



# LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT

## HOUSEHOLD SURVEY 2010 EDITION

### LAGOS BUREAU OF STATISTICS

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND BUDGET

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## **PREFACE**

This report presents the main findings of the Lagos State Household Survey conducted in 2010. The fieldwork covered a period of Six (6) weeks. The survey was designed to provide policy makers, planners, programme managers and researchers with a set of indicators for monitoring welfare and poverty as well as effectiveness of service delivery of State Government to the citizenry of the State. It aims at providing reliable information on a timely basis for monitoring changes in the welfare status of the state inhabitants along the local government divide. The outcome of the survey will be used to assess the social and economic situation in the State and provides relevant data required to monitor growth and development in the state.

*The survey was carried out state-wide by the Lagos Bureau of Statistics in the Ministry of Economic Planning and Budget. Detailed information were collected on varied sectors of the economy such as demographic characteristics of the households, education, health, infrastructure, income and expenditure, economic activity, housing conditions, access to social amenities, asset ownership, violence, crime and safety as well as other related matters on the well-being of the citizens of the State*

Additional information on the survey can be sought from the Director, Lagos Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Economic Planning and Budget, the Secretariat, Alausa, Ikeja or through e-mail address: [lasgstat@yahoo.com](mailto:lasgstat@yahoo.com) This Office welcomes comments on the results.

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Lagos State was created in 1967. It used to be the capital of Nigeria and still the industrial and commercial hub of the nation. The State is a home to over 18 million people and has an annual growth rate of between 3%-5%. Undoubtedly, Lagos is one of the fastest growing modern cities in the world. It is therefore against this backdrop that a periodic household survey is necessitated to facilitate efficient and effective planning as well as assessing the state of the welfare of the residents viz-a-viz the facilities and other packages put in place by both government and non government agencies with emphasis on the former.

The overall goal and objective of the Lagos Bureau of Statistics (LBS) in the Ministry of Economic Planning and Budget in conducting the Lagos Welfare and Services Delivery Survey (LWSDS) popularly refer to as “Lagos Household Survey” is to research into the welfare of the residents of Lagos State at individual and household levels. Household surveys to a large extent provides a reliable source of data on the impact of government policies and programmes on socio-economic status of residents of a given settlement area. Essentially, it also provides information and feedbacks about individual household perception of available basic social amenities such as schools, clinics, water and roads among others and how these amenities have affected them.

The 2010 Lagos Welfare Service Delivery Survey is the third edition after the maiden edition in 2005 with a follow up in 2008. After the 2008 edition, it then becomes mandatory that the exercise be conducted annually to further strengthen the planning mechanisms in the State. Just like the two previous editions, the third edition is targeted at revealing among other things the following:

- The demographic characteristics (e.g. sex, age) pattern of Lagos residents;



- Access to infrastructure and social services (electricity, water, schools, roads);
- The environment (sanitation, water drainages, solid waste removal);
- Health facilities and other various contending issues in the State;
- Poverty level of the citizens of the State.

The third edition of LWSDS highlights the rating by residents of Lagos on the impact of the policies and infrastructure put in place by the three tiers of government (Federal, State and Local Governments). The individual respondents are inhabitants of Lagos (both indigenes and non indigenes). A state-wide sample representation of 8,117 households was surveyed comprising slum and non slum areas in the State.

The survey was conducted throughout the existing 20 local government areas and 37 development councils in the State. The conventional procedure of gathering data with the use of paper questionnaire was adopted.

The outcome of the 2010 Lagos Welfare and Services Delivery Survey includes the following among others:

➤ **Households Information.**

The survey result estimated the average household size to 5 members across the State corresponding with the figure obtained in the previous studies. The gender distribution of household heads showed that 52% are male while 48% are female as against 57% and 43% in 2008 respectively signifying a gradual drift from age long tradition of male headship to female headship family set-up. Similar pattern is also noticed among the household members. Another important demographic indicator captured in the recent survey is the sex ratio

which stood at 108:100 which implies that for every 100 female in Lagos State, there exist 108 male.

The study also disclosed that 9% of the sampled household members are infants (under 5 years old), 22% are youth between age 5 and 14 years while 64% of them comprised the active working group of age 15 - 59 years and the remaining 5% constituted the old age group of 60 years and above. Interestingly, on the household headship level, 60% of them are aged between 15 and 45 years while 37% of them are of age 46 – 70 years. The dependency ratio for Lagos State stood at 56.3:100 depicting that about 56 working people providing economic support to 100 dependants. Further investigation also showed that 55% of the heads of sampled households are self employed and 26% of them are on regular employment. The survey result also highlighted the composition of the sampled household members' daily activities. 42.3% of them are students, 31.5% are self employed (own business), 12.8% are regular employees (government/private), 3.8% are casual/daily employees, 2.9% are housewives while 5.3%, 1.8% and 1.4% of them are unemployed, pensioners and apprentices respectively.

The marital status of the sampled household members was also examined and the result showed that 53% are never married, 41% are married while 3% are widows/widowers. Minority of the household members are separated (2%) while divorced accounted for 1%.

The place of birth and state of origin of household members was also looked at and the result indicated that 91% of them are born in Lagos while 9% are born outside Lagos State. 60% of the household members are indigenes of Lagos State while 40% are non indigenes of the State.

### ➤ **Education**

The study also investigated the educational level of residents in the State with a view to determining the current literacy rate and the analysis revealed that 84.7% of the household members can read and write in English language representing an improvement of 2.7% over the 82% recorded in year 2008 exercise. 4% of the respondents could only read while 11% could neither read nor write. Further analysis also indicated that the literacy level in other languages stood at 72%.

The survey revealed further that 93% of the total household members enumerated had attended one formal school or the other signifying 5% increase over the 88% recorded in year 2008 while those that never attended school dropped from 12% in 2008 to 7% in the current edition. The analysis disclosed also that half (50%) of the sampled household members holds Secondary School Certificate (SSCE), 31% of possessed Standard Six/Primary Six School Leaving Certificate while 11% had National Diploma (ND)/National Certificate of Education (NCE)/Higher National Diploma (HND) and 8% are holders of First Degree.

Enrollment of household members into institution of learning in the past twelve (12) months was also considered. The analysis showed that 39% of the members of the households enrolled into schools in the last one year while 61% did not enroll in any school during the reference period. Reasons adduced for non enrollment of some members of the enumerated households into schools were that 28% were graduates, 24% linked it to high cost of school fees/books and related study materials, 18% were not keen to attend while 11% could not secure admission as well as engaged in working within/outside house. The type of schools where household members were enrolled was also sought and the result obtained highlighted that 57% enrolled into Government managed schools, 42% patronized Private schools while only 1% registered in Religious (Mission) schools. Mode of transport of household members to school indicated that 61% of the

household members walk to school, 26% use public buses, 6% ride on okada/motorcycle while 4% use private cars to school and only 1% of use boats/other means of water transport systems. Irrespective of the mode of transportation use to schools, 54% of the household members signified that they cover a distance of about 1km from home to school, 33% said they cover an average distance of 2km to school while 13% undergo a distant of 3-6km to get to school.

➤ **Health**

The survey revealed that 52% of the residents in Lagos State rated the quality of health care services received at government hospitals/clinics to have improved fairly while 31% affirmed that the services have improved significantly and 14% reported that the services still remain the same. 2% and 1% of the households however, indicated that the services at government hospitals/clinics have deteriorated fairly and significantly respectively.

Further analysis also revealed that 71% of the residents attested to their awareness of government provision of free medical and subsidised services while only 29% claimed that they were unaware of provision of such services at government health care centres in the State. 65% of the sampled respondents benefited from free medical consultancy services, 12% affirmed that they benefited from diabetes/hypertension screening and 10% reported to have profited from HIV screening/treatment. 7% also claimed that they received Jigi Bola while 4% were treated of breast cancer and 3% received limb correction.

➤ **Economic Activities**

The survey result disclosed that 63% of the household members either worked for wage or are self employed while 37% are unemployed. 91% of the household members patronized commercial banks. 60% of the respondents claimed to be aware of the Lagos State Government Microfinance Initiative (LASMI) but only 2% indicated

that they benefited from LASMI services. The study revealed also that 54% of the enumerated households had no need to borrow money while 46% disclosed that they obtained loan. 66.1% of the household members borrowed from families and friends while 52% borrowed money for business investment as well as 18% who signified that they borrowed money to purchase or construct a house. Further analysis showed that 68% of the household members in the State are willing to establish or expand their business.

➤ **Poverty Level**

Poverty refers to the condition of not having the means to afford basic human needs such as clean water, nutrition, health care, education, clothing and shelter. This is also known as absolute poverty or destitution. Poverty threshold or poverty line however implies the minimum level of income deemed necessary to achieve an adequate standard of living in a given country. The common international poverty line has in the past been roughly \$1a day, until in 2005 when the World Bank came out with a revised figure of \$1.25 at 2005 purchasing-power parity. Determination of poverty level is usually done by calculating the total cost of all essential resources that an average human adult consumes in a year.

The survey result revealed that 91% of the sampled respondents in the State spent an average \$0.21 (N33) per day on consumption of food items. This is an indication that 91% of the residents in Lagos Sate lived below the international standard poverty level of \$1.25 (N193.75) per day. Another important indicator highlighting the poverty level as revealed by the study is the income level of the household members in relation to household size. The research however, put the household size of Logosians at 5. The analysis disclosed further that 60% of the households earned an average income of \$1.12 (N173) daily as against \$1.25 (N193.12)

international standard justifying the prevailing poverty level in the State.

➤ **Housing and Tenure**

The empirical analysis specified that 80% of the sampled households in Lagos State rented their dwellings while 15% owned their houses and 5% neither owned nor rented the dwelling. 81% of the households occupied between 1-2 rooms while 13% used an average of between 3-4 rooms and 6% occupied more than 5 rooms. 84% of the respondents claimed to have constructed their structure while 16% purchased their houses. Furthermore, 73% of the households have ownership title to their land while 27% do not possess land ownership title. The study also revealed that 82% of the households purchased their land between 1990 and 1995.

On the type of materials used for roofing, the result showed that 59% of the households used corrugated iron sheets, 23% used asbestos and 10% used cement/concrete while 5% of the households used roofing tiles as well as 1% each who used mud/mud brick, thatch and wood/bamboo respectively. 93% of the households used cement/concrete for their external walls, 3% used mud/brick while 2% used corrugated iron sheets and those who used wood/bamboo stood at 1%. 94% of the households used concrete cement for the floors of their houses, 2% used earth/mud while mud or tiles and planks accounted for 1% each.

On access to government land, the analysis showed that only 5% of the sampled respondents patronized government land and the remaining 95% were on the contrary. Several reasons were adduced by those who claimed not to have patronized government land. 62% linked reason for their non patronage to high cost of government land, 29% said it was owing to cumbersome application procedure and 4% indicated choice of location as constraints inhibiting government land.

### ➤ **Assets**

The survey revealed the range of household assets and amenities available to households in the State. 85% of the households owned electric fans, 94% use immersion heater while 97% owned refrigerators. Most (98%) of the respondents possessed electric irons while 96% owned television sets in their homes.

### ➤ **Utilities and Services**

Flooding situation in the streets of Lagos was also examined and the result showed that 38% of the households claimed that they experience flooding in their streets while 62% declined presence of flooding in their streets. Furthermore, 83% of the households affirmed that they do not experience flooding in their houses while 17% said they experience flooding in their houses. The empirical analysis also revealed that flood in the streets was prominent in ten local government areas in the State as claimed by the respondents in each of the localities viz-a-viz Badagry (70%), Ojo (62%), Alimosho (48%), Lagos Island (42%), Kosofe (41%), Lagos Mainland (41%), Ifako/Ijaiye (41%), Ajeromi-Ifelodun (40%) while Amuwo-Odofin and Apapa each accounted for 39% respectively.

The result also showed that 52% of the residents in the State use flush to septic tank toilet facility while 26% use flush/pour to pit and 15% use covered pit latrine and 6% use either uncovered pit latrine or bush/field facility. Flush to septic tank toilet facility appeared more prevalent in Lagos Island Local Government Area as indicated by over 70% of the households in the locality.

### ➤ **Water**

Reminiscent of the two previous studies, the analysis showed that the main source of water supply in the State was borehole as claimed by 56% of the respondents while small scale vendor stood at 12%, protected dug well 9%, public tap water supplied by Lagos State Water Corporation accounted for 8%, piped water into dwelling (6%)

and other sources of water utilized by respondents was (9%). 33% of the households water source is inside dwelling, 60% cover up to a distance of 500 meters to water source while 4% cover between 500 meters and 1km as well as 3% who over more than 1km to their water source. The analysis disclosed also that 95% of the residents in the State use between 3-6 containers of 20-25 litres of water at the rate of between N31-N40 per day. On reliability of primary source of water, 75% of Lagos residents affirmed that their primary source of water was reliable while 25% said their primary water source was unreliable.

Regarding the problems being experienced with water source, 74% of the households claimed that the major problem with their water source was poor quality (dirty particles), 10% indicated unexpected interruption (occasionally/daily), 5% said inaccurate billing and too far/inconvenient to fetch while the remaining 11% disclosed that they had no problem with their water source. 61% of the households paid between N500-N999 to Lagos State Water Corporation (LSWC) monthly on water consumed, 20% paid more than N1999, 13% paid between N1000-N1499 and 5% paid between N1000- N1999. Performance of the Lagos State Water Corporation was also rated by the households. The results obtained revealed that 37% of the households who utilized the services of the Corporation said it was fair, 31% rated it to be very good, 21% adjudged the Corporation's performance as good while 11% said the services were excellent.

The study also showed that 30% of the households attested to the provision of Government Mini Water Scheme within their communities while 70% are yet to be provided with the facility in their communities. Of the 30% who claimed to have Government Mini Water Scheme in their communities, 20% claimed that the available water schemes in their communities were not functioning while 10% said their mini water schemes were functioning. The major reason adduced for non functioning of the mini water schemes were lack of



maintenance (61%), drought of water (21%) and vandalism (18%). 75% of the households reported that there had not been upgrading of water supply facility in their communities while 25% claimed that there was upgrading of water facility.

➤ **Solid Waste**

A clean environment is a healthy environment. Against this background, solid waste disposal services had in recent times received serious government attention. This however, contributed to increase in patronage of the services of the government- private sector participation (PSP) from 67% in year 2008 to 79% in the current exercise. However, 30% of the 79% of the respondents who used the services of PSP claimed to be satisfied, 43% of them were somewhat satisfied while 16% of them indicated that they very dissatisfied. The result revealed also that 71% of the households were dissatisfied with the prevailing conditions of available roads in the State and only 26% indicated their satisfaction of the roads.

➤ **Transport**

The State Government in her quest to further reduce transportation problem in the State, introduced the “Bus Rapid Transit” (BRT) shuttle bus services to complement available ones. The survey result showed that 30% of the households had access to BRT shuttle bus services while 70% of them were yet to enjoy the services on their routes. Of the 30% who had access to BRT shuttle bus services, 56% of them patronized their services while 76% of those that patronized their service were satisfied with the quality of services being rendered. On electricity consumption, 90% of the respondents were dissatisfied with the present situation of electricity supply to households while only 10% indicated some level of satisfaction.

➤ **Community Preferences and Participation**

The survey result disclosed that the four (4) most preferred services that residents of Lagos State wanted government to provide or

improved on were electricity supply (74%), health center (53%) as well as schools (45%) and road (40%). The sample respondents also rated the performance of the three tiers of government in delivery of public services. The result revealed that 33% of the households rated the performance of the Federal Government service delivery in the State as satisfactory and 27% said the services were good. 25% of them rated the State Government performance in delivery of services to residents in the State as excellent while 55% affirmed that they were good and 14% said they were satisfactory. 32% and 28% of the households rated Local Government performance in service delivery as satisfactory and good respectively. The study also captured groups providing social services to the poor/elderly in the communities as fairly effective (42%) and very effective (10%).

➤ **Public Safety**

The empirical analysis disclosed that crime and violence in the communities were relatively low. 93% of the households claimed that they were not victims of any crime while only 7% of them indicated to have been victims of crime. Further analysis also showed that 11% of the households were not safe in their own opinion while over half (53%) of them claimed to be either safe or very safe. 38% of the respondents also adjudged that they were fairly safe in respect of physical security and safety.

➤ **Consumption**

The past 7 days consumption and expenditure pattern of the sampled households was also examined by the survey and the result obtained highlighted a similar trend with the 2008 edition. 61% of the households indicated that they expended an average of less than N500 on various food items and beverages (cereals, bread, maize, yam flour, gari, egg, milk, fish and beef) in the past 7 days while 31% spends between N501-N1000 on food items consumed and 6% spends between N1001-N1500 as well as 1% each who spends between N1501-N2000 and N2001-N3000 respectively.

# **Chapter 1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **Background**

Lagos State remains the most populous state in Nigeria but also the smallest State in The Federal Republic of Nigeria in terms of land space, it is no doubt enjoys a strategic position in the economy of the the Federation. It occupies 3,577 square kilometres (about 903,066 acres) or 0.4% of Nigeria's Land space. The state enjoys a concentration of about 70% of commercial and business activities in the country with over 2000 manufacturing industries and 200 financial institutions. With this unique endowments and strategic location, it has however, attracted domestic and international immigration. It has a population estimate of 18 million people growing at 3.2% annually with a population density of 5032 people per square kilometre which makes it the most populated State in Nigeria.

The State is faced with challenges such as inadequate and overstretched infrastructure, inadequate housing and high population growth rate. These among other challenges have prompted the State Government through the Lagos State Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Economic Planning and Budget to address some of the main social-economic problems in the State and offer the citizens of the state opportunity to enjoy basic necessities of life by regular conduct of Statistical studies to measure the effectiveness of government programmes on the citizens of the State.

In order to monitor the Ten Points Agenda of the State Government and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), it is very necessary to have access to accurate socio-economic data as well as relevant indicators to monitor development policies which are often derived from Household surveys. Household surveys are important source of socio-economic data. They provide information at the level of the individual household about many variables that are either set or influenced by policy, such as prices, the provision of schools, clinics and infrastructure. They also provide data on outcomes that we care about and that are affected by the policy variables such as levels of nutrition, expenditure patterns, educational attainments, earnings and health. These data have become indispensable in economic and social policy analysis, development planning, programme management and decision making at all levels of government.

This information will be useful in identifying the scope of government and private sector initiatives which will help communities reduce poverty and sustain development.

### **Objectives**

The main objective of the 2010 household survey as a follow-up to the 2006 and 2008 editions, is to further strengthened the existing data collection machinery of the Lagos Bureau of Statistics(LBS) as well as develop and build on the existing data set for better understanding of households perception on the prevailing socio-economic condition in Lagos State. In addition, the survey will principally focus on the welfare of the inhabitants and individual household members in Lagos State. The survey data will be used in determining what proportion of Lagosians that is unable to meet their basic needs and enjoy adequate standard of living with sufficient access to services. The study will also look at the rationale why some households are able to maintain good standard of living and reasons why some are living below standard and also fashion out ways of improving the welfare of those living below poverty level.

Some other specific objectives of the survey comprised the following:

- Provide timely and reliable information on key indicators
- Provide data to monitor the Ten Points Agenda (TPA) programme of the State Government and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the State
- Provide an understanding of the living condition of the citizens of Lagos State as regards education, health, housing, land ownership, household assets amongst others
- . Provide information on household expenditure and consumption pattern in the State.
- Assess the impact of some key government initiatives like microfinance, free health services

### **Scope/ Coverage**

The survey is designed to elicit information on all members of the selected households and the household heads are expected to provide the much needed information on behalf of others. The entire 20 LGs/37 LCDAs were covered. However, the reporting domain remains 20 LGAs.

### **Organisation of the Report**

Chapter 1 of the report consists of the background and objectives of the survey while Chapter 2 outlines methodology including a very brief description on the sampled units, sample frame and design, survey instrument and technique used in capturing the data from the field. Chapters' 3-12 deals with data analysis and findings on various sectors such as Demography, Household assets and amenities, Water, Land Tenure as contained in the table of contents

Statistical tables on main findings are presented in the appendix as well as a copy of the survey instrument (Questionnaire)

## **Chapter 2**

### **Methodology**

This chapter explains how the entire survey was planned and implemented. It dwells much more on sample size, the selection of the households, The chapter also cover some survey-related important issues including sample design, questionnaire design, training of enumerators and supervisors, pre-testing of questionnaires, fieldwork and data processing.

### **Sample Design**

The essence of sampling in any statistical enquiry is to scientifically select a representative fractional part of population of interest with a view to generalizing the outcome of an enquiry based on the fractional part to the entire population. Accordingly, the various social and economic strata that exist in the society, as defined by basic demographic variables, are given utmost consideration in the design of the sample. It is in line with the above criteria that a total sample size of 8117 households was drawn using a two stage stratified sampling procedure that cut across the entire 20 local government areas.

**Table showing Local Government Areas by, population, wards and sample size**

<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA</b>	<b>POPULATION (2010)</b>	<b>Sample Size per Local Government</b>	<b>% SAMPLE SIZE 8117</b>
Agege	1,171,780	433	5.33
Ajeromi/Ifelodun	1,628,021	675	8.32
Alimosho	2,321,893	860	10.6
Amuwo Odofin	595,462	159	1.96
Apapa	592,528	398	4.9
Badagry	431,501	115	1.42
Epe	367,090	98	1.21
Eti-osa	1,115,578	298	3.67
Ibeju-Lekki	112,906	30	0.37
Ifako-Ijaiye	844,268	346	4.26
Ikeja	735,828	317	3.91
Ikorodu	781,567	329	4.05
Kosofe	1,060,110	403	4.96
Lagos Mainland	975,306	551	6.79
Lagos Island	713,992	381	4.69
Mushin	1,498,965	641	7.9
Ojo	1,067,947	285	3.51
Oshodi/Isholo	1,286,891	584	7.19
Shomolu	1,162,773	671	8.27
Surulere	1,445,478	543	6.69
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,909,884</b>	<b>8117</b>	<b>100</b>

#### **DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE**

The first level of stratification comprised the Local Government Areas, with each of them divided into Political Wards (between 10 and 25). These wards formed the second level of stratification. All the streets in each Ward were listed and all the housing units in selected streets were also listed, together with all the households living in them. Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) was adopted to determine the sample size per local government area while the ultimate samples were selected using Simple Random Sampling without Replacement. It is to be noted, however, that the number of households selected from each political ward was allocated proportionally to the local government areas and political wards based on the projected population figure of year 2010. The Stratified Multi-stage Sampling

procedure ensured that the sample eventually taken was representative of the study population along geographic spread, and the household social and economic strata. However, some institutionalized establishments were excluded from sample. It is important to mention that in a household survey in which the living standard and social amenities of households are investigated, decisions may be taken in advance to exclude certain segments of the society whose activities are predetermined.

These include institutionalized establishments like Hospitals, Schools, Prisons, Police Barracks, Military Settlements, Hostels, Hotels, Charity Homes, etc. Such establishments were not listed and therefore did not fall into the sample; hence, they were not surveyed.

#### **Field Organization: Recruitment/ Training**

In all, 70 Enumerators and 14 supervisors were involved in the survey exercise. The composition of each of the field team was one (1) Supervisor to five (5) Interviewers. The Supervisor was the team leader and responsible for overseeing, monitoring and, where necessary, correcting the work of the interviewers while the interviewers conducted daily interviews with the household. A total of Fourteen (14) teams were formed for the main field exercise. However, 8 out of the 14 supervisors were staff of the Lagos Bureau of Statistics while the other six (6) supervisors were outsourced.

The training of field staff (Enumerators and Supervisors) took place between 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> June 2010 at NISREL TRAINING CENTRES, Elephant Cement Building, Central Business Districts, Alausa, Ikeja while the pilot survey was carried out in Agege Local Government. The pilot survey was conducted to test the quality of the questionnaire regarding the understanding of each question in the questionnaire by the respondents.



## **Survey Instrument**

The Questionnaire used for 2006 and 2008 household surveys were improved upon to take care of new government initiatives that hitherto were not in place such as ( BRT bus shuttle, Microfinance etc). The draft questionnaire was later tested during the pilot survey which took place from 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> June, 2010. The questionnaire was finalised after the pilot survey and numerous suggestions made were included to further tailor the questionnaire to the State environment. The household survey adopted a household-based questionnaire which consists of 52 pages. To ensure concise responses from respondents, pre-coded multiple-choice response questions were used. The questionnaire was designed based on fifteen (15) distinct modules comprising:

Household Information

Type of Housing

Land and Tenure

Access to infrastructure-Storm water drainage

Sanitation

Water supply

Solid waste removal

Energy and Electricity

Communication (Telephone)

Transportation and local roads

Education

Health

Emergency and policing services

Community preference

Household income and expenditure

**Fieldwork**

The data collection exercise for the main survey commenced on 9<sup>th</sup> June 2010 and ended on 20<sup>th</sup> July 2010. As a quality control measure and also to boost fieldworkers' morale, various scheduled and spontaneous field trips were made by senior officials of the Lagos Bureau of Statistics (LBS) to check on the logistics, quality and progress of work. It should be pointed out that the year 2010 household survey was exclusively conceived, planned and executed by the Lagos Bureau of Statistics and solely funded by Lagos State Government through the Ministry of Economic Planning and Budget unlike the two previous exercises (year 2006 and 2008) which were handled by consultants and funded by the World bank under the "Lagos Metropolitan Development and Governance Projects (LMDGP)

**Data Capture and Processing**

This time around, Paper questionnaire technique was adopted and respondent coding sheet was introduced to capture relevant data. This technique enabled the interviewer to record all the responses inside the coded sheet rather than inside the designed questionnaire which gave room for use of a questionnaire to more than one household. Each completed coding sheet represents a household's information.

**Data Cleaning**

The Supervisors and some key staff of the Lagos Bureau of Statistics (LBS) who also doubled as coordinators manually edited and cleaned the completed questionnaires for errors and inconsistency as well as ensuring their readiness for processing.

**Data Entry**

The Statistical Package and Services Solution (SPSS) template of the questionnaire was generated by LBS and the recruited data entry officers were trained on the use of the templates in order to enhance the quality and reliability of the dataset. The computer systems with SPSS already installed were used to input the data. In view of the volume of questionnaires involved (8117), a cream of experts in the

use of SPSS software were recruited for the exercise and the entire data entry period lasted for 4 weeks.

### **Data Analysis**

In the same vein, data analysis was carried out using SPSS software packages. Frequency tables, Percentages, rates and ratios were calculated and charts were generated in SPSS format and later transferred into EXCEL format for easy manipulation and necessary amendments.

# **Chapter 3**

## **DATA ANALYSIS**

### **DEMOGRAPHY**

#### **HOUSEHOLDS DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Demography has various global definitions. It is defined as science concerned with the analysis of the size, distribution, structure, characteristics and processes of a population (Weeks, 1994), Also, as a study of human populations in relation to the changes brought by the interplay of birth, deaths and migration (Pessat, 1985) while in other instances it indicates the study of size, territorial distribution and composition of population, changes therein and the components of such change (Hauser and Duncan, 1959).

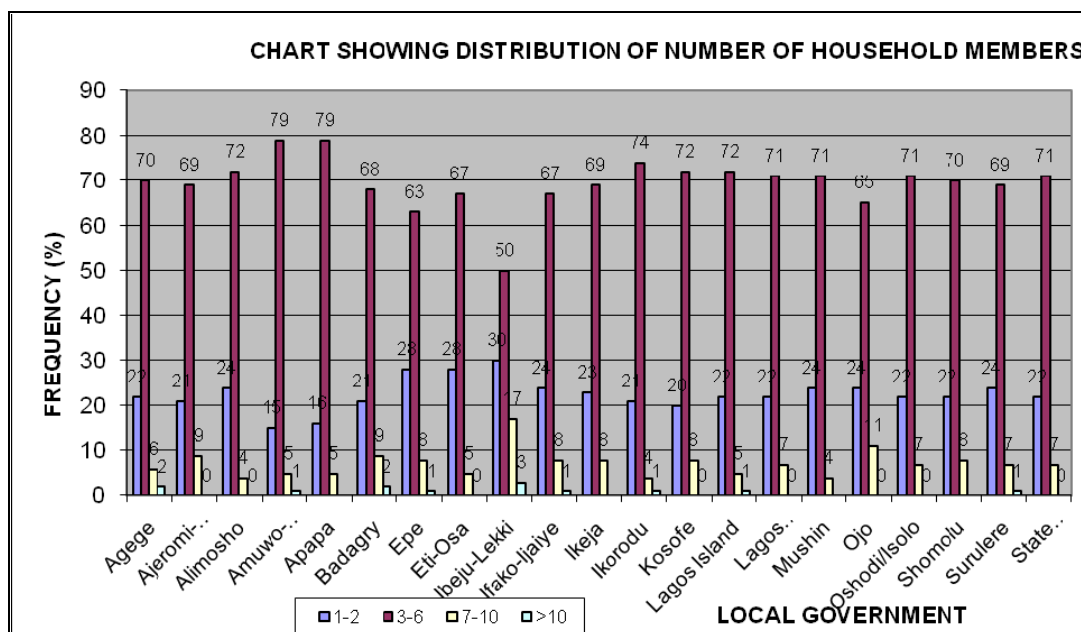
Population studies remain one of the most important sources of information on the socio-economic well being of any geographical area of interest. It provides insights into structures, size and dynamics within population.

However, Household survey provides much more opportunity to understand the individual and communal socio-economic level with a view to identifying the areas of strength and weakness, opportunity and threats as reported, experienced and assessed by the respondents. A comprehensive analysis of the data gathered through this process will provide meaningful inputs into the plans, programmes, policies and strategies that will ensure effective and efficient service delivery to the populace.

The 2010 Lagos State service delivery assessment brought into the lime-light the demographic characteristics of the inhabitants of the State, their sex and age structure, literacy level, highest level of educational attainment, main activity, primary mode of travel as well as the children level of immunization coverage. Accessibility and utilization of information about the size and composition of the population in each of the LGAs will enhance better planning and provision of LGAs specific socio-economic needs.

## 1.0. AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The survey result showed that 71% of the households sampled had 3-6 members. Those with 1-2 members were 22% while households with 7-10 members constituted 7%. However, an average household size of 5 members was recorded across the state. Ibeju-Lekki and Ojo local governments had the highest percentage of households 17% and 11% respectively with 7-10 members.

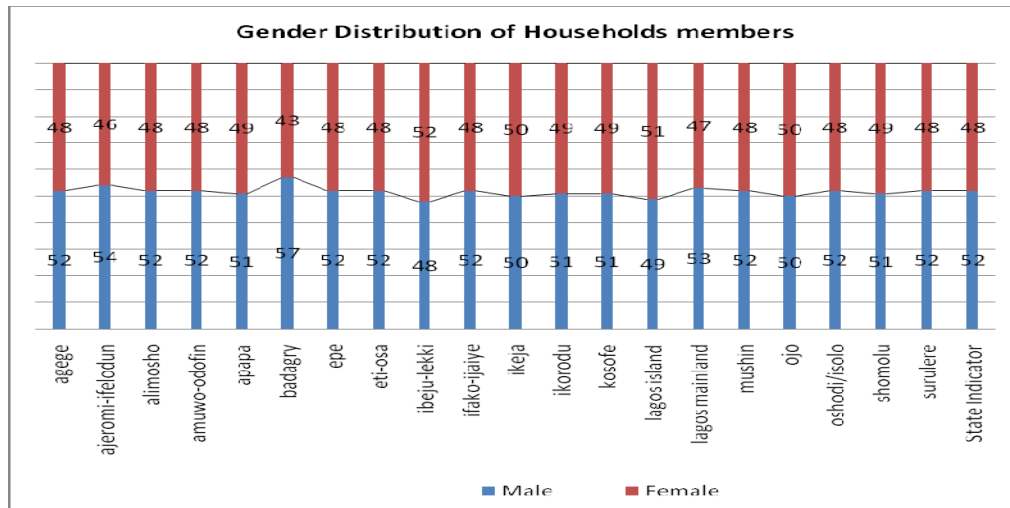


## 1.1. HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION (GENDER)

An age long tradition put the headship of a family set up on the males. This was basically premised on the fact that men are naturally expected to provide accommodation, feeding and other sources of livelihood to other members of the family. However, the present socio-economic reality which tends to remove the imbalance and prejudice against women in terms of educational pursuit and economic empowerment is gradually eroding this concept. It is interesting to note that, in Lagos State 52 % of the household heads were males while 48% of them were females. Similar pattern was also noticed among the household's members.

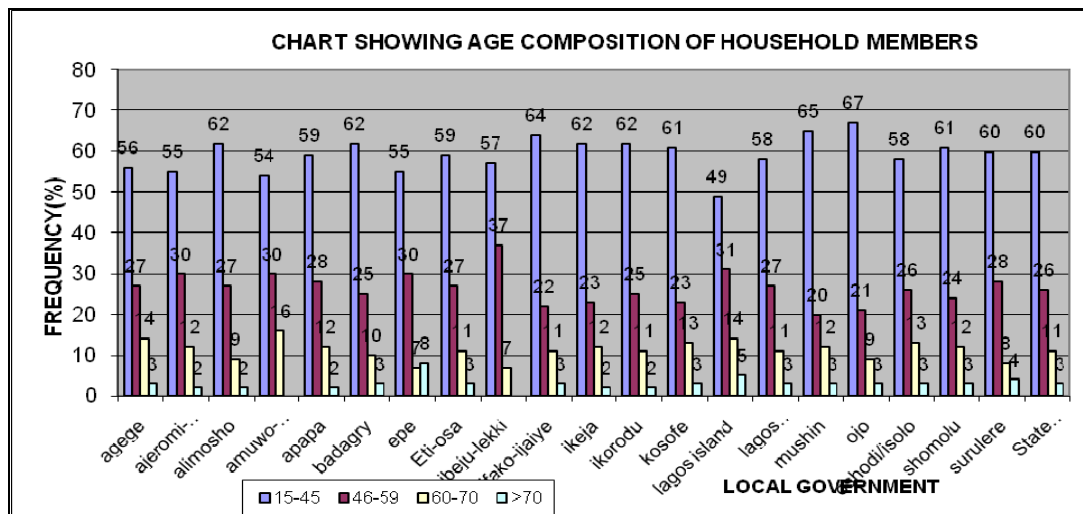
Sex ratio is an important demographic indicator which identifies gender outlook of a population of interest with a view to influencing

evidence-based planning, programming and budgeting socio-economic infrastructures in accordance with structure and proportion of males and females in the population. The survey revealed that Lagos State Sex Ratio stood at 108:100 which implies that for every 100 female in the State there exists 108 males.



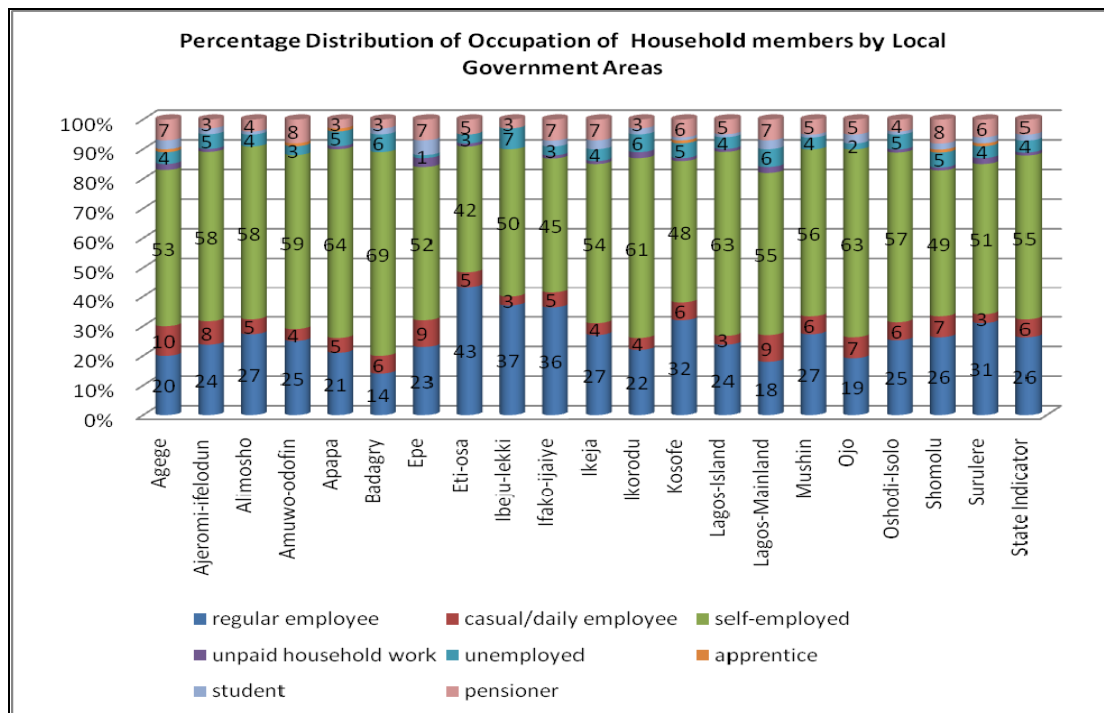
## 1.2. AGE COMPOSITION/DEPENDENCY RATIO

One of the important demographic indicators in population studies is age composition. It is used world-wide for the computation of population pyramids as well as dependency ratio. Age composition is usually classified into four (4) major groups: under 5, 5-14, 15-59 and 60 & above. Children between age 0-4years represent infants, 5-14years are referred to as youth, 15-59 years represent the working class while those above 60years are regarded as the old age. However, the survey revealed that 9% of the sampled household members were infants (under 5 years old), 22% of them were youths between age 5 and 14years, 64% constituted the working class (15- 59years) while only 5% of them were 60 years old and above respectively. Interestingly on the household headship level, 60% of them were aged between 15 and 45years while 37% of them were of age bracket 46-70 years. The dependency ratio for Lagos State stands at 56.3:100 which implies that about 56 working people are providing economic support to 100 dependants (youth and old age people)



### 1.3. MAIN ACTIVITY/ MAIN OCCUPATION

Occupation can simply be defined as an activity that serves as households' regular source of livelihood. It is important to look into the type and peculiar occupational activities of the inhabitants of the State with a view to determining the area of support and assistance from the government in order to enhance the economic well being of the inhabitants. It will also help in identifying peculiar occupational problems with a view to proffering solution to them. The survey result showed that 55% of the household members were self-employed while 26% had regular employment. However further disaggregation showed that 6% were on casual/ daily paid employment, while pensioners, unemployed and students constituted 5%, 4% and 2% respectively.

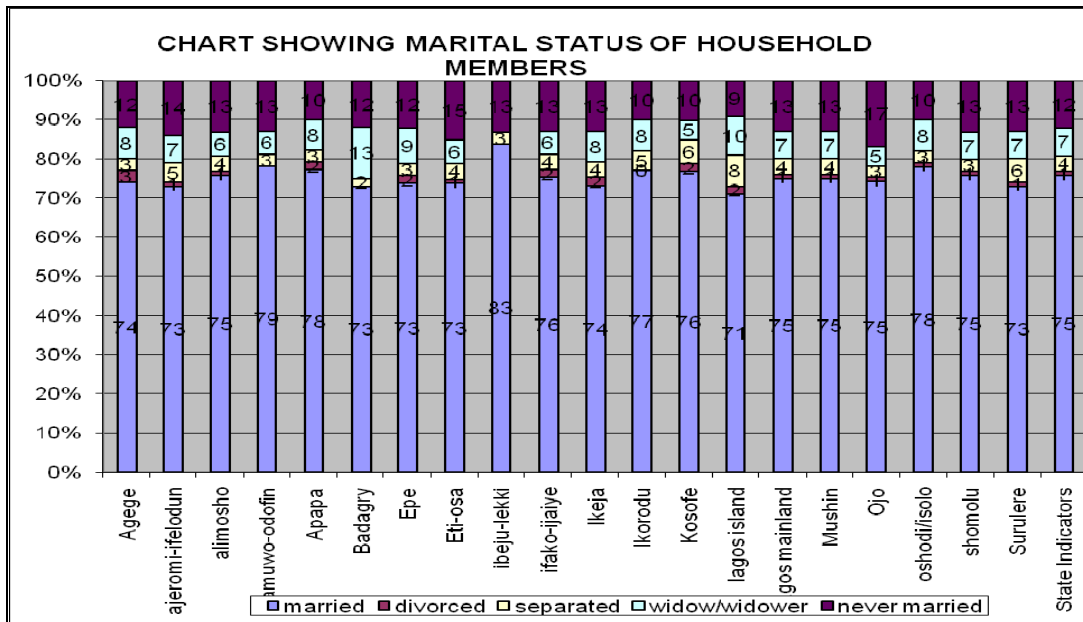


#### 1.4. MARITAL STATUS

Social co-habitation is an important demographic issue. It identifies the social interaction within a population especially among the opposite sexes and promotes inter- family understanding. Thus marital status is the statistical terms usually use to capture information on social-cohabitation level within the population. It is defined as the civil status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws or customs of the community, local government or country, i.e. single, married, widowed, divorced, married but legally separated and others such as de facto union.

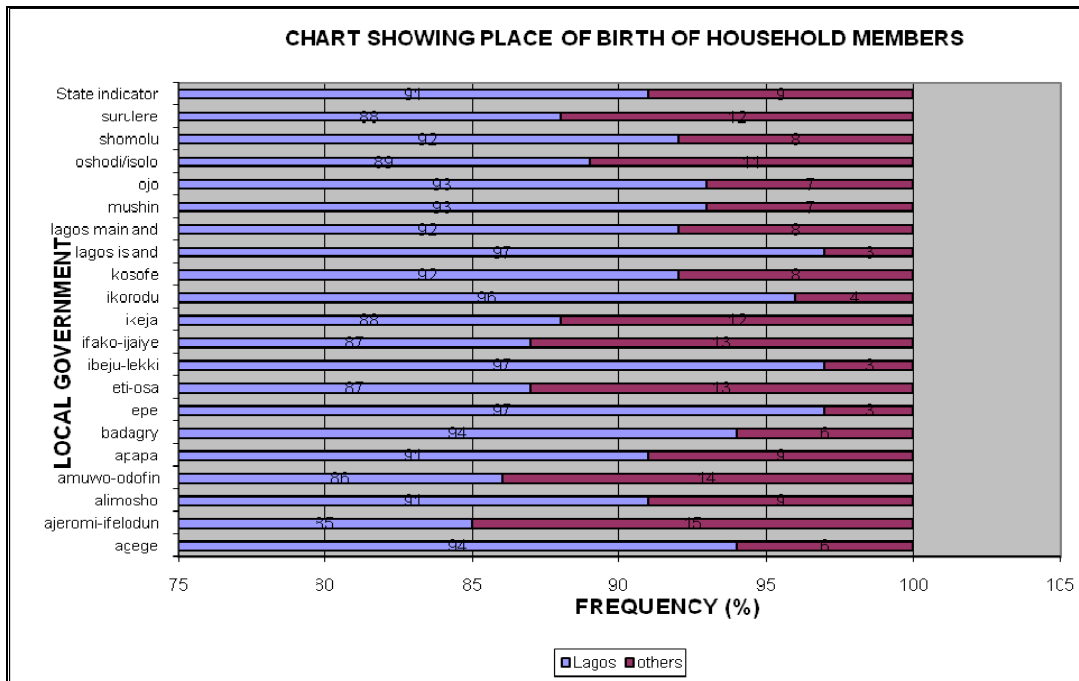
The survey revealed that 53% of the household members were never married, 41 % of them were married and 3% of them were widowed. Those that were separated and divorced constituted 2% and 1% respectively.

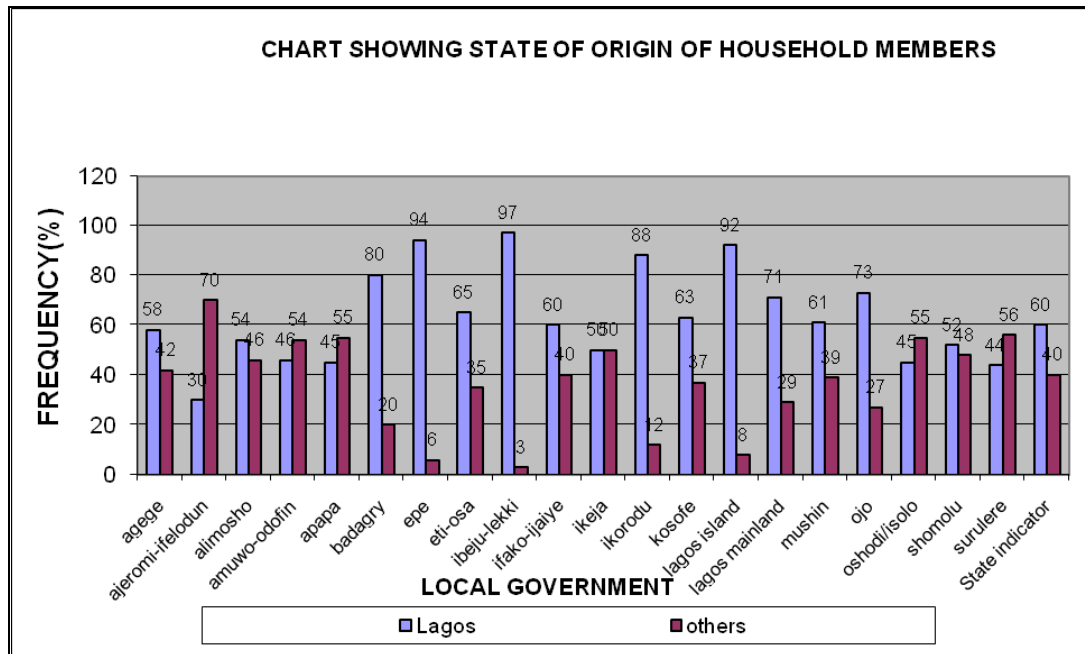




### 1.5. PLACE OF BIRTH/ STATE OF ORIGIN

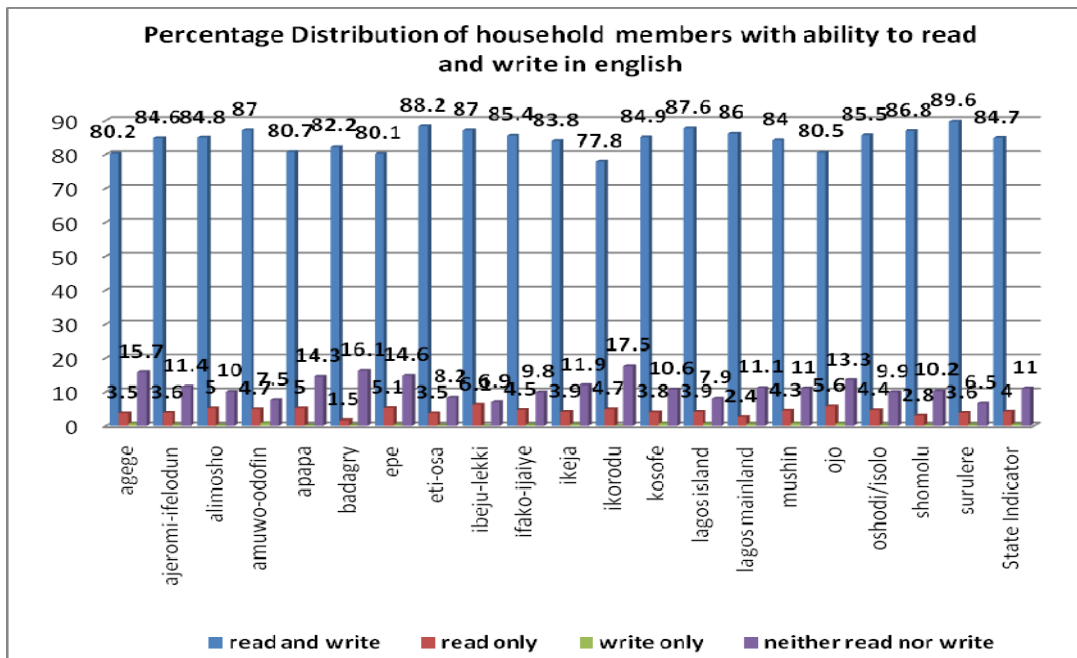
Place of birth and state of origin of household members were also examined. Survey result revealed that 91% of them were born in Lagos while only 9% were actually born outside the State. In addition, 60% of the people were of Lagos State Origin while the remaining 40% originated outside the State.





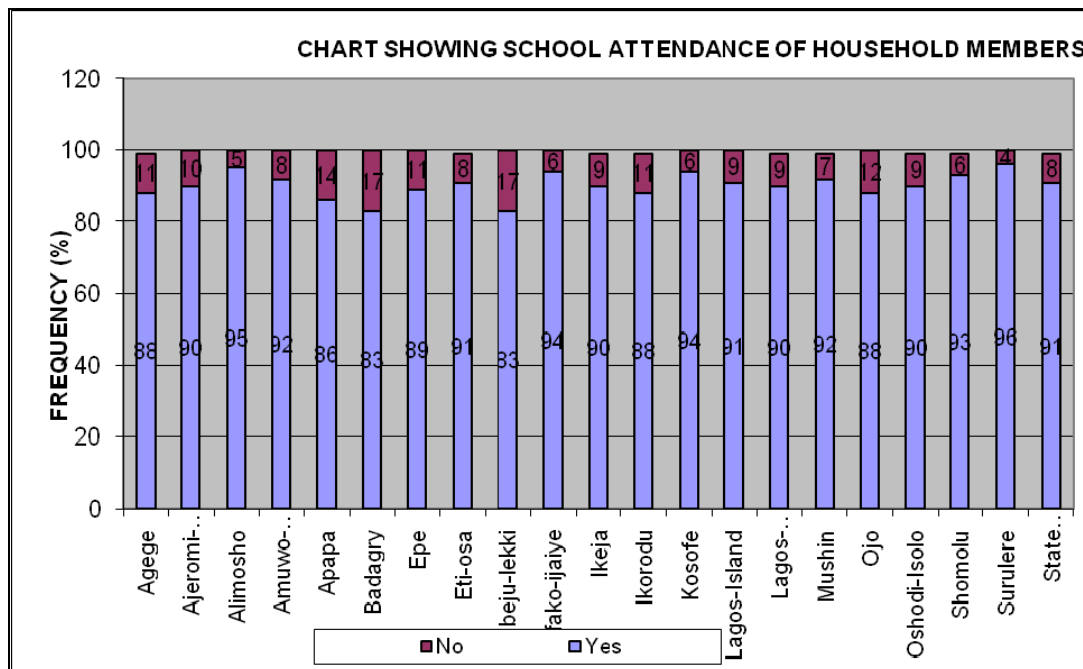
#### 1.6. LITERACY LEVEL

In everyday terms, "literacy" is typically described as the ability to read and write. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has drafted a definition of literacy as the "ability to identify, understand, interpret, create, communicate, compute and use printed and written materials associated with varying contexts". Literacy involves a continuum of learning in enabling individuals to achieve their goals, to develop their knowledge and potential, and to participate fully in their community and wider society. The ability to read and write in English and other language was also examined at the households' level. The survey revealed that 84.7 % the household members could read and write in English, 4% of them could only read while 11.0% could neither read nor write respectively. Moreover, literacy in other languages showed that 72% of household's members could equally read and write in other languages.



### 1.7. Ever Attended School

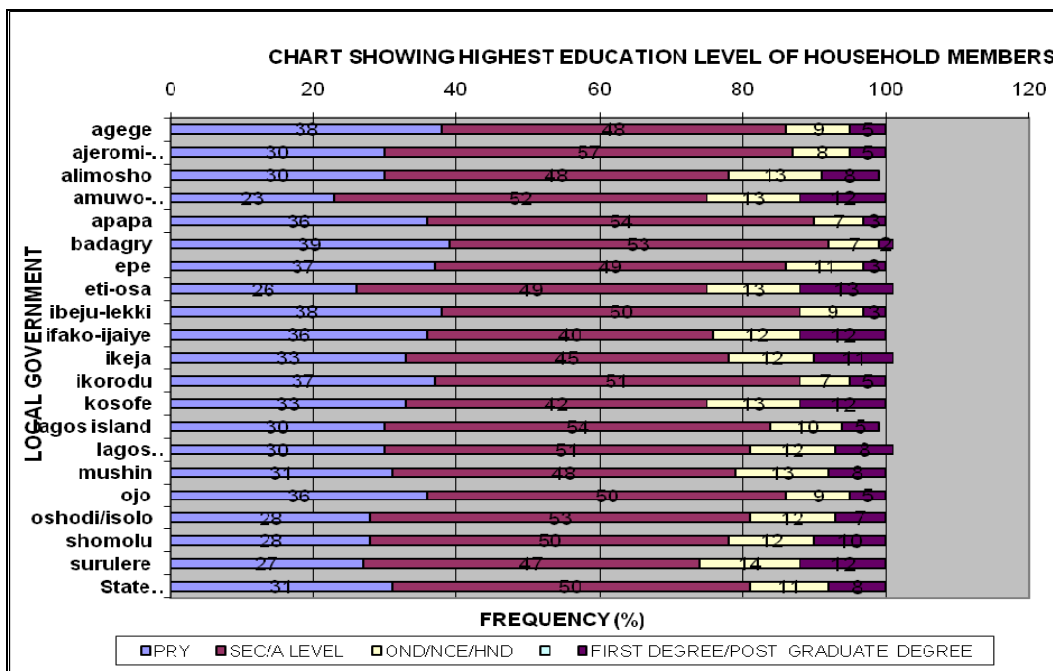
The survey sought to know the school attendance rate at household level. The result of the survey revealed that 91% of the sampled households members reportedly attended one formal school or the other while only 9% reported no school attendance.



### 1.8. HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

The surveys also looked at the educational background of the household members with a view to determining the quality and quantity of inhabitants at the different cadre of educational level as well as the completion rate among the household's members across the State.

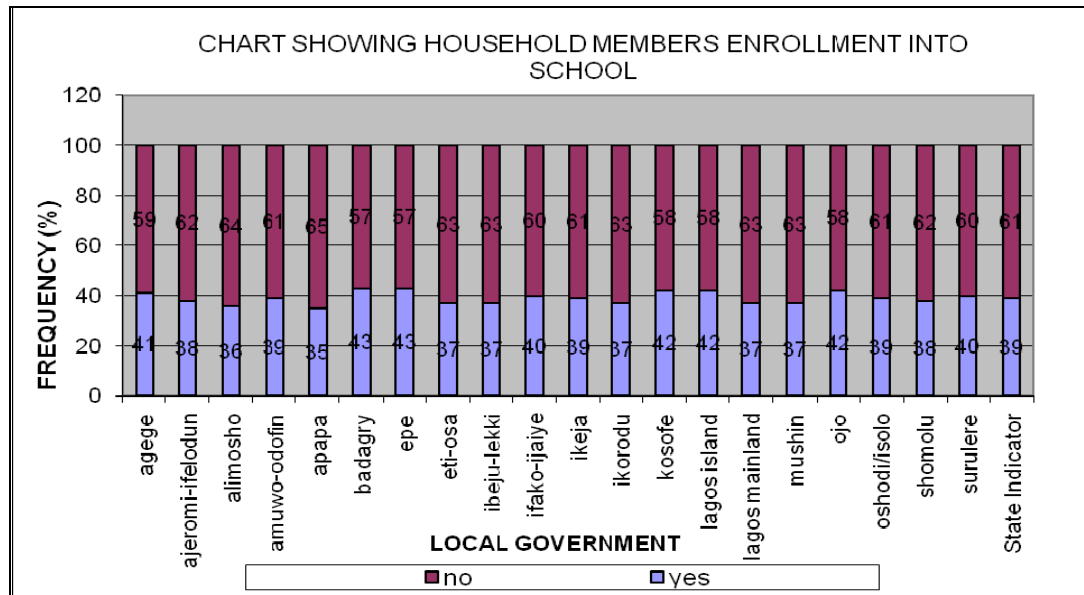
The survey analysis revealed that half (50%) of the sampled household members were holders of secondary School Certificate, 31% of them possessed primary six (6) & standard six (6) school leaving certificate while 11% had National Diploma/National Certificate of Education (NCE)/Higher National Diploma and 8% them also were holder of first degree and post graduate degrees.



### 1.9. ENROLLMENT INTO SCHOOL

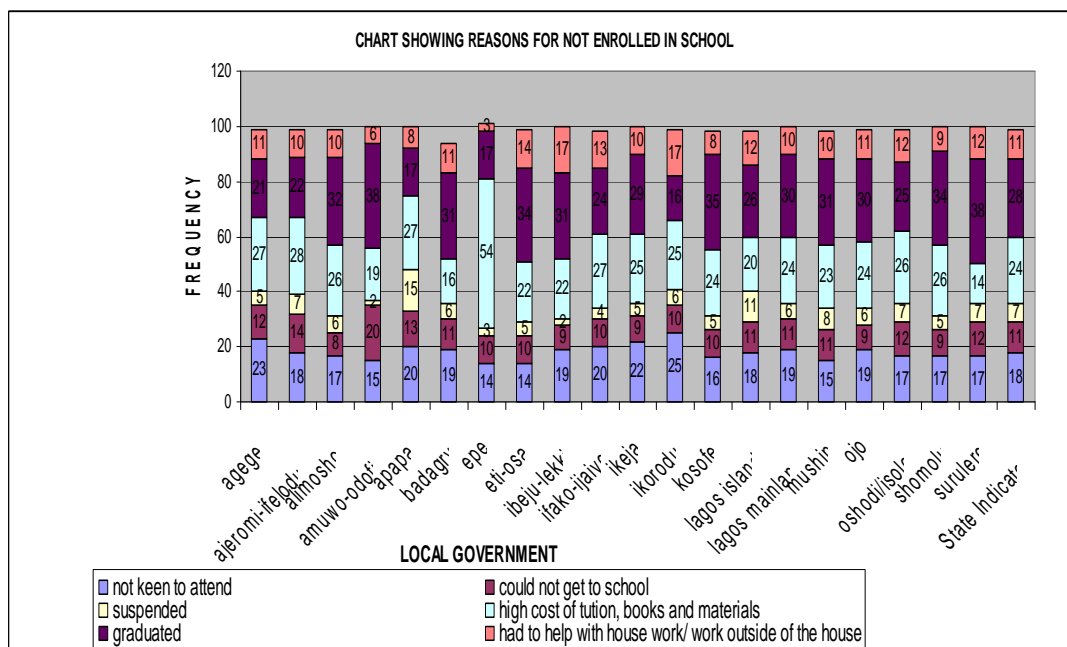
School enrollment remains a functional input into individual quest to acquire skills and education for the future betterment of oneself, the family and the community at large. The survey examined the school enrollment rate at household level and found out that 39% of HH

members reportedly enrolled into educational institutions in the past 12 months while 61% of them did not.



## 2.0. REASONS FOR NOT ENROLLED

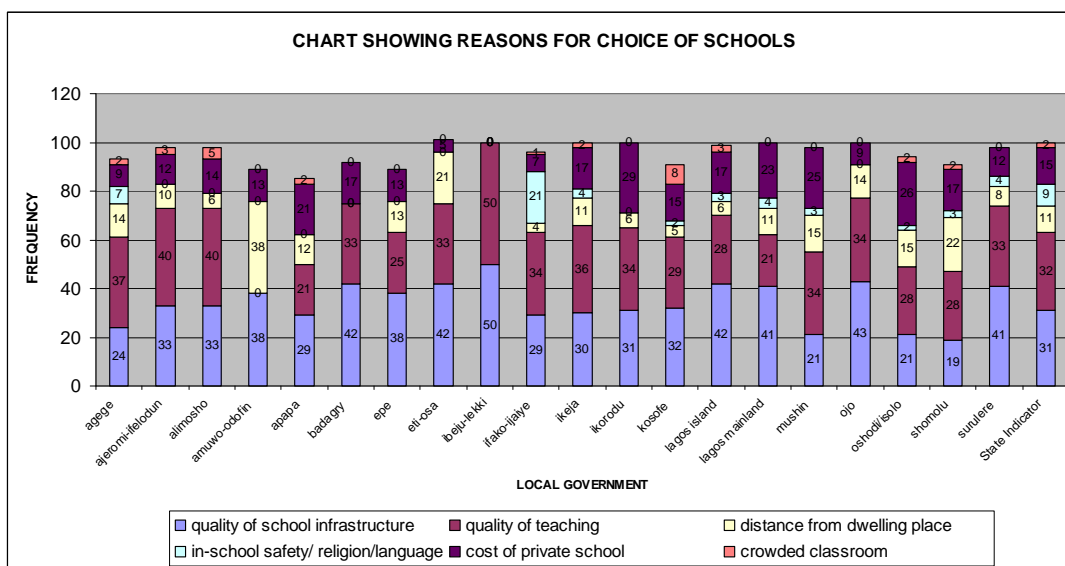
Various reasons were adduced by respondents for the non enrollment of some members of the households into schools. 28% of the members were graduates, 24% of them attributed it to high cost of school fees/ books and allied materials, 18 % were not keen to attend, 11% of them each could not secure admission, and 12% are engaged in working within/outside the house respectively.



## 2.1. REASONS FOR CHOICE OF SCHOOLS

Expectedly, the decisions on the type of school the household members should attend are usually premised on important reasons and justifications. The survey result showed that “quality of teaching” (32%) and “quality of school infrastructure” (31%) were two important reasons adduced for the choice of schools, other reasons include, cost of private school (15%), distance from the dwelling place (11%) as well as in-school safety and crowded classroom as indicated by 9% and 2% of the household members respectively.

Similarly, quality of teaching (35%), quality of school infrastructure (48%), in-school safety (7%), cost 5% (i.e. tuition fees) were also highlighted as vital reasons for enrolling school age household members outside the community.

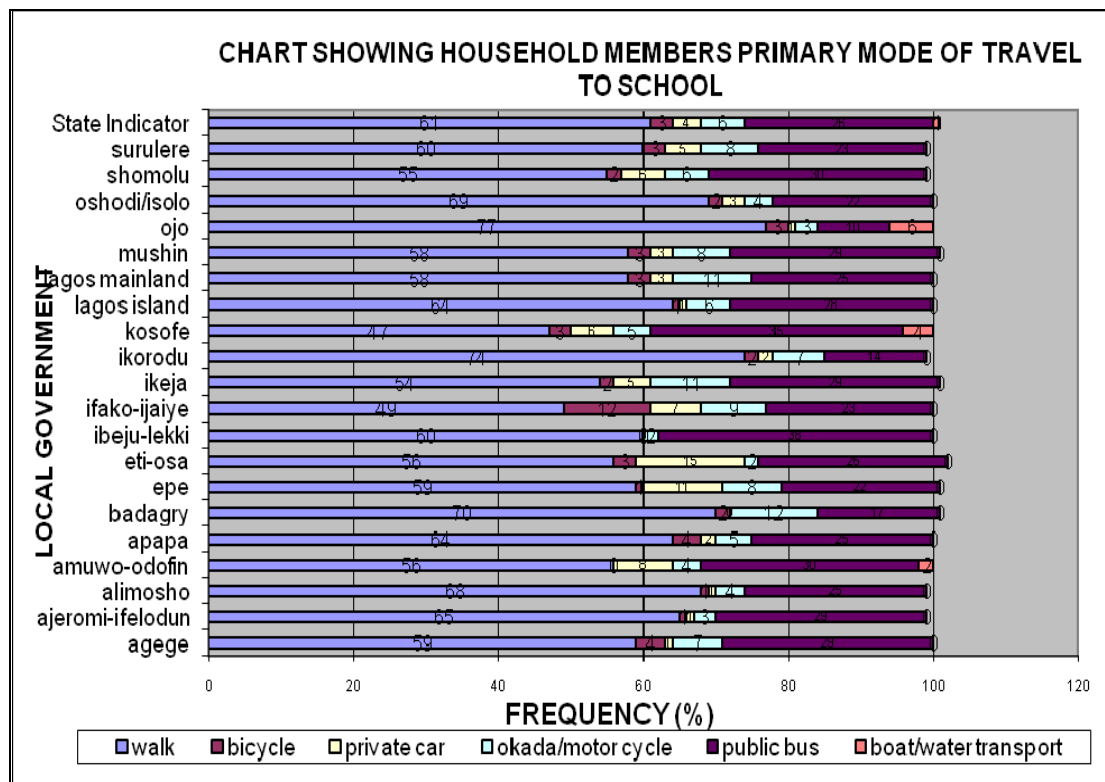


## 2.2. PRIMARY MODE OF TRAVEL

People travel to meet their needs for subsistence (to go to work, to acquire food and essential services), for personal development (to go to school and cultural facilities), and for entertainment (to participate in or watch sporting events, to visit friends). The need for travel is a derived need, because people rarely travel for the sake of travel itself; they travel to meet the primary needs of daily life. Mobility is an essential feature of urban and rural life, for it defines the ability to participate in modern society.

Household members make rational choices of the modes they use, each choosing the one that serves him or her best, although best may be viewed differently by each household. Transportation services in a city define the alternatives from which travelers must choose the activities available to them, and the places to which they can go. The transportation available to an individual is the collective result of government policies, the overall demand for travel in the region, competition among different modes, and the resources available to each individual to buy services. Improved transportation services directly affect the character and quality of urban life, which can differ among individual members of households who have access to different kinds and amounts of transportation services.

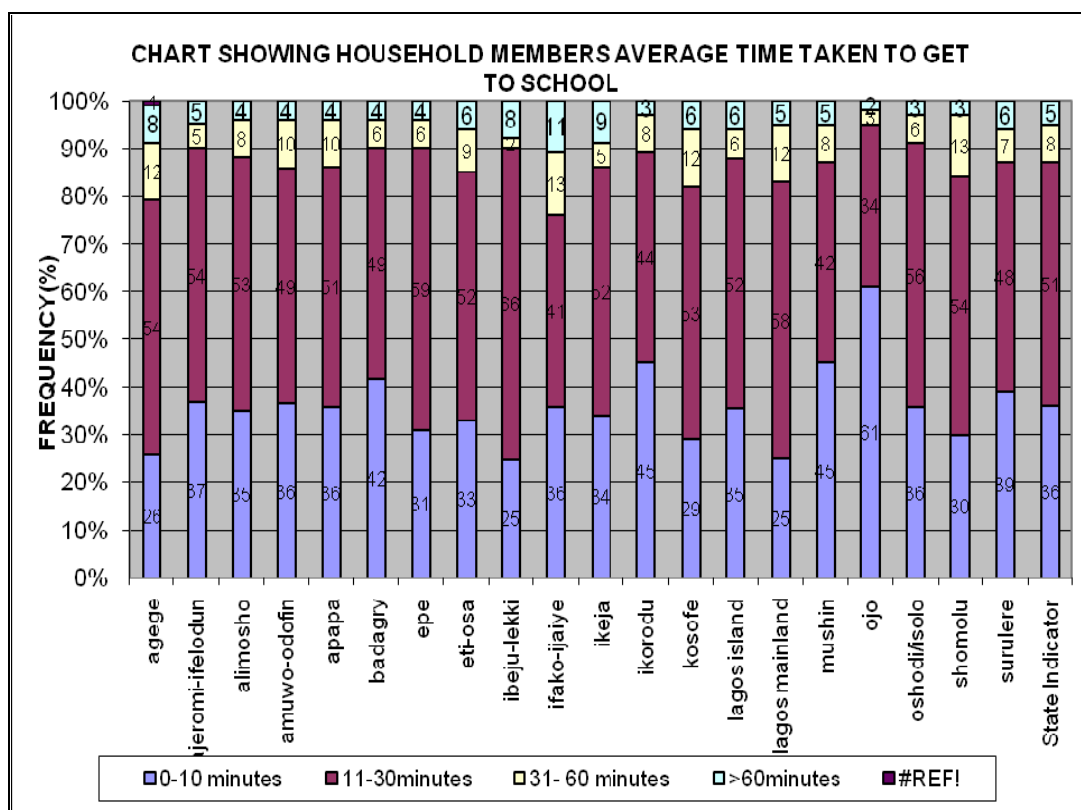
The survey also looked into the households' primary mode of movement to their respective schools. It was discovered that most households members (61%)irrespective of their local government areas of residence walk to schools, 26% use public buses, 5% of them ride on Okada/ motor cycle, 4% of them were taken to school in private cars while only 1% of them reportedly ride on boats/other means of water transport systems.



### 2.3. AVERAGE TIME TAKEN TO GET TO SCHOOL

Conducive transportation means and system often add value to effective planning of daily resumption at schools and other allied area of endeavor. It promotes punctuality at schools and ensures effective time management. Among households members that currently attend schooling, 36% get to school in about 10 minutes, 51% of them spend 30 minutes or thereabout before getting to schools while 8% and 5% of them spend about an hour and more than one hour respectively before getting to school.

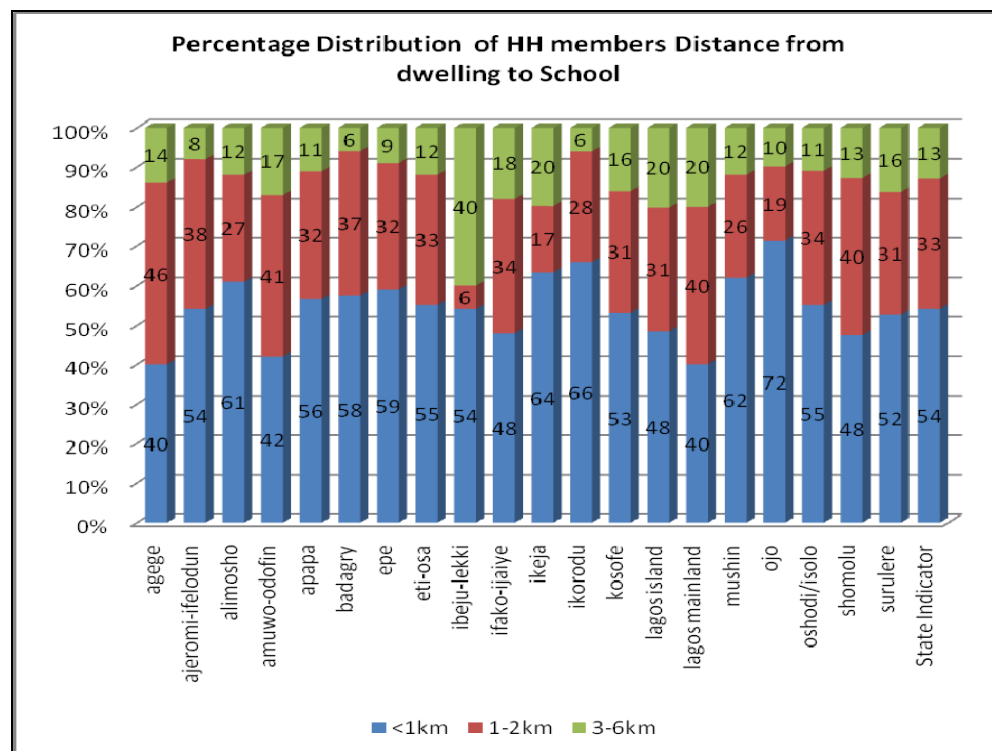




#### 2.4. DISTANCE FROM DWELLING TO SCHOOL

Part of justification for the need to expand the frontier of education through effective creation/establishment of school in a community is the proximity of the schools to the place of residence of the household members. This is better measured through average kilometer taken to get to school within /outside the community.

Interestingly, 54% of the HH members indicated about 1km as the distance from their homes to schools, 33% reported about 2km while others (13%) reported about 3-6km as distance between schools and their dwelling place.



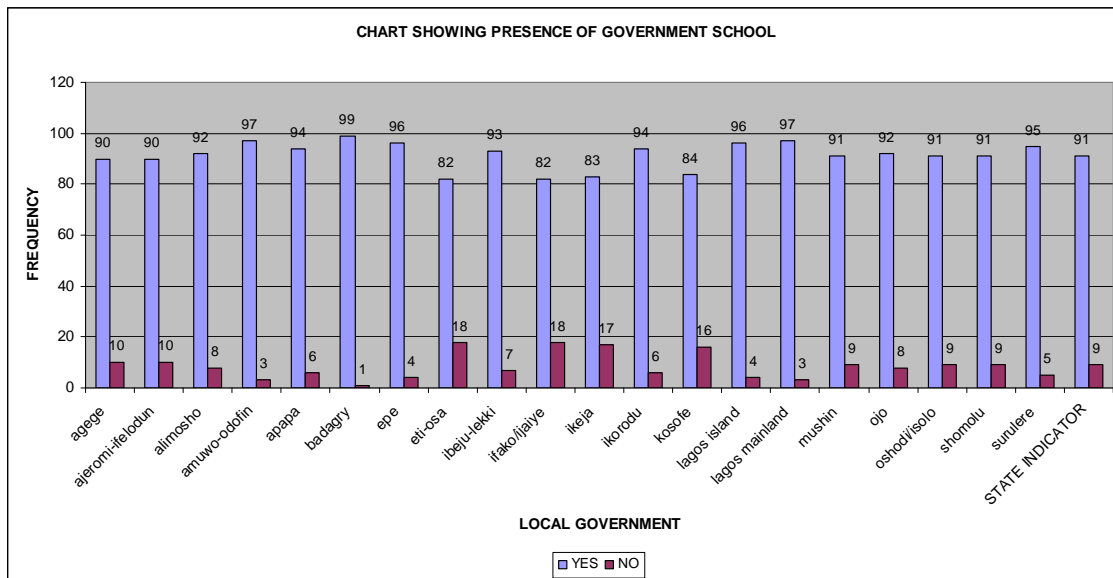
## Chapter 4

### EDUCATION

Education is an act of acquiring knowledge which in turn plays a greater role in human development. The literacy level of the people of a country determined the potential level of the workforce as well as the wealth of that nation. Government policies on education focus on the provision of basic infrastructure, learning facilities, conducive atmosphere for learning at affordable cost. The State government has taken giant steps in fulfilling the education aspiration of its citizenry. The thrust of the government education policy is the provision of qualitative education and pursuit of academic excellence.

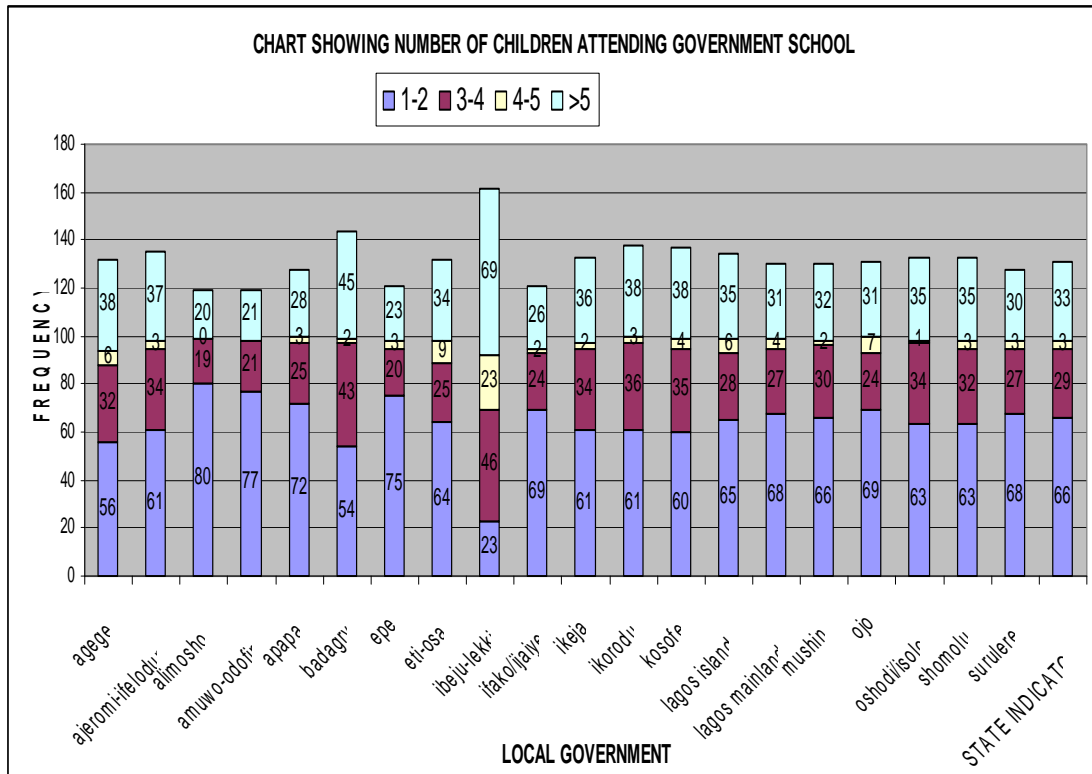
#### 1.0: AWARENESS OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

The survey result showed that 91% of the households said that they were aware of the presence of government schools in their communities, while 9% said they were not aware. More than 82 percent of the respondents in all the local governments were also aware of government schools in their communities.



### 1.1. NUMBER OF CHILDREN ATTENDING GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

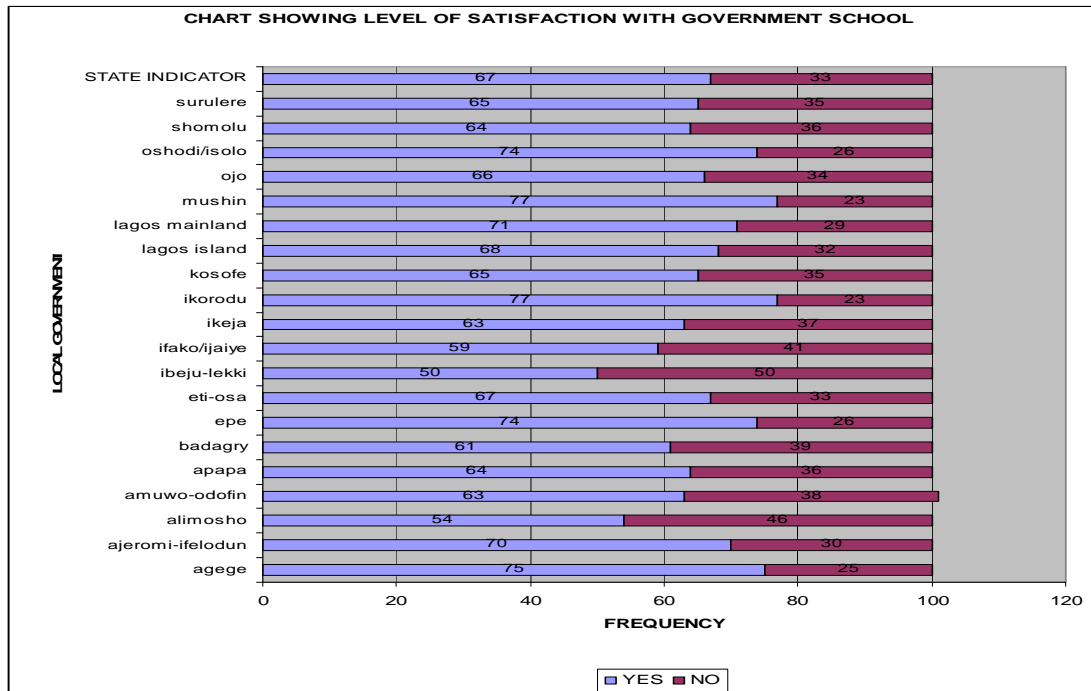
The analyses indicated that 66 percent of the households said that at most two of their children attend government schools and this is closely followed by 33 percent who indicated that more than five of their children attend government schools, while 29 percent claimed that 4 of their children attend government schools.



### 1.2. LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH QUALITY OF TEACHING IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

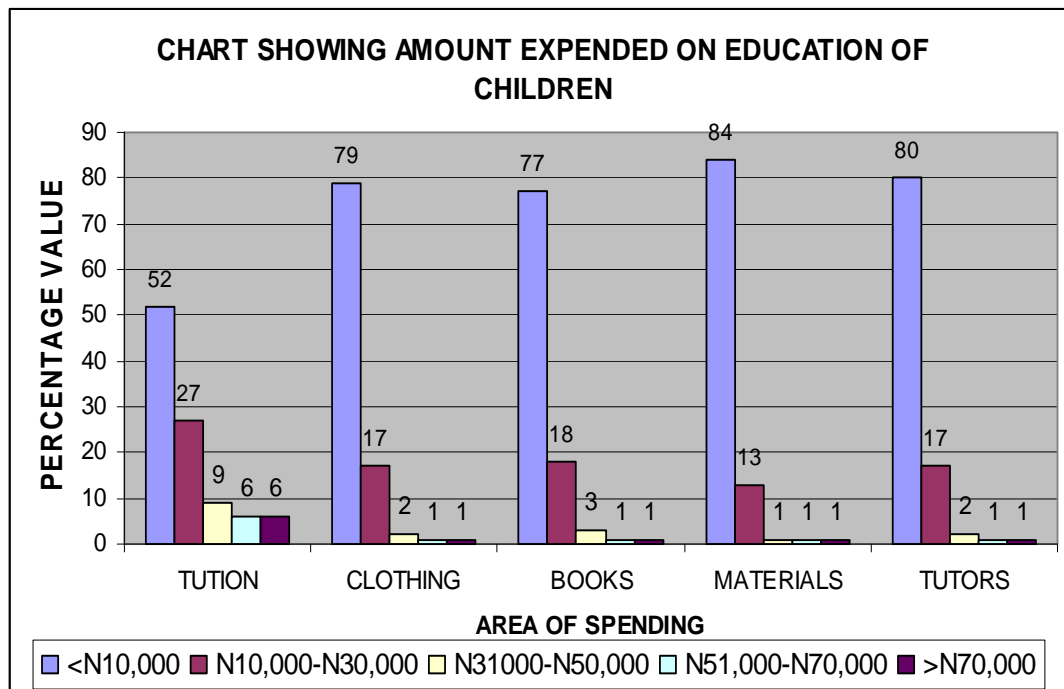
Qualities in teaching aids as well as infrastructures are some of the criteria that are used by parents in sending their wards to school. The survey revealed that 67% of the households were satisfied with the quality of teaching as well as the infrastructural facilities in government schools, while 33% said they were not satisfied.

Ikorodu and Mushin local government had the highest percentage (77% respectively) of respondents who were satisfied with the quality of teaching and infrastructure in government schools.



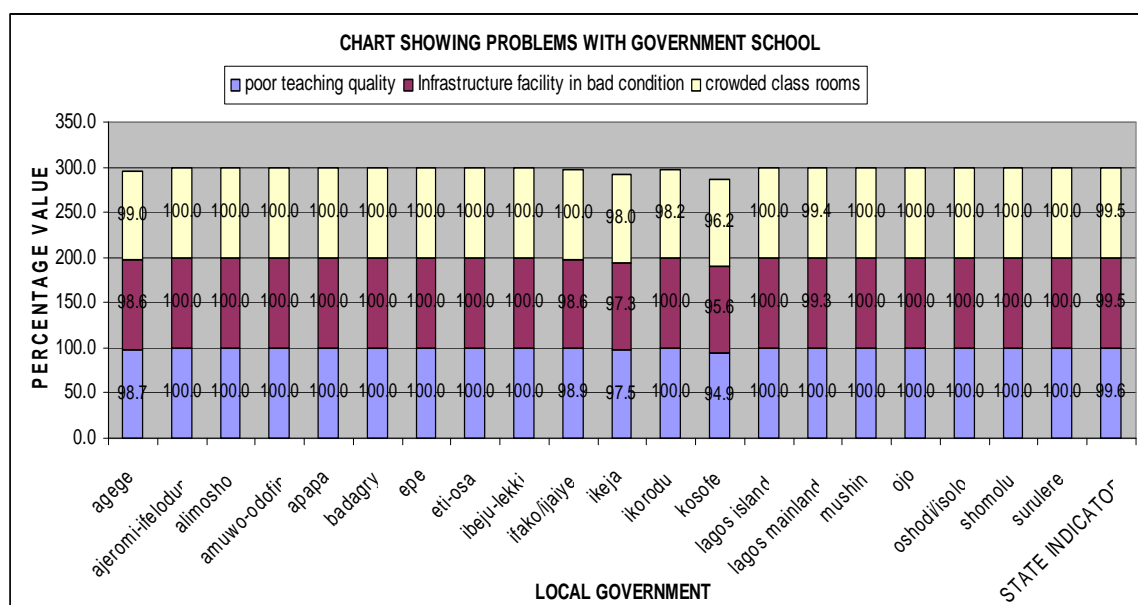
### 1.3. AMOUNT EXPENDED ON EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

The survey revealed that 52% of respondents expended less than N10,000 on education tuition while 77% spent same amount of money on books.



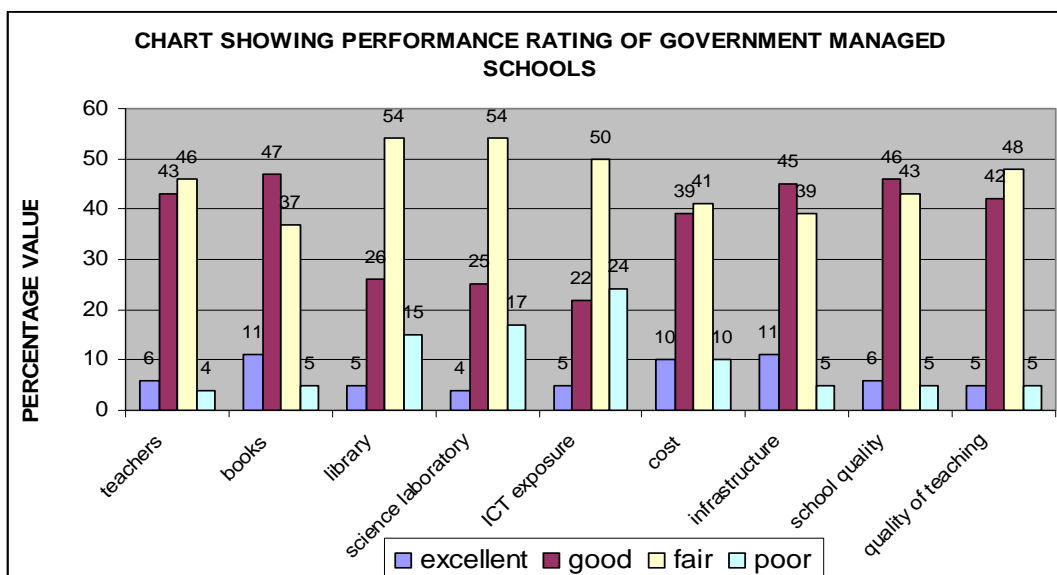
#### 1.4. THREE MAIN PROBLEMS WITH GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

The result revealed that the three main problems of government schools are poor teaching quality, crowded class rooms and bad infrastructural facilities with 99.6%, 99.5% and 99.5% of the respondents asserting to this respectively



#### 1.5. PERFORMANCE RATING OF GOVERNMENT MANAGED SCHOOLS

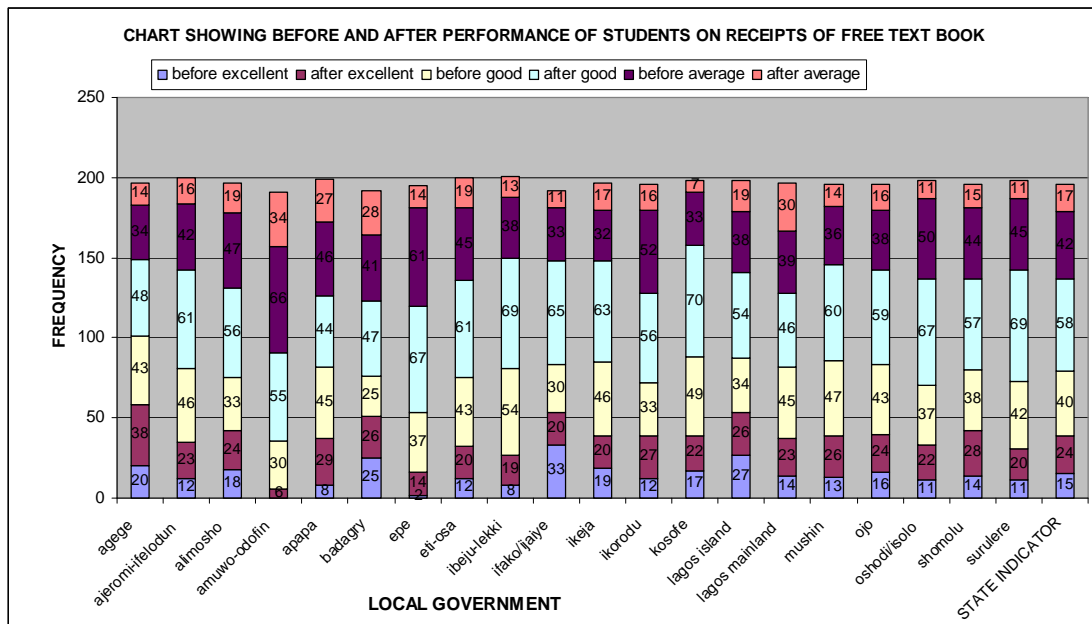
The dividends of democracy are based on the performance of government towards the provision basic infrastructures to the citizenry and their success on this is determined by the views and observations of the people as rated hereunder. It was revealed that 43 percent of respondents said there were good teachers in government schools while 46 percent said the quality of teaching was fair. 47 percent also said that availability of books was good while only 11 percent said it was excellent. 54 percent of respondents rated provision of science laboratories and availability of library as being fair.



#### 1.6. PERFORMANCE BEFORE AND AFTER THE RECEIPT OF TEXTBOOKS

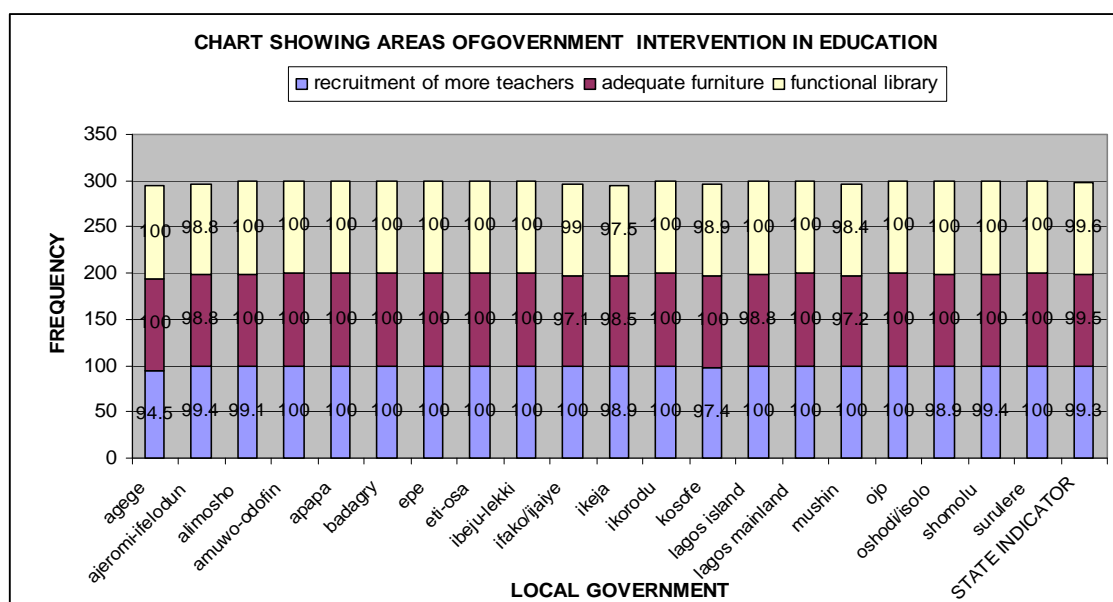
In order to improve the performance of pupils in government managed schools, free textbooks were distributed, the effect of this gesture was examined in the survey exercise and the result was glaring as the survey showed that the distribution of free textbooks had positive impact on the performance of the pupils as their performance improved considerably.

While 15 percent of respondents rated performance of pupils before the receipt of free text books as excellent, the rating increased to 24 percent after the receipt of text books. The rating also increased from 40 to 58 percent for those who considered the performance of the students before and after the receipt of the free text books as being good.



### 1.7. THREE MAIN AREAS OF GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION IN EDUCATION

Not less than 99 percent respondents from all the local governments were of the view that government should recruit more teachers, and provide adequate furniture and functional library as a means of intervention in education in the State.





## **Chapter 5**

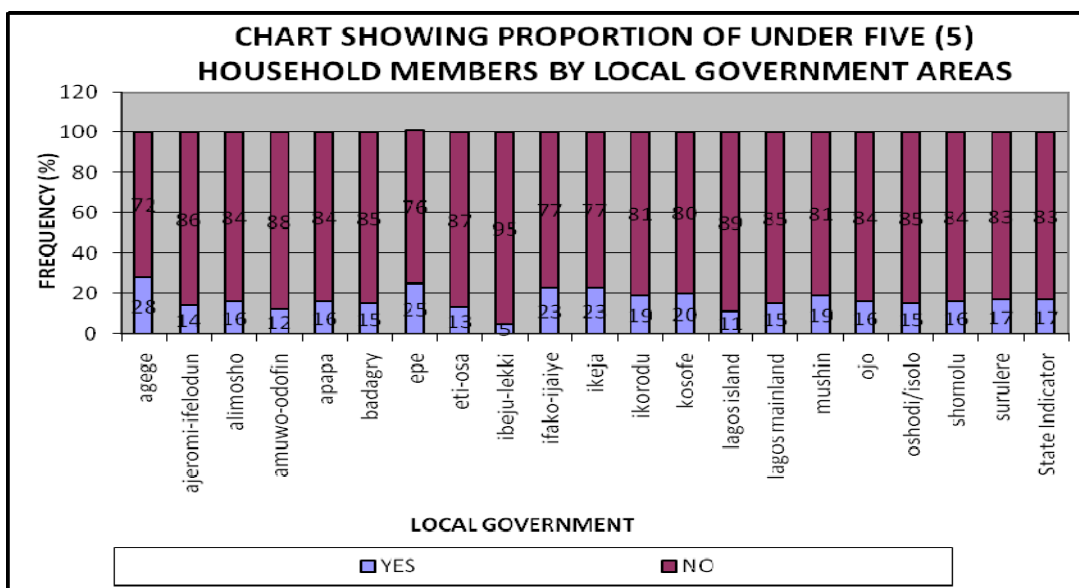
### **HEALTH**

The World Health Organisation (WHO) an arm of United Nations described health as “a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity” this is corroborated by popular adage that Health is wealth and an healthy family is a wealthy family. Thus a good health is a sign of good living. The State Government embarked on series of activities in providing qualitative health service to all and sundry through upgrading of existing facilities, construction of buildings and purchase of medical equipments and drugs as well as offering free medical screening services .It is therefore appropriate to elicit a household and community level perception of health care delivery among the inhabitants of the State.

#### **1.0. CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS**

A lot of health challenges are associated with early years of life. This had necessitated a special focus on the health condition of the children under the ages of five. In view of importance of survival at the early years of life, especially under the age of 5, there is need to determine the proportion of under five (U5) at the household level with a view to providing data support to Integrated Mother and Child Health Strategy (IMNCH). The survey revealed that 17% of the households' members' in Lagos State were under the age of 5.

Along the Local Government Area divide, the survey also showed that Agege Local Government had the highest percentage of under 5 household members (28%) while Ibeju-Lekki local government with 5% recorded the lowest.

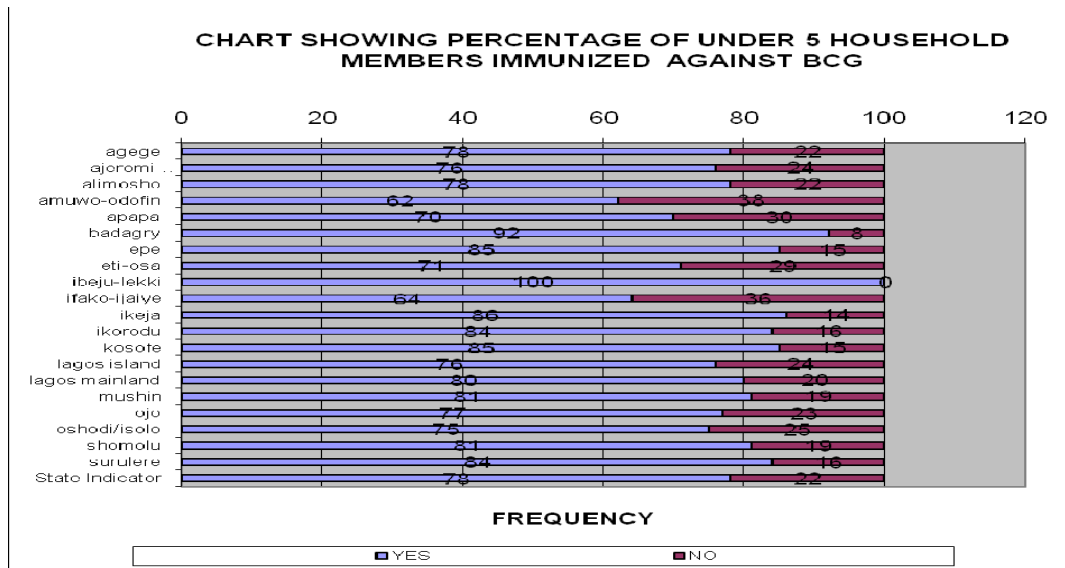


### 1.1. IMMUNIZATION

#### BCG/POLIO

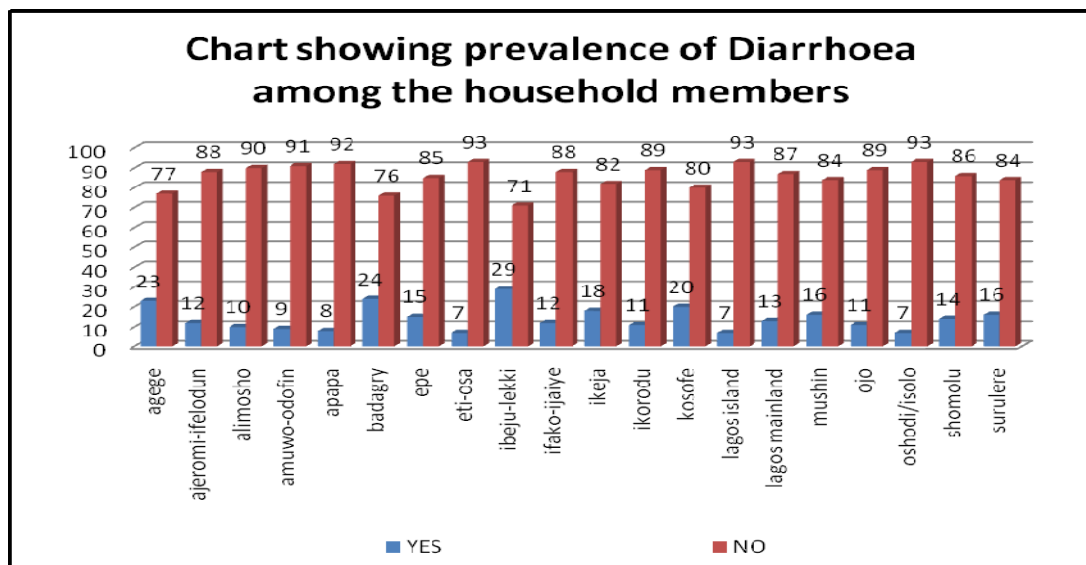
Child Immunization is a health initiative to guard and guide children against early killer disease and enhance their survival at the tender ages. The survey revealed that 78% of the children sampled had received immunization against BCG. Similarly, 79% of them equally received immunization against Polio.

However, not less than 62% in all the local government received immunization against BCG while immunization against Polio recorded more than 64% in all the local governments.



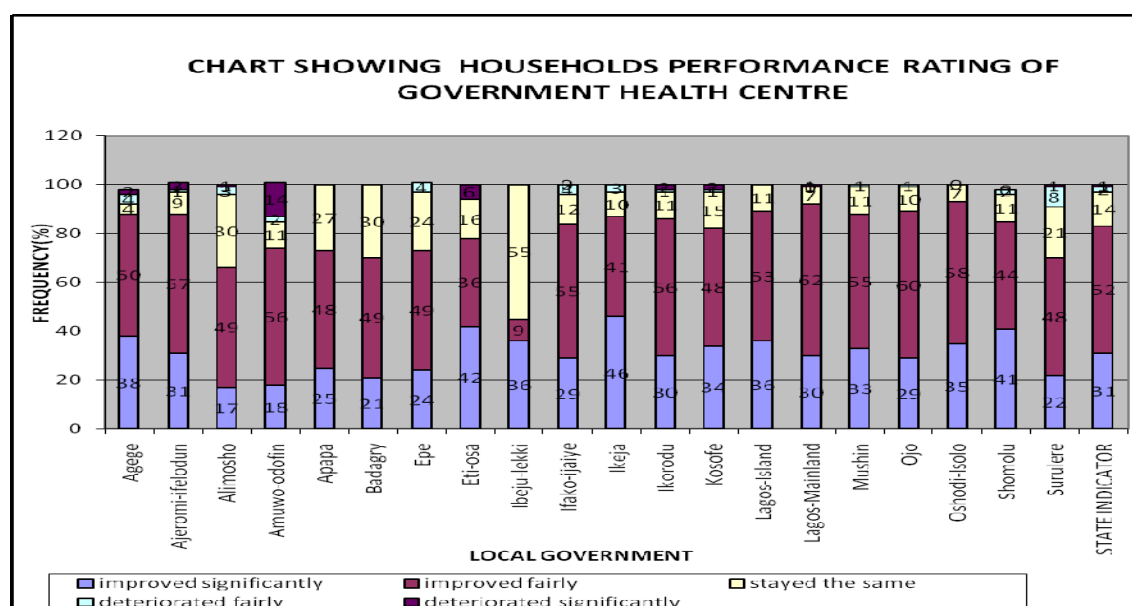
## 1.2. DIARRHOEA PREVALENCE IN HOUSEHOLD

Diarrhoea prevalence had been recognized worldwide as one of the early childhood killer diseases especially among the under 5 years. It is therefore expedient to capture household level prevalence of such ill health condition that usually affects the children. The survey revealed that 13% of respondents reported prevalence of Diarrhoea in the State. However, Ibeju-lekki (29%), Agege (23%), Badagry (24%) and Kosofe (20%) recorded higher prevalence rate than that of the State.



### 1.3. PERFORMANCE RATING OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE

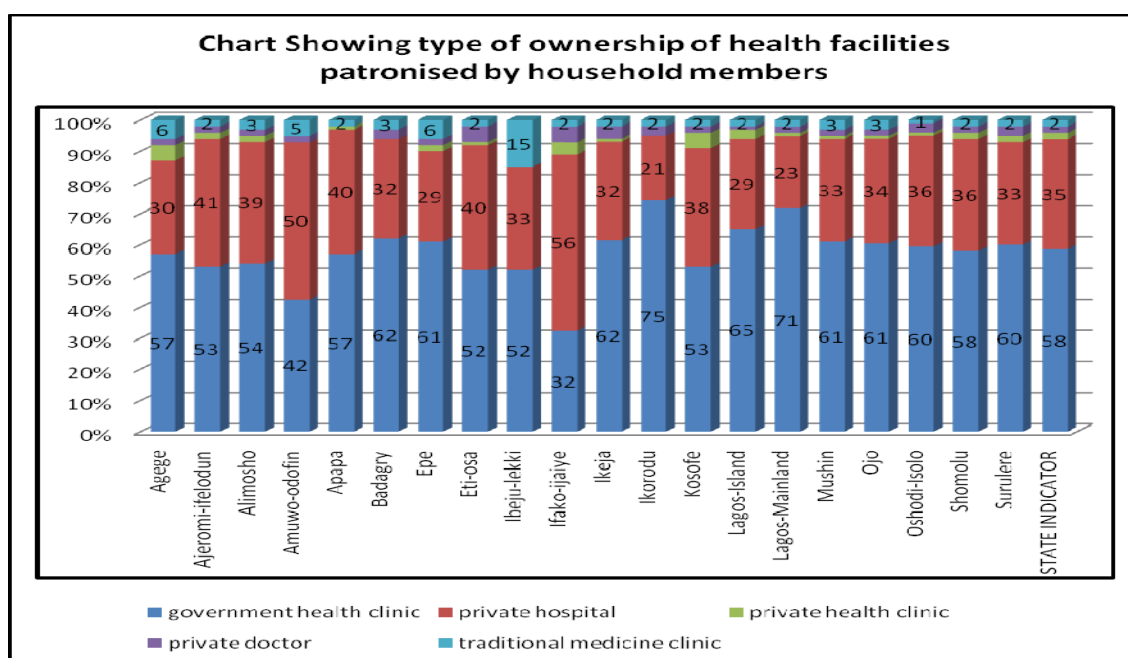
Provision of health care delivery to all and sundry remains one of the cardinal functions of government at all levels. This is manifested in the establishment of primary and secondary health care facilities. It is therefore expedient that services rendered in the facilities be rated by beneficiary communities and households. The survey result showed that 52% of the households said that the services provided in government health centre had improved fairly while 31% of them claimed the services had improved significantly. The analysis further revealed that 14% of respondents also indicated that service in the health sector was still the same, while only 2% and 1% said the services had deteriorated fairly and significantly respectively.



### 1.4. PATRONAGE OF HEALTH FACILITIES

Access and utilization of health care delivery at household levels were also examined with a view to determining ownership status of the facilities patronized by the household members. The survey result revealed that 58% of respondents patronized government health facilities while 35% of them claimed to utilize private hospitals. However, only 2% of the households claimed to patronize traditional health care clinic.

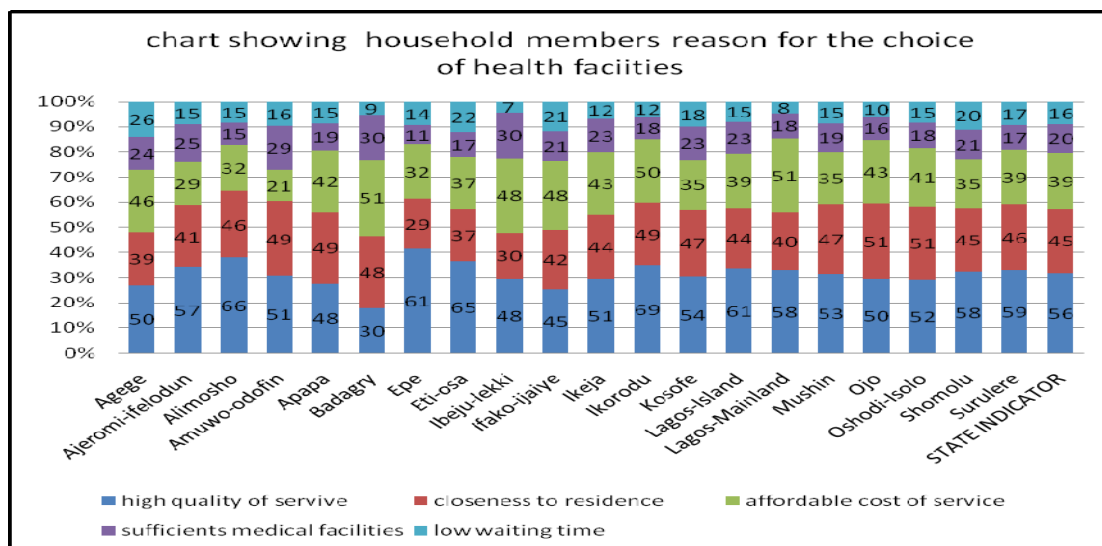
Ikorodu local government had the highest percentage (75%) of respondents that patronized government health facilities while 42% of respondents patronizing government health facilities were recorded in Amuwo- Odofin. Ibeju- Lekki and Epe local government recorded the highest percentage of 15% and 6% respondents that patronized traditional medicine clinic respectively.



### 1.5. REASONS FOR THE CHOICE MADE

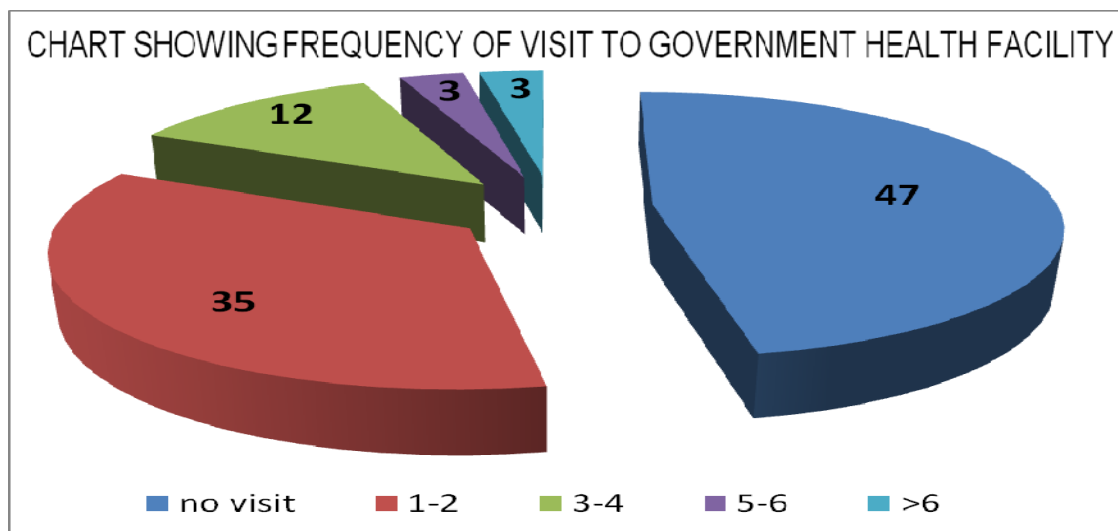
Patronage of healthcare facilities is dictated by household choices and reasons. The survey indicated that 56%, 45%, 39% of households claimed that high quality of service, closeness to residence and affordable cost are reasons for the choice made respectively. The analysis further showed that 20% and 16% of respondents said that sufficient medical facilities and low waiting time were the reasons for their choice.

No fewer than 40% of respondent households in all the local governments said closeness of health facilities to their residence was the reason for patronage except in Agege, Eti- Osa, Ibeju- Lekki and Epe where recorded respectively.



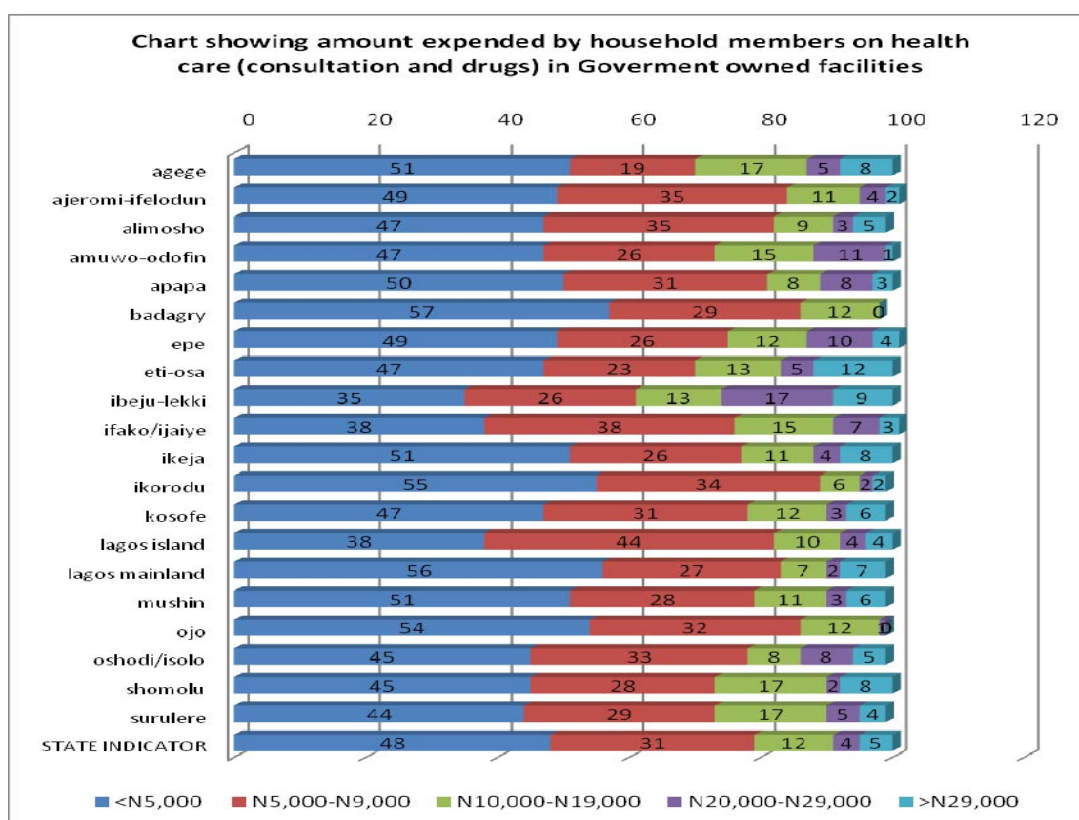
## 1.6. FREQUENCY OF VISIT TO HEALTH FACILITIES

Similarly, frequency of visit to health facilities also serves as indicator for measuring proximity of household members to such facilities. The survey revealed that 35% of the household members reportedly visit the health facilities, at most, 2 times during the survey period, 12% of them also visited the health facilities 3-4 times, only 6% of them reportedly visit the facilities more than 4 times while about half of the sampled household member (47%) reported no visit respectively.



## 1.7. AMOUNT INCUR ON HEALTH CARE (CONSULTATION AND DRUGS) IN GOVERNMENT OWNED HEALTH FACILITIES

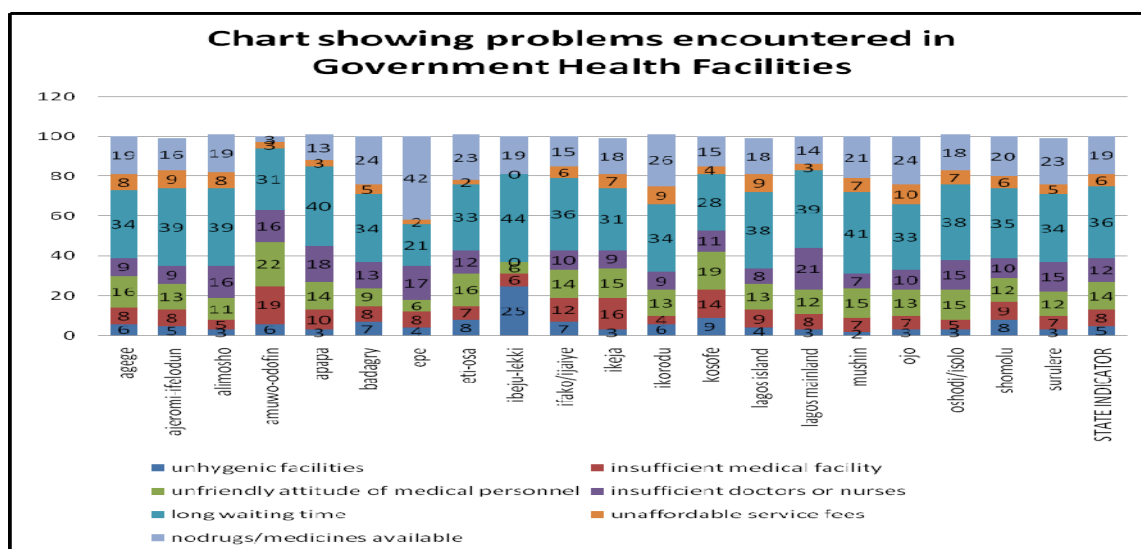
The survey result indicated that 48% of households reportedly expended less than five thousand naira (N5, 000) on health care in government hospital on monthly basis, while 31% spent between N5, 000-N9, 000, 12% of respondents also spent between N10, 000 and N19, 000, while remaining 9% reportedly spent above N20, 000 on health care services in government hospital respectively. Badagry local government recorded the highest percentage (57%) of household members who claimed they spent less than N5, 000.00 a month on health care services while Lagos Island and Ifako-Ijaiye with 38% respectively recorded the lowest. Eti-Osa local government had the highest percentage of respondents (12%) who spent more than N29, 000.00 monthly on health care services.



## 1.8. PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN GOVERNMENT OWNED HOSPITAL

In order to ensure improved service delivery in government health facilities, it is necessary to understudy the type of constraints and problem encountered by household members at the facilities. The result revealed that 36% respondents reported “long waiting time” as the major problem usually encountered in government hospitals, non availability of drugs and medicine were also reported by 19% of the sampled households as major problem, 14% of them indicated “unfriendly attitude of medical personnel” while “insufficient doctors and nurses” and “insufficient medical facility” were mentioned by 12% and 8% of them as major problems encountered at the health facilities respectively.

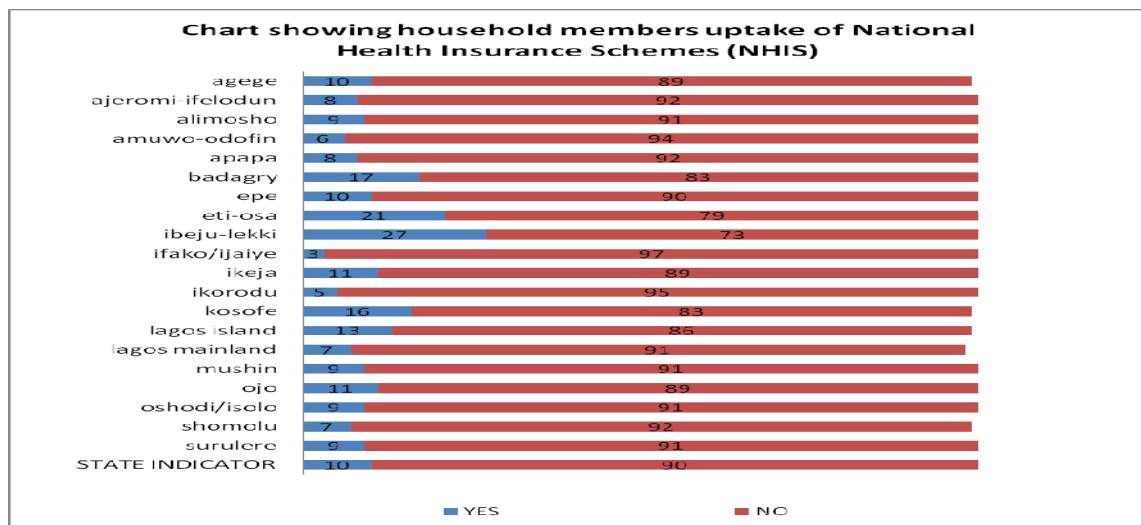
Local Government Areas disaggregation revealed similar trends. Long waiting time was also reflected as the major problem encountered in government hospitals across the local governments with Ibeju lekki LGA having the highest 44% and Epe (21%) recording the lowest. Unfriendly attitude of medical personnel was also recorded as the second major problem encountered by respondents in all the local government.





