



KWARA 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 1,600 households representing 2.1 per cent of the 77,400 households in the National Sample, represents

Kwara State in the survey. Out of the 1600 households sampled in the State, 1150 lived in rural areas, representing 71.9 per cent while 450 lived in urban areas (28.1 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 State was 0.8, indicating about one person was dependent on each economically active person. The dependency ratio for the rural was 0.9 while it was 0.8 for the urban. Only south senatorial district had dependency ratio above the State average (0.9), the other two, north and west recorded the same ratio as the State average.

HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

Household Economic Situation Compared with Past Year

About 36.0 per cent of the households in the State claimed that their economic situation had worsened than a year ago, sector wise, the situation showed a higher percentage (37.3 per cent) of those in the urban areas reporting worse economic situation than rural areas (33.7 per cent) West recorded the highest rate (40.8 per cent) followed by north (38.1 per cent) and south (25.8 per cent).

Neighborhood Crime/Security Situation Compared to One Year Ago

Compared to one year ago, 31.9 per cent of the households in the State reported a better crime and security situation now. There was a significant difference between the rural (39.4 per cent) and urban (24.7 per cent) areas. At the district level, south had 41.9 per cent (the highest percentage of households which said the security situation was better now), while west had the least (26.4 per cent).

Difficulty in Satisfying household needs

About seven per cent of the households in the state claimed that they found it difficult to satisfy their food needs. The household in the urban and rural areas had the same difficulty (7.5 per cent) in satisfying their food need. West senatorial districts recorded the highest

difficulty (11.1 per cent) while south had the lowest (5.7 per cent).

Self Classified Poverty Situation

More than eight in every ten households (83.3 per cent) in the State classified themselves poor. More-male headed households in the State (83.6 per cent) than the female-headed households (82.2 per cent) classified themselves as being poor. More-female headed households in the rural classified themselves to be poor (86.0 per cent) than the male-headed ones (83.8 per cent), but the reverse was the case in the urban areas. Among the senatorial districts, the male-headed households were classified poorer than the female-headed households except the west senatorial district.

HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

Secure Housing Tenure

Secure housing tenure is defined for households which have documentation to verify their occupancy status. About 44.0 per cent of households in the State had secure housing tenure. The households in the urban sector had a higher secure housing tenure (53.5 per cent) than those in the rural (34.4 per cent). On the senatorial level, north recorded the highest secure housing tenure (51.6 per cent), while south had the lowest (25.9 per cent).

Access to Water From all Sources

Access to water is defined for households with water sources less than 30 minutes away. Majority of the households (89.5 per cent) in the State had access to water. Access was higher in the urban (94.7 per cent) than in the rural (83.9 per cent) areas. The senatorial district with highest access was north (94.6 per cent) while south had the lowest (76.4 per cent).

Safe Water Source

Majority of the households (72.1 per cent) in the State were using safe water. Access to safe water was lower in the rural (61.4 per cent) than in the urban (82.1 per cent) areas. Among the senatorial districts, north scored highest (80.9 per cent) on access to safe water while south recorded the lowest (49.5 per cent) on access to safe water.

Safe Sanitation:

About 41.0 per cent of the households in the State claimed to be using safe sanitation. Record of safe sanitation in the urban areas was 55.1 per cent while it was 25.1 per cent in the rural areas. North had the highest record (52.1 per cent) of households using flush toilet or covered pit latrine or ventilated improved pit latrine, while south scored the lowest (15.6 per cent).

Improved Waste Disposal

This is defined for households that have waste collected or used Government bins. Access to improved waste disposal in the State was 18.8 per cent. The households in the urban areas recorded more access to improved waste disposal (32.4 per cent) than those in the rural areas (4.3 per cent). South senatorial district recorded the lowest proportion (0.7 per cent) of households which had access improved waste disposal, while the households in north had highest (32.8 per cent) access to improved waste disposal.

