

LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT



HOUSEHOLD SURVEY 2016 REPORT

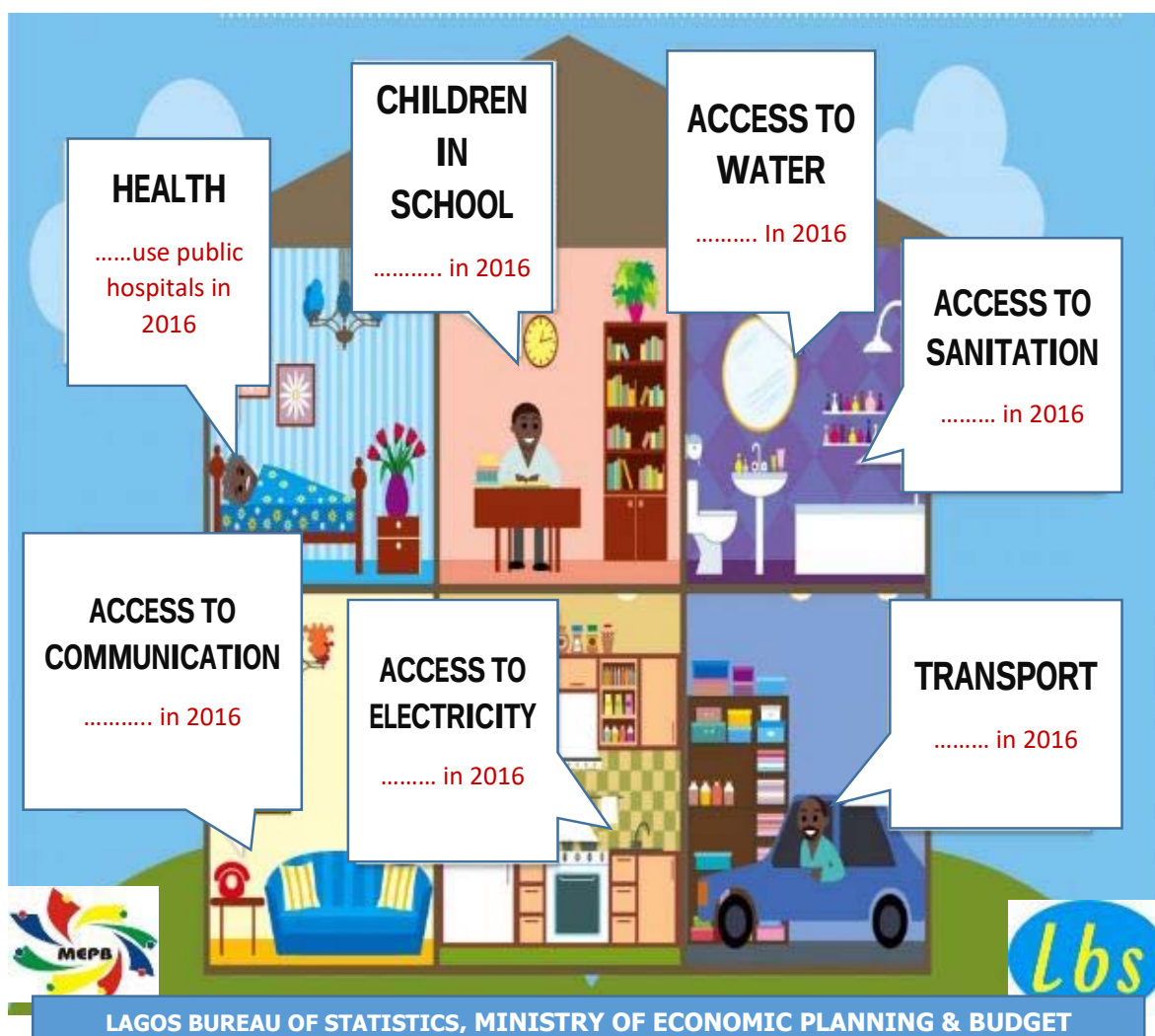


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PREFACE

The report of the Y2016 Lagos Welfare and Service Delivery Survey (LWSDS) commonly referred to as Lagos Household Survey is the 8th edition. It provides sound information for tracking impact of State Government programmes and projects on the residents of the State at individual and household levels. The maiden edition was conducted in the Y2005 followed by subsequent editions in Year 2008, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and Y2016. The study covered the 20 Local Government Areas and 37 Local Council Development Areas in the State which spanned over Eighteen (18) weeks comprising Five (5) weeks of intensive field work while the remaining period was devoted to Data Entry/Cleansing, Analysis and Report Writing. It was carried out State- wide by the Lagos Bureau of Statistics (LBS) in the Ministry of Economic Planning and Budget (MEPB). Comprehensive information were obtained on various sectors of the economy such as demographic characteristics of the household, education, health, infrastructure, income and expenditure, economic activities, housing condition, 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 inhabitants along the Local Government divide as well as appraisal of the socio-economic situation in the State. It is hope that provision of required data would ensure growth and development.

Further information on the survey can be sought from the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Economic Planning and Budget (MEPB), The Secretariat, Alausa, Ikeja, Lagos or through our e-mail address: lbs@lagosstate.org.ng or lasgstat@yahoo.com and attention Director, Lagos Bureau of Statistics (LBS). The office welcomes relevant comments, observations and suggestions on the results with a view to improve upon subsequent editions in the rear future.

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November, 2016

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DEMOGRAPHY

The Household Survey remains one of the vital planning tools that are used to promote transparency in governance due to the opportunity given to the populace. Such opportunity is irrespective of gender, age, social status and economic wellbeing, to assess government Service delivery from individual, households and community perspectives with a view to ensuring sustainable improvement in the provision of socio-economic infrastructure by the State government for all and sundry.

Plans, Programmes and Projects are better appreciated if they are people's oriented and community focused. Thus, there is need to decipher the demographic characteristics of the populace with a view to understand their general and specific socio-economic needs as indicated in the Household survey along the Gender, Age, Marital Status, Occupations and other demographic variables.

Gender outlook of any population plays a significant role in the determination and focus of government with a view to enhancing gender balanced programmes and projects. Thus the survey revealed that 46% of the household members were male while 54 % were female. In addition, the Sex Ratio stood at 3:4 female implying that to every 85 male household members there are 100 female. Similarly, the male headed household accounted for 81% while that of female-headed stood at 19% signaling a Sex Ratio of 4: 1. This implies that to every four male Headed household there exist one Female-headed ones in the State.

Age categorisation of household members is important information on the structure and size of the population. It is of high importance in the study of Fertility, Mortality, Nuptiality and Migration among the populace. The survey revealed that 6% and 6% accounted for infant under 1 year and children under 5 years old respectively. 53% represents children in age 6-14 years, those in 15-64 years accounted for 30% while the elderly in age 65 years and above stood at 5%. In the same vein, classification of the household heads along the age divide revealed that 57%, 29% and 14% were aged 18 -45 years, 46-64 years and above 64 years respectively.

The Burden of dependency at the household levels was also investigated, the result showed that the State's Dependency Ratio stood at 42:100 which implies that about 42 working people are providing economic support to 100 dependants. Every working person supports at least two 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. However, the Lagos State Average Household Size (AHS) stood at 5 Persons per Household while that of Housing Unit was estimated at average of 13 people per Dwelling.

The State co-habitation arrangement (Marital Status) was examined; the survey result showed that 12% were reportedly single as at the time of the survey, 68% were married. Those, whose statuses were recorded as divorced, widowed, separated and Cohabitant accounted for 11%, 7%, 1% and 1% respectively. On the State of origin of Lagosians, the survey revealed that 44% were of Lagos State origin, 44% originated outside Lagos State while the remaining respondents (12%) originated outside the country.

The current family arrangement was also studied with a view to determining who is responsible for the upkeep of the household (household head). The result showed that 84% confirmed the Husband as the head of the household, 11% recognized the spouse (wife) as household head while those that choose other members of the household accounted for 5%.

The activities of the Lagos State Residents Registration Agency (LASRRA) were also assessed in terms of community spread, populace awareness and registration. The survey outcome showed that 78% of the populace was aware of LASRRA operations, while 81% had actually registered with LASRRA accordingly. Similarly, the survey also investigated the awareness of Lagos Emergency Number among the populace; the result showed that 56% were reportedly aware of the Emergency Numbers while only 11% had actually made successful call to the numbers. The response rate was generally adjudged to be good, very good and excellent by 66%, 16% and 8% of the respondents while the remaining 10% regarded the emergency responses as being poor.

EDUCATION

Education is the most important element in the development of human capital of a nation. The rationale for recognizing literacy as a right is the set of benefits it confers on individuals, families, communities and nations. Indeed, it is widely reckoned that, in modern societies, 'literacy skills are fundamental to informed decision-making, personal empowerment, active and passive participation in local and global social community'. The survey result shows that 91% of the household members can read and write in any language.

Education qualification of household members

The level of education attained by an individual is germane to his/her socio- economic growth. The higher the level the more exposed and intelligent the person is as well as opportunities' accrued in term of economic benefits. The analysis revealed the following level of educational qualifications of the household members , pre-primary (9%), primary basic 1-6 (17%), secondary (35%), adult education (3%), higher non university(ND, NCE, HND, PGD) 19%, higher university (BSc, MSc, MPhil, PHD) 13% and vocational training 4%.

Children of School Age

The future of a country is determined by the foundation laid down for the upcoming generation. This is determined by the number of children in the economy which the system need to plan for. A country that has a well-educated citizen stands the chance of developing with a better standard of living. The number of children school age between 2 and 17 in the household was investigated. The result revealed that 1647 are of school age. However, out of this proportion 1614 (98%) are currently in school and 32 (2%) are not in school.

Children Enrollment

The school children attend is a function of availability, affordability and choice. The three types of schools the children can enroll are Public School (Government managed school), Private and Missionary. The empirical analysis revealed that 32% of children enrolled in Public school while 60% and 8% enrolled in private and missionary schools respectively.

Satisfaction with Government managed school

Government invests vigorously in public schools in terms of employment of qualified teachers, good infrastructure (renovation of schools, construction of new classroom buildings), provision of chairs and tables, equipping the libraries with modern textbooks, payment of WAEC fees. The purpose of this is to ensure that the student read in a more conducive atmosphere which will aid their performance as well as concentrate on their reading since the financial burden of payment for their WAEC have been removed by the government. The level of satisfaction of parent's that send their wards to public school was sought and the analysis revealed that 54% of the respondents are satisfied with government managed schools. The identified problems by parents in government managed schools are poor school management quality 18%, poor teaching quality and crowded classrooms 14% each, distance of location of school to household dwelling/transportation problem 12% and lack of teachers 11%. Meanwhile the three critical areas that parents want the government to intervene in public schools are provision of more primary and secondary school (17%), expansion of both existing primary and secondary schools by providing more classrooms (13%) and recruitment of more qualified teachers (9%).

ECONOMY

Occupational status of household members

The three basic necessity of life are food, cloth and shelter. To achieve this, one has to be economically active that is involved in legalized activity that brings money. This is best appreciated by investigating the employment status of the household members. The occupational status of the

household members shows the following 13% regular employment (government), 15% regular employment (private), 15% self-employed, 8% agriculture, 27% unemployed (job seeker), 10% student, 3% apprentice, 5% pensioner, 4% full house wife

Average income and expenditure of household members

The total sum of money accrued to an individual at the end of any economic activities for a particular period of time usually a month is the total income. The income might come from salary or wages earned or from inheritance or business activities. The income received by an individual is a function of the expenditure. The survey result indicated that the average income earned by household members is N34, 584 while the average expenditure stood at N34, 339. This implies that people spend 99% of their income giving no room for saving.

Ability of Household Head to Meet the Basic

God has bestowed on man the responsibility of headship. Therefore, it is the desire of every household head to be able to fulfill this assigned responsibility by adequately providing the basic needs of life (food, cloth, shelter, education, good health) to every household member. The ability of the household head to carry out these assigned duties to the household members was investigated and the result shows that food (92%), clothing (88%), shelter (91%), health (88%). 89% of the household asserted that they are able to carry out these obligations to members of their households while 11% claimed that they are unable. The reasons adduced by the household heads that were unable to carry out this ordained assignment are general financial constraint (53%), unemployed (27%), widow or widower (8%), non-cooperation of spouse (7%), and pensioner (5%).

Satisfaction with the Quality of Life

It is a subjective way of finding out the perception of the household head in term of the way he or she see the quality of the life he or she is living. The result of the analysis indicated that 61% of the respondents asserted to the fact that they are satisfied with the quality of life they are living while 21% claimed they are not satisfied. Also, 17% of the sample respondents are neither satisfied nor unsatisfied with the quality of live they are living.

Children Right Behaviour

Children are the apple of parent's eyes. However, they are prone to misbehaving irrespective of instructions giving to them and in order not to be a victim of child abuse the methods currently used by parent's in correcting their excesses was investigated as well as suggested ways in treating a recalcitrant child . Amongst the methods currently used by parents to punish children that misbehave

revealed the following took away privileges 12%, explained wrong doing 18%, shocking 48%, shouted, yelled, screamed 4%, gave something else to do 7%, spanked, hit, slapped on bottom with bare hand 3%, hit with belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object 1%, drag on the floor 1%, kicking 2% and knee down 3%. However, there is no way that a child will not misbehave, on the way forward of correcting a child that is involve in wrong doing the result shows the following physical punishment and spiritual/love 38% each, emotional or psychological punishment 3% while 21% says can't say.

Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)

It is a multifaceted concept, which includes social, economic, and political elements. Poverty is deprivation of those essential materials and non- materials attributes of well- being which are considered necessary for decent living such as food, clothing and shelter. Internationally acclaimed standard for measuring poverty is Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). This deals with the usage of Adjusted Dollar per day. The goal of this method is to define the level of consumption that will enable the household obtain enough food to meet its basic energy requirement. The World Bank Purchasing Power of Parity (PPP) was adopted. World Bank defined the new international poverty line as \$1.25/day from 2005 to 2008 which is equivalent to \$1.00/day in 1996 and in October 2015 was reset to \$1.90/day. Thus, the PPP of \$1.90/day was adopted using an exchange rate of N305 translating to N86, 925/month. The survey revealed that 87% of sampled households earned less than N86,925 so therefore were unable to feed themselves and their families adequately due to lack of money.

Three most critical needs for household members to obtain loan

Life is full of necessity. To be able to advance in life or fulfill some basic needs of life one needs to obtain loan to fill up this gap. The most critical areas that respondents needs to borrow money revealed the following expansion of existing business (24%), business investment (22%) and start up a business (20%).

HEALTH

In line with the general belief that a "Healthy nation is a Wealthy Nation" provision of quality Health Care delivery is one of the important social responsibilities expected of government at all levels. At household level, health care needs and access by the Children, Women of Reproductive Age and entire household members as a whole are of utmost concern and important. Thus health indicators are; Immunization access and Coverage, Morbidity (diseases and illnesses such as Malaria, HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, LASSA fever), Mortality, Family Planning uptake as well as pregnancy related indicators: Ante Natal Care (ANC) and Birth registration.

Family Planning could be described as educational, comprehensive medical or social activities which enable individuals, including minors, to determine freely the number and spacing of their children and to select the means by which this may be achieved". In order to ensure optimal population control and expose our women to wide range of choices that could be used to limit or space the number of children desired, the uptake of family planning services cannot be over emphasised. Thus the survey revealed that 81% were aware of the different methods of contraceptives or family planning commodities, 61% also reportedly had access to Family planning or contraceptives while 31% confirmed the use of family planning commodities or contraceptives across the State.

On the various methods of Family planning in use, It was observed that 10%, 1%, 10%, 5%, 36% and 3% were using Pills, IUDs, Injectable, Implants, Male/Female Condoms, and Diaphragm respectively while others were reportedly using Rhythm Method 1%, Withdrawal 14%, Emergency Contraceptives 4%, Traditional Methods 3% and Abstinence 11%.The survey also revealed that 42% of the respondents were reportedly aware of other traditional methods of family planning services.

On the other hand, payment for contraceptives still occur in the State as indicated by 59% of the respondents while private health facilities take the lead on contraceptive payment as attested to by 54% of the household members. Also 58% of them reportedly discussed family planning issues with their spouse and sexual partners.

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) also known as *Sexually Transmitted Diseases* (STDs) or Venereal Diseases (VD) is a disease passed on from one person to another through *sexual* contact, and sometimes by genital contact. The *infection* can be passed on via vaginal intercourse, oral sex, and anal sex. The information on the scourge of HIV/AIDS among the Lagos inhabitants was examined. The survey showed that HIV/AIDS information is often given to the pregnant women during the Ante Natal Visit. This position was attested to by 87% of the sampled respondents. The knowledge and attitude of pregnant women towards voluntary submission of oneself to HIV/AIDS counseling and testing during Ante Natal Care (ANC) visit were also observed. The survey result indicated that 75% of them were tested for HIV/AIDS as part of ANC, 71% were reportedly tested and obtained result and only 25% reportedly had knowledge that HIV/AIDS can be cured. Ditto those with knowledge about special antiretroviral drugs that people infected with HIV/AIDS can get to let them live longer (64%).

Interestingly, the proportion of HIV/AIDS positive household members with access to anti-retroviral drugs stood at 30%. The survey also discovered that household members that ever had sexual intercourse stood at 86% while those that use condom during sexual intercourse accounted for 33%.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) has been identified as one of the leading killer diseases in the sub-Sahara Africa including Nigeria. It is a disease caused by bacteria called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The bacteria usually attack the lungs, but they can also damage other parts of the body. TB spreads through the air when a person with TB of the lungs or throat coughs, sneezes, or talks. Symptoms of TB in the lungs include: A bad cough that lasts 3 weeks or longer, Weight loss, Loss of appetite, Coughing up blood or mucus, Weakness or fatigue, Fever and Night sweats.

On the household members' knowledge of the causes of TB, the survey result showed that 30% reportedly had such knowledge while 70% reported the contrary. In addition, those that are aware of TB transmission from one person to the other stood at 84% and 82% also had awareness/knowledge of how the disease can be prevented. In addition, 84% confirmed their awareness and knowledge of treatment of TB. On the other hand, 14% of the sampled household reportedly had cases of TB and were currently on TB treatment at various centres across the State.

Malaria

According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), Malaria is a parasitic infection spread by *Anopheles* mosquitoes. The *Plasmodium* parasite that causes malaria is neither a virus nor a bacterium. It is a single-celled parasite that multiplies in red blood cells of humans as well as in the mosquito intestine. People with malaria often experience fever, chills, and flu-like illness. Left untreated, they may develop severe complications and die. Concerted efforts have been made in the recent past to tackle the Malaria scourge, among which is Roll Back Malaria (RBM) initiatives of 2006-2010. The initiative promoted the use of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs) among the pregnant women, the children and other vulnerable ones. The survey assessed the level of ITNs compliance at the household and community level across the State. The result showed that Household with ownership of ITNs accounted for 52%, while those that reportedly use ITNs stood at 25%.

In addition, ways of preventing Malaria fever at the household level were also investigated. The result showed that 25 % of the respondents attested to sleeping inside the Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs) as malaria prevention/control mechanism, 19% indicated Indoor residual spraying, 16% stated using the prescribed drugs while 14% and 20% specified the use of Mosquito coils and Cleaning of the surroundings as other Malaria prevention and Control options respectively. However, it was generally discovered that 48% of the household members had reportedly suffered from Malaria Fever in the recent past while the remaining 52% reported otherwise.

Lassa Fever

According to WHO, Lassa fever is a zoonotic disease, meaning that humans become infected from contact with infected animals. The animal reservoir, or host, of Lassa virus is a rodent of the genus *Mastomys*, commonly known as the "multimammate rat." it is an acute viral haemorrhagic illness of 2-21 days duration that occurs in West Africa. The Lassa virus is transmitted to humans via contact with food or household items contaminated with rodent urine or faeces. Person-to-person infections and laboratory transmission can also occur, particularly in hospitals lacking adequate infection preventive and control measures.

The household level of awareness about LASSA fever was examined and the result showed that 70% were reportedly aware of the diseases. On the signs and symptoms associated with the virus, the analysis revealed that 19%, 17% and 12% indicated Nausea, Stomach Ache and Constipation as some of the symptoms respectively while others include Chest pain 12%, Hypertension 4%, Swollen Reddish body 19% and Cough 17%. According to the analysis, the steps to be taken when signs and symptoms of LASSA fever is indicated include; visit Government Health Hospitals as attested to by 97% of the respondents, Embark on self-medication 2%, Consult Traditional Homes 1% as well as Seeking spiritual help in Mosques or Churches.

Furthermore, only 1% of the household members claimed to have seen someone with LASSA fever signs and symptoms. Opinions given by respondents on what can be done to prevent LASSA fever varied from "cutting down bushes around the houses as supported by 29% of respondents, 30% of them also suggested the use of Rat Gum while the remaining 41% were of the opinion that "covering of food items in the home" will help to prevent the occurrence of LASSA fever. On whether the disease could be contracted, the analysis revealed that 76% of the sampled households were of the opinion that the disease could be contracted while 24% expressed contrary opinion.

Gender Based Violence

In accordance with the United Nations definitions, Gender Based Violence (GBV) is a form of violence against women. It is any act of violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. Gender-based violence includes: battering, intimate partner violence (including marital rape, sexual violence, and dowry or bride price-related violence), feticide, sexual abuse of female children in the household, honour crimes, early marriage, forced marriage, female genital mutilation (FGM)/cutting and others.

The survey assessed the GBV status in Lagos State in terms of awareness, victimization and justification for such actions. The analysis revealed that 60% the respondents were aware of the Gender Based Violence, 8% were reportedly involved in perpetrating GBV (i.e. hit, slapped, kicked or physically hurt spouse or partner) at household or community levels while 6% indicated they were victims (have been hit, slapped, kicked or physically hurt by spouse or partner) of the GBV. Various reasons were adduced for the perpetration of GBV amongst which are Neglect the children 13%, Refuse him Sex 14%, Infidelity or unfaithfulness 13%, Burn food 6%, Abuse or name calling 6%, Stealing 7%, uncleanliness or untidy of the house 3%, spoiling household equipment 3%, Keeping malice 3%, Rudeness to Family members or Friends 4%, Stubbornness or Fighting with Neighbours or Family members 7%, Goes out without permission 9% as well as Argue with him 11%.

Harmful Traditional Practice (HTP)

Harmful traditional practices are forms of discriminatory and age long cultural practices that tend to instill fear, dominance and discipline in the victims in accordance with the old societal norms. It is a form of violence which has been committed primarily against women and girls in certain communities and societies for so long that they are considered, or presented by perpetrators, as part of accepted cultural practice. The most common are: Forced or early marriage, Bad widowhood practice, Female Genital Mutilation, Male preference, Tribal Marks and Child labour amongst others.

Victims of such practices are often powerless, had no say in the conduct. They are often subjected to various types of trauma and indecency which often leads to physical, emotional and psychological problems. The survey critically examined such practices in Lagos State and the analysis revealed that Harmful traditional practices still exist in the State as attested to by 40% of the respondents. The various types of HTP indicated include the Female Circumcision 10% of respondents, Bad widowhood practices 8%, Male Preference 2%, Child labour 14% and Tribal Mark 6%.

The survey also revealed that 25% were circumcised by Traditional Healers, 58% by Native Circumciser and Physicians as indicated by 17%. Among the benefit accrued from such practices include Reduced Libido 23%, Reduced Promiscuity 26% while others 51% were of the opinion that circumcision had no benefit accrued there from. Also 69% of the respondents were of the opinion that the circumcision practice be stopped.

Ante Natal Care and Delivery

In accordance with the World Health Organisation (WHO) recommendation of minimum of 4 Ante Natal Care (ANC) Visits by every pregnant woman prior to child delivery in order to spot and treat any pregnancy related problems and give appropriate immunization as at when due. Antenatal care is a

type of preventive healthcare with the goal of providing regular check-ups that allow doctors or midwives to treat and prevent potential health problems throughout the course of the pregnancy while promoting healthy lifestyles that benefit both mother and child. During check-ups, pregnant women will receive medical information over maternal physiological changes in pregnancy, biological changes, and prenatal nutrition including prenatal vitamins. Recommendations on management and healthy lifestyle changes are also made during regular check-ups.

The survey investigated the ANC visits among the Women of Reproductive Age (WRA) who had childbirth in the last 1 year or are currently pregnant. It was found out that 57% of WRA received Ante-Natal Care during pregnancy. Government Health Facility (Hospital or Clinic), Private Health Facility and Traditional Practitioner Home were indicated as place of receipt of ANC by 58%, 28% and 14% the women respondents respectively. On the frequency of visit, it was also observed that 77% of women actually meet the recommended minimum four (4) ANC Visits (WHO standard) before delivery while others did not. Analysis of the pregnancy outcome among the women respondents showed that 62% of the delivery resulted into Live births, while other pregnancy outcomes resulted into Miscarriages, Abortions and Still Birth as indicated by 36%, 1% and 1% of women respondents respectively.

The essence of encouraging delivery at health care facilities was to ensure provision of assistance to the pregnant women in labour during delivery by medical skilled personnel. Accordingly, the survey revealed that 36% of respondents confirmed that they were assisted during delivery by Doctors, 30% indicated Nurses/Midwives and 13% also reported the assistance of Auxiliary Midwife/MCH Aide. Others include Traditional Birth Attendant (TBAs) 6%, Community Health Workers (CHEW) 6% and relatives, friends or neighbour 8%.

Breast Feeding Practice

The need to ensure that children were thoroughly breastfed especially at the first 6 months of life cannot be over-emphasised. Thus the survey examined the practice of exclusive breastfeeding cum duration of breastfeeding among the women respondents. It was discovered that 13% reportedly breastfeed for less than 6 months, 25% indicated 6-11months, those that breastfeed for 12months-2years accounted for 51% while those that breastfeed more than 2 years stood at 11%.

Birth Registrations

Birth registration is the process by which a child's birth is recorded in the civil register by the applicable government authority. It provides the first legal recognition of the child and is generally required for the child to obtain a birth certificate. Whilst, in some cases, this is issued to the child at the same time as registration, in others, a separate application must be made. It is important that the

registered child receives a birth certificate, since it provides permanent, official and visible evidence of a state's legal recognition of his or her existence as a member of society.

Every child should be registered at birth. Article 7 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) states that, "The child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name [and] the right to acquire a nationality". This position was corroborated in Nigeria through the issuance of a decree in 1992 (Decree No. 69 of 1992 on vital registration which states that registration shall be carried out free of charge, within a period of 60 days from BIRTH).

The survey thus examined the possession of evidence of Registration i.e. Birth Certificate among the household members. It was observed that 70% of them reportedly had Birth Certificates while 49% confirmed registration of their children. On the Place of Birth registration, 88%, 1%, 7% and 3% were registered in National Population commission (NPopC), Church/Mosque, Government Hospital or Clinic and Private Hospital or Clinic respectively. On the other hand, no respondents reportedly had their children birth registered at the Local Government Areas (LGAs)

On the other hand, reasons for non-registration of birth were also captured which include had no knowledge of where to register 71 %, Had no Money to Pay 28%, and Distance of Facility to house too long 1%. However, other choices such as "See no Need for Registration/not important to Register" and "lack of knowledge on registration procedure" were not indicated by any household.

Immunization

Immunization is the process whereby a person is made to be immune or resistant to an infectious disease, typically by the administration of a vaccine. *Vaccines* stimulate the body's own immune system to protect the person against subsequent infection or disease. It is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year. It is one of the most cost-effective health investments, with proven strategies that make it accessible to even the most hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations. It has clearly defined target groups; it can be delivered effectively through outreach activities; and vaccination does not require any major lifestyle change.

The survey sought to know the immunization uptake among the under 5 years old household members with evidence of possession of immunization cards. The result showed that 88% of the sampled children reportedly had immunization cards. Furthermore, it was also found out that 31% of the children were given immunization at the Government Hospital, 47% were immunized in the Government Health Centre. Children given immunization during the Mobile or Outreaches Clinic by government services accounted for 2%, Private Facilities (including NGOs) stood at 19% while the

remaining 1% confirmed that the immunization were given to their children during Campaign or supplementary immunization services.

On the other hand, immunization status of the children was also captured. It was observed that 20% of the respondents had their children fully immunized, 80% were partially immunised and no households had cases of children not immunised.

Desire for Last Birth

The need to ensure that every birth is wanted and every pregnancy is safe and women go through pregnancy and childbirth processes only when desired cannot be over emphasised. Research had shown that most women wanted to either space or limit the number of children they wanted but could not do so due to circumstances beyond their control and allied limitations. Thus the need to investigate women desire as regards the last birth cannot be over emphasised. The survey result showed that 17% of sample women did not want to get pregnant for the last birth.

In addition 74% were of the opinion that they desire another child/ children after the current pregnancy outcome while others reported contrary. The result also showed that 74% would still want to have children later or still want more children while 26% wanted no more. On the other hand, the women were of the opinion that child spacing should be between 1-2 months, 3-6 months, , >6 months as attested to by 4%, 9%, and 78% respectively while those that wanted the children soon/now accounted for 9%.

Illness and Treatment

Morbidity pattern among the under 5 years old children were studied and the survey analysis revealed that most mothers will take their children to health facility right away for the following symptoms: Child not able to drink or breastfeed 8%, Child becomes sick 14%, Child develop fever 18%, Child has fast breathing 13%, Child has blood in stool 12%, Child is drinking poorly 5%, Child not playing 7%, Child not eating 9%, Child sleeping too much 4%, Child not sleeping 5%, and Child crying a lot 5%. In addition, the adult household member's types and frequency of sickness were also investigated. The result showed that 58% of them reportedly had Malaria, 15% Typhoid, cold or cough and catarrh accounted for 15%, stomach ache 5%, and while 1% each was attributed to Yellow Fever, Migraine, Hypertension, Skin disorder and Dysentery.

On the place where household members seek treatment, the survey result showed that 50% indicated Government Facility (Hospital or Health Centres etc), 36% confirmed Private Health Facility as a place for seeking treatment on health issue. Others stated Private Physicians 4%, Chemist Shop 7% and Traditional Herbal clinic 3%. However, the faith based or spiritual home had no record.

Nature of illness were also observed across the children household members and the result indicated that Malaria, Cough/Catarrh/Cold and Typhoid fever were the three (3) most occurring or specified illness among the children household members as confirmed by 58%, 20%, and 12% of the respondent respectively. Similarly three (3) most important nature of illness of adult household, in the last three (3) months were also revealed as Malaria, Cough/Catarrh/Cold and Typhoid fever as confirmed by 58%, 15%, and 15% of the respondent respectively.

In order to upscale the service delivery at the government health facility, there is need to understand reasons adduced by household members that did not seek health care in the Government Hospital or Health Clinic. The survey result showed that Bad quality of services was reported by 11% of respondents as one of such reasons; others are distance from residence 18%, Non-affordable cost of service 5%, lacking of sufficient medical facilities e.g. building, equipment, 8%, long waiting time 34%, bad attitude of health workers 17% and lack of skilled personnel 7%.

Health Expenditure

Part of major concern to stakeholders on health care delivery worldwide is substantial contribution to Health Expenditure at the household level. Thus the survey sought to know the average total expenditure on health at household and community levels. The result showed that 54% of household expended about N10, 000 % on health annually, 31% spent between N10, 000 to N20, 000 while the remaining 16% reportedly spent above N20, 000 respectively.

Alternatively, the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) provides a much better platform for health care expenditure to households through regular payment of agreed amount already defined in a Pre-pay health packages for parents and four (4) children. The result showed that, 25% of the respondents confirmed their awareness of the NHIS while 23% reportedly register for the NHIS Scheme. In addition, 27% of the sampled household signified their willingness to pre-pay for a defined health care package for parent and for children less than 18 years old.

On the average amount a household is willing to pay under NHIS, it was discovered that 53% opted for less than N10, 000, 31% indicated N10, 000-N19, 999. Those that are willing to pay between N20, 000-N29, 999 and above N29, 999 stood at 14% and 2% respectively. Similarly, 12% of sampled household stated that their health care cost was covered by any kind of insurance.

Satisfaction with Government Health Care Services

The patronage of government health facilities by the citizenry will only be on the increase, provided the services rendered at the facilities are of high quality, affordable, and accessible to all and sundry. Thus the survey enquired about the satisfaction of household members as regards the services rendered at the government health facilities. The result showed that 46% of them were satisfied with

the quality of services of the government health facility, 31% reportedly not satisfied while those that were undecided accounted for 24%.

On the problem experienced during recent visit to government hospital, the survey revealed that 5% of the respondents indicated unhygienic facilities, 8% insufficient medical facility. Other problems observed include “unfriendly attitude of medical personnel”, “Insufficient number of doctors or nurses” and “Long waiting time” as attested to by 16%, 10% and 40%. Unaffordable service fees and Non-availability of drugs were also identified as part of the problems faced in the most recent visit to Government Hospital.

The quality of health care services received at government health facilities were also rated in the household, the result showed a sizeable proportion of the household (15%) rated the quality of health care services as improved significantly, 45% adjudged them as improved fairly, 29% were of the opinion that “it stayed the same”, 9% rated it as deteriorated fairly, and 2% were of the opinion that it has deteriorated significantly.

People with Disability (PWD)

The survey also captured the proportion of household members that were physically challenged. The result showed that 2% of member of the household across the state were reportedly challenged physically one way or the other.

On the area of disability, further analysis revealed that those that had sight challenges accounted for 15%, those with auditory (hearing impaired) challenges stood at 17%, members that were speech impaired, mobility challenges and mental challenges accounted for 21%, 41%, and 6% respectively. The ability of the household to meet the needs of the disable members was also examined. It was discovered that only 64% were reportedly able to do so.

Access to Essential Drugs

Access to essential Drugs on sustainable basis required a system that does not allow for a stock out essential drugs at household levels. The survey result confirmed that 70% of household members had sufficient access to essential drugs on sustainable basis while other reported otherwise.

Mortality

Mortality information remains one of the most important health indices that help to determine the standard of living of any geographical area through the Infant Mortality, Under Five (5) Mortality and Maternal Mortality Levels within the community.

According to World Health Organisation (WHO), Perinatal Mortality is defined as “the number of still birth and deaths in the first week of life per 1000 live birth. The Perinatal period starts at 22

weeks (154 days) of gestation and end seven completed day after birth. The survey revealed that Infant Mortality Rate (death of children before the age 1) stood at 61 per1000 live-births, Under Five (5) Mortality Rate (0–59 months) accounted for 116 per 1000 live-births. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), which according to (WHO), simply refers to death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy. This is irrespective of the duration and site of pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes. The survey result showed that the State’s Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) stood at 699 per 100,000 live-births.

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy is a measure of an average number of years an individual in a geographical entity, based on his current age and gender is expected to live provided the current mortality patterns are experienced throughout his or her lifetime.

The commonest of them is the Life Expectancy of Birth (e°_x) which provides a reasonable forecast of the average number of years a new-born is expected to live provided the prevailing health condition and mortality patterns occurs throughout the lifetime. Thus the State life expectancy at birth is 54 years.

Anthropometric

Anthropometric is a measure of body combination of human individual in term of weight, age and height with a view to identify or ascertaining the prevailing health condition of the people through their body mass index (BMI). The three (3) levels of human development challenges being measured are under–weight, stunting and wasting.

Underweight simply refers to someone whose body weight is considered too low to be healthy i.e. a body mass of less than 18.5 or having weight 15–20% below the normal for the age and height of the group. The survey showed that 16% of the household members were reportedly underweight. Similarly, Stunting refers to nutritional deficiencies that often resulted into a reduced growth rate in human development. It is a primary manifestation of malnutrition (under nutrition) and recurrent infections such as diarrhea. The survey result also showed that 14% of the household members were reportedly stunted.

On the other hand, indication of a severe weight loss often associated with fever disease or acute starvation was also investigated. Wasting or thinness is an indication of a chronic unfavourable condition. The survey analysis revealed that 12% of the sample household members exhibited Wasting conditions.

HOUSING AND TENURE

Shelter is one of man's basic needs, next to food, water and clothing. Dwelling is a self-contained unit of accommodation used by one or more households as a home, such as a house, apartment, mobile home, houseboat or other 'substantial' structure. The types of dwelling occupied by the household members' shows that 27% (multi various tenant), 16% (mini flat or self-contain), 16% (3/4/5 bedrooms), 29% (room and Parlour), 4% (duplex), 3% (apartment flat bungalow, 1% each (boys quarters, shark squatter settlement, multi compound family building). The ownership status of dwelling reflected that owned 23%, rented 69%, borrowed free occupant 3% and given 5%. The completion status of dwelling revealed that 91% are completed, 8% partially completed and 2% uncompleted.

Room Density or Suitability of the Apartment

This is an objective measure of number of people living in a room. According to the World Health Organization, overcrowding refers to the situation in which more *people* are living within a room. The survey result revealed the 3-4 people occupy a room. Furthermore the suitability of the apartment occupy by the family shows that 10% of the respondents claimed that the room is not suitable for the occupier.

Building Plan and Permit

For safety of lives, regulations are put in place by government for construction of structures and the purpose is for guiding against collapse building with inherent danger of loss of life. Investigations were conducted on building plan permit, Certificate of Occupancy (C of O) and conformity with the building permit granted. The result revealed that 69% of respondents claimed to have building plan/permit on which their house was build. However, 58% of the sampled households asserted that they have the Certificate of Occupancy (C of O) of the building they occupied and 70% of them said the building is in conformity with the building permit granted.

Payment of Property Tax

Taxes are means by which government generate revenue to be use in providing infrastructure that will add values to the standard of living of the masses. Payment of taxes on property (property tax) is one way the government generate revenue. However, it is a known fact that people will want to evade tax payment especially on property and it is on this premise that questions were asked from those that owned a house (Landlords) if they pay property tax and if not the reasons for not payment. The analysis revealed that 55% of property owners asserted that they pay property tax and 45% don't pay and the reasons adduced for non-payment are pensioner 5%, not aware 9%, no bill send 5%, crazy bills or overbilling 2%, loss of job 2% and not property owner 77%.

Benefit from government land or housing scheme

One of the ways that government bring service close to the populace is through the provision of lands on which the people can construct their own house thereby save them from land speculators. 5% of respondents claimed that they applied for government land and 4% asserted that they benefitted from it. It is the desire of any individual to have an abode to call his or her own. Among the state government policies is provision of housing to the teeming population of Lagosians. In doing this several housing scheme are being constructed across the state in which the citizens can apply. The result of the analysis indicated that 2% of respondent applied for the housing scheme. Amongst, the beneficiaries, the types of scheme they benefitted from show that LSDPC 2%, LBIC 28%, Ministry of housing 38%, Government Quarters 33%. The payment schedule for the housing schemes revealed the following 24% mortgage, 20% Commercial Bank loan, 32% personal savings 2% grants and 22% deductions from salary.

Awareness of land/rent regulatory agency

In order to find solutions to problems emanating from land matters the government set up regulatory agency. The survey result revealed that 5% of the sampled household members have caused to visit the agency and of this proportion 2% claimed they were satisfied with the service rendered by the agency.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Drainage: The essence of good drainage system is to allow for free flow of water, erosion prevention as well as preservation and maintenance of the environment. *Drainage* is a serious concern, when there is no proper drainage it leads to puddling, pooling, saturated soil, and even undirected downspout water, destroy landscaping and turn a backyard into a swamp. It creates moisture and mold *problems* which also lead to damage of home foundations, roads, farms and properties. The survey result indicated that 68% of respondents asserted that they have drains on their streets. Drains can either be covered or uncovered. It is safer for a drainage system to be covered so as to prevent debris from entering which can lead to the blockage of the drains and hence obstruct flow of water. The analysis revealed that 23% are covered while 73% are uncovered and 4% earth. Keeping the drainage clean allows for free flow of water and thereby prevents flooding which can lead to disruption of human and vehicular movement and a threat to life and properties as well as prevention of water borne diseases such as cholera, diarrhea, typhoid fever and breeding of mosquitoes. The survey result indicated that 62% of sampled household indicated that their drains are clean.

Experience of Flooding

Flooding can be as a resultant of natural or manmade factors. Incessant rainfall as well as construction on drainage paths can lead to flooding. When water rises to a certain level that cannot be curtain by the drainage system flooding occurs, this might lead to disruption of human and vehicular movement. 19% of respondents claimed they experience flooding in their areas. The number of times sampled respondents experience flooding shows that 1-2 times (33%), 3-4 times (31%), 5-6 times (10%) and > 6times (26%),while the level of flood revealed the following trend ankle deep (43%), knee deep (43%), waist level (9%) and above the waist (5%). Having sufficient drainage systems cannot be over emphasized as these prevent flooding. Providing more drainage facilities in communities will complement those which have been put in place and this will reduce perennial flood mostly experience in the State. 76% of the respondents asserted that additional drainage facilities are needed in their communities.

Attitude of community member to maintenance of government infrastructure

It is highly important for citizen of a state to maintain government infrastructures in their communities as this aids its sustainability and durability which will lead to better standard of living for the people. The attitude of the community members towards the maintenance of government infrastructure was sought from the respondents. The analysis revealed that excellent has 9%, good 59% and fair (32%).

TOILET

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene is associated with a range of diseases including diarrhea and polio. An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation can reduce diarrhea disease, and can significantly lessen the adverse health impacts of other disorders responsible for death and disease among millions of people. Improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal include flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab and use of a composting toilet. The survey results indicated that flush to septic tank 64%, flush/pour to pit 21%, flush or pour to street 1%, flush to sewer 5%, covered pit toilet 4%, uncovered pit toilet 2%, bush or field 1%, ventilated improved pit 1% are the identified methods of disposal of excreta while no toilet facility 1%. Furthermore, on the sitting of toilet facilities the analysis revealed that inside house 64% and outside house on plot 36%.

Availability of Public Toilet

The essence of the provision of public toilet by government, NGOs, religious bodies and public-spirited people is to create convenience for the public as well as to prevent, reduce and eliminate open

defecation by the masses. The survey result indicated that 8% of the respondents claimed there is the availability of public toilet in their community. The survey result further revealed the following trend on the type of public toilet facilities available 9% salga, 24% VIP latrine, water carriage system with modern facilities 32%, mobile toilet 22%. 60% of the sampled respondents asserted that they have access to public toilet.

The sitting of the toilet facilities allows for easy access and usage for the public. Having toilet facilities in public spaces, parks, and marketplaces makes it accessible to the masses. The survey results showed at the set-back of road 19%, Motor Park 20%, market place 34% and open space 27%. Furthermore, the analysis indicated that 70% of respondents are satisfied with the toilet facility provided.

Open defecation

This is a practice whereby people go out in fields, bushes, forests, open bodies of water, or other open spaces rather than using the toilet to defecate. It is the practice of people *defecating* outside and not into a designated toilet. The findings from the survey revealed that 8% of the respondents claimed that there is an open defecation in their community and the level of frequency reveals the following trend 24% regularly in the open space and drainage system, 29% occasionally in the open space and abandoned property, 27% Seldomly occurred and 20% usual practice.

WASTE DISPOSAL

Waste management is important because improper storage of refuse can cause health, safety and economic problems. To prevent damaging the Earth's ecosystems and maintain a high quality of life for the planet's inhabitants, humans must manage and store their waste efficiently and safely. Amongst the many *waste management* methods used by the sampled household members revealed the following, collected by the government (PSP) 77%, truck pusher/private refuse collector 10%, burned/buried 6%, dumping ground in neighbouring 3% disposal within compound and government bin 2% each.

Presence of Lagos Waste Management Agency (LAWMA) in the community

For effective and efficient waste management the state constituted an Agency (LAWMA) to carry out the oversight function of cleanliness of the environment. The presence of the Agency in all nooks and crannies of the state cannot be overemphasized. 52% of the sampled households asserted to the presence of LAWMA in their communities while in same vain there level of performance as perceived

by the respondents shows that the Agency is very effective 23%, effective 60% and not effective 17% in the discharge of their duties.

Dumping of Waste on Highways

Highway is a road made for travel by the public between important places, such as cities, towns and landmarks. Therefore, it should be free from any obstruction such as dumping of refuse to allow for free flow of vehicular movement. However, most recently, it has been noticed that there is dumping of refuse on the highway and as such there is need to find out those that are responsible for this act. The result of the survey however indicated that pedestrians 36%, commercial vehicles 28%, hawkers 24%, private vehicles 7% and 5% trucks are culprits of this unwholesome act.

Dumping of Refuse into Drainage Channels

Dumping of refuse into drainage is act that cause blockage of drains which inhibits of water and this can breed mosquitoes as well as result to other health challenges. The frequency of this act was investigated and the result shows that occasionally 35%, never 33%, regularly 18%, and sometimes 14% as asserted by the sampled household members.

Frequency of Private Sector Participation (PSP) operator to cart away refuse

A healthy environment will result to good quality of health that will prolong life expectancy. In order to accomplish this government partner with Private Operators in the business of Waste Management. The level of frequency of PSP in carting away refuse revealed 1% weekly, 10% bi-weekly, 12% monthly, irregularly 21%, 56% daily. Also, the level of cooperation of the community in supporting the PSP to effectively discharge their shows excellent 8%, good 55%, fair 28% and poor 9%.

WATER

Life is possible on earth due to the presence of *water*. Nearly three-fourths of the earth's surface is covered with *water*. *Water* is also found below the earth. There are two *main sources of water*: surface water and groundwater. Surface Water is found in lakes, rivers, streams and reservoirs. Groundwater lies under the surface is found in springs, wells. Water is potentially useful to humans. It is important because it is needed for life to exist. Many uses of water include agricultural, industrial, household, recreational and environmental activities. Virtually all of these human uses require fresh water. The survey result shows that the sources of water supply available to the respondents are protected dug well (35%), Lagos State Water Corporation (21%), small-scale or truck vendor (16%), Local water supply scheme (10%), unprotected dug well (9%), private tanker (6%), local flowing

rivers, stream or spring, rain collection or recharge tube well, surface water (lagoon, creek, river, dam, lake, pond, stream canal, irrigation channels) and bottled or sachet water (1%) each respectively.

Water Supply into Dwelling

Water supply is the provision of water by public utilities, commercial organizations, and community. However, there is the need to make the water available for use in the dwelling through some means. The various means of water supply to the dwelling was investigated and the result shows piped water into dwelling (LWC) 11%, piped water to yard or plot (LWC) 6%, public tap or stand pipe (LWC) 7%, borehole or well 48%, protected dug well 7%, unprotected dug well 4%, small-scale or truck vendor 6%, private tanker 2%, rain water or recharge tube well 3%, fetch from central reticulated standpipes 3%, fetch from neighbouring dwelling using drawing bag 2%, fetch from dwelling using drawing bag 1%.

Water from main source good for drinking

Whether drinking *water* was gotten from a private household well or the municipal *water* system, it's *important* that such is good for drinking. The quality of the water consume is essential to good health but looking at the water alone cannot determine if it is appropriate for drinking. The analysis revealed that 60% of the respondents said the water from main source is good for drinking.

Location of Piping Network to Dwelling

A water pipe is designed to transport water to the dwelling. Water pipes should be well located in order to prevent recontamination of the water on its way to the dwelling. It is therefore imperative that the networking of the pipes is well protected in order to prevent vandalization and damage as a result of road construction. The analysis revealed that the methods of piping of network of water supply into the dwelling are buried underground 62%, exposed above ground 33% and lined through drains 5%.

Connection to Lagos Water Corporation

The Lagos Water Corporation was founded by the State government with the primary objective of enabling and ensuring that clean water is supplied to households in the state. This is made possible through the lay of network of pipes around the perimeter of the water scheme in various localities. The survey result indicates that 15% of the sampled households claimed that they registered with Lagos State Water Corporation (LWC) while the same proportion 15% has their piped network connected to the Agency.

It is essential for water to flow when pipe are connected into the dwelling and there is supply of water from the mains. Sometimes however, this is not usually the case as pipe might be vandalized, blocked, or as a result of low water pressure from the source. The analysis shows that the reasons attributed by the respondents for no water supply despite being connected are low pressure (44%) damaged of pipes due to road construction (12%) and vandalization of pipe (8%). The quantity of water used as well as the rate charge per unit of water used is a factor of the bill forwarded by Lagos Water Corporation to the respondents. The amount of money received for payment regarding the water usage by respondents indicates the following < N500 (40%), N500–N999 (29%), N1, 000–N1, 499 (12%), N1, 500–N1, 999 (9%), >N1, 999 (10%).

Rating of level of performance of Lagos Water Corporation

Challenges are mother of inventions. An entity is bound to face one herculean task or the other as this will enable the organization to see to the problems and proffer solutions. The identified problems highlighted by the respondents concerning Lagos Water Corporation reflected the following poor quality (dirt particles, muddy quality) 33%, unexpected interruptions daily 24%, unexpected interruptions occasionally 20%, inaccurate billing 9%, too far or inconvenient to fetch 2%. Also, on this premise the respondents rated the performance of the agency as thus excellent 20%, good 51%, fair 19% and poor 10%.

Water supplied by Lagos Water Corporation is also not sufficient to the demand of household consumption. As such households have to access water through purchase from private water vendors. The quantity used by members of the households is a reflection on the amount paid. 38% of respondents claimed they buy water and on average 1-2 (31%), 3-4 (43%) and 5-6 (26%) number of buckets were used per day while the average amount spent per day shows the following N20-N50 (31%), N51-N100 (44%), N101–N200 (15%), N210–N300 (6%) and >N300 (4%).

It is desirous of the state government to make good quality of water available to all and sundry at affordable rate. 32% of the proportion of the respondents that are not initially connected to Lagos Water Corporation are willing to be connected and are also ready to pay the following sum of money <N500(20%), N500 –N1,000 (50%), N1,001–N1,500 (10%), N1,501–N2,000 (12%), N2,001–N 2,500 (4%) and >N2,500 (4%) for the service rendered if not metered per month.

Awareness of Lagos State water regulatory commission

In order to solve the problems emanating from water generally, the State government established the Lagos State Water Regulatory Commission. 30% of the sampled households indicated that they are

aware of the existence of the corporation and amongst the proportion that are aware 28% claimed they are satisfied with the quality of service rendered by the agency.

ENVIRONMENT SUSTAINABILITY

Pollution is the process of making land, water, air or other parts of the environment dirty and unsafe or unsuitable to use. Environmental pollution is one of the greatest problems that the world is facing today causing serious havoc and irreparable damage to the earth and atmosphere. Therefore, in order to preserve and sustain the environment and enhance the quality of life, it is highly imperative that noise pollution is drastically reduced or totally eliminated from our environment. The survey result shows that generator takes lead with 44% which is closely followed by miscreant (area boys) 21%, music record seller 15%, mosque and church with 10% each. However, out of these noise pollutions those that affects the respondents most are generators 37%, areas boys 20%, music record seller 15%, church 12% and mosque 11%.

Sources of Air and Water Pollution

When making efforts to solve a problem, one of the major factors to consider is the source of the problem. Fixing the source of the problem is a major feat in achieving the solution. The source of environmental pollution matters because of the **negative impacts** it has on crucial **environmental services** such as provision of clean air and clean water and many others. The major source of water pollution as indicated by the findings shows that burst water pipe running along canals and gutters 42%, industrial waste and black oil from mechanic workshop 26% each while discharges from damaged NNPC pipelines 6%.

Street Hawking or Trading

Street hawking entails selling various items on the streets. This results into turning the community roads to mini markets. The hazards associated with street hawking are enormous and cannot be overrated. These include knocked down by vehicle, traffic jam and obstruction of pedestrian path. 56% of the sampled households claimed that hawking or street trading is prominent in their areas. Disaggregating by gender reveal that female (77%) is more prominent in the act of street hawking than their male (23%) counterparts. Also, across the age divides, the analysis revealed the following 10-15 years (14%), 11-18 years (5%), 19-30 years (32%), 31-40 years (35%) and > 40 years (14%).

Awareness of Lagos street hawker and buyer law

Laws are important because they keep a society together and functioning. *It* is a set of rules that are enforced through social officers to govern peoples' behavior. Measures are being put in place by the state government to eradicate street hawking as it is a punishable offence. The State government has set up laws against street trading and also put officers in place to enforce these laws. More so, fines are paid as punishments for violating of these laws. 67% of the sampled household members claimed that they are aware of the street hawker and buy law while 45% are aware of the penalty stipulated.

COMMUNITY PREFERENCES AND PARTICIPATION

Important services. The duty of governance is to bring services close to the grassroots by providing necessary infrastructure, amenities or utilities that will benefit the community thereby improving the standard of living of the general populace. The most germane services that the masses are expecting the government to provide for them are electricity 23%, drainage 20%, street lighting 17%, water supply, road 11% each and employment 10%.

Type of security outfit the community use

Safety of lives and properties is essential to the living condition of a populace. In order to maintain law and order, each community in the state makes use of other security outfits apart from the State Police so as to combat crime in the society. The types of security that are mostly used in the state as reflected by the result of the survey are as follows Nigeria Police 19%, Neighbour Hood Watch 25%, Private Security Outfit 26%, Oyabo Security Outfit 1%.

Contribution to the Monthly Upkeep of the Neighborhood Watch Security Outfit

Since the State government is not responsible for the general welfare of the security personnel engaged by each community for their policing, it is necessary for the residents of the community to contribute on a monthly basis for the payment of the services rendered by the security personnel as this will serve as motivation. The result of the survey shows that 66% of the respondents agreed that there is monthly contribution to the upkeep of the security outfit. On the general attitude of community members to security in the community the result reflected the following excellent 7%, good 51%, fair 31% and poor 10%.

Major problems faced in your neighborhood

Every community has its own peculiar challenges regarding security, social, economy and environment. The problem faced in the neighborhood was investigated and the result revealed that the major challenges encountered by the people in the community are as follows area boys syndrome

13%, littering 11%, public urination 10%, corruption of service delivery officials and poor traffic control 9% each, illegal trading 8%, land invasion by hawkers 7%.

GOOD GOVERNANCE

Gender Equity is a process of being fair to women and men by recognizing diversity and disadvantage and directing resources and services towards those most in need to ensure equal outcomes for all. Nigeria's society, operates on patriarchal sentiment, allocates sensitive and powerful political posts for men and deliberately marginalizes women. Also, in the absence of a gender policy, planning and budgeting did not target gender equity goals and as such women's rights and empowerment programmes were hardly implemented. Females are the most vulnerable group in Nigeria, thus their social, political and economic lives have been seriously affected and neglected in a society dominated by men.

Nigeria women constitute about half of the population of the country and are known to play a vital role as mother, producer, time manager, community organizer, social and political activist. But despite the major role they play and their population, they are continuously discriminated against. This is due to some cultural stereotype, abuse of religion, traditional practices and patriarchal society structures. The findings from the analysis revealed that 61% of the respondents claimed that there is gender equity at the state level.

Inclusiveness

The purpose of governance is to bring governance closer to the people at the grassroots and for transformation of lives. However, there is the need for the government to create awareness of her various programmes and projects to the people thereby seeking their buy-in through Town Hall Meetings (THM) and Consultative Fora (CF). The importance of inclusiveness is that people from different cultural and linguistically diverse (CALD) backgrounds bring important knowledge of different traditions, culture to community development, helping services and groups to become relevant and committed to the programmes and projects to be carried out in their communities. The survey result revealed that 60% of the sampled household members are of the opinion that there is inclusiveness of citizens in government programs, projects and policies.

Accountability

The human and material resources are at the disposal of the government to use for the growth and development of the people they represent. Decision makers in government must be accountable to the institutional stakeholders; the purpose for which is to have value for money and curb excessive

wastages. 65% of the respondents are of the opinion that the government is accountable to the citizenry.

Transparency

This is built on free flow of information. The government must be open and sincere in executing her programmes and projects. This can be made possible when people have direct access to the road map of various programmes and projects to be executed by the State government. Transparency involves the availability of information to the general public and the need for openness in government policies and decisions. This will foster a good relationship based on mutual trust between the government and the citizenry. The survey analysis shows that 57% of the sampled households believe that the State government is transparent in the execution of various programmes and projects.

Obedience to the rule of law

Law is meant for everybody to obey. No institution, no matter how mighty or highly placed should be above the law. The purpose of the law is to bring sanity to the society and as such the legal frameworks should be fair and enforce impartially, particularly the laws on human rights. 66% of the respondents believe that the state government abides by the rule of law.

Doing business in Lagos

Lagos is the nerve center of commercial activities in the country. It has the largest market in Africa with huge purchasing power, affordable and abundant labour supply and profitable investment opportunities. Doing business in Lagos involves the ability to get required land with no problem, obtaining the Certificate of Occupancy with ease, processing and registering businesses with less bureaucracy, safety, good road network, taxation etc. The result of the sampled indicated that 42% of the respondents are of the opinion that it is easy doing business in the state.

ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION

One of the major benefits of good road is to allow for easy access by the users. Amongst the means of road movement is the car. It is highly imperative that there should be easy access of road by car. 80% of the respondents asserted that their roads are accessible by car.

The length and width of the road is also an essential attribute for free flow of traffic. The more adequate the length and width of the road, the better it is for easy vehicular movement. The 64% of the sampled household claimed that the sizes of the roads in their communities are adequate.

Problems with roads in the community

Roads and highways are preferred means of transportation of passengers and goods. The inter-state and intra-state commuter's traffic rely heavily on road transport. The maintenance of road infrastructure is a function of its durability. However, there are peculiar road problems which are investigated during the survey exercise and the result reveals the following: poor drainage facilities (26%), bad road surface (21%), no side walk (17%), narrow or obstructed sidewalk (11%) and parking on the road sides (25%) as the identified road problems in the state.

Impact of the recent rehabilitation or reconstruction of road in the locality

The State government is investing heavily on road infrastructure in order to ease vehicular movement, save travel time as well as stress resulting from traffic jam. 10% of the respondents claimed that there is rehabilitation or reconstruction of roads in their communities and of this proportion 32% each of sampled households claimed improve travel time or enhancement of value of properties in their area and 24% decongestion of areas with known bottle necks as major impact of the rehabilitation or reconstruction of road in their locality. However, 12% of the respondents said the rehabilitation/reconstruction had no impact in their communities

Perennial Flooding of the Environment

Flooding is a major challenge during raining season as it results to creating of potholes on the road thereby causing traffic jam, slow vehicular movement, as well as loss of lives and properties. In order to reduce the identified problems the State government embarked on roads upgrading. The finding shows that 70% of the sampled households claimed that the upgrading of roads in their communities have addressed the perennial flooding of their environment.

Government Intervention on Networks of Roads

The people are the eyes of the government therefore feedbacks are expected from them as to the roads that require intervention in their areas. This feedback mechanism will enable the government in formulating the logistics in handling state policy on roads infrastructure. The survey result shows that 87% of the respondent said that there are other networks of roads that require government intervention in their areas.

The policy thrust of the State government is to bring governance close to the citizenry through provision of adequate public infrastructure. The purpose of this is to improve the quality of lives of the

populace. The public infrastructures that are lacking as identified by the respondents are public water (35%), drainage (24%), transformer (18%), electric pole (12%), Recreation Centre (6%) and bridges (5%).

In order to make the means of road transportation easy for the citizens, the state government provided the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) to ensure that the transportation system in the state is efficient, and effective at least cost. 39% of the household sampled claimed that BRT are plying their routes while 32% of them said they patronize BRT. The waiting time before boarding the BRT indicated <30 minutes (70%), 30-59 minutes (29%), 1-2hrs (1%). Meanwhile 84% and 94% are satisfied with the level of performance as well as the bus fare.

Causes of Traffic Situation

All over Lagos metropolis the problem of traffic jam cannot be overemphasized. Major highways are heavy with hold-ups. This affects the average travel time, increase stress etc. The traffic situation and corresponding causes was investigated in the course of the survey and the result revealed that 3% said it was good while 33% and 58% claimed it was fair and bad respectively. On the identified causes the analysis indicated the following trend volume of traffic on the road (16%), pot holes (18%), narrow road (15%), absence of traffic light (9%), no traffic warden (6%), reckless driving (13%) and attitude of LASTMA Officials (3%), lack of enforcement by police officer on the duty(2%), corruption on the aspect of traffic enforcement officer (LASTMA, Police) 2%, Flooding during the raining season (3%), accidents (4%), breakdown of vehicles (6%) and environment(rain storm/weather condition) 3%.

Daily car usage by household members

The status of an individual is measured by the physical materials he or she owns such as cars. The number of the cars owned by an individual show the level of affluence of the household. The usage of such cars on the road on daily basis will contribute to the vehicular density. The analysis shows that 21% of the respondents owned a car and of this proportion 12% use the car on a daily basis.

Satisfaction with restriction of Okada on the Highways

Okada is one of the major modes of transportation in the state as it allows for easy movement in traffic jam. The Lagos State government has to formulate policy on its movement as a result of incessant accidents that leads to death or deformity of both the rider and the commuters. The result of the analysis shows that 28% of the respondents are satisfied with the restriction of Okada on the

highway. Also, amongst the benefits of restriction of Okada on the highways itemized by the sampled households are; reduce Okada accidents (38%), reduce Okada robbery (38%), improves road traffic (19%) and no benefit (5%). 16% of the respondents claimed they are affected by the restrictions and the reasons adduced for this are as follows getting to destination late (39%), increase in volume of cars on the road (9%), traffic jam (11%), stress in getting bus to destination (19%), congestion of people at bus stop (9%), prone to once chance (bus robbery) 3%, more area boys (miscreant) 10%.

WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Power: The importance of energy in any nation cannot be overemphasized. Energy is required for all aspects of civilization ranging from household needs, business and industries as well as security. Unfortunately, electric power, which is preferred form of energy, is in short supply due to growth in population and lack of more power plants.

Streetlights in the Neighborhood

Illumination of the streets allows for clear view of road by motor drivers and this will prevent accident. It also allow for safety on the road as incidence of robbery will be drastically reduce. The result shows that 23% of the sampled respondents asserted to the fact that there are streetlight in their neighbourhood. On the number of times the streetlights were on the analysis indicated throughout the night 30%, part of the night 16%, not every night 18% and never 36%.

Electricity Connection to Dwellings

There are various means of powering a dwelling among which are solar energy, generator, and local lamp and through the electricity company. The survey investigated if the electricity the respondents are using is from the electricity company and the result revealed that 86% of the sample respondents indicated that the electricity they are using are from the electricity company. The connectivity of the electricity to the dwelling shows that 76% are through metered, 18% prepaid, 2% are unmetered connected from neighbours dwelling and 4% are unmetered connected from street.

Payment of Electricity Bills

The quantity of electricity consumed per unit cost determines the bill the customer receives from the electricity distribution company and the payment made. The analysis of payment of bills received from the electricity company serving their area shows <N1, 000 (16%), N1, 000-N2, 000 (28%), N2, 001–N3, 000 (6%), N3, 001-N4, 000 (7%), N4, 000-N5, 000 (6%) and >N5, 000 (37%). Also, 22% of the sampled households claimed that they are satisfied with the electricity received from the electricity distribution company.

Alternative Sources of Electricity

Generally, the power generated from the electricity company is not sufficient for distribution to all communities. As such, more often than not, households do not have enough power supply as at when needed and this results to people having alternative sources of electricity. The result of the sampled households shows the following alternative sources of electricity used by respondent's local lamp (kerosene, palm oil, candle, battery) 50%, generator 44% and solar energy and inverter 3% each. The reasons adduced for the usage of these sources revealed 64% have no choice, 20% to supplement power from the grid, 14% more economical and 2% no connection to grid.

Amount used to fuel generator in the last one month

Ideally, there should be regular and steady supply of electricity which might not necessitate the use of alternative sources of electricity. However, due to epileptic power supply, the citizenry have no option than to resolve to use alternative sources such as generator. The result indicated that the average amount used to fuel the generator in a month revealed the following <N1, 000 (20%), N1, 000-N2, 000 (15%), N2 001 –N3, 000 (13%), N3, 001-N4, 000 (6%), N4, 000-N5, 000 (11%) and >N5, 000 (35%).

How often do you remember to put off light at day break

Amongst others, a means of conserving electricity is ensuring that lights are put off when not in use as this will aid the longevity of the transformers as well as allowing for wider electricity distribution coverage to areas in need of it. The analysis of the result indicated that 68% of the respondents always put off their lights at daybreak, while 24% and 8% seldom and never put off their lights at daybreak respectively.

PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

Cardinal to the State government statutory responsibility is the protection of lives and properties. The issue of security and public safety cannot be over-emphasised. The State has continually invested in the security and safety of the inhabitant. The latest of this is the creation of "Security Trust Fund" a public private partnership as well as procurement of large scale vehicular support, gadgets and modern security aids. The survey sought to know the general perception of the populace on the safety and security within the community. The result showed that 13% of the populace adjudged the communities as very safe, 52% were of the opinion that it is just safe. Other respondents indicated that it is fairly safe (27%) while 8% of them were of the contrary opinion that it was not safe.

Comparing the current security situation viz-a-viz that of last one year revealed that the safety situation is much better as attested to by 12% of the respondent, other were of the opinion that the

safety situation was just better, about the same, worse as attested to by 49%, 33% and 6% of the respondents respectively. Also victims of incidence of crime within the community were also investigated. It was discovered that 20% of household members reported being victims of crime over the past 12 months. Types of safety challenges experienced or faced by household members in the last 12 months include; Fire Disaster 23%, Collapse building 19%, House Flooding 1%, Armed robbery 42%, Gas Explosion 8% and Chemical waste in-haling 8%. In addition, some building (dwelling) were reportedly have structural defect as indicated by 24% of the household, while 35 % the respondents confirmed that some buildings were also exposed to vibrated generators.

Lagos State Fire Service

The effectiveness and efficiency of the Lagos State Fire Service response to emergency situation was investigated. The analysis revealed that 12% of the respondents agreed that the response of LSFS was very effective, 51% adjudged them as just effective, 11 % were of the opinion that the LSFS response were not effective while, 26% were reportedly undecided. Part of security and safety concerns is the erection of building close to High tension, Pipelines and Allied infrastructure. The survey revealed that 16% of the household actually sited their building within the afore-mentioned danger zones. Moreover, reported major safety concern at the household levels when household are outside the dwelling are Road Accident 22%, injury at work 3%, Returning home safety 73 % as well as Fire outbreak 2%.

Building Structure

The use of professional and technical personnel to construct and maintain the building / dwelling cannot be over-emphasised. The survey sought to know the involvement of registered building contractors, engineers or architects in the building activities. The result confirmed that 27% of the household attested that the building was built by registered building contractors, engineers, architects etc. The involvement of the electricians to handle household electrical works was investigated. The survey sought to know how the household engage Electricians. The analysis showed that 16% of the household engage electrical company, 81 % engage individual electrician while, the remaining 3% recruited them through their association.

Use of Sidewalk

Part of road safety initiatives is the construction of pedestrian walk ways along the major express ways in the State. This walk-ways provide the teeming population the opportunity of moving from one place to the other without crossing the expressway. The survey result showed that 74% of the respondents reportedly used the sidewalk /walk way. On the importance of the sidewalk to the

pedestrians, most respondents rated the presence of the side walk as very important (84%), 15% of them also was of the opinion that it was fairly important while 1% adjudged the provision of the side walk as not important.

In order to ensure all road signs and directions are strictly followed along with traffic rules and regulations, there is need for sustainable monitoring of the highways by the Road Safety Officers. A sizeable proportion of the respondents, 55% were of the opinion that the highways are being monitored by the officials of road safety corps. Similarly, the vehicle inspection officers (VIO) do monitor the motorists as well for road worthiness and as attested to by 49% of respondents. The availability of the pedestrian crossing signals or marks at designated point on our major roads was also measured. The result showed that 47% of the sampled households confirmed the presence of pedestrian signs or marks on our highways.

Lagos State Traffic Management Authority (LASTMA)

Traffic management has become a re-occurring issue on the state highways, roads and streets. The establishment of Lagos State Traffic Management Agency (LASTMA) provides additional prowess to the efforts of the Police Officers and Traffic Warden directing the vehicular movement across the state. The frequency of LASTMA official in traffic control was investigated and the result showed that operations of LASTMA officials were very frequent as confirmed by 39% of the sampled households, those that regarded the operation as not frequent accounted for 39% while the remaining 22% were of the opinion that LASTMA had no operation on the roads. On the efficiency of LASTMA officials, it was confirmed that LASTMA operations was highly efficient 8%, fairly efficient (39%), moderately efficient (20%) and not efficient by 23% of the sampled households accordingly.

Kick Against Indiscipline (KAI)

Creation of KAI officials was borne out of the desire of the State government to tackle the menace of the environmental nuisance at the household, individual and community levels. The KAI officials have been working all over the state in order to ensure strict compliance with the environmental rules and regulations. The survey assessed the efficiency of the KAI output at household levels, it was discovered that (17%) of the respondents adjudged KAI operations as highly efficient, 36% regarded them fairly efficient and 21% of them as moderately efficient. On the other hand, those that regarded KAI operations as not efficient accounted for 26% of the respondents.

Expectedly, motorists approaching zebra crossing signs are expected to stop and observe the road traffic signs for the pedestrian to cross the highways. Thus, the compliance levels of the motorists as regards zebra crossing signs were examined at the household levels. It was discovered

that motorists do stop at the zebra crossing as supported by 65% of the respondents while the remaining 35% had contrary opinion.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Lagos State occupies a total land mass of 3,577 square kilometers (i.e. about 903,066 acres), representing 0.387% of the country total land mass. It has a population estimate of 22 million people in 2013 with annual growth rate of 3.2% Lagos is the center of the nation's industry and commerce and accounts for over 70% of the country's industrial/commercial activities. The State generates 70% of the nation's Ports cargo and has the largest Stock Exchange in West Africa. Without doubt, it attracts a lot of people therefore putting pressure on all the infrastructures in the State. It is therefore on this premise that a periodic household survey is necessitated to facilitate efficient and effective planning as well as assessing the state of the welfare of the residents viz-a-viz the facilities and other packages put in place by both government and non-governmental agencies with emphasis on the former.

To a large extent, household surveys provide reliable source of data on the impact of government policies and programmes on socio-economic status of residents of a given settlement area. Interestingly, it also gives information and feedbacks about individual household perception of available basic social amenities such as schools, clinics, water and roads among others and how these amenities have affected them.

The 2016 Lagos Welfare and Service Delivery Survey (LWSDS) is the sixth edition with the maiden edition in 2005 followed with subsequent editions in 2008, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively. The one of 2015 was not done due to election year.

OBJECTIVES

By and large, the goal and objectives of the Lagos Bureau of Statistics (LBS) in the Ministry of Economic Planning and Budget in conducting the Lagos Welfare and Service Delivery Survey (LWSDS) commonly refers to as "Lagos Household Survey" is to research into the welfare of the residents of Lagos State at individual and household levels and further fortify the existing data collection mechanism of the Bureau (LBS) as well as develop and improve on the existing data set for better understanding of households perception on the current socio-economic condition in Lagos State. The survey data will be used in determining what proportion of Lagosians is unable to meet their basic needs of life and enjoy adequate standard of living with enough access to services.

Some other specific objectives of the survey comprised the following:

- o Provide timely and reliable information on key indicators
- o Provide data to monitor the Ten Points Agenda (TPA) programme of the State Government and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the State

- o Provide an understanding of the living condition of the citizens of Lagos State as regards education, health, housing, land ownership, household assets amongst others
- o Provide information on household expenditure and consumption pattern in the State
- o Assess the impact of some key government initiatives like microfinance, free health services etc. on the residents of Lagos State.
- o To provide up-to-date information on the standard of living of the citizen of Lagos State as well as measuring the impact of various projects/ programmes of government on the citizens.
- o To strengthen national statistical capacity by focusing on data gathering, quality of survey information, statistical tracking and analysis.
- o To contribute to the improvement of data and monitoring system in Nigeria.
- o To serve as baseline for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda.

SCOPE/ COVERAGE

The survey is designed to appropriate information on all members of the selected household while the household heads are expected to provide information on behalf of other members of their respective households. The Y2016 study like that of Y2014 edition covered the entire 20 Local Government Areas and 37 Local Community Development Areas in the State.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

Chapter 1 contains the scope/coverage and organization of the report. Chapter 2 includes the survey methodology which constitutes the sample frame and design, survey instrument coupled with the technique applied in the gathering data from the field. Chapter 3-12 comprises data analysis including findings on the various sector viz-a-viz Demography, Household assets and amenities, Water, Land Tenure, etc. The appendix contains the derived statistical tablets on the key findings of the study.

CHAPTER 2

INTRODUCTION

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.

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.

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BY 20	POPULATION BY 20 LG (2016)	LOCAL GOVT./ 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
APAPA	715,792	APAPA	298,247	5	88	62	150	30
		APAPA IGANMU	417,545	7	88	87	175	25
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
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
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
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
IBEJU LEKKI	136,393	IBEJU	79,563	7	87	17	104	15
		LEKKI	56,831	5	87	12	99	20
IKORODU	944,158	IGBOGBO BAIYERU	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
SHOMOLU	1,404,666	BARIGA	702,333	8	88	146	234	29
		SHOMOLU	702,333	8	88	146	234	29
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
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
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

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
TOTAL	24,051,762		24,051,762	376	5,000	5,000	10,000	

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) were 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 exclude certain segments of the society whose activities are predetermined. These include institutionalized establishments like Hospitals, Schools, Prisons, Police Barracks, Military Settlements, Hostels, Hotels, Charity Homes, etc. Such establishments were however, excluded from the list and therefore did not form part of the sample hence, they were not surveyed.

SURVEY INSTRUMENT/ EQUIPMENT

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

- o Demography
- o Education
- o Economy
- o Household Consumption / Expenditures
- o Assets
- o Health
- o Housing and Tenure
- o Utilities/Services
- o Community Preferences/Participation
- o Public Safety/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 was used in accordance with selected studying units (EA) in the design. Other instrument and equipment that were used are manual of instructions, measuring boards weighing scales, and tablets/PDA devices.

TRANSLATION

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

PRETEST SURVEY

As a prerequisite for the finalization process of survey instrument, a pretest 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 pretest survey include:

- i. To test the flow of survey questions.
- ii. Appropriateness of the question.
- iii. To test the administrative of the questionnaire.
- iv. To test for the accuracy and precision of the anthropometry tools (weighing scale, measuring board).
- v. To test the logic and skip pattern of the question
- vi. To test for the smooth flow of the questionnaire that was scripted into CAPI as well as the reliability of the equipment (Tablets)

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:

- i. To test the adequacy of the survey instruments.
- ii. To test the strategy for administering the questionnaire.
- iii. To test the data processes arrangement such as system development, data processing capability, data tabulation and analysis as well as report writing.
- iv. To test the logistics arrangement.

FIELD WORK MONITORING, COORDINATION AND QUALITY CHECKS

Vehicles were provided to enhance the mobility of the teams, while boats were hired in the riverine area while keke maruwa was used in the areas that are not motorable. Security issues were also addressed by providing Local guide as well as involvement of the Local Government Chairman. The Deputy Police Officers (DPO) in each of the Local Government was also informed of the exercise.

In order to improve the quality of the data, modality for monitoring of the field work was in place. The primary objectives of monitoring quality checks were to assure collection of good quality data from the field. This is to oversee the process of data collection and making sure the field officers carry out their assignment as designed in order to reduce both sampling and non-sampling errors.

DOWNLOADING OF THE RECORDS WITH THE USE OF CAPI (HAND-HELD COMPUTER DEVICE FOR DATA COLLECTION)

The data was downloaded to a designated portal in the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) on daily basis. two personnel in the ICT department in MOST are dedicated to editing the data as it was being received from the field and sent feedback sent to the field personnel on any issues or observation on real time basis.

DATA PROCESSING

The data processing for the study was done by the data processing personnel in MOST. The data processing activities comprise of the following inter-related operations namely, computer editing and tabulation.

DATA ANALYSIS/ REPORT

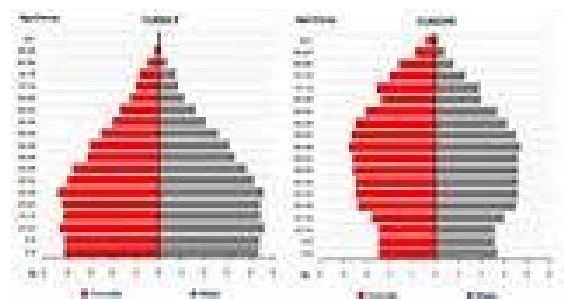
The analysis of data was done by twelve man team from the Lagos Bureau of Statistics (LBS), while the editing was done by professionals in various fields before the report writing. The Report was written in such a way to make it useful to

- i. Users
- ii. Policy Makers
- iii. Planners
- iv. Researchers and students.

DISSEMINATION/ ARCHIVING

Both hard and soft copies were distributed to various MDA's .The SPSS data and survey document was archived using the micro data management.

DEMOGRAPHY

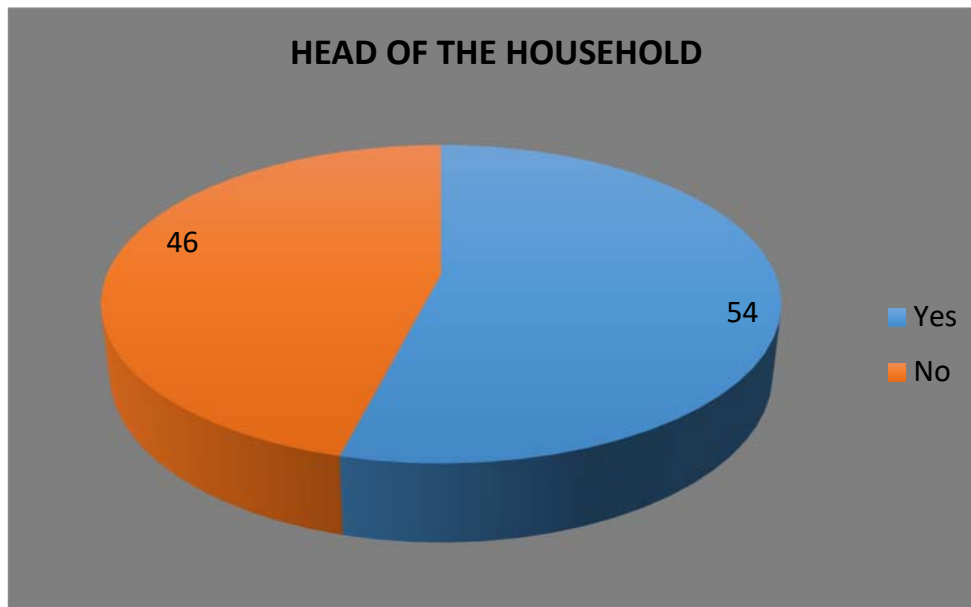


DEMOGRAPHY

Demography is the scientific study of human populations, especially with reference to their size, structure, and distribution. Demographics are a collection of statistical data used to describe a population such as age, sex, education, income and race.

Demographic analysis, the statistical description of human populations, is a tool used by government agencies, political parties, and manufacturers of consumer goods. Polls conducted on every topic imaginable, from age to toothpaste preference, give the government and corporations an idea of who the public is and what it needs and wants. The government's census, which is conducted every ten years, is the largest demographic survey of all.

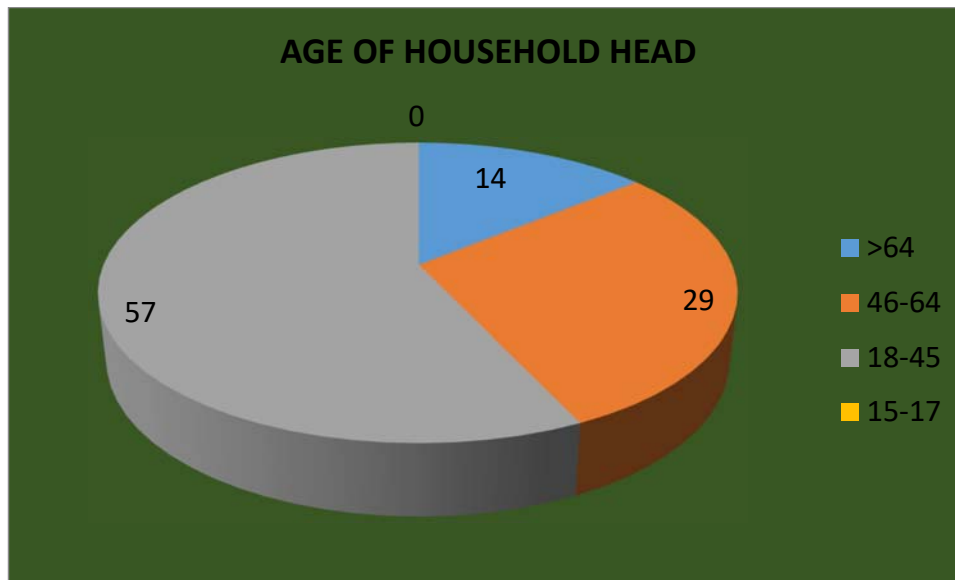
HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD



The Head of Household is the person who provides actual support and maintenance to one or more individuals who are related to him or her through adoption, blood, or marriage.

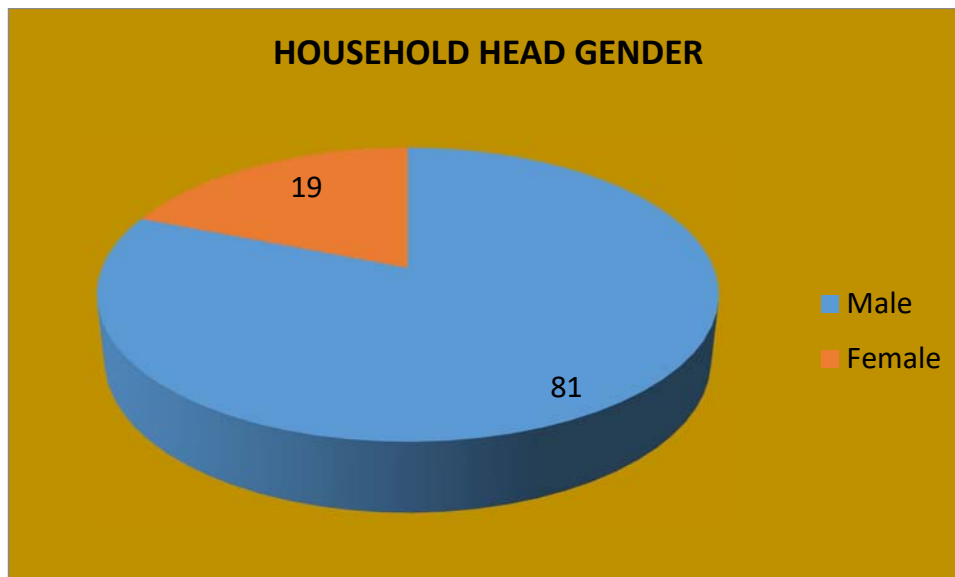
The report of the survey indicates that 54% of the respondents in the State affirmed that they are the head of household, while 46% said that they were not.

AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD



Age composition remains one of the reliable indicators to determine the quality and quantity of human resources available in a geographical area of interest over a period of time. It is used in the computation of population pyramids, calculation of dependency ratio and estimation of demographic trends of a population. The survey indicates that the Age of Household Heads is higher in the working ages ranging between 18 and 64 which accounts for 86% of the population. Household heads that are older than 64 recorded 14%.

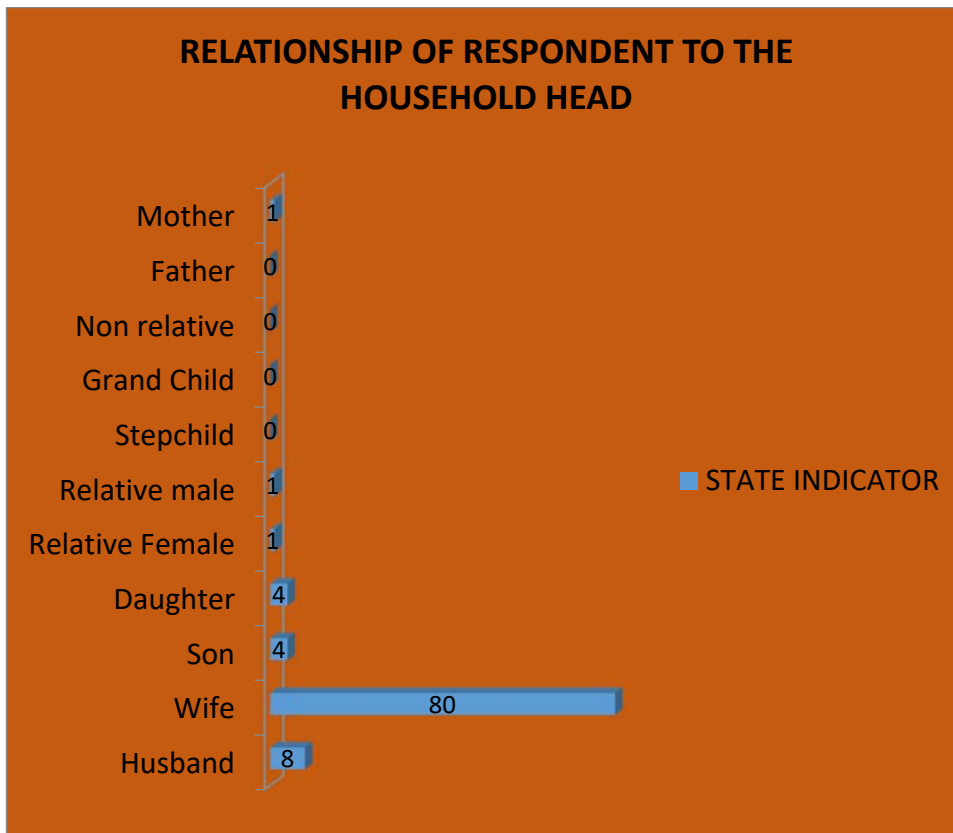
HOUSEHOLD HEAD GENDER



Gender for the purpose of this survey, refers to the socially construed roles, behaviours, activities, and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for men and women.

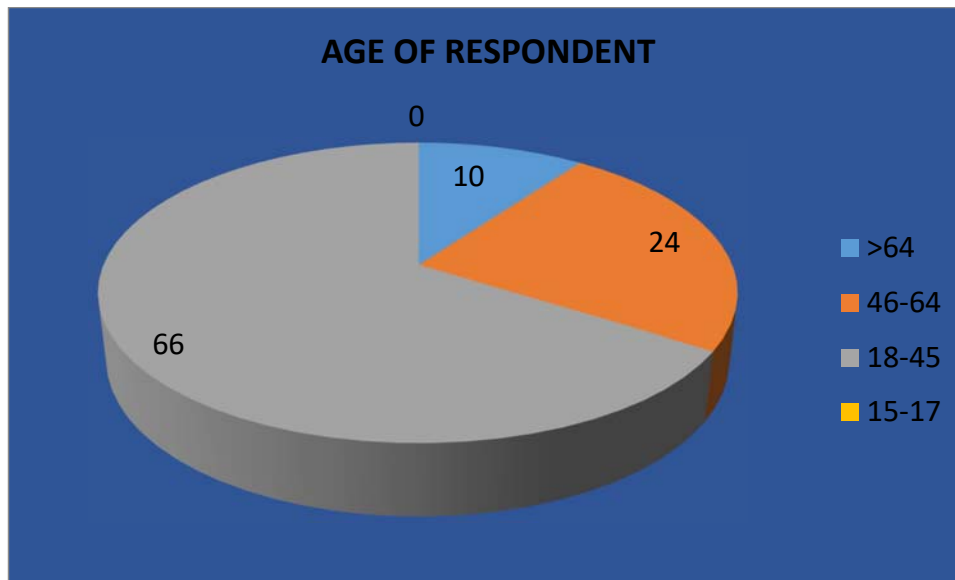
Gender concepts have become recurring issues in statistical analysis. The United Nations has equally championed gender statistics with a view to bringing into limelight, gender specific indicators that will promote and enhance gender based planning, programming and budgeting. The headship of a household, at present, is being determined by functional responsibilities as regards provision of accommodation, feeding and other means of livelihood to other members of the family. The result revealed that 81% of the gender of household heads were male and 19% female.

RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD



Relationship is the connection or association or involvement between two or more people. It, in this sense, also refer to the unique strength of how to support each other. From the survey, it was recorded that 80% of respondents were wives to the Household Head whenever the Head is not available, 4% were their Sons, and 4% were Daughters. It was only 8% of the Husbands that responded to the questionnaires where the head of household were not available.

AGE OF RESPONDENT



The age of respondent impacts on his experience. Thus, the quality of data generated from a survey is quite related to the age of the respondents. An older respondent is likely to be able to give accurate answers to questions asked unlike younger respondents who may not have the relevant facts or experience.

From the result of the survey, the Age components of respondent revealed that 66% of respondents are aged between 18 to 45 years, 24% between 46-64 years while between Ages 15 and 17 years and over 64 years was 0% and 10% respectively.

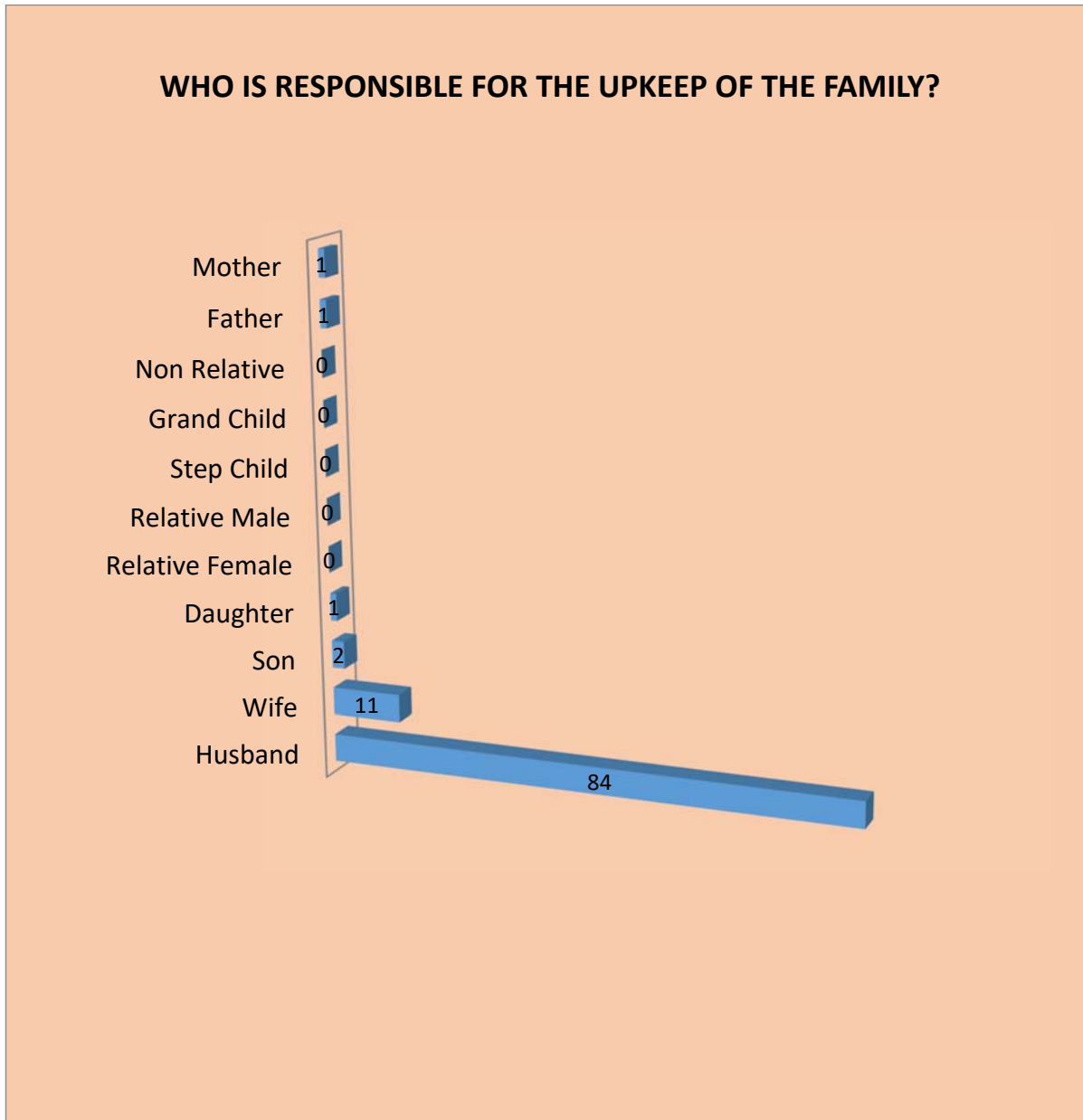
SEX RATIO

The theory of sex ratio is a field of study concerned with the accurate prediction of sex ratios based on consideration of their natural history. Sex ratio is the demographic concept that measures the proportion of males to females in a given population. Sex ratio is an important demographic indicator used to identify gender outlook of a population of interest with a view to influencing gender based planning, programming and budgeting of socio economic infrastructure in accordance with structure and proportion of males and females in the population.

It is usually measured as the number of males per 100 females. This survey revealed that Lagos State Household Heads' Sex Ratio stood at 4:1 which implies that for every female-headed household, there exist roughly four (4) male-headed households respectively.

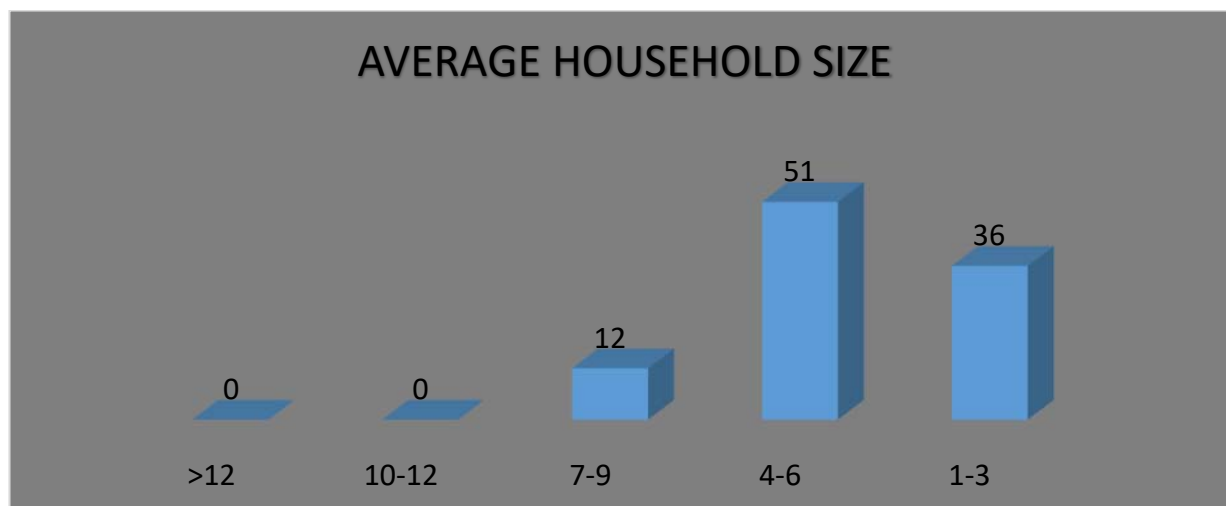
On the other hand, household membership Sex Ratio of this year stood at 3:4 implying that for every 3 male household members in the state, there is 4 female household members.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE UPKEEP OF THE FAMILY?



The Upkeep refers to the financial or material support of household members. The survey reveals that Husbands are responsible for the family upkeep with 84%, Wives recorded 11% while Sons (2%), Daughters, Father of the Household Head, Mother of the Household head each recorded (1%) and Others had a nil record.

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

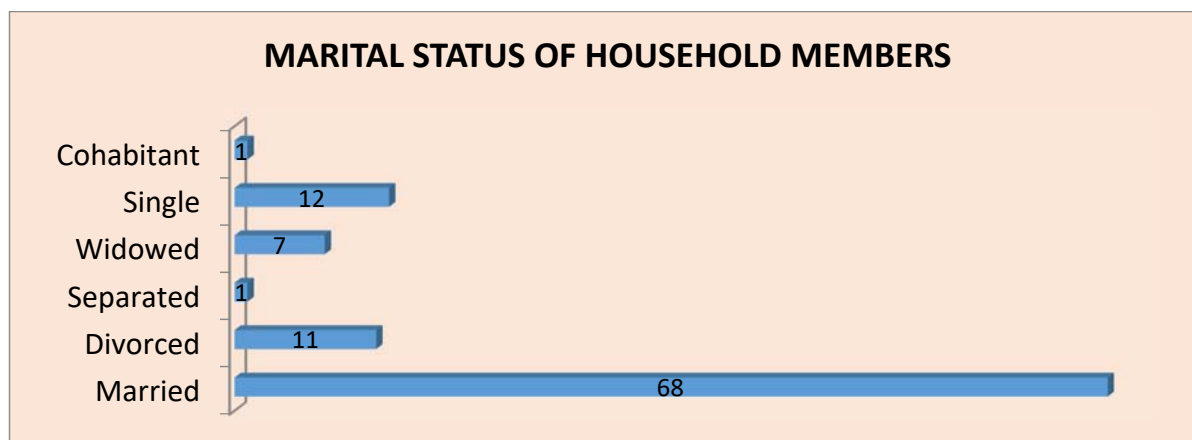


Household size is the number of people living under the same roof and feeding from the same source. Household size is a powerful indicator in any demographic study, as it relates to the size of each of the household units to number of the households in the survey.

The bulk of the distribution has always been between Ages 4 and 6. This year hold same. A good proportion also fall within the ages of 4 and 6. Following further calculations, the analysis also reveal that the average household size remain at 5.

It should be noted that the State Indicator reveal that the proportion of household size that are between 4-6 is 51 %, between 1-3 (36%) 7-9 (12%), 10-12 and >12 each recorded less than 1%.

MARITAL STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

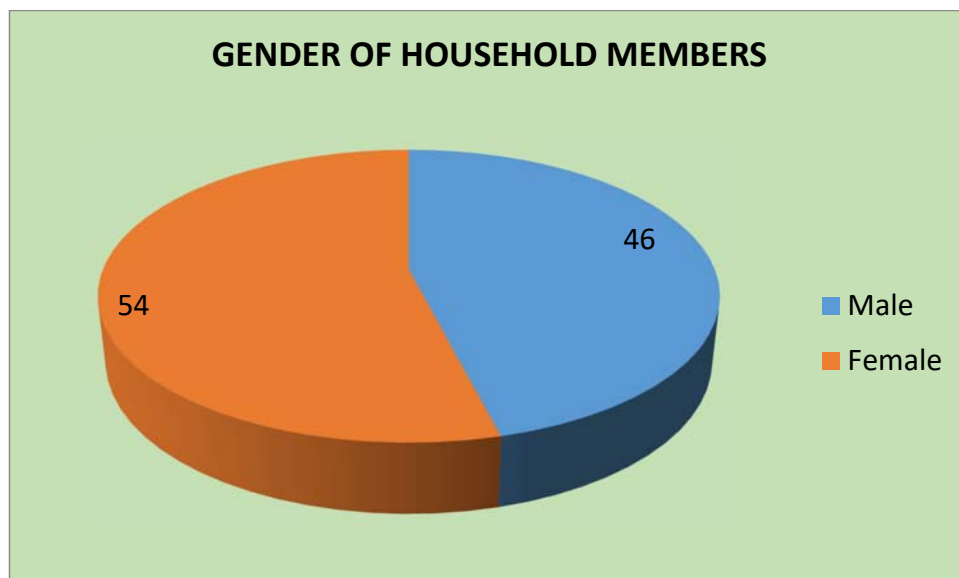


A person's marital status indicates whether the person is married or not. Marital status also serves as a demographic indicator measuring the co-habitation arrangement of the inhabitants of the community in accordance with culture and tradition. It also reflects to some extent, the social interaction amongst diverse people of different age, creed and customs.

A good measure of socio-cohabitation in any community is the level of marital status of the inhabitants. Marital status also serves as demographic indicator measuring the cohabitation arrangement of the inhabitants of the community in accordance with culture and traditions. This indicator reflects the socio-cultural interaction among the inhabitants and vividly put the population in a perspective that could direct the quality and direction of their socioeconomic access.

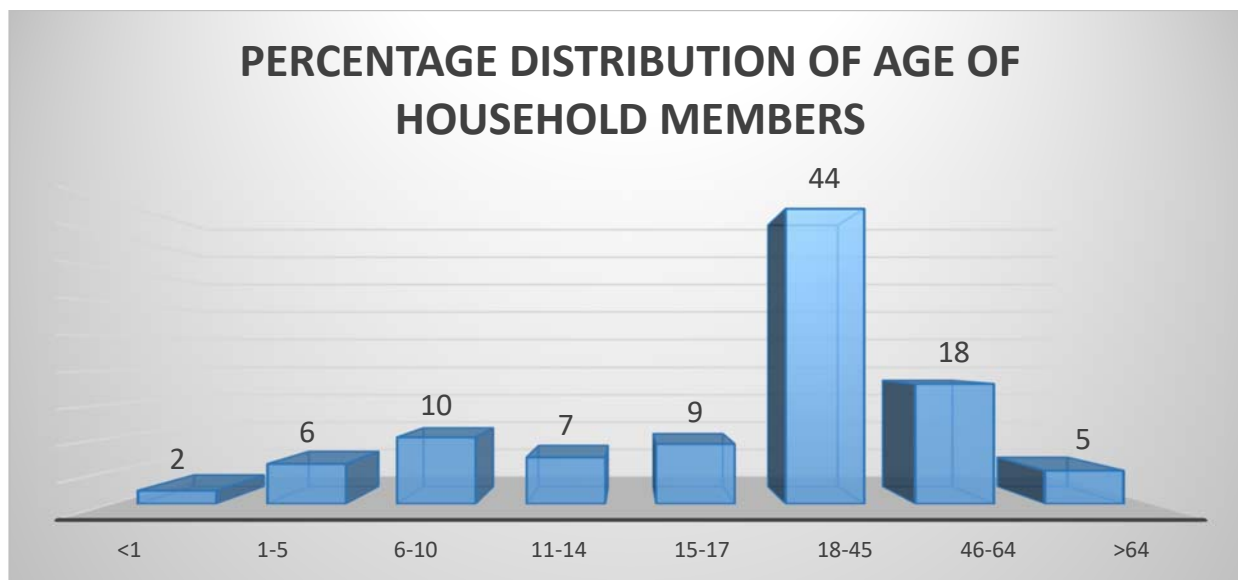
In this survey, 32% are Married, 12% are Single, 7% are Widowed, 2% each are 11% are Divorced, 1% Separated while Cohabitants recorded 37%.

GENDER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS



In this survey, the gender of household members revealed 46% Male and 54% Female.

AGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS



Age composition of a household is an important demographic information. It shows the structural composition of the inhabitants of any geographical area as well as the ability to cater for its socio-economic needs and sustenance. It is used mostly in the computation of population pyramids, calculation of dependency ratio and estimation of demographic trends of a population. A population with high proportion of children and elderly people will definitely have socio-economic implication different to that of working class dominated population.

It was revealed that 44% is between 18-45 years, 18% for 46-64, 10% for 6-10, 9% for 15-17, 7% for 11-14, 6% for 1-5, 5% for >64 while <1 recorded 2%.

DEPENDENCY RATIO

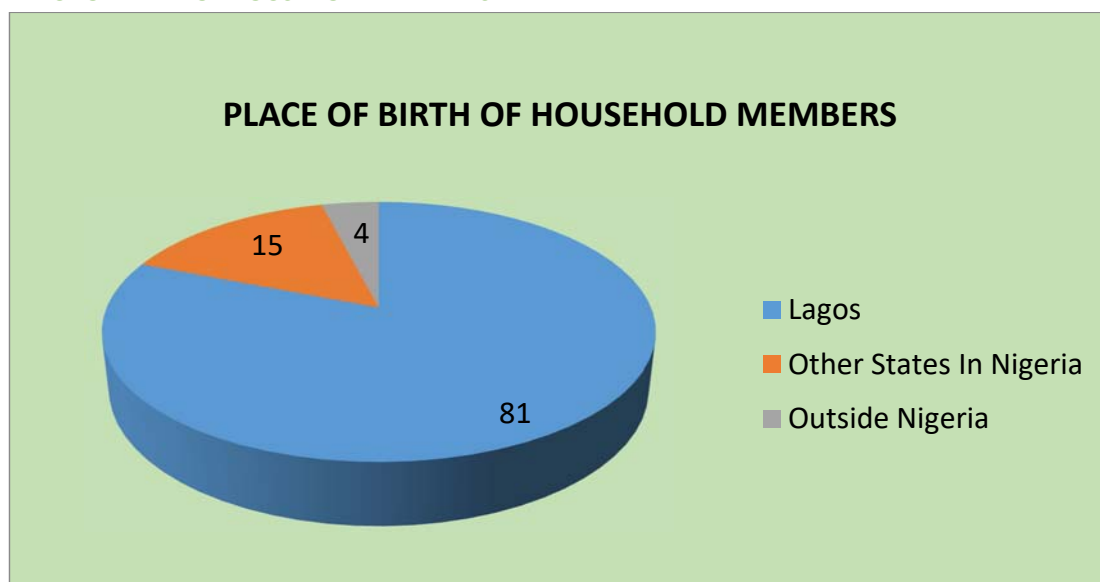
THE DEPENDENCY RATIO provides a rough measure of the demands facing the working-age population to take care of the dependent members of society. Increasing dependency ratios put strain on a society and risks increasing poverty, because more people must share what each member of the working population produces or earns.

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 for the State in this year's survey stands at 42:100 which implies that about 42 economic viable people are providing economic support to 100 dependant –Every working person supports two person including children, unemployed youth and aged people.

