



NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

2006 CORE WELFARE INDICATOR QUESTIONNAIRE (CWIQ) SURVEY

TARABA 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 1600 households, i.e. 2.1 per cent of the 77,400 households in the National Sample, represents Taraba State in the survey

sample. Out of the 1600 households sampled in the State, 260 lived in urban areas, representing 16.3 per cent, while 1340 lived in rural areas (83.7 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 number of household members aged 0-14 years and 65 years and above to the number of member of households aged 15-64 years. The overall dependency ratio for the State was 0.8, indicating that less than one person was dependent on each economically active person. The ratio was the same (0.8 per cent) in rural areas and slightly difference in urban areas, (0.7 per cent) while it was 0.8 percent in south, it was 0.9 per cent in central senatorial district and 0.7 per cent in north senatorial district.

HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

Household Economic Situation Compared with Past Year

More than one in every three households (36.8 per cent) reported that their economic situation had worsened compared to one year ago. The households living in urban areas were worse hit than the rural ones. About half (53.7per cent) in the south district had a worse economic situation than one year ago compared with central and north that had 22.7 and 35.9 per cents respectively.

Neighborhood Crime/Security Situation Compared to One Year Ago

About one-fifth (18.6 per cent) of the households reported that the crime and security situation in the State had worsened over a period of one year. The situation had worsened more in the south senatorial district (27.3 per cent) than in central (15.4 per cent) and north (13.4 per cent). In the urban areas, it had worsened more than in the rural areas at 20.2 and 18.3 per cents respectively.

Difficulty in Satisfying Household Needs

About one out of every five households in the State (20.7 per cent) found it difficult satisfying their basic food needs. The difficulty was more in the urban areas (23.6 per cent) than in the rural areas (20.2 per cent). South senatorial district was slightly higher (23.5 per cent) than central (22.5 per cent) and north (15.8 per cent).

Self-Classified Poverty Situation

More than four in every five households (81.5 per cent) in the State considered themselves poor, while it was higher in female-headed households (93.2 per cent), and a little lower in male-headed households (81.5 per cent). A greater percentage of households in the rural areas (83.4 per cent) considered themselves poor than in urban households (71.2 per cent). Most households in the senatorial districts considered themselves poor with percentages as high as 81.8 per cent in north, 81.7 per cent in central and 81.1 per cent in south.

HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

Secure Housing Tenure

About 42.0 per cent of the households in the State had secure housing tenure. Almost 40.0 per cent rural households had secure housing tenure, while 50.5 per cent was for urban. The distribution was not the same at the senatorial district level. The central district had more than four out of every five households (88.9) having secure housing tenure compared to north and south with as low as 20.8 and 9.2 per cents respectively.

Access to Water From all Sources

More than three-quarters (76.1 per cent) of households in the State had access to water. The urban households had a greater access (87.6 per cent) than rural (73.9 per cent). At the senatorial district level, north reported (82.7. per cent), central 77.6 per cent and south 68.0 per cent.

Safe Water Source

Less than one out of every five households (19.2 per cent) had safe water source in the State. It was even lower for rural households (16.9 per cent) than urban households with (31.8 per cent). The central, south and north districts recorded 21.8, 19.7 and 15.8 per cents respectively.

Safe Sanitation

Less than half of the households (42.1 per cent) maintained safe sanitation in the State. The urban (77.7 per cent) was higher than the rural with as low as 35.5 per cent. The central, south and north senatorial districts recorded 51.1, 38.2 and 35.7 per cents respectively.

Improved Waste Disposal

About two per cent of households (1.9 per cent) in the State used improved waste disposal. The urban and rural areas recorded low percentages, with 2.9 per cent and 1.7 per cent respectively. Households in the south senatorial district were 3.3 per cent greater than north and central with 1.8 per cent and 0.7 per cent respectively.

