# LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT

## POVERTY PROFILE FOR LAGOS STATE

# 2016

## LAGOS BUREAU OF STATISTICS

**LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT
POVERTY PROFILE FOR LAGOS STATE 2016**

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING & BUDGET

MEPB

lbs

**LAGOS BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

Poverty reduction is a major social challenge facing Nigeria and Lagos State in particular. This report presents poverty and inequality trends based on data collected by Lagos Bureau of Statistics (LBS), Ministry of Economic Planning and Budget (MEPB). The poverty indicators in this report have been derived using household expenditure data. There are several causes of poverty because its facets are also multi-dimensional. Inadequate growth in terms of magnitude, kind and source is the main cause of poverty in Nigeria. The lack of growth is compounded by the volatility of the oil sector, which affects all economic activities in the economy. Unemployment problem, renders vulnerable to poverty a broad section of the population. Other factors that have contributed to the evolution of poverty in the country include low productivity in terms of widening income inequality, weak governance, social conflict, inter-sectoral problems and environmental issues.

Comprehensive information were obtained on varied sectors of the economy such as demographic characteristics of the households, education, health, infrastructure, income and expenditure, economic activity, housing conditions, access to social amenities, asset ownership, violence, crime and safety as well as other related matters on the welfare of the people of the State.
It was designed to provide Policy Makers, Planners, Programme Managers and Researchers with a set of indicators for monitoring welfare and poverty status of the residents long the Local Government Areas as well as appraisal of the social and economic situations in the State.

Further information on the survey can be sought from the Director, Lagos Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Economic Planning and Budget, Lagos Nigeria or through our
E mail address lasgstat@yahoo.com or lbs@lagosstate.gov.ng. This Office welcomes relevant comments on the survey results with a view to improving upon this work.

**Abayomi Kadri,**
The Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of economic Planning & Budget
The Secretariat, Alausa, Ikeja.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## LIST OF TABLES

## LIST OF ACRONYMS/ ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| ADP | Agricultural Development Project |
| AIDS | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| CAPCT | Cage and Pen Culture Technology |
| CAPI | Computer Assisted Personal Interview |
| CDA | Community Development Association |
| CDC | Community Development Committee |
| CERUD | Centre for Rural Development |
| CIA | Central Intelligence Agency |
| CPRP | Community Based Poverty Reduction Programmes |
| DPO | Divisional Police Officers |
| EA | Enumeration Areas |
| ECOWAS | Economic Community of West African States |
| EP | Equal Probability |
| FRSC | Federal Road Safety Commission |
| GBV | Gender Based Violence |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Products |
| GSM | Global System for Mobile Communications |
| HHS | Household Survey |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| HJS | Holiday Jobs for Students |
| IBILE | Ikeja, Badagry, Ikorodu, Lagos and Epe Divisions |
| ILO | International Labour Organisation |
| LAKE | Lagos Kebbi |
| LAWMA | Lagos Waste Management Authority |
| LBS | Lagos Bureau of Statistics |
| LG | Local Government |
| LCDA | Local Council Development Authority |
| LAWMA | Lagos Waste Management Authority |
| LAGBUS | Lagos Bus |
| LAMATA | Lagos Metropolitan Area Transport Authority |
| LASEED | Lagos State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy |
| LSETF | Lagos State |Employment Trust Fund |
| MDA | Ministries Department and Agency |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goal |
| MEPB | Ministry of Economic Planning and Budget |
| MOST | Ministry of Science and Technology |
| MMR | Maternal Mortality Ratio |
| MSM | Mixed Sampling Methodology |
| MSME | Micro Small and Medium Scale Entrepreneurs |
| NAFPP | National Accelerated Food Production Programmes |
| NBS | National Bureau of Statistics |
| NEPAD | New Partnership for African Development |

| | |
|---|---|
| OFN | Operation Feed the Nation |
| PAP | Poverty Alleviation Programme |
| PDA | Personal Digital Assistant |
| PPP | Purchasing Power Parity |
| PPS | Probability Proportional to Size |
| PTO | Public Telecommunication Operators |
| PSP | Private Sector Participation |
| RBDA | River Basin and Rural Development Authorities |
| RJI | Rice for Job Initiative |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goal |
| SPSS | Statistical Package for the Social Sciences |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children Fund |
| VSAP | Vocational Skills Acquisition Project |
| WAPA | Women Affairs and Poverty Alleviation |
| WHO | World Health Organisation |
| YES | Youth Empowerment Scheme |

# CHAPTER ONE

# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1    PREAMBLE

This report provides insight into the magnitude of poverty in Lagos State using multiple measurement approaches. Poverty could be described as a general scarcity or the state of one who lacks a certain amount of material possessions or money. It is a multifaceted concept, which encompasses social, economic, and political elements. Poverty is usually measured as either absolute or relative. Absolute poverty or destitution refers to a situation where thereby there is the lack of means necessary to meet basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter while Relative poverty occurs when people do not enjoy certain minimum level of standards of living as compared to the rest of society and so would vary from country to country, sometimes within the same country.

The Economic aspects of poverty focus on material needs, typically including the necessities of daily living, such as food, clothing, shelter, or safe drinking water. Poverty in this sense may be understood as a condition in which a person or community is lacking in the basic needs for a minimum standard of well-being and life, particularly as a result of a persistent lack of income. The increase in poverty runs parallel with unemployment, hunger, and high crime rate.

The United Nations defined poverty as the inability of having choices and opportunities, which is a violation of human dignity. Similarly, World Bank describes Poverty as pronounced deprivation in well-being and comprises many dimensions such as, low incomes and the inability to acquire the basic goods and services necessary for survival with dignity. The World Bank set the international poverty line as $1.25 a day between 2005 and 2008, which is equivalent to $1.00 a day in 1996 and in October 2015,it  was adjusted to $1.90 a day (source: *world bank*).

Over two decades after independence, unemployment and poverty were not natural concern in Nigeria compared to the present. Agriculture, industries and public sector were able to absorb the labour force. The advent of petroleum in the mid 70's further strengthened the economy and government during this period achieved much through oil revenue. The ensuring political instability and in-consistencies in the socio-economic politics of the successive government emerged as a factor that led to the manifestation of high level of poverty in Nigeria.

Past administrations in Nigeria have adopted several measures to complement the efforts of Local Government in rural development and poverty alleviation programme. Such efforts among others include: The National Accelerated Food Production Programmes (N.A.F.P.P) under General Gowon's Administration, Operation Feed the Nation (O.F.N.) program under General Obasanjo's administration, Agricultural Development Project (A.D.P.), River Basin and Rural Development Authorities (R.B.D.A), Youth Empowerment Scheme (YES) which deals with capacity acquisition, Credit Delivery, technology development and enterprise promotion, etc. These projects and programmes were established to reduce poverty and various measures are still being put in place with a view to further reducing or eradicating poverty among the people in the country.

## 1.2 GEOGRAPHY, POPULATION AND GOVERNANCE OF LAGOS STATE

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

### 1.2.1 Geography and Climatic Profile

The State is a wetland area, lying 4.5m above sea level in south western coastland of Nigeria, on longitude 22°422E" and 4°222E and latitude 6°222N and 6°422N. The State is bounded in the North and East by Ogun State and shares international boundary with the Republic of Benin in the West. To its southern side is the Atlantic Ocean where it has a 180 km stretch waterfront. Lagos State is the smallest state in Nigeria occupying an area of 3,577 km, of which 22% is water.

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

The drainage system is characterized by a maze of lagoons and inland waterways which connect the State to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) region and the Niger Delta.The major water bodies are Lagos, Lekki and Ologe lagoons, and the Yewa, Kweme, Oshun and Ogun rivers. Others are Kuramo Waters, and the Badagry, Port Novo, Five Cowries and Omu Creeks. In summary, the State has 20 Local Government and 37 Local council Development Areas; 2600 communities. Lagos State is the destination for all ethnic nationalities and ECOWAS; opportunities New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) Cities, headquarters of transnational corporations and national conglomerates.

Lagos is the product of Nigeria's rapid urbanization process with the largest Stock Exchange in West Africa; it accounts for over 60% of industrial and commercial activities in the nation. Over 200 financial institutions, 22 industrial estates (2000 industries; 65% of country's Total); 60% of nation's Value Added Manufacturing with 31.89% contribution to national GDP-(2004), 65% of nation's Value Added Tax. The State has an informal sector size: 65% of working population, hub of national aviation activities with 82.61% international and 47.3% Domestic. It has three light terminals and three of the nation's eight major seaports with 50% of nation's ports revenue. Lagos also has telecoms with a media hub put at 50% of the 30 Million PTO/GSM subscribers and other facilities that makes the State conducive enough for living and sustainability.

### 1.2.2 Population

Lagos, as a State came into existence on May 27, 1967 by virtue of the State's Creation and Transition Provisions Decree No.14 of 1967. This provision restructured the country into 12 States. Lagos served as the administrative capital of Nigeria until 12th December, 1991 when the Federal Capital was formally relocated to Abuja. The State still remains the nucleus of the nation's industry and commerce. It has a population of over 23 million people an annual growth rate of 3.2%.Lagos is thus one of the fastest and foremost growing modern cities of the world. The approaching "storm" of population growth in Lagos State will be a deterrent

to economic growth and prosperity if not well managed. With the present population of a projection of 24 million by 2016, the state would rank as the third largest city in the world and constitute the aggregate population of more than 32 Africans countries. The impending population explosion has grave future consequences as it may lead to food insecurity, energy crisis and its attendant increased costs. Other consequences the development might result to economic downtown, urban slums, lack of jobs for the young people, epidemics, overwhelmed social services in health, education and security.

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


## 1.3  POVERTY INDICATORS
These are in the form of aggregate which can further be disaggregated as follow:
1. According to the International Labour Organisation congress (ILO), over 36 per cent of the emerging and developing worlds live in poverty on a daily income of less than US$ 3.10 purchasing power parity (PPP).
2. 1.02 billion People go to bed hungry every night. (UNICEF).
3. Over 62% of Nigeria's population live in extreme poverty. (WORLD BANK).
4. More than 80% of the world's population live in countries where income differentials are widening. (WORLD BANK).
5. The poorest 40% of the world's population accounts for 5% of global income. The richest 20% accounts for three-quarters of world income.(WORLD BANK).
6. Unemployment rate quarterly in Nigeria 13.9%. (NBS).
7. The poorest people receive 0.1% of the world's lighting but pay a fifth of total spending on light which accounts for 25 to 30 percent of their income. (WORLD BANK).
8. In the north-west and north-east part of Nigeria poverty rates were recorded at 77.7% and 76.3% respectively, compared to the south-west at 59.1%. (NBS).
9. Almost two in three people lack access to clean water survive on less than $2 a day, with one in three living on less than $1 a day. (UNICEF).
10. 32 % of the total food produced globally is wasted. (UN).

### 1.3.1  Housing
1. 64.2 % of Nigeria's population living in the cities live in slum conditions. (UNDP).
2. 640 million people in the world live without adequate shelter (1 in 3). (UNICEF).
3. Nigeria has a low homeownership rate of 25%. (UN).
4. Slum-dwellers, who make up a third of the world's urban population, live in poverty not better, if not worse, than rural people. (UNDP).
5. It is estimated that over 40% of the Nigerian population now live in urban areas. (UNPD).

