



# NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

2006 CORE WELFARE INDICATOR QUESTIONNAIRE (CWIQ) SURVEY

## ZONAL SUMMARY –SOUTH-SOUTH

### INTRODUCTION

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

*Zonal, State and Senatorial District levels. This flyer presents key findings for the South-South zone of the country. It focuses on State variations within the zone, rural/urban and gender differences. The States in the zone are: Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo and Rivers.*

### KEY FINDINGS

#### DEPENDENCY RATIO

Dependency ratio in the zone was 0.6, indicating that less than one person was depending on one economically-active person. The ratio within the States in the zone also showed that less than one person was dependent on one economically-active person.

#### HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

##### Household Economic Situation Compared With Past Year

The households that reported worsened economic situation stood at about 34.8 per cent for the zone. About 38.0 per cent of the households in the rural area reported that their economic situation had worsened while the urban areas reported only 26.9 per cent. The economic situation worsened more for the households in Delta State (40.4 per cent) and Akwa Ibom State (55.2 per cent). Conversely, the situation was reported to have improved for a significant proportion of households in Rivers State (34.3 per cent) and Bayelsa State (34.5 per cent).

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

About 18.0 per cent of households in the zone reported that the crime/security situation in the zone had worsened. 18.5 per cent of the households were in the urban areas, while 17.5 per cent were in the rural areas. The situation was worse for households in Delta and Akwa Ibom States (22.5 per cent).

##### Difficulty Satisfying Household Needs

About Nineteen per cent of the households in the zone found it difficult to meet their food needs. Twenty-one per cent of households in the rural areas reported that they found it difficult to satisfy their food needs, while the urban areas recorded 12.3 per cent. Akwa Ibom (28.6 per cent) and Rivers (30.7 per cent) had more households who found it difficult to meet their food needs. Edo and Bayelsa States recorded low percentages of households (3.0 and 8.7 per cents respectively) that found it difficult to meet households needs.

#### Self -Classified Poverty Situation

About 66.0 per cent of households in the zone classified themselves as poor. However, more households headed by females classified themselves as poor (69.7 per cent) than the male-headed ones (65.1 per cent). More male-headed households in the rural (70.0 per cent) than in the rural (52.2 per cent) areas classified themselves as poor. Bayelsa and Cross River States had the highest percentages (78.3 per cent and 80.3 per cent respectively) of households classified as poor, while Edo State had the lowest (50.4 per cent).

#### HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

##### Secure Housing Tenure

About 58.0 percent of households in the zone had secure housing tenure. About 53 per cent of the households in the rural areas (53.4 per cent) reported that their housing tenure was secure while the urban areas recorded 70.2 per cent. Rivers State (82.7 per cent) recorded the highest proportion of households with secured tenure, while Bayelsa recorded the lowest percentage (19.5 per cent).

##### Access to Water from All Sources

More than seven in every ten households in the urban areas reported that they got water from sources less than 30 minutes away. The zonal figure was 79.2 per cent, while the rural figure was 74.7 per cent. More than four in every five households in all the States, except Cross River (58.8 per cent) had access to water.

##### Safe Water Source

Less than fifty per cent of the households had safe water sources. More than seven in every ten households (74.3 per cent) in the urban areas reported using safe water while the rural areas recorded 35.0 per cent.

##### Safe Sanitation

The zonal average for safe sanitation was 55.0 per cent. Almost four in every five (78.3 per cent) households in the urban areas used safe sanitation whereas the rural areas recorded 15.9 per cent. Bayelsa had the lowest proportion of households (14.2 per cent) using safe sanitation.

## Improved Waste Disposal

About Thirteen per cent of the households in the zone used improved waste disposal system while 4.2 per cent of those in the rural areas and 36.4 per cent in the urban households used such facilities. Edo State recorded the highest usage of improved facilities (23.1 per cent), while Bayelsa had the least rate of usage (2.3 per cent).

## Access to Electricity

Only 62.2 per cent of the households had access to electricity in the zone. More households in the urban (88.9 per cent) than in the rural (51.9 per cent) areas had access to electricity supply. All the States, except Akwa Ibom (46.0 per cent), recorded over 50 per cent access.

## OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

### Personal Computer

The overall zonal ownership of personal computer was 1.2 per cent. About 2.0 per cent of the households in the urban areas owned personal computers, while less than 1 per cent of rural households owned the item. All the States had about one per cent of their households owning personal computers, except Cross River, which recorded 0.5 per cent.

