



*Federal Republic
of Nigeria*

DRAFT COPY

**CORE WELFARE
INDICATORS
QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY
2006**

KEY FINDINGS

AUGUST, 2006



*National Bureau
of Statistics*

Collaboration Between National Bureau of Statistics/World Bank

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS:

Dependency Ratio:

Dependency ratio is defined as the number of household members aged 0-14 years and 65 years and above to the number of household members aged 15-64 years.

Overall dependency ratio was 0.8, indicating that less than one person was dependent on each economically-

active person. Dependency ratio was also less than one in urban and rural areas and in the zones, though north east and north-west zones had dependency ratio of 0.9 higher than the National average.

INDICATOR	NIGERIA						
		NORTH EAST	NORTH WEST	NORTH CENTRAL	SOUTH EAST	SOUTH WEST	SOUTH-SOUTH
Dependency Ratio	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Relative Economic Situation							
Worse now	31.8	19.3	18.3	35.0	56.9	32.6	34.8
Better now	39.3	61.9	61.3	32.6	19.4	30.2	28.9
Difficulty satisfying food needs	14.1	12.7	9.7	7.3	25.7	13.1	18.7
Crime Security Situation							
Worse now	18.6	12.8	18.4	21.1	29.7	14.6	17.8
Better now	46.8	51.9	55.9	42.7	39.8	45.9	41.6
Self Assessment in poverty	63.9	77.5	50.2	62.8	76.8	61.4	66.1

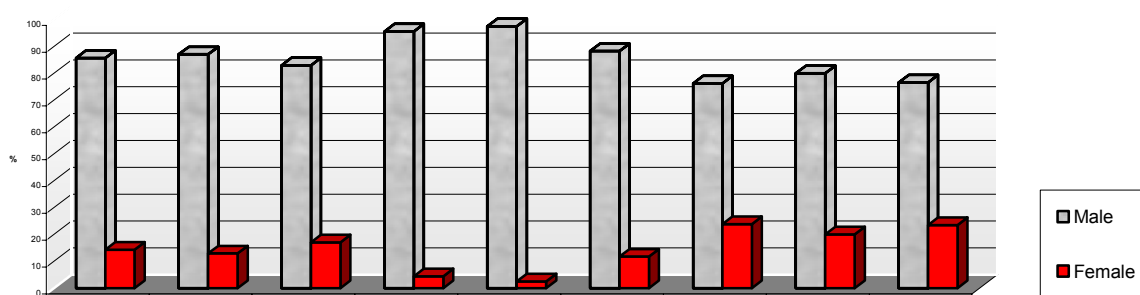
Headship of Household:

Majority of the households (85.7 per cent) were headed by males and only 14.3 per cent of the households were headed by females. About 61.0 per cent of the household heads were in monogamous union while only 16.7 per cent of the household heads were in polygamous union. Another 22.6 per cent of the households were never married. Majority of the household in the rural area (87.9 per cent) reported being headed by males while the households headed by females

were more in the urban area (17.0 per cent). Majority of household heads in urban areas (61.5 per cent) were in monogamous marriage.

The urban poor had a higher proportion of households headed by females (25.7 per cent). The households in all the zones were predominantly headed by males with figures of not less than 75 per cent. More than half of the household heads in all the zones were in monogamous union

Fig. 0.1: HEADSHIP OF HOUSEHOLD



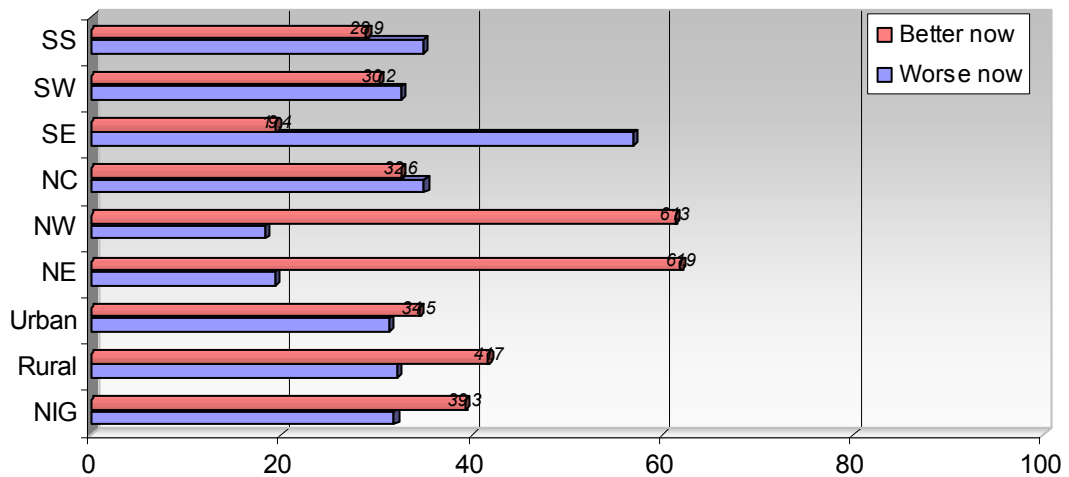
About 61.0 per cent of the household heads were in monogamous union while only 16.7 per cent of the household heads were in polygamous union

Household Economic Situation Compared to One Year Ago.

About 32 per cent of the households in the country perceived their economic situation was worse one year ago. 39. per cent felt that their economic situation was better. A greater percentage of households in the rural areas (41.7 per cent) than in the urban areas (31.3 per cent) perceived their economic situation to be better than a year ago. A higher proportion of

households in South-east zone (56.9 per cent) South-south zone (34.8 per cent) and North Central Zone (35.0). Felt their economic situation had worsened while about three in every five households in North-west zone (61.3 per cent) and North-east zone (61.9 per cent) reported that their economic situation was better.

