



# NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

2006 CORE WELFARE INDICATOR QUESTIONNAIRE (CWIQ) SURVEY

## DELTA 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 2500 households, i.e. 2.3 per cent of the 77,400 households in the National Sample, represents Delta State in the survey

sample. Out of the 2500 households sampled in the State, 1900 lived in rural areas, representing 76.0 per cent, while 600 lived in urban areas (24.0 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 0.7, indicating that one person was dependent on each economically active person. The dependency ratio for the rural was 0.7, while it was 0.6 for urban areas. The ratios across the three senatorial districts were the same (0.7).

#### HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

##### Household Economic Situation Compared with Past Year

Forty-two per cent of the households in the rural areas reported that their economic situation had worsened over a period of one year, which was higher than the State figure (40.4 per cent). Households in the central district were worse off (42.2 per cent) than those in the south (39.8 per cent) and north (38.1 per cent).

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

Close to 27.0 per cent of the households in the urban sector reported that crime and security situation in their neighbourhood had worsened over a period of one year, which was higher than the State figure of 22.5 per cent. The situation had worsened much for a higher percentage of households in the north district (31.9 per cent) than those in south (22.5 per cent) and central (14.5 per cent).

##### Difficulty in Satisfying Household Needs

About 13.7 per cent of the households in the urban areas had difficulty satisfying their basic food needs which was below the State figure of (15.5 per cent). The north (17.1 per cent) and south (16.4 per cent) districts experienced rates higher than the state and urban figures.

#### Self - Classified Poverty Situation

About 66.4 per cent of the households in rural areas classified themselves as poor, which is more than the State (62.6 per cent) and urban (54.4 per cent) figures. More female-headed households classified themselves as poor than the male - headed ones in the State and urban areas. More households (74.8 per cent) in the south and north (64.3 per cent) classified themselves as poor than those in the central district (51.4 per cent).

#### HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

##### Secure Housing Tenure

About 68.9 per cent of the households in the rural areas reported their housing tenure was secured, which was lower than the figure in the State (70.6 per cent) and with urban areas (74.3 per cent). About 79.5 per cent of the households in the central district reported secure housing tenure as against 76.9 per cent in the south and 54.6 per cent in the north.

##### Access to Water From all Sources

Access to water is defined for households with water sources less than 30 minutes away. Majority of the households (92.9 per cent) in the State had access to water. Access was lower in the rural areas (92.9 per cent) than in the urban areas (92.9 per cent). All the three senatorial districts had high (above 93.0 per cent).

##### Safe Water Source

About 53.5 per cent of the households in the State had access to safe water sources. Access was lower in the rural (44.0 per cent) than in the urban (73.8 per cent) areas. Households in the central district (61.9 per cent) had better access than those in the north (60.3 per cent) and south (35.6 per cent).

## Safe Sanitation

About 53.5 per cent of the households in the State reported maintaining safe sanitation. More households (73.8 per cent) in the urban areas enjoyed better safe sanitation than those in the rural areas (44.0 per cent). Households in the central district (61.9 per cent) were better off in terms of safe sanitation than those in the north (60.3 per cent) and south (35.6 per cent).

## Improved Waste Disposal

About 21.8 per cent of the households in the urban areas used improved waste disposal, which is higher than the 13.7 per cent for the State and 9.7 per cent for the rural areas. Central (16.7 per cent) and south (16.7 per cent) recorded high figures as against a low rate (7.5 per cent) for north district.

## Access to Electricity

About seven in every ten (74.7 per cent) households in the State reported having access to electricity. Households in the urban areas (90.8 per cent) had better access than those in the rural areas (67.2 per cent). More (88.8 per cent) in the central senatorial district enjoyed electricity than in the north (70.4 per cent) and south (61.5 per cent).

## OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

### Personal Computers

A little above 1.0 per cent of the households in the State reported owning personal computers. The rural and urban areas had the same proportion (1.3 per cent). More households in the central district (2.0 per cent) reported owning personal computers when compared with 0.9 per cent and 0.8 per cent in the south and north districts respectively.

### Mobile Phones

Thirty - three per cent of households in the State owned mobile phones. Ownership was higher in the urban (48.7 per cent) than in rural (27.4 per cent) areas. Central senatorial district had the highest ownership of mobile phone (39.2 per cent), while south recorded the lowest (27.6 per cent).