### Mobile Phone

About one-third (34.3 per cent) of the households at the zone owned mobile phone. However, three in every five households in the urban areas (59.9 per cent) owned mobile phones, while the rural areas reported 24.5 per cent. Delta State (34.2 per cent), Rivers (40.5 per cent) and Edo (50.9 per cent) recorded relatively high percentages of households owning mobile phones, while Akwa Ibom (21.3 per cent), Bayelsa (27.1 per cent) and Cross River (20.3 per cent) recorded low percentages.

## EMPLOYMENT

### General Unemployment

The proportion of unemployed persons aged 15 years and above was 8.8 per cent. More than eight per cent (13.0 per cent) of these were in the urban areas, while 7.7 per cent were in the rural. Rivers State recorded the highest proportion of unemployed persons (11.4 per cent), followed by Akwa Ibom State (11.3 per cent), while Cross River had the lowest rate (1.8 per cent). Across the areas and the States, there were more proportions of males who were unemployed than the females.

### Youth Unemployment

The unemployment rate for persons aged 15-24 in the Zone was 23.8 per cent. It was slightly higher in the urban (33.0 per cent) than in the rural (21.4 per cent) areas. Akwa Ibom State recorded the highest rate (32.8 per cent), followed by Rivers (28.8 per cent), while Cross River State had the lowest rate (5.0 per cent). Disaggregation by gender recorded higher rates for males (25.8 per cent) than for females (22.0 per cent) at almost all levels.

### Under-Employment

About 16.0 per cent of the persons were underemployed in the zone. There were more under-employed persons in the urban (28.0 per cent) than in the rural (25.6 per cent) areas. Akwa Ibom State recorded the highest proportion of under-employed persons (33.7 per cent), followed by Edo State (20.9 per cent)

and Delta State (29.2 per cent). Across the areas and the States, there were more under-employed males than females.

## EDUCATION

### Adult Literacy Rate

More than three quarter (78.0 per cent) adult persons [aged 15 years and above] were recorded to be literate in any language. The rates for the urban and rural areas were 86.3 per cent in the zone 75.0 per cent respectively. All the States recorded more than three in every five adult persons being literate. Rivers State had the highest proportion (82.6 per cent), followed by Akwa Ibom State (87.6 per cent). Across the sector and the States, the literacy rate in any language was higher for males than for females.

### Youth Literacy Rate

Literacy in any language for youth aged 15 to 24 years in the zone was 91.3 per cent. The rate was higher in the urban (95.4 per cent) than in the rural (89.9 per cent) areas. All the States recorded more than eight in every ten youth as literate in any language. Rivers State recorded the highest percentage (93.9), followed by Akwa Ibom (92.7 per cent) and Edo State (91.6 per cent). Across the sector and States, the rates were higher for males than for females, except in Akwa Ibom where it was reported that the female youth (93.1 per cent) were more literate than the males (92.4 per cent).

## PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

### Access to Primary School

About 71.7 per cent (seven in every ten) of the primary school children in the zone took less than 30 minutes to get to school. The exception was in Akwa-Ibom State where a little more than fifty per cent of the school children took less than 30 minutes to get to school.

### Primary School Net Enrolment

The zone recorded primary net enrolment rate of 76.8 per cent. The rate was higher in the urban areas (79.3 per cent) than the rural rate (76.1 per cent). The rate was generally high for all the States, ranging from 71.9 per cent in Bayelsa State to 89.7 per cent in Akwa Ibom State. However, in the areas and all the States, more males than the females were enrolled in primary school.

### Satisfaction with Primary Education

Primary school satisfaction rate for the zone was 54.8 per cent. Majority of the pupils (70.6 per cent) who felt satisfied with their school were in the urban areas more than the rural figure of 50.5 per cent. More than three in every five school children in three States Cross River, (62.7 per cent) Delta and Edo States about (68.0 per cent each) recorded satisfaction with their schools.

### Primary School Completion Rate

Seventeen per cent of the primary school children who started school actually completed that level of education in the zone. The completion rate for the rural areas was 18.2 per cent while the urban rate was 14.8 per cent. Most pupils in Rivers State (21.7 per cent) completed primary school than the others within the South-South zone.

## SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

### Access to Secondary School

Forty-eight per cent of secondary school students in the zone had access to secondary school. It disaggregated to 65.9 per cent in urban areas and 42.7 per cent in rural areas. Three States, Delta (52.7 per cent), Cross River (55.0 per cent) and Edo (64.6 per cent), reported that more than half proportion of their secondary school student had access. The other States, Akwa Ibom, Rivers and Bayelsa, recorded less than half-proportion of students.

### Secondary School Net Enrolment

The zone recorded secondary school net enrolment rate of 58.7 per cent. The rate was more in the urban (64.9 per cent) than in the rural (58.9 per cent) areas. Cross River State recorded the highest rate (62.4 per cent), followed by Rivers State (59.6 per cent). Across the sector and States, more females than males were enrolled in secondary schools.

### Satisfaction with Secondary Education

About 49.0 per cent was recorded as the secondary school satisfaction rate for the zone. More students (69.6 per cent) in the urban areas were satisfied with their schools than rural areas (42.7 per cent). Only Delta State (64.8 per cent) and Edo State (70.7 per cent) reported that more than three in every five felt satisfied. The other States recorded less than fifty-five per cent satisfaction rates.

### Secondary School Completion Rates

About 25.4 per cent secondary school completion rate was recorded for the zone. However, higher completion rate was reported in the urban areas (37.4 per cent) than in the rural areas (21.8 per cent). The completion rate was highest for Cross Rivers State (30.5 per cent), followed by Delta State (29.4 per cent). The lowest rates were recorded for Bayelsa State (18.0 per cent) and rivers State (27.8 per cent). The least was recorded in Akwa Ibom (17.3 per cent).

## MEDICAL SERVICES

### Access to Medical Services

Access to healthcare was determined by the ability of household members to reach a health facility within 30 minutes. At the zonal level, 45.9 per cent of the population indicated that they had access to such facilities. There was a huge difference in accessibility between the rural dwellers (40.6 per cent) and urban dwellers (61.7 per cent). Accessibility was lowest in Akwa Ibom State (26.0 per cent) and highest in Cross River State (56.7 per cent).

### Need for Medical Services

The need for medical services in the Zone was 9.0 per cent. Sectorally, the need in the rural areas was higher (9.3 per cent) than in the urban areas (8.1 per cent). Delta State had the highest need (11.9 per cent), while Edo State had the lowest (4.6 per cent).

### Use of Medical Services

Nine per cent of the population in the zone reported using medical services. The rate of usage was higher in the rural areas (9.1 per cent) compared to the urban areas (8.7 per cent) areas. Delta State had the highest rate (12.5 per cent), while Edo State recoded the least (3.8 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. The zonal satisfaction rate was put at 57.9 per cent, while there were differences between the rural areas (54.7 per cent) and urban areas (68.0 per cent). Edo State (80.1 per cent) recorded the highest rate, while Rivers (49.2 per cent) had the lowest.

## CHILDREN UNDER 5

### Birth Registration

The percentage of children under 5 years whose births were registered in the zone was 33.0 per cent. Registration in the urban areas (52.2 per cent) was higher than in the rural areas (26.2 per cent). Among the six States in the zone, Edo had the highest birth registration rate (54.7 per cent), followed by Delta (41.5 per cent). There were more males than females registered in Bayelsa, Cross River and Rivers States. The reverse was the case in Akwa Ibom, Delta and Edo.

### Immunisation

About 51.4 per cent of children under 5 were fully immunized. Rivers led all the six States with 62.7 per cent. Fifteen per cent of the under-5 children in the zone were not vaccinated.

## GENDER

### Circumcision

Female circumcision or (female genital mutilation, (FGM) was more in the urban areas (76.5 per cent) than the rural areas (68.3 per cent). Among the States, Edo recorded more than eight in every ten females (86.8 per cent) being circumcised, an indication of the high prevalence of FGM in the State. Delta followed with 75.3 per cent. The lowest proportion of female circumcised (3.3 per cent) was recorded by Akwa Ibom State

## ACCESS TO RESOURCES

About 10.0 per cent was recorded for persons in the zone who had access to credit facilities. More persons in the rural areas (10.8 per cent) had access than in the urban areas (9.3 per cent). Delta State recorded the highest proportion of persons with access to credit facilities (15.3), followed by Cross River (13.8 per cent), while Rivers recorded the lowest proportion (4.7 per cent). Disaggregated by gender, males (10.8 per cent) had more access than their female (9.3 per cent) counterparts