Access to Electricity

Close to 15.0 per cent of households in the State reported having access to electricity. Access in the urban areas was as high as three out of every five households (62.3 per cent), and as low as 5.9 per cent for rural households. The south senatorial district had 16.9 per cent access, while north and central had 14.7 and 13.1 per cents respectively.

OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

Personal Computers

Less than one per cent of households (0.4 per cent) in the State reported owning personal computers. Households in the urban areas had a greater percentage of about 2.0 per cent compared to rural households with 0.1 per cent. The senatorial districts equally had below 1.0 per cent ownership of computers.

Mobile Phones

About 6.0 per cent of the households in the State owned mobile phones. Greater percentages of owners were found in the urban areas with about 23.9 per cent, while the rural areas were low with 2.4 per cent. The south senatorial district had 9.8 per cent which was higher than north and central with 7.8 and 0.5 per cents respectively.

EMPLOYMENT

Youth Unemployment

Less than 7.0 per cent unemployment rate was reported for youth (15 – 24) in the State. Gender disaggregation had 7.2 per cent for male and 5.5 for females. The urban area had a higher youth unemployment rate of 17.0 per cent. The south senatorial district also had the highest figure of 8.1 per cent with the central recording 5.1 per cent.

General Unemployment

Unemployment rate for age 15 and above was about 3.0 per cent in the State. The male percentage was slightly higher (2.9 per cent) than the female (2.6 per cent). The urban areas with 7.0 per cent were far higher than rural areas (2.1 per cent). The south senatorial district had 3.7 per cent the highest among the districts.

Under-Employment

Under-employment is defined for all persons (age 15 years and above) who sought to increase their earnings in the seven day period preceding the survey. The under-employment rate for the State was 16.4 per cent. When disaggregated by gender, it was almost the same for males (16.5 per cent) and (16.2 per cent) for females. Under-employment was also higher in the urban areas, (23.0 per cent), compared to rural areas (15.3 per cent). The males in the urban areas had the highest figure (26.9 per cent). The north senatorial district had the lowest percentage of 7.4, compared to 20.7 per cent for south.

EDUCATION

Adult Literacy

Adult literacy in any language is defined for persons (age 15 years and above) who could read and write in any language. More than half of the adults (55.7 per cent) in the State were literate in any language. The rate was higher in male (67.6 per cent) than female adults (41.6 per cent). The percentage of adult literacy in any language in the urban areas was two-thirds (68.6 per cent) and 52.9 per cent for the rural areas. The south senatorial district had two out of every three adults (63.6 per cent) being literate in any language.

Youth Literacy

The youth literacy rate for persons (aged 15-24 years) who could read and write in any language was 65.2 per cent. Gender disaggregation showed males recording 76.6 per cent and females 52.7 per cent. Literacy rate in urban areas was as high as 82.2 per cent and about 61.4 per cent in the rural areas. The south senatorial district had the highest rate (77.8 per cent) while the lowest rate (54.9 per cent) was recorded for the north.

PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Primary School

Access to primary school is defined for children who could reach their school in less than 30 minutes. More than 70.0 per cent of pupils in the State had access to primary education. The rate for the urban areas was 68.7 per cent, while the rural areas had 70.5 per cent. The south district recorded the highest rate (81.1 per cent) while north recorded the lowest (61.1 per cent).

Primary School Net Enrolment

Primary school net enrolment rate was 59.0 per cent; with males recording 61.0 per cent and females 56.8 per cent. The urban net enrolment rate (71.5 per cent) was far higher than the rural rate (56.9 per cent). The south senatorial district had 4 out of every five children enrolled (80.0 per cent). While north had 60.2 per cent and central 45.6 per cent.

Satisfaction with Primary Education

About one out of every four children (24.9 per cent) of primary school age expressed satisfaction with primary education service. In the urban areas, the satisfaction rate was 30.8 per cent, while 23.7 per cent was satisfied in the rural area. 35.1 per cent expressed satisfaction in central senatorial district, while 23.3 per cent, and 16.8 per cent were recorded for north and south respectively.

