



### RIVERS 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 2300 households, i.e. 3.0 per cent of the 77,400 households in the National Sample, represent the Rivers State in the

survey sample. Out of the 2300 households sampled in the State, 580 lived in urban areas, representing 25.2 per cent while 1720 lived in rural areas (74.8 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 that less than one person was dependent on one economically active person. The dependency ratios for the rural and urban areas were the same (0.5 per cent), while south-west senatorial district (0.6 per cent) had dependency ratio above the State average.

## HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

### Household Economic Situation Compared with Past Year

More than three in every ten households (34.3 per cent) in the State reported that their economic situation was better now compared to a year ago while 28.8 per cent reported worse now. Comparison across the urban and rural areas had 25.1 and 36.4 per cent respectively for better now and 29.0 and 28.7 per cent respectively for worse situation. South-west (58.6 per cent) topped the list among the districts for better situation now.

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

Most households in the State reported a better crime/security situation now compared to one year ago. The same pattern followed for the sectors and the senatorial districts within the State.

### Difficulty in Satisfying Household Needs

About 30.7 per cent of the population in the State had difficulty satisfying basic food needs. Difficulty in satisfying food needs was higher in rural areas (33.3 per cent) than in urban areas (19.2 per cent). South-west (38.7 per cent) senatorial district recorded the highest while east (22.6 per cent) recorded the lowest.

### Self Classified Poverty Situation

Above 67.0 per cent of the households in the State classified themselves as poor. Female-headed households (70.0 per cent) were more than the male-headed households (66.3 per cent). South-east senatorial

district (90.6 per cent) scored higher than the State average (67.0 per cent), while south-west (61.6 per cent) and East (54.4 per cent) scored below the average.

## HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

### Secure Housing Tenure

Secure housing tenure is defined for households that have documentation to verify their occupancy status. About seven of ten households (82.7 per cent) interviewed actually secured their housing tenure in which rural areas (81.7 per cent) recorded more than urban (87.4 per cent) areas.

### Access to Water From all Sources

Access to water is defined for households with a water source less than 30 minutes away. Eight in every ten households (82.6 per cent) had access to water. A higher proportion of urban (94.9 per cent) than rural (79.8 per cent) was recorded, while south-west senatorial district (96.9 per cent) had more access than the two other districts.

### Safe Water Source

Safe water source is defined for households using treated piped water, borehole, hand pump or protected well. About half of the households (48.6 per cent) interviewed obtained their drinking water from improved sources. A higher proportion of urban households (68.4 per cent) used improved sources for their drinking water compared to 44.2 per cent of rural households. East (69.4 per cent) senatorial district recorded the highest while south-east (27.6 per cent) recorded the lowest.

### Safe Sanitation

Safe sanitation is defined for households using flush toilets, covered pit latrines or ventilated improved pit latrines. Almost two out of ten households (43.8 per cent) used safe sanitation. The urban-rural differentials were 62.4 per cent and 39.6 per cent respectively. East (61.3 per cent) senatorial district recorded the highest within the State.

## Improved Waste Disposal

One in every ten households (11.1 per cent) had improved means of waste disposal (refuse collected, or disposed off at public dump). The percentage for urban households (35.2 per cent) is higher than that for rural households (5.6 per cent). East (25.6 per cent) senatorial district maintained the lead in the State, while south-west (0.5 per cent) recorded the lowest.

## Access to Electricity

About half (53.2 per cent) of the households in the State used electricity. The proportion of urban households (84.3 per cent) that used electricity was about two times that of rural households (46.1 per cent). East (72.8 per cent) senatorial district still topped the list, while South-east (27.6 per cent) recorded the lowest.

## OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

### Personal Computers

Less than two in every one hundred (1.7 per cent) households owned personal computers. For urban-rural differentials, more households in urban areas (3.7 per cent) owned personal computers than rural areas (1.2 per cent).

### Mobile Phones

Four in every ten member of households (40.5 per cent) owned mobile phones. The urban-rural proportions were 59.3 per cent and 36.3 per cent respectively. East Senatorial district (56.1 per cent) recorded the highest, while south-west (28.0 per cent) recorded the lowest.

## EMPLOYMENT

### Youth Unemployment

Unemployed is defined for youths age 15-24 and for all persons 15 and above. It included persons who did not work in the seven day period preceding the survey and who looked for work in the four-week period preceding the survey. The inactive population, primary students and retired persons, are not included. The percentages of unemployed (age 15-24) between males (28.7 per cent) and females (28.8 per cent) were almost the same in the State, while unemployed males (65.3 per cent) were more in urban areas than rural areas (23.5 per cent). Likewise, unemployed females (56.9 per cent) were more in urban areas than in rural areas (25.2 per cent). East senatorial district accounted for more male and females unemployment in the State.

