



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

sample. Out of the 1700 households sampled in the State, 1370 lived in rural areas, representing 81 per cent, while 330 lived in urban areas (19 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 Abia State was 0.6, indicating that about one person was dependent on each economically active person. There was no significant difference in dependency ratio for rural and urban areas and across the senatorial districts.

### HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

#### Household Economic Situation Compared With Past Year

Over 50.0 per cent of households interviewed in Abia State felt that their economic situation was worse than a year ago. More households in the rural (53.5 per cent) than in the urban (49.8 per cent) areas felt that their economic situation was worse. The pattern was the same in the senatorial districts with the north senatorial district having the highest (73.1 per cent) and central district with the lowest (43.2 per cent).

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

Comparison of crime/security situation to one year ago showed most of the households in Abia (38.9 per cent) indicating a worse situation now. More households in the urban areas (55.7 per cent) than in the rural areas (32.9 per cent) indicated a worse situation now. The situation in senatorial districts showed 49.3 per cent in the north 39.9 per cent in south and 31.1 per cent in central indicating a worse crime/security situation now.

#### Difficulty Satisfying Household Needs

Twenty-one per cent of households in the State indicated having difficulties in satisfying food needs. The urban areas had more difficulty (23.5 per cent) than rural areas (20.3 per cent). Across the senatorial districts, the rate was highest in the north with 29.7 per cent, followed by south (21.1 per cent) and 15.3 per cent for the central having difficulty satisfying food needs

### Self -Classified Poverty Situation:

About 75.0 per cent of households in Abia State classified themselves as poor, seventy-two per cent of male headed household were in that category while about 84.1 per cent of female-headed households thought they were poor. More households in the rural (83.6 per cent) than in the urban (52.4 per cent) areas classified themselves as poor. A higher percentage of households in the north district (94.1 per cent) than other districts indicated they were poor.

### HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

#### Secure Housing Tenure

Secure housing tenure is defined for households that have documentation to verify their occupancy status. About 90.6 per cent of households in the State had secure housing tenure, 89.4 per cent of households in the rural and 93.9 per cent of households in the urban areas had secure tenure. There were noticeable variations in the senatorial districts with central district reporting 85.4 per cent, north district 97.3 per cent and south district having 91.3 per cent of the households with secure tenure.

#### Access to Water From all Sources

Access to water was defined for households with a water source less than 30 minutes away. More than 3 out of 4 (78.0 per cent) households had access to water. 96.1 per cent of the households resided in urban areas, while 71.1 per cent lived in rural areas. In the senatorial districts, access was highest in the south (96.2 per cent) and lowest in the north (52.6 per cent).

#### Safe Water Source

Safe water source was defined for households using treated pipe water, borehole/hand pump or protected well. About 64.0 per cent of households interviewed within the State had safe water sources. A higher proportion of urban households (95.0 per cent) had safe

water sources compared to 53.1 per cent of rural households. Across the senatorial districts, access to safe water source was highest in the south (96.0 per cent) and lowest in the north with 10.8 per cent.

### **Safe Sanitation**

Seven out of every ten (73.4 percent) of the households in the State had access to safe sanitation which is defined for households using flush toilets or ventilated improved pit latrines. More households in the urban areas (94.6 per cent) had access to safe sanitation than in the rural areas (65.8 per cent). South senatorial district had the highest access to safe sanitation (85.3 per cent), while north district had the lowest access (55.5 per cent).

### **Improved Waste Disposal**

Improved waste disposal is defined for households that have waste collected or use government bins. About 17.4 per cent of the households in the State had improved waste disposal system. It was 53.0 per cent in the urban areas and 4.7 per cent in the rural areas. Use of improved waste disposal was very low in north (1.4 per cent) when compared to South district that recorded 40.1 per cent.

### **Access to Electricity**

More than two-thirds (69.9) of the households in the State used electricity, 90.8 per cent of households in the urban areas and 62.4 per cent in the rural areas had the facilities. At the senatorial district level, central had 64.0 per cent of the households with electricity; North district had 64.4 per cent, while south had the highest (82.3 per cent).

## **OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS/ EQUIPMENT**

### **Personal Computers**

Less than 2.0 per cent of households owned personal computers. The ownership of personal computers was more in urban areas (4.4 per cent) than in rural areas (0.6 per cent). Across the senatorial districts, the ownership was 2.5 per cent in the south and 0.3 per cent in the north.