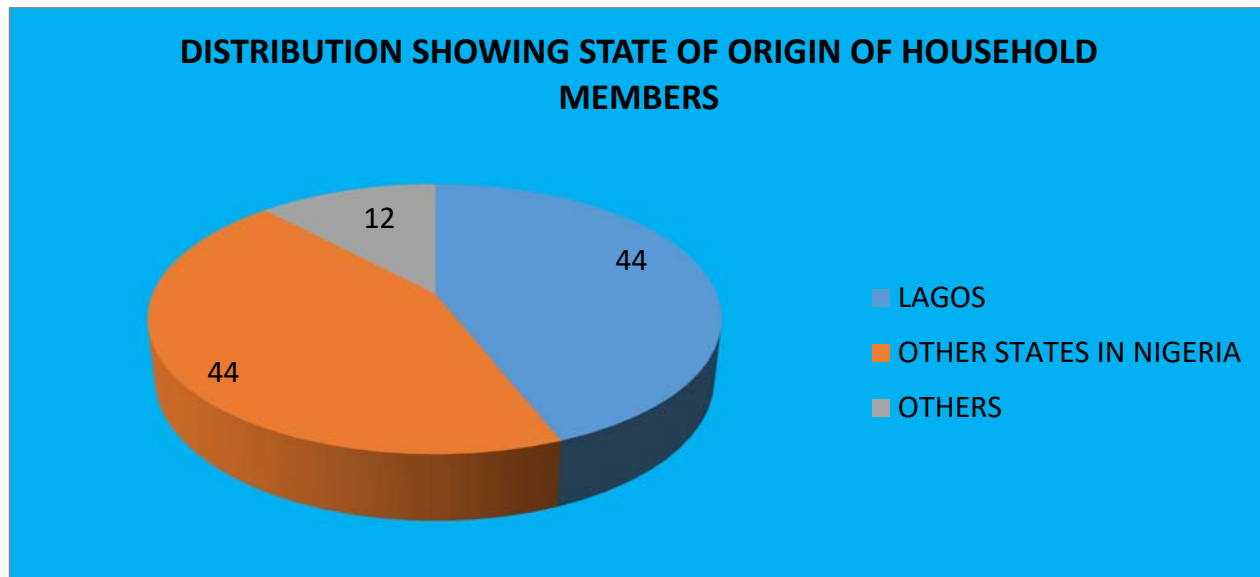
Child dependency ratio recorded 45:100. That is about 2 working class citizens providing support for 1 child. Old-age dependency ratio is 65:100 suggesting about 7 working class providing economic support for 1 old dependant.

PLACE OF BIRTH OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS



It was recorded that 81% of respondents partaking in this survey were born in Lagos State while 15% were born in States other than Lagos State. It was also revealed that only 4% was born Outside Nigeria. Agboyi-Ketu, Ejigbo, Eredo, Ikeja and Oshodi each recorded 100% respondents born in Lagos State.

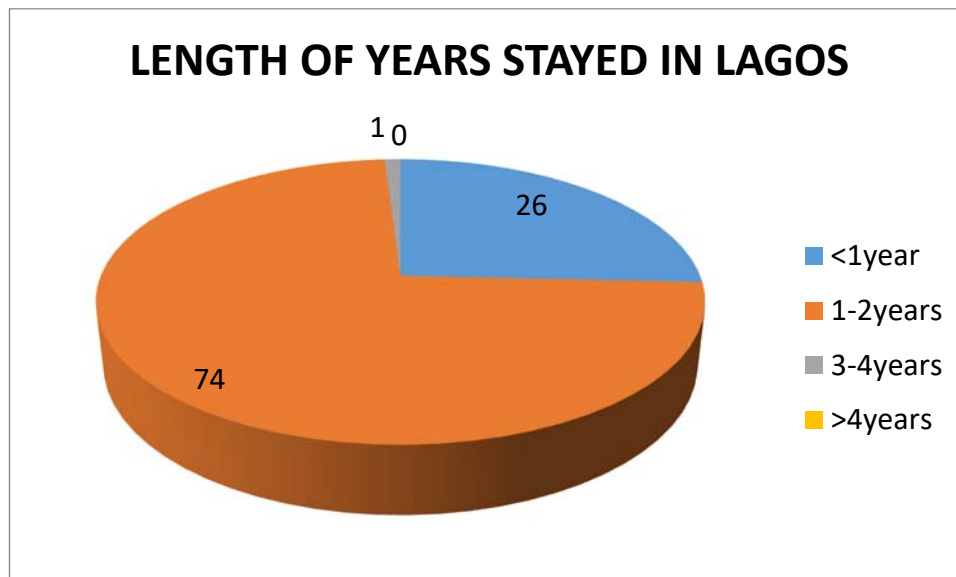
STATE OF ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS



States of origin of the households' members will provide meaningful perception into the cultural/ traditional background of the households with a view to understanding their peculiarities, norms, ethics and beliefs.

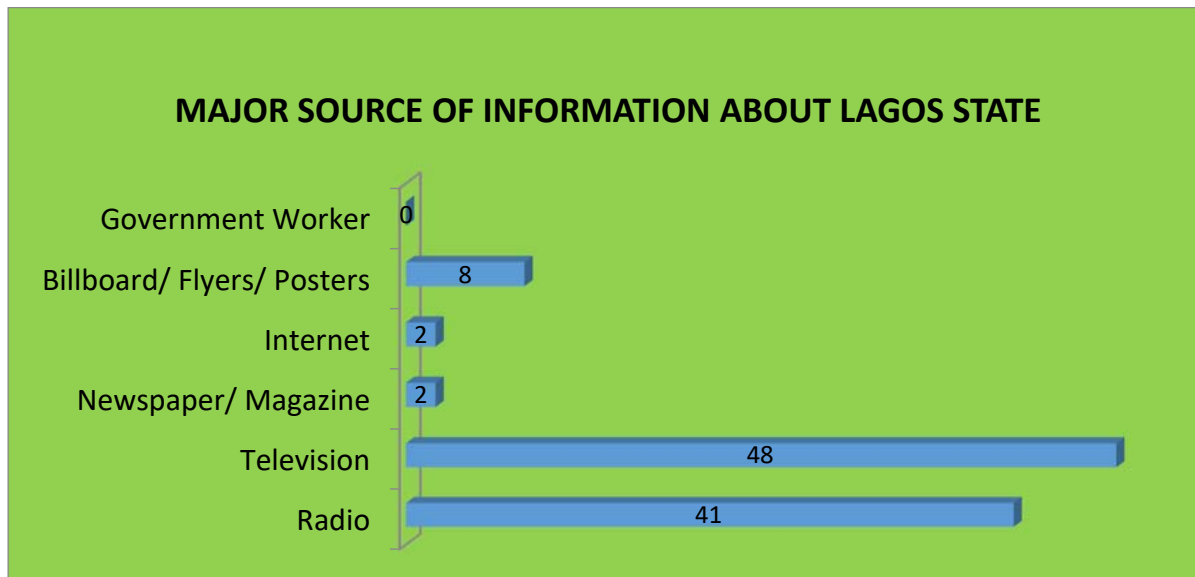
It was revealed in this survey that 44% of those living in Lagos are from other States other than Lagos. Respondents of Lagos State origin living in Lagos account for also 44% while 12% of residents are of foreign origin.

LENGTH OF YEARS STAYED IN LAGOS



Respondents not born in Lagos were asked how long they have stayed in Lagos State. The survey revealed that 74% had lived in Lagos for between 1 and 2 years in Lagos, 26% had lived in Lagos for less than 1 year.

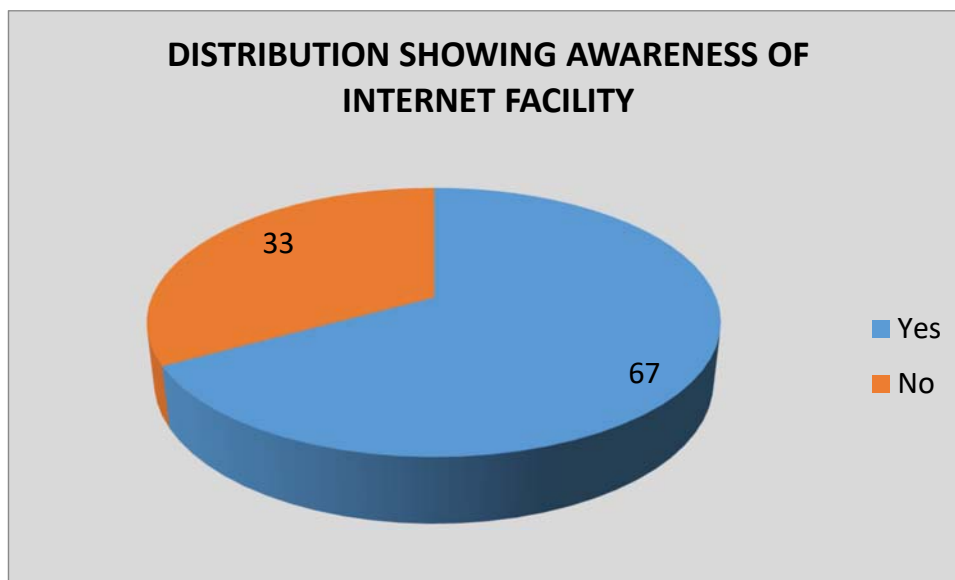
MAJOR SOURCE OF INFORMATION ABOUT LAGOS STATE



Information can be sourced from virtually anywhere — media (Televisions, Radio ...), blogs, personal experiences, books, journal and magazine articles, expert opinions, encyclopedias, and web pages — and the type of information you need can only be accurate depending on the source. Government activities are programmes and projects being executed all the time while disseminating information is part of good governance.

In the survey, 48% of respondents majorly obtain information on government activities from Television, 41% obtain information from Radio broadcast, 2% each from Newspapers/ Magazine and the Internet, 8% from Billboards/ Flyers/ Posters while public servants recorded nil.

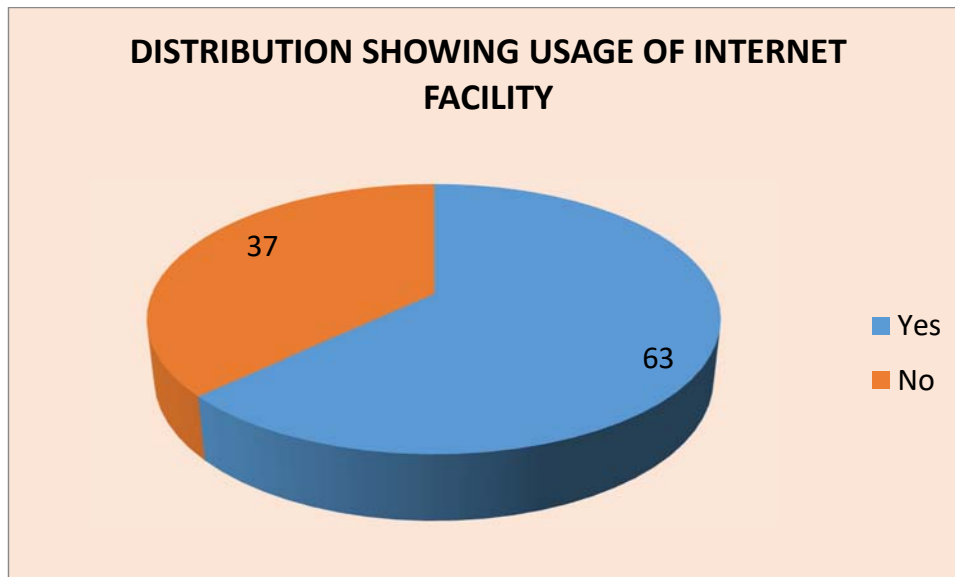
AWARENESS OF INTERNET FACILITY



The internet has become one of the most extensively used information source that empowers the average person to obtain the latest information. Today's users can no longer depend solely on conventional information sources to catch up with the latest development in user's respective field.

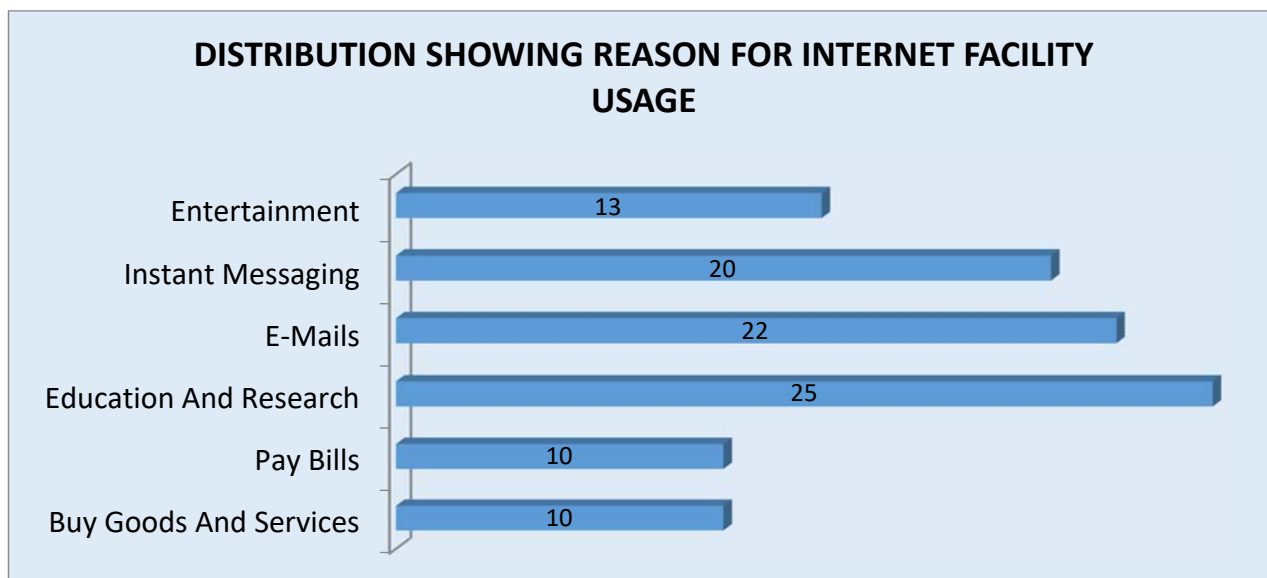
The survey revealed that 67% are aware of Internet Facility implying 33% are unaware of same.

USAGE OF INTERNET FACILITY



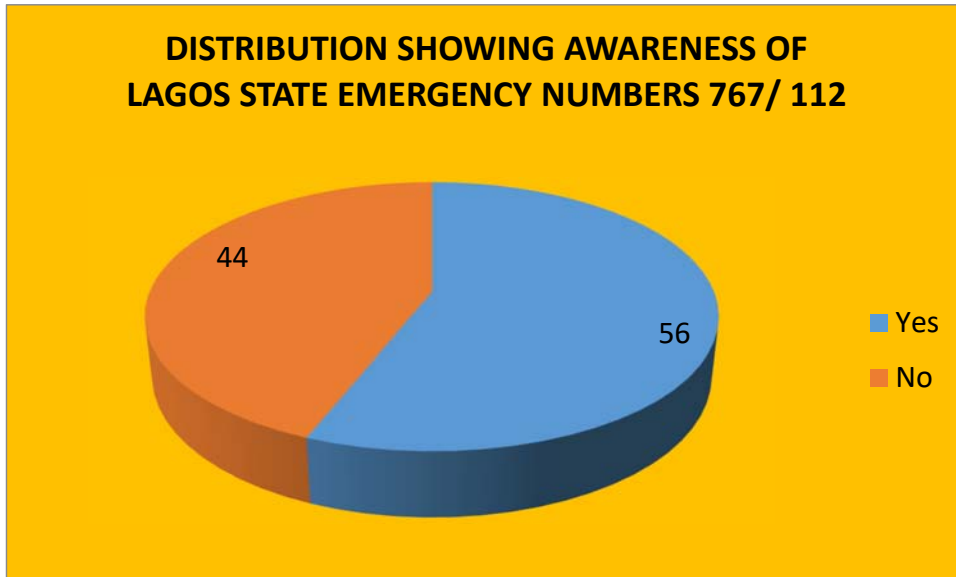
Awareness of internet is not as important as its usage. The advent of Internet bring about the usage of the word 'GLOBAL VILLAGE'. The survey also sought to determine the usage of Internet Facility. It revealed that its usage is 63% while non-usage recorded 37% in the State.

REASON FOR INTERNET FACILITY USAGE



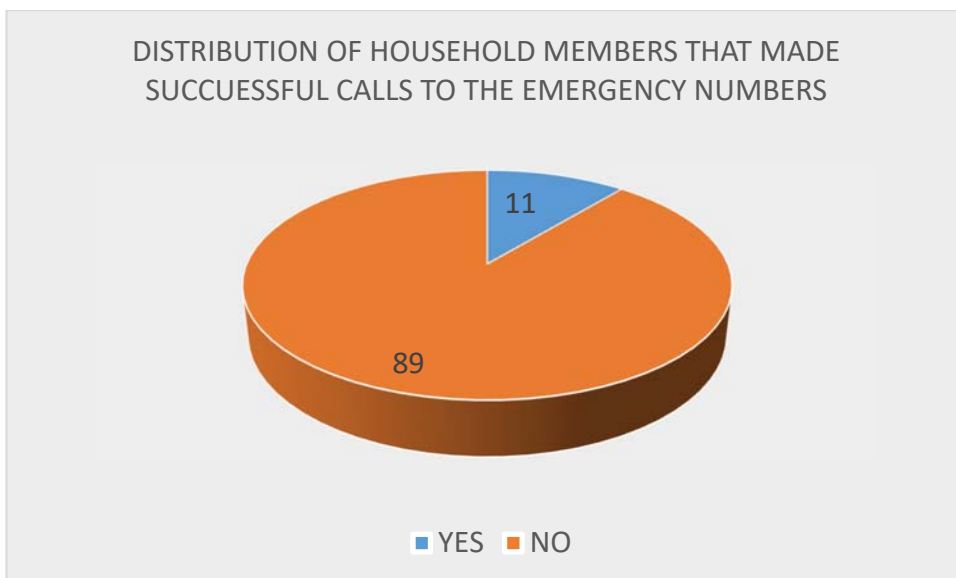
As much as people uses Internet Facility, respondents use the internet for different reasons. These includes obtaining information relevant to a hobby or a personal interest, to communicate with family and friends, and to "enjoy myself." The survey sought to establish some of these reasons. It was revealed that 25% use it for the purpose of Education and Research, 22% for E-mails, 20% for Instant Messaging, 13% for Entertainment, 10% for Buying Goods and Services while 10% use it to Pay Bills.

AWARENESS OF LAGOS STATE EMERGENCY NUMBERS 767/ 112



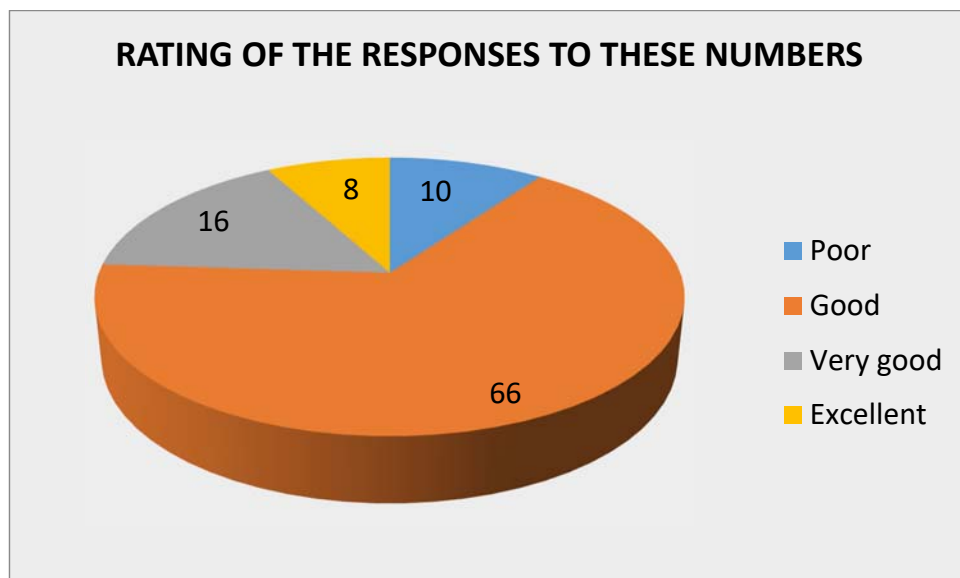
When in distress, emergency numbers becomes imperative. Lagos State provided toll free emergency numbers -767 and 112- for the citizens' use. This survey sought to enquire the respondents' awareness. It reveals that 56% are aware while 44% are not aware of the service.

SUCCESS CALLS TO EMERGENCY NUMBERS



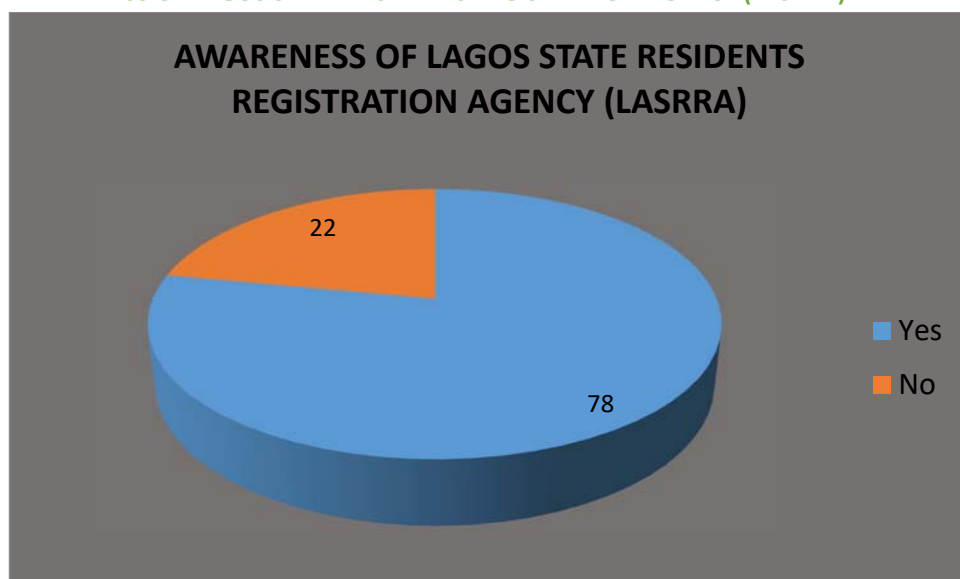
The survey outcome showed that 11% made successful calls to the Lagos State Emergency Numbers 767 and 112.

RATING OF THE RESPONSES TO THESE NUMBERS



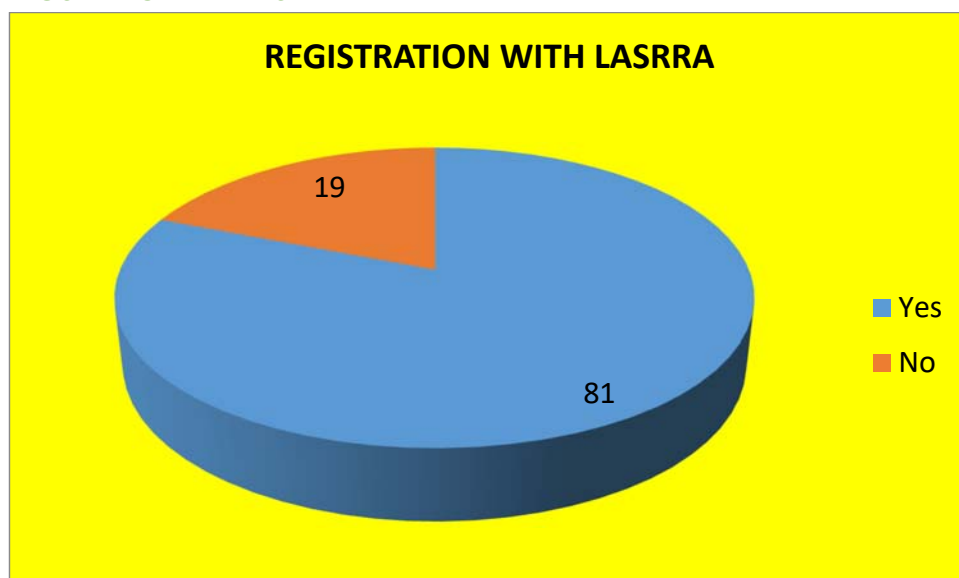
Emergency numbers are of no use if they are not responsive. The purpose of emergency numbers is to provide advanced and maximally available assistance to the citizens during emergency situations. It was observed in this survey that 66% of respondents returned Good, 16% recorded Very Good, 8% had Excellent and 10% recorded Poor.

AWARENESS OF LAGOS STATE RESIDENTS REGISTRATION AGENCY (LASRRA)



There is growing need to integrate the residents of Lagos State into e-government initiatives to enable the services provided by government to be fully utilized and also provide an accurate picture for government policy and planning. The Lagos State Residents Registration Agency Bill was passed and signed into law on the 27th of June 2011. The data collected and collated by LASRRA with the residency card issued will provide for a reliable method of authenticating and identifying residents. In this survey, it was observed that 78% of respondents are aware of LASRRA while 22% are not aware.

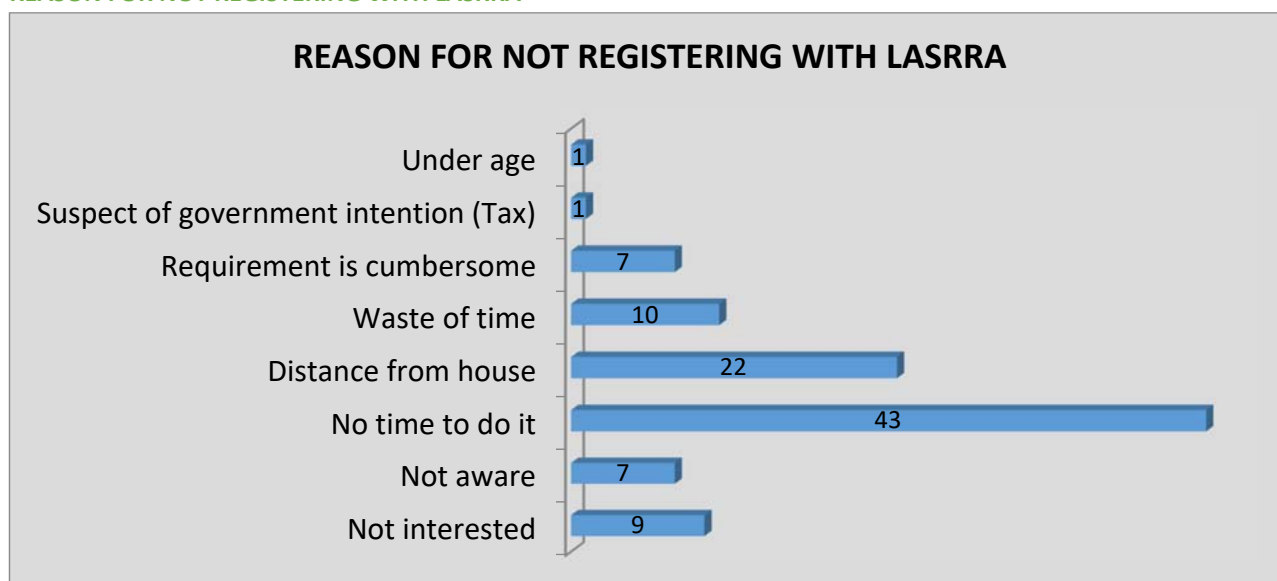
REGISTRATION WITH LASRRA



The benefits of registering with LASRRA is quite enormous and unquantifiable as indicated on LASRRA website. This allows service delivery using appropriate planning and implementation that cuts across Health, Transport, Roads, Disaster management, Refuse collection, traffic Management, Poverty Eradication, Agriculture.

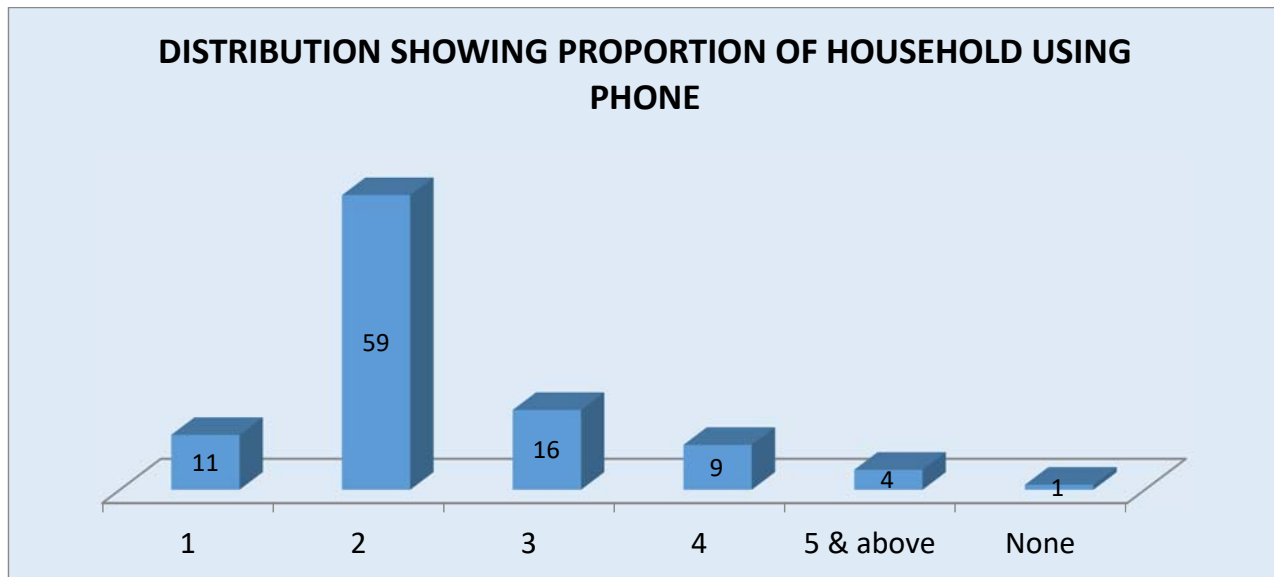
In this survey, it was indicated that 81% of respondents have registered while 19% are yet to register.

REASON FOR NOT REGISTERING WITH LASRRA



The survey sought to examine the reasons adduced by respondents for not registering with LASRRA. It was revealed that most of the respondents that have not registered based their reasons on 'No time to do it' recording 43%. Those that hinged it on 'Distance From Home' recorded 22%, 'Not Aware' (7%), 'Not Interested' (9%), 'Requirement is Cumbersome' (7%), 'Waste of Time' (10%), 'Suspect of Government Intention such as Tax' (1%) and 'Under age' - 1%.

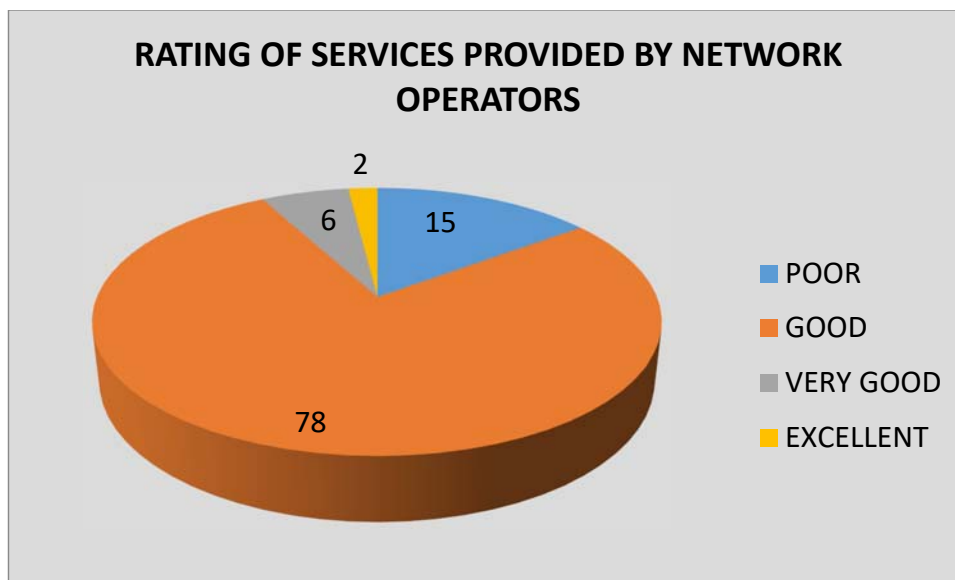
PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLD USING PHONE



Phones, especially mobile phones, became what they are now because they evolved with the times. With advancement in technology and the industry, phones evolved from being a simple mobile telephone to a sophisticated hybrid of all other mobile devices you can think of. It is certain: that it will remain essential in everyone's everyday lives.

In this survey, the proportion of household using phone was sought after and it revealed that 59% of household had 2 Phones, 11% had 1 phone and 16% had 3 Phones. 9% of household had 4 Phones while 4% had more than 5 Phones. 1% of Households in the survey recorded having no phone.

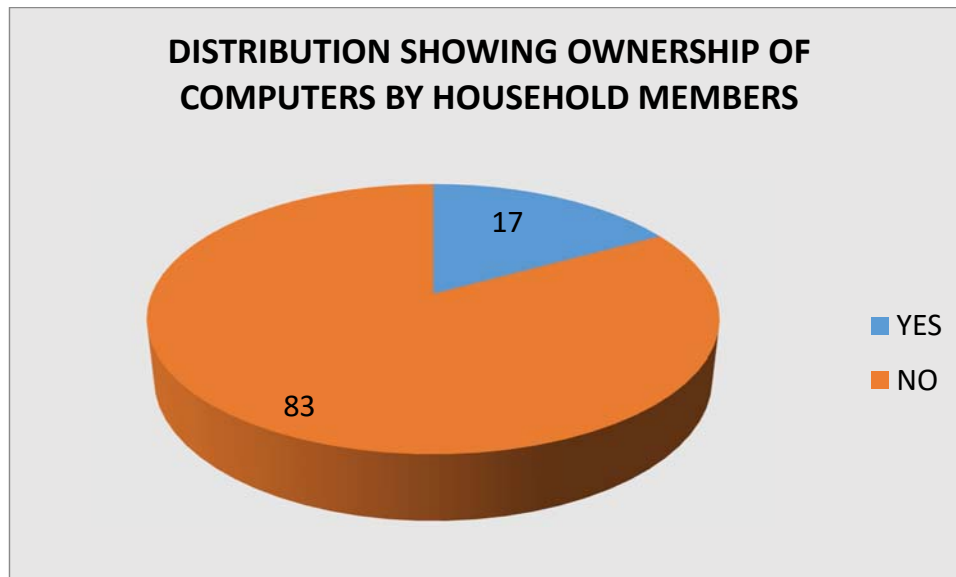
RATING OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY NETWORK OPERATORS



It is expected that maximum satisfaction be derived by the customers from any services paid for. Quality of service is an important Key Performance Indicator (KPI) in determining the efficiency of an industry in terms of services rendered. The major reason attributable to this is as a result of mismatch between expansion in customer base and infrastructural (Network) expansion.

In this survey, 78% of respondents rate the quality of service experienced as Good. Further discovery includes 6% Very Good and 2% Excellent. However 15% of respondents view the quality as Poor.

WHETHER ANY MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD OWN A COMPUTER



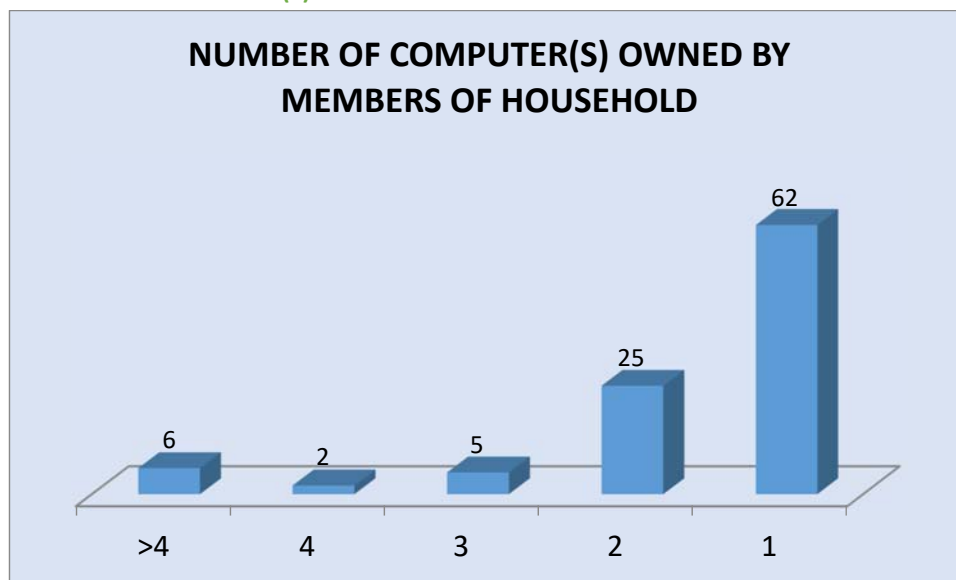
In costing and availability, there is better than a 100 to 1 ratio of personal computers (PCs) to mainframes in modern time and several thousands of commercial application packages available to support these

PCs. No longer do users have to

wait months or years for the delivery of a new application system; they choose from packaged software or write their own.

In this survey, ownership of personal computer (PC) by individual household member is quite low with 17% and 83% reporting No responses.

NUMBER OF COMPUTER(S) OWNED BY MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD



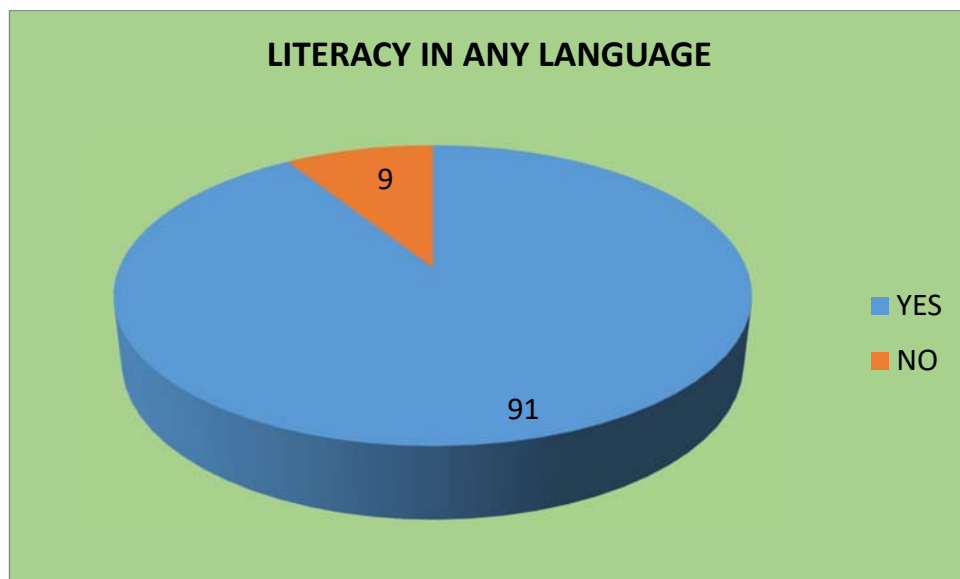
This survey sought to investigate the ownership density of PCs in household in Lagos State. It brought to light that at least 62% of member of household respondents had 1 PC, 25% had 2 PCs 5% had 3PCs and 2% had 4 and 6% had more than 4 PCs.

EDUCATION



EDUCATION

LITERACY IN ANY LANGUAGE

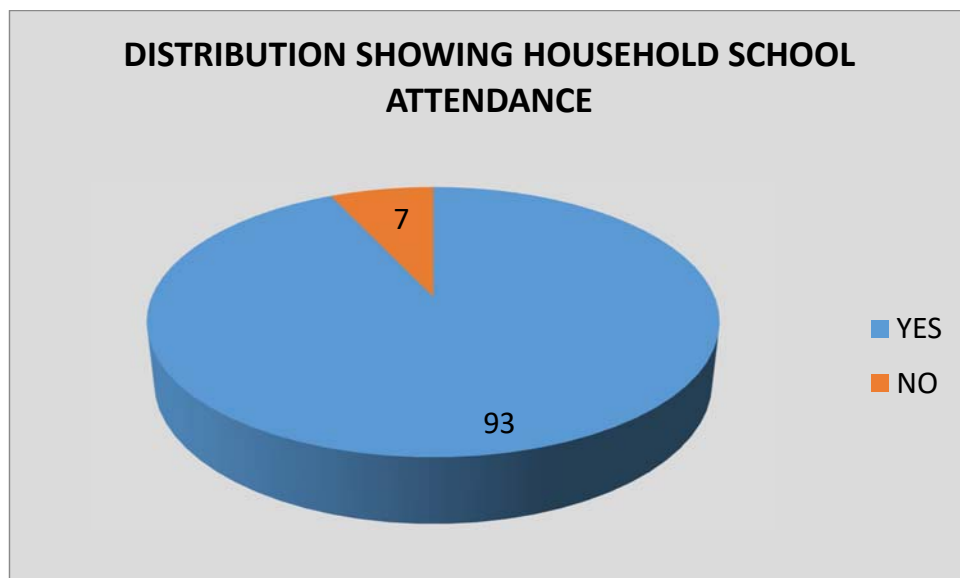


Language is a form of communication using words either spoken or gestured with the hands, structure with grammar, often with a writing system.

Language is words written or spoken in specific sequences that a person uses to describe to another person, the type of thought in his mind.

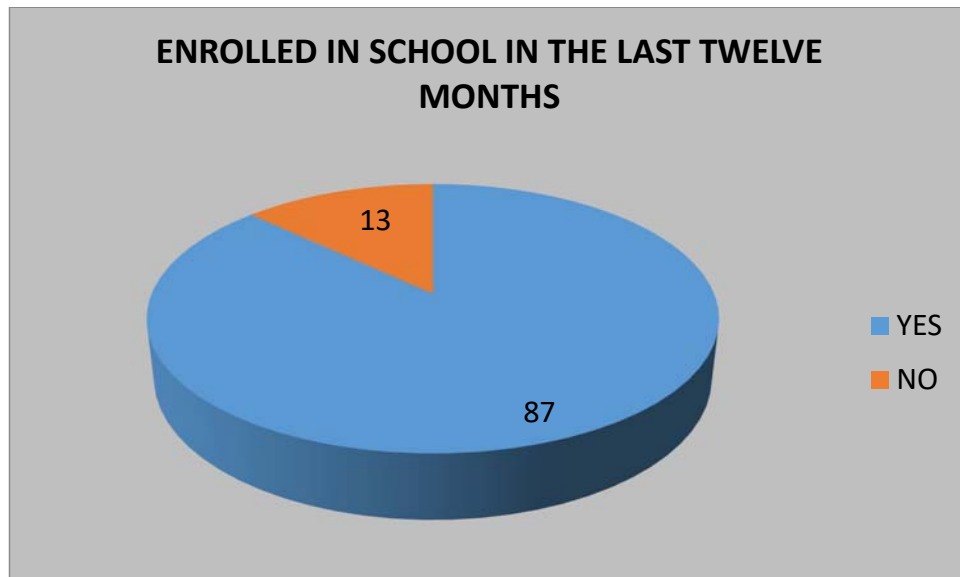
Language is a systematic means of communication by the use of sounds or conventional symbols. Literacy in any language is the ability to read and write or analyze such language. The analyses revealed that for Y2016, 91% of household members sampled can read and write in any language while 9% cannot.

HOUSEHOLD SCHOOL ATTENDANCE



International development agencies, policy makers, and scholars alike have often promoted and emphasized the importance of formal education for children in developing countries. Education is regarded as essential given its countless economic and non-economic benefits, The survey showed that 93% of respondent have attended school OR are educated while 7% have not attend school (for the year under review).

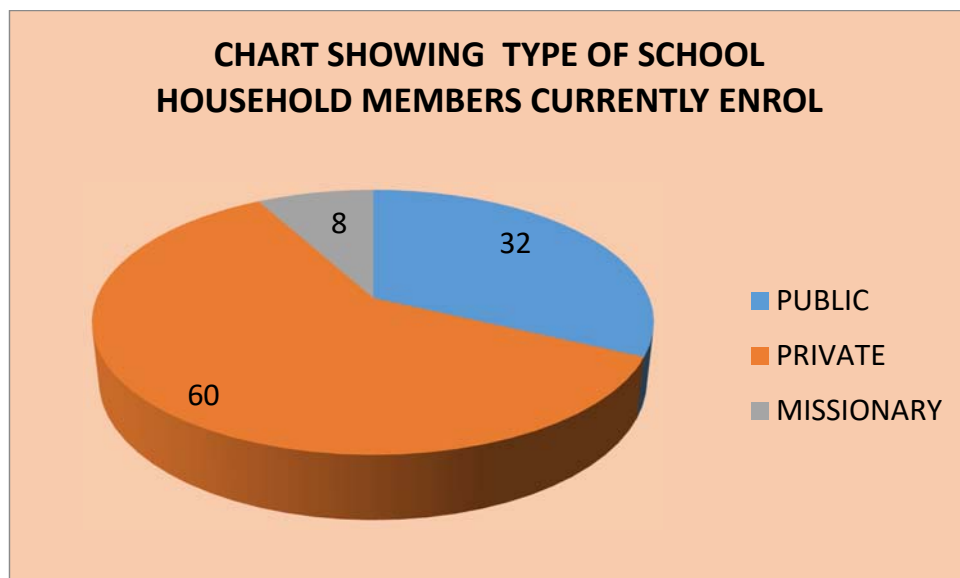
HOUSEHOLD SCHOOL ENROLMENT IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS



The survey revealed that the overall school enrolment of household members from Nursery Education to University Education across all age categories in the State for Y2016 is 87%. 13% did not enroll in school at any level of education in the last twelve months under review.

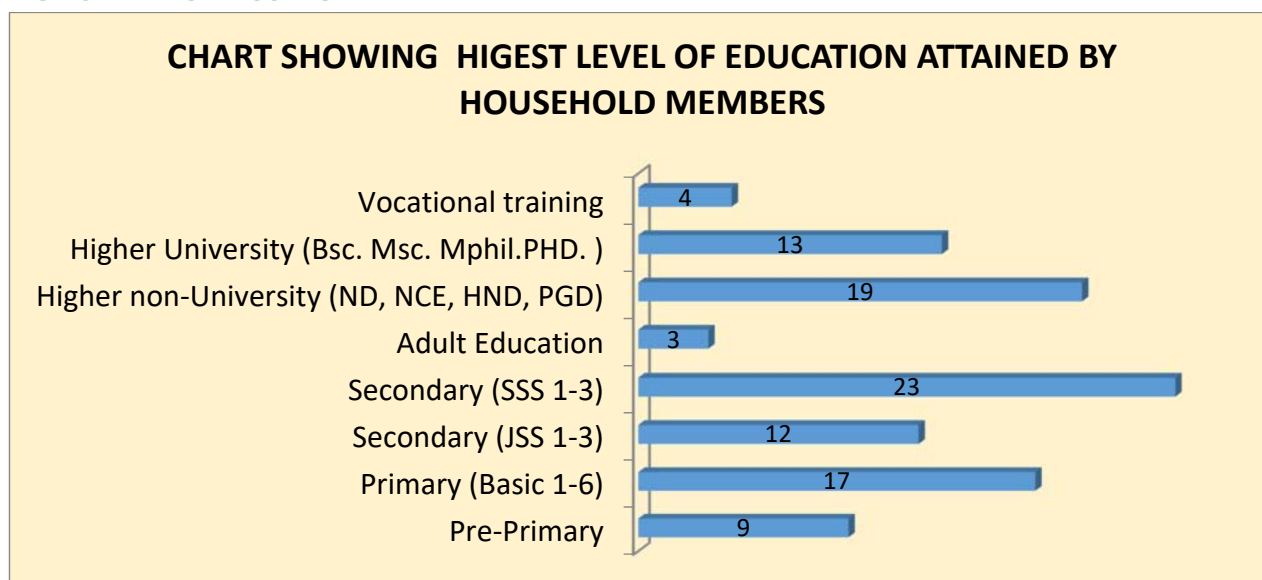
Lekki (100%) and Eredo (92%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (87%) for household members' enrolment into school at any level of education in the last twelve months.

TYPE OF SCHOOL ENROLMENT



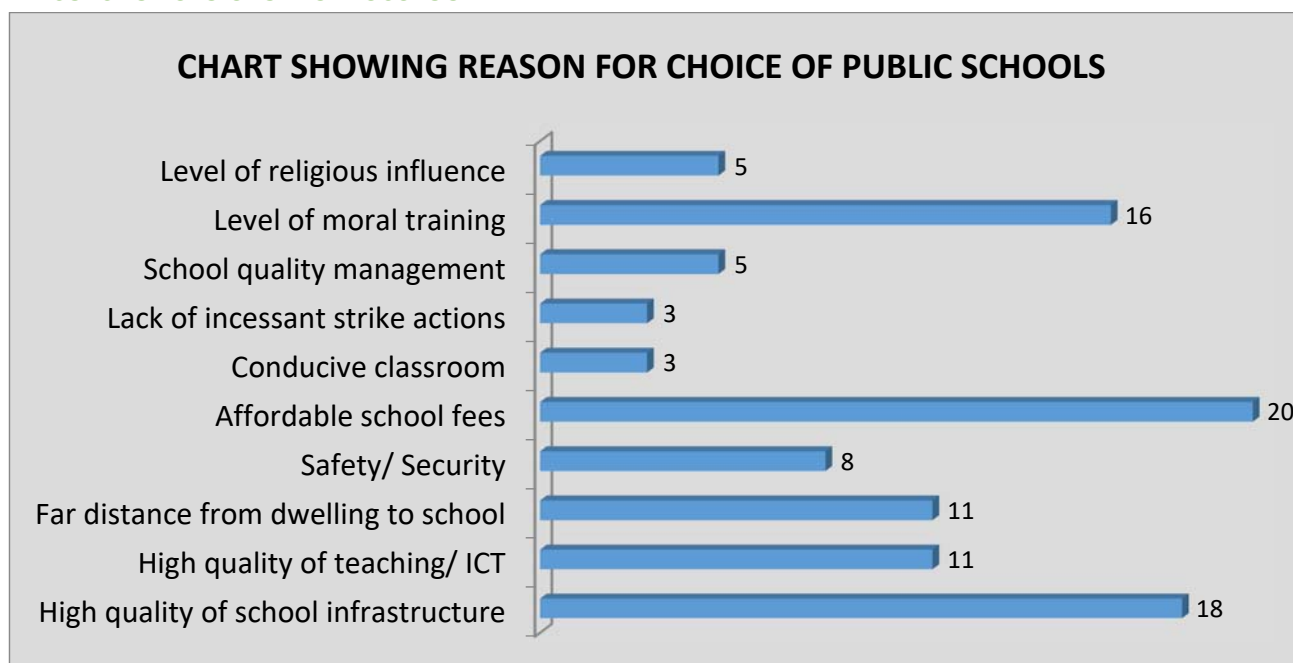
In the Y2016, 32% of household members enrolled in Public Schools, 60% enrolled in Private Schools while 8% enrolled in Missionary Schools. Ikosin Ejirin (100%), Eredo (67%) and Igbogbo Baiyeku (64%) have values higher than the State indicator of 32% for household members' enrolment into Public Schools.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINMENT



9% of household members have Pre-primary Education, 17% have Primary Education (Basic 1-6), 12% have Junior Secondary Education (JSS 1-3), 23% have Senior Secondary Education (SSS 1-3), 3% have Adult Education, as well 19% have higher non University Education (ND, NCE, HND, PGD), 13% have higher University Education (BSC, MSC, MPHIL, PHD) and 4% have Vocational Training.

REASONS FOR CHOICE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL



18% of household members gave reason for the choice of Public Schools as *"High quality of school infrastructure"*. 11% of household members gave reason for the choice of Public Schools as *"High quality of teaching/ ICT infrastructure"*. 11% of household members gave reason for the choice of Public Schools as *"Far distance from dwelling to school"*. 8% of household members gave reason for the choice of Public Schools as *"Safety/ Security"*. 20% of household members gave reason for the choice of Public Schools as *"Affordable School Fees"*.

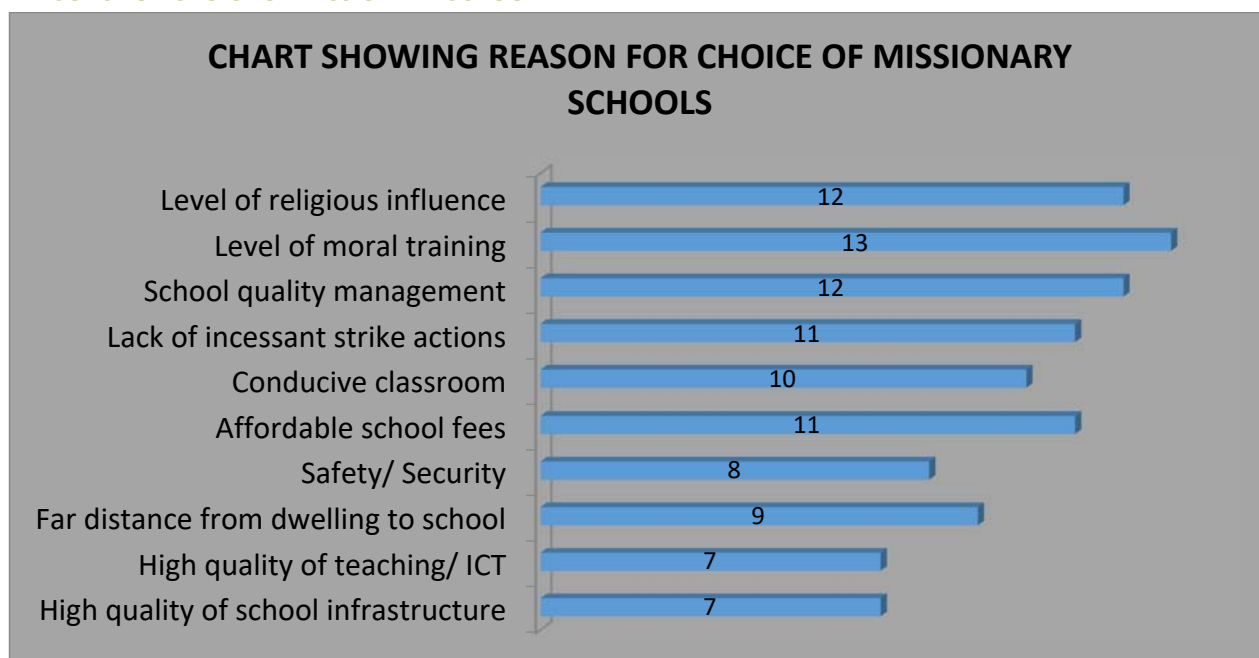
3% of household members gave reason for the choice of Public Schools as *"Conducive Classroom"*. 3% of household members gave reason for the choice of Public Schools as *"Lack of Incessant Strike Actions"*. 5% of household members gave reason for the choice of Public Schools as *"School Quality Management"*. 16% of household members gave reason for the choice of Public Schools as *"Level of Moral Training"*. 5% of household members gave reason for the choice of Public Schools as *"Level of Religious Influence"*.

REASONS FOR CHOICE OF PRIVATE SCHOOL



The survey revealed, for Y2016, that 22% of household members gave reason for the choice of Private Schools as *"High quality of school infrastructure"*. 21% of household members for Y2016 gave reason for the choice of Private Schools as *"High quality of teaching/ ICT infrastructure"*. 8% of household members gave reason for the choice of Private Schools as *"Far distance from dwelling to school"*. 12% of household members gave reason for the choice of Private Schools as *"Safety Security"*. 5% of household members gave reason for the choice of Private Schools as *"Affordable School Fees"*. 11% of household members gave reason for the choice of Private Schools as *"Conducive Classroom"*. 4% of household members gave reason for the choice of Private Schools as *"Absence of Incessant Strike Actions"*. 14% of household members gave reason for the choice of Private Schools as *"School Quality Management"*. 2% of household members gave reason for the choice of Private Schools as *"Level of Moral Training"*. 1% of household members gave reason for the choice of Private Schools as *"Level of Religious Influence"*.

REASONS FOR CHOICE OF MISSIONARY SCHOOL



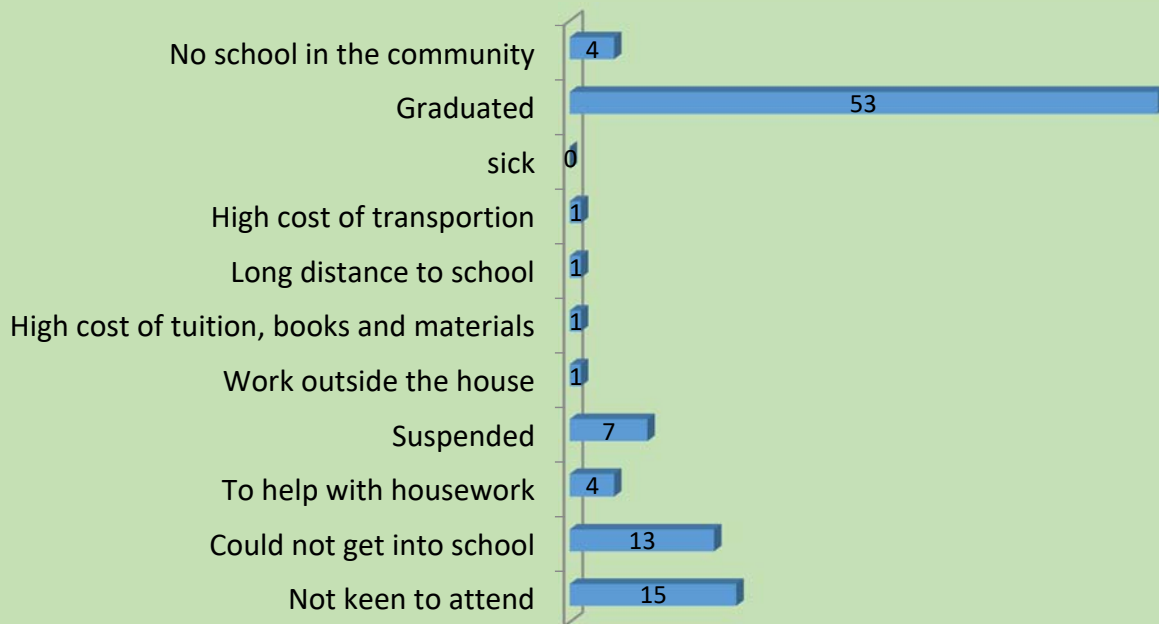
7% of household members gave reason for the choice of Missionary Schools as *"High Quality of School Infrastructure"*. 7% of household members for Y2016 gave reason for the choice of Missionary Schools as *"High quality of teaching/ ICT infrastructure"*. 9% of household members gave reason for the choice of Missionary Schools as *"Far distance from dwelling to school"*.

8% of household members gave reason for the choice of Missionary Schools as *"Safety/ Security"*. 11% of household members gave reason for the choice of Missionary Schools as *"Affordable School Fees"*. 10% of household members gave reason for the choice of Missionary Schools as *"Conducive Classroom"*. 11% of household members gave reason for the choice of Missionary Schools as *"Lack of Incessant Strike Actions"*.

12% of household members gave reason for the choice of Missionary Schools as *"School Quality Management"*. 13% of household members gave reason for the choice of Missionary Schools as *"Level of Moral Training"*. 12% of household members gave reason for the choice of Missionary Schools as *"Level of Religious Influence"*.

REASONS FOR NON ENROLLMENT

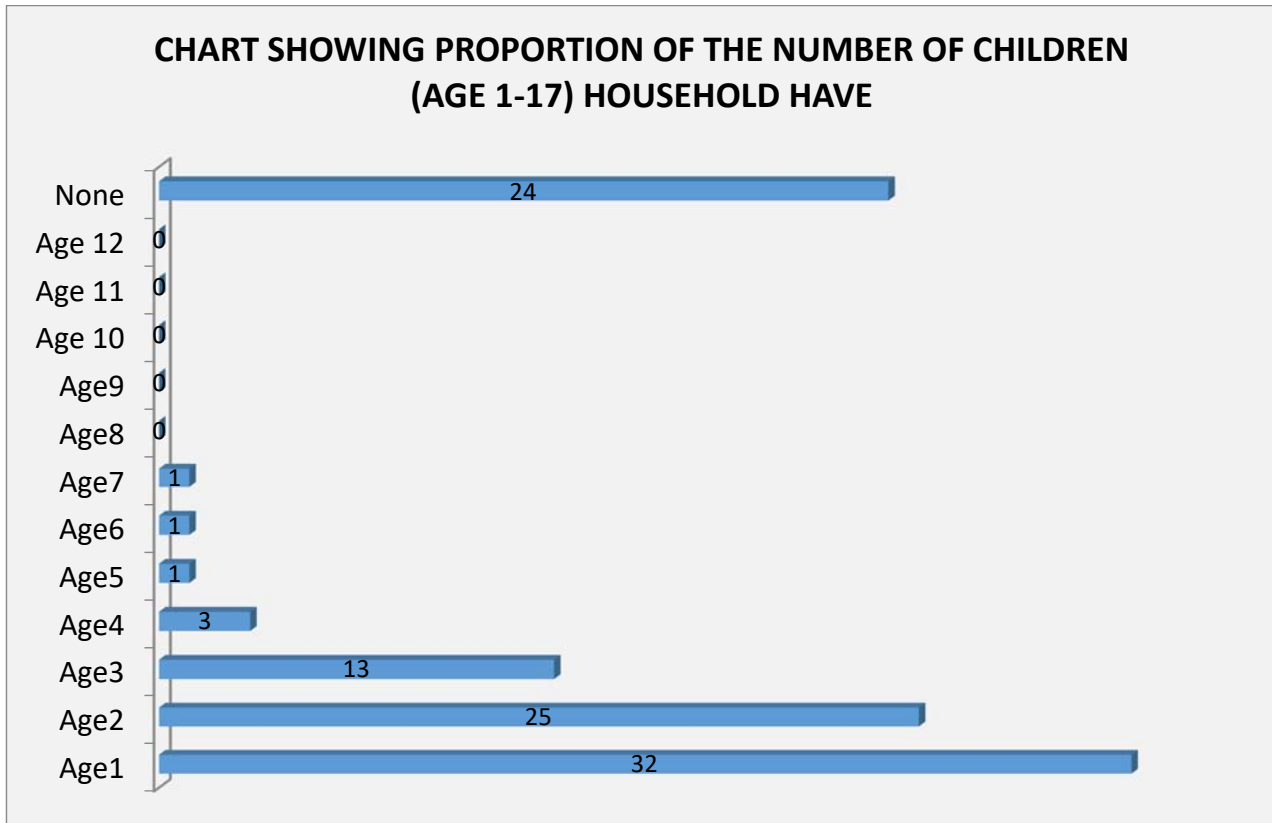
**CHART SHOWING MAIN REASON FOR NOT ENROLLING IN SCHOOL
IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS**



The survey revealed for Y2016 that 15% of household members gave reason for non enrollment in school in the last twelve months as *"Not keen to attend"*. 13% of household members gave reason for non enrollment in school in the last twelve months as *"Could not get into school"*. 4% of household members gave reason for non enrollment in school in the last twelve months as *"To help with house work"*. 7% of household members gave reason for non enrollment in school in the last twelve months as *"Suspended"*. 1% of household members gave reason for non enrollment in school in the last twelve months as *"Work outside the house"*.

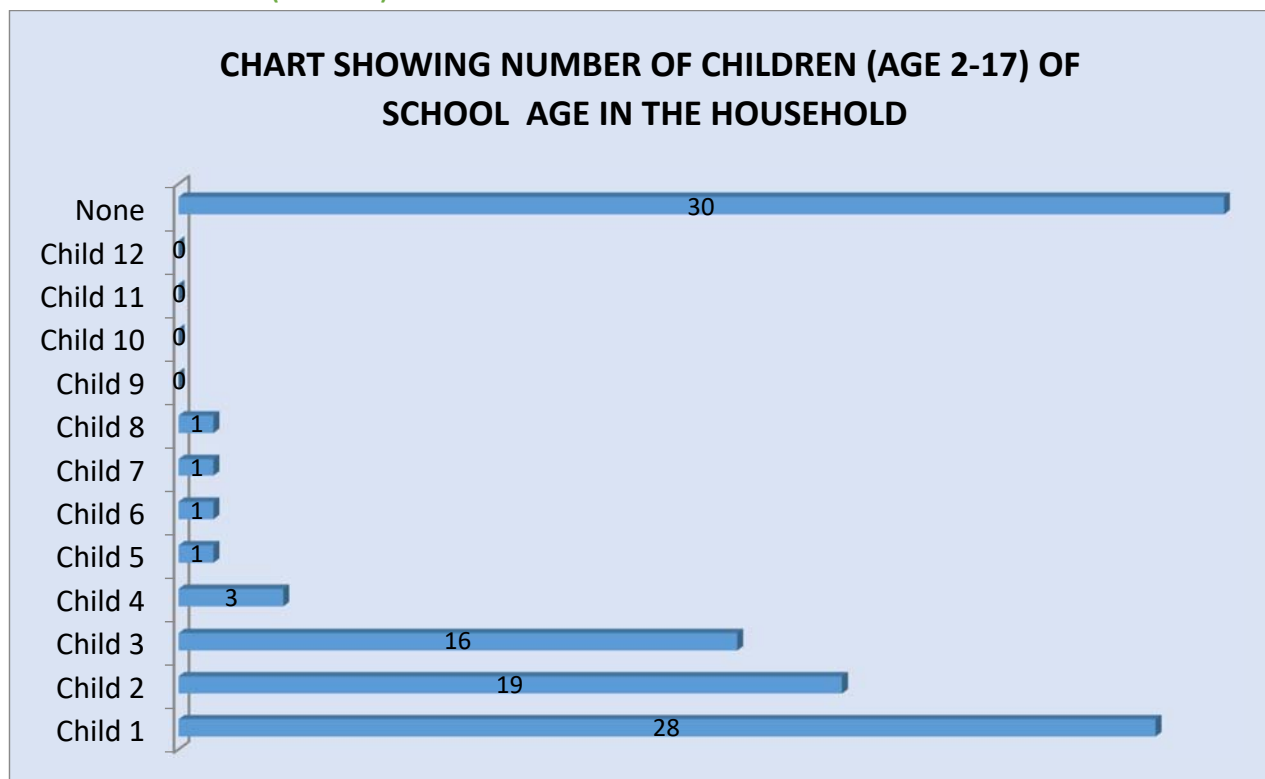
1% of household members gave reason for non enrollment in school in the last twelve months as *"High cost of tuition, books and materials"*. 1% of household members gave reason for non enrollment in school in the last twelve months as *"Long distance to school"*. 1% of household members gave reason for non enrollment in school in the last twelve months as *"High cost of transportation"*. 0% of household members gave reason for non enrollment in school in the last twelve months as *"Sick"* for the State Indicator. 53% of household members gave reason for non enrollment in school in the last twelve months as *"Graduated"*.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (AGE 1-17) IN THE HOUSEHOLD



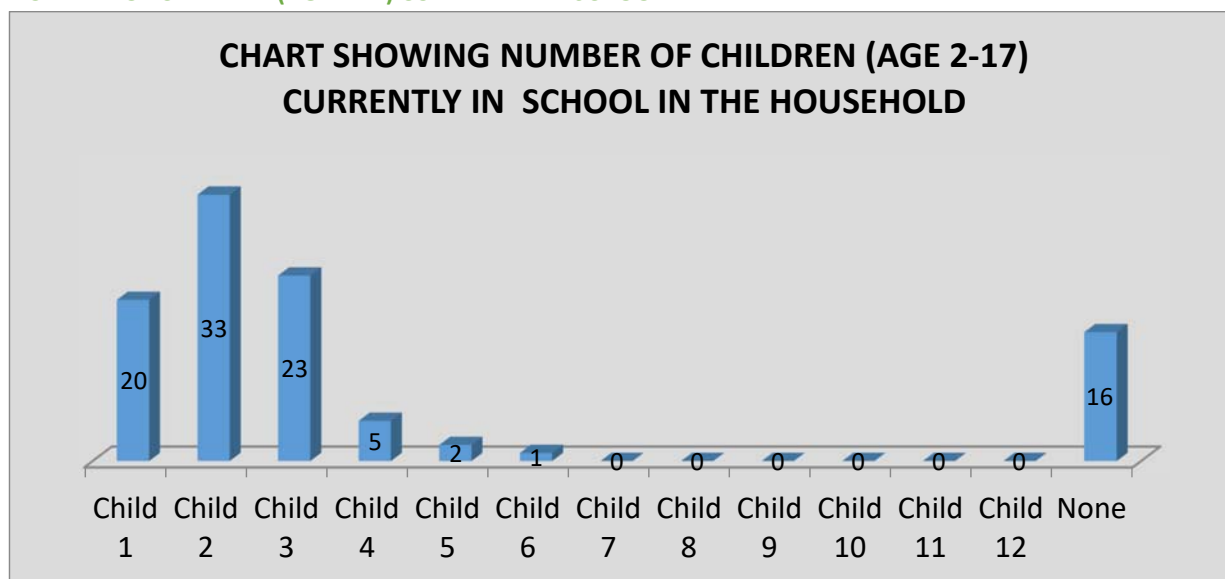
The survey showed that 32% of household children are age one and below for Y2016, 57% are age two and below, 70% are age three and below, 73% are age four and below, 74% are age five and below, 76% are age six and below while 24% recorded 'None' for the specified age.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (AGE 2-17) OF SCHOOL AGE



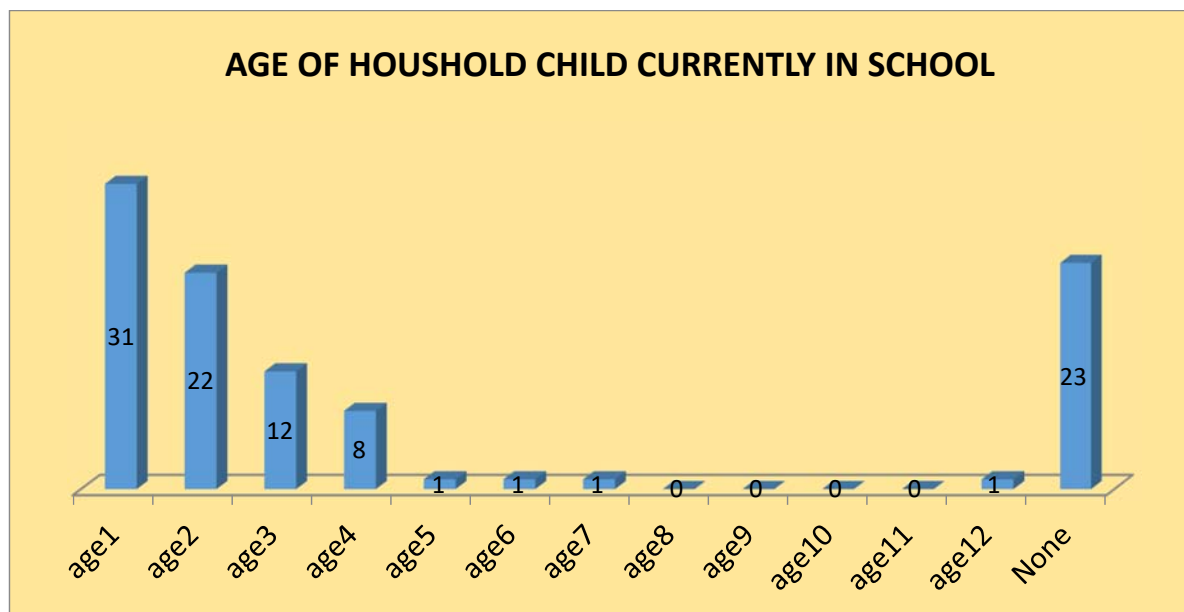
The survey showed that 28% of household have one child of school age in the household, 47% have two children or less, 63% have three children or less, 66% have four children or less while 4% have

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (AGE 2-17) CURRENTLY IN SCHOOL



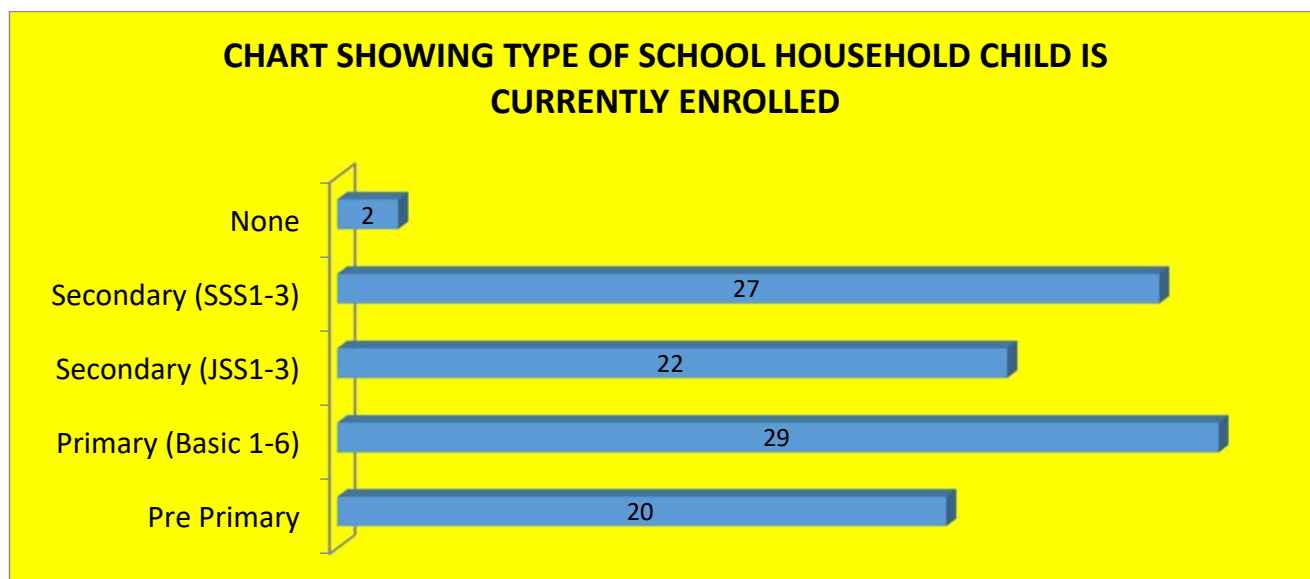
20% of household members have at least one child currently in school for Y2016. 33% have two children, 23% have three children, 5% have four, 2% have five and 1% of the sampled households have six children currently in school. 16% have none.

AGE OF HOUSEHOLD CHILDREN CURRENTLY IN SCHOOL



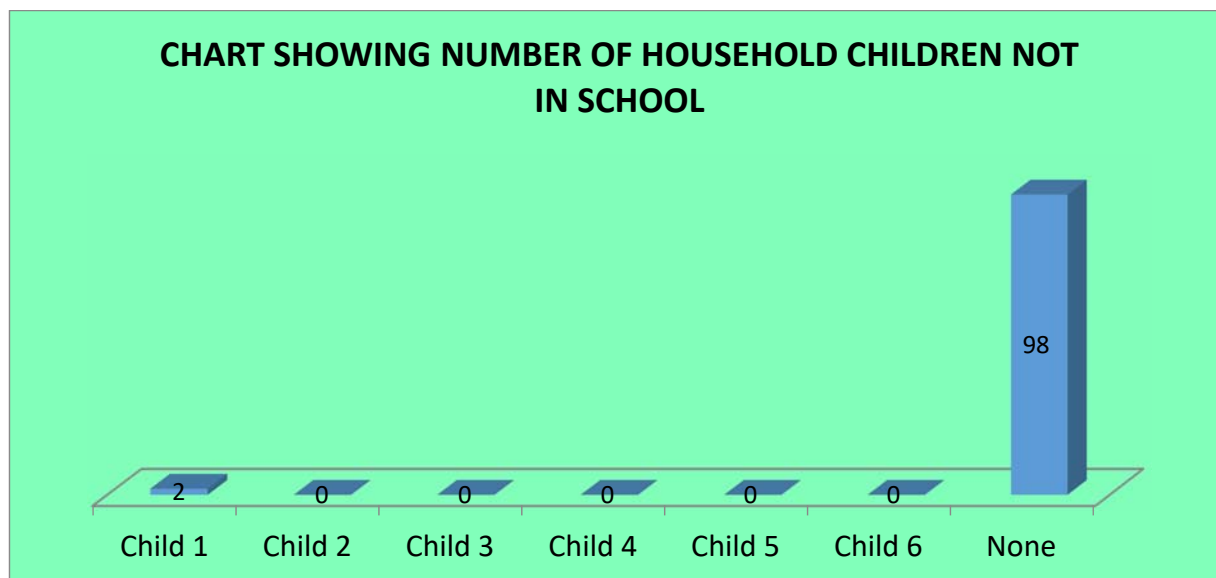
The survey showed that 31% of household children 'age one' are currently in school for Y2016. 22% are age two, 12% are age three, 8% are age four, 4% are age between five to twelve while 23% are outside the sampled age.

TYPE OF SCHOOL HOUSEHOLD CHILDREN CURRENTLY ENROLLED



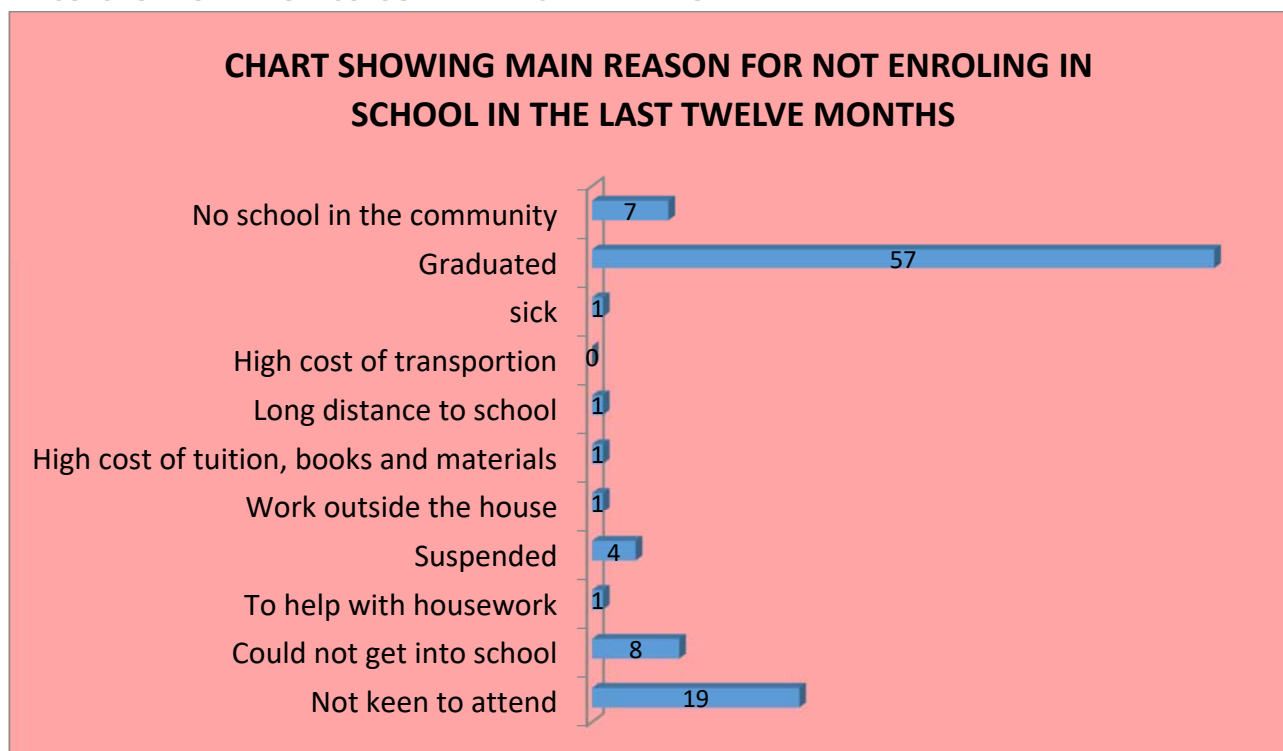
The survey showed for Y2016 that 20% of household children are currently enrolled in Pre-Primary Schools, 29% are currently enrolled in Primary (Basic 1-6), and 22% are currently enrolled in Secondary (JSS 1-3), 27% are currently enrolled in Secondary (SSS 1-3) while 2% are not currently enrolled at any level of school.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN CURRENTLY NOT IN SCHOOL



The survey showed that 98% of household members have at least a child in school while 2% are children currently not in school which indicates that for every one thousand six hundred children in the household sampled, only thirty are not currently in school.

REASONS FOR NOT BEING IN SCHOOL IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTH



The survey revealed that for Y2016 19% of household members gave reason for not in school in the last twelve months as "*Not keen to attend*"

8% of household members gave reason for not being in school in the last twelve months as "*Could not get into school*". 1% of household members gave reason for not being in school in the last twelve months as

"To help with house work". 4% of household members gave reason for not being in school in the last twelve months as *"Suspended"*. 1% of household members gave reason for not being in school in the last twelve months as *"Work outside the house"*. 1% of household members gave reason for not being in school in the last twelve months as *"High cost of tuition, books and materials"*. 1% of household members gave reason for not being in school in the last twelve months as *"Long distance to school"*. 0% of household members gave reason for not being in school in the last twelve months as *"High cost of transportation"*. 1% of household members gave reason for not being in school in the last twelve months as *"Sick"*.

57% of household members gave reason for not being in school in the last twelve months as *"Graduated"*. 7% of household members gave reason for not being in school in the last twelve months as *"No school in the community"*.

HOUSEHOLD SCHOOL COMPLETION

15.1 PRIMARY SCHOOL

The survey showed that 20% of children sampled are in pre-primary school which means that for every one thousand six hundred children sampled in the household, three hundred are in pre-primary school.

29% are in Basic one to six which means that for every one thousand six hundred children sampled in the household, four hundred and sixty are in primary school.

15.2 SECONDARY SCHOOL

22% of children sampled are in junior secondary school which means that for every one thousand six hundred children sampled in the household, three hundred and sixty are in junior secondary school.

27% of children sampled are in senior secondary school which means that for every one thousand six hundred children sampled in the household, three hundred and forty are in senior secondary school.

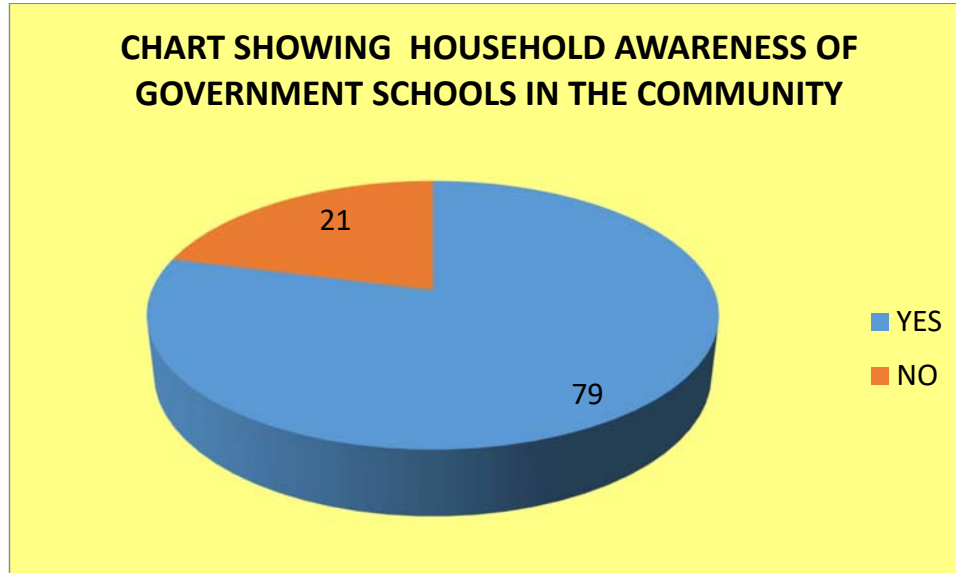
15.3 COMPLETION OF SCHOOL/ BY CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD

The survey showed that 49% of children sampled are in primary school which means that for every one thousand six hundred children sampled in the household, seven hundred and ninety primary school.

49% of children sampled are in secondary school which means that for every one thousand six hundred children sampled in the household, seven hundred and ninety primary school.

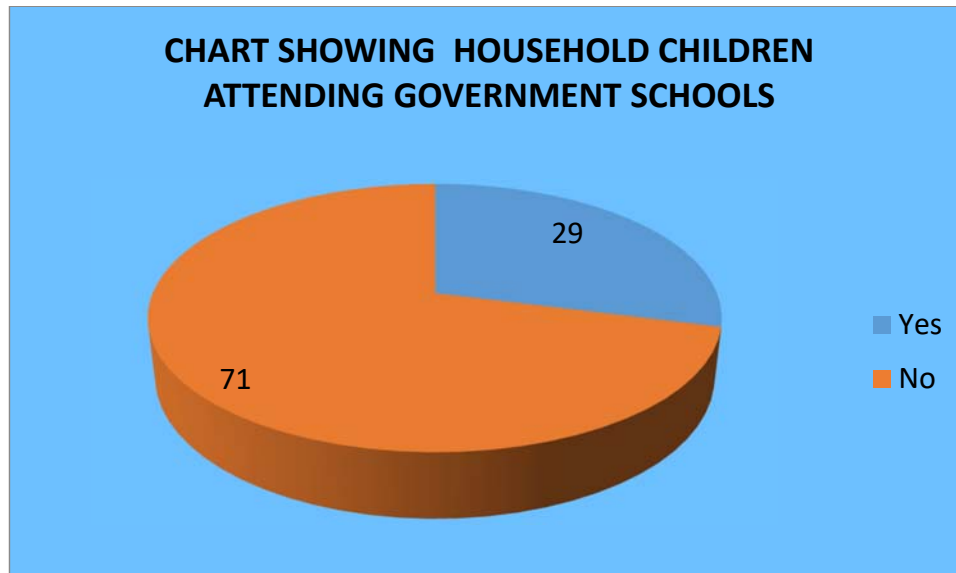
Therefore, the total number of children in school is 98% leaving 2% (that is) out of school which means that for every one thousand six hundred children sampled in the household, thirty are out of school.

HOUSEHOLD AWARENESS OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN THE COMMUNITY



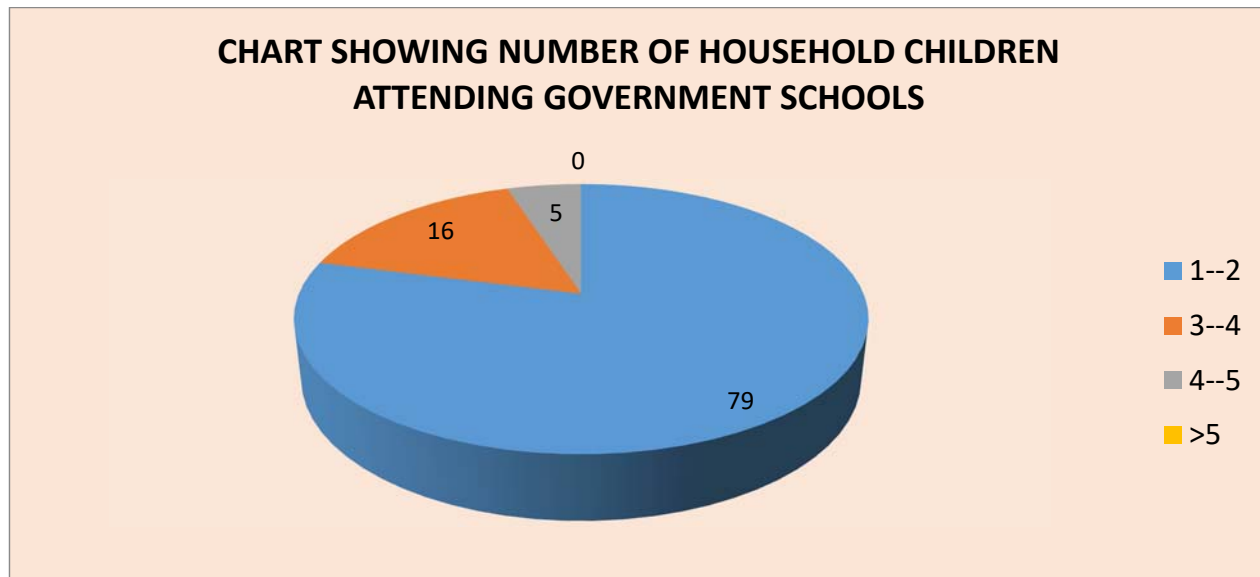
The survey showed that for Y2016, 79% of household members are aware of government schools in the community 21% are not aware of government schools in the community for the year under review.

HOUSEHOLD CHILDREN ATTENDING GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN THE COMMUNITY.



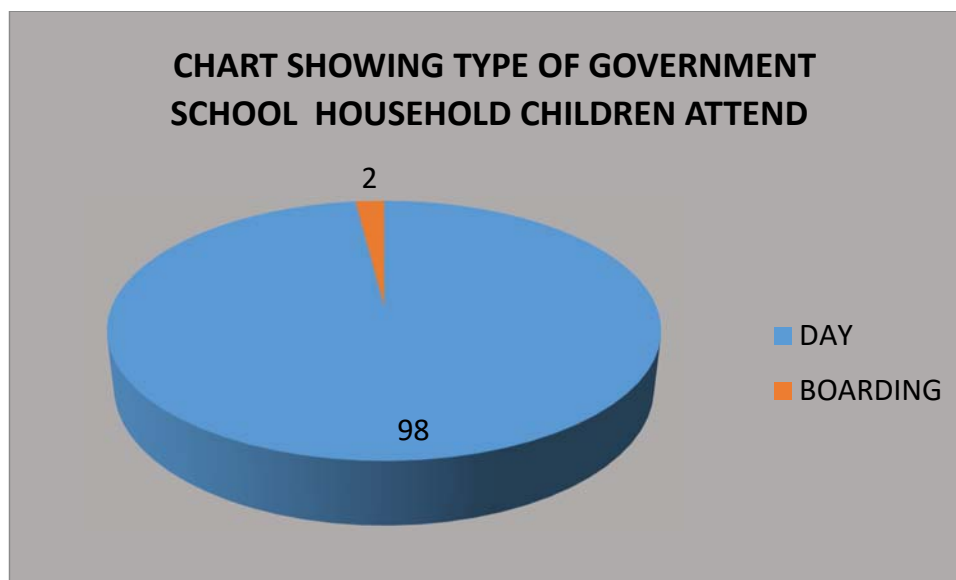
The survey showed that for Y2016, 29% of household children are attending government schools in the community, 71% of household children are not attending government schools in the community.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD CHILDREN ATTENDING GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN THE COMMUNITY.

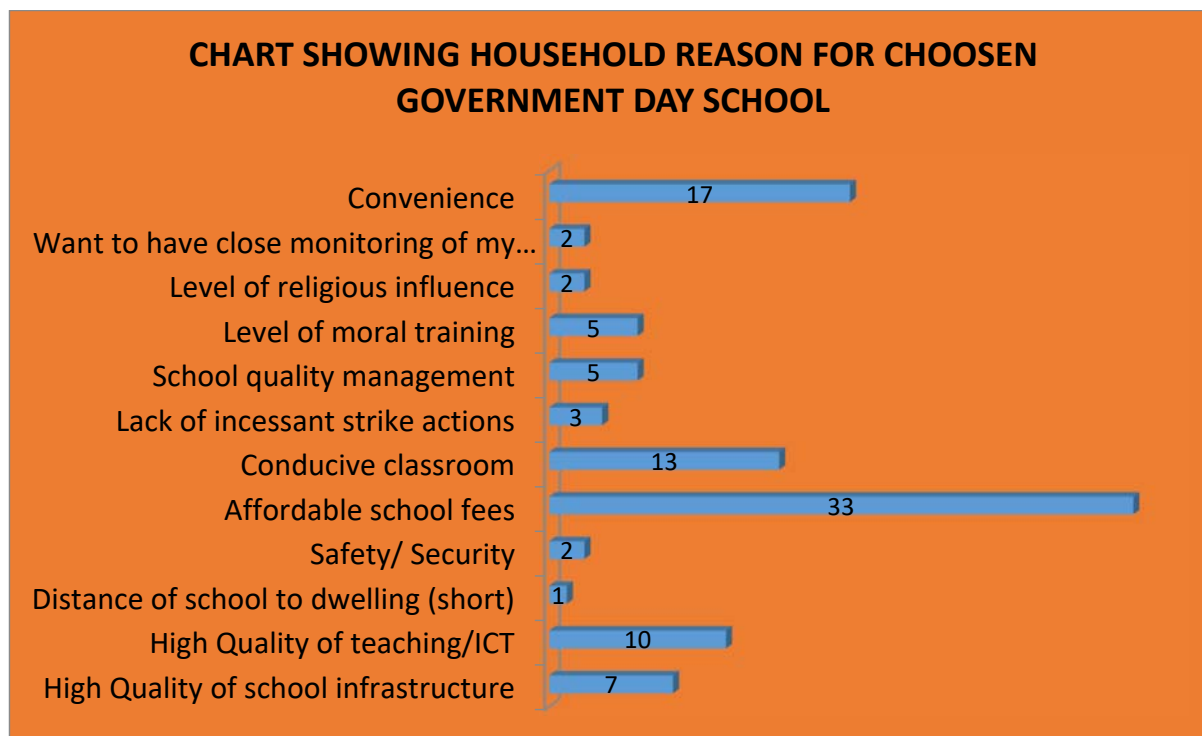


The survey revealed for Y2016 that 79% of between 1 and 2 household children numbering BETWEEN 1 - 2 1-2 are attending government schools in the community. 16% of household children numbering between 3-4 are attending government schools in the community. 5% of household children numbering between 4-5 are attending government schools in the community. No household has more than 5 children attending government schools in the community.

TYPE OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOL HOUSEHOLD CHILDREN ATTEND



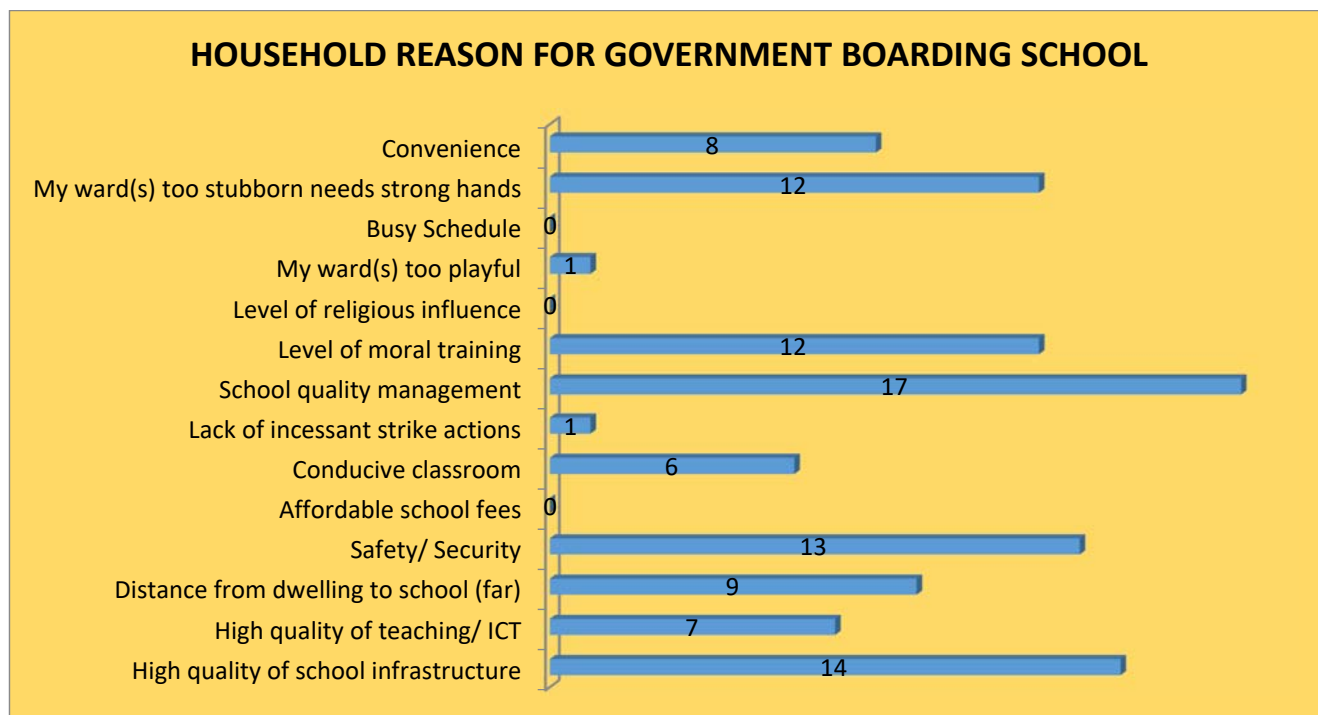
The survey revealed for Y2016 that 98% of household children attend government day schools in the community.



The survey showed for Y2016 that 7% of household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government day schools as a result of *"High quality of school infrastructure"*. 10% of household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government day schools as a result of *"High quality of teaching/ ICT"*. 1% gave reason for sending their wards/children to government day schools because of *"Short distance of school to dwelling"*. 2% of household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government day schools because of *"Safety/ Security"*.

33% gave reason as *"Affordable school fees"*. 13% of household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government day schools as a result of *"conducive classroom"*. 3% of household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government day schools as a result of *"Absence of incessant strike actions"*.

5% household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government day schools as a result of *"School quality management"*. 5% of household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government day schools because of *"Level of moral training"*. 2% of household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government day schools because of *"Level of religious influence"*. 2% of household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government day schools because of *"Want to have close monitoring of my ward(s)"*. 17% of household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government day schools because of *"Convenience"*.



The survey showed for Y2016 that 14% of household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government boarding schools because of "*High quality of school infrastructure*". 7% of household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government boarding schools because of "*High quality of teaching/ ICT*".

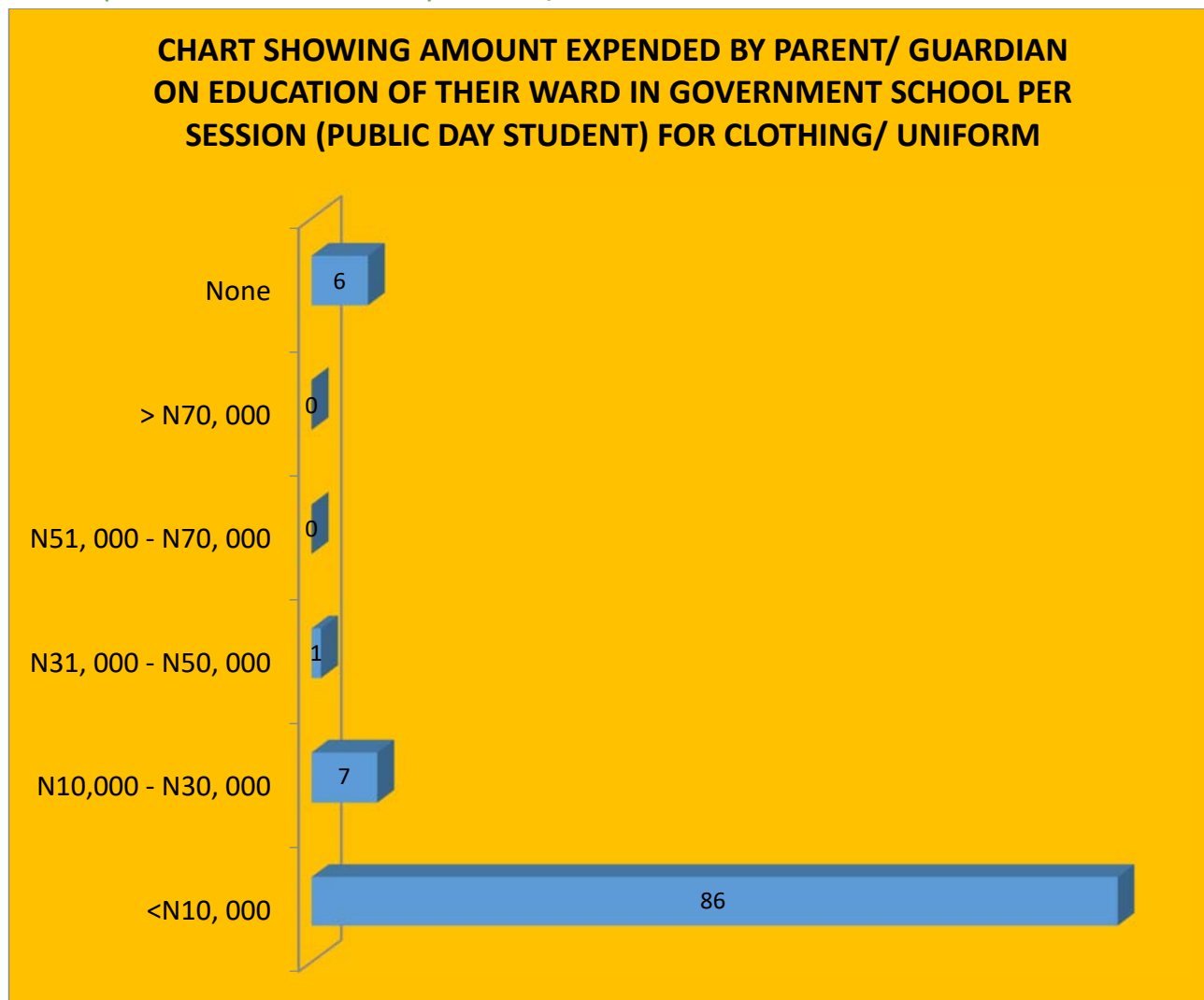
9% gave reason for sending their wards/children to government boarding schools as a result of "*Short distance of school to dwelling*". 13% of household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government boarding schools because of "*Safety/ Security*". For "*Affordable school fees*" the State Indicator is 0%. Household members that gave reason for sending their wards/children to government boarding schools because of "*conducive classroom*". Household members that gave reason for sending their wards/children to government boarding schools because of "*Lack of incessant strike actions*".

17% household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government boarding schools as a result of "*School quality management*". 12% of household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government boarding schools as a result of "*Level of moral training*" for the State. 0% of household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government boarding schools as a result of "*Level of religious influence*". Household members that gave reason for sending their wards/children to government boarding schools as a result of "*My ward(s) too playful*".

Household members that gave reason for sending their wards/children to government boarding schools because of "*Busy schedule*". 12% of household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government boarding schools as a result of "*My ward(s) are too stubborn, needs strong hands*". 8% of

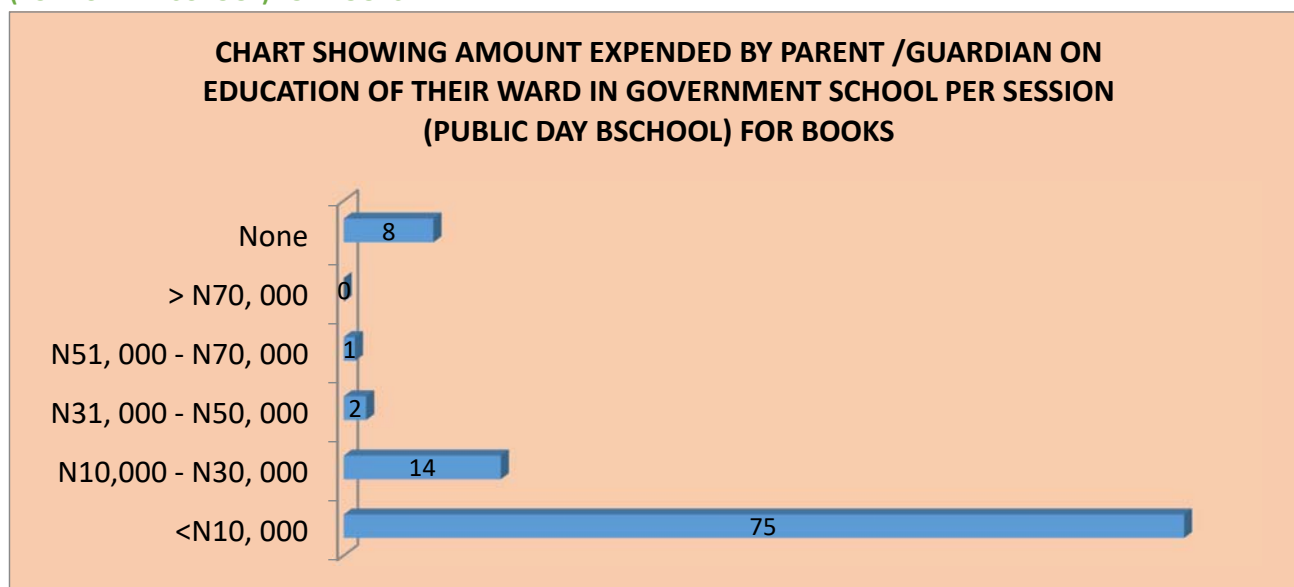
household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government boarding schools as a result of "*Convenience*".

AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/ GUARDIAN ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD(S) IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS PER SESSION (PUBLIC SCHOOL DAY STUDENT) CLOTHING/ UNIFORM



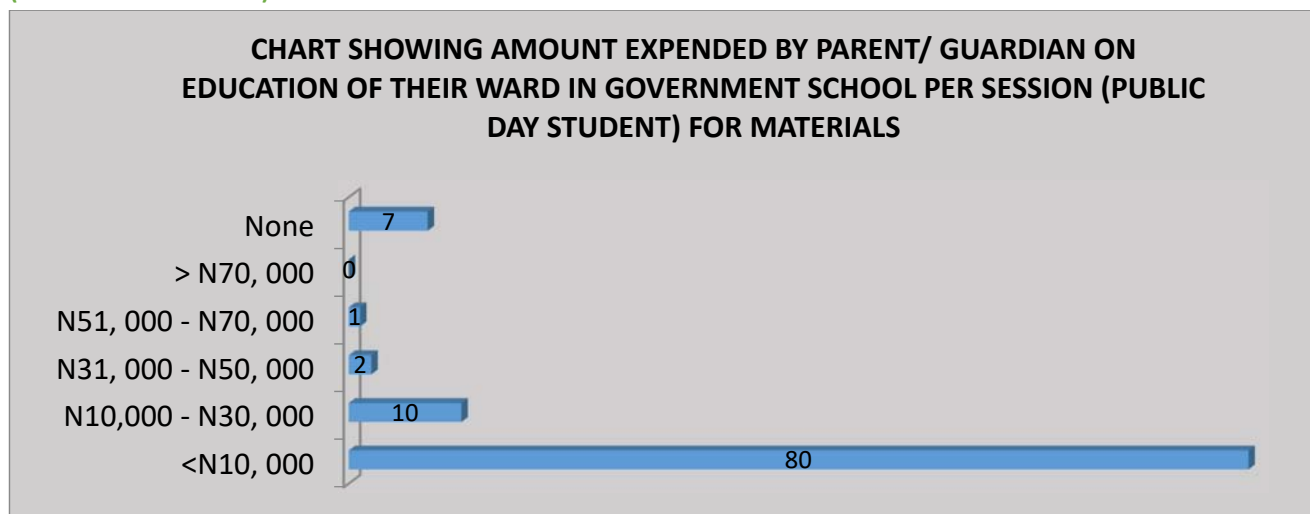
The survey showed that 86% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on clothing/ Uniform for their ward(s) in government day school, 7% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same, 1% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session, 0% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 or more than N70, 000 per session on clothing/ Uniform for the education of their ward(s) in government day school, while 6% did not spend anything per session.

**AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENT /GUARDIAN ON EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PER SESSION
(PUBLIC DAY BSCHOOL) FOR BOOKS**



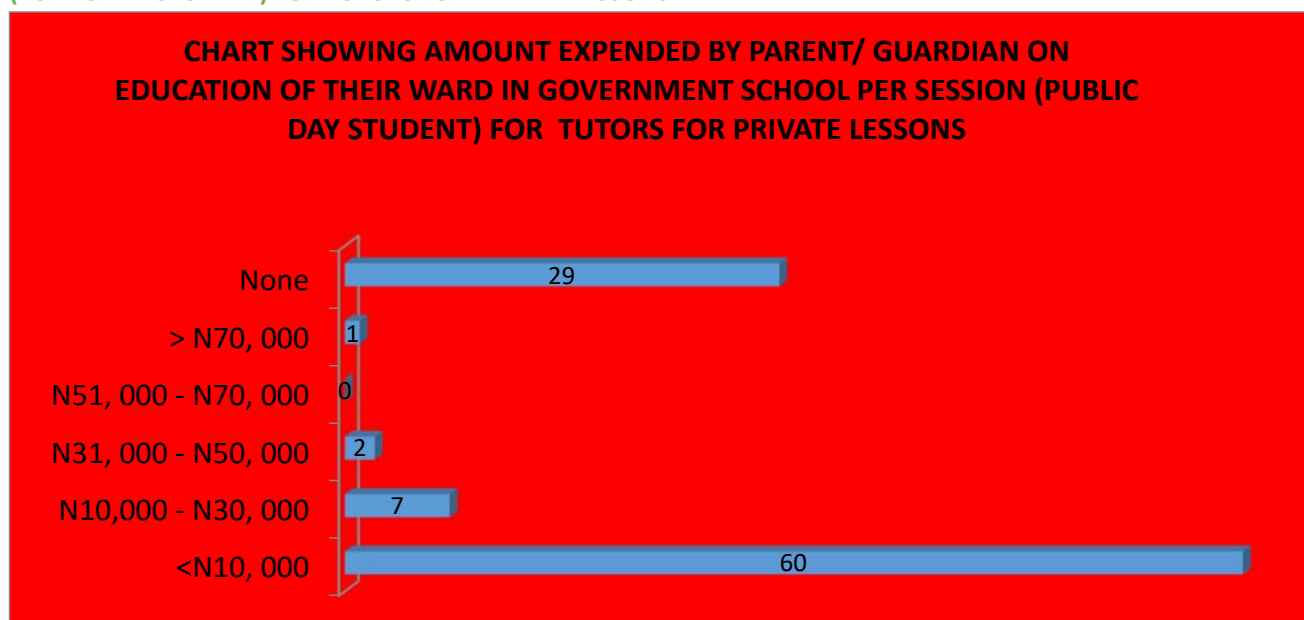
75% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on books for their ward(s) in government day school, 14% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same, 2% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session, 1% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 while none expended more than N70, 000 per session on books for their ward(s) in government day school, while 8% expended nothing per session.

**AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENT /GUARDIAN ON EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PER SESSION
(PUBLIC DAY BSCHOOL) FOR MATERIALS**



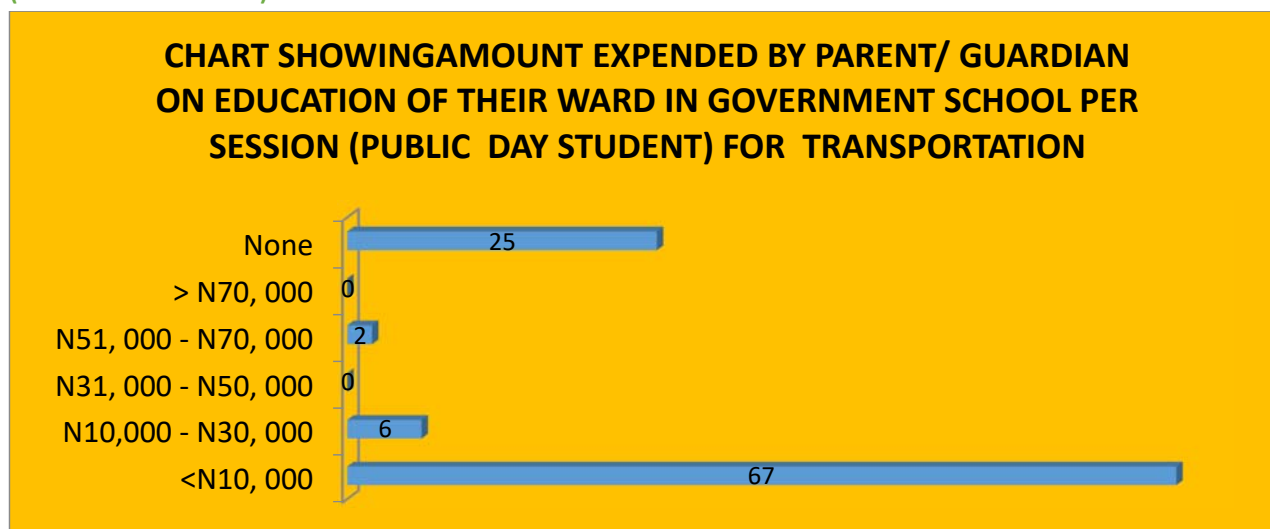
The survey showed that 80% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on materials for the education of their ward(s) in government day school, 10% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same, 2% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session, 1% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 and 0% for more than N70, 000 per session on materials for the education of their ward(s) in government day school, while 7% expended nothing per session.

AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENT/ GUARDIAN ON EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PER SESSION (PUBLIC DAY STUDENT) FOR TUTORS FOR PRIVATE LESSONS



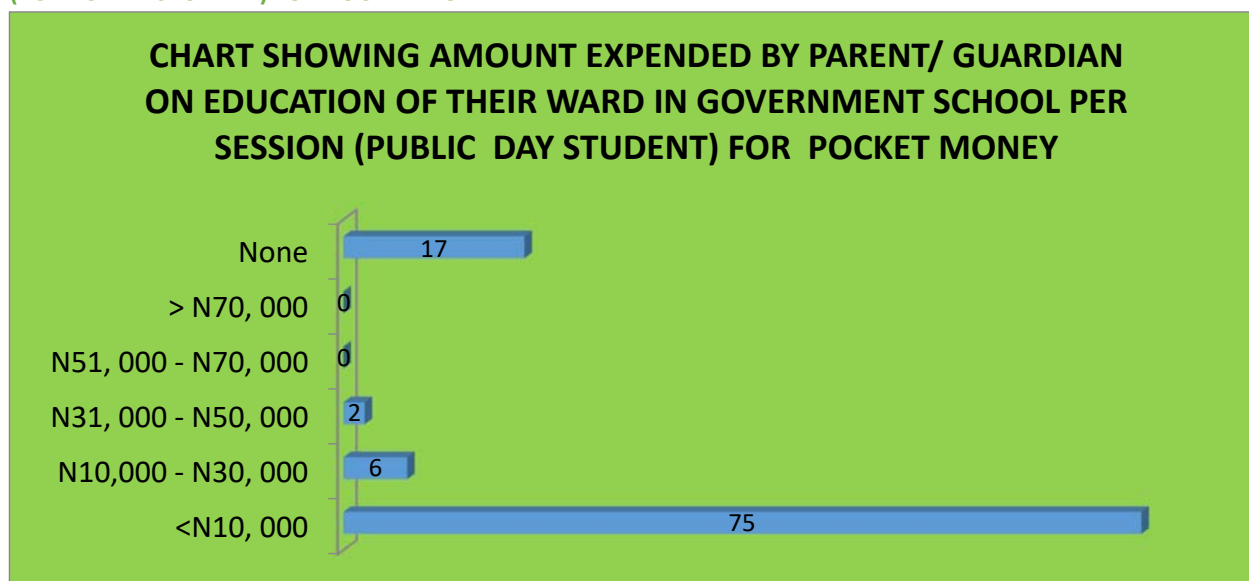
60% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on tutors for private lessons for their ward(s) in government day school, 7% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same, 2% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session, 0% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 and 1% expended more than N70, 000 per session on tutors for private lessons their ward(s) in government day school, while 29% expended nothing per session.

AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENT/ GUARDIAN ON EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PER SESSION (PUBLIC DAY STUDENT) FOR TRANSPORTATION



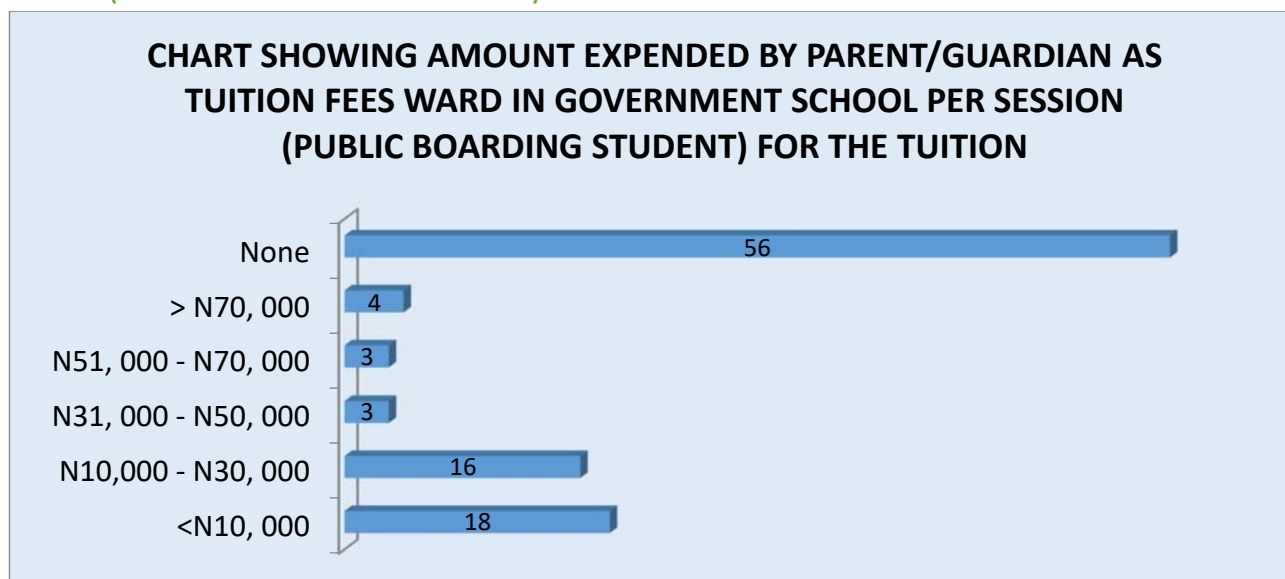
57% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on transportation of their ward(s) in government day school, 6% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same, 0% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session, 2% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 and 0% expended more than N70, 000 per session on transportation of their ward(s) in government day school, while 25% expended nothing per session.

**AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENT/ GUARDIAN ON EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PER SESSION
(PUBLIC DAY STUDENT) FOR POCKET MONEY**



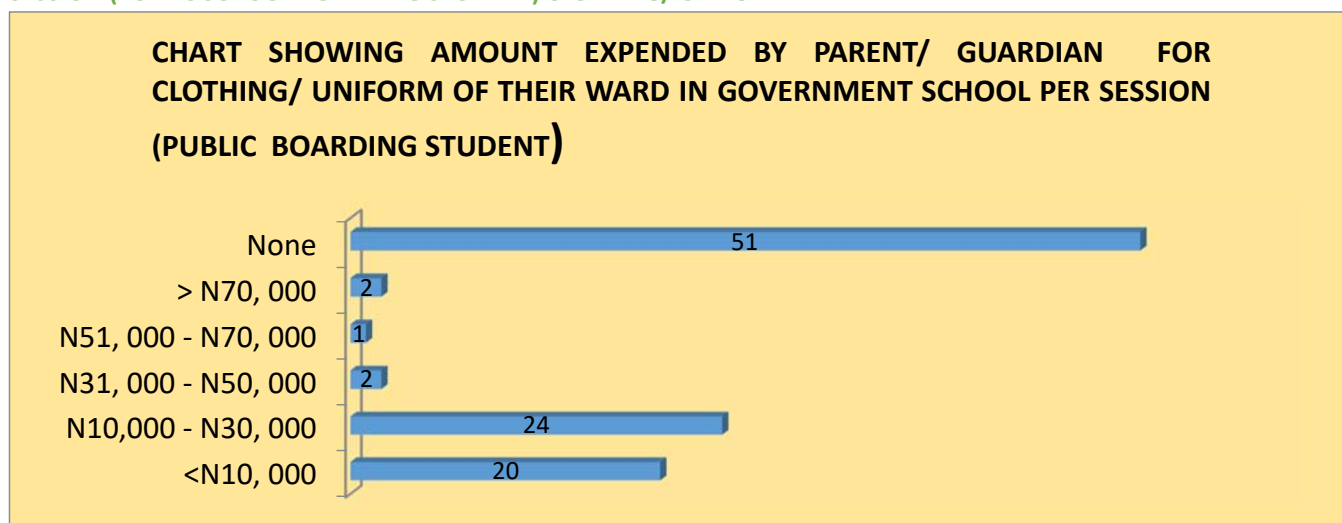
75% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on pocket money their ward(s) in government day school, 6% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same, 2% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session, 0% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 or more than N70, 000 per session on pocket money for their ward(s) in government day school, while 17% expended nothing per session.

AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/ GUARDIAN ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD(S) IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS PER SESSION (PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARDING STUDENT) TUITION



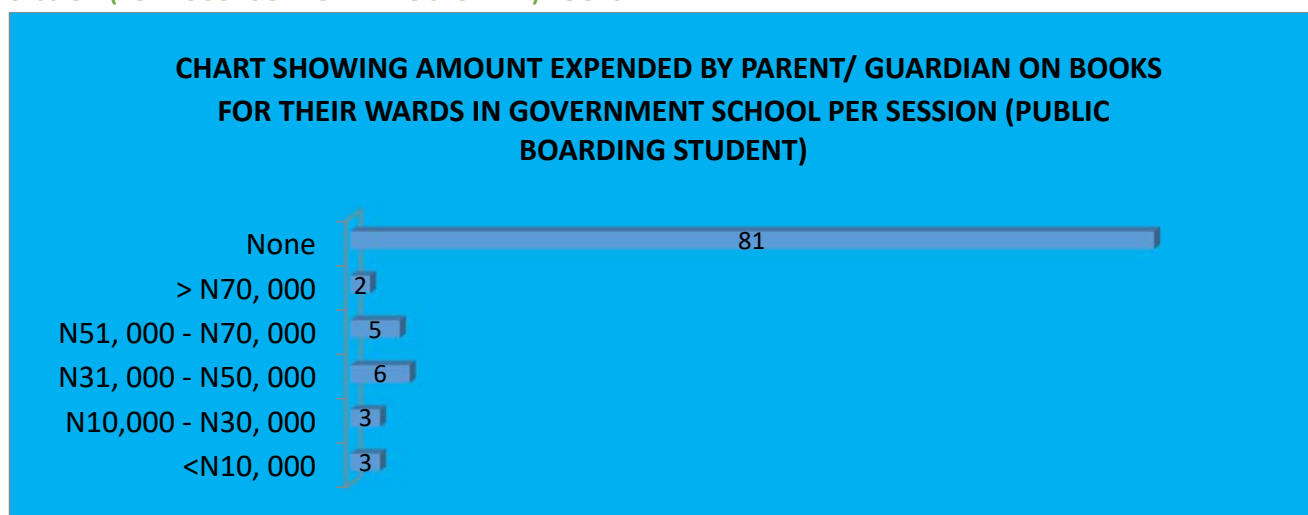
The survey showed that for Y2016, 18% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session as tuition fees of their ward(s) in government boarding school, 16% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same, 3% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session, 3% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000, 4% expended more than N70, 000 per session as tuition fees of their ward(s) in government boarding school, while 56% expended nothing per session.

AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/ GUARDIAN ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD(S) IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS PER SESSION (PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARDING STUDENT) CLOTHING/ UNIFORM



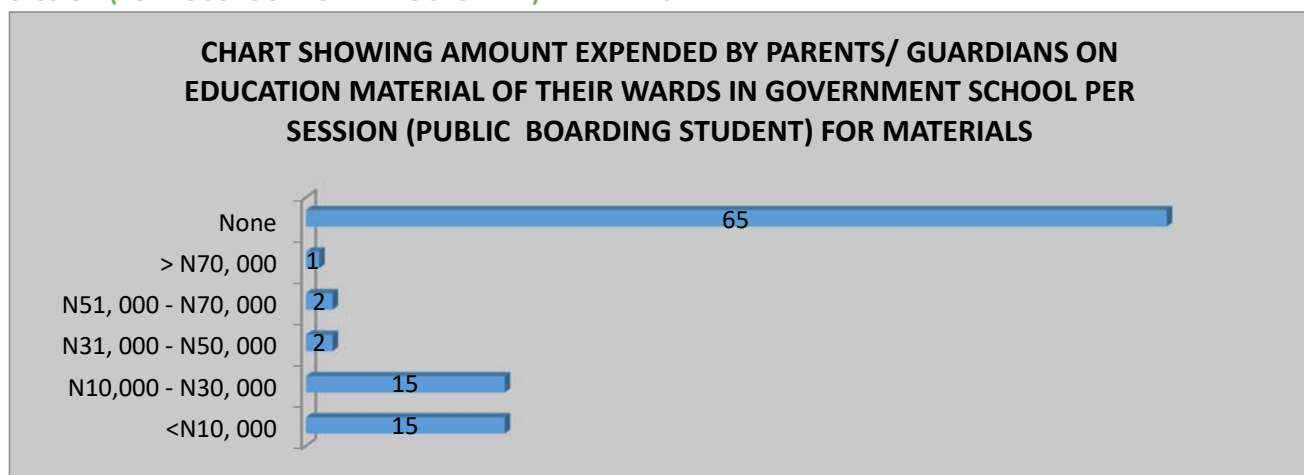
20% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on clothing/ uniform of their ward(s) in government boarding school, 24% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000, 2% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session, 1% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000. 2% expended more than N70, 000 per session on clothing/ uniform for their ward(s) in government boarding school while 51% expended nothing per session on clothing/uniform.

AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/ GUARDIAN ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD(S) IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS PER SESSION (PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARDING STUDENT) BOOKS



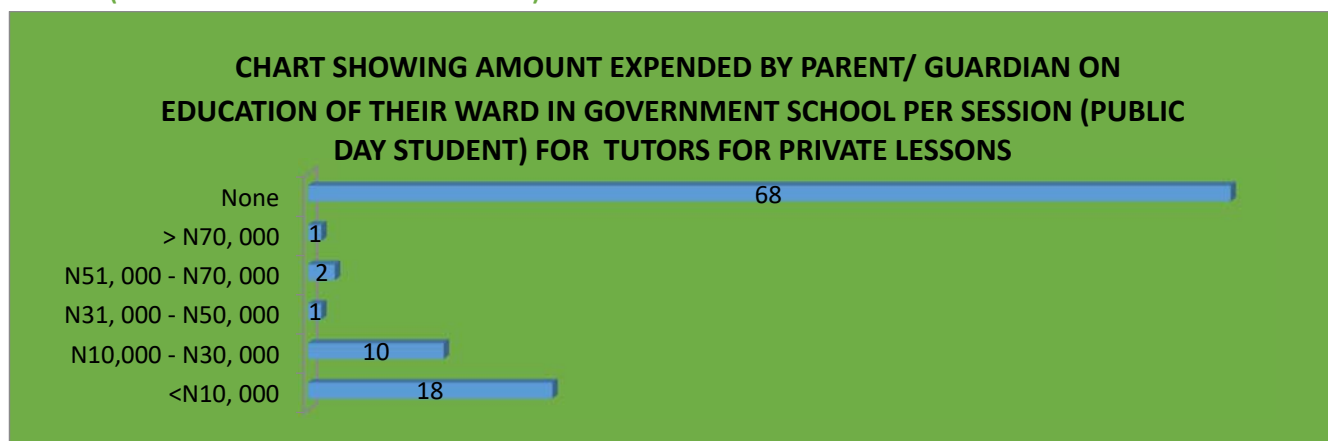
The survey showed that for Y2016, 3% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on books for their ward(s) in government boarding school another 3% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same, 6% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session, 5% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000, 2% expended more than N70, 000 per session on books for their ward(s) in government boarding school while 81% expended nothing per session on book.

AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/ GUARDIAN ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD(S) IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS PER SESSION (PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARDING STUDENT) MATERIALS



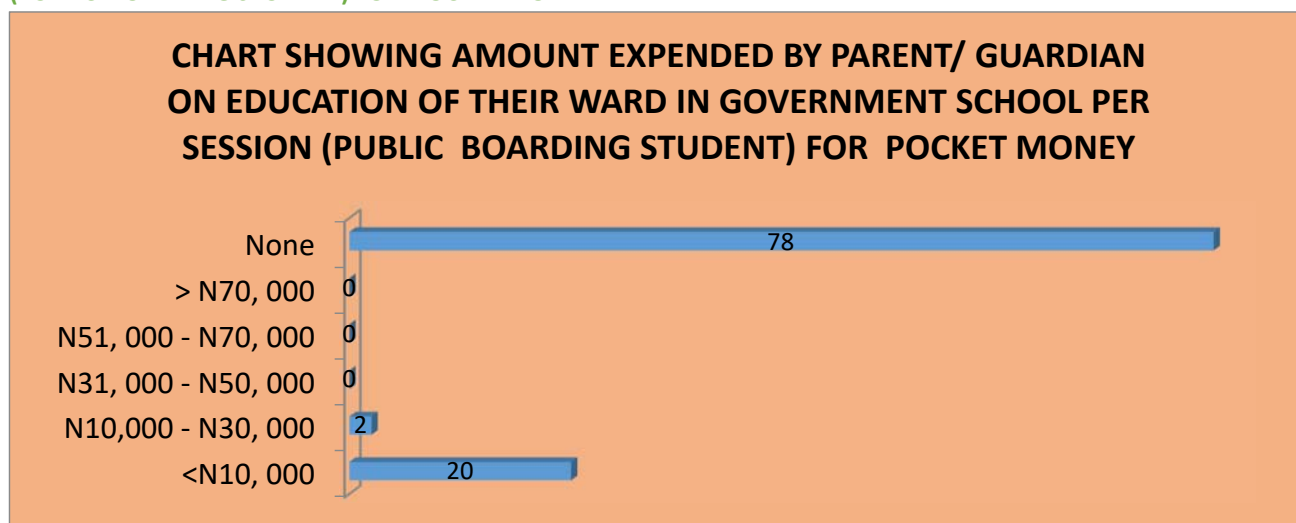
15% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on educational materials of their ward(s) in government boarding school while another 15% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per, 2% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session another 2% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000, 1% expended more than N70, 000 per session on educational materials for their ward(s) in government boarding school while 65% expended nothing per session on educational materials for their ward(s) in government boarding school.

AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/ GUARDIAN ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD(S) IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS PER SESSION (PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARDING STUDENT) FOR TUTORS FOR PRIVATE LESSONS



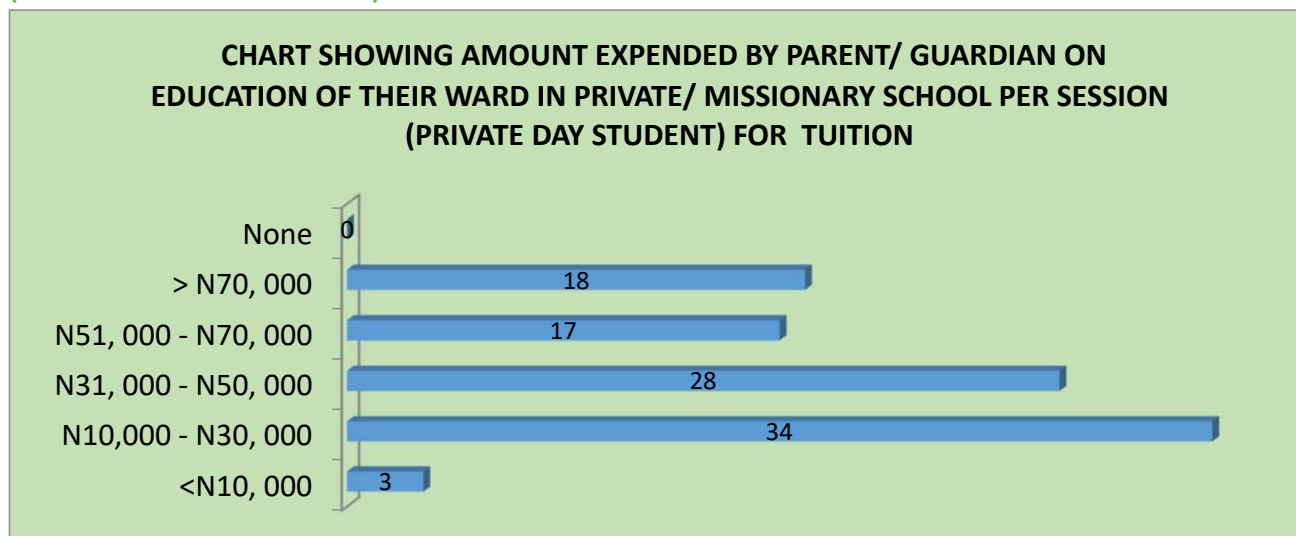
18% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on tutors for private lessons for the education of their ward(s) in government boarding school, 10% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same, 1% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session, 2% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000, 1% expended more than N70, 000 per session on tutors for private lessons for the education of their ward(s) in government boarding school while 68% expended nothing per session .

**AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENT/ GUARDIAN ON EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PER SESSION
(PUBLIC BOARDING STUDENT) FOR POCKET MONEY**



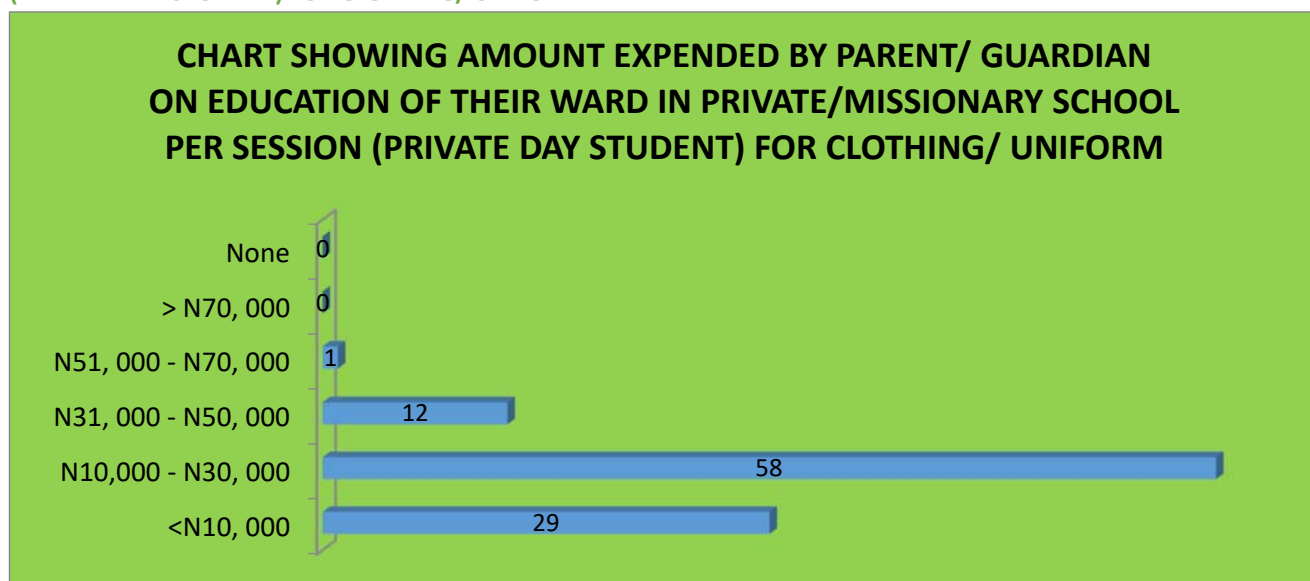
20% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on pocket money for the education of their ward(s) in government boarding school, 2% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same, no one expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session likewise between N51, 000 and N70, 000 and more than N70, 000 per session. 78% expended nothing per session on pocket money for the education of their ward(s) in government boarding school

**AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/ GUARDIAN ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD(S) IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS PER SESSION
(PRIVATE SCHOOL DAY STUDENT) TUITION**



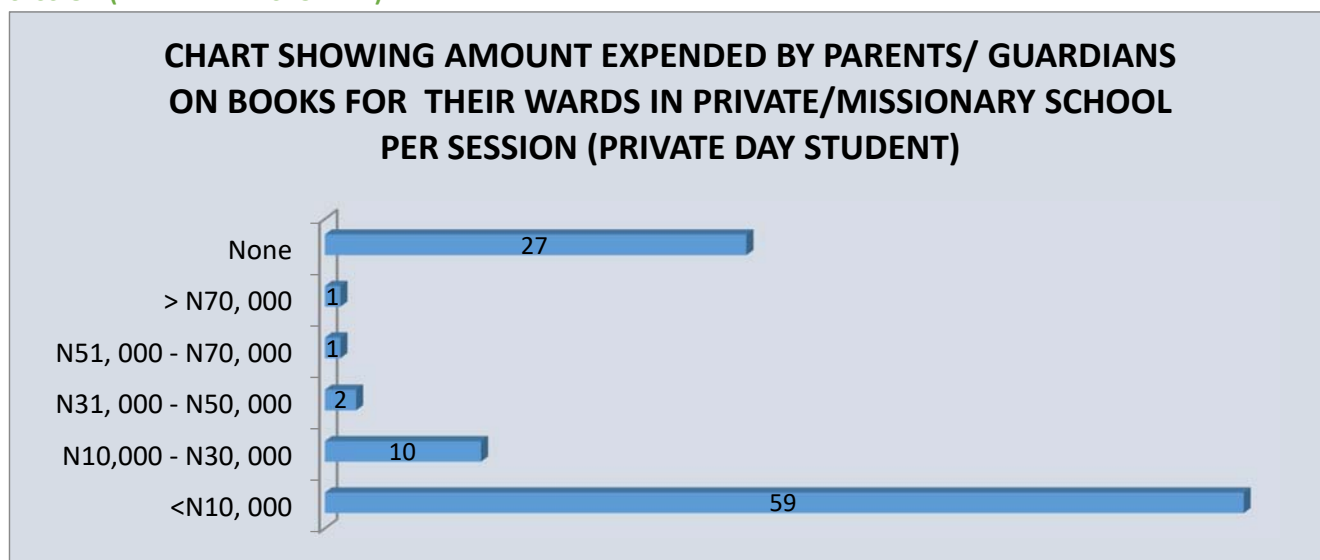
The survey showed that for Y2016, 3% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on tuition for the education of their ward(s) in private day, 34% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on tuition, 28% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per, 17% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000, 18% expended more than N70, 000 per session on tuition for the education of their ward(s) in private day school while 0% expended nothing per session .

AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENT/ GUARDIAN ON EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD IN PRIVATE/MISSIONARY SCHOOL PER SESSION (PRIVATE DAY STUDENT) FOR CLOTHING/ UNIFORM



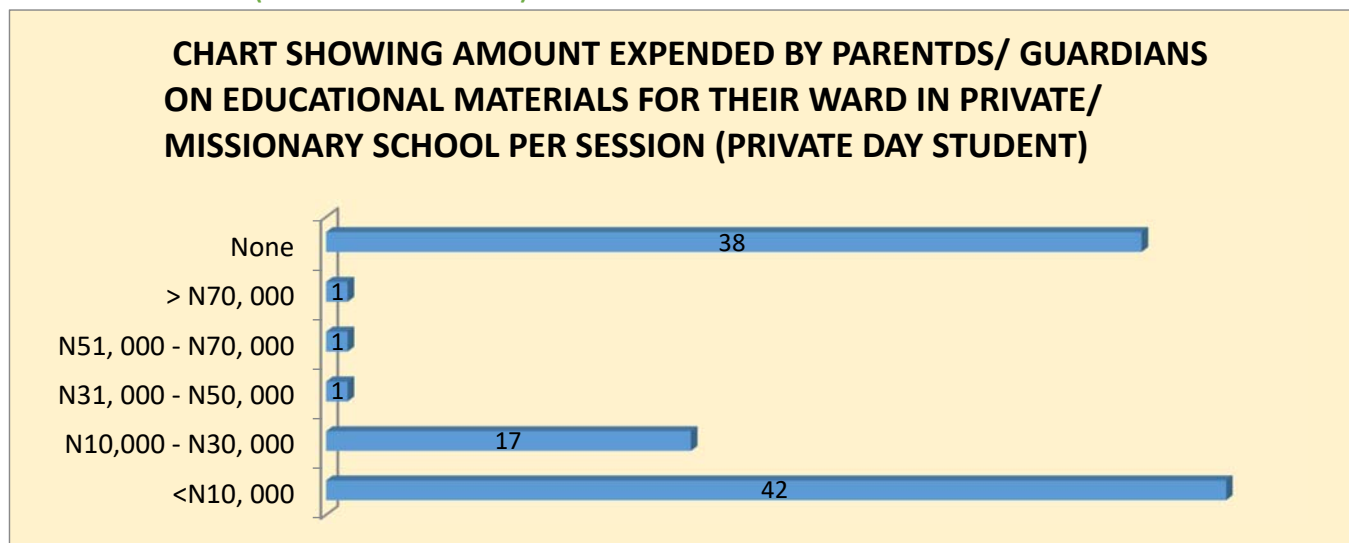
29% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on clothing/ uniform for the education of their ward(s) in private day school, 58% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on clothing/ uniform, 12% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session, 1% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000, no household members expended more than N70, 000 per session. Every household member expended something on clothing/ uniform for the education of their ward(s) in private day.

AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/ GUARDIANS ON BOOKS FOR THEIR WARDS IN PRIVATE/MISSIONARY SCHOOL PER SESSION (PRIVATE DAY STUDENT)



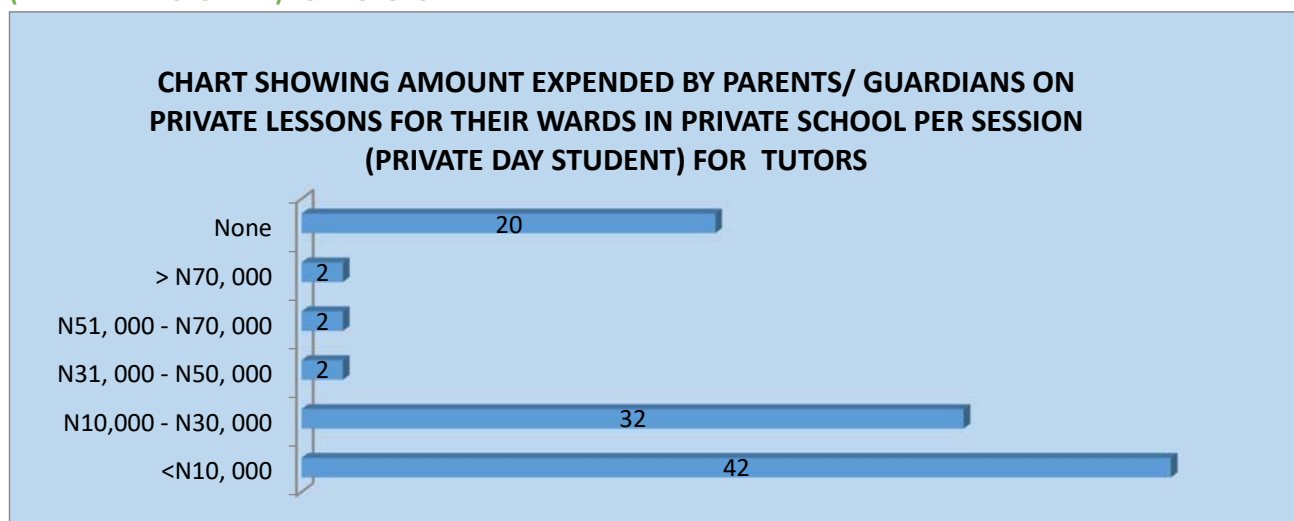
59% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on books for the education of their ward(s) in private day school, 10% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session, 2% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session, 1% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000, 1% expended more than N70, 000 per session on books for the education of their ward(s) in private day school, while 27% expended nothing per session.

AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTDS/ GUARDIANS ON EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS FOR THEIR WARD IN PRIVATE/MISSIONARY SCHOOL PER SESSION (PRIVATE DAY STUDENT)



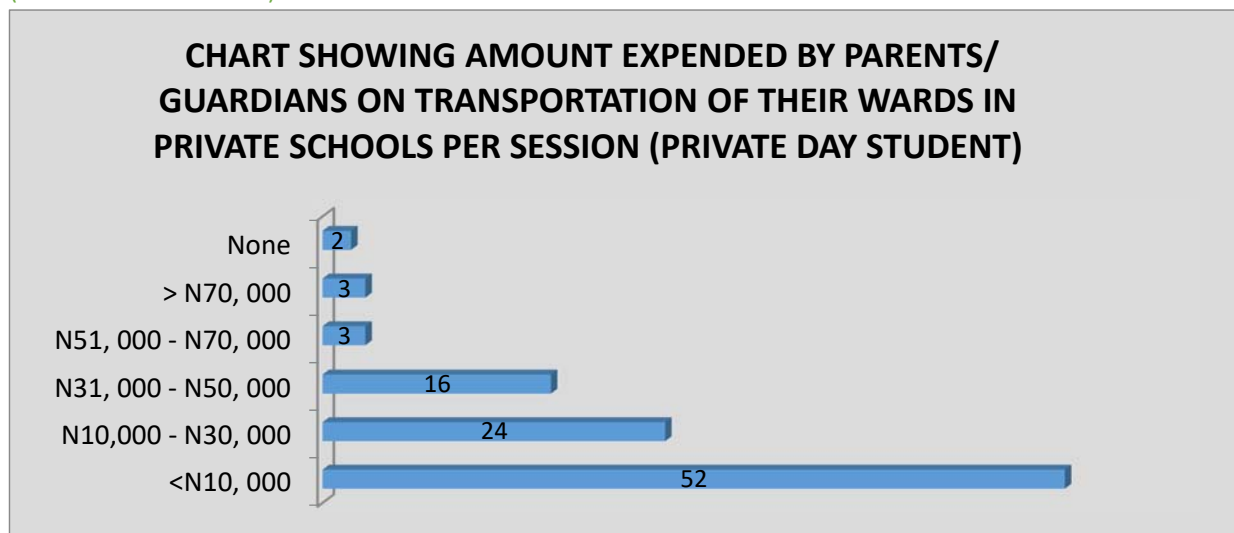
42% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on educational materials for their ward(s) in private day school, 17% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session, 1% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session while another 1% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 as well as more than N70, 000 per session on educational materials of their ward(s) in private day school.

AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/ GUARDIANS ON PRIVATE LESSONS FOR THEIR WARDS IN PRIVATE SCHOOL PER SESSION (PRIVATE DAY STUDENT) FOR TUTORS



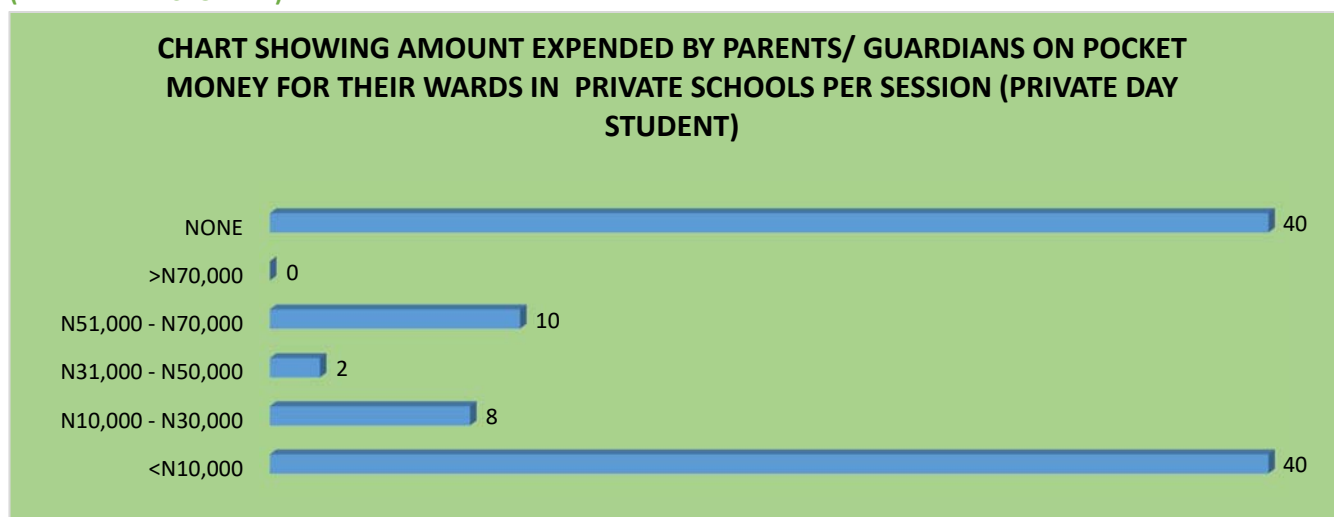
42% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on tutors for private lessons for their ward(s) in private day school, 32% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on, 2% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session, 2% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000, 2% expended more than N70, 000 per session on tutors for private lessons for their ward(s) in private day school while 20% expended nothing per session.

AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/ GUARDIANS ON TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR WARDS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS PER SESSION (PRIVATE DAY STUDENT)



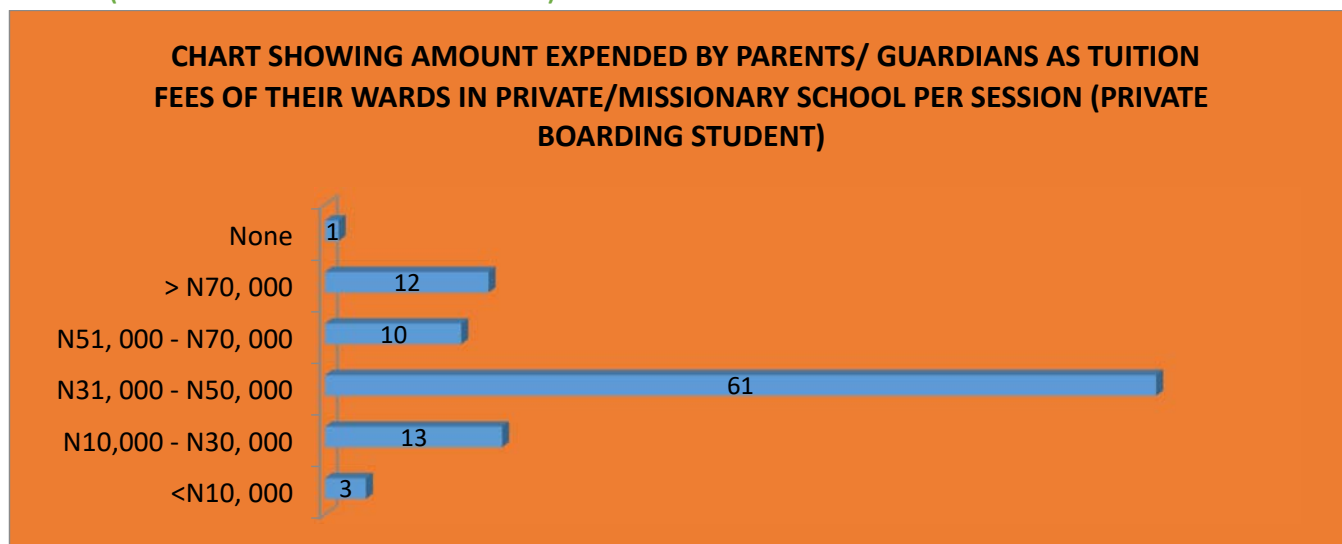
52% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on transportation of their ward(s) in private day school, 24% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same, 16% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session. 3% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000, 3% expended more than N70, 000 per session on transportation of their ward(s) in private day school while 2% expended per session.

AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/ GUARDIANS ON POCKET MONEY FOR THEIR WARDS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS PER SESSION (PRIVATE DAY STUDENT)



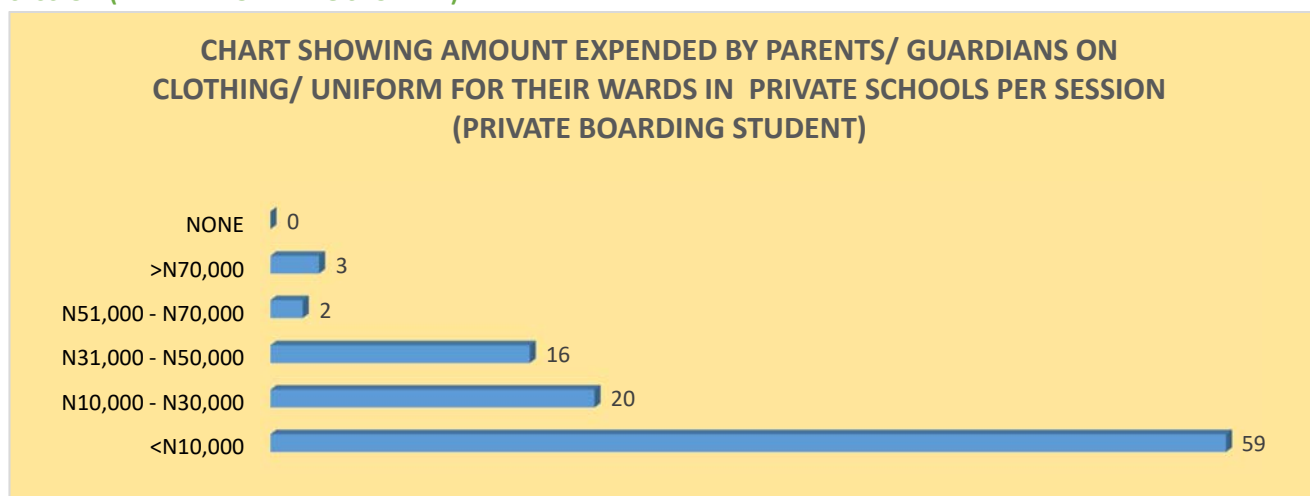
40% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on pocket money for their ward(s) in private day school. 8% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same, 2% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session, 10% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 while 40% of household members did not give their wards pocket money per session.

AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/ GUARDIANS ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD(S) IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS PER SESSION (PRIVATE SCHOOL BOARDING STUDENT) TUITION



The survey showed that 3% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session as tuition fee of their ward(s) in private boarding school, 13% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on tuition, 61% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session, 10% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000, 12% expended more than N70, 000 per session as tuition fee of their ward(s) in private boarding school, while 1% expended per session.

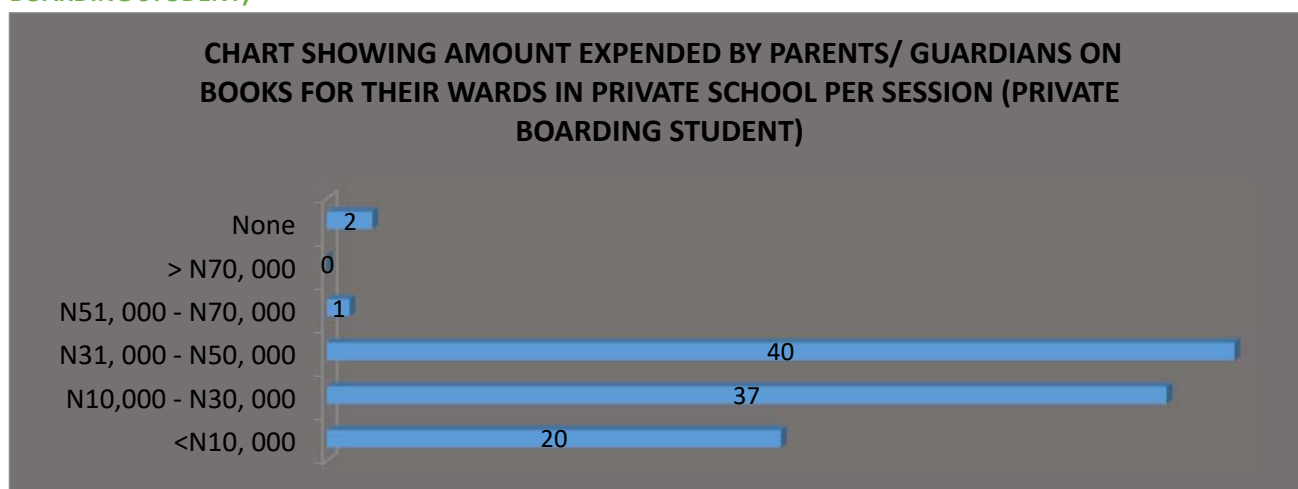
AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/ GUARDIANS ON CLOTHING/ UNIFORM FOR THEIR WARDS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS PER SESSION (PRIVATE BOARDING STUDENT)



59% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on clothing/ uniform for their ward(s) in private boarding school, 20% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same. 16% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session, 2% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000.

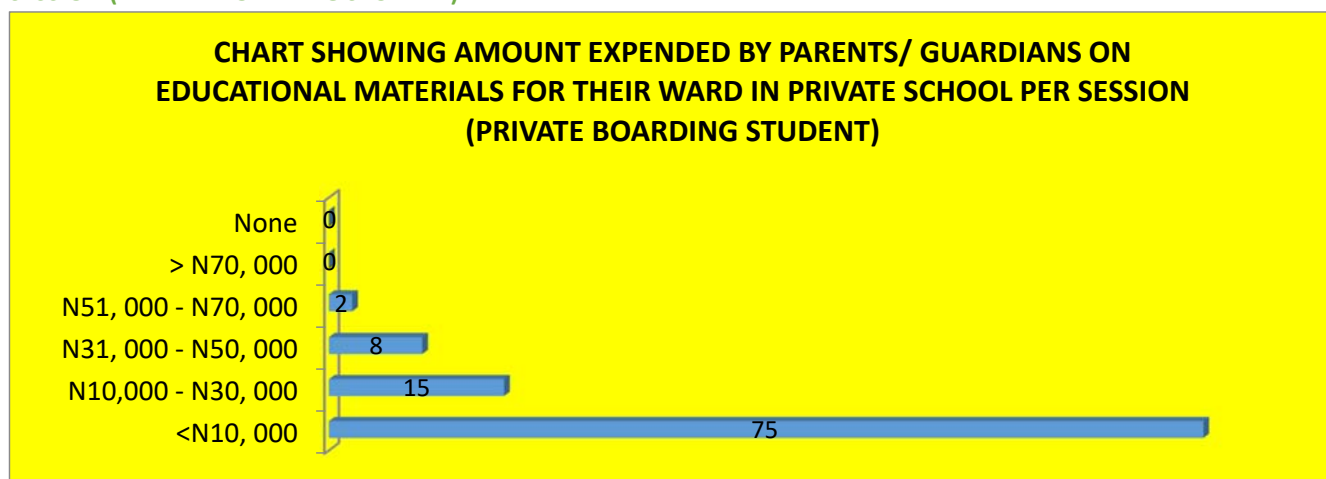
No household members expended more than N70, 000 per session on clothing/ uniform for of their ward(s) in private boarding school.

AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/ GUARDIANS ON BOOKS FOR THEIR WARDS IN PRIVATE SCHOOL PER SESSION (PRIVATE BOARDING STUDENT)



20% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on books for their ward(s) in private boarding school, 37% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same, 40% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session, 1% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000. No household member expended more than N70, 000 per session on books for their ward(s) in private boarding school. 2% did not expended any on books during the session.

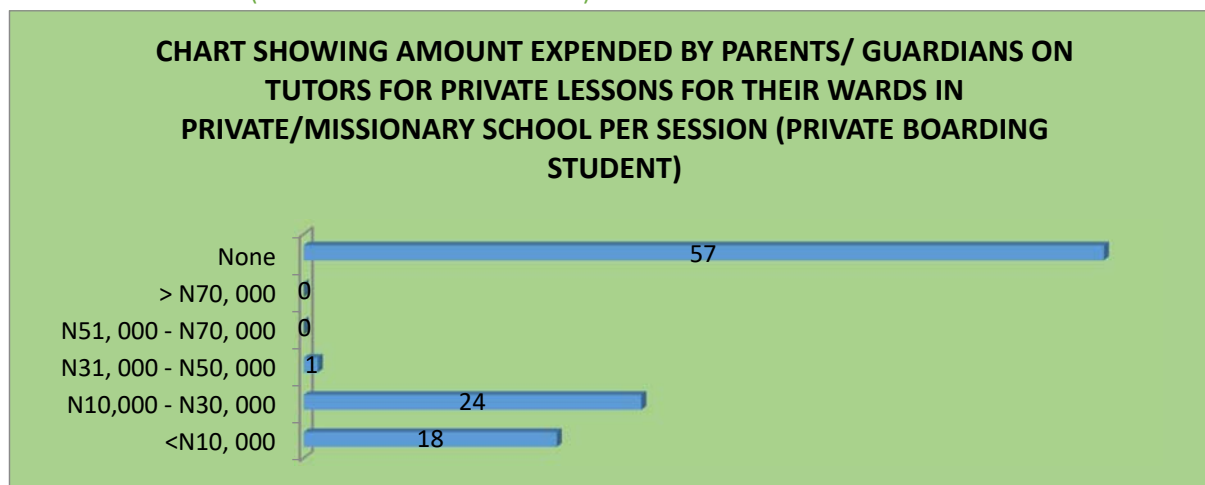
AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/ GUARDIANS ON EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS FOR THEIR WARD IN PRIVATE SCHOOL PER SESSION (PRIVATE BOARDING STUDENT)



75% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on educational materials for their ward(s) in private boarding school, 15% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same. 8% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session, 2% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000.

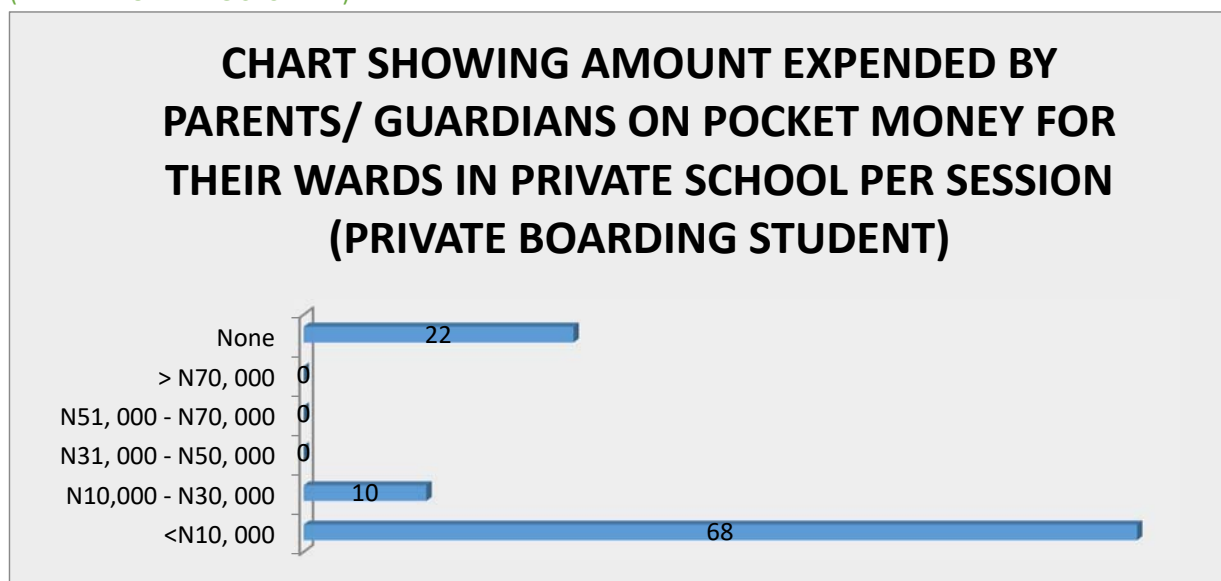
No household members expended more than N70, 000 per session on educational materials for of their ward(s) in private boarding school.

AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/ GUARDIANS ON TUTORS FOR PRIVATE LESSONS FOR THEIR WARDS IN PRIVATE/MISSIONARY SCHOOL PER SESSION (PRIVATE BOARDING STUDENT)



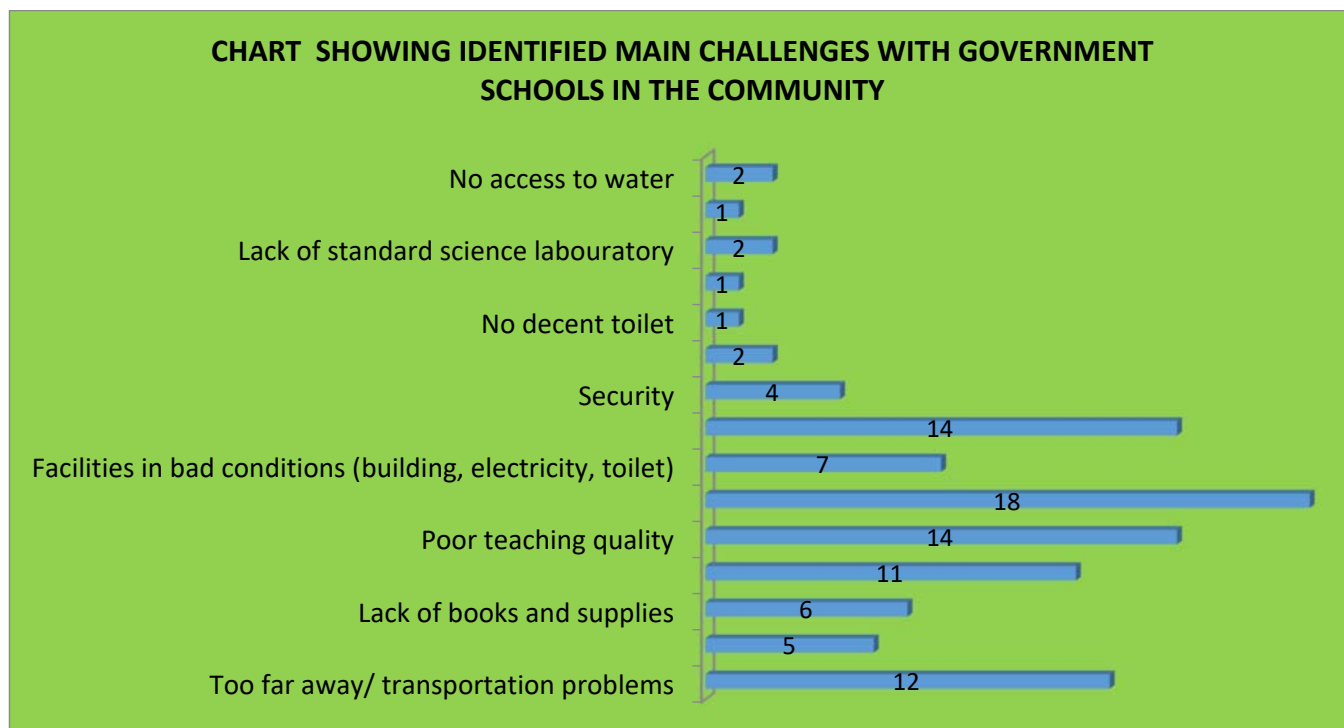
18% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on tutors for private lessons for their ward(s) in private boarding school. 24% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same, 1% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session, No household member expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 or more than N70, 000 per session on tutors for private lessons for their ward(s) in private boarding school, 57% did not spend anything on private lessons during the period.

AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/ GUARDIANS ON POCKET MONEY FOR THEIR WARDS IN PRIVATE SCHOOL PER SESSION
(PRIVATE BOARDING STUDENT)



68% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on pocket money for their ward(s) in private boarding schools. 10% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same, No household members expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session or between N51, 000 and N70, 000 or more than N70, 000 per session on pocket money for the their ward(s) in private boarding school. 22% did not spend anything on pocket money during the period.

MAIN CHALLENGES OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN THE COMMUNITY

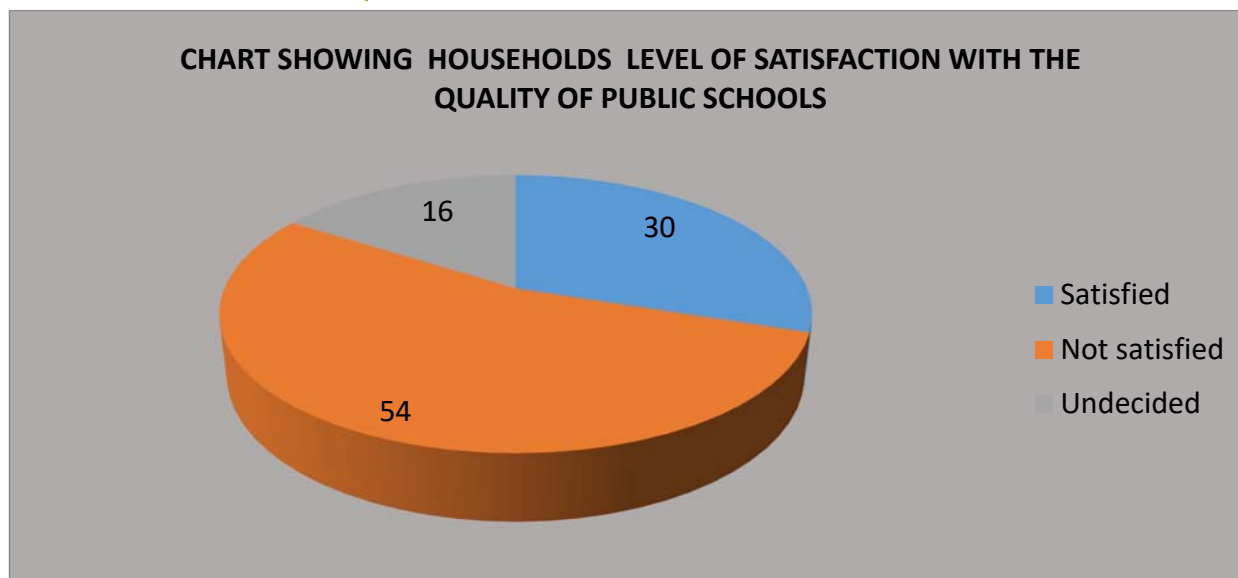


12% of households identified the main challenges with government schools in the community as being *"Too far away/ transportation problem"*. 5% of households identified the main challenges with government schools in the community as being *"Too expensive/ fees too high"*. 6% of households identified the main challenges with government schools in the community as *"Lack of books and supplies"*.

11% of households identified the main challenges with government schools in the community as *"Lack of teachers"*. 14% of households identified the main challenges with government schools in the community as *"Poor teaching quality"*. Main challenges with government schools in the community as *"Poor school management quality"*. 7% of households identified the main challenges with government schools in the community as *"Facilities in bad conditions (building, electricity, toilet etc.)"*.

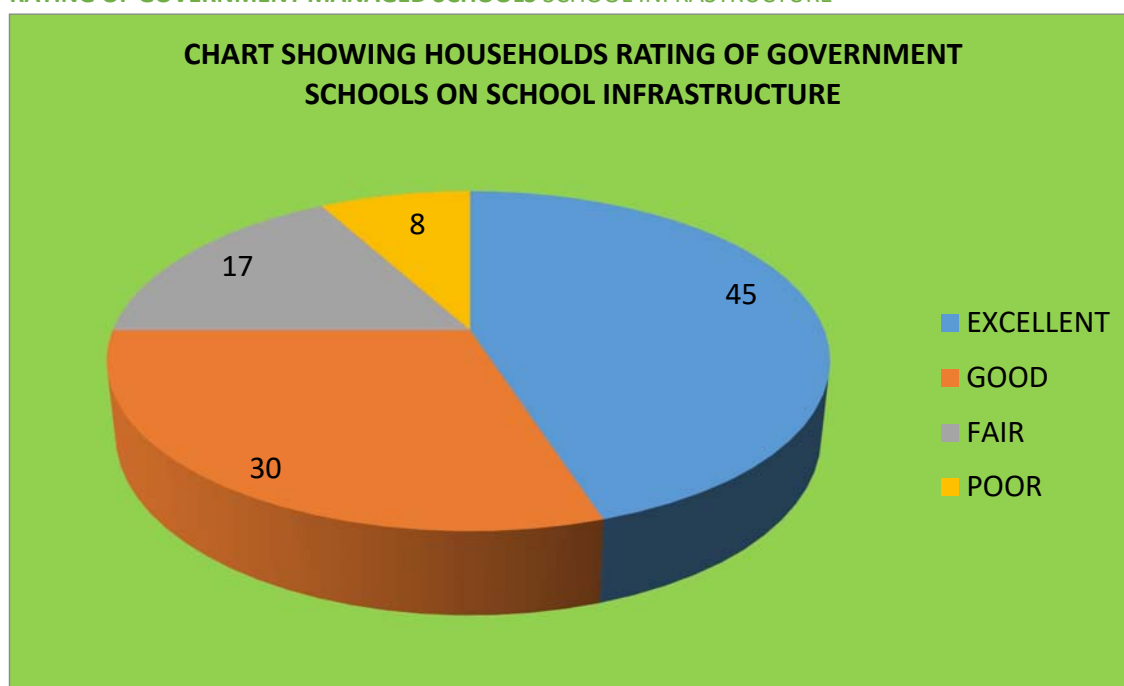
14% of households identified the main challenges with government schools in the community as *"Crowded classrooms"*. 4% of households identified the main challenges with government schools in the community as *"Security"*. 2% of households identified the main challenges with government schools in the community as *"Incessant strike"*. 1% of households identified the main challenges with government schools in the community as *"No decent toilet"*. 1% of households identified the main challenges with government schools in the community as *"No proper refuse disposal"*. 2% of households identified the main challenges with government schools in the community as *"Lack of standard science laboratory"*. 1% of households identified the main challenges with government schools in the community as *"Lack of instructional materials"*. 2% of households identified the main challenges with government schools in the community as *"No access to water"*.

LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH QUALITY OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS



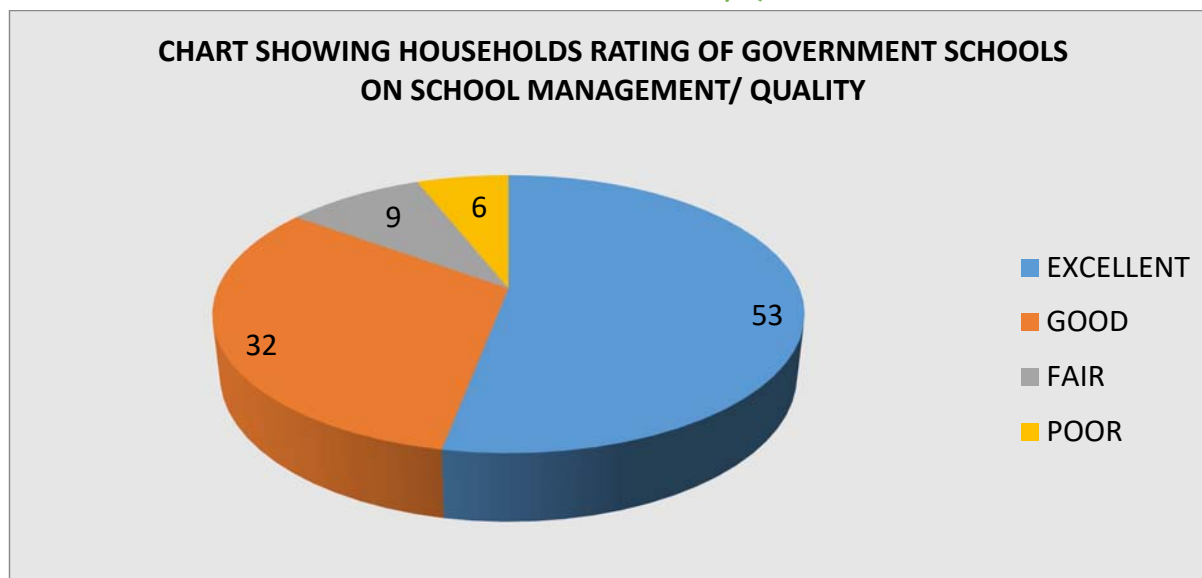
The survey revealed that 30% of household are satisfied with the quality of government managed schools, 54% of respondents are not satisfied with the quality of government managed schools. 16% of respondents are undecided.

RATING OF GOVERNMENT MANAGED SCHOOLS SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE



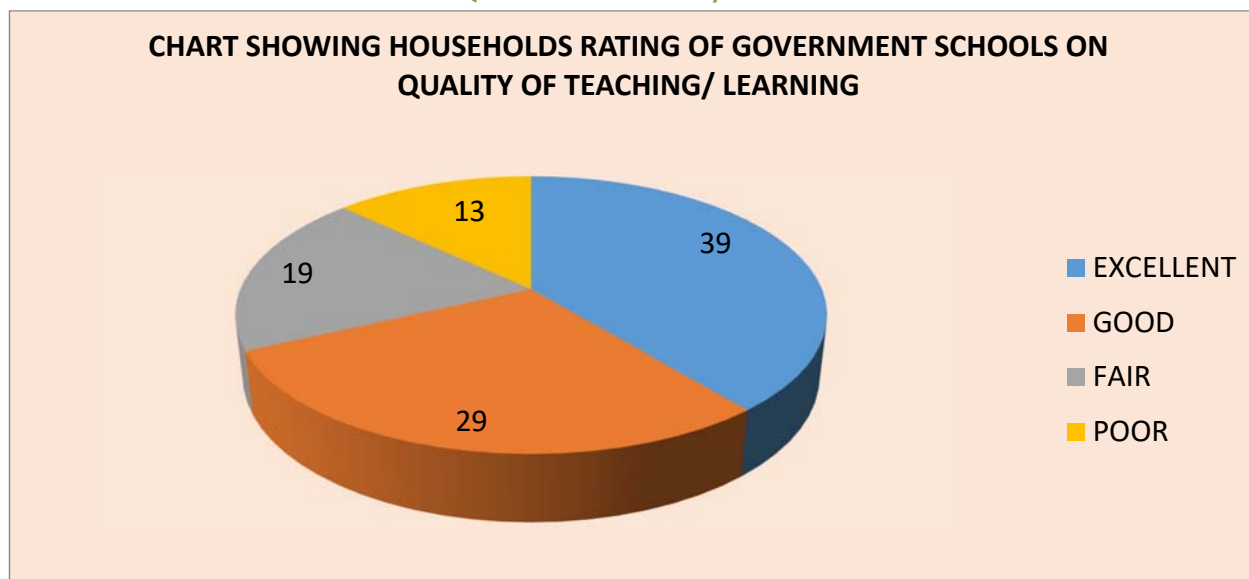
The survey showed for Y2016 that 45% of households rate public schools in terms of **School Infrastructure** as "*Excellent*". 30% rate it as "*Good*". 17% rate it as "*Fair*". 8% rate it as "*Poor*".

RATING OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS ON SCHOOL MANAGEMENT/ QUALITY



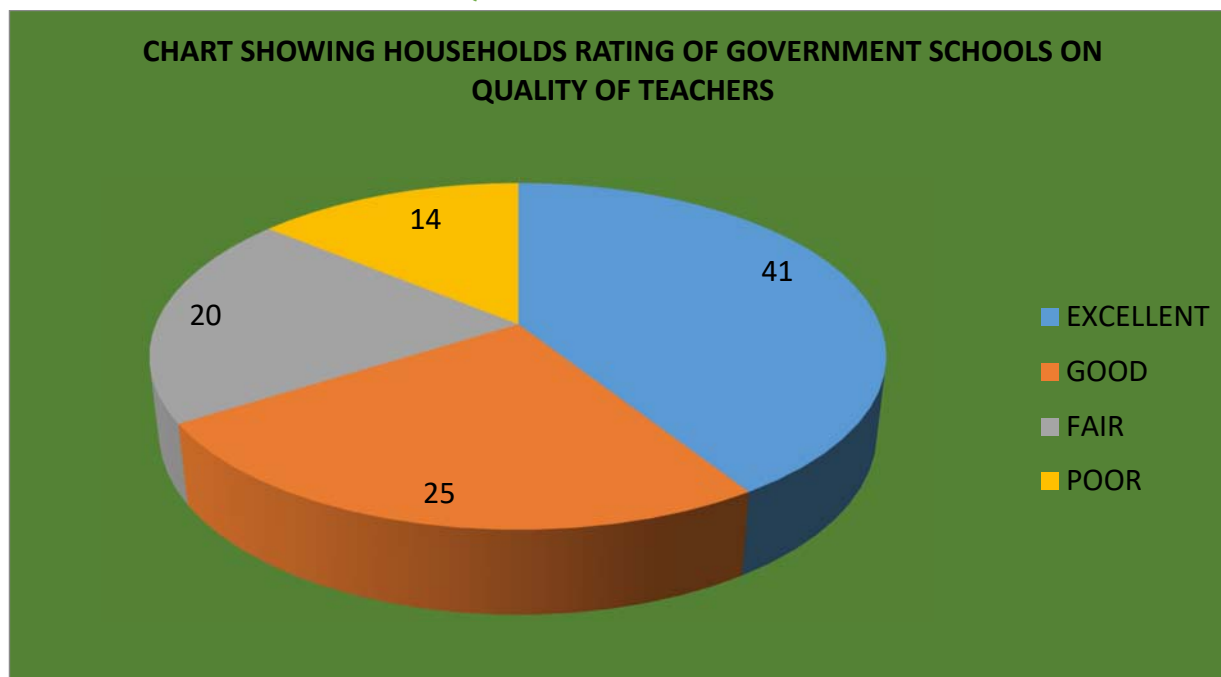
53% of households rate public schools in terms of **School Management/ Quality** as "*Excellent*". 32% rate it as "*Good*". 9% rate it as "*Fair*" while 6% rate it as "*Poor*".

RATING OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS ON QUALITY OF TEACHING/ LEARNING



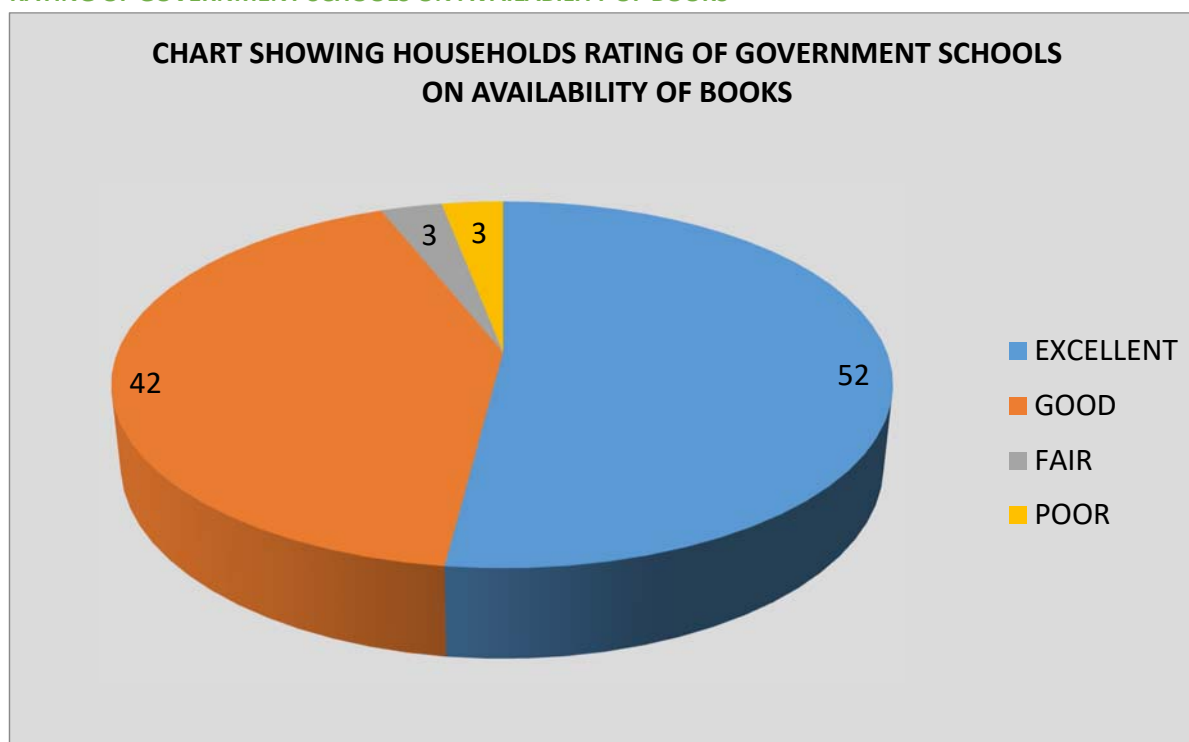
The survey revealed that 39% of households rate public schools in terms of **quality of teaching/ learning** as "*Excellent*". 29% rate it as "*Good*". 19% rate it as "*Fair*" while 13% rate it as "*Poor*".

RATING OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS ON QUALITY OF TEACHERS



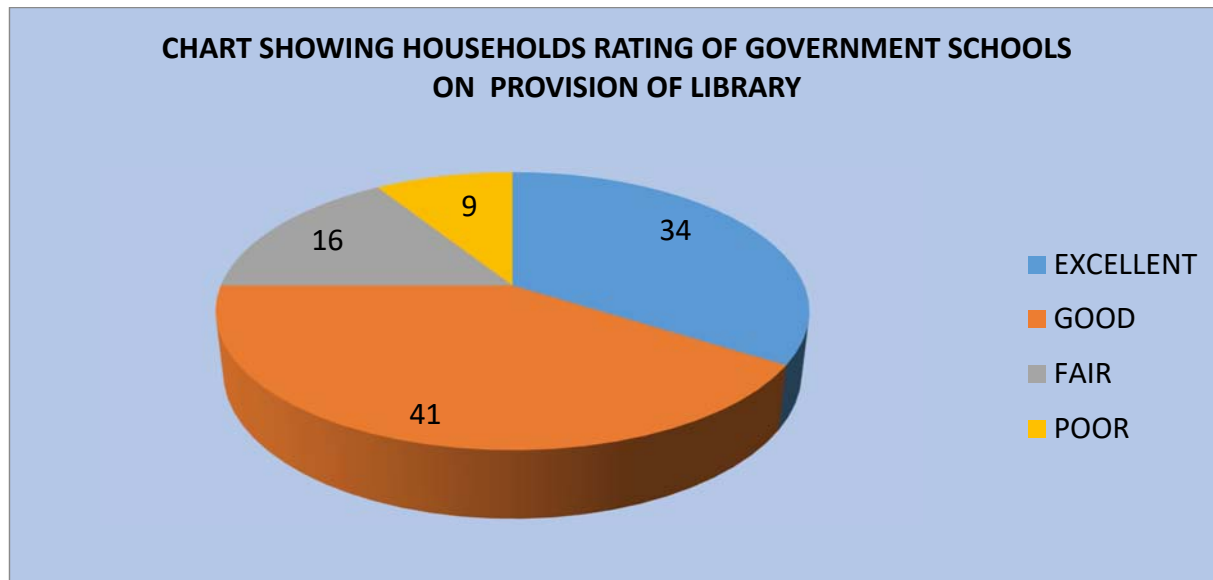
41% of households rate public schools in terms of **Quality of Teachers** as "*Excellent*". 25% rate it as "*Good*". 20% rate it as "*Fair*" and 14% rate it as "*Poor*".

RATING OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS ON AVAILABILITY OF BOOKS



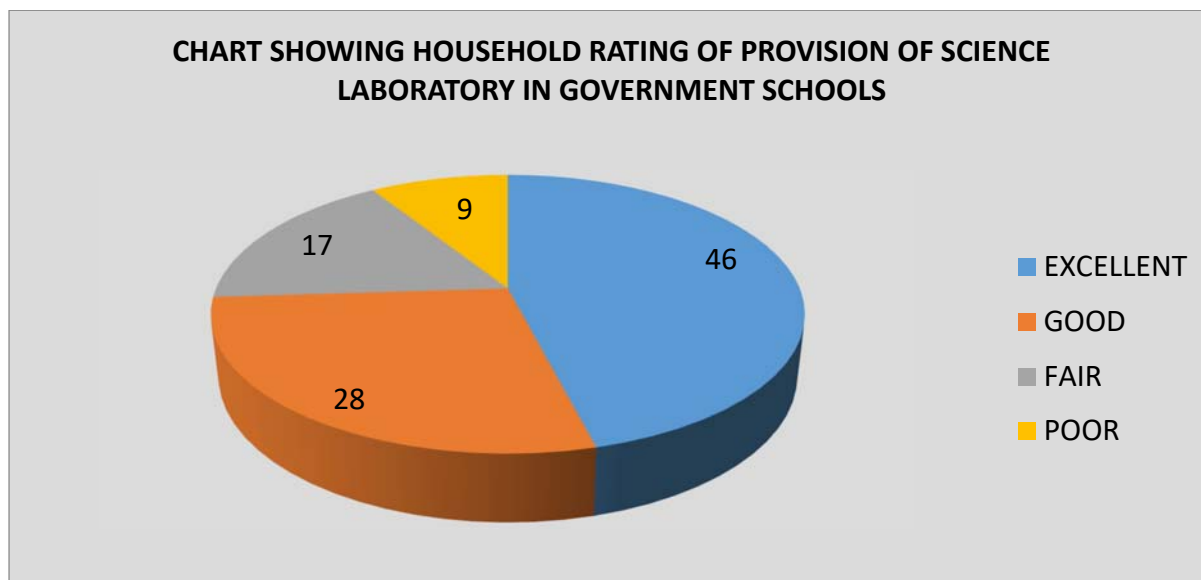
52% of households rate public schools in terms of **Availability of Books** as "*Excellent*". 42% rate it as "*Good*". 3% rate it as "*Fair*". 3% rate government managed schools as "*Poor*".

RATING OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS ON PROVISION OF LIBRARY



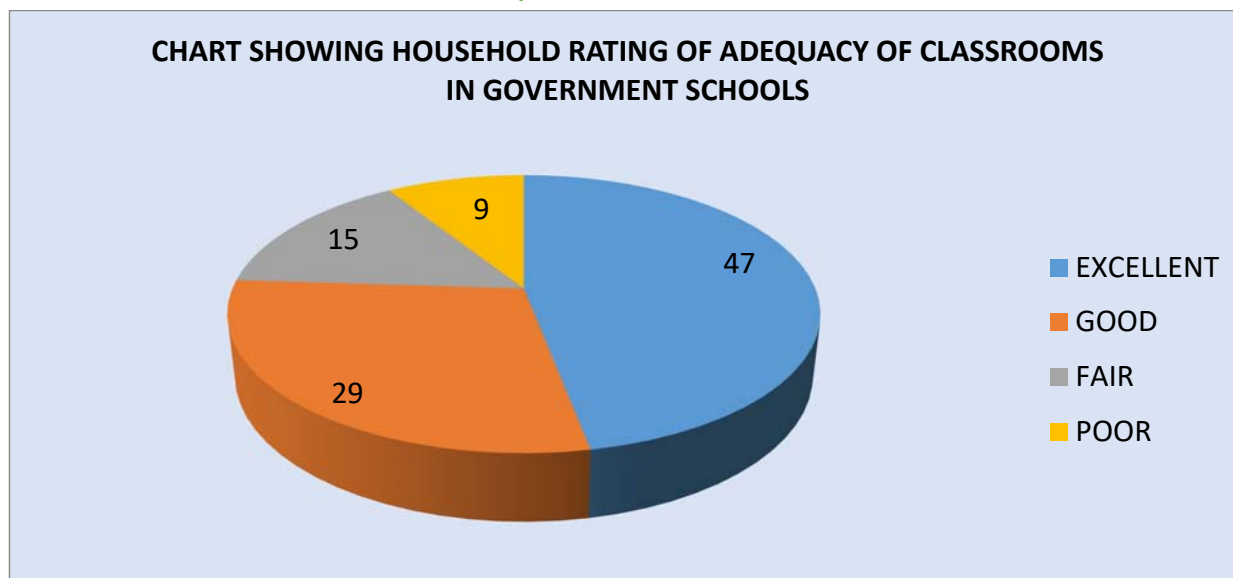
34% of households rate public schools in terms of **Provision Of Library** as "*Excellent*". 41% rate it as "*Good*". 16% rate it as "*Fair*" while 9% rate it as "*Poor*".

RATING OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS ON PROVISION OF SCIENCE LABORATORY



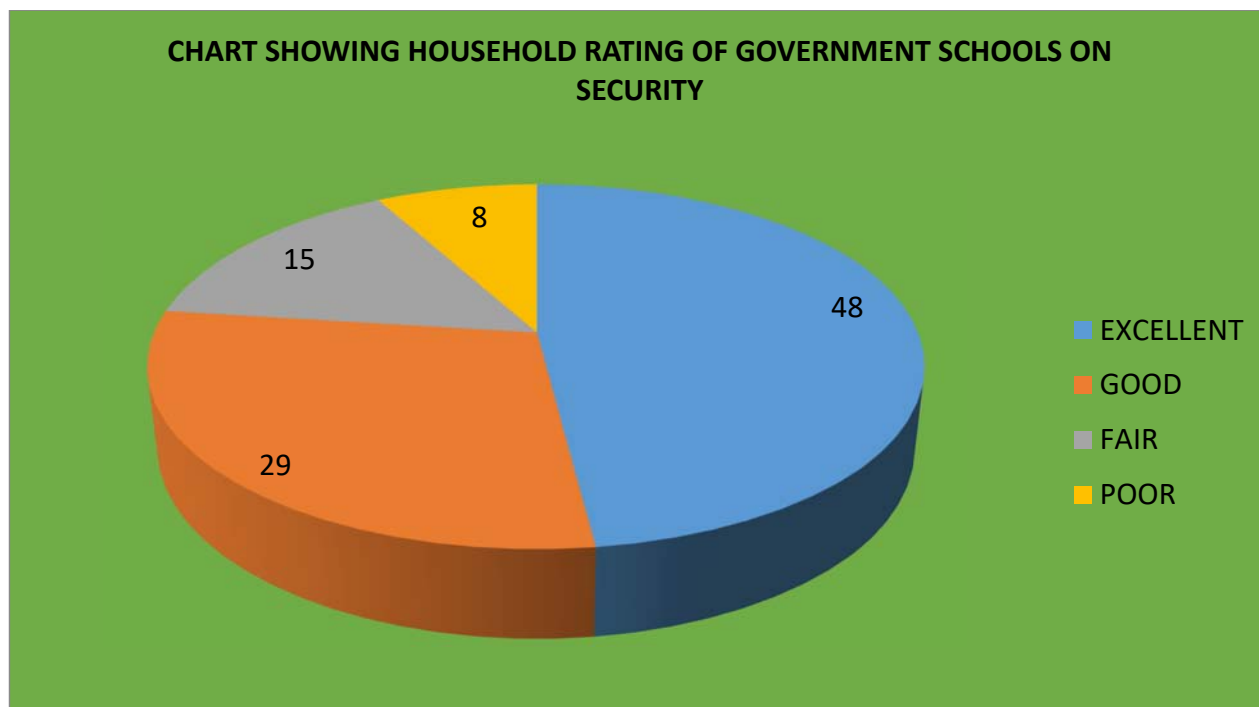
46% of household rate government managed schools in terms of **Provision of Science Laboratory** as "*Excellent*". 28% rate it as "*Good*". 17% rate it as "*Fair*". 9% rate it as "*Poor*".

RATING OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS ON ADEQUACY OF CLASSROOMS



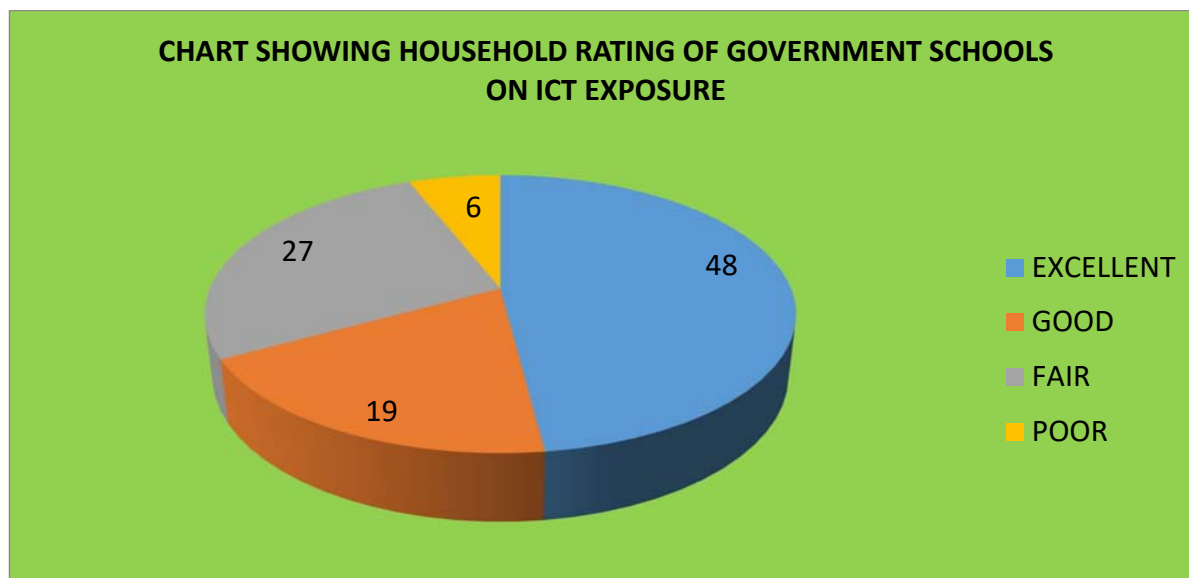
47% of households rate government managed schools in terms of **Availability Of Adequate Classrooms** as "Excellent". 29% rate it as "Good". 15% rate it as "Fair" while 9% rate it as "Poor".

HOUSEHOLD RATING OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS ON SECURITY



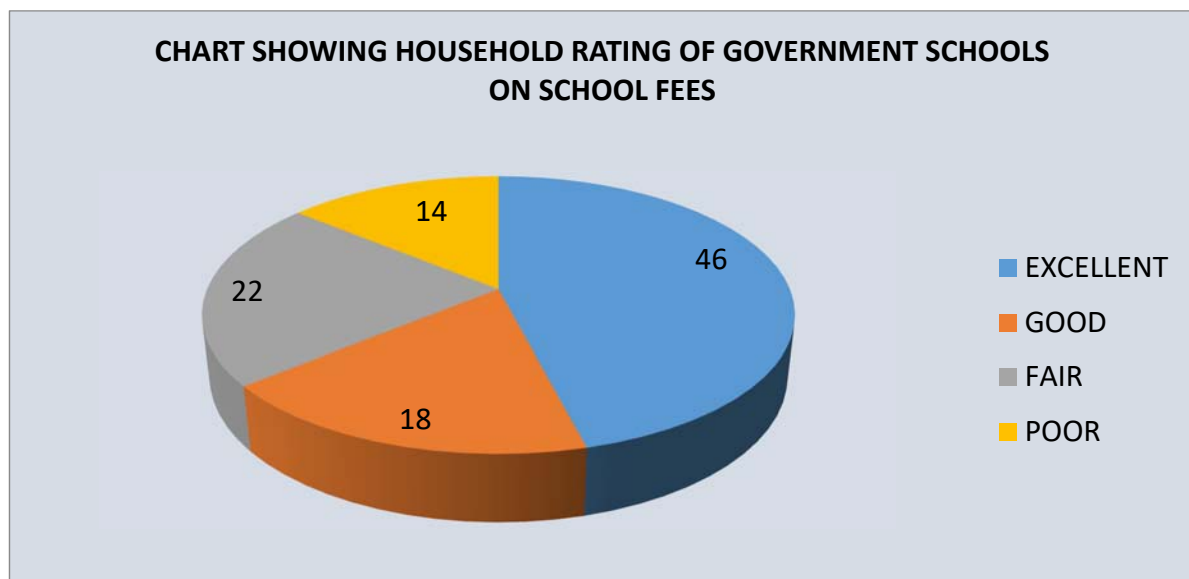
48% of household rate government managed schools in terms of **Security** as "Excellent". 29% rate it as "Good". 15% rate it as "Fair" and 8% rate it as "Poor".

HOUSEHOLD RATING OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS ON ICT EXPOSURE



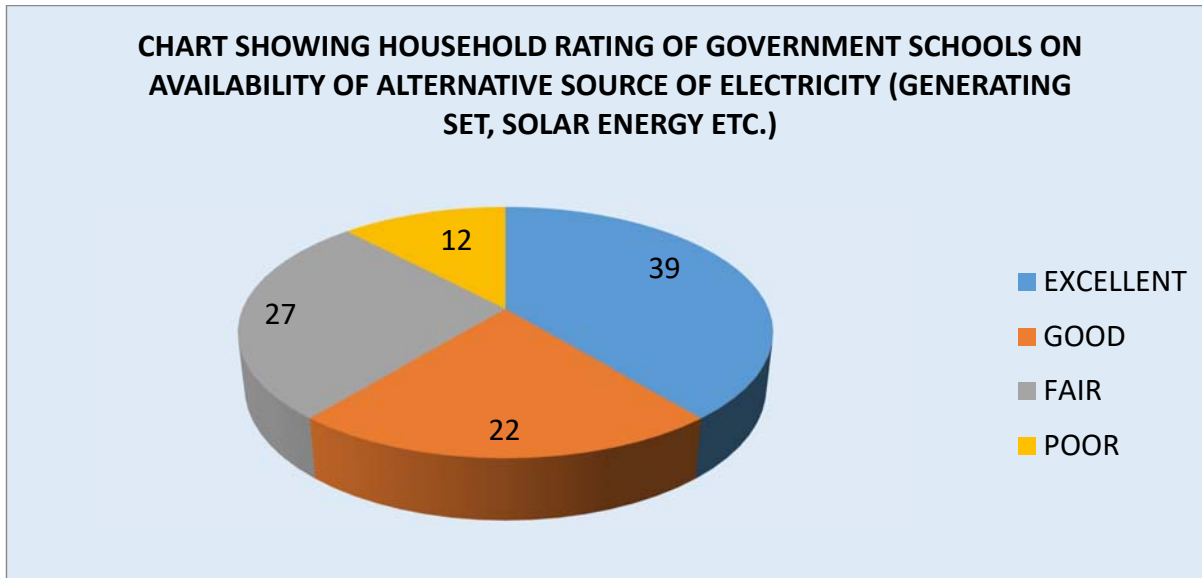
48% of household rate government managed schools in terms of **ICT Exposure** as "*Excellent*". 19% rate it as "*Good*". 27% rate it as "*Fair*" while 6% rate it as "*Poor*".

HOUSEHOLD RATING OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS ON SCHOOL FEES



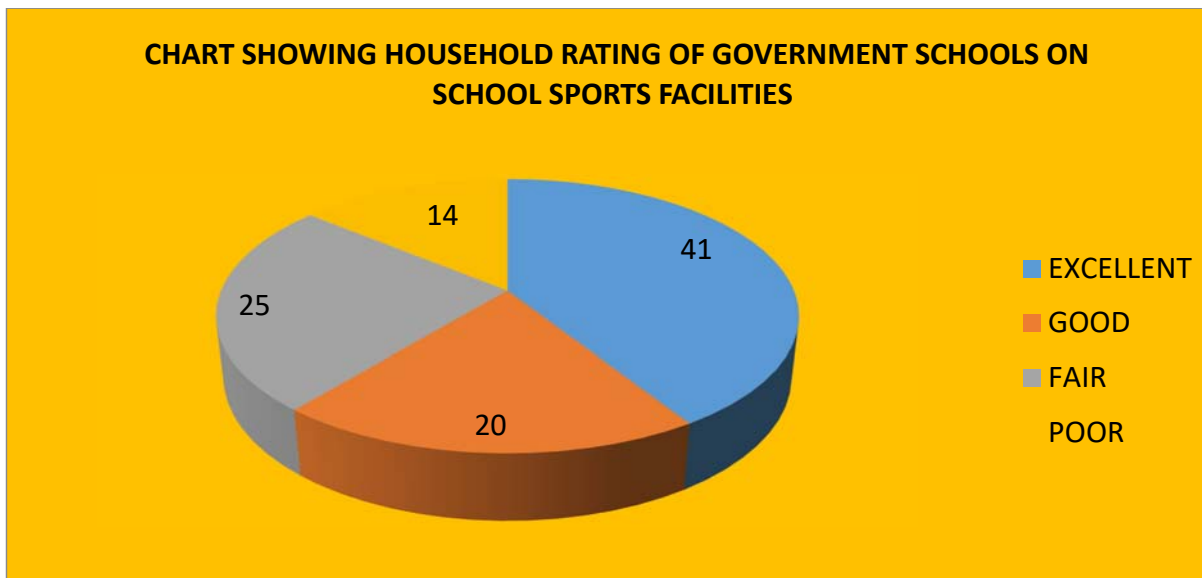
46% of household rate government managed schools in terms of **School Fees** as "*Excellent*". 18% rate it as "*Good*". 22% rate it as "*Fair*". 14% rate it as "*Poor*".

AVAILABILITY OF ALTERNATIVE SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY



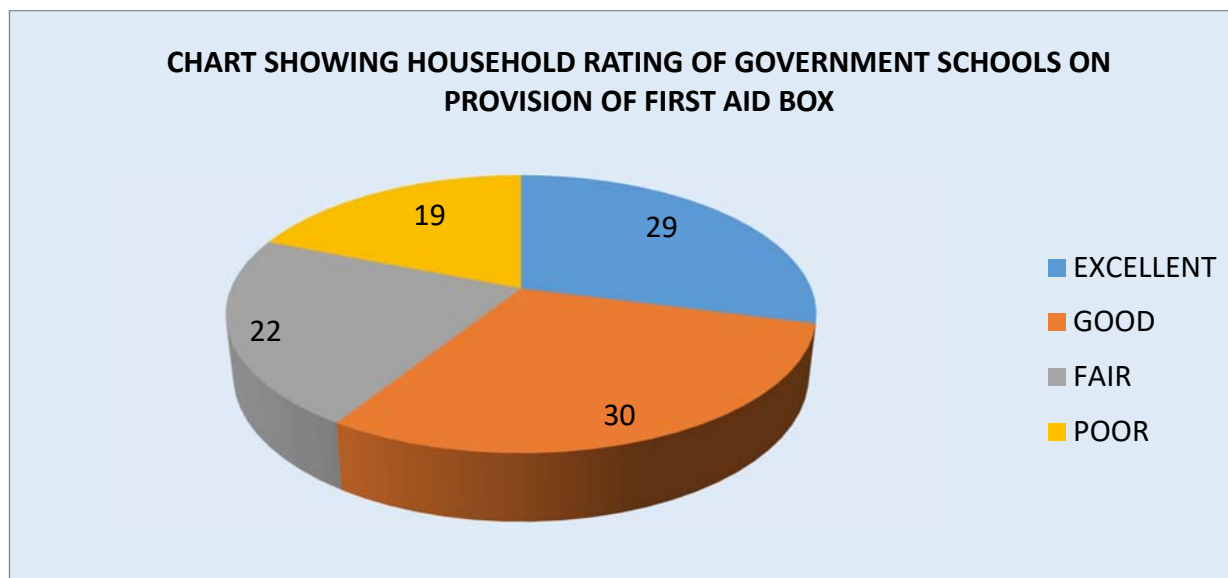
39% of household rate government managed schools in terms of **Availability of Alternative Source of Electricity** as "*Excellent*". 22% rate it as "*Good*". 27% rate it as "*Fair*" and 12% rate it as "*Poor*".

SCHOOL SPORTS FACILITIES



41% of household rate government managed schools in terms of **School Sports Facilities** as "*Excellent*". 20% rate it as "*Good*". 25% rate it as "*Fair*". 14% rate it as "*Poor*".

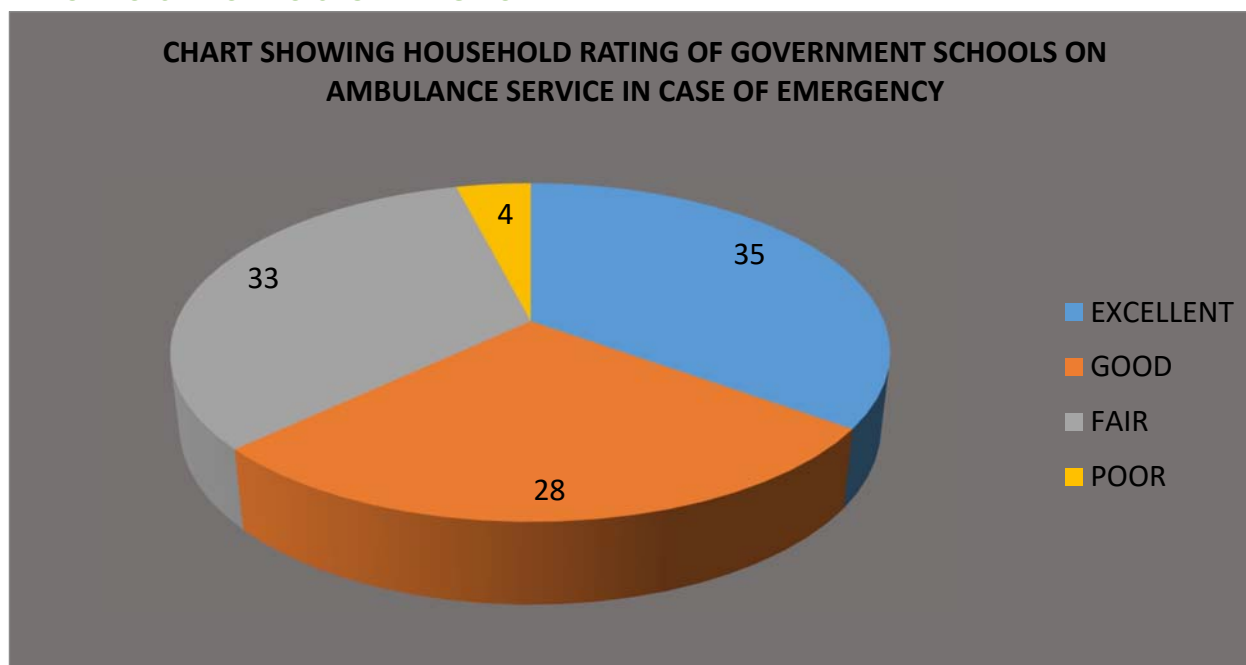
PROVISION OF FIRST AID BOX



29% of household rate government managed schools in terms of **Provision of First Aid Box** as "Excellent".

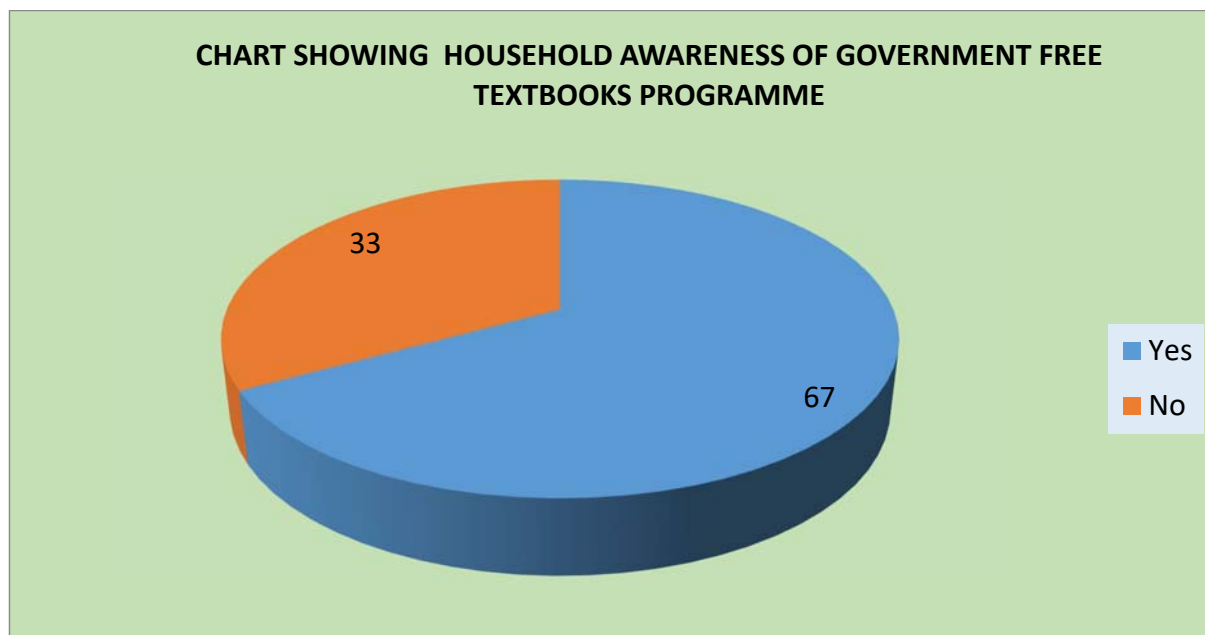
30% rate it as "Good". 22% rate it as "Fair" and 19% rate it as "Poor".

