



KOGI 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 2100 households, i.e. 2.7 per cent of the 77,400 households in the National Sample, represent

Kogi State in the survey sample. Out of the 2100 households sampled in the State, 1470 lived in rural areas, representing 70.0 per cent, while 630 lived in urban areas (30 per cent). This flyer presents State aggregates, including rural-urban, Senatorial and gender differences for selected indicators.

KEY FINDINGS

DEPENDENCY RATIO

The dependency ratio stood at 0.6 in the State, (rural and urban areas also had 0.6), which implies that less than one person is dependent on one economically active person. At the Senatorial level, central had 0.5 dependency ratios, east had 0.7 dependency ratio and west also had 0.6 dependency ratio.

HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

Household Economic Situation Compared With Past Year

More households (27.0 per cent) felt their economic situation were worse now, compared to 25.2 per cent of households who felt their economic situation were better now compared to one year ago. In rural areas, 27.8 per cent of households felt they were worse, while 27.3 per cent of households felt they were better now. Also in urban areas, more households 24.8 per cent felt they were worse now compared to 19.5 per cent of households who felt they were better off now.

Neighbourhood Crime/Security Situation Compared to One Year Ago

About 45.0 per cent of households felt the crime situation were better, while 21.3 per cent of households felt the crime situation were worse now compared to one year ago. In the rural areas, 47.7 per cent of households felt the crime situation were better, while 22.0 per cent of households felt the crime situation were worse now. Also in urban areas 38.7 per cent of households felt the crime situation was better, while 19.4 per cent of households felt it was worse now. In the Senatorial districts, 58.7 per cent of households in east, 43.2 per cent of households in central and 29.0 per cent of households in west felt the crime situation were better, while 24.4 per cent of households in west, 21.6 per cent of households in central and 18.7 per cent of households in east felt the crime situation were worse now compared to one year ago.

Difficulty in Satisfying Household Needs

About 6.0 per cent of the households had difficulty satisfying their food needs in the State. Also, 6.7 per cent of households in rural and 3.6 per cent in urban areas had difficulty satisfying their food needs, while 9.2 per cent of households in east, 3.5 per cent of in west and 2.3 per cent in central Senatorial had difficulty satisfying their food needs.

Self - Classified Poverty Situations

More than 64.0 per cent of all households covered classified themselves as poor, with 70.7 per cent in rural and 47.1 per cent in urban areas. Also 64.4 per cent male - headed households and 64.3 per cent female - headed households were poor. In the rural 70.8 per cent male - headed households and 70.6 per cent female headed households were poor; also in urban, 44.1 per cent male - headed households and 53.1 per cent female - headed households were poor.

HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

Secure Housing Tenure:

More than 64.0 per cent of households had documentation to verify their occupancy status; 59.1 per cent of rural and 77.7 per cent of urban households. At the Senatorial districts, central had the highest with 99.7 per cent of households, east had 53.6 per cent of households and west had 58.0 per cent of households that had secure housing tenure.

Access to Water From all Sources

About 75.0 per cent of households in the State had a water sources less than 30 minutes away. Also, 70.2 per cent of households in rural and 88.7 per cent in urban areas had access. In the Senatorial districts, 94.9 per cent of households in west, 83.6 per cent in central and 56.4 per cent in east had access to water.

Safe Water Source

Only 36.9 per cent of household used treated piped water, bore hole/hand pump or protected well in the State; 31.4 per cent in rural and 51.9 per cent in urban areas. Also 57.8 per cent of households each in central, 57.6 in west and only 12.0 per cent of households in east had safe water source.

Safe Sanitation

Only 31.5 per cent of households either used flush toilet or covered pit latrine or ventilated improved pit latrine in the state; 24.7 per cent of households in rural and 50.4 per cent in urban areas. At the Senatorial districts, 38.2 per cent of households in west, 5.3 per cent in Central and 2.8 per cent in east had safe sanitation.

Improved Waste Disposal

About 4.0 per cent of households used improved waste disposal system (i.e. had waste collected or used government bins). Only 4.1 per cent in rural and 5.4 per cent in urban areas used improved waste disposal system. In the Senatorial districts, 7.0 per cent of households in west, 6.7 per cent in central and 1.5 per cent in east used improved waste disposal.

Access to Electricity

About 56.0 per cent of households in the state had access to electricity, with 47.1 per cent in rural and 80.2 per cent in urban areas. 90.8 per cent of households in central, 71.1 per cent in west and only 29.8 per cent in east Senatorial had access to electricity.

OWNERSHIP OF IT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

Personal Computers

Only 0.4 per cent of households owned personal computers in the state, with 0.4 per cent in rural and 0.5 per cent in urban areas. In the Senatorial districts, 0.6 per cent of households in west, 0.6 per cent in central and 0.2 per cent in east owned personal computer.