## EMPLOYMENT

### Youth Unemployment

Youth unemployment in the State was 21.2 per cent, with the males having a higher rate (23.8 per cent) than the females (19.3 per cent). The rate was higher in the urban (31.7 per cent) than in the rural (17.4 per cent) areas. Disaggregating by the district showed the highest rate in the north (29.0 per cent) and lowest in the south (15.4 per cent).

### General Unemployment

Unemployment for persons 15 years and above was 9.3 per cent for the State. The rate was higher in urban areas (13.3 per cent) than in rural areas (7.5 per cent).

As is the case with youth unemployment, the males had a higher rate (10.2 per cent) than the females (8.5 per cent). It was highest (10.4 per cent) in the south district and lowest (7.2 per cent) in the north.

## Under - Employment

Under-employment rate in the State was 29.2 per cent. The rate was higher in the rural areas (30.3 per cent) than in the urban areas (26.5 per cent). North senatorial district recorded the highest (34.6 per cent) rate, while central recorded the least (20.5 per cent).

## EDUCATION

### Adult Literacy

Adult literacy in any language is defined for persons aged 15 years and above who could read and write in any language. Adult literacy in any language was 74.4 per cent; 84.8 per cent for males and 64.6 per cent for females. The rate was higher in the urban (82.1 per cent) than the rural (70.8 per cent) areas. There were more males than females literate in any language in all the sectors and senatorial districts.

### Youth Literacy

The youth literacy rate for persons aged 15-24 years who could read and write in any language was 89.3 per cent; with males recording a higher rate (91.1 per cent) than females (87.7 per cent). The rate was higher in all the three senatorial districts of the State.

## PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

### Access to Primary School

About 73.1 per cent of the pupils in the State had access to primary school. Those in the urban (75.3 per cent) had better access than in the rural areas (72.3 per cent). Access was highest in the north district (80.2 per cent), compared with 79.0 per cent in the central and 59.0 per cent in the south.

### Primary School Net Enrolment

Primary net enrolment for the State was 78.3 per cent; higher in the urban areas (81.8 per cent) than in the rural areas (76.9 per cent). The rate was also higher for males (79.1 per cent) than females (74.4 per cent). Further disaggregation by senatorial district showed that the north recorded the highest (81.0 per cent), while the south recorded the least (73.9 per cent).

### Satisfaction with Primary Education

Satisfaction at the State level was 68.0 per cent. Pupils in the urban areas (78.2 per cent) expressed more satisfaction with primary school than those in the rural areas (64.2 per cent). Central district recorded the highest rate of satisfaction (77.5 per cent), while south recorded the lowest rate (51.8 per cent).

### Primary School Completion Rate

The primary school completion rate at the State level was 15.3 per cent; higher in the rural areas (15.4 per

cent) than in the urban areas (15.0 per cent). Central district had the highest rate (16.6 per cent) among the districts.

## SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

### Access to Secondary School

Access to secondary school in the State was 52.7 per cent. Students in urban areas (63.7 per cent) had better access than those in the rural areas (47.5 per cent). North district had the lowest access (48.0 per cent) while it was highest (60.7 per cent) in the central.

### Secondary School Net Enrolment

Secondary school net enrollment rate was 58.1 per cent for the State. The rate was higher for females than males in all the sectors (i.e. urban, rural and across the senatorial district). The urban areas had a higher enrolment rate (67.4 per cent) than the rural areas (53.7 per cent). There were little variations in the rates between the districts.

### Satisfaction with Secondary Education

About 65.0 per cent of people enrolled in secondary school in the State expressed satisfaction with their education. More students in the urban areas (69.4 per cent) were satisfied than those in the rural areas (62.3 per cent). Students in the central district (78.0 per cent) expressed better satisfaction than those in the north (68.2 per cent) and south (45.8 per cent).

### Secondary School Completion Rate

Secondary completion rate was 29.4 per cent for the State. The rate was higher in the urban areas (38.1 per cent) than in the rural areas (25.2 per cent). South senatorial district had the lowest rate (22.6 per cent), while central recorded the highest (39.5 per cent).

## 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 State level, 48.7 per cent of the population indicated that they had access. Residents of urban areas had better access (59.0 per cent) than those in the rural areas (44.1 per cent). People in the South district (34.5 per cent) had less access than those in the central (53.1 per cent) and north (56.9 per cent).

