



## ONDO 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 1800 households, i.e. 2.3 per cent of the 77,400 households in the National Sample, represents Ondo State in the survey sample. Out of the

1800 households sampled in the State, 540 lived in urban areas, representing 30.0 per cent while 1260 lived in rural areas (70.0 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 Ondo State was 0.7, which implies that less than one person is dependent on one economically active person. The dependency ratio in the rural and urban areas were 0.7 and 0.8 respectively. In the senatorial districts, West and east each had 0.7, while central had 0.8.

## HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

### Household Economic Situation Compared with Past Year

About 44.8 per cent of the households felt that their economic situation was better, while 28.5 per cent felt they were worse now compared to one year ago in the State. About 45.9 per cent of the rural households and 43.3 per cent of the urban households felt they were better now, while, 30.6 per cent of the rural households and 25.9 per cent of the urban households said they were worse now. More than 60.0 per cent of households in east senatorial district felt they were better now, while 23.2 per cent felt they were worse economically now.

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

About 44.7 per cent of the households felt that the security situation was better now, while 14.8 per cent felt they were worse now compared to one year ago in the State. Also, 46.7 per cent of rural and 42.1 per cent of urban households felt their security situation was better now. In the senatorial districts, 68.6 per cent from the east, 39.7 per cent from central and 33.9 per cent from the west believed the security situation was better compared to one year ago.

### Difficulty in Satisfying Household Needs

About 5.6 per cent of the households had difficulty satisfying their food needs, with 5.9 per cent in rural and 5.3 per cent in urban areas. In the senatorial districts, 7.3

per cent in west, 5.2 per cent in east and 4.7 per cent in central had difficulty satisfying their food needs.

### Self-Classified Poverty Situation

About 58.2 per cent of the sampled households classified themselves as poor, with 65.4 per cent of the rural households and 49.3 per cent of the urban households also poor. In the senatorial districts, 69.2 per cent of the households in west, 52.7 per cent in east and 49.9 per cent in the central were poor. (57.1 per cent) of male-headed households and 62.0 per cent female-headed households were poor. Also, 63.9 per cent male-headed households and 71.2 per cent female-headed households in the rural areas and 47.8 per cent male-headed households and 53.3 per cent female-headed households in urban were classified as poor.

## HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

### Secure Housing Tenure

55.9 per cent of households had secure housing tenure (i.e. had documentation to verify their occupancy status). About 63.9 per cent of the rural households and 46.0 per cent of urban households had secure housing tenure. In the senatorial districts, 86.8 per cent in West, 54.9 per cent in east and 33.8 per cent in central had secure housing tenure.

### Access to Water From all Sources

About 92.4 per cent of households had source of water less than 30 minutes away from their house in the State. Also 89.0 per cent of rural households and 96.7 per cent of urban households had access to water, while 90.8 per cent in west, 94.9 per cent in central and 90.1 per cent in east senatorial districts had access to water.

### Safe Water Source

About 62.0 per cent of households used treated piped water, borehole, hand pump or protected well in the State, while 44.7 per cent of rural and 83.5 per cent of urban households had safe water source. West district had the least (45.0 per cent), central had 72.4 per cent and east had 65.8 per cent.

## Safe Sanitation

Only 53.1 per cent of households used flushed toilet, covered pit laterines or ventilated improved laterines in the State. 43.1 per cent of rural and 65.5 per cent of urban area households had safe sanitation. Also, 58.3 per cent in west, 49.1 per cent in central and 53.3 per cent in east senatorial districts had safe sanitation.

## Improved Waste Disposal

About 10.0 per cent of households (9.6 per cent) either had their waste collected or used Government bins in the State. (3.1) per cent of households in rural and 17.6 per cent in urban areas had improved waste disposal system.

## Access to Electricity

Sixty-five per cent of households had access to electricity in the State, with 51.8 per cent of rural and 81.6 per cent of urban areas households that had access to electricity. The highest was from east with 77.1 per cent, followed by central with 63.6 per cent and west 58.3 per cent.

## OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

### Personal Computers

Only 0.5 per cent of households owned personal computers in the State, with 0.4 per cent of rural and 0.6 per cent of urban area households. Also, 0.8 per cent of west, 0.5 per cent of east and 0.3 per cent of central district households owned personal computers.

### Mobile Phones

About 29.3 per cent of households owned mobile phones in the State, with 23.8 per cent of rural and 36.2 per cent of urban areas households owning mobile phone. In the senatorial districts, 31.3 per cent in west, 30.7 per cent in central and 24.2 per cent in east had mobile phones.

