



# NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

2006 CORE WELFARE INDICATOR QUESTIONNAIRE (CWIQ) SURVEY

## ENUGU 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 1700 households, i.e. 2.2 per cent of the 77,400 households in the National Sample, represents Enugu State in the survey

sample. Out of the 1700 households sampled in the State, 1140 lived in rural areas, representing 67.1 per cent while 560 lived in urban areas (32.9 per cent). This flyer presents State aggregates, including rural-urban, senatorial and gender differences for selected indicators.

### KEY FINDINGS

#### DEPENDENCY RATIO

Overall dependency ratio for the state was 0.6, indicating that about one person was depending on one economically active person. The ratio was higher in the rural areas (0.7) than in urban (0.6) areas. West senatorial district had the highest dependency ratio (0.8), while both east and north recorded the same lowest rate (0.6).

#### HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

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

About 42.6 per cent of the households in the State reported worse economic situation compared with past year. Sector-wise, the situation showed a higher percentage of households in the rural areas reporting worse economic situation (45.0 per cent) than those in the urban areas (38.6 per cent). North senatorial district had the higher worse situation (48.2 per cent) while east recorded the lowest (37.8 per cent).

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

About 25.6 per cent of the households in the State reported worse neighbourhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago. The situation was more in the urban areas (33.1 per cent) than in rural areas (21.3 per cent). Worse situation was highest in east senatorial district (29.4 per cent), while north had the lowest (18.4 per cent). However, 33.1 per cent of the households reported that their crime/security situation had improved

##### Difficulty in Satisfying Household Needs

About sixteen per cent of the households in the State had difficulty in satisfying their food needs. Sector-wise, difficulty in satisfying food needs was higher in the rural

areas (17.5 per cent) than in urban areas (14.9 per cent). North senatorial district had the highest difficulty (25.4 per cent) while west recorded the lowest (11.4 per cent).

##### Self-Classified Poverty Situation

Almost eight in every ten households in the State classified themselves as poor and majority of households were headed by females (78.8 per cent). Sector-wise; more households in the rural areas (77.5 per cent) classified themselves poorer than those in the urban sector (59.0 per cent). The female-headed households in rural and urban sectors as well as at the senatorial districts were identified poorer than the male-headed ones.

#### HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

##### Secure Housing Tenure

In the State, more than seven in every ten households (74.8 per cent) reported having documentation to verify their occupancy status. More of the households in the rural areas (70.1 per cent) said that they had secure housing tenure. At the senatorial level, west recorded the highest proportion of households (92.0), with secured housing tenure, while north had the lowest (48.0 per cent).

##### Access to Water From all Sources

Fifty-seven per cent of households in the State reported getting water within 30 minutes away from their households. Access rate was higher in the urban areas (73.0 per cent) than in rural areas (48.4 per cent). East had the highest access rate to water (72.2 per cent), while north recorded the lowest (35.5 per cent)

##### Safe Water Source

Almost twenty-nine per cent of the households in the state were using treated piped water or borehole or hand

pump or protected well. Sector-wise, use of safe water was highest in east senatorial district (34.9 per cent) while west had the lowest (17.1 per cent).

### **Safe Sanitation**

About 46.3 per cent of households in the State reported using flush toilets covered pit latrines or ventilated improved pit latrines. Use was higher in the urban areas (75.6 per cent) than in rural areas (29.5 per cent). East senatorial district had the highest safe sanitation rate (63.7 per cent), while west recorded the lowest (31.0 per cent).

### **Improved Waste Disposal**

About nine per cent (9.4 per cent) of households in the State reported having their waste collected or used Government bins. Improved waste disposal was higher in urban areas (25.2 per cent) than in rural areas (0.4 per cent). Only east senatorial district had record of improved waste disposal (23.5 per cent).

### **Access to Electricity**

Almost half of households in the State reported having electricity supply. Access to electricity was higher in the urban areas (72.6 per cent) than in rural (37.6 per cent) areas. East senatorial district had highest access (74.6 per cent), while west recorded the lowest (29.7 per cent).

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

### **Personal Computers**

Two per cent of households in the State reported owning personal computers. Ownership was higher in the urban areas (5.2 per cent) than in rural areas (0.2 per cent). East senatorial district had the highest ownership rate (4.8 per cent), while north recorded the lowest (0.3 per cent).

### **Mobile Phones**

Thirty-two per cent of the households in the State owned mobile phones. Ownership was higher in the urban areas (60.0 per cent) than in rural areas (16.3 per cent). East senatorial district had the highest ownership (60.5 per cent), while north recorded the lowest (9.2 per cent).

