



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 1700 households, i.e. 2.2 per cent of the 77,400 households in the National Sample, represents FCT State in the survey

sample. Out of the 1700 households sampled in the State, 1370 lived in rural areas, representing 81.0 per cent, while 330 lived in urban areas (19.0 per cent). This flyer presents State aggregates, including rural-urban senatorial and gender differences for selected indicators.

KEY FINDINGS

DEPENDENCY RATIO

The overall dependency ratio for the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) was 0.7, indicating that less than one person was dependent on each economically active person. The dependency ration was higher in the rural areas (0.8) than in the urban areas (0.7)

HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

Household Economic Situation Compared With Past Year

Over one-third (36.6 per cent) of the households in the FCT considered their economic situation a little better now compared with past year while 13.6 per cent reported their economic situation to be worse. The rural and urban disaggregation showed that 15.4 per cent of households in the rural and 11.7 per cent in the urban areas considered their economic situation to be worse when compared with past year.

Neighbourhood Crime/Security Situation Compared to One Year Ago

About a third (30.8 per cent) of the households in the FCT reported a better crime/security situation now than a year ago. More households in the urban areas (35.8 per cent) reported better crime/security situation when compared with 26.3 per cent of households in the rural areas.

Difficulty Satisfying Household Needs

One of the households needs considered was food and very few (1.1 per cent) households found it difficult to satisfy their food needs. The proportion of households in the rural areas that had difficulty in satisfying their food

needs was 1.8 per cent while less than one per cent of households in the urban areas had difficulty

Self-Classified Poverty Situation:

The result of the survey showed that 44.4 per cent of households interviewed in FCT classified themselves as being poor. More female-headed households (55.7 per cent) classified themselves as being poor than male-headed households (43.2 per cent). The percentage of households that considered themselves to be poor was higher in the rural areas (51.1 per cent) than in urban areas (36.9 per cent). There was no significant difference in the poverty situation between the male-headed households and female-headed households in the rural areas when compared to urban areas which had 34.2 per cent and 61.4 per cent respectively.

HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

Secure Housing Tenure

Secure housing tenure is defined for households that have documentation to verify their occupancy status. About 76.8 per cent of households in FCT had secured housing tenure. Households in the urban areas had higher secured housing tenure (77.9 per cent) than those in the rural areas (75.9 per cent).

Access to Water From all Sources

Access to water was defined for households with a water source less than 30 minutes walk away. Majority (95.0 per cent) of households interviewed in FCT had access to water. Urban households access to water was 97.0 per cent, while rural households had 93.2 per cent.

Safe Water Source

Safe water was defined for households using treated pipe water, borehole/hand pump or protected well. In FCT about 42.2 per cent of all households had access to safe water source. The rate was higher among households living in the urban areas (49.4 per cent) than those living in the rural areas (35.8 per cent).

Safe Sanitation

Safe sanitation was defined for all households using flush toilets, covered pit latrine or ventilated improved pit latrine. 80.7 per cent of all households were using safe sanitation while the rural and urban disaggregation gave 72.4 and 89.9 per cent respectively.

Improved Waste Disposal

Improved waste disposal is defined for households that have waste collected or use Government bins. About 21.5 per cent of the households in the FCT had improved waste disposal system. Use of improved waste disposal was higher (32.5 per cent) in the urban areas than in the rural areas (11.5 per cent).

Access to Electricity

More than four-fifth (86.6 per cent) of the households had access to electricity. Higher accessibility to electricity was recorded in the urban areas (95.1 per cent) than in the rural areas (78.6 per cent).

OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS/ EQUIPMENT

Personal Computers

Six per cent of households in the FCT owned personal computers. The ownership of personal computers was more in the urban areas (10.5 per cent) than in the rural areas (1.8 per cent).

Mobile Phones

The result of the survey showed that 74.2 per cent of households owned mobile phones with 62.6 per cent ownership recorded in the rural areas and 87.1 per cent recorded in the urban areas.

