LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT
MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC, BUDGET AND PLANNING
(LAGOS BUREAU OF STATISTICS)

LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT

FINAL REPORT

LAGOS HOUSEHOLD SURVEY 2008

...partnership for development

LMDGP

WORLD ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS, (NIG.) LTD.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Lagos State which used to be the capital of Nigeria and still the industrial and commercial hub of the nation. It is a home to about 18 million people with tendency of 10% population growth increase per annum. Undoubtedly, Lagos is one of the fastest growing modern cities in the world. It is therefore against this context that a periodic household survey is necessary in such a state, for the sole purpose of planning and assessing the state of the welfare of its residents viz a viz the facilities and other social packages put in place by both government and non government agencies with more emphasis on the former.

The overall goal and objective of the Central Office of Statistics' Lagos Welfare and Services Delivery Survey (COS-LWSDS) who conducted this survey, is to research into the welfare of the residents of Lagos State at individual and household levels. Household surveys to a very 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. More importantly, 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 2008 Lagos Welfare and Service Delivery Survey (LWSDS) happened to be the second of its kind after the first in 2006. Just like the first, this second survey is targeted at revealing among other things:

- The demographic characteristics (e.g. sex, age) patterns of Lagos residents.
- Access to infrastructure and social services (electricity, water, schools, roads)
- The environment (sanitation, water drainages, solid waste removal)
- Health facilities and various other contending issues in the state.

The second LWSDS reveals the rating by Lagos residents on the impact of the policies and infrastructures put in place by the three tiers of government (Federal State and the Local government). The individuals' respondents are inhabitants of Lagos (both indigenes and non-indigenes). A state-wide sample representation of 8,117 household was surveyed. However, 2797 households from this total figure were intentionally selected from slum areas of the state. This is part of the improvement on the 2006 LWSDS. The intention is to have a reasonable representation of the slum areas.

The survey cuts across the 20 local government areas and 37 development areas of the state. The data gathering was with the aid of handheld pocket computer as against the conventional method of paper questionnaire.

The outcome of 2008 Lagos Welfare and Service Delivery Survey include:

- **Household Membership.**

  The gender distribution of household member however showed that 43% are females while 57% are males. On their age categorization, majority of the heads are within ages of 25 years and 65 years and majority of them are actively engaged as self employed. The 2008 LWSDS revealed that there is a rapid increase of females who have taken up the responsibility of the head of household when compared with 2006 result. Presently 43% of the total head of households are female while it was only 19% as recorded in 2006.

  However, male still dominates in recent times with 53%. The survey also revealed that 67% of the total number of people enumerated are adult (15 and above years old) while 33% of them are children (less than 15 years old). The study showed that three out of every five households' members (59.8%) were born in Lagos State while the remaining 39.9 percent were from other States. However, 91.5%, 84.7% and 81.9% of the households'

members born in the states were from Epe, Ibeju-Lekki and Badagry respectively.

- **Education.**

In the quest to determine the literacy cum education level of Lagos residents, the survey unraveled that 82% of the households in Lagos are literate (can read and write). Interestingly, residents of Ikeja Local Government have the highest literacy level of 90.1%. The survey also revealed that 88% of the total household members had attended school (formal education) while 12% had never.

It further revealed that 53.8% of household members that had ever attended school enrolled in public school while 45% went to private schools and 1.2 % enrolled in religious schools. The major problem affecting the schools in the communities are poor quality of teaching, poor school management quality and facilities in bad condition. About 40% of the respondents answered in affirmative of the presence of the problems mentioned above.

- **Health.**

The survey revealed that 38.6% of residents in Lagos State rated the quality of health care services received at government hospitals/clinics as satisfactory while 27.5% believed that the quality is good and 16% found the services to be poor.

- **Economic Activities.**

The study showed that 50% of the total household in the state had no need to borrow money while 30.4% borrowed from families or friends. A small 5% borrowed from commercial banks while 4.4% had no access to loan facility. However 34% of the household signified their interest in obtaining loan from banks or micro credits. The survey also revealed that

45% of the household members are willing to start or expand their business in the state.

- **Housing and Tenure.**

From the result of the survey, about 9 out of every 10 households in Lagos State rent their dwellings and 8% own their dwellings. It also revealed that about 18.6% of the households occupied 2 rooms while a tremendous proportion of 51.1% occupied a room apartment. The empirical analysis indicated that in Lagos State, close to a half of the sampled households lived in multi-household house or brick structure on a separate stand while one household in every five households lived in a room in main dwelling units.

On type of primary materials used, for floors, nine out of every ten sampled households in Lagos State lived in dwellings with concrete floors While on construction of external wall, 91.5% lived in houses with concrete external walls and 63.2% of households in the State used corrugated iron sheets for roofing materials

- **Assets**

The result of the analysis indicated that over 50% of the households have electric iron, table, radio/cassette recorder, and mobile phones in the State. Also two in every five households have the following items; fans, light-bulbs, mattress, bed and television while between 0.2% and 0.7% of the households owned items like laundry machine, dish washer, printer and bicycle.

- **Utilities & Services.**

The survey discovered that most houses across the state still suffer from flooding. The result of the survey in this regard showed that household in some local governments in the state: Ifelodun 61%, Mushin 58%, Oshodi

Isolo 49% and Ojo 47% are greatly affected by flood. As regards water, the result shows that Tube well/ Borehole enjoys highest patronage as the household main source of water. While 53.9% of household interviewed confirmed this, 15.3% use protected dug well and 9.8% of them still use the public tap, 4.6% of the household patronize small scale water vendors. The solid waste disposal services had in recent times enjoy serious government attention. This account for the highest patronage and satisfaction by household (67%) to the government – private sector participation (PSP) waste disposal system.

However, 22% of the household were dissatisfied and 19.8% still patronize the truck pushers/ private refuse collectors. Good road network is an essential part of socio-economic well being of the populace. The result revealed that 73% of the household were dissatisfied with the conditions of the roads. On electricity consumption, 94% of the household interviewed were not satisfied with the present situation of electricity supply to the household. Only 3% showed some level of satisfaction. The result also revealed that 25% of the household use generator as an alternative means to generating power.

- **Community Preferences and Participation**.

On the services households will like the government to provide or improve on, the result showed that 72%, 55% 50% of household wanted services to be improved in this order of preference in the following areas: electricity, water supply and roads respectively in the state. The households also rated the performance of the three tiers of government in delivery of public services. The survey result shows that 43%, 47%, 30% were satisfied with the performance of the Federal, State and Local Governments respectively. 56% of the household also rated the unity of the community they belong as good, 38% claimed the unity to be average while 2.8% said it is poor.

- **Public Safety.**

  In terms of physical security, the state level indicators showed that crime and violence in the community were generally on the low side. The survey revealed that only 4.3% of the household were not safe in their own opinion while more than half of the households claimed to be ‘fairly safe’. However 40.2% of the entire sampled respondents claimed to be ‘much safe’ in terms of physical security and safety.

- **Consumption.**

  The survey supported the general notion that Nigerians eat more of carbohydrates. The results showed that 83%, 73% of the household consumed bread and gari respectively while 70% consumed fish over the past 7 days preceding the interview day. 53% consume beef meat and other animal protein products with the exception of fish. 39% and 37% consumed eggs and milk product while only 1% ate mutton and pork products. In terms of drink consumption, 38% drink just water, 18% drink non alcoholic beverages while 5% take alcoholic beverages. Only 1% of the entire household interviewed consumes tobacco products.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

Household surveys are important source of socio-economic data. Important indicators to inform and monitor development policies are often derived from such surveys. In developing countries, they have become a dominant form of data collection, supplementing or sometimes even replacing other data collection programmes and civil registration systems.

The past few decades have seen an increasing demand for current and detailed demographic and socio-economic data for households and individuals in developing and transition countries. Such data have become indispensable in economic and social policy analysis, development planning, programme management and decision-making at all levels. To meet this demand, policy makers and other stakeholders have frequently turned to household surveys. Consequently, household surveys have become one of the most important mechanisms for collecting information on populations in developing and transition countries. They now constitute a central and strategic component in the organization of national statistical systems and in the formulation of policies. Most countries now have systems of data collection for household surveys but with varying levels of experience and infrastructure. The surveys conducted by national statistical offices are generally multi-purpose or integrated in nature and designed to provide reliable data on a range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the various populations. Household surveys are also being used for studying small and medium-sized enterprises and small agricultural holdings in developing and transition countries.

The value of the information that household surveys provide depends heavily on the usefulness and accuracy of the data collected, which in turn depend on how the survey is actually implemented in the field.

One can think of a well-designed household survey questionnaire (and the associated data analysis plans) as representing the halfway point on the path to a successful survey. The endpoint is reached through effective survey implementation.

Conducting a survey is often a useful way of developmental investigation. Although survey often investigates subjective issues, a well-designed survey should produce *quantitative* results express in numerical form and be capable of rigorous analysis.

1.1 Overall Objective of the Survey

The principal focus of the survey centres on the welfare of the inhabitants and individual household level 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 reason why some households are able to maintain a good standard of living and why some households are living below the standard and also, ways of improving the standard of living of the people below the poverty level will be considered.

1.2 Scope of Work

Within the terms of reference, the scope of work is identified as follows:

- Piloting of questionnaires and finalization of questionnaires based on pilots.
- Questionnaire coding and duplication of questionnaires.
- Fieldworker and field supervisor training.
- Undertaking fieldwork paying specific attention to sample design and survey methodology provided to the consultant within given time frames (this includes pre-fieldwork preparation (e.g. sensitization), fieldwork, and field supervision).
- The sample size for this survey is 8,200 households spread across the twenty (20) and thirty-seven (37) Local Government Councils and Local Government Development Areas respectively.
- Data capture
- Post-coding of questionnaires and generation of key for post-codes template.
- Data cleaning.

- Generate detailed field reports.
- Generate a short list of statistical cross-tabulations (also to be provided to the consultant)
- Generate datasets in given format (SPSS)
- Submit datasets, key for post-codes and field reports (both in electronic and hardcopy) to the client
- Provide regular written updates to the client, the frequency of which will be determined once the work has commenced.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents information on activities geared towards the fieldwork such as survey methodology, sample design, training of personnel, pilot survey, finalization of survey instrument, fieldwork and data analysis.

2.1 Planning of fieldwork

The tasks consist of the following:

- Sample design and survey methodology;
- Preparation of data collection instruments and coding;
- Pilot survey;
- Finalisation of survey instrument;
- Training of fieldworkers on use of PDA equipment;
- Preparation of training manual for supervisors and enumerators was developed with both the World Bank and COS teams. (Annexure1)

2.2 Description of the Survey

Today the word "survey" is used most often to describe a method of gathering information from a sample of individuals. This "sample" is usually just a fraction of the population being studied. A survey usually originates when an individual or institution is confronted with an information need and the existing data are insufficient. At this point, it is important to consider if the required information can even be collected by a survey. Maybe it cannot? Is an experiment needed instead? Perhaps only an indirect way of measuring is possible. If a survey is decided upon, the first step is to lay out the objectives of the investigation. This is generally the function of the sponsor of the inquiry.

The Lagos Household Survey, with its focus on the household as a key social and economic unit, will provide valuable insights into living conditions in Lagos State. Also, focuses on understanding, measuring and monitoring living conditions, the interaction of

government spending and programmes with household behaviour, ex ante and ex post assessments of policies, and the causes of observed social sector outcomes. The survey is one of the instruments that the Government can, and does, use to gain better understanding of the causes of observed outcomes as well as the impact of their policies and programmes.

A representative statewide sample size of 8,117 households, spanning transversely the entire 20 local government councils and 37 development areas of the State were enumerated. The data gathering was with aid of handheld pocket computer as against the conventional method of paper questionnaire. The information collected from this survey was aggregated for analysis of poverty and access to services for households in the State. The analysis of the data will subsequently inform policy and decision making.

2.3 Sample Survey Design

The objective of the survey is to have a sample design which will enable us to obtain a representative of household samples derived from observations made on a limited number (a sample) of units in the population. The sample would be representative in terms of local government coverage, population/household size and spatial location.

Sample designs for household surveys in developing and transition countries have many common features. Most of the surveys are based on multistage stratified area probability sample designs. These designs are used primarily for frame development and for clustering interviews in order to reduce cost. Sample selection is usually carried out within strata. The units selected at the first stage, referred to in the survey sampling literature as primary sampling units (PSUs), are frequently constructed from enumeration areas identified and used in a preceding national population and housing census. These could be wards in urban areas or villages in rural areas. In some countries, candidates for PSUs include census enumeration areas or administrative districts or subdivisions thereof. The units selected within each selected PSU are referred to as second-stage units, units selected at the third stage are referred to as the third-stage units, and so on. For households in developing and transition countries, second-stage units are typically dwelling

units or households, and units selected at the third stage are usually persons. In general, the units selected at the last stage in a multistage design are referred to as the ultimate sampling units.

The basic features of the sample design are highlighted below:

- The primary sampling unit in the survey were political wards in Lagos State;
- The second-stage being the households;
- While the third-stage which was the ultimate sampling units was the persons interviewed.
- A sample size of 8,117 households was covered during the survey as shown in the table below.
- A multistage sampling technique (stratified random) with probability proportional to size (PPS) was applied to ensure representativeness and spatial coverage.

Table 1.1: Project Sample Size

LGA	SAMPLE SIZE		
	NON SLUM	SLUM	TOTAL
Agege	313	120	433
Ajeromi/Ifelodun	435	240	675
Alimosho	620	240	860
Amuwo Odofin	159	0	159
Apapa	158	240	398
Badagry	115	0	115
Epe	98	0	98
Eti-Osa	298	0	298
Ibeju Lekki	30	0	30
Ifako Ijaiye	226	120	346
Ikeja	197	120	317
Ikorodu	209	120	329
Kosofe	283	120	403
Lagos Mainland	191	360	551
Lagos Island	261	120	381
Mushin	401	240	641
Ojo	285	0	285
Oshodi/Isolo	344	240	584
Shomolu	311	360	671
Surulere	386	157	543
Grand Total	***5320***	***2797***	***8117***

2.4 Pilot Survey

The pilot survey was conducted. The objective of the pilot survey was to test the survey instrument on a small scale (sample size of 410 households) before the large-scale Lagos Metropolitan Survey. Basically, the following points are strongly considered as issues to investigate during the survey:

- the time it would take interviewers to administer a questionnaire
- the likely problems that could be encountered on the field

- the likely reaction of respondents to the questions
- the clarity of the questions and whether they are straight forward and answerable
- If there is any superfluous questions or areas of omission.

- The pilot survey was conducted on August 6th & 7th , 2008 in two LGAs (Agege and Ikeja LGAs)

2.5 Finalization of Questionnaire

The survey instrument was reviewed after the pilot survey. All skips, drop downs, questions wording, questions sequences, errors were identified and amended accordingly. The amendments were carried out by the COS and World Bank Teams and the WES Project Manager on the 8th and 9th of August at Sheraton Hotels, Ikeja. The final copy of the questionnaire was uploaded into all the 70 PDAs before the departure of Odessa Harper and Virginie D. Bocard of the World Bank Team on Saturday, 9th of August 2008.

2.6 Training of Personnel

There were 19 Supervisors and 130 enumerators participants that attended the training organised and delivered by the World Bank Team. The training, a five-day programme held at Centre for Management Development (CMD) commenced on the 4th August 2008 with opening session by the Project Director of Lagos Metropolitan Development and Governance Project (LMDGP). In attendance, were Director, Central Office of Statistics, some staffers of LMDGP, and some staffers of COS, the Consultant, World Environmental System Limited (WES) Managing Director, Project Manager, Project Coordinator and WES staff. The five-day training programme was scheduled as follows:

The first two days covered the following areas:

- Introduction to survey instrument;
- Role of supervisors and enumerators;
- Introduction to mobile survey;
- Introduction to Pocket PC Hardware
- GPS & Cyber Tracker

The third and fourth days were used for Piloting of Agege and Ikeja Local Government Areas

The fifth (last day) was used for:

- Feedback Workshop - *Enumerators & Supervisors;*
- Results Analysis, and Data Quality;
- Test/Quiz were conducted for Enumerators and Supervisors for final selection of 70 enumerators and 14 supervisors;
- Presentation of Certificates to participants.

2.7 DATA COLLECTION

2.7.1 Survey Period

The survey was spread over 5 months period (September 2008 to January 2009). Fourteen field teams were involved in the data collection.

2.7.2 Survey Methodology

This is the second in Lagos State that data were captured through hand-held pocket computers. The survey instrument was uploaded into ASUS My Pal A696 Pocket PC. This device is equipped with Perseus survey software, *Mobile Survey©.* ASUS palmtop using Perseus Solutions Mobile Survey Software. For ensuring spatially distribution of selected households for the survey, a GPS device, GPS data collection software, *Cyber Tracker©*, was equipped with the hand-held for capturing the latitude, longitude and altitude of each surveyed household's housing/dwelling unit. Every other of survey week, the captured data was synchronised into the laptop specifically meant for the purpose in the Central Office of Statistics.

This allowed immediate information availability and greatly reduced chances of error in data capture and data entry. There were in-built validations that ensured that questions were not skipped or accidentally missed. Other advanced features like branching enable enumerators to ask only the relevant questions, making the process more efficient. Possible responses have been keyed in ahead of time, to standardize the way responses were recorded while allowing the flexibility to record unique responses (e.g. list of consumable assets). This standardization of data entry allowed firmness and more accurate data for analysis. The GPS technology was utilized in recording the exact coordinates of each location which made it beneficial not just for mapping, but also for drainage, solid waste, and other infrastructure projects. This overall process of electronic data capture compacted the number of steps required in a paper survey and therefore also reduced the opportunities for data error. The enumerators entered the data into the Pocket PC as they interviewed the head of household. Data was then uploaded directly into the database where analysis could take place. Data quality checks were put in place to ensure data accuracy. A schedule for regular data backup was also put in place.

2.7.3 Survey Instrument and Equipment

Questionnaire was finalised after the pilot survey was carried out, following the discussions with the World Bank; numerous suggestions were made to further tailor the questionnaire to be most effective to the State and to the Nigerian environment. To ensure concise responses for the interviews, pre-coded, multiple-choice response questions were used. The questionnaire was designed to cover the following modules consisting of:

- Household membership
- Education
- Health
- Economic Activity
- Public Safety
- Housing and Tenure
- Assets
- Utilities and Services
- Community Preferences and Participation
- Consumption

2.7.4 Fieldwork

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.

2.7.5 DATA QUALITY

In order to produce good quality data for use by policy-makers and researchers, various measures were taken during and after the survey data collection to ensure that the data quality was not compromised.

- ❖ Supervisor as the leader was responsible for carrying out checks on the work of the team to ensure that the data are of good quality.
- ❖ Monitoring team from the Central Office of Statistics paid unscheduled visits to the enumerators to find out how fieldwork was going on and to help solve pressing issues that cropped up in the course of their work.

2.8 DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

The Perseus data was read into SPSS (Statistical Product and Services Solution), after which the analysis and generation of statistical tables were done using SPSS.

In preparing for the analysis, installation of SPSS software was carried out and the following were made:

- SPSS template for capturing the survey data for analysis
    - redefining variables
    - redefining labels
    - pre-coding of open ended questions
- Data cleaning for the analysis
- Production of frequency tables, percentage distribution tables, required statistics and statistical indicators for reporting at Local Government and State levels.

2.9 Report Outline

Chapter one of this report consists of the executive summary, introduction, objectives and the sponsors of the survey while Chapter 2 outlines methodology including a very brief description on the sampled units, sample frame and design, survey instrument and technology used in capturing the data from the field.

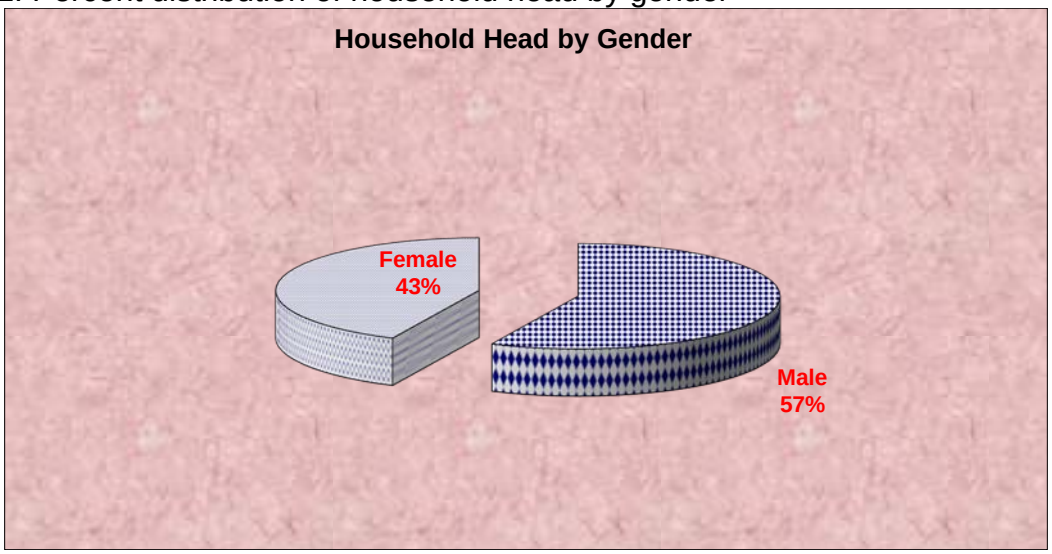
Chapter 3 presents the results of the survey on various modules. Conclusion and closure feature in Chapter 4. Questionnaire design, report tables and manuals for enumerators and supervisors are in the appendix.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 DATA PRESENTATION

3.1 HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION MODULE

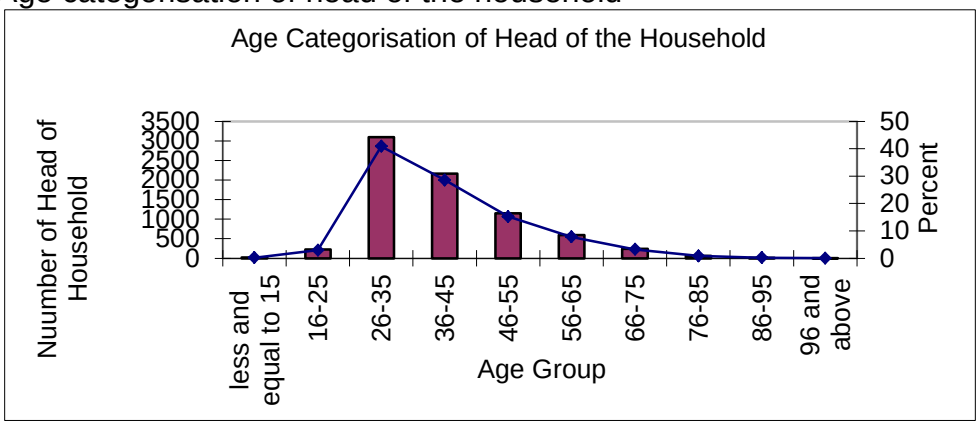
Figure1.1: Percent distribution of household head by gender



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.

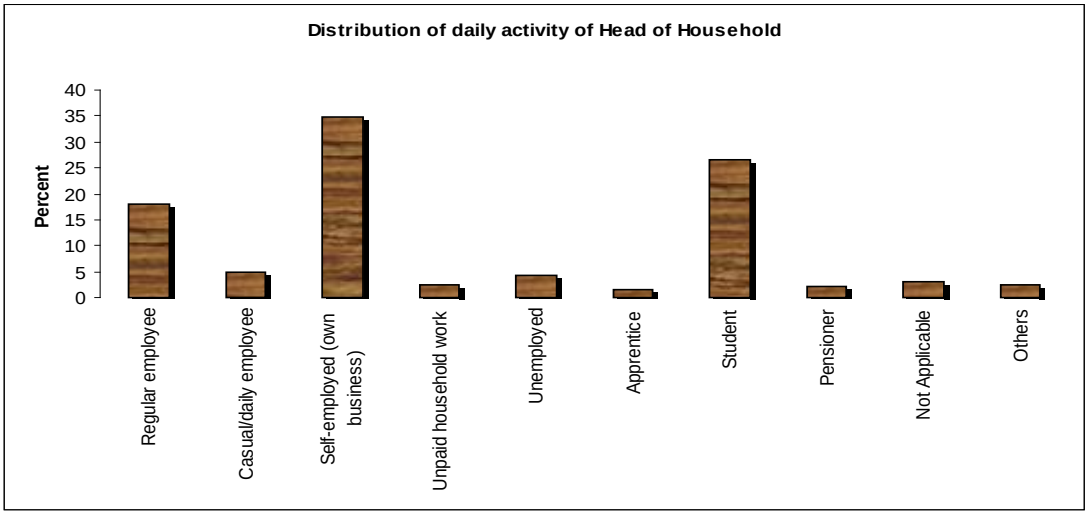
In conformity with gender desegregation of demographic characteristics of household, it was revealed by the survey that the head of the household by gender in Lagos State was subjugated by male. About 57% of the households were headed by male compared to 43%.

Figure1.2: Age categorisation of head of the household



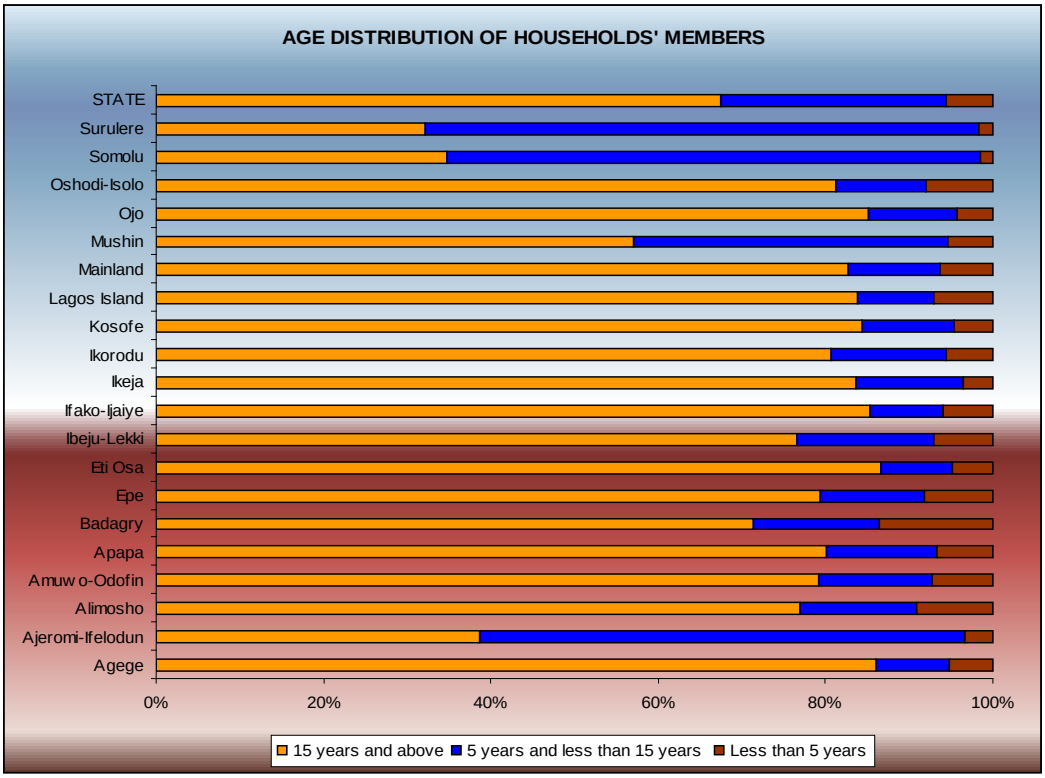
It is obvious that age distribution of the heads of households from the sample size of 8,117 households enumerated in the survey fell within the age group of 16 years and 75 years, which constituted 96% of the heads of the households. The remaining 4% comprised heads of the households from age group less than or equal to 15 years and above 76 years.

Figure 1.3: Percent distribution of household head's daily activity



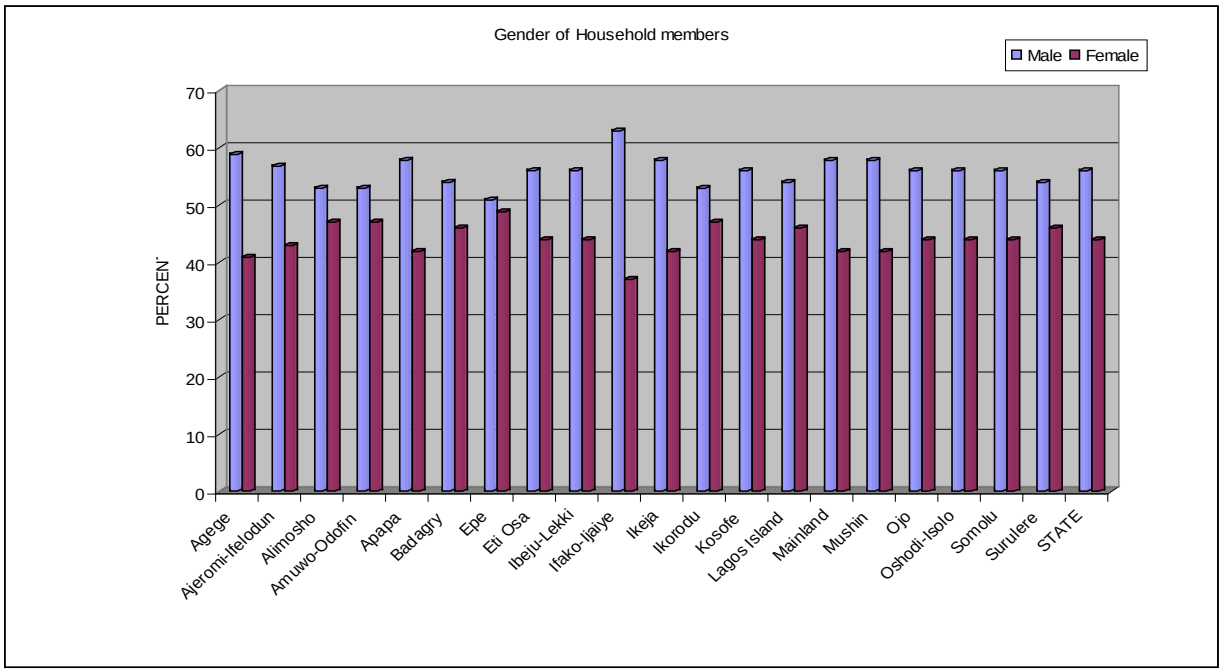
The result from the survey pointed out in daily activity of heads of the households in Lagos State that slightly above one-third (35%) of the households in the State were self employed while 27% of the headships of the households were students. The regular employees constituted 18% of households' heads while unemployed and pensioner accounted for 4% and 2% respectively.

Figure 1.4: Percent distribution of household members' age



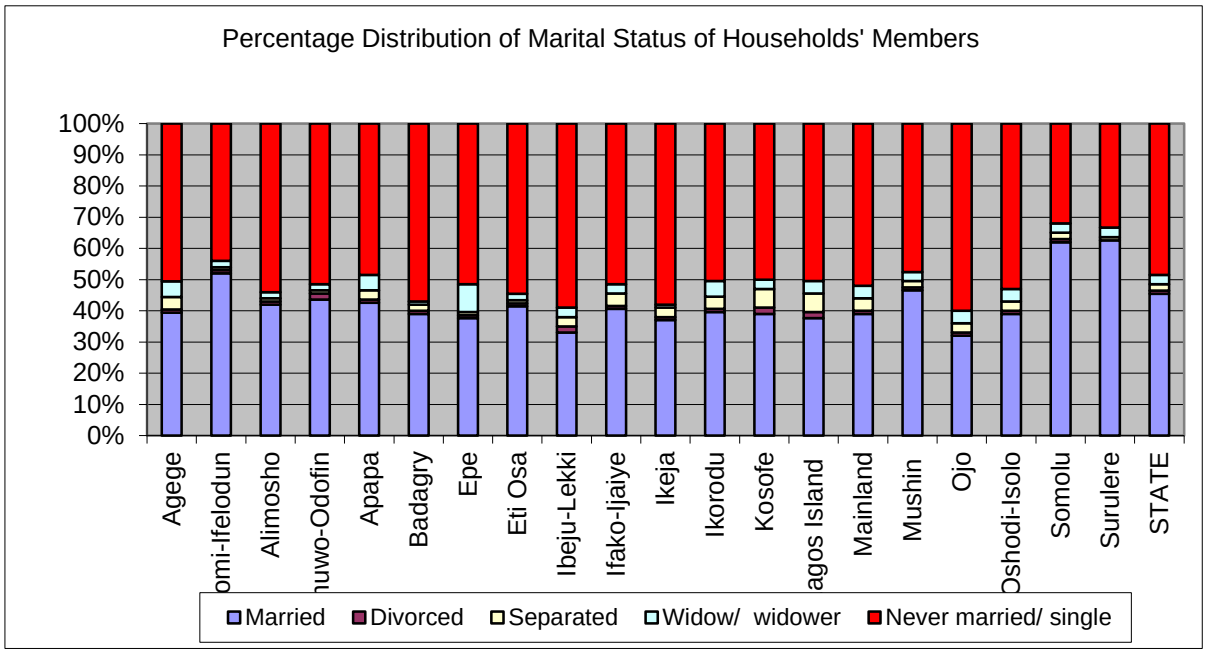
Age categorization distribution is one of the fundamental demographic indicators worldwide. It reflects the burden of dependence within the population of the geographical entity. Households members who are less than 15years of age are referred to as children population while those households members that are 15years and above represented the working class(15-64 years) and the old age (65+) respectively . The survey revealed that 67.4 percent of the households' members were aged 15 and above while 32.6 percent of them were less than 15years old.

Figure 1.5: Percentage distribution of Household members' Gender



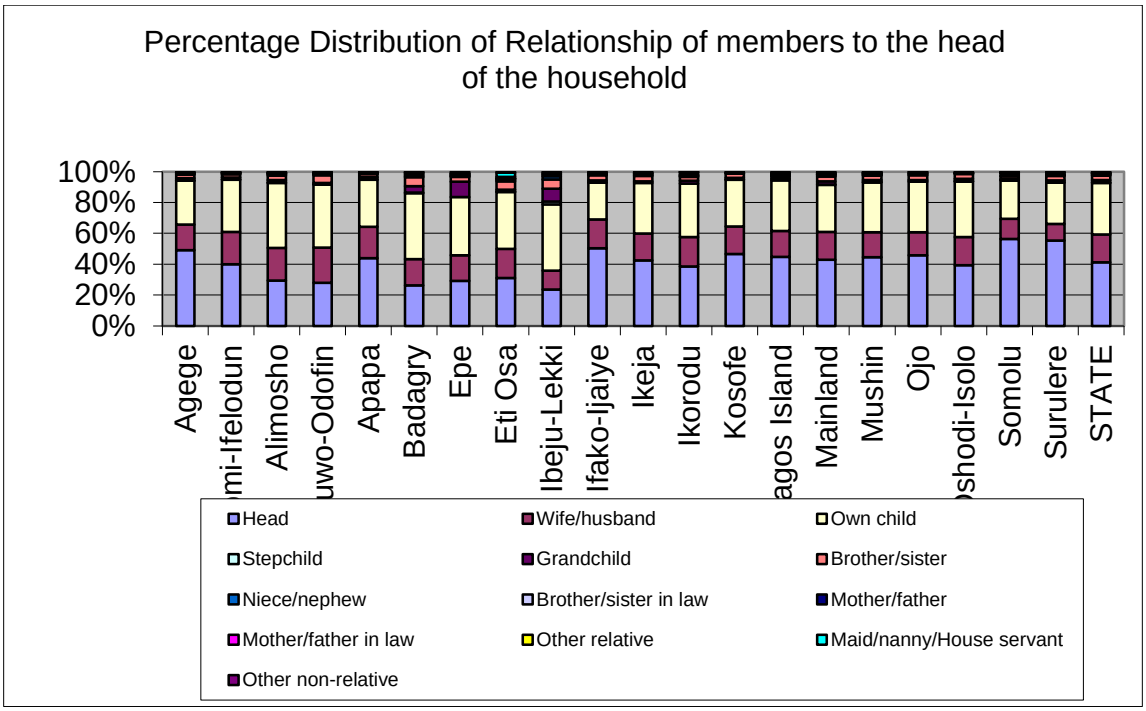
The gender distribution of household members according to the survey indicates that 55.9% of the household were male while 44.1% were female. Gender desegregation among the sampled households revealed that three out of every five household sampled were male while others were female. The percentage representation stood at 57 while that of the female stood at 43 percent. Similar trend was observed across the local government divide.

Figure 1.6: Percentage Distribution of households' members by Marital Status



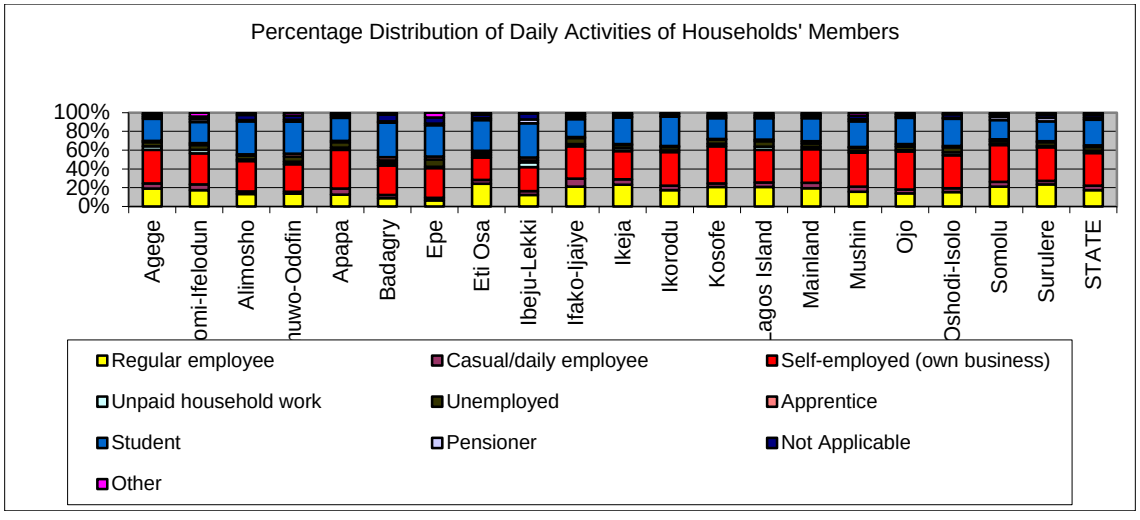
The survey revealed that 48% of the sampled household members were never married/single while 45% were married and the trend cut across the local government divide.

Figure 1.7: Percent distribution of Household members' relationship to Household Head



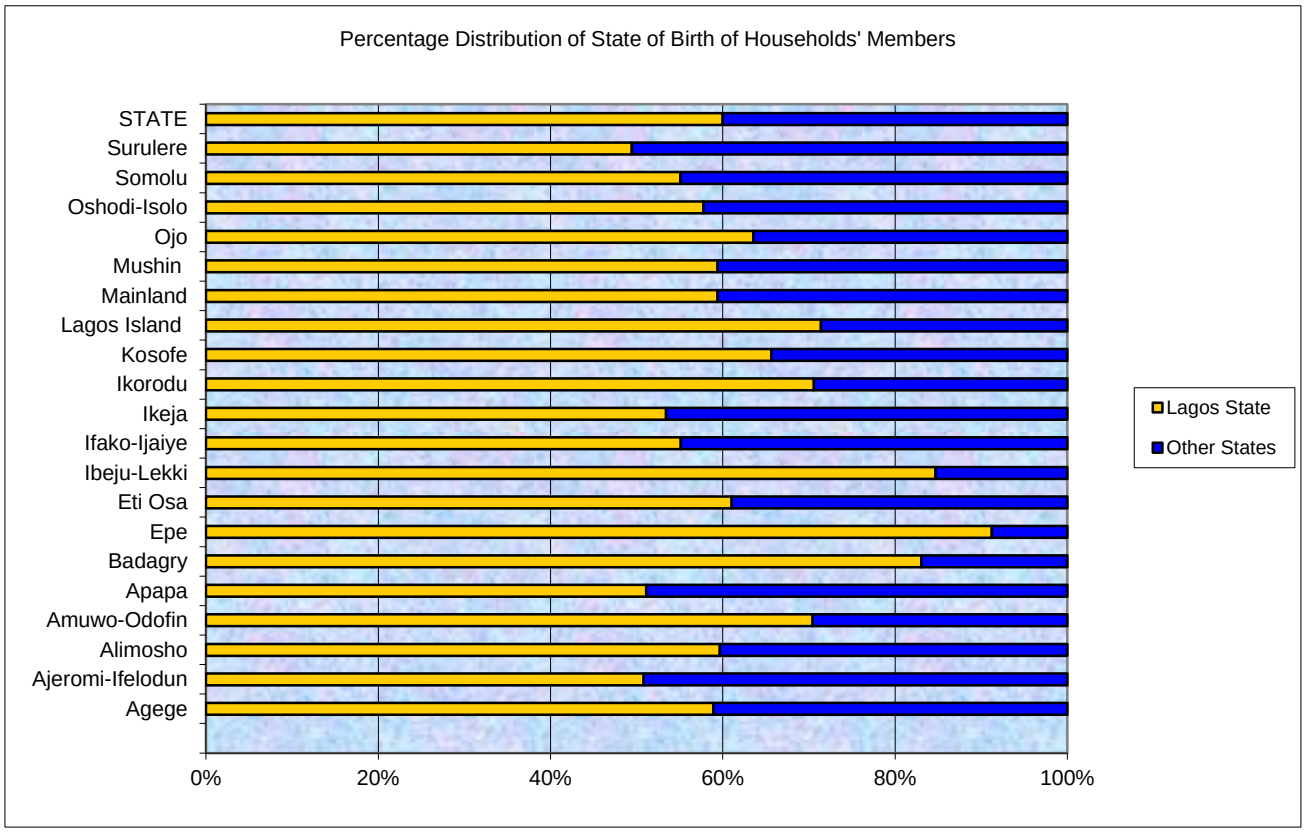
The survey analysis showed that 41.3 percent of the households' members were heads of the household, 17.9 percent of them were spouses, 33.5 percent of the households' members are children in the household, while the remaining 7.3 percent of the households, were made up of stepchild, Grandchild, Brother/Sister, Niece and Nephew, Brother and Sister in law, and other relative.

Figure 1.8: Percent distribution of Household Members' main activities



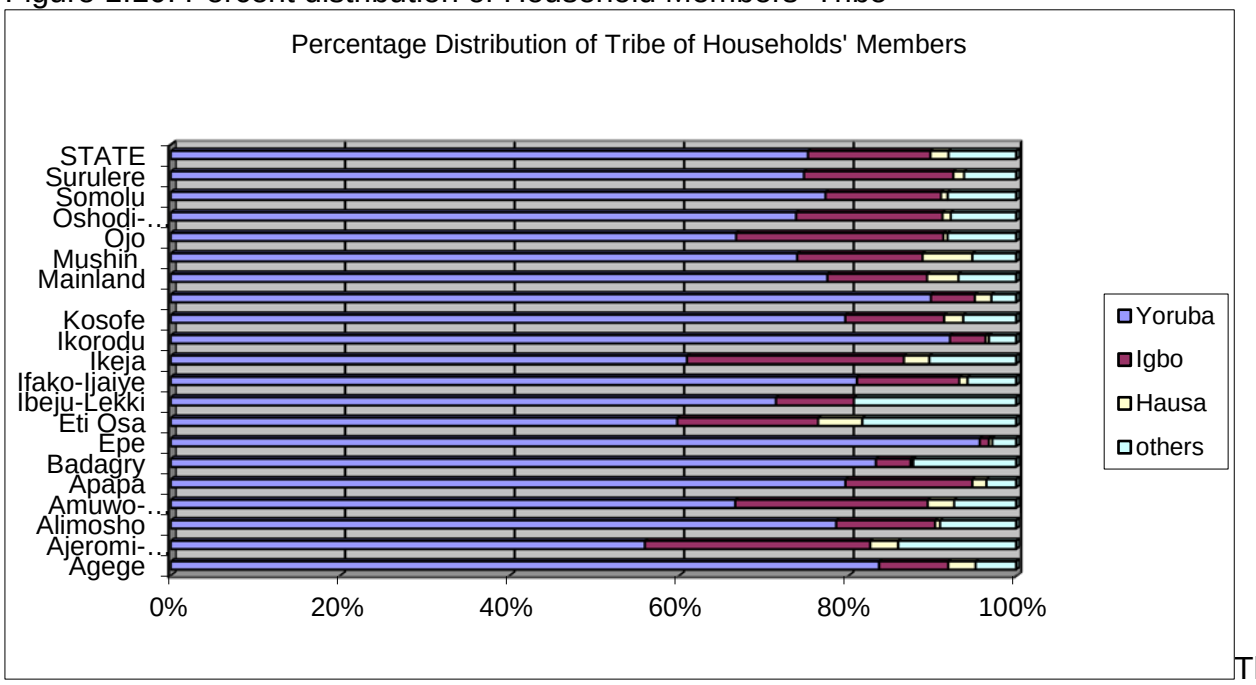
The analysis revealed that 34.6 percent of the households' members were self employed while 27.3 percent of the household members were students, 17.5 percent of them had regular employment, causal/daily employee and unemployed members of households constituted 4.7 and 4.3 percent respectively. Pensioners, unpaid household workers and apprentice constituted 2%, 2.4% and 1.8% respectively.

Figure 1.9: Percent distribution Household Members' State of Birth



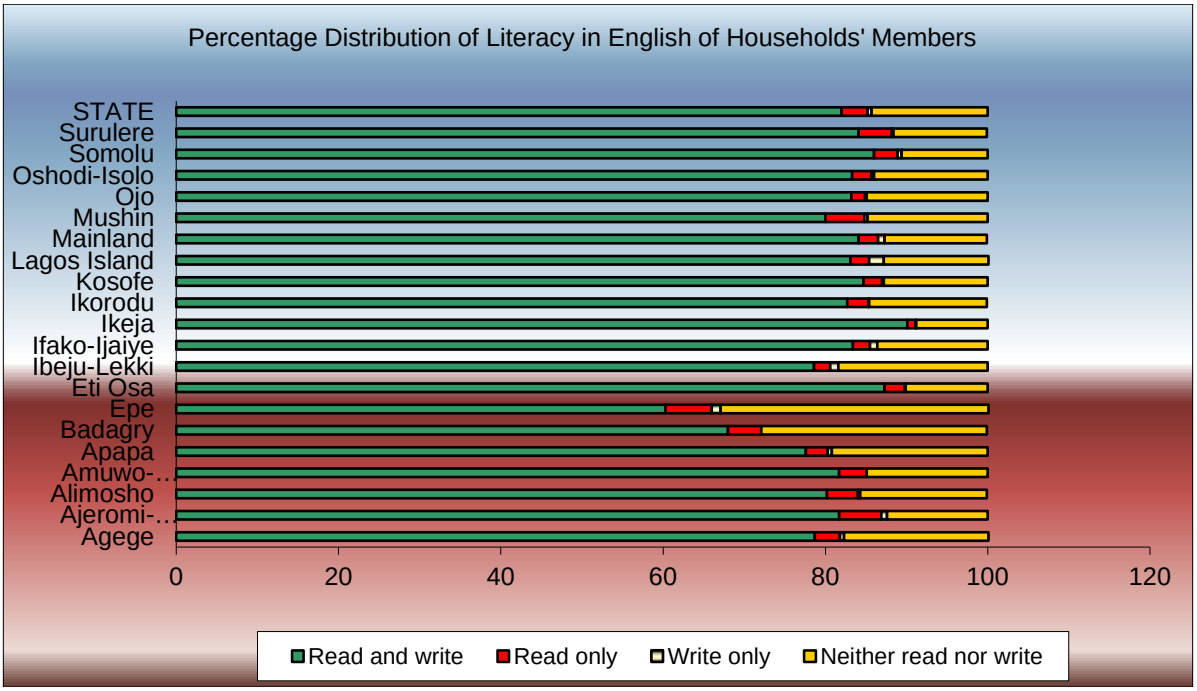
The study showed that three out of every five households' members (59.8%) were born in Lagos State while the remaining 39.9 percent were from other States. However, 91.5%, 84.7% and 81.9% of the households' members born in the states were from Epe, Ibeju-Lekki and Badagry respectively.

