



# NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

2006 CORE WELFARE INDICATOR QUESTIONNAIRE (CWIQ) SURVEY

## LAGOS 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 2000 households, i.e. 2.6 per cent of the 77,400 households in the National Sample, represents Lagos State in the survey

sample. Out of the 2000 households sampled in the State, 1660 lived in urban areas, representing 83 per cent while, 340 lived in rural areas (17 per cent). This flyer presents State aggregates, including rural-urban, senatorial and gender differences for selected indicators.

# KEY FINDINGS

## DEPENDENCY RATIO

The overall dependency ratio for the State was 0.5, indicating about one person was dependent on each economically active person. The dependency ratio for the rural areas was 0.8 while it was 0.5 for the urban areas. Lagos east senatorial district had dependency ratio above the State average (0.6) while central and west recorded the same ratio with the state.

## HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

### Household Economic Situation Compared With Past Year

Most households in the state claimed that their economic situation had worsened than a year ago (36.5 per cent). Sector-wise, it was shown that a higher proportion of those in the rural areas reported worse situation (60.9 per cent) than those in the urban areas (34.6 per cent). The picture was the same for the senatorial districts.

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

More than half (50.8 per cent) of the households in the state reported better crime and security situation now than one year ago. The picture was the same for the sectors and the senatorial districts. Sector wise, more household in the urban (51.6 per cent) reported better situation than rural (40.1 per cent) areas.

### Difficulty in Satisfying Household Needs

About 14.0 per cent of the households in the State found it difficult to satisfy their food needs. Sector-wise, more households in the rural areas found it difficult satisfying their food need (30.3 per cent) than those in the urban areas (12.7 per cent). Among the senatorial districts, east had the highest households which found it difficult to satisfy their

food need (24.7 per cent), while west recorded the lowest households (8.7 per cent).

### Self - Classified Poverty Situation

More than three in every five households (63.5 per cent) in the state classified themselves as poor. More male - headed households in the State claimed that they were poor (63.6 per cent) than the female - headed ones (62.9 per cent). Sector - wise, there were more households in the rural areas which claimed to be poor (74.4 per cent) than those in the urban areas (62.7 per cent). At the senatorial level, east had the highest number of households which claimed to be poor (74.8 per cent) while west recorded the lowest (59.4 per cent).

## HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

### Secure Housing Tenure

About 91.0 per cent of the households in the State had secure housing tenure. The households in the rural areas had lower secure housing tenure (78.5 per cent) than those in the urban (92.0 per cent). Disaggregating to senatorial districts, west had highest secure housing tenure (92.8 per cent), while east recorded the lowest tenure (84.0 per cent).

### Access to Water

Almost 99.3 per cent of the households in the state had access to water. Access to water was high for both urban (99.4 per cent) and rural (97.3 per cent) areas. All the senatorial districts had high access to water with west recording the highest access.

### Safe Water Source

About 83.4 per cent of the households in the State had access to safe water sources. Access to safe water source was lower in the rural areas (74.3 per cent) than in the urban (84.1 per cent). At the senatorial level, the

households in west had most access to safe water (86.2 per cent), while central recorded the lowest access (78.9 per cent).

### **Safe Sanitation**

About 86.6 per cent of the households in the State were using safe sanitation. In the rural areas, it was 51.0 per cent while it was 89.3 per cent in the urban areas. Use of safe sanitations was highest in west (90.5 per cent) while it was lowest in east (79.6 per cent).

### **Improved Waste Disposal**

Majority (89.7 per cent) of the households in the State had improved waste disposal. Sector-wise, improved waste disposal was used more in the urban areas (93.7 per cent) than in the rural areas (39.3 per cent). At the senatorial district level, west recorded most of the households with improved sanitation (93.3 per cent), while east recorded the lowest (75.8 per cent).

