



### EKITI 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 Ekiti State in the survey sample. Out of the 1600 households sampled in the State, 840 lived in rural areas, representing 52.2 per cent, while 760 lived in urban areas (47.5 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 over the number of household members aged 15-64 years. The ratio for the state was 0.7 per cent indicating that one member of the household was dependent on each economically active person in the State. A similar trend was observed in the urban and rural areas as well as in the senatorial districts.

## HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

### Household Economic Situation Compared with Past Year

The proportion of households in the State which reported that their economic situation had improved (43.4 per cent) doubled the proportion (21.3 per cent) which reported it had worsened. The scenario was the same in the urban and rural areas and also in the senatorial districts.

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

The neighbourhood crime/security situation in the State compared better than a year ago with the rate of 47.1 per cent as against 10.4 per cent recorded for worse situation.

### Difficulty in Satisfying Household Needs

Less than 3.0 per cent of households had difficulty meeting their food needs in the State as well as in the senatorial districts. The picture was similar in urban and rural areas.

### Self-Classified Poverty Situation

About 68.0 per cent of households in the State considered themselves poor. The assessment was similar in urban and rural areas as well as at the

senatorial districts. On the average, female-headed households classified themselves poorer than male-headed households.

## HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

### Secure Housing Tenure

Secure housing tenure is defined for households that have documents to verify their occupancy status. About one-third of households (51.3 per cent) had their housing tenure secure in the State. The rate was higher in urban (63.3 per cent) than in rural (37.4 per cent) areas. The proportion was more in south (58.5 per cent) and central (57.4 per cent) districts than in the north (37.4 per cent).

### Access to Water From all Sources

This is defined for households with water sources less than 30 minutes away. About 88.6 per cent of households in the State had access to water. The scenario was the same in urban and rural areas. At the senatorial level, central had more access (92.5 per cent) than north (88.3 per cent) and south (82.7 per cent).

### Safe Water Source

About 81.9 per cent of households in the region obtained their water from safe sources. There was wide variation between places of residence, with the highest rate recorded in urban areas (70.4 per cent) while rural areas recorded 52.1 per cent. The disparity among senatorial districts was significant too with rates as high as 71.6 per cent in north, while central and south recorded 59.9 per cent and 54.6 per cent respectively.

### Safe Sanitation

About three in ten households (36.0 per cent) in the State used safe sanitation facilities. The situation in urban (49.4 per cent) was better than in rural (20.5 per cent)

areas. The picture in the senatorial district was similar to that in the State.

### **Improved Waste Disposal**

Less than 2.0 per cent of households in the State as well as in north and south senatorial districts used improved waste disposal. The situation was even worse in rural areas and north district where it was non-existent

### **Access to Electricity**

About 67.0 per cent of households in the State had electricity. The rate in urban (80.4 per cent) was higher than in rural (55.6 per cent) areas. More than 65.0 per cent of households had electricity in all the senatorial districts.

## **OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT**

### **Personal Computers**

Ownership of personal computers was less than 1.0 per cent in the State and also in the senatorial districts. The situation was the same in urban and rural areas.

### **Mobile Phones**

About 19.0 per cent of households in the State had mobile phones. Ownership was more in urban (28.9 per cent) than in rural (9.0 per cent) areas. The rate in the senatorial districts was below 25.0 per cent.

## **EMPLOYMENT**

### **Youth Unemployment**

The proportion of unemployed youth (age 15-24) in the State was 25.1 per cent; 24.5 per cent for males and 25.5 per cent for females. The rural rate was 26.0 per cent while that of urban areas was 24.4 per cent. Among the senatorial districts, central had the lowest rate (20.7 per cent) while north and south each recorded about 37.5 per cent and 23.5 per cent respectively.

### **General Unemployment**

The rate of unemployed persons aged 15 years above in the State was 3.6 per cent; 3.5 per cent for males and 3.6 per cent for females. The proportion in urban (4.0 per cent) was almost the same with that in rural (3.0 per cent) areas. Among the districts, only south had a rate above the State average.

### **Under-Employment**

An under-employed person is one who sought to increase his or her earnings in the seven days preceding the survey. Under-employment in the State was 10.8 per cent. Male and female rates were about 11.0 per cent. The proportion in urban areas was 11.4 per cent, while that of rural areas was 10.2 per cent. In the senatorial districts, the highest rate was recorded in the south (14.1 per cent), while the lowest was in central (7.9 per cent).