AMBULANCE SERVICE IN CASE OF EMERGENCY



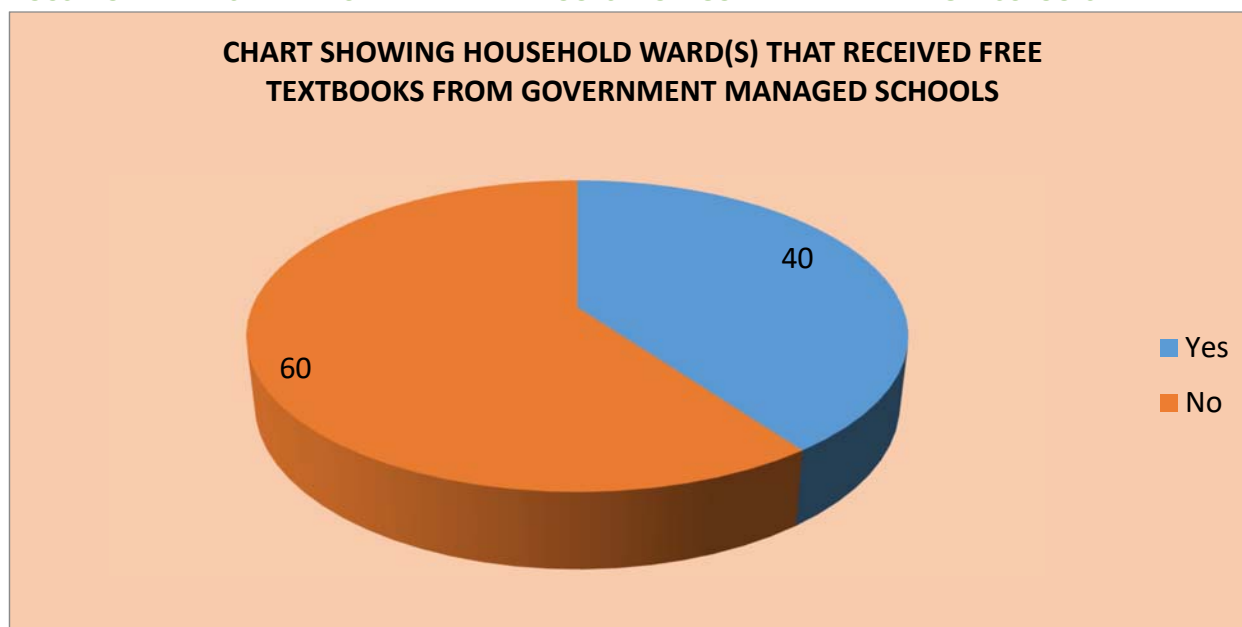
35% of household rate government managed schools in terms of **Ambulance Service In Case Of Emergency** as "Excellent". 28% rate government managed schools as "Good". Ibeju (33%), 33% rate it as "Fair" while 4% rate government managed schools as "Poor".

HOUSEHOLD AWARENESS OF GOVERNMENT FREE TEXTBOOKS



The survey revealed that 67% of household members are aware of government free textbooks while 33% are not aware and (67%) for household members that are aware of government free textbooks.

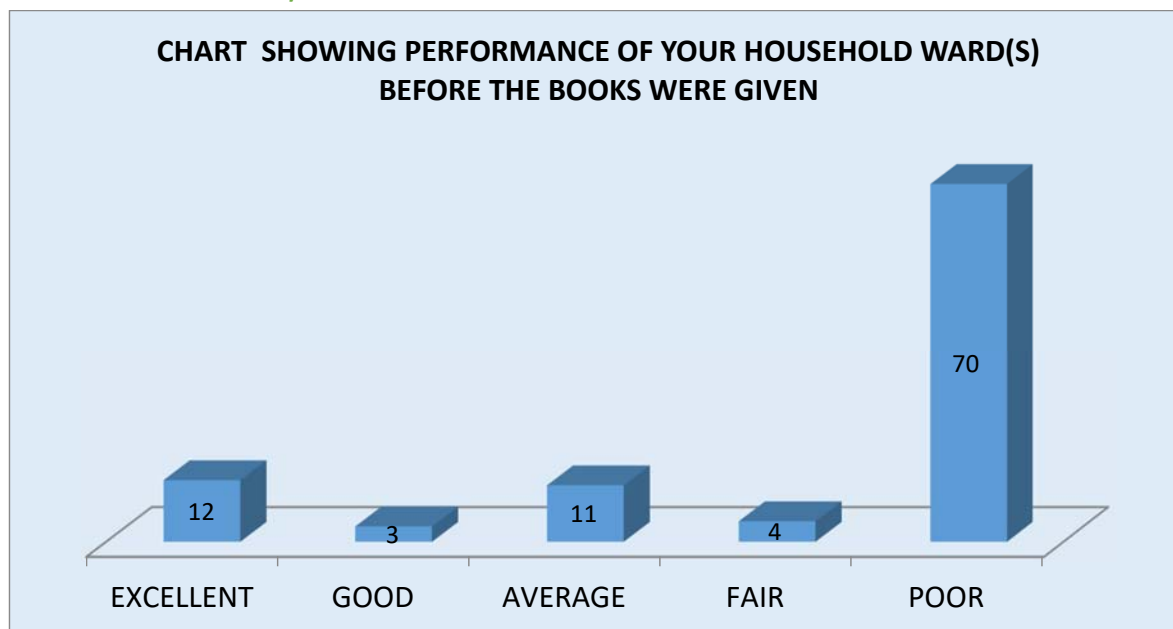
HOUSEHOLD WARDS THAT RECEIVED FREE TEXTBOOKS FROM GOVERNMENT MANAGED SCHOOLS



40% of household ward(s) have received free textbooks from government managed schools while 60% have not.

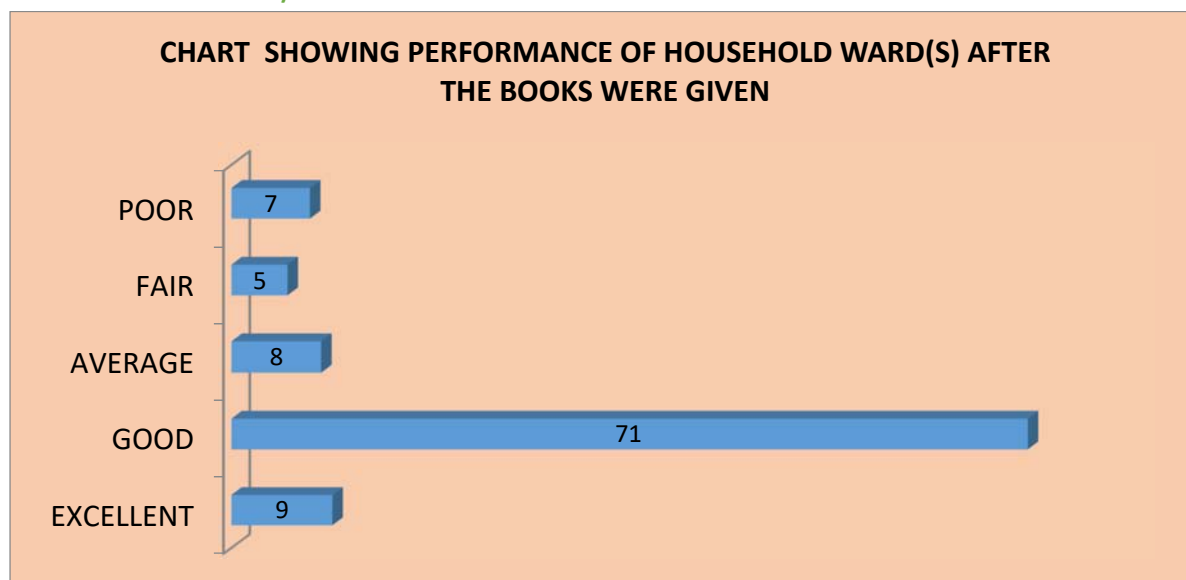
Mosan Okunola (84%), Eredo (81%) and Ikorodu North (80%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator for household members that have received free textbooks from government managed schools while Igbogbo Baiyeku (23%), Ikorodu West (26%) and Iru/ Victoria Island (30%) have percentages lower than it.

PERFORMANCE OF CHILD/ WARD BEFORE FREE TEXTBOOKS WERE GIVEN



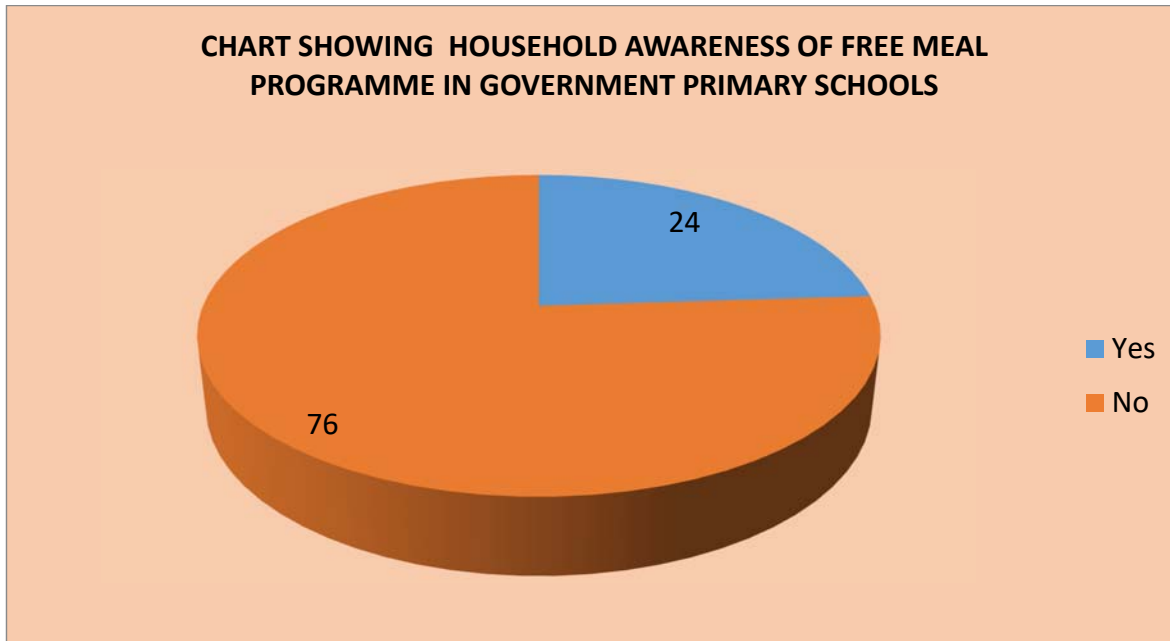
The survey revealed for that 12% of households rate the performance of child/ ward before free textbooks were given as "*Excellent*". 3% rate the performance of child/ ward before free textbooks were given as "*Good*". 11% rate it as "*Average*" and 4% rate it as "*Fair*". 70% rate it as "*Poor*".

PERFORMANCE OF CHILD/ WARD AFTER FREE TEXTBOOKS WERE GIVEN



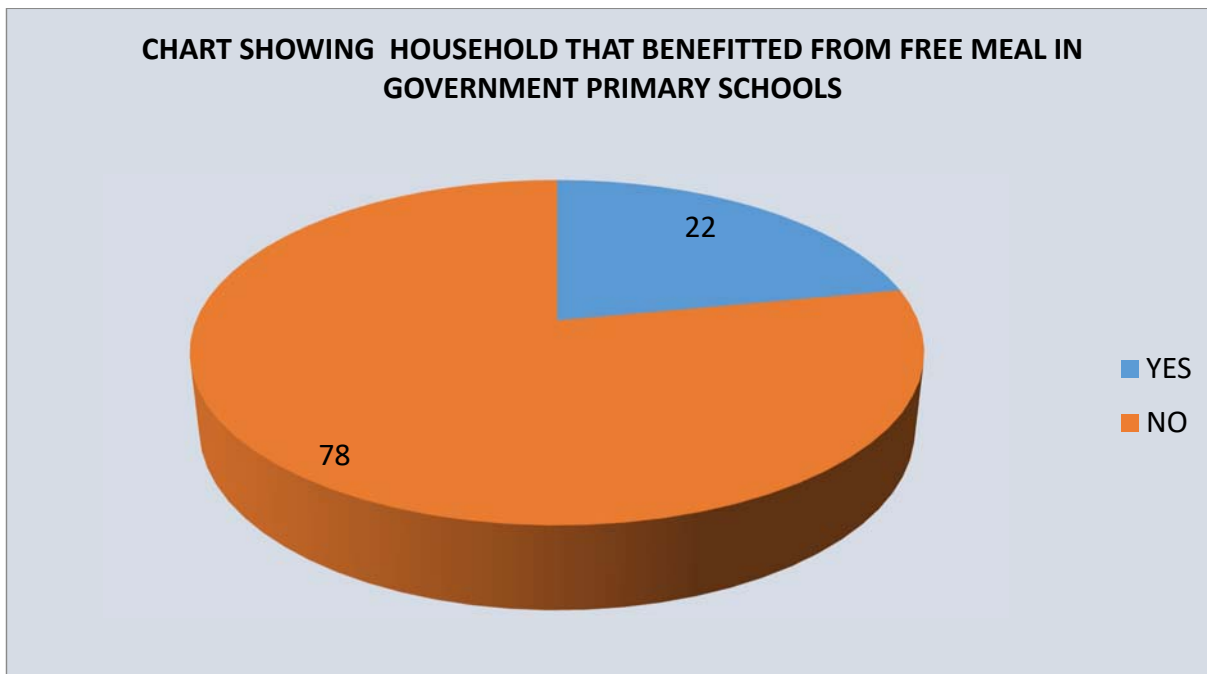
The survey revealed for that 9% of household rate the performance of child/ ward after free textbooks was given as "*Excellent*". 71% rate the performance of child/ ward after free textbooks was given as "*Good*". Ijede (95%), 8% rate it as "*Average*". 5% rate it as "*Fair*" and 7% rate it as "*Poor*".

AWARENESS OF FREE MEAL PROGRAMME IN GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS



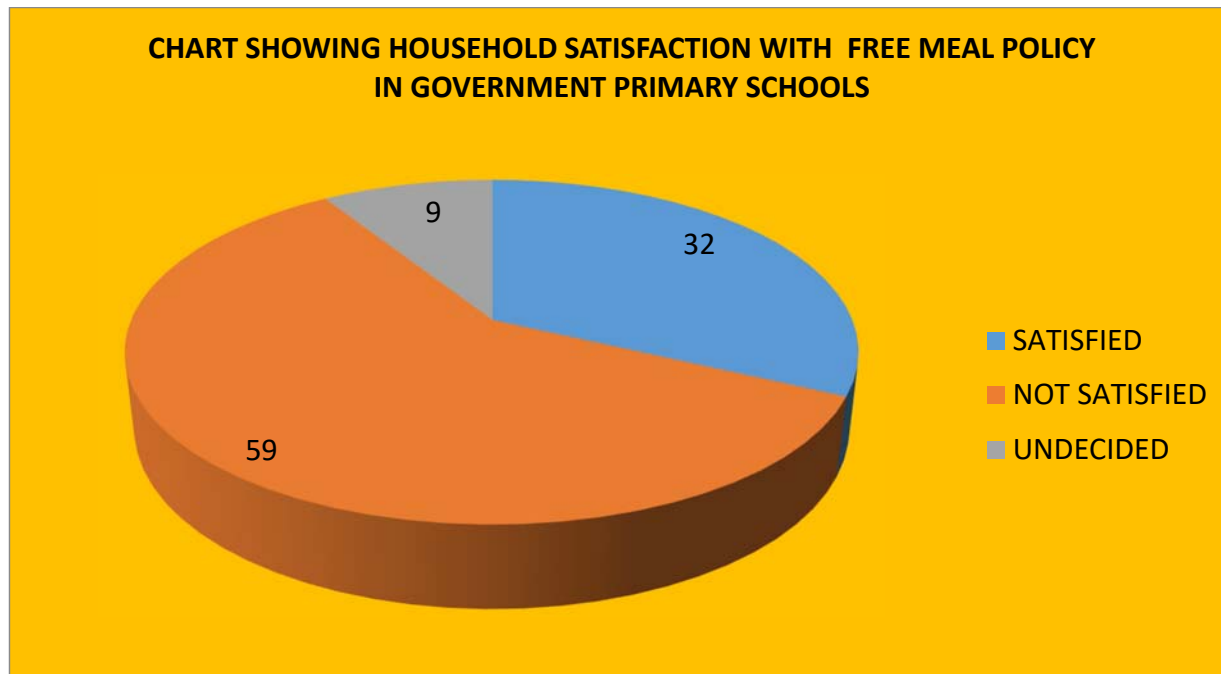
The survey showed for that 24% of household members are aware of free meal programme in government primary schools. 76 % are not aware of this programme.

HOUSEHOLD CHILD/ WARD THAT BENEFITTED FROM FREE MEAL IN GOVERNMENT PRIMARYSCHOOLS



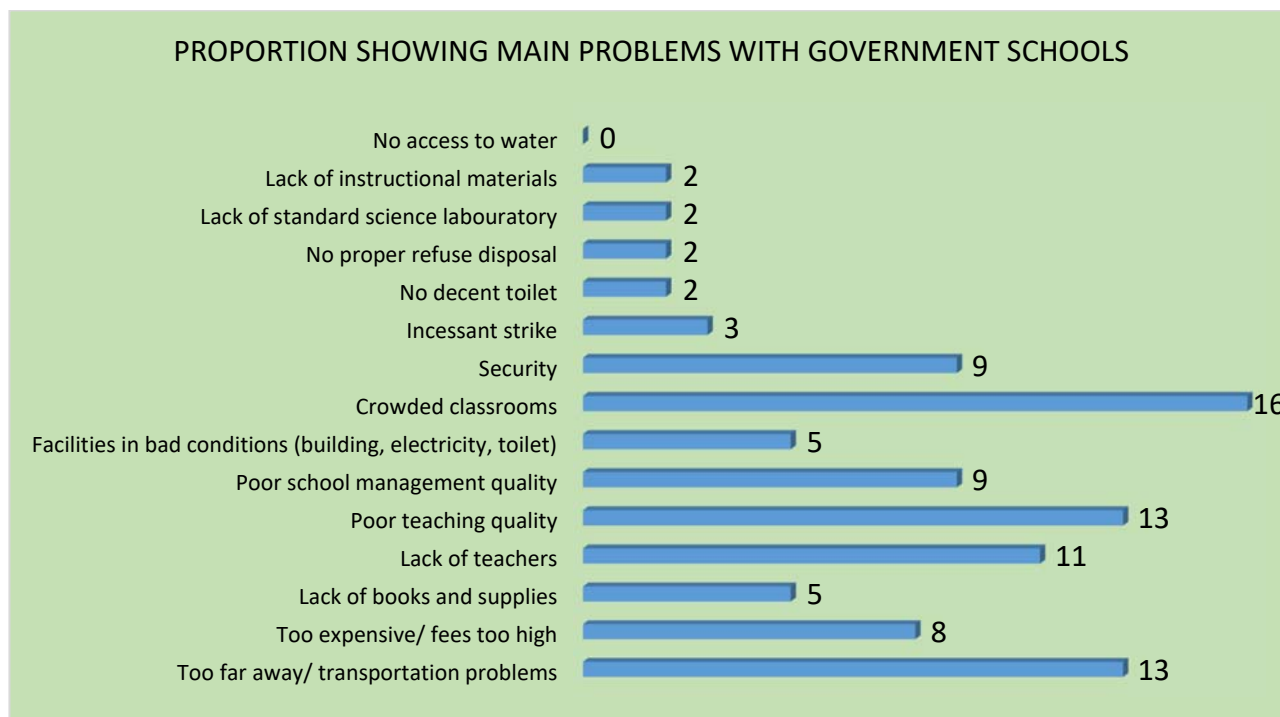
The survey showed for that 22% of household member's child/ ward benefitted from free meal in government primary schools.

SATISFACTION WITH GOVERNMENT FREE MEAL POLICY

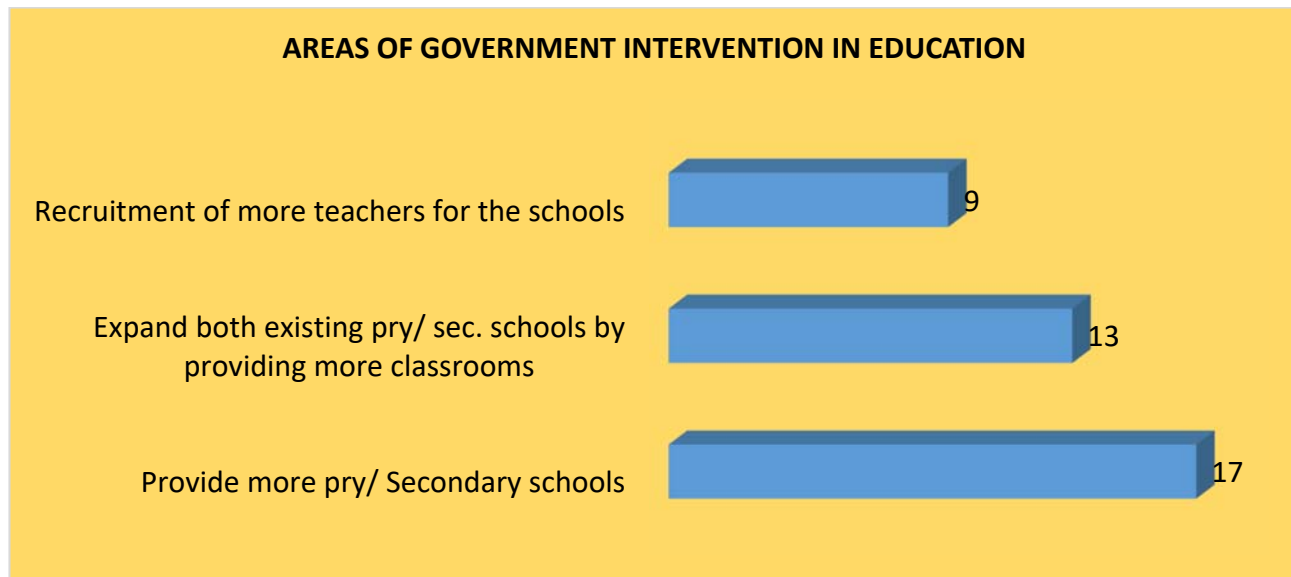


The survey revealed that 32% of household are satisfied with government free meal policy. 59% are not satisfied with government free meal policy which is an 18% increase from Y2014 figure. 9% are undecided about government free meal policy which is a 2% decrease from Y2014 figure.

MAIN PROBLEMS WITH GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS



THREE MOST IMPORTANT AREAS HOUSEHOLD NEEDS GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION

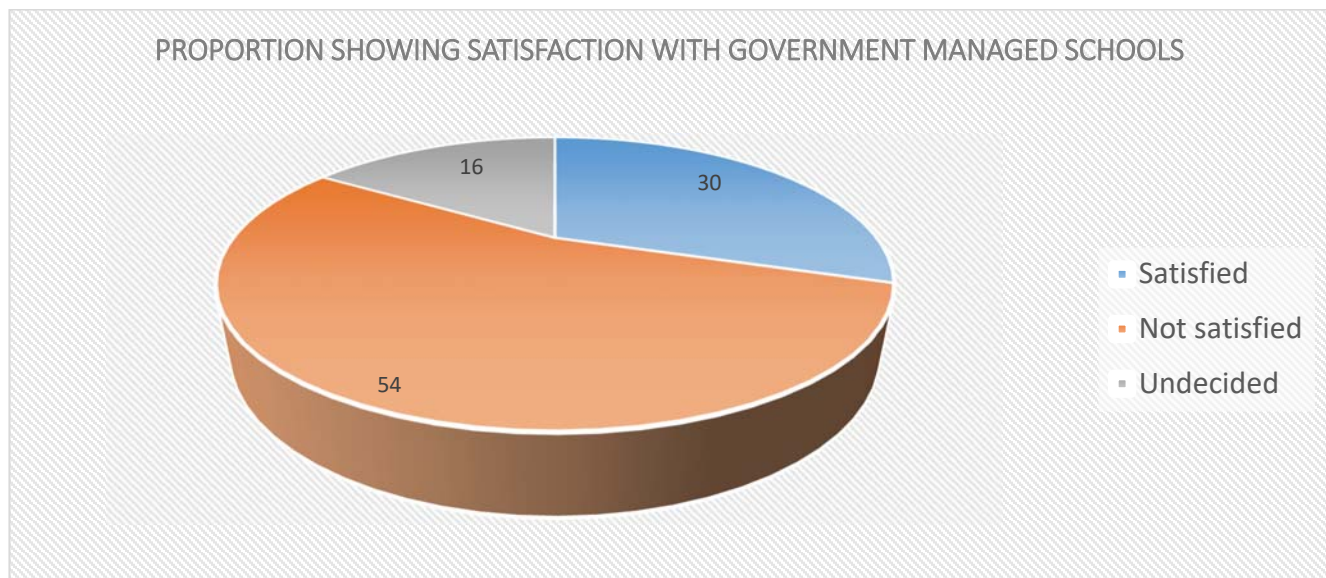


Household three most important areas of government intervention in education include (1) provision of additional primary/ secondary schools, (2) Expansion of existing classrooms in both primary and secondary schools. (3) Recruitment of additional teachers.

The survey revealed that 17% of household members want (1) provision of additional primary/ secondary schools. 13% want (2) Expansion of existing classrooms in both primary and secondary schools.

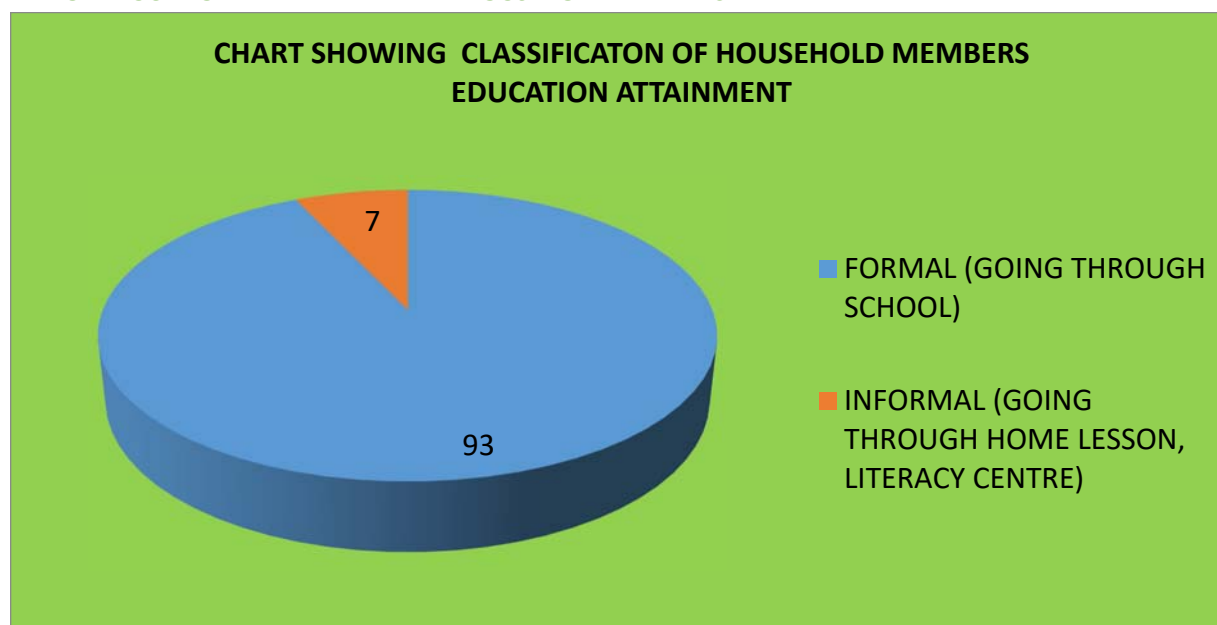
9% want (3) Recruitment of additional teachers.

SATISFACTION WITH GOVERNMENT MANAGED SCHOOLS



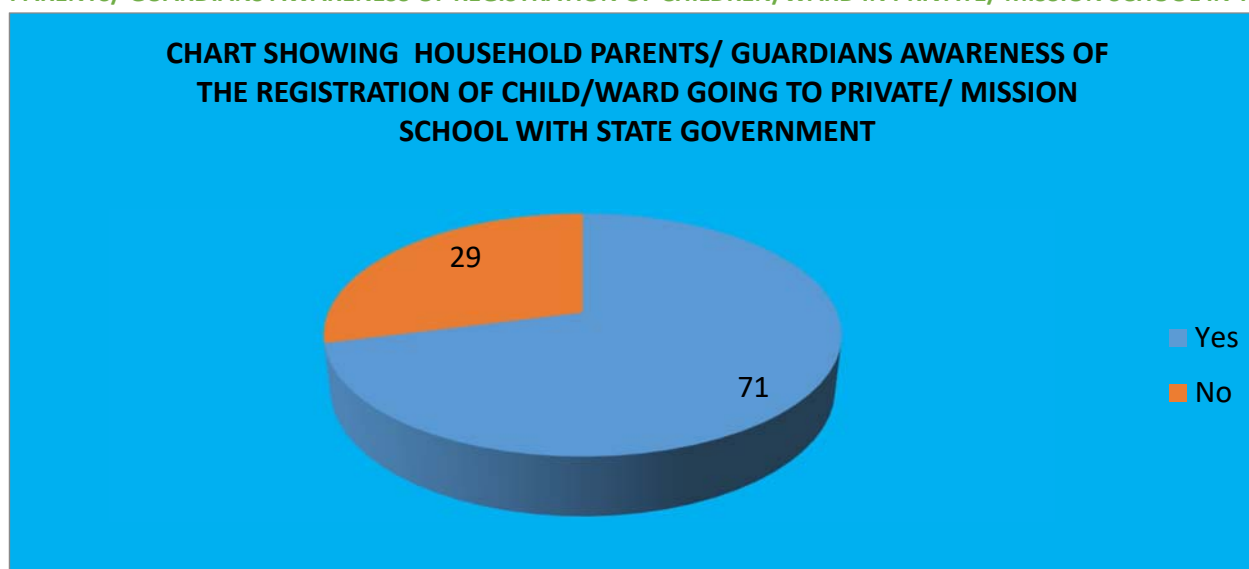
The survey revealed that 30% is satisfied with government managed school while 54% is not satisfied and 16% is undecided.

LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS



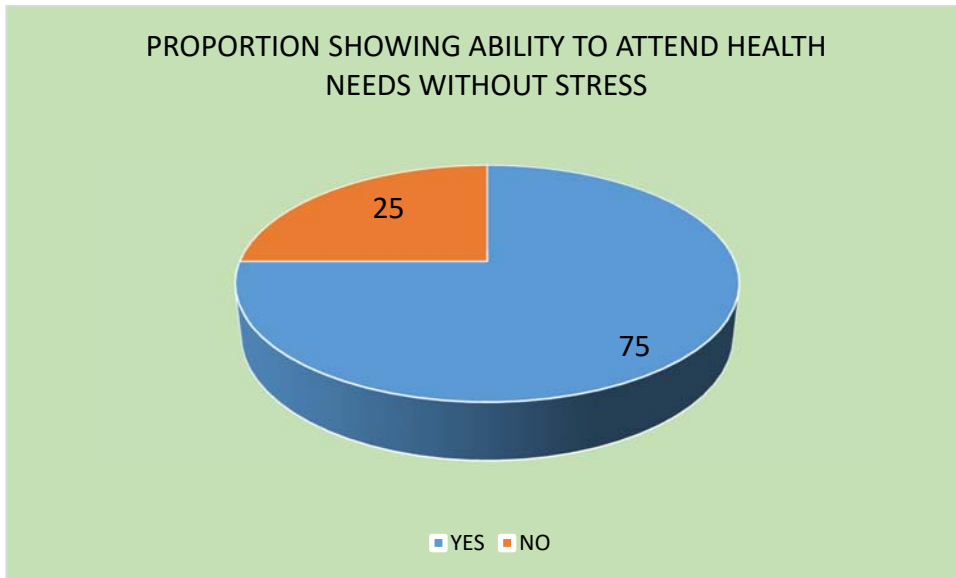
The survey showed for that 93% of household members have Formal Education (i.e. was through formal education schools). 7 % have Informal Education (i.e through home lessons, Literacy Centre etc.)

PARENTS/ GUARDIANS AWARENESS OF REGISTRATION OF CHILDREN/WARD IN PRIVATE/ MISSION SCHOOL IN THE STATE



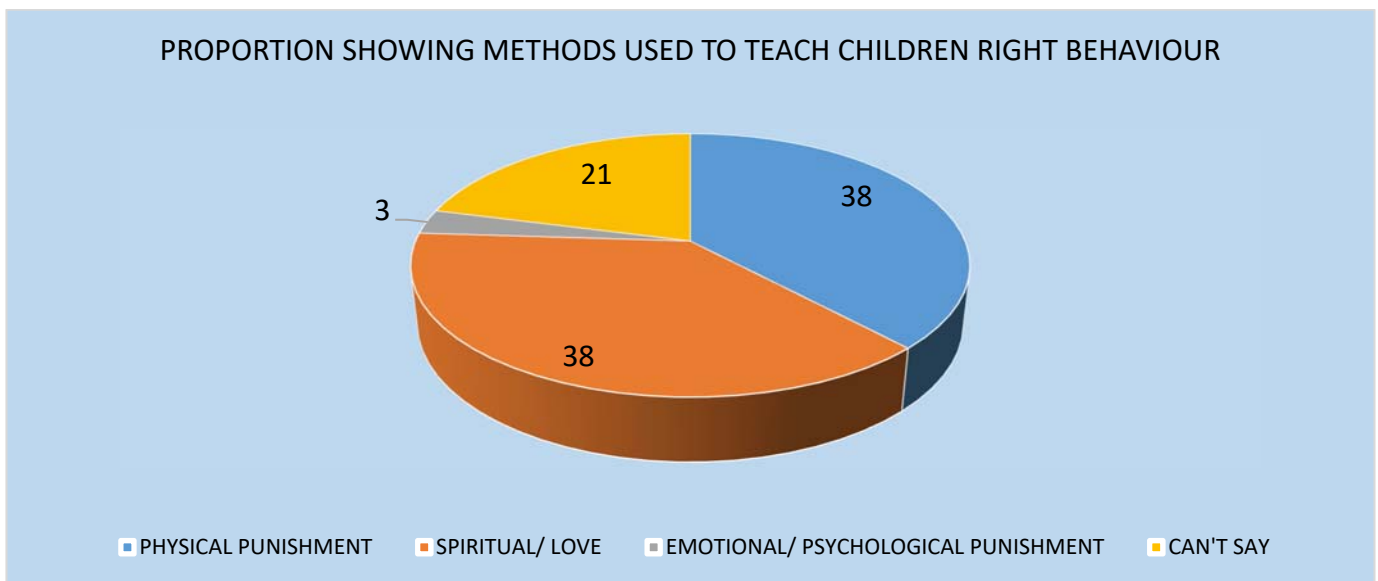
The survey revealed for Y2016 that 71% of household parents/ guardian are aware of registration of children/ward attending to Private or Mission school in the State with the State government, 29 % are not aware of such registration.

ABILITY TO ATTEND TO HEALTH NEEDS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WITHOUT STRESS



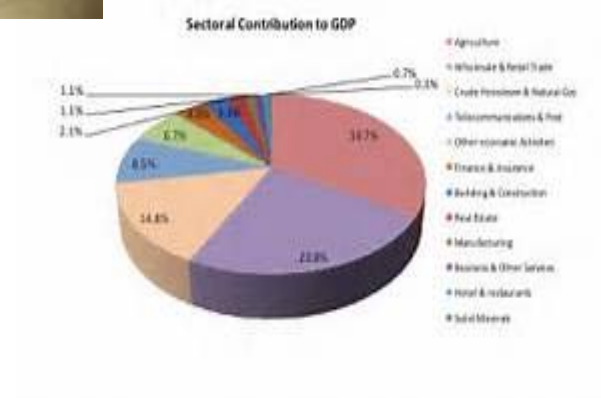
The survey revealed that 75% of household were able to attend to the Health needs of their memebbers.

METHODS USED TO TEACH CHILDREN RIGHT BEHAVIOUR



It was revealed in the survey that 38% each uses Physical Punishment or Spiritual/ Love to teach children the right behavior. 3% uses emotional/ Psychological punishment while 21% recorded 'can't say'.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS



ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

This section examines the economic activities of household members across the existing fifty seven (57) Local Government/Local Council Development Areas in Lagos State. Economic activities centres on money earned and spent as well as both mental and physical efforts made by individuals with a view to earning something for a living.

This part of the survey is designed to measure the prevailing economic situation of household members, employment status/level of respondents, households monthly earning and expenditure; savings culture after expenditure as well as awareness and involvement of household members in the on- going cashless policy introduced by the Central Bank of Nigeria(CBN).

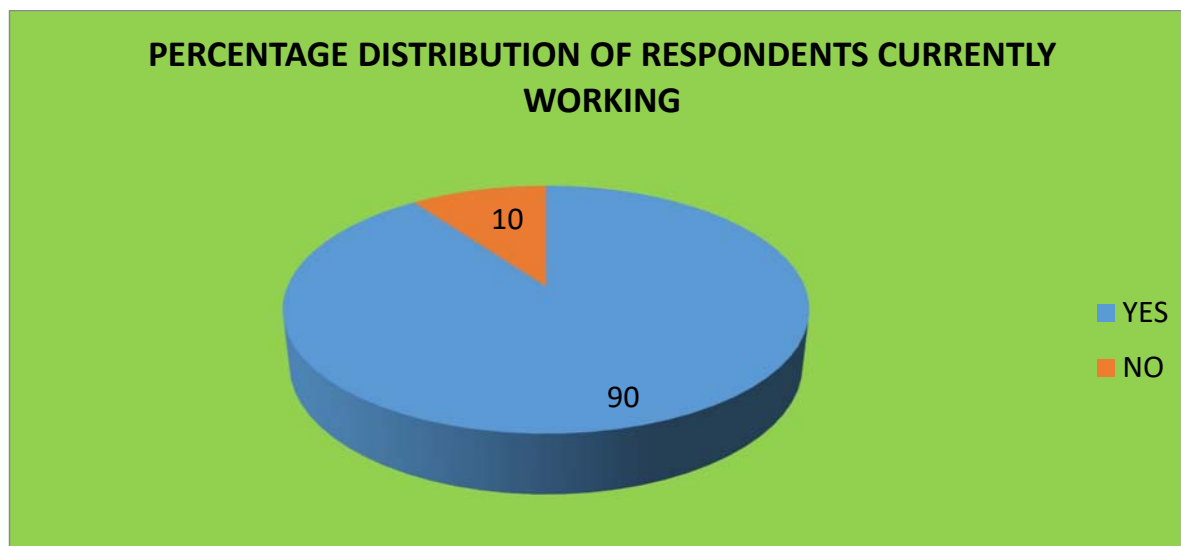
This section also presents member(s) of the family who are providing additional financial support to the upkeep of the family, household operation of Bank Account, households' awareness of Lagos State Micro-Finance Initiative (LASMI), households that benefitted from the programme as well as the performance rating of (LASMI) coupled with household members who belong to any Professional/Trade Association.

It highlights also the first source households would borrow money from, loan obtained in the last one (1) year, reasons why household did not obtain loan in the last one (1) year as well as use of loan obtained. It showcased further the duration/repayment of loan, interest charged on loan obtained, household members interested in obtaining a formal sector loan from Bank/Micro Credit institution.

It contains further the most critical needs for which household would need to borrow money, interest of household members to start a new business or expand an existing one, input believed to be the most useful for the business, households' willingness to obtain a loan and amount of loan likely to be obtained to start a new business or expand an existing one.

Also, this section throws light on the rating of the present economic status of respondents, ability of household heads to meet household members' basic needs (food, clothing, shelter, education and health) as well as reasons why household heads were unable to meet the basic needs while households' level of happiness/overall level of life satisfaction are also presented in this part of the report.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS CURRENTLY WORKING



The study examines the proportion of household members that are currently working across the Local Government divide in Lagos State and the analysis displayed that: 90% of the sampled respondents affirmed that they are currently working while only 10% reported not being employment during the period. Over 65% of the sampled respondents in each of the Local Government / Local Council Development Areas in the State disclosed that they were currently working with the exception of Ojo (50%).

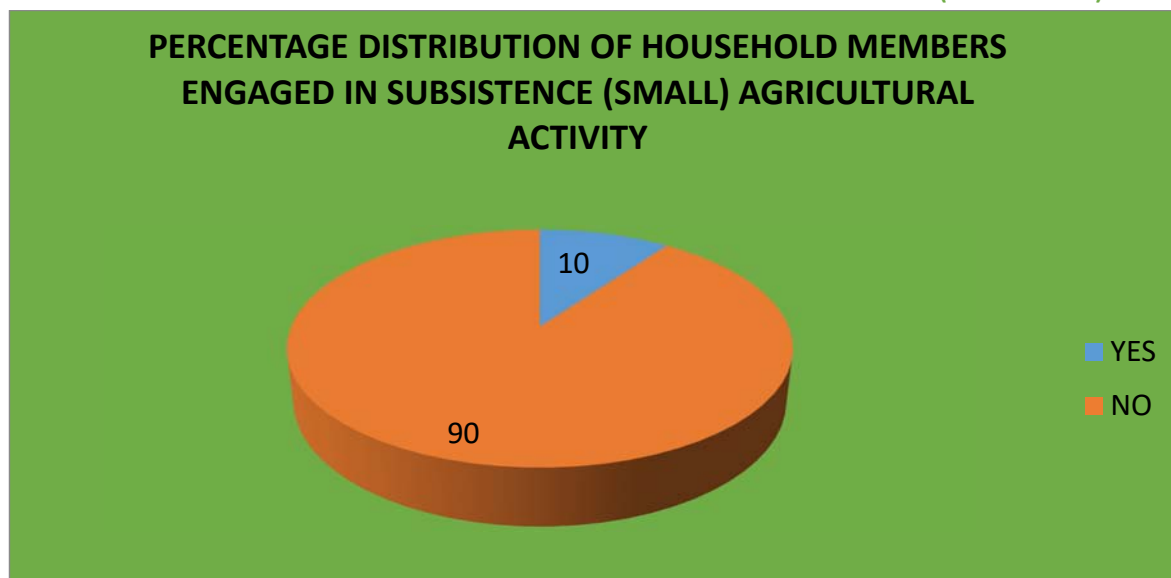
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS



Employment status of a household to a large extent determines the economic status and social inclusion of the household members. The result of the survey however indicates that 13% of the sampled household members are reported to be Government employees, 15% are Private Sector workers while 15% are self-employed as against 22% in the last exercise and 8% are reported to be into agriculture (farming).

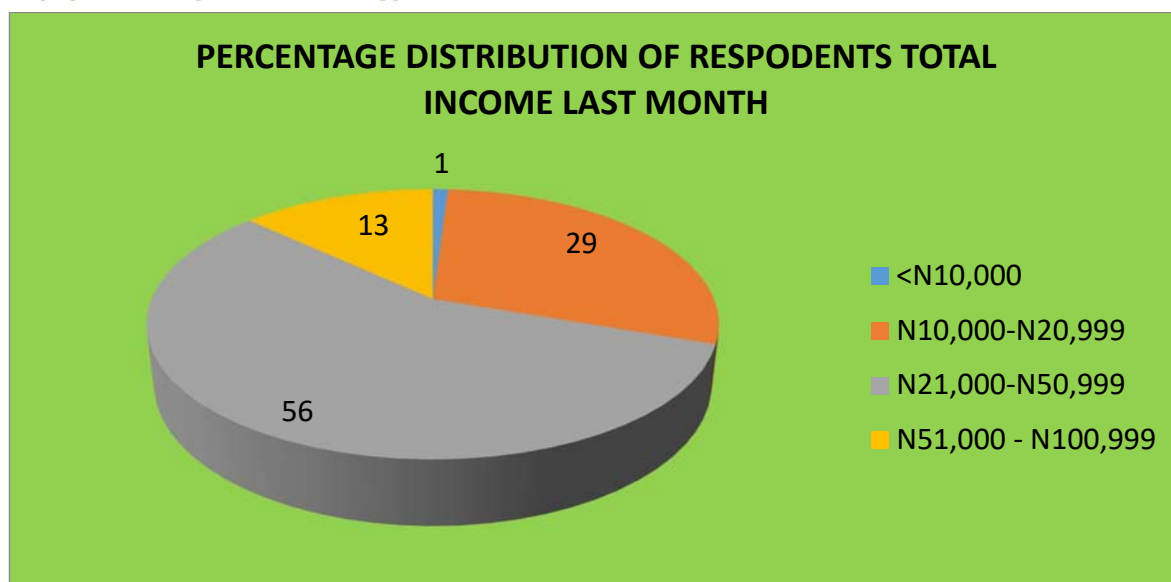
Furthermore, 27% are unemployed as against 19% reported last year. 3% are Apprentice just as 3% last year. It should also be noted that 4% are full house wife and 5% are Pensioner.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS INVOLVED IN SUBSISTENCE (SMALL SCALE) AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY



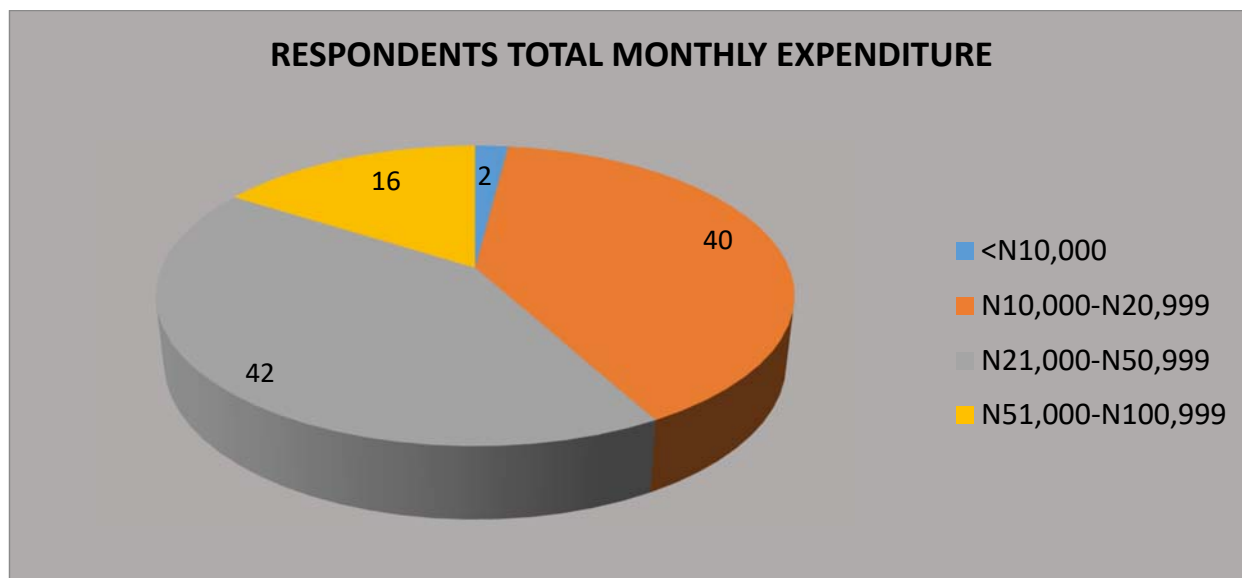
The prevailing economy situation in the country has made many household members to be involved in subsistence (small) agricultural activities with a view to making ends meet. The survey result revealed that 10% of the sampled household discloses that they are involved in subsistence agricultural activities as against three percent recorded in the last exercise. Further analysis revealed that household member involved in subsistence agricultural activities are predominant in Ikosi Ejirin (43%), Iredo (38%) and Epe (36%).

RESPONDENT MONTHLY EARNINGS



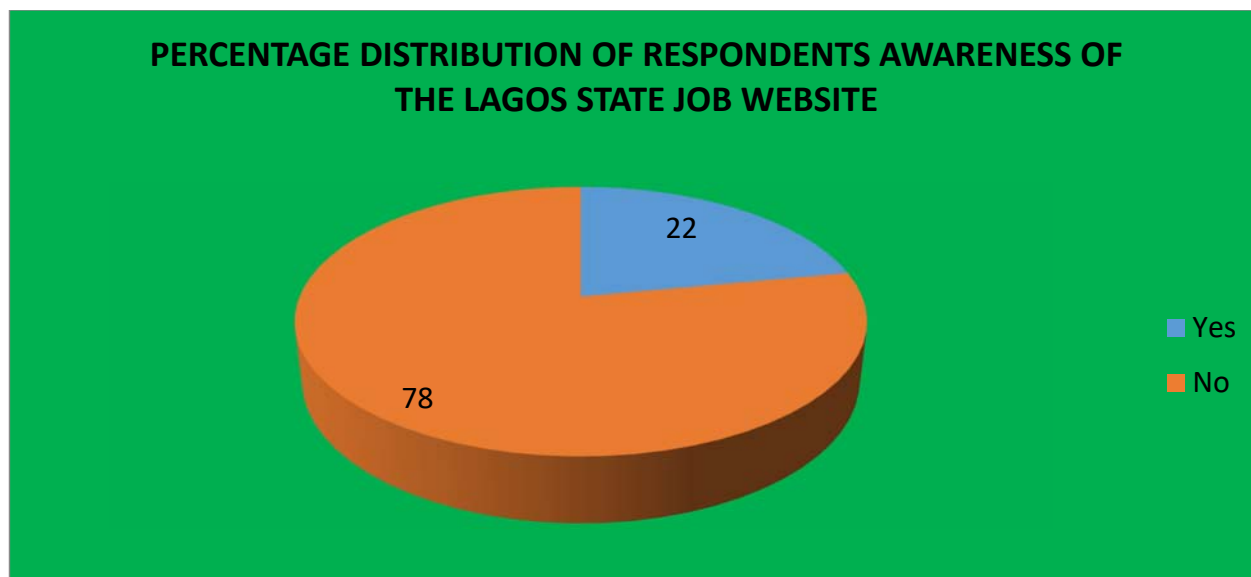
The empirical analysis of respondents' monthly earnings reveals the following results: 1% of the sampled household members earn less than N10,000 monthly. 29% earn between N10,000 – N20,999. 56% received between N29,000 – N50,99 and 13% earn between N51,000 – N100,999 monthly.

RESPONDENT TOTAL MONTHLY EXPENDITURE



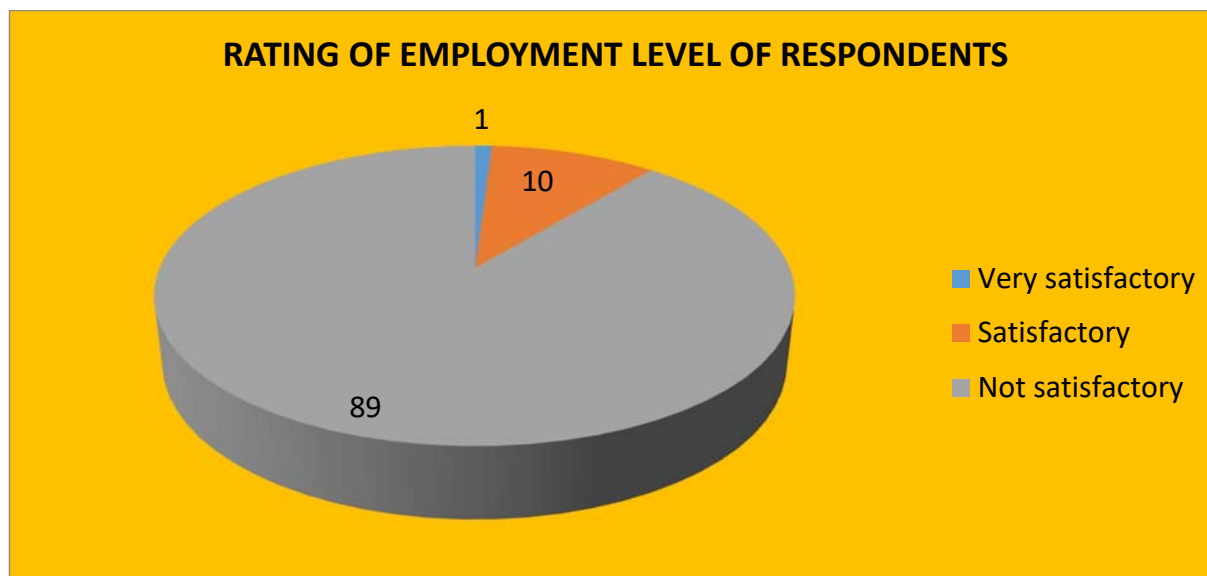
The survey examines the monthly expenditure pattern of the sampled households in Lagos and the analysis reveals that 2% spends less than N10,000 monthly, 40% spends between N10,000 – N20,999 while 42% spends between N21,000 – N50,999 and 62% disclosed that they spends between N51,000 – N100,999 on monthly basis.

AWARENESS OF LAGOS JOB WEB PORTAL



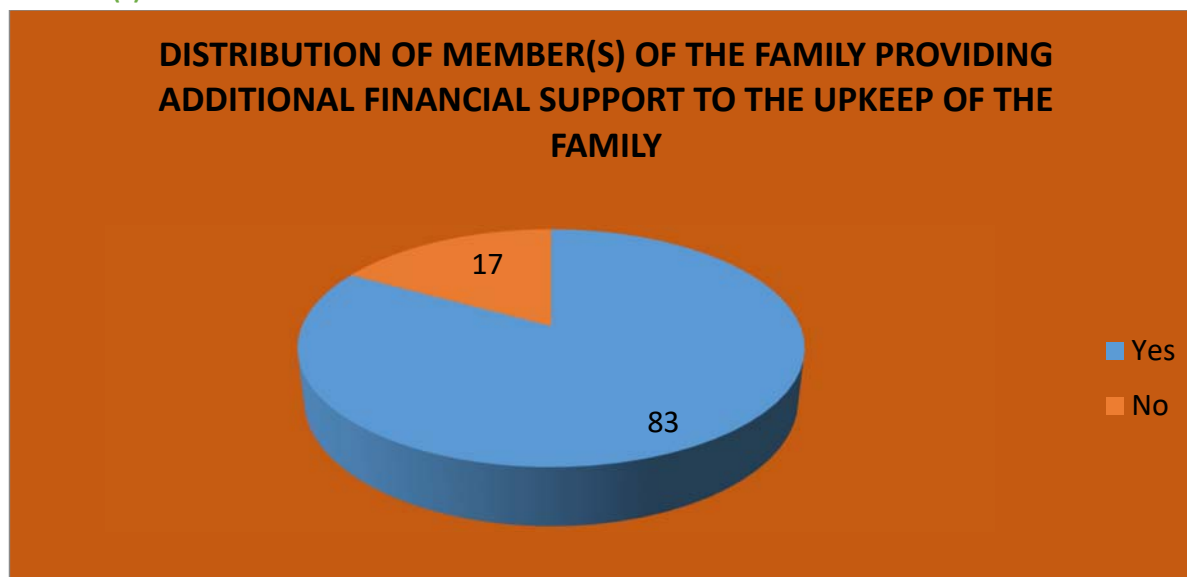
The Lagos State government created job web portal with a view to ascertaining the population of job seekers as well as making provision to engage them. The survey findings showed that 22% of the sampled households reported their awareness of Lagos State Job web portal as against 90% recorded in Y2014. Surprisingly, 78% of Lagos residents signified their unawareness of Lagos State Job web portal.

RATING OF EMPLOYMENT LEVEL OF RESPONDENTS



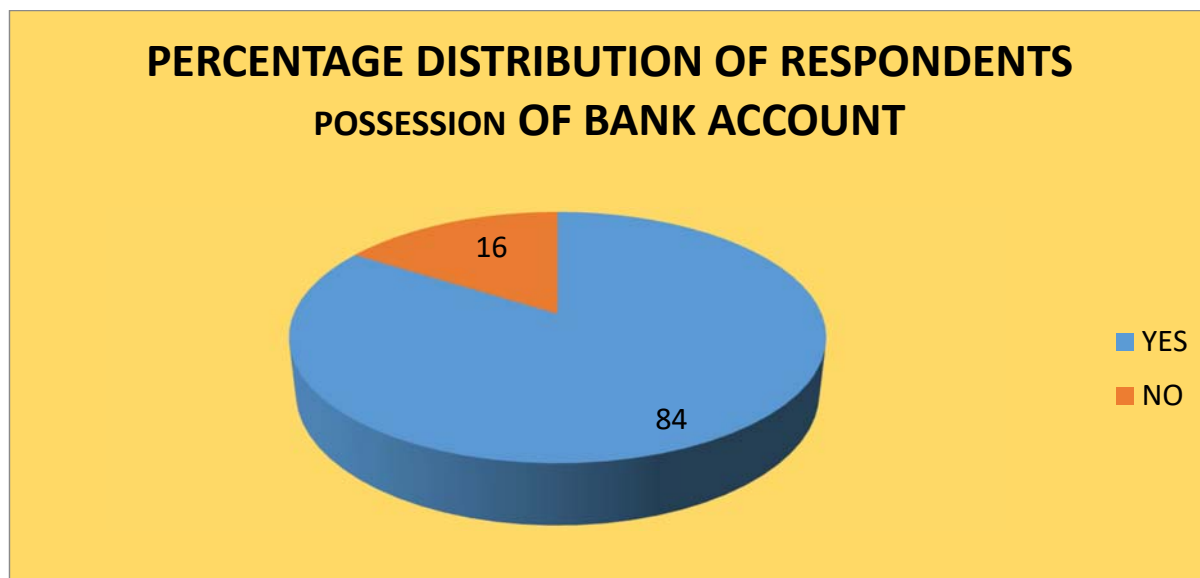
The survey also looks into the employment level of the household members across the local Government divide. The result obtained shows that 89% of the sampled respondents adjudge employment level in their locality as being unsatisfactory while 10% says it is satisfactory and 1% are of the believe that it is very satisfactory.

MEMBER(S) OF HOUSEHOLD PROVIDING ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO THE UPKEEP OF THE FAMILY



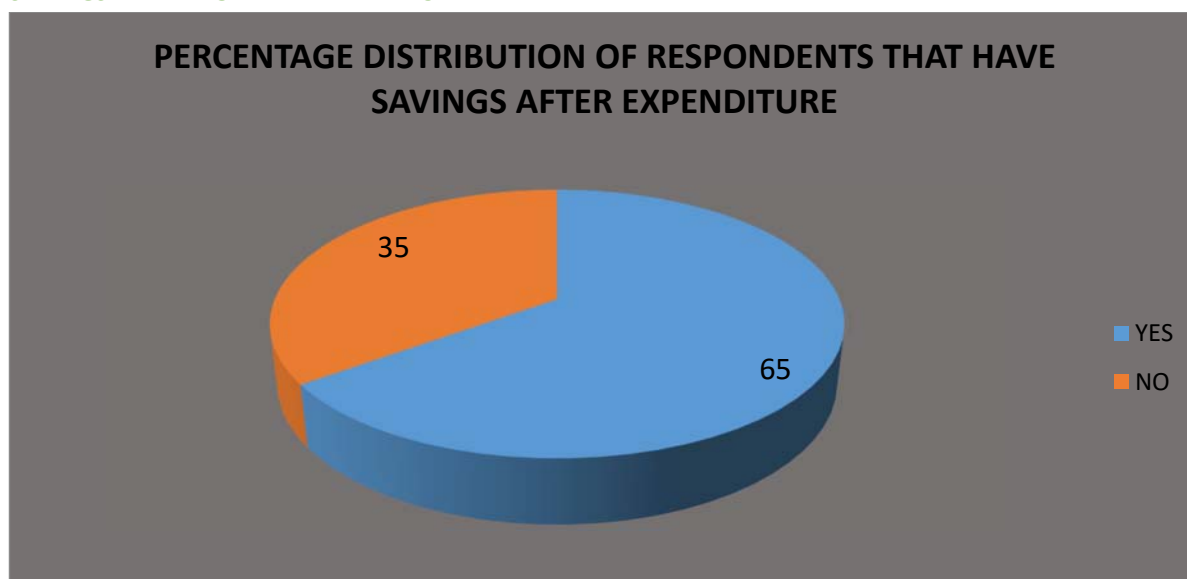
The prevailing economic challenges in the country are making household heads unable to make ends meet. Hence, they receive additional financial support from other household members for the upkeep of the family. The analysis therefore reveals that 83% of the sampled household heads receive additional financial support from other members of the family for the upkeep of their families compared to 35% recorded in that category in Y2014..

OPERATION OF BANK ACCOUNT



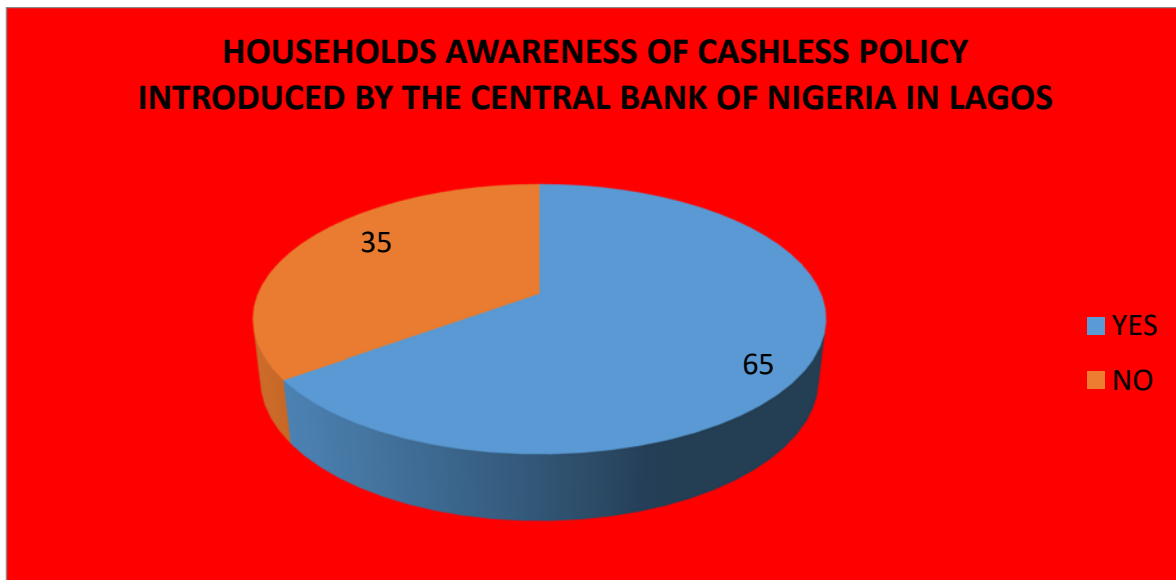
Household members' operation of bank account was examined. The result shows that 84% of the households affirm that they operate bank account compared to 69% recorded in Y2014.

SAVINGS AFTER MONTHLY EXPENDITURE



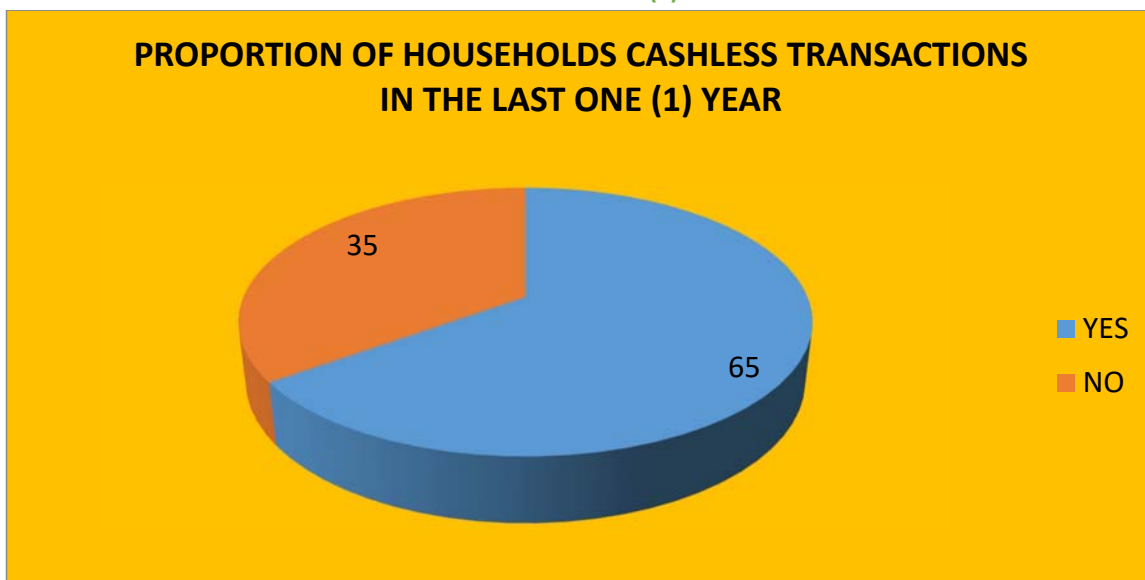
The savings culture of Lagos residents was also examined with a view to ascertaining households that save for the rainy day. The analysis indicates that 65% of the household members in the State have savings in the bank after monthly expenditure as against 61% recorded in Y2014. More than 50% of the respondents across the Local Governments indicated that they have bank savings after monthly expenditure.

AWARENESS OF CASHLESS POLICY INTRODUCED BY THE CENTRAL BANK OF NIGERIA (CBN)



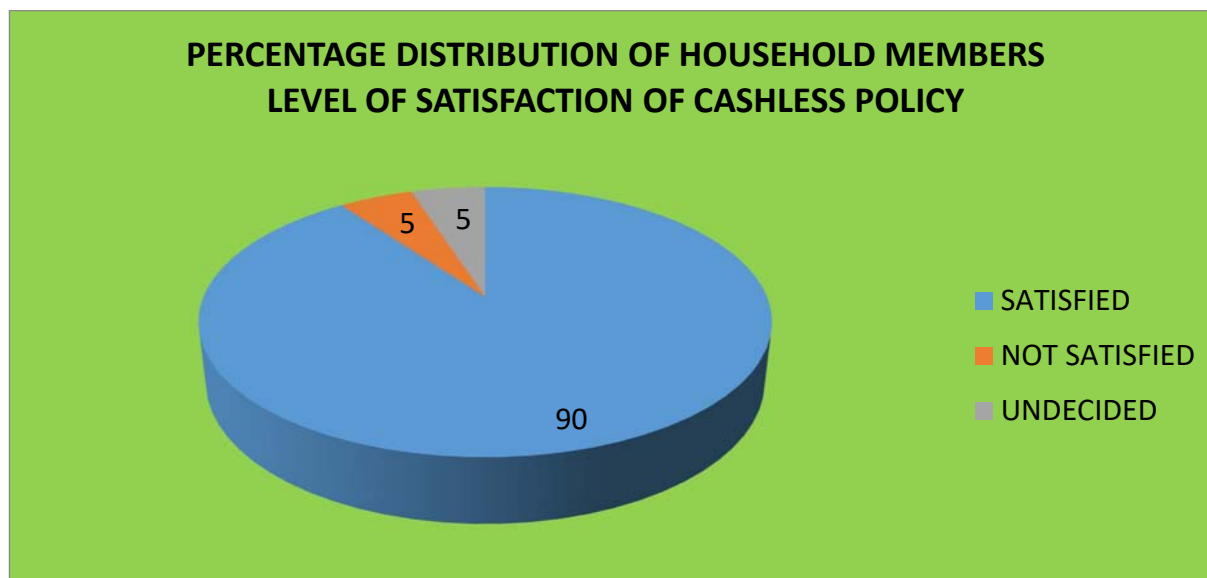
Owing to the high risk involved in carrying physical cash, the Central Bank of Nigeria introduced cashless policy for safety purpose and to ease business transactions. The awareness of Lagos residents was sought and the result showed that 65% affirm their awareness of the cashless policy compared to 63% reported in the last exercise. More than half (50%) of the respondents in each of the Local Government/ Local Council Development Areas claim to be aware of the cashless policy introduced by the Central Bank of Nigeria.

HOUSEHOLDS' CASHLESS TRANSACTION IN THE LAST ONE (1) YEAR



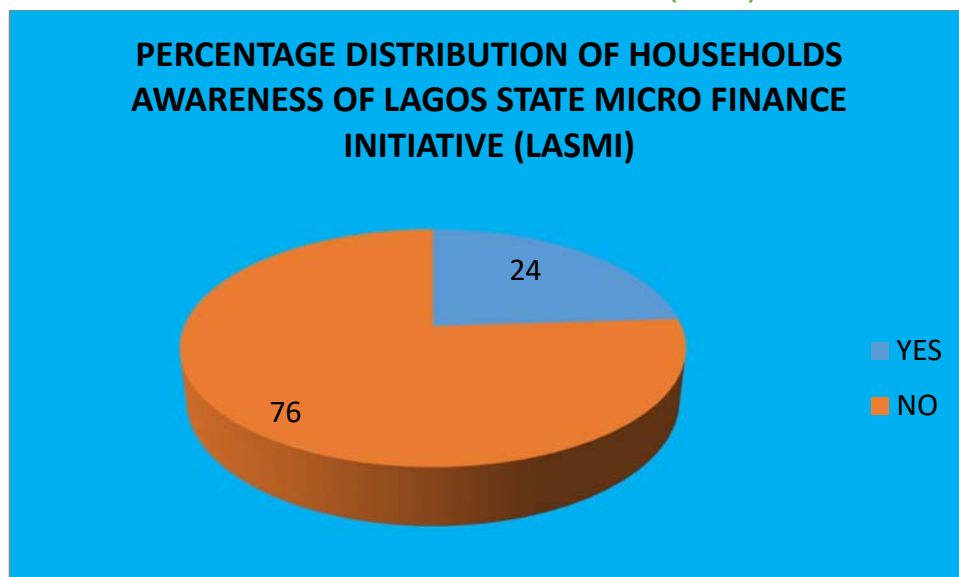
Further analysis on households cashless transaction in the last one year indicate that 65% have participated in cashless transaction in the last one year compared to 32% reported in Y2014. More than half of the sampled household members reported being involved in cashless transaction in the last one year in each of the Local Governments in the state.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH CASHLESS POLICY



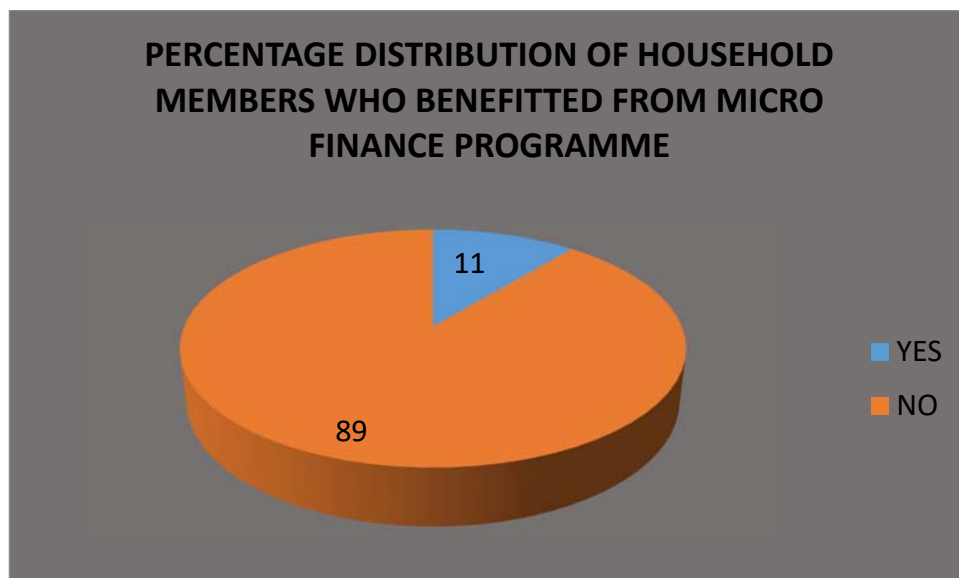
Respondents' views were sought on their level of satisfaction with the cashless policy introduced by the Central Bank of Nigeria. The empirical analysis indicate that 90% claim to be satisfied as against 32% in Y2014 while 5% as against 45% in Y2014 indicate being dissatisfied. 5% were undecided. Over 85% of the respondents in each of the Local Governments claimed to be satisfied with the cashless policy.

AWARENESS OF LAGOS STATE MICRO FINANCE INITIATIVE (LASMI)



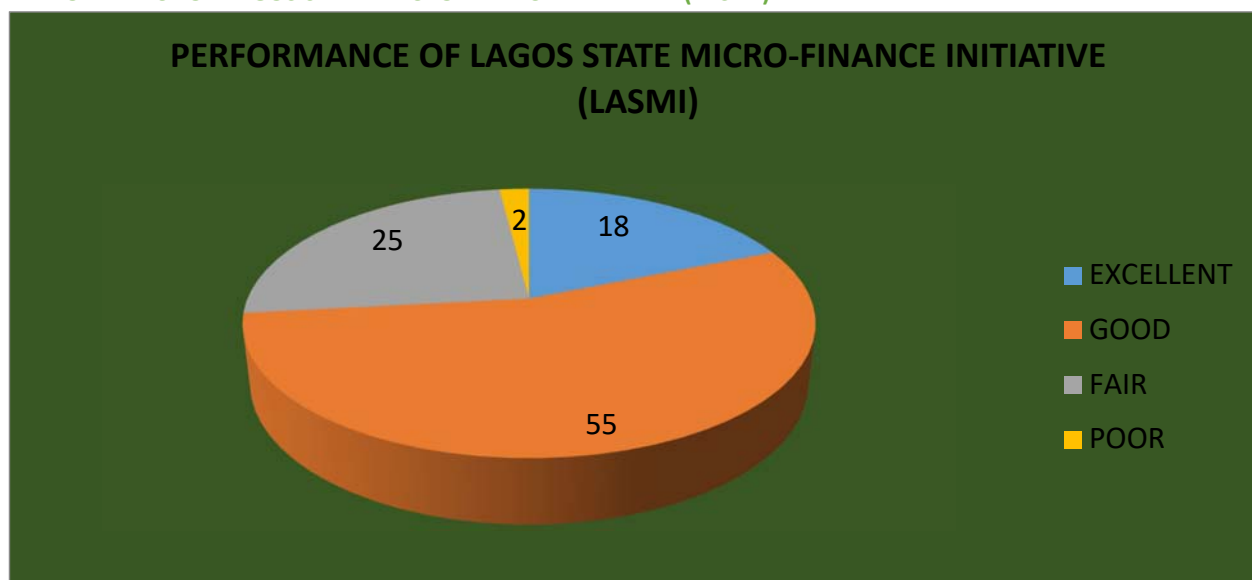
The Lagos State Government introduced the Micro Finance Initiative (LASMI) to further reduce the level of poverty in the State. Against this backdrop, the study sought to ascertain the level of awareness of Lagos' residents of the programme (LASMI). The empirical analysis reveal that only 24% of the respondents as against 35% recorded in Y2014 affirm being aware of the activities of LASMI.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO BENEFITTED FROM MICRO FINANCE PROGRAMME



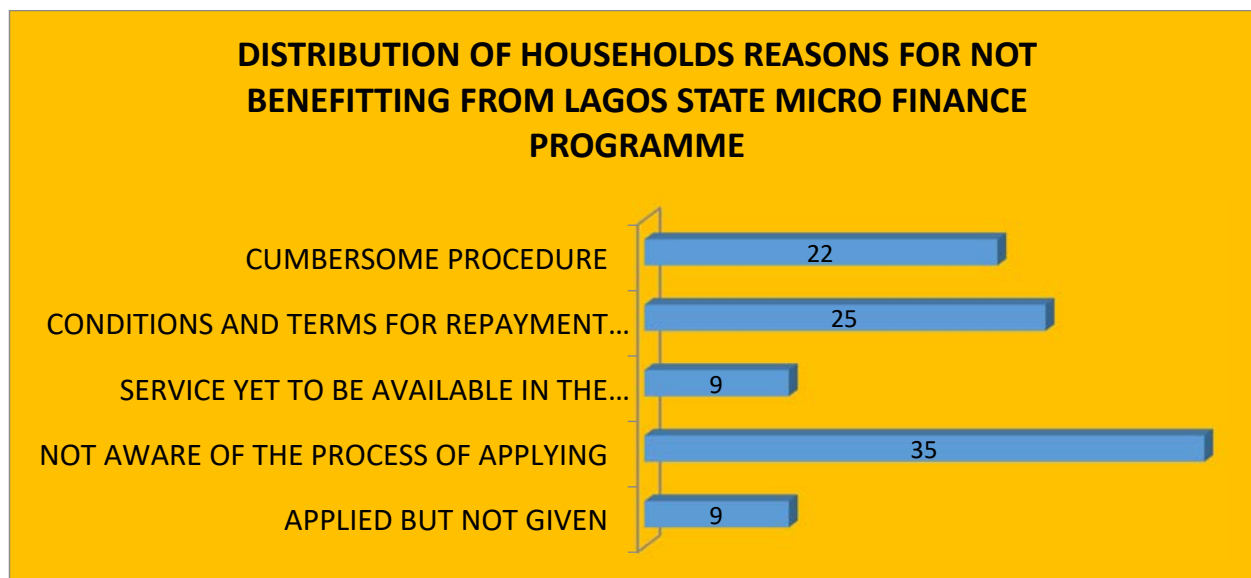
The proportion of household members in the State who benefitted from LASMI programme was also examined. The result showed that 11% claim to have benefitted from the programme while 89% are yet to benefit. Similar trend was observed across the LG/LCDAs in the state.

PERFORMANCE OF LAGOS STATE MICROFINANCE INITIATIVE (LASMI)



The level of performance of LASMI was sought from households. The result obtained reveal that 18% as against 38% recorded in Y2014 adjudge the programme to be excellent 55% as against 53% in the last exercise said it was good while 25% compared to 6% in Y2014 rate the programme as being fair. 20% as against 3% in Y2014 believe that the performance was poor.

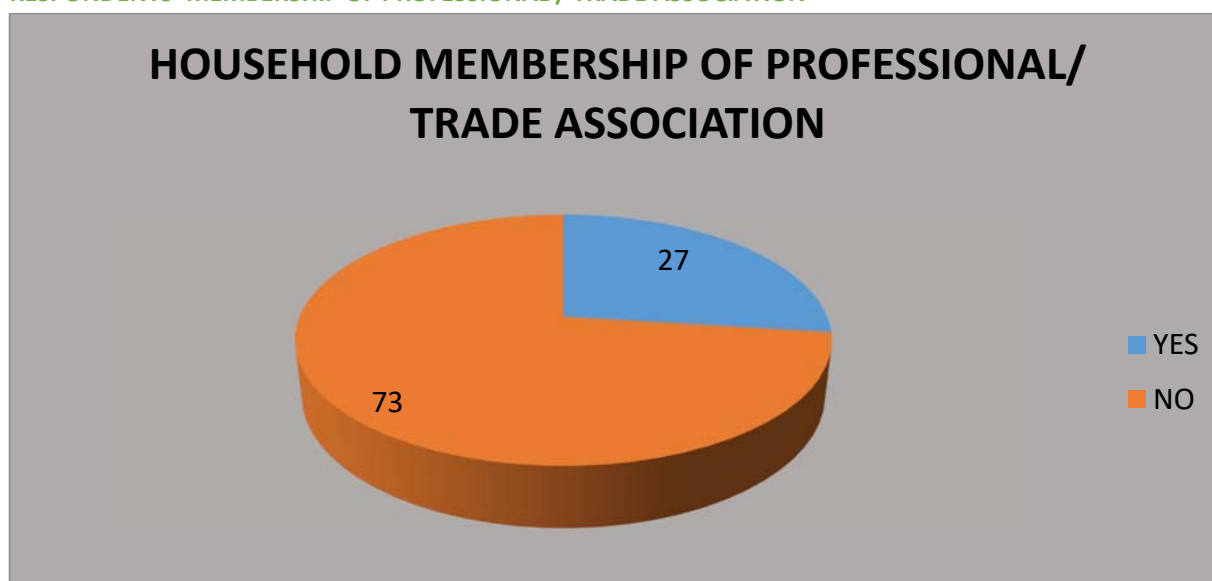
REASONS FOR NOT BENEFITTING FROM LASMI



The reasons why household members could not benefit from Lagos State Micro Finance Initiative (LASMI) was investigated and the analysis reveal that:

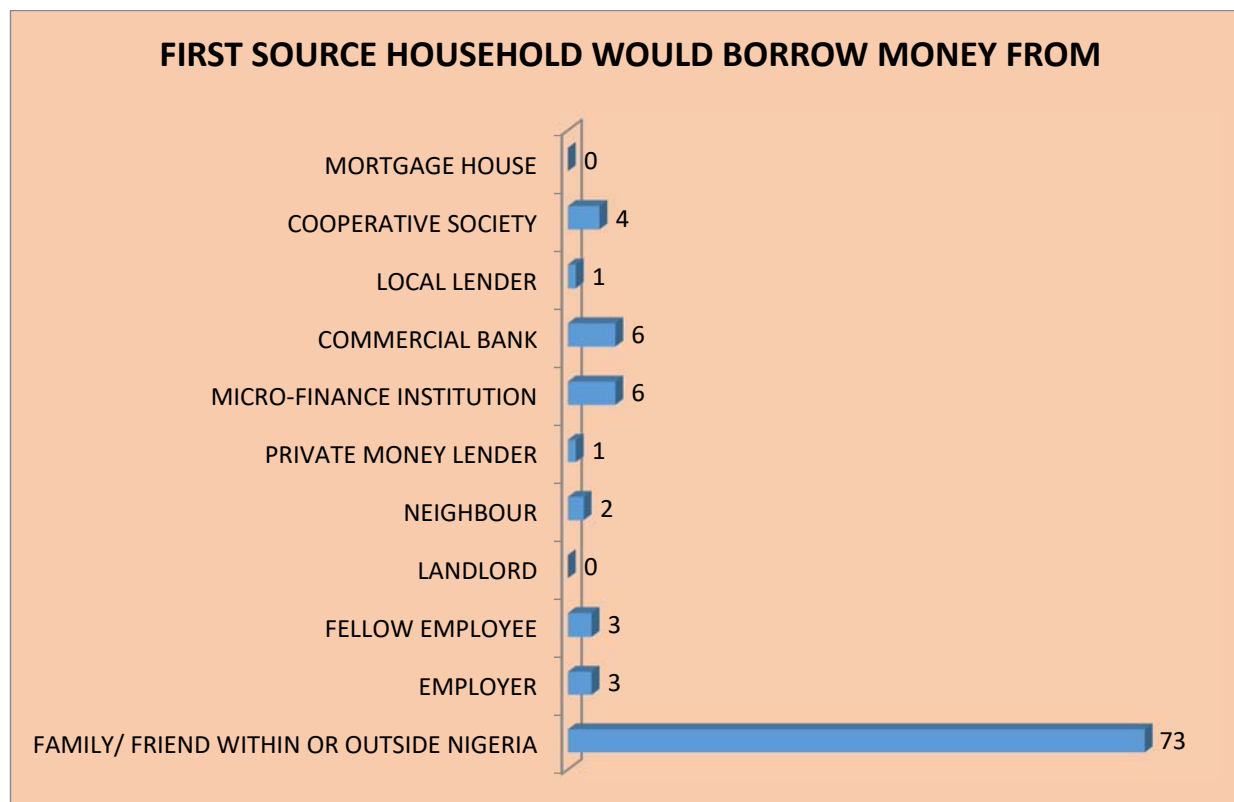
- 9% said they applied but not given compared to 10% reported in Y2014.
- 35% as against 51% in Y2014 disclose that they were not aware of the process of applying
- 9% compared to 15% in Y2014 said the service was not yet available in their communities
- 25% as against 15% in Y2014 said conditions and terms of repayment were too difficult
- 22% were of the opinion that the procedure was cumbersome compared to 9% recorded in the last exercise

RESPONDENTS' MEMBERSHIP OF PROFESSIONAL / TRADE ASSOCIATION



The survey also sought respondents' membership of Professional/Trade Associations because such associations promote business and ensure standards are met. The result obtained show that only 27% similar to 26% recorded in Y2014 of the respondents belong to Professional/Trade Associations.

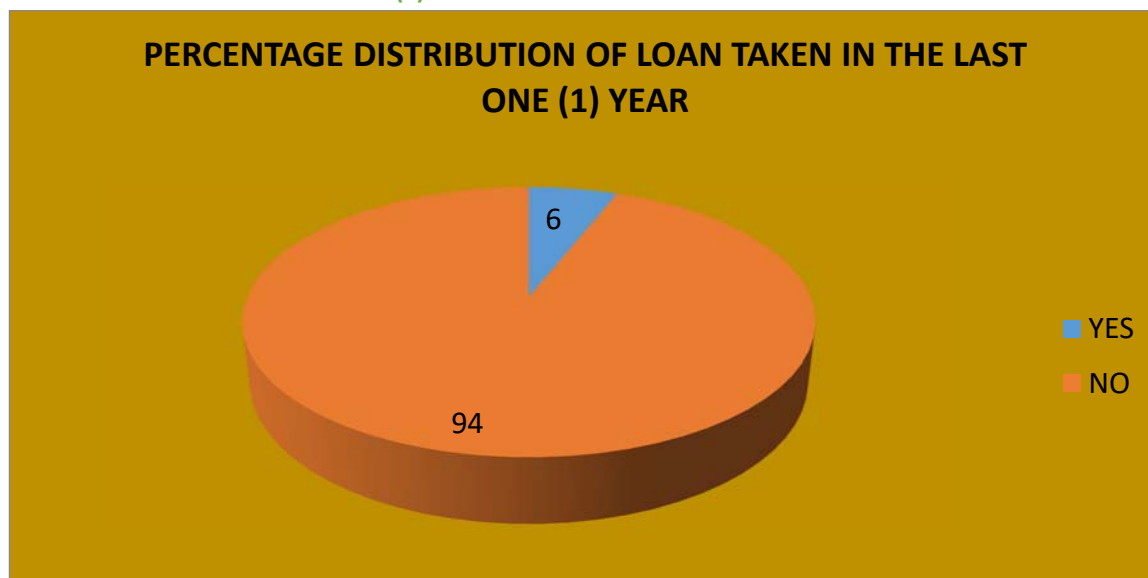
FIRST SOURCE HOUSEHOLD WOULD BORROW FROM



The first source households would borrow money from to execute projects was also investigated and the findings reveal the following results:

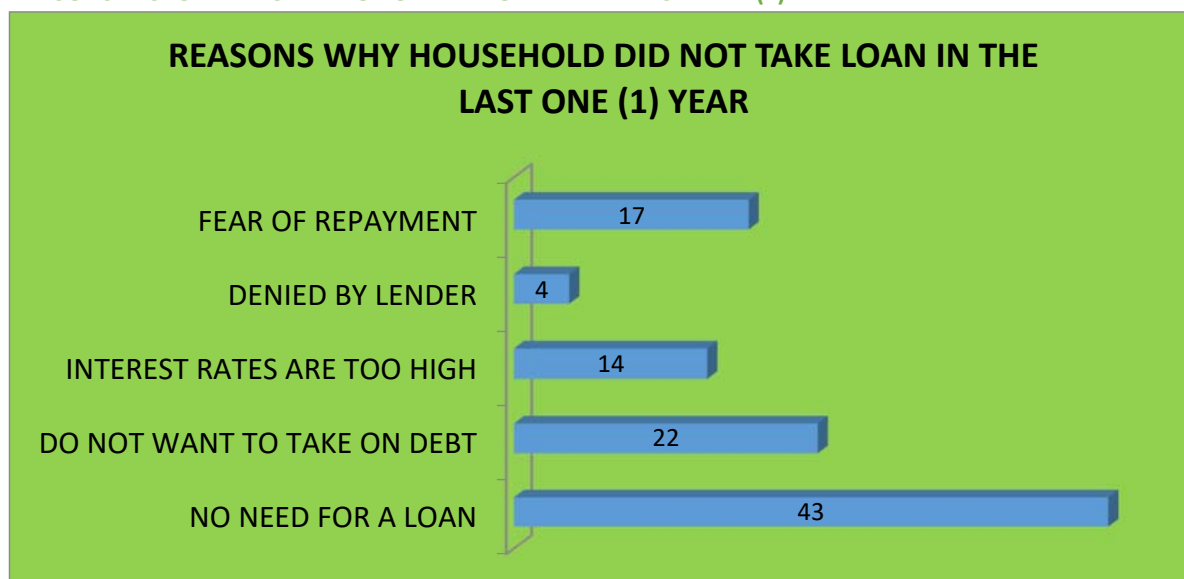
- Family/Friends within or outside the country (73%) as against 50% in Y2014
- Employer (3%) compared to 16% recorded in the last exercise
- Fellow employee (3%) as against 4% in Y2014
- Landlord remains at 1%
- Neighbor accounted for 2% as against 3% in the last exercise
- Private Money Lenders (1%) compared to 3% in Y2014
- Micro – Finance Institution stood at 6% compared to 4% in Y2014
- Local Lender accounted for 1% instead of 2% recorded in the last exercise
- Cooperative Society stood at 4% as against 8% in Y2014
- Mortgage House (4%) compared to 5% in the last exercise

LOAN OBTAINED IN THE LAST ONE (1) YEAR



The proportion of households who obtained loan in the last one (1) year was examined. The empirical analysis show that only 6% as against 12% recorded in the last exercise obtained loan in the last one year while 94% compared to 88% recorded in Y2014 claim not to have obtained loan during the period.

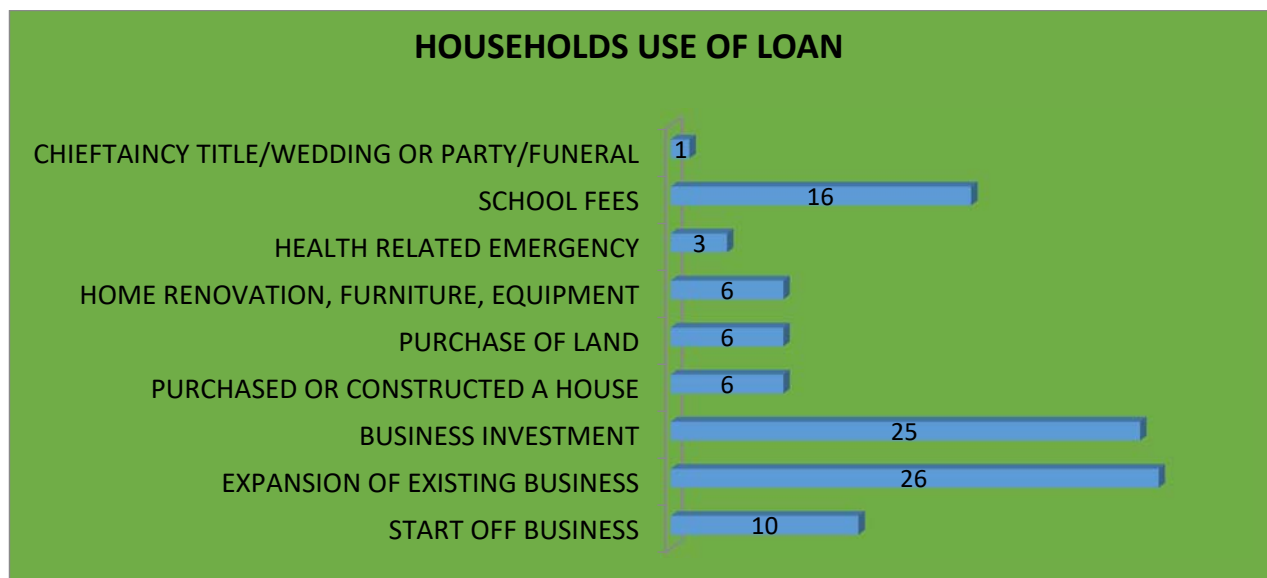
REASONS RESPONDENTS DID NOT OBTAIN LOAN IN THE LAST TIME (1) YEAR



Several reasons adduced by household members for not obtaining loan in the last one (1) year include:

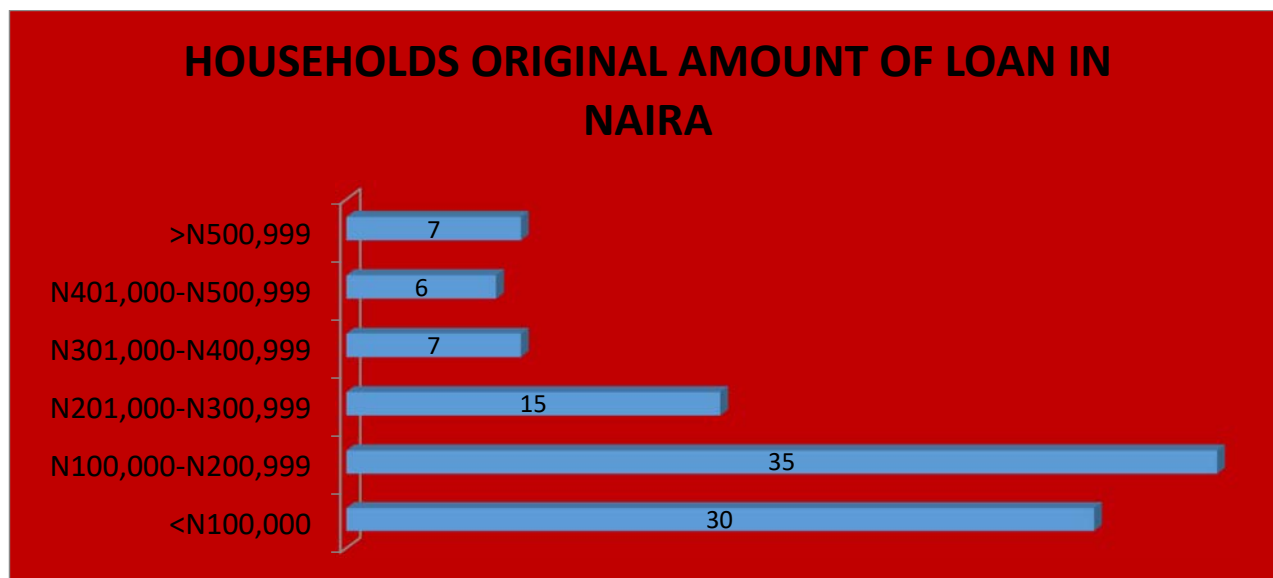
- No Need for a Loan (43%)
- Do Not Want to Take on Debt (22%)
- Interest Rates Too High (14%)
- Denied by Lenders (4%)
- Fear of Repayment (17%)

HOUSEHOLD USE OF LOAN



The use of the loan obtained by household members was looked into and the result obtained show that:

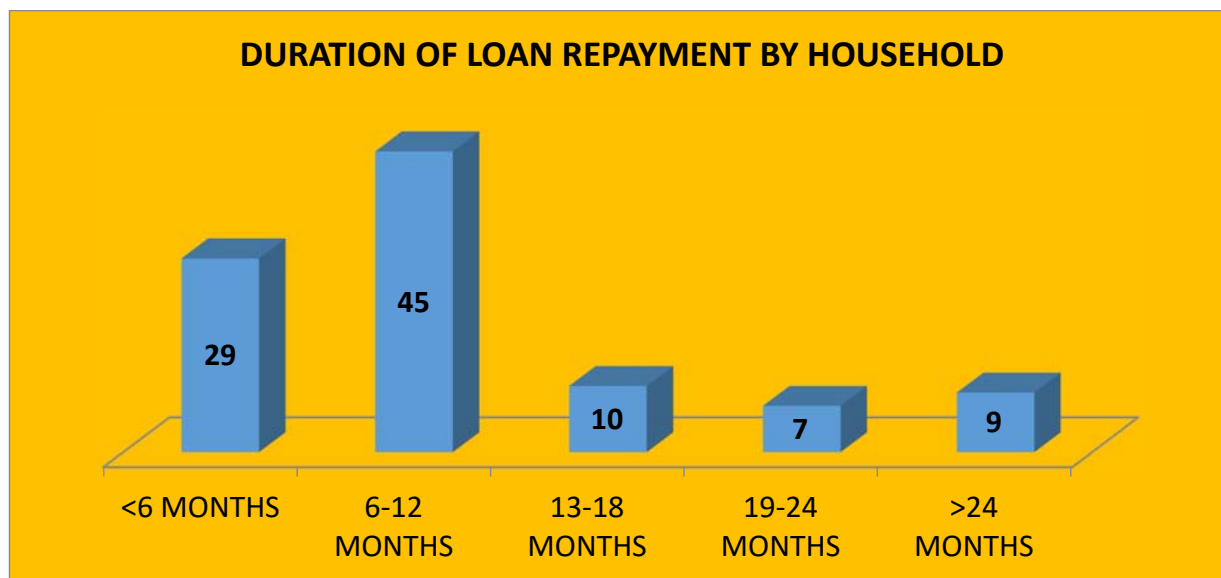
- 10% as against 27% recorded in Y2014 reportedly used the loan taken to start off business
- 26% compared to 38% in Y2014 claim to have used the loan to expand an existing business
- 25% contrary to 11% recorded in Y2014 said it was used purely for Business investment
- 6% each reported using the loan obtained to purchase or construct a house, purchase a land or home renovation/furniture/equipment respectively compared to 4% each reported in that category in the last exercise
- 10% claimed to have used it for health related emergency
- 16% said they used the loan to pay school fees
- Only 10% reported using their loan for chieftaincy title/wedding or party/funeral



The study also looked into the original amount of loan taken in Naira by household members. The empirical analysis displays the following results:

- 30% of the sampled respondents claim that the original amount of loan accessed was less than N100, 000 compared to 44% recorded in Y2014.
- 35% as against 40% recorded in the last exercise received between N100, 000 – N200, 999
- 15% compared to 6% in Y2014 obtained between N201, 000 – N300, 999
- Respondents who obtained between N301, 000 – N400, 999 stood at 7% against 2% in Y2014
- 6% got between N401, 000 – N500, 999 compared to 2% in Y2014
- 7% as against 6% in Y2014 claimed to have obtained over N501, 999 loan

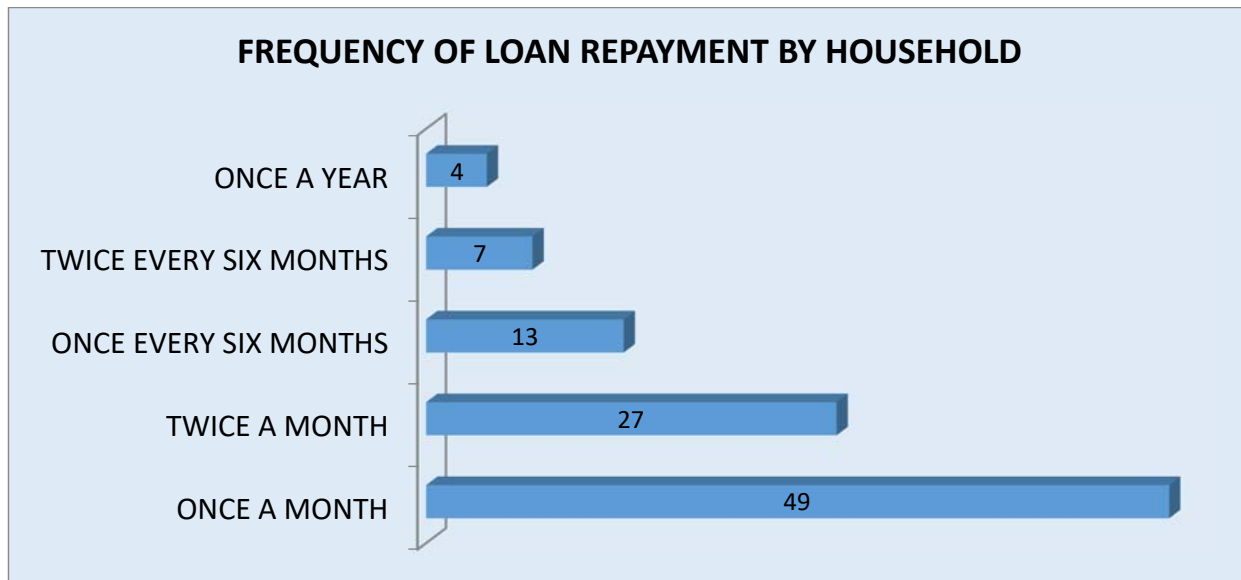
DURATION OF LOAN REPAYMENT BY RESPONDENTS



The analysis of duration of loan repayment by households portrays the following results:

- 29% as against 39% in Y2014 claim that the duration of their loan repayment was less than six (6) months
- 45% compared to 50% recorded in the last exercise said the duration of their loan repayment ranges from 6 – 12 months.
- 10% as against 5% in Y2014 repaid their loan between 13 – 18 months
- 7% said the duration of their loan repayment range from 19 – 24 months compared to 20% reported in Y2014
- 9% repaid their loan over 24 months compared to 4% recorded in Y2014 in that category.

