



# NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

2006 CORE WELFARE INDICATOR QUESTIONNAIRE (CWIQ) SURVEY

## AKWA IBOM 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 3100 households, that is, 4.0 per cent of the 77,400 households in the National Sample, represents Akwa Ibom State in the survey sample. Out of the 3100 households

sampled in the State, 2840 lived in rural areas, representing 91.6 per cent, while 260 lived in urban areas (8.4 per cent). This flyer presents State aggregates, including rural-urban, senatorial and gender differences for selected indicators.

# KEY FINDINGS

## DEPENDENCY RATIO

The dependency ratio in Akwa Ibom State stood at 0.6, which indicates that less than one person is dependent on each economically active person. The dependency ratio in north-west, north-east and south senatorial districts stood at 0.6 per cent each.

## HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

### Household Economic Situation Compared with Past Year

About 55.2 per cent of the households interviewed felt that their economic situation was worse, while 56.1 per cent and 48.6 per cent in rural and urban areas respectively felt they were worse. Only 19.9 per cent of the households felt their economic situation was better now, with 12.0 per cent in rural areas and 19.4 per cent in urban areas. About 25.3 per cent from the south, 18.2 per cent from north-east and 17.7 per cent from north-west senatorial districts felt they were better now.

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

About 30.5 per cent of the households felt that the security situation was better now compared to one year ago, while 22.5 per cent felt it was worse. Also, 23.7 per cent in the rural areas and 13.2 per cent in the urban areas felt the situation was worse, while 29.5 per cent in the rural and 36.0 per cent in the urban areas believed the situation was better now than one year ago.

### Difficulty in Satisfying Household Needs

More than 26.6 per cent of the households covered in the State had difficulty satisfying their food needs. Surprisingly 29.4 per cent in the rural areas compared with 22.3 per cent in the urban areas had difficulty satisfying their food needs. There were no significance differences at the senatorial district level.

## Self-Classified Poverty Situation

From all the households covered, 70.8 per cent classified themselves as poor, 71.6 per cent in the rural and 65.0 per cent in the urban areas. The north-west recorded 82.2 per cent, south 66.1 per cent and north-east 61.6 per cent. Of the male-headed households, 69.3 per cent were classified as poor, while 71.6.4 per cent and 65 per cent were from rural and urban areas respectively. The female-headed households recorded 76. per cent poor, with 77.0 per cent from the rural and 64.0 per cent from the urban areas.

## HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

### Secure Housing Tenure

Only 22.8 per cent of the sampled households had documents to verify their occupancy status. 21.8 per cent of households in the rural areas had secure housing tenure which was more than the urban areas with 29.7 per cent. About 28.5 per cent of households in south, 26.5 per cent in the north-east and only 15.7 per cent of households in the north-west senatorial districts had secure housing tenure.

### Access to Water From all Sources

About 58.8 per cent of the households in the State had water sources less than 30 minutes away, with about 56.3 per cent in rural and 76.3 per cent in urban areas. The south senatorial district had 50.16 per cent access to water, while north-east and north-west had 61.9 per cent and 62.1 per cent respectively.

### Safe Water Source

About 43.5 per cent of the households covered used treated, pipe water, bore hole, hand pump or protected well. Only 37.9 per cent of the rural area households had safe water source and as high as 82.4 per cent of the urban area households. However, 51.3 per cent of households in the north-east, 47.6 per cent in north-west and only 27.8 per cent in south senatorial districts had access to safe water source.

## Safe Sanitation

Among the households covered, 86.1 per cent had safe sanitation, out of which 85.1 per cent are rural, 92.9 per cent urban

## Improved Waste Disposal

Only 4.0 per cent of households had their waste collected or used Government bins in the State, while 1.1 per cent and 24.7 per cent of households in rural and urban areas used improved waste disposal system.

## Access to Electricity

Less than half (50.4 per cent) of the households had access to electricity, while 42.8 per cent of rural and 71.1 per cent of urban households had access. The south had the highest number of households (58.6 per cent), followed by north-east (49.3 per cent) and the lowest (34.4 per cent) in north-west with access to electricity.

## OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

### Personal Computers

About 1.3 per cent of the sampled households owned personal computers in the State, with 0.6 per cent in rural and 6.2 per cent in urban areas. The north-east senatorial districts had the highest (2.7 per cent) followed by south (0.9 per cent) and north-west (0.2 per cent).