### 1.3.2 Environments and Hygiene
1. Some 1.1 billion people in developing countries have inadequate access to water, and 2.6 billion people lack basic sanitation. (UNICEF).
2. More than 660 million people without sanitation worldwide. (UNICEF).
3. In developing countries, as much as 80% of illnesses are linked to poor water and sanitation conditions. (WHO).
4. About 400 million people in the world have no access to safe water (1 in 5). (UNICEF).
5. Access to piped water into the household averages about 85% for the wealthiest 20% of the population, compared with 25% for the poorest 20%. (UN).
6. 1.8 billion People in the world who have access to water source within 1 kilometre to their house consume around 20 litres per day. (UNICEF).

### 1.3.3 Transportation
1. People in lowest income quintile make 23% more journeys on foot than others. (National Statistics).
2. Fatality rates per 100000 people measures 26.6 in Africa. (WHO).
3. Some 1.25 million people are killed in traffic accidents around the world each year. (UN).
4. A full 90% of global road traffic deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries, even though they count only 54 percent of the world's vehicles. (UN).
5. The death rate in Africa is particularly high, counting 26.6 annual traffic deaths for every 100,000 citizens, compared with 9.3 in Europe, where the death rate is the lowest. (UN).
6. 80% of the world's countries fail to meet basic safety standards. (UN).
7. Between 20 and 50 million more people suffer non-fatal injuries, with many incurring a disability as a result of their injury. (WHO).
8. People aged between 15 and 44 years' account for 48% of global road traffic deaths. (WHO).
9. About three-quarters (73%) of all road traffic deaths occur among men. (WHO).

### 1.3.4 Education
Education is an effective way to fight poverty. It provides the population the required knowledge and skills needed to realise full potential in creating change in lives. The United Nation is well keen to see how sustainable development could be achieved via quality education. The following statistics are essential:
1. Nearly a billion people worldwide entered the 21st century unable to read a book or write their names. (UNICEF).
2. Children out of school worldwide about 121 million. (UNICEF).
3. About 72 million children of primary school age in the developing country were not in school and 57 % of them are girls. (UNDP).
4. Students from low-income families are 2.4 times more likely to drop out than middle-income kids, and over 10 times more likely than high-income peers to drop out. (UNICEF).
5. There are over 100 million street children worldwide. (UNICEF).
6. Over 75% of the world's 781 million illiterate adults are found in South Asia, West Asia and sub-Saharan Africa and women represent almost two-thirds of all illiterate adults globally. (UNESCO).
7. In the world today there are about 1 billion illiterate adults. (UNESCO).

### 1.3.5  Health
Access to quality health care is recognized as an essential antidote to poverty. The following are statistics from world bodies on how poverty stares the world in the face:

1. Around 27-28% of all children in developing countries are estimated to be underweight or stunted. (UNICEF).
2. 22,000 children die each day due to poverty. (UNICEF).
3. Stunting affect 161 million children worldwide. (UNICEF).
4. Every year nearly 11 million children living in poverty die before their fifth birthday world-wide. (UNICEF).
5. 289,000 women died in the world of pregnancy or childbirth related causes. (UNFPA).
6. High Maternal death still exists, particularly in impoverished communities with over 85% living in Africa and Southern Asia. (UNFPA).
7. 5.8million Children under age five died in 2015 around the world, 16 000 every day. (WHO).
8. Infant mortality rate 71.2 deaths per 1000 live births with male to be 76 deaths per 1,000 live births and female to be66.2 deaths per 1000 live births in 2016. (CIA World Fact book).
9. An estimated 52 million children under 5 years of age, or 8%, were wasted. (UN).
10. 2.2 million Children die each year because they are not immunized. (UNICEF).
11. 270 million with no access to health services around the world (1 in 7). (UNICEF).
12. 22.1% of Nigeria's urban population is vulnerable to poverty while only 14.4% of the rural population is vulnerable. (UNDP).
13. One third of deaths-some 18 million people a year or 50,000 per day are due to poverty-related causes. (UNDP).
14. An estimated 40 million people are living with HIV/AIDS. (UNICEF).
15. 15 million children IN THE WORLD ARE orphaned due to HIV/AIDS. (UNICEF).
16. Every year there are 350–500 million cases of malaria around the world. (UNICEF).
17. 1 million fatalities like an occurrence of death by accident, in war, or from disease.
18. Africa accounts for 90% of malarial deaths and African children account for over 80% of malaria victims worldwide. (WORLD BANK DATA AND STATISTICS).
19. 2.5 billion People lack access to sanitation services and 15% practice open defecation. (WHO).
20. Indoor air pollution from burning fuels kills 2 million, with almost half the deaths from pneumonia in children under 5 around the world. (WHO).
21. Nigeria Country Reports and Analysis: year 2013; United Nations (UN) several publications; World Health Organization (WHO) World Bank (WB); United Nations education scientific and cultural organization (UNESCO); UNICEF (United Nation Children Fund); National Bureau of Statistics (NBS); and Federal Road Safety Commission (FRSC).
22. 14Million Nigerians suffer from mental illness disorder based on WHO 2016 report.

## 1.4 CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF POVERTY

The vicious cycles of poverty in individual mean that, lifelong handicaps and troubles that are passed on from one generation to another. There are factors that contribute to poverty. These factors include macroeconomic distortions effect of globalization, corruption, debt burden, low productivity, unemployment, high population growth rate, and poor human resource development.

Unemployment and very low incomes create an environment where kids can't simply go to school. As for those who can actually go to school, they simply don't see how hard work can improve their life as they see their parents fail at the task every day. Other consequences include, alcohol and substance abuse from kids, crippling accidents due to unsafe working environments as well as other work hazards such as lead poisoning, pesticide poisoning, bites from wild animals due to lack of proper protection, poor housing and living conditions, water and food related diseases, simply because the poor can't always afford safe foods.

These go on to affect the society as a whole and in the end, poverty is a major cause of social tensions and threatens to divide a nation because of issue of inequalities, in particular income inequality. Likewise, the trend towards more single-parent families have only made things worse and women have become more and more vulnerable to the environment.

Parent found themselves forced to feed the poverty cycle by living in poverty with their children. Violence and crime, hunger or starvation, low life expectancy, malnutrition in children, high child mortality, high maternal deaths, out of school children, prostitution, human trafficking, orphanage children, street children, stunted growth in children, underweight in children and wasted in children. Others are premature deaths in stunted children, spread of communicable diseases, unemployment and terrorism; poor children suffer from hunger, fatigue, irritability, headache, ear infections, flu and cold. These illnesses could restrict a child or student's focus and concentration, poor children experienced disability within their life time, and this is largely becoming poverty directly affects cognitive function. Also, financial worries put severe burden on mental resources so that they are no longer fully available for solving complicated problems. Not forgetting that most of the time, terrorists do come from poorer countries with high unemployment, and that terrorist organizations often provide much higher salaries than any other job, if any other job is available at all.

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

# CHAPTER TWO

# METHODOLOGY

## 2.1    METHODOLOGY

This chapter explains how the entire survey was planned and implemented as well as the systematic way of selection of the households. Also contains in this chapter are some important survey-related tools/techniques such as sample design, questionnaire design, training of enumerators/supervisors, pre-testing of questionnaires, fieldwork and data processing.

## 2.2    SAMPLE DESIGN

The essence of the sampling in any statistical enquiry is to scientifically select a representative fractional part of the population of interest with a view to generalizing the outcome of such enquiry on the entire population. In this wise, the various social and economic strata that exists in the society, as defined by basic demographic variables are given utmost consideration in the design of the sample size of 10,000 households was draw using a two stages stratified sampling technique that cuts across the 20 Local Governments and 37 Local Government/ Council Development Areas in the State.

## 2.3    DETAILS OF SURVEY

The first level of stratification comprised the Local Government/Council Development Areas, with each of them divided into Political Wards (between 5 and 10). These wards formed the second level of stratification. All the streets in each Ward were listed and all the housing units in the selected streets were also listed together with all the households living in them. Mixed Sampling Methodology (MSM) was adopted. The statistical techniques of equal probability (EP) and Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) was used to determine the sample size per Local Government/Council Development Area while the final samples were selected using Simple Random Sampling without Replacement. The Stratified Multi-stage Sampling procedure ensures that the samples eventually taken were representative of the study population in line with the geographical spread and the household social and economic strata. However, some institutionalized establishments were excluded from the sample. This is in view of the fact that, in a household survey in which the living standard and social amenities of households are investigated, decisions may be taken in advance to e x c l u d e c e r t a i n   s e g m e n t s  of the society whose activities are predetermined. These include institutionalized establishments like Hospitals, Schools, Prisons, Police Barracks, Military Settlements, Hostels, Hotels, and Charity Homes. Such establishments were however, excluded from the list and therefore did not form part of the sample hence, they were not surveyed.

Table 2.1: Distribution of Sampled Households

| LOCAL GOVERNMENT BY 20 | POPULATION BY 20 LG (2016) | LOCAL GOVT./ LOCAL COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT AREA | POPULATION BY 57 LG/ LCDA (2016) | NO OF WARDS | SAMPLE SIZE PER LG/ LCDAs (Equal Prob) | SAMPLE SIZE PER LG/ LCDAs (PPP) | TOTAL SAMPLE SIZE PER LG/ LCDAs | SIZE PER WARD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AGEGE | 1,415,547 | AGEGE | 762,218 | 7 | 88 | 158 | 246 | 35 |
| | | ORILE AGEGE | 653,330 | 6 | 88 | 136 | 224 | 37 |
| AJEROMI/ IFELODUN | 1,966,700 | AJEROMI | 1,106,269 | 9 | 88 | 230 | 318 | 35 |
| | | IFELODUN | 860,431 | 7 | 88 | 179 | 267 | 38 |
| ALIMOSHO | 2,804,919 | AGBADO/OKE ODO | 545,401 | 7 | 88 | 113 | 201 | 29 |
| | | ALIMOSHO | 545,401 | 7 | 88 | 113 | 201 | 29 |
| | | AYOBO IPAJA | 389,572 | 5 | 88 | 81 | 169 | 34 |
| | | EGBE IDIMU | 389,572 | 5 | 88 | 81 | 169 | 34 |
| | | IGANDO | 545,401 | 7 | 88 | 113 | 201 | 29 |
| | | MOSAN OKUNOLA | 389,572 | 5 | 88 | 81 | 169 | 34 |
| AMUWO ODOFIN | 719,336 | AMUWO ODOFIN | 359,668 | 7 | 88 | 75 | 163 | 23 |
| | | ORI ADE | 359,668 | 7 | 88 | 75 | 163 | 23 |
| APAPA | 715,792 | APAPA | 298,247 | 5 | 88 | 62 | 150 | 30 |
| | | APAPA IGANMU | 417,545 | 7 | 88 | 87 | 175 | 25 |
| BADAGRY | 521,267 | BADAGRY | 260,633 | 10 | 87 | 54 | 141 | 14 |
| | | BADAGRY WEST | 130,317 | 5 | 87 | 27 | 114 | 23 |
| | | OLORUNDA | 130,317 | 5 | 87 | 27 | 114 | 23 |
| EPE | 443,457 | EPE | 186,719 | 8 | 87 | 39 | 126 | 16 |
| | | EREDO | 116,699 | 5 | 87 | 24 | 111 | 22 |
| | | IKOSI EJIRIN | 140,039 | 6 | 87 | 29 | 116 | 19 |