## **EDUCATION**

### **Adult Literacy**

Adult literacy was defined as ability to read and write in any language. The rate for the State was 75.0 per cent. Disaggregation by gender recorded a higher rate for males (83.2 per cent) than females (67.8 per cent). The rates in urban and rural areas as well as in the senatorial districts were above 70.0 per cent.

### **Youth Literacy**

Youth literacy rates in the State and in the districts were higher than adult rates. The proportion for the State was 98.0 per cent; 99.2 per cent for males and 98.0 per cent for females. At the senatorial district levels, the rate was above 90.0 per cent even when disaggregated by gender.

## **PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION**

### **Access to Primary School**

Access to primary school education was defined as the per centage of pupils of primary school that could get to the primary school from their homes in less than 30 minutes using normal means of transportation (including walking). Most primary school children in the State (89.0 per cent) took less than 30 minutes to reach the nearest school; almost the same proportion in urban (90.9 per cent) and rural (86.8 per cent) areas. On the average, the rate in the senatorial districts was above 80.0 per cent.

### **Primary School Net Enrolment**

The State recorded net enrolment rate of 89.1 per cent; 89.6 per cent for males and 88.5 per cent for females. The proportion in urban (89.7 per cent) was slightly higher than in rural (88.3 per cent) areas. High rates were equally recorded in the senatorial districts (above 84.0 per cent). There was slight variation in rates by gender at all levels.

### **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. Satisfaction at the State level was 85.6 per cent. There was more satisfaction in urban (89.0 per cent) than in rural (81.4 per cent) areas. More than 80.0 per cent of pupils derived satisfaction in the senatorial districts.

### **Primary School Completion Rate**

Primary school completion rate in the State was 22.3 per cent; higher in rural (27.0 per cent) than in urban (18.4 per cent) areas. For the senatorial districts, central recorded the lowest (18.2 per cent), while north and south had almost the same rate (about 24.0 per cent).

## SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

### Access to Secondary school

About sixty one per cent of students (61.5 per cent) had access to secondary education in the State. Access in urban (66.6 per cent) was higher than in rural (56.1 per cent) areas. At the senatorial district level, access to school was lowest in the south (52.8 per cent), while it was above 61.0 per cent in central and north districts.

### Secondary School Net Enrolment

The net enrolment rate for the State was 71.6 per cent; 71.1 per cent for males and 72.2 per cent for females. The proportion of enrolment in rural (74.3 per cent) was higher than in urban (69.1 per cent) areas. At the district level, net enrolment was about 70.0 per cent.

### Satisfaction with Secondary Education

In the State, the proportion of students who derived satisfaction from school was 84.3 per cent. The rate was above 80.0 per cent in urban and rural areas. There was slight variation in the senatorial districts. On the average, the level of satisfaction was above 80.0 per cent.

### Secondary School Completion Rate

Completion rate in the State was 53.7 per cent. The rate of completion in urban and rural areas was above 50.0 per cent. The gap in completion rate among senatorial districts was wide: central (70.3 per cent) was twice that of south (35.4 per cent), while north recorded 49.5 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, more than two-third of household members indicated having access 68.9 per cent. There was a significant variation in accessibility to a health facility between rural (64.6 per cent) and urban (72.8 per cent) dwellers. Accessibility in the senatorial districts was about 67.0 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. About 6.1 per cent of households in the State indicated need for medical services as well as in urban and rural areas. The rate in the districts ranged from 5.3 per cent in central to 7.2 per cent in south.

### Usage of Medical Services

The use of medical services in the State was about 8.0 per cent. Low rates were recorded in urban (7.5 per cent) and rural (8.6 per cent) areas. The trend was similar in the districts (less than 9.0 per cent on the average).

## Satisfaction with Medical Services

Eight out of every ten people who used medical services in the State derived satisfaction 83.6 per cent. The rate was higher in urban (88.0 per cent) than in rural (81.3 per cent) areas. At the senatorial level, north district recorded a higher rate than the State average (89.3 per cent).