### **Access to Electricity**

About 98.5 per cent of the households had electricity in the state. The proportion of households which had electricity was more in the urban areas (99.0 per cent) than in the rural areas (91.3 per cent). The senatorial district which had the highest proportion of households with electricity was central (99.1 per cent) closely followed by east (97.7 per cent).

## **OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT**

### **Personal Computers**

Ownership of personal computer was 4.5 per cent for the State. More of the households in the urban areas own personal computers (4.8 per cent) than those in rural areas (1.3 per cent). central had the highest proportion of households with personal computers (6.2 per cent), while east recorded the lowest (3.3 per cent).

### **Mobile Phones**

Ownership of mobile phones was 78.3 per cent for Lagos State. Ownership of mobile phones was higher in the urban areas (80.2 per cent) than in the rural (54.7 per cent). The senatorial district which recorded the highest ownership of mobile phone was west (81.2 per cent) while east recorded the lowest (67.4 per cent).

## **EMPLOYMENT**

### **Youth Unemployment**

Youth unemployment was 26.0 per cent in the state. There were more unemployed youth in the urban areas (26.9 per cent) than in rural areas (25.1 per cent). At the senatorial level, Lagos east had the highest unemployed youth (42.4 per cent) while Lagos west recorded the lowest (18.0 per cent). Gender distribution revealed higher rates of youth unemployment in the State as well as at other levels of disaggregation.

### **General Unemployment**

The State had 10.2 per cent unemployed persons 15 year and above. The rate was higher in the urban areas (10.5 per cent) than in the rural areas (5.6 per cent). Among the senatorial districts, central recorded the highest

unemployment (12.6 per cent) while east had the lowest (8.9 per cent). Across the state, sector and senatorial district level, female unemployment was more than male unemployment.

### **Under - Employment**

Under-employment rate in the State was 24.2 per cent. The urban areas had higher under-employment rate (25.1 per cent) than rural (12.3 per cent). At the senatorial level, central had the lowest proportion of under-employed persons (9.3 per cent), while west recorded the highest (29.3 per cent). Gender - wise, there was more female than the male under-employment.

## **EDUCATION**

### **Adult Literacy**

The State had 89.9 per cent adult literacy rate. Sector - wise, the adult in the urban areas were more literate in any language (90.6 per cent). At the senatorial district level, central had the highest adult literacy rate (91.2 per cent), while east recorded the lowest (86.9 per cent). Gender wise, across the State to the sectors and senatorial districts, adult males were more literate in any language than the females.

### **Youth Literacy**

Youth literacy rate was higher in the urban areas (97.7 per cent) than in the rural areas (95.4 per cent). At the senatorial district level, west recorded the highest youth literacy rate (98.0 per cent) while Lagos central had the lowest (96.4 per cent). Disaggregating by gender, across the State, to the sector and senatorial district, there were more youth literate males than females.

## **PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION**

### **Access to Primary School**

More than nine in every ten primary school children (93.9 per cent) in the State had access to school. Interestingly, the children in the rural areas had better access (94.6 per cent) than those in the urban areas (93.8 per cent). At the senatorial district level, the children in east had the most access to primary school (94.6 per cent), followed by central (92.6 per cent).

### **Primary School Net Enrolment**

Primary net enrolment rate for the State was 81.8 per cent. The rate was higher in the urban areas (82.4 per cent) than in the rural areas (76.8 per cent). In the state, more males were in primary school (84.2 per cent) than females (79.3 per cent). Among the senatorial districts, east the recorded highest proportion of children in primary school (85.8 per cent), while west had the lowest enrolment rate (80.1 per cent).

### **Satisfaction with Primary Education**

Satisfaction rate at the State level was 73.4 per cent. More children in the urban areas felt satisfied with their school (75.5 per cent) than those in the rural areas (52.6 per cent). Satisfaction rate was highest for west senatorial district (82.4 per cent) while it was lowest for central (62.5 per cent).

