



OSUN 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 3000 households, i.e. 3.9 per cent of the 77,400 households in the National Sample, represents

Osun State in the survey sample. Out of the 3000 households sampled in the State, 760 lived in urban areas, representing 25.3 per cent, while 2240 lived in rural areas (74.7 per cent). This flyer presents State aggregates, including rural/urban, senatorial and sex differentials for selected indicators.

KEY FINDINGS

DEPENDENCY RATIO

The overall dependency ratio for the State was 0.8, indicating that almost one person was dependent on each economically active person. The dependency ratio for the rural/urban areas and the three senatorial districts were the same (0.8 per cent).

HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

Household Economic Situation Compared with Past Year

A little above 30.0 per cent of the households interviewed reported that their economic situation was worse now compared to one year ago while 35.8 per cent reported better economic situation now compared to one year ago. More rural households (38.0 per cent) complained of worse economic situation than their urban areas (31.1 per cent) counterpart while more urban households (32.0 per cent) agreed that their economic situation was better now compared to their rural households (29.5 per cent) counterpart. All the senatorial districts recorded worst economic situation now than one year ago.

Neighbourhood Crime/Security Situation Compared to One Year Ago

Most households in the State reported a better crime/security situation now than a year ago. The urban-rural differentials were 44.5 per cent and 42.8 per cent respectively. The same pattern was recorded for the senatorial districts.

Difficulty in Satisfying Household Needs

About one in every ten households (11.3 per cent) interviewed had difficulty satisfying household food needs. There were little variations in urban areas (11.7 per cent) and rural areas (11.1 per cent). East (17.3 per

cent) senatorial district recorded the highest, while west (4.6 per cent) recorded the lowest.

Self-Classified Poverty Situation

Almost half of the sampled households (47.7 per cent) in the State classified themselves as poor. More female-headed households (51.4 per cent) than the male-headed households (46.3 per cent) classified themselves as being poor. The urban-rural differentials were 44.7 per cent and 49.2 per cent respectively. Central (51.9 per cent) senatorial district recorded the highest while east (43.3 per cent) recorded the lowest.

HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

Secure Housing Tenure

About 86.0 per cent of households in the State had secure housing tenure. The households in the urban had a higher secure housing tenure (89.9 per cent) than those in the rural (83.7 per cent). West (97.6 per cent) senatorial district secured more housing tenure than the other two.

Access to Water From all Sources

Nine out of ten households interviewed had access to water (93.4 per cent). Access was higher in urban (96.7 per cent) than in the rural (91.7 per cent) areas, while central (98.2 per cent) senatorial district recorded the highest access to water in the State.

Safe Water Source

About 72.0 per cent of households in the State had access to safe water sources. The proportion of households in urban (81.2 per cent) areas with safe water source was higher than households in rural (66.9 per cent) areas. Central (85.3 per cent) senatorial district recorded the highest while east (60.36 per cent) recorded the lowest.

Safe Sanitation

More than half (51.0 per cent) of households in the State had safe sanitation. Urban areas (60.0 per cent) had more safe sanitation than rural (46.6 per cent) areas. East (55.6 per cent) senatorial district recorded the highest, while west (44.3 per cent) recorded the lowest.

Improved Waste Disposal

Only 1.1 per cent of households in the State had improved waste disposal system. Interestingly, rural areas (1.5 per cent) recorded more than the urban areas (0.3 per cent), while central (2.0 per cent) recorded the highest among the districts.

Access to Electricity

Almost seven in every ten households (67.0 per cent) had electricity as source of lighting. Urban areas (77.5 per cent) enjoyed more electricity than rural areas (61.8 per cent). Central (80.0 per cent) recorded the highest among the districts, while west (58.4 per cent) enjoyed the least.

OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

Personal Computers

Less than 3.0 per cent of households interviewed owned personal computers. The percentage at urban areas (3.5 per cent) was higher than rural areas (1.1 per cent). Households in east (3.2 per cent) owned more personal computers than households in the other two districts.

Mobile Phones

More than three in every ten household members (32.4 per cent) interviewed owned mobile phones in the State. The urban-rural differentials were 38.0 per cent and 29.6 per cent respectively. Central (40.2 per cent) recorded the highest ownership of mobile phones, while west (20.8 per cent) recorded the lowest.

EMPLOYMENT

Youth Unemployment

More than thirteen out of one hundred youths (13.8 per cent) were unemployed (age 15-24) in the State. More males (18.4 per cent) were unemployed than the females (10.7 per cent), while more rural females (13.4 per cent) recorded more unemployed than urban females (6.7 per cent). West (17.1 per cent) recorded the highest females unemployed among the districts.

