



EBONYI 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 1300 households, i.e. 1.7 percent of the 77,400 households in the National Sample, represents Ebonyi State in

the survey sample. Out of 1300 households sampled in Ebonyi State, 1030 lived in rural areas, representing 79.2 percent, while 270 lived in urban areas (20.0) percent. This flyer presents state aggregates, including rural-urban, senatorial and gender differences for selected indicators.

KEY FINDINGS

DEPENDENCY RATIO

Dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of household members aged 0-14 years and 65 years and above over the number of household members aged 15-64 years. The overall dependency ratio for the State was 0.7, indicating that about one member of the household was dependent on each economically active person. Dependency in urban and rural areas as well as in the senatorial districts followed the state pattern.

HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

Household Economic Situation Compared with Past Year

One-third (33.9 per cent) of all households in the state reported a worse economic situations compared with a year ago. A similar picture was painted in urban and rural areas as well as in the senatorial districts except in the south where the present economic situation was better (41.1 per cent).

Neighborhood Crime/Security Situation Compared to One Year Ago

Crime and security situation in the State was better now (34.2 per cent) compared to one year ago. In urban and rural areas as well as in the three senatorial districts improved Crime and security situation was over 25 per cent.

Difficulty in Satisfying Household Needs

Seventeen per cent of households in the state reported that they had difficulty in satisfying their food needs. Surprisingly, difficulty in meeting these needs was more in urban (22.2 per cent) than in rural (15.6 per cent) areas. There were significant variations at the senatorial

levels. Central district had more difficulty (23.6 per cent) while lower rates of 13.3 per cent and 14.0 per cent were recorded in north and south districts respectively.

Self-Classified Poverty Situation

About 75.9 per cent of households in the State considered themselves poor. Self assessment of poverty in urban and rural areas was above 70.0 per cent. Female-headed households regarded themselves poorer than male-headed ones in urban and rural areas and in the senatorial districts. Across the districts, over 60.0 per cent of households considered themselves poor.

HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

Secure Housing Tenure

Secure housing tenure is defined for households that have documents to verify their occupancy status. About 26.4 per cent of households in the State reported that their housing tenure was secure. The proportion of households with secure tenure was slightly higher in urban (37.2 per cent) than in rural (23.0 per cent) areas. The situation in the senatorial districts was similar with the highest rate recorded in central (34.4 per cent), while the lowest was in south (12.0 per cent).

Access to Water From all Sources

Access to water is defined for households with water sources less than 30 minutes away. More than half (60.5 per cent) of households in the State had access to water. Surprisingly the proportion was higher in rural (61.3 per cent) than in urban (58.2 per cent) areas. At the senatorial level, the highest rate was recorded in south (74.0 per cent), while the lowest was reported in central (43.8 per cent) district.

Safe Water Source

About 43.0 per cent of households in the State obtained water from safe sources. A higher proportion of urban dwellers (65.1 per cent) fetched water from safe sources than rural dwellers (37.1 per cent). On the average, more than 40.0 per cent of households had access to water at the senatorial districts.

Safe Sanitation

Few numbers of households in the State had safe sanitation facilities (21.2 per cent). The rate in urban was far higher (33.3 per cent) than in rural (17.3 per cent). Marked disparities existed among the districts with rates as high as 28.1 per cent in the north and as low as 14.2 per cent in Central districts.

Improved Waste Disposal

Use of waste disposal in the State was poor (7.8 per cent). The proportion of households that used it in urban areas (26.9 per cent) was quite high compared with a mere 1.7 per cent in the rural areas. The situation in the senatorial district was not different, with the lowest rates recorded in south district (0.4 per cent) and the highest rate in north (20.9 per cent) district.

Access to Electricity

About 29.0 per cent of households in the State had electricity. The proportion in urban (38.8 per cent) was higher than in rural (25.9 per cent) areas. At the district level, north and south recorded above 30.0 per cent, while central had 17.0 per cent.

OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

Personal Computers

Only 1.0 per cent of households owned personal computers in the state. The situation was almost the same in urban and rural areas as well as the senatorial districts.

Mobile Phones

Few (16.6 per cent) households owned mobile phones in the State. 12.9 per cent owned them in rural areas while ownership was more in urban households (27.9 per cent). At the senatorial level, the highest rate was recorded in north (22.7 per cent), while central and south had almost the same rate (above 13.0 per cent).

