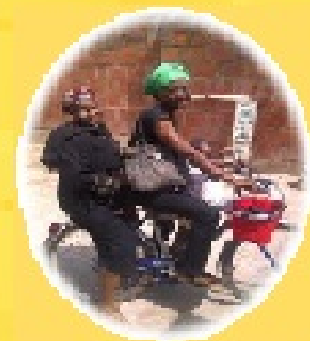




**LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT**

**POVERTY PROFILE FOR LAGOS STATE  
2014**



**LAGOS BUREAU OF STATISTICS**  
**MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING & BUDGET**  
**THE SECRETARIAT, ALAUSA IKEJA, LAGOS.**



# Contents

<b>CHAPTER ONE</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>1.0 PREAMBLE</b> .....	<b>1-3</b>
<b>1.1 GEOGRAPHY, POPULATION AND GOVERNANCE OF LAGOS STATE</b> .....	<b>3-5</b>
<b>1.2 INDICATORS OF POVERTY</b> .....	<b>5-9</b>
<b>1.3 LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT EFFORTS AT ALLEVIATING OF POVERTY</b> .....	<b>9-10</b>
<b>CHAPTER TWO</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>2.0 METHODOLOGY</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>OBJECTIVES OF POVERTY HEADCOUNT SURVEY</b> .....	<b>11-11</b>
<b>2.1 BROAD OBJECTIVES</b> .....	<b>11-11</b>
<b>2.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF POVERTY HEAD COUNT SURVEY</b> .....	<b>11-12</b>
<b>2.3 COVERAGE AND SCOPE</b> .....	<b>12-16</b>
<b>2.4 DETAILS OF SURVEY</b> .....	<b>16-17</b>
<b>2.5 DATA COLLECTION FOR MAIN SURVEY</b> .....	<b>17-17</b>
<b>2.6 DATA CLEANING AND ANALYSIS</b> .....	<b>17-18</b>
<b>2.7 DATA ANALYSIS</b> .....	<b>18-18</b>
<b>2.8 REPORT WRITING AND PRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>18-18</b>
<b>CHAPTER THREE</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>3.0 CONCEPT OF POVERTY</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>3.1 CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATION</b> .....	<b>19-20</b>
<b>3.2 DEFINITION OF POVERTY/MEASUREMENT</b> .....	<b>20-20</b>
<b>3.3 POVERTY LINE</b> .....	<b>20-21</b>
<b>CHAPTER FOUR</b> .....	<b>23</b>
<b>4.1 OBJECTIVE MEASURE OF POVERTY</b> .....	<b>23-24</b>
<b>4.2 SUBJECTIVE MEASURE OF POVERTY</b> .....	<b>24-24</b>
<b>4.3 HUMAN DIMENSION MEASURE OF POVERTY</b> .....	<b>24-25</b>
<b>CHAPTER: FIVE</b> .....	<b>26</b>
<b>5.0.0 ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND POVERTY ISSUES</b> .....	<b>26</b>
<b>5.001 RATING OF PRESENT ECONOMIC STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS</b> .....	<b>26-26</b>
<b>5.002 EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</b> .....	<b>26-26</b>
<b>5.003 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS PROVIDING FINANCIAL ECONOMIC SUPPORT</b> .....	<b>26-27</b>
<b>5.004 AGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS PROVIDING ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE UPKEEP OF THE FAMILY</b> .....	<b>27-27</b>
<b>5.005 GENDER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS PROVIDING ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE UPKEEP OF THE FAMILY</b> .....	<b>27-28</b>
<b>5.006 INABILITY OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS TO MEET THE BASIC NEED OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</b> .....	<b>28-28</b>
<b>5.007 REASONS WHY HOUSEHOLD HEADS ARE UNABLE TO MEET THE FINANCIAL NEEDS OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</b> .....	<b>28-29</b>
<b>5.008 SAVING AFTER EXPENDITURE</b> .....	<b>29-29</b>
<b>5.009 METHOD USED IN COOKING, WASHING AND IRONING CLOTHES IN THE HOUSEHOLDS</b> .....	<b>29-29</b>
<b>5.010 WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b> .....	<b>29-32</b>

5.011	ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION.....	32-33
<b>5.100</b>	<b>DEMOGRAPHY AND POVERTY ISSUES.....</b>	<b>33-33</b>
5.101	POVERTY TREND BY DEPENDENCY RATIO.....	33-33
5.102	POVERTY TREND BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD.....	33-33
5.103	POVERTY TREND AND EDUCATION.....	33-34
<b>5.200</b>	<b>HEALTH AND POVERTY ISSUES.....</b>	<b>34-34</b>
5.201	POVERTY TREND AND HEALTH.....	34-36
5.202	MORBIDITY PATTERN OF ADULT IN THE HOUSEHOLD.....	36-37
5.203	ADULT ILLNESS EXAMINED ALONG POVERTY LINES.....	37-37
5.204	CHILDHOOD ILLNESS EXAMINED ALONG POVERTY LINES.....	37-37
5.205	TUBERCULOSIS CASES.....	37-37
5.206	INSECTICIDE TREATED NET.....	37-37
5.207	VICTIMS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE.....	37-38
5.208	MORTALITY INDICATORS.....	38-38
5.209	TIME OF OCCURENCE OF INFANT DEATH.....	38-39
5.210	CHILDREN VACCINATED.....	39-39
5.211	EXCLUSIVE BREAST FEEDING.....	39-39
5.212	NUTRITION.....	39-40
5.213	WATER AND SANITATION.....	40-41
5.214	WASTE DISPOSAL.....	41-41
5.215	DRAINAGE.....	41-42
5.216	TOILET FACILITIES.....	42-44
<b>5.300</b>	<b>HOUSING AND POVERTY ISSUES.....</b>	<b>44-44</b>
5.301	HOUSING AND TENURE, PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY.....	44-44
5.302	HOUSING AND QUALITY OF LIFE.....	44-45
5.303	COMPLETION STATUS OF BUILDING.....	45-45
5.304	OCCUPANCY STATUS OF DWELLING.....	45-45
5.305	PREDOMINANT BUILDING MATERIALS.....	45-45
5.306	NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED, AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE, AND SIZE OF ROOM OCCUPY.....	45-46
5.307	SATISFACTION WITH CONDITION OF HOUSE.....	45-46
<b>5.400</b>	<b>PUBLIC SAFETY AND POVERTY ISSUES.....</b>	<b>46-46</b>
5.401	PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY.....	46-46
5.402	SAFETY OF HOUSEHOLD'S MEMBER IN THE COMMUNITY.....	46-47
<b>CHAPTER SIX</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>6.1</b>	<b>WAY FORWARD.....</b>	<b>48-50</b>
<b>6.2</b>	<b>CONCLUSION.....</b>	<b>51-53</b>
<b>TABLES</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>54-131</b>

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.0 PREAMBLE**

This Report is a major attempt to gain further insight into the magnitude of poverty in Lagos State using multiple measurement approaches. Poverty reduction is a major social challenge facing Nigeria and Lagos State in particular arising from several causes because its facets are also multi-dimensional. Inadequate growth in terms of magnitude, kind and source is the main cause of poverty in Nigeria. The poor growth is compounded by the volatility of the oil sector, which affects all economic activities. Unemployment problem renders vulnerable to poverty a broad section of the population. Other contributory factors to the prevalence of poverty in the country include low productivity in terms of widening income inequality, weak governance, social conflict, inter-sectoral problems and environmental issues.

There have been sharp contrasts between economic potentials and achievement in Nigeria. Thus, Nigeria is one of the countries of the world with the paradox of increase in growth and poverty prevalence. Other factors include dependence on oil, a single commodity, notorious for sharp price fluctuation in the world market, neglect of the agricultural development and stunted development of manufacturing sector. These, to a large extent explain why there was decline in oil earnings and the onset of the debt crisis cumulated in acute balance of payment pressure which led to large government deficits and high rate of inflation with adverse effect on service delivery. To this end have an impact on the prevailing failing of the citizenry.

Given the multiple issues that surround poverty and the desirability of curtailing its prevalence, the State took a bold step to characterize it leading to the design of programmes and strategies that are truly

poverty reducing. The first programme was the Poverty Alleviation Programme (PAP) which was targeted at correcting the deficiencies of the past efforts at alleviating poverty through the overall objective of providing direct jobs for the unemployed and hence stimulate production. This programme later metamorphosed into the Poverty Eradication Programme (PEP) because of the need to improve participatory approach, effective coordination at all levels of government and proper focusing of the programme to reduce targeting error, effectiveness and cost. The core programmes of Poverty Alleviation Programme were Youth Employment Scheme; Social Welfare Service Scheme; Rural Infrastructure Development Scheme and Natural Resource Development and Conservation Scheme.

In the face of the growing concern to sustain the gains of poverty reduction/ eradication efforts, the government came up with a comprehensive home-grown poverty reduction strategy known as National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS). NEEDS as conceptualized, is a medium term strategy that was derived from the country's long term poverty reduction goals: wealth creation, employment generation and value re-orientation. The equivalent of NEEDS at the State and Local Governments are SEEDS and LEEDS respectively. These programme are aimed at all aspects of the people's socio-economic life with the objective of reducing poverty and inequality.

## **1.1 GEOGRAPHY, POPULATION AND GOVERNANCE OF LAGOS STATE**

Lagos is one of Nigeria's 36 States. Known as the "Centre of Excellence", the State was created on May 27, 1967 along with eleven others by the then Military Government of General Yakubu Gowon by virtue of decree No. 14 of that year which divided the country into twelve States. Before this time, Lagos was a British colony (1861 – 1960) and later, the nation's capital (1914 – 1991). The State is made up of the old Federal Capital Territory of Lagos and the Colony Provinces of Ikeja, Badagry, Ikorodu and Epe all of which form the state's administrative divisions collectively referred to by the acronym "IBILE".

### ***GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATIC PROFILE***

The State is a wetland area, located in south western coastland of Nigeria, on longitude 22°42'22"E and 4°22'22"E and between latitude 6°22'22"N and 6°42'22"N. The State is bounded in the North and East by Ogun State and shares international boundary with the Republic of Benin in the West. To its southern side is the Atlantic Ocean where it has a 180 km stretch waterfront. It is the smallest state in Nigeria occupying an area of 3,577 km, of which 22% is water.

The dominant vegetation of the State consists of freshwater and mangrove swamp forests and experiences two climatic seasons: dry (November – March) and wet (April – October). The wettest months are between July and September. The state has a bimodal rainfall of 1,388mm to 2,133mm with average temperature being between 26 and 36 degree Celsius.

The drainage system is characterized by a maze of lagoons and inland waterways which connect the State to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) region and the Niger Delta.

The major water bodies are Lagos, Lekki and Ologe lagoons, and the Yewa, Kweme, Oshun and Ogun rivers. Others are Kuramo Waters, and the Badagry, Port Novo, Five Cowries and Omu Creeks. In summary, The State has 20 Local Government and 37 Local Government Development Areas; 2600 communities. Lagos State is the destination for all ethnic nationalities in the Country and ECOWAS; opportunities for African Development (NEPAD) Cities and headquarters of transnational corporations and national conglomerates.

Lagos is the product of Nigeria's rapid urbanization process with the largest Stock Exchange in West Africa; over 200 financial institutions, 22 industrial estates (2000 industries; 65% of country's Total); 60% of nation's Value Added Manufacturing with 31.89% contribution to national GDP-(2004), 65% of nation's Value Added Tax generated. The State has an informal sector size consisting 65% of working population, hub of national aviation activities (82.61% international, 47.30% Domestic), 3 light terminals and 3 of the nation's 8 major seaports (50% of nation's ports revenue). Lagos is also the nation's telecommunications/media hub: 50% of 30m PTO/GSM subscribers and other facilities that makes the State conducive enough for living and sustainability.

#### **POPULATION**

The State used to be the administrative capital of Nigeria until 12<sup>th</sup> December, 1991 when the Federal Capital was formally relocated to Abuja but has remained the nucleus of the nation's industry and commerce. The state population is currently estimated to be 23.3million people and has an annual growth rate of between 3.2%. It is thus one of the fastest and foremost growing modern cities of the world. The approaching "storm" of population growth in the State will

be deterrence to economic growth and prosperity if not well managed. With the present population of over 23 million and a projection of 24.8 million by 2015, Lagos would rank as the third largest city in the world and constitute the aggregate population of more than 32 African countries. The impending population explosion therefore has grave future consequences as it may lead to food insecurity, energy crisis and its attendant increased costs. Other crises the development might engender are economic meltdown, urban slums, lack of jobs for the young people, epidemics and overwhelmed social services in health, education and security sectors

However, the State Government, aware of this possible trend has put in place measures to alleviate these challenges by introducing various poverty alleviation programmes/projects such as Agriculture Youth Empowerment Scheme (Agric YES), Vocational Skills Acquisition Project (VSAP), Holiday Jobs for Students (HJS), Rice for Job Initiative (RJI) and Cage and Pen Culture Technology (CAPCT) among others. It is on this premise and to track progress or otherwise made by government, that periodic review of the poverty level of the citizens should be measured so as to facilitate efficient and effective planning of antipoverty policy, strategies and programmes.

## **1.2 INDICATORS OF POVERTY**

These are in the form of aggregate which can further be disaggregated as follows:

- One Third of Deaths- some 18 million people a year or 50,000 per day are due to poverty related causes ,world –wide.
- A total of 270 million, people most of them women and children die as a result of poverty since 1990, world- wide,
- Every year, 11 million children living in poverty die before their fifth birthday world- wide,



- Infant Mortality stood at 100 death per 1000 live birth,
- Under five mortality rate stood at 205/1000 live births,
- 33 Million people are infected with HIV/AIDS world -wide,
- Nigeria is rated as the third largest country in the world with high population of persons living with HIV/AIDS with a national adult prevalence of 4.4% about 3million people ,
- 3.1% adults(15-49 years) are living with HIV/AIDS,
- Over 50% of infected person with the highest prevalence rate of 4.9% are found among women of age bracket 25-29,
- Nigeria is the third most devastated by HIV/AIDS after India, and South Africa,
- 70 million Nigerians are malnourished,
- Growth of 165 million children under 5 years are stunted world-wide,
- 90% of the world'sstunted growth children live in Africa and Asia,
- Over 115 million children of primary school age are out of school world -wide,
- Globally 61.6 million girls of primary school age are not in school accounting for 53% of the total number of children out of school,
- 10.5m Nigerian children are out of school,
- In Nigeria, girls account for 56% of the out of school children,
- In Nigeria,national primary school enrolment rate stand at 61.5%,
- National secondary school enrolment rate stood at 45.6%,
- Adult illiteracy rate in Nigeria is 56.9%,
- 70% of Nigerians are illiterate,
- 40million adults are illiterate.
- 10million Nigerian are not registered in school,

**Infrastructuraldevelopment:** This is disaggregated as follows:

- Nigerian rank 215<sup>th</sup> out of 221 Countries in terms of Infrastructure Index,
- Housing deficit in Nigeria is between 12 - 16 million units. The Country needs at least 800,000 housing units per annum to be self sufficient in housing delivery to her citizens.
- Cost of residential apartment are on the increase due to increase in prices of building materials.
- Globally, road crashes kill 1.2million people annually and injure about 50 million more
- In year 2013, 450 Nigerians died of road accidents,

**Broad Poverty Indicators:**

- 70% of Nigerians live in poverty,
- 70 million Nigerians live below world poverty line of \$1.25 a day
- Indoor air pollution from burning fuels kills 2 million
- Nigeria ranked 202<sup>nd</sup> position out of 218 Countries in terms of Quality of Living Index
- Nigerian ranked the 7<sup>th</sup>most affected country by terrorism. Nigeria scored 72.42% slightly better than Somalia which is ranked sixth with 72.44% ,
- Nigeria unemployment rate stood at 23.7% , representing 64 million people,
- 1.6 million are underemployed,
- Jobless youths stand at 56%,
- Number of young unemployed stand at 85million ,
- Over 100 million street children worldwide,
- 1.02 billion people go to bed hungry every night, world- wide,
- 70 million Nigerians go to bed every night without food.

The various indicators above were obtained from several sources such as;

- Nigeria Country Reports and Analysis: year 2013; United Nations (UN) several publications; World Health Organization (WHO) World Bank (WB); United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); UNICEF (United Nations Children Fund); National Bureau of Statistics (NBS); and Federal Road Safety Commission (FRSC), Nigeria.

### ***CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF POVERTY***

As earlier discussed poverty has several facets, consequently, there are several causes to it. In broad terms, the following are identified causes of poverty: Inadequate economic growth, low production sector, Inappropriate government policy(s), Lack of visionary leaders, Lack of effective leadership, Lack of competent leadership, Lack of accountability, lack of transparency and debt crisis. Others are rapid population growth, Unemployment, High dependency ratio, Lack of basic infrastructure, Lack of Social services, Corruption (Illicit capital flight, Money laundering), High rate of inflation (Rise in the costs of living), Widening income inequality, Lack of access to economic opportunities, Economic Vulnerability (based on crude oil prices variability and neglect of agriculture. There are also Lack of access to birth control, Migration, Environmental issues, low economic productivity especially at the household level. All these causes of poverty eventually result in certain consequences at national, state, local community and individual levels.

Some of the effects of poverty are: Violence and crime, hunger/starvation, Low life expectancy, Malnutrition in children, high children mortality, high maternal deaths, Out of school children, Prostitution, Human trafficking, Orphanage children, Street children, Stunted growth in children, Underweight children and wasted children. Others are premature deaths in stunted children, Spread of

communicable diseases, Unemployment Terrorism, Poor children suffer from hunger, fatigue, irritability , headache, ear infections , flu and cold, which could restrict a child or student's focus and concentration, Poor children experience disability in their life time, this is largely because poverty directly affects cognitive function. Also, financial worries put severe burden on mental resources so that they are no longer fully available for solving complicated problems.

In general, the above causes and consequences of poverty can be ascribed to personal predicament, laziness, poor personal decision making on the individual, organization and community levels. On the part of government, they may pursue policies that actually affect successful development in the face of enormous external influence; the poor people are often powerless. As a result, in the global context, a few get wealthy while the majority struggle. Lack of transparency on government and policy summersault are also causes of poverty.

### **1.3LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT EFFORTS IN ALLEVIATION OF POVERTY**

Lagos State Government has not been unaware of the poverty situation in the State and has continuously initiated a number of plans policies, programmes and projects directed at alleviating poverty. The policy thrust of the State government is the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger and this is targeted at correcting and alleviating poverty.

The State government's commitment to tackle the high incidence of poverty informed the State government's decision to introduce various programmes such as Lagos State Rural Urban Transport Initiative(LARUTI), Lagos State Economic Empowerment and

Development Strategy (LASEEDS) and the adoption of Millennium Development Goals(MDGs) for monitoring and evaluating the various poverty eradication programmes. It also established the Centre for Rural Development(CERUD) with the mandate to improve the quality of life of rural dwellers. Other includes -

- Collaborative efforts with Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN) for the establishment of Business Support Centre (BSC) at Matori Small Scale Industrial Estate,
- Establishment of Poverty reduction programmes like AGRIC YES, RICE for JOB and LIVESTOCK REARING, AGRIC CHAINS EMPOWERMENT,
- Trust Fund Credit being operated by the Ministries of Agriculture, Women Affairs & Poverty Alleviation and Rural Development,
- Establishment of Agro Park at Imota for Strategic storage reserve of rice,
- The establishment of 17 Skills Acquisition Centres spread across the three(3) Senatorial Districts in the State,
- Training of youth and women in animal husbandry and food production in Odogunyan Ikorodu and Abia, Badagry,
- Improvement of rural roads through the Ministry of Rural Development and Infrastructure, Commercial Agriculture Development Infrastructure so as to reduce post harvest lose,
- Processing and value addition being promoted through collaboration with the private sector to enhance on-farm and market storage and processing facilities,
- Coconut being the most important tree crop along the entire 180km coastline of the state is being rehabilitated and its utilization being diversified to broaden the revenue sources of the coastal dwellers.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2.0 METHODOLOGY**

#### **OBJECTIVES OF POVERTY HEADCOUNT SURVEY**

##### **2.1 BROAD OBJECTIVES**

The Survey is part of the efforts of the Lagos State Government to provide statistical information on the eradication of poverty in the State. It was therefore designed to collect information needed to identify and classify target groups and provide basic welfare indicators for monitoring and evaluation of various government anti-poverty programmes in the State.

The study examines the nature, dimension and characteristics of the poor. The report provided valuable poverty statistics as well as indicators for poverty eradication policies and programmes.

##### **2.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF POVERTY HEAD COUNT SURVEY**

- ❑ Provide valid and reliable data for development of effective intervention and provision of important tools for designing, implementing and monitoring of economic growth and poverty reduction.
- ❑ Generate qualitative and quantitative data on poverty and welfare situation.
- ❑ Collect baseline information on character and nature of poverty for monitoring and evaluating impact of poverty reduction programmes.
- ❑ Identify priority indicators of living standards for the household members.

- ❑ Establish data based on poverty monitoring system that will be updated on continuous basis through establishment of poverty survey systems.
- ❑ Produce poverty statistics time-series data that will facilitate the assessment of impact and effectiveness of policies and actions on poverty eradication and formulation of improved policies and schemes; and
- ❑ Provide in-depth enquiry into the structure and distribution of incomes and expenditures of Lagos residents.

## **2.3 COVERAGE AND SCOPE**

### **SCOPE**

The survey covered 20 Local Government Areas and 37 Local Council Development Areas in the state. Target population were men, women and children and communities at large.

### **APPROACH**

To achieve the above objectives, in-depth data were collected on the following key elements: Demographic characteristics, Education, Economy, Household Consumption and Expenditures, Assets, Health, Utilities & Services (Infrastructure Services): Drainage, Toilet Facilities, Water Services, Waste Disposal, Road & Transportation, Power), Environmental Hazard: Noise, Air, Water, Pollution, Street Trading/Illegal Market, Safety and Security.

### **SURVEY INSTRUMENTS**

The following survey instruments were used; **Questionnaire**, the Interviewer's and Supervisor's manuals were developed and used to solicit for information.

**SAMPLE DESIGN:** (2-Stage) Stratified Sampling method was adopted for data collection

The first stage comprised all the Local Government/ Local Council Development Areas (LG/LCDAs) while the Second stage encompassed wards (Enumeration Areas) i.e. housing units.

### **SAMPLE SIZE**

10,000 Households were selected using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) of the LGs/LCDAs population.

**Table 1: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS SAMPLED BY LGs/LGAs**

<b>Old 20 Local Government Areas</b>	<b>Projected Population (2014)</b>	<b>LG/LCDAs</b>	<b>Sample Size Per LG/LCDAs</b>	<b>% Sample Size 10,000</b>
Agege	1,247,974	Orile Agege	295	2.95
		Agege	294	2.94
Ajeromi /Ifelodun	1,733,881	Ajeromi	409	4.09
		Ifelodun	409	4.09
Alimosho	2,472,871	Agbado/Oke Odo	194	1.94
		Ayobo/ Ipaja	194	1.94
		Mosan Okunola	194	1.94
		Egbe Idimu	194	1.94
		Alimosho	196	1.96
		Igando	194	1.94
Amuwo Odofin	634,181	Amuwo Odofin	149	1.49
		Oriade	150	1.5
Apapa	631,056	Apapa	148	1.48
		Apapa-Iganmu	150	1.5
Badagry	459,559	Badagry	73	0.73
		Badagry West	72	0.72
		Olorunda	72	0.72
Epe	390,960	Epe	61	0.61
		Ikosi Ejirin	62	0.62
		Eredo	61	0.61



**Table 2: DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLED HOUSEHOLDS BY LGAS AND PROJECTION**

<b>Old 20 Local Government Areas</b>	<b>Projected Population (2014)</b>	<b>LG/LCDAs</b>	<b>Sample Size Per LG/LCDAs</b>	<b>% Sample Size 10,000</b>
Eti-Osa	1,188,117	Ikoyi Obalende	140	1.4
		Eti Osa	117	1.17
		Eti Osa East	163	1.63
		Iru/ Victoria Island	140	1.4
Ibeju-Lekki	120,247	Ibeju	28	0.28
		Lekki	29	0.29
Ifako-Ijaiye	899,165	Ifako-Ijaye	212	2.12
		Ojokoro	212	2.12
Ikeja	783,674	Ikeja	125	1.25
		Ojodu	123	1.23
		Onigbongbo	122	1.22
Ikorodu	832,388	Ikorodu	67	0.67
		Ikorodu North	66	0.66
		Ikorodu West	65	0.65
		Ijede	65	0.65
		Imota	65	0.65
		Igbogbo Baiyeku	65	0.65
Kosofe	1,129,043	Agboyi Ketu	177	1.77
		Isheri Ikosi	177	1.77
		Kosofe	178	1.78

**Table 3: DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLED HOUSEHOLDS BY LGs/LGAs**

<b>Old 20 Local Government Area</b>	<b>Projected Population (2014)</b>	<b>LG/LCDAs</b>	<b>Sample Size Per LG/LCDAs</b>	<b>% Sample Size 10,000</b>
Lagos Island	1,038,724	Lagos Island	245	2.45
		Lagos Island East	245	2.45
Lagos Mainland	760,418	Lagos Mainland	179	1.79
		Yaba	180	1.8
Mushin	1,596,434	Mushin	377	3.77
		Odi Olowo	376	3.76
Ojo	1,137,389	Iba	178	1.78
		Oto Awori	178	1.78
		Ojo	179	1.79
Oshodi/Isolo	1,370,569	Isolo	216	2.16
		Ejigbo	215	2.15
		Oshodi	215	2.15
Shomolu	1,238,381	Shomolu	292	2.92
		Bariga	292	2.92
Surulere	1,539,469	Surulere	242	2.42
		Itire Ikate	242	2.42
		Coker Aguda	242	2.42
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,204,503</b>		<b>10,000</b>	<b>100</b>

## **2.4 DETAILS OF SURVEY**

Survey coverage -57LG/LCDAs

\* Sample Size -10,000

\* Response Rate -100(due to call back)

\* Type of Survey - (Structured Interview)

\* Survey Period -Sixteen (16) weeks

\* Respondents -**Household members aged 15yrs and above**

### ***TRAINING***

Two hundred (200) Enumerators, Twenty (20) Supervisors and Ten (10) Coordinators were trained .Ten (10) Facilitators were engaged and each handled a module in the questionnaire. The training took two days.

### ***THE PILOT TEST***

The survey instruments were subjected to several stages of review, development and pilot test.

The main objectives of the pilot test were to:

- ❖ Ascertain the suitability (quality, adequacy and usability) of the survey instruments.
- ❖ Use the findings of the pilot test to fine-tune the survey instruments; and
- ❖ Cross-check the adequacy of field arrangement and logistics.

## **2.5 DATA COLLECTION FOR MAIN SURVEY**

The Survey exercise was conducted for a period of four weeks and one (1) day. The teams were structured into nine groups.

### ***SUPERVISION AND QUALITY CONTROL***

A number of measures were put in place to ensure that data form filled were of good and acceptable quality. A Supervisor was attached to each team to observe interview and confirm that the selected households were interviewed as well as verify and edit completed questionnaires. Senior Officers in the Lagos Bureau of Statistics conducted regular monitoring visits to the enumeration areas for on the spot assessment of the quality of work.

### ***RETRIEVAL***

The Supervisors retrieved completed questionnaires on a daily basis from each of the Enumerators for onward transmission to the Bureau for data extraction and processing.

## **2.6 DATA CLEANING AND ANALYSIS**

### ***DESK CHECKING (MANUAL EDITING STAFF)***

Nine (9) Desk Checkers were engaged to cross ascertain the quality of work from the field so as to ensure that the quality of data conform to specified standard.

### ***DATA ENTRY***

Fifty (50) Data Entry Officers were trained on computer data entry and editing.

### ***DATA ANALYSIS PREPARATION***

There were five levels of computer edits before analysis. This was critical in ensuring the quality and acceptability of the data.

Level 1: Control Edits: This was carried out to ensure sample integrity. The total households capture must match the master sample list.

Level 2: This allows for reconciliation of mismatches and duplicates.

Level 3: Intra-Questionnaire: This was required for sectoral analysis.

Level 4: Edits: This checks monitor the intra-record consistency. It was done to ensure that logical responses and skip patterns were followed.

Level 5: General Edit: This checked for outliers.

## **2.7 DATA ANALYSIS**

Twelve (12) Officers from Lagos Bureau of Statistics (LBS) ran the programmes to further detect inconsistencies and other related errors as part of the final editing for each module. Tables were then generated from the analyses and thereafter reports were written. Data Analysis and Report Writing was completed in eight (8) weeks.

## **2.8 REPORT WRITING AND PRODUCTION**

### ***PRODUCTION OF REPORT***

For quality reporting, five (5) experts were engaged as sectoral heads for the vetting of the reports before final production.

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3.0 CONCEPT OF POVERTY

'Poverty' is material deprivation or lack of what is needed for human well-being. It describes lack or limited access to capabilities that could facilitate long and healthy life, good education, tolerable standard of living and meaningful participation in decisions affecting one's life. Usually, the poor live below a specified minimum income level, deemed insufficient to provide essential requirements for an acceptable standard of living. Poverty is complex and multi-dimensional in nature and it is sometimes measured in non-monetary terms. While poverty is a serious social problem in Nigeria and Lagos State is not an exception, nevertheless, poverty reduction is a major goal and issue for many international organizations such as the United Nations and the World Bank.

### 3.1 CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATION

Fundamentally, poverty has been described severally by organizations, Development Partners, policy makers etc.

**UNITED NATIONS:** According to the United Nations (UN), Poverty is the inability to get ones choices and opportunities, and a violation of human dignity. It means lack of basic capacity to participate effectively in society .It means not having enough to feed and clothe a family, not having a school or clinic to go, not having land on which to grow one's crop or a job to earn one's living, and not having access to credit. It means insecurity, powerlessness and exclusion of individuals, households and communities. It means susceptibility to violence, and it often implies living in marginal or fragile environment without access to clean water or sanitation.

**WORLD BANK:** From the World Bank's perspectives; poverty is pronounced deprivation in well-being and comprises many

dimensions. It includes low income and inability to acquire the basic goods and services necessary for survival with dignity. Poverty also encompasses low level of health and education, poor access to clean water and sanitation, inadequate physical security, lack of voice and insufficient capacity and opportunity to improve one's life.