## EMPLOYMENT

### Youth Unemployment

17.3 per cent of youths were unemployed, with 22.1 per cent of male and 13.4 per cent of female youths unemployed in the State. West senatorial district had the highest youth unemployed (22.2 per cent), while central had 14.1 per cent and east 16.0 per cent.

### General Unemployment

3.5 per cent of the adults population were unemployed in the State, with 3.3 per cent of rural and 3.8 per cent of urban areas. There were 4.1 per cent in central, 3.9 per cent in west and 1.9 per cent in east. 4.2 per cent of male adults and 3.0 per cent of female adults were unemployed.

### Under-Employment

(15.3 per cent) of the adults were under-employed, with 17.3 per cent of rural and 12.7 per cent of urban areas adults underemployed. In the senatorial districts, 16.1 per cent in east, 16.2 per cent in west and 14.4 per cent in central were under-employed. (16.5 per cent) and 14.3

per cent of male and female population were under-employed respectively.

## EDUCATION

### Adult Literacy

About 76.6 per cent of the adults were literate (i.e who can read and write) in any language. 74.2 per cent of the rural and 79.7 per cent of the urban areas adult population were literate. Also, 85.1 per cent of the male and 68.4 per cent of the female adult populations could read and write. There were no significance differences at the senatorial district level.

### Youth Literacy

Literacy among youths was higher than adult. 97.4 per cent of persons aged 15–24 were literate in the State. 96.1 per cent in the rural areas and 99.3 per cent in urban areas within the same age group were literate. Also, 99.2 per cent of male and 95.4 per cent of female youth population were literate. There were no significance differences across the senatorial districts.

## PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

### Access to Primary School

The percentage of pupils aged 6-11 living in an households with primary school less than 30 minutes away stood at 86.7, with 84.0 per cent of the rural pupils and 88.6 per cent of the urban pupils having access. There were no significance differences between the senatorial districts.

### Primary School Net Enrolment

The primary net enrolment was 84.5 per cent in the State, while the rural and urban areas net enrolment stood at 85.2 per cent and 83.7 per cent respectively. Also, the male net enrolment was 83.9 per cent and female net enrolment was 85.2 per cent.

### Satisfaction with Primary Education

About 83.2 per cent of the primary school children felt they had no problem with the system. The satisfactory rate in rural areas was 76.8 per cent and the urban areas was 90.8 per cent. In the east senatorial district, 94.5 per cent were satisfied, while 88.6 per cent in central and 70.2 per cent in west were satisfied.

### Primary School Completion Rate

There was about 21.2 per cent completion rate in the State. In the rural areas, there were 18.5 per cent and 24.2 per cent completion rate in urban areas. The central senatorial recorded the highest (24.7 per cent) while east and west recorded 18.2 per cent and 17.3 per cent completion rates respectively.

## SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

### Access to Secondary School

Two-third (67.0 per cent) of the secondary school children lived in households with secondary school less than 30 minutes away. Access to school in rural areas was 58.1 per cent and urban had 77.1 per cent, while more students in central district (77.4 per cent) had access as compared with west (59.6 per cent) and east (50.5 per cent).

### Secondary School Net Enrolment

The secondary net enrolment was 64.7 per cent. The net enrolment in rural and urban areas were 60.3 per cent and 69.6 per cent respectively. The east senatorial district had 71.4 per cent, central had 64.2 per cent and west 62.3 per cent. The male net enrolment was 67.1 per cent, while the female net enrolment was 62.1 per cent.

### Satisfaction with Secondary Education

About 85.4 per cent of the secondary school children cited no problems with the system, with 78.3 per cent of rural and 93.9 per cent of urban areas students satisfied. In the senatorial districts, 97.0 per cent in east, 91.1 per cent in central and 71.4 per cent in west were satisfied.

### Secondary School Completion Rate

The secondary school completion rate was 29.2 per cent, while the rural completion rate was 21.5 per cent and urban areas had 37.5 per cent. At the senatorial district level, central had 40.1 per cent, west had 22.3 per cent and east 10.6 per cent completion rates.

## MEDICAL SERVICES

### Access to Medical Services:

About 71.6 per cent of persons in the State had access to health (i.e. persons living in households with health facility less than 30 minutes away), while 67.9 per cent of rural and 76.3 per cent of the urban populations had access to health. Also, 78.2 per cent in central, 72.5 per cent in west and 52.2 per cent in east senatorial districts had access to health.

### Need for Medical Services

Within the four-week period preceding the survey, 7.9 per cent of the population were either sick or injured; 7.8 per cent of rural and 7.9 per cent of urban populations. About 8.5 per cent of west, 8.3 per cent of central and 5.7 per cent from east had health needs.

