICS PRODUCTION IN NIGERIA

The Nigerian Statistical System has witnessed improvements in the availability of gender statistics in recent times. Data producers are now able to produce sex

disaggregated statistics in population, education, employment, parliamentary representation, land ownership and human trafficking. Also in many agencies, gender statistics in some hitherto unavailable areas are becoming available. These include

violence against women, time use/domestic unpaid work, access to credit and Entrepreneurship amongst others.

The improved data situation has been enhanced by a number of developments including NBS efforts at promot-

Women...65% of population living below poverty line

Percentage distribution of

Sex	%
Male	35
Female	65

ing gender statistics, the role of Women Affairs Ministry and development of the National Gender Policy as well as contribution of international organisations such as UNICEF, UNDP and UNIFEM.

There are however vital domains in which gender statistics are not yet available. These include HIV/AIDS, power, environment, infrastructure

and physical security, all of which are critical areas of the Transformation Agenda.

The non-availability of these statistics can be traced to misunderstanding of the concept of gender, poor funding, lack of awareness of the need for gender disaggregation, non-mainstreaming of gender issues and concerns into data collection instruments. Also there is lack of commonly

agreed uniform templates for data capture. In many cases, the concept of gender is conceived as relating to issues about women alone thereby denying gender issues of the support of men and the required funding and attention.

The most formidable challenge of gender statistics production in the country, however, is the issue of capacity. Many agencies are yet to have

their staff trained in this important area of statistics. There is also lack of equipment and enabling structures for gender statistics production.

There is therefore need to address these challenges. Non-availability of reliable and comprehensive sex-disaggregated statistics will lead to exclusion of gender issues in the formulation and imple-

### Poverty incidence of household heads by sex and year (1980-2004)

Year	Male headed			Female headed		
	Non poor	poor	total	Non poor	Poor	total
1980	70.8%	29.2%	100%	73.1	29.9	100%
1985	70.8	47.3	100%	61.4	38.6	100%
1992	52.7	43.1	100%	60.1	39.9	100%
1996	56.99	66.4	100%	41.5	58.5	100%
2004	33.6	58.2	100%	56.5	43.5	100%

## Implementation of National Strategy for the Development of Statistics Gather momentum

In response to the Marrakech (2004) Action Plan for Statistics (MAPS) which required African countries to bring “Strategic Thinking” into the planning for statistical system through the design and implementation of National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) for mainstreaming into national development processes, Nigeria through NBS has designed and commenced implementation of its strategy. NSDS is a comprehensive framework for assessing and tracking user needs, addressing data limitations including aligning data demand with supply and integrating statistics within the national development policy processes. It provides a trajectory defining where the National Statistical System as a whole should be, in the medium term and a “road map” and milestone for getting there.

Nigeria’s implementation of its NSDS started with signing of the project document by the Hon. Minister of Finance on

16<sup>th</sup> June, 2011.

The first phase of implementation focuses on NBS, NpopC and six State Statistical Agencies (SSAs), one from each geopolitical zone. A work plan has been developed for each of these agencies. User satisfaction workshops have been held at the National level and in each of the six pilot states to ascertain level of satisfaction as a baseline for assessing user’s satisfaction with statistical products. Based on designed work plans, NBS has embarked on procurement procedures to furnish affected states and agencies with state of the arts furniture and IT equipment for the take off of operations. Consultants have also been hired for NBS, NpopC and at state level to assist in statistical delivery. Training programmes on various modules of statistical produc-

tion process have commenced. The Strategy has implications for statistics production in the country.

### MORE FEMALES THAN MALES SIT FOR WAEC EXAMS IN SOUTH EAST

More females sat for WAEC examinations in the South East geopolitical zone in 2010 than males. Available statistics shows that 54.8 percent of candidates that sat for the exams were females while their male counterparts were 45.2 percent.