### **3.2 DEFINITION OF POVERTY/MEASUREMENT**

#### **POVERTY CONCEPTS**

The issue of poverty has for some time now been of great concern to many nations, rich or poor. Poverty reduction has been at the centre – stage of development programmes. Poor nations are more eager than ever to get out of poverty while the rich nations are increasingly aware of the need to promote security through poverty reduction. In this Report, three different concepts of poverty measures have been examined: Objective, subjective and human dimension measure of poverty. This is to capture multi dimensional and multifaceted variables in poverty analysis and measurement.

### **3.3 POVERTY LINE**

#### ***OBJECTIVE MEASURE OF POVERTY (MONETARY)***

This deals with the usage of Adjusted Dollar per day. The goal of this method is to define the level of consumption that will enable the household obtain enough food to meet its basic energy requirement. The World Bank Purchasing Power of Parity (PPP) was adopted. It deals with the disposable income required to support the basic needs of average household size of five using an exchange rate of N160 per Dollar.

- ❖ Core poverty (living below \$0.35 per day)
- ❖ Core Poor (living below \$0.49 per day)

- ❖ 2900 Calories (living below \$0.91 per day)
- ❖ Moderately Poor (living between \$0.49 - \$0.99 per day)
- ❖ Poor (living below \$0.99 per day)
- ❖ Relative Poverty (living below \$0.99 per day)
- ❖ Poverty Line (living below \$1 per day)
- ❖ Absolute Poverty (living below \$1.08 per day)
- ❖ Extreme Poverty (living below \$1.25 per day)
- ❖ Poverty Incidence (living below \$1.26 per day)
- ❖ Moderate Poverty/Lower Class (living below \$2 per day)
- ❖ Abject Poverty (living below \$2.50 per day)
- ❖ Middle Class (living between \$2 - \$10 per day)
- ❖ Upper Class (living above \$10 per day)

### **SUBJECTIVE MEASURE OF POVERTY**

This method requires the respondents to assess what they consider to be a decent or minimal adequate standard of living. It is also known as self-assessment level of poverty.

### ***HUMAN DIMENSION MEASURE OF POVERTY (NON MONETARY)***

The measure of poverty from non-monetary aspects may include: inadequate access to government utilities and services, environmental issues, poor infrastructure, illiteracy and ignorance, poor health, insecurity, social and political exclusion. It is however, captured under the following sectors:

- ❖ Demography
- ❖ Health
- ❖ Education



- ❖ Economy
- ❖ Housing and Tenure
- ❖ Infrastructure Services
- ❖ Environment
- ❖ Safety

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4.1 OBJECTIVE MEASURE OF POVERTY CORE POVERTY

<b>POVERTY PROFILE OF LAGOSIANS USING OBJECTIVE MEASURE (MONETARY)</b>			
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>RATE PER DAY(\$)</b>	<b>RATE PER MONTH(N)</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>CORE POVERTY</b>	<b>&lt;0.35</b>	<b>&lt;8,385</b>	<b>59.7</b>
<b>BELOW MINIMUM LEVEL OF DIETARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION BASED ON 2900 CALORIES</b>	<b>&lt;0.91</b>	<b>&lt;21,743</b>	<b>66.5</b>
<b>RELATIVE POVERTY</b>	<b>&lt; 0.99</b>	<b>&lt; 23,733</b>	<b>66.8</b>
<b>POVERTY LINE</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>	<b>&lt;24,000</b>	<b>66.9</b>
<b>ABSOLUTE POVERTY</b>	<b>&lt;1.08</b>	<b>&lt; 25,920</b>	<b>68.2</b>
<b>EXTREME POVERTY</b>	<b>&lt;1.25</b>	<b>&lt; 30,000</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>POVERTY INCIDENCE</b>	<b>&lt; 1.26</b>	<b>&lt; 30,128</b>	<b>72.2</b>
<b>MODERATE POVERTY</b>	<b>&lt; 2</b>	<b>&lt; 48,000</b>	<b>79.5</b>
<b>ABJECT POVERTY</b>	<b>&lt; 2.50</b>	<b>&lt; 60,000</b>	<b>84.5</b>
<b>LOWER CLASS</b>	<b>&lt; 2</b>	<b>&lt; 48,000</b>	<b>79.5</b>
<b>MIDDLE CLASS</b>	<b>2 – 10</b>	<b>48,000 – 240,000</b>	<b>18.7</b>
<b>UPPER CLASS</b>	<b>&gt; 10</b>	<b>&gt; 240,000</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>CORE POOR</b>	<b>&lt; 0.49</b>	<b>&lt; 11,867</b>	<b>64.1</b>

<b>MODERATELY POOR</b>	<b>0.49 - 0.99</b>	<b>11,867 23,733</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>61.3</b>
<b>POOR</b>	<b>&lt; 0.99</b>	<b>&lt; 23,733</b>		<b>66.8</b>

The Dollar per day measure has become an acceptable standard for measuring poverty. The World Bank Purchasing Power Parity for one Dollar per day was adopted. This result revealed deterioration in the quality of life of Lagosians resulting in steady increase in the number of Lagosians caught below the poverty line. These results indicate that over fifty percent of Lagosians are unable to feed themselves and their families adequately due to lack of money. However, the analysis show that a smaller percentage (1.8%) of Lagosians are in the upper class (wealthy).

#### **4.2 SUBJECTIVE MEASURE OF POVERTY**

Subjective measure of poverty is an indicator that reflects the economic status as perceived by the respondents. It is a self – assessment where households were asked to rate their economic status. The self-assessment result revealed that 71% of Household Heads are poor.

#### **4.3 HUMAN DIMENSION MEASURE OF POVERTY**

Poverty has many dimensions and may include inadequate access to government utilities and services, environmental issues, poor infrastructure, illiteracy and ignorance, poor health, insecurity, social and political exclusion. It is however, captured under the following sectors:

- ❖ Demography

- ❖ Health
- ❖ Education
- ❖ Economy
- ❖ Housing and Tenure
- ❖ Infrastructure Services
- ❖ Environment
- ❖ Safety

## **CHAPTER:FIVE**

### **5.0.0 ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND POVERTY ISSUES**

#### **5.001 RATING OF PRESENT ECONOMIC STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS**

The economic status of Household Heads is a determinant of the quality of life he/she will be able to provide for the household members. The self assessment result revealed that 71% of Lagos Household Heads are poor.

Poverty measurement is not just monetary. It is multi-dimensional phenomenon that goes beyond the lack of income. The poor are widely perceived as people that are unable to own their home and might still be living with their parents, or their living conditions might be unhygienic and inadequate. In some cases, are in debt or have to sell their inherited assets to survive. They are unable to afford or access medical facilities, electricity and water, lack of security, are victims of domestic violence, physically handicapped and indolence.

#### **5.002 EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS**

The level of economic empowerment of the citizens will reflect the rate of job security available to the populace. An economy that has high incidence of unemployment portrays high rate of dependence as well as crime.

The survey result shows that the rate of unemployment in the State stand at 19%

#### **5.003 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS PROVIDING FINANCIAL ECONOMIC SUPPORT**

The financial challenges facing many households compel many Household Heads to encourage their wards to provide financial

support in other to cushion the effect of financial constraints affecting them.

The result shows that the percentage of household members providing economic support to the family 1-2 members accounted for 90% and 3-5 members 10% respectively.

#### **5.004 AGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS PROVIDING ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE UPKEEP OF THE FAMILY**

The prevailing challenges militating against survival in the society calls for great concern as some families have resolved to send their ward(s) to the streets with a view to bringing in additional income to support the family. The survey investigated the ages of such children involved in this obnoxious act.

The analysis show that children who are older than 18 years recorded the highest proportion of 86% .This is closely followed by children between ages 3 to 6 years - 10%, 7 to10 years - 2% and 15 to18 years (1%).

#### **5.005 GENDER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS PROVIDING ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE UPKEEP OF THE FAMILY**

The study further investigated the gender of household members providing additional economic support to the household.

The analysis indicated that along the gender divide, household members who provide such supports are predominantly female with 53% while their male counterpart constituted 47%.

### **5.006 INABILITY OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS TO MEET THE BASIC NEED OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS**

The basic necessities of life are food, clothe and shelter. It is the desire of every responsible Head of Household to provide these basic necessities to his or her family members.

<b>INABILITY OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS TO MEET THE BASIC NEED OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</b>	
<b>ITEMS</b>	<b>INDICATOR</b>
<b>FOOD</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>CLOTH</b>	<b>27%</b>
<b>SHELTER</b>	<b>26%</b>
<b>EDUCATION</b>	<b>27%</b>
<b>HEALTH</b>	<b>27%</b>

Source: Lagos State Poverty Analysis and Measurement, 2014.

However, the result of the analysis revealed that 25%, 27%, 26% of the Household Heads are unable to provide these basic necessities to the members of their families on food, cloth, shelter. Further, the analysis shows that 27% each of the Household Heads were unable to meet the education and health needs of their families.

### **5.007 REASONS WHY HOUSEHOLD HEADS WERE UNABLE TO MEET THE FINANCIAL NEEDS OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS**

The ability to achieve one vision is sometimes impaired by human and or natural factors. The result show that:

- ❖ General financial constraints topped with 47%;
- ❖ Uncooperative attitude of spouse 25%;
- ❖ Widow/widower 7%;
- ❖ Pensioner 2%; and
- ❖ Unemployment stood at 19%.

### **5.008 SAVING AFTER EXPENDITURE**

There is always the need to plan for the rainy day. In true life situations, when expenditure surpasses income, one will be living from hand to mouth which invariably signifies danger. The consequence is financial crises or worries which may lead to complicated health issues such as high blood pressure, stroke, etc.

The analysis reveal that 39% of Lagos residents are unable to save due to high expenditure as disposable income becomes insufficient to meet their basic needs.

### **HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION**

The quality of life that an individual lives is a reflection of the basic amenities at his or her disposal.

### **5.009 METHOD USED IN COOKING, WASHING AND IRONING CLOTHS IN THE HOUSEHOLDS**

- 68% of the sampled respondents use unconventional method of cooking (kerosene, charcoal, firewood and saw dust),
- 78% of household members use unconventional method of washing cloth (hand, beating of cloth),
- 21% use unconventional method of ironing clothes (wash and wear, coal iron and under pillow/mattresses).

### **5.010 WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE POWER**

Availability of electricity in any community promotes safety as well as boosts the economy of the residents of such community. It is a very useful factor for both domestic and business activities and impact strongly on the lives of the citizenry.



### ***SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY***

18% of Lagosians still used unconventional method of illumination (local lamp, kerosene, palm oil, Bush lamp and candle)

### ***AVAILABILITY OF STREET LIGHT***

Illumination is essential for security of lives and properties. Non availability of this will expose the residents of such community to danger. Lack of access to basic services to the residents such as electricity typifies the interrelatedness of poverty and other aspects of human development. 75% of the respondents reported non availability of street lights in their areas and this poses security risk to lives and property.

### ***POLLUTION***

Pollution is any activity that bring discomfort to the receivers as it affect them both physically and mentally.

### ***NOISE POLLUTION***

The sources of noise pollution in Lagos State show that:

- ❖ Mosques (14%),
- ❖ Churches (15%),
- ❖ Generators (45%),
- ❖ Area boys (12%)
- ❖ Musical Disc Sellers (10%).

### ***AIR POLLUTION***

Air pollution in the state is traceable to:

- Burning of solid waste : 15%
- Emission from generators: 32%
- Emission from automobiles: 14%

- Emission from neighbours (commercial premises, industry): 5%
- Gaseous Emission: 1%
- Emission from dump sites: 7%
- Dust from construction: 5%
- Odour from drainage: 15%
- Odour from soak away pits (septic tank): 6%

### ***WATER POLLUTION***

- Burst water pipe running in canals and gutters: 44%
- Industrial waste water: 39%
- Discharge of spent oil from mechanic workshop: 12%
- Discharge from damaged NNPC pipeline : 5%

### ***ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD***

- Street trading : 42%
- Trading on drainages set back: 32%
- Erection of shanties/ containers for trading: 14%
- Public Address System on wheel barrow for trading :12%
- Street/illegal market on drainage system :24%
- Trading at the required set back of road / canal : 36%
- Trading on walk ways :21%
- Trading on road :19%

## **5.011ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION**

### ***PROBLEMS OF TRAFFIC CONGESTION IN LAGOS STATE***

The state of the roads is a determinant of the time spent in getting to ones destination. If such a road is bad, it puts stress on the individual which could result in health challenges.

The result obtained on the identified reasons for traffic situation on Lagos roads showed that:

- ❑ 27% of the respondents attributed it to pot holes
- ❑ 16% narrow road
- ❑ 11% reckless driving.

### ***TARRED ROADS AND NUMBER OF CARS OWNED BY RESPONDENTS***

It was observed from the survey that:

- 51% of Lagos roads are not tarred
- 57% of Lagosians owns no car

## **5.100 DEMOGRAPHY AND POVERTY ISSUES**

### **5.101 POVERTY TREND BY DEPENDENCY RATIO**

Household information is often regarded as major demographic fact in the determination of standard of living of people in any geographical area.

The dependency ratios are used as indicators of the potential level of support needed by young people (aged 0-18) and/or older people (aged 65 and above) from the population of working age. The ratios are expressed in terms of the relative size of the young and/or older population to the population of working age.

The dependency ratio stands at 31:100 which implies that about 31 working people are providing economic support to 100 dependants – Every working person supports at least three people (Children, unemployed youth and aged people).

### **5.102 POVERTY TREND BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD**

Poverty incidence increase with the size of the household (that is the number of mouths to be fed, cloth, provides shelter, health and education). The more the household members, the higher the poverty incidence since this is based on per capital expenditure. The average household size is five (5), which implies more household members to be taken care of since resources are spread thinly on maintaining a large number of people in terms of meeting basic needs.

### **5.103 POVERTY TREND AND EDUCATION**

Literacy opens up windows of opportunities to everyone and is essential for individual and societal development. literacy is one of the key elements required for a society to attain sustainable development, social development and environmental integration. The general

perception of literacy is the ability to read and write but literacy has bigger dimension than mere ability to read and write. 'Literacy is a bridge from misery to hope. It is a basic tool for daily life in modern society. It is a wall against poverty, and a building block of development. Literacy is a vehicle for the promotion of cultural and national identity'. The import of this is that literacy is central to basic education for all and indispensable for reducing child mortality, achieving gender equality ensuring development, peace and democracy in the society. For individuals, families and societies alike, it is an instrument of empowerment to improve one's income and one's relationships. The ability to read and write could determine the 'voicelessness' and 'powerlessness' of the population. Ultimately, education enhances human capability to engage in skilled and highly remunerative activities through human capital development.

The findings revealed that:

- ❑ 12% of children of school age (2-17years) i.e. Nursery, primary and secondary are out of school,
- ❑ 61% of students of school age (2-18 years) i.e. Nursery, primary, secondary and tertiary, are out of school,
- ❑ 14% of Lagosians are illiterate.

## **5.200 HEALTH AND POVERTY ISSUES**

### **5.201 POVERTY TREND AND HEALTH**

Health is a key determinant of household welfare. It is the State of complete physical, mental and social well-being. A healthy population is a wealthy population. This expression typifies the importance and

significance of good quality of life of the State's inhabitants to the development and growth of its economy. Health indicators are standardized measures that showcase the health status and health system performances. They are used to define public health problems at a particular point in time.

The analysis indicated that:

- 15% of household members patronized unconventional health facilities (traditional herbal clinic, faith based, pharmacy/chemist and private physicians)
- 8% of babies are delivered in unconventional labour wards (traditional herbal clinic, faith based and at home)
- 4% of deliveries of babies are attended to by non-professional health workers (auxiliary nurse, traditional birth attendants and relative/friend)
- 40% of household members are unaware of family planning/contraceptive,
- 45% of respondents of reproductive age (15-49years) do not have access to family planning/contraceptive,
- 85% of respondents of reproductive age (15-49years) are not using family planning/contraceptive,
- Also, 21% of household members of reproductive age (15-49years) are using unconventional methods of family planning/contraceptive (abstinence, withdrawal and traditional),
- 58% of respondents of reproductive age (15-49years) are unaware of other ways or treatment to prevent pregnancy,
- 53% respondents of reproductive age (15-49years) do not avoid or delay pregnancy so as to space their children,

- 28% of household members of reproductive age (15-49years) pay for family planning service,
- 45% of household members have not heard of HIV/AIDS,
- 25% of household members do not have knowledge of where to test for HIV,
- 23% of household members are unaware of HIV transmission from mother to baby during pregnancy delivery,
- 32% of people of Lagos of reproductive age (15-49years) do not go for HIV test as part of antenatal care,
- 34% of household members of reproductive age (15-49years) that did HIV test as part of antenatal care did not obtain the results,
- 6% of household members are HIV positive,
- 56% of household members of reproductive age (15-49years) do not use condom during sexual intercourse,
- 8% of family members died of HIV/AIDS,
- 19% of family members are orphans as a result of death of parents due to HIV/AIDS,
- 9% of family members are orphans as a result of death of parents due to other reasons apart from HIV/AIDS,

#### **5.202 MORBIDITY PATTERN OF ADULT IN THE HOUSEHOLD**

It revealed that death from Malaria fever is higher among household with 42% while others such as Accident, Typhoid fever, Hypertension are each less than 10%

### **5.203 ADULT ILLNESS WAS ALSO EXAMINED ALONG POVERTY LINES**

Illness pattern of adult household members revealed the following:

- ❖ Malaria fever 42%.
- ❖ Typhoid fever 10%.
- ❖ Cold/ Catarrh/Cough 16%.
- ❖ Cases of Hepatitis 2%.
- ❖ Diabetes and Hypertension 2%.
- ❖ Stomach ache 10%

### **5.204 CHILDHOOD ILLNESS WAS ALSO EXAMINED ALONG POVERTY LINES**

The following result prevailed:

- ❑ Malaria 46%.
- ❑ Cold/Catarrh/Cough 17%.
- ❑ Typhoid fever 9%.
- ❑ Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) 4%.
- ❑ Stomach Ache 6%.

### **5.205 TUBERCULOSIS CASES**

- ❑ 4% household members reportedly had tuberculosis

### **5.206 INSECTICIDE TREATED NET**

- ❑ 59% respondents do not have insecticide treated nets.

### **5.207 VICTIMS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE**

Exposure of young and vibrant people to economic hardship necessitated the influx of people into street trading which makes them susceptible to abuse and assault.



□ Thus, the proportion of victims of Gender Based Violence (GBV) constitutes 18%.

### **5.208 MORTALITY INDICATORS**

Infant mortality is one of the global indicators being used in the determination of life expectancy at birth. It is an important health indicator that shows quality of health care services provided to the teeming population along age divide, it is reported per 1000 live births.

- Infant Mortality Rate stood at 39 per 1000 live births
- Under 5 mortality Rate stood at 83 per 1000 live births.
- National Infant Mortality is 97 per 1,000 live births (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 4 -MICS 4).

Maternal Mortality Ratio is defined as annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy related causes per 100,000 live births.

- ❖ Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR): 550/ 100,000 live births.
- ❖ National Maternal Mortality Ratio stood at 1,000 per 100,000 live births (UNICEF)
- ❖ Life Expectancy at Birth: 54 years.

### **5.209 TIME OF OCCURENCE OF INFANT DEATH**

Postnatal period falls between the delivery of the baby and six weeks after. The first 48 hours are critical to the mother and the baby because most maternal and neo-natal deaths occur during this period.

□ The survey result revealed that death of infant at the early stage of life (0-28 days): Neonatal - 45%.

- ❑ (28 days -1year ) : Post Neonatal - 55%

### **5.210 CHILDREN VACCINATED**

The vaccination of children is meant to prevent the five childhood diseases, namely: Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Measles and Polio. The vaccination is meant to reduce child and under-five morbidity and mortality.

- BCG : 30% of children did not receive BCG
- POLIO : 29% of children did not receive Polio vaccine
- MEASLES :26% of children did not receive Measles vaccine
- VITAMIN A: 21% of children did not receive Vitamin A
- ANC: 8% did not receive ANC

### **5.211 EXCLUSIVE BREAST FEEDING**

Medical experts recommend that children be exclusively breast-fed during the first six months.

26% of women of child bearing age (15-49) exclusively breast feed their children for the first six months.

### **5.212 NUTRITION**

#### ***NUTRITIONAL MEASURE OF 1-5 YEAR CHILDREN***

Poverty manifestation is characterised by nutritional challenges among the infant (1-5 years) children in form of loss in weight, height retardation and wasting Puberty. Three standard indices of physical growth that describe the nutritional status of children are:

- ❑ Height-for-age (Stunting).
- ❑ Weight-for-height (Wasting).

- ❑ Weight-for-age (Underweight).

The finding revealed that:

- ❖ 22% of the children were underweight.
- ❖ 49% of the children are reportedly stunted i.e. exhibiting chronic malnutrition.
- ❖ 19% of the children are reportedly wasted.

## **5.213 WATER AND SANITATION**

### ***WATER SERVICES***

Water plays an essential role in human existence. Water is an important factor in production processes and virtually useful in all sector of the economy. The quality of water available for drinking and cooking prevent water borne diseases.

### ***SOURCE OF WATER***

29% Lagosians used unconventional source of water (unprotected dug well, small-scale/truck vendor, private tanker, local river, spring, lagoon, creek, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels, rain water).

### ***TREATMENT OF WATER TO MAKE IT SAFE FOR DRINKING***

One of the ways of prevention of water borne diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea and Typhoid is the treatment of water to make it safe for drinking.

The survey result show that 49% of Lagos residents do not treat their water to make it safe for drinking.

## **5.214 WASTE DISPOSAL**

### ***METHODS OF WASTE DISPOSAL***

Clean environment will bring about good health which will affect the quality of life. One of the ways of having a healthy environment is through efficient waste management.

The analysis shows that 25% of Lagosians still use unauthorised ways to dispose their refuse (dumping ground in the neighbourhood, truck pushers, within compound, buried/burnt).

### ***THOSE CONSIDERED MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR DUMPING OF WASTES ON HIGHWAYS***

The State government in its efforts at transforming the State into a megacity mandated LAWMA and Highways Managers to keep Lagos clean. Recycling of wastes to wealth was also introduced but the metropolis still remains littered with solid wastes caused by indiscriminate dumping of wastes.

The study revealed that private vehicle owners with a record of 28% are the most responsible for dumping of wastes on highways while the truck pushers record the least proportion of 9% of wastes dumping on highways

## **5.215 DRAINAGE**

### ***TYPES OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM***

Drainage is usually used to allow for free flow of liquid particularly waste water, and as a result reduce flooding. A covered concrete drain will prevent the community from mosquito bites and spread of germs as well as prevention of water borne diseases. Removal of excessive water either by natural or artificial means in order to enhance free flow of water keeps the environment neat.

The analysis of the study shows that 73% of Lagosians use unconventional drainage system (uncovered and earth drainage).

### ***CLEANING OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM***

Drainage is one of the social amenities that should be provided for the masses and continuously maintained. This will enhance free flow of water, protect people from diseases and reduce flood. The empirical analysis shows that 73% of the sampled households asserted that the drainage systems are cleaned through community effort.

### **5.216 TOILET FACILITIES**

#### ***TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY AVAILABLE TO HOUSEHOLD***

The toilet is a sanitation fixture used primarily for the disposal of human urine and faeces. General hygiene adds value to the quality of life that can lead to prolonged life. The analysis show that 41% use unconventional toilet facilities (pail/ bucket, flush to the gutter, dig ground and bury, mobile bush/field, toilet on water).

#### ***WASHING OF HANDS AFTER USE OF TOILET***

One of the ways of living a healthy life is hand washing before and after any activity such as the use of toilet.

The result indicated that 16% of household members in Lagos State have not embraced hand washing habit and this might affect them negatively.

#### ***THE HABIT AFTER THE USE OF TOILET***

The essence of hand washing after visiting the toilet is to prevent diseases and germs. The analysis revealed that 65% use unconventional methods (Tissue and water only).

#### ***OPEN DEFECATION IN THE COMMUNITY***

Non availability of toilet in a dwelling creates an avenue for people to defecate in any available space within their premises and this might constitute health hazard. The result of the analysis shows that 19% used open defecation.

### ***FREQUENCY OF PRACTICING OPEN DEFECATION***

Living in a dwelling that lack toilet facility is a reflection of poverty. 6% of the respondents asserted that the act is a usual practice in their area.

### ***WHERE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS HAVE THEIR BATHS***

The analysis indicated that 48% of the respondents claim that they have their bath in an open space outside their dwelling. It shows that some household members do take their bath outside their dwellings and this shows the level of poverty.

## **5.300 HOUSING AND POVERTY ISSUES**

### **5.301 HOUSING AND TENURE, PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY**

The state of the country's housing and real sector leaves a lot to be desired. Government has not provided the enabling environment and infrastructure for real estate development; Land tenure laws and tenancy laws have remained grossly inadequate. This sector which is grossly under-developed, accounts for less than 0.5 per cent of GDP as proper attention is yet to be paid to the provision of low class housing development. This has been attributed to such challenges as high cost of materials, land value and finishing/ labour cost. The focus has thus moved away from providing safe accommodation for the common man to providing for high income /high end properties in a bid to balance cost and be profitable .This has left a large underserved market of low income to rural dwellers that desperately need these houses .

Current housing deficit in the Nigerian nation is put at between 12 and 16 million units. With a population of over 162 million people growing at about 2.8per cent annually, the country needs to produce at least 800,000 housing unit per annum to achieve her MDG target. Cost of renting residential apartments are on the increase, a situation which has adversely affected the effective demand on these classes of real estate products.

### **5.302 HOUSING AND QUALITY OF LIFE**

The housing conditions of a household provide good indicators of welfare measurement. The survey sought information on the type of dwellings being occupied by respondents.

The survey revealed that:

- 56% live in multi various tenants (Face me and face you),
- 3% live multi-compound (Family building),
- 1% live shack squatter settlement,

- ❑ 22% live in mini flat/self contain constitutes,
- ❑ 11% stay in Apartment flat (Bungalow)
- ❑ 3% live in Duplex and Boys quarters

### **5.303 COMPLETION STATUS OF BUILDING**

The survey revealed that:

- ❑ 15% of Lagosians live in partially completed buildings and uncompleted buildings.

### **5.304 OCCUPANCY STATUS OF DWELLING**

- ❑ 67% of Lagos residents are reported to be tenants

### **5.305 PREDOMINANT BUILDING MATERIALS**

- ❑ 14% of Lagosians use unconventional building materials (wood thatched, mud bricks, baked/burnt bricks).
- ❑ 19% of Lagos residents used unconventional flooring materials (wood, mud bricks, baked/burnt bricks).
- ❑ 19% makes use of unconventional materials for wall construction (mud brick, bamboo/wood).
- ❑ 38% utilized unconventional materials for roofing (bamboo/wood, corrugated iron sheet).

### **5.306 NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED, AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE, AND SIZE OF ROOM OCCUPIED**

- ❑ 59% of five (5) household members occupy 1-2 rooms of size 10 X 12 feet room.

### **5.307 SATISFACTION WITH CONDITION OF HOUSE**

- 47% of Lagosians are uncomfortable with the condition of the houses they live;



- 17% sleep on mat, bamboo, bare floor on which they spread cloth on the floor); and
- 15% sit on mat, bamboo and bare floor.

## **5.400 PUBLIC SAFETY AND POVERTY ISSUES**

### **5.401 PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY**

#### ***EXPERIENCE OF CRIME***

Crime and insecurity are threats to social and economic life. An insecure business environment deters investors, entrepreneurs and managers. It is an obstacle to business as it increases the cost of doing business, business risks and uncertainty of investment. Indeed, security is not just an intrinsic aspect of development, it is also an essential pre-condition for sustainable development since no meaningful socio-economic growth can be attained in an environment characterised by chaos and insecurity. Insecurity results in a vicious cycle of poverty, for lack of human security have adverse consequences on economic growth, which in turn, fuels poverty and reduces the level of development.

The level of crime as perceived by residents of Lagos State showed that 89% of the household members had experienced one form of crime or the other.

#### **5.402 SAFETY OF HOUSEHOLD'S MEMBERS IN THE COMMUNITY**

Any environment infested with crime and insecurity is always accompanied with tensions and anxiety.

The level of safety in Lagos State as perceived by people across the communities revealed that 45% asserted that they were not safe and as such affects the quality of their lives.

### ***SAFETY CHALLENGES EXPERIENCED BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS***

Safety challenges experienced by household members and its displacing effect on income status is associated with many disadvantages including separation from sources of income such as land; inadequate housing and lack of income-generation opportunities.

24% of the household members are reported to have experienced safety challenges such as house flooding, collapse of buildings and fire disaster.

### ***BUILDINGS WITH STRUCTURAL DEFECTS***

The condition under which an individual lives is a pointer to his/her standard of living. Adequate provision of housing safety in terms of continuous and regular maintenance of building requires a huge sum which may be lacking for some Lagosians who are still occupying such dilapidated buildings.

The analysis indicated that 26% of such buildings with structural defects are being occupied by the citizens of Lagos State.

## CHAPTER SIX

### 6.1WAY FORWARD

The looming poverty challenges calls for decisive and bold initiatives.