### Need for Medical Services

About 12 out of every 100 (11.9 per cent) household members needed medical services. Residents in the rural areas (12.2 per cent) needed more medical services than those in the urban areas (11.3 per cent). Disaggregation by senatorial district showed that central reported the greatest need (13.0 per cent) for medical services, while the least need was in the north (9.9 per cent).

## Usage of Medical Services

Use of medical services is defined for persons who consulted health practitioners in the four - week period preceding the survey. 12.6 per cent of the population made use of medical services. There was a little difference between the people living in the rural areas (12.4 per cent) and those in the urban areas (13.0 per cent). Central district recorded the highest usage (14.7 per cent), while north recorded the lowest usage (10.1 per cent).

### Satisfaction with Medical Services

The State satisfaction rate was 62.5 per cent. People in the urban areas (75.7 per cent) expressed better satisfaction than those in the rural areas (56.1 per cent). Central district recorded the highest satisfaction rate (72.0 per cent) as against the least recorded by south (52.9 per cent).

## CHILDREN UNDER 5

### Birth Registration

Birth registration for children under 5 years was 43.5 per cent for the State. There were more birth registrations in the urban areas (51.5 per cent) than in the rural areas (39.6 per cent). More female than male registration was recorded in the State, rural/urban areas and the senatorial districts.

### Immunization

About 42.7 per cent of children under age 5 years in the State were fully vaccinated. The percentage was higher in the urban areas (49.1 per cent). More children under - 5 years received full vaccination in the north district (64.5 per cent) than in the south (42.0 per cent) and central district (30.7 per cent). 27.0 per cent of the children under - 5 years in the State were not vaccinated at all. The south district recorded the highest number of children under 5 years not vaccinated (36.1 per cent), while the central recorded the least (22.1 per cent).

## GENDER

### Circumcision

Interest was on female circumcision usually referred to as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). The prevalence rate in the State was 51.9 per cent. It was higher in the urban areas (52.1 per cent) than in the rural areas (51.8 per cent). The highest rate was recorded in the north district (63.0 per cent) while the least was in the south (40.0 per cent).

### Access to Resources

Access to credit is defined for persons 15 years and above to whom credit facilities are available. About 15.3 per cent of the population aged 15 years and above had access. Both sexes had the same access to credit facilities which was 15.3 per cent respectively.

