

BAYELSA 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 800 households, i.e. 1.0 per cent of the 77,400 households in the National Sample, represents Bayelsa State in the

survey sample. Out of the 800 households sampled in the State, 690 lived in rural areas, representing 86.2 per cent, while 110 lived in urban areas (13.8 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 number of household members aged 0-14 years and 65 years and above to the number of households members 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 for the rural areas was the same as the State, while it was 0.6 for urban areas. Central senatorial district had same ratio with the State average 0.8 per cent while west had the lowest ratio of 0.7 per cent.

HOUSEHOLD WELFARE**Household Economic Situation Compared with Past Year**

About 37.0 per cent of households in the State reported that their economic situation had got worsened than a year ago. Sector-wise, more households in the rural areas reported worse situation (37.6 per cent) than those in the urban (25.5 per cent). Among the senatorial districts, east (54.7 per cent) and central district (52.7 per cent) reported better economic situation while west (27.6 per cent) experienced the reverse situation.

Neighbourhood Crime/Security Situation Compared to One Year Ago

Worse is defined for households that replied much worse now or little worse now; better is defined for households that replied a little better now or much better now. About half (50.3 per cent) households in the state reported better crime and security situation now than one year ago. The picture was the same for the sectors and senatorial districts.

Difficulty in Satisfying Household Needs

This is defined for households that reported difficulty meeting food needs often or always. About 8.7 per cent of the households in the State found it difficult to satisfy those needs. Sector-wise, more households in the urban areas found it difficult to satisfy their food needs (21.9 per cent) than those in the rural areas (8.0 per cent). West senatorial district had the highest proportion of households with difficulty in satisfying food needs (15.5 per cent), while central recorded the lowest (5.4 per cent).

Self-Classified Poverty Situation

Seventy-eight per cent of the households in the State classified themselves as poor. More female-headed households were poor (85.4 per cent) than the male-headed ones (76.2 per cent). Sector-wise, there were more female-headed households in rural areas (86.2 per cent) whereas male-headed households were more in urban areas (85.5 per cent). In the senatorial districts, female-headed households were more, except in west where there were more male-headed households (79.5 per cent).

HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE**Secure Housing Tenure**

This is defined for households that have documentation to verify their occupancy status. About 20.0 per cent of the households in the State had secure housing tenure. Those in the urban areas had lower tenure (16.2 per cent) than those in the rural areas (19.6 per cent). East senatorial district had the highest secure tenure (21.2 per cent), while west district recorded the lowest (16.3 per cent).

Access to Water From all Source

This is defined for households with water source less than 30 minutes away. More than nine in every ten (93.8 per cent) households in the State had access to water; access rate was high for urban (99.4 per cent) and rural areas (93.5 per cent). All the senatorial districts had high access of households to water with West recording the highest.

Safe Water Source

This is defined for households using treated piped water, borehole, hand pump or protected well. About 30.5 per cent of the households in the State had access to safe water sources. Access was lower in urban (1.9 per cent) than in rural (32.0 per cent) areas. Households in central senatorial district recorded the highest access (34.5 per cent), while west had the lowest (5.0 per cent).

Safe Sanitation

This is defined for households using flush toilets, covered pit latrines or ventilated improved pit latrines. About 14.2 per cent of the households in the State were using safe

sanitation. Urban areas recorded lower use of safe sanitation (4.5 per cent) than rural areas (14.8 per cent). East senatorial district recorded the lowest use of safe sanitation (3.3 per cent) while central had the highest (21.2 per cent).

Improved Waste Disposal

About 2.3 per cent of households either had the waste collected or used Government bin in the State, with 2.4 per cent of in the rural. None of the households in urban areas used improved waste disposal. Central recorded the highest 3.5 per cent and west 0.0 per cent households used improved waste disposal.

Access to Electricity

About 58.2 per cent of the households in the State had electricity supply. More households in the rural areas were using electricity (59.0 per cent) than those in the urban areas (42.7 per cent). Central senatorial district had the highest use of electricity (63.1 per cent), while west recorded the lowest (44.0 per cent).

OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

Personal Computers

Ownership of personal computers was 1.4 per cent for the State. Sector-wise, only rural areas recorded ownership of computers (1.4 per cent). At the senatorial district level, only central (2.1 per cent) and east (0.4 per cent) had record of ownership of computers.

Mobile Phones

About 27.1 per cent of the households in the State owned mobile phones. More households in the rural areas owned mobile phones (27.8 per cent) than those in the urban areas (14.2 per cent). Central had the highest ownership of mobile phone (33.8 per cent), while west had the lowest (9.8 per cent).

EMPLOYMENT

Youth Unemployment

This is defined for youths aged 15 to 24. The inactive population, primarily students, were not included. Youth unemployment was 18.7 per cent in the State. There were more unemployed youth in the urban areas (50.5 per cent) than in rural areas (16.4 per cent). West senatorial district had the highest unemployed youth (46.2 per cent) while central recorded the lowest (9.1 per cent).

General Unemployment

The State had 6.8 per cent unemployment of persons 15 years and above. It includes persons who did not work in the seven- day period preceding the survey and who looked for work in the four weeks preceding the survey. The inactive population and retired persons were not included. The rate was higher in urban areas (15.3 per cent) than in rural areas (6.3 per cent). West senatorial district recorded the highest unemployment (13.3 per cent), while central had the lowest (4.2 per cent). Across the State, sector and senatorial district levels, male unemployment was more than female unemployment.

Under-Employment

Under-employment is defined for persons aged 15 and above. It includes employed persons who sought to increase earnings in the seven days period preceding the survey. Under-employment rate in the state was (19.4 per cent), while rural and urban areas had 19.7 per cent and 14.2 percent respectively. Central senatorial district had highest under-employed persons (24.4 per cent) while west recorded the lowest (7.9 per cent). Gender-wise, there were more under-employed males than females.

EDUCATION

Adult Literacy

The State had 68.1 per cent adult literacy rate. Adults in the rural areas were more literate (68.3 per cent) than those in urban areas (64.5 per cent). East senatorial district had the highest adult literacy (74.5 per cent), while central recorded the lowest (62.3. per cent). Gender-wise, across the State, sector and the senatorial district levels, adult males were more literate than the females.

Youth Literacy

Youth literacy was 82.1 per cent in the State. The rate was lower in the rural areas (82.0 per cent) than in the urban areas (84.4 per cent). East senatorial district recorded the highest youth literacy rate (88.9 per cent) while central had the lowest (77.7 per cent). Gender-wise, there were more literate male than female youth.

PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Primary School

Access is defined for children of primary school age (6 – 11) living in households with a primary school less than 30 minutes away. About Ninety per cent (89.7) of such children in the State had access to school. There was no significant difference in access to primary school between urban area (89.6 per cent) and rural area (89.7 per cent). Central senatorial district recorded the highest access to primary school (97.8 per cent), while east had the lowest (68.5 per cent).

Primary School Net Enrolment

Net enrolment is defined as the number of children of primary school age (6 – 11) currently in primary school (primary 1 to primary 6) divided by the number of children of primary school age (6 – 11). Primary Net Enrolment rate for the State was 71.9 per cent. The rate was lower in urban areas (72.4 per cent) than in rural areas (61.0 per cent). East senatorial district had the highest enrolment rate (83.2 per cent), while central recorded the lowest (66.6 per cent). Across the State, sector and senatorial districts, more males were enrolled in primary school than females, except for west with more enrolled female than male children.

Satisfaction with Primary Education

Satisfaction is defined for children of primary school age currently in primary school who cited no problems. Satisfaction rate at the State level was 38.0 per cent. More children in the urban areas were satisfied with their school (49.9 per cent) than rural areas (37.6 per cent). Satisfaction

rate was highest in east senatorial district (42.8 per cent) and lowest in central (35.6 per cent).