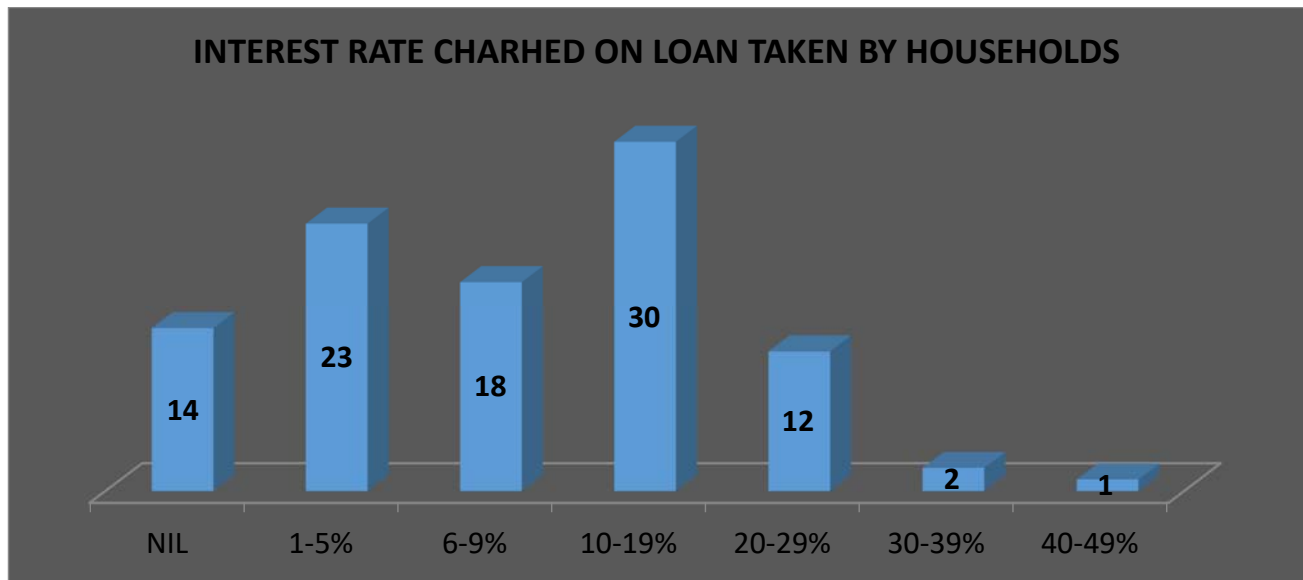
FREQUENCY OF LOAN REPAYMENT BY RESPONDENT



Frequency of loan repayment by respondents was examined and following results were obtained:

- 49% compared to 44% reported in Y2014 claim that they repaid their loan once in a while
- 27% as against 44% in Y2014 said they paid twice a month
- 13% paid once in every six (6) months compared to 6% reported in that category in Y2014
- 7% compared to 3% recorded in Y2014 paid twice every six (6) months
- 4% paid once a year compared to 3% reported in Y2014

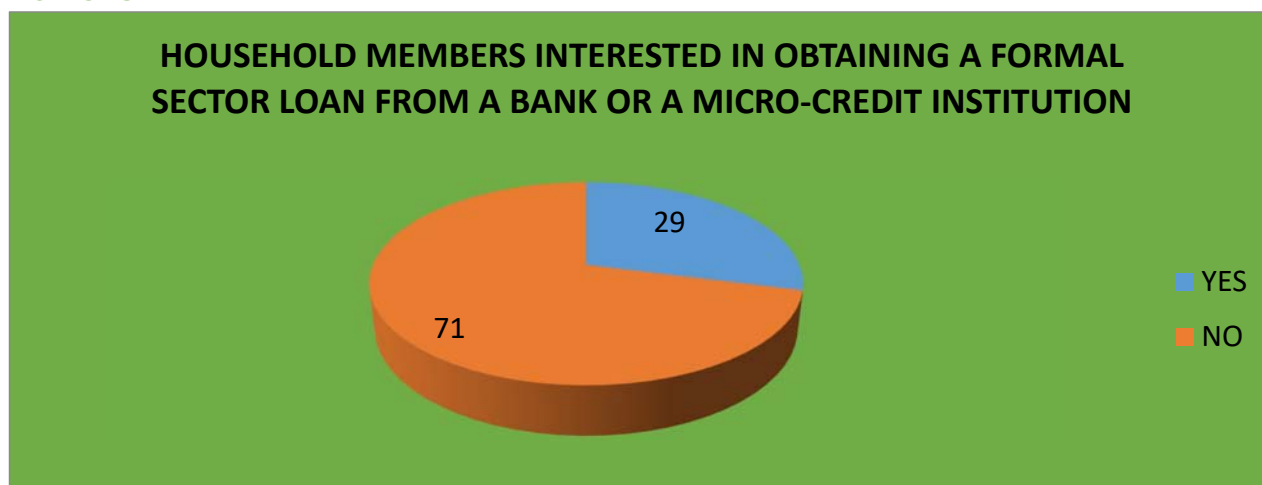
INTEREST CHARGED ON LOAN OBTAINED BY RESPONDENTS



The interest charged on loan obtained by households was also investigated. The following results were obtained:

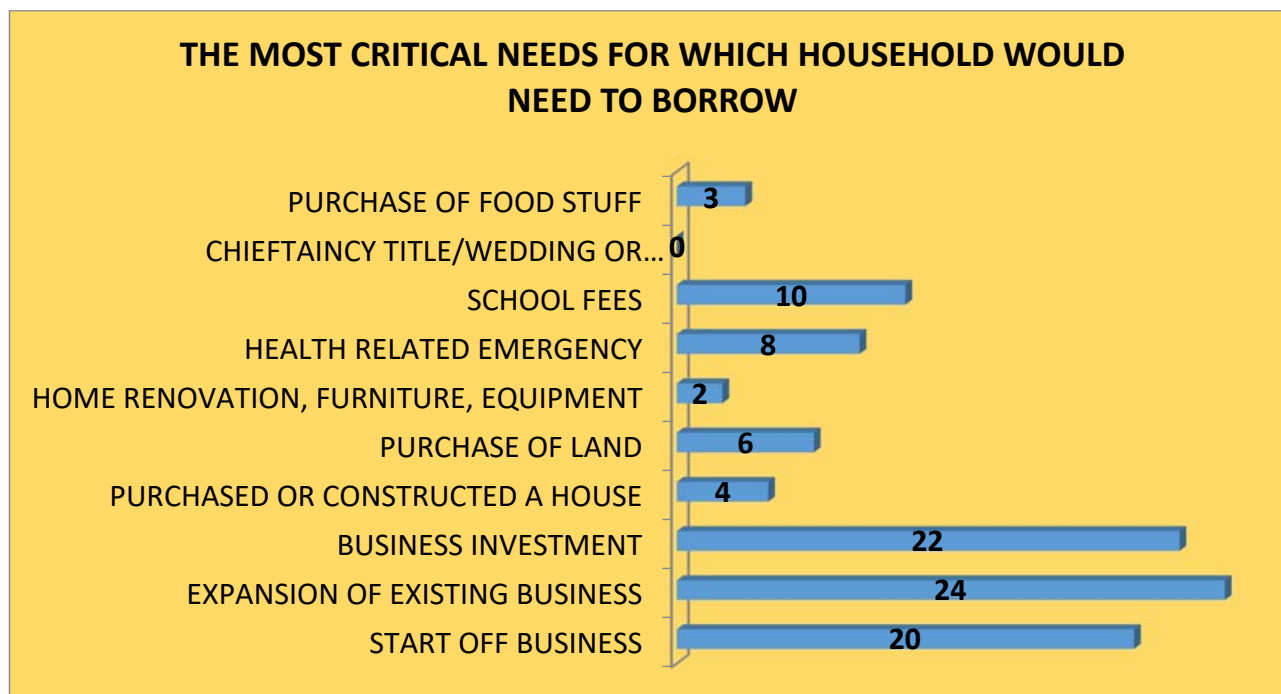
- 14% claimed that no interest was charged on the loan taken compared to 39% reported in that category in Y2014
- 23% as against 42% in Y2014 said the interest charged on the money borrowed ranges between 1 – 5%
- 18% paid interest of between 6 – 9% as against 6% recorded in the last exercise
- 30% disclosed that they paid interest of between 10 – 19% compared to 6% recorded in Y2014
- 12% as against 4% in Y2014 paid interest of 20 – 29% on money borrowed
- 2% and 1% paid interest on money borrowed ranging from 30 – 39% and 40 -49% respectively compared to 1% each recorded in these categories in Y2014

HOUSEHOLD MEMEBERS INTERESTED IN OBTAINING A FORMAL SECTOR LOAN FROM A BANK OR A MICRO –CREDIT INSTITUTION



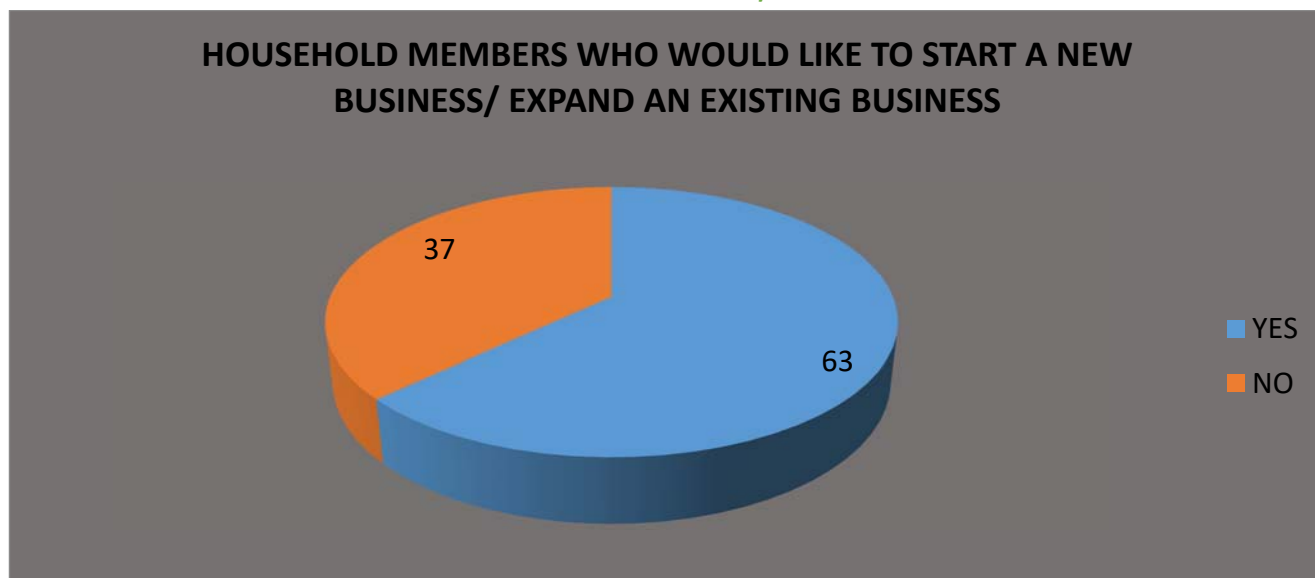
This section also examined the proportion of household members who are interested in obtaining a formal sector loan from bank or micro-credit institutions inspite of the collateral being requested from borrowers. The analysis reveals that 29% indicated their interest to obtain a formal sector loan compared to 38% in Y2014. 71% of the sampled household members were unwilling to obtain a formal sector loan from either bank or micro-credit institution.

THE MOST CRITICAL NEEDS FOR WHICH HOUSEHOLDS WOULD NEED TO BORROW



The survey sought to ascertain the most critical needs for which Lagos residents would need to borrow money. The analysis reveal that the three (3) most critical needs for which Lagosians would need to borrow money were Expansion of Existing Business 24%, Business Investment 22% and to Start Off New Business 20% whereas in Y2014 Lagosians' needs for which they would need to borrow formal sector loan were for the purpose of Expansion of Existing Business 38%, Start Up Business 27% and Business Investment 11%.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WILL LIKE TO START A NEW BUSINESS/EXPAND AN EXISTING BUSINESS



Further analysis also reveal that 63% as against 59% recorded in Y2014 expressed their readiness to start a new business or expand an existing one.

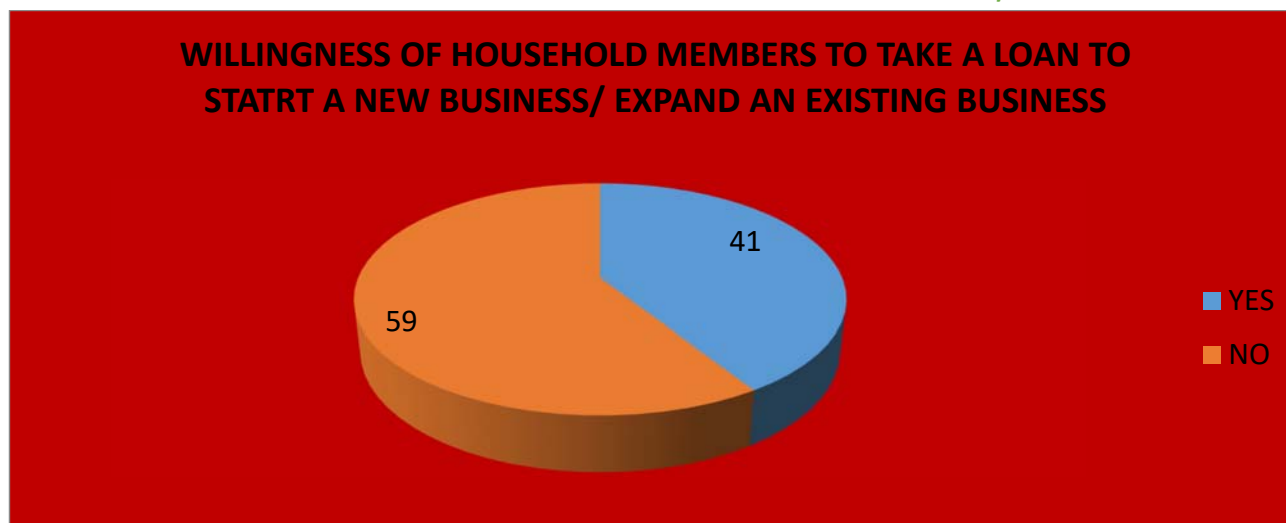
INPUT NEED IN BUSINESS



The success of any business is a function of available input for the running of such a business. The study therefore examined the input believed to be most required for the success of the business. Empirical analysis shows the following results:

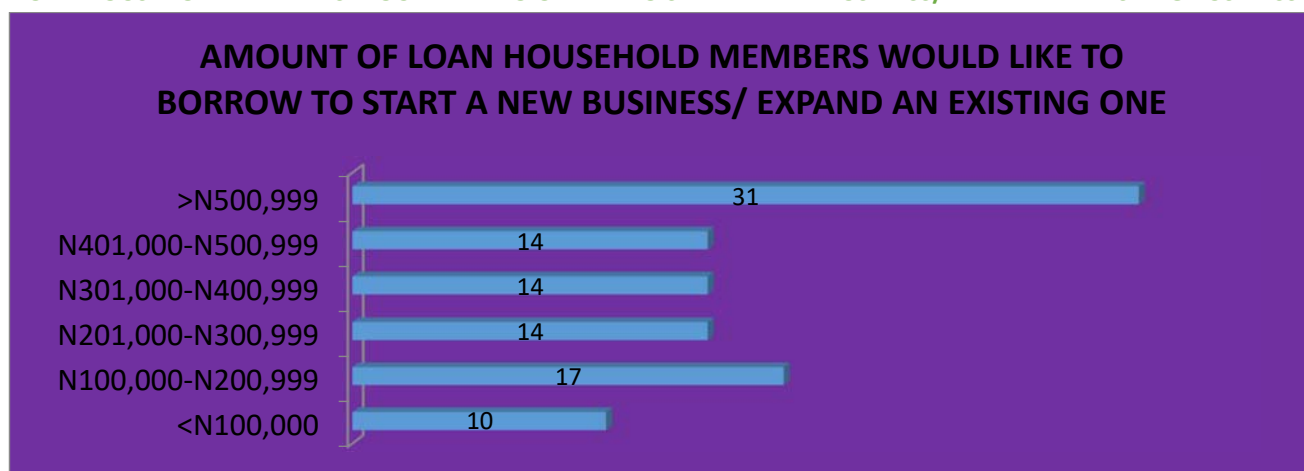
- Money (Bank Loan or Micro-Credit) 55% as against 58% recorded in Y2014
- Raw materials (25%) compared to 26% recorded in the last exercise
- Personnel (Labour) 10% instead of 7% in Y2014
- Professional Training/Sales or Marketing Advice stood at 6% as against 8% in Y2014
- Work place (Land /Office) 4% compared 1% in Y2014

WILLINGNESS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS TO OBTAIN A LOAN TO START A NEW BUSINESS/ EXPAND AN EXISTING BUSINESS



The analysis reveals further that 41% of the respondents expressed their willingness to obtain a loan to start a new business or expand an existing one as against 45% recorded in the last exercise.

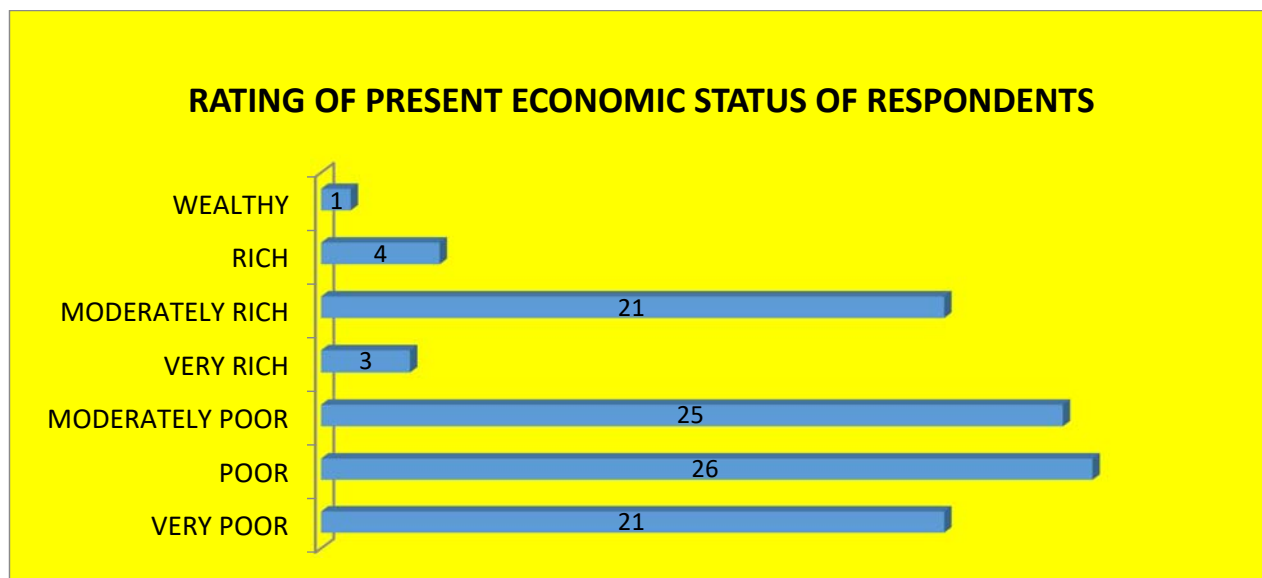
LOAN HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN TO START A NEW BUSINESS/EXPAND AN EXISTING BUSINESS



The loan respondents would like to obtain to start a new business or expand an existing one was investigated. The analysis discloses the following results:

- 10% of the household members said they require less than N100,000 as against 13% reported in Y2014
- 17% as against 23% in Y2014 require loan ranging between N100,000 – N200,999.
- 14% signified their intention to borrow between N201,000 – N300,999, N301,000 – N400,999 and N401,000 – N500,999 respectively compared to 15%, 8% and 8% accordingly in Y2014.
- 31% of the sampled respondents also indicated their desires to borrow more than N500,999 to start a new business or expand an existing one.

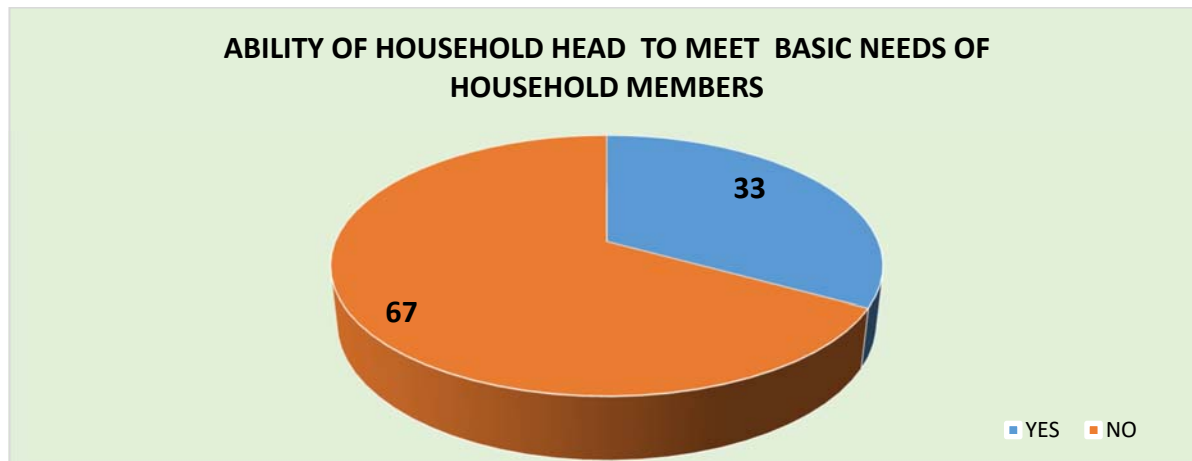
RATING OF PRESENT ECONOMIC STATUS OF RESPONDENTS



The financial status of an individual to a large extent, determine his/her social class. Against this backdrop, the economic status of the respondents across the state was examined and the results below prevail:

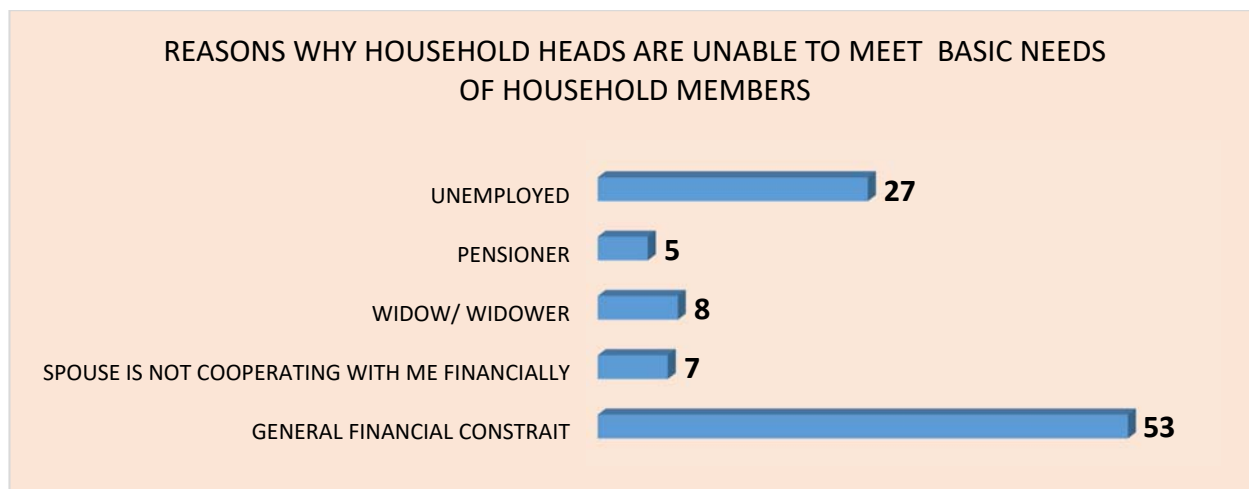
- 21% as against 16% recorded in Y2014 believe that they are Very Poor
- 26% compared to 27% in Y2014 said they are Poor
- 25% claim to be Moderately Poor compared to 28% reported in the last exercise
- The proportion of Lagos household members who claim to be Very Rich remains the same at 3%
- 21% as against 20% in Y2014 affirm being Moderately Rich
- The proportion of Lagos residents who claim to be Rich stood at 4% compared to 6% in Y2014
- The proportion of Lagosians who claim to be Wealthy also remained at 1%

ABILITY OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD TO MEET BASIC NEEDS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS



The survey revealed that 89% are able to meet the basic needs of household members while 11% could not.

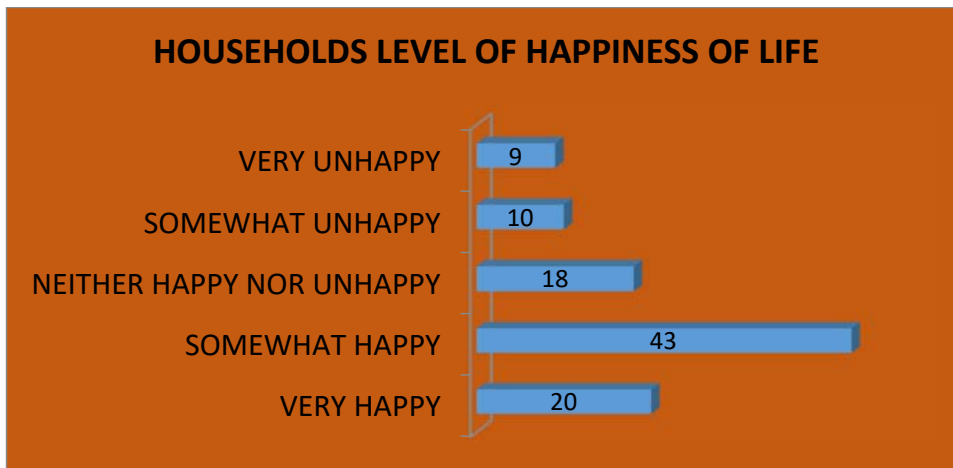
REASONS WHY HOUSEHOLD HEADS ARE UNABLE TO MEET BASIC NEEDS FOR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS



The various reasons why household heads are unable to meet the basic needs of their household members was examined and the empirical analysis revealed the following:

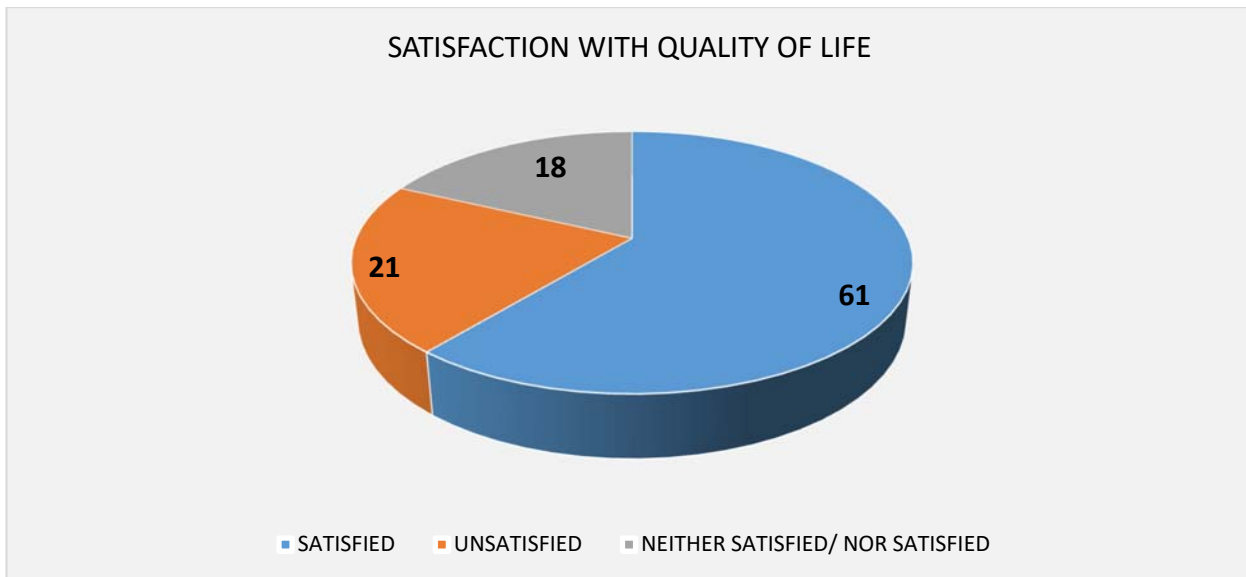
- 53% of the Household Heads attributed their inability to meet their members basic needs to General Financial constraint compared to 42% in Y2014.
- 7% as against 25% in Y2014 said it was due to Uncooperative Attitude of Their Spouses financially.
- 8% attributed it to their being Widows/Widowers compared to 7% indicated in the last exercise.
- 5% of the Household Heads said it was as a result of them being Pensioners as against 1% in Y2014.
- 27% as against 19% in Y2014 claim to be Unemployed.

HOUSEHOLDS LEVEL OF HAPPINESS WITH LIFE



The level of happiness of household members with life was also looked into. The result obtained shows that 20% of the respondents claim living a Very Happy life while 43% believe that they are Somewhat Happy and 18% are neither Happy nor Unhappy. Further analysis reveals that 10% of the respondents are being Somewhat Unhappy and 9% are Very Unhappy.

SATISFACTION WITH QUALITY OF LIFE



The survey revealed that 61% are satisfied with the quality of life while 21% are not satisfied with the quality of life.

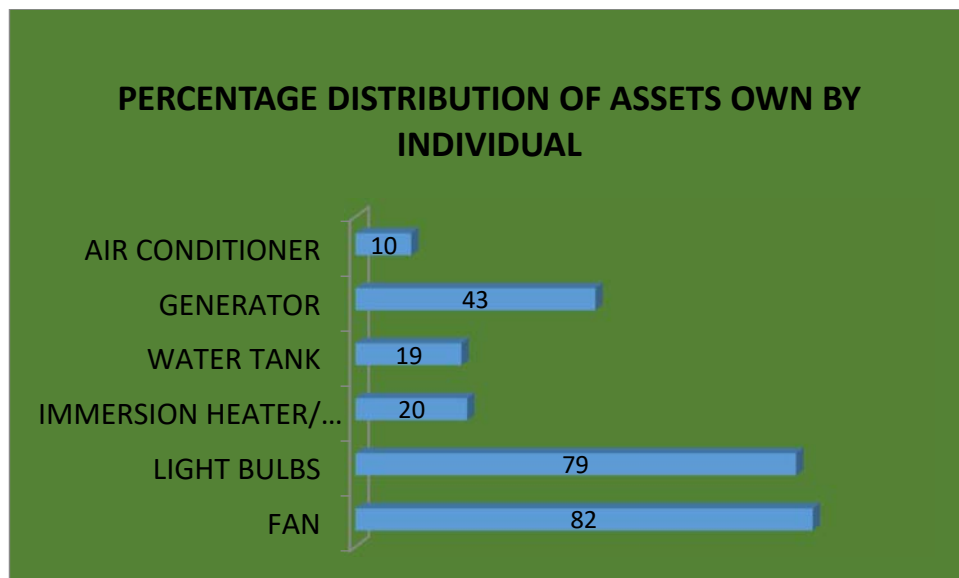


The level of households' satisfaction with life was sought having in mind the prevailing economic situation in the country. The analysis displays that 19% of the respondents claim being Very Satisfied, 42% says they are Somewhat Satisfied while 18% are of the view that they are neither Satisfied nor Unsatisfied. 11% believes that they are Somewhat Unsatisfied as well as 10% who claim being Unsatisfied.

ASSETS

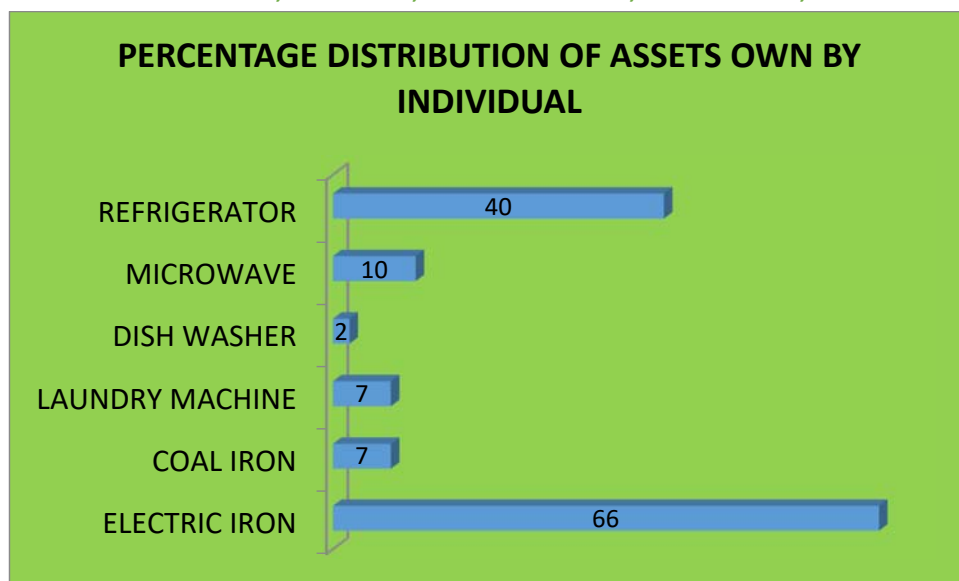
An asset is an economic resource. I.e. anything tangible or intangible that is capable of being owned or controlled to produce value and that is held to have positive economic value. Charts 1-5 reflect the assets of residents of Lagos State.

Chart 1-FAN, HEATER, GENERATOR, LIGHT BULB, WATER TANK AND AIRCONDITIONER



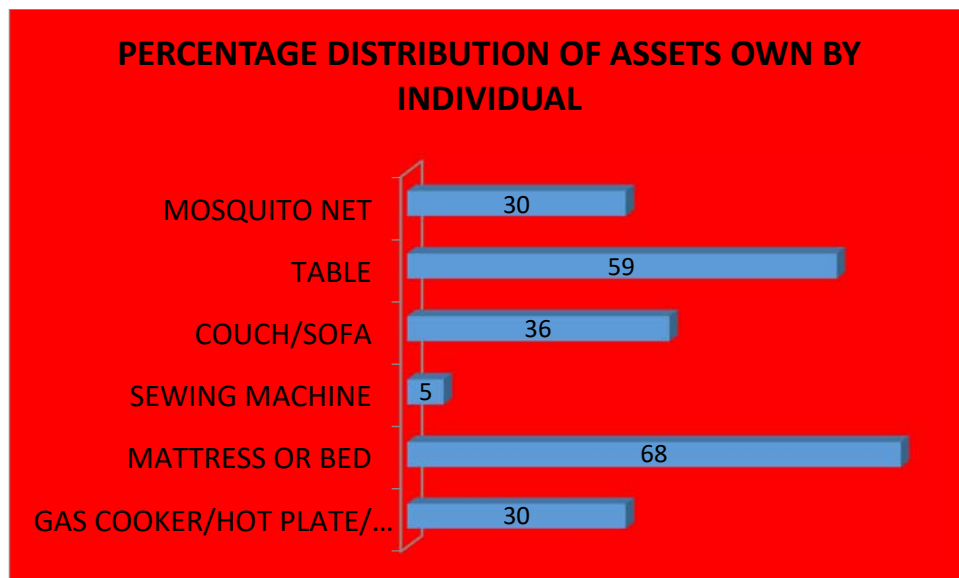
The survey result showed that 82%, 79%, 20%, 19%, 43% and 10% of the enumerated Households have Fan, Light Bulb, Immersion Heater/Boiling Ring/Electric Kettle, Water Tank, Electricity Generator and Air -Conditioner in their homes respectively.

Chart 2- ELECTRIC IRON, COAL IRON, LAUDRY MACHINE, DISH WASHER, MICROWAVE AND REFRIDGERATOR



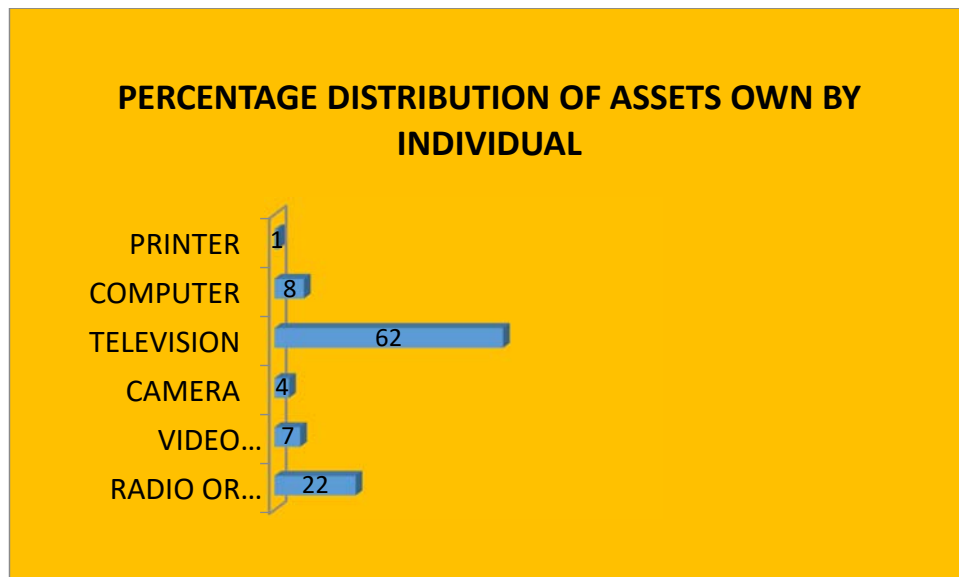
The analysis indicate that 66%, 7%, and 7%, 2%, 10% and 40% of the respondents have Electric Irons, Coal Irons, Laundry Machine, Dish Washer, Microwave Oven and Refrigerator in their houses respectively.

Chart 3- COOKER, MATTRESS, SEWING MACHINE, SOFA, TABLE AND MOSQUITO NET



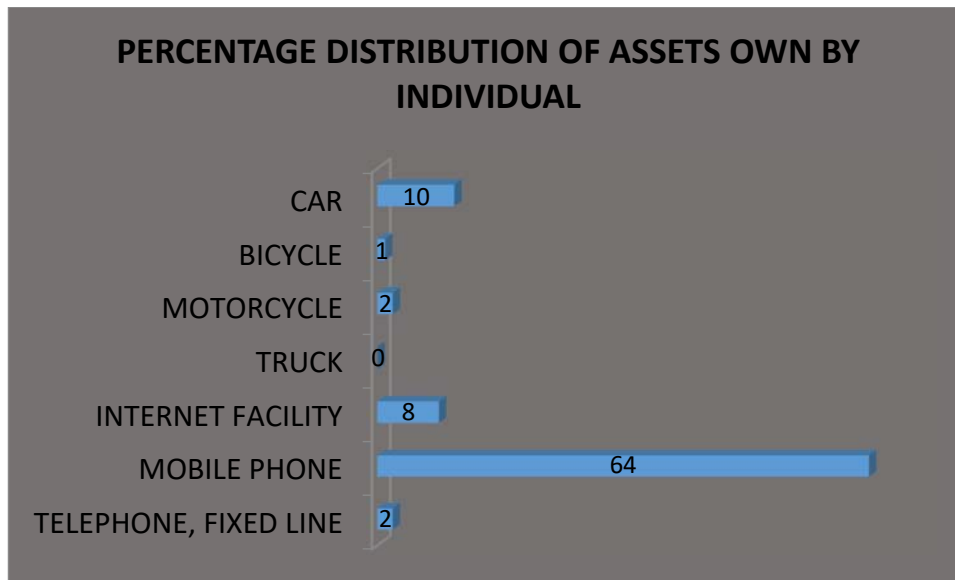
The analysis showed that 30% of respondents possess Gas Cookers/Hot Plates/Modern Stoves, 68% (Mattresses or Beds), 5% (Sewing Machines), 36% (Couch/Sofa), 59%(Table) and 30%(Mosquito Net) to make life more comfortable and meaningful for living.

Chart 4- RADIO/ CASSETTE RECORDER, VIDEO RECORDER, CAMERA, TELEVISION, COMPUTER AND PRINTER



The analysis also reveal that 22%, 7%, 4%, 62%, 8% and 1% of respondents have Radio or Cassette Recorders Players, Video Recorders Players, Photographic Cameras, Televisions, Computers and Printer respectively in their homes.

Chart 5- PHONE, INTERNET FACILITY, TRUCK MOTORCYCLE, BYCICLE AND CAR

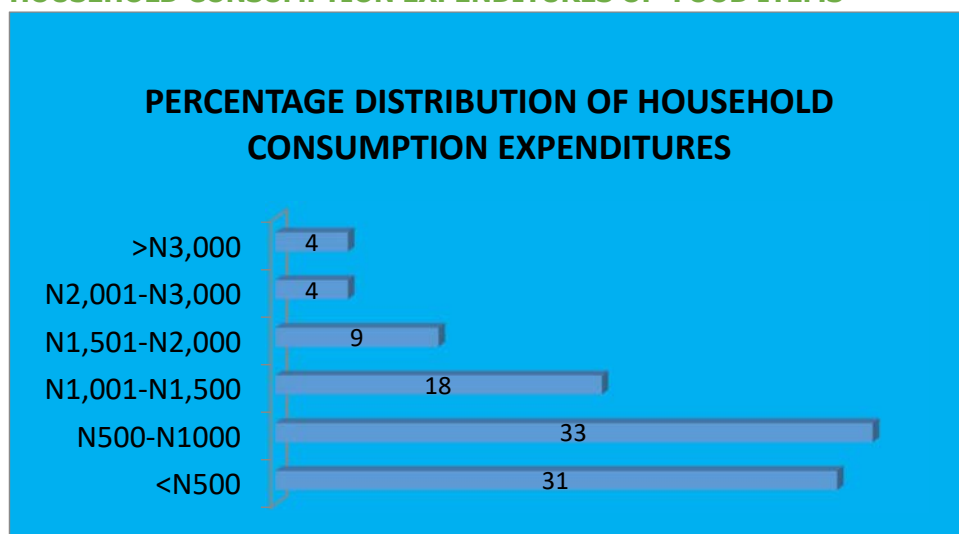


The analysis also indicated that 2%, 64%, 8%, 0%, 2%, 1% and 10 % of the respondents have Fixed Telephone Line, Mobile Phone, Internet Facility, Truck, Motorcycle, Bicycle and Car in their houses respectively.

CONSUMPTION & EXPENDITURE

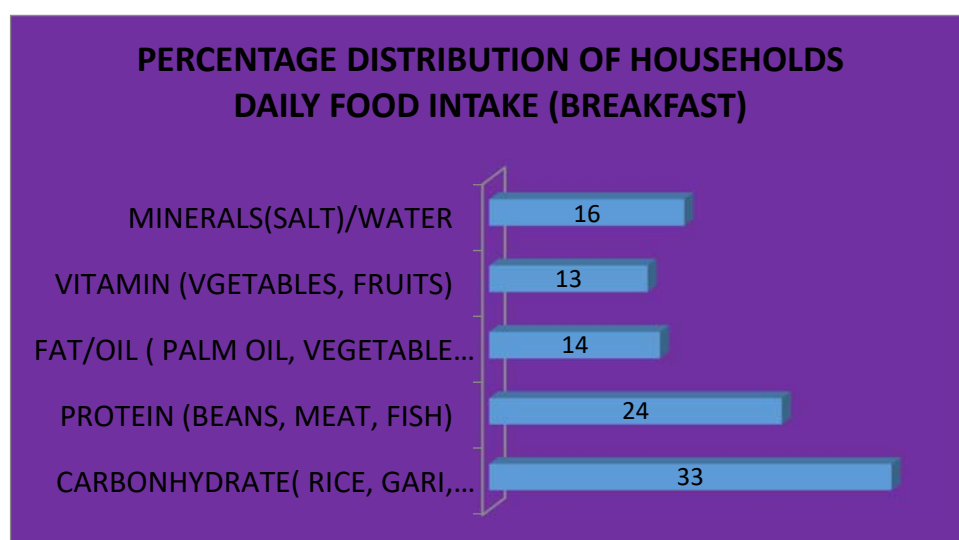
Average consumption expenditures on the following items (Cereal, Bread, Rice, Maize/Corn Flour, Yam flour, Cassava Flour, Plantain Flour, Wheat Flour, Starchy Root, Vegetables, Cassava, Cocoyam Plantain, Fufu, Gari, Nuts, Spices, Vegetables Oil and Fats, Fruits, Poultry, Eggs, Milk and Milk Products, Fish, Beef, Pork and Pork Products, Palm Oil, Other Meat, Prepared Meals, Non-alcoholic Beverages, Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products) for over 7 days consists of the expenditure incurred by resident households on individual consumption goods and services, including those sold at prices that are not economically significant.

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES OF FOOD ITEMS



The survey measures the average expenditure for over 7 days spent by the household members. 31% sampled respondents spend below <N500 weekly, 33% spend between N500 –N1,000, 18% spend between N1,001-N1,500, 9% spend between N1,501 – N2,000, while 4% spend N2,001-N3,000 and while 4% spend above N3,000.

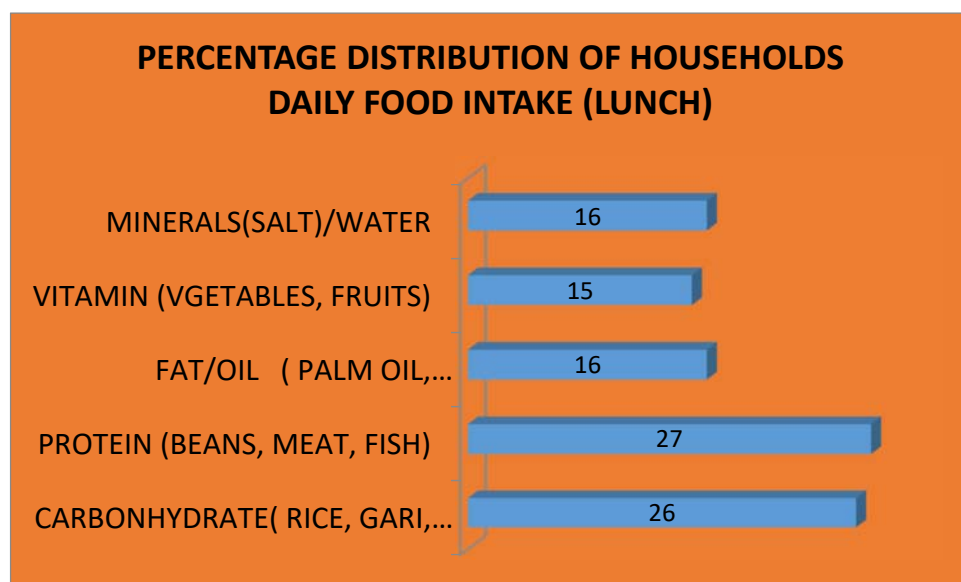
HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES FOR BREAKFAST



Household final consumption expenditure (HFCE) is measured at purchasers' prices which is the price the purchaser actually pays at the time of the purchase. It includes non-deductible value added tax and other taxes on products, transport and marketing costs and tips paid over and above stated prices. Household final consumption expenditure (HFCE) is not a total measure of the goods and services consumed by households.

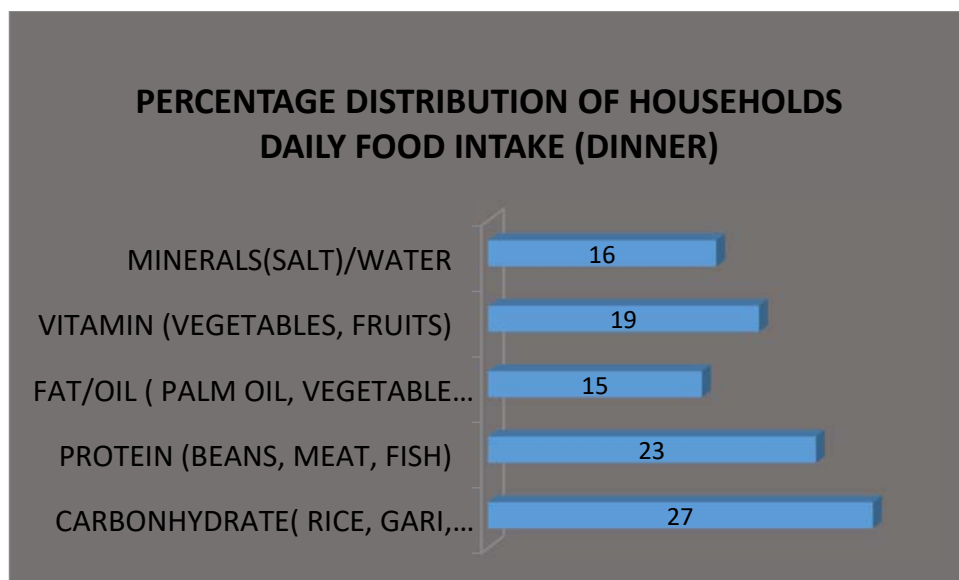
The survey shows that 33% of the households take carbohydrates such as Garri, Rice, Yam Flour or Bread for their breakfast. It also indicated that 24% take protein related foods such as Beans, Meat, or Fish for their breakfast, while 14% take meals that are rich in fat and oil (Palm Oil, Vegetable oil) 13% take meals rich in vitamins (Vegetable and Fruits). 16% take meals rich in Minerals, Salt/ Water for their breakfast.

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES FOR LUNCH



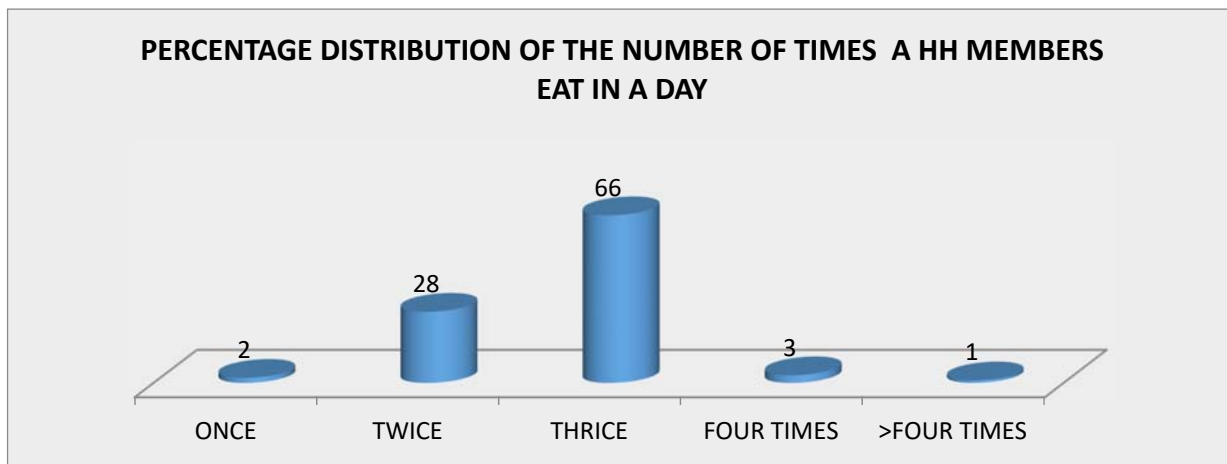
The analysis showed that 26% of the households take carbohydrates such as Garri, Rice, Yam Flour and Bread for Lunch. It indicated that 27% take protein related foods such as Beans, Meat, and Fish for Lunch, while 16% take meals that are rich in Fat/Oil (Palm Oil, Vegetable Oil) 15% take meals rich in vitamins (Vegetable and Fruits). 16% take meals rich in Minerals, Salt /Water for Lunch.

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES FOR DINNER



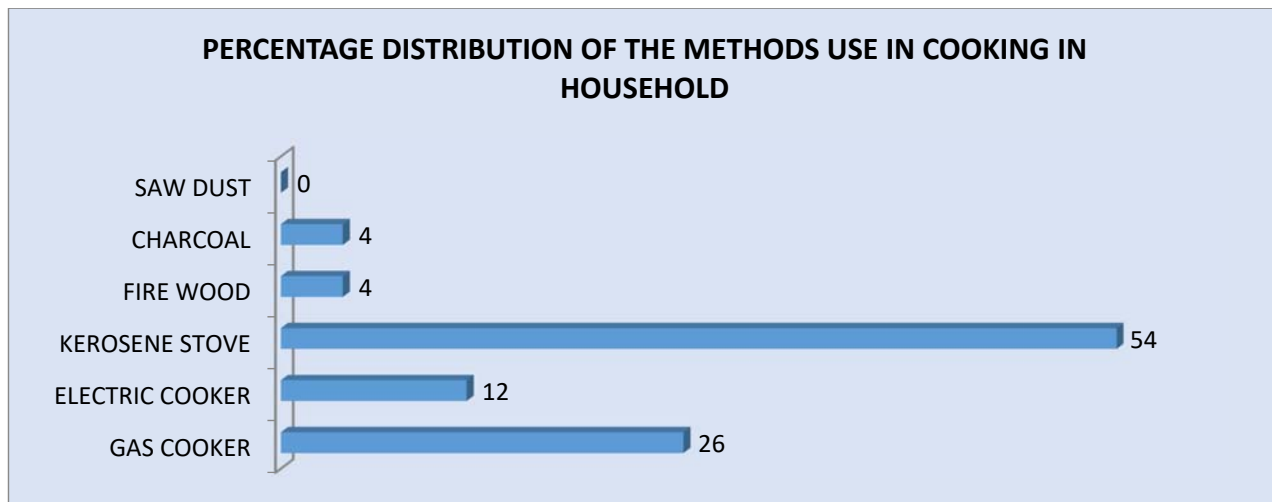
The analysis also showed that 27% of the households take carbohydrates such as Garri, Rice, Yam Flour and Bread for their dinner. It indicated that 23% take protein related foods such as beans, meat, and fish for dinner, while 15% take meals that are rich in Fat/Oil (Palm Oil, Vegetable oil) 19% take meals rich in vitamins (vegetable and fruits).16% take meals rich in Minerals, Salt /Water for their dinner.

THE NUMBER OF TIMES A HOUSEHOLD MEMBER EAT IN A DAY



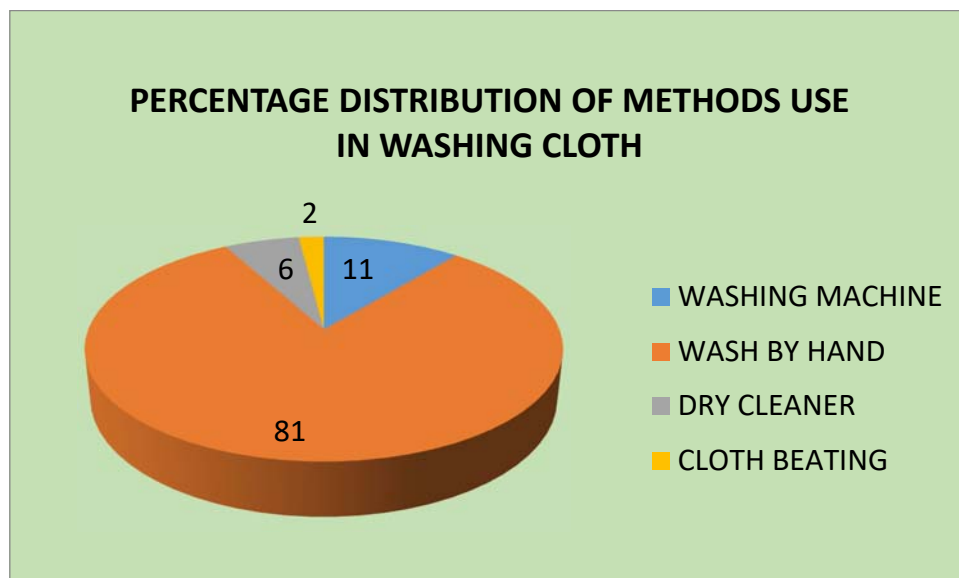
The survey shows that 2% of the households eat once a day, 28% eat twice, while 66% eat thrice a day. 3% eat four times and only 1% eat more than four times a day.

METHODS USE IN COOKING IN HOUSEHOLD



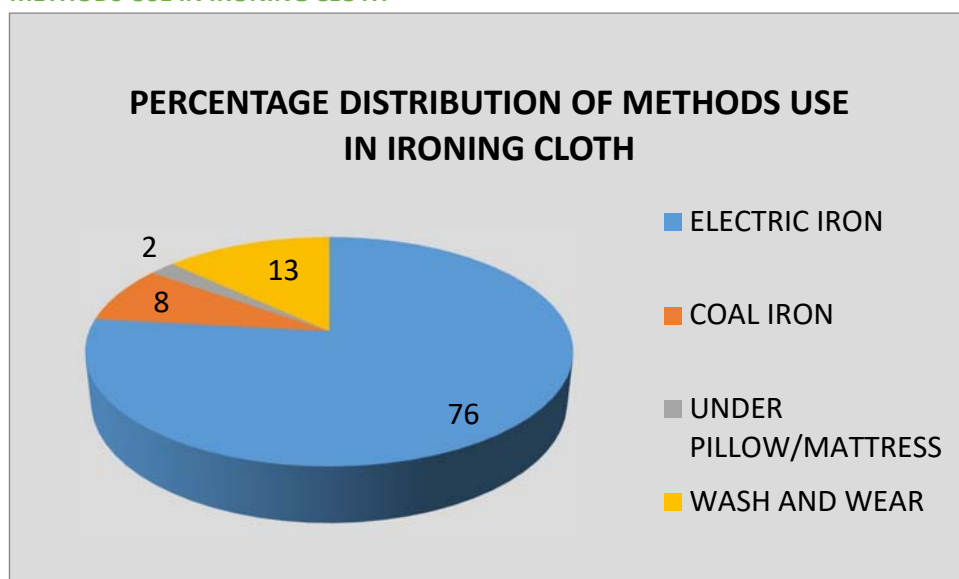
The survey shows that 26% of the households use gas cookers for cooking, 12% of the respondents use electric cooker, 54% use kerosene, 4% use fire wood/ charcoal respectively, while none use saw dust. This implies that despite the fact that price of kerosene is on the high side respondents still preferred kerosene stove.

METHODS USE IN WASHING CLOTH



The analysis indicated that 11% of the household members wash their clothes with washing machine, 81% wash by hand, 6% use Dry Cleaner and 2% use clothes beating methods.

METHODS USE IN IRONING CLOTH



The survey shows that 76% of the sampled household use Electric Iron in ironing their clothes, 8% use Coal Irons, 2% put their clothes under the pillow/mattress, while 13% wash and wear.

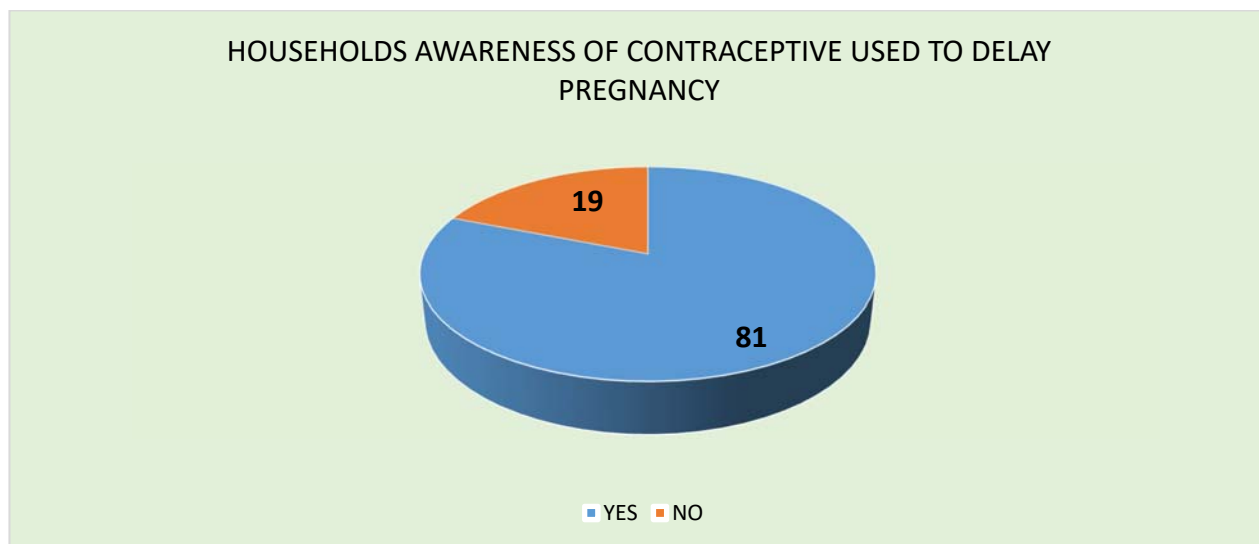
CHAPTER 6

HEALTH



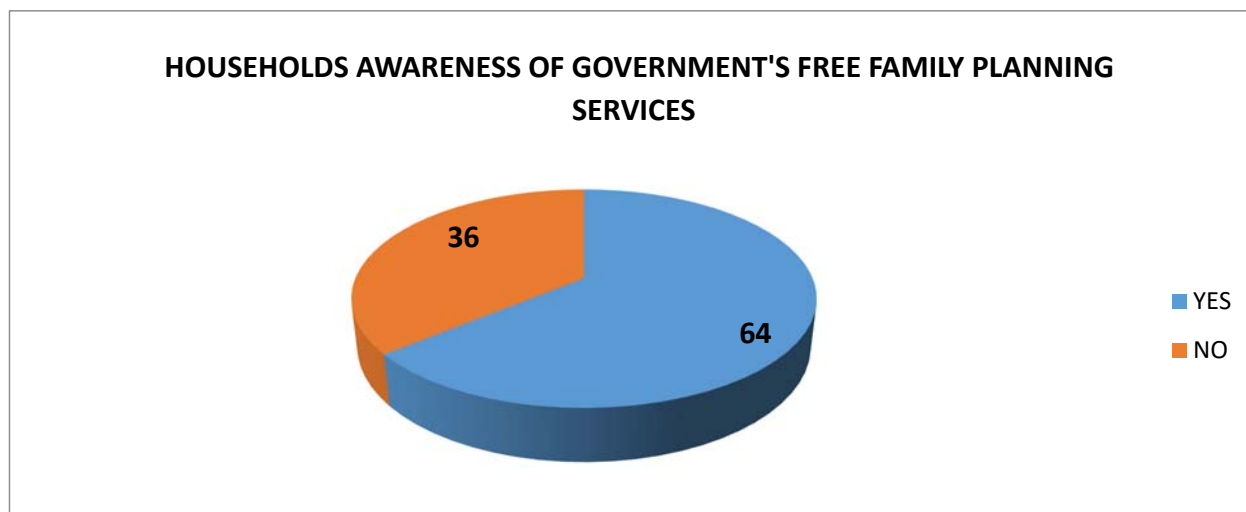
HEALTH

AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE TO DELAY OR AVOID PREGNANCY



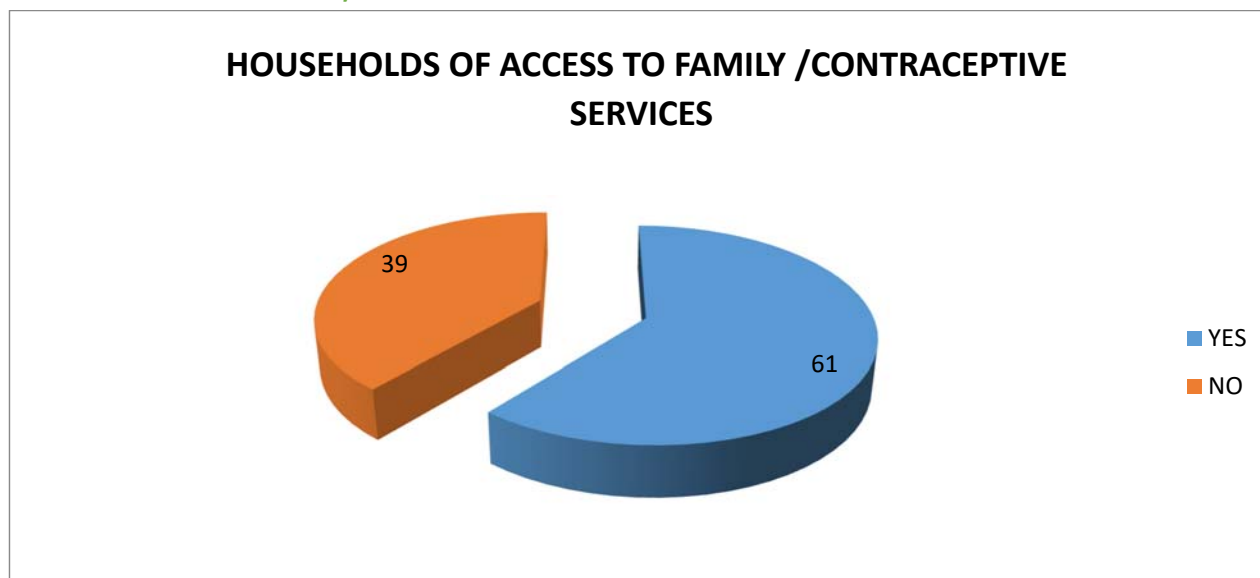
Family planning involves using birth control techniques (a device or drug serving to prevent pregnancy by use of contraceptive) to decide how many children you want and when you want to have them. Due to this development, there is need for the State Government to continually campaign on different types and usage of family planning. The State Indicator result of the survey showed that 81% of the household members across the State pointed out that they were aware of Contraceptive to delay or avoid pregnancy while the remaining 19% claimed to be unaware.

AWARENESS OF GOVERNMENT FREE FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES



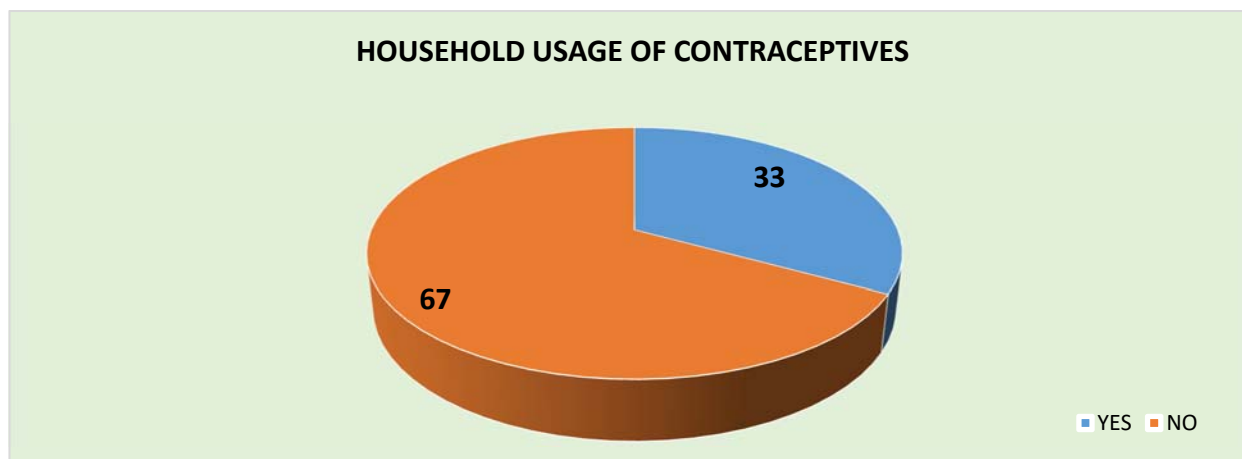
In order to prevent unwanted pregnancy, the State Government distributed free contraceptive to its citizens across the Local Government/Local Council Development Area. The survey revealed that 64% of its citizens were aware of the free contraceptive services of the State Government while 36% claimed not to be aware of such services.

ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING/ CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES



It is pertinent to note that family planning is widely obtainable and easily reached through midwives and other trained health workers to anyone who is sexually active including adolescents. There is the need to provide counseling and some family planning methods such as condom and to edify men and women on methods like sterilization. The result of the survey at the state level indicated that 61% of the sampled household showed that they have access to family planning/contraceptive services whereas 39% claimed that they do not have access to such services.

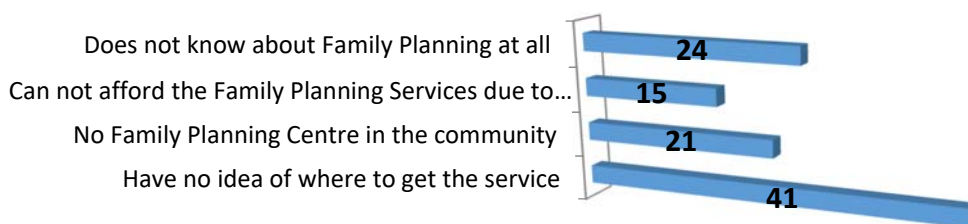
HOUSEHOLD USAGE OF CONTRACEPTIVES



It was revealed that 33% of Household uses contraceptive while 67% do not.

REASONS GIVEN BY HOUSEHOLDS FOR NON-ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING/CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES

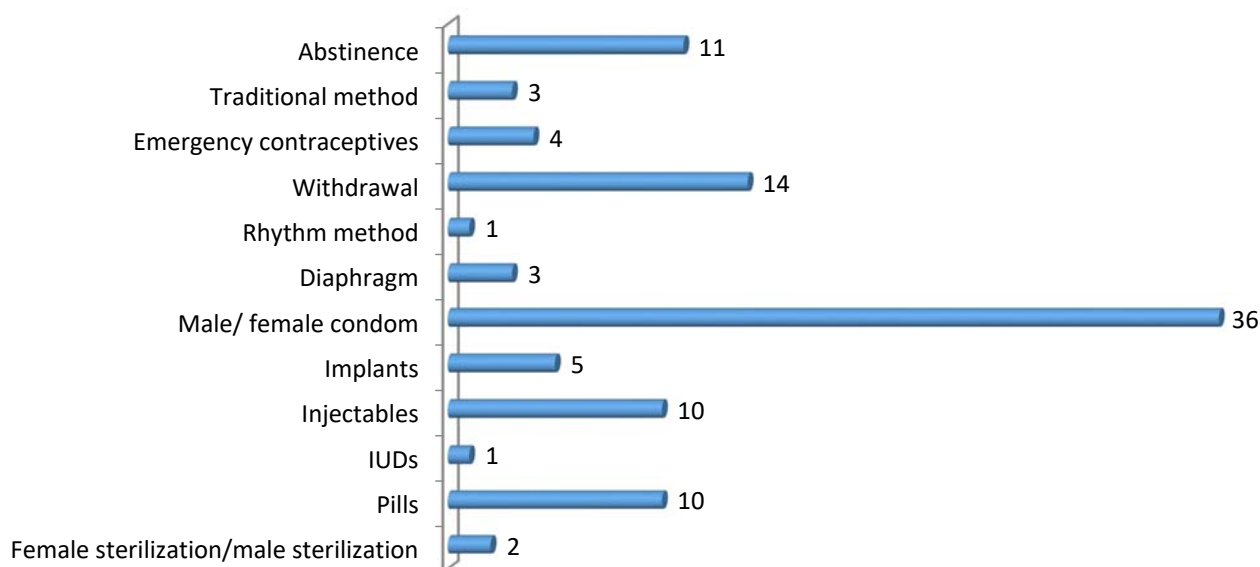
HOUSEHOLDS FOR NON-ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING/ CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES



The survey attempted to determine some of the basis for non accessibility of residents in the State to family planning/contraceptive services. The findings showed that greater part of the sampled households (41%) across the State did not have access to family planning because there were no Family Planning Centres in the community. Also, 21 % said they did not have idea of where to get the service, 15% claimed that they did not know about family planning at all while 24% indicated that they could not afford the family planning services due to high cost.

FAMILY PLANNING/CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES METHODS BEING USED BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

FAMILY PLANNING/CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES METHODS BEING USED BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

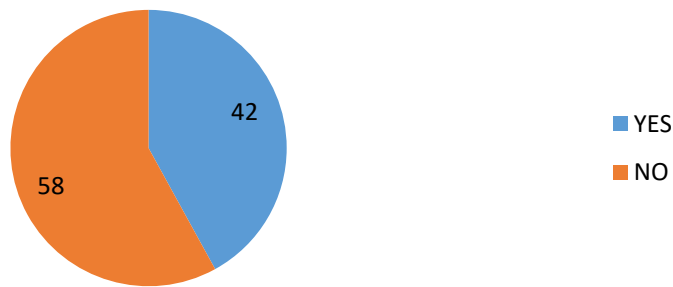


The family planning methods/contraceptive services used generally are Female sterilization/male sterilization, Pills, IUDs, Injectables, Implants, Male/female condom, Diaphragm, Rhythm method, Withdrawal, Emergency contraceptives, Traditional method and Abstinence.

The state indicator disclosed that 2% Female/ male sterilization, 10% Pills, 1% IUDs, 10% Injectables, 5% Implants, 36% Male/female condom, 3% Diaphragm, 1% Rhythm method, 14% Withdrawal, 4% Emergency contraceptives, 3% Traditional method and 11% Abstinence were the various methods used by household members.

AWARENESS OF OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD OF AVOIDING PREGNANCY

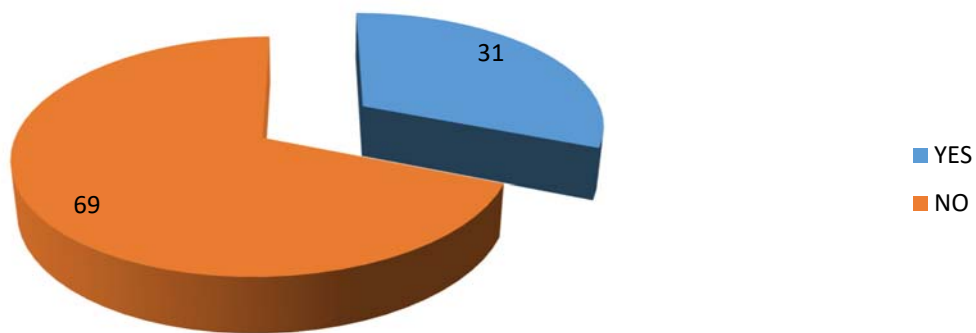
HOUSEHOLDS AWARENESS OF OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD OF AVOIDING PREGNANCY



The result of the survey at the State level showed that 42% of household were aware of other traditional method of avoiding pregnancy whereas 58% household members asserted unawareness of other available traditional methods.

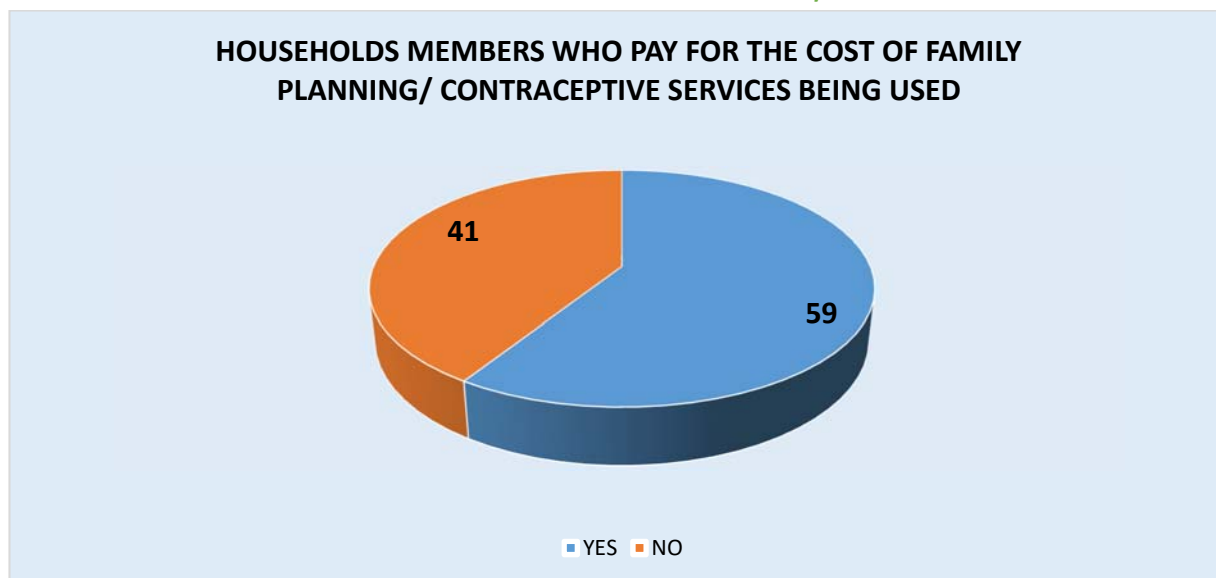
HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAD USED ANYTHING OR TRIED IN ANYWAY TO AVOIDING GETTING PREGNANCY

HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAD USED ANYTHING OR TRIED IN ANYWAY TO AVOIDING GETTING PREGNANCY



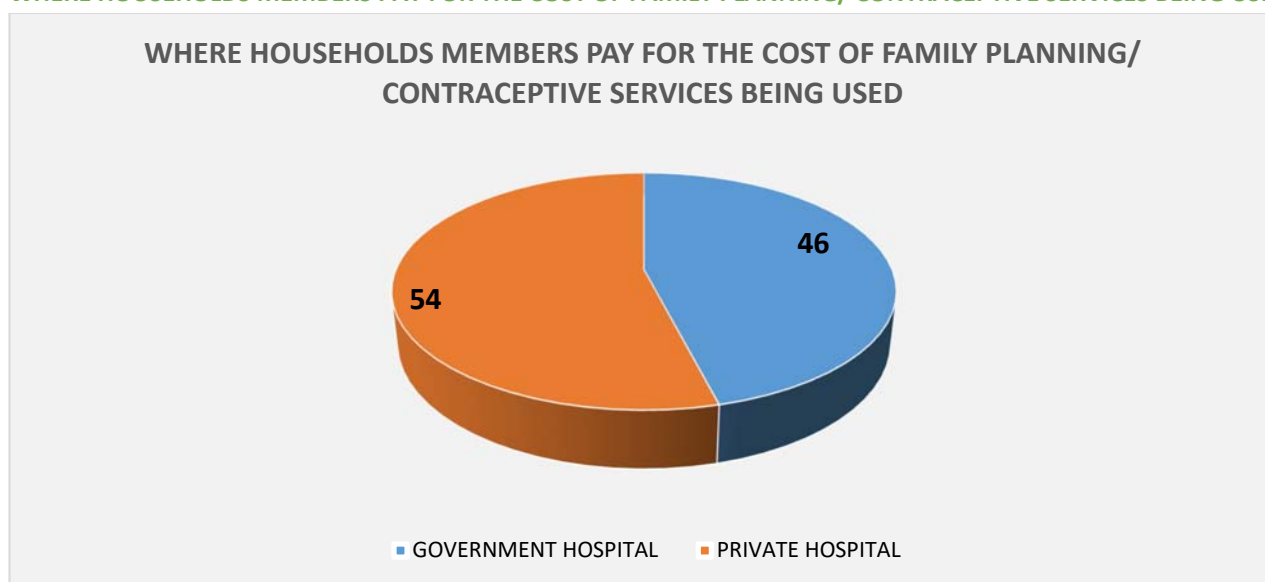
The survey aimed at examining the household members who had used anything or tried in any way to avoiding getting pregnancy by Local Government/ Local Council Development Area. The survey at the State level revealed that 31% of the household members tried in any way of avoiding getting pregnancy whereas 69% of the household had not tried in any way of avoiding getting pregnancy.

HOUSEHOLDS MEMBERS WHO PAY FOR THE COST OF FAMILY PLANNING/ CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES BEING USED



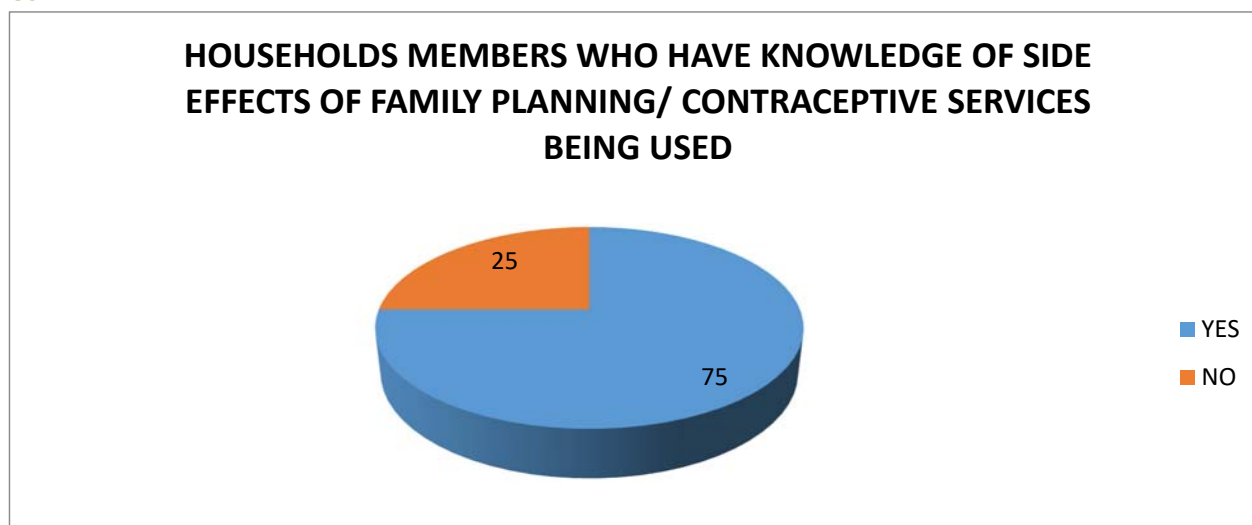
The survey revealed that 59% of household members paid for the cost of family planning/ contraceptive services being used.

WHERE HOUSEHOLDS MEMBERS PAY FOR THE COST OF FAMILY PLANNING/ CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES BEING USED



It was revealed that 54% households members pay for the cost of family planning/ contraceptive services being used in the Government Hospital while 46% paid in Private Hospital.

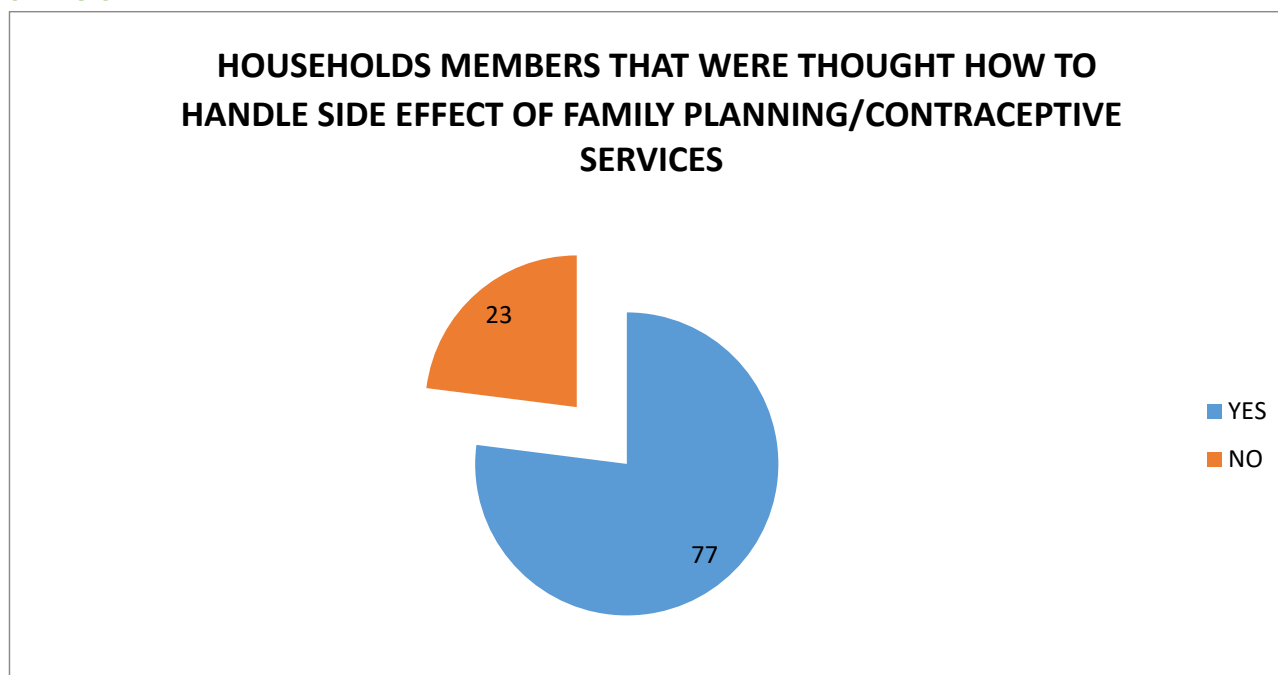
HOUSEHOLDS MEMBERS WHO HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF SIDE EFFECTS OF FAMILY PLANNING/ CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES BEING USED



The State Government has spent a lot on the sensitization of family planning/contraceptives across the State and it is pertinent to state that midwives and other health workers had been trained to educate both men and women on the side effect of various Family Planning/Contraceptive methods.

However, the analysis of the survey revealed that 75% of the respondent declared that they were told about the side effect of various Family Planning/Contraceptive methods whereas 25% of the respondents were not informed about the side effect of various Family Planning/Contraceptive methods.

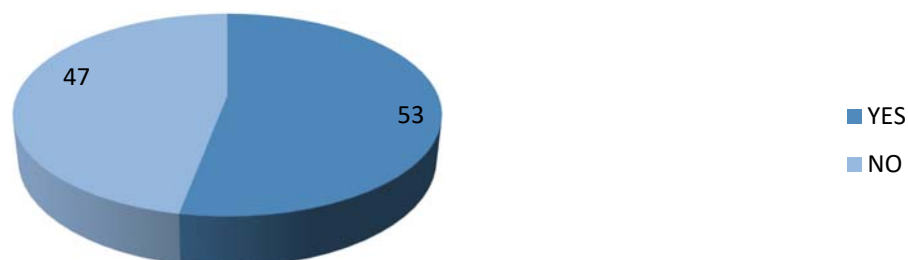
HOUSEHOLDS MEMBERS THAT WERE THOUGHT HOW TO HANDLE SIDE EFFECT OF FAMILY PLANNING/ CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES



Since the State Government had trained midwives and other health workers, it is expected of them to educate both men and women on how to handle side effect of various Family Planning/Contraceptive methods. The analysis across the state indicated that 77% of Household Members were taught how to handle side effect of various Family Planning/ Contraceptive methods while 23% of respondents asserted that they were not on how to handle side effect of various Family Planning/Contraceptive methods.

HOUSEHOLDS MEMBERS THAT WERE TOLD OTHER METHODS OF FAMILY PLANNING/CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES

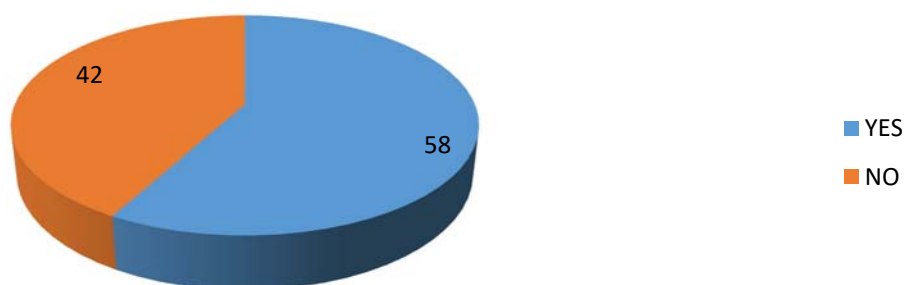
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS THAT WERE TOLD OTHER METHODS OF FAMILY PLANNING/ CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES



The observed analysis across the state indicated that 53% of Household Members were told of the other Family Planning/ Contraceptive methods while 47% of respondents affirmed that they were not told of the other Family Planning/ Contraceptive methods.

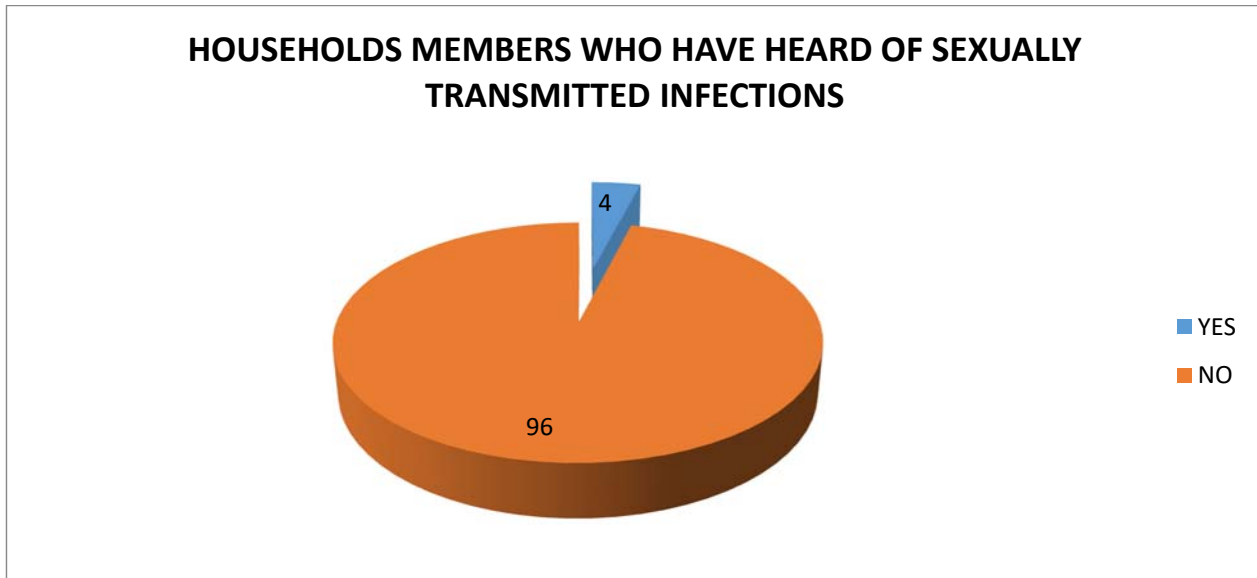
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO DISCUSS FAMILY PLANNING WITH THEIR FAMILY/SPOUSE AND SEXUAL PARTNERS

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO DISCUSS FAMILY PLANNING WITH THEIR FAMILY/SPOUSE AND SEXUAL PARTNER



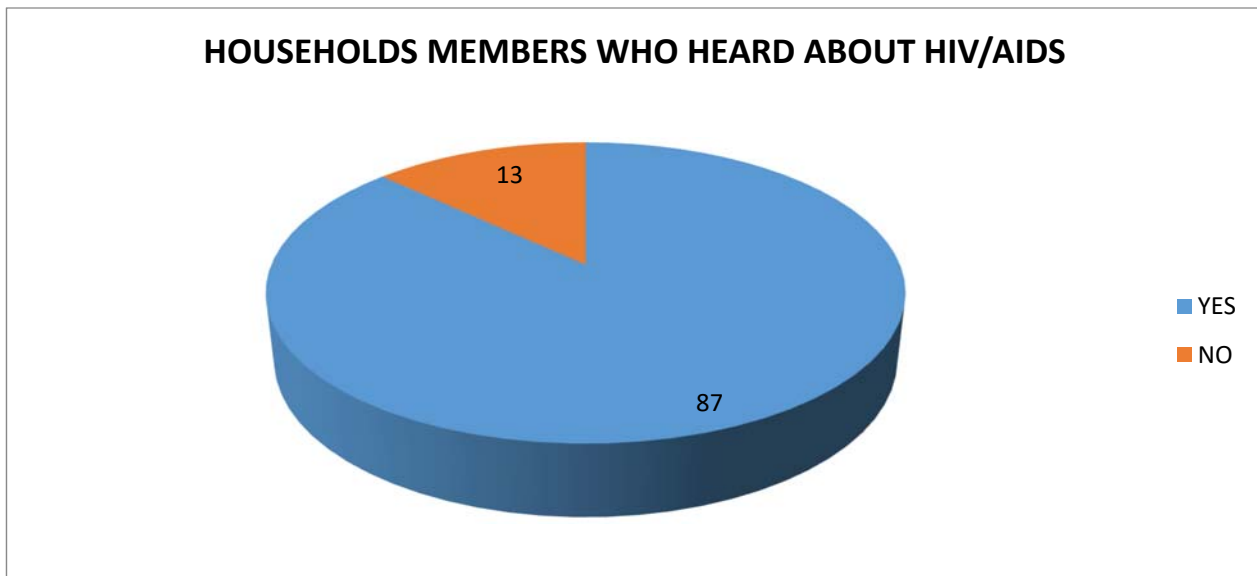
A critical look at the survey result across the State explained that 58% of the Household Members discussed Family Planning matters with their Family/Spouse and Sexual Partner while 42% of the respondents did not discussed Family Planning matters with their Family/Spouse and Sexual Partner.

HOUSEHOLDS MEMBERS WHO HAVE HEARD OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS



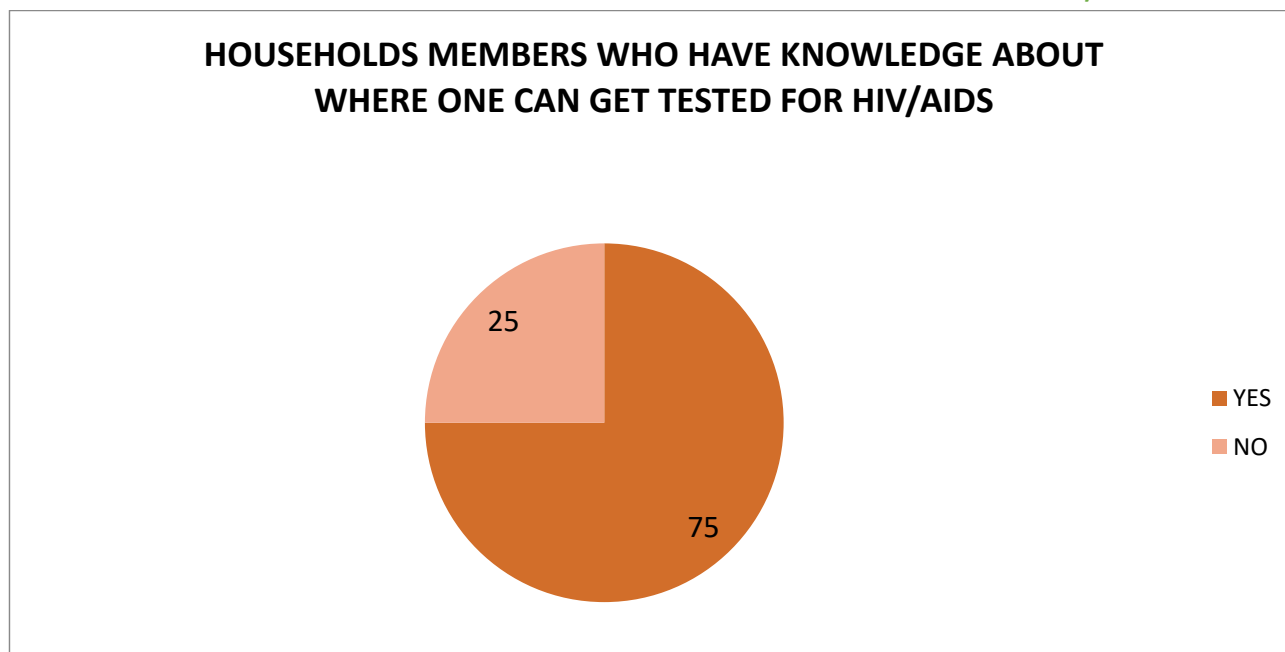
The survey sought to know the Household members who have heard about the Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) across the State. The result of the survey at the state level showed that 4% of the sampled household members have been infected with STIs while 96% have not been infected with STIs.

HOUSEHOLDS MEMBERS WHO HEARD ABOUT HIV/AIDS



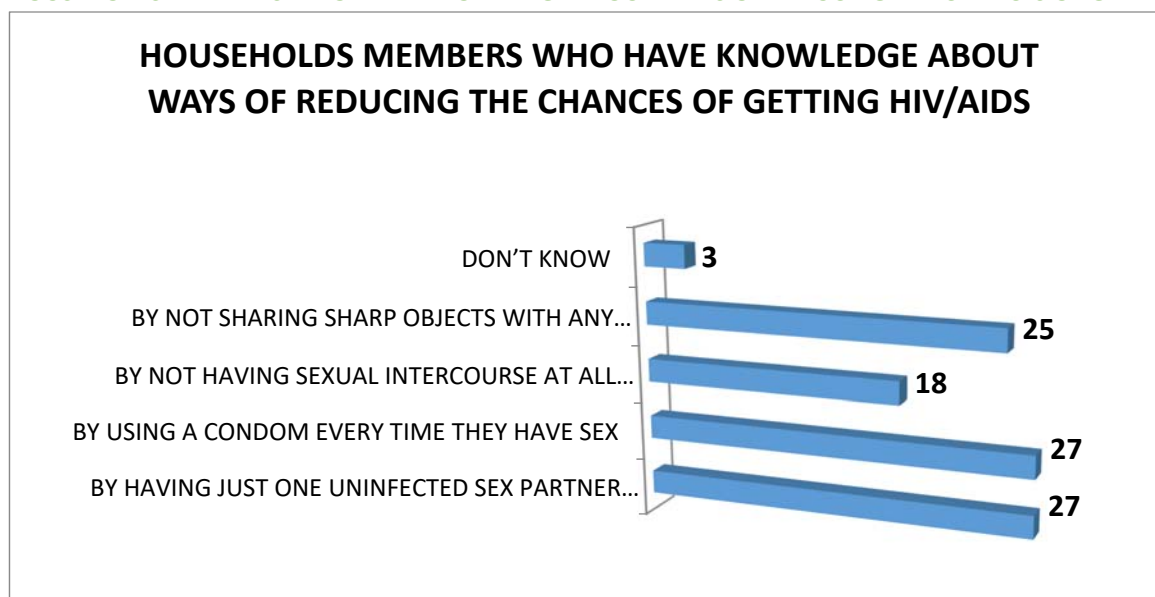
The enlightenment campaign on the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS have been carried out across the State by the State Government through its Health related Agency. In order to get feedback on the level of awareness of Lagosians about the disease, a section of the survey was carried out.

HOUSEHOLDS MEMBERS WHO HAVE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT WHERE ONE CAN GET TESTED FOR HIV/AIDS



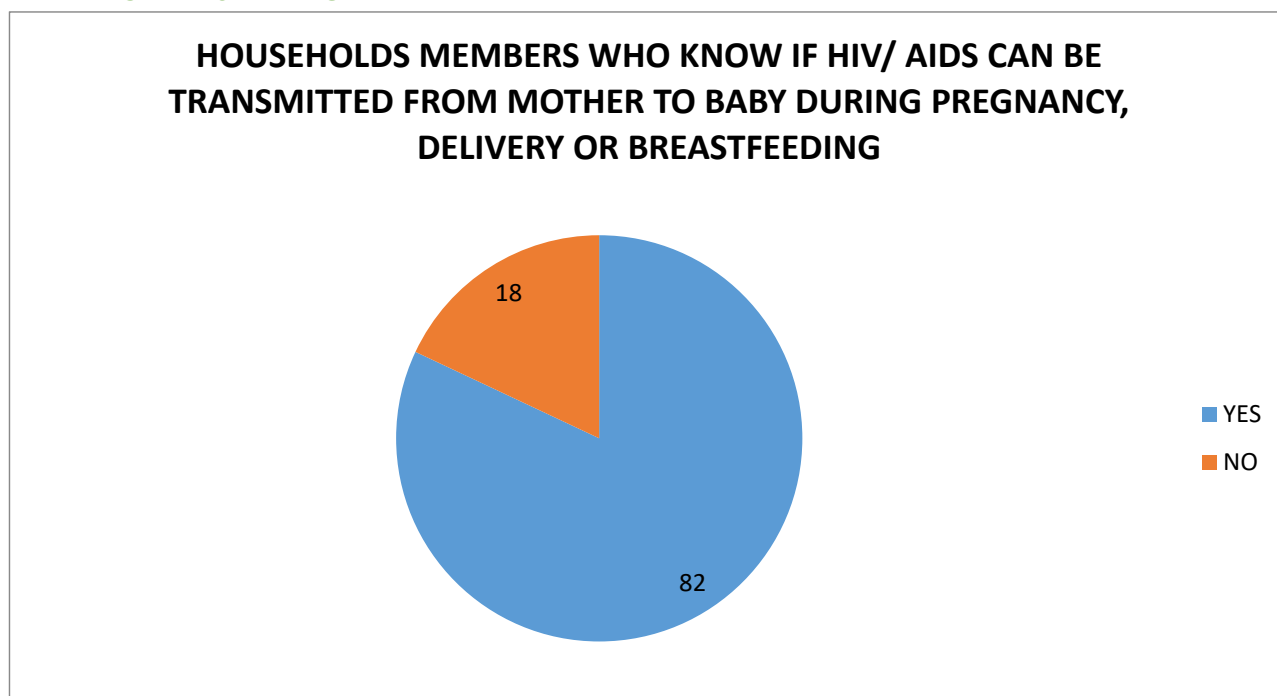
The survey sought to know whether the people living across the State were aware of the places they can be tested for HIV/AIDS. The survey analysis revealed that 75% of the respondents were aware of the places they can be tested for HIV/AIDs while the remaining 25% of respondent were not aware.

HOUSEHOLDS MEMBERS WHO HAVE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT WAYS OF REDUCING THE CHANCES OF GETTING HIV/AIDS



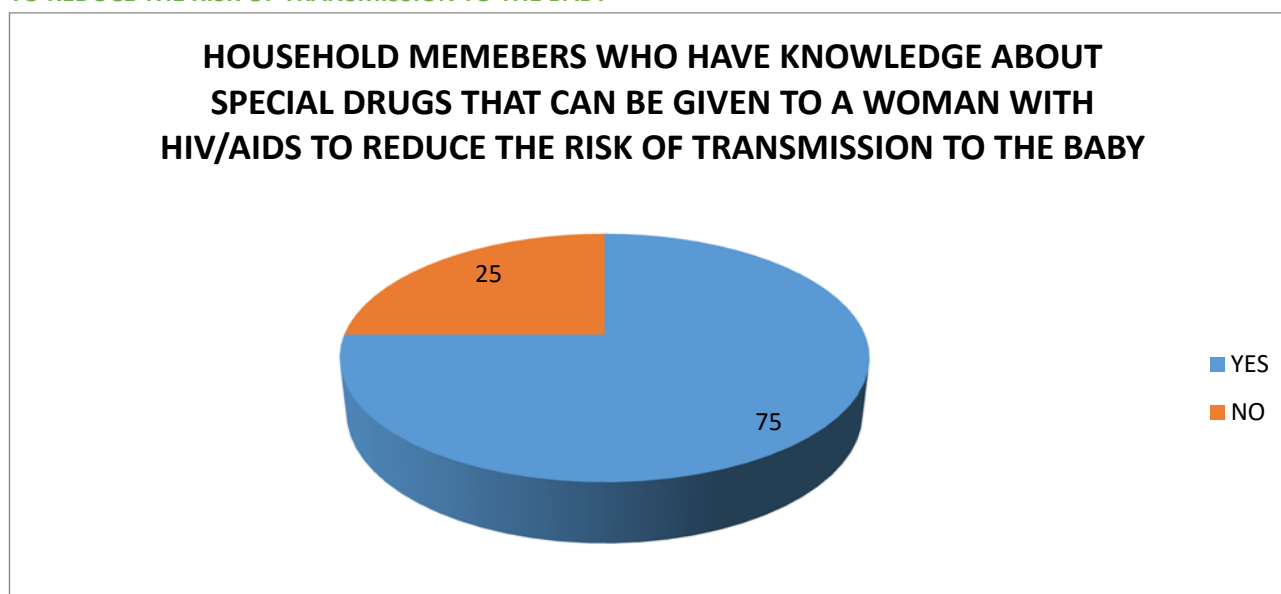
The survey was carried out in order to know whether the people across the State have sufficient knowledge on the ways to reduce their chances of being infected with HIV/AIDS. The State indicators showed that 27% of the respondents affirmed that they reduced the chances of getting HIV/AIDs by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partner, 27% said by using condom every time they have sex, 18% said by not having sexual intercourse at all (Abstinence), 25% said by not sharing sharp objects with any other person and 3% said they don't know.

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



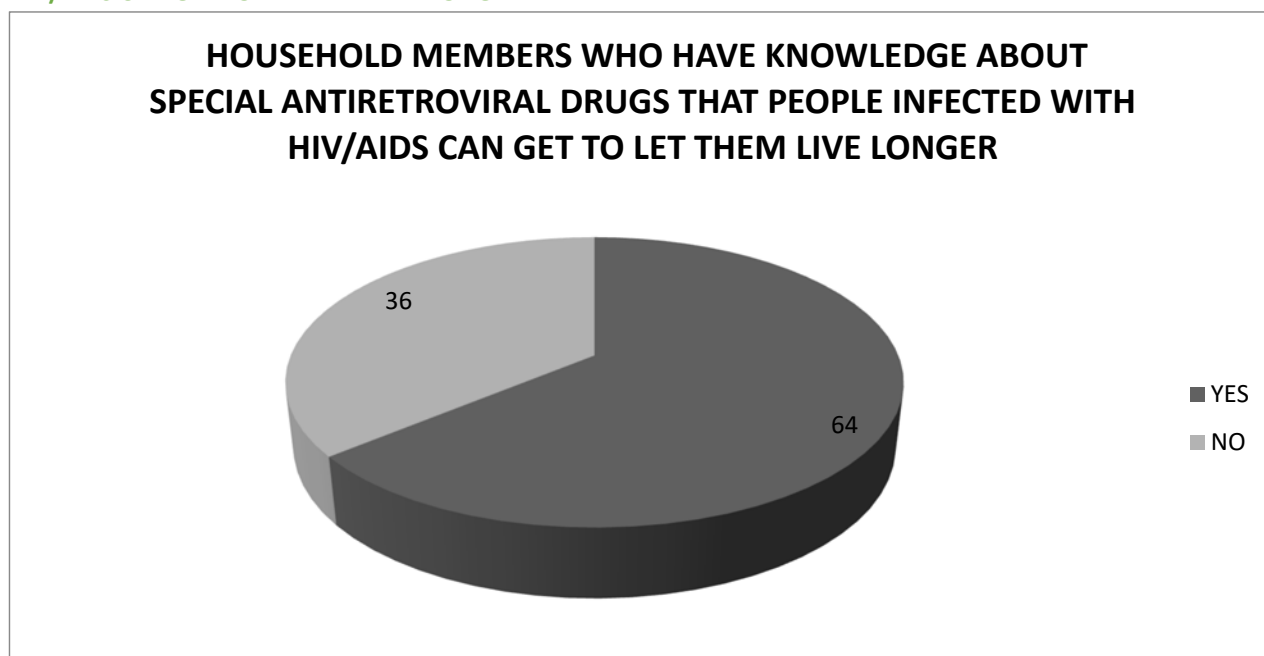
The information gathered from the survey revealed that 82% of the household members strongly believed that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to baby during pregnancy, delivery and breastfeeding while the remaining 18% were not deemed to it.

HOUSEHOLD MEMEBERS WHO HAVE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SPECIAL DRUGS THAT CAN BE GIVEN TO A WOMAN WITH HIV/AIDS TO REDUCE THE RISK OF TRANSMISSION TO THE BABY



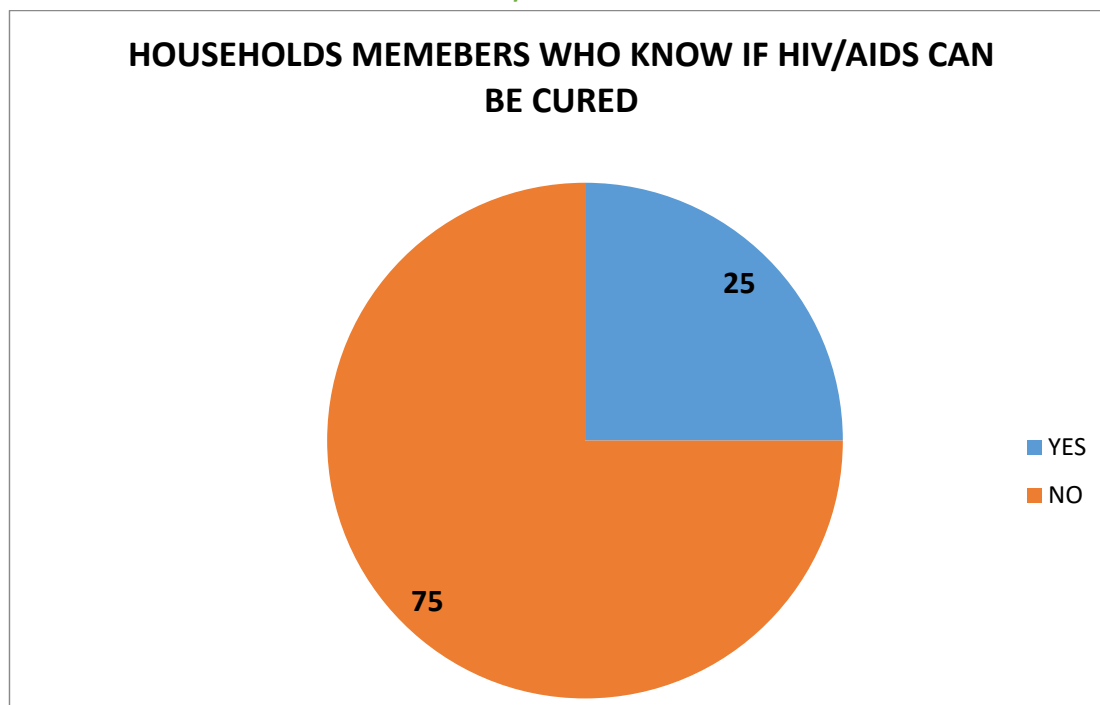
The State Indicator result of the survey showed that 75% of the household members across the State pointed out that they were aware of special drugs that can be given to woman infected with HIV/AIDS to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby(s) while the remaining 25% claimed to be unaware.

