



NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

2006 CORE WELFARE INDICATOR QUESTIONNAIRE (CWIQ) SURVEY

ADAMAWA 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 2100 households, i.e. 2.7 per cent of the 77,400 households in the National Sample, represents Adamawa State in the

survey sample. Out of the 2100 households sampled in the State, 1630 lived in rural areas, representing 77.6 per cent while 470 lived in urban areas (22.4) per cent. This flyer presents State aggregates, including rural-urban, senatorial and gender differences for selected indicators.

KEY FINDINGS

DEPENDENCY RATIO

The dependency ratio in the State was 0.8, which indicates that less than one person is dependent on one economically active person. The dependency ratio in the three senatorial districts also stood at 0.8. The rural and urban dependency ratio stood at 0.9 and 0.7 respectively.

HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

Household Economic Situation Compared With Past Year

About 33.0 per cent of the households interviewed felt that their economic situation was worse, while 50.8 per cent felt that their situation was better than a year ago. In the rural areas, 52.6 per cent felt that their economic situation was better than a year ago and 31.9 per cent felt it was worse. Also in the urban areas 46.1 per cent felt that their economic situation was better and 34.5 per cent felt that they were worse than a year ago. However, 61.9 per cent in central senatorial district, 56.3 per cent in the south and only 29.1 per cent in north felt that they were better than a year ago, while 47.1 per cent in the north, 30.1 per cent in the south and 24.0 per cent in the central felt they were worse off than a year ago.

Neighbourhood Crime/Security Situation Compared to One Year Ago

About 49.0 per cent of households interviewed felt that the security situation was better now than one year ago, while 22.4 per cent felt it was worse now in the State. Also, 51.3 per cent in the rural and 44.2 per cent in urban area felt the security was better; while 21.5 per cent in rural and 24.8 per cent in urban areas felt the crime situation was worse now. About 68.0 per cent of households in the south senatorial district, compared to 48.5 per cent and 24.7 per cent in central and north senatorial districts felt the crime situation was better;

while 42.9 per cent in north compared to 14.0 per cent and 15.3 per cent in south and central districts respectively felt it was worse.

Difficulty in Satisfying Household Needs

About 10.0 per cent of households had difficulty satisfying their food need. More households in central (19.5 per cent), compared to south with 6.4 per cent and north with 3.8 per cent of had difficulty satisfying their food need.

Self-Classified Poverty Situation

Seven out of ten (71.8) of all households sampled classified themselves as poor, while 70.9 per cent of male-headed households and 82.6 per cent of female-headed households were poor. About 74.0 per cent of households in the rural and 67.0 per cent of households in the urban areas were also poor. About 73.0 per cent of male-headed households in the rural areas and 66.1 per cent male-headed households in urban areas were classified as poor, while 88.3 per cent of female-headed households in rural and 74.2 per cent of female-headed households in the urban areas were also poor. As high as 87.6 per cent of households in the north, 72.4 per cent in the south and 58.8 per cent in the central senatorial districts were classified as poor.

HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

Secure Housing Tenure

Only 37.5 per cent of the sampled households can said to have documentation to verify their occupancy status in the State. 26.5 per cent in the rural and 66.4 per cent in the urban areas had secure housing tenure. About 53.0 per cent of households in central, 48.0 per cent in the north and 15.2 per cent in the south senatorial districts had secure housing tenure.

Access to Water From All Sources

About 86.0 per cent of households had source of water less than 30 minutes away in the State, with 85.6 per

cent in rural and 88.8 per cent in urban areas. At the senatorial level, 84.0 per cent in central, 87.8 per cent in north and 87.7 per cent in South had access to water (i.e. households with a source of water less than 30 minutes away).

Safe Water Source

Only 27.0 per cent of households used treated piped water bore hole, hand pump or protected well in the State, with 23.6 per cent rural and 34.9 per cent the urban areas. About 30.0 per cent of households in central, 24.9 per cent in north and 25.2 per cent in south senatorial districts had access to safe water source.

Safe Sanitation

Only 38.8 per cent of households in the State used flush toilet or covered pit latrine or ventilated improved pit latrine, with 30.9 per cent rural and 59.2 per cent urban areas. Also, 37.7 per cent of households in central, 34.5 per cent in north and 43.1 per cent in south had safe sanitation.

Improved Waste Disposal

About 3.0 per cent of households had their waste collected or used Government bins, while 0.5 per cent of rural and 8.3 per cent of urban area households used improved waste disposal. Central district had 7.3 per cent of households, while north and south had 0.2 per cent of households each using improved waste disposal.

Access to Electricity

Only 27.7 per cent of households had access to electricity in the State, with 13.3 per cent in rural and 65.0 per cent urban areas. Thirty-nine per cent of households in central, 22.4 per cent in south and 20.1 in north district had access to electricity.

OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS/EQUIPMENT

Personal Computers

Only 0.7 per cent of the households interviewed owned personal computers, with 0.4 per cent of rural and 1.5 per cent of urban households. Also, 1.1 per cent in the north, 0.5 per cent in central and 0.6 per cent in south senatorial districts owned personal computers.

Mobile Phones

About 10.0 per cent of the households owned mobile phones. 3.7 per cent of the households in the rural areas and 27.7 per cent in urban areas owned mobile phones. About 15.9 per cent in the central senatorial districts, 9.9 per cent and 5.5 per cent in north and south districts respectively owned the facility.

EMPLOYMENT

Youth Unemployment

The youth (age 15-24) had 8.1 per cent of the population unemployed, with 5.0 per cent in rural and 13.1 per cent in urban areas. Central (24.6 per cent) had the highest percentage of youth unemployed. About 10.0 per cent male and 6.1 per cent female youths were unemployed.

General Unemployment

About 6.0 per cent of persons aged 15 and above were unemployed in the State, with 3.9 per cent in rural and 9.4 per cent in urban areas. Central senatorial district had the highest (14.0 per cent) while north had 3.2 per cent and south 1.4 per cent. About 6.8 per cent male and 4.7 per cent female adults were unemployed.

Under-Employment

The under-employed persons aged 15 and above stood at 14.5 per cent, with 15.1 per cent of rural and 15.4 per cent of the urban adults. South senatorial district had the highest (25.6 per cent), while central had 17.6 per cent and north had 3.9 per cent. 15.8 per cent of male and 12.9 per cent of female adults were under-employed.

EDUCATION

Adult Literacy

The adult literacy rate was 56.1 per cent in the State, with 49.9 per cent of rural and 70.1 per cent of urban adults that were literate. Central senatorial district had 59.9 per cent, north 56.2 per cent and south 51.8 per cent. However, the male adult literacy rate in any language was 67.1 per cent, while the female rate was 44.8 per cent.

Youth Literacy

The youth literacy rate in any language (age 15-24) was 71.3 per cent in the State, with 65.5 per cent of rural and 83.0 per cent in urban areas. At the district levels there were 72.1 per cent in the central, 72.0 per cent in the north and 69.7 per cent in the south. The male youth literacy rate stood at 80.2 per cent, while that of females was 62.5 per cent.

PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Primary School

About 76.0 per cent of primary school pupils lived in households with a primary school less than 30 minutes away. 76.6 per cent of the rural and 74.6 per cent of urban primary school pupils had access. Also, 75.4 per cent in the central, 70.1 per cent in the north and 83.0 per cent in the south senatorial districts had access to school.

Primary School Net Enrolment

Primary school Net Enrolment in the State was 64.0 per cent, with 65.0 per cent in rural and 61.1 per cent in urban areas. The central senatorial district recorded 65.6 per cent, north senatorial district 59.2 per cent and south senatorial district 67.4 per cent. The male primary net enrolment was 65.1 per cent and female 62.8 per cent.

Satisfaction with Primary Education

The satisfaction rate for the State stood at 40.1 per cent, while the rural areas had 36.9 per cent and the urban areas 49.9 per cent. The north senatorial district had 61.0 per cent satisfactory rate, with 44.9 per cent in the central and only 19.5 per cent in the south.

Primary School Completion Rate

The primary completion rate stood at 10.9 per cent in the State, with 9.9 per cent in rural and 13.6 per cent in urban areas. The central senatorial district had 14.4 per cent, north, 9.3 per cent and south, 9.9 per cent.

SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Secondary school

About thirty-five (34.6) per cent of secondary school children in the State lived in households with secondary school less than 30 minutes away with 24.3 per cent from rural areas and 56.3 per cent from urban areas. There were 38.2 per cent, 45.0 per cent and 20.6 per cent secondary school access in central, north and south senatorial districts respectively.

Secondary School Net Enrolment

The secondary school net enrolment stood at 37.0 per cent in the State, with 33.9 per cent and 48.0 per cent net enrolment in the rural and urban areas respectively. The central, north and south senatorial districts had 37.4 per cent, 39.6 per cent and 34.2 per cent respectively. The net enrolment for males stood at 42.4 per cent and 31.5 per cent for females.

Satisfaction with Secondary Education

The satisfaction rate of Secondary school children who cited no problems was 42.0 per cent at State level with 37.6 per cent in the rural areas and 50.4 per cent in the urban areas.

