



### PLATEAU 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 1700 households, that is, 2.2 per cent of the 77,400 households in the National Sample, represent Plateau State in the survey sample.

Out of the 1700 households sampled in the State, 370 lived in urban areas, representing 21.8 per cent, while 1330 lived in rural areas (78.2) 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 households 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 0.6, indicating that less than one person was dependent on each economically active person. The ratio was below one in the rural and urban areas as well as in the senatorial districts.

### HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

#### Household Economic Situation Compared with Past Year

About 34.6 per cent of the households in the State reported that their economic situation in the past one year had worsened, while fewer households (27.1 per cent) agreed that the situation was better now compared to one year ago. Urban and rural areas had no significant difference. The economic situation was reported to be worse in central (60.6 per cent) and south (14.3 per cent) districts.

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

Close to 28.8 per cent of the households in the State reported that crime and security situation in their neighbourhood had worsened over a period of one year, while 31.6 per cent believed that the situation was better now than a year ago. Comparison across the urban and rural areas had 26.0 and 30.6 per cents respectively. Across the senatorial districts, south was high with 7.3 per cent of households reporting that crime/security situation was worse now.

#### Difficulty in Satisfying Household Needs

About 7.4 per cent of the population in the State had difficulty satisfying basic food needs. Difficulty in satisfying food needs was higher in rural (10.3 per cent) than in urban 2.6 per cent. Disaggregated into senatorial districts, difficulty in satisfying food needs was low (0.6 per cent) in north, followed by south 3.3 per cent and 21.7 per cent for central.

### Self-Classified Poverty Situation

Three out of four households in the State classified themselves as poor. The rate for female headed households was higher with 80.5 per cent while 76.7 per cent was recorded for male-headed households. There was no significant difference between the rural and urban households. The distribution was similar across the senatorial districts with south having 80.9 per cent and central with 73.1 per cent.

### HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

#### Secure Housing Tenure

More than two out of five households in the State reported that their housing tenure was secured. The report was same for rural and urban areas. While central senatorial district was significantly low (9.6 per cent), south had 61.1 per cent.

#### Access to Water From All Sources

About three in every four households (78.5 per cent) had access to water in the State. The accessibility was higher in the urban (93.4 per cent) than in the rural (69.3 per cent). Across the senatorial districts a high percentage of households in north senatorial district had access to water (94.4 per cent) and about fifty per cent of households in other districts had access too.

#### Safe Water Source

About 43.3 per cent had access to safe water source. Accessibility was higher in urban areas (81.9 per cent) while rural had 19.1 per cent access. The north senatorial district was the highest (77.6 per cent), the lowest rate was recorded in South (10.7 per cent).

#### Safe Sanitation

As low as 47.9 per cent of households in the State had access to safe sanitation. It was even lower in the rural areas with 25.1 per cent and relatively high in the urban with 83.7 per cent. Access to safe sanitation was 77.1 per cent in the north, 23.2 and 21.5 per cents in the south and central respectively.

## Improved Waste Disposal

Less than one per cent of households in the State used improved waste disposal. While 0.6 per cent used improved waste disposal in the rural areas, 1.1 per cent was recorded for urban areas. There was no significant improvement in the senatorial districts. While south had zero per cent, the central and north districts had 2.3 and 0.3 per cents respectively.

### Access to Electricity

Less than one-third of households (31.8 per cent) reported having access to electricity in the State. Access was very poor in the rural area (7.3 per cent) but high in the urban (69.9 per cent). Across the senatorial districts, it was 59.5 per cent in the North, 9.2 per cent for the central and 5.5 per cent in the south indicating that the north senatorial district used electricity the most.

## OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

### Personal Computers

About 1.4 per cent of the households in the State owned personal computers. The ownership rate was lower in the rural (0.4 per cent) than in urban (3.1 per cent) areas. There was no significant difference across the districts, with the highest reported in the north (2.6 per cent) and lowest in the south (0.3 per cent).

### Mobile Phones

More than 14.0 per cent of the population in the State had mobile phones. The percentage was very low for rural areas (3.9 per cent), while it was 31.4 per cent for the urban dwellers. About 25.7 per cent was recorded for the North senatorial district.

## EMPLOYMENT

### Youth Unemployment

About 10.3 per cent unemployment rate was reported for youth age 15-24 years in the State. Disaggregated by gender, 14.1 per cent was recorded for males and 6.8 per cent for females. The rural areas had a relatively higher rate of 10.6 per cent while urban areas accounted for 9.2 per cent. The central senatorial district had 6.5 per cent youth unemployment rate.

