



NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

2006 CORE WELFARE INDICATOR QUESTIONNAIRE (CWIQ) SURVEY

ZONAL SUMMARY - SOUTH-EAST

INTRODUCTION

The Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ) is a nation wide sample survey designed to collect household data which are analysed to furnish policy makers, planners and project managers with indicators for monitoring poverty and living standards in the country at

National, Zonal, State and Senatorial District levels. This flyer presents key findings for the South East zone. It focuses on State variations within the zone, rural-urban and gender differences. The States in the zone are: Abia, Anambra, Ebonyi, Enugu and Imo.

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 household members aged 15-64 years. The dependency ratio for the South-East zone was 0.7 per cent, indicating that about 1 person was dependent on one economically-active person. Disaggregation by sector showed 0.7 per cent in the rural areas and 0.6 per cent for the urban areas. The ratio for the States in the zone ranged from 0.6 per cent to 0.7 per cent. Three States, Imo, Anambra and Ebonyi, had ratios equal to the zonal average, while those for Abia and Enugu were below the zonal average.

HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

Household Economic Situation Compared with Past Year

About one out of every five (19.4 per cent) households in the zone perceived that their economic situation was better now compared with the past year, while 56.9 per cent felt it had worsened. Imo State recorded the highest percentage (69.6 per cent) of households that perceived that their economic situations had worsened, followed by Anambra with 66.0 per cent.

Neighbourhood Crime/Security Situation Compared to One Year Ago

About 39.8 per cent of the households in the zone reported that the crime/security situation was better now, while 29.7 per cent felt the situation had worsened. The situation was reported better in the rural areas (41.6 per cent) than in the urban areas (34.9 per cent). Imo State reported improved/better crime/security situation with 49.5 per cent, followed by Anambra (49.6 per cent), while Abia reported the lowest figure (24.5 per cent).

Difficulty Satisfying Household/Food Needs

About one-quarter (25.7 per cent) of households in the zone reported that they found it difficult to satisfy their food needs. The rate for the zone was the same as the national average. Anambra State experienced the greatest difficulty (38.0 per cent), while the lowest rate was recorded for Enugu State (16.5 per cent).

Self-Classified Poverty Situation

The result showed that about three quarter (76.8 per cent) of households classified themselves to be poor, out of which 83.0 per cent were female-headed households and 74.9 per cent male-headed ones. The proportion of households that classified themselves as poor in the rural areas was 82.1 per cent, and in the urban areas, 62.2 per cent. Imo State reported the highest (85.0 per cent) proportion of households classified to be poor, while the others in the zone recorded rates below the zonal average.

HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

Secure Housing Tenure

Secure housing tenure was defined for households that have documentation to verify their occupancy status. About 60.3 per cent of the households had secured tenure in the zone. In the rural sector, it was 58.6 per cent, while urban areas had 65.1 per cent. The highest rate was recorded in Abia State (90.6 per cent), followed by Enugu State (74.8 per cent). The lowest rate was recorded in Imo State (36.0 per cent).

Access to Water from All Sources

Access to water was defined for households with water sources less than 30 minutes away. Less than two-thirds (64.4) of households in the zone had their main sources of water less than 30 minutes from their locations. The households in the rural sector recorded 59.7 per cent, while those in the urban areas recorded 77.2 per cent. Abia State had the highest rate (77.7 per cent) of access, followed by Anambra State (66.4 per cent), while Imo State recorded the lowest rate (56.3 per cent).

Safe Water Source

Safe water source refers to water from pipes, bore-holes and protected wells. About two in every five households (40.8 per cent) had access to safe water in the zone. About 53.6 per cent of the households in the urban areas reported getting their water from safe sources, which was higher than the 40.8 per cent zonal figure. Thirty six per cent of rural households have safe water source. Two States, Abia (64.1 per cent) and Ebonyi (43.8 per cent), recorded figures above the zonal average.

Safe Sanitation

Safe sanitation, defined for households using flush toilets, covered pit latrines or ventilated improved pit latrines, was used by 69.5 per cent of the households in the zone. About 82.8 per cent which is more than five times of households in the urban areas used safe sanitation compared to a small proportion (1.3 per cent) in the rural areas. Nevertheless across states Abia recorded the highest rate (73.4 per cent), followed by Enugu (46.3 per cent). The lowest rate was recorded by Ebonyi State (21.2 per cent).