General Unemployment

About two per cent (2.1 per cent) of the sampled population were unemployed (age 15 and above) in the State. The urban-rural unemployment rates was 2.0 per cent and 2.2 per cent respectively. West (2.4 per cent) recorded the highest, while east (1.8 per cent) recorded the least unemployment rate. More males (2.9 per cent) than females (1.5 per cent) were unemployed.

Under-Employment

About three in every twenty household members (14.8 per cent) in the State was under-employed. There were more male (17.0 per cent) than female (13.0 per cent) under-employed. About 15.0 per cent of the under-employed persons lived in rural areas compared to 9.6 per cent that lived in the urban areas. East had 27.2 per cent, central 21.1 per cent and west with 6.5 per cent recorded the lowest under-employment rate.

EDUCATION

Adult Literacy

The adult literacy rate for the State was 74.8 per cent. Male adult literacy (85.3 per cent) was more than the female adult literacy (65.4 per cent), while more adult literacy was recorded at the urban areas (77.4 per cent) compared to rural areas (73.5 per cent). There were little variations in the senatorial districts: west (69.2 per cent), central (76.4 per cent) and east (77.4 per cent).

Youth Literacy

The youth literacy rate for the State was 97.5 per cent. Male youth literacy (88.9 per cent) was more than female youth literacy (95.9 per cent), while rural areas (98.1 per cent) recorded more for male youth than urban areas (96.3 per cent). Likewise, female youth in rural areas (97.6 per cent) recorded more than urban areas (92.9 per cent). There were no significant differences in the senatorial districts.

PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Primary School

Access to school is defined for children of primary school age (6-11) living in households with a primary school less than 30 minutes away. 86.7 per cent of households' children had access to school in the State. Urban areas (90.5 per cent) accounted for more access than rural areas (84.8 per cent). Central (98.7 per cent) senatorial district recorded the highest, while west (70.9 per cent) recorded the lowest.

Primary School Net Enrolment

More than eight in every ten (84.1 per cent) children were enrolled for primary in the State. There was a slight difference between urban and rural areas, both recording over 80.0 per cent. The proportion of males aged 6-11 years enrolled in primary school (86.0 per cent) was slightly higher than that of females (82.1 per cent) of the same age category. There were slight differences in the senatorial districts with west (88.6 per cent), central (84.1 per cent) and east (81.0 per cent).

Satisfaction with Primary Education

Nine out of ten children in the households (91.3 per cent) were satisfied with primary school attended. Children in the rural areas (92.0 per cent) were more satisfied than those in urban areas (89.7 per cent), while children in west (96.2 per cent) recorded the highest satisfaction among the senatorial districts.

Primary School Completion Rate

About 18.0 per cent of the children completed their primary school in the State. The rate was 17.3 per cent for rural children compared to 18.6 per cent for urban children. West (20.7 per cent) senatorial district recorded the highest, while east (15.7 per cent) recorded the lowest.

SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Secondary School

More than six in every ten secondary school age children (62.5 per cent) had access to school. The rate was 66.4 per cent for urban secondary school children compared to 60.7 per cent for rural children. Central (82.0 per cent) district recorded the highest proportion among the senatorial districts.

Secondary School Net Enrolment

The secondary school net enrolment in the State was 62.5 per cent. There was an equal urban/rural net enrolment of 62.5 per cent. Central recorded the highest (66.9 per cent) followed by east (61.6 per cent) and west (58.5 per cent). The male's net enrolment was 64.2 per cent as against the females 60.7 per cent. However, there are more females 63.6 per cent than males 61.3 per cent in the urban.

Satisfaction with Secondary Education

Nine in every ten secondary school children (90.1 per cent) had satisfaction with their school. The rate for rural areas (91.6 per cent) was more than that of urban areas (86.9 per cent), with west (98.2 per cent) recorded the highest among the senatorial districts.

Secondary School Completion Rate

Less than three in every ten (29.4 per cent) children (12-17) completed their secondary school. More children completed their secondary school in urban areas (34.7 per cent) than in rural areas (27.1 per cent). Central (41.3 per cent) achieved the highest completion rate than the other two districts.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Access to Medical Services

About seven out of ten households (74.4 per cent) interviewed had access to health services. The urban/rural health access was 77.3 per cent and 73.0 per cent respectively. Central (92.9 per cent) senatorial district households had the highest access while west (57.5 per cent) recorded the lowest.

Need for Medical Services

Less than 5.0 per cent of the members of households had need for medical services. The proportion of urban areas (5.6 per cent) was higher than rural areas (4.3 per cent), while a little variation existed in the need of medical services for all the senatorial districts with west (3.9 per cent), central (4.5 per cent) and east (5.4 per cent).