EMPLOYMENT

Youth Unemployment

The rate of unemployment among youths (age 14-24) in the State was 9.2 per cent, 7.9 percent for males and 10.6 percent for females. The proportion in urban areas was lower (8.3 per cent) than in rural areas (9.4 per cent).

General Unemployment

For ages 15 and above, the rate for the State was 2.5 per cent, 2.1 per cent for males and 2.9 per cent for females. The rate of unemployment for this age group was 2.6 per cent in rural areas and 2.0 per cent in urban

areas. Disaggregation by gender recorded higher rate for females than males at all levels, Central senatorial district had the highest rate (3.4 per cent), while the lowest was reported in south (1.4 per cent).

Under-Employment

An under-employed person is one who sought to increase his or her earnings in the seven days preceding the survey. Under-employment (ages 15 and above) rate in the State was 13.9 per cent, 14.2 per cent for males and 13.7 per cent for females. The proportion in rural (18.3 per cent) was higher than in urban (5.2 per cent) areas. South senatorial district had the highest rate of 31.5 per cent while the lowest was recorded in Central (3.8 per cent).

EDUCATION

Adult Literacy

Adult literacy is defined as ability to read and write in any language. More than half (57.7 per cent) of adults in the State were reported literate; 67.7 per cent for males and 48.6 per cent for females. The rate was 62.8 per cent in urban and 56.1 per cent in rural areas. There were significant variations at the districts with the highest rate recorded in the south (66.5 per cent) and the lowest in central (47.8 per cent). Disaggregation by gender reported more rates for males than females at all levels.

Youth Literacy

Youth literacy in any language in the State was 85.9 per cent; 87.0 per cent for males and 84.7 per cent for females. The rates in urban and rural areas were above 80 per cent. The proportion in the senatorial districts were above 70.0 per cent. Disaggregation by gender recorded high rates for males than females at all levels.

PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Primary School

Access to primary school is defined as the percentage of pupils of primary school that could get to the nearest school from their homes in less than 30 minutes, using normal means of transportation (including walking). About 32.7 per cent of pupils in the state had access. Surprisingly, access was higher in the rural (39.2 per cent) than in the urban (13.7 per cent) areas. The proportion at the senatorial level was highest for south (56.7 per cent), while central and north had 28.2 per cent and 27.6 per cent respectively.

Primary School Net Enrolment

Net enrolment for pupils in the State was 75.0 per cent; 75.7 per cent for males and 74.3 per cent for females. Enrolment in rural (75.7 per cent) was higher than in the urban (72.8 per cent) areas. Net enrolment at the three senatorial districts was above 72.0 per cent.

Satisfaction with Primary Education

Satisfaction with primary school was measured by percentage of pupils currently enrolled in primary schools that experienced no problems with their schools. The proportion of pupils who were satisfied was 68.2 per cent. Satisfaction in urban 75.2 per cent was higher than in rural areas 66.0 per cent. At the senatorial level, the highest satisfaction was derived by pupils from south (76.0 per cent), while the lowest was from north (59.2 per cent).

Primary School Completion Rate

The proportion of pupils who completed primary education was 23.5 per cent. Completion rate was more in urban (25.7 per cent) than in rural (22.7 per cent) areas. Across senatorial districts south had the highest rate (30.0 per cent), while the lowest rate was recorded in the north (18.1 per cent).

SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Secondary School

Access to secondary education was defined like that of primary education. Access to secondary school in the State was 18.3 per cent. A slight difference existed between urban and rural areas. The highest rate was recorded in rural areas (18.8 per cent) while the rate in urban areas was 16.8 per cent.

Secondary School Net Enrolment

Net secondary school enrolment rate for the State was 43.4 per cent; higher for males (44.5 per cent) than for females (42.4 per cent). Urban areas had a higher enrolment rate (47.0 per cent) than rural areas (42.2 per cent). At the senatorial level, the lowest rate was in central (39.0 per cent), while the highest (52.3 per cent) was recorded in south.

Satisfaction with Secondary Education

About 55.0 per cent of students were satisfied with their schools in the State. The rate of satisfaction in urban areas (76.5 per cent) was higher than in rural areas (47.4 per cent). Satisfaction in the districts was highest in central (71.5 per cent), while the lowest was in south (31.8 per cent).

Secondary School Completion Rate

The proportion of students who completed secondary education in the State was 15.1 per cent. The rate for urban (23.5 per cent) was higher than in rural (12.2 per cent) areas. At the senatorial level, north had the highest rate (18.6 per cent), while the lowest rate was recorded in central (12.5 per cent).

