



# NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

2006 CORE WELFARE INDICATOR QUESTIONNAIRE (CWIQ) SURVEY

## ZONAL SUMMARY - SOUTH-WEST

### INTRODUCTION

*The Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ) survey is a nationwide sample survey designed to collect household data which are analysed to furnish policy makers and planners with indicators for monitoring poverty and living standards in the country at the National, Zonal, State, and Senatorial*

*Districts. This flyer presents key findings for the zone. It focuses on the State variations within the zone, urban-rural and gender differences. The South-West zone consists of six out of the 36 States in Nigeria, namely Ekiti, Lagos, Ogun, Ondo, Osun and Oyo*

### KEY FINDINGS

#### DEPENDENCY RATIO

The overall dependency ratio for the zone was 0.7. This means that on the average, less than one person depended on one economically-active person. The dependency ratio for urban (0.6) was less than that of rural (0.8) areas. Analyses by States indicate that, except for Lagos State [with the least dependency ratio of 0.5], Ogun and Osun [at 0.8], other States in the zone have equal ratio of 0.7.

#### HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

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

Household welfare is measured by its economic situation of the in the current survey year as compared with immediate past year. Two out of every five households believed that the economic situation remained the same as the previous year. About 30 per cent of the households reported a better situation than past year, while about a third (32.6 per cent) reported that situation was worse than that of the previous year. The same pattern was noticed for households in urban and rural areas alike. Across the States, there was no common pattern of the distribution with respect to proportion of households with worse or better economic conditions. Ondo and Ekiti States had greater percentages of the households with better conditions, while others like Lagos Osun and Oyo, were in the contrary. About half of the households in Ogun State held the belief that the situation was the same as the past year.

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

About 45 per cent of the sampled households in the zone rated the situation as better, while 14.6 per cent rated it worse than the previous year. A higher percentage of households in the urban areas (48.6 per cent) than in the rural areas (41.1 per cent) thought that security situation was worse than a year ago.

##### Difficulty in Satisfying Household Needs

Thirteen per cent of households in the zone reported difficulty satisfying their food needs. More households in urban areas

(13.3 per cent) than in rural areas (12.7 per cent) reported difficult satisfying those needs.

Analyses by State show that Ogun State was more affected by the problem of satisfying food needs. This was followed by Lagos, Osun and Oyo with 14.0 per cent, 11.3 per cent and 10.6 per cent respectively. Ondo and Ekiti State with 5.6 per cent and 2.5 per cent respectively were least affected by difficulty in satisfying their food needs.

#### Self-Classified Poverty Situation

About 61 per cent of the households in the zone classified themselves as poor. A higher proportion of female-headed households (64.8 per cent) than the male-headed ones (60.5 per cent) rated themselves poor. Amongst the States, households in Ogun (70.9 per cent), Ekiti (68.1 per cent) and Lagos (63.5 per cent) rated themselves poorer than those in Oyo, Ondo and Osun, which recorded 59.4 per cent, 58.2 per cent and 47.7 per cent respectively.

#### HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

##### Secure Housing Tenure

Secure housing tenure was defined for households that have documentation to verify their occupancy status. About 73 per cent of households had secured housing tenure in the zone. The rate was lower in the rural (62.2 per cent) than in the urban (79.5 per cent) areas. Lagos State recorded the highest percentage (91.0) of households with secured housing tenure, followed by Osun (85.7 per cent), while the lowest rate was recorded for Ogun (44.6 per cent).

##### Access to Water from All Sources

Majority of households (94.3 per cent) in the zone had access to water source less than 30 minutes away. Lagos State recorded the highest rate (99.3 per cent), while the lowest (88.6 per cent) was recorded for Ekiti. More households in the urban areas (97.1 per cent) had access to water sources than in the rural areas (89.5 per cent).

##### Safe Water Source

More than 73.5 per cent of the households had their drinking water from safe sources. The rural-urban disaggregation showed 56.2 per cent for rural areas and 83.7 per cent for urban areas. The rates varied from Lagos state (83.4 percent) to Ekiti state (61.9 percent).

## Safe Sanitation

Safe sanitation, defined for households using flush toilets, covered pit latrines or ventilated improved pit latrines, was estimated at 62.1 per cent in the zone. The highest rate (86.6 per cent) was recorded for Lagos State, followed by Ogun with 55.0 per cent, while the lowest (36.0 per cent) was recorded for Ekiti. The usage of safe sanitation in urban areas (76.9 percent) was twice the level in the rural areas (36.9 percent).