Primary School Completion Rate

Primary school completion rate was 14.4 per cent for the State. The rate was higher in the urban areas (21.8 per cent) than rural areas (14.1 per cent). West senatorial district had the highest completion rate (21.1 per cent) while east recorded the lowest (13.2 per cent).

SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Secondary School

Access rate was 48.0 per cent for the State. There was better access in the urban areas (53.7 per cent) than in rural areas (47.8 per cent). East senatorial district recorded the lowest access (29.5 per cent), while central had the highest (55.8 per cent).

Secondary School Net Enrolment

Secondary school net enrolment rate was 49.5 per cent for the State. Children in the urban areas (59.8 per cent) were more enrolled than those in rural areas (49.1 per cent). West senatorial district had the highest enrolment rate (73.5 per cent), while central recorded the lowest (45.1 per cent). Across the State, sector and senatorial districts, there were more females in secondary school than males, except in east where the reverse was the case.

Satisfaction with Secondary Education

About 34.7 per cent of the secondary school children in the State were satisfied with their schools. Satisfaction rate was higher in urban areas (38.6 per cent) than rural areas (34.5 per cent). West senatorial district had the highest rate (39.8 per cent), while central recorded the lowest (32.0 per cent).

Secondary School Completion Rate

Secondary school completion rate was 17.3 per cent for the State. Completion rate was higher in the urban areas (33.1 per cent) than in rural areas (16.7 per cent). West senatorial district had the highest rate (18.2 per cent), while central recorded the lowest (17.1 per cent).

MEDICAL SERVICES

Access to Medical Services

This is defined for persons living in households with health facilities less than 30 minutes away. At the State level, 53.3 per cent of the persons had access to medical facilities. Interestingly, access rate was higher in the rural areas (54.9 per cent) than in urban areas (18.2 per cent). Central senatorial district had the highest access rate (62.8 per cent), while west recorded the lowest (10.1 per cent).

Need for Medical Services

The need for health services was 7.8 per cent for the State; Higher for the persons in rural areas (7.8 per cent) than in urban areas (6.5 per cent). East senatorial district had the highest need (11.3 per cent), while central recorded the lowest (6.2 per cent).

Usage of Medical Services

The use of medical services was 8.8 per cent for the State. Use of medical services was more in the rural areas (8.9 per cent) than in urban areas (7.2 per cent). East recorded the highest rate (12.8 per cent), while central had the lowest (7.0 per cent).

Satisfaction with Medical Services

This is defined for persons who consulted health practitioner in the four-week period preceding the survey and who cited no problems. Majority of the persons in the State felt satisfied with health services (57.4 per cent). Interestingly, satisfaction rate was higher in rural areas (57.5 per cent) than in urban areas (54.3 per cent). West senatorial district recorded the highest rate (67.0 per cent), while central had the lowest (55.6 per cent).

CHILDREN UNDER 5

Birth Registration

About 15.3 per cent of the children born in the State had their births registered. Registration was more in the rural areas (15.6 per cent) than in urban areas (7.5 per cent). More males were registered in the state (17.6 per cent) than females (12.0 per cent). At the senatorial level, central recorded the highest birth registration (18.2 per cent), while west had the lowest (3.9 per cent).

Immunization

About 22.6 per cent of children aged 12-59 months were fully immunized in the State. 22.7 per cent of such children were fully immunized in the rural areas and 18.7 per cent in the urban areas. There were more (49.7 per cent) children who were fully vaccinated in the east district while the lowest rate (13.7 per cent) was recorded for the central. About 20.0 per cent of the children in the State were not vaccinated. There were more children who were not vaccinated in the rural areas (19.3 per cent) than urban areas (25.0 per cent). East senatorial district had the highest "not vaccinated" children (36.2 per cent), while central district recorded the lowest (12.0 per cent).