Figure 1.10: Percent distribution of Household Members' Tribe



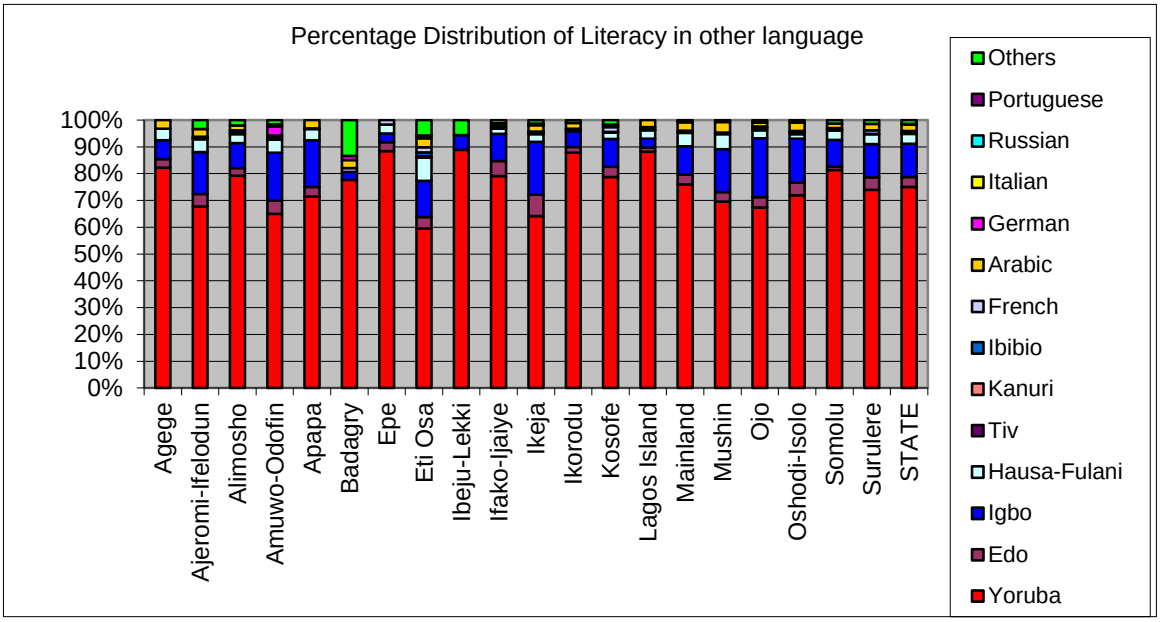
The Yoruba tribe remains the largest group (75.4%). It is followed by households of Igbo origin (14.5%), Hausa tribe households constituted 2.2% while other tribes accounted for 8.2 percent of the sampled households' members.

Figure 1.11: Percent distribution of Household Members' Literacy level in English



The survey also sought to determine the adult literacy level of the household especially in English language. It was discovered that 82.0 percent of the household are literate (can read and write) in English. The literacy level in Ikeja Local Government area was very high as 90.1% of the households' members were literate (can read and write) in English as against 8.8% who can neither read nor write in English.

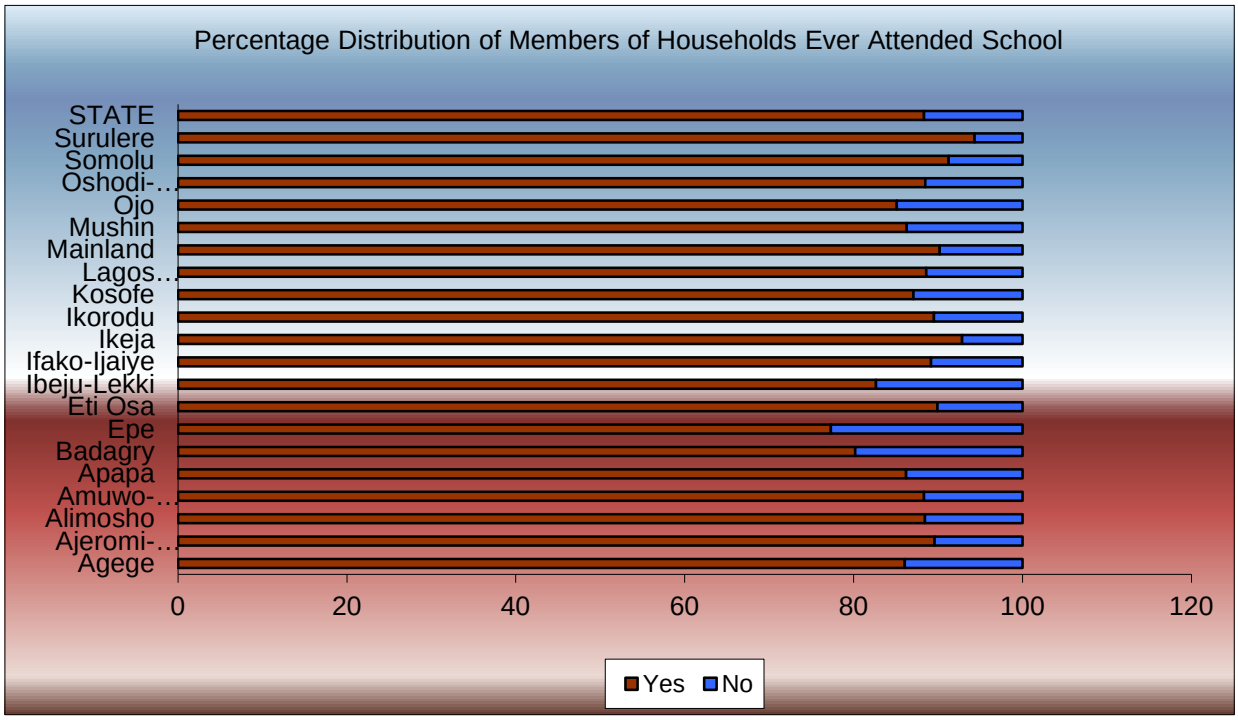
Figure 1.12: Percent distribution of Household Members' Literacy in Other Language



In the state, literacy level in Yoruba was highest at 75%, followed by Igbo and Hausa-Fulani at 12.4% and 3.7% while it was insignificant in foreign language like Italian, Russian and Portuguese.

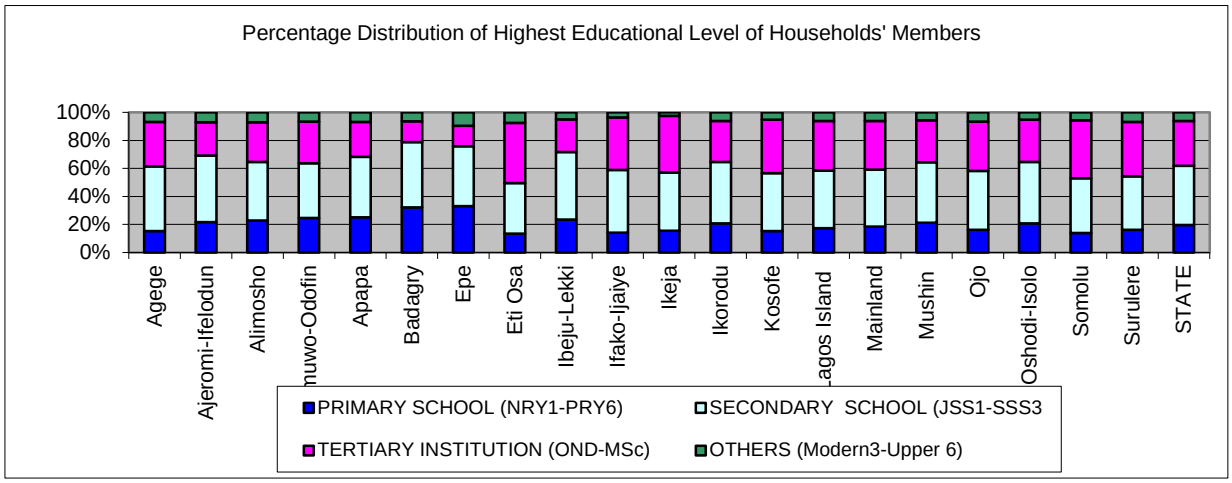
3.1.1 HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION: EDUCATION

Figure 1.13: Percentage distribution of Household Members Ever Attended School



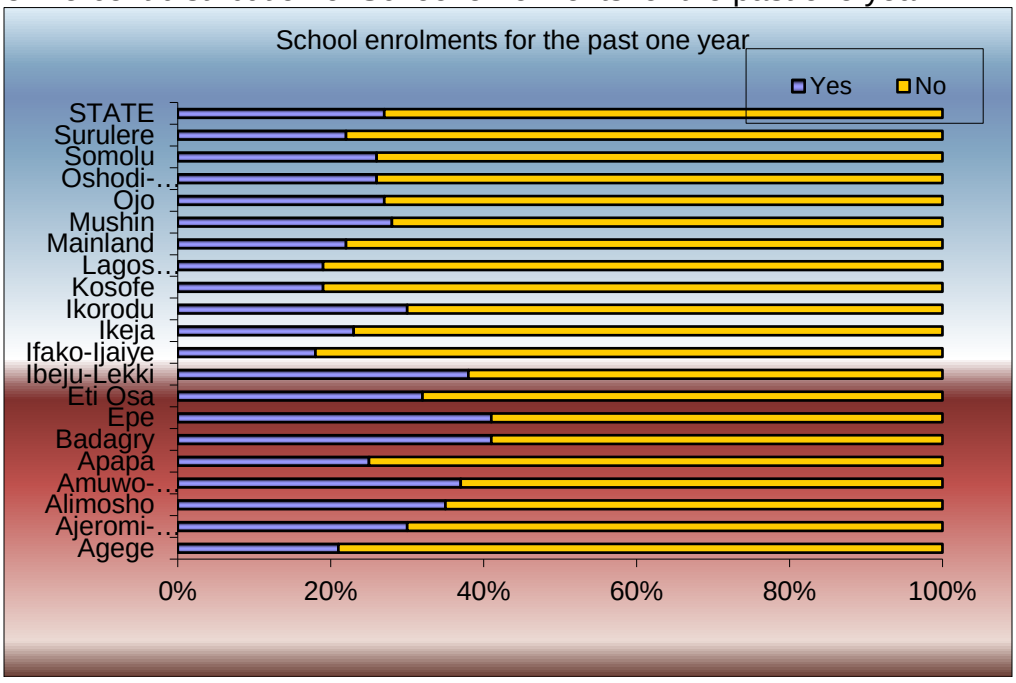
From the survey, it was gathered that 88% of households' members had attended school while a paltry 12% had never attended school.

Figure 1.14: Percent distribution of Educational Level of Household Members



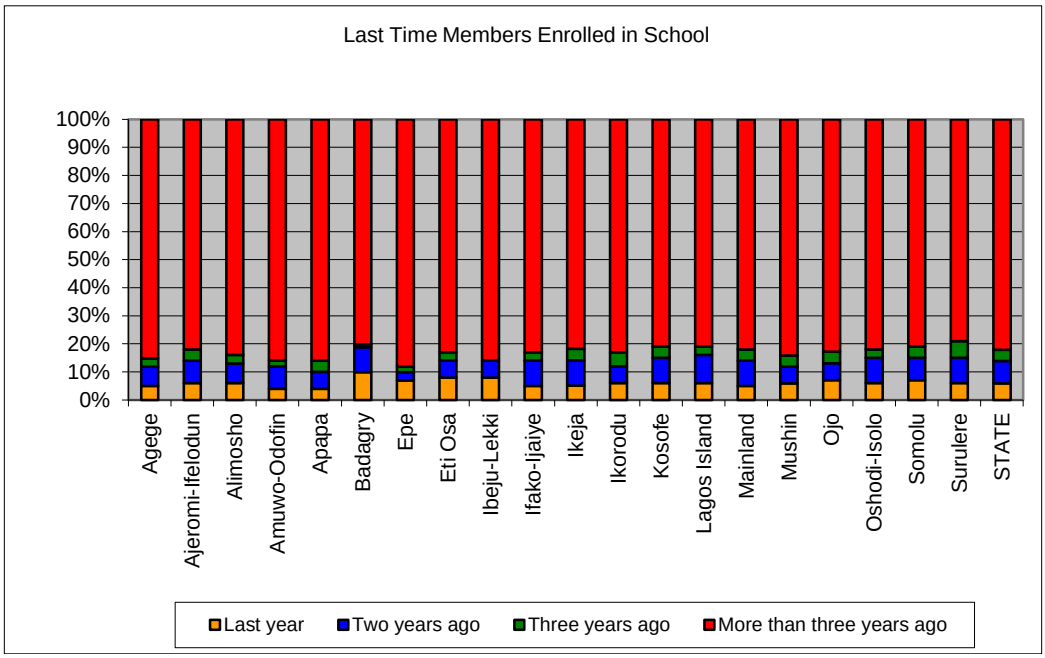
The survey also sought to ascertain the highest level of education of the sampled households' members in the State. The analysis revealed that 19.6 percent, that is, two in every ten household members possessed primary six and below, 42.3 percent of them possessed between JSS1 to SS3. In addition, 31.9 percent of the households' members also had NCE, OND/DIPLOMA, HND as well as BSc and MSc.

Figure 1.15: Percent distribution of School enrolments for the past one year



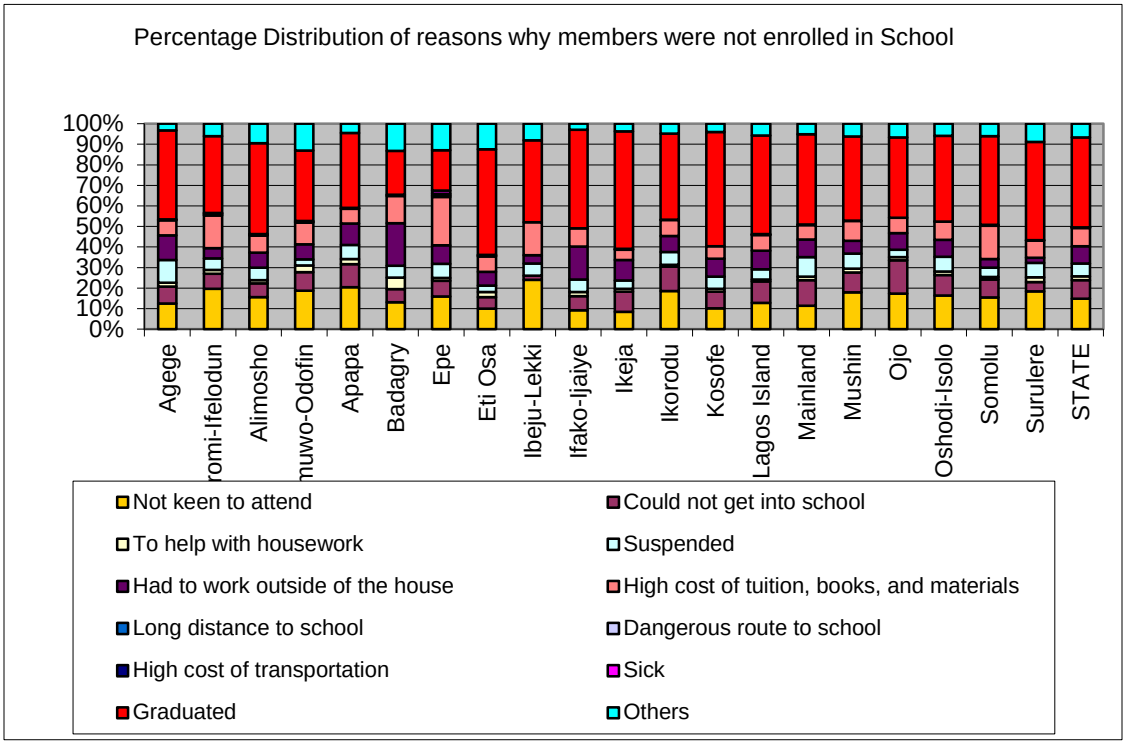
The survey also sought to know the enrolment into schools by households' members in the past 12 months. It was discovered that 27percent of the households' members actually enrolled into schools in the past twelve months. Others, which constitute 73.0 percent, did not report any school enrolment in the past one year.

Figure 1.16: Percent distribution of Last Time Household Members Enrolled in School



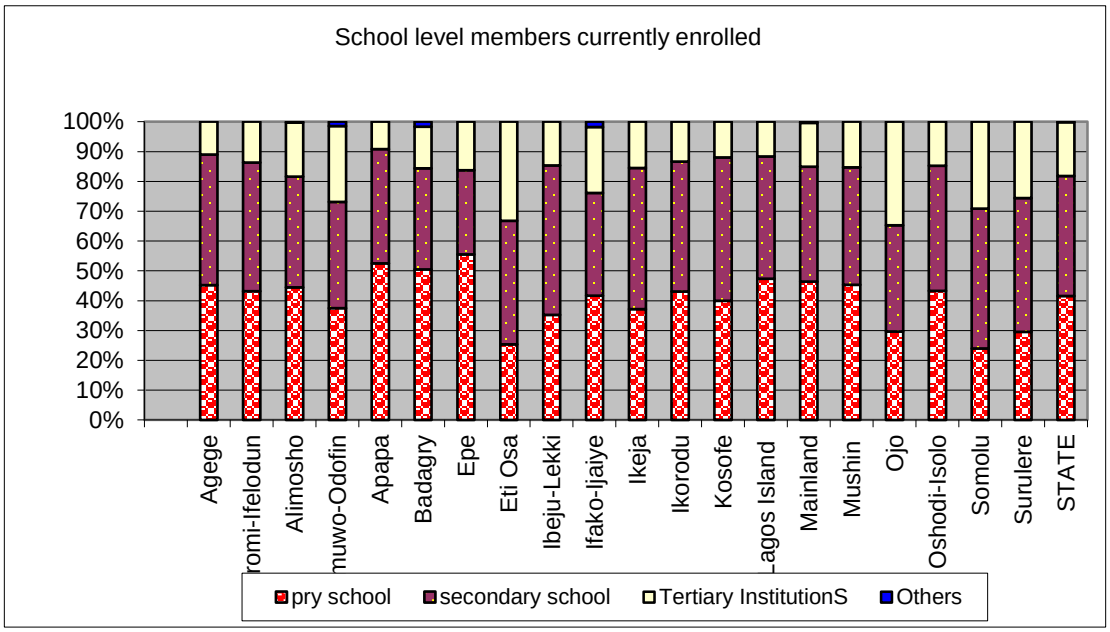
Probing further on the last time the household members enrolled in school, the survey revealed that 83 percent of the households' members last enrolled more than three years ago while others enrolled last in the last three years.

Figure 1.17: Percent distribution of household members' main reason for not enrolled in School



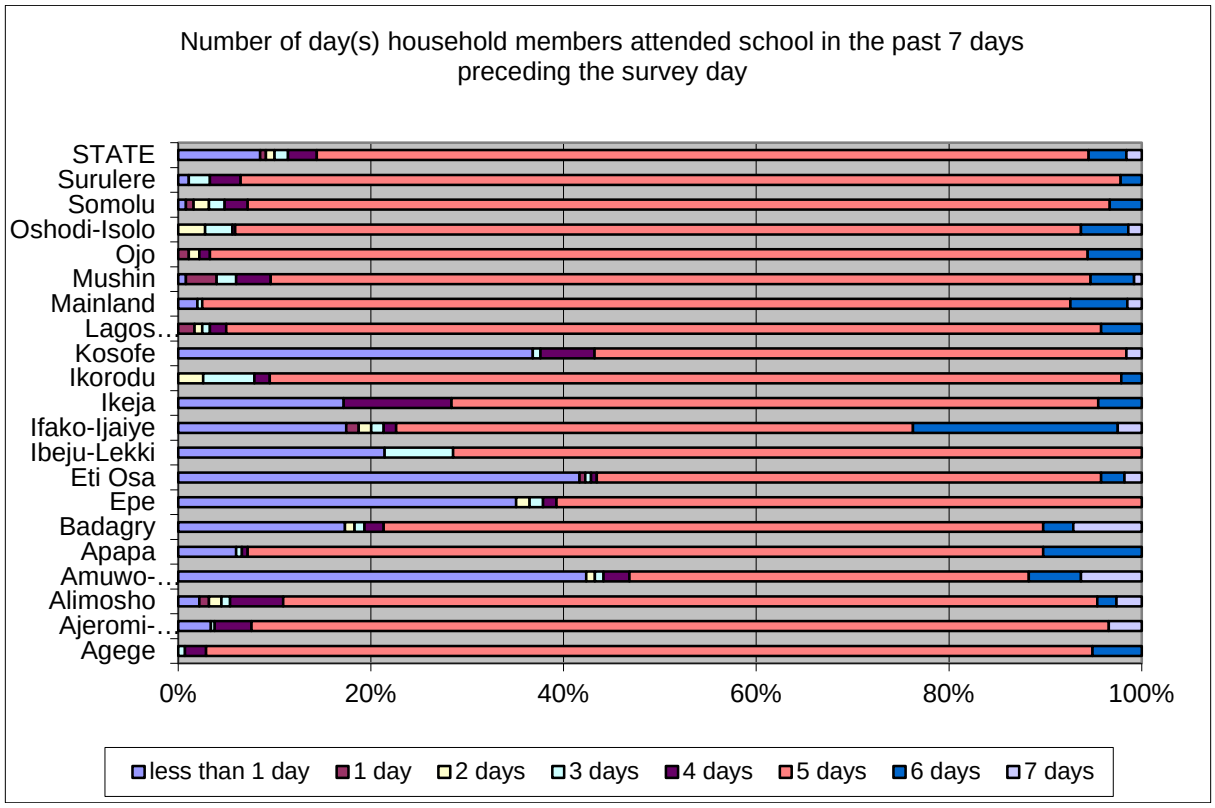
The survey revealed that 43.8 percent of the households' members had graduated from schools, 9.0 percent each attributed their non- enrolment in school to "inability to get into school and high cost of tuition, books, and materials. Surprisingly 14.9 percent of the households' members were not keen to attend, while other reasons such as suspension, help with household chores were given by 6.3 percent and 1.8 percent of the household /households' members respectively.

Figure 1.18: Percent distribution of School level members currently enrolled



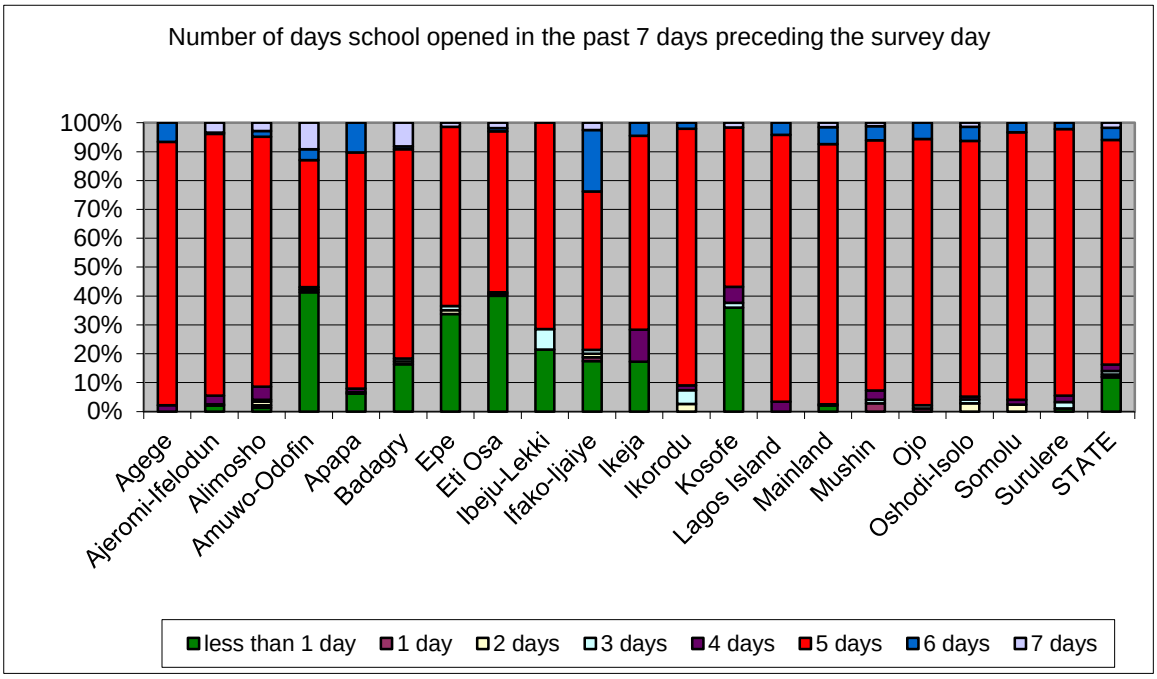
The result in table graph showed that 41.5 percent of the sampled household members currently enrolled in primary 1-6, 19.2 percent and 20.9 percent of them enrolled in JSS. I-3 and SS1-3 respectively (percentage of secondary school enrolments stood at 40.1 percent). On the other hand, tertiary institutions (NCE, OND/Diploma, HND, BSc and MSc) altogether had percentage enrolment of 17.9.

Figure 1.19: Percent distribution of Number of day(s) household members attended school in the past 7 days preceding the survey day



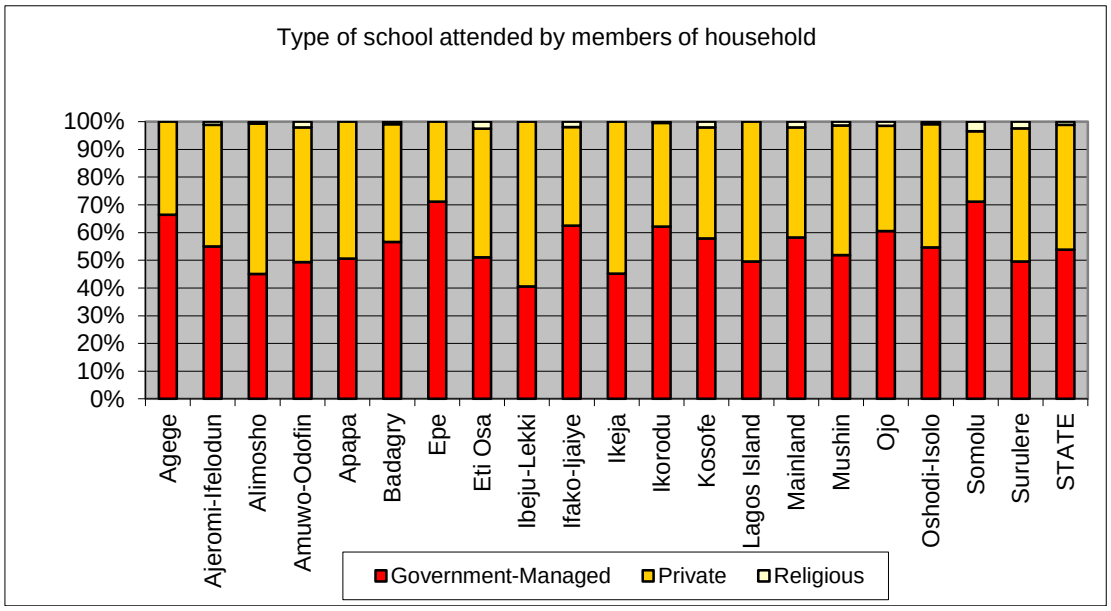
School calendar operates 5 days a week under normal circumstances, deviation from that should be perceived as indication of problems, difficulties or public holidays among others. The survey revealed that 80.1 percent of the households' members actually attended school for 5 days in the seven days preceding the survey, while 14.4 percent of the households' members reported school attendance less than 5 days in the past week.

Figure 1.20: Percent distribution of Number of days school opened in the past 7 days preceding the survey day



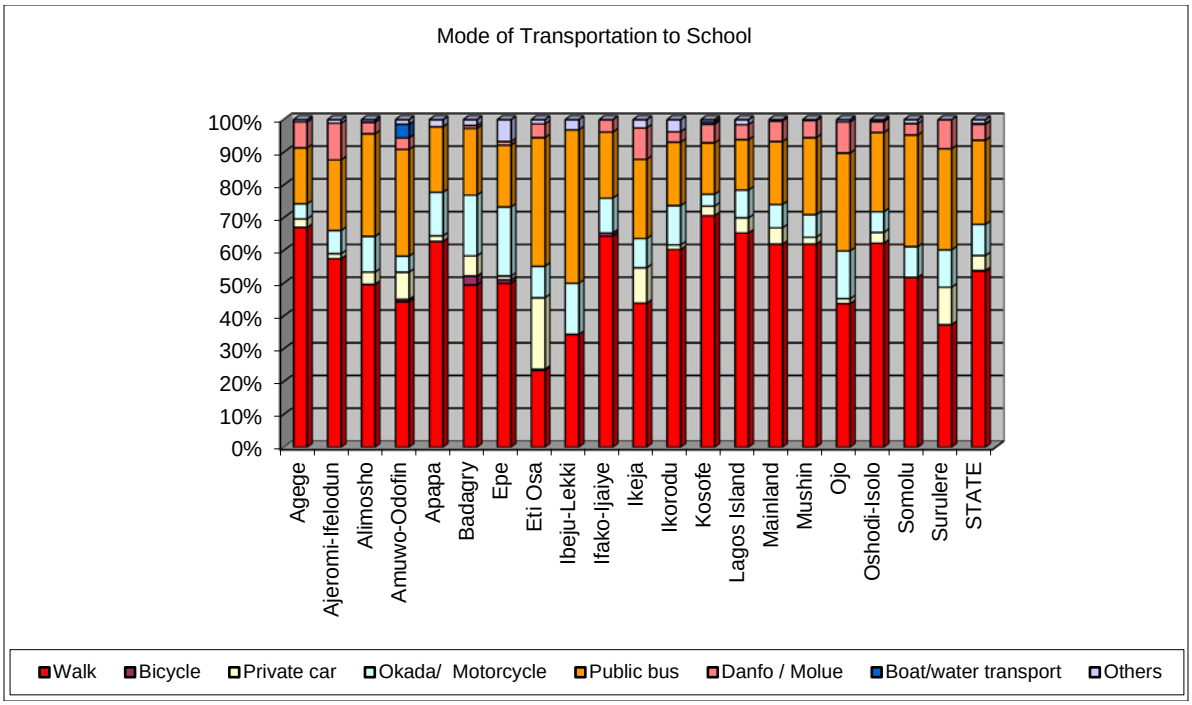
Expectedly, schools open for 5 days in a week with the exemption of public holidays and mid-term holidays, which often falls into the weekdays. The survey result also collaborated with the age long practise, since 77.86 percent of the households' members indicated 5 days as the Number of days schools opened in the past 7 days while other respondents (22.14 percent) indicated otherwise. This implied that four households out of every five households' members claimed school opened for 5 days.

Figure 1.21: Percent distribution of school type of attended by household members



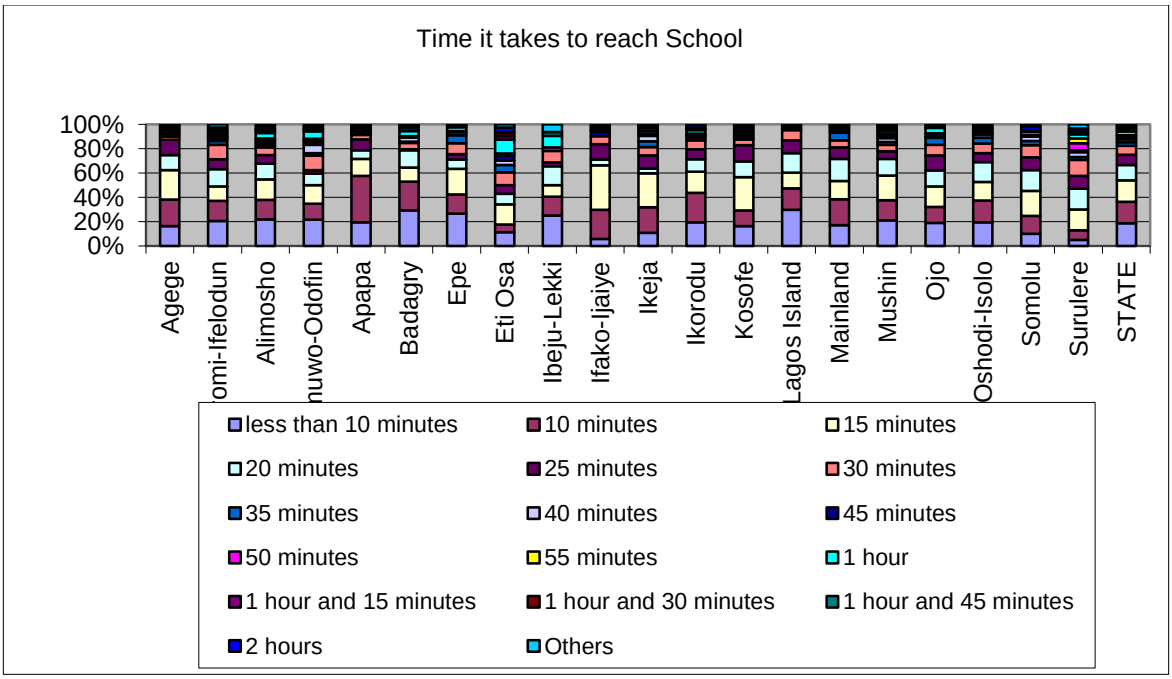
The survey revealed that 53.8 percent of the households' members attended government-managed school, 45.0 percent of them also patronised private schools while the 1.2 percent of them attended in religious school. Similar trends were also exhibited along the Local Government divide.

Figure 1.22: Percent distribution of household members' mode of transport to school



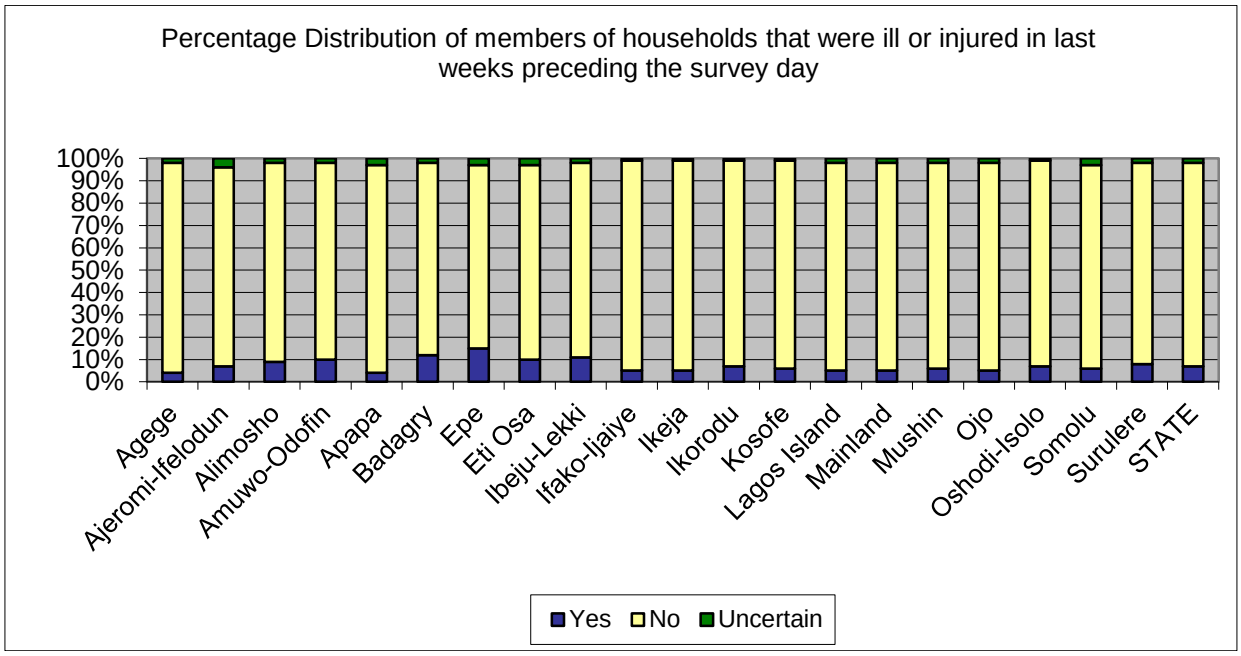
Household members mode of transportation to schools revealed that 53.7 percent walk to school (closeness of household dwelling to school actually supported this). 25.7 percent of them also patronized public buses, 9.5 percent used Okada/ Motorcycle while 4.9 and 4.6 percent of them use Danfo Molue and private car respectively. It is worthy of note that Boat/water mode of transportation did not enjoy much patronage in spite of the availability of abundant waterways as it recoded patronage by 0.2 percent of the households state-wide.

Figure 1.23: Percent distribution of time household member takes to reach school



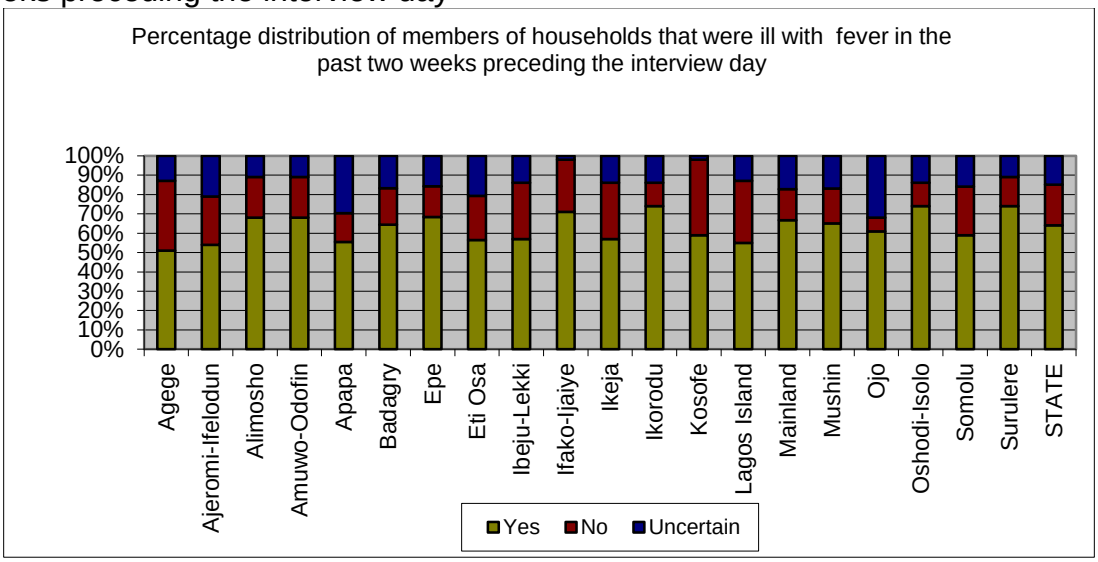
Irrespective of mode of transportation, the survey revealed that most household members take between 0 and 20 minutes to get to school, (66.7 percent of households' members attested to this), also 23.8 percent of household members use between 25-50 minutes while others spend above 50 minutes to get to school.

Figure 1.24: Percent Distribution of household members‘ who were ill or injured in last weeks preceding the survey day



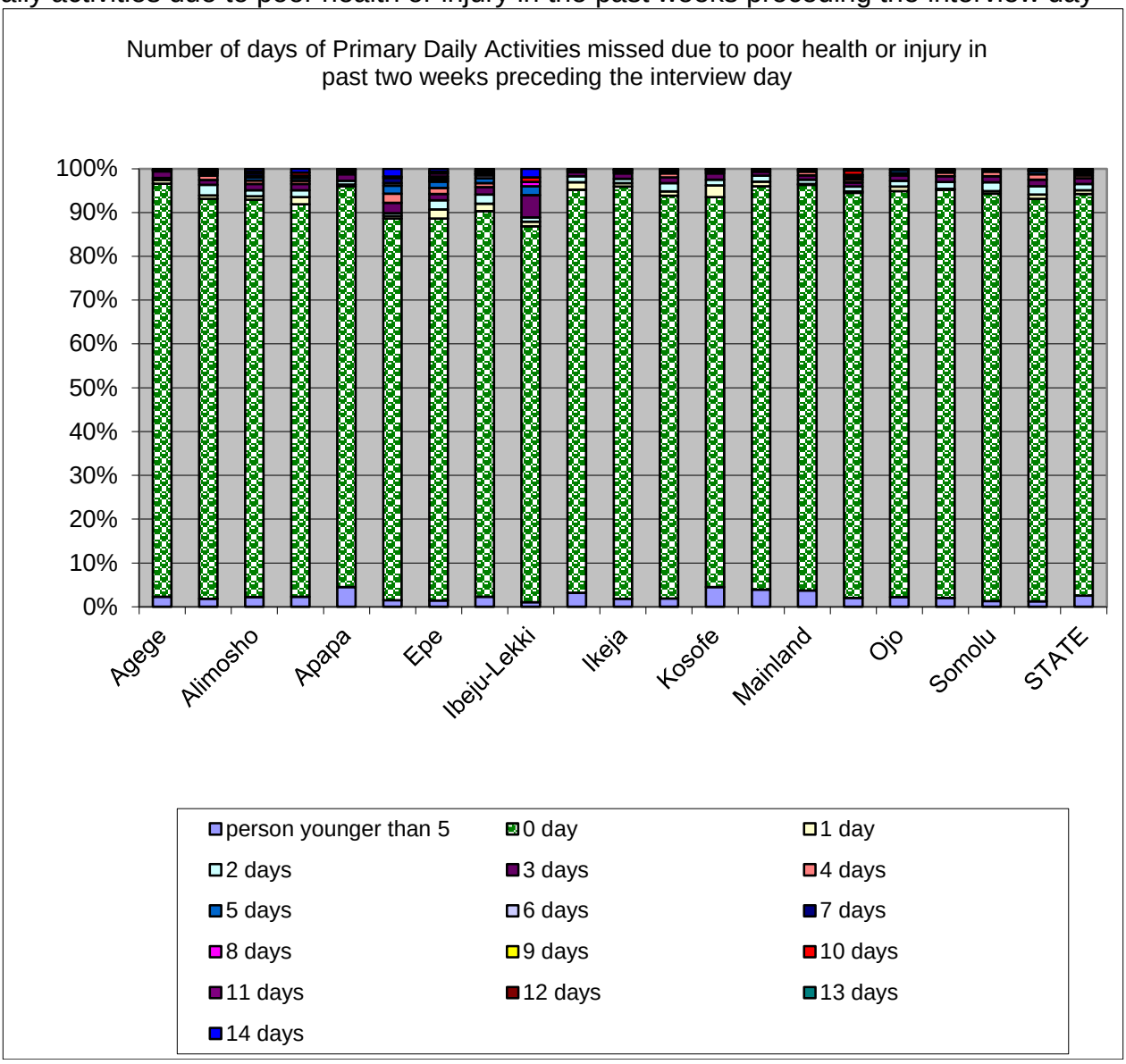
In the last two weeks before the survey, At State level, 91% of the households’ members have not been ill or injured. Only 7% have had any illness or injury during this period. In Agege and Apapa LGAs, only 4% of the households’ members were ill or injured in the period.

Figure 1.25: Percent distribution of household members that were ill with fever in the past two weeks preceding the interview day



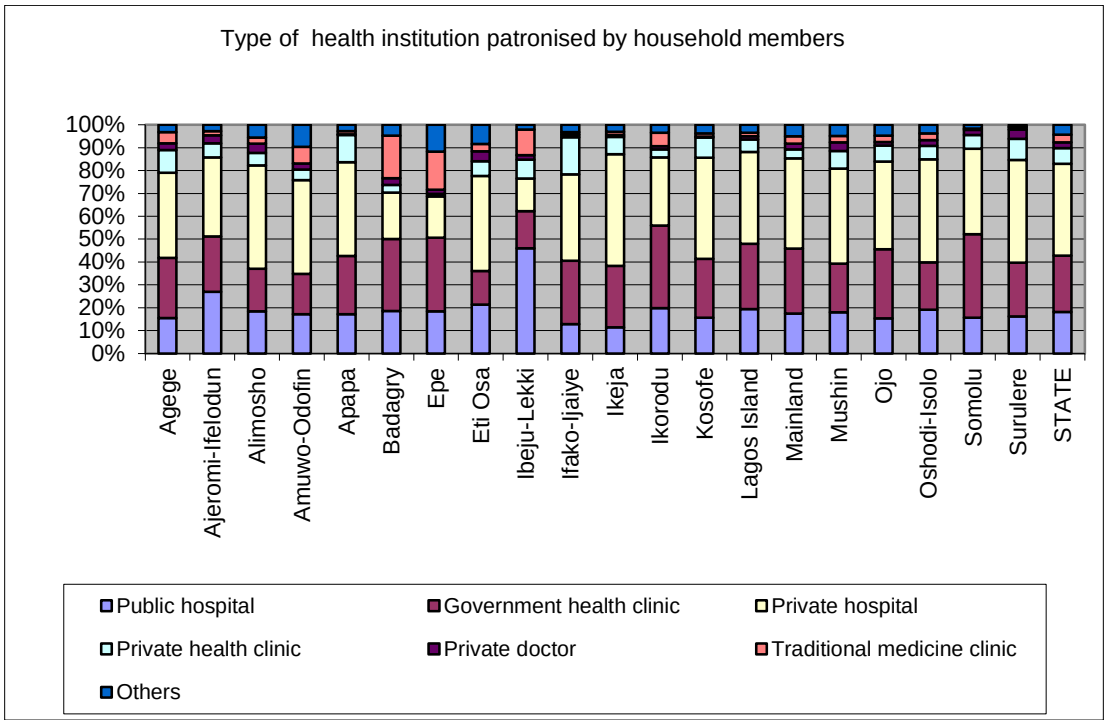
Fever, a symptom of many disorders such as infection by virus or bacterium is most prevalent in the State, as more than 6 out of every 10 households' members (i.e. 64%) sampled have been ill with fever in the past two weeks. The most prevalent LGAs are Ikorodu, Oshodi/Isolo and Surulere where more than 7 in every 10 households' members (i.e. 74%) have been ill with it.

Figure 1.26: Percent distribution of Number of day(s) household members missed primary daily activities due to poor health or injury in the past weeks preceding the interview day



Majority of the sampled households' members missed no day of primary daily activities due to poor health or injury (91.6%). Only 8.4percent of them reported missing between 1-14days of daily activities as a result of ill health out of which less than five years old children constituted 2.5%.