Access to Electricity

Majority of the households (71.1 per cent) in the State were using electricity. The rural-urban disaggregation showed that 88.0 per cent of the households had electricity in the urban areas, while 53.1 per cent had in the rural areas. Among the senatorial districts, south had the lowest proportion of households with electricity (39.4 per cent) while north recorded the highest (84.6 per cent).

OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

Personal Computers

Only 2.0 per cent of the households in the State claimed to own personal computers. Ownership of personal computers was higher in the urban areas (2.4 per cent) than in the rural areas (1.5 per cent). Among the senatorial districts, north reported the highest ownership of personal computers (2.5 per cent), while south had the lowest record (1.0 per cent).

Mobile Phones

More than three in every ten (34.2 per cent) households in the State owned mobile phones. Ownership of mobile phones was more in the urban areas (48.2 per cent) than in the rural areas (19.1 per cent). North senatorial district had the highest proportion of households (47.9 per cent) that owned mobile phone while south recorded the lowest (7.8 per cent).

EMPLOYMENT

Youth Unemployment

Youth unemployment in the State was 16.2 per cent. Disaggregating the youth unemployment by sex showed almost the same proportion of male and female unemployed youth (16.3 per cent) and 16.0 per cent respectively. Youth unemployment was more in the urban areas (20.7 per cent) than in the rural areas (13.7 per cent). Among the senatorial districts, west had the highest record of youth employment (25.3 per cent), while south recorded the lowest (10.3 per cent).

General Unemployment

The proportion of unemployed persons aged 15 years and above was 5.1 per cent for the state. Unemployment rate was higher in the urban areas (5.8 per cent) than in rural

(4.5 per cent). West senatorial district had the highest unemployment rate (6.9 per cent), while south recorded the lowest (3.8 per cent).

Under-Employment

About 14.0 of the employed persons aged 15 years and above in the State reported being under employed, and there were more male under employed persons (17.3 per cent) than females (11.7 per cent) Under-employment was higher in the rural (18.8 per cent) than in the urban (9.0 per cent) areas. Among the senatorial districts, west had the highest under employed (20.1 per cent) while north recorded the lowest (9.4 per cent).

EDUCATION

Adult Literacy

Adult literacy in any language is defined for persons 15 years and above who have the ability to read and write in any language. Adult literacy in the State was 56.6 per cent. Adult males in the State were shown to be more literate (68.3 per cent) than the females (44.8 per cent). When disaggregated by sector, literacy among the adult in the urban areas was higher (66.3 per cent) than in the rural (47.7 per cent). Among the senatorial districts, west had the highest adult literacy rate (65.3 per cent) while south recorded the lowest rate (38.5 per cent).

Youth Literacy

Youth literacy in any language as defined for persons aged 15 to 24 years who can read and write in any language. Youth literacy in any language in the State was 80.3 per cent. Youth literacy was high in both rural and urban areas but it was higher in urban areas (88.6 per cent) than rural (73.2 per cent). State youth literacy distribution to gender showed that there were more males (87.8 per cent) than females (71.7 per cent). Disaggregating by senatorial districts, west had the highest youth literacy rate (93.1 per cent) and south had the lowest (59.7 per cent).

PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to primary school

About 84.0 per cent of the primary school children in the State had access to primary school. Primary school children in the urban areas (95.3 per cent) had better access than those in the rural areas (77.7 per cent). Access to primary school was highest in north senatorial district (90.3 per cent) and lowest in south (77.1 per cent).

Primary School Net Enrolment

Primary School net enrolment in the State was 78.6 per cent. Net enrolment was higher in the urban areas (82.4 per cent) than in the rural areas (76.4 per cent). The rate was highest in north senatorial district (83.1 per cent) and lowest in south (72.7 per cent).

Satisfaction with Primary Education

Satisfaction in the State was (56.6 per cent). Primary school children in the urban areas expressed more satisfaction with their schools (69.8 per cent) than those in the rural areas (48.2 per cent). South senatorial district had the lowest primary school children satisfaction (45.6 per cent) while north recorded the highest (64.9 per cent).