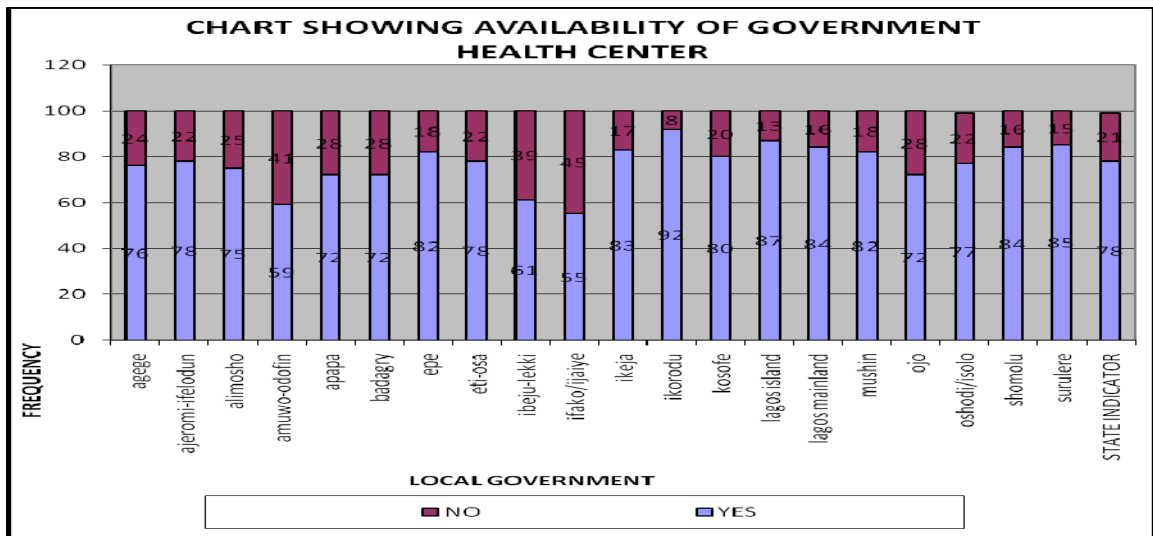
### 1.9. UPTAKE OF HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME

Part of national strategy to ensure access to qualitative health care delivery led to the establishment of National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS). A sort of prepaid service delivery system where individuals, family and corporate organisations are encouraged to register and contribute some amount into the scheme on regular basis. This scheme provides a sustainable source of fund for qualitative health care delivery and discourages on -the-counter-payment by individual and families. In view of the above, the survey revealed that 90% of respondents had no health insurance policy while 10% of sampled respondents claimed they had it.



### 2.0. AVAILABILITY OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER

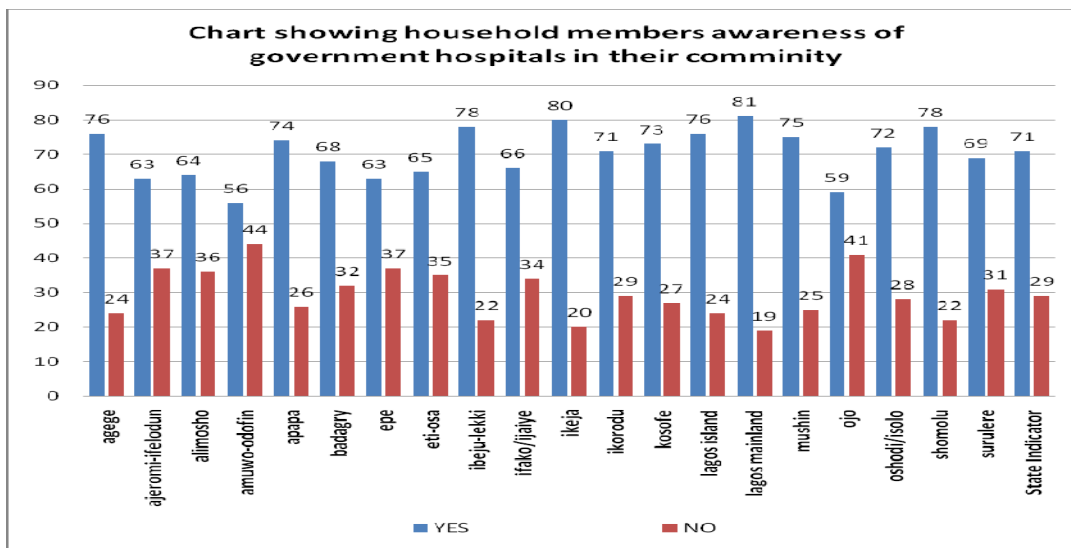
In conformity with statutory responsibility of government at all levels which include, among other, the provision of health care facilities. The analysis revealed that 79% of households confirmed presence of government hospital in their communities while 21% said there were no government hospitals in their communities. Similar trends was also reflected along the local government divide as not less than 59% of household respondents in all the local governments reported presence of government hospitals/health centre in their areas.



## 2.1. AWARENESS OF GOVERNMENT FREE MEDICAL SERVICES

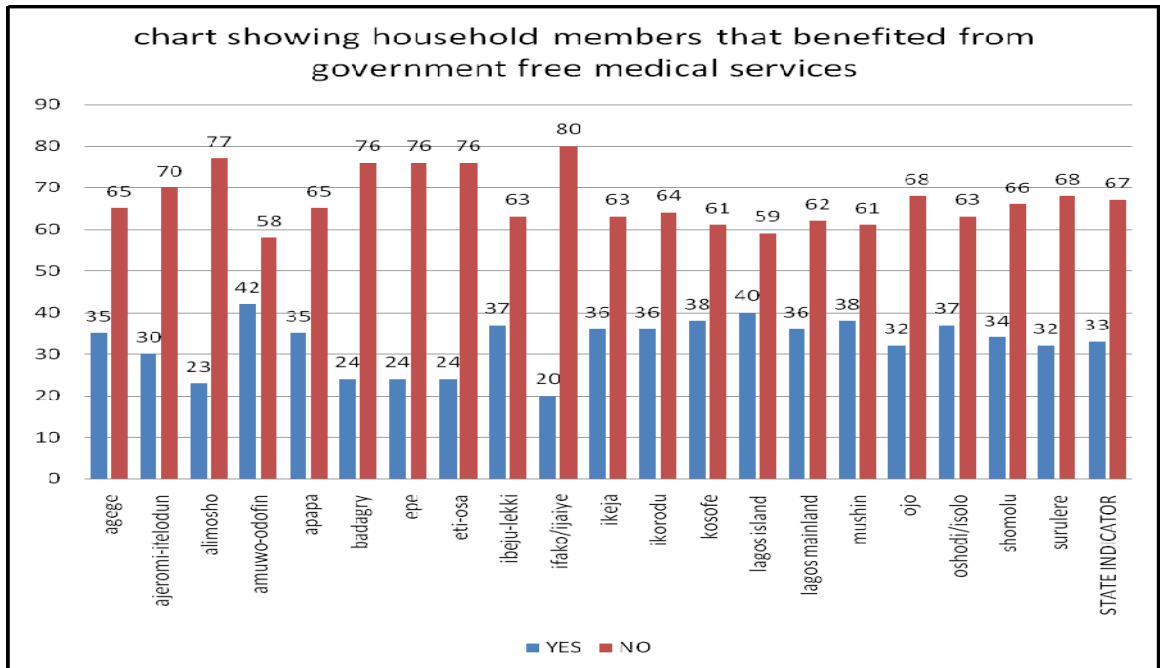
Government Free Medical Services stand out as one of the key services delivery agenda of the incumbent administration under Health and there is need to found the level of awareness of such services among the populace. The survey revealed that 71% of the respondents said they are aware of government free medical services while 29% claimed not to be aware.

More than 59% respondents across all the local governments claimed to be aware of government free medical services.



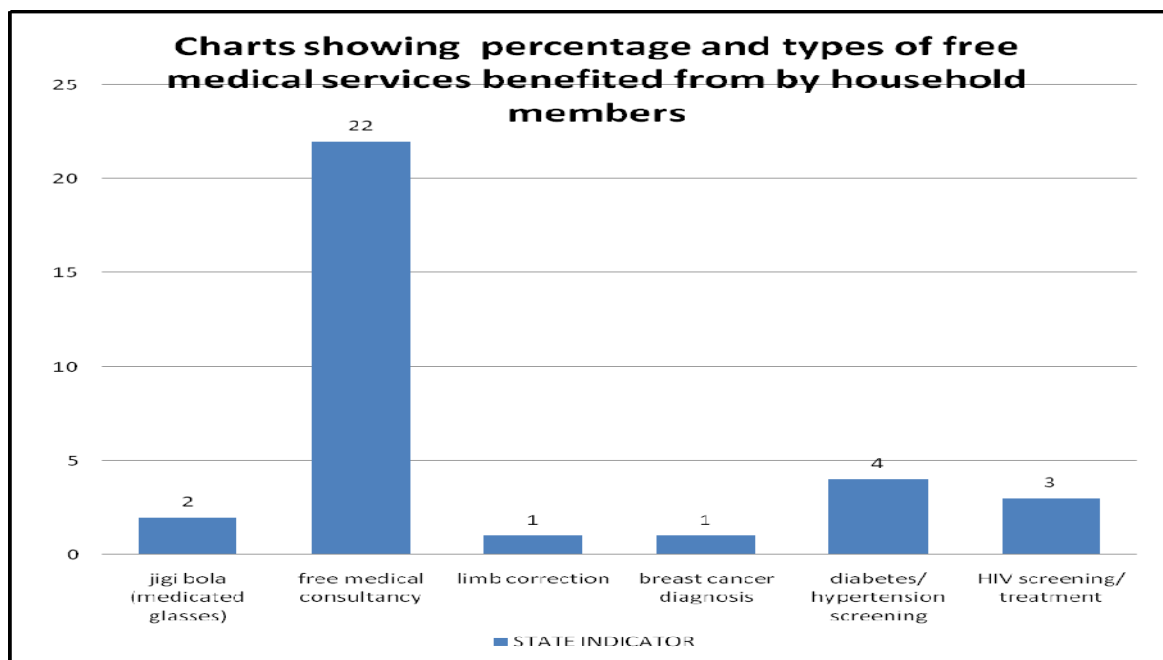
## 2.2. BENEFICIARY OF FREE MEDICAL SERVICES

The result revealed that out of the 71% of the households that reported awareness of government free medical services; 33% of them benefited from the government free medical services. However, households across the LGAs also benefited with Ifako-Ijaye 20% having the lowest and Amuwo-Odofin (42%) and Lagos-Island (40%) having the highest respectively.



## 2.3. TYPE OF FREE MEDICAL SERVICES BENEFITED FROM

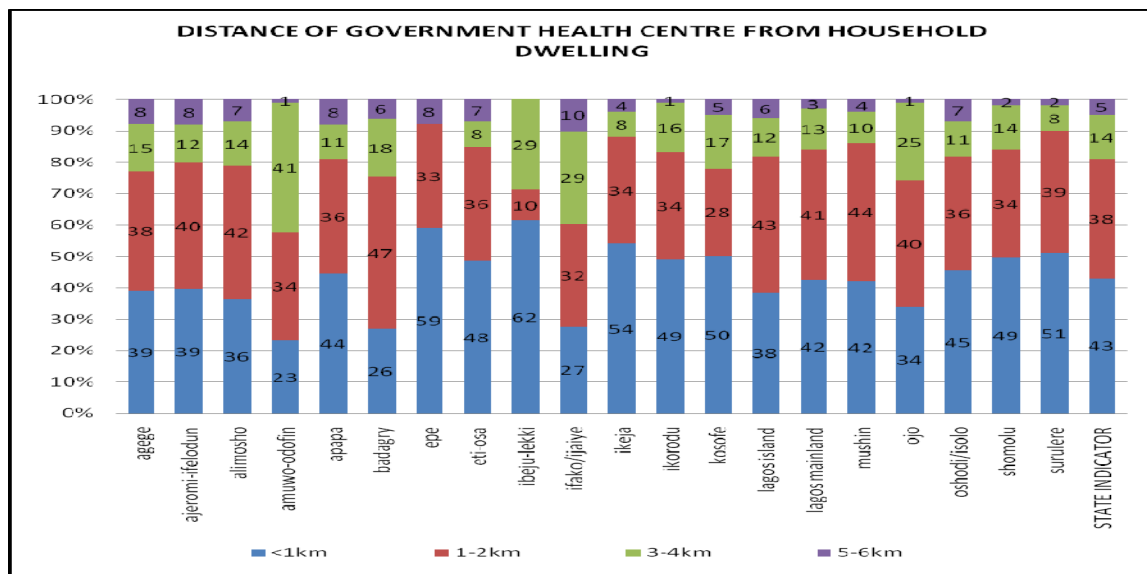
Out of 33% respondents that benefited from the free medical services, 22% of them benefited from free medical consultancy, 4% of them benefited from diabetes/ hypertension screening, 3% of the respondents also benefited from HIV screening/treatment, 2% of them reportedly benefit from free eye glasses (jigi-bola) while 1% each benefited from breast cancer diagnosis and limb correction respectively.



#### 2.4. DISTANCE OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE FROM HOUSEHOLD DWELLING

Distance between household's members place of residence and nearest health care facilities is one of the crucial factors that usually promote the uptake of health care delivery within a community. The nearer the health facility to the households the more likely the uptake of health care delivery at the facility. The survey analysis showed that 43% of the sampled households covered less than 1 km from their dwelling place to the nearest health centre, while 38% covered a distance of 1-2km, 14% covered between 3-4km and 5% covered between 5-6km respectively.

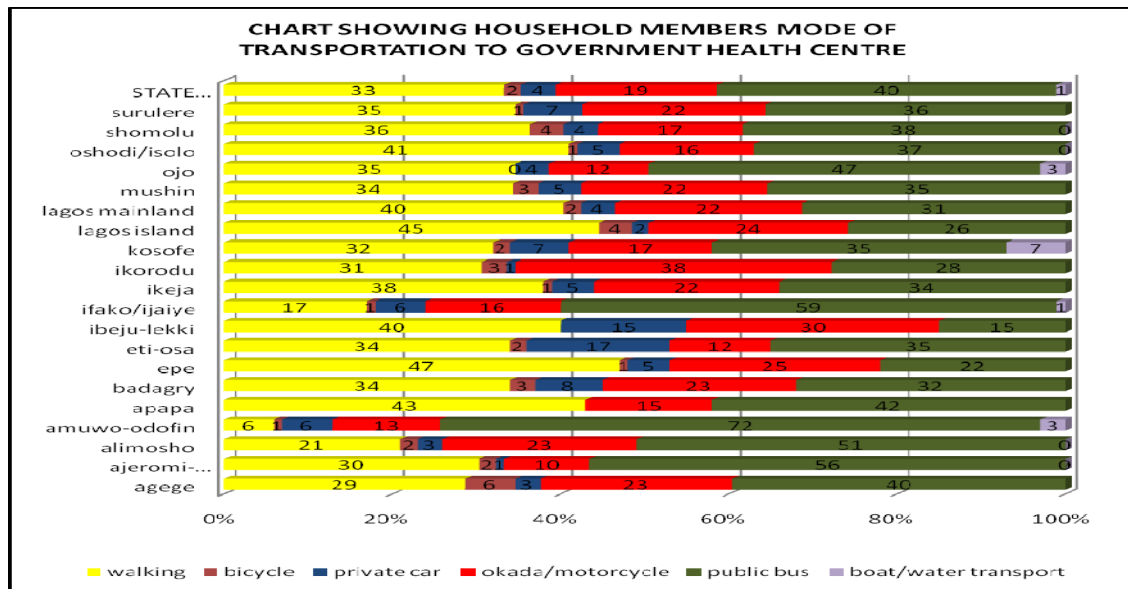
Amuwo- Odofin local government recorded the highest percentage of respondents (42%) who claimed to cover 3-4km from their dwelling place to the nearest government health centre followed by Ifako – Ijaiye and Ibeju-Lekki local government as reported by 39% and 29% of the respondents respectively.



## 2.5. MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE

Generally, transportation services provide a wide range of alternative medium of moving peoples, goods and materials from one location to the other. This is often dictated by the urgency of needs, availability and affordability of such medium to the individuals and households.

Improved transportation services directly affect the character and quality of urban life, which can differ among individual members of households who have access to different kinds and amounts of transportation services. The survey revealed that 40% of households used public bus to government health centre, 33% walked, 19% of them use Okada (motor cycle) while 4% use private car. Local government disaggregation showed that similar trends with the exception of households in Ibeju-Lekki (15%) and Eti-Osa (17%) LGAs which have more households using private cars to health facilities respectively.

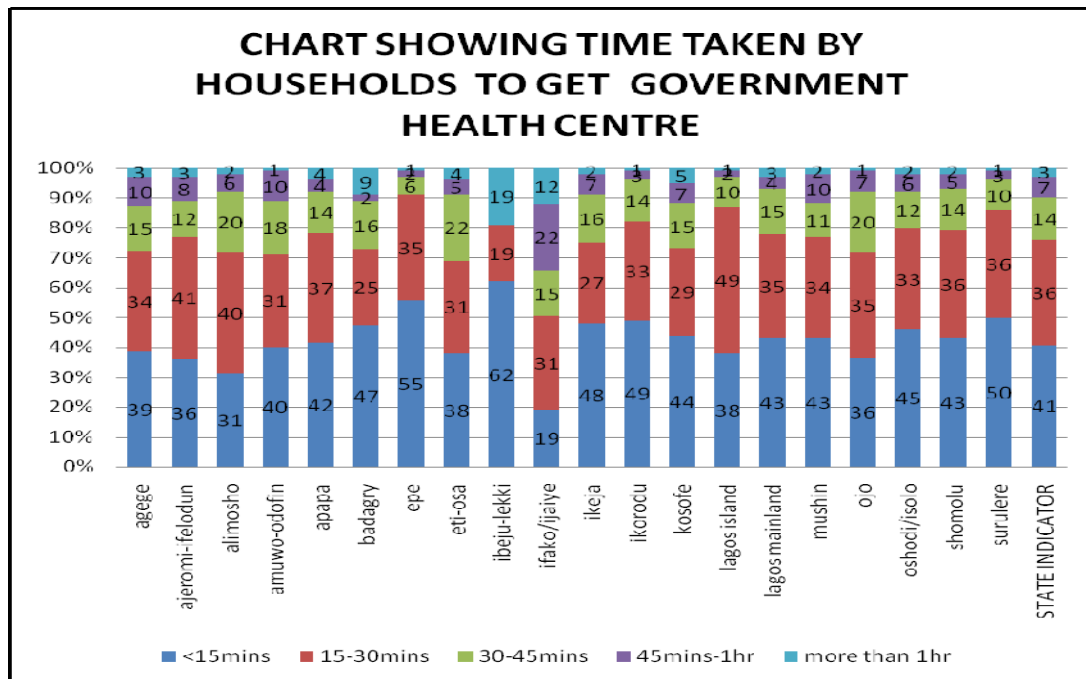


## 2.6. TIME TAKEN TO GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE

The analysis of the result showed that 40% of respondents claimed they spent less than 15 minutes, 38% of them spent between 15-30minutes

14% of them spent 30-45 minutes, while others (10%) reportedly spend above 45 minutes to get to government health facilities.

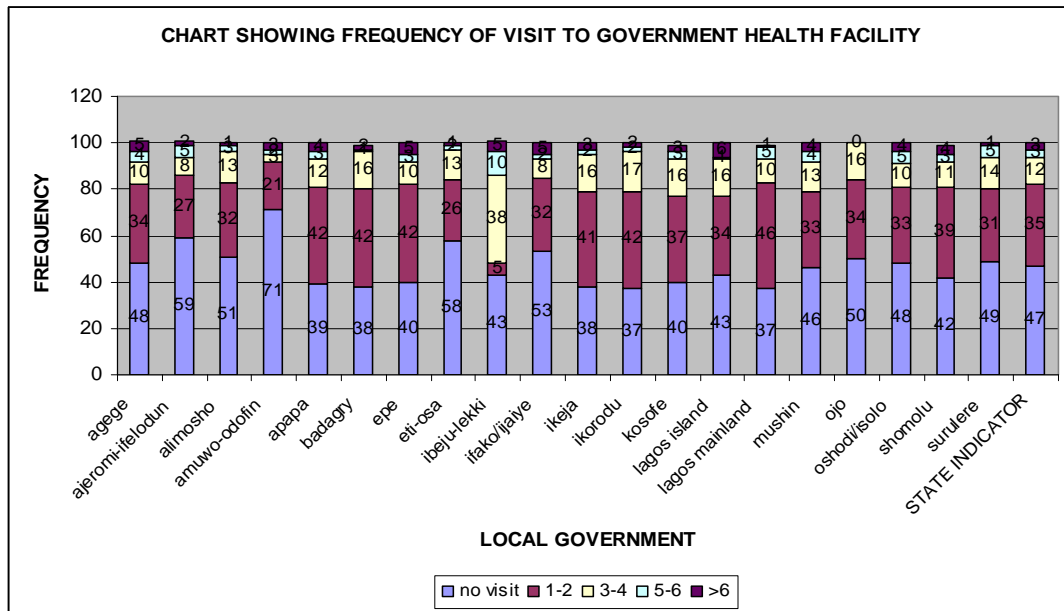
However, 38% of households in all the local government spent less than 15 minutes to get to government health centres while percentage distribution of households who used between 15 – 30 minutes to travel from their dwelling place to government health centres ranges between 19 and 49%.



## 2.7. FREQUENCY OF VISIT TO GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL

The survey showed that 35% of respondents said they visited health centre between 1-2 times in a year while 12%, 3% claimed they visit health centre between 3-4 times, 5-6 times and more than 6 times in a year respectively.

Lagos Island local government recorded the highest percentage of respondents (46%) among the local government who visited government hospital / health centres 1-2 times in a year while ten percent of respondents (the highest among the local governments) in Ibeju – Lekki local government visited government health centres 5-6 times in a year.



## 2.8. WAITING TIME TO SEE A DOCTOR

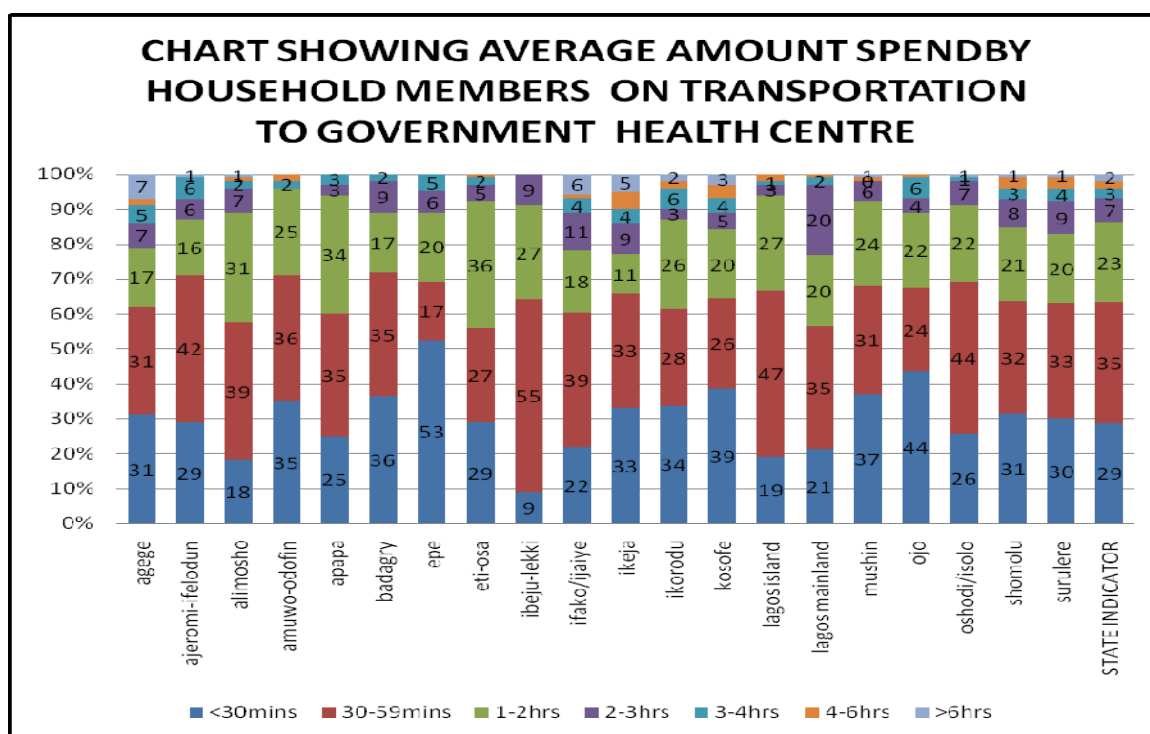
One of the key health care delivery indicators is average time taken to get services at government hospitals i.e. waiting time. This often times determine the continual patronage or otherwise of such facilities by the populace. The survey result showed that 35% of the households reportedly waited between 30-59minutes, 29% of them waited 1-2 hours, also, 23% of them reportedly wait 2-3 hours, , 7% of them waited 3-4 hours while others (5%) reported waiting for more than 4 hours respectively. Local government disaggregation revealed similar trends as 37% of respondents indicated waiting for more than 1hour, 28% of respondents waited less than 30 minutes before being attended to while 29 % of waited more than 1hour in government hospitals before being attended to.



## 2.9. AVERAGE AMOUNT SPEND ON TRANSPORTATION TO GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE

Transportation cost is a function of proximity of the household's place of residence to health facilities. This in the long run may affect the access and utilization of such health facilities as well as frequency of visit to the facilities. The analysis revealed that 47% of households spend less than N100.00 to and from government health centre, 39% of them indicated N100-N200, 8% of them also reported N210-N300 while the remaining 5% spend more than N300 on transportation to and from government health centre respectively.

Mushin, Apapa and Shomolu local governments with 58 percent respectively had the highest percentage of respondents who spent less than N100.00 to and from government hospitals amongst all the local governments.



## **Chapter 6**

### **INFRASTRUCTURAL SERVICES**

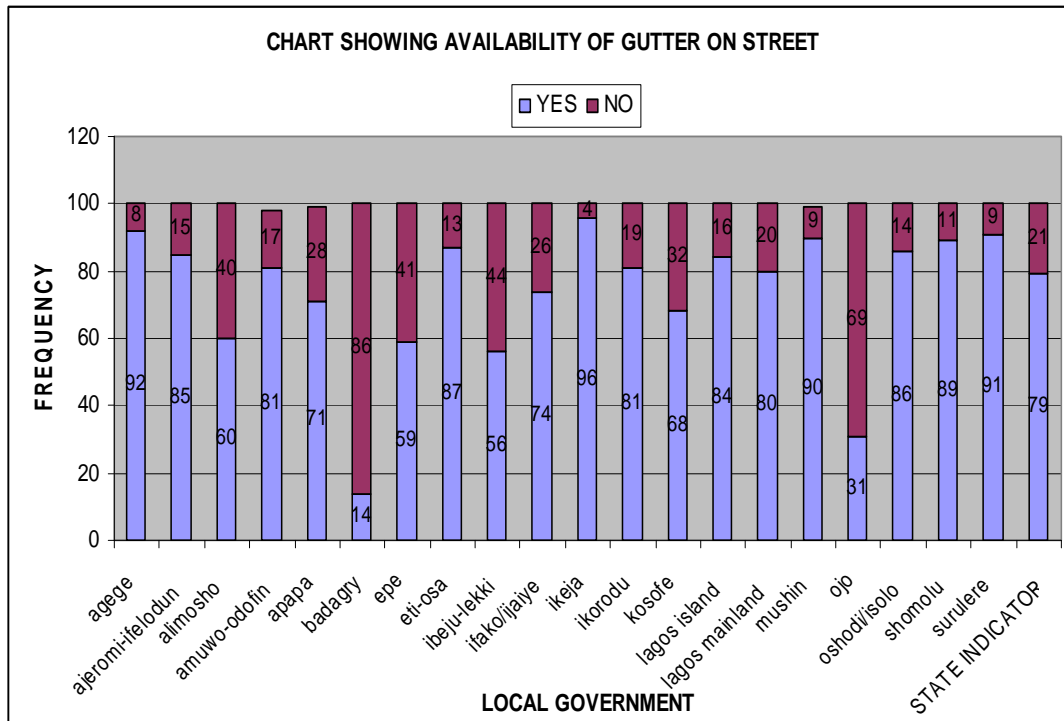
#### **DRAINS/GUTTER**

Drains allow free flow of water and prevent stagnation of water that can breed water borne diseases. Adequate drains on the roads are contributory factors to free flow of traffic and also increase the road life span.

##### **1.0. AVAILABILITY OF GUTTER ON THE STREET**

The survey results showed that 79% of the sampled household claimed that there were drains/gutters on their streets while 21% said there were no drains/gutters on their streets.

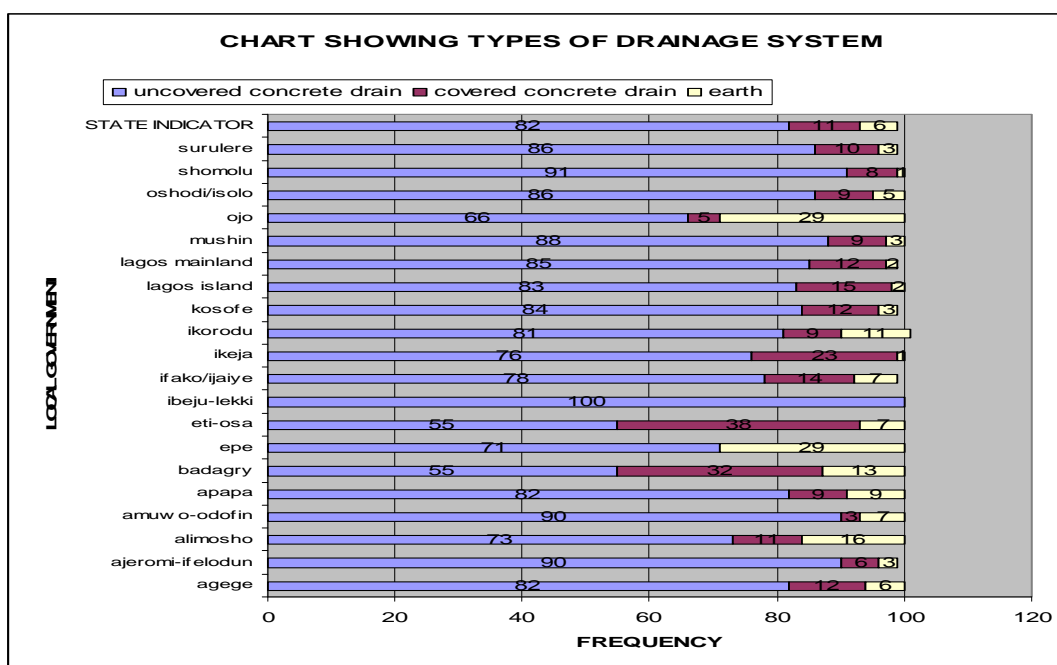
At the Local Government level in the State, the survey results revealed that only two (2) (Badagry and Ojo) local government area out of the twenty Local Governments had no drains/ gutters on their streets. 86% of the sampled households in Badagry claimed that there were no drains/ gutters while in Ojo Local Government, 69% of the sampled respondents said their streets were without drains/ gutters. Interestingly, the remaining 18 Local Governments representing 90% certified that there were drains/ gutters on their streets.



### 1.1. TYPES OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM

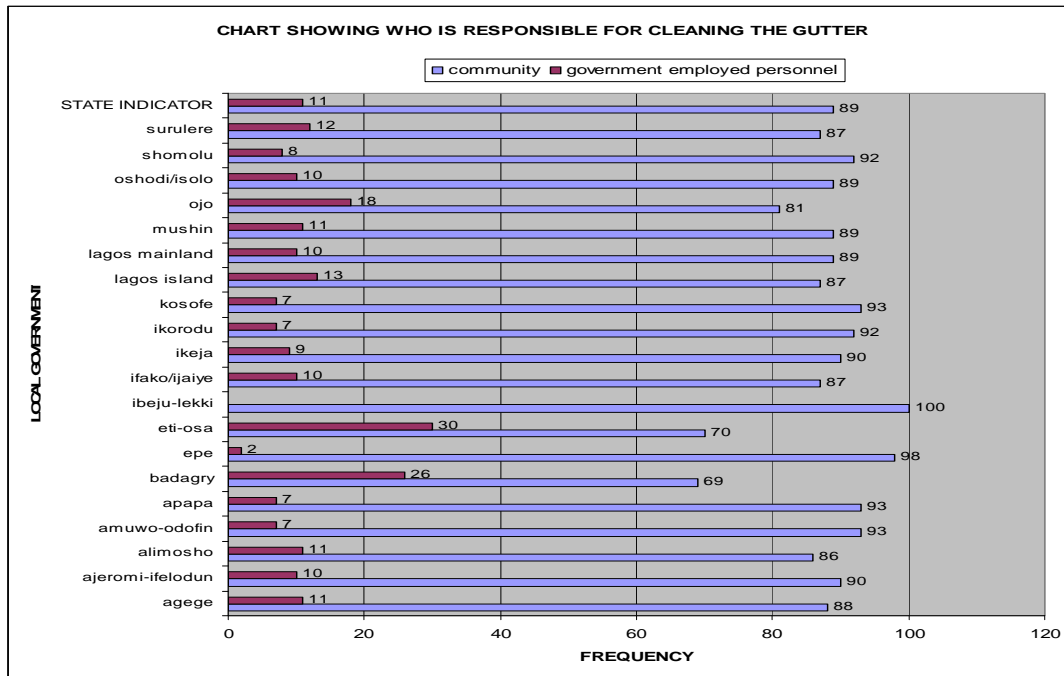
The survey investigated further to ascertain the types of drainage system available on the street across the local government in the state. The results obtained indicated that 82% of the sampled households claimed that the types of drains available in their streets were uncovered concrete while 11% claimed that the available drains were covered concrete and only 6% of them disclosed that their drains were earth. It also showed further that all the available drains in Ibeju- Lekki local Government Area were uncovered concrete. Covered concrete drains were more prominent in Eti- Osa Local Government Area as claimed by 38% of the sampled households in the local government. Both Epe and Ibeju- Lekki Local Governments had few

covered concrete drains on their streets.



## 1.2. WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR CLEANING THE GUTTERS

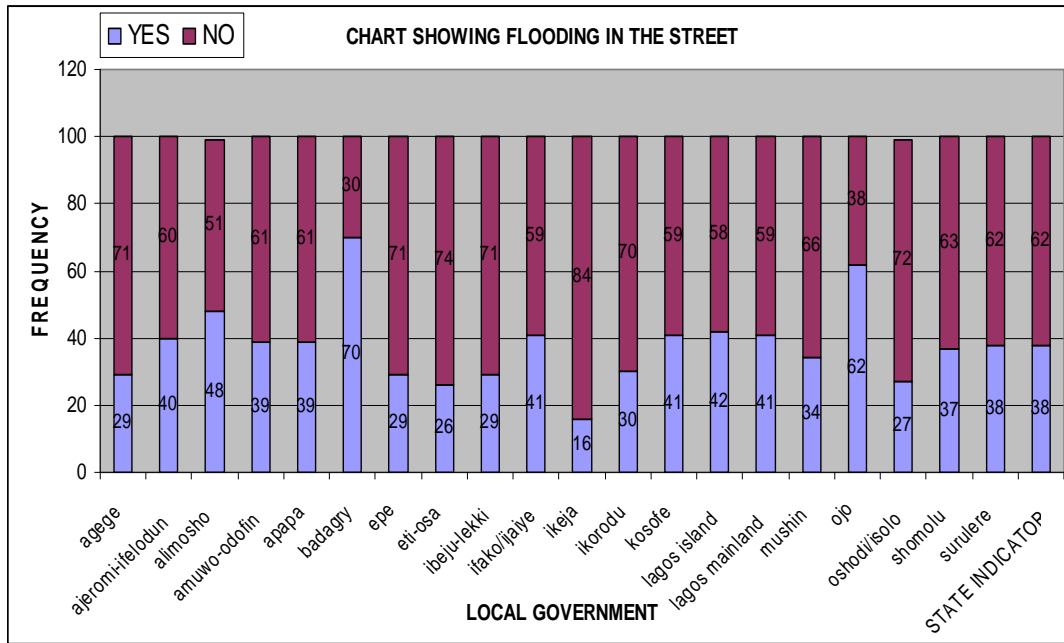
Cleanliness is next to Godliness. Cleaning the gutters will prevent stagnated water being stored and breeding mosquitoes that will lead to diseases. In order to ensure cleanliness of available drains in the State, the survey therefore sought to know the agencies responsible for cleaning them. The survey findings revealed that most of the drains were being cleaned by the communities as claimed by 89% of the sampled households in the State while the remaining 11% of them reported that government cleaned available gutters. At the local government level, it was only at Ibeju-Lekki local government area that all the available gutters were being cleaned by the communities while the nineteen (19) remaining local governments have the presence of some fractional government employed personnel cleaning gutters. Government employed personnel participation in cleaning gutters is more prevalent in Eti- Osa local government area as attested to by 30% of the sampled households in the local government.



### 1.3. FLOODING IN THE STREET

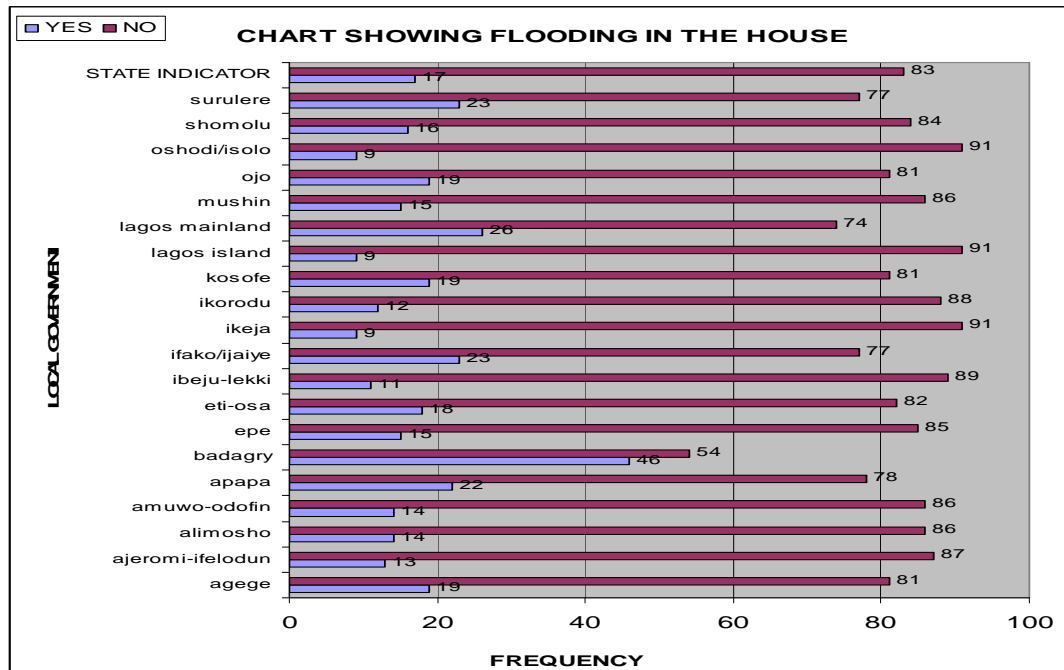
Flooding is a menace that occurs as a result of blockage of gutters. The analysis revealed that 62% of the sampled households affirmed that they do not experience flooding in their streets, while 38% claimed they did experience flooding.

At the local government level, the survey results indicated that flooding was prevalent in most streets in Badagry and Ojo local government areas in the state. 70% of the sampled households in Badagry local government claimed that they experience flooding in their streets while in Ojo local government, over half of the respondents said they experienced flood in their streets. The analysis revealed further that across the local government, the first three local government that experience less flooding situation in their streets as claimed by the sampled respondents were Ikeja (84%), Eti-Osa (74%), and Oshodi- Isolo (72%).



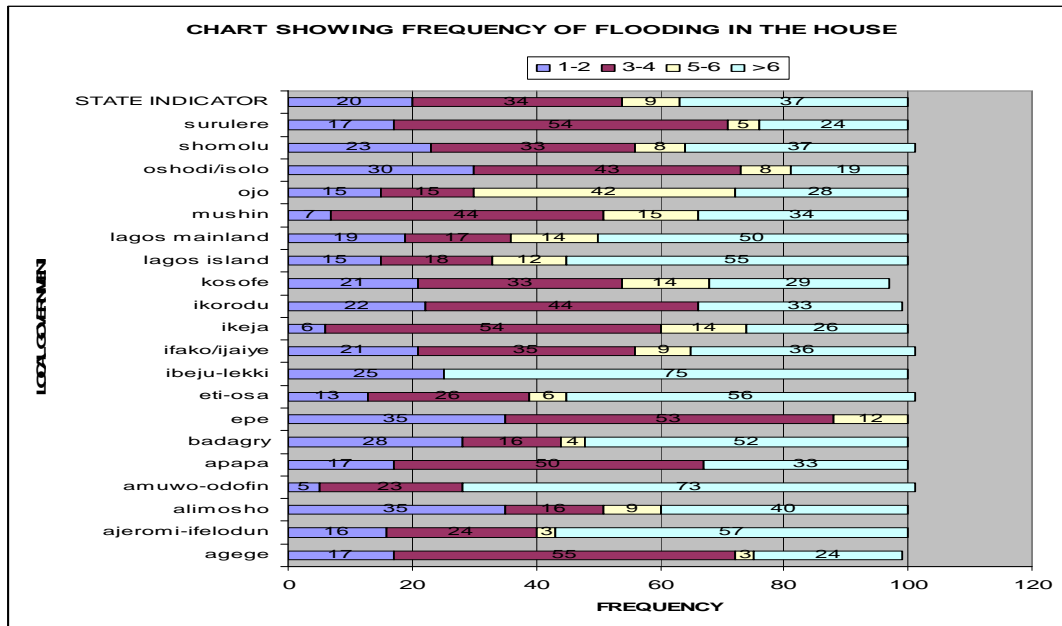
#### 1.4. FLOODING IN THE HOUSE

The survey revealed that 83% of the household claimed that they do not experience house flooding, while only 17% said they experienced house flooding. Though, both Badagry and Ojo local government areas experience much flooding in streets but the analysis also revealed that flooding in their houses was not too prevalent. 81% of the households in Ojo do not experience flooding in their houses and in Badagry local government, more than half of the respondents said they did not experience flooding in their houses.



### 1.5. FREQUENCY OF FLOODING IN THE HOUSE

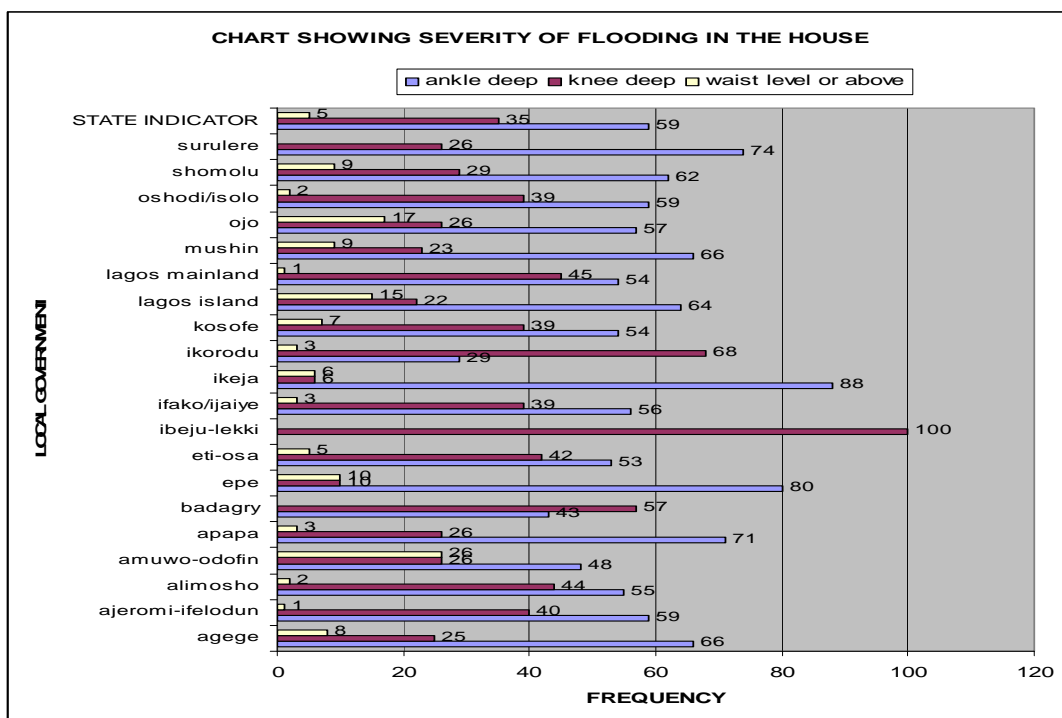
Lack of proper drainage system and outlet can result to flooding .The survey result indicated that 17% of respondents claimed they do not have adequate drainage system experienced flooding in their house more than six times in a year when it rained, while 34%, 20% and 9% said they experienced flooding in their houses (3-4 times), (1-2times) and (5-6times) in the year respectively.



#### 1.6. SEVERITY OF FLOOD IN THE HOUSE

The level of water determines the effect of the flood on the household. 17% of respondents said they experienced flooding, 59% of them claimed they experienced ankle deep while 35%, 5% experienced knee deep and waist level respectively. Across the local government areas the analysis revealed that flooding was more severe in Amuwo Odofin as 26% out of the sampled respondents disclosed that they experienced flooding up to waist level or above followed by Ojo (17%) and Lagos Island (15%). However, the survey results further showed that across the local governments, severity of flooding is minimal in Ikeja as 88% of the respondents indicated that they experienced ankle deep flooding followed by Epe (80%). All the flooding experienced in Ibeju- Lekki was knee deep.



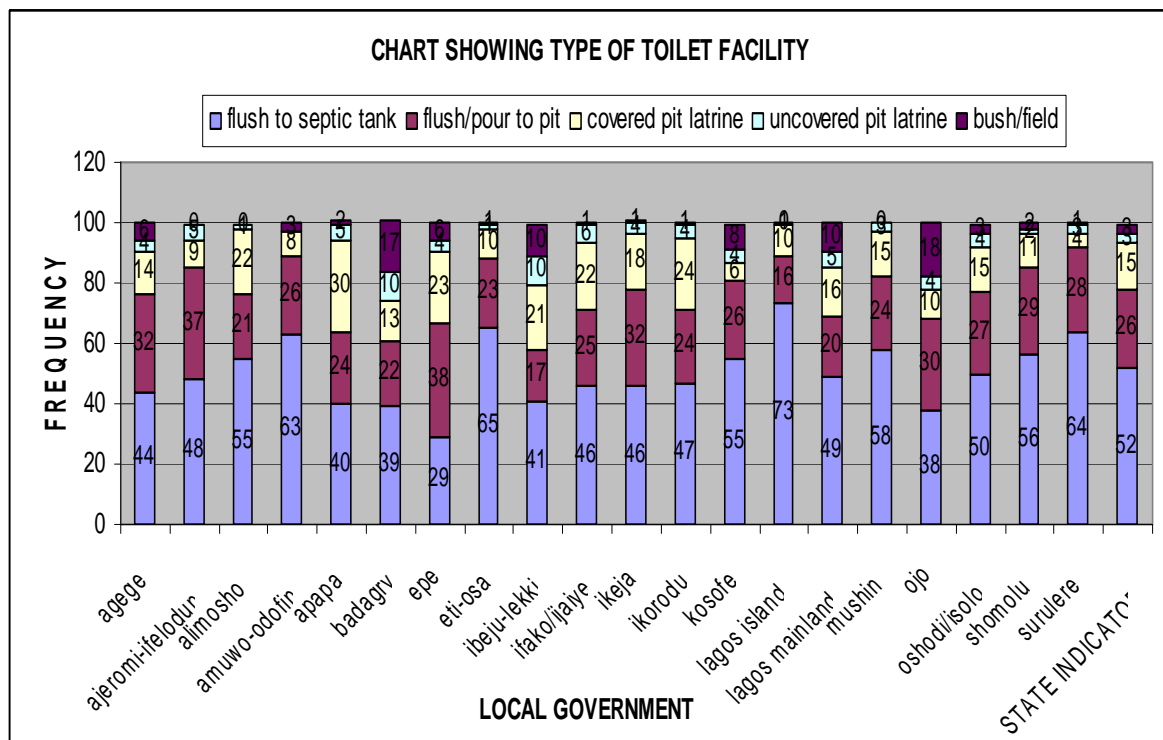


## SANITATION (TOILET FACILITIES)

Toilets are means of disposing human waste and this come in various forms. A healthy environment is ensured by well disposable human waste.

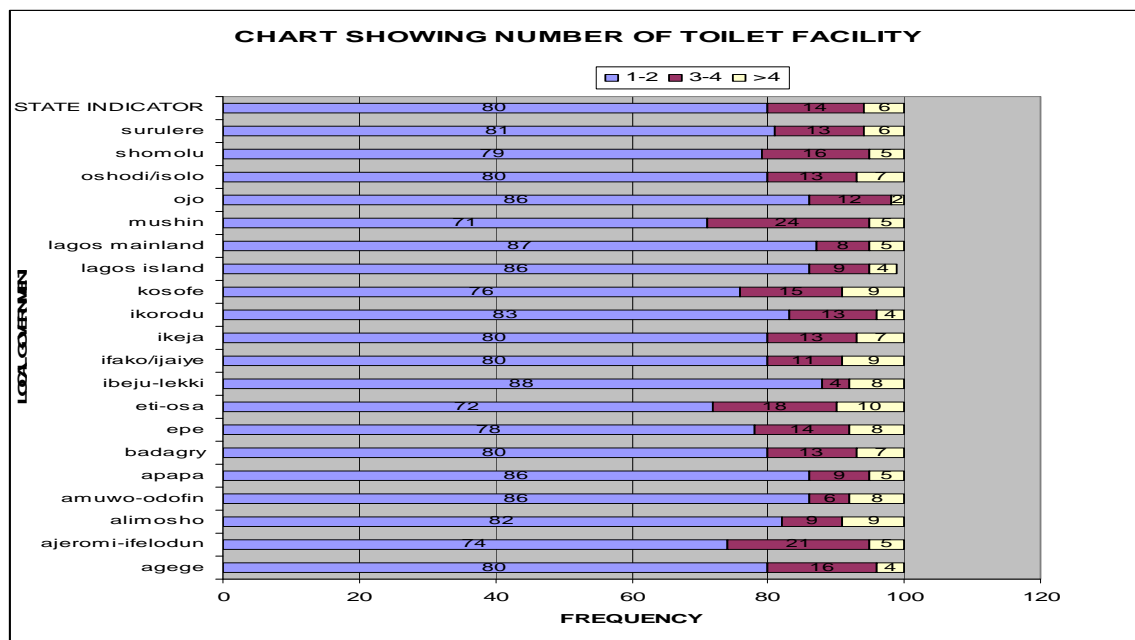
### 1.0. TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY

The survey result indicated that 52% of the respondents claimed they use flush to septic tank, while 26% said they use flush/pour to pit. The analysis further showed that 15%, 3% and 3% use covered pit latrine, uncovered pit latrine and bush/field respectively. Further analysis also showed that across the local government level in the State, flush to septic tank toilet facility is prevalent in Lagos Island as indicated by over 70% of the sampled households followed by Eti- Osa with 65% of the respondents attesting to its usage. Flush to septic tank toilet facility is also commonly used in Surulere (64%). Surprisingly, bush/ field toilet facility system is still being used across some of the local governments in the State. However; the facility is commonly used in the rural area of the State. In Ojo local government, 18% of the sampled households disclosed the use of bush/ field toilet facility, 17% in Badagry and 10% each in both Ibeju- Lekki and Lagos Mainland.



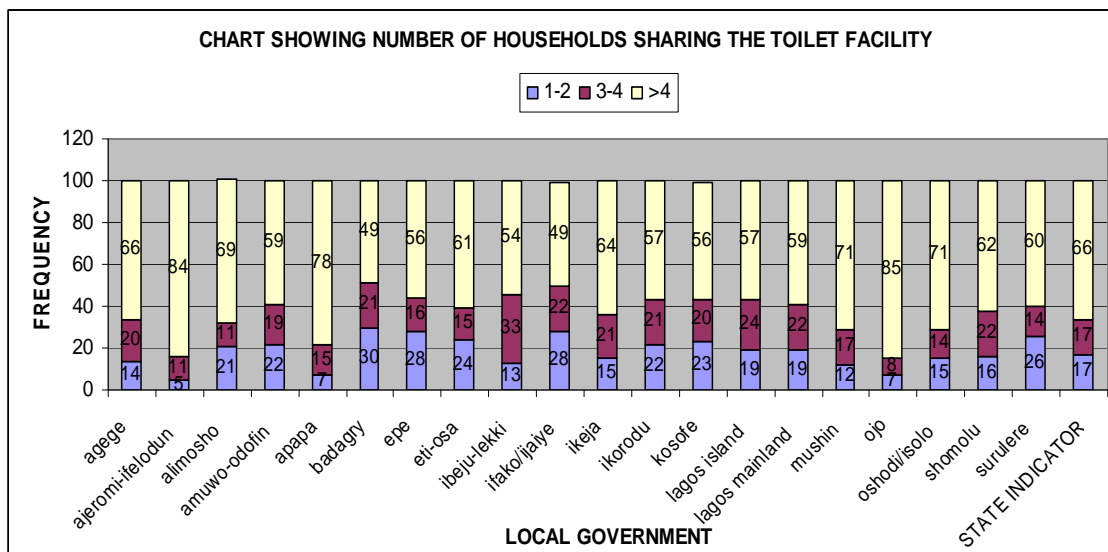
### 1.1. NUMBER OF TOILET FACILITY

The survey result indicated that 80% of the respondents claimed they have (1-2) toilet facilities, while 14%, 6% said they have 3-4 toilet facilities and more than 4 toilet facilities respectively. Surprisingly, only 2% of the sampled respondents in Ojo local government revealed that they have more than 4 number of toilet facility in their homes despite the room density in that locality. 86% of the households interviewed in the locality have (1-2) toilet facilities. Expectedly, households using more than 4 toilet facilities are common in Eti- Osa local government area.



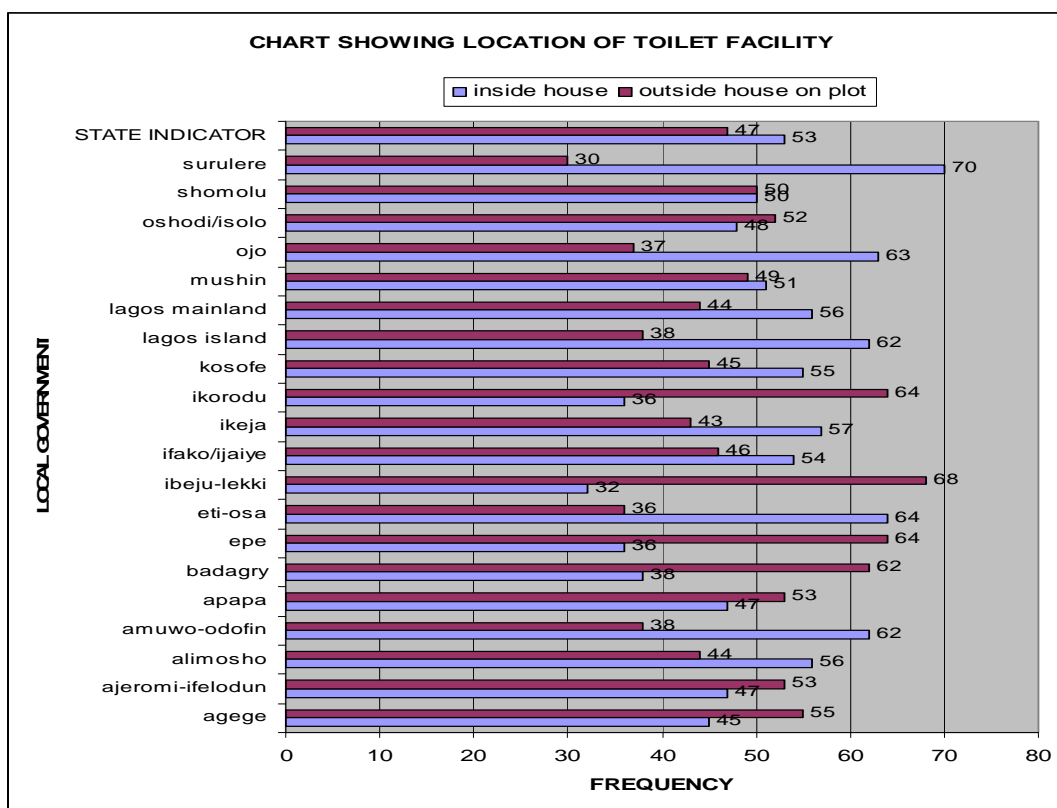
### 1.2. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS SHARING TOILET FACILITY

Further analysis revealed that 66% of respondents claimed that more than four households share toilet facilities; while 17% each of the respondents claimed that 1-2 and 3-4 households share toilet facilities respectively. Across the local governments level, over 80% of the sampled respondents in both Ojo and Ajeromi- Ifelodun local governments claimed that more than four households share toilet facilities whereas 7% and 5% of them disclosed that 1-2 households shared toilet facilities respectively.



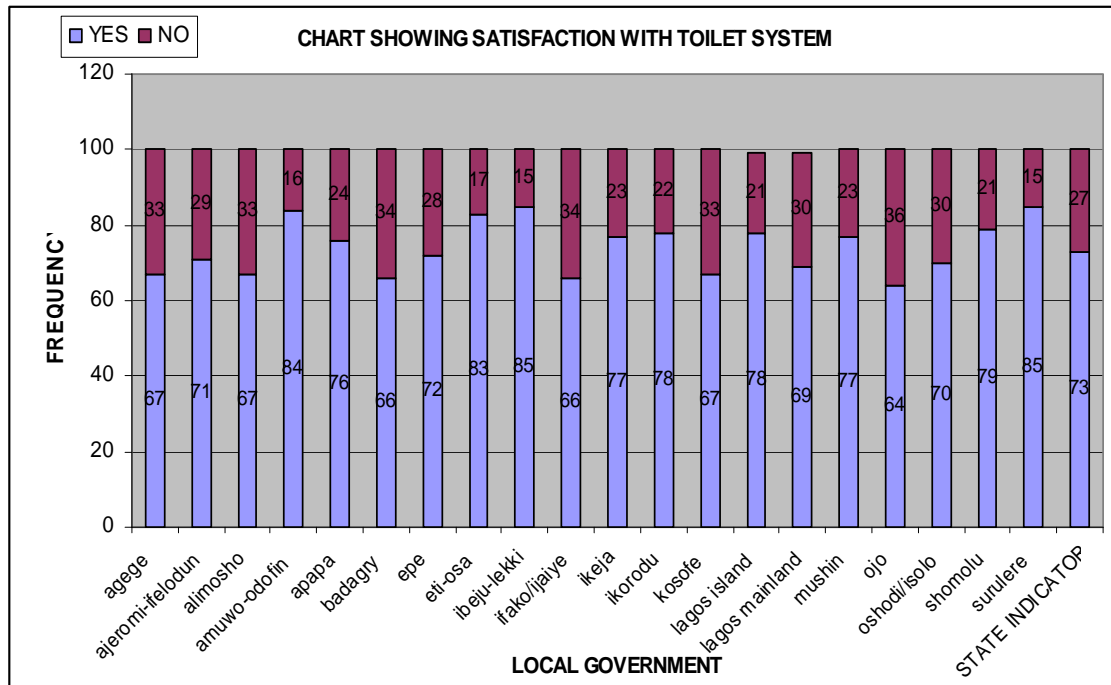
### 1.3. LOCATION OF TOILET FACILITY

Location of the toilet in a conducive environment creates security as well as convenience. The survey showed that 53% of the respondents said they preferred the location of their toilets right inside their compound, while 47% said they preferred toilet facility located outside the house on plot. 70% of the sampled respondents in Surulere local government preferred their toilet facilities located inside house as well as over 60% of them each in Amuwo Odofin, Eti- Osa, Lagos- Island and Ojo local government areas. On the other hand, over 60% each of the sampled respondents in four local government areas, Ibeju- Lekki, Ikorodu, Epe, and Badagry respectively preferred their toilet facilities located outside the house on plot.



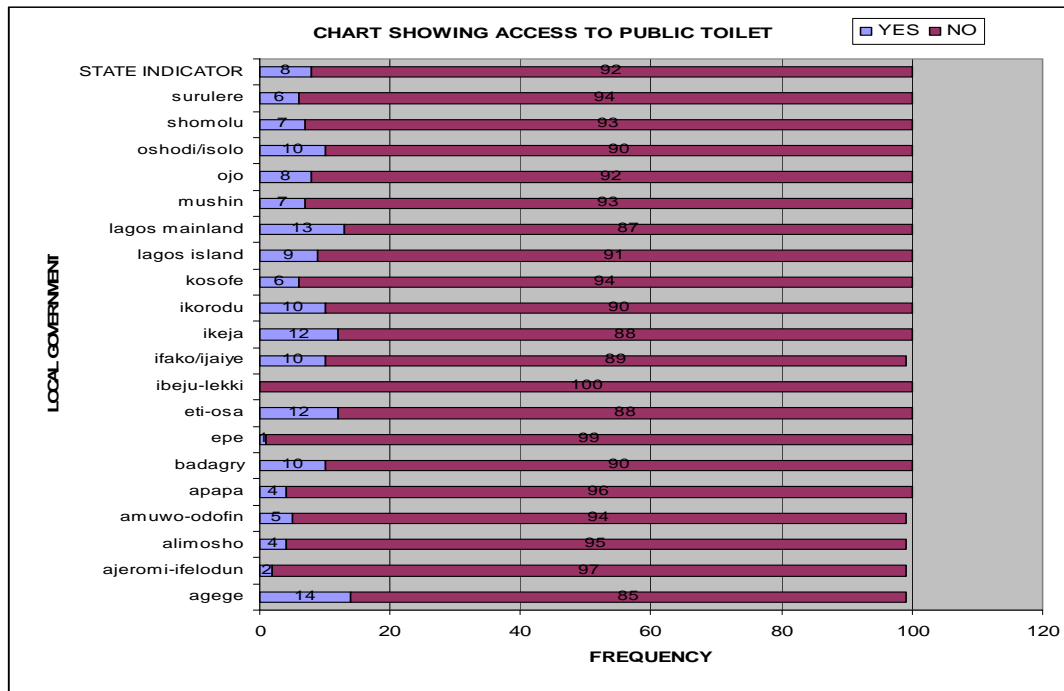
#### 1.4. SATISFACTION WITH TOILET SYSTEM

The study also sought to ascertain the satisfaction of households with available toilet system. The result obtained showed that 73% of the households were satisfied with the level of present toilet system while only 27% of respondents indicated that they were not satisfied with their toilet system. Interestingly, more than 60% of sampled households in each of the local governments in the state disclosed that they were satisfied with present toilet system in their houses.



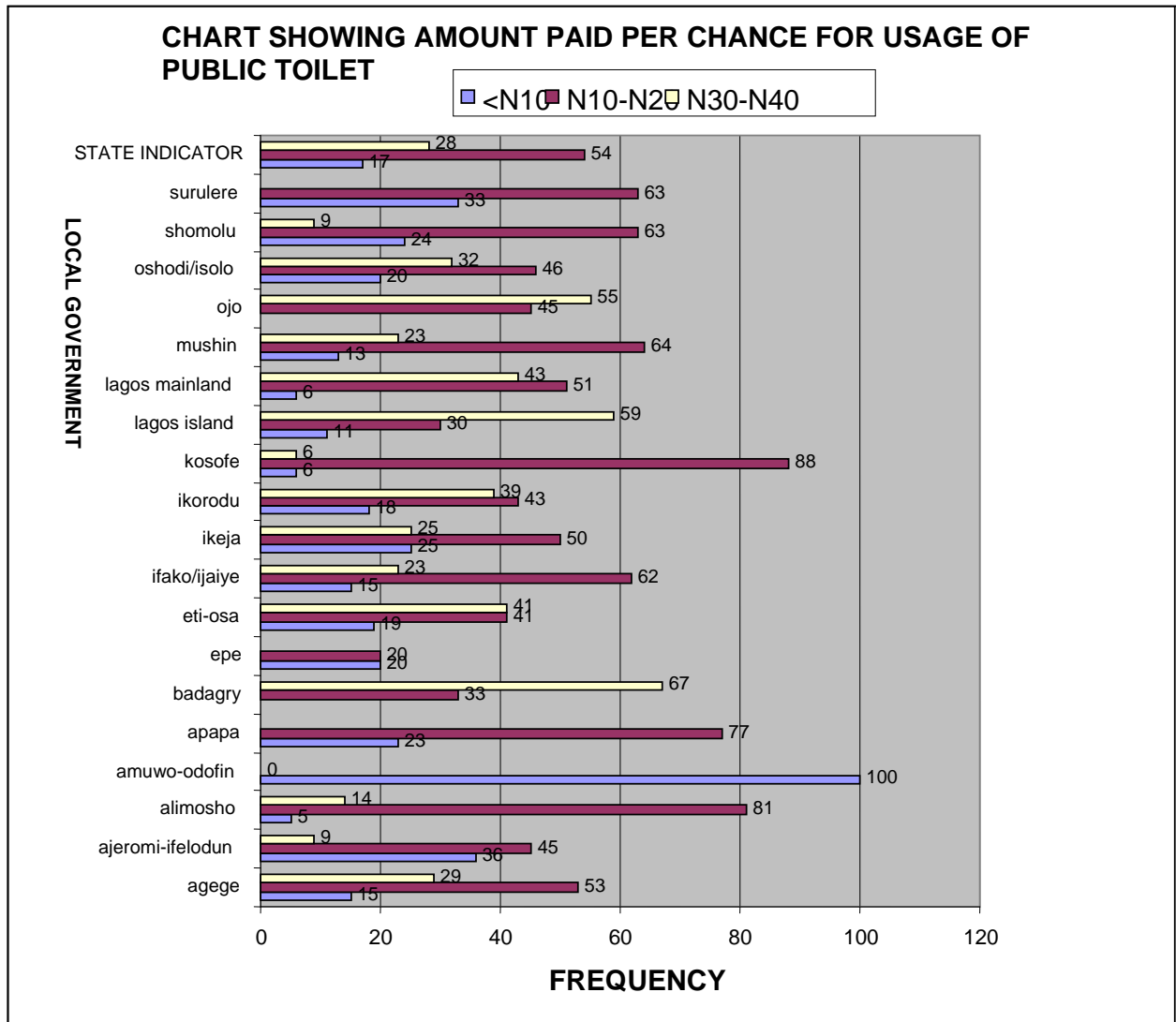
### 1.5. ACCESS TO PUBLIC TOILET FACILITY

The analysis showed that 92% of the households asserted that they have no access to public toilets, while only 8% claimed having access to public toilet facility. The result is however an indication for the need of provision of more public toilet facilities across the local government areas in the state. Surprisingly, the study also showed that there were no operational public toilet facilities in Ibeju- Lekki local government as claimed by all the sampled respondents (100%) in that locality while only the 1% affirmed having access to public toilet facility in Epe.



#### 1.6. AMOUNT PAID FOR THE USAGE OF TOILET

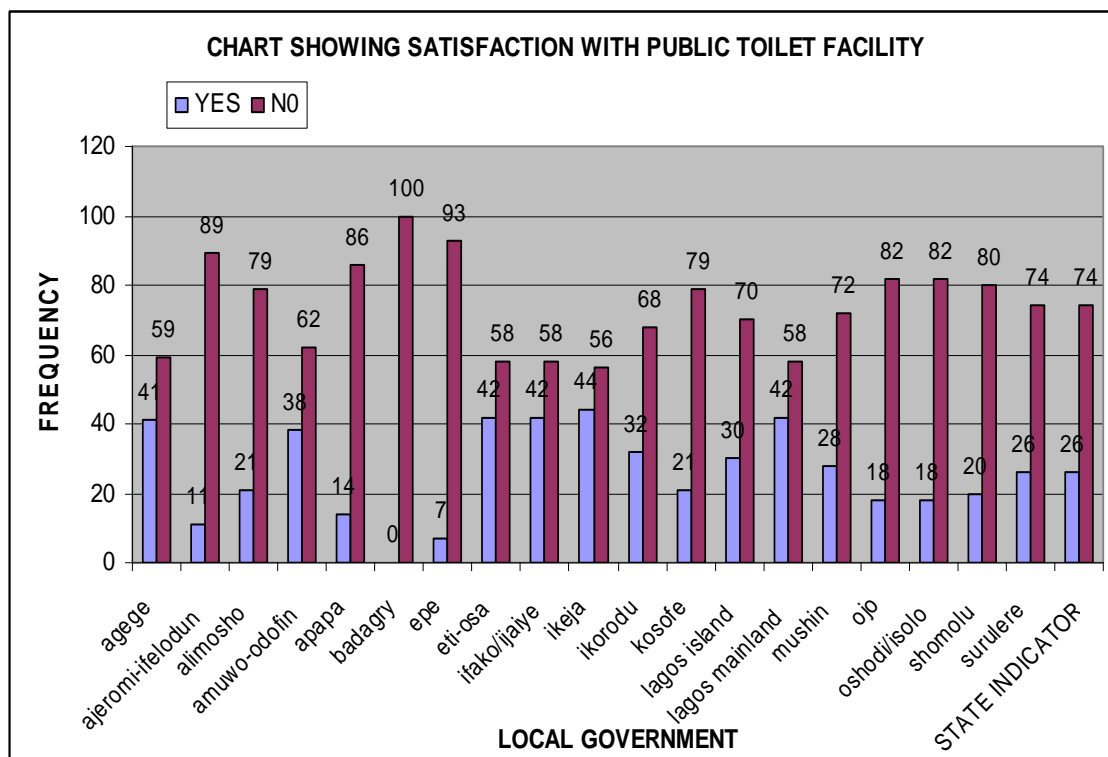
The analysis showed that 54% of the household claimed that they paid between N10-N20 per chance for the usage of public toilet while 28%, 17% claimed they paid between N30-N40, and less than N10 respectively.



### 1.7. SATISFACTION WITH PUBLIC TOILET FACILITY

The survey also investigated to know the satisfaction level of respondents with the available public toilet facilities. The results obtained revealed that 74% of respondents disclosed that they were not satisfied with the available public toilet facilities while 26% of them signified that they were satisfied. All the sampled respondents (100%) in Badagry local government area disclosed that they were not satisfied with public toilet facilities.





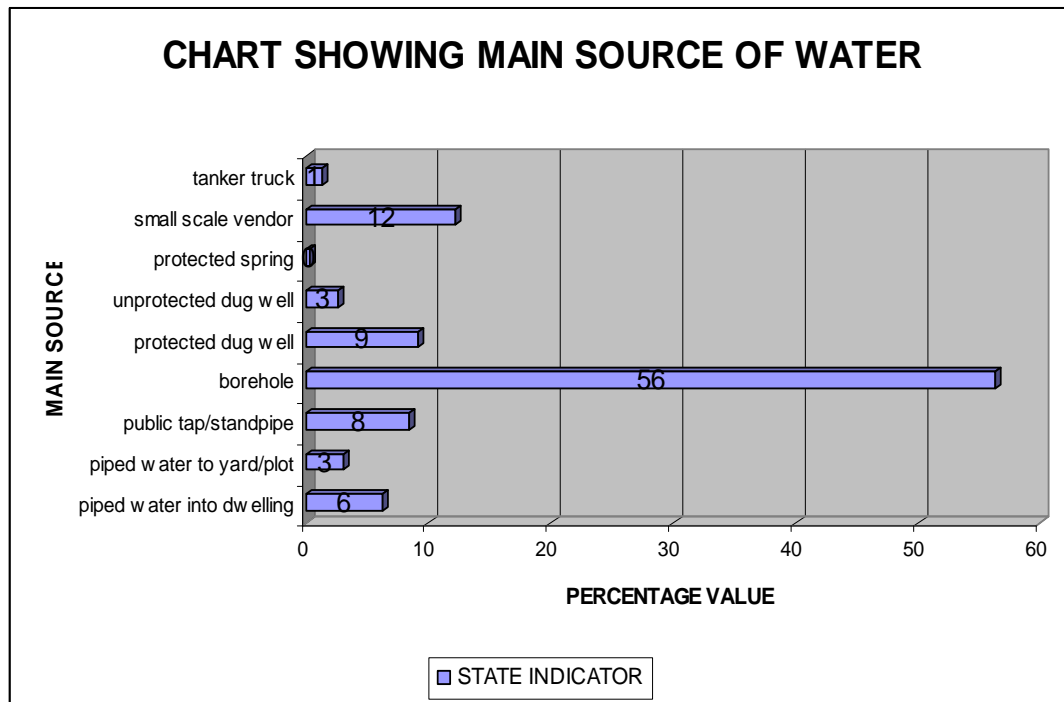
## **WATER**

Water is essential for the sustenance of life. Access to good drinkable water for human consumption is one of the priorities of the present administration. In order to have regular supply of drinkable water to citizens in the state, the state government recently equipped the Lagos State Water Corporation with a view to enhancing the agency's effective and efficient performance.

### **1.1. MAIN SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY**

The survey investigated further to ascertain the main sources of water supply available to the citizens in the state. The results obtained showed that 56% of the sampled respondents claimed that their main source of water supply was borehole. Other source of water supply included small scale vendor, protected dug well and public tap with 12%, 9% and 8% respectively. Over 70% of the sampled households in each of Ikeja, Ikorodu, Alimosho, and Epe local government areas disclosed that their main source of water supply was borehole. The results obtained from the survey also showed that more than 13% respondents in four local government areas (Surulere, Eti- Osa, Kosofe and Lagos Mainland) disclosed that their main source of water supply was piped water into dwelling. Surprisingly, the result also showed that only 3% of the sampled respondents in Ikeja, capital of Lagos State signified piped water into dwelling as their main source of water supply. It is interesting to know that the use of "protected spring" and "tanker truck" as main sources of water supply to households have fast declined in Lagos State. The survey results showed that only an insignificant 1% of the entire sampled households in the state indicated the use of "tanker truck" as their main source of water while protected spring accounted for 0%. However, the result also showed that protected spring as a main source of water was still commonly used in Ibeju- Lekki local

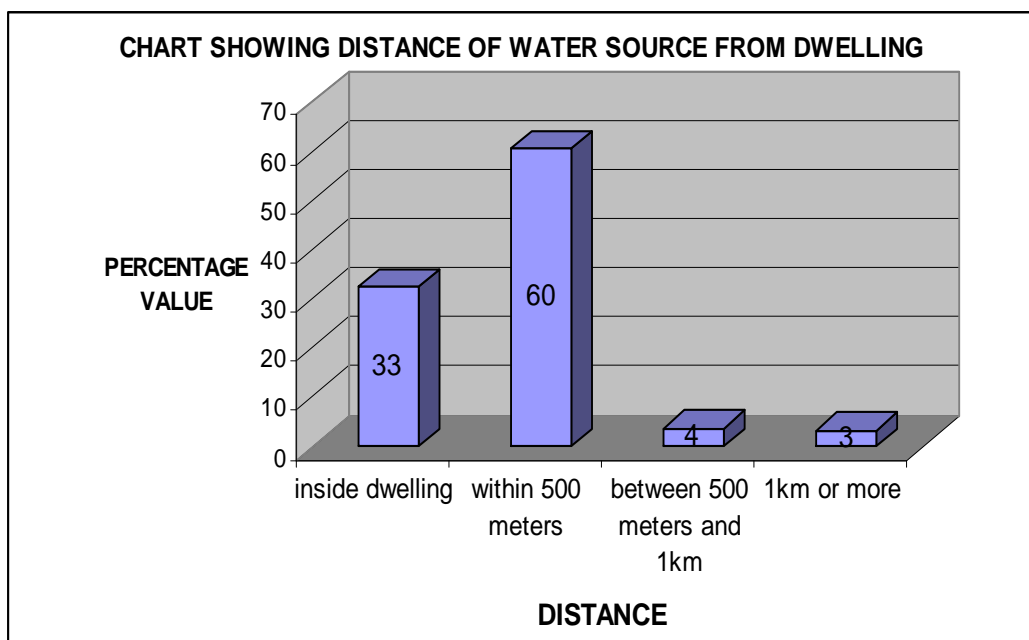
government area as disclosed by 7% of the sampled respondents in that locality.



## 1.2. DISTANCE OF WATER SOURCE TO DWELLING

The distance covered to fetch water into dwelling determines the level of stress involved. The analysis of the survey showed that 60% of the sampled households covered a distance of within 500m from their dwelling to the main source of water supply. 33% of them indicated that their main source of water was within their dwelling while only 4% and 3% of the sampled respondents covered between “500 meters and 1km” and “1km or more” respectively to get to their source of water.

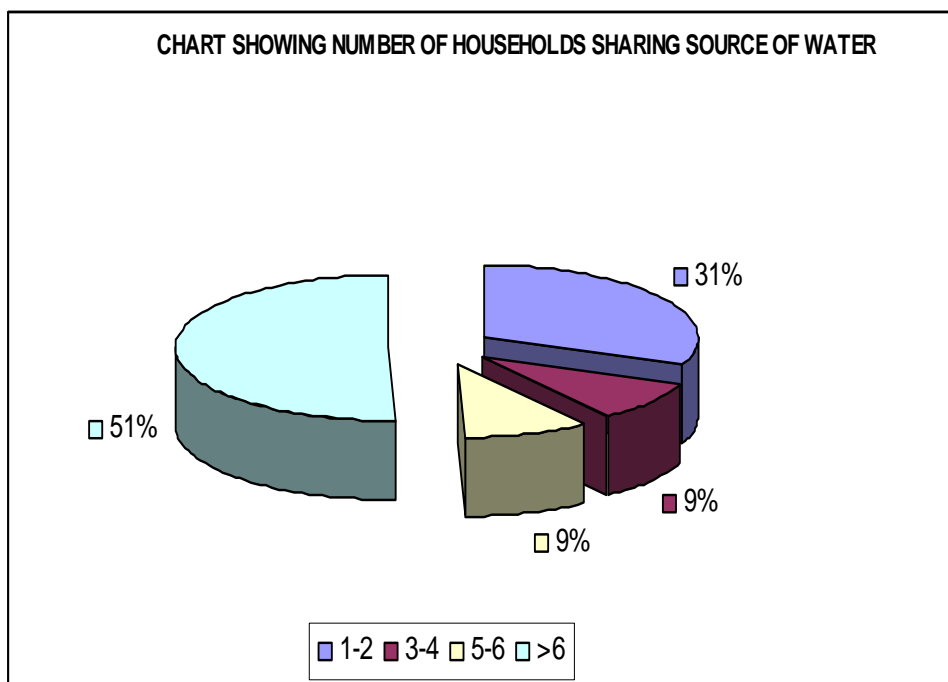
In Amuwo Odofin and Surulere local government areas, more than half the sampled respondents in the localities indicated that their source of water supply were located inside dwellings. More than 70% of the sampled respondents in Epe, Ikorodu, Oshodi- Isolo and Agege local government areas covered within 500 meters to their source of water supply respectively.



### 1.3. NUMBER OF PEOPLE THAT SHARE THIS WATER SOURCE

The number of people sharing this source of water determines the pressure on the source of water. The analysis of the survey showed that 51% of the respondents indicated that more than six households share the source of water, while 31% of them claimed that 1-2 households share the source of water. The survey further showed that 9% each of the respondents said that 3-4 and 5-6 households shared the source of water respectively.

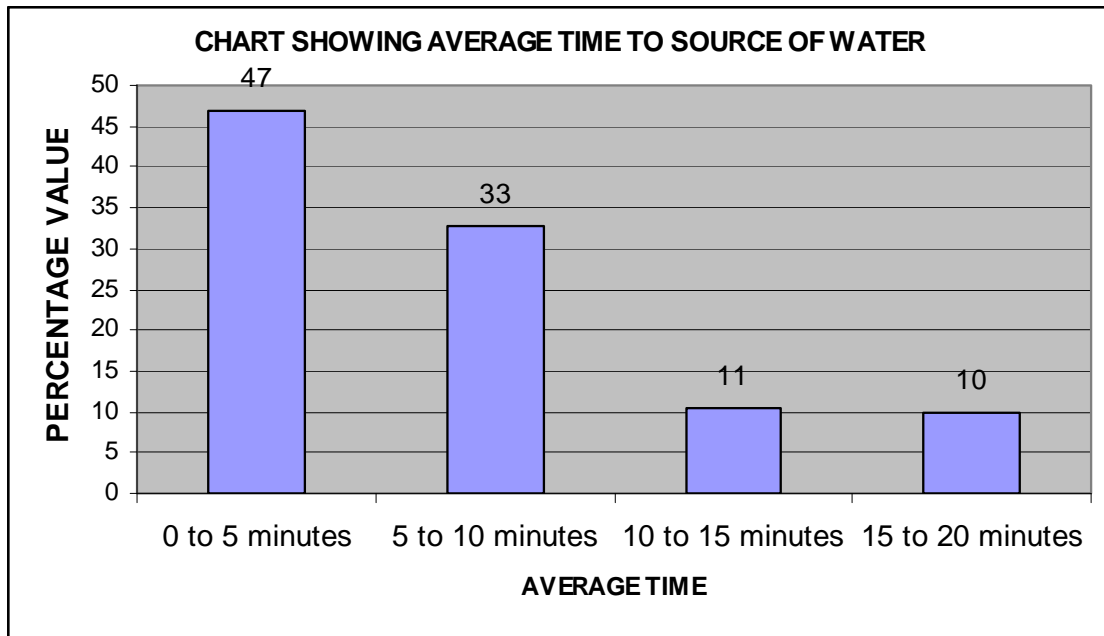
At local government level, the study revealed that 77% of the sampled respondents in Apapa affirmed that more than six (6) households shared the source of water. It also showed that over 50% each of the sampled respondents in seven local government areas (Ajeromi-Ifelodun, Alimosho, Lagos Island, Mushin, Ojo, Oshodi/ Isolo and Surulere) disclosed that more than six households shared the source of water respectively.



#### 1.4. AVERAGE TIME TO WATER SOURCE

The survey revealed that 47% of the sampled respondents asserted that the average time spent to the source of primary water was between 0-5 minutes, 33% of them said they spent an average time of between 5-10 minutes while 11% and 10% of respondents claimed that they spent an average of between 10-15 minutes and 15-20 minutes respectively.

The analysis also showed that 80% of the sampled households signified that the average time taken to their primary source of water was between 0-10 minutes while the remaining 20% spent an average between 10-20 minutes.



#### 1.5. TYPES OF CONTAINERS AND AMOUNT PAID PER SIZE OF CONTAINERS

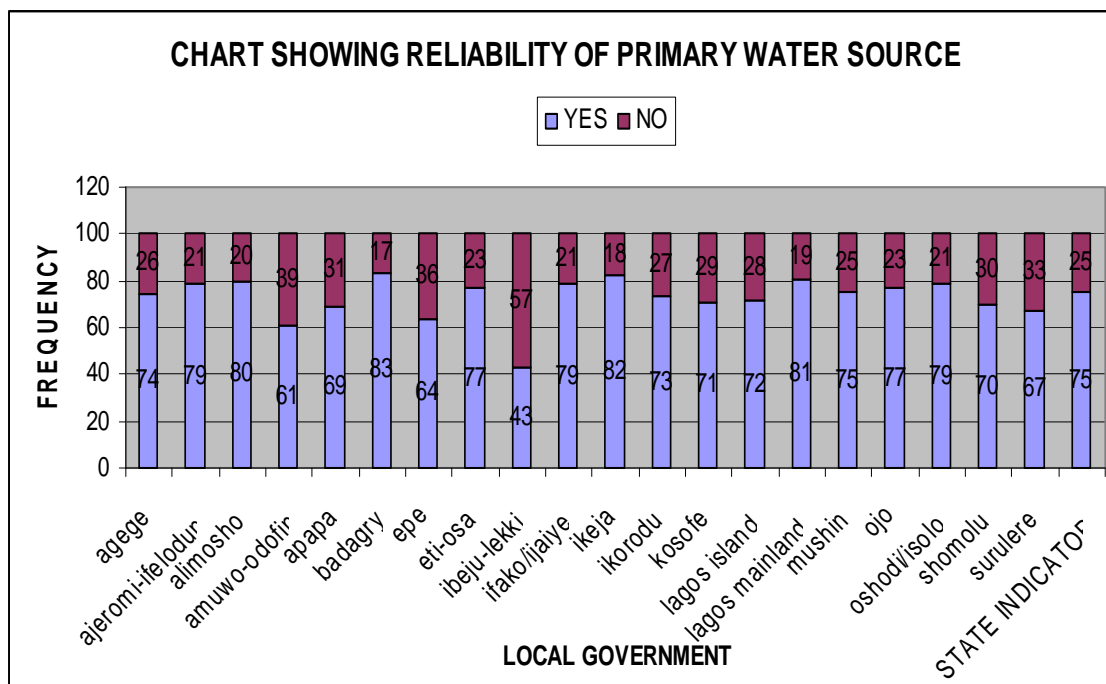
The survey also examined the amount paid by respondents for volume of water ranging from 10 litres to 50 litres containers. The analysis showed that 91% of the sampled households indicated that they paid between N5- N10 for 10 – 15 litres buckets of water while 9% of the respondents said that they paid more than N10 for the same quantity. The result also showed that all the respondents in Amuwo-Odofin , Ibeju –Lekki and Ojo local government areas disclosed that they paid between N5- N10 for 10 -15 litres of water in their respective localities.

The result obtained for the amount paid for 20-25 litres containers of water showed that 92% of the households said that they paid between N20 –N25 for 20-25 litres bucket of water and 8% indicated that they paid more than N25.

86% of the households disclosed that they paid between N40 – N50 for 50 litres container of water as well as 14% who said they paid more than N50.

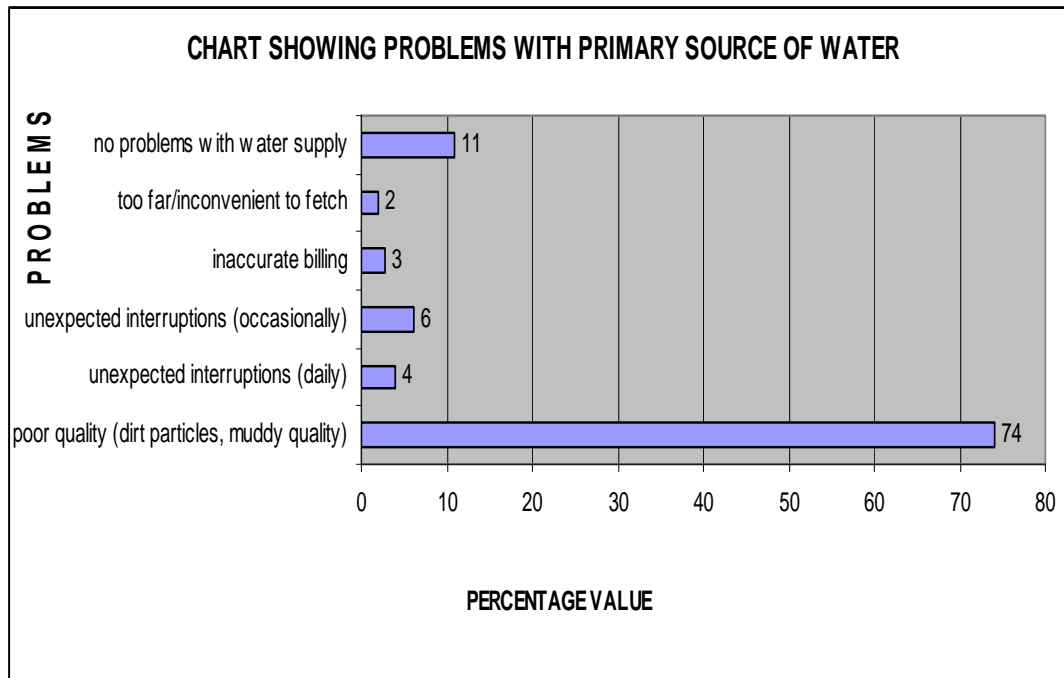
### 1.6. RELIABILITY OF SOURCE OF PRIMARY WATER

The reliability of available source of water in any given community is a primary condition to preventing water borne diseases. The survey results revealed that  $\frac{3}{4}$  or 75% of the sampled households in the state consented that their primary source of water was reliable while the remaining  $\frac{1}{4}$  or 25% of them indicated that the primary source of water was not reliable. Across the local government areas, only at Ibeju-Lekki that more than half of the sampled respondents in the locality disclosed that the source of water was not reliable of respondent assert that the source of primary water was reliable while 25% claimed that the primary source was not reliable.



### 1.7. PROBLEMS WITH PRIMARY WATER SOURCE

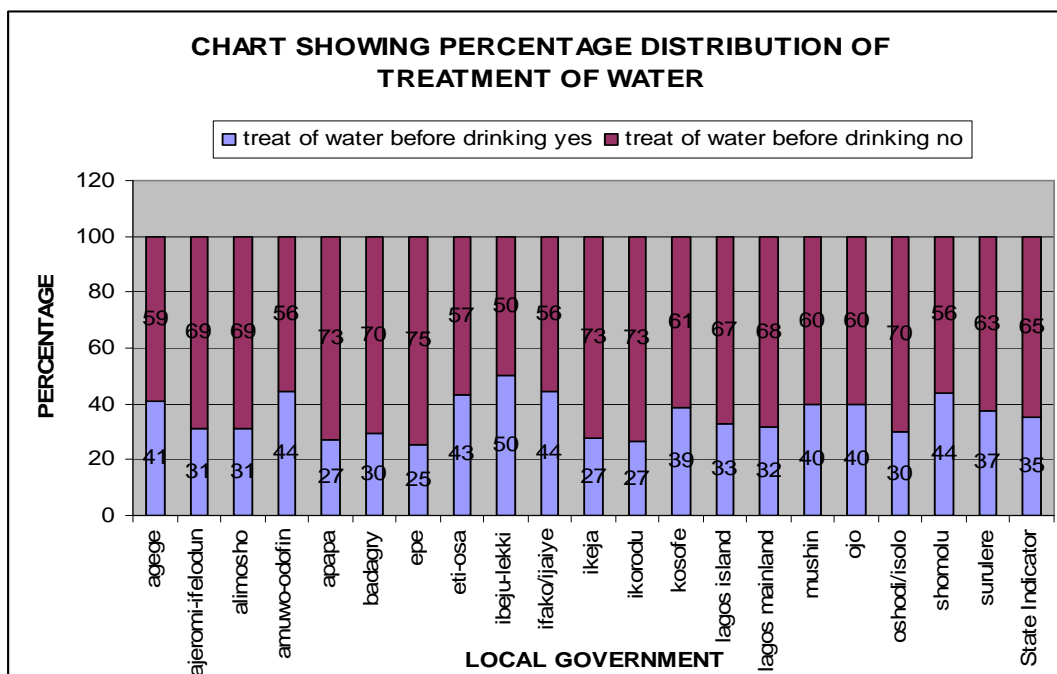
The survey also indicated that 74% of the respondents claimed that poor quality (dirty particles) is one of the major problems of primary source of water. The survey further shows that unexpected interruptions (occasionally/daily) are others identified problems as asserted by 6% and 4% of the respondents.



#### 1.8. TREATMENT OF PRIMARY WATER SOURCE

Treatment of primary water source was also examined by the survey and the result obtained showed that 35% of the sampled households indicated they treat their water before drinking while 65% do not treat their water before drinking. At the local Government Level the survey revealed that half(50%) of the households interviewed in Ibeju-Lekki local government area affirmed that they treat their water before drinking .44% each of the respondents in both Ifako-Ijaiye and Shomulu local government area also indicated that they treat their water before dinking . On the other hand , Epe local government area recorded the highest percentage (75%) of households who signified that they do not treat their water before drinking.



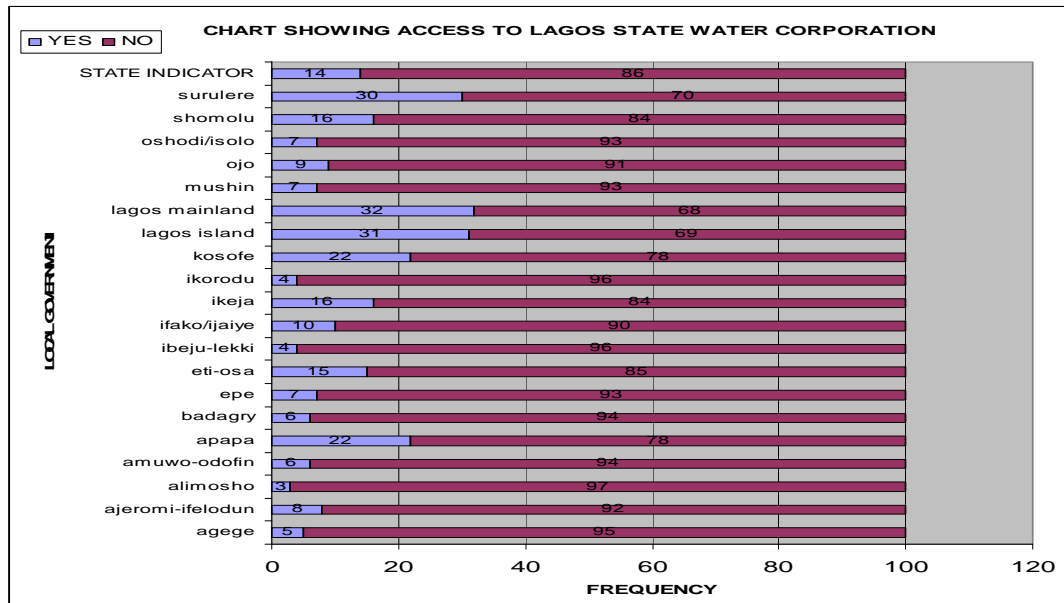


### 1.9. METHODS FOR TREATMENT OF PRIMARY WATER SOURCE

The survey also sought to know the various methods being applied by the respondents in the treatment of their water. The result obtained showed that 98.4% of the households said they boiled water obtained from primary source before drinking. The analysis also showed that water treatment by “add bleach/ chlorine” (0.4%) “Let it stand and settle” (0.1%) and “sieve through cloth” (1.0%) are uncommon practice of water treatment in the State.

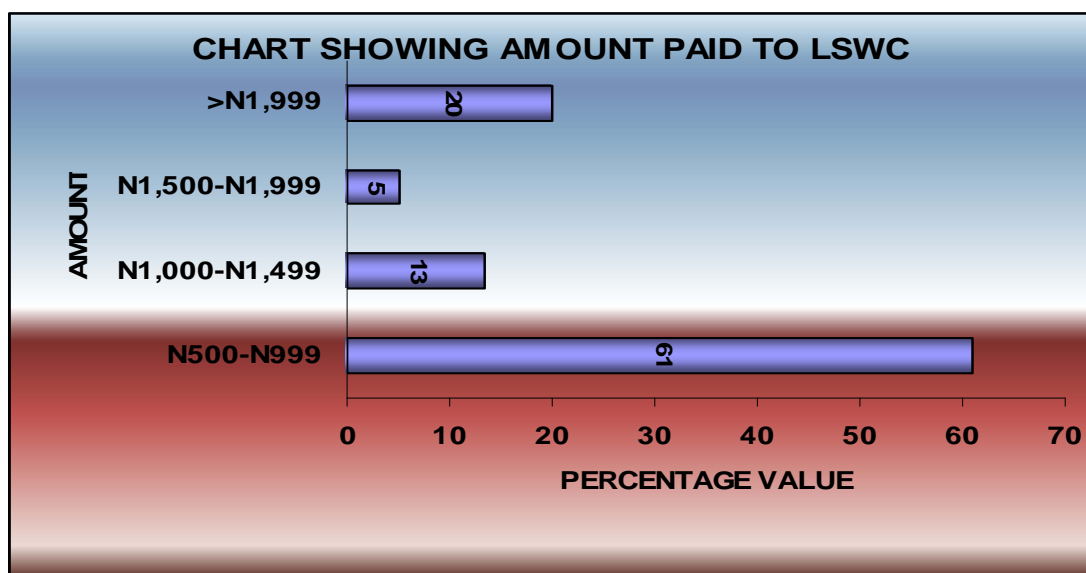
### 2.0. ACCESS TO LAGOS STATE WATER CORPORATION

Access to Lagos State Water Corporation was also investigated by the survey. The result revealed that 86% of the respondents claimed they do not have access to Lagos State Water Corporation while only 14% of them have access to the agency’s water. Only Lagos Mainland, Lagos Island and Surulere local government areas each that more than 30% of the sampled respondents in the localities disclosed that they have access to Lagos State Water Corporation.



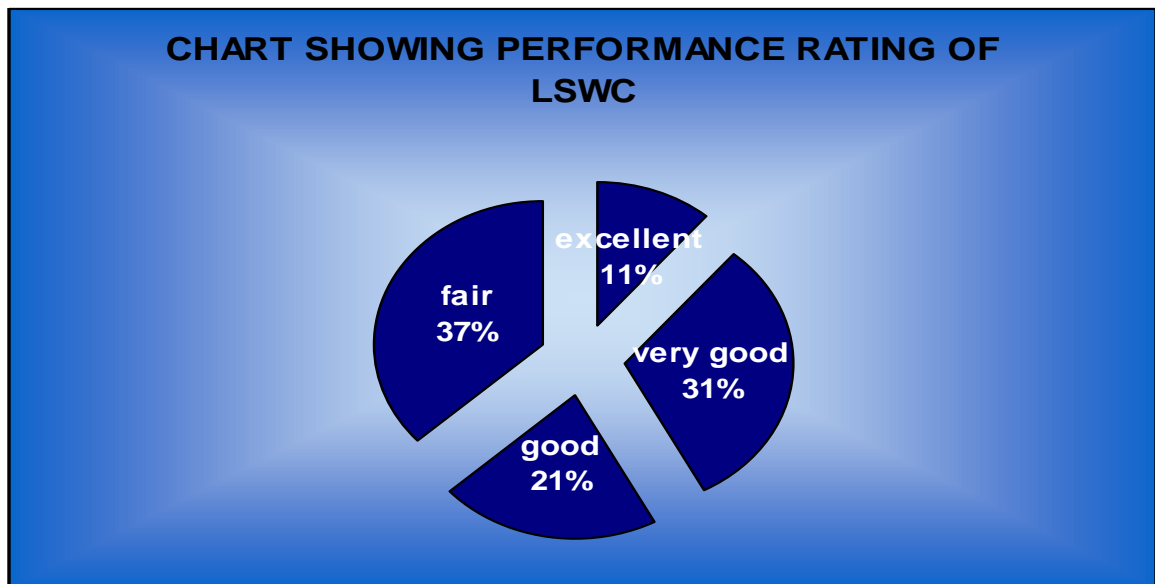
## 2.1. AMOUNT PAID TO LAGOS STATE WATER CORPORATION ON WATER

The survey revealed that 61% of respondents claimed that they paid between N500 –N 1,000 to LSWC for water consumption per month, while 13% and 5% claimed to spend between N 1,000 –N1, 499 and N1, 500 –N1, 999 per month respectively. The survey also showed that 20% of respondents indicated they paid more than N1, 999 per month.



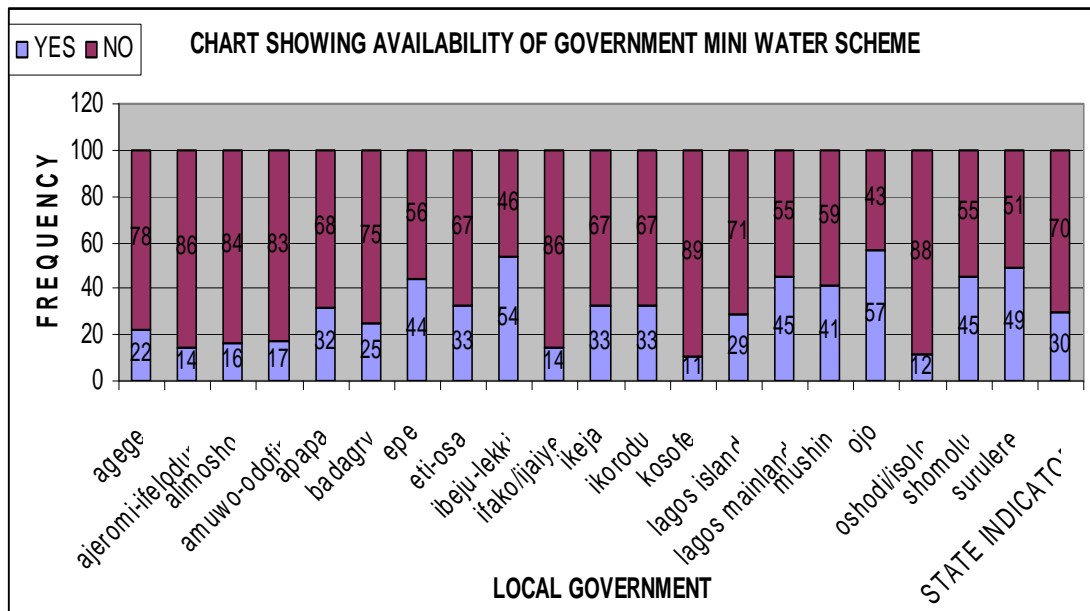
## 2.2. PERFORMANCE RATING OF LAGOS STATE WATER CORPORATION

Prompt service delivery is a predetermining performance level. The analysis revealed that of the 14% that claimed to have access to Lagos State Water Corporation 37% of the them rated their performance as fair, while 31%, 21% and 11% rated their performance as very good, good and excellent respectively.



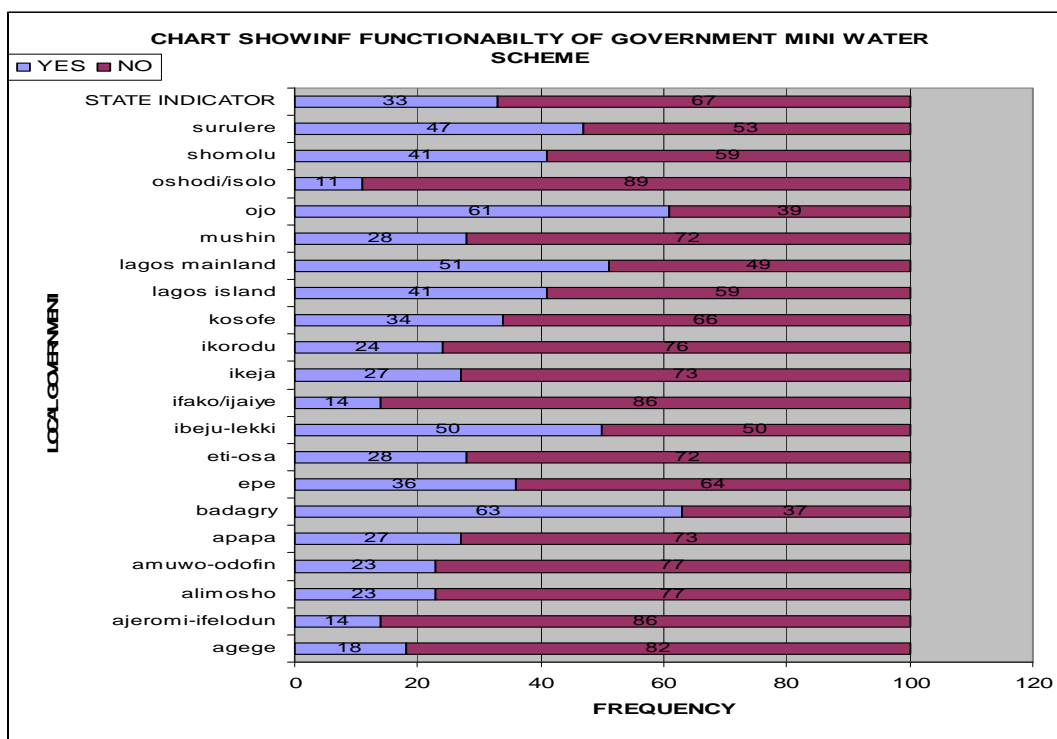
## 2.3. AVAILABILITY OF GOVERNMENT MINI WATER SCHEME

The survey showed that 70% of the respondents claimed no that there was availability of government mini water scheme in their communities, while 30% said there was provision of government mini water scheme in their communities.



#### 2.4. FUNCTIONALBILITY OF GOVERNMENT MINI WATER SCHEME

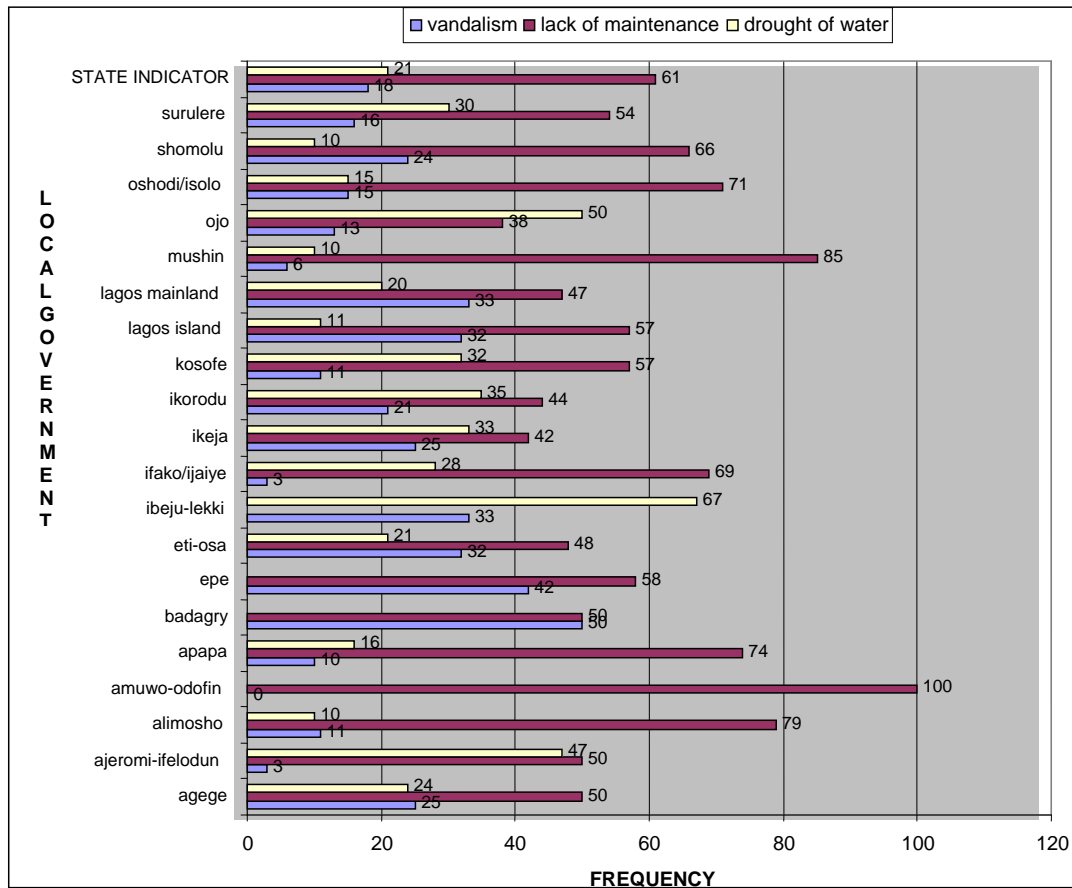
The survey also highlighted that out of the 30% of respondents that claimed to have mini water scheme in their communities , 67% of them claimed that the mini water scheme is not functioning while 33% of them said their mini water scheme is functioning. Consequently, the 67% of the households' attestation to non-functioning of available mini water scheme in their localities calls for urgent attention with a view to alleviating water problems confronting residence of the State.



## 2.5. REASONS FOR NOT FUNCTIONALBILITY OF GOVERNMENT MINI WATER SCHEME

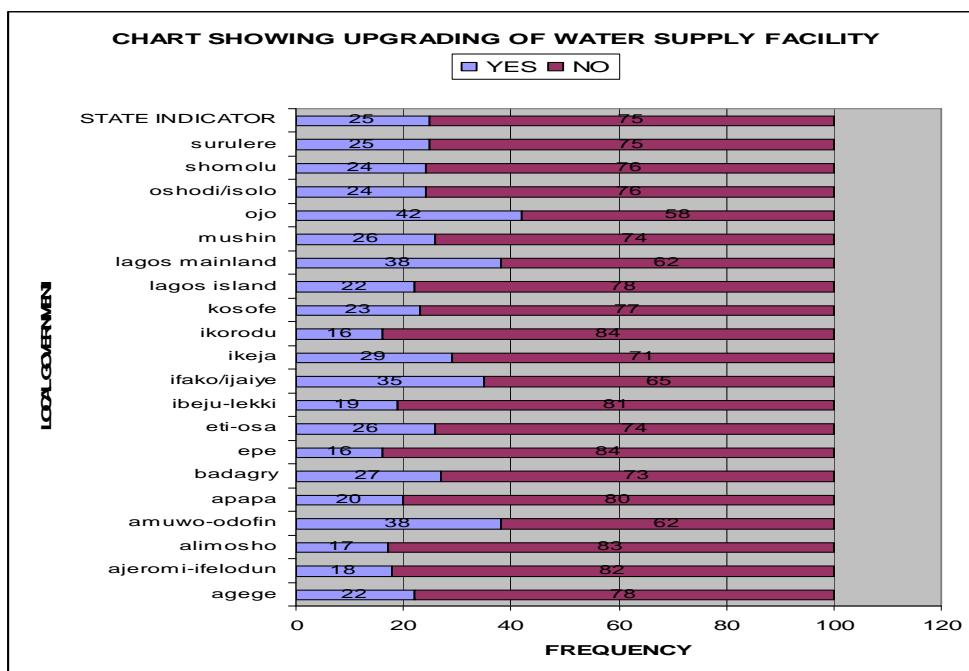
Further analysis indicated the major reason for non- functionability of government mini water scheme was lack of maintenance affirmed by 61% of the respondents, while 21%, 18% of respondents said that it was due to drought of water and vandalism. All the sampled households in Amuwo-Odofin disclosed that the non- functionability of available mini water scheme was due to lack of maintenance.

**CHART SHOWING REASONS FOR NOT FUNCTIONALBILITY OF GOVERNMENT MINI WATER SCHEME**



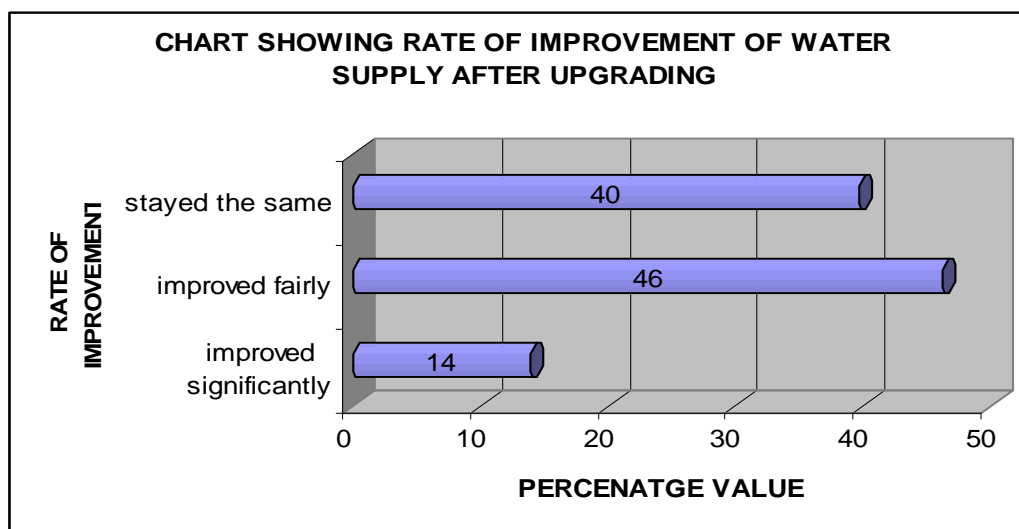
## 2.6. UPGRADING OF WATER SUPPLY FACILITY

The analysis also revealed that 75% of the respondents disclosed that there had been no upgrading of water supply facility in their communities, while 25% claimed that there was upgrading of water supply facility. It was only in Ojo local government area that over 40% of the sampled households disclosed that there was upgrading of water facilities in the community.



## 2.7. RATE OF WATER SUPPLY AFTER UPGRADING

The survey also sought to ascertain the rate of water supply after upgrading of the mini water scheme. The results obtained indicated that of the 25% that said there had been upgrading of water supply facility in their communities 46% of them claimed that the improvement on water supply after upgrading was fair, while 40% said no significant improvement and 14% asserted that the significant improvement.



## **SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL**

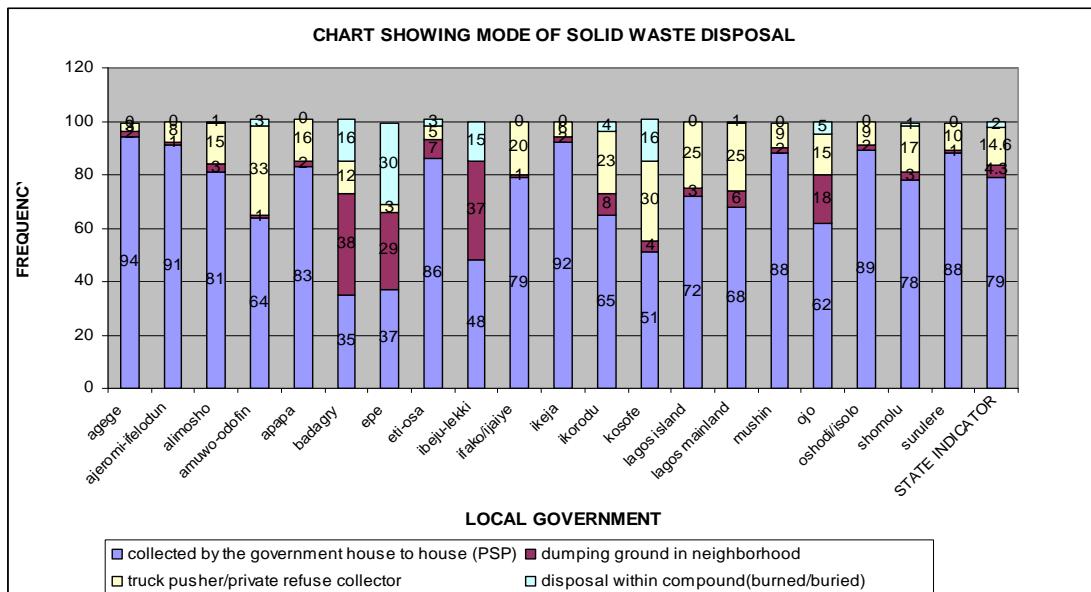
A clean environment is a healthy environment and a function of the state health of the citizens. Sanitation is a mean of disposing solid waste (garbage or refuse materials). In order to achieve a healthy environment in the State. The State Government introduced monthly environmental sanitation exercise to effectively monitor the disposal of solid waste management system in the State.

### **1.0. MODE OF SOLIDWASTE DISPOSAL**

The analysis showed that 79% of the sampled households used government Private Sector Partnership (PSP) as their mode of waste disposal and this is closely followed by truck pusher with 14.6% while the use of dumping ground in neighbourhood accounted for 4.3%. The remaining 2% of respondents burned or buried refuse within the compound.

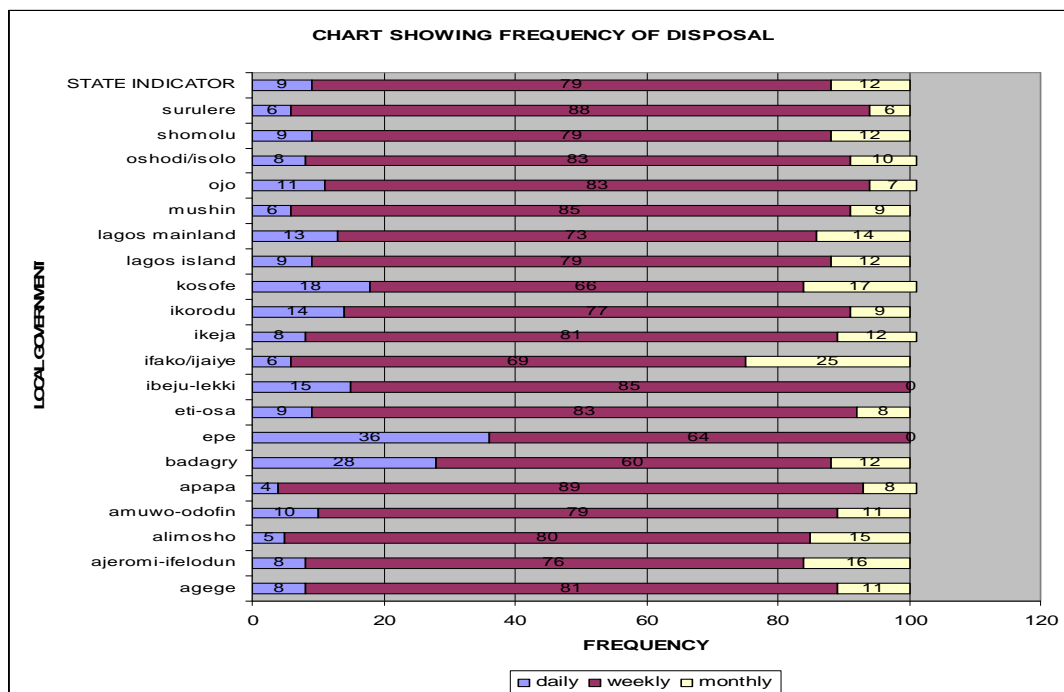
At the local government level, Government/ PSP participation in removal of solid waste is highly effective in metropolitan Lagos as indicated by the sampled respondents in seventeen (17) local government areas. The study showed that it was only in three (3) local governments (Badagry, Epe, and Ibeju- Lekki) that less than half of the sampled households reported the participation of PSP as means of solid waste disposal.