EMPLOYMENT

Youth Unemployment

Unemployment rate for the youths age 15-24 years stood at 11.0 per cent. Disaggregation by gender showed 6.3 per cent for males and 16.2 per cent for females. The urban and rural unemployment rates for the youths were 16.8 and 7.0 per cent respectively. Unemployment rate for the females were higher than those of males in the two sectors.

General Unemployment

Seven per cent of persons aged 15 years and above in FCT were unemployed. The unemployment rates for

females were higher (13.1 per cent) than their male counterparts (2.2 per cent) and also in the sectors.

Under-Employment

Under-employment is defined for persons who sought to increase their earnings in the seven days period preceding the survey. Under-employment rate in the FCT was 21.4 per cent. The rate for males (23.4 per cent) was higher than females (18.5 per cent), while the under-employment rate in the rural areas (27.3 per cent) was higher than in the urban areas (14.7 per cent).

EDUCATION

Adult Literacy

Adult literacy rate in the FCT was 79.0 per cent. Gender disaggregation showed 83.4 per cent for males and 71.5 per cent for females. The adult-literacy rates in the urban areas stood at 87.6 per cent while the rate in the rural areas was 70.5 per cent. Male literacy rates were generally higher than the female rates in the two sectors.

Youth Literacy

The youth literacy rate in the FCT was 82.8 per cent which is higher than the adult literacy rate (79.0 per cent). The rate for the males was 86.4 per cent while the rate for the females was 79.6 per cent. A lower percentage of females (87.7 per cent) in the urban areas were literate than their male counterparts (94.0 per cent). The literacy rate for the youths in the rural areas (74.6 per cent) was lower than the youths in the urban areas (90.6 per cent).

PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Primary School

Most primary school children in the FCT (94.9 per cent) took less than 30 minutes to reach the nearest school. The children of primary school age in the rural areas (98.0 per cent) had higher accessibility rate than those in the urban areas (90.9 per cent).

Primary School Net Enrolment

Primary School net enrolment in the FCT was 83.4 per cent. Primary school net enrolment in the urban areas was 87.6 per cent and in the rural areas was 80.1 per cent. The rate for the males which ranged between 80.0 and 92.0 per cent are higher than for the females which ranged between 75.0 and 86.0 per cents.

Satisfaction with Primary Education

The proportion of pupils who are satisfied with their primary education was 72.4 per cent with 66.9 per cent in the rural areas and 79.9 per cent in the urban areas.

Primary School Completion Rate

Primary school completion rate stood at 17.0 per cent. The completion rate in the urban (24.4 per cent) was

more than double the rate recorded in the rural areas (11.2 per cent).

SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Secondary School

Access to secondary school (Secondary school less than 30 minutes away) in FCT was 61.1 per cent which is lower than the average for primary school (94.9 per cent). Accessibility rate for secondary school students in the rural areas was lower (50.1 per cent) than the rate in the urban areas (74.1 per cent).

Secondary School Net Enrolment Rate

The secondary school net enrolment stood at 58.3 per cent with males and females recording 59.5 and 57.1 per cent respectively. Secondary school net enrolment in the rural areas (43.8 per cent) was lower than in the urban areas (75.6 per cent). The rates for males were generally higher than that of females in the two sectors.

Satisfaction with Secondary Education

The proportion of secondary school students who are satisfied with secondary education in FCT was 79.5 per cent. The satisfaction rate in the rural areas was 80.4 per cent and 78.9 per cent in the urban areas.

Secondary School Completion Rate

Less than a third (24.4 per cent) of secondary school students in FCT had their secondary school education completed. The secondary school completion rate in the rural areas was 18.5 per cent, while the urban areas was 31.5 per cent.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Access to Medical Services

Access to medical services, defined for persons living in households with a health facility less than 30 minutes away, was 80.8 per cent. Access to medical services was as high as 88.5 per cent in the urban areas and 73.5 per cent in the rural areas.

