



# NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

2006 CORE WELFARE INDICATOR QUESTIONNAIRE (CWIQ) SURVEY

## OYO STATE SUMMARY

# INTRODUCTION

*The 2006 Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ) Survey is a national Sample Survey, designed to provide indicators for monitoring Poverty and Living Standards in the country at National, State and Zonal Levels. A total of 3300 households, i.e. 4.3 per cent of the 77,400 households in the National Sample, represents Oyo*

*State in the survey sample. Out of the 3300 households sampled in the State, 1440 lived in urban areas, representing 43.0 per cent, while 1880 lived in rural areas (57.0 per cent). This flyer presents State aggregates, including rural-urban, senatorial and gender differences for selected indicators.*

# KEY FINDINGS

## DEPENDENCY RATIO

The overall dependency ratio for Oyo State was 0.7, indicating that less than one person was dependent on one economically active individual. The ratio in the rural had no significant difference from that of the urban areas. They were at par in the districts.

## HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

### Household Economic Situation Compared with Past Year

In Oyo State, 34.4 per cent of the households perceived that their economic situation was worse compared to one year ago. This perception was slightly higher in the urban areas (36.2 per cent) than in the rural areas (32.0 per cent). Majority of these households with such perception were in central district (45.3 per cent), while the least were in the north district (28.0 per cent).

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

51.2 per cent of the population of households interviewed said their security situation had improved compared to one year ago. The bulk of these households were more in the urban (52.9 per cent) than the rural (48.9 per cent) areas. Across the districts, the north (54.3 per cent) had the highest percentage of such households, while the central (49.5 per cent) had the least.

### Difficulty Satisfying Household Needs

The population of households in the State that could not satisfy their food needs was 10.6 per cent. In the urban areas 11.2 per cent of them, while 9.8 per cent were in the rural areas. South and central districts had 14.2 and 14.7 per cent respectively, while the north (2.3 per cent) had the least.

### Self-Classified Poverty Situation

A proportion of 59.4 per cent of the households in the State classified themselves as poor. More of such households were in the rural areas (67.0 per cent) than in urban areas (53.8 per cent). In the rural areas, 68.1 per cent of the female-headed households said they were poor while 66.8 per cent of the

male heads said so. Also in the urban areas, more of the female-headed households (70.3 per cent) said they were poor, while 50.3 per cent of the male heads said they were poor. In the districts, the south (78.1 per cent) had the largest proportion, while the least was in the north (28.8 per cent).

## HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

### Secure Housing Tenure

This is defined for households that have documentation to verify their occupancy status. About 77.0 per cent of the households in the State had secure housing tenure. The population of these households in the rural (68.7 per cent) was fairly higher than the urban (83.1 per cent) areas. Majority of them were in the south district (85.3 per cent) while the least was in central (61.1 per cent).

### Access to Water From all Sources

Access to water is defined for households having pipe-borne water, borehole and treated well. 91.3 per cent of the households in the State had access to water. There were more in the urban (93.6 per cent) than in rural (88.1 per cent) areas. The highest concentration of households with access to water was in the south district (94.5 per cent), while the central (90.2 per cent) and north (88.4 per cent) were almost at par.

### Safe Water Source

This is defined for households having a public piped water source (into dwelling, into yard or public stand pipe). Over two-thirds (77.4 per cent) of the households in the State had safe water source. They were more in the urban (85.4 per cent) than in rural (66.5 per cent) areas. In the districts, majority of them were in south (83.6 per cent) while the least were in the central (72.8 per cent).

### Safe Sanitation

Safe sanitation is defined for households using flush toilets or ventilated improved pit latrines. There were 50.5 per cent of households with safe sanitation in the State. 63.8 per cent of them were in the urban and 32.2 per cent in the rural areas. Across the districts, they were more in south (70.8 per cent) while the north (20.6 per cent) had the least.

## Improved Waste Disposal

Defined for households that have waste collected or used government bins, only 12.4 per cent of the households had this facility in the State. There were 19.7 per cent of them in the urban areas while the rural areas had 2.4 per cent. The largest proportion was in the South district (24.4 per cent), while the least was in the north (0.9 per cent).

## Access to Electricity

Three quarters (76.4 per cent) of the households in the State had access to electricity. Almost 91.1 per cent of them were in the urban areas while only 56.3 per cent were in the rural areas. The south district (89.6 per cent) had the highest, while the north (65.4 per cent) had the least.

## OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

### Personal Computers

Only 1.9 per cent of the households owned computers in the State. In the urban there were 3.1 per cent of such households, while less than one per cent of households in the rural owned personal computers. Across the districts, the largest percentage of households that owned personal computers in the south was (3.7 per cent), while the least was in the north district (0.1 per cent).