## Access to Electricity

The proportion of households in the zone that had access to electricity was 79.1 per cent. Lagos State had the highest proportion of households with access to electricity (98.5 per cent) followed by Oyo (75.4 per cent), while Ekiti recorded the lowest (68.8 per cent). Majority of the households in the urban areas (92.2 per cent) had better access to electricity than those in the rural areas (56.8 per cent).

## OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

### Personal Computer

The results of survey showed that 2.3 per cent of households owned personal computers in the zone. About 1.0 per cent of the rural households owned personal computers, while the urban rate was 3.3 per cent. Ownership of personal computers in the States in the zone was highest for Lagos with 4.5 per cent, followed by Osun, 2.6 per cent, and the lowest in Ekiti (0.3 per cent)

### Mobile Phone

The proportion of households that owned mobile phones in the zone was 48.0 per cent. The States break-down showed 78.3 per cent for Lagos, 43.8 per cent for Oyo, followed by Osun at 32.4 per cent. The lowest rate was recorded for Ekiti state (19.7 per cent). The ownership of mobile phone in urban (61.2 per cent) was more than double that of rural areas (25.5 per cent).

## EMPLOYMENT

### Youth Unemployment

Unemployment for persons aged 15-24 years stood at 18.9 per cent with more females (18.5 per cent) being unemployed than males (19.4 per cent). Lagos State had the highest rate (26.0 per cent) of unemployed persons in the age group, followed by Ekiti state (25.1 per cent), while the lowest was in Oyo (9.7 per cent). As for gender disaggregation, females who were unemployed were highest in Lagos (28.6 per cent) and Ekiti (25.5 per cent) than males with 22.9 per cent and 24.5 per cent respectively. Other States had more males who were unemployed than females.

### General Unemployment

About 5 per cent of persons aged 15 and above in the zone were unemployed. There was little difference in the rates for males and females as they recorded 5.8 per cent and 5.3 per cent respectively. General unemployment was highest (10.2 per cent) in Lagos state and lowest in Osun state (2.1 per cent). However, the rates were highest for females in Lagos State (11.1 per cent) and Ekiti (3.6 per cent) than their male counterparts (9.4 percent and 3.5 percent respectively). Unemployment rate in the rural areas was 2.4 per cent (2.7

for males and 2.1 for females), while urban rate was 7.3 per cent, with males and females recording 7.5 per cent and 7.2 per cent respectively.

## Under-Employment

The under-employed persons are those who sought to increase their earnings in the seven-day period preceding the survey. Under-employment was estimated at 18.1 per cent in the zone. Male and female disaggregation showed 19.0 and 17.2 per cent respectively. Ogun (75.0 per cent) and Lagos (24.2 per cent) recorded rates higher than the zonal average, while Oyo recorded 9.9 percent being the lowest.

## EDUCATION

### Adult Literacy in Any Language

Adult literacy rate in any language for the Zone stood at 79.2 per cent. Only Lagos State recorded a rate (89.9 per cent) above the zonal average. The lowest rate (69.6 per cent) was recorded in Ogun State. The gender estimates for the zone stood at 86.6 per cent for males and 72.0 per cent for females. Female rates were generally lower than male rates at sector and State levels.

### Youth Literacy in Any Language

The youth literacy rate in any language was 96.5 per cent, with males (97.8 per cent) and females (95.2 per cent). Ekiti State recorded rate higher than the zonal average, while Ogun State recorded the lowest rate. Generally, youth literacy rates were higher than adult literacy rates for females and males.

## PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

### Access to Primary School

Eight-eight per cent of households in the zone had reasonable access to primary education. Lagos State rate stood at 93.9 per cent which was higher than the zonal average.

### Primary School Net Enrolment

Primary net enrolment for the zone was 82.3 per cent, with males having 83.4 per cent and females, 81.2 per cent. Ekiti State recorded the highest rate (89.1 per cent) while Oyo had the lowest rate (77.1 per cent). Female rates were generally lower than male rates in all the States, with the exception of Ondo and Ogun state.

### Satisfaction with Primary Education

About three-quarter (76.8 per cent) of primary school children were satisfied with their schools. Osun State recorded the highest satisfaction rate (91.3 per cent), followed by Ekiti (85.6 per cent), while the lowest rate was recorded in Oyo (61.5 per cent). The rural area and urban area satisfaction rates were 72.8 and 79.6 per cents respectively.