## **EMPLOYMENT**

### **Youth Unemployment**

This is defined for youths, aged 15 to 24 years. Youth unemployment rate was 31.8 per cent for the State; higher in the rural areas (31.1 per cent) than in urban (33.8 per cent). East senatorial district had the highest rate (34.8 per cent), while west recorded the lowest (22.4 per cent). Across the State, areas and senatorial districts, there were more unemployed male than female youths.

### **General Unemployment**

About 9.6 per cent unemployment rate was recorded for the State. Unemployment rate was higher in the urban areas (14.5 per cent) than in rural areas (7.0 per cent).

East senatorial district had the highest rate (14.4 per cent), while west recorded the lowest (5.4 per cent). Across the State, sector and senatorial district there were more unemployed males than females, except east where the reverse was the case.

### **Under-Employment**

This is defined for all employed persons aged 15 years and above who sought to increase their earnings. Under-employment rate was 28.5 per cent for the State; higher in the rural areas (31.5 per cent) than in urban areas (22.3 per cent). North senatorial district had the highest rate (44.6 per cent), while west recorded the lowest (15.6 per cent). Across the State, sectors and senatorial districts, there were more under-employed males than females, except north where the reverse was the case.

## **EDUCATION**

### **Adult Literacy**

Majority of the persons (75.6 per cent) aged 15 years and above in the state reported that they could read and write. The males were more literate (83.1 per cent) than the females (68.9 per cent). Sector-wise, literate persons in the urban areas (87.8 per cent) were more than those in the rural areas (68.1 per cent). Across the State, sectors and senatorial districts, there were more literate males than females.

### **Youth Literacy**

More than nine in every ten persons (96.2 per cent) aged between 15 and 24 years could read and write. Youth literacy was higher in the urban areas (97.1 per cent) than in rural areas (95.6 per cent). North senatorial district had the highest rate (97.2 per cent), while west recorded the lowest (92.2 per cent). Across the State, sectors and senatorial districts, the males were more literate than females, except in west where the reverse was the case.

## **PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION**

### **Access to Primary School**

More than three in every five children of primary school age (6 to 11 Years) reported getting to the nearest primary school in less than 30 minutes. Sector-wise, the rate was higher in urban areas (81.7 per cent) than in the rural areas (52.0 per cent). West senatorial district recorded the highest access rate (69.6 per cent), while north reported the lowest rate.

### **Primary School Net Enrolment**

About 80.0 per cent of the primary school age children (6-11) were currently in school in the State. The net enrolment for males was 84.0 per cent and the females 76.1 per cent. The net enrolments in rural and urban areas were 77.1 per cent and 81.7 per cent respectively. At the senatorial districts, west had 78.5 per cent, east had 80.0 per cent and north recorded 78.5 per cent net enrolment

## Satisfaction with Primary Education

About sixty per cent of the pupils in primary schools indicated that they were satisfied with their schools in the State. The pupils in the rural areas reported being less satisfied with their schools (59.9 per cent) than those in the urban (61.7 per cent). Only north senatorial district (57.3 per cent) had satisfaction rate below the State average.

### Primary School Completion Rate

Primary school completion rate was 19.9 per cent for the State. The rate was higher in the urban areas (22.1 per cent) than in the rural areas (18.7 per cent). East senatorial district had the highest completion rate (22.6 per cent), while west had the lowest (16.3 per cent).

## SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

### Access to Secondary School

Access to secondary school in the State was 32.6 per cent. Persons who lived in the urban areas had better access to secondary school (49.3 per cent) than those in rural areas (23.3 per cent). West senatorial district had the highest access (36.9 per cent), while it was lowest in north (27.1 per cent).

### Secondary School Net Enrolment

Secondary school net enrollment was 60.6 per cent for the State; higher for females (61.1 per cent) than for males (60.0 per cent). The urban areas had a higher enrolment rate (66.1 per cent) than the rural areas (57.5 per cent). Enrollment rate was lowest in north senatorial district (56.4 per cent) and highest in east (66.2 per cent).

### Satisfaction with Secondary Education

Forty-six per cent of the students enrolled in secondary school in the State expressed satisfaction with their schools. There was a marginal difference between the rates among the people in the urban (49.3 per cent) and those in the rural (44.3 per cent) areas. North senatorial district had lowest satisfaction rate (36.4 per cent), while west recorded the highest (55.2 per cent).

### Secondary School Completion Rate

Secondary school completion rate was 37.1 per cent for the State. The proportion rate was higher in the urban (61.7 per cent) than in the rural (23.3 per cent) areas. North senatorial district had the lowest rate (24.0 per cent), while east recorded the highest (59.0 per cent).