Need for Medical Services

Very few (3.7 per cent) of persons in household in FCT reported sick or injured in the four-week preceding the survey. Need for medical services was 3.6 per cent in the rural areas and 3.8 per cent in the urban areas.

Usage of Medical Services

About 6.0 per cent of persons in households in FCT consulted a health practitioner in the four week

preceding the survey. There was no significant difference in the rates recorded for the sectors.

Satisfaction with Medical Services

More than four-fifth (81.0 per cent) of persons in households in FCT indicated their satisfaction with medical services received. The satisfaction rate was higher in the urban areas (87.3 per cent) than in the rural areas (74.5 per cent).

CHILDREN UNDER 5

Birth Registration

The proportion of under 5 children in FCT who had their births registered was 44.4 per cent with 54.8 per cent recorded for males and 32.9 per cent for females. Births registration for all under-5 children was lower in the rural areas (31.1 per cent) than in the urban areas (57.7 per cent).

Immunization

Seven out of every ten under-5 children (aged 12-59 months) were fully vaccinated, while only 2.0 per cent were not. The proportion of under five children who were fully vaccinated in the rural areas stood at 74.4 per cent and 73.6 per cent in the urban areas. Under-five children not vaccinated at all were recorded only in the rural areas (4.0 per cent).

GENDER

Circumcision

Circumcision of females, usually regarded as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), was 6.3 per cent with 9.0 per cent recorded for rural areas and 3.7 per cent for urban areas.

Access to Resources

About 9.0 per cent of persons in households aged 15 and above had access to credit facilities in the FCT. More males (11.3 per cent) had access to credit facilities than females (7.1 per cent). In the sectors, 12.0 per cent of persons in households in the urban areas had access to credit facilities compared to 6.6 per cent in the rural areas.