Household Economic Situation Compared to One Year Ago

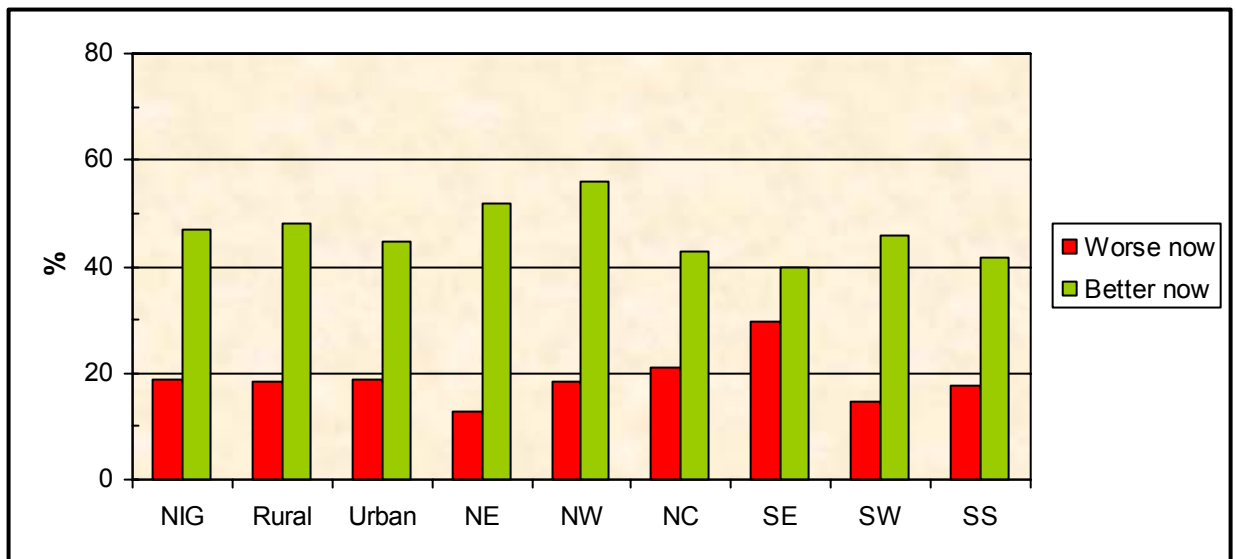


Neighbourhood Crime/Security Situation Compare to One Year Ago:

18.6 per cent of the households reported that crime and security situation in their neighbourhood had worsened over a period of one year. The crime and security situation had worsened much for a higher percentage of households in South-east zone (29.7 per cent), North Central Zone (21.1 per cent) and in South-south zone (17.8 per cent).

About 47 per cent of households felt the crime/security situation was better than a year ago, the trend was the same in the zones with North-west (55.9 per cent) having the highest proportion of households in this category while South-east with 39.8 per cent had the lowest proportion.

Neighbourhood Crime/Security Situation Compare to One Year Ago



Difficulty Satisfying Households Needs: Food Needs

About 14 per cent of the households in the country had in difficulty in satisfying their food needs. About 15 per cent of the household in urban areas had difficulty satisfying their food needs while it was 14.6 per cent in the rural areas. Both the urban and rural poor had more than 20

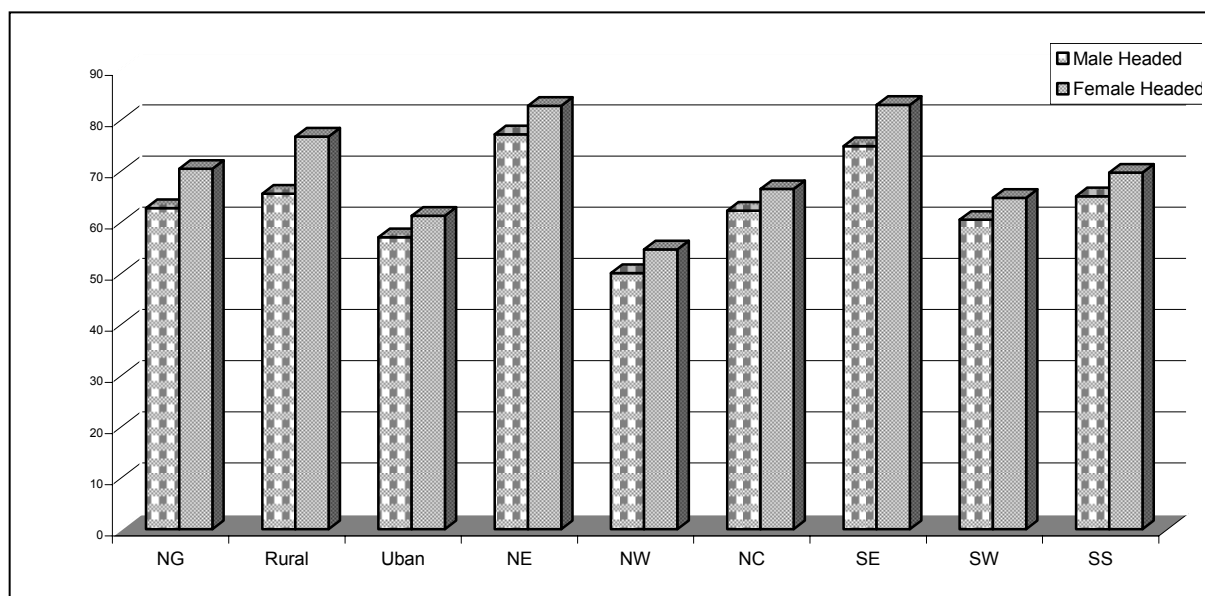
per cent of the households with difficulty satisfying their food needs. The zones which experienced greater difficulty satisfying their food needs included South-south zone (18.7 per cent) and South-east zone (25.7 per cent)

Self -Classified Poverty Situation:

Almost two-third of the households in the country considered themselves to be poor and a greater percentage of female headed households (70.5 per cent) considered themselves to be poor. The male headed figure was (62.0 per cent). A greater percentage of households in the rural areas (67) thought they were poor.

For the urban areas, the figure was 57.9 per cent. The zones that had the highest percentage of households which considered themselves poor were South-east and North-east with 76.8 per cent and 77.5 per cent respectively, while the North-west had the least percentage of 50.2

Self- Classified Poverty Situation by Gender of Head of Households



AGRICULTURE

Use of Agricultural Inputs:

At the National level, use of agricultural input was reported by 35.6 per cent of the households. About 46 per cent of the households in the rural areas reported using any form of agricultural inputs. The rural poor used more agricultural input than the urban poor. Households in the Northern Zones reported using agricultural inputs more than their counterparts in the Southern zones, use of agricultural inputs was highest in the North-west (70.5 per cent) and lowest in the South-south zone (13.0 per cent).

Use of Fertilizers:

Fertilizer was the agricultural input used by most households in Nigeria with 82.1 per cent of households reported using fertilizer. About 84 per cent of the

households in the rural areas reported that they used fertilizers while it was 72 per cent for urban households. Northern zones, recorded higher use of fertilizer than the Southern zones with (91.3 per cent) with the exception of South-east zone that recorded 87.4 per cent North Central (85.0 per cent) and North east (80.3 per cent) for the use of fertilizers, South-east was the only zone which recorded 87.4 per cent of households using fertilizers in the South.

Use of improved Seedlings:

National figure showed 13.4 per cent of households using improved seedlings About 15.0 per cent of the households in the urban areas recorded the use of improved seedlings while 13.1 per cent of

rural households used improved seedlings. South-west took the lead in use of improved seedling with 21.9 per cent of the households reporting use, while use of improved seedling was lowest in the South-south (4.3 per cent)

Low use of hooks and nets was recorded in both the sectors and zones. Only South-south zone recorded a relatively high percentage of 19.1 per cent for use of hook and nets.