Delta Core Welfare Indicators (2006)							Senatorial Districts		
	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	Central	North	South
Household Characteristics									
Dependency Ratio	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Household Welfare									
Household Economic Situation Compared To One Year Ago									
Worse Now	39.9	1.9	42.0	56.4	35.3	54.6	41.8	37.7	39.8
Better Now	27.2	1.5	25.4	5.0	30.8	18.5	23.5	37.0	21.1
Neighborhood Crime/Security Situation Compared To One Year Ago									
Worse Now	22.3	1.9	20.4	27.9	26.5	47.2	14.4	31.5	22.3
Better Now	44.1	1.9	44.5	28.1	43.3	21.2	45.8	38.4	48.1
Difficulty Satisfying Household Needs									
Food	15.3	1.2	16.2	24.2	13.4	28.0	13.2	16.9	16.2
Households Self Classified As Poor									
All Households	61.3	2.0	65.1	88.9	53.2	91.8	50.8	61.9	73.8
Male Headed Households	59.3	2.1	62.2	83.9	53.3	91.7	48.3	60.7	72.4
Female Headed Households	66.4	2.8	72.0	93.6	52.7	92.0	57.6	64.9	76.4
Household Infrastructure									
Secure Housing Tenure	35.9	2.0	43.3	38.6	20.1	31.0	29.7	31.8	48.2
Access To Water	92.2	1.3	92.4	87.2	91.7	77.8	96.5	89.1	90.2
Safe Water Source	46.1	2.8	39.1	14.5	61.1	26.6	50.1	54.4	32.1
Safe Sanitation	34.3	2.5	26.1	2.0	51.7	17.8	52.4	21.4	25.5
Improved Waste Disposal	13.5	1.8	9.7	2.6	21.5	3.8	16.5	7.3	16.3
Has Electricity	73.4	2.6	65.8	38.3	89.7	61.3	88.0	69.1	60.0
Ownership Of IT/Telecommunications Equipment									
Personal Computer	1.3	0.3	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.0	0.8	0.9
Mobile Phone	33.7	2.0	26.9	1.5	48.2	0.0	38.4	34.2	27.2
Employment									
Employment Status In Last 7 Days									
Unemployed (Age 15-24)	5.9	0.8	5.2	9.2	7.3	0.8	5.9	6.6	5.0
Male	6.0	1.1	5.6	6.6	6.9	0.0	5.1	7.4	5.6
Female	5.8	1.1	4.8	11.4	7.6	1.2	6.8	5.9	4.6
Unemployed (Age 15 And Above))	6.3	0.6	5.3	7.6	8.3	2.1	6.5	5.0	7.3
Male	6.8	0.9	5.6	8.8	9.1	0.3	6.2	4.7	9.7
Female	5.8	0.6	4.9	6.8	7.6	3.3	6.8	5.3	5.2
Underemployed (Age 15 And Above)	16.2	1.2	17.5	21.7	13.6	17.8	11.4	19.4	19.0
Male	16.1	1.3	16.4	19.4	15.4	30.0	12.2	20.3	16.7
Female	16.4	1.4	18.6	23.3	12.0	8.8	10.6	18.5	21.1
Education									
Adult Literacy Rate-Any Language									
Total	72.9	1.3	69.3	49.3	80.6	69.5	78.6	70.2	69.1
Male	83.2	1.4	81.2	67.2	87.4	79.6	88.7	78.9	81.0
Female	63.2	1.6	57.9	36.6	74.1	61.7	68.9	61.9	58.0
Youth Literacy Rate-Any Language (Age 15-24)									
Total	86.4	1.3	84.0	67.2	91.5	92.3	88.3	85.9	84.7
Male	88.1	1.6	86.9	70.7	90.9	79.2	89.2	86.1	89.0
Female	84.8	1.7	81.2	63.4	91.9	98.8	87.7	85.5	81.0
Primary School									
Access To School	71.9	2.8	71.6	41.5	72.4	21.3	78.5	77.9	57.8
Primary Net Enrollment	78.1	2.1	76.8	73.8	81.5	67.0	79.0	81.1	74.0
Male	81.5	2.4	79.8	69.6	85.8	84.5	87.2	83.1	73.8
Female	74.3	2.6	73.2	78.8	77.0	39.6	70.6	79.0	74.3
Satisfaction	67.6	2.7	64.0	49.2	77.6	32.0	77.4	70.7	51.2
Primary Completion Rate	14.9	1.4	15.1	11.4	14.4	13.2	16.4	12.8	15.2
Secondary School									
Access To School	51.9	3.1	46.6	28.1	62.8	14.2	60.6	46.6	47.4
Secondary Net Enrollment	57.6	2.2	52.9	34.2	67.5	77.0	56.8	59.5	56.2
Male	56.3	2.9	51.0	42.7	68.0	51.0	55.0	59.2	54.5
Female	59.0	2.6	55.0	26.7	66.8	100.0	59.2	59.9	57.8
Satisfaction	64.6	3.2	62.3	48.9	68.9	24.5	78.3	67.4	46.1
Secondary Completion Rate	29.4	3.0	25.4	8.7	37.8	10.0	39.8	24.2	22.7
Medical Services									
Health Access	47.8	2.5	43.4	17.4	57.3	5.2	52.4	55.5	33.6
Need	11.8	0.6	12.1	15.0	11.2	10.4	13.0	9.8	12.3
Use	12.5	0.7	12.3	14.6	13.0	6.9	14.6	10.1	12.6
Satisfaction	62.4	3.6	56.0	46.7	75.7	29.7	72.1	57.2	53.0
Child Welfare And Health									
Children Under 5									
Birth Registration	43.8	3.4	39.6	32.3	52.9	29.0	35.6	52.2	48.1
Male	41.8	3.9	38.0	36.9	49.6	28.6	34.3	49.9	45.9
Female	46.1	4.0	41.3	25.0	57.1	29.4	37.1	55.4	50.0
Fully Vaccinated	29.8	3.5	27.2	21.3	35.9	50.4	15.5	44.0	39.8
Not Vaccinated	23.8	2.7	24.7	42.7	21.7	21.9	19.3	28.3	26.9
Gender									
Female Circumcision	65.0	1.6	66.1	66.1	62.7	72.8	68.3	73.6	52.1
Access To Credit Facility	11.9	0.9	12.9	8.2	9.9	4.1	6.1	15.3	15.2
Male	11.7	1.0	12.7	7.7	9.4	3.2	5.5	14.3	16.5
Female	12.2	1.0	13.2	8.7	10.4	4.8	6.8	16.5	14.1

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