



# REPORT

of

## **RESEARCH INTO GENDER EQUITY AND EQUALITY IN ONDO STATE 2008**

**Conducted by:**

**DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH & STATISTICS  
MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND BUDGET  
AKURE, ONDO STATE**

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## FOREWORD

Gender refers to both women and men, and their status relative to each other. Harnessing the full capacity of all citizens, both women and men is essential for the achievement of sustainable development. This informs the advocacy for the advancement of economic, political, social and cultural equity between women and men World over. Current efforts at promoting gender equity and equality in Ondo state are focused on women empowerment and the improvement of their political, social, economic and health status as they are regarded as being discriminated against. The effects of these efforts can only be measured through the production/availability of gender disaggregated data. However, as noted in the Ondo State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (ODSEEDS) document, there is dearth of statistical data and analysis on gender and women empowerment in the state. The Millennium Development Goals 3 - promoting gender equality and empowering women depends on availability of data for its monitoring and evaluation. The dearth of data on gender equality will mean inability to measure and evaluate progress made towards the attainment of this goal in the state.

As a response to this situation, the Department of Research and Statistics of the Ministry of Finance and Planning, Akure embarked on Research into Gender equity and equality in the state. The aim was to collate and analyze data on gender

with respect to Politics and Government, Economic Empowerment, Employment, Education and Equality in the Households between women and men and; boys and girls. It is hoped that this report will be useful in monitoring gender equity and women empowerment in the state.

Constructive criticisms and useful suggestions are welcome from users of this report for the improvement of future exercise. Such should be addressed to:

Director,  
Research & Statistics Department,  
Ministry of Finance & Planning,  
Akure,

## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

#### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Gender has been aptly defined as a social construct that establishes and differentiates statuses and roles between women and men particularly in the way they contribute to, participate in, and are rewarded by the economy and the prevailing social system. Gender concerns involve women as well as men. Hence understanding gender means understanding opportunities and constraints as they affect both women and men.

Gender equality as a matter of fact, refers to equality of access and opportunities for women and men, to exploit their full potentials, principally in the following areas as expounded by the World Economic Forum:

- Economic Opportunity: This concerns the quality of women's economic involvement in the workforce.
- Political Empowerment: This refers to equitable representation of women in decision making structures and formulation of policies that affect them.
- Education Attainment: This refers to equitable enrolment of women at all levels of education.

- Health and Well-being: This relates to the substantial differences between women and men in their access to sufficient nutrition, healthcare and reproductive facilities and to issues of fundamental safety and integrity of person.

With the belief that gender equality will enhance the creation of a world of shared responsibility, the Ondo state government has been implementing several programmes aimed at empowering women and improving their political, social, economic and health status. Realizing that equality could be achieved through economic empowerment, the State Government has established various poverty reduction institutions and programmes that are pro-women. The government has also approved laws to improve the social status of women. Prominent among these is the law on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against women (CEDAW).

The outcome of the analysis of data presented in this report is expected to engender the monitoring and evaluation of gender equality and women empowerment in the state as it provides demographic and socio-economic and political indicators on men and women in the State.

## 1.2 **OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY**

The survey was designed to:

- address the problem of dearth of data and analysis on gender issues in the state.

- underpin the results of various policies and programmes of the state government aimed at women empowerment and improvement of their political, economic and health status.
- provide data for monitoring the Millennium Development Goal 3, that is, promoting Gender equality and women empowerment;
- identify challenges (problems) if any, militating against programmes and policies on Gender equity and equality
- provide data to assist in designing appropriate gender sensitive development policies and programmes without which gender equity and equality can not be achieved .

### 1.3 **SCOPE**

Data/information was collected to determine the following:

- gender equality in household and ownership of assets;
- gender equality in education
- gender equality in employment
- gender equality in skill acquisition and financial empowerment
- gender equality in government and politics

### 1.4 **COVERAGE**

The survey covers the whole state on sample basis for household level data. Other data sets are actual parameters based on complete enumeration.

### 1.5 **METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION**

Data collection was done through the use of questionnaires.

Different sets of questionnaires were designed and used to collect information from different sources. The staff of the Research & Statistics, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Akure served as both data collectors and supervisors.

#### 1.6 **REFERENCE PERIOD**

The data in this reports relates to the situation as at December 2008.

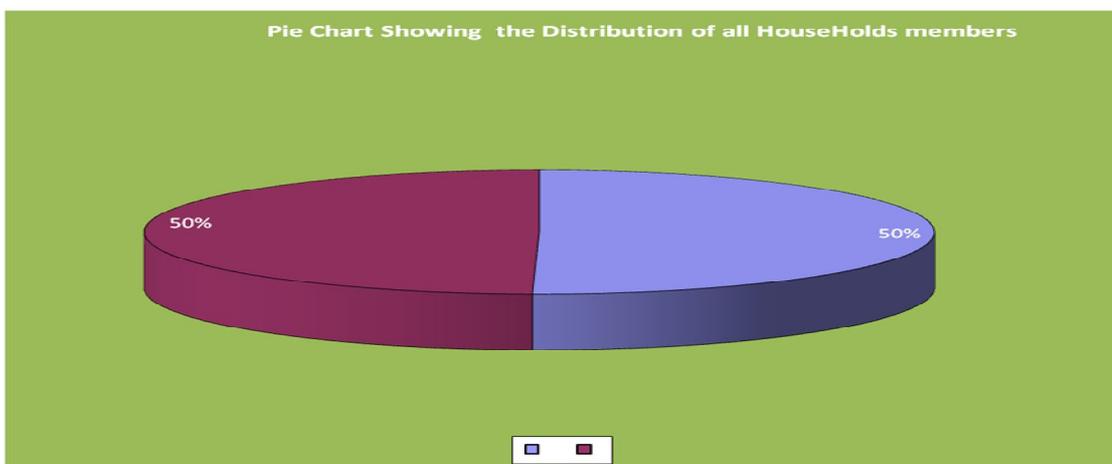
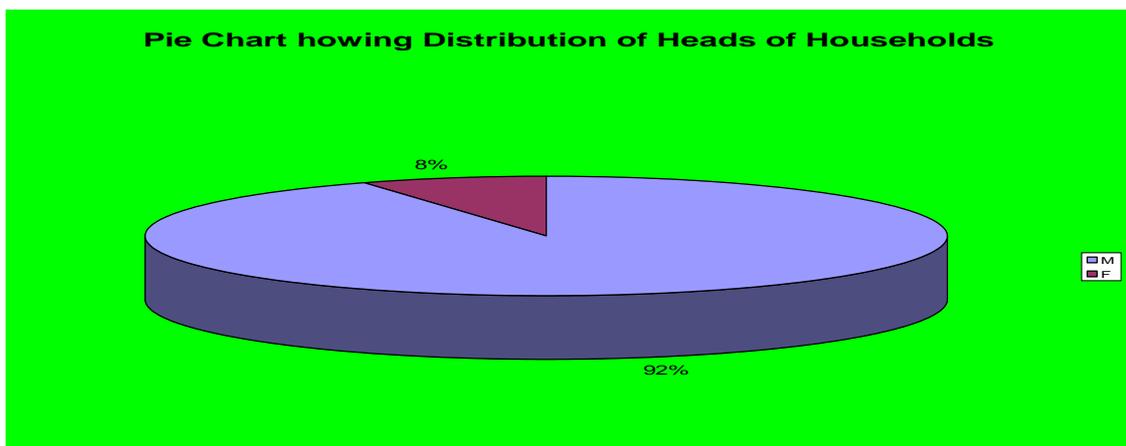
## CHAPTER TWO

### 2.0 FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 2.1 FINDINGS

##### 2.1.1 DISTRIBUTION OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BY SEX

The study reveals that of the households involved in this study 92 % of Household heads are Male and 8 % are Female. The sex distribution of household members in the households is Male 50 %, Female 50 % (Table 1).



**TABLE 1**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BY SEX**

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	SEX OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS		ALL MEMBERS	
	M	F	M	F
AKOKO N / E	115	5	305	304
AKOKO N / W	104	16	275	291
AKOKO S / E	117	3	258	284
AKOKO S / W	77	3	242	242
AKURE / N	65	15	171	144
AKURE / S	159	11	431	416
ESE-ODO	NA	NA	NA	NA
IDANRE	109	11	259	289
IFEDORE	114	6	287	261
ILAJE	64	16	174	153
ILE-OLUJI/OKEIGBO	73	7	153	100
IRELE	119	1	339	350
ODIGBO	78	2	180	138
OKITIPUPA	79	1	168	149
ONDO EAST	116	4	245	244
ONDO WEST	99	21	225	308
OSE	116	4	270	255
OWO	105	15	270	259
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1709</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>4234</b>	<b>4187</b>
%	<b>92</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>

Source: Project Field Work

### 2.1.2 GENDER EQUALITY IN HOUSEHOLD

When society assigns different roles to male and female and also based decisions on vital issues such as educational attainment, and employment opportunities on gender consideration, then a foundation for gender inequality and discrimination is laid. The issues covered in this report include assigning of roles to male and female by society, decision making dynamics in households, who goes to school and to what level, who has more access to food, medical care, jobs. Also in circumstances of inadequate resources, would boys education be prioritized over girls? e.t.c.

Table 2 reveals that household chores are undertaken mainly by females as follows: cooking (78.5%), child care 65%, sweeping 65%, washing of clothes 63%, fetching of water 53% and washing of floors and toilets (63%).