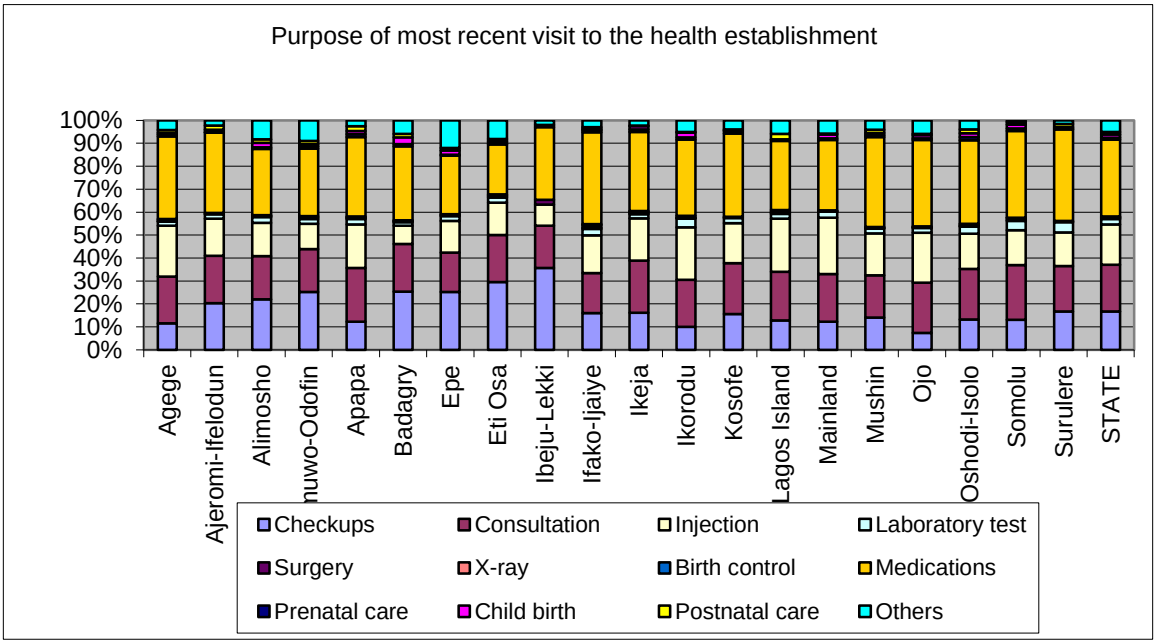
Figure 1.27: Percent distribution of health institution type patronised by household members



Majority of the households' members attended private hospitals (40.1). Also 24.7% and 18.1% of them attended Government health clinic and public hospital respectively, the last time health care was needed. 3.3 percent of the households patronised Traditional medicine clinic. Desegregation along the local government areas showed that highest percentages of households' members that attended private hospitals were in Ikeja (48%), Alimosho (45.2%) and Oshodi-Isolo (45%); the least was in Ibeju-Lekki (14.3%).

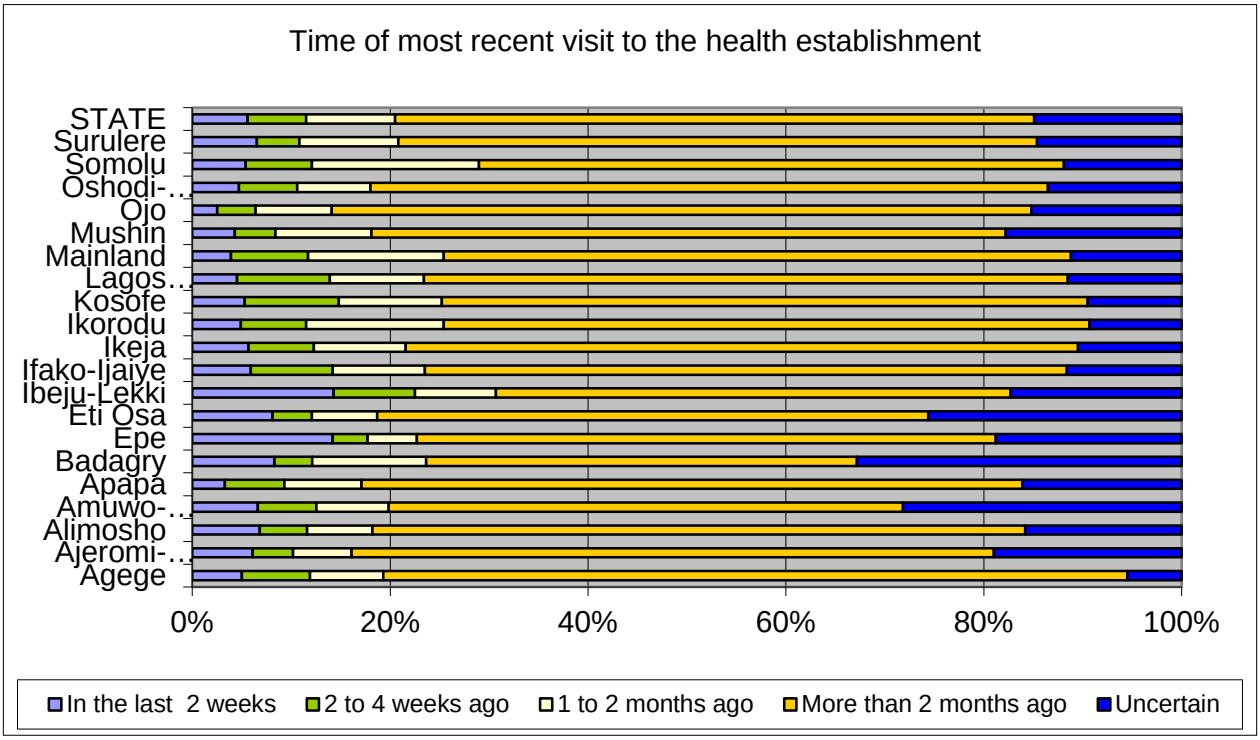
Patronage of Government health clinic was highest in Somolu (36.5%), Ikorodu (36%) and Epe (32.3%). However, 45.9%, 27% and 19.9% of households' members in Ibeju-Lekki, Ajeromi-Ifelodun and Ikorodu 19.9% attended public hospital respectively with Ikeja having the least (11.5%). Patronage of Traditional medicine clinic accounted for 18.6%, 16.7%, and 11.3% of the household members in Badagry, Epe and Ibeju-Lekki respectively.

Figure 1.28: Percent distribution of the Purpose of Most recent visit to the health establishment



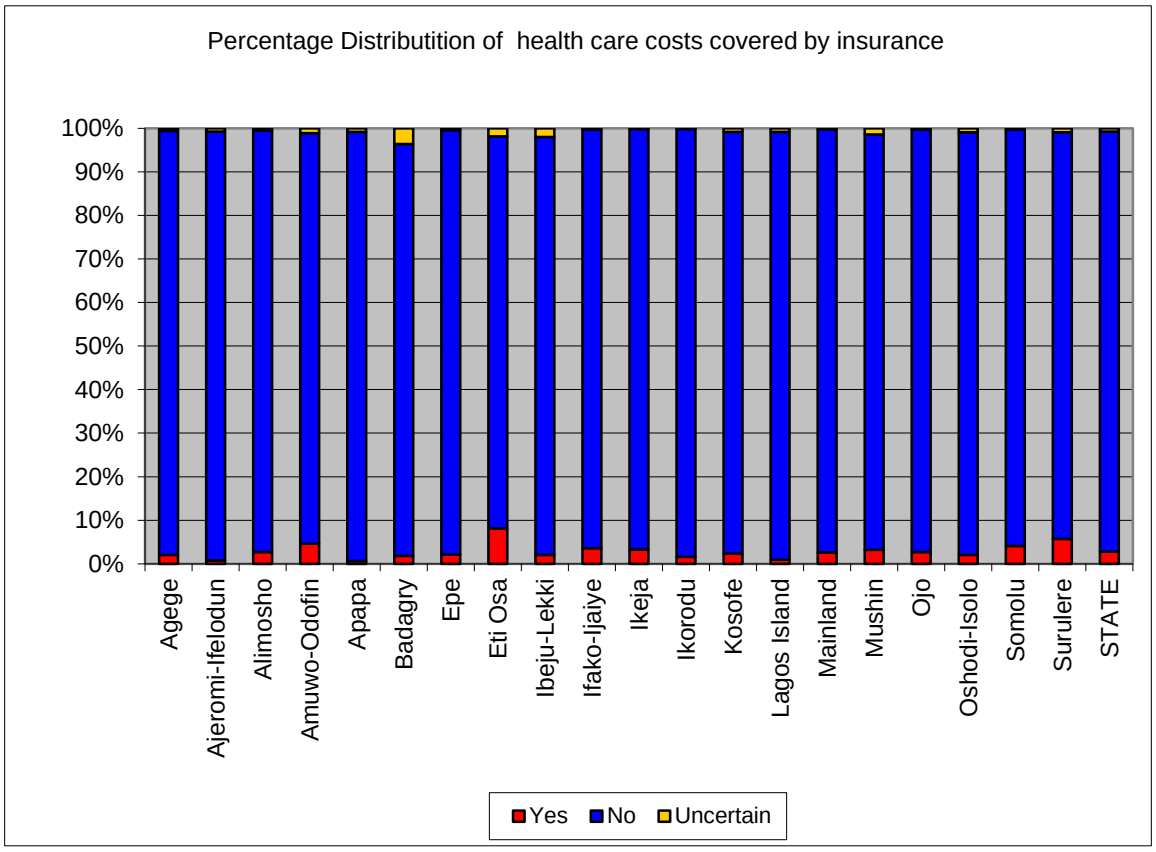
The main purpose of most recent visit to the health establishment were reported as “for medication” (33.5%), “consultation” (20.5%), “injection” (17.5%) and “check up” (16.7%).The least recent visit was for “surgery” (0.3%). Most recent visits to health establishment for reproductive health care in the state were 1.4%, 1.2% and 0.8% for child birth, post natal care and pre-natal care respectively.

Figure 1.29: Percent distribution of time of most recent visit to the health establishment



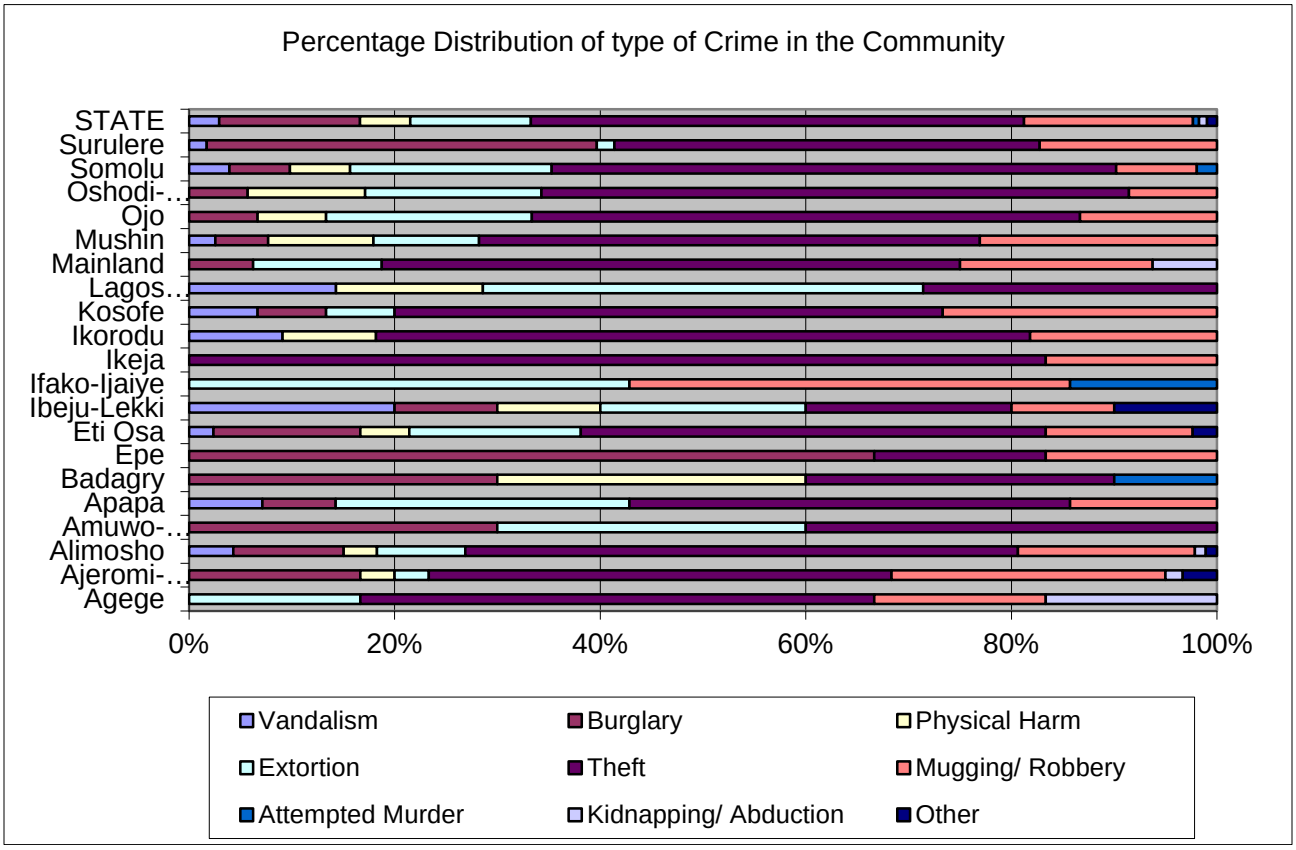
The most recent visit to the health establishment by the sampled households members state-wide was ‘more than 2 months ago‘ by 64.6%, 1 to 2 months ago by 9% while 14.9% were uncertain as to their most recent visit. In the past two weeks, 14.3%, 14.2%, and 8.3% of households’ members in Ibeju-Lekki, Epe and Badagry visited heath establishment.

Figure 1.30: Percent distribution of Health care covered by Insurance



The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) still attracts low patronage in the state as 2.8% of members of the households' reported health care cost covered by insurance while 96.5% have no insurance coverage, which indicated generally the apathy of households' members on health insurance.

Figure 1.31: Percent distribution of crime type in Community



The level of safety and security within a state determines to a large extent its growth, development and stability of its socio-economy activities. The survey therefore indicated the types of crimes that were predominant in the state. It is however, discovered that theft accounted for the highest crimes committed with an average of 47.95% followed by mugging /robbery 16.44% , while burglary came next with an average of 13.70%, extortion accounted for 11.74% of crimes committed in state.

The study also revealed that attempted murder and kidnapping / abduction were the lowest crimes committed as they accounted for 0.59% and 0.78% respectively.

The study disclosed that only 2.3% of the households' members were victims of a crime against their persons or property in past year. While the remaining 97.7% were not victims of any crime against them or property in the past year.

3.2 EDUCATION MODULE

Figure 2.1: Percent distribution of school problems in community

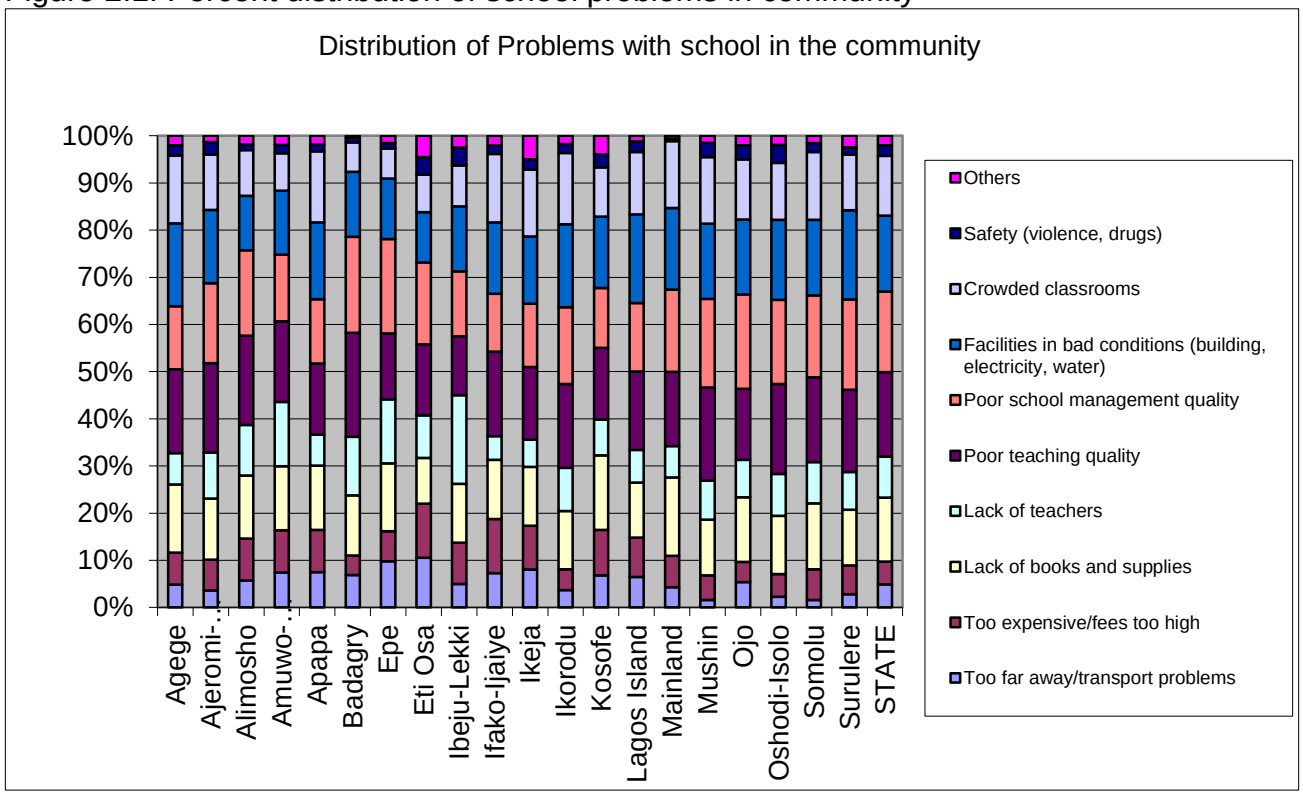
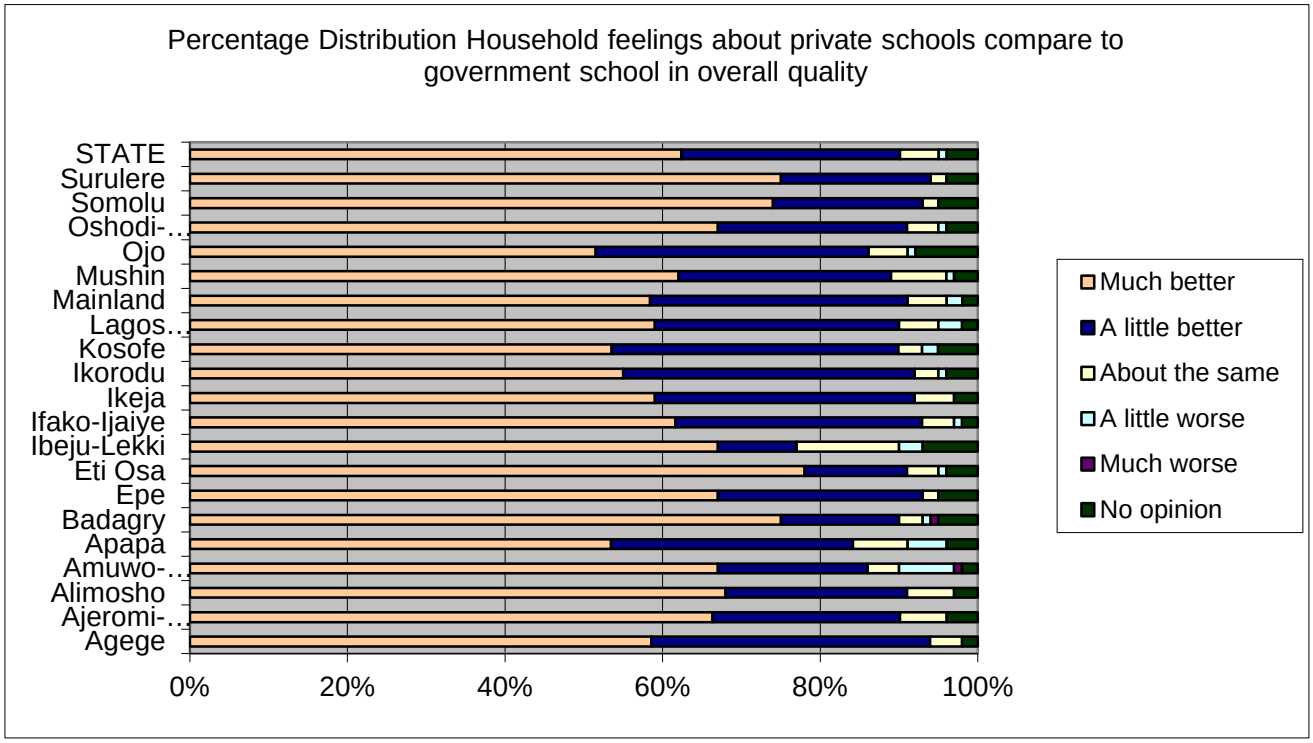


Figure 2.0 reveals that major problems with school in the community was poor teaching quality (44.2%), poor school management quality (42%) and facility in bad condition (39.5%). However, the severity of these problems varied across the Local Government Areas, while households' members in Agege ranked poor teaching quality, facilities in bad condition (building, electricity, water) and crowded classrooms as 1st, 2nd, and 3rd respectively.

Households' members in Surulere L.G.A. had 1st, 2nd, and 3rd ranked to poor teaching quality, poor school management quality and facilities in bad conditions (building, electricity, water) respectively.

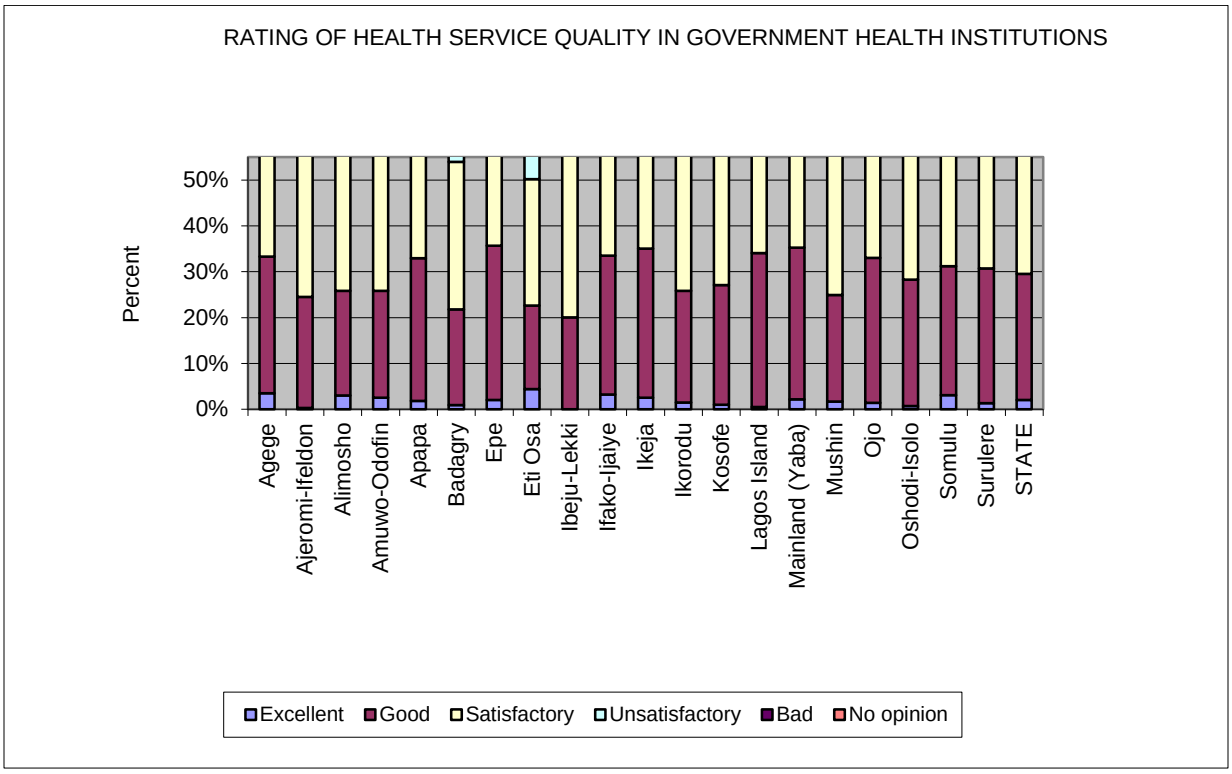
Figure 2.2: Percent distribution of household feelings about private school in the community compared to government schools in overall quality



Comparison of private schools to Government schools in terms of overall quality reveals that three out of every five households (63%) believed that private schools are much better, 28 percent adjudged private school a “little better”. None said it is “much worse ‘’. Local government desegregation also revealed that Private schools are ‘much better’ than Government schools according to 78% of the households’ members in Eti-Osa, 75% in Badagry and Surulere L.G.A.

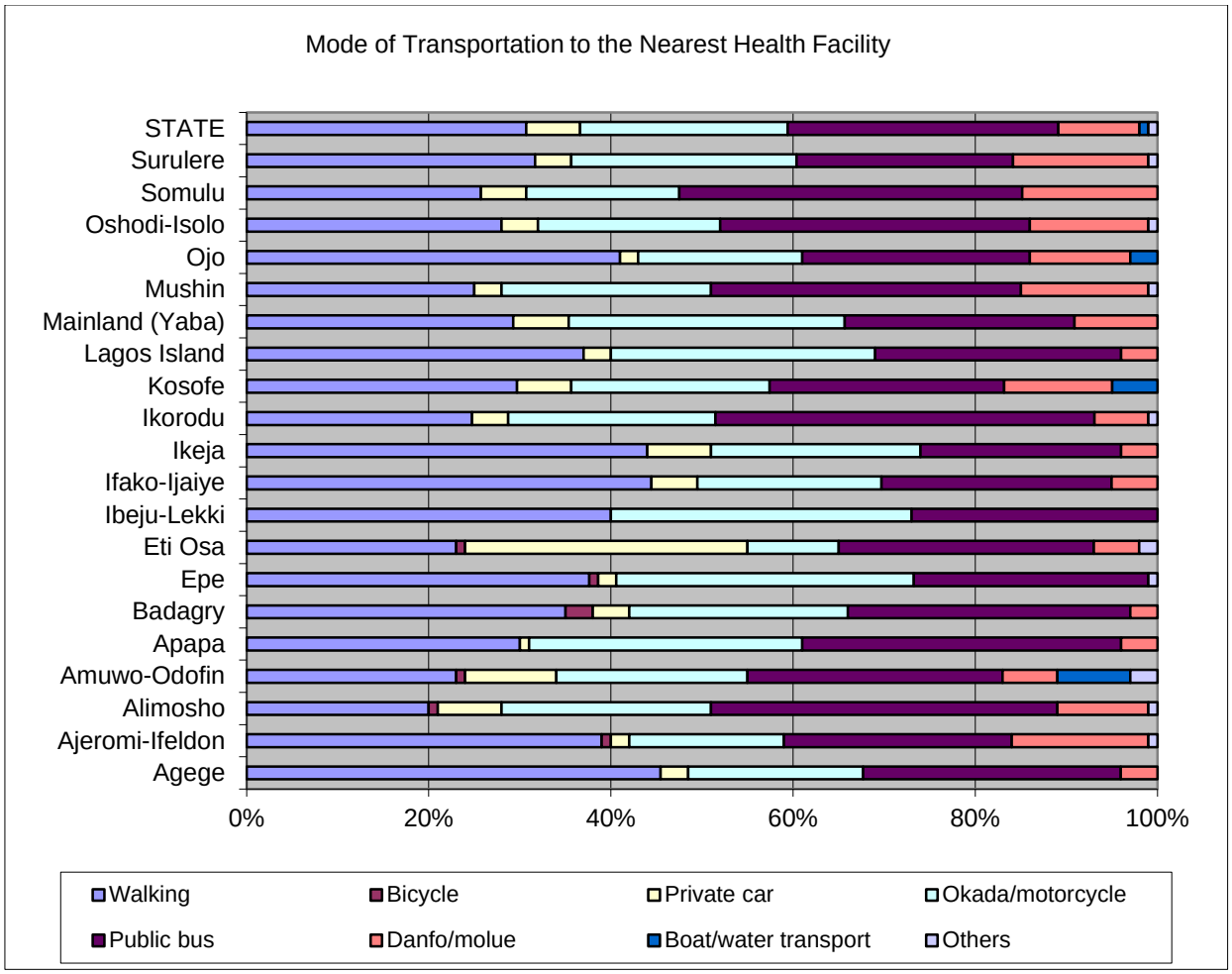
3.3 HEALTH MODULE

Figure 3.1: Percent distribution of health service quality rating in government health institutions



The survey revealed that 38.6% of residents in Lagos rated the quality of health care services received at government hospitals/clinics as satisfactory, while 27.5% believed that the quality is good and 16% found the services to be unsatisfactory. Essentially, 2%, 27.5% and 38.6% in the State rated the services excellent, good and satisfactory respectively. 50.2% of residents in Ikorodu believed that the quality of health services is satisfactory, 32.5% in Ikeja rated the service to be good while 3.5% in Agege rated it as excellent.

Figure 3.2: Percent distribution of transportation mode to the nearest health facility

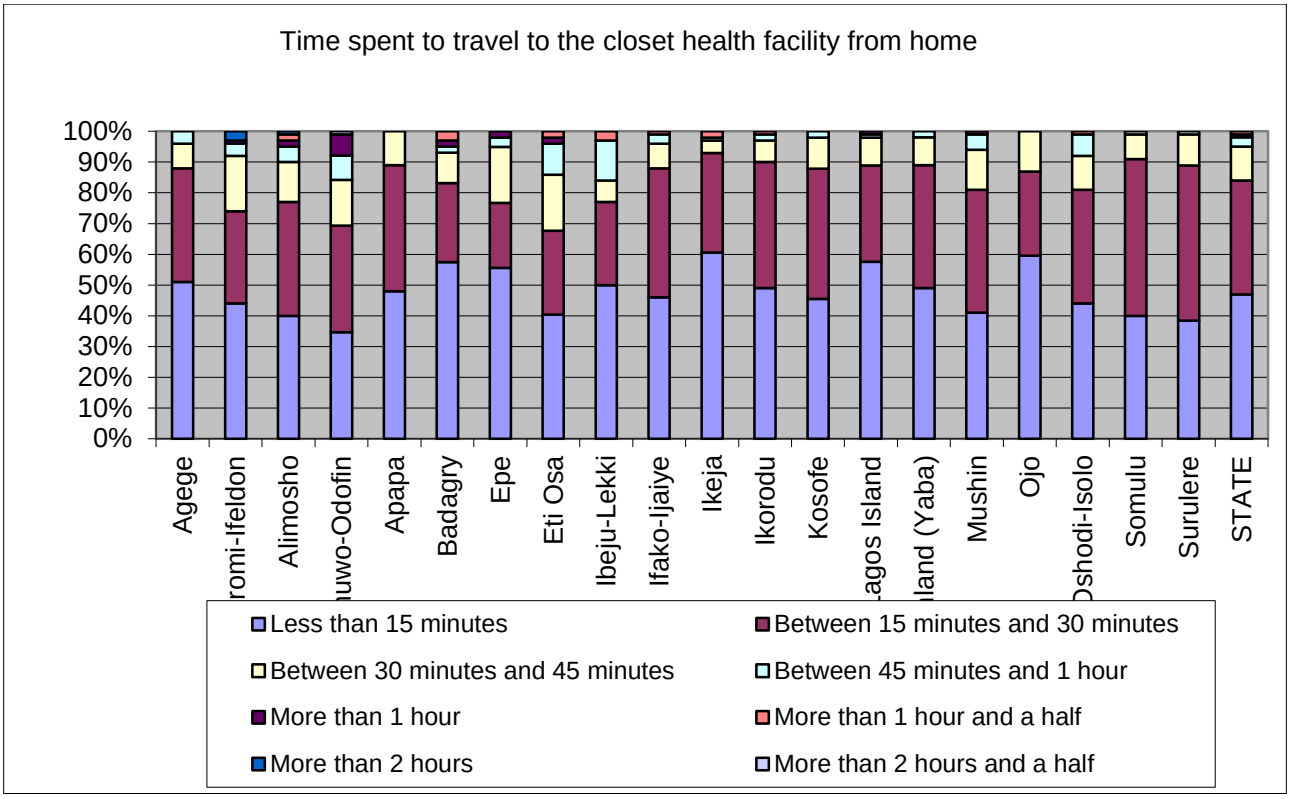


From the result of the survey, it showed that majority of people (31%) use to walk from their respective homes to the nearest health facility while 39% and 23% used public transport and okada/motorcycle respectively. The highest number of people that walk to the nearest health facility were found in Agege (45%), 33% use Okada/motorcycle in Epe and Ibeju-Lekki while 48% of respondents in Ikorodu use the public transport. However, at State level, only 1% use water transport and distributed between the revirine areas. It showed that 8%, 5% and 3% of people in Amuwo-Odofin, Kosofe and Ojo use water transport to the nearest health facility.

3.3.1 Average cost per person to travel to nearest health facility

The survey also revealed that the average cost per person to travel to nearest health facilities ranged between N100 and N150. Eti-Osa, Amuwo-Odofin and Surulere Local Government Areas ranked highest with N420, N270 and N180 respectively while Ikorodu Local Government Areas ranked lowest with N70.

Figure 3.3: Percent distribution of travel time to closet health facility

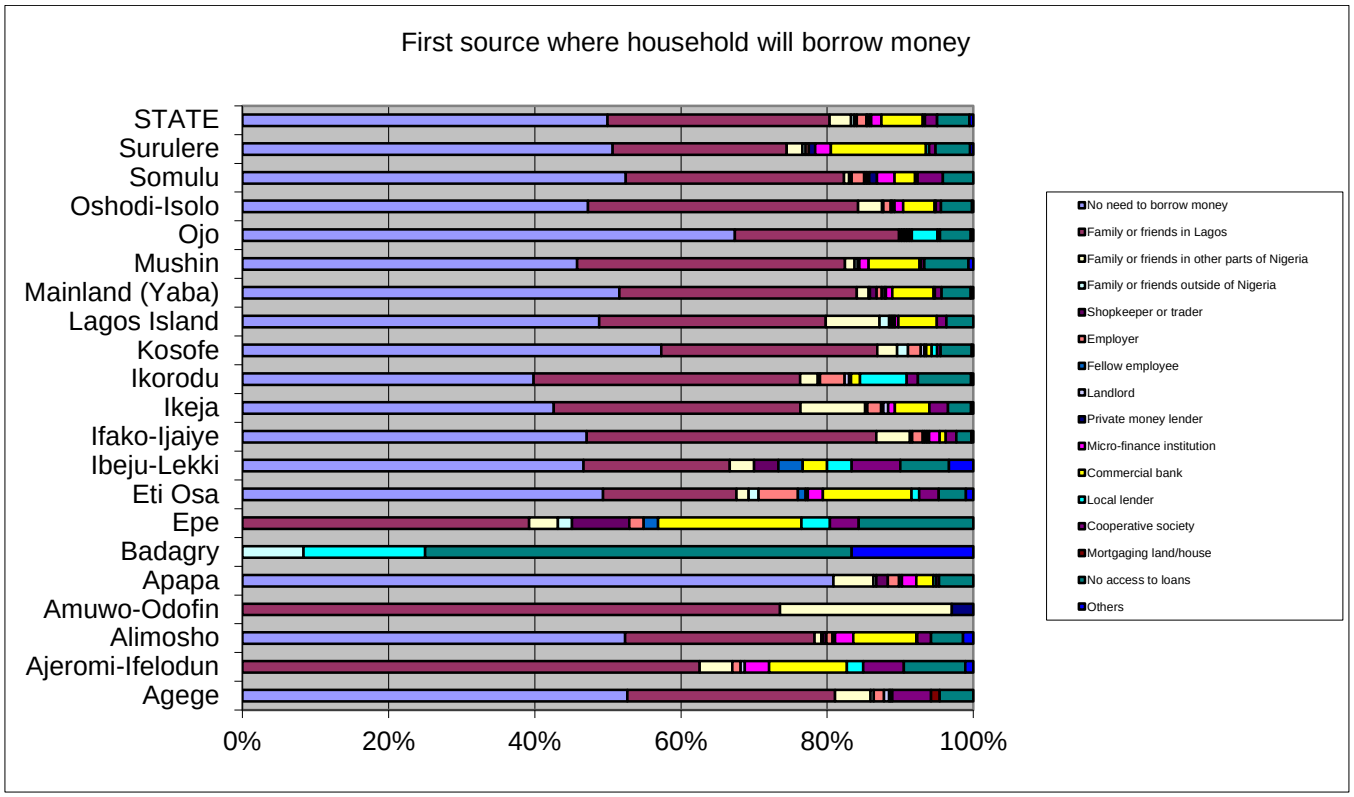


In table 3.3, the study revealed that the time spent travelling from home to the closest health institution in the state was “less than 15 minutes” (47%), “between 15 and 30 minutes” (37%) and “between 30 and 45 minutes (11%). None of the respondents sampled in the State spend more than 2 hours to get to this facility, while only 1% spend more than 1 hour and more than 1 hour and half. 60% (Ikeja), 59% (Ojo) and 58% (Badagry) spend less than 15 minutes to get to the nearest health institution. However, 51% in Somolu, 50% in Surulere and 42% in Ifako-Ijaye and Kosofe spend between 15 minutes and 30 minutes to get to the nearest health institution from home.

It is interesting to note that, in the entire State only 3% of respondents in Ajeromi Ifelodun and 1% of respondents in Alimosho spend more than2 hours, while 1% in Amuwo Odofin spend more than “2 hours and half” to get to the nearest health institution.

3.4 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY MODULE

Figure 4.1: Percent distribution of household's first source of loan when borrow need arises

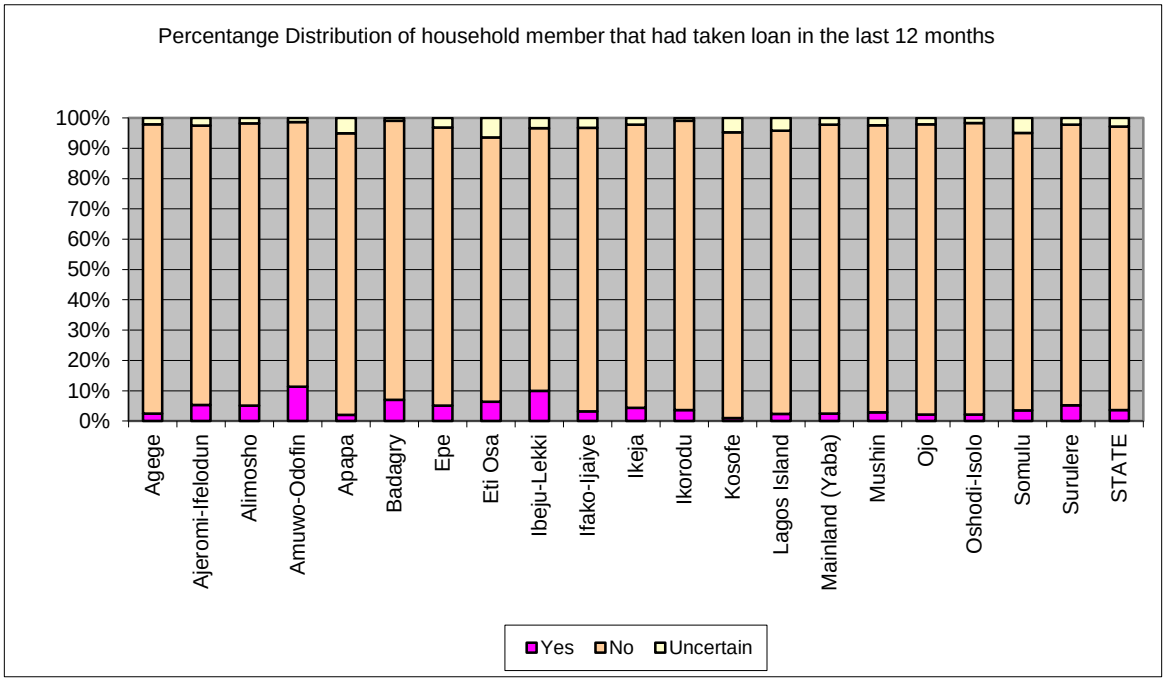


It was revealed from the survey result that almost 50% of the households in the State had no need to borrow money while 30.4% borrowed from families or friends in Lagos and an average of 5.7% borrowed from commercial banks while 4.4% had no access to loan facility. An insignificant 0.1% obtain loan from fellow employees.

Across the Local Government Areas, it was observed that Ojo Local Government recorded the highest number of sampled households that choose "no need to borrow money" as reasons for not obtaining loan constituting an average of 67.4% followed by Kosofe with an average of 57.3%. Ifako-Ijaiye Local Government was predominant among the households who borrowed money from families or friends in Lagos as it accounted for an average of 39.6% followed by Oshodi-Isolo with an average of 37.0% while Mushin recorded 36.7%. The study further disclosed that Surulere Local Government Area constituted the highest along with households across the various Local Government Areas in the State who obtained loan from commercial banks with an average of 13.0% closely followed by Eti-Osa Local Government accounting for an average of 12.2% while Epe recorded an average of

10.2%. The study also signified that none of the respondents borrowed money from commercial banks in Agege Local Government Area while only 0.4% borrowed money from commercial banks in Ojo Local Government Area. It also revealed that Epe Local Government was topmost among the households that had no access to loan facility with an average of 8.2%, followed by Ikorodu Local Government 7.3% and Amuwo-Odofin Local Government came next with 6.9% among the households who had no access to loan facility.

Figure 4.2: Percent distribution of Household members that took loan in the last 12 months

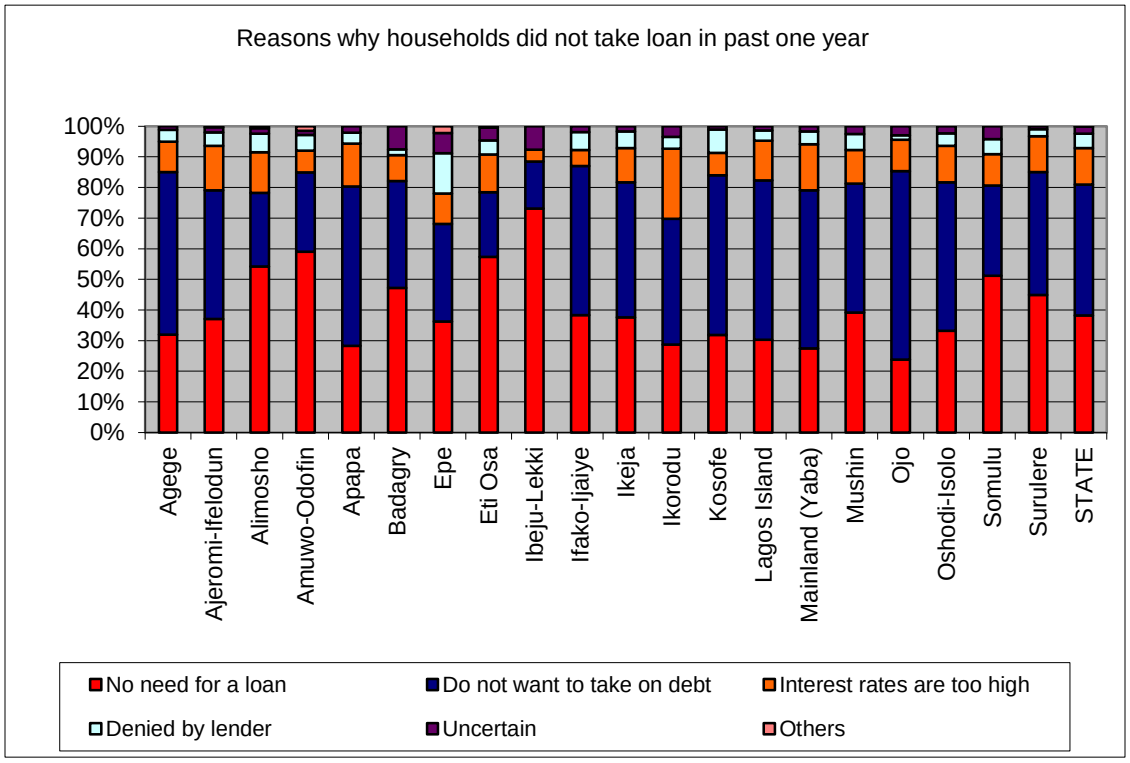


In considering household members who have obtained loan in the last twelve (12) months, the following findings prevailed: Amuwo-Odofin Local Government came first with an average of 11.3% of households who have obtained loan in the last twelve (12) months and Ibeju-Lekki Local Government area followed with 10.0% while Eti-Osa Local Government accounted for an average of 6.4%. The lowest percentage of households that have obtained loan in the last twelve (12) months were from Kosofe, Apapa, Ojo and Oshodi-Isolo Local Government Areas with an average of 1.0%, 2.0%, 2.1% and 2.1% respectively.

The study revealed that Oshodi-Isolo Local Government ranked first with an average of 96.2% of the household members who did not obtain loan in the last twelve (12) months followed by Ojo Local Government 95.8 percent while Agege and Ikorodu Local Government recorded an average of 95.4% each.

An average of 6.4% of the household members who were uncertain whether they obtain loan in the last twelve months was from Eti-Osa Local Government area followed by Apapa 5.0% and Kosofe 4.7%.

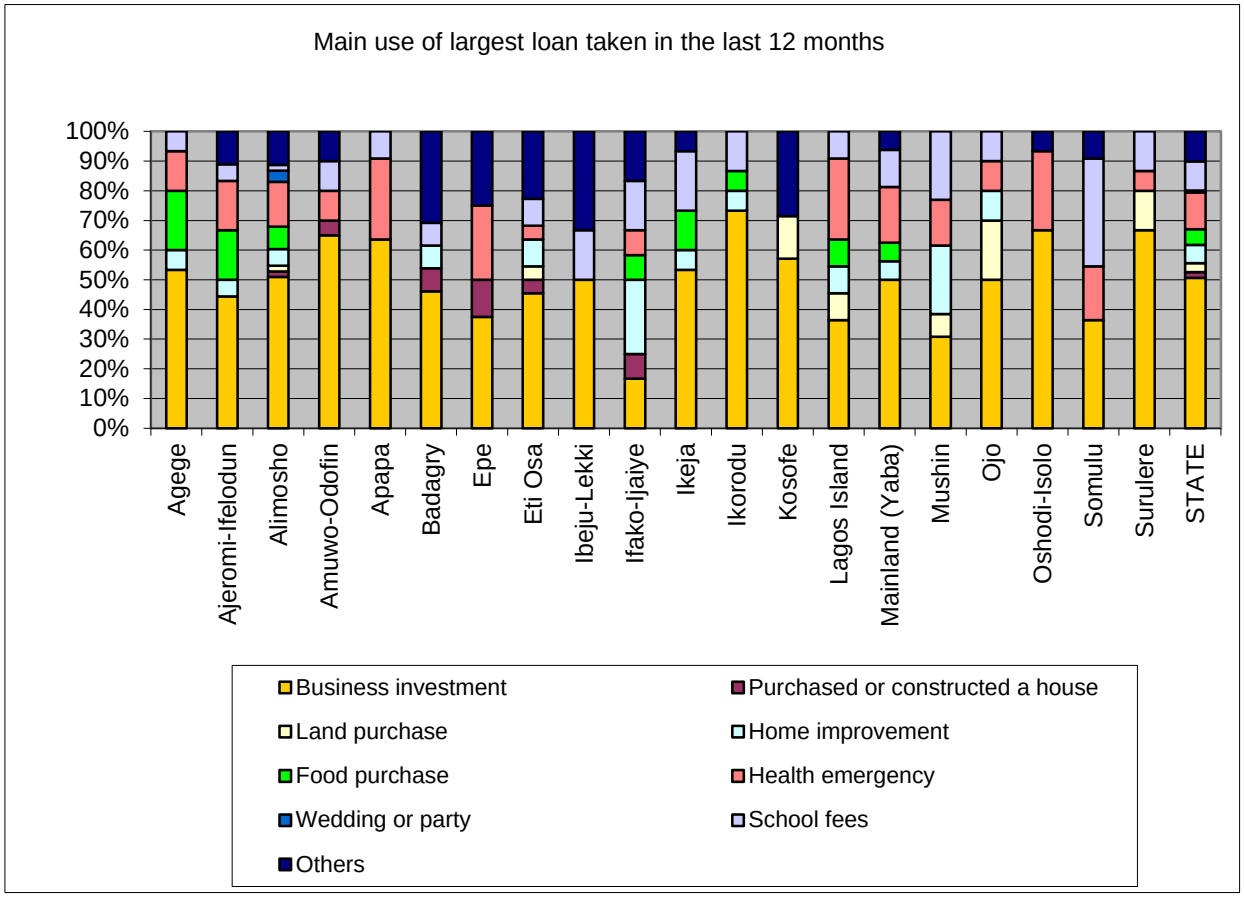
Figure 4.3: Percent distribution of Reason why household did not take loan in Past 12 months



Thirty-eight percent of the households signified that there was no need for them to obtain loan while 43% of them indicated that they do not want to take debt, whereas 12% disclosed that it was because of the prevailing high interest rates. However, an average of 5% of the households revealed that they were denied by the lenders and 2% were uncertain. Ibeju Local Government area recorded the highest percentage of households who indicated that there was no need for a loan with 73% followed by Amuwo-Odofin Local

Government Area with 59% while Eti-Osa Local Government accounted for 57%. Ojo Local Government was predominant with 62% of households who did not want to take any loan while Ibeju-Lekki Local Government accounted for the lowest 15%. Ikorodu Local Government recorded the highest 23% among the households who declined to take loan because of high interest rates while Lagos Mainland recorded 4% and Ajeromi-Ifelodun Local Government Area came next with 14%.