### Medical Services

Only 7.0 per cent of the sampled population consulted health practitioners in the four-week period preceding the survey, with 6.8 per cent and 7.3 per cent of rural and urban populations respectively using health facilities.

### Satisfaction with Medical Services

About 74.3 per cent of persons who used the health facilities within the period were satisfied with the services, (i.e. they cited no problems). Also, 73.5 per cent of the rural and 75.3 per cent of urban population were satisfied, while 84.1 per cent of those who used the facility in east,

79.5 per cent in central and 63.9 per cent in west senatorial districts were satisfied.

## CHILDREN UNDER 5

### Birth Registration

In the State only 52.4 per cent of children population under 5 had documentation of their births as well as 46.4 per cent in the rural and 61.2 per cent in urban areas. East senatorial district had 75.2 per cent birth registered, while central had 59.9 per cent and west 31.8 per cent.

### Immunization

About 67.7 per cent of children aged 12–59 months had completed all the vaccinations in the State. Only 58.2 per cent of the rural and 81.5 per cent of the urban children of the same age group were fully vaccinated. The west recorded the lowest 51.1 per cent, while central and east recorded 71.8 per cent and 92.5 per cent full vaccination respectively.

Out of the children population aged 12–59 months, 7.3 per cent were not vaccinated at all, with rural having the highest of 11.3 per cent and urban 1.5 per cent of children not vaccinated. The west recorded the highest with 14.9 per cent, while central and east had 3.1 per cent and 5.6 per cent respectively.

## GENDER

### Circumcision

There was a high prevalence of female circumcision (79.4 per cent) in the State, with 72.1 per cent of rural and 88.4 per cent of urban areas. East had 94.1 per cent, Central 88.8 per cent and west 59.0 per cent of females circumcision.

### Access to Resources

Only 17.6 per cent of the persons aged 15 and above had access to credit facilities in the State, with 17.9 per cent of males and 17.4 per cent of females. About 16.1 per cent of rural and 19.6 per cent of urban adults had access to credit facility. In the senatorial districts, 21.2 per cent in west, 18.7 per cent in central and 9.6 per cent in east had access to resources.