**TABLE 2**

**GENDER EQUALITY IN HOUSEHOLDS**

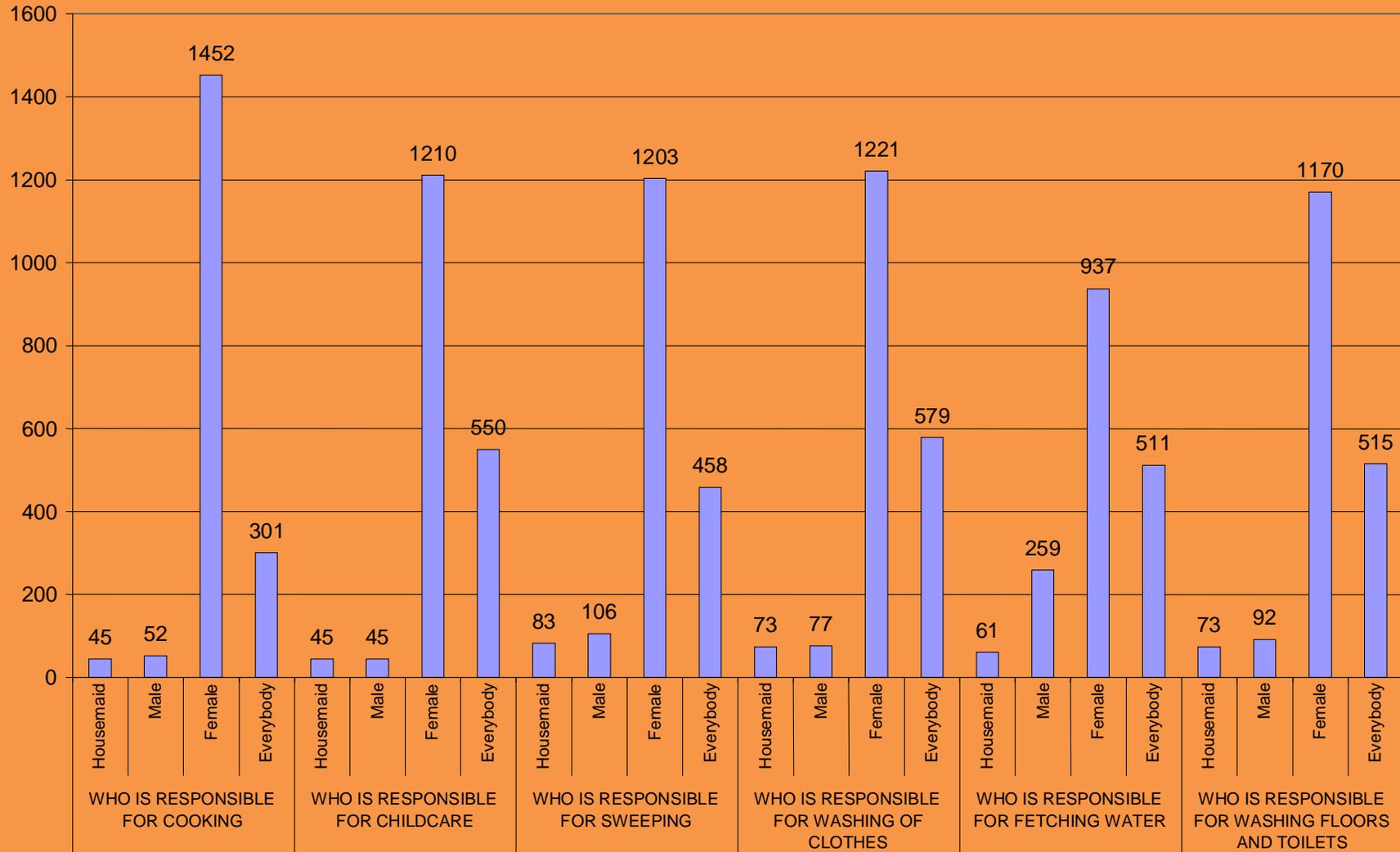
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR COOKING?				WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILDCARE?				WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR SWEEPING?			
	Housemaid	Male	Female	Everybody	Housemaid	Male	Female	Everybody	Housemaid	Male	Female	Everybody
AKOKO N / EAST	0	0	90	30	0	3	48	69	0	1	86	33
AKOKO N / WEST	0	0	114	6	0	0	120	0	0	0	115	5
AKOKO S / EAST	3	0	108	9	4	8	94	14	11	2	95	12
AKOKO S / WEST	2	4	65	9	3	3	40	34	2	7	25	45
AKURE NORTH	2	6	54	18	3	1	59	17	4	19	41	16
AKURE SOUTH	3	2	136	29	2	2	94	72	6	4	130	30
ESE-ODO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDANRE	1	1	100	18	0	4	88	28	2	2	81	35
IFEDORE	0	2	60	58	0	3	62	55	0	1	57	62
ILAJE	1	6	72	1	0	6	68	6	0	16	49	15
ILE-OLUJI/OKEIGBO	2	6	54	18	3	4	50	23	2	3	58	17
IRELE	18	6	94	2	16	0	82	22	22	12	78	8
ODIGBO	0	10	63	7	0	7	53	20	2	13	48	17
OKITIPUPA	3	0	50	27	2	0	42	36	8	5	58	9
ONDO EAST	0	0	119	1	0	0	85	35	0	11	95	4
ONDO WEST	1	1	105	13	3	2	92	23	7	1	60	52
OSE	1	4	80	35	0	1	68	51	1	2	76	41
OWO	8	4	88	20	9	1	65	45	16	7	51	46
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1452</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1210</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1203</b>	<b>458</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>25</b>

Source: Project Field Work

**TABLE 2 Contd**

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR WASHING OF CLOTHES				WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR FETCHING WATER				WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR WASHING FLOORS AND TOILETS			
	Housemaid	Male	Female	Everybody	Housemaid	Male	Female	Everybody	Housemaid	Male	Female	Everybody
AKOKO N / EAST	0	2	75	43	2	21	47	10	0	2	85	33
AKOKO N / WEST	0	0	120	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	110	10
AKOKO S / EAST	12	0	79	29	4	15	79	22	17	1	81	21
AKOKO S / WEST	0	7	15	58	3	15	16	46	3	14	45	18
AKURE NORTH	4	5	33	38	3	19	45	13	5	3	44	28
AKURE SOUTH	4	2	108	56	5	19	96	50	5	11	117	37
ESE-ODO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDANRE	2	2	73	43	3	23	72	23	1	6	69	44
IFEDORE	0	0	53	67	0	0	25	95	0	0	64	56
ILAJE	1	5	58	16	2	21	45	12	1	5	53	21
ILE-OLUJI/OKEIGBO	2	3	54	21	4	13	36	27	2	3	55	20
IRELE	17	23	54	26	0	38	53	29	11	18	23	68
ODIGBO	1	10	48	21	2	18	43	17	1	13	42	24
OKITIPUPA	8	4	52	16	8	16	43	13	7	0	66	7
ONDO EAST	0	0	90	30	0	10	96	14	0	6	80	34
ONDO WEST	7	1	73	39	7	13	70	30	8	2	79	31
OSE	1	5	94	20	0	8	66	46	0	3	97	20
OWO	14	8	42	56	18	10	28	64	12	5	60	43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1221</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>1170</b>	<b>515</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>28</b>

## GENDER EQUALITY IN HOUSEHOLDS



On decision making on health, Table 3 reveals that 37% of heads of households involve their spouses “Sometimes”, 57% involve their spouses “Always”, 2% Never involve their spouses, the rest 4% represents those without spouse like widows, widowed e.t.c

**TABLE 3**

Que: Is your spouse involved in decision making on health care?

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	Sometimes	Always	Never	Not Applicable
AKOKO N / EAST	18	101	1	0
AKOKO N / WEST	120	0	0	0
AKOKO S / EAST	44	75	1	0
AKOKO S / WEST	17	50	4	9
AKURE NORTH	52	25	1	2
AKURE SOUTH	43	111	7	9
ESE-ODO	0	0	0	0
IDANRE	47	68	5	0
IFEDORE	86	34	0	0
ILAJE	31	30	4	15
ILE-OLUJI/OKEIGBO	1	75	1	3
IRELE	8	112	0	0
ODIGBO	10	60	0	10
OKITIPUPA	61	17	2	0
ONDO EAST	88	30	0	2
ONDO WEST	24	80	6	10
OSE	6	108	3	3
OWO	30	72	6	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>1048</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

Source: Project Field Work

Table 4 reveals that 41% of Heads of Households indicated that they involve their spouses “Sometimes” in decision on major household purchases, 51% “Always” and 4% “Never”

**TABLE 4**

Que: Is your spouse involved in decision making in major household purchase

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	Sometimes	Always	Never	Not Applicable
AKOKO N / EAST	25	93	2	0
AKOKO N / WEST	120	0	0	0
AKOKO S / EAST	50	55	12	3
AKOKO S / WEST	24	39	8	9
AKURE NORTH	49	22	7	2
AKURE SOUTH	51	98	16	5
ESE-ODO	0	0	0	0
IDANRE	40	75	5	0
IFEDORE	84	36	0	0
ILAJE	41	18	6	15
ILE-OLUJI/OKEIGBO	2	62	3	13
IRELE	12	108	0	0
ODIGBO	17	52	0	11
OKITIPUPA	47	32	1	0
ONDO EAST	88	30	0	2
ONDO WEST	65	45	3	7
OSE	8	107	1	4
OWO	37	65	6	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>

Source: Project Field Work

Table 5 reveals that 29% of Heads of Households involve their spouses “Sometimes” in decision making in all areas that concern her and the children, 64% “Always” and 2% “Never”

**TABLE 5**

Que: Is your spouse involved in decision making in all areas that concern her and the children ?

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	Sometimes	Always	Never	Not Applicable
AKOKO N / EAST	9	108	3	0
AKOKO N / WEST	119	1	0	0
AKOKO S / EAST	32	87	1	0
AKOKO S / WEST	10	58	2	10
AKURE NORTH	35	40	1	4
AKURE SOUTH	34	121	10	5
ESE-ODO	0	0	0	0
IDANRE	28	89	3	0
IFEDORE	77	43	0	0
ILAJE	33	26	3	18
ILE-OLUJI/OKEIGBO	1	65	1	13
IRELE	11	109	0	0
ODIGBO	2	67	0	11
OKITIPUPA	34	43	0	3
ONDO EAST	85	34	0	1
ONDO WEST	5	107	0	8
OSE	7	107	1	5
OWO	22	80	8	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>1185</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>

Source: Project Field Work

Table 6 reveals that 39% of Heads of Household involve their spouse “Sometimes” in decision making on daily household spending. 52% “Always” and 3.% “Never”

**TABLE 6**

Que: Is your spouse involved in decision making in daily household spending ?

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	Sometimes	Always	Never	Not Applicable
AKOKO N / EAST	23	96	1	0
AKOKO N / WEST	120	0	0	0
AKOKO S / EAST	56	58	6	0
AKOKO S / WEST	26	39	6	9
AKURE NORTH	46	23	8	3
AKURE SOUTH	43	107	14	6
ESE-ODO	0	0	0	0
IDANRE	41	76	3	0
IFEDORE	76	44	0	0
ILAJE	41	18	6	15
ILE-OLUJI/OKEIGBO	3	61	3	13
IRELE	6	114	0	0
ODIGBO	15	55	0	11
OKITIPUPA	42	35	2	1
ONDO EAST	88	31	0	1
ONDO WEST	40	70	3	7
OSE	18	81	1	20
OWO	44	60	5	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>

Source: Project Field Work

Gender discrimination also arises as a result of the society's belief that men perform better on jobs and that when jobs are scarce, a man has more right to work than a woman. Table 7 reveals that 47% of Heads of Households believe that men perform better than women.

**TABLE 7**

Que: Do you think that men make a better administration than women?

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
AKOKO N / EAST	15	99	6
AKOKO N / WEST	0	120	0
AKOKO S / EAST	73	25	22
AKOKO S / WEST	48	25	7
AKURE NORTH	37	40	3
AKURE SOUTH	80	84	6
ESE-ODO	0	0	0
IDANRE	104	15	1
IFEDORE	19	101	0
ILAJE	72	7	1
ILE-OLUJI/OKEIGBO	61	16	3
IRELE	18	102	0
ODIGBO	53	25	2
OKITIPUPA	50	28	2
ONDO EAST	45	75	0
ONDO WEST	80	30	10
OSE	83	36	1
OWO	36	81	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>4</b>

Source: Project Field Work

Similarly, 42% of Heads of Households believe that when jobs are scarce, a man has more right to work than a woman. (Table 8)

**TABLE 8**

Do you believe that when jobs are scarce, that a man has more right to work than a woman?

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
AKOKO N / EAST	8	108	4
AKOKO N / WEST	0	120	0
AKOKO S / EAST	39	36	45
AKOKO S / WEST	35	39	6
AKURE NORTH	22	54	4
AKURE SOUTH	77	88	5
ESE-ODO	0	0	0
IDANRE	80	36	4
IFEDORE	18	102	0
ILAJE	72	5	3
ILE-OLUJI/OKEIGBO	57	21	2
IRELE	3	117	0
ODIGBO	43	34	3
OKITIPUPA	55	23	2
ONDO EAST	111	9	0
ONDO WEST	60	45	15
OSE	43	75	2
OWO	45	67	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>6</b>

Source: Project Field Work

The study reveals that only 6% of Heads of Households believe that there is a difference in the level in which a boy and a girl can attain in life (Table 9). Table 12 shows that 89 % of Heads of Households were of the opinion that higher education for a boy is not more important than for a girl.

**TABLE 9**

Que: In your opinion, is there any difference in the level which a boy and a girl can attain in life?

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
AKOKO N / EAST	13	104	3
AKOKO N / WEST	6	109	5
AKOKO S / EAST	18	80	22
AKOKO S / WEST	4	64	12
AKURE NORTH	8	70	2
AKURE SOUTH	10	160	0
ESE-ODO	0	0	0
IDANRE	4	114	2
IFEDORE	4	116	0
ILAJE	2	58	20
ILE-OLUJI/OKEIGBO	7	70	3
IRELE	4	116	0
ODIGBO	6	70	4
OKITIPUPA	4	55	21
ONDO EAST	0	120	0
ONDO WEST	13	80	27
OSE	5	71	44
OWO	9	98	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1555</b>	<b>178</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>10</b>

Source: Project Field Work

**TABLE 10**

Que: Education is more important for a boy than for a girl?