## Primary School Completion Rate

Primary School completion rate was 20.2 per cent for the State. The rate was higher in the urban areas (20.6 per cent) than rural areas (16.6 per cent). At the senatorial district level, east recorded the highest primary school completion rate (22.6 per cent), while west had the lowest rate (19.5 per cent).

## SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

### Access to Secondary School

Access rate was 87.6 per cent for the State. The children who live in the rural areas had better access to secondary school (88.0 per cent) than those in the urban sector (87.5 per cent). Among the senatorial district, west had access most (89.9 per cent), while east recorded the lowest (82.2 per cent).

### Secondary School Net Enrolment

Secondary school net enrolment rate was 69.8 per cent for the State. Children in the urban areas had better access to secondary school (70.9 per cent) than those in rural areas (57.8 per cent). At the senatorial level, east had the highest rate (70.8 per cent), while central recorded the lowest (69.5 per cent). Gender - wise, there were more females in secondary school across the State, sectors and senatorial district levels than males except for central where more males were recorded than females.

### Satisfaction with Secondary School

About 65.2 per cent of the children in secondary school indicated that they were satisfied with their schools. Satisfaction rate was higher in the urban areas (66.7 per cent) than the rural areas (47.3 per cent). At the senatorial district level, west recorded the highest satisfaction rate (75.0 per cent), while central had the lowest rate (49.4 per cent).

### Secondary School Completion Rate

Secondary school completion rate was 60.1 per cent for the state. There was a significant difference in completion rate between secondary school children in the rural areas (27.2 per cent) and those in urban areas (63.2 per cent). The highest completion rate was recorded by central senatorial district (71.2 per cent) while the lowest rate was recorded by east senatorial district (55.0 per cent)

## MEDICAL SERVICES

### Access to Medical Services

At the State level, more than seven in every ten (75.6 per cent) persons had access to medical facility. Interestingly access to medical services was higher in the rural areas (76.3 per cent) than in the urban sector (75.5 per cent). At the senatorial district level, central had the highest access rate of 77.9 per cent while west recorded the lowest (74.3 per cent).

### Need for Medical Services

The need for health services was 8.4 per cent for the State. More population in the urban areas needed medical services (8.6 per cent) than those in the rural areas (7.1 per cent). At the senatorial district level, central had the highest

proportion of persons who needed medical services (10.7 per cent), while west had the lowest (7.6 per cent).

### Use of Medical Services

About 9.2 per cent of the populations in the State were actually using medical services. The population in the urban areas was using medical facilities (9.2 per cent) more than those in rural sector (8.9 per cent). central senatorial district had the highest use of medical services (10.2 per cent), while west recorded the lowest (8.6 per cent).

### Satisfaction

Majority of the population in the State (83.6 per cent) felt satisfied with health services. Satisfaction rate was higher in urban areas (85.5 per cent) than rural (56.8 per cent). West senatorial district had highest satisfaction rate (92.6 per cent) while east recorded the lowest (65.1 per cent).

## CHILDREN UNDER 5

### Birth Registration

More than six in every ten Under 5 children (68.9 per cent) born in the State had their births registered. Birth registration was more in the urban areas (69.7 per cent) than in the rural areas (61.0 per cent). More male Under 5 children in the state were registered than the females. At the senatorial district level, central had the highest birth registration (72.1 per cent), while east recorded the lowest (63.6 per cent).

### Immunization

The proportion of the Under 5 children who had received full immunization was 81.2 per cent and 2.5 per cent of the children did not receive any vaccination. But more Under 5 children in the urban areas received full vaccination (81.7 per cent) than those in the rural areas (75.6 per cent). At the senatorial district level, central had the highest proportion of Under 5 children who had received full vaccination (88.5 per cent), while west recorded the lowest (77.1 per cent).