## CHILDREN UNDER 5

### Birth Registration

About fifty three (53.3) per cent of births were registered in the State. Disaggregation by gender showed that registration was more for females (56.0 per cent) than males (50.4 per cent). The proportion was more in urban (59.3 per cent) than in rural (46.8 per cent) areas. Central and south senatorial districts had more birth registration (above 53.0 per cent) than the north (43.2 per cent).

### Immunization

About 86.4 per cent of children were fully immunized, while 3.7 per cent were not. 84.3 per cent in the rural areas and 88.6 per cent in urban were fully vaccinated, while 5.5 per cent in the rural and 1.8 per cent in urban areas were not vaccinated. At the senatorial districts, central had 89.6 per cent, south 87.3 per cent and north had 80.8 per cent of the children under 5 fully vaccinated, while 1.5 per cent in the north, 3.7 per cent in the south and 3.5 per cent in the central were not vaccinated.

## GENDER

### Circumcision

Circumcision or female genital mutilation in the State was 92.2 per cent. In the urban and rural areas as well as the senatorial districts, the rate was above 90 per cent.

### Access to Resources

The proportion of household members who had access to credit facilities in the State was low (20.7 per cent). The scenario was the same in urban and rural areas. The picture was not better in the senatorial districts. The highest proportion was recorded in north district (26.5 per cent). The gender disparity in access to credit was not significant. This is also the case in the rural and urban areas as well as the senatorial districts.