# South South Zone Core Welfare Indicators (2006)

	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	Akwa Ibom	Bayelsa	Cross River	Delta	Edo	Rivers
<b>Household characteristics</b>												
Dependency ratio	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5
<b>Household welfare</b>												
Household economic situation compared to one year ago												
Worse now	34.8	1.0	37.8	52.6	26.9	35.3	55.2	37.0	36.4	40.4	16.6	28.8
Better now	28.9	1.0	28.9	13.5	28.8	19.6	19.9	34.5	28.4	27.5	30.1	34.3
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago												
Worse now	17.8	0.8	17.5	22.9	18.5	21.9	22.5	18.1	14.8	22.5	10.9	17.6
Better now	41.6	1.3	42.8	30.7	38.6	29.6	30.5	50.3	48.7	44.6	22.8	56.3
Difficulty satisfying household needs												
Food	18.7	0.9	21.1	37.0	12.3	25.0	28.6	8.7	19.7	15.5	3.0	30.7
Households self classified as poor												
All households	66.1	1.1	71.5	90.7	52.0	84.5	70.8	78.3	80.3	62.6	50.8	67.0
Male headed households	65.1	1.2	70.0	89.1	52.2	85.1	69.3	76.2	80.0	60.5	50.5	66.3
Female headed households	69.7	1.7	76.5	93.5	51.5	83.1	76.0	85.4	81.2	68.3	51.7	70.0
<b>Household infrastructure</b>												
Secure housing tenure	58.0	1.4	53.4	45.0	70.2	58.0	22.8	19.5	61.9	70.6	55.9	82.7
Access to water	79.2	1.1	74.7	55.5	91.0	75.2	58.8	93.8	65.8	92.9	81.9	82.6
Safe water source	45.9	1.7	35.0	14.5	74.3	46.9	43.5	30.5	31.1	46.4	60.2	48.6
Year round water source	56.7	1.4	51.9	43.7	69.2	58.2	72.9	64.5	46.3	48.7	73.5	41.9
Water treated before drinking	5.8	0.4	6.0	2.9	5.2	2.8	4.4	23.5	4.7	6.6	2.2	4.4
Safe sanitation	55.0	1.5	45.9	26.4	78.3	47.7	86.1	14.2	39.4	53.5	68.5	43.8
Improved waste disposal	13.2	1.3	4.2	0.9	36.4	8.8	4.0	2.3	18.0	13.7	23.1	11.1
Non-wood fuel used for cooking	33.7	1.6	20.7	4.0	67.3	38.2	14.0	45.5	23.5	42.1	47.4	30.7
Has electricity	62.2	1.6	51.9	25.4	88.9	68.7	46.0	58.2	54.3	74.7	79.7	53.2
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment												
Personal computer	1.2	0.2	0.9	0.0	2.2	0.3	1.3	1.4	0.5	1.3	1.1	1.7
Mobile phone	34.3	1.3	24.5	2.7	59.9	19.5	21.3	27.1	20.3	34.2	50.9	40.5
<b>Employment</b>												
Employment Status in last 7 days												
Unemployed (age 15-24)	23.8	1.6	21.4	17.0	33.0	34.7	32.8	18.7	5.0	21.2	22.3	28.8
Male	25.8	1.9	23.4	17.7	34.1	32.0	34.7	24.5	6.2	23.8	24.8	28.7
Female	22.0	1.7	19.4	16.4	31.9	38.2	30.8	14.0	3.9	19.3	20.1	28.8
Unemployed (age 15 and above)	8.8	0.5	7.7	6.6	12.2	13.0	11.3	6.8	1.8	9.3	8.0	11.4
Male	9.3	0.6	8.2	7.4	12.3	13.6	11.6	8.3	1.8	10.2	8.5	11.4
Female	8.4	0.5	7.3	6.0	12.0	12.4	10.9	5.4	1.7	8.5	7.4	11.5
Underemployed (age 15 and above)	26.2	1.2	25.6	25.1	28.0	31.0	33.7	19.4	12.0	29.2	30.9	25.3
Male	28.0	1.2	27.3	28.2	30.2	34.1	35.5	20.5	15.2	29.6	32.2	27.6