Use of Fingerlings:

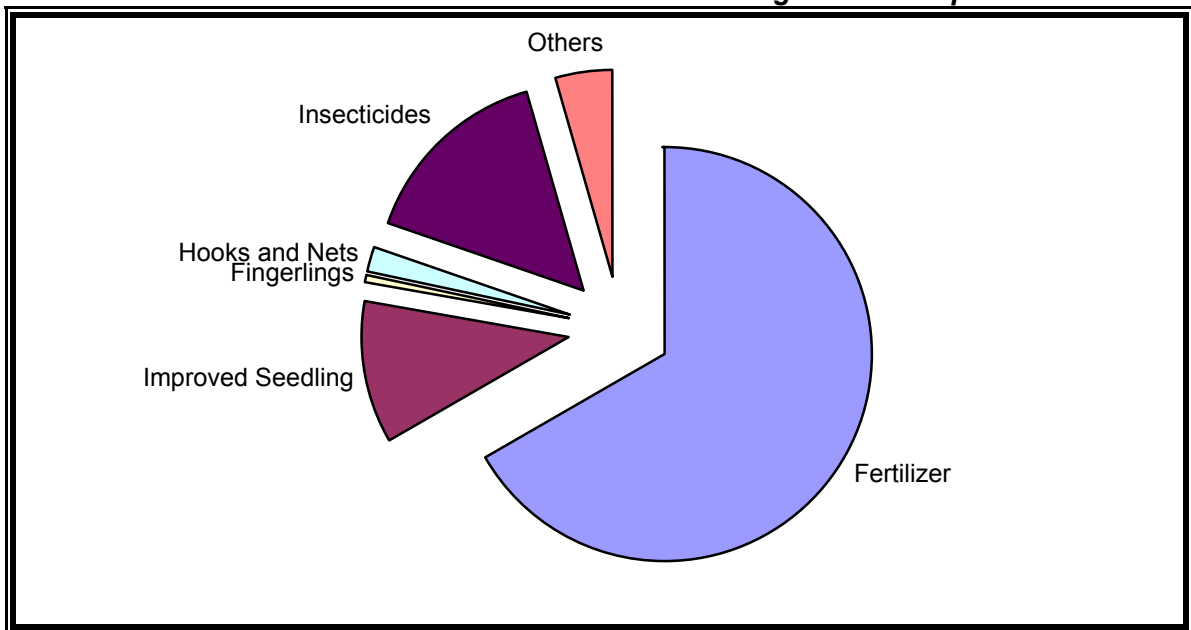
Use of fingerlings was generally poor in the country with about 0.7 per cent of the households in the urban sector reported that they used less than 1 per cent of households in all the segments except South-west zone (1.6 per cent) reporting use fingerlings.

Use of Insecticides:

Use of insecticide was less than 20 per cent for the National sectors and in some zones. Only South-West with 42.6 per cent, North-east with 23.7 per cent and North-west 22.9 per cent had more than 20 per cent of the households using pesticides.

Use of Hooks and Nets:

Use of Agricultural Input



HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE:

Secure Housing Tenure

The National average for secure tenure was (01.2 per cent). About 54.9 per cent of the households in the rural sector reported that their housing tenure was secured while it was 73.5 per cent in the urban. More urban poor households than

the rural poor reported having secure tenure. The percentages were 56.9 and 54.9 respectively Over 50 per cent of households in all zones, except Northern with 40.2 per cent reported secure tenure

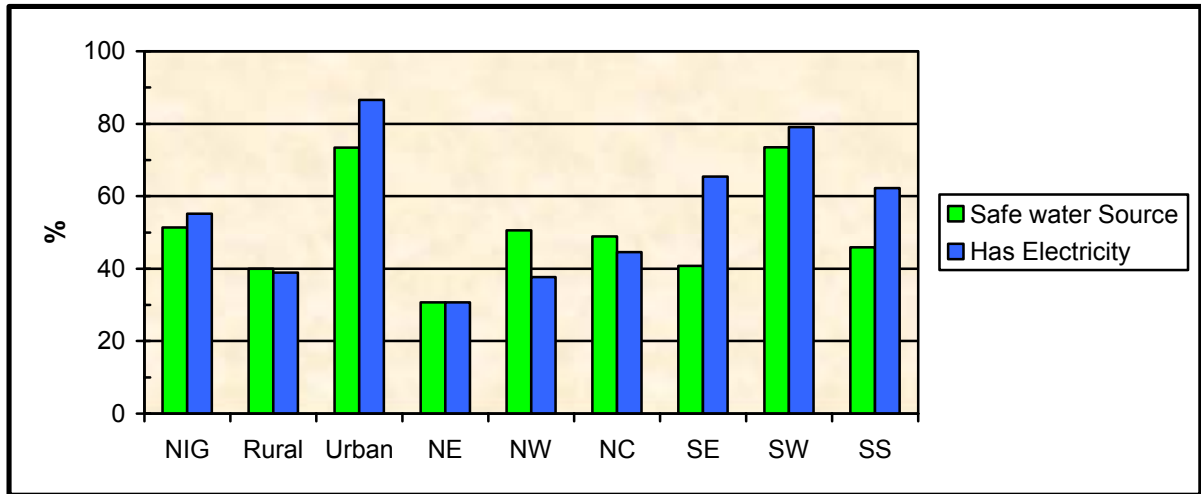
Water and Sanitation

Access to Water:

Access to water was generally high in the country with a National average of 85.2 per cent. About 9.4 per cent of households in the urban areas reported having access to water; access was also high in rural areas with 80.9 per cent of households

having access. The households in the south-west had the highest access to water with 94.3 per cent reporting having access to water. All the other zones recorded not less than 60 per cent of the households having access to water.