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	Agree	Disagree
AKOKO N / EAST	5	115
AKOKO N / WEST	0	120
AKOKO S / EAST	11	109
AKOKO S / WEST	1	79
AKURE NORTH	9	71
AKURE SOUTH	5	165
ESE-ODO	0	0
IDANRE	3	117
IFEDORE	1	119
ILAJE	7	73
ILE-OLUJI/OKEIGBO	0	80
IRELE	120	0
ODIGBO	4	76
OKITIPUPA	8	72
ONDO EAST	0	120
ONDO WEST	18	102
OSE	5	115
OWO	1	119
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>1652</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>89</b>

Source: Project Field Work

Table 11 shows that 89 % of Heads of Households disagreed that University education for boys should be prioritized over that of girls.

**TABLE 11**

Que: University education for boys should be prioritized over that of girls

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	Agree	Disagree
AKOKO N / EAST	4	116
AKOKO N / WEST	0	120
AKOKO S / EAST	10	110
AKOKO S / WEST	8	72
AKURE NORTH	8	72
AKURE SOUTH	3	167
ESE-ODO	0	0
IDANRE	3	117
IFEDORE	1	117
ILAJE	7	73
ILE-OLUJI/OKEIGBO	0	80
IRELE	118	2
ODIGBO	8	72
OKITIPUPA	6	74
ONDO EAST	4	116
ONDO WEST	18	102
OSE	4	116
OWO	1	119
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>1647</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>89</b>

Source: Project Field Work

Table 12 reveals that in 90% of the households involved in this study, boys and girls have the same access to food in the household.

**TABLE 12**

Que: Do boys and girls have the same access to food in the household

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
AKOKO N / EAST	119	1	0
AKOKO N / WEST	120	0	0
AKOKO S / EAST	96	20	5
AKOKO S / WEST	72	3	4
AKURE NORTH	60	16	4
AKURE SOUTH	168	2	0
ESE-ODO	0	0	0
IDANRE	114	6	0
IFEDORE	101	19	0
ILAJE	60	17	3
ILE-OLUJI/OKEIGBO	76	1	3
IRELE	112	8	0
ODIGBO	73	2	5
OKITIPUPA	80	0	0
ONDO EAST	103	17	0
ONDO WEST	98	15	7
OSE	115	3	2
OWO	94	25	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1661</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>

Source: Project Field Work

Table 13 shows that in 94 % of the households, boys and girls have the same access to medical care.

**TABLE 13**

Que: Do boys and girls have the same access to medical care in the household?

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
AKOKO N / EAST	119	1	0
AKOKO N / WEST	120	0	0
AKOKO S / EAST	113	5	2
AKOKO S / WEST	73	1	4
AKURE NORTH	61	17	2
AKURE SOUTH	168	2	0
ESE-ODO	0	0	0
IDANRE	118	2	0
IFEDORE	119	1	0
ILAJE	73	4	3
ILE-OLUJI/OKEIGBO	80	0	0
IRELE	117	3	0
ODIGBO	71	5	4
OKITIPUPA	79	1	0
ONDO EAST	106	14	0
ONDO WEST	110	6	4
OSE	117	1	2
OWO	97	23	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1741</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: Project Field Work

Table 14 presents the reasons behind the belief of respondents who believe that there is a difference in the level in which a boy and a girl can attain in life.

**TABLE 14**

Reasons behind the belief that there is difference in the level which a boy and girl can attain in life

S/N	Reason	Frequency	%
1	Males are naturally more matured talented and determined than females	31	1.6
2	God ordained that males should be above females	5	0.3
3	Males are expected to be economically independent while females are expected to be dependent on Males	11	0.6
4	Males are more hard working than females	29	1.5

Source: Project Field Work

Table 15 presents the opinions of respondents who believe that education is more important for a male than for a female.

**TABLE 15**

Reasons behind the opinion that education is more important for a male than a female

S/N	Reasons	Frequency	%
1	Males are naturally bread winners	8	0.4
2	Females are limited at child bearing stage	10	0.5
3	The challenge of motherhood/ home keeping	28	1.4
4	Females end up to be housewives	34	1.8

Source: Project Field Work

**TABLE 16**

Reasons why boys of aged 5-18 yrs are out of School

S/N	Response	Frequency	%
1	Finance	44	84.6
2	Disability	8	15.4

Source: Project Field Work

**TABLE 17**

Reasons why girls of aged 5-18 yrs are out of school

S/N	Response	Frequency	%
1	Poor academic performance	5	13.2
2	Preference for business	9	23.7
3	Finance	17	44.7
4	Pregnancy	7	18.4
	Total	38	100.0

Source: Project Field Work

### 2.1.3 OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS IN HOUSEHOLDS

The study revealed that more than 50% of each of the assets highlighted are owned by males.

The breakdown in Table 18 shows that 62% of farmlands, 52% of House/land 55% of vehicles, 86% of motor/cycle, 85% of Bicycles and 69% of Canoe are owned solely by male in households.

**TABLE 18**

**Ownership of Assets**

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	FARMLAND			HOUSE/LAND			VEHICLE			M/CYCLE			BICYCLE			CANOE		
	M	F	JOINT	M	F	JOINT	M	F	JOINT	M	F	JOINT	M	F	JOINT	M	F	JOINT
AKOKO N / EAST	91	1	8	64	2	21	27	0	4	40		1	2	0	0	0	0	0
AKOKO N / WEST	47	0	55	30	0	70	22	5	30	5		11	2	0	0	0	0	0
AKOKO S / EAST	32	3	10	20	0	9	13	0	11	21		0	7	0	0	0	0	0
AKOKO S / WEST	20	4	37	20	2	23	9	1	7	13		0	4	0	0	0	0	0
AKURE NORTH	50	11	20	15	8	0	12	4	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0
AKURE SOUTH	21	2	33	44	18	52	40	25	47	20		3		0	3	0	0	0
ESE-ODO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0		0	0	0
IDANRE	76	15	18	49	12	39	27	0	15	31		14	9	0	6	0	0	0
IFEDORE	40	0	11	38	9	2	13	2	0	28		0	4	0	0	0	0	0
ILAJE	40	8	12	30	0	63	7	0	1	28		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ILE-OLUJI/OKEIGBO	38	20	3	51	3	0	18	0	3	13	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
IRELE	39	11	0	47	6	0	12	0	4	11	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
ODIGBO	72	12	0	60	2	0	22	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
OKITIPUPA	31	20	10	10	1	14	11	2	2	35	2	0	1	0	0	20	6	3
ONDO EAST	50	2	55	34	5	48	37	12	37	31	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
ONDO WEST	45	19	30	67	8	22	13	0	13	45	6	0	13	0	3	0	0	0
OSE	43	2	8	44	1	28	19	0	9	20	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	0
OWO	20	1	24	22	7	49	23	2	21	18	1	14	6	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>10.3</b>

Source: Project Field Work

#### 2.1.4 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Education attainment has implications for the quality of life, employment opportunities, participation in decision making at household and community, participation in Government and economic empowerment of individuals. Ensuring equal opportunity for boys and girls at all levels of education is germane for attaining gender equality which will in turn engender the contribution of all citizens whether male or female to sustainable development. This section examines and highlights the levels of education (based on the selected sample) of males and females in the State.

##### 2.1.4.1 LITERACY

Literacy is the ability to read and write. The literacy gender ratio which is the number of literates' females out of every 100 literate males is shown in Table 20. For every 100 literate males, there are 96 Literate females indicating disparity in literacy level between male and female with literacy level for male higher than female. The literacy rate for both sexes is 84%.

**TABLE 19**

**LITERACY BY SEX**

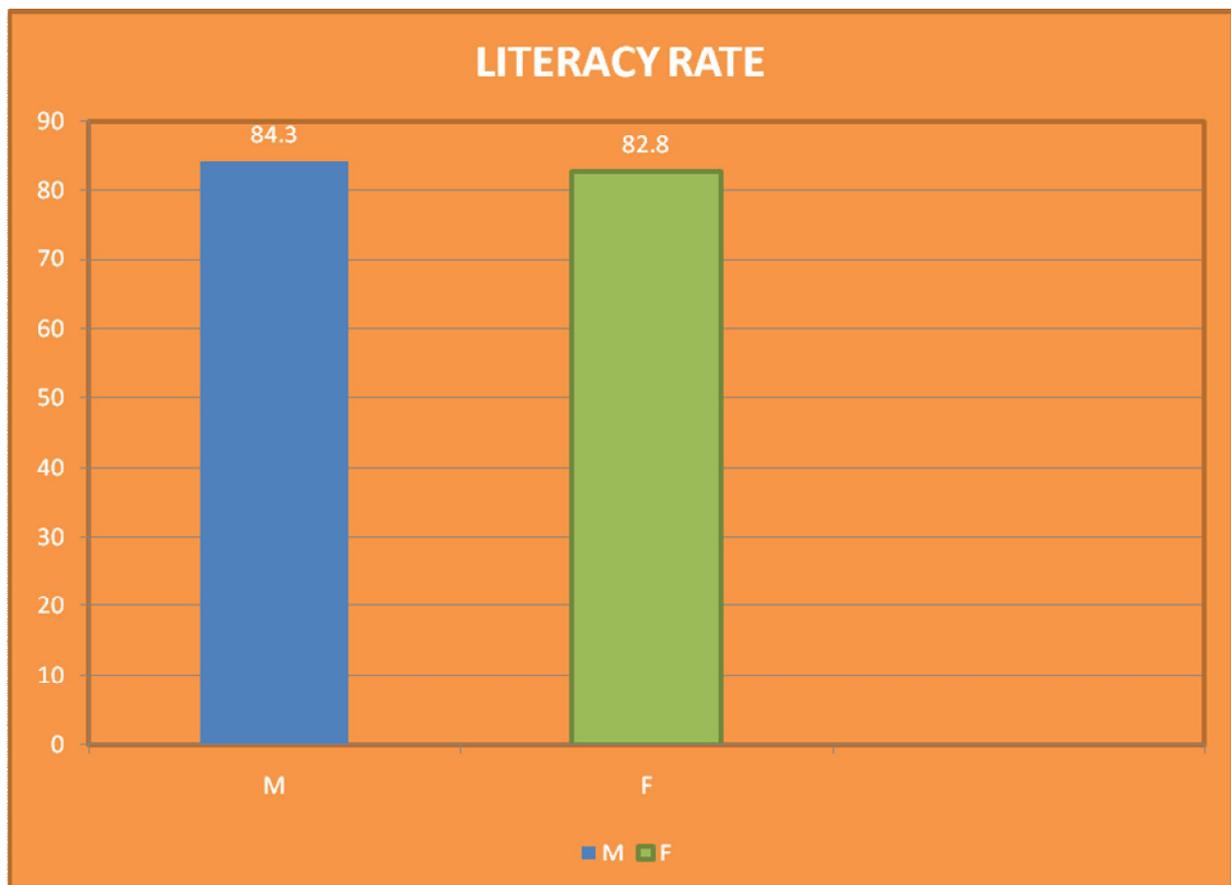
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	LITERACY			NOT LITERACY		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
AKOKO N / EAST	214	168	382	96	77	173
AKOKO N / WEST	202	197	399	70	-	166
AKOKO S / EAST	190	219	409	45	58	103
AKOKO S / WEST	125	117	242	27	37	64
AKURE NORTH	146	132	278	29	41	70
AKURE SOUTH	268	270	538	19	20	39
ESE-ODO	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDANRE	264	272	536	37	42	79
IFEDORE	252	208	460	36	28	64
ILAJE	143	119	262	17	32	49
ILE-OLUJI/OKEIGBO	149	141	290	22	19	41
IRELE	313	303	616	31	44	75
ODIGBO	137	102	239	38	34	72
OKITIPUPA	133	110	243	26	29	55
ONDO EAST	207	212	419	18	22	40
ONDO WEST	160	170	330	70	105	175
OSE	224	206	430	29	38	67
OWO	240	221	461	11	34	45
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3367</b>	<b>3167</b>	<b>6534</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>1377</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 20**