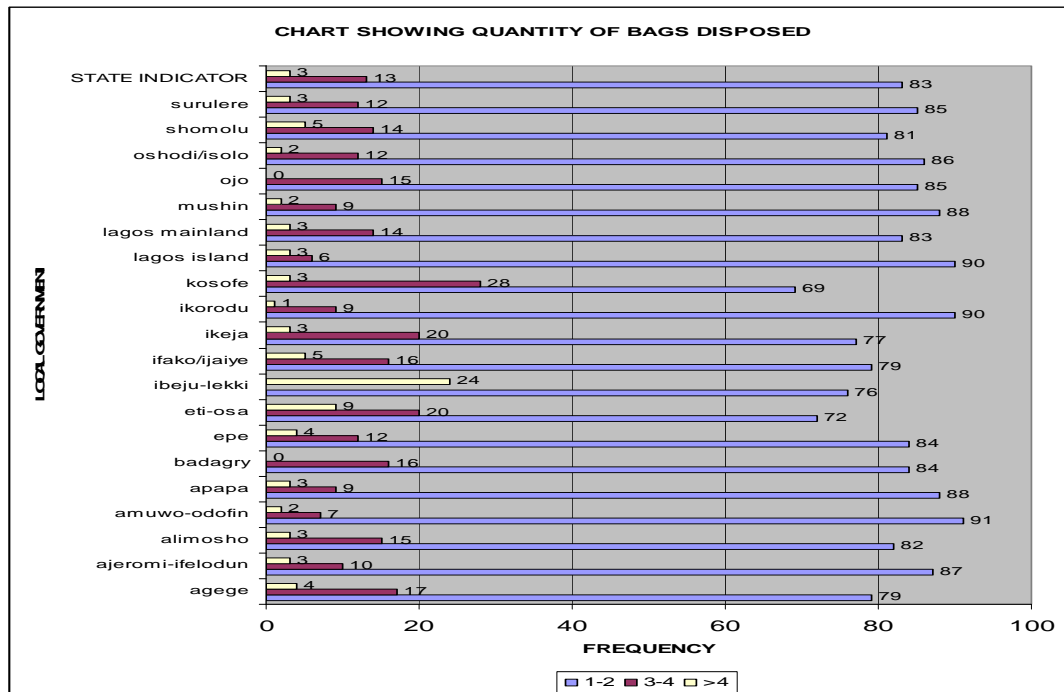
### 1.1. FREQUENCY OF DISPOSAL

The analysis revealed that 79% of the respondents disposed their waste weekly, while 12% and 9% of respondents disposed their waste monthly and daily respectively.



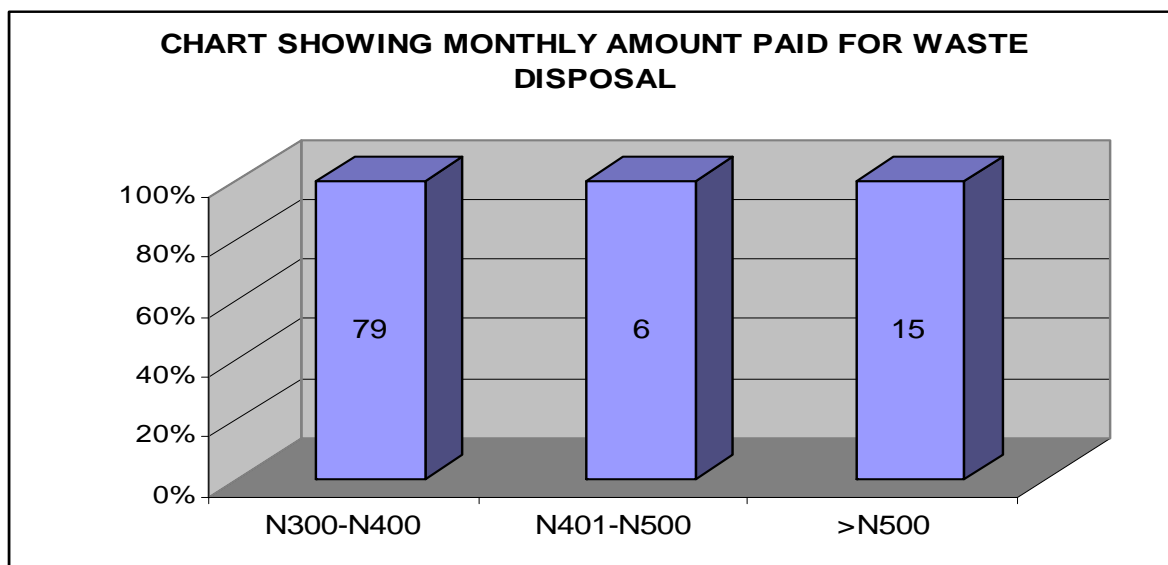
## 1.2. QUANTITY OF BAGS DISPOSED

The quantum of refuse bags disposed is an indication of level of waste generated by a household. The survey analysis showed that 83% of the respondents disposed between 1-2 bags at once, while 13% and 3% of respondents disposed between 3-4bags and more than 4bags at once respectively. Further analysis also revealed that more than 70% of the sampled households in each of the local government areas disposed between 1-2 bags of waste at a time.



## 1.3. MONTHLY AMOUNT PAID FOR WASTE DISPOSAL

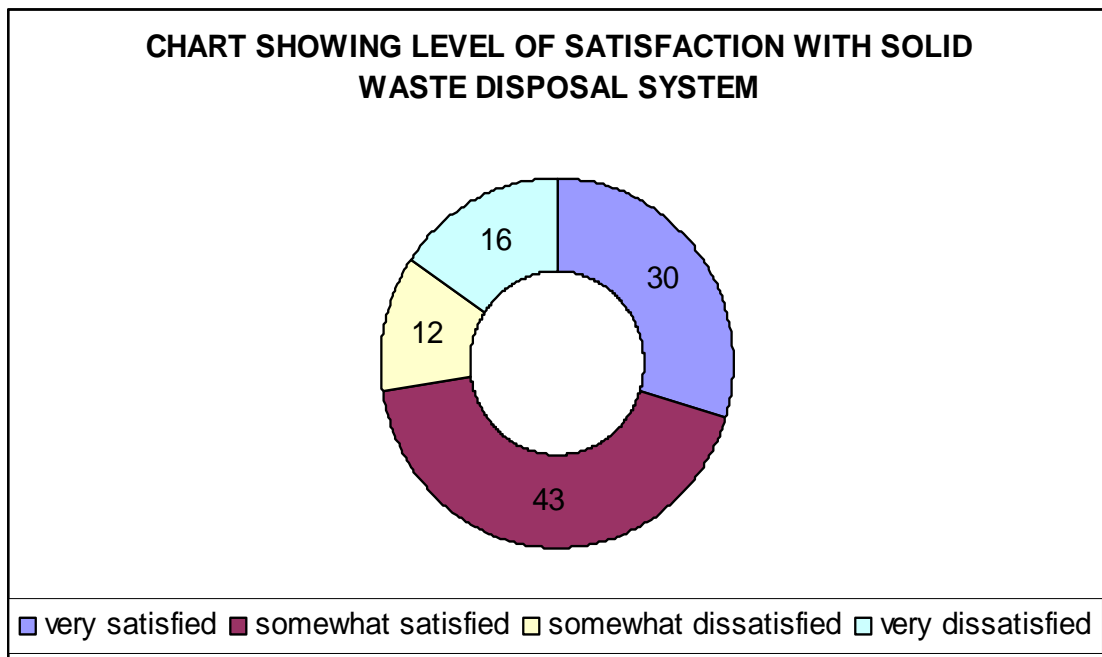
The survey revealed that 79% of the households paid between N300-N500 for waste removal monthly, while 15% and 6% of households paid between N401-N500 and more than N500 for waste removal for the same period respectively.



#### 1.4. SATISFACTION WITH SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

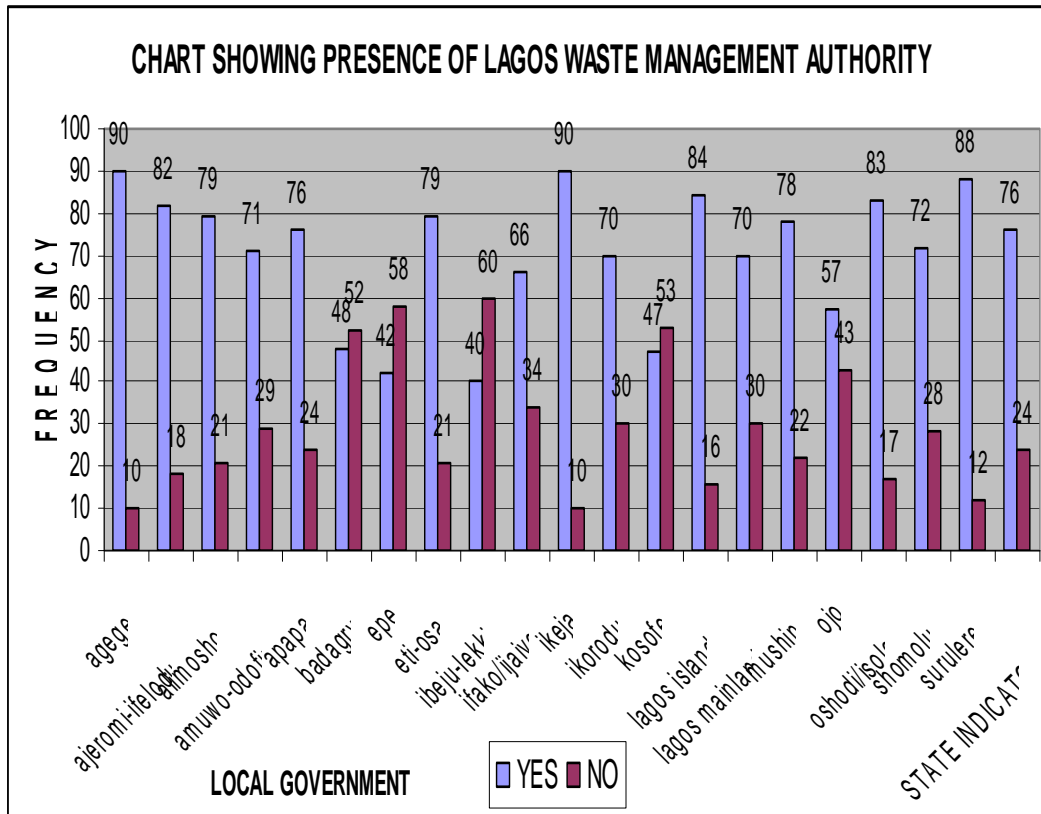
The study further investigated to know the level of satisfaction with solid waste disposal from respondents. The results obtained showed that 43% of the sampled households were “somewhat satisfied”, 30% were “very satisfied”, 16% of them said they were “very dissatisfied”, while 12% indicated that they were “somewhat dissatisfied”.

The analysis also disclosed that across the local government areas in the state, it was only in Agege local government that more than 60% of the respondents said they were very satisfied with the solid waste disposal system. Furthermore, less than half of the sampled respondents in each of the remaining 19 local government areas were also very satisfied.



#### 1.5. PRESENCE OF LAWMA IN THE COMMUNITY

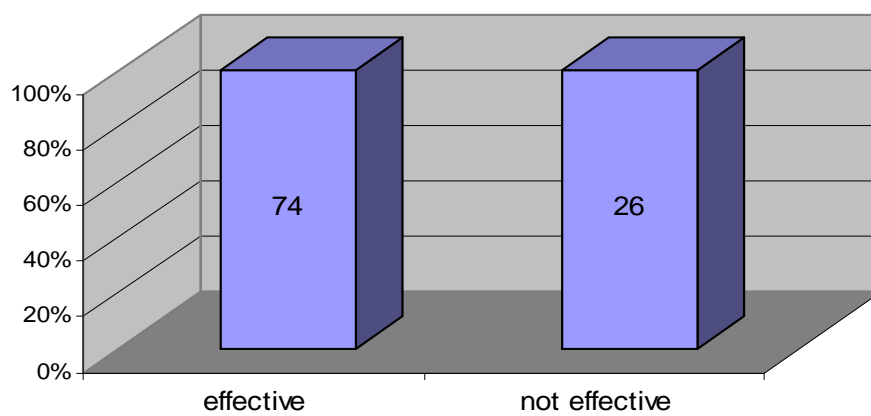
Lagos State Waste Management Board, (LAWMA) is an agency in charge of solid waste collection and disposal in the State. The survey showed that 76% of the households said there was presence of LAWMA in their communities, while 24% claimed that they were yet to feel their presence in their communities.



#### 1.6. EFFECTIVENES OF LAWMA ACTIVITIES IN THE COMMUNITY

The survey showed that out of the respondents that said they patronized LAWMA services in their communities, 74% of them said LAWMA's operations were effective, while 26% of them said that its operation was not effective.

**CHART SHOWING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LAWMA IN THE  
COMMUNITY**

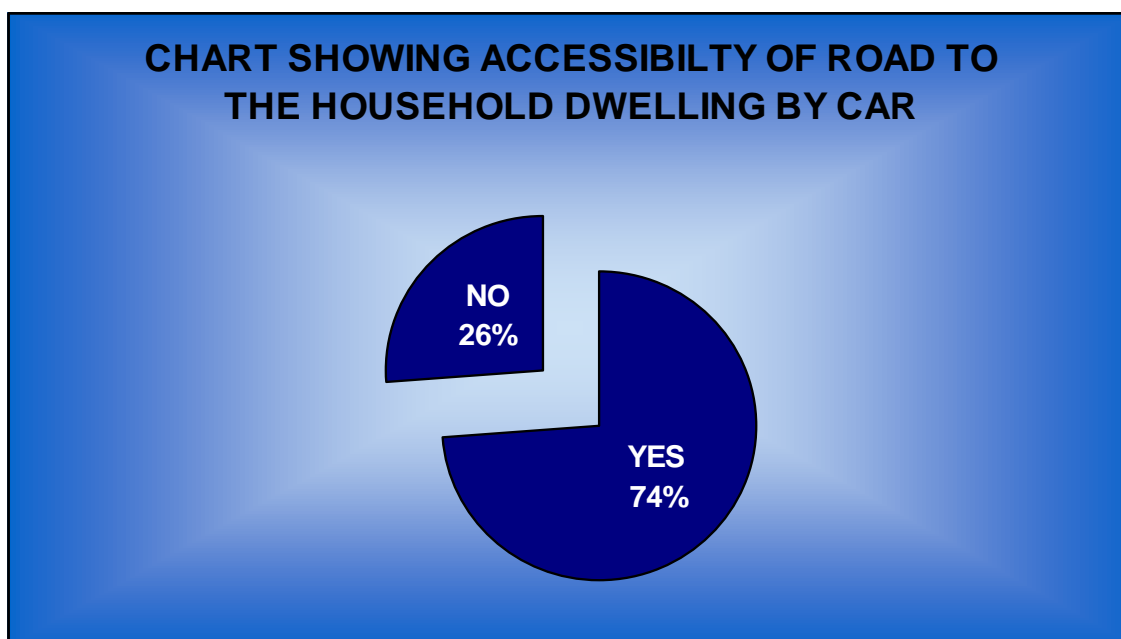


## **ROADS/TRANSPORTATION**

Availability of good roads in any community facilitates easy movement of goods and people from one location to another. Against this background, the state government therefore committed a sizeable part of her budget to road construction and rehabilitation. The survey however sought to ascertain the level of accessibility of road to households dwelling by car.

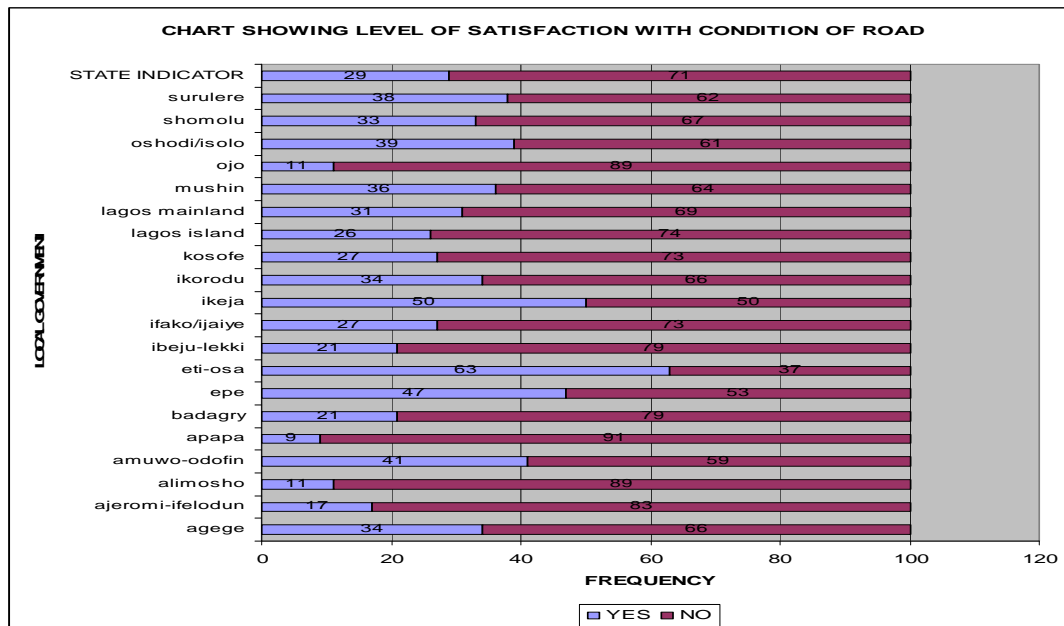
### **1.0. ACCESSIBILITY OF ROAD TO HOUSEHOLD DWELLING BY CAR**

The analysis showed that 74% of the sampled respondents claimed that routes leading to their houses were accessible by car while the remaining 26% of them indicated that their houses were inaccessible by car. Interestingly, over 70% of the sampled households in each of the local government indicated that their houses were accessible by car which showed positive impact of government expenditure in the provision of accessible roads to the citizenry.



### 1.1. SATISFACTION CONDITION OF ROAD

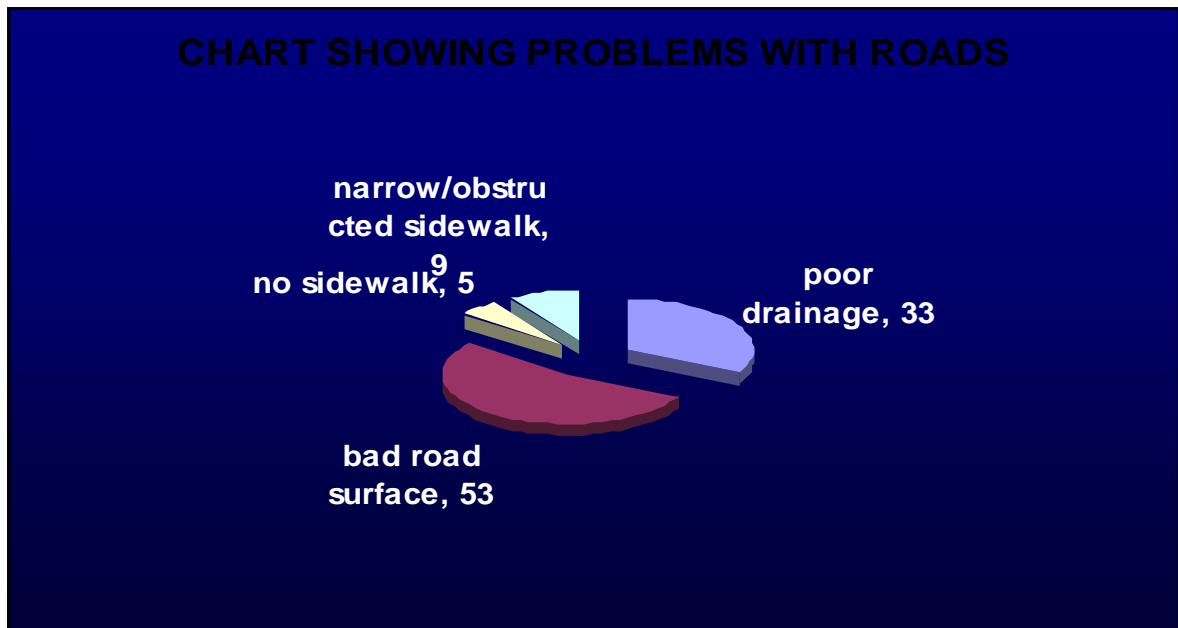
A further analysis also revealed that out of the sampled households who disclosed that their houses were accessible to cars; only 26% of them said they were satisfied with the condition of roads while 71% said they were not satisfied with the prevailing condition on the roads. This indicated that Government needs to improve on the quality of roads provided.



### 1.2. MAIN PROBLEMS WITH ROAD

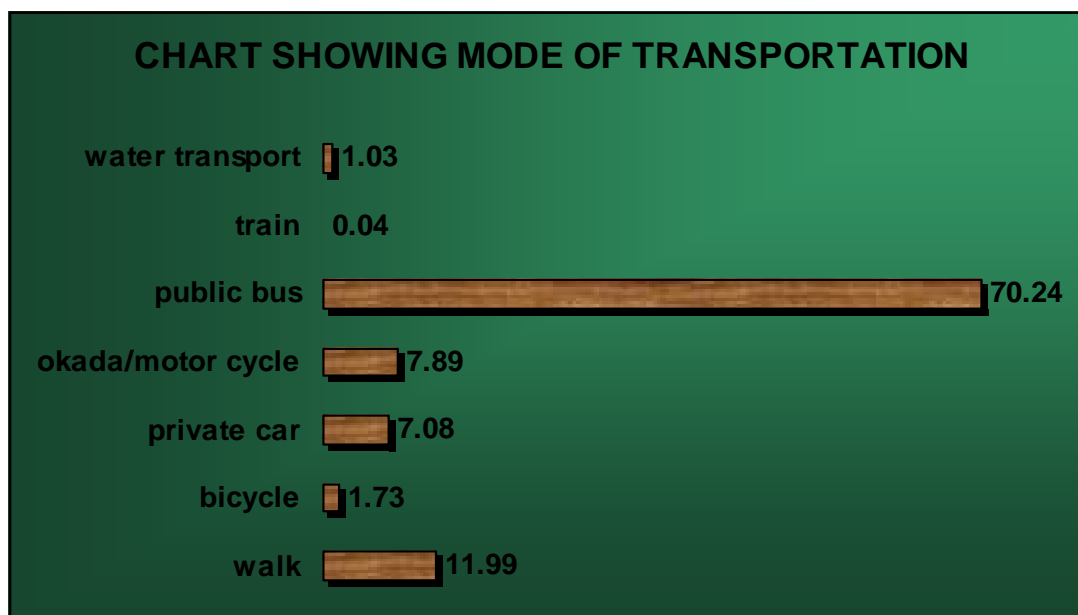
The study also revealed that the main problems with the existing roads according to the sampled households were “bad road surface” (53%), “poor drainage” (33%), “narrow/obstructed side walk” (9%) and “no side walk” (5%).





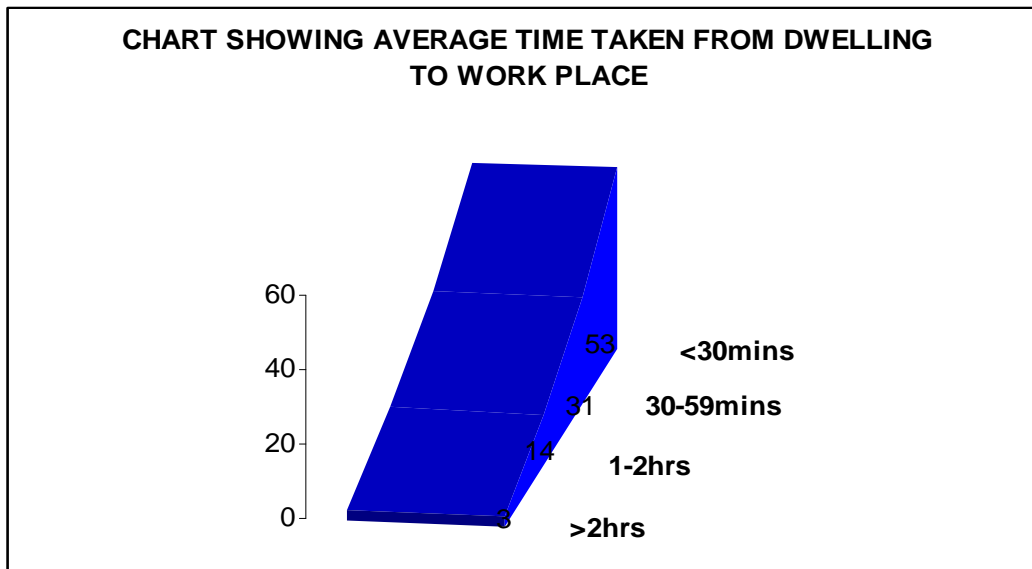
### 1.3. MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORTATION OF HOUSEHOLD

The survey also investigated the main modes of transportation of the sampled households .The analysis disclosed that 70% of the respondents main mode of transportation was “public bus” .The next common mode of transportation was by “walk” 12% while only 7% of them indicted “private car” as their main mode of transportation .Furthermore, water transportation (1.7%) and “train” (0.4%) appeared to have been grossly under utilized in the State and needed to be further developed to reduce the prevailing pressure on the existing roads.



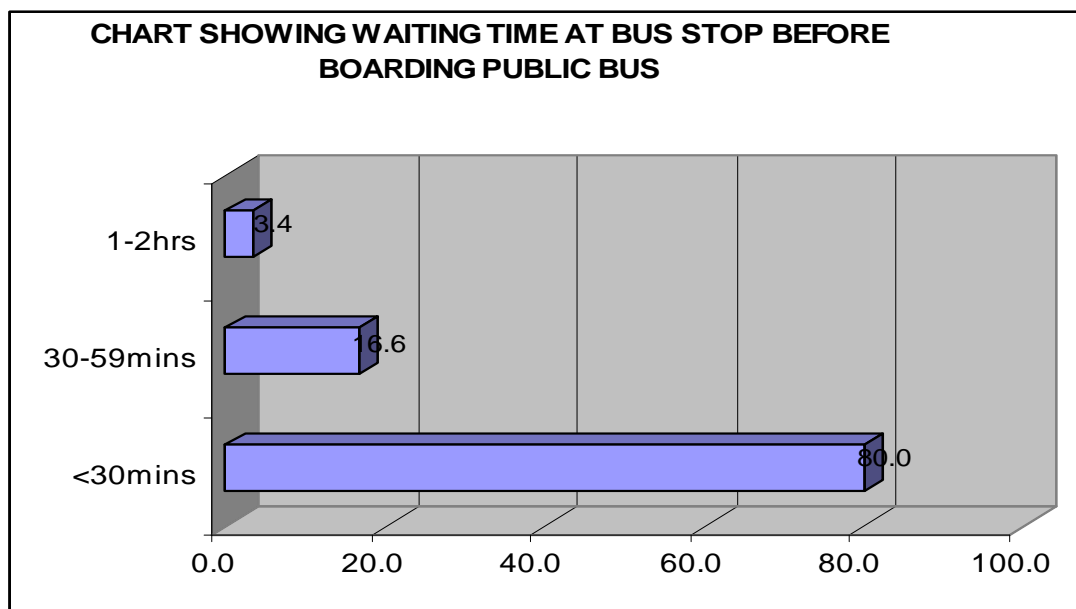
#### 1.4. AVERAGE TIME TAKEN TO GET TO HOUSEHOLDS' WORKPLACE

Time spent to arrive at one's destination for either business or social activities is an important factor for consideration in determining the economy of the household. With this understanding the study sought to ascertain the average time taken for sampled households to get to their workplace. 53% of them spend less than 30 minutes to get to their work place, 31% spend between 30- 59 minutes, 14% travel between 1- 2 hours while 3% of them covered more than 2 hours to get to their work place.



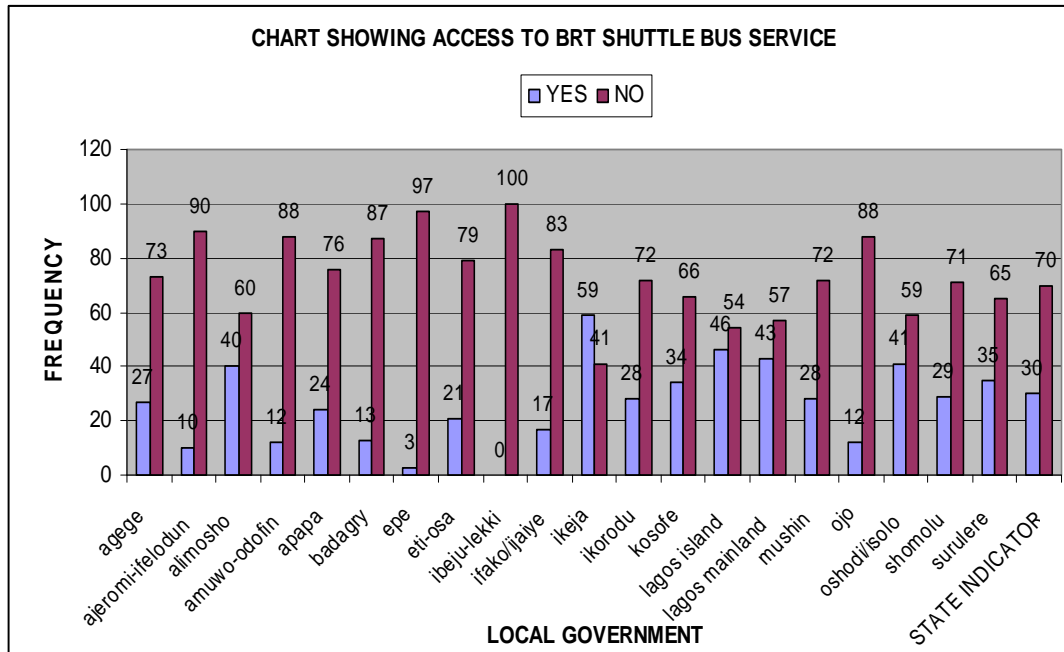
#### 1.5. WAITING TIME AT BUS STOP

The waiting time at the bus stop before boarding a public bus determine the man hour loss with a view to measure productivity level. The analysis however, revealed that 80% of the sampled households spend less than 30 minutes before boarding a bus , 17% of them waits for between 30 – 59 minutes and 3% stays between 1-2 hours at the bus stop before boarding a public bus.



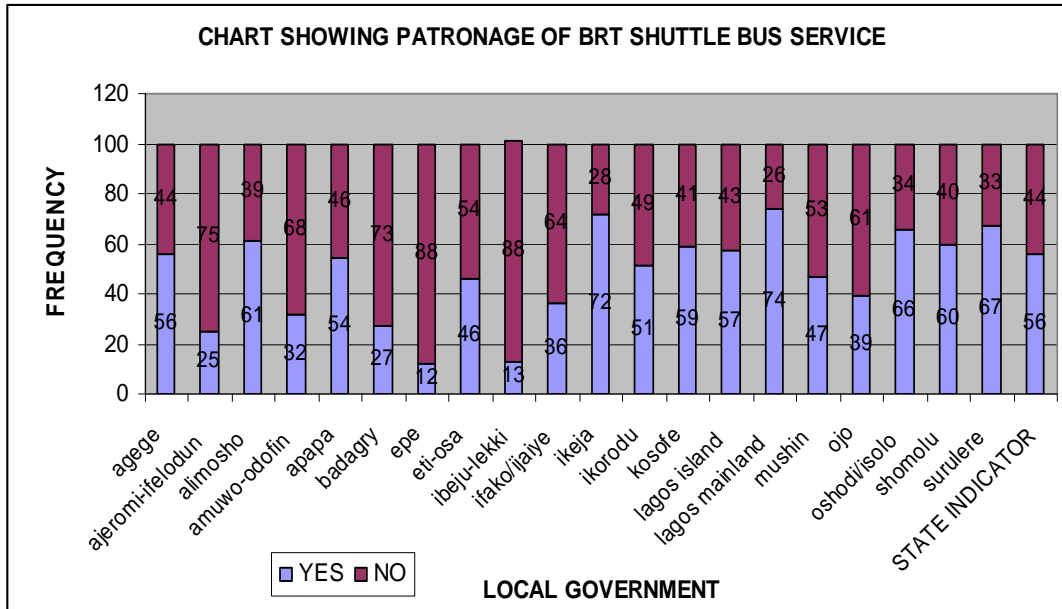
### 1.6. ACCESS TO BUS RAPID TRANSIT (BRT) SHUTTLE BUS SERVICE

The State Government in order to reduce the prevailing transportation problems in the State introduced the “Bus Rapid Transit” (BRT) services in most of the routes across the local government areas. Respondents were requested to indicate their accessibility to BRT services in their localities. The analysis showed that 70% of the sampled households disclosed that they had no access to BRT services while only 30% affirmed that they had access to BRT services. It will however, be in the right direction if more fleets of BRT are provided with a view to reducing the transportation problems in the State to the barest minimal. The analysis also revealed that it was only at Ikeja local government that over 55% of the households assented to having access to BRT services. There is however, absence of BRT services in Ibeju-Lekki.



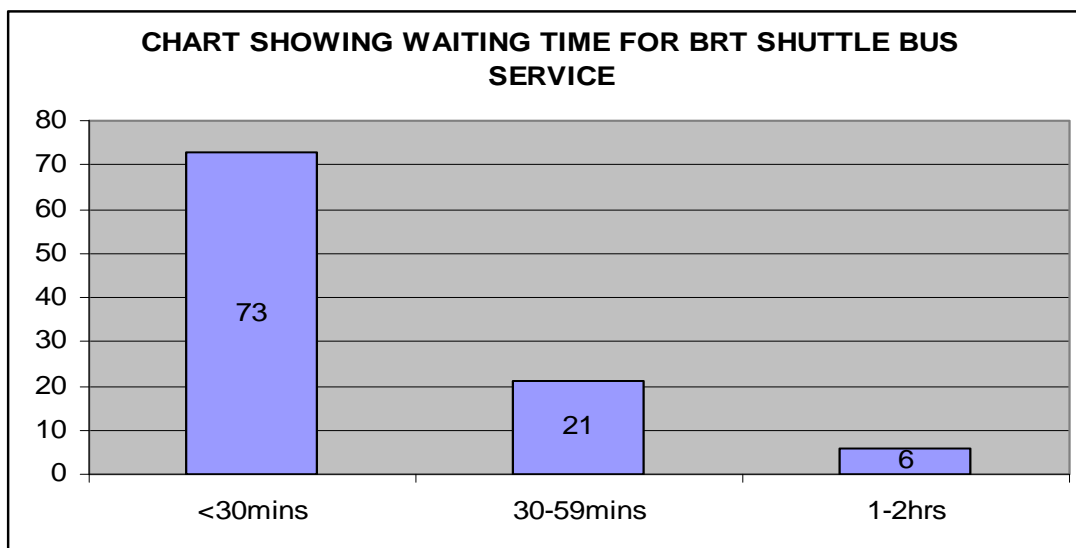
### 1.7. PATRONAGE OF BRT SHUTTLE BUS SERVICE

The survey indicated that out of the 30% households that said they have access to BRT shuttle buses only 56% of them patronize the services, while 44% do not patronize it.



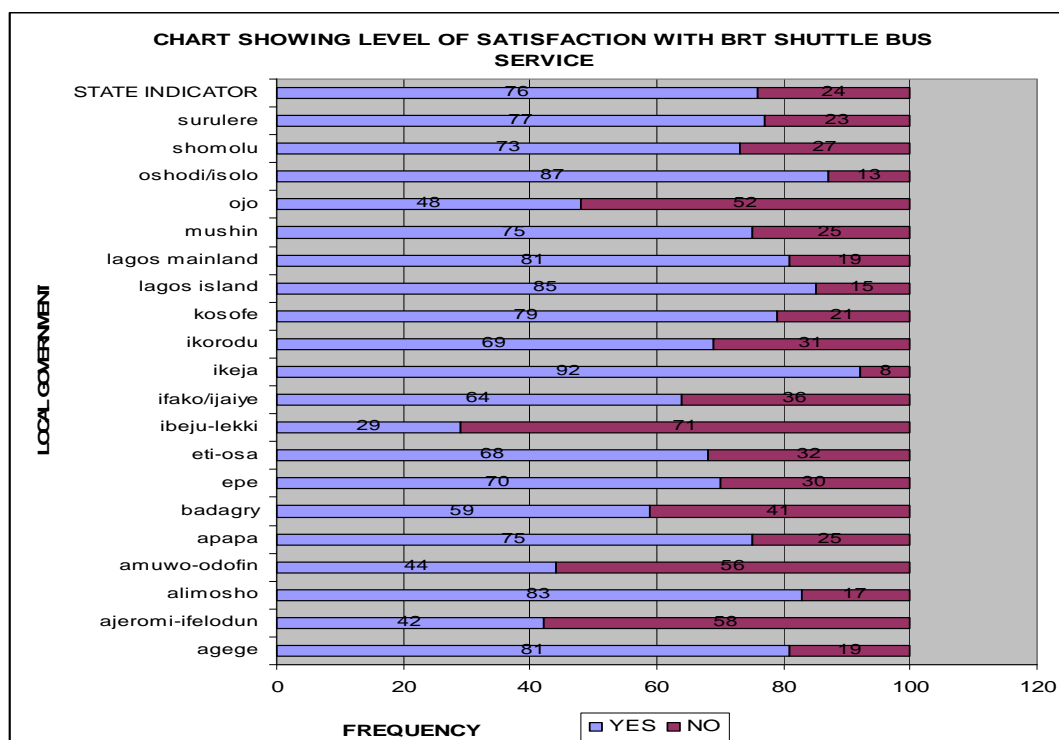
### 1.8. WAITING TIME FOR BRT SHUTTLE BUS SERVICE

The survey revealed that from the 56% that patronize the BRT shuttle bus service, 73% of them said that they use less than thirty minutes before boarding the bus while 21% and 6% of the respondents claimed they use between 30-59 minutes and 1-2hours respectively.



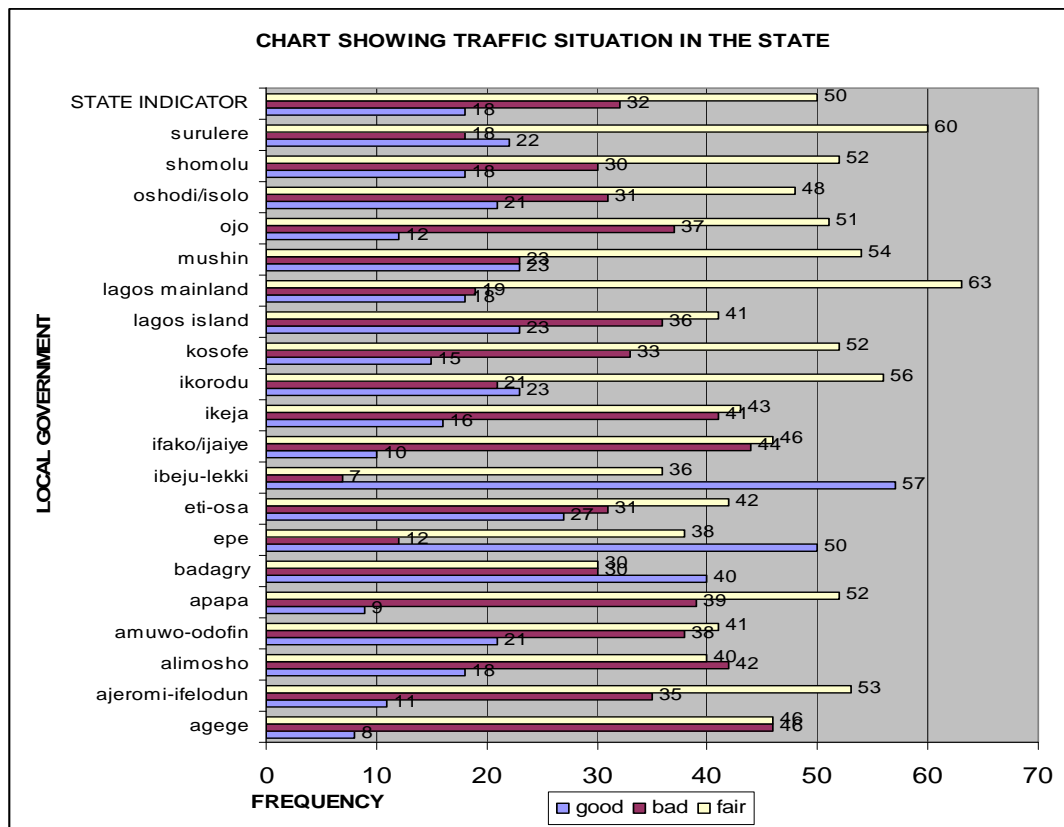
### 1.9. SATISFACTION WITH BRT SHUTTLE BUS SERVICE

The level of satisfaction of BRT services was also sought from the respondents. The result obtained indicated that 76% of the households who patronized BRT said they were satisfied with the quality of services rendered and 24% of them were dissatisfied.



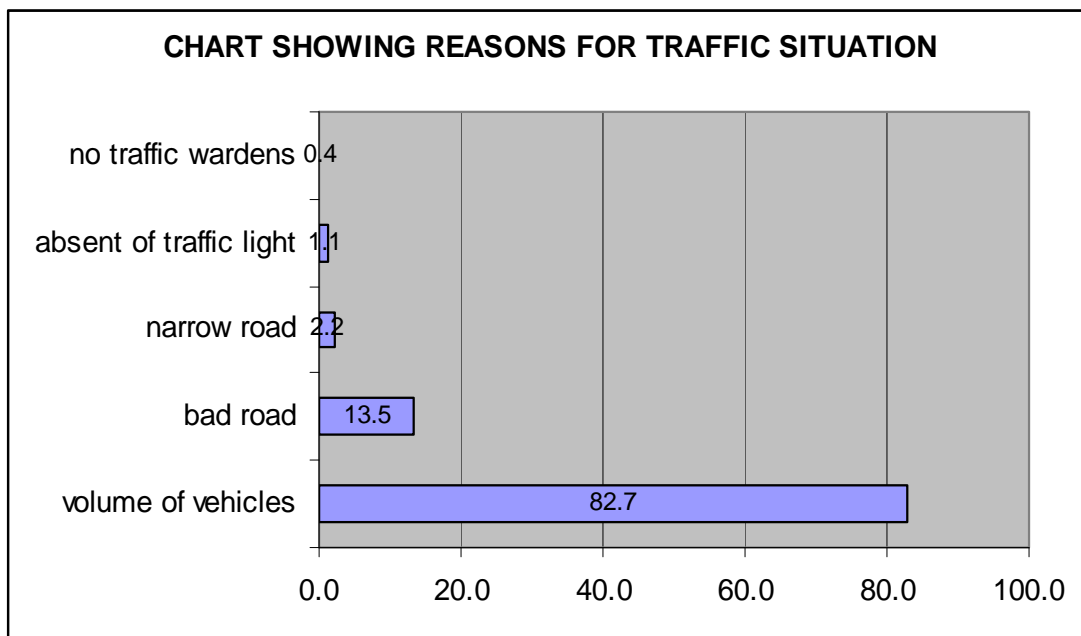
## 2.0. GENERAL TRAFFIC SITUATION IN THE STATE

The survey also examined the general traffic situation across the local government in the State. The analysis revealed that 18% of the sampled households disclosed that the traffic situation was “good” , half (50%) of them said it was “fair” and 32% asserted that it was “bad”. More than 50% of the sampled households each in Epe and Ibeju-Lekki indicated that the general traffic situation in the localities were good as against 9% and 10% of them each in Apapa and Ikeja respectively.



## 2.1. REASONS FOR TRAFFIC SITUATION IN THE STATE

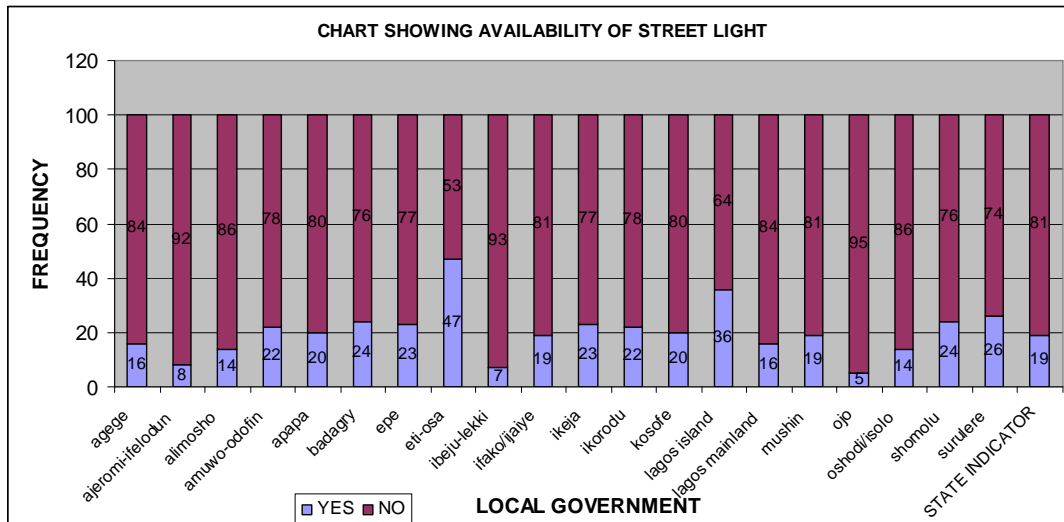
The traffic congestions in the State had been a major concern in view of the volume of vehicular movement and prevailing condition of existing roads. 83% of the sampled households adjudged the reason for the traffic situation to the “volume of vehicles”. 14% of them said it was due to” bad” road while 2% indicated “narrow” road as the reason for traffic situation . The analysis also showed that absent of “traffic light” (11%) and “no traffic wardens” (0.4) played an insignificant role to traffic situation in the State.



## 2.2. AVAILABILITY OF STREETLIGHT

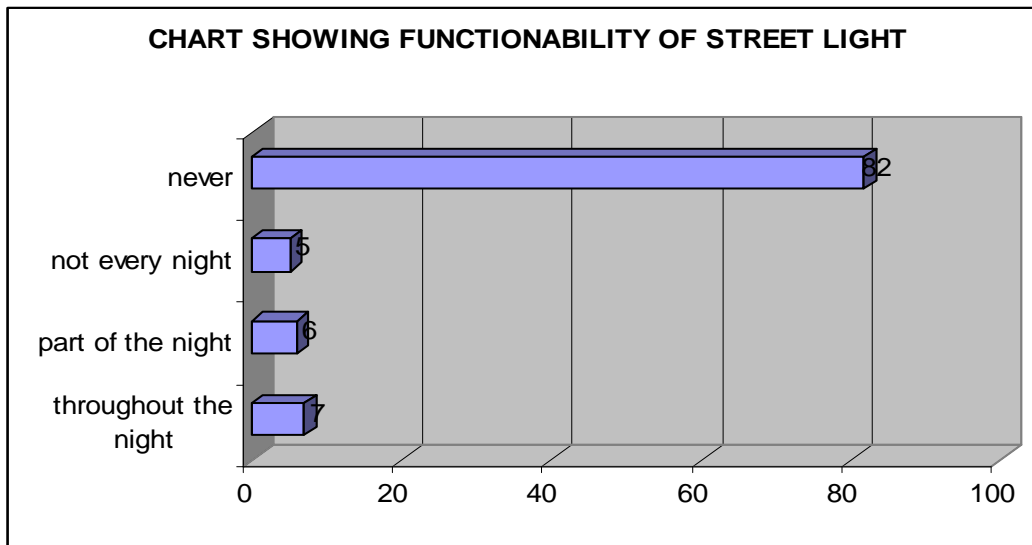
The analysis showed that 81% of the respondents said that there were no available of streetlights in their communities while 19% said there were streetlights.





### 2.3. FUNCTIONABILITY OF STREETLIGHT

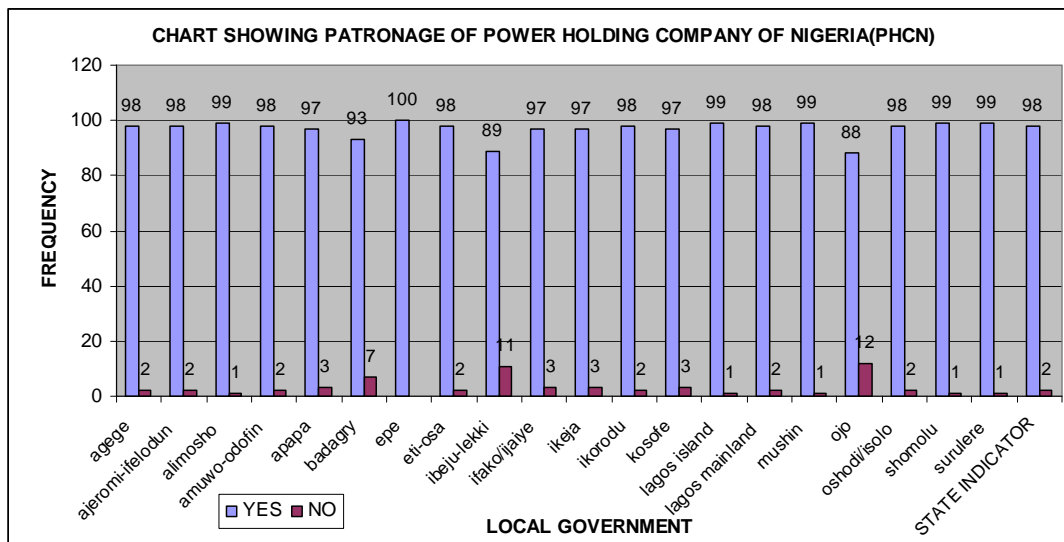
The survey result revealed that out of the 19% that said there were streetlights 82% of them claimed that the streetlights never functioned while 7%, 6% and 5% said the streetlights function throughout the night, part of the night and not every night respectively.



## POWER

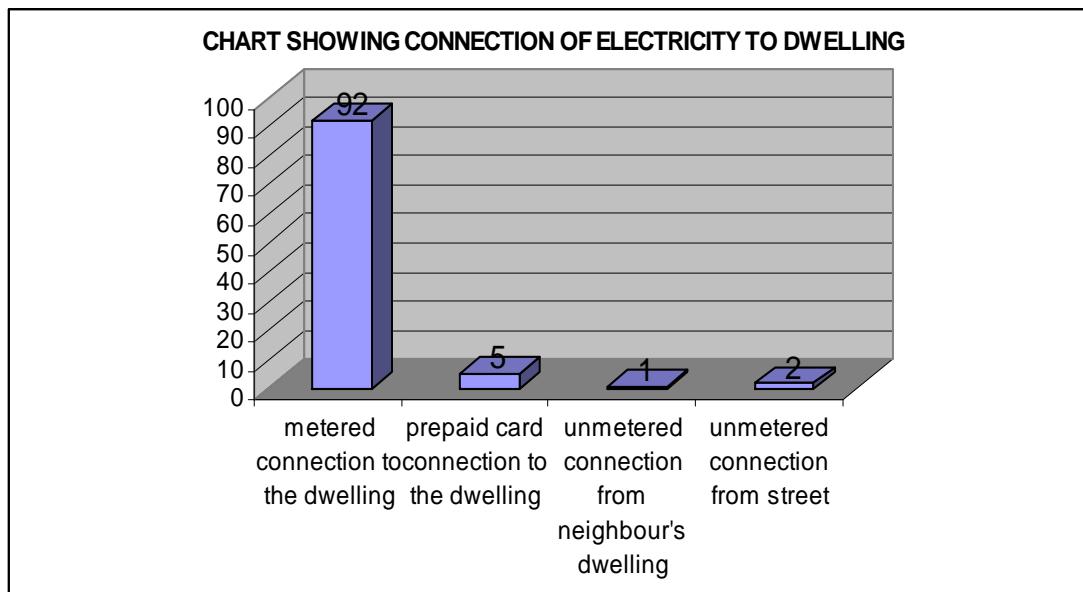
### 1.0. PATRONAGE OF POWER HOLDING COMPANY OF NIGERIA (PHCN)

The availability of steady or reliable power supply is a function of the growth and development of the economy of any given community. The survey therefore inquired from sampled respondents on access to source of power in the State. The analysis showed that nine out of ten of the households patronized Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN) for their source of power while an insignificant 2% of them indicated non-patronage of PHCN.



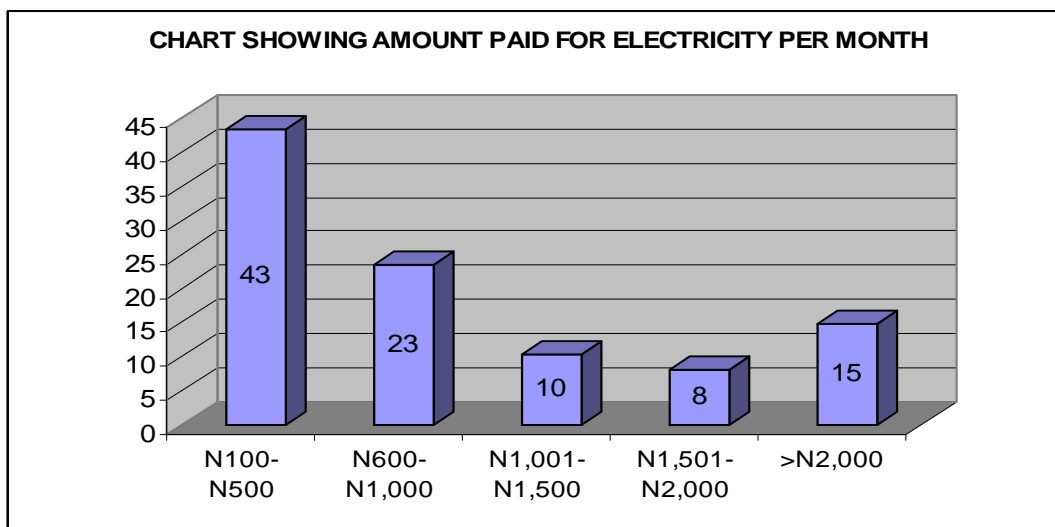
### 1.1. CONNECTION OF ELECTRICITY TO DWELLING

Availability of electricity in the dwelling allowed for illumination as well as provision of security around the dwelling environment. The survey revealed that 92% of the households claimed that electricity is connected to their dwellings by metered while only 5%, 2%, and 1% said they used prepaid card, unmetered connection from street and neighborhood dwelling respectively.



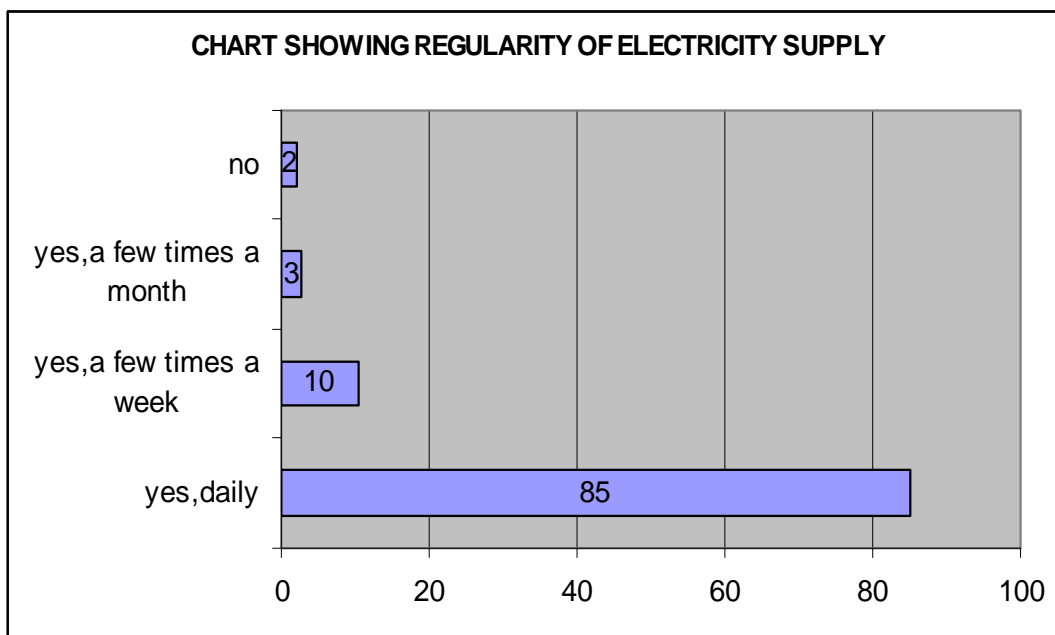
### 1.2. AMOUNT PAID FOR USAGE OF ELECTRICITY

The analysis disclosed that 43% of the respondents claimed to be paying between N100-N500 per month for electricity consumption, while 23%, 15%, 10%, 8% of the households said they paid between N600- N1, 000, more than N2,000 , between N1,0001-N1,500, and N1,500-N2,000 per month respectively. Further analysis also revealed that 66% of the respondents paid between N100- N1, 000 per month on energy consumed while 18% of them paid between N1, 001 – N2, 000 and only 15% paid more than N2, 000 on energy consumed per month.



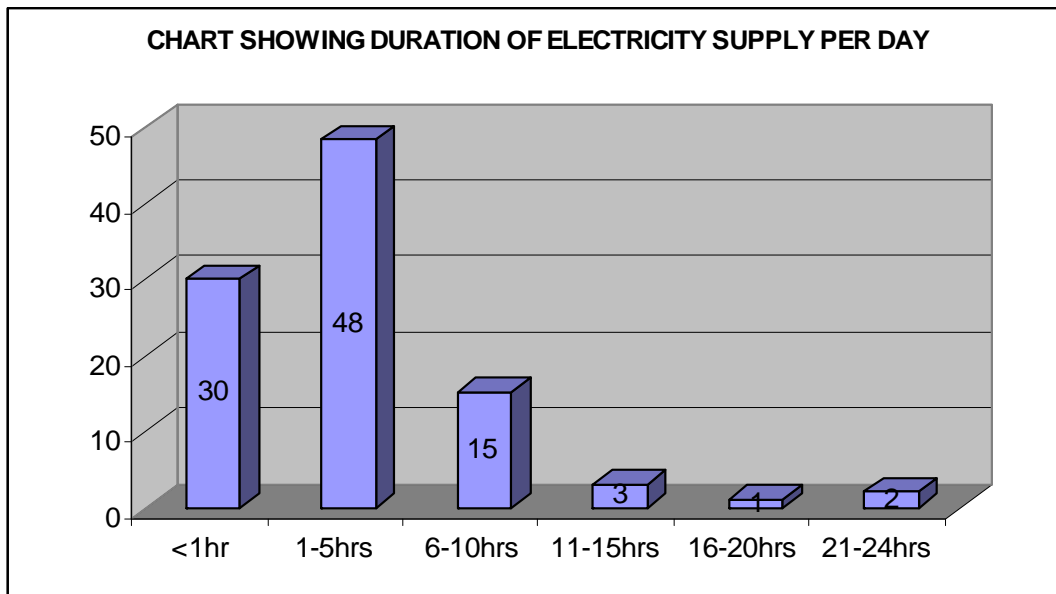
### 1.3. REGULARITY OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

The survey further looked into level of regularity of electricity in the State. The survey indicated that 85% of the households claimed that they experienced interruption of power supply daily while 10% and 3% said they experienced interruption supply few times a week and few times a month respectively. The result also revealed that 2% said they do not experience interruption of electricity supply .



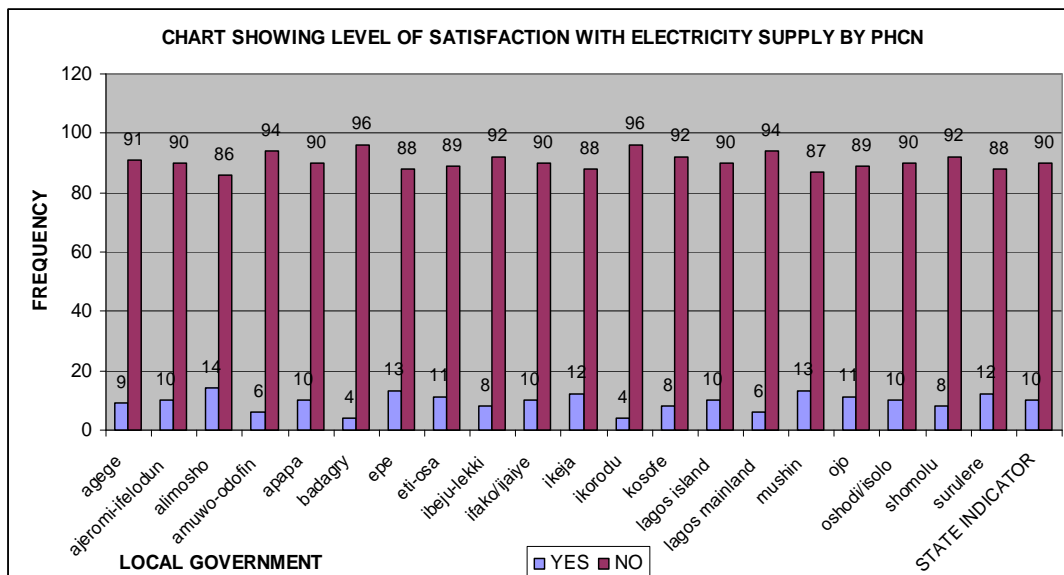
#### 1.4. DURATION OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY PER DAY

The analysis also revealed that only 48% of the samples households indicated that they had electricity supply between 1-5hrs per day. 30% of them claimed to have electricity supply in less than 1 hour per day while an average of 15% of them experience electricity supply for a period of 6- 10 hours daily. Surprisingly only 2% of them claimed to have had electricity supply between 21-24 hours daily.



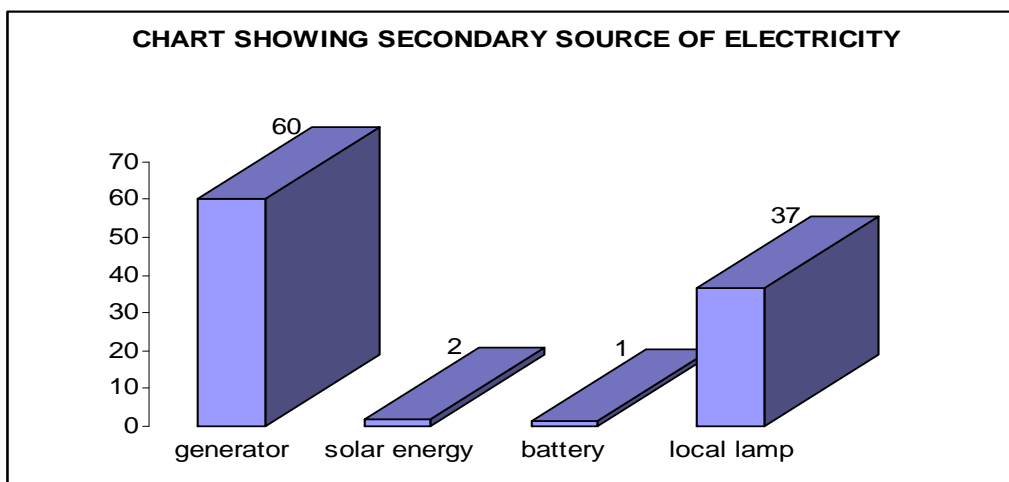
#### 1.5. SATISFACTION WITH ELECTRICITY SUPPLY BY PHCN

The analysis of result revealed that 90% of the households were not satisfied with electricity supply by PHCN while 10% of them said they were satisfied with PHCN services.



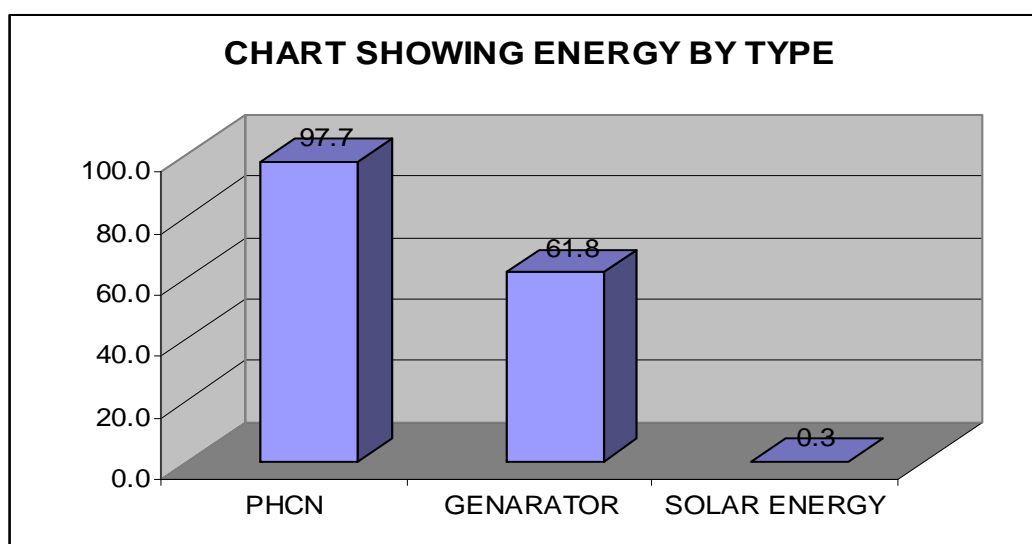
### 1.6. SECONDARY SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

The survey also revealed that apart from the primary source (electricity from PHCN), that the secondary source of electricity was generators(60%) and this was closely followed by local lamp (37%).The result further indicated that solar energy (2%) and battery(1%) were other sources of electricity being used by respondents in the State. Across the local government level, the result showed that of the 37% of the respondents who claimed they used local lamps, more than 50% of households in each of the two local governments Apapa and Kosofe used local lamps as secondary source of electricity supply.



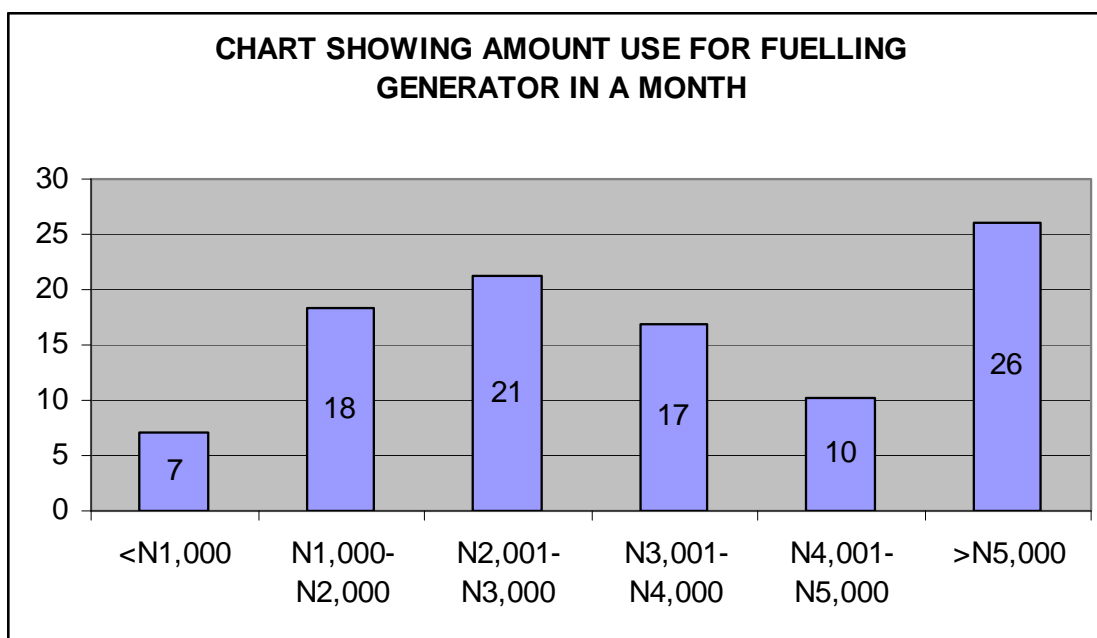
### 1.7. ENERGY USE BY TYPE

The analysis revealed that 97.7% of the households depend on electricity from PHCN .However when there is power failure the households result to the use of generators as indicated by 61.8% of them as well as solar energy (0.3%). The analysis also showed that only in 10 local government areas in the State that sampled respondents claimed to be using solar energy.



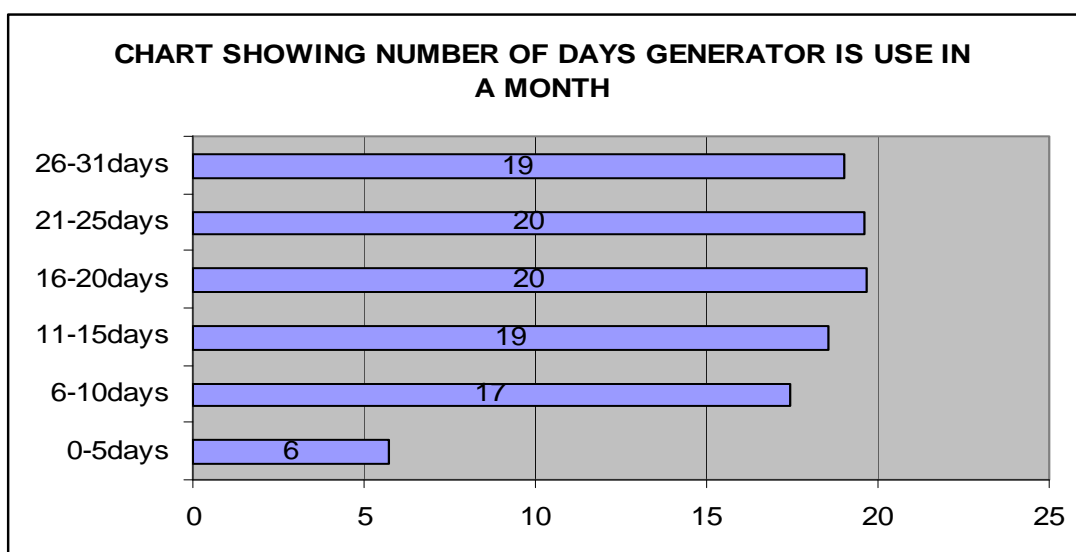
### 1.8. MONTHLY AMOUNT USE FOR FUELLING GENERATOR IN A MONTH

The survey result shows that 26% of the respondents claimed to spend more N5,0000 a month in fuelling their generators and 21% of them expends between N2,000- N3,000 while 18% , 17% ,10% of the respondents spends between N1,000-N2,000, N3,000-N4,000, N4,000-N5,000 monthly for fuelling their generators respectively.



#### 1.9. NUMBER OF DAYS GENERATOR WAS IN A MONTH

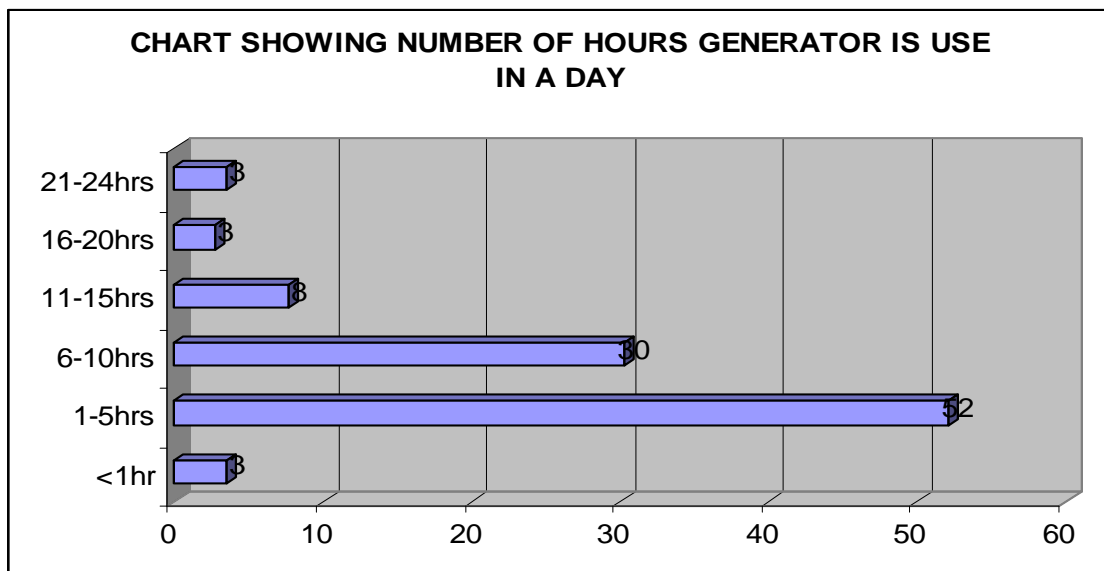
The study also sought to know the frequency of the use of generators by households in a month. The result obtained showed that 59% of them used generators between 16- 31days in a month while the remaining 39% used generators between 0-15 days in a month.





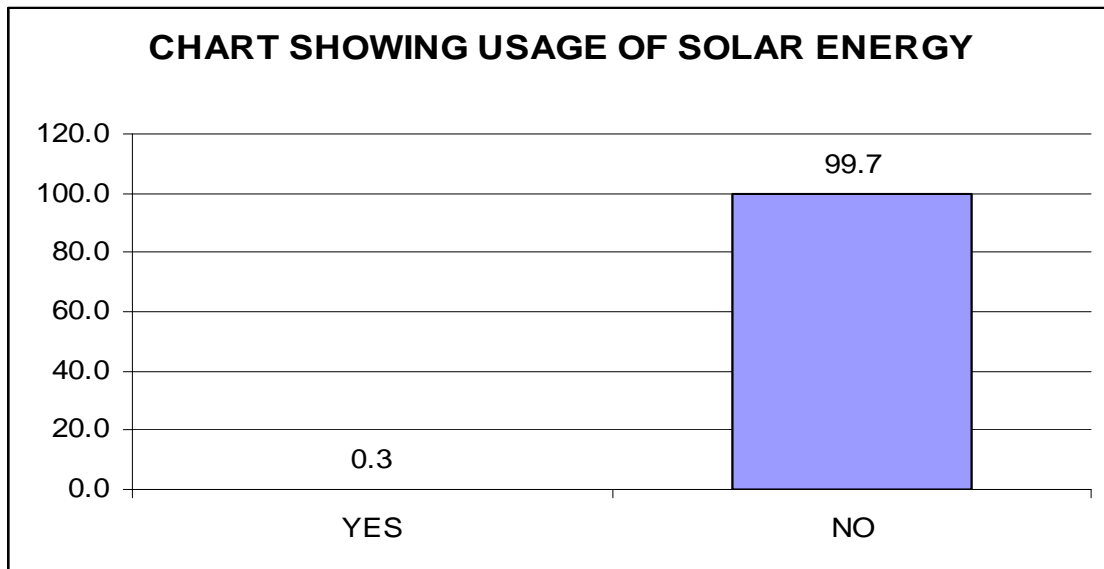
## 2.0. NUMBER OF HOURS GENERATOR IS USE IN A DAY

The analysis further revealed that 52% of the respondents indicated they use generator for a period between 1-5hours daily and followed by those that said they use it for a period of between 6-10hours (30%). It is also evidenced from the analysis that 3% of them use generator for almost a whole day (21-24 hours). On the other hand the high rate of use of generators in any given economy will invariably lead to high cost of production as well as increase in the prices of goods and services being produced.



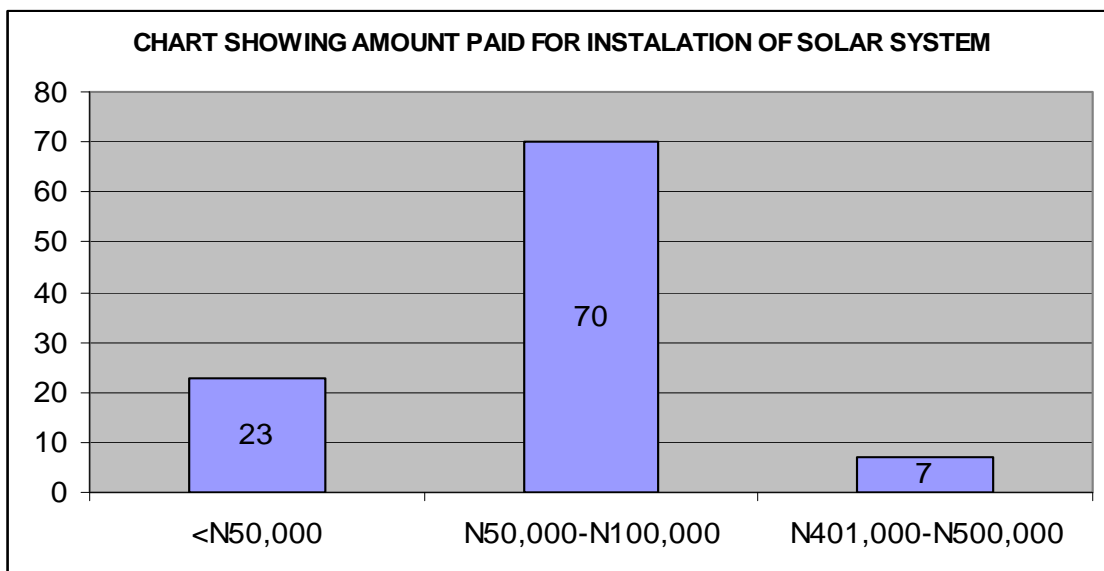
## 2.1. USAGE OF SOLAR ENERGY

Solar energy as a means of generating power is relatively new in the State. The study showed that the awareness and use of solar energy is relatively very low as indicated by 99.7 of the sampled households who do not use solar energy. Only 0.3% of them use solar energy in generating electricity.



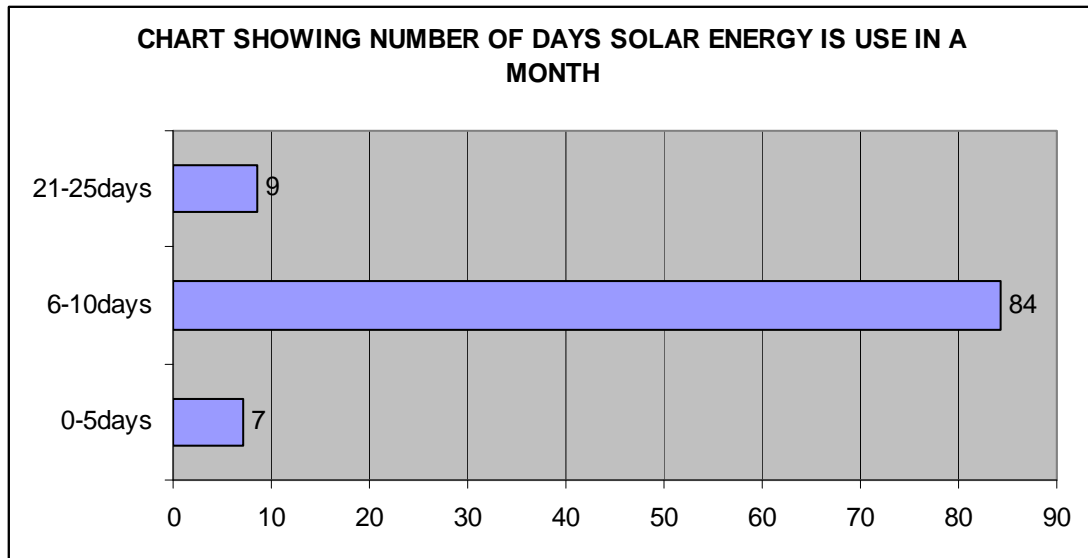
## 2.2. AMOUNT PAID FOR INSTALATION OF SOLAR SYSTEM

The analysis showed that of the 0.3% that claimed that they use solar energy in generating power, 70% of them disclosed that the amount paid for the installation was between N50, 000 – N100, 000. 23% of them said they installed it with less than N50, 000 and 7% of them revealed that they did their installation between N401, 000-N500, 000.



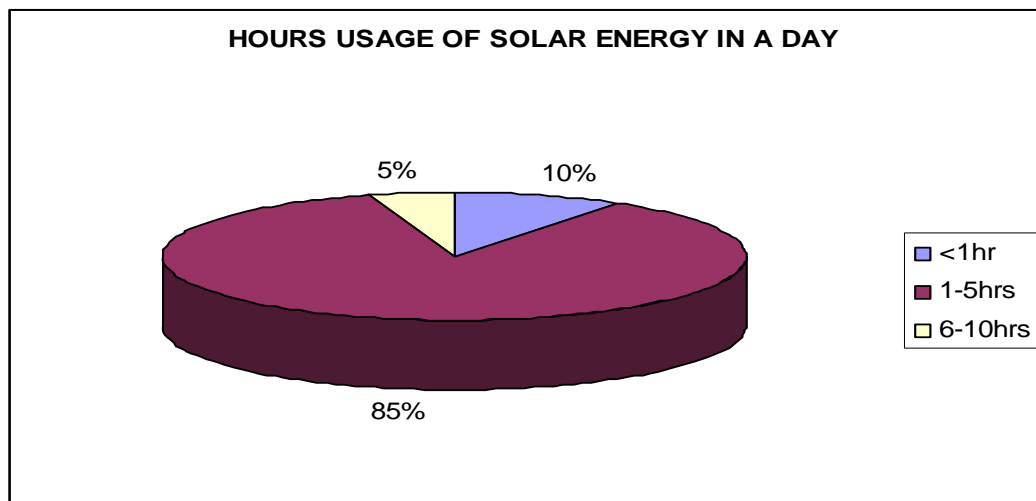
### 2.3. NUMBER OF DAYS SOLAR ENERGY IS USE IN A DAY

The survey disclosed further that of the 0.3% of the respondents who claimed to be using solar energy power, 84% of them said they used the power between 6-10 days monthly while 9% and 7% of them indicated that they used it between 21-25 days and less than 5 days in a month respectively.



### 2.4. HOURS USAGE OF SOLAR ENERGY IN A DAY

The analysis shows that the solar energy is use between 1-5hours in a day as indicated by 85% of respondents, while 10% and 5% said they use it less than an hour and between 6-10 hours in a day.



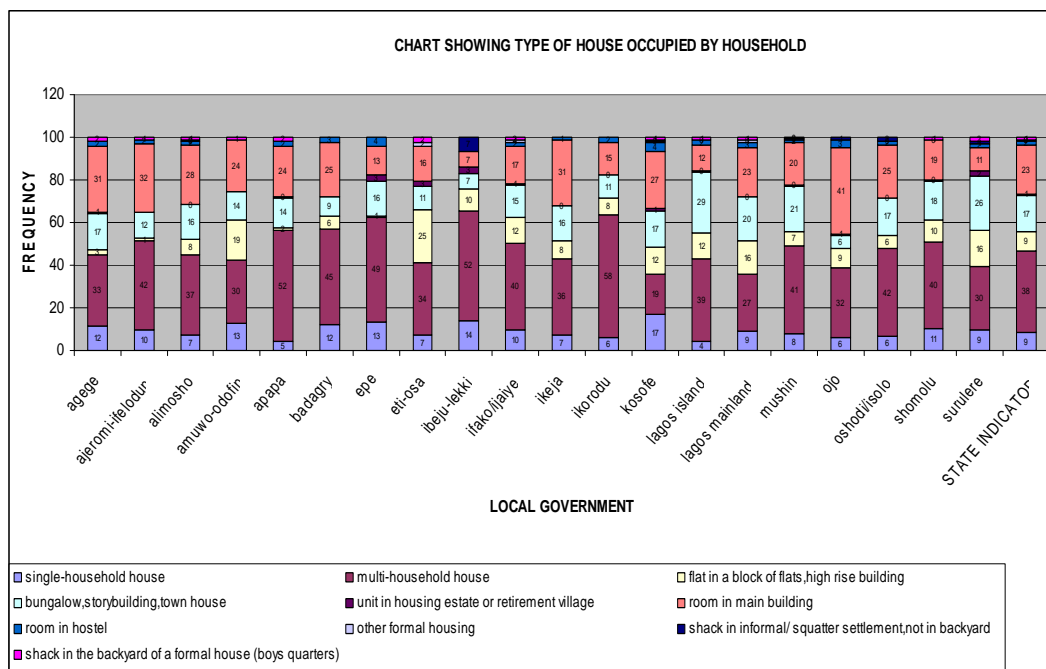
## Chapter 7

### HOUSING AND TENURE

Shelter is an important factor in human life as it is one of the three basics necessities of life. It one of the pre conditions to the general well being of an individual. The State Government has continuously put in place policies with a view to making residents in the State have access to affordable houses across the local government areas in the State.

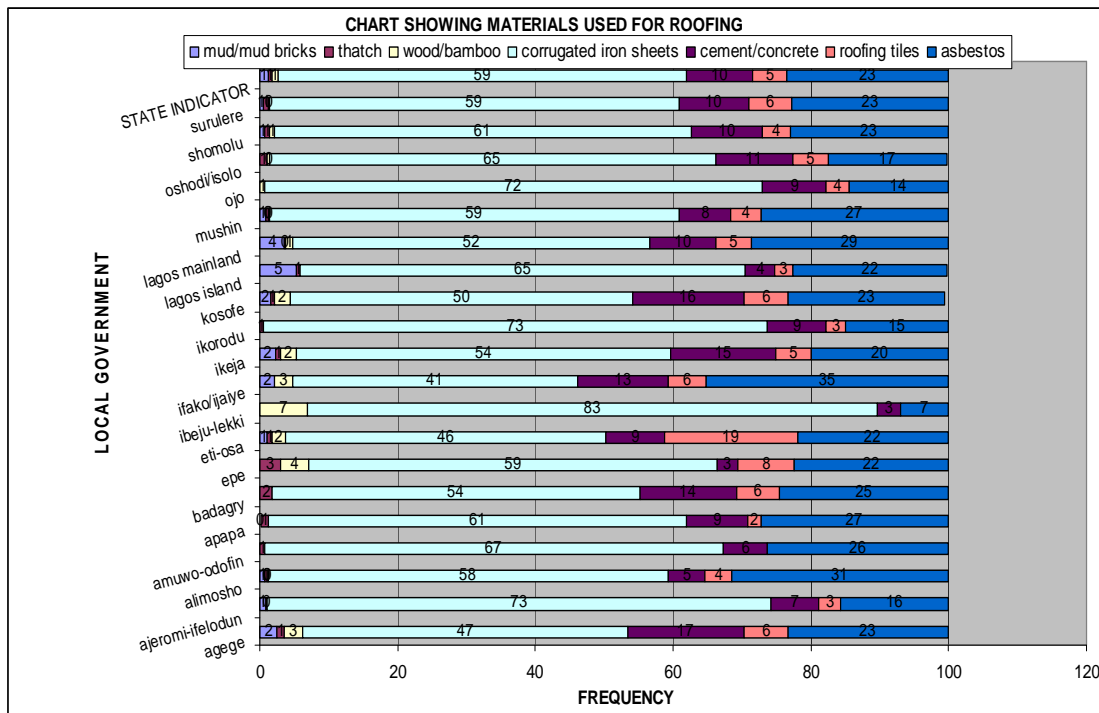
#### 1.0. TYPE OF HOUSES OCCUPIED BY HOUSEHOLD

The outcome of the survey however, revealed that 38% of the households lived in multi-house hold or brick structure on separate yard while 23% and 17% lived in room in main dwelling and bungalow, story building respectively. 9% of he households' each lived in either single-household house or flat in a bloc of flats , high rise building while 2% lived in room in hostel and 1% each lived in either unit in housing estate/retirement village or shack in the backyard of a formal house(Boys Quarters)



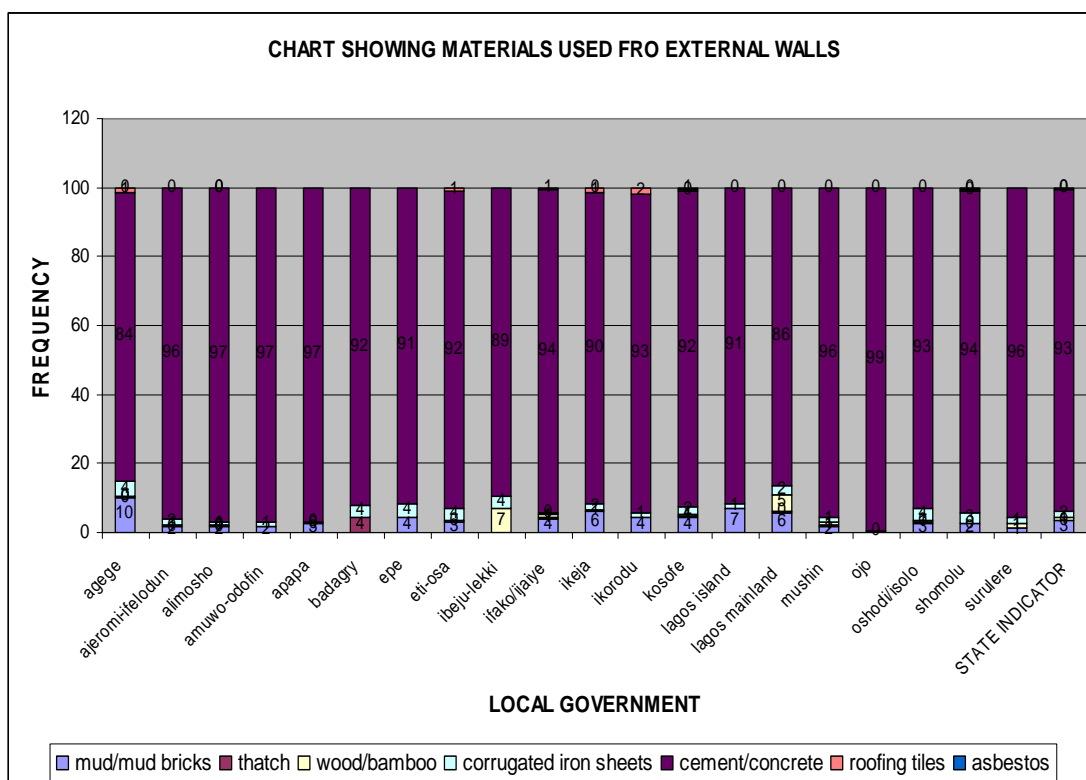
### 1.1. MATERIALS USED FOR ROOFING

Concerning the materials used for the roofing, the study revealed that 59% of the respondents claimed that they used corrugated iron sheets to roof their houses, 23% used asbestos while 10% used cement/concrete and 5% used roofing tiles. Interestingly mud/mud bricks; thatch and wood/bamboo roofing have become old fashion in the State as they each accounted for 1% respectively.



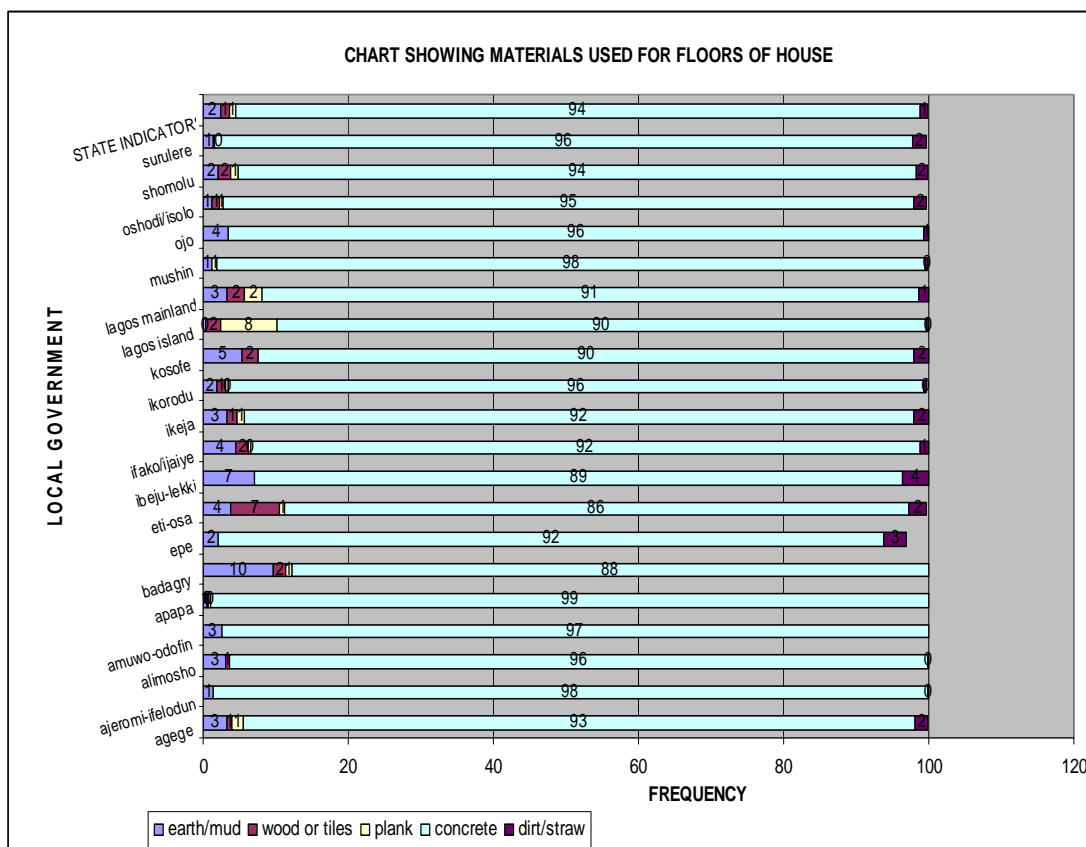
### 1.2. MATERIALS USED FOR EXTERNAL WALLS

Materials used for external walls was also investigated by the study and the result highlighted that 93% of the residents used cement/concrete for their external walls while 3% used mud/mud bricks and 2% used corrugated iron sheets as well as 1% who used wood/bamboo. The survey also disclosed that the use of wood/bamboo on external walls appeared common in Ibeju-Lekki and Lagos Mainland local government areas as revealed by 7% and 5% of the households in each of the two localities respectively. Roofing tiles and asbestos are uncommon materials used for external walls in the State.



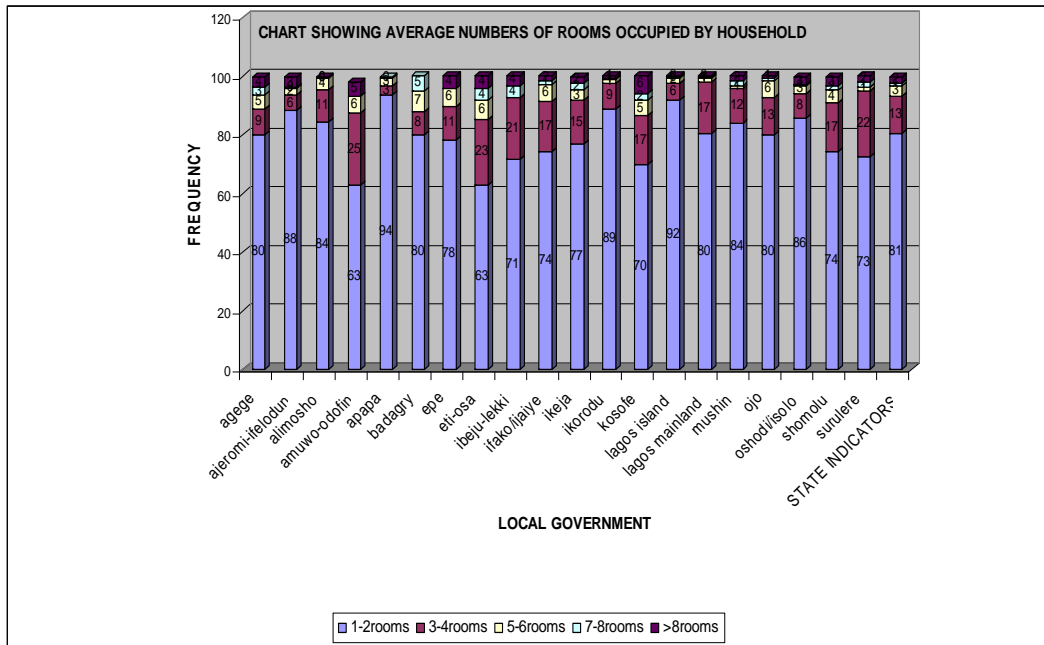
### 1.3. MATERIALS USED FOR FLOORS OF HOUSE

94% of the sampled households claimed that they used concrete cement for the floors of their house while only 2% used earth/ mud floors and 1% each used wood or tiles , plank and dirt/straw respectively. Earth/ mud floors are still common in Badagry local government area as claimed by 10% of the respondents the localities as well as 7% in Ibeju-Lekki local government area.



#### 1.4. AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED BY HOUSEHOLD

The survey indicated that 81% of the respondents used an average of between 1-2 rooms while 13% used between 3-4 rooms and 3% used between 5-6 rooms. Also 1% and 2% of the households used an average of between 7-8 rooms and more than 8 rooms respectively.

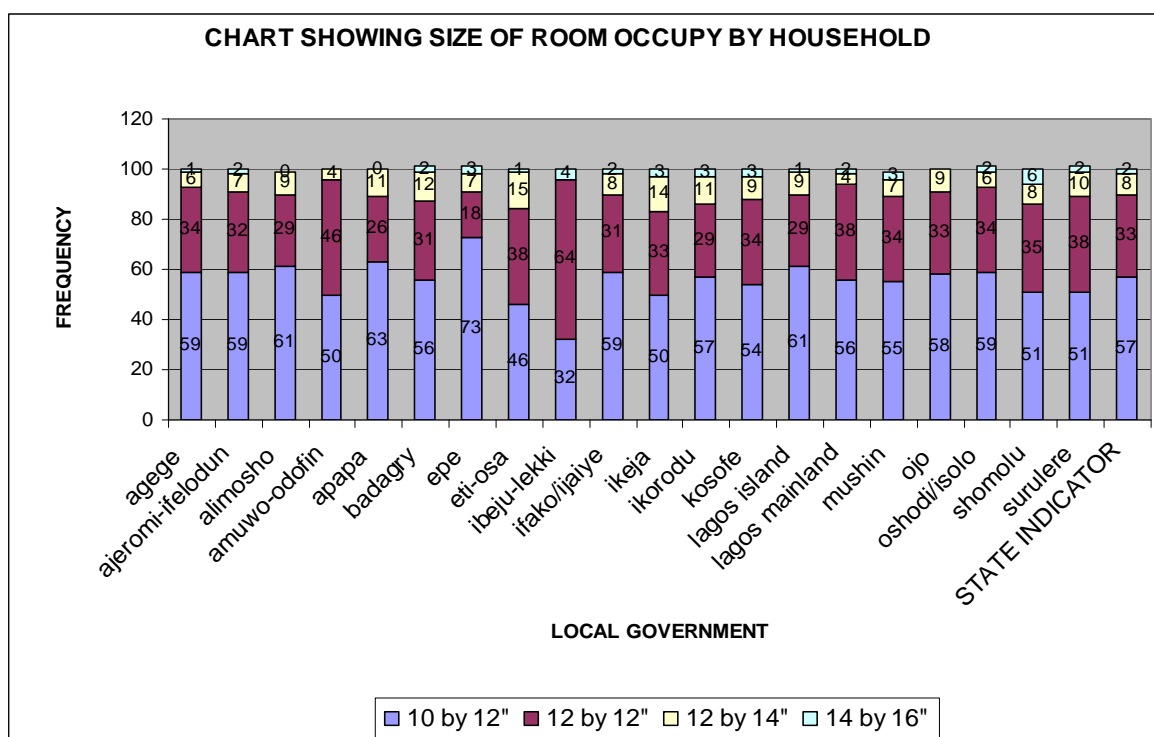


### 1.5 .SIZE OF ROOM OCCUPY BY HOUSEHOLD

The survey revealed that the size of room occupied by 57% of the respondents was 10 by 12 and this was closely followed by those that said occupied 12 by 12 (33%). 8% of the respondents occupied 12 by 12 room size as well as 2% that occupied 14 by 16 room size.

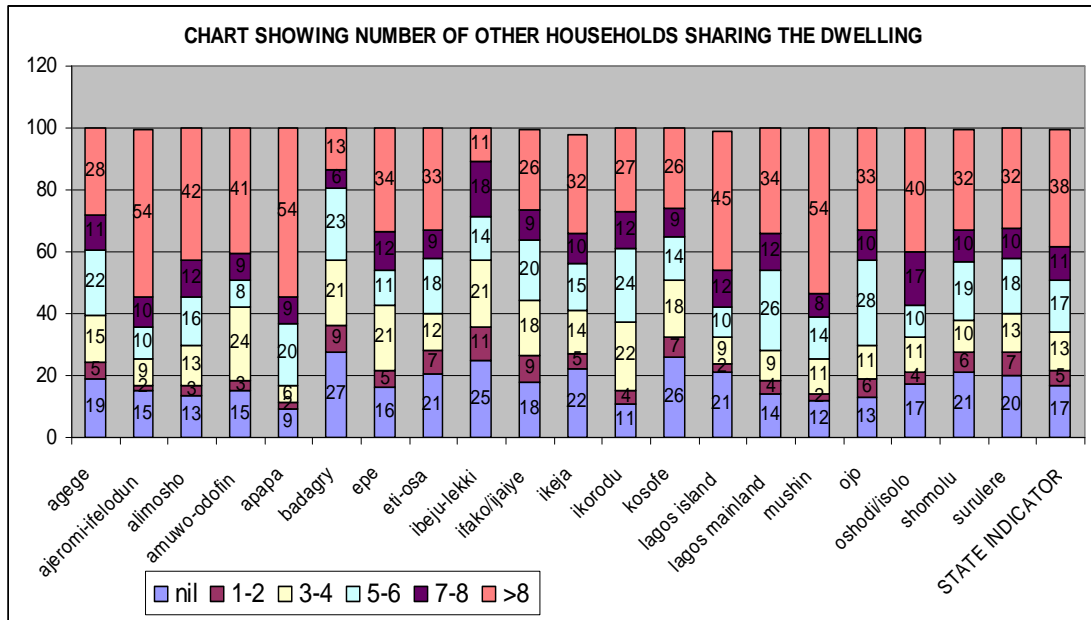
At the local government level, the survey showed that 73% of the respondents in Epe local government occupied 10 by 12 room size followed by Apapa (62%) and Lagos Island (61%) while only 32% of the respondents in Ibeju-Lekki local government area indicated that they occupied 10 by 12 room size. The survey highlighted further that most of the respondents in Ibeju-Lekki occupied 12 by 12 room size as claimed by 64% of households in the locality.





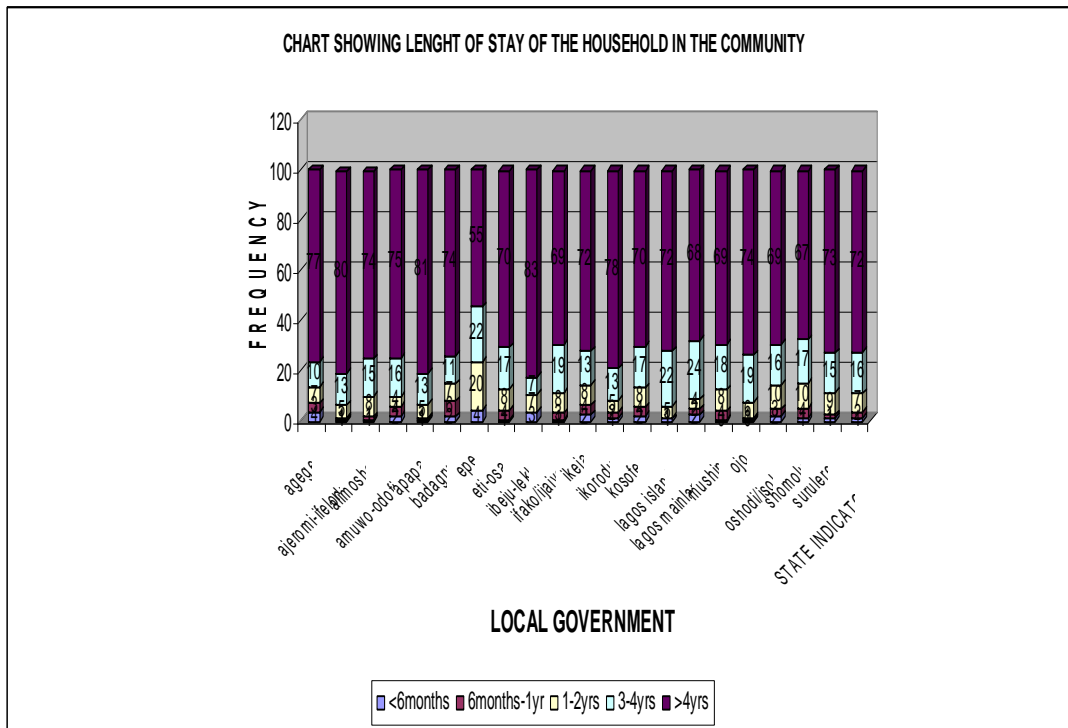
#### 1.6. NUMBER OF OTHER HOUSEHOLDS SHARING THE DWELLING

The result indicated that 38% of the sampled households disclosed that they shared their dwelling with more than eight (8) other households. 17% shared their dwelling with between 7-8 other households while another 17% indicated that they do not share their dwelling with any other households. 13%, 11% and 5% of the households shared their dwelling between (3-4), (7-8) and (1-2) other household respectively.



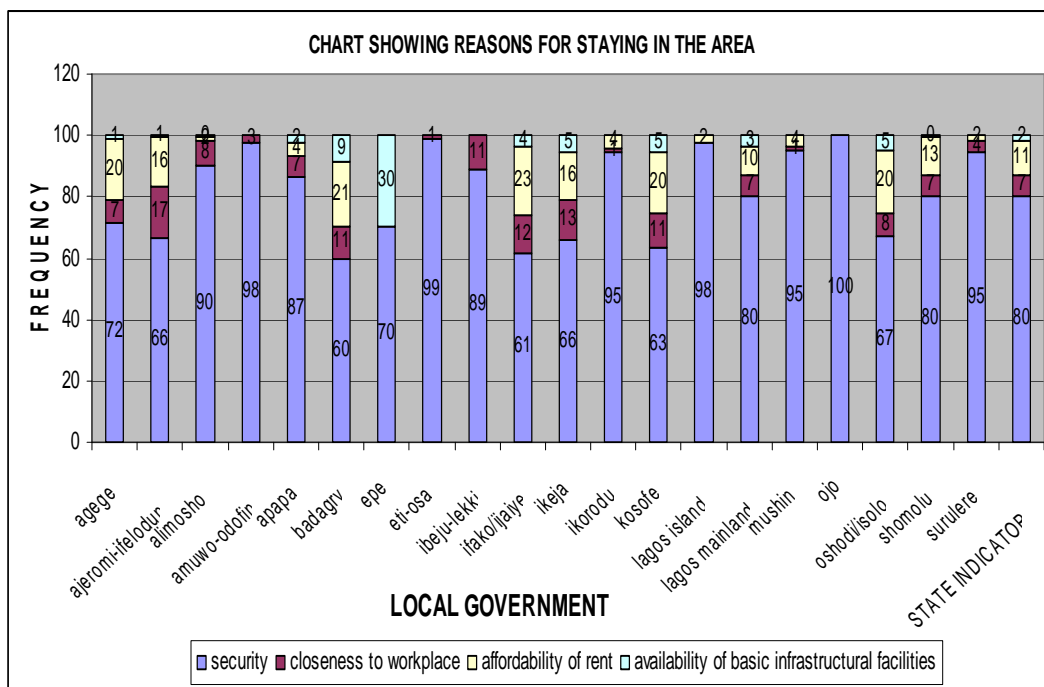
### 1.7. LENGTH OF STAY IN THE AREA

The length of stay of the sampled households in the area was also sought and the result revealed that 72% signified to have spent more than 4 years in the community. 16% of the households also claimed to have stayed between 3-4 years in the area while 75 disclosed that they spent a period of between 1-2 years as well as 2% who stayed between 6 months – 1 year and 1% claimed that they stayed in the area less than 6 months.



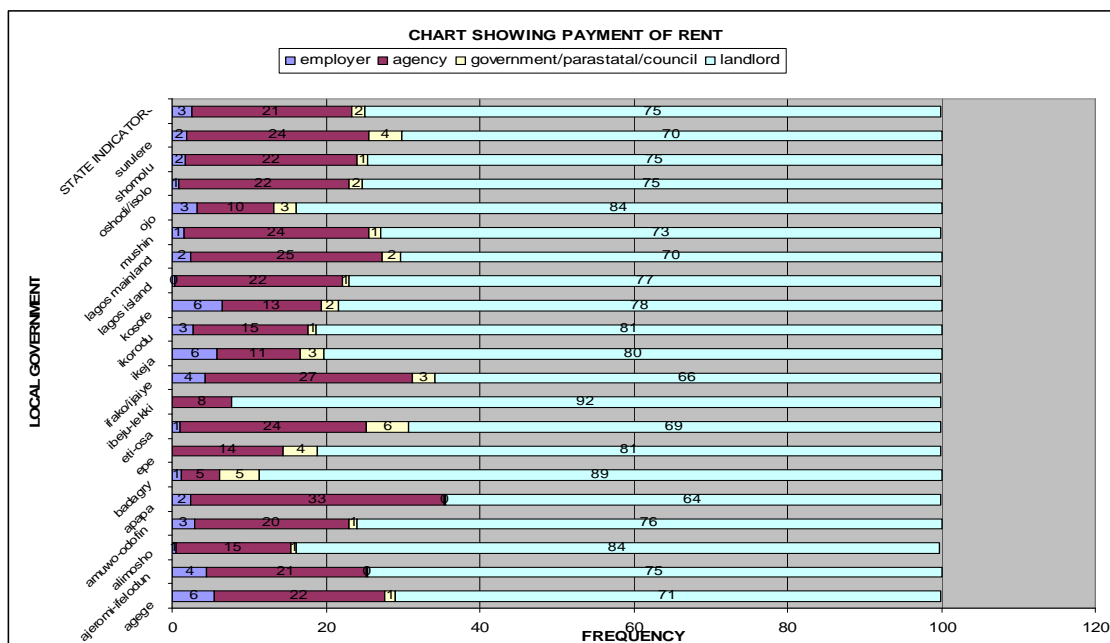
### 1.8. REASONS FOR STAYING IN THE AREA

Furthermore, the study examined the various reasons why sampled households stayed in their communities. The result obtained revealed that 80% of the household adduced the reason of their stay in the area to security while 11% said it was owing to affordability of rent and 7% linked the reason of their stay in the community to closeness to workplace as well as 2% who indicated availability of basic infrastructural facilities.



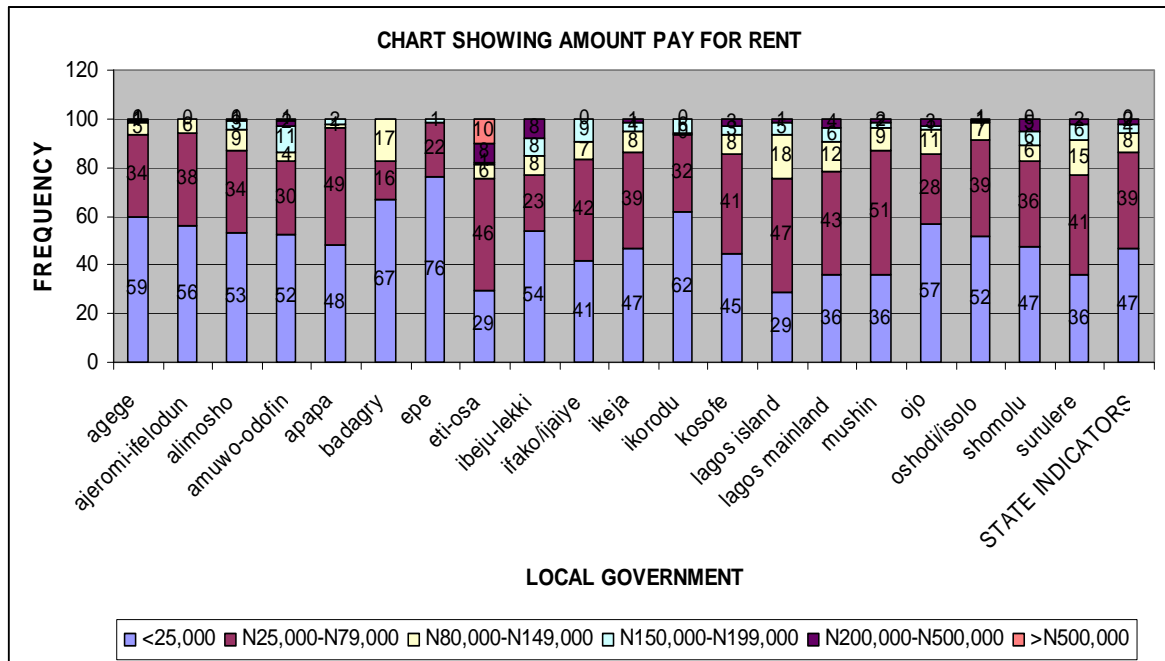
### 1.9. PAYMENT OF RENT

On payment of rent by households, the survey indicated that 75% of the households claimed that they paid their house rent directly to their landlord while 21% paid their rents through agent. 3% indicated that they paid their rent to employer as well as 2% who paid their rents to government/parastatals/council.



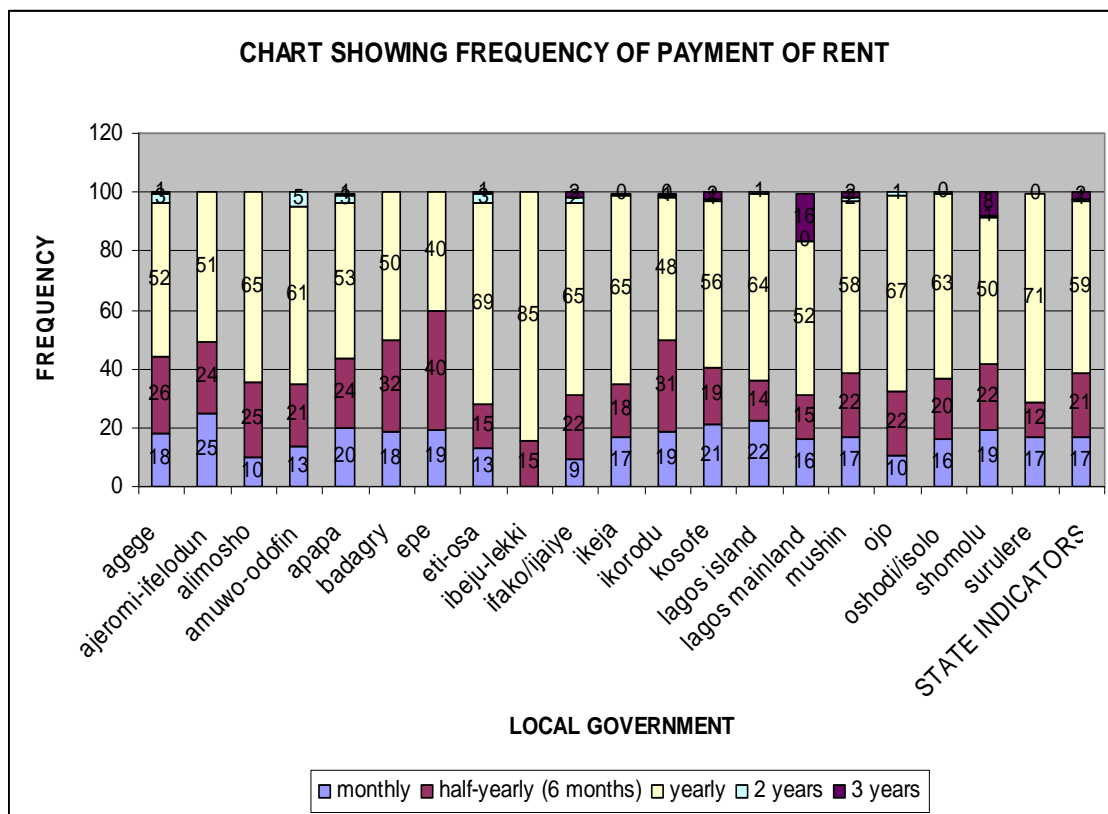
## 2.0. AMOUNT PAY FOR RENT

Concerning the amount paid for rent by households, the analysis revealed that 47% of the households indicated that they paid less than N25,000 per annum, 39% paid between N25,000 –N79,000 , 8% paid between N80,000 – N149,000 while 4% paid between N150,000 – N199,000 and 2% disclosed that they paid between N200,000 – N500,000 on rent annually. The study also showed that it was only at Eti-Osa local government area that 10% of the respondents in that locality indicated that they paid an annual rent of more than N500,000.



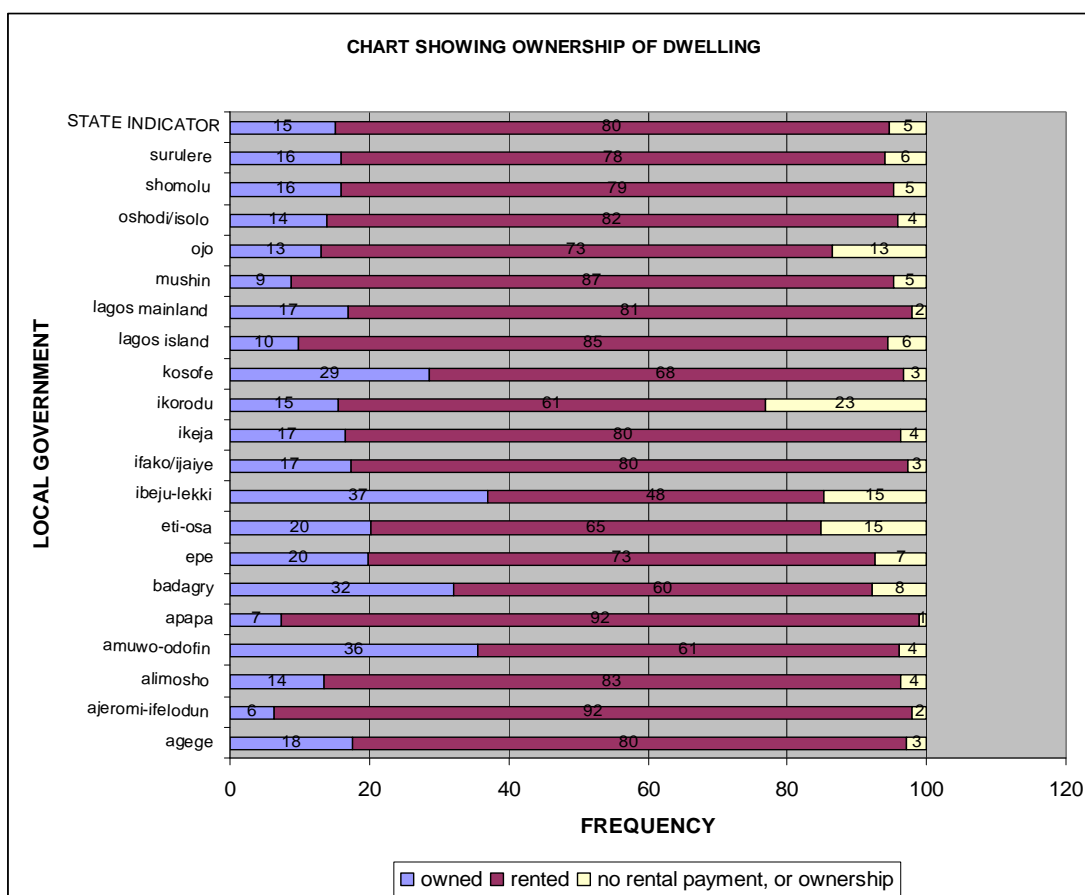
## 2.1. FREQUENCY OF PAYMENT

On the issue of frequency of rent payment by respondents, the result showed that 59% of the households claimed that they paid rent yearly. 21% paid rent half yearly(6 months) , 17% paid monthly and 2% paid 3 years while only 1% of the respondents signified paying their rent 2 years.