GENDER

Circumcision

Circumcision of females, regarded as female genital mutilation, was 34.1 per cent. The rate was higher in the urban (62.8 per cent) than in rural (32.6 per cent) areas. Female genital mutilation was most prevalent in west senatorial district (56.1 per cent), and lowest in east (23.3 per cent).

Access to Resources

Access to credit facilities was 10.3 per cent for the State. More males in the State had access (12.0 per cent) than females (8.7 per cent). The population which had access in the urban areas were more (14.3 per cent) than those in rural (10.1 per cent). East had the highest access (13.2 per cent), while central had the lowest (9.2 per cent). Across the sectors and senatorial districts, more males had access to credit facilities than females.

Bayelsa Core Welfare Indicators (2006)	Senatorial Districts								
	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	Central	East	West
Household Characteristics									
<i>Dependency Ratio</i>	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.7
Household Welfare									
Household Economic Situation Compared To One Year Ago									
<i>Worse Now</i>	36.6	3.8	37.2	55.8	25.6	47.8	35.7	45.6	19.6
<i>Better Now</i>	34.2	3.8	34.7	16.5	23.8	7.5	38.3	26.8	30.6
Neighborhood Crime/Security Situation Compared To One Year Ago									
<i>Worse Now</i>	17.8	3.6	17.8	20.5	18.1	14.1	21.2	14.8	8.1
<i>Better Now</i>	49.5	3.2	50.9	33.1	23.4	9.2	51.8	53.7	27.3
Difficulty Satisfying Household Needs									
<i>Food</i>	8.5	1.5	7.8	13.5	21.4	32.3	5.2	12.7	15.4
Households Self Classified As Poor									
<i>All Households</i>	76.0	3.7	75.7	91.2	82.3	100.0	79.9	67.5	76.4
<i>Male Headed Households</i>	73.5	4.6	72.9	87.8	85.5	100.0	77.8	60.1	79.5
<i>Female Headed Households</i>	84.9	3.7	85.6	95.6	72.7	100.0	89.8	85.1	68.9
Household Infrastructure									
<i>Secure Housing Tenure</i>	11.5	1.6	11.4	6.8	12.4	4.8	8.3	17.8	12.5
<i>Access To Water</i>	92.3	2.2	92.0	82.6	97.8	100.0	92.8	88.3	99.3
<i>Safe Water Source</i>	29.6	6.8	31.1	8.2	1.9	1.8	33.0	32.4	5.0
<i>Safe Sanitation</i>	12.7	5.2	13.1	0.5	3.9	0.0	19.4	2.9	1.1
<i>Improved Waste Disposal</i>	2.1	0.9	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.4	0.0
<i>Has Electricity</i>	56.8	5.7	57.6	25.7	41.9	21.1	61.6	52.1	43.2
Ownership Of IT/Telecommunications Equipment									
<i>Personal Computer</i>	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.4	0.0
<i>Mobile Phone</i>	26.7	5.3	27.4	2.0	13.8	7.7	33.7	18.8	9.6
Employment									
Employment Status In Last 7 Days									
<i>Unemployed (Age 15-24)</i>	9.7	2.5	8.9	14.3	24.1	33.2	6.1	13.7	21.1
<i>Male</i>	10.0	2.3	9.4	15.1	21.7	24.3	5.0	16.5	21.9