### General Unemployment

Unemployment rate was 3.4 per cent in the State. This was lower than youth unemployment rate. When classified into male/female, the male rate (3.5 per cent) was higher than females (3.2 per cent).

### Under-Employment

The survey result in the State showed that 15.3 per cent were under-employed, while gender disaggregation showed 19.0 per cent for males and 9.9 per cent for females. The rural figure was higher (20.3 per cent) than the urban figure (6.9 per cent). The south recorded 20.2 per cent, 29.9 per cent for the central and 5.4 per cent for the north.

## 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. More than three of every five adults in the State were reported literate in any language. Disaggregation by gender showed that, male adult had higher rate (69.8 per cent), while about 52.3 per cent of female adults were literate in any language. The urban areas, recorded the highest literacy rate in any language with 79.6 per cent, while rural areas had only 52.0 per cent. Across the senatorial districts, the north had 81.6 per cent, while south only recorded 44.5 per cent.

### Youth Literacy

Youth literacy rate was higher in the State than adult literacy rate (77.0 per cent). Gender disaggregation had male youth recording 82.7 per cent and female recording 70.4 per cent. The urban areas had 91.4 per cent and rural areas had 69.7 per cent youth literacy rates. Almost all the youths in the North senatorial district were literate in any language (96.4 per cent), while South recorded 63.4 per cent.

## PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

### Access to Primary School

Children who could reach their school in less than thirty minutes using the transport facility available to the household were considered to have access. By this definition, over 74.9 per cent of children in the State had a reasonable access to primary education. The urban rate was higher (85.1 per cent) compared to rural area (69.5 per cent). There was no significant difference in rates at senatorial districts except south that reported a low rate of 54.6 per cent.

### Primary School Net Enrolment

Primary school net enrolment for the State was 79.3 per cent. The female net enrolment in primary school was slightly higher (80.0 per cent) than their male counterparts (78.5 per cent), Primary school net enrolment was 89.7 per cent in the urban, this was relatively higher compared to 73.8 per cent in the rural. Comparing across the districts, the north had an edge over the other two districts with 88.5 per cent, while the south had 68.0 per cent.

### Satisfaction with Primary Education

About 26.2 per cent of children in the State expressed satisfaction with their education. The satisfaction was relatively equal in both the rural and urban areas, while the south senatorial district had a low rate of 11.9 per cent. 31.4 per cent was recorded for the north.

### 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). The primary school completion rate in the State was 13.7 per cent. The rural areas had 15.2 per cent primary school completion rate, while that of urban areas was 11.0 per cent. The rates were about the same for all the districts with 16.6 per cent

for central, 12.4 per cent and 12.3 per cent for south and north respectively.

## SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

### Access to Secondary School

Access to secondary school is defined for children of secondary school age (12-17 years) living in the households with a school less than 30 minutes away. Access to secondary school education in the State was 45.0 per cent. The rate in the urban areas was 68.6 per cent and 33.6 per cent was recorded in the rural areas. At the senatorial district level, north recorded a higher rate of 60.9 per cent, while 16.4 per cent was recorded in south.

### Secondary School Net Enrolment

The State recorded secondary school net enrolment of 42.5 per cent. The urban rate was 56.4 per cent higher than the rural rate (35.8 per cent). Disaggregated into senatorial districts, the north had the highest figure (55.1 per cent) while 40.1 per cent was recorded for central and 27.5 per cent for south. The performance was about the same for males and females.

### Satisfaction with Secondary Education

Satisfaction expressed for secondary school education in the State was 22.8 per cent. The rate of satisfaction was almost the same with that in primary education. There was no significant difference in the satisfaction expressed across the urban (20.1 per cent) and rural areas (24.4 per cent). At the senatorial district level, central had 26.0 per cent, 24.6 per cent was recorded for the north and as low as 14.4 per cent in the south.

### Secondary School Completion Rate

Secondary school completion rate for the State was 11.2 per cent. This was lower than 13.7 per cent completion rate for primary schools in the State. When compared across the urban and rural areas, it was 7.5 per cent for the rural and 19.1 per cent for the urban. The completion rate was low for the south senatorial with 5.9 per cent, 10.3 per cent for the central and 15.9 per cent for the north.

## 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. In the State, about 47.5 per cent of the inhabitants had access to health services. Accessibility was higher in the urban areas with 69.8 per cent. The figure was also high in the north senatorial district (66.4 per cent) compared with 24.2 per cent in the south.