### Primary School Completion Rate

The primary school completion rate for the zone was 18.7 per cent. Three States, Ekiti (22.3 per cent), Ondo (21.2 per cent) and Lagos (20.2 per cent) had their rates above the zonal average while Ogun State recorded the lowest rate

(13.1 per cent). The completion rate in the rural areas was 17.0 per cent while in the urban area it was 19.9 per cent.

## SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

### Access to Secondary Education

Access to secondary school was low (69.4 per cent) when compared with that of primary schools (88.0 per cent). The highest rate (87.6 per cent) was recorded for Lagos State, followed by Ondo state with 67.0 per cent. The lowest rate (58.0 per cent) was recorded for Ogun state. The rate for the urban (78.6 per cent) was more than that for the rural (55.0 per cent) areas.

### Secondary School Net Enrolment

Secondary school net enrolment rate for children aged 12-17 years was 64.9 per cent. The rate for the urban areas (68.1 per cent) was higher than that for the rural areas (59.8 per cent). Ekiti state (71.6 per cent) and Lagos state (69.8 per cent) had rates higher than the zonal average, while the lowest rate was recorded for Ogun (53.8 per cent). The rates for the males were generally higher than that for females in the sectors and States, with the exception of Ekiti and Lagos States.

### Satisfaction with Secondary Education

About 74.8 per cent of secondary school students were satisfied with their schools. Satisfaction rate was higher in the rural areas (76.3 per cent) than in the urban areas (73.9 per cent). State wise, Osun state had the highest rate (90.1 per cent), while Oyo state had the least (64.7 per cent).

### Secondary School Completion Rate

Secondary school completion rate was 39.6 per cent for the zone. The rate was higher in the urban (48.4 per cent) than in the rural (25.9 per cent) areas. The State with the lowest completion rate was Ogun (25.1 per cent), while Lagos state recorded the highest rate (60.1 per cent).

## MEDICAL SERVICES

### Access to Medical Services

Access to healthcare was determined by the ability of household members to reach a health facility within 30 minutes. More than 73 per cent of the households reported access to health facilities in the zone. Lagos (75.6 percent), Osun & Oyo State (74.4 percent) both had rate higher than the zonal average, while the lowest rate was recorded for Ogun state (67.7 per cent). Urban household members had 78.2 per cent access rate, compared to 64.2 per cent in the rural areas.

### Need for Medical Services

The need for medical services at zonal level was 7.9 percent. The need was lowest in Osun State (4.7 per cent), while Ogun recorded the highest (10.9 per cent), which was above the zonal average (7.9 per cent). More persons in the urban areas (8.4 per cent) indicated the need for medical services than in the rural areas (7.0 per cent).

## Usage of Medical Services

The use of medical services was 8.9 per cent. More households in the urban (9.4 per cent) than in the rural (8.0 per cent) areas used such services. Ogun State made the highest use (14.6 per cent), while Osun State recorded the lowest level of usage (5.5 per cent).

### Satisfaction with Medical Services

Four of every five of household members that used medical services in the zone were satisfied. Satisfaction was higher in the urban areas (82.1 per cent) than in the rural areas (80.5 per cent). Most States in the zone had satisfaction rates above 80 per cent, except Ondo with 74.3 per cent and Osun, 76.3 per cent

## CHILDREN UNDER 5

### Birth Registration

More than half (56.4 per cent) of Under-5 children in the zone had their births registered. There was no significant difference between births registered by gender and by sector. Lagos State had the highest rate (68.9 per cent), while Ogun state recorded the lowest rate (44.5 per cent).

### Immunisation

About 75.0 per cent of Under-5 children in the zone were fully immunised, while 5.2 per cent were not. Oyo State had the lowest full-immunisation rate (60.5 per cent), while the highest rate was recorded for Ekiti state (86.4 per cent).

## GENDER

### Circumcision

Female circumcision or Female Genital Mutilation, (FGM) was 79.7 per cent in the zone. It was higher in the rural (84.1 per cent) than in the urban (77.1 per cent) areas. Ogun State (62.0 per cent) and Lagos state (68.0 per cent) recorded rates below the zonal average.

## ACCESS TO RESOURCES

Access to credit facilities is defined for persons 15 years and above to whom they are available. Zonal access to credit facilities was 15.8 percent. More females (15.9 per cent) than males (15.7 per cent) had access to such facilities in the zone. The same pattern occurred in the rural areas, while there was little difference between male and female accessibility in the urban areas. The males had more credit facilities than females in all the States, with the exception of Ekiti and Osun states.