#### STRATEGY:

- ❖ Rapid growth that is inclusive
- ❖ Population stability;
- ❖ Investment in young people;
- ❖ Proper public sector policy at a level sustainable for economic growth, social development and environmental protection;
- ❖ Production of healthy educated youth;
- ❖ Full engagement of young people ;
- ❖ Development of policy to take care of the aged/less privileged in the society;
- ❖ Reduction in the cost of accessing health care;
- ❖ Provision of adequate infrastructure (Power, Transportation, Housing )
- ❖ Improvement on Community-Based Poverty Reduction Programmes (CPRP);
- ❖ Access to Credit facilities at moderate interest rate ;
- ❖ Encourage Private Sector Participation (PSP) in the economic development;
- ❖ Ensuring that land transaction cost to farmers are cheap;
- ❖ Provision of micro-loans to farmers at reduced interest rates;
- ❖ Promoting hand washing are some of the most cost effective health interventions and can directly reduce deaths from diarrhea and pneumonia;
- ❖ Deworming of children to reduce anaemia and malnutrition;
- ❖ Construction of more schools - both primary and secondary;

- ❖ Absenteeism in primary schools could be reduced by introducing free meals at all levels;
- ❖ Raising Farmers income through promotion of seasonal farming, strengthening of agriculture research and revitalization of agriculture training;
- ❖ Guarantee a basic minimum income that will ensure that every citizen will be able to purchase a desired level of basic needs;
- ❖ Review of agriculture input supply and distribution system with a view of developing effective and sustainable private sector development supply and distribution system;
- ❖ Vigorous implementation of initiative on cassava, rice, livestock, tree crops etc.;
- ❖ Development of rural communities with modern and adequate infrastructure for a wholesome life to stem rural urban drift;
- ❖ Promotion of joint venture private sector managed multi commodities development consumer price for farmers and marketing companies to guarantee remunerative stabilization for farmers;
- ❖ Promotion of integrated rural development involving agriculture and non-agriculture activities including the provision of physical infrastructure such as feeder roads, rural water supply and rural communications;
- ❖ Adequate capitalization of Agriculture Cooperatives and Rural Development Bank to provide soft agriculture credit and rural finance;
- ❖ Ensuring that people have access to the tools they need to build better lives for themselves through access to financial services;
- ❖ Increase the level of transparency and accountability at all levels of governance;
- ❖ Zero tolerance for corruption and financial malpractices;
- ❖ Provision of insurance scheme to take care of the aged and needy;

- ❖ Provision of basic amenities such as social and economic infrastructure programmes to generate employment , enhance income earnings, increase productivity and equitable distribution of income;
- ❖ Increased production and supply of food;
- ❖ Increased economic activities.

## **6.2 CONCLUSION**

Nigeria emerged from colonial status as a poor country. Her situation is weakened by poverty, disease and ignorance. Poverty in Nigeria is multi-faceted, multi-dimensional and multi-disciplinary. The Nigerian economy has been characterized by the paradox of growth without poverty reduction and weak trickledown effect of growth on the poor, slow response of government to the endemic and persistent problem of poverty and poor governance. Therefore, this characterization of the economy requires articulation for the purpose of designing programmes that are truly poverty reducing.

The approaching “Storm” of population growth in Lagos State will be a deterrent to economic growth and prosperity with the present population of over 23 million and a projection of 24.8 million by Y2015 when Lagos would rank as the third largest city in the world, constituting an aggregate population of more than 32 African countries.

The impending population explosion has grave consequences as coming generation would inherit a world characterized by food insecurity, energy crises and their attendant increased costs. Other crises the development might cause are global warming and its adverse effects on ocean surge/flooding, declining bio-diversity, economic meltdown, urban slums, epidemics, overwhelmed social services in health, education, environment and security. The vast numbers of the people of Lagos are great asset if they are provided with the means to lead healthy and economically productive lives.

The main strategy to achieve this is population stability (through encouraged family planning) which is multi-sectoral endeavour requiring constant and effective dialogue among a diversity of stakeholders and coordination at all levels of government and the

society , Investing in young people could help the State to reap a demographic dividend, (provided proper public sector policies are in place) expand economic opportunities for the poor, boost social welfare as well as political empowerment, A coordinated implementation of these programmes will reduce unemployment, reduce poverty and lay good foundation for sustained development.

The successful accomplishment of mass literacy could be made possible with the participation of appropriate governmental and non-governmental organization in view of the wide scope and profound benefit of the project.

In order to successfully confront poverty, disease, religious fanaticism, political chaos, ethnic bigotry, gender discrimination, economic depression among others, efforts must be made to enhance the literacy level in the State. Importantly, government at all levels need to enact pragmatic legislations as well as increase funding of relevant agencies saddled with the execution of the with the bodies with the inclusion of the mass literacy program. In the same vein literacy inclined groups and related NGOs ought to step up activities and campaign to increase awareness towards the importance of literacy. State Universal Basic Education Board (SUBEB), need to intensify efforts to ensure that no child is left out in mass literacy drive. To this end, it should adhere strictly to the spirit and principle of Child Right Law which criminalizes denial of access to education to any child.

Vision 2020 is ordinarily achievable given the unique endowment of Lagos State; Human and material, but committed and capable Leadership is required for realization. In the same vein competent Leadership and accountability apply, when this happens, then true transformation that will improve the economic and social indices with ultimate improvement in the quality of life and over all wellbeing. In that case the deep seethed expectations of its citizen will become a manifestation. It can also be achieved in this generation that some

have tagged “The African Generation”. There are some reasons for optimism. If the power reforms are pursued to its logical conclusion, and other critical infrastructure like Roads and Rail systems become functional, significant progress will be made.

With the level of dataset achieved in this survey, a strong base on social and economic indicators had been established. There is, therefore, the need to periodically conduct fresh surveys to update the dataset to make the data relevant in addressing emerging issues on poverty and social development.



## TABLES

### EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	REGULAR EMPLOYMENT (GOVERNMENT)	REGULAR EMPLOYMENT (PRIVATE)	SELF-EMPLOYED	AGRICULTURE (FARMING)	UNEMPLOYED (JOB SEEKER)	STUDENT	APPRENTICE	PENSIONER
AGBADO/OKE ODO	1	22	71	2	2	1	1	1
AGBOYI KETU	5	41	48	6	0	5	0	0
AGEGE	1	8	87	2	0	1	1	0
AJEROMI	2	35	61	0	0	2	1	1
ALIMOSHO	1	20	78	1	0	1	0	0
AMUWO ODOFIN	2	28	70	0	0	2	1	0
APAPA	3	43	49	2	3	3	1	0
APAPA-IGANMU	0	14	85	0	0	0	0	1
AYOBO IPAJA	1	11	84	0	1	1	1	2
BADAGRY	0	7	91	0	0	0	0	2
BADAGRY WEST	2	2	94	2	0	2	0	0
BARIGA	1	20	78	0	0	1	1	0
COKER AGUDA	0	38	61	0	0	0	1	0
EGBE IDIMU	2	43	52	3	0	2	1	0
EJIGBO	0	8	91	0	0	0	0	1
EPE	0	11	89	0	0	0	0	0
EREDO	1	14	80	2	0	2	2	0
ETI OSA	2	21	79	0	0	0	0	0
ETI OSA EAST	2	29	68	0	1	0	1	0
IBA	0	18	79	0	1	2	1	0
IBEJU	0	4	92	4	0	0	0	0
IFAKO	0	12	82	0	3	2	1	0
IFELODUN	0	25	68	1	1	4	0	1
IGANDO	1	11	89	0	0	0	0	0
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	0	4	94	0	2	0	0	0
IJEDE	0	61	33	0	6	0	0	0
IKEJA	0	25	69	0	1	5	0	0
IKORODU	0	15	82	0	0	0	0	3
IKORODU NORTH	0	32	66	0	2	0	0	0
IKORODU WEST	0	14	86	0	0	0	0	0
IKOSI EJIRIN	0	13	83	0	0	5	0	0
IKOYI OBALENDE	4	56	38	0	0	2	0	5
IMOTA	0	34	60	3	0	3	0	0
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	1	50	43	1	1	1	1	2
ISHERI IKOSI	0	28	65	4	0	4	0	0
ISOLO	0	19	79	0	1	0	0	1
ITIRE IKATE	0	20	74	0	1	3	0	1
KOSOFE	0	33	61	1	1	2	0	1
LAGOS ISLAND	0	25	70	0	2	3	0	0
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	0	24	63	0	1	4	0	8
LAGOS MAINLAND	0	15	84	0	1	0	0	1
LEKKI	0	4	88	8	0	0	0	0
MOSAN OKUNOLA	0	5	91	2	1	2	0	0
MUSHIN	3	27	68	1	2	1	0	0
ODI OLOWO	1	19	77	0	2	0	0	1
OJO	4	11	86	1	2	1	0	1
OJODU	0	36	61	0	2	1	0	0
OJOKORO	0	21	74	0	1	3	0	1
OLORUNDA	1	18	75	0	0	8	0	0
ONIGBONGBO	0	59	38	0	0	0	0	3
ORIADE	3	14	85	0	0	1	0	0
ORILE AGEGE	1	18	77	0	1	3	0	0
OSHODI	0	23	69	0	4	2	2	1
OTO AWORI	0	14	82	3	0	1	0	0
SHOMOLU	1	18	80	0	0	0	0	1
SURULERE	1	30	64	1	2	1	1	0
YABA	1	32	67	0	1	0	0	0
STATE INDICATOR	8	20	22	10	19	16	3	2

NUMBER OF CHILDREN PROVIDING ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE UPKEEP OF THE FAMILY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	1	2	3	4	>4
AGBADO/OKE ODO	68	16	8	5	3
AGBOYI KETU	86	14	0	0	0
AGEGE	53	33	8	6	0
AJEROMI	66	15	3	5	10
ALIMOSHO	67	24	5	5	0
AMUWO ODOFIN	72	8	20	0	0
APAPA	82	12	6	0	0
APAPA-IGANMU	77	8	8	4	0
AYOBO IPAJA	90	10	0	0	0
BADAGRY	86	14	0	0	0
BADAGRY WEST	83	17	0	0	0
BARIGA	73	17	7	3	0
COKER AGUDA	79	19	2	0	0
EGBE IDIMU	67	16	11	2	2
EJIGBO	72	19	0	6	3
EPE	74	26	0	0	0
EREDO	80	20	0	0	0
ETI OSA	95	5	0	0	0
ETI OSA EAST	91	9	0	0	0
IBA	75	19	6	0	0
IBEJU	100	0	0	0	0
IFAKO	59	22	7	7	4
IFELODUN	71	17	8	2	2
IGANDO	78	9	9	0	3
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	86	14	0	0	0
IJEDE	50	50	0	0	0
IKEJA	68	32	0	0	0
IKORODU	81	6	6	6	0
IKORODU NORTH	67	33	0	0	0
IKORODU WEST	86	7	0	0	7
IKOSI EJIRIN	60	30	0	10	0
IKOYI OBALENDE	59	12	6	6	18
IMOTA	100	0	0	0	0
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	67	17	8	0	8
ISHERI IKOSI	81	14	5	0	0
ISOLO	77	11	11	2	0
ITIRE IKATE	65	24	2	6	3
KOSOFE	93	7	0	0	0
LAGOS ISLAND	80	7	10	0	0
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	82	10	8	0	0
LAGOS MAINLAND	78	19	3	0	0
LEKKI	60	40	0	0	0
MOSAN OKUNOLA	60	20	14	3	3
MUSHIN	56	35	6	0	2
ODI OLOWO	55	28	12	4	1
OJO	63	25	3	6	3
OJODU	63	21	16	0	0
OJOKORO	71	17	7	2	2
OLORUNDA	92	8	0	0	0
ONIGBONGBO	67	23	10	0	0
ORIADE	79	9	6	6	0
ORILE AGEGE	82	6	4	8	0
OSHODI	80	18	2	0	0
OTO AWORI	74	22	4	0	0
SHOMOLU	88	8	4	0	0
SURULERE	80	14	3	3	0
YABA	76	20	2	2	0
STATE INDICATOR	72	18	6	3	1

AGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS PROVIDING ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	3-6	7-10	11-14	15-18	>18
AGBADO/OKE ODO	0	3	0	0	97
AGBOYI KETU	0	0	8	0	92
AGEGE	0	3	0	0	97
AJEROMI	3	0	0	0	97
ALIMOSHO	0	0	0	0	100
AMUWO ODOFIN	0	0	0	0	100
APAPA	7	0	0	0	93
APAPA-IGANMU	4	0	0	0	96
AYOBO IPAJA	20	0	0	0	80
BADAGRY	83	0	0	0	17
BADAGRY WEST	11	0	0	0	89
BARIGA	0	0	0	2	98
COKER AGUDA	31	3	0	3	63
EGBE IDIMU	4	0	0	0	96
EJIGBO	0	0	0	0	100
EPE	0	0	0	5	95
EREDO	0	0	0	0	100
ETI OSA	21	0	0	0	79
ETI OSA EAST	0	5	0	0	95
IBA	14	0	0	0	86
IBEJU	0	0	0	0	100
IFAKO	0	7	0	4	89
IFELODUN	2	0	0	0	98
IGANDO	25	0	8	0	67
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	0	0	0	14	86
IJEDE	0	0	0	0	100
IKEJA	0	0	0	7	93
IKORODU	75	13	0	0	13
IKORODU NORTH	67	0	0	0	33
IKORODU WEST	85	0	0	0	15
IKOSI EJIRIN	0	0	0	0	100
IKOYI OBALENDE	43	0	0	0	57
IMOTA	0	0	0	0	100
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	13	0	0	0	88
ISHERI IKOSI	5	5	0	5	85
ISOLO	0	3	3	0	95
ITIRE IKATE	21	0	0	3	76
KOSOFE	21	0	7	7	64
LAGOS ISLAND	0	4	0	0	96
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	2	6	6	0	86
LAGOS MAINLAND	17	0	0	0	83
LEKKI	33	0	0	0	67
MOSAN OKUNOLA	0	0	0	0	100
MUSHIN	22	2	5	0	71
ODI OLOWO	25	0	0	4	72
OJO	0	0	0	0	100
OJODU	0	0	0	0	100
OJOKORO	2	0	0	0	98
OLORUNDA	0	0	0	0	100
ONIGBONGBO	0	0	0	0	100
ORIADE	0	4	0	0	96
ORILE AGEGE	0	5	0	2	93
OSHODI	0	0	0	0	100
OTO AWORI	39	9	0	0	52
SHOMOLU	7	5	0	0	89
SURULERE	0	7	0	0	93
YABA	49	2	0	0	49
STATE INDICATOR	10	2	1	1	86

GENDER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS PROVIDING ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	MALE	FEMALE
AGBADO/OKE ODO	48	52
AGBOYI KETU	46	54
AGEGE	56	44
AJEROMI	44	56
ALIMOSHO	32	68
AMUWO ODOFIN	56	44
APAPA	57	43
APAPA-IGANMU	62	38
AYOBO IPAJA	47	53
BADAGRY	67	33
BADAGRY WEST	67	33
BARIGA	58	42
COKER AGUDA	31	69
EGBE IDIMU	38	62
EJIGBO	41	59
EPE	37	63
EREDO	40	60
ETI OSA	68	32
ETI OSA EAST	41	59
IBA	66	34
IBEJU	33	67
IFAKO	48	52
IFELODUN	51	49
IGANDO	21	79
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	43	57
IJEDE	100	0
IKEJA	47	53
IKORODU	56	44
IKORODU NORTH	33	67
IKORODU WEST	46	54
IKOSI EJIRIN	20	80
IKOYI OBALENDE	43	57
IMOTA	83	17
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	13	88
ISHERI IKOSI	60	40
ISOLO	54	46
ITIRE IKATE	47	53
KOSOFE	43	57
LAGOS ISLAND	65	35
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	41	59
LAGOS MAINLAND	33	67
LEKKI	67	33
MOSAN OKUNOLA	36	64
MUSHIN	54	46
ODI OLOWO	46	54
OJO	53	47
OJODU	47	53
OJOKORO	45	55
OLORUNDA	38	63
ONIGBONGBO	56	44
ORIADE	75	25
ORILE AGEGE	34	66
OSHODI	27	73
OTO AWORI	52	48
SHOMOLU	34	66
SURULERE	26	74
YABA	51	49
STATE INDICATOR	47	53

ABILITY OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS TO MEET HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS' BASIC NEED(FOOD)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	YES	NO
AGBADO/OKE ODO	74	26
AGBOYI KETU	53	47
AGEGE	79	21
AJEROMI	81	19
ALIMOSHO	76	24
AMUWO ODOFIN	93	7
APAPA	80	20
APAPA-IGANMU	76	24
AYOBO IPAJA	82	18
BADAGRY	78	22
BADAGRY WEST	67	33
BARIGA	85	15
COKER AGUDA	60	40
EGBE IDIMU	82	18
EJIGBO	87	13
EPE	65	35
EREDO	77	23
ETI OSA	90	10
ETI OSA EAST	80	20
IBA	81	19
IBEJU	93	7
IFAKO	91	9
IFELODUN	70	30
IGANDO	84	16
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	61	39
IJEDE	36	64
IKEJA	73	27
IKORODU	82	18
IKORODU NORTH	82	18
IKORODU WEST	88	12
IKOSI EJIRIN	74	26
IKOYI OBALENDE	73	27
IMOTA	36	64
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	66	34
ISHERI IKOSI	61	39
ISOLO	82	18
ITIRE IKATE	79	21
KOSOFE	64	36
LAGOS ISLAND	75	25
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	62	38
LAGOS MAINLAND	77	23
LEKKI	67	33
MOSAN OKUNOLA	80	20
MUSHIN	57	43
ODI OLOWO	76	24
OJO	73	27
OJODU	92	8
OJOKORO	82	18
OLORUNDA	69	31
ONIGBONGBO	90	10
ORADE	55	45
ORILE AGEGE	66	34
OSHODI	78	22
OTO AWORI	67	33
SHOMOLU	86	14
SURULERE	68	32
YABA	82	18
STATE INDICATOR	75	25

ABILITY OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS TO MEET HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS' BASIC NEED (CLOTHING)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	YES	NO
AGBADO/OKE ODO	66	34
AGBOYI KETU	53	47
AGEGE	71	29
AJEROMI	79	21
ALIMOSHO	77	23
AMUWO ODOFIN	91	9
APAPA	73	27
APAPA-IGANMU	73	27
AYOBO IPAJA	82	18
BADAGRY	76	24
BADAGRY WEST	64	36
BARIGA	81	19
COKER AGUDA	65	35
EGBE IDIMU	75	25
EJIGBO	86	14
EPE	55	45
EREDO	71	29
ETI OSA	92	8
ETI OSA EAST	80	20
IBA	81	19
IBEJU	93	7
IFAKO	90	10
IFELODUN	65	35
IGANDO	79	21
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	55	45
IJEDE	45	55
IKEJA	68	32
IKORODU	76	24
IKORODU NORTH	82	18
IKORODU WEST	91	9
IKOSI EJIRIN	74	26
IKOYI OBALENDE	76	24
IMOTA	58	42
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	54	46
ISHERI IKOSI	66	34
ISOLO	79	21
ITIRE IKATE	78	22
KOSOFE	61	39
LAGOS ISLAND	72	28
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	59	41
LAGOS MAINLAND	72	28
LEKKI	60	40
MOSAN OKUNOLA	79	21
MUSHIN	54	46
ODI OLOWO	72	28
OJO	71	29
OJODU	89	11
OJOKORO	85	15
OLORUNDA	69	31
ONIGBONGBO	84	16
ORADE	68	32
ORILE AGEGE	67	33
OSHODI	74	26
OTO AWORI	67	33
SHOMOLU	87	13
SURULERE	67	33
YABA	79	21
STATE INDICATOR	73	27

ABILITY OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS TO MEET HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS' BASIC NEED (SHELTER)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	YES	NO
AGBADO/OKE ODO	68	32
AGBOYI KETU	58	42
AGEGE	79	21
AJEROMI	80	20
ALIMOSHO	76	24
AMUWO ODOFIN	93	7
APAPA	72	28
APAPA-IGANMU	76	24
AYOBO IPAJA	84	16
BADAGRY	76	24
BADAGRY WEST	58	42
BARIGA	82	18
COKER AGUDA	67	33
EGBE IDIMU	78	22
EJIGBO	90	10
EPE	65	35
EREDO	84	16
ETI OSA	90	10
ETI OSA EAST	81	19
IBA	79	21
IBEJU	93	7
IFAKO	91	9
IFELODUN	64	36
IGANDO	80	20
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	52	48
IJEDE	30	70
IKEJA	68	32
IKORODU	76	24
IKORODU NORTH	85	15
IKORODU WEST	94	6
IKOSI EJIRIN	74	26
IKOYI OBALENDE	77	23
IMOTA	61	39
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	61	39
ISHERI IKOSI	68	32
ISOLO	76	24
ITIRE IKATE	76	24
KOSOFE	62	38
LAGOS ISLAND	73	27
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	59	41
LAGOS MAINLAND	72	28
LEKKI	53	47
MOSAN OKUNOLA	81	19
MUSHIN	59	41
ODI OLOWO	76	24
OJO	69	31
OJODU	94	6
OJOKORO	80	20
OLORUNDA	72	28
ONIGBONGBO	84	16
ORADE	56	44
ORILE AGEGE	67	33
OSHODI	79	21
OTO AWORI	63	37
SHOMOLU	85	15
SURULERE	69	31
YABA	80	20
STATE INDICATOR	74	26

ABILITY OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS TO MEET HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BASIC NEED (EDUCATION)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	YES	NO
AGBADO/OKE ODO	62	38
AGBOYI KETU	58	42
AGEGE	74	26
AJEROMI	79	21
ALIMOSHO	82	18
AMUWO ODOFIN	91	9
APAPA	72	28
APAPA-IGANMU	76	24
AYOBO IPAJA	84	16
BADAGRY	76	24
BADAGRY WEST	58	42
BARIGA	83	17
COKER AGUDA	66	34
EGBE IDIMU	76	24
EJIGBO	87	13
EPE	52	48
EREDO	74	26
ETI OSA	93	7
ETI OSA EAST	81	19
IBA	78	22
IBEJU	93	7
IFAKO	90	10
IFELODUN	64	36
IGANDO	75	25
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	55	45
IJEDE	33	67
IKEJA	71	29
IKORODU	79	21
IKORODU NORTH	82	18
IKORODU WEST	88	12
IKOSI EJIRIN	74	26
IKOYI OBALENDE	73	27
IMOTA	61	39
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	61	39
ISHERI IKOSI	66	34
ISOLO	77	23
ITIRE IKATE	78	22
KOSOFE	72	28
LAGOS ISLAND	82	18
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	62	38
LAGOS MAINLAND	73	27
LEKKI	67	33
MOSAN OKUNOLA	79	21
MUSHIN	61	39
ODI OLOWO	75	25
OJO	66	34
OJODU	95	5
OJOKORO	74	26
OLORUNDA	67	33
ONIGBONGBO	85	15
ORADE	59	41
ORILE AGEGE	63	37
OSHODI	72	28
OTO AWORI	64	36
SHOMOLU	84	16
SURULERE	60	40
YABA	80	20
STATE INDICATOR	73	27



ABILITY OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS TO MEET HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS' BASIC NEED (HEALTH)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	YES	NO
AGBADO/OKE ODO	65	35
AGBOYI KETU	48	52
AGEGE	76	24
AJEROMI	81	19
ALIMOSHO	77	23
AMUWO ODOFIN	92	8
APAPA	69	31
APAPA-IGANMU	75	25
AYOBO IPAJA	79	21
BADAGRY	78	22
BADAGRY WEST	58	42
BARIGA	84	16
COKER AGUDA	67	33
EGBE IDIMU	76	24
EJIGBO	89	11
EPE	68	32
EREDO	68	32
ETI OSA	95	5
ETI OSA EAST	74	26
IBA	81	19
IBEJU	93	7
IFAKO	89	11
IFELODUN	66	34
IGANDO	84	16
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	70	30
IJEDE	45	55
IKEJA	70	30
IKORODU	74	26
IKORODU NORTH	79	21
IKORODU WEST	88	12
IKOSI EJIRIN	71	29
IKOYI OBALENDE	68	32
IMOTA	58	42
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	60	40
ISHERI IKOSI	65	35
ISOLO	79	21
ITIRE IKATE	79	21
KOSOFE	61	39
LAGOS ISLAND	78	22
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	64	36
LAGOS MAINLAND	72	28
LEKKI	73	27
MOSAN OKUNOLA	80	20
MUSHIN	57	43
ODI OLOWO	72	28
OJO	67	33
OJODU	87	13
OJOKORO	76	24
OLORUNDA	69	31
ONIGBONGBO	82	18
ORADE	69	31
ORILE AGEGE	61	39
OSHODI	78	22
OTO AWORI	70	30
SHOMOLU	88	12
SURULERE	60	40
YABA	79	21
STATE INDICATOR	73	27

WHY HOUSEHOLD HEADS ARE UNABLE TO MEET THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS' BASIC NEEDS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	GENERAL FINANCIAL CONSTRAINT,	MY SPOUSE IS NOT COOPERATING WITH ME FINANCIALLY	WIDOW/W IDOWER	PENSIONER	UNEMPLOYED
AGBADO/OKE ODO	70	7	11	2	7
AGBOYI KETU	37	49	2	0	12
AGEGE	78	9	6	1	2
AJEROMI	54	38	2	1	2
ALIMOSHO	42	32	26	0	3
AMUWO ODOFIN	63	0	15	6	0
APAPA	32	58	8	0	3
APAPA-IGANMU	95	0	0	0	5
AYOBO IPAJA	72	16	5	1	4
BADAGRY	78	0	0	0	22
BADAGRY WEST	20	73	8	0	0
BARIGA	53	35	0	1	9
COKER AGUDA	43	49	7	0	0
EGBE IDIMU	55	24	4	0	17
EJIGBO	56	19	15	0	13
EPE	69	25	0	2	0
EREDO	73	27	0	0	0
ETI OSA	67	33	0	0	0
ETI OSA EAST	86	10	0	0	5
IBA	77	18	0	0	5
IBEJU	100	0	0	0	0
IFAKO	50	50	0	0	0
IFELODUN	42	44	11	0	3
IGANDO	46	13	5	2	29
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	56	31	0	2	6
IJEDE	36	54	8	1	0
IKEJA	50	27	5	1	14
IKORODU	44	22	26	0	11
IKORODU NORTH	43	57	0	0	0
IKORODU WEST	60	40	0	0	0
IKOSI EJIRIN	56	22	0	0	22
IKOYI OBALENDE	61	25	17	0	0
IMOTA	22	67	6	1	0
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	43	51	6	0	0
ISHERI IKOSI	36	49	9	1	5
ISOLO	68	16	8	0	10
ITIRE IKATE	64	12	4	2	12
KOSOFE	47	40	11	0	5
LAGOS ISLAND	59	33	3	1	3
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	64	25	4	0	5
LAGOS MAINLAND	64	25	4	1	4
LEKKI	57	43	0	0	0
MOSAN OKUNOLA	61	13	10	1	13
MUSHIN	36	53	6	0	4
ODI OLOWO	58	16	15	0	13
OJO	64	24	0	2	10
OJODU	38	25	29	0	13
OJOKORO	67	0	16	2	11
OLORUNDA	67	25	0	0	8
ONIGBONGBO	31	62	9	0	0
ORADE	75	22	0	0	3
ORILE AGEGE	54	24	13	1	6
OSHODI	48	13	4	2	29
OTO AWORI	58	28	6	0	8
SHOMOLU	69	0	4	1	23
SURULERE	45	41	7	1	3
YABA	57	29	6	1	5
STATE INDICATOR	47	25	7	2	19

## SAVINGS AFTER EXPENDITURE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	YES	NO
AGBADO/OKE ODO	51	49
AGBOYI KETU	55	45
AGEGE	58	42
AJEROMI	61	39
ALIMOSHO	65	35
AMUWO ODOFIN	84	16
APAPA	68	32
APAPA-IGANMU	59	41
AYOBO IPAJA	62	38
BADAGRY	68	32
BADAGRY WEST	39	61
BARIGA	60	40
COKER AGUDA	60	40
EGBE IDIMU	63	37
EJIGBO	71	29
EPE	52	48
EREDO	61	39
ETI OSA	76	24
ETI OSA EAST	68	32
IBA	79	21
IBEJU	57	43
IFAKO	71	29
IFELODUN	59	41
IGANDO	58	42
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	52	48
IJEDE	45	55
IKEJA	63	37
IKORODU	59	41
IKORODU NORTH	76	24
IKORODU WEST	61	39
IKOSI EJIRIN	65	35
IKOYI OBALENDE	74	26
IMOTA	55	45
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	69	31
ISHERI IKOSI	57	43
ISOLO	56	44
ITIRE IKATE	67	33
KOSOFE	61	39
LAGOS ISLAND	58	42
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	56	44
LAGOS MAINLAND	56	44
LEKKI	53	47
MOSAN OKUNOLA	67	33
MUSHIN	50	50
ODI OLOWO	58	42
OJO	47	53
OJODU	69	31
OJOKORO	61	39
OLORUNDA	67	33
ONIGBONGBO	84	16
ORIADE	52	48
ORILE AGEGE	53	47
OSHODI	61	39
OTO AWORI	58	42
SHOMOLU	62	38
SURULERE	64	36
YABA	58	42
STATE INDICATOR	61	39

METHODS USED IN COOKING IN HOUSEHOLD

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	GAS COOKER	ELECTRIC COOKER	KEROSENE STOVE	FIRE WOOD	CHARCOAL	SAW DUST
AGBADO/OKE ODO	11	9	74	1	4	1
AGBOYI KETU	21	22	57	1	0	0
AGEGE	8	8	76	1	6	1
AJEROMI	14	7	72	3	4	0
ALIMOSHO	19	14	67	0	0	0
AMUWO ODOFIN	28	21	45	3	2	1
APAPA	30	23	45	0	2	0
APAPA-IGANMU	7	5	83	2	3	0
AYOBO IPAJA	22	15	53	5	4	1
BADAGRY	16	14	60	7	2	0
BADAGRY WEST	2	0	52	34	9	2
BARIGA	12	14	67	5	2	1
COKER AGUDA	23	22	46	3	4	2
EGBE IDIMU	19	20	45	6	5	4
EJIGBO	22	13	59	5	1	1
EPE	9	4	57	22	9	0
EREDO	2	4	62	22	8	2
ETI OSA	21	17	58	3	0	0
ETI OSA EAST	13	21	66	1	0	0
IBA	19	13	65	1	1	1
IBEJU	0	11	78	11	0	0
IFAKO	11	8	78	2	0	0
IFELODUN	14	14	63	4	3	3
IGANDO	7	25	63	3	2	0
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	16	5	70	7	0	2
IJEDE	24	21	43	8	3	2
IKEJA	21	19	60	0	0	0
IKORODU	12	12	67	7	2	0
IKORODU NORTH	7	17	71	2	2	0
IKORODU WEST	16	14	56	8	2	4
IKOSI EJIRIN	25	22	47	3	3	0
IKOYI OBALENDE	37	26	33	2	1	1
IMOTA	3	0	79	11	8	0
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	36	27	28	6	1	2
ISHERI IKOSI	19	19	59	1	2	0
ISOLO	10	15	69	3	3	0
ITIRE IKATE	22	10	62	1	3	1
KOSOFE	18	24	54	1	2	1
LAGOS ISLAND	13	18	66	2	0	0
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	12	18	65	1	4	0
LAGOS MAINLAND	23	9	67	1	0	0
LEKKI	5	24	57	14	0	0
MOSAN OKUNOLA	21	19	57	1	1	0
MUSHIN	15	15	62	4	4	0
ODI OLOWO	15	9	71	2	2	0
OJO	13	6	57	16	5	2
OJODU	31	23	43	3	0	0
OJOKORO	6	6	87	1	0	0
OLORUNDA	12	18	58	8	2	2
ONIGBONGBO	25	21	52	0	2	0
ORIADE	9	27	62	2	0	0
ORILE AGEGE	10	13	63	7	7	1
OSHODI	15	12	71	2	0	0
OTO AWORI	8	10	79	3	0	0
SHOMOLU	22	11	65	2	0	0
SURULERE	28	22	45	2	2	1
YABA	13	13	66	4	5	0
STATE INDICATOR	17	15	61	4	2	1