Improved Wasted Disposal

A very low (9.0 per cent) proportion of households in the zone used improved waste disposal system. The highest rate (17.4 per cent) was recorded in Abia State, followed by Enugu (9.4 per cent), while the lowest (3.5 per cent) was recorded in Imo. The urban/rural disaggregation was 27.0 per cent and 12.6 per cent respectively.

Access to Electricity

About two thirds (65.4 per cent) of the households in the zone had access to electricity. The urban-rural disaggregation showed that 80.1 per cent of households in the urban areas had access to electricity, while those in the rural areas had 60.1 per cent. Anambra State had the highest proportion (80.2 per cent) of households having access, followed by Abia state (69.9 per cent). Ebonyi State (28.6 per cent) recorded the lowest rate.

OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

Personal Computer

About 1.3 per cent of the households owned personal computers. This was more in the urban (3.1 per cent) than in the rural (0.7 per cent) areas. Enugu State (2.0 per cent) recorded the highest among the States within the zone, while Imo State (1.0 per cent) had the least.

Mobile Phone

About one-third (32.9 per cent) household members in the zone owned mobile phones. The proportion of members in urban areas that owned mobile phones (55.1 per cent) was higher than in the rural areas (24.9 per cent). Anambra State (40.7 per cent) had the highest proportion of household members with mobile phones, while Ebony (16.6 per cent) recorded the lowest.

EMPLOYMENT

Youth Unemployment

Unemployment among youth stood at 22.3 per cent. The rate was higher in the rural areas (22.7 per cent) than in the urban areas (21.0 per cent) areas. Enugu (31.8 per cent) and Abia (27.8 per cent) States had higher rates than the zonal figure, while Ebonyi recorded the least rate (9.2 per cent).

General Unemployment

Unemployment for persons aged 15 years and above was found to be 6.8 per cent for the zone. The males had a higher

rate (7.2 per cent) than the females (6.5 per cent). Ebonyi (2.5 per cent) and Anambra States (6.0 per cent) recorded figures below the zonal average.

Under-Employment

Under-employed persons include persons who sought to increase their earnings in the seven-day period preceding the survey. 22.6 per cent of persons aged 15 and above were under-employed in the zone. There were more of them in the rural (23.7 per cent) than in the urban (19.4 per cent) areas. The gender disaggregation showed that the rate for the males were higher than that of the females in the areas and the States. Anambra State recorded the highest rate (30.6 per cent), followed by Enugu State (28.5 per cent), while Abia State recorded the lowest rate (12.8 per cent).

EDUCATION

Adult Literacy Rate

Adult literacy rate in any language in the South East zone stood at 75.7 per cent. The males recorded 82.3 per cent and the females, 69.7 per cent. The highest rate was recorded in Abia State (79.9), while Ebonyi State had the lowest rate (57.7 per cent). The results showed that higher literacy rates were recorded for males than females in all the States.

Youth Literacy Rate

The literacy rate for the youth (15-24 years) in any language was 94.1 per cent. The sectoral disaggregation showed 95.6 per cent and 93.5 per cents respectively. Enugu State recorded the highest (96.2 per cent) rate, followed by Imo State (95.2 per cent) while Ebonyi State had the lowest rate (85.9 per cent). Youth literacy rates were generally higher than adult literacy rates at all levels.

PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Primary Education

Almost 60.6 per cent of primary school children in the zone had access to primary education. Accessibility in the rural areas was lower (57.3 per cent) than in the urban areas (69.9 per cent). Three States, Abia (79.4 per cent), Anambra (65.1 per cent) and Enugu (62.7 per cent), had rates higher than the zonal rate, while Ebonyi State had the lowest rate (32.7 per cent).

Primary School Net Enrolment

The net primary School enrolment rate stood at 81.6 per cent in the zone, with urban and rural areas recording the same as the zonal rate. Anambra State recorded the highest rate (85.1 per cent), while the lowest rate (25.0 per cent) was recorded in Ebonyi state. There was no significant difference in rates recorded for males and females in the States.