Mobile Phones

About 17.0 per cent of households owned mobile phones in the state; 13.3 per cent of rural and 28.3 per cent of urban households. Also, 30.5 per cent of households in central district, 18.9 per cent in west and 10.5 per cent in east owned mobile phones.

EMPLOYMENT

Youth Unemployment

About 26.0 per cent of persons aged 15-24, were unemployed; 25.7 per cent in the rural and 24.4 per cent in the urban areas. In the senatorial districts, 27.2 per cent in east, 22.7 per cent in west and 25.9 per cent in central were unemployed. Disaggregation by gender shows that 30.8 per cent of males and 20.4 per cent of females were unemployed.

General Unemployment

Also, 7.9 per cent of persons aged 15 and above were unemployed in the State; 7.5 per cent in the rural and 9.0 per cent in the urban areas. Central districts had 9.5 per cent; east 7.5 per cent and west had 7.6 per cent of population age 15 and above unemployed. The male adult unemployed was 9.2 per cent, while female figure stood at 6.6 per cent.

Under-Employment

About 12.0 per cent of persons aged 15 and above were under-employed in the State; 12.6 per cent in rural and 11.4 per cent in urban areas. West Senatorial district had the least (5.0 per cent), while central and east each had 17.5 per cent and 15.2 per cent respectively. The males had 14.4 per cent, while the females had 10.4 per cent.

EDUCATION

Adult Literacy

The adult literacy rate was 64.5 per cent in the State, with 62.2 per cent of rural and 71.4 per cent of urban area adults. Also, 70.0 per cent adults each in central, 71.2 per cent in west, and 58.1 per cent of adults in east were literate. Equally, 74.1 per cent male adults and 55.0 per cent female adults were literate. Rural had 72.5 per cent male adults and 51.9 per cent of female adult, while urban had 78.9 per cent male adults and 64.1 per cent female adults that were literate.

Youth Literacy

The youth literacy rate was 89.7 per cent, with 88.5 per cent of youth in rural and 93.2 per cent of youth in urban areas. In central 96.2 per cent of youth, in west 92.0 per cent of youth and in east 86.1 per cent of youth were literate. Also, 92.8 per cent of male youth and 86.2 per cent of female youth were literate. Rural had 91.5 per cent of male youths and 84.9 per cent of female youths literate, while urban had 96.6 per cent of male youths and 89.8 per cent female youths literate.

PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Primary School

About 88.1 per cent of primary school pupils lived in an households with a primary school less than 30 minutes away. Also, 87.6 per cent of rural areas primary school pupils and 89.8 per cent of urban areas primary school pupils had access to school. In the Senatorial districts, 95.4 per cent of pupils in the west, had access to school and 86.7 per cent of pupils in the east and 77.8 per cent of pupils in the central senatorial had access.

Primary School Net Enrolment

The primary school net enrolment was 80.5 per cent in the State. Rural had 80.8 per cent and urban had 79.3 per cent primary school net enrolment. West, east and central senatorial districts had 87.5 per cent, 79.5 per cent and 68.9 per cent primary school net enrolment respectively. Males had 80.5 per cent and females had 80.5 per cent primary school net enrolment.

Satisfaction with Primary Education

About 63.0 per cent primary school pupils were satisfied (i.e. cited no problem in school) in the State. The rural satisfaction rate was 64.5 per cent and urban rate, 59.3 per cent. Only 40.0 per cent of pupils were satisfied in central, 55.0 per cent in west and 70.7 per cent in east senatorial districts.

Primary School Completion Rate

The primary school completion rate was 18.4 per cent in the State, 17.0 per cent rate in rural and 23.2 per cent in urban areas. There was 21.0 per cent completion rate in Central, 20.8 per cent in west and 16.8 per cent in east senatorial districts.

SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Access to Secondary school

About 62.0 per cent of secondary school children lived in households with a secondary school less than 30 minutes away. 56.9 per cent of rural and 78.1 per cent of urban area secondary school children had access to school. Only 46.9 per cent in east, 69.1 per cent in central and 86.8 per cent in west had access.

Secondary School Net Enrolment

Kogi State had 59.8 per cent secondary school net enrolment, with 58.9 per cent in rural and 62.8 per cent in urban areas. Central senatorial district had 69.4 per cent, west had 67.9 per cent and east had 53.4 per cent. The male net enrolment was 60.6 per cent, while the female figure was 58.9 per cent.

Satisfaction with Secondary Education

About 48.0 per cent of the secondary school children cited no problem in school, 48.6 per cent of rural and 46.0 per cent of urban. The satisfaction rate in west was 50.1 per cent, east had 54.3 per cent and central 23.7 per cent satisfactory rate.

