



# NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

2006 CORE WELFARE INDICATOR QUESTIONNAIRE (CWIQ) SURVEY

## EDO 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, represent Edo 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

Dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of household members aged 0-14 years and 65 years and above to the number of household members aged 15-64 years. The overall dependency ratio for the State was 0.6, indicating that about one person was dependent on each economically active person. The north district recorded the highest (0.8), followed by south (0.5) and central (0.4)

## HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

### Household Economic Situation Compared with Past Year

About 13.5 per cent of households in the urban areas reported that their economic situation had worsened over a period of one year, which was lower than the proportion in the rural areas (19.9 per cent). The economic situation had worsened for a higher proportion of households in central and south senatorial districts. Almost three in every ten households in the State, north (38.5 per cent) and south senatorial districts (30.1 per cent) reported that the situation was better now than a year ago.

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

About 14.0 per cent of Households in the urban areas reported that crime and security situation in their neighbourhood had worsened over a period of one year; higher than the rural figure of 7.4 per cent. The situation had worsened more for a higher percentage of households in south (13.4 per cent) and central (11.2 per cent) districts. Similarly, the south and central districts reported that 28.4 per cent and 14.5 per cent of households respectively had better crime and security situations.

### Difficulty in Satisfying Household Needs

About 1.0 per cent of households in the urban areas had difficulty satisfying their basic food needs. The central senatorial district experienced greater difficulty satisfying those needs (17.0 per cent).

## Self-Classified Poverty Situation

About half of households (50.8 per cent) in the State classified themselves as poor; half (51.7 per cent) of them were female-headed. When further disaggregated by sector, more households in the rural areas (62.3 per cent) classified themselves as poor as against those in the urban areas (39.9 per cent). The female-headed households were poorer (68.4 per cent) than the male-headed ones (60.6 per cent) in the rural areas, whereas the reverse was the case in the urban areas. The central and north district recorded higher rates than the State average while south (41.1 per cent) recorded the lowest.

## HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

### Secure Housing Tenure

About 38.6 per cent of households in the rural areas reported that their housing tenure was secure; lower than urban area figure of 72.2 per cent. About 65.1 per cent of the households in south district reported secure housing tenure while the lowest rate was recorded in north (26.1 per cent).

### Access to Water From all Sources

Most households (81.9 per cent) in the State reported having access to water. When disaggregated by sector; urban areas reported 95.8 per cent of the households with access as against 67.2 per cent for the rural areas. About 89.1 per cent of households in the north district, 88.2 per cent in the south had access, while 34.3 per cent was recorded for central.

### Safe Water Source

About 60.0 per cent of the households in the State obtained water from safe source. Majority of the households (90.0 per cent) in the urban areas reported getting their water from safe sources as against 28.6 per cent reported for the rural areas. Only south senatorial district had more than 80 per cent of households having access to safe water sources. The lowest rate of about 19.0 per cent was recorded in north and central districts.

## Safe Sanitation

About 91.0 per cent of households in the urban areas reported maintaining safe sanitation, which was higher than 68.5 per cent reported for the State. Of the three senatorial districts, north (36.7 per cent) reported lowest figure on safe sanitation.

## Improved Waste Disposal:

Forty-Four per cent of households in the urban areas used improved waste disposal, which was higher than 23.1 per cent reported for the State. But only 1.2 per cent of the households in the north senatorial district and 3.2 per cent of those in the central reported using improved waste disposal.

## Access to Electricity

Majority (96.3 per cent) of households in the urban areas reported having access to electricity which was more than the 62.1 per cent reported for the rural areas. More than 70.0 per cent of households in all the senatorial districts had access to electricity, but those in the north had more access (83.6per cent).

## OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

### Personal Computers

About 2.0 per cent of the households in urban areas reported owning personal computers, which was higher than the rural areas figure of 0.5. North (0.4 per cent) and central (0.9 per cent) districts recorded low figures, while south recorded the highest percentage (1.3 per cent).

### Mobile Phones

About half (50.9 percent) of households in the State owned mobile phones. More (81.1 per cent) households in the urban areas reported owning mobile phones, which was higher than the rural areas figure (18.3 per cent). When disaggregated by senatorial district, the south reported that about 7 out of every 10 households (65.3 per cent) owned mobile phones as against 2 out of every 10 households in north and central alike.