**LITERACY RATE BY SEX**

<b>SEX</b>	<b>LITERATE</b>	<b>NOT LLITERATE</b>	<b>LITERACY RATE</b>	<b>LITERACY GENDER RATIO</b>
M	3420	636	84.3	
F	3296	684	82.8	
<b>T</b>	<b>6716</b>	<b>1320</b>	<b>83.6</b>	

Source: Project Field Work



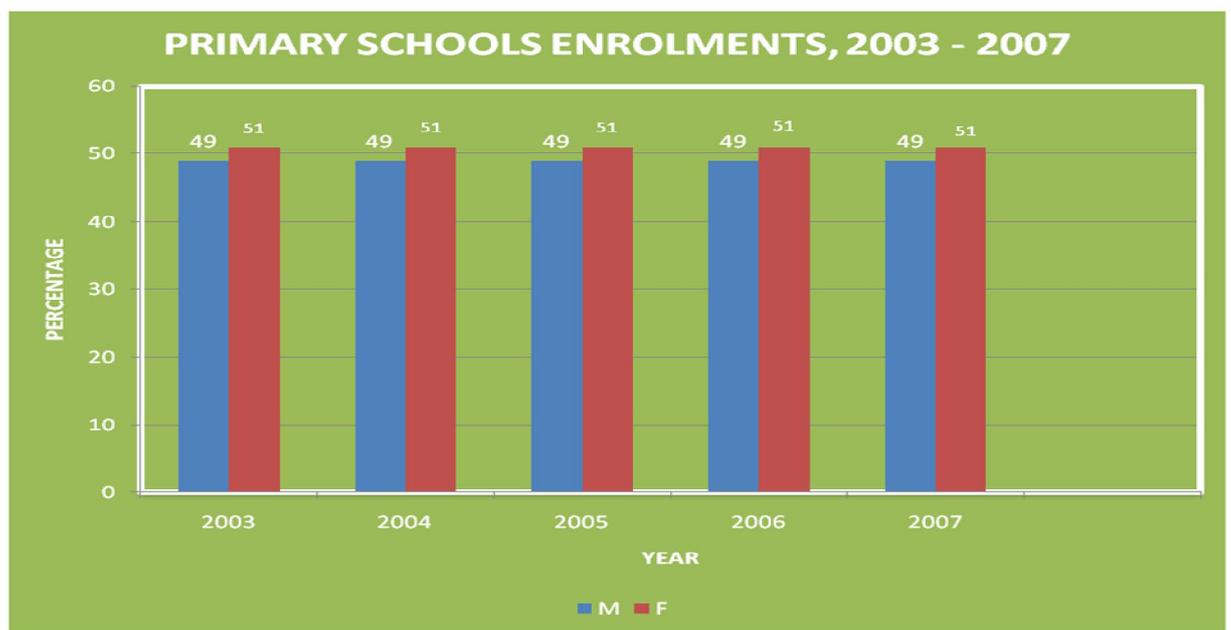
#### 2.1.4.2 PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT

Table 21 shows that 51% of pupils enrolled in primary schools are females while 49% are male. Given that male and female populations are at par in the state, it can be concluded that there is no disparity in male and female enrolment in primary school.

**TABLE 21**

#### **PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT (% DISTRIBUTION BY SEX)**

YEAR	% DISTRIBUTION	
	M	F
2003 /2004	49	51
2004 / 2005	49	51
2005/ 2006	49	51
2006/ 2007	49	51
2007/ 2008	49	51



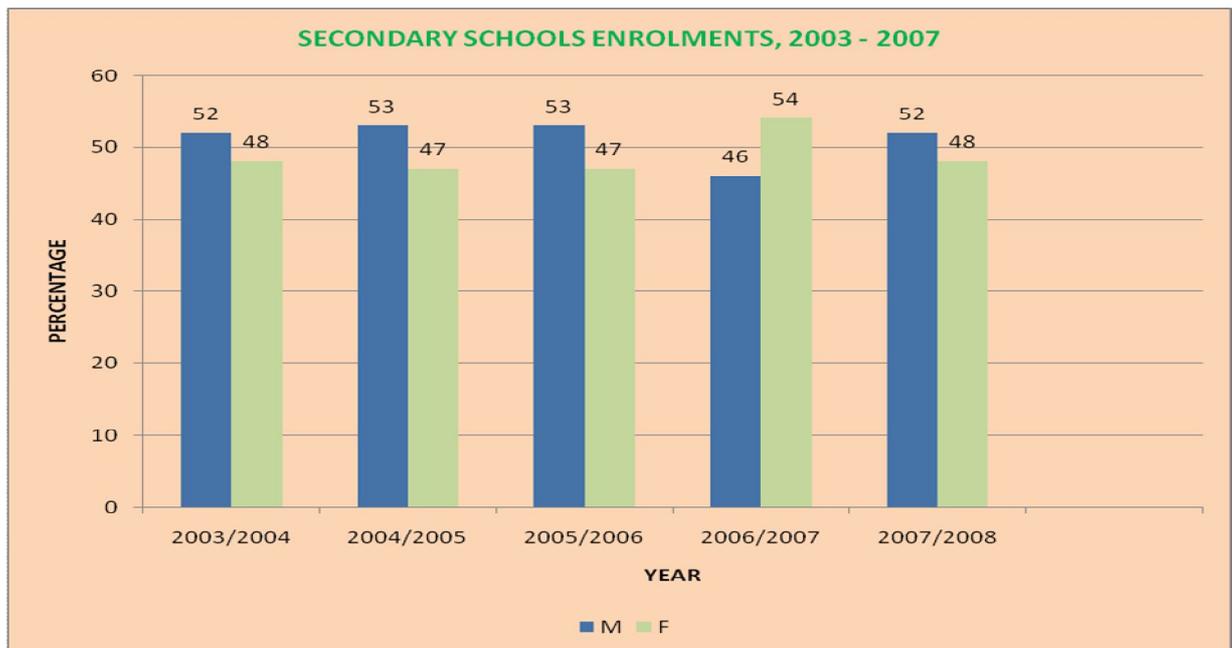
### 2.1.4.3 SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT

From Table 22, it could be concluded that disparity in enrolment between male and female in secondary school is insignificant as 51. % are male and 48% are female.

**TABLE 24**

**SECONDARY SCHOOLS ENROLMENTS (% DISTRIBUTION BY SEX)**

YEAR	% DISTRIBUTION	
	M	F
2003 /2004	52	48
2004 / 2005	53	47
2005/ 2006	53	47
2006/ 2007	46	54
2007/ 2008	52	48



2.1.4.4

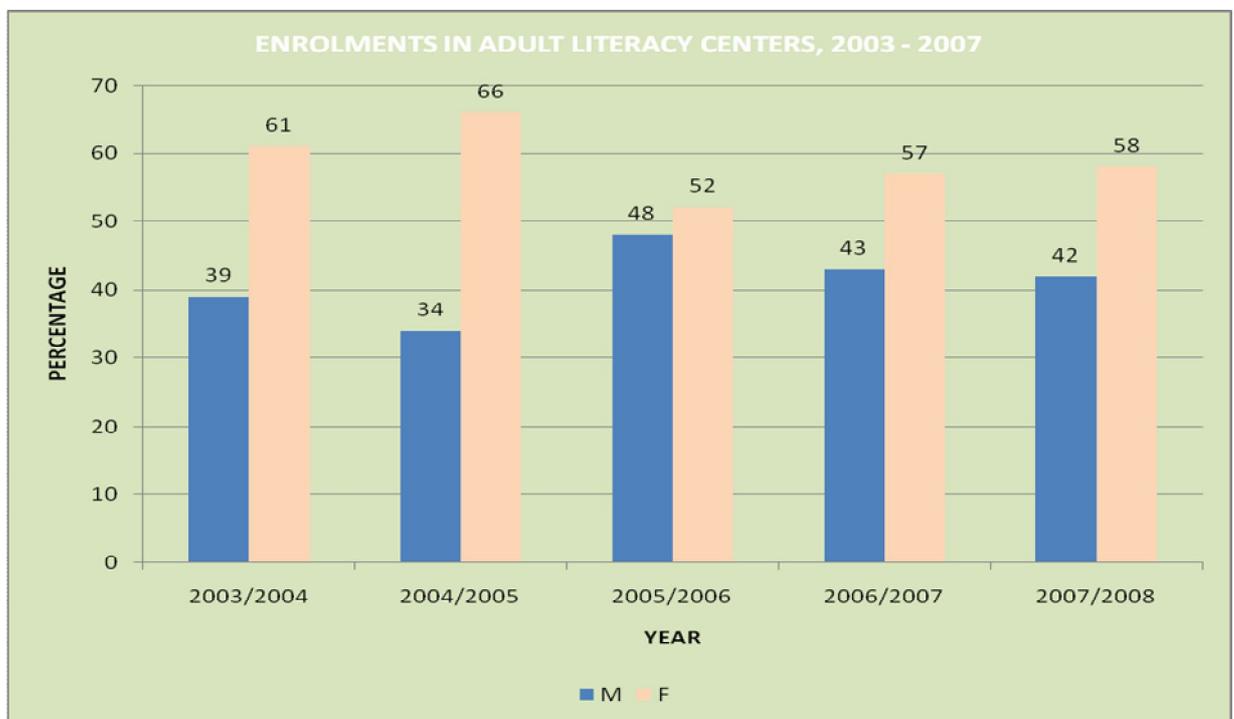
**ADULT LITERACY**

Enrolments in Adult Literacy Centre's between 2003 and 2007 show that about 42% are males and 58% are females (See table 23).

**TABLE 23**

**ENROLMENT IN ADULT LITERACY CENTERS (% DISTRIBUTION BY SEX)**

YEAR	% DISTRIBUTION	
	M	F
2003 /2004	39	61
2004 / 2005	34	66
2005/ 2006	48	52
2006/ 2007	43	57
2007/ 2008	42	58



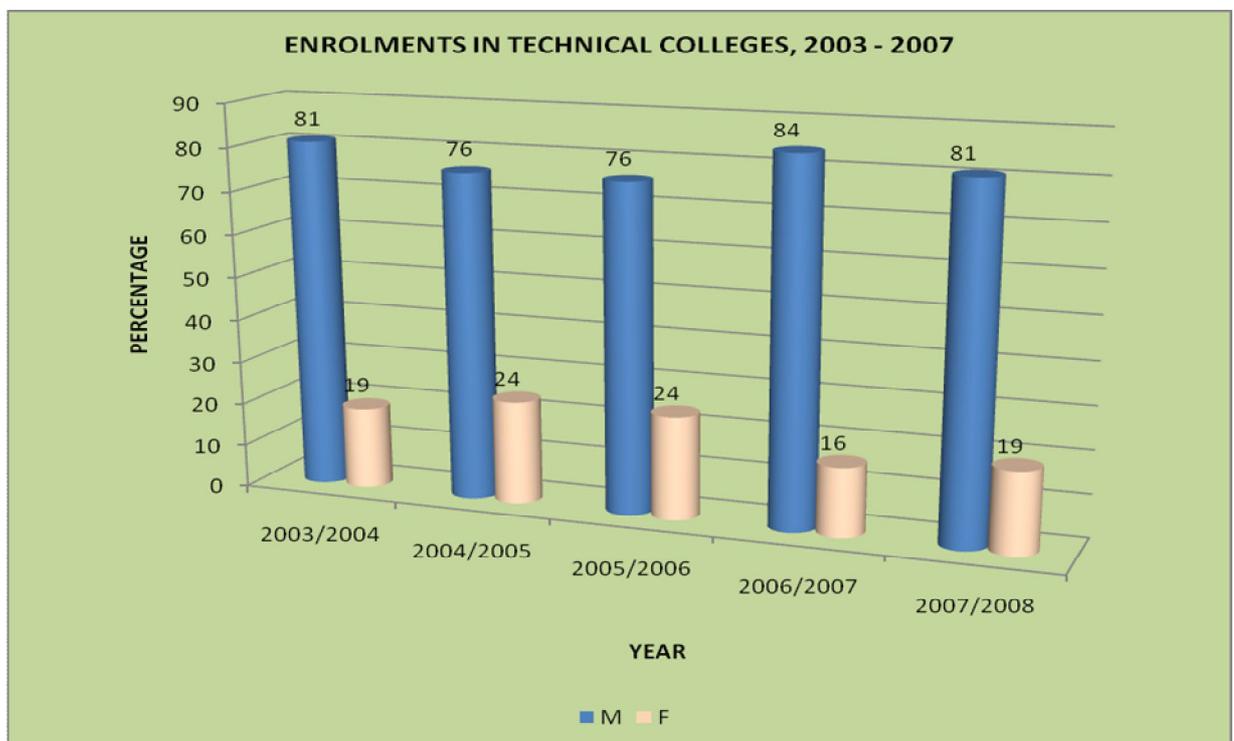
2.1.4.5 **TECHNICAL EDUCATION**

Enrolments in Technical Colleges shows that about 81% are male while 19% female (See table 24).