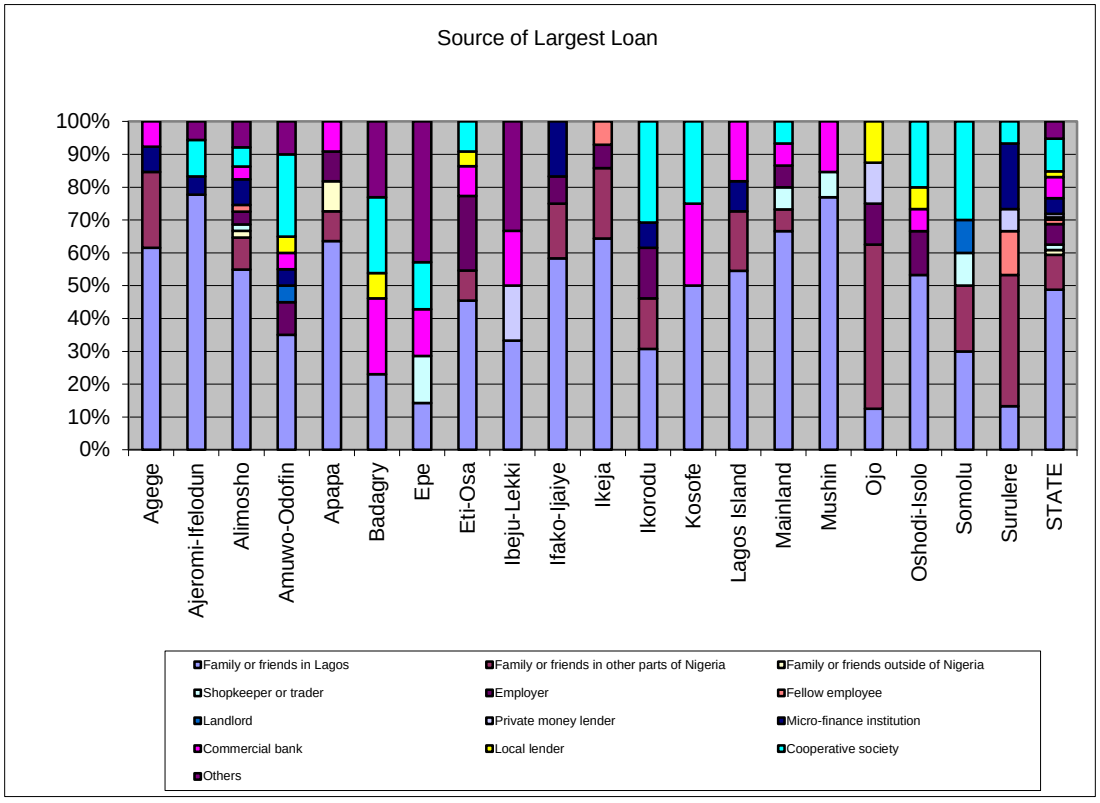
Figure 4.4: Percent distribution of main use of largest loan taken in the last 12 months



From the above chart, it was indicated that at the State level, half of the households reported that the main use of the largest loan taken in the last twelve (12) months was for business investment. Ikorodu local government area ranked highest with 73.3% among the sampled households who indicated that the largest loan taken was used for business investment. Whereas Ifako-Ijaye local Government recorded the lowest average of 16.7% of households members who used loan taken for business investment in the last twelve months.

The study revealed further that 12.4% of the households used loan taken in the last 12 months for school fees and 10.1% of them for other purposes. However, there is an indication that 6.2% of the sampled households used their loans for home improvement while 5.2% of them used it for food purchase while a significant average of 36.40% indicated that loan taken in the last twelve months was expended on paying of school fees. An insignificant average of 0.7% of the loan was used for wedding or party.

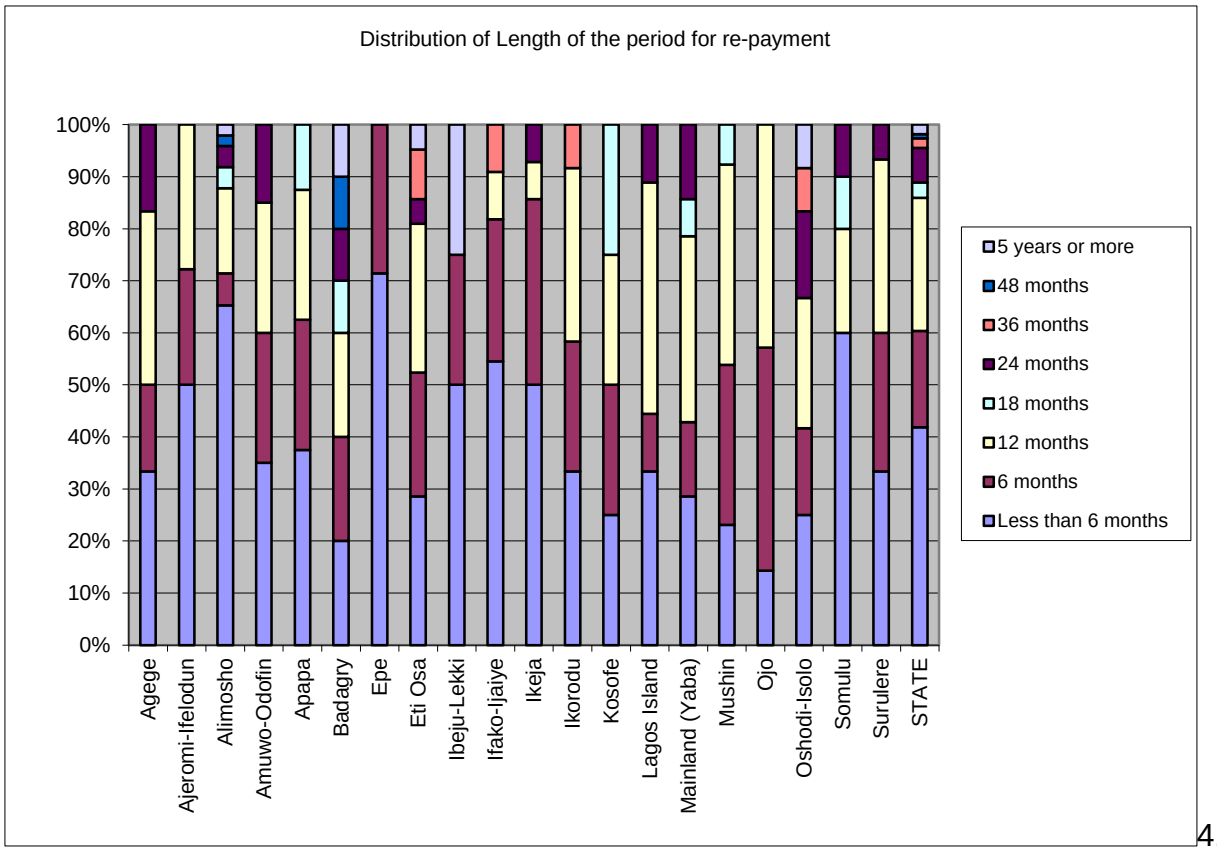
Figure 4.5: Percent distribution of Source of the largest loan



Loan taken from family or friends in Lagos ranked the highest constituting 48.8% of the largest loan taken. Loan obtained from family or friends in other parts of Nigeria came next with an average of 10.7% followed by cooperative society with an average of 10.0%. Loan sourced from landlords accounted for an insignificant average of 0.7% followed by the private moneylender 1.0%. However, only 4.8% of the loan taken was sourced from microfinance institution while only 6.5% of the loan was sourced from commercial business. It is also important to mention that 77.8% of the loan sourced from family or friend in Lagos was recorded in Ajeromi- Ifelodun local Government area while only 5.8% of the loan was

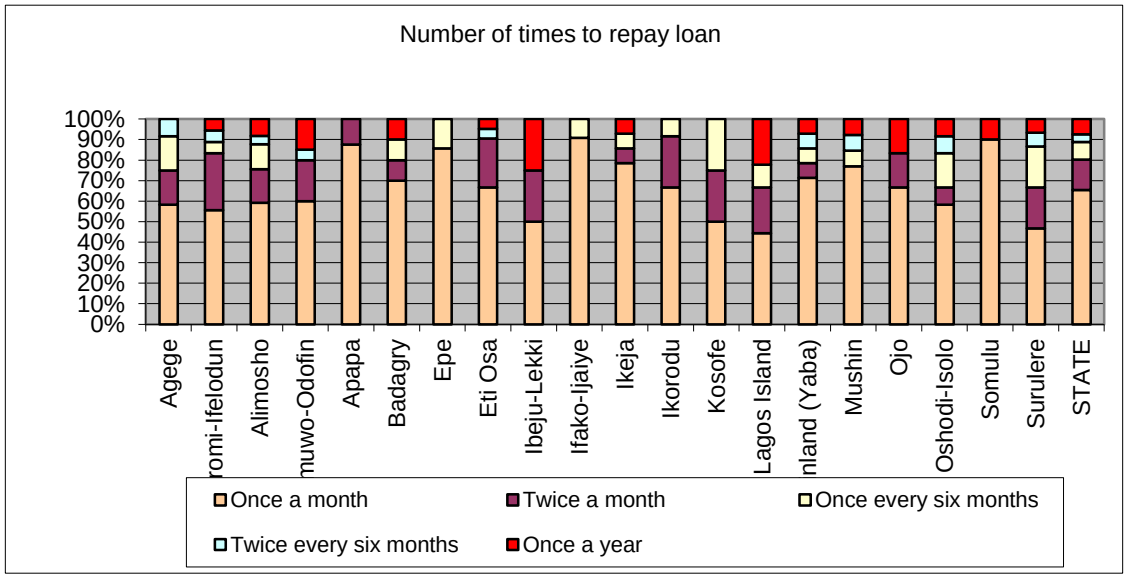
sourced from micro finance institution and none was obtain from commercial banks and local lender. However, kosofe local Government ranked topmost with an average of 25% of the loan sourced from commercial banks.

Figure 4.6: Percent distribution of Length for repayment of loan



41.9% of the households repaid their loan in less than six (6) months while 25.6% paid back their loans in twelve months followed by 18.5% with a payback period of 6 months. An insignificant average of 0.7% constituted households who repaid their loan in 48 months, while 1.9% each represented households paying back their loan in five years or more and 36 months respectively. Out of the households that paid their loan in six months, 71.3% were from Epe local Government area while only 14.3% were from Ojo local Government area.

Figure 4.7: Percent distribution of Number of times to repay loan



65.4% of the households revealed that the frequency of payments made on loan was once in a month, while 14.9% constituted households having payments made on loans twice a month followed by 8.6% who made on loans once every six (6) months. Furthermore, 7.4% and 3.7% represented households who often made payment on loans once a year and twice every six months respectively.

Figure 4.8: Percent distribution of Interest in obtaining a formal loan from bank or micro credit

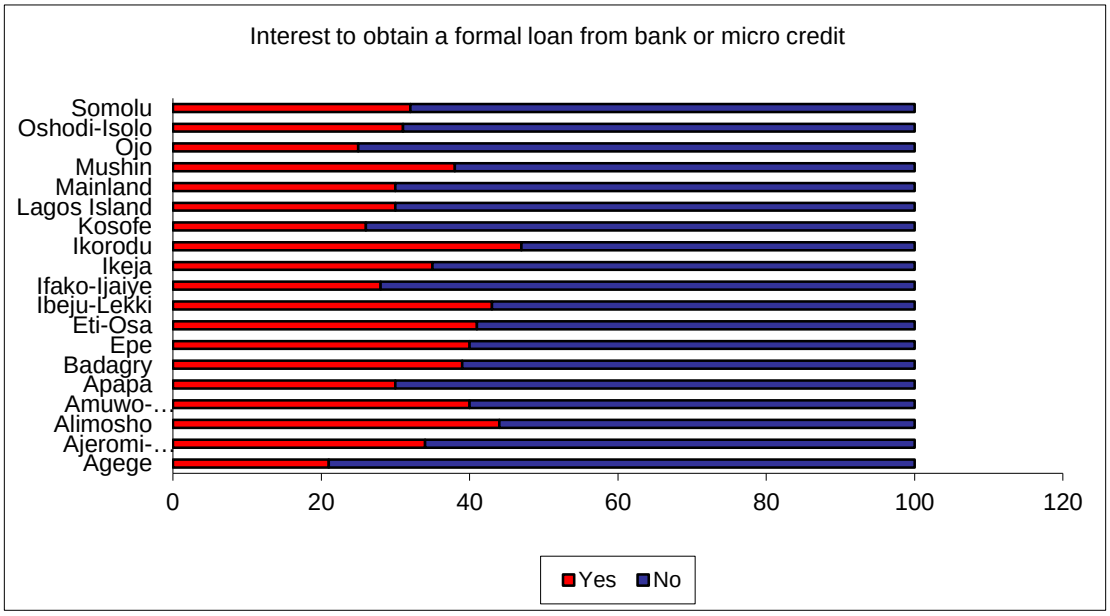
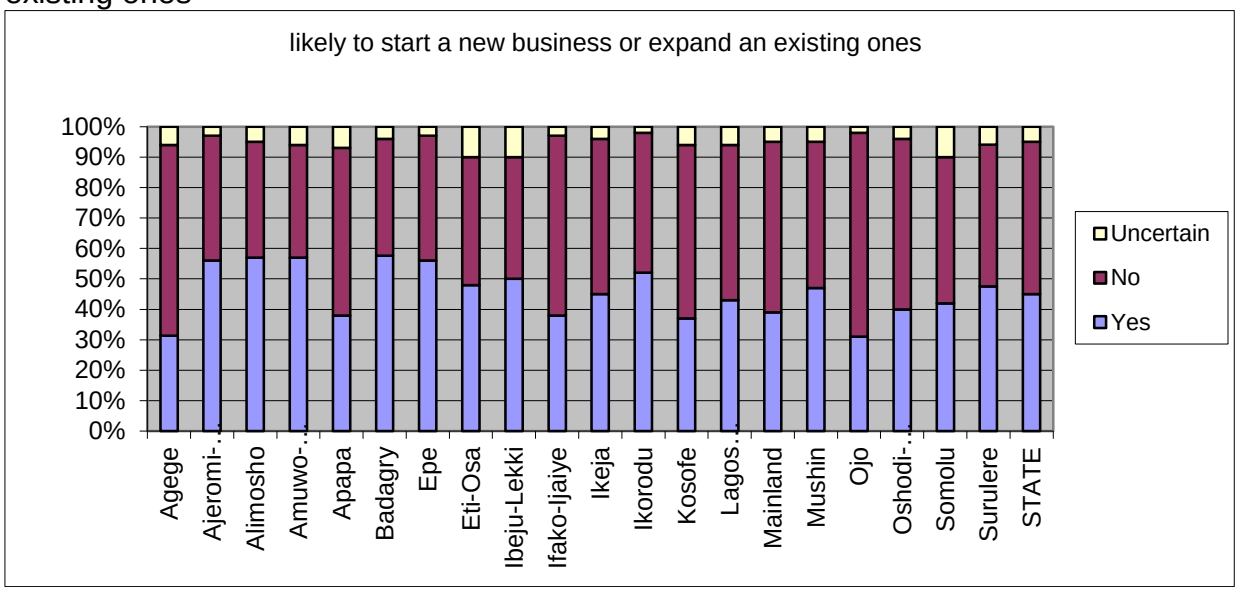


Figure 4.9: Percent distribution of household interest in starting a new business or expand existing ones



At the State, 34% of the households indicated their interest in obtaining a formal sector loan from a bank or a micro-credit. It is also revealed further that 45% of the households indicated their interest in starting a new business or expanding an existing one while 50% decline their interest and 5% were uncertain. From the analysis, 57% of households in Badagry and Alimosho both signified their interest in starting a new business or expanding an existing one.

3.4.1 Three most critical needs for which households would need to borrow

On the most critical needs for which the households would need to borrow for across the twenty Local Government Areas in the State, business investment was predominant as it accounted for an average of 59% while borrowing for purchase or construction of houses stood at an average of 12% and land purchase constituted for 9%.

Among the twenty Local Government Areas in the State, the study revealed that Kosofe Local Government was foremost among the households requesting for loan for business investment purposes as it accounted for 73%, followed by Oshodi-Isolo with a percentage of 69% while Ojo came third with 67%. Conversely, the lowest households desiring loan for business investment came from Amuwo-Odofin, Badagry and Ibeju-Lekki as each accounted for 45% respectively.

Also, households who borrowed for purpose of purchase or to construct a house were observed in Somolu local government areas with an average of 17% while 21% of households obtained loans for purpose of Land purchase in Ibeju-Lekki Local Government and 17% obtained loans for payment of School fees.

However, the analysis also revealed that the original amount of loan obtained by the households ranged between N40, 000.00 and N750, 000.00 and re-payment ranged between N9, 000.00 and N100, 000.00. While the minimum loan requirement for business expansion and housing by the sampled households were N992, 000.00 and N1, 890,841.92 respectively.

3.4.2 Various inputs household believe would be most useful for business expansion

54% of the respondents believed that bank loan or micro- credit would be most useful for their business, whereas 24% said raw materials would be most useful for their business. 14% indicates sales or marketing advice while 5% believe on professional training as a most useful input for their business.

3.4.3 Willingness of household to take loan to help expand business

At State level, the study disclosed that 90% of the households were willing to take loan to help expand their businesses while 9% were not willing and 1% were uncertain or rather undecided. However, across the Local Government level, 90% of the households in Ikorodu local Government showed their willingness to take loan to help expand their business and 93% of households in Ibeju- Lekki, Ifako-Ijaye and Mainland Local Government Areas are also willing to take to help expand their businesses respectively.

3.4.4 Obtaining housing loan

Interest in obtaining housing loan showed that 20.0% of the respondents in Lagos State indicated their interest in obtaining housing loan. And the survey also disclosed that the main use of loan to construct a new house stood at an average of 52.2% while 25.5% of

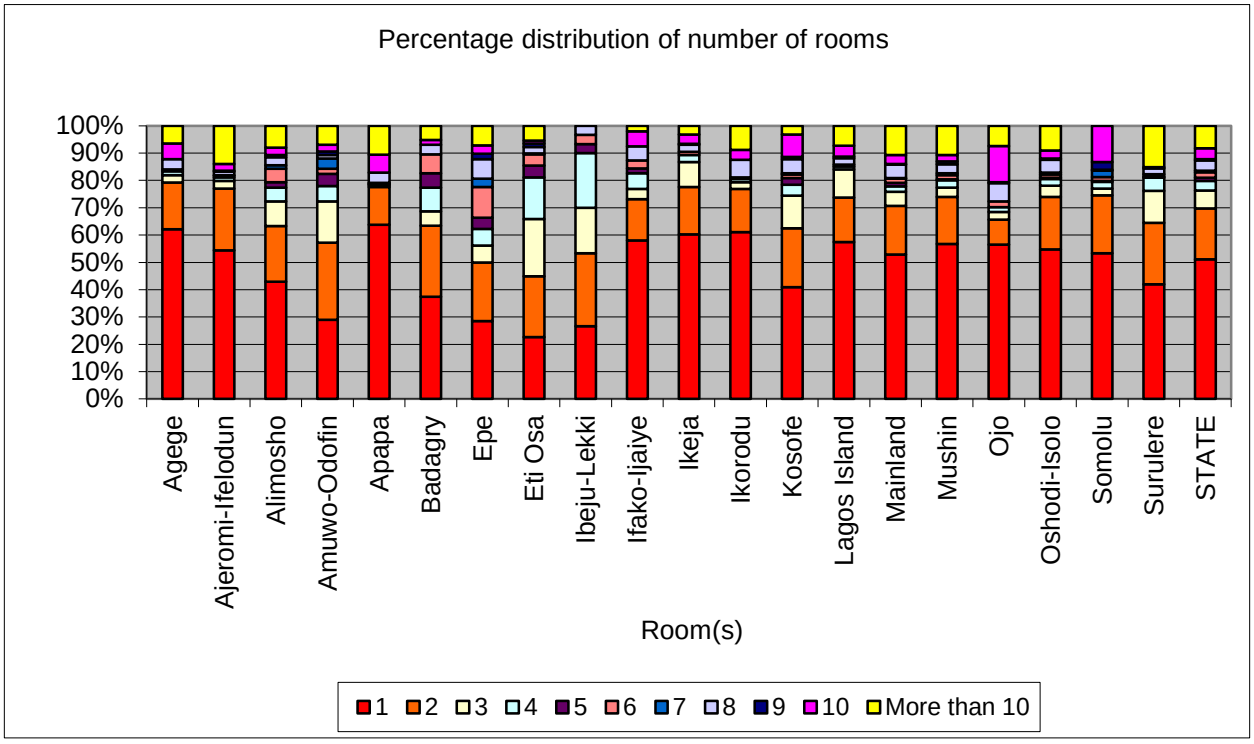
the loan was mainly used to buy land and 11.9% accounted for loan used mainly to buy new houses.

Surprisingly, 44.2% of the respondents did not want to take any debt as housing loan while 35.9% have no need for loan. 10.2% indicated that interest rates were too high and 8.6% expressed risk of foreclosure. However, 0.5% of the respondents said they were denied by lenders the opportunity of a housing loan.

3.5 HOUSING AND TENURE MODULE

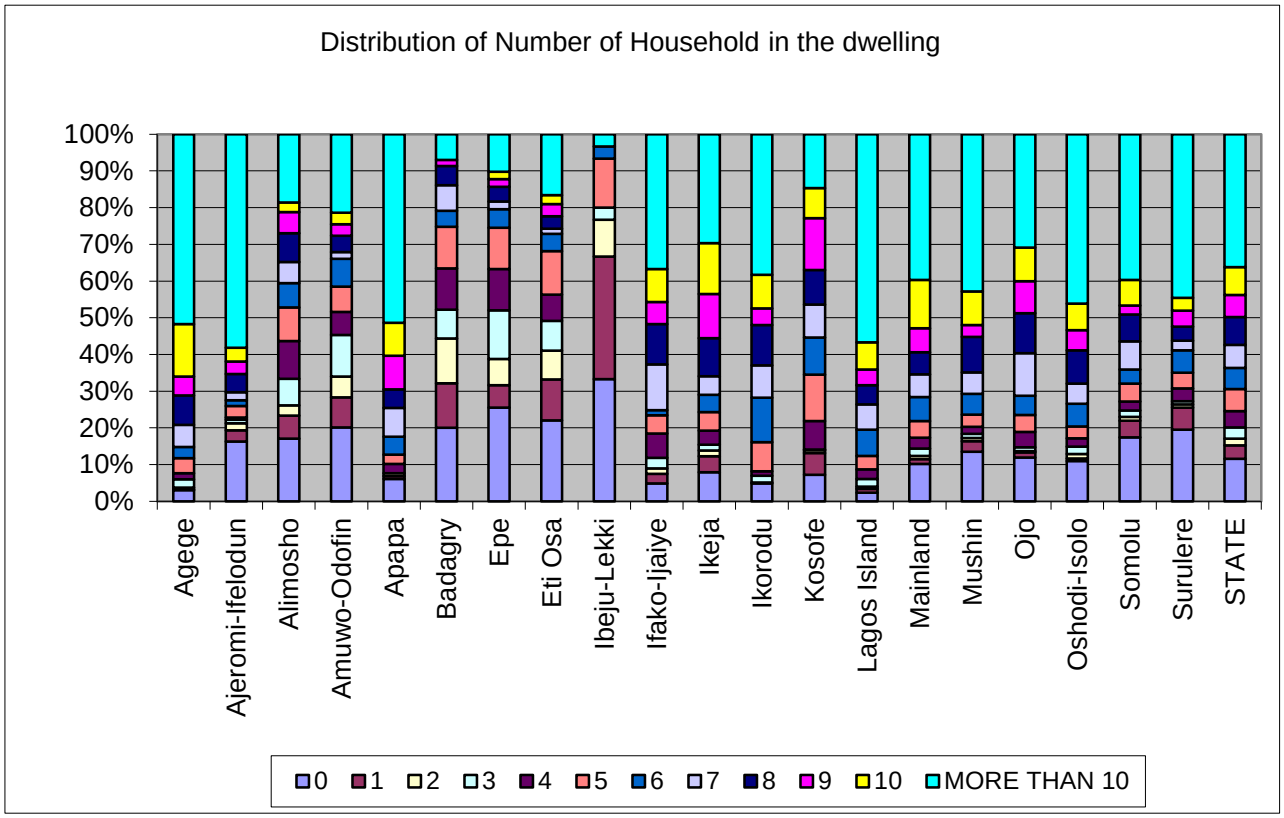
The data collected on housing and tenure in the survey included information on the type of dwelling and the main materials used in the construction of the roof, walls and floor, as well as details of present occupancy status, housing expenditure, mode and period of payments, cost and year of construction or acquiring, ownership of the dwelling and among others. The head of household or any other person in charge provided the information.

Figure 5.1: Percent distribution of Number of room(s) occupied by the household



From the result of the survey at State level, about 18.6% of the households occupied 2 rooms while a tremendous proportion of 51.1% occupied a room apartment. About 8.2% of the households occupied more than 10 rooms. The distribution of households occupying a room is more prominent in Apapa Local Government Area representing 63.7% of the households.

Figure 5.2: Percent distribution of household Number in the dwelling



3.5.1 Length of stay in the dwelling

Length of stay in the dwelling in the State indicated that 37.0% of the households stayed in the dwelling between 1-5 years while 36.9% of the households stayed in the dwelling for between 6-10 years, whereas only about one households in every twenty households (4.8%) stayed in the dwelling more than 30 years.

3.5.2 Length of stay in the community

From figure 5.5, length of stay in community in years, revealed that slightly over one-third of the households in Lagos State stayed for more than 10 years in the community while about one household in every eleven households stayed in the community for 5 years. About two-third of the households in Epe Local Government Area had stayed in the community for more than 10 years.

3.5.3 Previous locations before coming to the community

About 65% of the households had previously stayed in other communities in Lagos before moving into their current locations, 28% of them always lived in these communities while about 5% had previously lived in another urban centre outside Lagos.

3.5.4 Ownership of Status of the dwelling

About nine households in every ten households in Lagos State rent their dwellings and 8% own the dwellings while about 3% indicated no rental payments, contract or ownership.

3.5.5 Type of agreement with the owner

The study showed that 62% of the sampled households had no tenancy agreement, which revealed the level of legal awareness existing between tenants and property owners in the State. Although, 29% of the respondents had written tenancy agreement while about 9% of the households undertook verbal agreement showing the level of mutual understanding and trust that exist within the State.

3.5.6 Level of confidence that the owner will maintain the agreement for the next 12 months

The survey revealed that State wide 61.0% of the respondents were confident that the owners of the households would maintain the tenancy agreement for the next 12 months while 26.7% said they were very confident that the owner will maintain the tenancy agreement for the next 12 months and 9.0% were uncertain.

3.5.7 Percent Distribution of Rent Collectors by Types

The survey revealed that an average of 71.7% of the Landlords in the State collect directly by themselves while 20.8% of the rents are collected through Agency. Collection of rent by Landlord is most prominent in Somolu Local Government Area than in other Local Government Area. Rent collection by Agency is common in Amuwo-Odofin with an average of 36.5%.

3.5.8 Frequency of payment of rent

49.25% paid their rent yearly while 27.30% paid their rents on monthly basis. Half-yearly (6 months) rent payment accounted for 16.17%. Nevertheless, 3 years rent payment appeared not too frequent as it accounted for only about 0.02%.

3.5.9 Charges included in house rent

The survey indicated that 88.1% of charges on rent included house rent while 9.8% includes toilet and/or sanitation and 2.1% includes land rent. An average of 2.0% of charges on rent also includes water and about 0.9% includes security / deposit while energy and / or electricity accounts for 0.8%. The analysis revealed further that 100% of the respondents in eight Local Government Areas of Agege, Badagry, Epe, Ibeju-Lekki, Mainland, Ojo, Somolu and Surulere respectively charge only house rent.

3.5.10 Payment for multiple months or deposit in advance before tenants moved into dwelling

60% of the households in Lagos State signified that they paid deposit in advance when they moved into dwelling place while the remaining 40% did not pay any deposit in advance when they moved into dwelling place. The analysis showed that deposit payment in advance was predominant in virtually all the Local Government areas with the exception of only Amuwo-Odofin and Epe Local Government Areas where less than half of the households paid deposit payment in advance respectively.

3.5.11 Ownership of the dwelling

Ownership of dwelling place varied as revealed from the analysis as heads of the households owned 77.8% of the dwellings. Mother/father owned about 12.4% of the dwellings while wife/husband owned 5.1% of the dwellings. Ownership of dwellings owned by mother/father-in-law was 1.6% while ownership of dwelling owned by own child accounted for 0.8%.

3.5.12 Household that bought or constructed their house

An appreciable percentage of about 77% of the households that owned their houses indicated that their houses were constructed by them, while 11% of them bought their houses. An average of 100% of the households in Apapa Local Government Area constructed their houses whereas in Surulere Local Government Area, 78% of the households bought their houses.

Considering the year these houses were constructed, the survey revealed that slight above half of the households claimed that their houses were constructed before year 1980 and one-fifth indicated theirs were constructed between 1980 and 1999 while one-tenth reported that their houses were constructed between years 2000 and 2008. Those that acquired houses by one way or the other revealed also by the survey that about 42.2% of the households indicated that their houses were acquired before 1980 and close to two fifth third claimed theirs were acquired between years 1980 and 1989. While about one fifth acquired houses in the years between 1990 and 1999 and only one tenth revealed that they acquired theirs between 2000 and 2008.

On ownership tile to the house, 85% of the households in the State have ownership title to their houses. This lay credence to the present administration efforts made so far by creating awareness on importance of processing ownership title on properties in the state.

3.5.13 Ownership title to Land

At the State level, nine in every ten households that owned land have ownership title. Across the entire Local Government Area, over 70% of the households have ownership title except Ibeju Lekki LGA where only 50% of the households have ownership title. On the year the land was bought, the analysis exposed that 66.5% of the households bought their land before 1980 while 13.8% bought their land between 1980 and 1989. An average of 13.4% of the households bought their land between 1990 and 1999 while the remaining 6.4% bought their land between the year 2000 and 2007. And 12% of the households state-wide were observed to be currently paying for their land and Lagos Island has the highest number of households currently paying for their land (45%).

In addition, on who received payment for land from households revealed that 87% of the households that were currently paying for their land paid to Government/parastatal/council while 8% of them paid to agency and only 1% of the households paid to relatives not living on the site, while frequency of rent payment revealed that 88% of the households pay yearly, 1% of them each pay half yearly and every three (3) years while others (9%) indicated other mode of frequency of payment. Interestingly 100% respondents in nine (Agege, Ajeromi, Ifelodun, Alimosho, Ikorodu, Kosofe, Lagos Island, Mainland, Mushin and Ojo) Local Government Areas indicated that the frequency of rent payment was on yearly basis.

3.5.14 Number of paying tenants in the apartment

The survey revealed that an average of 35.4% of the respondents have more than 10 paying tenants and about 10.5% do not have paying tenants. About 10.1% of the respondents have 8 paying tenants while an average of 1.3% of them indicated having only one paying tenant.

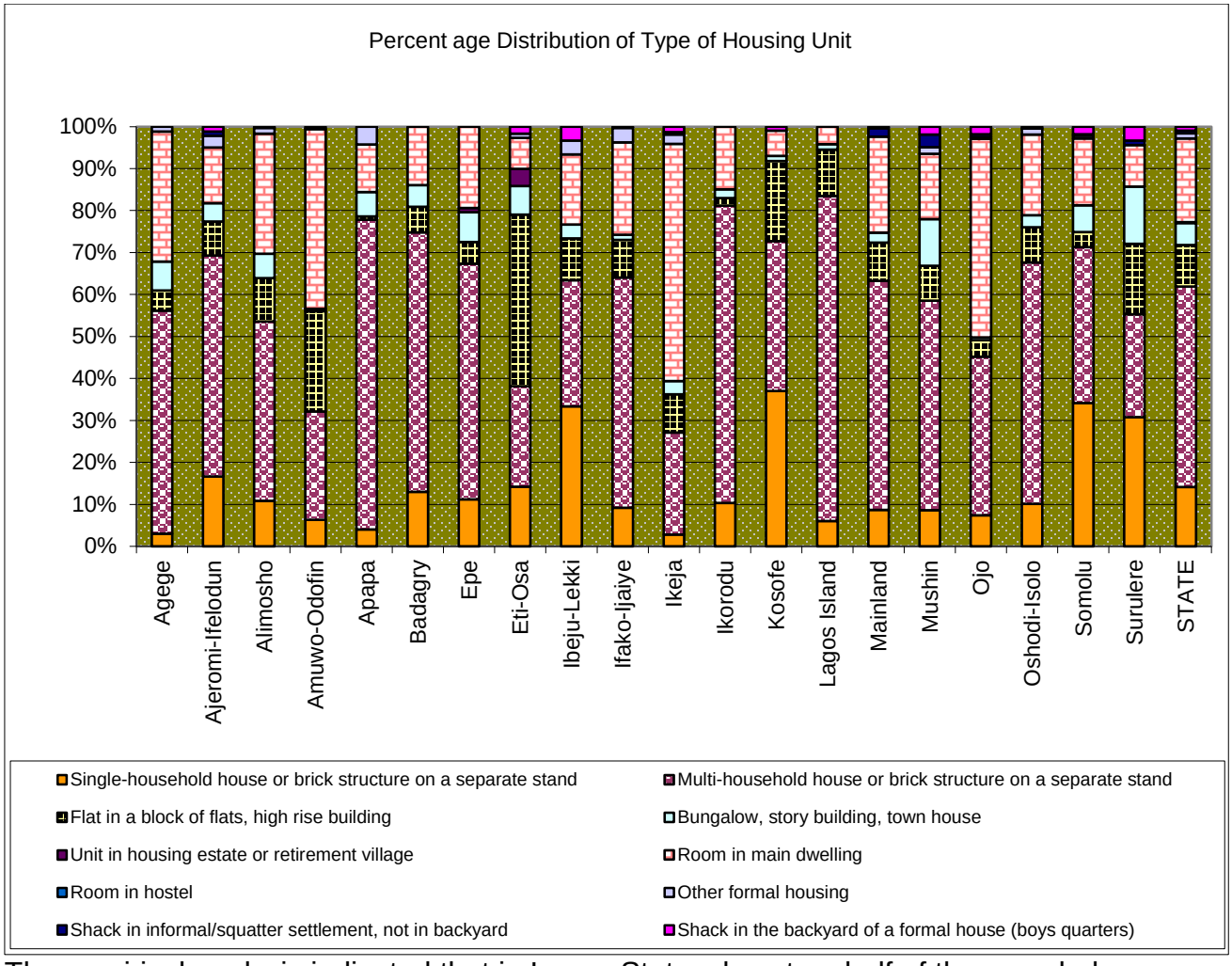
3.5.15 Household evicted or forced to leave the dwelling

At the State level, the study showed that only about 0.8% households indicated to have been evicted or forced to leave the dwelling place from another settlement while 0.4% households had been evicted or forced to leave the dwelling place from the present settlement. 98.8% households were not evicted or forced to leave the dwelling place. And various reasons for this eviction, and the empirical analysis revealed the following: One-third of the households in Lagos State were recently evicted consequent upon their inability to pay rent signifying the prevailing poverty level across the local government areas in the State.

About a quarter were evicted owing to dispute with landlords while 22% of the households were also recently evicted as a result of Government's land regulation. However, the survey also disclosed that an average of 9% of the households were recently evicted because of land speculators and about 15% of the households were recently evicted due to other unspecified reasons. Amazingly, 100% of the respondents in Ibeju-Lekki Local

Government Area indicated that they were recently evicted due to inability to pay rent, which implied the high poverty rate prevailing in the Local Government Area. In addition another 100% of the respondents each from Ikeja, Ikorodu, Kosofe and Ojo Local Government Areas were also recently evicted due to disputes with property owners.

Figure 5.3: Percent distribution of housing unit type



The empirical analysis indicated that in Lagos State, close to a half of the sampled households lived in multi-household house or brick structure on a separate stand while one household in every five households lived in a room in main dwelling units. A single-household or brick structure or separate stand stood at 14.1%. Moreover, flat in a block of flats, high-rise building as well as bungalow, story building and town house constituted 9.9% and 5.2% respectively. Room in hostel only existed in Ojo Local Government Area constituting an average of 0.4%.

3.5.16 Type of materials used

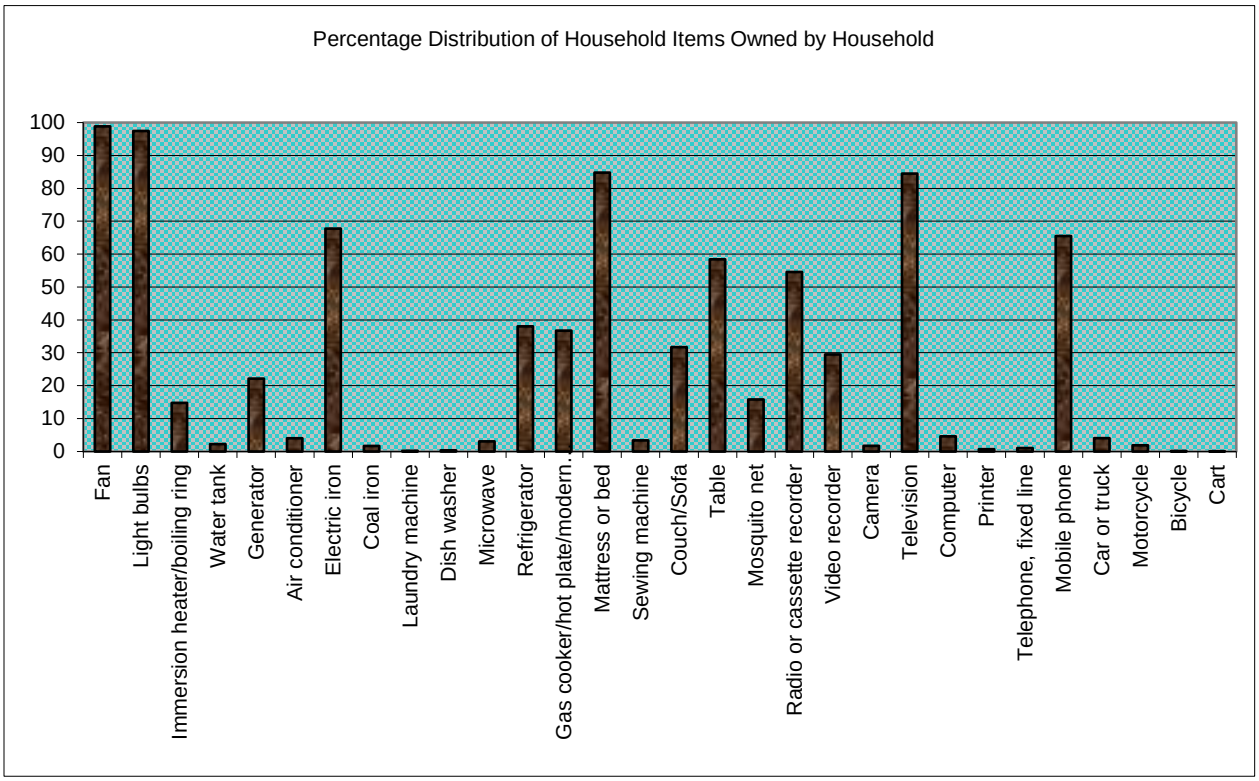
The survey revealed that on the primary materials used for floors of dwellings, the main material was concrete which constituted about 93.1% and this implied that nine out of every ten sampled households in Lagos State lived in dwellings with concrete floors. While on construction of external wall, 91.5% of the sampled households in the State lived in houses with concrete external walls while 4.5% of them used corrugated iron sheets. And 63.2% of households in the State used corrugated iron sheets for roofing materials while about 25.5% used asbestos. In addition, an average of 5.5% households used roofing tiles and 3.0% households used cement/concrete materials for roofing. The survey also revealed further that in Apapa Local Government Area, 87.4% households used corrugated iron sheets for roofing while about 11.1% used asbestos material for roofing. In Ibeju-Lekki, thatch roofing was used by 13.3% of the households, 46.7% used corrugated iron sheets and about 30.0% used asbestos for roofing.

3.5.17 Payment for house rent, land, construction of house, deposit and others

The minimum monthly cost of renting an apartment in the State varied from one locality to another. In Agege Local Government Area the minimum monthly rent of an apartment was =N=800.00 while at Ikeja, it was =N=1000.00 and =N=1,250.00 in Lagos Island. The study also showed that the average monthly rent in the State was =N=5,745.56. Moreover, the cost of constructing a house in the State ranged from =N=1,000,000.00 to =N=4,000,000.00 while the minimum cost of buying a land was put at =N=500,000.00.

3.6 ASSETS MODULE

Figure 6.1: Percent distribution of Household Items Owned



The result of the analysis indicated that over 50% of the households have electric iron, table, radio/cassette recorder, and mobile phones in the State. Also two in every five households have the following items; fans, light-bulbs, mattress, bed and television while between 0.2% and 0.7% of the households owned the following items laundry machine, dish washer, printer and bicycle.

3.6.1 Number of household item

3.6.1.1 Electric fan

The result of the survey established that slightly above nine in every ten households in the State owned 1-3 electric fans while across the Local Government divide, over 70% of the households owned 1-3 electric fan.

3.6.1.2 Light bulbs

The survey showed that most of the households in the State, (84.8%), utilized 1-3 light-bulbs, 11.5% of them used 4-6 light bulbs while 3.6% of them made use of over seven light-bulbs.

3.6.1.3 Immersion heater/boiling ring

The analysis of the percentage of households that have immersion heater/ boiling ring indicated that 98% of the households have between 1-3 boiling ring (s) in the State which implied that over nine out of ten households in each of the Local Government Area have between 1-3 immersion/boiling ring(s).

3.6.1.4 Generator

On the number of generators owned by households, the survey showed that 98.6% of the households owned between 1-3 generators in the State as well as across the Local Government divide.

3.6.1.5 Air conditioner

The result indicated that while 83.4 % of the households have 1-3 air conditioner(s) and 9.1% of them also have 4-6 air conditioners. However, at the Local Government level the result showed that more than half of the households have as a minimum one air conditioner.

3.6.1.6 Electric iron

The analysis indicated that over 90% of the respondents in all the Local Government Areas owned between 1-3 electric irons and 0.2% of them had no electric iron.

3.6.1.7 Coal iron

The analysis of the survey result revealed that over 60% of the households owned between 1-3 coal iron(s) at the Local Government level, while 88.7% of

the households at the State level owned between 1-3 coal(s) irons and 10.7% have no coal iron

3.6.1.8 Refrigerator

The survey revealed that almost all households in the each Local Government Areas have at least one refrigerator.

3.6.1.9 Gas cooker/hot plate/modern stove

The analysis of the survey indicated that 99% of the respondents in the State as well as across the local government areas owned between 1-3 plates/ modern stoves.

3.6.1.10 Mattress or bed

The survey showed that the majority (97.2%) of the households owned between 1-3 mattress and beds in the State. The result further revealed that over 90% of respondents in all the local Government areas owned between 1-3 mattress and beds.

3.6.1.11 Sewing machine

The result of the analysis revealed that 88.2% of the households owned between 1-3 sewing machines in the State. At the Local Government level, the result showed that over 70% of the respondents owned between 1-3 sewing machines.

3.6.1.12 Couch/sofa

The result of the survey indicated that 79.4% of the respondents in the State owned between 1-3 couch/sofas. The analysis also revealed that over 50% of the households owned between 1-3 couch / sofas in all the local Government areas.

3.6.1.13 Table

The results of the analysis showed that nine in ten households in the State (98.9%) reported owing between 1-3 tables and over 90% of the households at the local Governments areas owned between 1-3 tables.

3.6.1.14 Mosquito net

The survey showed that 87.8% of the households owned between1-3 mosquito's nets in the State. The result also indicated that 70% of respondents in all the local Government areas owned between 1-3 mosquitoes.

3.6.1.15 Radio or cassette recorder

The results of the survey showed that nine in ten households (99.5%) owned between 1-3 radio/cassette recorders in the State. However, over 90% of the respondents in all the local Government areas owned between 1-3 radio/cassette recorders.

3.6.1.16 Video recorder

The analysis of the survey indicated that majority of the households (99.1%) in the State owned between 1-3 video recorders. The result also revealed that over 80% of the respondents owned between 1-3 video recorders in all the local Government areas.

3.6.1.17 Television

The result of the survey showed that nine in ten of the respondents owned between 1-3 televisions in the state. This result was also pronounced along local Governments divide as over 90% of the respondents owned between 1-3 televisions.

3.6.1.18 Computer

The percentage distribution of number of computers owned 1-3 by households in the State was 92.1% as indicated in the analysis. However, along the local

Government divide the result showed that over 50% of the respondents owned between 1-3 computers.

3.6.1.19 Printer

The percentage number of printers owned by households at the State level was 73% as indicated in the analysis. The result of survey also indicated that over 30% of the respondents owned between 1-3 printers in all the local Government areas.

3.6.1.20 Mobile phone

The result of the analysis revealed that 9 in ten respondents (90.7%) owned between 1-3 mobile phones in the State. However, the survey showed that over 70% of the households in the in the local Government areas owned between 1-3 mobile phones.

3.6.1.21 Microwave

The percentage distribution of microwaves (1-3) owned by households at the State level was 94.1% as indicated in the analysis. The result also revealed that over 20% of the respondents owned between 1-3 microwaves across the local Government divide.

3.6.1.22 Water tank

The survey showed that 8 in ten (88.1%) respondents in the State owned between 1-3 water tanks. The analysis further revealed that over 30% of the households in all the local Government areas owned between 1-3 water tanks.

3.6.1.23 Telephone line

The result of the analysis indicated that 75% of the households owned between 1-3 telephones, fixed line in the State. The survey further showed that 20% and above of the respondents owned between 1-3 telephones fixed line in all the local Government areas.

3.6.1.24 Car or truck

The percentage distribution of car or truck owned by respondents was 90.5% in the State as indicated in the analysis. The survey result further showed that over 70% of the households at the local Government level owned between 1-3 car or trucks.

3.6.1.25 Motorcycle

The percentage number of motorcycles owned by respondents in the State was 86.5% as indicated in the analysis. The survey result also indicated that over 60% of the households in all the local Government areas owned between 1-3 motorcycles.

3.6.1.26 Bicycle

The survey result showed that five in ten (51.7%) respondents in the State owned between 1-3 bicycles. However, over 20% of the households in all the local Government areas owned between 1-3 bicycles as revealed in the analysis.

