



NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

2006 CORE WELFARE INDICATOR QUESTIONNAIRE (CWIQ) SURVEY

NATIONAL SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Worldwide, the Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire Survey (CWIQ) is designed to collect household data useful in quantitatively profiling the well-being of the population. The 2006 Nigerian CWIQ was a nationwide sample survey conducted to produce welfare indicators for the population at national and sub-national levels, particularly Zones, States and Senatorial Districts. The Survey complements 2004 Nigerian Living Standards Survey (NLSS) by NBS which profiled poverty in the country. Both surveys succinctly provide information for evidence-based policy actions as well as monitoring and evaluation of poverty alleviation projects along the dictates of the MDGs.

Sample Design for CWIQ

CWIQ was conducted using the National Integrated Survey of Households (NISH) design run by the NBS. A representative sample of urban and rural, was selected in each of the 36 States and Federal Capital Territory (FCT). A total of 7,740 Enumeration Areas (EAs) were selected with an estimated 77,400 housing units (HU) nationwide, making it the largest CWIQ worldwide. The contents of this flyer form a national summary of the key findings of the survey. Key findings at the sub-national levels are also captured in similar flyers. A national report will be produced eventually and results made available on NBS Portal, www.nigerianstat.gov.ng, CDs and other media.

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 overall dependency ratio for the country from CWIQ was 0.8, indicating that less than one person was dependent on each economically-active person. Dependency ratio was also less than 1 in both the urban and rural areas and in all the zones. However, the northern zones exhibited higher dependency ratios than the southern zones.

HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

Household Economic Situation Compared with Past Year

About 32.0 per cent of the households in rural Nigeria reported that their economic situation had worsened over a period of one year, which incidentally was the same at the national level. Urban households in Nigeria recorded 31.3 per cent. The economic situation was worse for a higher proportion of households in the South-East zone (56.9 per cent), South-South zone (34.8 per cent) and North-Central zone (35.0). Almost three in every five households in North-West zone (61.3 per cent) and North-East zone (61.9 per cent) reported that the situation was better than a year ago.

Neighbourhood Crime/Security Situation Compared to One Year Ago

Almost 19.0 per cent of the households in the urban areas reported that the crime and security situation in their neighbourhood had worsened over the last one year, which was about the same as the national figure. The situation was

worse for a higher percentage of households in the South-East zone (29.7 per cent) and North Central Zone (21.1 per cent), but less in the South-South zone (17.8 per cent) and North-East (12.8 per cent). On the other hand, only the South-East zone reported that 39.8 per cent of the households had a better crime and security situation as compared to other zones that had higher rates.

Difficulty in Satisfying Household Needs

About 13 per cent of the households in urban Nigeria had difficulty satisfying their basic food needs, which was below the national figure of 14.1 per cent. The zones which experienced greater difficulty satisfying their food needs included the South-South (18.7 per cent) and South-East (25.7 per cent).

Self-Classified Poverty Situation

Almost two-third of the households in the country considered themselves to be poor and a greater percentage of female-headed households (70.5) considered themselves to be poor. The male figure was 62.8 per cent. A greater percentage of households in the rural areas (67.0) thought they were poor. For the urban areas, the figure was 57.9 per cent. The zones that had the highest percentage of households which considered themselves poor were South-East and North-East which recorded 76.8 per cent and 77.57 per cent respectively, while the North-West had the least percentage of 50.2.

HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

Secure Housing Tenure

About 54.9 per cent of the households in the rural sector reported that their housing tenure was secured, which is higher than the national figure of 61.2 per cent. 58.0 per cent of the households in the North-West zone and 68.4 per cent in North

Central zone reported having secure housing tenure, while about 73.1 per cent in the South-West and 66.1 per cent in South reported having secure housing tenure.

Access to Water from All Sources

Nine in every ten households in the urban areas reported having access to water; the rural areas recorded 80.9 per cent, while the national figure was 85.2 per cent. Over ninety per cent (94.3) of the households in the South-West had access to water. All the zones recorded not less than 60 per cent of the households having access to water.

Safe Water Source

Majority of the households (73.4 per cent) in the urban areas reported getting their water from safe sources, which was higher than the 51.4 per cent national figure. North-West, North-East, North Central and South-west reported an average less than 50 per cent. Safe water means treated water from pipes, bore-holes and protected wells

Safe Sanitation

77.0 per cent of the household in the urban areas report maintaining safe sanitation, which was higher than the 57.6 per cent national figure. Out of the six zones, the North-East (45.4 per cent) and North-central (46.6 per cent) reported lower figures on safe sanitation.