**TABLE 24**

**ENROLMENTS IN TECHNICAL COLLEGES (% DISTRIBUTION BY SEX)**

YEAR	% DISTRIBUTION	
	M	F
2003 /2004	81	19
2004 / 2005	76	24
2005/ 2006	76	24
2006/ 2007	84	16
2007/ 2008	81	19



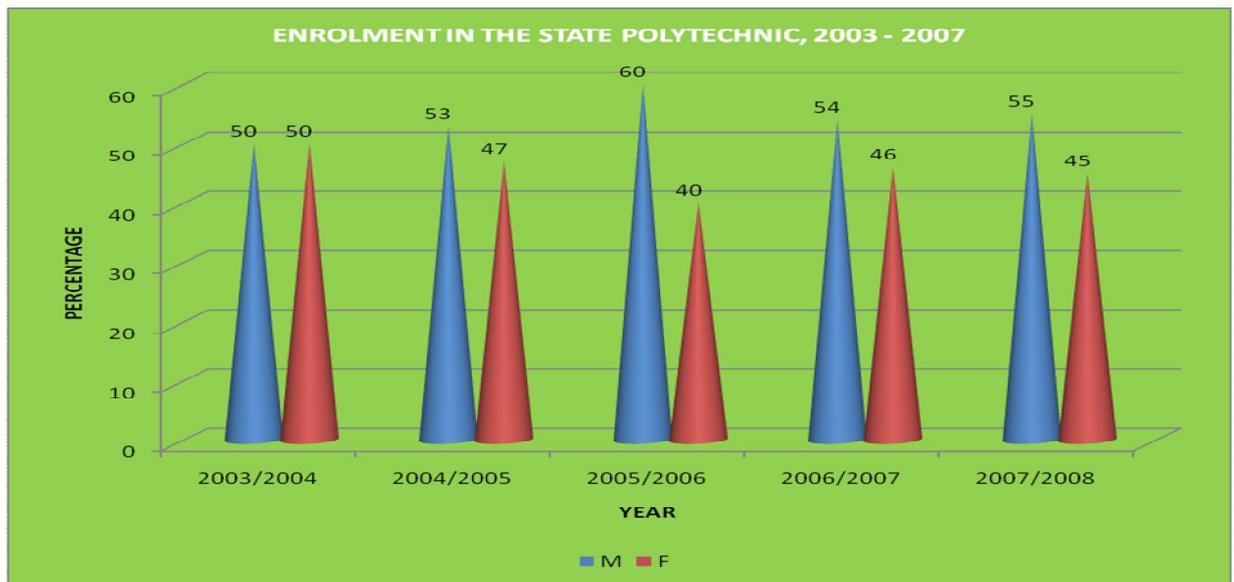
2.1.4.6 **HIGHER EDUCATION**

About 55% students in the State Polytechnic Owo are male while 45% are female. In similar vain, enrolment in the State University, Akungba shows that about 61% are male and 39% are female (See tables 25 & 26).

**TABLE 25**

**ENROLMENTS IN STATE POLYTECHNIC (% DISTRIBUTION BY SEX)**

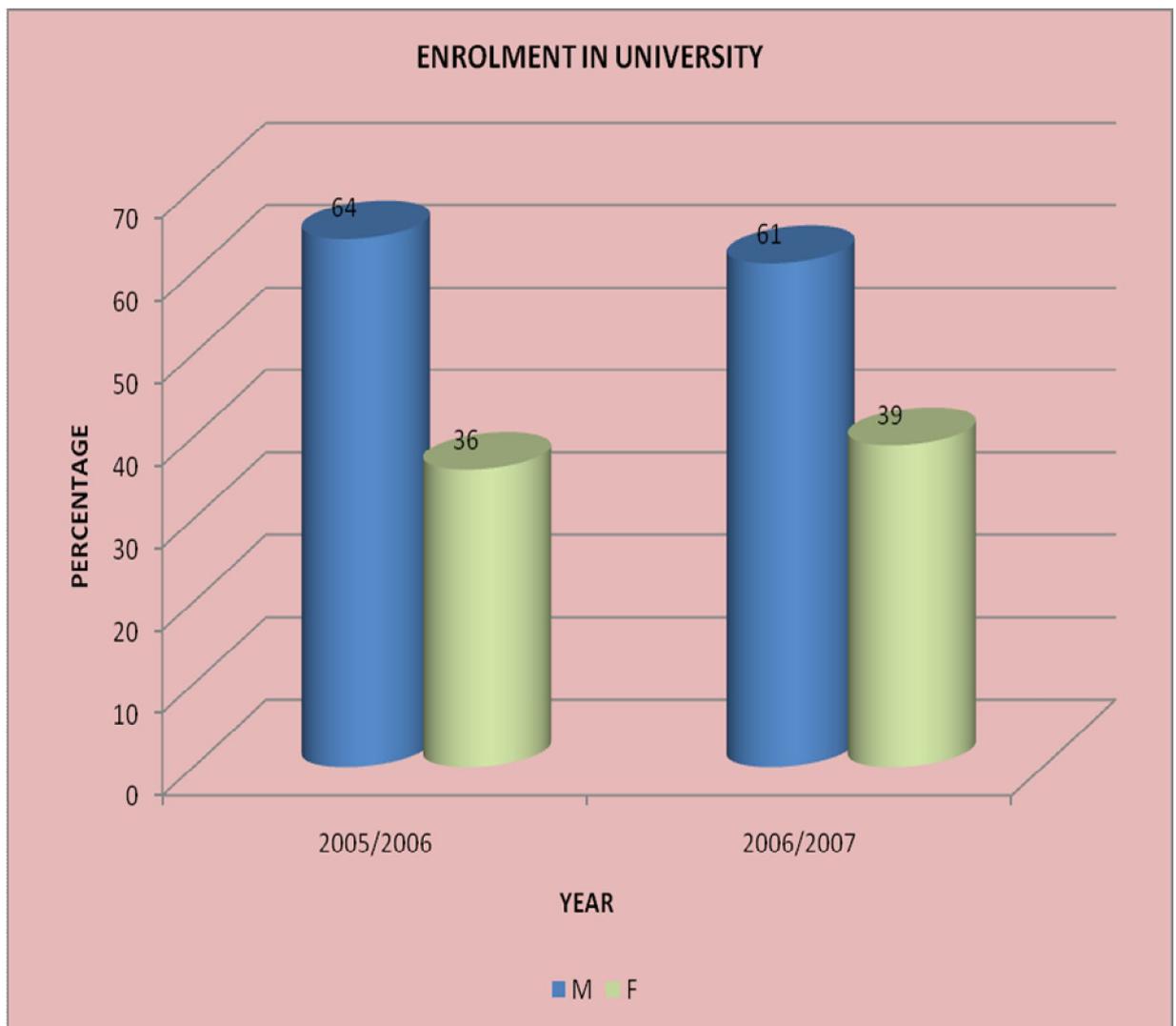
YEAR	% DISTRIBUTION	
	M	F
2003 /2004	50	50
2004 / 2005	53	47
2005/ 2006	60	40
2006/ 2007	54	46
2007/ 2008	55	45



**TABLE 26**

**ENROLMENT IN STATE UNIVERSITY AKUNGBA (% DISTRIBUTION BY SEX)**

YEAR	% DISTRIBUTION			
	M		F	
	NO	%	NO	%
2005 / 2006	1302	64	731	36
2006 / 2007	1266	61	807	39



## 2.1.5 GENDER EQUALITY IN EMPLOYMENT

Table 27 shows that 87% of academic staff in the State Polytechnic are male while 13% are females, 46% of non-academic staff are males while 54 % are females. Overall, 73% of staff are males while 27% are females.

**TABLE 27**

### **STAFF STRENGTH IN STATE POLYTECHNIC, OWO BY SEX AS AT DECEMBER, 2008**

CATEGORY	% DISTRIBUTION	
	M	F
ACADEMIC	87	13
NON-ACADEMIC	46	54
PROFRSSOR	-	-
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	-	-
SENIOR LECTURER	87	13
TOTAL	73	27

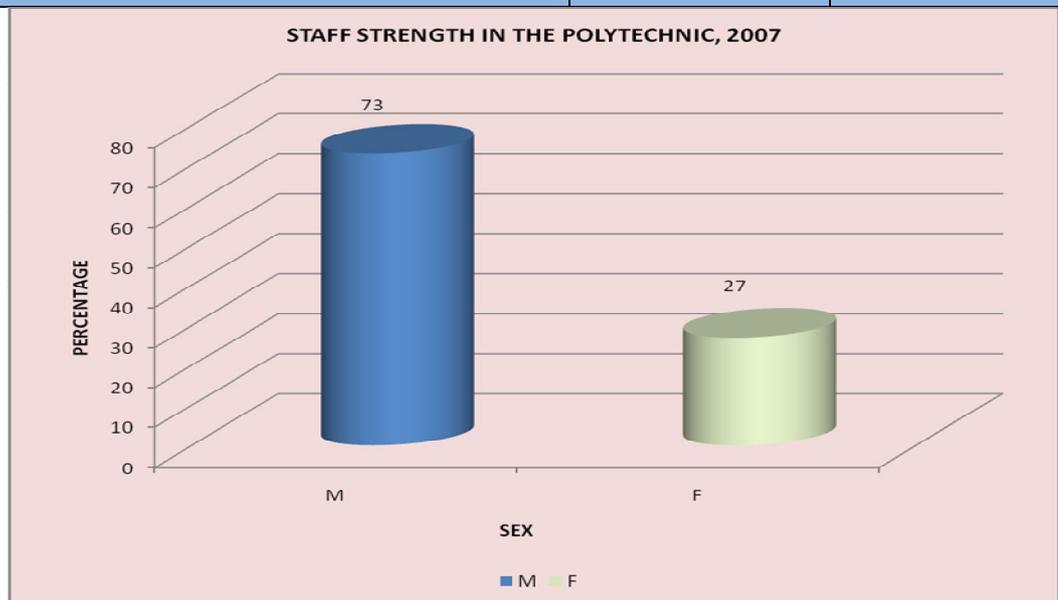


Table 28 shows that all the principal officers in the state polytechnic are male

**TABLE 28**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE POLYTECHNIC,**  
**OWOBY SEX AS AT DECEMBER, 2008**

% DISTRIBUTION	
M	F
100	-

The staff strength in the state university as shown in table 29 shows that 87% and 65% of academic and non-academic staff respectively are males . The figures are 13% and 35% for female.