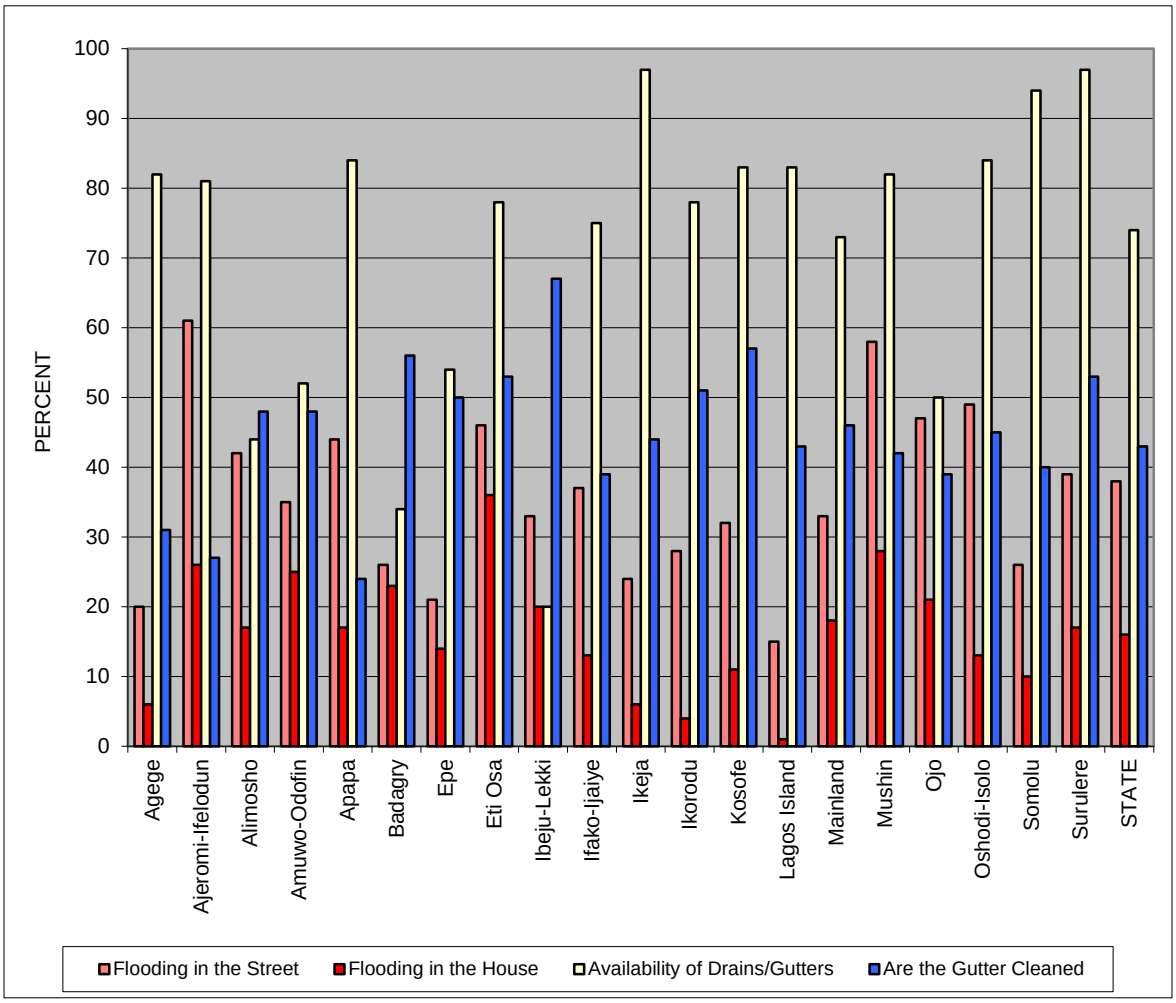
3.6.1.27 Cart

The percentage of households in the State that owned cart was 23.5% as indicated in the analysis.

3.7 UTILITIES AND SERVICES MODULE

3.7.1 FLOODS

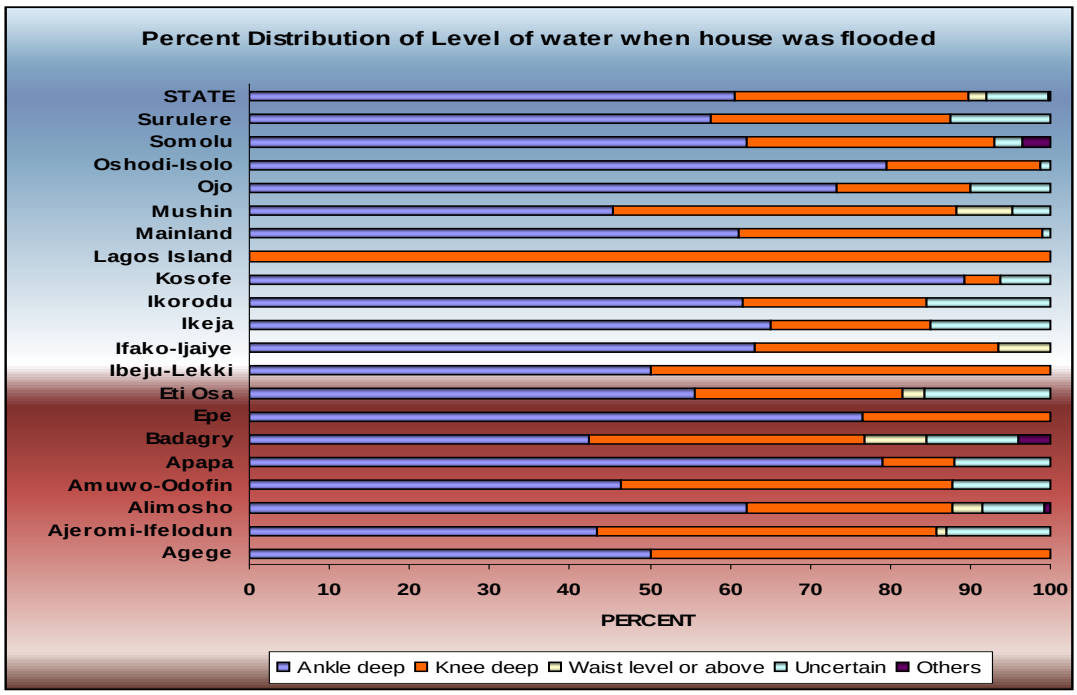
Figure 7.1: Percent distribution of street Flooding, availability of drains and cleaning of gutters



A careful look at this chart in respect of street flooding showed that, Ajeromi Ifelodun- (61%), Mushin- (58%), Oshodi-Isolo (49%), Ojo-(47%), were greatly affected. Similarly, “flooding in the house” was much more indicated at Eti-Osa, Mushin, and Ajeromi Ifelodun with 36%, 28% and 26% of the households respectively. In case of availability of drains/gutters, all the Local Government Areas have improved and sustainable drainage system with exception of Ibeju-Lekki (20%) and Badagry (34%) which had lower percentage. At State level, the survey showed than 38%, 16%, 74% and 43% of the households in the State

claimed flooding in the streets, flooding in the house and Drains/Gutter availability and cleaned gutters respectively

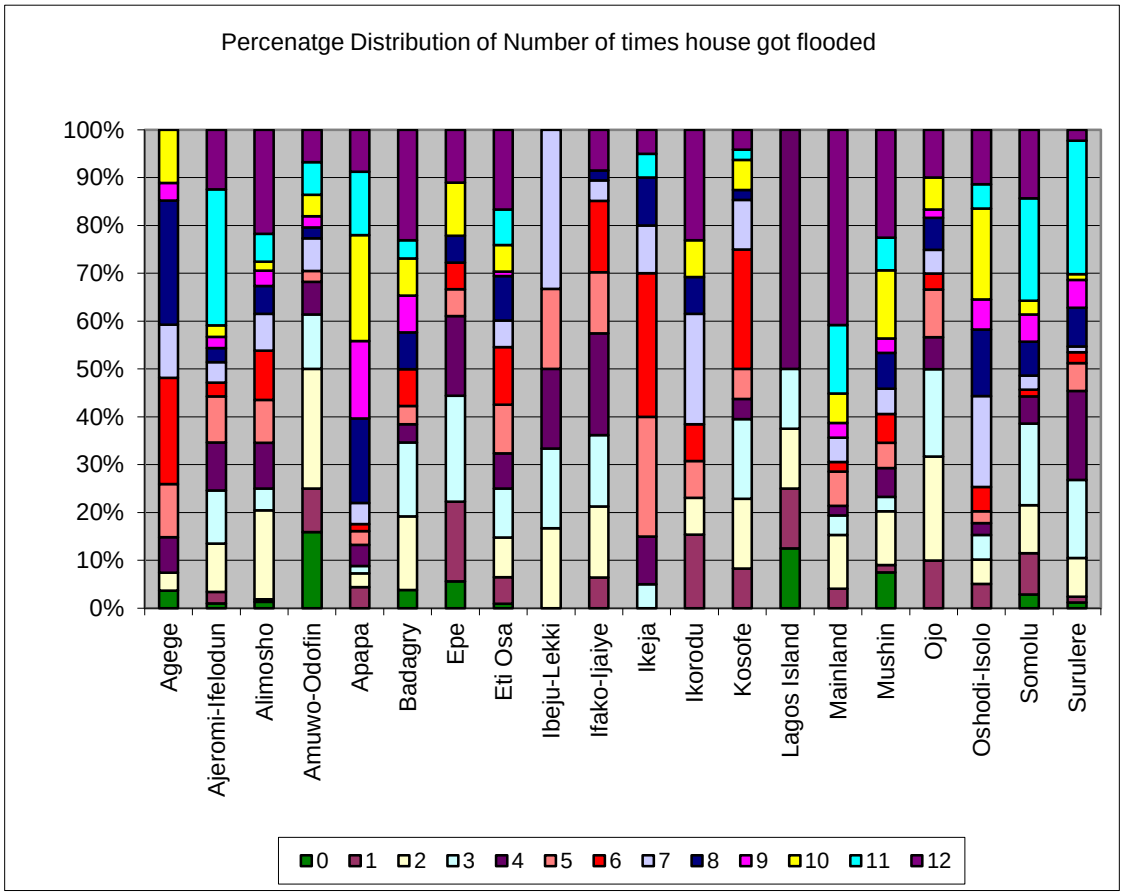
Figure 7.2: Percent distribution of water Level during house flood



The effect of flood to the economic well being of the households and community cannot be overemphasized. This had necessitated the continual efforts of the State Government to find lasting solution to the menace. Such efforts include the establishment of the “Drain Duck” and continuous clearing of drainages to ensure free flow of waste waters at all times.

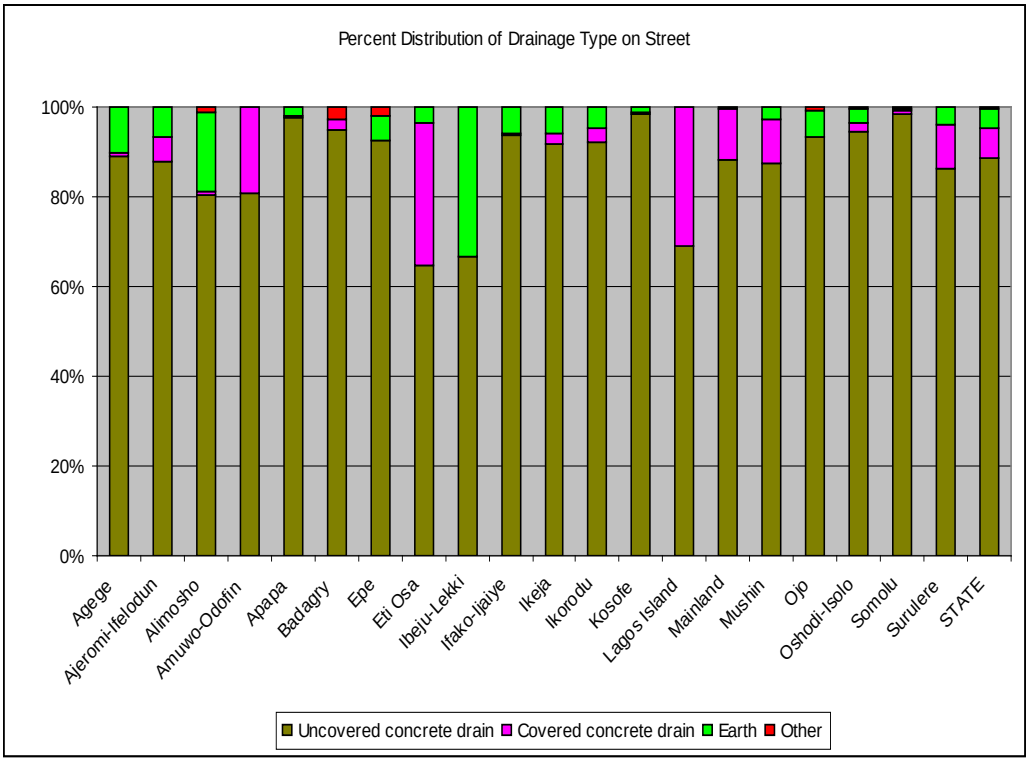
However, the survey revealed that most houses still suffer from flooding with different level of severity. Three out of every five households still experienced “Ankle Deep” flooding, twenty-nine (29) percent suffered “Knee-Deep” flooding while only 2.2% of the respondents experience waist level flooding.

Figure 7.3: Percent distribution of Number of times house was flooded



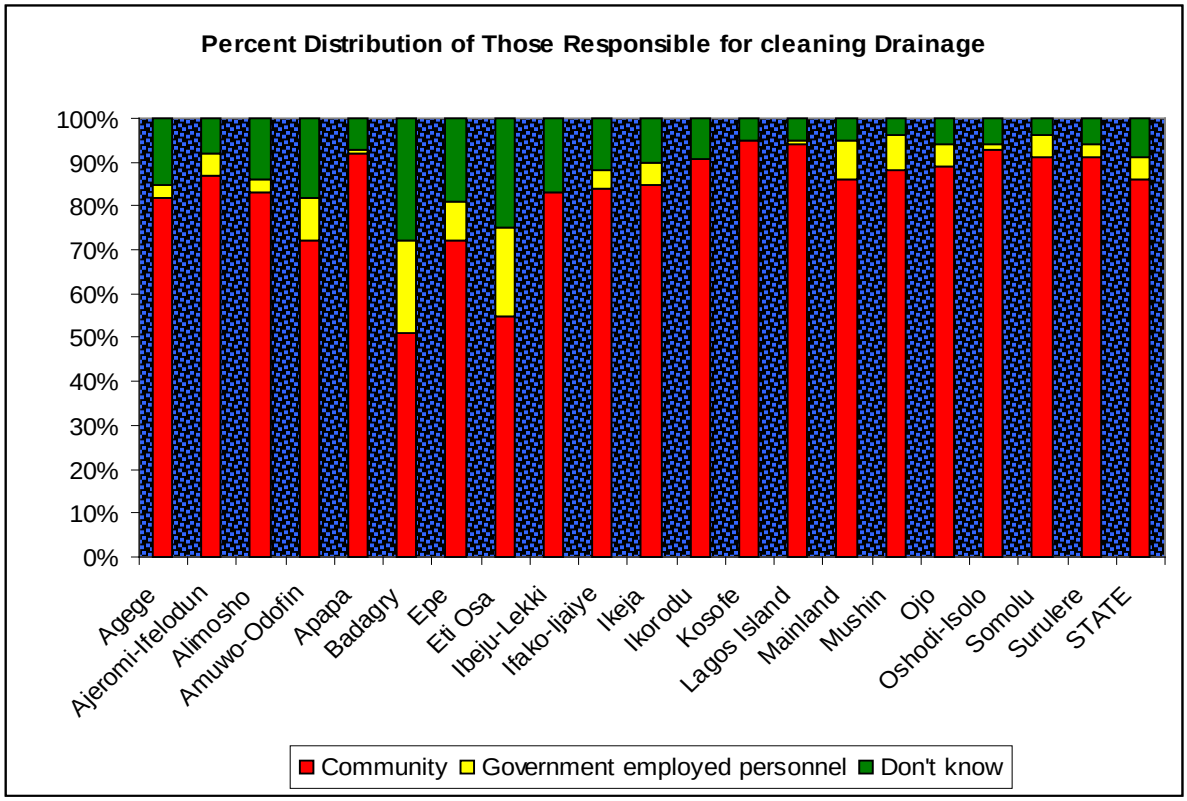
The frequency of house flooding across the Local government is much worrisome because nearly all the local Government areas according to the survey had experienced housed flooding twice or more. The table revealed that 8.1% of the households experienced house-level flood twice, 27.9% eleven times. Irrespective of the Local Government areas, all the households affirmed to have experienced house-level flood at one time or the other.

Figure 7.4: Percent distribution of drainage type



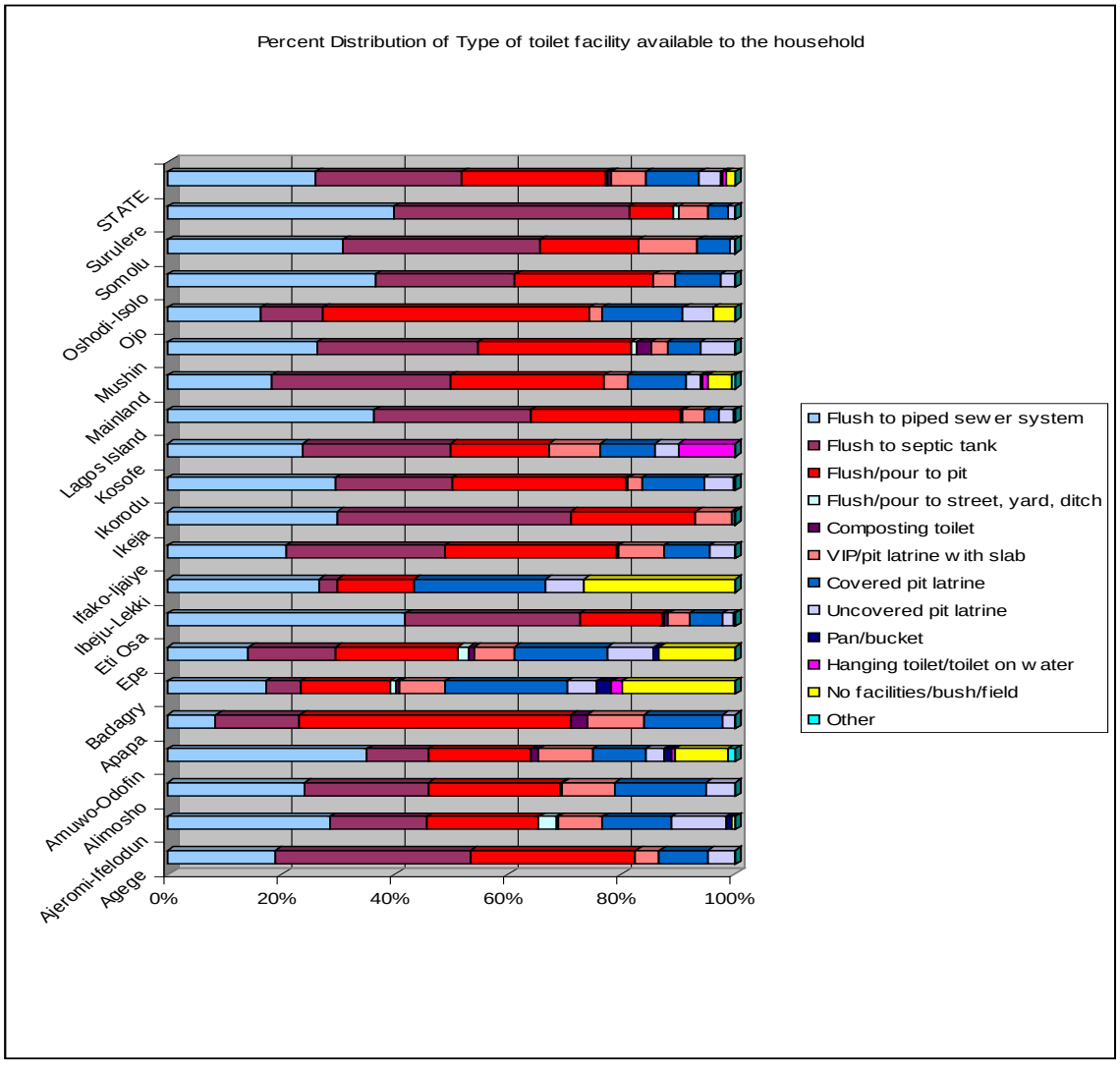
A large proportion of the gutter on the street was uncovered concrete drain; this was attested to by 88.5% of the sampled respondents across all the local government areas. Only 6.7% of them claimed that the gutters on their street were covered concrete drain. This was much pronounced in Eti-Osa (31.8%), Lagos Island (30.9%) and Amuwo-Odofin (19.3%) when disaggregated along local Government divide.

Figure 7.5: Percent distribution of those responsible for drainage cleaning



Blocked drainage constitutes major problems to flood control. It is therefore necessary to ensure regular clearing and cleaning of the drains and gutters to enhance healthy environment. The table revealed that the community is much more responsible for cleaning the gutters (86%) while only five percent of the respondents attributed the gutter cleaning to the government, similar trends was also established along local government divide.

Figure 7.6: Percent distribution of toilet facilities type

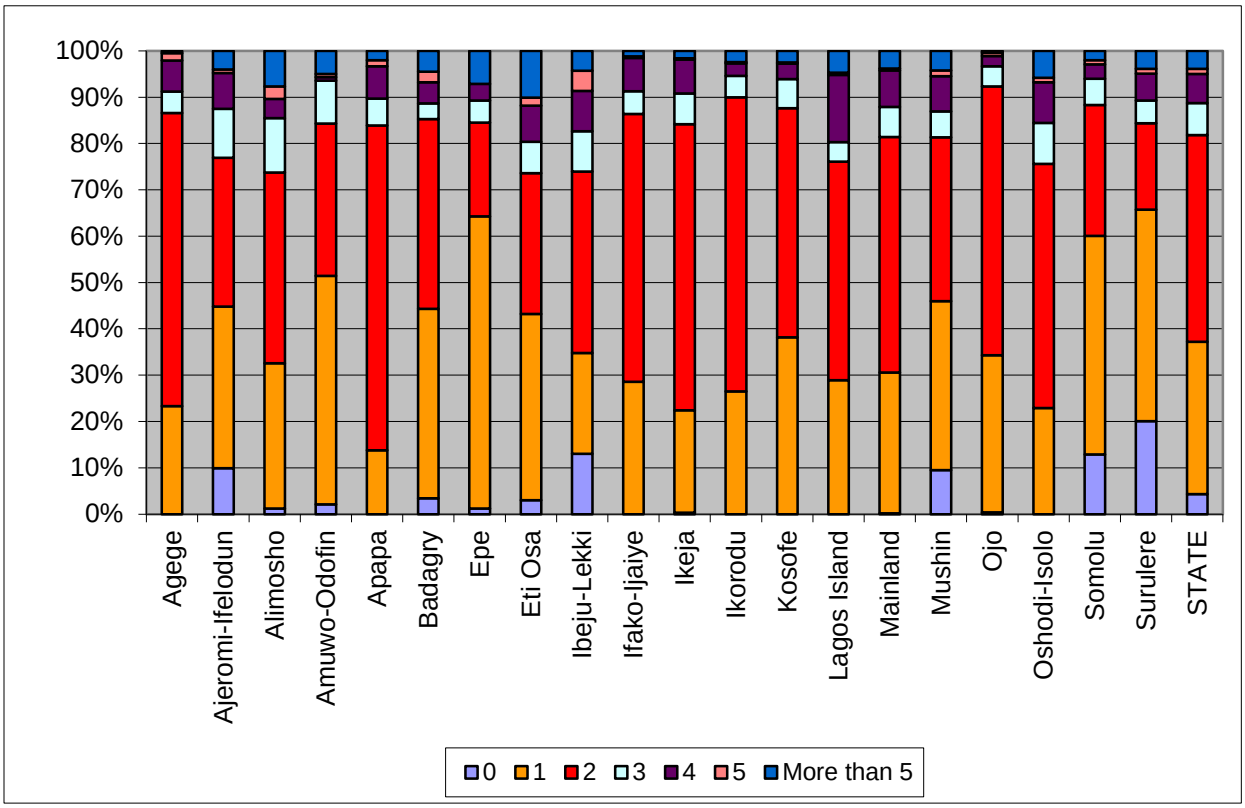


Access to toilet facilities is a good measure of healthy environment. The quality and type of such facilities always go along way to display the well-being of the people as regard human waste disposal.

It is interesting to note that, five major type of toilet facilities were mostly available to the households irrespective of the local government areas, they are flush to piped sever system (25.5%), flush to septic tanks and flush/pour to pit (25.6%) each, covered pit latrine (9.5%) as well as VIP/PIT latrine with slab. The later was mostly available at Ibeju-Lekki, Badagry, Epe, and Alimosho area of the State.

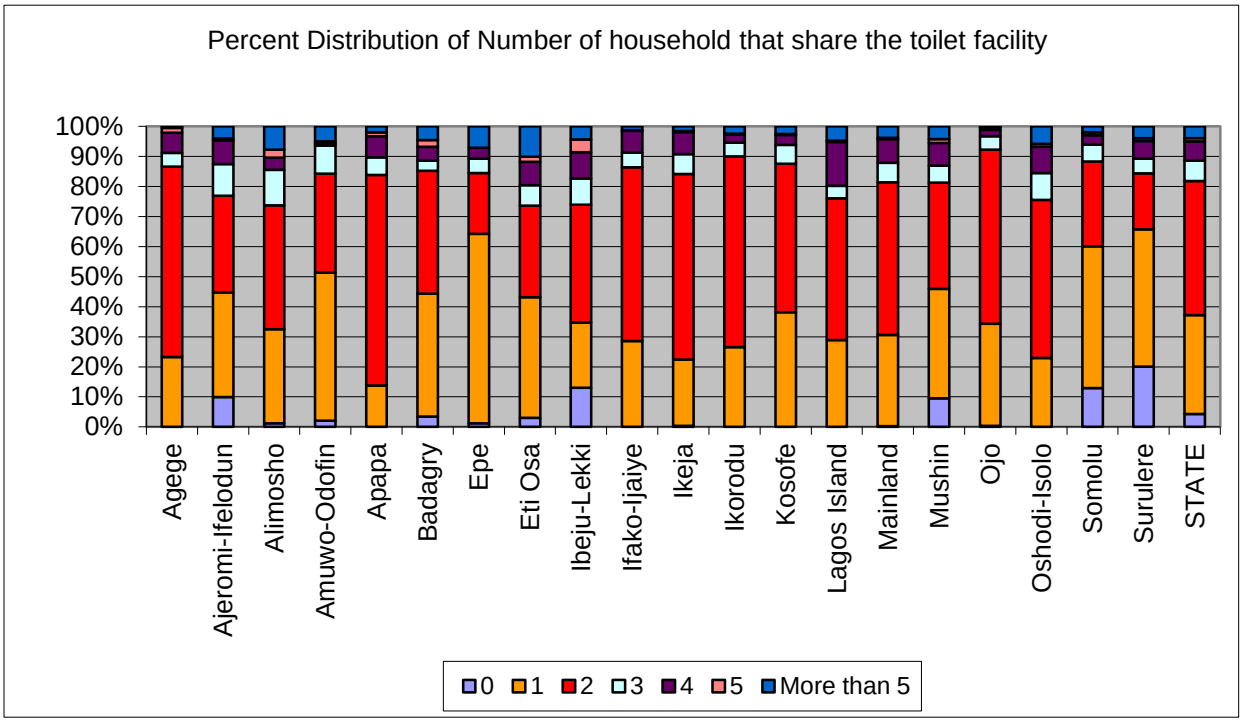
Other type of toilet such as pail bucket, hanging bucket and bush field have largely been eradicated throughout the State.

Figure 7.7: Percent distribution of Number of toilet/latrines in the toilet facility



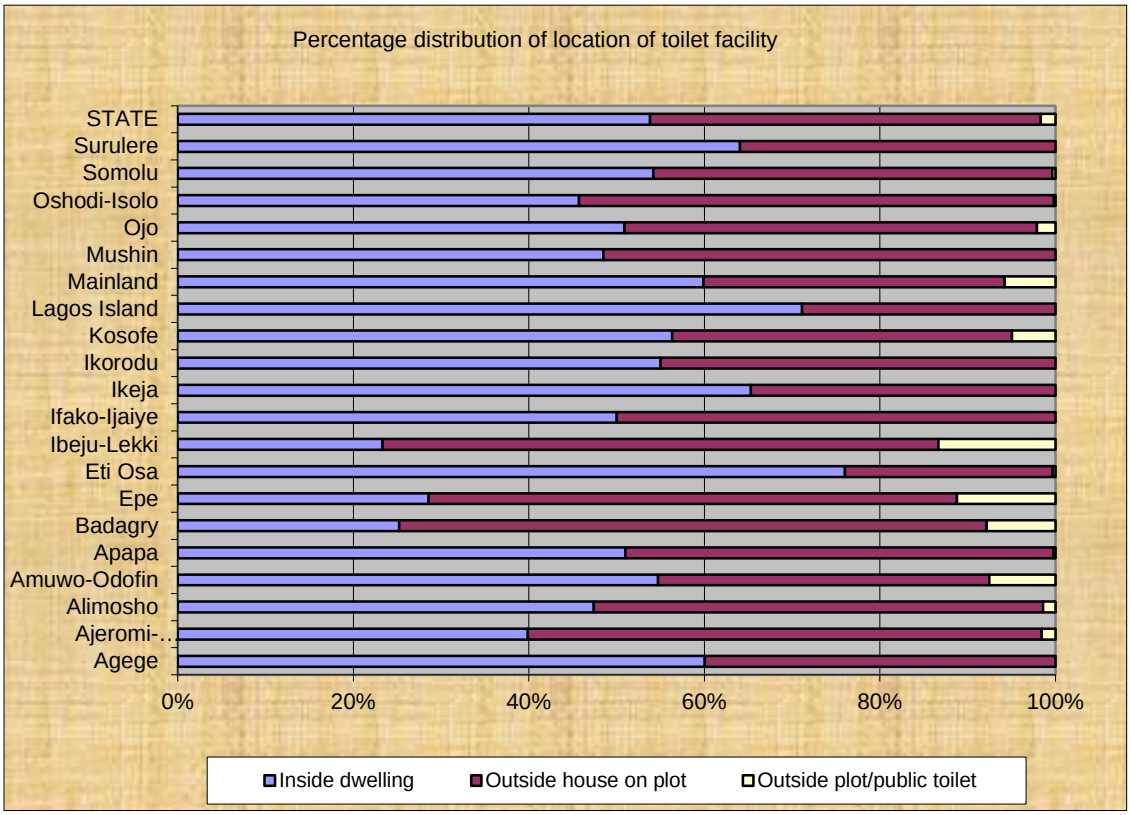
Worthy of note also is the revelation that most households have one to two latrines irrespective of their geographical location;this was collaborated by 32.9% and 44.6% of the sample households. Epe local Government areas has the highest concentration of one latrine facilities while 63.1%, Apapa with 70.1% had the highest percentage of households with two toilets.

Figure 7.8: Percent distribution of Number of households that shared toilet facility



The type of structural design of the housing unit determines the number of households that share toilet facilities therein. Table 7.3 showed that more than 5 households were sharing toilet facilities as attested to by 73.3% of the sampled households. Apapa (95.2%), Ikorodu (95.1%), and Agege local Government areas were much more pronounced in this wise. One household that shared toilet facility accounted for 8.8% while 2 households was 3.2% and three to five households stood at 9.1%.

Figure 7.9: Percent distribution of Locations of toilet facilities



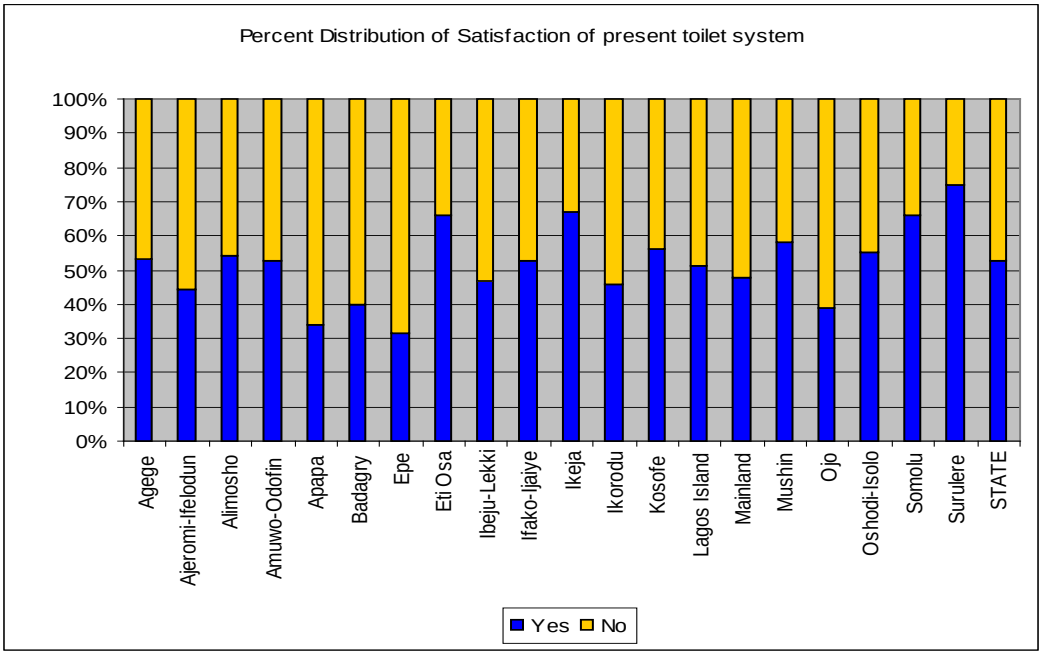
53.5% of the households confirmed that their toilets were located inside dwelling State wide. Lagos Island and Eti-Osa Local Government Areas 71.7% and 76.0% respectively were highly rated in this wise.

In addition, 44.5% of the households had their toilets located outside the house on the plot; this practice was much pronounced in Badagry and Epe local government areas. Location of toilet facilities outside plot/public was very low across the local government areas and fairly existed in some parts of Ibeju Lekki (13.3%) and Epe (1.2%).

3.7.2 Payment made on use of toilet facility

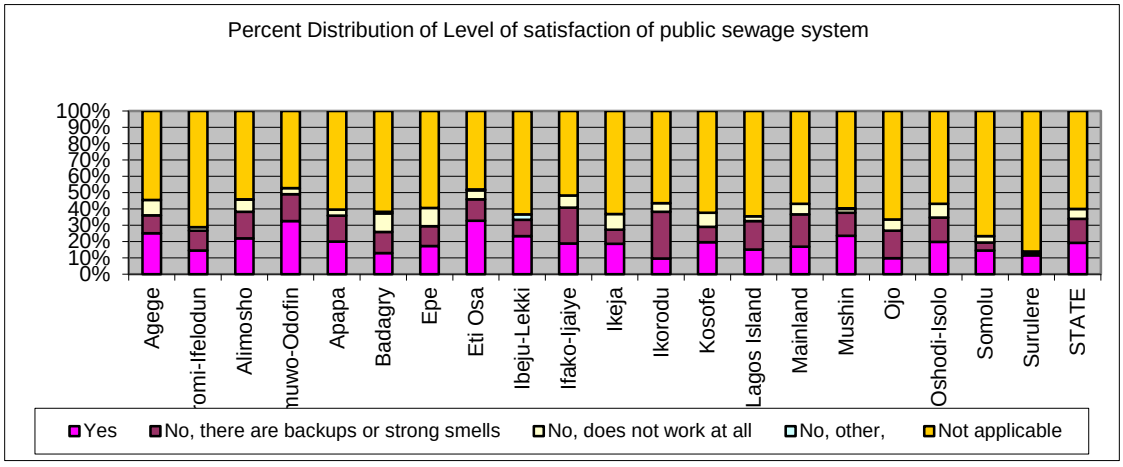
The survey revealed that less than 1% of the households paid for the use of toilet facility, while nearly all the respondents irrespective of their geographical location did not pay for the use of toilet.

Figure 7.10: Percent distribution of toilet system Satisfaction



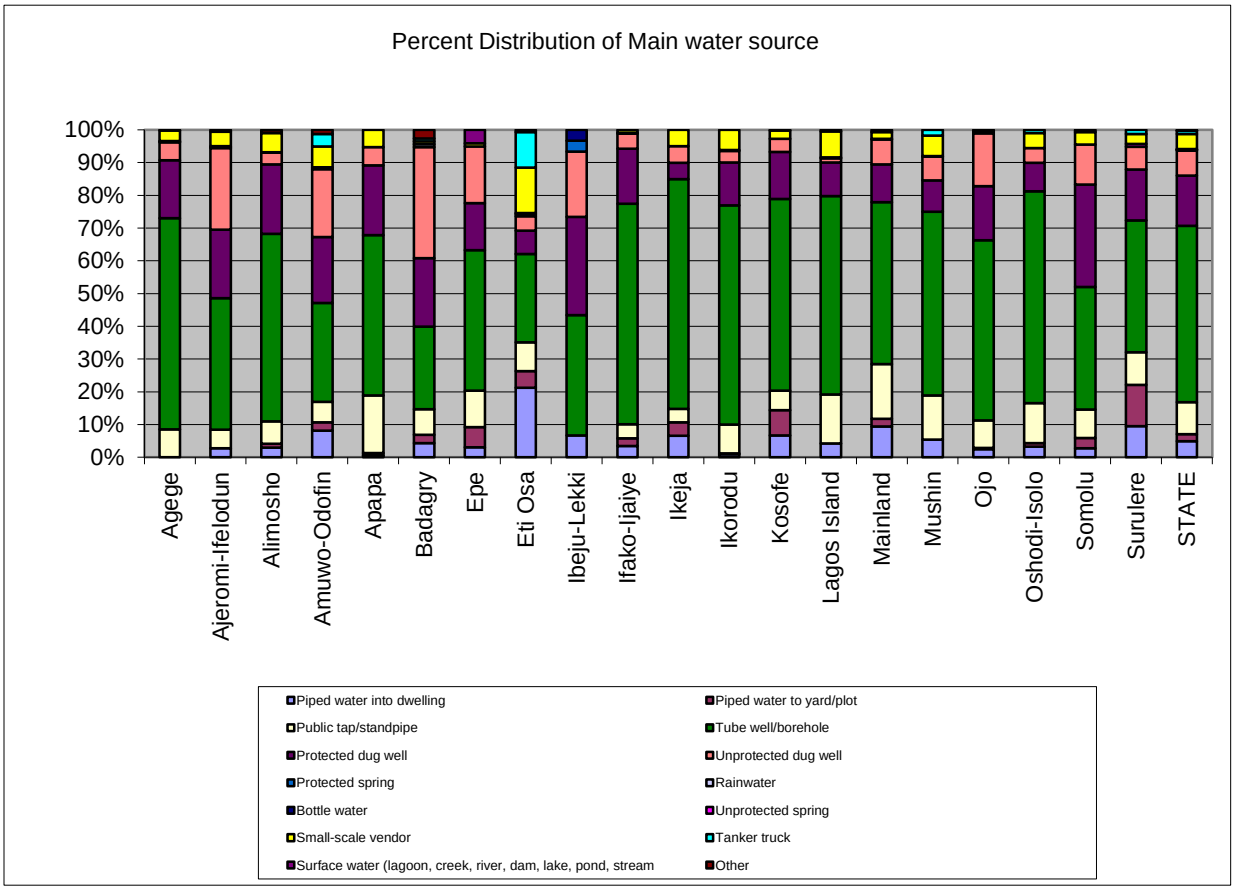
The survey disclosed that less than half of the households in the following local government areas: Ajeromi Ifelodun, Apapa, Epe, Ibeju Lekki, Ikorodu, Mainland and Ojo were not satisfied with their present toilet system.

Figure 7.11: Percent distribution of public sewage system Satisfaction



One out of every five respondents affirmed their satisfaction about the public sewage toilet system. 14.7% of them were not satisfied due to their backups or strong smells while 6.1% of the respondents believed that public sewage system did not work at all.

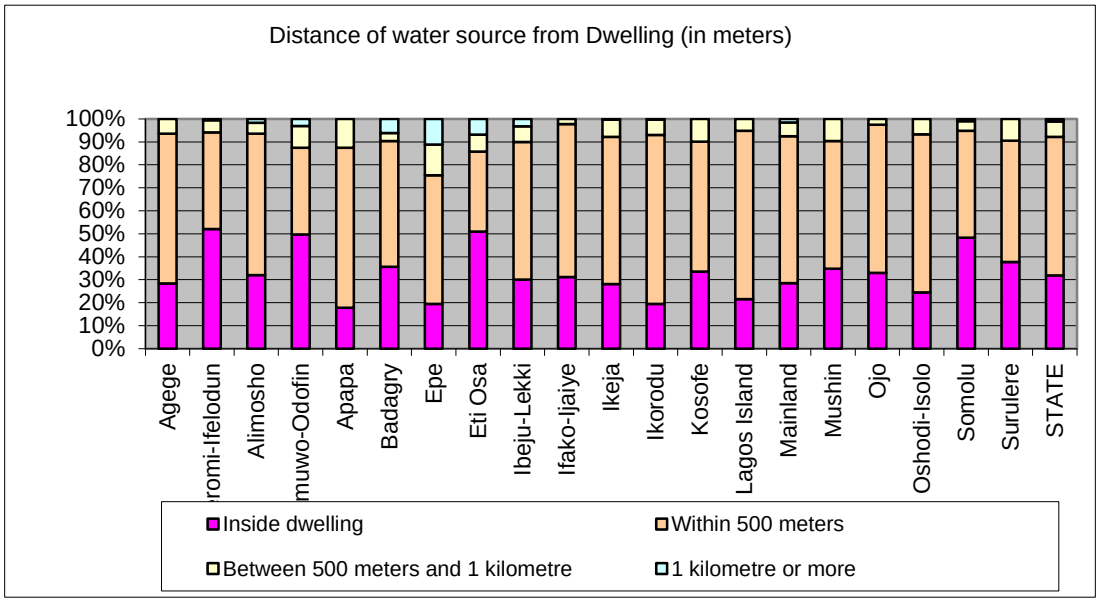
Figure 7.12: Percent distribution of main source of water



Water is an essential requirement for human existence; its quality and quantity have important implication on the socio-economic wellbeing of the people. It is therefore expedient to carefully appraise various sources of water supply in terms of access, utilization and satisfaction.

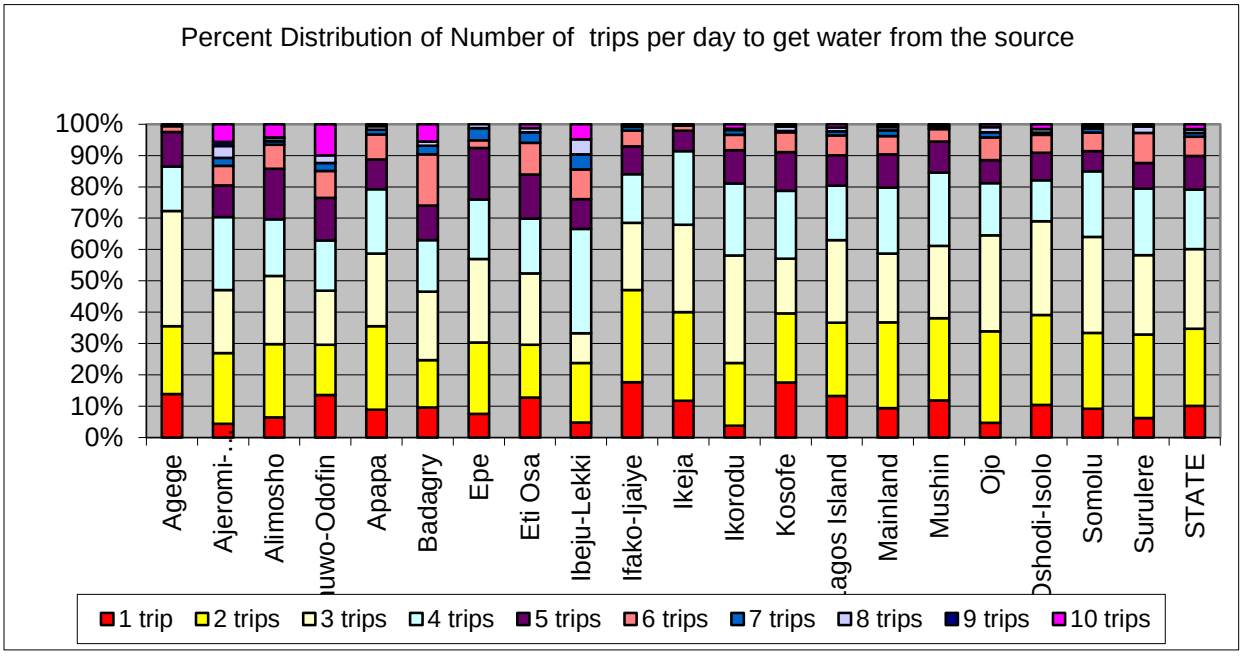
The analysis showed that Tube well/borehole had the highest percentage (53.9%) of the household main source of water. 5.3% households also used protected dug well, 9.8% of them still used public tap/stand pipe while small scale vendors patronage constituted 4.6%.

Figure 7.13: Percent distribution of Distance from water source



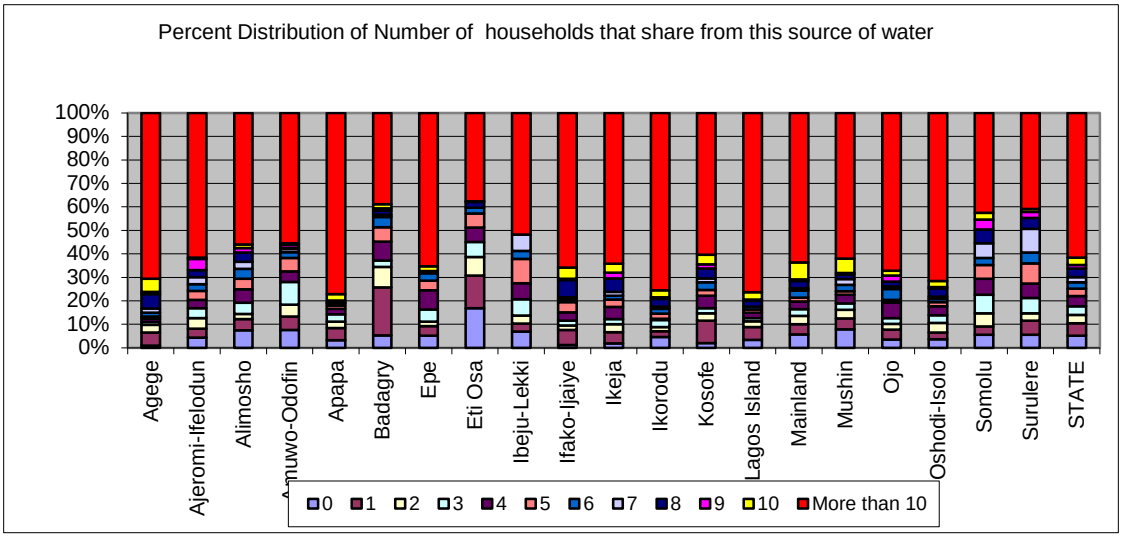
Distance of water source or average time taken to water sources is an important indicator usable for the determination of improved access to water. Accordingly, the survey revealed that one out of every three households in the state source their water within the dwellings while 60.3% source their water within 500 meters from their dwellings. Only 6.7% of the households source their water needs between 500 meters and 1 kilometre. Similar trends were also noticed across the Local Government divide.