METHODS USED IN IRONING CLOTHES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	ELECTRIC IRON	COAL IRON	UNDER PILLOW/MATTRESS	WASH AND WEAR
AGBADO/OKE ODO	70	20	3	7
AGBOYI KETU	69	19	5	7
AGEGE	76	18	2	4
AJEROMI	83	9	3	5
ALIMOSHO	88	8	3	1
AMUWO ODOFIN	86	9	0	5
APAPA	82	8	1	8
APAPA-IGANMU	85	9	0	6
AYOBO IPAJA	87	8	2	3
BADAGRY	75	23	0	3
BADAGRY WEST	38	33	15	15
BARIGA	84	9	1	6
COKER AGUDA	67	19	7	7
EGBE IDIMU	67	17	6	10
EJIGBO	89	5	3	4
EPE	42	13	10	35
EREDO	36	16	9	39
ETI OSA	87	6	0	7
ETI OSA EAST	91	1	1	7
IBA	81	9	1	8
IBEJU	63	19	6	13
IFAKO	91	4	1	4
IFELODUN	74	14	3	9
IGANDO	86	13	0	1
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	84	5	3	8
IJEDE	52	24	6	18
IKEJA	82	7	1	9
IKORODU	72	9	2	17
IKORODU NORTH	85	9	3	3
IKORODU WEST	78	17	0	6
IKOSI EJIRIN	71	19	6	3
IKOYI OBALENDE	78	10	4	8
IMOTA	63	23	5	10
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	72	11	5	12
ISHERI IKOSI	81	12	2	4
ISOLO	91	4	1	4
ITIRE IKATE	81	6	2	11
KOSOFE	72	17	5	7
LAGOS ISLAND	83	10	3	4
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	86	5	2	8
LAGOS MAINLAND	81	14	0	5
LEKKI	56	31	6	6
MOSAN OKUNOLA	93	5	0	2
MUSHIN	73	18	6	4
ODI OLOWO	84	8	2	7
OJO	57	22	5	16
OJODU	88	9	0	3
OJOKORO	97	1	1	1
OLORUNDA	67	14	0	19
ONIGBONGBO	83	0	0	17
ORADE	77	14	7	2
ORILE AGEGE	76	14	3	6
OSHODI	91	3	0	6
OTO AWORI	90	6	2	1
SHOMOLU	88	3	1	8
SURULERE	75	10	7	8
YABA	78	13	1	8
STATE INDICATOR	79	11	3	7

METHODS USED IN WASHING CLOTHES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	WASHING MACHINE	WASH BY HAND	DRY CLEANER	CLOTHES BEATING
AGBADO/OKE ODO	12	82	5	1
AGBOYI KETU	20	73	6	1
AGEGE	9	84	6	2
AJEROMI	11	83	5	1
ALIMOSHO	16	75	9	0
AMUWO ODOFIN	21	71	8	0
APAPA	37	55	7	0
APAPA-IGANMU	6	94	0	0
AYOBO IPAJA	25	70	4	1
BADAGRY	16	84	0	0
BADAGRY WEST	17	83	0	0
BARIGA	8	90	1	2
COKER AGUDA	22	67	9	2
EGBE IDIMU	20	61	15	5
EJIGBO	13	79	6	2
EPE	10	90	0	0
EREDO	13	84	3	0
ETI OSA	22	64	12	3
ETI OSA EAST	9	83	7	1
IBA	15	77	8	0
IBEJU	0	87	13	0
IFAKO	6	90	4	0
IFELODUN	15	80	3	2
IGANDO	13	81	6	0
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	20	77	3	0
IJEDE	19	73	5	3
IKEJA	21	68	9	1
IKORODU	11	86	3	0
IKORODU NORTH	3	97	0	0
IKORODU WEST	18	79	0	3
IKOSI EJIRIN	28	63	6	3
IKOYI OBALENDE	31	52	15	2
IMOTA	20	74	6	0
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	37	43	18	2
ISHERI IKOSI	20	71	9	0
ISOLO	9	83	4	4
ITIRE IKATE	16	77	4	4
KOSOFE	25	66	7	2
LAGOS ISLAND	17	76	7	0
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	12	77	6	5
LAGOS MAINLAND	18	82	0	0
LEKKI	6	81	13	0
MOSAN OKUNOLA	12	81	7	0
MUSHIN	16	72	9	2
ODI OLOWO	10	87	3	0
OJO	10	82	5	3
OJODU	30	52	16	2
OJOKORO	2	95	2	1
OLORUNDA	5	85	5	5
ONIGBONGBO	25	49	17	9
ORIADE	30	62	8	0
ORILE AGEGE	15	79	5	1
OSHODI	12	85	4	0
OTO AWORI	9	88	2	1
SHOMOLU	12	80	6	2
SURULERE	20	68	8	4
YABA	13	79	5	3
STATE INDICATOR	16	76	6	2

## OTHER SOURCES OF ELECTRICITY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	GENERATOR	SOLAR ENERGY	LOCAL LAMP (KEROSENE, PALM OIL, CANDLE, BATTERY ETC.)	INVERTER	WIND TURBINE	NONE
AGBADO/OKE ODO	65	1	26	1	1	6
AGBOYI KETU	35	39	14	2	0	10
AGEGE	55	3	29	0	0	13
AJEROMI	66	9	20	4	0	2
ALIMOSHO	59	8	32	0	0	1
AMUWO ODOFIN	87	5	5	3	0	0
APAPA	59	26	11	1	0	3
APAPA-IGANMU	48	9	33	4	0	5
AYOBO IPAJA	67	4	27	0	0	2
BADAGRY	81	0	14	0	0	5
BADAGRY WEST	64	6	19	0	0	11
BARIGA	58	8	25	6	0	4
COKER AGUDA	54	30	10	3	0	3
EGBE IDIMU	71	5	18	2	0	4
EJIGBO	73	4	18	4	0	2
EPE	39	16	32	6	0	6
EREDO	58	6	26	6	0	3
ETI OSA	81	5	10	3	0	0
ETI OSA EAST	81	6	5	4	0	4
IBA	71	3	21	1	0	3
IBEJU	93	0	7	0	0	0
IFAKO	76	8	10	1	0	4
IFELODUN	56	24	14	0	0	5
IGANDO	67	2	19	1	0	11
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	61	21	18	0	0	0
IJEDE	18	55	3	0	0	24
IKEJA	62	2	29	0	0	8
IKORODU	38	12	50	0	0	0
IKORODU NORTH	67	21	3	0	0	9
IKORODU WEST	58	6	30	0	0	6
IKOSI EJIRIN	55	16	26	0	0	3
IKOYI OBALENDE	68	11	14	5	0	3
IMOTA	45	48	6	0	0	0
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	36	51	9	0	0	4
ISHERI IKOSI	57	25	14	1	0	3
ISOLO	68	1	20	1	0	10
ITIRE IKATE	72	2	12	7	1	5
KOSOFE	39	40	12	1	0	7
LAGOS ISLAND	66	23	7	3	0	2
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	53	21	21	2	0	2
LAGOS MAINLAND	59	12	17	8	0	4
LEKKI	67	27	7	0	0	0
MOSAN OKUNOLA	69	5	23	0	0	3
MUSHIN	45	28	19	4	1	3
ODI OLOWO	63	5	23	2	1	6
OJO	48	15	29	0	0	8
OJODU	79	3	15	2	0	2
OJOKORO	70	4	21	2	0	4
OLORUNDA	53	19	22	0	0	6
ONIGBONGBO	82	7	8	3	0	0
ORIADE	48	27	13	12	0	0
ORILE AGEGE	61	16	12	3	0	9
OSHODI	79	3	11	0	0	7
OTO AWORI	55	30	8	0	0	7
SHOMOLU	75	0	15	3	0	7
SURULERE	64	23	9	2	0	2
YABA	48	18	30	0	0	4
STATE INDICATOR	62	14	18	2	0	5

AVAILABILITY OF STREET LIGHT

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	YES	NO
AGBADO/OKE ODO	14	86
AGBOYI KETU	36	64
AGEGE	22	78
AJEROMI	22	78
ALIMOSHO	20	80
AMUWO ODOFIN	61	39
APAPA	31	69
APAPA-IGANMU	21	79
AYOBO IPAJA	10	90
BADAGRY	19	81
BADAGRY WEST	0	100
BARIGA	23	77
COKER AGUDA	32	68
EGBE IDIMU	14	86
EJIGBO	7	93
EPE	13	87
EREDO	0	100
ETI OSA	19	81
ETI OSA EAST	36	64
IBA	13	87
IBEJU	0	100
IFAKO	21	79
IFELODUN	22	78
IGANDO	10	90
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	21	79
IJEDE	30	70
IKEJA	40	60
IKORODU	24	76
IKORODU NORTH	0	100
IKORODU WEST	3	97
IKOSI EJIRIN	23	77
IKOYI OBALENDE	47	53
IMOTA	45	55
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	40	60
ISHERI IKOSI	34	66
ISOLO	19	81
ITIRE IKATE	17	83
KOSOFE	30	70
LAGOS ISLAND	39	61
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	39	61
LAGOS MAINLAND	38	62
LEKKI	20	80
MOSAN OKUNOLA	19	81
MUSHIN	31	69
ODI OLOWO	27	73
OJO	26	74
OJODU	27	73
OJOKORO	12	88
OLORUNDA	31	69
ONIGBONGBO	51	49
ORADE	28	72
ORILE AGEGE	21	79
OSHODI	26	74
OTO AWORI	11	89
SHOMOLU	27	73
SURULERE	43	57
YABA	18	82
STATE INDICATOR	25	75



**LEVEL OF NOISE POLLUTION BY TYPE**

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	MOSQUE	CHURCH	GENERATOR	AREA BOYS	MUSIC (RECORD SELLER)	NONE
AGBADO/OKE ODO	12	16	29	11	14	18
AGBOYI KETU	16	23	26	8	6	21
AGEGE	18	15	26	11	23	7
AJEROMI	7	12	34	24	16	7
ALIMOSHO	13	17	37	8	13	11
AMUWO ODOFIN	9	6	36	10	17	22
APAPA	15	23	38	11	6	6
APAPA-IGANMU	12	11	25	32	17	2
AYOBO IPAJA	5	13	30	10	16	26
BADAGRY	7	21	5	2	9	56
BADAGRY WEST	10	3	13	3	3	70
BARIGA	14	10	25	29	11	11
COKER AGUDA	16	24	21	21	11	8
EGBE IDIMU	12	6	49	6	5	23
EJIGBO	8	12	53	10	11	5
EPE	5	7	41	27	7	14
EREDO	25	7	40	7	14	7
ETI OSA	7	3	25	7	5	54
ETI OSA EAST	17	8	35	4	8	28
IBA	11	9	37	11	7	25
IBEJU	5	16	42	11	5	21
IFAKO	9	12	51	5	6	17
IFELODUN	18	18	25	19	15	4
IGANDO	2	5	25	4	6	58
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	14	7	43	14	10	12
IJEDE	24	39	10	8	8	10
IKEJA	6	13	38	10	21	11
IKORODU	2	12	37	12	9	28
IKORODU NORTH	7	16	25	20	21	11
IKORODU WEST	5	5	20	17	17	37
IKOSI EJIRIN	6	0	19	0	0	74
IKOYI OBALENDE	10	29	52	4	1	3
IMOTA	9	27	9	0	15	39
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	22	24	27	8	7	11
ISHERI IKOSI	16	20	23	10	8	23
ISOLO	14	7	28	10	14	26
ITIRE IKATE	13	11	26	17	10	25
KOSOFE	13	18	23	16	11	19
LAGOS ISLAND	11	27	24	18	14	6
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	14	13	27	21	12	13
LAGOS MAINLAND	20	13	23	19	17	8
LEKKI	6	19	31	13	6	25
MOSAN OKUNOLA	17	13	29	6	17	17
MUSHIN	14	26	23	13	11	13
ODI OLOWO	17	11	26	19	13	15
OJO	6	6	28	16	9	35
OJODU	11	15	28	5	9	33
OJOKORO	11	11	33	11	11	22
OLORUNDA	13	29	29	10	4	15
ONIGBONGBO	19	15	24	13	10	19
ORIADE	14	16	24	7	8	32
ORILE AGEGE	21	20	22	12	16	9
OSHODI	7	12	31	4	14	32
OTO AWORI	17	14	22	18	19	10
SHOMOLU	6	12	37	29	11	6
SURULERE	15	13	24	8	5	35
YABA	6	17	34	21	14	8
STATE INDICATOR	14	15	45	12	10	4

MAJOR SOURCE OF AIR POLLUTION ACCORDING TO COMMUNITY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	BURNING OF SOLID WASTE	FROM GENERATORS	EMISSIONS FROM AUTOMOBILE	DUST FROM CONSTRUCTION SITE (I.E. ROADS DRAINS)	EMISSION FROM NEIGHBOURS (SPECIFIC : COMMERCIAL PREMISES, INDUSTRY)	ODOUR FROM DRAINAGE	ODOUR FROM SOAK AWAY	ODOUR FROM EMISSION OF GAS	ODOUR FROM DUMPING GROUND
AGBADO/OKE ODO	16	30	10	7	6	11	9	1	10
AGBOYI KETU	23	37	16	6	2	5	7	1	3
AGEGE	10	28	16	4	4	16	15	1	7
AJEROMI	15	30	14	4	5	16	7	1	7
ALIMOSHO	9	41	17	4	4	16	4	0	4
AMUWO ODOFIN	13	56	15	3	1	7	3	3	0
APAPA	15	46	18	5	7	3	0	1	4
APAPA-IGANMU	7	23	18	3	2	23	8	2	13
AYOBO IPAJA	20	34	13	5	7	8	3	1	9
BADAGRY	6	19	0	0	6	19	6	0	44
BADAGRY WEST	42	17	17	8	0	0	17	0	0
BARIGA	21	26	9	6	7	17	7	0	8
COKER AGUDA	19	41	11	5	1	11	4	1	7
EGBE IDIMU	15	34	13	7	7	10	7	3	4
EJIGBO	14	30	16	4	2	16	9	1	7
EPE	0	45	18	3	3	18	5	0	10
EREDO	32	39	7	5	4	7	0	0	7
ETI OSA	5	33	12	12	7	16	5	0	12
ETI OSA EAST	19	29	6	3	7	13	3	0	21
IBA	12	27	11	4	4	25	8	2	8
IBEJU	19	38	6	0	6	6	0	0	25
IFAKO	13	34	30	2	2	10	7	1	1
IFELODUN	16	25	12	8	8	15	6	2	7
IGANDO	33	13	15	13	6	6	2	0	13
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	2	46	32	5	5	10	0	0	0
IJEDE	23	45	23	10	0	0	0	0	0
IKEJA	11	41	13	3	8	14	7	0	3
IKORODU	6	35	29	0	0	21	3	3	3
IKORODU NORTH	16	28	19	0	16	6	0	3	13
IKORODU WEST	9	16	6	16	13	25	0	0	16
IKOSI EJIRIN	0	50	25	0	0	13	0	0	13
IMOTA	48	39	9	0	0	0	4	0	0
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	23	44	19	5	3	5	0	0	1
ISOLO	9	31	15	7	4	19	4	1	11
ITIRE IKATE	12	23	11	3	3	27	13	1	8
KOSOFE	20	44	23	1	1	3	0	0	8
LAGOS ISLAND	16	26	19	7	4	13	3	1	11
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	11	29	9	5	5	16	9	5	11
LAGOS MAINLAND	11	26	11	2	5	30	4	2	10
LEKKI	26	32	16	0	5	11	5	0	5
MOSAN OKUNOLA	17	31	18	6	9	10	2	2	6
MUSHIN	17	37	12	3	4	13	6	1	6
ODI OLOWO	18	24	15	3	8	19	9	0	4
OJO	6	36	10	1	5	18	4	3	16
OJODU	8	38	20	2	3	23	2	0	5
OJOKORO	22	25	6	8	10	15	2	1	11
OLORUNDA	6	29	15	4	0	17	6	4	19
ONIGBONGBO	11	26	12	3	5	29	10	0	4
ORIADE	23	30	20	14	3	7	2	0	0
ORILE AGEGE	18	28	11	5	5	19	7	1	6
OSHODI	6	28	19	5	5	17	6	3	10
OTO AWORI	27	34	13	2	2	7	4	2	10
SHOMOLU	13	39	19	2	4	14	5	1	3
SURULERE	31	48	9	6	0	3	2	0	1
YABA	1	39	21	1	2	16	5	2	13
STATE INDICATOR	15	32	14	5	5	15	6	1	7

WATER POLLUTION BY AREAS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	BURST WATER PIPE RUNNING ALONG CANALS AND GUTTERS	INDUSTRIAL WASTE WATER	BLACK OIL MECHANIC WORKSHOPS	DISCHARGES FROM DAMAGED NNPC PIPELINES
AGBADO/OKE ODO	61	27	10	3
AGBOYI KETU	38	54	5	3
AGEGE	65	16	18	2
AJEROMI	37	42	14	6
ALIMOSHO	57	27	10	7
AMUWO ODOFIN	41	18	22	20
APAPA	43	50	6	1
APAPA-IGANMU	55	24	20	1
AYOBO IPAJA	36	56	8	0
BADAGRY	15	54	15	15
BADAGRY WEST	25	38	38	0
BARIGA	51	33	8	8
COKER AGUDA	45	46	6	3
EGBE IDIMU	36	40	18	6
EJIGBO	47	35	12	6
EPE	32	52	16	0
EREDO	67	26	7	0
ETI OSA	38	35	15	12
ETI OSA EAST	31	47	8	14
IBA	29	53	14	5
IBEJU	70	20	10	0
IFAKO	54	38	8	0
IFELODUN	57	30	9	3
IGANDO	50	25	10	15
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	25	64	7	4
IJEDE	14	75	11	0
IKEJA	37	40	10	13
IKORODU	18	55	18	9
IKORODU NORTH	26	56	11	7
IKORODU WEST	83	6	11	0
IKOSI EJIRIN	13	88	0	0
IKOYI OBALENDE	38	50	6	6
IMOTA	40	50	10	0
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	25	63	10	2
ISHERI IKOSI	35	52	8	5
ISOLO	47	30	17	6
ITIRE IKATE	43	26	21	10
KOSOFE	30	59	9	2
LAGOS ISLAND	26	60	12	2
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	60	33	6	1
LAGOS MAINLAND	53	29	9	9
LEKKI	55	27	18	0
MOSAN OKUNOLA	25	44	23	8
MUSHIN	35	39	20	5
ODI OLOWO	59	24	10	7
OJO	22	49	18	10
OJODU	56	25	19	0
OJOKORO	56	29	12	4
OLORUNDA	45	38	17	0
ONIGBONGBO	35	65	0	0
ORIADE	45	49	6	0
ORILE AGEGE	52	34	9	5
OSHODI	42	22	27	9
OTO AWORI	44	47	7	1
SHOMOLU	43	44	9	4
SURULERE	46	45	8	1
YABA	26	33	35	6
STATE INDICATOR	44	39	12	5

COMMON ENVIRONMENTAL NUISANCE BY AREAS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	STREET TRADING	TRADING ON DRAINAGE SETBACK	ERECTION OF SHANTIES/CONTAINERS FOR TRADING	LOUD SPEAKERS ON WHEELBARROW FOR TRADING
AGBADO/OKE ODO	55	16	12	17
AGBOYI KETU	46	50	3	1
AGEGE	56	15	8	21
AJEROMI	37	35	16	12
ALIMOSHO	46	29	21	5
AMUWO ODOFIN	22	44	20	14
APAPA	48	31	15	6
APAPA-IGANMU	36	30	18	16
AYOBO IPAJA	56	18	14	12
BADAGRY	26	58	5	11
BADAGRY WEST	17	61	17	6
BARIGA	52	28	9	11
COKER AGUDA	44	40	7	9
EGBE IDIMU	36	35	18	10
EJIGBO	54	15	19	12
EPE	36	38	15	10
EREDO	50	24	15	11
ETI OSA	29	37	19	14
ETI OSA EAST	32	39	20	9
IBA	46	28	17	9
IBEJU	36	31	23	10
IFAKO	50	20	17	14
IFELODUN	38	32	18	12
IGANDO	43	37	11	10
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	47	23	23	7
IJEDE	21	76	3	0
IKEJA	44	24	12	20
IKORODU	26	33	28	13
IKORODU NORTH	27	42	9	21
IKORODU WEST	49	28	12	12
IKOSI EJIRIN	29	55	13	3
IKOYI OBALENDE	28	65	4	3
IMOTA	32	59	3	6
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	36	50	11	4
ISHERI IKOSI	50	39	8	3
ISOLO	43	16	12	29
ITIRE IKATE	45	36	11	9
KOSOFE	34	53	6	6
LAGOS ISLAND	39	35	13	13
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	33	33	15	19
LAGOS MAINLAND	36	30	17	17
LEKKI	46	29	13	13
MOSAN OKUNOLA	42	20	25	13
MUSHIN	33	40	18	9
ODI OLOWO	51	24	15	10
OJO	40	37	16	7
OJODU	34	21	32	13
OJOKORO	49	24	15	12
OLORUNDA	36	36	14	14
ONIGBONGBO	44	27	7	21
ORIADE	44	36	11	9
ORILE AGEGE	45	29	11	15
OSHODI	38	27	18	17
OTO AWORI	30	38	19	14
SHOMOLU	44	27	16	13
SURULERE	55	37	3	5
YABA	39	34	12	16
STATE INDICATOR	42	32	14	12

## STREET TRADING / ILLEGAL MARKETS BY AREA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	ON THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM	AT THE REQUIRED SET-BACK OF ROAD/CANAL	ON THE WALKWAYS	ON THE ROAD
AGBADO/OKE ODO	21	33	26	20
AGBOYI KETU	31	51	14	4
AGEGE	14	26	26	33
AJEROMI	21	38	23	18
ALIMOSHO	19	35	29	17
AMUWO ODOFIN	12	58	23	6
APAPA	33	41	20	6
APAPA-IGANMU	20	38	23	19
AYOBO IPAJA	26	26	19	29
BADAGRY	8	43	24	24
BADAGRY WEST	19	39	31	11
BARIGA	41	35	12	12
COKER AGUDA	33	42	18	8
EGBE IDIMU	30	36	22	11
EJIGBO	19	25	28	28
EPE	18	32	26	24
EREDO	24	31	25	20
ETI OSA	17	46	20	17
ETI OSA EAST	9	41	30	20
IBA	22	43	19	17
IBEJU	29	29	24	18
IFAKO	20	20	26	35
IFELODUN	36	33	17	14
IGANDO	13	44	6	36
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	30	35	14	22
IJEDE	33	46	13	8
IKEJA	15	43	18	25
IKORODU	10	55	33	3
IKORODU NORTH	9	55	30	6
IKORODU WEST	15	38	13	35
IKOSI EJIRIN	16	52	6	26
IKOYI OBALENDE	25	63	6	6
IMOTA	46	40	9	6
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	30	49	12	9
ISHERI IKOSI	34	36	13	17
ISOLO	17	28	16	39
ITIRE IKATE	22	46	18	13
KOSOFE	38	51	5	5
LAGOS ISLAND	26	28	25	21
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	25	30	23	21
LAGOS MAINLAND	20	35	29	16
LEKKI	39	25	18	18
MOSAN OKUNOLA	11	42	30	17
MUSHIN	20	40	26	14
ODI OLOWO	29	30	25	15
OJO	22	35	23	20
OJODU	24	16	36	24
OJOKORO	28	18	18	36
OLORUNDA	9	49	23	19
ONIGBONGBO	24	37	28	12
ORIADE	31	27	23	19
ORILE AGEGE	28	30	15	27
OSHODI	17	38	26	19
OTO AWORI	25	40	20	15
SHOMOLU	21	27	20	32
SURULERE	35	36	15	14
YABA	21	40	21	17
STATE INDICATOR	24	36	21	19

IDENTIFIED REASONS FOR TRAFFIC SITUATION

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	VOLUME OF VEHICLES ON THE ROAD	POT HOLES	NARROW ROAD	ABSENCE OF TRAFFIC LIGHT	NO TRAFFIC WARDENS	RECKLESS DRIVING	ATTITUDE OF LASTMA OFFICIALS	LACK OF ENFORCEMENT BY POLICE OFFICER ON DUTY	CORRUPTION ON THE ASPECT OF TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS (LASTMA, POLICE)
AGBADO/OKE ODO	24	27	11	12	2	15	4	2	5
AGBOYI KETU	23	33	19	8	5	5	5	2	0
AGEGE	18	26	17	4	5	13	5	5	6
AJEROMI	19	29	14	8	6	13	2	5	4
ALIMOSHO	18	31	14	5	2	17	5	2	6
AMUWO ODOFIN	11	28	8	10	7	12	2	16	7
APAPA	21	45	13	8	4	7	1	0	1
APAPA-IGANMU	22	26	20	8	5	14	3	1	2
AYOBO IPAJA	21	28	19	11	6	6	2	4	3
BADAGRY	13	41	15	2	2	11	7	4	4
BADAGRY WEST	13	46	10	5	13	5	5	3	0
BARIGA	31	33	16	2	2	11	2	0	3
COKER AGUDA	25	36	11	5	7	8	5	2	2
EGBE IDIMU	25	35	20	5	4	8	2	1	1
EJIGBO	23	27	18	7	2	10	6	5	4
EPE	3	19	19	18	12	19	3	6	0
EREDO	11	30	27	9	9	2	2	7	2
ETI OSA	13	26	13	3	7	18	8	7	5
ETI OSA EAST	23	14	15	11	8	15	7	5	3
IBA	28	25	16	6	5	9	5	3	3
IBEJU	31	28	24	7	3	7	0	0	0
IFAKO	20	26	19	8	4	9	7	1	4
IFELODUN	18	27	14	9	6	10	5	5	5
IGANDO	16	30	18	8	9	8	6	3	3
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	15	31	22	13	9	7	4	0	0
IJEDE	29	40	7	14	10	0	0	0	0
IKEJA	36	17	11	6	4	16	4	2	5
IKORODU	23	26	23	8	0	6	0	5	8
IKORODU NORTH	13	24	26	11	6	16	2	0	2
IKORODU WEST	14	29	8	0	6	8	6	12	16
IKOSI EJIRIN	26	26	26	0	5	5	5	0	5
IKOYI OBALENDE	29	46	5	3	7	5	0	2	3
IMOTA	21	62	9	6	3	0	0	0	0
IRU/ VICTORIA ISLAND	28	38	11	8	7	3	3	1	0
ISHERI IKOSI	21	32	16	10	7	10	2	1	1
ISOLO	19	22	14	13	6	8	5	3	9
ITIRE IKATE	20	28	20	9	4	11	2	4	2
KOSOFE	29	31	15	5	5	6	3	3	3
LAGOS ISLAND	30	20	18	5	3	14	4	3	2
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	17	19	13	9	9	13	8	6	5
LAGOS MAINLAND	27	27	12	7	8	12	4	2	2
LEKKI	18	53	18	6	6	0	0	0	0
MOSAN OKUNOLA	20	26	13	13	3	14	4	3	4
MUSHIN	22	28	18	5	5	10	5	3	5
ODI OLOWO	28	29	15	6	5	8	5	1	3
OJO	17	25	12	7	6	10	7	13	4
OJODU	33	19	9	4	6	10	6	8	5
OJOKORO	26	20	12	7	4	14	7	4	5
OLORUNDA	15	32	24	10	3	10	6	0	0
ONIGBONGBO	40	11	17	11	11	3	5	1	1
ORIADE	22	21	19	7	11	5	5	4	6
ORILE AGEGE	23	21	17	7	10	11	5	3	4
OSHODI	24	16	18	5	7	16	1	7	5
OTO AWORI	18	39	19	4	3	12	1	0	4
SHOMOLU	26	23	20	5	1	14	4	4	2
SURULERE	39	28	10	7	7	2	3	4	1
YABA	17	33	13	7	6	11	5	5	4
STATE INDICATOR	22	27	16	7	5	11	4	4	4

TARRED ROAD TO THE HOUSE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	YES	NO
AGBADO/OKE ODO	28	72
AGBOYI KETU	61	39
AGEGE	52	48
AJEROMI	43	57
ALIMOSHO	38	62
AMUWO ODOFIN	76	24
APAPA	61	39
APAPA-IGANMU	49	51
AYOBO IPAJA	15	85
BADAGRY	22	78
BADAGRY WEST	52	48
BARIGA	71	29
COKER AGUDA	34	66
EGBE IDIMU	13	87
EJIGBO	12	88
EPE	71	29
EREDO	66	34
ETI OSA	19	81
ETI OSA EAST	31	69
IBA	16	84
IBEJU	0	100
IFAKO	56	44
IFELODUN	44	56
IGANDO	11	89
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	17	83
IJEDE	44	56
IKEJA	79	21
IKORODU	53	47
IKORODU NORTH	32	68
IKORODU WEST	0	100
IKOSI EJIRIN	70	30
IKOYI OBALENDE	96	4
IMOTA	63	37
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	84	16
ISHERI IKOSI	51	49
ISOLO	45	55
ITIRE IKATE	25	75
KOSOFE	74	26
LAGOS ISLAND	79	21
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	65	35
LAGOS MAINLAND	58	42
LEKKI	30	70
MOSAN OKUNOLA	23	77
MUSHIN	66	34
ODI OLOWO	70	30
OJO	28	72
OJODU	89	11
OJOKORO	26	74
OLORUNDA	18	82
ONIGBONGBO	92	8
ORIADE	57	43
ORILE AGEGE	51	49
OSHODI	73	27
OTO AWORI	35	65
SHOMOLU	62	38
SURULERE	56	44
YABA	46	54
STATE INDICATOR	49	51