### General Unemployment

The percentages difference between males (11.4 per cent) unemployed (age 11.5 and above) and their female (8.6 per cent) counterparts was not significant. The same pattern followed the urban-rural differentials and the senatorial districts.

### Under-Employment

Under-employed is defined for age 15 and above. It includes employed persons who sought to increase earnings in the seven-day period preceding the survey.

More males (27.6 per cent) were under-employed in the State than females (22.7 per cent). There were more males under-employed in urban (31.3 per cent) compared to rural (27.0 per cent) areas. Likewise for females. South-east senatorial district (44.5 per cent and 38.5 per cent) district presented the highest percentages for males and females under-employed, while east (22.1 per cent) recorded the lowest for males and south-west (10.9 per cent) recorded the lowest for females.

## EDUCATION

### Adult Literacy

Adult literacy rates are defined for persons over age 14. The total adult literacy rate (any language) for the State was 82.6 per cent. Male literacy rate (89.1 per cent) was almost the same as that of female (75.8 per cent) likewise, urban (91.7 per cent) and rural (88.5 per cent) for males were almost the same. The female literacy rate for urban and rural areas followed the same pattern. The same trend showed in the senatorial districts where male literacy rates were higher than female rates.

### Youth Literacy

Youth literacy rates are defined for persons aged 15 to 24 years. The rate for any language followed the same pattern as for adult literacy in any language; that is more males than females.

## PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

### Access to Primary School

Access is defined for children of primary school age (6-11 years) living in households with a primary school less than 30 minutes away. About 70.1 per cent of the children in the households had access to primary school. The urban/rural differentials were 73.9 per cent and 69.4 per cent respectively. East (73.9 per cent) senatorial district recorded the highest in the State, while south-east (63.8 per cent) recorded the lowest.

### Primary School Net Enrolment

Enrolment (Net) is defined as the number of children of primary school age (6-11) currently in primary school (grades P1 to P6) divided by the number of children of primary school age (6-11 years). The primary net enrolment for the state was 75.9 per cent. There were little significant differences between male and female net enrolment, although more males (83.4 per cent) were recorded in urban than in rural (74.5 per cent) areas. South-west recorded more female (81.9 per cent) enrolment than male (76.3 per cent), which was the highest in the districts.

### Satisfaction with Primary Education

About four in every ten households (44.3 per cent) children got satisfaction with the primary school attended. There was a slight difference between the satisfaction in the urban areas (39.5 per cent) compared to rural areas (45.2 per cent). South-west (61.9 per cent) senatorial district recorded the highest, while south-east (26.4 per cent) accounted for the lowest.

## Primary School Completion Rates

The primary school completion rate is the ratio between the number of persons who completed primary school in the year before the survey and the number of children school age (6-11 years). The primary school completion rate for the State was 21.7 per cent in which urban-rural differentials were 12.9 per cent and 23.4 per cent respectively. South-east (26.4 per cent) had the highest primary school completion rates while east (18.6 per cent) recorded the lowest.

## SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

### Access to Secondary School

Almost half of the households (46.2 per cent) secondary school age (12-17) had access to secondary school. Access was more in urban areas (57.7 per cent) than rural areas (44.4 per cent). East (59.7 per cent) senatorial district recorded the highest access compared to other two senatorial districts in Rivers State.

### Secondary School Net Enrolment

The net secondary school enrolment for male (58.6 per cent) and female (60.8 per cent) were almost the same with more male rural (58.9 per cent) enrolment than male urban (56.7 per cent) enrolment. There were slight differences in the percentages enrolment in the three senatorial districts of the State.

### Satisfaction with Secondary Education

About three in every ten households (33.7 per cent) interviewed had satisfaction with the school. The satisfaction at the urban areas (50.4 per cent) was almost double that of rural areas (30.8 per cent). East (52.3 per cent) senatorial district reported the highest while south-east (8.7 per cent) recorded the lowest.

### Secondary School Completion Rates

Less than thirty (27.8) per cent in the households of secondary school age completed secondary school in the year before the survey and 42.8 per cent were recorded in urban areas while 25.3 per cent completed secondary school in rural areas. The three senatorial districts recorded marginal differences.

## MEDICAL SERVICES

### Access to Medical Services

Health access is defined for persons living in households with a health facility less than 30 minutes away. About four out of ten households (44.2 per cent) interviewed in the State had access to health. The proportion of urban and rural areas was 60.8 per cent and 40.8 per cent respectively. East (52.4 per cent) senatorial district recorded the highest while south-east (39.1 per cent) recorded the lowest.