### **Mobile Phones**

About 36.0 per cent of households in the State owned mobile phones. The proportion of households in the urban that owned mobile phone (68.6per cent) was three times that of households in the rural areas (23.9 per cent). The South Senatorial district had highest ownership of 58.8 per cent while the north had the lowest percentage (11.1 per cent).

## **EMPLOYMENT**

### **Youth Unemployment**

Youth unemployment (age 15-24 years) was 27.8 per cent in the State, higher in the rural areas (33.0 per cent) than in the urban areas (19.9 per cent). There was no significant difference in youth unemployment across the senatorial districts. On gender basis, the female youths in the rural areas had a higher unemployment rate than the males; the reverse was the case in the urban areas.

On senatorial basis, youth unemployment was highest in central and lowest in the north while the female youths had more unemployment rate (31.8 per cent) than their male counterparts (10.8 per cent).

### **General Unemployment**

About 7.6 per cent of the working population in the State was unemployed. Unemployment was higher for the males (8.4 per cent) than for the females (6.9 per cent). There was no disparity between the urban and rural areas. Unemployment was lowest in the north district (4.7 per cent) and highest in the south (8.9 per cent).

### **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 State was 12.8 per cent, higher in the urban areas (9.0 per cent) than in the rural areas (8.2 per cent). It was higher for the males than for the females. Under-employment was highest in the north districts (14.8 per cent) and lowest in the central (10.9 per cent).

## **EDUCATION**

### **Adult Literacy**

Literacy rate in any language was 79.9 per cent for the State. When disaggregated by gender, the males had a higher rate (86.5 per cent), than the females (73.8 per cent). The urban-rural disparity was high with urban areas having 90.4 per cent and rural areas 67.3 per cent. Central and south districts had adult literacy rates above the State average, while the north had a rate below the State average.

### **Youth Literacy**

Youth literacy rate in any language in the State was about 95.1 per cent. When disaggregated by gender, there was little difference between the males and the females. There was no disparity in urban-rural and senatorial district figures.

## **PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION**

### **Access to Primary School**

Access was defined as the percentage of students of primary school that could get from their homes to the nearest primary school in less than 30 minutes, using their normal means of transportation. Access to primary school for the State was 79.4 per cent. There was no disparity between the urban areas and rural areas. The north senatorial district had the lowest access (66.7 per cent).

### **Primary School Net Enrolment**

Primary School Net Enrolment is defined as the number of children of primary school age (6-11) currently in primary school (grades P1 to P6) divided by the number of children of primary school (age 6-11). Net enrolment rate for the State was 80.9 per cent. Enrolment was slightly higher for the males (81.4 per cent). and was higher in the rural areas (82.4 per cent) than in the urban (76.9 per cent) areas. Enrolment rate was above the State average in the north and central districts and lower in the south district.

## Satisfaction with Primary Education

Satisfaction with primary school education in the State was 71.0 per cent. There was no significant difference between the levels of satisfaction at the urban areas (71.4 per cent) compared to the rural areas (70.7 per cent). The pattern in the districts followed the same trend, with the north having the highest (72.7 per cent).

### Primary School Completion Rate

Primary school completion rate was rather low for the State. Only 20.0 per cent of pupils completed primary education. The completion rate was lower in the rural areas (27.0 per cent) than in the urban areas (46.3 per cent). There was little difference in completion rates in the senatorial districts.

## SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

### Access to Secondary School

Access to secondary school was far less than access to primary school. Only 37.8 per cent of the students of secondary school age had access. There was little disparity in access between the urban and rural areas. Access was lowest in the north district (10.7 per cent).

### Secondary School Net Enrolment Rate

Net enrolment rate into secondary school was 62.0 per cent for the State. On a gender basis, more females (63.0 per cent) than males (60.7 per cent) enrolled in secondary schools. Enrolment rate was higher in the urban than in the rural areas. There was little disparity in enrolment into secondary school at the senatorial district level.

### Satisfaction with Secondary Education

The pattern for satisfaction with secondary school education on the State was the same as for primary school education. More than two-thirds (70.3 per cent) of secondary school age students interviewed had satisfaction with that level of education. The satisfaction rates in the urban areas were higher (82.8 per cent) than in the rural areas (65.5 per cent). The south senatorial district recorded the highest (71.9 per cent) while the north (67.0 per cent) had the least.

### Secondary School Completion Rate

Secondary school completion rate was higher for secondary (32.6 per cent) when compared with primary (20.0 per cent). Completion rate was higher in the urban areas (46.3 per cent) than in the rural areas (27.0 per cent). South senatorial district recorded the highest completion rate (44.0 per cent) while the lowest rate was recorded for the north (18.8 per cent)

## MEDICAL SERVICES

### Access to Medical Services

More than 50.0 per cent of households in the State had reasonable access to medical services. Household in the urban areas had more access to health facilities than in the rural areas. The south district had the highest access to health facilities (65.3 per cent) while households in the north had least access (20.3 per cent).