Ondo 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>	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7
<b>Household welfare</b>									
Household economic situation compared to one year ago									
<i>Worse now</i>	28.5	2.4	30.6	40.8	25.9	24.2	36.0	25.9	23.2
<i>Better now</i>	44.8	3.0	45.9	20.2	43.3	34.2	45.9	35.4	60.4
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago									
<i>Worse now</i>	14.8	2.4	13.2	21.7	16.7	13.4	8.6	13.5	25.6
<i>Better now</i>	44.7	3.1	46.7	39.9	42.1	43.5	33.9	39.7	68.6
Difficulty satisfying household needs									
<i>Food</i>	5.6	1.0	5.9	10.3	5.3	7.3	7.3	4.7	5.2
Households self classified as poor									
<i>All households</i>	58.2	3.2	65.4	82.2	49.3	70.1	69.2	49.9	58.7
<i>Male headed households</i>	57.1	3.5	63.9	79.8	47.8	69.7	65.9	50.3	57.9
<i>Female headed households</i>	62.0	4.3	71.2	92.7	53.3	70.7	79.2	48.4	61.0
<b>Household infrastructure</b>									
<i>Secure housing tenure</i>	55.9	3.9	63.9	37.0	46.0	28.3	86.8	33.8	54.9
<i>Access to water</i>	92.4	1.4	89.0	72.1	96.7	88.8	90.8	94.9	90.1
<i>Safe water source</i>	62.0	3.9	44.7	7.7	83.5	60.6	45.0	72.4	65.8
<i>Safe sanitation</i>	53.1	4.0	43.1	6.5	65.5	23.7	58.3	49.1	53.3
<i>Improved waste disposal</i>	9.6	3.6	3.1	0.0	17.6	4.9	4.5	17.8	1.3
<i>Has electricity</i>	65.0	3.9	51.8	7.7	81.6	37.5	58.3	63.6	77.1
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment									
<i>Personal computer</i>	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.5
<i>Mobile phone</i>	29.3	3.0	23.8	2.4	36.2	0.5	31.3	30.7	24.2
<b>Employment</b>									
Employment Status in last 7 days									
<i>Unemployed (age 15-24)</i>	17.3	3.4	18.4	9.1	15.4	24.4	22.2	14.1	16.0
<i>Male</i>	22.1	5.5	25.3	6.9	16.0	32.8	31.5	11.8	38.2
<i>Female</i>	13.4	3.8	12.6	11.0	14.8	11.4	14.4	16.2	2.8
<i>Unemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	3.5	0.6	3.3	1.9	3.8	4.9	3.9	4.1	1.9
<i>Male</i>	4.2	0.8	4.2	2.1	4.2	3.0	5.3	4.0	3.1
<i>Female</i>	3.0	0.6	2.5	1.7	3.5	6.2	2.8	4.1	0.8
<i>Underemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	15.3	1.2	17.3	15.5	12.7	17.0	16.2	14.4	16.1
<i>Male</i>	16.5	1.7	18.3	16.0	13.9	24.7	17.8	15.4	17.4
<i>Female</i>	14.3	1.3	16.3	15.1	11.7	11.9	15.0	13.5	15.1
<b>Education</b>									
Adult literacy rate-any language									
<i>Total</i>	76.6	1.6	74.2	62.6	79.7	59.2	76.1	79.0	71.7
<i>Male</i>	85.1	1.4	82.9	70.7	88.1	69.7	86.1	86.3	80.5
<i>Female</i>	68.4	2.1	65.8	54.5	71.8	50.8	67.0	71.8	63.2
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)									
<i>Total</i>	97.4	0.6	96.1	91.9	99.3	99.3	95.9	98.1	98.7
<i>Male</i>	99.2	0.3	98.7	96.6	100.0	100.0	98.4	99.6	100.0
<i>Female</i>	95.4	1.2	93.2	87.6	98.4	98.4	93.2	96.4	97.3
Primary school									
<i>Access to School</i>	86.2	3.2	84.0	58.0	88.6	76.4	81.7	87.2	92.1
<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	84.5	1.7	85.2	86.6	83.7	83.9	85.8	82.5	88.5
<i>Male</i>	83.9	2.4	83.5	87.1	84.3	75.6	87.0	81.0	87.6
<i>Female</i>	85.2	2.1	87.0	86.0	83.2	96.3	84.8	84.1	89.4
<i>Satisfaction</i>	83.2	2.7	76.8	83.7	90.8	95.9	70.2	88.6	94.5
<i>Primary completion rate</i>	21.2	1.9	18.5	12.7	24.2	19.2	17.3	24.7	18.2
Secondary school									
<i>Access to School</i>	67.0	4.6	58.1	15.9	77.1	60.5	59.6	77.7	50.5
<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	64.7	2.3	60.3	42.9	69.6	56.2	62.3	64.2	71.4
<i>Male</i>	67.1	2.9	59.9	42.8	74.4	62.0	61.7	67.8	74.6
<i>Female</i>	62.1	2.8	60.6	42.9	63.9	46.2	62.9	60.0	67.1
<i>Satisfaction</i>	85.4	2.4	78.3	77.5	93.9	98.6	71.4	91.1	97.0
<i>Secondary completion rate</i>	29.2	3.2	21.5	4.5	37.5	22.6	22.3	40.1	10.6
<b>Medical services</b>									
<i>Health access</i>	71.6	3.4	67.9	34.4	76.3	64.5	72.5	78.2	52.2
<i>Need</i>	7.9	0.6	7.8	10.3	7.9	11.2	8.5	8.3	5.7
<i>Use</i>	7.0	0.5	6.8	8.6	7.3	8.7	7.8	7.2	5.2
<i>Satisfaction</i>	74.3	3.0	73.5	61.6	75.3	70.6	63.9	79.5	84.1
<b>Child welfare and health</b>									
Children under 5									
<i>Birth registration</i>	52.4	3.9	46.4	48.8	61.2	42.3	31.8	59.9	75.2
<i>Male</i>	53.2	4.5	51.5	58.6	55.5	47.7	35.4	57.8	78.8
<i>Female</i>	51.5	5.0	41.4	37.7	67.8	34.6	28.1	62.0	71.3
<i>Fully vaccinated</i>	67.7	4.6	58.2	61.2	81.5	77.7	51.1	71.8	92.5
<i>Not vaccinated</i>	7.3	1.7	11.3	10.3	1.5	0.0	14.9	3.1	5.6
<b>Gender</b>									
<i>Female Circumcision</i>	79.4	3.2	72.1	71.1	88.4	92.5	59.0	88.8	94.1
<i>Access to credit facility</i>	17.6	1.2	16.1	10.8	19.6	13.5	21.2	18.7	9.6
<i>Male</i>	17.9	1.1	15.4	11.2	21.0	17.9	20.5	19.5	10.0
<i>Female</i>	17.4	1.6	16.7	10.4	18.3	10.0	21.9	17.9	9.2

All correspondence about the survey including definitions of terms and concepts should be addressed to:  
The Director-General, National Bureau of Statistics, Plot 762 Independence Avenue, Central Business District, Abuja