



IMO 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 2700 households, i.e. 3.5 per cent of the 77,400 households in the National Sample, represent

Imo State in the survey sample. Out of the 2700 households sampled in the State, 2380 lived in rural areas, representing 88.1 per cent, while 320 lived in urban areas (11.9 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 0.7, indicating that one person was dependent on each economically active person. The ratio was almost the same in the rural (0.7) and the urban (0.6) areas. Similarly, the ratio was (0.7) across the senatorial districts.

HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

Household Economic Situation Compared with Past Year

About 69.6 per cent of the households in the State reported that their economic situation had worsened over a period of one year, which incidentally was almost the same in the rural areas (70.4 per cent). Urban areas recorded 61.9 per cent. The economic situation had worsened more for a higher proportion of households in the east (80.8 per cent) and west (64.2 per cent) than in north (55.6 per cent) senatorial districts.

Neighbourhood Crime/Security Situation Compared to One Year Ago

About 30.0 per cent of the households in the urban areas reported that crime and security situation in their neighbourhood had worsened over a period of one year, which was lower than the State figure of (33.2 per cent) and rural areas (33.0 per cent). The situation had worsened more for a higher percentage of households in the east senatorial district (36.8 per cent) than west (30.7 per cent) and north (30.2 per cent).

Difficulty in Satisfying Household Needs

About 25.0 per cent of the households in the State had difficulty satisfying their basic food needs. The proportion (25.8 per cent) was almost the same for the rural areas as against 19.3 per cent in the urban areas. The senatorial districts which experienced greater difficulty satisfying their food needs were east (31.9 per cent) and west (23.2 per cent).

Self-Classified Poverty Situation

Majority of the households (85.0 per cent) of the households in the State classified themselves as poor. More female-headed households (89.1 per cent) were classified as poor than male-headed ones (83.7 per cent). When disaggregated by sector, more households in the urban areas (86.6 per cent) classified themselves as poor as against 84.8 per cent in the rural areas. The female-headed households were poorer in rural and urban areas than the male-headed households. A larger proportion of the households in east (93.4 per cent) and west (89.8 per cent) district classified themselves as poor as against 60.4 per cent in the north.

HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

Secure Housing Tenure

More than two-third of the households (62.0 per cent) in the urban areas reported that their housing tenure was secure, which was higher than the State figure of 36.0 per cent. About 48.0 per cent of the households in the west (39.7 per cent) and north (39.7 per cent) senatorial districts had secure housing tenure, while 25.0 per cent reported did in the east.

Access to Water From all sources

More than two-third (69.3 per cent) of households in the urban areas reported having access to water. Even the rural areas recorded 54.9 per cent which was slightly close to the State figure of 56.3 per cent. About 72.0 per cent of households in the east senatorial district had access to water as against 48.5 per cent and 36.7 per cent in west and north respectively.

Safe Water Source

About 39.0 per cent of households either used treated piped water, borehole/hand pump or protected well in the state, while, 37.2 per cent in the rural and 60.4 per cent in urban areas had safe water source. At the senatorial districts, 45.3 per cent in the east, 37.1 per cent in the north and 33.3 per cent of households in the west had safe water

source.

Safe Sanitation

Majority of the households (82.8 per cent) used flushed toilets, covered pit latrines or ventilated improved pit latrines in the state. Distribution by sector of residence also revealed that majority of households used safe sanitation system. East had 14.4 per cent, west had 10.9 per cent and north had 8.5 per cent households used safe sanitation.

Improved Waste Disposal

About twenty-four per cent of households in the urban areas used improved waste disposal, which was higher than the 3.5 per cent State figure and the 1.4 per cent reported for the rural areas. Only 0.2 per cent of the households in the north senatorial district recorded low figures.

Access to Electricity

More than eight in every ten households (85.9 per cent) in the urban areas reported having access to electricity, which were more than the 69.0 per cent State and 67.2 per cent rural figures. Majority of the households in the east (80.5 per cent) and north (69.9 per cent) had more access to electricity supply than the west senatorial district (54.0 per cent).

OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

Personal Computers

About (4.0 per cent) of households in urban areas reported owning personal computers, which was higher than the State and rural figures of about one per cent. Similarly, all the senatorial districts in the state reported same figure (1.0 per cent).

Mobile Phones

About 48.0 per cent of households in the urban areas reported owning mobile phones which was higher than the State (27.0 per cent) and rural areas (24.8 per cent) figure. The highest among the senatorial districts was the east with 30.5 per cent, while the lowest was the north with 23.5 per cent.

EMPLOYMENT

Youth Unemployment

Youth unemployment (age 15-24) was 19.5 per cent. When disaggregated by gender it was 20.6 per cent for males and 18.9 per cent for females. Further disaggregation by sector shows 20.0 per cent for rural and 17.8 per cent for urban areas.