NUMBER OF CARS OWNED BY HOUSEHOLD

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	1-2	3-4	5-6	>6	NONE
AGBADO/OKE ODO	18	1	3	0	78
AGBOYI KETU	30	48	6	0	17
AGEGE	17	3	0	0	80
AJEROMI	22	18	3	0	57
ALIMOSHO	11	14	8	1	65
AMUWO ODOFIN	36	9	1	0	53
APAPA	47	34	1	3	15
APAPA-IGANMU	5	1	0	0	93
AYOBO IPAJA	14	7	7	2	69
BADAGRY	5	8	3	0	84
BADAGRY WEST	0	19	8	6	67
BARIGA	27	10	10	0	53
COKER AGUDA	26	42	2	1	29
EGBE IDIMU	29	12	0	2	57
EJIGBO	25	11	5	0	59
EPE	16	19	0	0	65
EREDO	10	3	0	0	87
ETI OSA	37	10	0	0	53
ETI OSA EAST	27	5	0	0	68
IBA	24	2	1	1	72
IBEJU	0	0	0	0	100
IFAKO	26	3	0	0	71
IFELODUN	13	29	6	0	52
IGANDO	21	8	0	0	71
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	15	27	3	0	55
IJEDE	36	39	0	0	24
IKEJA	27	10	0	0	63
IKORODU	12	15	0	0	74
IKORODU NORTH	6	24	3	3	64
IKORODU WEST	24	0	0	0	76
IKOSI EJIRIN	10	3	0	0	87
IKOYI OBALENDE	30	42	5	0	23
IMOTA	36	58	3	0	3
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	29	66	1	1	3
ISHERI IKOSI	22	42	5	1	31
ISOLO	22	2	0	0	76
ITIRE IKATE	32	4	2	2	60
KOSOFE	31	34	3	1	30
LAGOS ISLAND	17	25	6	1	51
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	13	16	7	0	64
LAGOS MAINLAND	19	17	1	1	62
LEKKI	20	20	7	0	53
MOSAN OKUNOLA	33	2	0	0	65
MUSHIN	18	28	7	2	45
ODI OLOWO	18	4	2	0	76
OJO	11	2	1	0	85
OJODU	44	11	0	0	45
OJOKORO	8	10	3	0	78
OLORUNDA	14	17	6	0	64
ONIGBONGBO	33	11	13	0	43
ORIADE	37	11	1	4	47
ORILE AGEGE	18	25	0	1	56
OSHODI	16	11	0	0	73
OTO AWORI	21	25	1	1	52
SHOMOLU	19	8	1	1	71
SURULERE	34	36	3	2	25
YABA	14	18	2	1	64
STATE INDICATOR	22	17	3	1	57



### RATING OF CURRENT ECONOMIC STATUS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	VERY POOR	POOR	MODERATELY POOR	VERY RICH	MODERATELY RICH	RICH	WEALTHY
AGBADO/OKE ODO	12	22	40	3	18	4	1
AGBOYI KETU	23	41	16	3	14	3	0
AGEGE	14	29	30	1	18	7	0
AJEROMI	14	29	28	5	22	3	0
ALIMOSHO	13	23	26	2	31	4	1
AMUWO ODOFIN	8	11	21	11	25	23	1
APAPA	26	38	8	3	20	5	0
APAPA-IGANMU	8	35	28	0	25	4	0
AYOBO IPAJA	12	16	31	5	32	3	0
BADAGRY	11	19	24	5	35	5	0
BADAGRY WEST	22	53	19	0	0	3	3
BARIGA	11	32	29	2	19	5	1
COKER AGUDA	22	34	22	5	15	1	1
EGBE IDIMU	12	18	37	0	24	9	0
EJIGBO	8	13	40	6	21	12	0
EPE	16	61	10	0	13	0	0
EREDO	16	23	26	3	19	13	0
ETI OSA	10	12	25	7	25	19	2
ETI OSA EAST	15	26	27	4	15	14	0
IBA	7	20	43	2	20	7	1
IBEJU	7	36	21	0	36	0	0
IFAKO	9	15	56	4	13	2	1
IFELODUN	20	37	25	4	9	4	1
IGANDO	4	22	35	3	26	10	0
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	9	39	30	3	18	0	0
IJEDE	39	55	6	0	0	0	0
IKEJA	10	16	35	3	29	8	0
IKORODU	12	29	24	3	21	9	3
IKORODU NORTH	15	36	15	6	21	6	0
IKORODU WEST	3	33	33	12	18	0	0
IKOSI EJIRIN	19	39	16	0	19	6	0
IKOYI OBALENDE	14	23	14	9	27	14	0
IMOTA	27	61	0	6	6	0	0
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	16	37	20	1	16	10	0
ISHERI IKOSI	32	26	19	3	17	2	0
ISOLO	19	16	27	3	31	4	0
ITIRE IKATE	10	18	40	5	23	2	1
KOSOFE	20	38	24	3	9	4	1
LAGOS ISLAND	24	32	14	2	25	4	0
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	25	34	24	1	15	2	1
LAGOS MAINLAND	20	13	39	7	14	6	1
LEKKI	13	40	33	0	13	0	0
MOSAN OKUNOLA	8	11	38	1	33	6	2
MUSHIN	20	35	23	4	13	6	0
ODI OLOWO	9	22	36	1	24	8	1
OJO	20	29	33	1	10	6	1
OJODU	15	11	31	10	27	5	2
OJOKORO	18	16	39	2	22	4	0
OLORUNDA	11	31	31	3	22	3	0
ONIGBONGBO	21	13	34	0	26	5	0
ORADE	17	39	23	1	7	13	0
ORILE AGEGE	18	28	31	1	20	1	1
OSHODI	9	25	37	3	18	7	1
OTO AWORI	25	29	17	6	16	8	0
SHOMOLU	10	31	21	1	32	3	1
SURULERE	25	33	15	2	21	4	0
YABA	13	28	21	0	28	8	2
STATE INDICATOR	16	27	28	3	20	5	1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PLACE WHERE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS USUALLY SEEK HEALTH CARE

LG/LCDA	PUBLIC HOSPITAL/HEALTH CENTRE	PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC	PRIVATE PHYSICIAN	TRADITIONAL HERBAL CLINIC	FAITH BASE/SPIRITUAL HOME	PHARMACY/CHEMIST SHOP
AGBADO/OKE ODO	45	29	4	2	-	20
AGBOYI KETU	33	56	7	2	2	-
AGEGE	49	42	1	2	-	6
AJEROMI	38	46	5	2	1	8
ALIMOSHO	39	44	13	1	-	2
AMUWO ODOFIN	33	47	15	1	1	3
APAPA	22	65	5	5	-	3
APAPA-IGANMU	48	47	4	1	-	-
AYOBO IPAJA	57	23	-	-	-	21
BADAGRY	43	32	11	-	5	8
BADAGRY WEST	19	22	22	14	17	6
BARIGA	22	60	10	3	4	1
COKER AGUDA	35	48	11	5	1	1
EGBE IDIMU	41	49	4	1	-	4
EJIGBO	50	45	1	-	-	5
EPE	39	48	6	-	3	3
EREDO	39	48	-	-	-	13
ETI OSA	17	73	3	-	-	7
ETI OSA EAST	31	62	5	1	-	1
IBA	37	49	4	2	1	6
IBEJU	29	64	-	7	-	-
IFAKO	63	31	1	1	-	4
IFELODUN	35	53	8	2	-	2
IGANDO	51	42	4	-	1	2
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	12	79	3	-	-	6
IJEDE	27	52	12	9	-	-
IKEJA	32	59	2	-	-	8
IKORODU	41	59	-	-	-	-
IKORODU NORTH	45	52	-	-	-	3
IKORODU WEST	58	36	-	-	-	6
IKOSI EJIRIN	45	39	3	6	3	3
IKOYI OBALENDE	20	80	-	-	-	-
IMOTA	27	61	12	-	-	-
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	10	66	10	9	1	4
ISHERI IKOSI	27	59	3	8	1	1
ISOLO	44	26	3	4	-	23
ITIRE IKATE	55	34	7	2	-	3
KOSOFE	42	42	11	2	-	3
LAGOS ISLAND	36	48	4	6	1	5
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	45	35	6	7	1	7
LAGOS MAINLAND	52	30	6	2	2	8
LEKKI	73	13	7	7	-	-
MOSAN OKUNOLA	37	51	9	-	-	3
MUSHIN	39	51	5	2	-	3
ODI OLOWO	48	41	4	1	1	6
OJO	33	45	16	1	1	4
OJODU	13	53	3	2	2	27
OJOKORO	50	39	1	1	2	8
OLORUNDA	33	47	3	6	-	11
ONIGBONGBO	34	36	20	5	5	-
ORADE	23	65	3	-	1	8
ORILE AGEGE	60	27	4	1	3	5
OSHODI	57	24	2	1	-	16
OTO AWORI	16	66	11	3	-	3
SHOMOLU	53	41	3	-	1	1
SURULERE	33	39	19	5	-	4
YABA	19	76	2	-	-	3
STATE INDICATOR	39	46	6	2	1	6

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS' WOMEN PLACE OF LAST DELIVERY BY LGAs

LG/LCDA	PUBLIC HOSPITAL/HEALTH CENTRE	PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC	TRADITIONAL HERBAL CLINIC	FAITH BASED/SPIRITUAL HOME	AT HOME
AGBADO/OKE ODO	49	46	3	3	0
AGBOYI KETU	33	50	0	0	17
AGEGE	48	48	5	0	0
AJEROMI	73	20	1	1	5
ALIMOSHO	67	27	6	0	0
AMUWO ODOFIN	86	14	0	0	0
APAPA	17	33	50	0	0
APAPA-IGANMU	71	29	0	0	0
AYOBO IPAJA	56	44	0	0	0
BADAGRY	60	40	0	0	0
BADAGRY WEST	50	50	0	0	0
BARIGA	31	66	3	0	0
COKE AGUDA	55	43	3	0	0
EGBE IDIMU	34	47	3	1	15
EJIGBO	52	40	0	2	6
EPE	88	13	0	0	0
EREDO	44	56	0	0	0
ETI OSA	50	50	0	0	0
ETI OSA EAST	0	0	100	0	0
IBA	43	52	2	0	2
IBEJU	43	54	4	0	0
IFAKO	86	13	1	0	0
IFELODUN	26	30	44	0	0
IGANDO	38	38	9	0	16
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	33	67	0	0	0
IJEDE	33	67	0	0	0
IKEJA	58	36	3	0	3
IKORODU	22	78	0	0	0
IKORODU NORTH	78	22	0	0	0
IKORODU WEST	75	25	0	0	0
IKOSI EJIRIN	15	31	8	0	46
IKOYI OBALENDE	40	60	0	0	0
IMOTA	0	100	0	0	0
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	0	100	0	0	0
ISHERI IKOSI	69	31	0	0	0
ISOLO	82	15	2	0	1
ITIRE IKATE	49	40	3	0	7
KOSOFE	65	25	5	0	5
LAGOS ISLAND	38	46	16	0	0
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	32	39	29	0	0
LAGOS MAINLAND	56	28	0	17	0
LEKKI	74	26	0	0	0
MOSAN OKUNOLA	61	32	0	0	8
MUSHIN	63	25	4	1	7
ODI OLOWO	59	27	8	0	6
OJO	24	59	6	0	12
OJODU	39	58	3	0	0
OJOKORO	43	53	0	2	1
OLORUNDA	27	60	2	0	12
ONIGBONGBO	86	0	14	0	0
ORADE	57	40	0	0	2
ORILE AGEGE	46	49	5	0	0
OSHODI	78	14	3	0	5
OTO AWORI	33	65	3	0	0
SHOMOLU	81	15	4	0	1
SURULERE	26	63	5	0	5
YABA	62	31	5	3	0
STATE INDICATOR	56	36	5	1	2

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS THAT ASSISTED THE WOMEN HOUSEHOLD MEMBER WITH DELIVERY

LG/LCDA	DOCTOR	NURSE/ MIDWIFE	AUXILIARY MIDWIFE	TRAINED TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT	RELATIVE/FRIE NDS
AGBADO/OKE ODO	37	58	5	-	-
AGBOYI KETU	80	20	-	-	-
AGEGE	47	50	2	2	-
AJEROMI	51	46	3	-	-
ALIMOSHO	52	43	2	2	-
AMUWO ODOFIN	47	47	6	-	-
APAPA	75	25	-	-	-
APAPA-IGANMU	51	47	-	-	2
AYOBO IPAJA	65	35	-	-	-
BADAGRY	69	31	-	-	-
BADAGRY WEST	-	100	-	-	-
BARIGA	40	50	6	4	-
COKER AGUDA	48	44	-	4	4
EGBE IDIMU	43	52	2	-	2
EJIGBO	44	56	-	-	-
EPE	25	75	-	-	-
EREDO	64	36	-	-	-
ETI OSA	17	75	8	-	-
ETI OSA EAST	71	27	2	-	-
IBA	45	53	-	2	-
IBEJU	64	27	9	-	-
IFAKO	41	59	-	-	-
IFELODUN	35	59	7	-	-
IGANDO	44	50	-	6	-
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	100	-	-	-	-
IJEDE	100	-	-	-	-
IKEJA	47	50	-	3	-
IKORODU	33	67	-	-	-
IKORODU NORTH	77	23	-	-	-
IKORODU WEST	33	67	-	-	-
IKOSI EJIRIN	50	50	-	-	-
IKOYI OBALENDE	33	67	-	-	-
IMOTA	100	-	-	-	-
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	100	-	-	-	-
ISHERI IKOSI	75	25	-	-	-
ISOLO	62	33	2	-	3
ITIRE IKATE	57	40	2	-	-
KOSOFE	74	26	-	-	-
LAGOS ISLAND	51	47	2	-	-
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	47	38	7	4	4
LAGOS MAINLAND	59	34	4	4	-
LEKKI	33	67	-	-	-
MOSAN OKUNOLA	57	37	7	-	-
MUSHIN	51	47	2	-	-
ODI OLOWO	45	53	2	-	-
OJO	73	14	5	9	-
OJODU	71	23	-	6	-
OJOKORO	54	46	-	-	-
OLORUNDA	48	43	5	-	5
ONIGBONGBO	55	45	-	-	-
ORADE	51	30	-	-	19
ORILE AGEGE	57	43	-	-	-
OSHODI	43	55	2	-	-
OTO AWORI	40	55	5	-	-
SHOMOLU	63	36	-	2	-
SURULERE	43	50	-	4	4
YABA	41	59	-	-	-
STATE INDICATOR	52	44	2	1	1

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS' AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE  
USE TO DELAY OR PREVENT PREGNANCY**

<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>
AGBADO/OKE ODO	57	43
AGBOYI KETU	50	50
AGEGE	72	28
AJEROMI	76	24
ALIMOSHO	68	32
AMUWO ODOFIN	32	68
APAPA	32	68
APAPA-IGANMU	81	19
AYOBO IPAJA	56	44
BADAGRY	67	33
BADAGRY WEST	9	91
BARIGA	48	52
COKER AGUDA	59	41
EGBE IDIMU	85	15
EJIGBO	82	18
EPE	36	64
EREDO	50	50
ETI OSA	17	83
ETI OSA EAST	53	47
IBA	65	35
IBEJU	93	7
IFAKO	74	26
IFELODUN	53	47
IGANDO	48	52
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	42	58
IJEDE	21	79
IKEJA	89	11
IKORODU	37	63
IKORODU NORTH	84	16
IKORODU WEST	21	79
IKOSI EJIRIN	68	32
IKOYI OBALENDE	89	11
IMOTA	69	31
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	45	55
ISHERI IKOSI	66	34
ISOLO	73	27
ITIRE IKATE	59	41
KOSOFE	59	41
LAGOS ISLAND	63	37
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	55	45
LAGOS MAINLAND	84	16
LEKKI	33	67
MOSAN OKUNOLA	70	30
MUSHIN	48	52
ODI OLOWO	53	47
OJO	54	46
OJODU	65	35
OJOKORO	76	24
OLORUNDA	68	32
ONIGBONGBO	72	28
ORADE	52	48
ORILE AGEGE	59	41
OSHODI	60	40
OTO AWORI	48	53
SHOMOLU	68	32
SURULERE	59	41
YABA	59	41
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>40</b>

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS' ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING/  
CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES**

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	YES	NO
AGBADO/OKE ODO	45	55
AGBOYI KETU	58	42
AGEGE	56	44
AJEROMI	56	44
ALIMOSHO	63	37
AMUWO ODOFIN	70	30
APAPA	55	45
APAPA-IGANMU	58	42
AYOBO IPAJA	48	52
BADAGRY	70	30
BADAGRY WEST	50	50
BARIGA	69	31
COKER AGUDA	51	49
EGBE IDIMU	51	49
EJIGBO	69	31
EPE	78	22
EREDO	75	25
ETI OSA	63	38
ETI OSA EAST	80	20
IBA	49	51
IBEJU	92	8
IFAKO	69	31
IFELODUN	54	46
IGANDO	33	67
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	45	55
IJEDE	50	50
IKEJA	57	43
IKORODU	27	73
IKORODU NORTH	65	35
IKORODU WEST	83	17
IKOSI EJIRIN	37	63
IKOYI OBALENDE	40	60
IMOTA	55	45
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	55	45
ISHERI IKOSI	66	34
ISOLO	49	51
ITIRE IKATE	45	55
KOSOFE	59	41
LAGOS ISLAND	67	33
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	63	38
LAGOS MAINLAND	45	55
LEKKI	33	67
MOSAN OKUNOLA	57	43
MUSHIN	59	41
ODI OLOWO	47	53
OJO	60	40
OJODU	64	36
OJOKORO	43	57
OLORUNDA	52	48
ONIGBONGBO	37	63
ORADE	57	43
ORILE AGEGE	38	62
OSHODI	36	64
OTO AWORI	66	34
SHOMOLU	67	33
SURULERE	48	52
YABA	59	41
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>45</b>

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ANY FAMILY PLANNING / CONTRACEPTIVES SERVICES  
METHODS BEING USED BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS**

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	YES	NO
AGBADO/OKE ODO	19	81
AGBOYI KETU	0	100
AGEGE	27	73
AJEROMI	13	87
ALIMOSHO	38	62
AMUWO ODOFIN	0	100
APAPA	10	90
APAPA-IGANMU	22	78
AYOBO IPAJA	13	88
BADAGRY	0	100
BADAGRY WEST	0	100
BARIGA	12	88
COKER AGUDA	19	81
EGBE IDIMU	14	86
EJIGBO	13	87
EPE	0	100
EREDO	0	100
ETI OSA	0	100
ETI OSA EAST	25	75
IBA	7	93
IBEJU	0	100
IFAKO	14	86
IFELODUN	9	91
IGANDO	0	100
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	17	83
IJEDE	0	100
IKEJA	10	90
IKORODU	0	100
IKORODU NORTH	0	100
IKORODU WEST	0	100
IKOSI EJIRIN	0	100
IKOYI OBALENDE	20	80
IMOTA	30	70
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	23	77
ISHERI IKOSI	13	88
ISOLO	20	80
ITIRE IKATE	24	76
KOSOFE	0	100
LAGOS ISLAND	30	70
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	43	57
LAGOS MAINLAND	21	79
LEKKI	0	100
MOSAN OKUNOLA	15	85
MUSHIN	3	97
ODI OLOWO	12	88
OJO	12	88
OJODU	17	83
OJOKORO	8	92
OLORUNDA	18	82
ONIGBONGBO	33	67
ORADE	6	94
ORILE AGEGE	14	86
OSHODI	11	89
OTO AWORI	15	85
SHOMOLU	7	93
SURULERE	32	68
YABA	17	83
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>85</b>

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY PLANNING / CONTRACEPTIVES SERVICES METHODS BEING USED BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS**

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Female sterilization/ male sterilization	Pills	IUDs	Injectables	Implants	Male/female condom	Diaphragm	Foam/Jelly	Foaming Tab	Lactational amenorrhea	Rhythm method	Withdrawal	Emergency contraceptives	Traditional Method	Abstinence	None
AGBADO/OKE ODO	22	11	0	22	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	11	0	0	11	0
AGEGE	5	5	5	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	21	0
AJEROMI	0	29	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	0
ALIMOSHO	13	0	0	13	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	13	0
APAPA-IGANMU	0	0	0	0	17	50	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0
AYOBO IPAJA	25	25	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0
BARIGA	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
COKER AGUDA	0	0	0	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	33	0	17
EGBE IDIMU	33	22	22	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
EJIGBO	25	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	25
ETI OSA EAST	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0
IBA	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
IFELODUN	17	17	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	0	0	0	17
IGBOGBO																
BAIYEKU	33	0	33	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IKEJA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
IKOYI OBALENDE	33	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IMOTA	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	33
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	25	13	13	13	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
ISHERI IKOSI	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0
ISOLO	18	9	9	9	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	18	0
ITIRE IKATE	8	15	8	15	8	8	0	0	8	0	0	15	0	8	8	0
LAGOS ISLAND	14	14	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAGOS MAINLAND	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	13	0
MOSAN																
OKUNOLA	0	13	13	25	13	0	13	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MUSHIN	0	50	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ODI OLOWO	50	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	17
OJO	50	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OJODU	25	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0
OJOKORO	0	0	0	33	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OLORUNDA	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ONIGBONGBO	8	8	8	50	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0
ORADE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
ORILE AGEGE	14	14	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
OSHODI	25	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	25
OTO AWORI	20	20	0	20	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHOMOLU	0	50	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SURULERE	0	0	0	8	8	33	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	33	0	0
YABA	25	13	25	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	13	0
STATE INDICATOR	12	9	5	10	3	28	0	0	1	1	2	10	0	5	6	7



**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS' AWARENESS OF OTHER TRADITIONAL METHODS OF PREVENTING PREGNANCY**

LOCAL GOVTRNMENT	YES	NO
AGBADO/OKE ODO	41	59
AGBOYI KETU	36	64
AGEGE	36	64
AJEROMI	34	66
ALIMOSHO	44	56
AMUWO ODOFIN	50	50
APAPA	18	82
APAPA-IGANMU	42	58
AYOBO IPAJA	39	61
BADAGRY	60	40
BADAGRY WEST	50	50
BARIGA	49	51
COKER AGUDA	51	49
EGBE IDIMU	35	65
EJIGBO	56	44
EPE	56	44
EREDO	42	58
ETI OSA	0	100
ETI OSA EAST	45	55
IBA	31	69
IBEJU	54	46
IFAKO	59	41
IFELODUN	38	62
IGANDO	33	67
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	45	55
IJEDE	17	83
IKEJA	41	59
IKORODU	36	64
IKORODU NORTH	42	58
IKORODU WEST	83	17
IKOSI EJIRIN	63	37
IKOYI OBALENDE	48	52
IMOTA	50	50
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	31	69
ISHERI IKOSI	38	62
ISOLO	42	58
ITIRE IKATE	40	60
KOSOFE	34	66
LAGOS ISLAND	53	47
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	57	43
LAGOS MAINLAND	46	54
LEKKI	67	33
MOSAN OKUNOLA	30	70
MUSHIN	48	52
ODI OLOWO	45	55
OJO	37	63
OJODU	36	64
OJOKORO	31	69
OLORUNDA	26	74
ONIGBONGBO	29	71
ORADE	43	57
ORILE AGEGE	41	59
OSHODI	36	64
OTO AWORI	50	50
SHOMOLU	49	51
SURULERE	53	47
YABA	52	48
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>58</b>

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAD USED ANYTHING OR TRIED IN ANY WAY TO DELAY OR PREVENT GETTING PREGNANT**

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Yes	No
AGBADO/OKE ODO	60	40
AGBOYI KETU	69	31
AGEGE	53	47
AJEROMI	55	45
ALIMOSHO	44	56
AMUWO ODOFIN	80	20
APAPA	50	50
APAPA-IGANMU	48	52
AYOBO IPAJA	39	61
BADAGRY	67	33
BADAGRY WEST	100	0
BARIGA	41	59
COKER AGUDA	36	64
EGBE IDIMU	40	60
EJIGBO	57	43
EPE	20	80
EREDO	60	40
ETI OSA	44	56
ETI OSA EAST	18	82
IBA	71	29
IBEJU	48	53
IFAKO	41	59
IFELODUN	22	78
IGANDO	40	60
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	0	100
IJEDE	45	55
IKEJA	0	100
IKORODU	55	45
IKORODU NORTH	80	20
IKORODU WEST	50	50
IKOSI EJIRIN	58	42
IKOYI OBALENDE	55	45
IMOTA	67	33
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	50	50
ISHERI IKOSI	41	59
ISOLO	17	83
ITIRE IKATE	33	67
KOSOFE	49	51
LAGOS ISLAND	44	56
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	48	52
LAGOS MAINLAND	0	100
LEKKI	44	56
MOSAN OKUNOLA	43	57
MUSHIN	49	51
ODI OLOWO	31	69
OJO	42	58
OJODU	29	71
OJOKORO	83	17
OLORUNDA	91	9
ONIGBONGBO	75	25
ORADE	38	63
ORILE AGEGE	38	62
OSHODI	58	42
OTO AWORI	32	68
SHOMOLU	31	69
SURULERE	65	35
YABA	46	54
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>53</b>

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO PAY FOR THE COST OF FAMILY PLANNING/ CONTRACEPTIVES SERVICES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	YES	NO
AGBADO/OKE ODO	39	61
AGBOYI KETU	28	72
AGEGE	20	80
AJEROMI	28	72
ALIMOSHO	37	63
AMUWO ODOFIN	35	65
APAPA	36	64
APAPA-IGANMU	25	75
AYOBO IPAJA	15	85
BADAGRY	35	65
BADAGRY WEST	50	50
BARIGA	7	93
COKER AGUDA	27	73
EGBE IDIMU	34	66
EJIGBO	20	80
EPE	67	33
EREDO	25	75
ETI OSA	0	100
ETI OSA EAST	35	65
IBA	24	76
IBEJU	38	62
IFAKO	21	79
IFELODUN	33	67
IGANDO	22	78
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	27	73
IJEDE	33	67
IKEJA	31	69
IKORODU	0	100
IKORODU NORTH	42	58
IKORODU WEST	33	67
IKOSI EJIRIN	21	79
IKOYI OBALENDE	44	56
IMOTA	41	59
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	24	76
ISHERI IKOSI	26	74
ISOLO	13	87
ITIRE IKATE	18	82
KOSOFE	32	68
LAGOS ISLAND	31	69
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	41	59
LAGOS MAINLAND	15	85
LEKKI	0	100
MOSAN OKUNOLA	27	73
MUSHIN	41	59
ODI OLOWO	24	76
OJO	28	72
OJODU	24	76
OJOKORO	37	63
OLORUNDA	39	61
ONIGBONGBO	53	47
ORADE	30	70
ORILE AGEGE	19	81
OSHODI	21	79
OTO AWORI	32	68
SHOMOLU	18	82
SURULERE	30	70
YABA	41	59
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>72</b>

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAVE HEARD ABOUT HIV/AIDS**

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	YES	NO
AGBADO/OKE ODO	74	26
AGBOYI KETU	31	69
AGEGE	74	26
AJEROMI	66	34
ALIMOSHO	72	28
AMUWO ODOFIN	27	73
APAPA	30	70
APAPA-IGANMU	79	21
AYOBO IPAJA	58	42
BADAGRY	65	35
BADAGRY WEST	6	94
BARIGA	34	66
COKER AGUDA	45	55
EGBE IDIMU	74	26
EJIGBO	78	22
EPE	32	68
EREDO	42	58
ETI OSA	15	85
ETI OSA EAST	52	48
IBA	69	31
IBEJU	93	7
IFAKO	77	23
IFELODUN	42	58
IGANDO	58	42
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	36	64
IJEDE	15	85
IKEJA	76	24
IKORODU	38	62
IKORODU NORTH	67	33
IKORODU WEST	18	82
IKOSI EJIRIN	68	32
IKOYI OBALENDE	67	33
IMOTA	39	61
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	27	73
ISHERI IKOSI	41	59
ISOLO	71	29
ITIRE IKATE	67	33
KOSOFE	46	54
LAGOS ISLAND	56	44
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	47	53
LAGOS MAINLAND	78	22
LEKKI	47	53
MOSAN OKUNOLA	70	30
MUSHIN	45	55
ODI OLOWO	59	41
OJO	53	47
OJODU	76	24
OJOKORO	80	20
OLORUNDA	53	47
ONIGBONGBO	62	38
ORADE	40	60
ORILE AGEGE	55	45
OSHODI	61	39
OTO AWORI	36	64
SHOMOLU	67	33
SURULERE	38	62
YABA	38	62
STATE INDICATOR	55	45

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO KNOW WHERE TO GET TESTED FOR HIV/AIDS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	YES	NO
AGBADO/OKE ODO	82	18
AGBOYI KETU	63	37
AGEGE	81	19
AJEROMI	69	31
ALIMOSHO	54	46
AMUWO ODOFIN	85	15
APAPA	77	23
APAPA-IGANMU	75	25
AYOBO IPAJA	75	25
BADAGRY	71	29
BADAGRY WEST	50	50
BARIGA	80	20
COKER AGUDA	69	31
EGBE IDIMU	89	11
EJIGBO	80	20
EPE	50	50
EREDO	77	23
ETI OSA	100	0
ETI OSA EAST	83	17
IBA	77	23
IBEJU	85	15
IFAKO	78	22
IFELODUN	76	24
IGANDO	84	16
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	83	17
IJEDE	20	80
IKEJA	79	21
IKORODU	69	31
IKORODU NORTH	95	5
IKORODU WEST	83	17
IKOSI EJIRIN	86	14
IKOYI OBALLENDE	72	28
IMOTA	54	46
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	74	26
ISHERI IKOSI	78	22
ISOLO	86	14
ITIRE IKATE	60	40
KOSOFE	73	27
LAGOS ISLAND	82	18
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	82	18
LAGOS MAINLAND	76	24
LEKKI	57	43
MOSAN OKUNOLA	74	26
MUSHIN	68	32
ODI OLOWO	69	31
OJO	77	23
OJODU	77	23
OJOKORO	71	29
OLORUNDA	74	26
ONIGBONGBO	89	11
ORADE	80	20
ORILE AGEGE	70	30
OSHODI	69	31
OTO AWORI	69	31
SHOMOLU	84	16
SURULERE	63	37
YABA	88	12
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>25</b>