Fig. 0.6: Access to Safe Water and Electricity



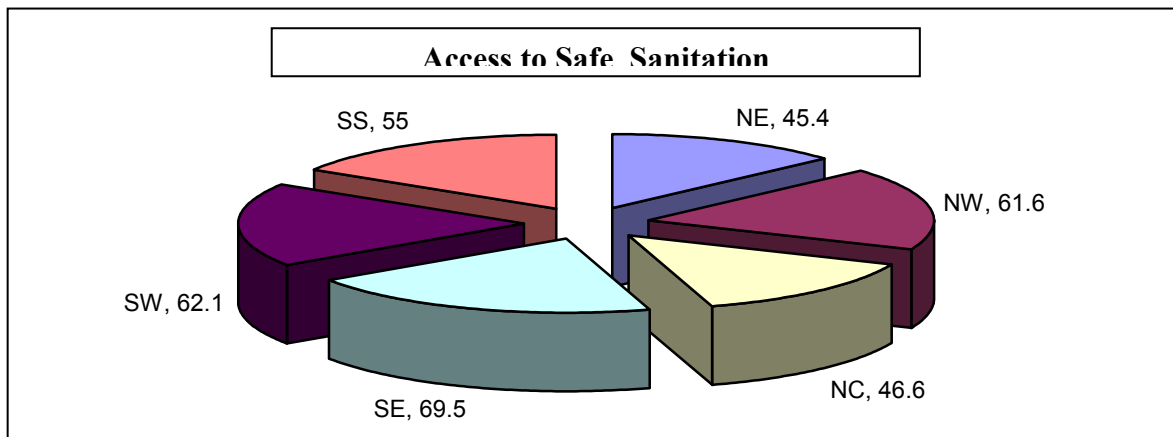
Safe Water Source:

Of the households that had access to water in the country only 51.4 per cent had access to safe source. Access to safe water was higher in the urban areas (73.4 per cent) than in the rural area (40.0 per cent). The urban poor had 53.4 per cent of households having access to safe water while only 19.2 per cent of rural poor households had access. South-west reported having the highest access to safe water with 73.5 per cent of households having access while North-east with 30.7 per cent had the least access to safe

water source.

Safe Sanitation:

Access to safe sanitation was reported for 57.6 per cent of households in the country. About 77.0 per cent of the household in the urban area reported access to safe sanitation while 47.6 per cent of households in the rural had access. Only North-east (45.4 per cent) and North-central (46.6 per cent) reported figures less than 50 per cent for access to safe sanitation.



Improved waste disposal:

Access to improved waste disposal was low, with only 16.1 per cent of households in the country reporting having access. About 38 per cent of the households in the urban sector used improved waste disposal while only 4.8 per cent of households in the rural areas had access. The situation was the same in the zones with most of the zones reporting less than 10 per cent of the households with access to improved waste disposal.

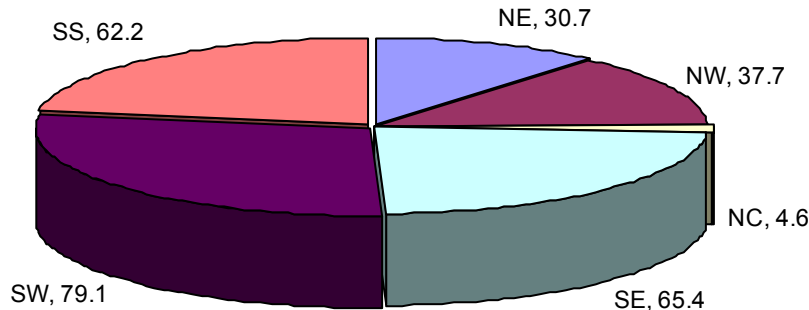
Electricity Supply:

Access to electricity supply was reported by 55.2 per cent of households in the country. More than four in every five households (86.6 per cent) in the urban area reported having access to electricity, while only 38.9 per cent of their counterpart in the rural areas reported having access to electricity. About 61 per cent of the urban poor households had

access while only 12.6 per cent of rural poor households had access to electricity. Majority of households in the southern zones had more access to electricity than those in the northern zones, with south

west zone having the highest access (79.1 per cent) while North east zone (30.7 per cent) had the lowest access to electricity.

Distribution of Electricity Supply by Zones



OWNERSHIP OF ICT EQUIPMENTS:

Personal Computer:

Ownership of personal computer was low in the country with only 1.3 per cent of households reporting owning. Only 2.7 per cent of the households in urban areas reported owning personal computer, while the percentage in the rural areas was 0.6. The situation was the same in the zones with the highest figure of 2.3 per cent for South west and the lowest figure of 0.4 per cent for the North east zone.

Fixed Line Phone:

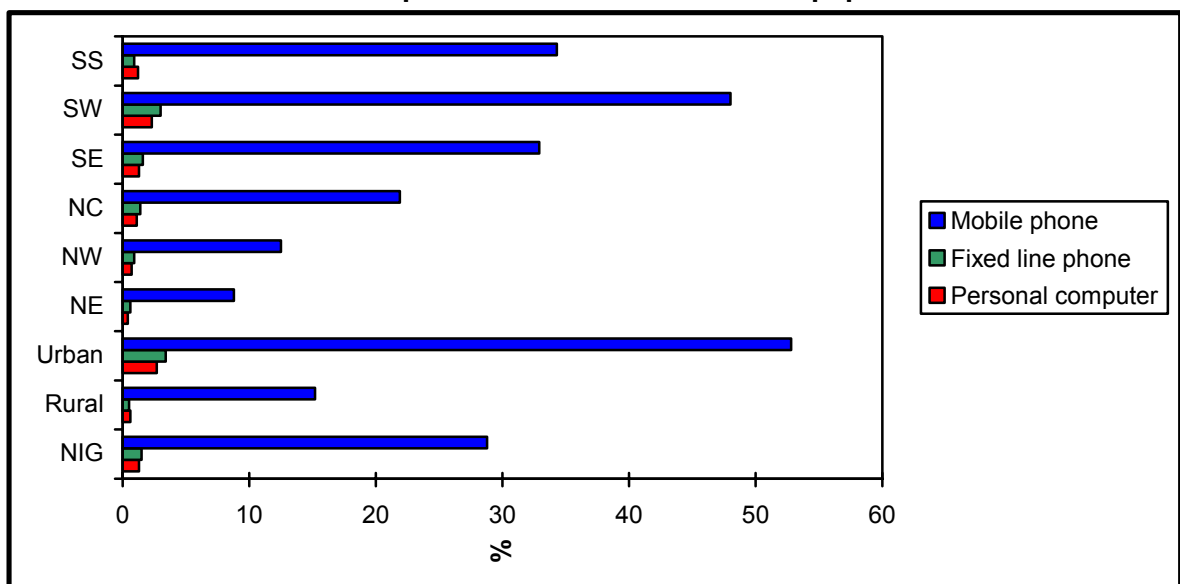
There was no significant difference in ownership of personal computer and ownership of fixed line phone in the

country. The situation was the same for the sectors and in the zones.