HOUSEHOLDS MEMBERS WHO HAVE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SPECIAL ANTIRETROVIRAL DRUGS THAT PEOPLE INFECTED WITH HIV/AIDS CAN GET TO LET THEM LIVE LONGER



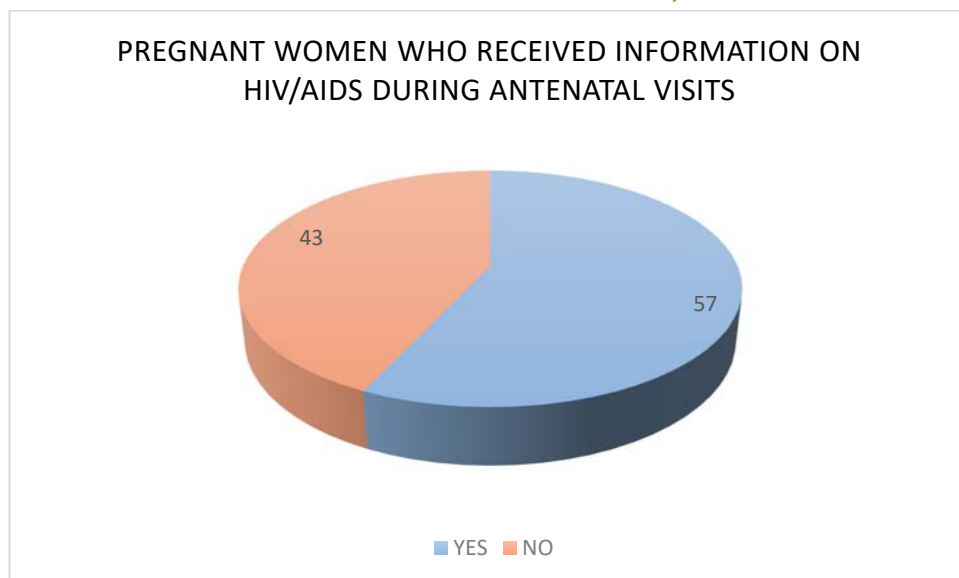
The survey was carried out to know whether the household members were aware of special antiretroviral drugs that people infected with HIV/AIDS can get to let them live longer. The investigation revealed that 64% of respondents were absolutely aware of special antiretroviral drugs that people infected with HIV/AIDS can get to let them live longer whereas 36% of the respondents were not aware.

HOUSEHOLDS MEMEBERS WHO KNOW IF HIV/AIDS CAN BE CURED



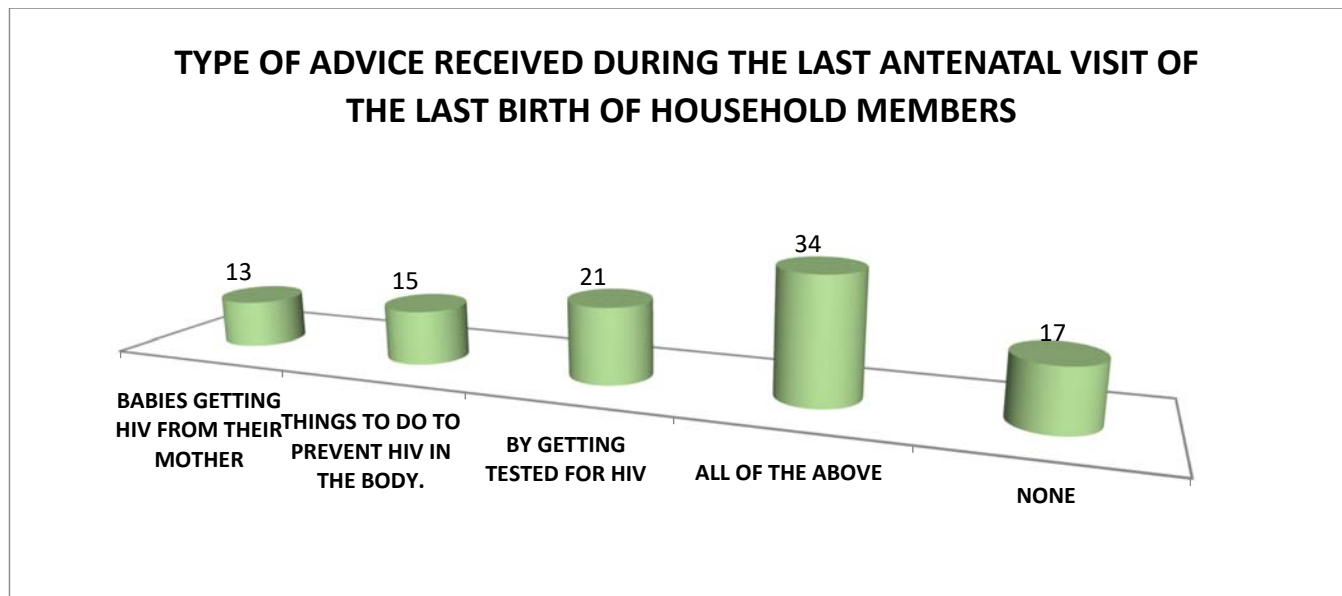
The investigation disclosed that 25% of the household members across the State affirmed that HIV/AIDS can be cured while 75% of the respondents strongly believed that HIV/AIDS is incurable.

PREGNANT WOMEN WHO RECEIVED INFORMATION ON HIV/AIDS DURING ANTENATAL VISITS



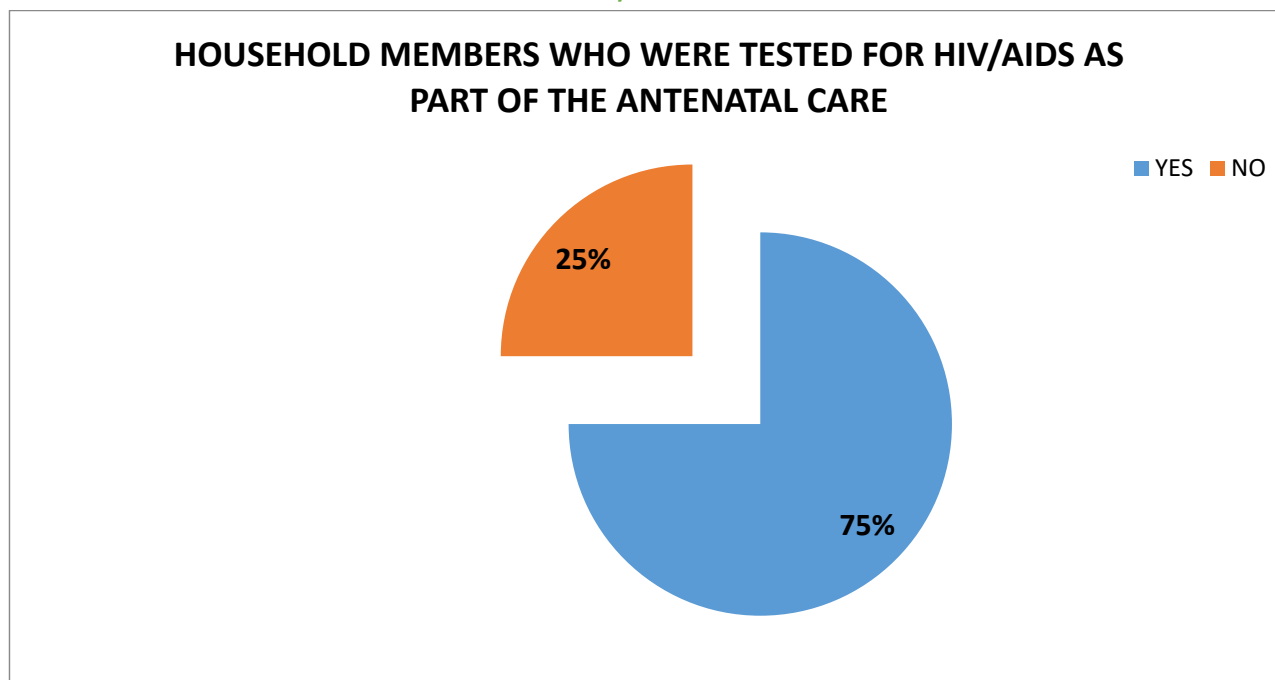
The investigation disclosed that 57% of the household members across the State affirmed that they received information on HIV/AIDs during antenatal visits while 43% of the respondents did not received information.

TYPE OF ADVICE RECEIVED DURING THE LAST ANTENATAL VISIT OF THE LAST BIRTH OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS



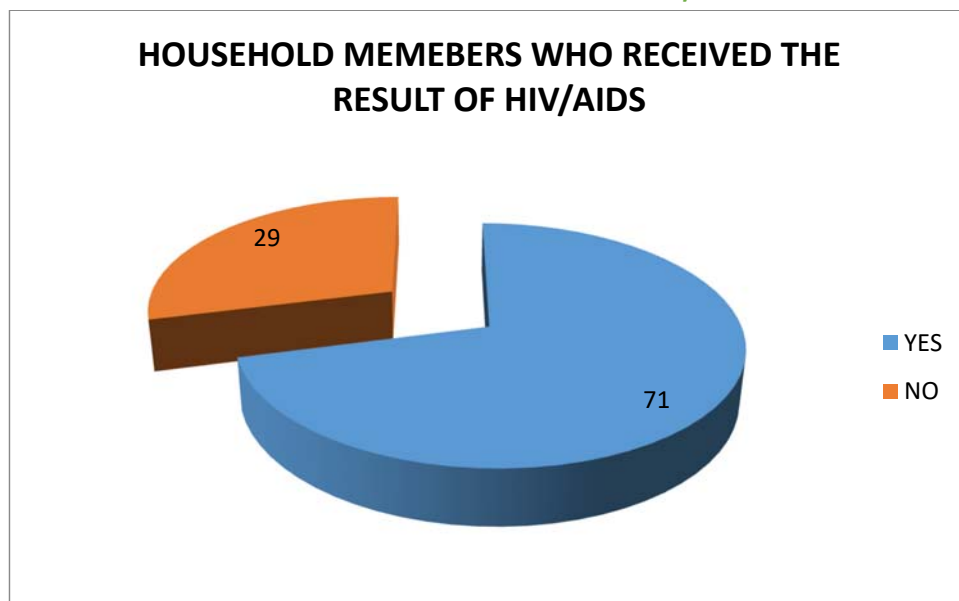
The survey tried to find out the type of advice received during the last antenatal visit of the last birth of household members. The result of the survey across the State asserted that 13% indicated the respondents who received advice on babies getting HIV from their mother, 15% indicated the respondents who received advice on things to do to prevent HIV in the body, 21% showed the respondents who received advice that on getting tested for HIV, 34% of the respondent supported all of the above advice during the antenatal visit and 17% showed the respondents who received advice on none of the options stated.

HOUSEHOLDS MEMEBERS WHO WERE TESTED FOR HIV/AIDS AS PART OF THE ANTENATAL CARE



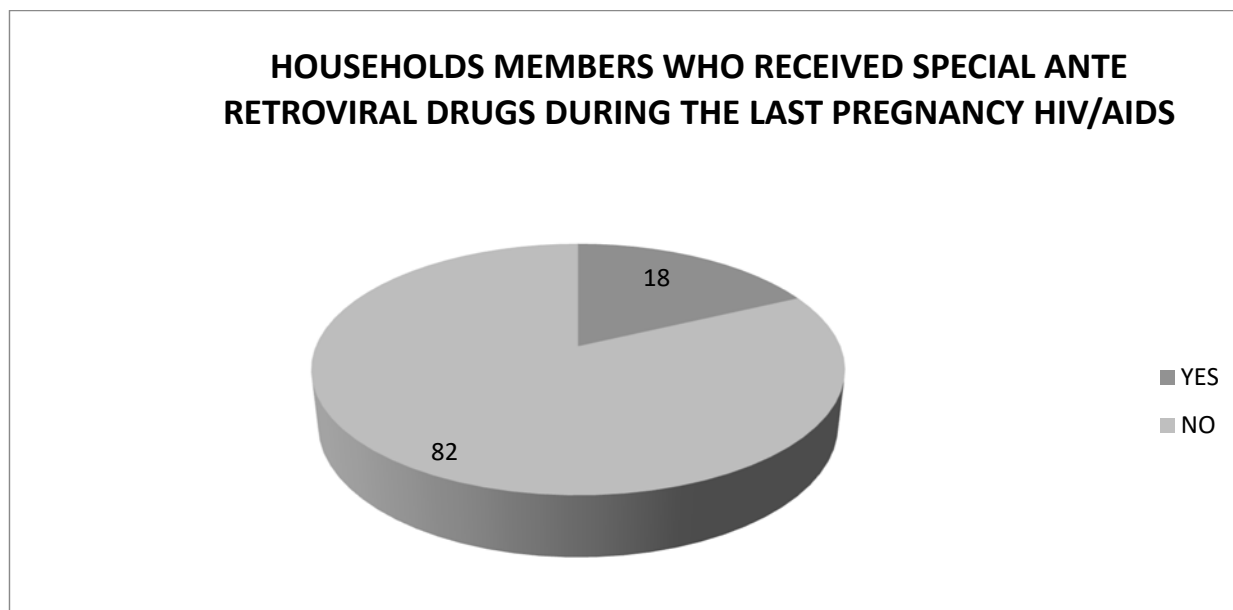
The study enquired from the sampled respondents across the state indicated that 75% of the respondents were tested for HIV/AIDS as part of the antenatal care while the remaining 25% of the respondents were not tested for HIV/AIDS.

HOUSEHOLD MEMEBERS WHO RECEIVED THE RESULT OF HIV/AIDS



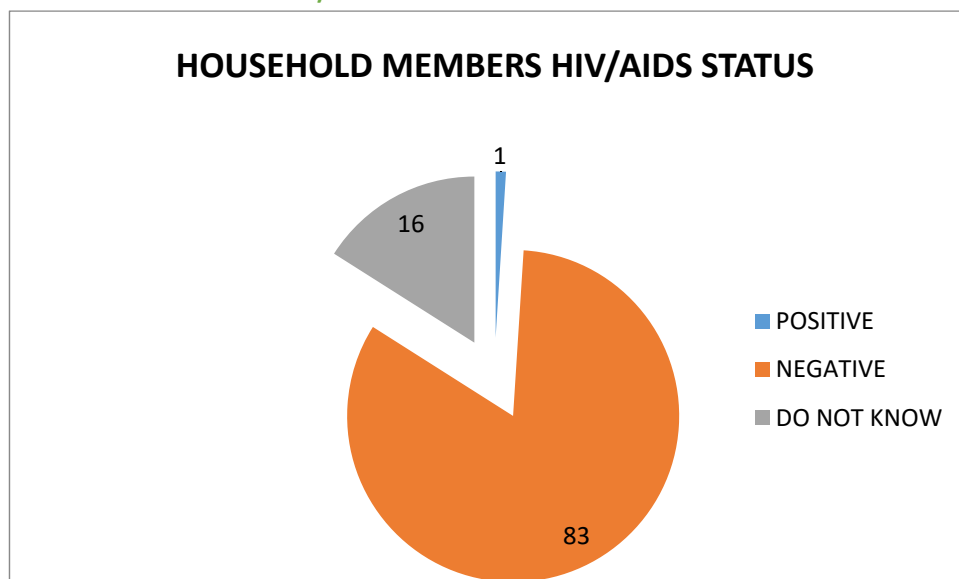
The outcome of the survey on household members who received the result of HIV/AIDS across the State indicated that 94% of the respondents received result of HIV/AIDS while 6% of the respondents claimed not to receive any result of the test carried out.

HOUSEHOLD MEMEBERS WHO RECEIVED SPECIAL ANTE RETROVIRAL DRUGS DURING THE LAST PREGNANCY HIV/AIDS



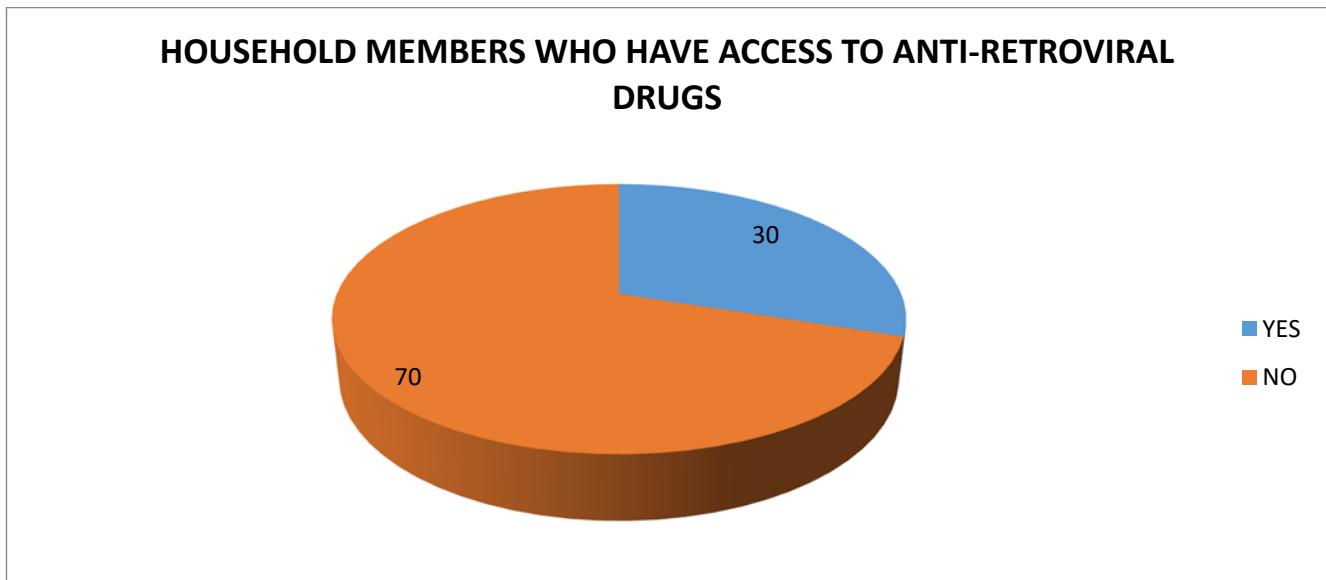
The result of the survey showed that 18% of the sample household members in the State received anti retroviral drugs during the last pregnancy while 82% of the household members did not receive any anti retroviral drugs during the last pregnancy.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS HIV/AIDS STATUS



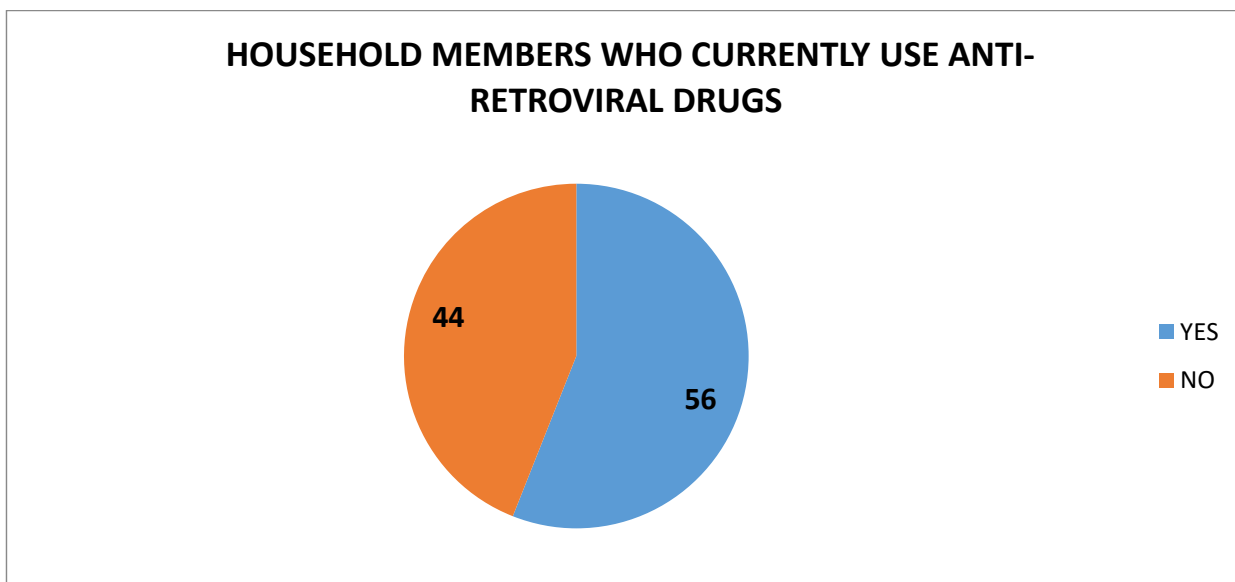
The Survey sought to know the status of Household members across the State. The State analysis revealed that 1% of the respondents were HIV positive, 83% were HIV negative and 16% had no idea of their status.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAVE ACCESS TO ANTI-RETROVIRAL DRUGS



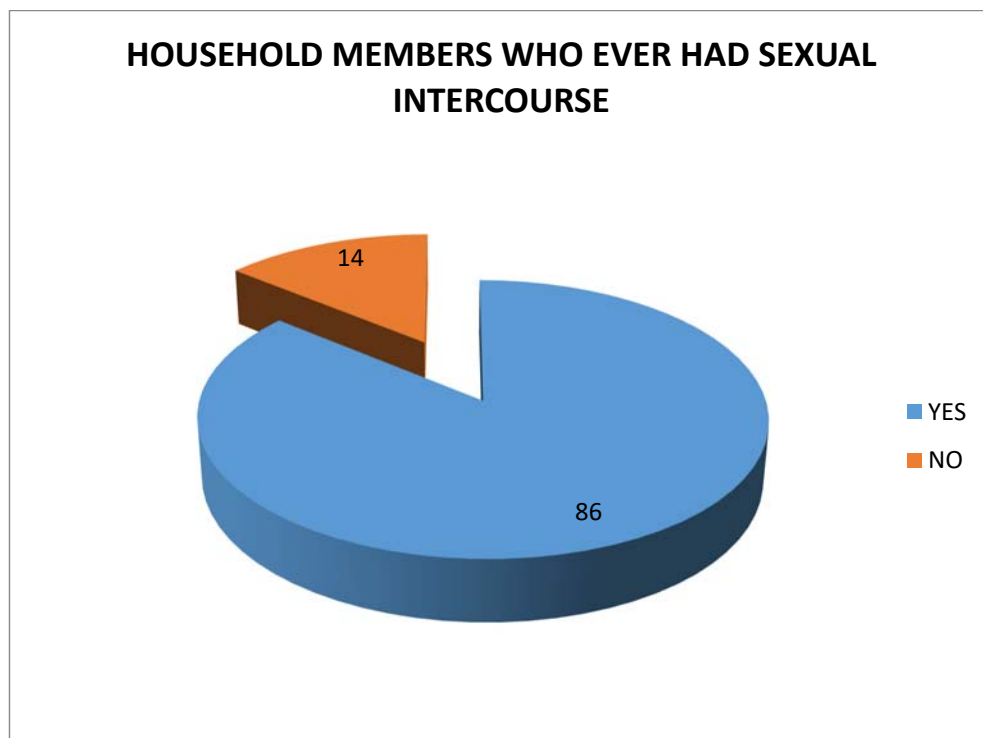
The survey also sought to know whether the household members who were HIV positive have access to antiretroviral drugs. It was disclosed that 30% of the respondents have access to anti retroviral drugs while 70% of the respondents had no access to antiretroviral drugs across the State.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO CURRENTLY USE ANTI-RETROVIRAL DRUGS



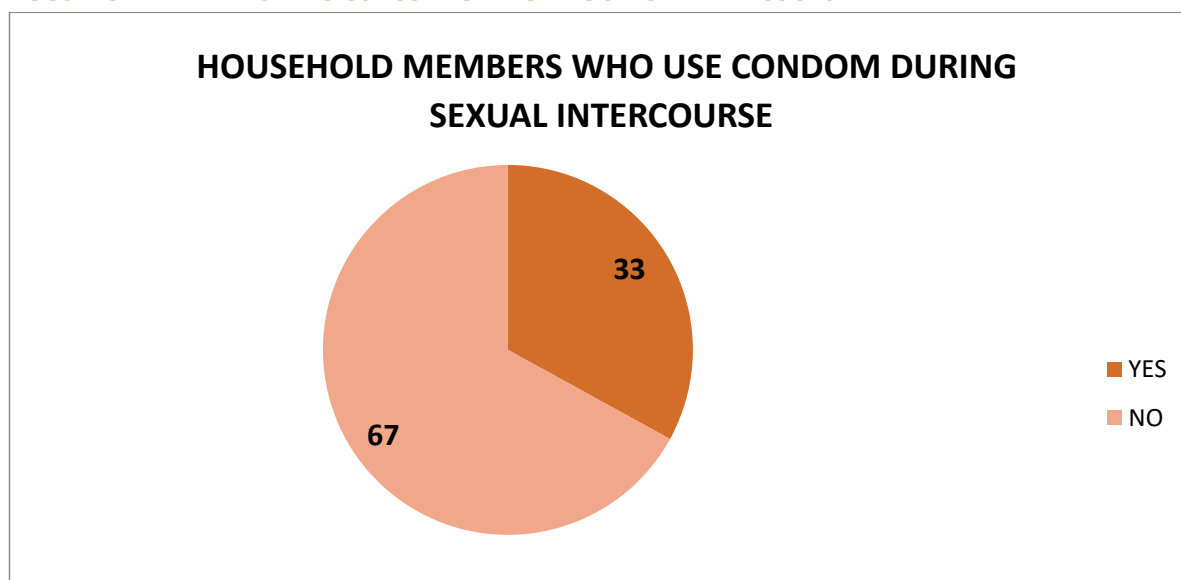
The analysis further revealed that 56% of the respondents who were HIV positive currently using antiretroviral drugs which help to slow down the HIV virus while 44% of respondent who are HIV positive were not currently using antiretroviral drugs.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO EVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE



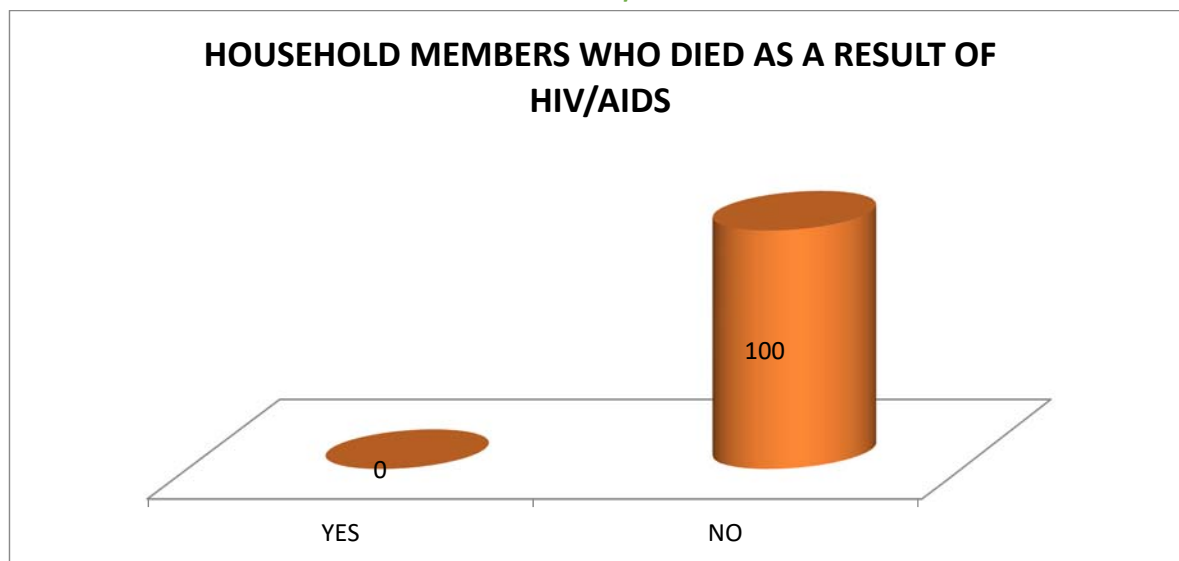
The survey also sought to know whether the household members who were HIV positive ever have sexual Intercourse across the State. It was disclosed that 86% of the respondents have had sexual intercourse while 14% of the respondents had never had sexual intercourse.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO USE CONDOM DURING SEXUAL INTERCOURSE



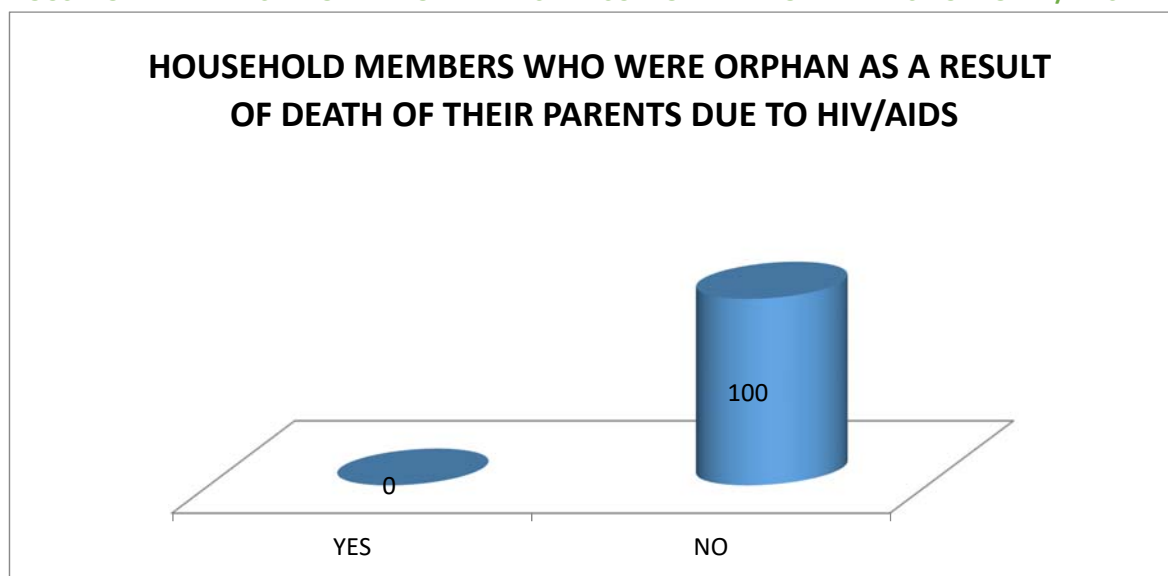
Furthermore, the survey also sought to know whether the household members who have ever had sexual Intercourse across the State used condom to protect themselves from HIV/AIDs. It was disclosed that 33% of the respondents reportedly used condom during sexual intercourse while 67% of the respondents did not use condom during sexual intercourse.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO DIED AS A RESULT OF HIV/AIDS



It is important to state that the analysis of the survey at the state level indicated that 0% of the household members across the state reportedly died as a result of HIV/AIDS whereas 100% of respondents recorded not to have died as a result of HIV/AIDS.

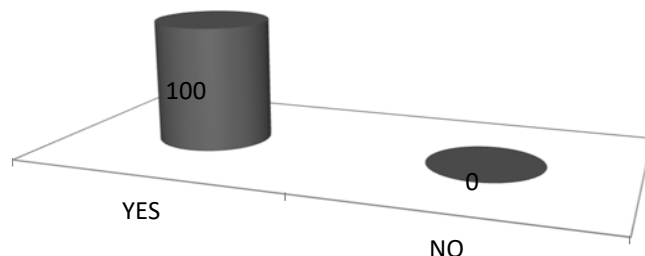
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE ORPHAN AS A RESULT OF DEATH OF PARENTS DUE TO HIV/AIDS



It is pertinent to note that, the survey also sought to know whether there were the household members that were orphan(s) as a result of death of their parent(s) due to HIV/AIDS. It was disclosed that 0% of the respondents reportedly orphan(s) as a result of death of their parent(s) due to HIV/AIDS.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE ORPHANS OF THEIR PARENTS DUE TO OTHER REASONS APART FROM HIV/AIDS

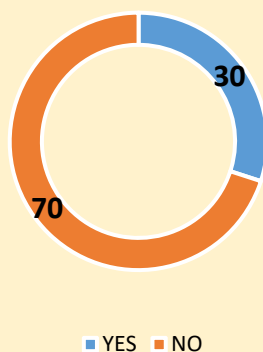
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE ORPHAN AS A RESULT OF DEATH OF THEIR PARENTS DUE TO OTHER REASONS APART FROM HIV/AIDS



It is pertinent to note that, the survey also sought to know whether there were household members that were orphan(s) as a result of death of their parent(s) due to other reason apart from HIV/AIDS. It was disclosed that 100% of the respondents reportedly orphan(s) as a result of death of their parent(s) due to other reason apart from HIV/AIDS.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBER WHO HAVE HEARD OF TUBERCULOSIS BEFORE

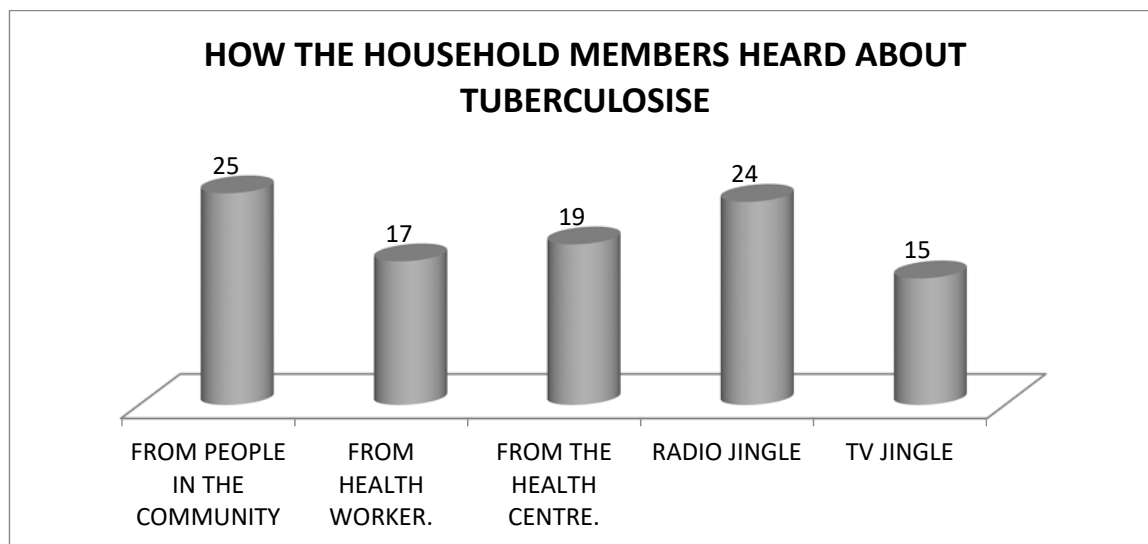
HOUSEHOLD MEMBER WHO HAVE HEARD OF TUBERCULOSIS BEFORE



Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by bacteria (*mycobacterium tuberculosis*) that most often affect the lungs. Tuberculosis is curable and preventable disease. TB is spread from person to person through the air. TB is a leading killer of people living with HIV causing one fifth of all deaths.

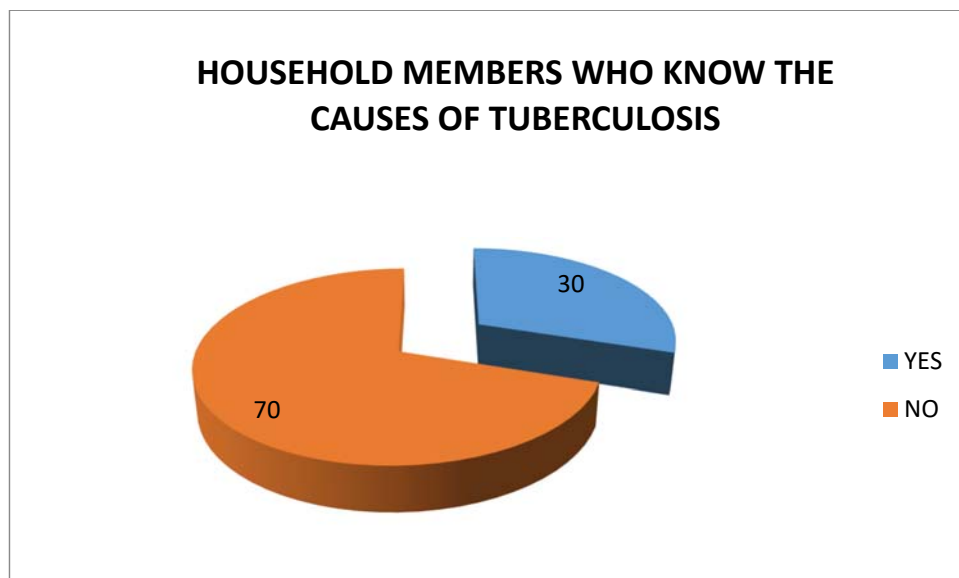
However persons with compromised immune systems, such as people living with HIV, malnutrition or diabetes, or people who use tobacco, have a much higher risk of falling ill. Therefore, the survey also attempted to investigate whether the people living in the State were much more aware of Tuberculosis (TB). The analysis across the State showed that only 30% of the sampled household members reportedly claimed to have heard about Tuberculosis while 70% disclosed that they had no knowledge of the disease.

HOW HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS HEARD ABOUT TUBERCULOSIS

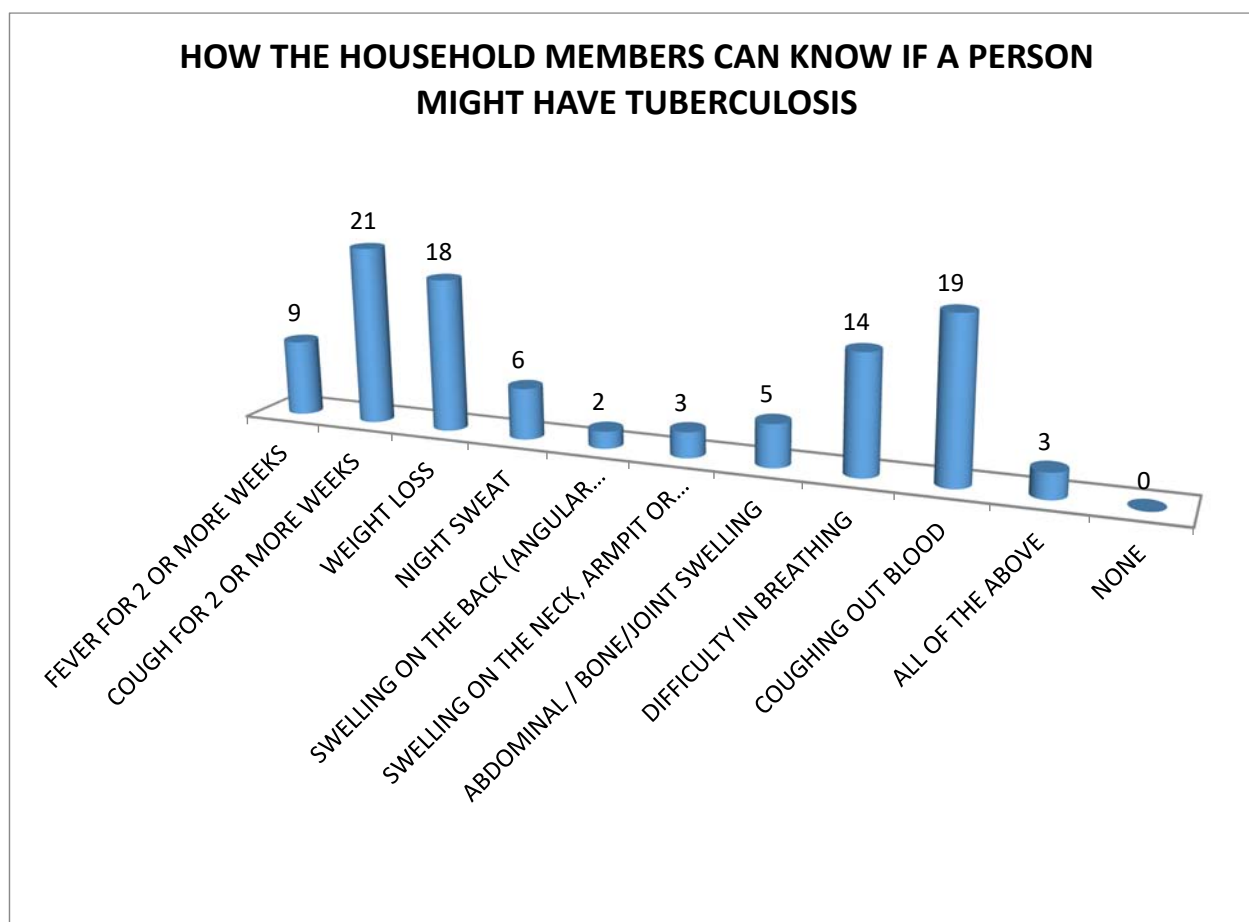


The survey also tried to find out the source from which the household members heard about the Tuberculosis. The results revealed that 25% of the household members heard about Tuberculosis from people in the Community, 17% had knowledge of TB from Health workers, 19% heard from Health Centres while 24% and 15% got aware of Tuberculosis through TV and Radio Jingles respectively.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO KNOW THE CAUSES OF TUBERCULOSIS



The analysis discovered that only 30% of the sampled household members across the State were aware of the causes of Tuberculosis while (70%) disclosed that they were not aware of the causes of the disease.



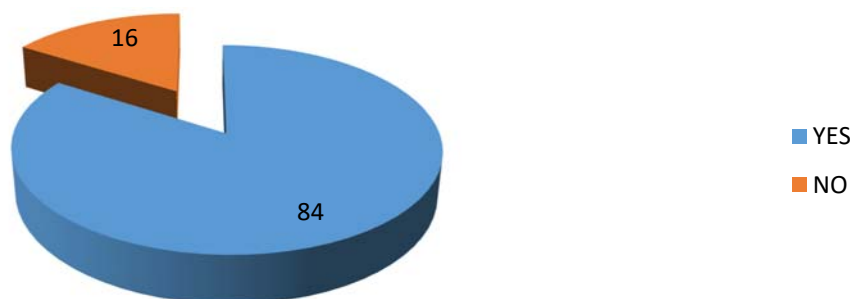
The signs and symptom of active TB include, cough that lasts three or more weeks, coughing up blood, chest pain, pain with breathing or coughing, unintentional weight loss, fatigue, fever, night sweat chills etc. Early diagnosis means there is less chance of long term damage to the body, makes it easier to treat and reduce the risk of other people catching TB.

Therefore in order to avoid transmission of the disease from one person to the other, household members within the State need to have adequate knowledge on how a person who is infected with the disease might be identified.

The results of the survey State wide revealed that 9% of the household members believed that fever for two or more weeks could be one of the signs and symptoms of infected TB person; 21% claimed that cough for two or more weeks is one of the signs and symptoms to identify TB infected person; 18% declared that weight loss could be signs and symptoms to identified TB infected person; 6% affirmed that night sweat could be used to identify an infected person; 2% emphasized that an infected TB person could be identified through swelling on the back; 3% stressed that swelling on the neck could be used to identify an infected TB person; 5% proclaimed that Abdominal/Bone/Joint swelling could be used to identify TB infected person; 14% asserted that an infected TB person could be recognized through difficulty in breathing; 19% maintained that an infected TB person could be recognized through coughing out of blood while 3% affirmed that infected TB person could be identified through all the abovementioned signs and symptoms as ways of knowing an infected TB victim and 0% had no claim at all.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO ARE AWARE THAT TUBERCULOSIS CAN BE PASS FROM ONE PERSON TO ANOTHER

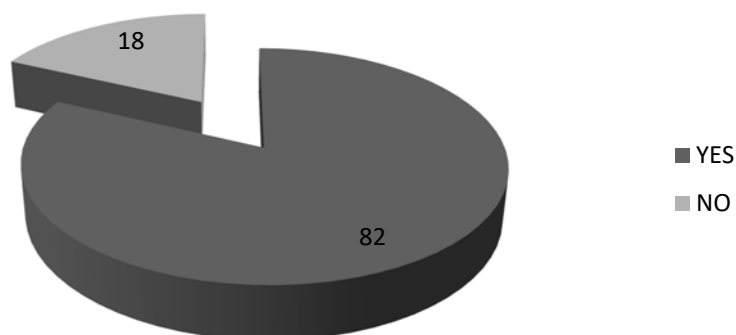
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO ARE AWARE THAT TUBERCULOSIS CAN BE PASS FRM ONE PERSON TO ANOTHER



The State Indicator result of the survey showed that 84% of the household members across the State pointed out that they were aware that Tuberculosis can be passed from one person to another while the remaining 16% claimed to be unaware.

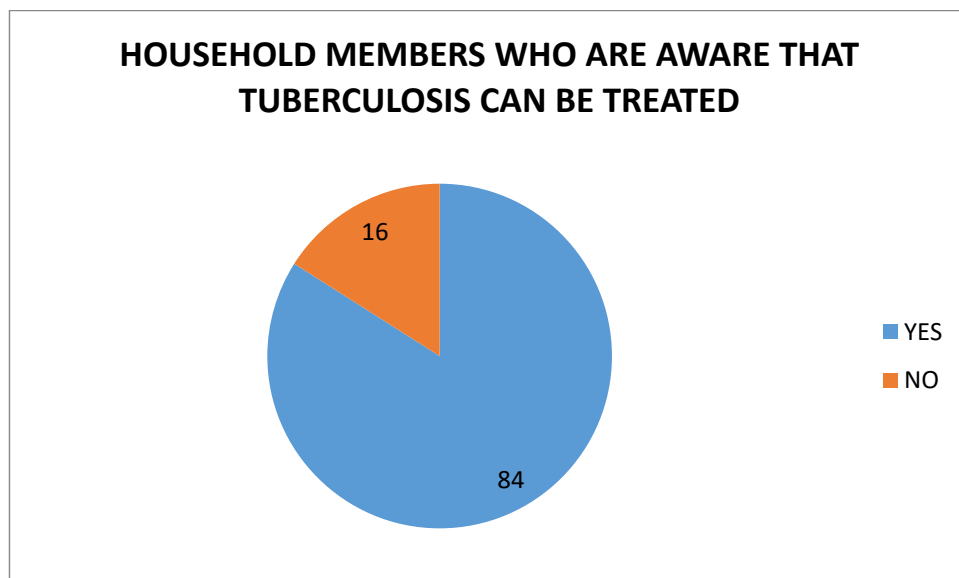
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO ARE AWARE THAT TUBERCULOSIS CAN BE PREVENTED

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO ARE AWARE THAT TUBERCULOSIS CAN BE PREVENTED



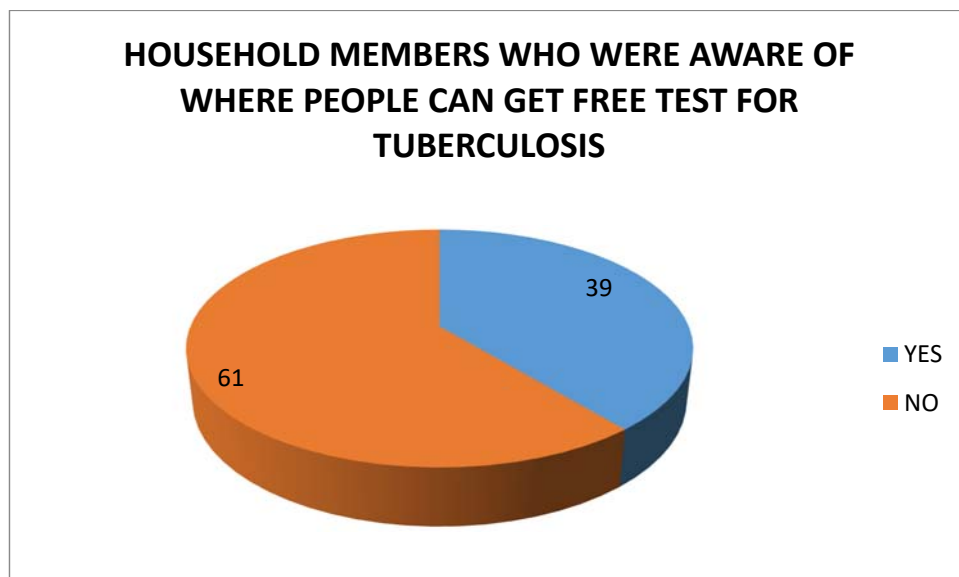
Furthermore, the survey also sought to know whether the household members who were aware that Tuberculosis can be prevented across the State. It was disclosed that 84% were aware that Tuberculosis can be prevented while 16% of the respondents had no information of whether or not Tuberculosis could be prevented

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO ARE AWARE THAT TUBERCULOSIS CAN BE TREATED



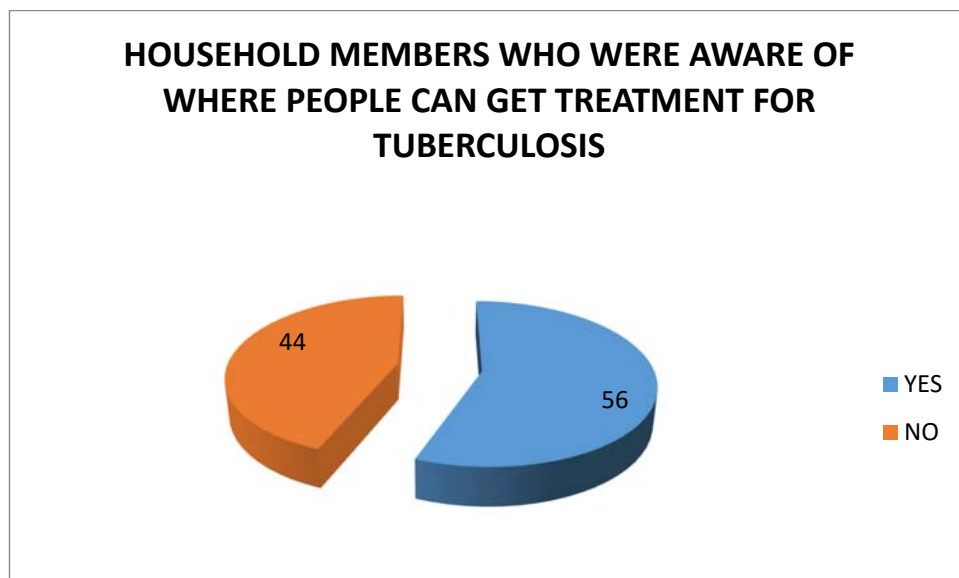
Furthermore, the survey also sought to know whether the household members who were aware that Tuberculosis can be treated across the State. It was disclosed that 84% were aware that Tuberculosis can be treated while 16% of the respondents had no information of whether or not Tuberculosis could be treated.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO ARE AWARE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GET FREE TEST FOR TUBERCULOSIS



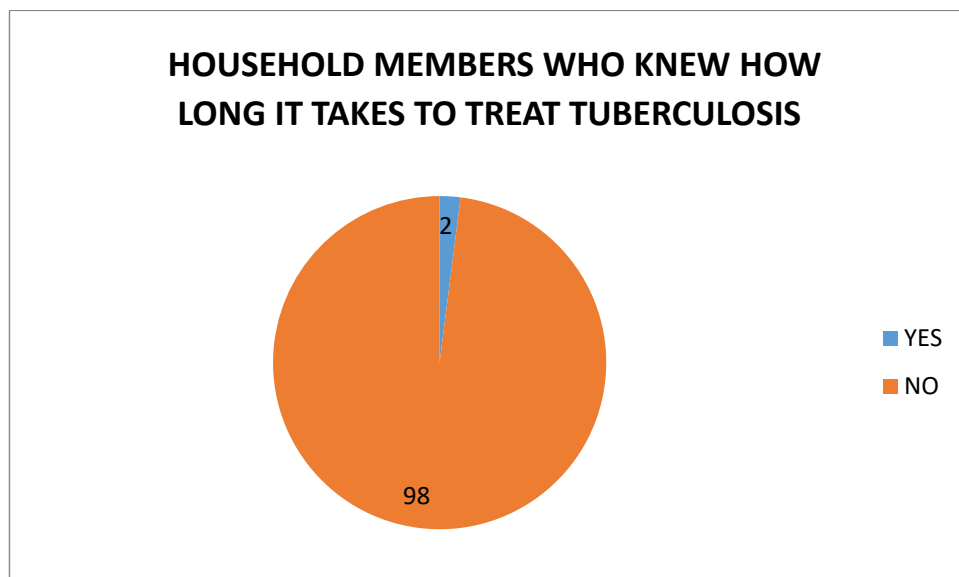
It is also pertinent to note that, the survey sought across the State to know whether there were household members who were aware of a place where a person can get free test for TB. It was disclosed that 39% of the respondents were aware of a place where a person can get free test for TB while, 61% of the respondents were not aware.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE AWARE OF WHERE PEOPLE CAN GET TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULOSIS



Furthermore, the survey sought across the State to investigate whether there were household members who were aware of any place where a person can get treatment for TB. It was claimed that 56% of the respondents were aware of a place where a person can get treatment for TB while 44% of the respondents were not aware.

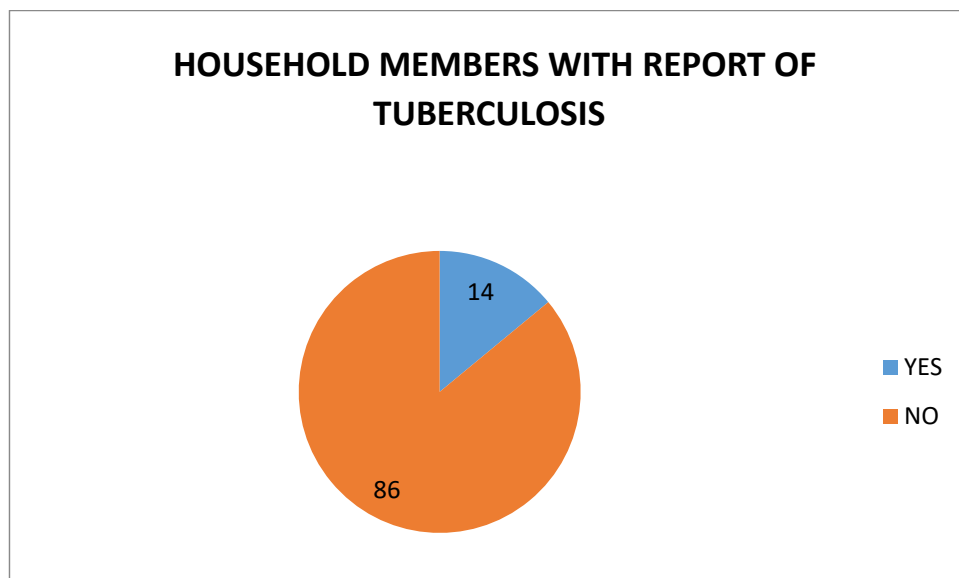
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO KNEW HOW LONG IT TAKES TO TREAT TUBERCULOSIS



Tuberculosis is a treatable and curable disease. However, drug treatment requires that a number of antibiotics be taken for a prolonged period of time, usually, six to nine months depending on what the doctor thinks is best for the patient.

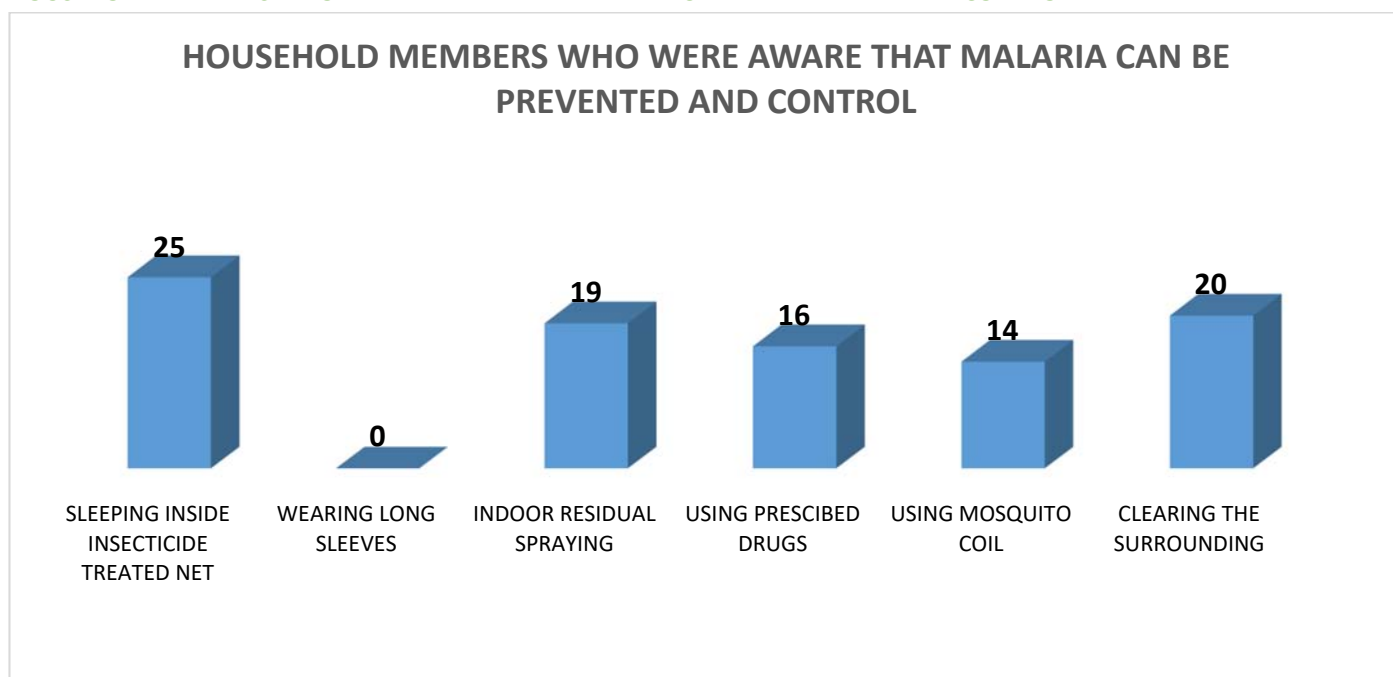
It is important to state that, the survey sought across the State to know whether the household members were genuinely aware of the normal time for the treatment of TB. It was revealed that 2% of the respondents were aware of time for the treatment of TB, while, 98% of the respondents were not aware.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WITH REPORT OF TUBERCULOSIS



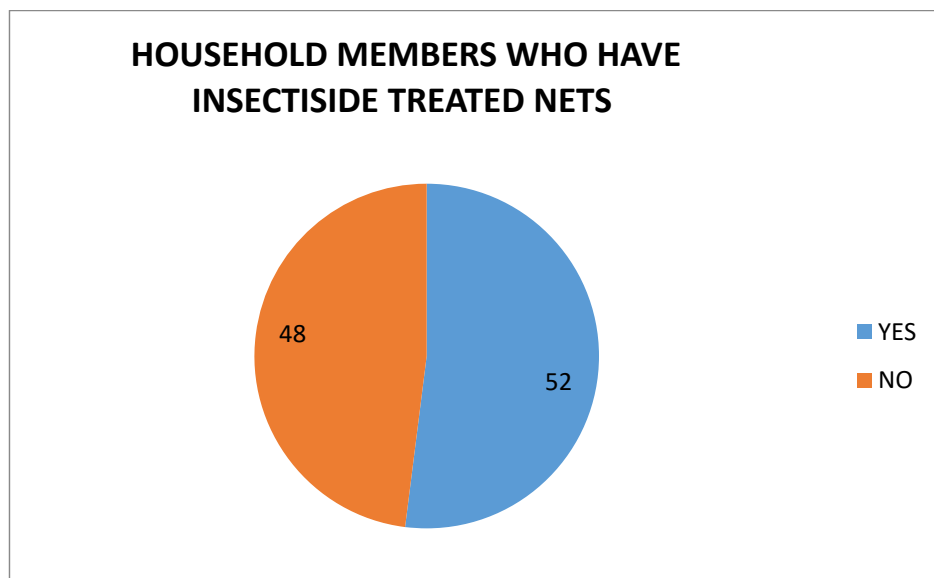
The analysis further revealed that 14% of the respondents were reported of TB State Wide while 86% of the respondent who were not reported.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE AWARE THAT MALARIA CAN BE PREVENTED AND CONTROL



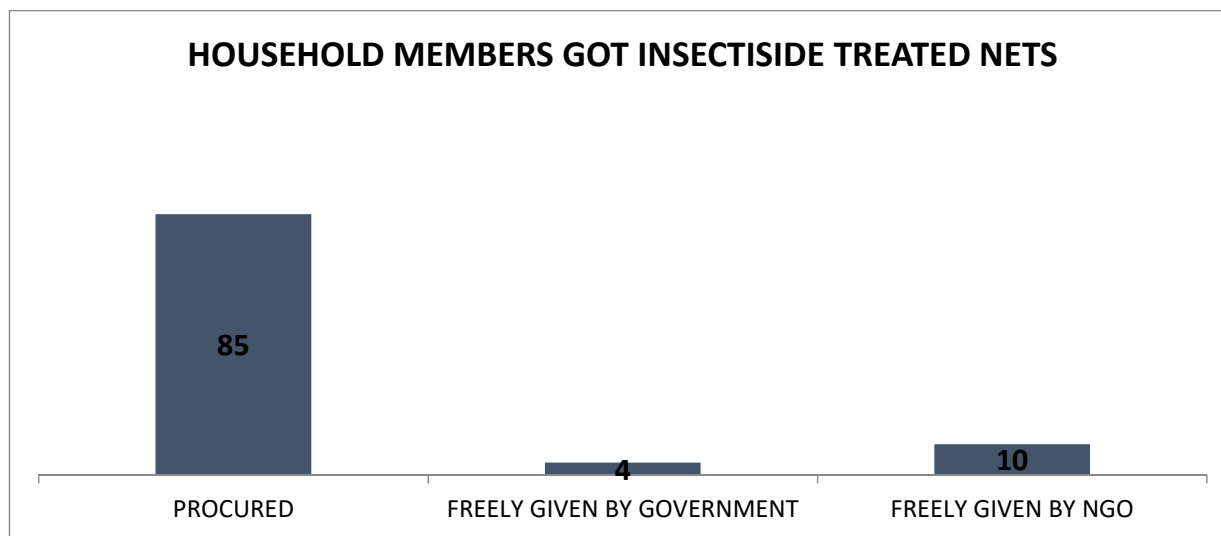
Malaria is a life threatening blood disease caused by parasites transmitted to human through the bite of anopheles mosquito. Once an infected mosquito bites a human and transmits the parasites, those parasites multiply in the host's liver before infecting and destroying red blood cells. The analysis across the State indicated that 25% of the respondents claimed that malaria can be prevented and control by sleeping under insecticide treated net, 7% of the respondents asserted that wearing long sleeves can prevent and control malaria, 19% and 17% of the respondents disclosed that malaria can be prevented and controlled by indoor residual spraying and using prescribed drugs respectively. Furthermore, 14% and 20% of the respondents believed that using mosquito coil and clearing the surroundings can prevent malaria respectively.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAVE INSECTISIDE TREATED NETS



Malaria kills nearly one million people every year, although one of the methods to control and prevent malaria is the use of insecticide treated net. In order to prevent and control malaria, the State Government intensified efforts by distributing insecticide treated nets to its citizen across the State. The survey sought to know whether household members had any insecticide treated net. At the State level, the result showed that 52% of the respondents had treated insecticide net while 48% had no treated insecticide net.

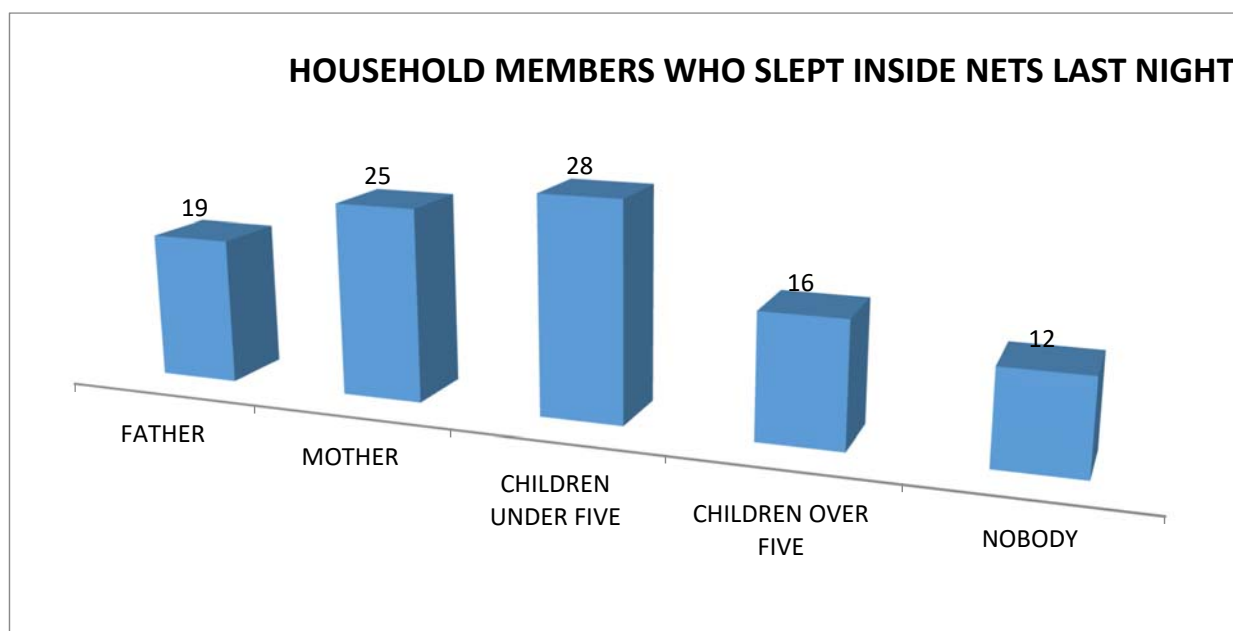
HOW HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS GOT INSECTISIDE TREATED NETS



The Lagos State Government in its efforts to ensure that its citizens are free from malaria, distributed Insecticide Treated Nets across the State. The survey sought to investigate the source of the Insecticide Treated Nets being used by the household members living in the State.

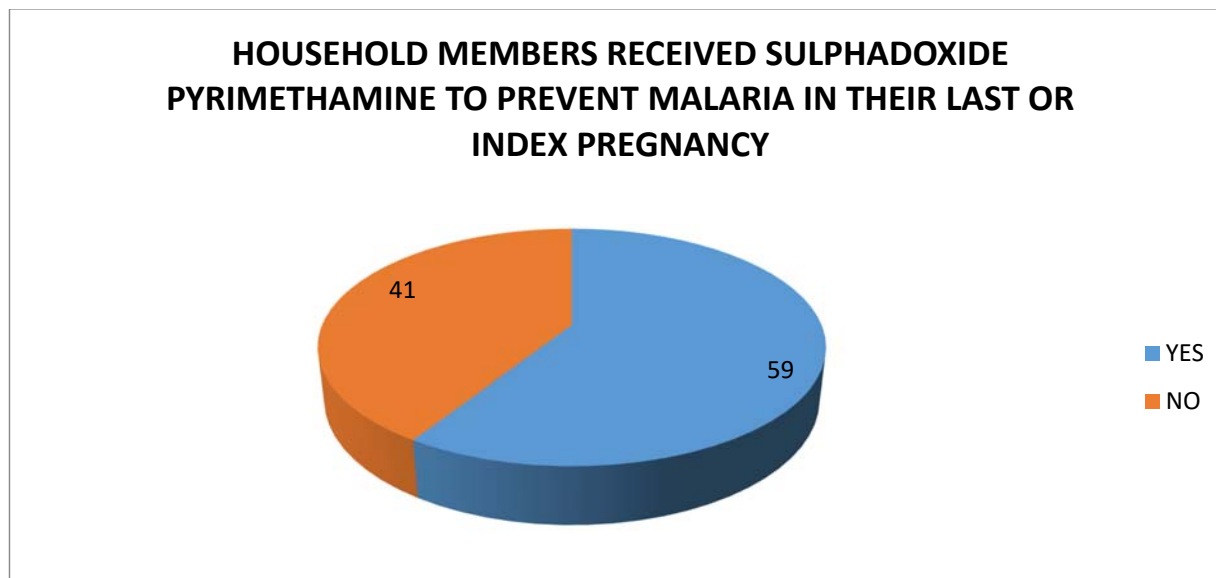
The results across the State revealed that higher percentage (85%) of the household members who used Insecticide Treated Net reportedly affirmed that the nets were procured, 4% disclosed that the Insecticide Treated Nets were freely given by the State Government while 10% indicated that the nets were freely given by NGOs.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO SLEPT INSIDE NETS LAST NIGHT



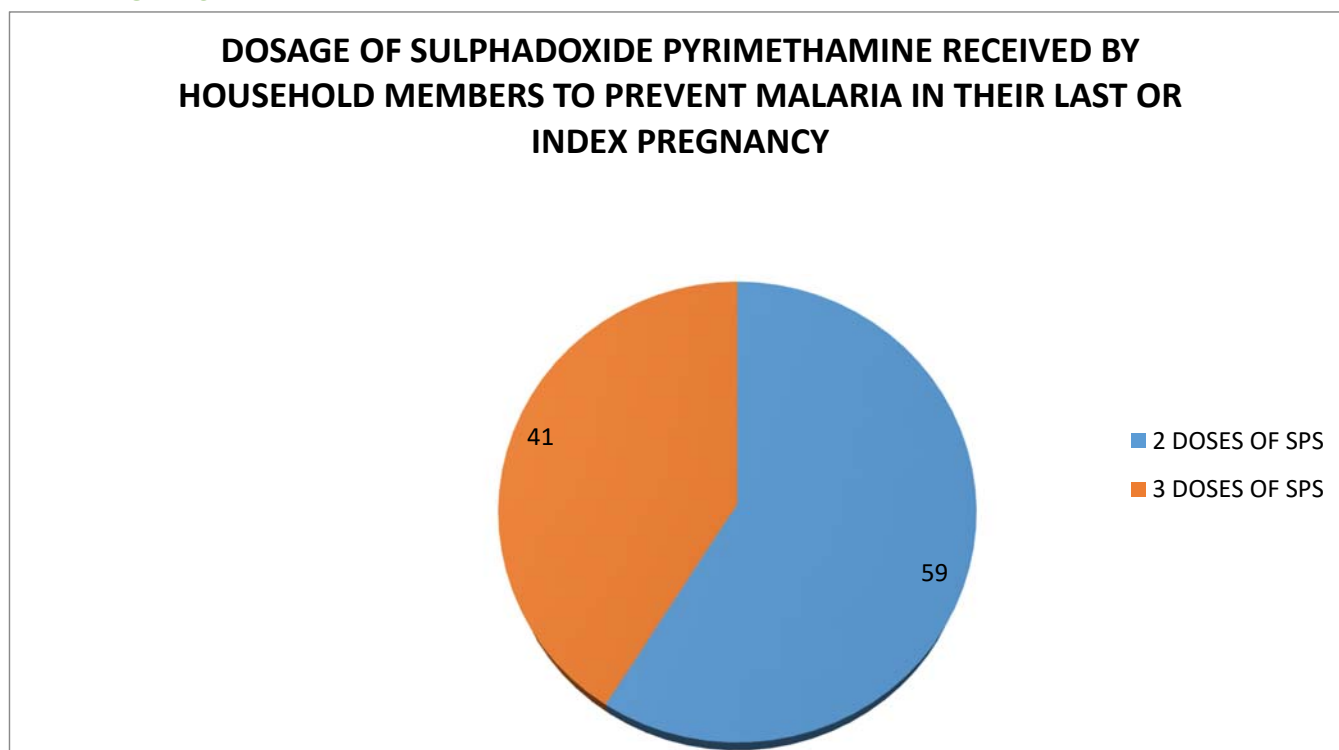
The analysis across the State on the respondents who slept inside the Insecticide Treated Nets last night showed that 19% of the sampled household members indicated that it was Father, 25% claimed that it was mother, 28% indicated that it was children under five years, 16% affirmed that it children over five years and 17% disclosed that nobody slept inside the nets last night

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS RECEIVED SULPHADOXIDE PYRIMETHAMINE TO PREVENT MALARIA IN THEIR LAST OR INDEX PREGNANCY



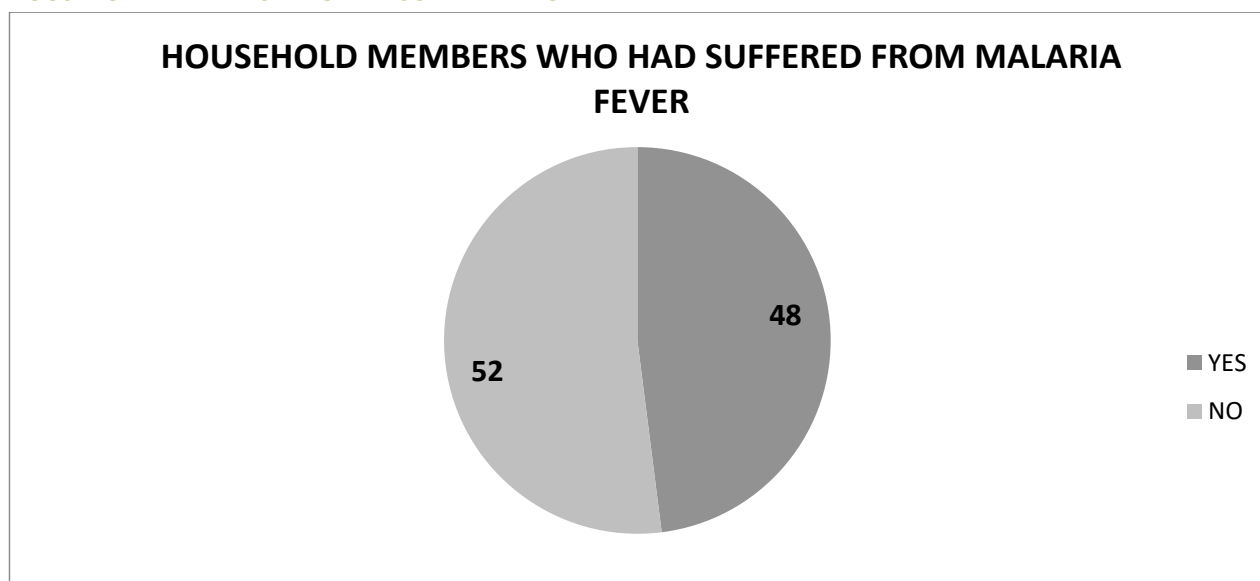
Anti-malaria drugs are design to prevent or cure malaria. Such drugs may be used for some or all of the following: treatment of malaria in individuals with suspect or confirmed malaria but if the patient is pregnant. The pregnant woman is expected to receive Sulphadoxine Pyrimethamine (SPs) to prevent malaria during pregnancy. The survey analysis revealed that only 63% of the sampled household Members State wide received Sulphadoxine Pyrimethamine (SPs) for prevention at their last or index pregnancy while 37% disclosed that they did not receive SPs at their last or index pregnancy.

DOSAGE OF SULPHADOXIDE PYRIMETHAMINE RECEIVED BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS TO PREVENT MALARIA IN THEIR LAST OR INDEX PREGNANCY



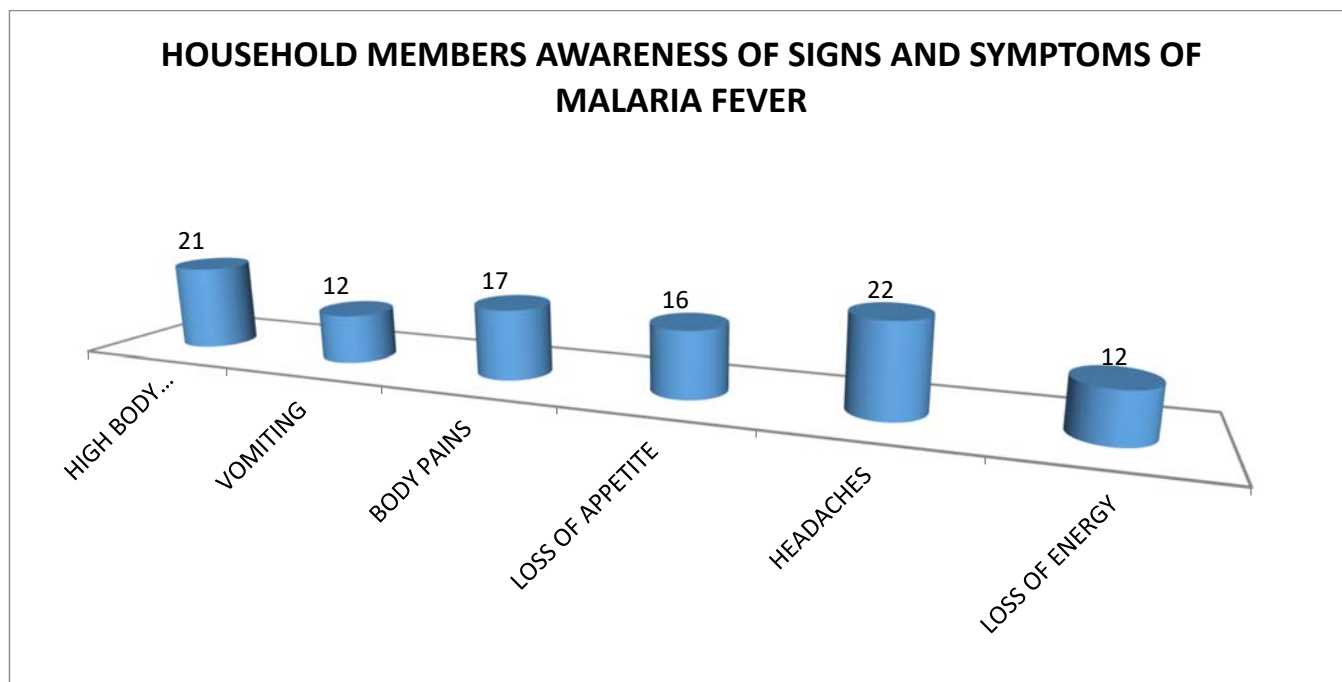
From analysis of the survey across the State showed that 59% of the sampled household members received 2 doses of SPS at their last or index pregnancy while 41% received 3 doses of SPS.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAD SUFFERED FROM MALARIA FEVER



The survey tried to find out the household members who had suffered from Malaria fever across the State. The result of the study revealed that 48% of the household members across the State had suffered from Malaria fever while the remaining 52% of the household members disclosed that none of their households had suffered from Malaria fever.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AWARENESS OF SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF MALARIA FEVER

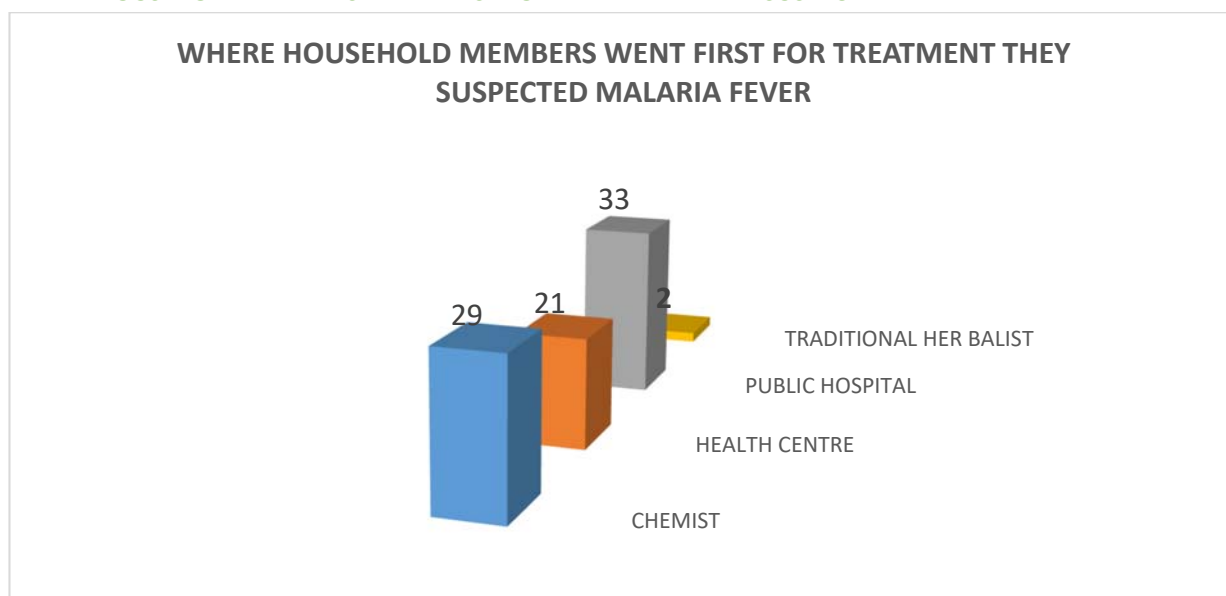


The survey also attempted to investigate whether the household members had knowledge of signs and symptoms of malaria. The findings

across the State revealed that 21% of the household members knew that High body temperature/fever is a sign and symptom of malaria; 12% were aware that vomiting is a sign and symptom of malaria; 17% knew that body pains is a sign and symptom of malaria; 17% were aware that loss of appetite is a sign and symptom of malaria.

Furthermore, 22% knew that headache is a sign and symptom of malaria and 12% of the household members were aware that loss of energy is a signs and symptoms of malaria.

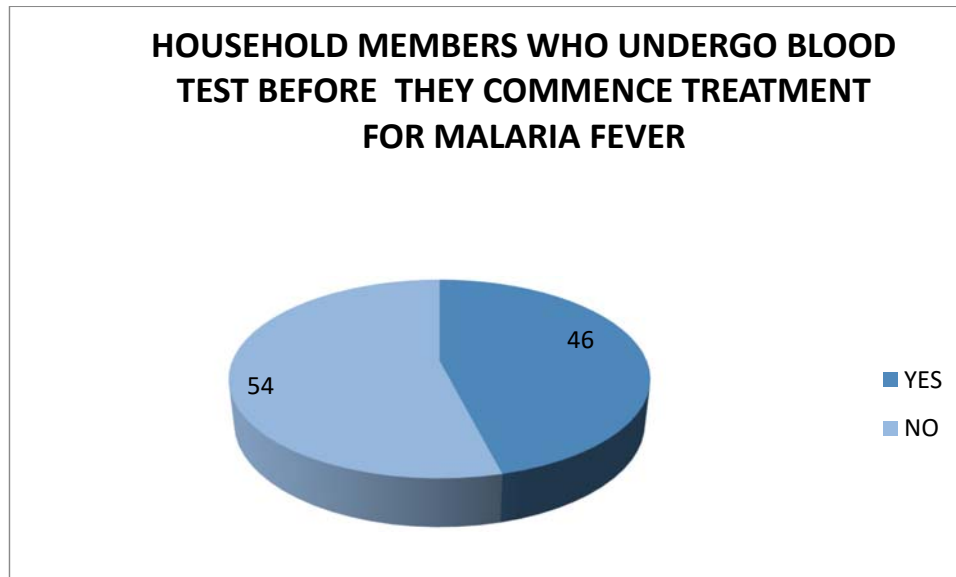
WHERE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WENT FIRST FOR TREATMENT THEY SUSPECTED MALARIA FEVER



Malaria is extremely common and a serious disease that causes chills, shivering and high fever so when infected by mosquito bite the medical practitioners should be consulted for treatment. Some people have formed the habit of applying self medication when they suspected malaria. In this survey, household members in the State were asked where they first sought treatment when they suspected malaria fever.

The result revealed that (15%) of the respondents reportedly sought treatment of malaria through Self Medication, 29% sought treatment at the Chemist, 21% sought treatment at Health Centers, 33% visited Public Hospital while 2% visited traditional herbalists to obtain treatment for suspected malaria.

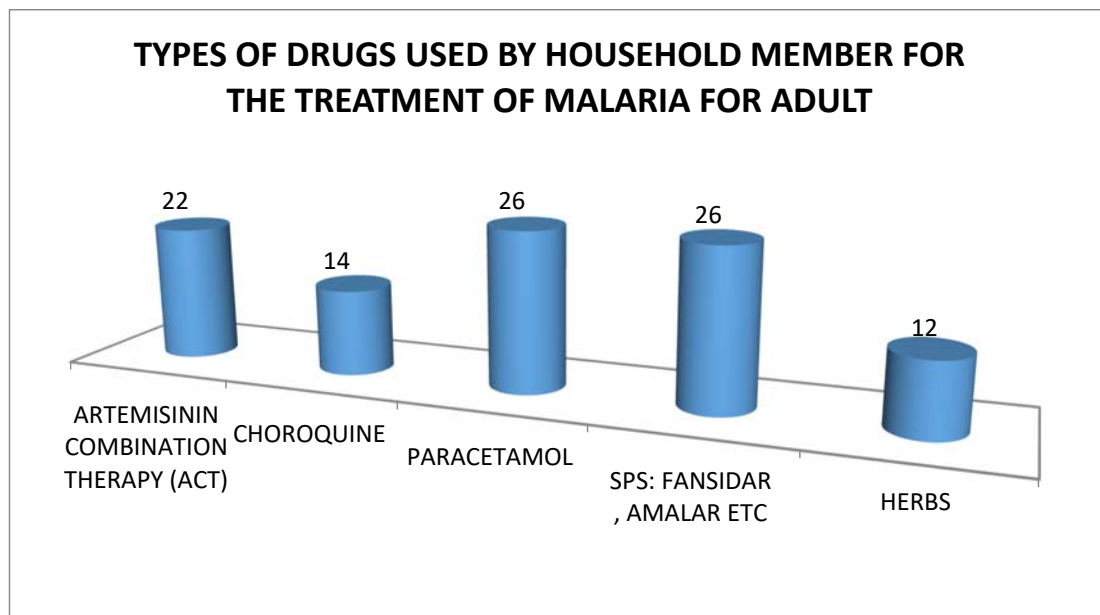
WHERE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO UNDERGO BLOOD TEST BEFORE THEY COMMENCE TREATMENT FOR MALARIA FEVER



Malaria parasite can be identified by examining under the microscope a drop of the patient's blood, spread out as a "blood smear" on a microscope slide. Once the diagnosis is made, treatment is expected to begin without any delay.

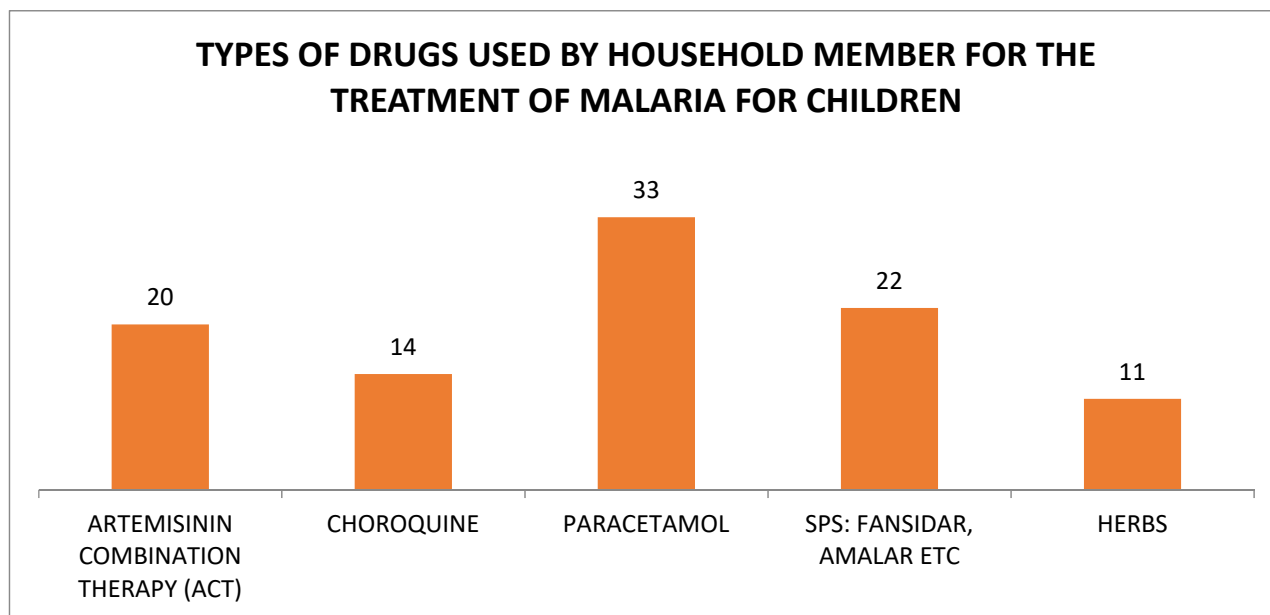
The survey also tried to determine whether household members undergo malaria blood test before commencing treatment. The results survey showed that 46% of the sampled respondents affirmed that they underwent blood test before commencing treatment for malaria while 54% across the State stated that they did not undergo any blood test for malaria treatment.

TYPES OF DRUGS USED BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER FOR THE TREATMENT OF MALARIA FOR ADULT



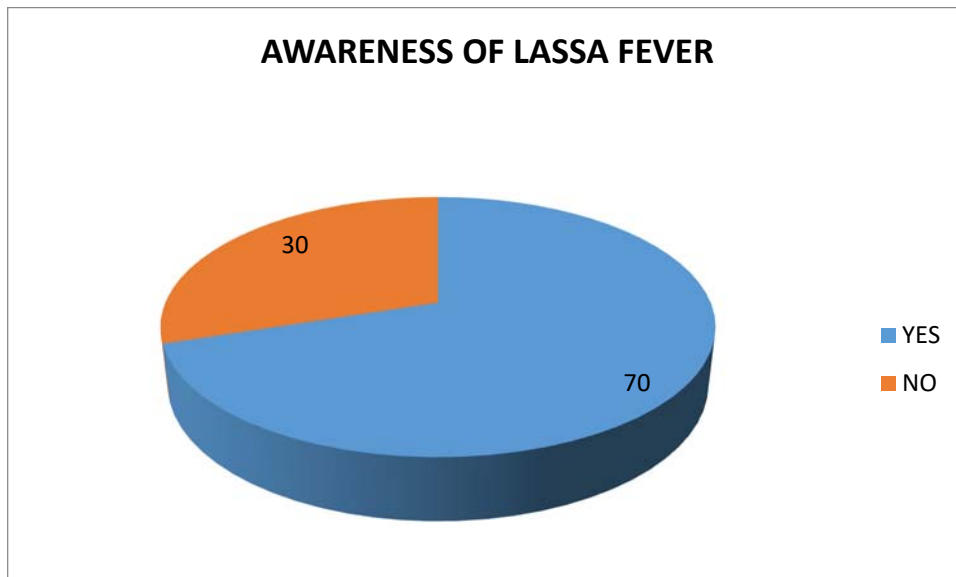
Antimalarials are designed to prevent or cure malaria for both children and adult. The result revealed that (22%) of the respondents across the State used Artemisinin Combination Therapy (ACT); 14% used Chloroquine ,26% used Paracetamol; 26% used SPs: Fansidar; Amalar and the remaining 12% used Herbs.

TYPES OF DRUGS USED BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER FOR THE TREATMENT OF MALARIA FOR CHILDREN



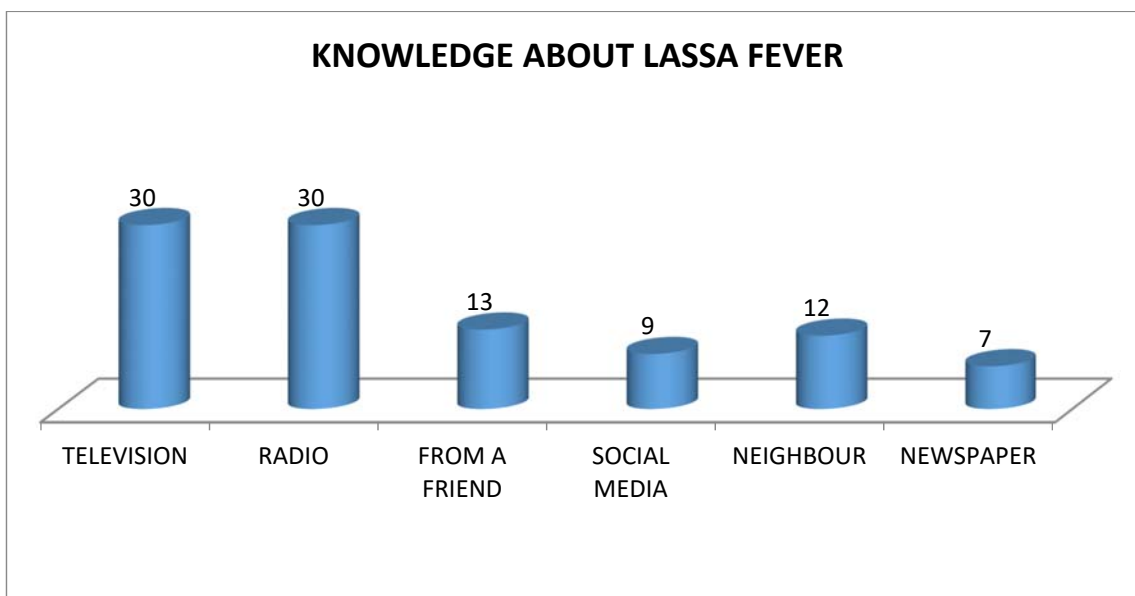
However, the survey revealed that (20%) of the respondents across the State used Artemisinin Combination Therapy (ACT); 14% used Chloroquine; 33% used Paracetamol; 22% used SPs: Fansidar, Amalar and the remaining 11% used Herbs.

AWARENESS OF LASSER FEVER



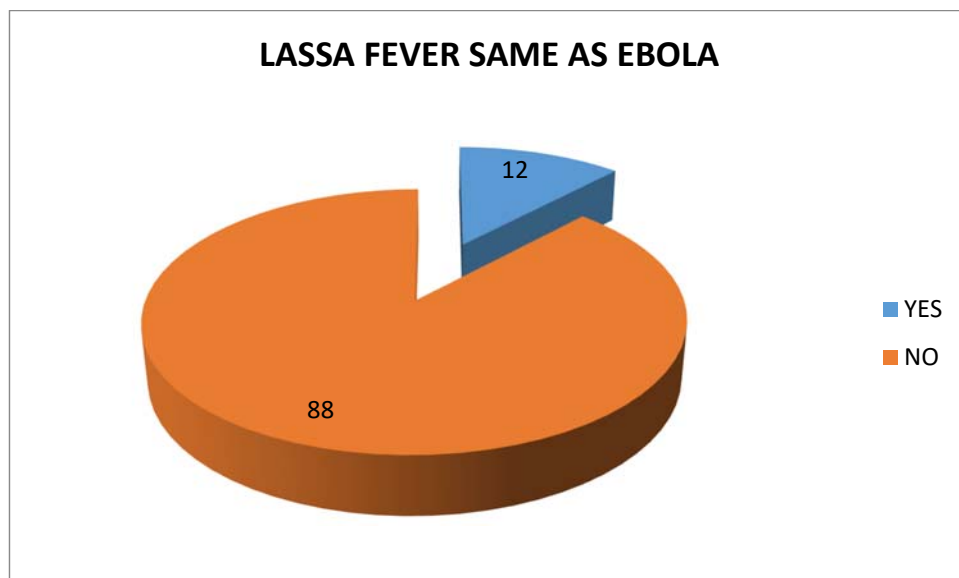
Lassa fever is an acute haemorrhagic illness caused by Lassa virus, a member of arena virus family of viruses. It is transmitted to humans from contacts with food or household items contaminated with rodents' excreta. The State Indicator result of the survey showed that 70% of the household members across the State accepted that they were aware of Lassa fever while the remaining 30 % denied to be aware.

KNOWLEDGE OF LASSA FEVER



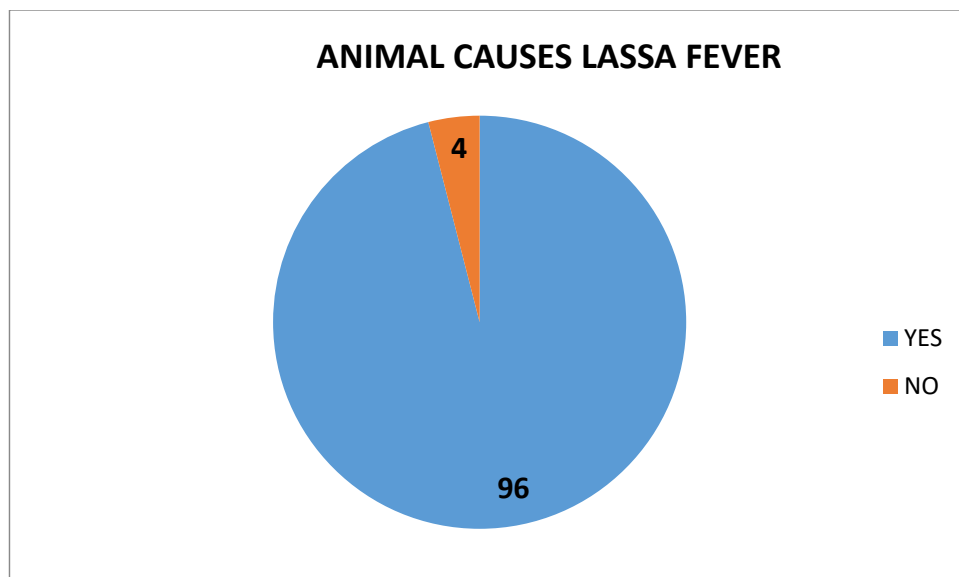
The survey revealed that 30% each got their knowledge about Lassa Fever from Television and Radio. 13% heard it From a Friend, 12% from Neighbor, 9% from Social Media and 7% from Newspapers.

LASSA FEVER SAME AS EBOLA



Both Lassa fever and Ebola are hemorrhagic fevers with symptoms that include fever, headaches, muscle pain, weakness, fatigue and vomiting. In severe cases, both diseases can cause bleeding from the gums, eyes and nose. The State indicator revealed that 12% of its citizens actually agreed that Lassa fever is same as Ebola while 88% of the respondents disagreed with that notion.

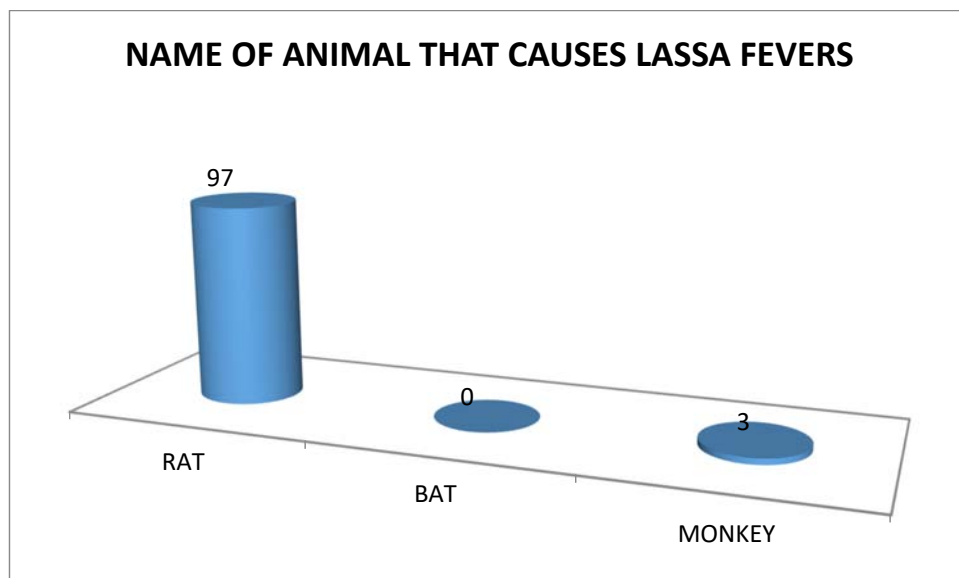
ANIMAL CAUSES LASSA FEVER



Lassa fever is caused by single stranded RNS (ribonucleic acid) virus that is animal borne (zoonotic). Lassa fever is highly contagious and rapidly spread. The reservoir or host of the Lassa virus is a rodent known as the multimammate rat. People can become infected rat or eating food contaminated by the rats excretions

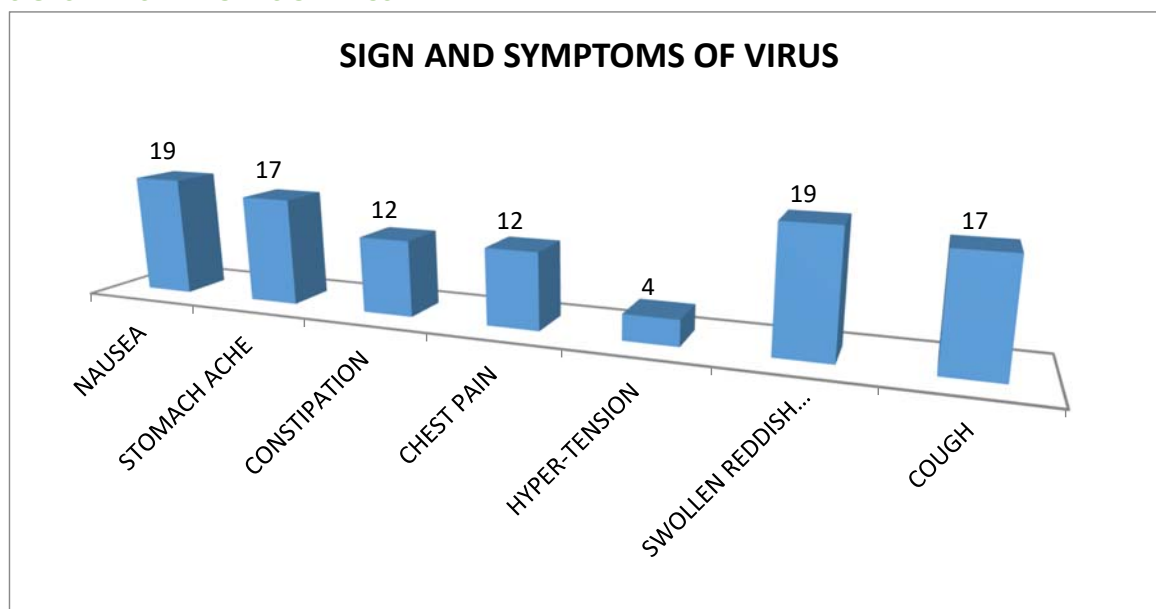
It is pertinent to state that the analysis of the survey at the State level indicated that 96% of the household members across the state reportedly claimed that animal causes Lassa fever whereas 4% disclaimed that animal causes Lassa fever.

NAMES OF ANIMALS THAT CAUSES LASSA FEVER



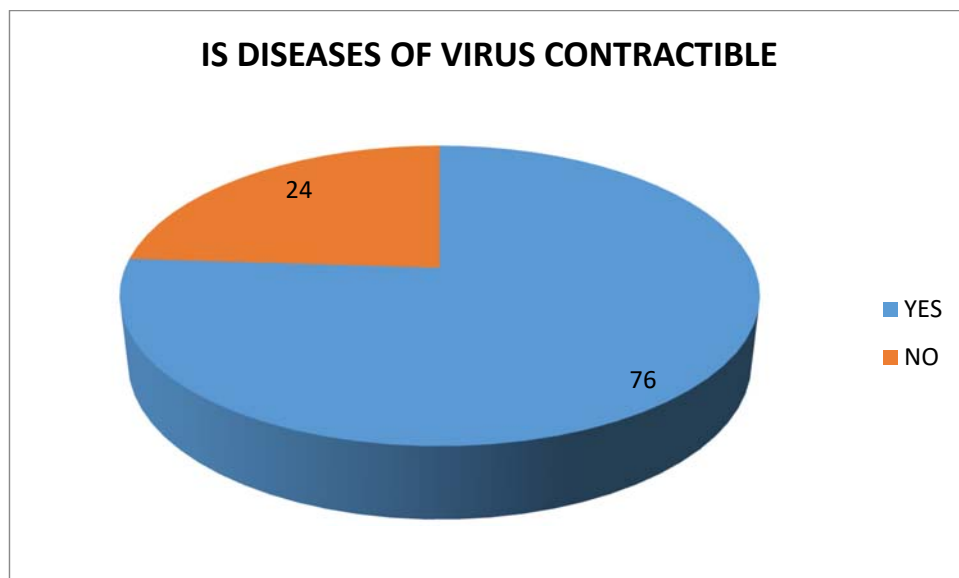
The study examined to know the names of animals that causes Lassa fever in the State. The result across the State disclosed that 97% of the Household members accepted that rats caused much more Lassa fever, 0% caused by bat whereas 3% caused by Monkey.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF VIRUS



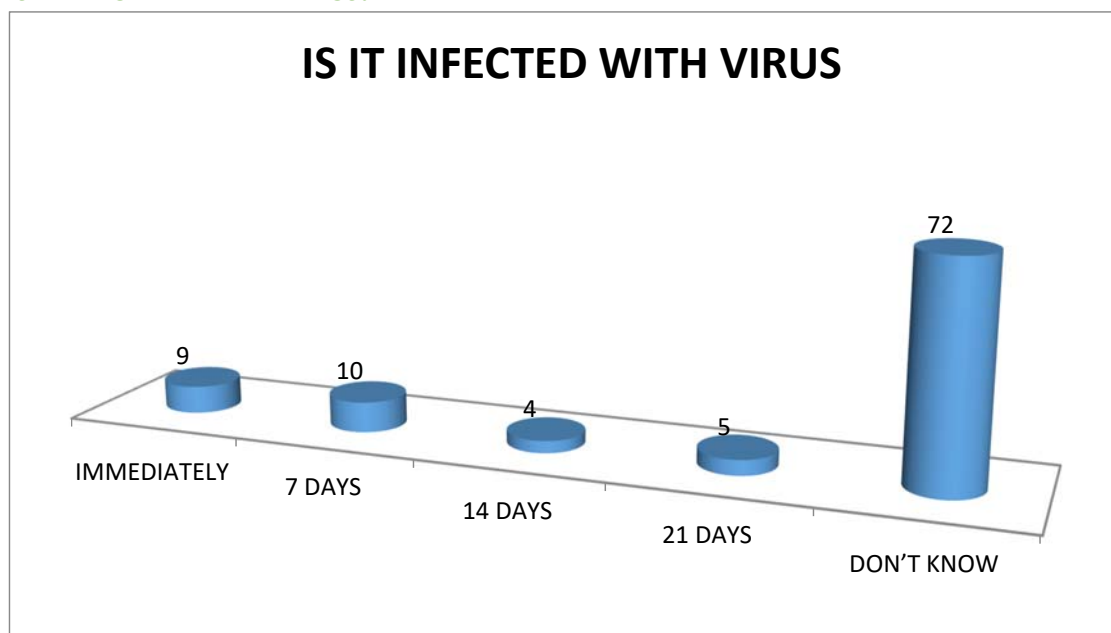
Signs and symptoms of Lassa fever typically occur 1-3 weeks after the patient comes into contact with the virus. Majority of Lassa fever virus infections symptoms are mild and diagnosed. Mild symptoms include slight fever, general malaise, weakness and headache. In order to ensure appropriate plans and programmes, 9 signs and symptoms being experienced by people were carried out in the State. From the Information gathered, it was revealed that 19% of the respondents affirmed that the signs and symptoms of Lassa fever is Nausea, 17% claimed stomach ache, 12% attested constipation, 12% claimed chest pain, 4% asserted hypertension, 19% claimed swollen reddish body and 17% proclaimed cough.