<i>Female</i>	9.3	3.8	8.5	13.4	26.7	47.8	7.2	10.8	20.2
<i>Unemployed (Age 15 And Above)</i>	6.4	1.2	6.1	9.2	12.3	20.2	4.8	8.7	10.1
<i>Male</i>	6.6	1.2	6.3	12.2	13.8	20.1	3.8	10.9	12.5
<i>Female</i>	6.2	1.7	5.9	6.7	10.9	20.3	5.7	6.6	7.8
<i>Underemployed (Age 15 And Above)</i>	11.7	1.1	11.8	8.8	9.4	3.7	14.1	8.5	5.4
<i>Male</i>	12.6	1.2	12.8	6.4	9.2	3.4	15.3	9.3	4.8
<i>Female</i>	10.9	1.5	11.0	10.8	9.6	4.1	13.0	7.8	5.9
Education									
Adult Literacy Rate-Any Language									
<i>Total</i>	64.3	3.3	64.4	48.8	63.7	63.8	62.0	70.7	62.2
<i>Male</i>	78.9	3.0	78.9	66.0	79.5	76.2	77.1	83.7	77.5
<i>Female</i>	50.8	3.7	50.9	34.4	48.9	47.7	47.9	58.7	47.7
Youth Literacy Rate-Any Language (Age 15-24)									
<i>Total</i>	73.3	3.7	72.9	68.0	80.0	95.9	67.6	82.2	84.6
<i>Male</i>	80.4	3.5	79.9	79.4	89.7	100.0	75.5	86.5	92.8
<i>Female</i>	66.1	4.4	65.9	54.5	69.0	89.2	60.0	77.7	74.7
Primary School									
<i>Access To School</i>	88.0	3.5	87.8	62.6	91.3	89.6	96.9	64.7	86.6
<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	72.2	3.7	72.5	67.2	63.8	68.7	67.0	82.1	81.6
<i>Male</i>	76.2	4.2	76.7	72.1	64.8	75.0	73.0	84.3	79.9
<i>Female</i>	67.7	4.8	67.9	62.0	62.6	64.3	60.2	79.8	83.4
<i>Satisfaction</i>	37.6	4.3	37.2	30.4	47.7	32.9	35.6	41.8	39.2
<i>Primary Completion Rate</i>	14.0	2.2	13.7	4.4	21.0	53.1	14.0	11.3	21.6
Secondary School									
<i>Access To School</i>	46.3	7.5	46.2	17.0	50.4	34.6	56.4	23.4	36.3
<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	50.0	4.0	49.6	37.1	59.8	67.8	46.0	51.4	74.0
<i>Male</i>	49.8	5.6	49.5	25.8	56.9	68.6	45.6	52.9	70.3
<i>Female</i>	50.3	5.2	49.8	50.3	64.2	65.6	46.5	49.9	79.0
<i>Satisfaction</i>	33.8	5.3	33.7	18.5	35.6	39.3	32.4	34.2	40.7
<i>Secondary Completion Rate</i>	18.0	4.1	17.4	8.8	32.6	15.4	17.9	18.1	18.2
Medical Services									
<i>Health Access</i>	52.6	6.0	54.2	22.3	17.5	5.2	62.7	43.1	9.9
<i>Need</i>	7.8	0.8	7.8	10.9	6.5	7.9	6.2	11.3	8.9
<i>Use</i>	8.7	0.8	8.7	11.1	7.2	9.0	6.8	12.6	10.5
<i>Satisfaction</i>	57.3	4.3	57.4	56.6	54.3	63.7	55.6	56.7	66.3
Child Welfare And Health									
Children Under 5									
<i>Birth Registration</i>	14.7	6.2	15.0	3.1	7.6	0.0	16.4	10.2	4.0
<i>Male</i>	17.5	8.0	17.9	3.4	5.5	0.0	19.5	12.8	2.7
<i>Female</i>	11.1	5.0	11.2	2.7	9.9	0.0	12.4	5.2	5.4
<i>Fully Vaccinated</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Not Vaccinated</i>	11.3	4.2	10.5	13.3	29.7	0.0	8.2	14.8	33.9
Gender									
<i>Female Circumcision</i>	39.6	4.5	38.0	25.0	70.1	68.3	42.8	19.7	71.8
<i>Access To Credit Facility</i>	8.7	1.1	8.6	3.9	12.3	13.0	8.0	10.4	9.4
<i>Male</i>	10.2	1.4	10.0	2.6	13.9	14.7	9.4	11.7	11.1
<i>Female</i>	7.4	1.1	7.2	4.9	10.8	10.8	6.6	9.1	7.9

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