Figure 7.14: Percent distribution of Number of trip(s) per day to get water from the source



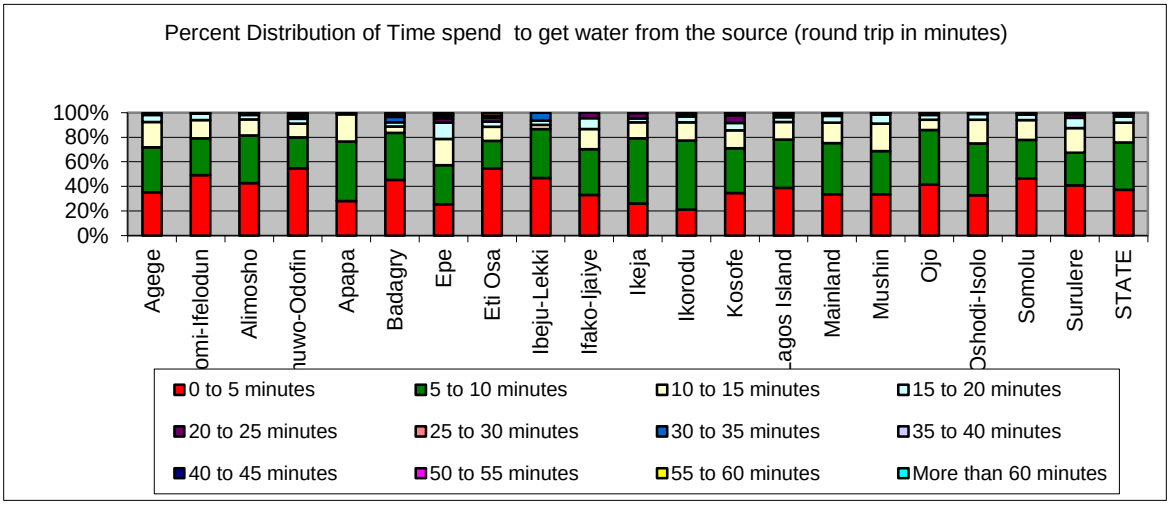
The survey revealed that most of the households take 2-3 trips per day, one third of them make 4-5 trips per day while those that make one trip per day constituted 10.1 percent of the households.

Figure 7.15: Percent distribution of Number of households who shared from the water source



The quality, availability and reliability of water sources always determine the number of households that share water from the same sources. Table 7.16 showed that 61.6% of the sampled households' reported "more than ten households" sharing the same water source state wide. 17.7% of them belong to 1-4 households sharing same water source, 20.7% reportedly belong to 5-10 households sharing same water sources.

Figure 7.16: Percent distribution of duration in getting water from the source



The survey also captured the range of time (in minutes) taken to get water from the source. A higher proportion of households spend between 0-10 minutes this was confirmed by 75.9 percent of households while 21 percent of them also reported between 10-20 minutes as the average time taken to get water from the source.

Figure 7.17: Percent distribution of Reliability of water

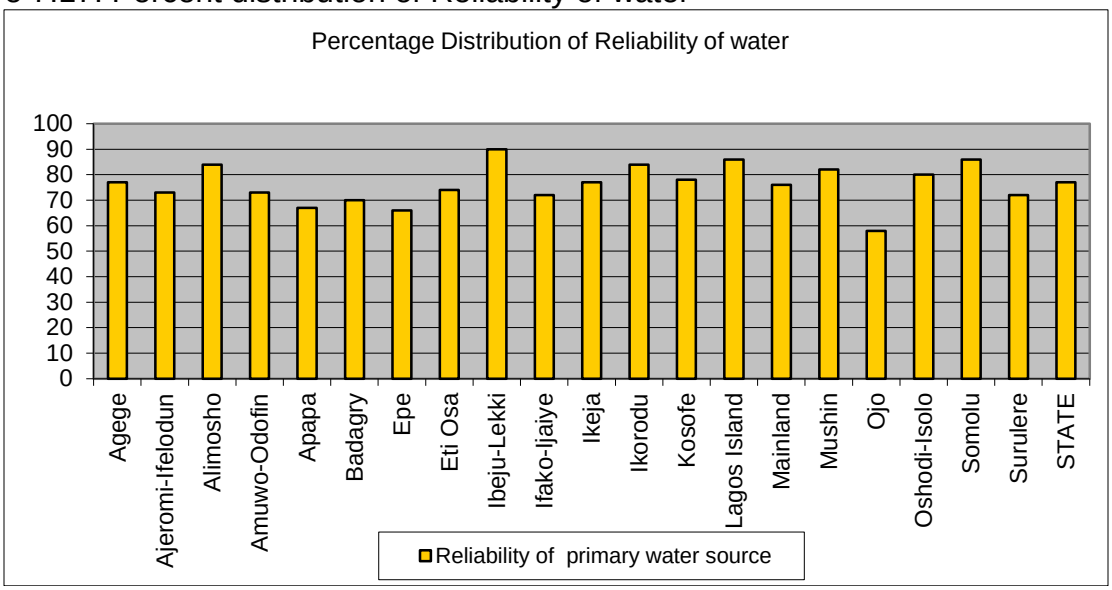


Figure 7.18: Percent distribution of drinkable primary water source without treatment

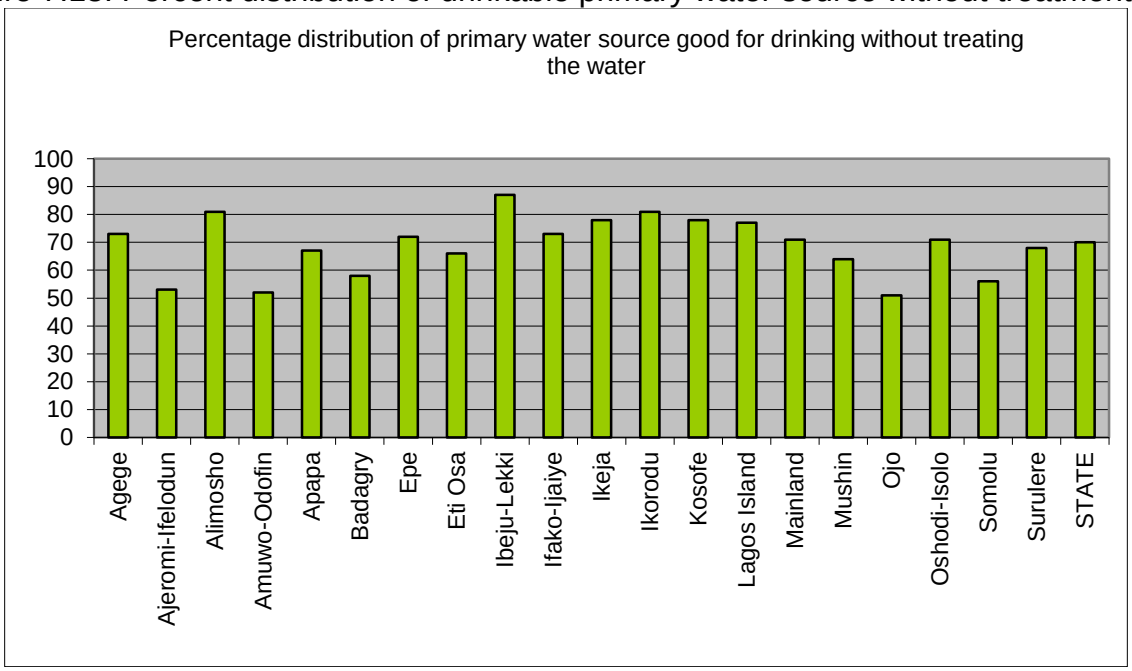


Figure 7.19: Percent distribution of water treatment in any way to make it safer

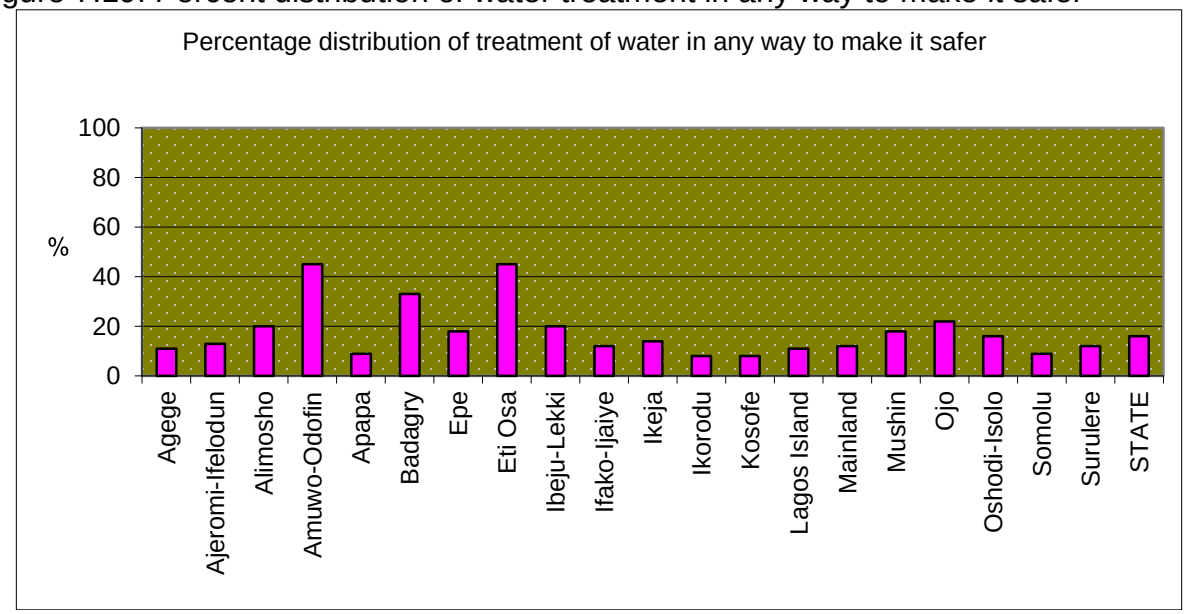


Figure 7.20: Percent distribution of household with access to Lagos State Water Corporation

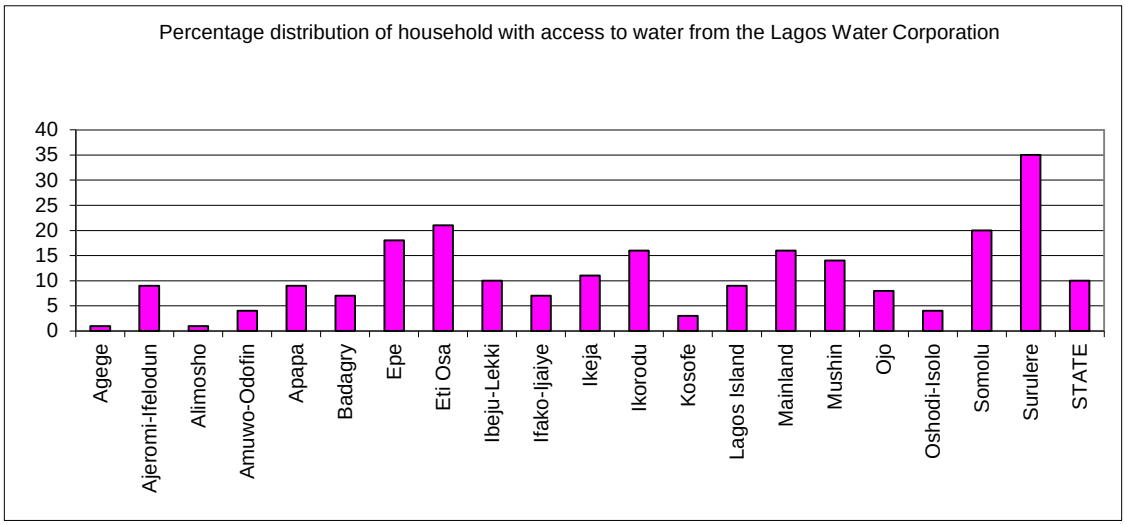
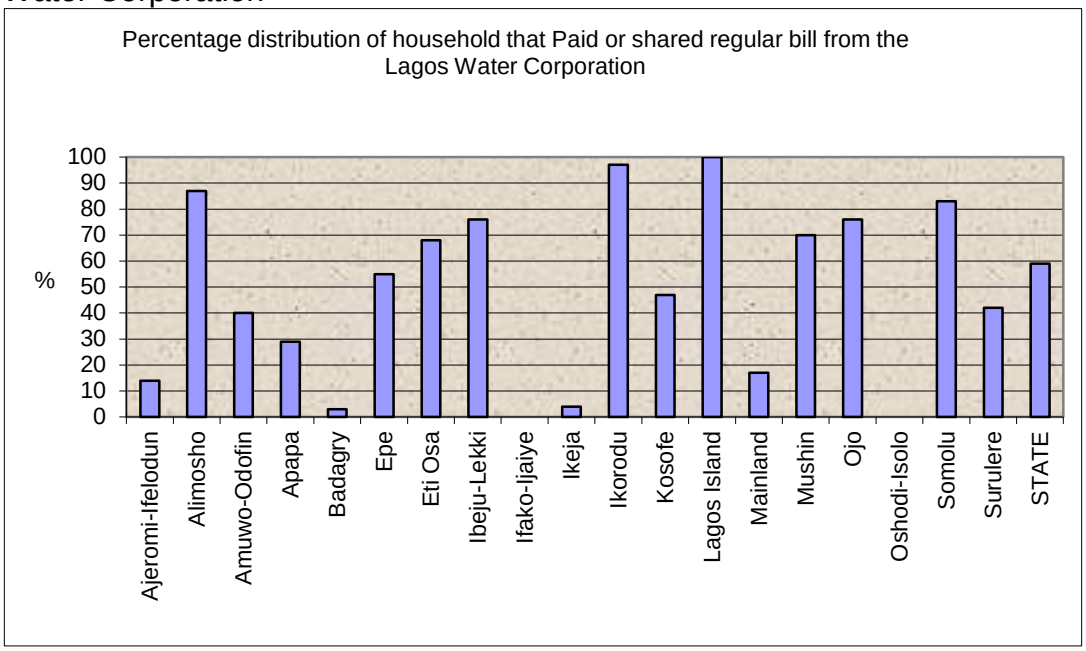


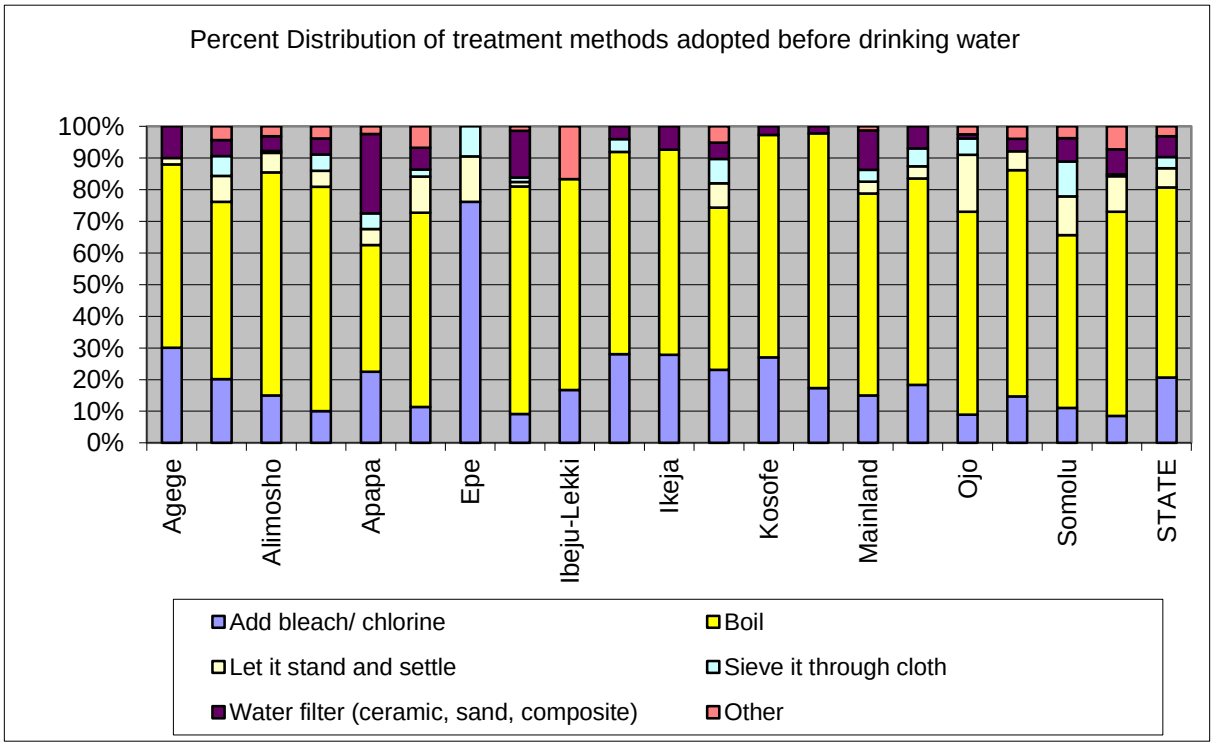
Figure 7.21: Percent distribution of household that paid or shared regular bill from Lagos State Water Corporation



A reliable water source is an evidence of healthy environment. This guarantees, among other things, safe drinking water in quantity and quality. Seventy seven (77) percent of the households adjudged their water source (primary) as reliable while twenty three (23) percent claimed otherwise. Similarly, Seventy (70) percent of households also reiterated that their primary water source did not need any treatment i.e. safe while thirty (30) percent believed that the primary sources still needed to be treated for safe drinking. Irrespective of methods of treatment adopted, Sixteen (16) percent of the households reported treatment of primary source of water.

It is worrisome that in spite of the substantial investment of government into the Lagos State Water Corporation (LSWC), it only enjoyed patronage from ten (10) percent of the sampled households. Nonetheless, from those that have access to LSWC, fifty-six percent of them pay or share regular bill from LSWC.

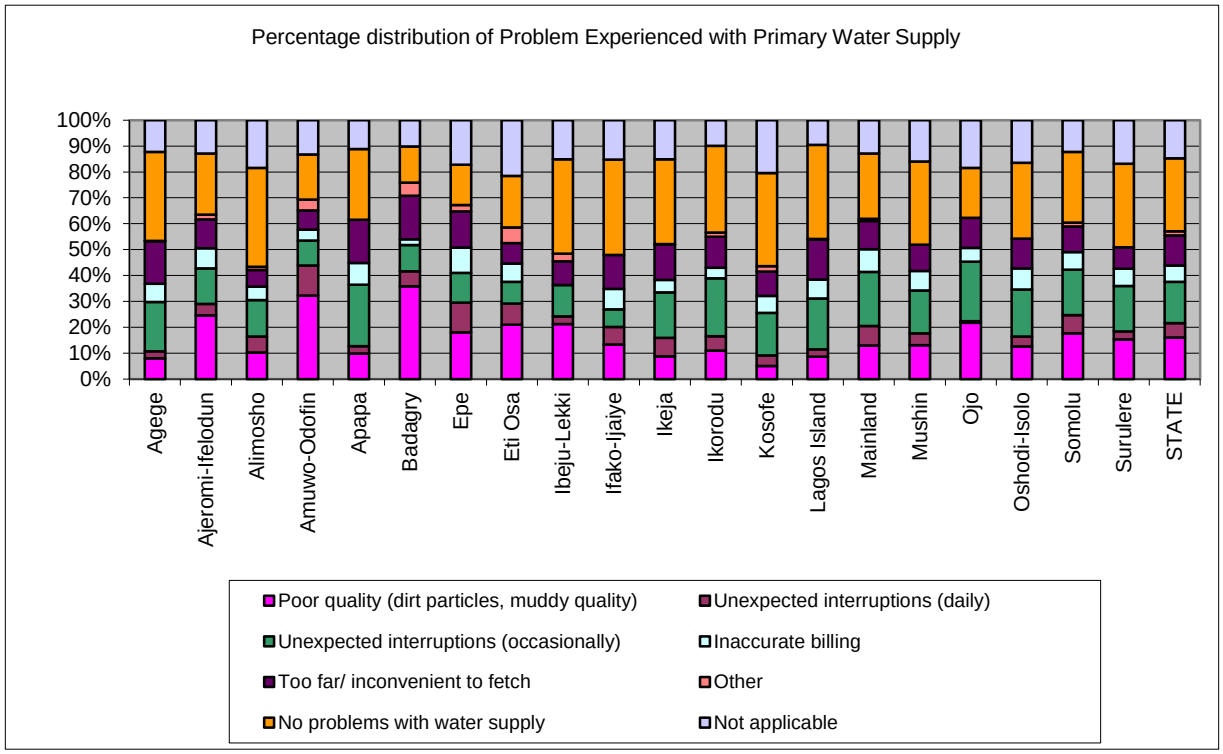
Figure 7.22: Percent distribution of Treatment methods of water before drinking



Provision of portable water at household level is an important factor to the wellbeing of the members of the households. This necessitated the need to understand treatment methods adopted by households to make water safe for drinking.

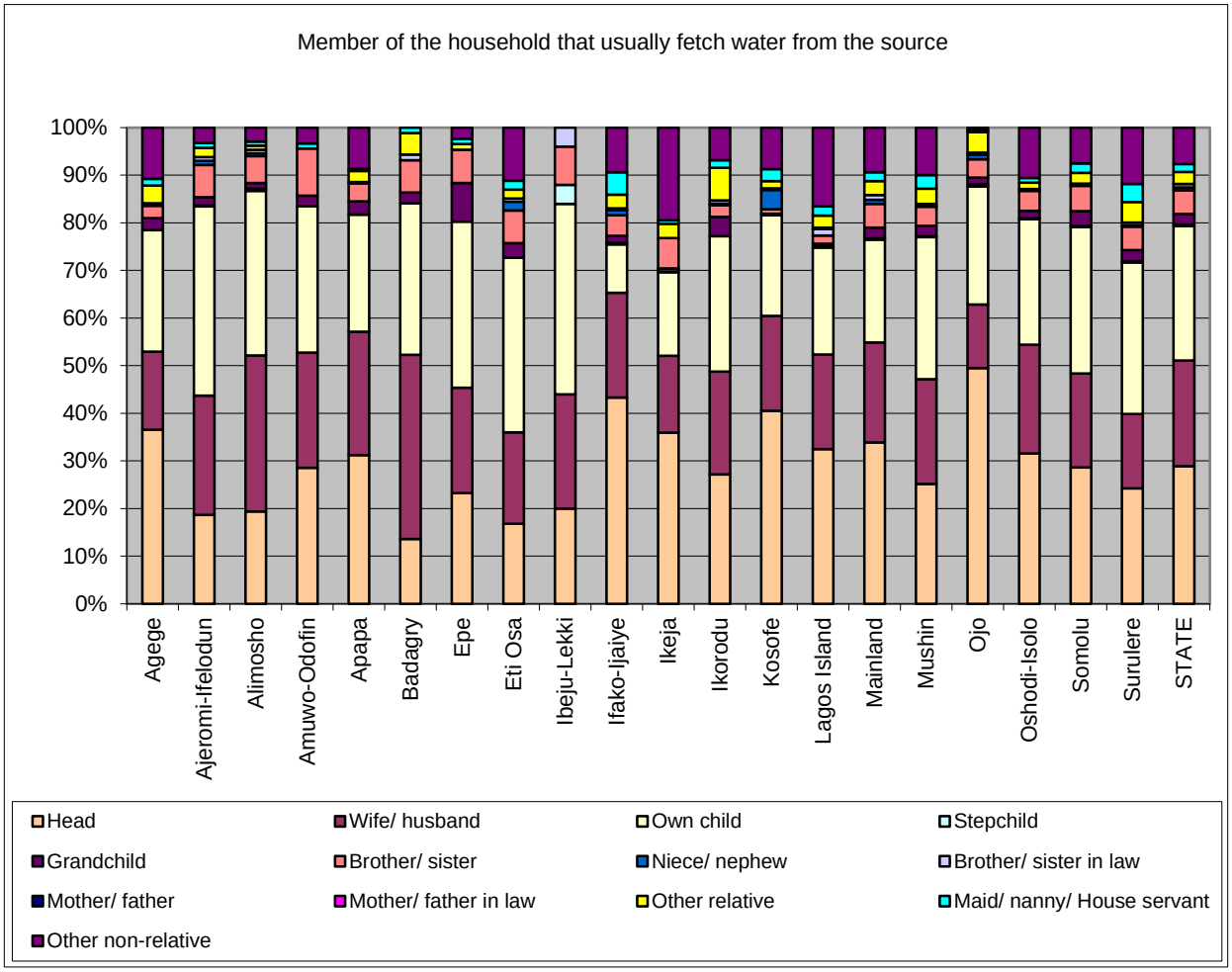
The survey analysis revealed that “Boiling” of water remained most commonly used treatment method. This was attested to by 69.9 percent of the sampled households. 24.0 percent added bleach /chlorine, 7.7 percent used water filter (ceramic, sand, composite) while 7.0 percent simply allowed the water to settle by itself before drinking.

Figure 7.23: Percent distribution of Problems Experienced with Primary Water Supply



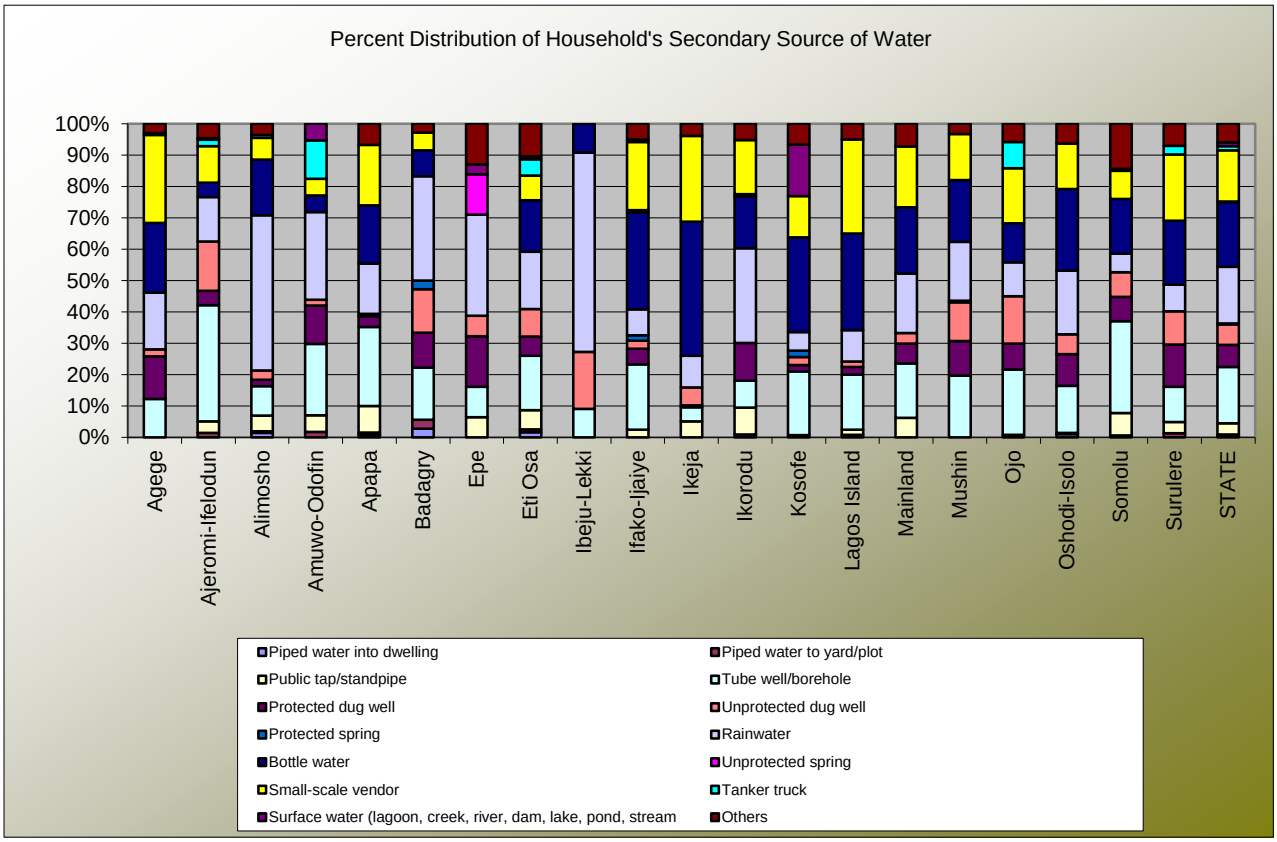
The need to understand the household problem with primary water supply and proffer workable solution was emphasized in the survey. The analysis of the various problems listed showed that poor quality (dirt particles, muddy) and unexpected interruptions (occasionally) were reported by 18.7 percent households as their major problem. 13.6 percent of them attributed the problem to distance of primary water source to their dwelling while 32.9 percent of the respondents indicated that they had no problem with their water supply.

Figure 7.24: Percent distribution of household Members who usually fetch water from the source



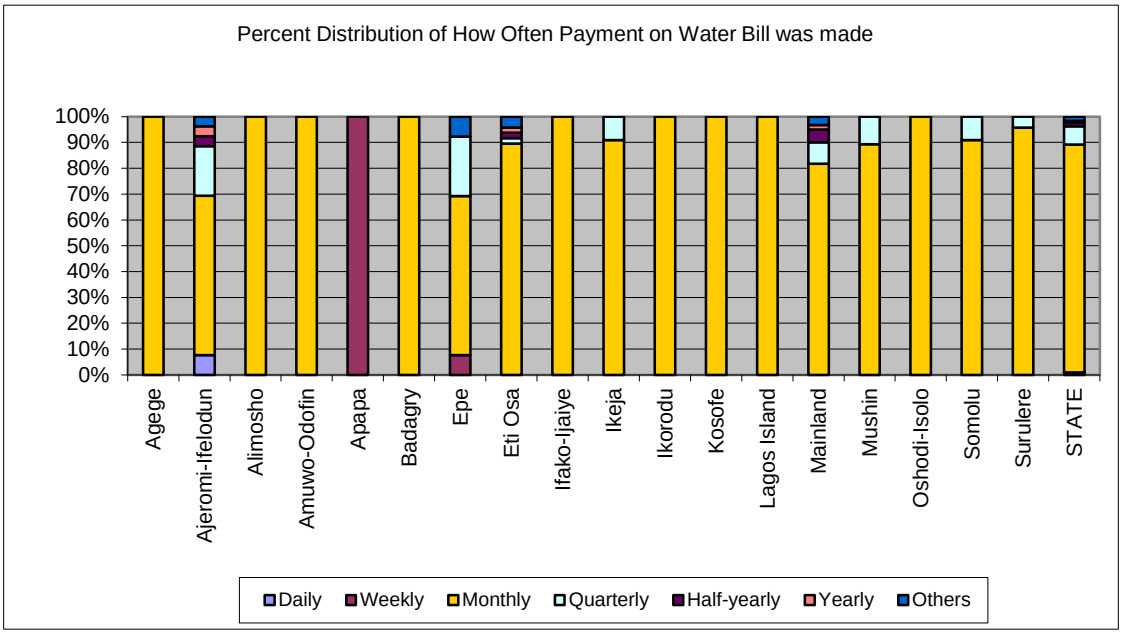
On the issue of household members responsible for the fetching of water, 33.3 percent of the respondents attributed the task to their children, 26.3 percent of the respondents indicated “wife/husband”, 34.2 percent gave the responsibility to the head of the households while 9.0 percent ascribed the task to other non-relatives.

Figure 7.25: Percent distribution of secondary water source



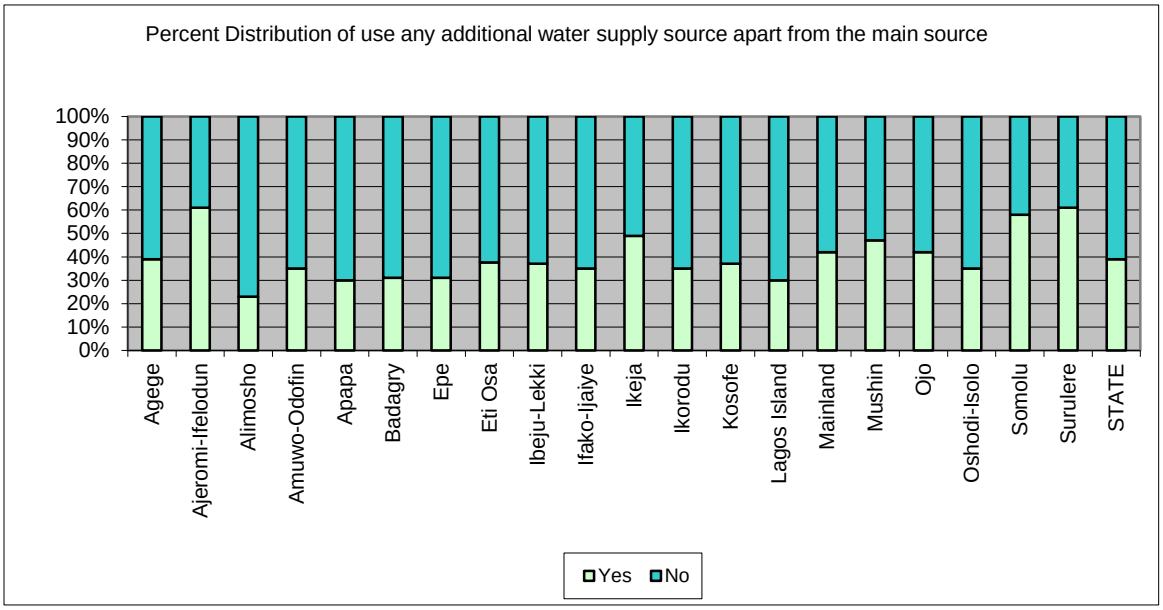
Unlike the primary source of water, secondary source of water centred on purchase of table water as claimed by 20.7 percent of the households. Rain water and borehole were also identified by 18.1 and 18.0 percent of the households as secondary sources respectively while small scale vendors were also patronized by 16.4 percents of the households respectively.

Figure 7.26: Percent distribution of water bill payment Frequency



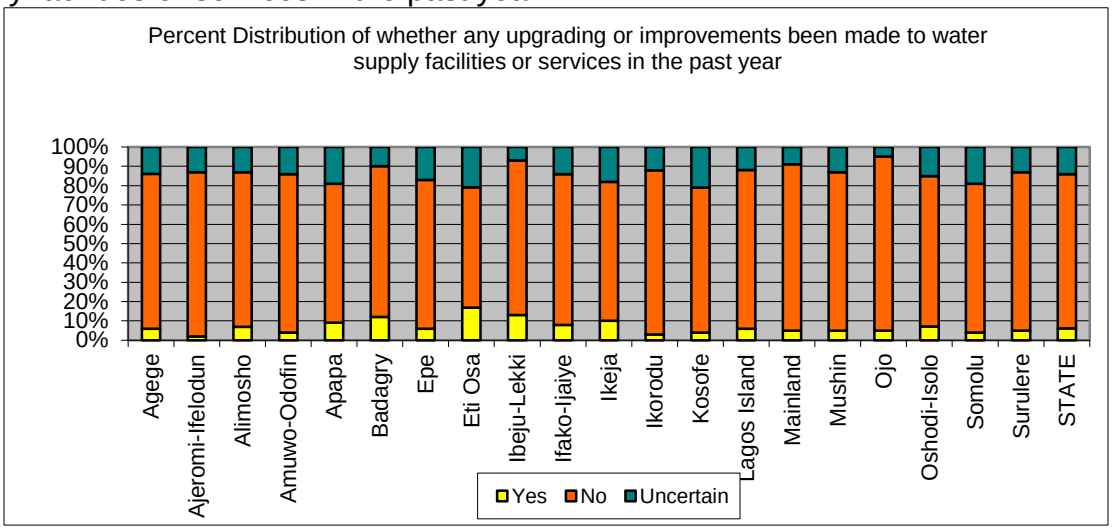
On the regularity/frequency of payment of water bills to the Lagos State Water Corporation (LSWC), the survey indicated monthly pattern of payment as affirmed by the 88.1 percent of the households that patronized water corporation. Only 7.1 percent of them claimed quarterly pattern of payment especially in Epe (23.1%) and Ajeromi Ifelodun (19.2%) areas of the State.

Figure 7.27: Percent distribution of usage of additional water supply source



The adage “water is life” could not have been better emphasized judging by the inclusion of additional source of water supply apart from the main source (primary and secondary). The survey reported that two out of every five households actually used one form of additional water supply or the other. This was more pronounced in Surulere, Ajeromi Ifelodun and Somolu LGAs 61percent, 61 percent and 58 percent respectively.

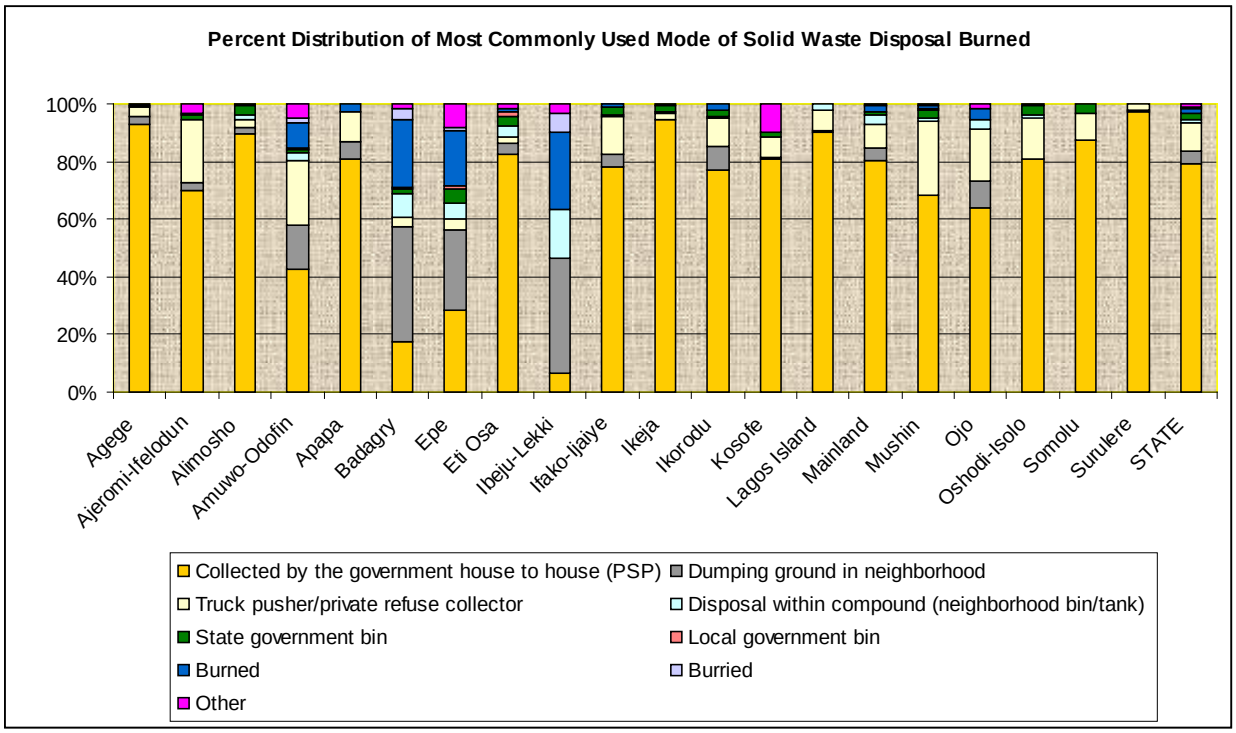
Figure 7.28: Percent distribution of any upgrading or improvements made to water supply facilities or services in the past year



On the upgrading/improvement made to water supply facilities or services in the past years, about four out of every five households reported no improvement/upgrading whatsoever while 14% of the households were uncertain as to the true picture of water supply facilities or services. Only 6 percent of them actually indicated existence of upgrading/improvement in the water supply facilities. On classification of the upgrading/improvement on the water supply, revealed that such noticeable improvement were minor as captured by 45.0 percent of the respondents, 33.0 percent of them rated the upgrading as fair while 20.0 percent of them regarded the improvement as major.

3.7.3 Solid Waste

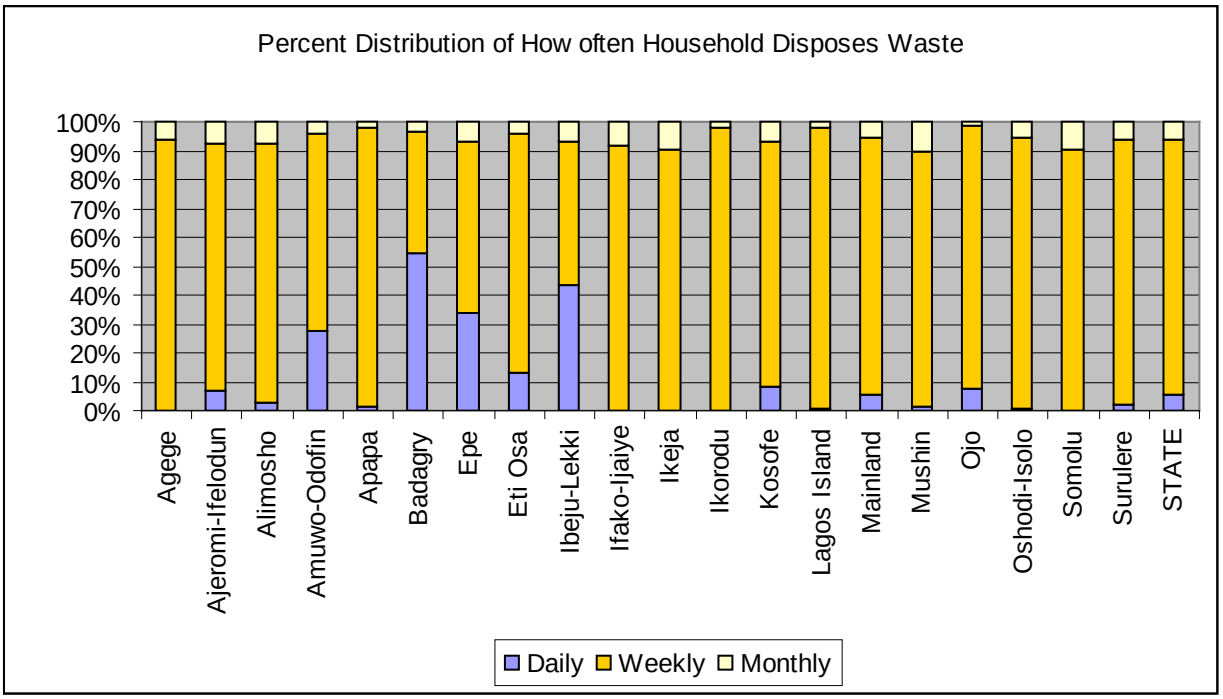
Figure 7.29: Percent distribution of Common mode of solid waste disposal



The need to ensure a pragmatic approach to the disposal of solid waste in the state had attracted a lot strategies and plausible solution as envisioned and championed by the Lagos State Waste Management Authority. It is therefore important to track the commonly used mode of solid waste disposal across the Local Government Areas of the State.

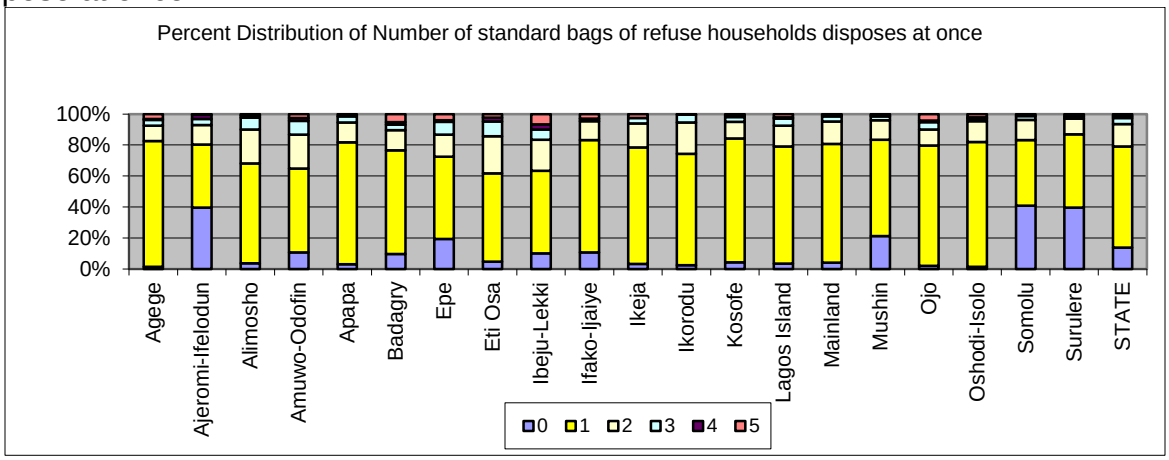
The survey, as indicated in the graph, showed that government supported house to house (PSP) refuse collection now enjoyed highest patronage across the Local Government divide, with the exception of Ibeju-lekki-6.7 percent, Badagry-17.4 percent and Epe-28.6 percent which still experienced dumping of refuse in the neighbourhood dumping ground. Truck pusher/private refuse collection still accounted for 19.8 percent of the households.

Figure 7.30: Percent distribution of Households' waste disposal Frequency



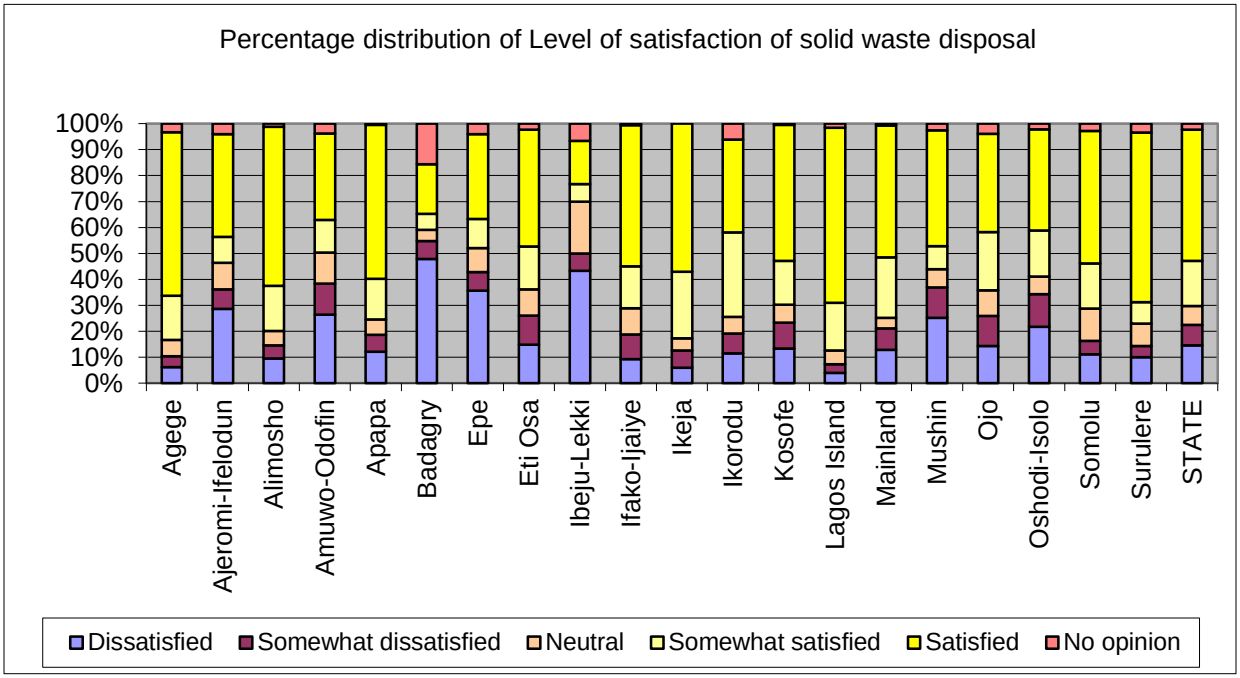
The survey revealed that almost 89 percent of the sampled households in the State claimed that they dispose their wastes on weekly basis while one out of twenty households disposes their wastes on daily basis. This method of daily disposing of wastes was well pronounced in the Badagry (54.8), Ibeju Lekki (43.3), Epe (33.7) and Amuwo-Odofin (27.7).