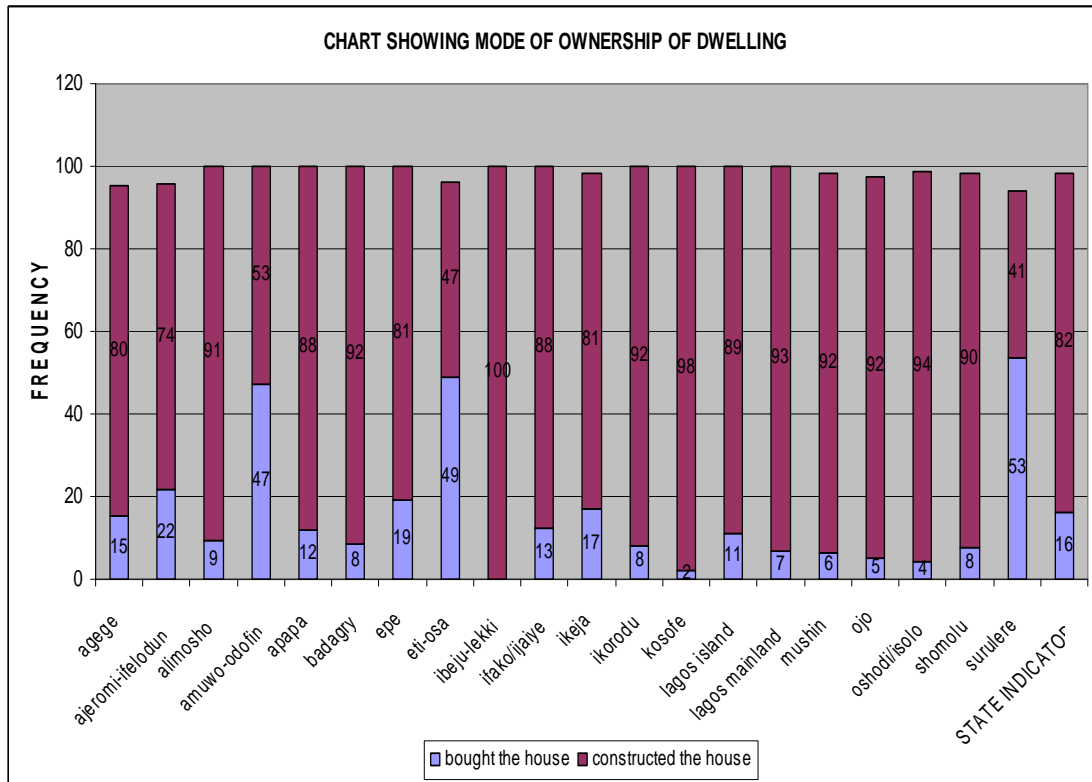
## 2.2. OWNERSHIP OF THE DWELLING

The ownership of the dwelling was also sought from the respondents and the analysis disclosed that 80% of the households rented the dwelling while 15% owned the dwelling and 5% ascribed the ownership of the dwelling to no rental payment, contract or ownership.



### 2.3. MODE OF OWNERSHIP OF THE DWELLING

The mode of ownership of the dwelling was also examined and the findings showed that out of the 15% of the households who claimed that they owned their dwelling, 13% indicated that they constructed the dwelling while 2% said they bought the house. Furthermore, the study also revealed that all the enumerated households in Ibeju-Lekki local government area indicated that they constructed their houses. On the other hand, more than half (53%) of the households in Surulere local government area claimed that they bought their houses.



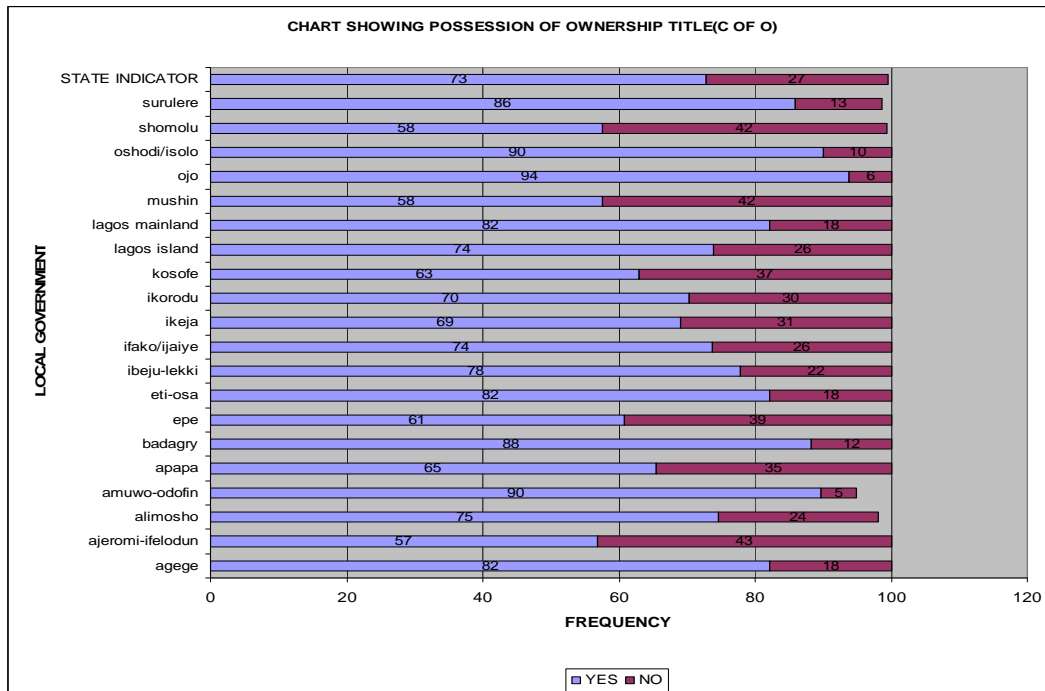
#### 2.4. COST OF CONSTRUCTION /PURCHASE OF THE DWELLING

The survey showed that 79% and 73% of the households claimed that they constructed or bought the house less than two million while 16% and 20% said they constructed or bought the house between N2 –N4 million naira. 4% and 3% of the households also indicated that they constructed or bought the house between N5 – N7 million while only 2% and 5% said that they constructed or bought the house respectively.

#### 2.5. POSSESSION OF OWNERSHIP TITLE(C of O)

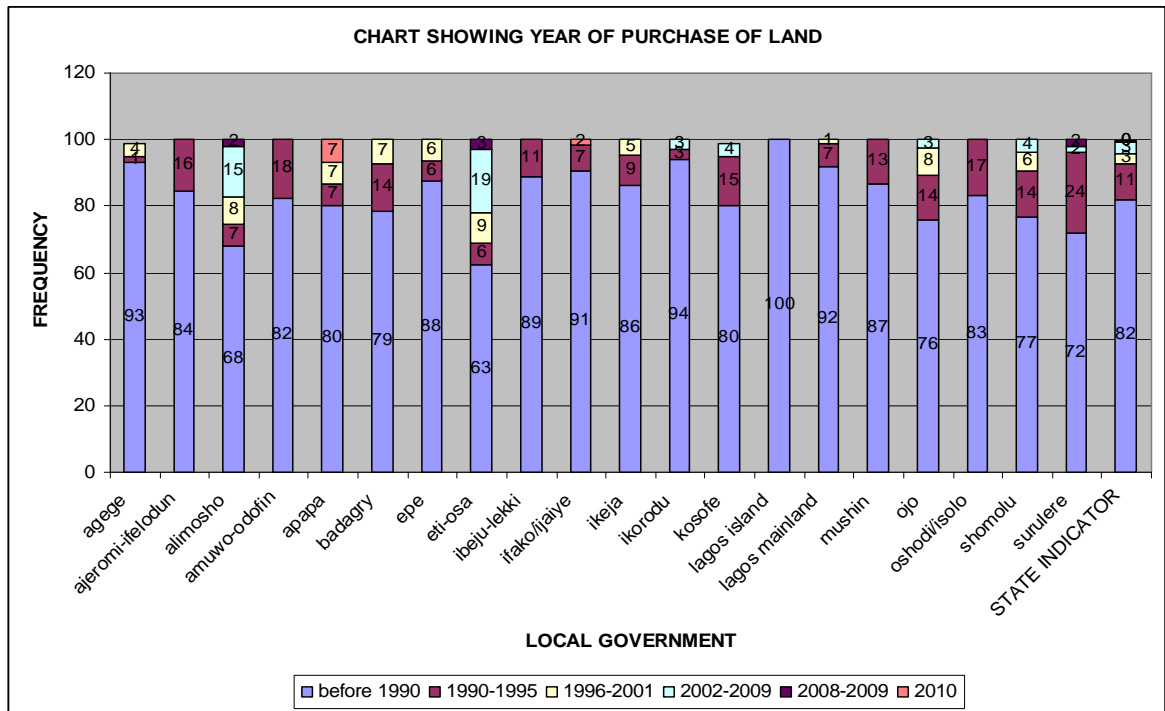
The result of the survey also indicated that 73% of the respondents claimed to have ownership title (C of O) to the land while 27% do not have ownership title.





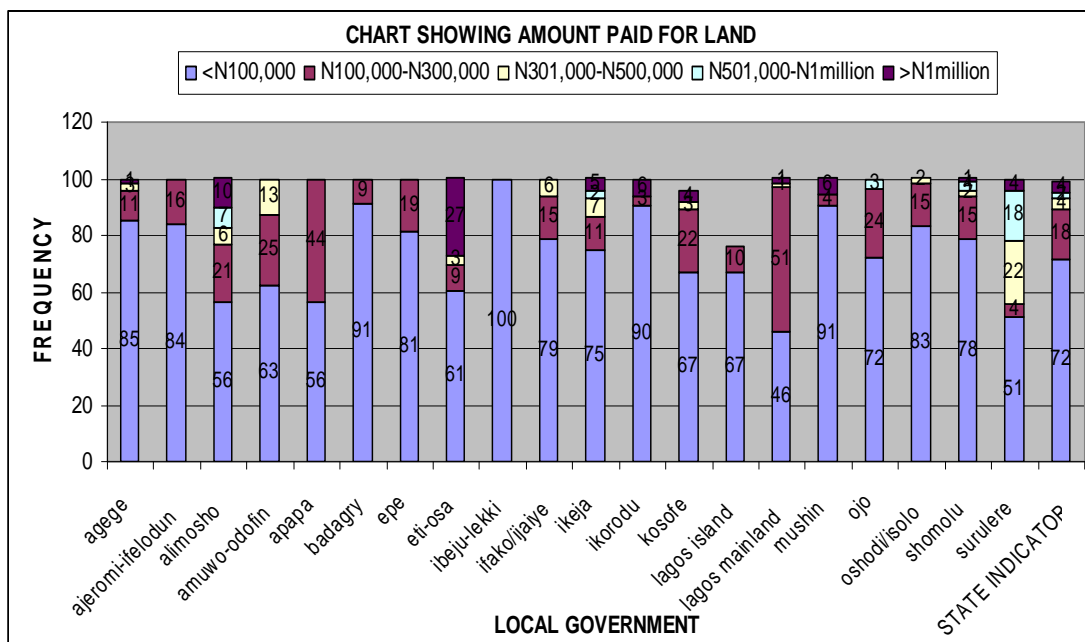
## 2.6. YEAR OF PURCHASE LAND

The year of purchase of land was examined and the analysis revealed that 82% of the household purchase their land before year 1990. 11% procured their land between 1990 – 1995. The result revealed further that 3% each of the respondents purchased their land between 1996-2001 and 2002 – 2009 respectively while 1% accounted for households who procured their land between 2008 – 2010.



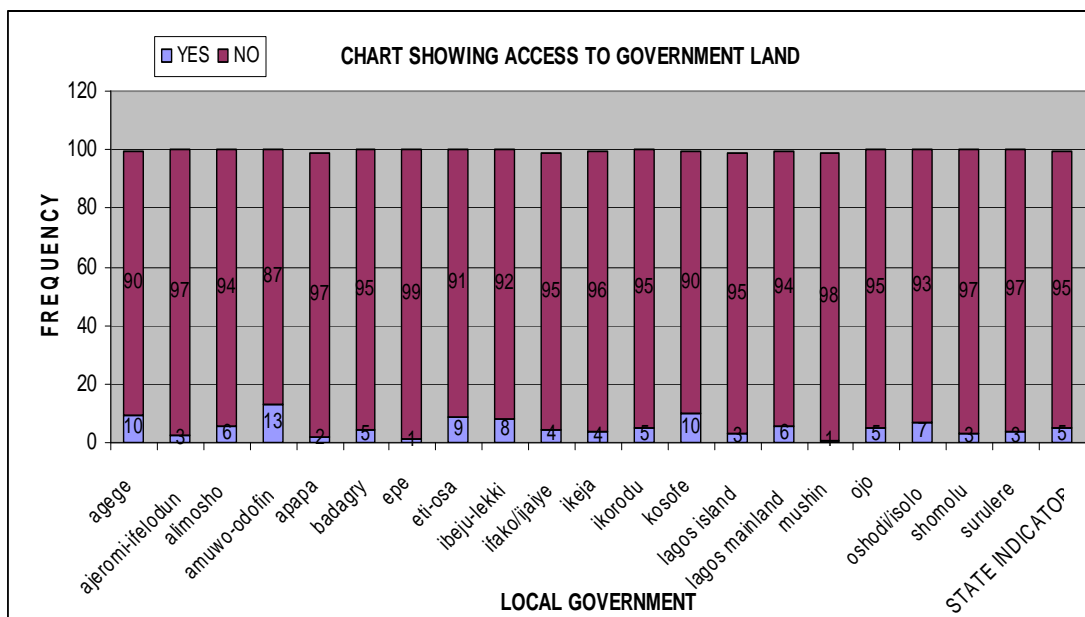
## 2.7. AMOUNT PAID FOR THE LAND

The survey showed that 72% of the households said they paid less than N100, 000 to purchase the land while 18% indicated that they paid between N100, 000 – N 300,000 .The result also showed that 4% of the households paid more than one million for the purchase of the land and another 4% paid between N301, 000 – N500,000 only 2% said they purchased their land between N501,000 – N 1 million.



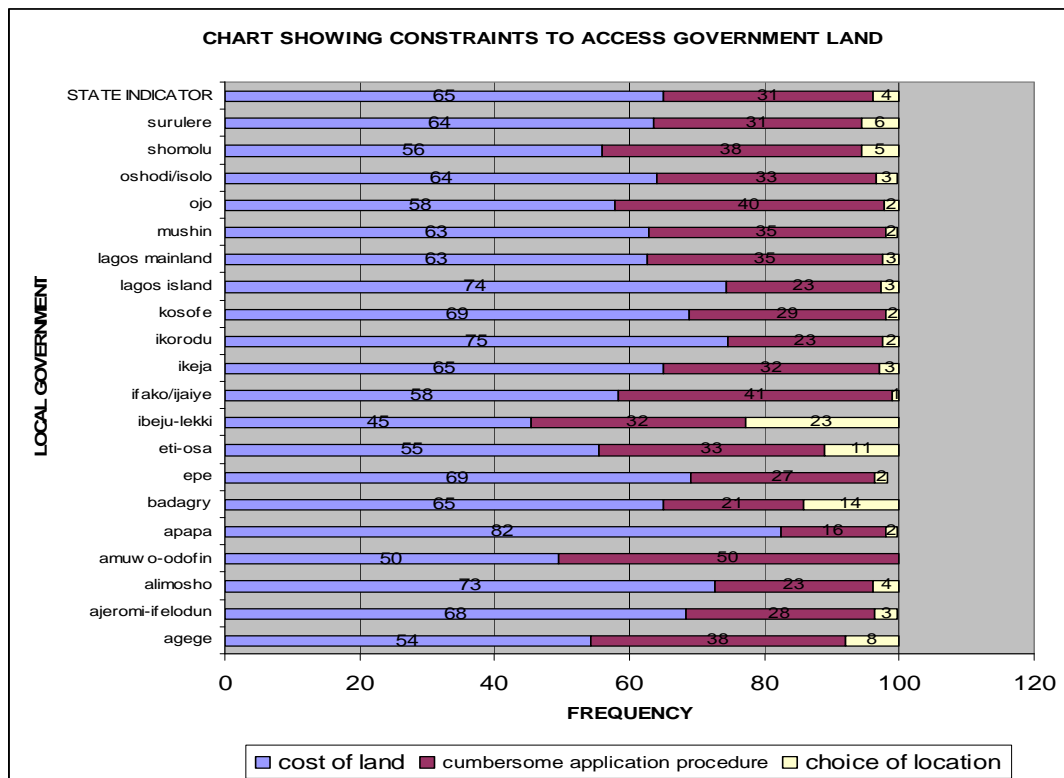
## 2.8. ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT LAND

On access to government land, the analysis disclosed that only 5% of the sampled households patronized government land while the remaining 95% claimed that they do not patronized government land.



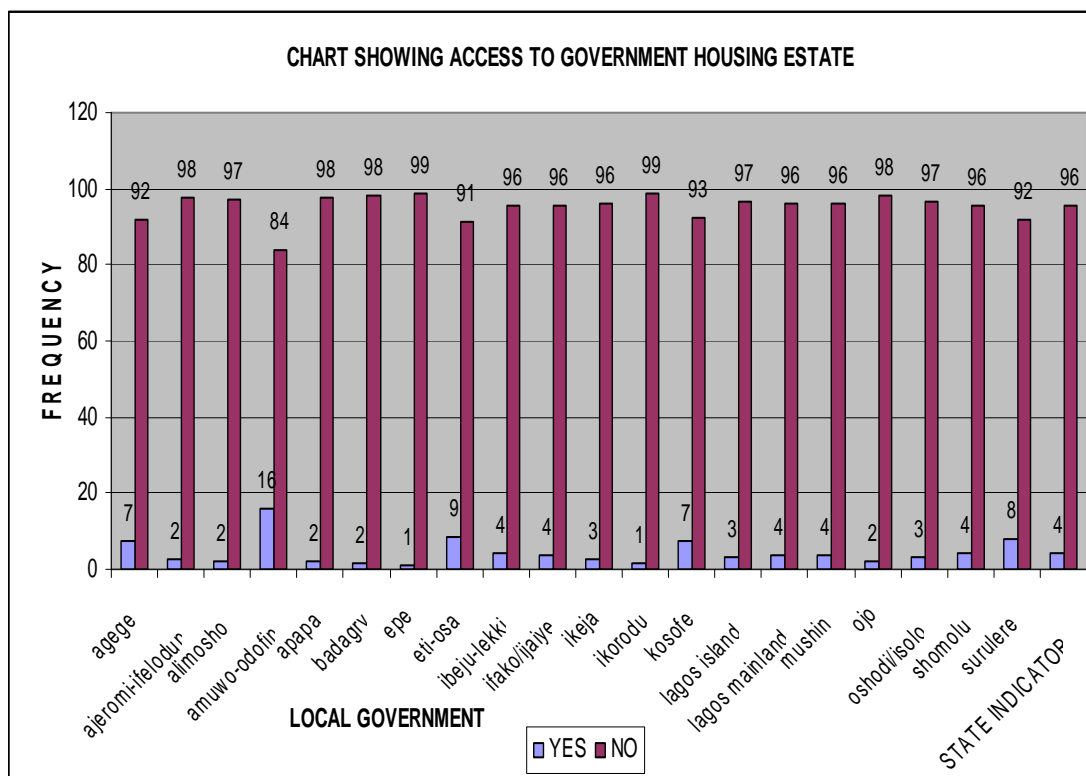
## 2.9. CONSTRAINTS TO ACCESS GOVERNMENT LAND

Several reasons were adduced by households who claimed not to have patronized government land. Out of the 95% who claimed no patronage of government land, 62% linked the reason of non patronage to high cost of government land, 29% claimed that it due to cumbersome application procedure and 4% indicated choice of location as constraint inhibiting government land.



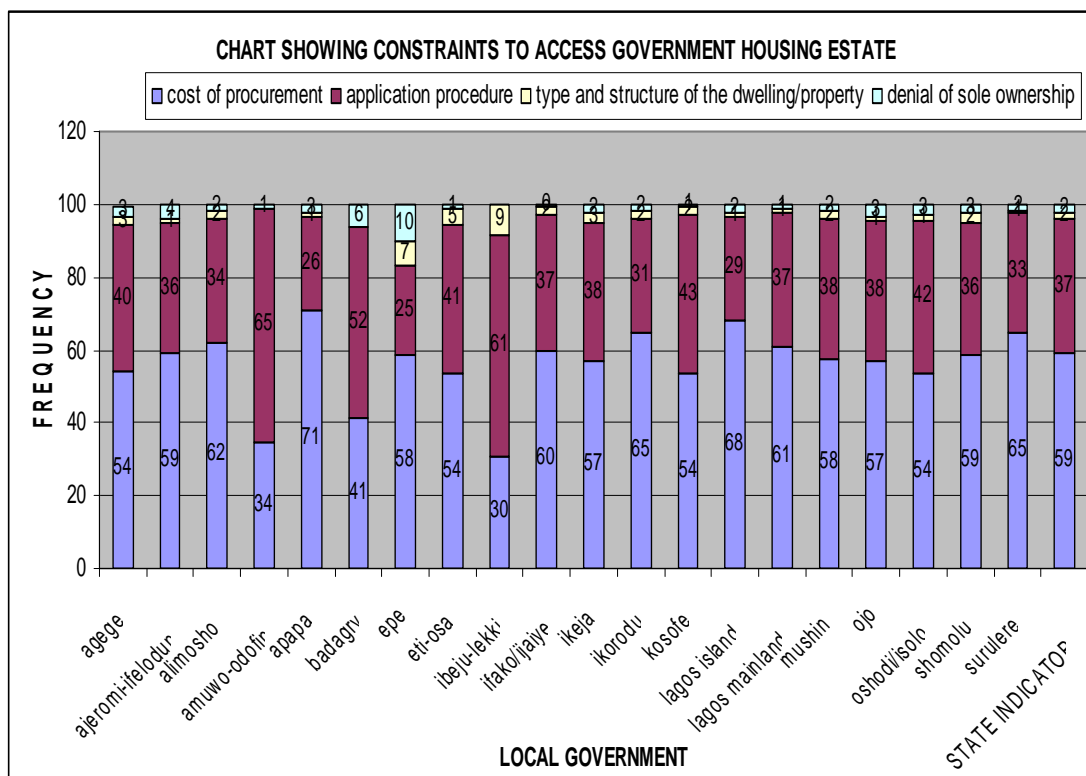
## 3.0. ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT HOUSING ESTATE

Access to government estate was also examined with a view to ascertaining the level of patronage by residents in the State. The result showed that only 4% of the respondents indicated to have enjoyed access to government housing estate while a high significant 96% of the households claimed that they were yet to have access to government housing estate.



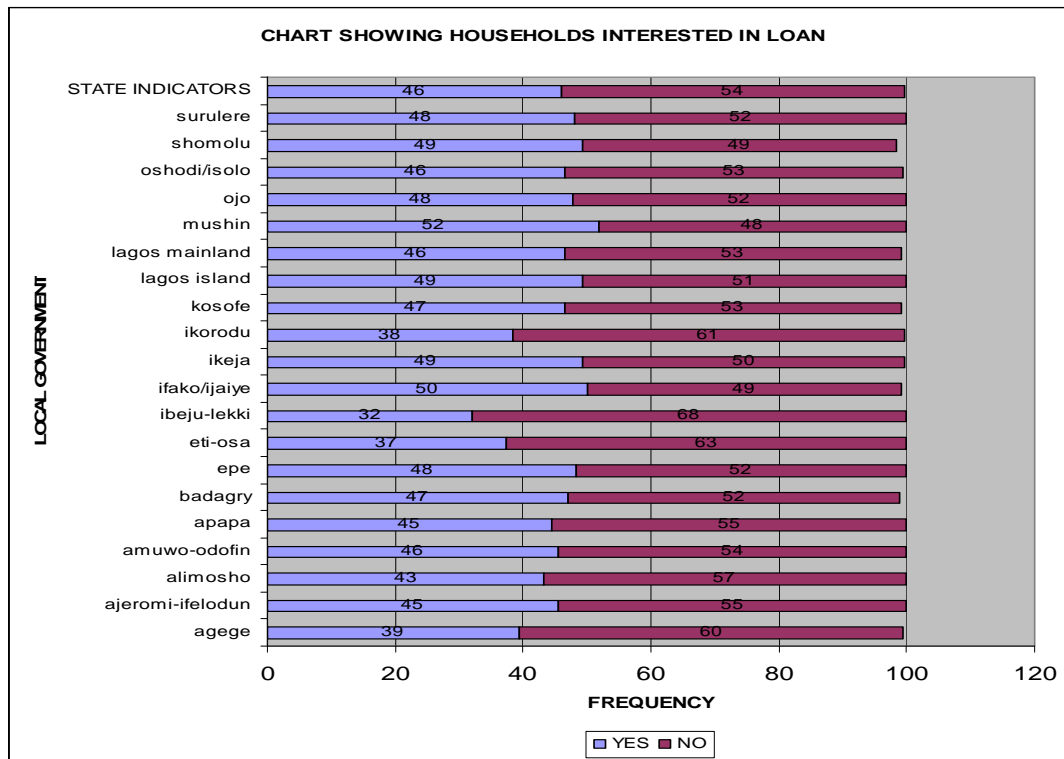
### 3.1. CONSTRAINTS TO ACCESS GOVERNMENT HOUSING ESTATE

Various constraints were outlined by the 96% of the respondents that were responsible for their non access to government housing estate. 57% ascribed their non access to government housing estate as cost of procurement, 35% linked it to cumbersome application procedure while 2% each indicated type and structure of the dwelling / property and denial of sole ownership respectively.



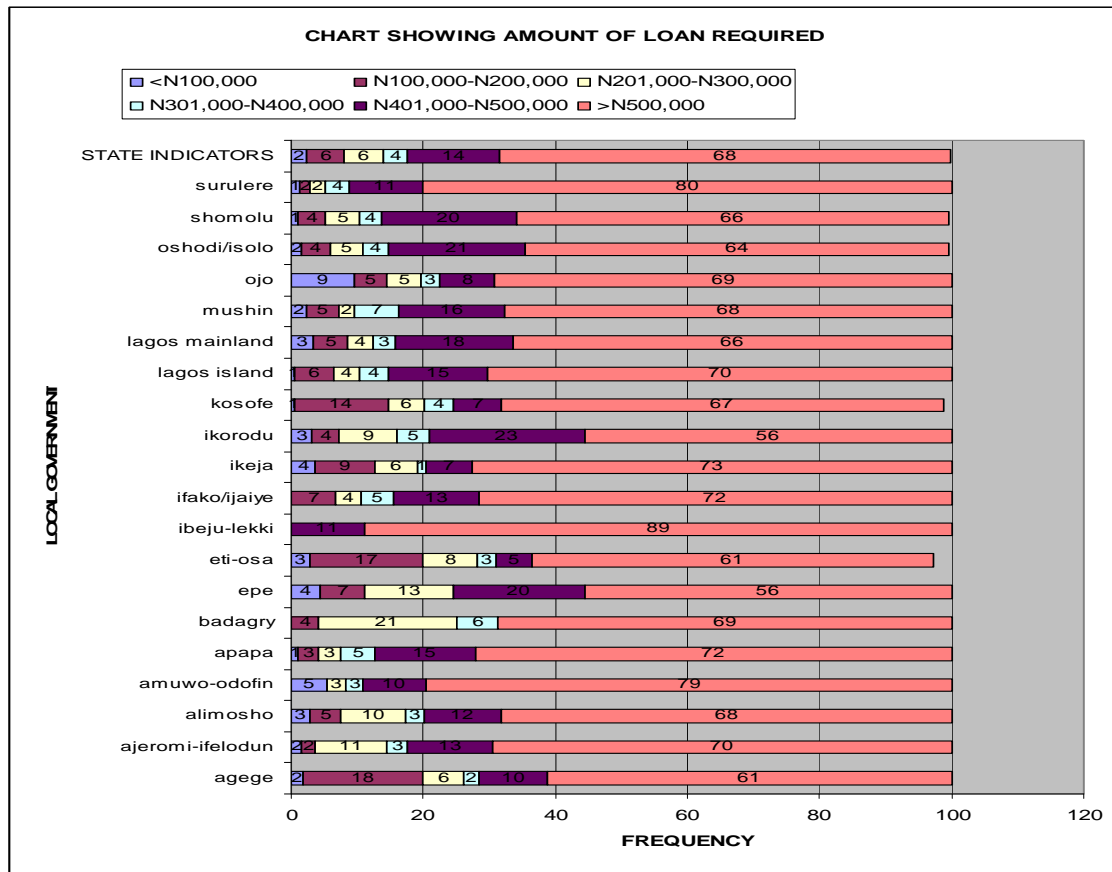
### 3.2. INTEREST IN LOAN

The willingness or interest of residents in the State to obtain loan was also sought and the findings disclosed that 46% of the households signified their interest to obtain loan while 54% indicated their unwillingness to obtain loan.



### 3.3. AMOUNT OF LOAN REQUIRED

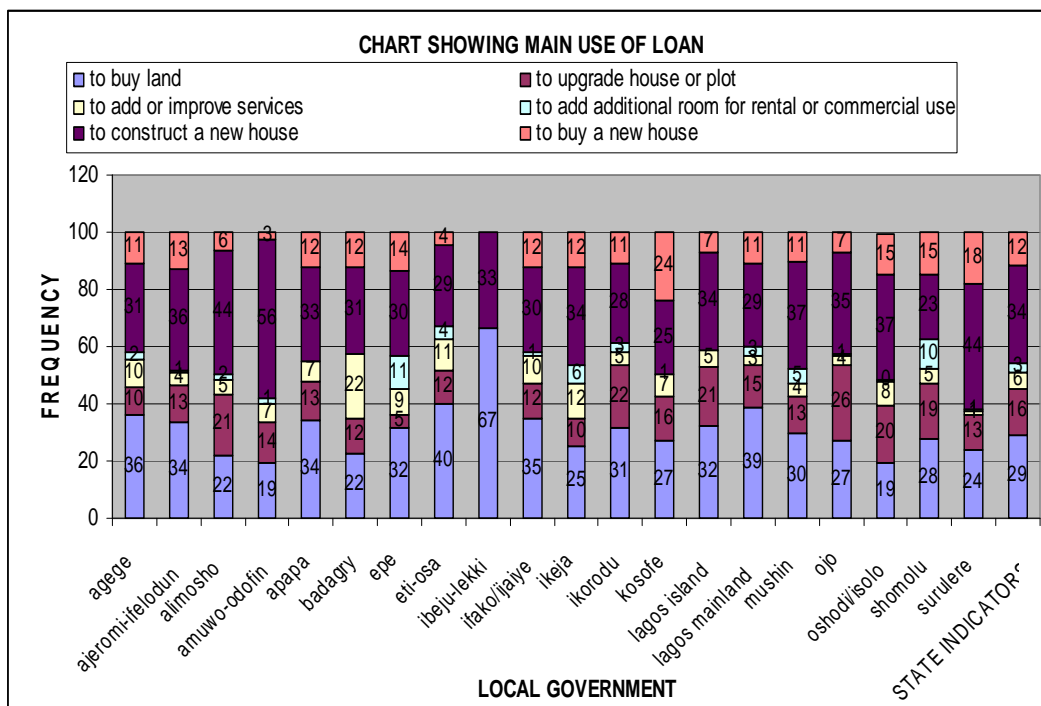
The sampled households also disclosed the range of amount of loan required. The result showed that 68% required over N500,000 loan, 14% indicated loan to between N401,000 – N500,000 while each of the respondents said they needed loan between N100,00 – N200,000 and N201,000 – N300,000 respectively .4% said they required loan between N301,000 – N400,000 and only 2% required less than N100,000 loan.



### 3.4. MAIN USE OF LOAN

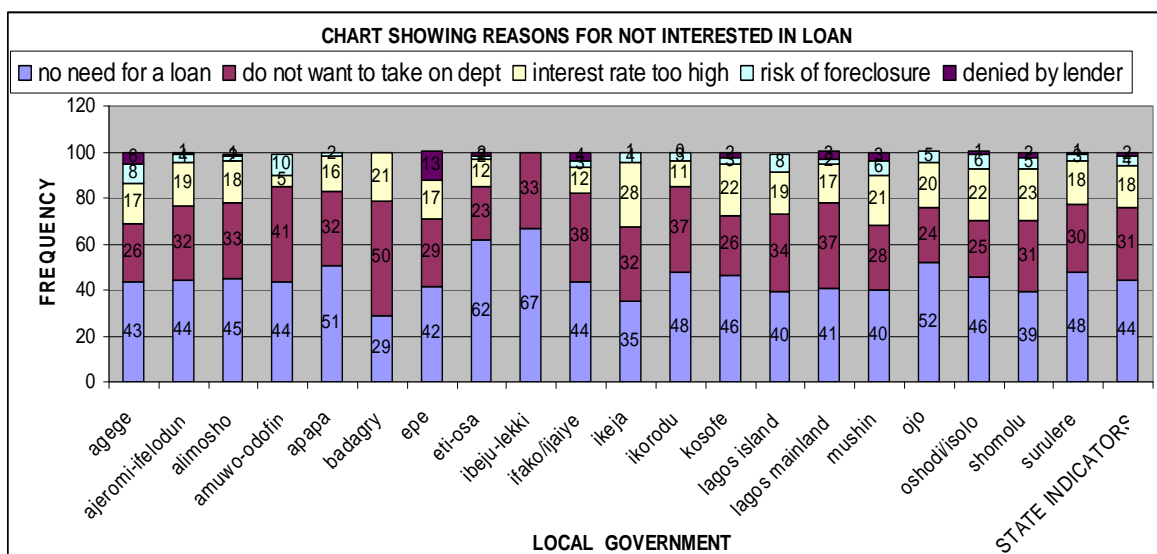
The survey result showed that out of the 46% of the households that are interested in obtaining loan 16% said they wanted the loan for construction of house, while 13% used the loan to buy land and 7% need it to upgrade house or plot of land 6% use it to buy a new house and 3% expended the loan obtained to add or improve services. Only 1% use loan obtained to add additional room for rental or commercial purpose.





### 3.5. REASON FOR NOT INTERESTED IN LOAN

The survey revealed that out of the 54% of the households who said that they were not interested in loan, 24% said there was no need for a loan, 1% disclosed that they do not want to take on dept and 10% said that interest rate was too high while 2% linked it to risk of foreclosure as well as 1% who claimed to have been denied by lenders.



## Chapter 8

### ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

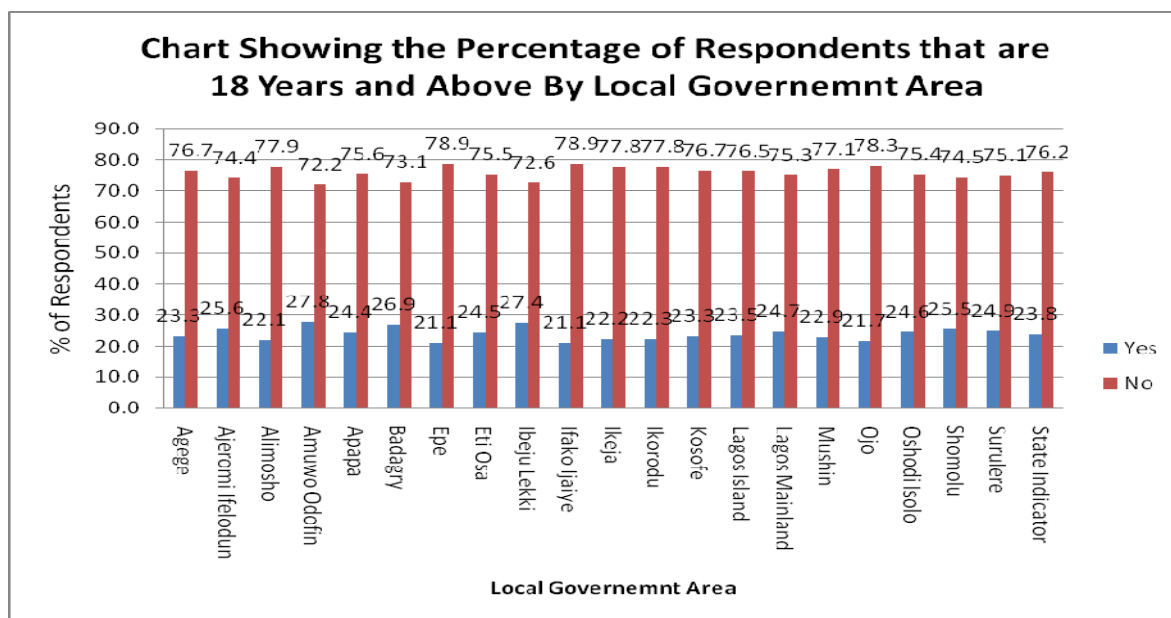
Economic Activities are usually considered as activities involving money earning and money spending. It could be any mental or physical effort made by an individual with the intention to earn something in return.

Lagos is the commercial hub of the nation and much of the nation's wealth and economic activity are concentrated in the State.

The Lagos State Household Survey 2010 revealed the following about Economic Activities in the State:

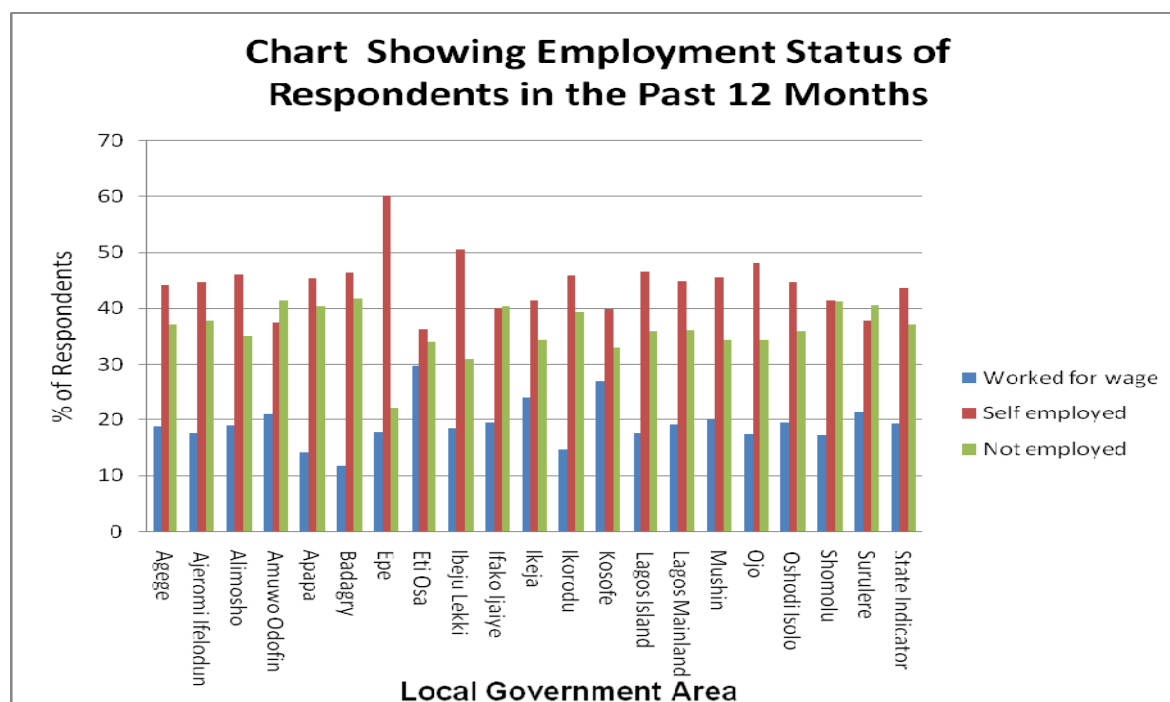
#### 1.0: RESPONDENTS AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE

The survey revealed that 76% of the enumerated households' members were 18 years and above while 24% constituted households members below the age of 18 years.



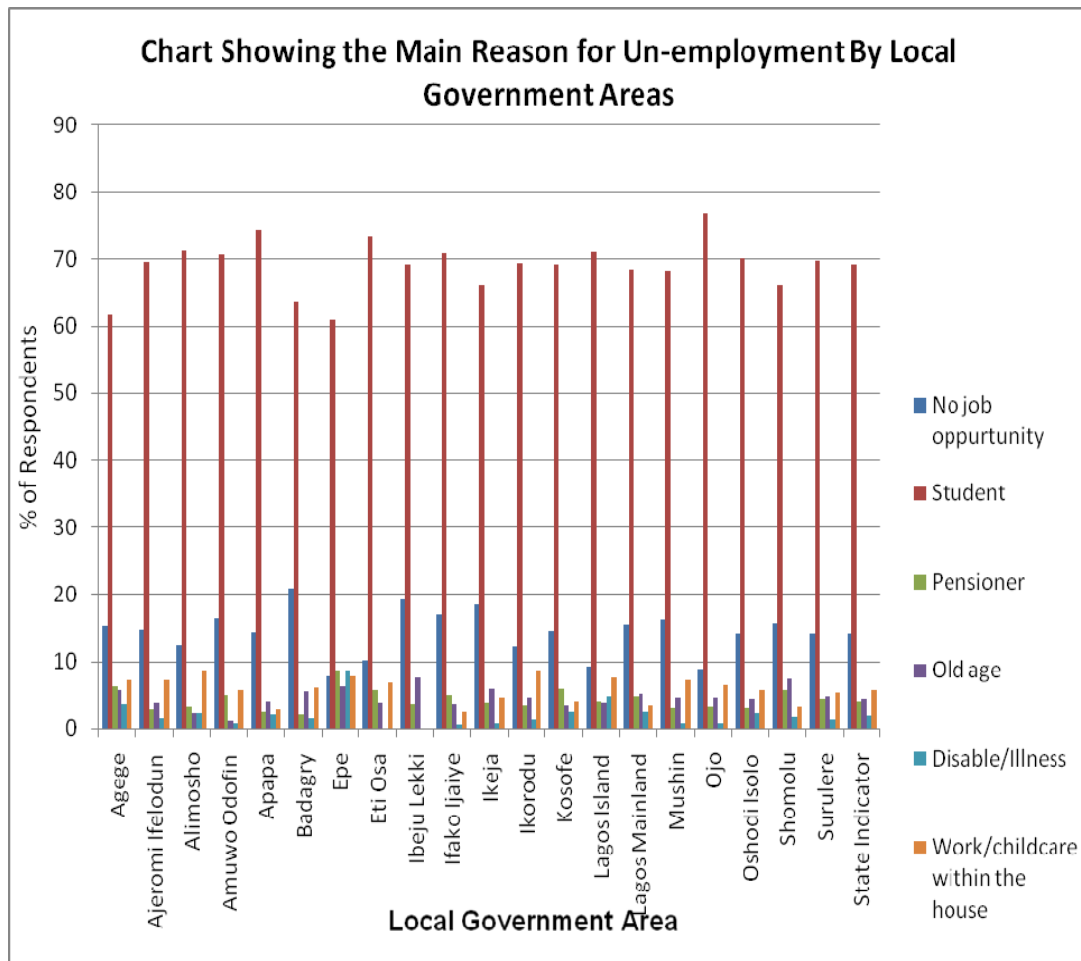
## 1.1: EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The employment status of the sampled respondents was sought in the past 12 months with a view to determining employment category as well as the employment rate in the State. The survey result revealed that 44% of the respondents were self employed while 19 % worked for wage and 37% are not employed. At the local government level , the study showed that 42% of the households in both Amuwo – Odofin and Badagry localities were unemployed during the reference period as well as 40% each in Apapa and Ifako- Ijaiye local government areas. On the other hand 60% of the households in Epe local government area are self employed as well as more than half (51%) households in Ibeju-Lekki.



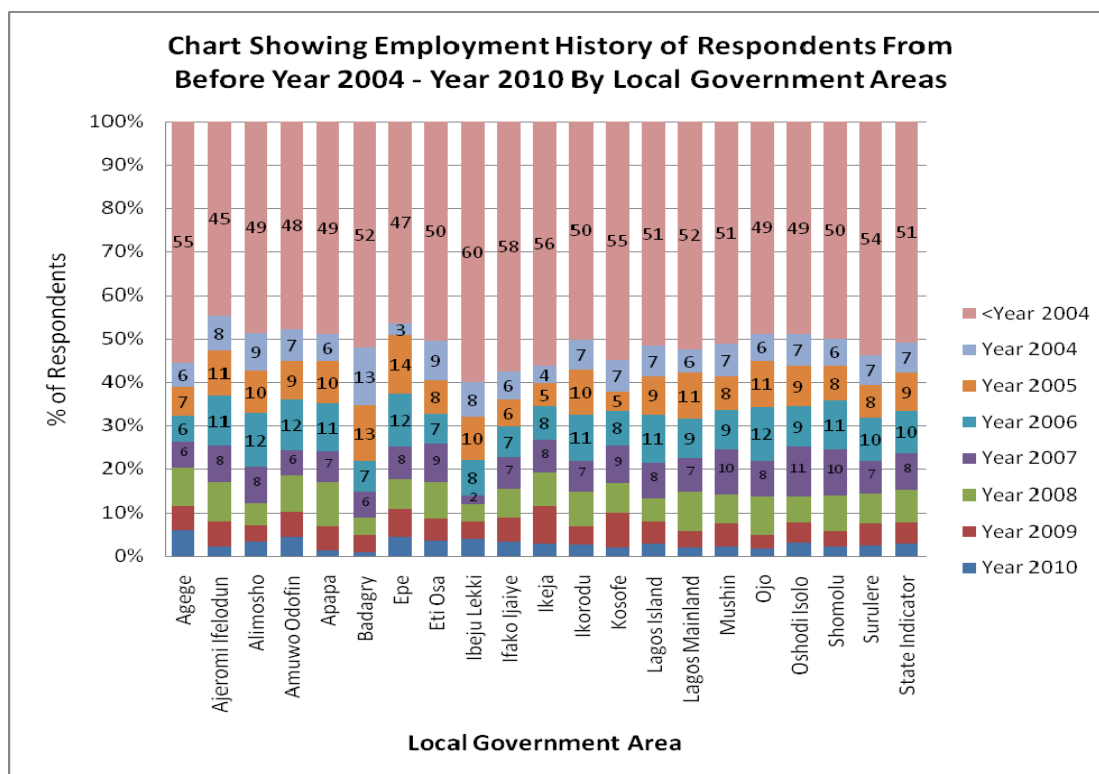
## 1.2: MAIN REASON FOR UN-EMPLOYMENT

The main reason why respondents in the State were unemployed was however investigated and the result obtained showed that of the 37% unemployed households in the State, 26% were students, 5% had no job opportunity, and 2% each was due to old age and work / childcare within the house while 1% each were either pensioners or disable/illness respectively.



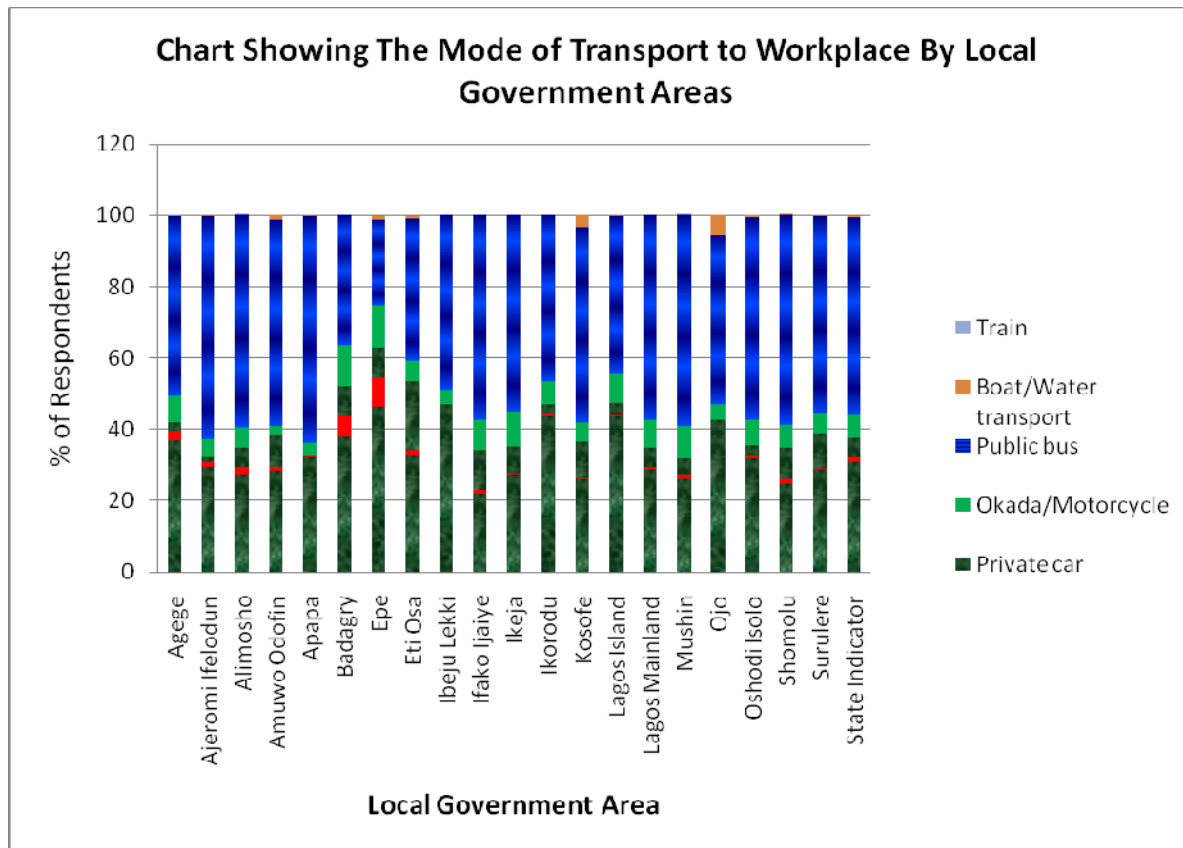
### 1.3: EMPLOYMENT HISTORY (WHEN HOUSEHOLD HEAD STARTED MAIN JOB)

The study disclosed further that more than half(51%) of the household heads were employed earlier than year 2004 while 26% were employed between 2004 – 2006 and 20% started their main jobs between 2007 – 2009. 3% of the household heads were employed in the current year (2010).



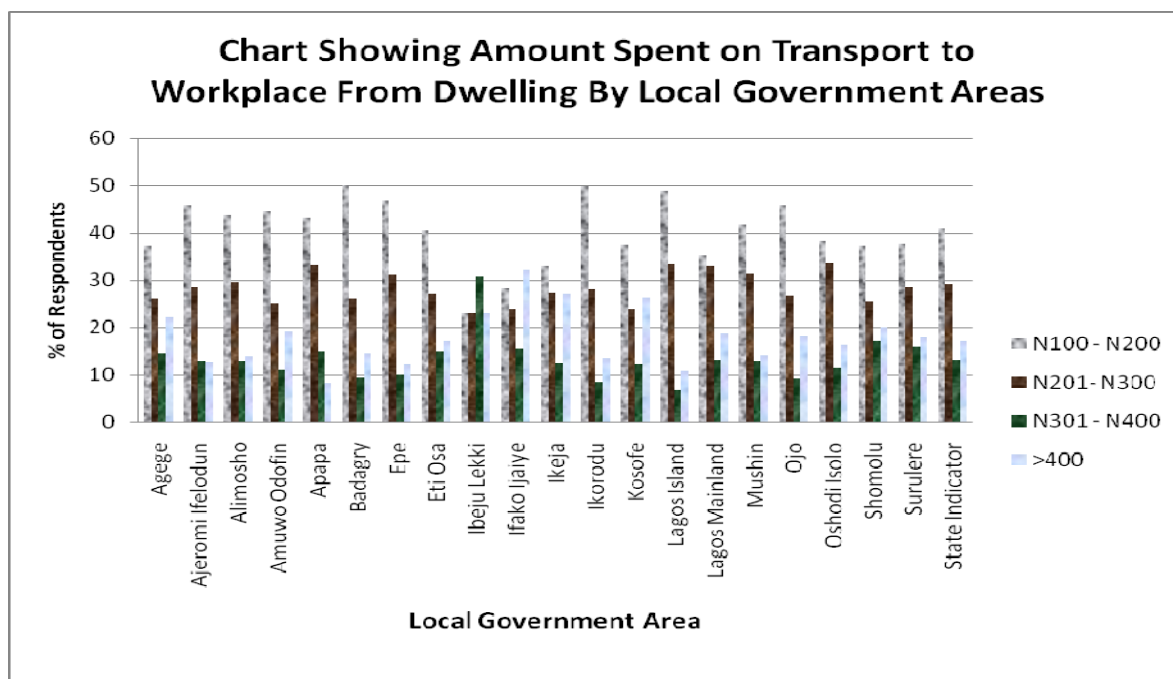
### 1.4: MODE OF TRANSPORT TO WORKPLACE

The most common mode of transportation of respondents to work in the State is by Public bus (55%), followed by walking (30.8%) and Okada/Motorcycle (6.7%). However, 5.7% use their private vehicles, 1.2% used bicycle and 0.5% go by boat/water transport.



### 1.5: AMOUNT SPENT ON TRANSPORT TO WORKPLACE FROM DWELLING

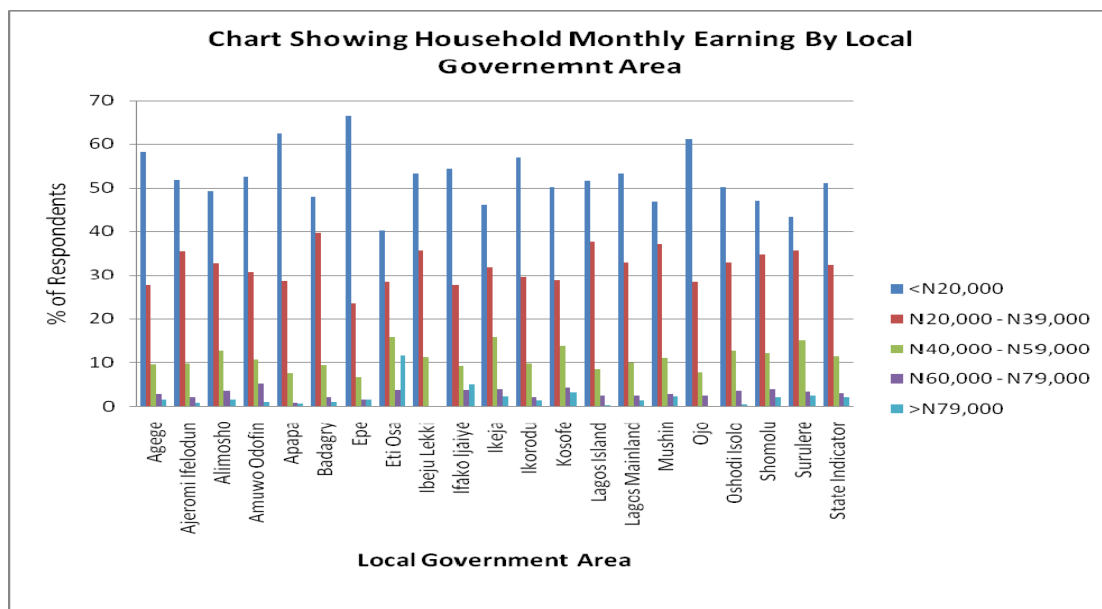
On the amount spent on transportation from respondents dwelling to work place the survey result disclosed that 41% spent between N100 – N200 , 29% used between N201 – N300 while 17% spent more than N400 and 13% used between N301 – N400 to their respective workplaces.



#### 1.6: HOUSEHOLD EARNING IN THE LAST MONTH

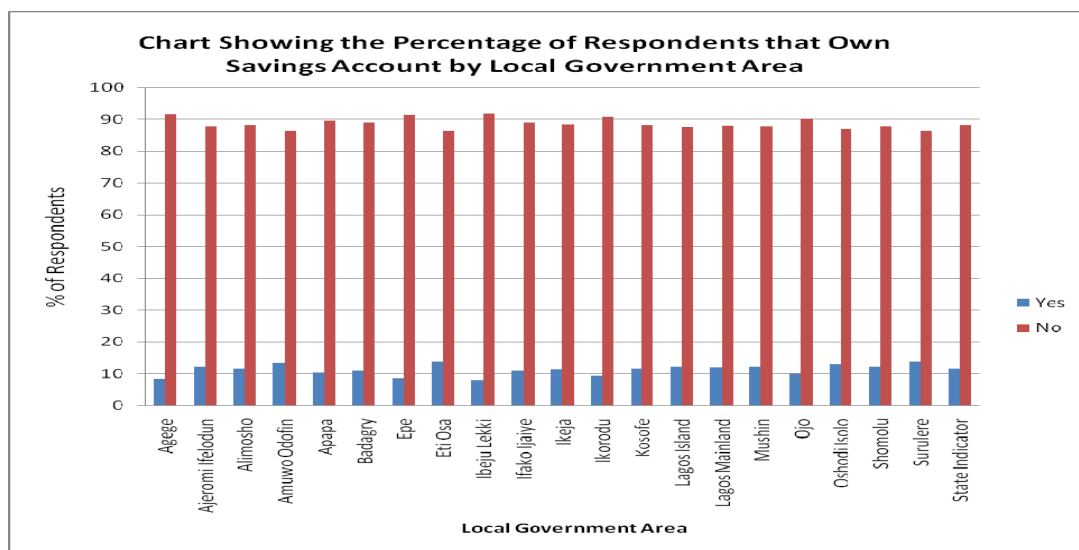
In the past one month households earnings from all possible sources i.e. employment, family transfer, help from friends, pension, public assistance/government transfer and income from rent were also investigated with a view to determining the household income level .The result indicated that 51% earned less than N20, 000, 33% earned between N20, 000 – N39, 000 while 11.7% earned between N40, 000 – N59,000 and 3% earned between N60,000 – N79,000 as well as only 2% who earned more than N79,000.

The survey also revealed at the local government level that residents in Eti-Osa local government area constituted the highest household members (11.6%) who earned more than N79, 000 per month as well as Ifako-Ijaiye (5%). On the other hand, majority of the household members who earned less than N20, 000 monthly were from Epe local area accounting for 67% of the household members in that locality.



### 1.7: POSSESSION OF SAVINGS ACCOUNT

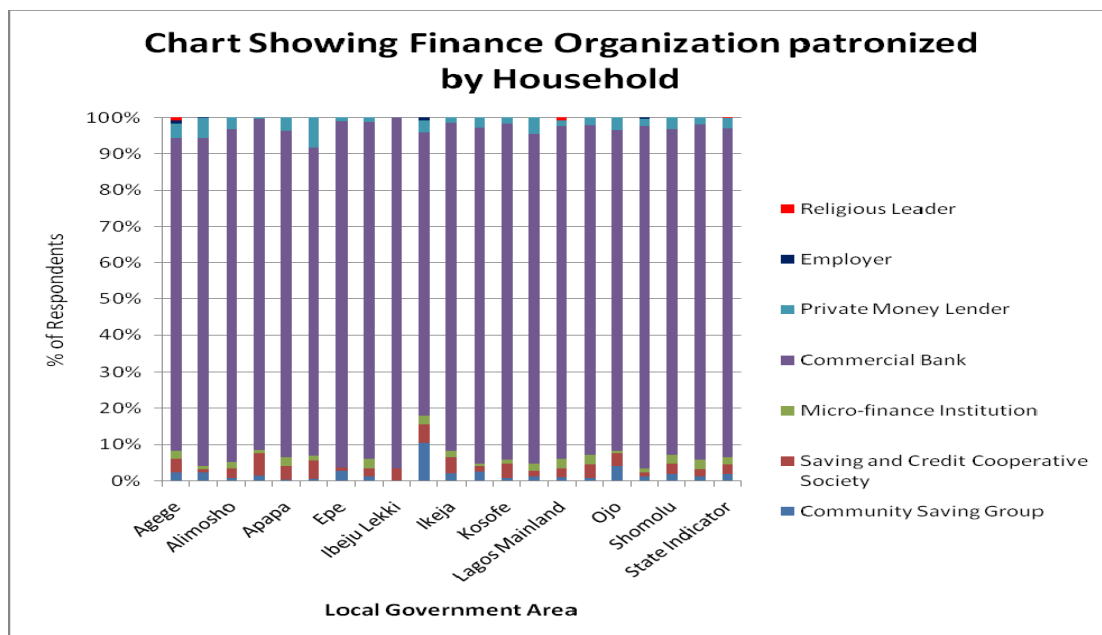
The study also looked into household's possession of savings accounts with a view to determining the savings ability of Lagos Residents as well as financial institutions being patronized. The result obtained showed that only 12% of the households enumerated in the State signified to have possessed savings accounts while 88% of the respondents had no savings accounts.





### 1.8: FINANCE INSTITUTION PATRONIZED BY HOUSEHOLD

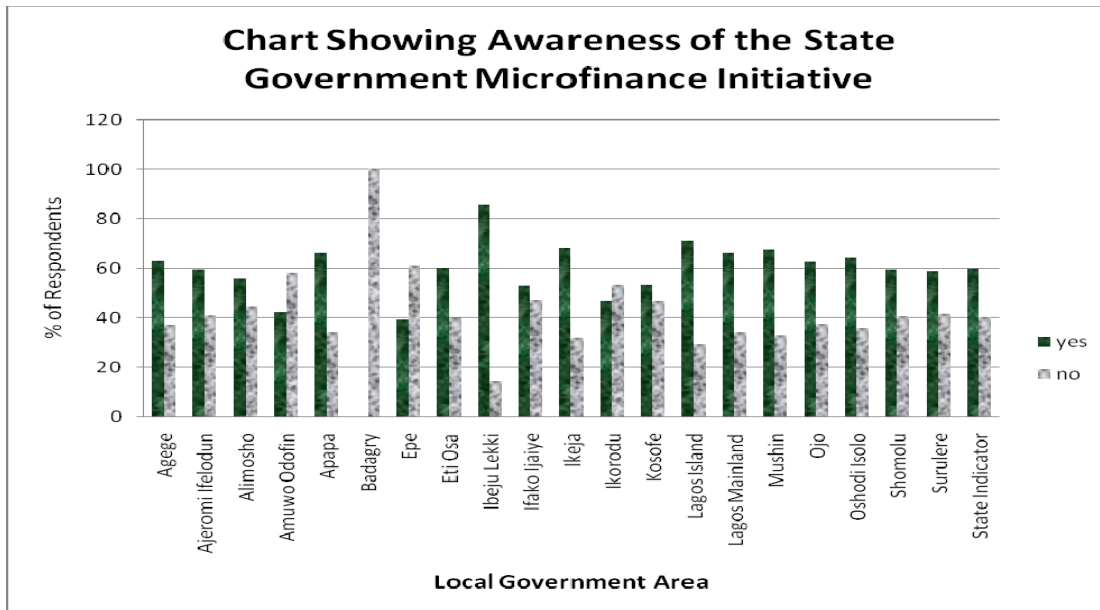
The survey revealed that the financial institution mostly patronized by the respondents was commercial Bank as attested by 91% of respondents interviewed. 3% each indicated to have patronized “Saving and Credit Cooperative Society” and “Private Money Lender” respectively, and 2% each preferred “Community Saving Group” and “Micro-finance Institution”. The result also showed that saving with either “employer” or “religious leaders” were gradually fizzling out in the State as contained in the State indicator.



### 1.9: AWARENESS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT MICROFINANCE INITIATIVE

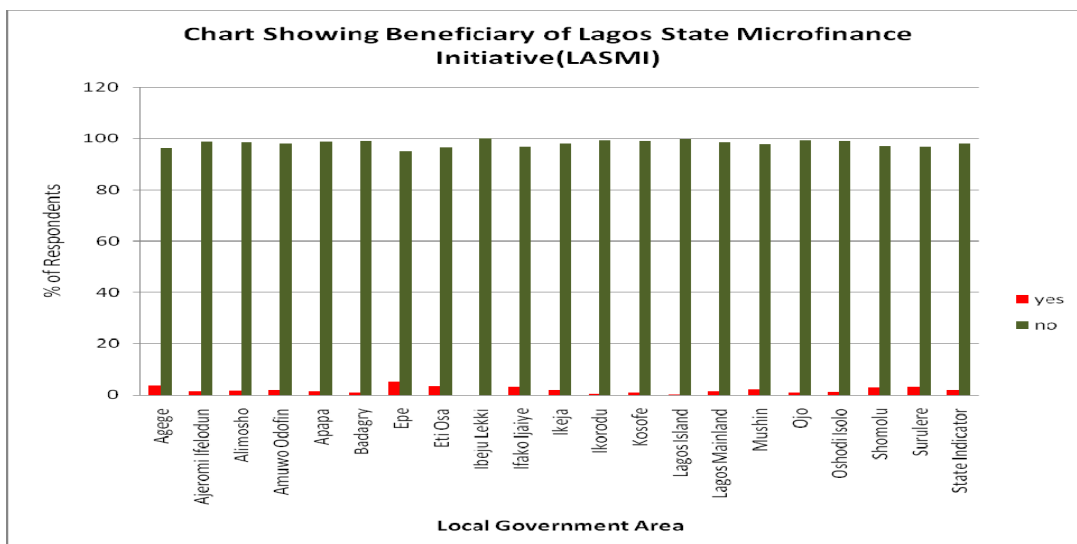
The analysis revealed further that 60% of the respondents were aware of the State Government Microfinance initiative while 40% were not aware. The empirical analysis across the local Government in the State also disclosed that none of the respondents in Badagry local Government area had awareness of the State Government Microfinance initiative. Awareness of the programme appeared to be more prominent in Ibeju-lekki and Logos Island as acclaimed by 86% and 71% of the households in the localities respectively.

The chart below revealed that 60% of respondents interviewed were aware of the State Government Microfinance Initiative while 40% were not aware.



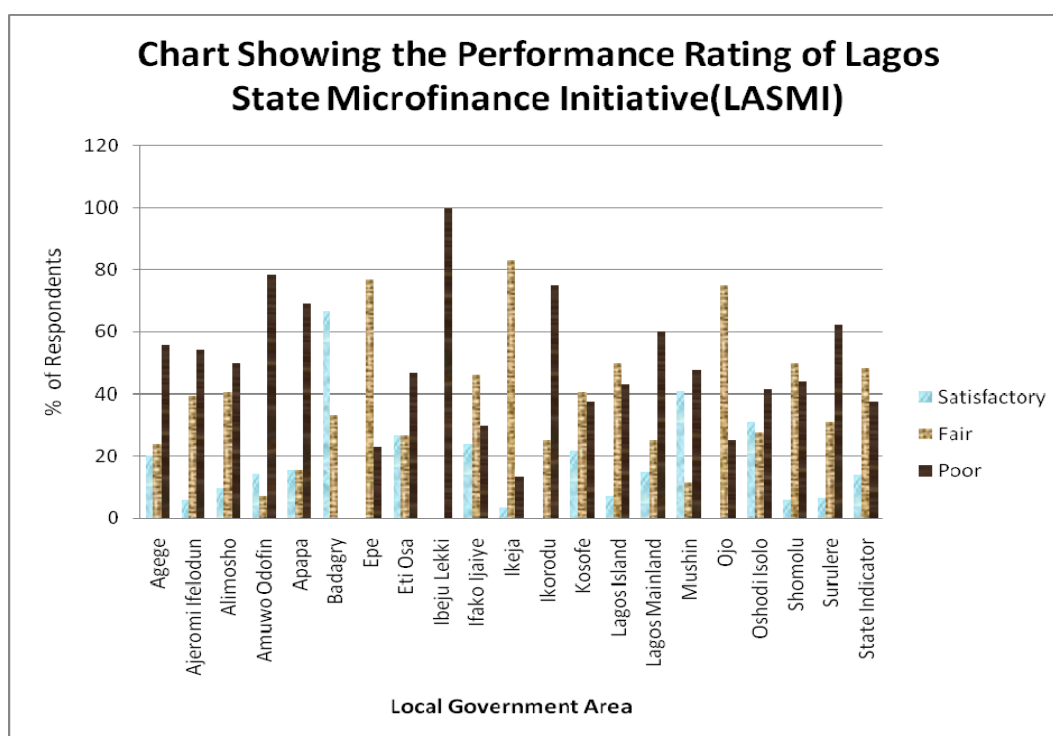
## 2.0: BENEFICIARY OF LAGOS STATE MICROFINANCE INITIATIVE (LASMI)

Despite the relatively high awareness by 60% of the households about the Lagos State Microfinance Initiative (LASMI), only 1% had benefited from LASMI while 59% had not yet enjoyed the services of LASMI.



## 2.1: PERFORMANCE RATING OF LAGOS STATE MICROFINANCE INITIATIVE (LASMI)

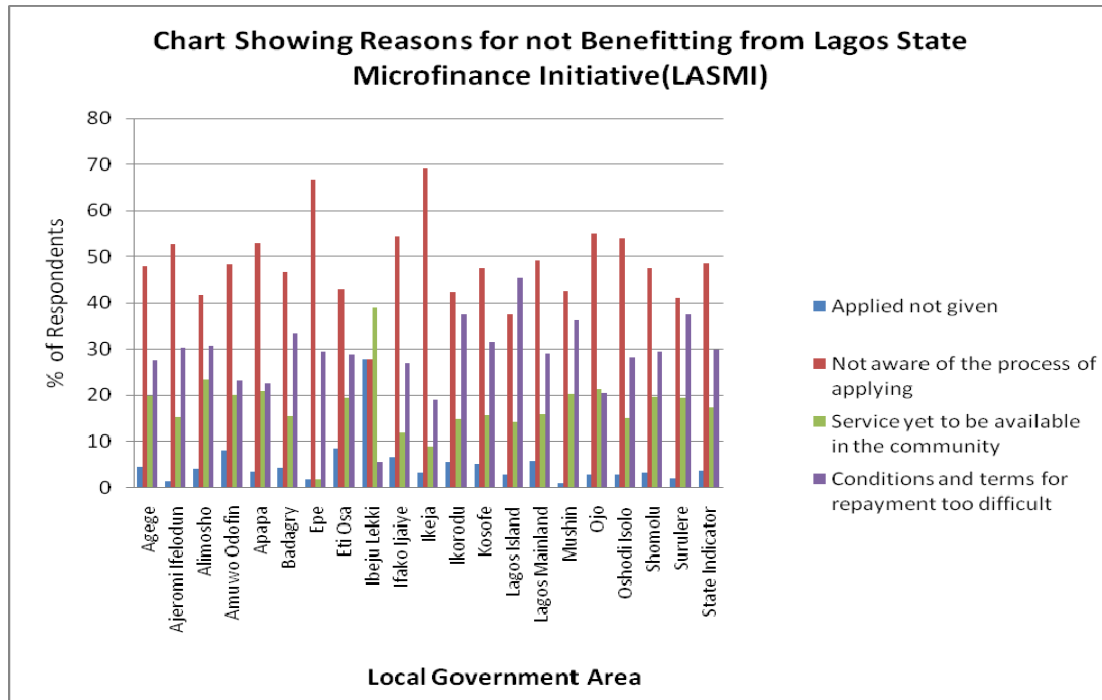
The chart below showed the performance rating of the government initiative (LASMI) as fair according to 48% of the beneficiaries while 38% and 14% rated the initiative as poor and satisfactory respectively. The study also inquired from the selected households to rate the performance of Lagos state Microfinance Initiative. The result showed that 48% of the respondents indicated that LASMI performance was 'fair', 14% rated the performance as 'satisfactory' while 38% claimed that the performance of the LASMI was 'poor'.



## 2.2: REASONS FOR NOT BENEFITING FROM LAGOS STATE MICROFINANCE INITIATIVE (LASMI)

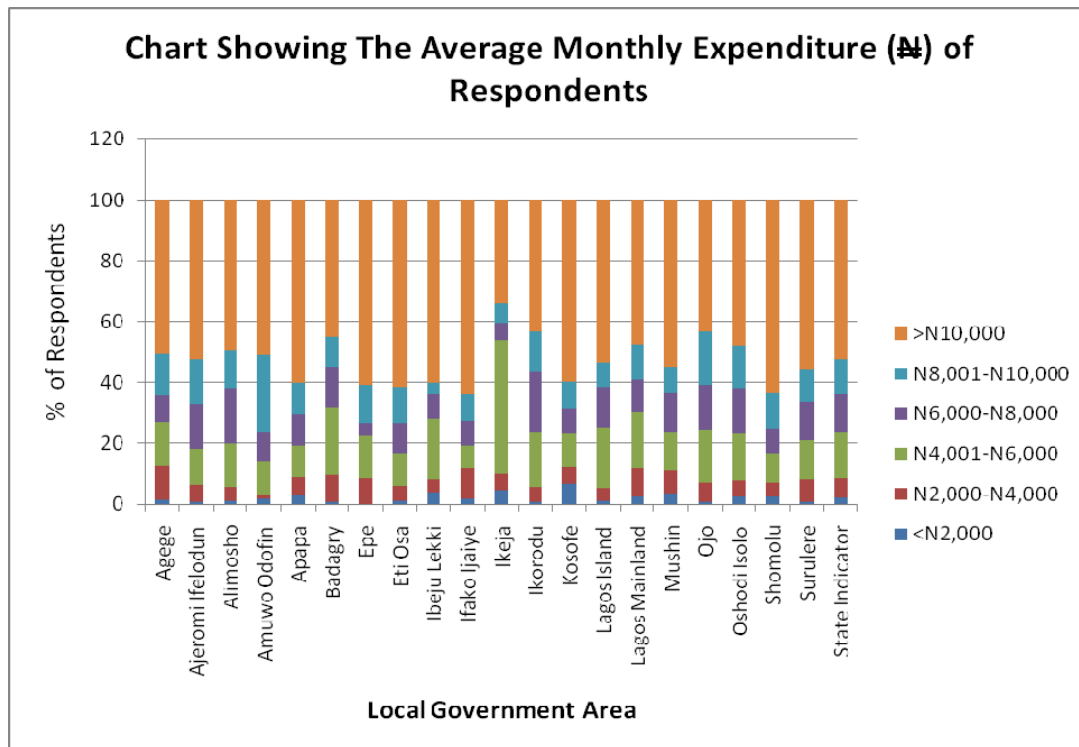
Reason why households did not benefit from LASMI was also sought. The result showed that out of the 40% who claimed not to have benefited from the services of LASMI, 20% were 'not aware of the process of applying', 12% said the 'condition and terms for repayment was too difficult' while 7% indicated that the 'service was yet to be

available in the community’ and only 1% said they ‘applied but not given’.



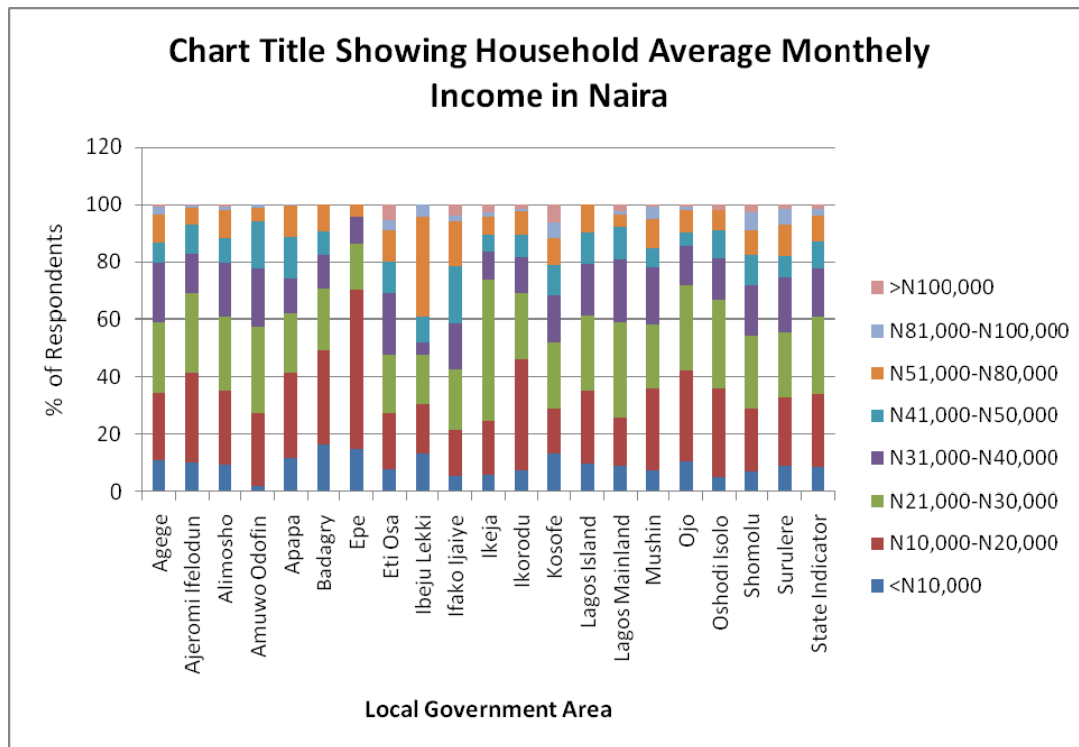
### 2.3: HOUSEHOLD AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE (₦) OF RESPONDENTS

The survey revealed that an average Lagosians spends more than N10, 000 monthly as claimed by 52% of the sampled households in the state. 24% spends between N6000-N10000 while 15% spends between N4001-N6000 and 6% spends an average of N2000-N4000 monthly. It is also important to mention that 2% of the respondents spend an average of less than N2000 monthly.



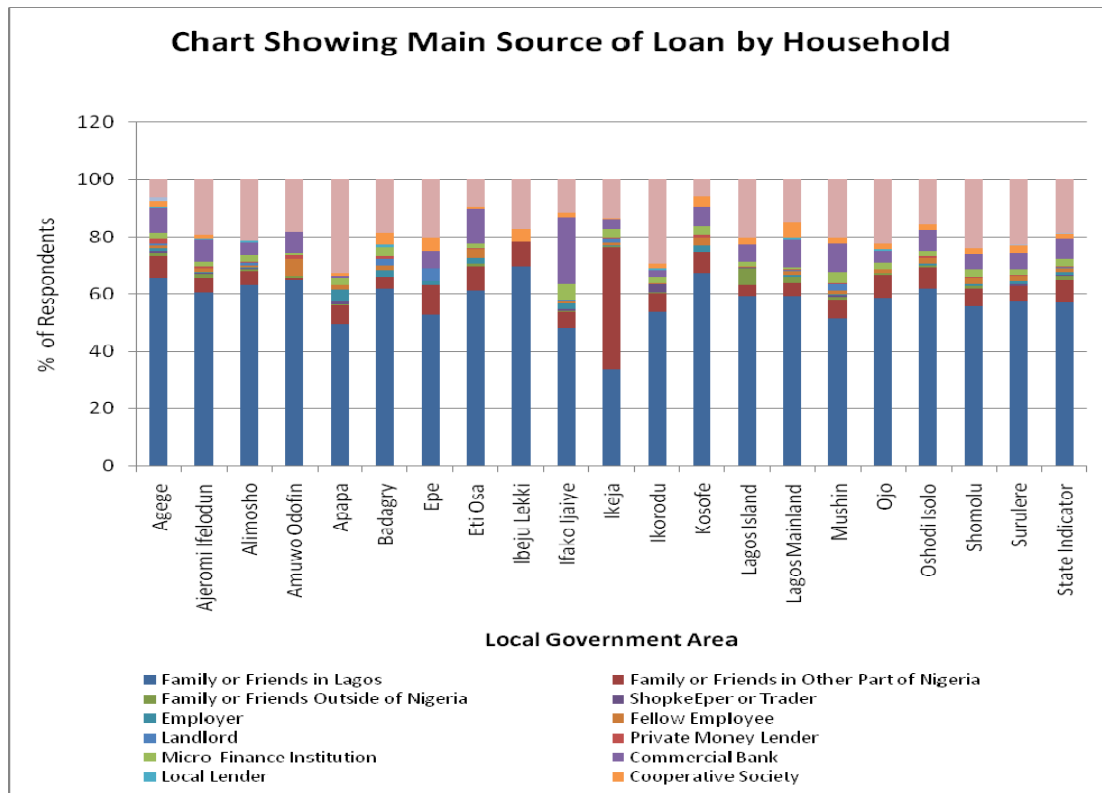
#### 2.4: HOUSEHOLD AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME IN NAIRA

The average total income of household in the State per month was on the average as 27% and 26% of respondents earn between 21,000 and 30,000 and between 10,000 and 20,000. However, 9% earn below 10,000. The average monthly income of the households was investigated and the analysis showed that 27% of the households received an average income of between N21000 - N30000 per month. 26% earned between N10000 - N20000, 10% received an average monthly income of between N41000 – N50000 while 11% earned between N51000 – N100000. only 2% earned an average income of more than N100,000 per month. It is also imperative to mention here that the study indicates that 9% of the households earned an average of less than N10, 000 per month.



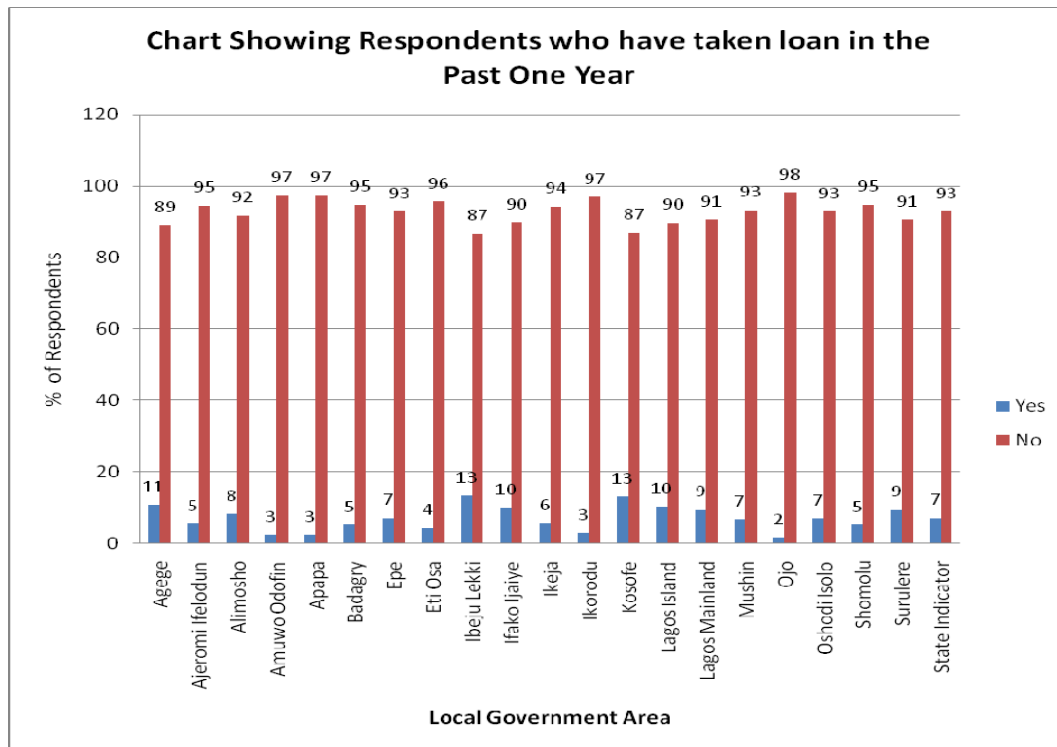
## 2.5: MAIN SOURCE OF LOAN BY HOUSEHOLD

The main source of loan by household was looked into and the findings however, showed that 57.1% of the respondents rather preferred to borrow money from family or friends in Lagos. 8% borrow from family or friends in other parts of Nigeria while 7% main source of loan is from the Commercial Banks. In addition, 19% of the households disclosed that they had no access to loan.



## 2.6: RESPONDENTS WHO HAVE TAKEN LOAN IN THE PAST ONE YEAR

Further analysis revealed that only 7% of the households indicated to have obtained loan in the past one year whereas majority (93%) of respondents reported not to have taken any loan in the past one year.

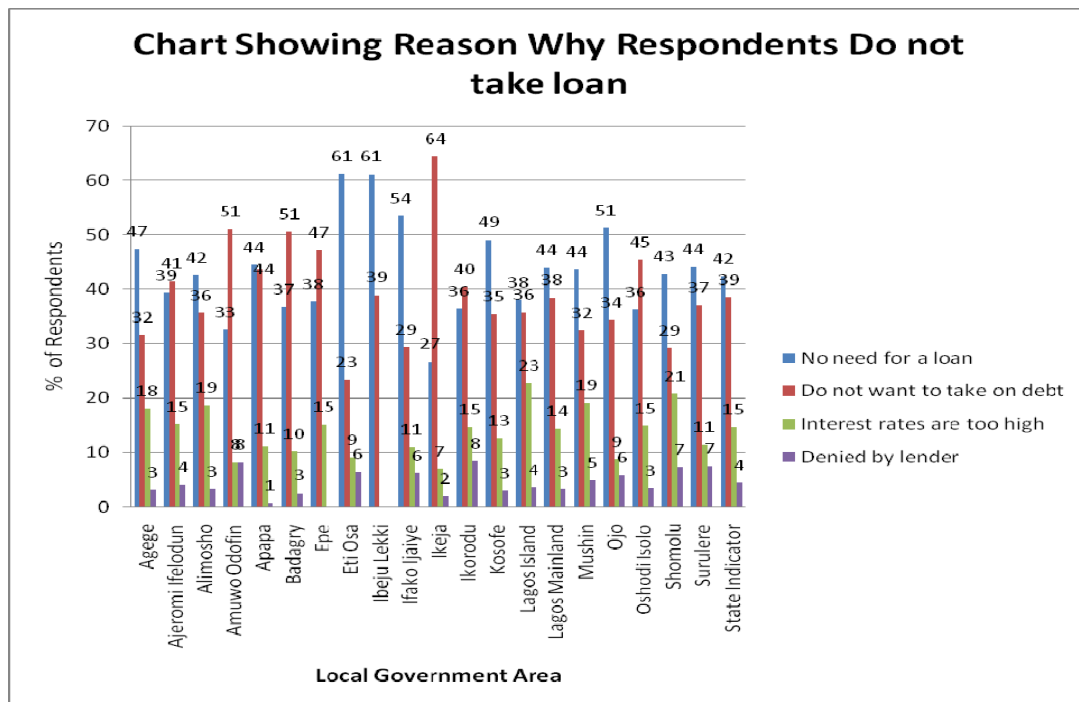


## 2.7: REASONS WHY RESPONDENTS DO NOT TAKE LOAN

Reasons why respondents had not taken loan in the past one year varied as majority (42%) of respondents had no need for a loan. the chart also revealed that 39%, 15% and 4% of the people interviewed did not want to take on debt, interest rate was too high and denial by lender respectively.

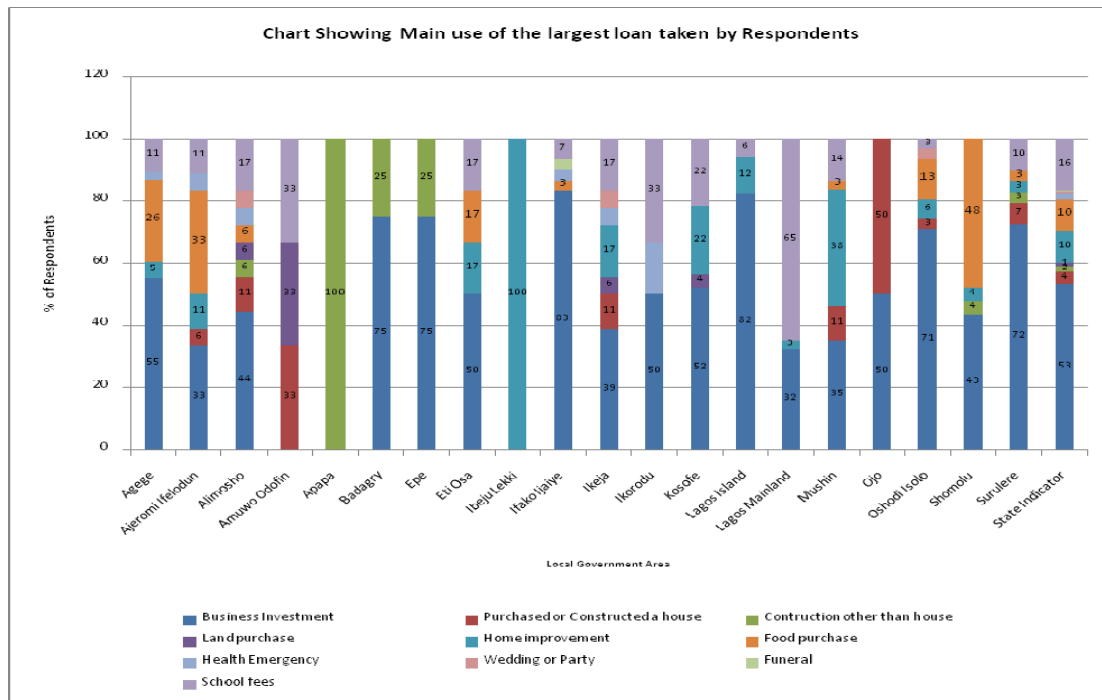
Various reasons were advanced by the respondents for not obtaining loan in the last one year. Out of the 93% who claimed not to have obtained loan in the past one year 39% said they had no need for loan, 36% indicated they do not want to take loan while 14% linked it to too high interested rate and 4% said they were denied by lenders.





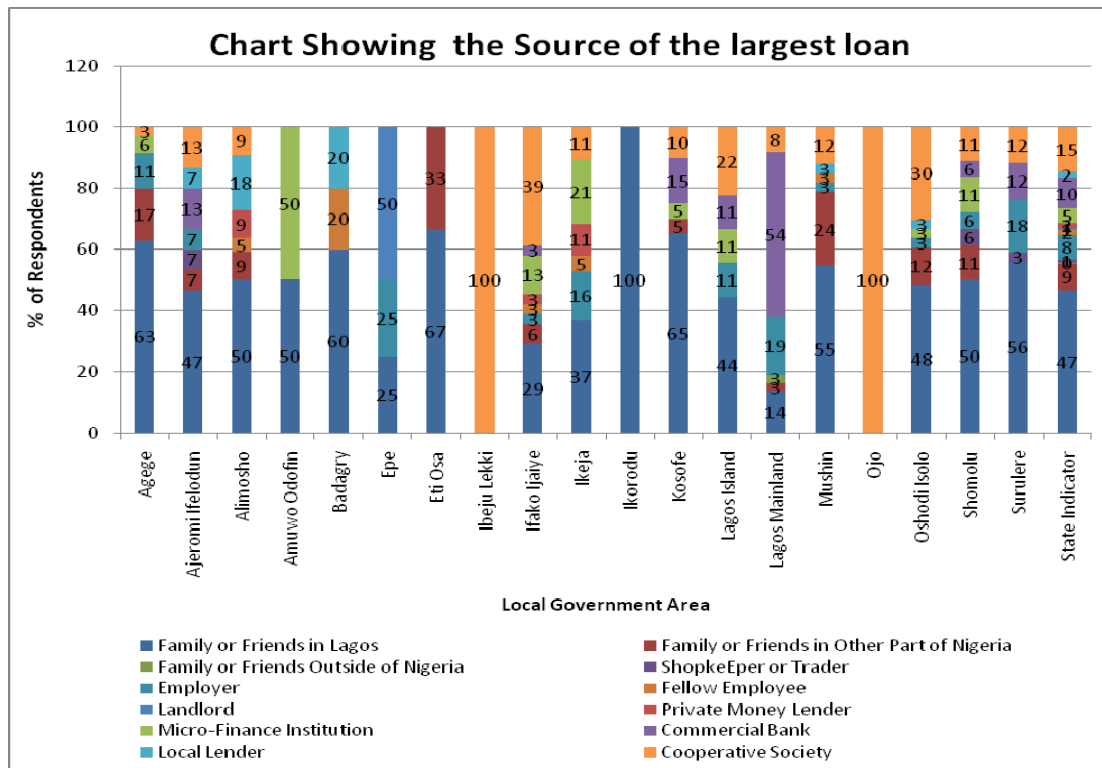
## 2.8: MAIN USE OF THE LARGEST LOAN TAKEN BY RESPONDENTS

The survey revealed that Lagosians are business minded as 53% of the respondents took loan to facilitate business investment, 16% used it to pay school fees and 10% each used the loan for home improvement and purchase of food respectively. 4% used the loan to purchase or construct a house while only 1% was expended on wedding or party. Interesting the analysis negate the age long culture whereby people obtain loan for funeral. The study revealed that no loan was obtained and used for funeral in the State with the exception of 3% of the respondents in Ifako-Ijaiye local government indicated to have used the loan on funeral.



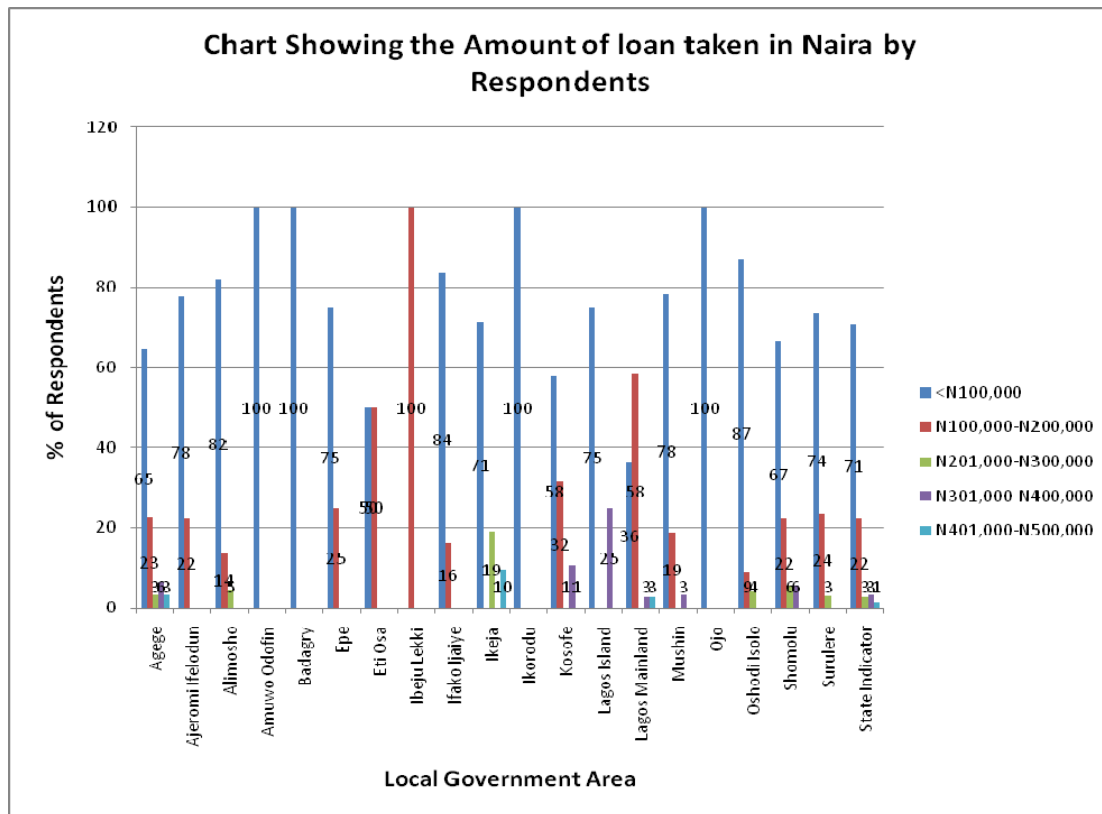
## 2.9: SOURCE OF THE LARGEST LOAN

The source of largest loan for residents in the State as revealed by the survey showed that 47% of the respondents' source of loan was from family or friends in Lagos, 15% from Cooperative society and 10% from commercial bank. However, 9% and 8% source the largest loan from family or friends in other parts of Nigeria and employer respectively.



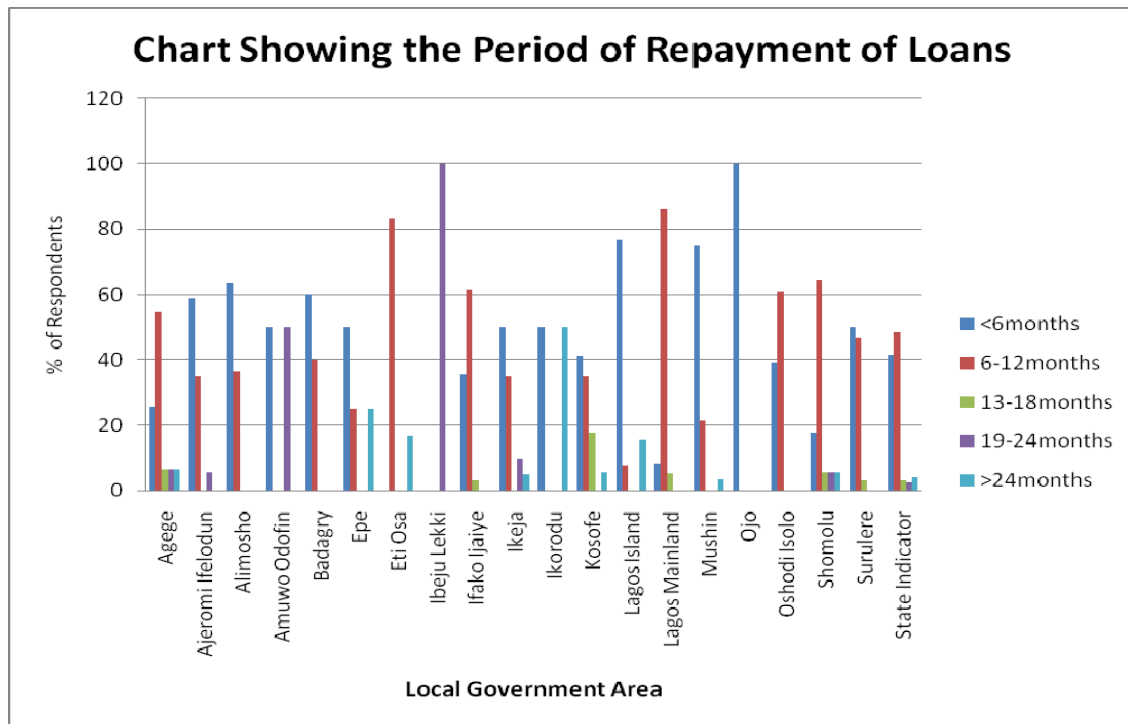
### 3.0: AMOUNT OF LOAN TAKEN (₦)

The survey also highlighted that 71% of the households indicated that the amount of loan taken was less than N100, 000. 22% obtained loan of between N100,000 – N200,000 while 3% each obtained on amount of loan between N201,000 – N300,000 and N301,000 – N400,000 respectively. Only 1% took loan of between N401, 000 – N500, 000.



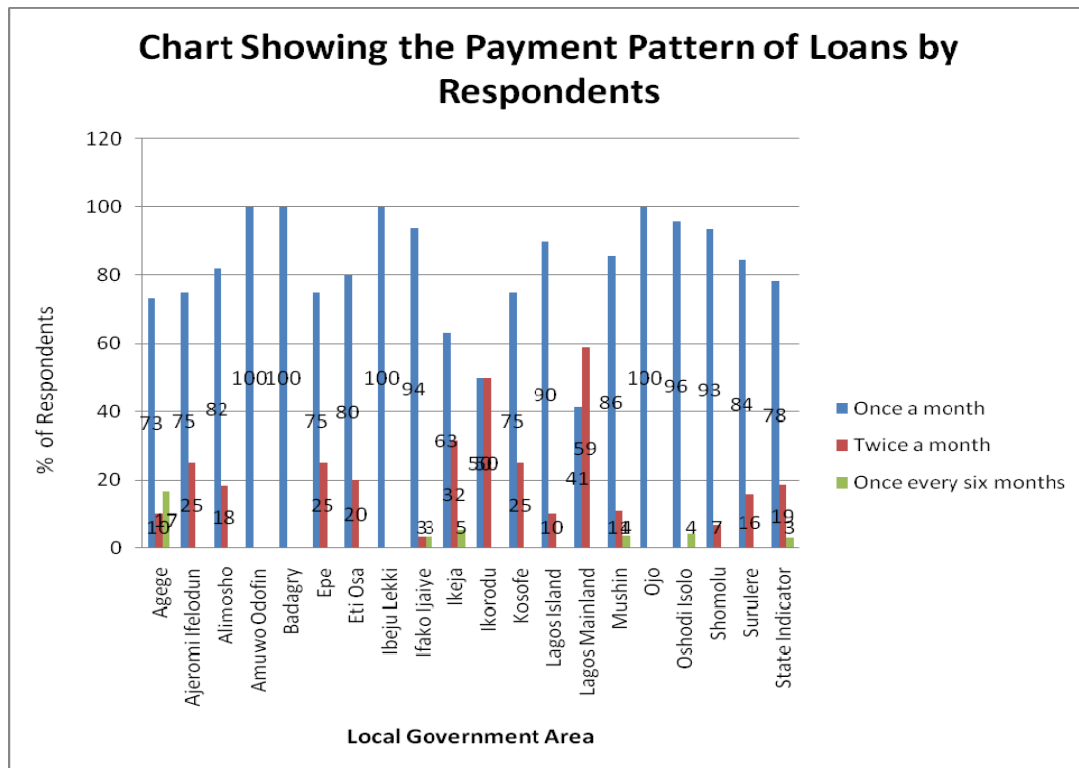
### 3.1: LENGTH OF PERIOD FOR REPAYMENT

The repayment period of loan taken by respondents was also investigated. The result showed that 48% of the respondents revealed that the repayment period varies between 6 to 12 months while 41% loan repayment period was less than 6 months. 3% said loan repayment period was more than 24 months. 3% each indicated that loan repayment period ranged between 13 – 18 months and 19 – 24 months respectively.



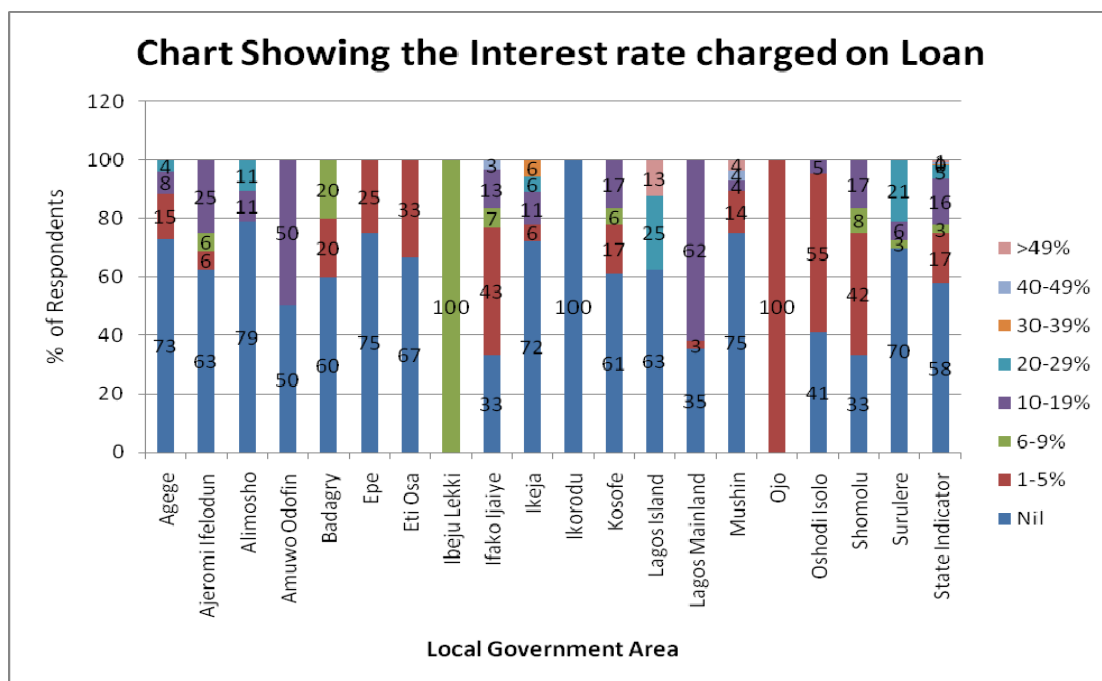
### 3.2: REPAYMENT PATTERN OF LOANS BY RESPONDENTS

The survey also revealed that the usual repayment pattern of loans by respondents was once a month as claimed by 78% of the respondents while 19% said pay back pattern was twice a month and 3% claimed that the pay period was once in every six months.



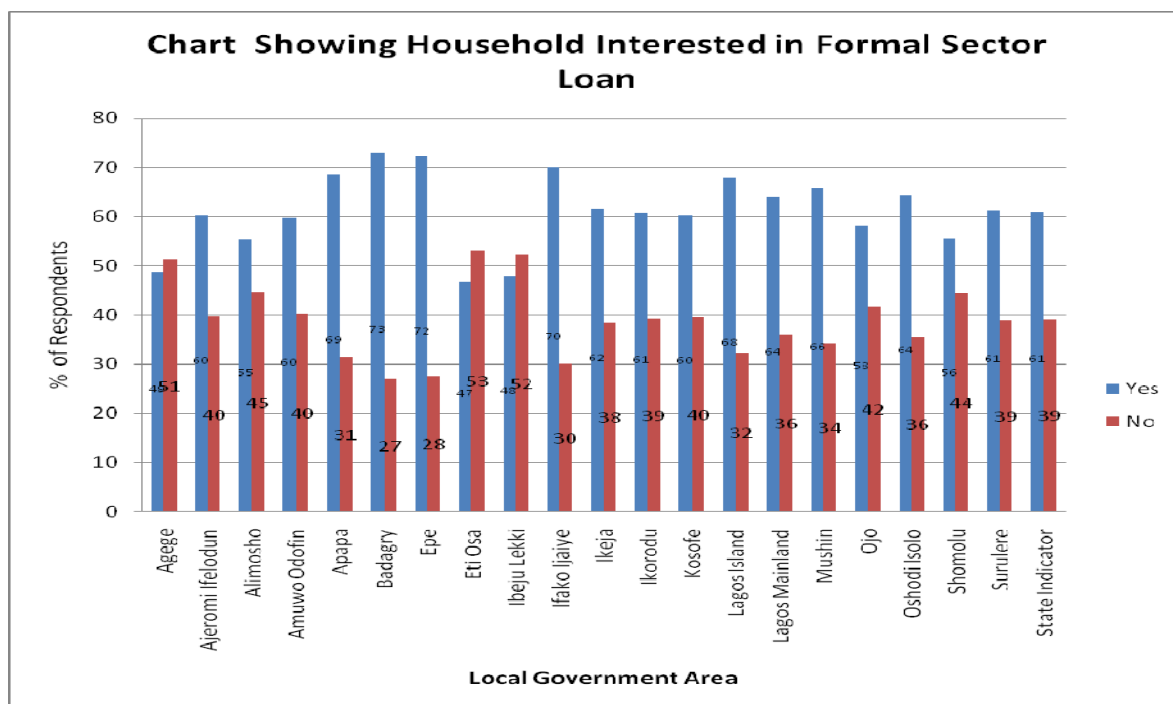
### 3.3: INTEREST RATE CHARGED ON LOAN

Interest rate charged on loan was also looked into and the study disclosed that 58% of the respondents claimed that no interest was charged on loan obtained. 17% said loan interest ranged from 1-5% while 4% of the households indicated that interest rate charged on loan was between 20-29%. 3% of the respondents said interest rate on loan was between 6-9%. 1% each indicated that interest rate charged on loan ranged from 40-49% and more than 49% respectively.



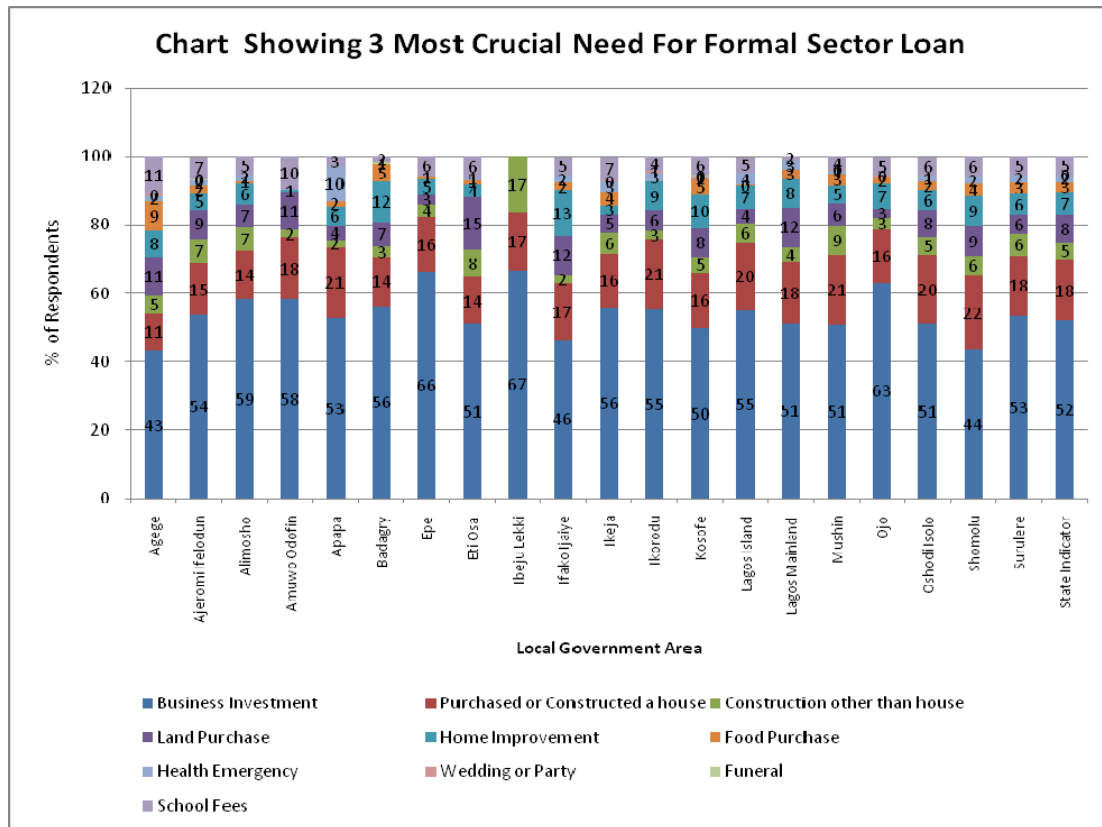
### 3.4: INTERESTED IN FORMAL SECTOR LOAN

A high percentage (61%) of the respondents indicated their interest in Formal Sector loan while 39% had no interest.



### 3.5: THREE (3) MOST CRUCIAL NEEDS FOR FORMAL SECTOR LOAN

The Lagos State 2010 Household survey revealed that the three (3) Most Crucial need for Formal sector Loan by respondents were Business Investment (52%), Purchase or construction of a house (18%) and Land Purchase (8%). Though, Lagosians culturally are renowned for their social activities, the survey however, revealed that none of the enumerated households indicated that they obtained loan for funeral or wedding or to organize parties.





### 3.6:% OF HOUSEHOLD INTERESTED IN BUSINESS EXPANSION

The survey revealed that 68% of the respondents had interest in Business Expansion while 32% had no interest.

Another economic activity researched into by the study was respondents interest in either starting a new business or expand existing business. The result showed that 68% of the respondents of the respondents are interested to start new business or expand existing one while 22% are not keen to start a new or expand a business. Apapa, Ifako- Ijaiye and Lagos Mainland local government areas appeared to be more business like as 76% each of the respondents in the localities are willing to start a new business or expand an existing one. However, the study also revealed that willingness of respondents to start or expand business was rather below average as indicated by households in both Ikeja and Ibeju-Lekki local government areas.

## **Chapter 9**

### **HOUSEHOLDS ASSETS AND AMENITIES**

Ownership of assets and amenities is highly influenced by the economic and social status of a household.

#### **1.0. TYPE OF ASSETS OWNED**

The survey revealed the range of household assets and amenities available to households in the State. It indicated that 85% of the households owned electric fans. From the survey it also revealed that 94% of the respondents used immersion heater while 97% of the households owned refrigerators. The use of electric iron was widespread (98%), while the use of television was common in homes (96%) as revealed in the result of the survey.

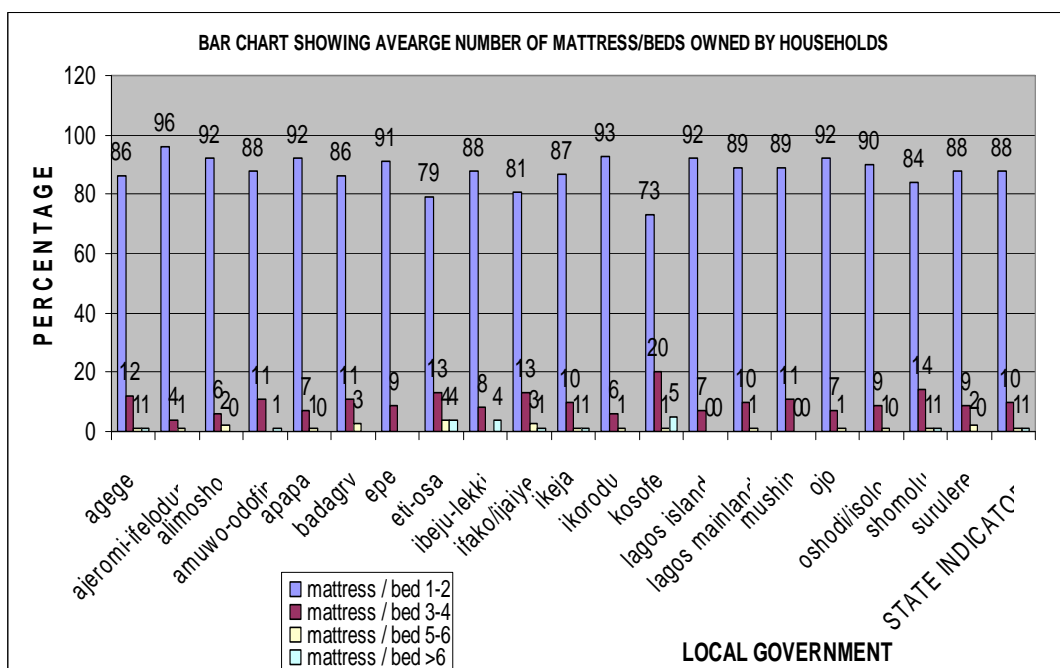
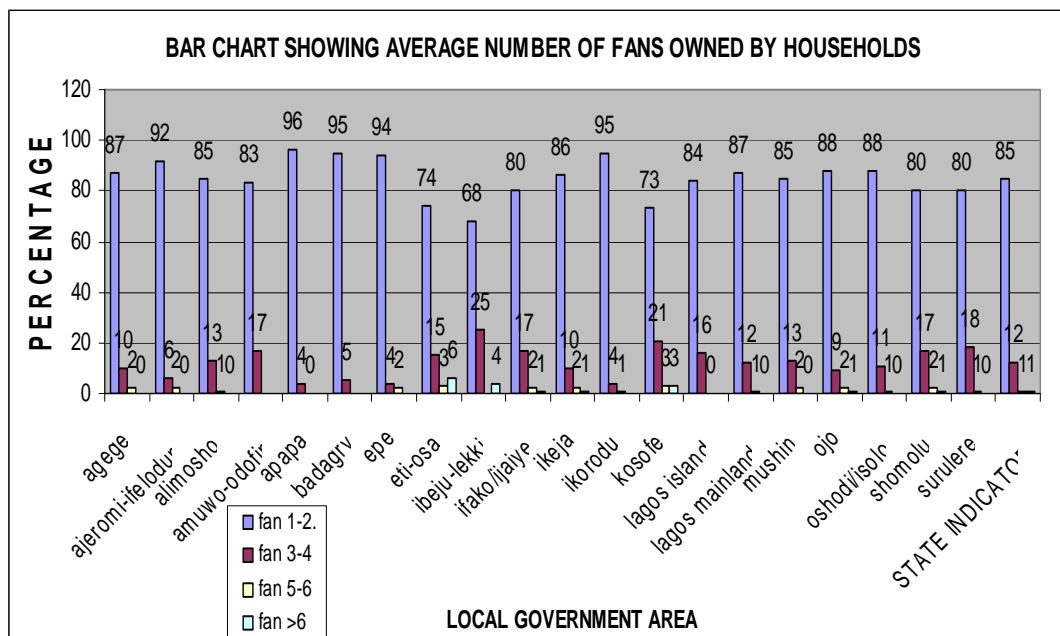
97% owned radio or cassette recorder as well as video recorder respectively. Availability of Beds/Mattresses at homes is high as 88% of the households had it while accessibility of mobile telephone stood at 68%.

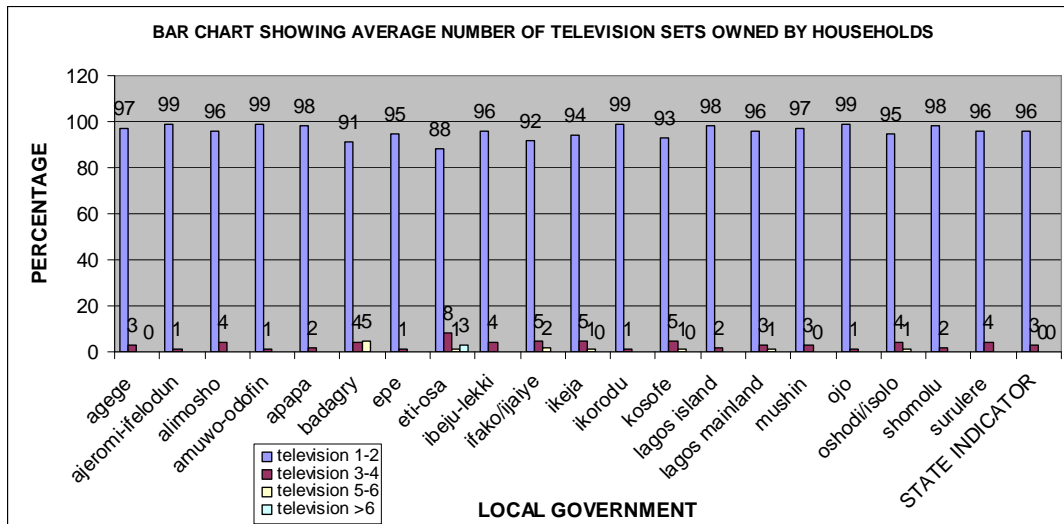
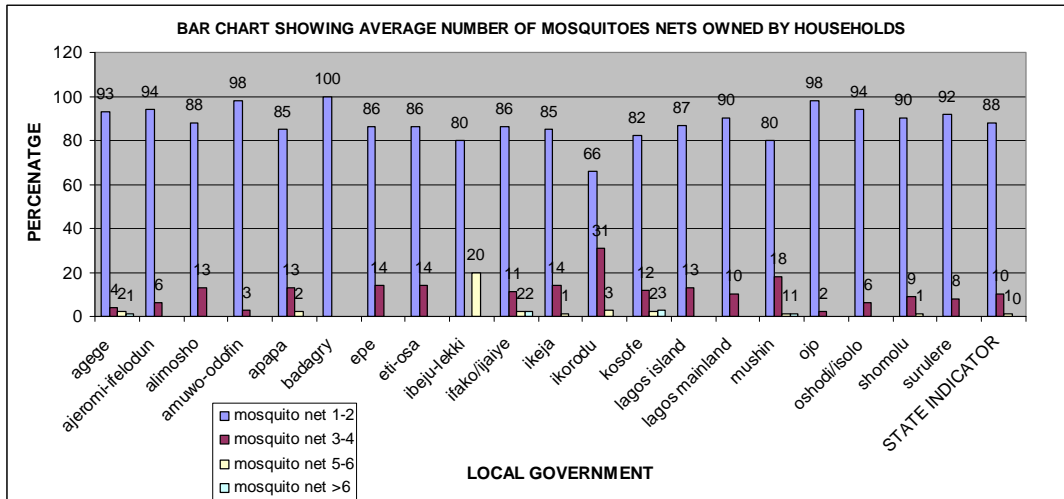
Further analysis also revealed that the awareness on the use of mosquito nets with a view to preventing mosquito bites against malaria was on the increase. 88% of the sampled respondents in the State claimed that they owned 1-2 mosquito nets while 10% possessed 3-4 nets and 1% had 5-6 mosquito nets.