## EMPLOYMENT

### Youth Unemployment

Youth unemployment was 22.3 per cent, with males having a higher rate (24.8 per cent) than the females (20.1 per cent). The rate was higher in the urban (30.9 per cent) than the rural (11.6 per cent) areas. Further disaggregation by senatorial district showed the highest rate in the central (25.6 per cent) and lowest in the north (16.3per cent).

### General Unemployment

Unemployment for age 15 years and above was found to be 8.0 per cent for the State. The males had a higher rate (8.5 per cent) than the females (7.4 per cent). The same pattern was exhibited for the sectors and senatorial districts.

### Under-Employment

The under-employment rate for the State was 30.9 per cent. When disaggregated by gender, it was 32.2 per cent for males and 29.5 per cent for females. Under-employment was higher in the urban (39.0 per cent) than in rural (23.3 per cent) areas. At senatorial district level, it was highest in South (39.1 per cent) and lowest in north (8.3 per cent).

## EDUCATION

### Adult Literacy

Adult literacy in any language is defined for persons aged 15 years and above who could read and write in any language. The rate in any language was 77.0 per cent for the state. The highest rate was recorded in the south senatorial district (81.0per cent) and the lowest rate in the north (65.2 per cent). The male literacy rates were generally higher than those of the females in all senatorial districts. At the State level, the male rate was 84.4 per cent, while the female rate was 69.3 per cent.

### Youth Literacy

The literacy rate was 91.6 per cent for the State; higher in the urban areas (95.4 per cent) than in rural areas ((87.1per cent). Central district recorded the highest rate (94.3 per cent), while the north recorded the least (88.0 per cent).

## PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

### Access to Primary School

More than seven in every ten (79.7 per cent) household children had access to primary school in the State. Urban areas accounted for 79.3 per cent, while rural areas recorded 80.0 per cent. North senatorial district (92.3 per cent) recorded the highest, while central (44.2 per cent) recorded the lowest.

### Primary School Net Enrolment

The primary net enrolment for the State was 76.8 per cent. Net enrolment was 74.1 per cent in rural areas and in urban areas (81.0 per cent). The rate for males (76.6per cent), was slightly lower than for females (76.9 per cent) while a little variation for the senatorial districts was recorded.

### Satisfaction with Primary Education

About seven in every ten pupils (68.3 per cent) were satisfied with their schools in the State. More were satisfied in urban areas (85.8 per cent) than in rural areas (56.9 per cent). South senatorial district (78.8 per cent) recorded the highest satisfaction, while North (51.2 per cent) recorded the lowest.

### Primary School Completion Rate

The primary school completion rate for the State was 15.0 per cent. The rate in urban areas was 16.7 per cent and in rural 14.9 per cent. Central senatorial district (25.0 per cent) had the highest completion rate among the senatorial districts within the state.

## SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

## Access to Secondary School

Access to secondary school is defined for children of secondary school age (12 – 17 years) living in households with a secondary school less than 30 minutes away. For secondary education, the access was lower (64.6 per cent) than for primary education for the State; 56.9 per cent for the rural and 73.0 per cent for the urban areas. About 73.9 per cent had access in the north senatorial districts as against 22.4 per cent for central.

### Secondary School Net Enrolment

Net secondary school enrolment rate (58.1 per cent) was much lower than that for primary school (76.8 per cent). Disaggregation by gender showed that rate for males was 55.8 per cent as against 60.9 per cent for females. Net enrolment in the rural areas stood at 55.1 per cent and in urban areas, 61.5 per cent. Net enrolment was higher in central (64.2 per cent) and lowest in south (57.2 per cent).

### Satisfaction with Secondary Education

More than half (70.7 per cent) of children in secondary school expressed satisfaction with their education. When disaggregated by sector, 60.0 per cent of children in the rural areas and 84.4 per cent in the urban areas expressed satisfaction. The level of satisfaction was highest (81.2 per cent) in the south senatorial district and lowest (55.5 per cent) in the north.

### Secondary School Completion Rate

Completion rate was higher for secondary (23.1 per cent) than primary education (15.6 per cent). The level of secondary school completion rate was much lower in the rural (17.6 per cent) than in urban (29.4 per cent) areas. Central senatorial district recorded the highest completion rate (42.2 per cent), while north district recorded the least rate (14.3 per cent).

## MEDICAL SERVICES

### Access to Medical Services

Access to health care was determined by the ability of household members to reach a health facility within 30 minutes. At the State level, 54.6 per cent of the population reported that they had access to health facility. Sectoral disaggregation shows that 46.5 per cent of the population in rural areas had better access as against 62.9 per cent in the urban areas. There were marked differences in the senatorial district; more than 76.8 per cent of the population in the north had access compared with 51.4 per cent and 21.7 per cent in the south and central respectively.