Mobile Phone:

Twenty eight per cent of households nationally reported owning mobile phone. More than half of the households (52.8 per cent), in the urban areas reported owning mobile phone, while the percentage of households that owned mobile phone in the rural areas was 15.2 per cent. Ownership of mobile phone was generally lower in the Northern zones than in the Southern zones. North-east zone had the lowest percentage of households with mobile phone (8.8 per cent) while South-west with 48.0 per cent had the highest

Ownership of IT/Telecommunication Equipment



EMPLOYMENT

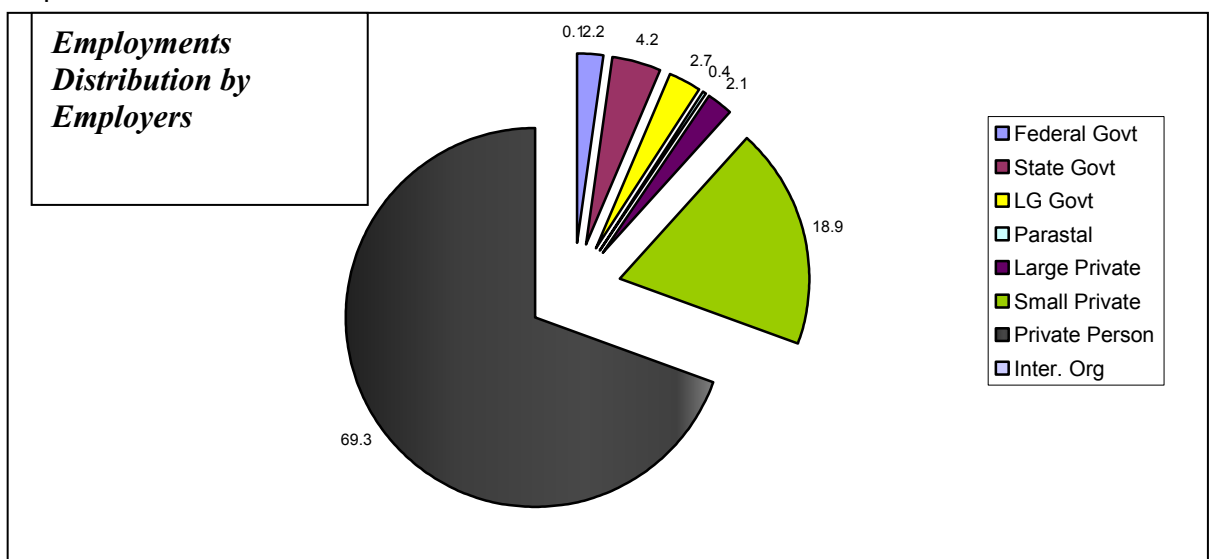
Youth unemployment was 14.0 per cent with the males having a higher rate (14.7 per cent) than the females (13.3 per cent). The rate was higher in the urban (17.4 per cent) than the rural (11.8 per cent). Zonal disaggregation showed the highest rate in the South-south (23.8 per cent) and lowest in the North West (5.8 per cent)

Unemployment for 15 years and above was found to be 5.3 per cent for national; the males had a slightly higher rate (5.4 per cent) than the female (5.3 per cent). The pattern for the sectors showed 7.4 per cent unemployment in the urban area and 4.3 per cent in the rural area. Zonal

disaggregation showed highest unemployment in South-south (8.3 per cent) and lowest unemployment in the North-west (2.2 per cent).

Underemployment:

The underemployment rate for the country was 20.2 per cent, when disaggregated by sex, it was 22.1 per cent for males and 18 per cent for the females. Underemployment was higher in the rural (20.5 per cent) than the urban (19.5 per cent). On zonal basis, it was highest in South-South (20.2 per cent) and lowest in North-central (13.4 per cent).

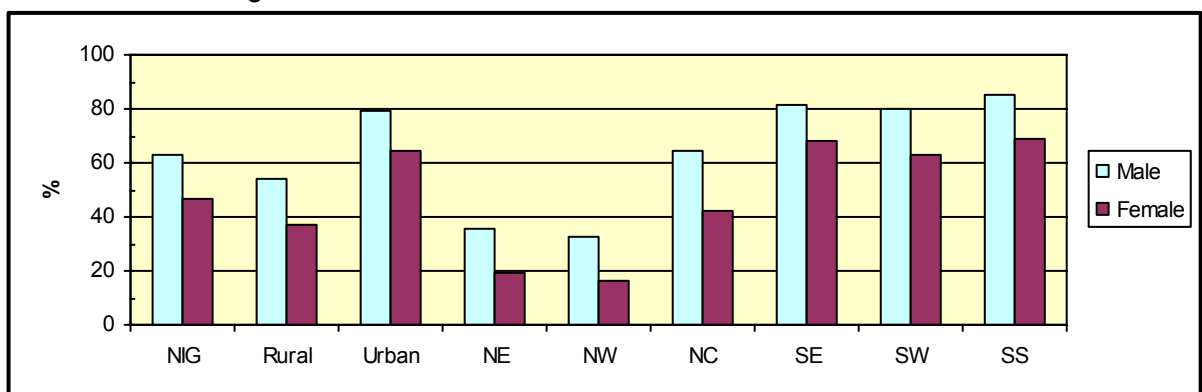


EDUCATION:

Adult Literacy

Adult literacy rate in any language was estimated as 65.7 per cent for persons aged 15 years and older. At national level, the male adult literacy rate was 74.6 per cent while female rate was (56.8 per cent). Three zones recorded both females and males adult literacy rate higher than the National average, these were, south-

west, south-south and south-east while the rate was lower in the North-central, North-west and North-east. The highest literacy rates were recorded in the South-west, south-south zone with 79.2 per cent and 78.0 per cent respectively and the lowest in the North-east (42.2 per cent

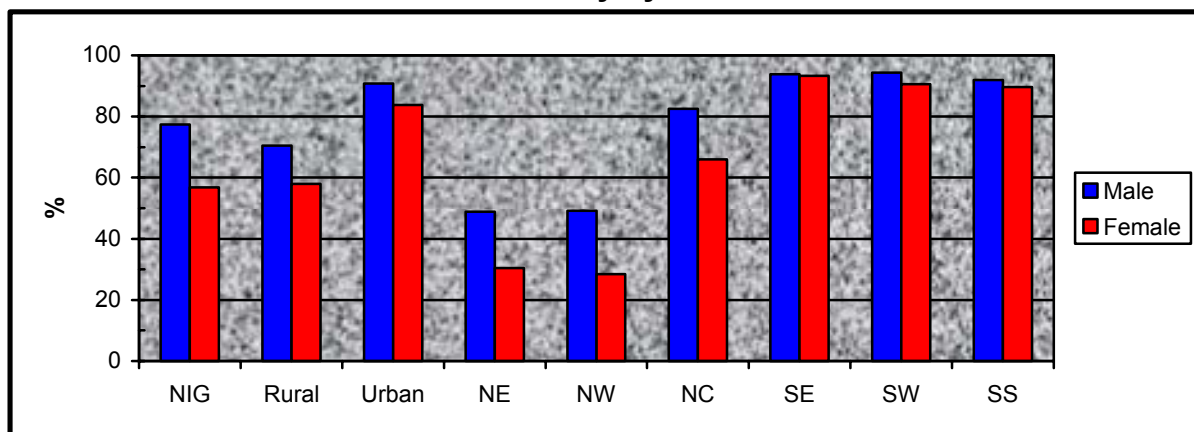


Youth Literacy

The youth literacy rate for persons aged 15-24 years who could read and write in any language was 80.2 per cent. Youth literacy was higher for the males (85.0 per cent) than for the females (75.3 per cent). Youth literacy rate was 91.8 per cent in urban areas and 74.2 per cent in the rural areas. South-West (96.5 per cent), South-

east (94.1 per cent), South-west (96.5 per cent) South-east (94.1 per cent) and South-south (91.3 per cent), recorded rates higher than the national average. The North Central Zone had youth literacy rate of 77.3 per cent, while North-East had the lowest rate (52.5 per cent).