Satisfaction with Primary Education

More than two-thirds (65.1 per cent) of the school children were satisfied with their schools. Most States in the zone recorded similar rates with their zonal average, except for Abia, which recorded the highest rate (70.8 per cent) for the zone.

Primary School Completion Rate

Primary school completion rate was 23.2 per cent in the zone. The highest rate (28.8 per cent) was recorded in Anambra State, while the lowest (19.9 per cent) was recorded in Abia State. The rates in the urban and rural areas were not much different from the zonal average.

SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Secondary School

More than 32.3 per cent of secondary school children had access to secondary school education in the zone. This pattern occurred in all the States, except Ebonyi, which recorded the lowest rate (18.3 per cent). As expected, more children had access to secondary school in the urban (43.1 per cent) than in the rural (28.5 per cent) areas.

Secondary School Net Enrolment

Net zonal secondary school enrolment rate (59.7 per cent) for children aged 12-17 years was generally lower than that for the primary schools (81.6 per cent). At the zonal and State levels, female enrolment rates were generally higher than those of the males, except in Ebonyi State where the female rate was lower (42.4 per cent) than the male rate (44.5 per cent).

Satisfaction with Secondary Education

More than half (53.4 per cent) of the secondary school age children interviewed were satisfied with their schools in the zone. Children in the urban areas (64.0 per cent) were more satisfied than those in the rural areas (49.5 per cent). Abia State (70.3 per cent) had the highest satisfaction rate in the zone, followed by Anambra State (56.3 per cent), while Imo State recorded the lowest rate (40.9 per cent).

Secondary School Completion Rate

Secondary school completion rate was a bit higher (27.8 per cent) than for primary school (23.2 per cent) at the zonal level. The rate was higher in the urban (41.4 per cent) than in the rural (22.9 per cent) areas. The highest rate was recorded in Enugu State (37.1 per cent), followed by Abia State (32.6 per cent), while the lowest rate was recorded in Ebonyi State (15.1 per cent).

MEDICAL SERVICES

Access to Medical Services

Health access is defined for persons living in households with health facilities less than 30 minutes away. About one-third (37.1 per cent) of the households in the zone had access to health services. Disaggregation by residence showed that 32.2 per cent of the rural households had access compared to 50.2 per cent in the urban areas. Abia State recorded the highest rate (53.8 per cent), while the lowest rate was recorded by Ebonyi State (17.3 per cent).

Need for Medical Services

The survey indicated that 14.6 per cent of the households needed medical services during the period. The rural/urban medical needs were almost the same as the zonal average. Anambra, Enugu and Ebonyi States recorded rates above the zonal average. The need for medical services was lowest in Ebonyi (6.7 per cent).

Usage of Medical Services

On the average, 14.6 per cent of household members consulted health practitioners, with the proportions ranging from 6.8 per cent in Ebonyi State to 18.4 per cent in Enugu State.

Satisfaction with Medical Services

More than two-thirds (64.9 per cent) of those who visited medical service providers or health facilities during the four-week period preceding the survey, reported being satisfied with their visits. The satisfaction rate was highest in the urban (75.0 per cent) than rural (60.9 per cent) areas. Abia State recorded the highest satisfaction rate (76.1 per cent), followed by Enugu State (72.0 per cent), while the lowest rate (43.7 per cent) was recorded by Imo State.

CHILDREN UNDER 5

Birth Registration

Birth registration is a fundamental means of securing child's rights. Only 68.2 per cent of children under 5 years of age in the zone had their births registered. There was no significant variation in registration by gender. However, the rate in the urban areas (62.8 per cent) was about double that of the rural areas 42.4 (39.9 per cent). Abia State had the highest percentage (64.0) of births registered, while Ebonyi State recorded the lowest rate (33.9 per cent).

Immunisation

Fort four per cent of the children under 5 years were fully-immunised while 9.0 per cent did not have any. Immunisation was higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas. States with low full-immunisation rates were Imo (65.5 per cent) and Ebonyi (52.8 per cent).