MEDICAL SERVICES

Access to Medical Services

About seventeen per cent of households in the State had access to medical services. Access was higher in rural

(18.8 per cent) than in urban (12.7 per cent) areas. At the senatorial districts level, south recorded the highest rate (31.8 per cent), while the lowest rate was recorded in central (10.6 per cent).

Need for Medical Services

The need for medical services was defined for those who were sick or injured in the four weeks preceding the survey. About 7.0 per cent of the population in the State had need for medical services. The need in urban and rural areas was almost the same as the State rate. A similar distribution was observed in the senatorial districts.

Usage of Medical Services

Use of medical services was very poor in the State (6.8 per cent). The situation was almost similar at other levels.

Satisfaction with Medical Services

About 67.3 per cent of those who used medical services in the State derived satisfaction. The rate of satisfaction in urban (72.6 per cent) was higher than in rural (65.7 per cent) areas. In the districts, north derived the highest satisfaction (79.4 per cent) while central district had the lowest rate (55.3 per cent).

CHILDREN UNDER 5

Birth Registration

About one-third (33.9 per cent) of birth were registered in the State; 35.0 per cent for males and 32.9 per cent for females. More registration was recorded in urban (48.9 per cent) than in rural (29.0 per cent) areas. At the senatorial level, registration was lowest in south (22.3 per cent) and highest in north (44.8 per cent).

Immunization

About 52.8 per cent of children under-5 years were fully immunized, while 12.8 per cent were not. Immunization was more in urban than in rural areas. The proportion of children fully immunized in the three senatorial districts ranged between 37.8 per cent (north) and 67.3 per cent (central).

GENDER

Circumcision

Circumcision of females regarded as female genital mutilation was 71.1 per cent in the State. The rate in urban (65.3 per cent) was lower than in rural areas 73.1 per cent. A similar distribution was observed in the senatorial districts.

Access to Resources

Access to credit is defined for persons aged 15 years and above to whom credit facilities was made available to 13.7 per cent of persons aged 15 years and above in the state. More males (17.6 per cent) than females (10.3 per cent) had access to credit in the State. A similar spread was observed in urban and rural areas as well as in the senatorial districts.

