



### ANAMBRA 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 1800 households, i.e. 2.3 per cent of the 77,400 households in the National Sample, represents Anambra State in the

survey sample. Out of the 1800 households sampled in the State, 1360 lived in rural areas, representing 75.6 per cent while 440 lived in urban areas (24.4 per cent). This flyer presents State aggregates, including rural/urban, senatorial and gender differences for selected indicators

## KEY FINDINGS

### DEPENDENCY RATIO

Overall dependency ratio for the State was 0.7, indicating that less than one person is dependent on each economically active person. There was no disparity in the ratio between the urban and rural areas, and a slight disparity between the senatorial districts.

### HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

#### Household Economic Situation Compared with Past Year

Over two-thirds of the households in the State perceived their economic situation to be worse than the past year. About 16.0 per cent perceived their economic situation to be better than one year ago. More households in the rural areas (68.4 per cent) than in the urban areas (61.6 per cent) perceived their economic situation to be worse. The north senatorial district had the least percentage of households that perceived their economic situation to be worse, while south district had the highest (76.2 per cent). Over 36.0 per cent of households in the north district perceived their economic situation to be better than the past year, while only 6.2 per cent in the south were in that category.

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

Nearly half (49.6 per cent) of the households in the State felt that security situation was better than one year ago, while about 27.0 per cent felt it was worse. On a rural-urban basis, more households in the rural areas (53.8 per cent) than in the urban areas (41.7 per cent) felt the situation was better now. More households in the central and north districts than in the south felt the crime/security situation was better than one year ago.

#### Difficulty in Satisfying Household Needs

Thirty-eight per cent of the sampled households had difficulty satisfying their food needs in the State; with 38.1 per cent of rural and 37.8 per cent of urban areas

households. In the senatorial districts, 65.5 per cent in south, 21.1 per cent in central and 11.2 per cent in north had difficulty satisfying their food needs.

#### Self-Classified Poverty Situation

About 76.0 per cent of households in the State considered themselves to be poor. A greater percentage of the female-headed households (78.7 per cent) thought they were poor; the male-headed ones were 74.5 per cent. Those who classified themselves as poor were more in the rural (82.4 per cent) than in the urban (62.8 per cent) areas. Central district had the highest percentage of households who felt they were in poverty, while the north had the lowest.

### HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

#### Secure Housing Tenure

Secure housing tenure is defined for households that have documentation to verify their occupancy status. About 58.0 per cent of households in Anambra State had secure housing tenure. The households in the rural areas had 66.4 per cent, while those in the urban areas had 43.0 per cent. On a senatorial district level, more households in north district (84.6 per cent) than those in the other two districts had secure housing tenure.

#### Access to Water From all Sources

Access to water is defined for households with water sources less than 30 minutes away from their locations. About two-thirds of households had access to water. There were more households in urban (74.6 per cent) than in the rural (62.0 per cent) areas that had access. On a senatorial district basis, central had a greater percentage of households (86.0 per cent) with access to water, while the south had the least (44.9 per cent).

## Safe Water Source

Safe water is defined as piped-borne water, borehole/hand pump or protected well. About 31.0 per cent of households in the State had access to safe water. Access was higher in the urban (39.4 per cent) than in the rural (26.3 per cent) areas. The senatorial district with highest access was north with 46.0 per cent, while central district had least access (18.4 per cent).

## Safe Sanitation

Safe sanitation is defined for households using flush toilet, covered pit latrine or ventilated improved pit latrine. Eighty-five per cent of households in the State had access to safe sanitation, and the urban areas had more access (88.9 per cent) than the rural areas (82.8 per cent). South district had better access (92.3 per cent) than central and north with 85.0 per cent and 71.2 per cent respectively.

## Improved Waste Disposal

Access to improved waste disposal was generally low in the State. The State average was 7.4 per cent. Urban-rural disaggregation showed 13.9 per cent in the urban and 3.9 per cent in the rural areas. The pattern was the same in the senatorial districts where north had the highest access (15.7 per cent) and south the lowest (3.0 per cent).

## Access to Electricity

Four in every 5 households in the State had electricity. Urban/rural disaggregation showed 86.8 per cent of urban households having access, while it was 76.6 per cent in the rural areas. South district had 91.1 per cent with electricity, north 59.0 per cent and central 81.1 per cent.

## OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

### Personal Computers

About 1.0 per cent of the households (1.1 per cent) in the State owned personal computers. The rate was 0.8 per cent for urban households compared to rural households (1.3 per cent). Central senatorial district (1.8 per cent) recorded the highest while south (0.4 per cent) recorded the lowest.