GENDER

Circumcision

Female circumcision (Female Genital Mutilation, FGM) was 73.2 per cent in the zone. The rural/urban disaggregation showed 75.7 per cent in the rural and 66.3 per cent in the urban areas. Female circumcision rate was lowest in Anambra State (72.6 per cent), while Ebonyi and Imo States recorded over 87.3 per cent.

ACCESS TO RESOURCES

The percentage of households which had access to credit facilities in the zone was 8.5 per cent. A breakdown by gender showed 7.5 per cent for females and 9.6 per cent for males. The rates for female accessibility in the States ranged between 3.6 per cent and 15.1 per cent.

South East Zone Core Welfare Indicators (2006)											
	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	Abia	Anambra	Ebonyi	Enugu	Imo
Household characteristics											
Dependency ratio	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
Household welfare											
Household economic situation compared to one year ago											
Worse now	56.9	1.2	58.8	65.3	51.7	62.8	52.5	66.0	33.9	42.6	69.6
Better now	19.4	0.8	17.2	10.5	25.4	14.2	15.6	16.2	32.9	29.3	14.0
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago											
Worse now	29.7	1.2	28.8	34.9	32.3	35.2	38.9	26.7	14.8	25.6	33.2
Better now	39.8	1.3	41.6	28.7	34.9	30.8	24.5	49.6	34.2	33.1	49.5
Difficulty satisfying household needs											
Food	25.7	1.2	25.5	35.2	26.2	37.0	21.2	38.0	17.1	16.5	25.2
Households self classified as poor											
All households	76.8	1.1	82.1	93.9	62.2	86.6	75.4	75.5	75.9	70.7	85.0
Male headed households	74.9	1.2	80.4	92.5	61.0	87.4	72.4	74.5	72.8	68.4	83.7
Female headed households	83.0	1.2	87.2	96.3	67.3	84.3	84.1	78.7	85.9	78.8	89.1
Household infrastructure											
Secure housing tenure	60.3	1.7	58.6	47.0	65.1	47.8	90.6	58.1	26.4	74.8	36.0
Access to water	64.4	1.5	59.7	36.8	77.2	49.1	77.7	66.4	60.5	57.4	56.3
Safe water source	40.8	1.7	36.2	20.1	53.6	34.4	64.1	30.8	43.8	28.9	39.3
Year round water source	54.3	1.4	52.8	37.3	58.5	54.1	59.2	59.9	66.9	45.6	45.1
Water treated before drinking	11.4	0.7	10.1	9.6	14.8	10.2	6.3	9.9	33.8	9.7	10.8
Safe sanitation	69.5	1.3	64.6	33.2	82.8	54.0	73.4	85.0	21.2	46.3	82.8
Improved waste disposal	9.0	1.1	2.6	0.5	27.0	8.2	17.4	7.4	7.8	9.4	3.5
Non-wood fuel used for cooking	24.0	1.7	12.8	3.9	54.9	18.1	32.3	30.3	15.0	26.2	10.5
Has electricity	65.4	1.5	60.1	29.6	80.1	53.7	69.9	80.2	28.6	50.3	69.0
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment											
Personal computer	1.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	3.1	0.0	1.6	1.1	1.0	2.0	1.0
Mobile phone	32.9	1.3	24.9	1.9	55.1	11.6	35.7	40.7	16.6	32.4	27.0
Employment											
Employment Status in last 7 days											
Unemployed (age 15-24)	22.3	1.5	22.7	16.4	21.0	18.4	27.8	19.8	9.2	31.8	19.8
Male	22.3	2.0	22.6	19.0	21.3	20.8	26.7	16.6	7.9	37.5	20.6