## MEDICAL SERVICES

### Access to Medical Services

At the State level, (39.2 per cent) of the population indicated that they had access to health facilities. There was a significant difference in accessibility between the people in the rural sector (25.9 per cent) and those in the urban sector (61.8 per cent). Access rate was highest in east senatorial district (55.1 per cent) and lowest in north (25.6 per cent).

## Need for Medical Services

Fewer households in the rural areas (16.6 per cent) needed medical services than those in the urban areas (17.5 per cent). West (19.9 per cent) reported the highest need for medical services and the lowest need was recorded for east (15.7 per cent).

### Usage of Medical Services

About 18.4 per cent of the population reported using medical services in the State. Sector-wise, the rate was higher in the urban areas (19.4 per cent) than in rural areas (17.8 per cent). West senatorial district had the highest usage (20.5 per cent), while north recorded the lowest (16.7 per cent).

### Satisfaction with Medical Services

Almost 72.0 per cent of the population in the State were satisfied with medical services they received. Satisfaction rate was higher in the urban areas (75.3 per cent) than in rural areas (69.8 per cent). East senatorial district had the highest satisfaction rate (77.8 per cent), while west recorded the lowest (66.8 per cent).

## CHILDREN UNDER 5

### Birth Registration

Birth registration for children under 5 years was 46.1 per cent for the State. There was a significant difference among the urban (68.6 per cent) and rural (33.6 per cent) areas and a little difference between the males and females. East senatorial district recorded the highest birth registration (62.1 per cent), while north (28.7 per cent) recorded the lowest figure.

### Immunization

About 70.7 per cent of children under 5 years received full vaccination in the state. Sector-wise, full vaccination rate was higher in the urban areas (74.4 per cent) than in rural (68.6 per cent). North Senatorial district had the highest Under 5 children who received full vaccination (74.3 per cent), while west recorded the lowest (59.3 per cent). However, 10.1 per cent of the children did not receive any vaccination.

## GENDER

### Circumcision

Circumcision for the females, regarded as female genital mutilation, was 44.2 per cent in the State. Circumcision rate for females was a little bit higher in the rural areas (45.8 per cent) than in the urban areas (41.4 per cent). It was higher in west senatorial district (63.3 per cent) and lowest in north (31.5 per cent).

### Access to Resources

Seven per cent of households in the State had access to credit facilities. More males (10.6 per cent) than females (7.0 per cent) had access to credit. The trend was similar in urban and rural areas as well as the senatorial districts, except in north where the females had more access (7.4 per cent) than the males (6.4 per cent).