## Need for Medical Services

About 18.0 per cent of households in the State indicated need for medical services. Households in the urban areas had greater need for medical services than those in the rural areas. The south senatorial district had greater need for medical services than other districts.

### Usage of Medical Services

Less than 20.0 per cent of the persons in household consulted health practitioners in the four-week preceding the survey in the State with 15.7 per cent in the rural areas and 23.1 per cent in the urban areas. In the Senatorial districts, 23.4 per cent in the south, 14.8 per cent in the central and 14.7 per cent in the north consulted health practitioners

### Satisfaction with Medical Services

About 76.0 per cent household members who consulted a health practitioner in the four-week period preceding the survey were satisfied with the medical services provided in the State. The urban areas had 84.7 per cent, while the rural areas recorded 71.0 per cent. There was no significant difference across the districts.

## CHILDREN UNDER 5

### Birth Registration

More than two-thirds of the children under 5 in the State had their births registered. Birth registration was higher for male children (66.0 per cent) than female children (61.9 per cent). Birth registration was higher in the urban areas (90.0 per cent) than in the rural areas (25.2 per cent). The south district had the highest percentage children registered while the north had the lowest percentage. Male children were registered more than female ones in urban and rural areas as well as the senatorial districts.

### Immunization

Seven out of every ten (71.1 per cent) of the population of children under 5 were fully vaccinated while 7.3 per cent were not vaccinated. About 87.1 per cent was recorded in the urban areas and 63.4 per cent for the rural areas. About two out of every three children under 5 were fully vaccinated in the south district, while 36.7 per cent was reported in the north.

## GENDER

### Circumcision

Focus was on female circumcision popularly known as female genital mutilation (FGM). Prevalence of FGM in the State was 47.8 per cent. Prevalence of circumcision was higher in the rural areas (54.9 per cent) than in the urban areas (30.2 per cent). Female circumcision was highest in the north (62.3 per cent) and lowest in the south (36.6 per cent).

### Access to Resources

Only 4.5 per cent of the households aged 15 years and above had access to credit facilities. Males had better access to credit than the females in the sectors and in the three senatorial districts. Females in the south district had higher access to credit than females in north and central districts.

