



# NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

2006 CORE WELFARE INDICATOR QUESTIONNAIRE (CWIQ) SURVEY

## OGUN 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 Ogun State in the survey sample.

Out of the 2000 households sampled in Ogun State, 780 lived in urban areas, representing 39 per cent, while 1220 lived in rural areas (61 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 0.8, indicating that less than one person was dependent on one economically active person. The dependency ratio for urban areas (0.7) was less than that of rural areas (0.9) while east senatorial district (0.8) recorded the same dependency ratio as the state. Central senatorial district (0.9) had more, while west (0.7) was slightly lower than the State average.

## HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

### Household Economic Situation Compared with Past Year

About one-quarter of households (28.1 per cent) in the State indicated that their economic situation was better now compared to a year ago while 26.0 per cent reported worse economic situation compared to a year ago. The rural - urban situation showed almost the same percentage of households reporting a better economic situation with (26.5 per cent) in rural areas and (25.6 per cent) in urban areas. West (35.5 per cent) senatorial district recorded the highest better economic situation compared to the two other senatorial districts.

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

About 30.0 per cent of households in the State reported a better crime/security situation now compared to one year ago. The urban-rural differentials for worse crime/security situation were 7.5 per cent and 8.4 per cent respectively while central (35.7 per cent) recorded the highest better crime/security situation among the senatorial districts.

### Difficulty in Satisfying Household Needs

About three of ten households (28.8 per cent) in the State had difficulty satisfying food needs. Urban areas

accounted for 31.6 per cent while rural areas recorded 25.4 per cent. The east senatorial district (23.0 per cent) recorded the lowest, while central (39.4 per cent) recorded highest figure.

### Self-Classified Poverty Situation

Almost 71.0 per cent of households in the State classified themselves as poor. More household in rural areas (77.2 per cent) classified themselves poor than urban areas (65.5 per cent). More female-headed households (72.8 per cent) than the male-headed households (70.2 per cent) classified themselves as poor. Central (86.5 per cent) senatorial district recorded the highest while west (62.0 per cent) recorded the lowest.

## HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

### Secure Housing Tenure

Almost 45.0 per cent of households in the State had secured housing tenure. The households in the urban had a higher secure housing tenure (55.8 per cent) than those in the rural (31.4 per cent). Central (47.1 per cent) recorded the highest among the senatorial districts.

### Access to Water From all sources

Nine in every ten households (92.6 per cent) had access to water in the State. The rate was 97.5 per cent for urban households compared to 86.8 per cent for rural households. West (95.7 per cent) senatorial district had more access to water than the others.

### Safe Water Source

Safe water source is defined for households using treated piped water, source borehole/hand pump or protected well. About 65.0 per cent of the households interviewed in the State obtained their drinking water from an improved source. A higher proportion of urban households (87.6 per cent) used improved sources for

their drinking water compared to 38.7 per cent of rural households. West senatorial district (76.6 per cent) recorded the highest while east (53.0 per cent) was the lowest.

### **Safe Sanitation**

Safe sanitation is defined for households using flush toilets, covered pit latrines or ventilated improved pit latrines. There were 55.0 per cent of households in the State with safe sanitation. The urban areas recorded a higher percentage 80.0 per cent while rural areas was 26.3 per cent. West senatorial district (75.3 per cent) obtained more safe sanitation than the other two; central (47.9 per cent) and east (43.7 per cent)

### **Improved Waste Disposal**

Improved waste disposal is defined for households that have waste collected or use Government bins. About (22.4 per cent) of the households had improved waste disposal. Urban areas (38.2 per cent) used improved waste disposal more than the rural areas (4.0 per cent). Households in west senatorial district (37.2 per cent) recorded the highest, while households in east (11.2 per cent) recorded the lowest.

### **Access to Electricity**

More than six out of ten households (69.3 per cent) in the State had electricity. The proportion of urban households (89.7 per cent) that used electricity was almost two times that of rural households (45.2 per cent). West senatorial district (86.6 per cent) households accounted for more usage of electricity than the other two.

## **OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT**

### **Personal Computers**

Less than 1.0 per cent households (0.8 per cent) owned personal computers. The rate was 1.2 per cent for urban households compared to rural households (0.3 per cent). West senatorial district (1.0 per cent) recorded the highest, while east (0.6 per cent) recorded the lowest.

### **Mobile Phones**

About three in every ten household members (31.8 per cent) owned mobile phones in the State. Almost half (46.6 per cent) owned a mobile phone in urban areas compared with 14.6 per cent for rural areas. West senatorial district (40.1 per cent) recorded the highest ownership while east (23.6 per cent) recorded lowest ownership of mobile phones.