### Mobile Phones

About 41.0 per cent of household members owned mobile phones in the State. Fifty-one per cent) owned mobile phones in urban areas compared with 35.1 per cent for rural areas. Central senatorial district (47.8 per cent) recorded the highest ownership, while north (35.2 per cent) recorded lowest rate.

## EMPLOYMENT

### Youth Unemployment

About 20.0 per cent of persons aged 15-24 (youth) was unemployed in the State, with a spread of 19.9 per cent in rural and 19.4 per cent in urban areas. In the senatorial districts, 30.8 per cent in the central, 10.4 per cent in north and 18.8 per cent in south were unemployed. Equally, 16.6 per cent male and 22.6 per

cent female youths were unemployed.

## General Unemployment

Six per cent of persons aged 15 and above were unemployed in Anambra State, with 5.7 per cent of rural and 6.6 per cent of urban populations. Central senatorial district had the highest with 9.1 per cent, while south had 5.2 per cent and north 3.3 per cent adults unemployed. About 5.0 per cent male and 6.9 per cent female adults were unemployed.

## Under-Employment

Under-employment rate was quite high in the State with a rate of 30.6 per cent. It was higher in the rural (33.5 per cent) than in the urban (24.7 per cent) areas. Gender disaggregation showed higher under-employment rate for males (33.6 per cent) than for females (27.8 per cent). The rate was 45.7 per cent in central district, 38.9 per cent in north district and 12.5 per cent in south.

## EDUCATION

### Adult Literacy

Adult literacy rate in any language in the State was 77.8 per cent. It was higher for males (82.6 per cent) than for females (73.5 per cent). The rate was also higher in the urban (82.2 per cent) than in the rural areas (75.4 per cent). In the districts it was about 79.8 per cent in central 79.0 per cent in south and 72.7 per cent in north.

### Youth Literacy

Youth literacy rate in any language was generally high in the State, with over 93.0 per cent in urban/rural areas and in all the senatorial districts, except north district that recorded 88.0 per cent literacy rate.

## PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

### Access to Primary School

About two-thirds of primary school age children had access to school, with 78.2 per cent in the urban and 58.4 per cent in the rural areas. Access ranged from 62.8 per cent in south district to 67.2 per cent in central.

### Primary School Net Enrolment

Primary school net enrolment rate stood at 85.1 per cent in the State. The rate was 84.2 per cent in the urban and 85.5 per cent in the rural areas. As shown by the result of the survey, there was no significant difference in enrolment rates between the sectors, senatorial districts, and genders.

### Satisfaction with Primary School

More than two-thirds of primary school children were satisfied with their schools. The pattern was the same in urban and rural areas and in central and north districts. South had a lower satisfaction rate of 60.1 per cent.

## Primary School Completion Rate

Primary school completion rate was 28.8 per cent in the State. The rate was higher in urban (33.4 per cent) than in the rural (26.5 per cent) areas. Completion rate ranged from 22.6 per cent in central district to 35.0 per cent in south.

## SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

### Access to Secondary School

Over one-third of secondary school age children had access to that level of education in the State. More of them in the urban (51.3 per cent) than in the rural areas (30.3 per cent) had access. Access was lowest in central district (31.0 per cent) and highest in north (55.9 per cent).

### Secondary School Net Enrolment Rate

Net enrolment into secondary school was 63.3 per cent for the State. The rate was higher in the urban (68.1 per cent) than in the rural (60.8 per cent) areas. There was no significant difference in enrolment in the senatorial districts between 62.5 per cent and 65.0 per cent. The rate was higher for females (67.7 per cent) than males (58.8 per cent). This pattern was same in the sectors and senatorial districts.

### Satisfaction with Secondary Education

About 56.0 per cent of secondary school students expressed satisfaction with their schools. About 63.0 per cent of those students in the urban were satisfied while it was 52.8 per cent in the rural areas. Satisfaction was highest in north district (67.4 per cent) and lowest in south (48.3 per cent).

### Secondary School Completion Rate

About 25.0 per cent of students who started secondary school completed that level of education. More students in the urban (28.5 per cent) than in the rural (22.8 per cent) areas completed secondary education. The pattern was the same in the senatorial districts.