Table 2.1: Continued

| LOCAL GOVERNMENT BY 20 | POPULATION BY 20 LG (2016) | LOCAL GOVT./ LOCAL COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT AREA | POPULATION BY 57 LG/ LCDA (2016) | NO OF WARDS | SAMPLE SIZE PER LG/ LCDAs (Equal Prob) | SAMPLE SIZE PER LG/ LCDAs (PPP) | TOTAL SAMPLE SIZE PER LG/ LCDAs | SIZE PER WARD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ETI OSA | 1,347,653 | ETI OSA | 336,913 | 5 | 88 | 70 | 158 | 32 |
| | | ETI OSA EAST | 336,913 | 5 | 88 | 70 | 158 | 32 |
| | | IKOYI OBALENDE | 336,913 | 5 | 88 | 70 | 158 | 32 |
| | | IRU/VICTORIA ISLAND | 336,913 | 5 | 88 | 70 | 158 | 32 |
| IBEJU LEKKI | 136,393 | IBEJU | 79,563 | 7 | 87 | 17 | 104 | 15 |
| | | LEKKI | 56,831 | 5 | 87 | 12 | 99 | 20 |
| IFAKO IJAIYE | 1,019,902 | IFAKO | 509,951 | 7 | 88 | 106 | 194 | 28 |
| | | OJOKORO | 509,951 | 7 | 88 | 106 | 194 | 28 |
| IKEJA | 888,903 | IKEJA | 296,301 | 6 | 88 | 62 | 150 | 25 |
| | | OJODU | 296,301 | 6 | 87 | 62 | 149 | 25 |
| | | ONIGBONGBO | 296,301 | 6 | 87 | 62 | 149 | 25 |
| IKORODU | 944,158 | IGBOGBO BAIYEKU | 157,360 | 5 | 87 | 33 | 120 | 24 |
| | | IJEDE | 125,888 | 4 | 87 | 26 | 113 | 28 |
| | | IKORODU | 220,304 | 7 | 87 | 46 | 133 | 19 |
| | | IKORODU NORTH | 157,360 | 5 | 87 | 33 | 120 | 24 |
| | | IKORODU WEST | 157,360 | 5 | 87 | 33 | 120 | 24 |
| | | IMOTA | 125,888 | 4 | 87 | 26 | 113 | 28 |
| KOSOFE | 1,280,646 | AGBOYI KETU | 426,882 | 7 | 88 | 89 | 177 | 25 |
| | | ISHERI IKOSI | 426,882 | 7 | 88 | 89 | 177 | 25 |
| | | KOSOFE | 426,882 | 7 | 88 | 89 | 177 | 25 |

Table 2.1: Continued

| LOCAL GOVERNMENT BY 20 | POPULATION BY 20 LG (2016) | LOCAL GOVT./ LOCAL COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT AREA | POPULATION BY 57 LG/ LCDA (2016) | NO OF WARDS | SAMPLE SIZE PER LG/ LCDAs (Equal Prob) | SAMPLE SIZE PER LG/ LCDAs (PPP) | TOTAL SAMPLE SIZE PER LG/ LCDAs | SIZE PER WARD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAGOS ISLAND | 1,178,200 | LAGOS ISLAND | 589,100 | 10 | 88 | 122 | 210 | 21 |
| | | LAGOS ISLAND EAST | 589,100 | 10 | 88 | 122 | 210 | 21 |
| LAGOS MAINLAND | 862,524 | LAGOS MAINLAND | 431,262 | 9 | 88 | 90 | 178 | 20 |
| | | YABA | 431,262 | 9 | 88 | 90 | 178 | 20 |
| MUSHIN | 1,810,797 | MUSHIN | 953,051 | 10 | 88 | 198 | 286 | 29 |
| | | ODI OLOWO | 857,746 | 9 | 88 | 178 | 266 | 30 |
| OJO | 1,290,113 | IBA | 430,038 | 5 | 88 | 89 | 177 | 35 |
| | | OJO | 430,038 | 5 | 88 | 89 | 177 | 35 |
| | | OTO AWORI | 430,038 | 5 | 88 | 89 | 177 | 35 |
| OSHODI/ ISOLO | 1,554,604 | EJIGBO | 466,381 | 6 | 88 | 97 | 185 | 31 |
| | | ISOLO | 544,111 | 7 | 88 | 113 | 201 | 29 |
| | | OSHODI | 544,111 | 7 | 88 | 113 | 201 | 29 |
| SHOMOLU | 1,404,666 | BARIGA | 702,333 | 8 | 88 | 146 | 234 | 29 |
| | | SHOMOLU | 702,333 | 8 | 88 | 146 | 234 | 29 |
| SURULERE | 1,746,183 | COKER AGUDA | 531,447 | 7 | 88 | 111 | 199 | 28 |
| | | ITIRE IKATE | 531,447 | 7 | 88 | 110 | 198 | 28 |
| | | SURULERE | 683,289 | 9 | 88 | 142 | 230 | 26 |
| **TOTAL** | **24,051,762** | | **24,051,762** | **376** | **5,000** | **5,000** | **10,000** | |

Source: Lagos State Poverty Survey, 2016.

## 2.4 SURVEYINSTRUMENT AND EQUIPMENT

The Questionnaire used during the 2014 edition was improved upon to take care of new governmental initiatives that were then not in place. The questionnaire was designed based on ten (10) distinct modules comprising:

1. Demography
2. Education
3. Economy
4. Household Consumption and Expenditures
5. Assets
6. Health
7. Housing and Tenure
8. Utilities and Services (Infrastructure Services)
9. Community Preferences and Participation
10. Public Safety and Security

The main survey instrument was the questionnaires. Hard copies of the questionnaire were developed before scripting them into the tablet. Hard-held computers/tablet was used in place of paper questionnaire to capture data on field. There was also the printing of questionnaire for training purpose and back-up for field work. Also the enumeration area (EA)/clusters line maps and selected households (HHs) list were used in accordance with selected studying units (EA) in the design. Other instrument and equipment that used in include Instructions Manuals, Measuring Boards Weighing Scales, and Tablets/PDA devices.

### 2.4.1 Translation

The main survey was implemented on Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) software. The CAPI program was in English.

## 2.5 PRETEST

As a prerequisite for the finalization process of survey instrument, a pre-test was carried out on the survey instruments. The exercise provided insight into the flow as well as the sequence of the questions. The objectives of the pre-test survey include:

1. To test the flow of survey questions.
2. Appropriateness of the question.
3. To test the administrative of the questionnaire.
4. To test for the accuracy and precision of the anthropometry tools (weighing scale, measuring board).
5. To test the logic and skip pattern of the question
6. To test for the smooth flow of the questionnaire that was scripted into CAPI as well as the reliability of the equipment (Tablets)

### 2.5.1 Pilot Survey

The experiences learn will used to finalize the survey instruments and improve the processing arrangements as well as the logistics for the main survey.

The objectives of the pilot survey include:

1. To test the adequacy of the survey instruments.
2. To test the strategy for administering the questionnaire.
3. To test the data processes arrangement such as system development, data processing capability, data tabulation and analysis as well as report writing.
4. To test the logistics arrangement.

## 2.6 FIELD WORK MONITORING, COORDINATION AND QUALITY CHECKS

Utility Vehicles were provided to enhance easy mobility of the field personnel. Also boats were hired in the riverine areas while tricycles (*keke maruwa)* were used in the non-motorable areas. Security issues were also addressed by providing local guides and the involvement of Local Government Chairmen. The Divisional Police Officers (DPO) in each of the Local Governments was duly informed of the exercise to further facilitate security.

In order to improve the quality of the data, field monitoring officers were on ground alongside the supervisors to oversee the field exercise with a view to gathering quality and reliable data to reduce errors.

### 2.6.1 Downloading of the Records with the Use of CAPI (Hand-Held Computer Device for Data Collection)

The data captured were downloaded to a designated portal in the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) on daily basis. Two personnel in the ICT department in MOST were assigned to edit the data as they were being received from the field. Feedbacks were forwarded to the field personnel on any issues/observations on real time basis.

## 2.7 DATA PROCESSING

The data processing on the study was handled by the data processing personnel in the MOST. The data processing activities comprised of inter-related operations namely, computer editing and tabulation.

### 2.7.1 Data Analysis and Report Writing

The data analysis was carried out by twelve man professional team in the Lagos Bureau of Statistics (LBS).The editing was done by professionals in various fields before the report writing. The Report was written in such a way to make it useful to

1. Users
2. Policy Makers

3.   Planners
4.   Researchers and students

## 2.8   DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

Both hard and soft copies were distributed to various MDAs. The SPSS data and survey document were archived using the Micro Data Management.

# CHAPTER THREE

# CONCEPT AND MEASUREMENT OF POVERTY

## 3.1 CONCEPT OF POVERTY

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

## 3.1.1 CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATION

Poverty has been described severally by organizations, development partners, policy makers etc. Poverty has diverse definitions, in this report, the views of the World Bank and United Nation among others is considered:

### 3.1.1.1 World Bank

The World Bank view poverty as pronounced deprivation in well-being and comprises many dimensions. It includes low income and inability to acquire the basic goods and services necessary for survival with dignity. Poverty also encompasses low level of health and education, poor access to clean water and sanitation, inadequate physical security, lack of voice and insufficient capacity and opportunity to improve one's life.

### 3.1.1.2 United Nations

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

## 3.2 POVERTY MEASUREMENT

In a bid to get a measure for poverty, this study takes into consideration the objective and subjective approaches. This is to take into cognisance the acclaimed definition at the same time the perspective of the responding household members.

### 3.2.1 Objective Measure of Poverty (Monetary)

This deals with the usage of Adjusted Dollar per day. The goal of this method is to define the level of consumption that will enable the household obtain enough food to meet its basic energy requirements. The World Bank Purchasing Power of Parity (PPP) was adopted. The World Bank also specified the international poverty line as $1.25 a day between 2005 and 2008 which is equivalent to $1.00 a day in 1996. However, in October 2015 it was reset to $1.90 a day (source: World Bank).

| POVERTY LINE | <$1.90 | <#86,925 | 87% |
|---|---|---|---|

Source: Lagos State Poverty Survey, 2016.

The World Bank purchasing power parity of $1.90 per day was adopted using an exchange rate of N305 which translate to N86, 925 per month. These results revealed that over 80% of the sampled households earned less than N86,925 and are unable to feed themselves and their families adequately due to lack of money.

### 3.2.2 Subjective Measure of Poverty

Subjective measure of poverty is an indicator that reflects the economic status as perceived by the respondents. It is a self-assessment of poverty where households were asked to rate their economic status. This assessment revealed that 86% of the household heads are reportedly poor. This method requires the respondents to assess what they consider to be a decent or minimal adequate standard of living. This technique is also referred to as self–assessment level of poverty.

### 3.2.3 Human Dimension Measure of Poverty (Non-Monetary)

Poverty measurement is not just monetary. It is a multi-dimensional phenomenon that goes beyond simply the lack of income. The poor were widely perceived as people that are unable to own their homes and might still be living with their parents, or their living conditions might be unhygienic and inadequate. In some cases, they are in debts or have to sell their inherited assets to survive. They are unable to afford or access medical facilities, electricity, and water, lack of security, domestic violence, physical handicap and indolence. Also, they are unable to access government utilities and services, environmental issues, poor infrastructure, illiteracy and ignorance, poor health, insecurity, social and political exclusion. These are some of the measure of poverty from non-monetary aspects. However, for the purpose of this study they are captured under the following sectors:

1. Demography.
2. Health.
3. Education.
4. Economy.
5. Housing and Tenure.
6. Infrastructure Services.
7. Environment.
8. Safety.