Ekiti Core Welfare Indicators (2006)								Senatorial Districts		
		<i>Total</i>	<i>Margin of error</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Rural poor</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Urban poor</i>	<i>Central</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>South</i>
<b>Household characteristics</b>	<i>Dependency ratio</i>	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
<b>Household welfare</b>	Household economic situation compared to one year ago									
	<i>Worse now</i>	21.3	1.7	24.7	32.6	18.3	19.3	19.3	26.3	19.1
	<i>Better now</i>	43.4	2.5	39.7	28.1	46.6	35.7	46.0	37.5	45.5
	Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago									
	<i>Worse now</i>	10.4	1.5	12.6	14.1	8.4	11.0	6.3	12.3	14.5
	<i>Better now</i>	47.1	2.4	42.0	27.7	51.6	37.7	52.1	40.2	46.7
	Difficulty satisfying household needs									
	<i>Food</i>	2.5	0.5	2.9	2.7	2.2	4.5	2.9	1.4	3.1
	Households self classified as poor									
	<i>All households</i>	68.1	2.2	70.9	90.1	65.6	86.7	69.9	64.9	68.6
	<i>Male headed households</i>	66.2	2.9	71.1	92.0	61.5	83.1	66.8	63.5	68.1
	<i>Female headed households</i>	72.9	3.5	70.4	81.9	74.6	89.8	77.1	68.6	70.1
<b>Household infrastructure</b>										
	<i>Secure housing tenure</i>	51.3	2.9	37.4	14.4	63.3	39.3	57.4	37.4	56.5
	<i>Access to water</i>	88.6	1.6	87.6	77.2	89.4	81.3	92.5	88.3	82.7
	<i>Safe water source</i>	61.9	2.9	52.1	17.9	70.4	61.7	59.9	71.6	54.6
	<i>Safe sanitation</i>	36.0	2.7	20.5	0.1	49.4	23.2	38.1	35.8	33.0
	<i>Improved waste disposal</i>	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.7	3.4	0.0	0.4
	<i>Has electricity</i>	68.8	2.7	55.6	6.3	80.4	48.8	69.2	67.8	69.4
	Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment									
	<i>Personal computer</i>	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.4
	<i>Mobile phone</i>	19.7	2.0	9.0	0.8	28.9	5.6	24.0	14.1	18.8
<b>Employment</b>										
	Employment Status in last 7 days									
	<i>Unemployed (age 15-24)</i>	25.1	4.7	26.0	0.0	24.4	35.1	20.7	37.5	23.5
	<i>Male</i>	24.5	7.1	21.0	0.0	27.5	39.9	19.7	34.9	23.0
	<i>Female</i>	25.5	6.4	29.3	0.0	22.2	29.7	21.3	39.9	23.8
	<i>Unemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	3.6	0.5	3.0	0.8	4.0	5.3	3.4	2.9	4.4
	<i>Male</i>	3.5	0.7	2.2	0.0	4.7	8.0	3.9	1.9	4.5
	<i>Female</i>	3.6	0.6	3.7	1.6	3.6	3.9	3.0	3.8	4.3
	<i>Underemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	10.8	1.1	10.2	10.8	11.4	10.9	7.9	11.7	14.1
	<i>Male</i>	11.8	1.5	11.6	11.9	12.0	10.4	8.2	12.4	16.4
	<i>Female</i>	10.0	1.2	9.1	9.6	10.9	11.2	7.7	11.1	12.4
<b>Education</b>										
	Adult literacy rate-any language									
	<i>Total</i>	75.0	1.2	70.7	55.7	78.8	65.2	76.1	74.5	73.8
	<i>Male</i>	83.2	1.2	78.9	64.7	87.1	79.4	84.1	82.3	82.5
	<i>Female</i>	67.8	1.6	63.1	45.6	71.7	55.9	68.5	68.1	66.4
	Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)									
	<i>Total</i>	98.6	0.4	98.3	99.0	98.9	99.6	99.4	97.7	98.1
	<i>Male</i>	99.2	0.4	99.6	98.3	98.9	99.2	99.4	99.8	98.5
	<i>Female</i>	98.0	0.8	96.9	100.0	99.0	100.0	99.4	96.2	97.7
	Primary school									
	<i>Access to School</i>	89.0	1.9	86.6	55.4	90.9	87.0	89.8	92.5	84.0
	<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	89.1	1.4	88.3	90.1	89.7	95.0	90.0	91.9	84.8
	<i>Male</i>	89.6	1.8	91.0	89.3	88.5	94.8	91.4	91.8	84.9
	<i>Female</i>	88.5	1.7	85.6	91.0	90.9	95.2	88.5	92.0	84.7
	<i>Satisfaction</i>	85.6	2.5	81.4	67.7	89.0	80.3	89.9	82.2	83.2
	<i>Primary completion rate</i>	22.3	2.7	27.0	38.0	18.4	37.4	19.2	23.9	24.9
	Secondary school									
	<i>Access to School</i>	61.5	3.8	56.1	21.2	66.6	62.0	61.8	69.8	52.8
	<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	71.6	1.9	74.3	76.0	69.1	71.0	71.7	70.8	72.3
	<i>Male</i>	71.1	2.7	77.1	81.2	65.4	72.2	73.0	70.0	69.5
	<i>Female</i>	72.2	2.4	71.6	69.4	72.8	69.7	70.5	71.5	75.4
	<i>Satisfaction</i>	84.3	1.9	86.5	84.9	82.1	84.3	87.0	85.5	79.3
	<i>Secondary completion rate</i>	53.7	4.6	50.9	25.3	56.4	22.4	70.3	49.5	35.4
<b>Medical services</b>										
	<i>Health access</i>	68.9	2.8	64.6	27.4	72.8	62.9	68.1	68.3	70.8
	<i>Need</i>	6.1	0.4	6.1	6.4	6.0	7.7	5.3	6.2	7.1
	<i>Use</i>	8.0	0.6	8.6	8.1	7.5	8.7	6.6	9.7	8.5
	<i>Satisfaction</i>	83.6	2.9	81.3	79.1	86.0	79.9	80.0	89.3	81.2
<b>Child welfare and health</b>										
	Children under 5									
	<i>Birth registration</i>	53.2	3.8	46.8	29.1	59.3	41.7	60.9	43.2	53.1
	<i>Male</i>	50.4	5.2	43.2	26.3	57.8	23.4	50.9	44.9	55.4
	<i>Female</i>	56.0	4.4	50.7	31.9	60.9	56.8	69.8	41.3	50.3
	<i>Fully vaccinated</i>	86.4	2.5	84.3	76.4	88.6	92.6	89.6	87.3	80.8
	<i>Not vaccinated</i>	3.7	1.2	5.5	5.4	1.8	1.3	5.2	1.5	3.7
<b>Gender</b>										
	<i>Female Circumcision</i>	92.7	0.8	91.6	86.6	93.7	94.0	94.4	92.6	90.5
	<i>Access to credit facility</i>	20.7	1.4	20.8	20.4	20.5	18.6	17.0	26.5	20.7
	<i>Male</i>	20.3	1.4	21.2	19.8	19.5	15.9	17.2	25.4	20.5
	<i>Female</i>	21.0	1.7	20.4	21.1	21.5	20.3	16.9	27.4	20.9

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