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO KNOW IF HIV/ AIDS CAN BE TRANSMITTED FROM MOTHER TO BABY DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY OR BREASTFEEDING

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	YES	NO
AGBADO/OKE ODO	74	26
AGBOYI KETU	85	15
AGEGE	72	28
AJEROMI	78	22
ALIMOSHO	67	33
AMUWO ODOFIN	75	25
APAPA	77	23
APAPA-IGANMU	85	15
AYOBO IPAJA	66	34
BADAGRY	88	13
BADAGRY WEST	100	0
BARIGA	80	20
COKER AGUDA	72	28
EGBE IDIMU	90	10
EJIGBO	61	39
EPE	80	20
EREDO	85	15
ETI OSA	56	44
ETI OSA EAST	86	14
IBA	74	26
IBEJU	85	15
IFAKO	54	46
IFELODUN	74	26
IGANDO	75	25
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	83	17
IJEDE	40	60
IKEJA	81	19
IKORODU	85	15
IKORODU NORTH	100	0
IKORODU WEST	83	17
IKOSI EJIRIN	86	14
IKOYI OBALENDE	72	28
IMOTA	69	31
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	68	32
ISHERI IKOSI	86	14
ISOLO	83	17
ITIRE IKATE	74	26
KOSOFE	85	15
LAGOS ISLAND	78	22
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	84	16
LAGOS MAINLAND	83	17
LEKKI	100	0
MOSAN OKUNOLA	72	28
MUSHIN	73	27
ODI OLOWO	81	19
OJO	74	26
OJODU	66	34
OJOKORO	89	11
OLORUNDA	74	26
ONIGBONGBO	92	8
ORADE	77	23
ORILE AGEGE	75	25
OSHODI	82	18
OTO AWORI	81	19
SHOMOLU	87	13
SURULERE	70	30
YABA	88	12
STATE INDICATOR	77	23

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE TESTED FOR HIV/AIDS AS PART OF ANTENATAL CARE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	YES	NO
AGBADO/OKE ODO	69	31
AGBOYI KETU	74	26
AGEGE	53	47
AJEROMI	70	30
ALIMOSHO	79	21
AMUWO ODOFIN	75	25
APAPA	55	45
APAPA-IGANMU	78	22
AYOBO IPAJA	50	50
BADAGRY	71	29
BADAGRY WEST	100	0
BARIGA	82	18
COKER AGUDA	67	33
EGBE IDIMU	79	21
EJIGBO	69	31
EPE	90	10
EREDO	77	23
ETI OSA	33	67
ETI OSA EAST	79	21
IBA	67	33
IBEJU	92	8
IFAKO	67	33
IFELODUN	60	40
IGANDO	75	25
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	58	42
IJEDE	20	80
IKEJA	75	25
IKORODU	46	54
IKORODU NORTH	77	23
IKORODU WEST	83	17
IKOSI EJIRIN	62	38
IKOYI OBALENDE	67	33
IMOTA	62	38
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	68	32
IKOSI ISHERI	67	33
ISOLO	77	23
ITIRE IKATE	65	35
KOSOFE	68	32
LAGOS ISLAND	71	29
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	56	44
LAGOS MAINLAND	64	36
LEKKI	57	43
MOSAN OKUNOLA	65	35
MUSHIN	69	31
ODI OLOWO	64	36
OJO	64	36
OJODU	43	57
OJOKORO	65	35
OLORUNDA	63	37
ONIGBONGBO	79	21
ORIADE	63	37
ORILE AGEGE	68	32
OSHODI	80	20
OTO AWORI	84	16
SHOMOLU	78	22
SURULERE	54	46
YABA	76	24
STATE INDICATORS	68	32

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO OBTAIN THE RESULT OF HIV/AIDS TEST

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	YES	NO
AGBADO/OKE ODO	69	31
AGBOYI KETU	52	48
AGEGE	48	52
AJEROMI	71	29
ALIMOSHO	77	23
AMUWO ODOFIN	60	40
APAPA	55	45
APAPA-IGANMU	71	29
AYOBO IPAJA	50	50
BADAGRY	63	38
BADAGRY WEST	100	0
BARIGA	74	26
COKER AGUDA	70	30
EGBE IDIMU	76	24
EJIGBO	66	34
EPE	90	10
EREDO	62	38
ETI OSA	44	56
ETI OSA EAST	74	26
IBA	64	36
IBEJU	92	8
IFAKO	63	37
IFELODUN	74	26
IGANDO	63	38
IGBOGBO BAIYERU	42	58
IJEDE	20	80
IKEJA	75	25
IKORODU	46	54
IKORODU NORTH	64	36
IKORODU WEST	83	17
IKOSI EJIRIN	52	48
IKOYI OBALENDE	67	33
IMOTA	69	31
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	79	21
IKOSI ISHERI	69	31
ISOLO	77	23
ITIRE IKATE	56	44
KOSOFE	56	44
LAGOS ISLAND	68	32
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	63	37
LAGOS MAINLAND	53	47
LEKKI	29	71
MOSAN OKUNOLA	62	38
MUSHIN	67	33
ODI OLOWO	62	38
OJO	62	38
OJODU	45	55
OJOKORO	59	41
OLORUNDA	63	37
ONIGBONGBO	71	29
ORIADE	83	17
ORILE AGEGE	63	37
OSHODI	78	22
OTO AWORI	84	16
SHOMOLU	71	29
SURULERE	74	26
YABA	76	24
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>34</b>



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS' HIV/AIDS STATUS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Positive	Negative	Don't Know
AGBADO/OKE ODO	0	86	14
AGBOYI KETU	10	60	30
AGEGE	0	59	41
AJEROMI	15	71	14
ALIMOSHO	4	78	19
AMUWO ODOFIN	0	62	38
APAPA	0	95	5
APAPA-IGANMU	6	68	26
AYOBO IPAJA	0	61	39
BADAGRY	8	67	25
BADAGRY WEST	0	73	27
BARIGA	2	78	20
COKER AGUDA	28	45	28
EGBE IDIMU	3	82	15
EJIGBO	0	84	16
EPE	0	43	57
EREDO	0	67	33
ETI OSA	0	44	56
ETI OSA EAST	7	41	52
IBA	0	69	31
IBEJU	0	100	0
IFAKO	0	97	3
IFELODUN	12	77	12
IGANDO	3	41	55
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	18	55	27
IJEDE	0	100	0
IKEJA	14	59	28
IKORODU	8	50	42
IKORODU NORTH	0	71	29
IKORODU WEST	0	23	77
IKOSI EJIRIN	6	71	24
IKOYI OBALENDE	40	60	0
IMOTA	25	75	0
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	35	65	0
IKOSI ISHERI	24	64	12
ISOLO	0	82	18
ITIRE IKATE	5	73	23
KOSOFE	7	54	39
LAGOS ISLAND	9	73	18
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	11	72	17
LAGOS MAINLAND	2	73	24
LEKKI	0	75	25
MOSAN OKUNOLA	3	95	3
MUSHIN	0	85	15
ODI OLOWO	0	77	23
OJO	0	79	21
OJODU	0	76	24
OJOKORO	6	81	13
OLORUNDA	14	57	29
ONIGBONGBO	0	71	29
ORIADE	0	65	35
ORILE AGEGE	17	57	26
OSHODI	0	85	15
OTO AWORI	0	89	11
SHOMOLU	2	73	25
SURULERE	21	33	47
YABA	3	84	13
STATE INDICATOR	6	70	24

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO USE CONDOM DURING SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	YES	NO
AGBOYI KETU	67	33
AJEROMI	36	64
ALIMOSHO	0	100
APAPA-IGANMU	50	50
BADAGRY	0	100
BARIGA	0	100
COKER AGUDA	36	64
EGBE IDIMU	100	0
ETI OSA EAST	0	100
IFELODUN	50	50
IGANDO	100	0
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	50	50
IKEJA	75	25
IKORODU	0	100
IKOSI EJIRIN	0	100
IKOYI OBALENDE	25	75
IMOTA	50	50
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	29	71
IKOSI ISHERI	67	33
ITIRE IKATE	50	50
KOSOFE	50	50
LAGOS ISLAND	75	25
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	75	25
LAGOS MAINLAND	0	100
MOSAN OKUNOLA	0	100
OJOKORO	0	100
OLORUNDA	0	100
ORILE AGEGE	44	56
SHOMOLU	100	0
SURULERE	56	44
YABA	0	100
STATE INDICATOR	44	56

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO DIED AS RESULT OF HIV/ AIDS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	YES	NO
AGBADO/OKE ODO	4	96
AGBOYI KETU	7	93
AGEGE	4	96
AJEROMI	13	87
ALIMOSHO	SDC	86
AMUWO ODOFIN	1	99
APAPA	3	97
APAPA-IGANMU	0	100
AYOBO IPAJA	6	94
BADAGRY	11	89
BADAGRY WEST	3	97
BARIGA	1	99
COKER AGUDA	17	83
EGBE IDIMU	10	90
EJIGBO	7	93
EPE	6	94
EREDO	0	100
ETI OSA	5	95
ETI OSA EAST	1	99
IBA	4	96
IBEJU	14	86
IFAKO	7	93
IFELODUN	7	93
IGANDO	11	89
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	15	85
IJEDE	6	94
IKEJA	10	90
IKORODU	3	97
IKORODU NORTH	0	100
IKORODU WEST	6	94
IKOSI EJIRIN	23	77
IKOYI OBALENDE	33	67
IMOTA	3	97
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	9	91
IKOSI ISHERI	1	99
ISOLO	1	99
ITIRE IKATE	14	86
KOSOFE	16	84
LAGOS ISLAND	7	93
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	11	89
LAGOS MAINLAND	8	92
LEKKI	13	87
MOSAN OKUNOLA	3	97
MUSHIN	9	91
ODI OLOWO	5	95
OJO	11	89
OJODU	2	98
OJOKORO	8	92
OLORUNDA	17	83
ONIGBONGBO	0	100
ORIADE	7	93
ORILE AGEGE	14	86
OSHODI	7	93
OTO AWORI	4	96
SHOMOLU	7	93
SURULERE	26	74
YABA	4	96
STATE INDICATORS	8	92

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE ORPHANED AS A RESULT OF DEATH OF PARENTS DUE TO HIV/ AIDS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	YES	NO
AGBADO/OKE ODO	0	100
AGBOYI KETU	17	83
AGEGE	0	100
AJEROMI	39	61
ALIMOSHO	36	64
AMUWO ODOFIN	0	100
APAPA	0	100
AYOBO IPAJA	17	83
BADAGRY	0	100
BADAGRY WEST	0	100
BARIGA	0	100
COKER AGUDA	33	67
EGBE IDIMU	10	90
EJIGBO	0	100
EPE	0	100
ETI OSA	0	100
ETI OSA EAST	0	100
IBA	0	100
IBEJU	0	100
IFAKO	0	100
IFELODUN	13	87
IGANDO	27	73
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	0	100
IJEDE	0	100
IKEJA	33	67
IKORODU	0	100
IKORODU WEST	0	100
IKOSI EJIRIN	43	57
IKOYI OBALENDE	67	33
IMOTA	0	100
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	17	83
IKOSI ISHERI	0	100
ISOLO	0	100
ITIRE IKATE	12	88
KOSOFE	7	93
LAGOS ISLAND	22	78
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	0	100
LAGOS MAINLAND	0	100
LEKKI	0	100
MOSAN OKUNOLA	0	100
MUSHIN	18	82
ODI OLOWO	20	80
OJO	20	80
OJODU	0	100
OJOKORO	11	89
OLORUNDA	33	67
ORIADE	20	80
ORILE AGEGE	40	60
OSHODI	0	100
OTO AWORI	0	100
SHOMOLU	0	100
SURULERE	28	72
YABA	25	75
STATE INDICATOR	19	81

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE ORPHANED AS A RESULT OF DEATH OF PARENTS DUE TO OTHER REASONS APART FROM HIV/ AIDS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	YES	NO
AGBADO/OKE ODO	0	100
AGBOYI KETU	40	60
AGEGE	0	100
AJEROMI	0	100
ALIMOSHO	33	67
AMUWO ODOFIN	0	100
APAPA	0	100
AYOBO IPAJA	0	100
BADAGRY	0	100
BADAGRY WEST	0	100
BARIGA	0	100
COKER AGUDA	21	79
EGBE IDIMU	0	100
EJIGBO	0	100
EPE	0	100
ETI OSA	0	100
ETI OSA EAST	0	100
IBA	0	100
IBEJU	0	100
IFAKO	0	100
IFELODUN	8	92
IGANDO	0	100
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	0	100
IJEDE	50	50
IKEJA	25	75
IKORODU	0	100
IKORODU WEST	0	100
IKOSI EJIRIN	0	100
IKOYI OBALENDE	0	100
IMOTA	0	100
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	0	100
IKOSI ISHERI	100	0
ISOLO	0	100
ITIRE IKATE	13	87
KOSOFE	23	77
LAGOS ISLAND	14	86
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	0	100
LAGOS MAINLAND	0	100
LEKKI	0	100
MOSAN OKUNOLA	0	100
MUSHIN	7	93
ODI OLOWO	0	100
OJO	0	100
OJODU	0	100
OJOKORO	25	75
OLORUNDA	0	100
ORIADE	0	100
ORILE AGEGE	0	100
OSHODI	0	100
OTO AWORI	0	100
SHOMOLU	20	80
SURULERE	26	74
YABA	0	100
STATE INDICATOR	9	91

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CAUSES OF DEATH OF NON-INFANT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BY LGAS

LG/LCDA	ACCIDENT	MALARIA FEVER	TYPHOID FEVER	YELLOW FEVER	BLEEDING	DIABETES	HYPERTENSION	CONVULSION	STROKE
AGBADO/OKE ODO	0	50	0	0	0	50	0	0	0
AGBOYI KETU	22	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
AGEGE	0	29	6	0	6	18	6	6	6
AJEROMI	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
ALIMOSHO	0	47	12	6	6	6	24	0	0
AMUWO ODOFIN	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APAPA	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APAPA-IGANMU	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AYOBO IPAJA	0	50	17	0	0	8	8	0	0
BADAGRY	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BADAGRY WEST	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BARIGA	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COKER AGUDA	8	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
EGBE IDIMU	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EJIGBO	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EPE	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EREDO	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ETI OSA	0	57	14	0	0	14	14	0	0
ETI OSA EAST	43	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IBA	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IBEJU	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IFAKO	14	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IFELODUN	0	25	0	0	50	0	0	0	0
IGANDO	0	55	0	0	0	9	36	0	0
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IJEDE	0	80	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
IKEJA	0	75	0	0	25	0	0	0	0
IKORODU	0	67	0	0	33	0	0	0	0
IKORODU NORTH	0	75	0	0	25	0	0	0	0
IKORODU WEST	0	75	0	0	25	0	0	0	0
IKOSI EJIRIN	0	75	0	0	25	0	0	0	0
IKOYI OBALENDE	20	60	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
IMOTA	0	43	0	0	14	0	0	0	0
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	0	50	0	0	50	0	0	0	0
ISHERI IKOSI	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ISOLO	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ITIRE IKATE	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KOSOFE	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAGOS ISLAND	0	14	14	0	0	0	14	0	0
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	10	40	10	0	0	10	0	0	20
LAGOS MAINLAND	11	33	11	0	0	11	0	0	22
LEKKI	9	45	9	0	0	9	0	0	18
MOSAN OKUNOLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MUSHIN	0	8	15	8	0	0	0	0	0
ODI OLOWO	2	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
OJO	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
OJODU	50	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0
OJOKORO	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
OLORUNDA	0	0	0	50	0	50	0	0	0
ONIGBONGBO	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	0	0
ORADE	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	33
ORILE AGEGE	16	25	23	9	7	2	5	0	0
OSHODI	14	43	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
OTO AWORI	0	60	20	0	0	20	0	0	0
SHOMOLU	0	75	0	0	0	25	0	0	0
SURULERE	0	50	0	0	17	0	0	17	0
YABA	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STATE INDICATOR	6	42	6	3	4	5	4	1	3

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SPECIFIC NATURE OF ILLNESS OF ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

LG/LCDA	MALARIA FEVER	TYPHOID FEVER	ACUTE RESPIRATORY ILLNESS	COLD/CATARHUS/COUGH	YELLOW FEVER	MIGRAINE	DIABETES	HYPERTENSION	SICKLE CELL ANAEMIA	HEPATITIS	GUINEA WORM INFECTION	SKIN DISORDER	CHOLERA	DYSENTERY	STOMACH ACHE	CONVULSION
AGBADO/OKE ODO	52	4	-	26	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	-
AGBOYI KETU	21	21	11	26	11	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	-
AGEGE	38	8	-	8	-	-	8	8	-	-	3	-	-	-	23	8
AJEROMI	38	6	-	15	8	4	-	-	-	8	6	-	4	-	8	2
ALIMOSHO	55	14	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	17	-
AMUWO ODOFIN	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
APAPA	40	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
APAPA-IGANMU	62	4	-	8	8	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
AYOBO IPAJA	55	10	-	15	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
BADAGRY	20	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
BADAGRY WEST	20	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
BARIGA	45	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	18	-	-	9	-
COKER AGUDA	33	-	-	19	-	-	4	15	7	-	4	-	-	7	7	4
EGBE IDIMU	47	13	3	16	3	3	3	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	-
EJIGBO	32	14	-	18	5	-	5	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	9	-
EPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
EREDO	50	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ETI OSA	50	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ETI OSA EAST	33	11	-	22	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	11	-
IBA	41	10	-	10	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	3	-	3	17	-
IBEJU	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-
IFAKO	47	18	6	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
IFELODUN	43	17	4	9	4	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	9	-
IGANDO	35	-	24	-	12	6	-	-	12	-	6	-	-	-	6	-
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	44	33	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
IJEDE	33	-	-	33	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IKEJA	44	-	-	33	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
IKORODU	40	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
IKORODU NORTH	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IKORODU WEST	40	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
IKOSI EJIRIN	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IKOYI OBALENDE	20	20	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
IMOTA	40	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	27	9	9	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	27	-
ISHERI IKOSI	28	16	12	24	-	4	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	4	-
ISOLO	61	3	-	18	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	-	3	5
ITIRE IKATE	46	-	-	21	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	4	-	-	11	4
KOSOFE	39	30	-	22	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
LAGOS ISLAND	36	16	-	12	-	4	-	-	4	4	4	4	-	-	16	-
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	18	9	4	16	4	7	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	7
LAGOS MAINLAND	33	4	-	30	-	7	-	4	-	15	-	-	-	-	7	-
LEKKI	20	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	-	-
MOSAN OKUNOLA	50	9	-	14	9	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	9	5
MUSHIN	35	9	4	12	4	5	5	4	2	2	5	7	-	-	7	-
ODI OLOWO	64	6	-	14	3	-	3	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	6	-
OJO	34	14	-	14	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	14	-	7	10	-
OJODU	56	33	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OJOKORO	71	13	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
OLORUNDA	30	20	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10	-
ONIGBONGBO	38	38	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORADE	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORILE AGEGE	35	12	-	29	-	8	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	4	4
OSHODI	50	9	-	14	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	5
OTO AWORI	40	10	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-
SHOMOLU	50	5	-	10	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	30	-
SURULERE	36	-	-	23	3	3	5	18	10	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
YABA	42	8	8	17	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NATURE OF ILLNESS OF CHILDREN HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

LG/LCDA	MALARIA FEVER	TYPHOID FEVER	ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI)	COLD/ CATARRH/ COUGH	YELLOW FEVER	MIGRAINE	DIABETES	HYPERTENSION	SICKLE CELL ANAEMIA	HEPATITIS	GUINEA WORM INFECTION	SKIN DISORDER	CHOLERA	DYSENTARY	STOMACH ACHE	EPILEPSY
AGBADO/OKE ODO	53	5	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	5	-
AGBOYI KETU	36	4	12	16	4	-	4	4	-	4	12	4	-	-	-	-
AGEGE	53	19	-	14	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AJEROMI	44	21	-	5	8	-	-	-	-	3	3	8	-	-	8	3
ALIMOSHO	85	8	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
AMUWO ODOFIN	50	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
APAPA	60	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
APAPA-IGANMU	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AYOBO IPAJA	46	8	-	31	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BADAGRY	71	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BADAGRY WEST	71	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BARIGA	59	6	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
COKER AGUDA	30	7	7	27	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	7	-	3	10	-
EGBE IDIMU	49	14	6	14	9	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
EJIGBO	48	4	4	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	4	9	-
EPE	50	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
EREDO	20	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	-
ETI OSA	20	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	-
ETI OSA EAST	40	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	20	-
IBA	44	6	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	19	-
IBEJU	75	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
IFAKO	55	9	5	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	5	-
IFELODUN	30	30	4	19	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
IGANDO	36	14	4	7	4	7	4	-	-	-	7	-	11	-	7	-
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	57	14	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
IJEDE	36	-	-	18	9	27	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IKEJA	54	8	-	15	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-
IKORODU	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IKORODU NORTH	31	8	8	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
IKORODU WEST	33	33	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IKOSI EJIRIN	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-
IKOYI OBALENDE	67	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IMOTA	10	-	20	20	-	10	-	-	-	-	20	-	10	-	-	10
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	33	13	8	17	-	13	4	-	-	4	-	8	-	-	-	-
ISHERI IKOSI	37	-	6	31	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	6	-	3	3	6
ISOLO	42	3	3	29	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	6	-	10	3
ITIRE IKATE	32	4	-	36	-	4	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	12	4
KOSOFE	30	12	9	30	-	3	-	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	6	-
LAGOS ISLAND	59	17	3	3	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	15	12	6	6	7	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	4	6	6	4
LAGOS MAINLAND	36	-	-	18	-	5	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	5	18	-
LEKKI	20	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	-	-
MOSAN OKUNOLA	59	-	-	27	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
MUSHIN	50	3	-	13	-	-	3	-	-	3	17	-	-	-	10	-
ODI OLOWO	54	8	8	19	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	8	-
OJO	44	6	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	22	-
OJODU	60	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OJOKORO	89	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OLORUNDA	29	7	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	21	-
ONIGBONGBO	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORIADE	62	-	8	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
ORILE AGEGE	37	14	7	14	5	5	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	9	2
OSHODI	57	4	4	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	14	-
OTO AWORI	70	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
SHOMOLU	55	-	-	18	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	14	-
SURULERE	28	-	12	24	-	-	12	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	8	-
YABA	43	29	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	7
STATE INDICATOR	46	9	4	17	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	6	1



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WITH REPORT OF TUBERCULOSIS

AGBADO/OKE ODO	2	98
AGBOYI KETU	10	90
AGEGE	9	91
AJEROMI	7	93
ALIMOSHO	16	84
AMUWO ODOFIN	0	100
APAPA	0	100
APAPA-IGANMU	0	100
AYOBO IPAJA	2	98
BADAGRY	0	100
BARIGA	0	100
COKER AGUDA	8	92
EGBE IDIMU	8	92
EJIGBO	3	97
EPE	29	71
EREDO	0	100
ETI OSA	0	100
ETI OSA EAST	3	97
IBA	2	98
IBEJU	0	100
IFAKO	0	100
IFELODUN	4	96
IGANDO	11	89
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	13	88
IJEDE	0	100
IKEJA	8	92
IKORODU	0	100
IKORODU NORTH	4	96
IKORODU WEST	0	100
IKOSI EJIRIN	0	100
IKOYI OBALENDE	25	75
IMOTA	0	100
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	10	90
IKOSI ISHERI	0	100
ISOLO	0	100
ITIRE IKATE	11	89
KOSOFE	8	92
LAGOS ISLAND	0	100
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	2	98
LAGOS MAINLAND	0	100
LEKKI	0	100
MOSAN OKUNOLA	2	98
MUSHIN	8	92
ODI OLOWO	4	96
OJO	2	98
OJODU	0	100
OJOKORO	3	98
OLORUNDA	5	95
ONIGBONGBO	0	100
ORIADE	0	100
ORILE AGEGE	4	96
OSHODI	4	96
OTO AWORI	11	89
SHOMOLU	2	98
SURULERE	10	90
YABA	3	97
STATE INDICATOR	4	96

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAVE INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	YES	NO
AGBADO/OKE ODO	54	46
AGBOYI KETU	23	77
AGEGE	56	44
AJEROMI	50	50
ALIMOSHO	47	53
AMUWO ODOFIN	19	81
APAPA	20	80
APAPA-IGANMU	56	44
AYOBO IPAJA	43	57
BADAGRY	38	62
BADAGRY WEST	0	100
BARIGA	34	66
COKER AGUDA	36	64
EGBE IDIMU	65	35
EJIGBO	55	45
EPE	29	71
EREDO	45	55
ETI OSA	12	88
ETI OSA EAST	36	64
IBA	51	49
IBEJU	79	21
IFAKO	70	30
IFELODUN	29	71
IGANDO	40	60
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	15	85
IJEDE	6	94
IKEJA	49	51
IKORODU	15	85
IKORODU NORTH	55	45
IKORODU WEST	12	88
IKOSI EJIRIN	45	55
IKOYI OBALENDE	40	60
IMOTA	30	70
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	23	77
IKOSI ISHERI	32	68
ISOLO	51	49
ITIRE IKATE	55	45
KOSOFE	37	63
LAGOS ISLAND	36	64
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	29	71
LAGOS MAINLAND	61	39
LEKKI	47	53
MOSAN OKUNOLA	53	47
MUSHIN	36	64
ODI OLOWO	46	54
OJO	27	73
OJODU	50	50
OJOKORO	68	32
OLORUNDA	36	64
ONIGBONGBO	54	46
ORIADE	48	52
ORILE AGEGE	40	60
OSHODI	48	52
OTO AWORI	24	76
SHOMOLU	47	53
SURULERE	37	63
YABA	27	73
STATE INDICATOR	41	59

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAVE BEEN VICTIMS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE**

<b>LGA/LCDA</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>
AGBADO/OKE ODO	2	98
AGBOYI KETU	15	85
AGEGE	14	86
AJEROMI	5	95
ALIMOSHO	5	95
AMUWO ODOFIN	9	91
APAPA	4	96
APAPA-IGANMU	5	95
AYOBO IPAJA	2	98
BADAGRY	5	95
BADAGRY WEST	0	100
BARIGA	8	92
COKER AGUDA	25	75
EGBE IDIMU	8	92
EJIGBO	3	97
EPE	0	100
EREDO	19	81
ETI OSA	0	100
ETI OSA EAST	9	91
IBA	7	93
IBEJU	0	100
IFAKO	2	98
IFELODUN	10	90
IGANDO	7	93
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	3	97
IJEDE	15	85
IKEJA	8	92
IKORODU	0	100
IKORODU NORTH	12	88
IKORODU WEST	6	94
IKOSI EJIRIN	10	90
IKOYI OBALENDE	24	76
IMOTA	21	79
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	11	89
ISHERI IKOSI	13	88
ISOLO	6	94
ITIRE IKATE	6	94
KOSOFE	15	85
LAGOS ISLAND	9	91
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	8	92
LAGOS MAINLAND	2	98
LEKKI	13	87
MOSAN OKUNOLA	3	97
MUSHIN	14	86
ODI OLOWO	5	95
OJO	0	100
OJODU	3	97
OJOKORO	8	92
OLORUNDA	14	86
ONIGBONGBO	8	92
ORADE	15	85
ORILE AGEGE	13	87
OSHODI	4	96
OTO AWORI	7	93
SHOMOLU	6	94
SURULERE	22	78
YABA	11	89
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>82</b>

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED BCG (INJECTION IN THE ARM THAT USUALLY LEAVES A SCAR)**

LG/LCDA	% Children who received BCG
AGBADO/OKE ODO	62
AGBOYI KETU	82
AGEGE	83
AJEROMI	83
ALIMOSHO	88
AMUWO ODOFIN	60
APAPA	89
APAPA-IGANMU	89
AYOBO IPAJA	61
BADAGRY	78
BADAGRY WEST	75
BARIGA	56
COKER AGUDA	95
EGBE IDIMU	67
EJIGBO	67
EPE	63
EREDO	60
ETI OSA	30
ETI OSA EAST	20
IBA	79
IBEJU	100
IFAKO	84
IFELODUN	93
IGANDO	54
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	83
IJEDE	77
IKEJA	64
IKORODU	60
IKORODU NORTH	39
IKORODU WEST	77
IKOSI EJIRIN	79
IKOYI OBALENDE	50
IMOTA	86
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	77
ISHERI IKOSI	38
ISOLO	91
ITIRE IKATE	95
KOSOFE	50
LAGOS ISLAND	93
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	63
LAGOS MAINLAND	47
LEKKI	67
MOSAN OKUNOLA	79
MUSHIN	61
ODI OLOWO	84
OJO	95
OJODU	59
OJOKORO	80
OLORUNDA	69
ONIGBONGBO	56
ORADE	68
ORILE AGEGE	65
OSHODI	79
OTO AWORI	53
SHOMOLU	86
SURULERE	75
YABA	75
<b>State Indicator</b>	<b>70</b>

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED THREE DOSES OF ORAL POLIO VACCINATION**

LG/LCDA	% CHILDREN THAT RECEIVED POLIO VACCINES
AGBADO/OKE ODO	63
AGBOYI KETU	34
AGEGE	78
AJEROMI	83
ALIMOSHO	90
AMUWO ODOFIN	60
APAPA	90
APAPA-IGANMU	89
AYOBO IPAJA	61
BADAGRY	86
BADAGRY WEST	86
BARIGA	56
COKER AGUDA	92
EGBE IDIMU	65
EJIGBO	69
EPE	63
EREDO	38
ETI OSA	30
ETI OSA EAST	20
IBA	86
IBEJU	86
IFAKO	81
IFELODUN	90
IGANDO	50
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	100
IJEDE	67
IKEJA	39
IKORODU	60
IKORODU NORTH	57
IKORODU WEST	100
IKOSI EJIRIN	100
IKOYI OBALENDE	50
IMOTA	86
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	30
ISHERI IKOSI	69
ISOLO	100
ITIRE IKATE	97
KOSOFE	57
LAGOS ISLAND	93
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	63
LAGOS MAINLAND	45
LEKKI	19
MOSAN OKUNOLA	90
MUSHIN	80
ODI OLOWO	71
OJO	91
OJODU	53
OJOKORO	78
OLORUNDA	69
ONIGBONGBO	45
ORADE	76
ORILE AGEGE	82
OSHODI	79
OTO AWORI	76
SHOMOLU	90
SURULERE	88
YABA	86
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>71</b>