### 3.3    DEMOGRAPHY AND POVERTY ISSUES
### 3.3.1   Poverty Trend by Dependency Ratio
Household information is often regarded as major demographic facts in determining the standard of living of people in any given geographical area. The dependency ratios are used as indicators of the potential level of support needed by young people (aged 0-15) and/or older people (aged 65 and above) from the population of working age. The ratios are expressed in terms of the relative size of the young and/or older population to the population of working age.

The dependency ratio stands at 42:100 which implies that about 42 working people are providing economic support to 100 dependants. Every working person supports at least three people (Children, unemployed youth and aged people). Across the Lagos state the dependency ratio stood at 35:100, 45:100, and 44:100 for Lagos Central, West and East three senatorial districts respectively.

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

### 3.4    HEALTH AND POVERTY ISSUES
Health is a key determinant of household welfare. It is a State of complete physical, mental and social well-being. A healthy population is a wealthy population. This expression corroborates the importance of good quality life of the State inhabitants to the development and growth of the State's economy. Health indicators are standardized measures that showcase the health status and health system performances. They are used to define public health problems at a particular point in time. Issue of family planning; HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and insecticide nets form the basis of this report. The analysis indicated that:
1. 14% of the sampled household members in the state patronize Unconventional Health Facilities (traditional herbal clinic and faith-based).
2. 9% of babies born in the state are delivered in Unconventional Labour Wards (traditional herbal clinic, faith-based and at-home).

### 3.4.1   Morbidity Pattern of Adult in the Household
The study revealed that deaths resulting from Hypertension are more prevalent with 21%. Others include Accident 5%, Typhoid Fever 6%, Yellow Fever 2%, Stroke 2%, and Migraine 2%.

### 3.4.2   Family Planning
The findings on household members of reproductive age (15-49 years) who are reportedly aware of one Family Planning method or the other are presented in Table 3.1 below:

Table 3.1: Family Planning Classified by Senatorial District

| ITEMS | STATE INDICATOR | WEST | CENTRAL | EAST |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Awareness of family planning or contraceptives use to delay or avoid pregnancy | 19 | 20 | 18 | 18 |
| Access to family planning or contraceptives services | 39 | 40 | 40 | 39 |
| Use any family planning method or contraceptives services | 92 | 90 | 93 | 92 |
| Awareness of any other method | 58 | 68 | 52 | 50 |
| Delay or avoid getting pregnant | 69 | 70 | 69 | 69 |
| Household members using unconventional method of family planning (Withdrawal) | 14 | 14 | 7 | 22 |
| Household members using unconventional method of family planning (Traditional) | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Household members using unconventional method of family planning (Abstinence) | 11 | 9 | 10 | 16 |

Source: Lagos State Poverty Analysis and Measurement, 2016.

### 3.4.3  HIV/AIDs
Further analysis on the sampled household members HIV/AIDS also showed that:
1. 13% of them indicated not to have heard of HIV/AIDS.
2. 25% of them do not have knowledge of the place to test for HIV.
3. 82% of them are unaware that HIV can be transmitted from mother to baby during pregnancy.
4. 25% of them go for HIV test as part of antenatal care.
5. 34% of them household members of reproductive age (15-49 years) that did HIV test as part of antenatal care did not receive HIV result test.
6. 1% of them household members are reportedly HIV positive.
7. 16% of them are not aware of their HIV status.
8. 67% of them affirmed that they used condom during sexual intercourse.
9. 8% of them reportedly died as a result of HIV/AIDS.

### 3.4.4  Tuberculosis Cases
14% of the sample respondents indicated that they have tuberculosis.

### 3.4.5  Insecticide Treated Net
19% of the sampled households do not have insecticide treated nets.

### 3.4.6 Victims of Gender Based Violence

Exposure of young and vibrant people to economic hardship necessitated the influx of people into street trading which makes them susceptible to abuse and assault. Thus, the proportion of victim of Gender Based Violence (GBV) constitutes 8%.

### 3.4.7 Mortality Indicators

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

1. Infant mortality rate stood at 41 per 1000 live births
2. Under 5 mortality rate stood at 116 per 1000 live births.

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

1. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR): 699 deaths per 100,000 live births.
2. Life Expectancy at Birth: 54 years.

### 3.4.8 Time of Occurrences of Infant Death

Period of infancy death include Antenatal which is before delivery or still birth. It also has postnatal period falls during the delivery of the baby and afterwards. The first 48 hours are critical to the mother and the baby because most maternal and neo-natal deaths occur during this period.

1. The study revealed that death of infant before or still birth stands at 22% for the Neonatal early stage of life (0-29 days).
2. During the delivery stage, the death records stands at 12%
3. 29 days Post-natal deaths account for 66%.

### 3.4.9 Children Vaccinated

The vaccination of children is meant to prevent five childhood diseases, namely: tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles and polio. These are meant to reduce child and under-five morbidity and mortality. Immunisation (Complete dosage of antigen): 65.4%

### 3.4.10 Exclusive Breast Feeding

Medical experts recommend that children be exclusively breast-fed during the first six months. 45.1% of women of child bearing age (15-49) exclusively breast feeds their babies for the first six months.

### 3.4.11 Nutritional Measure of 1-5 Year Children

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

1. Height-for-age (Stunting).
2. Weight-for-height (Wasting).
3. Weight-for-age (Underweight).

The finding revealed that:
1. 14.8% of the children were underweight.
2. 12.8% of the children are reportedly stunted i.e. exhibiting chronic malnutrition.
3. 10.5% of the children are reported wasted.


## 3.5    POVERTY TREND AND EDUCATION

Literacy opens up window of opportunities to everyone and is essential for individual and society development. For a society to attain sustainable development, social development and environmental integration, literacy is one of the key elements. The general perspective of literacy is ability to read and write but, literacy has bigger dimension than mere ability to read and write. 'Literacy is a bridge from misery to happiness. It is a basic tool for daily life in modern society. It is a wall against poverty, and a building block of development.

Literacy is a vehicle for the promotion of cultural and national identity. The import of this is that literacy is central to basic education for all and indispensable for dropping child mortality achieving gender equality and ensuring development, peace and democracy in the society. For individuals, families and societies alike, it is an instrument of empowerment to improve one's income and one's relationships. The ability to read and write could determine the 'voicelessness' and powerlessness of the population. Ultimately, education enhances human capability to engage in skilled and highly remunerative activities through human capital development. The findings revealed that:
1. 2% of the children of school age (2-17 years) i.e. pre-School, primary and secondary are out of school.
2. 9% of Lagosians are illiterate.


## 3.6    ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND POVERTY ISSUES

### 3.6.1   Employment Status of Household Members

The level of economy empowerment of the citizens will reflect the rate of job security available to the populace. An economy that has high incidence of unemployment rate portrays high level of dependency as well as crime. Nigeria, ranked 152nd on the Human Development Index based on UNDP's report. The study shows that the rate of unemployment in the State stood at 15%. Also unemployment rate across the senatorial districts in the state indicate:
1. Lagos West 16%.
2. Lagos Central 14%.
3. Lagos East 14%

### 3.6.2   Inability of Household Heads to Meet the Basic Needs of Household Members

The basic necessities of life are food, cloth and shelter. It is the desire of every responsible Head of Household to provide these basic necessities to his or her family members. However, the result of the analysis revealed that 8%, 11%, 9% of the Household Heads are unable to provide these basic necessities to the members of their families on food, cloth and shelter respectively. Further, the analysis shows that 11% and 12% each of the Household Heads were unable to meet

the education and health needs of their families. It was also revealed that 30% of the household member eats once or twice daily. 86% of the household members take carbohydrate for breakfast, lunch and dinner. Table 3.2 depicts this set of information in a tabular form, showing both state indicator and the senatorial districts proportionally.

Table 3.2: Inability of Household Heads to Meet Basic Need of Household Members Classified by Senatorial District

| ITEMS | STATE INDICATOR | WEST | CENTRAL | EAST |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Food | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Cloth | 11 | 12 | 10 | 12 |
| Shelter | 9 | 9 | 8 | 10 |
| Education | 11 | 12 | 9 | 12 |
| Health | 12 | 12 | 10 | 13 |

Source: Lagos State Poverty Analysis and Measurement, 2016.

### 3.6.3 Reasons why Household Heads were Unable to Meet the Financial Needs of their Household Members

The ability to achieve one vision is sometimes impaired by humane and nature. The result obtained for the various reasons why household heads are unable to meet the financial needs of their household members are specified in Table 3.3:

Table 3.3: Inability of Household Heads to Meet Financial Need of Household Members Classified by Senatorial District

| ITEMS | STATE INDICATOR | WEST | CENTRAL | EAST |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| General financial constraints | 54 | 50 | 53 | 60 |
| Uncooperative attitude of spouse | 7 | 8 | 5 | 7 |
| Widow/Widower | 9 | 8 | 13 | 7 |
| Pensioner | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| Unemployment | 27 | 28 | 26 | 26 |

Source: Lagos State Poverty Analysis and Measurement, 2016.

### 3.6.4 Saving After Expenditure

There is always the need to plan for the raining day. In true life situation, when expenditure surpassed income, one will be eating from hand to mouth which invariably signifies danger and the resultant effect is financial crises or worries which could lead to complicated health issues such as high blood pressure and stroke. The analysis revealed that 34% of Lagos residents are unable to save due to high expenditure as disposable income becomes insufficient to meet their basic needs. On senatorial district level we have 35% for Lagos West, 30% Lagos Central and 38% Lagos East.

### 3.6.5 Household Consumption

The quality of life of an individual is a reflection of the basic amenities in his or her disposal. This is best appreciated in the household chores like in the mode of cooking, washing and ironing of clothes of its members. The method used in Ironing, Washing Cloths, and Cooking

in the Households was investigated. Table 3.4 is tabular presentation of the result depicting both the state indicator and Senatorial District proportions.

Table 3.4: Household Consumption Modes Classified by Senatorial District

| ITEMS | STATE INDICATOR | WEST | CENTRAL | EAST |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unconventional method of ironing in the household | 23 | 24 | 22 | 27 |
| Unconventional method of washing the household | 83 | 83 | 78 | 89 |
| Unconventional method of cooking in the household | 62 | 63 | 55 | 66 |

Source: Lagos State Poverty Analysis and Measurement, 2016.


## 3.7    HOUSING AND POVERTY ISSUES
### 3.7.1   Housing, Tenure, Public Safety and Security
The state of the country's housing and real sector leaves a lot to be desired. Government is yet to be able to provide the enabling environment and infrastructure for real estate development. In fact, land tenure and tenancy laws have remained inadequate. This under-developed sector, accounts for less than 0.5% of GDP. Proper attention remains to be paid to the provision of low class housing development, this factor has been attributed to problems such as; high cost of materials, land value and finishing and labour cost. The focus has thus moved away from providing safe accommodation for the common man to providing for high income /high end properties in a bid to balance cost and be profitable. This has left a large underserved market of low income to rural dwellers that desperately need these houses.