## MEDICAL SERVICES

### Access to Medical Services

Access to medical services is defined for households with health facility less than 30 minutes away from their locations. About two-fifth of households in the State had access to health services; with about 51.3 per cent in the urban and 37.6 per cent in the rural areas. The South senatorial district had the lowest access (27.8 per cent), while north district had the highest (55.2 per cent).

### Need for Medical Services

Only about 13.0 per cent of household members needed medical services as a result of sickness or injury in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. The need for medical services was higher in the rural than in the urban areas. The senatorial district with the highest need was South

(15.0 per cent), while north had the least need (7.1 per cent).

### Usage of Medical Services

On the average, 12.0 per cent of households members with medical needs used medical services. This was higher in the rural (12.7 per cent) than in the urban areas (10.6 per cent). The percentage of household members that used medical services ranged from 6.0 per cent in north district to 15.0 per cent in south.

### Satisfaction with Medical Services

About 66.0 per cent of persons who consulted health practitioners in the four weeks preceding the survey cited no problem. Also, 65.0 per cent of rural and 67.2 per cent of urban residents were satisfied. In the senatorial districts, 70.6 per cent in north, 66.2 per cent in south and 63.3 per cent in central were satisfied.

## CHILDREN UNDER 5

### Birth Registration

About 52.0 per cent of children under 5 had their births registered. There was no disparity between male and female children. The trend was the same in urban/rural and in the central and north senatorial districts. South district had over 57.9 per cent of children under 5 with registered births.

### Immunization

About 73.0 per cent of children aged 12-59 months had received Measles, BCG, DPT1-3, OPV0-3, Yellow Fever, MMR and Vitamin A vaccinations in the State, with 71.8 per cent of rural and 74.2 per cent of urban children fully vaccinated. North senatorial district had the least (46.5 per cent), south 76.8 per cent and central had 86.2 per cent of children fully vaccinated. Equally, 7.5 per cent of the children had not received any vaccinations in the State, with 6.7 per cent of rural and 8.8 per cent of urban children affected. At the senatorial districts, 7.9 per cent in central, 11.6 per cent in north and 4.0 per cent in south were not vaccinated.

## GENDER

### Circumcision

Prevalence of female circumcision which was the focus, was 26.6 per cent in the State. Prevalence was higher in the rural (29.0 per cent) than in the urban (22.0 per cent) areas. It was highest in north district (29.9 per cent) and lowest in the south (23.3 per cent).

### Access to Resources

The males had more access to credit than the females, but the disparity was small in urban/rural areas and in the senatorial districts. Interestingly, males and females had high access in north district with the males at 14.2 per cent access and the females with 12.2 per cent access.