#### Percentage of Students

##### Who Sat for

##### 2010 May-June WASSCE By Zone and Sex

Zones	Male	Female
South East	45.2	54.8
South South	52.9	47.1
South West	52.0	48.0
North Central	63.7	36.3
North East	62.6	37.4
North West	73.0	27.0

Source:

WAEC

### COMING OUT SOON: RESULT OF NBS/SMEDAN COLLABORATIVE SURVEY

NBS Collaboration with Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN) was born out of the need to establish a database of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) in Nigeria. The survey is aimed at providing infrastructure that will stimulate and trigger growth and development of the sub-sector as well as determine its contribution to GDP. Currently, data collection has been completed and analysis is ongoing. Results are expected in the first quarter of 2012.



**ON GOING.....****LABOUR FORCE SURVEY**

Unemployment among women and men in the country is one of the critical issues which the present administration seeks to address. To furnish government with credible and current data to tackle employment, unemployment and under employment problems, NBS has embarked on Labour Force Survey covering the 36 states of the Federation including FCT. The result of the survey is expected to be released by the first quarter of 2012.

**HARMONISED NIGERIAN LIVING STANDARDS SURVEY**

The result of the 2009/10 Harmonised Nigerian Living Standards Survey which analysis has reached final stage is expected first quarter of 2012. The survey will furnish information on poverty and other related indices. It is supported by World Bank.

**MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY(MICS)**

The zero draft report on MICS 4 survey results conducted in February 2011 has been submitted to UNICEF headquarters New York for comments. It is envisaged that by the first quarter of 2012, the final report will be printed and disseminated. The survey supported by UNICEF provides information for planning, monitoring, and evaluation of policies affecting women and children. It also captures a number of gender related MDG indicators

**GHS PANEL SURVEY**

The existing Household Survey of NBS is currently being subjected to panel study in order to produce some required social and agricultural indicators. Of particular interest to women development is the study of poverty trend to know how it moves over time. Data collected from the first phase of the study has been analysed.

**NBS ZONAL CONTACTS**

**Part of NBS edge is its large pool of experienced professionals, tested statistical infrastructure and wide network of offices comprising six zonal , thirty six state and several field / enumeration offices . The zonal contacts are featured here.**

Abuja Headquarters

**Location:** Plot 762 Independence lay out , Central Area Abuja.

South East Zone

**Location:** Federal Secretariat Enugu, Enugu State

**Controller:** B.U Azuwuike

Tel: 08060404125

South South Zone

**Location:** Federal Secretariat, Calabar, Cross River State

**Controller:** Mr. G. Unachukwu

Tel: 08052160261

South West Zone

**Location:** Federal Secretariat Ibadan

**Controller:** Mr. T. Ayinla Sobowale

Tel: 08089251335

North East Zone

**Location:** Federal Secretariat Maiduguri, Borno state

**Controller:** Mr. N.D Wakili

Tel: 08059170806

North West Zone

**Location:** Federal Secretariat, Kaduna, Kaduna state

**Controller:** Mr. Edwin Efidi

Tel:08062812680

North Central Zone

**Location:** Federal Secretariat Minna, Niger State

**Controller:** Mr. I.Z. Maigida

Tel:08033286995

# MEN'S DOMINANCE OF POWER AND DECISION MAKING IN NIGERIA



A study group of men and women in one of the highest policy training institutions in Nigeria

It is not news that more men are in positions of power and authority in Nigeria than women; statistics shows it. Of the 24 Ministers in the federal cabinet in 2011,

18 or 75 percent are men while only 6 or 25 percent are women. Parliamentary seats at the National level are shared among the men and women in the ratio of 93.6 percent to 6.4 percent. At the

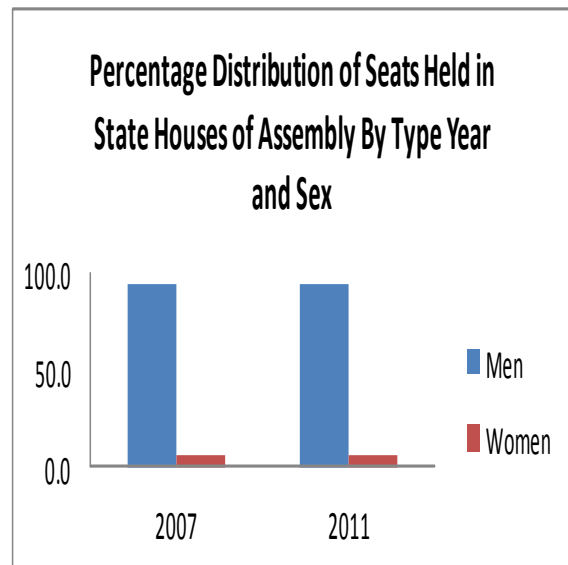
state level, the trend is consistent with 94.5 for men and 5.5 for women. In the Civil service the story is the same. The share of women secretaries position is typical of what obtains there. Women are only 6.4 percent of the Permanent Secretaries. And a paltry 9.2 percent of the number of Directors. The good news is that the table may soon turn. Women's low representation in positions of power and authority has