The land use decree of 1978 is still in operation. A law that severely bureaucratized the process of land acquisition and pushed building prospects way beyond the people's reach by vesting ownership of land on government became a ready source for government officials to allocate parcels of land of their cronies, besides corruptly enriching themselves in the process.

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


### 3.7.2   Housing and Quality of Life
The housing conditions of a household provide good indicators of welfare measurement. The survey sought information on the type of dwellings being occupied by respondents. Table 3.5 depicts the indicators obtained in this regards.

Table 3.5: Housing and Quality of Life Classified by Senatorial District

| ITEMS | STATE INDICATOR | WEST | CENTRAL | EAST |
|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Multi various tenants | 27 | 27 | 24 | 31 |
| Shack quarters settlement | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Multi compound (family building) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Source: Lagos State Poverty Analysis and Measurement, 2016.

### 3.7.3  Completion Status of Building
The study shows that 10% of Lagosians live in partially completed and uncompleted buildings**.** At the Senatorial District level, the Lagos West stood at 11%, Lagos Central 5% and Lagos East 9%.

### 3.7.4  Occupancy Status of Dwelling
The study shows that 77% of Lagos residents are tenants. At the Senatorial District level, the study reveals that 83%, 76% and 76% of the residents in Lagos Central, West and East Senatorial Districts respectively are tenants.

### 3.7.5  Predominant Building Materials
1.   1% of Lagosians used unconventional building materials (wood and thatched).
2.   2% used unconventional roofing materials (mud bricks, Zinc/galvanized roof).
3.   1% makes use of unconventional materials for wall construction (mud bricks and thatched roof).
4.   2% utilized unconventional materials for roofing (baked/burnt bricks/asbestos roof).

### 3.7.6  Average Household Size and Room Statistics
The study reveals that 71% of every five (5) household members occupy 1-2 rooms of size 10 by 12 feet.

### 3.8    WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE
Availability of electricity is considered here for both household and public consumption. Whereas, household consumption deals with the presence of household on the grid, the public has to do with the illumination of Lagos streets especially at nights for traffic purpose.

### 3.8.1  Power
Availability of electricity in any communities provides safety as well as boosts the economy of the residents of such communities. It is a very useful factor for both domestic and business activities and has significant impact on the entire lives of the citizenry. 6% of Lagosians are reportedly connected to the National Electricity Grid.

### 3.8.2  Source of Electricity
50% of Lagosians still use unconventional method of electricity (local lamp, kerosene, palm oil, *Fitila* and candle).

### 3.8.3 Availability of Street Light

Illumination is essential for security of lives and properties. Non availability of this will expose the residents of such community to danger. Lack of access to basic services to the residents such as light brings out the interrelatedness of poverty and other aspects of human development. 77% of the sampled respondents reported non availability of street lights in their areas and this poses security risk to lives and properties. Table 3.6 depicts both State Indicator and Senatorial District proportions in a tabular form.

Table 3.6: Household Electricity Consumption Classified by Senatorial District

| ITEMS | STATE INDICATOR | WEST | CENTRAL | EAST |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Electricity Connected to Dwelling | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Other Sources Of Electricity | 50 | 46 | 53 | 56 |
| Availability Of Street Light | 77 | 76 | 77 | 78 |

Source: Lagos State Poverty Analysis and Measurement, 2016.

### 3.9    TOILET FACILITIES
### 3.9.1   Type of Toilet Facility Available to Household

Toilet is a Sanitation fixture used primarily for disposal of human urine and faeces. General hygiene adds value to the quality of life that can, on the long run, lead to prolonged life. The analysis shows that 4% of the residents used unconventional toilet facilities (pail bucket, flush gutter, dig ground and bury, mobile bush/field, toilet on water). The senatorial percentages reveal Lagos Central 3%, Lagos West 4% and Lagos East 5%.

### 3.9.2   Washing of Hands after Usage of Toilet

One of the ways of living a healthy life is through washing of hands before and after any activity. The result indicated that 7% of household members in Lagos State do not have washing habit culture and this might affect them negatively as they are exposed to contact germs. Lagos Central Senatorial Districts stands at 7%, Lagos West 7% and Lagos East 8% of the household members who do not exhibit washing of hands culture.

### 3.9.3   Methods Use after the Usage of Toilet

The essence of hand washing after visiting the toilet is to prevent diseases and germs. The analysis revealed that 23% of the sampled respondents used unconventional methods (Tissue and water only). At the Senatorial Districts, Lagos Central constitutes 21%, Lagos West 24% and Lagos East 28%.

### 3.9.4   Open Defecation in the Community

Lack of availability of toilet in a dwelling creates an avenue for people to defecate in any available space within their premises and this might constitute health hazard. The result of the study shows that 8% of the respondents used open defecation. Similar trend was observed across the Senatorial Districts. Lagos Central constitutes 8%, whereas Lagos West 10% and Lagos East 8%.

### 3.9.5  Frequency of Practice

Living in a dwelling that lack toilet facility is a reflection of poverty. The frequency of the practice of open defecation was investigated and the result shows that 20% of the respondents asserted that the act was usual practice in their areas. At the Senatorial District Level, Lagos Central accounted for 17%, Lagos West 27% and Lagos East 16%.

### 3.9.6  Where Household Members have their Baths

The analysis indicated that 34% of the respondents claimed that they have their bath in an open space outside their dwellings, signifying the level of poverty in such communities. At the Senatorial Districts level, the Lagos Central and Lagos West stood at 34% as the respondents claimed to be having bath in an open space outside their dwellings while Lagos East accounts for 38%.

### 3.9.7  Water Services

Water plays an essential role to human existence. It is an important factor in production processes and virtually useful in all sectors of the economy. The quality of water available for drinking and cooking prevent water diseases. 15% of Lagosians used unconventional source of water. This includes: unprotected dug well, small-scale truck vendor, private tanker, Local River, spring, lagoon, creek, dam, lake, pond, stream canal, irrigation channels and rain water. Similar trend was noticed across the Senatorial Districts - Lagos Central 16%, Lagos West 15% and Lagos East 19%.

### 3.9.8  Treatment of Water to Make It Safe for Drinking

One on the ways to prevent water borne diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea; Typhoid is treatment of water to make it safe for drinking. The survey result shows that 31% of Lagos residents do not treat their water to make it safe for drinking. The Senatorial Districts indicates Lagos Central 34%, Lagos West 28% and Lagos East 35%.

### 3.9.9  Waste Disposal

#### 3.9.9.1  Methods of Waste Disposal

Clean environment brings about good health which eventfully affects quality of life. One of the ways of having a healthy environment is through effective ways of waste management. The analysis shows that 21% of Lagosian still uses unauthorised ways of disposing their refuse (dumping ground in the neighbourhood, truck pushers, within compound, buried/burnt). The Senatorial Districts are:

1. Lagos Central 30%.
2. Lagos West 18%.
3. Lagos East 22%.

#### 3.9.9.2  Most Responsible for Dumping of Wastes on Highways

The State government in its efforts toward transforming the State into a megacity through the employment of LAWMA and highways managers to keep Lagos clean. Recycling of wastes to wealth was also introduced but the metropolis still remains littered with solid wastes through indiscriminate dumping. The study revealed that pedestrian with a record of 36% topped as those

responsible for dumping of wastes on highways. Truck Pushers came from the rear with a proportion of 5%, Commercial vehicle 28%, hawkers 24% and private vehicle owners 7%. Table 3.7 gives details on how Lagosians disposes waste, indiscriminately, in the state.

Table 3.7: Method of Waste Disposal Planning Classified by Senatorial District

| ITEMS | STATE INDICATOR | WEST | CENTRAL | EAST |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unauthorized Disposal | 21 | 18 | 30 | 22 |
| Commercial Vehicles | 28 | 27 | 29 | 28 |
| Private Vehicles | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| Trucks | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7 |
| Pedestrians | 36 | 37 | 34 | 35 |
| Hawkers | 24 | 24 | 26 | 23 |

## 3.9.10 Drainage
### 3.9.10.1 Types of Drainage System
Drainage is usually used to checkmate flood. A covered concrete drain will prevent the community from mosquito bites and spread of germs as well as prevention of water borne diseases. Removal of excessive water either by natural or artificial means in order to enhance free flow of water keeps the environment neat. The analysis shows that 74% of Lagosians use unconventional drainage system (uncovered and earth drainage). At the Senatorial District level, Lagos West Central recorded 81%, while both Lagos West and Lagos East stood at 76% each.

### 3.9.10.2 Cleaning of Drainage System
Drainage is one of the social amenities that should be provided for the masses and continuously maintained and cleaned. This will enhance free flow of water, protect people from diseases and reduce flood. The empirical analysis shows that 82% of the sampled households claimed that the drainage systems are being cleaned through community effort. Similar trend was observed across the senatorial districts level: Lagos Central 83%, Lagos West 80% and Lagos East 85%.

## 3.10   POLLUTION
Pollution is an activity that brings discomfort to the recipients. It is a menace that affects such individuals both physically and mentally. In this study, noise, air and water pollution are considered. Table 3.8 is a tabular presentation of the sources of noise pollution in the state. It shows both the State indicators as well as the Senatorial Districts.

Table 3.8: Noise Pollution Classified by Senatorial District

| ITEMS | STATE INDICATOR | WEST | CENTRAL | EAST |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mosques | 11 | 12 | 10 | 10 |
| Churches | 12 | 13 | 10 | 10 |
| Generators | 42 | 42 | 42 | 40 |
| Area Boys | 20 | 18 | 23 | 23 |
| Musical Disc Sellers | 15 | 14 | 16 | 17 |

### 3.10.1  Air Pollution
Table 3.9 depicts both the State indicators and Senatorial Districts proportions on air pollution.

Table 3.9: Air Pollution Classified by Senatorial District

| ITEMS | STATE INDICATOR | WEST | CENTRAL | EAST |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burning of Solid Waste | 11 | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| Emission from Generators | 26 | 27 | 23 | 24 |
| Emission from Automobiles | 14 | 14 | 16 | 17 |
| Emission from Neighbours | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Dust from Construction | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| Odour from Drainage | 20 | 19 | 19 | 22 |
| Odour from Soak away Pits | 14 | 13 | 14 | 14 |
| Odour from emission form gas | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Odour from dumping ground | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |

Source: Lagos State Poverty Analysis and Measurement, 2016.

### 3.10.2  Water Pollution
Table 3.10 is a tabular presentation of both the State indicator and Senatorial Districts proportions on water pollution.

Table 3.10: Water Pollution Classified by Senatorial District

| ITEMS | STATE INDICATOR | WEST | CENTRAL | EAST |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burst Water Pipe running in Canals and Gutters | 42 | 43 | 40 | 41 |
| Black Oil Mechanic Workshops | 26 | 25 | 27 | 27 |
| Industrial Waste Water | 26 | 26 | 27 | 26 |
| Discharge from Damaged NNPC Pipeline | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 |

Source: Lagos State Poverty Analysis and Measurement, 2016.

### 3.10.3  Disposal of Waste and Refuse
Table 3.11 is a tabular presentation of these set of data depicting the percentages. These include the State-based indicator and Senatorial Districts.