South West Zone Core Welfare Indicators (2006)												
	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	Ekiti	Lagos	Ogun	Ondo	Osun	Oyo
<b>Household characteristics</b>												
Dependency ratio	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
<b>Household welfare</b>												
Household economic situation compared to one year ago												
Worse now	32.6	0.9	32.9	37.6	32.4	42.8	21.3	36.5	28.1	28.5	35.8	34.4
Better now	30.2	0.8	31.7	18.8	29.4	16.8	43.4	24.9	26.0	44.8	30.3	26.7
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago												
Worse now	14.6	0.8	13.4	16.2	15.4	22.9	10.4	16.6	7.9	14.8	14.3	17.9
Better now	45.9	1.1	41.1	30.5	48.6	32.7	47.1	50.8	30.0	44.7	43.4	51.2
Difficulty satisfying household needs												
Food	13.1	0.7	12.7	18.6	13.3	26.7	2.5	14.0	28.8	5.6	11.3	10.6
Households self classified as poor												
All households	61.4	1.0	65.3	79.9	59.1	81.7	68.1	63.5	70.9	58.2	47.7	59.4
Male headed households	60.5	1.1	64.6	78.5	58.2	81.5	66.2	63.6	70.2	57.1	46.3	57.4
Female headed households	64.8	1.5	67.8	84.7	62.8	82.1	72.9	62.9	72.8	62.0	51.4	69.4
<b>Household infrastructure</b>												
Secure housing tenure	73.1	1.1	62.2	37.4	79.5	60.5	51.3	91.0	44.6	55.9	85.7	77.0
Access to water	94.3	0.4	89.5	75.8	97.1	89.2	88.6	99.3	92.6	92.4	93.4	91.3
Safe water source	73.5	1.2	56.2	19.8	83.7	72.3	61.9	83.4	65.1	62.0	71.6	77.4
Year round water source	42.6	1.1	44.5	38.5	41.5	26.6	48.9	47.1	55.2	43.8	38.9	25.3
Water treated before drinking	20.4	0.8	19.6	16.3	20.8	10.6	13.4	20.8	10.9	11.9	24.2	32.5
Safe sanitation	62.1	1.4	36.9	3.5	76.9	43.3	36.0	86.6	55.0	53.1	51.0	50.5
Improved waste disposal	36.0	2.0	4.8	0.2	54.3	28.0	1.5	89.7	22.4	9.6	1.1	12.4
Non-wood fuel used for cooking	58.3	1.5	27.4	2.3	76.4	46.5	20.5	95.5	53.6	24.6	39.1	51.6
Has electricity	79.1	1.1	56.8	9.7	92.2	65.2	68.8	98.5	69.3	65.0	67.0	76.4
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment												
Personal computer	2.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.3	4.5	0.8	0.5	2.6	1.9
Mobile phone	48.0	1.3	25.5	2.0	61.2	11.8	19.7	78.3	31.8	29.3	32.4	43.8
<b>Employment</b>												
Employment Status in last 7 days												
Unemployed (age 15-24)	18.9	1.8	12.8	5.4	22.0	24.5	25.1	26.0	12.4	17.3	13.8	9.7
Male	19.4	2.0	13.2	1.8	22.7	33.2	24.5	22.9	16.3	22.1	18.4	12.0
Female	18.5	2.4	12.4	9.4	21.5	18.6	25.5	28.6	9.0	13.4	10.7	7.6
Unemployed (age 15 and above)	5.5	0.4	2.4	1.2	7.3	7.3	3.6	10.2	3.4	3.5	2.1	2.9
Male	5.8	0.4	2.7	1.0	7.5	8.2	3.5	9.4	3.8	4.2	2.9	3.7
Female	5.3	0.5	2.1	1.4	7.2	6.7	3.6	11.1	3.1	3.0	1.5	2.2
Underemployed (age 15 and above)	18.1	0.9	15.1	13.6	19.9	15.9	10.8	24.2	25.0	15.3	14.8	9.9