DISEASES OF VIRUS CONTRACTIBLE?



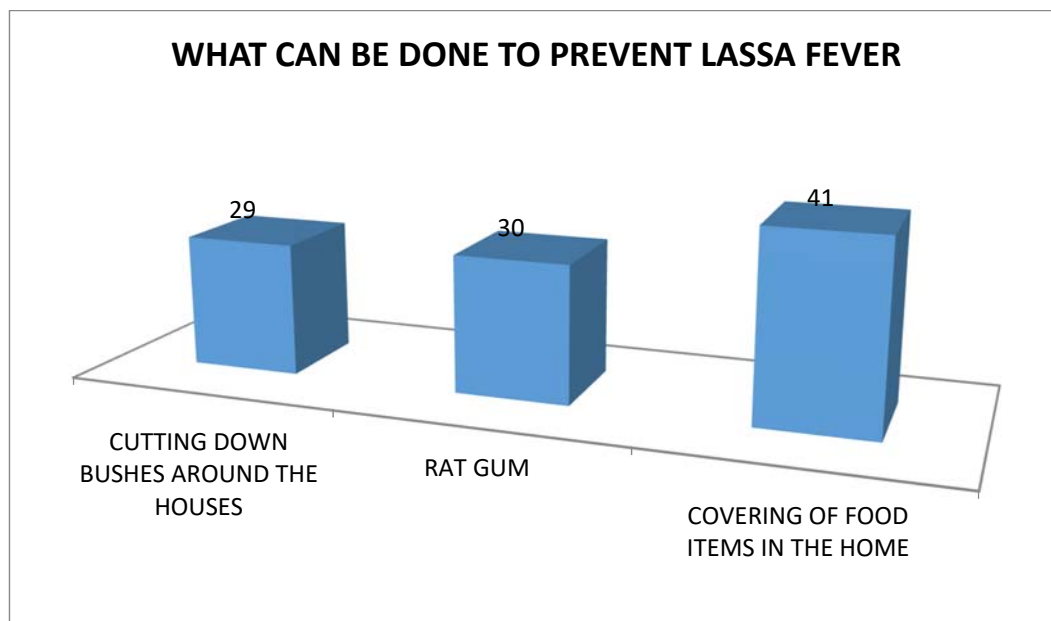
A disease is contagious if it is caused by some type of infecting organism that is spread from human to human therefore the State indicator revealed that 76% of the respondents agreed that Lassa fever is contractible whereas 24% denied that it is not.

IS IT INFECTED WITH THE VIRUS?



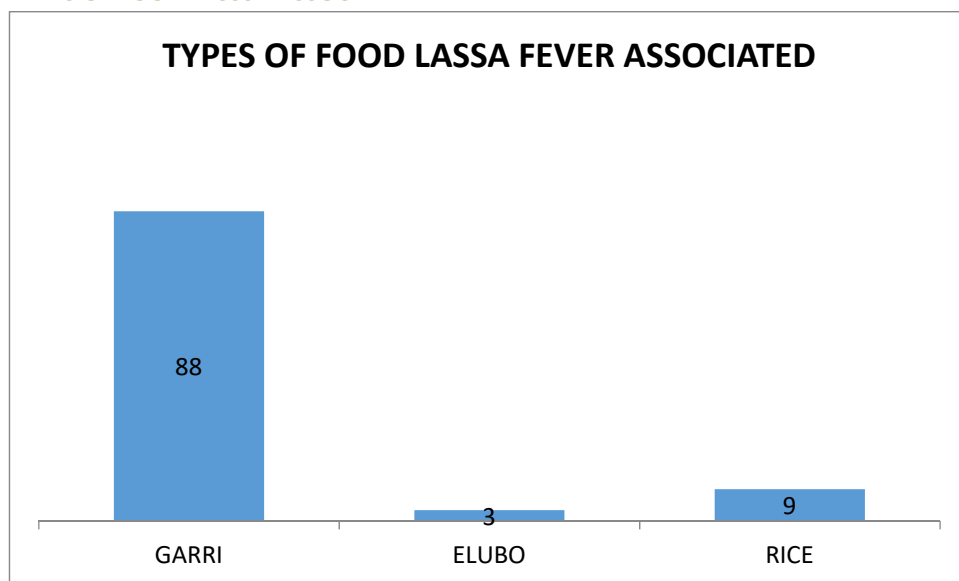
The survey sought to know across the State whether Lassa fever is infected with virus or not. The result obtained revealed that 9% of the respondents claimed that one can be infected with virus immediately, 10% of the respondents claimed 7days, 4% claimed 14days. Furthermore, 5% pronounced 21days and 72% pronounced no idea.

PREVENTION OF LASSA FEVER



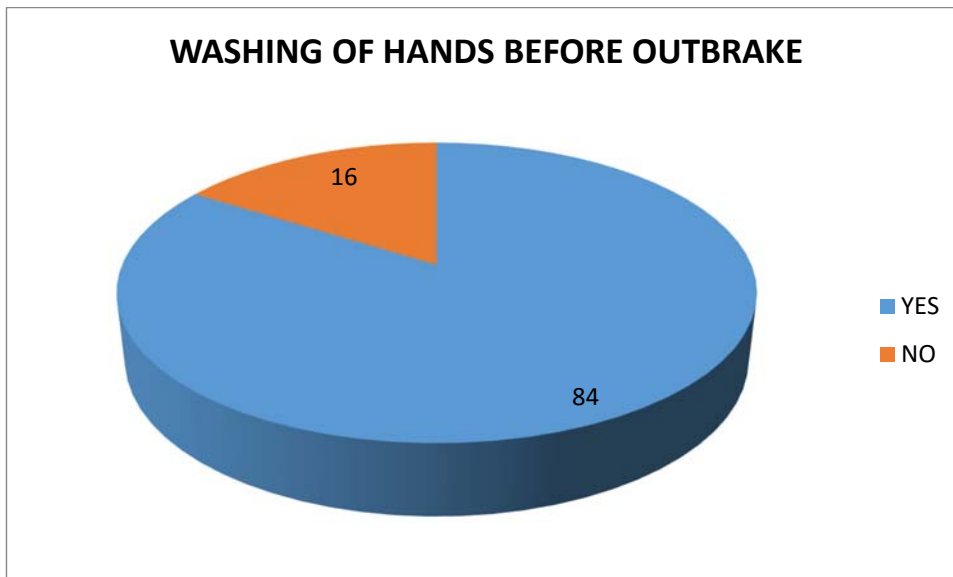
The survey attempted to determine if Lassa fever can be prevented. The findings showed that (29%) of the household members across the State asserted that cutting down bushes around the houses can prevent Lassa fever. Also, 30 % pronounced that Rat gum can prevent Lassa fever while 41% claimed that covering of food items in the home.

TYPES OF FOOD LASSA ASSOCIATED



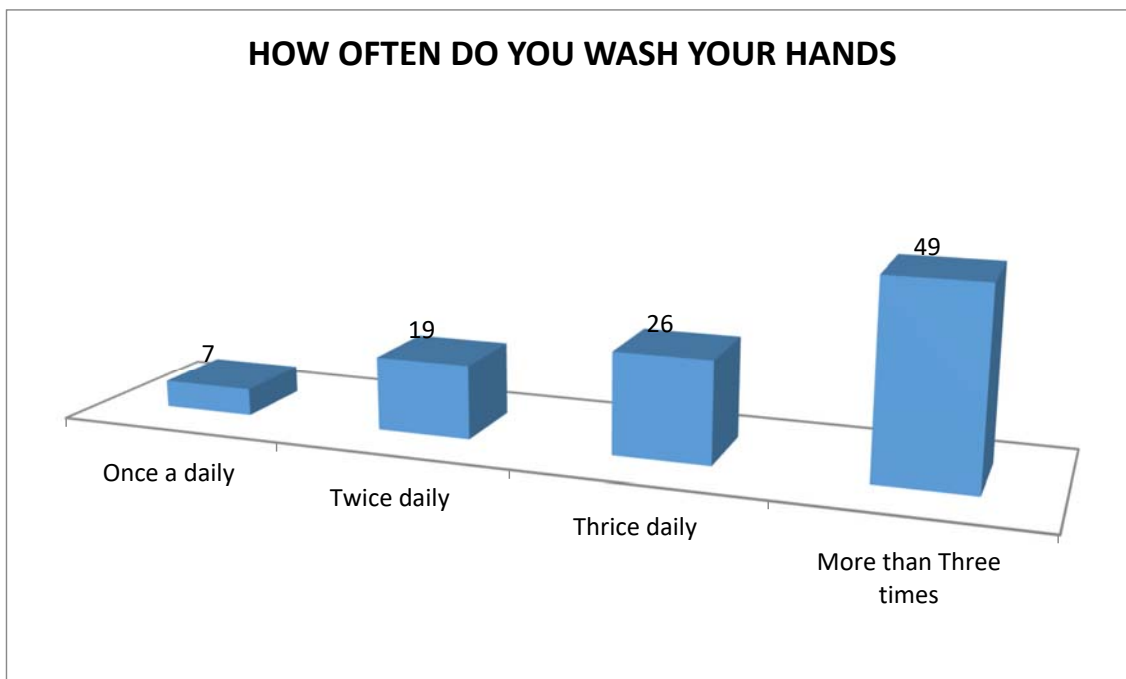
The survey further attempted to determine the typed of food that Lassa fever is associated with. The findings showed that (88%) of the households across the State claimed that it is Garri, 3% pronounced elubo while 9% claimed rice.

WASHING HANDS BEFORE OUTBREAK



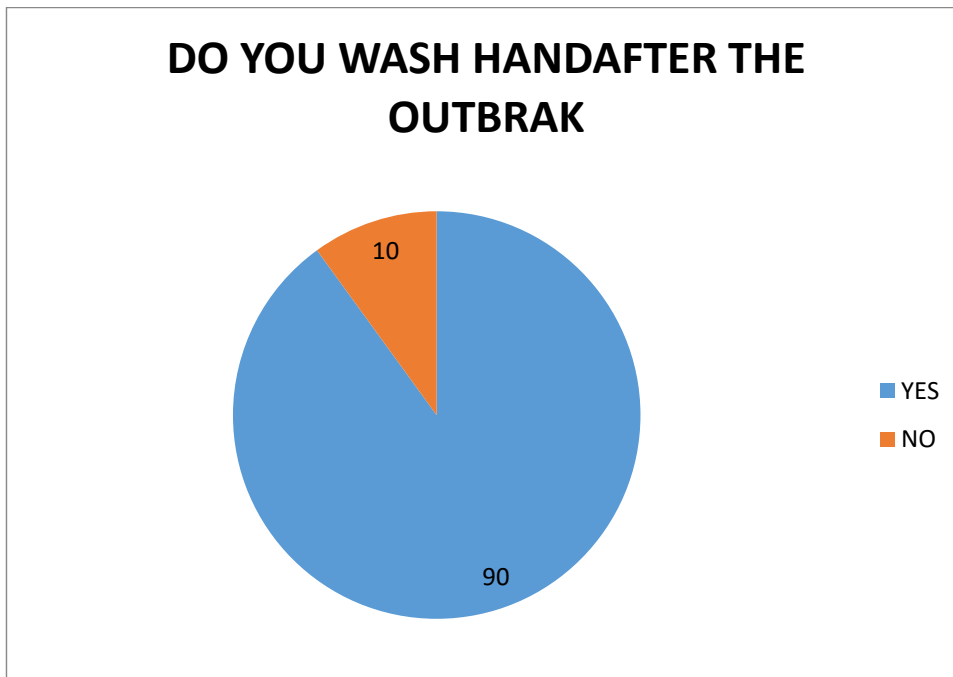
Hand washing is an act of cleaning one's hands with or without the use of water or another liquid, or with use of soap for the purpose of removing soil, dirt and/or micro organism. From the analysis 84% of the respondents washed their hands before outbreak of Lassa fever while the remaining 16% did not.

HOW OFTEN DO YOU WASH YOUR HANDS



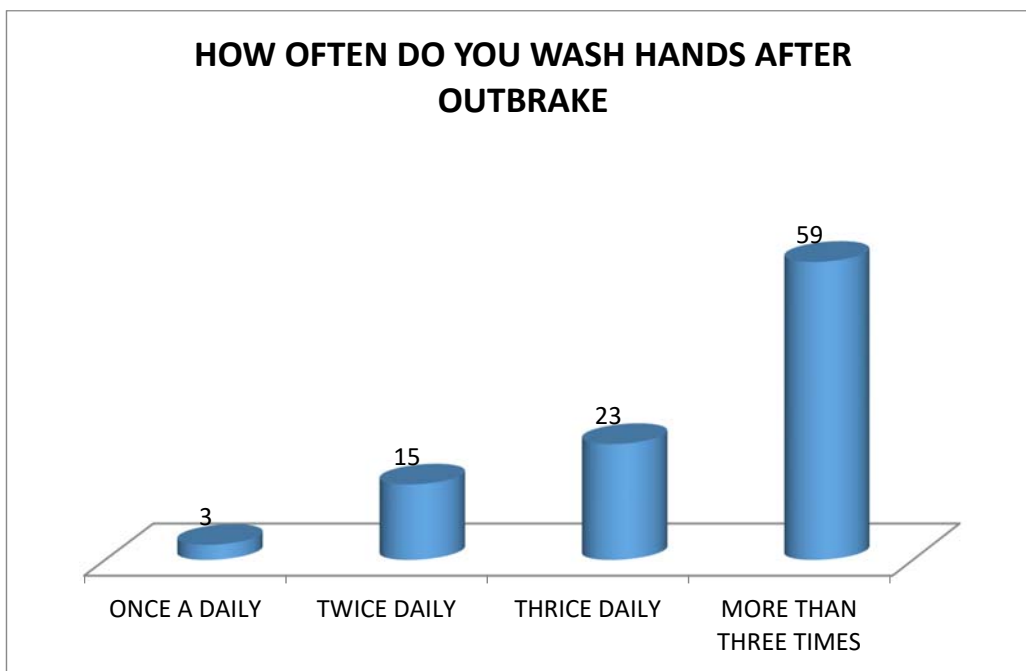
Surprisingly, the State survey further indicated that 7% of the respondents washed hand once daily before Lassa fever outbreak, 19% twice daily, 26% thrice daily and 49% more than three times in a day

HANDWASH AFTER THE OUTBREAK



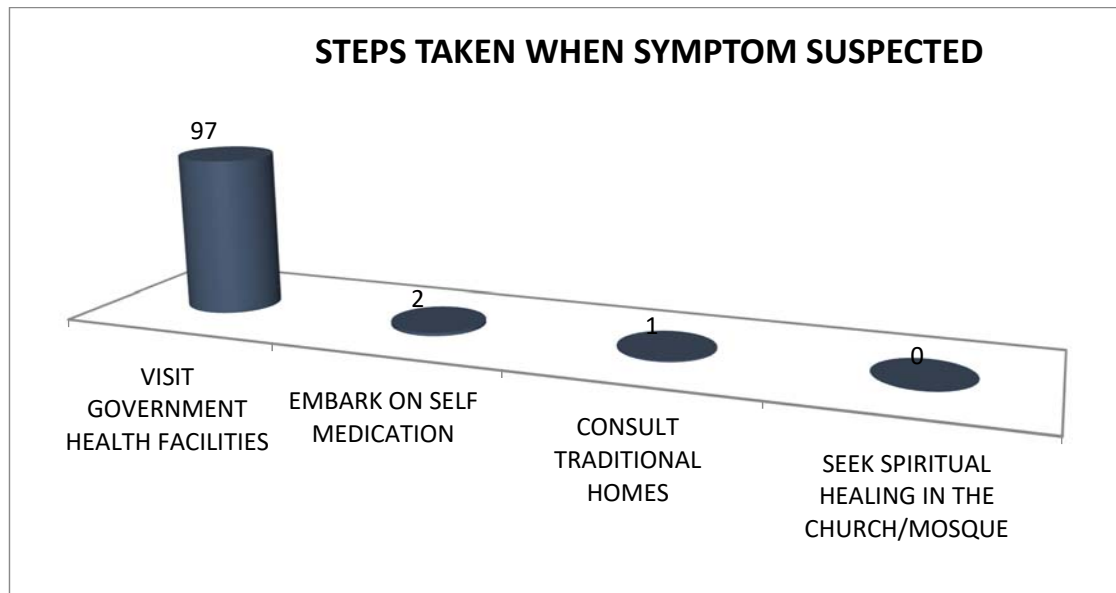
From the analysis 90% of the respondent accepted hand washing after outbreak of Lassa fever while the remaining 10% still denied it.

HOW OFTEN DO YOU WASH HANDS AFTER OUTBREAK



Surprisingly, the State survey result further indicated that 3% of the respondents washed their hands once daily after Lassa fever outbreak, 15% twice daily, 23% thrice daily and 59% more than three times a day.

STEPS TAKEN WHEN SYMPTOM SUSPECTED



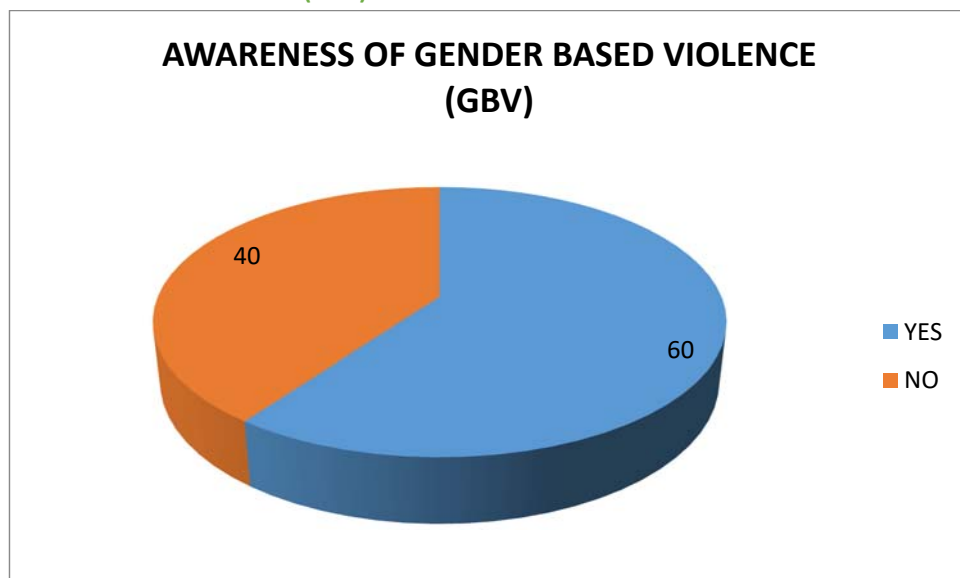
The survey attempted to determine the household members within the State that have adequate knowledge on steps to be taken when a person is infected with Lassa fever. The findings showed that 97% of the household members in the State pronounced that they visited government health facilities, 2% affirmed that they embarked on self medication, 1% said claimed that they consulted traditional homes while 0% recorded spiritual healing in the Church/ Mosque.

EXHIBITING LASSA SYMPTOMS



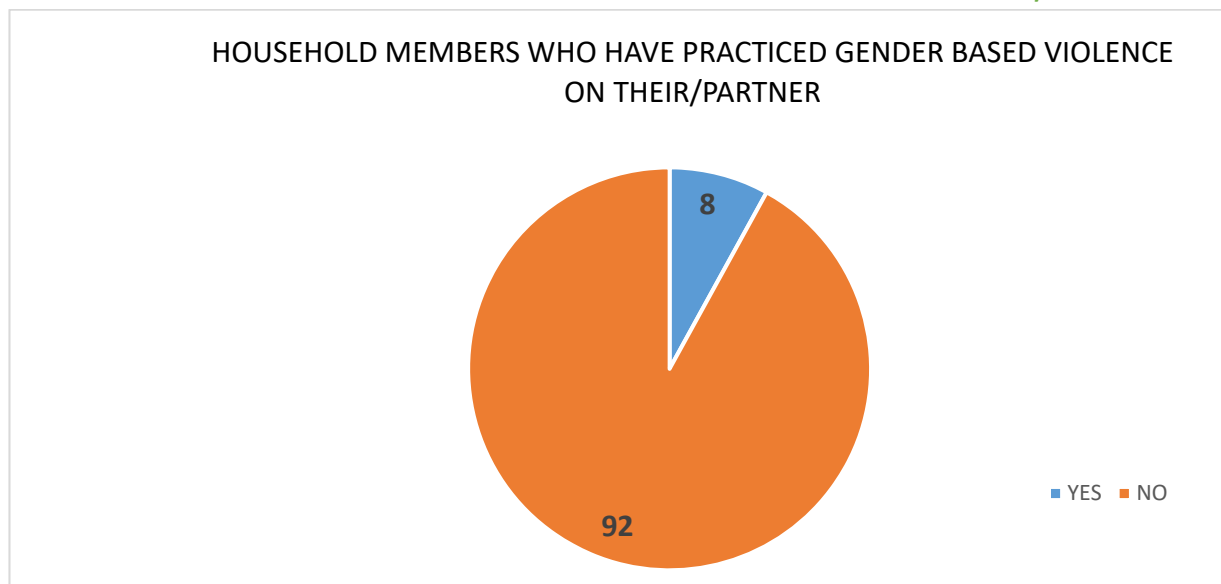
It is important to state that the analysis of the survey at the State level indicated that 1% of the household members across the state reportedly seen somebody exhibiting Lassa symptoms whereas 99% recorded never saw somebody exhibiting Lassa symptoms.

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)



Gender Based Violence (GBV) refers to violence against women i.e any act of gender based violence that is in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including treats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty whether occurring in public or in private life. The survey across the state revealed that 60% of the respondents were aware of the (GBV) while the remaining 40% were not aware.

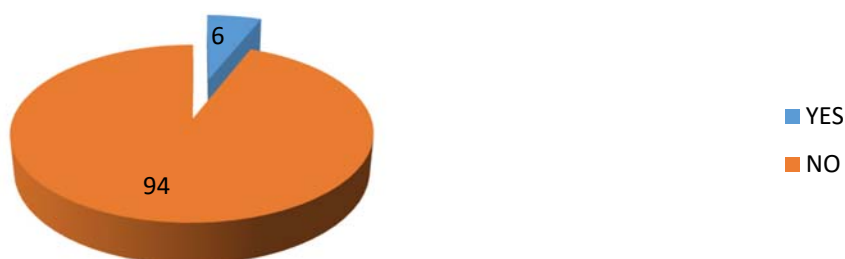
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAVE PRACTICED GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON THEIR SPOUSE/ PARTNER



From the analysis 8% of the respondent practiced gender based violence on their spouses/partner while 92% of the respondents do not practiced it.

HURT BY YOUR SPOUSE/PARTNER

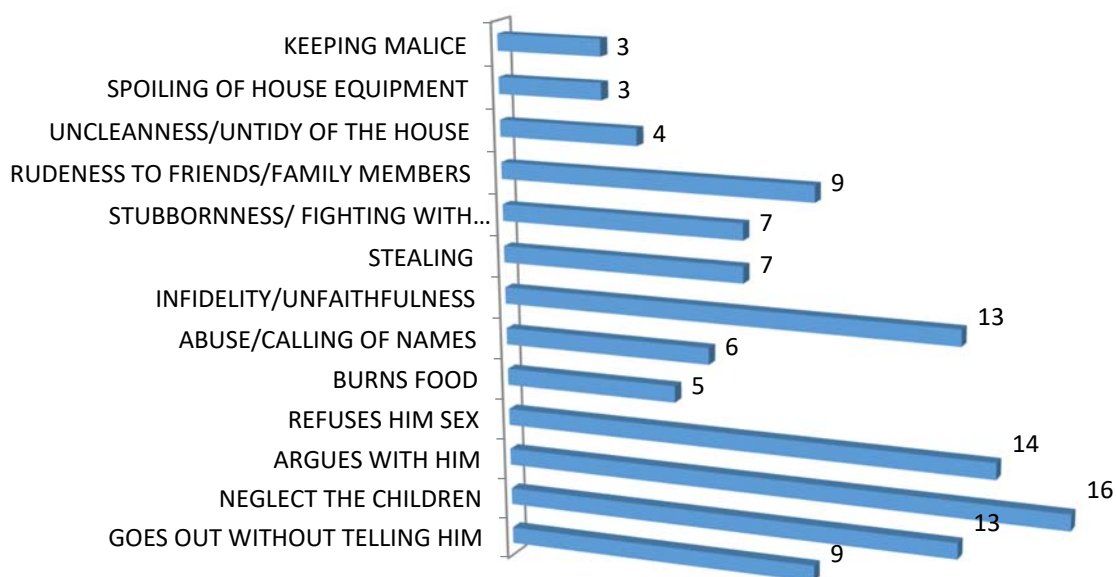
HAVE YOU BEEN HIT, SLAPPED, KICKED OR PHYSICALLY HURT BY YOUR SPOUSE/ PARTNER IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS



Further analysis at the State level indicated that 6% of the respondents had ever hit, slapped, kicked for physical hurt by their spouses/partners in the last 12months while the remaining 94% proved otherwise.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

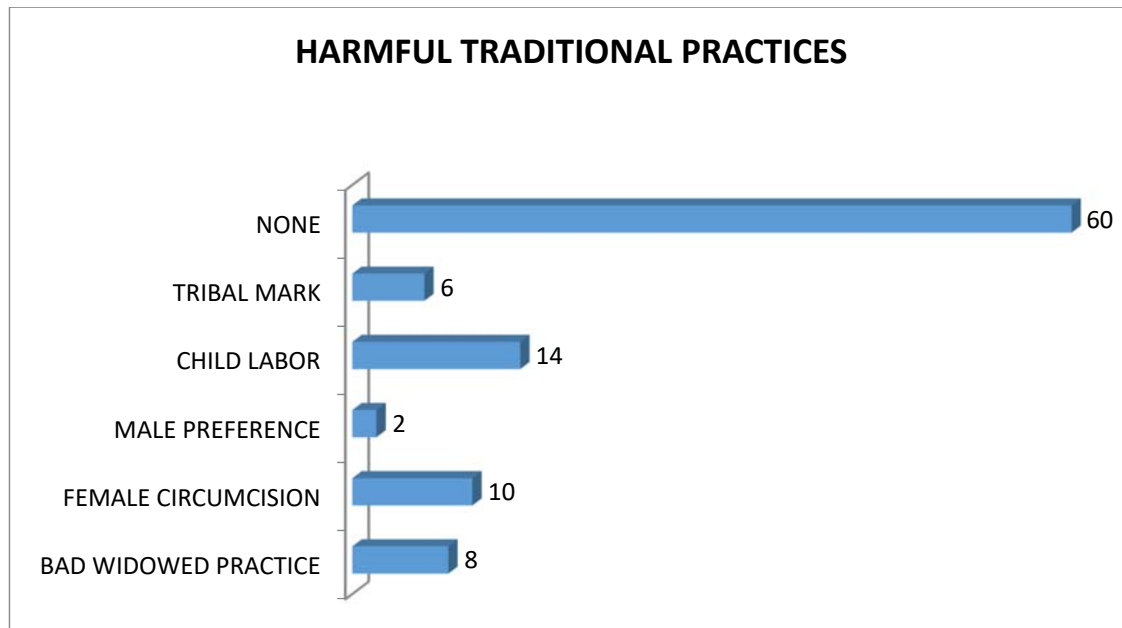


Domestic violence is the most common form of violence against women. It affects women's well being, health, nutrition and education of both children who experience and witness it. Ending domestic violence requires changing attitudes that permit such abuse, developing legal and policy framework to prohibit and

reject it, and improving women's access to economic resources and girl's access to education. Having conducted survey, in order to determine if the husband justify in hitting or beating his wife, the result State wide indicated that 9%, 13% 11% and 14% of the respondents agreed that a husband was justified in hitting or beating his wife if she went out without telling him, neglected the children, argued with him and refused him sex respectively. In addition, 6%,7%,13%,7% and 8% of the respondents claimed that a husband was justified in hitting or beating his wife if she burnt food, abuse/calling him names, infidelity/unfaithfulness and stealing respectively.

On the other hand, 4%,3%,3% and 3% of the respondents accepted that a husband was justified in hitting or beating his wife if she's stubborn, fighting with neighbours/family members, rude to friends/family member, unclean/untidy of the house and spoiling of house equipment respectively.

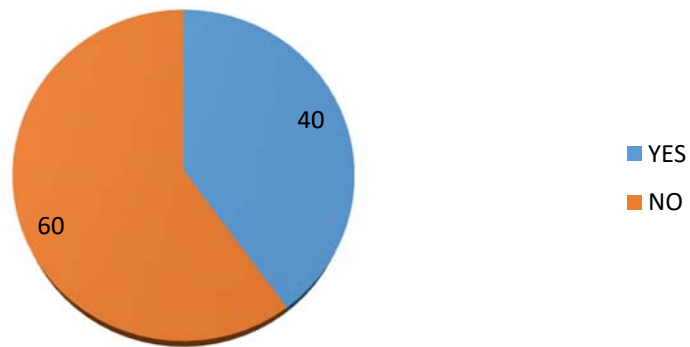
HARMFUL TRADITIONAL PRACTICE



Harmful traditional practices are forms of violence which have been committed primarily against women and girls in a certain communities and societies for so long that they are considered, or presented by perpetrators, as part of accepted cultural practice. The findings at the State level revealed that 8%,10%,2%,14%,6% and 60% of the respondents affirmed that the following practices: Bad widowed practice, Female circumcision, Male preference, Child labour, Tribal mark and no records for such practices respectively were harmful Traditional Practices

REPORT OF SUCH IN THE COMMUNITY

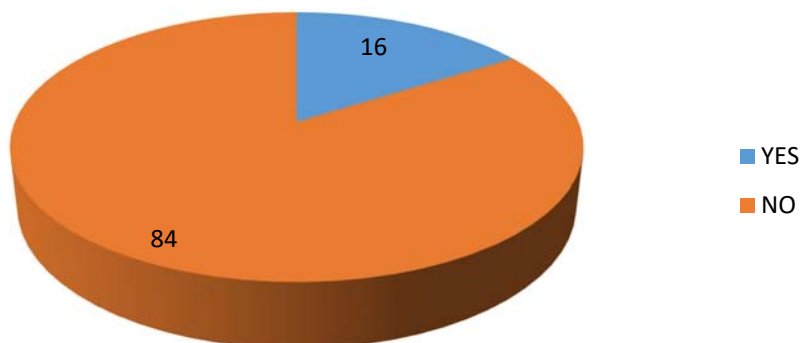
IS THERE ANY REPORT OF HARMFUL PRACTICES IN THE COMMUNITY



The study sought to know if there was any report on harmful traditional practice in the community. Findings at the State level revealed that 40% of the respondents reported such practices in the community while 60% of the respondents had not reported such practices

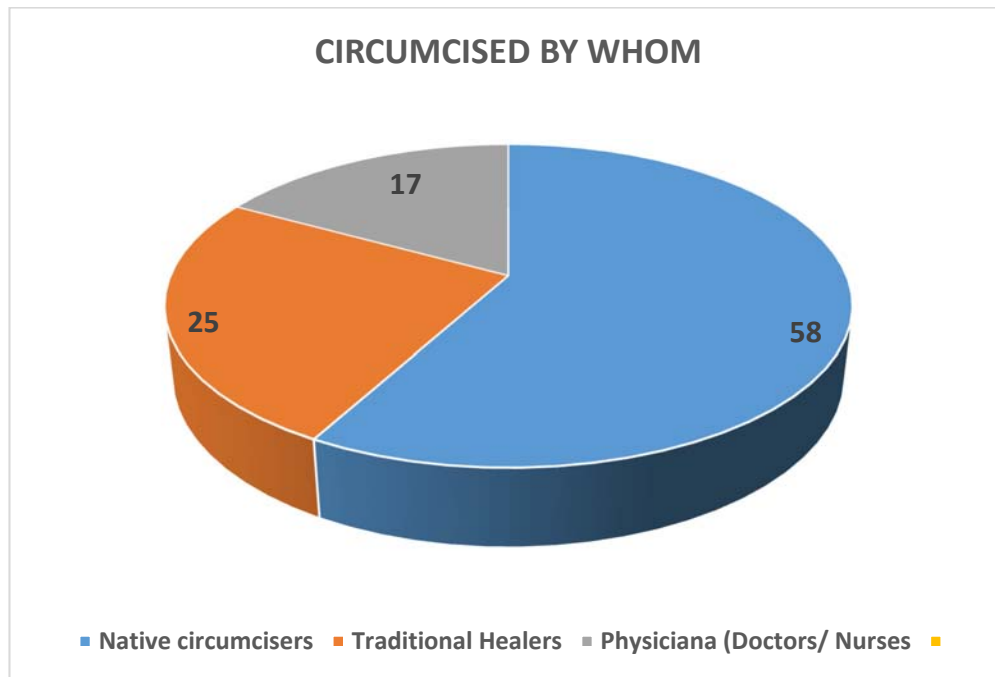
HAVE YOU BEEN CIRCUMCISED

HAVE YOU BEEN CIRCUMCISED?



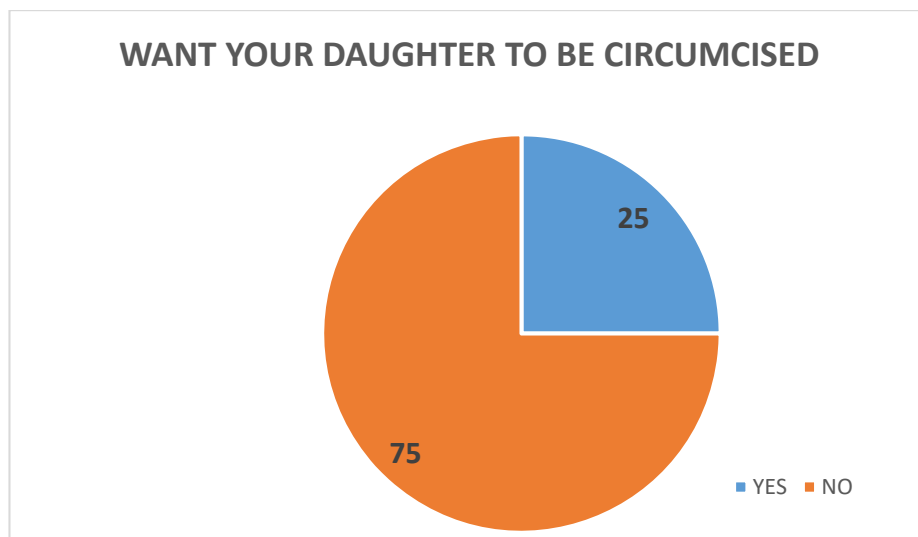
Considering the State wide survey conducted, 16% of the respondents had been circumcised while 84% had not been circumcised.

CIRCUMCISED BY WHOM



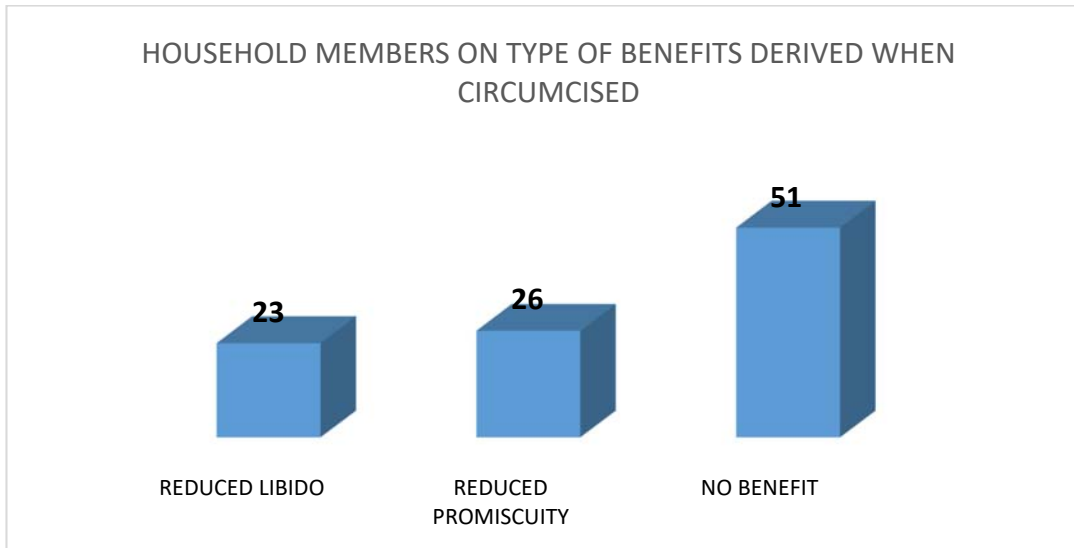
The survey tried to investigate through whom the circumcision was carried out. The survey at the State level revealed that 25% of the respondents were circumcised by the Traditional Healers, 58% by Native Circumcisers while 17% were done by Physicians (Doctors/Nurses).

WANT YOUR DAUGHTER TO BE CIRCUMCISED



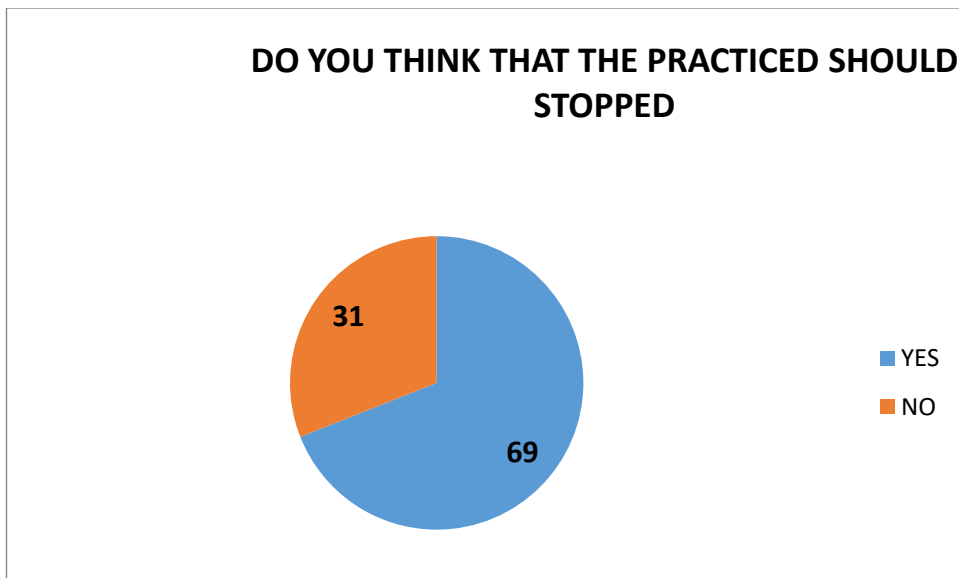
At the State level 25% of the respondents claimed that they want their daughters to be circumcised while 75% of the respondents claimed that they don't want their daughters to be circumcised.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ON TYPE OF BENEFITS DERIVED WHEN CIRCUMCISED



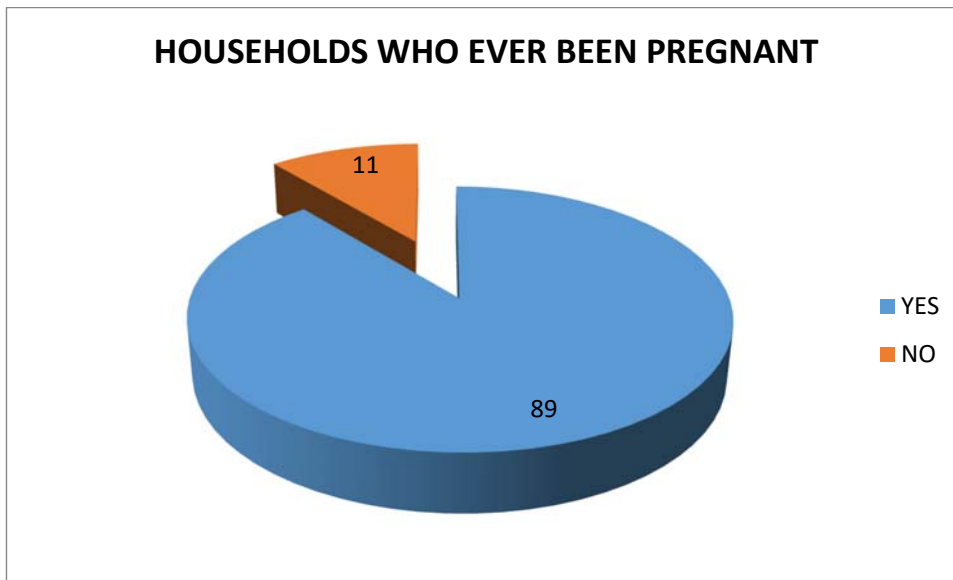
The results revealed that 23% of the respondents believed that circumcision of female reduced libido, 23% believed that it reduced promiscuity while 51% believed that there is no benefit.

DO YOU THINK CIRCUMCISION SHOULD BE STOPPED



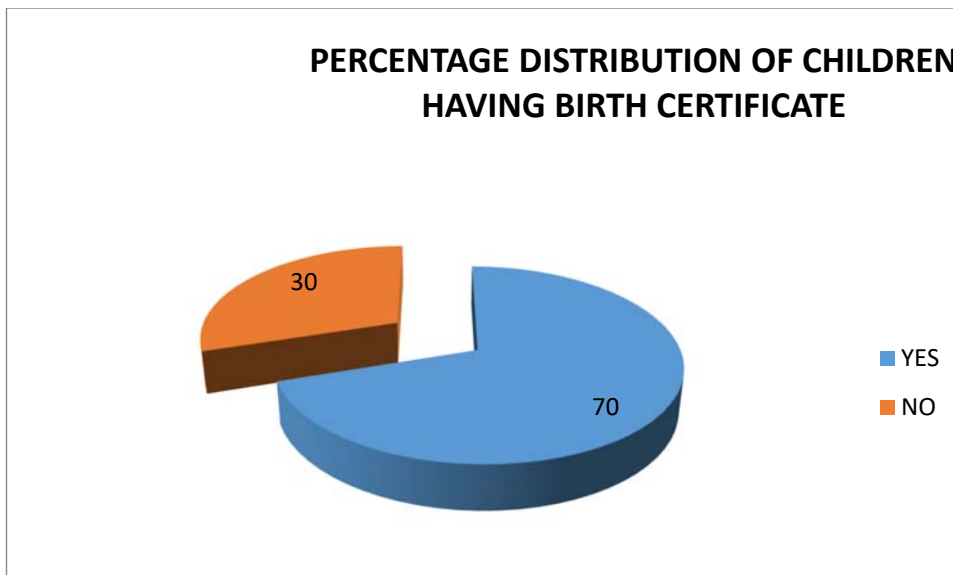
The State survey revealed that 69% of the respondents supported stop of female circumcision in the communities while 31% of respondents still advocated for female circumcision

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN PREGNANT



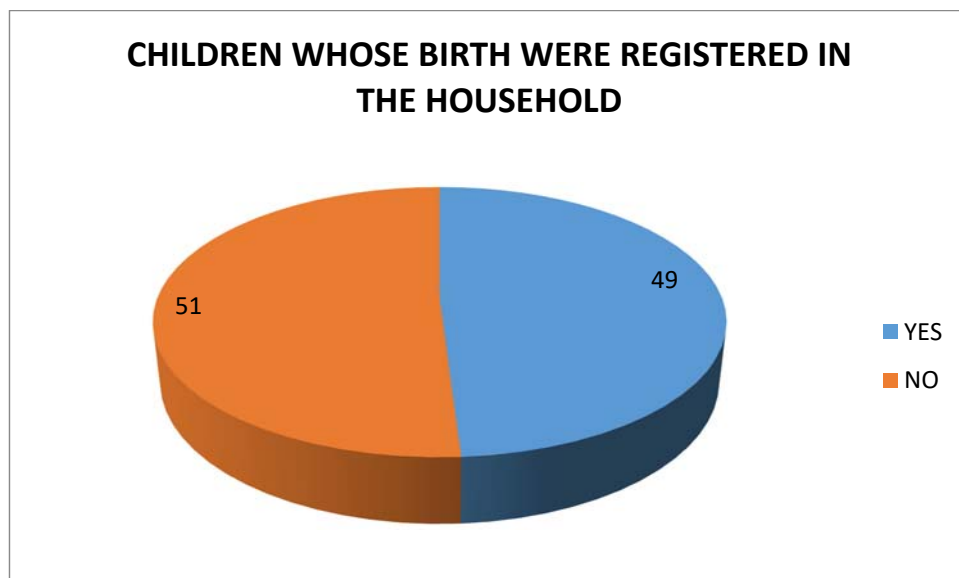
As far as pregnancy and childbirth are concerned, there are critical issues associated with pregnancy that must be tackled. History of household women as regards previous pregnancy experience was investigated. The survey results revealed that 89% of the female respondents had been pregnant before while 11% had not.

CHILDREN HAVING BIRTH CERTIFICATE



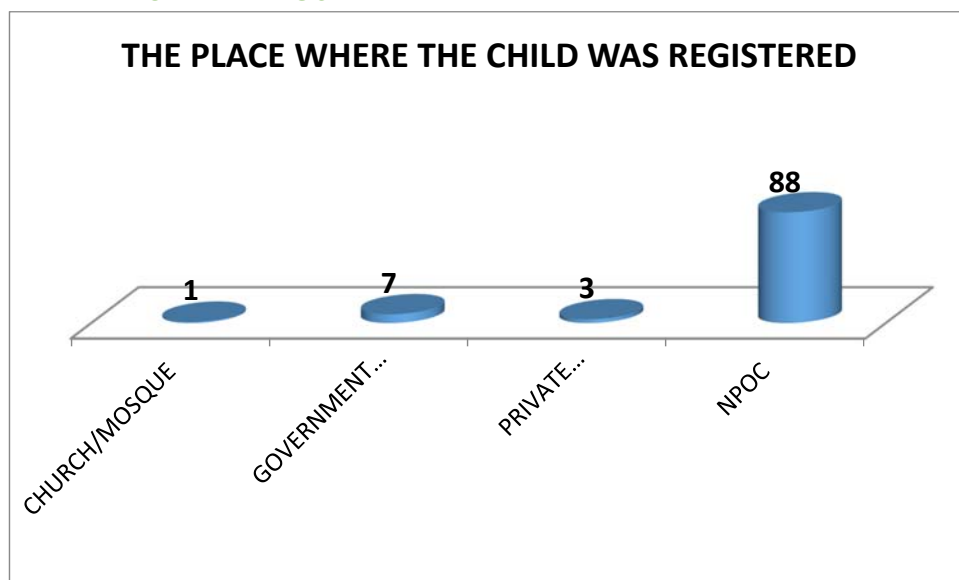
The results of the survey showed that 70% of the children in the household claimed to have birth certificate while 30% of the sampled children in the household claimed not to have birth certificate.

CHILDREN WHOSE BIRTH WERE REGISTERED IN THE HOUSEHOLD



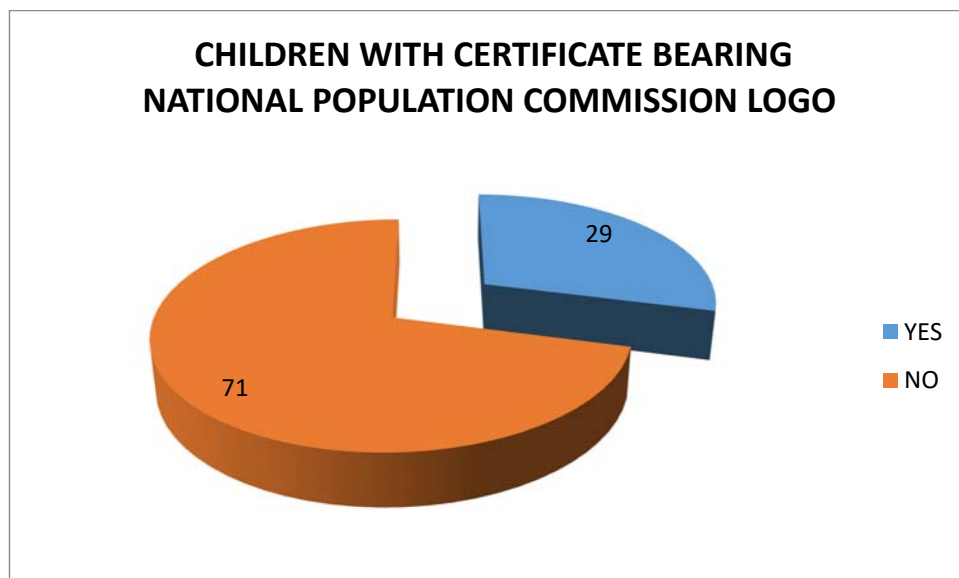
The survey revealed that 49% of the sampled children in the household had their birth registered while 51% of them did not have their birth registered.

WHERE THE CHILDREN REGISTERED



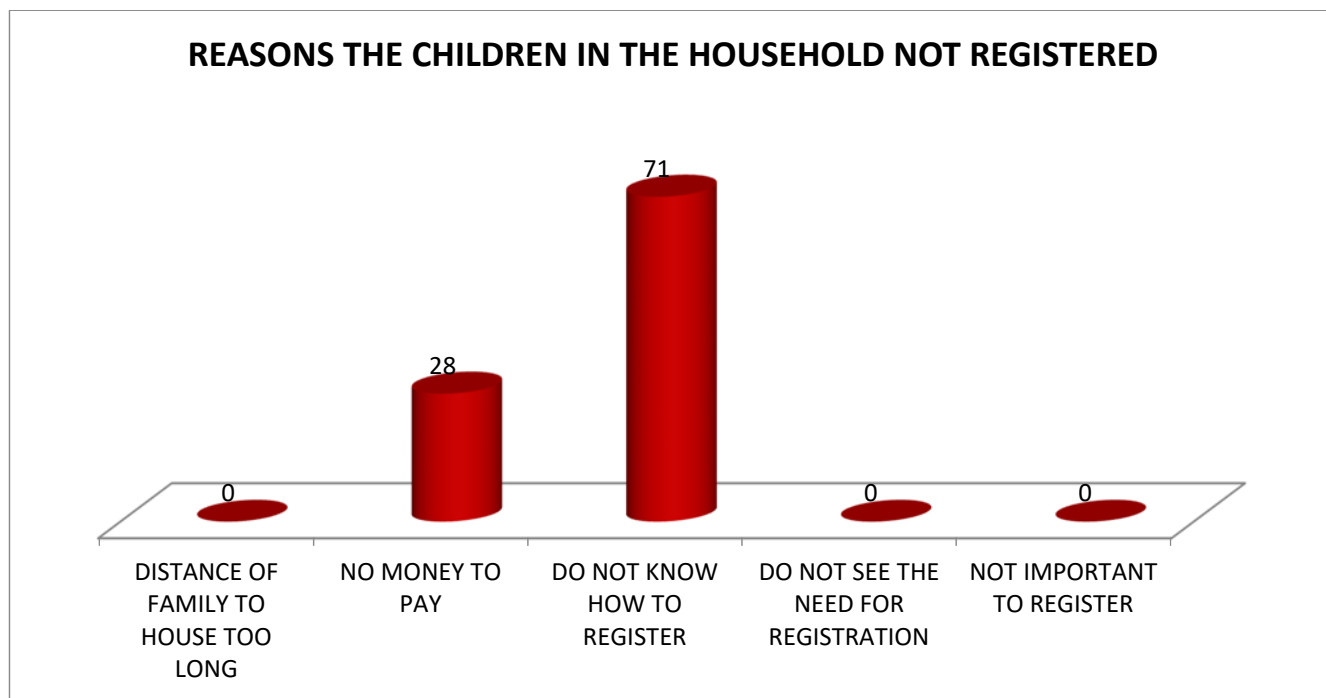
Birth registration is another important aspect for children protection because it gives them an identity, name and nationality for their lifetime. In Lagos state, however the place where the birth of children were registered was examined by the survey. The result of the survey revealed that 88% of their birth at the National Population Commission while 7%, 3% and 1% of the respondents had their birth registration at government hospital/clinic, private hospital/ clinic and Church/ Mosque respectively.

CHILDREN WITH CERTIFICATE BEARING NATIONAL POPULATION COMMISSION LOGO



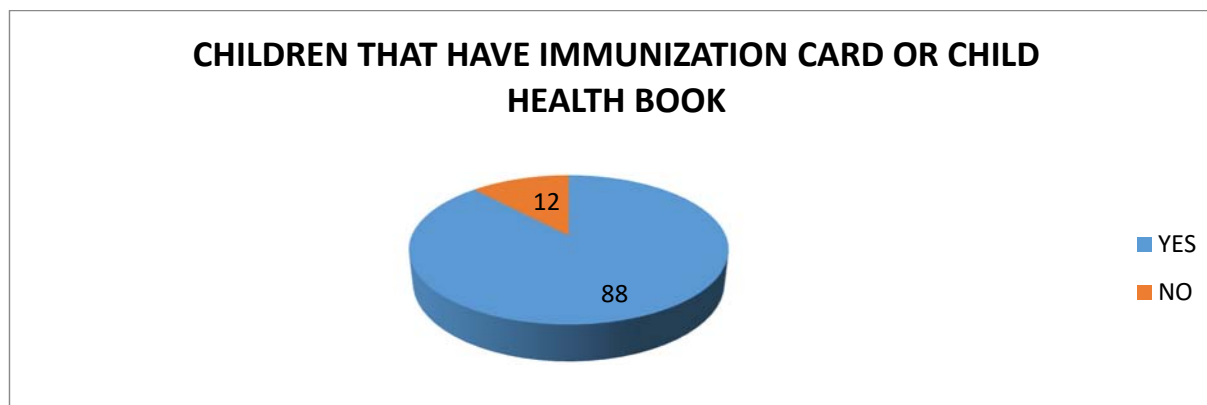
National Population Commission is the body saddled with the responsibility of collection, analyzing and dissemination of demographic data in Nigeria. The registration and issuance of birth certificate of under 5 years old is done by this body. The survey analysis revealed that only 29% of the sampled children in the household have the logo of national population commission on their birth certificate while the remaining 71% did not have the logo.

REASONS THE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD NOT REGISTERED



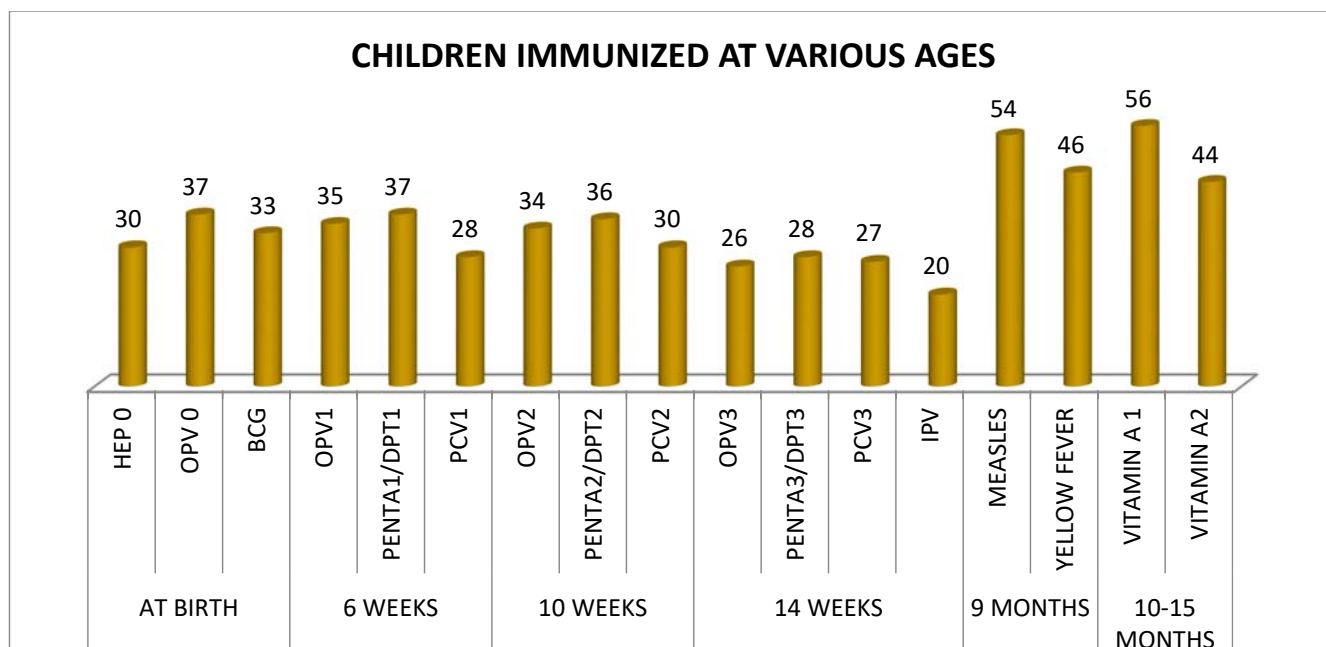
Several reasons were given by the children in the household why their birth were not registered. The result of the survey disclosed that 71% of the sample household said the reason was because they did not know how to register while 28% said there was no money to pay in for them to be registered.

CHILDREN THAT HAVE IMMUNIZATION CARD OR CHILD HEALTH BOOK



The survey also sought to ascertain the percentage of children in the sampled household that have immunization card or child health book, and the result obtained revealed that 88% of the children has immunization card or child health book while 12% of the sampled children did not have the immunization card or child health book.

CHILDREN IMMUNIZED AT VARIOUS AGES



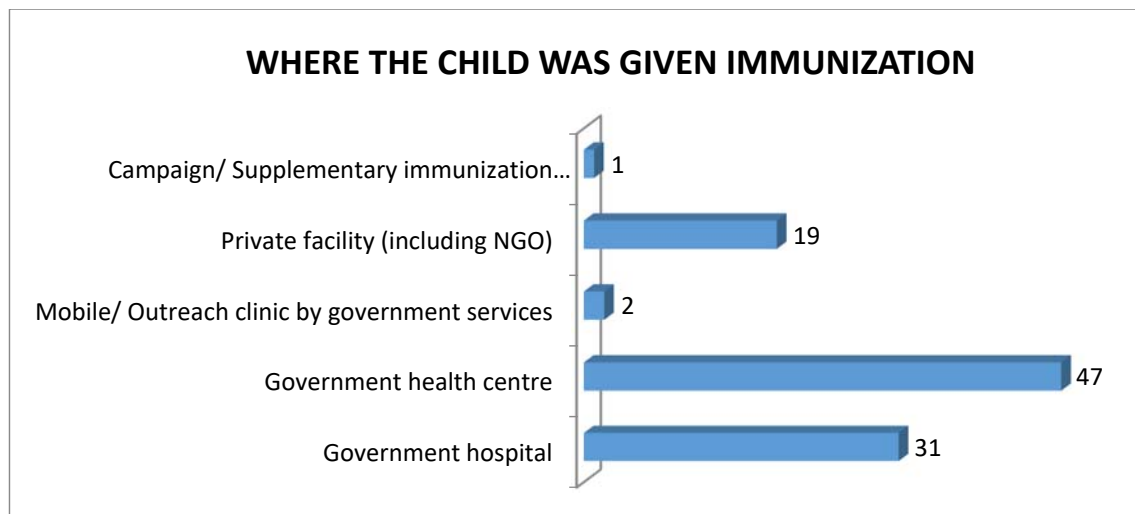
In order to combat the identified childhood killer diseases with a view of ensuring improved healthcare services to all the children especially the under 5years, the state government through the ministry of health is incessantly championing the immunization programs. Different kinds of vaccines such as BCG, OPV, DPT, HEPO, PENTA₂/DPT₂, PENTA/DPT, MEASLES etc were given at children at various ages.

The result of the survey showed that, at birth three (3) types of vaccines were given to the children which include HEPO, OPVo and BCG. 37% of the sampled children took OPVo, and 33% claimed to take BCG while 30% of the children actually took HEPO.

CHILDREN AT 6 WEEKS

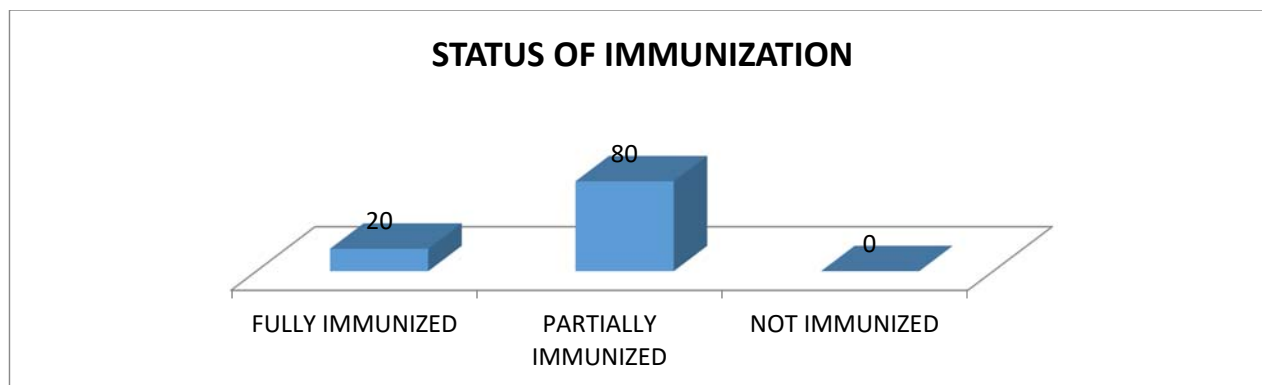
The result of the survey showed that 37% of the sampled children at 6weeks PENTA/DPT, and 35% took OPV, while 28% took PCVI.

WHERE THE CHILDREN WAS GIVEN IMMUNIZATION



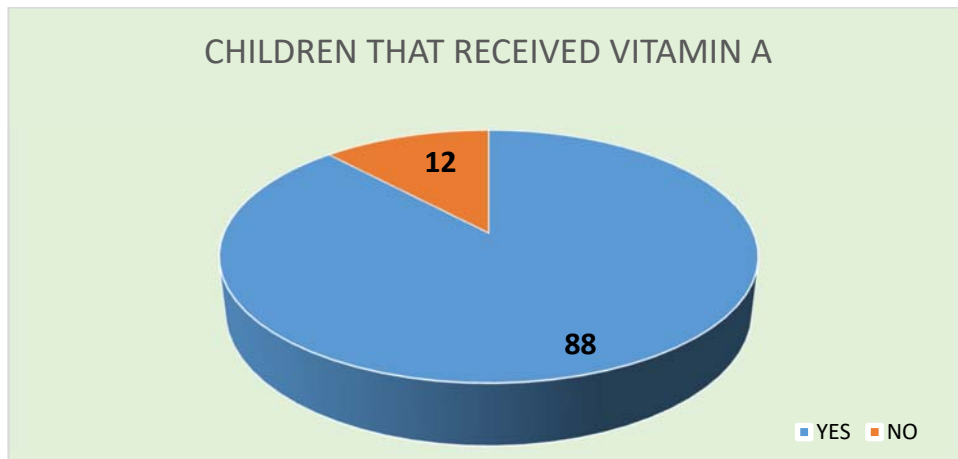
One of the health initiatives to guide and guard children against early killer diseases and enhance their survival at the tender ages is child immunization. The survey revealed that 47% of the sampled children took their immunization in Government Health Centre, 31% took theirs in government hospital while 19% were given immunization in Private Health Facility including NGO. Only 2% and 1% of the sampled children were given immunization in Outreach Clinic By Government Services and supplementary immunization activities.

STATUS OF IMMUNIZATION



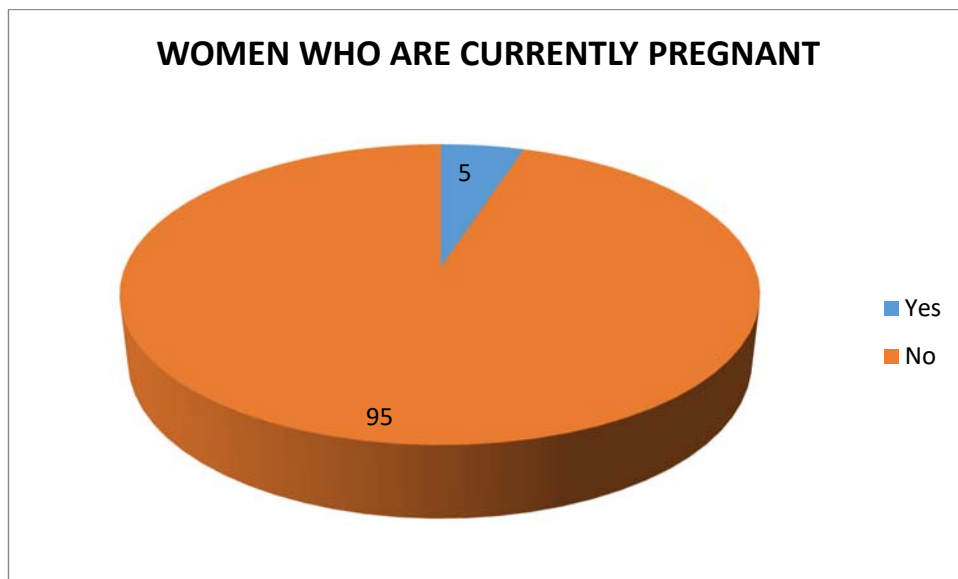
Further analysis indicated the status of immunization taken by the sampled children. The result of the survey revealed that 80% of the sampled children were partially immunized, while 20% of the sampled children were fully immunized.

CHILDREN THAT RECEIVED VITAMIN A



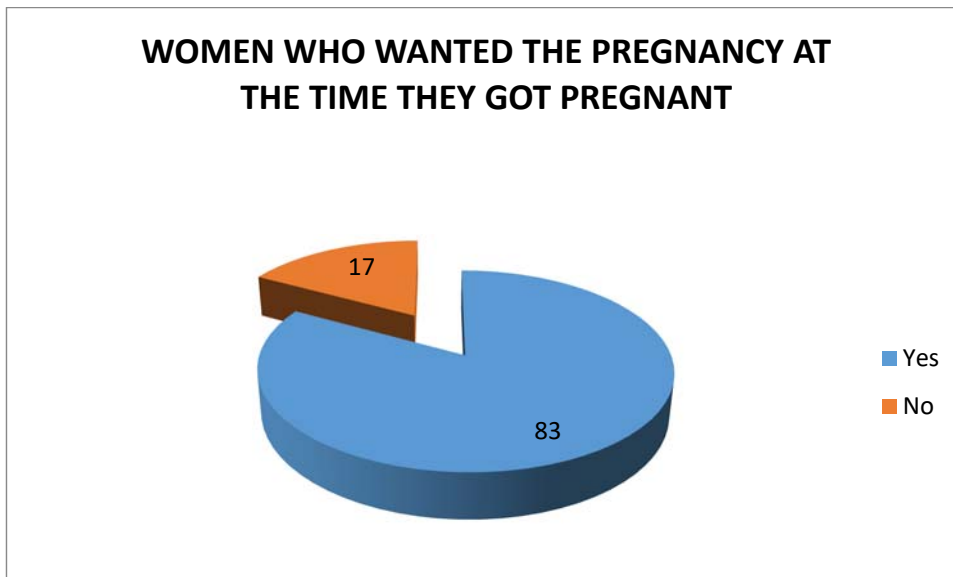
It was revealed that children that received at least a drop of Vitamin A is 88%.

WOMEN WHO ARE CURRENTLY PREGNANT



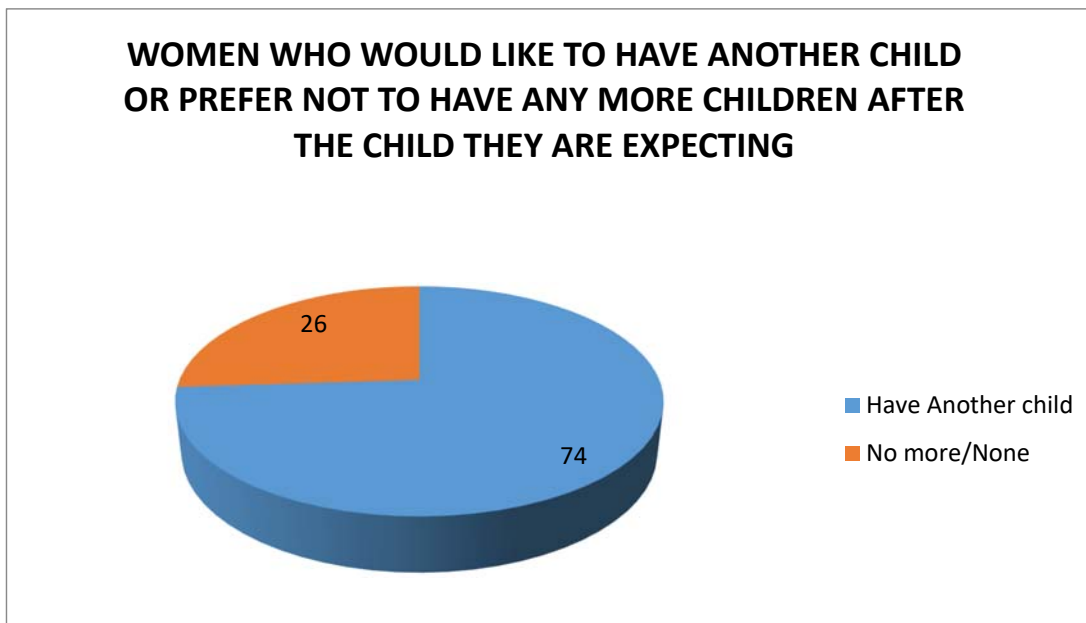
The survey investigated further to ascertain the percentage of sample women that were pregnant and the result revealed that only 5% of the sampled women were pregnant while 95% of them were not pregnant presently.

WOMEN WHO WANTED THE PREGNANCY AT THE TIME THEY GOT PREGNANT



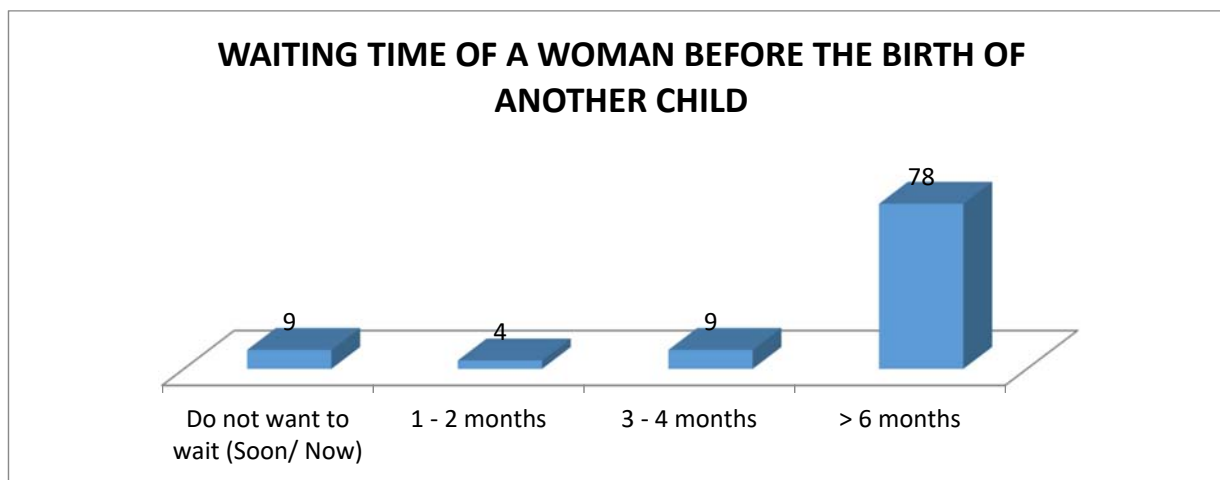
The study also sought to ascertain the percentage of sampled women who as at the time they got pregnant, they actually wanted it. The result of the survey revealed that 83% of the sampled women claimed they wanted it while 17% said they did not.

WOMEN WHO WOULD LIKE TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD OR PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY MORE CHILDREN AFTER THE CHILD THEY ARE EXPECTING



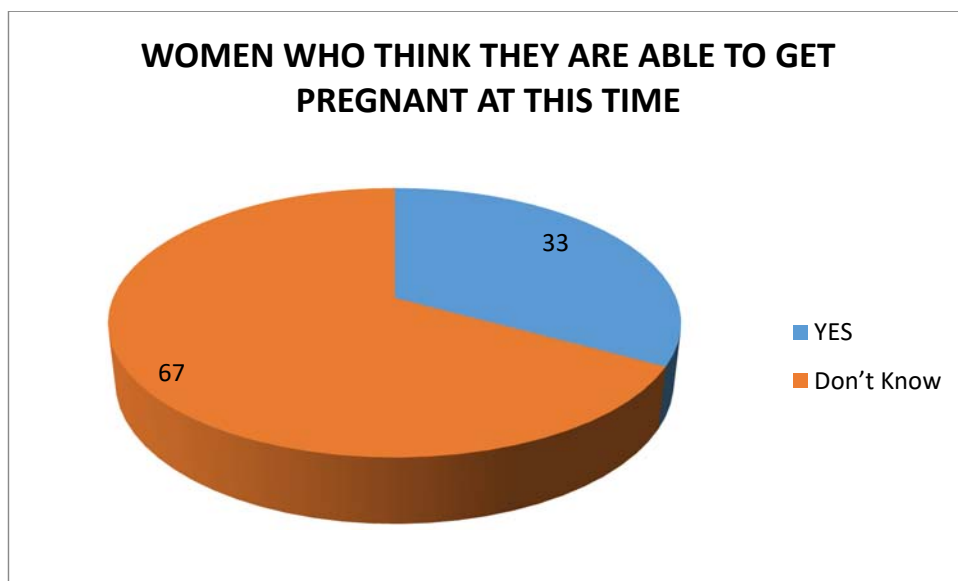
The result of the survey analysis revealed that 74% of the sampled women would like to have another child after the child they were expecting while 26% of them said they wouldn't like to have any child again after the one they were expecting.

WOMEN'S WAITING TIME BEFORE THE BIRTH OF ANOTHER CHILD



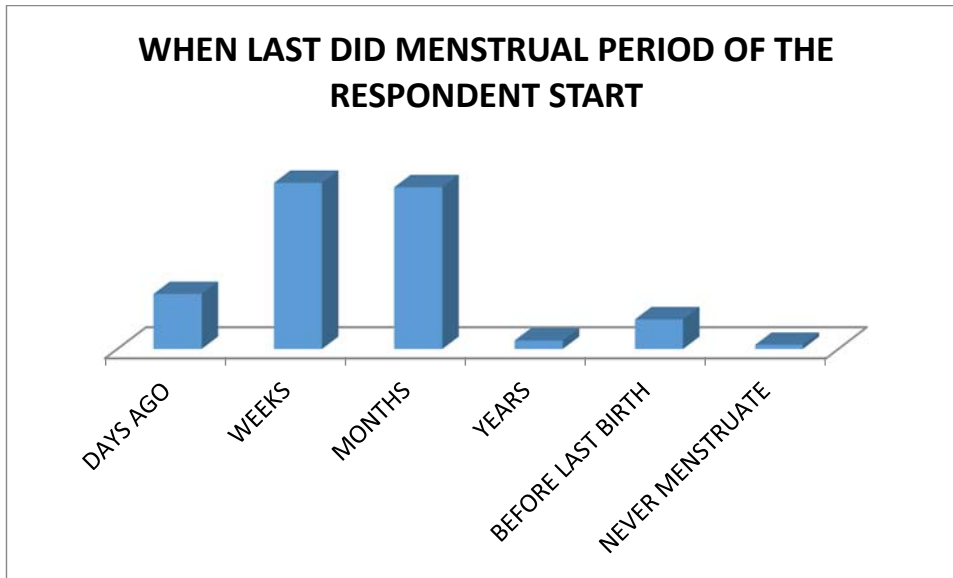
The survey further investigated the waiting time of when before the birth of another child. It was discovered that 78% of the sampled women would prefer to wait for at least 6 months before the birth of another child, 9% said they do not want to wait and another 9% said they would like to wait for 3-4 months before the birth of another child. 4% of the sampled women said they would like to wait for 1-2 months before having another child.

WOMEN WHO THINK THEY ARE ABLE TO GET PREGNANT AT THIS TIME



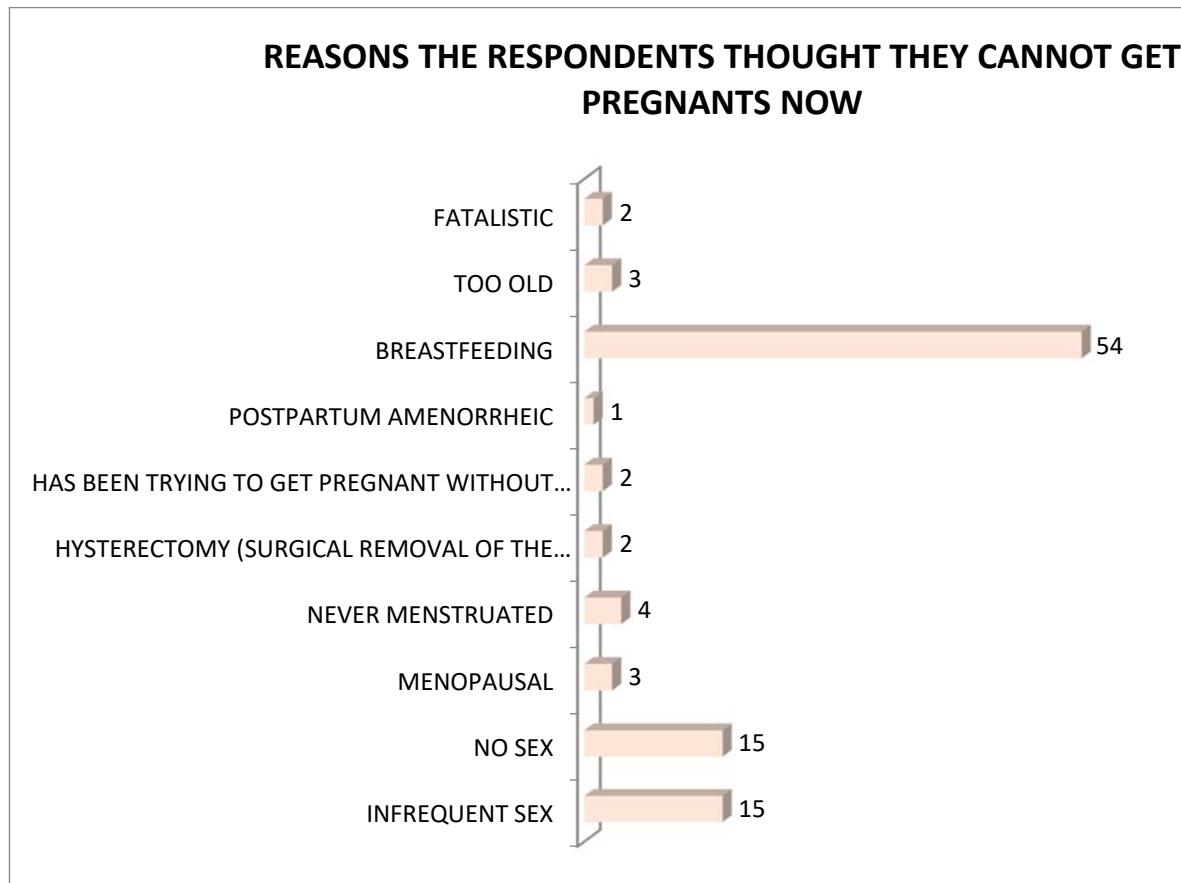
If you are considering having a baby, you probably have wondered how long it will take to get pregnant, when to have sex and how often. The study sought to know the percentage of women who think they are able to get pregnant at the time the questionnaire was administered. 67% of the sampled women said they don't know while 33% of the respondents claimed that they were able to get pregnant.

WHEN LAST DID MENSTRUAL PERIOD OF THE RESPONDENTS START

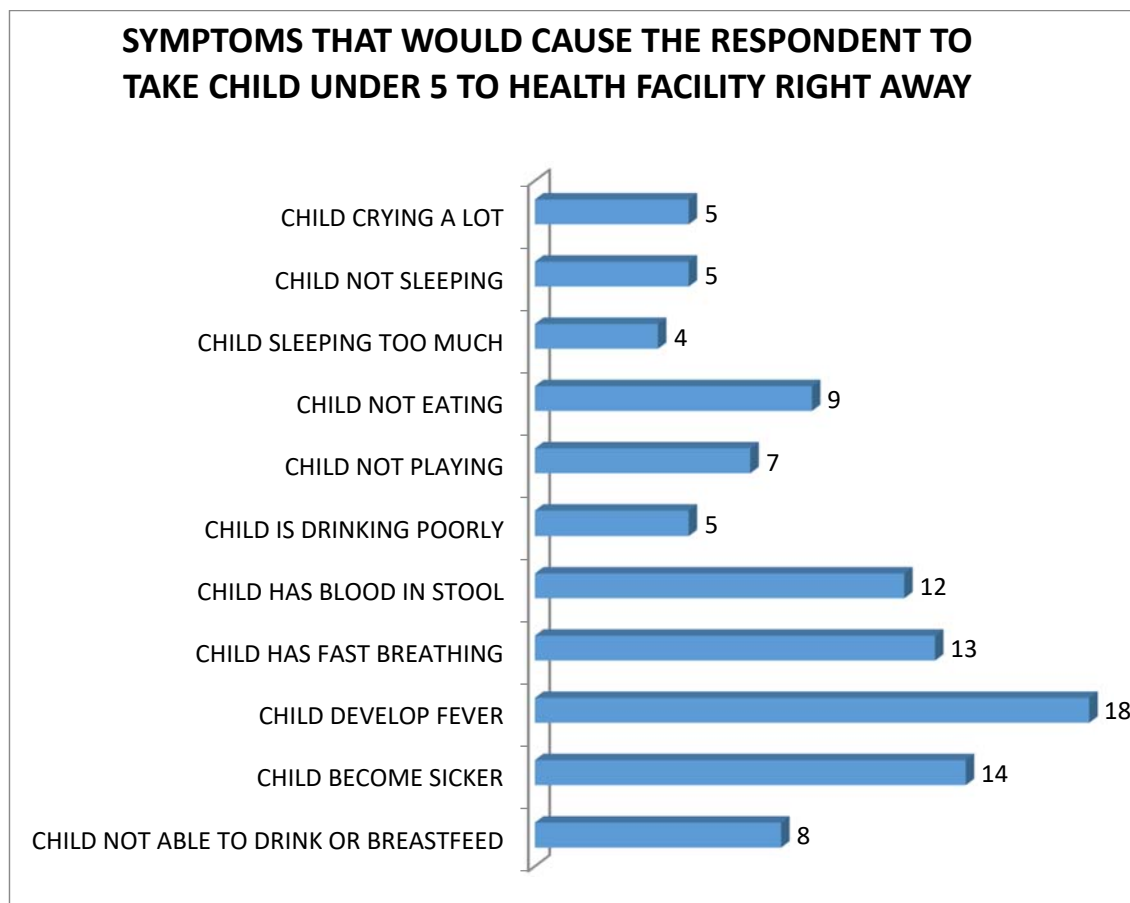


A woman's menstrual cycle begins on the first day that she notice bright red blood-not just spotting and it ends on the day before the next cycle begins. The survey revealed that 39% of the respondents said that , it was weeks ago their menstrual period started while 38%,13%, 7% and 2% of the sampled women said that their menstrual period started last months, days, before last birth, years ago respectively only 1% said they have never menstruated.

REASONS THE RESPONDENTS THOUGHT THEY CANNOT GET PREGNANT NOW

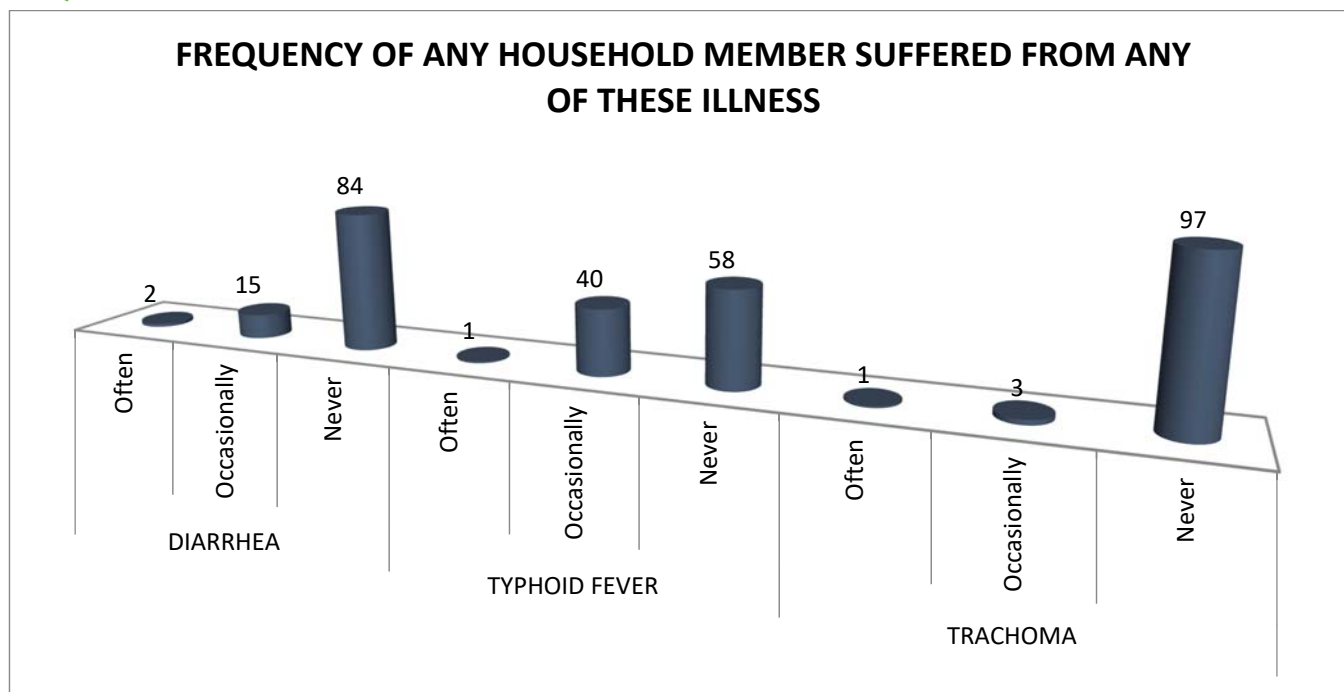


There are so many factors that can affect a woman's chance of getting pregnant. Some of these reasons were examined during the survey and the results are as follows: 54% said because they are breastfeeding their chances of getting pregnant is low. Furthermore, 15% of the respondents attributed the reason why they cannot get pregnant to infrequent sex. The percentage of the sampled with reasons such as; never menstruated, too old, menopausal, fatalistic, has been trying to get pregnant without success, hysterectomy (surgical removal of the uterus) and postpartum amenorrheic stands at 4%, 3%, 2%, and 1% respectively.



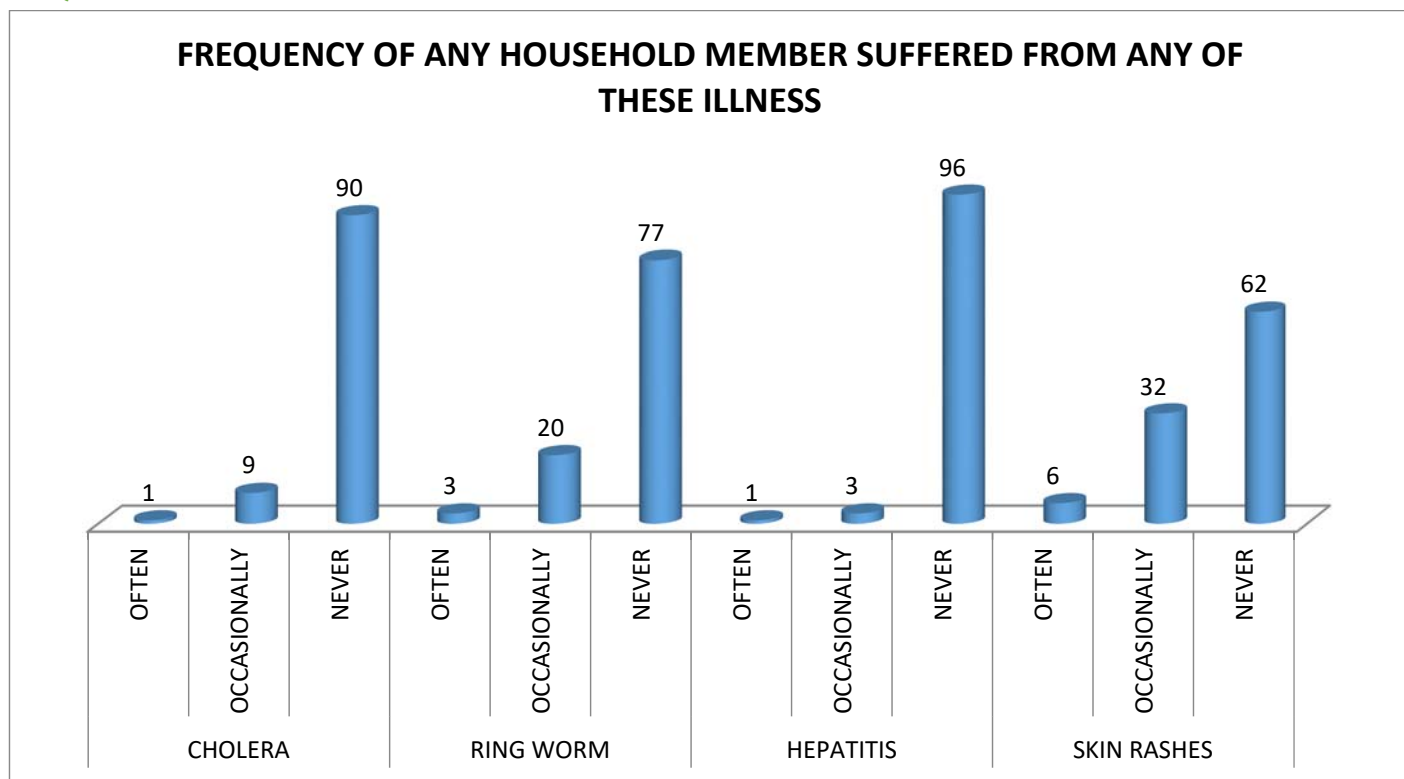
Departure from normal function or feeling which is noticed by a patient, reflecting the presence of an unusual state or of a disease. The survey sought to investigate the symptoms that would cause the respondent to take an under 5years old child to health facility right away. The result of the survey revealed that 18% of the respondents said when the child develop fever, 14% said when the child is sick, 12% said that when the blood is noticed in the stool of the child. And 13% said when the child has fast breathing.

FREQUENCY OF ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER SUFFERED FROM ANY OF THESE ILLNESS



The prevalence of some illness such as diarrhea, typhoid fever, trachoma etc. had been recognized worldwide as killer disease. It is therefore expedient to capture household level prevalence of such ill health condition. That usually affects the household. The result of the survey revealed that 84% of the sampled households claimed that they have never suffered from the illness called diarrhea while 15% said they suffered from diarrhea occasionally and 2% claimed to have suffered from diarrhea often. In the case of typhoid fever; 58% claimed that they have never suffered from the illness while 40% and 1% said they suffered from the illness occasionally and often respectively.

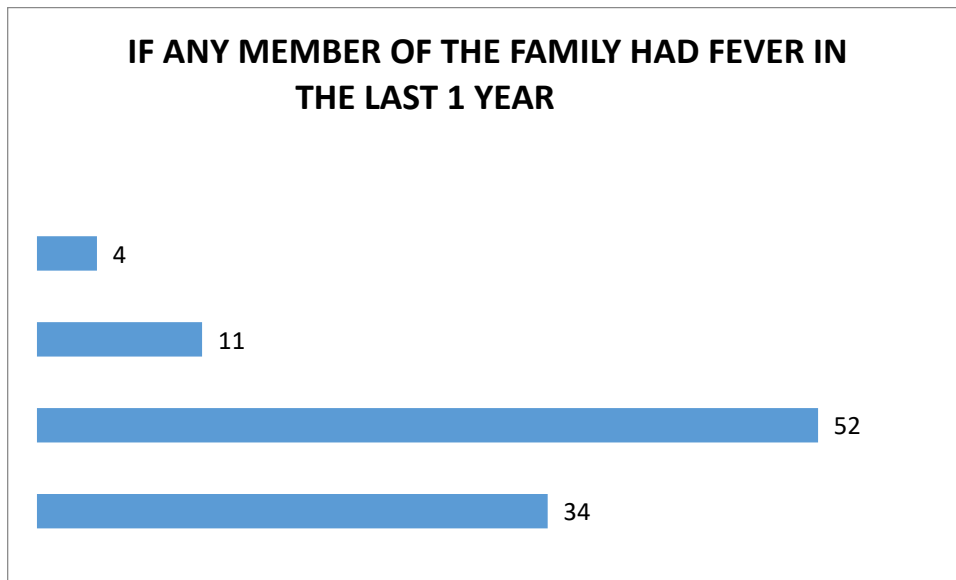
Furthermore, the frequency of household that suffered from trachoma were as follow 97% (Never), 2% (occasionally) and 1% (Often).



Similarly, frequency of cholera, ringworm, hepatitis and skin rashes as indicator for measuring proximity of household members to such illness. The survey revealed that 90% of the sampled household said they have never suffered from cholera while 9% said they suffered from the illness occasionally and 1% claimed to have suffered from ringworm, 20% said that the household members suffered from ringworm.

Furthermore, the result of the survey revealed that 96% of the sampled household said they have never suffered from hepatitis either occasionally or often respectively. While 62% claimed to have never suffered from skin rashes, but 32% claimed to have suffered from skin rashes occasionally while 6% said they often suffered from the illness.

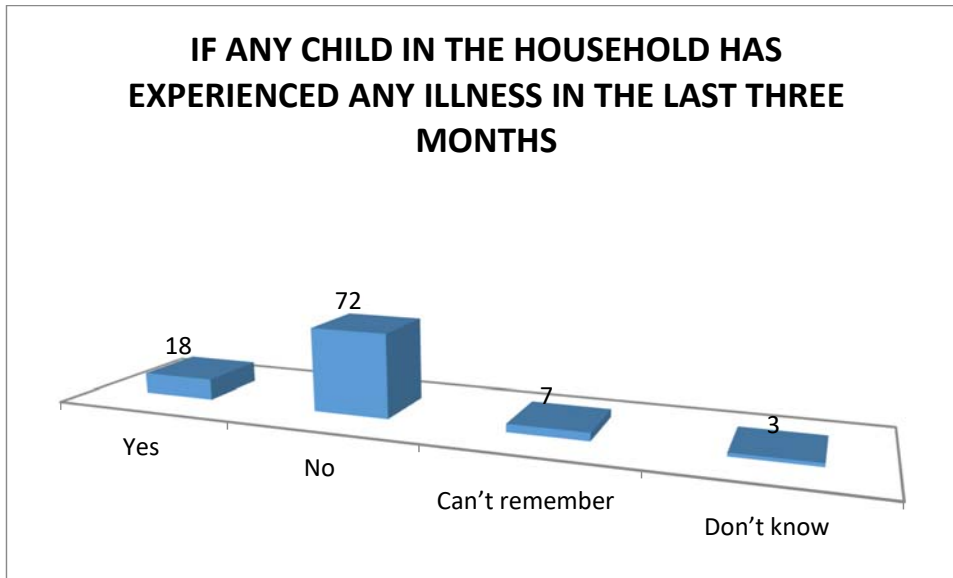
ANY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY HAD FEVER IN THE LAST 1 YEAR



Fever Is when a humans body temperature goes above the normal range of 36-37_{oc} It is a common medical sign. An elevated body temperature (fever) is one of the ways our immune system attempts to combat an infection.

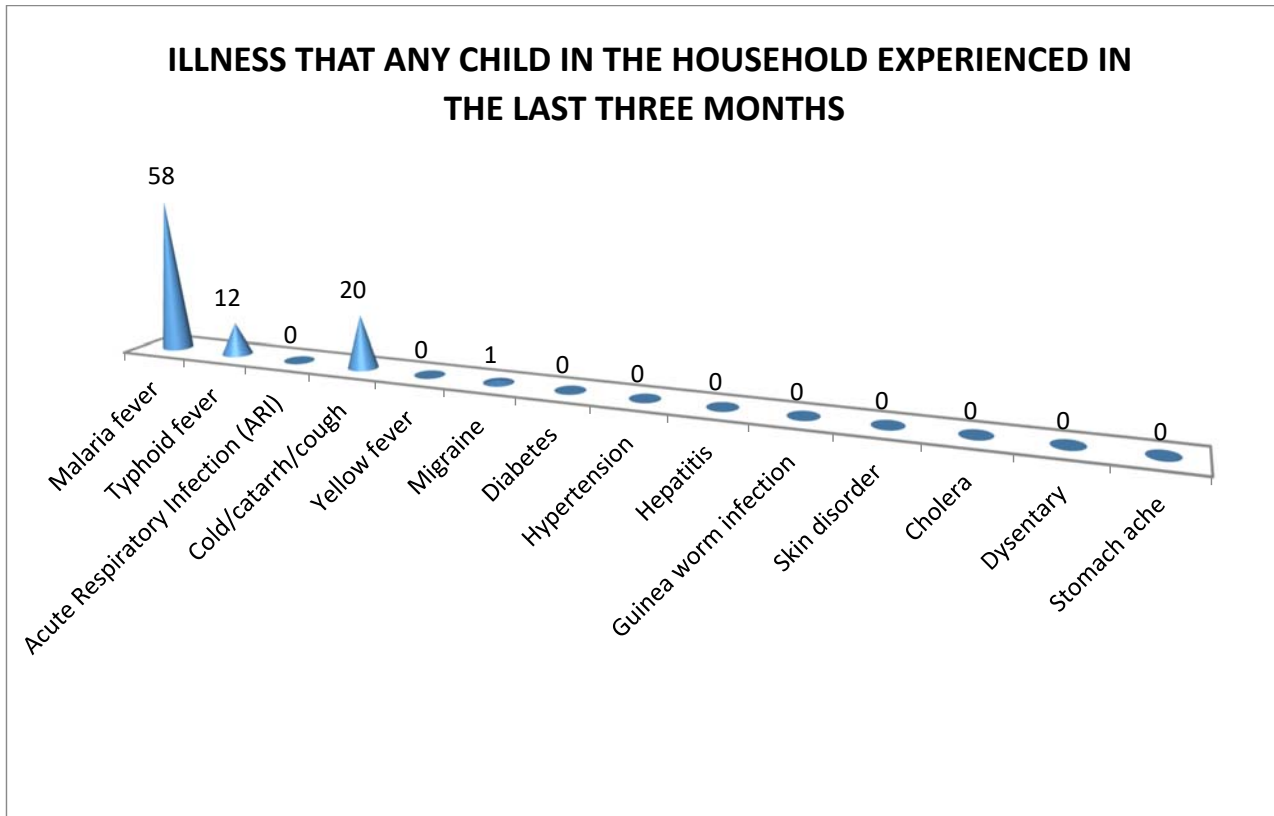
The survey further sought to investigate if any member of the household had fever in the last 1year. The result showed that 34% of the sampled household claimed to have fever in the last one year while 52% said they did not have fever in the last 1year. 11% of the respondents said they can't remember and 3% said they don't know.

ANY CHILD IN THE HOUSEHOLD HAS EXPERIENCED ANY ILLNESS IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS



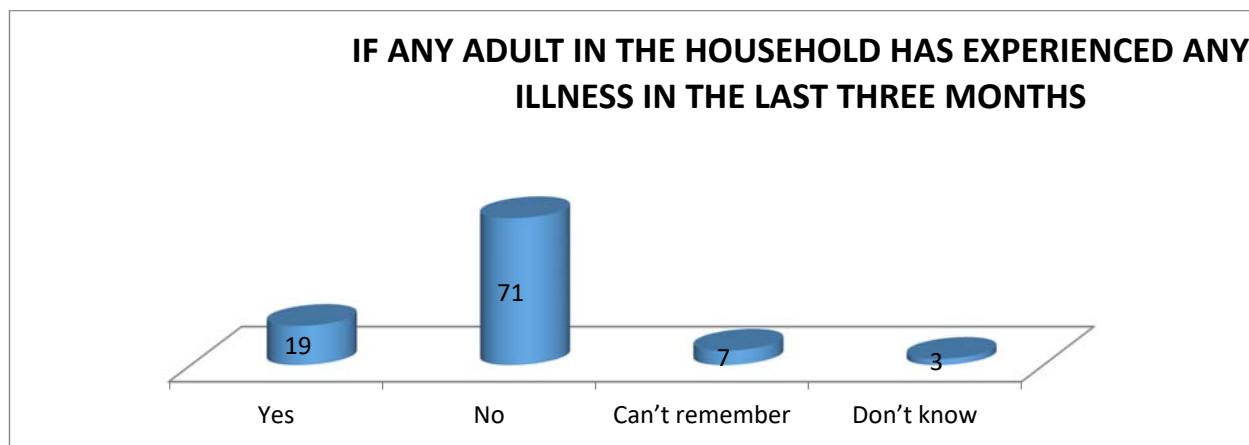
The founders of the World Health Organization defined Health as a state of complete physical , mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. The survey required to know if any child in the household has experienced any illness in the last three month. The survey revealed that 72% of the sample household said that no child experience any illness in the last three month while 18% claimed to experience illness and 7% said they can't remember. 3% of the respondents claimed not to know if they experienced any illness in the last three month.

ILLNESS THAT ANY CHILD IN THE HOUSEHOLD EXPERIENCED IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS



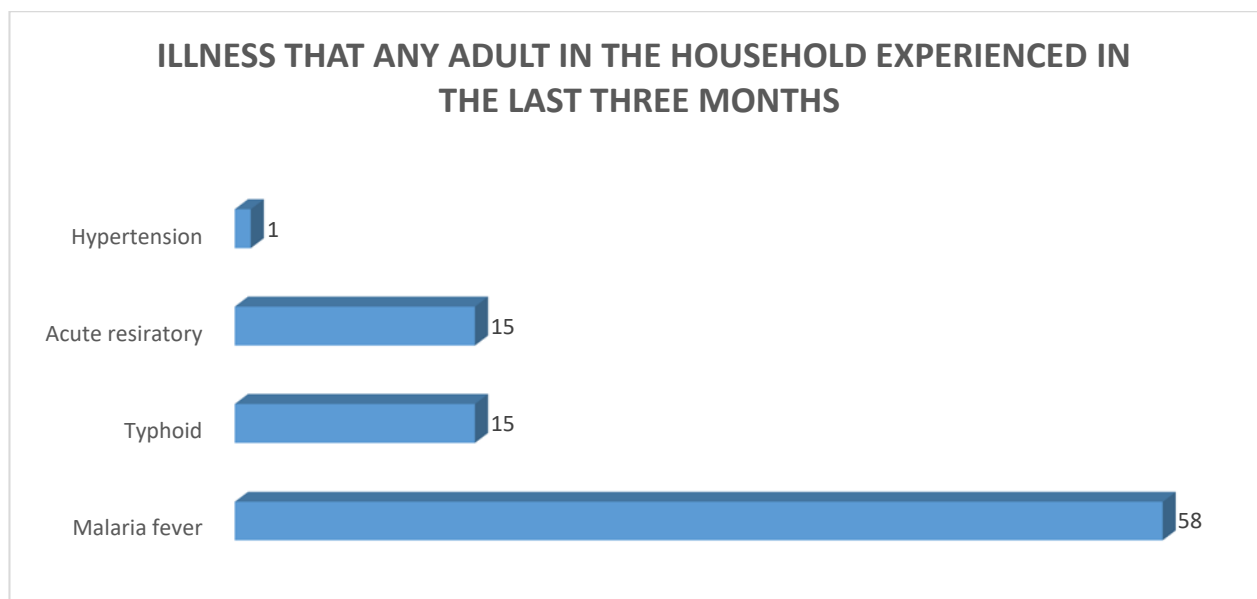
In most developing countries, the health of the children is strongly dependent on maternal health care behavior. The study sought to know the illness that any child in the household experienced in the last three months. It was revealed by the result of the survey that 58% of the sampled children had malaria fever in the last three month and 20% of them had cold/catarrh /cough, 12% had typhoid fever while 3% of the children had skin disorder. 1% each of the sampled children had acute respiratory infection (AR), yellow fever and stomach ache respectively.