Youth Literacy by Gender



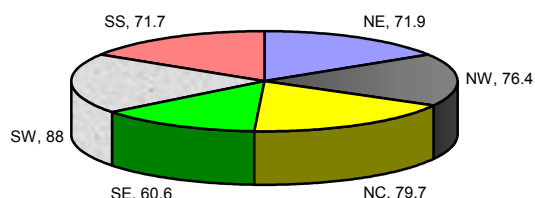
PRIMARY SCHOOL:

Access to School

Here, children who could reach their school in less than 30 minutes using the transport facility available to the household were considered to have access. With this definition, more than 75 per cent of children in Nigeria had reasonable access to primary education. The rate for the urban area was 86.7 percent while the rural area recorded 71.9 per cent.

South-west zone recorded the highest figure of 88 per cent followed by North-central with 79.7 per cent, while South-east recorded the lowest rate (60.6 per cent).

PRIMARY SCHOOL ACCESS BY ZONES



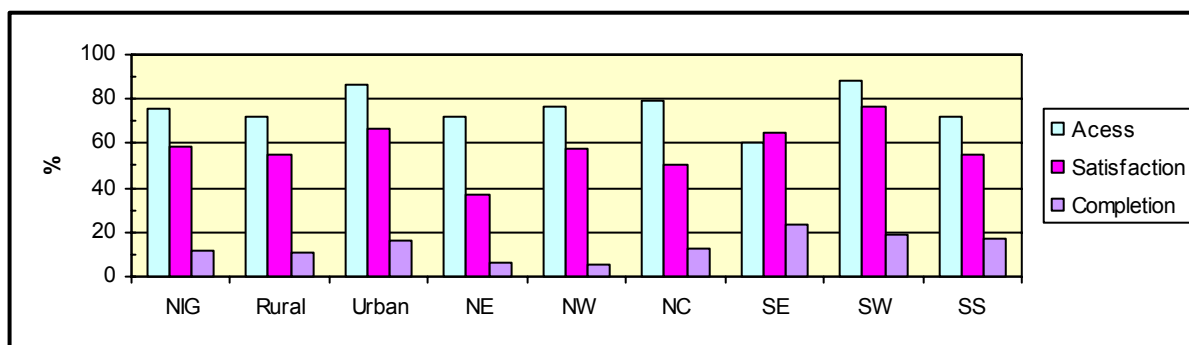
Primary Net Enrolment:

The net primary school enrolment rate was 61.5 per cent. South-west (82.3 per cent, South-east (81.6 per cent), South-south (76.8 per cent and North-Central (72.5 per cent) had net enrolment higher than the national average. The proportion of males aged 6-11 years enrolled in primary school (63.0 per cent) is higher than that of females (59.8 per cent) of the same age category.

Satisfaction with Education:

About 58.0 per cent of the children of primary school age expressed satisfaction with primary education service. In the rural area 54.5 per cent of primary school children were satisfied when compared with 66.7 per cent in the urban area. Majority of children in the South-west (76.8 per cent) were satisfied with their education while about half of the children in the North-west (58.0 per cent), South-south (54.8 per cent) and North-central (50.3 per cent) were satisfied. The least satisfaction rate was recorded in the North-east (37.2 per cent).

Access, Satisfaction and Completion rates of Primary School



Primary School Completion Rate:

The primary school completion rate is defined as the ratio between the number of persons who completed primary school in the year before the survey and the number of children of primary school age (6-11 years). With this definition, the primary school completion rate at national level was 12.1 per cent.

A breakdown by sector showed 10.6 per cent primary school completion rate in the rural areas and 16.3 per cent in the urban areas. The South-east zone had the highest primary school completion rate of 23.2 per cent, followed by South-west (18.7 per cent) while the least rates of (5.8 per cent) and (6.3 per cent) were recorded for North-west and North-east respectively.

SECONDARY SCHOOL

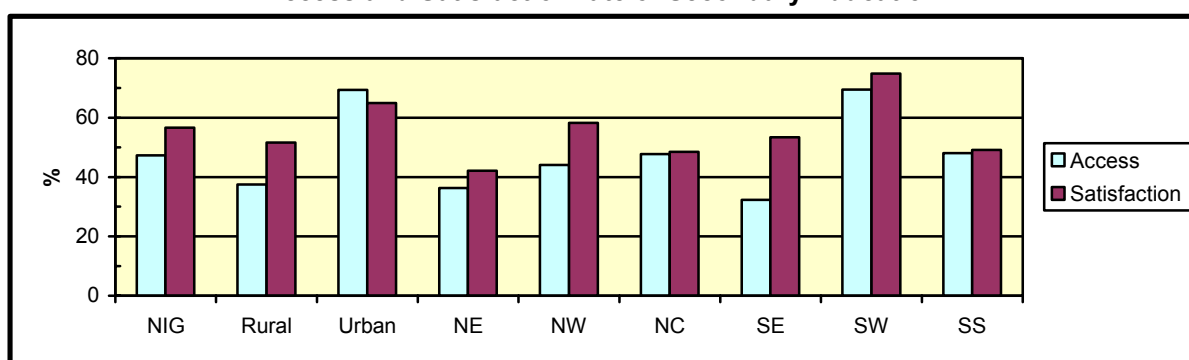
Access to Secondary School:

Access to secondary school is defined for children of secondary school age (12-17 years) living in households with a secondary school less than 30 minutes away. About 47 per cent of secondary school children had access to school. Access to secondary school was 37.5 per cent in the rural area and 69.3 per cent in the urban area. Access to secondary education in the zones ranged from 32.3 per cent in the South-east to 69.4 per cent in the South-west.