## **EMPLOYMENT**

### **Youth Unemployment**

The percentage of unemployed (age 15 – 24) males (16.3 per cent) was more than females (9.0 per cent), while more males were unemployed in urban areas compared to females. Central (25.4 per cent) recorded more for unemployed males than for females (13.5 per cent) which was the highest among the districts.

## **General Unemployment**

The percentage difference between males (3.8 per cent) unemployed (age 15 and above) and their female (3.1 per cent) counterparts recorded a little variations. The same pattern followed the urban–rural differentials. In the senatorial districts, east recorded more females unemployed (2.5 per cent) than males (1.6 per cent).

### **Under-Employment**

Under-employment rate in the State was 25.0 per cent. The males had 24.6 per cent while the females had 25.3 per cent. Under-employment was slightly higher in the rural areas (25.9 per cent) than in the urban areas (24.1 per cent). East and west almost recorded the same percentage (25.5 per cent). The rate was almost the same among the senatorial districts.

## **EDUCATION**

### **Adult Literacy**

The total adult literacy rate (any language) for the State was 69.6 per cent. Males' literacy rate (78.4 per cent) was higher than females' literacy rate (61.2 per cent). About 81.0 per cent adult literacy rate was recorded for urban areas while 54.3 per cent was obtained by rural areas. There adult literacy rate in the senatorial districts was west (78.1 per cent), central (66.2 per cent) and east (65.0 per cent).

### **Youth Literacy**

Youth literacy rates are defined for persons age 15 to 24. The youth literacy rates in any language for the State was 93.2 per cent. More males youth literacy rate (94.7 per cent) was recorded compared with female youth literacy rate (91.5 per cent). The proportion of urban (96.2 per cent) was higher than rural (88.1 per cent). There were little variations in the central (91.8) and East (89.8 per cent) senatorial districts within the state.

## **PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION**

### **Access to Primary School**

Access is defined for children of primary school age (6-11) living in households with a primary school less than 30 minutes away. More than eight in every ten (85.3 per cent) household children had access to primary school in the State. Urban areas accounted for 95.4 per cent while rural areas recorded 74.3 per cent. West senatorial district (92.4 per cent) recorded the highest while east (77.6 per cent) recorded the lowest.

### **Primary School Net Enrolment**

The primary Net enrolment for the State was 83.6 per cent. Net enrolment was almost the same in rural areas (83.1 per cent) and in urban areas (84.1 per cent). Net enrolment for males (83.1 per cent) was slightly lower than for females (84.1 per cent) while a little variation for the senatorial districts were recorded.

### **Satisfaction with Primary Education**

Satisfaction with primary school was measured by percentages of individuals currently enrolled in primary schools that experienced no problems with their schools. About eight in every ten children (76.5 per cent) were satisfied with their school in the State. More were

satisfied in urban areas (78.8 per cent) than in rural areas (74.3 per cent). West senatorial district (84.4 per cent) recorded the highest satisfaction while central (70.1 per cent) recorded the lowest.

### Primary School Completion Rate

The primary school completion rate for the State was 13.1 per cent. The urban-rural differentials were 15.6 per cent and 10.4 per cent respectively. West (18.0 per cent) had the highest completion rate among the senatorial districts.

## SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

### Access to Secondary School

Almost six out of ten secondary school children (58.0 per cent) had access to school in the State. The rate was 77.9 per cent for the urban areas compared with 32.4 per cent for the rural areas. The senatorial districts recorded; west (63.9 per cent), central (64.3 per cent) and east (46.7 per cent).

### Secondary School Net Enrolment

The secondary Net enrolment for the State was 53.8 per cent. Males net enrolment (55.8 per cent) was higher than females (51.6 per cent). The urban areas (59.8 per cent) secondary net enrolments were higher than rural areas (46.3 per cent). West senatorial district (58.9 per cent) recorded the highest, while east (48.5 per cent) recorded the lowest.

### Satisfaction with Secondary Education

About 74.0 per cent secondary school children had satisfaction with their schools in the State. More satisfaction was recorded in rural areas (76.5 per cent) than in urban areas (73.0 per cent). There were only marginal differences between the senatorial districts with east (79.6 per cent) recording the highest satisfaction, while central (64.1 per cent) recorded the lowest.

### Secondary School Completion Rate

One-quarter of secondary school children (25.1 per cent) completed their secondary school in the State. The rate was 32.2 per cent for urban areas compared with 16.1 per cent for the rural areas. East (26.7 per cent) recorded the highest completion rate among the senatorial districts.

## MEDICAL SERVICES

### Access to Medical Services

Health access is defined for persons living in households with health facility less than 30 minutes away. About seven out of ten (67.7 per cent) households interviewed had access to health facilities. More households in urban areas (86.2 per cent) had access than rural areas (44.9 per cent). Accessibility was lowest in east senatorial district (55.3 per cent) and highest in west (83.1 per cent).