Table 3.11: Disposal of Waste and Refuse by Senatorial District

| ITEMS | STATE INDICATOR | WEST | CENTRAL | EAST |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indiscriminately on Ground | 20 | 18 | 20 | 20 |
| In the Nearby Drainage Channel | 11 | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| By Burning | 10 | 9 | 10 | 14 |

### 3.10.3 Environmental Hazard

Table 3.12 is a tabular presentation of indicators on environmental hazard. It indicates both the State indicator and Senatorial Districts' proportions.

Table 3.12: Environmental Hazard Classified by Senatorial District

| ITEMS | STATE INDICATOR | WEST | CENTRAL | EAST |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Street Trading | 46 | 47 | 46 | 46 |
| Trading on Drainage Setback | 19 | 19 | 19 | 21 |
| Erection of Shanties/Containers for Trading | 18 | 17 | 21 | 17 |
| Public Address System on Wheel Barrow for Trading | 17 | 18 | 14 | 17 |
| Street/Illegal Market on Drainage System | 17 | 16 | 18 | 18 |
| Trading at the required Setback of Road | 18 | 18 | 19 | 18 |
| Trading on Walk Ways | 28 | 28 | 27 | 27 |
| Trading on Roads | 37 | 38 | 36 | 37 |

### 3.11   ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION

### 3.11.1  Problems of Traffic Congestion in Lagos State

The condition of road is a determinant of the time spent in getting to one's destination. If road is bad, it puts stress and consequently health challenges on users. The identified reasons for traffic situation on Lagos roads are as shown in Table 3.13. It represents both State indicator and Senatorial Districts' indicators.

Table 3.13: Traffic Congestion by Senatorial District

| ITEMS | STATE INDICATOR | WEST | CENTRAL | EAST |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poor drainage | 25 | 25 | 25 | 26 |
| Bad road surface | 25 | 27 | 23 | 25 |
| No sidewalk | 15 | 14 | 14 | 15 |
| Narrow/obstructed sidewalk | 12 | 11 | 13 | 12 |
| Parking on road sides | 23 | 23 | 25 | 22 |
| Traffic Situation In The Community | 82 | 85 | 79 | 77 |

### 3.11.2  Tarred Roads and Number of Cars Owned by Respondents

Table 3.14 is a tabular presentation of indicators obtained at both State and Senatorial Districts level.

Table 3.14: Causes of Traffic Congestion Classified by Senatorial District

| ITEMS | STATE INDICATOR | WEST | CENTRAL | EAST |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Roads Not Accessible By Car | 20 | 20 | 15 | 23 |
| Roads Not Tarred | 44 | 49 | 31 | 46 |
| Number Of Cars Own | 83 | 84 | 77 | 86 |

Source: Lagos State Poverty Analysis and Measurement, 2016.

## 3.12  HAWKING AND STREET TRADING

56% of the selected household members affirmed to be engaged in hawking and street trading despite attendant hazardous to health. Going by the Senatorial Districts delineation, Lagos Central ranked top 58%, Lagos West and Lagos East recorded 53% each.

## 3.13  PUBLIC SAFETY AND POVERTY ISSUES
### 3.13.1  Public Safety and Security

Crime and insecurity are threats to social and economic life. An insecure business environment deters investors, entrepreneurs and managers. It is an obstacle to business as it increases the cost of doing business, business risks and uncertainty of investment. Indeed, security is not just an intrinsic aspect of development; it is also an essential pre-condition for sustainable development since no meaningful socio-economic growth can be attained in the environment of chaos and insecurity. Insecurity results into a vicious cycle of poverty, for lack of human security have adverse consequences on economic growth, which in turn, fuels poverty and reduces the level of development. The level of crime as perceived by residents of Lagos State showed that 20% of the household members had experienced one form of crime or the other. At the Senatorial level, 20% of the sampled respondents in each of the Senatorial districts indicated to have experienced one form of crime or the other.

### 3.13.2  Safety of Household's Member in the Community

Any environment submerged with crime and insecurity is always accompanied with tensions and anxiety. The level of safety in Lagos State as perceived by people across the communities revealed that 39% asserted that they were not safe and as such affects the quality of their lives. The Senatorial Districts' indicators stood at: Lagos Central: 39%, Lagos West 37 and Lagos East 42%.

### 3.13.3 Safety Challenges Experienced by Household Members

A safety challenge experienced by household members and its displacement effect on income Status before and after is associated with many disadvantages including separation from sources of income such as land; inadequate housing and lack of income-generation opportunities.6% of the household members are reported to have experienced safety challenges such as house flooding, collapse buildings and fire disaster. At the Senatorial level it was reveals that, West: 7%, Central: 6% and East: 4%.

### 3.13.4  Buildings with Structural Defects

The condition under which individual lives is a real pointer to his/her standard of living. Adequate provision of housing safety in terms of continuous and regular maintenance of

building requires a huge sum and which may be lacking for some Lagosians are still occupying such dilapidated buildings. The analysis indicated that 24% of such buildings are occupied by the citizens of Lagos State. Similar trend was noticed across the Senatorial Districts level, the analysis disclosed the following indicators; Lagos Central 24%, Lagos West 25% and Lagos East 21%.

### 3.13.5 Safety of Households in Terms of Security

The level of safety in terms of security experienced by residents of Lagos State showed that 35% of the household members had experienced one form of safety or the other. At the Senatorial Districts level, Lagos Central accounts for 35%, Lagos West 32% and Lagos East 39%.

### 3.13.6 Community Preference and Participation

Participatory development aims at giving the citizenry a say in development decisions taking as it may affect their daily affairs. It is a stakeholder thing that ensures that development interventions and government provision are appropriate to the needs and preferences of the target population to the benefit of the state. This type of participatory approach includes rural or urban local communities, community-based organizations and other Community Development Committees CDC.

Table 3.15: Community Preference and Participation Classified by Senatorial District

| ITEMS | STATE INDICATOR | WEST | CENTRAL | EAST |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Transparent | 57 | 58 | 55 | 55 |
| Accountability | 65 | 66 | 65 | 64 |
| Gender Equality | 61 | 62 | 60 | 59 |
| Inclusiveness | 60 | 61 | 58 | 57 |
| Doing Business in Lagos | 42 | 42 | 40 | 41 |
| Obedience to the Rule of Law | 66 | 69 | 64 | 63 |

Source: Lagos State Poverty Analysis and Measurement, 2016.

## 3.14 EFFORT MADE BY LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT IN ALLEVIATING POVERTY IN THE STATE

Nigerian Government at various times had established Poverty Alleviation Programmes (PAPS) to reduce poverty in the country. The various PAPs had different structures and outlooks, but maintained the central objective of reducing poverty and making life meaningful for the masses. Good governance and good management of resources remains the best way to tackle both problems of environment and poverty. With the conviction that empowerment in Skill acquisition would reduce the problem of unemployment and eradicate poverty.

The Lagos State Government desire and commitment to tackle the deplorable high incidence of poverty informed the State government decision to introduce various programmes such as Lagos State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (LASEEDS) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for monitoring and evaluating the various poverty eradication programmes, Establishment of Centre for Rural Development (CERUD) with the mandate to improve the quality of life of rural dwellers and to add Vocational and Technical Skill Acquisition Centres across Local Government Areas in the State.

The objectives of the establishment of Skill Acquisition Centres in every part of the State are to promote entrepreneurial skills among young men and women, create job opportunities for self-development and reliance and to prepare prospective beneficiaries of vocational education as future employers of Labour. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce have also contributed immensely to eradication or alleviation of poverty by providing basic needs for male and female, youth and adult at large to venture into agriculture.

Being the cornerstone of the family, women have a great impact not only on the household income, but also on the education of children and avoiding early child deaths due to bad habits, sanitation or improper food or water. This is why, the Ministry of Women Affairs and Poverty Alleviation (WAPA) empowerment programme, has become the toast of not only the youths but widows who are yearning to engage in innovative ventures such as manufacturing new and existing products in the country.

Several courses on empowerment include Hairdressing and Barbing, Computer Appreciation and Programming, Fashion Design, Catering and Hotel Management, Textile and Hat Design, Photography, Adult Literacy and Counselling. Six new courses were introduced to expand the curriculum. The new skills introduced are Welding, Aluminium Fabrication, Tile Interlocking, Stone-laying, Vulcanizing, Wheel Balance, Printing and Lithography Screen Transfer, Refrigerating and Air-conditioning Installation and Repairs in addition to the existing ones.

## 3.15   GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION

The Government intervened in some sectors to empower Lagosian to reduce poverty. It is also meant to improve the standard of the people across the 57 LG/LCDAs. Several efforts were made by the Government with a view to improving the living standard among its citizenry through the following sectors:

1. Education is said to be the best legacy. Lagos state government provides quality education to the citizens of the state through rehabilitation of schools and provision of furniture in schools to break barriers that prevent many children from attending school. In the year under review, 380 million bursary and scholarship were awarded to Lagos students.
2. Housing: Lagosians enjoys enabling environment through the provision of economic housing units by the State Government. This reduces the number of homeless people given the opportunity of the rent to own programme.
3. Government empowers individual training of farmers in different agricultural fields. This further reduces poverty through food production, fish farming, poultry, snailery and provision of fertilizers and mechanization to farmers at a low price. This also includes the sales of LAKE Rice and other consumables at affordable rate through the Ministry of Agriculture. Aside from this, a sum of #83billion has been invested into the Lagos economy. Organization of food summit for food safety, processing, handling, stronger and funding of agric business and agric insurance.
4. Additional 600,000 job opportunities for Lagosians have been created while 450 physically challenged individuals are to be gainfully employed.

5. The Ministry of Women Affairs and Poverty Alleviation is in charge of various vocational training centres across the 57 LG/LCDAs in the state. These centres were constructed in order to bring the poverty to a minimal level accommodating more youths within local communities. These were provided with start up capital (soft loan) to setup their business.

6. Access to health care is essential. The state government invest in equipment and medicines, so children and adult can grow stronger and healthy. There are various ways government intervene through health care delivery to the citizens.

In fact, Eko Free Medical Mission is a recent effort by the present administration to provide medical services free of charge for Lagosian. The mission also includes the provision of screening of hypertension, diabetes, eye test, dental check, free consultation and counselling in 20 LGAs and LCDAs. This mission that last for four months is to complement health service delivery in the state.

### 3.15.1 Cleaner Lagos Initiative

Environmental degradation that plagues Lagos state cannot be over-emphasised. Hence Government develops a world-class comprehensive waste management system through the Cleaner Lagos Initiative. This is a holistic approach to address some crucial challenges of quality life issue. Such challenges include unsafe sources of water, food and energy, climate change, air pollution, improper waste management practices, and debilitating utilities infrastructure. Given the complexities and array of environmental challenges unique to Lagos environment, the Cleaner Lagos Initiative is an effort to protect the environment and at the same time engage the citizenry through employment opportunities with the use of Tricycle for Waste Disposal.

### 3.15.2 Kidnapping for Ransom

As part of the effort to free Lagos of criminality, given the spate of kidnapping, the State Government passed into the Law prohibiting any act of kidnapping. The Act imposed life imprisonment on kidnapping for ransom. It however, slams the perpetrators, whose victim dies in the course of kidnap, with death sentence as the maximum punishment. The enactment of the law was meant to send serious message to kidnappers. The State Government is also putting in place appropriate measures, particularly, in the schools and other vulnerable targets to prevent kidnapping and other security breaches.