Improved Waste Disposal

About thirty-eight per cent of the households in the urban areas use improved waste disposal system. The national average was 16.1 per cent. Only 6.2 per cent of the households in North-East, 9.0 per cent in the South-East and 8.8 per cent in the North-Central recorded less than ten per cent improved waste disposal usage.

Access to Electricity

More than four in every five households (86.6 per cent) in the urban areas reported having access to electricity, which was more than the 55.2 per cent national figure. Majority of the southern zones recorded high access to electricity. More than 60 per cent of households in the South-East had access to electricity. South-South's figure was 62.2 per cent and South-West's, 79.1 per cent. The households in the North-East had the least access to electricity among the six zones.

OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

Personal Computer

About 3 per cent of the households in the urban areas reported owning personal computers, which is higher than the national figure of 1.3 per cent. North-East zone (0.4 per cent) and North-West (0.7 per cent) recorded the lowest figures. South-West and South-East recorded relatively high percentages of 2.3 and 1.3 respectively.

Mobile Phone

More than half of the households in the urban areas reported owning mobile phones. The national figure was 28.0 per cent. The highest among the zones in the North was North-Central with about 21.9 per cent of the households while the lowest was North-East with about 8.8 per cent. The zones in the South had relatively higher percentages of households having mobile phones; the highest being South-West with about 48.0 per cent and South-South with about 34.3 per cent.

EMPLOYMENT

Youth Unemployment

Youth unemployment was 14.0 per cent with the males having a higher rate (14.7 per cent) than the females (13.3 per cent). The rate was higher in the urban (20.3 per cent) than the rural (11.8 per cent) areas. Zonal disaggregation showed the

highest rate in the South-South (23.8 per cent) and lowest in the North-West (5.8 per cent).

General Unemployment

Unemployment for 15 years and above was found to be 5.3 per cent for the nation. The males had a higher rate (5.4 per cent) than the females (5.3 per cent). The pattern for the urban and rural areas and zones was similar to that of the youth. The rates were higher for the urban areas and highest for the South-South zone.

Under-Employment

Under-employment is defined for those who sought to increase their earnings in the seven-day period preceding the survey. The under-employment rate for the country was 20.2 per cent. When disaggregated by sex, it was 22.1 per cent for males and 18.0 per cent for females. Under-employment was higher in the rural (20.5 per cent) than the urban (19.5 per cent) areas. On a zonal basis, it was highest in the South-South (26.2 per cent) and lowest in North-Central (13.4 per cent).

EDUCATION

Adult Literacy

Adult literacy is defined for persons aged 15 years and above who could read and write in any language. The rate was estimated as 65.7 per cent. Higher literacy rate was recorded for urban areas (79.6 per cent) than for rural areas (58.6 per cent). The gender estimates show 74.6 per cent for male and 56.8 per cent for females. The lowest literacy rate was recorded for the North-East zone (42.2 per cent), while the highest rate was recorded for the South-West (79.2 per cent).

Youth Literacy

The youth literacy rate for persons aged 15-24 years who could read and write in any language was 80.2 per cent with male recording 85.0 and females, 75.3 per cent. Three zones, South-West, South-East and the South-South recorded rates higher than the national average. Generally, youth literacy rates for males were higher than those for females at all levels.

PRIMARY SCHOOL

Access to primary school

Three in every four children in Nigeria had reasonable access to primary education. The rate for the urban areas was 68.4 per cent, while the rural areas recorded 71.9 per cent. South-West zone recorded the highest figure of 88.0 per cent, followed by North-Central, 79.7 per cent, while the South-East recorded the lowest rate (60.6 per cent).

Primary School Net Enrolment

The net national primary school enrolment rate was 61.5 per cent. South-West (82.3 per cent), South-East (81.6 per cent), South-South (76.8 per cent) and North-Central (72.5 per cent) had rates higher than the national average. The proportion of males aged 6-11 years enrolled in primary school is 63 per cent, higher than that of females (59.8 per cent).