### Mobile Phones

Mobile phones were owned by 43.8 per cent of the households in the State. Majority of them (54.4 per cent) were in the urban while few were in the rural (29.6 per cent) areas. The largest proportion in the districts was 58.0 per cent in south while the least was in the north (23.4 per cent).

## EMPLOYMENT

### Youth Unemployment

Fairly above 9.7 per cent of the youth population was not employed in the State. The male proportion was 12.0 per cent while the female rate was 7.8 per cent. In the urban areas, the rate was 13.9 per cent, while in the rural areas, the rate was 4.8 per cent. Unemployment was highest in the South district (19.2 per cent) and lowest in north (4.1 per cent).

### General Unemployment

The proportion of the working population that was unemployed was 2.9 per cent. The male unemployment rate was 3.7 per cent while that of the females was 2.2 per cent. The rate of unemployment in the urban areas (3.9 per cent) was higher than that in the rural areas (1.5 per cent). Unemployment was highest in the south district (5.4 per cent), while it was lowest in north (0.9 per cent).

## Under-Employment

There was 9.9 per cent of the active population in the household that were under-employed. When disaggregated by gender, 12.1 per cent of them were males, while 7.9 per cent were female. Majority of them were in the north (10.5 per cent), while the least of them were in south (6.5 per cent).

## EDUCATION

### Adult Literacy

This is defined as the ability to read and write in any language. The adult literacy rate in any language was 73.3 per cent in the State. The rate for males was 80.5 per cent while it was 66.3 per cent for females. Adult literacy rate in any language was higher in the urban areas (79.3 per cent) than in the rural areas (64.7 per cent). In the districts, the rate was highest in south (81.6 per cent), while the north had the least (62.5).

### Youth Literacy Rate

Youth literacy rate in any language was 94.7 per cent. When disaggregated by gender, the literacy rate for the male youth was 96.3 per cent, and for the females 92.9 per cent. The rates in the districts were highest in the Central (96.4 per cent) and lowest in the north (93.0 per cent).

## PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

### Access to Primary School

Defined as percentage of pupils of primary school that could get from their home to the nearest primary school in less than 30 minutes, using their normal means of transport. Access to primary school for the State was 84.5 per cent of the households. The urban households (90.8 per cent) had greater access than the rural households (76.4 per cent). Access in the districts was highest in south (93.7), and least in north (76.3).

### Primary School Net Enrolment

The primary net enrolment rate in the State was 77.1 per cent. The net enrolment rate for the males was 78.5 per cent while that of females was 75.4 per cent. There was an insignificant difference between the urban and rural rates. Enrolment rates in the districts was highest in south (79.6 per cent) and least in North (75.8).

### Satisfaction with Primary Education

Almost 61.8 per cent of the pupils indicated satisfaction for the services of the primary schools. Majority of them were in the urban areas (72.9 per cent), and few in the rural areas (48.8 per cent). Across the districts, the highest satisfaction was in the north (64.7 per cent), while the least was in the south (57.9 per cent).

### Primary School Completion Rate

The primary school completion rate for the State was 18.4 per cent. It was 19.3 per cent in the urban and 17.3

per cent in the rural. There was little disparity in completion rates in the senatorial districts.

## SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

### Access to Secondary School

The proportion of students with access to secondary school was 61.0 per cent. Students in the urban areas (68.2 per cent) had more access than rural students (51.1). Across the districts, the largest proportions of students with access were in south (77.2 per cent), while the least was north (43.8 per cent).

### Secondary School Net Enrolment

The net enrolment rate for secondary schools in the State was 64.7 per cent. It was a little bit higher in the urban areas (68.1 per cent) than in the rural areas (60.1 per cent). The net enrolment rate for males was 65.6 per cent and 63.8 per cent for females. The net enrolment ratio was highest in the south district (68.5 per cent) while the district with the lowest was north (57.4 per cent).

### Satisfaction with Secondary Education

About two-thirds (64.7 per cent) of the students indicated satisfaction for the secondary school services. Majority of them were in the urban areas (68.6 per cent), while 58.5 per cent were in the rural areas. In the districts, satisfaction was highest in the north district (68.4 per cent) and lowest in south (62.5 per cent).

### Secondary School Completion Rate

The secondary school completion rate was 31.8 per cent. There was a higher rate in the urban areas (36.4 per cent) than in the rural areas (25.4 per cent). The district with the highest rate was south (46.0 per cent), while the least was north (19.5 per cent).