Primary School Completion Rate

The primary school completion rate is defined as the ratio between the number of persons who completed primary school in the year before the survey and the number of children of primary school age (6-11 years). By this definition the primary school completion rate at the State level was 8.0 per cent. The urban rate was 14.1 per cent, while rural areas had 7.0 per cent. In the senatorial districts, south had 14.4 per cent, north 6.7 per cent and central 4.1 per cent.

SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Secondary school

Access to secondary school is defined for those of secondary school age (12-17 years) living in households with a school less than 30 minutes away. Access was (33.5 per cent) in the State; higher in the urban areas (42.9 per cent) than in rural area with 31.4 per cent. At the senatorial level, 36.7 per cent secondary school students had access in the north, 34.6 per cent central and 30.8 per cent in South.

Secondary School Net Enrolment

Secondary school net enrolment rate was 30.6 per cent. This was lower than rate for primary school. Disaggregated by gender, the same figure 30.6 per cent were recorded for male and female students respectively. The net enrolment rate was higher in urban areas than in the rural areas with 42.2 per cent and 28.0 per cent in that order. At the senatorial level, 39.7 per cent was recorded in the south, 34.0 per cent for the north and 18.9 per cent for the central.

Satisfaction with Secondary Education

Satisfaction was lower for secondary school education (18.7 per cent) than primary school education. The satisfaction for urban areas was 23.4 per cent and rural areas had 17.2 per cent. The rate was 37.9 per cent for central senatorial district, 20.3 per cent for north and 9.9 per cent for the south.

Secondary School Completion Rate

The completion rate in the State was higher in secondary (9.3 per cent) when compared with primary school completion rate. The urban completion rate was 18.0 per cent, higher than rural rate (7.4 per cent). In the senatorial districts, the rate was 15.6 per cent for north, 10.7 per cent for south and 4.1 per cent for the central.

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, less than half (46.3 per cent) of the persons in the households indicated that they had access to health facilities. The urban access was higher (54.8 per cent) than the rural population (44.6 per cent). South senatorial district had more access (about 57.7 per cent) than 42.7 per cent for central and 37.2 per cent for north.

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. 7.2 per cent household members needed medical services. The need was relatively the same for rural and urban areas with 7.1 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively. At the senatorial districts, the need was 7.5 per cent in the south and 7.0 per cent for central.

Usage of Medical Services

Use of medical services is defined for persons who consulted health practitioners in the four-week period preceding the survey. 7.3 per cent of the persons in the households made use of medical services. There was little difference between the urban (7.9 per cent) and rural (7.2 per cent) areas. At the senatorial district level, it was virtually same with south and north each having 7.4 per cent and central had 7.0 per cent.

Satisfaction with Medical Services

Satisfaction is defined for persons who consulted health practitioner in the four-week period preceding the survey and cited no problems. The State had a satisfaction rate of 51.3 per cent. This was almost equal to the rate in the rural areas with 52.8 per cent while it was 44.6 per cent for the urban areas. At the senatorial district level, central district had more than three-quarters (75.6 per cent), while north had 49.4 per cent and south 25.8 per cent.

CHILDREN UNDER 5

Birth Registration

About 33.0 per cent of the children less than five years old had birth registration. There was difference between male (30.0 per cent) and females (35.3 per cent). Across the State, the urban areas registered their children under-5 more than rural areas with 58.5 per cent and 26.7 per cent respectively. The south senatorial district registered more with 46.6 per cent than central (28.9 per cent) and north (26.9 per cent).

Immunization

About 36.7 per cent of the children under 5 in the State were fully vaccinated. Those that were fully vaccinated in urban area were 39.5 per cent with 36.2 per cent for rural areas. The senatorial districts had 41.9 per cent (the highest) from the central, followed by 33.9 per cent for the north and 29.5 per cent reported in the south as fully vaccinated.

GENDER

Circumcision

The focus was on female circumcision, usually referred to as female genital mutilation (FGM). The prevalence of FGM in the State was 1.7 per cent. The urban FGM was higher (3.1 per cent) than the 1.5 per cent in rural areas. South recorded 2.4 per cent, north with 2.0 per cent and central 1.1 per cent.