Male	19.0	1.0	16.5	15.1	20.5	15.5	11.8	23.7	24.6	16.5	17.0	12.1
Female	17.2	0.9	14.0	12.1	19.2	16.1	10.0	24.8	25.3	14.3	13.0	7.9
<b>Education</b>												
Adult literacy rate-any language												
Total	79.2	0.6	68.8	47.7	84.9	65.2	75.0	89.9	69.6	76.6	74.8	73.3
Male	86.6	0.5	77.6	57.5	91.4	77.1	83.2	94.6	78.4	85.1	85.3	80.5
Female	72.0	0.8	60.3	38.0	78.5	56.2	67.8	84.9	61.2	68.4	65.4	66.3
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)												
Total	96.5	0.3	95.0	85.4	97.3	94.6	98.6	97.5	93.2	97.4	97.5	94.7
Male	97.8	0.3	96.5	89.2	98.5	96.6	99.2	98.5	94.7	99.2	98.9	96.3
Female	95.2	0.6	93.3	80.9	96.1	92.9	98.0	96.6	91.5	95.4	95.9	92.9
Primary school												
Access to School	88.0	0.9	81.6	46.2	92.3	81.3	89.0	93.9	85.3	86.2	86.7	84.5
Primary Net Enrollment	82.3	0.7	82.7	78.8	82.1	83.6	89.1	81.8	83.6	84.5	84.1	77.1
Male	83.4	0.9	82.2	76.5	84.1	84.6	89.6	84.2	83.1	83.9	86.0	78.5
Female	81.2	1.1	83.1	81.7	79.9	82.5	88.5	79.3	84.1	85.2	82.1	75.4
Satisfaction	76.8	1.2	72.8	68.5	79.6	69.7	85.6	73.4	76.5	83.2	91.3	61.8
Primary completion rate	18.7	0.7	17.0	12.0	19.9	24.7	22.3	20.2	13.1	21.2	17.7	18.4
Secondary school												
Access to School	69.4	1.5	55.0	14.9	78.6	58.9	61.5	87.6	58.0	67.0	62.5	61.0
Secondary Net Enrollment	64.9	0.9	59.8	43.0	68.1	53.6	71.6	69.8	53.8	64.7	62.5	64.7
Male	65.4	1.2	60.9	41.9	68.2	57.3	71.1	67.9	55.8	67.1	64.2	65.6
Female	64.3	1.3	58.5	44.2	68.0	50.1	72.2	71.7	51.6	62.1	60.7	63.8
Satisfaction	74.8	1.3	76.3	73.6	73.9	67.0	84.3	65.2	74.3	85.4	90.1	64.7
Secondary completion rate	39.6	1.9	25.9	9.6	48.4	23.7	53.7	60.1	25.1	29.2	29.4	31.8
<b>Medical services</b>												
Health access	73.1	1.2	64.2	21.5	78.2	60.5	68.9	75.6	67.7	71.6	74.4	74.4
Need	7.9	0.3	7.0	9.6	8.4	10.2	6.1	8.4	10.9	7.9	4.7	7.6
Use	8.9	0.3	8.0	11.0	9.4	8.7	8.0	9.2	14.6	7.0	5.5	8.3
Satisfaction	81.6	1.1	80.5	80.8	82.1	67.4	83.6	83.6	82.9	74.3	76.3	82.7
<b>Child welfare and health</b>												
Children under 5												
Birth registration	56.4	1.4	45.9	34.6	62.6	46.5	53.2	68.9	44.5	52.4	46.6	51.9
Male	56.8	1.7	46.0	37.2	63.0	45.6	50.4	69.9	44.1	53.2	48.9	51.4
Female	56.0	1.6	45.7	32.1	62.1	47.4	56.0	67.8	44.9	51.5	44.1	52.5
Fully vaccinated	74.9	1.3	68.5	60.2	78.7	72.8	86.4	81.2	79.5	67.7	79.0	60.5
Not vaccinated	5.2	0.5	8.3	13.6	3.3	9.5	3.7	2.5	9.9	7.3	5.9	5.3
<b>Gender</b>												
Circumcision	79.7	0.7	84.1	81.9	77.1	81.7	95.9	68.0	62.0	89.4	93.5	89.2
Access to credit facility	15.8	0.6	18.4	11.8	14.4	8.9	20.7	8.7	10.4	17.6	24.9	23.9
Male	15.7	0.6	18.0	11.9	14.5	9.4	20.3	9.6	10.7	17.9	24.9	22.5
Female	15.9	0.7	18.8	11.7	14.2	8.6	21.0	7.7	10.1	17.4	24.9	25.2

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 Area, Abuja.