At the local government level, the results showed that all the households interviewed in Badagry locality claimed that they possessed 1-2 mosquito nets while 98% each of the households in both Amuwo-Odofin and Ojo local government areas owned 1-2 mosquito nets respectively. Furthermore, the study also revealed that Ikorodu local government topped the list of households that possessed 3-4 mosquito nets as adjudged by 31% of the respondents in the locality. Ibeju-Lekki local government area came topmost in the

category of households that owned 5-6 mosquito nets as attested by 20% of the respondents in the community.

Distribution of other assets can be seen in the relevant tables at the appendix. The tables show percentage distribution of those who own the assets by local government and the State as a whole. They show that majority tends to have less of the items against minority that have most of them.





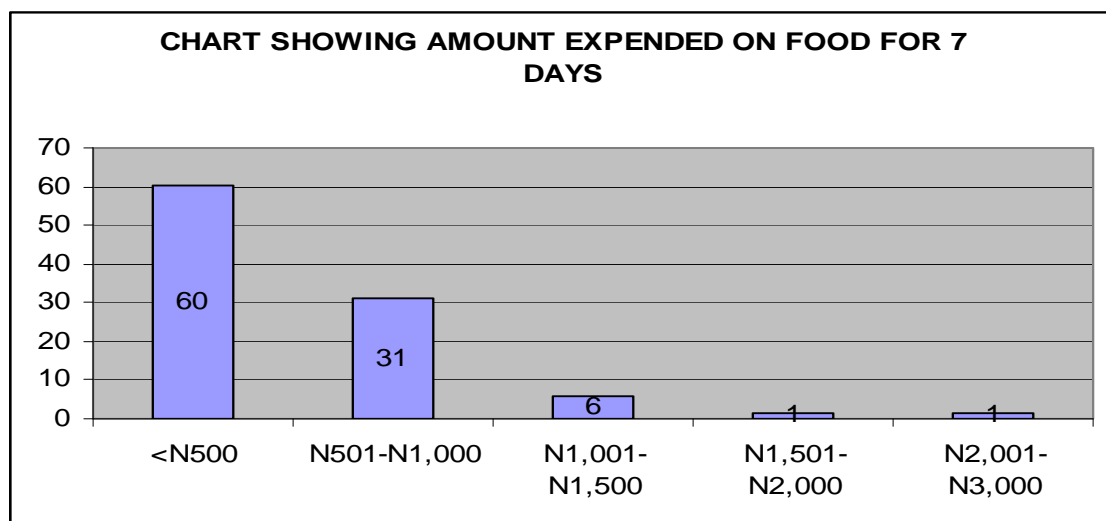
## Chapter 10

### HOUSEHOLDS CONSUMPTIONS AND EXPENDITURES

Consumption is the daily food and beverages' consumed by a household and this is determined by the income and taste of a household.

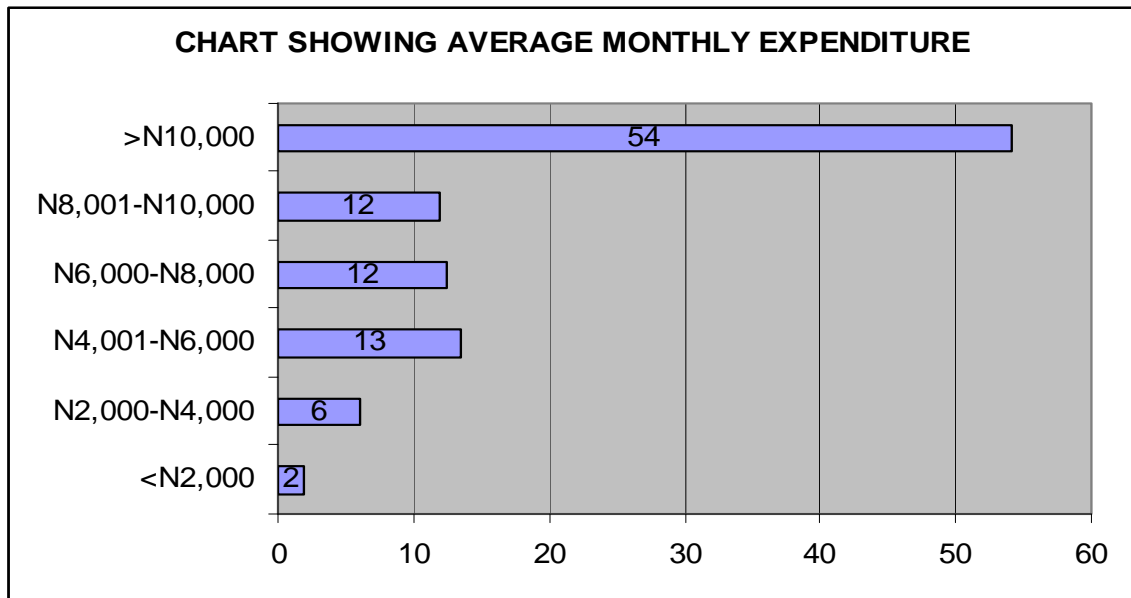
#### 1.0. AVERAGE AMOUNT EXPENDED ON FOOD ITEMS PER WEEK

The survey showed that 60% the household said they expended on average of less than five hundred naira on daily consumption of various food items and beverages (cereals, bread, maize, yam flour, gari, egg, milk, fish, beef) for seven days and this was closely followed (31%) of the respondent households claimed to spend an average of between N501- N1000 in a week (7 days) on consumption of food items. The analysis further showed that 8% claimed to spend above N1000 on the average in 7 days.



### 1.1. AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE

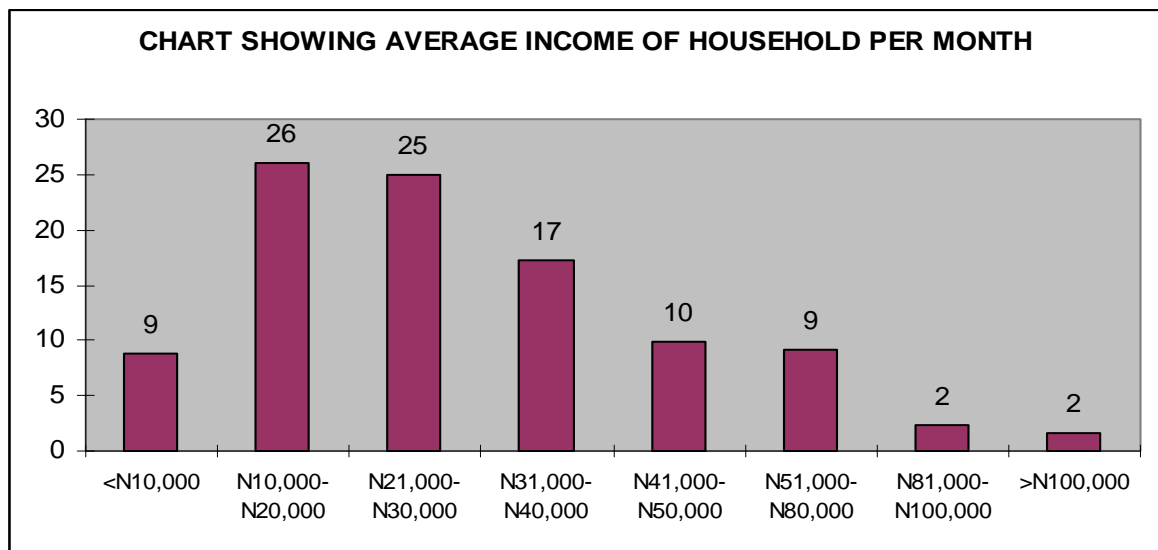
The survey revealed that the average monthly expenditure of majority of the household was more than N10, 000 as indicated by 54%. The analysis further showed that 13% ,12% and 6% of the households said they spend on the average between N4,000-N6,000, N8,000-N10,000, N6,000- N8,000 and N2,000-N4,000 per month respectively. The survey analysis also showed that 12% of the respondents claimed they spent between N8, 000 and N10, 000 on the average monthly while 25% spent an average of between N4, 000 and N8, 000 monthly.



### 1.2. AVERAGE INCOME OF HOUSEHOLD PER MONTH

The analysis of the result indicated that the average monthly income of household is between N10, 000 –N20, 000(26%) and this is closely followed by 25% of the households that claimed that their average monthly income is between N21, 000-N30, 000. The survey further revealed that 17%, of the respondents said that their average monthly is between N31, 000-N40, 000, while only 2% said their average monthly income is more than N100, 000.

The analysis of the result indicated that 26% of the households earn an average of between N10, 000 and N20, 000 monthly while 25% recorded an average of between N20, 100 and N30, 000 monthly. Only 9% of the respondent households earned an average of N10, 000 or less than N10, 000 monthly while 4% earned an average of between N81, 000 and N100, 000 as income monthly.



## **Chapter 11**

### **COMMUNITY PREFERENCE**

People always look unto government for the provision of basic infrastructure that will add value to their lives as well as providing comfort to their well being. The government knowing this always endeavour as part of dividends of democracy to people, provide basic infrastructures such good net work of roads/drainage facilities, health centres, schools, good drinking water and others.

#### **1.0. THREE MOST IMPORTANT COMMUNITY SERVICES EXPECTED OF THE GOVERNMENT**

The survey revealed that in order of preference the three most important needs of the households are electricity (74%), health (53%) and school (45%) while the second most important needs of the respondents are sanitation (50%), drainage (49%), and water (39%). The analysis further showed that the third most important needs are police/fire station as well as food (36%), employment (35%), and street light (34%)

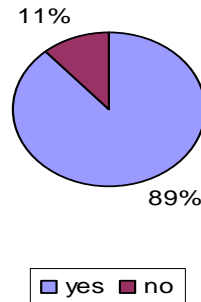
Ifako- Ijaiye local government area had the highest percentage (87%) of households who rated electricity as the most important community service expected of government while households in Kosofe revealed 53%, Ifako- Ijaiye had 59% and Ibeju- Lekki 43%. Kosofe and Lagos Island local governments rated drainage, street light, water supply and road respectively as the most important services needed of government.

#### **1.1. STAY IN THE COMMUNITY IN SPITE OF INCREASE IN RENT**

The survey showed that 89% of the households in the State asserted that they would stay in their communities if government's improvement in social services resulted to increase in rents while 11% said they would not. More than 82% of households in all the local governments would also prefer to stay in their communities' even if government's improvement in social services brings about increase in rents.



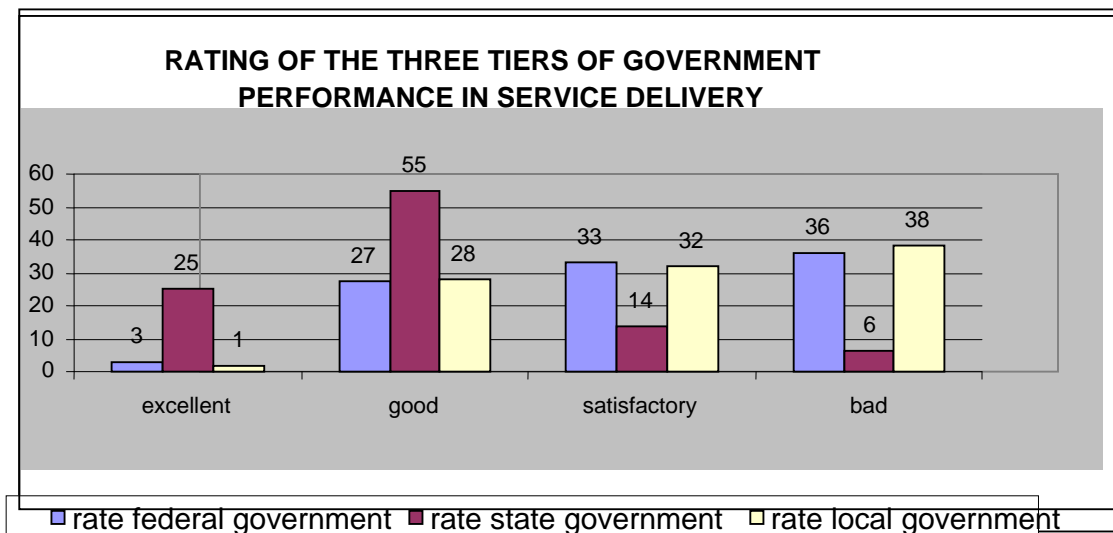
**CHART SHOWING HOUSEHOLD THAT WOULD STAY IF  
GOVERNMENT IMPROVEMENT IN SOCIAL SERVICES RESULT INTO  
INCREASE IN RENTS**



#### 1.2. RATING OF THE THREE TIES OF GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCES IN SERVICE DELIVERY

The survey showed that 3%, 27%, 33% and 36% of households rated the Federal Government performance in service delivery as excellent, good, satisfactory and bad while 25%, 55%, 14% and 6% rated the State Government performance in service delivery as excellent, good, satisfactory and bad. In respect of local government, the survey also showed that 1%, 28%, 32%, and 38% of respondents claimed that their service are excellent, good, satisfactory and bad respectively.

Only 3% of respondent households in the State rated federal government performance in service delivery as excellent as against 25% recorded for the State and local government respectively.

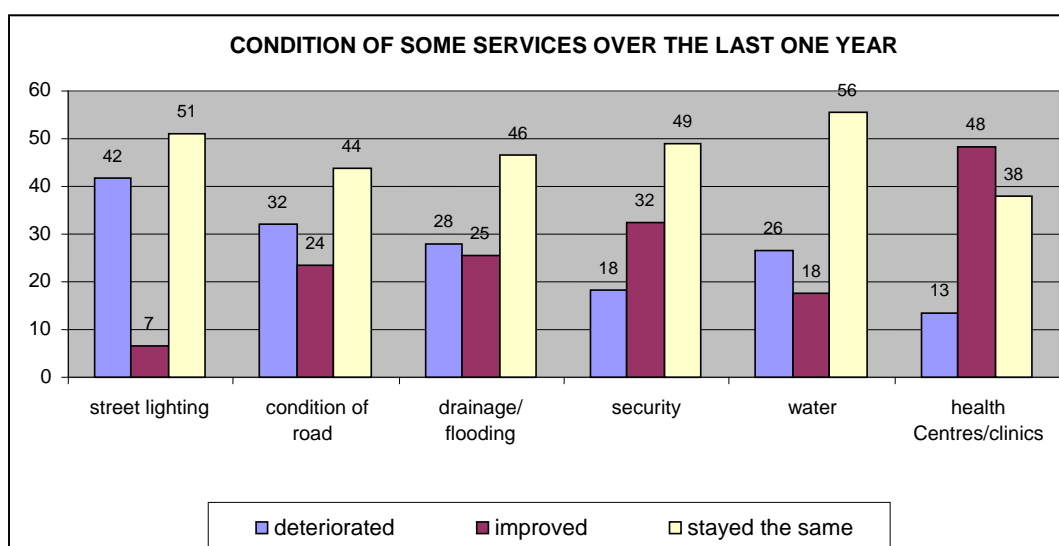


### 1.3. CURRENT CONDITION OF SOME SELECTED SERVICES OVER LAST ONE YEAR

The analysis of the survey revealed that 42% of households said street lighting condition has deteriorated while 7% and 51% claimed the condition had improved and stayed the same. On the condition of road 32%, 24% and 44% asserted that it had deteriorated, improved and stayed the same respectively. The survey result also showed that 28%, 25%, and 46% of respondents said the condition of drainage/flooding has deteriorated, improved and stayed the same. On security issue the analysis revealed that 18%, 32%, 49% claimed the condition had deteriorated, improved and stayed the same. In respect of provision of good drinking water the survey revealed that 26%, 18% and 56% of households said that the condition had deteriorated, improved and stayed the same while 13%, 48% and 38% of respondents claimed that health condition has deteriorated, improved and stay the same respectively.

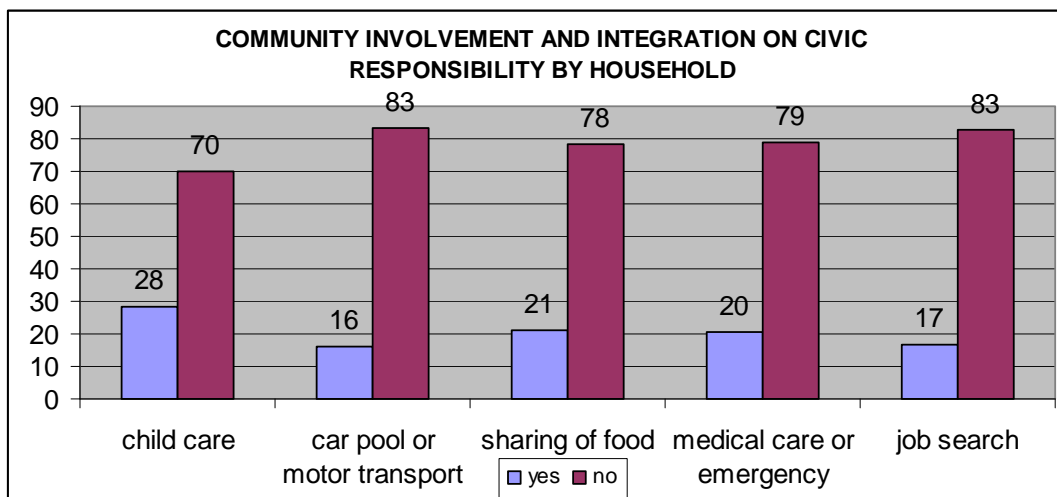
The analysis of the survey revealed further that majority of the respondents claimed that there were no significant changes in some of the services rendered by government over the last one (1) year. For example, 51% said condition of street lighting remained the same over

the last one year while 44%, 46%, 49%, 53%, and 38% maintained that roads, drainage, security, water and health services respectively were the same over the last year. However, 42%, 32%, 28% and 18% claimed that the current condition of streetlight, roads, drainage, security, water and health services had deteriorated over the last one year.



#### 1.4. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND INTEGRATION IN CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY

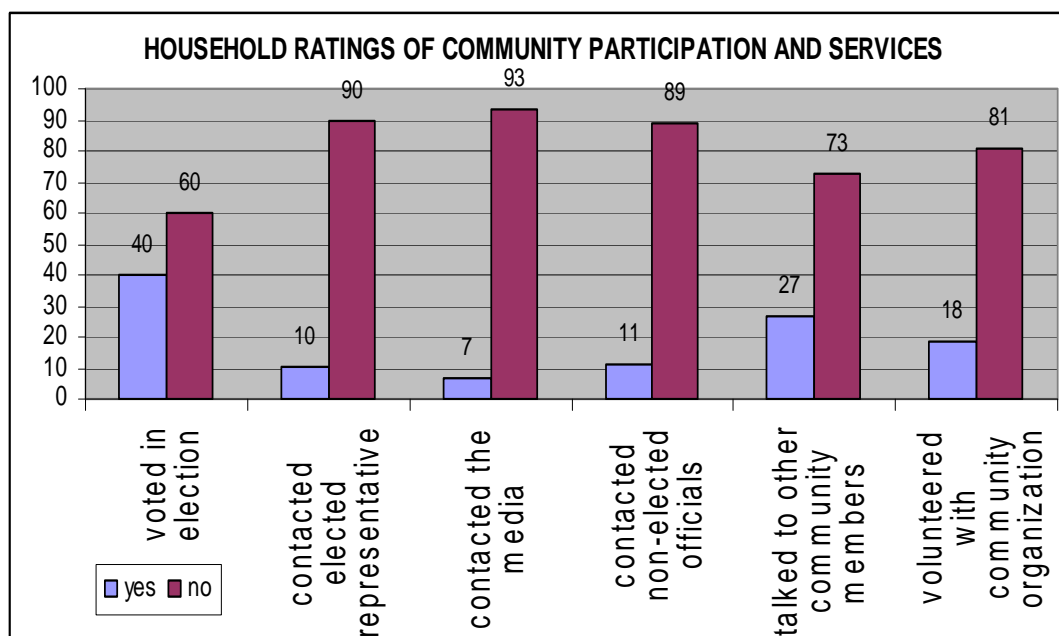
The survey showed that 28% of the sampled households claimed that they were involved in child care, 16% signified their involvement in motor transport (car pool) , 21% said they partook in sharing of food while 20% indicated that they participated in medical care(emergency) and 17% disclosed their involvement in job search.



### 1.5. RATING OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND SERVICES

The survey result revealed that 40% of the sampled households claimed that they voted in the last election. 10% said they were involved in contacting elected representative , 7% claimed to have contacted the media , 11% disclosed that they contacted non- elected officials while 27% affirmed that they were involved in talking to other community members as well as 18% who revealed that they partook in volunteered with community organization.

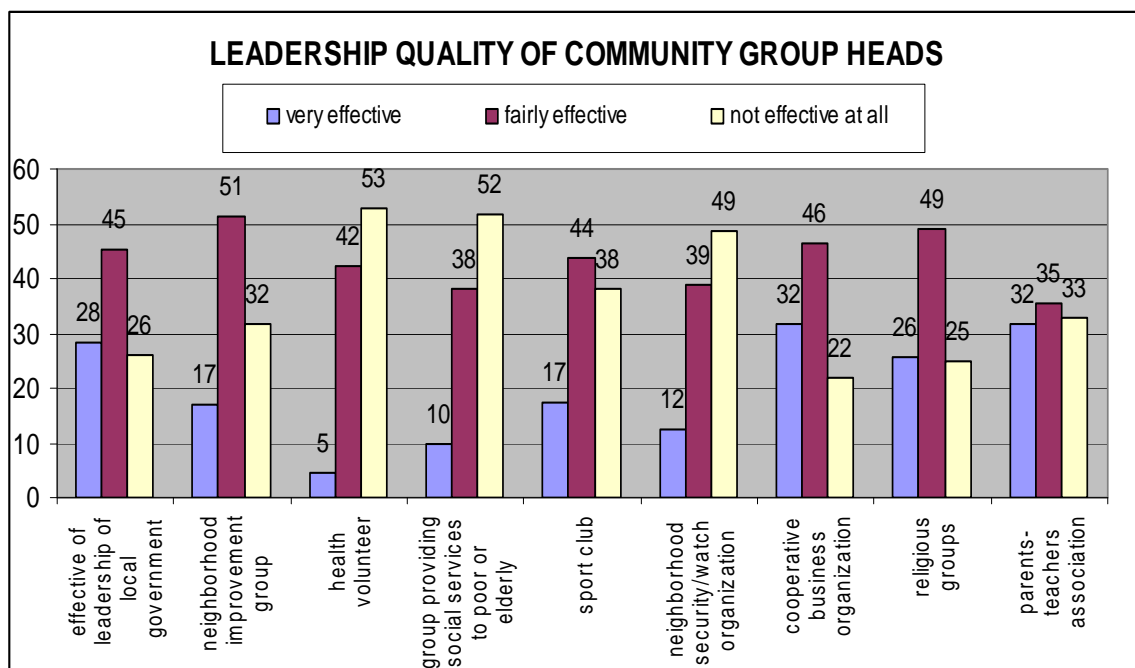
Further analysis on the households who voted during the last election revealed that across the local governments in the State, Epe local government recorded the lowest percentage (20%) of households who voted in the last election and Ibeju-lekki local government had the highest percentage (56%) of voters in their respective localities.



#### 1.6. LEADERSHIP QUALITY OF COMMUNITY GROUP HEADS

The leadership quality of community group heads was also examined by the study. The result obtained showed that 28% of the sampled households claimed that the leadership quality in respect of effective leadership at local government, neighbourhood improvement group, health volunteer, social services topoor, sport clubs, neighbourhood security watch, co-operative business organization, religious groups as well as parents teachers association was very effective 45% of the households believed that the leadership quality of community group heads in respect of the above services was fairly effective while 26% said that the group heads leadership quality was not effective.

The result also revealed that 49% of the enumerated households believed that the leadership of the neighbourhood security watch was not effective at all as well as 26% who indicated that the leadership of local government was not effective.



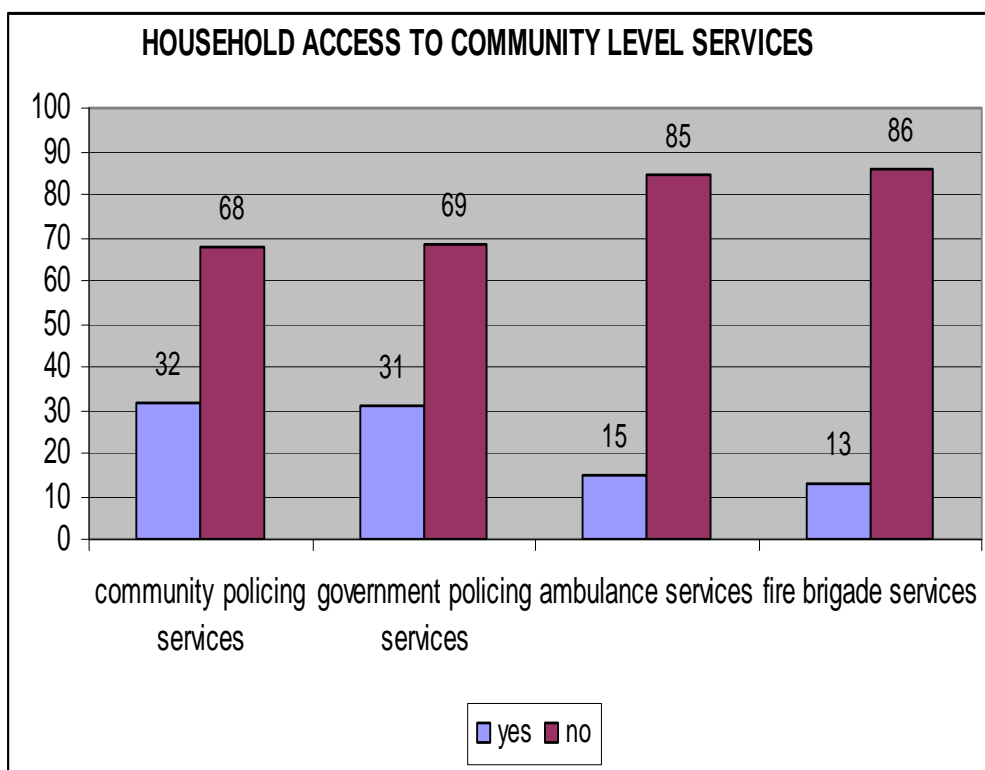
### 1.7. ACCESS TO COMMUNITY LEVEL SERVICES

The study also sought to know from the sampled households their level of access to community level services. The analysis showed that 32% of the respondents claimed that they had access to community policing services while 31% also attested to having access to government policing services. 15% said they had access to ambulance services and 13% indicated that they had access to fire brigade services.

On the other hand, majority of the enumerated households claimed that they had no access to community level services. 68% of the respondents indicated that they had no access to community policing services, 69% said they did enjoy the services of government policing while 85% disclosed their non-access to ambulance services as well as 86% who claimed that they had no access to fire brigade services.

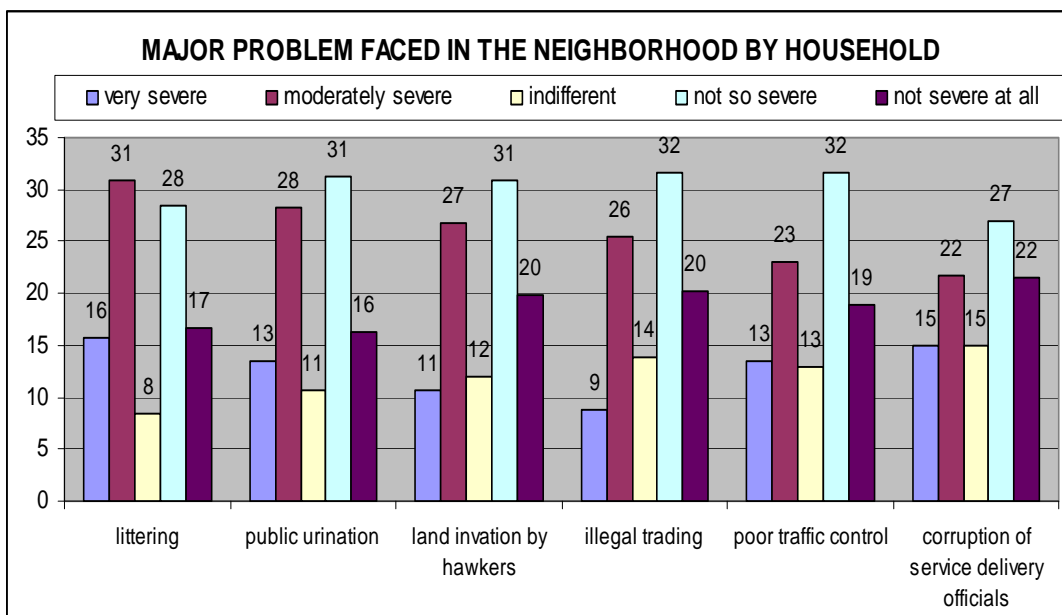
The survey result also revealed that at the local government, Ikorodu local government had the highest percentage (81%) of respondents who claimed that they had no access to community policing services in the locality.

Over 58% of the respondents in each of the local governments in the State claimed that they had no access to government policing services.



#### 1.8. MAJOR PROBLEMS FACED IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD

The survey also sought to ascertain major problems faced by the respondents in the neighbourhood and the result obtained revealed that 16% of the households adjudged littering as a very severe problem. 13% indicated public urination as a major problem in their neighbourhood. 11% claimed land invasion by hawkers as the major problem confronting the neighbourhood. Further, 9% said the major problem faced in their neighbourhood was illegal trading while 13% highlighted poor traffic control as well as 15% who asserted that the major problem faced in the community was corruption of service delivery officials.





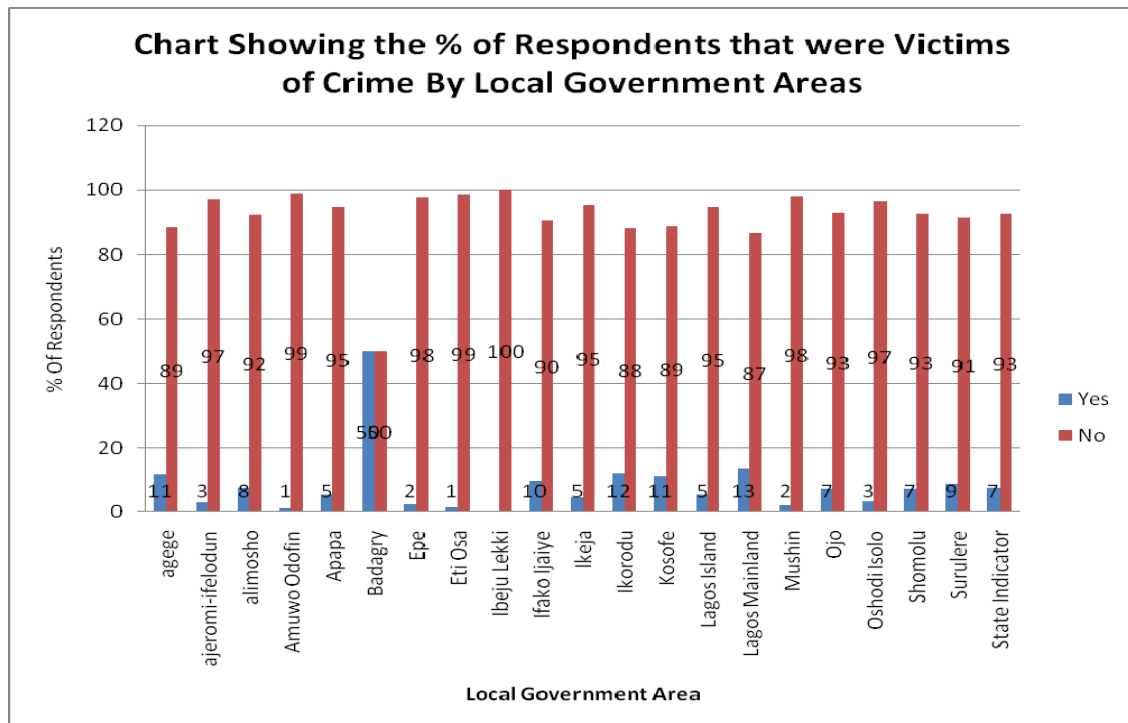
## Chapter 12

### CRIME AND SECURITY/PUBLIC SAFETY

#### 1.0. VICTIMS OF CRIME

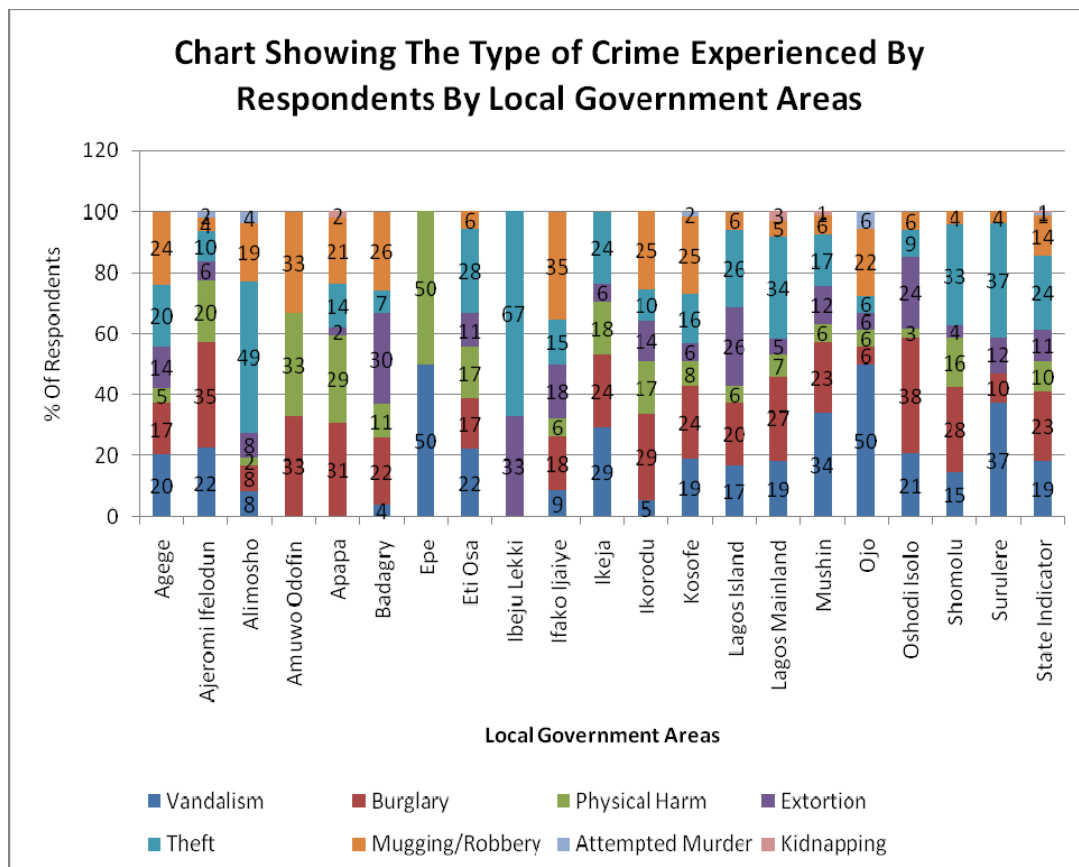
Safety and security of life and properties of the citizenry is one of the cardinal responsibilities of government at all levels. The perception, experience and prevalence of crime in a community will undoubtedly affect the socio-economic well being of Lagos residents. It is therefore necessary to determine the trend and pattern of victimization in the State in order to enhance security and criminal justice. The survey however, sought to know if the household's members were actually victims of any crimes.

The result obtained from the survey revealed that 93% of the households members were not victims of any crime incident during the reporting period while only 7% of the households members indicated that they were victims of crime against his/her person or property in the past year.



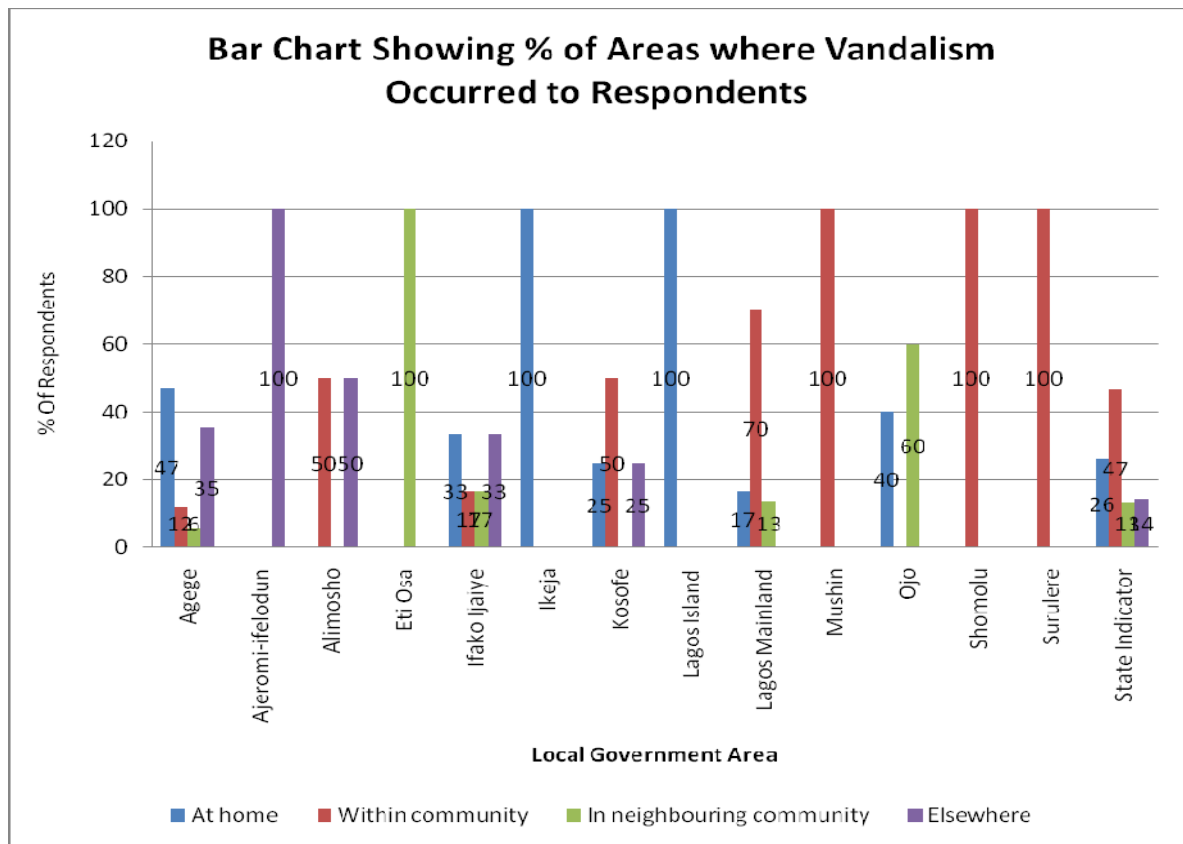
### 1.1. TYPE OF CRIME EXPERIENCED

Various criminal activities were examined at the household levels. The survey showed that Theft and Burglary (breaking and entry for the purpose of committing an offence usually theft) are the most common type of crimes experienced by Respondents. The result showed that 24% of the residents experienced reportedly thefts, 23% were victims of burglary while 19% experienced vandalism. 14% of the respondents also claimed that they experienced crime of mugging/robbery and 11% experienced extortion. 9% of them experienced crime of physical harm. However, cases of kidnapping and attempted murder are very low in the State as none of the households reported being victims of either of them.



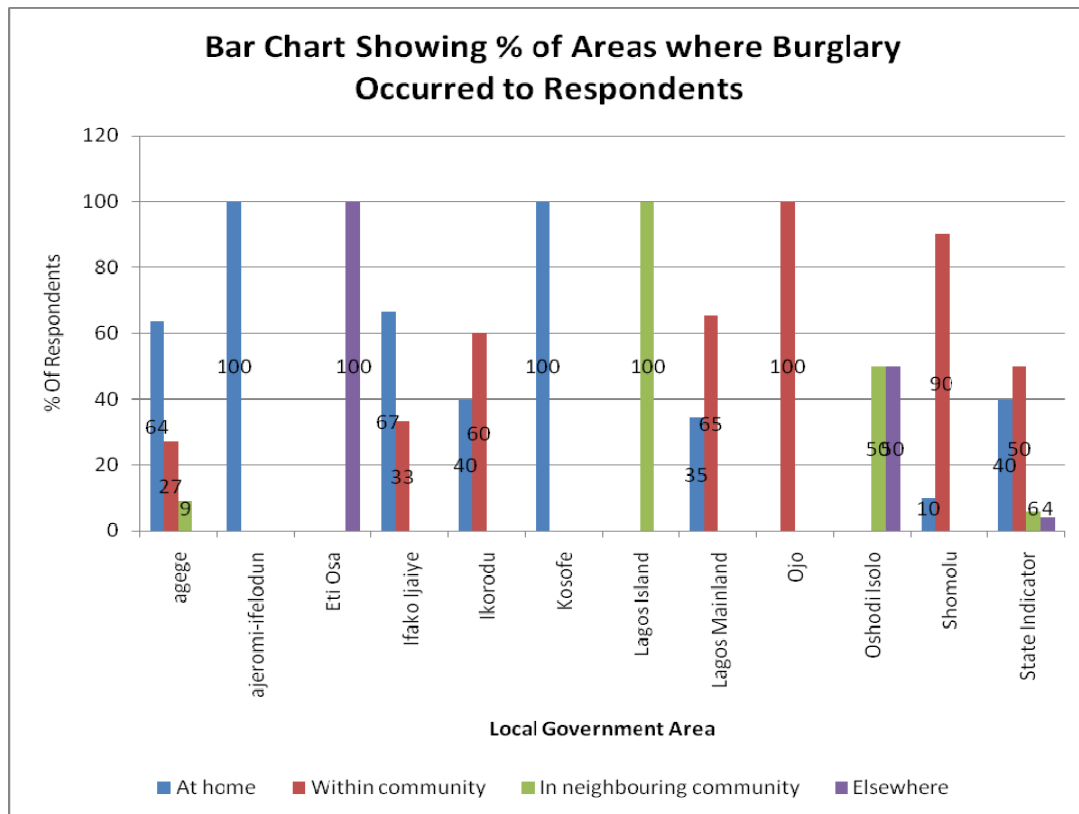
## 1.2. AREAS WHERE VANDALISM OCCURRED TO RESPONDENTS

The Survey also sought to know the areas of prominence of crimes as experienced by the respondents. The survey revealed that most incidence of vandalism experienced by respondents was within the community (47%). 26% of respondents' experienced vandalism at home, 14% and 13% experienced vandalism Elsewhere and in neighboring communities respectively



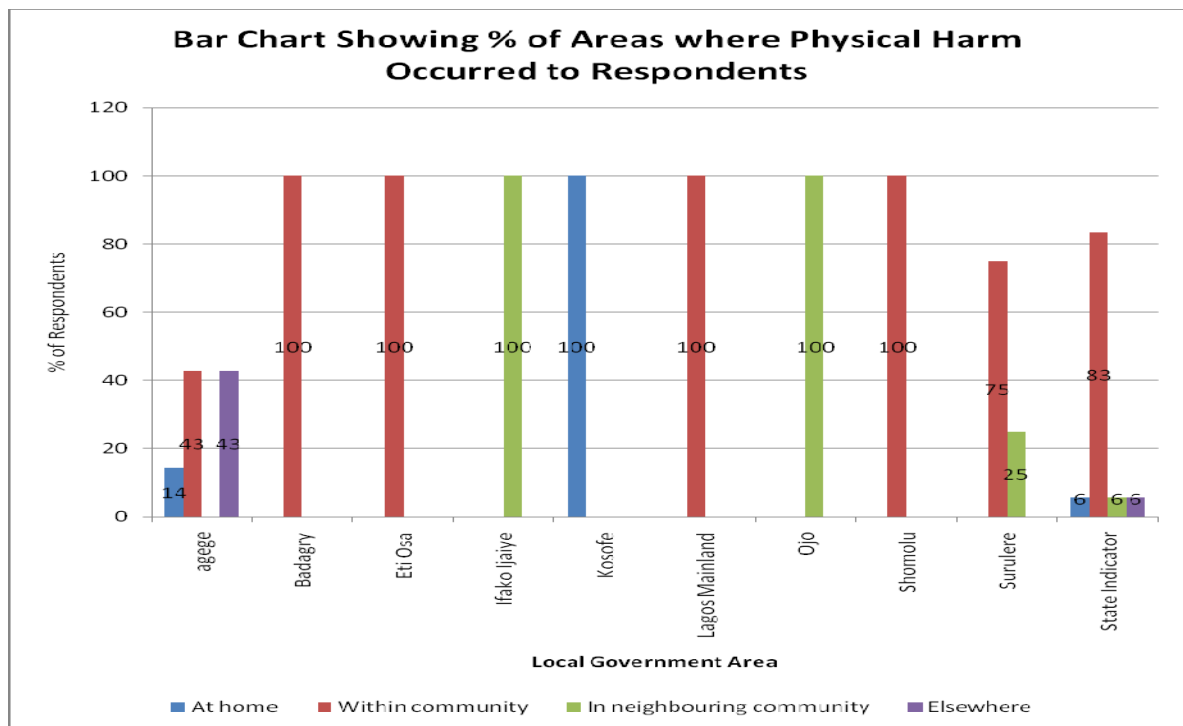
## 1.3. AREAS WHERE BURGLARY OCCURRED TO RESPONDENTS

The survey revealed that Burglary was mostly experienced within the community as reported by 50% of the respondent's. 40% experienced burglary in their homes while 6% had their experienced in their neighbouring community while 4% of the respondents experienced burglary elsewhere.



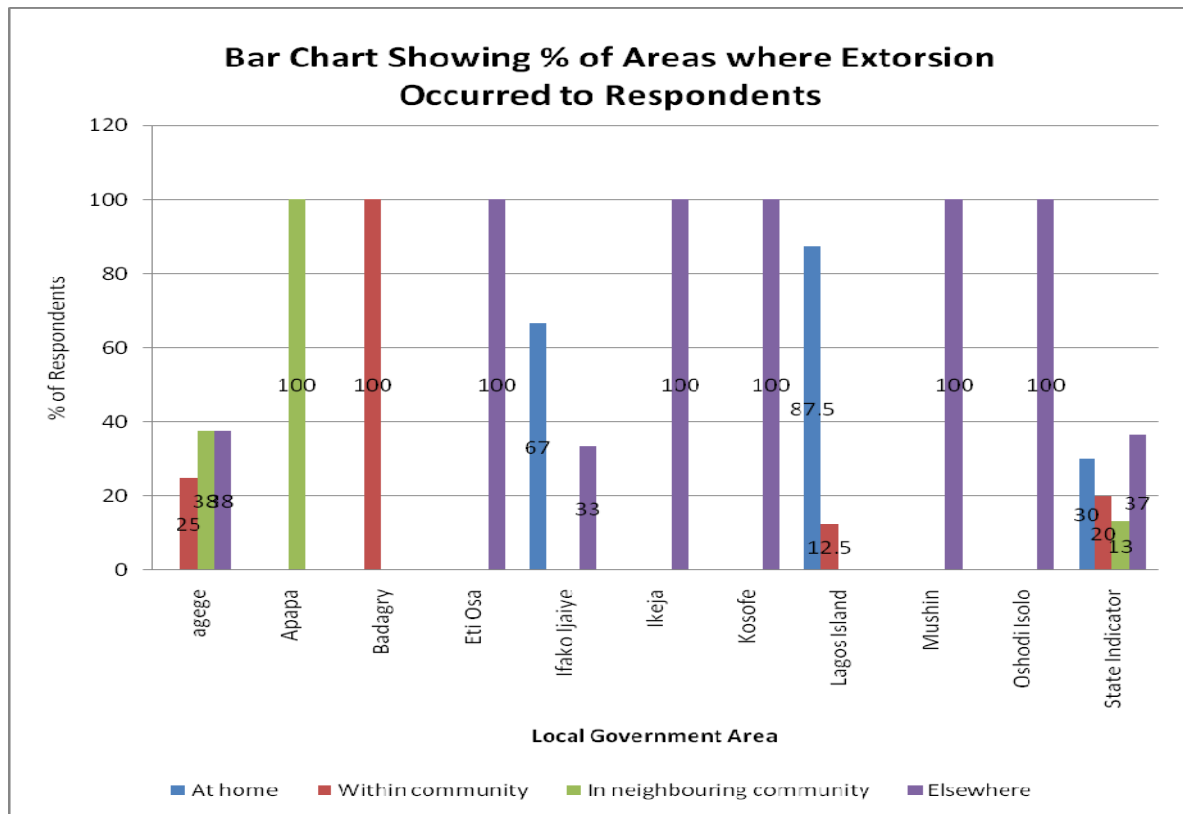
#### 1.4. AREAS WHERE PHYSICAL HARM OCCURRED TO RESPONDENTS

83% of the respondents disclosed that they experienced physical harm within the community while 6% each occurred at home, in neighboring community and elsewhere outside the community respectively. Smilar trannd was indicated across the local government areas.



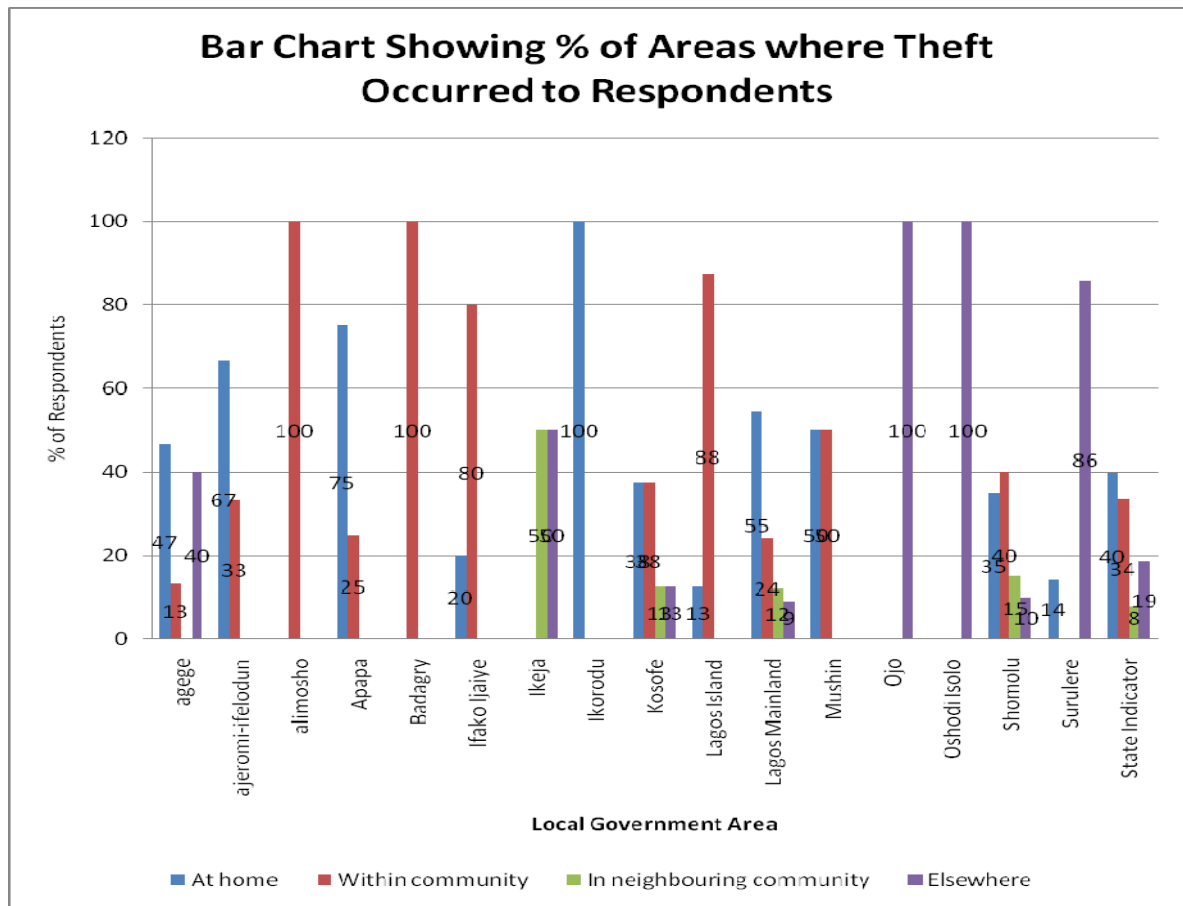
### 1.5. AREAS WHERE EXTORTION OCCURRED TO RESPONDENTS

The crime of extortion was common elsewhere as reported by 37% of the respondents. However, there was a high rate of extortion at home (30%) with an attendant decline within the community (20%) and in neighboring community (13%).



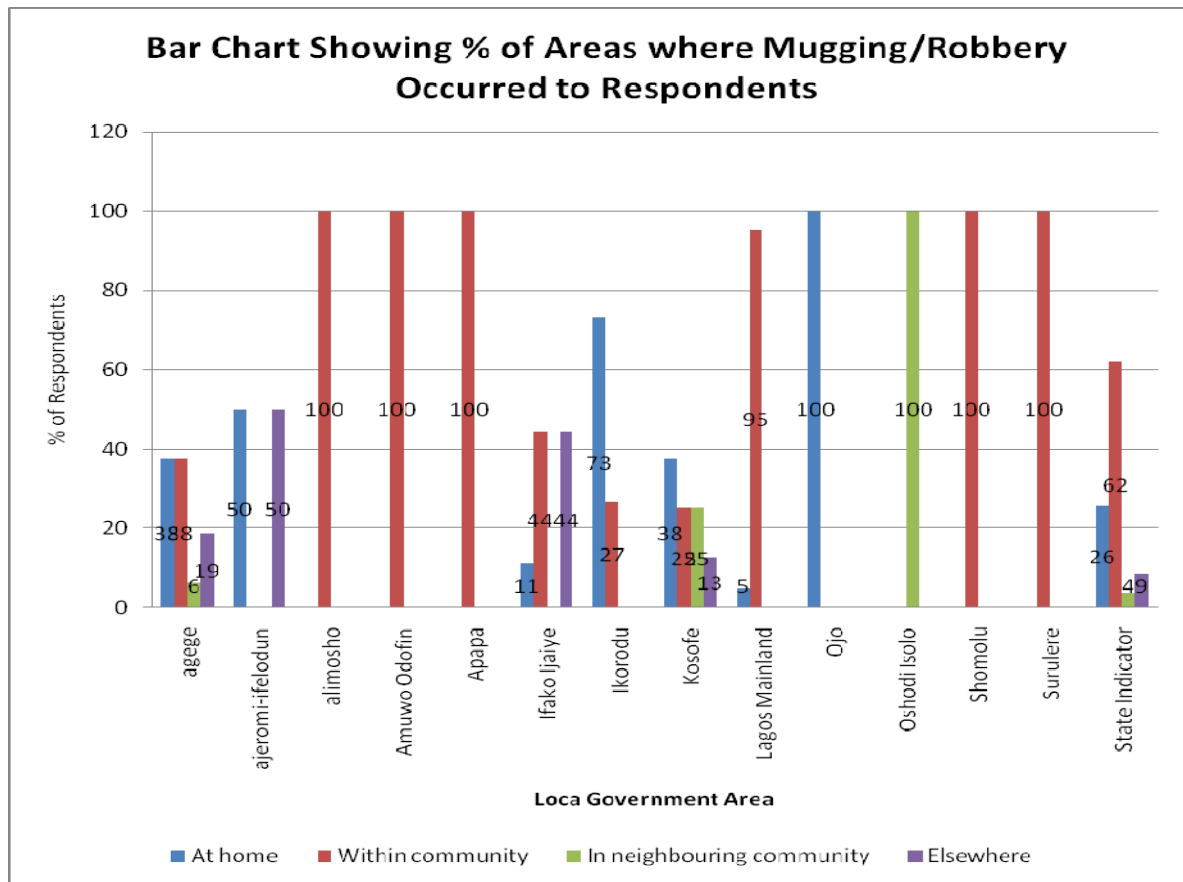
## 1.6. AREAS WHERE THEFT OCCURRED TO RESPONDENTS

According to the findings from the survey, the area where theft was at home (40%), followed by within the community (34%) and elsewhere (19%)



### 1.7. AREAS WHERE MUGGING/ROBBERY OCCURRED TO RESPONDENTS

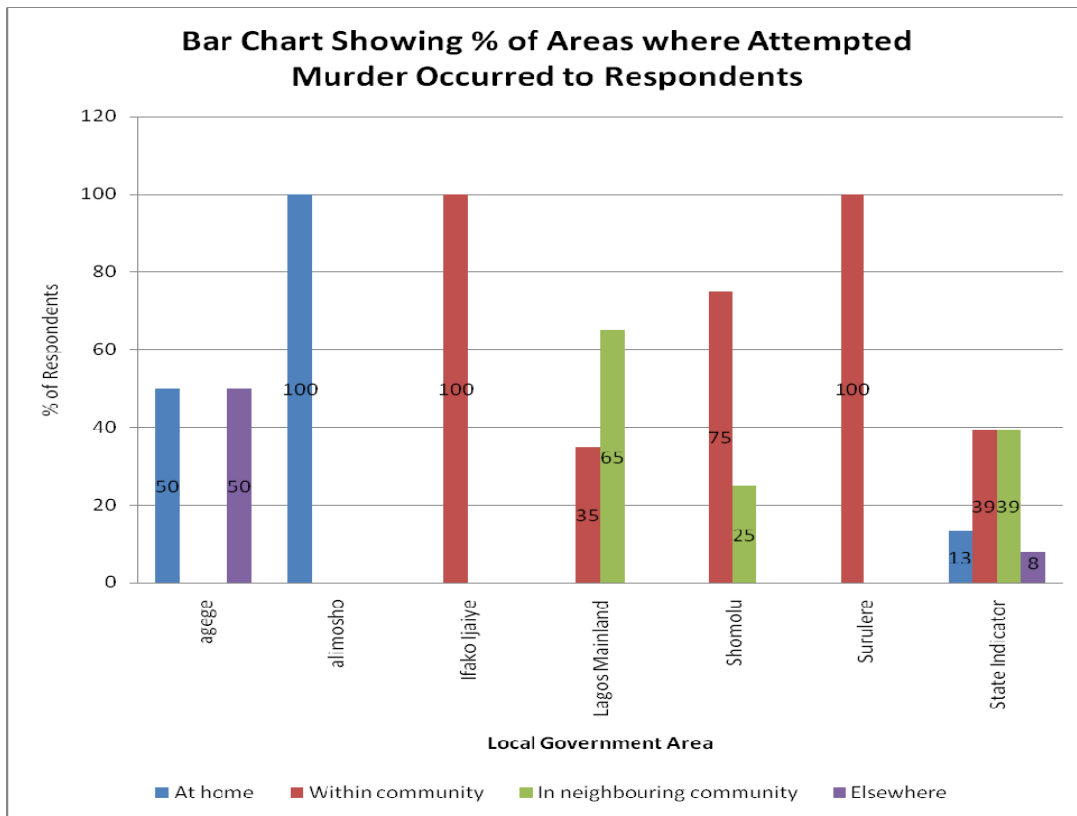
Findings from the survey also revealed that most incidence of mugging/robbery occurred within the community (62%), followed by occurrence at home (26%) and 9% elsewhere



### 1.8. AREAS WHERE ATTEMPTED MURDER OCCURRED TO RESPONDENTS

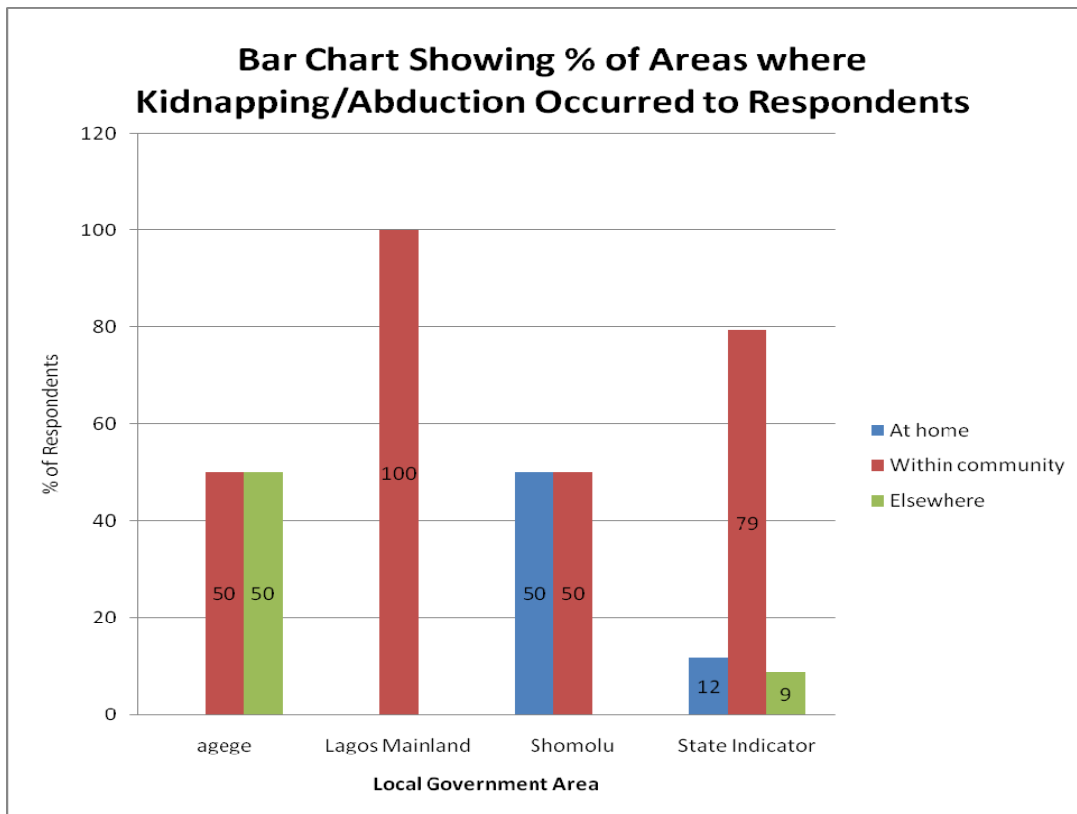
Incidence of Attempted murder is quite low at home (13%), elsewhere (8%) but was on the high side 39% each within the community and in neighboring community respectively.





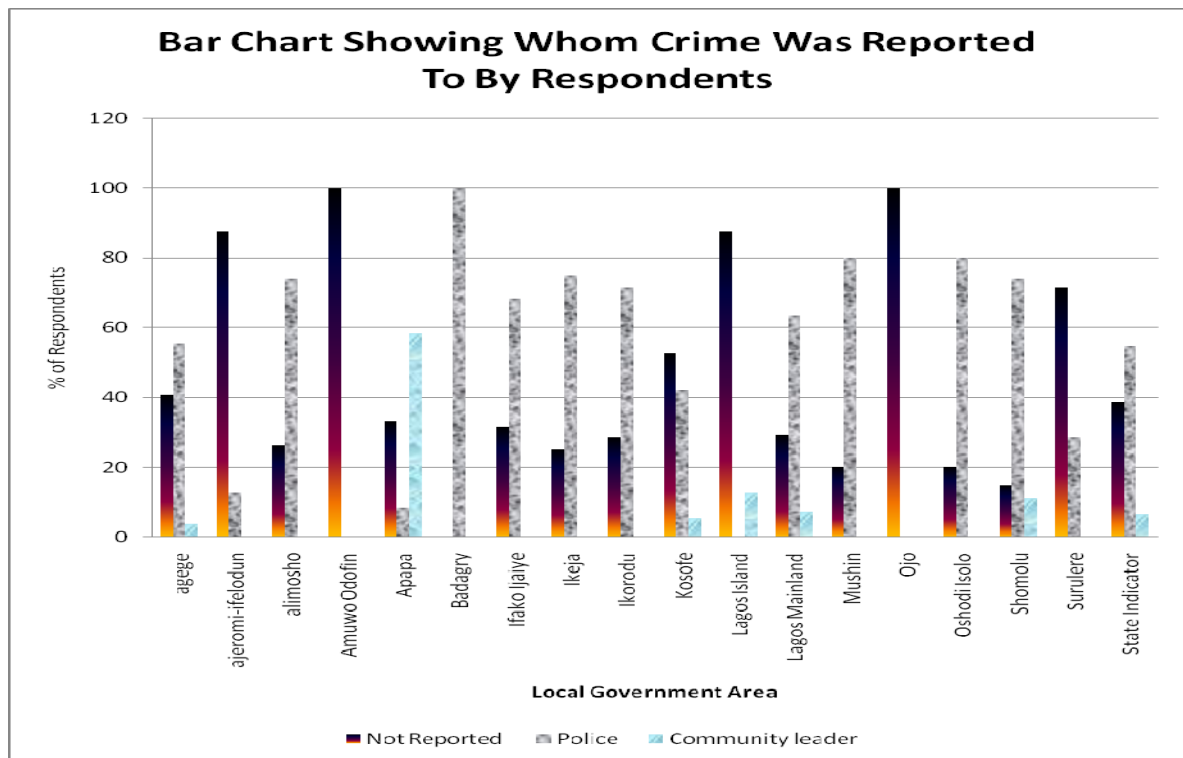
### 1.9. AREAS WHERE KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION OCCURRED TO RESPONDENTS

The findings from the survey revealed that 79% of kidnapping/abduction occurs within the community, 12% at home and 9% elsewhere.



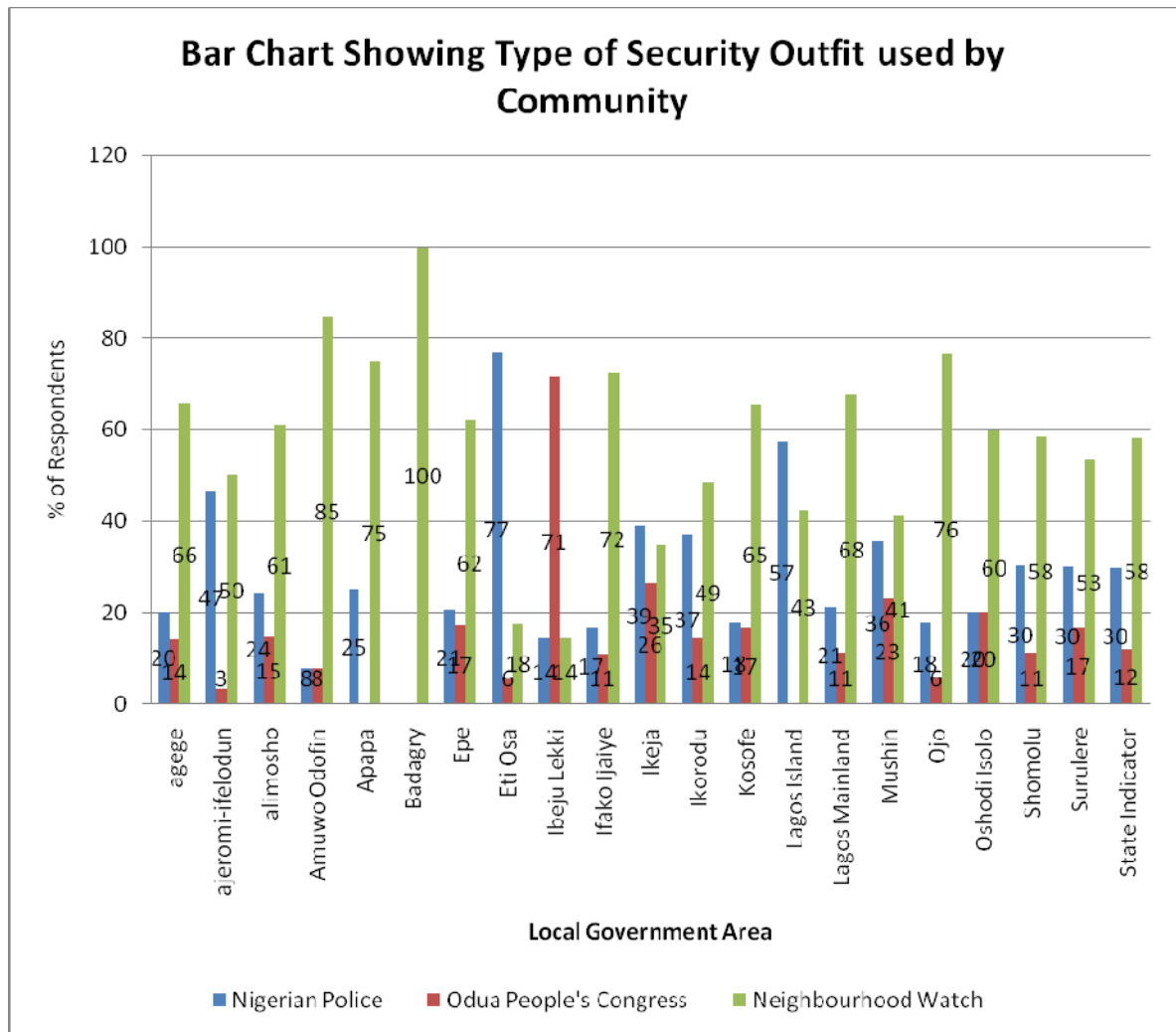
## 2.0. WHOM CRIME WAS REPORTED TO

In order to ensure effective crime control the survey examined the reporting statistics of the households in the event of victimization .The survey revealed that in the State 55% of the household member reported crime cases to police, 7% reported to community leaders and 39% of them did not report at all .



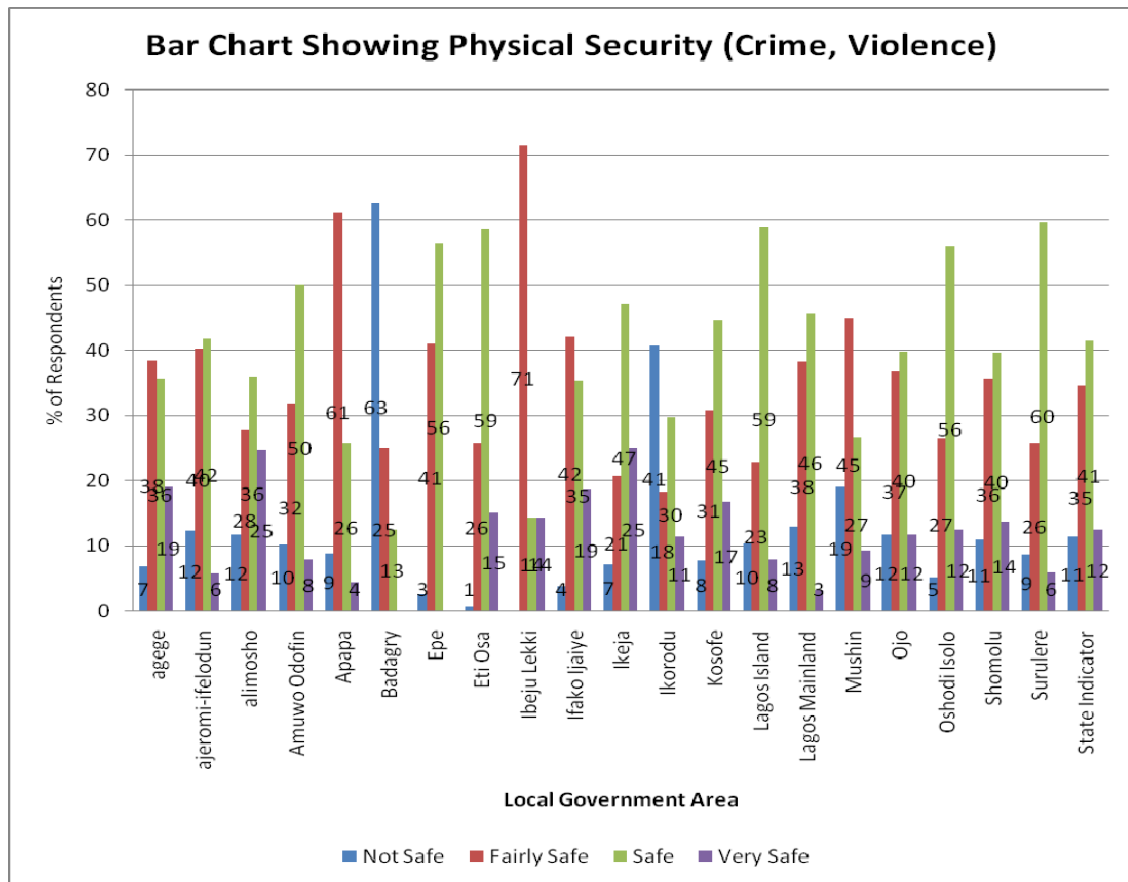
## 2.1. TYPE OF SECURITY OUTFIT USED BY COMMUNITY

Provision of safety and security of lives and properties in the State with the presence of Odua People Congress, Neighbourhood Watch in addition to Nigerian Police. The survey revealed that 58% of the respondents reported used neighborhood watch, 30% depended on Nigerian Police and 12% of them used Odua Peoples' Congress (a local militia).



## 2.2. HOUSEHOLD SAFETY LEVELS (PHYSICAL SECURITY)

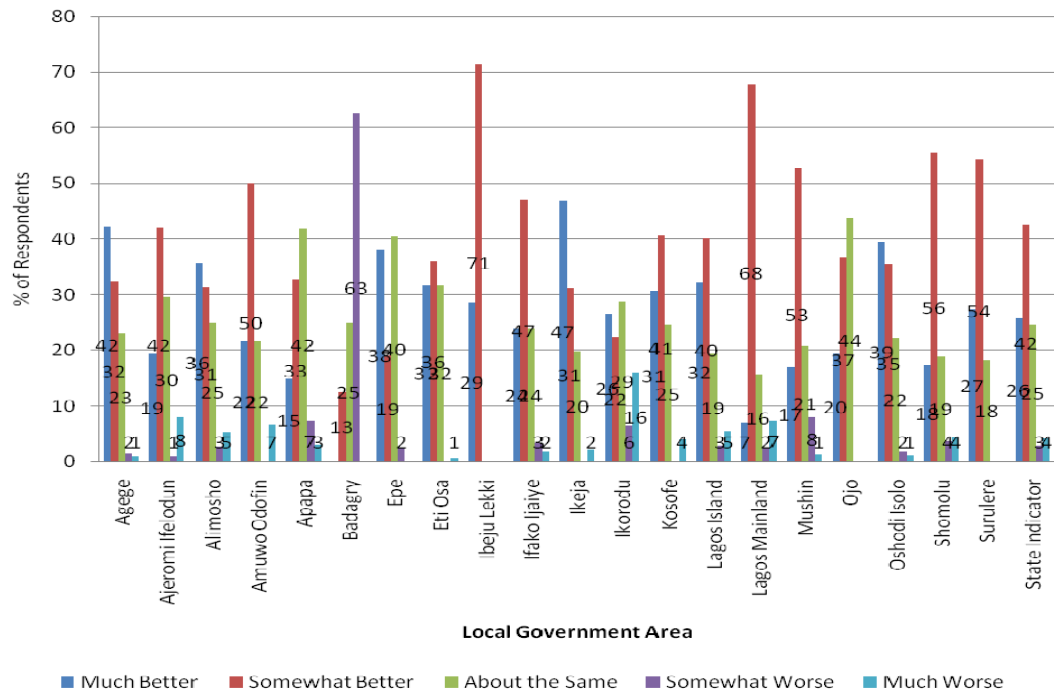
Contrary to the general opinion about safety of lives and properties in Lagos State, the survey revealed that 88% of the State inhabitants feel safe physically and only 12% of them reported not safe physically.



### 2.3. COMMUNITY CURRENT SAFETY LEVEL

Communities in the State are safer than the previous year as revealed by the survey; 42% of the respondents felt “somewhat better”, 26% felt “much better” and 25% “about the same”. However, 3% and 4% perceive the community current safety level as “somewhat worse” and “much worse” respectively.

**Bar Chart Showing Community Current Safety Level**



# TABLES

# DEMOGRAPHY

TABLE 1.0: AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

<b>Percentage Distribution of Membership of Households by Local Government Areas</b>				
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>1-2</b>	<b>3-6</b>	<b>7-10</b>	<b>&gt;10</b>
Agege	22	70	6	2
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	21	69	9	0
Alimosho	24	72	4	0
Amuwo-Odofin	15	79	5	1
Apapa	16	79	5	
Badagry	21	68	9	2
Epe	28	63	8	1
Eti-Osa	28	67	5	0
Ibeju-Lekki	30	50	17	3
Ifako-Ijaiye	24	67	8	1
Ikeja	23	69	8	
Ikorodu	21	74	4	1
Kosofe	20	72	8	0
Lagos Island	22	72	5	1
Lagos Mainland	22	71	7	0
Mushin	24	71	4	
Ojo	24	65	11	0
Oshodi/Isolo	22	71	7	0
Shomolu	22	70	8	
Surulere	24	69	7	1
<b>State Indicator</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>



TABLE 1.1: GENDER DISTRIBUTION

household members gender		
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Male	Female
Agege	52	48
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	54	46
Alimosho	52	48
Amuwo-Odofin	52	48
Apapa	51	49
Badagry	57	43
Epe	52	48
Eti-Osa	52	48
Ibeju-Lekki	48	52
Ifako-Ijaiye	52	48
Ikeja	50	50
Ikorodu	51	49
Kosofe	51	49
Lagos Island	49	51
Lagos Mainland	53	47
Mushin	52	48
Ojo	50	50
Oshodi/Isolo	52	48
Shomolu	51	49
Surulere	52	48
<b>State Indicator</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>48</b>

TABLE 1.2: AGE COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLD

Percentage Distribution of Household Head Age by Local Government Areas				
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	AGE COMPOSITION			
	15-45	46-59	60-70	>70
Agege	56	27	14	3
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	55	30	12	3
Alimosho	62	27	9	2
Amuwo-Odofin	54	30	16	
Apapa	59	28	12	1
Badagry	62	25	10	3
Epe	55	30	7	8
Eti-Osa	59	27	11	3
Ibeju-Lekki	57	37	7	
Ifako-Ijaiye	64	22	11	3
Ikeja	62	23	12	3
Ikorodu	62	25	11	2
Kosofe	61	23	13	3
Lagos Island	49	31	14	6
Lagos Mainland	58	27	11	4
Mushin	65	20	12	3
Ojo	67	21	9	3
Oshodi/Isolo	58	26	13	3
Shomolu	61	24	12	3
Surulere	60	28	8	4
<b>State indicator</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>

TABLE1.3: MAIN ACTIVITY/OCCUPATION OF HOUSEHOLD

<b>Percentage Distribution of Respondents (Household heads) Occupation by Local Government Areas</b>								
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>regular employee</b>	<b>casual/daily employee</b>	<b>self-employed</b>	<b>unpaid household work</b>	<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>apprentice</b>	<b>student</b>	<b>pensioner</b>
Agege	20	10	53	2	4	1	3	7
Ajeromi-ifelodun	24	8	58	1	5	0	2	3
Alimosho	27	5	58	0	4	0	1	4
Amuwo-odofin	25	4	59		3	1		8
Apapa	21	5	64	1	5	1	0	3
Badagry	14	6	69		6		2	3
Epe	23	9	52	3	1		5	7
Eti-osa	43	5	42	1	3		0	5
Ibeju-lekki	37	3	50		7			3
Ifako-ijaiye	36	5	45	1	3	0	2	7
Ikeja	27	4	54	1	4	0	3	7
Ikorodu	22	4	61	2	6	0	2	3
Kosofe	32	6	48	1	5	1	1	6
Lagos-Island	24	3	63	1	4	0	1	5
Lagos Mainland	18	9	55	2	6		3	7
Mushin	27	6	56	0	4	0	1	5
Ojo	19	7	63	0	2	0	3	5
Oshodi-Isolo	25	6	57	1	5	0	1	4
Shomolu	26	7	49	1	5	1	2	8
Surulere	31	3	51	2	4	1	2	6
<b>State Indicator</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>

TABLE1.4: MARITAL STATUS

<b>Percentage distribution of marital status of the heads of households</b>					
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>	married	divorced	separated	widow/widower	never married
Agege	74	3	3	8	12
ajeromi-ifelodun	73	1	5	7	14
alimosho	75	1	4	6	13
amuwo-odofin	79		3	6	13
Apapa	78	2	3	8	10
Badagry	73		2	13	12
Epe	73	2	3	9	12
Eti-osa	73	1	4	6	15
ibeju-lekki	83		3		13
ifako-ijaiye	76	2	4	6	13
Ikeja	74	2	4	8	13
Ikorodu	77	0	5	8	10
Kosofe	76	2	6	5	10
lagos island	71	2	8	10	9
lagos mainland	75	1	4	7	13
Mushin	75	1	4	7	13
Ojo	75	1	3	5	17
oshodi/isolo	78	1	3	8	10
shomolu	75	1	3	7	13
Surulere	73	1	6	7	13
<b>State Indicators</b>	75	1	4	7	12

TABLE1.5: PLACE OF BIRTH/STATE OF ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLD  
PLACE OF BIRTH

	<b>percentage Distribution of household member area of birth</b>		
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Lagos	others	Total
agege	94	6	100
ajeromi-ifelodun	85	15	100
alimosho	91	9	100
amuwo-odofin	86	14	100
apapa	91	9	100
badagry	94	6	100
epe	97	3	100
eti-osa	87	13	100
ibeju-lekki	97	3	100
ifako-ijaiye	87	13	100
ikeja	88	12	100
ikorodu	96	4	100
kosofe	92	8	100
lagos island	97	3	100
lagos mainland	92	8	100
mushin	93	7	100
ojo	93	7	100
oshodi/isolo	89	11	100
shomolu	92	8	100
surulere	88	12	100
State indicator	91	9	100

## STATE OF ORIGIN

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	percentage Distribution of household member by state of origin		
	Lagos	others	Total
agege	58	42	100
ajeromi-ifelodun	30	70	100
alimosho	54	46	100
amuwo-odofin	46	54	100
apapa	45	55	100
badagry	80	20	100
epe	94	6	100
eti-osa	65	35	100
ibeju-lekki	97	3	100
ifako-ijaiye	60	40	100
ikeja	50	50	100
ikorodu	88	12	100
kosofe	63	37	100
lagos island	92	8	100
lagos mainland	71	29	100
mushin	61	39	100
ojo	73	27	100
oshodi/isolo	45	55	100
shomolu	52	48	100
surulere	44	56	100
State indicator	<b>60</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

TABLE1.6: LITERACY LEVEL

<b>Percentage Distribution of household members with ability to read and write in english</b>					
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>	Read And Write	Read Only	Write Only	Neither Read Nor Write	Total
agege	80.2	3.5	0.6	15.7	100
ajeromi-ifelodun	84.6	3.6	0.3	11.4	100
alimosho	84.8	5	0.2	10	100
amuwo-odofin	87	4.7	0.8	7.5	100
apapa	80.7	5	0.1	14.3	100
badagry	82.2	1.5	0.2	16.1	100
epe	80.1	5.1	0.3	14.6	100
eti-osa	88.2	3.5	0.1	8.2	100
ibeju-lekki	87	6.1	0	6.9	100
ifako-ijaiye	85.4	4.5	0.3	9.8	100
ikeja	83.8	3.9	0.4	11.9	100
ikorodu	77.8	4.7	0	17.5	100
kosofe	84.9	3.8	0.7	10.6	100
lagos island	87.6	3.9	0.5	7.9	100
lagos mainland	86	2.4	0.5	11.1	100
mushin	84	4.3	0.7	11	100
ojo	80.5	5.6	0.6	13.3	100
oshodi/isolo	85.5	4.4	0.2	9.9	100
shomolu	86.8	2.8	0.2	10.2	100
surulere	89.6	3.6	0.3	6.5	100
<b>State Indicator</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100</b>

TABLE 1.7: EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL

<b>Percentage Distribution of households members School attendance by Local Government Areas</b>			
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>	Yes	No	<b>TOTAL</b>
Agege	88	11	100
Ajeromi-ifelodun	90	10	100
Alimosho	95	5	100
Amuwo-odofin	92	8	100
Apapa	86	14	100
Badagry	83	17	100
Epe	89	11	100
Eti-osa	91	8	100
Ibeju-lekki	83	17	100
Ifako-ijaiye	94	6	100
Ikeja	90	9	100
Ikorodu	88	11	100
Kosofe	94	6	100
Lagos-Island	91	9	100
Lagos-Mainland	90	9	100
Mushin	92	7	100
Ojo	88	12	100
Oshodi-Isolo	90	9	100
Shomolu	93	6	100
Surulere	96	4	100
<b>State Indicator</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100</b>

TABLE1.8: HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL

<b>Percentage Distribution of Household members highest level of education</b>				
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>PRY</b>	<b>SEC/A LEVEL</b>	<b>OND/NCE/HND</b>	<b>FIRST DERE</b>
agege	38	48	9	5
ajeromi-ifelodun	30	57	8	5
alimosho	30	48	13	8
amuwo-odofin	23	52	13	12
apapa	36	54	7	3
badagry	39	53	7	2
epe	37	49	11	3
eti-osa	26	49	13	13
ibeju-lekki	38	50	9	3
ifako-ijaiye	36	40	12	12
ikeja	33	45	12	11
ikorodu	37	51	7	5
kosofe	33	42	13	12
lagos island	30	54	10	5
lagos mainland	30	51	12	8
mushin	31	48	13	8
ojo	36	50	9	5
oshodi/isolo	28	53	12	7
shomolu	28	50	12	10
surulere	27	47	14	12
<b>State Indicator</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>



TABLE1.9: ENROLLMENT INTO SCHOOL

<b>Percentage Distribution of Households members that enrolled into school in the last 12 months</b>		
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>	yes	no
agege	41	59
ajeromi-ifelodun	38	62
alimosho	36	64
amuwo-odofin	39	61
apapa	35	65
badagry	43	57
epe	43	57
eti-osa	37	63
ibeju-lekki	37	63
ifako-ijaiye	40	60
ikeja	39	61
ikorodu	37	63
kosofe	42	58
lagos island	42	58
lagos mainland	37	63
mushin	37	63
ojo	42	58
oshodi/isolo	39	61
shomolu	38	62
surulere	40	60
<b>State Indicator</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>61</b>

TABLE2.0: REASONS FOR NOT ENROLLED

<b>Percentage Distribution of Household members Reasons for Non-Enrollment</b>						
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>	not keen to attend	could not get to school	suspended	high cost of tuition, books and materials	graduated	had to help with house work/ work outside of the house
agege	23	12	5	27	21	11
ajeromi-ifelodun	18	14	7	28	22	10
alimosho	17	8	6	26	32	10
amuwo-odofin	15	20	2	19	38	6
apapa	20	13	15	27	17	8
badagry	19	11	6	16	31	11
epe	14	10	3	54	17	3
eti-osa	14	10	5	22	34	14
ibeju-lekki	19	9	2	22	31	17
ifako-ijaiye	20	10	4	27	24	13
ikeja	22	9	5	25	29	10
ikorodu	25	10	6	25	16	17
kosofe	16	10	5	24	35	8
lagos island	18	11	11	20	26	12
lagos mainland	19	11	6	24	30	10
mushin	15	11	8	23	31	10
ojo	19	9	6	24	30	11
oshodi/isolo	17	12	7	26	25	12
shomolu	17	9	5	26	34	9
surulere	17	12	7	14	38	12
<b>State Indicator</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>28</b>	12

TABLE 2.1: TYPES OF SCHOOLS ENROLLED

<b>Percentage Distribution of ownership of school currently enrolled into by HH members</b>				
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>	government managed	private	religious	Total
agege	55	44	1	100
ajeromi-ifelodun	59	39	2	100
alimosho	47	53	1	100
amuwo-odofin	45	54	1	100
apapa	65	35	1	100
badagry	69	32	0	100
epe	62	38	0	100
eti-osa	56	44	1	100
ibeju-lekki	56	44	0	100
ifako-ijaiye	46	53	1	100
ikeja	55	43	1	100
ikorodu	68	32	0	100
kosofe	57	42	0	100
lagos island	64	35	1	100
lagos mainland	67	33	0	100
mushin	50	50	0	100
ojo	65	35	0	100
oshodi/isolo	62	37	1	100
shomolu	56	43	1	100
surulere	54	45	1	100
<b>State Indicator</b>	57	42	1	100

TABLE2.2: REASONS FOR CHOICE OF SCHOOLS

<b>Percentage Distribution of HH members reasons for choice schools</b>							
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>	quality of school infrastructure	quality of teaching	distance from dwelling place	in-school safety/ religion/ language	cost of private school	crowded classroom	Total
agege	24	37	14	7	9	2	100
ajeromi-ifelodun	33	40	10	0	12	3	100
alimosho	33	40	6	0	14	5	100
amuwo-odofin	38	0	38	0	13	0	100
apapa	29	21	12	0	21	2	100
badagry	42	33	0	0	17	0	100
epe	38	25	13	0	13	0	100
eti-osa	42	33	21	0	5	0	100
ibeju-lekki	50	50	0	0	0	0	100
ifako-ijaiye	29	34	4	21	7	1	100
ikeja	30	36	11	4	17	2	100
ikorodu	31	34	6	0	29	0	100
kosofe	32	29	5	2	15	8	100
lagos island	42	28	6	3	17	3	100
lagos mainland	41	21	11	4	23	0	100
mushin	21	34	15	3	25	0	100
ojo	43	34	14	0	9	0	100
oshodi/isolo	21	28	15	2	26	2	100
shomolu	19	28	22	3	17	2	100
surulere	41	33	8	4	12	0	100
<b>State Indicator</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>

TABLE2.3: PRIMARY MODE OF TRAVEL

<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>walk</b>	<b>bicycle</b>	<b>private car</b>	<b>okada/motor cycle</b>	<b>public bus</b>	<b>boat/water transport</b>	<b>Total</b>
agege	59	4	1	7	29	0	100
ajeromi-ifelodun	65	1	1	3	29	0	100
alimosho	68	1	1	4	25	0	100
amuwo-odofin	56	0	8	4	30	2	100
apapa	64	4	2	5	25	0	100
badagry	70	2	0	12	17	0	100
epe	59	1	11	8	22	0	100
eti-osa	56	3	15	2	26	0	100
ibeju-lekki	60	0	0	2	38	0	100
ifako-ijaiye	49	12	7	9	23	0	100
ikeja	54	2	5	11	29	0	100
ikorodu	74	2	2	7	14	0	100
kosofe	47	3	6	5	35	4	100
lagos island	64	1	1	6	28	0	100
lagos mainland	58	3	3	11	25	0	100
mushin	58	3	3	8	29	0	100
ojo	77	3	1	3	10	6	100
oshodi/isolo	69	2	3	4	22	0	100
shomolu	55	2	6	6	30	0	100
surulere	60	3	5	8	23	0	100
<b>State Indicator</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>

TABLE2.4: AVERAGE TIME TAKEN TO GET TO SCHOOL

<b>Percentage Distribution of HH members average time taken to get to school</b>					
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>	0-10 minutes	11-30minutes	31- 60 minutes	>60minutes	Total
agege	26	54	12	8	100
ajeromi-ifelodun	37	54	5	5	100
alimosho	35	53	8	4	100
amuwo-odofin	36	49	10	4	100
apapa	36	51	10	4	100
badagry	42	49	6	4	100
epe	31	59	6	4	100
eti-osa	33	52	9	6	100
ibeju-lekki	25	66	2	8	100
ifako-ijaiye	36	41	13	11	100
ikeja	34	52	5	9	100
ikorodu	45	44	8	3	100
kosofe	29	53	12	6	100
lagos island	35	52	6	6	100
lagos mainland	25	58	12	5	100
mushin	45	42	8	5	100
ojo	61	34	3	2	100
oshodi/isolo	36	56	6	3	100
shomolu	30	54	13	3	100
surulere	39	48	7	6	100
<b>State Indicator</b>	36	51	8	5	100

TABLE 2.5: DISTANCE FROM DWELLING TO SCHOOL

Percentage Distribution of HH members Distance from dwelling to School				
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	<1km	1-2km	3-6km	total
agege	40	46	14	100
ajeromi-ifelodun	54	38	8	100
alimosho	61	27	12	100
amuwo-odofin	42	41	17	100
apapa	56	32	11	100
badagry	58	37	6	100
epe	59	32	9	100
eti-osa	55	33	12	100
ibeju-lekki	54	6	40	100
ifako-ijaiye	48	34	18	100
ikeja	64	17	20	100
ikorodu	66	28	6	100
kosofe	53	31	16	100
lagos island	48	31	20	100
lagos mainland	40	40	20	100
mushin	62	26	12	100
ojo	72	19	10	100
oshodi/isolo	55	34	11	100
shomolu	48	40	13	100
surulere	52	31	16	100
<b>State Indicator</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>33</b>	13	100

# EDUCATION

TABLE 1.0: AWARENESS OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	AWARENESS OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS	
	YES	NO
Agege	90	10
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	90	10
Alimosho	92	8
Amuwo-Odofin	97	3
Apapa	94	6
Badagry	99	1
Epe	96	4
Eti-Osa	82	18
Ibeju-Lekki	93	7
Ifako/Ijaiye	82	18
Ikeja	83	17
Ikorodu	94	6
Kosofe	84	16
Lagos Island	96	4
Lagos Mainland	97	3
Mushin	91	9
Ojo	92	8
Oshodi/Isolo	91	9
Shomolu	91	9
Surulere	95	5
State Indicator	91	9



TABLE 1.1: DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER HOUSEHOLD ATTENDING GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER HOUSEHOLD ATTENDING GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS			
	1-2	3-4	4-5	>5
Agege	56	32	6	38
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	61	34	3	37
Alimosho	80	19	0	20
Amuwo-Odofin	77	21		21
Apapa	72	25	3	28
Badagry	54	43	2	45
Epe	75	20	3	23
Eti-Osa	64	25	9	34
Ibeju-Lekki	23	46	23	69
Ifako/Ijaiye	69	24	2	26
Ikeja	61	34	2	36
Ikorodu	61	36	3	38
Kosofe	60	35	4	38
Lagos Island	65	28	6	35
Lagos Mainland	68	27	4	31
Mushin	66	30	2	32
Ojo	69	24	7	31
Oshodi/Isolo	63	34	1	35
Shomolu	63	32	3	35
Surulere	68	27	3	30
State Indicator	66	29	3	33

TABLE 1.2: SATISFACTION WITH QUALITY OF TEACHING & INFRASTRUCTURE IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	SATISFACTION WITH QUALITY OF TEACHING & INFRASTRUCTURE IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS	
	YES	NO
agege	75	25
ajeromi-ifelodun	70	30
alimosho	54	46
amuwo-odofin	63	38
apapa	64	36
badagry	61	39
epe	74	26
eti-osa	67	33
ibeju-lekki	50	50
ifako/ijaiye	59	41
ikeja	63	37
ikorodu	77	23
kosofe	65	35
lagos island	68	32
lagos mainland	71	29
mushin	77	23
ojo	66	34
oshodi/isolo	74	26
shomolu	64	36
surulere	65	35
STATE INDICATOR	67	33

TABLE1.3: REASON FOR NON SATISFACTION

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	quality of schools infrastructures	quality of teaching	quality of security	religion
Agege	88	9	3	
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	90	4	6	
Alimosho	98	2		
Amuwo-Odofin	100			
Apapa	95	3	2	
Badagry	86	14		
Epe	100			
Eti-Osa	98	2		
Ibeju-Lekki	100			
Ifako/Ijaiye	89	10	1	
Ikeja	92	8		
Ikorodu	100			
Kosofe	84	12	1	2
Lagos Island	99	1		
Lagos Mainland	94	3	3	
Mushin	99		1	
Ojo	100			
Oshodi/Isolo	88	12		
Shomolu	95	5		
Surulere	98	2		
State Indicator	94	4	1	0

TABLE1.4. AMOUNT EXPENDED ON EDUCATION  
TUTION

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	AMOUNT SPENT ON TUTION				
	<N10,000	N10,000 - N30,000	N31,000 - N50,000	N51,000 - N70,000	>N70,000
Agege	53	22	12	3	9
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	56	30	7	5	3
Alimosho	44	38	7	10	2
Amuwo-Odofin	48	28	14	7	3
Apapa	52	26	10	8	4
Badagry	52	38	8	0	3
Epe	57	23	11	6	3
Eti-Osa	38	26	12	10	13
Ibeju-Lekki	42	42	17	0	
Ifako/Ijaiye	30	44	9	5	12
Ikeja	52	31	7	3	7
Ikorodu	66	27	5	1	1
Kosofe	55	22	11	4	9
Lagos Island	57	22	9	9	3
Lagos Mainland	59	27	7	4	3
Mushin	55	19	6	7	13
Ojo	62	25	9	3	2
Oshodi/Isolo	50	28	14	4	4
Shomolu	53	22	13	7	5
Surulere	57	19	11	7	6
State Indicator	52	27	9	6	6

## CLOTHING

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	AMOUNT SPENT ON CLOTHING				
	<N10,000	N10,000 - N30,000	N31,000 - N50,000	N51,000 - N70,000	>N70,000
Agege	73	21	4	1	1
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	81	17	2		0
Alimosho	83	16	1		
Amuwo-Odofin	87	8	5		
Apapa	78	19	0		
Badagry	99	1			
Epe	84	11	4		
Eti-Osa	73	17	6	2	2
Ibeju-Lekki	68	21	11		
Ifako/Ijaiye	62	33	3	1	1
Ikeja	80	15	2		3
Ikorodu	86	13	2		
Kosofe	83	14	1	1	0
Lagos Island	85	12	2		2
Lagos Mainland	84	15	1	0	0
Mushin	79	17	4		1
Ojo	77	21	2		
Oshodi/Isolo	81	15	2	2	0
Shomolu	74	21	4	1	1
Surulere	78	16	4	1	1
STATE INDICATOR	79	17	2	1	1

## BOOKS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	AMOUNT SPENT ON BOOKS				
	<N10,000	N10,000 - N30,000	N31,000 - N50,000	N51,000 - N70,000	>N70,000
Agege	75	19	4	1	0
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	78	18	4	0	0
Alimosho	80	19	1		
Amuwo-Odofin	81	15	3	1	
Apapa	80	17	0		
Badagry	81	19			
Epe	76	18	5		
Eti-Osa	70	19	8	2	1
Ibeju-Lekki	65	29	6		
Ifako/Ijaiye	60	33	6	1	0
Ikeja	73	18	4	1	3
Ikorodu	85	14	2		
Kosofe	80	13	3	1	3
Lagos Island	76	21	1		2
Lagos Mainland	84	14	1	1	1
Mushin	73	22	3	1	1
Ojo	77	17	3	2	
Oshodi/Isolo	81	15	3	1	0
Shomolu	75	21	3	1	0
Surulere	77	13	7	1	1
STATE INDICATOR	77	18	3	1	1

## MATERIALS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	AMOUNT SPENT ON MATERIALS				
	<N10,000	N10,000 - N30,000	N31,000 - N50,000	N51,000 - N70,000	>N70,000
Agege	79	17	2	1	0
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	87	12	1		0
Alimosho	85	13	0	1	
Amuwo-Odofin	88	9	3		
Apapa	84	13			
Badagry	100				
Epe	85	15			
Eti-Osa	74	20	3	1	1
Ibeju-Lekki	76	18	6		
Ifako/Ijaiye	70	29	0	0	0
Ikeja	79	17	2		2
Ikorodu	86	13	1		
Kosofe	86	11	1	1	0
Lagos Island	86	11	0		2
Lagos Mainland	87	11	1	0	0
Mushin	84	14	1	0	1
Ojo	85	13	2		
Oshodi/Isolo	88	8	2	1	0
Shomolu	84	11	4	1	0
Surulere	84	13	2	1	0
STATE INDICATOR	84	13	1	1	0

## TUTORS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	AMOUNT SPENT ON TUTORS FOR PRIVATE LESSONS				
	<N10,000	N10,000 - N30,000	N31,000 - N50,000	N51,000 - N70,000	>N70,000
Agege	76	19	3	1	
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	84	15	1		0
Alimosho	77	21	1	0	
Amuwo-Odofin	84	11	4	2	
Apapa	83	14			
Badagry	92	8			
Epe	69	21			
Eti-Osa	73	16	5	2	2
Ibeju-Lekki	82	9	9		
Ifako/Ijaiye	66	30	1	2	1
Ikeja	82	13			5
Ikorodu	81	17	1	1	
Kosofe	82	13	2	1	1
Lagos Island	71	26	1		2
Lagos Mainland	87	9	2	1	0
Mushin	83	16	1		1
Ojo	76	19	5		
Oshodi/Isolo	85	11	3	0	1
Shomolu	77	18	2	3	0
Surulere	78	17	3	3	0
STATE INDICATOR	80	17	2	1	1



TABLE1.5: THREE MAIN PROBLEMS WITH GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	poor teaching quality	Infrastructure facility in bad condition	crowded class rooms
Agege	98.7	98.6	99.0
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	100.0	100.0	100.0
Alimosho	100.0	100.0	100.0
Amuwo-Odofin	100.0	100.0	100.0
Apapa	100.0	100.0	100.0
Badagry	100.0	100.0	100.0
Epe	100.0	100.0	100.0
Eti-Osa	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ibeju-Lekki	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ifako/Ijaiye	98.9	98.6	100.0
Ikeja	97.5	97.3	98.0
Ikorodu	100.0	100.0	98.2
Kosofe	94.9	95.6	96.2
Lagos Island	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lagos Mainland	100.0	99.3	99.4
Mushin	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ojo	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oshodi/Isolo	100.0	100.0	100.0
Shomolu	100.0	100.0	100.0
Surulere	100.0	100.0	100.0
STATE INDICATOR	99.6	99.5	99.5

TABLE1.6: RATING OF GOVERNMENT MANAGED SCHOOLS

## QUALITY OF TEACHERS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	QUALITY OF TEACHERS IN GOVERNMENT MANAGED SCHOOLS			
	excellent	good	fair	poor
Agege	16	46	36	3
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	4	39	50	7
Alimosho	5	49	40	7
Amuwo-Odofin		32	64	4
Apapa	6	31	61	2
Badagry	9	43	44	5
Epe	2	59	32	7
Eti-Osa	7	47	44	2
Ibeju-Lekki		53	42	5
Ifako/Ijaiye	7	47	42	4
Ikeja	8	45	44	3
Ikorodu	4	44	50	2
Kosofe	4	43	42	10
Lagos Island	5	41	53	1
Lagos Mainland	3	51	42	3
Mushin	7	45	48	1
Ojo	4	43	48	5
Oshodi/Isolo	6	40	52	2
Shomolu	7	42	46	5
Surulere	7	41	46	6
STATE INDICATOR	6	43	46	4

## AVAILABILITY OF BOOKS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	AVAILABILITY OF BOOKS			
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Agege	21	41	32	6
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	11	38	45	6
Alimosho	10	43	40	6
Amuwo-Odofin	3	55	38	5
Apapa	9	47	40	4
Badagry	10	47	39	4
Epe	4	68	21	7
Eti-Osa	4	48	44	4
Ibeju-Lekki	11	16	63	11
Ifako/Ijaiye	10	42	37	10
Ikeja	15	40	41	4
Ikorodu	10	51	34	5
Kosofe	13	41	36	10
Lagos Island	13	41	42	2
Lagos Mainland	9	50	37	4
Mushin	11	57	29	2
Ojo	9	47	38	6
Oshodi/Isolo	11	52	34	3
Shomolu	9	51	35	5
Surulere	12	45	37	4
STATE INDICATOR	11	47	37	5

## AVAILABILITY OF LIBRARY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	AVAILABILITY OF LIBRARY			
	excellent	good	fair	poor
Agege	10	22	47	21
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	5	21	55	20
Alimosho	3	31	48	17
Amuwo-Odofin		21	48	31
Apapa	4	25	60	11
Badagry	1	26	56	17
Epe	2	43	45	11
Eti-Osa	4	24	62	10
Ibeju-Lekki	5		74	21
Ifako/Ijaiye	4	27	50	19
Ikeja	7	23	58	11
Ikorodu	4	21	59	16
Kosofe	5	22	51	21
Lagos Island	8	35	49	9
Lagos Mainland	4	25	62	9
Mushin	6	31	52	10
Ojo	1	26	59	15
Oshodi/Isolo	5	29	54	13
Shomolu	5	24	56	16
Surulere	6	23	54	17
STATE INDICATOR	5	26	54	15

## PROVISION OF SCIENCE LABOURATORY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	PROVISION OF SCIENCE LABOURATORY			
	excellent	good	fair	poor
Agege	9	21	48	22
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	4	22	52	22
Alimosho	3	29	49	18
Amuwo-Odofin		18	49	33
Apapa	4	19	66	11
Badagry	1	26	55	18
Epe	2	32	45	21
Eti-Osa	1	26	59	14
Ibeju-Lekki	5	5	63	26
Ifako/Ijaiye	2	23	49	26
Ikeja	7	20	55	19
Ikorodu	3	22	60	15
Kosofe	4	31	39	25
Lagos Island	8	26	55	11
Lagos Mainland	2	28	61	10
Mushin	5	29	53	13
Ojo	1	23	62	14
Oshodi/Isolo	4	25	58	13
Shomolu	3	24	55	18
Surulere	6	23	56	16
STATE INDICATOR	4	25	54	17

## ICT EXPOSURE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	ICT EXPOSURE			
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Agege	8	16	47	28
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	5	19	43	32
Alimosho	4	24	50	22
Amuwo-Odofin	1	17	41	41
Apapa	5	16	63	17
Badagry	7	21	51	22
Epe		23	45	32
Eti-Osa	2	25	57	16
Ibeju-Lekki		5	68	26
Ifako/Ijaiye	1	15	50	33
Ikeja	7	18	51	24
Ikorodu	2	22	37	39
Kosofe	2	25	44	29
Lagos Island	8	29	48	14
Lagos Mainland	5	19	59	17
Mushin	7	27	47	19
Ojo	1	22	53	24
Oshodi/Isolo	6	24	50	20
Shomolu	3	24	50	23
Surulere	7	18	55	20
STATE INDICATOR	5	22	50	24

## INFRASTRUCTURE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	PROVISION OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS			
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Agege	22	43	32	3
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	10	34	49	7
Alimosho	11	47	35	6
Amuwo-Odofin	2	51	43	4
Apapa	7	31	59	4
Badagry	11	42	40	7
Epe	7	68	16	9
Eti-Osa	12	42	42	4
Ibeju-Lekki		30	60	10
Ifako/Ijaiye	13	37	41	8
Ikeja	15	45	37	4
Ikorodu	9	49	38	4
Kosofe	12	49	33	7
Lagos Island	10	42	47	1
Lagos Mainland	6	57	34	3
Mushin	15	43	37	5
Ojo	11	36	41	13
Oshodi/Isolo	10	54	34	2
Shomolu	11	44	36	8
Surulere	11	47	37	4
STATE INDICATOR	11	45	39	5

## SCHOOL QUALITY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	SCHOOL QUALITY			
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Agege	12	47	37	4
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	6	41	46	7
Alimosho	5	52	38	5
Amuwo-Odofin	2	44	51	3
Apapa	5	33	56	6
Badagry	13	31	53	3
Epe	7	50	32	11
Eti-Osa	9	45	45	2
Ibeju-Lekki		25	65	10
Ifako/Ijaiye	9	39	48	4
Ikeja	9	53	35	3
Ikorodu	6	45	47	2
Kosofe	7	40	46	7
Lagos Island	6	42	50	2
Lagos Mainland	4	54	40	3
Mushin	6	50	42	1
Ojo	5	43	42	11
Oshodi/Isolo	7	54	36	4
Shomolu	5	47	42	7
Surulere	6	49	40	5
STATE INDICATOR	6	46	43	5



## QUALITY OF TEACHING

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	QUALITY OF TEACHING			
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Agege	16	40	40	5
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	4	36	52	8
Alimosho	3	41	47	8
Amuwo-Odofin		42	55	3
Apapa	3	34	60	3
Badagry	6	39	52	3
Epe	2	52	36	11
Eti-Osa	6	49	42	3
Ibeju-Lekki		47	47	5
Ifako/Ijaiye	7	42	47	3
Ikeja	10	44	44	1
Ikorodu	4	40	54	2
Kosofe	5	37	49	9
Lagos Island	5	39	53	2
Lagos Mainland	2	53	41	4
Mushin	7	45	47	1
Ojo	3	47	45	5
Oshodi/Isolo	4	42	49	5
Shomolu	6	44	45	5
Surulere	7	38	49	6
STATE INDICATOR	5	42	48	5

TABLE 1.7: RECEIPTS OF TEXT BOOKS

## PERFORMANCE BEFORE RECEIPT OF TEXTBOOKS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	PERFORMANCE BEFORE RECEIPT OF TEXTBOOKS			
	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor
Agege	20	43	34	4
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	12	46	42	1
Alimosho	18	33	47	1
Amuwo-Odofin		30	66	5
Apapa	8	45	46	0
Badagry	25	25	41	9
Epe	2	37	61	
Eti-Osa	12	43	45	
Ibeju-Lekki	8	54	38	
Ifako/Ijaiye	33	30	33	4
Ikeja	19	46	32	3
Ikorodu	12	33	52	3
Kosofe	17	49	33	1
Lagos Island	27	34	38	1
Lagos Mainland	14	45	39	2
Mushin	13	47	36	3
Ojo	16	43	38	2
Oshodi/Isolo	11	37	50	2
Shomolu	14	38	44	4
Surulere	11	42	45	2
STATE INDICATOR	15	40	42	2

## PERFORMANCE AFTER RECEIPT OF TEXTBOOKS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	PERFORMANCE AFTER RECEIPT OF TEXTBOOKS			
	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor
Agege	38	48	14	1
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	23	61	16	0
Alimosho	24	56	19	
Amuwo-Odofin	6	55	34	2
Apapa	29	44	27	
Badagry	26	47	28	
Epe	14	67	14	
Eti-Osa	20	61	19	
Ibeju-Lekki	19	69	13	
Ifako/Ijaiye	20	65	11	3
Ikeja	20	63	17	
Ikorodu	27	56	16	1
Kosofe	22	70	7	1
Lagos Island	26	54	19	0
Lagos Mainland	23	46	30	0
Mushin	26	60	14	
Ojo	24	59	16	1
Oshodi/Isolo	22	67	11	0
Shomolu	28	57	15	0
Surulere	20	69	11	
STATE INDICATOR	24	58	17	0

# 1.8: THREE MAIN AREAS OF INTERVENTION IN EDUCATION BY GOVERNMENT

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Recruitment of more teachers	Adequate furniture	Functional library
Agege	94.5	100.0	100.0
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	99.4	98.8	98.8
Alimosho	99.1	100.0	100.0
Amuwo-Odofin	100.0	100.0	100.0
Apapa	100.0	100.0	100.0
Badagry	100.0	100.0	100.0
Epe	100.0	100.0	100.0
Eti-Osa	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ibeju-Lekki	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ifako/Ijaiye	100.0	97.1	99.0
Ikeja	98.9	98.5	97.5
Ikorodu	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kosofe	97.4	100.0	98.9
Lagos Island	100.0	98.8	100.0
Lagos Mainland	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mushin	100.0	97.2	98.4
Ojo	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oshodi/Isolo	98.9	100.0	100.0
Shomolu	99.4	100.0	100.0
Surulere	100.0	100.0	100.0
STATE INDICATOR	99.3	99.5	99.6

# HEALTH

TABLE 1.0: CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Percentage Distribution of under 5 household members		
	YES	NO	Total
Agege	28	72	100
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	14	86	100
Alimosho	16	84	100
Amuwo-Odofin	12	88	100
Apapa	16	84	100
Badagry	15	85	100
Epe	25	76	100
Eti-Osa	13	87	100
Ibeju-Lekki	5	95	100
Ifako/Ijaiye	23	77	100
Ikeja	23	77	100
Ikorodu	19	81	100
Kosofe	20	80	100
Lagos Island	11	89	100
Lagos Mainland	15	85	100
Mushin	19	81	100
Ojo	16	84	100
Oshodi/Isolo	15	85	100
Shomolu	16	84	100
Surulere	17	83	100
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100</b>

TABLE 1.1: IMMUNIZATION

BCG

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Percentage Distribution of HH members child immunization against BCG		
	YES	NO	Total
Agege	78	22	100
Ajeromi- Ifelodun	76	24	100
Alimosho	78	22	100
Amuwo-Odofin	62	38	100
Apapa	70	30	100
Badagry	92	8	100
Epe	85	15	100
Eti-Osa	71	29	100
Ibeju-Lekki	100	0	100
Ifako/Ijaiye	64	36	100
Ikeja	86	14	100
Ikorodu	84	16	100
Kosofe	85	15	100
Lagos Island	76	24	100
Lagos Mainland	80	20	100
Mushin	81	19	100
Ojo	77	23	100
Oshodi/Isolo	75	25	100
Shomolu	81	19	100
Surulere	84	16	100
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100</b>

# POLIO

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Percentage Distribution of HH members child immunization against Polio		
	YES	NO	Total
Agege	78	22	100
Ajeromi- Ifelodun	75	25	100
Alimosho	78	22	100
Amuwo-Odofin	75	25	100
Apapa	77	23	100
Badagry	92	8	100
Epe	88	13	100
Eti-Osa	67	33	100
Ibeju-Lekki	83	17	100
Ifako/Ijaiye	64	36	100
Ikeja	84	16	100
Ikorodu	80	20	100
Kosofe	90	10	100
Lagos Island	72	28	100
Lagos Mainland	81	19	100
Mushin	83	17	100
Ojo	80	20	100
Oshodi/Isolo	75	25	100
Shomolu	79	21	100
Surulere	87	13	100
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100</b>

TABLE 1.2: DIARRHEA PREVALENCE IN HOUSEHOLD

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Percentage Distribution of diarrhea prevalence at household level in the State		
	YES	NO	Total
Agege	23	77	100
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	12	88	100
Alimosho	10	90	100
Amuwo-Odofin	9	91	100
Apapa	8	92	100
Badagry	24	76	100
Epe	15	85	100
Eti-Osa	7	93	100
Ibeju-Lekki	29	71	100
Ifako/Ijaiye	12	88	100
Ikeja	18	82	100
Ikorodu	11	89	100
Kosofe	20	80	100
Lagos Island	7	93	100
Lagos Mainland	13	87	100
Mushin	16	84	100
Ojo	11	89	100
Oshodi/Isolo	7	93	100
Shomolu	14	86	100
Surulere	16	84	100
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>100</b>



TABLE1.3: PERFORMANCE RATING OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Percentage Distribution of households Ratings of Government Health Care services				
	Improved significantly	Improved fairly	Stayed the same	Deteriorated fairly	Deteriorated significantly
Agege	38	50	4	4	2
Ajeromi-ifelodun	31	57	9	1	3
Alimosho	17	49	30	3	1
Amuwo-odofin	18	56	11	2	14
Apapa	25	48	27		
Badagry	21	49	30		
Epe	24	49	24	4	
Eti-osa	42	36	16		6
Ibeju-lekki	36	9	55		
Ifako-ijaiye	29	55	12	4	0
Ikeja	46	41	10	3	
Ikorodu	30	56	11	1	2
Kosofe	34	48	15	1	2
Lagos-Island	36	53	11		
Lagos-Mainland	30	62	7	0	1
Mushin	33	55	11	1	
Ojo	29	60	10	1	
Oshodi-Isolo	35	58	7		0
Shomolu	41	44	11	2	0
Surulere	22	48	21	8	1
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

TABLE1.4: PATRONAGE OF HEALTH FACILITIES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Percentage Distribution of households Patronage of Health Care services				
	Government health clinic	Private hospital	Private health clinic	Private doctor	Traditional medicine clinic
Agege	57	30	5	2	6
Ajeromi-ifelodun	53	41	2	2	2
Alimosho	54	39	2	2	3
Amuwo-odofin	42	50		2	5
Apapa	57	40	1	0	2
Badagry	62	32		3	3
Epe	61	29	2	2	6
Eti-osa	52	40	1	5	2
Ibeju-lekki	52	33			15
Ifako-ijaiye	32	56	4	5	2
Ikeja	62	32	1	4	2
Ikorodu	75	21	0	3	2
Kosofe	53	38	5	2	2
Lagos-Island	65	29	3	1	2
Lagos-Mainland	71	23	1	2	2
Mushin	61	33	1	2	3
Ojo	61	34	1	2	3
Oshodi-Isolo	60	36	1	3	1
Shomolu	58	36	2	2	2
Surulere	60	33	2	3	2
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

TABLE1.5:REASONS FOR THE CHOICE MADE

<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>Percentage Distribution of Reasons for Choice of Health Facilities</b>					
	High Quality Of Service	Closeness To Residence	Affordable Cost Of Service	Sufficient Medical Facilities	Low Waiting Time	Total
Agege	50	39	46	24	26	100
Ajeromi-ifelodun	57	41	29	25	15	100
Alimosho	66	46	32	15	15	100
Amuwo-odofin	51	49	21	29	16	100
Apapa	48	49	42	19	15	100
Badagry	30	48	51	30	9	100
Epe	61	29	32	11	14	100
Eti-osa	65	37	37	17	22	100
Ibeju-lekki	48	30	48	30	7	100
Ifako-ijaiye	45	42	48	21	21	100
Ikeja	51	44	43	23	12	100
Ikorodu	69	49	50	18	12	100
Kosofe	54	47	35	23	18	100
Lagos-Island	61	44	39	23	15	100
Lagos-Mainland	58	40	51	18	8	100
Mushin	53	47	35	19	15	100
Ojo	50	51	43	16	10	100
Oshodi-Isolo	52	51	41	18	15	100
Shomolu	58	45	35	21	20	100
Surulere	59	46	39	17	17	100
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100</b>