Primary School Completion Rate

Primary School completion rate was 13.4 per cent for the State. The rate was higher in the urban areas (18.7 per cent) than in the rural areas (10.3 per cent). South senatorial district recorded the lowest (8.6 per cent) primary school completion rate in the State while north had the highest (17.2 per cent).

SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Secondary school

Access to secondary school in the State was (49.5 per cent). Children in the urban areas had better access to secondary school (68.8 per cent) than those in the rural areas (36.3 per cent). South senatorial district had the lowest access (27.1 per cent) and north recorded the highest access (62.7 per cent).

Secondary School Net Enrolment

Secondary Net Enrolment rate was 48.1 per cent for the State. The enrolment rate was higher for males (50.2 per cent) than for the females (45.4 per cent). The urban areas had a higher enrolment rate (55.1 per cent) than the rural areas (43.4 per cent). Secondary School enrolment rate was highest in west Senatorial district (62.5 per cent) and lowest in South (33.0 per cent).

Satisfaction with Secondary Education

Almost fifty five per cent (54.8) of the secondary school children in the State expressed satisfaction with their school. There was a little difference between satisfaction in the urban areas and that of the rural areas. The highest (58.3 per cent) secondary school satisfaction rate was recorded by west senatorial district, while south had the lowest (52.3 per cent).

Secondary School Completion Rate

Secondary School completion rate was (17.8 per cent) for the State. Completion rate was higher in the urban areas (27.6 per cent) than in the rural areas (11.2 per cent). The senatorial district with the lowest completion rate was South (14.0 per cent) and north had the highest completion rate (22.6 per cent).

MEDICAL SERVICES

Access to Medical Services

At the State level, 73.4 per cent of the population indicated that they had access to health facility. The people living in the urban areas had more access to health facility (85.6 per cent) than those in the rural areas (63.3 per cent). Accessibility to health facility was highest in north senatorial district (82.4 per cent) and lowest in south (57.9 per cent).

Need for Medical Services

About 5.0 per cent of the population in the State needed medical services. More households in the rural areas (5.8 per cent) than in the urban areas (2.9 per cent) needed

medical services. West senatorial district had the highest need for medical services (8.6 per cent), while north recorded the lowest (2.7 per cent).

Usage of Medical Services

At the State level, the proportion of persons who used medical services was 5.7 percent. Use of medical services was higher in the rural areas (7.6 per cent) than in the urban areas (3.4 per cent). West senatorial district had the highest use of medical services (8.7 per cent) while north recorded the lowest (3.3 per cent).

Satisfaction with Medical Services

About two-third of the proportion (67.7 per cent) in the State indicated satisfaction with medical services. Health satisfaction rate was higher in the rural areas (72.1 per cent) than in the urban areas (55.9 per cent). Persons in west were most satisfied with health services (75.7 per cent), while those in north recorded the least satisfaction (60.6 per cent).

CHILDREN UNDER 5

Birth Registration

Birth registration for children under 5 years was 51.3 per cent for the State. The registration was higher in the urban areas (55.5 per cent) than in the rural areas (47.1 per cent). West had the highest birth registration (68.0 per cent) among the senatorial districts and the lowest registration was recorded by south (41.0 per cent).

Immunization

About (82.6 per cent) children under 5 years were fully immunized and 8.0 per cent did not have any immunization.. Immunization was higher in the urban areas (84.6 per cent) than in the rural areas (80.7 per cent). The senatorial district with the lowest immunization was south (73.3 per cent), while the highest (88.4 per cent) was recorded by north.

GENDER

Circumcision

Circumcision for the females regarded as female genital mutilation in the State was (58.1 per cent). The rate of female circumcision was higher in the urban areas (63.6 per cent) than in the rural areas (53.3 per cent). Female genital mutilation was highest in west senatorial district (70.3 per cent) and lowest in south (33.9 per cent).