Satisfaction with Primary Education

58.3 per cent of the children of primary school age expressed satisfaction with primary education service. In the rural areas, 54.5 per cent of primary school children were satisfied when compared with 66.7 per cent in the urban areas. Majority of the children in the South-West (76.8 per cent) were satisfied with their education, while a little over half the number of children in the North-West (58.0 per cent), South-South (54.8 per cent) and North-Central (50.3 per cent) were satisfied. The least satisfaction rate was recorded in the North-East (37.2 per cent).

Primary School Completion Rate

The primary school completion rate is defined as the ratio of the number of persons who completed primary school in the year before the survey to the number of children of primary school age (6-11 years). The primary school completion rate at the national level was 12.1 per cent. A break-down of the result shows 10.6 per cent completion rate in the rural and 16.3 per cent in the urban. The South-East zone had the highest primary school completion rate of 23.2 per cent, followed by the South-West (18.7 per cent), while the least rate (5.8 per cent) was recorded for the North-West.

SECONDARY SCHOOL

Access to Secondary School

About 47 per cent of children had reasonable access to secondary education. The rate for the urban areas was 69.3 per cent, while the rural areas recorded 37.5 per cent. The South-West zone recorded the highest figure of 69.4 per cent, followed by South-South with 48.0 per cent access, while the South-East recorded the lowest rate with 32.3 per cent.

Secondary School Net Enrolment

Net national secondary school enrolment rate (45.6 per cent) was much lower than that for primary. Disaggregation by sex showed that net secondary enrolment for males was 45.4 per cent and 45.9 per cent for females. Secondary enrolment in the rural areas stood at 39.6 per cent and in urban areas, 59.3 per cent. As for the zones, the female figures were higher in the South-East and South-South zones than the corresponding figures in other zones. The female secondary net enrolment ranged from 25.4 per cent in the North-West to 64.9 per cent in the South-West when compared with male figures that ranged from 26.7 per cent in North-East to 64.3 per cent in the South-West.

Satisfaction with Secondary Education

More than half (56.6 per cent) the number of children in secondary schools expressed satisfaction with their secondary education with 51.6 per cent in the rural and 64.9 per cent in the urban areas. The level of satisfaction was highest in the South-West (74.8 per cent), followed by North-West (58.2 per cent), while the least satisfaction rate was in the North-East (42.1 per cent).

Secondary School Completion Rate

Completion rate was higher in secondary (20.1 per cent) when compared with primary (12.0 per cent). The level of secondary school completion was much lower in the rural (13.6 per cent) than urban (34.7 per cent) areas. South-West zone recorded the highest secondary school completion rate 39.6 per cent, while the South-East (27.8 per cent) and South-South (25.4 per cent) also had rates a little above the national average.

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. At the national level, 55.1 per cent of the population indicated that they had access to health facilities. There was no significant difference in accessibility to health facilities between the people living in the rural and urban areas. There were, however, marked differences in the zones with South-West (73.1 per cent) recording the highest and South-East (37.1 per cent) the least.

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. Eight out of 100 household members needed medical services, while rural and urban areas differentials were not significant. Nevertheless, the South-East zone (14.5 per cent) topped the list, while the North-West (5.1 per cent) had the least need for medical services.

Usage of Medical Services

Use of medical services is defined for persons who consulted a health practitioner in the four-week period preceding the survey. 8.1 per cent of the population made use of medical services. There was a little difference in the use of health facility between the people living in the rural areas (7.8 per cent) and those in the urban areas (8.8 per cent). The South-East zone (14.5 per cent) recorded the highest usage, while the North-West recorded the lowest (5.5 per cent).

Satisfaction with Medical Services

Satisfaction is defined for persons who consulted a health practitioner in the four-week period preceding the survey and cited no problems. The national satisfaction rate was put at 67.0 per cent, while there were slight differences between the rural and urban areas. The South-West zone (81.6 per cent) recorded the highest, while the South-South (57.9 per cent) had the lowest.

CHILDREN UNDER 5

Birth Registration

Thirty-three per cent of children under 5 years recorded having birth registration with no appreciable difference between males (33.1 per cent) and females (32.9 per cent). Likewise, the rural and urban areas differential was negligible, as in the zones.

Immunisation

43.4 per cent of children under 5 were fully immunized. The South-West led with 74.9 per cent, while the North-West had the least rate of 21.1 per cent. 18.7 per cent of the under-5 children in Nigeria were not vaccinated at all.