General Unemployment

Unemployment for 15 years and above was 6.6 per cent. The rates were 7.8 per cent and 5.6 per cent for males and females respectively. It was 6.6 per cent in the rural and 7.5 per cent in the urban areas. Incidentally, west senatorial district had the highest youth unemployment rate (6.9 per cent).

Under-Employment

Under-employment in the State was 21.9 per cent. The males had 25.0 per cent while the females had 19.1 per

cent. Under-employment was higher in the rural (14.3 per cent) than in the urban (12.9 per cent) areas. On senatorial district basis, under-employment was highest in the north (17.2 per cent) and lowest in the east (10.6 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 was 76.6 per cent, 83.2 per cent for males and 70.4 per cent for females. Literacy in any language was higher in the urban areas (83.3 per cent) than rural areas (75.9 per cent). It was higher in the east senatorial district (77.7 per cent), and almost the same in west (76.2 per cent) and north (74.9 per cent).

Youth Literacy

The youth literacy in any language for persons aged 15 to 24 years who could read and write in any language was 95.2 per cent. The rate was higher in the urban areas (97.9 per cent) than in the rural areas (94.9 per cent). Youth literacy in any language was above 90.0 per cent across the senatorial districts.

PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Primary School

Access to primary school education was defined as the percentage of primary school age that could get from their homes to the nearest primary school in less than 30 minutes, using their normal means of transportation (including working). About 54.0 per cent of children in the State had access to primary school. The people in the urban (66.0 per cent) had better access than the people in the rural (52.4 per cent) areas. Access was higher for east (62.9 per cent) and north (60.4 per cent) than west (39.9 per cent) senatorial districts

Primary School Net Enrolment

Net enrolment rate for the State was 83.5 per cent; and almost the same for rural ((83.4 per cent) and urban (84.6 per cent) areas. The rate was higher for males (85.2 per cent) than for females (84.0 per cent) in the urban areas. However, it was **almost equal** for males in both the State and rural areas. All the senatorial districts recorded high rates of above 80 per cent.

Satisfaction with Primary Education

Satisfaction with primary school was measured by percentage of individuals currently enrolled in primary schools that experienced no problems with their schools. More than two-third (607 per cent) of the children expressed satisfaction with primary school service. Pupils in the rural areas (61.2 per cent) expressed more satisfaction than those in the urban areas (54.0 per cent). North senatorial district recorded the highest rate of satisfaction (81.0 per cent), while the west had the lowest rate (49.7 per cent).

Primary School Completion Rate

Primary school completion rate was 22.1 per cent for the State. The rate was higher in the urban (23.3 per cent) than in the rural (22.0 per cent) areas. East senatorial

district had the completion rate (26.6 per cent), while the west had the lowest (17.0 per cent).

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. Access in the State was 29.3 per cent. Persons who live in the urban areas (42.4 per cent) had better access than those in the rural areas (28.1 per cent). Access was highest in the North senatorial district (33.5 per cent) and lowest in the west (20.5 per cent).

Secondary School Net Enrolment

Secondary school net enrolment rate was 62.0 per cent for the State. It was higher for females (64.1 per cent) than for the males (60.1 per cent). The urban areas had a higher enrolment rate (71.8 per cent) than the rural areas (61.1 per cent). The rate was lowest in the west senatorial district and almost the same in east (63.6 per cent) and north (65.1 per cent).

Satisfaction with Secondary Education

About 41.0 per cent of students enrolled in secondary school in the State expressed satisfaction with their schools. Those in the urban areas expressed better satisfaction (52.9 per cent) than in the rural areas (36.9 per cent). Secondary school satisfaction was lowest in the west senatorial district (33.4 per cent) and highest in the north (50.6 per cent).

Secondary School Completion Rates

Secondary school completion rate was 25.5 per cent for the State. Completion rate was higher in the urban areas (36.6 per cent) than in the rural areas (24.6 per cent). North senatorial district had the largest completion rate (33.8 per cent), while east and west senatorial had 23.4 per cent and 23.5 per cent respectively.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Access to Medical Services

Access to health care was determined by the ability of the household members to reach a health facility within 30 minutes. At the State level, 21.3 per cent of the population indicated that they had access to health facilities. There was a slight difference in accessibility between people living in the rural areas (21.6 per cent) and those in the urban areas (29.9 per cent). Accessibility was lowest in the west senatorial district (12.4 per cent) and highest in the north (33.4 per cent).

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. 15.3 per cent of the population in the State needed medical services; more in the rural areas (15.3 per cent) than people in the urban areas (14.6 per cent). North senatorial district reported the greatest need (17.7 per cent), while the least need (13.4 per cent) was in the west.