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED AN INJECTION TO PREVENT MEASLES (USUALLY GIVEN AT NINE MONTHS)

LG/LCDA	% CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED MEASLES VACCINES
AGBADO/OKE ODO	69
AGBOYI KETU	92
AGEGE	80
AJEROMI	85
ALIMOSHO	93
AMUWO ODOFIN	60
APAPA	82
APAPA-IGANMU	89
AYOBO IPAJA	71
BADAGRY	88
BADAGRY WEST	86
BARIGA	59
COKER AGUDA	86
EGBE IDIMU	69
EJIGBO	65
EPE	71
EREDO	71
ETI OSA	70
ETI OSA EAST	65
IBA	92
IBEJU	86
IFAKO	77
IFELODUN	82
IGANDO	76
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	100
IJEDE	86
IKEJA	63
IKORODU	60
IKORODU NORTH	55
IKORODU WEST	100
IKOSI EJIRIN	100
IKOYI OBALENDE	50
IMOTA	86
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	77
ISHERI IKOSI	71
ISOLO	95
ITIRE IKATE	77
KOSOFE	54
LAGOS ISLAND	93
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	56
LAGOS MAINLAND	46
LEKKI	67
MOSAN OKUNOLA	89
MUSHIN	69
ODI OLOWO	73
OJO	78
OJODU	62
OJOKORO	80
OLORUNDA	61
ONIGBONGBO	80
ORADE	81
ORILE AGEGE	51
OSHODI	89
OTO AWORI	62
SHOMOLU	97
SURULERE	79
YABA	75
STATE INDICATOR	74

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN THAT RECEIVED VITAMIN A INNOCULATION

LG/LCDA	PROPORTION THAT RECEIVED VITAMIN A
AGBADO/OKE ODO	80
AGBOYI KETU	83
AGEGE	86
AJEROMI	93
ALIMOSHO	86
AMUWO ODOFIN	80
APAPA	90
APAPA-IGANMU	90
AYOBO IPAJA	90
BADAGRY	80
BADAGRY WEST	79
BARIGA	79
COKER AGUDA	69
EGBE IDIMU	89
EJIGBO	70
EPE	80
EREDO	80
ETI OSA	83
ETI OSA EAST	86
IBA	92
IBEJU	80
IFAKO	65
IFELODUN	92
IGANDO	80
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	88
IJEDE	88
IKEJA	86
IKORODU	80
IKORODU NORTH	90
IKORODU WEST	92
IKOSI EJIRIN	67
IKOYI OBALENDE	40
IMOTA	67
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	75
ISHERI IKOSI	83
ISOLO	81
ITIRE IKATE	96
KOSOFE	80
LAGOS ISLAND	88
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	56
LAGOS MAINLAND	80
LEKKI	92
MOSAN OKUNOLA	71
MUSHIN	38
ODI OLOWO	85
OJO	40
OJODU	86
OJOKORO	90
OLORUNDA	75
ONIGBONGBO	75
ORADE	50
ORILE AGEGE	88
OSHODI	93
OTO AWORI	73
SHOMOLU	95
SURULERE	63
YABA	87
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>79</b>

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS THAT ATTENDED ANTENATAL CHECKUPS (ANC)

LG/LCDA	YES	NO
AGBADO/OKE ODO	93	7
AGBOYI KETU	63	38
AGEGE	91	9
AJEROMI	91	9
ALIMOSHO	98	2
AMUWO ODOFIN	87	13
APAPA	93	7
APAPA-IGANMU	94	6
AYOBO IPAJA	100	0
BADAGRY	100	0
BADAGRY WEST	100	0
BARIGA	85	15
COKER AGUDA	77	23
EGBE IDIMU	93	7
EJIGBO	98	2
EPE	100	0
EREDO	91	9
ETI OSA	100	0
ETI OSA EAST	93	8
IBA	90	10
IBEJU	100	0
IFAKO	100	0
IFELODUN	83	17
IGANDO	100	0
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	100	0
IJEDE	0	100
IKEJA	100	0
IKORODU	100	0
IKORODU NORTH	93	7
IKORODU WEST	100	0
IKOSI EJIRIN	100	0
IKOYI OBALENDE	75	25
IMOTA	33	67
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	0	100
ISHERI IKOSI	84	16
ISOLO	97	3
ITIRE IKATE	87	13
KOSOFE	87	13
LAGOS ISLAND	90	10
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	91	9
LAGOS MAINLAND	95	5
LEKKI	80	20
MOSAN OKUNOLA	96	4
MUSHIN	93	7
ODI OLOWO	95	5
OJO	87	13
OJODU	96	4
OJOKORO	93	7
OLORUNDA	91	9
ONIGBONGBO	100	0
ORADE	83	17
ORILE AGEGE	88	12
OSHODI	98	2
OTO AWORI	94	6
SHOMOLU	100	0
SURULERE	75	25
YABA	93	7
STATE INDICATOR	92	8



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO PRACTICE EXCLUSIVE  
BREASTFEEDING

LG/LCDA	YES	NO
AGBADO/OKE ODO	52	48
AGBOYI KETU	15	85
AGEGE	33	67
AJEROMI	22	78
ALIMOSHO	33	67
AMUWO ODOFIN	5	95
APAPA	13	87
APAPA-IGANMU	12	88
AYOBO IPAJA	21	79
BADAGRY	23	77
BADAGRY WEST	-	100
BARIGA	9	91
COKER AGUDA	23	77
EGBE IDIMU	40	60
EJIGBO	61	39
EPE	-	100
EREDO	13	88
ETI OSA	6	94
ETI OSA EAST	13	87
IBA	28	72
IBEJU	43	57
IFAKO	52	48
IFELODUN	20	80
IGANDO	25	75
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	19	81
IJEDE	-	100
IKEJA	45	55
IKORODU	10	90
IKORODU NORTH	39	61
IKORODU WEST	4	96
IKOSI EJIRIN	39	61
IKOYI OBALENDE	19	81
IMOTA	19	81
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	16	84
ISHERI IKOSI	21	79
ISOLO	43	57
ITIRE IKATE	37	63
KOSOFE	17	83
LAGOS ISLAND	23	77
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	27	73
LAGOS MAINLAND	25	75
LEKKI	44	56
MOSAN OKUNOLA	51	49
MUSHIN	24	76
ODI OLOWO	22	78
OJO	26	74
OJODU	31	69
OJOKORO	56	44
OLORUNDA	32	68
ONIGBONGBO	9	91
ORADE	18	82
ORILE AGEGE	29	71
OSHODI	32	68
OTO AWORI	10	90
SHOMOLU	29	71
SURULERE	27	73
YABA	8	92
STATE INDICATOR	26	74

## MAIN SOURCE OF WATER

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	LAGOS WATER CORPORATION (LWC)	LOCAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEME	PRIVATE WATER WELL (BOREHOLE, HAND DUG WELL, STANDPIPES)	LOCAL FLOWING RIVERS/STREAM/S PRING	RAIN COLLECTED/ RECHARGE TUBE WELL	PROTECTED DUG WELL	UNPROTECTED DUG WELL	SMALL-SCALE / TRUCK VENDOR	PRIVATE TANKER	(LAGOON, CREEK, RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM CANAL, IRRIGATION)	BOTTLED/SACHET WATER	RAIN WATER/ RECHARGE TUBE WELL
AGBADO/OKE ODO	3	3	85	0	0	3	2	4	0	0	0	0
AGBOYI KETU	22	7	44	2	1	6	3	0	1	1	8	5
AGEGE	17	10	59	0	1	3	1	6	2	0	1	0
AJEROMI	9	4	58	1	1	14	8	6	0	0	0	0
ALIMOSHO	5	4	61	3	2	2	3	6	0	3	1	9
AMUWO ODOFIN	13	1	79	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
APAPA	8	3	61	3	1	9	4	1	0	1	1	7
APAPA-IGANMU	5	13	51	0	1	9	12	8	0	0	0	0
AYOBO IPAJA	0	7	82	1	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0
BADAGRY	3	8	57	0	0	16	14	0	0	3	0	0
BADAGRY WEST	0	11	36	0	3	22	0	0	3	22	0	3
BARIGA	14	10	63	0	0	5	6	1	0	0	0	0
COKER AGUDA	26	5	38	2	0	8	6	0	0	0	4	11
EGBE IDIMU	1	6	75	4	0	4	4	1	0	1	2	1
EJIGBO	7	0	79	2	0	4	1	4	0	0	3	1
EPE	3	0	48	0	16	29	3	0	0	0	0	0
EREDO	0	16	77	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
ETI OSA	3	0	88	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
ETI OSA EAST	1	9	65	0	1	15	4	2	2	0	0	0
IBA	2	7	54	3	1	21	8	2	1	0	0	0
IBEJU	7	0	43	0	0	43	0	7	0	0	0	0
IFAKO	27	3	54	2	0	1	0	7	0	2	5	0
IFELODUN	8	3	52	5	0	10	8	4	0	0	5	4
IGANDO	3	0	77	0	2	10	0	2	0	1	4	0
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	3	6	55	0	0	18	3	0	0	0	9	6
IJEDE	18	15	18	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	24
IKEJA	17	3	70	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	0
IKORODU	6	0	85	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	0
IKORODU NORTH	3	15	52	0	0	24	0	3	0	0	0	3
IKORODU WEST	0	0	97	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
IKOSI EJIRIN	13	16	65	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
IKOYI OBALENDE	20	6	61	0	2	0	6	2	0	0	3	2
IMOTA	12	27	30	6	0	12	3	0	0	3	6	0
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	14	3	33	6	3	13	1	7	0	4	4	11
ISHERI IKOSI	33	5	31	1	2	6	2	7	1	0	11	1
ISOLO	3	9	81	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	1	0
ITIRE IKATE	13	6	61	2	0	7	4	0	0	0	3	2
KOSOFE	21	4	47	1	0	6	3	0	1	2	6	8
LAGOS ISLAND	18	9	43	4	0	4	7	7	1	2	4	1
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	20	8	50	5	0	5	4	5	0	1	1	2
LAGOS MAINLAND	38	6	43	0	0	4	6	0	2	1	0	0
LEKKI	0	7	27	7	0	33	7	0	7	0	13	0
MOSAN OKUNOLA	1	6	84	0	0	3	4	0	0	1	1	0
MUSHIN	11	6	48	2	2	5	3	2	1	1	11	9
ODI OLOWO	7	15	66	0	0	2	6	3	0	0	0	0
OJO	2	16	33	8	4	16	7	4	3	2	4	0
OJODU	23	0	74	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
OJOKORO	2	9	71	0	0	3	8	5	0	3	0	0
OLORUNDA	17	3	53	0	0	11	11	0	0	3	3	0
ONIGBONGBO	11	3	80	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
ORADE	31	4	48	0	1	8	5	0	0	0	1	1
ORILE AGEGE	12	11	52	7	0	6	2	0	0	0	5	5
OSHODI	14	6	59	0	0	3	7	5	2	4	0	1
OTO AWORI	13	6	61	0	0	9	3	1	0	2	4	0
SHOMOLU	11	13	65	0	0	4	3	3	0	0	0	0
SURULERE	40	2	33	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	6	10
YABA	17	22	42	3	0	6	3	2	0	0	2	2
STATE INDICATOR	12	7	58	2	1	7	4	3	0	1	3	2

TREATMENT OF WATER TO MAKE IT SAFE FOR DRINKING

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	YES	NO
AGBADO/OKE ODO	64	36
AGBOYI KETU	50	50
AGEGE	28	72
AJEROMI	35	65
ALIMOSHO	61	39
AMUWO ODOFIN	40	60
APAPA	50	50
APAPA-IGANMU	50	50
AYOBO IPAJA	100	0
BADAGRY	80	20
BADAGRY WEST	0	100
BARIGA	60	40
COKER AGUDA	46	54
EGBE IDIMU	50	50
EJIGBO	50	50
EPE	40	60
EREDO	50	50
ETI OSA	50	50
ETI OSA EAST	60	40
IBA	57	43
IFAKO	85	15
IFELODUN	48	52
IGANDO	67	33
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	0	100
IJEDE	33	67
IKEJA	71	29
IKORODU	33	67
IKORODU NORTH	0	100
IKORODU WEST	38	63
IKOSI EJIRIN	33	67
IKOYI OBALENDE	36	64
IMOTA	55	45
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	32	68
ISHERI IKOSI	38	62
ISOLO	50	50
ITIRE IKATE	45	55
KOSOFE	44	56
LAGOS ISLAND	57	43
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	44	56
LAGOS MAINLAND	43	57
LEKKI	0	100
MOSAN OKUNOLA	83	17
MUSHIN	47	53
ODI OLOWO	64	36
OJO	20	80
OJODU	67	33
OJOKORO	80	20
OLORUNDA	57	43
ONIGBONGBO	90	10
ORIADE	33	67
ORILE AGEGE	77	23
OSHODI	50	50
OTO AWORI	33	67
SHOMOLU	75	25
SURULERE	56	44
YABA	45	55
STATE INDICATOR	51	49

METHOD OF WASTE DISPOSAL

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	COLLECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT (PSP)	DUMPING GROUND IN NEIGHBOUR HOOD	TRUCK PUSHER/ PRIVATE REFUSE COLLECTOR	DISPOSAL WITHIN COMPOUND (NEIGHBOUR HOOD BIN/TANK)	GOVERNMENT BIN	BURNED/ BURIED
AGBADO/OKE ODO	87	2	9	0	0	2
AGBOYI KETU	57	34	8	1	0	0
AGEGE	92	5	2	0	1	0
AJEROMI	81	3	14	1	1	1
ALIMOSHO	80	13	5	1	0	0
AMUWO ODOFIN	73	0	1	0	11	15
APAPA	61	31	8	0	0	0
APAPA-IGANMU	53	5	37	0	4	0
AYOBO IPAJA	76	0	2	0	0	22
BADAGRY	35	8	24	3	16	14
BADAGRY WEST	8	14	0	6	0	72
BARIGA	99	1	0	0	0	0
COKER AGUDA	60	31	7	1	2	0
EGBE IDIMU	84	4	11	1	0	0
EJIGBO	93	4	4	0	0	0
EPE	77	10	10	3	0	0
EREDO	68	23	0	0	0	10
ETI OSA	64	3	8	0	20	3
ETI OSA EAST	62	10	7	2	0	19
IBA	72	6	19	0	0	3
IBEJU	79	0	7	7	0	7
IFAKO	93	2	0	4	1	0
IFELODUN	59	23	16	0	0	2
IGANDO	63	7	22	4	2	2
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	61	21	18	0	0	0
IJEDE	33	55	9	0	0	3
IKEJA	95	2	3	0	0	0
IKORODU	82	9	3	3	0	3
IKORODU NORTH	88	12	0	0	0	0
IKORODU WEST	82	3	6	0	3	6
IKOSI EJIRIN	45	23	3	0	0	29
IKOYI OBALENDE	83	8	6	0	3	0
IMOTA	58	24	9	0	0	9
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	40	51	3	1	0	4
ISHERI IKOSI	52	33	9	1	2	2
ISOLO	90	3	7	0	0	0
ITIRE IKATE	93	4	2	0	2	0
KOSOFE	64	25	8	1	2	0
LAGOS ISLAND	69	20	7	2	2	0
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	53	17	28	1	1	0
LAGOS MAINLAND	84	8	6	0	0	2
LEKKI	20	27	7	7	27	13
MOSAN OKUNOLA	87	3	5	1	2	2
MUSHIN	73	18	7	1	2	0
ODI OLOWO	72	11	15	0	1	1
OJO	34	20	18	3	2	22
OJODU	92	5	0	3	0	0
OJOKORO	93	3	2	0	1	1
OLORUNDA	42	36	3	0	14	6
ONIGBONGBO	95	5	0	0	0	0
ORIADE	63	28	4	0	3	3
ORILE AGEGE	77	17	1	0	3	1
OSHODI	96	0	4	0	0	0
OTO AWORI	54	24	7	0	2	13
SHOMOLU	97	0	3	0	0	0
SURULERE	74	21	3	0	1	1
YABA	79	13	4	1	2	0
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>

THOSE CONSIDERED MOST RESPONSIBLE PERSON FOR DUMPING OF WASTES ON HIGHWAYS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	COMMERCIAL VEHICLES	PRIVATE VEHICLES	TRUCKS	PEDESTRIANS	HAWKERS
AGBADO/OKE ODO	20	11	12	29	28
AGBOYI KETU	26	55	6	6	8
AGEGE	24	8	12	35	21
AJEROMI	17	30	15	24	14
ALIMOSHO	26	13	16	31	13
AMUWO ODOFIN	20	20	21	33	5
APAPA	35	45	9	7	4
APAPA-IGANMU	19	21	12	29	19
AYOBO IPAJA	29	7	19	28	18
BADAGRY	24	11	11	38	16
BADAGRY WEST	25	22	0	11	42
BARIGA	23	39	6	20	12
COKER AGUDA	25	42	13	11	9
EGBE IDIMU	30	22	11	28	9
EJIGBO	17	24	7	33	20
EPE	13	45	16	23	3
EREDO	26	13	19	29	13
ETI OSA	19	27	25	22	7
ETI OSA EAST	30	28	17	10	15
IBA	34	18	3	38	7
IBEJU	36	7	14	43	0
IFAKO	26	17	14	26	16
IFELODUN	30	36	11	11	13
IGANDO	27	14	14	30	14
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	27	27	6	30	9
IJEDE	42	55	0	3	0
IKEJA	25	11	3	32	29
IKORODU	15	35	6	38	6
IKORODU NORTH	18	48	3	21	9
IKORODU WEST	24	30	6	27	12
IKOSI EJIRIN	13	39	16	29	3
IKOYI OBALENDE	21	24	5	35	15
IMOTA	30	55	15	0	0
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	20	63	7	10	0
ISHERI IKOSI	28	44	3	16	8
ISOLO	28	17	6	38	11
ITIRE IKATE	19	32	12	25	12
KOSOFE	34	45	7	11	3
LAGOS ISLAND	36	33	8	9	14
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	29	42	2	16	11
LAGOS MAINLAND	20	26	3	30	21
LEKKI	27	20	0	33	20
MOSAN OKUNOLA	20	19	8	30	24
MUSHIN	27	35	7	17	14
ODI OLOWO	22	14	6	42	16
OJO	21	38	11	12	17
OJODU	44	11	3	29	13
OJOKORO	24	16	6	34	21
OLORUNDA	22	33	8	25	11
ONIGBONGBO	25	20	2	38	16
ORIADE	12	43	8	21	16
ORILE AGEGE	32	24	2	25	17
OSHODI	33	12	10	24	21
OTO AWORI	18	39	10	21	11
SHOMOLU	20	14	10	34	23
SURULERE	40	40	5	12	4
YABA	21	34	7	24	13
STATE INDICATOR	25	28	9	24	14

## TYPES OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	UNCOVERED CONCRETE DRAIN	COVERED CONCRETE DRAIN	EARTH
AGBADO/OKE ODO	59	27	14
AGBOYI KETU	52	47	2
AGEGE	53	36	11
AJEROMI	68	19	14
ALIMOSHO	59	21	20
AMUWO ODOFIN	21	77	2
APAPA	50	37	13
APAPA-IGANMU	59	28	13
AYOBO IPAJA	35	52	13
BADAGRY	72	11	17
BARIGA	81	7	12
COKER AGUDA	72	23	5
EGBE IDIMU	68	18	14
EJIGBO	55	13	32
EPE	80	20	0
EREDO	25	63	13
ETI OSA	64	6	30
ETI OSA EAST	63	25	13
IBA	70	20	11
IBEJU	100	0	0
IFAKO	83	12	6
IFELODUN	71	16	12
IGANDO	63	32	5
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	60	20	20
IJEDE	38	63	0
IKEJA	72	26	2
IKORODU	92	0	8
IKORODU NORTH	67	11	22
IKORODU WEST	67	13	21
IKOSI EJIRIN	50	29	21
IKOYI OBALENDE	20	80	0
IMOTA	55	30	15
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	28	56	15
ISHERI IKOSI	49	42	9
ISOLO	81	11	8
ITIRE IKATE	75	14	11
KOSOFE	70	30	0
LAGOS ISLAND	28	67	5
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	58	40	1
LAGOS MAINLAND	60	32	8
LEKKI	50	0	50
MOSAN OKUNOLA	71	20	8
MUSHIN	70	22	8
ODI OLOWO	76	21	3
OJO	68	26	6
OJODU	70	28	2
OJOKORO	52	25	23
OLORUNDA	0	33	67
ONIGBONGBO	55	34	10
ORIADE	27	73	0
ORILE AGEGE	83	13	4
OSHODI	75	20	5
OTO AWORI	33	39	28
SHOMOLU	82	13	5
SURULERE	70	25	4
YABA	70	29	2
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>9</b>

### CLEANING OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	COMMUNITY	GOVERNMENT EMPLOYED PERSONNEL	PSP
AGBADO/OKE ODO	92	0	8
AGBOYI KETU	62	34	3
AGEGE	78	14	7
AJEROMI	73	19	8
ALIMOSHO	50	12	38
AMUWO ODOFIN	46	41	14
APAPA	65	26	9
APAPA-IGANMU	81	19	0
AYOBO IPAJA	36	55	9
BADAGRY	100	0	0
BARIGA	69	23	9
COKER AGUDA	48	44	7
EGBE IDIMU	80	20	0
EJIGBO	69	19	13
EPE	67	33	0
EREDO	100	0	0
ETI OSA	74	16	11
ETI OSA EAST	50	25	25
IBA	88	13	0
IFAKO	84	12	4
IFELODUN	74	26	0
IGANDO	77	23	0
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	80	20	0
IJEDE	60	40	0
IKEJA	73	16	11
IKORODU	80	0	20
IKORODU NORTH	100	0	0
IKORODU WEST	73	27	0
IKOSI EJIRIN	67	22	11
IKOYI OBALENDE	68	32	0
IMOTA	67	33	0
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	71	29	0
ISHERI IKOSI	86	10	3
ISOLO	98	2	0
ITIRE IKATE	58	37	5
KOSOFE	58	36	6
LAGOS ISLAND	41	51	8
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	79	18	4
LAGOS MAINLAND	69	31	0
MOSAN OKUNOLA	87	0	13
MUSHIN	62	30	8
ODI OLOWO	83	11	6
OJO	76	24	0
OJODU	74	18	8
OJOKORO	85	9	6
OLORUNDA	100	0	0
ONIGBONGBO	52	39	9
ORIADE	71	29	0
ORILE AGEGE	80	13	8
OSHODI	77	21	2
OTO AWORI	63	25	13
SHOMOLU	90	5	5
SURULERE	50	43	7
YABA	92	8	0
STATE INDICATOR	73	21	6

TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY AVAILABLE TO HOUSEHOLD

Local Government	Flush to septic tank (water closet)	Flush/pour to pit (pit latrine)	Flush/pour to street, yard, ditch	Flush to sewer	Covered pit toilet/latrine (improved)	Uncovered pit toilet/latrine	Hanging toilet/toilet on water	Bush/field	Ventilated improved pit(VIP)	Mobile Toilet	No toilet facility	Dig ground and bury	Flush to gutter	Pail/bucket
Agbado/Oke Odo	64	23	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	6	2	0	0
Agboyi Ketu	44	15	7	7	1	1	1	0	0	2	7	13	2	0
Agege	54	25	0	0	6	1	1	0	6	0	5	1	0	0
Ajeromi	55	22	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	1	7	4	1	1
Alimosho	51	18	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	12	4	0
Amuwo Odofin	85	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	0
Apapa	61	5	9	8	0	5	0	3	0	0	1	4	0	3
Apapa-Iganmu	56	31	0	1	3	3	0	0	1	0	3	0	3	0
Ayobo Ipaja	75	10	0	4	1	2	0	0	2	2	1	2	0	0
Badagry	84	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	11	0	0	0
Badagry West	11	14	0	3	8	6	0	44	0	0	6	3	0	6
Bariga	77	15	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1
Coker Aguda	48	17	3	7	0	3	0	0	0	2	9	8	2	0
Egbe Idimu	48	12	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	24	8	1	0
Ejigbo	30	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	13	3	0
Epe	42	32	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eredo	42	45	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eti Osa	86	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Eti Osa East	69	12	1	2	5	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iba	83	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	2	0
Ibeju	64	7	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	7	0	0
Ifako	75	9	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Ifelodun	32	14	11	7	3	6	0	0	0	1	17	6	1	0
Igando	46	11	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	34	2	0	0
Igbogbo Baiyeku	76	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Ijede	9	15	9	21	0	18	0	3	0	3	9	6	6	0
Ikeja	40	13	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	8	2	2
Ikorodu	76	15	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Ikorodu North	55	30	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Ikorodu West	85	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Ikosi Ejirin	35	32	0	0	6	13	0	0	10	0	0	3	0	0
Ikoyi														
Obalende	59	5	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	16	5	5	2
Imota	30	36	3	3	12	6	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	0
Iru/Victoria Island	40	6	9	20	0	10	3	1	0	1	4	6	0	0
Isheri Ikosi	52	13	3	8	0	1	1	0	0	0	11	10	0	0
Isolo	69	10	5	1	3	0	0	0	1	6	4	2	0	0
Itire Ikate	50	12	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	21	10	1	1
Kosofe	58	17	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	11	3	0	1
Lagos Island	62	10	7	4	2	2	1	2	0	0	7	3	1	0
Lagos Island East	66	7	7	2	2	2	2	0	1	1	7	3	0	0
Lagos Mainland	64	18	3	4	2	1	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	0
Lekki	40	7	0	0	7	7	0	20	0	0	7	13	0	0
Mosan														
Okunola	75	18	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Mushin	55	6	2	4	3	2	2	1	0	2	16	7	1	1
Odi Olowo	68	22	2	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Ojo	53	16	1	1	2	2	0	9	2	0	11	2	0	0
Ojodu	90	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
Ojokoro	65	24	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	3	0	0
Olorunda	36	28	3	0	6	3	3	0	11	6	0	6	0	0
Onigbongbo	84	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0
Oriade	84	3	1	0	3	3	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0
Orile Agege	56	27	3	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0
Oshodi	61	21	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	7	2	1	0
Oto Awori	78	11	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	0
Shomolu	73	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	0
Surulere	54	5	2	7	0	2	0	0	0	2	18	9	2	0
Yaba	52	20	1	2	3	1	2	1	0	0	13	3	0	0
State Indicator	59	15	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	9	4	1	0



## DO YOU WASH YOUR HANDS AFTER USING THE TOILET

Local Government	Yes	No
Agbado/ Oke Odo	79	21
Agboyi Ketu	95	5
Agege	87	13
Ajeromi	68	32
Alimosho	89	11
Amuwo/ Odofin	94	6
Apapa	98	2
Apapa-Iganmu	84	16
Ayobo/ Ipaja	79	21
Badagry	91	9
Badagry West	95	5
Bariga	87	13
Coker Aguda	62	38
Egbe/ Idimu	93	7
Ejigbo	86	14
Epe	56	44
Eredo	75	25
Eti Osa	84	16
Eti Osa East	94	6
Iba	97	3
Ibeju	70	30
Ifako	95	5
Ifelodun	91	9
Igando	54	46
Igbogbo/ Baiyeku	93	7
Ijede	80	20
Ikeja	95	5
Ikorodu	97	3
Ikorodu North	83	17
Ikorodu West	97	3
Ikosi/ Ejirin	93	7
Ikoyi/ Obalende	94	6
Imota	82	18
Iru/ Victoria Island	94	6
Isheri/ Ikosi	21	79
Isolo	52	48
Itire Ikate	82	18
Kosofe	52	48
Lagos Island	70	30
Lagos Island East	67	33
Lagos Mainland	84	16
Lekki	83	17
Mosan/ Okunola	87	13
Mushin	84	16
Odi Olowo	72	28
Ojo	96	4
Ojodu	97	3
Ojokoro	81	19
Olorunda	83	17
Onigbongbo	95	5
Orade	86	14
Orile Agege	91	9
Oshodi	97	3
Oto Awori	93	7
Shomolu	78	22
Surulere	84	16
Yaba	72	28
State Indicator	84	16

## HOW DO YOU WASH YOUR HANDS AFTER USING THE TOILET?

Local Government	Water only	Water and Soap	Tissue paper
Agbado/ Oke Odo	24	76	0
Agboyi Ketu	18	82	0
Agege	42	58	0
Ajeromi	33	67	0
Alimosho	23	77	0
Amuwo/ Odofin	24	76	0
Apapa	31	69	0
Apapa-Iganmu	32	68	0
Ayobo/ Ipaja	29	69	3
Badagry	33	66	1
Badagry West	34	66	0
Bariga	31	69	0
Coker Aguda	41	59	0
Egbe/ Idimu	66	34	0
Ejigbo	38	63	0
Epe	55	45	0
Eredo	22	78	0
Eti Osa	58	42	0
Eti Osa East	38	62	0
Iba	50	50	0
Ibeju	57	43	0
Ifako	20	79	2
Ifelodun	20	78	1
Igando	53	47	0
Igbogbo/ Baiyeku	38	62	0
Ijede	42	58	0
Ikeja	17	83	0
Ikorodu	29	71	0
Ikorodu North	27	71	2
Ikorodu West	18	82	0
Ikosi/ Ejirin	18	82	0
Ikoyi/ Obalende	25	75	0
Imota	44	56	0
Iru/ Victoria Island	32	68	0
Isheri/ Ikosi	43	57	0
Isolo	65	35	0
Itire Ikate	48	52	0
Kosofe	30	70	0
Lagos Island	32	68	0
Lagos Island East	23	75	2
Lagos Mainland	23	76	1
Lekki	30	70	0
Mosan/ Okunola	24	76	0
Mushin	45	55	0
Odi Olowo	28	71	1
Ojo	32	68	0
Ojodu	19	81	0
Ojokoro	60	40	0
Olorunda	28	72	0
Onigbongbo	20	80	0
Orade	27	72	1
Orile Agege	35	65	0
Oshodi	35	65	0
Oto Awori	28	71	1
Shomolu	33	65	2
Surulere	23	77	0
Yaba	46	53	1
State Indicator	28	35	37

IS THERE ANY OPEN DEFECAATION IN YOUR AREA?