GENDER

Circumcision

Focus was on female circumcision usually referred to as female genital mutilation (FGM). The prevalence of FGM in the country was 61.4 per cent. Surprisingly, it was higher in the urban than in the rural areas of the country. It was also higher in the southern than in the northern zones.

Access to Resources

About 11 per cent of the population aged 15 years and above had access to credit facilities. The proportion of males (11.6 per cent) was slightly higher than females (9.8 per cent).

Nigeria Core Welfare Indicators (2006)												
	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	North East	North West	North Central	South East	South West	South South
Household characteristics												
Dependency ratio	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Household welfare												
Household economic situation compared to one year ago												
Worse now	31.8	0.4	32.1	41.4	31.3	40.4	19.3	18.3	35.0	56.9	32.6	34.8
Better now	39.3	0.5	41.7	29.6	34.5	25.8	61.9	61.3	32.6	19.4	30.2	28.9
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago												
Worse now	18.6	0.4	18.5	23.8	18.8	24.2	12.8	18.4	21.1	29.7	14.6	17.8
Better now	46.8	0.5	47.9	35.6	44.6	34.4	51.9	55.9	42.7	39.8	45.9	41.6
Difficulty satisfying household needs												
Food	14.1	0.3	14.6	23.0	12.9	23.4	12.7	9.7	7.3	25.7	13.1	18.7
Households self classified as poor												
All households	63.9	0.4	67.0	85.2	57.9	80.2	77.5	50.2	62.8	76.8	61.4	66.1
Male headed households	62.8	0.5	65.6	83.7	57.1	79.4	77.2	50.1	62.3	74.9	60.5	65.1
Female headed households	70.5	0.8	76.8	92.2	61.3	82.4	82.5	54.7	66.5	83.0	64.8	69.7
Household infrastructure												
Secure housing tenure	61.2	0.6	54.9	41.0	73.5	56.9	40.2	58.0	68.4	60.3	73.1	58.0
Access to water	85.2	0.4	80.9	63.6	93.6	81.2	88.5	93.5	81.0	64.4	94.3	79.2
Safe water source	51.4	0.7	40.0	19.2	73.4	53.4	30.7	50.6	48.9	40.8	73.5	45.9
Year round water source	43.4	0.5	42.9	30.9	44.5	36.5	37.7	38.8	31.5	54.3	42.6	56.7
Water treated before drinking	11.3	0.3	9.7	6.6	14.5	6.9	4.6	7.5	14.1	11.4	20.4	5.8
Safe sanitation	57.6	0.6	47.6	21.9	77.0	49.2	45.4	61.6	46.6	69.5	62.1	55.0
Improved waste disposal	16.1	0.7	4.8	1.6	37.9	14.0	6.2	10.7	8.8	9.0	36.0	13.2
Non-wood fuel used for cooking	26.6	0.7	11.3	1.9	56.3	24.6	3.5	7.1	16.8	24.0	58.3	33.7
Has electricity	55.2	0.7	38.9	12.6	86.6	60.5	30.7	37.7	44.6	65.4	79.1	62.2
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment												
Personal computer	1.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	2.7	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.3	2.3	1.2
Mobile phone	28.0	0.6	15.2	1.2	52.8	10.6	8.8	12.5	21.9	32.9	48.0	34.3
Employment												
Employment Status in last 7 days												
Unemployed (age 15-24)	14.0	0.5	11.8	9.2	20.3	17.4	6.2	5.8	12.8	22.3	18.9	23.8
Male	14.7	0.6	12.5	10.2	20.8	17.4	7.2	6.6	14.4	22.3	19.4	25.8
Female	13.3	0.6	11.0	8.3	19.7	17.4	5.0	4.9	11.3	22.3	18.5	22.0