## GENDER

### Circumcision

Circumcision for the females, regarded as female genital mutilation was 36.5 per cent for the State. Surprisingly, the rate was higher in the urban areas (37.6 per cent) than in the rural areas (21.2 per cent). At the senatorial district level, central had the highest female genital mutilation rate (42.2 per cent), while east had the lowest (32.3 per cent).

### Access to Resources

Access to credit was 8.7 per cent for the State. More males (9.6 per cent) than females (7.7 per cent) had access to credit facilities. The population which had access to credit was more in the urban areas (8.0 per cent) than rural (3.9 per cent). At the senatorial district level, west had the highest access to credit facility (8.7 per cent), while east recorded the lowest (6.1 per cent).

Lagos 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>East</i> <i>West</i>
<b>Household characteristics</b>									
<i>Dependency ratio</i>	0.5	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5
<b>Household welfare</b>									
Household economic situation compared to one year ago									
<i>Worse now</i>	36.5	2.0	60.9	84.5	34.6	53.7	45.7	44.7	30.2
<i>Better now</i>	24.9	1.4	14.5	1.7	25.7	5.9	22.1	21.6	27.0
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago									
<i>Worse now</i>	16.6	2.0	17.4	30.2	16.6	34.6	26.5	19.9	11.5
<i>Better now</i>	50.8	2.6	40.1	26.0	51.6	21.3	43.8	37.8	57.6
Difficulty satisfying household needs									
<i>Food</i>	14.0	1.8	30.3	77.5	12.7	40.9	19.1	24.7	8.7
Households self classified as poor									
<i>All households</i>	63.5	1.7	74.4	100.0	62.7	91.0	64.9	74.8	59.4
<i>Male headed households</i>	63.6	1.8	71.7	100.0	63.0	93.0	64.6	74.9	59.8
<i>Female headed households</i>	62.9	3.7	89.4	100.0	60.6	84.9	67.3	74.1	57.5
<b>Household infrastructure</b>									
<i>Secure housing tenure</i>	91.0	0.9	78.5	40.9	92.0	88.6	91.7	84.0	92.8
<i>Access to water</i>	99.3	0.3	97.3	65.7	99.4	96.8	99.0	98.9	99.5
<i>Safe water source</i>	83.4	1.9	74.3	32.5	84.1	77.2	78.9	80.2	86.2
<i>Safe sanitation</i>	86.6	1.6	51.0	11.5	89.3	66.2	82.2	79.6	90.5
<i>Improved waste disposal</i>	89.7	1.6	39.3	0.0	93.7	87.6	91.4	75.8	93.3
<i>Has electricity</i>	98.5	0.4	91.3	70.4	99.0	96.1	99.1	97.7	98.4
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment									
<i>Personal computer</i>	4.5	0.6	1.3	0.0	4.8	0.0	6.2	3.3	4.2
<i>Mobile phone</i>	78.3	1.5	54.7	7.9	80.2	28.8	79.4	67.4	81.2
<b>Employment</b>									
Employment Status in last 7 days									
<i>Unemployed (age 15-24)</i>	26.0	3.7	25.1	26.4	26.1	30.7	38.6	42.7	18.0
<i>Male</i>	22.9	3.7	10.1	0.0	23.6	52.4	29.3	45.5	16.7
<i>Female</i>	28.6	5.0	33.4	33.3	28.2	22.9	46.8	40.7	19.2