Secondary School Completion Rate

There was 19.1 per cent secondary completion rate in the State. Rural had 15.3 per cent and urban 31.8 per cent. The completion rate in central was 34.8 per cent, west had 28.6 per cent and east had 10.7 per cent.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Access to Medical Services

About 77.0 per cent of the population lived in households with medical facilities less than 30 minutes away. The rural health access was 76.3 per cent and urban areas had 78.8 per cent. West senatorial district had 86.5 per cent, east had 73.7 per cent and the central 67.3 per cent health access.

Need for Medical Services

About 7.0 per cent of the sampled population was either sick or injured within four weeks preceding the survey. Six

(6.0) per cent of the rural area sampled population and 8.0 per cent of urban sampled population needed medical services.

Usage of Medical Services

In the four-week period preceding the survey, 5.8 per cent of the sampled population with medical need consulted health practitioners. Also, 5.5 per cent of rural and 7.0 per cent of urban residents with medical need, actually used the services. In central Senatorial district, 9.4 per cent of the population, west 7.2 per cent and in the east 4.1 per cent consulted health practitioners.

Satisfaction with Medical Services

About 58.0 per cent of persons who used the medical facilities cited no problems with the services. 63.1 per cent of the rural areas persons and 45.8 per cent of urban areas persons that used the facility were satisfied. In the Senatorial districts, 66.8 per cent in west, 63.3 per cent in east and 35.4 per cent of those who used it in central were satisfied.

CHILDREN UNDER 5

Birth Registration

Only 36.6 per cent of children under 5 had documentation of their births in the State, 30.8 per cent of population in rural and 53.8 per cent of population in urban areas of children under 5 had documentation of their births. The east senatorial district had the least (24.5 per cent) birth registration, west had 51.6 per cent and central 58.6 per cent.

Immunization

About 53.0 per cent of children aged 12-59 months were fully vaccinated. With 56.3 per cent of rural children and 43.1 per cent of urban children fully vaccinated. East had 61.1 per cent, central 58.2 per cent and west had 33.3 per cent. About 10.0 per cent were not vaccinated at all in the State; with 9.6 per cent of children in rural and 10.2 per cent in urban areas. The central Senatorial districts recorded the highest (16.3 per cent) not vaccinated, followed by east (10.9 per cent) and west (4.2 per cent).

GENDER

Circumcision

The female circumcision rate was 12.4 per cent in the State; 12.9 per cent of rural female and 10.7 per cent of urban female populations. Female circumcision was on the high side in west Senatorial district with 34.8 per cent, while central had 3.0 per cent and east had 1.5 per cent.

Access to Resources

Only 13.2 per cent of population aged 15 and above had access to credit facilities in the State; with 12.6 per cent of rural and 15.1 per cent of urban area populations. In the senatorial districts, east, west and central had 13.4 per cent, 13.2 per cent, and 12.4 per cent access rate respectively. About 14.0 per cent of the male and 12.1 per cent of female populations had access to credit facilities.

Kogi Core Welfare Indicators (2006)