Local Government	Yes	No
Agbado/ Oke Odo	24	76
Agboyi Ketu	9	91
Agege	31	69
Ajeromi	31	69
Alimosho	13	87
Amuwo/ Odofin	13	87
Apapa	5	95
Apapa-Iganmu	8	92
Ayobo/ Ipaja	14	86
Badagry	22	78
Badagry West	9	91
Bariga	29	71
Coker Aguda	18	82
Egbe/ Idimu	21	79
Ejigbo	19	81
Epe	44	56
Eredo	31	69
Eti Osa	26	74
Eti Osa East	19	81
Iba	13	87
Ibeju	15	85
Ifako	15	85
Ifelodun	14	86
Igando	37	63
Igbogbo/ Baiyeku	36	64
Ijede	27	73
Ikeja	1	99
Ikorodu	15	85
Ikorodu North	16	84
Ikorodu West	16	84
Ikosi/ Ejirin	20	80
Ikoyi/ Obalende	18	82
Imota	15	85
Iru/ Victoria Island	12	88
Isheri/ Ikosi	33	67
Isolo	24	76
Itire Ikate	18	82
Kosofe	27	73
Lagos Island	23	77
Lagos Island East	25	75
Lagos Mainland	9	91
Lekki	26	74
Mosan/ Okunola	18	82
Mushin	30	70
Odi Olowo	24	76
Ojo	10	90
Ojodu	11	89
Ojokoro	24	76
Olorunda	15	85
Onigbongbo	6	94
Orade	8	92
Orile Agege	5	95
Oshodi	12	88
Oto Awori	24	76
Shomolu	34	66
Surulere	13	87
Yaba	40	60
State Indicator	19	81

## HOW FREQUENT IS OPEN DEFECCATION IN YOUR AREA?

Local Government	Regularly in the open space & drainage system.	Occasionally in the open space & abandoned property	Seldomly occurred	It is a usual practice
Agbado/Oke Odo	23	71	6	0
Agboyi Ketu	15	54	15	15
Agege	31	61	2	7
Ajeromi	35	44	21	0
Alimosho	38	31	23	8
Amuwo/ Odofin	8	46	31	15
Apapa	40	60	0	0
Apapa-Iganmu	50	38	0	13
Ayobo/ Ipaja	7	71	0	21
Badagry	38	48	10	5
Badagry West	29	57	14	0
Bariga	68	14	0	18
Coker Aguda	38	54	8	0
Egbe/ Idimu	38	44	6	13
Ejigbo	29	57	0	14
Epe	0	88	0	13
Eredo	45	55	0	0
Eti Osa	25	75	0	0
Eti Osa East	0	50	0	50
Iba	0	75	25	0
Ibeju	30	40	20	10
Ifako	0	78	0	22
Ifelodun	18	55	0	27
Igando	54	38	4	4
Igbogbo/ Baiyeku	40	60	0	0
Ijede	75	0	0	25
Ikeja	0	100	0	0
Ikorodu	31	63	6	0
Ikorodu North	30	70	0	0
Ikorodu West	40	60	0	0
Ikosi Ejirin	17	83	0	0
Ikoyi/ Obalende	33	67	0	0
Imota	0	100	0	0
Iru/Victoria Island	50	50	0	0
Isheri/ Ikosi	27	64	9	0
Isolo	13	88	0	0
Itire/ Ikate	17	83	0	0
Kosofe	33	54	13	0
Lagos Island	35	60	5	0
Lagos Island East	41	50	9	0
Lagos Mainland	36	45	0	18
Lekki	41	53	6	0
Mosan Okunola	38	25	31	6
Mushin	37	56	4	4
Odi Olowo	53	36	2	9
Ojo	50	39	11	0
Ojodu	30	30	40	0
Ojokoro	19	57	14	10
Olorunda	46	31	0	23
Onigbongbo	67	17	0	17
Oriade	44	22	22	11
Orile Agege	40	20	0	40
Oshodi	71	24	6	0
Oto Awori	57	37	6	0
Shomolu	49	44	5	2
Surulere	38	44	6	13
Yaba	25	67	6	2
State Indicator	36	51	8	6

WHERE DO YOU AND YOUR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS HAVE YOUR BATH?

Local Government	Bathroom inside the dwelling	Bathroom outside the dwelling	Open space outside the dwelling	Uncompleted building beside your dwelling with covered bathroom
Agbado/Oke Odo	43	54	3	0
Agboyi Ketu	85	15	0	0
Agege	46	48	7	0
Ajeromi	41	52	3	3
Alimosho	46	54	0	0
Amuwo Odofin	62	38	0	0
Apapa	100	0	0	0
Apapa-Iganmu	38	50	0	13
Ayobo Ipaja	64	14	21	0
Badagry	67	33	0	0
Badagry West	43	57	0	0
Bariga	59	23	18	0
Coker Aguda	38	46	8	8
Egbe Idimu	63	38	0	0
Ejigbo	86	0	14	0
Epe	0	94	6	0
Eredo	82	18	0	0
Eti Osa	0	100	0	0
Eti Osa East	17	83	0	0
Iba	50	25	25	0
Ibeju	50	50	0	0
Ifako	89	11	0	0
Ifelodun	55	36	9	0
Igando	46	42	8	4
Igbogbo Baiyeku	40	0	20	40
Ijede	75	25	0	0
Ikeja	0	100	0	0
Ikorodu	63	25	13	0
Ikorodu North	50	50	0	0
Ikorodu West	80	20	0	0
Ikosi Ejirin	50	50	0	0
Ikoyi Obalende	33	67	0	0
Imota	0	100	0	0
Iru/Victoria Island	50	50	0	0
Isheri Ikosi	9	73	0	18
Isolo	50	38	13	0
Itire Ikate	33	67	0	0
Kosofe	50	38	13	0
Lagos Island	65	30	5	0
Lagos Island East	27	55	18	0
Lagos Mainland	64	36	0	0
Lekki	38	56	6	0
Mosan Okunola	63	38	0	0
Mushin	67	33	0	0
Odi Olowo	73	24	0	2
Ojo	50	50	0	0
Ojodu	80	20	0	0
Ojokoro	52	43	5	0
Olorunda	46	15	38	0
Onigbongbo	17	83	0	0
Orade	78	22	0	0
Orile Agege	100	0	0	0
Oshodi	76	24	0	0
Oto Awori	51	49	0	0
Shomolu	41	59	0	0
Surulere	81	13	6	0
Yaba	50	48	2	0
State Indicator	52	42	5	1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF BUILDING OCCUPIED BY RESPONDENTS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	MULTI VARIOUS TENANTS	MINI FLAT/SELF CONTAINED	BOYS QUARTERS	DUPLEX	SHACK SQUATTER SETTLEMENT	APARTMENT FLAT (BUNGALOW)	MULTI-COMPOUND (FAMILY BUILDING)
AGBADO/OKE ODO	64	14	5	0	0	14	2
AGBOYI KETU	51	34	3	3	1	6	1
AGEGE	63	10	8	3	1	9	5
AJEROMI	73	18	0	1	0	4	5
ALIMOSHO	57	13	14	1	0	13	1
AMUWO ODOFIN	24	32	3	13	1	15	12
APAPA	34	19	11	16	1	19	0
APAPA-IGANMU	93	3	1	1	0	1	0
AYOBO IPAJA	48	32	1	2	0	12	4
BADAGRY	65	27	0	0	0	3	5
BADAGRY WEST	31	6	0	3	28	25	8
BARIGA	74	15	0	1	0	5	5
COKER AGUDA	48	34	2	2	1	10	3
EGBE IDIMU	51	18	4	3	2	20	3
EJIGBO	45	24	0	5	0	24	2
EPE	74	0	0	0	0	10	16
EREDO	74	3	0	3	0	6	13
ETI OSA	34	29	3	12	0	19	3
ETI OSA EAST	46	28	5	1	0	16	4
IBA	49	25	2	0	0	24	0
IBEJU	71	7	0	0	0	21	0
IFAKO	39	37	0	5	0	19	1
IFELODUN	62	23	5	2	2	5	1
IGANDO	45	26	2	3	0	23	1
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	70	21	0	3	0	3	3
IJEDE	36	27	0	0	3	33	0
IKEJA	62	13	6	5	2	11	2
IKORODU	56	21	6	6	0	0	12
IKORODU NORTH	64	12	6	3	0	15	0
IKORODU WEST	39	21	0	3	0	36	0
IKOSI EJIRIN	74	13	0	0	0	6	6
IKOYI OBALENDE	33	16	13	13	5	22	0
IMOTA	67	9	6	3	0	6	9
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	10	24	20	20	11	11	3
ISHERI IKOSI	48	35	5	2	1	7	2
ISOLO	49	19	7	3	1	9	11
ITIRE IKATE	60	25	1	2	0	8	4
KOSOFE	48	30	2	2	0	16	1
LAGOS ISLAND	56	32	6	1	0	5	1
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	72	16	2	0	1	4	5
LAGOS MAINLAND	62	23	1	1	0	9	3
LEKKI	33	13	7	0	7	13	27
MOSAN OKUNOLA	47	26	0	3	0	22	2
MUSHIN	45	38	4	4	0	6	3
ODI OLOWO	69	15	3	3	0	7	3
OJO	57	19	0	3	1	12	7
OJODU	42	26	0	13	0	16	3
OJOKORO	61	19	4	2	2	10	2
OLORUNDA	61	25	3	0	0	11	0
ONIGBONGBO	51	33	0	2	0	15	0
ORADE	51	31	0	3	1	8	7
ORILE AGEGE	73	14	2	2	0	5	3
OSHODI	69	14	3	5	0	7	3
OTO AWORI	57	22	3	4	1	7	4
SHOMOLU	66	21	1	0	0	11	1
SURULERE	38	28	7	3	0	17	6
YABA	68	18	3	1	1	6	3
STATE INDICATOR	56	22	3	3	2	11	3

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CONDITION/ COMPLETION STATUS OF BUILDING

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	COMPLETED	PARTIALLY COMPLETED	UNCOMPLETED
AGBADO/OKE ODO	82	18	0
AGBOYI KETU	77	15	8
AGEGE	99	1	0
AJEROMI	86	11	3
ALIMOSHO	82	9	8
AMUWO ODOFIN	93	7	0
APAPA	86	12	1
APAPA-IGANMU	92	3	5
AYOBO IPAJA	85	8	7
BADAGRY	89	8	3
BADAGRY WEST	64	31	6
BARIGA	94	6	0
COKER AGUDA	79	16	5
EGBE IDIMU	87	10	3
EJIGBO	87	7	6
EPE	84	10	6
EREDO	94	6	0
ETI OSA	85	10	5
ETI OSA EAST	89	7	4
IBA	85	13	1
IBEJU	71	29	0
IFAKO	93	7	0
IFELODUN	74	23	3
IGANDO	80	13	6
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	76	18	6
IJEDE	42	45	12
IKEJA	95	2	3
IKORODU	88	9	3
IKORODU NORTH	85	15	0
IKORODU WEST	91	9	0
IKOSI EJIRIN	90	10	0
IKOYI OBALENDE	98	0	2
IMOTA	67	30	3
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	70	26	4
ISHERI IKOSI	74	22	5
ISOLO	89	7	4
ITIRE IKATE	93	7	0
KOSOFE	84	11	4
LAGOS ISLAND	82	16	2
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	76	18	6
LAGOS MAINLAND	87	10	3
LEKKI	73	20	7
MOSAN OKUNOLA	91	8	1
MUSHIN	69	22	9
ODI OLOWO	95	5	0
OJO	79	18	3
OJODU	97	2	2
OJOKORO	91	7	3
OLORUNDA	75	22	3
ONIGBONGBO	80	15	5
ORADE	79	21	0
ORILE AGEGE	87	9	4
OSHODI	94	6	0
OTO AWORI	87	13	0
SHOMOLU	98	1	1
SURULERE	92	5	3
YABA	86	11	3
STATE INDICATOR	85	11	4

**OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE RESIDENTS**

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	OWNED	RENTED	BORROWED	GIVEN
AGBADO/OKE ODO	37	59	1	3
AGBOYI KETU	25	53	17	5
AGEGE	29	61	3	7
AJEROMI	14	77	3	6
ALIMOSHO	35	51	10	4
AMUWO ODOFIN	45	48	1	5
APAPA	19	61	11	9
APAPA-IGANMU	1	85	3	11
AYOBO IPAJA	51	47	0	2
BADAGRY	27	54	5	14
BADAGRY WEST	75	17	8	0
BARIGA	17	59	12	12
COKER AGUDA	31	58	7	4
EGBE IDIMU	37	55	1	7
EJIGBO	31	64	5	0
EPE	0	71	19	10
EREDO	32	52	0	16
ETI OSA	31	56	7	7
ETI OSA EAST	36	51	9	5
IBA	20	74	3	2
IBEJU	50	50	0	0
IFAKO	34	58	1	8
IFELODUN	15	74	6	5
IGANDO	42	51	1	6
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	21	61	15	3
IJEDE	39	58	3	0
IKEJA	24	75	2	0
IKORODU	24	32	21	24
IKORODU NORTH	18	76	6	0
IKORODU WEST	55	45	0	0
IKOSI EJIRIN	32	58	3	6
IKOYI OBALENDE	19	55	11	16
IMOTA	27	58	12	3
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	24	57	10	9
ISHERI IKOSI	20	63	11	6
ISOLO	18	76	2	5
ITIRE IKATE	26	70	1	2
KOSOFE	26	55	9	10
LAGOS ISLAND	14	80	3	2
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	24	67	3	6
LAGOS MAINLAND	21	68	4	7
LEKKI	80	7	7	7
MOSAN OKUNOLA	43	49	3	4
MUSHIN	20	62	11	8
ODI OLOWO	19	72	2	7
OJO	42	49	2	7
OJODU	39	53	5	3
OJOKORO	34	56	6	5
OLORUNDA	22	72	3	3
ONIGBONGBO	8	82	3	7
ORADE	21	69	5	4
ORILE AGEGE	32	56	3	9
OSHODI	22	67	4	7
OTO AWORI	36	54	1	9
SHOMOLU	21	74	2	3
SURULERE	41	44	6	9
YABA	28	60	8	4
STATE INDICATOR	27	62	5	6



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRIMARY MATERIAL USED FOR FLOOR BY HOUSEHOLDS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	EARTH/MUD	WOOD	PLANK	CONCRETE	TILES
AGBADO/OKE ODO	1	5	1	82	10
AGBOYI KETU	11	23	5	52	9
AGEGE	9	3	1	82	4
AJEROMI	8	3	1	81	7
ALIMOSHO	8	9	8	71	3
AMUWO ODOFIN	5	0	4	72	19
APAPA	4	16	1	55	23
APAPA-IGANMU	8	0	0	85	7
AYOBO IPAJA	4	3	1	81	10
BADAGRY	8	0	0	89	3
BADAGRY WEST	39	33	0	19	8
BARIGA	12	3	2	76	8
COKER AGUDA	15	15	1	56	13
EGBE IDIMU	9	3	1	74	12
EJIGBO	7	1	3	77	12
EPE	23	3	3	71	0
EREDO	16	0	0	81	3
ETI OSA	3	3	2	66	25
ETI OSA EAST	11	1	0	70	17
IBA	4	0	3	83	9
IBEJU	0	0	0	86	14
IFAKO	5	1	2	79	13
IFELODUN	15	15	4	56	9
IGANDO	16	3	0	68	12
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	9	3	12	73	3
IJEDE	18	45	3	18	15
IKEJA	8	3	2	83	5
IKORODU	9	0	0	82	9
IKORODU NORTH	24	12	0	55	9
IKORODU WEST	15	0	0	70	15
IKOSI EJIRIN	16	3	0	81	0
IKOYI OBALENDE	3	8	0	56	33
IMOTA	33	9	3	52	3
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	10	27	9	30	24
ISHERI IKOSI	14	17	2	61	6
ISOLO	7	5	0	80	8
ITIRE IKATE	4	2	0	89	5
KOSOFE	11	12	1	65	10
LAGOS ISLAND	7	15	2	74	2
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	16	6	2	71	5
LAGOS MAINLAND	8	0	0	81	11
LEKKI	7	20	7	67	0
MOSAN OKUNOLA	3	1	0	81	14
MUSHIN	15	20	6	50	9
ODI OLOWO	4	1	2	89	4
OJO	17	0	4	76	2
OJODU	5	6	2	52	35
OJOKORO	11	1	1	82	5
OLORUNDA	3	8	6	75	8
ONIGBONGBO	28	0	0	59	13
ORADE	4	15	3	59	20
ORILE AGEGE	6	10	0	74	10
OSHODI	15	5	0	72	8
OTO AWORI	8	11	0	70	11
SHOMOLU	2	1	2	86	9
SURULERE	18	5	0	57	20
YABA	6	8	4	76	7
STATE INDICATOR	10	7	2	71	10

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MAJOR CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL USED FOR  
EXTERNAL WALL BY HOUSEHOLDS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	MUD/MUD BRICKS	THATCH	WOOD/ BAMBOO	CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS	CEMENT/ CONCRETE
AGBADO/OKE ODO	3	1	0	1	95
AGBOYI KETU	18	15	7	3	57
AGEGE	1	0	0	4	95
AJEROMI	7	3	2	7	82
ALIMOSHO	10	4	7	5	73
AMUWO ODOFIN	1	0	3	1	95
APAPA	14	9	4	4	69
APAPA-IGANMU	3	0	5	8	84
AYOBO IPAJA	3	2	0	1	94
BADAGRY	0	0	0	8	92
BADAGRY WEST	11	3	39	8	39
BARIGA	1	0	2	5	92
COKER AGUDA	11	17	4	6	62
EGBE IDIMU	3	1	4	5	87
EJIGBO	7	1	4	2	87
EPE	16	3	6	0	74
EREDO	3	0	0	3	94
ETI OSA	0	3	2	5	90
ETI OSA EAST	5	7	4	2	81
IBA	1	0	1	6	92
IBEJU	0	0	7	0	93
IFAKO	1	1	2	3	93
IFELODUN	13	14	5	2	65
IGANDO	4	1	2	3	90
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	0	3	6	9	82
IJEDE	18	39	3	9	30
IKEJA	8	2	0	3	87
IKORODU	6	0	3	0	91
IKORODU NORTH	12	6	6	6	70
IKORODU WEST	0	0	0	0	100
IKOSI EJIRIN	3	6	6	0	84
IKOYI OBALENDE	0	0	3	11	86
IMOTA	30	15	3	3	48
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	16	20	6	3	56
ISHERI IKOSI	11	15	3	6	65
ISOLO	1	4	2	2	92
ITIRE IKATE	0	2	2	7	90
KOSOFE	9	11	6	7	67
LAGOS ISLAND	7	13	2	7	71
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	6	8	2	13	70
LAGOS MAINLAND	3	0	0	8	89
LEKKI	7	7	13	0	73
MOSAN OKUNOLA	5	1	0	2	92
MUSHIN	11	19	7	5	59
ODI OLOWO	3	1	2	4	91
OJO	8	2	1	0	89
OJODU	5	0	2	3	90
OJOKORO	8	2	0	4	86
OLORUNDA	6	3	3	8	81
ONIGBONGBO	5	0	0	26	69
ORADE	4	15	9	7	65
ORILE AGEGE	14	4	2	1	79
OSHODI	8	0	1	4	87
OTO AWORI	3	7	4	4	81
SHOMOLU	1	0	0	1	97
SURULERE	17	7	2	0	73
YABA	2	7	4	10	77
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>81</b>

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MAJOR MATERIAL USED FOR ROOF BY HOUSEHOLDS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	THATCH	WOOD/BAMBOO	CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS	CEMENT/ CONCRETE	ASBESTOS	ALUMINIUM
AGBADO/OKE ODO	2	1	30	11	44	11
AGBOYI KETU	13	24	10	2	39	13
AGEGE	3	6	30	10	41	10
AJEROMI	4	4	37	8	40	9
ALIMOSHO	14	5	26	6	43	5
AMUWO ODOFIN	7	1	8	3	65	16
APAPA	12	12	18	4	39	15
APAPA-IGANMU	4	1	53	7	23	12
AYOBO IPAJA	1	0	11	5	70	12
BADAGRY	3	3	51	5	30	8
BADAGRY WEST	6	39	17	3	28	8
BARIGA	5	1	20	10	56	8
COKER AGUDA	11	18	19	8	36	7
EGBE IDIMU	5	3	27	6	54	5
EJIGBO	5	8	25	4	49	9
EPE	0	13	68	3	3	13
EREDO	0	3	32	6	55	3
ETI OSA	2	2	14	8	58	17
ETI OSA EAST	2	4	28	15	42	9
IBA	2	0	35	6	47	10
IBEJU	0	0	21	0	50	29
IFAKO	7	2	21	8	56	8
IFELODUN	11	16	19	1	44	9
IGANDO	2	5	9	12	61	10
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	0	6	42	6	42	3
IJEDE	18	30	21	3	24	3
IKEJA	2	2	17	8	57	14
IKORODU	3	3	24	6	41	24
IKORODU NORTH	9	18	9	21	30	12
IKORODU WEST	0	0	0	0	88	12
IKOSI EJIRIN	6	3	32	19	26	13
IKOYI OBALENDE	5	0	11	9	48	27
IMOTA	18	12	45	6	12	6
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	13	31	11	6	31	7
ISHERI IKOSI	14	15	17	2	40	13
ISOLO	1	7	22	15	41	14
ITIRE IKATE	6	0	26	8	43	17
KOSOFE	6	16	4	9	56	9
LAGOS ISLAND	5	16	29	2	39	10
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	17	11	26	1	35	9
LAGOS MAINLAND	4	0	27	10	46	13
LEKKI	7	13	27	13	40	0
MOSAN OKUNOLA	3	0	26	13	51	7
MUSHIN	9	22	23	4	32	10
ODI OLOWO	2	2	26	11	47	13
OJO	7	4	21	6	40	21
OJODU	0	0	3	6	76	15
OJOKORO	3	5	19	19	47	8
OLORUNDA	3	6	11	0	64	17
ONIGBONGBO	0	10	15	5	48	23
ORADE	4	15	28	1	41	11
ORILE AGEGE	4	12	18	12	50	3
OSHODI	9	1	22	7	51	9
OTO AWORI	4	11	22	6	45	11
SHOMOLU	2	2	29	12	52	3
SURULERE	17	11	8	7	50	8
YABA	4	10	33	8	39	6
STATE INDICATOR	6	9	23	7	45	10

ARE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS COMFORTABLE WITH THE HOUSE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	YES	NO
AGBADO/OKE ODO	68	32
AGBOYI KETU	42	58
AGEGE	58	42
AJEROMI	37	63
ALIMOSHO	75	25
AMUWO ODOFIN	73	27
APAPA	45	55
APAPA-IGANMU	40	60
AYOBO IPAJA	54	46
BADAGRY	35	65
BADAGRY WEST	28	72
BARIGA	55	45
COKER AGUDA	36	64
EGBE IDIMU	62	38
EJIGBO	71	29
EPE	61	39
EREDO	39	61
ETI OSA	68	32
ETI OSA EAST	44	56
IBA	73	27
IBEJU	36	64
IFAKO	68	32
IFELODUN	36	64
IGANDO	63	37
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	58	42
IJEDE	33	67
IKEJA	60	40
IKORODU	47	53
IKORODU NORTH	39	61
IKORODU WEST	82	18
IKOSI EJIRIN	52	48
IKOYI OBALENDE	30	70
IMOTA	24	76
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	31	69
ISHERI IKOSI	44	56
ISOLO	58	42
ITIRE IKATE	51	49
KOSOFE	37	63
LAGOS ISLAND	54	46
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	47	53
LAGOS MAINLAND	51	49
LEKKI	73	27
MOSAN OKUNOLA	77	23
MUSHIN	47	53
ODI OLOWO	53	47
OJO	51	49
OJODU	68	32
OJOKORO	72	28
OLORUNDA	39	61
ONIGBONGBO	44	56
ORADE	59	41
ORILE AGEGE	59	41
OSHODI	57	43
OTO AWORI	35	65
SHOMOLU	63	37
SURULERE	49	51
YABA	64	36
STATE INDICATOR	53	47

### HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS SLEEP ON

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	MATTRESS	MAT	BAMBOO	BEAR FLOOR	SPREAD CLOTH ON THE FLOOR
AGBADO/OKE ODO	92	7	0	1	0
AGBOYI KETU	68	27	3	0	1
AGEGE	97	3	0	0	0
AJEROMI	64	32	2	1	1
ALIMOSHO	78	13	6	2	0
AMUWO ODOFIN	99	0	0	1	0
APAPA	81	16	3	0	0
APAPA-IGANMU	96	4	0	0	0
AYOBO IPAJA	98	2	0	0	0
BADAGRY	78	16	3	0	3
BADAGRY WEST	72	19	0	6	3
BARIGA	94	6	0	0	0
COKER AGUDA	64	32	3	0	1
EGBE IDIMU	86	13	0	1	0
EJIGBO	94	3	2	0	1
EPE	71	26	3	0	0
EREDO	100	0	0	0	0
ETI OSA	93	7	0	0	0
ETI OSA EAST	94	5	0	1	0
IBA	96	3	1	0	0
IBEJU	100	0	0	0	0
IFAKO	98	2	0	0	0
IFELODUN	72	27	1	0	0
IGANDO	88	11	0	1	0
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	67	27	6	0	0
IJEDE	58	42	0	0	0
IKEJA	92	6	0	2	0
IKORODU	94	6	0	0	0
IKORODU NORTH	73	21	6	0	0
IKORODU WEST	97	3	0	0	0
IKOSI EJIRIN	87	10	0	3	0
IKOYI OBALLENDE	41	52	2	6	0
IMOTA	70	30	0	0	0
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	54	43	1	1	0
ISHERI IKOSI	81	17	2	0	0
ISOLO	82	5	0	0	13
ITIRE IKATE	88	11	0	0	1
KOSOFE	65	30	3	0	1
LAGOS ISLAND	76	23	1	0	0
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	88	11	0	1	0
LAGOS MAINLAND	94	6	0	0	0
LEKKI	60	20	13	7	0
MOSAN OKUNOLA	95	4	0	0	1
MUSHIN	71	22	5	1	1
ODI OLOWO	96	3	1	0	1
OJO	80	16	3	0	1
OJODU	95	2	3	0	0
OJOKORO	94	4	0	2	0
OLORUNDA	69	25	0	3	3
ONIGBONGBO	100	0	0	0	0
ORADE	76	19	4	1	0
ORILE AGEGE	85	14	1	0	0
OSHODI	85	6	0	0	9
OTO AWORI	74	24	2	0	0
SHOMOLU	93	4	1	1	0
SURULERE	74	25	1	0	1
YABA	82	18	0	0	0
STATE INDICATOR	83	14	1	1	1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES OF CRIME AGAINST MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD IN THE COMMUNITY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	VANDALISM	BURGLARY	PHYSICAL HARM	EXTORTION	THEFT (MOTOR VEHICLE)	MUGGING/ ROBBERY	ATTEMPTED MURDER	KIDNAPPIN/ ABDUCTION	ARMED ROBBERY	NONE
AGBADO/OKE ODO	0	10	0	0	0	20	10	0	50	10
AGBOYI KETU	8	23	8	8	8	8	8	0	8	23
AGEGE	0	8	12	0	20	12	8	8	28	4
AJEROMI	14	17	10	3	0	17	8	2	19	10
ALIMOSHO	5	25	15	5	0	10	0	0	35	5
AMUWO ODOFIN	35	30	5	5	0	0	0	0	25	0
APAPA	27	18	0	9	9	27	0	0	9	0
APAPA-IGANMU	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	80
AYOBO IPAJA	0	17	17	0	17	0	0	0	33	17
BADAGRY	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50
BADAGRY WEST	13	13	13	13	13	13	0	0	13	13
BARIGA	0	40	0	8	16	4	4	0	16	12
COKER AGUDA	16	14	2	26	5	12	7	7	5	7
EGBE IDIMU	13	13	13	13	13	13	0	0	13	13
EJIGBO	33	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	0
EPE	0	0	0	25	0	25	25	0	0	25
ETI OSA	33	33	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ETI OSA EAST	0	0	40	0	40	0	20	0	0	0
IBA	9	9	9	9	9	0	0	0	18	36
IFAKO	60	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
IFELODUN	26	15	8	8	5	15	3	0	13	8
IGANDO	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	0	0	0	17	0	17	17	0	0	50
IJEDE	25	17	8	25	0	25	0	0	0	0
IKEJA	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
IKORODU	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	50
IKORODU NORTH	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
IKOSI EJIRIN	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	60
IKOYI-OBALENDE	12	29	24	6	0	0	0	0	0	29
IMOTA	22	11	0	44	0	11	0	11	0	0
IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND	19	15	0	33	11	15	4	4	0	0
ISHERI IKOSI	6	29	6	12	18	6	6	0	6	12
ISOLO	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	67	11
ITIRE IKATE	0	10	0	0	20	0	10	0	60	0
KOSOFE	22	22	11	0	0	11	0	0	0	33
LAGOS ISLAND	7	15	11	4	19	7	0	4	22	11
LAGOS ISLAND EAST	0	7	14	14	29	0	0	0	14	21
LAGOS MAINLAND	25	0	17	0	25	17	0	0	17	0
LEKKI	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0	0	50
MOSAN OKUNOLA	14	23	14	5	9	5	5	5	18	5
MUSHIN	23	23	9	0	14	9	9	5	9	0
ODI OLOWO	13	34	0	0	13	16	0	0	13	13
OJO	9	9	9	9	9	0	0	0	18	36
OJODU	0	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	20	20
OJOKORO	6	19	25	0	13	19	0	6	13	0
OLORUNDA	0	0	20	20	20	0	0	0	40	0
ONIGBONGBO	10	0	0	15	25	15	0	0	30	5
ORADE	14	7	29	4	14	11	14	0	4	4
ORILE AGEGE	13	9	6	9	16	13	3	3	19	9
OSHODI	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	43	29
OTO AWORI	26	16	6	23	3	10	3	0	6	6
SHOMOLU	13	21	13	13	8	6	0	0	10	17
SURULERE	17	16	3	22	0	14	7	10	10	0
YABA	0	7	7	0	14	21	0	0	21	29
STATE INDICATOR	13	16	9	10	9	11	4	2	15	11