## MEDICAL SERVICES

### Access to Medical Services

Over two-thirds (74.4 per cent) of the households in the State had access to medical services. Majority of them were in the urban areas (83.2 per cent) while few were in the rural areas (62.2 per cent). Top of the districts was south (86.5 per cent) and the least was north (63.2 per cent).

### Need for Medical Services

Health services were needed by 7.6 per cent of the households. In the rural and urban areas were 6.8 per cent and 8.2 per cent respectively. Across the districts were 8.8 per cent, 7.7 per cent and 6.1 per cent for south, central and north respectively.

### Usage of Medical Services

The proportion of households that used health services was 8.3 per cent in the State. Almost 10.0 per cent of them were in the urban while 6.3 per cent in the rural

areas. The district with the highest proportion households utilising medical services was south (10.8 per cent) while the least was north (5.9 per cent).

### Satisfaction with Medical Services

About 8 out of every ten households (82.7 per cent) in the State indicated satisfaction with the standard of medical services. The satisfaction was even higher in the rural areas (85.7 per cent) than in urban areas (81.2 per cent). There was an average of 80.0 per cent of households showing satisfaction with medical services in each district.

## CHILDREN UNDER 5

### Birth Registration

The proportion of children under 5 years that were registered was 51.9 per cent. The urban proportion was 56.3 per cent while the rural was 45.8 per cent. When classified by sex, the proportion of the males was 51.4 per cent, while that of the females was 52.5 per cent. More births were registered in the north district (61.3 per cent), while the least registration was made in the central (46.3 per cent).

### Immunization

This is the percentage of children aged 12-59 months who have had Measles, BCG, DPT1-3, OPVO-3, Yellow Fever, MMR and Vitamin A vaccinations. About 60.5 per cent of the children were immunised against various diseases, especially in the urban areas (63.4 per cent), than in the rural areas 58.6 per cent. The central district (67.4 per cent) had more children that were immunized, while the least rate was in South district (54.7 per cent). On the other hand, 5.3 per cent of the children in the State were not immunised. More children in the rural (6.6 per cent) than in the urban (4.2 per cent) areas were not immunised. Eleven per cent of children in the north district were not immunised.

## GENDER

### Circumcision

The prevalence of female circumcision in the State was 80.0 per cent. Females circumcision was higher in the rural 83.4 per cent than in the urban (77.7 per cent) areas. The prevalence was higher in the north district (89.4 per cent), while it was lowest in the south (72.3 per cent).

### Access to Resources

Only 23.9 per cent of the population had access to credit facilities. Access was the same for urban (24.2 per cent) and rural (23.5 per cent) areas. The females (25.6 per cent) had better access than males (25.0 per cent) in both urban and rural areas. The same trend was observed in the districts. Moreover, the central district (25.5 per cent) had the largest proportion of households with access to credit facilities, while the north (22.0 per cent) had the least.