### 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 6.4 per cent of household members needed medical services. The need for medical services was same for rural and urban households. It was slightly higher for the central with 7.5 per cent, and 5.2 per cent for the south.

## Usage of Medical Services

Use of medical services is defined for persons who consulted health practitioners in the four-week period preceding the survey. About 6.0 per cent of the households in the State used medical services. The usage was relatively the same for rural and urban areas (5.8 per cent and 6.2 per cent respectively). There was a slight variation in the districts; central (6.8 per cent), north (6.0 per cent), while south recorded 4.7 per cent.

### Satisfaction with Medical Services

Satisfaction is defined for persons who consulted health practitioners in the four-week period preceding the survey and cited no problems. More than two-thirds of the population (69.5 per cent) in the State was satisfied with medical services provided. The urban area expressed satisfaction for medical services as high as 91.8 per cent and just about half (57.5 per cent) was recorded in the rural areas. Satisfaction was low in central and south districts, but relatively high in the north with 96.3 per cent.

## CHILDREN UNDER 5

### Birth Registration

One out of every four children under 5 (27.4 per cent) had their births registered. It was 42.3 per cent in the urban and 22.3 per cent in the rural areas. Across the senatorial districts, 45.1 per cent was recorded for the north, while 17.4 per cent only had their births registered in the south. There were no significant variations when disaggregated by gender as males recorded 29.4 per cent, while females had 25.0 per cent.

### Immunisation

About 55.9 per cent of children under 5 in the State were fully vaccinated. The rate in the rural areas was 48.0 per cent, while 74.7 per cent was reported in the urban areas. Across the senatorial districts, the north had 85.1 per cent children fully vaccinated, followed by central with 50.2 per cent and south having 38.7 per cent.

## GENDER

### Circumcision

The focus was on female circumcision, usually referred to as female genital mutilation (FGM). The prevalence of FGM 10.9 per cent female genital mutilation was recorded in rural areas while 1.9 per cent was recorded in the urban areas. There was no significant difference in the rate for the senatorial districts. The lowest was reported in north (1.5 per cent), while the highest was 1.3 per cent for the central.

### Access to Resources

Access to credit facilities was low in the State with 4.4 per cent. It was lower for the females (2.8 per cent) than the males (5.8 per cent) and higher in the urban (7.0 per cent) than in rural (3.1 per cent) areas. The males in the urban areas had the greater access than females (5.5 per cent). There was no significant improvement across the districts, as the highest accessibility was 6.6 per cent for the north and 2.6 per cent for central, while south recorded 3.7 per cent. Gender-wise, males in the north senatorial district had the highest access of 8.1 per cent, while females in the north had 4.7 per cent access