### Mobile Phones

About 21.3 per cent of households owned mobile phones in the State; 17.8 per cent of rural and 44.8 per cent of urban households. For the senatorial districts, 25.0 per cent in north-east, 22.2 per cent in south and 17.3 per cent in north-west owned mobile phones.

## EMPLOYMENT

### Youth Unemployment

The unemployed persons (age 15-24) in Akwa Ibom State were 32.8 per cent. About 33.1 per cent of the rural and 29.5 per cent of the urban area age group were also unemployed. Eighteen (38.8) per cent in the south, 31.1 per cent in north-west and 29.3 per cent in the north-east senatorial districts were unemployed. About 34.7 per cent of male and 30.8 per cent of female populations were also unemployed.

### General Unemployment

The unemployed (age 15 and above) stood at 11.3 per cent; 11.4 per cent in the rural and 10.2 per cent in the urban areas. The south recorded the highest with 15.0 per cent, north-west 10.8 per cent and north-east 8.8 per cent. 11.6 per cent male and 10.9 per cent of female adults were unemployed.

## Under-Employment

About 33.7 per cent of persons aged 15 and above were under-employed in the State. 34.7 per cent of rural and 25.4 per cent of urban areas working group were under-employed. At the senatorial level, north-east had 37.4 per cent, north-west 33.0 per cent and south 30.0 per cent. Equally, 35.5 per cent of male and 31.9 per cent of female age group were under-employed

## EDUCATION

### Adult Literacy

81.6 per cent of the adults were reported to be able to read and write, which comprised 87.2 per cent of male and 96.1 per cent of the female adults. About 80.5 per cent of the rural and 90.6 per cent of the urban areas adult populations were literate.

### Youth Literacy

About 92.7 per cent of the youth (age 15-24) could read and write in any language in Akwa Ibom State, with 92.0 per cent in rural and 99.6 per cent of the urban areas. Surprisingly, more females (93.1 per cent) could read and write, while 92.4 per cent males in the age group were literate.

## PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

### Access to Primary School

56.8 per cent of the primary school pupils were living in households with a primary school less than 30 minutes away, with 52.7 per cent in the rural and 80.5 per cent in the urban areas. About 64.5 per cent of the pupils in the north-east, 51.4 per cent in the north-west and 54.2 per cent of the pupils in south senatorial districts had access to primary school.

### Primary School Net Enrolment

Only 78.5 per cent of the primary school age pupils were currently in school in Akwa Ibom State, without any significance differences between the urban, rural areas and even at senatorial districts. The net enrolment for male and female pupils was 78.5 per cent each. The net enrolment in the north-east was 50.9 per cent, north-west 79.1 per cent and the south 74.4 per cent.

### Satisfaction with Primary Education

Only 44.1 per cent of the primary school age group pupils cited no problems in school, with 40.3 per cent of the rural and 69.8 per cent of the urban primary school pupils. In the north-east 52.2 per cent, north-west 40.3 per cent and south 39.5 per cent cited no problems in school.

### Primary School Completion Rate

The primary school completion rate in the State was 18.1 per cent. The rural completion rate was 19.3 per cent while the urban was 10.7 per cent. The rate in south was 20.3 per cent, north-west 18.9 per cent and the north-east 15.5 per cent.

## SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

### Access to Secondary school

Only about 29.9 per cent of the secondary school children had access to school, (i.e. lived in households with a secondary school less than 30 minutes away). 26.1 per cent and 62.8 per cent in rural and urban areas respectively had access to secondary school. Also, 35.6 per cent in the north-east, 30.1 per cent in the north-west and 23.0 per cent in the south senatorial districts had access.

### Secondary School Net Enrolment

The net enrolment was 59.0 per cent in the State, with 58.5 per cent and 63.1 per cent in the rural and urban areas respectively. The male net enrolment was 56.5 per cent, and 61.6 per cent for females.

### Satisfaction with Secondary School

About 44.5 per cent of the secondary school children were satisfied (i.e. those who cited no problems in school), with 41.0 per cent of the students in the rural and 73.4 per cent in the urban areas. More than half (53.6 per cent) in the north-east, 40.5 per cent in the north-west and 39.0 per cent in the south senatorial districts cited no problems in school.

### Secondary School Completion Rate

Only 19.3 per cent of the secondary school pupils completed that level of education in 2005 in Akwa Ibom State, with 18.2 per cent completion rate in the rural and 28.7 per cent in the urban areas. Also, there were 22.0 per cent in the north-east, 15.4 per cent in the south and 21.7 per cent in the north-west senatorial districts.