Female	24.4	1.2	24.0	22.7	25.8	27.7	31.9	18.5	9.0	28.8	29.5	22.7
<b>Education</b>												
Adult literacy rate-any language												
Total	78.0	0.6	75.0	61.2	86.3	73.5	81.6	68.1	75.5	74.4	77.0	82.6
Male	85.8	0.5	84.0	72.1	90.8	82.6	87.2	81.0	83.2	84.8	84.4	89.1
Female	70.2	0.8	65.9	51.9	81.8	64.7	76.1	55.2	68.3	64.6	69.3	75.8
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)												
Total	91.3	0.5	89.9	81.4	95.4	90.1	92.7	82.1	90.7	89.3	91.6	93.9
Male	92.3	0.7	91.3	82.7	95.4	89.7	92.4	86.2	91.7	91.1	92.8	94.4
Female	90.3	0.6	88.4	80.0	95.4	90.4	93.1	77.3	89.8	87.7	90.2	93.3
Primary school												
Access to School	71.7	1.4	69.8	42.4	78.8	55.8	56.8	89.7	74.4	73.1	79.7	70.1
Primary Net Enrollment	76.8	0.8	76.1	72.8	79.3	76.6	78.5	71.9	77.0	78.3	76.8	75.9
Male	77.5	1.0	77.0	73.0	79.2	78.8	78.5	75.7	76.5	80.7	76.6	75.9
Female	76.1	1.0	75.1	72.5	79.4	74.2	78.5	67.9	77.6	75.6	76.9	75.8
Satisfaction	54.8	1.5	50.5	39.4	70.6	57.7	44.1	38.0	62.7	68.0	68.3	44.3
Primary completion rate	17.5	0.7	18.2	16.0	14.8	14.4	18.1	14.4	16.8	15.3	15.6	21.7
Secondary school												
Access to School	48.0	1.9	42.7	16.4	65.9	31.6	29.9	48.0	55.0	52.7	64.6	46.2
Secondary Net Enrollment	58.7	1.0	56.9	43.6	64.9	58.4	59.0	49.5	62.4	58.1	58.1	59.6
Male	56.8	1.2	55.7	42.1	60.7	49.0	56.5	48.5	59.7	56.2	55.8	58.6
Female	60.9	1.3	58.2	45.4	69.2	68.0	61.6	50.7	65.1	60.2	60.9	60.8
Satisfaction	49.1	1.8	42.7	32.0	69.6	52.1	44.5	34.7	51.0	64.8	70.7	33.7
Secondary completion rate	25.4	1.2	21.8	11.2	37.4	25.5	19.3	17.3	30.5	29.4	23.1	27.8
<b>Medical services</b>												
Health access	45.9	1.6	40.6	16.0	61.7	34.5	26.0	53.3	56.7	48.7	54.6	44.2
Need	9.0	0.3	9.3	11.8	8.1	10.8	10.7	7.8	10.6	11.9	4.6	7.6
Use	9.0	0.3	9.1	10.7	8.7	10.9	10.5	8.8	10.4	12.6	3.8	7.8
Satisfaction	57.9	1.7	54.7	52.5	68.0	53.9	57.2	57.4	53.5	62.5	80.1	49.2
<b>Child welfare and health</b>												
Children under 5												
Birth registration	33.0	1.8	26.2	18.0	52.2	31.9	18.0	15.3	26.5	43.5	54.7	30.6
Male	33.0	1.9	26.9	17.3	50.0	32.8	16.9	17.6	27.8	41.5	52.2	33.8
Female	33.1	2.1	25.5	18.7	54.7	30.5	19.1	12.0	25.0	45.8	57.3	27.2
Fully vaccinated	51.4	1.7	49.7	42.7	56.5	54.1	66.5	22.6	59.3	42.7	43.0	62.7
Not vaccinated	15.5	1.1	16.2	25.4	13.4	11.2	12.3	19.6	8.0	27.0	14.5	9.4
<b>Gender</b>												
Circumcision	70.4	0.7	68.3	65.7	76.5	72.3	53.3	68.6	69.6	75.3	86.8	69.4
Access to credit facility	10.3	0.5	10.8	9.0	9.2	7.1	13.0	10.3	13.8	15.3	8.3	4.7
Male	10.8	0.6	11.6	9.7	8.8	6.8	14.7	12.0	16.6	15.3	7.3	4.5
Female	9.9	0.6	10.0	8.5	9.5	7.4	11.4	8.7	11.2	15.3	9.2	4.9

All correspondence about the survey including definitions of terms and concepts should be addressed to the Director General , National Bureau of Statistics , 762 Independence Avenue, CBD, Abuja