Access to Resources

About 7.1 per cent of the population aged 15 years and above had access to credit facilities in the State. Access in the rural areas was as low as 5.8 per cent, while it was relatively higher in the urban areas with 13.2 per cent. The south senatorial district had the highest figure of 14.6 per cent access, compared to the north and central with 4.0 per cent and 2.1 per cent respectively.

Taraba Core Welfare Indicators (2006)							Senatorial Districts				
			Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	South	Central	North
Household characteristics											
	<i>Dependency ratio</i>		0.8	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7
Household welfare											
Household economic situation compared to one year ago											
	<i>Worse now</i>		36.8	2.5	36.1	40.3	40.6	47.3	53.7	22.7	35.9
	<i>Better now</i>		41.1	3.1	41.9	32.6	36.5	28.4	27.4	64.1	28.4
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago											
	<i>Worse now</i>		18.6	1.8	18.3	20.4	20.2	18.2	27.3	15.4	13.4
	<i>Better now</i>		42.5	2.9	42.2	32.3	44.2	43.2	36.5	61.9	26.1
Difficulty satisfying household needs											
	<i>Food</i>		20.7	1.6	20.2	22.7	23.6	32.0	23.5	22.5	15.8
Households self classified as poor											
	<i>All households</i>		81.5	1.6	83.4	90.8	71.2	88.5	81.1	81.7	81.8
	<i>Male headed households</i>		81.1	1.6	83.0	90.6	70.4	87.8	80.8	81.5	81.0
	<i>Female headed households</i>		93.2	3.5	95.4	95.6	85.6	100.0	94.9	88.0	95.5
Household infrastructure											
	<i>Secure housing tenure</i>		41.9	4.7	40.4	30.6	50.5	36.5	9.2	88.9	20.8
	<i>Access to water</i>		76.1	3.1	73.9	68.0	87.6	87.2	68.0	77.6	82.7
	<i>Safe water source</i>		19.2	2.4	16.9	9.8	31.8	18.2	19.7	21.8	15.8
	<i>Safe sanitation</i>		42.1	2.9	35.5	23.2	77.7	60.4	38.2	51.1	35.7
	<i>Improved waste disposal</i>		1.9	0.6	1.7	1.7	2.9	0.2	3.3	0.7	1.8
	<i>Has electricity</i>		14.8	2.3	5.9	1.3	62.3	39.9	16.9	13.1	14.7
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment											
	<i>Personal computer</i>		0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6
	<i>Mobile phone</i>		5.8	1.2	2.4	0.4	23.9	6.3	9.8	0.5	7.8
Employment											
Employment Status in last 7 days											
	<i>Unemployed (age 15-24)</i>		6.3	1.6	5.0	4.3	17.0	18.6	8.1	5.1	6.4
	<i>Male</i>		7.2	2.2	5.6	5.5	19.7	21.7	9.5	5.4	7.6
	<i>Female</i>		5.5	1.6	4.3	3.3	14.7	15.2	7.0	4.7	5.4
	<i>Unemployed (age 15 and above)</i>		2.8	0.7	2.1	2.2	7.0	9.6	3.7	1.6	3.2
	<i>Male</i>		2.9	0.8	2.3	2.9	6.5	9.6	3.5	1.9	3.5
	<i>Female</i>		2.6	0.7	1.8	1.4	7.8	9.6	3.9	1.3	2.8
	<i>Underemployed (age 15 and above)</i>		16.4	1.8	15.3	12.7	23.0	29.2	20.7	20.1	7.4