### Need for Medical Services

7.6 per cent of households members interviewed actually had need for health services. More need of health services were recorded in the urban areas (8.4 per cent) than rural areas (7.4 per cent). South east (11.0 per cent)

senatorial district recorded more than the other two senatorial districts.

## Usage of Medical Services

As was the case with need, less than eight (7.8) per cent of household members made use of health facilities. The urban-rural differentials were 8.9 per cent and 7.6 per cent respectively. South-east (12.1 per cent) accounted for highest usage while South west (4.5 per cent) recorded the lowest.

## Satisfaction with Medical Services

Almost half of household members (49.2 per cent) interviewed had satisfaction with health services. Urban-rural differentials were 45.5 per cent and 50.1 per cent respectively, while the senatorial districts recorded almost the same percentages.

## CHILDREN UNDER 5

### Birth Registration

Birth registration for children under 5 years was 30.6 per cent for the State. There was slight significant difference between the male (33.8 per cent) and female (27.2 per cent) birth registration, while urban-rural differentials were 61.9 per cent and 27.5 per cent for male and 44.7 per cent and 22.9 per cent for females. East senatorial district recorded the highest for males and females (52.7 and 41.5 per cents) while south-west (16.5 and 16.7 per cents) recorded the lowest for both.

### Immunization

About 62.7 per cent of children under 5 years in the households were fully vaccinated, while 9.4 per cent were not. 71.4 per cent of children were fully vaccinated in urban areas compared to 10.6 per cent that were not vaccinated; while 60.6 per cent were fully vaccinated in rural areas compared to 9.1 per cent that were not. East senatorial district (76.0 per cent) recorded the highest fully-vaccinated while south-west (60.5 per cent) recorded the lowest.

## GENDER

### Circumcision

Circumcision for females regarded as females genital mutilation, was 37.4 per cent in the State. More females were circumcised in the rural areas (40.6 per cent) than in urban areas (22.0 per cent). South-west (62.5 per cent) recorded more female genital mutilation than the other two districts.

### Access to Resources

Access to credit is defined for persons 15 years and above to whom credit facilities are available. Less than four in every one hundred household members (4.7 per cent) had access to credit facilities in the State. Females (4.1 per cent) had more access than males (3.8 per cent). There were little variations in the percentages of urban and rural areas, while the senatorial districts followed the same pattern.