FCT Core Welfare Indicators (2006)								Senatorial Districts	
	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	FCT		
Household characteristics									
<i>Dependency ratio</i>	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7		
Household welfare									
Household economic situation compared to one year ago									
<i>Worse now</i>	13.6	2.7	15.4	6.8	11.7	11.3	13.6		
<i>Better now</i>	36.6	4.6	37.9	9.2	35.1	11.8	36.6		
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago									
<i>Worse now</i>	19.3	4.8	23.9	0.0	14.2	10.8	19.3		
<i>Better now</i>	30.8	6.4	26.3	0.0	35.8	3.9	30.8		
Difficulty satisfying household needs									
<i>Food</i>	1.1	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.1		
Households self classified as poor									
<i>All households</i>	44.4	5.4	51.1	96.8	36.9	82.5	44.4		
<i>Male headed households</i>	43.2	5.3	51.2	96.8	34.2	82.5	43.2		
<i>Female headed households</i>	55.7	11.9	49.8	0.0	61.4	0.0	55.7		
Household infrastructure									
<i>Secure housing tenure</i>	76.8	4.3	75.9	29.1	77.9	61.7	76.8		
<i>Access to water</i>	95.0	1.4	93.2	77.7	97.0	93.2	95.0		
<i>Safe water source</i>	42.2	9.5	35.8	0.0	49.4	31.5	42.2		
<i>Safe sanitation</i>	80.7	5.1	72.4	1.2	89.9	61.8	80.7		
<i>Improved waste disposal</i>	21.5	7.4	11.5	0.0	32.5	0.0	21.5		
<i>Has electricity</i>	86.6	4.1	78.6	8.7	95.1	47.2	86.6		
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment									
<i>Personal computer</i>	5.9	1.8	1.8	0.0	10.5	0.0	5.9		
<i>Mobile phone</i>	74.2	5.8	62.6	0.0	87.1	2.9	74.2		
Employment									
Employment Status in last 7 days									
<i>Unemployed (age 15-24)</i>	11.0	4.3	7.0	0.0	16.8	0.0	11.0		
<i>Male</i>	6.3	3.0	0.5	0.0	16.2	0.0	6.3		
<i>Female</i>	16.2	7.7	15.2	0.0	17.4	0.0	16.2		
<i>Unemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	6.9	1.6	5.8	0.8	8.1	0.0	6.9		
<i>Male</i>	2.2	0.7	0.9	0.0	3.6	0.0	2.2		
<i>Female</i>	13.1	3.7	12.0	1.8	14.6	0.0	13.1		
<i>Underemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	21.4	4.5	27.3	1.9	14.7	6.0	21.4		
<i>Male</i>	23.4	4.3	31.8	3.5	14.0	4.5	23.4		
<i>Female</i>	18.5	5.7	20.7	0.0	15.7	8.6	18.5		
Education									
Adult literacy rate-any language									
<i>Total</i>	79.0	3.4	70.5	25.3	87.6	34.9	79.0		
<i>Male</i>	85.9	2.9	79.1	36.0	92.9	43.9	85.9		
<i>Female</i>	71.5	4.3	60.6	12.5	81.9	18.0	71.5		
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)									
<i>Total</i>	82.8	4.5	74.6	44.3	90.6	68.1	82.8		
<i>Male</i>	86.4	3.9	79.1	44.1	94.0	70.5	86.4		
<i>Female</i>	79.6	5.7	70.0	44.7	87.7	57.8	79.6		
Primary school									
<i>Access to School</i>	94.9	2.5	98.0	92.5	90.9	100.0	94.9		
<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	83.4	2.9	80.1	89.3	87.6	34.9	83.4		
<i>Male</i>	86.4	2.9	84.1	91.7	89.8	65.7	86.4		
<i>Female</i>	80.1	4.4	75.2	84.5	85.6	10.2	80.1		
<i>Satisfaction</i>	72.4	7.8	66.9	69.5	79.9	74.9	72.4		
<i>Primary completion rate</i>	17.0	3.0	11.2	13.2	24.4	0.0	17.0		
Secondary school									
<i>Access to School</i>	61.1	7.2	50.1	0.0	74.1	10.2	61.1		
<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	58.3	4.3	43.8	12.3	75.6	15.9	58.3		
<i>Male</i>	59.5	6.1	42.7	8.9	81.9	19.0	59.5		
<i>Female</i>	57.1	3.9	44.9	18.2	70.3	12.4	57.1		
<i>Satisfaction</i>	79.5	5.3	80.4	65.2	78.9	77.9	79.5		
<i>Secondary completion rate</i>	24.4	4.3	18.5	6.7	31.5	10.2	24.4		
Medical services									
<i>Health access</i>	80.8	4.4	73.5	72.0	88.5	41.1	80.8		
<i>Need</i>	3.7	0.7	3.6	3.0	3.8	3.5	3.7		
<i>Use</i>	5.6	1.1	5.3	2.0	5.9	3.5	5.6		
<i>Satisfaction</i>	81.0	7.4	74.5	27.8	87.3	66.7	81.0		
Child welfare and health									
Children under 5									
<i>Birth registration</i>	44.4	8.1	31.1	0.0	57.7	0.0	44.4		
<i>Male</i>	54.8	8.2	37.6	0.0	73.9	0.0	54.8		
<i>Female</i>	32.9	9.4	23.3	0.0	41.5	0.0	32.9		
<i>Fully vaccinated</i>	74.0	6.4	74.4	69.4	73.6	66.5	74.0		
<i>Not vaccinated</i>	2.0	0.9	4.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	2.0		
Gender									
<i>Female Circumcision</i>	6.3	1.4	9.0	3.6	3.7	5.1	6.3		
<i>Access to credit facility</i>	9.3	2.5	6.6	0.0	12.0	1.9	9.3		
<i>Male</i>	11.3	3.2	7.5	0.0	15.2	2.9	11.3		
<i>Female</i>	7.1	1.9	5.4	0.0	8.7	0.0	7.1		

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