### Need for Medical Services

Eleven per cent of households members interviewed actually had need for health services. More need of health services was recorded in the urban areas (11.3

per cent) than rural areas (10.4 per cent). Central (12.2 per cent) recorded the highest among the senatorial districts.

### Usage of Medical Services

About 15.0 per cent household members used medical services in the State. A higher proportion of rural areas (15.1 per cent) used medical services compared to urban areas (14.2 per cent). Central (22.4 per cent) senatorial district recorded the highest usage, while west (10.6 per cent) recorded the lowest.

### Satisfaction with Medical Services

About eight in every ten household members (82.9 per cent) expressed satisfaction with the health services in the State. The urban-rural differential was 78.0 per cent and 88.5 per cent respectively. There were only marginal differences between the senatorial districts, although all were above 75.0 per cent.

## CHILDREN UNDER 5

### Birth Registration

About 44.5 per cent of children under 5 had their births registered. Female children (44.9 per cent) were registered more than male children (44.1 per cent). Both males and females were registered more in urban areas (51.9 per cent) and (48.3 per cent) than in rural areas (36.1 per cent) and (40.9 per cent) respectively. Central (53.2 per cent) recorded more birth registration than the two other senatorial districts.

### Immunization

About 80.0 per cent of children under-5 years in the households were fully vaccinated while 9.9 per cent were not. More children were fully vaccinated in urban areas (83.5 per cent) compared to 8.2 per cent that were not. Central senatorial district (84.2 per cent) recorded the highest where children were fully vaccinated compared to 9.3 per cent that were not, while east (79.6 per cent) recorded the lowest fully-vaccinated children compared to 9.8 per cent that were not.

## GENDER

### Circumcision

About 25.4 per cent of females in the State were circumcised while urban-rural differentials were 24.1 per cent and 27.0 per cent respectively. Central (36.3 per cent) recorded the highest female circumcision among the senatorial districts, while west (15.2 per cent) recorded the lowest.

### Access to Resources

About 10.4 per cent of household members had access to credit facilities in the State. Females (10.1 per cent) recorded a marginal difference from their males counterpart (10.7 per cent). The rate was 9.5 per cent for urban areas and 11.5 per cent for rural areas. Central senatorial district (11.3 per cent) recorded the highest, while east (9.2 per cent) recorded the lowest.