Plateau Core Welfare Indicators (2006)							Senatorial Districts		
	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	South	Central	North
<b>Household characteristics</b>									
Dependency ratio	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
<b>Household welfare</b>									
Household economic situation compared to one year ago									
Worse now	34.6	2.0	36.6	45.0	31.5	53.8	14.3	60.6	29.4
Better now	27.1	1.5	25.8	23.1	29.1	16.6	33.2	19.7	28.4
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago									
Worse now	28.8	2.0	30.6	40.7	26.0	44.3	7.3	56.4	23.3
Better now	31.6	2.7	34.9	24.4	26.2	18.0	56.9	13.1	29.5
Difficulty satisfying household needs									
Food	7.4	1.2	10.3	17.4	2.6	10.0	3.3	21.7	0.6
Households self classified as poor									
All households	76.9	1.6	76.8	93.8	77.2	90.1	80.9	73.1	77.2
Male headed households	76.7	1.7	76.7	93.7	76.8	89.1	80.5	73.2	76.9
Female headed households	80.5	5.2	78.3	94.8	82.8	100.0	89.1	71.3	81.9
<b>Household infrastructure</b>									
Secure housing tenure	59.3	4.2	44.2	32.4	83.7	60.0	61.1	9.6	89.3
Access to water	78.5	2.7	69.3	55.7	93.4	69.6	52.5	75.5	94.4
Safe water source	43.3	5.1	19.1	6.5	81.9	33.8	10.7	15.6	77.8
Safe sanitation	47.9	4.7	25.1	4.7	83.7	41.7	23.2	21.5	77.1
Improved waste disposal	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.3
Has electricity	31.8	5.5	7.3	1.2	69.9	17.6	5.5	9.2	59.5
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment									
Personal computer	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	3.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	2.6
Mobile phone	14.4	2.6	3.9	0.9	31.4	2.2	3.6	5.7	25.7
<b>Employment</b>									
Employment Status in last 7 days									
Unemployed (age 15-24)	10.3	2.4	10.6	9.2	9.2	17.4	4.7	18.1	6.5
Male	14.1	3.9	16.3	13.3	8.1	17.0	7.0	25.7	7.3
Female	6.8	2.5	5.8	6.9	10.6	17.7	3.0	11.1	5.6
Unemployed (age 15 and above)	3.4	0.8	3.5	4.4	3.2	10.1	1.2	10.0	1.2
Male	3.5	1.0	3.8	4.3	3.0	14.2	1.0	10.7	1.1
Female	3.2	0.8	3.0	4.5	3.4	5.1	1.6	8.9	1.3
Underemployed (age 15 and above)	15.3	1.7	20.3	26.8	6.9	10.0	20.2	29.9	5.4
Male	19.0	2.1	25.5	34.7	8.5	16.6	28.7	33.4	6.3
Female	9.9	1.4	13.0	16.0	4.6	2.9	8.1	24.8	4.3
<b>Education</b>									
Adult literacy rate-any language									
Total	61.6	2.6	52.0	42.3	79.6	52.2	44.5	50.6	81.6
Male	69.8	2.4	60.5	50.7	86.5	65.0	53.9	59.6	87.4
Female	52.3	2.8	42.6	33.3	71.4	36.8	33.9	41.0	74.5
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)									
Total	77.0	2.3	69.7	62.0	91.4	77.6	63.4	67.1	96.4
Male	82.7	2.2	76.2	69.2	95.7	92.2	70.6	75.4	97.8
Female	70.4	3.2	62.0	54.7	86.5	54.7	53.6	58.8	94.6
Primary school									
Access to School	74.9	3.0	69.5	54.5	85.1	74.4	54.6	84.4	80.0
Primary Net Enrollment	79.3	2.8	73.8	73.8	89.7	79.0	68.0	76.1	88.5
Male	78.5	2.9	73.8	77.0	87.6	72.5	67.1	76.3	87.3
Female	80.0	3.0	73.9	70.0	92.1	84.1	69.1	76.0	89.9
Satisfaction	26.2	2.6	25.2	20.5	28.3	23.6	11.9	30.7	31.4
Primary completion rate	13.7	1.4	15.2	9.8	11.0	12.9	12.4	16.6	12.3
Secondary school									
Access to School	45.0	3.8	33.6	15.7	68.6	43.0	16.4	49.2	60.9
Secondary Net Enrollment	42.5	2.5	35.8	31.7	56.4	49.7	27.5	40.1	55.1
Male	43.9	3.4	35.1	29.9	61.8	48.1	25.4	39.8	59.3
Female	40.6	3.1	36.8	34.2	48.7	52.7	30.5	40.4	48.5
Satisfaction	22.8	2.4	24.4	11.3	20.1	13.6	14.4	26.0	24.6
Secondary completion rate	11.2	2.1	7.5	4.5	19.1	3.4	5.9	10.3	15.9
<b>Medical services</b>									
Health access	47.5	3.2	36.4	14.5	69.8	41.9	24.2	43.6	66.4
Need	6.4	0.5	6.4	6.7	6.3	5.0	5.2	7.5	6.0
Use	5.9	0.5	5.8	5.9	6.2	4.5	4.7	6.8	6.0
Satisfaction	69.5	4.7	57.5	46.1	91.8	67.3	64.3	45.2	96.3
<b>Child welfare and health</b>									
Children under 5									
Birth registration	27.4	3.7	22.3	13.0	42.3	8.9	17.4	23.7	45.1
Male	29.4	4.0	23.4	16.3	46.4	1.1	16.9	25.3	47.2
Female	25.0	3.9	21.1	9.5	37.1	13.4	17.8	21.9	41.8
Fully vaccinated	55.9	3.8	48.0	42.2	79.7	60.7	38.7	50.2	85.1
Not vaccinated	16.0	3.0	20.1	25.5	3.8	16.9	39.9	5.9	6.6
<b>Gender</b>									
Female Circumcision	1.7	0.3	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.5
Access to credit facility	4.4	0.5	3.1	1.2	7.0	2.8	3.7	2.6	6.6
Male	5.8	0.7	4.5	1.6	8.2	4.7	5.1	3.6	8.1
Female	2.8	0.5	1.6	0.7	5.5	0.4	2.1	1.5	4.7

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