Anambra Core Welfare Indicators (2006)							Senatorial Districts		
	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	Central	North	South
<b>Household characteristics</b>									
Dependency ratio	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6
<b>Household welfare</b>									
Household economic situation compared to one year ago									
Worse now	66.0	2.8	68.4	75.0	61.6	77.2	63.2	51.5	76.2
Better now	16.2	1.6	15.6	7.8	17.2	8.4	14.6	36.2	6.2
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago									
Worse now	26.7	2.3	28.9	48.6	22.7	34.0	29.5	21.9	27.3
Better now	49.6	3.0	53.8	27.3	41.7	31.8	51.9	55.1	44.7
Difficulty satisfying household needs									
Food	38.0	3.5	38.1	61.2	37.8	61.2	21.1	11.2	65.5
Households self classified as poor									
All households	75.5	2.2	82.4	90.7	62.8	81.4	78.3	71.6	75.5
Male headed households	74.5	2.6	80.8	90.6	63.4	84.0	75.7	71.7	75.2
Female headed households	78.7	2.5	87.4	91.1	60.6	73.9	85.3	71.0	76.2
<b>Household infrastructure</b>									
Secure housing tenure	58.1	4.0	66.4	70.4	43.0	30.2	54.8	84.6	46.0
Access to water	66.4	3.2	62.0	42.9	74.6	45.3	86.0	78.4	44.9
Safe water source	30.8	3.2	26.3	12.7	39.4	27.6	18.4	46.0	31.8
Safe sanitation	85.0	1.5	82.8	49.5	88.9	73.8	85.0	71.2	92.3
Improved waste disposal	7.4	1.5	3.9	1.4	13.9	2.7	7.0	15.7	3.0
Has electricity	80.2	2.0	76.6	55.2	86.8	72.6	81.1	59.0	91.1
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment									
Personal computer	1.1	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.8	1.5	0.4
Mobile phone	40.7	2.7	35.1	8.5	51.0	15.5	47.8	35.2	38.3
<b>Employment</b>									
Employment Status in last 7 days									
Unemployed (age 15-24)	19.8	3.2	19.9	16.2	19.4	26.8	30.8	10.4	18.9
Male	16.6	4.0	16.8	18.1	16.3	42.2	22.0	12.4	17.3
Female	22.6	4.3	22.7	14.2	22.6	15.6	36.2	8.3	20.7
Unemployed (age 15 and above)	6.0	0.7	5.7	6.7	6.6	6.7	9.1	3.3	5.2
Male	5.1	0.8	5.2	6.2	4.8	5.0	7.0	3.8	4.5
Female	6.9	0.9	6.2	7.2	8.5	8.4	10.7	2.8	5.9
Underemployed (age 15 and above)	30.6	2.5	33.5	34.9	24.7	28.3	45.7	38.9	12.5
Male	33.6	3.0	36.5	36.5	28.0	28.0	52.5	38.9	15.5
Female	27.8	2.5	30.8	33.4	21.1	28.5	39.9	38.8	9.5
<b>Education</b>									
Adult literacy rate-any language									
Total	77.8	1.3	75.4	69.5	82.2	72.4	79.8	72.7	79.0
Male	82.6	1.4	80.9	75.2	85.7	76.3	84.1	77.1	85.0
Female	73.5	1.5	70.6	64.7	79.0	69.1	76.5	67.8	73.8
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)									
Total	94.0	0.9	93.3	91.7	95.5	93.2	94.9	88.0	97.4
Male	95.5	1.0	94.6	99.2	97.1	96.0	96.2	90.6	98.5
Female	92.8	1.3	92.2	85.3	94.1	91.0	94.1	85.2	96.4
Primary school									
Access to School	65.1	4.0	58.4	19.6	78.2	53.8	67.2	66.0	62.8
Primary Net Enrollment	85.1	1.3	85.5	81.5	84.2	79.7	85.2	89.6	82.3
Male	85.2	2.0	85.6	78.0	84.3	80.2	85.6	88.6	82.5
Female	85.0	1.9	85.4	88.1	84.1	79.1	84.6	91.0	82.0
Satisfaction	66.0	2.6	65.6	68.0	66.8	49.9	67.8	72.2	60.1
Primary completion rate	28.8	2.5	26.5	29.7	33.4	25.4	22.6	27.5	35.0
Secondary school									
Access to School	37.4	3.6	30.3	5.2	51.3	16.0	31.0	55.9	31.7
Secondary Net Enrollment	63.3	1.9	60.8	59.3	68.1	59.6	62.5	61.8	64.9
Male	58.8	2.7	58.6	54.7	59.1	50.1	58.8	60.1	57.9
Female	67.7	2.6	63.1	63.7	75.9	73.1	66.0	63.6	71.9
Satisfaction	56.3	3.4	52.8	37.6	62.7	47.4	58.3	67.4	48.3
Secondary completion rate	24.7	2.5	22.8	20.8	28.5	11.4	27.6	23.3	22.8
<b>Medical services</b>									
Health access	42.4	3.2	37.6	10.3	51.3	20.2	50.2	55.2	27.8
Need	12.6	0.8	13.5	16.8	11.0	9.9	13.7	7.1	15.0
Use	12.0	0.8	12.7	15.6	10.6	9.3	12.6	6.0	15.0
Satisfaction	65.7	3.0	65.0	53.7	67.2	58.7	63.3	70.6	66.2
<b>Child welfare and health</b>									
Children under 5									
Birth registration	51.9	4.7	55.7	48.4	45.7	57.2	47.0	51.5	57.9
Male	50.7	4.6	53.0	49.8	46.4	58.1	46.5	51.9	55.5
Female	53.0	5.8	58.8	45.6	45.1	56.6	47.6	51.0	59.9
Fully vaccinated	72.7	2.8	71.8	56.1	74.2	69.0	86.2	46.5	76.4
Not vaccinated	7.5	1.8	6.7	15.5	8.8	10.6	7.9	11.6	4.0
<b>Gender</b>									
Female Circumcision	26.6	1.8	29.0	30.1	22.0	32.5	28.2	29.9	23.3
Access to credit facility	4.8	0.6	4.7	0.9	5.1	2.4	2.6	13.2	1.7
Male	5.5	0.8	5.6	0.4	5.4	2.7	3.0	14.2	1.7
Female	4.2	0.6	3.9	1.4	4.9	2.1	2.3	12.2	1.6

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