	<i>Male</i>		16.5	1.8	14.7	12.0	26.9	35.9	22.0	18.7	8.6
	<i>Female</i>		16.2	2.0	16.0	13.6	17.1	18.9	19.1	22.1	5.6
Education											
Adult literacy rate-any language											
	<i>Total</i>		55.7	1.7	52.9	45.1	68.6	57.1	63.6	55.4	45.8
	<i>Male</i>		67.6	2.0	64.9	57.6	79.4	67.6	76.8	67.0	55.6
	<i>Female</i>		41.6	2.2	38.9	30.4	54.7	42.8	45.5	43.5	34.2
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)											
	<i>Total</i>		65.2	2.2	61.4	57.5	82.2	74.1	77.8	59.2	54.9
	<i>Male</i>		76.6	2.9	72.6	68.0	91.6	84.2	88.3	68.0	67.5
	<i>Female</i>		52.7	3.0	49.8	46.6	68.2	57.8	63.0	50.5	43.6
Primary school											
	<i>Access to School</i>		70.2	3.2	70.5	54.2	68.7	59.2	81.1	67.0	61.1
	<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>		59.0	3.1	56.9	55.7	71.5	65.3	76.2	45.6	60.2
	<i>Male</i>		61.0	4.4	58.6	62.2	75.4	72.2	76.4	47.3	62.7
	<i>Female</i>		56.8	3.4	55.1	49.5	67.5	58.1	75.9	44.0	57.8
	<i>Satisfaction</i>		24.9	2.7	23.7	20.1	30.8	29.6	16.8	35.1	23.3
	<i>Primary completion rate</i>		8.0	1.0	7.0	8.8	14.1	12.2	14.4	4.1	6.7
Secondary school											
	<i>Access to School</i>		33.5	4.2	31.4	12.3	42.9	31.8	30.8	34.6	36.7
	<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>		30.6	2.6	28.0	26.8	42.2	32.7	39.7	18.9	34.0
	<i>Male</i>		30.6	2.7	27.0	27.3	45.6	34.0	37.5	19.7	37.2
	<i>Female</i>		30.6	3.7	29.3	26.2	37.1	30.3	42.7	17.7	29.9
	<i>Satisfaction</i>		18.7	2.8	17.2	11.9	23.4	14.5	9.9	37.9	20.3
	<i>Secondary completion rate</i>		9.3	1.7	7.4	5.4	18.0	18.8	10.7	4.1	15.6
Medical services											
	<i>Health access</i>		46.3	3.5	44.6	28.4	54.8	42.7	57.7	42.7	37.2
	<i>Need</i>		7.2	0.5	7.1	8.5	7.5	7.9	7.5	7.0	7.1
	<i>Use</i>		7.3	0.5	7.2	8.0	7.9	8.3	7.6	7.0	7.4
	<i>Satisfaction</i>		51.3	3.8	52.8	47.1	44.6	42.3	25.8	75.6	49.4
Child welfare and health											
Children under 5											
	<i>Birth registration</i>		32.6	3.5	26.7	19.5	58.5	47.4	46.6	28.9	26.9
	<i>Male</i>		30.0	3.8	24.6	20.1	56.4	47.2	42.7	26.0	25.6
	<i>Female</i>		35.3	4.4	28.8	18.9	60.4	47.5	50.7	31.7	28.4
	<i>Fully vaccinated</i>		36.7	4.0	36.2	26.2	39.5	33.8	29.5	41.9	33.9
	<i>Not vaccinated</i>		17.0	2.9	16.3	28.8	20.2	22.7	15.8	11.3	28.1
Gender											
	<i>Female Circumcision</i>		1.7	0.3	1.5	2.3	3.1	3.5	2.4	1.1	2.0
	<i>Access to credit facility</i>		7.1	1.2	5.8	3.9	13.2	7.8	14.6	2.1	4.0
	<i>Male</i>		7.1	1.2	5.9	3.8	12.7	6.0	13.2	2.3	4.8
	<i>Female</i>		7.1	1.2	5.8	4.1	13.8	10.1	16.5	1.8	3.0

All correspondence about the survey, including definitions of terms and concepts, should be addressed to:
The Director-General, National Bureau of Statistics, Plot 762, Independence Avenue, Central Business District, Abuja