Secondary School Completion Rate

The secondary school completion rate was 8.3 per cent, with 5.6 per cent in rural and 14.1 per cent in the urban areas. The north, central and south senatorial districts had 11.6 per cent, 10.0 per cent and 3.3 per cent secondary completion school rates respectively.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Access to Medical Services

In the State 49.8 per cent of the sampled households lived less than 30 minutes away to health facility. 45.7 per cent of rural and 59.9 per cent of urban households had access. Also, 50.2 per cent in the central, 48.0 per cent in the north and 50.9 per cent in the south senatorial had access to medical services.

Need for Medical Services

About 7.0 per cent of the sampled population was either sick or injured in four weeks preceding the survey. Seven (7.0) per cent of rural and 7.9 per cent of urban populations needed the facility. About 9.5 per cent in central, 8.7 per cent in south and 3.0 per cent in north districts needed the health facility.

Usage of Medical Services

About 7.0 per cent of the sampled population consulted health practitioner in the four week preceding the survey in the State, with 6.4 per cent in rural and 7.4 per cent of

urban populations using the facilities. In the senatorial districts, 9.2 per cent in central, 7.7 per cent in south and only 2.6 per cent population in north consulted health practitioners.

Satisfaction with Medical Services

About 70.0 per cent of persons who used medical facilities were satisfied, with 68.5 per cent in rural and 73.3 per cent in urban areas. Over 75 per cent satisfaction rate were recorded for central and north districts and 59.8 for south district.

CHILDREN UNDER 5

Birth Registration

About 33.0 per cent of the children under 5 had their births registered, with 25.8 per cent in rural areas and 54.4 per cent in urban areas. 48.0 per cent were from north, 37.1 per cent from central and 16.2 per cent from the south senatorial districts. Of the registered children, there were 33.2 per cent of males and 32.2 per cent of females.

Immunization

Only 41.4 per cent of children aged 12-59 months had received measles, BCG, DPT1-3, OPV0-3, yellow fever, MMR and Vitamin A vaccinations in the State, with 36.2 per cent of rural and 57.3 per cent of urban children fully vaccinated. In the senatorial districts, 39.3 per cent of children in the south, 41.3 per cent in central and 44.1 per cent in north were fully vaccinated. About 21.1 per cent of the children never received any immunization in the State, with 20.6 per cent of rural and 22.8 per cent of urban areas children not vaccinated. In the senatorial districts, 31.5 per cent in central, 20.5 per cent in north and 9.0 per cent in south were not vaccinated.

GENDER

Circumcision

The female circumcision rate was 2.1 per cent in the State, with 2.4 per cent of rural and 1.3 per cent of urban females. The south senatorial had the highest with 2.8 per cent, north, 1.4 per cent and central 1.9 per cent.

Access to Resources

Only 6.9 per cent of the sampled population had access to credit facilities resources 5.1 per cent of the rural areas and 11.0 per cent of urban population. 11.8 per cent in central, 5.0 per cent in south and 3.3 per cent in the north senatorial districts had access to credit facilities. Also, 8.8 per cent of males and 4.8 per cent of female populations had access to credit facilities in the State.