TABLE1.6: FREQUENCY OF VISIT TO HEALTH FACILITIES

## GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	PATRONAGE OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL						Total
	nil	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	>8	
Agege	44	37	9	4	2	4	100
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	59	25	10	2	1	3	100
Alimosho	50	34	13	2	1	0	100
Amuwo-Odofin	65	25	4	3	1	2	100
Apapa	46	34	15	2	0	2	100
Badagry	56	29	10	2		2	100
Epe	21	47	21	2		9	100
Eti-Osa	46	32	18	3		1	100
Ibeju-Lekki	35	12	18	29		6	100
Ifako/Ijaiye	65	15	9	4	0	5	100
Ikeja	36	41	15	3	1	4	100
Ikorodu	39	31	25	4		1	100
Kosofe	44	30	21	3		2	100
Lagos Island	54	30	9	3	0	3	100
Lagos Mainland	36	45	7	9	1	1	100
Mushin	46	29	16	6	1	2	100
Ojo	49	31	16	4			100
Oshodi/Isolo	48	27	14	7	1	2	100
Shomolu	44	32	12	6	1	5	100
Surulere	49	28	17	5	1	1	100
STATE INDICATOR	48	31	13	4	1	2	100

# PRIVATE HOSPITAL

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	PATRONAGE OF PRIVATE HOSPITAL						Total
	nil	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	>8	
Agege	54	24	16	4	2	0	100
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	55	29	12	2	1	1	100
Alimosho	52	27	16	1	2	2	100
Amuwo-Odofin	51	21	17	9		1	100
Apapa	46	39	11	1		1	100
Badagry	70	16	13	1			100
Epe	58	18	8		13	3	100
Eti-Osa	51	23	22	3		1	100
Ibeju-Lekki	63	25	13				100
Ifako/Ijaiye	39	41	14	3	0	3	100
Ikeja	38	41	15	3	1	2	100
Ikorodu	74	14	11	1			100
Kosofe	48	32	9	2		10	100
Lagos Island	68	17	10	2	2		100
Lagos Mainland	51	36	8	1		3	100
Mushin	57	25	12	3	0	3	100
Ojo	53	35	10	1		1	100
Oshodi/Isolo	56	32	10	2	0	1	100
Shomolu	49	27	18	4		1	100
Surulere	49	37	8	2	0	3	100
STATE INDICATOR	53	29	13	2	1	2	100

## PRIVATE HEALTH CLINIC

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	PRIVATE HEALTH CLINIC						Total
	nil	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	>8	
Agege	82	11	7				100
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	97	2	1			0	100
Alimosho	92	4	1	0	0	1	100
Amuwo-Odofin	98	2					100
Apapa	98	2					100
Badagry	90	10					100
Epe	94	6					100
Eti-Osa	88	7	5				100
Ibeju-Lekki	100						100
Ifako/Ijaiye	86	12	1	1			100
Ikeja	96	2	1				100
Ikorodu	94	6					100
Kosofe	93	3	3			1	100
Lagos Island	93	7	1				100
Lagos Mainland	92	6	1	1			100
Mushin	97	1	2				100
Ojo	98	1				1	100
Oshodi/Isolo	96	3	1	0			100
Shomolu	90	4	4	1		1	100
Surulere	92	7	1				100
STATE INDICATOR	93	5	2	0	0	0	100

## PRIVATE DOCTOR

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	PATRONAGE OF PRIVATE DOCTOR						TOTAL
	nil	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	>8	
Agege	85	9		3	3	1	100
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	94	5		0			100
Alimosho	95	4	0		0		100
Amuwo-Odofin	96	3	1				100
Apapa	98	2					100
Badagry	97		2	2			100
Epe	94	6					100
Eti-Osa	88	6	2	2	2		100
Ibeju-Lekki	100						100
Ifako/Ijaiye	85	10	2	2	1	1	100
Ikeja	88	6	5	1			100
Ikorodu	94	5	1				100
Kosofe	92	5	3	1			100
Lagos Island	98	1	1				100
Lagos Mainland	91	6	0	1	0	0	100
Mushin	89	9	0	1			100
Ojo	93	6		1			100
Oshodi/Isolo	93	4	1	2			100
Shomolu	90	5	3	1	1	1	100
Surulere	91	5	1	1	1	1	100
STATE INDICATOR	92	5	1	1	0	0	100

## TRADITIONAL MEDICINE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	PATRONAGE OF TRADITIONAL MEDICINE						Total
	nil	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	>8	
Agege	72	6	9	3	4	7	100
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	93	2	1		3	1	100
Alimosho	88	3	2	1	5	1	100
Amuwo-Odofin	74	4	2	3	1	14	100
Apapa	97	1				1	100
Badagry	84	14		2			100
Epe	64	16	4			16	100
Eti-Osa	91	3	1		2	4	100
Ibeju-Lekki	69	6	19			6	100
Ifako/Ijaiye	84	6	2	3		6	100
Ikeja	78	13		6		3	100
Ikorodu	95	3		1	1	1	100
Kosofe	77	6	4	1	11	1	100
Lagos Island	97	1	1			1	100
Lagos Mainland	87	11	0			1	100
Mushin	89	9	1			1	100
Ojo	92	4	3		1		100
Oshodi/Isolo	88	9	1		1	0	100
Shomolu	91	2	4	0	1	2	100
Surulere	87	8	1	3	1	1	100
STATE INDICATOR	87	5	2	1	2	2	100



TABLE 1.7: AMOUNT INCUR ON HEALTH CARE (CONSULTATION AND DRUGS) IN GOVERNMENT OWNED

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Percentage Distribution of amount incurred on total Health Care				
	<N5,000	N5,000- N9,000	N10,000- N19,000	N20,000- N29,000	>N29,000
Agege	51	19	17	5	8
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	49	35	11	4	2
Alimosho	47	35	9	3	5
Amuwo-Odofin	47	26	15	11	1
Apapa	50	31	8	8	3
Badagry	57	29	12	0	0
Epe	49	26	12	10	4
Eti-Osa	47	23	13	5	12
Ibeju-Lekki	35	26	13	17	9
Ifako/Ijaiye	38	38	15	7	3
Ikeja	51	26	11	4	8
Ikorodu	55	34	6	2	2
Kosofe	47	31	12	3	6
Lagos Island	38	44	10	4	4
Lagos Mainland	56	27	7	2	7
Mushin	51	28	11	3	6
Ojo	54	32	12	1	0
Oshodi/Isolo	45	33	8	8	5
Shomolu	45	28	17	2	8
Surulere	44	29	17	5	4
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>

TABLE1.8: PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN GOVERNMENT OWNED HOSPITAL

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Unhygienic Facilities	Insufficient Medical Facility	Unfriendly Attitude Of Medical Personnel	Insufficient Doctors Or Nurses	Long Waiting Time	Unaffordable Service Fees	Nodrugs/ Medicines Available
Agege	6	8	16	9	34	8	19
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	5	8	13	9	39	9	16
Alimosho	3	5	11	16	39	8	19
Amuwo-Odofin	6	19	22	16	31	3	3
Apapa	3	10	14	18	40	3	13
Badagry	7	8	9	13	34	5	24
Epe	4	8	6	17	21	2	42
Eti-Osa	8	7	16	12	33	2	23
Ibeju-Lekki	25	6	6	0	44	0	19
Ifako/Ijaiye	7	12	14	10	36	6	15
Ikeja	3	16	15	9	31	7	18
Ikorodu	6	4	13	9	34	9	26
Kosofe	9	14	19	11	28	4	15
Lagos Island	4	9	13	8	38	9	18
Lagos Mainland	3	8	12	21	39	3	14
Mushin	2	7	15	7	41	7	21
Ojo	3	7	13	10	33	10	24
Oshodi/Isolo	3	5	15	15	38	7	18
Shomolu	8	9	12	10	35	6	20
Surulere	3	7	12	15	34	5	23
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>19</b>

TABLE1.9: UPTAKE OF HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Percentage Distribution Of Households With Health Care Insurance Cover	
	Yes	No
Agege	10	89
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	8	92
Alimosho	9	91
Amuwo-Odofin	6	94
Apapa	8	92
Badagry	17	83
Epe	10	90
Eti-Osa	21	79
Ibeju-Lekki	27	73
Ifako/Ijaiye	3	97
Ikeja	11	89
Ikorodu	5	95
Kosofe	16	83
Lagos Island	13	86
Lagos Mainland	7	91
Mushin	9	91
Ojo	11	89
Oshodi/Isolo	9	91
Shomolu	7	92
Surulere	9	91
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>90</b>

TABLE2.0: AVAILABILITY OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Percentage Distribution of Householdsawareness of govt health centre/hospital in the community	
	YES	NO
Agege	76	24
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	78	22
Alimosho	75	25
Amuwo-Odofin	59	41
Apapa	72	28
Badagry	72	28
Epe	82	18
Eti-Osa	78	22
Ibeju-Lekki	61	39
Ifako/Ijaiye	55	45
Ikeja	83	17
Ikorodu	92	8
Kosofe	80	20
Lagos Island	87	13
Lagos Mainland	84	16
Mushin	82	18
Ojo	72	28
Oshodi/Isolo	78	22
Shomolu	84	16
Surulere	85	15
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>21</b>

TABLE 2.1: AWARENESS OF GOVERNMENT FREE MEDICAL SERVICES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Percentage Distribution of Households awareness of govt free medical services	
	YES	NO
Agege	76	24
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	63	37
Alimosho	64	36
Amuwo-Odofin	56	44
Apapa	74	26
Badagry	68	32
Epe	63	37
Eti-Osa	65	35
Ibeju-Lekki	78	22
Ifako/Ijaiye	66	34
Ikeja	80	20
Ikorodu	71	29
Kosofe	73	27
Lagos Island	76	24
Lagos Mainland	81	19
Mushin	75	25
Ojo	59	41
Oshodi/Isolo	72	28
Shomolu	78	22
Surulere	69	31
<b>State Indicator</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>29</b>

TABLE2.2: BENEFICIARY OF FREE MEDICAL SERVICES

Local Government	Percentage Distribution Of Householdsbenefited From The Govt Free Medical Services	
	YES	NO
Agege	35	65
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	30	70
Alimosho	23	77
Amuwo-Odofin	42	58
Apapa	35	65
Badagry	24	76
Epe	24	76
Eti-Osa	24	76
Ibeju-Lekki	37	63
Ifako/Ijaiye	20	80
Ikeja	36	63
Ikorodu	36	64
Kosofe	38	61
Lagos Island	40	59
Lagos Mainland	36	62
Mushin	38	61
Ojo	32	68
Oshodi/Isolo	37	63
Shomolu	34	66
Surulere	32	68
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>67</b>

TABLE2.3: TYPE OF FREE MEDICAL SERVICES BENEFITED FROM

<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>Percentage Distribution of the type of Free medical Services</b>						
	Jigi bola (medicated glasses)	Free medical consultancy	Limb correction	Breast cancer diagnosis	Diabetes/ hypertension screening	Hiv screening/ treatment	Total
Agege	10	57	0	3	13	16	100
Ajeromi- Ifelodun	3	80	2	1	5	10	100
Alimosho	1	69	6	0	14	9	100
Amuwo-Odofin	1	77	0	0	15	7	100
Apapa	4	71	1	4	6	14	100
Badagry	5	50	0	13	20	13	100
Epe	10	67	14	0	5	5	100
Eti-Osa	6	69	4	4	7	11	100
Ibeju-Lekki	20	50	0	0	10	20	100
Ifako/Ijaiye	8	53	9	4	13	12	100
Ikeja	12	61	1	4	11	11	100
Ikorodu	7	69	3	5	13	3	100
Kosofe	7	67	1	4	14	8	100
Lagos Island	2	60	12	4	14	9	100
Lagos Mainland	6	53	1	7	20	13	100
Mushin	9	71	0	4	8	9	100
Ojo	2	72	0	8	14	5	100
Oshodi/Isolo	5	66	0	7	16	5	100
Shomolu	10	63	2	3	9	13	100
Surulere	13	59	5	3	12	8	100
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>

TABLE2.4: DISTANCE OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE FROM HOUSEHOLD DWELLING

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Percentage Distribution of Households dwelling Distance to Govt. Health Centre/Hospital				
	<1km	1-2km	3-4km	5-6km	Total
Agege	39	38	15	8	100
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	39	40	12	8	100
Alimosho	36	42	14	7	100
Amuwo-Odofin	23	34	41	1	100
Apapa	44	36	11	8	100
Badagry	26	47	18	6	100
Epe	59	33		8	100
Eti-Osa	48	36	8	7	100
Ibeju-Lekki	62	10	29		100
Ifako/Ijaiye	27	32	29	10	100
Ikeja	54	34	8	4	100
Ikorodu	49	34	16	1	100
Kosofe	50	28	17	5	100
Lagos Island	38	43	12	6	100
Lagos Mainland	42	41	13	3	100
Mushin	42	44	10	4	100
Ojo	34	40	25	1	100
Oshodi/Isolo	45	36	11	7	100
Shomolu	49	34	14	2	100
Surulere	51	39	8	2	100
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100</b>



TABLE2.5: MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Percentage Distribution of Households mode of transportation from dwelling to health facility						
	Walking	Bicycle	Private Car	Okada/ Motorcycle	Public Bus	Boat/ Water Transport	Total
Agege	29	6	3	23	40		100
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	30	2	1	10	56	0	100
Alimosho	21	2	3	23	51	0	100
Amuwo-Odofin	6	1	6	13	72	3	100
Apapa	43			15	42		100
Badagry	34	3	8	23	32		100
Epe	47	1	5	25	22		100
Eti-Osa	34	2	17	12	35		100
Ibeju-Lekki	40		15	30	15		100
Ifako/Ijaiye	17	1	6	16	59	1	100
Ikeja	38	1	5	22	34		100
Ikorodu	31	3	1	38	28		100
Kosofe	32	2	7	17	35	7	100
Lagos Island	45	4	2	24	26		100
Lagos Mainland	40	2	4	22	31		100
Mushin	34	3	5	22	35		100
Ojo	35	0	4	12	47	3	100
Oshodi/Isolo	41	1	5	16	37	0	100
Shomolu	36	4	4	17	38	0	100
Surulere	35	1	7	22	36		100
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>

TABLE2.6: TIME TAKEN TO GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Percentage Distribution Of Households Travel Time From Dwelling To Govt. Health Facility					
	<15mins	15- 30mins	30-45mins	45mins- 1hr	More Than 1hr	Total
Agege	39	34	15	10	3	100
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	36	41	12	8	3	100
Alimosho	31	40	20	6	2	100
Amuwo-Odofin	40	31	18	10	1	100
Apapa	42	37	14	4	4	100
Badagry	47	25	16	2	9	100
Epe	55	35	6	2	1	100
Eti-Osa	38	31	22	5	4	100
Ibeju-Lekki	62	19			19	100
Ifako/Ijaiye	19	31	15	22	12	100
Ikeja	48	27	16	7	2	100
Ikorodu	49	33	14	3	1	100
Kosofe	44	29	15	7	5	100
Lagos Island	38	49	10	2	1	100
Lagos Mainland	43	35	15	4	3	100
Mushin	43	34	11	10	2	100
Ojo	36	35	20	7	1	100
Oshodi/Isolo	45	33	12	6	2	100
Shomolu	43	36	14	5	2	100
Surulere	50	36	10	3	1	100
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>

TABLE2.7: FREQUENCY OF VISIT

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Percentage Distribution of Households frequency of visit to govt health facility in the past one year					
	no visit	1-2	3-4	5-6	>6	Total
Agege	48	34	10	4	5	100
Ajeromi- Ifelodun	59	27	8	5	2	100
Alimosho	51	32	13	3	1	100
Amuwo-Odofin	71	21	3	2	3	100
Apapa	39	42	12	3	4	100
Badagry	38	42	16	1	2	100
Epe	40	42	10	3	5	100
Eti-Osa	58	26	13	2	1	100
Ibeju-Lekki	43	5	38	10	5	100
Ifako/Ijaiye	53	32	8	2	5	100
Ikeja	38	41	16	2	3	100
Ikorodu	37	42	17	2	2	100
Kosofe	40	37	16	3	3	100
Lagos Island	43	34	16	1	6	100
Lagos Mainland	37	46	10	5	1	100
Mushin	46	33	13	4	4	100
Ojo	50	34	16	0		100
Oshodi/Isolo	48	33	10	5	4	100
Shomolu	42	39	11	3	4	100
Surulere	49	31	14	5	1	100
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>

TABLE 2.8: WAITING TIME TO SEE A DOCTOR

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Percentage Distribution of Households waiting time to see doctor in govt. health centre/hospital							
	<30mins	30- 59mins	1-2hrs	2-3hrs	3-4hrs	4-6hrs	>6hrs	Total
Agege	31	31	17	7	5	2	7	100
Ajeromi- Ifelodun	29	42	16	6	6	0	1	100
Alimosho	18	39	31	7	2	1	1	100
Amuwo-Odofin	35	36	25		2	2		100
Apapa	25	35	34	3	3	0		100
Badagry	36	35	17	9	2			100
Epe	53	17	20	6	5			100
Eti-Osa	29	27	36	5	2	1		100
Ibeju-Lekki	9	55	27	9				100
Ifako/Ijaiye	22	39	18	11	4	1	6	100
Ikeja	33	33	11	9	4	5	5	100
Ikorodu	34	28	26	3	6	2	2	100
Kosofe	39	26	20	5	4	4	3	100
Lagos Island	19	47	27	3	1	2		100
Lagos Mainland	21	35	20	20	2	1		100
Mushin	37	31	24	6	0	1	1	100
Ojo	44	24	22	4	6	1		100
Oshodi/Isolo	26	44	22	7	1		1	100
Shomolu	31	32	21	8	3	3	1	100
Surulere	30	33	20	9	4	3	1	100
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>

TABLE 2.9. AVERAGE AMOUNT SPENT ON TRANSPORTATION TO GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Percentage Distribution of Households average amount spent to and fro Govt health care				
	<N100	N100- N200	N201- N300	N301- N400	>N400
Agege	46	35	7	6	7
Ajeromi- Ifelodun	46	42	7	1	3
Alimosho	42	43	13	1	1
Amuwo-Odofin	47	31	2	18	
Apapa	58	33	8	0	0
Badagry	37	50	7	3	3
Epe	50	35	7		2
Eti-Osa	33	38	23	4	2
Ibeju-Lekki	50			50	
Ifako/Ijaiye	19	39	16	2	23
Ikeja	49	32	13	1	5
Ikorodu	37	55	6		
Kosofe	51	40	6	1	2
Lagos Island	40	52	5	0	2
Lagos Mainland	51	36	10	1	2
Mushin	58	34	3	3	3
Ojo	45	32	11	4	7
Oshodi/Isolo	52	40	4	2	1
Shomolu	58	35	3	2	2
Surulere	51	41	3	1	4
<b>STATE INDICATOR</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>

# INFRASTRUCTURAL SERVICES

## DRAINS/GUTTERS

TABLE 1.0: AVAILABILITY OF DRAINS/ GUTTERS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	AVAILABILITY OF DRAINS/GUTTERS	
	YES	NO
Agege	92	8
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	85	15
Alimosho	60	40
Amuwo-Odofin	81	17
Apapa	71	28
Badagry	14	86
Epe	59	41
Eti-Osa	87	13
Ibeju-Lekki	56	44
Ifako/Ijaiye	74	26
Ikeja	96	4
Ikorodu	81	19
Kosofe	68	32
Lagos Island	84	16
Lagos Mainland	80	20
Mushin	90	9
Ojo	31	69
Oshodi/Isolo	86	14
Shomolu	89	11
Surulere	91	9
STATE INDICATOR	79	21

TABLE1.1: TYPES OF DRAINAGE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	TYPES OF DRAINAGE		
	Uncovered Concrete Drain	Covered Concrete Drain	Earth
Agege	82	12	6
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	90	6	3
Alimosho	73	11	16
Amuwo-Odofin	90	3	7
Apapa	82	9	9
Badagry	55	32	13
Epe	71		29
Eti-Osa	55	38	7
Ibeju-Lekki	100		
Ifako/Ijaiye	78	14	7
Ikeja	76	23	1
Ikorodu	81	9	11
Kosofe	84	12	3
Lagos Island	83	15	2
Lagos Mainland	85	12	2
Mushin	88	9	3
Ojo	66	5	29
Oshodi/Isolo	86	9	5
Shomolu	91	8	1
Surulere	86	10	3
STATE INDICATOR	82	11	6

## 1.2: WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR CLEANING THE DRAINAGE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	RESPONSIBLE FOR CLEANING DRAINAGE	
	Community	Government Employed Personnel
Agege	88	11
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	90	10
Alimosho	86	11
Amuwo-Odofin	93	7
Apapa	93	7
Badagry	69	26
Epe	98	2
Eti-Osa	70	30
Ibeju-Lekki	100	
Ifako/Ijaiye	87	10
Ikeja	90	9
Ikorodu	92	7
Kosofe	93	7
Lagos Island	87	13
Lagos Mainland	89	10
Mushin	89	11
Ojo	81	18
Oshodi/Isolo	89	10
Shomolu	92	8
Surulere	87	12
STATE INDICATOR	89	11



TABLE1.3: EXPERIENCE STREET FLOODING

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	FLOOD ON THE STREET	
	YES	NO
Agege	29	71
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	40	60
Alimosho	48	51
Amuwo-Odofin	39	61
Apapa	39	61
Badagry	70	30
Epe	29	71
Eti-Osa	26	74
Ibeju-Lekki	29	71
Ifako/Ijaiye	41	59
Ikeja	16	84
Ikorodu	30	70
Kosofe	41	59
Lagos Island	42	58
Lagos Mainland	41	59
Mushin	34	66
Ojo	62	38
Oshodi/Isolo	27	72
Shomolu	37	63
Surulere	38	62
STATE INDICATOR	38	62

TABLE 1.4: EXPERIENCE HOUSE FLOODING

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	FLOODING IN THE HOUSE	
	YES	NO
Agege	19	81
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	13	87
Alimosho	14	86
Amuwo-Odofin	14	86
Apapa	22	78
Badagry	46	54
Epe	15	85
Eti-Osa	18	82
Ibeju-Lekki	11	89
Ifako/Ijaiye	23	77
Ikeja	9	91
Ikorodu	12	88
Kosofe	19	81
Lagos Island	9	91
Lagos Mainland	26	74
Mushin	15	86
Ojo	19	81
Oshodi/Isolo	9	91
Shomolu	16	84
Surulere	23	77
STATE INDICATOR	17	83

TABLE1.5: FREQUENCY OF HOUSE FLOODING

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	FREQUENCY OF HOUSE FLOODING			
	1-2	3-4	5-6	>6
Agege	17	55	3	24
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	16	24	3	57
Alimosho	35	16	9	40
Amuwo-Odofin	5	23		73
Apapa	17	50		33
Badagry	28	16	4	52
Epe	35	53	12	
Eti-Osa	13	26	6	56
Ibeju-Lekki	25			75
Ifako/Ijaiye	21	35	9	36
Ikeja	6	54	14	26
Ikorodu	22	44		33
Kosofe	21	33	14	29
Lagos Island	15	18	12	55
Lagos Mainland	19	17	14	50
Mushin	7	44	15	34
Ojo	15	15	42	28
Oshodi/Isolo	30	43	8	19
Shomolu	23	33	8	37
Surulere	17	54	5	24
STATE INDICATOR	20	34	9	37

TABLE1.6. SEVERITY OF FLOODING

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	SEVERITY OF FLOODING		
	Ankle deep	Knee deep	Waist level or above
Agege	66	25	8
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	59	40	1
Alimosho	55	44	2
Amuwo-Odofin	48	26	26
Apapa	71	26	3
Badagry	43	57	
Epe	80	10	10
Eti-Osa	53	42	5
Ibeju-Lekki		100	
Ifako/Ijaiye	56	39	3
Ikeja	88	6	6
Ikorodu	29	68	3
Kosofe	54	39	7
Lagos Island	64	22	15
Lagos Mainland	54	45	1
Mushin	66	23	9
Ojo	57	26	17
Oshodi/Isolo	59	39	2
Shomolu	62	29	9
Surulere	74	26	
STATE INDICATOR	59	35	5

## TOILETS FACILITY

TABLE1.0: TYPES OF TOILET FACILITY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	TYPES OF TOILET FACILITY				
	Flush to septic tank	Flush/pour to pit	Covered pit latrine	Uncovered pit latrine	Bush/field
Agege	44	32	14	4	6
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	48	37	9	5	0
Alimosho	55	21	22	1	0
Amuwo-Odofin	63	26	8		3
Apapa	40	24	30	5	2
Badagry	39	22	13	10	17
Epe	29	38	23	4	6
Eti-Osa	65	23	10	1	1
Ibeju-Lekki	41	17	21	10	10
Ifako/Ijaiye	46	25	22	6	1
Ikeja	46	32	18	4	1
Ikorodu	47	24	24	4	1
Kosofe	55	26	6	4	8
Lagos Island	73	16	10	1	0
Lagos Mainland	49	20	16	5	10
Mushin	58	24	15	3	0
Ojo	38	30	10	4	18
Oshodi/Isolo	50	27	15	4	3
Shomolu	56	29	11	2	2
Surulere	64	28	4	3	1
STATE INDICATOR	52	26	15	3	3

TABLE 1.1: NUMBER OF TOILET FACILITY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	NUMBER OF TOILET FACILITY		
	1-2	3-4	>4
Agege	80	16	4
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	74	21	5
Alimosho	82	9	9
Amuwo-Odofin	86	6	8
Apapa	86	9	5
Badagry	80	13	7
Epe	78	14	8
Eti-Osa	72	18	10
Ibeju-Lekki	88	4	8
Ifako/Ijaiye	80	11	9
Ikeja	80	13	7
Ikorodu	83	13	4
Kosofe	76	15	9
Lagos Island	86	9	4
Lagos Mainland	87	8	5
Mushin	71	24	5
Ojo	86	12	2
Oshodi/Isolo	80	13	7
Shomolu	79	16	5
Surulere	81	13	6
STATE INDICATOR	80	14	6

TABLE 1.2: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT SHARE TOILET FACILITY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT SHARE TOILET FACILITY		
	1-2	3-4	>4
Agege	14	20	66
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	5	11	84
Alimosho	21	11	69
Amuwo-Odofin	22	19	59
Apapa	7	15	78
Badagry	30	21	49
Epe	28	16	56
Eti-Osa	24	15	61
Ibeju-Lekki	13	33	54
Ifako/Ijaiye	28	22	49
Ikeja	15	21	64
Ikorodu	22	21	57
Kosofe	23	20	56
Lagos Island	19	24	57
Lagos Mainland	19	22	59
Mushin	12	17	71
Ojo	7	8	85
Oshodi/Isolo	15	14	71
Shomolu	16	22	62
Surulere	26	14	60
STATE INDICATOR	17	17	66

TABLE 1.3: LOCATION OF TOILET FACILITY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	LOCATION OF TOILET FACILITIES	
	inside house	outside house on plot
Agege	45	55
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	47	53
Alimosho	56	44
Amuwo-Odofin	62	38
Apapa	47	53
Badagry	38	62
Epe	36	64
Eti-Osa	64	36
Ibeju-Lekki	32	68
Ifako/Ijaiye	54	46
Ikeja	57	43
Ikorodu	36	64
Kosofe	55	45
Lagos Island	62	38
Lagos Mainland	56	44
Mushin	51	49
Ojo	63	37
Oshodi/Isolo	48	52
Shomolu	50	50
Surulere	70	30
STATE INDICATOR	53	47



TABLE 1.4: SATISFACTION WITH TOILET SYSTEM

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	SATISFACTION WITH PRESENT TOILET SYSTEM	
	YES	NO
Agege	67	33
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	71	29
Alimosho	67	33
Amuwo-Odofin	84	16
Apapa	76	24
Badagry	66	34
Epe	72	28
Eti-Osa	83	17
Ibeju-Lekki	85	15
Ifako/Ijaiye	66	34
Ikeja	77	23
Ikorodu	78	22
Kosofe	67	33
Lagos Island	78	21
Lagos Mainland	69	30
Mushin	77	23
Ojo	64	36
Oshodi/Isolo	70	30
Shomolu	79	21
Surulere	85	15
STATE INDICATOR	73	27

TABLE 1.5: ACCESS TO PUBLIC TOILET FACILITY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	ACCESS TO PUBLIC TOILET	
	YES	NO
Agege	14	85
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	2	97
Alimosho	4	95
Amuwo-Odofin	5	94
Apapa	4	96
Badagry	10	90
Epe	1	99
Eti-Osa	12	88
Ibeju-Lekki		100
Ifako/Ijaiye	10	89
Ikeja	12	88
Ikorodu	10	90
Kosofe	6	94
Lagos Island	9	91
Lagos Mainland	13	87
Mushin	7	93
Ojo	8	92
Oshodi/Isolo	10	90
Shomolu	7	93
Surulere	6	94
STATE INDICATOR	8	92

TABLE 1.6: AMOUNT PAID FOR USE OF PUBLIC TOILET

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	AMOUNT PAID FOR USE OF PUBLIC TOILET		
	<N10	N10-N20	N30-N40
Agege	15	53	29
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	36	45	9
Alimosho	5	81	14
Amuwo-Odofin	100	0	
Apapa	23	77	
Badagry		33	67
Epe	20	20	
Eti-Osa	19	41	41
Ibeju-Lekki	15	62	23
Ifako/Ijaiye	25	50	25
Ikeja	18	43	39
Ikorodu	6	88	6
Kosofe	11	30	59
Lagos Island	6	51	43
Lagos Mainland	13	64	23
Mushin		45	55
Ojo	20	46	32
Oshodi/Isolo	24	63	9
Shomolu	33	63	
STATE INDICATOR	17	54	28

TABLE 1.7: SATISFACTION WITH PUBLIC TOILET FACILITIES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	SATISFACTION WITH PUBLIC TOILET FACILITIES	
	YES	NO
Agege	41	59
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	11	89
Alimosho	21	79
Amuwo-Odofin	38	62
Apapa	14	86
Badagry	0	100
Epe	7	93
Eti-Osa	42	58
Ibeju-Lekki	42	58
Ifako/Ijaiye	44	56
Ikeja	32	68
Ikorodu	21	79
Kosofe	30	70
Lagos Island	42	58
Lagos Mainland	28	72
Mushin	18	82
Ojo	18	82
Oshodi/Isolo	20	80
Shomolu	26	74
STATE INDICATOR	26	74

# WATER

TABLE 1.1: MAIN SOURCE OF WATER

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	MAIN SOURCE OF WATER								
	pipel water into dwelling	pipel water to yard/plot	Public tap/stand pipe	Bore-hole	protected dug well	Un-protect ed dug well	protect ed spring	small scale vendor	tanker truck
Agege	1	2	11	65	8		0	13	0
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	4	1	4	59	14	7	1	8	1
Alimosho	3	1	9	71	5	0	0	10	1
Amuwo-Odofin			3	42	30	13	0	8	4
Apapa	8	3	14	53	12	4	1	5	0
Badagry	3	1	10	50	26	2	1	3	5
Epe	3		15	71	5		1	4	1
Eti-Osa	14	5	10	45	9	1	0	9	7
Ibeju-Lekki	7		3	38	10	28	7	7	
Ifako/Ijaiye	3	2	5	67	3	1	0	19	0
Ikeja	3	6	4	77	2		0	8	
Ikorodu	1	1	10	77	4		0	7	1
Kosofe	14	3	8	44	6	0	3	21	1
Lagos Island	6	11	11	41	3		0	23	3
Lagos Mainland	13	9	9	47	7	1	0	15	0
Mushin	2	2	7	62	7	4	1	14	0
Ojo	11		12	41	17	12	0	4	3
Oshodi/Isolo	2	2	10	66	6	0	0	12	1
Shomolu	6	4	9	46	17	3	0	14	1
Surulere	18	3	6	39	11	3	0	18	2
STATE INDICATOR	6	3	8	56	9	3	0	12	1

TABLE 1.2: DISTANCE OF WATER SOURCE FROM DWELLING

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	DISTANCE OF WATER SOURCE FROM DWELLING			
	Inside Dwelling	Within 500 Meters	Between 500 Meters And 1km	1km Or More
Agege	22	71	2	5
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	39	53	4	3
Alimosho	30	65	3	2
Amuwo-Odofin	59	32	4	5
Apapa	33	66	1	0
Badagry	40	56	4	0
Epe	16	78	5	1
Eti-Osa	44	51	4	1
Ibeju-Lekki	46	50		4
Ifako/Ijaiye	31	60	7	3
Ikeja	26	67	5	1
Ikorodu	18	77	1	3
Kosofe	39	45	12	4
Lagos Island	27	62	8	4
Lagos Mainland	27	58	5	10
Mushin	27	69	1	3
Ojo	31	66	2	0
Oshodi/Isolo	23	75	2	0
Shomolu	39	50	5	6
Surulere	51	45	2	2
STATE INDICATOR	33	60	4	3

TABLE 1.3: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS SHARING THE SOURCE OF WATER

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT SHARING THE SOURCE OF WATER			
	1-2	3-4	5-6	>6
Agege	33	12	7	49
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	32	6	6	57
Alimosho	28	11	7	55
Amuwo-Odofin	38	11	6	45
Apapa	11	4	7	77
Badagry	33	19	14	34
Epe	42	8	9	40
Eti-Osa	40	6	10	43
Ibeju-Lekki	34	10	7	48
Ifako/Ijaiye	34	13	16	36
Ikeja	36	12	8	44
Ikorodu	37	7	8	48
Kosofe	24	16	17	42
Lagos Island	37	4	6	53
Lagos Mainland	31	5	20	45
Mushin	31	12	4	53
Ojo	26	4	14	57
Oshodi/Isolo	39	7	4	50
Shomolu	32	8	13	46
Surulere	29	9	10	52
STATE INDICATOR	31	9	9	51

TABLE 1.4: AVERAGE TIME TO SOURCE OF WATER

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	AVERAGE TIME TO WATER SOURCE			
	0 to 5 minutes	5 to 10 minutes	10 to 15 minutes	15 to 20 minutes
Agege	46	43	5	12
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	43	40	9	9
Alimosho	42	42	14	6
Amuwo-Odofin	76	15	3	7
Apapa	49	28	17	24
Badagry	57	14	9	11
Epe	37	53	5	10
Eti-Osa	56	22	12	10
Ibeju-Lekki	64	28	4	24
Ifako/Ijaiye	43	29	8	24
Ikeja	47	29	11	20
Ikorodu	30	38	20	24
Kosofe	46	26	8	25
Lagos Island	48	38	6	24
Lagos Mainland	44	23	15	23
Mushin	51	32	8	15
Ojo	46	31	13	18
Oshodi/Isolo	44	37	7	18
Shomolu	46	29	15	11
Surulere	63	28	6	12
STATE INDICATOR	47	33	11	10



TABLE 1.5: NUMBER OF CONTAINERS USED PER DAY AND  
AMOUNT PAID PER SIZE OF CONTAINERS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	10-15 litre bucket	
	N5-N10	>N10
Agege	98	2
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	84	16
Alimosho	82	18
Amuwo-Odofin	100	0
Apapa	96	4
Badagry	67	33
Epe	94	6
Eti-Osa	96	4
Ibeju-Lekki	100	0
Ifako/Ijaiye	94	6
Ikeja	93	7
Ikorodu	78	23
Kosofe	92	8
Lagos Island	71	29
Lagos Mainland	90	10
Mushin	96	4
Ojo	100	0
Oshodi/Isolo	88	12
Shomolu	91	9
Surulere	85	15
State Indicator	91	9

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	20-25 LITRE BUCKET	
	N20-N25	>N25
Agege	90	10
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	93	7
Alimosho	98	2
Amuwo-Odofin	73	27
Apapa	99	1
Badagry	100	
Epe	92	8
Eti-Osa	89	11
Ibeju-Lekki	67	33
Ifako/Ijaiye	92	8
Ikeja	90	10
Ikorodu	96	4
Kosofe	91	9
Lagos Island	98	2
Lagos Mainland	95	5
Mushin	85	15
Ojo	98	2
Oshodi/Isolo	88	12
Shomolu	82	18
Surulere	93	7
State Indicator	92	8

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	50 LITRE CONTAINER	
	N40-N50	>N50
Agege	92	8
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	84	16
Alimosho	100	
Amuwo-Odofin	52	48
Apapa	100	
Badagry	100	
Epe	40	60
Eti-Osa	75	25
Ibeju-Lekki	100	
Ifako/Ijaiye	73	27
Ikeja	93	7
Ikorodu	89	11
Kosofe	89	11
Lagos Island	100	
Lagos Mainland	75	25
Mushin	88	13
Ojo	100	
Oshodi/Isolo	80	20
Shomolu	86	14
Surulere	96	4
State Indicator	86	14

TABLE 1.6: RELIABILITY OF PRIMARY WATER SOURCE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	RELIABILITY OF SOURCE OF WATER	
	YES	NO
Agege	74	26
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	79	21
Alimosho	80	20
Amuwo-Odofin	61	39
Apapa	69	31
Badagry	83	17
Epe	64	36
Eti-Osa	77	23
Ibeju-Lekki	43	57
Ifako/Ijaiye	79	21
Ikeja	82	18
Ikorodu	73	27
Kosofe	71	29
Lagos Island	72	28
Lagos Mainland	81	19
Mushin	75	25
Ojo	77	23
Oshodi/Isolo	79	21
Shomolu	70	30
Surulere	67	33
STATE INDICATOR	75	25

TABLE 1.7: PROBLEMS WITH PRIMARY SOURCE OF WATER

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	PROBLEMS WITH PRIMARY SOURCE OF WATER					
	Poor Quality (Dirt Particles, Muddy Quality)	Unexpected Interruptions (Daily)	Unexpected Interruptions (Occasionally)	Inaccurate Billing	Too Far/ Inconvenient To Fetch	No Problems With Water Supply
Agege	56	6	13	2	2	21
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	81	3	4	5	1	8
Alimosho	100					
Amuwo-Odofin	100					
Apapa	81		15			4
Badagry	59	12	10	8	10	
Epe	100					
Eti-Osa	100					
Ibeju-Lekki	100					
Ifako/Ijaiye	53	8	10	6	6	17
Ikeja	39	9	14	4		34
Ikorodu	100					
Kosofe	35	11	6	13	4	32
Lagos Island	97	3				
Lagos Mainland	61	11	7	3	5	14
Mushin	84		7		3	6
Ojo	100					
Oshodi/Isolo	68	6	8	3	3	11
Shomolu	78	1	6	1	2	13
Surulere	99					1
STATE INDICATOR	74	4	6	3	2	11

TABLE 1.8: TREATMENT OF PRIMARY WATER SOURCE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	TREAT OF WATER BEFORE DRINKING	
	yes	no
Agege	41	59
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	31	69
Alimosho	31	69
Amuwo-Odofin	44	56
Apapa	27	73
Badagry	30	70
Epe	25	75
Eti-Osa	43	57
Ibeju-Lekki	50	50
Ifako/Ijaiye	44	56
Ikeja	27	73
Ikorodu	27	73
Kosofe	39	61
Lagos Island	33	67
Lagos Mainland	32	68
Mushin	40	60
Ojo	40	60
Oshodi/Isolo	30	70
Shomolu	44	56
Surulere	37	63
State Indicator	35	65

TABLE 1.9: METHODS OF TREATMENT OF PRIMARY SOURCE OF WATER

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	TREATMENT OF PRIMARY WATER SOURCE			
	Add bleach/chlorine	Boil	Let it stand and settle	Sieve through cloth
Agege	1.8	97.6		0.6
Ajeromi-ifelodun		91.5		8.5
Alimosho		100.0		
Amuwo-odofin		100.0		
Apapa		100.0		
Badagry		100.0		
Epe		100.0		
Eti-osa		100.0		
Ibeju-lekki		100.0		
Ifako/ijaiye	2.9	97.1		
Ikeja	2.4	97.6		
Ikorodu		100.0		
Kosofe	1.3	90.7	2.7	4.0
Lagos island		100.0		
Lagos mainland		99.3		0.7
Mushin	0.5	99.5		
Ojo		100.0		
Oshodi/isolo		99.1		0.9
Shomolu	0.4	99.6		
Surulere		100.0		
STATE INDICATOR	0.4	98.4	0.1	1.0

TABLE 2.0.: ACCESS TO LAGOS STATE WATER CORPORATION

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	ACCESS TO LAGOS STATE WATER CORPORATION	
	YES	NO
Agege	5	95
Ajeromi-ifelodun	8	92
Alimosho	3	97
Amuwo-odofin	6	94
Apapa	22	78
Badagry	6	94
Epe	7	93
Eti-osa	15	85
Ibeju-lekki	4	96
Ifako/ijaiye	10	90
Ikeja	16	84
Ikorodu	4	96
Kosofe	22	78
Lagos island	31	69
Lagos mainland	32	68
Mushin	7	93
Ojo	9	91
Oshodi/isolo	7	93
Shomolu	16	84
Surulere	30	70
STATE INDICATOR	14	86



TABLE 2.1: AMOUNT PAID TO LAGOS STATE WATER CORPORATION  
ON WATER

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	AMOUNT PAID TO LAGOS STATE WATER CORPORATION				
	< N500	N500-N999	N1,000-N1,499	N1,500-N1,999	>N1,999
Agege	45	35	15		5
Ajeromi-ifelodun	44	23			33
Alimosho	21	8		29	42
Amuwo-odofin		67			33
Apapa	49	18	2	2	29
Badagry		100			0
Epe	75				25
Eti-osa	3	9		15	74
Ibeju-lekki	41	48	3		7
Ifako/ijaiye	42	21	29	3	5
Ikeja	67	11		22	0
Ikorodu	30	26	35	4	5
Kosofe	53	32	2	7	5
Lagos island	34	7	14	5	40
Lagos mainland	11	39	3	6	42
Mushin	13	87			0
Ojo	44	31		3	23
Oshodi/isolo	14	33	31	5	17
Shomolu	18	53	21	4	5
STATE INDICATOR	31	30	13	5	20

TABLE 2.2: PERFORMANCE RATING OF LAGOS STATE WATER CORPORATION

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	PERFORMANCE RATING OF LSWC			
	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair
Agege	15	24	9	53
Ajeromi-ifelodun	4	11	14	71
Alimosho	2	27	6	65
Amuwo-odofin				100
Apapa	10	17	24	50
Badagry		25		75
Epe	50	20		30
Eti-osa	22	31	22	25
Ibeju-lekki	16	40	28	16
Ifako/ijaiye	25	18	16	41
Ikeja		36		64
Ikorodu	14	55	22	9
Kosofe	7	44	17	32
Lagos island	10	46	26	18
Lagos mainland	5	34	11	51
Mushin	20	27	18	34
Ojo	10	23	27	40
Oshodi/isolo	12	26	12	51
Shomolu	9	19	48	24
STATE INDICATOR	11	31	21	37

TABLE 2.3: AVAILABILITY OF GOVERNMENT MINI WATER SCHEME

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	AVAILABILITY OF MINI WATER SCHEME	
	YES	NO
Agege	22	78
Ajeromi-ifelodun	14	86
Alimosho	16	84
Amuwo-odofin	17	83
Apapa	32	68
Badagry	25	75
Epe	44	56
Eti-osa	33	67
Ibeju-lekki	54	46
Ifako/ijaiye	14	86
Ikeja	33	67
Ikorodu	33	67
Kosofe	11	89
Lagos island	29	71
Lagos mainland	45	55
Mushin	41	59
Ojo	57	43
Oshodi/isolo	12	88
Shomolu	45	55
Surulere	49	51
STATE INDICATOR	30	70

TABLE 2.4: FUNCTIONALBILITY OF GOVERNMENT MINI WATER SCHEME

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	FUNCTIONABILITY OF MINI WATER SCHEME	
	YES	NO
Agege	18	82
Ajeromi-ifelodun	14	86
Alimosho	23	77
Amuwo-odofin	23	77
Apapa	27	73
Badagry	63	37
Epe	36	64
Eti-osa	28	72
Ibeju-lekki	50	50
Ifako/ijaiye	14	86
Ikeja	27	73
Ikorodu	24	76
Kosofe	34	66
Lagos island	41	59
Lagos mainland	51	49
Mushin	28	72
Ojo	61	39
Oshodi/isolo	11	89
Shomolu	41	59
Surulere	47	53
STATE INDICATOR	33	67

TABLE 2.5: REASONS FOR NOT FUNCTIONALBILITY OF  
GOVERNMENT MINI WATER SCHEME

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	REASONS FOR NOT FUCTIONABILITY OF GOVERNMENT MINI WATER SCHEME		
	Vandalism	Lack of maintenance	Drought of water
Agege	25	50	24
Ajeromi-ifelodun	3	50	47
Alimosho	11	79	10
Amuwo-odofin	0	100	
Apapa	10	74	16
Badagry	50	50	
Epe	42	58	
Eti-osa	32	48	21
Ibeju-lekki	33		67
Ifako/ijaiye	3	69	28
Ikeja	25	42	33
Ikorodu	21	44	35
Kosofe	11	57	32
Lagos island	32	57	11
Lagos mainland	33	47	20
Mushin	6	85	10
Ojo	13	38	50
Oshodi/isolo	15	71	15
Shomolu	24	66	10
Surulere	16	54	30
STATE INDICATOR	18	61	21

TABLE 2.6: UPGRADING OF WATER SUPPLY FACILITY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	UPGRADING OF WATER SUPPLY FACILITY	
	YES	NO
Agege	22	78
Ajeromi-ifelodun	18	82
Alimosho	17	83
Amuwo-odofin	38	62
Apapa	20	80
Badagry	27	73
Epe	16	84
Eti-osa	26	74
Ibeju-lekki	19	81
Ifako/ijaiye	35	65
Ikeja	29	71
Ikorodu	16	84
Kosofe	23	77
Lagos island	22	78
Lagos mainland	38	62
Mushin	26	74
Ojo	42	58
Oshodi/isolo	24	76
Shomolu	24	76
Surulere	25	75
STATE INDICATOR	25	75

TABLE 2.7.: RATE OF WATER SUPPLY AFTER UPGRADING

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	RATE OF IMPROVEMENT OF WATER SUPPLY AFTER UPGRADING		
	Improved significantly	Improved fairly	Stayed the same
Agege	16	44	40
Ajeromi-ifelodun	7	50	43
Alimosho	13	46	41
Amuwo-odofin	18	67	15
Apapa	7	41	53
Badagry	8	54	38
Epe	7	30	57
Eti-osa	26	42	32
Ibeju-lekki	15	23	62
Ifako/ijaiye	16	51	33
Ikeja	20	33	48
Ikorodu	18	39	42
Kosofe	16	41	43
Lagos island	8	47	44
Lagos mainland	17	53	30
Mushin	15	42	43
Ojo	21	52	28
Oshodi/isolo	12	50	38
Shomolu	17	37	46
Surulere	7	60	33
STATE INDICATOR	14	46	40

## WASTE DISPOSAL

TABLE 1.0.: MODE OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	MODE OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL			
	Collected By The Government House To House (PSP)	Dumping Ground In Neighborhood	Truck Pusher/Private Refuse Collector	Disposal Within Compound (Burned/ Buried)
Agege	94	2	3	0
Ajeromi-ifelodun	91	1	8	0
Alimosho	81	3	15	1
Amuwo-odofin	64	1	33	3
Apapa	83	2	16	0
Badagry	35	38	12	16
Epe	37	29	3	30
Eti-osa	86	7	5	3
Ibeju-lekki	48	37		15
Ifako/ijaiye	79	1	20	0
Ikeja	92	2	6	0
Ikorodu	65	8	23	4
Kosofe	51	4	30	16
Lagos island	72	3	25	0
Lagos mainland	68	6	25	1
Mushin	88	2	9	0
Ojo	62	18	15	5
Oshodi/isolo	89	2	9	0
Shomolu	78	3	17	1
Surulere	88	1	10	0
STATE INDICATOR	79	4.3	14.6	2



TABLE 1.1: FREQUENCY OF DISPOSAL

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	FREQUENCY OF DISPOSAL		
	daily	weekly	monthly
Agege	8	81	11
Ajeromi-ifelodun	8	76	16
Alimosho	5	80	15
Amuwo-odofin	10	79	11
Apapa	4	89	8
Badagry	28	60	12
Epe	36	64	0
Eti-osa	9	83	8
Ibeju-lekki	15	85	0
Ifako/ijaiye	6	69	25
Ikeja	8	81	12
Ikorodu	14	77	9
Kosofe	18	66	17
Lagos island	9	79	12
Lagos mainland	13	73	14
Mushin	6	85	9
Ojo	11	83	7
Oshodi/isolo	8	83	10
Shomolu	9	79	12
Surulere	6	88	6
STATE INDICATOR	9	79	12

TABLE 1.2: QUANTITY OF BAGS DISPOSED

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	QUANTITY OF BAGS DISPOSED		
	1-2	3-4	>4
Agege	79	17	4
Ajeromi-ifelodun	87	10	3
Alimosho	82	15	3
Amuwo-odofin	91	7	2
Apapa	88	9	3
Badagry	84	16	0
Epe	84	12	4
Eti-osa	72	20	9
Ibeju-lekki	76		24
Ifako/ijaiye	79	16	5
Ikeja	77	20	3
Ikorodu	90	9	1
Kosofe	69	28	3
Lagos island	90	6	3
Lagos mainland	83	14	3
Mushin	88	9	2
Ojo	85	15	0
Oshodi/isolo	86	12	2
Shomolu	81	14	5
Surulere	85	12	3
STATE INDICATOR	83	13	3

TABLE 1.3: MONTHLY AMOUNT PAID FOR WASTE DISPOSAL

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	MONTHLY AMOUNT PAID FOR WASTE DISPOSAL		
	N300-N400	N401-N500	>N500
Agege	82	4	14
Ajeromi-ifelodun	86	1	13
Alimosho	87	3	9
Amuwo-odofin	96	1	3
Apapa	81	1	18
Badagry	74	13	13
Epe	73	20	7
Eti-osa	63	5	32
Ibeju-lekki	54		46
Ifako/ijaiye	76	8	16
Ikeja	76	9	15
Ikorodu	94	2	4
Kosofe	73	7	20
Lagos island	81	8	11
Lagos mainland	71	11	18
Mushin	74	8	18
Ojo	91	2	7
Oshodi/isolo	79	9	12
Shomolu	74	6	19
Surulere	72	6	22
STATE INDICATOR	79	6	15

TABLE 1.4: SATISFACTION WITH SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	SATISFACTION WITH SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEM			
	Very Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied
Agege	64	26	6	5
Ajeromi-ifelodun	27	41	13	19
Alimosho	27	44	16	13
Amuwo-odofin	17	46	12	25
Apapa	27	48	7	19
Badagry	7	36	10	47
Epe	20	23	32	25
Eti-osa	46	32	6	16
Ibeju-lekki	48	29		24
Ifako/ijaiye	33	41	13	13
Ikeja	47	35	6	12
Ikorodu	18	48	13	21
Kosofe	20	33	17	31
Lagos island	19	51	17	14
Lagos mainland	24	46	14	16
Mushin	31	52	9	8
Ojo	21	43	21	15
Oshodi/isolo	36	47	6	11
Shomolu	26	37	17	20
Surulere	32	53	7	9
STATE INDICATOR	30	43	12	16

TABLE 1.5: PRESENCE OF LAWMA IN THE COMMUNITY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	PRESENCE OF LAWMA ACTIVITIES IN THE COMMUNITY	
	YES	NO
Agege	90	10
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	82	18
Alimosho	79	21
Amuwo-Odofin	71	29
Apapa	76	24
Badagry	48	52
Epe	42	58
Eti-Osa	79	21
Ibeju-Lekki	40	60
Ifako/Ijaiye	66	34
Ikeja	90	10
Ikorodu	70	30
Kosofe	47	53
Lagos Island	84	16
Lagos Mainland	70	30
Mushin	78	22
Ojo	57	43
Oshodi/Isolo	83	17
Shomolu	72	28
Surulere	88	12
STATE INDICATOR	76	24

TABLE 1.6: EFFECTIVENES OF LAWMA ACTIVITIES IN THE COMMUNITY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	EFFECTIVENESS OF LAWMA IN THE COMMUNITY	
	Effective	Not Effective
Agege	92	8
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	72	28
Alimosho	76	24
Amuwo-Odofin	69	31
Apapa	72	28
Badagry	52	48
Epe	43	57
Eti-Osa	79	21
Ibeju-Lekki	75	25
Ifako/Ijaiye	81	19
Ikeja	81	19
Ikorodu	60	40
Kosofe	59	41
Lagos Island	70	30
Lagos Mainland	69	31
Mushin	79	21
Ojo	60	40
Oshodi/Isolo	87	13
Shomolu	58	42
Surulere	81	19
STATE INDICATOR	74	26

## ROADS/TRANSPORTATION

TABLE 1.0: ACCESSIBILITY OF ROAD TO HOUSEHOLD DWELLING BY CAR

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	ACCESSIBILITY OF HOUSE BY CAR	
	YES	NO
Agege	73	27
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	65	35
Alimosho	81	19
Amuwo-Odofin	92	8
Apapa	66	34
Badagry	61	39
Epe	98	2
Eti-Osa	76	24
Ibeju-Lekki	86	14
Ifako/Ijaiye	73	27
Ikeja	80	20
Ikorodu	72	28
Kosofe	64	36
Lagos Island	68	32
Lagos Mainland	64	36
Mushin	82	18
Ojo	67	33
Oshodi/Isolo	76	24
Shomolu	79	21
Surulere	77	23
STATE INDICATOR	74	26

TABLE 1.1: SATISFACTION WITH CONDITION OF ROAD

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	SATISFACTION WITH ROAD CONDITION	
	YES	NO
Agege	34	66
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	17	83
Alimosho	11	89
Amuwo-Odofin	41	59
Apapa	9	91
Badagry	21	79
Epe	47	53
Eti-Osa	63	37
Ibeju-Lekki	21	79
Ifako/Ijaiye	27	73
Ikeja	50	50
Ikorodu	34	66
Kosofe	27	73
Lagos Island	26	74
Lagos Mainland	31	69
Mushin	36	64
Ojo	11	89
Oshodi/Isolo	39	61
Shomolu	33	67
Surulere	38	62
STATE INDICATOR	29	71



TABLE 1.2: MAIN PROBLEMS WITH ROAD

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	PROBLEMS WITH ROADS			
	Poor Drainage	Bad Road Surface	No Sidewalk	Narrow/Obstructed Sidewalk
Agege	23	50	13	14
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	33	56	4	7
Alimosho	28	70	1	1
Amuwo-Odofin	18	59	2	22
Apapa	38	57	1	4
Badagry	47	47	1	5
Epe	24	49	5	21
Eti-Osa	61	24	9	5
Ibeju-Lekki	28	68	4	
Ifako/Ijaiye	26	64	4	6
Ikeja	24	45	10	21
Ikorodu	37	44	8	12
Kosofe	39	48	4	9
Lagos Island	24	54	3	19
Lagos Mainland	44	44	4	7
Mushin	32	46	11	10
Ojo	34	58	1	7
Oshodi/Isolo	32	54	7	7
Shomolu	28	51	5	16
Surulere	35	51	8	6
STATE INDICATOR	33	53	5	9

TABLE 1.3: MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORTATION OF HOUSEHOLD

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	MODE OF TRANSPORTATION						
	Walk	Bicycle	Private Car	Okada/Motor Cycle	Public Bus	Train	Water Transport
Agege	14.71	2.45	5.39	16.18	61.27		
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	7.57	0.59	4.15	5.04	82.64		
Alimosho	19.72	1.53	6.69	5.87	66.20		
Amuwo-Odofin	8.97		7.69	10.26	70.51		2.56
Apapa	6.28	0.25	0.25	4.27	88.94		
Badagry	13.91	1.74	3.48	9.57	71.30		
Epe	21.43	1.02	3.06	34.69	39.80		
Eti-Osa	13.59	1.39	28.57	6.97	49.48		
Ibeju-Lekki	6.90	17.24	27.59	6.90	41.38		
Ifako/Ijaiye	10.98	9.79	7.42	11.57	60.24		
Ikeja	14.80	1.32	8.55	9.21	65.79	0.33	
Ikorodu	20.62	2.15	2.46	10.15	64.62		
Kosofe	10.91	2.54	9.39	9.14	59.90		8.12
Lagos Island	13.53	1.59	4.77	8.22	71.62	0.27	
Lagos Mainland	9.52	1.28	5.13	5.49	78.39	0.18	
Mushin	14.42	1.11	5.39	6.97	72.11		
Ojo	7.45	2.13	4.26	5.67	64.18		16.31
Oshodi/Isolo	9.76	0.87	9.06	9.41	70.91		
Shomolu	7.31	1.56	7.78	5.75	77.60		
Surulere	9.18	0.56	10.67	5.62	73.97		
STATE INDICATOR	11.99	1.73	7.08	7.89	70.24	0.04	1.03

TABLE 1.4: AVERAGE TIME TAKEN TO THE HOUSEHOLDS' WORKPLACE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	AVERAGE TIME TAKEN FROM DWELLING TO WORK PLACE			
	<30mins	30-59mins	1-2hrs	>2hrs
Agege	53	21	18	8
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	57	31	9	3
Alimosho	53	25	20	3
Amuwo-Odofin	59	34	4	3
Apapa	44	35	19	2
Badagry	59	24	8	8
Epe	86	8	4	2
Eti-Osa	60	31	7	2
Ibeju-Lekki	65	18	18	
Ifako/Ijaiye	30	35	30	5
Ikeja	56	29	11	4
Ikorodu	55	26	18	1
Kosofe	51	33	9	7
Lagos Island	64	30	5	2
Lagos Mainland	48	41	11	0
Mushin	49	39	11	2
Ojo	59	26	13	2
Oshodi/Isolo	55	30	12	3
Shomolu	45	32	21	2
Surulere	58	29	12	1
STATE INDICATOR	53	31	14	3

TABLE 1.5: WAITING TIME AT BUS STOP

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	WAITING TIME AT BUS STOP BEFORE BOARDING A PUBLIC BUS		
	<30mins	30-59mins	1-2hrs
Agege	75.9	22.1	2.0
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	85.7	11.8	2.5
Alimosho	81.7	16.4	1.9
Amuwo-Odofin	84.9	14.3	0.8
Apapa	87.8	11.7	0.6
Badagry	73.7	26.3	0.0
Epe	95.6	4.4	0.0
Eti-Osa	73.7	25.1	1.2
Ibeju-Lekki	66.7	33.3	0.0
Ifako/Ijaiye	77.0	17.4	5.6
Ikeja	82.6	13.1	4.2
Ikorodu	77.4	21.3	1.3
Kosofe	73.1	21.0	5.9
Lagos Island	78.5	21.5	0.0
Lagos Mainland	72.5	10.5	17.0
Mushin	80.0	18.2	1.8
Ojo	83.1	16.0	0.9
Oshodi/Isolo	84.8	14.1	1.1
Shomolu	71.0	22.4	6.5
Surulere	86.9	13.1	0.0
STATE INDICATOR	80.0	16.6	3.4

TABLE 1.6: ACCESS TO BUS RAPID TRANSIT (BRT) SHUTTLE BUS SERVICE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	AVAILABILITY OF BRT PLYING ROUTE	
	YES	NO
Agege	27	73
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	10	90
Alimosho	40	60
Amuwo-Odofin	12	88
Apapa	24	76
Badagry	13	87
Epe	3	97
Eti-Osa	21	79
Ibeju-Lekki	0	100
Ifako/Ijaiye	17	83
Ikeja	59	41
Ikorodu	28	72
Kosofe	34	66
Lagos Island	46	54
Lagos Mainland	43	57
Mushin	28	72
Ojo	12	88
Oshodi/Isolo	41	59
Shomolu	29	71
Surulere	35	65
STATE INDICATOR	30	70

TABLE 1.7: PATRONAGE OF BRT SHUTTLE BUS SERVICE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	PATRONAGE OF BRT BUSES	
	YES	NO
Agege	56	44
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	25	75
Alimosho	61	39
Amuwo-Odofin	32	68
Apapa	54	46
Badagry	27	73
Epe	12	88
Eti-Osa	46	54
Ibeju-Lekki	13	88
Ifako/Ijaiye	36	64
Ikeja	72	28
Ikorodu	51	49
Kosofe	59	41
Lagos Island	57	43
Lagos Mainland	74	26
Mushin	47	53
Ojo	39	61
Oshodi/Isolo	66	34
Shomolu	60	40
Surulere	67	33
STATE INDICATOR	56	44

TABLE 1.8: WAITING TIME FOR BRT SHUTTLE BUS SERVICE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	WAITING TIME BEFORE BOARDING BRT BUSES		
	<30mins	30-59mins	1-2hrs
Agege	70	28	2
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	59	40	1
Alimosho	84	14	2
Amuwo-Odofin	13	87	0
Apapa	97	3	0
Badagry	26	58	16
Epe	100		0
Eti-Osa	84	16	0
Ibeju-Lekki	50	50	0
Ifako/Ijaiye	50	47	3
Ikeja	83	17	0
Ikorodu	52	43	5
Kosofe	65	31	5
Lagos Island	91	9	1
Lagos Mainland	45	27	28
Mushin	65	30	5
Ojo	82	18	0
Oshodi/Isolo	84	16	0
Shomolu	76	12	12
Surulere	86	14	1
STATE INDICATOR	73	21	6

TABLE 1.9: SATISFACTION WITH BRT SHUTTLE BUS SERVICE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	SATISFACTION WITH BRT SERVICE	
	YES	NO
Agege	81	19
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	42	58
Alimosho	83	17
Amuwo-Odofin	44	56
Apapa	75	25
Badagry	59	41
Epe	70	30
Eti-Osa	68	32
Ibeju-Lekki	29	71
Ifako/Ijaiye	64	36
Ikeja	92	8
Ikorodu	69	31
Kosofe	79	21
Lagos Island	85	15
Lagos Mainland	81	19
Mushin	75	25
Ojo	48	52
Oshodi/Isolo	87	13
Shomolu	73	27
Surulere	77	23
STATE INDICATOR	76	24



TABLE 2.0: GENERAL TRAFFIC SITUATION IN THE STATE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	TRAFFIC SITUATION		
	good	bad	fair
Agege	8	46	46
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	11	35	53
Alimosho	18	42	40
Amuwo-Odofin	21	38	41
Apapa	9	39	52
Badagry	40	30	30
Epe	50	12	38
Eti-Osa	27	31	42
Ibeju-Lekki	57	7	36
Ifako/Ijaiye	10	44	46
Ikeja	16	41	43
Ikorodu	23	21	56
Kosofe	15	33	52
Lagos Island	23	36	41
Lagos Mainland	18	19	63
Mushin	23	23	54
Ojo	12	37	51
Oshodi/Isolo	21	31	48
Shomolu	18	30	52
Surulere	22	18	60
STATE INDICATOR	18	32	50

TABLE 2.1: REASONS FOR TRAFFIC SITUATION IN THE STATE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	REASONS FOR TRAFFIC SITUATION				
	Volume Of Vehicles	Bad Road	Narrow Road	Absent Of Traffic Light	No Traffic Wardens
Agege	72.6	15.8	9.6	2.1	
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	85.6	12.2		1.4	0.7
Alimosho	91.2	8.2	0.6		
Amuwo-Odofin	90.9		9.1		
Apapa	93.9	5.1	1.0		
Badagry	25.9	51.9		22.2	
Epe	100.0				
Eti-Osa	97.3	2.7			
Ibeju-Lekki	100.0				
Ifako/Ijaiye	60.2	38.0	0.9	0.9	
Ikeja	93.6	5.3	1.1		
Ikorodu	100.0				
Kosofe	59.6	25.5	7.4	3.2	4.3
Lagos Island	97.8		2.2		
Lagos Mainland	68.7	29.9		1.4	
Mushin	83.9	6.6	7.3		2.2
Ojo	100.0				
Oshodi/Isolo	80.9	14.6	1.3	3.2	
Shomolu	79.7	19.8	0.5		
Surulere	97.6	1.2	1.2		
STATE INDICATOR	82.7	13.5	2.2	1.1	0.4

TABLE 2.2: AVAILABILITY OF STREETLIGHT

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	AVAILABILITY OF STREETLIGHT	
	YES	NO
Agege	16	84
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	8	92
Alimosho	14	86
Amuwo-Odofin	22	78
Apapa	20	80
Badagry	24	76
Epe	23	77
Eti-Osa	47	53
Ibeju-Lekki	7	93
Ifako/Ijaiye	19	81
Ikeja	23	77
Ikorodu	22	78
Kosofe	20	80
Lagos Island	36	64
Lagos Mainland	16	84
Mushin	19	81
Ojo	5	95
Oshodi/Isolo	14	86
Shomolu	24	76
Surulere	26	74
STATE INDICATOR	19	81

TABLE 2.3: FUNCTIONABILITY OF STREETLIGHT

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	FUNCTIONABILITY OF STREETLIGHT			
	Throughout The Night	Part Of The Night	Not Every Night	Never
Agege	8	6	8	79
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	7	2		91
Alimosho	2	31	3	64
Amuwo-Odofin	10	10		81
Apapa	4	1	4	91
Badagry	3	5		92
Epe	4			96
Eti-Osa	20	4	13	63
Ibeju-Lekki				100
Ifako/Ijaiye	2	4	6	87
Ikeja	6	6	3	85
Ikorodu	4	1	9	86
Kosofe	4	4		92
Lagos Island	11	21	16	52
Lagos Mainland	5	2	4	90
Mushin	3	3	10	84
Ojo	2	4	4	91
Oshodi/Isolo	10	2	10	79
Shomolu	7	2	3	89
Surulere	16	1	2	81
STATE INDICATOR	7	6	5	82

# POWER

TABLE 1.0: PATRONAGE OF POWER HOLDING COMPANY OF NIGERIA (PHCN)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	PATRONAGE OF PHCN	
	YES	NO
Agege	98	2
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	98	2
Alimosho	99	1
Amuwo-Odofin	98	2
Apapa	97	3
Badagry	93	7
Epe	100	
Eti-Osa	98	2
Ibeju-Lekki	89	11
Ifako/Ijaiye	97	3
Ikeja	97	3
Ikorodu	98	2
Kosofe	97	3
Lagos Island	99	1
Lagos Mainland	98	2
Mushin	99	1
Ojo	88	12
Oshodi/Isolo	98	2
Shomolu	99	1
Surulere	99	1
STATE INDICATOR	98	2

TABLE 1.1: CONNECTION OF ELECTRICITY TO DWELLING

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	CONNECTION OF ELECTRICITY TO DWELLING			
	Metered Connection To The Dwelling	Prepaid Card Connection To The Dwelling	Unmetered Connection From Neighbour's Dwelling	Unmetered Connection From Street
Agege	95	1	1	3
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	100			0
Alimosho	98	0	1	0
Amuwo-Odofin	94	4	3	
Apapa	99	1		0
Badagry	95			5
Epe	90		6	4
Eti-Osa	63	33	3	2
Ibeju-Lekki	100			
Ifako/Ijaiye	96	2	1	1
Ikeja	74	24	1	2
Ikorodu	99	0		1
Kosofe	88	5	0	7
Lagos Island	98	2	0	
Lagos Mainland	91	3	1	5
Mushin	83	16	1	0
Ojo	92	2		6
Oshodi/Isolo	98	2		0
Shomolu	95	1	1	3
Surulere	86	12	1	1
STATE INDICATOR	92	5	1	2

TABLE 1.2: AMOUNT PAID FOR USAGE OF ELECTRICITY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	AMOUNT PAID FOR ELECTRICITY FOR 30 DAYS				
	N100- N500	N600- N1,000	N1,001- N1,500	N1,501- N2,000	>N2,000
Agege	47	24	9	5	16
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	54	18	14	3	10
Alimosho	53	21	9	6	11
Amuwo-Odofin	29	37	19	6	8
Apapa	63	16	6	3	13
Badagry	37	34	13	10	6
Epe	43	24	4	13	15
Eti-Osa	32	15	10	7	36
Ibeju-Lekki	44	8	12	4	32
Ifako/Ijaiye	37	28	7	15	14
Ikeja	39	26	13	6	16
Ikorodu	46	21	18	5	10
Kosofe	33	26	13	7	22
Lagos Island	47	24	9	8	13
Lagos Mainland	38	24	9	14	16
Mushin	37	27	11	9	16
Ojo	44	25	7	15	9
Oshodi/Isolo	48	24	9	8	11
Shomolu	43	16	11	6	23
Surulere	26	36	9	16	12
STATE INDICATOR	43	23	10	8	15

TABLE1.3: REGULARITY OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	REGULARITY OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY			
	YES, DAILY	YES, A FEW TIMES A WEEK	YES, A FEW TIMES A MONTH	NO
Agege	4	11	2	83
ajeromi-ifelodun	3	15	4	78
Alimosho	2	10	1	87
amuwo-odofin		8	1	91
Apapa	1	15	3	82
Badagry	7	12		81
Epe		9	1	90
eti-osa	2	18	2	78
ibeju-lekki	20	20	4	56
ifako/ijaiye	5	6	2	87
Ikeja	2	12	4	83
Ikorodu		8	4	88
Kosofe	4	3	5	88
lagos island		10	5	85
lagos mainland	1	8	1	89
Mushin	1	10	3	86
Ojo	3	10	1	86
oshodi/isolo	2	10	3	85
Shomolu	1	9	3	87
Surulere	0	12	2	86
STATE INDICATOR	2	10	3	85



TABLE1.4: DURATION OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY PER DAY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	DURATION OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY PER DAY					
	<1hr	1-5hrs	6-10hrs	11-15hrs	16-20hrs	21-24hrs
Agege	46	39	10	4	0	0
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	30	48	17	2	1	1
Alimosho	26	56	11	4	3	
Amuwo-Odofin	27	49	18	3		3
Apapa	21	42	34	3		
Badagry	49	40	11			1
Epe	19	70	11			
Eti-Osa	21	45	26	6		2
Ibeju-Lekki	32	48	8	8		4
Ifako/Ijaiye	32	54	7	3	1	3
Ikeja	31	40	18	3	5	3
Ikorodu	43	43	13	1		
Kosofe	46	42	6	1	1	4
Lagos Island	32	47	17	4		
Lagos Mainland	23	46	13	2	0	16
Mushin	34	44	17	4	1	
Ojo	19	65	13	4		
Oshodi/Isolo	26	51	17	3	2	
Shomolu	29	56	9	3	1	3
Surulere	23	48	22	4	2	1
STATE INDICATOR	30	48	15	3	1	2

TABLE1.5: SATISFACTION WITH ELECTRICITY SUPPLY BY PHCN

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	SATISFACTION WITH ELECTRICITY BY PHCN	
	YES	NO
Agege	9	91
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	10	90
Alimosho	14	86
Amuwo-Odofin	6	94
Apapa	10	90
Badagry	4	96
Epe	13	88
Eti-Osa	11	89
Ibeju-Lekki	8	92
Ifako/Ijaiye	10	90
Ikeja	12	88
Ikorodu	4	96
Kosofe	8	92
Lagos Island	10	90
Lagos Mainland	6	94
Mushin	13	87
Ojo	11	89
Oshodi/Isolo	10	90
Shomolu	8	92
Surulere	12	88
STATE INDICATOR	10	90

TABLE 1.6: SECONDARY SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	SECONDARY SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY			
	Generator	Solar energy	Battery	Local lamp
Agege	54	1	3	42
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	54	1	1	45
Alimosho	61	2	1	36
Amuwo-Odofin	69	1	1	28
Apapa	46	1		53
Badagry	52	2		46
Epe	52	3		45
Eti-Osa	72	0	5	23
Ibeju-Lekki	72			28
Ifako/Ijaiye	59	2	2	38
Ikeja	57	2	3	39
Ikorodu	45	5	1	50
Kosofe	69	1		30
Lagos Island	54	7	2	37
Lagos Mainland	67	0	0	33
Mushin	63	2	2	33
Ojo	68	1	4	27
Oshodi/Isolo	53	3	1	44
Shomolu	67	1	2	30
Surulere	71	1	1	28
Agege	60	2	1	37

TABLE1.7: ENERGY USE BY TYPE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	ENERGY USE BY TYPE		
	PHCN	GENARATOR	SOLAR ENERGY
Agege	98.0	52.7	1.5
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	98.0	54.8	0.4
Alimosho	99.4	58.8	0.1
Amuwo-Odofin	98.1	68.0	
Apapa	96.7	49.1	
Badagry	93.0	58.4	
Epe	100.0	53.6	
Eti-Osa	97.9	72.4	1.4
Ibeju-Lekki	89.3	73.1	
Ifako/Ijaiye	96.7	63.7	0.5
Ikeja	97.3	63.2	0.6
Ikorodu	97.5	56.1	
Kosofe	97.1	67.6	
Lagos Island	98.7	62.0	
Lagos Mainland	98.0	66.7	0.6
Mushin	98.9	61.5	
Ojo	87.7	65.2	0.4
Oshodi/Isolo	97.9	56.7	
Shomolu	98.9	67.6	0.2
Surulere	98.9	73.4	0.9
STATE INDICATOR	97.7	61.8	0.3

TABLE 1.8: AMOUNT USE IN FUELLING GENERATOR IN A MONTH

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	AMOUNT USE IN FUELLING GENERATOR IN A MONTH					
	<N1,000	N1,000- N2,000	N2,001- N3,000	N3,001- N4,000	N4,001- N5,000	>N5,000
Agege	15	23	19	12	6	25
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	13	16	25	15	10	21
Alimosho	8	24	20	20	9	19
Amuwo-Odofin	10	16	49	9	6	10
Apapa	3	24	30	23	8	12
Badagry	5	27	21	12	11	24
Epe	8	19	44	19		8
Eti-Osa	9	10	13	11	17	41
Ibeju-Lekki	11		11	5		74
Ifako/Ijaiye	4	15	14	38	6	23
Ikeja	8	15	22	15	8	32
Ikorodu	6	21	17	12	8	35
Kosofe	3	26	18	13	9	32
Lagos Island	14	15	30	10	10	21
Lagos Mainland	2	13	19	16	21	28
Mushin	6	17	21	16	11	29
Ojo	6	18	28	12	13	22
Oshodi/Isolo	6	19	14	26	10	25
Shomolu	4	21	22	14	11	28
Surulere	7	15	17	17	10	33
STATE INDICATOR	7	18	21	17	10	26

TABLE 1.9: NUMBER OF DAYS GENERATOR IS USE IN A MONTH

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	NUMBER OF DAYS GENERATOR IS USE IN A MONTH					
	0-5days	6-10days	11-15days	16-20days	21-25days	26-31days
Agege	12	22	8	8	13	38
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	5	18	15	27	23	12
Alimosho	6	18	22	21	21	11
Amuwo-Odofin	6	16	11	33	18	17
Apapa	3	13	39	14	20	10
Badagry	9	20	8	18	18	26
Epe	3	22	43	22	8	3
Eti-Osa	9	14	20	18	15	24
Ibeju-Lekki	11		5	42	16	26
Ifako/Ijaiye	5	10	10	15	36	25
Ikeja	12	13	15	27	10	23
Ikorodu	6	24	20	16	16	18
Kosofe	5	20	17	13	21	25
Lagos Island	9	11	33	14	11	21
Lagos Mainland	2	14	20	22	22	20
Mushin	4	21	18	13	23	20
Ojo	4	16	16	22	28	14
Oshodi/Isolo	8	13	15	22	16	26
Shomolu	4	26	15	18	18	18
Surulere	4	18	20	26	18	13
STATE INDICATOR	6	17	19	20	20	19

TABLE 2.0: NUMBER OF HOURS GENERATOR IS USE IN A DAY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	NUMBER OF HOURS GENERATOR IS USE IN A DAY					
	<1hr	1-5hrs	6-10hrs	11-15hrs	16-20hrs	21-24hrs
Agege	8	50	26	11	4	1
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	3	47	30	8	7	5
Alimosho	7	49	32	6	3	2
Amuwo-Odofin		59	26	11	4	
Apapa	1	74	12	13	1	
Badagry	3	46	40	9		2
Epe	6	44	35	3	9	3
Eti-Osa	4	39	34	12	9	3
Ibeju-Lekki		58	21	16		5
Ifako/Ijaiye	2	45	46	3	1	3
Ikeja	6	59	25	6	1	2
Ikorodu	3	48	34	3	3	8
Kosofe	1	56	33	5	2	3
Lagos Island	8	69	20	1	1	1
Lagos Mainland	2	42	35	9	3	10
Mushin	1	59	29	5	3	4
Ojo	2	58	21	12	2	4
Oshodi/Isolo	3	51	31	11	2	2
Shomolu	4	52	28	9	1	4
Surulere	2	48	38	7	1	3
STATE INDICATOR	3	52	30	8	3	3

TABLE2.1: USE OF SOLAR ENERGY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	USE OF SOLAR ENERGY	
	YES	NO
Agege	1.5	98.5
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	0.4	99.6
Alimosho	0.1	99.9
Amuwo-Odofin		100.0
Apapa		100.0
Badagry		100.0
Epe		100.0
Eti-Osa	1.4	98.6
Ibeju-Lekki		100.0
Ifako/Ijaiye	0.5	99.5
Ikeja	0.6	99.4
Ikorodu		100.0
Kosofe		100.0
Lagos Island		100.0
Lagos Mainland	0.6	99.4
Mushin		100.0
Ojo	0.4	99.6
Oshodi/Isolo		100.0
Shomolu	0.2	99.8
Surulere	0.9	99.1
STATE INDICATOR	0.3	99.7



TABLE2.2: AMOUNT PAY FOR INSTALLATION OF SOLAR SYSTEM

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	AMOUNT PAY FOR INSTALLATION OF SOLAR SYSTEM		
	<N50,000	N50,000- N100,000	N401,000- N500,000
Agege	50	17	
Ajeromi-Ifelodun		86	14
Eti-Osa	20	20	40
Lagos Mainland	67	33	
Ojo		100	
Oshodi/Isolo		100	
Shomolu	33	33	
Surulere		100	
STATE INDICATOR	23	70	7

TABLE2.3: NUMBER OF DAYS SOLAR ENERGY IS USE IN A MONTH

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	NUMBER OF DAYS SOLAR ENERGY IS USE IN A MONTH		
	0-5days	6-10days	21-25days
Agege		33	67
Ajeromi-ifelodun		100	
Alimosho		100	
Eti-osa		25	75
Kosofe		100	
Lagos mainland		100	
Mushin		100	
Ojo	100		
Oshodi/isolo		100	
Shomolu	4	92	4
Surulere	33	67	
STATE INDICATOR	7	84	9

TABLE2.4: HOURS USAGE OF SOLAR ENERGY IN A DAY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	HOURS USAGE OF SOLAR ENERGY IN A DAY			
	<1hr	1-5hrs	6-10hrs	16-20hrs
Agege			33	67
Ajeromi-Ifelodun		100		
Amuwo-Odofin		100		
Eti-Osa	17	33		50
Ifako/Ijaiye		100		
Mushin		100		
Shomolu	33	33		33
Surulere		100		
STATE INDICATOR	7	67	4	22

# HOUSING AND TENURE

TABLE 1.0: TYPE OF HOUSE OCCUPIED BY HOUSEHOLD

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	single-household house	multi-household house	flat in a block of flats, high rise building	bungalow, story building, town house	unit in housing estate or retirement village	room in main building	room in hostel	other formal housing	shack in informal/ squatter settlement, not in a backyard	shack in the backyard of a formal house (boys quarters)
Agege	12	33	3	17	1	31	2			2
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	10	42	1	12		32	2			1
Alimosho	7	37	8	16	0	28	2	0	0	1
Amuwo-Odofin	13	30	19	14		24				1
Apapa	5	52	2	14	0	24	2			2
Badagry	12	45	6	9		25	3			
Epe	13	49	1	16	3	13	4			
Eti-Osa	7	34	25	11	3	16		2		2
Ibeju-Lekki	14	52	10	7	3	7			7	
Ifako/Ijaiye	10	40	12	15	1	17	2	1		2
Ikeja	7	36	8	16	0	31	1			
Ikorodu	6	58	8	11	0	15	2			
Kosofe	17	19	12	17	1	27	4	0	1	1
Lagos Island	4	39	12	29	0	12	2		0	1
Lagos Mainland	9	27	16	20	0	23	3	1	0	1
Mushin	8	41	7	21	0	20	2		0	0
Ojo	6	32	9	6	1	41	3		1	
Oshodi/Isolo	6	42	6	17	0	25	2	0	2	
Shomolu	11	40	10	18	0	19			0	1
Surulere	9	30	16	26	2	11	2		1	2
STATE INDICATOR	9	38	9	17	1	23	2	0	0	1

TABLE 1.1: MATERIALS USED FOR ROOFING

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Mud/Mud Bricks	Thatch	Wood/Bamboo	Corrugated Iron Sheets	Cement/Concrete	Roofing Tiles	Asbestos
Agege	2	1	3	47	17	6	23
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	1	0		73	7	3	16
Alimosho	1	0	0	58	5	4	31
Amuwo-Odofin		1		67	6		26
Apapa	0	1		61	9	2	27
Badagry		2		54	14	6	25
Epe		3	4	59	3	8	22
Eti-Osa	1	1	2	46	9	19	22
Ibeju-Lekki			7	83	3		7
Ifako/Ijaiye	2		3	41	13	6	35
Ikeja	2	1	2	54	15	5	20
Ikorodu		1		73	9	3	15
Kosofe	2	1	2	50	16	6	23
Lagos Island	5	1		65	4	3	22
Lagos Mainland	4	0	1	52	10	5	29
Mushin	1	0	0	59	8	4	27
Ojo			1	72	9	4	14
Oshodi/Isolo		1	0	65	11	5	17
Shomolu	1	1	1	61	10	4	23
Surulere	1	1	0	59	10	6	23
STATE INDICATOR	1	1	1	59	10	5	23

TABLE 1.2: MATERIALS USED FOR EXTERNAL WALLS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Mud/ Mud Bricks	Thatch	Wood/ Bamboo	Corrugated Iron Sheets	Cement/ Concrete	Roofing Tiles	Asbestos
Agege	10	0	0	4	84	1	0
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	2	0	1	2	96		0
Alimosho	2	0	0	1	97	0	0
Amuwo-Odofin	2			1	97		
Apapa	3	0		0	97		
Badagry		4		4	92		
Epe	4			4	91		
Eti-Osa	3		0	4	92	1	
Ibeju-Lekki			7	4	89		
Ifako/Ijaiye	4	1	1	0	94	1	
Ikeja	6		1	2	90	1	0
Ikorodu	4			1	93	2	
Kosofe	4	1	1	2	92	0	1
Lagos Island	7			1	91		0
Lagos Mainland	6	0	5	2	86	0	
Mushin	2	1	1	1	96		0
Ojo				0	99		0
Oshodi/Isolo	3	1	0	4	93	0	
Shomolu	2	0		3	94	0	0
Surulere	1		1	1	96		
STATE INDICATOR	3	0	1	2	93	0	0

TABLE 1.3: MATERIALS USED FOR FLOOR OF HOUSE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Earth/Mud	Wood Or Tiles	Plank	Concrete	Dirt/Straw
Agege	3	1	1	93	2
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	1			98	0
Alimosho	3	1		96	0
Amuwo-Odofin	3			97	
Apapa	1	0	0	99	
Badagry	10	2	1	88	
Epe	2			92	3
Eti-Osa	4	7	1	86	2
Ibeju-Lekki	7			89	4
Ifako/Ijaiye	4	2	0	92	1
Ikeja	3	1	1	92	2
Ikorodu	2	1	0	96	0
Kosofe	5	2		90	2
Lagos Island	0	2	8	90	0
Lagos Mainland	3	2	2	91	1
Mushin	1		1	98	0
Ojo	4			96	1
Oshodi/Isolo	1	1	1	95	2
Shomolu	2	2	1	94	2
Surulere	1		0	96	2
STATE INDICATOR	2	1	1	94	1

TABLE 1.4: AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED BY HOUSEHOLD

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	1- 2rooms	3- 4rooms	5- 6rooms	7- 8rooms	>8rooms
Agege	80	9	5	3	4
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	88	6	2	0	3
Alimosho	84	11	4	0	0
Amuwo-Odofin	63	25	6		5
Apapa	94	3	3	0	
Badagry	80	8	7	5	
Epe	78	11	6		4
Eti-Osa	63	23	6	4	4
Ibeju-Lekki	71	21		4	4
Ifako/Ijaiye	74	17	6	1	2
Ikeja	77	15	3	2	2
Ikorodu	89	9	1	1	1
Kosofe	70	17	5	2	6
Lagos Island	92	6	2	0	0
Lagos Mainland	80	17	1	1	0
Mushin	84	12	1	2	2
Ojo	80	13	6	1	1
Oshodi/Isolo	86	8	3	1	3
Shomolu	74	17	4	2	3
Surulere	73	22	1	1	2
STATE INDICATOR	81	13	3	1	2

TABLE. 1.5: SIZE OF ROOM OCCUPY BY HOUSEHOLD

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	SIZE OF THE ROOM THE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPY			
	10 by 12"	12 by 12"	12 by 14"	14 by 16"
Agege	59	34	6	1
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	59	32	7	2
Alimosho	59	29	9	0
Amuwo-Odofin	50	46	4	
Apapa	62	26	11	0
Badagry	56	31	12	2
Epe	73	18	7	3
Eti-Osa	46	38	15	1
Ibeju-Lekki	32	64		4
Ifako/Ijaiye	59	31	8	2
Ikeja	49	33	14	3
Ikorodu	57	29	11	3
Kosofe	54	34	9	3
Lagos Island	61	29	9	1
Lagos Mainland	56	38	4	2
Mushin	52	34	7	3
Ojo	58	33	9	
Oshodi/Isolo	58	34	6	2
Shomolu	50	35	8	6
Surulere	51	38	10	2
STATE INDICATOR	57	33	8	2



TABLE 1.6: NUMBERS OF OTHER HOUSEHOLDS SHARING THE DWELLING

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	nil	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	>8
Agege	19	5	15	22	11	28
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	15	2	9	10	10	54
Alimosho	13	3	13	16	12	42
Amuwo-Odofin	15	3	24	8	9	41
Apapa	9	2	6	20	9	54
Badagry	27	9	21	23	6	13
Epe	16	5	21	11	12	34
Eti-Osa	21	7	12	18	9	33
Ibeju-Lekki	25	11	21	14	18	11
Ifako/Ijaiye	18	9	18	20	9	26
Ikeja	22	5	14	15	10	32
Ikorodu	11	4	22	24	12	27
Kosofe	26	7	18	14	9	26
Lagos Island	21	2	9	10	12	45
Lagos Mainland	14	4	9	26	12	34
Mushin	12	2	11	14	8	54
Ojo	13	6	11	28	10	33
Oshodi/Isolo	17	4	11	10	17	40
Shomolu	21	6	10	19	10	32
Surulere	20	7	13	18	10	32
STATE INDICATOR	17	5	13	17	11	38

TABLE 1.7: LENGTH OF STAY IN THE AREA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	<6months	6months-1yr	1-2yrs	3-4yrs	>4yrs
Agege	4	3	7	10	77
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	1	1	5	13	80
Alimosho	1	1	8	15	74
Amuwo-Odofin	2	4	4	16	75
Apapa	1	1	5	13	81
Badagry	2	6	7	11	74
Epe	4		20	22	55
Eti-Osa	1	4	8	17	70
Ibeju-Lekki	3		7	7	83
Ifako/Ijaiye	1	3	8	19	69
Ikeja	2	4	8	13	72
Ikorodu	1	2	5	13	78
Kosofe	2	4	8	17	70
Lagos Island	1	1	5	22	72
Lagos Mainland	2	2	4	24	68
Mushin	0	4	8	18	69
Ojo	0	1	6	19	74
Oshodi/Isolo	2	3	10	16	69
Shomolu	1	4	10	17	67
Surulere	1	1	9	15	73
STATE INDICATOR	1	2	7	16	72

TABLE 1.8: REASONS FOR STAYING IN THE AREA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Security	Closeness To Workplace	Affordability Of Rent	Availability Of Basic Infrastructural Facilities
Agege	72	7	20	1
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	66	17	16	1
Alimosho	90	8	2	0
Amuwo-Odofin	98	3		
Apapa	87	7	4	2
Badagry	60	11	21	9
Epe	70			30
Eti-Osa	99	1		
Ibeju-Lekki	89	11		
Ifako/Ijaiye	61	12	23	4
Ikeja	66	13	16	5
Ikorodu	95	1	4	
Kosofe	63	11	20	5
Lagos Island	98		2	
Lagos Mainland	80	7	10	3
Mushin	95	1	4	
Ojo	100			
Oshodi/Isolo	67	8	20	5
Shomolu	80	7	13	0
Surulere	95	4	2	
STATE INDICATOR	80	7	11	2

TABLE 1.9: PAYMENT OF RENT

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	employer	agency	government /parastatal / council	landlord
Agege	6	22	1	71
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	4	21	0	75
Alimosho	1	15	1	84
Amuwo-Odofin	3	20	1	76
Apapa	2	33	0	64
Badagry	1	5	5	89
Epe		14	4	81
Eti-Osa	1	24	6	69
Ibeju-Lekki		8		92
Ifako/Ijaiye	4	27	3	66
Ikeja	6	11	3	80
Ikorodu	3	15	1	81
Kosofe	6	13	2	78
Lagos Island	0	22	1	77
Lagos Mainland	2	25	2	70
Mushin	1	24	1	73
Ojo	3	10	3	84
Oshodi/Isolo	1	22	2	75
Shomolu	2	22	1	75
Surulere	2	24	4	70
STATE INDICATOR	3	21	2	75

TABLE 2.0: AMOUNT PAY FOR RENT

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	<25,000	N25,000- N79,000	N80,000- N149,000	N150,000- N199,000	N200,000- N500,000	>N500,000
Agege	59	34	5	1	1	0
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	56	38	6	0		
Alimosho	53	34	9	3	1	0
Amuwo-Odofin	52	30	4	11	2	1
Apapa	48	49	1	2		
Badagry	67	16	17			
Epe	76	22		1		
Eti-Osa	29	46	6	1	8	10
Ibeju-Lekki	54	23	8	8	8	
Ifako/Ijaiye	41	42	7	9	0	
Ikeja	47	39	8	4	1	
Ikorodu	62	32	0	6		0
Kosofe	45	41	8	3	3	
Lagos Island	29	47	18	5	1	
Lagos Mainland	36	43	12	6	4	
Mushin	36	51	9	2	2	
Ojo	57	28	11	1	3	
Oshodi/Isolo	52	39	7	1	1	
Shomolu	47	36	6	6	5	0
Surulere	36	41	15	6	2	
STATE INDICATOR	47	39	8	4	2	0

TABLE 2.1: FREQUENCY OF PAYMENT

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Monthly	Half-Yearly (6 Months)	Yearly	2 Years	3 Years
Agege	18	26	52	3	1
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	25	24	51		
Alimosho	10	25	65		
Amuwo-Odofin	13	21	61	5	
Apapa	20	24	53	3	1
Badagry	18	32	50		
Epe	19	40	40		
Eti-Osa	13	15	69	3	1
Ibeju-Lekki		15	85		
Ifako/Ijaiye	9	22	65	2	2
Ikeja	17	18	65		0
Ikorodu	19	31	48	1	0
Kosofe	21	19	56	1	2
Lagos Island	22	14	64	1	
Lagos Mainland	16	15	52	0	16
Mushin	17	22	58	2	2
Ojo	10	22	67	1	
Oshodi/Isolo	16	20	63	0	
Shomolu	19	22	50	1	8
Surulere	17	12	71	0	
STATE INDICATOR	17	21	59	1	2

TABLE 2.2: OWNERSHIP OF THE DWELLING

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Owned	Rented	No Rental Payment, Contract Or Ownership
Agege	18	80	3
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	6	92	2
Alimosho	14	83	4
Amuwo-Odofin	36	61	4
Apapa	7	92	1
Badagry	32	60	8
Epe	20	70	7
Eti-Osa	20	65	15
Ibeju-Lekki	37	48	15
Ifako/Ijaiye	17	80	3
Ikeja	17	80	4
Ikorodu	15	61	23
Kosofe	29	68	3
Lagos Island	10	85	6
Lagos Mainland	17	81	2
Mushin	9	87	5
Ojo	13	73	13
Oshodi/Isolo	14	82	4
Shomolu	16	79	5
Surulere	16	78	6
STATE INDICATOR	15	80	5

TABLE 2.3: MODE OF OWNERSHIP OF THE DWELLING

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Bought The House	Constructed The House
Agege	15	80
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	22	74
Alimosho	9	91
Amuwo-Odofin	47	53
Apapa	12	88
Badagry	8	92
Epe	19	81
Eti-Osa	49	47
Ibeju-Lekki		100
Ifako/Ijaiye	13	88
Ikeja	17	81
Ikorodu	8	92
Kosofe	2	98
Lagos Island	11	89
Lagos Mainland	7	93
Mushin	6	92
Ojo	5	92
Oshodi/Isolo	4	94
Shomolu	8	90
Surulere	53	41
STATE INDICATOR	16	84



TABLE 2.4: COST OF CONSTRUCTION /PURCHASE OF THE DWELLING

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION				TOTAL COST OF BUYING HOUSE			
	<N2 million	N2-N4 million	N5-N7 million	>N7 million	<N2 million	N2-N4 million	N5-N7 million	>N7 million
Agege	85	10	4	1	87	9	2	2
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	81	9	9		78	11	11	
Alimosho	68	25	2	5	79	12		9
Amuwo-Odofin	92	4		4	100			
Apapa	93		7		88	13		
Badagry	83	17			100			
Epe	82	12	6		100			
Eti-Osa	53	35	9	3	16	31		53
Ibeju-Lekki	90	10			100			
Ifako/Ijaiye	78	11	7	4	74	22	4	
Ikeja	87	9	2	2	53	26	11	11
Ikorodu	93	2		5	67	24		10
Kosofe	60	33	5	1	46	52		2
Lagos Island	82	18			56	44		
Lagos Mainland	87	9	2	1	100			
Mushin	87	7	4	1	61	29	11	
Ojo	95	5			94	6		
Oshodi/Isolo	75	25			87	13		
Shomolu	76	17	7		61	31	8	
Surulere	79	18	2	2	87	11		2
STATE INDICATOR	79	16	4	2	73	20	3	5

TABLE 2.5: POSSESSION OF OWNERSHIP TITLE(C of O)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	YES	NO
Agege	82	18
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	57	43
Alimosho	75	24
Amuwo-Odofin	90	5
Apapa	65	35
Badagry	88	12
Epe	61	39
Eti-Osa	82	18
Ibeju-Lekki	78	22
Ifako/Ijaiye	74	26
Ikeja	69	31
Ikorodu	70	30
Kosofe	63	37
Lagos Island	74	26
Lagos Mainland	82	18
Mushin	58	42
Ojo	94	6
Oshodi/Isolo	90	10
Shomolu	58	42
Surulere	86	13
STATE INDICATOR	73	27

TABLE 2.6: YEAR OF PURCHASE OF LAND

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	before 1990	1990-1995	1996-2001	2002-2009	2008-2009	2010
Agege	93	1	4			
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	84	16				
Alimosho	68	7	8	15	2	
Amuwo-Odofin	82	18				
Apapa	80	7	7			7
Badagry	79	14	7			
Epe	88	6	6			
Eti-Osa	63	6	9	19	3	
Ibeju-Lekki	89	11				
Ifako/Ijaiye	91	7				2
Ikeja	86	9	5			
Ikorodu	94	3		3		
Kosofe	80	15		4		
Lagos Island	100					
Lagos Mainland	92	7	1			
Mushin	87	13				
Ojo	76	14	8	3		
Oshodi/Isolo	83	17				
Shomolu	77	14	6	4		
Surulere	72	24		2	2	
STATE INDICATOR	82	11	3	3	0	0

TABLE 2.7: AMOUNT PAID FOR THE LAND

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	<N100,000	N100,000- N300,000	N301,000- N500,000	N501,000- N1million	>N1million
Agege	85	11	3		1
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	84	16			
Alimosho	56	21	6	7	10
Amuwo-Odofin	63	25	13		
Apapa	56	44			
Badagry	91	9			
Epe	81	19			
Eti-Osa	61	9	3		27
Ibeju-Lekki	100				
Ifako/Ijaiye	79	15	6		
Ikeja	75	11	7	2	5
Ikorodu	90	3			6
Kosofe	67	22	3		4
Lagos Island	67	10			
Lagos Mainland	46	51	1		1
Mushin	91	4			6
Ojo	72	24		3	
Oshodi/Isolo	83	15	2		
Shomolu	78	15	2	4	1
Surulere	51	4	22	18	4
STATE INDICATOR	72	18	4	2	4

TABLE 2.8: ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT LAND

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	YES	NO
Agege	10	90
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	3	97
Alimosho	6	94
Amuwo-Odofin	13	87
Apapa	2	97
Badagry	5	95
Epe	1	99
Eti-Osa	9	91
Ibeju-Lekki	8	92
Ifako/Ijaiye	4	95
Ikeja	4	96
Ikorodu	5	95
Kosofe	10	90
Lagos Island	3	95
Lagos Mainland	6	94
Mushin	1	98
Ojo	5	95
Oshodi/Isolo	7	93
Shomolu	3	97
Surulere	3	97
STATE INDICATOR	5	95

TABLE 2.9: CONSTRAINTS TO ACCESS GOVERNMENT LAND

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Cost Of Land	Cumbersome Application Procedure	Choice Of Location
Agege	54	38	8
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	68	28	3
Alimosho	73	23	4
Amuwo-Odofin	50	50	
Apapa	82	16	2
Badagry	65	21	14
Epe	69	27	2
Eti-Osa	55	33	11
Ibeju-Lekki	45	32	23
Ifako/Ijaiye	58	41	1
Ikeja	65	32	3
Ikorodu	75	23	2
Kosofe	69	29	2
Lagos Island	74	23	3
Lagos Mainland	63	35	3
Mushin	63	35	2
Ojo	58	40	2
Oshodi/Isolo	64	33	3
Shomolu	56	38	5
Surulere	64	31	6
STATE INDICATOR	65	31	4

TABLE 3.0: ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT HOUSING ESTATE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	YES	NO
Agege	7	92
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	2	98
Alimosho	2	97
Amuwo-Odofin	16	84
Apapa	2	98
Badagry	2	98
Epe	1	99
Eti-Osa	9	91
Ibeju-Lekki	4	96
Ifako/Ijaiye	4	96
Ikeja	3	96
Ikorodu	1	99
Kosofe	7	93
Lagos Island	3	97
Lagos Mainland	4	96
Mushin	4	96
Ojo	2	98
Oshodi/Isolo	3	97
Shomolu	4	96
surulere	8	92
STATE INDICATOR	4	96

TABLE 3.1: CONSTRAINTS TO ACCESS GOVERNMENT HOUSING ESTATE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	cost of procure ment	application procedure	type and structure of the dwelling/ property	denial of sole ownership
Agege	54	40	3	3
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	59	36	1	4
Alimosho	62	34	2	2
Amuwo-Odofin	34	65		1
Apapa	71	26	1	3
Badagry	41	52		6
Epe	58	25	7	10
Eti-Osa	54	41	5	1
Ibeju-Lekki	30	61	9	
Ifako/Ijaiye	60	37	2	0
Ikeja	57	38	3	2
Ikorodu	65	31	2	2
Kosofe	54	43	2	1
Lagos Island	68	29	1	2
Lagos Mainland	61	37	1	1
Mushin	58	38	2	2
Ojo	57	38	1	3
Oshodi/Isolo	54	42	1	3
Shomolu	59	36	2	3
Surulere	65	33	1	2
STATE INDICATOR	59	37	2	2



TABLE 3.2: INTERESTED IN LOAN

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	YES	NO
Agege	39	60
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	45	55
Alimosho	43	57
Amuwo-Odofin	46	54
Apapa	45	55
Badagry	47	52
Epe	48	52
Eti-Osa	37	63
Ibeju-Lekki	32	68
Ifako/Ijaiye	50	49
Ikeja	49	50
Ikorodu	38	61
Kosofe	47	53
Lagos Island	49	51
Lagos Mainland	46	53
Mushin	52	48
Ojo	48	52
Oshodi/Isolo	46	53
Shomolu	49	49
Surulere	48	52
STATE INDICATOR	46	54

TABLE 3.3: AMOUNT OF LOAN REQUIRED

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	<N100,000	N100,000- N200,000	N201,000- N300,000	N301,000- N400,000	N401,000- N500,000	>N500,000
Agege	2	18	6	2	10	61
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	2	2	11	3	13	70
Alimosho	3	5	10	3	12	68
Amuwo-Odofin	5		3	3	10	79
Apapa	1	3	3	5	15	72
Badagry		4	21	6		69
Epe	4	7	13		20	56
Eti-Osa	3	17	8	3	5	61
Ibeju-Lekki					11	89
Ifako/Ijaiye		7	4	5	13	72
Ikeja	4	9	6	1	7	73
Ikorodu	3	4	9	5	23	56
Kosofe	1	14	6	4	7	67
Lagos Island	1	6	4	4	15	70
Lagos Mainland	3	5	4	3	18	66
Mushin	2	5	2	7	16	68
Ojo	9	5	5	3	8	69
Oshodi/Isolo	2	4	5	4	21	64
Shomolu	1	4	5	4	20	66
Surulere	1	2	2	4	11	80
STATE INDICATOR	2	6	6	4	14	68

TABLE 3.4: MAIN USE OF LOAN

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	To Buy Land	To Upgrade House Or Plot	To Add Or Improve Services	To Add Additional Room For Rental Or Commercial Use	To Construct A New House	To Buy A New House
Agege	36	10	10	2	31	11
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	34	13	4	1	36	13
Alimosho	22	21	5	2	44	6
Amuwo-Odofin	19	14	7	1	56	3
Apapa	34	13	7		33	12
Badagry	22	12	22		31	12
Epe	32	5	9	11	30	14
Eti-Osa	40	12	11	4	29	4
Ibeju-Lekki	67				33	
Ifako/Ijaiye	35	12	10	1	30	12
Ikeja	25	10	12	6	34	12
Ikorodu	31	22	5	3	28	11
Kosofe	27	16	7	1	25	24
Lagos Island	32	21	5		34	7
Lagos Mainland	39	15	3	3	29	11
Mushin	30	13	4	5	37	11
Ojo	27	26	4	1	35	7
Oshodi/Isolo	19	20	8	0	37	15
Shomolu	28	19	5	10	23	15
Surulere	24	13	1	1	44	18
STATE INDICATORS	29	16	6	3	34	12

TABLE 3.5: REASONS FOR NOT INTERESTED IN LOAN

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	No Need For A Loan	Do Not Want To Take On Debt	Interest Rate Too High	Risk Of Foreclosure	Denied By Lender
Agege	43	26	17	8	6
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	44	32	19	4	1
Alimosho	45	33	18	2	1
Amuwo-Odofin	44	41	5	10	
Apapa	51	32	16	2	
Badagry	29	50	21		
Epe	42	29	17		13
Eti-Osa	62	23	12	2	2
Ibeju-Lekki	67	33			
Ifako/Ijaiye	44	38	12	3	4
Ikeja	35	32	28	4	1
Ikorodu	48	37	11	3	0
Kosofe	46	26	22	3	2
Lagos Island	40	34	19	8	
Lagos Mainland	41	37	17	2	3
Mushin	40	28	21	6	3
Ojo	52	24	20	5	
Oshodi/Isolo	46	25	22	6	1
Shomolu	39	31	23	5	2
Surulere	48	30	18	3	1
STATE INDICATORS	44	31	18	4	2

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Table 1.0: Respondents that are 18 years and above

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	18 Years and Above		Total
	Yes	No	
Agege	23.3	76.7	100
Ajeromi Ifelodun	25.6	74.4	100
Alimosho	22.1	77.9	100
Amuwo Odofin	27.8	72.2	100
Apapa	24.4	75.6	100
Badagry	26.9	73.1	100
Epe	21.1	78.9	100
Eti Osa	24.5	75.5	100
Ibeju Lekki	27.4	72.6	100
Ifako Ijaiye	21.1	78.9	100
Ikeja	22.2	77.8	100
Ikorodu	22.3	77.8	100
Kosofe	23.3	76.7	100
Lagos Island	23.5	76.5	100
Lagos Mainland	24.7	75.3	100
Mushin	22.9	77.1	100
Ojo	21.7	78.3	100
Oshodi Isolo	24.6	75.4	100
Shomolu	25.5	74.5	100
Surulere	24.9	75.1	100
State Indicator	76	24	100

Table 1.1: Respondents' Employment Status

Local Government Area	Employment status			Total
	Worked for wage	Self employed	Not employed	
Agege	19	44	37	100
Ajeromi Ifelodun	18	45	38	100
Alimosho	19	46	35	100
Amuwo Odofin	21	38	42	100
Apapa	14	45	40	100
Badagry	12	46	42	100
Epe	18	60	22	100
Eti Osa	30	36	34	100
Ibeju Lekki	19	51	30	100
Ifako Ijaiye	20	40	40	100
Ikeja	24	42	34	100
Ikorodu	15	46	39	100
Kosofe	27	40	33	100
Lagos Island	18	47	36	100
Lagos Mainland	19	45	36	100
Mushin	20	46	34	100
Ojo	17	48	34	100
Oshodi Isolo	19	45	36	100
Shomolu	17	42	41	100
Surulere	22	38	41	100
State Indicator	19	44	37	100

Table 1.2: Main Reason for un-employment

Local Government Area	MAIN REASON FOR UN-EMPLOYMENT						Total
	No job opportunity	Student	Pensioner	Old age	Disable/ Illness	Work/ childcare within the house	
Agege	15	62	6	6	4	7	100
Ajeromi Ifelodun	15	70	3	4	2	7	100
Alimosho	13	71	3	2	2	9	100
Amuwo Odofin	17	71	5	1	1	6	100
Apapa	15	74	2	4	2	3	100
Badagry	21	64	2	6	2	6	100
Epe	8	61	9	6	9	8	100
Eti Osa	10	73	6	4	0	7	100
Ibeju Lekki	19	69	4	8	0	0	100
Ifako Ijaiye	17	71	5	4	1	2	100
Ikeja	19	66	4	6	1	5	100
Ikorodu	12	70	4	5	1	9	100
Kosofe	15	69	6	4	2	4	100
Lagos Island	9	71	4	4	5	8	100
Lagos Mainland	16	68	5	5	3	4	100
Mushin	16	68	3	5	1	7	100
Ojo	9	77	3	5	1	7	100
Oshodi Isolo	14	70	3	5	2	6	100
Shomolu	16	66	6	8	2	3	100
Surulere	14	70	5	5	1	5	100
State Indicator	14	69	4	5	2	6	100

Table 1.3: Employment History (When Household head started main job)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	EMPLOYMENT HISTORY( WHEN HOUSEHOLD HEAD STARTED MAIN JOB)								TOTAL
	Year 2010	Year 2009	Year 2008	Year 2007	Year 2006	Year 2005	Year 2004	<Year 2004	
Agege	6	6	9	6	6	7	6	55	100
Ajeromi Ifelodun	2	6	9	8	11	11	8	45	100
Alimosho	3	4	5	8	12	10	9	49	100
Amuwo Odofin	4	6	8	6	12	9	7	48	100
Apapa	1	6	10	7	11	10	6	49	100
Badagry	1	4	4	6	7	13	13	52	100
Epe	5	7	7	8	12	14	3	47	100
Eti Osa	4	5	8	9	7	8	9	50	100
Ibeju Lekki	4	4	4	2	8	10	8	60	100
Ifako Ijaiye	3	6	7	7	7	6	6	58	100
Ikeja	3	9	8	8	8	5	4	56	100
Ikorodu	3	4	8	7	11	10	7	50	100
Kosofe	2	8	7	9	8	5	7	55	100
Lagos Island	3	5	6	8	11	9	7	51	100
Lagos Mainland	2	4	9	7	9	11	6	52	100
Mushin	2	5	7	10	9	8	7	51	100
Ojo	2	3	9	8	12	11	6	49	100
Oshodi Isolo	3	5	6	11	9	9	7	49	100
Shomolu	2	3	8	10	11	8	6	50	100
Surulere	2	5	7	7	10	8	7	54	100
State Indicator	3	5	7	8	10	9	7	51	100



Table 1.4: Mode of Transport to Workplace

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	MODE OF TRANSPORT TO WORK							TOTAL
	Walk	Bicycle	Private car	Okada/ Motorcycle	Public bus	Boat/ Water transport	Train	
Agege	36.8	2.8	2.5	7.3	50.3		0.3	100
Ajeromi Ifelodun	29.6	1.1	1.3	5.1	62.8	0.1		100
Alimosho	27.5	2.0	5.3	5.7	59.5		0.1	100
Amuwo Odofin	28.5	1.1	8.5	3.0	57.8	1.1		100
Apapa	32.0	0.4	0.1	3.6	63.5	0.3		100
Badagry	37.9	5.8	8.3	11.7	36.4			100
Epe	46.4	7.9	8.6	11.9	23.8	1.3		100
Eti Osa	32.8	1.5	19.3	5.7	39.7	0.8		100
Ibeju Lekki	42.6		4.3	4.3	48.9			100
Ifako Ijaiye	22.1	0.8	11.3	8.4	57.4			100
Ikeja	27.5	0.2	7.4	10.0	54.9			100
Ikorodu	43.6	1.1	2.4	6.5	46.4			100
Kosofe	26.0	0.5	9.9	5.5	54.8	3.3		100
Lagos Island	43.8	0.3	3.3	8.3	44.0	0.4		100
Lagos Mainland	28.8	0.5	5.4	7.8	57.6			100
Mushin	26.2	1.2	4.3	9.4	59.0	0.1	0.2	100
Ojo	38.5	0.2	3.8	4.5	47.4	5.6		100
Oshodi Isolo	31.9	1.0	2.7	6.9	57.0	0.3	0.1	100
Shomolu	24.8	1.4	8.6	6.6	58.8	0.1		100
Surulere	28.7	0.3	9.9	5.7	55.3	0.1		100
State Indicator	30.8	1.2	5.7	6.7	55.0	0.5		100

Table1.5: Amount Spent on Transport to Workplace from Dwelling

Local Government Area	Amount Spent on Transport to work				Total
	N100 - N200	N201- N300	N301 - N400	>400	
Agege	37.2	26.1	14.5	22.3	100
Ajeromi Ifelodun	46.0	28.6	12.8	12.6	100
Alimosho	43.8	29.5	12.8	14.0	100
Amuwo Odofin	44.7	25.1	11.1	19.1	100
Apapa	43.3	33.3	15.1	8.2	100
Badagry	50.0	26.1	9.4	14.5	100
Epe	46.7	31.1	10.0	12.2	100
Eti Osa	40.4	27.2	15.1	17.3	100
Ibeju Lekki	23.1	23.1	30.8	23.1	100
Ifako Ijaiye	28.2	24.0	15.5	32.2	100
Ikeja	33.0	27.4	12.4	27.1	100
Ikorodu	49.9	28.1	8.4	13.6	100
Kosofe	37.5	23.9	12.2	26.4	100
Lagos Island	48.9	33.5	6.7	10.9	100
Lagos Mainland	35.2	33.0	13.1	18.7	100
Mushin	41.7	31.4	12.8	14.1	100
Ojo	45.9	26.7	9.2	18.2	100
Oshodi Isolo	38.3	33.8	11.5	16.4	100
Shomolu	37.3	25.4	17.2	20.1	100
Surulere	37.7	28.6	15.8	18.0	100
State Indicator	41	29	13	17	100

Table 1.6: Household Monthly Earning

Local Government Area	Household Monthly Earning					Total
	<N20,000	N20,000 - N39,000	N40,000 - N59,000	N60,000 - N79,000	>N79,000	
Agege	58.3	27.7	9.6	2.9	1.5	100
Ajeromi Ifelodun	51.9	35.5	9.7	2.1	0.8	100
Alimosho	49.4	32.8	12.6	3.6	1.5	100
Amuwo Odofin	52.6	30.7	10.6	5.1	1.0	100
Apapa	62.3	28.6	7.6	0.9	0.6	100
Badagry	48.0	39.6	9.4	2.0	1.0	100
Epe	66.5	23.6	6.6	1.6	1.7	100
Eti Osa	40.2	28.4	15.9	3.8	11.6	100
Ibeju Lekki	53.3	35.6	11.1			100
Ifako Ijaiye	54.4	27.7	9.1	3.8	5.0	100
Ikeja	46.2	31.8	15.9	3.9	2.2	100
Ikorodu	57.0	29.7	9.7	2.1	1.4	100
Kosofe	50.2	28.7	13.9	4.2	3.1	100
Lagos Island	51.7	37.7	8.5	2.4	0.1	100
Lagos Mainland	53.3	32.9	9.9	2.5	1.4	100
Mushin	47.0	37.2	10.9	2.8	2.2	100
Ojo	61.2	28.5	7.8	2.4		100
Oshodi Isolo	50.3	32.9	12.8	3.5	0.5	100
Shomolu	47.2	34.7	12.1	3.9	2.0	100
Surulere	43.4	35.6	15.1	3.4	2.4	100
State Indicator	51	33	11	3	2	100

Table 1.7 Possession of Savings Account

Local Government Area	Possession of Savings Account		Total
	Yes	No	
Agege	8	92	100
Ajeromi Ifelodun	12	88	100
Alimosho	12	88	100
Amuwo Odofin	14	86	100
Apapa	10	90	100
Badagry	11	89	100
Epe	9	91	100
Eti Osa	14	86	100
Ibeju Lekki	8	92	100
Ifako Ijaiye	11	89	100
Ikeja	12	89	100
Ikorodu	9	91	100
Kosofe	12	88	100
Lagos Island	12	88	100
Lagos Mainland	12	88	100
Mushin	12	88	100
Ojo	10	90	100
Oshodi Isolo	13	87	100
Shomolu	12	88	100
Surulere	14	86	100
State Indicator	12	88	100

Table 1.8: Finance Organization patronized by Household

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	FINANCE ORGANIZATION PATRONIZED BY HOUSEHOLD							TOTAL
	Community Saving Group	Saving and Credit Cooperative Society	Micro-finance Institution	Commercial Bank	Private Money Lender	Employer	Religious Leader	
Agege	2	4	2	86	4	1	1	100
Ajeromi Ifelodun	2	1	1	90	6	0		100
Alimosho	1	3	2	92	3			100
Amuwo Odofin	2	6	1	91	0			100
Apapa	0	4	3	90	4			100
Badagry	1	5	1	85	8			100
Epe	3	1		95	1			100
Eti Osa	1	2	3	93	1			100
Ibeju Lekki		3		97				100
Ifako Ijaiye	11	5	3	78	3	1		100
Ikeja	2	4	2	90	1			100
Ikorodu	3	2	1	93	3			100
Kosofe	1	4	1	93	2			100
Lagos Island	1	2	2	91	5			100
Lagos Mainland	1	3	3	92	2		1	100
Mushin	1	4	3	91	2			100
Ojo	4	3	1	88	3			100
Oshodi Isolo	1	1	1	94	2	0		100
Shomolu	2	3	2	90	3			100
Surulere	1	2	3	92	2			100
State Indicator	2	3	2	91	3	0	0	100

Table 1.9: Awareness of the State Government Microfinance Initiative

Local Government Area	Awareness of the State Government Microfinance Initiative		Total
	yes	no	
Agege	63	37	100
Ajeromi Ifelodun	59	41	100
Alimosho	56	44	100
Amuwo Odofin	42	58	100
Apapa	66	34	100
Badagry		100	100
Epe	39	61	100
Eti Osa	60	40	100
Ibeju Lekki	86	14	100
Ifako Ijaiye	53	47	100
Ikeja	68	32	100
Ikorodu	47	53	100
Kosofe	53	47	100
Lagos Island	71	29	100
Lagos Mainland	66	34	100
Mushin	67	33	100
Ojo	63	38	100
Oshodi Isolo	64	36	100
Shomolu	59	41	100
Surulere	59	41	100
State Indicator	60	40	100

Table 2.0: Beneficiary of Lagos State Microfinance Initiative (LASMI)

Local Government Area	Beneficiary of Lagos State Microfinance Initiative(LASMI)		Total
	yes	no	
Agege	3.7	96.3	100
Ajeromi Ifelodun	1.3	98.7	100
Alimosho	1.5	98.5	100
Amuwo Odofin	1.9	98.1	100
Apapa	1.3	98.7	100
Badagry	0.9	99.1	100
Epe	5.1	94.9	100
Eti Osa	3.4	96.6	100
Ibeju Lekki		100	100
Ifako Ijaiye	3.2	96.8	100
Ikeja	1.9	98.1	100
Ikorodu	0.6	99.4	100
Kosofe	0.9	99.1	100
Lagos Island	0.3	99.7	100
Lagos Mainland	1.5	98.5	100
Mushin	2.0	98	100
Ojo	0.7	99.3	100
Oshodi Isolo	1.0	99.0	100
Shomolu	2.8	97.2	100
Surulere	3.1	96.9	100
Indicator	2	98	100

Table 2.1: Beneficiary of Lagos State Microfinance Initiative (LASMI)

Local Government Area	Performance Rating of Lagos State Microfinance Initiative(LASMI)			Total
	Satisfactory	Fair	Poor	
Agege	20	24	56	100
Ajeromi Ifelodun	6	39	55	100
Alimosho	10	40	50	100
Amuwo Odofin	14	7	79	100
Apapa	15	15	69	100
Badagry	67	33		100
Epe		77	23	100
Eti Osa	27	27	47	100
Ibeju Lekki			100	100
Ifako Ijaiye	24	46	30	100
Ikeja	4	83	13	100
Ikorodu		25	75	100
Kosofe	22	41	38	100
Lagos Island	7	50	43	100
Lagos Mainland	15	25	60	100
Mushin	41	11	48	100
Ojo		75	25	100
Oshodi Isolo	31	28	41	100
Shomolu	6	50	44	100
Surulere	7	31	62	100
Indicator	14	48	38	100



Table 2.2: Reasons for not benefiting from Lagos State Microfinance Initiative (LASMI)

Local Government Area	Reasons for not Benefiting from Lagos State Microfinance Initiative(LASMI)				Total
	Applied not given	Not aware of the process of applying	Service yet to be available in the community	Conditions and terms for repayment too difficult	
Agege	5	48	20	28	100
Ajeromi Ifelodun	1	53	15	30	100
Alimosho	4	42	24	31	100
Amuwo Odofin	8	48	20	23	100
Apapa	3	53	21	23	100
Badagry	4	47	16	33	100
Epe	2	67	2	30	100
Eti Osa	8	43	19	29	100
Ibeju Lekki	28	28	39	6	100
Ifako Ijaiye	7	54	12	27	100
Ikeja	3	69	9	19	100
Ikorodu	5	42	15	37	100
Kosofe	5	48	16	31	100
Lagos Island	3	38	14	45	100
Lagos Mainland	6	49	16	29	100
Mushin	1	43	20	36	100
Ojo	3	55	21	21	100
Oshodi Isolo	3	54	15	28	100
Shomolu	3	48	20	29	100
Surulere	2	41	19	38	100
Indicator	3	49	18	30	100