Secondary School Net Enrolment:

Net secondary school enrolment rate for the country was 45.6 per cent. Disaggregation by sex showed that net secondary enrolment for males was 45.4 per cent and 45.9 per cent for females. Secondary school enrolment in the rural areas stood at 39.6 per cent and in urban areas is 59.3 per cent. Secondary school net enrolment rate was higher in the Southern zones than in the Northern zones. South-west zones had the highest enrolment rate (64.9 per cent) while North-west zone recorded the lowest rate of 25.4 per cent

Access and Satisfaction rate of Secondary Education



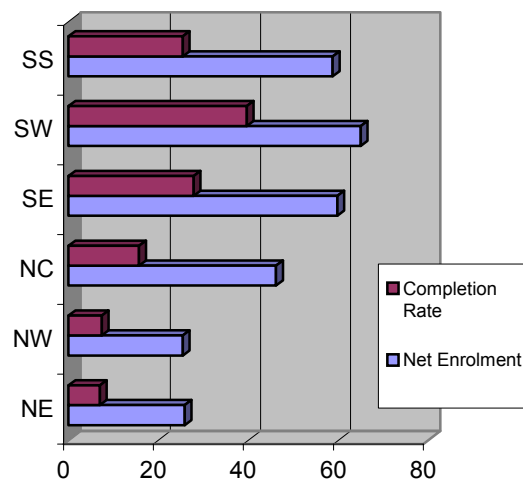
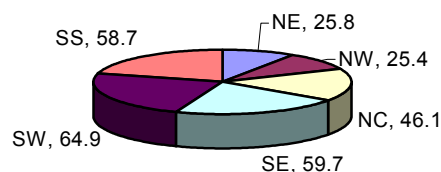
Satisfaction with Secondary Education:

About 57.5 per cent of children in secondary schools expressed satisfaction with their secondary education with 51.6 per cent of children in the rural area and 64.9 per cent in the urban areas reporting satisfaction with their schools. The level of satisfaction was highest in the south-west (74.8 per cent), followed by North-west (58.2 per cent) while the least satisfaction rate was in North-east (42.1 per cent).

Secondary School Completion Rate:

Completion rate was higher in secondary (20.1 per cent) when compared with primary (12.1 per cent). The level of secondary school completion was much lower in the rural area (13.6 per cent) than in urban area (34.7 per cent). South-west zone with (39.6 per cent) recorded the highest secondary school completion rate while South-east 26.8 per cent) and south-south (25.1 per cent) also had their rates above the national average completion rate was lowest in North-east zone (7.0 per cent).

ACCESS RATE BY ZONES



Health

Medical Services

Access to Medical Services:

Access to health care was determined by the ability of household members to reach a health facility within 30 minutes. At the national level, 55.1 per cent of the population indicated that they had access to health facility. There were significant difference in accessibility to health facility between the people living in the rural and urban areas with 47.8 per cent access in rural area and 90.9 per cent in the urban. On zonal basis south-west zone (73.1 per cent) recorded the highest access to health services while south-east zone (37.1 per cent) recorded least access to health services.

Need for Medical Service

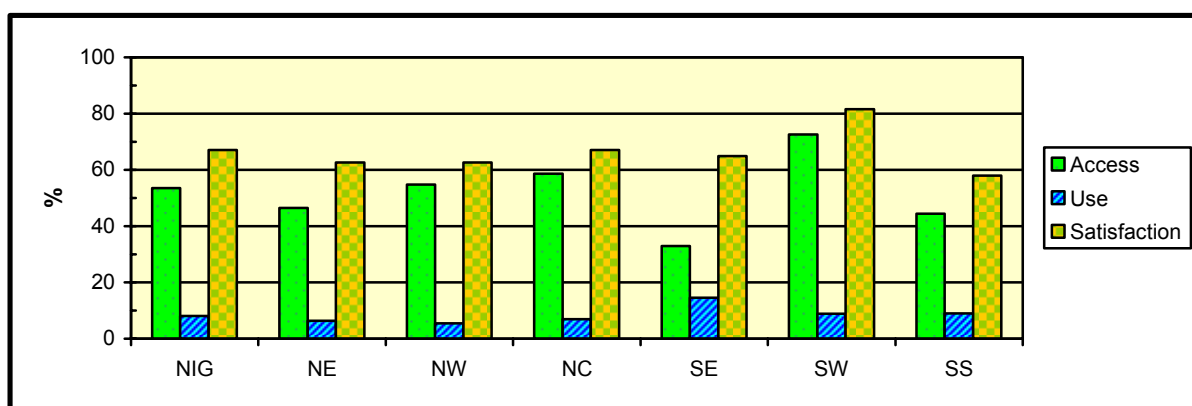
The need for medical services was defined for those who were sick or injured in the four weeks preceding the survey. About 8 out of 100 households members

needed medical services, rural and urban areas differentials was not significant. In the zones, south-east zone (14.5 per cent) had the highest need for medial services while North-west zone (6.1 per cent) had the least need for medical services.

Usage of Medical Services:

Usage of medical services is defined for persons who consulted a health practitioner in the four week period proceeding the survey. About 8 per cent of the population made use of medical services. There was a little difference in usage of health facility between the people living in the rural areas (7.8 per cent) and those in urban areas (8.8 per cent). Usage of medical services was highest in South east zone with 14.5 per cent of population reporting use, while North-west zone recorded the lowest level of usage of medical services.

Access, usage and satisfaction with medical services



Satisfaction of Medical Services:

Health satisfaction is defined for persons who consulted a health practitioner in the four week period preceding the survey and who cited no problems. The national satisfaction rate is put at 67.0 per cent. Satisfaction rate was 62.7 per cent in the rural areas and 75.1 per cent in the urban areas. South-west zone with 81.6 per cent recorded the highest satisfaction rate while south-south zone with 57.9 per cent reported the lowest satisfaction rate.