Ebonyi 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>Central</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>South</i>
Household characteristics									
<i>Dependency ratio</i>	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6
Household welfare									
Household economic situation compared to one year ago									
<i>Worse now</i>	33.9	2.2	31.6	38.6	41.1	45.6	43.5	35.1	21.7
<i>Better now</i>	32.9	2.4	31.4	16.4	37.6	26.7	29.1	29.6	41.1
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago									
<i>Worse now</i>	14.8	1.9	15.2	17.7	13.4	15.5	14.5	15.9	13.8
<i>Better now</i>	34.2	4.0	28.5	20.3	52.1	41.6	38.2	37.7	25.7
Difficulty satisfying household needs									
<i>Food</i>	17.1	2.0	15.5	20.4	22.2	20.1	23.6	13.3	14.0
Households self classified as poor									
<i>All households</i>	75.9	2.9	77.1	92.3	72.0	90.9	78.9	78.7	69.2
<i>Male headed households</i>	72.8	3.4	74.3	91.1	68.4	90.2	75.5	77.3	63.0
<i>Female headed households</i>	85.9	2.8	85.8	94.8	86.4	92.9	90.9	85.5	82.1
Household infrastructure									
<i>Secure housing tenure</i>	26.4	4.4	23.0	13.6	37.2	23.5	34.4	31.1	12.0
<i>Access to water</i>	60.5	3.7	61.3	39.2	58.2	49.4	43.8	65.7	74.0
<i>Safe water source</i>	43.8	4.9	37.1	28.4	65.1	49.7	49.1	53.0	27.6
<i>Safe sanitation</i>	21.2	3.8	17.3	2.6	33.3	9.0	14.2	29.1	20.3
<i>Improved waste disposal</i>	7.8	3.1	1.7	0.2	26.9	10.5	1.4	20.9	0.4
<i>Has electricity</i>	28.6	4.5	25.9	4.5	36.8	17.0	17.8	33.1	35.7
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment									
<i>Personal computer</i>	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.2
<i>Mobile phone</i>	16.6	3.3	12.9	0.2	27.9	6.8	13.1	22.7	13.6
Employment									
Employment Status in last 7 days									
<i>Unemployed (age 15-24)</i>	9.2	1.9	9.4	9.7	8.3	10.4	17.2	15.0	1.6
<i>Male</i>	7.9	2.9	9.1	13.6	1.8	2.2	17.3	12.9	0.0
<i>Female</i>	10.6	2.3	9.7	7.0	16.7	21.3	17.1	17.3	3.3
<i>Unemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	2.5	0.4	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.3	3.4	2.7	1.4
<i>Male</i>	2.9	0.7	3.2	3.4	2.0	1.5	4.3	2.8	1.5
<i>Female</i>	2.1	0.5	2.2	1.5	2.0	3.0	2.5	2.6	1.4
<i>Underemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	13.9	2.0	16.3	17.2	5.2	6.3	3.8	5.8	31.5
<i>Male</i>	14.2	1.8	16.2	14.7	7.2	9.3	4.4	8.3	29.7
<i>Female</i>	13.7	2.4	16.4	19.0	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.3	32.9
Education									
Adult literacy rate-any language									
<i>Total</i>	57.7	2.0	56.1	46.1	62.8	48.8	47.8	60.6	66.5
<i>Male</i>	67.7	1.9	65.7	54.8	73.3	62.8	57.2	71.3	76.4
<i>Female</i>	48.6	2.1	47.6	39.4	51.9	35.3	39.3	49.9	58.1
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)									
<i>Total</i>	85.9	1.6	86.5	83.3	84.0	76.0	74.8	89.5	96.0
<i>Male</i>	87.0	1.7	87.6	85.7	85.4	79.4	75.2	92.1	96.3
<i>Female</i>	84.7	2.2	85.5	81.2	82.1	71.8	74.4	86.3	95.8
Primary school									
<i>Access to School</i>	32.7	3.7	39.2	23.0	13.7	7.4	26.2	27.6	56.1
<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	75.0	1.7	75.7	72.6	72.8	66.9	72.8	74.5	80.2
<i>Male</i>	75.7	2.2	76.9	75.0	71.9	66.8	73.2	75.2	81.5
<i>Female</i>	74.3	2.3	74.7	70.5	73.4	66.9	72.5	74.0	79.0
<i>Satisfaction</i>	68.2	3.9	66.0	62.0	75.2	73.8	71.8	59.2	76.0
<i>Primary completion rate</i>	23.5	2.2	22.7	20.9	25.7	23.7	24.4	19.1	30.0
Secondary school									
<i>Access to School</i>	18.3	2.8	18.8	5.4	16.8	9.3	6.1	15.9	40.8
<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	43.4	2.0	42.2	35.4	47.0	35.5	39.0	41.9	52.3
<i>Male</i>	44.5	2.4	42.9	38.3	49.0	34.0	40.8	44.5	49.3
<i>Female</i>	42.4	2.5	41.5	32.9	45.0	36.9	37.6	39.1	55.6
<i>Satisfaction</i>	54.7	4.1	47.4	45.9	76.5	76.7	71.5	60.9	31.8
<i>Secondary completion rate</i>	15.1	2.3	12.2	5.5	23.5	17.7	12.5	18.6	14.7
Medical services									
<i>Health access</i>	17.3	2.9	18.8	9.1	12.7	2.9	10.6	13.6	31.8
<i>Need</i>	6.7	0.4	6.9	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.9	5.9	8.8
<i>Use</i>	6.8	0.4	7.0	5.9	6.2	5.1	6.2	6.0	8.5
<i>Satisfaction</i>	67.3	3.2	65.7	61.7	72.6	68.4	55.3	79.4	69.1
Child welfare and health									
Children under 5									
<i>Birth registration</i>	33.9	4.2	29.0	29.2	46.9	34.7	29.7	44.8	22.3
<i>Male</i>	35.0	4.6	33.0	29.5	41.3	29.5	34.2	41.4	26.0
<i>Female</i>	32.9	5.5	25.1	28.8	51.0	39.1	25.7	47.6	18.3
<i>Fully vaccinated</i>	52.8	4.9	51.1	42.9	57.2	48.2	67.3	37.8	52.3
<i>Not vaccinated</i>	11.8	2.2	10.7	12.3	14.8	19.7	6.6	10.4	24.0
Gender									
<i>Female Circumcision</i>	71.1	2.1	73.1	74.7	65.3	68.6	64.7	65.9	86.9
<i>Access to credit facility</i>	13.7	1.5	13.5	8.0	14.2	17.4	9.9	19.6	11.3
<i>Male</i>	17.6	2.0	17.1	10.7	18.9	22.7	11.7	26.1	13.9
<i>Female</i>	10.3	1.3	10.5	6.0	9.5	12.6	8.4	13.2	9.3

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