### 3.15.3 Employment Trust Fund

The Lagos State Employment Trust Fund (LSETF) Law promulgated in 2016 is to provide financial support to residents of Lagos State, for job, wealth creation and to tackle unemployment. The fund serves as an instrument to inspire creative and innovative energies of all Lagos residents and reduce unemployment across the State. The Fund delivers through its partners and leverages experience and capabilities to achieve its goals. LSETF focuses on promoting entrepreneurship by improving access to finance, strengthening the institutional capacity of micro, small and medium scale entrepreneurs (MSMEs) and formulating policies designed to improve the business environment in Lagos State. The Lagos State government has created a N25 billion fund to invest in the businesses of MSMEs residing in Lagos. The fund is expected to help train residents, to qualify them for entrepreneurship and poverty eradication.

### 3.15.4 E-Governance: the Lagos Citizens Gate

Lagos State under the Lagos Citizens Gate initiative has put up a service based technology platform for easy management of her interaction with the citizenry. The platform is an integrated web and mobile based through which the citizenry lodge feedback to the state on accessing the state various services. The citizenry have the opportunity to get faster responses on these services and able to interact real time with the government representatives through the web and the mobile application. The State supports African largest Digital Literacy Initiative and Twenty Second Century Digital Library Project for Lagos

### 3.15.5 Job Creation through Rapid Transportation

Lagos State is one of the world's mega cities. Geographically, the metropolitan area of Lagos is also fast spreading, now extending beyond the borders of Lagos State into the neighbouring Ogun state in the north. Commuter trips are therefore growing both in length and number and movement from point A to B can be very arduous and costly too. The growth has given room for inadequacy. The transportation inadequacies further impoverish the poor in urban Lagos as expenditure on transportation is about 20% of the household budget. This situation demand thinking out of the box which is making the state government to venture into policies to facilitate transportation. Recognizing the need to improve the transport sector in the state, a number of studies were conducted in the 90's to define appropriate solutions. LAGBUS and LAMATA are such efforts which are creating a network of convenience, cost effective and efficient transportation. Such provision is alleviating poverty, .through provision of jobs opportunities.

# CHAPTER FOUR

# WAY FORWARD AND CONCLUSION

## 4.1    WAY FORWARD

The looming poverty challenges calls for decisive and bold initiative. Against this backdrop, there is need for the State Government to re-strategise its policies with a view to sustaining its current position of excellence. Such policies/strategies should take into consideration some of the following:

1. Rapid growth that is inclusive. Here, there is need to involve various stakeholders in the policy direction of the state of growth.
2. Population stability. This will go a long way in making development efforts to be optimal as the State is able to predict right its population timely.
3. Investment in young people.
4. Proper public sector policy at a level sustainable for economic growth, social development and environmental protection.
5. Production of healthy educated youth.
6. Full engagement of young people.
7. Development of policy to take care of the aged and the less privileged in the society.
8. Reduction in the cost of accessing health care.
9. Provision of adequate infrastructure: Power, Transportation, Housing.
10. Improvement on Community Based Poverty Reduction Programmes (CPRP).
11. Access to Credit facilities at moderate interest rate.
12. Encourage Private Sector Participation (PSP).
13. Promotion of joint venture private sector managed multi commodities development consuming price for farmers and marketing companies to guarantee remunerative stabilization for farmers.
14. Construction of more schools both primary and secondary.
15. School absenteeism in primary schools could be reduced by introducing free meals at all levels.
16. Promoting hand washing is one of the most cost effective health interventions and can directly or indirectly reduce deaths from diarrhoea and pneumonia.
17. De-worming of children to reduce anaemia and malnutrition.
18. Guarantee a basic minimum income that will ensure that every citizen will be able to purchase a desired level of basic needs.
19. Ensuring that people have access to the tools they need to build better lives for themselves through access to financial services.
20. Increase the level of transparency and accountability at all levels of governance.
21. Zero tolerance to corruption and financial malpractices.
22. Provision of insurance scheme to take care of the aged and needy.

23. Provision of basic amenities such as social and economic infrastructure programmes to generate employment, enhance income earnings, increase productivity and equitable distribution of income.
24. Increased economic activities.
25. Ensuring that land transaction cost to farmers are low.
26. Provision of micro-loans to farmers at reduced interest rates.
27. Raising Farmers income.
28. Strengthening of agriculture research and revitalization of agriculture training.
29. Promotion of seasonal farming.
30. Review of agriculture input supply and distribution system with a view of developing effective and sustainable private sector development supply and distribution system.
31. Vigorous implementation of initiative on cassava, rice, livestock, tree crops.
32. Development of modern rural communities with adequate infrastructure for a wholesome life to reduce rural urban drift.
33. Promotion of integrated rural development involving agriculture and non-agriculture activities including the provision of physical infrastructure such as feeder roads rural water supply and rural communications.
34. Adequate capitalization of Agriculture Cooperatives and Rural Development Bank to provide soft agriculture credit and rural finance.
35. Increased production and supply of food.


## 4.2    CONCLUSION

Basically, we have to take necessary steps to reduce the population in our world. Natural resources don't increase according to the population which is increasing at a high speed. Poverty in Nigeria is multi-faceted, multi-dimensional and multi-disciplinary. When we consider the families in poor countries like Nigeria, they have at least four, five or six kids. But those kids do not have a proper health or the parents cannot provide proper education for them. Also those parents are unable to provide suitably nourished foods for their kids owing to poverty. As a result, their health conditions deteriorate considerably. The development of their brains becomes insufficient and due to that their ability to obtain a proper education decreases.

The successful accomplishment of mass literacy could be made possible with the participation of appropriate governmental and non-governmental organization in view of the wide score and profound benefit of the project. The anti-corruption policy stance of this administration can only be achieved if greed mentality is properly addressed. This requires proper management of the national wealth and through proper implementation of the on-going poverty alleviation programmes. Inflow of foreign investments can best come to reality in a political and economically stable environment. The fact is that poverty and greed breed corruption. Thus it goes without saying that where poverty is alleviated, corrupt practices are in minimal level.

Proper rule of law is paramount for economic growth and development. Aside from guaranteed life, personal security provides stable framework of rights and obligations. Such rights help to reduce political risk to investors and to cut down transportation costs. The absence

of such hinders domestic businesses and importantly drives or discourages foreign investors. Businesses cannot thrive in an environment with unchecked: abuses of political power, violence by security personnel and corruption. In such society, where industries cannot flourish, prosperity becomes elusive. In the midst of plenty, the Nigerian situation suggests the compelling need for single-minded pursuit of the objective of poverty reduction and its eventual elimination. To this effect, there is the need for an agreed poverty reduction agenda that can be used by all stakeholders, Federal, State, Local Governments, NGOs and the International Donor Community. There is also the need for strong political commitment to poverty reduction goal, as well as a de-politicisation of poverty alleviation programmes and projects. Very importantly, in order to make a meaningful dent on poverty, it is crucial for poverty reduction programmes and measures to be implemented within the framework of rapid broad based economic growth with equity, controlled population growth, sound economic management and good governance, among others.

There is need to shift emphasis to target approach to poverty eradication which requires several inputs including alternative measures of poverty that are based on minimum standards either in terms of food, income or other basic needs to which minimum standards could be applied. When poverty groups are identified on the basis of such acceptable minimum standards, it makes it easier to address their poverty problems since policies and programmes could be targeted to them based on those aspects of need that constitute the acceptable minimum standards. The approaching "Storm" of population growth in Lagos State will be a deterrent to economic growth and prosperity with the population projection of more than 24Million in Y2016.

Vision 2030 is ordinarily achievable given the unique endowment of Lagos State; Human and Material, but committed and capable leadership is required for realization. In the same vein competent leadership and accountability suffice when this happens, then true transformation that will improve the economic and social indices with ultimate improvement in the quality of life and over all wellbeing.

The phenomenon of urbanization and the growth of mega cities if not properly managed are accompanied by poverty, deprivation, hunger, alienation and insecurity, amidst ostentatious living by a few threatens the corporate well-being of the city and mankind. Lagos population is bigger and thus with an increase demand for urban services which the State resources cannot solely provide unless there is massive investment in infrastructure, increased resource inflow and economic growth of at least 12% annually. Lagos is unlikely to achieve significant poverty reduction. The attendants' risks on human and settlements development can only be addressed through poverty reduction, environmental management, social justice, equity and inclusion and above all, through economic metropolitan governance.

# APPENDIXES

## DEMOGRAPHY

| DEMOGRAPHY AND POVERTY ISSUES | STATE | SENATORIAL DISTRICT | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | WEST | CENTRAL | EAST |
| POVERTY TREND BY DEPENDENCY RATIO | 42:100 | 45:100 | 35:100 | 44:100 |
| POVERTY TREND BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD IS FIVE | 5 | | | |

# APPENDICES

# EDUCATION

| POVERTY TREND AND EDUCATION | STATE | SENATORIAL DISTRICT | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | WEST | CENTRAL | EAST |
| CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE (2-17 YEARS) PRE SCHOOL, PRIMARY AND SECONDARY OUT OF SCHOOL | 2 | | | |
| NUMBER OF ILLITERATE | 9 | | | |

# APPENDICES

## ECONOMY

| ECONOMY SECTOR | STATE | SENATORIAL DISTRICT | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | WEST | CENTRAL | EAST |
| SUBJECTIVE MEASURE OF POVERTY | | | | |
| ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND POVERTY ISSUES | | | | |
| EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (UNEMPLOYED) | 27 | 21 | 34 | 22 |
| INABILITY OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS TO MEET THE BASIC NEEDS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS | | | | |
| FOOD | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| CLOTHING | 11 | 12 | 10 | 12 |
| SHELTER | 9 | 9 | 8 | 10 |
| EDUCATION | 11 | 12 | 9 | 12 |
| HEALTH | 12 | 12 | 10 | 13 |
| REASONS WHY HOUSEHOLD HEADS WERE UNABLE TO MEET THE FINANCIAL NEEDS OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS | | | | |
| GENDER FINANCIAL CONSTRAINTS | 54 | 50 | 53 | 60 |
| UNCOOPERATIVE ATTITUDE OF SPOUSE | 7 | 8 | 5 | 7 |
| WIDOW/WIDOWER | 9 | 8 | 13 | 7 |
| PENSIONER | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT | 27 | 28 | 26 | 26 |
| SAVING AFTER EXPENDITURE | 34 | 35 | 30 | 38 |

# APPENDICES

## HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION & EXPENDITURES

| HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION | STATE | SENATORIAL DISTRICT | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | WEST | CENTRAL | EAST |
| HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION | | | | |
| METHOD OF IRONING IN THE HOUSEHOLD | 23 | 24 | 22 | 27 |
| METHOD OF WASHING THE HOUSEHOLD | 83 | 83 | 78 | 89 |
| METHOD OF COOKING IN THE HOUSEHOLD | 62 | 63 | 55 | 66 |