**TABLE 29**  
**STAFF STRENGTH IN THE STATE UNIVERSITY AKUNGBA BY SEX 2006 / 2007**

CATEGORY	% DISTRIBUTION	
	M	F
ACADEMIC	87	13
NON-ACADEMIC	65	35

Table 30 below shows that all the principal officers in the state university are male except the registrar

**TABLE30**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY**  
**AKUNGBA BY SEX AS AT DECEMBER, 2008**

% DISTRIBUTION	
M	F
80	20

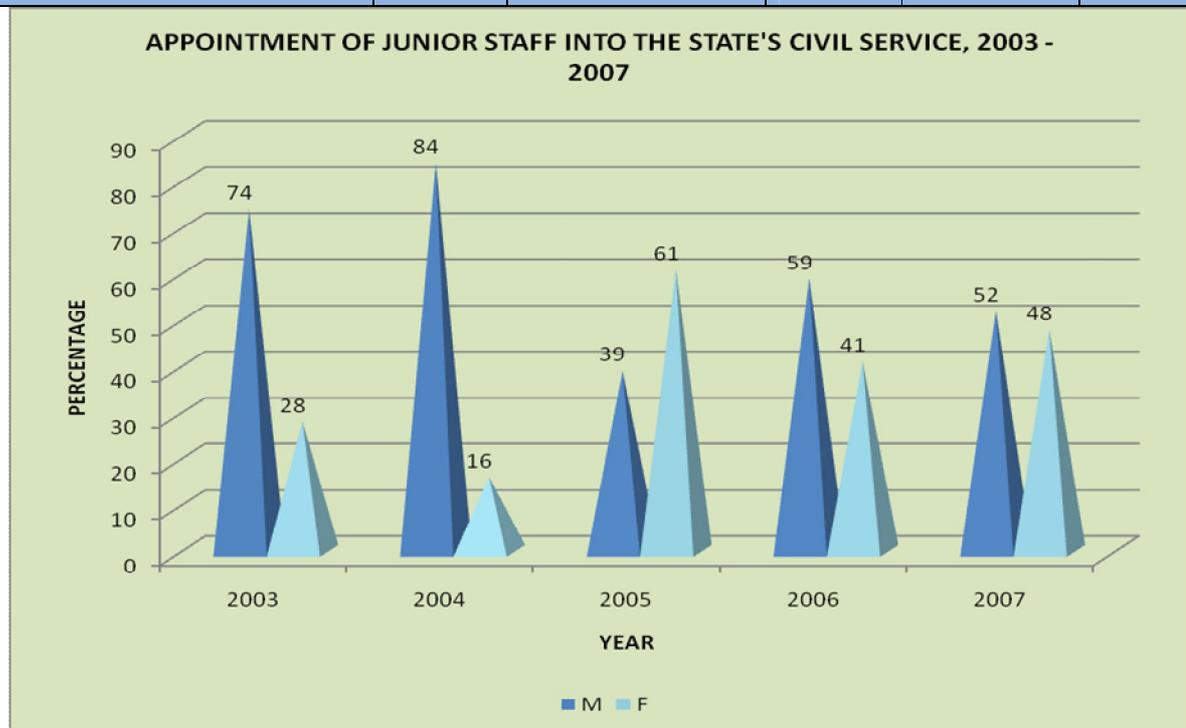
Tables 31 to 36 show the distribution of appointments into the states civil service and local governments by gender and cadre between 2003 and 2007. Table 31 shows that about 61% of appointments into the junior cadre are male and 39% are female while. Table 32 shows that about 40% of appointments into senior cadre in the same period are male and 60% are female. The distribution of Directors (GL16)

shows that 81% are males and 19% are females. Table 34 shows that about 70% of Permanent Secretaries in the Public Service of the State are male while 30% are female.

Table 35 shows that 88.9% of Directors of Local Government Administration are males. Table 36 reveals that of all the 581 Principals of secondary schools in the state 503 (86.6%) are males while 78 (13.4%) are females.

**TABLE 31**  
**APPOINTMENT OF THE JUNIOR STAFF INTO THE ONDO STATE CIVIL SERVICE BY YEAR AND SEX**

YEAR	NUMBER		%		
	M	F	T	M	F
2003	109	43	152	72	28
2004	102	20	122	84	16
2005	37	57	94	39	61
2006	330	230	560	59	41
2007	70	65	135	52	48
TOTAL	648	415	1063	61	39

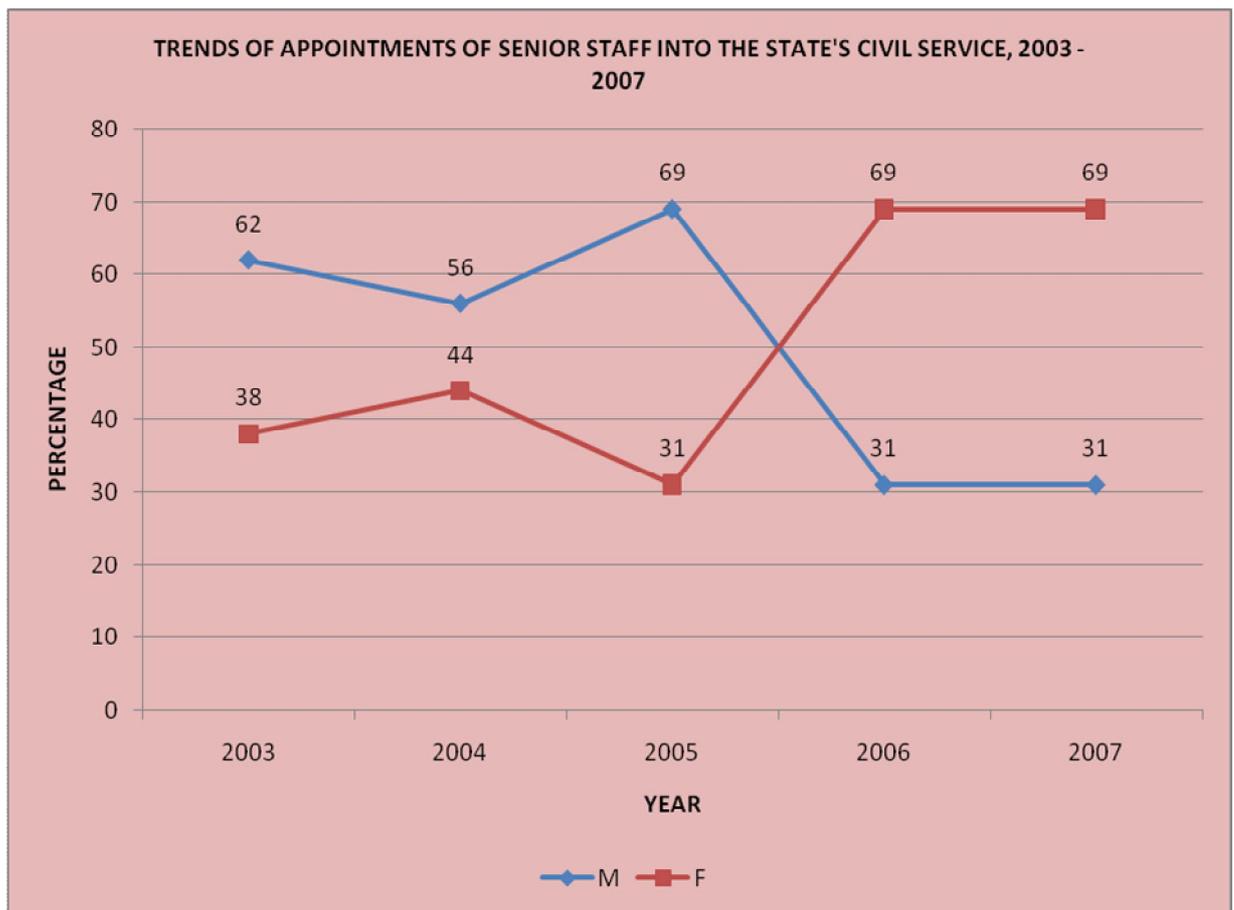


**TABLE 32**

**APPOINTMENT OF THE SENIOR STAFF INTO THE ONDO STATE CIVIL SERVICE  
BY YEAR AND SEX**

YEAR	NUMBER			%	
	M	F	T	M	F
2003	38	23	61	62	38
2004	9	7	16	56	44
2005	11	5	16	69	31
2006	44	100	144	31	69
2007	27	59	86	31	69
TOTAL	129	194	323	40	60