Figure 7.31: Percent distribution of Number of standard bags of refuse households dispose at once



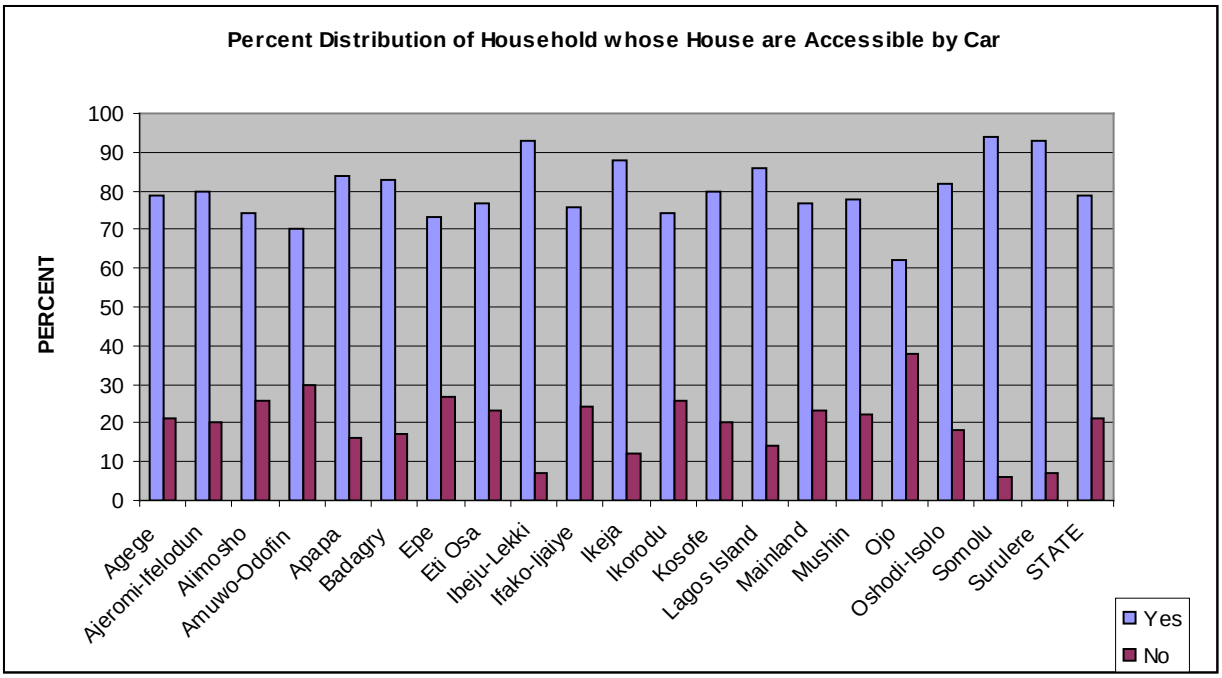
On the number of standard bags of refuse disposed at once by households, the survey showed that 65.2 percent of the households disposed one standard bag at once, 14.4 percent of them disposed 2 standard bags and 6.5 percent disposed more than 2 bags at once. However, 13.8 percent of the households indicated they had no standard bag of refuse to dispose.

Figure 7.32: Percent distribution of solid waste disposal satisfaction level



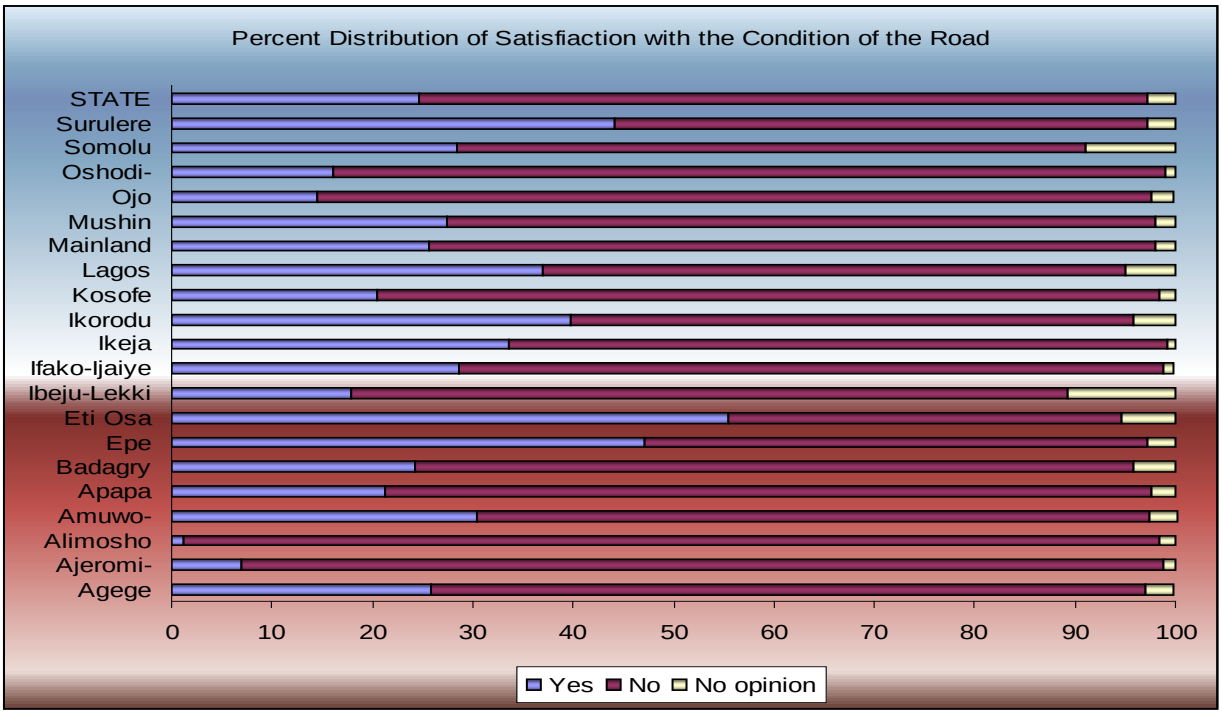
The survey affirmed that 67.8% of the respondents were satisfied with their current mode of waste disposal system, 7.2% of them were undecided while 22.5% of the households were dissatisfied.

Figure 7.33: Percent distribution of car accessibility to household dwelling



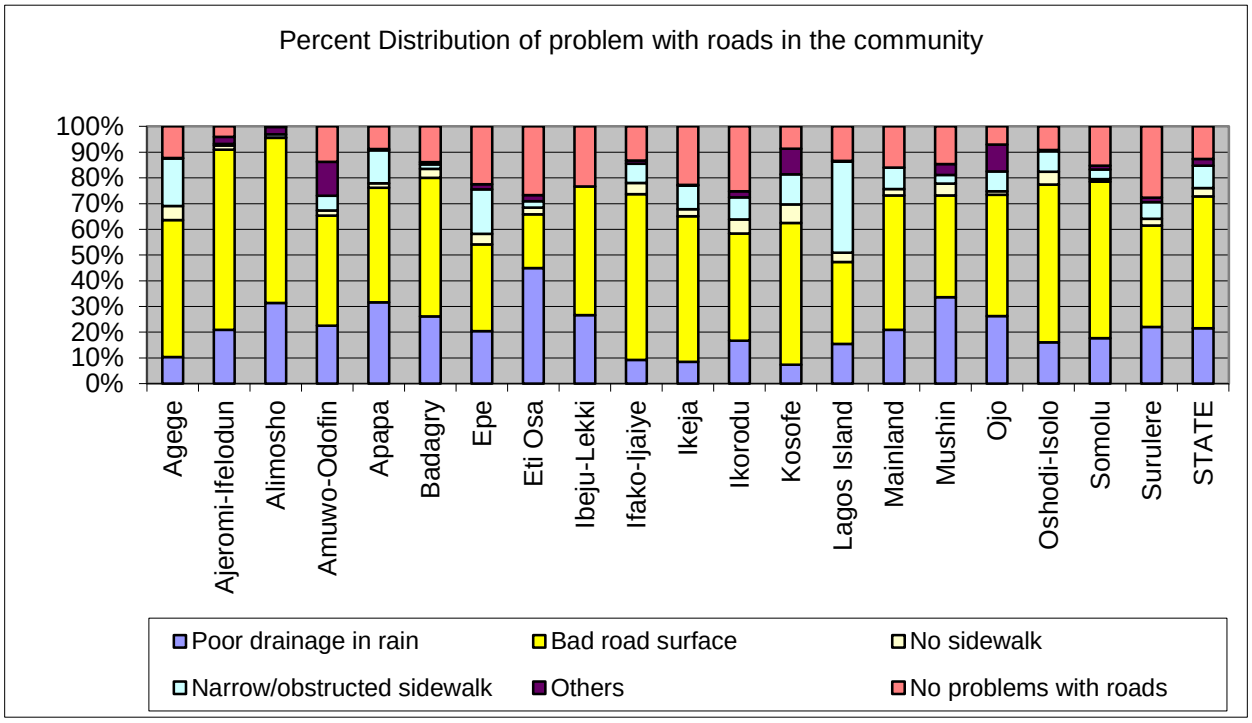
About four out of every five respondents (79%) reported that their houses were accessible by car while about 21% of the sampled households indicated that their houses were not accessible by car.

Figure 7.34: Percent distribution of household satisfaction with road condition



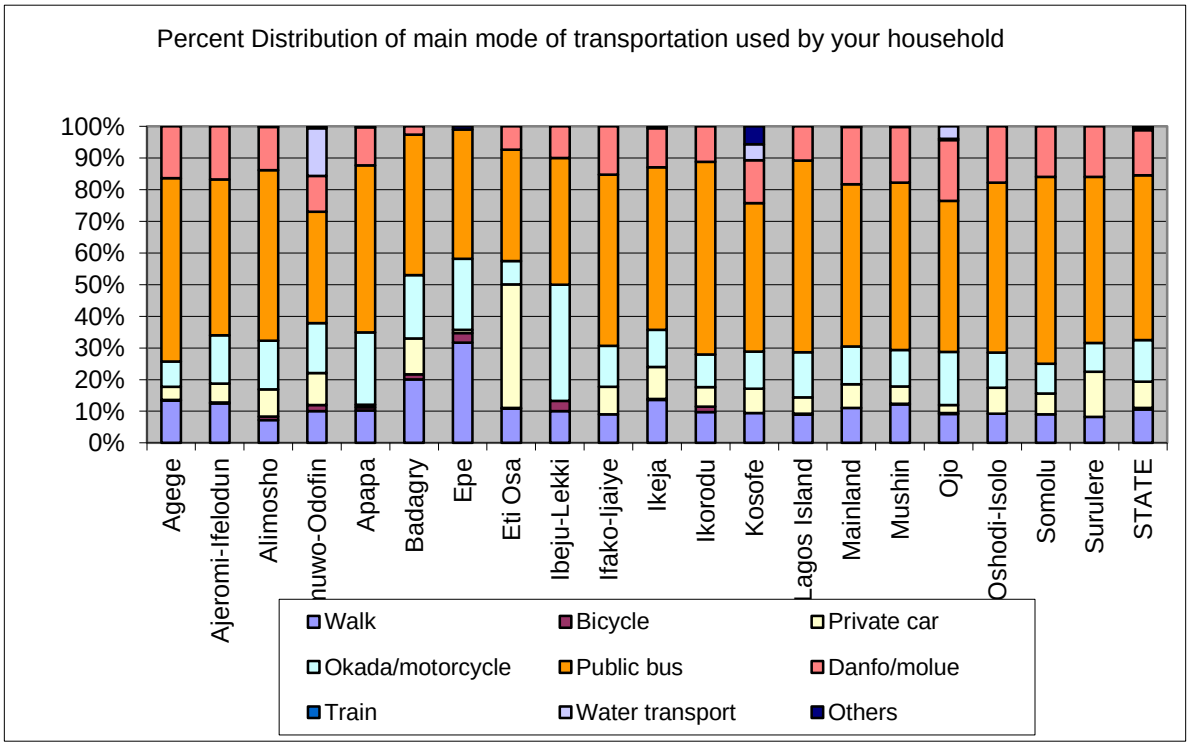
Good road network is an essential part of socio-economic well being of the populace. The condition of these roads will always elicit satisfaction or otherwise as the case may be. The graph depicted about 73% of the households in the State was not satisfied with the condition of the roads while 24.6% of them indicated their satisfaction with the road conditions.

Figure 7.35: Percent distribution of problems with roads in the community



Although various problems associated with roads in the communities are manifolds, the survey revealed that in Lagos State, half of the households (51.3%) reported bad road surface as the major problem followed by poor drainage (21.5%) where one fifth of the households asserted this. Only few (8.7%) households reported narrow/obstructed side walk as road problems.

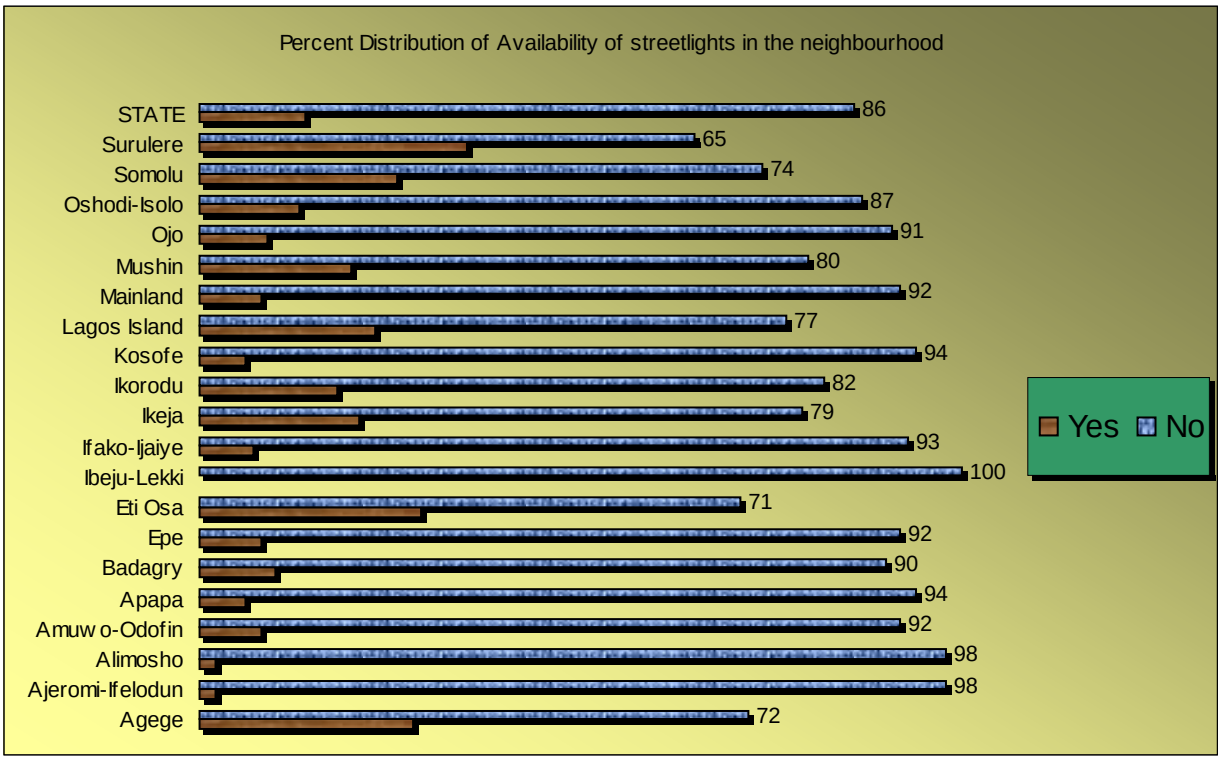
Figure 7.36: Percent distribution of Household's main mode of transportation



Good transportation system had been acclaimed world wide as the bed rock of socio economic development. The availability of quality and quantity of this medium directly or indirectly has impact on the standard of living of the people.

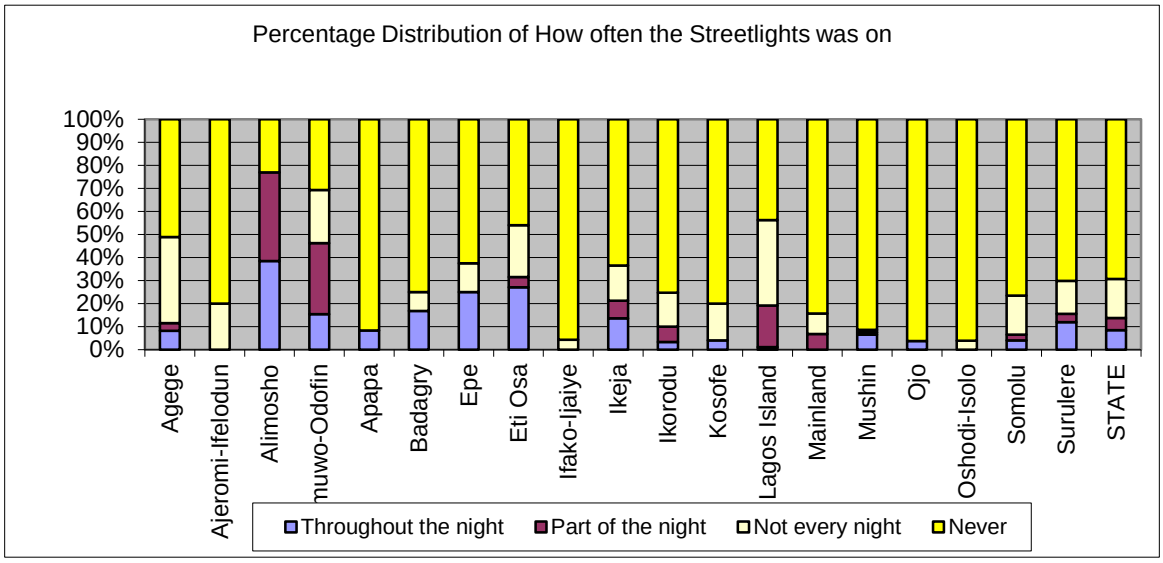
The survey showed that five out of every ten (52%) households in Lagos State use public bus and danfo/molue as their main mode of transportation. Similarly, across the local government divide, at least half of the people in each local government use different types of public buses as the main mode of transportation. This was followed by the use of okada/motorcycle (13.2%), walking (10.6%) while only 8.2% use private car as main mode of transportation.

Figure 7.37: Percent distribution of streetlights availability in the neighbourhood



Although provision of streets light will assist in illumination of roads and high ways, it will also curb the menace of criminal activities carried out at night. The survey result showed that one in every ten (14%) households in the State has access to street light in their neighbourhood and likewise in each local government area.

Figure 7.38: Percent Distribution of time frequency streetlights was on

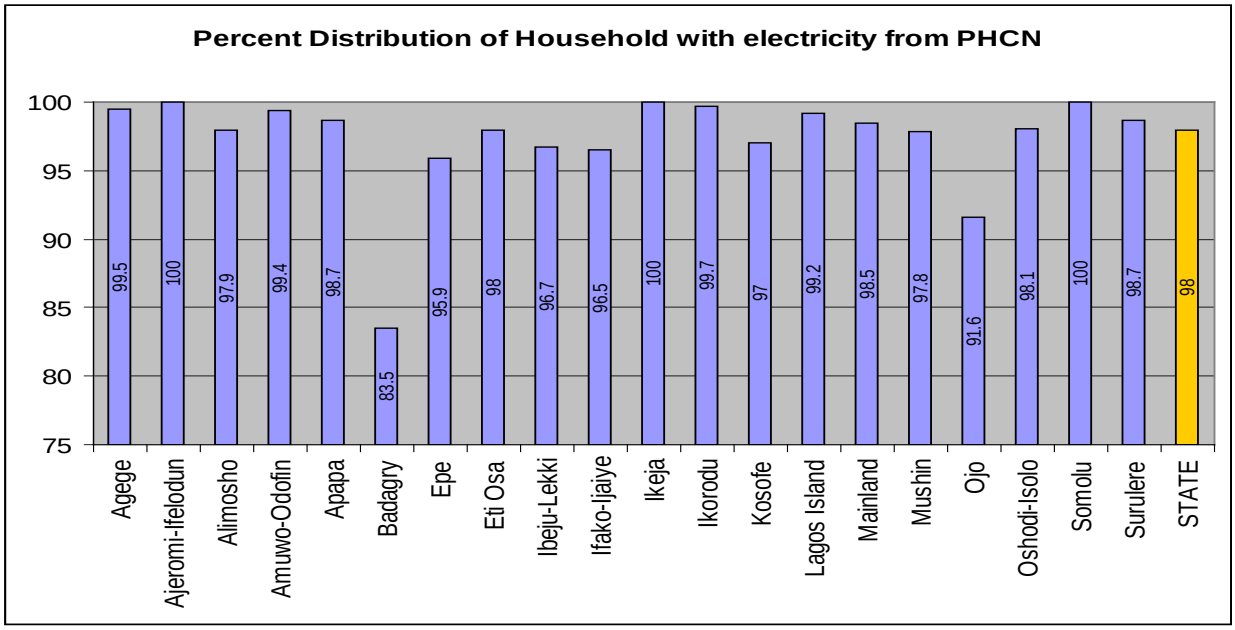


With only 14% of the households that claimed availability of street light in their neighbourhood, 69.4% of these households established that the streets light never work at all. However, 8.4%, 5.3% and 16.9% of them reported that those streets light were on throughout the night, partly the night and not every night respectively.

3.7.4 Number of mobile phones households use

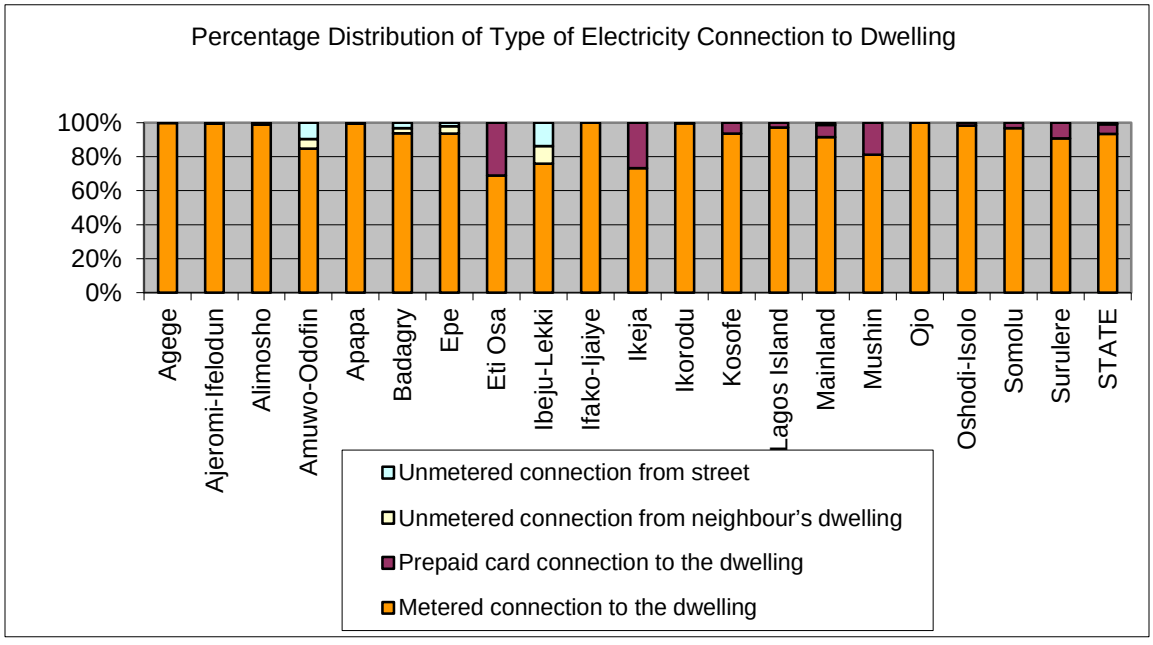
Acquisition of mobile phones has brought an increase to socio economic status of the households; the survey revealed that 40.5% of the households owned only one mobile phone, 38.9% of them owned 2 mobile phones while 20.7% of them owned more that 2 mobile phones.

Figure 7.39: Percent distribution of Household with electricity from PHCN



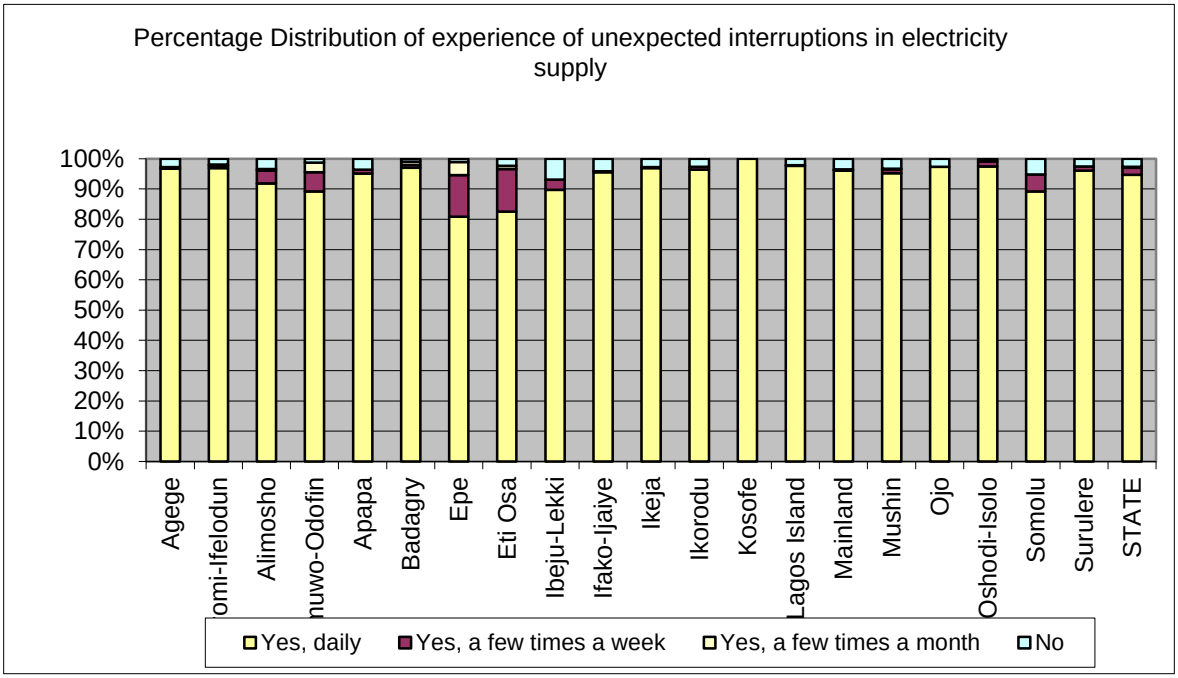
Electricity generation, distribution and consumption has been domicile under the statutory responsibility of Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN) formerly NEPA. Virtually all (98%) the sampled households actually indicated that they had access to electricity from (PHCN).

Figure 7.40: Percent distribution of electricity connection type to dwellings



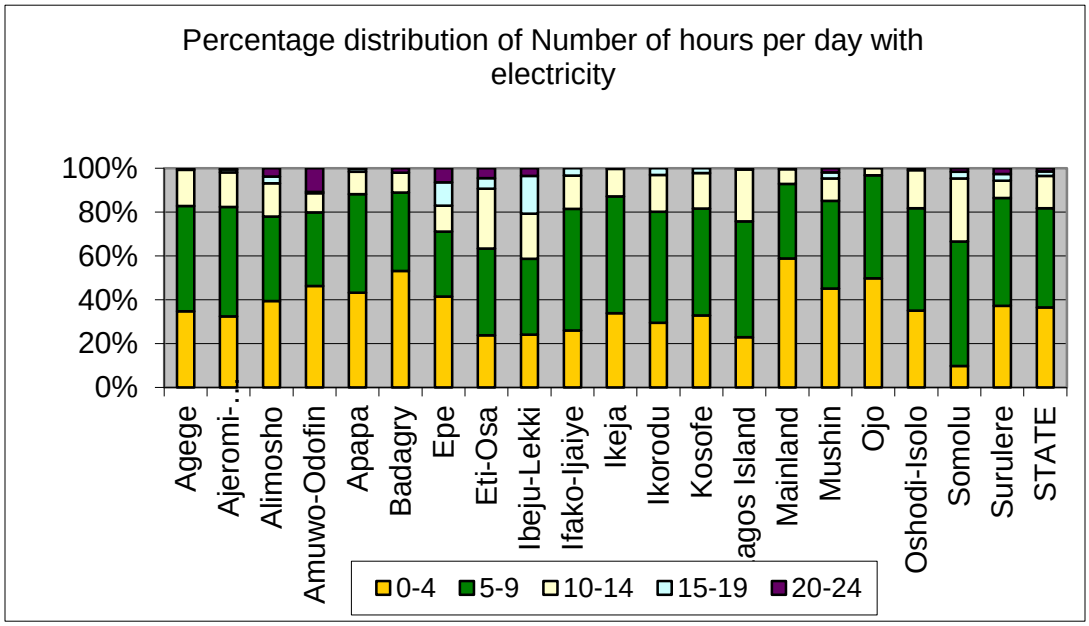
On the type of electricity connection directly from PHCN to the dwelling in the State, 93.5% of the households have metered connection, 5.6% were on prepaid card connection. Non-metered connections to the neighbour dwelling as well as from the street were insignificant, as they constituted less than 1% of the sampled households.

Figure 7.41: Percent distribution of experience with unexpected interruption in electricity supply



On the frequency in the interruption of electricity supply, the survey showed that (94.7%) of households experienced unexpected interruption daily. 2.3% of them indicated a few times a week. On the other hand, only 2.7% of the households actually had no interruption at all.

Figure 7.42: Percent distribution of number of daily hours with electricity supply



Utilization of electricity supply by PHCN could better be measured by number of the hours per day the households have access to the services. An abridge classification of the above table revealed that 36.5.0% of the households enjoyed electricity less than or equal to four hours in a day, 45.3% of the households used the service for 5 to 9 hours per day while 14.8% get electricity for 10-14 hours daily while 2.1% and 1.4% enjoyed electricity for 15-19 and 20-24 hours respectively.

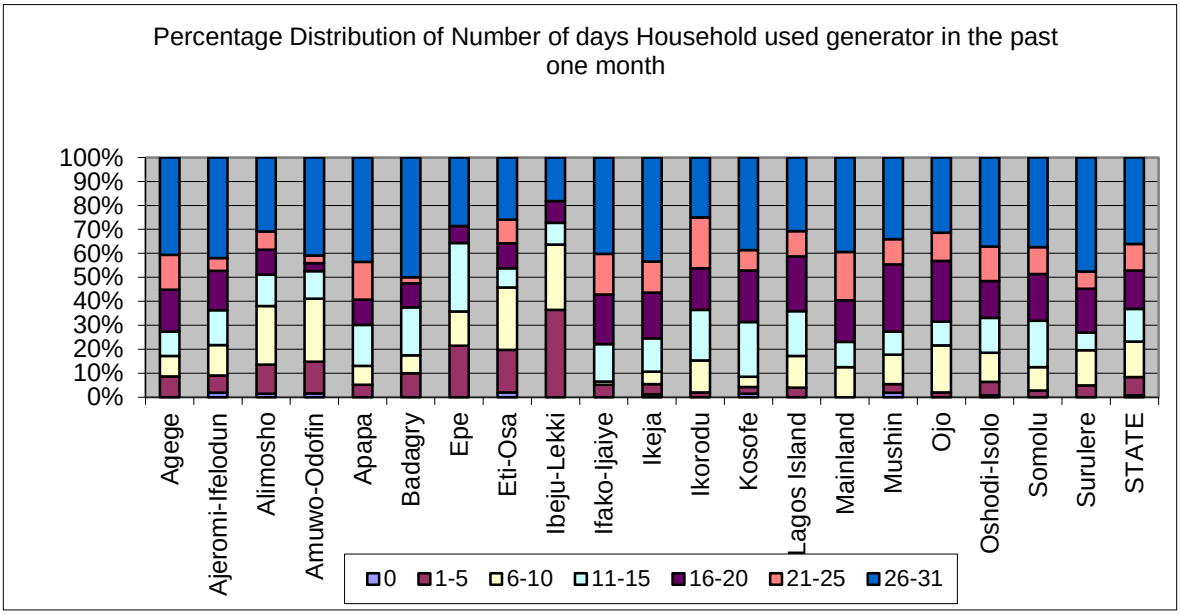
3.7.5 Satisfaction with electricity from PHCN

The analysis from the survey revealed that 94% of the sampled households were dissatisfied with electricity supply from PHCN while only 6% claimed to be satisfied.

3.7.6 Electricity with Generator

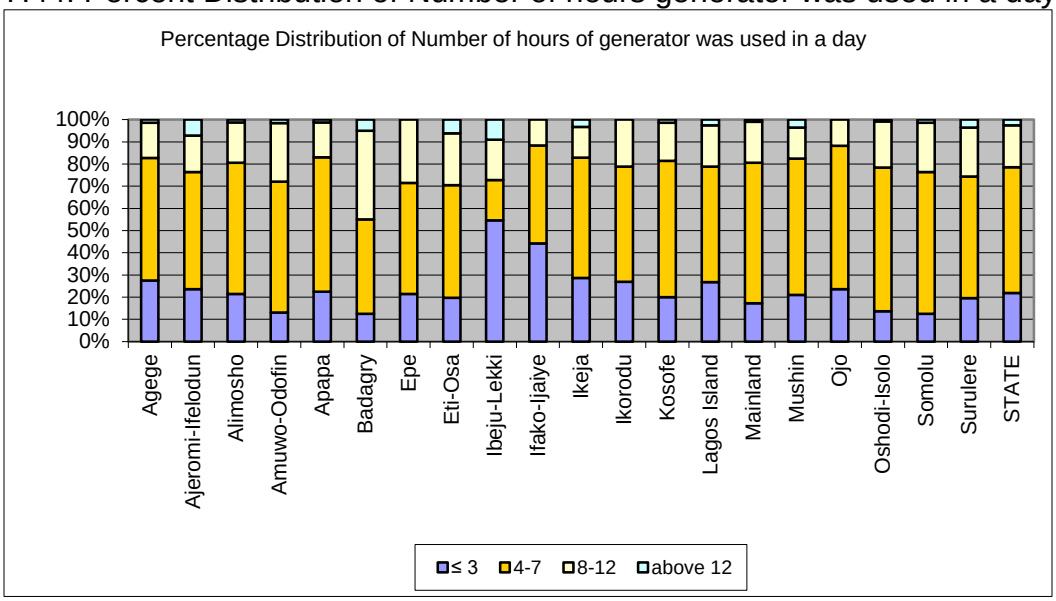
On the acquisition of generator, the survey showed that a quarter (75%) of the households in the State used generators while the remaining three-quarter (25%) did not use generator.

Figure 7.43: Percent Distribution of Number of days Household used generator in the past one month



According to the users of generators in the State, majority (36.2%) of them reported that their generators are being put into use everyday of the month as reflected in the above chart.

Figure 7.44: Percent Distribution of Number of hours generator was used in a day



On the hourly frequency of utilization of generators, the table showed that majority (about 57%) of the households that owned generator used it between 4 and 7 hours a day, 21.9% of the households used generators for less than or equal to three hours daily, while 18.9% and 2.5% generator for 8 – 12 hours and above 12 hours daily respectively.

3.7.7 Household with Electricity from a Solar Home System

The survey also sought to know the availability and access to electricity from solar home system. The survey result revealed that an insignificant proportion (less than 1%) of the households actually use solar home system as alternative source of electricity while 99.96% of the sampled households had neither access nor use solar powered electricity.

Concerning the number of days in the past month Household used solar home system, less than 1% i.e. 0.04% of the households that reported that they used solar powered electricity system used it for 7 days, 25 days and 31 days as indicated by 25% and 50% respectively. In respect of number of hours per day household used solar home system, less than 1 hour per day by 25% of the households, 5 hours per day by 50% of them, and 17 hours per day by 25% of the households affected.

3.7.8 Households with Electricity from Batteries (i.e. car, storage battery)

The survey also sought to know the availability of battery powered electricity. It was discovered that such practice was still very low because only 0.2% of the households actually used such alternative source. With number of days in the past month Household used batteries, only 0.2% used battery powered electricity frequently, but the analysis showed further that of this fraction, 21% of the respondents used it for 20 days, 16% used it for 31 days and 11% used it for 10 days and 30days respectively. While on number of hours per day household used batteries, 32% of the households used battery between 2-3 hours per day while 32% of them also used battery powered electricity between 4-7 hours per day.

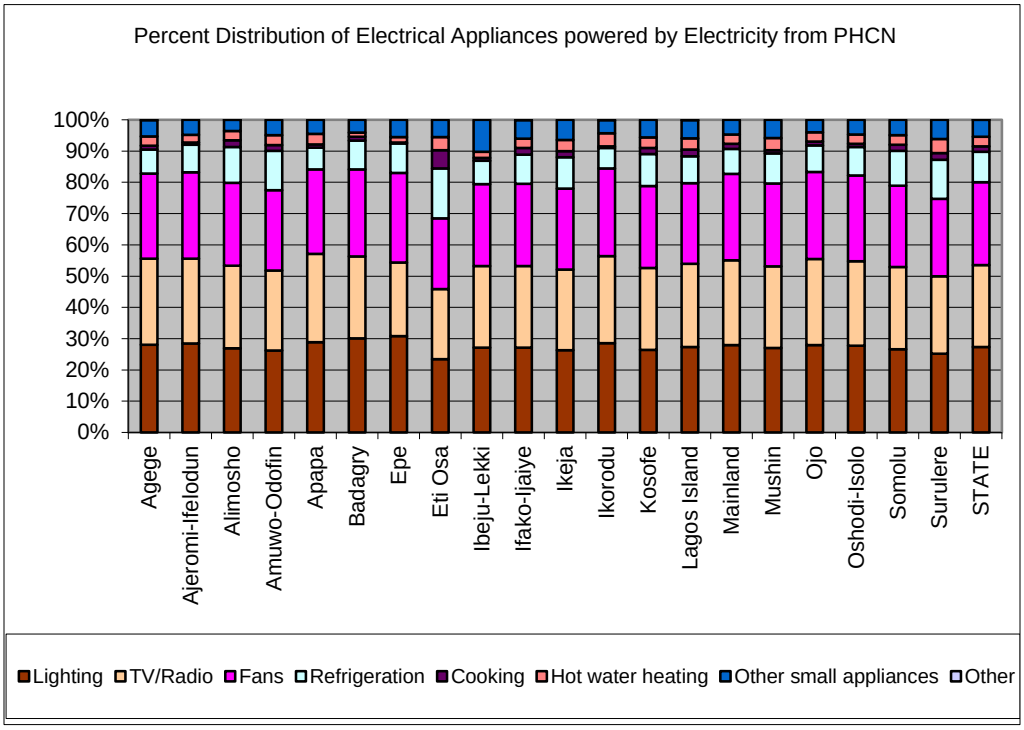
3.7.9 Household with Electricity from Dry Cell Batteries

The survey also revealed that 97% of the sampled households did not use electricity from dry cell batteries while 3% of them used electricity from dry cell batteries.

3.7.10 Household that used Candles for Lighting or Heating during the Last 30 days.

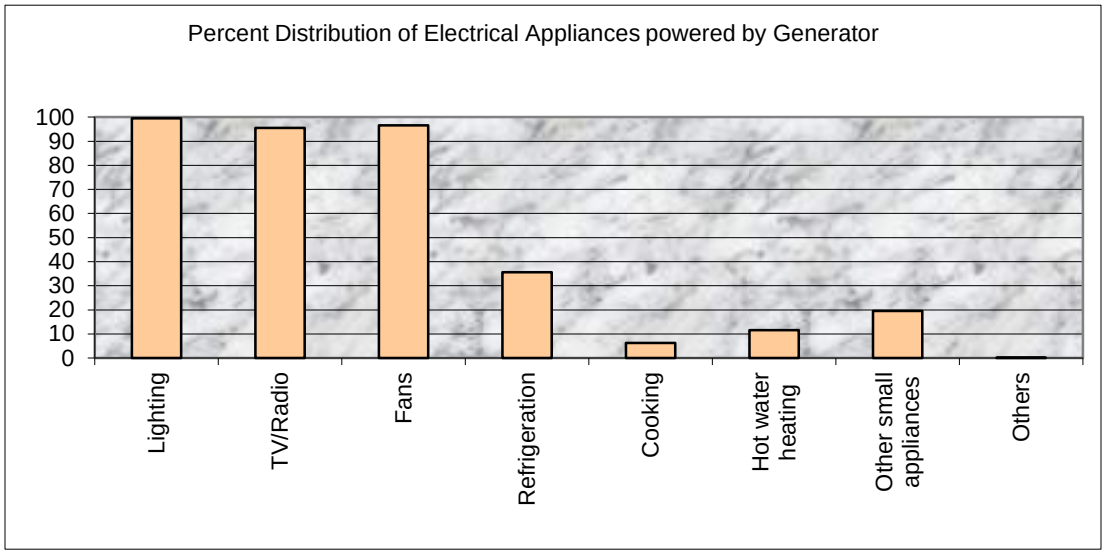
The use of candle for lighting or heating at households' level was also indicated by 13% while 87% of them neither used candle for lighting nor heating during the last 30 days.

Figure 7.45: Percent distribution of Electrical Appliances powered by Electricity from PHCN



Irrespective of the type of electrical appliances, electricity from PHCN and generator were mostly used by the households to power lighting (99.5%), TV/Radio (95.5%), Fans (96.6%) respectively. as indicated in the above table. However, 35.6% of the households claimed using PHCN to power their refrigerator, cooking, hot water, heating and other small appliances were powered through PHCN by 6.2%, 11.5% and 19.5% of respondents respectively.

Figure 7.46: Percent distribution of Electrical Appliances powered by Generator



In the same trend, lighting, TV, Radio, Fans were also powered by generator in the absence of PHCN source. This was corroborated by over 95% of the households. However, only 14, 5% of them actually powered their refrigerator through this energy source. Cooking, hot water heating and other small appliances were powered through the generator 16.3% of the households.

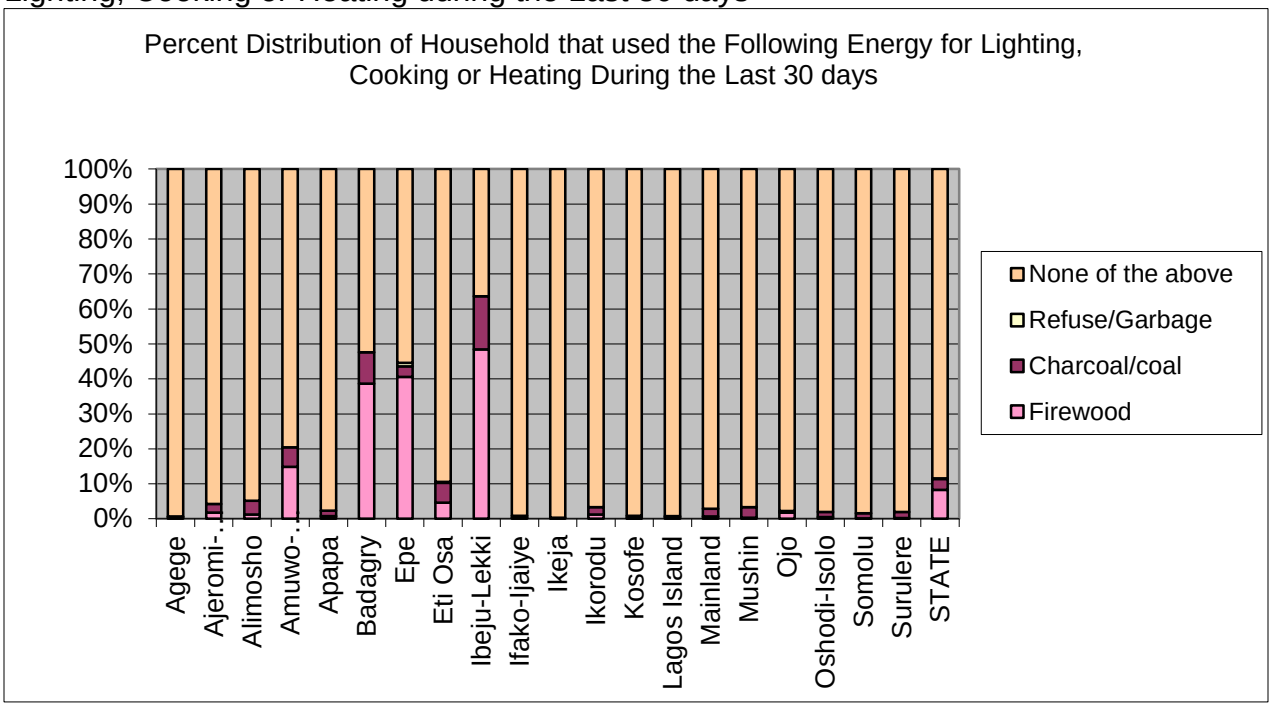
3.7.11 Electrical Appliances powered by Battery

As indicated in the above, (29.0%) of the households used battery powered energy source, (5.0%) used it for TV/Radio.

3.7.12 Electrical Appliances Powered by Solar System

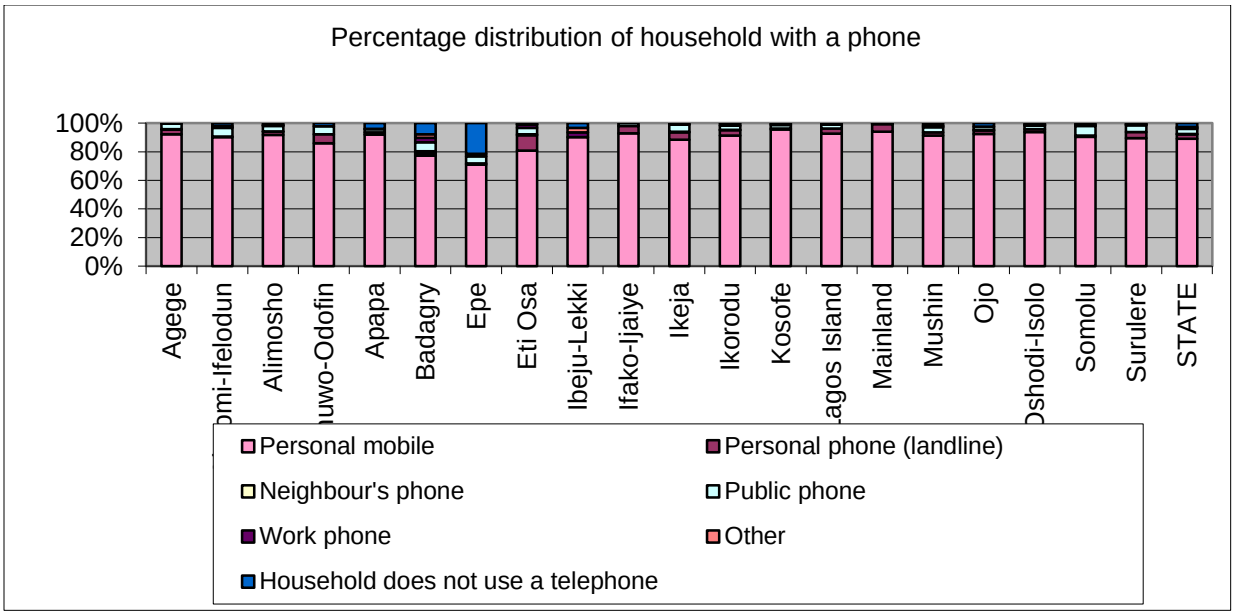
State wide indicator revealed that 10% of the households that reported utilising solar powered energy system used them for lighting, TV/Radio and Fans while 5% of them used solar energy to power refrigerator respectively.

Figure 7.47: Percent distribution of Household that used the Following Energy for Lighting, Cooking or Heating during the Last 30 days



The survey revealed that only 8.4% of the households still use firewood for lighting, cooking and heating. Although, this method was more pronounced in some few LGAs such as Epe (41.8%), Badagry 41.7% and Ibeju-Lekki (53.3%). Charcoal/ coal also enjoyed fair patronage by some households in Ibeju-Lekki axis (16.7%), Badagry (9.6%) while the state figure stood at the 3.2%.