Access to Resources

At the State level, (22.7 per cent) of the population indicated that they had access to credit facilities. More females in the State had access (24.3 per cent) than males (20.9 per cent). Access to credit facility was almost the same in the rural areas (22.6 per cent) and in the urban areas (22.7 per cent). Among the senatorial districts west had the highest access (24.8 per cent), while north recorded lowest access (21.4 per cent).

Kwara Core Welfare Indicators (2006)				Senatorial Districts					
	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	North	South	West
Household Characteristics									
<i>Dependency Ratio</i>	0.8	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	3.1	0.8	0.9	0.8
Household Welfare									
Household Economic Situation Compared To One Year Ago									
<i>Worse Now</i>	35.2	2.1	33.0	42.9	37.2	18.3	38.1	25.2	40.1
<i>Better Now</i>	22.3	2.2	30.9	22.6	14.3	8.7	15.4	31.8	26.8
Neighborhood Crime/Security Situation Compared To One Year Ago									
<i>Worse Now</i>	8.0	1.2	10.8	12.1	5.3	9.1	5.2	11.2	10.3
<i>Better Now</i>	31.0	3.0	38.5	32.2	24.0	46.4	28.4	40.8	25.8
Difficulty Satisfying Household Needs									
<i>Food</i>	7.4	1.2	7.4	12.2	7.5	0.0	6.8	5.6	11.0
Households Self Classified As Poor									
<i>All Households</i>	81.9	1.5	81.6	95.9	82.2	97.3	82.8	83.1	78.6
<i>Male Headed Households</i>	82.1	1.4	81.0	94.5	83.2	100.0	83.9	82.6	76.5
<i>Female Headed Households</i>	81.5	4.1	84.7	100.0	79.3	95.9	79.2	89.1	82.8
Household Infrastructure									
<i>Secure Housing Tenure</i>	16.6	1.6	18.2	10.5	15.1	44.0	13.7	11.2	28.8
<i>Access To Water</i>	89.1	1.7	83.5	61.7	94.3	43.8	94.2	76.0	92.7
<i>Safe Water Source</i>	71.4	3.4	60.3	37.5	81.9	54.6	80.9	48.3	76.9
<i>Safe Sanitation</i>	18.6	3.5	6.2	0.0	30.3	0.0	29.9	1.7	13.0
<i>Improved Waste Disposal</i>	18.7	3.8	4.2	0.4	32.3	0.0	32.7	0.7	8.4
<i>Has Electricity</i>	70.3	3.6	52.2	17.4	87.4	33.7	83.9	38.8	76.2
Ownership Of IT/Telecommunications Equipment									
<i>Personal Computer</i>	1.9	0.6	1.4	0.8	2.4	0.0	2.4	1.0	1.9
<i>Mobile Phone</i>	33.8	3.6	18.7	2.2	48.0	0.0	47.8	7.6	32.7
Employment									
Employment Status In Last 7 Days									
<i>Unemployed (Age 15-24)</i>	3.3	0.7	3.4	0.6	3.1	0.0	2.9	3.0	4.1
<i>Male</i>	2.9	0.8	3.7	1.3	2.0	0.0	2.1	3.4	3.9
<i>Female</i>	3.6	1.0	3.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	4.0	2.5	4.3
<i>Unemployed (Age 15 And Above)</i>	3.7	0.6	3.4	0.5	4.2	0.0	3.8	2.8	4.9
<i>Male</i>	3.1	0.5	3.7	0.4	2.5	0.0	2.4	2.7	5.1