Table 2.3: Household Average Monthly Expenditure (₦) of Respondents

Local Government Area	Average Monthly Expenditure (N)						Total
	<N2,000	N2,000-N4,000	N4,001-N6,000	N6,000-N8,000	N8,001-N10,000	>N10,000	
Agege	2	11	14	9	14	51	100
Ajeromi Ifelodun	1	6	12	15	15	52	100
Alimosho	1	4	14	18	12	50	100
Amuwo Odofin	2	1	11	10	25	51	100
Apapa	3	5	11	10	10	60	100
Badagry	1	9	22	13	10	45	100
Epe		9	14	4	13	61	100
Eti Osa	1	5	10	10	12	61	100
Ibeju Lekki	4	4	20	8	4	60	100
Ifako Ijaiye	2	10	8	8	8	64	100
Ikeja	5	6	44	6	7	34	100
Ikorodu	1	5	18	20	13	43	100
Kosofe	7	6	11	9	9	60	100
Lagos Island	1	4	20	13	8	54	100
Lagos Mainland	3	9	18	11	12	47	100
Mushin	4	8	12	13	9	55	100
Ojo	1	6	18	14	18	43	100
Oshodi Isolo	3	5	15	15	14	48	100
Shomolu	2	5	9	8	12	64	100
Surulere	1	8	13	12	11	55	100
State Indicator	2	6	15	12	12	53	100

Table 2.4: Household Average Monthly Income in Naira

Local Government Area	Average Total Income Per Month							
	<N10,000	N10,000-N20,000	N21,000-N30,000	N31,000-N40,000	N41,000-N50,000	N51,000-N80,000	N81,000-N100,000	>N100,000
Agege	11	24	25	21	7	10	3	1
Ajeromi Ifelodun	10	31	28	14	11	6	1	1
Alimosho	9	26	25	19	9	10	1	1
Amuwo Odofin	2	25	30	20	16	4	1	
Apapa	12	30	21	12	15	11	0	
Badagry	17	33	21	12	8	9		
Epe	15	55	16	10		4		
Eti Osa	8	20	20	21	11	11	4	5
Ibeju Lekki	13	17	17	4	9	35	4	
Ifako Ijaiye	6	16	21	16	20	16	2	4
Ikeja	6	19	49	10	6	6	2	3
Ikorodu	7	39	23	13	8	8	1	2
Kosofe	13	15	23	16	11	10	5	6
Lagos Island	10	26	26	18	11	10		
Lagos Mainland	9	17	33	22	11	5	1	2
Mushin	7	28	23	20	7	10	4	1
Ojo	10	32	30	14	5	8	1	1
Oshodi Isolo	5	31	31	15	10	7	0	2
Shomolu	7	22	25	17	11	9	6	3
Surulere	9	24	23	19	7	11	6	1
State Indicator	9	26	25	17	10	9	2	2



Table 2.5: Main Source of Loan by Household

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	FIRST SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD MONEY BORROWING														TOTAL
	Family or Friends in Lagos	Family or Friends in Other Part of Nigeria	Family or Friends Outside of Nigeria	Shop keeper or Trader	Employer	Fellow Employee	Landlord	Private Money Lender	Micro-Finance Institution	Commercial Bank	Local Lender	Cooperative Society	Mortgaging land /house	No access to loan	
Agege	65.5	7.6	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.5	2.1	8.5	0.6	1.8	1.2	6.4	100
Ajeromi Ifelodun	60.7	5.1	1.3	0.2	0.2	1.4		0.7	1.6	7.6	0.5	1.4		19.2	100
Alimosho	63.0	4.7	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	2.2	4.4	0.6	0.1		21.3	100
Amuwo Odofin	64.9	0.7	0.7			6.1		1.4	0.7	7.4				18.2	100
Apapa	49.6	6.5	0.3	1.2	4.1	1.5			2.4	0.9		0.9		32.7	100
Badagry	61.9	4.1			2.1	2.1	2.1	1.0	3.1		1.0	4.1		18.6	100
Epe	52.9	10.3			1.5		4.4			5.9		4.4		20.6	100
Eti Osa	61.1	8.5	0.9		2.1	3.0		0.4	1.7	12.0		0.4		9.8	100
Ibeju Lekki	69.6	8.7										4.3		17.4	100
Ifako Ijaiye	48.1	5.8	0.3	0.7	1.7	0.7	0.3		6.1	22.9		1.7		11.6	100
Ikeja	33.8	42.5	0.3		0.3	1.0	1.3	0.8	2.8	3.3		0.5		13.5	100
Ikorodu	53.8	6.3	0.3	2.8	0.3	0.3			2.1	2.1	0.7	1.7		29.4	100
Kosofe	67.1	7.8			2.1	2.5	0.4	1.1	2.8	6.4		3.9		6.0	100
Lagos Island	59.4	3.8	5.8	0.3		0.3			1.8	5.8		2.3		20.5	100
Lagos Mainland	59.4	4.5	1.9		0.8	1.3	0.2	0.2	1.1	9.6	0.4	5.7		14.9	100
Mushin	51.3	6.5	1.3	0.6	0.2	1.3	2.4	0.6	3.3	10.4		1.9		20.4	100
Ojo	58.8	7.9	0.4			1.3			2.5	4.2	0.8	1.7		22.5	100
Oshodi Isolo	62.0	7.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	1.7	0.2	0.4	1.9	7.4		1.9		15.8	100
Shomolu	55.8	5.9	1.2		0.8	2.0		0.4	2.6	5.1		2.4		24.0	100
Surulere	57.3	5.5		0.4	1.3	1.5		0.4	1.8	6.2		2.4	0.2	22.8	100
State Indicator	57.1	8.0	1.0	0.4	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.5	2.3	6.9	0.2	1.9	0.1	18.7	100

Table 2.6: Respondents who have taken loan in the Past One Year

Local Government Area	Ever taken loan in the past 12 months		Total
	Yes	No	
Agege	11	89	100
Ajeromi Ifelodun	5	95	100
Alimosho	8	92	100
Amuwo Odofin	3	97	100
Apapa	3	97	100
Badagry	5	95	100
Epe	7	93	100
Eti Osa	4	96	100
Ibeju Lekki	13	87	100
Ifako Ijaiye	10	90	100
Ikeja	6	94	100
Ikorodu	3	97	100
Kosofe	13	87	100
Lagos Island	10	90	100
Lagos Mainland	9	91	100
Mushin	7	93	100
Ojo	2	98	100
Oshodi Isolo	7	93	100
Shomolu	5	95	100
Surulere	9	91	100
State Indicator	7	93	100

Table 2.7: Reasons Why Respondents do not take loan

Local Government Area	Reason for not taking loan				Total
	No need for a loan	Do not want to take on debt	Interest rates are too high	Denied by lender	
Agege	47	32	18	3	100
Ajeromi Ifelodun	39	41	15	4	100
Alimosho	42	36	19	3	100
Amuwo Odofin	33	51	8	8	100
Apapa	44	44	11	1	100
Badagry	37	51	10	3	100
Epe	38	47	15		100
Eti Osa	61	23	9	6	100
Ibeju Lekki	61	39			100
Ifako Ijaiye	54	29	11	6	100
Ikeja	27	64	7	2	100
Ikorodu	36	40	15	8	100
Kosofe	49	35	13	3	100
Lagos Island	38	36	23	4	100
Lagos Mainland	44	38	14	3	100
Mushin	44	32	19	5	100
Ojo	51	34	9	6	100
Oshodi Isolo	36	45	15	3	100
Shomolu	43	29	21	7	100
Surulere	44	37	11	7	100
State Indicator	42	39	15	4	100

Table 2.8: Main use of the largest loan taken by Respondents

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	MAIN USE OF THE LARGEST LOAN TAKEN										TOTAL
	Business Investment	Purchased or Constructed a house	Constructs other than house	Land purchase	Home improvement	Food purchase	Health Emergency	Wedding or Party	Funeral	School fees	
Agege	55				5	26	3			11	100
Ajeromi Ifelodun	33	6			11	33	6			11	100
Alimosho	44	11	6	6		6	6	6		17	100
Amuwo Odofin		33		33						33	100
Apapa			100								100
Badagry	75		25								100
Epe	75		25								100
Eti Osa	50				17	17				17	100
Ibeju Lekki					100						100
Ifako Ijaiye	83					3	3		3	7	100
Ikeja	39	11		6	17		6	6		17	100
Ikorodu	50						17			33	100
Kosofe	52			4	22					22	100
Lagos Island	82				12					6	100
Lagos Mainland	32				3					65	100
Mushin	35	11			38	3				14	100
Ojo	50	50									100
Oshodi Isolo	71	3			6	13		3		3	100
Shomolu	43		4		4	48					100
Surulere	72	7	3		3	3				10	100
State Indicator	53	4	2	1	10	10	2	1	0	16	100



Table 2.9: Source of the largest loan

Local Government Area	Source of the largest loan												Total
	Family or Friends in Lagos	Family or Friends in Other Part of Nigeria	Family or Friends Outside of Nigeria	Shopkeeper or Trader	Employer	Fellow Employee	Landlord	Private Money Lender	Micro-Finance Institution	Commercial Bank	Local Lender	Cooperative Society	
Agege	63	17			11				6			3	100
Ajeromi Ifelodun	47	7		7	7					13	7	13	100
Alimosho	50	9				5		9			18	9	100
Amuwo Odofin	50								50				100
Badagry	60					20					20		100
Epe	25				25		50						100
Eti Osa	67	33											100
Ibeju Lekki												100	100
Ifako Ijaiye	29	6			3	3		3	13	3		39	100
Ikeja	37				16	5		11	21			11	100
Ikorodu	100												100
Kosofe	65	5							5	15		10	100
Lagos Island	44				11				11	11		22	100
Lagos Mainland	14	3	3		19					54		8	100
Mushin	55	24			3	3					3	12	100
Ojo												100	100
Oshodi Isolo	48	12			3				3		3	30	100
Shomolu	50	11		6	6				11	6		11	100
Surulere	56			3	18					12		12	100
State Indicator	47	9	0	1	8	2	1	2	5	10	2	15	100

Table 3.0: Amount of loan taken (₦)

Local Government Area	Amount of loan taken (N)					Total
	<N100,000	N100,000- N200,000	N201,000- N300,000	N301,000- N400,000	N401,000- N500,000	
Agege	65	23	3	6	3	100
Ajeromi Ifelodun	78	22				100
Alimosho	82	14	5			100
Amuwo Odofin	100					100
Badagry	100					100
Epe	75	25				100
Eti Osa	50	50				100
Ibeju Lekki		100				100
Ifako Ijaiye	84	16				100
Ikeja	71		19		10	100
Ikorodu	100					100
Kosofe	58	32		11		100
Lagos Island	75			25		100
Lagos Mainland	36	58		3	3	100
Mushin	78	19		3		100
Ojo	100					100
Oshodi Isolo	87	9	4			100
Shomolu	67	22	6	6		100
Surulere	74	24	3			100
State Indicator	71	22	3	3	1	100

Table 3.1: Length of Period for Repayment

Local Government Area	Period of Repayment					Total
	<6 months	6- 12 months	13-18 months	19-24 months	>24 months	
Agege	26	55	6	6	6	100
Ajeromi Ifelodun	59	35		6		100
Alimosho	64	36				100
Amuwo Odofin	50			50		100
Badagry	60	40				100
Epe	50	25			25	100
Eti Osa		83			17	100
Ibeju Lekki				100		100
Ifako Ijaiye	35	61	3			100
Ikeja	50	35		10	5	100
Ikorodu	50				50	100
Kosofe	41	35	18		6	100
Lagos Island	77	8			15	100
Lagos Mainland	8	86	6			100
Mushin	75	21			4	100
Ojo	100					100
Oshodi Isolo	39	61				100
Shomolu	18	65	6	6	6	100
Surulere	50	47	3			100
State Indicator	41	48	3	3	3	100

Table 3.2: Repayment Pattern of Loans by Respondents

Local Government Area	Payment Pattern			Total
	Once a month	Twice a month	Once every six months	
Agege	73	10	17	100
Ajeromi Ifelodun	75	25		100
Alimosho	82	18		100
Amuwo Odofin	100			100
Badagry	100			100
Epe	75	25		100
Eti Osa	80	20		100
Ibeju Lekki	100			100
Ifako Ijaiye	94	3	3	100
Ikeja	63	32	5	100
Ikorodu	50	50		100
Kosofe	75	25		100
Lagos Island	90	10		100
Lagos Mainland	41	59		100
Mushin	86	11	4	100
Ojo	100			100
Oshodi Isolo	96		4	100
Shomolu	93	7		100
Surulere	84	16		100
State Indicator	78	19	3	100

Table 3.3: Interest rate charged on Loan

Local Government Area	Interest rate charged on Loan							
	Nil	1-5%	6-9%	10-19%	20-29%	30-39%	40-49%	>49%
Agege	73	15		8	4			
Ajeromi Ifelodun	63	6	6	25				
Alimosho	79			11	11			
Amuwo Odofin	50			50				
Badagry	60	20	20					
Epe	75	25						
Eti Osa	67	33						
Ibeju Lekki			100					
Ifako Ijaiye	33	43	7	13			3	
Ikeja	72	6		11	6	6		
Ikorodu	100							
Kosofe	61	17	6	17				
Lagos Island	63				25			13
Lagos Mainland	35	3		62				
Mushin	75	14		4			4	4
Ojo		100						
Oshodi Isolo	41	55		5				
Shomolu	33	42	8	17				
Surulere	70		3	6	21			
State Indicator	58	17	3	16	4	0	1	1

Table 3.4: Interested in Formal Sector Loan

Local Government Area	Household Interested in Formal Sector Loan		Total
	yes	no	
Agege	49	51	100
Ajeromi Ifelodun	60	40	100
Alimosho	55	45	100
Amuwo Odofin	60	40	100
Apapa	69	31	100
Badagry	73	27	100
Epe	72	28	100
Eti Osa	47	53	100
Ibeju Lekki	48	52	100
Ifako Ijaiye	70	30	100
Ikeja	62	38	100
Ikorodu	61	39	100
Kosofe	60	40	100
Lagos Island	68	32	100
Lagos Mainland	64	36	100
Mushin	66	34	100
Ojo	58	42	100
Oshodi Isolo	64	36	100
Shomolu	56	44	100
Surulere	61	39	100
State Indicator	61	39	100

Table3.5: Most Crucial Needs for Formal Sector Loan

Local Government Area	3 Most Crucial Need For Formal Sector Loan										Total
	Business Investment	Purchased or Constructed a house	Construction other than house	Land Purchase	Home Improvement	Food Purchase	Health Emergency	Wedding or Party	Funeral	School Fees	
Agege	43	11	5	11	8	9	2	0		11	100
Ajeromi Ifelodun	54	15	7	9	5	2	2	0	0	7	100
Alimosho	59	14	7	7	6	1	2			5	100
Amuwo Odofin	58	18	2	11	1					10	100
Apapa	53	21	2	4	6	2	10			3	100
Badagry	56	14	3	7	12	5			1	2	100
Epe	66	16	4	3	5	1				6	100
Eti Osa	51	14	8	15	4	1	1			6	100
Ibeju Lekki	67	17	17								100
Ifako Ijaiye	46	17	2	12	13	2	2			5	100
Ikeja	56	16	6	5	3	4	3	0		7	100
Ikorodu	55	21	3	6	9		3	1		4	100
Kosofe	50	16	5	8	10	5	1	0	0	6	100
Lagos Island	55	20	6	4	7	0	4			5	100
Lagos Mainland	51	18	4	12	8	3	3			2	100
Mushin	51	21	9	6	5	3	1	0		4	100
Ojo	63	16	3	3	7	2		0		5	100
Oshodi Isolo	51	20	5	8	6	2	1			6	100
Shomolu	44	22	6	9	9	4	2			6	100
Surulere	53	18	6	6	6	3	2			5	100
State Indicator	52	18	5	8	7	3	2	0		5	100

Table 3.6: % of Household Interested in Business Expansion

Local Government Area	ever like to start a new business or expand		Total
	yes	no	
Agege	62	38	100
Ajeromi Ifelodun	71	29	100
Alimosho	65	35	100
Amuwo Odofin	74	26	100
Apapa	76	24	100
Badagry	72	28	100
Epe	74	26	100
Eti Osa	54	46	100
Ibeju Lekki	47	53	100
Ifako Ijaiye	76	24	100
Ikeja	49	51	100
Ikorodu	70	30	100
Kosofe	63	37	100
Lagos Island	74	26	100
Lagos Mainland	76	24	100
Mushin	70	30	100
Ojo	69	31	100
Oshodi Isolo	71	29	100
Shomolu	58	42	100
Surulere	72	28	100
State Indicator	68	32	100



# HOUSEHOLDS ASSETS & AMENITIES

TABLE 1.0: TYPE OF ASSETS OWNED

Percentage Distribution of fans owned by households by local government

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Percentage Distribution of fans			
	1-2	3-4	5-6	>6
Agege	87	10	2	0
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	92	6	2	0
Alimosho	85	13	1	0
Amuwo-Odofin	83	17		
Apapa	96	4	0	
Badagry	95	5		
Epe	94	4	2	
Eti-Osa	74	15	3	6
Ibeju-Lekki	68	25		4
Ifako/Ijaiye	80	17	2	1
Ikeja	86	10	2	1
Ikorodu	95	4	1	
Kosofe	73	21	3	3
Lagos Island	84	16	0	
Lagos Mainland	87	12	1	0
Mushin	85	13	2	0
Ojo	88	9	2	1
Oshodi/Isolo	88	11	1	0
Shomolu	80	17	2	1
Surulere	80	18	1	0
STATE INDICATOR	85	12	1	1

Percentage Distribution of light bulbs owned by households by local government

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Percentage Distribution of light			
	1-2	3-4	5-6	>6
Agege	71	21	5	2
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	84	13	1	1
Alimosho	77	19	3	1
Amuwo-Odofin	69	25	1	4
Apapa	93	6	0	1
Badagry	81	18	1	1
Epe	78	19		3
Eti-Osa	61	22	6	9
Ibeju-Lekki	37	44	11	4
Ifako/Ijaiye	58	32	5	4
Ikeja	67	25	4	3
Ikorodu	87	12	1	0
Kosofe	59	28	7	5
Lagos Island	66	29	4	1
Lagos Mainland	74	21	2	2
Mushin	68	25	4	2
Ojo	78	16	3	2
Oshodi/Isolo	77	16	6	1
Shomolu	65	28	5	1
Surulere	57	33	7	1
STATE INDICATOR	72	22	4	2

Percentage Distribution of boiling rings owned by households by local government

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Percentage Distribution of immersion heater/boiling ring			
	1-2	3-4	5-6	>6
Agege	96	4		
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	93	6	1	
Alimosho	94	6		
Amuwo-Odofin	92	5	3	
Apapa	95	5		
Badagry	100			
Epe	90	10		
Eti-Osa	81	11	2	7
Ibeju-Lekki	44	56		
Ifako/Ijaiye	88	6	4	1
Ikeja	96	4		
Ikorodu	100			
Kosofe	97	1	1	
Lagos Island	97	3		
Lagos Mainland	96	3	1	
Mushin	93	4	4	
Ojo	100			
Oshodi/Isolo	100			
Shomolu	95	4	1	
Surulere	93	5	2	
STATE INDICATOR	94	5	1	0

Percentage Distribution of water tank owned by households by local government

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Percentage Distribution of water tank			
	1-2	3-4	5-6	>6
Agege	84	9	7	
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	91	9		
Alimosho	94	6		
Amuwo-Odofin	100			
Apapa	100			
Badagry	100			
Epe	100			
Eti-Osa	87	10	1	1
Ibeju-Lekki	75			25
Ifako/Ijaiye	92	8		
Ikeja	81	19		
Ikorodu	100			
Kosofe	94		6	
Lagos Island	100			
Lagos Mainland	97		3	
Mushin	96	4		
Ojo	100			
Oshodi/Isolo	93	7		
Shomolu	91	7	2	
Surulere	86	11		4
STATE INDICATOR	92	6	2	1

Percentage Distribution of generator owned by households by local government

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Percentage Distribution of generator			
	1-2	3-4	5-6	>6
Agege	95	3	1	
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	99	1		0
Alimosho	97	3		
Amuwo-Odofin	95	1		
Apapa	100			
Badagry	100			
Epe	100			
Eti-Osa	95	4	1	
Ibeju-Lekki	100			
Ifako/Ijaiye	94	2	1	
Ikeja	98	2		
Ikorodu	97	2		
Kosofe	98	1	0	
Lagos Island	99	1		
Lagos Mainland	100			
Mushin	96	4		
Ojo	99	1		
Oshodi/Isolo	97	3		
Shomolu	99	1		
Surulere	97	3		
STATE INDICATOR	98	2	0	0

Percentage Distribution of electric iron owned by households by local government

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Percentage Distribution of electric iron			
	1-2	3-4	5-6	>6
Agege	96	4		
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	100	0		
Alimosho	100			
Amuwo-Odofin	99	1		
Apapa	100	0		
Badagry	100			
Epe	98	2		
Eti-Osa	92	7	0	
Ibeju-Lekki	95	5		
Ifako/Ijaiye	95	2	0	0
Ikeja	99	1		0
Ikorodu	100	0		
Kosofe	98	1		0
Lagos Island	99	1		
Lagos Mainland	100	0		
Mushin	100			
Ojo	100	0		
Oshodi/Isolo	98	1		
Shomolu	97	3		
Surulere	98	2	0	
STATE INDICATOR	98	1	0	0

Percentage Distribution of coal iron owned by households by local government

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Percentage Distribution of coal iron		
	1-2	3-4	5-6
Agege	96	2	2
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	100		
Alimosho	100		
Amuwo-Odofin	100		
Apapa	100		
Badagry	100		
Epe	100		
Eti-Osa	86	10	5
Ibeju-Lekki	100		
Ifako/Ijaiye	100		
Ikeja	91	9	
Ikorodu	100		
Kosofe	100		
Lagos Island	100		
Lagos Mainland	100		
Mushin	100		
Ojo	93	7	
Oshodi/Isolo	96	4	
Shomolu	92	8	
Surulere	100		
STATE INDICATOR	97	2	1

Percentage Distribution of refrigerator owned by households by local government

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	refrigerator		
	1-2	3-4	5-6
Agege	89	2	10
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	100		
Alimosho	96	4	
Amuwo-Odofin	100		
Apapa	99	1	
Badagry	94	6	
Epe	96	4	
Eti-Osa	89	10	1
Ibeju-Lekki	91	9	
Ifako/Ijaiye	97	2	1
Ikeja	98	2	
Ikorodu	98	2	
Kosofe	95	5	
Lagos Island	100		
Lagos Mainland	97	3	
Mushin	98	2	
Ojo	100		
Oshodi/Isolo	97	3	
Shomolu	98	2	0
Surulere	98	2	



Percentage Distribution of mattress / bed owned by households by local government

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Percentage Distribution of mattress / bed			
	1-2	3-4	5-6	>6
Agege	86	12	1	1
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	96	4	1	
Alimosho	92	6	2	0
Amuwo-Odofin	88	11		1
Apapa	92	7	1	0
Badagry	86	11	3	
Epe	91	9		
Eti-Osa	79	13	4	4
Ibeju-Lekki	88	8		4
Ifako/Ijaiye	81	13	3	1
Ikeja	87	10	1	1
Ikorodu	93	6	1	
Kosofe	73	20	1	5
Lagos Island	92	7	0	0
Lagos Mainland	89	10	1	
Mushin	89	11	0	0
Ojo	92	7	1	
Oshodi/Isolo	90	9	1	0
Shomolu	84	14	1	1
Surulere	88	9	2	0
STATE INDICATOR	88	10	1	1

Percentage Distribution of sewing machine owned by households by local government

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Percentage Distribution of sewing machine			
	1-2	3-4	5-6	>6
Agege	74	9	17	
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	100			
Alimosho	100			
Amuwo-Odofin	71	29		
Apapa	100			
Badagry	67	33		
Epe	100			
Eti-Osa	72	11	11	
Ibeju-Lekki	50	25		25
Ifako/Ijaiye	70	10	20	
Ikeja	78	17	6	
Ikorodu	92	8		
Kosofe	100			
Lagos Island	80	20		
Lagos Mainland	93	4	4	
Mushin	74	26		
Ojo	100			
Oshodi/Isolo	89		5	
Shomolu	66	20	14	
Surulere	90	10		
STATE INDICATOR	83	11	6	0

Percentage Distribution of couch/sofa owned by households by local government

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Percentage Distribution of couch/sofa			
	1-2	3-4	5-6	>6
Agege	52	42	5	1
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	70	27	2	1
Alimosho	72	23	5	0
Amuwo-Odofin	78	12	11	
Apapa	73	24	3	
Badagry	71	27	2	
Epe	79	21		
Eti-Osa	54	26	11	8
Ibeju-Lekki	33	33	17	17
Ifako/Ijaiye	60	26	11	3
Ikeja	71	24	5	
Ikorodu	60	36	3	1
Kosofe	50	33	7	10
Lagos Island	67	27	5	1
Lagos Mainland	57	42	1	
Mushin	70	21	8	1
Ojo	67	18	14	1
Oshodi/Isolo	74	15	9	2
Shomolu	66	29	5	
Surulere	62	28	10	1
STATE INDICATOR	66	26	6	2

Percentage Distribution of table owned by households by local government

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Percentage Distribution of table			
	1-2	3-4	5-6	>6
Agege	94	6		
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	98	1	0	
Alimosho	95	4		1
Amuwo-Odofin	94	6		
Apapa	99	1		
Badagry	99	1		
Epe	96	4		
Eti-Osa	83	8	6	3
Ibeju-Lekki	86	7	7	
Ifako/Ijaiye	88	10	2	1
Ikeja	93	4	2	1
Ikorodu	96	3	0	
Kosofe	83	14	3	1
Lagos Island	98	2		
Lagos Mainland	97	3		
Mushin	95	5		
Ojo	98	2		
Oshodi/Isolo	97	2	1	
Shomolu	91	8	1	
Surulere	94	5	0	
STATE INDICATOR	94	5	1	0

Percentage Distribution of mosquito net owned by households by local government

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Percentage Distribution of mosquito net			
	1-2	3-4	5-6	>6
Agege	93	4	2	1
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	94	6		
Alimosho	88	13		
Amuwo-Odofin	98	3		
Apapa	85	13	2	
Badagry	100			
Epe	86	14		
Eti-Osa	86	14		
Ibeju-Lekki	80		20	
Ifako/Ijaiye	86	11	2	2
Ikeja	85	14	1	
Ikorodu	66	31	3	
Kosofe	82	12	2	3
Lagos Island	87	13		
Lagos Mainland	90	10		
Mushin	80	18	1	1
Ojo	98	2		
Oshodi/Isolo	94	6		
Shomolu	90	9	1	
Surulere	92	8		
STATE INDICATOR	88	10	1	0

Percentage Distribution of radio or cassette recorder owned by households by local government

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Percentage Distribution of radio or cassette recorder			
	1-2	3-4	5-6	>6
Agege	94	5	0	
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	99		1	
Alimosho	97	3		
Amuwo-Odofin	94	6		
Apapa	100	0		
Badagry	100			
Epe	96	4		
Eti-Osa	89	7	1	3
Ibeju-Lekki	94	6		
Ifako/Ijaiye	92	6		
Ikeja	94	6		
Ikorodu	99	1		
Kosofe	86	13		0
Lagos Island	100	0		
Lagos Mainland	100			
Mushin	99	1		
Ojo	99	1		
Oshodi/Isolo	99	1		
Shomolu	99	1		
surulere	98	2		
STATE INDICATOR	97	3	0	0

Percentage Distribution of television owned by households by local government

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Percentage Distribution of television			
	1-2	3-4	5-6	>6
Agege	97	3		0
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	99	1		
Alimosho	96	4		
Amuwo-Odofin	99	1		
Apapa	98	2		
Badagry	91	4	5	
Epe	95	1		
Eti-Osa	88	8	1	3
Ibeju-Lekki	96	4		
Ifako/Ijaiye	92	5	2	
Ikeja	94	5	1	0
Ikorodu	99	1		
Kosofe	93	5	1	0
Lagos Island	98	2		
Lagos Mainland	96	3	1	
Mushin	97	3	0	
Ojo	99	1		
Oshodi/Isolo	95	4	1	
Shomolu	98	2		
Surulere	96	4		
STATE INDICATOR	96	3	0	0

Percentage Distribution of mobile phone owned by households by local government

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Percentage Distribution of mobile phone			
	1-2	3-4	5-6	>6
Agege	61	24	8	6
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	71	20	5	3
Alimosho	70	25	4	1
Amuwo-Odofin	48	40	11	1
Apapa	78	17	5	0
Badagry	81	15	2	1
Epe	95	4		1
Eti-Osa	61	22	9	6
Ibeju-Lekki	63	25		8
Ifako/Ijaiye	53	36	6	3
Ikeja	60	27	9	4
Ikorodu	78	19	3	
Kosofe	62	26	4	6
Lagos Island	64	23	4	9
Lagos Mainland	68	24	3	4
Mushin	73	21	4	1
Ojo	73	24	2	1
Oshodi/Isolo	69	22	6	2
Shomolu	62	28	8	1
Surulere	67	25	5	1
STATE INDICATOR	68	24	5	3

# HOUSEHOLDS CONSUMPTIONS AND EXPENDITURES

TABLE1.0: AVERAGE AMOUNT EXPENDED ON FOOD ITEMS PER WEEK

FOOD ITEMS	AMOUNT EXPENDED ON FOOD FOR 7 DAYS				
	<N500	N501- N1,000	N1,001- N1,500	N1,501- N2,000	N2,001- N3,000
cereal	60	31	6	2	1
bread	73	23	3	0	1
maize/corn flour	70	23	6	1	1
yam flour	52	37	8	1	1
plantain flour	62	29	6	1	2
wheat flour	64	28	6	0	1
starchy root,tubers & plantains	53	37	5	2	1
vegetables	71	23	5	1	1
cassava	50	40	6	2	1
cocoyam	55	35	7	2	1
plantain	64	30	4	1	1
fufu	66	27	5	1	1
garri	52	35	8	3	2
pulses and nuts	72	25	3	1	0
spices	75	21	4	0	0
vegetable oils and fats	66	27	5	1	1
fruits	74	21	3	1	1
poultry	49	39	8	1	2
eggs	66	27	5	1	1
milk and milk products	67	28	4	1	1
fish	43	45	9	2	1
beef	42	45	10	2	1
pork and pork products	59	32	3	3	2
mutton	65	32	2	1	1
other meat	43	43	10	2	2
prepared meals	45	33	10	2	9
water	81	15	3	0	1
non-alcoholic beverages	58	30	7	2	2
alcoholic beverages	46	40	9	2	4
tobacco and tobacco products	64	25	9	1	1
STATE INDICATOR	61	31	6	1	1



TABLE1.1: AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	AVEARGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE					
	<N2,000	N2,000- N4,000	N4,001- N6,000	N6,000- N8,000	N8,001- N10,000	>N10,000
Agege	2	11	14	9	14	51
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	1	5	12	14	15	54
Alimosho	1	4	14	18	12	50
Amuwo-Odofin	2	1	11	10	25	51
Apapa	3	5	11	10	10	60
Badagry	1	9	22	13	10	45
Epe		9	14	4	13	61
Eti-Osa	1	3	10	10	12	64
Ibeju-Lekki	4	4	20	8	4	60
Ifako/Ijaiye	2	8	8	8	8	66
Ikeja	7	9	13	9	11	53
Ikorodu	1	5	18	20	13	43
Kosofe	5	5	10	10	9	61
Lagos Island	1	4	20	13	8	54
Lagos Mainland	2	9	18	11	12	48
Mushin	4	8	12	13	9	55
Ojo	1	6	18	14	18	43
Oshodi/Isolo	2	4	15	15	14	50
Shomolu	2	4	9	8	11	65
Surulere	1	8	13	12	11	56
STATE INDICATOR	2	6	13	12	12	54

TABLE1.2: AVERAGE INCOME OF HOUSEHOLD PER MONTH

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	AVERAGE INCOME PER MONTH							
	<N10,000	N10,000- N20,000	N21,000- N30,000	N31,000- N40,000	N41,000- N50,000	N51,000- N80,000	N81,000- N100,000	>N100,000
Agege	11	24	25	21	7	10	3	1
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	10	30	28	15	10	5	0	0
Alimosho	9	26	25	19	9	10	1	1
Amuwo-Odofin	2	25	30	20	16	4	1	0
Apapa	12	30	21	12	15	11	0	0
Badagry	17	33	21	12	8	9		0
Epe	15	55	16	10		4		0
Eti-Osa	8	20	20	21	11	11	4	5
Ibeju-Lekki	13	17	17	4	9	35	4	0
Ifako/Ijaiye	6	16	21	16	20	16	2	4
Ikeja	9	29	21	16	9	9	3	4
Ikorodu	7	39	23	13	8	8	1	2
Kosofe	12	17	21	16	13	11	5	6
Lagos Island	10	26	26	18	11	10		0
Lagos Mainland	9	17	33	22	11	5	1	2
Mushin	7	28	23	20	7	10	4	1
Ojo	10	32	30	14	5	8	1	1
Oshodi/Isolo	5	31	31	15	10	7	0	2
Shomolu	7	22	25	17	11	9	6	2
Surulere	9	24	23	19	7	11	6	1
STATE INDICATOR	9	26	25	17	10	9	2	2

## COMMUNITY PREFERENCES & PARTICIPATION

TABLE 1.0: COMMUNITY SERVICES EXPECTATION FROM THE GOVERNMENT

### ELECTRICITY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	ELECTRICITY		
	most important	second most important	third most important
Agege	82	14	4
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	63	20	16
Alimosho	69	18	13
Amuwo-Odofin	70	21	8
Apapa	73	12	15
Badagry	73	19	7
Epe	80	19	1
Eti-Osa	83	12	5
Ibeju-Lekki	50	11	39
Ifako/Ijaiye	87	10	4
Ikeja	83	13	3
Ikorodu	78	12	11
Kosofe	76	12	12
Lagos Island	76	10	14
Lagos Mainland	80	14	7
Mushin	66	20	14
Ojo	69	20	11
Oshodi/Isolo	78	15	7
Shomolu	72	17	11
Surulere	67	19	13
STATE INDICATORS	74	16	11

## DRAINAGE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	drainage		
	most important	second most important	third most important
Agege	38	47	15
Ajeromi- Ifelodun	23	66	11
Alimosho	26	51	22
Amuwo-Odofin	50	38	13
Apapa	30	55	15
Badagry	21	58	21
Epe	17	50	33
Eti-Osa	14	70	16
Ibeju-Lekki	25	75	
Ifako/Ijaiye	42	48	9
Ikeja	40	48	12
Ikorodu	19	26	53
Kosofe	53	28	19
Lagos Island	16	67	16
Lagos Mainland	45	38	18
Mushin	29	47	23
Ojo	31	45	25
Oshodi/Isolo	37	43	15
Shomolu	39	47	14
Surulere	29	51	20
STATE INDICATOR	32	49	19

## STREETLIGHT

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	street light		
	most important	second most important	third most important
Agege	36	30	34
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	26	28	46
Alimosho	39	27	28
Amuwo-Odofin	35	26	39
Apapa	13	51	36
Badagry	50	33	17
Epe	14	29	57
Eti-Osa	14	54	32
Ibeju-Lekki		100	
Ifako/Ijaiye	59	18	22
Ikeja	54	24	22
Ikorodu	20	42	37
Kosofe	39	25	36
Lagos Island	38	26	36
Lagos Mainland	52	25	23
Mushin	31	33	35
Ojo	7	38	56
Oshodi/Isolo	39	38	23
Shomolu	39	23	38
Surulere	24	34	42
STATE INDICATOR	35	31	34

## WATER SUPPLY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	water supply		
	most important	second most important	third most important
Agege	32	41	22
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	33	43	24
Alimosho	28	38	34
Amuwo-Odofin	33	33	33
Apapa	56	21	23
Badagry	39	34	27
Epe	39	49	12
Eti-Osa	26	35	37
Ibeju-Lekki	43	14	29
Ifako/Ijaiye	40	46	13
Ikeja	36	44	20
Ikorodu	28	53	18
Kosofe	35	44	21
Lagos Island	39	34	27
Lagos Mainland	41	39	20
Mushin	38	36	25
Ojo	28	41	31
Oshodi/Isolo	26	41	32
Shomolu	37	36	25
Surulere	36	38	27
STATE INDICATOR	35	39	25

## ROAD

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	road		
	most important	second most important	third most important
Agege	34	19	43
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	41	26	33
Alimosho	42	29	29
Amuwo-Odofin	37	40	24
Apapa	40	35	24
Badagry	45	35	20
Epe	24	14	62
Eti-Osa	21	29	49
Ibeju-Lekki	50	17	33
Ifako/Ijaiye	45	21	34
Ikeja	36	28	35
Ikorodu	32	39	29
Kosofe	52	26	22
Lagos Island	52	30	18
Lagos Mainland	38	31	31
Mushin	33	43	24
Ojo	35	32	33
Oshodi/Isolo	40	33	27
Shomolu	37	35	27
Surulere	40	33	28
STATE INDICATOR	40	31	30

# PUBLIC TOILET/SANITATION

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	public toilet / sanitation		
	most important	second most important	third most important
Agege	35	48	17
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	6	88	6
Alimosho	17	67	17
Amuwo-Odofin	50	38	13
Apapa	18	50	32
Badagry	33	67	
Epe		100	
Eti-Osa	67	33	
Ibeju-Lekki			100
Ifako/Ijaiye	48	42	9
Ikeja	26	37	37
Ikorodu	58	25	17
Kosofe	51	46	3
Lagos Island	7	64	29
Lagos Mainland	42	36	21
Mushin	10	66	24
Ojo	53	24	24
Oshodi/Isolo	21	52	27
Shomolu	32	62	6
Surulere	14	48	38
STATE INDICATOR	31	50	18



## JOBS/EMPLOYMENT

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	jobs/employment		
	most important	second most important	third most important
Agege	48	24	28
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	35	18	47
Alimosho	16	31	53
Amuwo-Odofin	38	35	27
Apapa	41	15	44
Badagry	17	28	55
Epe	21	50	29
Eti-Osa	30	30	39
Ibeju-Lekki		100	
Ifako/Ijaiye	51	27	23
Ikeja	41	31	28
Ikorodu	37	29	34
Kosofe	37	29	34
Lagos Island	67	8	25
Lagos Mainland	63	18	19
Mushin	38	28	34
Ojo	31	48	21
Oshodi/Isolo	39	28	33
Shomolu	31	24	45
Surulere	43	24	33
STATE INDICATORS	39	25	35

## HEALTH CARE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	HEALTH CARE		
	most important	second most important	third most important
Agege	71	16	13
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	46	27	27
Alimosho	63	23	14
Amuwo-Odofin	60	10	30
Apapa	32	50	18
Badagry	100		
Epe	100		
Eti-Osa	41	22	37
Ibeju-Lekki		100	
Ifako/Ijaiye	30	12	58
Ikeja	47	28	25
Ikorodu	67	4	29
Kosofe	48	21	31
Lagos Island	41	15	44
Lagos Mainland	71	12	18
Mushin	24	39	37
Ojo	56	17	28
Oshodi/Isolo	63	18	20
Shomolu	60	5	35
Surulere	41	41	18
STATE INDICATOR	53	20	28

## HEALTH CENTER, HOSPITAL & CLINIC

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	health centre, hospital & clinic		
	most important	second most important	third most important
Agege	48	25	27
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	32	31	36
Alimosho	37	14	49
Amuwo-Odofin	55	25	20
Apapa	35	46	20
Badagry	35	9	57
Epe	50	33	17
Eti-Osa	34	34	31
Ibeju-Lekki	13	50	38
Ifako/Ijaiye	65	19	16
Ikeja	58	18	24
Ikorodu	39		61
Kosofe	35	29	36
Lagos Island	40	27	33
Lagos Mainland	58	18	24
Mushin	30	32	38
Ojo	39	11	50
Oshodi/Isolo	52	24	24
Shomolu	44	29	27
Surulere	35	41	25
STATE INDICATOR	42	25	32

## SCHOOL

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	SCHOOL		
	most important	second most important	third most important
Agege	60	16	24
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	51	25	25
Alimosho	27	37	37
Amuwo-Odofin	41	9	50
Apapa	38	38	24
Badagry	14	29	57
Epe	67	17	17
Eti-Osa	33	19	48
Ibeju-Lekki		62	38
Ifako/Ijaiye	72	6	22
Ikeja	46	34	20
Ikorodu	25	3	72
Kosofe	29	53	18
Lagos Island	54	17	29
Lagos Mainland	61	19	20
Mushin	25	55	20
Ojo	20	20	60
Oshodi/Isolo	54	21	26
Shomolu	49	26	26
Surulere	35	43	23
STATE INDICATOR	45	27	28

## WASTE DISPOSAL

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	WASTE DISPOSAL		
	most important	second most important	third most important
Agege	44	23	33
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	29	38	33
Alimosho	11	36	54
Amuwo-Odofin		75	25
Apapa	9	36	55
Badagry	55	18	27
Epe	56	25	19
Eti-Osa	45	25	30
Ibeju-Lekki	38	24	38
Ifako/Ijaiye	26	17	57
Ikeja	21	16	63
Ikorodu	40	34	26
Kosofe	53	17	30
Lagos Island	58	15	27
Lagos Mainland	11	53	36
Mushin	25		75
Ojo	58	20	23
Oshodi/Isolo	28	40	32
Shomolu	37	40	23
STATE INDICATO	36	30	34

## AGRICULTURE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	agriculture		
	most important	second most important	third most important
Agege	73	9	18
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	27	51	22
Alimosho	40	19	41
Amuwo-Odofin	50		50
Apapa	37	46	17
Badagry	28	33	39
Epe	38	19	43
Eti-Osa	19	30	52
Ibeju-Lekki	42	22	37
Ifako/Ijaiye	44	11	45
Ikeja	35	29	35
Ikorodu	34	16	50
Kosofe	21	55	24
Lagos Island	46	19	35
Lagos Mainland	14	45	41
Mushin	13	13	74
Ojo	19	51	30
Oshodi/Isolo	36	37	28
Shomolu	23	33	45
Surulere	34	31	36

## RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	recreational facilities		
	most important	second most important	third most important
Agege	53	23	25
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	10	45	45
Alimosho	70	5	25
Amuwo-Odofin	67		33
Apapa		23	77
Badagry		67	33
Epe	100		
Eti-Osa	30	10	60
Ifako/Ijaiye	44	16	41
Ikeja	30	33	37
Ikorodu	33		67
Kosofe	45	29	26
Lagos Island	19	33	48
Lagos Mainland	48	48	4
Mushin	27	38	36
Ojo		45	55
Oshodi/Isolo	25	50	25
Shomolu	54	39	7
Surulere	20	24	56
STATE INDICATOR	37	29	33

## POST OFFICE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	post office		
	most important	second most important	third most important
Agege	38	12	50
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	20	40	40
Alimosho			100
Amuwo-Odofin	25		75
Apapa		38	62
Badagry	100		
Eti-Osa	75		25
Ifako/Ijaiye	38	8	54
Ikeja	33	6	61
Ikorodu	63		38
Kosofe	20	48	32
Lagos Island			100
Lagos Mainland	62	21	18
Mushin	13	73	13
Oshodi/Isolo	25	63	13
Shomolu	37	59	4
Surulere	8	69	23
STATE INDICATOR	33	34	34

## TELEPHONE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	telephone		
	most important	second most important	third most important
Agege	67	20	13
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	12	65	24
Alimosho	20		80
Amuwo-Odofin	25		75
Apapa	19	25	56
Badagry		100	
Epe			100
Eti-Osa	100		
Ifako/Ijaiye	46	18	21
Ikeja	38	13	50
Ikorodu	73		27
Kosofe	40	20	40
Lagos Island	76		24
Lagos Mainland	68	18	15
Mushin		61	35
Oshodi/Isolo	68	32	
Shomolu	41	45	14
Surulere	39	39	22
STATE INDICATOR	46	28	25

## MARKE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	market		
	most important	second most important	third most important
Agege	55	35	10
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	18	35	47
Alimosho	56	8	36
Amuwo-Odofin		17	83
Apapa		33	67
Badagry		80	20
Epe	75		25
Eti-Osa	42	11	47
Ibeju-Lekki	100		
Ifako/Ijaiye	55	38	7
Ikeja	24	24	52
Ikorodu	64	7	29
Kosofe	52	41	7
Lagos Island	8	38	54
Lagos Mainland	50	33	17
Mushin	3	38	59
Ojo	14	29	57
Oshodi/Isolo	21	57	21
Shomolu	32	34	34
Surulere	3	45	52
STATE INDICATOR	33	33	34

## FIRE STATION

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	fire station		
	most important	second most important	third most important
Agege	56	28	16
Ajeromi-Ifelodun		38	63
Alimosho			100
Amuwo-Odofin	33		67
Apapa		27	73
Eti-Osa	14		86
Ifako/Ijaiye	48	44	4
Ikeja	31	13	56
Ikorodu	67		33
Kosofe	39	22	39
Lagos Island	17		83
Lagos Mainland	54	42	4
Mushin	12	42	45
Oshodi/Isolo		79	21
Shomolu	33	30	37
Surulere	8	72	20
STATE INDICATOR	30	33	36



## POLICE STATION

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	police station		
	most important	second most important	third most important
Agege	56	24	20
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	5	48	48
Alimosho	22		78
Amuwo-Odofin			100
Apapa	14	36	50
Badagry	38	25	38
Epe	38	12	50
Eti-Osa	28	28	44
Ibeju-Lekki	47	16	37
Ifako/Ijaiye	54	3	43
Ikeja	14		86
Ikorodu	77	16	7
Kosofe	14	40	45
Lagos Island		100	
Lagos Mainland	11	78	11
Mushin	37	29	33
Ojo	26	48	26
STATE INDICATORS	38	26	36

TABLE 1.1: STAY IN THE COMMUNITY IN SPITE OF INCREASE IN RENT

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	increse in rent	
	YES	NO
Agege	88	12
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	86	14
Alimosho	91	9
Amuwo-Odofin	97	3
Apapa	87	13
Badagry	90	10
Epe	81	19
Eti-Osa	90	9
Ibeju-Lekki	100	
Ifako/Ijaiye	92	8
Ikeja	91	9
Ikorodu	93	7
Kosofe	90	10
Lagos Island	94	6
Lagos Mainland	86	14
Mushin	82	18
Ojo	89	11
Oshodi/Isolo	87	13
Shomolu	90	10
Surulere	85	15
STATE INDICATOR	88	11

TABLE 1.2: RATING OF THE THREE TIES OF GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCES IN SERVICE DELIVERY FEDERAL RATING

rate federal government				
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	excellent	good	satisfactory	bad
Agege	5	27	30	38
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	2	22	32	44
Alimosho	5	27	33	34
Amuwo-Odofin	1	19	29	51
Apapa	3	26	32	39
Badagry	6	29	29	36
Epe		13	41	45
Eti-Osa	3	34	40	23
Ibeju-Lekki	4	38	21	38
Ifako/Ijaiye	4	37	25	33
Ikeja	4	28	28	41
Ikorodu	5	30	31	34
Kosofe	3	37	22	38
Lagos Island	4	30	36	30
Lagos Mainland	2	29	39	30
Mushin	1	20	42	37
Ojo	2	37	32	29
Oshodi/Isolo	2	28	36	34
Shomolu	3	24	26	46
surulere	1	25	43	31
STATE INDICATOR	3	27	33	36

#### STATE RATING

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	rate state government			
	excellent	good	satisfactory	bad
Agege	21	55	13	11
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	22	55	15	8
Alimosho	21	54	17	8
Amuwo-Odofin	16	62	12	9
Apapa	28	60	8	4
Badagry	34	45	18	4
Epe	14	36	39	11
Eti-Osa	19	62	14	4
Ibeju-Lekki	21	63	8	8
Ifako/Ijaiye	37	41	14	8
Ikeja	31	50	12	8
Ikorodu	34	46	14	6
Kosofe	28	51	19	3
Lagos Island	34	56	9	1
Lagos Mainland	19	60	15	6
Mushin	29	55	11	4
Ojo	19	58	15	8
Oshodi/Isolo	22	62	12	4
Shomolu	30	51	12	7
Surulere	25	58	13	4
STATE INDICATOR	25	55	14	6

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

rate local government				
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	excellent	good	satisfactory	bad
Agege	4	26	31	40
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	0	24	33	43
Alimosho	1	23	31	44
Amuwo-Odofin	1	29	39	31
Apapa		19	25	56
Badagry	7	19	34	39
Epe		22	28	50
Eti-Osa	3	41	36	21
Ibeju-Lekki	4	33	29	33
Ifako/Ijaiye	3	22	39	35
Ikeja	4	28	26	41
Ikorodu	1	24	26	48
Kosofe	3	30	25	42
Lagos Island	1	33	37	29
Lagos Mainland	1	42	31	25
Mushin	1	24	36	39
Ojo	0	34	28	38
Oshodi/Isolo	2	33	35	30
Shomolu	1	28	30	41
Surulere		29	36	36
STATE INDICATOR	1	28	32	38

Table 1.3. CURRENT CONDITION OF SOME SELECTED SERVICES OVER LAST ONE YEAR

STREETLIGHTING

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	STREET LIGHTING		
	Deteriorated	Improved	Stayed The Same
Agege	49	6	45
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	39	2	59
Alimosho	42	8	49
Amuwo-Odofin	41	7	52
Apapa	46	2	51
Badagry	56	9	34
Epe	34	13	52
Eti-Osa	36	19	45
Ibeju-Lekki	36	5	59
Ifako/Ijaiye	41	4	54
Ikeja	42	9	49
Ikorodu	40	4	56
Kosofe	37	3	61
Lagos Island	36	10	51
Lagos Mainland	50	5	45
Mushin	36	8	55
Ojo	39	3	58
Oshodi/Isolo	41	9	50
Shomolu	52	4	44
Surulere	38	10	51
STATE INDICATOR	42	7	51

# CONDITION OF ROAD

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	CONDITION OF ROAD		
	Deteriorated	Improved	Stayed The Same
Agege	36	33	30
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	30	16	53
Alimosho	48	11	42
Amuwo-Odofin	28	36	35
Apapa	42	9	48
Badagry	38	11	50
Epe	22	36	42
Eti-Osa	28	38	34
Ibeju-Lekki	54	4	42
Ifako/Ijaiye	26	32	42
Ikeja	20	36	44
Ikorodu	26	28	45
Kosofe	27	19	54
Lagos Island	31	20	46
Lagos Mainland	29	30	41
Mushin	27	27	47
Ojo	37	7	56
Oshodi/Isolo	27	29	44
Shomolu	34	28	37
Surulere	31	28	41
STATE INDICATOR	32	24	44

## DRAINAGE/FLOODING

drainage/ flooding			
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	deteriorated	improved	stayed the same
Agege	28	31	41
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	28	18	54
Alimosho	35	21	44
Amuwo-Odofin	26	40	33
Apapa	37	8	54
Badagry	41	14	44
Epe	17	40	43
Eti-Osa	29	35	36
Ibeju-Lekki	45	5	50
Ifako/Ijaiye	18	34	48
Ikeja	21	37	42
Ikorodu	27	16	57
Kosofe	24	26	50
Lagos Island	25	16	56
Lagos Mainland	33	26	41
Mushin	22	38	40
Ojo	30	5	66
Oshodi/Isolo	26	33	40
Shomolu	26	30	44
Surulere	26	27	47
STATE INDICATOR	28	25	46

## SECURITY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	SECURITY		
	Deteriorated	Improved	Stayed The Same
Agege	12	45	43
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	19	29	53
Alimosho	30	20	50
Amuwo-Odofin	11	28	59
Apapa	28	16	55
Badagry	35	36	28
Epe	16	32	52
Eti-Osa	16	43	41
Ibeju-Lekki	8	38	54
Ifako/Ijaiye	15	30	55
Ikeja	9	40	50
Ikorodu	33	15	52
Kosofe	10	38	52
Lagos Island	10	35	52
Lagos Mainland	19	37	44
Mushin	15	29	56
Ojo	21	30	49
Oshodi/Isolo	15	38	48
Shomolu	18	41	41
Surulere	14	42	44
STATE INDICATOR	18	32	49

## WATER

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	WATER		
	deteriorated	improved	stayed the same
Agege	29	13	58
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	28	12	60
Alimosho	30	13	57
Amuwo-Odofin	17	19	62
Apapa	36	14	49
Badagry	35	27	37
Epe	23	29	48
Eti-Osa	35	24	41
Ibeju-Lekki	54	17	29
Ifako/Ijaiye	25	8	67
Ikeja	24	16	60
Ikorodu	37	8	55
Kosofe	23	19	58
Lagos Island	14	24	58
Lagos Mainland	18	36	47
Mushin	26	13	61
Ojo	25	22	53
Oshodi/Isolo	26	17	57
Shomolu	29	18	52
Surulere	20	23	57
STATE INDICATOR	28	19	53

## HEALTH CENTRES/CLINICS

health centres/clinics

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Deteriorated	Improved	Stayed The Same
Agege	14	54	31
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	14	42	45
Alimosho	16	40	43
Amuwo-Odofin	10	54	35
Apapa	20	39	40
Badagry	22	45	32
Epe	11	62	27
Eti-Osa	15	62	23
Ibeju-Lekki	38	33	29
Ifako/Ijaiye	15	38	47
Ikeja	10	56	34
Ikorodu	13	53	34
Kosofe	17	42	42
Lagos Island	12	44	41
Lagos Mainland	8	66	26
Mushin	12	46	42
Ojo	19	33	48
Oshodi/Isolo	12	48	40
Shomolu	12	55	34
Surulere	11	54	34
STATE INDICATOR	13	48	38



TABLE1.4: COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND INTEGRATION IN CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY

CHILD CARE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	CHILD CARE	
	YES	NO
Agege	32	66
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	24	74
Alimosho	30	67
Amuwo-Odofin	11	89
Apapa	27	73
Badagry	34	65
Epe	20	80
Eti-Osa	20	79
Ibeju-Lekki	52	48
Ifako/Ijaiye	25	74
Ikeja	29	70
Ikorodu	42	57
Kosofe	32	68
Lagos Island	34	64
Lagos Mainland	24	76
Mushin	34	65
Ojo	23	77
Oshodi/Isolo	30	66
Shomolu	30	69
Surulere	24	76
STATE INDICATOR	28	70

CAR POOL/MOTOR TRANSPORT

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	car pool or motor transport	
	yes	no
agege	15	85
ajeromi-ifelodun	15	83
alimosho	12	88
amuwo-odofin	6	93
apapa	11	88
badagry	28	72
epe	7	87
eti-osa	12	88
ibeju-lekki	36	64
ifako/ijaiye	13	87
ikeja	20	79
ikorodu	23	77
kosofe	22	78
lagos island	25	75
lagos mainland	12	88
mushin	20	80
ojo	9	89
oshodi/isolo	17	82
shomolu	18	82
surulere	20	80
STATE INDICATOR	16	83

## SHARING OF FOOD

sharing of food		
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	yes	no
agege	27	70
ajeromi-ifelodun	17	81
alimosho	26	73
amuwo-odofin	16	84
apapa	22	77
badagry	33	67
epe	12	86
eti-osa	18	82
ibeju-lekki	32	68
ifako/ijaiye	12	87
ikeja	21	79
ikorodu	35	65
kosofe	21	79
lagos island	27	73
lagos mainland	15	85
mushin	25	75
ojo	14	85
oshodi/isolo	22	78
shomolu	19	81
surulere	16	84
STATE INDICATOR	21	78

## MEDICAL CARE/EMERGENCY

medical care or emergency		
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	YES	NO
agege	30	68
ajeromi-ifelodun	18	81
alimosho	13	86
amuwo-odofin	24	76
apapa	17	83
badagry	31	69
epe	10	89
eti-osa	17	83
ibeju-lekki	8	92
ifako/ijaiye	20	79
ikeja	24	75
ikorodu	27	73
kosofe	29	70
lagos island	23	77
lagos mainland	17	82
mushin	21	79
ojo	9	91
oshodi/isolo	21	79
shomolu	27	72
surulere	20	80
STATE INDICATOR	20	79

## JOB SEARCH

job search		
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	yes	no
agege	18	79
ajeromi-ifelodun	13	86
alimosho	11	88
amuwo-odofin	10	90
apapa	17	82
badagry	38	62
epe	7	91
eti-osa	7	92
ibeju-lekki	8	92
ifako/ijaiye	16	83
ikeja	19	81
ikorodu	25	75
kosofe	18	82
lagos island	19	81
lagos mainland	18	82
mushin	27	73
ojo	7	93
oshodi/isolo	21	79
shomolu	19	80
surulere	14	86
STATE INDICATOR	17	83

Table 1.5. RATING OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND SERVICES VOTED IN ELECTION

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	VOTED IN ELECTION	
	YES	NO
Agege	54	45
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	34	66
Alimosho	39	61
Amuwo-Odofin	22	78
Apapa	23	77
Badagry	38	62
Epe	20	80
Eti-Osa	30	70
Ibeju-Lekki	56	44
Ifako/Ijaiye	36	64
Ikeja	39	61
Ikorodu	40	60
Kosofe	42	58
Lagos Island	41	59
Lagos Mainland	51	49
Mushin	35	65
Ojo	41	59
Oshodi/Isolo	45	55
Shomolu	46	54
Surulere	43	57
STATE INDICATOR	40	60

## CONTACTED ELECTED REPRESENTATIVE

contacted elected representative		
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	YES	NO
agege	15	84
ajeromi-ifelodun	4	96
alimosho	7	93
amuwo-odofin	7	93
apapa	4	95
badagry	20	80
epe	11	89
eti-osa	14	86
ibeju-lekki	32	68
ifako/ijaiye	7	93
ikeja	14	86
ikorodu	6	94
kosofe	17	82
lagos island	9	91
lagos mainland	10	90
mushin	12	88
ojo	10	90
oshodi/isolo	6	94
shomolu	19	81
surulere	12	88
STATE INDICATOR	10	90

## CONTACTED THE MEDIA

contacted the media		
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	yes	no
agege	5	93
ajeromi-ifelodun	4	96
alimosho	7	93
amuwo-odofin	3	97
apapa	3	97
badagry	15	85
epe	10	90
eti-osa	11	88
ibeju-lekki	8	92
ifako/ijaiye	3	97
ikeja	10	90
ikorodu	3	97
kosofe	6	94
lagos island	8	92
lagos mainland	6	94
mushin	9	91
ojo	4	96
oshodi/isolo	5	94
shomolu	15	85
surulere	6	94
STATE INDICATOR	7	93

## CONTACTED NON-ELECTED OFFICIALS

contacted non-elected officials

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	yes	no
agege	14	84
ajeromi-ifelodun	8	92
alimosho	9	91
amuwo-odofin	3	97
apapa	6	93
badagry	17	83
epe	10	90
eti-osa	13	86
ibeju-lekki	40	60
ifako/ijaiye	9	91
ikeja	11	88
ikorodu	10	90
kosofe	14	86
lagos island	12	88
lagos mainland	13	87
mushin	13	87
ojo	8	92
oshodi/isolo	8	92
shomolu	18	82
surulere	10	90
STATE INDICATOR	11	89

## TALKED TO OTHER COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Talked To Other Community Members

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	yes	no
agege	39	60
ajeromi-ifelodun	24	76
alimosho	26	74
amuwo-odofin	29	71
apapa	18	82
badagry	35	65
epe	25	75
eti-osa	27	72
ibeju-lekki	48	52
ifako/ijaiye	21	79
ikeja	29	70
ikorodu	22	78
kosofe	32	68
lagos island	26	74
lagos mainland	29	70
mushin	26	74
ojo	30	70
oshodi/isolo	23	77
shomolu	32	68
surulere	27	73
STATE INDICATOR	27	73

## VOLUNTEERED WITH COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

volunteered with community organization		
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	yes	no
agege	32	66
ajeromi-ifelodun	12	87
alimosho	18	81
amuwo-odofin	17	83
apapa	8	92
badagry	26	74
epe	10	90
eti-osa	18	80
ibeju-lekki	48	52
ifako/ijaiye	12	87
ikeja	25	75
ikorodu	12	88
kosofe	25	74
lagos island	19	80
lagos mainland	15	83
mushin	16	81
ojo	22	78
oshodi/isolo	16	84
shomolu	25	75
surulere	21	79
STATE INDICATOR	18	81

TABLE1.6: LEADERSHIP QUALITY OF COMMUNITY GROUP HEADS  
EFFECTIVE OF LEADERSHIP OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT GROUP

neighborhood improvement group			
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	very effective	fairly effective	not effective at all
agege	35	45	21
ajeromi-ifelodun	14	36	50
alimosho	14	39	48
amuwo-odofin	12	58	31
apapa	14	31	55
badagry	17	49	34
epe	13	13	71
eti-osa	53	23	25
ifako/ijaiye	16	68	15
ikeja	17	59	24
ikorodu	6	65	29
kosofe	14	51	35
lagos island	22	28	48
lagos mainland	8	78	14
mushin	16	62	23
ojo	22	43	35
oshodi/isolo	14	56	29
shomolu	18	65	16
surulere	16	42	43
STATE INDICATOR	17	51	32

## HEALTH VOLUNTEER

health volunteer			
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	very effective	fairly effective	not effective at all
agege	6	40	54
ajeromi-ifelodun	2	23	74
alimosho	1	36	63
amuwo-odofin		30	70
apapa	2	31	65
badagry		56	44
epe	14	10	76
eti-osa	3	37	60
ifako/ijaiye	5	33	62
ikeja	14	60	26
ikorodu	2	44	55
kosofe	2	36	62
lagos island	2	35	61
lagos mainland	1	62	37
mushin	13	49	39
ojo	9	36	55
oshodi/isolo	3	48	48
shomolu	9	49	41
surulere	4	38	59
STATE INDICATOR	5	42	53

## GROUP PROVIDING SOCIAL SERVICES TO POOR /ELDERLY

group providing social services to poor or elderly			
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	very effective	fairly effective	not effective at all
agege	17	35	48
ajeromi-ifelodun	3	27	69
alimosho	2	32	66
amuwo-odofin		30	70
apapa	7	32	56
badagry	23	13	65
epe	14	10	76
eti-osa	14	32	54
ifako/ijaiye	3	31	65
ikeja	26	48	26
ikorodu	2	51	48
kosofe	10	41	49
lagos island	2	40	58
lagos mainland	9	32	59
mushin	11	61	28
ojo	11	21	68
oshodi/isolo	12	23	65
shomolu	18	56	26
surulere	12	50	38
STATE INDICATOR	10	38	52

## SPORT CLUB

sport club			
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	very effective	fairly effective	not effective at all
agege	31	30	34
ajeromi-ifelodun	13	26	61
alimosho	12	44	44
amuwo-odofin		39	61
apapa	4	49	42
badagry	3	53	43
epe	33	19	48
eti-osa	37	10	47
ifako/ijaiye	13	38	49
ikeja	38	44	18
ikorodu	7	64	30
kosofe	45	32	23
lagos island	4	11	85
lagos mainland	18	56	25
mushin	19	52	29
ojo	16	47	38
oshodi/isolo	4	44	53
shomolu	25	53	21
surulere	16	57	27
STATE INDICATOR	17	44	38

## NEIGHBORHOOD SECURITY WATCH ORGANIZATION

neighborhood security/watch organization			
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	very effective	fairly effective	not effective at all
agege	26	35	39
ajeromi-ifelodun	3	25	72
alimosho	1	31	68
amuwo-odofin		39	61
apapa	2	36	62
badagry	20	30	50
epe	14	38	48
eti-osa	11	30	59
ifako/ijaiye	17	27	56
ikeja	30	36	34
ikorodu	3	52	44
kosofe	7	40	53
lagos island	16	13	71
lagos mainland	13	43	44
mushin	19	50	30
ojo	26	34	40
oshodi/isolo	14	28	58
shomolu	14	63	23
surulere	5	55	40
STATE INDICATOR	12	39	49



## COOPERATIVE BUSINESS ORGANIZATION

cooperative business organization			
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	very effective	fairly effective	not effective at all
agege	44	44	12
ajeromi-ifelodun	39	40	20
alimosho	31	42	27
amuwo-odofin	6	58	36
apapa	35	42	22
badagry	22	25	53
epe	18	36	45
eti-osa	47	36	17
ibeju-lekki		100	
ifako/ijaiye	27	40	33
ikeja	48	41	11
ikorodu	29	53	17
kosofe	41	29	30
lagos island	22	41	38
lagos mainland	22	49	29
mushin	26	61	13
ojo	30	50	20
oshodi/isolo	35	35	30
shomolu	32	57	11
surulere	29	61	9
STATE INDICATOR	32	46	22

## RELIGIOUS GROUPS

religious groups			
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	very effective	fairly effective	not effective at all
agege	28	47	25
ajeromi-ifelodun	20	53	27
alimosho	33	39	28
amuwo-odofin	17	36	47
apapa	21	50	27
badagry	16	37	47
epe	38	25	38
eti-osa	45	38	17
ibeju-lekki	100		
ifako/ijaiye	23	40	37
ikeja	40	43	16
ikorodu	18	63	19
kosofe	22	31	47
lagos island	6	46	48
lagos mainland	22	61	18
mushin	26	58	16
ojo	30	47	23
oshodi/isolo	19	58	22
shomolu	30	50	20
surulere	31	57	11
STATE INDICATOR	26	49	25

## PARENTS TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

parents-teachers association			
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	very effective	fairly effective	not effective at all
agege	75	25	
ajeromi-ifelodun	75	25	
alimosho		100	
amuwo-odofin		100	
badagry		100	
epe			100
ifako/ijaiye	5	14	81
ikeja	50	50	
ikorodu		50	50
kosofe		90	10
lagos island		18	82
lagos mainland	29	57	14
mushin	60	30	10
oshodi/isolo	50	50	
shomolu	95	5	
surulere	100		
STATE INDICATOR	32	35	33

Table 1.7. ACCESS TO COMMUNITY LEVEL SERVICES  
COMMUNITY POLICING SERVICES

community policing services		
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	YES	NO
agege	43	56
ajeromi-ifelodun	27	73
alimosho	27	71
amuwo-odofin	33	66
apapa	20	80
badagry	27	71
epe	44	56
eti-osa	41	58
ibeju-lekki	25	75
ifako/ijaiye	30	70
ikeja	37	62
ikorodu	19	81
kosofe	33	66
lagos island	22	76
lagos mainland	39	60
mushin	33	67
ojo	31	68
oshodi/isolo	34	66
shomolu	37	63
surulere	34	66
STATE INDICATOR	32	68

## GOVERNMENT POLICING SERVICES

government policing services		
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	YES	NO
agege	26	72
ajeromi-ifelodun	28	72
alimosho	28	72
amuwo-odofin	19	81
apapa	27	71
badagry	21	77
epe	24	76
eti-osa	41	58
ibeju-lekki	21	79
ifako/ijaiye	28	71
ikeja	32	68
ikorodu	28	72
kosofe	31	68
lagos island	31	68
lagos mainland	34	66
mushin	30	70
ojo	35	65
oshodi/isolo	35	65
shomolu	37	62
surulere	33	67
STATE INDICATOR	31	69

## AMBULANCE SERVICES

ambulance services		
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	yes	no
agege	18	80
ajeromi-ifelodun	9	90
alimosho	15	85
amuwo-odofin	8	89
apapa	16	84
badagry	9	89
epe	8	92
eti-osa	23	77
ibeju-lekki	8	92
ifako/ijaiye	11	88
ikeja	23	76
ikorodu	9	91
kosofe	13	86
lagos island	13	85
lagos mainland	25	75
mushin	15	85
ojo	8	91
oshodi/isolo	16	84
shomolu	14	86
surulere	12	88
STATE INDICATOR	15	85

## FIRE BRIGADE SERVICES

fire brigade services		
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	yes	no
agege	17	80
ajeromi-ifelodun	7	92
alimosho	12	87
amuwo-odofin	9	85
apapa	14	86
badagry	6	90
epe	4	92
eti-osa	26	74
ibeju-lekki	8	92
ifako/ijaiye	11	87
ikeja	15	84
ikorodu	11	89
kosofe	12	87
lagos island	12	86
lagos mainland	24	76
mushin	14	85
ojo	5	92
oshodi/isolo	11	88
shomolu	14	85
surulere	10	88
STATE INDICATOR	13	86

Table 1.8. MAJOR PROBLEMS FACED IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD LITTERING

littering					
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	very severe	moderately severe	indifferent	not so severe	not severe at all
agege	21	26	7	25	20
ajeromi-ifelodun	19	38	9	23	11
alimosho	15	31	6	29	19
amuwo-odofin	15	37	9	20	20
apapa	21	45	8	15	11
badagry	21	30	19	21	9
epe	7	32		38	23
eti-osa	17	31	8	27	17
ibeju-lekki		21	33	21	25
ifako/ijaiye	12	35	7	27	19
ikeja	14	22	7	34	23
ikorodu	13	26	9	28	24
kosofe	18	28	7	28	18
lagos island	18	34	9	25	16
lagos mainland	18	26	12	32	12
mushin	12	32	7	31	18
ojo	14	28	10	32	15
oshodi/isolo	14	28	8	33	17
shomolu	16	27	9	30	18
surulere	11	30	8	36	14
STATE INDICATOR	16	31	8	28	17

## PUBLIC URINATION

public urination					
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	very severe	moderately severe	indifferent	not so severe	not severe at all
agege	21	24	14	25	16
ajeromi-ifelodun	11	38	13	28	11
alimosho	15	27	8	33	17
amuwo-odofin	5	26	18	31	20
apapa	16	39	11	24	10
badagry	31	12	19	28	10
epe	6	26	7	43	18
eti-osa	13	25	9	36	16
ibeju-lekki		21	33	21	25
ifako/ijaiye	12	31	10	29	18
ikeja	8	21	9	39	23
ikorodu	12	26	6	33	23
kosofe	16	28	5	30	21
lagos island	19	30	9	23	19
lagos mainland	18	23	15	34	9
mushin	12	29	11	28	20
ojo	13	31	11	26	19
oshodi/isolo	12	26	9	38	15
shomolu	12	25	12	34	17
surulere	8	29	10	38	15
STATE INDICATOR	13	28	11	31	16

## LAND INVASION BY HAWKERS

land invasion by hawkers					
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	very severe	moderately severe	indifferent	not so severe	not severe at all
agege	15	18	14	23	30
ajeromi-ifelodun	8	38	14	22	17
alimosho	7	29	6	37	21
amuwo-odofin	4	39	12	31	14
apapa	16	33	11	30	11
badagry	20	27	10	28	15
epe	7	27	1	41	23
eti-osa	10	22	13	34	22
ibeju-lekki	8	21	33	13	25
ifako/ijaiye	9	21	25	26	20
ikeja	9	21	12	36	22
ikorodu	8	20	9	39	23
kosofe	17	23	14	23	23
lagos island	13	29	12	19	26
lagos mainland	11	22	15	33	19
mushin	12	28	10	32	19
ojo	14	30	13	26	18
oshodi/isolo	11	30	13	31	15
shomolu	11	21	9	36	23
surulere	7	26	13	39	16
STATE INDICATOR	11	27	12	31	20

## ILLEGAL TRADING

illegal trading					
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	very severe	moderately severe	indifferent	not so severe	not severe at all
agege	11	19	19	27	24
ajeromi-ifelodun	7	37	18	25	13
alimosho	4	28	10	36	22
amuwo-odofin	1	41	11	31	15
apapa	15	36	14	25	10
badagry	18	12	14	33	22
epe	10	12	15	41	22
eti-osa	12	19	11	35	23
ibeju-lekki	33	21	8		38
ifako/ijaiye	7	14	14	43	22
ikeja	6	16	15	38	25
ikorodu	7	19	9	37	28
kosofe	10	26	10	25	29
lagos island	10	31	15	18	26
lagos mainland	10	20	18	34	18
mushin	9	29	9	32	21
ojo	11	28	11	26	24
oshodi/isolo	10	26	19	32	13
shomolu	8	21	15	36	19
surulere	7	22	13	38	20
STATE INDICATORS	9	26	14	32	20

## POOR TRAFFIC CONTRL

poor traffic control					
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	very severe	moderately severe	indifferent	not so severe	not severe at all
agege	28	18	11	23	20
ajeromi-ifelodun	12	25	20	25	17
alimosho	14	19	11	34	22
amuwo-odofin	21	30	6	24	19
apapa	15	37	16	22	10
badagry	16	9	14	32	29
epe	7	24	6	38	24
eti-osa	16	18	8	38	20
ibeju-lekki	8	21	33	4	33
ifako/ijaiye	14	19	10	38	18
ikeja	15	19	10	37	19
ikorodu	10	21	10	34	26
kosofe	17	20	8	28	27
lagos island	12	25	17	34	13
lagos mainland	9	27	13	35	15
mushin	13	26	8	31	22
ojo	10	26	15	26	23
oshodi/isolo	13	21	15	36	15
shomolu	14	22	13	32	19
surulere	4	23	17	40	16
STATE INDICATOR	13	23	13	32	19

## CORRUPTION OF SERVICE DELIVERY OFFICIALS

corruption of service delivery officials

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	very severe	moderately severe	indifferent	not so severe	not severe at all
agege	16	20	16	28	20
ajeromi-ifelodun	15	25	19	21	20
alimosho	15	25	6	30	25
amuwo-odofin	16	11	24	21	27
apapa	21	29	8	28	14
badagry	18	18	19	22	21
epe	7	18	15	39	21
eti-osa	18	16	9	35	21
ibeju-lekki	25	21	17		38
ifako/ijaiye	8	15	18	27	32
ikeja	12	15	18	33	22
ikorodu	15	22	14	24	25
kosofe	20	14	18	21	27
lagos island	19	21	22	22	16
lagos mainland	14	24	18	27	17
mushin	13	28	10	25	24
ojo	13	22	13	25	27
oshodi/isolo	12	21	19	31	18
shomolu	14	22	15	28	21
surulere	16	19	17	30	18
STATE INDICATOR	15	22	15	27	22

# CRIME

Table 1.0: Victim of crime

Local Government Area	Household victim of crime		Total
	Yes	No	
agege	11	89	100
ajeromi-ifelodun	3	97	100
alimosho	8	92	100
amuwo-odofin	1	99	100
apapa	5	95	100
badagry	50	50	100
epe	2	98	100
eti-osa	1	99	100
ibeju-lekki		100	100
ifako/ijaiye	10	90	100
ikeja	5	95	100
ikorodu	12	88	100
kosofe	11	89	100
lagos island	5	95	100
lagos mainland	13	87	100
mushin	2	98	100
ojo	7	93	100
oshodi/isolo	3	97	100
shomolu	7	93	100
surulere	9	91	100
Indicator	7	93	100



Table 1.1: Type of Crime Experienced

Local Government Area	Type of Crime Experienced								Total
	Vandalism	Burglary	Physical Harm	Extortion	Theft	Mugging/Robbery	Attempted Murder	Kidnapping	
Agege	20	17	5	14	20	24			100
Ajeromi Ifelodun	22	35	20	6	10	4	2		100
Alimosho	8	8	2	8	49	19	4		100
Amuwo Odofin		33	33			33			100
Apapa		31	29	2	14	21		2	100
Badagry	4	22	11	30	7	26			100
Epe	50		50						100
Eti Osa	22	17	17	11	28	6			100
Ibeju Lekki				33	67				100
Ifako Ijaiye	9	18	6	18	15	35			100
Ikeja	29	24	18	6	24				100
Ikorodu	5	29	17	14	10	25			100
Kosofe	19	24	8	6	16	25	2		100
Lagos Island	17	20	6	26	26	6			100
Lagos Mainland	19	27	7	5	34	5		3	100
Mushin	34	23	6	12	17	6		1	100
Ojo	50	6	6	6	6	22	6		100
Oshodi Isolo	21	38	3	24	9	6			100
Shomolu	15	28	16	4	33	4			100
Surulere	37	10		12	37	4			100
State Indicator	19	23	10	11	24	14	1	1	100

Table 1.2: Areas where Vandalism Occurred to Respondents

Local Government Area	Vandalism				Total
	At home	Within community	In neighboring community	Elsewhere	
agege	47	12	6	35	100
ajeromi-ifelodun				100	100
alimosho		50		50	100
eti-osa			100		100
ifako/ijaiye	33	17	17	33	100
ikeja	100				100
kosofe	25	50		25	100
lagos island	100				100
lagos mainland	17	70	13		100
mushin		100			100
ojo	40		60		100
shomolu		100			100
surulere		100			100
Indicator	26	47	13	14	100

Table 1. 3: Areas where Burglary Occurred to Respondents

Local Government Area	Burglary				Total
	At home	Within community	In neighbouring community	Elsewhere	
agege	64	27	9		100
ajeromi-ifelodun	100				100
eti-osa				100	100
ifako/ijaiye	67	33			100
ikorodu	40	60			100
kosofe	100				100
lagos island			100		100
lagos mainland	35	65			100
ojo		100			100
oshodi/isolo			50	50	100
shomolu	10	90			100
Indicator	40	50	6	4	100

Table 1.4: Areas where Physical Harm Occurred to Respondents

Local Government Area	Physical Harm				Total
	At home	Within community	In neighbouring community	Elsewhere	
agege	14	43		43	100
badagry		100			100
eti-osa		100			100
ifako/ijaiye			100		100
kosofe	100				100
lagos mainland		100			100
ojo			100		100
shomolu		100			100
surulere		75	25		100
Indicator	6	83	6	6	100

Table 1.5: Areas where Extortion Occurred to Respondents

Local Government Area	Extortion				Total
	At home	Within community	In neighboring community	Elsewhere	
agege		25	38	38	100
apapa			100		100
badagry		100			100
eti-osa				100	100
ifako/ijaiye	67			33	100
ikeja				100	100
kosofe				100	100
lagos island	87.5	12.5			100
mushin				100	100
oshodi/isolo				100	100
Indicator	30	20	13	37	100

Table 1. 6: Areas where Theft Occurred to Respondents

Local Government Area	Theft				Total
	At home	Within community	In neighboring community	Elsewhere	
agege	47	13		40	100
ajeromi-ifelodun	67	33			100
alimosho		100			100
apapa	75	25			100
badagry		100			100
ifako/ijaiye	20	80			100
ikeja			50	50	100
ikorodu	100				100
kosofe	38	38	13	13	100
lagos island	13	88			100
lagos mainland	55	24	12	9	100
mushin	50	50			100
ojo				100	100
oshodi/isolo				100	100
shomolu	35	40	15	10	100
surulere	14			86	100
Indicator	40	34	8	19	100

Table 1.7: Areas where Mugging/Robbery Occurred to Respondents

Local Government Area	Mugging/Robbery				Total
	At home	Within community	In neighboring community	Elsewhere	
agege	38	38	6	19	100
ajeromi-ifelodun	50			50	100
alimosho		100			100
amuwo-odofin		100			100
apapa		100			100
ifako/ijaiye	11	44		44	100
ikorodu	73	27			100
kosofe	38	25	25	13	100
lagos mainland	5	95			100
ojo	100				100
oshodi/isolo			100		100
shomolu		100			100
surulere		100			100
Indicator	26	62	4	9	100

Table 1.8: Areas where Attempted Murder Occurred to Respondents

Local Government Area	Attempted Murder				Total
	At home	Within community	In neighboring community	Elsewhere	
agege	50			50	100
alimosho	100				100
ifako/ijaiye		100			100
lagos mainland		35	65		100
shomolu		75	25		100
surulere		100			100
Indicator	13	39	39	8	100

Table1. 9: Areas where Kidnapping/Abduction Occurred to Respondents

Local Government Area	Kidnapping/Abduction			Total
	At home	Within community	Elsewhere	
agege		50	50	100
lagos mainland		100		100
shomolu	50	50		100
Indicator	12	79	9	100

Table 2.0: Whom Crime Was Reported To

Local Government Area	To Whom Crime Reported			Total
	Not Reported	Police	Community leader	
agege	41	56	4	100
ajeromi-ifelodun	88	13		100
alimosho	26	74		100
amuwo-odofin	100			100
apapa	33	8	58	100
badagry		100		100
ifako/ijaiye	32	68		100
ikeja	25	75		100
ikorodu	29	71		100
kosofe	53	42	5	100
lagos island	88		13	100
lagos mainland	29	63	7	100
mushin	20	80		100
ojo	100			100
oshodi/isolo	20	80		100
shomolu	15	74	11	100
surulere	71	29		100
Indicator	39	55	7	100

Table 2.1: Type of Security Outfit used by Community

Local Government Area	Type of Security Outfit Community Use			Total
	Nigerian Police	Odua People's Congress	Neighbourhood Watch	
agege	20	14	66	100
ajeromi-ifelodun	47	3	50	100
alimosho	24	15	61	100
amuwo-odofin	8	8	85	100
apapa	25		75	100
badagry			100	100
epe	21	17	62	100
eti-osa	77	6	18	100
ibeju-lekki	14	71	14	100
ifako/ijaiye	17	11	72	100
ikeja	39	26	35	100
ikorodu	37	14	49	100
kosofe	18	17	65	100
lagos island	57		43	100
lagos mainland	21	11	68	100
mushin	36	23	41	100
ojo	18	6	76	100
oshodi/isolo	20	20	60	100
shomolu	30	11	58	100
surulere	30	17	53	100
Indicator	30	12	58	100

Table 2.2: Household Safety Levels (Physical Security)

Local Government Area	Physical Security (Crime, Violence)				Total
	Not Safe	Fairly Safe	Safe	Very Safe	
agege	7	38	36	19	100
ajeromi-ifelodun	12	40	42	6	100
alimosho	12	28	36	25	100
amuwo-odofin	10	32	50	8	100
apapa	9	61	26	4	100
badagry	63	25	13		100
epe	3	41	56		100
eti-osa	1	26	59	15	100
ibeju-lekki		71	14	14	100
ifako/ijaiye	4	42	35	19	100
ikeja	7	21	47	25	100
ikorodu	41	18	30	11	100
kosofe	8	31	45	17	100
lagos island	10	23	59	8	100
lagos mainland	13	38	46	3	100
mushin	19	45	27	9	100
ojo	12	37	40	12	100
oshodi/isolo	5	27	56	12	100
shomolu	11	36	40	14	100
surulere	9	26	60	6	100
Indicator	11	35	41	12	100



Table 2.3: Community Current Safety Level

Local Government Area	Community Current Safety Level					Total
	Much Better	Somewhat Better	About the Same	Somewhat Worse	Much Worse	
agege	42	32	23	2	1	100
ajeromi-ifelodun	19	42	30	1	8	100
alimosho	36	31	25	3	5	100
amuwo-odofin	22	50	22		7	100
apapa	15	33	42	7	3	100
badagry		13	25	63		100
epe	38	19	40	2		100
eti-osa	32	36	32		1	100
ibeju-lekki	29	71				100
ifako/ijaiye	24	47	24	3	2	100
ikeja	47	31	20		2	100
ikorodu	26	22	29	6	16	100
kosofe	31	41	25		4	100
lagos island	32	40	19	3	5	100
lagos mainland	7	68	16	2	7	100
mushin	17	53	21	8	1	100
ojo	20	37	44			100
oshodi/isolo	39	35	22	2	1	100
shomolu	18	56	19	4	4	100
surulere	27	54	18			100
Indicator	26	42	25	3	4	100

# COMPARISONS OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS

(2005, 2008 AND 2010)

HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
<b>DEMOGRAPHY</b>				
HOUSEHOLD SIZE	1-2	12	-	22
	3-6	68	-	71
	7-10	19	-	7
	> 10	1	-	0
GENDER	MALE	81	57	52
	FEMALE	19	43	48
AGE COMPOSITION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	(15-45)YRS	97	67.4	60
	(46-59)YRS			26
	(60-70)YRS	3	32.6	11
	>70			3
MAIN ACTIVITY/ OCCUPATION OF HOUSEHOLD	REGULAR EMPLOYEE	28	17.5	26
	CASUAL/DAILY EMPLOYEE	7	4.7	6
	SELF EMPLOYED	57	34.6	55
	UNPAID HOUSEHOLD WORK	-	2.4	1
	UNEMPLOYED	2	4.3	4
	APPRENTICE	2	1.6	0
	STUDENT		27.3	2
	PENSIONER	4	7.6	6
MARITAL STATUS	MARRIED	-	45	75
	DIVORCED	-	1	1
	SEPERATED	-	2	4
	WIDOW/ WIDOWER	-	3	7
	NEVER MARRIED/SINGLE	-	49	13
PLACE OF BIRTH HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	LAGOS	-	59.8	91
	OTHERS	-	40.2	9
STATE OF ORIGIN	LAGOS	-	60.2	60
	OTHERS	-	39.8	40

INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
LITERACY LEVEL	READ & WRITE	92	82	84.7
	READ ONLY	-	3.2	4
	WRITE ONLY	-	0.5	0.4
	NEITHER READ NOR WRITE	8	14.3	10.9
EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL	YES	-	-	91
	NO	-	-	9
HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	NONE	6	6.2	
	PRY SCH	13	19.6	31
	SECONDARY/A LEVEL	52	42.3	50
	TERTIARY INSTITUTION	29	31.9	19
ENROLLMENT INTO SCHOOL IN THE LAST ONE YEAR	YES	-	-	39
	NO	-	-	61
REASONS FOR NON ENROLMENT IN SCHOOL	NOT KEEN TO ATTEND	-	14.9	18
	COULD NOT GET INTO SCHOOL	-	9	11
	TO HELP WITH HOUSEWORK	-	1.8	-
	SUSPENDED	-	6.3	7
	HAD TO WORK OUTSIDE OF THE HOUSE	-	8.3	
	HIGH COST OF TUITION, BOOKS AND MATERIALS	-	9	24
	HAD TO HELP WITH HOUSEWORK	-	0.1	12
	GRADUATED	-	504	28

INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
TYPES OF SCHOOL ENROLLED	GOVERNMENT MANAGED	-	53.8	57
	PRIVATE	-	45	42
	RELIGIOUS	-	1.2	1
REASONS FOR CHOICE OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS	QUALITY OF SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE	-	-	31
	QUALITY OF TEACHING	-	-	32
	DISTANCE FROM DWELLING PLACE	-	-	11
	IN SCHOOL SAFETY/ RELIGION/ LANGUAGE	-	-	9
	COST OF PRIVATE SCHOOL	-	-	15
	CROWDED CLASSROOM	-	-	2
PRIMARY MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO SCHOOL	WALK	6.2	55.1	61
	BICYCLE	0.4	-	3
	PRIVATE CAR	9.4	4.6	4
	OKADA/MOTOR CYCLE	2.5	9.5	5
	PUBLIC BUS	79.8	30.6	26
	BOAT/WATER TRANSPORT	1.7	0.2	1
AVERAGE TIME SPENT TO TRAVEL TO SCHOOL FROM HOME	<10MINS	-	18.6	36
	10 -<30MINS	-	56.4	51
	30MINS -<1HR	-	16	8
	1HHR ABOVE	-	9	5
DISTANCE FROM DWELLING TO SCHOOL	<1KM	-	-	54
	1-2KM	-	-	33
	3-6KM	-	-	13
AWARENESS OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS	YES	77.5	-	91
	NO	22.5	-	9

INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER HOUSEHOLD ATTENDING GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS	1-2	-	-	50.4
	3-4	-	-	22.1
	4-5	-	-	2.3
	>5	-	-	25.2
SATISFACTION WITH QUALITY OF TEACHING AND INFRASTRUCTURE IN GOVT. SCHOOLS	YES	-	-	67
	NO	-	-	33
REASON FOR NON SATISFACTION	QUALITY OF SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE	-	-	94
	QUALITY OF TEACHING	-	-	4
	QUALITY OF SECURITY	-	-	1
	QUALITY OF RELIGION	-	-	1
AMOUNT EXPENDED ON EDUCATION				
TUTION	<N10,000	-	-	52
	N10,000 AND ABOVE	-	-	48
CLOTHING	<N10,000	-	-	79
	N10,000 AND ABOVE	-	-	21
BOOKS	<N10,000	-	-	77
	N10,000 AND ABOVE	-	-	23
TUTORS FOR PRIVATE LESSON	<N10,000	-	-	80
	N10,000 AND ABOVE	-	-	20
MATERIALS	<N10,000	-	-	84
	N10,000 AND ABOVE	-	-	16

INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
MAIN PROBLEMS WITH GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS	POOR TEACHING QUALITY	-	-	99.6
	INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITY IN BAD CONDITION	-	-	99.5
	CROWDED CLASSROOMS	-	-	99.5
RATING OF GOVT. MANAGED SCHOOL BY QUALITY OF TEACHERS	EXCELLENT	-	-	6
	GOOD	-	-	43
	FAIR	-	-	46
	POOR	-	-	5
RATING OF GOVT. MANAGED SCHOOL BY AVAILABILITY OF BOOKS	EXCELLENT	-	-	11
	GOOD	-	-	47
	FAIR	-	-	37
	POOR	-	-	5
RATING OF GOVT. MANAGED SCHOOL BY AVAILABILITY OF LIBRARY	EXCELLENT	-	-	5
	GOOD	-	-	26
	FAIR	-	-	54
	POOR	-	-	15
RATING OF GOVT. MANAGED SCHOOL BY PROVISION OF SCIENCE LABOURATORY	EXCELLENT	-	-	4
	GOOD	-	-	25
	FAIR	-	-	54
	POOR	-	-	17
RATING OF GOVT. MANAGED SCHOOL BY ICT EXPOSURE	EXCELLENT	-	-	5
	GOOD	-	-	22
	FAIR	-	-	50
	POOR	-	-	23
RATING OF GOVT. MANAGED SCHOOL BY INFRASTRUCTURE	EXCELLENT	-	-	11
	GOOD	-	-	45
	FAIR	-	-	39
	POOR	-	-	5
RATING OF GOVT. MANAGED SCHOOL BY SCHOOL QUALITY	EXCELLENT	-	-	6
	GOOD	-	-	46
	FAIR	-	-	43
	POOR	-	-	5

INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
RATING OF GOVT. MANAGED SCHOOL BY QUALITY OF TEACHING	EXCELLENT	-	-	5
	GOOD	-	-	42
	FAIR	-	-	48
	POOR	-	-	5
RATING OF GOVT. MANAGED SCHOOL BY COST OF ACQUIRING EDUCATION	EXCELLENT	-	-	10
	GOOD	-	-	39
	FAIR	-	-	41
	POOR	-	-	10
PERFORMANCE BEFORE RECEIPT OF TEXTBOOKS	EXCELLENT	-	-	15
	GOOD	-	-	40
	FAIR	-	-	42
	POOR	-	-	3
PERFORMANCE AFTER RECEIPT OF TEXTBOOKS	EXCELLENT	-	-	24
	GOOD	-	-	58
	FAIR	-	-	17
	POOR	-	-	1
MAIN AREAS OF INTERVENTION IN EDUCATION BY GOVT.	RECRUITMENT OF MORE TEACHERS	-	-	99.3
	ADEQUATE FURNITURE	-	-	99.5
	FUNCTIONAL LIBRARY	-	-	99.6
SCHOOL LEVEL MEMBER'S HOUSEHOLD CURRENTLY ENROLLED	PRY	-	41.5	31
	SECONDARY/ A LEVEL	-	40.1	50
	TERTIARY INSTITUTION	-	18.4	19
<b>HEALTH</b>				
CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS	YES	-	-	17
	NO	-	-	83



INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
<b>IMMUNIZATION</b>				
BCG	YES	-	-	78
	NO	-	-	22
POLIO	YES	-	-	79
	NO	-	-	21
DIARRHEA	YES	-	-	13
	NO	-	-	87
PERFORMANCE RATING OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE	IMPROVED SIGNIFICANTLY	2.1	-	31
	IMPROVED FAIRLY	-	27.5	52
	STAYED THE SAME	-	14.2	14
	DETERIORATED FAIRLY	-	38.6	2
	DETERIORATED SIGNIFICANTLY	-	19.7	1
PATRONAGE OF HEALTH FACILITIES	PUBLIC HOSPITAL	-	18.1	-
	GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC	45	24.7	58
	PRIVATE HOSPITAL	-	40.1	35
	PRIVATE HEALTH CLINIC	-	6.8	2
	PRIVATE DOCTOR	-	2.6	2
	TRADITIONAL MEDICINE CLINIC	-	3.3	2
	OTHERS	-	4.4	1
REASONS FOR CHOICE OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITIES	HIGH QUALITY OF SERVICE	-	-	32
	CLOSENESS TO RESIDENCE	-	-	26
	AFFORDABLE COST OF SERVICE	-	-	22
	SUFFICIENT MEDICAL FACILITIES	-	-	11
	LOW WAITING TIME	-	-	9

INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
<b>FREQUENCY OF VISIT TO HEALTH FACILITIES</b>				
GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL	NIL	-	-	48
	1-2 TIMES	-	-	31
	3-4 TIMES	-	-	13
	5-6 TIMES	-	-	4
	7-8 TIMES	-	-	2
	>8	-	-	2
PRIVATE HOSPITAL	NIL	-	-	53
	1-2 TIMES	-	-	29
	3-4 TIMES	-	-	13
	5-6 TIMES	-	-	2
	7-8 TIMES	-	-	1
	>8	-	-	2
PRIVATE HEALTH CLINIC	NIL	-	-	93
	1-2 TIMES	-	-	5
	3-4 TIMES	-	-	2
	5-6 TIMES	-	-	0
	7-8 TIMES	-	-	0
	>8	-	-	0
PRIVATE DOCTOR	NIL	-	-	93
	1-2 TIMES	-	-	5
	3-4 TIMES	-	-	1
	5-6 TIMES	-	-	1
	7-8 TIMES	-	-	0
	>8	-	-	0
TRADITIONAL MEDICINE	NIL	-	-	88
	1-2 TIMES	-	-	5
	3-4 TIMES	-	-	2
	5-6 TIMES	-	-	1
	7-8 TIMES	-	-	2
	>8TIMES	-	-	2

INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
AMOUNT INCURRED ON TOTAL HEALTH CARE	<N5000	-	-	48
	N5000-N9000	-	-	31
	N10000-N19000	-	-	12
	N20000-N29000	-	-	4
	>29,000	-	-	5
PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN GOVERNMENT OWNED HOSPITAL	UNHYGENIC FACILITIES	-	-	5
	INSUFFICIENT MEDICAL FACILITY	-	-	8
	UNFRIENDLY ATTITUDES OF MEDICAL PERSONNEL	-	-	14
	INSUFFICIENT DOCTORS OR NURSES	-	-	12
	LONG WAITING TIME	-	-	36
	UNAFFORDABLE SERVICE FEES	-	-	6
	NO DRUGS/ MEDICINES AVAILABLE	-	-	19
UPTAKE OF NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME[NHIS]	YES	-	-	9
	NO	-	-	91
AVAILABILITY OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE	YES	54	-	79
	NO	46	-	21
AWARENESS OF GOVERNMENT FREE MEDICAL SERVICES	YES	-	-	71
	NO	-	-	29
BENEFICIARY OF FREE MEDICAL SERVICES	YES	-	-	33
	NO	-	-	67
TYPE OF FREE MEDICAL SERVICES BENEFITED FROM	JIGI BOLA (MEDICATED GLASSES)	-	-	7
	FREE MEDICAL CONSULTANCY	-	-	65
	LIMB CORRECTION	-	-	3

INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
TYPE OF FREE MEDICAL SERVICES BENEFITED FROM	BREAST CANCER DIAGNOSIS	-	-	4
	DIABETES/ HYPERTENSION SCREENING	-	-	12
	HIV SCREENING/ TREATMENT	-	-	9
DISTANCE OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE FROM HOUSEHOLD DWELLING	<1KM	-	-	43
	1-2KM	-	-	38
	3-4KM	-	-	14
	5-6KM	-	-	5
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE	WALK	-	31	33
	PUBLIC TRANSPORT	-	39	40
	OKADA/ MOTORCYCLE	-	23	19
	PRIVATE CAR	-	6	4
	BOAT/WATER TRANSPORTATION	-	1	1
	BYCICLE	-	0	3
TIME TAKEN TO GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE	<15MINS	-	47	41
	BTW 15-30MINS	-	37	36
	BTW 30-45MINS	-	11	14
	BTW 45MINS-1HR	-	3	7
	ABOVE 1HR	-	2	2
FREQUENCY OF VISIT TO GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITIES IN THE PAST ONE YEAR	NO VISIT	-	-	47
	1-2 TIMES	-	-	35
	3-4 TIMES	-	-	12
	5-6 TIMES	-	-	3
	>6 TIMES	-	-	1
WAITING TIME TO SEE DOCTOR IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL	<30M1NS	-	-	29
	30-59MINS	-	-	35
	1-2HRS	-	-	23
	2-3HRS	-	-	7
	3-4HRS	-	-	3
	4-6HRS	-	-	2
	>6HRS	-	-	1

INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
AVERAGE AMOUNT SPENT ON TRANSPORTATION TO GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE	<N100	-	-	47
	N100-N200	-	-	39
	N201-N300	-	-	8
	N301-N400	-	-	2
	>400	-	-	4
<b>INFRASTRUCTURAL SERVICES</b>				
AVAILABILITY OF DRAINS/GUTTERS	YES	75	73.4	79
	NO	25	26.6	21
TYPES OF DRAINAGE	UNCOVERED CONCRETE DRAIN	-	91.6	82
	COVERED CONCRETE DRAIN	-	3.4	11
	EARTH	-	5.0	7
DRAINAGE CLEANING	COMMUNITY	91	84	89
	GOVERNMENT EMPLOYED PERSONNEL	9	16	11
<b>FLOOD</b>				
ON THE STREET	YES	43	44.5	38
	NO	57	55.5	62
IN THE HOUSE	YES	16	20.6	17
	NO	84	79.4	83
FREQUENCY OF HOUSE FLOODING	1-2	-	-	20
	3-4	-	-	34
	5-6	-	-	9
	>6	-	-	37
SEVERITY OF FLOODING	ANKLE DEEP	69	62	59
	KNEE DEEP	23	31	35
	WAIST LEVEL AND ABOVE	8	7	6
TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY	FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK	41	55-6	52
	FLUSH/POUR TO PIT	20	22-8	26
	COVERED PIT LATRINE	28	13.0	15
	UNCOVERED PIT LATRINE	6	3.6	3
	BUSH/FIELD	5	5.0	4

INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
NUMBER OF TOILET FACILITY	1-2	-	76.7	80
	3-4	-	13.6	14
	>4	-	9.7	6
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT SHARE TOILET FACILITY	1-2	19	54	17
	3-4	23	28	17
	>4	58	18	66
LOCATION OF TOILET FACILITY	INSIDE DWELLING	50	55	53
	OUTSIDE ON THE PLOT	50	45	47
SATISFACTION WITH PRESENT TOILET SYSTEM	YES	-	47.8	73
	NO	-	52.2	27
ACCESS TO PUBLIC TOILET FACILITY	YES	-	-	8
	NO	-	-	92
AMOUNT PAID FOR USE OF PUBLIC TOILET	<N10	-	-	17
	N10 - N20	-	-	54
	N30 - N40	-	-	29
SATISFACTION WITH PUBLIC TOILET FACILITIES	YES	-	-	26
	NO	-	-	74
<b>WATER</b>				
MAIN SOURCE OF WATER	BOREHOLE/TUBE WELL	7	53.9	56
	SMALL SCALE VENDOR	12	4.6	12
	PROTECTED DUG WELL	19	15.3	9
	PUBLIC TAP/ STAND PIPE	20	9.8	8
MAIN SOURCE OF WATER	TANKER TRUCK	5	1	1
	PROTECTED STRING	-	0.1	0
	UNPROTECTED DUG WELL	12	7.7	3
	PIPE WATER TO YARD/PLOT	13	2.2	3
	PIPE WATER TO DWELLING	12	5.4	8

INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
DISTANCE OF WATER SOURCE FROM DWELLING(IN METERS)	INSIDE DWELLING	-	31.9	33
	WITHIN 500 METERS	-	60.3	60
	BETWEEN 500 METERS AND 1 KILOMETRE	-	6.7	4
	1 KILOMETRE OR MORE	-	1.1	3
HOUSEHOLD SHARING THE SOURCE OF WATER	1-2	17	14	31
	3-4	32	8	9
	5-6	17	5.9	9
	>6	34	72.1	51
AVERAGE TIME TO SOURCE OF WATER	<-5MIN	-	37.1	47
	5-10MINS	-	38.8	33
	10-15MINS	-	16	11
	15-20MINS	-	5	9
	20-25MINS	-	2.1	-
	25MINS AND ABOVE	-	1.0	-
NUMBER OF CONTAINERS USED PER DAY AND AMOUNT PAID PER SIZE OF CONTAINER	10-15 LTRS BUCKET (N21-N30)	-	-	85
	20-25 LTRS BUCKET (N31-N40)	-	-	95
	50 LTRS BUCKET (N41-N50)	-	-	87
RELIABILITY OF PRIMARY SOURCE OF WATER	YES	62	77	75
	NO	38	23	25
PROBLEMS WITH PRIMARY SOURCE OF WATER	POOR QUALITY	-	18.7	74
	UNEXPECTED INTERRUPTION (DAILY)	-	6.2	4
	UNE-PECTED INTERRUPTION(OCASIONALLY)	-	18.6	6
	IN-ACCURATE BILLING	-	7.4	3
	TOO FAR/INCONVINIENT TO FETCH	-	13.6	2
	NO PROBLEM WITH WATER SUPPLY	-	35.5	11

INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
TREATMENT OF PRIMARY SOURCE OF WATER	YES	39	16	35
	NO	61	84	65
METHODS OF TREATMENT OF PRIMARY SOURCE OF WATER	ADD BLEACH/ CHLORINE	-	-	0.4
	BOIL	-	-	98.4
	LET IT STAND AND SETTLE	-	-	0.1
	SIEVE THROUGH CLOTH	-	-	1.1
ACCESS TO LAGOS STATE WATER CORPORATION	YES	47	10	14
	NO	53	90	86
AMOUNT PAID TO LAGOS STATE WATER CORPORATION	< N500	-	-	31
	N500-N999	-	-	30
	N1000-N1,499	-	-	13
	N1,500-N1,999	-	-	5
	>N1,999	-	-	21
PERFORMANCE RATING OF LAGOS STATE WATER CORPORATION	EXCELLENT	-	-	11
	VERY GOOD	-	-	31
	GOOD	-	-	21
	FAIR	-	-	37
AVAILABILITY OF GOVT. MINI WATER SCHEME	YES	-	-	30
	NO	-	-	70
INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
FUNCTIONALITY OF GOVT. MINI WATER SCHEME	YES	-	-	33
	NO	-	-	67
REASON FOR NON FUNCTIONALBILITY OF GOVT.MINI WATER SCHEME	VANDALISM	-	-	18
	LACK OF MAINTAINANCE	-	-	61
	DROUGHT OF WATER	-	-	21
UPGRADING OF WATER SUPPLY FACILITY	YES	-	6	25
	NO	-	94	75
RATE OF IMPROVEMENT OF WATER SUPPLY AFTER UPGRADING	STAY THE SAME	-	-	40
	IMPROVED FAIRLY	-	-	46
	IMPROVED SIGNIFICANTLY	-	-	14



INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
<b>WASTE DISPOSAL</b>				
MODE OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL BY HOUSEHOLDS	GOVT (PSP)	42	80.9	79
	DUMPING GROUND IN NEIGHBOURHOOD	4	3	4.3
	TRUCK PUSHER/PRIVATE REFUSE COLLECTOR	39	11.1	14.6
	DISPOSAL WITHIN COMPOUND (BURNED/BURIED)	15	5	2.1
FREQUENCY OF HOUSEHOLDS' WASTE DISPOSAL	DAILY	-	6.4	9
	WEEKLY	-	87.5	79
	MONTHLY	-	6.1	12
QUANTITY OF BAGS DISPOSED	1-2	-	-	83
	3-4	-	-	13
	>4	-	-	4
MONTHLY AMOUNT PAID FOR WASTE DISPOSAL	N300-N400	-	-	79
	N401-N500	-	-	6
	>500	-	-	15
SATISFACTION WITH SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL	VERY DISSATISFIED	-	16	16
	SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED	-	8	12
	NEUTRAL	-	7.5	-
	SOMEWHAT SATISFIED	70	17.8	42
	VERY SATISFIED		50.7	30
PRESENCE OF LAWMA IN THE COMMUNITY	YES	-	-	76
	NO	-	-	24
EFFECTIVENESS OF LAWMA IN THE STATE	EFFECTIVE	-	-	74
	NOT EFFECTIVE	-	-	26

INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
<b>ROAD</b>				
IS YOUR ROAD ACCESSIBLE BY CAR	YES	-	78.2	74
	NO	-	21.8	26
SATISFACTION WITH THE CONDITION OF ROAD	YES	-	21.8	29
	NO	-	78.2	71
PROBLEM WITH ROAD	POOR DRAINAGE IN RAIN	-	21.5	33
	BAD ROAD SURFACE	-	51.3	53
	NO SIDE WALK	-	3.2	5
	NARROW/OBSTRUCTED SIDE WALK	-	8.7	9
	NO PROBLEM WITH ROAD	-	15.3	-
IS YOUR ROAD TARRED	YES	-	-	53.1
	NO	-	-	46.9
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>				
MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORTATION	WALK	6.1	11	11.99
	BICYCLE	0.4	0.5	1.73
	PRIVATE CAR	9.4	8.2	7.08
	OKADA/MOTOR CYCLE	2.5	13.2	7.89
	PUBLIC BUS	77.6	52	70.24
	DANFO/MOLUE	-	14.3	
MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORTATION	TRAIN	-	0	0.04
	SHARED TAXI	0.7	-	-
	MICRO BUS	1.5	-	-
	WATER TRANSPORT	1.8	0.8	1.03
PRIMARY MODE OF TRANSPORT TO WORK PLACE	PUBLIC BUSES	-	66.7	55
	CARS	-	8.2	5.7
	WALK	-	10.6	30.8
	MOTORCYCLE (OKADA)	-	13.2	6.7
	BOAT/WATER TRANSPORTATION	-	0.8	0.5
	BICYCLE	-	0.5	1.3

INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
PRIMARY MODE OF TRANSPORT TO SCHOOL	WALK	-	53.7	60
	BICYCLE	-	0.2	3
	PRIVATE CAR	-	4.6	4
	OKADA/ MOTORCYCLE	-	10.7	6
	PUBLIC BUS	-	30.6	26
	BOAT/WATER TRANSPORT	-	0.2	1
AVERAGE TIME TAKEN FROM DWELLING TO WORK PLACE	<30MINS	-	-	53
	30-59MINS	-	-	31
	1-2HRS	-	-	14
	>2HRS	-	-	2
WAITING TIME AT THE BUS STOP BEFORE BOARDING A PUBLIC BUS	<30MINS	-	-	80
	30-59MINS	-	-	16
	1-2HRS	-	-	4
ACCESS TO BRT SHUTTLE BUS SERVICES	YES	-	-	30
	NO	-	-	70
PATRONAGE OF BRT SHUTTLE BUS SERVICES	YES	-	-	56
	NO	-	-	44
WAITING TIME FOR BRT SHUTTLE BUS SERVICE	<30MINS	-	-	73
	30-59MINS	-	-	21
	1-2HRS	-	-	6

SATISFACTION WITH BRT SHUTTLE BUS SERVICES	YES	-	-	76
	NO	-	-	24
GENERAL TRAFFIC SITUATION	GOOD	-	-	18
	BAD	-	-	32
	FAIR	-	-	50
AVAILABILITY OF STREET LIGHT	YES	-	-	19
	NO	-	-	81
FUNCTIONALITY OF STREET LIGHT	THROUGH OUT THE NIGHT	-	-	7
	PART OF THE NIGHT	-	-	6
	NOT EVERY NIGHT	-	-	5
	NEVER	-	-	82

INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
<b>POWER</b>				
PATRONAGE OF (PHCN)	YES	98	99.1	98
	NO	2	0.9	2
CONNECTION OF ELECTRICITY TO DWELLING	METERED	98	93.3	92
	PREPAID CARD	-	5.6	5
	UNMETERED FROM NEIGHBOURS/ STREET	2	0.9	3
AMOUNT PAID FOR USAGE OF ELECTRICITY	N100-N500	-	-	43
	N600-N1000	-	-	23
	N1001-N1500	-	-	10
	N1501-N2000	-	-	8
	>N2000	-	-	16
REGULARITY OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY	YES, DAILY	-	-	2
	YES, A FEW TIMES A WEEK	-	2.3	10
	YES, A FEW TIMES A MONTH	-	0.3	3
	NO	-	97.4	85
DURATION OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY PER DAY	<1HR	-	-	31
	1-5HRS	-	36.5	48
	6-10HRS	-	45.3	15
	11-15HRS	-	14.8	3
	16-20HRS	-	2.1	1
	21-24HRS	-	1.3	2
SATISFACTION WITH ELECTRICITY SUPPLY BY PHCN	YES	11	6	10
	NO	89	94	90
SECONDARY SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY	GENERATOR	-	65	60
	SOLAR ENERGY	-	10	2
	BATTERY	-	0.5	1
	LOCAL LAMB	-	-	37
	CONDLE/ KEROSENE	-	24.5	-
AMOUNT USED IN FUELLING GENERATOR IN AMOUNT	<N1000	-	-	7
	N1000-N2000	-	-	18
	N2001-N3000	-	-	21
	N3001-N4000	-	-	17
	N4001-N5000	-	-	10
	>N5000	-	-	27

	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
NUMBER OF DAYS GENERATOR IS USE IN A MONTH	0-5 DAYS	-	-	6
	6-10DAYS	-	-	17
	11-15DAYS	-	-	19
	16-20DAYS	-	-	20
	21-25DAYS	-	-	20
	26-31DAYS	-	-	18
NUMBER OF HOURS GENERATORS IS USE IN A DAY	<1HR	-	-	3
	1-5HRS	-	-	53
	6-10HRS	-	-	30
	11-15HRS	-	-	8
	16-20HRS	-	-	3
	21-24HRS	-	-	3
<b>HOUSING AND TENURE</b>				
TYPES OF HOUSE OCCUPIED BY HOUSEHOLD	SINGLE-HOUSEHOLD HOUSE	-	14.1	9
	MULTI-HOUSEHOLD HOUSE	-	47.8	38
	FLAT IN A BLOCK OF FLATS,HIGH RISE BUILDING	-	9.9	9
	BUNGALOW, STORY BUILDING, TOWN HOUSE	-	5.2	17
	UNIT IN HOUSING ESTATE OR RETIREMENT VILLAGE	-	0.2	1
	ROOM IN MAIN BUILDING	-	20	23
	ROOM IN HOSTEL	-	-	2
	OTHER FORMAL HOUSING	-	1.2	-
	SHACK IN INFORMAL/SQUATTER SETTLEMENT, NOT IN BACKYARD	-	0.6	-
	SHACK IN THE BACKYARD OF A FORMAL HOUSE (BOYS QUARTER)	-	1.0	1
	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010

INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
MATERIALS USED FOR ROOFING	MUD/MUD BRICKS	-	0-3	1
	THATCH	-	0.1	1
	WOOD/BAMBOO	-	1.4	1
	CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS	80	63.2	59
	CEMENT/ CONCRETE	9	3.0	10
	ROOFING TILES	-	5.5	5
	ABESTORS	11	25.5	23
MATERIALS USED FOR EXTERNAL WALLS	MUD/MUD BRICKS	-	0.6	3
	THATCH	-	-	0
	WOOD/BAMBOO	-	1.0	1
	CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS		4.5	2
	CEMENT/ CONCRETE	89	91.5	94
	ROOFING TILES	-	0.3	0
	ABESTORS	11	2.1	0
MATERIALS USED FOR FLOOR OF HOUSE	EARTH/MUD	-	3.3	2
	WOOD OR TILES	-	3.3	1
	PLANK	-	0.2	1
	CONCRETE	-	93.1	95
	DIRTSTRAW	-	0.1	1
AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOM OCCUPIED BY HOUSEHOLD	1-2ROOMS	-	69.7	81
	3-4ROOMS	-	10.1	13
	5-6ROOMS	-	3.2	3
	7-8ROOMS	-	4.3	1
	>8ROOMS	-	12.7	2
SIZE OF ROOM OCCUPY BY HOUSEHOLD	10 BY 12	-	-	57
	12 BY 12	-	-	33
	12 BY 14	-	-	8
	14 BY 16	-	-	2
NUMBER OF OTHER HOUSEHOLDS SHARING THE DWELLING	NIL	-	14.6	17
	1-2	-	5.6	5
	3-4	-	7.5	13
	5-6	-	11.8	17
	7-8	-	13.9	11
	>8	-	46.6	37

	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
LENGTH OF STAY IN THE AREA	<6MONTHS	19		1
	6-1YR	81	0.3	2
	1-2YRS		5.6	7
	3-4YRS		13.5	16
	>4YRS		80.6	74
REASONS FOR STAYING IN THE AREA	SECURITY	-	-	80
	CLOSENESS TO WORKPLACE	-	-	7
	AFFORDABILITY OF RENT	-	-	11
	AVAILABILITY OF BASIC INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES	-	-	2
PAYMENT OF RENT	EMPLOYER	-	1	3
	AGENCY	-	22	21
	GOVERNMENT/ PARASTATALS/ COUNCIL	-	-	2
	LANDLORD	-	77	74
AMOUNT PAY FOR RENT	<N25,000	-	-	47
	N25,000 - N79,000	-	-	39
	N80,000 - N149,000	-	-	8
	N150,000 - N199,000	-	-	4
	N200,000 - N500,000	-	-	2
	>N500,000	-	-	-
FREQUENCY OF PAYMENT	MONTLY	-	17.3	17
	HALF YEARLY (6MONTHS)	-	21.35	21
	YEARLY	-	59.32	59
	2YEARS	-	2.01	1
	3YEARS	-	0.02	2
OWNERSHIP OF THE DWELLING	OWNED	-	8	15
	RENTED	-	88	80
	NO RENTAL PAYMENT, CONTRACT OR OWNERSHIP	-	4	5
MODE OF OWNERSHIP OF THE DWELLING	BOUGHT	-	11	16
	CONSTRUCTED	-	89	84

INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
COST OF CONSTRUCTION	<N2M	-	-	79
	2-4M	-	-	16
	5-7M	-	-	4
	>7M	-	-	1
COST OF PURCHASE OF DWELLING	<N2M	-	-	73
	2-4M	-	-	20
	5-7M	-	-	3
	>7M	-	-	4
POSSESSION OF OWNERSHIP OF TITLE	YES	-	85	73
	NO	-	15	27
YEAR OF PURCHASE OF LAND	BEFORE 1990	-	80.2	82
	1990-1995	-	13.4	11
	1996-2001	-		3
	2002-2009	-	6.4	3
	2010	-	-	1
AMOUNT PAID FOR THE LAND	<N100,000	X	X	72
	N100,000 XN300,000	X	X	18
	N301,000 XN500,000	X	X	4
	N501,000 XN1M	X	X	2
	>1M	X	X	4
ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT LAND	YES	X	X	5
	NO	X	X	95
CONSTRAINTS TO ACCESS GOVERNMENT LAND	COST OF LAND	X	X	65
	CUMBERSOME APPLICATION PROCEDURE	X	X	31
	CHOICE OF LOCATION	X	X	4
ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT HOUSING ESTATE	YES	X	X	4
	NO	X	X	96



INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
CONSTRAINTS TO ACCESS GOVERNMENT HOUSING ESTATE	COST OF PROCUREMENT	-	-	59
	APPLICATION PROCEDURE	-	-	37
	TYPE AND STRUCTURE OF THE DWELLING/ PROPERTY	-	-	2
	DENIAL OF SOLE OWNERSHIP	-	-	2
<b>ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES</b>				
RESPONDENT 18 YEARS AND ABOVE	YES	-	-	76
	NO	-	-	24
RESPONDENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS	WORKED FOR WAGE	28	22.7	19
	SELF EMPLOYED	57	34	44
	NOT EMPLOYED	15	43.3	37
REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT	NO JOB OPPORTUNITY	-	-	14
	STUDENT	-	-	69
	PENSIONER	-	-	4
	OLD AGE	-	-	5
	DISABLE/ILLNESS	-	-	2
	WORK/ CHILD CARE IN THE HOUSE	-	-	6
EMPLOYMENT HISTORY	YEAR 2010	-	-	3
	YEAR 2009	-	-	5
	YEAR 2008	-	-	7
	YEAR 2007	-	-	8
	YEAR 2006	-	-	10
	YEAR 2005	-	-	9
	YEAR 2004	-	-	7
	<2004	-	-	51

INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
AMOUNT SPENT ON TRANSPORT TO WORK PLACE	N100-N200	-	-	41
	N201-N300	-	-	29
	N301-N400	-	-	13
	>N400	-	-	17
POSSESSION OF SAVINGS ACCOUNT	YES	-	-	12
	NO	-	-	88
INTERESTED IN LOAN	YES		3.1	46
	NO		96.9	54
FIRST SOURCE OF LOAN	FAMILY OR FRIENDS IN LAGOS	-	61	58.4
	FAMILY OR FRIENDS ELSEWHERE	-	6	7
	SHOPKEEPER/ TRADER	-	1	0.5
	EMPLOYER	-	3	0.9
	FELLOW EMPLOYEE	-	0.4	1.4
	LANDLORD	-	0.6	0.5
	COOPERATIVE SOCIETY	-	3	2
	COMMERCIAL BANK	-	11	7.1
	MICRO FINANCE INSTITUTION	-	3	2.3
	PRIVATE MONEY LENDER	-	-	0.5
	LOCAL LENDER	-	-	0.3
	MORTGAGE HOUSE	-		0.1
	NO ACCESS TO LOAN	-		19
EVER TAKEN LOAN IN THE PAST 12MONTHS	YES	-	2.8	7
	NO	-	97.2	93
REASONS FOR NOT TAKEN LOAN	NO NEED	-	38	42
	DO NOT WANT TO TAKE ON DEBT	-	43	39
	RATE TOO HIGH	-	12	15
	DENIED BY LENDER	-	7	4

INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
FINANCE ORGANIZATION PATRONIZE BY HOUSEHOLD	COMMUNITY SAVING GROUP	-	-	2
	SAVING & CREDIT COOPERATIVE SOCIETY	-	-	3
	MICRO FINANCE INSTITUTION	-	-	2
	COMMERCIAL BANK	-	-	90
	PRIVATE MONEY LENDER	-	-	3
	EMPLOYER	-	-	0
	RELIGIOUS LEADER	-	-	0
AWARENESS OF LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT MICRO FINANCE INITIATIVE	YES	-	-	60
	NO	-	-	40
BENEFICIARY OF LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT MICRO FINANCE INITIATIVE	YES	-	-	2
	NO	-	-	98
PERFORMANCE RATING OF LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT MICRO FINANCE INITIATIVE	SATISFACTORY	-	-	14
	FAIRLY	-	-	48
	POOR	-	-	38
REASONS FOR NOT BENEFITTING FROM LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT MICRO FINANCE INITIATIVE	APPLIED NOT GIVEN	-	-	3
	NOT AWARE OF THE PROCESS OF APPLYING	-	-	49
	SERVICE YET TO BE AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY	-	-	18
	CONDITIONS AND TERMS FOR REPAYMENT TOO DIFFICULT	-	-	30

INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
SOURCE OF LARGEST LOAN	FAMILY OR FRIENDS IN LAGOS	-	48.8	63.9
	FAMILY OR FRIENDS ELSEWHERE	-	12.1	7.2
	SHOPKEEPER/ TRADER	-	1.7	2.2
	EMPLOYER	-	6.2	4.1
	FELLOW EMPLOYEE	-	1.4	1.0
	LANDLORD	-	0.7	1.6
	PRIVATE MONEY LENDER	-	1.0	0.6
	<b>LOCAL LENDER</b>		6.8	1.8
	COPPERATIVE SOCIETY	-	10.0	6.3
	COMMERCIAL BANK	-	6.5	7.1
	MICRO FINANCE INSTITUTION	-	4.8	- 4.2
MAIN USE OF LARGEST LOAN TAKEN	BUSINESS INVESTMENT	-	60.9	53
	PURCHASE/ CONSTRUCTED HOUSE	-	2	4
	CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN HOUSE	-	-	2
	LAND PURCHASE	-	2.9	1
	HOME IMPROVEMENT	-	6.2	10
	FOOD PURCHASE	-	5.2	10
	HEALTH EMERGENCY	-	12.4	2
	WEDDING/PARTY	-	0.7	1
	FUNERAL	-	-	0
	SCHOOL FEES	-	9.8	17
AMOUNT OF LOAN TAKEN	<N100,000	-	-	71
	N100,000 -N200,000	-	-	22
	N201,000 -N300,000	-	-	3
	N301,000 -N400,000	-	-	3
	N401,000 - N500,000	-	-	1

INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
PERIOD OF REPAYMENT	<6MONTHS	-	41.9	41
	6-12MONTHS	-	43.9	48
	13-18MONTHS	-	3.0	3
	19-24MONTHS	-	6.7	4
	>24MONTHS	-	4.5	4
PAYMENT PATTERN	ONCE A MONTH	-	64.9	78
	TWICE A MONTH	-	14.9	19
	ONCE EVERY SIX-MONTHS	-	8.6	3
	TWICE/THRICE IN A MONTH		3.7	
	ONCE A YEAR		7.9	
INTEREST RATE CHARGE ON LOAN	NIL	-	-	58
	1-5%	-	-	17
	6-9%	-	-	3
	10-19%	-	-	16
	20-29%	-	-	4
	30-39%	-	-	0
	40-49%	-	-	1
	>49%	-	-	1
INTEREST IN FORMAL SECTOR LOAN	YES	-	34	61
	NO	-	66	39
MOST CRUCIAL NEED OF FORMAL SECTOR LOAN	BUSINESS INVESTMENT	-	59	52
	PURCHASE / CONSTRUCTED HOUSE	-	12	18
	CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN HOUSE	-	-	5
	LAND PURCHASE	-	9	8
	HOME IMPROVEMENT	-	-	7
	FOOD PURCHASE	-	-	3
	HEALTH EMERGENCY	-	-	7
	WEDDING/PARTY	-	-	0
INTERESTED IN BUSINESS EXPANSION	YES	-	90	68
	NO	-	10	32

INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
<b>ASSETS AND AMENITIES</b>	ELECTRIC FANS	-	98.89	98
	IMMERSION HEATER	-	14.8	98
	REFRIGERATORS	-	38.07	97
	TELEVISION SET	-	84.53	96
	ACCESS TO COMPUTER SYSTEM	1.4	4.62	91
	RADIO/ CASSETTEE	-	54.61	97
	VIDEO PLAYER/ RECORDER	-	29.53	97
<b>ASSETS AND AMENITIES</b>	BED/MATTRESS AT HOME	-	84.83	98
	ACCESS TO MOBILE TELEPHONE	-	65.55	96
	AIR CONDITIONER	-	-	68
	TABLE	-	-	94
	HOT PLATE	-	-	
	LIGHT BULB	-	97.49	98
	ELECTRIC IRON	-		98
	COAL IRON	-	1.7	93
	LAUNDRY MACHINE	-	0.23	-
	MICRO WAVE	-	3.09	-
	DISH WASHER	-	0.36	
	GAS COOKER/HOT PLATE/MODERN STOVE	-	36.77	93
	MOSQUITO NET	-	15.84	88
	CAMERA	-	1.74	-
	PRINTER	-	0.71	-
	CAR/TRUCK	-	4.07	70
	MOTOR CYCLE	-	1.9	60
	BICYCLE	-	0.17	65
	CART	-	0.05	-

INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
<b>HOUSEHOLDS CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE</b>				
AVERAGE AMOUNT EXPENDED ON FOOD ITEMS PER WEEK	<N500	-	-	61
	N501-N1000	-	-	31
	N1000-N1500	-	-	6
	N1501-N2000	-	-	1
	N2001-N3000	-	-	1
AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE	<N2000	2	-	2
	N2,000-4,000	6	-	6
	N4,001-N6,000	11	-	13
	N6,000-N8,000	15	-	12
	N8,001-N10,000	14	-	12
	>N10,000	52	-	55
AVERAGE INCOME OF HOUSEHOLD PER MONTH	<N10,000	-	-	9
	N10,000-N20,000	-	-	26
	N21,000-N30,000	-	-	25
	N31,000-N40,000	-	-	17
	N41,000-N50,000	-	-	10
	N51,000-N80,000	-	-	9
	N81,000-N100,000	-	-	2
	>N100,000	-	-	2
<b>COMMUNITY PREFERENCES &amp; PARTICIPATION E-PECTED FROM GOVT</b>				
THREE MOST IMPORTANT SERVICES	ELECTRICITY	-	72	74
	ROAD	-	50	-
	HEALTH	-	-	53
	WATER	-	50	41
STAY IN THE COMMUNITY INSPITE OF INCREASE IN RENT	YES	-	-	88
	NO	-	-	12

INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
<b>RATE OF GOVERNMENT SERVICE DELIVERY IN THE COMMUNITY</b>				
FEDERAL	EXCELLENT	1	-	3
	GOOD	25	-	27
	SATISFACTORY	26	-	33
	BAD	48	-	37
STATE	EXCELLENT	2	-	25
	GOOD	25	-	55
	SATISFACTORY	33	-	14
	BAD	40	-	6
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	EXCELLENT	1	-	1
	GOOD	19	-	28
	SATISFACTORY	25	-	32
	BAD	55	-	39
STREET LIGHTING	DETERIORATED	-	60	42
	IMPROVED	-	5	7
	STAYED THE SAME	-	35	51
CONDITION OF ROAD	DETERIORATED	-	-	32
	IMPROVED	-	-	24
	STAYED THE SAME	-	-	44
DRAINAGE/ FLOODING	DETERIORATED	-	37	28
	IMPROVED	-	7	25
	STAYED THE SAME	-	56	47
<b>RATING OF SERVICES DELIVERED TO THE COMMUNITY</b>				
SECURITY	DETERIORATED	-	-	18
	IMPROVED	-	-	32
	STAYED THE SAME	-	-	50
WATER	DETERIORATED	-	19	28
	IMPROVED	-	5	19
	STAYED THE SAME	-	76	53
HEALTH CENTER/CLINICS	DETERIORATED	-	-	13
	IMPROVED	-	-	48
	STAYED THE SAME	-	-	39



INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
<b>COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT &amp; INTEGRATION IN CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY</b>				
CHILD CARE	YES	-	-	28
	NO	-	-	72
CAR POOL / MOTOR TRANSPORT	YES	-	-	16
	NO	-	-	84
SHARING OF FOOD	YES	-	-	21
	NO	-	-	79
MEDICAL CARE/EMERGENCY	YES	-	-	20
	NO	-	-	80
JOB SEARCH	YES	-	-	17
	NO	-	-	83
VOTED IN ELECTION	YES	-	-	40
	NO	-	-	60
CONTACTED ELECTED REPRESENTATIVE	YES	-	-	10
	NO	-	-	90
CONTACTED THE MEDIA	YES	-	-	7
	NO	-	-	93
CONTACTED NON ELECTED OFFICIALS	YES	-	-	11
	NO	-	-	89
TALK TO COMMUNITY MEMBERS	YES	-	-	27
	NO	-	-	73
VOLUNTERED COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION	YES	-	-	18
	NO	-	-	82

INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
<b>LEADERSHIP QUALITY OF COMMUNITY GROUP HEAD</b>				
EFFECTIVE OF LEADERSHIP OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT	VERY EFFECTIVE	-	-	28
	FAIRY EFFECTIVE	-	-	45
	NOT EFFECTIVE	-	-	27
NEIGHBOURHOOD IMPROVEMENT GROUP	VERY EFFECTIVE	-	-	17
	FAIRY EFFECTIVE	-	-	51
	NOT EFFECTIVE	-	-	32
HEALTH VOLUNTEER	VERY EFFECTIVE	-	-	5
	FAIRY EFFECTIVE	-	-	42
	NOT EFFECTIVE	-	-	53
GROUP PROVIDING SOCIAL SERVICES TO THE POOR/ ELDERLY	VERY EFFECTIVE	-	-	10
	FAIRY EFFECTIVE	-	-	37
	NOT EFFECTIVE	-	-	52
SPORT CLUB	VERY EFFECTIVE	-	-	17
	FAIRY EFFECTIVE	-	-	44
	NOT EFFECTIVE	-	-	39
NEIGHBOURHOOD SECURITY WATCH ORGANIZATION	VERY EFFECTIVE	-	-	12
	FAIRY EFFECTIVE	-	-	39
	NOT EFFECTIVE	-	-	49
COOPERATIVE BUSINESS ORGANIZATION	VERY EFFECTIVE	-	-	32
	FAIRY EFFECTIVE	-	-	46
	NOT EFFECTIVE	-	-	22
RELIGIOUS GROUPS	VERY EFFECTIVE	-	-	26
	FAIRY EFFECTIVE	-	-	49
	NOT EFFECTIVE	-	-	25
PARENTS TEACHERS ASSOCIATION	VERY EFFECTIVE	-	-	32
	FAIRY EFFECTIVE	-	-	35
	NOT EFFECTIVE	-	-	33
PARENTS TEACHERS ASSOCIATION	VERY EFFECTIVE	-	-	32
	FAIRY EFFECTIVE	-	-	35
	NOT EFFECTIVE	-	-	33

INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
<b>ACCESS TO COMMUNITY LEVEL SERVICES</b>				
COMMUNITY POLICING	YES	-	-	32
	NO	-	-	68
GOVERNMENT POLICING	YES	-	-	31
	NO	-	-	69
AMBULANCE	YES	-	-	15
	NO	-	-	85
FIRE BRIGADE	YES	-	-	13
	NO	-	-	87
LITERING	VERY SEVERE	-	-	16
	MODERATELY SEVERE	-	-	31
	INDIFFERENT	-	-	8
	NOT SO SEVERE	-	-	28
	NOT SEVERE AT ALL	-	-	17
PUBLIC URINATION	VERY SEVERE	-	-	13
	MODERATELY SEVERE	-	-	28
	INDIFFERENT	-	-	11
	NOT SO SEVERE	-	-	31
	NOT SEVERE AT ALL	-	-	17
<b>PROBLEMS FACED IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD</b>				
LAND INVASION BY HAWKERS	VERY SEVERE	-	-	11
	MODERATELY SEVERE	-	-	27
	INDIFFERENT	-	-	12
	NOT SO SEVERE	-	-	31
	NOT SEVERE AT ALL	-	-	19
ILEGAL TRADING	VERY SEVERE	-	-	9
	MODERATELY SEVERE	-	-	26
	INDIFFERENT	-	-	14
	NOT SO SEVERE	-	-	32
	NOT SEVERE AT ALL	-	-	19

INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
POOR TRAFFIC CONTROL	VERY SEVERE	-	-	13
	MODERATELY SEVERE	-	-	23
	INDIFFERENT	-	-	13
	NOT SO SEVERE	-	-	32
	NOT SEVERE AT ALL	-	-	19
CORRUPTION OF SERVICE DELIVERY OFFICIALS	VERY SEVERE	-	-	15
	MODERATELY SEVERE	-	-	22
	INDIFFERENT	-	-	15
	NOT SO SEVERE	-	-	27
	NOT SEVERE AT ALL	-	-	21
<b>CRIME</b>				
HOUSEHOLD VICTIM OF CRIME	YES	2	-	7
	NO	98	-	93
TYPES OF CRIME EXPERIENCED	VANDALISM	-	2.94	19
	BURGLARY	-	13.7	22
	PHYSICAL HARM	-	4.89	10
	ATTEMPTED MURDER	-	0.59	1
	EXTORTION	-	11.74	11
	THEFT	-	47.95	23
	KIDNAPPING/ ABDUCTION	-	1.75	-
	MUGGING/ ROBBERY	-	16.44	14
INCIEDNCE OF CRIME AND WHERE IT OCCURED	<b>THEFT</b>			
	THEFT AT HOME	-	-	40
	THEFT WITHIN THE COMMUNITY	-	-	34
	NEIGHBOURING COMMUNITY	-	-	8
	THEFT ELSEWHERE	-	-	18

INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
INCIEDNCE OF CRIME AND WHERE IT OCCURED INCIEDNCE OF CRIME AND WHERE IT OCCURED	<b>VANDALISM</b>			
	VANDALISM WITHIN THE COMMUNITY	-	-	47
	NEIGHBOURING COMMUNITY	-	-	13
	VANDALISM ELSEWHERE	-	-	14
	VANDALISM AT HOME	-	-	26
	<b>ROBBERY</b>			
	ROBBERY WITHIN THE COMMUNITY	-	-	62
	ROBBERY ELSEWHERE	-	-	9
	ROBBERY AT HOME	-	-	26
	NEIGHBOURING COMMUNITY	-	-	3
	<b>BURGLARY</b>			
	BUGLARY AT HOME	-	-	40
	BUGLARY WITHIN	-	-	50
	NEIGHBOURING COMMUNITY	-	-	6
	BUGLARY ELSEWHERE	-	-	4
	<b>EXTORTION</b>			
	EXTORTION WITHIN	-	-	30
	EXTORTION AT HOME	-	-	20
	ELSEWHERE			37
	NEIGHBOURING COMMUNITY	-	-	13
	<b>PHYSICAL HARM</b>			
	WITHIN	-	-	83
	AT HOME	-	-	6
	ELSEWHERE			6
	NEIGHBOURING COMMUNITY	-	-	5

INDICATORS	VARIABLE	Y2005	Y2008	Y2010
INCIDENCE OF CRIME AND WHERE IT OCCURRED	<b>ATTEMPTED MURDER</b>			
	WITHIN	-	-	39
	AT HOME	-	-	13
	ELSEWHERE			8
	NEIGHBOURING COMMUNITY	-	-	40
	<b>KIDNAPPING/ ABDUCTION</b>			
	WITHIN	-	-	79
	AT HOME	-	-	12
	ELSEWHERE			9
	NEIGHBOURING COMMUNITY	-	-	0
WHOM CRIME WAS REPORTED TO	NOT REPORTED	-	-	39
	POLICE	-	-	55
	COMMUNITY LEADER	-	-	6
TYPES OF SECURITY OUTFIT COMMUNITY USE	NIGERIAN POLICE	-	-	30
	ODUA PEOPLE'S CONGRESS	-	-	12
	NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH	-	-	58
PHYSICAL SECURITY (CRIME, VIOLENCE)	NOT SAFE	-	4.3	11
	FAIRLY SAFE	-	52.5	35
	SAFE	-	39.7	41
	VERY SAFE	-	3.5	13
COMMUNITY CURRENT SAFETY LEVEL	MUCH BETTER	-	11.7	26
	SOMEWHAT BETTER	-	43.5	42
	ABOUT THE SAME	-	40.5	25
	SOMEWHAT WORSE	-	2.9	3
	MUCH WORSE	-	1.4	4

# **SURVEY INSTRUMENT**

# **QUESTIONNAIRES**

Q. FieldStaff  
Enumerator's Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Number \_\_\_\_\_

Q. ID  
Household identification  
Household Identification Number  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Street Name \_\_\_\_\_  
House/Apartment Number \_\_\_\_\_  
Local Government Area/ LCDA \_\_\_\_\_

Q. SlumArea  
Is this household in one of the defined slum areas?  
☐ Yes  
☐ No

Q. Slum  
Slum Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Q. Replacing  
Was this household replaced?  
☐ Yes  
☐ No

Q. Was Replaced  
This household was replaced  
By household Number \_\_\_\_\_  
Street Name \_\_\_\_\_  
House/Apartment Number \_\_\_\_\_  
PSU/Community Number \_\_\_\_\_  
Local Government Authority \_\_\_\_\_

Q. Reasons  
Reasons for replacing  
☐ Dwelling not found  
☐ Household absent  
☐ Refusal  
☐ Other, please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

Q. Introduction  
Please read the following introduction to the main person answering the survey.  
☐ Let's start



Hello, my name is (state your name). Your household has been randomly selected to participate in the Lagos Service Delivery Survey. The aim of this survey is to collect information on social services such as water, electricity, drainage, and gather your views on community development. The interview will take approximately an hour and a half. Your response will assist in understanding the barriers to improved quality of life in Lagos.