Abia Core Welfare Indicators (2006)							Senatorial Districts		
	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	Central	North	South
Household Characteristics									
Dependency Ratio	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6
Household Welfare									
Household Economic Situation Compared To One Year Ago									
Worse Now	52.4	2.8	53.3	71.7	49.8	49.4	43.1	72.8	46.3
Better Now	15.6	1.8	12.4	8.2	24.5	0.0	15.3	9.2	21.6
Neighbourhood Crime/Security Situation Compared To One Year Ago									
Worse Now	38.7	3.1	32.7	48.3	55.6	15.9	31.0	48.7	39.9
Better Now	24.4	2.6	28.3	23.3	13.4	33.5	21.3	37.0	17.2
Difficulty Satisfying Household Needs									
Food	21.1	2.2	20.2	28.7	23.4	17.6	15.3	29.6	21.1
Households Self Classified As Poor									
All Households	74.8	2.6	82.8	96.2	52.3	100.0	78.3	92.6	54.6
Male Headed Households	71.8	2.9	80.3	95.7	52.3	100.0	77.0	92.5	53.2
Female Headed Households	83.4	2.4	88.8	96.6	52.3	100.0	83.6	92.7	61.6
Household Infrastructure									
Secure Housing Tenure	71.4	2.9	80.1	84.3	46.7	94.9	68.3	89.3	59.4
Access To Water	77.0	2.8	70.2	46.3	96.1	22.0	79.6	51.6	96.2
Safe Water Source	63.6	3.9	52.5	15.1	94.8	22.6	75.3	10.7	95.5
Safe Sanitation	28.5	4.3	10.6	0.5	78.8	0.0	19.7	6.2	59.5
Improved Waste Disposal	17.2	3.5	4.6	1.4	52.4	0.0	10.5	1.4	39.7
Has Electricity	68.4	3.3	60.8	35.8	89.5	1.7	62.6	63.0	80.5
Ownership Of IT/Telecommunications Equipment									
Personal Computers	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.0	4.3	0.0	1.8	0.2	2.5
Mobile Phones	35.5	3.2	23.7	0.0	68.5	0.0	34.2	11.0	58.8
Employment									
Employment Status In Last 7 Days									
Unemployed (Age 15-24)	7.9	1.2	8.7	4.2	6.6	0.0	7.9	7.5	8.2
Male	8.0	1.6	8.0	8.5	7.9	0.0	8.2	2.9	9.8
Female	7.9	1.3	9.3	0.9	5.3	0.0	7.5	11.4	6.6
Unemployed (Age 15 And Above)	5.6	0.7	5.5	2.7	5.7	0.0	5.8	4.0	6.2
Male	6.3	0.9	6.4	4.5	6.2	0.0	6.9	2.9	7.2
Female	5.0	0.7	4.8	1.5	5.3	0.0	4.7	4.8	5.3
Underemployed (Age 15 And Above)	8.4	1.0	8.2	7.7	9.0	6.7	6.9	11.5	8.5
Male	11.4	1.4	11.4	13.1	11.4	0.0	9.3	16.0	11.6
Female	5.9	0.8	5.5	4.5	6.7	14.9	4.6	8.5	5.6
Education									
Adult Literacy Rate-Any Language									
Total	79.2	1.6	74.4	52.9	90.5	49.2	81.8	63.8	85.5
Male	85.8	1.3	83.2	66.7	91.5	66.1	87.5	77.1	88.2
Female	73.2	1.9	66.7	44.2	89.5	31.7	76.1	54.6	83.0
Youth Literacy Rate-Any Language (Age 15-24)									
Total	94.2	1.1	92.8	92.9	96.8	72.9	93.7	95.5	94.1
Male	93.5	1.3	92.2	89.2	96.2	65.1	93.7	95.3	92.6
Female	94.8	1.2	93.5	95.7	97.3	100.0	93.7	95.6	95.7
Primary School									
Access To School	78.9	3.3	79.0	56.9	78.7	0.0	82.9	65.7	82.4
Primary Net Enrollment	82.6	1.4	84.0	82.5	78.9	100.0	86.0	86.1	76.4
Male	83.1	2.5	83.3	83.7	82.7	100.0	86.8	83.1	78.7
Female	82.1	2.1	84.8	81.2	75.9	100.0	85.3	89.0	74.1
Satisfaction	71.0	3.3	70.7	70.9	71.9	93.0	70.8	72.4	70.1
Primary Completion Rate	20.0	1.8	21.6	20.9	15.7	0.0	20.4	21.2	18.9
Secondary School									
Access To School	37.7	3.7	37.2	10.9	38.9	0.0	42.6	10.7	47.0
Secondary Net Enrollment	62.4	2.1	60.7	51.4	66.5	0.0	65.6	58.1	60.7
Male	61.3	2.8	58.7	40.9	68.2	0.0	65.1	54.9	59.7
Female	63.5	2.4	62.8	62.9	65.0	0.0	66.1	61.5	61.5
Satisfaction	70.2	2.8	65.3	56.1	82.8	54.1	70.8	65.6	72.1
Secondary Completion Rate	32.9	3.1	27.4	2.9	46.2	0.0	30.6	19.5	43.7
Medical Services									
Health Access	53.0	3.1	51.5	17.1	56.6	0.0	55.7	28.6	64.5
Need	18.1	1.0	17.2	18.5	20.3	37.1	16.8	15.2	21.4
Use	17.7	1.2	15.6	15.6	22.8	34.8	14.8	14.5	23.1
Satisfaction	75.6	2.3	70.7	68.5	84.0	86.5	72.6	71.4	79.5
Child Welfare And Health									
Children Under 5									
Birth Registration	61.4	4.2	49.9	24.7	86.6	16.0	52.7	39.1	81.4
Male	63.5	5.4	53.0	25.7	90.8	31.9	58.4	38.7	82.1
Female	59.0	4.9	46.1	23.3	83.1	0.0	46.3	39.5	80.5
Fully Vaccinated	49.5	4.1	41.7	26.7	69.8	0.0	42.9	36.7	64.9
Not Vaccinated	10.4	1.9	12.4	19.2	5.2	0.0	11.5	15.1	6.2
Gender									
Female Circumcision	57.9	2.4	66.3	73.4	36.6	80.5	60.9	72.4	44.4
Access To Credit Facility	4.4	1.1	3.1	0.2	7.4	0.0	2.6	2.6	7.5
Male	5.4	1.3	3.8	0.0	8.8	0.0	3.4	3.5	8.7
Female	3.5	0.9	2.5	0.4	6.1	0.0	1.9	2.0	6.4

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