<i>Female</i>	4.4	1.0	3.1	0.5	6.0	0.0	5.2	2.9	4.8
<i>Underemployed (Age 15 And Above)</i>	9.0	1.1	12.2	15.1	5.5	10.2	5.8	11.4	12.3
<i>Male</i>	10.3	1.4	13.8	17.7	6.5	6.9	7.1	12.8	13.6
<i>Female</i>	7.8	1.1	10.6	13.0	4.4	15.4	4.4	9.9	11.1
Education									
Adult Literacy Rate-Any Language									
<i>Total</i>	55.6	2.5	46.8	17.8	65.3	38.0	61.7	37.8	65.2
<i>Male</i>	66.9	2.5	57.7	27.0	77.1	77.5	72.5	49.5	77.9
<i>Female</i>	44.1	2.9	35.9	9.8	53.4	8.3	50.4	25.7	53.5
Youth Literacy Rate-Any Language (Age 15-24)									
<i>Total</i>	78.0	2.6	71.8	38.0	85.3	65.5	82.4	58.8	91.9
<i>Male</i>	84.6	2.6	76.2	43.2	94.4	89.7	90.8	68.2	92.1
<i>Female</i>	70.5	4.0	66.2	31.5	75.4	12.5	73.0	47.7	91.5
Primary School									
<i>Access To School</i>	83.8	3.1	77.2	48.1	94.8	0.0	89.9	76.3	87.8
<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	79.8	2.0	77.8	60.5	83.0	73.5	84.3	73.0	85.3
<i>Male</i>	79.4	2.0	78.2	63.3	81.9	100.0	82.9	74.6	84.5
<i>Female</i>	80.0	2.6	77.1	56.5	84.0	62.1	85.5	70.6	85.8
<i>Satisfaction</i>	56.6	3.7	48.3	39.9	69.8	100.0	64.8	45.2	62.2
<i>Primary Completion Rate</i>	13.6	1.7	10.6	5.4	18.8	8.4	17.3	8.6	17.1
Secondary School									
<i>Access To School</i>	48.8	3.8	35.4	12.2	68.8	0.0	61.8	27.0	56.6
<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	48.3	3.0	43.7	26.9	55.1	11.6	51.1	33.0	63.2
<i>Male</i>	50.3	3.4	43.4	16.6	61.3	22.9	57.6	35.1	60.5
<i>Female</i>	45.7	4.1	44.2	37.2	47.9	0.0	43.4	29.8	66.2
<i>Satisfaction</i>	54.8	3.4	55.8	33.5	53.6	86.0	53.2	51.6	59.4
<i>Secondary Completion Rate</i>	17.8	3.0	11.3	1.1	27.6	0.0	22.6	14.1	15.3
Medical Services									
<i>Health Access</i>	71.7	2.9	61.9	17.9	83.4	34.1	80.0	56.6	77.0
<i>Need</i>	4.5	0.5	5.8	6.8	2.9	1.8	2.7	4.0	8.6
<i>Use</i>	5.7	0.7	7.6	8.3	3.4	1.8	3.3	7.0	8.7
<i>Satisfaction</i>	67.8	4.9	72.2	76.7	55.9	43.1	60.6	65.6	75.9
Child Welfare And Health									
Children Under 5									
<i>Birth Registration</i>	49.4	3.9	43.9	29.8	54.9	30.6	51.9	36.1	67.2
<i>Male</i>	44.2	4.4	41.7	22.9	46.9	36.8	43.1	36.0	65.4
<i>Female</i>	54.2	4.6	45.7	37.6	61.8	21.8	60.2	35.9	69.6
<i>Fully Vaccinated</i>	34.3	3.8	33.1	26.4	35.6	4.8	37.3	29.1	37.0
<i>Not Vaccinated</i>	8.9	1.8	14.3	23.3	2.7	0.0	3.4	14.6	11.4
Gender									
<i>Female Circumcision</i>	63.9	3.6	60.7	70.4	67.6	84.4	71.4	38.7	79.0
<i>Access To Credit Facility</i>	19.2	1.2	19.4	14.9	19.0	4.5	18.1	19.6	20.9
<i>Male</i>	17.3	1.1	18.4	13.9	16.0	5.2	15.3	18.9	19.5
<i>Female</i>	21.3	1.8	20.5	15.8	22.2	3.9	21.2	20.6	22.2

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