## MEDICAL SERVICES

### Access to Medical Services

Only 26.0 per cent of the population had access to health facilities (i.e. living in an households with health facilities less than 30 minutes away), with 20.7 per cent of the rural population and 64.3 per cent of the urban population having access. In the north-east, 35.8 per cent, north-west 20.1 per cent and south 22.4 per cent of the populations had access to health facilities.

### Need for Medical Services

Only 10.7 per cent of the population was reported to have health needs in the four-week period preceding the survey (i.e. persons who were sick or injured). It was 10.8 per cent and 10.0 per cent of the rural and urban areas respectively.

### Usage of Medical Services

About 10.5 per cent of persons who needed medical services consulted health practitioners in the four-weeks preceding the survey in the State. About 9.8 per cent in

the rural and 14.9 per cent in urban areas actually used health facilities.

### Satisfaction with Medical Services

About 57.2 per cent of persons who consulted health practitioners in the four weeks preceding the survey cited no problems with the facilities, Out of those who used the facilities, 53.1 per cent of the rural and 76.2 per cent of the urban persons were satisfied. In the senatorial districts, 67.3 per cent in north east, 52.9 per cent in north-west and 49.0 per cent in south were satisfied.

## CHILDREN UNDER 5

### Birth Registration

About 18.0 per cent of the children less than 5 years old had evidence of birth registration in the State. The south senatorial district recorded 21.6 per cent, north-east 16.8 per cent and north-west 16.4 per cent birth registration. 16.9 per cent of male and 19.1 per cent of female had their birth registered.

### Immunisation

About 66.5 per cent of the children aged 12-59 months were fully vaccinated, with 67.6 per cent and 59.4 per cent in rural and urban areas respectively. As much as 12.3 per cent of the children in the age 12-59 months were not vaccinated at all.

## GENDER

### Circumcision

About 7.2 per cent of the females were circumcised in the State, with 7.3 per cent in rural and 6.1 per cent in urban areas. Female circumcision is still high in south senatorial district with 19.6 per cent, while north-east had 2.8 per cent and north-west had 2.1 per cent.

### Access to Resources

Only 13.0 per cent of the population aged 15 and above had access to credit facilities, while 14.7 per cent of male and 11.4 per cent of female population had access. More people in the north-west (19.3 per cent) had access to credit facilities.