Usage of Medical Services

About 6.0 per cent of the household members with health need made use of medical services in the State. 6.2 per cent of these household members lived in urban areas, while 5.1 per cent resided in rural areas. East (6.2 per cent) senatorial district recorded the highest usage, while west (4.3 per cent) had the lowest,

Satisfaction with Medical Services

Almost 76.0 per cent of household members who used the health facilities had satisfaction with services. Urban-Rural differentials were 74.4 per cent and 76.3 per cent respectively. About eight in every ten household members in central senatorial district (81.0 per cent) had satisfaction with medical services which was the highest among the districts.

CHILDREN UNDER 5

Birth Registration

Almost half (46.6 per cent) of children under 5 years had their birth registered in the State. Urban areas (50.5 per cent) were higher than rural areas (44.7 per cent) while more males (48.9 per cent) were registered than females (44.1 per cent). West (57.8 per cent) and central (55.3 per cent) senatorial districts recorded almost the same percentages, while east (33.5 per cent) recorded the lowest.

Immunization

About eight in every ten (79.0 per cent) of children under 5 in the State were fully vaccinated, while 5.9 per cent were not. More children were fully vaccinated in urban areas (78.9 per cent) compared to 2.9 per cent that were not vaccinated; while 79.0 per cent were full vaccinated in rural areas compared with 7.4 per cent that were not. West (86.7 per cent) recorded the highest where children were fully vaccinated compared to 8.1 per cent that were not, while east (71.2 per cent) district had the lowest record of full vaccination compared to 5.5 per cent that were not.

GENDER

Circumcision

About 88.0 per cent of females in the State were circumcised while the percentages of rural and urban females' circumcision stood at 87.7 per cent and 89.7 per cent respectively. The senatorial districts recorded: west (85.0 per cent), central (85.1 per cent) and east (92.8 per cent), females' circumcision.

Access to Resources

About 25.0 per cent of household members aged 15 and above had access to credit facilities in the State. He males and females in the State had equal access to credit facilities (24.9 per cent) There were slight significant differences in percentages of urban areas (27.6 per cent) compared with rural areas (23.5 per cent). More people in the east (31.2 per cent) had access to credit facilities than the other two districts. Both west and east recorded a higher number of males with access to credit facilities.