Ogun 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>West</i>	<i>Central</i>	<i>East</i>
<b>Household characteristics</b>									
<i>Dependency ratio</i>	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8
<b>Household welfare</b>									
Household economic situation compared to one year ago									
<i>Worse now</i>	28.1	1.7	24.6	30.8	31.1	49.8	25.5	33.0	26.5
<i>Better now</i>	26.0	2.4	26.5	19.7	25.6	9.7	35.5	19.5	23.3
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago									
<i>Worse now</i>	7.9	0.9	8.4	11.8	7.5	15.0	5.9	5.4	11.4
<i>Better now</i>	30.0	2.2	22.0	14.5	36.8	28.5	32.9	35.7	23.3
Difficulty satisfying household needs									
<i>Food</i>	28.8	1.9	25.4	30.1	31.6	47.2	25.9	39.4	23.0
Households self classified as poor									
<i>All households</i>	70.9	1.9	77.2	87.5	65.5	90.7	62.0	86.5	66.0
<i>Male headed households</i>	70.2	2.0	76.7	87.3	64.5	89.5	58.1	86.4	67.4
<i>Female headed households</i>	72.8	3.0	79.0	88.2	68.4	92.7	73.7	86.9	62.3
<b>Household infrastructure</b>									
<i>Secure housing tenure</i>	44.6	2.5	31.4	20.8	55.8	47.9	42.7	47.1	44.3
<i>Access to water</i>	92.6	1.5	86.8	79.9	97.5	93.5	95.7	86.7	94.5
<i>Safe water source</i>	65.1	3.2	38.7	17.5	87.6	76.0	76.6	68.7	53.0
<i>Safe sanitation</i>	55.0	3.4	26.3	2.4	80.0	55.7	75.3	47.9	43.7
<i>Improved waste disposal</i>	22.4	2.9	4.0	0.3	38.2	16.3	37.2	21.1	11.2
<i>Has electricity</i>	69.3	3.3	45.2	14.9	89.7	69.9	86.6	60.9	61.8
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment									
<i>Personal computer</i>	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.6
<i>Mobile phone</i>	31.8	2.1	14.6	2.6	46.6	13.4	40.1	33.6	23.6
<b>Employment</b>									
Employment Status in last 7 days									
<i>Unemployed (age 15-24)</i>	12.4	3.2	4.3	3.4	19.3	28.3	16.2	19.8	2.2
<i>Male</i>	16.3	5.4	5.9	0.0	26.7	31.5	21.5	25.4	1.1
<i>Female</i>	9.0	3.4	2.8	6.9	13.6	25.2	12.0	13.5	3.0
<i>Unemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	3.4	0.6	1.0	1.2	5.6	6.0	3.8	4.7	2.1
<i>Male</i>	3.8	0.9	1.3	1.6	6.1	8.5	5.1	4.9	1.6
<i>Female</i>	3.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	5.2	4.5	2.6	4.5	2.5
<i>Underemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	25.0	1.8	25.9	21.8	24.1	15.5	25.2	24.2	25.5
<i>Male</i>	24.6	1.9	24.7	23.6	24.6	14.0	24.5	23.3	26.0
<i>Female</i>	25.3	2.0	27.0	20.0	23.7	16.5	25.8	24.9	25.2
<b>Education</b>									
Adult literacy rate-any language									
<i>Total</i>	69.6	1.8	54.3	38.6	81.0	62.7	78.1	66.2	65.0
<i>Male</i>	78.4	1.6	65.3	48.9	88.4	78.8	85.3	76.4	74.1
<i>Female</i>	61.2	2.2	43.6	28.4	74.0	50.1	71.4	55.8	56.5
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)									
<i>Total</i>	93.2	1.2	88.1	74.6	96.2	90.5	97.8	91.8	89.8
<i>Male</i>	94.7	1.4	91.4	76.9	96.8	93.6	100.0	93.9	90.3
<i>Female</i>	91.5	1.7	83.7	71.7	95.6	87.3	95.5	89.0	89.3
Primary school									
<i>Access to School</i>	85.3	2.5	74.3	40.7	95.4	94.7	92.4	88.0	77.6
<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	83.6	2.0	83.1	80.6	84.1	83.0	83.7	82.7	84.4
<i>Male</i>	83.1	2.5	82.6	78.6	83.7	76.8	87.5	78.3	84.7
<i>Female</i>	84.1	2.4	83.8	82.9	84.4	88.6	80.2	87.7	84.0
<i>Satisfaction</i>	76.5	2.4	74.3	74.7	78.8	67.0	84.4	70.1	76.5
<i>Primary completion rate</i>	13.1	1.5	10.4	6.4	15.6	12.2	18.0	12.4	10.2
Secondary school									
<i>Access to School</i>	58.0	4.1	32.4	9.9	77.9	65.5	63.9	64.3	46.7
<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	53.8	2.1	46.3	31.6	59.8	35.5	58.9	54.6	48.5
<i>Male</i>	55.8	2.7	47.7	28.0	62.7	53.2	61.2	55.3	51.4
<i>Female</i>	51.6	3.3	44.6	36.1	56.7	24.2	56.5	53.7	45.5
<i>Satisfaction</i>	74.3	3.2	76.5	74.5	73.0	51.6	79.1	64.1	79.6
<i>Secondary completion rate</i>	25.1	3.3	16.1	5.6	32.2	20.9	22.9	25.6	26.7
<b>Medical services</b>									
<i>Health access</i>	67.7	3.1	44.9	12.8	86.2	76.1	83.1	67.2	55.3
<i>Need</i>	10.9	0.6	10.4	11.6	11.3	11.4	11.3	12.2	9.5
<i>Use</i>	14.6	1.3	15.1	17.7	14.2	11.1	10.6	22.4	11.1
<i>Satisfaction</i>	82.9	2.2	88.5	89.5	78.0	83.6	75.7	84.4	85.9
<b>Child welfare and health</b>									
Children under 5									
<i>Birth registration</i>	44.5	3.0	38.3	24.8	50.1	47.7	45.1	53.2	35.5
<i>Male</i>	44.1	3.8	36.1	22.9	51.9	51.1	41.3	56.7	35.0
<i>Female</i>	44.9	3.8	40.9	26.4	48.3	44.1	48.6	49.6	36.2
<i>Fully vaccinated</i>	79.5	2.3	75.1	66.6	83.5	77.5	73.8	84.2	79.6
<i>Not vaccinated</i>	9.9	1.6	11.8	17.1	8.2	10.7	10.6	9.3	9.8
<b>Gender</b>									
<i>Female Circumcision</i>	25.4	1.9	27.0	30.1	24.1	17.4	15.2	36.3	24.8
<i>Access to credit facility</i>	10.4	1.3	11.5	10.7	9.5	4.9	10.8	11.3	9.2
<i>Male</i>	10.7	1.3	11.3	10.6	10.2	6.8	11.6	11.5	9.2
<i>Female</i>	10.1	1.4	11.7	10.8	8.9	3.6	10.1	11.1	9.1

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