Senatorial Districts

	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	Central	East	West
Household characteristics									
Dependency ratio	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6
Household welfare									
Household economic situation compared to one year ago									
Worse now	27.0	2.0	27.8	32.2	24.8	32.2	37.8	20.6	29.2
Better now	25.2	2.1	27.3	30.9	19.5	13.1	7.5	41.6	13.8
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago									
Worse now	21.3	1.8	22.0	18.2	19.4	24.5	21.6	18.7	24.4
Better now	45.2	2.8	47.7	48.7	38.7	37.4	43.2	58.7	29.0
Difficulty satisfying household needs									
Food	5.9	0.8	6.7	11.8	3.6	6.6	2.3	9.2	3.5
Households self classified as poor									
All households	64.4	2.7	70.7	86.4	47.1	57.9	47.1	84.6	47.6
Male headed households	64.4	3.0	70.8	84.2	44.1	49.3	38.7	84.2	45.2
Female headed households	64.3	3.1	70.6	91.9	53.1	71.6	56.3	87.0	54.7
Household infrastructure									
Secure housing tenure	64.1	2.3	59.1	45.2	77.7	71.8	99.7	53.6	58.0
Access to water	75.2	2.9	70.2	40.1	88.7	82.6	83.6	56.4	94.9
Safe water source	36.9	3.6	31.4	8.3	51.9	32.5	57.8	12.0	57.6
Safe sanitation	31.5	2.4	24.7	5.8	50.4	24.5	26.3	28.7	38.2
Improved waste disposal	4.4	1.2	4.1	0.7	5.4	1.5	6.7	1.5	7.0
Has electricity	56.1	3.6	47.1	10.1	80.2	55.1	90.8	29.8	71.1
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment									
Personal computer	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.6
Mobile phone	17.4	1.8	13.3	1.4	28.3	3.8	30.5	10.5	18.9
Employment									
Employment Status in last 7 days									
Unemployed (age 15-24)	25.5	3.3	25.7	15.4	24.4	8.3	25.9	27.2	22.7
Male	30.8	5.2	30.0	15.8	34.9	22.2	35.7	33.5	25.0
Female	20.4	3.4	21.3	15.0	17.0	0.0	18.3	20.9	20.3
Unemployed (age 15 and above)	7.9	0.9	7.5	4.0	9.0	3.9	9.5	7.5	7.6
Male	9.2	1.3	9.1	4.1	9.6	3.4	12.5	9.6	7.2
Female	6.6	1.0	6.1	3.8	8.5	4.4	7.0	5.6	8.2
Underemployed (age 15 and above)	12.3	1.0	12.6	15.4	11.4	14.9	17.5	15.2	5.0
Male	14.4	1.5	15.4	20.6	10.8	13.5	18.0	19.8	4.6
Female	10.4	1.1	9.9	10.8	12.0	16.1	17.2	11.1	5.3
Education									
Adult literacy rate-any language									
Total	64.5	1.4	62.2	40.8	71.4	52.5	70.0	58.1	71.2
Male	74.1	1.5	72.5	49.8	78.9	59.8	80.7	70.5	76.2
Female	55.0	1.8	51.9	33.5	64.1	45.6	59.9	46.0	66.1
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)									
Total	89.7	1.3	88.5	72.9	93.2	79.3	96.2	86.1	92.0
Male	92.8	1.4	91.5	78.9	96.6	90.1	97.5	91.3	92.9
Female	86.2	2.0	84.9	67.9	89.8	69.5	94.6	80.4	91.1
Primary school									
Access to School	88.1	2.4	87.6	63.9	89.8	76.4	77.8	86.7	95.4
Primary Net Enrollment	80.5	1.8	80.8	68.0	79.3	81.2	68.9	79.5	87.5
Male	80.5	2.1	81.1	70.8	78.5	80.1	65.6	80.4	87.4
Female	80.5	2.3	80.6	65.0	80.3	82.7	72.9	78.5	87.7
Satisfaction	63.4	3.3	64.5	40.5	59.3	48.5	40.0	70.7	55.0
Primary completion rate	18.4	1.6	17.0	11.5	23.2	30.5	21.0	16.8	20.8
Secondary school									
Access to School	61.6	4.4	56.9	28.7	78.1	52.5	69.1	46.9	86.8
Secondary Net Enrollment	59.8	2.2	58.9	50.8	62.8	57.2	69.4	53.4	67.9
Male	60.6	2.9	60.0	56.7	62.5	53.9	73.0	55.7	64.2
Female	58.9	2.5	57.6	43.7	63.3	62.4	64.9	50.6	72.6
Satisfaction	47.9	3.7	48.6	39.7	46.0	38.5	23.7	54.3	50.1
Secondary completion rate	19.1	2.1	15.3	6.5	31.8	21.5	34.8	10.7	28.6
Medical services									
Health access	76.9	3.0	76.3	35.2	78.8	59.7	67.3	73.7	86.5
Need	6.5	0.4	6.0	8.1	8.0	9.8	10.7	4.4	8.0
Use	5.8	0.4	5.5	6.0	7.0	7.6	9.4	4.1	7.2
Satisfaction	58.1	3.6	63.1	33.7	45.8	37.1	35.4	63.3	66.8
Child welfare and health									
Children under 5									
Birth registration	36.6	3.9	30.8	34.4	53.8	20.9	58.6	24.5	51.6
Male	38.7	4.6	33.0	27.3	57.5	23.9	61.6	24.2	56.1
Female	34.5	4.1	28.5	40.5	50.4	18.2	55.1	24.7	46.6
Fully vaccinated	52.9	4.7	56.3	32.4	43.1	23.5	58.2	61.1	33.5
Not vaccinated	9.8	1.9	9.6	18.4	10.2	17.8	16.3	10.9	4.2
Gender									
Female Circumcision	12.4	2.0	12.9	7.9	10.7	8.9	3.0	1.5	34.8
Access to credit facility	13.2	1.0	12.6	7.3	15.1	7.9	12.4	13.4	13.2
Male	14.3	1.2	13.8	9.3	15.6	10.0	15.2	14.9	13.0
Female	12.1	1.1	11.4	5.6	14.6	5.9	9.8	11.9	13.4

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 Districts, Abuja