Osun Core Welfare Indicators (2006)				Senatorial Districts					
	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	West	Central	East
Household characteristics									
<i>Dependency ratio</i>	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Household welfare									
Household economic situation compared to one year ago									
<i>Worse now</i>	35.8	1.8	38.0	52.1	31.1	47.6	27.2	37.7	39.5
<i>Better now</i>	30.3	1.4	29.5	15.9	32.0	9.4	22.4	34.3	32.6
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago									
<i>Worse now</i>	14.3	1.3	14.4	24.4	13.9	23.5	14.0	11.5	15.9
<i>Better now</i>	43.4	1.9	42.8	38.0	44.5	32.8	47.2	37.4	44.5
Difficulty satisfying household needs									
<i>Food</i>	11.3	1.5	11.1	21.3	11.7	15.7	4.6	7.1	17.3
Households self classified as poor									
<i>All households</i>	47.7	1.9	49.2	80.4	44.7	67.6	51.5	51.9	43.3
<i>Male headed households</i>	46.3	2.2	47.9	80.0	43.1	68.7	48.7	49.3	43.3
<i>Female headed households</i>	51.4	2.5	52.8	81.2	48.7	66.1	60.1	59.9	43.2
Household infrastructure									
<i>Secure housing tenure</i>	85.7	1.5	83.7	62.6	89.9	85.0	86.8	97.6	79.0
<i>Access to water</i>	93.4	1.0	91.7	80.5	96.7	92.9	91.9	98.2	91.6
<i>Safe water source</i>	71.6	2.8	66.9	21.9	81.2	81.1	78.6	85.3	60.3
<i>Safe sanitation</i>	51.0	2.8	46.6	6.1	60.0	54.0	44.3	49.2	55.6
<i>Improved waste disposal</i>	1.1	0.3	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.3	2.0	0.5
<i>Has electricity</i>	67.0	2.4	61.8	4.9	77.5	47.7	58.4	80.0	64.8
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment									
<i>Personal computer</i>	2.6	1.1	2.1	0.0	3.5	0.0	2.9	1.0	3.2
<i>Mobile phone</i>	32.4	2.1	29.6	2.9	38.0	2.1	20.8	40.2	34.7
Employment									
Employment Status in last 7 days									
<i>Unemployed (age 15-24)</i>	13.8	3.5	15.2	9.3	11.2	19.2	21.3	11.1	9.3
<i>Male</i>	18.4	6.3	17.4	0.0	20.6	42.0	26.9	20.1	10.7
<i>Female</i>	10.7	3.1	13.4	17.3	6.7	3.7	17.1	5.9	8.3
<i>Unemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	2.1	0.4	2.2	1.3	2.0	3.6	2.4	2.3	1.8
<i>Male</i>	2.9	0.6	2.8	0.0	3.1	7.4	3.1	3.2	2.5
<i>Female</i>	1.5	0.3	1.7	2.3	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.2
<i>Underemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	14.8	1.9	15.2	9.6	13.8	10.9	5.7	17.9	18.6
<i>Male</i>	17.0	2.5	17.6	11.9	15.8	7.8	6.5	21.1	21.2
<i>Female</i>	13.0	1.6	13.4	7.9	12.3	12.6	5.2	15.6	16.6
Education									
Adult literacy rate-any language									
<i>Total</i>	74.8	1.2	73.5	52.8	77.4	63.6	69.2	76.4	77.4
<i>Male</i>	85.3	1.0	83.7	66.2	88.6	82.0	81.1	87.7	86.6
<i>Female</i>	65.4	1.5	64.6	41.3	67.2	50.5	58.5	66.1	69.5
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)									
<i>Total</i>	97.5	0.5	98.1	92.0	96.3	95.3	97.0	98.1	97.3
<i>Male</i>	98.9	0.3	98.6	92.5	99.6	100.0	98.7	98.5	99.6
<i>Female</i>	95.9	1.1	97.6	91.4	92.9	90.6	94.9	97.7	95.2
Primary school									
<i>Access to School</i>	86.7	2.0	84.8	49.0	90.5	79.0	70.9	98.7	88.6
<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	84.1	1.2	84.2	81.2	83.9	85.1	88.6	84.1	81.0
<i>Male</i>	86.0	1.4	85.7	79.8	86.4	92.8	88.0	87.1	83.7
<i>Female</i>	82.1	1.7	82.6	83.1	81.0	76.8	89.5	81.2	77.9
<i>Satisfaction</i>	91.3	1.6	92.0	88.8	89.7	91.7	96.2	87.8	89.9
<i>Primary completion rate</i>	17.7	1.2	17.3	17.9	18.6	32.8	20.6	17.6	15.7
Secondary school									
<i>Access to School</i>	62.5	3.1	60.7	17.8	66.4	46.4	45.9	82.0	59.8
<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	62.5	1.5	62.5	54.5	62.5	64.7	58.5	66.9	62.1
<i>Male</i>	64.2	2.3	65.5	52.1	61.3	63.0	63.5	67.9	61.6
<i>Female</i>	60.7	2.0	59.4	57.2	63.6	67.0	52.2	65.9	62.6
<i>Satisfaction</i>	90.1	1.6	91.6	91.1	86.9	79.6	98.2	87.1	85.8
<i>Secondary completion rate</i>	29.4	2.9	27.1	5.4	34.7	16.5	19.2	41.3	27.9
Medical services									
<i>Health access</i>	74.4	2.4	73.0	27.5	77.3	57.7	57.5	92.9	73.0
<i>Need</i>	4.7	0.3	4.3	4.0	5.6	8.4	3.9	4.5	5.4
<i>Use</i>	5.5	0.3	5.1	4.9	6.2	8.4	4.3	5.5	6.2
<i>Satisfaction</i>	76.3	2.7	77.5	79.1	74.4	65.3	69.0	81.0	76.8
Child welfare and health									
Children under 5									
<i>Birth registration</i>	46.6	2.8	44.7	32.7	50.5	37.8	57.8	55.3	33.5
<i>Male</i>	48.9	3.5	47.2	36.8	52.0	37.5	57.5	56.9	37.7
<i>Female</i>	44.1	3.5	42.0	28.9	48.5	38.5	58.1	53.5	28.8
<i>Fully vaccinated</i>	79.0	2.7	79.0	62.3	78.9	93.8	86.7	82.9	71.2
<i>Not vaccinated</i>	5.9	1.3	7.4	10.2	2.9	2.7	8.1	3.7	5.5
Gender									
<i>Female Circumcision</i>	88.4	1.0	87.7	92.7	89.7	90.9	85.0	85.1	92.8
<i>Access to credit facility</i>	24.9	1.4	23.5	17.4	27.6	14.3	20.8	19.5	31.2
<i>Male</i>	24.9	1.4	24.3	18.0	26.0	12.4	19.9	19.5	32.0
<i>Female</i>	24.9	1.6	22.9	16.9	29.0	15.5	21.6	19.5	30.6

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