### 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 5.0 per cent of households in the State needed medical services. The rate was the same in the rural and urban areas. At the senatorial district level, north topped the list with 5.7 per cent, while the central had the least (2.0 per cent).

## Usage of Medical Services

Use of medical services is defined for persons who consulted health practitioners in the four-week period preceding the survey. 3.8 per cent of the population in the State made use of medical services. There was a little difference in the use of health facilities between the people living in the rural areas (4.1 per cent) and those in urban areas (3.5 per cent). North senatorial district recorded the highest (6.1 per cent) usage, while central recorded the lowest (1.8 per cent).

### Satisfaction with Medical Services

Satisfaction is defined for persons who consulted health practitioners in the four-week period preceding the survey and who cited no problems. The State satisfaction rate was 80.1 per cent. Urban-rural disaggregation indicated 76.6 per cent for rural and 84.4 per cent for urban. North (83.5 per cent) and south (81.4 per cent) districts recorded high rates of satisfaction, while the central recorded low rate (40.5 per cent).

## CHILDREN UNDER 5

### Birth Registration

More than half (54.7 per cent) of the children Under 5 years had their births registered; with more females (57.3 per cent) than males (52.2 per cent). Urban-rural disaggregation recorded a higher rate for urban (74.3) than the rural (35.8 per cent) areas. More than 6 out of every 10 Under 5-year children in central and south senatorial districts had birth registration as against (29.6 per cent) in the north.

### Immunization

About 43.0 per cent of children under-5 years were fully vaccinated. More children (48.0 per cent) were vaccinated in the urban than in the rural (38.7 per cent) areas. North district led the three senatorial districts with 63.4 per cent, while central had the least rate (32.4 per cent). 14.5 per cent of the children in the state were not vaccinated at all .

## GENDER

### Circumcision

Focus was on female circumcision usually referred to as female genital mutilation (FGM). The prevalence of FGM in the State was 74.0 per cent. It was higher in the urban (89.0 per cent) than in the rural (58.9 per cent) areas. It was also higher in south and central senatorial districts than in the north.

### Access to Resources

About 8.0 per cent of the population aged 15 years and above had access to credit facilities. The proportion of females (9.2 per cent) was higher than males (7.3 per cent). The rates were in the rural areas (58.9 per cent) and urban areas (89.0 per cent). People in the south senatorial district had more access than the north and central.