Usage of Medical Services

Use of medical services is defined for persons who consulted health practitioners in the four weeks preceding the survey. 14.5 per cent of the population made use of medical services. As in the need for the medical services, more people in the rural areas (14.6 per cent) made use of medical services than those in the urban areas (13.4 per cent). The north senatorial district recorded the highest usage (16.5 per cent) while the west recorded the lowest (12.3 per cent).

Satisfaction with Medical Services

Satisfaction is defined for persons who consulted health practitioners in the four weeks period preceding the survey and who cited no problems. The State satisfaction rate was put at 43.7 per cent. People in the urban areas (51.1 per cent) expressed better satisfaction than those in the rural areas (44.6 per cent). Disaggregation by senatorial district showed that people in the north (51.2 per cent) and east (44.4 per cent) had better satisfaction than those in the west (36.9 per cent).

CHILD UNDER 5

Birth Registration

Birth registration for children under 5 years was 36.0 per cent. More children were registered in the urban areas (51.2 per cent) than in the rural areas (34.6 per cent). The senatorial district with the highest registration was the north (42.5 per cent) and the lowest was the west and east (34.3 per cent).

Immunization

More than two-third (65.5) per cent of children under 5 were fully vaccinated. North senatorial district led others with 90.2 per cent, while East district had the least rate (50.8 per cent). 10.1 per cent of the under 5 children in the State were not vaccinated at all with most children in the west district (15.0 per cent) than any others.

GENDER

Circumcision

Interest was on female circumcision, usually referred to as female genital mutilation (FGM). The prevalence of FGM in the State was 75.5 per cent. It was higher in the rural sector (77.0 per cent) than in the urban sector (63.0 per cent). It was more prevalent in the west (83.4 per cent) and east 77.8 per cent senatorial districts than in the north (58.5 per cent).

Access to Resources

Access to resources is defined for persons 15 years and above to whom credit facilities are available. About 15.0 per cent of the population aged 15 years and above had access. More females (15.1 per cent) had better access than males (13.9 per cent). The same pattern was followed in the urban and rural areas. People in north (20.8 per cent) and west (16.7 per cent) senatorial districts enjoyed more credit facilities than those in east (9.6 per cent).