Oyo Core Welfare Indicators (2006)							Senatorial Districts		
	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	South	Central	North
<b>Household characteristics</b>									
Dependency ratio	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7
<b>Household welfare</b>									
Household economic situation compared to one year ago									
Worse now	34.4	1.8	32.0	32.9	36.2	50.6	30.9	45.3	28.0
Better now	26.7	1.6	26.1	16.6	27.2	15.5	27.1	27.0	26.0
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago									
Worse now	17.9	1.7	15.5	12.6	19.6	30.6	10.9	27.5	16.8
Better now	51.2	2.1	48.9	42.1	52.9	40.8	50.0	49.5	54.3
Difficulty satisfying household needs									
Food	10.6	1.0	9.8	8.1	11.2	23.8	14.2	14.7	2.3
Households self classified as poor									
All households	59.4	2.7	67.0	61.4	53.8	72.5	78.1	67.1	28.8
Male headed households	57.4	2.8	66.8	59.5	50.3	67.9	76.9	66.7	26.7
Female headed households	69.4	4.0	68.1	71.7	70.3	80.3	83.0	68.8	43.7
<b>Household infrastructure</b>									
Secure housing tenure	77.0	2.0	68.7	53.9	83.1	62.9	85.3	61.1	82.5
Access to water	91.3	1.1	88.1	70.9	93.6	77.5	94.5	90.2	88.4
Safe water source	77.4	2.1	66.5	30.6	85.4	74.9	83.6	72.8	74.5
Safe sanitation	50.5	3.3	32.2	1.5	63.8	20.7	70.8	55.4	20.6
Improved waste disposal	12.4	2.3	2.4	0.0	19.7	5.5	24.4	9.1	0.9
Has electricity	76.4	2.2	56.3	2.1	91.1	61.6	89.6	71.3	65.4
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment									
Personal computer	1.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	3.7	1.4	0.1
Mobile phone	43.8	2.4	29.6	0.3	54.4	6.1	58.0	46.5	23.4
<b>Employment</b>									
Employment Status in last 7 days									
Unemployed (age 15-24)	9.7	3.0	4.8	1.0	13.9	5.1	19.2	7.9	4.1
Male	12.0	3.7	4.9	0.6	19.3	6.4	26.1	11.8	3.8
Female	7.6	3.0	4.6	1.6	9.8	3.4	14.4	3.8	4.4
Unemployed (age 15 and above)	2.9	0.8	1.7	0.4	3.9	2.5	5.4	2.3	0.9
Male	3.7	0.8	2.3	0.1	4.7	4.4	6.2	3.5	1.2
Female	2.2	0.9	1.1	0.7	3.1	1.1	4.7	1.2	0.7
Underemployed (age 15 and above)	9.9	1.0	7.6	5.1	11.7	12.6	8.6	8.5	12.4
Male	12.1	1.0	9.8	7.2	13.9	16.8	10.7	10.8	14.5
Female	7.9	1.2	5.4	2.8	9.8	9.6	6.5	6.4	10.5
<b>Education</b>									
Adult literacy rate-any language									
Total	73.3	1.4	64.7	40.4	79.3	56.2	81.6	75.1	62.5
Male	80.5	1.4	71.4	50.3	86.9	62.9	88.0	83.8	69.3
Female	66.3	1.6	57.8	29.5	72.1	50.7	75.5	66.4	55.6
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)									
Total	94.7	1.2	93.1	81.6	95.7	96.0	94.8	96.4	93.0
Male	96.3	1.0	93.7	89.1	98.1	94.8	98.5	98.1	92.7
Female	92.9	2.2	92.3	70.0	93.3	97.0	91.4	94.4	93.4
Primary school									
Access to School	84.5	2.1	76.4	39.9	90.8	78.4	93.7	82.5	76.3
Primary Net Enrollment	77.1	1.8	78.3	69.3	76.1	78.0	79.6	75.8	75.4
Male	78.5	2.0	77.4	64.0	79.5	82.0	84.3	77.7	73.2
Female	75.4	2.7	79.3	76.6	72.6	73.1	74.7	73.5	77.8
Satisfaction	61.8	2.6	48.8	36.7	72.9	60.9	57.9	63.2	64.7
Primary completion rate	18.4	1.4	17.3	9.7	19.3	15.3	18.4	20.2	16.8
Secondary school									
Access to School	61.0	3.6	51.1	13.2	68.2	44.7	77.2	63.5	43.8
Secondary Net Enrollment	64.7	2.0	60.1	39.3	68.1	51.7	68.5	68.4	57.9
Male	65.6	2.5	61.2	38.9	68.9	45.8	76.1	69.0	53.0
Female	63.8	2.8	58.6	39.7	67.2	56.9	60.2	67.6	63.7
Satisfaction	64.7	2.4	58.5	46.4	68.6	56.0	62.5	63.9	68.4
Secondary completion rate	31.8	3.6	25.4	15.5	36.4	35.6	46.0	30.6	19.5
<b>Medical services</b>									
Health access	74.4	2.2	62.2	16.7	83.2	57.8	86.5	71.3	63.2
Need	7.6	0.6	6.8	10.7	8.2	5.6	8.8	7.7	6.1
Use	8.3	0.9	6.3	9.0	9.7	5.0	10.8	7.7	5.9
Satisfaction	82.7	2.5	85.7	78.4	81.2	77.2	82.0	80.7	86.5
<b>Child welfare and health</b>									
Children under 5									
Birth registration	51.9	2.8	45.8	34.7	56.3	31.8	50.8	46.3	61.3
Male	51.4	3.5	44.6	31.4	56.0	32.1	49.7	50.2	56.3
Female	52.5	3.1	47.1	37.5	56.6	31.5	52.0	41.8	65.8
Fully vaccinated	60.5	2.8	56.6	51.3	63.4	48.0	54.7	67.4	60.0
Not vaccinated	5.3	1.0	6.6	18.6	4.2	17.6	4.7	3.5	8.4
<b>Gender</b>									
Female Circumcision	80.0	1.7	83.4	86.2	77.7	87.1	72.3	79.9	89.4
Access to credit facility	23.9	1.5	23.5	8.5	24.2	13.3	24.2	25.5	22.0
Male	22.5	1.4	21.3	8.7	23.4	12.5	22.7	24.0	20.9
Female	25.2	1.9	25.6	8.2	25.0	14.0	25.5	26.9	23.2

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