Unemployed (age 15 and above)	5.3	0.2	4.3	3.9	7.4	6.9	3.9	2.2	5.1	6.8	5.5	8.8
Male	5.4	0.2	4.5	4.3	7.2	7.1	4.1	2.4	5.2	7.2	5.8	9.3
Female	5.3	0.2	4.1	3.6	7.6	6.7	3.6	2.0	5.1	6.5	5.3	8.4
Underemployed (age 15 and above)	20.2	0.4	20.5	18.9	19.5	19.8	18.3	21.7	13.4	22.6	18.1	26.2
Male	22.1	0.4	22.7	21.9	21.0	22.7	20.9	23.2	16.3	26.0	19.0	28.0
Female	18.0	0.4	18.0	15.7	17.8	16.9	14.4	19.4	10.3	19.5	17.2	24.4
Education												
Adult literacy rate-any language: Total	65.7	0.4	58.6	43.9	79.6	59.3	42.2	54.5	58.3	75.7	79.2	78.0
Male	74.6	0.4	68.6	53.5	86.1	69.1	52.1	66.0	69.2	82.3	86.6	85.8
Female	56.8	0.5	48.7	34.8	72.9	50.2	31.6	42.8	46.5	69.7	72.0	70.2
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)												
Total	80.2	0.4	74.2	63.1	91.8	81.1	52.5	63.3	77.3	94.1	96.5	91.3
Male	85.0	0.4	80.2	69.7	94.2	85.6	61.8	72.6	84.7	94.4	97.8	92.3
Female	75.3	0.5	68.0	56.7	89.3	76.7	43.5	54.2	69.1	93.7	95.2	90.3
Primary school												
Access to School	75.9	0.5	71.9	41.2	86.7	68.4	71.9	76.4	79.7	60.6	88.0	71.7
Primary Net Enrollment	61.5	0.5	56.6	49.9	74.6	64.3	43.7	42.2	72.5	81.6	82.3	76.8
Male	63.0	0.6	58.3	51.8	75.9	66.5	45.7	45.3	72.9	83.1	83.4	77.5
Female	59.8	0.6	54.6	47.7	73.2	62.0	41.5	38.6	72.1	80.0	81.2	76.1
Satisfaction	58.3	0.6	54.5	44.7	66.7	58.2	37.2	58.0	50.3	65.1	76.8	54.8
Primary completion rate	12.1	0.2	10.6	8.8	16.3	15.2	6.3	5.8	12.8	23.2	18.7	17.5
Secondary school												
Access to School	47.3	0.7	37.5	9.9	69.3	42.1	36.3	44.0	47.7	32.3	69.4	48.0
Secondary Net Enrollment	45.6	0.5	39.6	29.4	59.3	44.8	25.8	25.4	46.1	59.7	64.9	58.7
Male	45.4	0.6	39.7	29.4	58.9	43.5	26.7	27.5	47.9	58.0	65.4	56.8
Female	45.9	0.6	39.4	29.3	59.7	46.4	24.7	22.5	43.8	61.4	64.3	60.9
Satisfaction	56.6	0.7	51.6	39.0	64.9	55.9	42.1	58.2	48.5	53.4	74.8	49.1
Secondary completion rate	20.1	0.5	13.6	6.2	34.7	17.0	7.0	7.4	15.7	27.8	39.6	25.4
Medical services												
Health access	55.1	0.6	47.8	16.1	70.9	45.9	48.4	55.3	61.1	37.1	73.1	45.9
Need	8.2	0.1	8.1	9.3	8.3	9.3	7.0	6.1	7.0	14.6	7.9	9.0
Use	8.1	0.1	7.8	8.4	8.8	8.6	6.4	5.5	6.9	14.5	8.9	9.0
Satisfaction	67.0	0.6	62.7	59.1	75.1	59.5	62.6	62.6	67.1	64.9	81.6	57.9
Child welfare and health												
Children under 5 Birth registration	33.0	0.6	24.7	17.5	51.8	34.4	22.8	20.0	31.3	48.2	56.4	33.0
Male	33.1	0.7	25.1	17.5	51.4	32.7	22.8	20.4	31.0	48.8	56.8	33.0
Female	32.9	0.7	24.3	17.4	52.3	36.1	22.7	19.6	31.6	47.6	56.0	33.1
Fully vaccinated	43.4	0.7	36.7	31.5	59.2	46.1	26.8	21.1	50.2	68.4	74.9	51.4
Not vaccinated	18.7	0.5	22.0	30.1	11.0	19.1	24.5	30.2	12.3	9.0	5.2	15.5
Gender												
Circumcision	61.4	0.3	59.2	58.3	66.2	64.3	46.3	46.5	57.7	73.2	79.7	70.4
Access to credit facility	10.7	0.2	10.0	6.8	11.9	7.1	5.6	7.3	15.0	8.5	15.8	10.3
Male	11.6	0.2	10.9	7.3	12.8	7.4	6.9	9.4	15.5	9.6	15.7	10.8
Female	9.8	0.2	9.1	6.2	11.1	6.7	4.3	5.1	14.4	7.5	15.9	9.9

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