Enugu Core Welfare Indicators (2006)							Senatorial Districts		
	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	East	North	West
<b>Household characteristics</b>									
Dependency ratio	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8
<b>Household welfare</b>									
Household economic situation compared to one year ago									
Worse now	42.6	1.9	45.0	53.9	38.6	44.7	37.8	48.2	43.0
Better now	29.3	1.8	24.8	14.0	37.2	20.7	35.1	21.4	30.5
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago									
Worse now	25.6	2.3	21.3	20.0	33.1	36.1	29.4	18.4	28.9
Better now	33.1	1.9	33.6	31.8	32.1	25.5	28.1	41.5	30.2
Difficulty satisfying household needs									
Food	16.5	1.6	17.5	22.1	14.9	21.4	12.6	25.4	11.4
Households self classified as poor									
All households	70.7	2.1	77.5	93.7	59.0	89.9	59.2	83.7	71.9
Male headed households	68.4	2.3	76.0	92.5	57.0	88.5	56.9	82.0	70.7
Female headed households	78.8	2.8	81.8	96.2	70.2	94.4	71.4	89.3	74.6
<b>Household infrastructure</b>									
Secure housing tenure	74.8	2.4	70.1	64.5	83.1	71.9	85.5	48.0	92.0
Access to water	57.4	3.3	48.4	28.5	73.0	44.5	72.2	35.5	62.4
Safe water source	28.9	3.3	26.4	17.3	33.2	13.2	34.9	31.3	17.1
Safe sanitation	46.3	3.8	29.5	12.6	75.6	28.3	63.7	37.8	31.0
Improved waste disposal	9.4	2.2	0.4	0.0	25.2	3.9	23.5	0.0	0.0
Has electricity	50.3	4.2	37.6	19.1	72.6	34.7	74.6	37.7	29.7
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment									
Personal computer	2.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	5.2	0.0	4.8	0.3	0.0
Mobile phone	32.4	3.3	16.3	1.5	60.0	8.5	60.5	9.2	19.0
<b>Employment</b>									
Employment Status in last 7 days									
Unemployed (age 15-24)	31.8	4.2	31.1	25.0	33.8	22.2	34.8	33.3	22.4
Male	37.5	5.5	36.7	21.4	39.2	45.0	40.7	34.7	35.2
Female	26.5	5.1	26.9	26.9	24.9	10.2	28.2	32.0	14.6
Unemployed (age 15 and above)	9.6	1.2	7.0	5.0	14.5	5.7	14.4	7.2	5.4
Male	10.5	1.5	7.7	3.6	15.2	9.3	13.9	8.4	7.2
Female	8.8	1.2	6.5	5.9	13.7	3.0	14.9	6.2	3.9
Underemployed (age 15 and above)	28.5	2.5	31.5	41.5	22.3	22.4	21.3	44.6	15.6
Male	32.6	3.1	36.3	52.8	26.1	27.0	24.8	49.2	21.5
Female	24.8	2.3	27.7	33.5	18.4	19.1	17.7	40.9	11.3
<b>Education</b>									
Adult literacy rate-any language									
Total	75.6	1.8	68.1	59.0	87.8	66.8	83.6	74.9	62.5
Male	83.1	1.6	77.2	69.6	91.4	72.5	87.7	84.1	71.4
Female	68.9	1.9	60.6	51.3	84.0	61.1	79.4	66.6	55.7
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)									
Total	96.2	0.8	95.6	91.0	97.1	93.0	97.0	97.2	92.2
Male	96.9	1.2	96.5	94.2	97.3	87.9	98.4	98.2	89.5
Female	95.5	1.2	94.8	88.8	96.8	97.9	95.6	96.3	94.1
Primary school									
Access to School	62.7	3.7	52.0	21.7	81.7	55.3	66.3	54.2	69.6
Primary Net Enrollment	79.9	2.0	77.1	66.6	84.9	76.3	80.0	78.5	81.7
Male	84.0	2.2	80.1	71.7	91.5	82.0	85.2	80.7	87.2
Female	76.1	2.8	74.2	61.2	79.2	71.3	75.8	76.3	76.2
Satisfaction	60.5	2.9	59.9	47.1	61.7	54.9	61.8	57.3	63.7
Primary completion rate	19.9	1.6	18.7	17.5	22.1	28.6	22.6	19.6	16.3
Secondary school									
Access to School	32.6	3.3	23.3	8.5	49.3	28.9	36.4	27.1	36.9
Secondary Net Enrollment	60.6	2.4	57.5	48.0	66.1	52.0	66.2	56.4	58.9
Male	60.0	3.2	56.2	47.0	67.4	51.0	67.3	57.3	52.5
Female	61.1	2.6	58.8	49.1	64.8	53.0	65.0	55.4	64.9
Satisfaction	46.1	3.2	44.3	36.2	49.3	53.0	52.9	36.4	55.2
Secondary completion rate	37.1	5.1	23.3	14.6	61.7	21.6	59.0	24.0	24.4
<b>Medical services</b>									
Health access	39.2	3.4	25.9	10.5	61.8	26.5	55.1	25.6	32.5
Need	16.9	1.0	16.6	15.1	17.5	20.7	15.7	16.5	19.9
Use	18.4	1.0	17.8	15.4	19.4	20.8	18.7	16.7	20.5
Satisfaction	72.0	2.4	69.8	70.5	75.3	65.4	77.8	68.7	66.8
<b>Child welfare and health</b>									
Children under 5									
Birth registration	46.1	4.3	33.6	13.8	68.6	32.9	62.1	28.7	41.3
Male	46.9	5.0	35.5	14.9	68.7	26.2	67.3	29.2	42.0
Female	45.2	4.5	31.6	12.3	68.5	41.9	57.8	28.1	40.5
Fully vaccinated	70.7	3.5	68.6	58.6	74.4	64.1	74.1	74.3	59.3
Not vaccinated	10.1	2.9	13.3	26.2	4.8	17.6	10.1	11.2	8.7
<b>Gender</b>									
Female Circumcision	44.2	2.5	45.8	38.8	41.4	50.9	44.1	31.5	63.3
Access to credit facility	8.7	1.1	7.6	3.1	10.6	6.3	10.6	6.9	8.2
Male	10.6	1.4	8.6	2.2	13.5	7.0	13.5	6.4	12.2
Female	7.0	0.9	6.8	3.6	7.5	5.6	7.7	7.4	5.2

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