Rivers Core Welfare Indicators (2006)							Senatorial Districts		
	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural	Urban	Urban	South West	East	South East
<i>Female</i>	4.9		4.8	4.8	5.4	5.4		5.0	5.0
<b>Household characteristics</b>									
<i>Dependency ratio</i>	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
<b>Household welfare</b>									
Household economic situation compared to one year ago									
<i>Worse now</i>	28.8	1.6	28.7	44.4	29.0	39.9	25.0	26.7	35.5
<i>Better now</i>	34.3	2.6	36.4	18.9	25.1	21.0	58.6	30.2	15.3
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago									
<i>Worse now</i>	17.6	1.9	16.7	23.6	21.2	34.0	12.7	15.5	25.3
<i>Better now</i>	56.3	2.7	57.0	45.0	53.3	36.5	72.3	59.7	35.6
Difficulty satisfying household needs									
<i>Food</i>	30.7	2.3	33.3	69.1	19.2	44.8	38.7	22.6	33.6
Households self classified as poor									
<i>All households</i>	67.0	2.2	69.4	87.5	56.3	77.8	61.6	54.4	90.6
<i>Male headed households</i>	66.3	2.5	68.4	85.5	55.9	84.6	62.1	53.7	89.1
<i>Female headed households</i>	70.0	4.2	73.9	92.1	57.2	69.3	59.6	57.0	95.7
<b>Household infrastructure</b>									
<i>Secure housing tenure</i>	82.7	2.3	81.7	82.4	87.4	83.4	74.7	82.9	90.7
<i>Access to water</i>	82.6	2.9	79.8	52.1	94.9	88.6	96.9	88.2	60.4
<i>Safe water source</i>	48.6	3.5	44.2	21.5	68.4	48.6	41.6	69.4	27.6
<i>Safe sanitation</i>	43.8	3.0	39.6	9.4	62.4	30.8	39.6	61.3	23.9
<i>Improved waste disposal</i>	11.1	2.8	5.6	0.2	35.2	2.1	0.5	25.6	1.4
<i>Has electricity</i>	53.2	4.0	46.1	17.6	84.3	62.8	51.9	72.8	27.6
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment									
<i>Personal computer</i>	1.7	0.6	1.2	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.5	3.4	0.5
<i>Mobile phone</i>	40.5	2.4	36.3	2.7	59.3	13.9	28.0	56.1	31.9
<b>Employment</b>									
Employment Status in last 7 days									
<i>Unemployed (age 15-24)</i>	28.8	4.3	24.3	5.7	61.4	55.9	13.5	52.1	17.2
<i>Male</i>	28.7	4.9	23.5	4.8	65.3	56.1	13.5	49.4	22.2
<i>Female</i>	28.8	4.7	25.2	6.7	56.9	55.7	13.6	54.8	12.2
<i>Unemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	11.4	1.5	9.9	4.1	19.5	14.6	5.9	19.3	7.1
<i>Male</i>	11.4	1.6	9.8	4.4	19.7	16.0	5.7	18.1	8.9
<i>Female</i>	11.5	1.6	10.0	3.8	19.3	13.4	6.2	20.6	5.4
<i>Underemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	25.3	2.5	24.8	23.2	28.0	42.5	15.0	19.7	41.4
<i>Male</i>	27.6	2.8	27.0	26.7	31.3	44.1	18.5	22.1	44.5
<i>Female</i>	22.7	2.5	22.4	20.1	24.6	41.3	10.9	17.1	38.5
<b>Education</b>									
Adult literacy rate-any language									
<i>Total</i>	82.6	1.1	81.6	66.1	87.6	67.5	81.2	86.9	78.6
<i>Male</i>	89.1	1.1	88.5	73.8	91.7	77.4	87.7	91.3	87.4
<i>Female</i>	75.8	1.4	74.1	59.0	83.4	60.1	73.7	82.2	70.0
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)									
<i>Total</i>	93.9	1.2	93.3	86.9	96.9	88.3	94.9	92.8	94.5
<i>Male</i>	94.4	1.5	93.5	86.8	98.5	94.2	96.7	92.2	95.6
<i>Female</i>	93.3	1.1	93.0	87.1	95.1	84.0	92.8	93.6	93.4
Primary school									
<i>Access to School</i>	70.1	3.8	69.4	42.9	73.9	59.6	70.5	75.0	63.8
<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	75.9	1.8	74.6	66.4	82.5	82.0	79.0	74.6	74.7
<i>Male</i>	75.9	2.2	74.5	69.8	83.4	80.3	76.3	75.9	75.7
<i>Female</i>	75.8	2.1	74.8	61.6	81.2	84.0	81.9	72.9	73.2
<i>Satisfaction</i>	44.3	3.4	45.2	27.9	39.5	20.6	61.9	52.3	18.6
<i>Primary completion rate</i>	21.7	1.8	23.4	22.2	12.9	8.9	20.5	18.6	26.4
Secondary school									
<i>Access to School</i>	46.2	4.9	44.4	9.8	57.7	23.6	51.4	59.7	24.0
<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	59.6	2.5	59.0	46.5	63.3	53.3	61.2	57.9	60.1
<i>Male</i>	58.6	2.7	58.9	41.7	56.7	44.1	64.4	56.2	55.6
<i>Female</i>	60.8	3.3	59.1	53.2	69.9	62.6	56.4	60.0	65.3
<i>Satisfaction</i>	33.7	3.6	30.8	18.6	50.4	15.3	42.6	52.3	8.7
<i>Secondary completion rate</i>	27.8	2.6	25.3	19.9	42.8	12.1	22.3	36.4	22.1
<b>Medical services</b>									
<i>Health access</i>	44.2	3.6	40.8	16.4	60.8	26.1	38.2	52.4	39.1
<i>Need</i>	7.6	0.6	7.4	7.9	8.4	7.8	4.5	7.1	11.0
<i>Use</i>	7.8	0.6	7.6	7.9	8.9	8.0	4.5	6.8	12.1
<i>Satisfaction</i>	49.2	3.4	50.1	62.7	45.5	31.1	48.6	44.4	52.6
<b>Child welfare and health</b>									
Children under 5									
<i>Birth registration</i>	30.6	4.1	25.2	21.4	53.2	21.6	16.7	47.0	19.7
<i>Male</i>	33.8	5.1	27.5	18.4	61.9	19.9	16.5	52.7	25.7
<i>Female</i>	27.2	3.9	22.9	24.0	44.7	22.8	16.9	41.5	12.5
<i>Fully vaccinated</i>	62.7	3.6	60.6	50.7	71.4	49.1	60.5	76.0	42.3
<i>Not vaccinated</i>	9.4	1.7	9.1	17.9	10.6	14.4	7.5	7.2	15.9
<b>Gender</b>									
<i>Female Circumcision</i>	37.4	3.3	40.6	35.6	22.0	12.6	62.5	43.8	6.6
<i>Access to credit facility</i>	4.7	0.7	4.6	7.6	5.2	3.5	3.9	5.0	5.1
<i>Male</i>	4.5	0.6	4.5	7.1	4.9	4.8	3.9	4.9	4.6

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