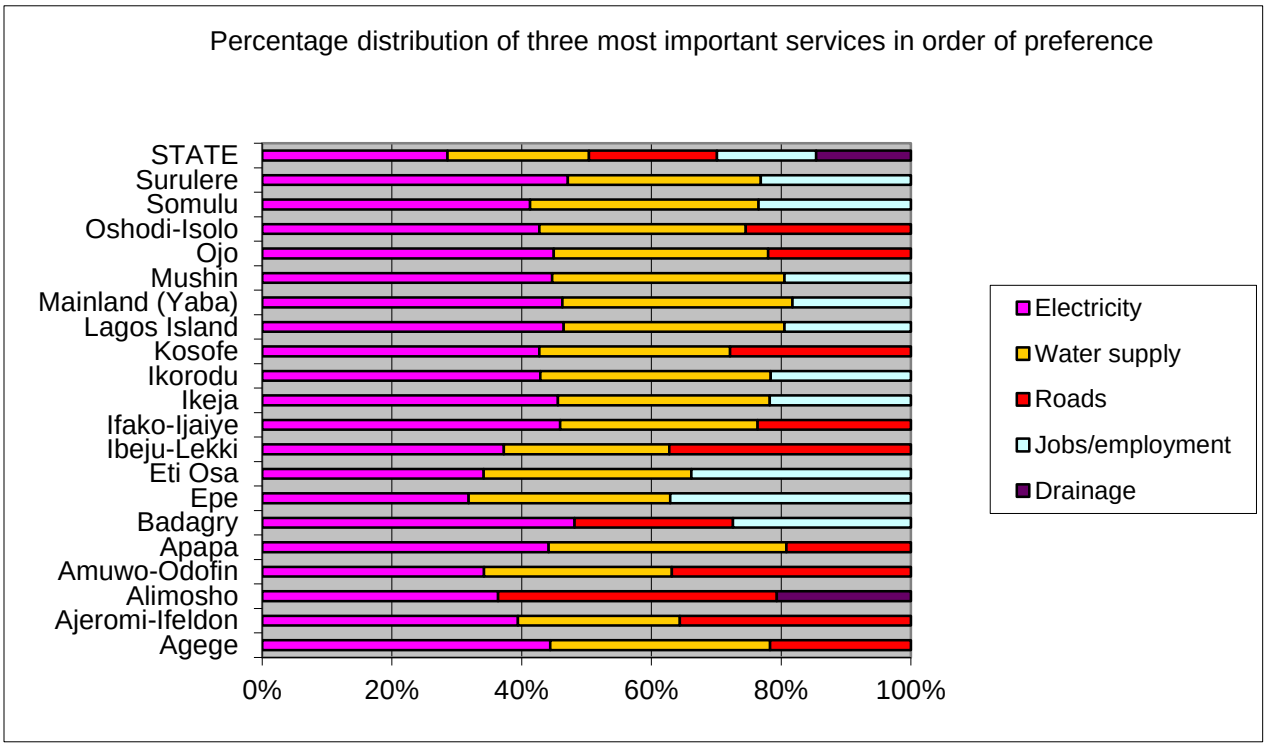
Figure 7.48: Percent distribution of Households with a Telephone



The survey revealed that 95.1 percent of the households possessed personal mobile, 3.9 percent had access to public phone, and 3.4 percent had access to personal phone (landline) while households with no telephone constituted only 2.9 percent of the respondents.

3.8 COMMUNITY PREFERENCES AND PARTICIPATION MODULE

Figure 8.1: Percent distribution of three most important services in order of preference



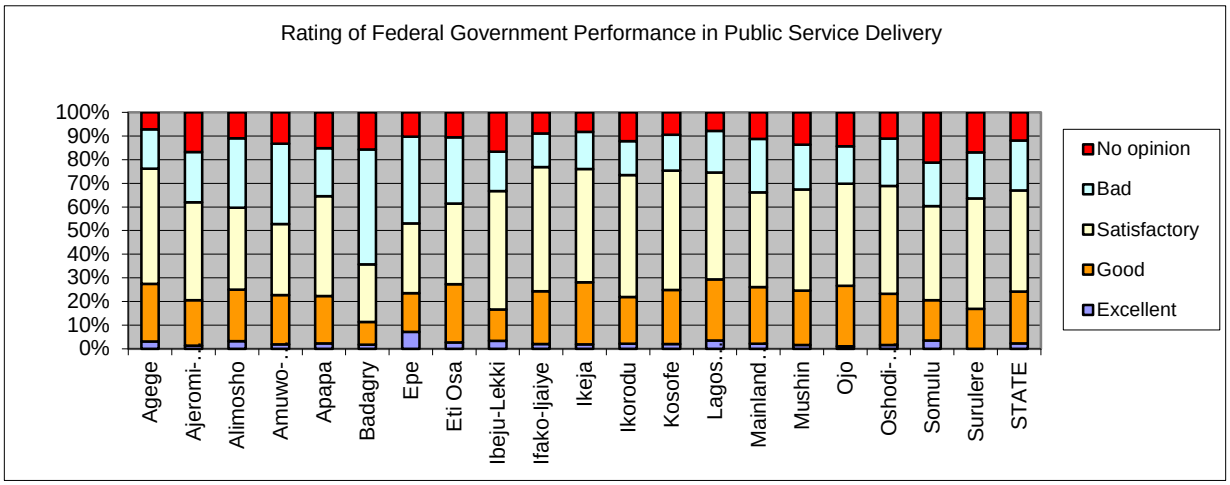
The analysis on the three most important services people would like the Local Government or State utility agencies to provide or improve upon showed that 72% of the households wanted government to provide/ improve electricity, 55% of them wanted water supply and 50% required roads respectively in the State. However, across the Local Government divide, over 35% of the households wanted improvement/ provision of services in area of electricity, water supply and roads.

3.8.1 Household Decision to Stay in the Community if Improvements Result in Increases in Rents

An average of six in every ten (68%) sampled households indicated to stay if these improvements resulted in increase of rents. Across the Local Government level, over 50% of the households also indicated their interest to stay if improvements resulted in increase of rents while less than 30% said no.

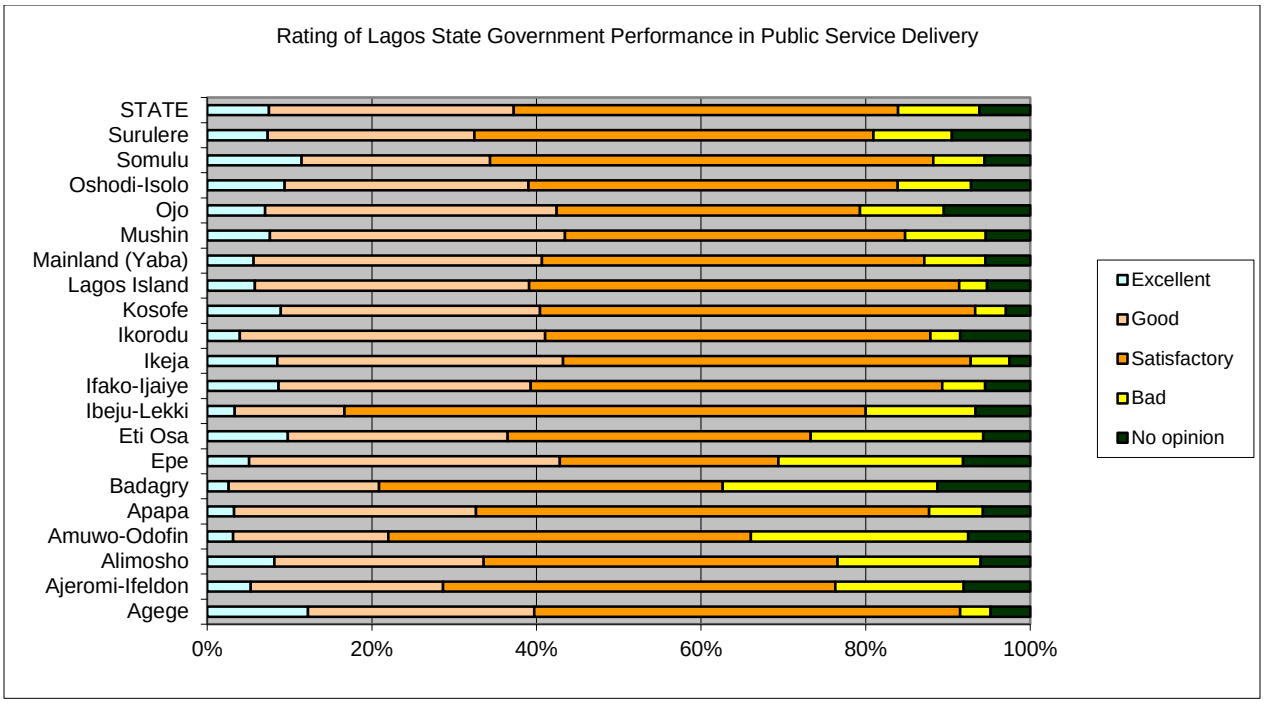
3.8.2 Rating of Government Performance in Public Service Delivery

Figure 8.2: Percent distribution of Federal Government Rating on public service delivery performance



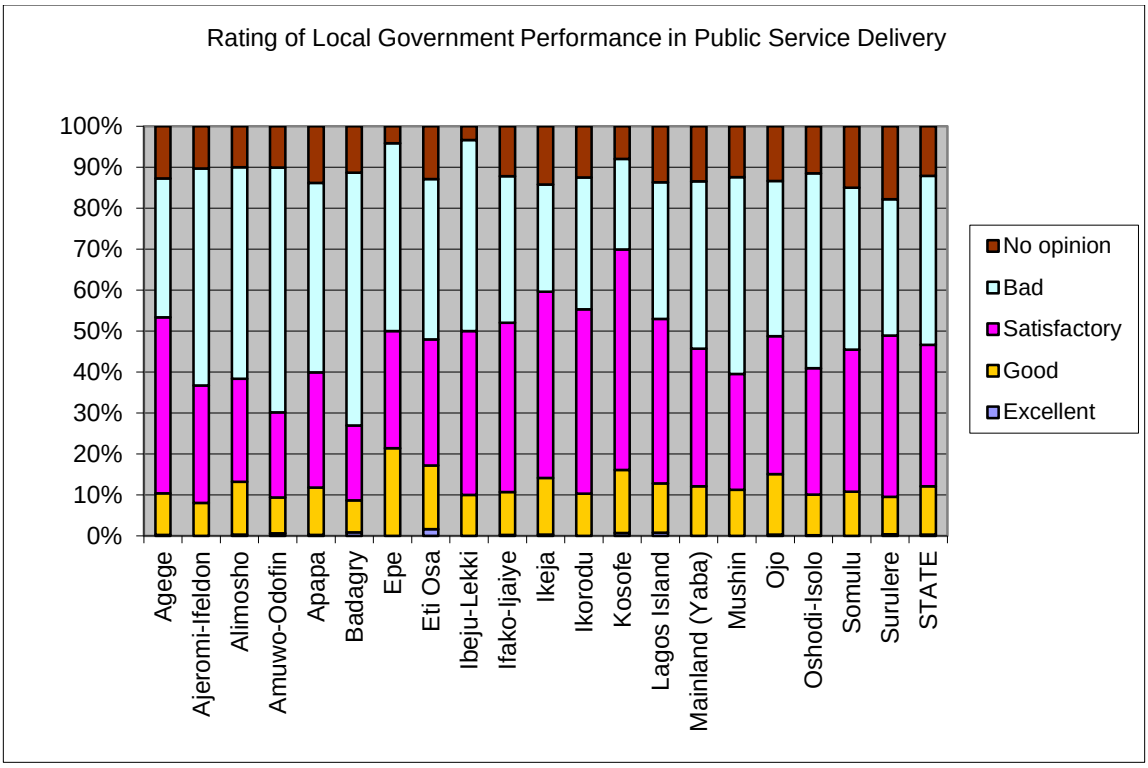
The survey revealed that 43% of the households were satisfied with the services provided by the Federal Government, 22% rated that the services were good, 2% of them considered the services to be excellent. Moreover, 21% of the households said that the services provided were bad. Analysis at the Local Government level indicated that over 30% of the households rated the services as being satisfactory, Over 13% considered the services good and over 1% rated the services as excellent. However, over 14% indicated the services were bad.

Figure 8.3: Percent distribution of Lagos State Government Rating on public service delivery performance



One of the indicators for measuring good governance is through the provision of quality services to the populace as part of the dividends of democracy. The survey showed that 47% of the households were satisfied with the services provided by the State Government, 30% rated the performance as good and 7% considered the services as excellent. On the contrary, 10% of the households were not satisfied with the services provided by the State government.

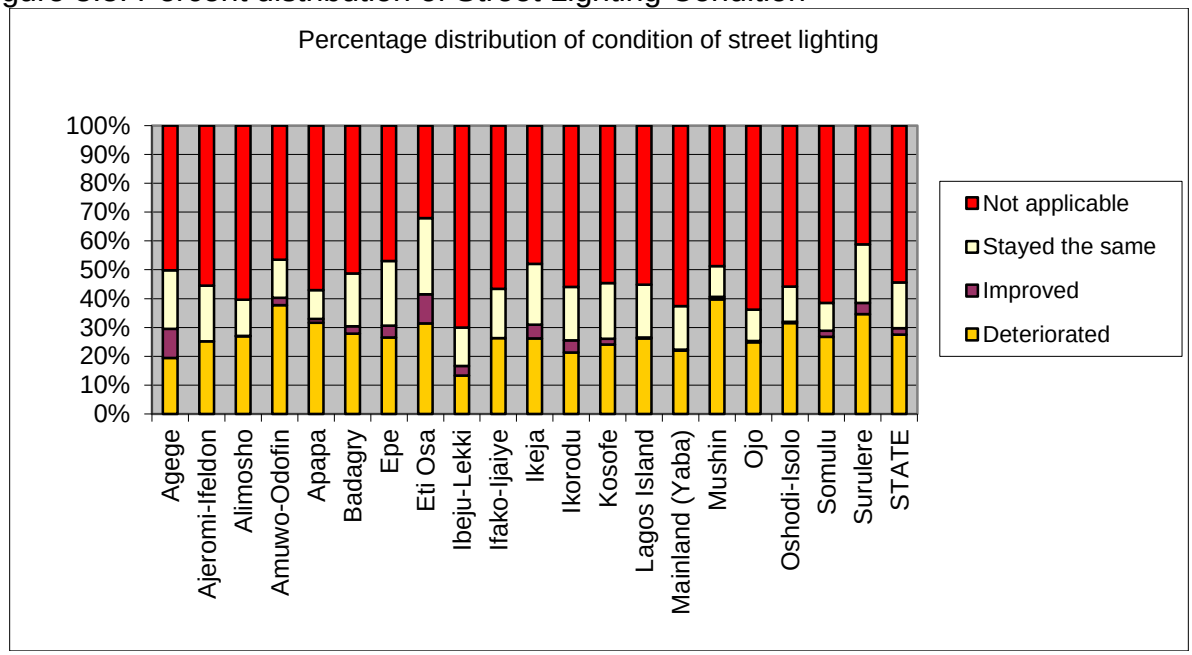
Figure 8.4: Percent distribution of Local Government Rating on public service delivery performance



Across the Local Government divide, 35% of the households rated the State government services as satisfactory; over 12% considered the services good and 41% indicated that the services were bad.

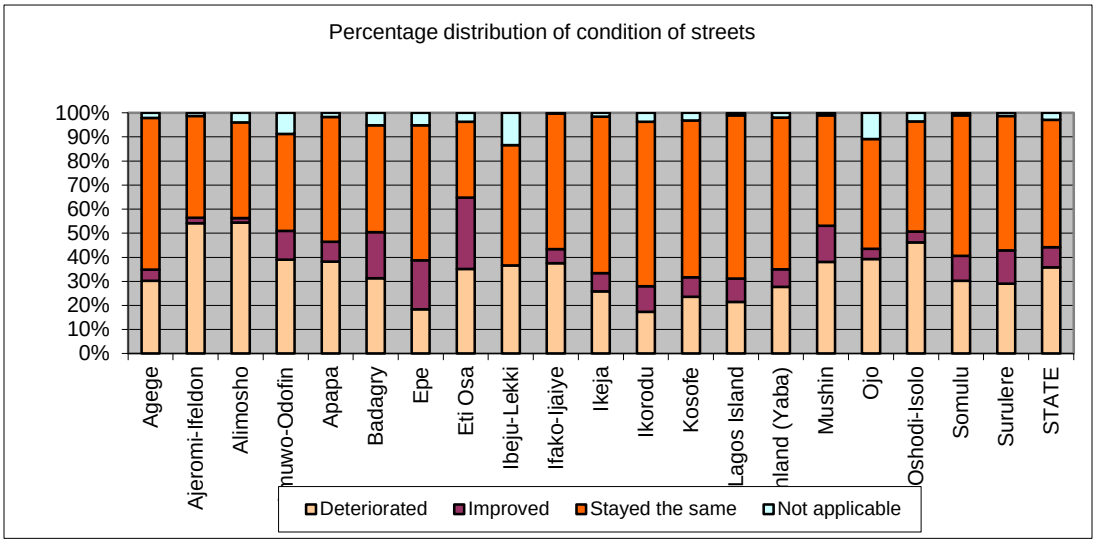
3.8.3 Level of Condition of Infrastructure

Figure 8.5: Percent distribution of Street Lighting Condition



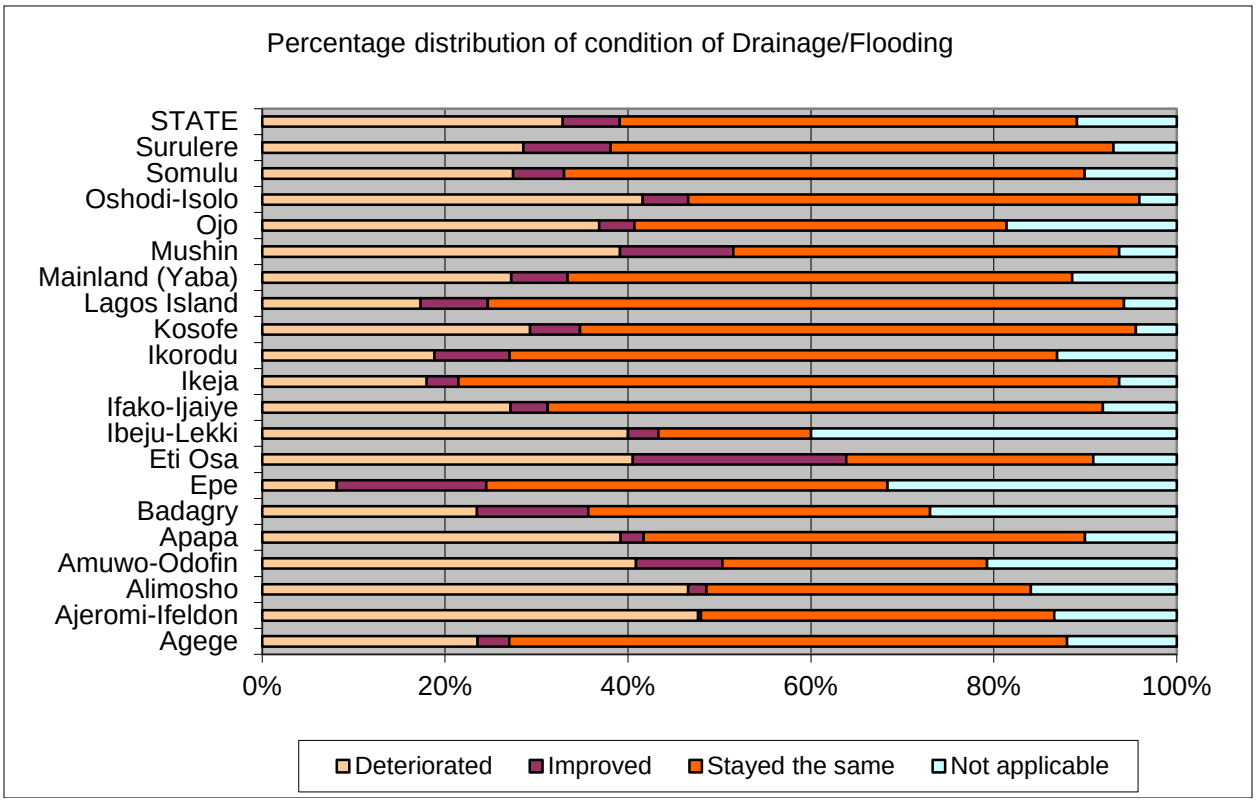
A better illuminated environment reduce security risk. The survey result revealed that the condition of street lighting had deteriorated, 27.5% of the households asserted this claim. About sixteen (16%) percent claimed that the condition was still the same while only 2.3% claimed that the condition had improved State.

Figure 8.6: Percent distribution of Street Condition



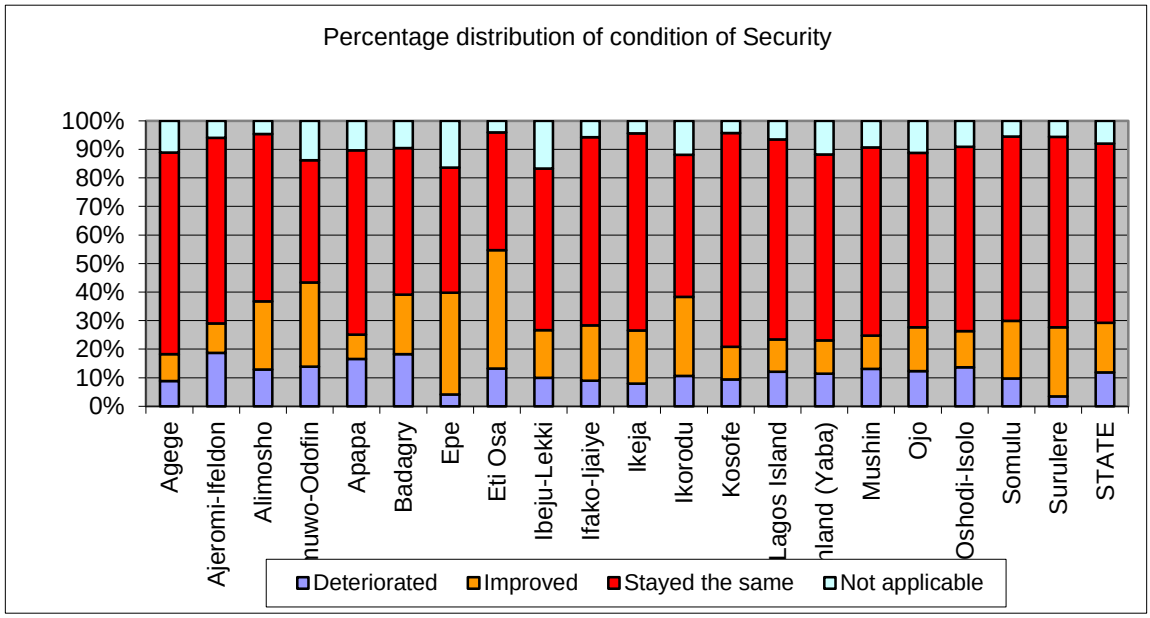
An improved street condition is one of the indicators of access to improved socio-economic activities. The result of the survey indicated that 52.8% of the households claimed that the condition of the streets were still the same, 33.8% said that it had deteriorated while 8.5% believed that streets condition had improved in the State. On the other hand, across the Local Government Areas, 30% asserted that the condition of streets were still the same while over 13% indicated that they had deteriorated.

Figure 8.7: Percent distribution of Drainage/flooding Condition



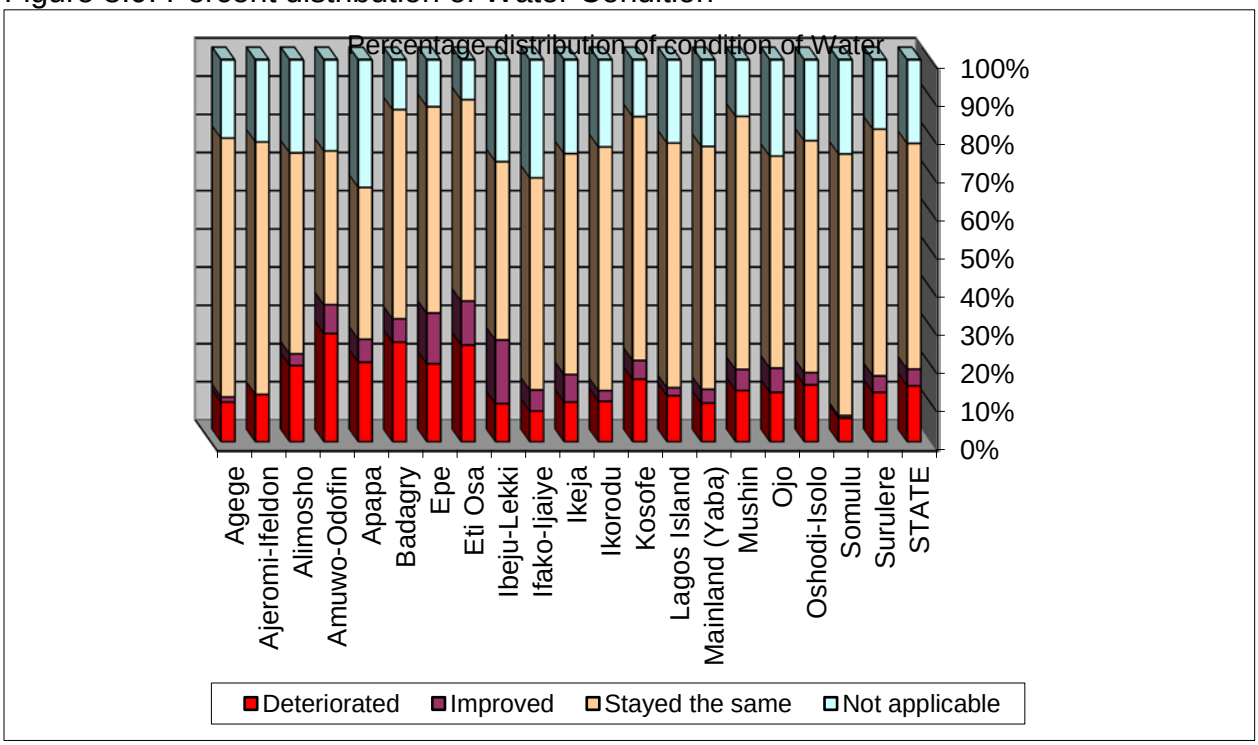
Flood is a menace that if not properly handled might affect the socio-economic activities. It therefore becomes important to have a good drainage network to combat this menace. The result of the survey indicated that 50% of the households claimed that the condition of the drainage were still the same, 32.8% said that it had deteriorated while 6.2% believed that drainage condition had improved in the State.

Figure 8.8: Percent distribution of Security Condition



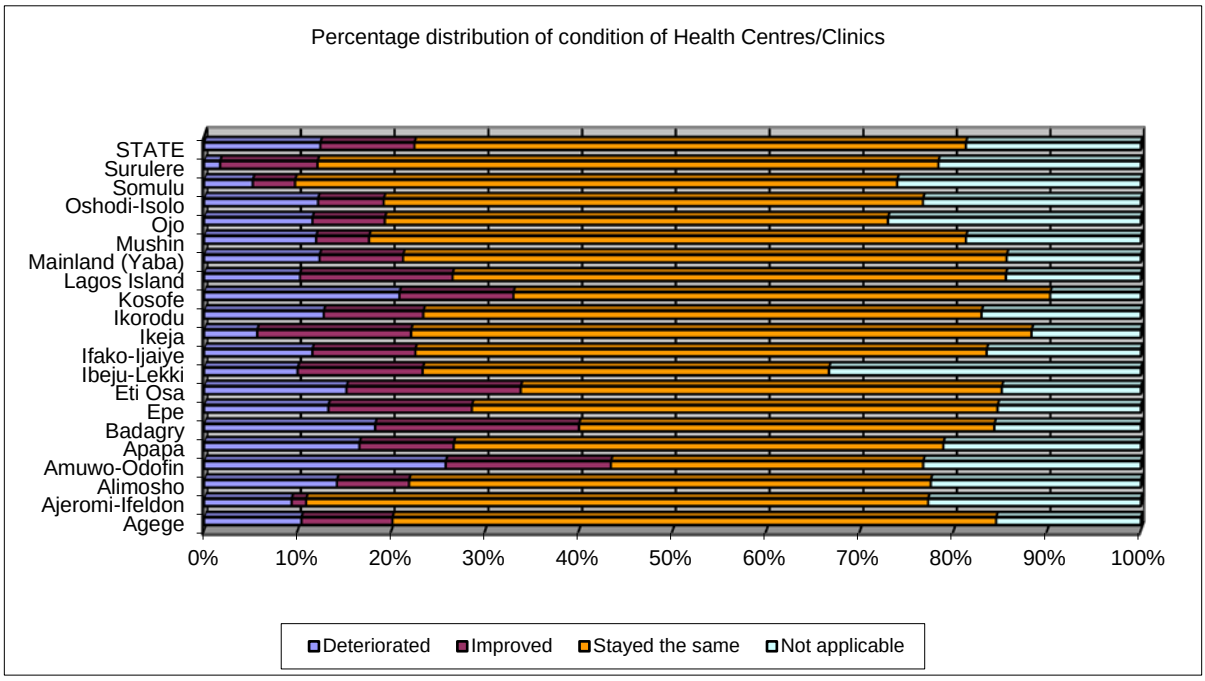
The safety and security of lives and properties in the State is essential to enhance economic growth and development. The survey result showed that 63% of the households claimed that the condition of security was still the same, 12% said it had deteriorated, while 17% asserted that the security had improved. At the grassroot level, over 40% of the households believed that the condition of security was still the same, about 9% claimed that it had improved while 3% and above said that the condition of security had deteriorated.

Figure 8.9: Percent distribution of Water Condition



Water is a basic necessity of life and its availability to all and sundry is of great importance. The survey revealed that three in every five of the sampled households (59%) said that the condition of water was still the same in the State, 15% claimed that it had deteriorated while only 4% attested to the fact that condition of water had improved. Across the Local Government divide, 40% and above believed that the condition of water was still the same whereas an average of between 1-17percent and above claimed that it had improved and between 6% and 28% adjudged water condition to have deteriorated.

Figure 8.10: Percent distribution of health centre/clinics Condition



The survey indicated that 59% of the sampled households claimed that the condition of health centres/clinics were the same, 10% said the condition had improved whereas 12% claimed that the condition of health centres/clinics had deteriorated in the State. At the Local Government level, over 40% of the households adjudged the condition of health centres/clinics as be the same and over 2% said the condition had improved.

3.8.4 Household Relying on Neighbours

The result of the analysis revealed that three in every ten of the households in the State (31%) relied on neighbours on job search. Across the local government areas, over 20% of the households claimed that they relied on neighbours on job search. While Reliability of households on neighbours on medical care or emergency accounted for 28% at the State level.

The result also disclosed that over 20% of the households relied on neighbours on Medicare or emergency across the Local Government areas. Regarding childcare, about one in every five households relied on their neighbours on childcare.

3.8.5 Receiving and sending Money from/to People not currently living in the Dwelling

The analysis on whether households received money from people not currently living in the dwelling showed that 11% of the respondents claimed that they received money from people not currently living with them. The survey result also revealed that across the Local Government areas over 80% reported that they did not receive money while over 8% claimed they received money from people not currently living in the dwelling.

Furthermore, 87% of the sampled households disclosed that they did not send money to people not currently living in the dwelling while across the Local Government Areas between nine and thirty-three percent of the households claimed to had sent out money to people not currently living in the dwelling.

3.8.6 Medium through household received money

The survey revealed that at State level, 45% of the households received money through friends travelling and 40% through banks. However, across the local government divide, more than 30% and over 8% of the households received money through friends travelling and banks respectively.

3.8.7 Average amount received/sent in Naira

The analysis on the amount of money received in Naira within Lagos, other places in Nigeria and from different countries showed that the average amount received within Lagos ranged between =N=14,000 and =N=43,000, other places in Nigeria ranged between =N=19,000 and =N=46,000 while the amount received from different countries ranged between =N=38,000 and =N=198,000.

The analysis on the amount of money sent in Naira within Lagos, other places in Nigeria and from different countries indicated that the average amount sent within Lagos ranged from =N=10,000 to =N=26,000 other places in Nigeria ranged from =N=10,000 to =N=37,000, while the average amount sent in naira from different countries ranged between =N=10,000 and =N=38,000.

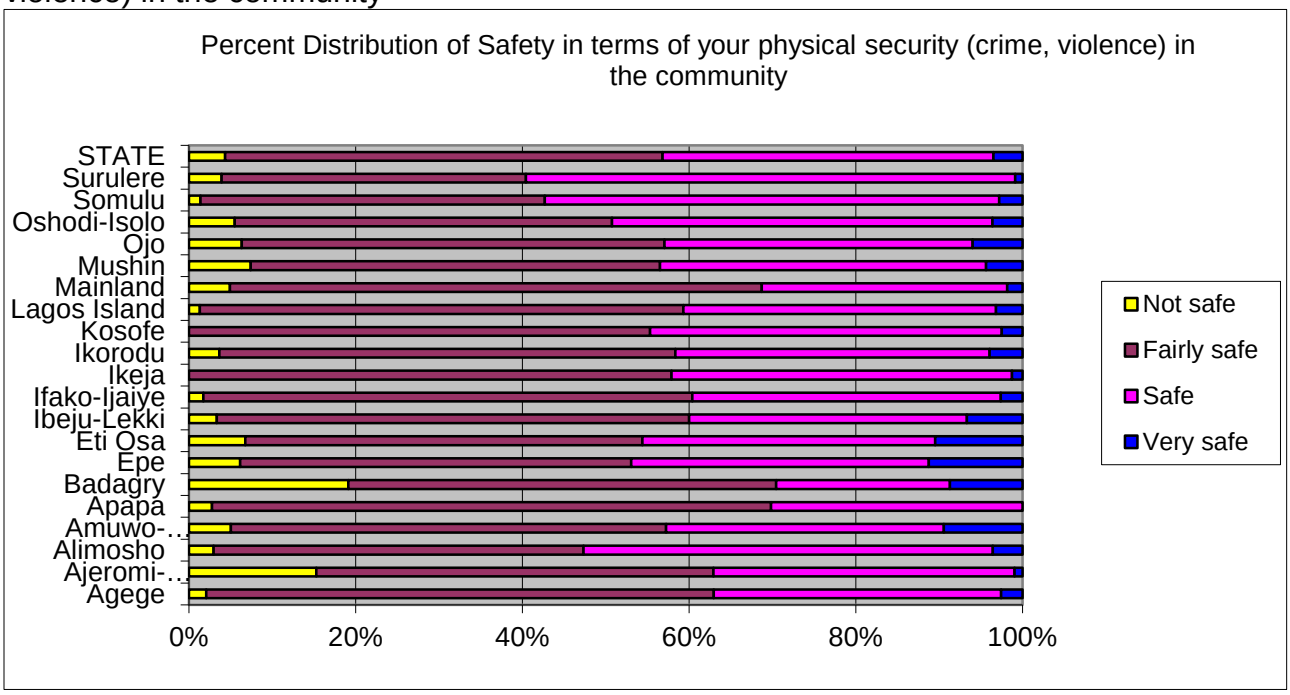
3.8.8 Rating of Community Spirit in the Neighbourhood

Unity is the key to development and any community that unites is bound to develop. The survey showed that 47.4% of the sampled respondents rated the unity of the community as good, 9.2% of them said it was very good while 2.3% considered the community spirit as been poor. 38.5% claimed that the unity in the community was on the average.

However, across the local government level, 50% of the sampled households believed that the unity of the community was good while less than 11% claimed that the unity was poor as well as less than 40% of them who believed that the unity in the community was on the average.

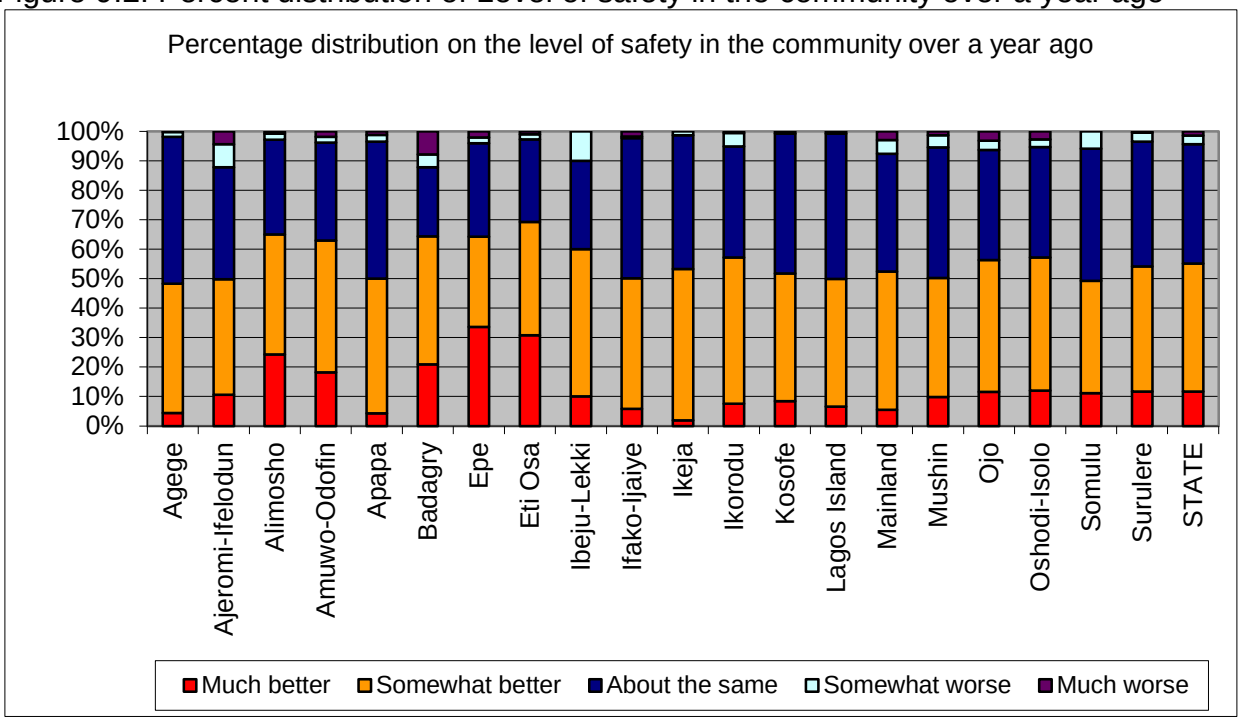
3.9 PUBLIC SAFETY MODULE

Figure 9.1: Percent Distribution of Safety in terms of your physical security (crime, violence) in the community



Considering physical security State-wide, the available indicators from the survey showed that crime and violence in the communities was generally low. 52.5% of the sampled respondents claimed that crime and violence in the communities was “fairly safe”, 39.7% and 3.5% of them disclosed that physical security was “safe” and “very safe” respectively while only 4.3% of the households indicated that physical security was “not safe”.

Figure 9.2: Percent distribution of Level of safety in the community over a year ago



On the level of safety situation in the community over a year ago, the survey revealed that 43.5% of the sampled households claimed that the current safety situation in the community was somewhat better than the situation over a year ago. While only 2.9% of the households showed that security was somewhat worse than what was experienced a year ago. In addition, the improvement in security was noticed in nearly all the Local government areas with Epe (33.7%), Eti-Osa L.G.A. (30.7%), Alimosho L.G.A. (24.2%) and Badagry (20.9%).

3.10 HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION MODULE

The survey supported the general notion that Nigerians eat more of Carbohydrates than any other class of food. This survey exposed that 83%, 73% of the households consumed bread and gari respectively, while 70% consumed fish over the past seven days proceeding the interview day. The consumption of meat and other animal protein products with the exception of fish was enlightening as 53% of the households in the State ate beef, 39% and 37% consumed eggs and milk and milk products while only 1% ate mutton and pork and pork products.

It also revealed that the highest food consumed in the State was bread (83%) probably because of its availability and affordability. Gari (73%) and cereals (49%). 52% of the households ate vegetables, 40% fruits while 39% ate meals prepared outside their homes at the time of the interview.

In terms of drinks consumption, 38% drink water, 18% non-alcoholic beverages while 5% take alcoholic beverages. Only 1% of the entire households consume Tobacco and Tobacco products.

The LGAs with the highest consumption of carbohydrates in the State were Ibeju-Lekki (90%, bread), Ikorodu (79%, gari) and Kosofe (67%, cereals). In Surulere (78%), Alimosho and Ibeju-Lekki (77%) and Ajeromi Ifelodun and Ikorodu (74%) households eat fish over the past 7 days.

The highest consumption of beer was in Surulere LGA (61%) and the lowest in Badagry (28%). Half of the households in Surulere and 28% in Ojo consumed fruits.
Consumption rate of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages over a 7-day period was higher in Ibeju-Lekki (13%) and Epe (36%). Incidentally, Epe recorded the highest (19%) consumption of Tobacco products

In case of the household paying for or receiving as gifts of some household items over the past 30 days, the survey indicated that 56.5%, 46.5% and 45.8% of the households

paid for or received as gifts of the following items, communication, personal care and barber and beauty shop services respectively. While a mere, 0.4% and 0.7% was either spent or received as gift for boat and taxi. The highest percentage of households that spent/received gift for communication, personal care and barber and beauty shop services came from Ajeromi-Ifelodun and Ikeja (63.7%), Kosofe (51.6%) and Oshodi-Isolo (54.8%). Interestingly, the lowest in all these three household consumption and expenditure was in Badagry (31.3%, 23.5% and 27%) respectively.

As regards the households' purchase or receive as gift over the past 12 months, the survey showed that 77%, 74%, 32% and 31% of households in Lagos State purchase or receive as gift clothing, footwear, tailoring and materials and medical care and health care respectively. Residents of Surulere spent/received as gift the highest in terms of clothing (81%) and footwear (80%) while Ibeju Lekki and Kosofe households have 40% in tailoring and materials. 40% in Alimosho and Epe paid or received gifts in medical care and health care. The lowest percentage of households that paid for or received as gift Glass/tableware and utensils; and kitchen appliances in the State stood at 3% and 12%.

It also revealed that half of the households in Amuwo Odofin, Eti-Osa, Badagry and Ibeju-Lekki LGAs spent average amount of =N=502.73, =N=533.95, =N=562.88 and =N=248.85 on bread in the past 7 days. The average amount spent on Gari by households in Amuwo-Odofin was 831.57, Eti-Osa (=N=691.56), Epe (=N=500), while Lagos Island spent =N=309.82.

Eti-Osa residents spent average of =N=1652.20 on cereals, while =N=1,433.64, =N=942.90 and =N=417.41 were average spent on cereals in Badagry, Amuwo-Odofin and Agege LGAs respectively.

In the past 7 days, the average amount of money spent on animal proteins in some LGAs was Epe (=N=711.46), Kosofe (=N=677.55), Ojo (=N=667.72) and Ibeju-Lekki

(=N=424.29) spent on fish, however, residents in Kosofe, Eti-Osa, Somolu and Ibeju-Lekki spent =N=937.61, =N=822.37, =N=816.10 and =N=578.13 on meat.

Spending on vegetables in Ibeju-Lekki, Epe and Amuwo-Odofin was =N=378.95, =N=284.26 and =N=253.28 respectively while Ifako-Ijaiye spent the least of =N=227.24. The highest spent on fruits was in Eti-Osa (=N=744.39) followed by Ibeju-Lekki (=N=364.62) and Mushin (=N=363.65) with Ikeja spending the least of =N=246.93.

Households in Eti-Osa, Kosofe, Ikeja and Surulere LGAs spent an average =N=1771.84, =N=1681.26, =N=1653.92 and =N=1614.47 on prepared meals while =N=987.50 was spent in Ibeju-Lekki LGA on meals prepared outside the home.

The average amount of money spent on the consumption of alcoholic beverages in the last 7 days was: Surulere (=N=2027.84), Eti-Osa (=N=1877.50), Mushin (=N=1795.69) and Somolu (=N=1779.69) while the least amount spent was in Apapa for =N=444.44. The average spending on non-alcoholic beverages was =N=155 in Ibeju-Lekki, =N=905 in Eti-Osa and =N=898 in Amuwo-Odofin while in Lagos Island, =N=365.14 was spent.

In Lagos State, the average amount that households paid for or received, as a gift over the past 30 days was highest in Eti-Osa, Ikeja and Epe with =N=5012.96, =N=4732.50 and =N=3951.39 respectively with Ojo LGA spending/receiving as gift the lowest of =N=2196.27.

For personal care, households in Ibeju-Lekki, Ikorodu, Mushin and Eti-Osa on the average spend /receive as gift =N=6500, =N=4834.09, =N=4821.51 and =N=4716.33 in the past 30 days while the least of =N=3136.70 was spent /received in Lagos Mainland. Home maintenance and repairs on the average was =N=8177.27, =N=8145.48 N=2015.93and =N=6822.86 in Badagry, Alimosho, Epe and Surulere LGAs respectively.

Car expenses on the average are generally high across the LGAs with Ibeju-Lekki recording =N=750 (the least). The highest spending was in Eti-Osa (=N=82,979.76), Kosofe (=N=14,127.78) and Ikorodu (=N=13,875).

In case of household paying for/receiving as gift household items in the past 12 months, the survey showed that average of =N=35,810.83, =N=34,205.50, =N=24,618.26 paid for/received as gift by households in Surulere, Eti-Osa and Amuwo-Odofin respectively for clothing (men's, women's and children's). As to footwear, about =N=62,630, =N=13,363 and =N=10,768.66 was expended in Ibeju-Lekki, Eti-Osa and Surulere respectively. In the area of tailoring and materials, =N=14,672.06, =N=13,811.30 and =N=12,175.19 was spent in Ifako-Ijaiye, Eti-Osa and Surulere respectively. However, in all the three items, clothing (men's, women's and children's), footwear and tailoring and materials, Badagry recorded the least average amount of =N=10,718.49, =N=5,020.79 and =N=5,460 respectively.

Expenses/gift received over the past 12 years on medical care, according to households in Ikorodu, Ojo and Eti-Osa on the average was =N=28,019, =N=15,465.28 and =N=15,087.19 respectively. Ibeju-Lekki was however at =N=5,240.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 CONCLUSION

The second Lagos Welfare and Services Delivery Survey gave a lot of interesting results as regards the social demographic status of inhabitants of Lagos State. It also serves as a good feedback on how the residents of the state perceived or rated the performance of the government in providing infrastructures and other social services. It has therefore become reliable socio-economic baseline information that the government and other stakeholders can use for the purpose of planning, monitoring and evaluation.

In accordance with the LMDGP timeline, it is expected that the third LWSDS will take place in no distant time and a comparative analysis of the results will show the changes (if any) in the welfare of the inhabitants of the state. The overall goal and objectives of the of the central office of statistics' Lagos Welfare and Service Delivery Survey (COS-LWSDS), who designed this survey is to research into the welfare of the residents of Lagos State at individual and household levels.

The survey was quite revealing. It shows the demographic characteristic pattern of residents of Lagos, the household structures and consumption pattern. The result also revealed how household in Lagos State rate the performance of the three tiers of government as regards the social services and infrastructures in their respective communities.

It is also expected that the next household survey will be able to build on the result of the current one. Again, that the adequacy in infrastructural facilities and changes in the welfare of residents can be further determined. The study is not an indictment but a pointer or barometer for measuring the responsiveness of government to the need of the people of the state.

4.1 CLOSURE

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of the Lagos State Government, Ministry of Economics, Planning and Burdget, Lagos Bureau of Statistics, for specific application of this project in accordance with generally accepted consulting practices.

The conclusion presented in this final report is complete, in our opinion, and based on the results of work done.

Please contact our office if you have any questions or need more information. Mutually agreed upon changes have been included in the final report.

Thank you for your support and courtesies.

Sincerely,

World Environmental Systems (Nig.) Limited

Kenny Awosika-Olumo
Managing Director/CEO