Female	22.3	1.7	22.7	14.4	20.6	16.4	29.0	22.6	10.6	26.5	18.9
Unemployed (age 15 and above))	6.8	0.4	6.2	4.8	8.7	5.1	7.6	6.0	2.5	9.6	6.6
Male	7.2	0.5	6.8	5.4	8.3	5.1	8.4	5.1	2.9	10.5	7.8
Female	6.5	0.4	5.7	4.4	9.1	5.2	6.9	6.9	2.1	8.8	5.6
Underemployed (age 15 and above)	22.6	1.0	23.7	26.3	19.4	20.1	12.8	30.6	13.9	28.5	21.9
Male	26.0	1.1	27.3	30.7	22.5	21.9	17.3	33.6	14.2	32.6	25.0
Female	19.5	1.0	20.6	23.1	16.2	18.6	8.8	27.8	13.7	24.8	19.1
Education											
Adult literacy rate-any language											
Total	75.7	0.7	72.4	56.4	84.4	65.5	79.9	77.8	57.7	75.6	76.6
Male	82.3	0.7	79.9	65.8	88.2	72.1	86.5	82.6	67.7	83.1	83.2
Female	69.7	0.8	65.7	49.5	80.7	59.6	73.8	73.5	48.6	68.9	70.4
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)											
Total	94.1	0.4	93.5	89.2	95.6	89.0	95.1	94.0	85.9	96.2	95.2
Male	94.4	0.5	93.9	90.8	95.9	89.1	94.4	95.5	87.0	96.9	95.2
Female	93.7	0.6	93.1	87.9	95.3	89.0	95.8	92.8	84.7	95.5	95.2
Primary school											
Access to School	60.6	1.7	57.3	25.9	69.9	41.5	79.4	65.1	32.7	62.7	53.5
Primary Net Enrollment	81.6	0.7	81.6	76.0	81.4	76.1	80.9	85.1	75.0	79.9	83.5
Male	83.1	0.9	82.8	77.8	84.0	78.5	81.4	85.2	75.7	84.0	85.1
Female	80.0	1.0	80.4	74.0	79.0	73.7	80.4	85.0	74.3	76.1	81.7
Satisfaction	65.1	1.3	64.5	58.3	66.7	57.4	70.8	66.0	68.2	60.5	60.7
Primary completion rate	23.2	0.9	22.5	21.1	25.2	24.6	19.9	28.8	23.5	19.9	22.1
Secondary school											
Access to School	32.3	1.5	28.5	7.5	43.1	16.6	37.8	37.4	18.3	32.6	29.3
Secondary Net Enrollment	59.7	0.9	57.8	47.8	65.0	51.2	61.9	63.3	43.4	60.6	62.0
Male	58.0	1.2	56.4	47.2	63.0	47.0	60.7	58.8	44.5	60.0	60.1
Female	61.4	1.1	59.4	48.5	66.8	56.2	63.0	67.7	42.4	61.1	64.1
Satisfaction	53.4	1.5	49.5	40.5	64.0	57.8	70.3	56.3	54.7	46.1	40.9
Secondary completion rate	27.8	1.5	22.9	10.6	41.4	16.0	32.6	24.7	15.1	37.1	25.5
Medical services											
Health access	37.1	1.4	32.2	9.8	50.2	19.2	53.8	42.4	17.3	39.2	22.3
Need	14.6	0.4	14.6	15.3	14.7	12.9	18.2	12.6	6.7	16.9	15.3
Use	14.5	0.5	14.1	14.3	15.6	12.3	17.9	12.0	6.8	18.4	14.5
Satisfaction	64.9	1.4	60.9	55.4	75.0	63.5	76.1	65.7	67.3	72.0	43.7
Child welfare and health											
Children under 5											
Birth registration	48.2	2.0	42.4	25.3	62.8	50.9	64.0	51.9	33.9	46.1	36.0
Male	48.8	2.2	43.9	27.8	62.7	47.4	66.0	50.7	35.0	46.9	36.2
Female	47.6	2.3	40.8	22.1	62.9	53.8	61.9	53.0	32.9	45.2	35.7
Fully vaccinated	68.4	1.6	65.4	51.6	75.8	64.1	71.1	72.7	52.8	70.7	65.5
Not vaccinated	9.0	0.9	9.9	18.4	6.7	12.0	7.3	7.5	11.8	10.1	10.1
Gender											
Circumcision	73.2	0.7	75.7	79.1	66.3	72.9	72.6	58.9	84.2	70.0	87.3
Access to credit facility	8.5	0.5	8.3	5.7	8.9	8.4	4.5	4.8	13.7	8.7	14.5
Male	9.6	0.6	9.1	6.2	10.6	9.6	5.5	5.5	17.6	10.6	13.9
Female	7.5	0.5	7.6	5.3	7.3	7.4	3.6	4.2	10.3	7.0	15.1

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.