<i>Unemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	10.2	0.8	5.6	3.6	10.5	14.1	12.6	8.9	9.6
<i>Male</i>	9.4	0.9	3.0	0.0	9.8	13.3	11.0	7.3	9.3
<i>Female</i>	11.1	1.1	8.2	6.1	11.3	14.8	14.4	10.5	9.9
<i>Underemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	24.2	2.4	12.3	9.3	25.1	21.4	9.3	27.2	29.3
<i>Male</i>	23.7	2.5	15.6	11.8	24.3	13.9	9.5	24.7	29.2
<i>Female</i>	24.8	2.6	8.8	7.4	26.1	27.1	9.0	29.8	29.4
<b>Education</b>									
Adult literacy rate-any language									
<i>Total</i>	89.9	0.7	79.6	44.3	90.6	75.6	91.2	86.9	90.2
<i>Male</i>	94.6	0.6	88.9	47.0	94.9	86.5	95.5	94.7	94.2
<i>Female</i>	84.9	1.1	70.5	42.5	85.9	67.2	86.9	78.7	85.7
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)									
<i>Total</i>	97.5	0.5	95.4	75.7	97.7	91.8	96.4	97.8	98.0
<i>Male</i>	98.5	0.5	96.9	100.0	98.6	94.9	98.0	98.5	98.8
<i>Female</i>	96.6	0.8	94.1	67.3	96.7	89.9	95.1	97.1	97.2
Primary school									
<i>Access to School</i>	93.9	1.3	94.6	60.7	93.8	76.7	92.6	94.6	94.2
<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	81.8	1.6	76.8	58.6	82.4	83.8	82.8	85.8	80.1
<i>Male</i>	84.2	2.0	74.5	60.0	85.3	95.0	87.2	88.0	81.6
<i>Female</i>	79.3	2.5	80.0	56.6	79.2	67.8	78.8	82.8	78.5
<i>Satisfaction</i>	73.4	3.1	52.6	43.4	75.5	42.9	62.5	62.7	82.4
<i>Primary completion rate</i>	20.2	1.8	16.6	9.1	20.6	40.2	20.2	22.6	19.5
Secondary school									
<i>Access to School</i>	87.6	2.2	88.0	53.3	87.5	64.3	86.7	82.2	89.9
<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	69.8	2.1	57.8	11.1	70.9	54.4	69.5	70.3	69.7
<i>Male</i>	67.9	3.1	57.4	9.8	69.0	51.5	74.6	68.3	64.8
<i>Female</i>	71.7	3.0	58.3	12.8	72.9	56.6	64.6	72.9	74.6
<i>Satisfaction</i>	65.2	3.3	47.3	56.6	66.7	42.3	49.4	58.2	75.0
<i>Secondary completion rate</i>	60.1	5.5	27.2	5.0	63.2	22.5	71.2	55.0	56.8
<b>Medical services</b>									
<i>Health access</i>	75.6	2.5	76.3	16.0	75.5	49.9	77.9	76.8	74.3
<i>Need</i>	8.4	0.7	7.1	11.8	8.6	13.3	10.7	8.1	7.6
<i>Use</i>	9.2	0.6	8.9	10.0	9.2	9.6	10.2	9.7	8.6
<i>Satisfaction</i>	83.6	2.2	56.8	59.4	85.5	48.0	77.6	65.1	92.6
<b>Child welfare and health</b>									
Children under 5									
<i>Birth registration</i>	68.9	2.3	61.0	39.8	69.7	55.8	72.1	63.6	69.2
<i>Male</i>	69.9	2.9	55.6	47.2	71.3	55.4	72.1	61.2	71.7
<i>Female</i>	67.8	3.1	66.4	33.0	67.9	56.1	72.1	66.4	66.3
<i>Fully vaccinated</i>	81.2	2.3	75.6	24.0	81.7	72.1	88.5	85.0	77.1
<i>Not vaccinated</i>	2.5	1.0	3.0	8.2	2.4	10.7	4.7	1.2	1.9
<b>Gender</b>									
<i>Female Circumcision</i>	36.5	2.1	21.2	16.8	37.6	53.3	42.2	32.3	35.1
<i>Access to credit facility</i>	8.7	0.7	5.8	5.6	8.9	1.7	7.8	7.7	9.4
<i>Male</i>	9.6	0.9	7.7	6.1	9.7	2.4	8.9	9.2	10.0
<i>Female</i>	7.7	0.8	3.9	5.3	8.0	1.1	6.7	6.1	8.7

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