Edo 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	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.5
<b>Household welfare</b>									
Household economic situation compared to one year ago									
Worse now	16.6	1.9	19.9	29.1	13.5	19.1	18.4	10.6	18.4
Better now	30.1	2.8	31.2	24.1	29.0	15.4	13.4	38.5	30.1
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago									
Worse now	10.9	1.8	7.4	6.4	14.2	9.2	11.2	3.7	13.4
Better now	22.8	4.0	17.6	17.4	27.7	7.9	14.5	11.5	28.4
Difficulty satisfying household needs									
Food	3.0	0.5	5.1	11.7	0.9	4.5	17.0	1.1	1.0
Households self classified as poor									
All households	50.8	3.1	62.3	85.1	39.9	78.3	80.3	62.3	41.1
Male headed households	50.5	3.2	60.6	81.3	41.0	79.0	79.6	60.2	42.1
Female headed households	51.7	4.5	68.4	92.7	36.0	76.5	82.5	67.4	37.2
<b>Household infrastructure</b>									
Secure housing tenure	55.9	3.4	38.6	35.2	72.2	67.8	63.4	26.1	65.1
Access to water	81.9	2.7	67.2	48.2	95.8	79.4	34.3	89.1	88.2
Safe water source	60.2	4.8	28.6	13.3	90.0	71.4	18.6	18.8	82.9
Safe sanitation	68.5	3.7	44.4	24.7	91.2	79.2	70.5	36.7	79.5
Improved waste disposal	23.1	4.3	0.7	0.0	44.2	20.6	3.2	1.2	34.8
Has electricity	79.7	2.8	62.1	29.1	96.3	85.5	74.8	83.6	79.2
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment									
Personal computer	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.6	1.8	0.9	0.4	1.3
Mobile phone	50.9	4.1	19.3	6.2	81.1	50.2	28.6	22.3	65.3
<b>Employment</b>									
Employment Status in last 7 days									
Unemployed (age 15-24)	22.3	3.9	11.6	10.5	30.9	42.7	25.6	16.3	23.5
Male	24.8	5.8	14.3	6.3	33.2	44.5	27.5	20.6	25.5
Female	20.1	3.4	9.2	13.8	28.9	41.3	23.7	13.5	21.7
Unemployed (age 15 and above)	8.0	1.4	3.9	3.3	12.0	14.7	5.2	5.2	9.2
Male	8.5	1.6	4.7	2.6	12.2	13.5	5.3	7.0	9.4
Female	7.4	1.4	3.1	3.9	11.8	16.1	5.0	3.7	9.0
Underemployed (age 15 and above)	30.9	4.1	23.3	29.9	39.0	52.6	15.2	13.0	39.1
Male	32.2	4.0	24.6	34.9	40.3	59.1	16.0	13.8	40.3
Female	29.5	4.3	22.1	25.7	37.7	44.8	14.3	12.3	37.9
<b>Education</b>									
Adult literacy rate-any language									
Total	77.0	1.8	64.9	49.1	87.9	82.6	74.1	65.2	81.0
Male	84.4	1.4	77.5	62.7	90.6	87.1	81.9	79.6	86.2
Female	69.3	2.6	51.8	36.9	85.1	78.1	65.2	51.6	75.6
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)									
Total	91.6	1.3	87.1	76.2	95.4	89.8	94.3	88.0	92.3
Male	92.8	1.4	91.8	79.8	93.7	82.7	93.8	92.8	92.7
Female	90.2	1.9	81.5	72.1	97.2	96.6	95.0	82.3	91.9
Primary school									
Access to School	79.7	3.4	80.0	54.4	79.3	38.9	44.2	92.3	77.6
Primary Net Enrollment	76.8	2.3	74.1	68.2	81.0	83.6	65.2	75.3	79.6
Male	76.6	3.3	74.3	70.3	80.5	92.4	64.7	73.7	80.4
Female	76.9	2.8	74.0	66.1	81.4	78.5	65.8	76.9	78.6
Satisfaction	68.3	4.9	56.9	37.5	85.8	88.0	62.9	51.2	78.8
Primary completion rate	15.6	2.1	14.9	15.7	16.7	13.5	25.0	9.5	17.8
Secondary school									
Access to School	64.6	4.6	56.9	17.0	73.0	26.7	22.4	73.9	68.2
Secondary Net Enrollment	58.1	3.4	55.1	41.9	61.5	62.2	64.2	57.7	57.2
Male	55.8	3.4	56.3	47.1	55.2	44.5	62.7	61.8	51.7
Female	60.9	4.8	53.6	34.7	68.6	84.0	65.7	52.4	63.7
Satisfaction	70.7	4.1	60.0	47.8	84.4	72.7	57.6	55.5	81.2
Secondary completion rate	23.1	3.5	17.6	7.4	29.4	43.0	42.2	14.3	23.7
<b>Medical services</b>									
Health access	54.6	4.8	46.5	9.6	62.9	31.3	21.7	76.8	51.4
Need	4.6	0.9	4.6	7.0	4.6	4.7	2.0	5.7	4.7
Use	3.8	0.5	4.1	6.3	3.5	6.3	1.8	6.1	3.3
Satisfaction	80.1	4.9	76.6	87.3	84.4	94.2	40.5	83.5	81.4
<b>Child welfare and health</b>									
Children under 5									
Birth registration	54.7	5.5	35.8	36.8	74.3	93.1	77.3	29.6	61.8
Male	52.2	5.6	36.2	34.7	72.9	93.5	83.8	32.3	58.2
Female	57.3	6.3	35.3	38.8	75.5	92.5	70.7	25.8	65.0
Fully vaccinated	43.0	5.2	38.7	22.6	48.0	63.6	32.4	63.4	36.0
Not vaccinated	14.5	3.4	20.4	30.8	7.6	0.0	8.2	4.5	19.1
<b>Gender</b>									
Female Circumcision	74.0	2.7	58.9	71.1	89.0	77.3	68.7	36.9	88.7
Access to credit facility	8.3	1.4	8.6	7.6	7.9	2.3	0.6	4.4	10.7
Male	7.3	1.3	9.0	8.2	5.8	0.8	0.8	4.4	9.2
Female	9.2	1.8	8.3	7.1	10.1	3.8	0.4	4.4	12.2

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