Source: Project Field Work



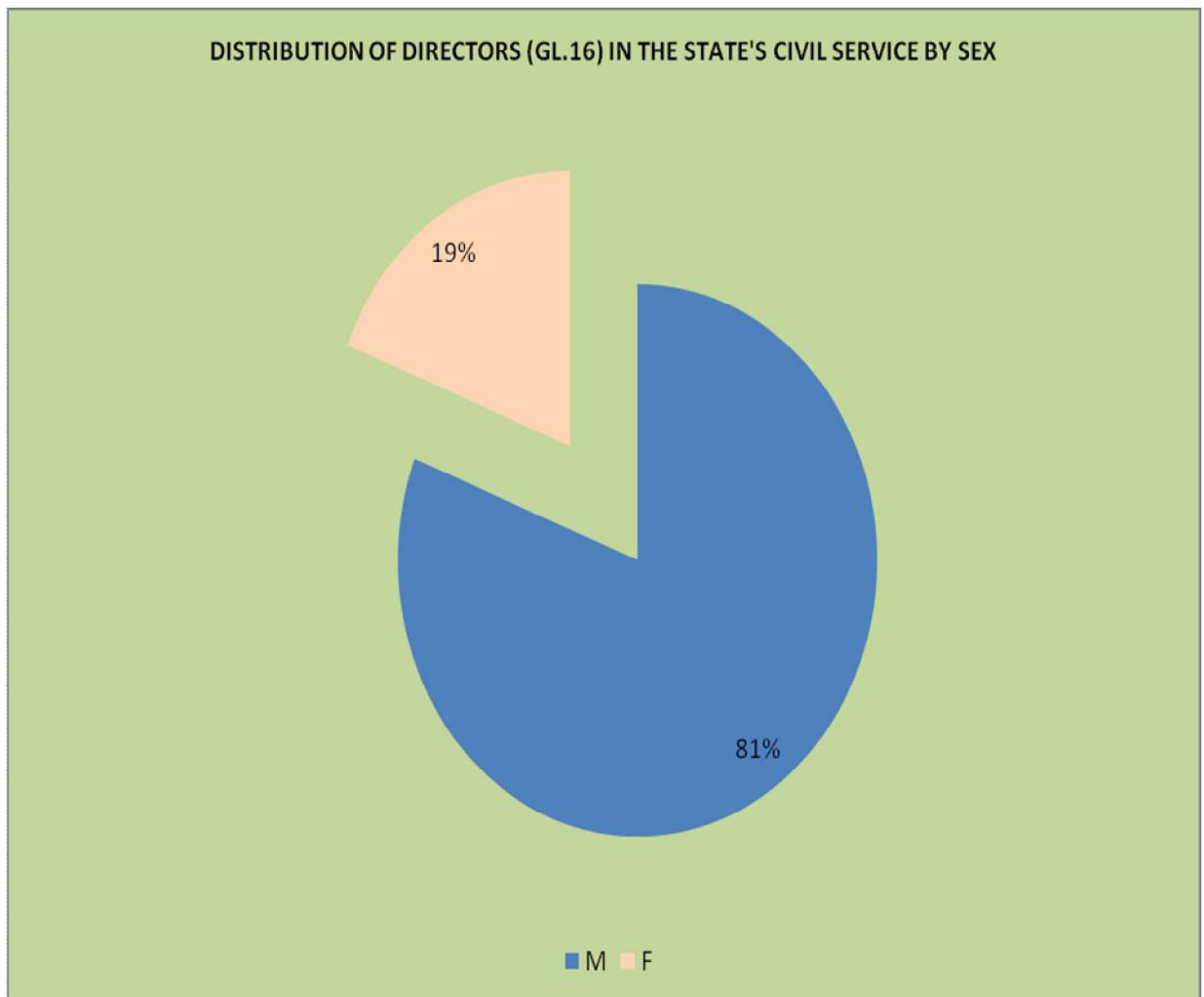
**TABLE 33**

**DISTRIBUTION OF DIRECTORS (GL.16) IN THE ONDO STATE CIVIL SERVICE BY SEX DECEMBER 2008**

<b>SEX</b>	<b>NUMBER</b>	<b>%</b>
MALE	77	81
FEMALE	18	19

Note: Data excludes Parastatals

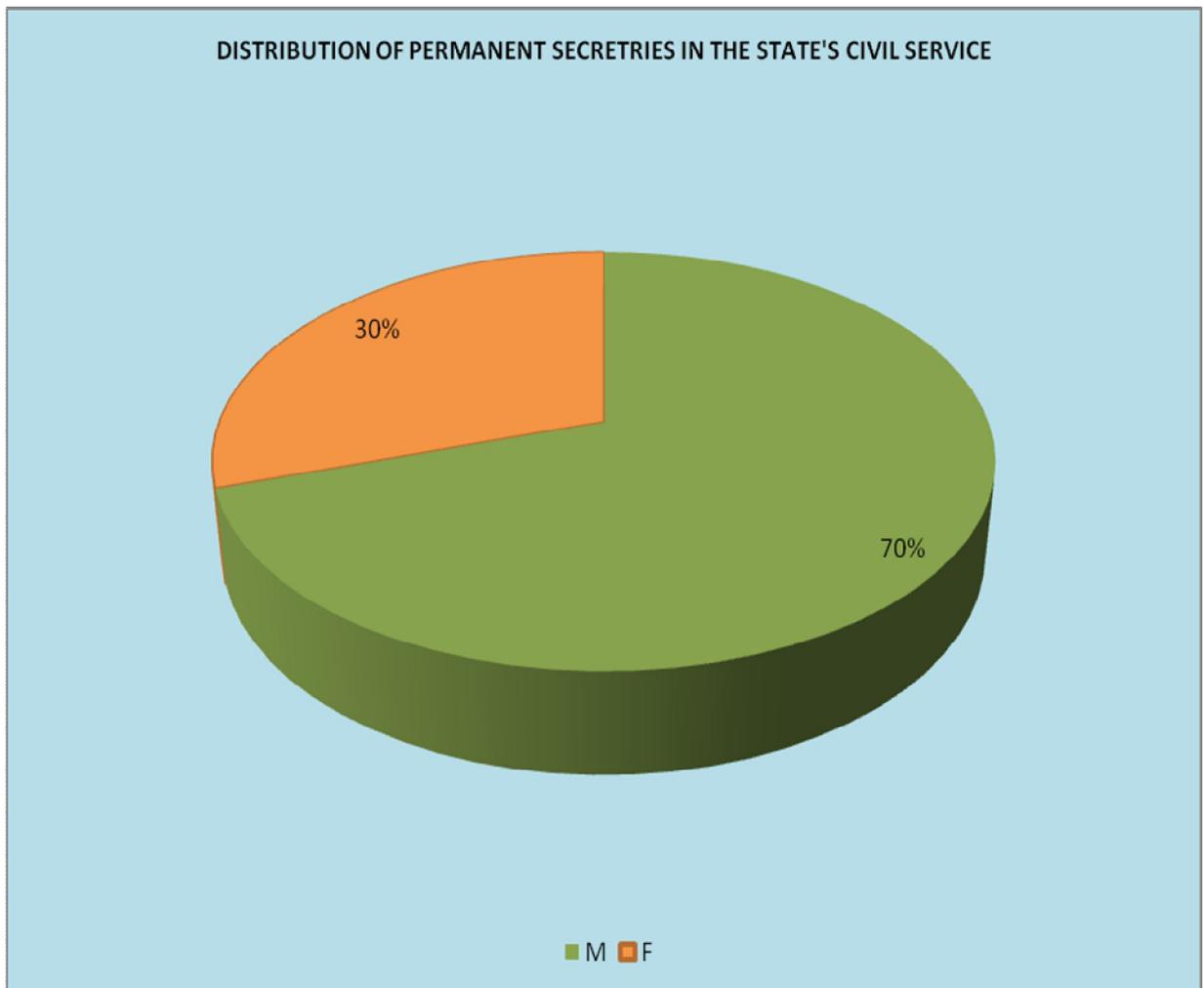
Source:



**TABLE 34**

**PERMANENT SECRETARIES BY SEX AS AT DECEMBER 2008**

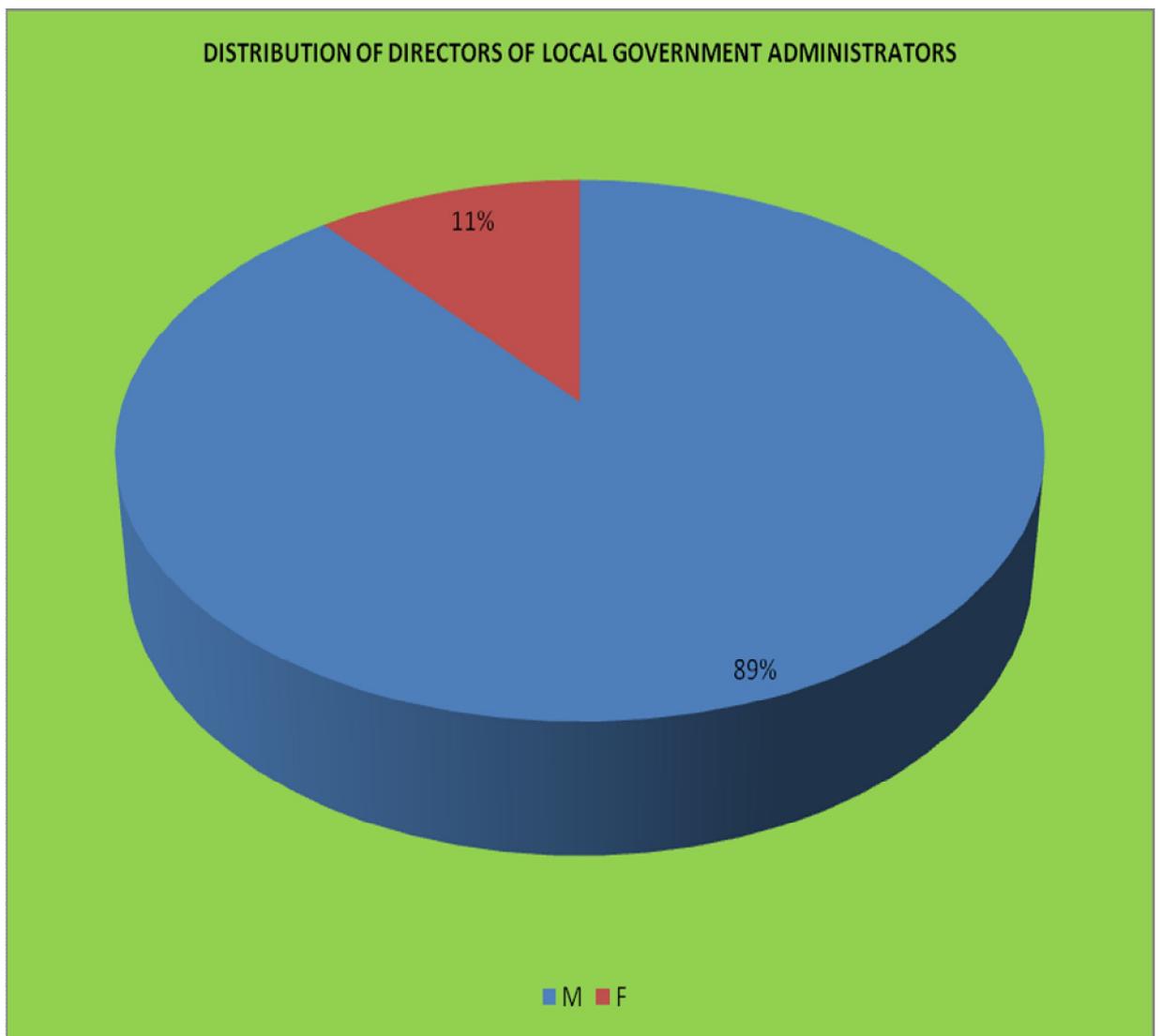
SEX	NUMBER	%
M ALE	16	70
FEMALE	07	30



**TABLE 35**

**NUMBER OF DIRECTORS OF ADMINISTRATION (LG) BY SEX 2008**

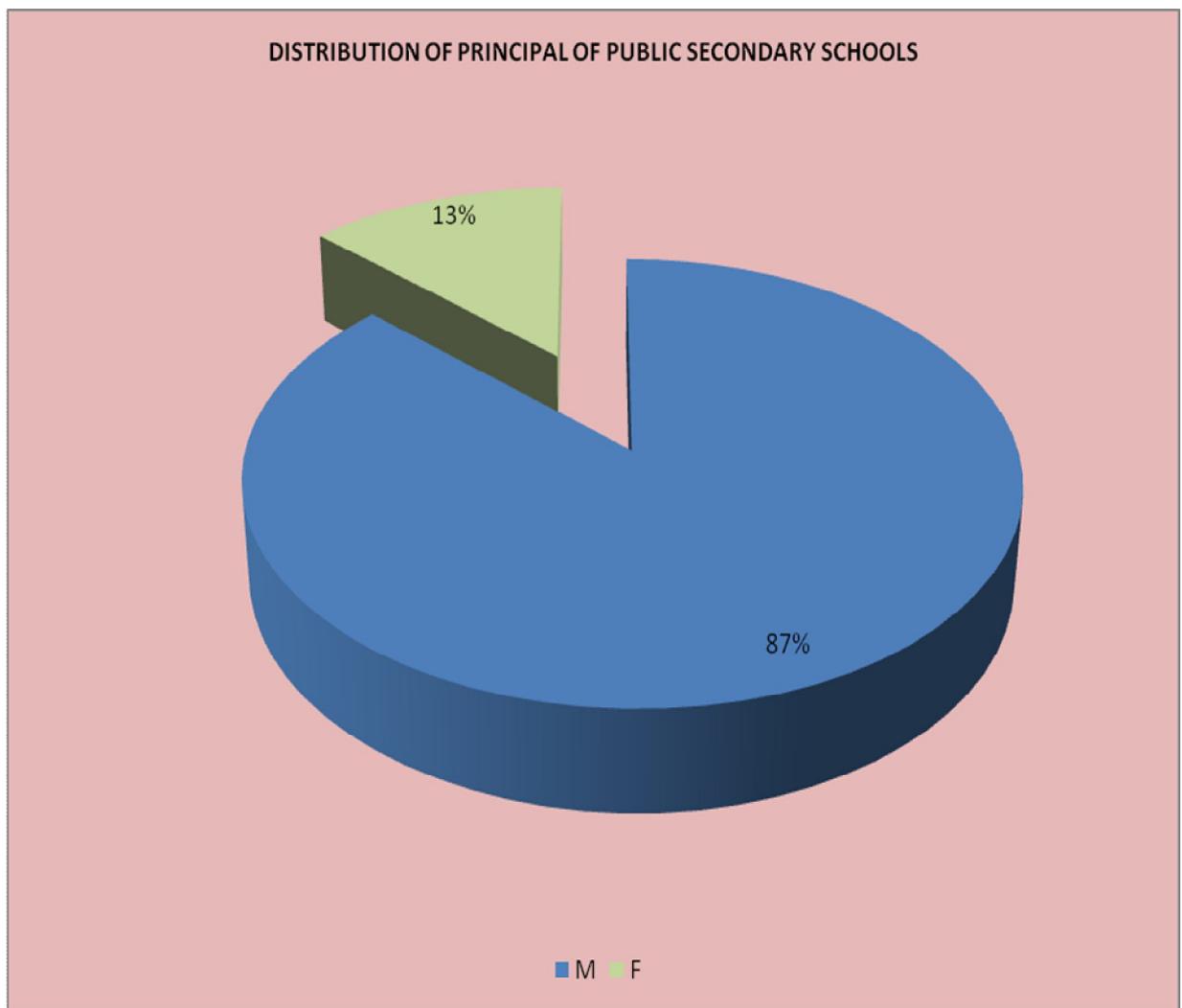
SEX	NUMBER	%
M ALE	16	89
FEMALE	2	11



**TABLE 36**

**PRINCIPALS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY SEX 2008**

SEX	NUMBER	%
M ALE	503	87
FEMALE	78	13



## 2.1.6 GENDER EQUALITY IN SKILL ACQUISITION AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Table 38 shows the percentage distribution of beneficiaries' of state government economic empowerment programmes. In the entrepreneurial development programme 52.7% are males and 47.2% are females. In the skill acquisition, 47.4% are males and 52.6% are females; for the Micro-enterprises scheme, 47% of beneficiaries are males while 53% are females.