been linked to many factors, including poor access to education arising from early marriage, traditional prejudices, poverty and lack of economic empowerment as well as biological factors. If the table turns, it may not be unconnected with current efforts by Government and Non-Governmental Organisations at promoting better education for the girl child.

Percentage Distribution of Seats Held in State Houses of Assembly By Year and Sex

Hon. Mem-	2007	2011
Men	94.2	94.2
Women	5.8	5.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: INEC



**PLANNING, MONITORING . REVIEWING . DECIDING. IMPLEMENTING.  
EVALUATING.**

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS...STATISTICS FOR DEVELOPMENT

**SCHOOL ENROLMENT: GAP STILL WIDE AT SECONDARY AND TERTIARY LEVELS**

**L**ong recognised as a fundamental right , education imparts skills, knowledge and competences that are pivotal to human development and improved quality of life. In doing so , it brings wide ranging benefits. Education of girls and women offer possibilities of high socio-economic returns. The importance of education is highlighted in both the Beijing Platform for Action and requirement in MDG 3 for achieving gender parity in all levels of education by 2015. The goal of gender parity in education demands that soci-

ety should be interested in the outcome of education , women participation therein, educational quality, including the teaching staff level and in this knowledge and Information Technology era, the level of scientific and technological knowledge transferred in the process.

Participation of girls and boys is measured in terms of disparity in their enrolment at the primary, secondary, and tertiary levels of education. In Nigeria, while the gender gap at the primary level is narrowing, there is still a wide gap at the secondary and tertiary levels of education.

At the secondary level for example, in 2006, males were 56.4 percent of the enrolment while females were 43.6 percent. The figure remained stable for males in 2007 while that of females dropped to 43.3 percent. The trend of disparity in enrolment continued . In 2010, it was 54.2 percent for males and 45.8 percent for females.

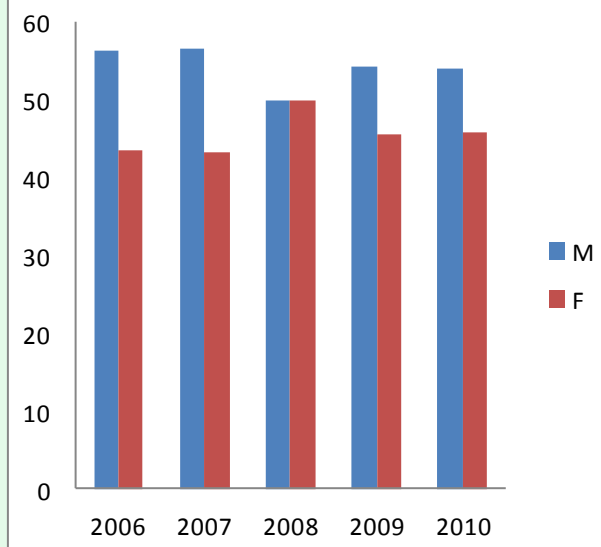
**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLMENT IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS  
(PUBLIC & PRIVATE) BY YEAR AND SEX**

Year	M	F
2006	56.4	43.6
2007	56.7	43.3
2008	50.1	49.9
2009	54.3	45.7
2010	54.2	45.8

Source: Ministry of Education Digest of Statistics 2010

**Education imparts skills, knowledge and competences that are pivotal to human development**

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLMENT IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS (PUBLIC & PRIVATE) BY YEAR AND SEX**



# OFFICIAL STATISTICS IN SUPPORT OF TRANSFORMATION