Pre-natal Care:

Over 70 per cent of the women aged 12-49 years who had a live birth in 12 months preceding the survey received pre-natal care. However use of prenatal care in the urban areas (96.1 per cent) was higher than in the rural areas (64.4 per cent). About 95 per cent of women aged 12-49 who had a live birth in South west zone received prenatal care while it was 48.7 per cent in the North west zone

CHILD WELFARE AND HEALTH:

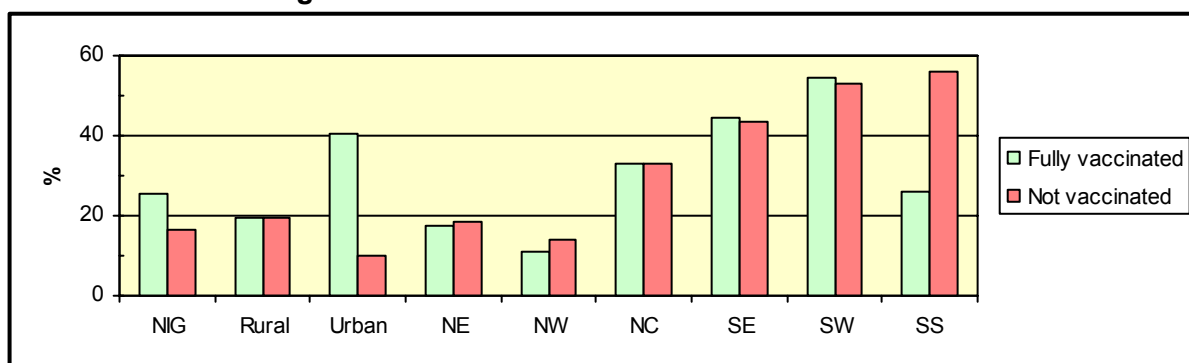
Orphan hood /Fostering (Children under 18)

Less than one per cent of children less than 18 years had lost both parents, 8.4 per cent had lost their fathers only while 1.3 per cent had lost their mothers only. The disparity in the urban/rural and in zones for each category of orphans was not significant.

Children under 5 (Birth Registration):

Thirty three per cent of children under 5 years recorded having birth registration with no appreciable difference in birth registration between male and female children. Likewise, the rural and urban areas differentials were not much while the rates at the zones also showed no difference

Fig.0.11: Immunisation of Children Under 5



Exclusive Breastfeeding for 6 months for children under 5:

Exclusive breastfeeding is the percentage of children age 0 to 59 months who were exclusively breastfed for 6 months or more. Almost 23 per cent of children

under 5 nationally were exclusively, breastfeed for 6 months. There was no difference in exclusive breastfeeding between the male and female children while the rural and urban areas maintained almost the same rates. South-

west zone with 37.4 per cent had the highest rate of exclusive breastfeeding while North east with 12.4 per cent had the lowest rate.

Delivery by Health Professionals:

Delivery by health professionals is defined for children born in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered by a doctor, nurse or mid-wife and trained traditional birth

attendant. Overall about 48.6 per cent were delivered births by professionals. The proportion of assisted deliveries by professionals was 38.7 per cent in rural areas and 70.9 per cent in urban areas. The zones showed significant differences, with Southern zones reporting a higher proportion of deliveries by professionals than the Northern zones.

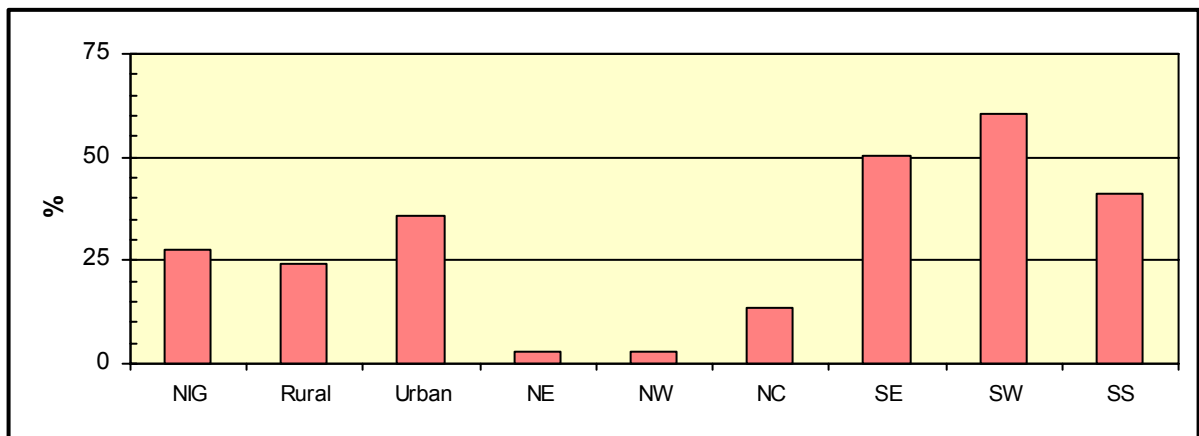
GENDER

Circumcision

Focus was on female circumcision usually referred to as female genital mutilation (FGM). The prevalence of FGM in the country was 27.8 per cent, surprisingly prevalence of FGM was higher in the

urban than in rural areas of the country with prevalence rates of 35.7 per cent and 24.2 per cent respectively. The Southern zones had higher prevalence rates than the Northern zones

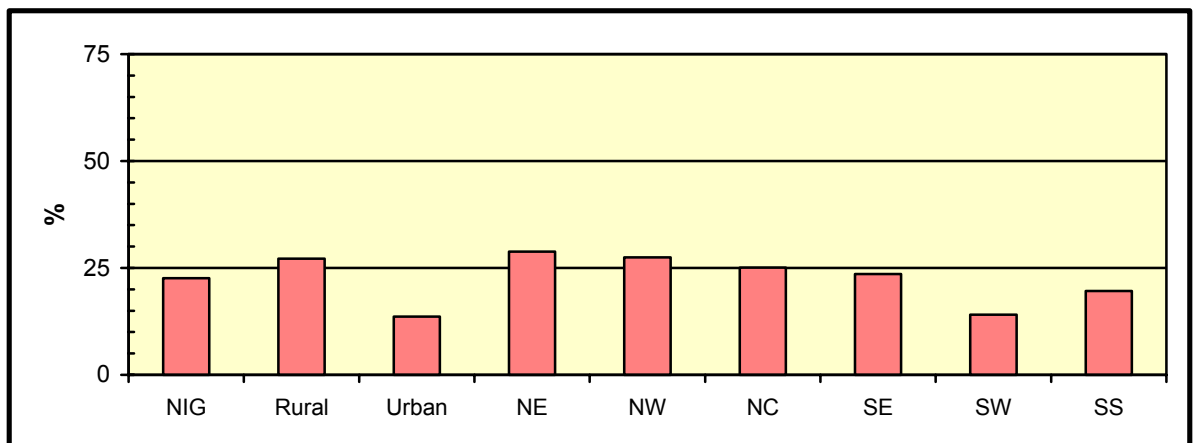
Fig. 0.12: Female Circumcision



Land Ownership

Overall, 22.6 per cent of the total population aged 5 and above owned land. More males (38.1 per cent) owned land than their female counterpart with only 7.2 per cent of them owning land. The urban-

rural differentials favoured the rural than urban areas. Ownership of land was higher in Northern zones than in the Southern zones.



Access to Credit Facility:

About 11.0 per cent of the population aged 5 years and above had access to credit facility. The proportion of males (11.6 per cent) was slightly higher than

females (9.3 per cent) while there was no significant difference between the urban and rural areas, in access to credit. The picture was the same in the zones.