Adamawa Core Welfare Indicators (2006)							Senatorial Districts			
		Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	Central	North	South
Household characteristics										
	Dependency ratio	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Household welfare										
Household economic situation compared to one year ago										
	Worse now	32.6	2.2	31.9	32.3	34.5	34.8	24.0	47.1	30.1
	Better now	50.8	2.2	52.6	49.9	46.1	39.8	61.9	29.1	56.3
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago										
	Worse now	22.4	2.4	21.5	21.4	24.8	21.6	15.3	42.9	14.0
	Better now	49.4	2.6	51.3	50.3	44.2	41.5	48.5	24.7	68.1
Difficulty satisfying household needs										
	Food	10.2	1.2	11.4	16.2	7.3	8.9	19.5	3.8	6.4
Households self classified as poor										
	All households	71.8	2.3	73.7	85.2	67.0	82.4	58.8	87.6	72.4
	Male headed households	70.9	2.5	72.7	83.8	66.1	81.7	57.6	87.6	70.9
	Female headed households	82.6	4.0	88.3	97.1	74.2	90.0	72.2	88.5	89.3
Household infrastructure										
	Secure housing tenure	37.5	3.2	26.5	19.8	66.4	62.5	53.2	48.0	15.2
	Access to water	86.4	1.7	85.6	78.4	88.8	80.9	84.0	87.8	87.7
	Safe water source	26.7	2.3	23.6	12.8	34.9	18.5	29.7	24.9	25.2
	Safe sanitation	38.8	2.8	30.9	18.5	59.2	51.5	37.7	34.5	43.1
	Improved waste disposal	2.7	1.2	0.5	0.3	8.3	3.5	7.3	0.2	0.2
	Has electricity	27.7	3.5	13.3	2.4	65.0	43.7	39.0	20.1	22.4
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment										
	Personal computer	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.6
	Mobile phone	10.4	1.5	3.7	0.0	27.7	6.0	15.9	9.9	5.5
Employment										
Employment Status in last 7 days										
	Unemployed (age 15-24)	8.1	2.1	5.0	4.0	13.1	8.6	24.6	4.2	1.4
	Male	10.0	3.3	5.4	5.0	16.7	6.7	27.7	5.2	1.8
	Female	6.1	1.6	4.5	2.9	8.9	10.5	20.4	3.3	1.0
	Unemployed (age 15 and above))	5.9	1.8	3.9	5.2	9.4	8.1	14.0	3.2	1.4
	Male	6.8	2.2	4.5	6.4	10.9	5.6	14.3	4.4	2.0
	Female	4.7	1.3	3.0	3.5	7.4	11.2	13.5	1.9	0.5
	Underemployed (age 15 and above)	14.5	1.7	15.1	8.8	13.4	8.3	17.6	3.9	25.6
	Male	15.8	1.6	16.4	9.1	14.8	7.3	15.8	5.1	27.6
	Female	12.9	2.0	13.5	8.3	11.8	9.6	20.3	2.7	22.5
Education										
Adult literacy rate-any language										
	Total	56.1	2.0	49.9	40.2	70.1	62.0	59.9	56.2	51.8
	Male	67.1	2.1	61.4	50.6	79.6	71.0	71.9	68.0	61.0
	Female	44.8	2.1	38.4	30.0	59.9	53.4	47.3	44.9	42.1
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)										
	Total	71.3	2.2	65.5	59.4	83.0	80.3	72.1	72.0	69.7
	Male	80.2	2.2	76.0	70.3	87.9	86.1	79.7	82.8	78.3
	Female	62.5	2.9	55.8	49.8	77.5	75.6	64.1	61.7	61.4
Primary school										
	Access to School	76.1	3.0	76.6	55.0	74.6	64.5	75.4	70.1	83.0
	Primary Net Enrollment	64.0	2.2	65.0	58.5	61.1	54.6	65.6	59.2	67.4
	Male	65.1	2.5	66.5	65.9	61.3	56.8	65.8	60.1	70.5
	Female	62.8	2.4	63.4	50.4	60.9	51.9	65.3	57.9	64.4
	Satisfaction	40.1	3.6	36.9	42.9	49.9	42.9	44.9	61.0	19.5
	Primary completion rate	10.9	1.2	9.9	7.9	13.6	9.0	14.4	8.3	9.9
Secondary school										
	Access to School	34.6	3.5	24.3	3.3	56.3	43.9	38.2	45.0	20.6
	Secondary Net Enrollment	37.0	1.9	33.9	29.6	43.7	41.6	37.4	39.6	34.2
	Male	42.4	2.5	38.5	34.5	50.5	49.5	42.4	49.5	35.8
	Female	31.5	2.3	29.2	24.3	36.5	34.1	32.0	29.7	32.6
	Satisfaction	42.0	4.0	37.6	32.3	50.4	58.1	42.3	65.8	16.6
	Secondary completion rate	8.3	1.3	5.6	4.5	14.1	11.0	10.0	11.6	3.3
Medical services										
	Health access	49.8	3.1	45.7	23.7	59.9	41.8	50.2	48.0	50.9
	Need	7.3	0.6	7.0	6.6	7.9	6.2	9.5	3.0	8.7
	Use	6.7	0.5	6.4	5.9	7.4	5.5	9.2	2.6	7.7
	Satisfaction	70.0	2.7	68.5	66.5	73.3	69.7	75.9	78.4	59.8
Child welfare and health										
Children under 5										
	Birth registration	32.8	2.8	25.8	20.5	54.4	43.0	37.1	48.0	16.2
	Male	33.2	3.0	27.5	24.4	50.6	41.9	35.0	50.0	15.9
	Female	32.2	3.3	23.7	16.2	59.4	44.7	39.8	45.0	16.6
	Fully vaccinated	41.4	3.0	36.2	27.7	57.3	48.3	41.3	44.1	39.3
	Not vaccinated	21.1	2.4	20.6	21.3	22.8	26.4	31.5	20.5	9.0
Gender										
	Female Circumcision	2.1	0.3	2.4	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.4	2.8
	Access to credit facility	6.9	1.1	5.1	2.6	11.0	5.3	11.8	3.3	5.0
	Male	8.8	1.3	6.7	3.5	13.8	7.2	15.5	4.7	5.7
	Female	4.8	1.1	3.5	1.8	8.1	3.6	7.9	2.1	4.3

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