# APPENDICES

**HEALTH**

| HEALTH AND POVERTY ISSUES | STATE | SENATORIAL DISTRICT | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | WEST | CENTRAL | EAST |
| POVERTY TREND AND HEALTH | | | | |
| MORBIDITY PATTERN OF ADULT IN THE HOUSEHOLD | | | | |
| TYPHOID FEVER | 6 | | | |
| HYPERTENSION | 21 | | | |
| ACCIDENT | 5 | | | |
| DIABETES | 17 | | | |
| YELLOW FEVER | 2 | | | |
| STROKE | 2 | | | |
| TYPHOID FEVER | 6 | | | |
| MIGRAINE | 2 | | | |
| VICTIMS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE | 8 | | | |
| MORTALITY INDICATORS | | | | |
| CHILDREN VACCINATED (COMPLETE DOSAGE OF ANTIGEN) | 65.4 | | | |
| EXCLUSIVE BREAST FEEDING FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTH | 45.1 | | | |
| NUTRITION | | | | |
| NUTRITIONAL MEASURE OF 1-5 YEAR CHILDREN | | | | |
| HEIGHT-FOR-AGE (STUNTING) | 12.8 | | | |
| WEIGHT-FOR-HEIGHT (WASTING) | 10.5 | | | |
| WEIGHT-FOR-AGE (UNDERWEIGHT) | 14.8 | | | |
| FAMILY PLANNING (FP) | | | | |
| AWARENESS OF FAMILY PLANNING/CONTRACEPTIVES USE TO DELAY OR AVOID PREGNANCY | 19 | 20 | 18 | 18 |
| ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING/CONTRACEPTIVES SERVICES | 39 | 40 | 40 | 39 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| USE ANY FAMILY PLANNING METHOD/CONTRACEPTIVES SERVICES | 92 | 90 | 93 | 92 |
| AWARENESS OF ANY OTHER METHOD | 58 | 68 | 52 | 50 |
| DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT | 69 | 70 | 69 | 69 |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS USING UNCONVENTIONAL METHOD OF FAMILY PLANNING (WITHDRAWAL) | 14 | 14 | 7 | 22 |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS USING UNCONVENTIONAL METHOD OF FAMILY PLANNING (TRADITIONAL) | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS USING UNCONVENTIONAL METHOD OF FAMILY PLANNING (ABSTINENCE) | 11 | 9 | 10 | 16 |
| HIV/AIDS | | | | |
| AWARENESS OF HIV/AIDS | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| AVAILABILITY OF WHERE PEOPLE CAN BE TESTED FOR HIV/AIDS | 25 | 25 | 25 | 26 |
| FAMILY MEMBERS ARE ORPHANS AS A RESULT OF DEATH OF PARENTS DUE TO HIV/AIDS | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| CAN HIV/AIDS BE TRANSMITTED FROM MOTHER TO BABY DURING PREGNANCY | 82 | 81 | 83 | 83 |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS TESTED FOR HIV AS PART OF ANTENATAL | 25 | 24 | 26 | 26 |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WITH RESULT OF HIV TEST | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| HIV STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS | | | | |
| POSITIVE | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| DO NOT KNOW | 16 | 16 | 14 | 17 |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS USING CONDOM DURING SEXUAL INTERCOURSE | 67 | 68 | 65 | 67 |

| TUBERCULOUSIS CASES | 14 | 17 | 0 | 17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INSECTICIDE TREATED NET | 19 | 20 | 18 | 18 |

# APPENDICES

# HOUSING AND TENURE

| HOUSING AND POVERTY ISSUES | STATE | SENATORIAL DISTRICT | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | WEST | CENTRAL | EAST |
| HOUSING AND QUALITY OF LIFE | | | | |
| MULTI VARIOUS TENANTS(FACE ME FACE YOU) | 27 | 27 | 24 | 31 |
| SHACK QUARTERS SETTLEMENT | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| MULTI COMPOUND (FAMILY BUILDING | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| COMPLETION STATUS OF BUILDING | 10 | 11 | 5 | 9 |
| OCCUPANCY STATUS OF DWELLING | 77 | 76 | 83 | 76 |
| PREDOMANT BUILDING MATERIALS | | | | |
| WOOD AND THATCH | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| MUD BRICKS THATCHED ROOF | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| MUD BRICKS ZINC/GALVANIZED ROOF | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| BAKED/BURNT BRICKS/GALVANIZED ROOF | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| BAKED/BURNT BRICKS ASBESTOS ROOF | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED, AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE, AND SIZE OF ROOM OCCUPIED | | | | |
| 1-2 ROOMS | 71 | 71 | 69 | 73 |
| 10 BY 12 SIZE | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 |

| 3-4 BEDROOM | 46 | 46 | 45 | 45 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

# APPENDICES

## UTILITIES AND SERVICES (INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES)

| UTILITIES AND SERVICES (INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES) AND POVERTY ISSUES | STATE | SENATORIAL DISTRICT | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | WEST | CENTRAL | EAST |
| **TOILET FACILITIES** | | | | |
| TYPES OF TOILET FACILITY AVAILABLE TO HOUSEHOLD | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| WASHING OF HANDS AFTER USE OF TOILET | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| THE HABIT AFTER THE USE OF TOILET | 23 | 21 | 24 | 28 |
| OPEN DEFECATION IN THE COMMUNITY | 8 | 8 | 10 | 8 |
| FREQUENCY OF PRACTISING OPEN DEFECATION | 20 | 17 | 27 | 16 |
| WHERE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS HAVE THEIR BATH | 34 | 34 | 34 | 38 |
| **WATER AND SANITATION** | | | | |
| WATER SERVICES | | | | |
| SOURCE OF WATER (Unconventional method) | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 |
| TREATMENT OF WATER TO MAKE IT SAFE FOR DRINKING | 31 | 28 | 34 | 35 |
| **WASTE DISPOSAL** | | | | |
| METHOD OF WASTE DISPOSAL | 21 | 18 | 30 | 22 |
| **THOSE CONSIDERED MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR DUMPING OF WASTES ON HIGHWAYS** | | | | |
| COMMERCIAL VEHICLES | 28 | 27 | 29 | 28 |
| PRIVATE VEHICLES | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| TRUCKS | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7 |
| PEDESTRIANS | 36 | 37 | 34 | 35 |
| HAWKERS | 24 | 24 | 26 | 23 |
| **DRAINAGE  SYSTEM** | | | | |
| TYPES OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM | 74 | 76 | 81 | 76 |
| CLEANING OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM | 82 | 80 | 83 | 85 |
| **WORKS AND INFRASTRATURE** | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELECTRICITY CONNECTED TO THE DWELLING | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| OTHER SOURCES OF ELECTRICITY | 50 | 46 | 53 | 56 |
| AVAILABILITY OF STREET LIGHT | 77 | 76 | 77 | 78 |
| **POLLUTION** | | | | |
| **NOISE POLLUTION** | | | | |
| MOSQUES | 11 | 12 | 10 | 10 |
| CHURCHES | 12 | 13 | 10 | 10 |
| GENERATORS | 42 | 42 | 42 | 40 |
| AREA BOYS | 20 | 18 | 23 | 23 |
| MUSICAL DISC SELLERS | 15 | 14 | 16 | 17 |
| AIR POLLUTION | | | | |
| BURNING OF SOLID WASTE | 11 | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| EMISSION FROM GENERATORS | 26 | 27 | 23 | 24 |
| EMISSION FROM AUTOMOBILES | 14 | 14 | 16 | 17 |
| EMISSION FROM NEIGHBOURS | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| DUST FROM CONSTRUCTION | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| ODOUR FROM DRAINAGE | 20 | 19 | 19 | 22 |
| ODOUR FROM SOAK AWAY PITS | 14 | 13 | 14 | 14 |
| ODOUR FROM EMISSION FROM GAS | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| ODOUR FROM DUMPING GROUND | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| WATER POLLUTION | | | | |
| BURST WATER PIPE RUNNING IN CANALS AND GUTTERS | 42 | 43 | 40 | 41 |
| BLACK OIL MECHANIC WORKSHOPS | 26 | 25 | 27 | 27 |
| INDUSTRIAL WASTE WATER | 26 | 26 | 27 | 26 |
| DISCHARGE FROM DAMAGED NNPC PIPELINE | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD | | | | |
| STREET TRADING | 46 | 47 | 46 | 46 |
| TRADING ON DRAINAGE SETBACK | 19 | 19 | 19 | 21 |
| ERECTION OF SHANTIES/CONTAINERS FOR TRADING | 18 | 17 | 21 | 17 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM ON WHEEL BARROW FOR TRADING | 17 | 18 | 14 | 17 |
| STREET/ILLEGAL MARKET ON DRAINAGE SYSTEM | 17 | 16 | 18 | 18 |
| TRADING AT THE REQUIRED SETBACK OF ROAD | 18 | 18 | 19 | 18 |
| TRADING ON WALK WAYS | 28 | 28 | 27 | 27 |
| TRADING ON ROADS | 37 | 38 | 36 | 37 |
| | | | | |
| DISPOSE OF WASTE/REFUSE | | | | |
| INDISCRIMINATELY ON GROUND | 20 | 18 | 20 | 20 |
| IN THE NEARBY DRAINAGE CHANNEL | 11 | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| BY BURNING | 10 | 9 | 10 | 14 |
| HAWKING/STREET TRADING | 56 | 58 | 53 | 53 |
| **ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION SECTOR** | | | | |
| MAIN PROBLEMS OF ROADS IN THE COMMUNITY | | | | |
| POOR DRAINAGE | 25 | 25 | 25 | 26 |
| BAD ROAD SURFACE | 25 | 27 | 23 | 25 |
| NO SIDEWALK | 15 | 14 | 14 | 15 |
| NARROW/ OBSTRUCTED SIDEWALK | 12 | 11 | 13 | 12 |
| PARKING ON ROAD SIDES | 23 | 23 | 25 | 22 |
| TRAFFIC SITUATION IN THE COMMUNITY | 82 | 85 | 79 | 77 |
| ROADS NOT ACCEEIBLE BY CAR | 20 | 20 | 15 | 23 |
| ROADS NOT TARRED | 44 | 49 | 31 | 46 |
| NUMBER OF CARS NOT OWNED | 83 | 84 | 77 | 86 |

# APPENDICES

## COMMUNITY PREFERENCES AND PARTICIPATION

| DEMOGRAPHY AND POVERTY ISSUES | STATE | SENATORIAL DISTRICT | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | WEST | CENTRAL | EAST |
| **COMMUNITY PREFERENCE/PARTICIPATION** | | | | |
| TRANSPARENT | 57 | 58 | 55 | 55 |
| ACCOUNTABILITY | 65 | 66 | 65 | 64 |
| GENDER EQUALITY | 61 | 62 | 60 | 41 |
| INCLUSIVENESS | 40 | 39 | 42 | 43 |
| DOING BUSINESS IN LAGOS | 58 | 58 | 60 | 59 |
| OBEDIENCE TO THE RULE OF LAW | 34 | 31 | 36 | 37 |

# APPENDICES

## PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

| DEMOGRAPHY AND POVERTY ISSUES | STATE | SENATORIAL DISTRICT | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | WEST | CENTRAL | EAST |
| **PUBLIC SAFETY AND POVERTY ISSUES** | | | | |
| SAFETY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN TERM OF SECURITY | 35% | 32 | 35 | 39 |
| Experience of Crime | 20% | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| SAFETY OF HOUSEHOLD'S MEMBERS IN THE COMMUNITY | 39% | 37 | 39 | 42 |
| SAFETY CHALLENGES EXPEND BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS | 7% | 7 | 6 | 4 |
| BUILDERS WITH STRUCTURAL DEFECTS | 24% | 25 | 24 | 21 |