Imo Core Welfare Indicators (2006)				Senatorial Districts					
	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	East	North	West
Household Characteristics									
<i>Dependency Ratio</i>	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7
Household Welfare									
Household Economic Situation Compared To One Year Ago									
<i>Worse Now</i>	69.1	1.7	69.9	83.7	61.5	93.6	80.6	55.1	63.5
<i>Better Now</i>	13.9	1.2	13.5	6.5	17.8	0.0	11.9	15.0	15.6
Neighborhood Crime/Security Situation Compared To One Year Ago									
<i>Worse Now</i>	32.8	1.8	33.2	44.7	29.4	68.3	36.3	30.0	30.2
<i>Better Now</i>	48.9	2.1	48.6	35.2	52.0	25.3	50.6	44.1	49.8
Difficulty Satisfying Household Needs									
<i>Food</i>	24.9	1.8	25.5	46.9	19.0	51.0	31.5	15.0	22.9
Households Self Classified As Poor									
<i>All Households</i>	82.9	1.7	82.9	90.3	83.3	93.6	91.6	58.4	87.5
<i>Male Headed Households</i>	81.8	1.9	82.0	88.1	79.4	87.1	90.1	58.0	87.0
<i>Female Headed Households</i>	86.8	2.0	86.0	93.9	93.6	100.0	95.7	60.2	89.3
Household Infrastructure									
<i>Secure Housing Tenure</i>	30.3	2.0	29.4	23.3	39.2	27.0	18.4	38.7	40.0
<i>Access To Water</i>	55.6	2.7	54.2	33.1	68.7	32.9	71.7	36.2	47.6
<i>Safe Water Source</i>	38.5	2.7	36.4	21.8	59.0	28.0	44.7	34.6	33.1
<i>Safe Sanitation</i>	11.9	1.5	8.7	1.1	43.0	1.0	14.4	8.5	10.9
<i>Improved Waste Disposal</i>	3.4	0.9	1.4	0.4	23.0	0.0	3.9	0.2	4.9
<i>Has Electricity</i>	67.1	2.5	65.4	39.6	83.1	57.7	78.1	68.3	52.5
Ownership Of IT/Telecommunications Equipment									
<i>Personal Computer</i>	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.1	3.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
<i>Mobile Phone</i>	26.6	1.7	24.4	2.3	47.7	3.0	30.2	23.3	24.2
Employment									
Employment Status In Last 7 Days									
<i>Unemployed (Age 15-24)</i>	8.5	0.9	8.7	7.5	6.5	0.0	8.6	6.7	9.4
<i>Male</i>	8.5	1.3	8.6	8.8	7.3	0.0	9.1	6.1	9.0
<i>Female</i>	8.6	1.1	8.9	6.2	5.8	0.0	8.1	7.2	9.7
<i>Unemployed (Age 15 And Above)</i>	6.1	0.5	6.0	5.8	6.8	4.6	6.2	5.0	6.5
<i>Male</i>	6.8	0.8	6.7	6.8	7.5	0.9	7.5	5.7	6.7
<i>Female</i>	5.4	0.5	5.3	5.1	6.2	9.9	5.1	4.4	6.4
<i>Underemployed (Age 15 And Above)</i>	14.2	0.9	14.3	15.6	12.9	22.8	10.6	17.2	16.7
<i>Male</i>	16.1	1.1	16.3	17.0	14.9	18.0	11.9	22.9	17.4
<i>Female</i>	12.5	0.9	12.6	14.6	11.2	29.7	9.4	12.4	16.1
Education									
Adult Literacy Rate-Any Language									
<i>Total</i>	75.4	0.9	74.6	58.9	82.6	59.7	76.2	74.3	74.9
<i>Male</i>	82.1	1.0	81.2	67.0	90.8	81.9	83.3	81.0	81.1
<i>Female</i>	69.2	1.0	68.6	52.7	75.8	38.4	69.6	68.8	69.2
Youth Literacy Rate-Any Language (Age 15-24)									
<i>Total</i>	92.7	0.8	92.2	90.0	97.6	100.0	93.5	92.6	91.9
<i>Male</i>	93.1	1.1	92.5	88.4	99.1	100.0	94.0	91.6	92.8
<i>Female</i>	92.3	1.0	91.9	91.6	96.2	100.0	92.9	93.4	91.1
Primary School									
<i>Access To School</i>	52.3	3.0	51.2	22.4	64.9	0.0	61.2	60.7	38.8
<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	84.4	1.1	84.4	84.6	84.5	82.0	85.2	84.4	83.6
<i>Male</i>	86.0	1.4	86.2	85.6	83.9	100.0	86.1	85.9	86.1
<i>Female</i>	82.5	1.7	82.3	83.7	85.1	55.9	84.2	82.7	80.7
<i>Satisfaction</i>	60.6	2.2	61.1	51.2	53.9	34.9	62.0	80.2	49.3
<i>Primary Completion Rate</i>	22.2	1.5	22.1	20.4	23.4	17.3	26.6	23.6	16.9
Secondary School									
<i>Access To School</i>	28.7	2.4	27.6	9.3	41.0	14.5	33.8	33.1	20.1
<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	62.1	1.4	61.3	55.6	71.8	54.4	64.4	64.5	58.1
<i>Male</i>	60.1	2.0	59.5	54.4	68.4	71.7	63.6	61.2	55.5
<i>Female</i>	64.3	1.9	63.3	57.1	74.8	0.0	65.2	67.6	61.2
<i>Satisfaction</i>	40.7	2.1	39.4	32.3	53.1	86.4	42.6	50.3	33.1
<i>Secondary Completion Rate</i>	25.6	2.5	24.7	12.1	36.6	14.5	23.9	33.6	23.2
Medical Services									
<i>Health Access</i>	21.9	1.7	21.1	5.8	29.6	14.2	24.8	32.9	12.0
<i>Need</i>	15.3	0.8	15.3	22.2	14.6	17.9	15.6	17.7	13.4
<i>Use</i>	14.4	0.7	14.5	20.4	12.4	16.8	15.2	16.2	12.3
<i>Satisfaction</i>	43.3	2.4	43.0	37.9	47.3	63.9	44.6	49.9	36.4
Child Welfare And Health									
Children Under 5									
<i>Birth Registration</i>	35.6	2.7	34.1	21.3	51.9	49.3	34.3	42.2	33.5
<i>Male</i>	37.0	3.1	36.1	28.1	47.3	39.6	37.0	44.6	33.1
<i>Female</i>	34.3	3.3	32.2	14.8	57.5	65.4	31.7	40.8	33.8
<i>Fully Vaccinated</i>	28.5	3.4	26.4	20.4	48.8	39.6	34.3	13.1	30.0
<i>Not Vaccinated</i>	11.7	1.9	12.6	25.1	3.8	0.0	7.5	7.9	18.0
Gender									
<i>Female Circumcision</i>	84.2	1.3	85.4	89.1	72.8	62.1	87.5	69.1	89.4
<i>Access To Credit Facility</i>	11.7	1.0	11.5	8.8	13.6	12.9	7.6	17.1	13.4
<i>Male</i>	11.2	1.0	11.0	9.0	12.5	6.6	7.4	17.2	12.3
<i>Female</i>	12.2	1.1	11.9	8.7	14.6	20.8	7.9	17.1	14.4

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