We assure you that your answers will be completely confidential. Only summary information will be used, and no individual questionnaire will be made available to any authority. If there is any particular questions that you would prefer not to answer, that will of course be accepted.

We greatly appreciate your assistance and we thank you for your cooperation.  
(interviewer please interview the head of household, wife or senior member of the household)

Q. DateStart

Interview Date

Month \_\_\_\_\_

Day \_\_\_\_\_

Year \_\_\_\_\_

Time (hour) \_\_\_\_\_

Time (minute) \_\_\_\_\_

Q. Respondent

Respondent Name

Name \_\_\_\_\_

100. How many members of your household have been living and eating meals together in this dwelling for at least 9 months over the past year:

1 ☐ ☐ 1-2

2 ☐ ☐ 3-4

3 ☐ ☐ 5-6

4 ☐ ☐ 7-8

5 ☐ ☐ 9-10

6 ☐ ☐ >10

101. What is R1's gender?

1 ☐ ☐ Male

2 ☐ Female

102. How old is R1 ?

- 1 ☐ <5
- 2 ☐ 5-14
- 3 ☐ 15-45
- 4 ☐ 46-59
- 5 ☐ 60-70
- 6 ☐ >70

103. What is R1 relationship to the head of the household?

- 1 ☐ Head
- 2 ☐ Wife/husband
- 3 ☐ Own child
- 4 ☐ Stepchild
- 5 ☐ Grandchild
- 6 ☐ Brother/sister
- 7 ☐ Niece/nephew
- 8 ☐ Brother/sister in law
- 9 ☐ Mother/father
- 10 ☐ Mother/father in law
- 11 ☐ Other relative
- 12 ☐ Maid/nanny/House servant
- 13 ☐ Other non-relative

104. What is the present marital status of R1 ?

- 1 ☐ Married
- 2 ☐ Divorced
- 3 ☐ Separated
- 4 ☐ Widow/widower
- 5 ☐ Never married

105. What is R1's main daily activity?

- 1 ☐ Regular employee
- 2 ☐ Casual/daily employee
- 3 ☐ Self-employed (own business)
- 4 ☐ Unpaid household work
- 5 ☐ Unemployed
- 6 ☐ Apprentice
- 7 ☐ Student
- 8 ☐ Pensioner

106. What is R1's religious denomination?

- 1 ☐ Christian
- 2 ☐ Muslim
- 3 ☐ Traditional
- 4 ☐ Free Thinker

107. Where was R1 born? (do not read options. Probe for state or country name)

- 1 ☐ Lagos
- 2 ☐ Abia
- 3 ☐ Adamawa
- 4 ☐ Akwa Iborn
- 5 ☐ Anambra
- 6 ☐ Bauchi
- 7 ☐ Bayelsa
- 8 ☐ Benue
- 9 ☐ Borno
- 10 ☐ Cross River
- 11 ☐ Delta
- 12 ☐ Ebonyi
- 13 ☐ Edo
- 14 ☐ Ekiti
- 15 ☐ Enugu
- 16 ☐ Abuja (federal)
- 17 ☐ Gombe
- 18 ☐ Imo
- 19 ☐ Jigawa
- 20 ☐ Kaduna
- 21 ☐ Kano
- 22 ☐ Katsina
- 23 ☐ Kebbi
- 24 ☐ Kogi
- 25 ☐ Kwara
- 26 ☐ Nassarawa
- 27 ☐ Niger (state)
- 28 ☐ Ogun
- 29 ☐ Ondo
- 30 ☐ Osun
- 31 ☐ Oyo
- 32 ☐ Plateau
- 33 ☐ Rivers
- 34 ☐ Sokoto
- 35 ☐ Taraba
- 36 ☐ Yobe
- 37 ☐ Zamfara
- 38 ☐ Foreigner

108. State of origin? (do not read options. Probe for state or country name)

- 1 ☐ Lagos
- 2 ☐ Abia
- 3 ☐ Adamawa
- 4 ☐ Akwa Iborn
- 5 ☐ Anambra
- 6 ☐ Bauchi
- 7 ☐ Bayelsa
- 8 ☐ Benue
- 9 ☐ Borno
- 10 ☐ Cross River
- 11 ☐ Delta
- 12 ☐ Ebonyi
- 13 ☐ Edo
- 14 ☐ Ekiti
- 15 ☐ Enugu
- 16 ☐ Abuja (federal)
- 17 ☐ Gombe
- 18 ☐ Imo
- 19 ☐ Jigawa
- 20 ☐ Kaduna
- 21 ☐ Kano
- 22 ☐ Katsina
- 23 ☐ Kebbi
- 24 ☐ Kogi
- 25 ☐ Kwara
- 26 ☐ Nassarawa
- 27 ☐ Niger (state)
- 28 ☐ Ogun
- 29 ☐ Ondo
- 30 ☐ Osun
- 31 ☐ Oyo
- 32 ☐ Plateau
- 33 ☐ Rivers
- 34 ☐ Sokoto
- 35 ☐ Taraba
- 36 ☐ Yobe
- 37 ☐ Zamfara
- 38 ☐ Foreigner

109. What is R1's tribe?

- 1 ☐ Yourba
- 2 ☐ Igbo
- 3 ☐ Annang
- 4 ☐ Edo
- 5 ☐ Esan
- 6 ☐ Fon
- 7 ☐ Fulani
- 8 ☐ Gwari
- 9 ☐ Hausa
- 10 ☐ Ibibio
- 11 ☐ Ijaw
- 12 ☐ Ogboni

110. Can R1 read and write in English?

- 1 ☐ Read and write
- 2 ☐ Read only
- 3 ☐ Write only
- 4 ☐ Neither read nor write

111. Can R1 read and write in any other language?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

112. What other language(s)? (Maximum of 2 options)

- 1 ☐ Yoruba
- 2 ☐ Edo
- 3 ☐ Igbo
- 4 ☐ Hausa-Fulani
- 5 ☐ Tiv
- 6 ☐ Kanuri
- 7 ☐ Ibibio
- 8 ☐ French
- 9 ☐ Arabic
- 10 ☐ German
- 11 ☐ Italian
- 12 ☐ Russian
- 13 ☐ Spanish
- 14 ☐ Portuguese

113. What is R1 's proficiency level in ...

- |                 |                           |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| a) Yoruba       | 1) Read and write         |
| b) Edo          | 2) Read only              |
| c) Igbo         | 3) Write only             |
| d) Hausa-Fulani | 4) Neither read nor write |
| e) Tiv          |                           |
| f) Kanuri       |                           |
| g) Ibibio       |                           |
| h) French       |                           |
| i) Arabic       |                           |
| j) German       |                           |
| k) Italian      |                           |
| l) Russian      |                           |
| m) Spanish      |                           |
| n) Portuguese   |                           |

114. Has R1 ever attended school?

- 1 ☐ Yes  
2 ☐ No

115. What is the highest level of education R1 has attained?

- 1 ☐ Nursery  
2 ☐ Pry 1-6  
3 ☐ Standard 6  
4 ☐ JSS 1-3  
5 ☐ SSS 1-3  
6 ☐ Modern 3  
7 ☐ A Level  
8 ☐ Teacher Grade 1-3  
9 ☐ NCE  
10 ☐ OND/ Diploma  
11 ☐ HND  
12 ☐ First Degree  
13 ☐ Technical  
14 ☐ Vocational  
15 ☐ Professional  
16 ☐ Higher degree (Msc. Phd. MBA. etc.)

116. Has R1 been enrolled in school in the past 12 months?

- 1 ☐ Yes  
2 ☐ No

117. When was the last time R1 was enrolled in school?

- 1 ☐ Last year  
2 ☐ Two years ago  
3 ☐ Three years ago  
4 ☐ More than three years ago

118. Main reason why R1 is not enrolled in school?

- 1 ☐ Not keen to attend
- 2 ☐ Could not get into school
- 3 ☐ To help with housework
- 4 ☐ Suspended
- 5 ☐ Had to work outside of the house
- 6 ☐ High cost of tuition, books, and materials
- 7 ☐ Long distance to school
- 8 ☐ High cost of transportation
- 9 ☐ Sick
- 10 ☐ Graduated

119. In what school level is R1 currently enrolled?

- 1 ☐ None
- 2 ☐ Nursery
- 3 ☐ Pry 1-6
- 4 ☐ Standard 6
- 5 ☐ JSS 1-3
- 6 ☐ SSS 1-3
- 7 ☐ Modern 3
- 8 ☐ A Level
- 9 ☐ Teacher Grade 1-3
- 10 ☐ NCE
- 11 ☐ OND/ Diploma
- 12 ☐ HND
- 13 ☐ First Degree
- 14 ☐ Technical
- 15 ☐ Vocational
- 16 ☐ Professional
- 17 ☐ Higher degree (Msc. Phd. MBA. etc.)

120. Which type of school is R1 currently enrolled?

- 1 ☐ Government-managed
- 2 ☐ Private
- 3 ☐ Religious

121. Give reason(s) for the choice above

- 1 ☐ Quality of schooling infrastructure
- 2 ☐ Quality of teaching
- 3 ☐ Distance from dwelling to school
- 4 ☐ In-school safety
- 5 ☐ Language
- 6 ☐ Religion
- 7 ☐ Cost of private school
- 8 ☐ Crowded classroom
- 9 ☐ Incessant strike actions.

122. Is the school where R1 is currently enrolled located in this community?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

123. If no, why does R1 go to school outside of the community?

1 ☐ Quality of schooling infrastructure

2 ☐ Quality of teaching

3 ☐ In-school safety

4 ☐ Language

5 ☐ Religion

6 ☐ Cost

124. How does R1 usually go to school?

1 ☐ Walk

2 ☐ Bicycle

3 ☐ Private car

4 ☐ Okada/Motorcycle

5 ☐ Public bus

6 ☐ Boat/water transport

125. How long does it take R1 to travel to school - *one way*?

1 ☐ 0-10 minutes

2 ☐ 11-20 minutes

3 ☐ 21-30 minutes

4 ☐ 31-40 minutes

5 ☐ 41-50 minutes

6 ☐ 51-60 minutes

7 ☐ >60 minutes

126. On the average how much does R1 spend on *transportation to and fro to school*?

1 ☐ <N100

2 ☐ N100-N200

3 ☐ N201-N300

4 ☐ N301-N400

5 ☐ >N400

127. How long (Distance) is R1 dwelling place to school

1 ☐ <1KM

2 ☐ 1-2KM

3 ☐ 3-4KM

4 ☐ 5-6KM

5 ☐ >6KM

128. Is R1 a child aged **under 5**?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No



129. If yes, is R1 immunized against BCG (TB vaccine)?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

130. Is R1 immunized against polio?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

131. Has R1 had diarrhea in the last 1yr.?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

132. Are you satisfied with the services provided in Government health centre/ hospital

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

133. In general, how would rate the health centre/ hospital on the following

a) Provision of drugs

1) Excellent

b) Medical equipment

2) Good

c) Qualify Medical  
Personnel

3) Fair

4) Poor

d) Waiting time

e) Infrastructure

f) Attitude of Medical  
Personnel towards  
patients

g) Cost of Drugs

I'm now going to ask you questions about your household relating to  
**Economic Activity for household members aged 18 and above.**

134. Is R1 aged 18 and above?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

135. During the past 12 months, has R1

1 ☐ worked for a wage or any other payments?

2 ☐ been self-employed?

3 ☐ not been employed?

136. What is the main reason why R1 is not working?

1 ☐ No job opportunity

2 ☐ Student

3 ☐ Pensioner

4 ☐ Old age

5 ☐ Disabled/illness

6 ☐ Work/childcare within the house

137. When did R1 start in his/her main job?

- 1 ☐ 2010
- 2 ☐ 2009
- 3 ☐ 2008
- 4 ☐ 2007
- 5 ☐ 2006
- 6 ☐ 2005
- 7 ☐ 2004
- 8 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ < 2004

138. What form of transport does R1 use to get to his/her workplace?

- 1 ☐ Walk
- 2 ☐ Bicycle
- 3 ☐ Private car
- 4 ☐ Okada/motorcycle
- 5 ☐ Public bus
- 6 ☐ Boat/water transport
- 7 ☐ Train

139. Each way, how much money (in Naira) does R1 spend on transport to and fro to his/her workplace?

- 1 ☐ N100-N200
- 2 ☐ N201-N300
- 3 ☐ N301-N400
- 4 ☐ Above N400

140. How much time does R1 spend on transport to his/her workplace?

- 1 ☐ Less than 15 minutes
- 2 ☐ Between 15 minutes and 30 minutes
- 3 ☐ Between 30 minutes and 45 minutes
- 4 ☐ Between 45 minutes and 1 hour
- 5 ☐ More than 1 hour
- 6 ☐ More than 1 hour and a half
- 7 ☐ More than 2 hours
- 8 ☐ More than 2 hours and a half
- 9 ☐ More than 3 hours

141. How much did R1 earn last month?

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| a) Employment                                  | 1) <N20,000        |
| b) Family Transfer                             | 2) N20,000-N39,000 |
| c) Help from friends                           | 3) N40,000-N59,000 |
| d) Pension                                     | 4) N60,000-N79,000 |
| e) Public Assistance or<br>Government Transfer | 5) >N79,000        |
| f) Rent income                                 |                    |

142. Does R1 have a savings account?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

143. With whom is the main saving accounts held?

1 ☐ Community savings group

2 ☐ Savings and credit cooperative society

3 ☐ Micro-finance institution

4 ☐ Commercial bank

5 ☐ Private money lender

6 ☐ Employer

7 ☐ Religious leader

## **EDUCATION**

I'm now going to ask you a general question about **Education**

2100. Are you aware of Government schools in this community

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

2101. If yes, how many of your children attend

1 ☐ 1-2

2 ☐ 3-4

3 ☐ 4-5

4 ☐ >5

2102. Are you satisfied with the quality of teaching and school infrastructure provided in government managed schools

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

2103. If no, what are the problems identified

1 ☐ Quality of school infrastructure

2 ☐ Quality of Teaching

3 ☐ Quality of security

4 ☐ Religion

2104. How much has your household spent on R1's education in the past 12 months?

a) Tuition

b) Clothing

c) Books

d) Materials

e) Tutors

1) < N10,000

2) N10,000- N30,000

3) N31,000-N50,000

4) N51,000-N70,000

5) >N70,000

2105. What are the 3 main problems with schools in this community?

- 1 ☐ Too far away/transport problems
- 2 ☐ Too expensive/fees too high
- 3 ☐ Lack of books and supplies
- 4 ☐ Lack of teachers
- 5 ☐ Poor teaching quality
- 6 ☐ Poor school management quality
- 7 ☐ Facilities in bad conditions (building, electricity, water)
- 8 ☐ Crowded classrooms
- 9 ☐ Safety (violence, drugs)

2106. In general, how would you rate government managed schools on the following?

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| a) School infrastructure               | 1) Excellent |
| b) School quality                      | 2) Good      |
| c) Quality of teaching                 | 3) Average   |
| d) Quality of teachers                 | 4) Fair      |
| e) Availability of books               | 5) poor      |
| f) Provision of Library                |              |
| g) Provision of Science<br>Labouratory |              |
| h) Security                            |              |
| i) ICT Exposure                        |              |
| j) Cost                                |              |

2107. Has your ward received free textbooks from government managed schools

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2108. If yes, how was the performance of your ward before the books were given

- 1 ☐ Excellent
- 2 ☐ Good
- 3 ☐ Average
- 4 ☐ Fair
- 5 ☐ Poor

2109. what was the performance of your wards after the receipt of the text books

- 1 ☐ Excellent
- 2 ☐ Good
- 3 ☐ Average
- 4 ☐ Fair
- 5 ☐ Poor

2110. State three areas where you need government intervention in education

- 1 ☐ Provide more Pry/ Secondary schools
- 2 ☐ Expand both existing Pry/ Sec. Schools by providing more classrooms
- 3 ☐ Encourage existence of more private schools to suppliment government efforts
- 4 ☐ Recruitment of more teachers for the schools
- 5 ☐ Provide more textbooks to cover all subjects taught in schools
- 6 ☐ Provide adequate furniture for the schools
- 7 ☐ Provide functional library
- 8 ☐ Provide laboratories in schools

## **HEALTH**

I'm now going to ask you general questions about **Health**.

2200. In the last time a member of the household needed health care, where did he/she go?

- 1 ☐ Public hospital
- 2 ☐ Government health clinic
- 3 ☐ Private hospital
- 4 ☐ Private health clinic
- 5 ☐ Private doctor
- 6 ☐ Traditional medicine clinic

2201. Reason(s) for choice

- 1 ☐ High quality of services
- 2 ☐ Closeness to residence
- 3 ☐ Affordable cost of services
- 4 ☐ Sufficient medical facilities e.g building, equipment.
- 5 ☐ low waiting time

2202. How many times did R1 visit the following establishment in the last 1yr.?

- |                                |              |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| a) Public hospital             | 1) Nil       |
| b) Government health clinic    | 2) 1-2 times |
| c) Private hospital            | 3) 3-4 times |
| d) Private health clinic       | 4) 5-6 times |
| e) Private doctor              | 5) 7-8 times |
| f) Traditional medicine clinic | 6) >8 times  |

2203. How much did R1 incur in total health care expenditures in the last 1yr. (consultation and drugs)

- 1 ☐ <N5,000
- 2 ☐ N5,000-N9,000
- 3 ☐ N10,000-N19,000
- 4 ☐ N20,000-N29,000
- 5 ☐ >N29,000

2204. Did R1 face any of the following problems in the most recent visit to the health facility?

- 1 ☐ Unhygienic facilities
- 2 ☐ Insufficient medical facility
- 3 ☐ Unfriendly attitude of medical personnel
- 4 ☐ Insufficient number of doctors or nurses
- 5 ☐ Long waiting time
- 6 ☐ Unaffordable service fees
- 7 ☐ No drugs/medicines available

2205. Are R1's health care costs covered by any kind of insurance?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2206. Is there any Government Health Centre/ Hospital in your community

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2207. Are you aware of provision of Government free medical services.

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2208. Have you benefited from any of the Government free medical services.

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2209. if yes, R1 should indicate which of the free medical services he/she benefited from

- 1 ☐ Jigi Bola (medicated glasses)
- 2 ☐ free medical consultancy
- 3 ☐ limb correction
- 4 ☐ Breast cancer diagnosis
- 5 ☐ diabetes/ hypertension screening
- 6 ☐ HIV screening/ Treatment

2210. if Yes Rate the performance of the services provided in the government health centres/ hospitals as follows

- 1 ☐ fair
- 2 ☐ good
- 3 ☐ very good
- 4 ☐ excellent

2211. Was any member of your household a victim of a crime against his/her person or property in the past year?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2212. What type of crime?

- 1 ☐ Vandalism
- 2 ☐ Burglary
- 3 ☐ Physical Harm
- 4 ☐ Extorsion
- 5 ☐ Theft
- 6 ☐ Mugging/robbery
- 7 ☐ Attempted murder
- 8 ☐ Kidnapping/abduction

2213. Where did it occur?

- |                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Vandalism            | 1) At home                  |
| b) Burglary             | 2) Within community         |
| c) Physical Harm        | 3) In neighboring community |
| d) Extorsion            | 4) Elsewhere                |
| e) Theft                |                             |
| f) Mugging/robbery      |                             |
| g) Attempted murder     |                             |
| h) Kidnapping/abduction |                             |

2214. To whom was it reported?

- 1 ☐ Not reported
- 2 ☐ Police
- 3 ☐ Community leader

2215. What is the distance of the Government Health Centre/ Hospital from your dwelling place.

- 1 ☐ <1KM
- 2 ☐ 1-2KM
- 3 ☐ 3-4KM
- 4 ☐ 5-6KM

2216. What mode of transportation do members of your household use most frequently to travel to the nearest health facility from your home?

- 1 ☐ Walking
- 2 ☐ Bicycle
- 3 ☐ Private car
- 4 ☐ Okada/motorcycle
- 5 ☐ Public bus
- 6 ☐ Boat/water transport

2217. How much time does it take to travel to the closest Government health facility from your home using this mode of transportation?

- 1 ☐ Less than 15 minutes
- 2 ☐ Between 15 minutes and 30 minutes
- 3 ☐ Between 30 minutes and 45 minutes
- 4 ☐ Between 45 minutes and 1 hour
- 5 ☐ More than 1 hour
- 6 ☐ More than 1 hour and a half
- 7 ☐ More than 2 hours
- 8 ☐ More than 2 hours and a half
- 9 ☐ More than 3 hours

2218. In the last one year, how many times do you visit the nearest Government Health Centre/ Hospital

- 1 ☐ Nil
- 2 ☐ 1-2
- 3 ☐ 3-4
- 4 ☐ 5-6
- 5 ☐ >6

2219. How long does it take R1 to see a doctor in Government Health Centre/ Hospital

- 1 ☐ < 30mins
- 2 ☐ 30mins – 59mins.
- 3 ☐ 1-2hrs.
- 4 ☐ 2-3hrs.
- 5 ☐ 3-4hrs.
- 6 ☐ 4-6hrs.
- 7 ☐ > 6hrs.

2220. How would you rate the quality of health care services that you receive at government hospitals or clinics?

- 1 ☐ Improved Significantly
- 2 ☐ Improved Fairly
- 3 ☐ Stayed the Same
- 4 ☐ Deteriorated Fairly
- 5 ☐ Deteriorated Significantly



2221. On the average how much do you spend on *transportation to and fro* to nearest Government Health Centre/ Hospital

- 1 ☐ <N100
- 2 ☐ N100-N200
- 3 ☐ N201-N300
- 4 ☐ N301-N400
- 5 ☐ >N400

## **HOUSING & TENURE**

I'm now going to ask you general questions about **Housing & Tenure**.

2300. Type of household (Housing & Tenure - observed and reported by enumerator)

- 1 ☐ Single-household house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard
- 2 ☐ Multi-household house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard
- 3 ☐ Flat in a block of flats, high rise building
- 4 ☐ Bungalow, story building, town house
- 5 ☐ Unit in housing estate or retirement village
- 6 ☐ Room in main dwelling
- 7 ☐ Room in hostel
- 8 ☐ Other formal housing,
- 9 ☐ Shack in informal/squatter settlement, not in backyard
- 10 ☐ Shack in the backyard of a formal house (boys quarters)

2301. What is the major material of the roof?

- 1 ☐ Mud/Mud bricks
- 2 ☐ Thatch
- 3 ☐ Wood/bamboo
- 4 ☐ Corrugated iron sheets
- 5 ☐ Cement/concrete
- 6 ☐ Roofing tiles
- 7 ☐ Asbestos

2302. What is the major construction material of the external walls?

- 1 ☐ Mud/Mud bricks
- 2 ☐ Thatch
- 3 ☐ Wood/bamboo
- 4 ☐ Corrugated iron sheets
- 5 ☐ Cement/concrete
- 6 ☐ Roofing tiles
- 7 ☐ Asbestos

2303. What is the primary material of the floor?

- 1 ☐ Earth/mud
- 2 ☐ Wood or tile
- 3 ☐ Plank
- 4 ☐ Concrete
- 5 ☐ Dirt/straw

2304. How many rooms does your household occupy (including bedrooms, and living rooms)? (do not count bathrooms, toilets, kitchens, and pantry store)

- 1 ☐ 1 -2rooms
- 2 ☐ 3-4 rooms
- 3 ☐ 5-6 rooms
- 4 ☐ 7-8rooms
- 5 ☐ > 8rooms

2305. Other than your household, how many households share this dwelling?

- 1 ☐ Nil
- 2 ☐ 1-2
- 3 ☐ 3-4
- 4 ☐ 5-6
- 5 ☐ 7-8
- 6 ☐ >8

2306. How long has your household been living in this dwelling?

- 1 ☐ < 6 months
- 2 ☐ 6 months to 1 yr
- 3 ☐ 1 -2yrs.
- 4 ☐ 3-4yrs.
- 5 ☐ >4yrs.

2307. How long has your household been living in this community?

- 1 ☐ < 6 months
- 2 ☐ 6 months to 1 yr
- 3 ☐ 1 -2yrs.
- 4 ☐ 3-4yrs.
- 5 ☐ >4yrs.

2308. Where did this household live before coming to this community?

- 1 ☐ Another community in Lagos
- 2 ☐ Another urban center outside of Lagos in Nigeria
- 3 ☐ Rural area/village in Nigeria
- 4 ☐ Outside Nigeria

2309. Is this dwelling owned or rented by a member of the household?

- 1 ☐ Owned
- 2 ☐ Rented
- 3 ☐ No rental payments, contract or ownership

2310. Why do you prefer to stay in this area.

- 1 ☐ Security
- 2 ☐ Closeness to work place
- 3 ☐ Affordability of rent
- 4 ☐ Availability of basic infrastructural facilities (road, water, electricity etc.)

2311. What kind of agreement do you have to live in your dwelling?

- 1 ☐ Written agreement
- 2 ☐ Verbal agreement
- 3 ☐ No agreement

2312. How confident are you that the owner will maintain this agreement with your household for the next 12 months?

- 1 ☐ Very confident
- 2 ☐ Confident
- 3 ☐ Little confidence
- 4 ☐ No confidence

2313. Who do you pay your rent to?

- 1 ☐ Employer
- 2 ☐ Agency
- 3 ☐ Government/parastatal/council
- 4 ☐ Landlord

2314. How much do you pay for the rent per year?

- 1 ☐ <N25,000
- 2 ☐ N25,000-N79,000
- 3 ☐ N80,000-N149,000
- 4 ☐ N150,000-N199,000
- 5 ☐ N200,000-N500,000
- 6 ☐ > N500,000

2315. How often do you pay the rent?

- 1 ☐ Monthly
- 2 ☐ Half-yearly (6 months)
- 3 ☐ Yearly
- 4 ☐ 2 years
- 5 ☐ 3 years

2316. What charges does this amount include?

- 1 ☐ House rent
- 2 ☐ Land rent
- 3 ☐ Toilet and/or sanitation
- 4 ☐ Waste removal
- 5 ☐ Water
- 6 ☐ Energy and/or electricity
- 7 ☐ Security deposit

2317. When you moved into this dwelling, did you need to pay rent for multiple months, or deposit in advance?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2318. How much money did you have to pay as a deposit prior to moving into this dwelling?

- 1 ☐ <N25,000
- 2 ☐ N25,000-N79,000
- 3 ☐ N80,000-N149,000
- 4 ☐ N150,000-N199,000
- 5 ☐ N200,000-N500,000
- 6 ☐ > N500,000

2319. Did you buy or construct this house?

- 1 ☐ Bought the house
- 2 ☐ Constructed the house

2320. In which year did you construct this house?

- 1 ☐ before 1990
- 2 ☐ 1990-1995
- 3 ☐ 1996-2001
- 4 ☐ 2002-2007
- 5 ☐ 2008-2009
- 6 ☐ 2010

2321. How much was the total cost of construction?

- 1 ☐ < N2 million
- 2 ☐ N2-N4 million
- 3 ☐ N5-N7 million
- 4 ☐ >N7 million

2322. In which year did you buy or obtain this house?

- 1 ☐ before 1990
- 2 ☐ 1990-1995
- 3 ☐ 1996-2001
- 4 ☐ 2002-2007
- 5 ☐ 2008-2009
- 6 ☐ 2010

2323. How much did you pay for this house?

- 1 ☐ < N2 million
- 2 ☐ N2-N4 million
- 3 ☐ N5-N7 million
- 4 ☐ >N7 million

2324. Do you have ownership title to the land on which this house is built?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2325. When did you buy this land?

- 1 ☐ before 1990
- 2 ☐ 1990-1995
- 3 ☐ 1996-2001
- 4 ☐ 2002-2007
- 5 ☐ 2008-2009
- 6 ☐ 2010

2326. How much did you pay for the land when you bought it?

- 1 ☐ < N100,000
- 2 ☐ N100,000-N300,000
- 3 ☐ N301,000-N500,000
- 4 ☐ N501,000-N1 million
- 5 ☐ >N1 million

2327. What kind of tenancy do you have with the owner?

- 1 ☐ Written agreement
- 2 ☐ Verbal agreement
- 3 ☐ No agreement

2328. Do you currently pay anything for this land?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2329. Who do you pay this to?

- 1 ☐ Employer
- 2 ☐ Agency
- 3 ☐ Government/parastatal/council

2330. How many paying tenants do you have?

- 1 ☐ Nil
- 2 ☐ 1
- 3 ☐ 1-2
- 4 ☐ 3-4
- 5 ☐ 5-6
- 6 ☐ > 6

2331. Has your household ever been evicted or forced to leave your dwelling?

- 1 ☐ No
- 2 ☐ Yes from this settlement
- 3 ☐ Yes from another settlement

2332. What was the reason for your most recent eviction?

- 1 ☐ Government's land regulation
- 2 ☐ Inability to pay rent
- 3 ☐ Land speculators
- 4 ☐ Dispute with landlord

2333. Does the household have access to government land

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2334. if no, what are the constraints,

- 1 ☐ Cost of land
- 2 ☐ Cumbersome application procedure
- 3 ☐ Choice of location

2335. . Does the household have access to government housing estate

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2336. If no, what are the constraint,

- 1 ☐ Cost of procurement
- 2 ☐ Application procedure
- 3 ☐ Type and structure of the dwelling/ property
- 4 ☐ Denial of sole ownership

2337. Are you or any member of your household interested in a housing loan?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2338. What would be the main use of this loan?

- 1 ☐ To buy land
- 2 ☐ To upgrade house or plot
- 3 ☐ To add or improve services
- 4 ☐ To add additional room for rental or commercial use
- 5 ☐ To construct a new house
- 6 ☐ To buy a new house

2339. What amount of loan would you or another member of your household require from the household loan?

- 1 ☐ <N100,000
- 2 ☐ N100,000-N200,000
- 3 ☐ N201,000-N300,000
- 4 ☐ N301,000-N400,000
- 5 ☐ N401,000-N500,000
- 6 ☐ >N500,000

2340. Why are you or other members of this household not interested in a housing loan?

- 1 ☐ No need for a loan
- 2 ☐ Do not want to take on debt
- 3 ☐ Interest rates are too high
- 4 ☐ Risk of foreclosure
- 5 ☐ Denied by lender

2341. Are you aware of the state government microfinance initiative

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2342. Have you benefitted from this microfinance programme

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2343. If yes, what is your comment on their performance

- 1 ☐ Satisfactory
- 2 ☐ Fair
- 3 ☐ Poor

2344. If no, what is the reason(s)

- 1 ☐ Applied but not given
- 2 ☐ Not aware of the process of applying
- 3 ☐ Service yet to be available in the community
- 4 ☐ Conditions and terms for repayment too difficult

## **ASSETS**

I'm now going to ask you general questions about **Assets**.

2400. Does your household own any of the following items?

- 1 ☐ Fan
- 2 ☐ Light bulbs
- 3 ☐ Immersion heater/boiling ring
- 4 ☐ Water tank
- 5 ☐ Generator
- 6 ☐ Air conditioner
- 7 ☐ Electric iron
- 8 ☐ Coal iron
- 9 ☐ Laundry machine
- 10 ☐ Dish washer
- 11 ☐ Microwave
- 12 ☐ Refrigerator
- 13 ☐ Gas cooker/hot plate/modern stove
- 14 ☐ Mattress or bed
- 15 ☐ Sewing machine
- 16 ☐ Couch/Sofa
- 17 ☐ Table
- 18 ☐ Mosquito net
- 19 ☐ Radio or cassette recorder
- 20 ☐ Video recorder
- 21 ☐ Camera
- 22 ☐ Television
- 23 ☐ Computer
- 24 ☐ Printer
- 25 ☐ Telephone, fixed line
- 26 ☐ Mobile phone
- 27 ☐ Car or truck
- 28 ☐ Motorcycle
- 29 ☐ Bicycle
- 30 ☐ Cart



## 2401. Additional Information

- a) Fan
- b) Light bulbs
- c) Immersion heater/boiling ring
- d) Water tank
- e) Generator
- f) Air conditioner
- g) Electric iron
- h) Coal iron
- i) Laundry machine
- j) Dish washer
- k) Microwave
- l) Refrigerator
- m) Gas cooker/hot plate/modern stove
- n) Mattress or bed
- o) Sewing machine
- p) Couch/Sofa
- q) Table
- r) Mosquito net
- s) Radio or cassette recorder
- t) Video recorder
- u) Camera
- v) Television
- w) Computer
- x) Printer
- y) Telephone, fixed line
- z) Mobile phone
- aa) Car or truck
- bb) Motorcycle
- cc) Bicycle
- dd) Cart

How many do you own?

- 1) 1-2
- 2) 3-4
- 3) 5-6
- 4) > 6

## **UTILITIES & SERVICES**

I'm now going to ask you general questions about **Utilities & Services**.

2500. Did you experience any flooding in your street in the last 12 months?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2501. Did you experience any flooding in your house in the last 12 months?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2502. During the past 12 months, how many times was your house flooded?

- 1 ☐ 1-2
- 2 ☐ 3-4
- 3 ☐ 5-6
- 4 ☐ > 6

2503. Did your household spend anything on damage properties following the flood in your house?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2504. How much did your household spend in the last 12 months to repair damage caused by flooding in your house?

- 1 ☐ <N20,000
- 2 ☐ N20,000-N49,000
- 3 ☐ N50,000-N79,000
- 4 ☐ >N79,000

2505. The last time your house was flooded, how high was the water level?

- 1 ☐ Ankle deep
- 2 ☐ Knee deep
- 3 ☐ Waist level or above

2506. Are there any drains/gutters on your street?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2507. What type of drainage system is on your street?

- 1 ☐ Uncovered concrete drain
- 2 ☐ Covered concrete drain
- 3 ☐ Earth

2508. Are the drainage system cleaned?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

2509. Who is responsible for cleaning the drainage system?

1 ☐ Community

2 ☐ Government employed personnel

2510. What type of toilet facility is available to your household?

1 ☐ Flush to septic tank

3 ☐ Flush/pour to pit

4 ☐ Flush/pour to street, yard, ditch

7 ☐ Covered pit latrine

8 ☐ Uncovered pit latrine

9 ☐ Pan/bucket

10 ☐ Hanging toilet/toilet on water

11 ☐ Bush/field

2511. How many toilets/ latrines are there in the toilet facility

1 ☐ 1-2

2 ☐ 3-4

3 ☐ >4

2512. How many households share the toilet facility?

1 ☐ 1-2

2 ☐ 3-4

3 ☐ >4

2513. Where is the toilet facility located?

1 ☐ Inside house

2 ☐ Outside house on plot

3 ☐ Outside plot/public toilet

2516. Are you satisfied with your present toilet system?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

2517. Do you have access to public toilet facility in your community

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

2518. If yes, how much do you pay for the use of this toilet facility?

1 ☐ <N10

2 ☐ N10-N20

3 ☐ N30-N40

4 ☐ >N50

2519. Are you satisfied with the public toilet facility?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

2520. What is the main water source for your household?

- 1 ☐ Piped water into dwelling
- 2 ☐ Piped water to yard/plot
- 3 ☐ Public tap/standpipe
- 4 ☐ Borehole
- 5 ☐ Protected dug well
- 6 ☐ Unprotected dug well
- 7 ☐ Protected spring
- 8 ☐ Rainwater
- 9 ☐ Unprotected spring
- 10 ☐ Small-scale vendor
- 11 ☐ Tanker truck
- 12 ☐ Surface water (lagoon, creek, river, dam, lake, pond, stream canal, irrigation channels)

2521. How far from your dwelling is this water source (in meters)?

- 1 ☐ Inside dwelling
- 2 ☐ Within 500 meters
- 3 ☐ Between 500 meters and 1 kilometer
- 4 ☐ 1 kilometer or more

2522. How many trips per day do you make to get water from this source

- 1 ☐ Nil
- 2 ☐ 1-2 trips
- 3 ☐ 3-4 trips
- 4 ☐ 5-6 trips
- 5 ☐ > 6 trips

2523. How many households do you share this source of water with?

- 1 ☐ Nil
- 2 ☐ 1-2
- 3 ☐ 3-4
- 4 ☐ 5-6
- 5 ☐ >6

2524. How long does it take to get water from this source? (round trip in minutes)

- 1 ☐ 0 to 5 minutes
- 2 ☐ 5 to 10 minutes
- 3 ☐ 10 to 15 minutes
- 4 ☐ 15 to 20 minutes
- 5 ☐ 20 to 25 minutes
- 6 ☐ 25 to 30 minutes
- 7 ☐ 30 to 35 minutes
- 8 ☐ 35 to 40 minutes
- 9 ☐ 40 to 45 minutes
- 10 ☐ 45 to 50 minutes
- 11 ☐ 50 to 55 minutes
- 12 ☐ 55 to 60 minutes
- 13 ☐ More than 60 minutes

2525. What size of container does your household normally use to collect water on a daily basis?

- 1 ☐ 10-15 litre bucket
- 2 ☐ 20-25 litre bucket
- 3 ☐ 50 Litre container

2526. Number of containers used per day, and amount paid per unit of water

	Number of container(s) used per day	Amount in Naira
a) 10-15 litre bucket	1) 1-2 2) 3-4 3) 5-6	1) <N10 2) N10-N20 3) N21-N30
b) 20-25 litre bucket	4) > 6	4) N31-N40 5) N41-N50 6) > N50
c) 50 Litre containe r		

2527. Is the primary water source reliable?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2528. Do you experience any of the following problems with your primary water supply?

- 1 ☐ Poor quality (dirt particles, muddy quality)
- 2 ☐ Unexpected interruptions (daily)
- 3 ☐ Unexpected interruptions (occasionally)
- 4 ☐ Inaccurate billing
- 5 ☐ Too far/inconvenient to fetch
- 6 ☐ No problems with water supply

2529. Without treating the water, is the primary water source good for drinking?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

2530. Do you treat your water in any way to make it safer?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

2531. What do you usually do to the primary source of water to make it safe to drink?

1 ☐ Add bleach/chlorine

2 ☐ Boil

3 ☐ Let it stand and settle

4 ☐ Sieve it through cloth

5 ☐ Water filter (ceramic, sand, composite)

2532. Do you have access to water from the Lagos Water Corporation?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

2533. Do you pay or share a regular bill from the Lagos State Water Corporation?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

2534. How much was your last water bill? (only your portion if shared water bill)?

1 ☐ < N500

2 ☐ N500-N999

3 ☐ N1,000-N1,499

4 ☐ N1,500-N1,999

5 ☐ >N1,999

2535. How often do you pay your water bill?

1 ☐ Daily

2 ☐ Weekly

3 ☐ Monthly

4 ☐ Quarterly

5 ☐ Half-yearly

6 ☐ Yearly

2536. Are you satisfied with the level of the performance with the Lagos State Water Corporation

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

2537. If yes, rate level of performance

- 1 ☐ Excellent
- 2 ☐ Very Good
- 3 ☐ Good
- 4 ☐ Fair

2538. Is there a provision of a government mini water scheme available in the community

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2539. Is it still functional

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2540. If No, Why is it not functional

- 1 ☐ Vandalism
- 2 ☐ lack of maintenance
- 3 ☐ Drought of water

2541. Do you use any additional water supply source apart from the main source?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2542. What is your household's secondary source of water?

- 1 ☐ Piped water into dwelling
- 2 ☐ Piped water to yard/plot
- 3 ☐ Public tap/standpipe
- 4 ☐ Borehole
- 5 ☐ Protected dug well
- 6 ☐ Unprotected dug well
- 7 ☐ Protected spring
- 8 ☐ Rainwater
- 9 ☐ Unprotected spring
- 10 ☐ Small-scale vendor
- 11 ☐ Tanker truck
- 12 ☐ Surface water (lagoon, creek, river, dam, lake, pond, stream canal, irrigation channels)

2543. In the past one year, has any upgrading or improvements been made to water supply facilities or services used by your household?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2544. How would you classify the improvement?

- 1 ☐ Improved Significantly
- 2 ☐ Improved Fairly
- 3 ☐ Stayed the Same
- 4 ☐ Deteriorated Fairly
- 5 ☐ Deteriorated Significantly

2545. What is the most commonly used mode for disposal of solid waste from this household?

- 1 ☐ Collected by the government house to house (PSP)
- 2 ☐ Dumping ground in neighborhood
- 3 ☐ Truck pusher/private refuse collector
- 4 ☐ Disposal within compound (neighborhood bin/tank)
- 5 ☐ State government bin
- 6 ☐ Local government bin
- 7 ☐ Burned
- 8 ☐ Buried

2546. How often does your household dispose its waste?

- 1 ☐ Daily
- 2 ☐ Weekly
- 3 ☐ Monthly

2547. How many standard bags of refuse do you dispose at once?

- 1 ☐ 1-2
- 2 ☐ 3-4
- 3 ☐ > 4

2548. How much did you pay for garbage collection last month?

- 1 ☐ <N100
- 2 ☐ N100-N199
- 3 ☐ N200-N299
- 4 ☐ N300-N399
- 5 ☐ N400-N499
- 6 ☐ >N499

2549. Are you satisfied with your solid waste disposal?

- 1 ☐ Very Satisfied
- 2 ☐ Somewhat Satisfied
- 3 ☐ Somewhat Dissatisfied
- 4 ☐ Very Dissatisfied

2550. Is your house accessible by car?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2551. Is your road tarred?

- 1 ☐ Yes



2 ☐ No

2552. Are you satisfied with the condition of the road that you use to get to your house?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

2553. What would you say is the main problem with roads in your community?

1 ☐ Poor drainage

2 ☐ Bad road surface

3 ☐ No sidewalk

4 ☐ Narrow/obstructed sidewalk

2554. What is the main mode of transportation used by your household?

1 ☐ Walk

2 ☐ Bicycle

3 ☐ Private car

4 ☐ Okada/motorcycle

5 ☐ Public bus

6 ☐ Train

7 ☐ Water transport

2555. How long does it take you to access the nearest major road

1 ☐ < 6mins.

2 ☐ 6-10mins

3 ☐ 11-15mins

4 ☐ 16-20mins.

5 ☐ >20mins.

2556. Specify distance covered to access the nearest major road from your dwelling place

1 ☐ < 2km.

2 ☐ 2-3km.

3 ☐ 4-5km.

4 ☐ 6-7km.

5 ☐ >7km.

2557. What is the time taken from your dwelling place to your place of work

1 ☐ < 30mins.

2 ☐ 30-59mins.

3 ☐ 1-2hrs.

4 ☐ >2hrs.

2558. What is the distance covered from your dwelling place to your work place.

- 1 ☐ < 5km.
- 2 ☐ 5-9km.
- 3 ☐ 10-15km.
- 4 ☐ 16-20km.
- 5 ☐ >20km.

2559. What is the waiting time at your bus stop before boarding a public bus to your work place

- 1 ☐ < 30mins.
- 2 ☐ 30-59mins.
- 3 ☐ 1-2hrs.
- 4 ☐ >2hrs.

2560. Do you have BRT buses plying your route

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2561. If yes, do you patronize BRT buses services

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2562. What is the waiting time before boarding the BRT buses.

- 1 ☐ < 30mins.
- 2 ☐ 30-59mins.
- 3 ☐ 1-2hrs.
- 4 ☐ >2hrs.

2563. Are you satisfied with the quality of services rendered by the BRT buses

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2564. If yes, rate the level of performance

- 1 ☐ Excellent
- 2 ☐ Extremely Good
- 3 ☐ Very Good
- 4 ☐ Good
- 5 ☐ Fair
- 6 ☐ Not Very Good

2565. What is the traffic situation in your community

- 1 ☐ Good
- 2 ☐ Bad
- 3 ☐ Fair

2566. If bad, what are the identified reason for the traffic situation

- 1 ☐ Volume of vehicles on the road
- 2 ☐ Bad road
- 3 ☐ Narrow road
- 4 ☐ Absent of traffic light
- 5 ☐ No traffic Wardens

2567. Are there streetlights in your neighborhood?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2568. How often are the streetlights on?

- 1 ☐ Throughout the night
- 2 ☐ Part of the night
- 3 ☐ Not every night
- 4 ☐ Never

2569. Does anyone in this household use one of the following?

- 1 ☐ Personal mobile
- 2 ☐ Personal phone (landline)
- 3 ☐ Neighbor's phone
- 4 ☐ Public phone
- 5 ☐ Work phone
- 6 ☐ Household does not use a telephone

2570. How many mobile phones does this house hold use

- 1 ☐ 1-2
- 2 ☐ 3-4
- 3 ☐ 5-6
- 4 ☐ 7-8
- 5 ☐ > 8

2571. How much was spent last month to use this type of phone?

- |                              |                  |
|------------------------------|------------------|
|                              | 1) <N500         |
| a) Personal mobile           | 2) N500-N999     |
| b) Personal phone (landline) | 3) N1,000-N1,499 |
| c) Neighbor's phone          | 4) N1,500-N1,999 |
| d) Public phone              | 5) > N2,000      |
| e) Work phone                |                  |

2572. Does your household have electricity from PHCN?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2573. What is electricity from PHCN used for in your dwelling?

- 1 ☐ Lighting
- 2 ☐ TV/Radio
- 3 ☐ Fans
- 4 ☐ Refrigeration
- 5 ☐ Cooking
- 6 ☐ Hot water heating
- 7 ☐ Pumping Water
- 8 ☐ Other small appliances

2574. How is the electricity connected to this dwelling?

- 1 ☐ Metered connection to the dwelling
- 2 ☐ Prepaid card connection to the dwelling
- 3 ☐ Unmetered connection from neighbor's dwelling
- 4 ☐ Unmetered connection from street

2575. How much electricity did your household pay for 30 days of electricity use from PHCN?

- 1 ☐ N100-N500
- 2 ☐ N600-N1,000
- 3 ☐ N1,001-N1,500
- 4 ☐ N1,501-N2,000
- 5 ☐ > N2,000

2576. Do you experience unexpected interruptions in electricity supply?

- 1 ☐ Yes, daily
- 2 ☐ Yes, a few times a week
- 3 ☐ Yes, a few times a month
- 4 ☐ No

2577. How many hours per day do you have electricity?

- 1 ☐ < 1hr.
- 2 ☐ 1-5hrs.
- 3 ☐ 6-10hrs.
- 4 ☐ 11-15hrs.
- 5 ☐ 16-20hrs.
- 6 ☐ 21-24hrs.

2578. Are you satisfied with electricity from PHCN?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2579. What other source of electricity does your household use

- 1 ☐ Generator
- 2 ☐ Solar Energy
- 3 ☐ Battery
- 4 ☐ Local Lamp (Kerosene, Palm oil, candle etc.)

2580. Does your household have electricity from a **generator**?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2581. What is the electricity from the **generator** used for in your dwelling?

- 1 ☐ Lighting
- 2 ☐ TV/Radio
- 3 ☐ Fans
- 4 ☐ Refrigeration
- 5 ☐ Cooking
- 6 ☐ Hot water heating
- 7 ☐ Other small appliances

2582. How much did you pay for your **generator**?

- 1 ☐ < N15,000
- 2 ☐ N16,000-N30,000
- 3 ☐ N31,000-N50,000
- 4 ☐ N51,000-N100,000
- 5 ☐ >N100,000
- 6 ☐ Obtained for free

2583. How much did your household pay for fuel in the past 30 days to operate the **generator**?

- 1 ☐ <N1,000
- 2 ☐ N1,000-N2,000
- 3 ☐ N2,001-N3,000
- 4 ☐ N3,001-N4,000
- 5 ☐ N4,001-N5,000
- 6 ☐ >N5,000

2584. How many days in the past month did you need to use your **generator**?

- 1 ☐ 0-5days
- 2 ☐ 6-10days
- 3 ☐ 11-15days
- 4 ☐ 16-20days
- 5 ☐ 21-25days
- 6 ☐ 26-31days

2585. How many hours a day does your household use the **generator**?

- 1 ☐ < 1hr.
- 2 ☐ 1-5hrs.
- 3 ☐ 6-10hrs.
- 4 ☐ 11-15hrs.
- 5 ☐ 16-20hrs.

6 ☐ 21-24hrs.

2586. Does your household have electricity from a **solar home system**?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

2587. What is the electricity from the **solar energy system** used for in your dwelling?

1 ☐ Lighting

2 ☐ TV/Radio

3 ☐ Fans

4 ☐ Refrigeration

5 ☐ Cooking

6 ☐ Hot water heating

7 ☐ Other small appliances

2588. How much did you pay for your **solar energy system**?

1 ☐ <N50,000

2 ☐ N50,000-N100,000

3 ☐ N101,000-N200,000

4 ☐ N201,000-N300,000

5 ☐ N301,000-N400,000

6 ☐ N401,000-N500,000

7 ☐ > N500,000

8 ☐ Obtained for free

2589. How many days in the past month did you need to use your **solar home system**?

1 ☐ 0-5days

2 ☐ 6-10days

3 ☐ 11-15days

4 ☐ 16-20days

5 ☐ 21-25days

6 ☐ 26-31days

2590. How many hours a day does your household use the **solar home system**?

1 ☐ < 1hr.

2 ☐ 1-5hrs.

3 ☐ 6-10hrs.

4 ☐ 11-15hrs.

5 ☐ 16-20hrs.

6 ☐ 21-24hrs.

2591. Does your household have electricity from **batteries** (i.e car, storage battery)?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

2592. What is the electricity from **batteries** used for in your dwelling?

- 1 ☐ Lighting
- 2 ☐ TV/Radio
- 3 ☐ Fans
- 4 ☐ Refrigeration
- 5 ☐ Cooking
- 6 ☐ Hot water heating
- 7 ☐ Other small appliances

2593. How much did you pay for your **batteries**?

- 1 ☐ N10,000-N15,000
- 2 ☐ N16,000-N20,000
- 3 ☐ N21,000-N25,000
- 4 ☐ N26,000-N30,000
- 5 ☐ > N30,000
- 6 ☐ Obtained for free

2594. How much did your household pay for battery charging in the past 30 days to operate the **batteries**?

- 1 ☐ N500-N1,000
- 2 ☐ N1,001-N1,500
- 3 ☐ N1,501-N2,000
- 4 ☐ > N2,000

2595. How many days in the past month did you need to use your **batteries**?

- 1 ☐ 0-5days
- 2 ☐ 6-10days
- 3 ☐ 11-15days
- 4 ☐ 16-20days
- 5 ☐ 21-25days
- 5 ☐ 26-31days

2596. How many hours a day does your household use the **batteries**?

- 1 ☐ < 1hr.
- 2 ☐ 1-5hrs.
- 3 ☐ 6-10hrs.
- 4 ☐ 11-15hrs.
- 5 ☐ 16-20hrs.
- 6 ☐ 21-24hrs.

2597. Does your household have electricity from **dry cell batteries**?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2598. What is the electricity from **dry cell batteries** used for in your dwelling?

- 1 ☐ Lighting
- 2 ☐ TV/Radio
- 3 ☐ Fans
- 4 ☐ Refrigeration
- 5 ☐ Cooking
- 6 ☐ Hot water heating
- 7 ☐ Other small appliances

2599. How much did you pay for your **dry cell batteries**?

- 1 ☐ N10,000-N15,000
- 2 ☐ N16,000-N20,000
- 3 ☐ N21,000-N25,000
- 4 ☐ N26,000-N30,000
- 5 ☐ > N30,000
- 6 ☐ Obtained for free

2600. How many days in the past month did you need to use your **dry cell batteries**?

- 1 ☐ 0-5days
- 2 ☐ 6-10days
- 3 ☐ 11-15days
- 4 ☐ 16-20days
- 5 ☐ 21-25days
- 6 ☐ 26-31days

2601. How many hours a day does your household use the **dry cell batteries**?

- 1 ☐ < 1hr.
- 2 ☐ 1-5hrs.
- 3 ☐ 6-10hrs.
- 4 ☐ 11-15hrs.
- 5 ☐ 16-20hrs.
- 6 ☐ 21-24hrs.

2602. During the last 30 days, has your household used the following for lighting, cooking or heating?

- 1 ☐ Firewood
- 2 ☐ Charcoal/coal
- 3 ☐ Refuse/Garbage
- 4 ☐ None of the above



2603. What is the type ...

	Unit of Measure	Weight
a) Firewood	1) Piece	1) <1kg
b) Charcoal/coal	2) Bundle	2) 1- 2kg
c) Refuse/Garbage	3) Stack	3) 2.1-3
	4) Bag	k
	5) Sack	g
		4) 3.1-
		4
		k
		g
		5) 4 .1-
		5
		k
		g
		6) >5kg

2604. How many is used and cost in the last 30 days

	How many units did you use in last 30 days	What was the total cost of all units that your household purchased in the last 30days
a) Firewood	1) 1-2	1) < N100
b) Charcoal/coal	2) 3-4	2) N100-N200
c) Refuse/Garbage	3) 5-6	3) N201-N300
	4) 7-8	4) N301-N400
	5) 9-10	5) > N400
	6) > 10	

2605. During the last 30 days, has your household used **candles** for lighting, or heating?

- 1 ☐ Yes  
2 ☐ No

2606. What is the typical size of these **candles**?

- 1 ☐ Small  
2 ☐ Medium  
3 ☐ Large

2607. How many **candles** has your household used in the past 30 days for lighting?

Quantity	Cost
a. Nil	1) <N50
b. 1-2	2) N50-N100

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| c. 3-4  | 3) N101-N200 |
| d. 5-6  | 4) N201-N300 |
| e. 7-8  | 5) N301-N400 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> f. > 8 | 6) N401-N500 |
|   | 7) > N500    |

2608. During the last 30 days, has your household used the following for lighting, cooking, or heating?

- 1 ☐ Paraffin
- 2 ☐ Kerosene
- 3 ☐ Natural gas
- 4 ☐ Diesel
- 5 ☐ None of the above

2609. Purpose & Quantity -

	For which activity	Quantity used in the last 30 days
a) Paraffin	1) Lighting	1) 1 Litres
b) Kerosene	2) Cooking	2) 2-3 Litres
c) Natural gas	3) Space heating	3) 4-5 Litres
d) Diesel	4) Hot water heating	4) 6-7 Litres
		5) 8-9 Litres
		6) > 10 Litres

### COMMUNITY PREFERENCES & PARTICIPATION

I'm now going to ask you general questions about **Community Preferences & Participation**.

2700. Which are the **three** most important services you would like the local government authority, state government, or state utility agencies to provide or improve the services for an existing service? Please select exactly three and list them in order of importance

- |                                      |                          |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Electricity                       | q) Telephone             |
| b) Drainage                          | r) Market                |
| c) Street lighting                   | s) Fire station          |
| d) Water supply                      | t) Police station        |
| e) Roads                             |                          |
| f) Public toilet & sanitation        |                          |
| g) Laundry                           |                          |
| h) Jobs/employment                   |                          |
| i) Health care                       | 1) Most Important        |
| j) Health center, hospital & clinics | 2) Second Most Important |
| k) Housing                           | 3) Third Most Important  |
| l) Schools                           |                          |
| m) Waste disposal                    |                          |
| n) Food                              |                          |

- o) Recreational facilities
- p) Post office

2701. If these improvements result in increases in rents in the area, would you stay in this community?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2702. How do you rate the government's performance in delivering public services such as water, electricity and law and order?

- |                       |                                 |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) Federal Government | 1) Excellent                    |
| b) State Government   | 2) Good                         |
| c) Local Government   | 3) Satisfactory                 |
|                       | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Bad |

2703. Indicate whether these services in your community have improved, deteriorated, or stayed the same in the last 1 year

- |                            |                    |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 5) Street lighting         | a) Deteriorated    |
| 6) Condition of streets    | b) Improved        |
| 7) Drainage/flooding       | c) Stayed the same |
| 8) Security                |                    |
| 9) Water                   |                    |
| 10) Health centers/clinics |                    |

2704. Does your household rely on your neighbors for any of the following? 1

- |                                |        |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| a) Child care                  | 1) Yes |
| b) Car pool or motor transport | 2) No  |
| c) Sharing of food             |        |
| d) Medical care or emergency   |        |
| e) Job search                  |        |

2705. In the last 12 months, have you or any member of the household done any of the following to voice concerns about community problems?

- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| a) Voted in elections                      | 1) Yes |
| b) Contacted elected representative        | 2) No  |
| c) Contacted the media                     |        |
| d) Contacted non-elected officials         |        |
| e) Talked to other community members       |        |
| f) Volunteered with community organization |        |

2706. How would you rate the community spirit in your neighborhood?

- 1 ☐ Very good
- 2 ☐ Good
- 3 ☐ Average
- 4 ☐ Poor
- 5 ☐ Very poor

2707. Do you or any member of your household participate in any of the following community or non-governmental groups?

- 1 ☐ Local government authority
- 2 ☐ Neighborhood improvement group
- 3 ☐ Health volunteer
- 4 ☐ Groups providing social services to poor or elderly
- 5 ☐ Sports club
- 6 ☐ Neighborhood security/watch organization
- 7 ☐ Cooperative business organization
- 8 ☐ Religious groups
- 9 ☐ Parents-teachers association (school organization)
- 10 ☐ Do not participate

2708. Whom from this household participates more often?

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| a) Local government authority                          | 1) Head                      |
| Neighborhood improvement group                         | 2) Wife/husband              |
| b) Health volunteer                                    | 3) Own child                 |
| c) Groups providing social services to poor or elderly | 4) Stepchild                 |
| d) Sports club   | 5) Grandchild                |
| e) Neighborhood security/watch organization            | 6) Brother/sister            |
| f) Cooperative business organization                   | 7) Niece/nephew              |
| g) Religious groups                                    | 8) Brother/sister in law     |
| h) Parents-teachers association (school organization)  | 9) Mother/father             |
| i) Do not participate                                  | 10) Mother/father in law     |
|  | 11) Other relative           |
|  | 12) Maid/nanny/House servant |
|  | 13) Other non-relative       |

2709. What is his/her role in ...

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| a) Head         | 1) Leader  |
| b) Wife/husband | 2) Active member   |
| c) Own child    | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 3) Not active member |
| d) Stepchild    |  |
| e) Grandchild   |  |

- f) Brother/sister
- g) Niece/nephew
- h) Brother/sister in law
- i) Mother/father
- j) Mother/father in law
- k) Other relative
- l) Maid/nanny/House servant
- m) Other non-relative

2710. How effective is the leadership for ...?

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| a) Local government authority                          | 1) Very effective       |
| Neighborhood improvement group                         | 2) Fairly effective     |
| b) Health volunteer                                    | 3) Not effective at all |
| c) Groups providing social services to poor or elderly |                         |
| d) Sports club   |                         |
| e) Neighborhood security/watch organization            |                         |
| f) Cooperative business organization                   |                         |
| g) Religious groups                                    |                         |
| h) Parents-teachers association (school organization)  |                         |

2711. In the past 12 months, did you receive money from people not currently living in this dwelling?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2712. How did you receive the money?

- 1 ☐ Through banks (Western Union, etc)
- 2 ☐ Through friends travelling
- 3 ☐ Through relations travelling
- 4 ☐ Through non relations travelling

2713. What amount in Naira did you receive?

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| a) Amount inside Lagos                 | 1) <N50,000          |
| b) Amount from other places in Nigeria | 2) N50,000-N200,000  |
|  | 3) N201,000-N400,000 |
| c) Amount from a different country     | 4) > N400,000        |

2714. Do you send money to family or friends not currently living outside of this dwelling?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2715. What amount in Naira did you send?

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| a) Amount inside Lagos                 | 1) <N50,000          |
| b) Amount from other places in Nigeria | 2) N50,000-N200,000  |
| c) Amount from a different country     | 3) N201,000-N400,000 |
|  | 4) > N400,000        |

2716. What type of security outfit does your community use?

- 1 ☐ Nigerian Police
- 2 ☐ Odua People's Congress (OPC)
- 3 ☐ Neighborhood Watch

2717. Do you feel you have adequate levels of access to the following services

- |                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Community Policing Services  | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| b) Government Policing Services | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No  |
| c) Ambulance Services           |                                |
| d) Fire Brigade Services        |                                |

2718. Do you face any of the following major problems in your neighborhood

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| a) Littering                                | 1) Very Severe       |
| b) Public Urination                         | 2) Moderately Severe |
| c) Land Invasion by hawkers                 | 3) Indifferent       |
| d) Illegal Trading                          | 4) Not so severe     |
| e) Poor traffic control                     | 5) Not severe at all |
| f) Corruption of service delivery officials |                      |

### **PUBLIC SAFETY**

I'm now going to ask you general questions about **Public Safety**.

2800. How safe do you feel in terms of your physical security (crime, violence) in this community?

- 1 ☐ Not safe
- 2 ☐ Fairly safe
- 3 ☐ Safe
- 4 ☐ Very safe

2801. How is the current safety situation in this community compared with the situation over one year ago?

- 1 ☐ Much better

- 2 ☐ Somewhat better
- 3 ☐ About the same
- 4 ☐ Somewhat worse
- 5 ☐ Much worse

## HOUSHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITUTRES

I'm now going to ask you general questions about **Household Consumption Expenditures**.

2900. Did your household consume any of the following items over the past 7 days?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Cereals                             | 22 <input type="checkbox"/> Fish                            |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Bread                               | 23 <input type="checkbox"/> Beef                            |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Maize/corn flour                    | 24 <input type="checkbox"/> Pork and pork products          |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Yam flour                           | 25 <input type="checkbox"/> Mutton                          |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Cassava flour                       | 26 <input type="checkbox"/> Other meat                      |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Plantain flour                      | 27 <input type="checkbox"/> Prepared meals                  |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Wheat flour                         | 28 <input type="checkbox"/> Water                           |
| 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Starchy root, tubers<br>& plantains | 29 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-alcoholic beverages         |
| 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetables                          | 30 <input type="checkbox"/> Alcoholic beverages             |
| 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Cassava                            | 31 <input type="checkbox"/> Tobacco and tobacco<br>products |
| 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Cocoyam                            |   |
| 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Plantain                           |   |
| 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Fufu                               |   |
| 14 <input type="checkbox"/> Gari                               |   |
| 15 <input type="checkbox"/> Pulses and nuts                    |   |
| 16 <input type="checkbox"/> Spices                             |   |
| 17 <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetable oils and fats            |   |
| 18 <input type="checkbox"/> Fruits                             |   |
| 19 <input type="checkbox"/> Poultry                            |   |
| 20 <input type="checkbox"/> Eggs                               |   |
| 21 <input type="checkbox"/> Milk and Milk Products             |   |

2901. How much of each of the following food items did your household consume, including meals prepared for visitors, over the past 7 days?

- |                     |            |
|---------------------|------------|
| a) Cereals          | 1) <N500   |
| b) Bread            | 2) N501-   |
| c) Maize/corn flour | N1,000     |
| d) Yam flour        | 3) N1,001- |
| e) Cassava flour    | N1,500     |
| f) Plantain flour   | 4) N1,501- |

g) Wheat flour	N2,000
h) Starchy root, tubers & plantains	5) N2,001- N3,000
i) Vegetables	6) >N3,000
j) Cassava	
k) Cocoyam	
l) Plantain	
m) Fufu	
n) Gari	
o) Pulses and nuts	
p) Spices	
q) Vegetable oils and fats	
r) Fruits	
s) Poultry	
t) Eggs	
u) Milk and Milk Products	
v) Fish	
w) Beef	
x) Pork and pork products	
y) Mutton	
z) Other meat	
aa) Prepared meals	
bb) Water	
cc) Non-alcoholic beverages	
dd) Alcoholic beverages	
ee) Tobacco and tobacco products	

2902. Did your household purchase, pay for or receive as a gift any of the following items over the past 30 days?

- 1 ☐ Home maintenance and repairs
- 2 ☐ Household items
- 3 ☐ Personal care
- 4 ☐ Car expenses
- 5 ☐ Okada
- 6 ☐ Taxi
- 7 ☐ Danfo
- 8 ☐ Molue
- 9 ☐ Bus
- 10 ☐ Boat
- 11 ☐ Communication
- 12 ☐ Services
- 13 ☐ Barber and beauty shop services



2903. How much of each of the following items did your household purchase, pay for, or receive as a gift, over the past 30 days?

- |                                    |                  |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| a) Home maintenance and repairs    | 1) <N500         |
| b) Household items                 | 2) N501-N1,000   |
| c) Personal care                   | 3) N1,001-N1,500 |
| d) Car expenses                    | 4) N1,501-N2,000 |
| e) Okada                           | 5) N2,001-N3,000 |
| f) Taxi                            | 6) >N3,000       |
| g) Bus                             |                  |
| h) Boat                            |                  |
| i) Communication Services          |                  |
| j) Barber and beauty shop services |                  |

2904. Did your household purchase, pay for or receive as a gift any of the following items over the past 12 months?

- 1 ☐ Clothing (men's, women's and children's )
- 2 ☐ Footwear
- 3 ☐ Tailoring and materials
- 4 ☐ Kitchen appliances
- 5 ☐ Electric appliances and equipment
- 6 ☐ Mode of transport/vehicle
- 7 ☐ Jewellery and watches
- 8 ☐ Glass/table ware and utensils
- 9 ☐ Household services
- 10 ☐ Medical care and health care

2905. How much of each of the following items did your household purchase, pay for, or receive as a gift, over the past 12 months?

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| a) Clothing (men's, women's and children's ) | 1) <N500         |
| b) Footwear                                  | 2) N501-N1,000   |
| c) Tailoring and materials                   | 3) N1,001-N1,500 |
| d) Kitchen appliances                        | 4) N1,501-N2,000 |
| e) Electric appliances and equipment         | 5) N2,001-N3,000 |
| f) Mode of transport/vehicle                 | 6) >N3,000       |
| g) Jewelry and watches                       |                  |

- h) Glass/table ware and utensils
- i) Household services
- j) Medical care and health care

2906. What is your average monthly expenditure in naira

- 1 ☐ <N2,000
- 2 ☐ N2,001-N4,000
- 3 ☐ N4,001-N6,000
- 4 ☐ N6,000-N8,000
- 5 ☐ N8,001-N10,000
- 6 ☐ >N10,000

2907. What is the average total income of this household per month

- 1 ☐ <N10,000
- 2 ☐ N10,000-N20,000
- 3 ☐ N21,000-N30,000
- 4 ☐ N31,000-N40,000
- 5 ☐ N41,000-N50,000
- 6 ☐ N51,000-N80,000
- 7 ☐ N81,000-N100,000
- 8 ☐ >N100,000

2908. What is the size of the bedroom the household occupy

- 1 ☐ 10 by 12"
- 2 ☐ 12 by 12"
- 3 ☐ 12 by 14"
- 4 ☐ 14 by 16"

2909. How many household members occupy the bedroom

- 1 ☐ 1-2
- 2 ☐ 3-4
- 3 ☐ 5-6
- 4 ☐ 7-8
- 5 ☐ > 8

2910. Is there any presence of LAWMA activities in the community concerning waste disposal

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

2911. If yes, how active is there effect in your community

- 1 ☐ Very Effective
- 2 ☐ Effective

3 ☐ Not Effective

## **ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**

I'm now going to ask you general questions about **Economic Activity**.

3000. If your household had to borrow money, what is the first source you would borrow from?

- 1 ☐ Family or friends in Lagos
- 2 ☐ Family or friends in other parts of Nigeria
- 3 ☐ Family or friends outside of Nigeria
- 4 ☐ Shopkeeper or trader
- 5 ☐ Employer
- 6 ☐ Fellow employee
- 7 ☐ Landlord
- 8 ☐ Private money lender
- 9 ☐ Micro-finance institution
- 10 ☐ Commercial bank
- 11 ☐ Local lender
- 12 ☐ Cooperative society
- 13 ☐ Mortgaging land/house
- 14 ☐ No access to loan

3001. Have you or any household member taken a loan in the last 12 months?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

3002. Why did your household not take a loan in the past 12 months?

- 1 ☐ No need for a loan
- 2 ☐ Do not want to take on debt
- 3 ☐ Interest rates are too high
- 4 ☐ Denied by lender

3003. What was the main use of the largest loan taken in the last 12 months?

- 1 ☐ Business investment
- 2 ☐ Purchased or constructed a house
- 3 ☐ Construction other than house
- 4 ☐ Land purchase

- 5 ☐ Home improvement
- 6 ☐ Food purchase
- 7 ☐ Health emergency
- 8 ☐ Wedding or party
- 9 ☐ Funeral
- 10 ☐ School fees

3004. What was the source of the largest loan?

- 1 ☐ Family or friends in Lagos
- 2 ☐ Family or friends in other parts of Nigeria
- 3 ☐ Family or friends outside of Nigeria
- 4 ☐ Shopkeeper or trader
- 5 ☐ Employer
- 6 ☐ Fellow employee
- 7 ☐ Landlord
- 8 ☐ Private money lender
- 9 ☐ Micro-finance institution
- 10 ☐ Commercial bank
- 11 ☐ Local lender
- 12 ☐ Cooperative society
- 13 ☐ Mortgaging land/house

3005. What was the original amount of the loan in Naira (Naira equivalent if in-kind)

- 1 ☐ <N100,000
- 2 ☐ N100,000-N200,000
- 3 ☐ N201,000-N300,000
- 4 ☐ N301,000-N400,000
- 5 ☐ N401,000-N500,000
- 6 ☐ >N500,000

3006. What is the length of the period for re-payment?

- 1 ☐ < 6 months
- 2 ☐ 6-12 months
- 3 ☐ 13-18 months
- 4 ☐ 19-24 months
- 5 ☐ > 24 months

3007. How often do you need to make payments on this loan?

- 1 ☐ Once a month
- 2 ☐ Twice a month
- 3 ☐ Once every six months
- 4 ☐ Twice every six months
- 5 ☐ Once a year

3008. How much do you need to pay each payment period?

- 1 ☐ <N100,000
- 2 ☐ N100,000-N200,000
- 3 ☐ N201,000-N300,000
- 4 ☐ N301,000-N400,000
- 5 ☐ N401,000-N500,000
- 6 ☐ >N500,000

3009. What interest rate is charged on this loan?

- 1 ☐ Nil
- 2 ☐ 1-5%
- 3 ☐ 6-9%
- 4 ☐ 10-19%
- 5 ☐ 20-29%
- 6 ☐ 30-39%
- 7 ☐ 40-49%
- 8 ☐ >49%

3010. Would you or any member of this household be interested in obtaining a formal sector loan from a bank or a micro-credit institution?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

3011. What are the three most critical needs for which your household would need to borrow?

- 1 ☐ Business investment
- 2 ☐ Purchased or constructed a house
- 3 ☐ Construction other than a house
- 4 ☐ Land purchase
- 5 ☐ Home improvement
- 6 ☐ Food purchase
- 7 ☐ Health emergency
- 8 ☐ Wedding or party
- 9 ☐ Funeral
- 10 ☐ School fees

3012. Would you or any member of your household like to start a new business or expand an existing business?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

3013. What input do you believe would be most useful for this business?

- 1 ☐ Raw materials
- 2 ☐ Sales or marketing advice
- 3 ☐ Bank loan or micro-credit

4 ☐ Professional training

3014. Would you or any member of your household be willing to take a loan to help expand this business?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

3015. What amount of loan would you or another member of your household like to borrow to expand this business?

1 ☐ <N100,000

2 ☐ N100,000-N200,000

3 ☐ N201,000-N300,000

4 ☐ N301,000-N400,000

5 ☐ N401,000-N500,000

6 ☐ >N500,000

4000. Interview Date Finish

Month \_\_\_\_\_

Day \_\_\_\_\_

Year \_\_\_\_\_

Time (hour) \_\_\_\_\_

Time (minute) \_\_\_\_\_

# TRAINING MANUAL

# **Lagos Welfare and Service Delivery Survey Interviewer Manual**

## **Introduction**

You have been selected as one of the interviewers for the implementation of the third Lagos Welfare and Service Delivery Survey (LWSDS).

The principal focus of the survey is centres on, the welfare of the inhabitants at individuals and households level. The survey data will be used in analyses to determine what proportion of Lagosians are unable to meet their basic needs to enjoy an adequate standard of living and have insufficient access to services. These studies will also consider what accounts for some households being able to attain and sustain such a standard of living and what might be done to assist those households and individuals now living in poverty to improve their standard of living. The information collected in the survey will be used in a range of other studies, including examining employment, housing, energy use, health and education.

You are being trained as an interviewer for the LWSDS. After the training course, selected interviewers will be working in teams, going to different parts of the state to interview households head and women in these households. The enumeration of households in the LWSDS is spread over one and half months (6weeks). The time frame of enumeration period is necessary in view of the size of the questionnaire and the fact that it may well take a several minutes to administer a questionnaire to a household. Each enumerator will be responsible for the complete administration of the household survey questionnaire to 2 households per working day. The information collected remains confidential to Lagos Bureau of Statistics and must therefore not be divulged to any unauthorized person.

During the training course, you will listen to lectures about how to fill in the questionnaires correctly. You will also conduct practice interviews with other trainees and officials. You will be given periodic tests, and the questionnaires that you complete will be edited to check for completeness and accuracy.



You should study this manual and learn its contents since this will reduce the amount of time needed for training and will improve your chances of being selected as an interviewer.

## **1. Description of the Survey**

The subject matter covered is as comprehensive as possible as it entails many dimensions that need to be investigated. These include income and expenditure, assets, education, health, employment, housing, and access to services. In addition each aspect of household welfare and behaviour cannot be properly understood on its own, but has to be placed within the context of the whole.

Topics covered by the LWSDS are:

- Household membership
- Education
- Health
- Economic Activity
- Public Safety
- Housing and Tenure
- Assets
- Utilities and Services
- Community Preferences and Participation
- Consumption

Information of this type can only be obtained by approaching household members themselves, that is, by visiting the people at home or at work. The most reliable and complete means of doing so is to collect data from the survey household members at their homes.

Later in this manual, the specific modules of the household questionnaire will be reviewed in details. This will be done to provide you with key information on the intent of many of the questions and, consequently, how you should handle any problems that might crop up in administering the questions to respondents.

## **2. Survey Organization**

The third Lagos Welfare and Service Delivery Survey is managed by the Lagos Bureau of Statistics. The survey is designed to be representative at the state level. That is, the information collected from the survey households will be used to estimate the characteristics of all households resident in Lagos State. This is made possible through the use of random selection procedures to select households for interviewing by you and other enumerators. The survey results will also be used to make local government-level estimates of household characteristics.

The total planned sample size is 8,117 households, out of which 2,797 households are selected from slum areas. You are one of the enumerators employed to carry out this task. Your work will be monitored by a field supervisor who will be responsible for the work of up to five enumerators in neighbouring survey areas. The field supervisor is responsible to assist you in solving any problems that you may encounter in administering the questionnaire.

The LWSDS is a complex survey. The household questionnaire is quite detailed and long, the sample size is large, and you should be adequately prepared to face the challenges on the field. You, as one of the enumerators, are the critical foundation upon which a quality data set for use in analysis for decision-making can be built. Consequently, LBS have put in place a supervisory system to enable you to get the support that you require to effectively carry out the field assignment.

As an *enumerator*, your responsibility entails completing the household questionnaires in your area of assignment. You are responsible to show up on time, travel to the location where the enumeration will take place, and to take responsibility for the instruments entrusted to you.

Your immediate supervisor is the *LWSDS field supervisor*. In order for you, the enumerator, to do a good job, you need to have adequate supervision and to be able to easily request rapid assistance if

required. Your field supervisor is responsible for making sure that you are able to do your work properly and that you have the correct information and tools needed for the job.

At the of each day, the completed questionnaire should be handed over to the supervisor for spot checking and editing .However, there is any omission you should be ready to go back to the field to make all necessary corrections.

### **3. Training**

During the training, the questionnaire sections, questions, and instructions will be discussed in details. You will see and hear demonstration interviews conducted in front of the class as examples of the interviewing process. You will be asked to take part in role playing in which you practice by interviewing another trainee.

The training will also include field practice interviewing in which you will actually interview household respondents and eligible women or men. This is referred to as the piloting stage.

The training you receive as an interviewer does not end when the formal training period is completed. Each time a supervisor meets with you to discuss your work; your training is being continued. This is particularly important during the first few days of fieldwork. As you run into situations you did not cover in training, it will be helpful to discuss them with your team. Other interviewers may be running into similar problems, so you can all benefit from each other's experiences.

### **4. LWSDS sample**

The Lagos Bureau of Statistics has selected a representative sample of households. In order to maintain the quality of the survey, the households selected will need to be maintained accordingly. Broadly speaking, the households eligible for the survey comprise all people living in private dwellings in Lagos State. However, you should note several exclusions. The following households are not eligible for inclusion in the survey:

- All residents of dwellings other than private dwellings such as prisons, hospitals and army barracks.
- Tourists that are not from Lagos State and others who are holidaying in Lagos

### **5. Coverage rules**

A **household** may be either a person living alone or a group of people, either related or unrelated, who live together as a single unit in the sense that they have **common housekeeping arrangements** (that is, share or are supported by a common budget). A standard definition of a household is a group of

people who live together, pool their money, and eat at least one meal together each day. It is possible that individuals who are not members of the household may be residing with the household at the time of the survey. Someone who does not live with the household during the last nine months is not a current member of the household. The definition of who is and who is not a household member is given below.

It is important to recognize that members of a household need not necessarily be related by blood or by marriage. On the other hand, not all those who are related and are living in the same compound or dwelling are necessarily members of the same household. Two brothers who live in the same dwelling with their own wives and children may or may not form a common housekeeping arrangement. If they do not, they should be considered separate households.

A structure is a freestanding building, for a residential or commercial purpose. It may have one or more rooms in which people live; it may be an apartment building, a house, or a thatched hut.

Within a structure, there may be one or more dwelling (or housing) units. For instance, there would be one dwelling unit in a thatched hut, but there may be 50 dwelling units in an apartment building or five dwelling units in a compound. A *dwelling unit* is a room or group of rooms occupied by one or more households. It may be distinguished from the next dwelling unit by a separate entrance.

One should make a distinction between *family* and *household*. The first reflects social relationships, blood descent, and marriage. The second is used here to identify an economic unit. While families and households are often the same, this is not necessarily the case. **You must be cautious and use the criteria provided on household membership to determine which individuals make up a particular household.**

The ***head of household*** is the person commonly regarded by the household members as their head. The head would usually be the main income earner and decision maker for the household, but you should accept the decision of the household members as to who is their head. There must be one and only one head in the household. If more than one individual in a potential household claims headship or if individuals within a potential household give conflicting statements as to who is the head of household, it is very likely that you are dealing with two or more households, rather than one. In such cases, it is extremely important that you apply the criteria provided to delimit membership in the survey household.

Note that it is possible that the household head may not be residing in the dwelling at the time of the interview. He or she may be living and working, temporarily or permanently, in another part of Nigeria or in another country.

Having identified a social unit that shares a common housekeeping arrangement, that is, a household, it then becomes necessary to determine who is and who is not a member of that household.

It is important to highlight that non-relatives who are resident in the household for more than nine months and are included in a common household keeping arrangement under the head of household are to be considered household members. However, servants, other hired workers, and lodgers (individuals who pay to reside in the dwelling of the household) should not be considered to be household members if they have their own household elsewhere which they head or upon which they are dependent.

## **6. Household selection**

The LBS will provide sample frame consisting of all household to be interviewed in the slums and Non slums area. You will be given the household listing form that will indicate the selected households for you to interview. You will immediately locate these households and begin interviewing them as soon as possible.

If you are unable to interview one of the selected households, you must contact your field supervisor as soon as possible. Your field supervisor will investigate the problem and if necessary provide you with replacement.

Locating the households and beginning the interviews cannot be delayed. The household questionnaire takes time to administer. Prudently, you should plan your interview schedule on the basis of administering four questionnaires each work day, on average.

### ***Problems in contacting a household***

In some cases you will have problems locating the households that were selected because the people may have moved or the listing teams may have made an error. Here are examples of some problems you may find and how to solve them:

- a) The household has moved away and a new one is now living in the same dwelling. In this case, interview the new household.
- b) The structure number and the name of the household head do not match with what you find in the field. If you have located the correct dwelling, you should consider the household that is living in the dwelling as the selected household.
- c) The household selected does not live in the structure that was listed. If there is a discrepancy between the structure number and the name of the household head, interview whoever is living in the structure assigned to you.

d) The listing shows only one household in the dwelling, but two or more households are living there now. Randomly pick one of the household.

If the listing shows two households, only one of which was selected, and you find three households there now, only interview the one that had been selected and ignore the other two.

e) The head of the household has changed. In some cases, the person listed as the household head may have moved away or died since the listing. Interview the household that is living there.

g) The house is all closed up and the neighbours say that no one lives there; the household has moved away permanently. You should report to the field supervisor for the appropriate replacement.

h) A household is supposed to live in a structure that when visited is found to be a shop and no one lives there. Check very carefully to see whether anyone is living there, If no one lives there household should be replaced.

i) A selected structure is not found and residents tell you it was destroyed in a recent fire or for other reasons. You should report to the field supervisor for the appropriate replacement.

j) No one is home and neighbours tell you the family has gone to the market. Return to the household at a time when the family will be back.

## **7. Conducting an interview**

Successful interviewing is an art and should not be treated as a mechanical process. Each interview is a new source of information, so make it interesting and pleasant. The art of interviewing develops with practice but there are certain basic principles that are followed by every successful interviewer. In this section you will find a number of general guidelines on how to build rapport with a respondent and conduct a successful interview.

### ***Building a rapport with the respondent***

As an interviewer, your first responsibility is to establish a good rapport with a respondent. At the beginning of an interview, you and the respondent are strangers to each other. The respondent's first impression of you will influence their willingness to cooperate with the survey. Be sure that your manner is friendly as you introduce yourself. Before you start to work in an area, your supervisor will have informed the local leaders, who will in turn inform selected households in the area that you will be coming to interview them. You will also be given a letter and an identification badge that states that you are working on the Lagos Welfare and Service Delivery Survey.

### **1. Make a good first impression.**

When you arrive at the household, do your best to make the respondent feel at ease.

With a few well-chosen words, you can put the respondent in the right frame of mind for the interview. Open the interview with a smile and greeting such as “good afternoon” and then proceed with your introduction.

### **2. Obtain respondent(s) consent to be interviewed.**

You must obtain a respondent’s informed consent for participation in the survey before you begin an interview. Special statements are included at the beginning of the Household Questionnaire and the Individual Questionnaires. The statements explain the purpose of the survey. They assure a respondent that participation in the survey is completely voluntary and that it is their right to refuse to answer any questions or stop the interview at any point. Be sure to read the informed consent statement exactly as it is written before asking a respondent to participate in a household or individual interview.

### **3. Always have a positive approach.**

Never adopt an apologetic manner, and do not use words such as “Are you too busy?” Such questions invite refusal before you start. Rather, tell the respondent, “I would like to ask you a few questions” or “I would like to talk with you for a few moments.”

### **4. Confidentiality of responses when necessary.**

If the respondent is hesitant about responding to the interview or asks what the data will be used for, explain that the information you collect will remain confidential, no individual names will be used for any purpose, and all information will be grouped together to write a report.

### **5. Answer any questions from the respondent frankly.**

Before agreeing to be interviewed, the respondent may ask you some questions about the survey or how he or she was selected to be interviewed. Be direct and pleasant when you answer.

Respondents may ask questions or want to talk further about the topics you bring up during the interview, e.g., about specific family planning methods. It is important not to interrupt the

flow of the interview so tell them that you will be happy to answer their questions or to talk further after the interview.

## **6. Despite all the persuasion**

If the respondent is still not cooperating, report to your supervisor for appropriate intervention.

### ***Tips for conducting the interview***

#### **1. Be neutral throughout the interview.**

Most people are polite and will tend to give answers that they think you want to hear. It is therefore very important that you remain absolutely neutral as you ask the questions.

Never, either by the expression on your face or by the tone of your voice, allow the respondent to think that she has given the “right” or “wrong” answer to the question. Never appear to approve or disapprove of any of the respondent’s replies.

The questions are all carefully worded to be neutral. They do not suggest that one answer is more likely or preferable to another answer. If you fail to read the complete question, you may destroy that neutrality.

#### **2. Never suggest answers to the respondent.**

If a respondent’s answer is not relevant to a question, do not prompt her by saying something like “I suppose you mean that...Is that right?” In many cases, she will agree with your interpretation of her answer, even when that is not what she meant. Rather, you should probe in such a manner that the respondent herself comes up with the relevant answer. You should never read out the list of coded answers to the respondent, even if he/she has trouble answering.

#### **3. Do not change the wording or sequence of questions.**

The wording of the questions and their sequence in the questionnaire must be maintained. If the respondent has not understood the question, you should repeat the question slowly and clearly. If there is still a problem, you may reword the question, being careful not to alter the meaning of the original question. Provide only the minimum information required to get an appropriate response.



#### **4. Handle hesitant respondents tactfully.**

There will be situations where the respondents simply say, “I don’t know,” give an irrelevant answer, act very bored or detached, or contradict something they have already said. In these cases, you must try to re-interest them in the conversation. For example, if you sense that they are shy or afraid, try to remove their shyness or fear before asking the next question. Spend a few moments talking about things unrelated to the interview (for example, their town or village, the weather, their daily activities, etc.).

If the woman or man is giving irrelevant or elaborate answers, do not stop them abruptly or rudely, but listen to what they have to say. Then try to steer them gently back to the original question. A good atmosphere must be maintained throughout the interview. The best atmosphere for an interview is one in which the respondent sees the interviewer as a friendly, sympathetic, and responsive person who does not intimidate them and to whom they can say anything without feeling shy or embarrassed. As indicated earlier, a major problem in gaining the respondent’s confidence may be one of privacy. This problem can be prevented if you are able to obtain a private area in which to conduct the interview.

If the respondent is reluctant or unwilling to answer a question, explain once again that the same question is being asked of women or men all over Lagos and that the answers will all be merged together.

#### **5. Do not form expectations.**

You must not form expectations of the ability and knowledge of the respondent. For example, do not assume women and men from rural areas or those who are less educated or illiterate do not know about family planning or various family planning methods.

#### **6. Do not hurry the interview.**

Ask the questions slowly to ensure the respondent understands what is being asked.

After you have asked a question, pause and give the respondent time to think. If the respondent feels hurried or is not allowed to formulate their own opinion, they may respond with “I don’t know” or give an inaccurate answer. If you feel the respondent is answering without thinking just to speed up the interview, say to the respondent, “There is no hurry. Your opinion is very important, so consider your answers carefully.”

### ***Confidentiality***

You are responsible for seeing that the questionnaires are kept confidential. Do not share the results with other interviewers. You should never interview a household in which you know one or more of the members, even if they are only casual acquaintances. If you are assigned to a household in which you know a person even if that person is not eligible for interview, you should notify your supervisor so he can assign that household to another interviewer. You should not attempt to see the completed questionnaires for that household nor discuss the interview results with your colleagues.

### ***Supplies and documents needed for fieldwork***

Before starting fieldwork each morning, verify that you have everything you need for the day's work. Some necessary supplies include:

- Questionnaires and coded answer sheets
- Interviewer's manual
- Your personnel identification
- Extra pens
- A bag to carry questionnaires and materials

## **8. Survey Instrument**

The survey instrument to be used is manual questionnaire with coded answer sheets. Enumerator will use the questionnaire with him/her to ask the respondent question in the questionnaire and the answer provided by the respondent will be coded in the space provided on the coded answer sheet. Answer to a particular question should be a properly enter to coded number of that question in the answer sheet. e.g. Question 100 is How many members of your household have been living and eating meals together in this dwelling for at least 9months over the past year.

**Options: (1) 1-2 (2) 3-4 (3) 5-6 (4) 7-8 (5) 9-10 (6) > 10**

If the answer is 6 which implies that option 3 is the appropriate range of the answer to the question. Then in the coded answer sheet 3 should be enter in the coded number of the question.

However, in case of multiple answers like question 114 in the questionnaire that dwelt with problems identified in the quality of teaching and infrastructure provided in government managed schools with the following options:

(1) Quality in school infrastructure (2) Quality of teaching (3) Quality of security (4) Religion

If the answers are 2 and 3 for example, then 2, 3 should be entered in the coded number (114) in the answer sheet as shown below.

respondent	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115
R1	3														2,3	
R2																
R3																

You as enumerator should ensure that the right answer are entered in the coded answer sheet as wrong coding will affect the quality of result.

# **Lagos Welfare and Service Delivery Survey Supervisor Manual**

## **9. Introduction**

You have been selected as one of the supervisors for the implementation of the third Lagos Welfare and Service Delivery Survey (LWSDS).

The principal focus of the survey centres on, the welfare of the inhabitants at individuals and households level. The survey data will be used in analyses to determine what proportion of Lagosians are unable to meet their basic needs to enjoy an adequate standard of living and have insufficient access to services. These studies will also consider what accounts for some households being able to attain and sustain such a standard of living and what might be done to assist those households and individuals now living in poverty to improve their standard of living. The information collected in the survey will be used in a range of other studies, including examining employment, housing, energy use, health and education.

You are being trained as an interviewer for the LWSDS. After the training course, selected interviewers will be working in teams, going to different parts of the State to interview households heads and women in these households. The enumeration of households in the LWSDS is spread over one and half months (6weeks). The time frame of enumeration period is necessary in view of the size of the questionnaire and the fact that it may well take a several minutes to administer a questionnaire to a household. Each enumerator will be responsible for the complete administration of the household survey questionnaire to 4 households per working day. The information collected remains confidential to Lagos Bureau of Statistics and must therefore not be divulged to any unauthorized person.

During the training course, you will learn how to monitor and assist enumerators in the process of completing household questionnaires. You will also participate in the training of enumerator on how to complete the questionnaires correctly.

You should study this manual and learn its contents since this will reduce the amount of time needed for training and will improve your chances of being selected as a supervisor.

## **10. Description of the Survey**

The subject matter covered is as comprehensive as possible as it entail many dimensions that need to be investigated. These include income and expenditure, assets, education, health, employment, housing, and access to services. In addition each aspect of household welfare and behaviour cannot be properly understood on its own, but has to be placed within the context of the whole.

Topics covered by the LWSDS are:

- Household membership
- Education
- Health
- Economic Activity
- Public Safety
- Housing and Tenure
- Assets
- Utilities and Services
- Community Preferences and Participation
- Consumption

Information of this type can only be obtained by approaching household members themselves, that is, by visiting the people at home or at work. The most reliable and complete means of doing so is to collect data from the survey household members at their homes.

Later in this manual, the specific modules of the household questionnaire will be reviewed in details. This will be done to provide you with key information on the intent of many of the questions and, consequently, how you should handle any problems that might crop up in administering the questions to respondents.

## **11. Survey Organization**

The third Lagos Welfare and Service Delivery Survey is managed by the Lagos Bureau of Statistics. The survey is designed to be representative at the state level. That is, the information collected from the survey households will be used to estimate the characteristics of all households resident in Lagos State. This is made possible through the use of random selection procedures to select households for interviewing the enumerators. The survey results will also be used for local government-level estimates of household characteristics.

The total planned sample size is 8,117 households, 2,797 households are selected from slum areas. You are one of the field supervisors employed to carry out this task. Your work will be to supervise and monitor the work of the enumerators.

The LWSDS is a complex survey. The household questionnaire is quite detailed and long, the sample size is large, and the enumeration period may make it difficult to maintain the required level of professionalism among the survey staff over the duration of the survey. You, as one of the supervisors, are critical for insuring high quality data collection for use in analysis for decision-making based on household data.

As a *LWSDS field supervisor* you are responsible for 5 enumerators. In order for the enumerator to do a good job, s/he needs to have adequate supervision and to be able to easily request rapid assistance if required. You are responsible for making sure that the enumerator is able to do his/her work properly – that s/he has the correct information and tools needed for the job.

You will review all questionnaires that have been completed to make sure that they contain no errors. You will regularly sit in on interview sessions with the sample household members conducted by the enumerators under your supervision to assess their work. After the coded answer sheets have been handed to you at the end of each work day, you will check to see that

all the answers to the questions in the questionnaires are well answered. However if there is any omission, the enumerators will have to go back to the survey households to make the corrections.

The supervisor is responsible for submitting all completed questionnaire to LBS. Therefore, you must ensure that you collect complete and accurate data from your enumerators. The LBS will directly oversee the data uploading process.

## **Training**

During the training, the questionnaire sections, questions, and instructions will be discussed in details. You will see and hear demonstration interviews conducted in front of the class as examples of the interviewing process. You will be asked to take part in role playing in which you practice by interviewing another trainee.

The training will also include field practice (pilot survey) interviewing in which enumerators will actually interview household respondents and eligible women or men. Supervisors will be required to assist in the identification of households, overseeing the interview, collecting the completed questionnaires at the end of the day and submitting them to the LBS.

## **LWSDS sample**

The Lagos Bureau of Statistics has selected a representative sample of households. In order to maintain the quality of the survey, the households selected will need to be maintained.

Broadly speaking, the households eligible for the survey comprise all people living in private dwellings in Lagos State. However, you should note several exclusions. The following households are not eligible for inclusion in the survey:

- All residents of dwellings other than private dwellings such as prisons, hospitals and army barracks.
- Tourists that are not from Lagos State and others who are holidaying in Lagos

## **12. Coverage rules**

A **household** may be either a person living alone or a group of people, either related or unrelated, who live together as a single unit in the sense that they have **common housekeeping arrangements** (that is, share or are supported by a common budget). A standard definition of a household is a group of people who live together, pool their money, and eat at least one meal together each day. It is possible that individuals who are not members of the household may be residing with the household at the time of the survey.

Someone who does not live with the household during the last nine months is not a current member of the household. The definition of who is and who is not a household member is given below.

It is important to recognize that members of a household need not necessarily be related by blood or by marriage. On the other hand, not all those who are related and are living in the same compound or dwelling are necessarily members of the same household. Two brothers who live in the same dwelling with their own wives and children may or may not form a common housekeeping arrangement. If they do not, they should be considered separate households.

A structure is a freestanding building, for a residential or commercial purpose. It may have one or more rooms in which people live; it may be an apartment building, a house, or a thatched hut.

Within a structure, there may be one or more dwelling (or housing) units. For instance, there would be one dwelling unit in a thatched hut, but there may be 50 dwelling units in an apartment building or five dwelling units in a compound. A *dwelling unit* is a room or group of rooms occupied by one or more households. It may be distinguished from the next dwelling unit by a separate entrance.

One should make a distinction between *family* and *household*. The first reflects social relationships, blood descent, and marriage. The second is used here to identify an economic unit. While families and households are often the same, this is not necessarily the case. **You must be cautious and use the criteria provided on household membership to determine which individuals make up a particular household.**

The *head of household* is the person commonly regarded by the household members as their head. The head would usually be the main income earner and decision maker for the household, but you should accept the decision of the household members as to who is their head. There must be one and only one head in the household. If more than one individual in a potential household claims headship or if individuals within a potential household give conflicting statements as to who is the head of household, it is very likely that you are dealing with two or more households, rather than one. In such cases, it is extremely important that you apply the criteria provided to delimit membership in the survey household.

Note that it is possible that the household head may not be residing in the dwelling at the time of the interview. He or she may be living and working, temporarily or permanently, in another part of Nigeria or in another country.



Having identified a social unit that shares a common housekeeping arrangement, that is, a household, it then becomes necessary to determine who is and who is not a member of that household.

It is important to highlight that non-relatives who are resident in the household for more than nine months and are included in a common household keeping arrangement under the head of household are to be considered household members. However, servants, other hired workers, and lodgers (individuals who pay to reside in the dwelling of the household) should not be considered to be household members if they have their own household elsewhere which they head or upon which they are dependent.

### **13. Household selection**

The LBS will provide sample frame consisting of the household to be interviewed in slums and Non slum areas. You will be given the household listing form that will indicate the selected households for you to interview. You will immediately locate these households and begin interviewing them as soon as possible.

If you are unable to interview one of the selected households, you must contact LBS as soon as possible. Coordinator from LBS will investigate the problem and as soon as possible and if necessary provide you with replacement after due consultant with the LBS team.

The household questionnaire is takes time to administer. Prudently, you should plan your interview schedule on the basis of administering four questionnaires each work day, on average. So supervisor should locate the household early so that interview begins promptly.

#### ***Problems in contacting a household***

In some cases you will have problems locating the households that were selected because the people may have moved or the listing teams may have made an error. Here are examples of some problems you may find and how to solve them:

a) The household has moved away and a new one is now living in the same dwelling. In this case, interview the new household.

b) The structure number and the name of the household head do not match with what you find in the field. If you have located the correct dwelling, you should consider the household that is living in the dwelling as the selected household.

- c) The household selected does not live in the structure that was listed. If there is a discrepancy between the structure number and the name of the household head, interview whoever is living in the structure assigned to you.
- d) The listing shows only one household in the dwelling, but two or more households are living there now randomly pick one of the household. If the listing shows two households, only one of which was selected, and you find three households there now, only interview the one that had been selected and ignore the other two.
- e) The head of the household has changed. In some cases, the person listed as the household head may have moved away or died since the listing. Interview the household that is living there.
- g) The house is all closed up and the neighbours say that no one lives there; the household has moved away permanently. Household should be replaced.
- h) A household is supposed to live in a structure that when visited is found to be a shop and no one lives there. Check very carefully to see whether anyone is living there. If no one lives there, household should be replaced.
- i) A selected structure is not found and residents tell you it was destroyed in a recent fire or for other reasons. Household should be replaced.
- j) No one is home and neighbours tell you the family has gone to the market. Return to the household at a time when the family will be back.

#### **14. Role of the supervisor**

The field supervisor organizes and directs data collection for each data collection team. You will be responsible for any technical or other issues encountered by the enumerators in your data collection team, including the following main tasks:

- 1) Coordinate and supervise all enumeration activities of the data collection process.
- 2) Monitor, check, and validate the quality of the work of the enumerators, particularly the quality of the data recorded in the completed questionnaires.
- 3) Monitor the condition of survey equipment assigned to the enumerators.
- 4) Report on the activities of the enumerators to LBS.

The supervisor is responsible for the following specific tasks:

- 1) Explain clearly to the enumerators the objectives and requirements of their work. Ensure that each enumerator has enough supplies for completing four interviews a day. Ensure that there are no problems with transportation for the enumerators
- 2) Re-confirm household selected. Confirm need for any replacements requested by enumerators before contacting LBS.
- 3) Supervise and follow the work being done by the enumerators, including:
  - Review all completed Household Questionnaires
  - Make direct Observations of interviews.
- 4) Arrange meetings with local authorities to inform them of the survey team's activities.
- 5) When needed, organize team meetings with the enumerators.

#### **15. Replacement of households**

In the event that a household among the selected households cannot be interviewed (such as refusal, dwelling was destroyed, etc), you must contact LBS for the replacement of household. You will then give the information on the replacement household to be used to the enumerator. Before you request a replacement household, you must investigate the conditions as reported by the enumerator and make every attempt to avoid needing to replace any of the original selected households:

- In the event of a refusal, you should go to the household and try to explain the reason for the survey and make another request for interview.
- In the event that a dwelling could not be located, you must go and attempt to locate the dwelling.
- In the event that the dwelling is reported to be destroyed, you must go and confirm the report.

**You must be able to report in detail the conditions for needing the replacement household.**

There is need for you have to go with each enumerator to at least 2 households to evaluate the enumerator's interviewing method. The main purpose of these evaluations is to help the

enumerator to do a better job. You should provide comments to the enumerator that will help the enumerator improve his or her interviewing method.

When attending a household interview, you should introduce yourself to the household and explain your responsibility to visit the family and collect data. You should not participate in the interview or suggest things to the enumerator during the interview, but rather let the enumerator complete the interview with the household. You should not comment on the enumerator's performance in the presence of household members. You should instruct the enumerator in advance that if there are any difficulties in the upcoming interview, the enumerator may only ask for clarification after the interview is completed.

You should pay attention to difficult questions or concepts that the enumerators have difficulty in presenting clearly or household members have difficulty in understanding. You should also make note of those modules that the enumerator administers well.

Immediately upon completion of the interview, you should meet and discuss the interview with the enumerator. This is done in order to draw lessons from the experience together, and to address weaknesses and shortcomings in data collection in order to guarantee good quality.

During the interview, you must also pay attention to the respondents. By observing and assessing the process of how survey household members respond to the questions, you will be able to help in the assessment of the questions. It is possible that some of the questions are not clearly understood by some respondents and so their responses may not be appropriate.

### ***Confidentiality***

You and the enumerator are responsible for seeing that the questionnaires are kept confidential. Do not share the results with any one except the enumerator who conducted the interview. Enumerators should never interview a household in which you know one or more of the members, even if they are only casual acquaintances.

### ***Supplies and documents needed for fieldwork***

Before starting fieldwork each morning, verify that you have everything you need for the day's work. Some necessary supplies include:

- Questionnaires and coded answer sheets
- Interviewer's manual
- Supervisor's manual

- Your personnel identification
- Extra pens for enumerators
- A bag to carry questionnaires and materials
- Extra supplies for enumerators

## 16. Survey Instrument

The survey instrument to be used is manual questionnaire with coded answer sheets. Enumerator will use the questionnaire with him/her to ask the respondent question in the questionnaire and the answer provided by the respondent will be coded in the space provided on the coded answer sheet. Answer to a particular question should be a properly enter to coded number of that question in the answer sheet. e.g. Question 100 is How many members of your household have been living and eating meals together in this dwelling for at least 9months over the past year.

Options: (1) 1-2 (2) 3-4 (3) 5-6 (4) 7-8 (5) 9-10 (6) > 10

If the answer is 6 which implies that option 3 is the appropriate range of the answer to the question. Then in the coded answer sheet 3 should be enter in the coded number of the question. However, in case of multiple answers like question 114 in the questionnaire that dwelt with problems identified in the quality of teaching and infrastructure provided in government managed schools with the following options:

(1) Quality in school infrastructure (2) Quality of teaching (3) Quality of security (4) Religion

If the answers are 2 and 3 for example, then 2, 3 should be entered in the coded number (114) in the answer sheet as shown below.

respondent	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115
R1	3														2,3	
R2																
R3																

The supervisor should check that the enumerator enter the right answer in the coded answer sheet as wrong coding will affect the quality of result.