	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	North East	North West	South
<b>Household characteristics</b>									
Dependency ratio	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
<b>Household welfare</b>									
Household economic situation compared to one year ago									
Worse now	55.2	2.0	56.1	68.7	48.6	47.9	50.7	58.9	55.7
Better now	19.9	1.4	20.0	9.7	19.4	1.6	18.2	17.7	25.3
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago									
Worse now	22.5	2.0	23.7	31.5	13.2	14.5	17.6	25.8	23.8
Better now	30.5	2.0	29.5	21.1	38.0	24.4	29.0	26.7	37.8
Difficulty satisfying household needs									
Food	28.6	1.9	29.4	44.8	22.3	22.0	28.8	29.3	27.2
Households self classified as poor									
All households	70.8	2.1	71.6	92.8	65.0	85.9	61.6	82.2	66.1
Male headed households	69.3	2.2	70.0	92.4	65.2	85.3	60.0	81.2	64.3
Female headed households	76.0	2.8	77.0	93.4	64.0	88.8	67.0	85.3	73.2
<b>Household infrastructure</b>									
Secure housing tenure	22.8	2.2	21.8	14.4	29.7	14.1	26.5	15.7	28.5
Access to water	58.8	2.6	56.3	34.2	76.3	46.1	61.9	62.1	50.1
Safe water source	43.5	3.2	37.9	18.0	82.4	58.8	51.3	47.6	27.8
Safe sanitation	86.1	1.3	85.1	73.4	92.9	89.6	88.6	85.7	83.7
Improved waste disposal	4.0	1.4	1.1	0.3	24.7	3.1	8.5	2.4	0.8
Has electricity	46.0	2.8	42.4	20.1	71.1	52.2	49.3	34.4	58.6
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment									
Personal computer	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.0	6.2	0.0	2.7	0.2	0.9
Mobile phone	21.3	1.6	17.8	2.6	44.8	12.4	25.0	17.3	22.2
<b>Employment</b>									
Employment Status in last 7 days									
Unemployed (age 15-24)	32.8	2.7	33.1	35.6	29.5	39.7	29.3	31.1	38.8
Male	34.7	3.3	35.0	37.4	29.8	34.2	30.5	34.4	39.3
Female	30.8	2.8	31.0	33.5	29.2	52.6	28.0	27.4	38.3
Unemployed (age 15 and above))	11.3	0.9	11.4	12.8	10.2	14.5	8.8	10.8	15.0
Male	11.6	1.1	11.9	13.9	9.7	14.5	8.9	12.0	14.4
Female	10.9	0.9	11.0	11.9	10.8	14.6	8.7	9.6	15.7
Underemployed (age 15 and above)	33.7	2.0	34.7	29.0	25.4	34.3	37.4	33.0	30.1
Male	35.5	2.1	36.4	30.7	28.4	33.2	38.8	35.5	31.3
Female	31.9	2.1	33.0	27.5	22.0	35.5	35.9	30.7	28.9
<b>Education</b>									
Adult literacy rate-any language									
Total	81.6	0.9	80.5	69.9	90.6	76.5	84.5	80.6	79.8
Male	87.2	0.8	86.6	79.1	92.2	79.0	88.8	87.3	85.2
Female	76.1	1.1	74.5	61.9	88.9	73.7	80.1	73.9	74.4
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)									
Total	92.7	0.8	92.0	84.3	99.6	100.0	94.1	92.9	90.8
Male	92.4	1.1	91.6	83.1	100.0	100.0	94.0	92.5	90.4
Female	93.1	0.8	92.4	85.7	99.2	100.0	94.2	93.5	91.2
Primary school									
Access to School	56.8	3.3	52.7	31.9	80.5	56.5	64.5	51.4	54.2
Primary Net Enrollment	78.5	1.2	78.3	76.9	79.5	87.8	80.9	79.1	74.4
Male	78.5	1.4	78.5	75.5	78.4	88.1	80.0	79.8	74.2
Female	78.5	1.7	78.1	78.3	81.5	87.4	82.0	78.3	74.5
Satisfaction	44.1	3.0	40.3	29.4	69.8	61.3	52.2	40.3	39.5
Primary completion rate	18.1	1.3	19.3	19.4	10.7	6.6	15.5	18.9	20.3
Secondary school									
Access to School	29.9	3.4	26.1	9.9	62.8	24.9	35.6	30.1	23.0
Secondary Net Enrollment	59.0	1.4	58.5	43.8	63.1	66.2	63.7	55.7	58.0
Male	56.5	1.9	56.0	40.4	60.0	58.3	58.0	53.5	59.2
Female	61.6	2.0	61.0	48.1	66.6	71.4	70.2	58.2	57.0
Satisfaction	44.5	3.1	41.0	32.3	73.4	85.8	53.6	40.5	39.0
Secondary completion rate	19.3	1.7	18.2	5.6	28.7	37.7	22.0	15.4	21.7
<b>Medical services</b>									
Health access	26.0	2.9	20.7	7.6	64.3	27.7	35.8	20.1	22.4
Need	10.7	0.5	10.8	13.2	10.0	7.3	9.1	11.9	10.8
Use	10.5	0.8	9.8	10.2	14.9	11.4	11.2	11.1	8.6
Satisfaction	57.2	4.1	53.1	45.5	76.2	73.3	67.3	52.9	49.0
<b>Child welfare and health</b>									
Children under 5									
Birth registration	18.0	2.0	18.8	14.4	13.1	2.8	16.8	16.4	21.6
Male	16.9	2.3	18.6	11.0	8.8	0.7	16.5	14.4	20.5
Female	19.1	2.4	19.1	17.7	19.4	9.1	17.3	18.1	22.7
Fully vaccinated	66.5	2.4	67.6	60.8	59.4	79.2	69.0	70.9	58.2
Not vaccinated	12.3	2.0	10.8	12.3	21.8	11.1	12.3	9.9	15.1
<b>Gender</b>									
Female Circumcision	7.2	0.9	7.3	11.7	6.1	12.2	2.8	2.1	19.6
Access to credit facility	13.0	1.3	13.9	12.8	6.0	1.9	8.6	19.3	9.3
Male	14.7	1.4	15.6	15.0	7.3	3.7	9.8	21.7	10.5
Female	11.4	1.3	12.3	11.0	4.8	0.0	7.5	17.0	8.0

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