**TABLE 37**

### (i) Number of beneficiaries by sex as at December, 2008

PROGRAMME	NO OF BENEFICIARIES	
	M	F
Entrepreneurial Development Programme (Training)	5,052	4,538
Skill Acquisition	460	511
Micro-Enterprises Loan Scheme (MELS)	460	530

**TABLE 38**

### (ii) Percentage distribution by sex as at December, 2008

PROGRAMME	PERCENTAGE	
	M	F
Entrepreneurial Development Programme (Training)	53	47
Skill Acquisition	47	53
Micro-Enterprises Loan Scheme (MELS)	46	54

## 2.1.7 GENDER EQUALITY IN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Data collected on the participation of women in governance and politics in the state in terms of appointment and elective position reveals the following:

Heads of Boards and Parastatals – 3%, Membership of Board and Parastatals – 8%, Parliament – 3%, Ministers -0%, EXCO membership -6% Special Advise – 0%, Local Government Chairpersons -6%, Local Government Supervisors 10% and Local Government Councilors 1%.

**TABLE 39****HEADS OF BOARDS AND PARASTATALS BY SEX, 2008**

SEX	NUMBER	%
M ALE	30	97
FEMALE	01	3

**TABLE 40****MEMBERSHIP OF BOARDS AND PARASTATALS BY SEX, 2008**

SEX	NUMBER	%
M ALE	111	92.5
FEMALE	09	7.5

**TABLE 41****NUMBER OF PARLIAMENT MEMBERS BY SEX, 2008**

<i>PARLIAMENTARY BODY</i>	<b>M</b>		<b>F</b>	
	<b>NO</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>%</b>
STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY	24	96	1	4
FED. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE	9	100	-	-
SENATE	3	100	-	-
TOTAL	36	97	1	3

NOTE: (% IN BRACKETS)

**TABLE 42****MINISTERS FROM THE STATE BY SEX, 2008**

SEX	NUMBER	%
M ALE	1	100
FEMALE	-	-

**TABLE 43****MEMBERS OF STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL BY SEX, 2008**

SEX	NUMBER	%
M ALE	16	94
FEMALE	1	6

**TABLE 44****NUMBER OF SPECIAL ADVISERS BY SEX, 2008**

SEX	NUMBER	%
M ALE	5	100
FEMALE	-	-

**TABLE 45****DISTRIBUTION OF APPOINTMENTS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY SEX, 2008**

CATEGORY	NUMBER			%	
	M	F	T	M	F
CHAIRPERSONS	17	1	18	94	6
SUPERVISORS	75	8	83	90	10
COUNCILORS	189	2	191	99	1

**Note Data excludes Ese-Odo LGA**

## 2.2 RECOMMENDATION

1. Society should be re-orientated to treat male and female equally right from the household level.
2. Existing government policies and programmes geared towards women empowerment should be well monitored and fine-tuned to make it more effective.
3. Government should pursue mainstreaming gender in its programmes and policies.
4. Research to find out the causes of the gap in gender at higher level of education should be conducted to pave way for a deliberate policy towards encouraging girls to reach higher level of education.

## 2.3 CONCLUSIONS

The population distribution of the state shows that there are about equal number of males and females. Accordingly, one expects to find equality in participation in household activities, ownership of assets, educational attainment, employment, skill acquisition, government and politics between males and females.

However, data collected during the field work shows that females lag behind males in virtually all the parameted. In the field of education, the situation is more pronounced at tertiary education level. So also, employment in the formal sector was dominated by males at the upper echelon. This may be because fewer females than males reach higher levels of education. In government and politics, only six out of every one hundred political appointees in the State are females. This is a far cry from the 30% Beijing recommendation at Beijing.



## APPENDIX I

### DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS MEMBERS BY LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND SEX

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	LABOUR FORCE STATUS														
	1			2			3			4			5		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
AKOKO N / EAST	122	54	176	30	37	67	100	96	196	26	30	56	63	50	113
AKOKO N / WEST	128	76	204	16	34	50	82	104	186	52	78	130	1	1	2
AKOKO S / EAST	106	68	174	33	62	95	93	134	227	16	14	30	4	6	10
AKOKO S / WEST	63	70	133	3	6	9	42	32	74	6	12	18	49	46	95
AKURE NORTH	130	113	243	8	6	14	38	53	91	NA	4	4	NA	NA	NA
AKURE SOUTH	134	104	238	15	40	55	55	75	130	105	98	203	NA	NA	NA
ESE-ODO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
IDANRE	109	98	207	20	50	70	116	142	258	20	25	45	26	21	47
IFEDORE	150	135	285	29	35	64	91	35	126	37	36	73	NA	NA	NA
ILAJE	65	37	102	14	20	34	24	29	53	NA	NA	NA	75	83	158
ILE-OLUJI/OKEIGBO	75	75	150	6	2	8	6	9	15	5	1	6	95	92	187
IRELE	63	55	118	25	17	42	230	261	491	10	9	19	23	16	39
ODIGBO	87	71	158	7	7	14	45	46	91	23	13	36	20	7	27
OKITIPUPA	60	45	105	25	16	41	85	75	160	NA	8	8	NA	NA	NA
ONDO EAST	112	82	194	17	20	37	108	125	233	1	NA	1	NA	17	17
ONDO WEST	75	55	130	53	57	110	90	83	173	28	27	55	23	19	42
OSE	117	106	223	28	19	47	80	91	171	2	1	3	42	42	84
OWO	104	80	184	27	40	67	131	134	265	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>TOTAL</b>	1700	1324	3024	356	468	824	1416	1524	2940	331	356	687	421	400	821
<b>%</b>	53.2	46.8	100	41.5	59.0	100	47.7	52.3	100	47.0	53.1	100	50.8	49.2	100

Key

1. Employed (Full Time)
2. Employed (Part Time)
3. Unemployed
4. Inactive
5. Others

## APPENDIX II

### DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS MEMBER BY HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

S/N	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION BY SEX																														
		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	Akoko North East	86	91	-	8	17	1	13	-	33	44	56	55	1	2	2	-	29	18	2	4	11	4	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	
2	Akoko North West	66	99	6	11	5	5	3	6	13	21	44	46	13	9	2	1	24	29	3	7	22	13	26	13	6	-	1	-	-	-	
3	Akoko South East	64	77	22	52	8	6	1	2	25	38	55	58	12	2	4	2	27	24	-	2	17	5	5	3	1	-	-	-	-		
4	Akoko South West	45	46	20	25	2	2	1	4	10	10	35	38	6	-	1	-	22	23	2	3	6	2	10	6	-	-	-	-	57	41	
5	Akure North	31	41	11	13	15	9	-	7	13	15	24	24	4	6	4	2	14	10	5	8	14	4	8	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Akure South	63	53	31	37	3	6	6	-	30	44	63	100	6	12	4	4	36	31	1	13	21	11	68	47	14	6	5	1	-	1	
7	Ese-Odo	NOT AVAILABLE																														
8	Ilaje	11	14	6	8	-	-	-	-	4	4	11	12	2	1	-	-	6	3	1	2	3	2	4	2	1	-	71	85	-	-	
9	Idanre	46	38	34	37	5	10	-	-	18	25	79	89	3	2	3	6	31	22	5	2	8	8	14	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	
10	Ifedore	36	24	26	18	13	9	20	16	38	38	56	62	10	11	3	2	46	27	3	2	9	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	Ile-Oluji / Oke-Igbo	29	34	20	25	1	2	-	-	11	11	17	20	3	2	1	-	7	6	1	1	3	2	4	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	
12	Irele	31	48	5	3	1	4	-	-	49	73	108	85	5	3	-	1	53	56	1	26	31	22	22	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	
13	Odigbo	43	37	21	15	1	-	-	1	15	9	24	27	4	3	-	-	13	15	4	3	10	3	12	15	3	-	-	-	2	1	
14	Okitipupa	34	27	6	18	23	8	9	7	23	21	18	13	9	11	5	4	14	11	4	5	5	4	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	
15	Ondo East	29	34	48	47	11	18	1	-	20	31	51	54	14	4	-	1	28	21	1	11	7	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
16	Ondo West	66	88	34	49	24	6	-	1	36	20	39	19	-	6	-	13	22	20	-	3	21	5	6	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	
17	Ose	42	46	38	34	4	10	4	2	11	17	42	64	19	7	7	3	23	19	1	4	9	2	18	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	
18	Owo	19	19	33	32	4	9	1	-	34	35	40	39	12	7	6	8	20	29	2	10	17	20	29	6	7	1	1	-	5	7	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>741</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>54</b>	
%																																

Note Data excludes Ese-Odo LGA

## APPENDIX III

### DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BY AGE GROUP

AGE GROUP															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
50	75	65	72	57	46	64	37	42	36	37	9	11	1	4	3
37	35	29	64	53	55	44	44	43	34	33	14	26	13	18	24
5	25	54	90	62	47	28	22	44	44	41	30	18	7	9	16
19	30	50	38	60	44	39	41	46	28	31	11	12	8	9	0
9	19	27	42	31	25	22	15	28	30	35	17	10	3	2	0
37	93	90	109	95	90	49	63	71	56	40	22	16	8	8	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	42	54	82	68	42	43	35	46	42	24	14	16	8	11	7
29	44	66	66	51	41	47	47	51	24	33	15	14	7	10	3
36	38	38	6	47	37	28	21	21	8	8	12	6	6	15	0
23	25	20	20	23	11	30	24	20	17	8	11	7	5	3	6
18	39	80	104	104	69	39	41	38	43	38	33	14	21	8	0
15	22	18	29	35	46	39	13	16	19	13	15	15	10	7	6
16	15	26	27	24	33	40	35	35	21	20	6	5	3	8	3
22	26	41	66	54	35	24	26	56	51	39	27	13	2	6	1
0	49	58	59	64	53	41	39	31	30	28	23	12	23	9	14
33	59	36	63	65	51	45	43	48	22	14	12	16	7	6	5
22	55	54	68	53	46	57	44	46	27	22	15	10	4	3	3
<b>385</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>1005</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>4.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>

#### KEY: AGE GROUP

CODE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AGE (yr) GROUP	(0-4)	(4-9)	(10-14)	(15-19)	(20-24)	(25-29)	(30-34)	(35-39)	(40-44)	(45-49)	(50-54)	(55-59)	(60-64)	(65-69)	(70-74)	75+