ANY ADULT IN THE HOUSEHOLD HAS EXPERIENCED ANY ILLNESS IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS



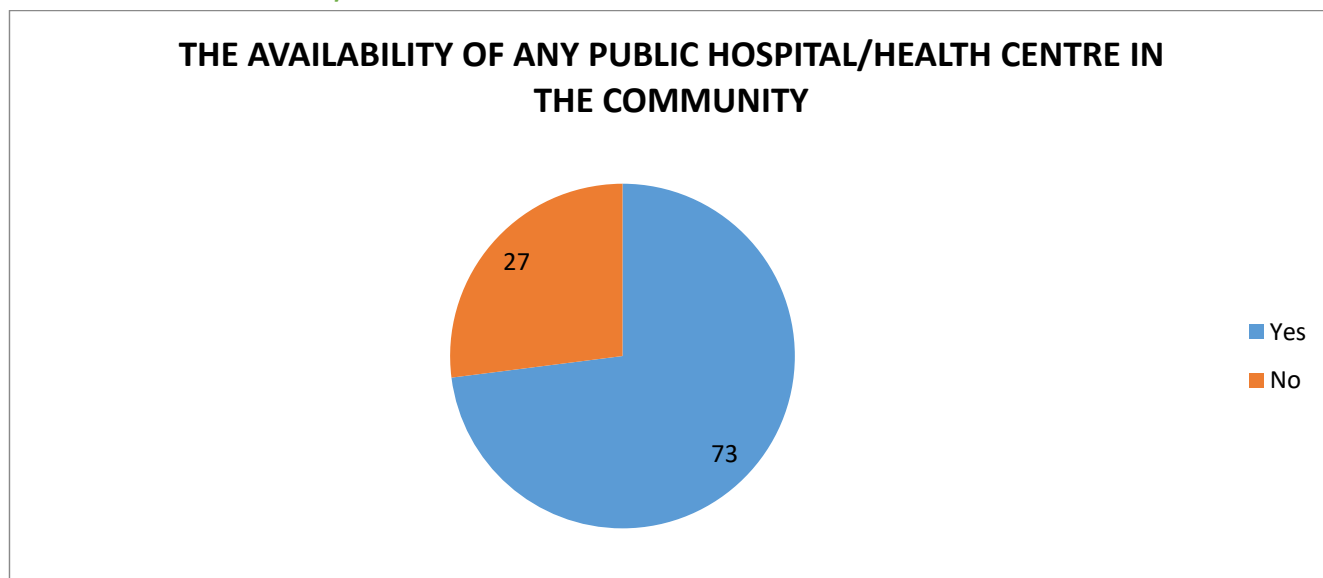
One of the ways to measure the effectiveness and efficiency of government health policy and programme is how healthy the people are. The survey wish to know if any adult in the household has experienced any illness in the last three months. The result revealed that 71% of the sampled household said they have not experience any illness in the last three month while 19% claimed to have experienced any illness. 7% and 3% said they cannot remember and don't know respectively.

ILLNESS THAT ANY ADULT IN THE HOUSEHOLD EXPERIENCED IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS



The survey result revealed that 58% of the respondents claimed that malaria fever was the illness that any adult in the household experienced in the last three months, 1% of any household experienced hypertension while 15% each way claimed Typhoid and Acute Respiratory infections respectively were the illness experienced by adults in the last three months.

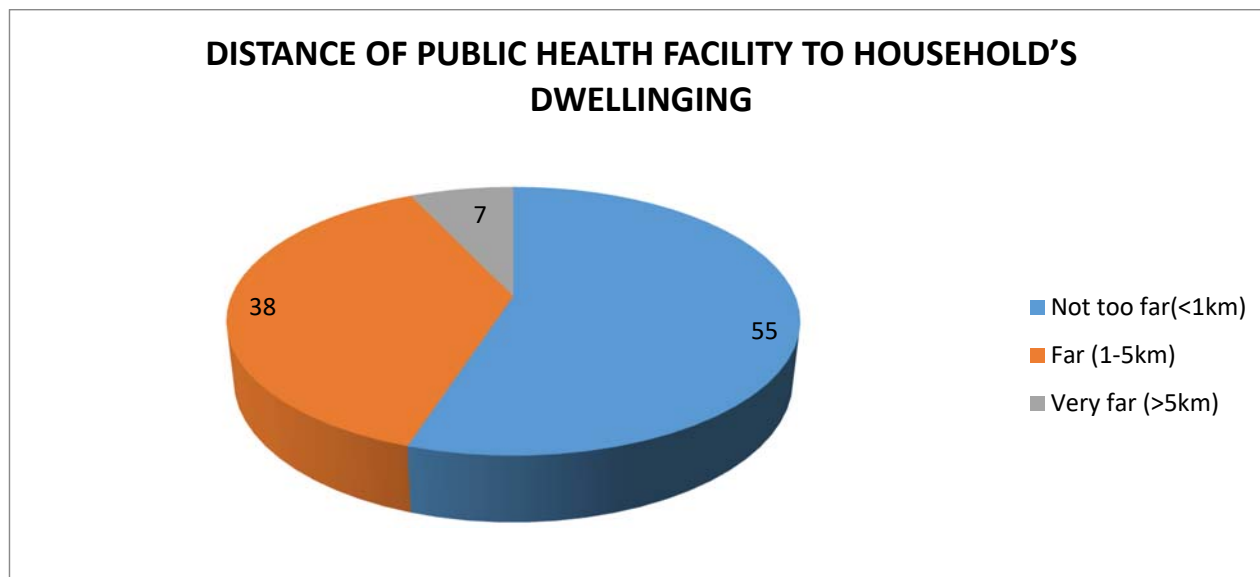
AVAILABILITY OF ANY PUBLIC/HEALTH CARE CENTRE IN THE COMMUNITY



One of the cardinal responsibilities of government across the 3 tiers is provision of qualitative health care service delivery through establishment of health facilities and provision of enabling environment for the Private Sector in Health Care Services to thrive and contribute to overall health care delivery in the state.

The result of the survey revealed that 73% of the sampled households sincerely confirmed the availability of government health facilities in their communities while 27% reported contrarily.

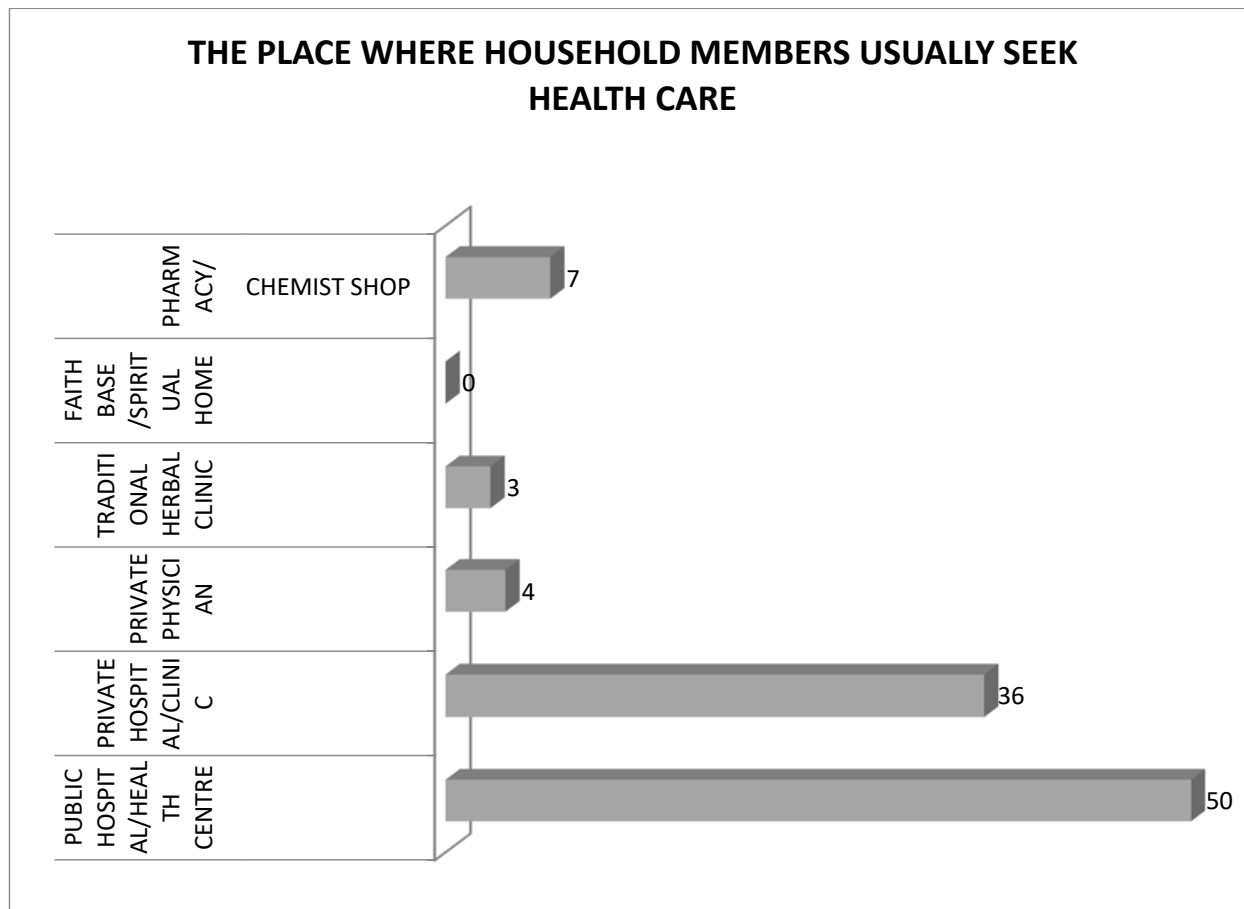
DISTANCE OF PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITY TO HOUSEHOLD DWELLING



Distance between household member place of residence and nearest health care facilities is one of the crucial factors that usually promote the uptake of health care delivery within a community. The nearer the health facility to the households the more likely the uptake of health care delivery at the facility.

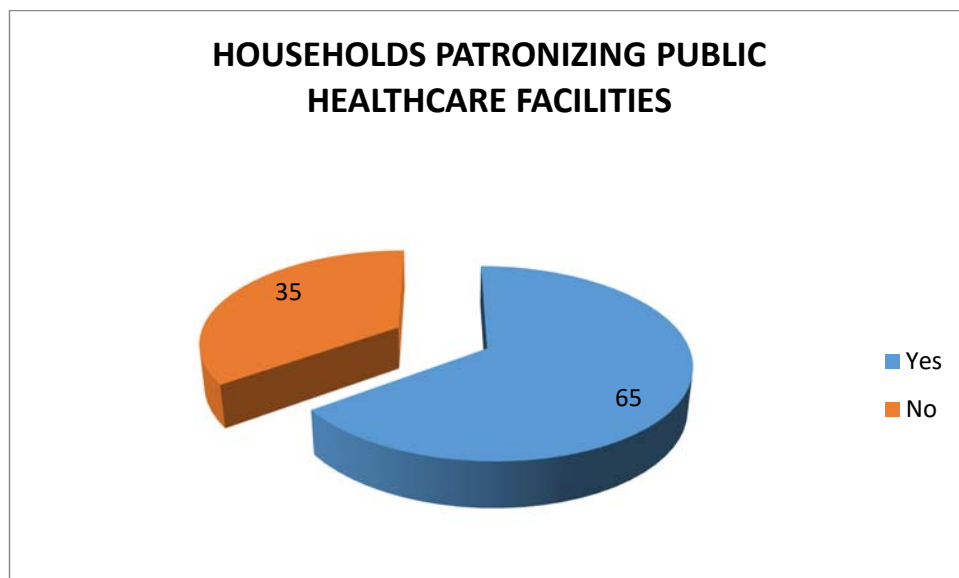
The survey analysis showed that 55% of the sampled households claimed that the public health facility is not too far from their dwelling. i.e they covered less than 1km from their dwelling place to the nearest health centre, while 38% covered a distance of 1.5km. 7% covered more than 5km.

PLACE WHERE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER USUALLY SEEK HEALTH CARE



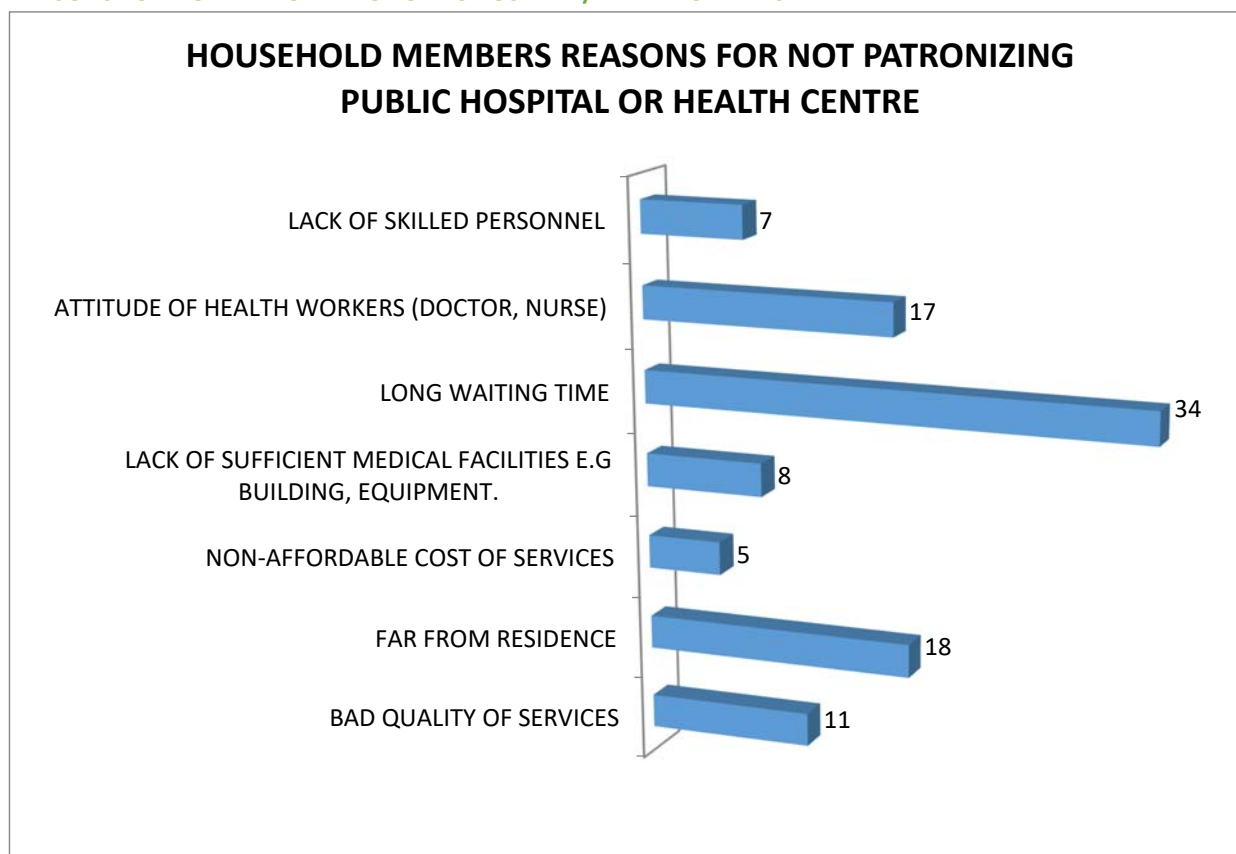
Provision of health care facility for all and sundry is part of statutory responsibilities of government at all levels. However, the scarce resources and increase in population has put some limitation on the adequacy of government facilities in terms of uptake of health delivery. People therefore determine where they seek health care facilities, engaged private physician as well as traditional and faith based healers. Health seeking behavior differs from households to households. It is therefore reported that places where households usually seek health care services be objectively determined. The study result revealed that 50% of the sampled household patronized public hospital health centre, 36% patronized private hospital/clinic, 7% and 4% patronized pharmacy/chemist shop and private physician respectively while 3% reportedly seek health care service from Traditional Herbal Clinic.

HOUSEHOLDS PATRONIZING PUBLIC HEALTHCARE FACILITY



The survey wanted to know the proportion of households patronizing public health care facilities and the result showed that 65% of the sampled households were patronizing public health care facilities while 35% of the respondents were not patronizing the public health care facilities.

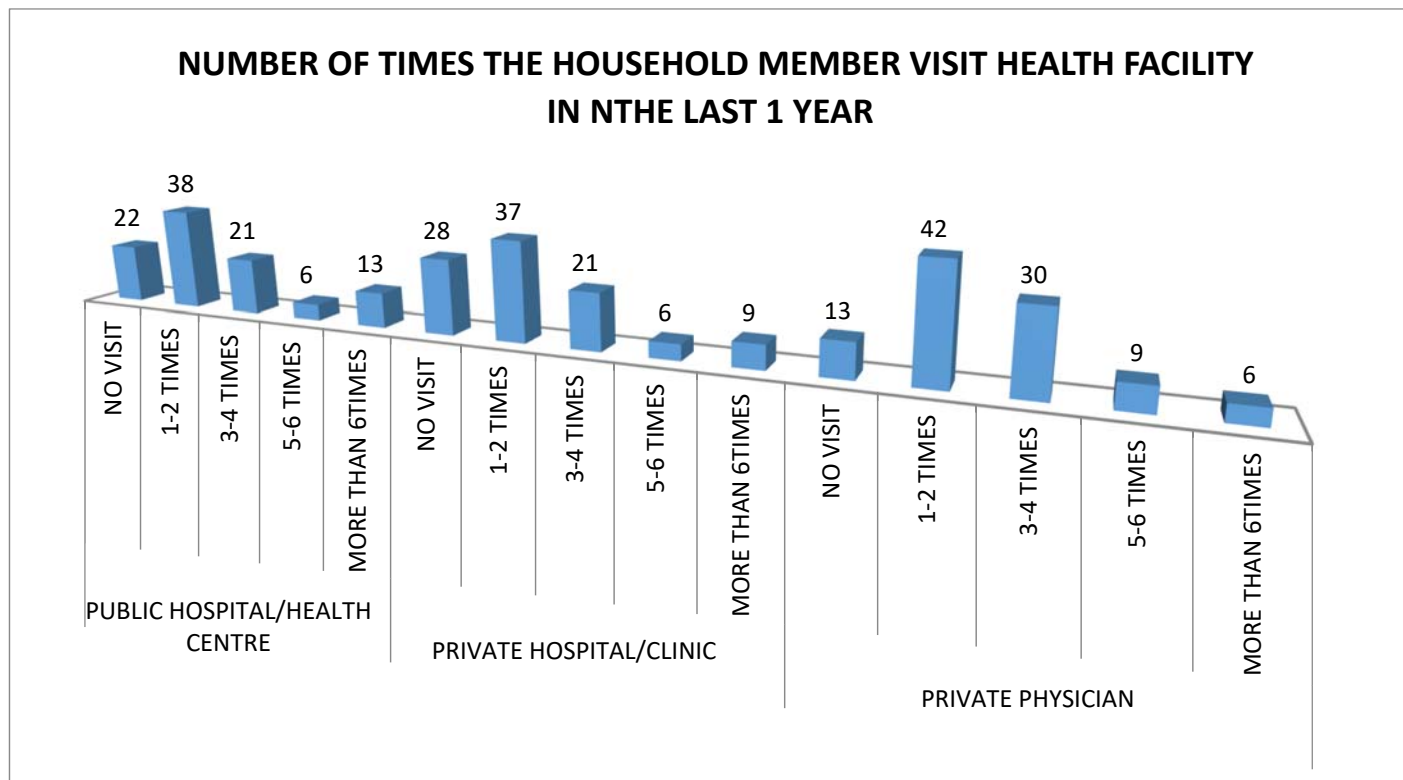
REASONS FOR NOT PATRONIZING PUBLIC HOSPITAL/HEALTH CENTRES



Various reasons were given by the sampled households who were not patronizing public health care facilities for not patronizing the public health care facilities. The survey revealed that 34% of the sampled

household complaint of long waiting time while 18% said it was because of the distance from residence. 17% of the respondents said that they were not patronizing public hospital/health centre simply because of the attitude of the health workers (Doctors and Nurses) while 11% and 8% said it was because of bad quality of services and lack of sufficient medical facilities e.g. building, equipment respectively. Further analysis revealed that 7% and 5% of the respondent's complaint of lack of skilled personnel and non-affordable cost of services respectively.

NUMBER OF TIMES THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER VISIT HEALTH FACILITY IN THE LAST 1 YEAR



The frequency of visit of the sampled household member to various health facilities (public, private, private physician, traditional herbal clinic, faith base spiritual home and pharmacy/chemist shop) was also examined. The result of the survey showed as follows

PUBLIC HOSPITAL/HEALTH CENTRES

The survey revealed that 38% of the respondents claimed that within one year, they visited public hospital/health centres 1-2 times while 22% indicated no visit at all to the public hospital/health centres. On the other hand 21%, 13% and 6% specified 3-4 times, 5-6 times and more than 6 times within one year.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC.

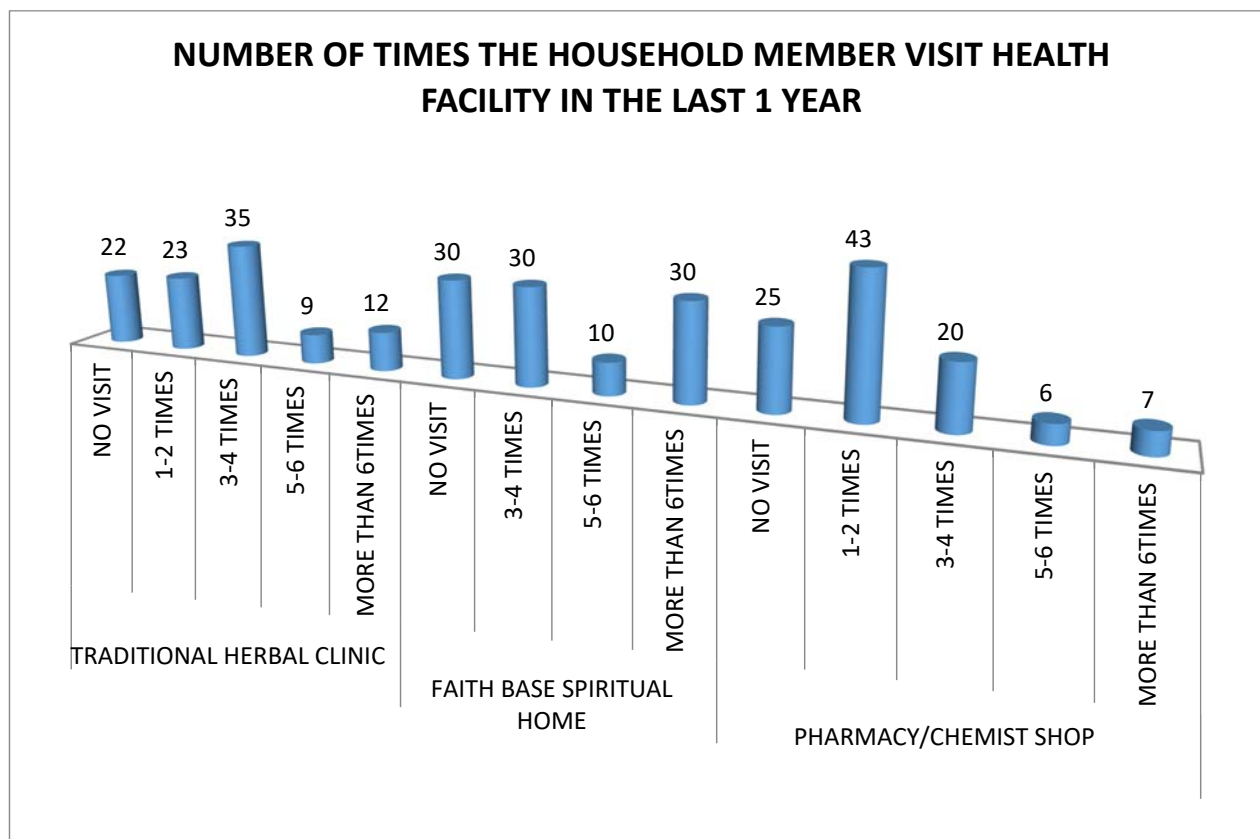
Private hospital is a hospital owned by a "for-profit" company or a "non-profit" organization and privately funded through pay-pal for medical services by patients.

The result of the study revealed that 37% of the sampled household indicated the number of times the household visits to the health care facilities was between 1-2 times while 28% recorded no visit at all. On the other hand, 21% of the respondents claimed that the number of time the household visit to private hospital was between 3-4 times while 9% and 6% claimed more than 6 times and 5-6 times respectively.

PRIVATE PHYSICIAN.

Private physician practices can maintain a more relaxed, family like atmosphere. The result of the survey showed that 42% of the respondents indicated that the household visit to private physician was between 1-2 times while 30% declared 3-4 times in the last one year. Similarly, 13% of the sampled household asserted no visit to private physician at all. While 9% and 6% stated 5-6 times and more than 6 times respectively.

NUMBER OF TIMES THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER VISIT HEALTH FACILITY IN THE LAST 1 YEAR cont.



TRADITIONAL HERBAL CLINIC

Traditional Health Clinic one of the recognized clinics in Nigeria. Many of them were registered with the Lagos State Ministry of Health. Their registration increased the confidence of some Lagosian to patronize them for health care. The study revealed that 35% of the sampled households stated that their visit to the traditional herbal clinic was 3-4 times while 23% and 22% of the respondents visit Traditional Herbal Clinic 1-2 times and no visit respectively. Further analysis showed that 12% and 9% of the respondents claimed their visit to traditional herbal clinic was more than 6times and 5-6 times respectively.

FAITH SPIRITUAL HOME

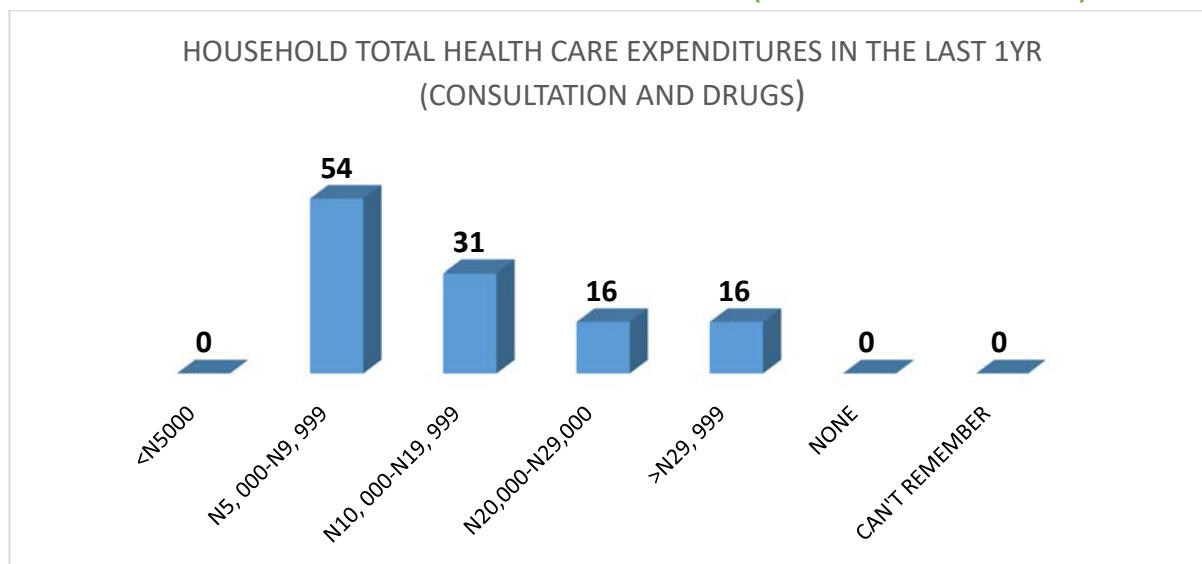
Faith healing is the ritualistic practice of prayer and gestures (such as laying of hands) that are claimed to elicit divine intervention in spiritual and physical healing. It is a healing achieved by religious belief and prayer, rather than by medical treatment. The survey report showed that 30% each of the respondents claimed that their visit to faith spiritual home was 3-4 times, more than 6 times and no visit respectively. While 10% of the sampled household claimed 5-6 times to faith spiritual home.

PHARMACY/ CHEMIST SHOP

Pharmacists, also known as chemists are healthcare professionals who practice in pharmacy, the field of health sciences focusing on safe and effective medication use. Pharmacists interpret and communicate this specialized knowledge to patients, physicians and other health care providers.

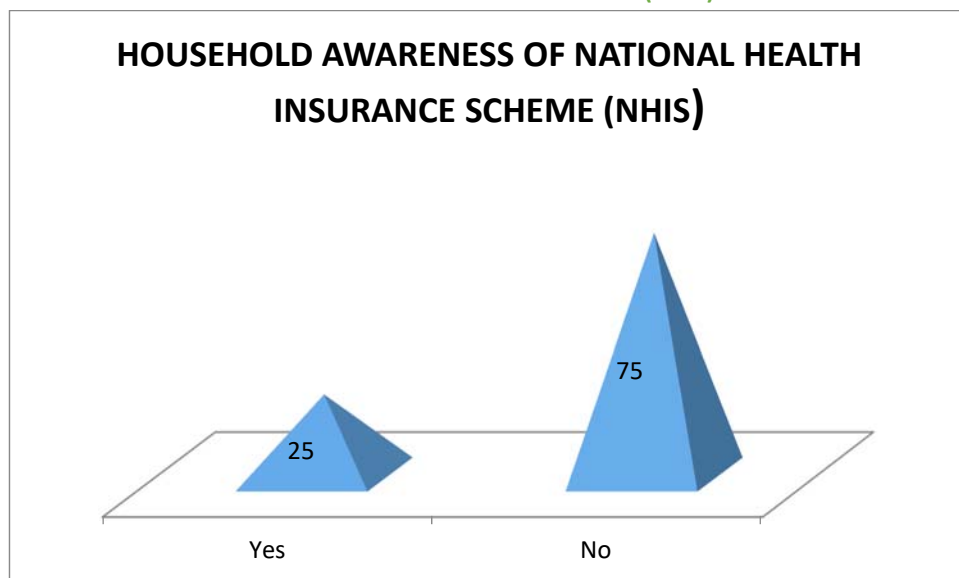
Some household members preferred the services of pharmacist/ chemist since many of them are licensed to operate. The survey result showed that 43% of the sampled household visited pharmacy/chemist shop at the frequency of 1-2 times within a year while 25% no visit and 20% declare 3-4 times. 7% and 6% of the respondents said that they visited pharmacy/chemist shop for more than 6 times and 5-6 times in a year respectively.

HOUSEHOLD TOTAL HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURES IN THE LAST 1YR (CONSULTATION AND DRUGS)



The sampled household that claimed to pay for total health care expenditures, the survey sought to know the amount the household member pay for consultation and drugs in the last 1year. The result revealed that 54% of the respondents said -pay between N5,000- N9, 000, while 31% said they pay between N10, 000.00 and N19, 000.00. The result further revealed that 16% of the respondents said pay between N20, 000-N29, 999, also 16% said -pay from N29, 999.00 and above.

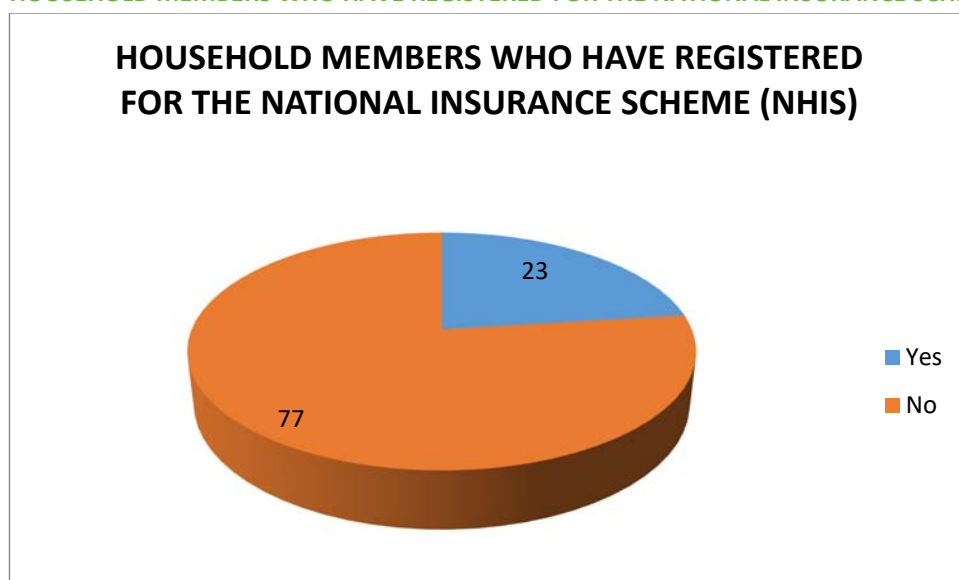
AWARENESS OF NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME (NHIS)



National health insurance scheme (NHIS) is an initiative to expand the frontier of opportunity in the funding of health care services by all and sundry through communal efforts as cost sharing and discouraging on the desk payment as being practices at the moment. The scheme was introduced few years back ago at the Federal level and was suppose to be domesticated to state, local government and Community levels.

Furthermore, all employers of labour are being carried along on the benefit and opportunity available to the household level. The survey result revealed that only 25% of the state inhabitants reportedly were aware of the NHIS while 75% of the respondents were not.

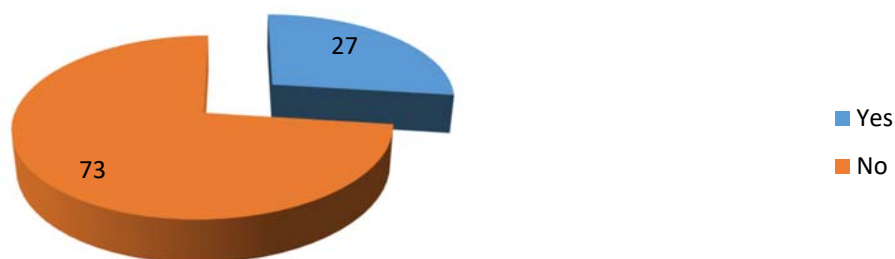
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAVE REGISTERED FOR THE NATIONAL INSURANCE SCHEME (NHIS)



The survey further examined the registration of household members for this laudable health insurance schemes among the household members. It was noticed that 23% out of those that claimed awareness of such programme had reportedly registered for the health insurance scheme.

WILLINGNESS TO PRE-PAY FOR A DEFINED PACKAGE OF HEALTHCARE FOR PARENTS AND FOUR CHILDREN

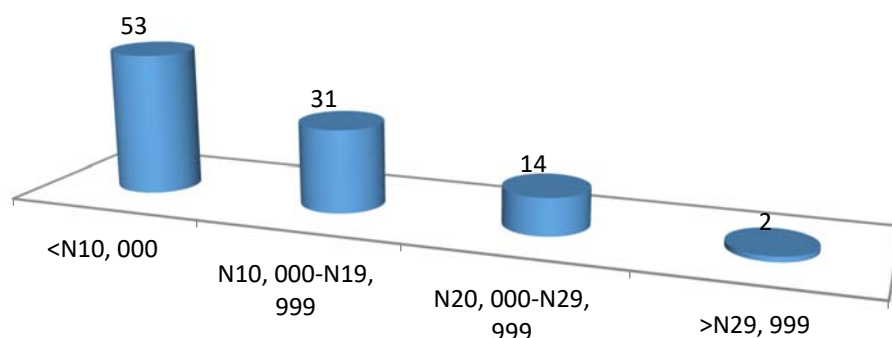
WILLINGNESS TO PRE-PAY FOR DEFINED PACKAGE OF HEALTHCARE FOR PARENTS & FOUR CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OF AGE



The pre-pay for a defined package of healthcare is a scheme to increase financial protection for household members by reducing the need to pay for health services at the point of delivery. The household are being protected against the financial hardship when the household members are ill. The survey intended to find the proportion of the household's willingness to pre-pay for a defined package of health for parents and children under 18 years of age. The result showed that out of the sampled household members, only 27% of the respondents claimed that they were willing to pre-pay for a defined package of healthcare while 73% of the sampled household said they were not willing for any pre-pay for a defined package of health care.

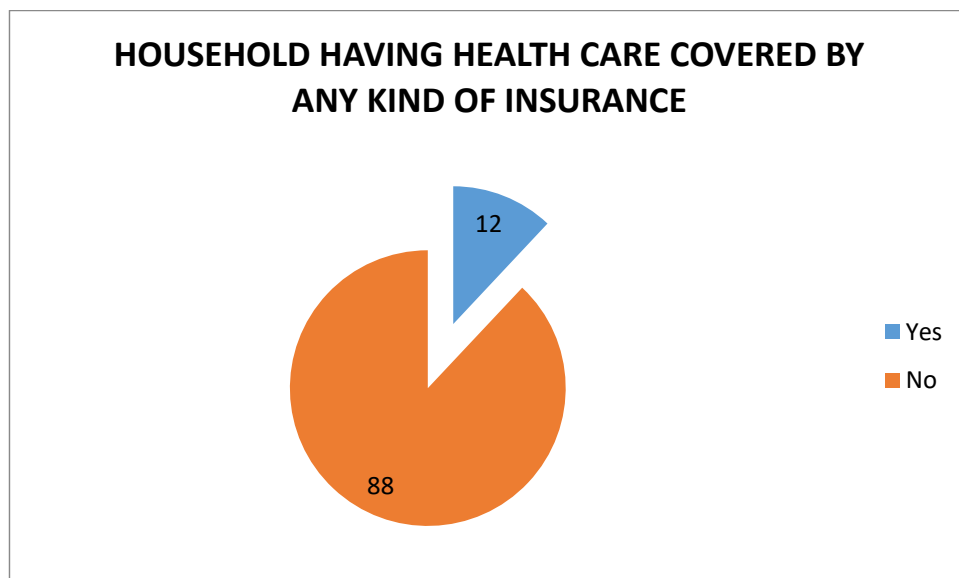
AMOUNT THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER ARE WILLING TO PRE-PAY FOR THE NEXT 1 YEAR

THE AMOUNT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER ARE WILLING TO PRE-PAY FOR THE NEXT 1 YEAR



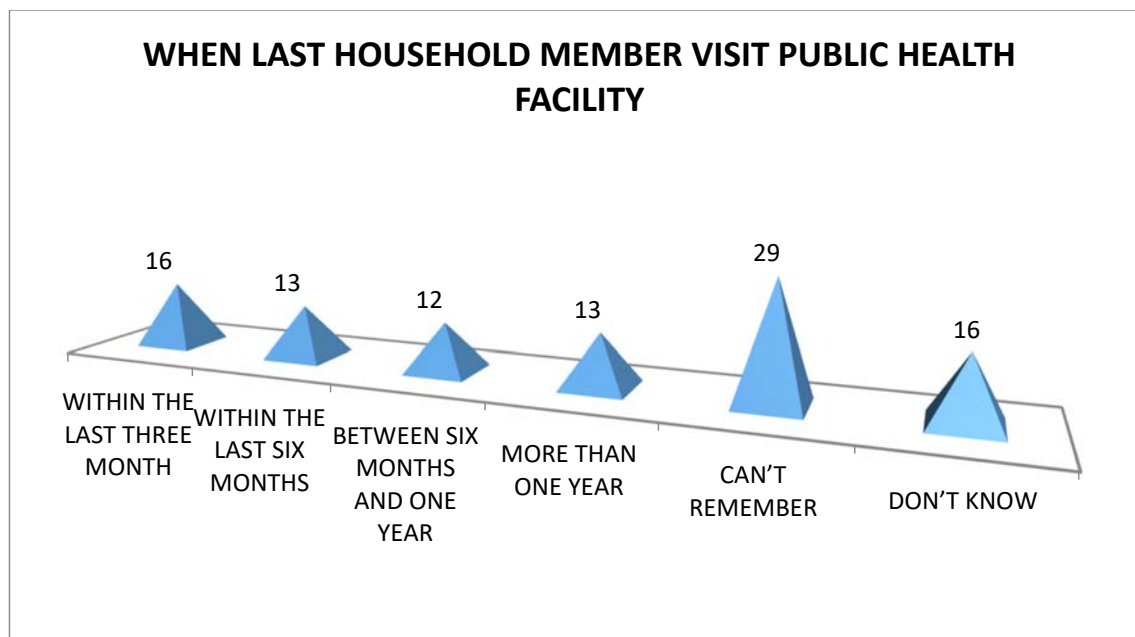
Out of the sampled household that claimed willingness to prepay for a defined package of health care, the survey sought to know the amount the household member were willing to pre-pay for the next 1 year. The result revealed that 53% of the respondents said they are willing to pre-pay amount below N10,000 while 31% said they were willing to pay between N10,000.00 and N19,000.00. the result further revealed that 14% of the respondents said they were willing to pre-pay between N20,000-N29,999 while only 2% said they will be willing to pre-pay any amount starting from N29,999.00 and above.

HEALTH CARE COVERED BY ANY KIND OF INSURANCE



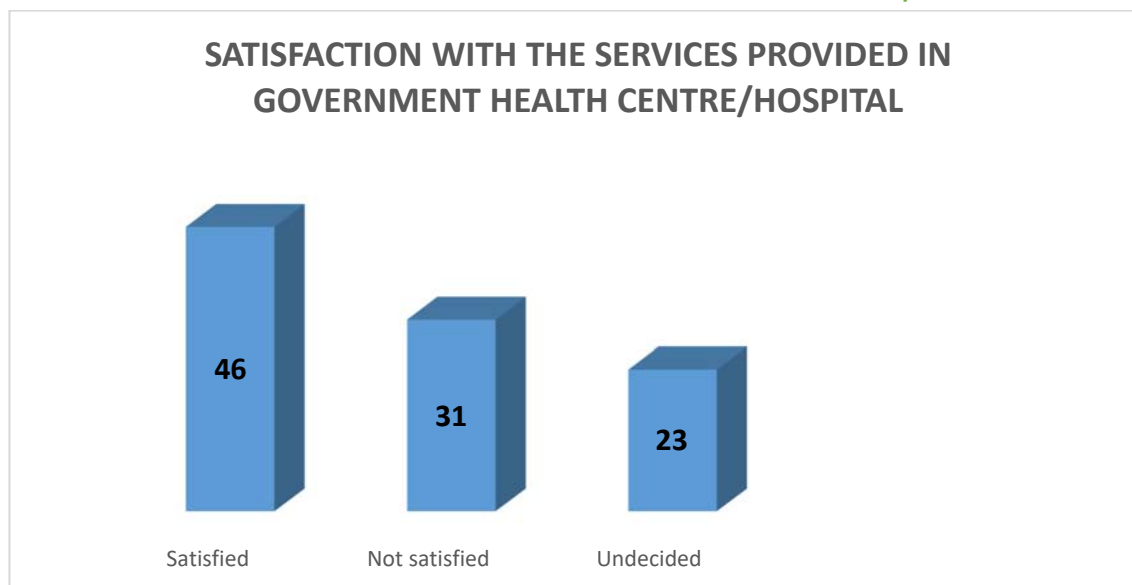
Health insurance is a type of insurance coverage that covers the cost of an insured individual's medical and surgical expenses. The survey sought to know the proportion of the sampled household members having healthcare covered by any kind of insurance. Only 12% of the respondents were covered by any kind of health care insurance. While 88% were not covered by kind of healthcare insurance.

WHEN LAST HOUSEHOLD MEMBER VISIT PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITY



The period the household members visited the public health facilities was also investigated and the result of the survey revealed that 16% each of the respondents indicated that within the last three months and don't know respectively. Further analysis showed that 29% of the respondents said that they cannot remember when last they visited public health facility. While 13% each of the respondents indicated that the time they visited the public health facilities was within the last six month and more than one year respectively. 12% of the sampled respondents claimed that their last visit to the public health facilities was between six month and one year.

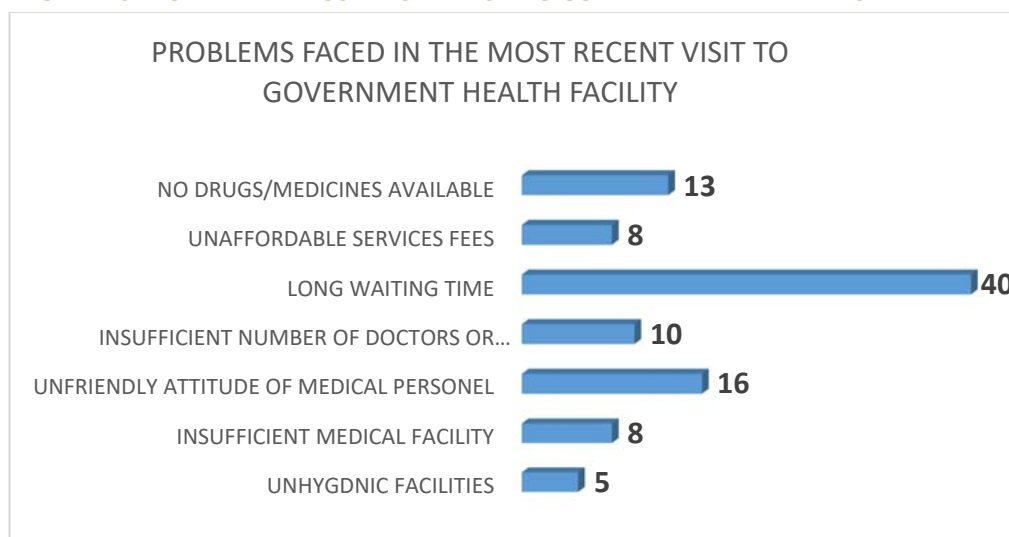
SATISFACTION WITH THE SERVICES PROVIDED IN GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE/HOSPITAL



Issues of safe and sustainable primary and secondary health facilities across the state have been receiving utmost priority from the Lagos state government in order to improve service delivery to the citizenry. In order to measure the desired impact of government health care delivery on the citizenry, there is a need to have a strong evaluation of the services rendered by the government health facilities.

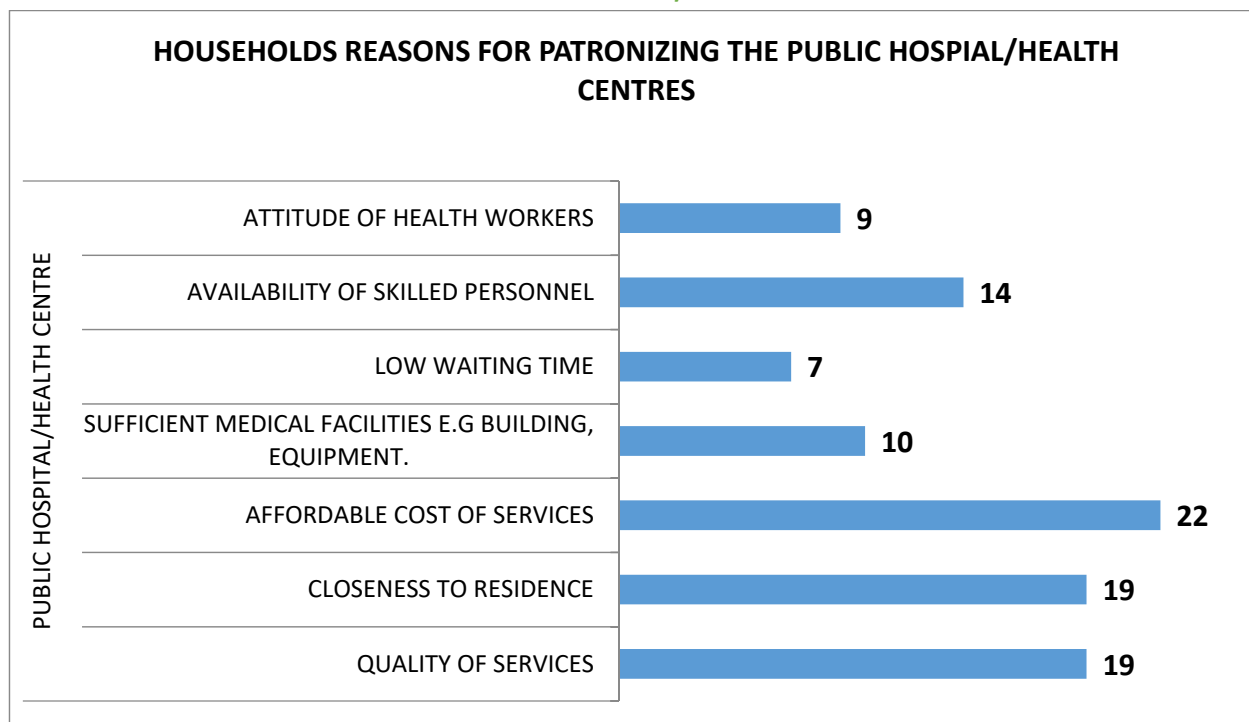
The survey showed that 46% of the state-wide respondents considered the quality services as satisfactory while 31% of them claimed not to be satisfied with the health care services provided by the government health facilities and 23% of the respondents were undecided.

PROBLEMS FACED IN THE MOST RECENT VISIT TO GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY



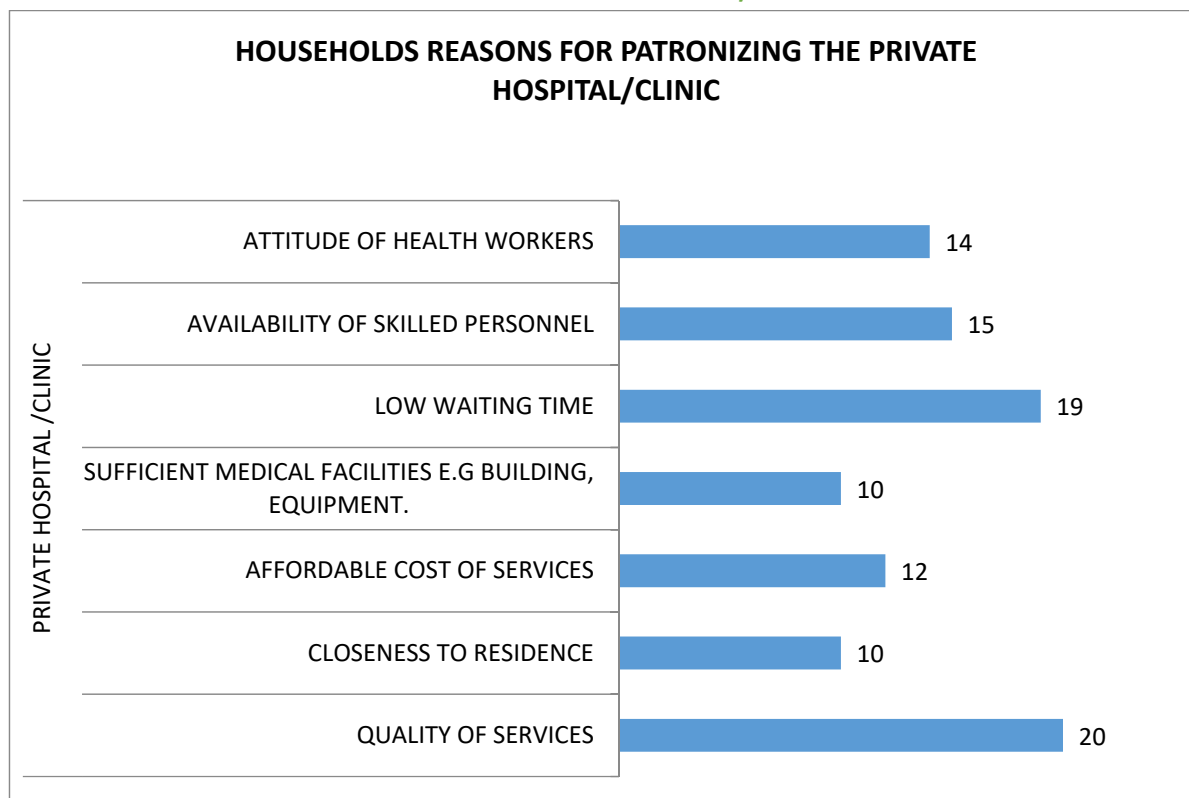
Various reasons were given by the sampled households for the problem faced during the most recent visit to a government health facility. The survey revealed that 40% of the sampled households complained of long waiting time, 16% said unfriendly attitude of medical personnel, 13% of the respondents said no drugs/medicines available, 10% said that insufficient number of doctors or nurses. While, 8% said it was because of insufficient medical facility and unaffordable services fees, respectively. Further analysis revealed that 5% of the respondents complained of unhygienic facilities.

REASONS FOR HOUSEHOLD PATRONIZING PUBLIC HOSPITAL/HEALTH CENTRES



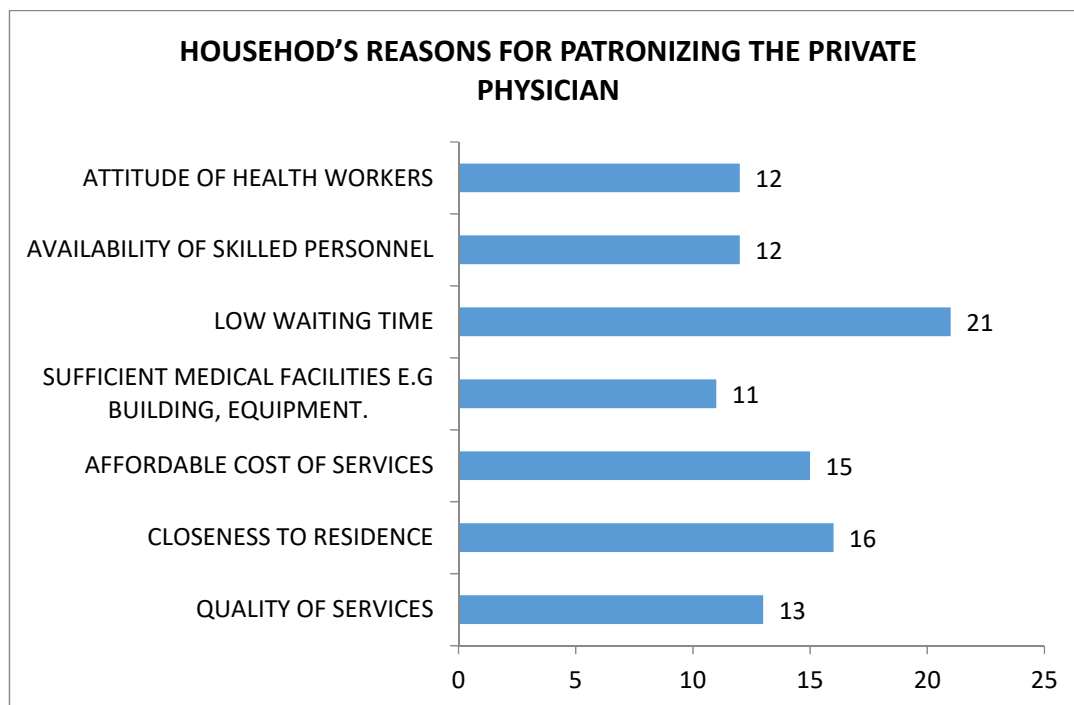
The survey revealed that 22% of the sampled household members declared that their choice of public hospital/health centre was because of affordable services while 19% each of the respondents claimed quality of services and closeness to residence respectively. The study further revealed that 14%, 10%, 9% and 7% of the respondents said their choice was based on availability of skilled personnel, sufficient medical facilities such as building and equipment, attitude of health workers and low waiting time respectively.

REASONS FOR HOUSEHOLD PATRONIZING THE PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC



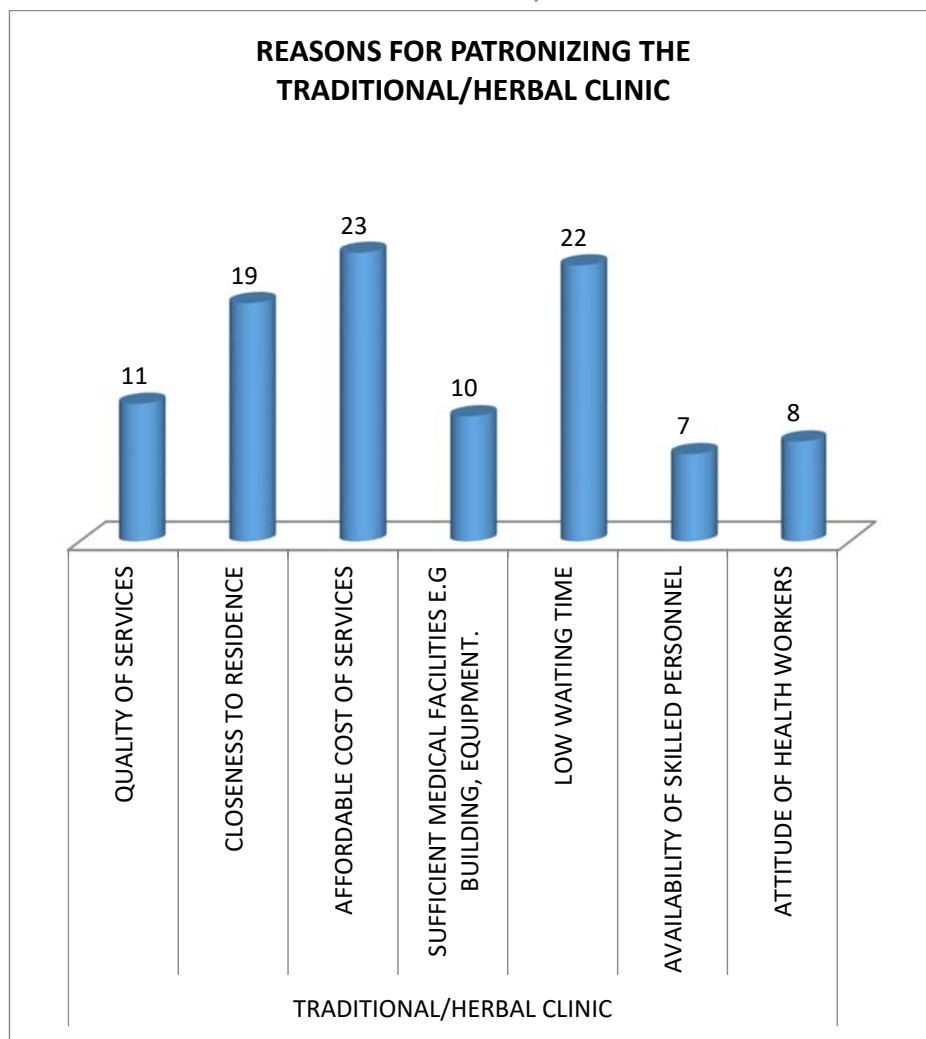
The survey sought to know the reasons the household members patronizing the private hospital/clinic. 20% of the sampled household members said, it was due to quality of services while 19% and 15% claimed that it was because of low waiting time and availability of skilled personnel respectively. 14% claimed that it was the attitude of public health workers that made them to choose private hospital/clinic health care facility. And 10% each said it was because of closeness to residence and sufficient medical facilities such as building and equipment.

REASONS FOR PATRONIZING PRIVATE PHYSICIAN



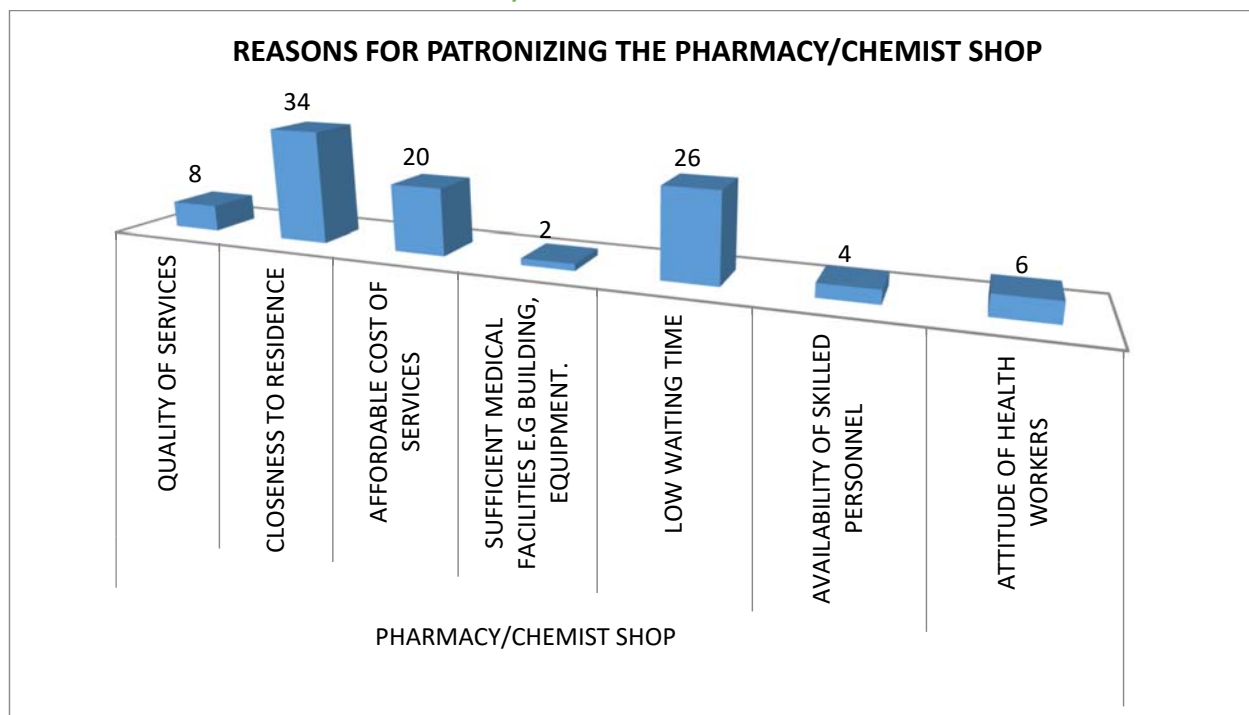
Various factors are often deduced for the choice of health care facilities usually practiced by household members. These factors most of the time, determine to a large extent the uptake of one health facilities or the others. The survey result showed that 21% of the sampled household claimed to choose the private physician basically because of low waiting time, 16% said because of closeness to residence while 15%, 13% and 12% of the respondents based the choice of private physician on affordable cost of services, quality of services and availability of skilled personnel respectively. Furthermore 11% claimed to choose private physician because of sufficient medical facilities e.g. building and equipment.

REASONS FOR PATRONIZING THE TRADITIONAL/ HERBAL CLINIC



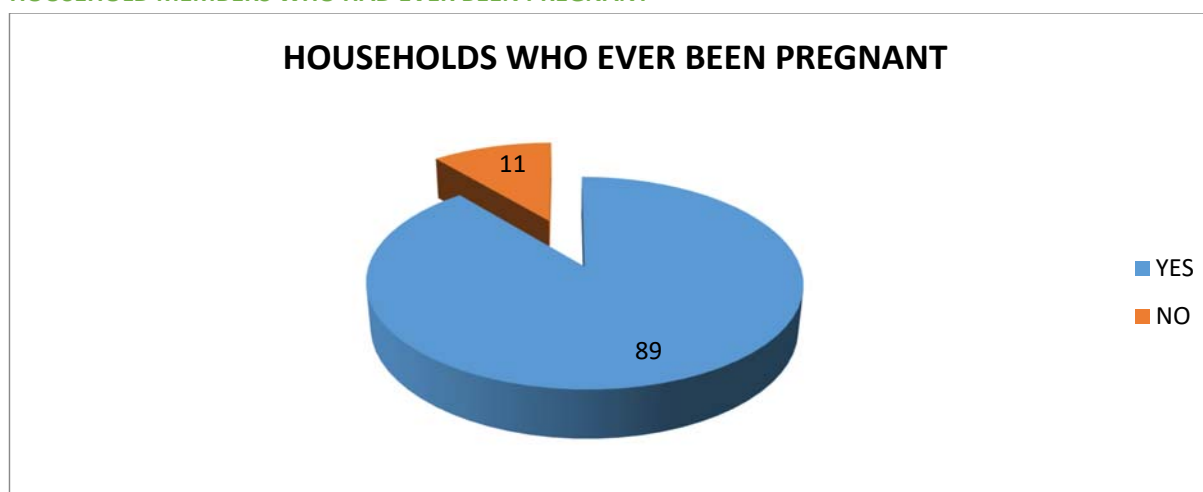
The study revealed that 23% of the sampled house members declared that they choose to use traditional/herbal clinic because of affordable cost of services. 22%, 19%, 11%, and 10% stated that their choice of traditional/herbal clinic was based on low waiting time, closeness to residence, quality of services and sufficient medical facilities e.g. building equipment respectively. Furthermore, 8% and 7% of the respondents said their choice was because of attitude of public health workers and availability of skilled personnel respectively.

REASONS FOR PATRONIZING THE PHARMACY/CHEMIST SHOP



The survey revealed that some sample household member preferred to choose pharmacy/chemist shop as their health care facility because of the following reasons; 34%(closeness to residence), 26%(low waiting time), 20%(affordable cost of services), 8%(quality of service), 6%(attitude of public health workers), 4%(availability of skilled personnel) and 2%(sufficient medical facilities e.g building and equipment)

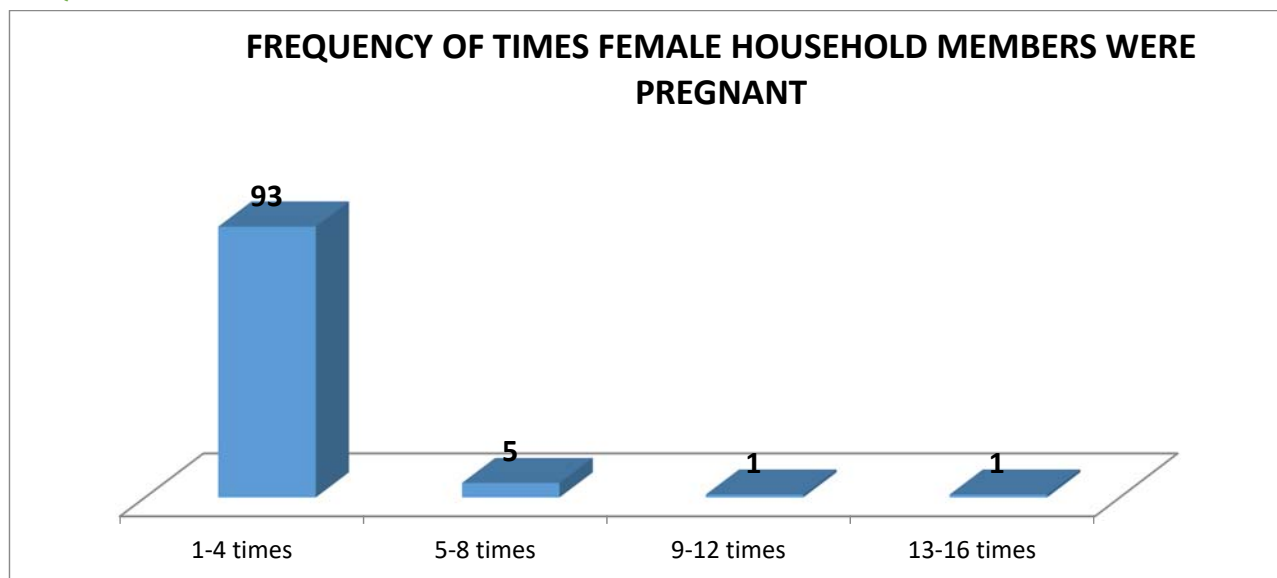
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAD EVER BEEN PREGNANT



Pregnancy, also known as **gravidity** or **gestation**, is the time during which one or more [offspring](#) develops inside a [woman](#). Women today are celebrating pregnancy like never before. The new attitude of expectant mothers is one of cheerful anticipation, optimism, and pride in their changing bodies.

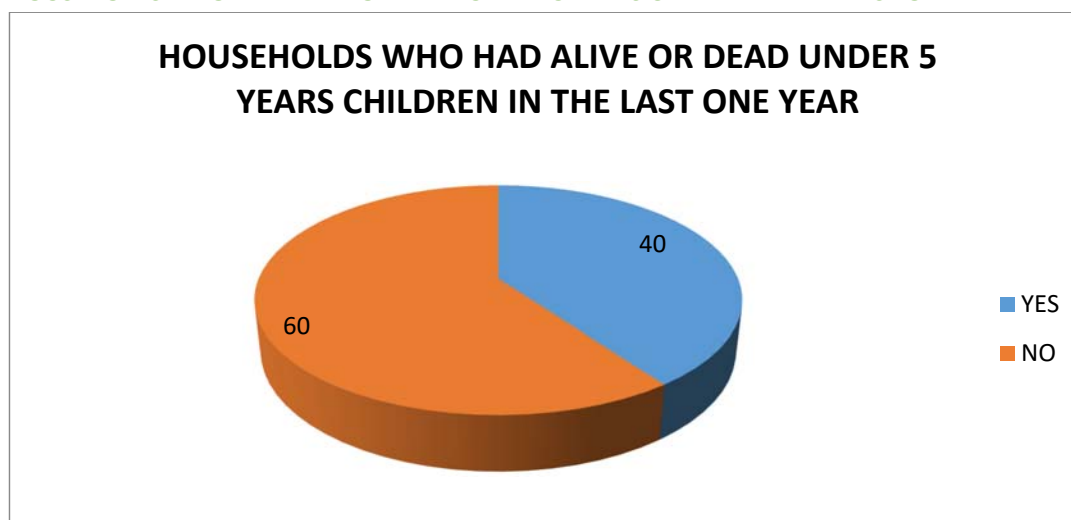
The survey therefore sought to know women of child bearing who have ever been pregnant in the State. The result of the survey across the State showed that 89% of sampled women of reproductive age had ever been pregnant while only 11% had never been pregnant.

FREQUENCY OF TIMES FEMALE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WERE PREGNANT



The survey also tried to investigate the number of times a woman of child bearing age had been pregnant in the State. The analysis of the survey across the State revealed that 93% of the sampled female household members affirmed that they had been pregnant 1-4 times, 5% divulged that it was 5-8 times while 1% each claimed that the number of times they had pregnancy were 9-12 times and 13-16 times respectively.

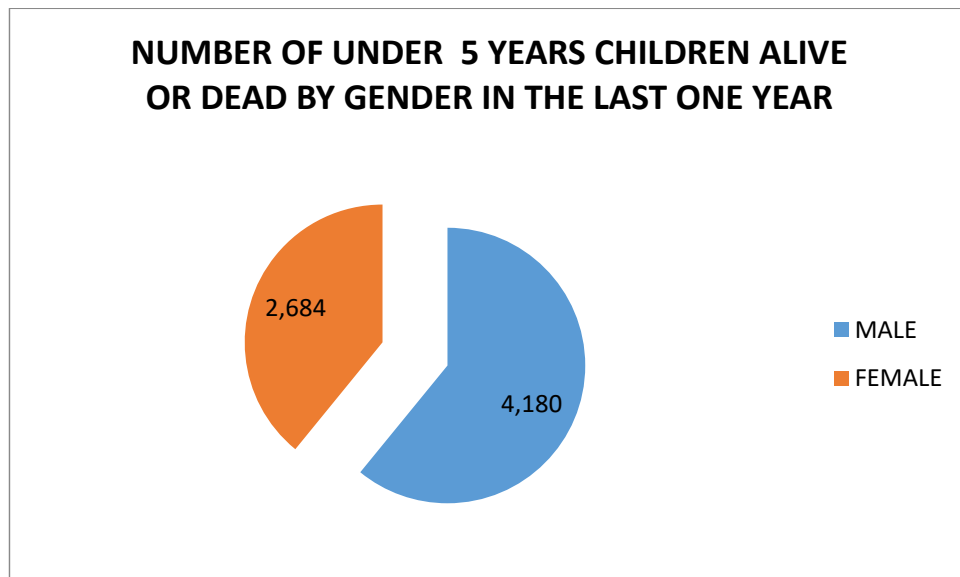
HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAD ALIVE OR DEAD UNDER 5 YEARS CHILDREN IN THE LAST ONE YEAR



Every child deserves to survive and thrive. Based on this the Lagos State Government had introduced programmes through relevant Agencies to reduce child mortality in the State. The survey therefore aimed at determining the child mortality rate in the State.

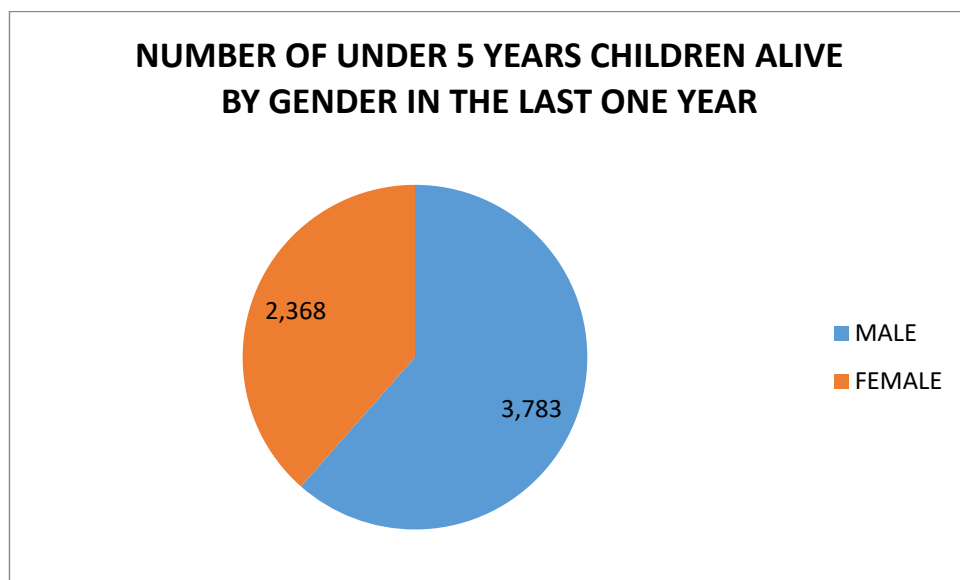
At the State level, 40% of the sampled female household members reportedly affirmed that they had alive or dead children in the last one year while 60% were of the contrary.

NUMBER OF UNDER 5 YEARS CHILDREN ALIVE OR DEAD BY GENDER IN THE LAST ONE YEAR



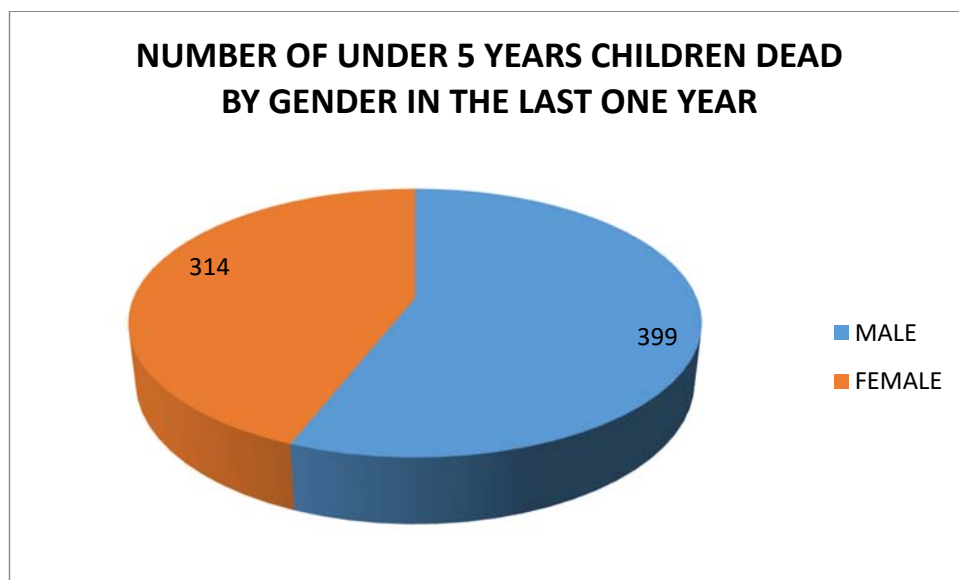
In absolute term the total number of under 5 years children alive or dead in the last one year across the State was 6,864 of which 4,180 were male and 2,684 were female.

NUMBER OF UNDER 5 YEARS CHILDREN ALIVE BY GENDER IN THE LAST ONE YEAR



Further analysis showed that a total number of 6,151 alive under 5 children were recorded in the State in the last one year of which 3,783 were male and 2,368 were female.

NUMBER OF UNDER 5 YEARS CHILDREN DEAD BY GENDER IN THE LAST ONE YEAR

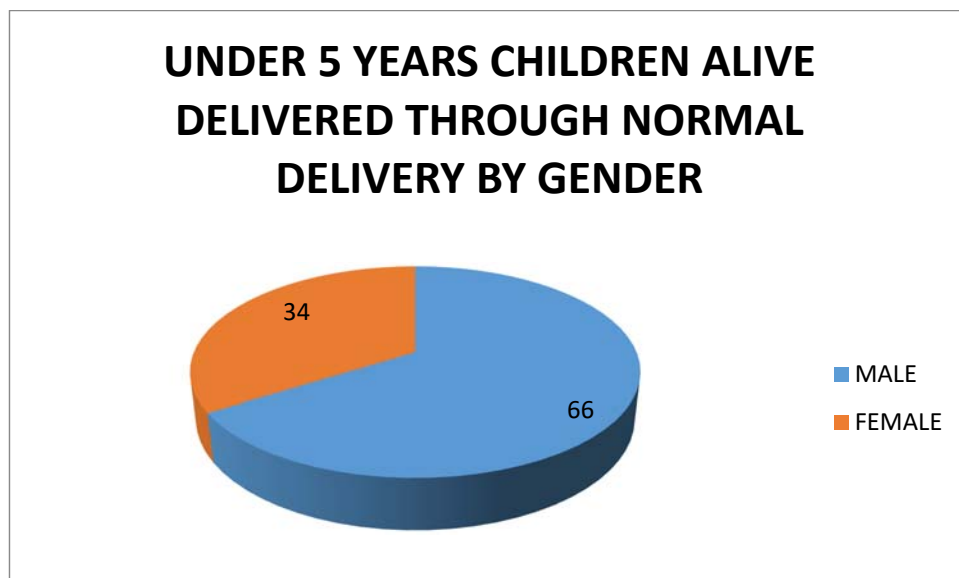


A child's death is emotionally and physically hard on the parents. Many deaths in the majority of the world go unreported since many poor families cannot afford to register their babies in the government registry. Two-thirds of child deaths are preventable. Most of the children who die each year could be saved by low-tech, evidence-based, cost-effective measures such as vaccines, antibiotics, micronutrient supplementation, insecticide-treated bed nets, improved family care and breastfeeding practices, and oral rehydration therapy.

The survey also sought to know the number of under 5 year's children who died in the last one year.

In absolute term, the number of under 5 years deaths recorded in the last one year across the State was 713 of which male accounted for 399 while female death recorded was 314.

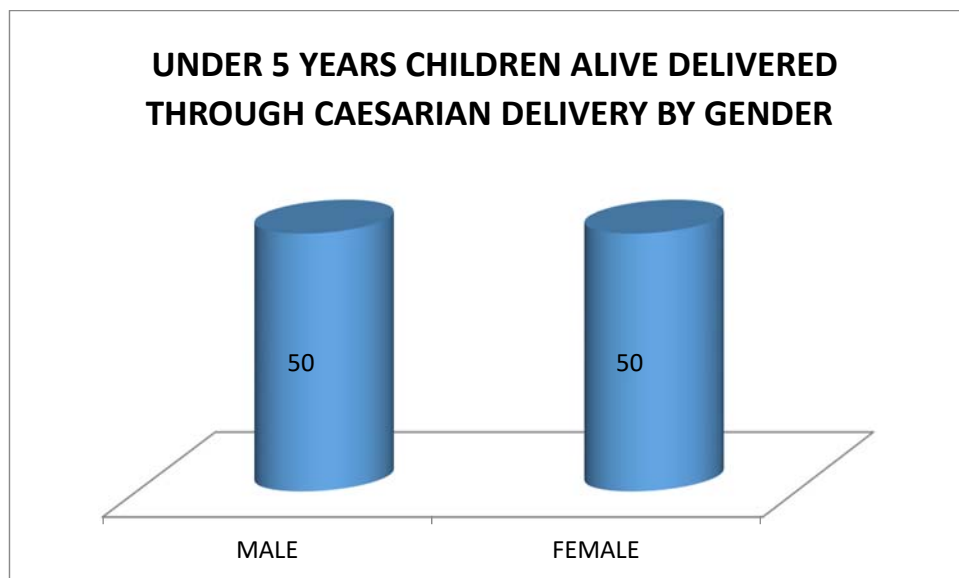
UNDER 5 YEARS CHILDREN ALIVE DELIVERED THROUGH NORMAL DELIVERY BY GENDER



Babies can enter this world in one of two ways. Pregnant women can have either a vaginal **birth** or a surgical **delivery** by **Caesarean section**, but the ultimate goal is to safely give **birth** to a healthy baby. Normal Vaginal delivery is child birth via female birth canal. The uterus which kept the foetus will expel the baby through the vagina. This is called labour. Labour may start from the 37th week to 42 week. In the labour the uterine muscles contracts, the neck of the uterus (cervix) will open and dilate up to 10 cm. The baby will be delivered through vagina.

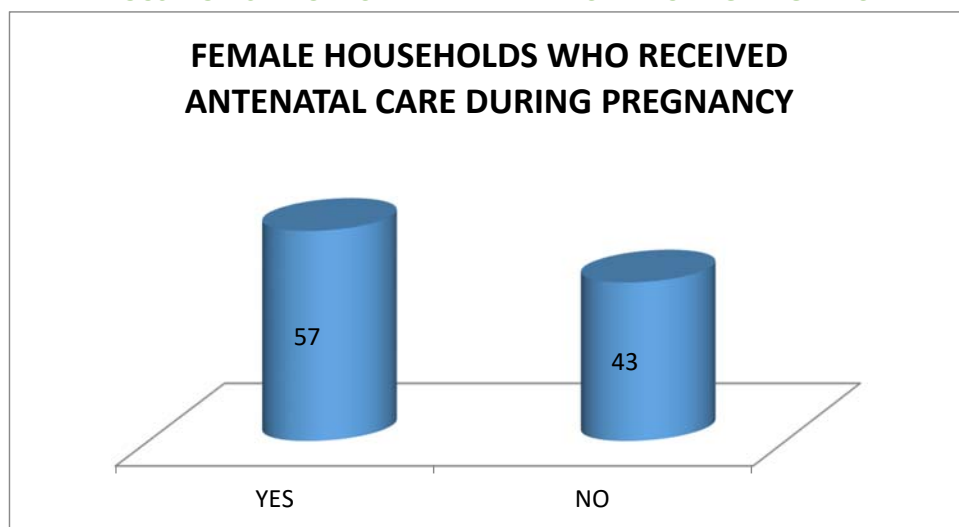
The Survey also sought to know the proportion of under 5 children alive who were born through normal delivery in the State. The result of the survey statewide showed that male accounted for 66% while female constituted 34% of the under 5 children who were alive and born through normal delivery.

UNDER 5 YEARS CHILDREN ALIVE DELIVERED THROUGH CAESARIAN DELIVERY BY GENDER



A **cesarean delivery** is a surgical procedure in which a fetus is **delivered** through an incision in the mother's abdomen and uterus. The result of the survey conducted across the State showed that 50% of under 5 children alive who were born through cesarean delivery were male and female respectively.

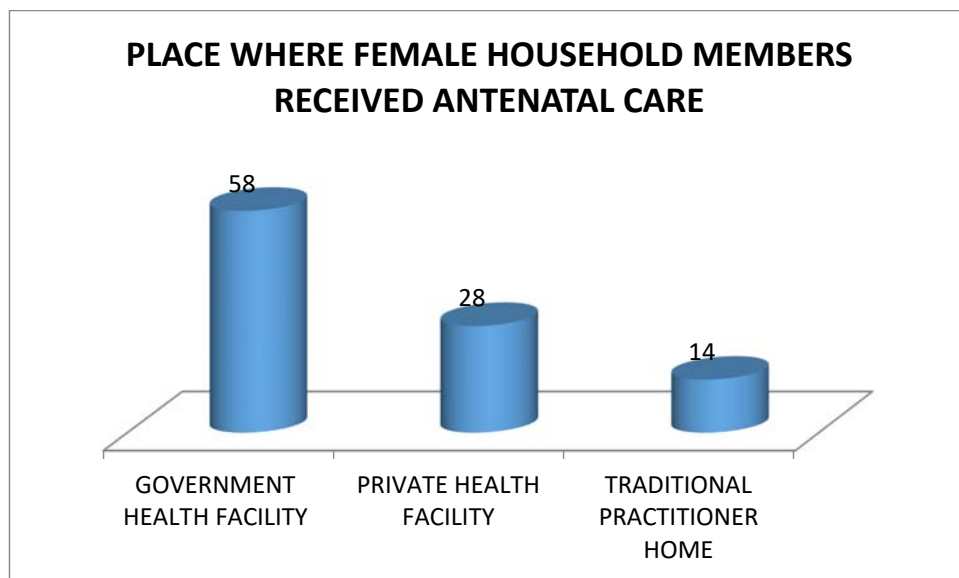
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDS WHO RECEIVED ANTENATAL CARE DURING PREGNANCY



Antenatal care is the **care** receives from healthcare professionals during pregnancy. The pregnant woman will be offered a series of appointments with a midwife, or sometimes with a doctor who specializes in pregnancy and birth (an obstetrician).

The survey sought to know whether pregnant women residing in Lagos State received antenatal care during their pregnancy. The result showed that only 57% of the pregnant women across the State received antenatal care during pregnancy while 43% did not receive antenatal care.

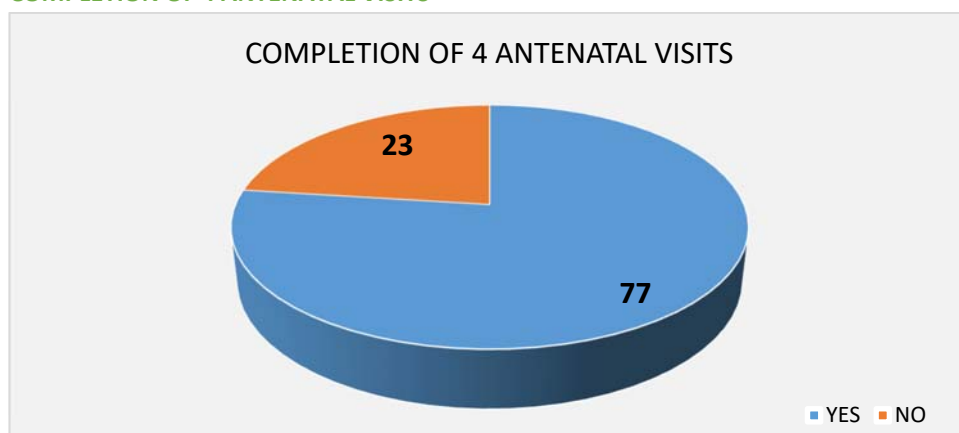
PLACES WHERE FEMALE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS RECEIVED ANTENATAL CARE



Pregnancy and childbirth are natural life events and in most cases one will have a natural birth. While all women hope for a normal pregnancy and birth, there is always a chance of complications in pregnancy – to the mother, the baby or both of them. On this note, place where a pregnant woman receives antenatal care during pregnancy is very important. Therefore, the survey tried to examine places where household members sought for antenatal care during pregnancy.

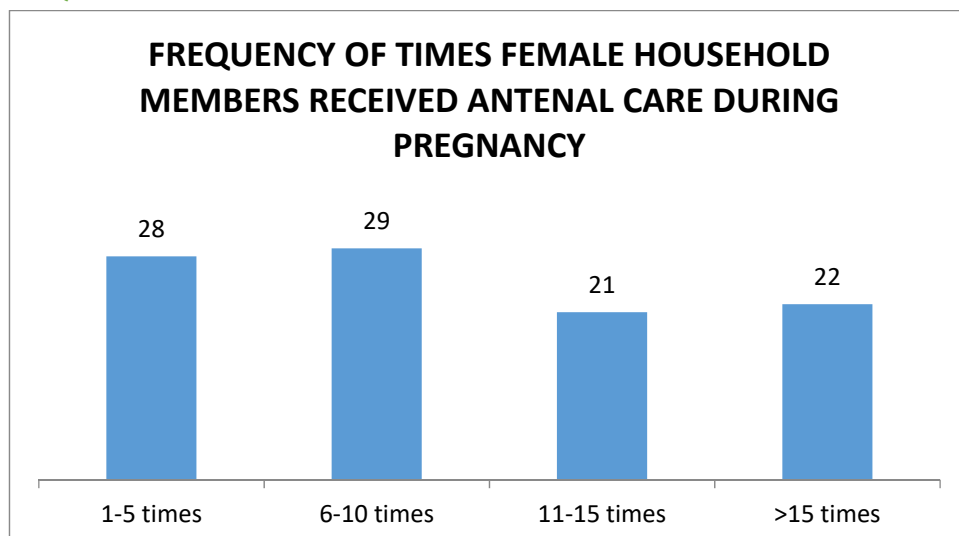
The analysis of the survey across the State revealed that 58% of the household members received antenatal care from Government Health Facility, 28% received from Private Health Facility and 14% sought for antenatal care at Traditional Practitioner Home.

COMPLETION OF 4 ANTENATAL VISITS



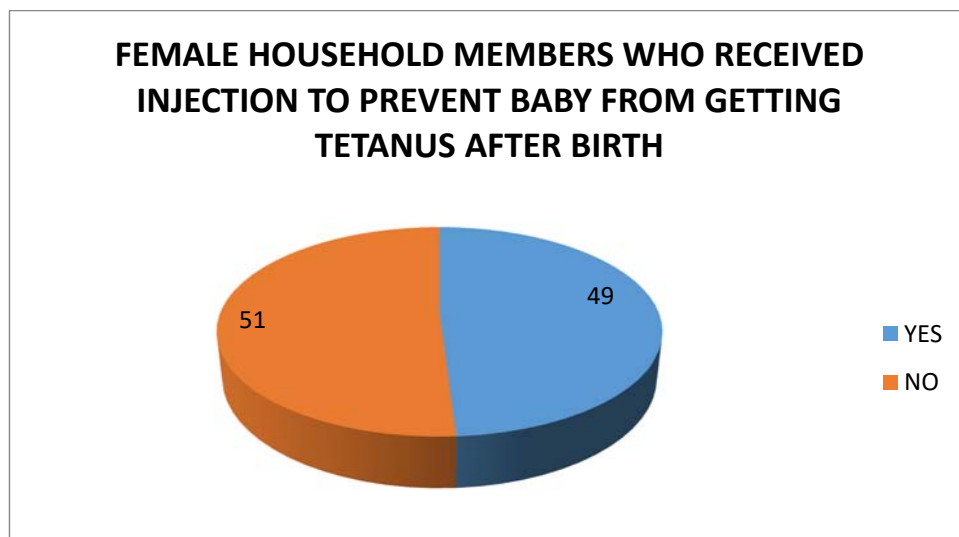
The pregnant women that completed the minimum recommended 4 antenatal visits during pregnancy recorded 77% while 23% did not

FREQUENCY OF TIMES FEMALE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS RECEIVED ANTENATAL CARE DURING PREGNANCY



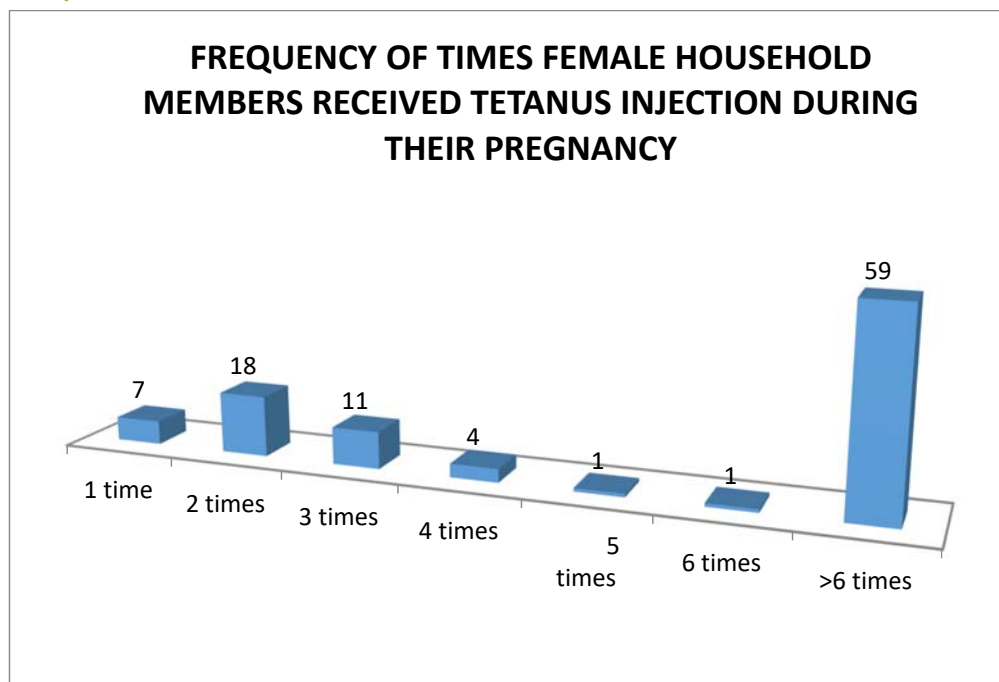
The survey also aimed at examining the frequency of times a pregnant woman received antenatal care during pregnancy. The result of the survey statewide disclosed that 28% of the pregnant women received antenatal care 1-5 times during pregnancy, 29% received such care for about 6-10 times before child delivery, 21% of the expectant mothers went for antenatal care 11-15 times before child birth and 22% received the same care for more than 15 times before delivery.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO RECEIVED INJECTION TO PREVENT BABY FROM GETTING TETANUS AFTER BIRTH



Tetanus vaccine, also known as **tetanus toxoid (TT)**, is an inactive **vaccine** used to prevent **tetanus**. The **Tetanus Toxoid (TT) vaccine** is given **during** pregnancy to prevent the risk of **tetanus** to mother as well as unborn baby. **Tetanus** is a life-threatening bacterial disease that is caused by the toxin of a bacterium called Clostridium tetani. **Tetanus** bacteria enter the body through an open wound.

The survey sought to know whether female household members received tetanus injection during pregnancy to prevent baby from getting tetanus after birth. The analysis of the survey revealed that only 49% of the pregnant women received tetanus injection during pregnancy while 51% affirmed that they did not receive any tetanus injection.

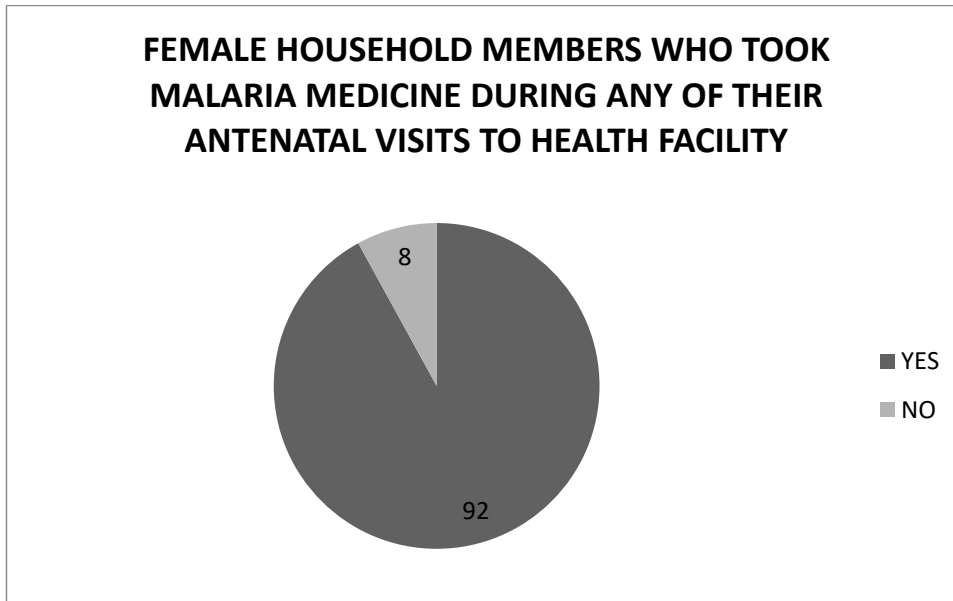


In a woman first pregnancy, the doctor will recommend at least two doses of the Tetanus Toxoid (TT) vaccine. Most doctors administer the first dose in the third trimester, usually in the seventh month of pregnancy. The second dose is given at least four weeks after the first. The WHO also recommends that a third vaccine be given six months after the second dose to provide protection for at least five years.

Some doctors prefer to give three doses that are four weeks apart, starting at 28 weeks of pregnancy. While some may give the first dose in the first trimester, soon after one's pregnancy tests are confirmed and after first antenatal appointment.

The survey also tried to inquire the number of time a pregnant woman received Tetanus injection during pregnancy. The analysis of the survey across the State showed that 7% received Tetanus injection 1 time during pregnancy, 18% of them received the injection 2 times, 11% went for the injection 3 times, 4% received the Tetanus injection 4 times before delivery, 1% each claimed to have received the injection 5 times and 6 times respectively. However, about 59% affirmed that the Tetanus injection was received more than 6 times before childbirth.

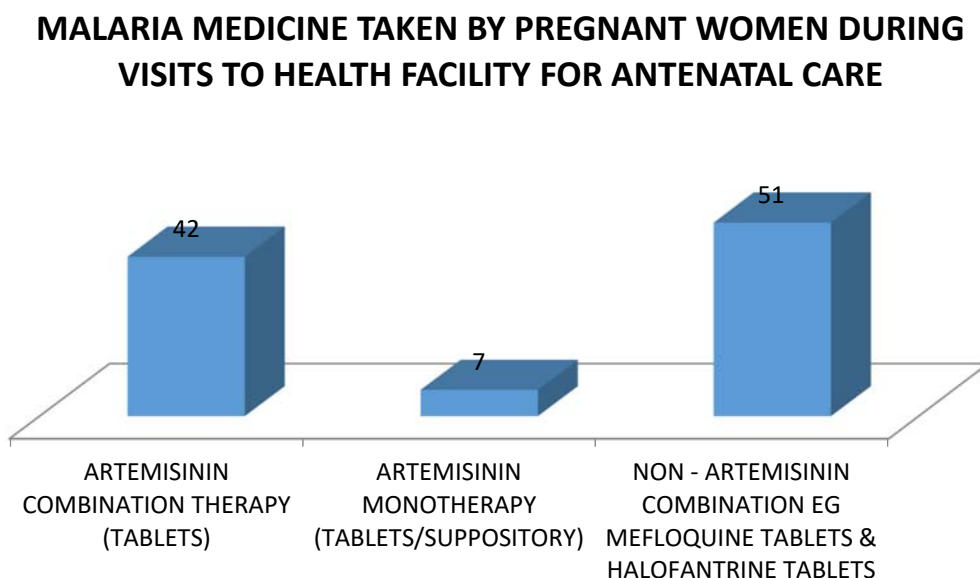
FEMALE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO TOOK MALARIA MEDICINE DURING ANY OF THEIR ANTENATAL VISITS TO HEALTH FACILITY



[Malaria](#) is a serious illness, particularly for pregnant women. It can result in severe illness or death, and affects both the mother and unborn baby. Pregnant woman base on the advice of Medical doctors needs to take malaria medicine in order to prevent her from getting malaria during pregnancy period.

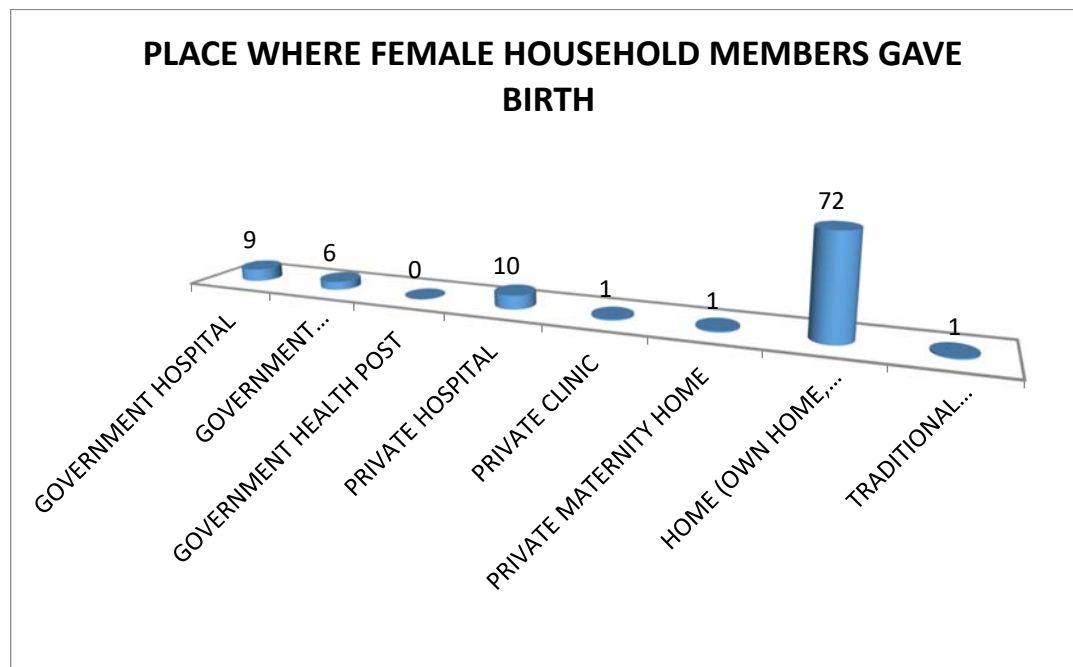
The survey sought to investigate whether pregnant women in the State took malaria medicine during any of their antenatal visits to health facility. The empirical analysis of survey showed that 92% of the pregnant women across the State took malaria medicine while the remaining 8% did not take malaria medicine in any of their antenatal visits to health facility.

MALARIA MEDICINE TAKEN BY PREGNANT WOMEN DURING THEIR VISITS TO HEALTH FACILITY FOR ANTENATAL CARE



Further analysis across the State revealed that 42% of the pregnant women took Artemisinin Combination Therapy (Tablets) during their antenatal care to prevent malaria, 7% took Artemisinin Monotherapy (Tablets/Suppository) and 51 % claimed to have taken Non- Artemisinin Combination e.g. Mefloquine Tablets and Halofantrine Tablets) during their antenatal visit to health facility.

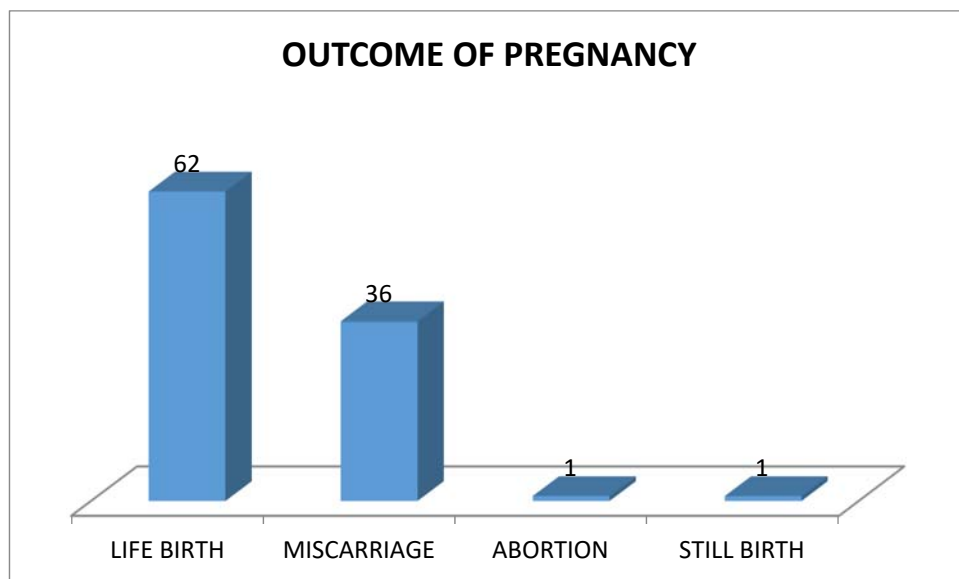
PLACES WHERE FEMALE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS GAVE BIRTH



Healthcare for all segments of the population with special attention given to the health needs of women and children was one of the top priorities of the Lagos State Government. In developing countries, most poor women deliver at home because they could not afford the hospital bill. The choice of where to deliver a baby will depend on one's needs and risks and, to some extent, on where the pregnant woman lives.

The survey also tried to investigate various places where female household members gave birth in the State. The result of the survey across the State indicated that only 9% gave birth in Government Hospital, 6% affirmed that they gave birth in Government Clinic/Health Centre, none of the pregnant women gave birth in Government Health Post, 10% delivered at Private Hospital, majority (72%) of the female household members delivered at Home, 1% each delivered at Private Clinic, Private Maternity Home and Traditional Practitioner (TBA) respectively.

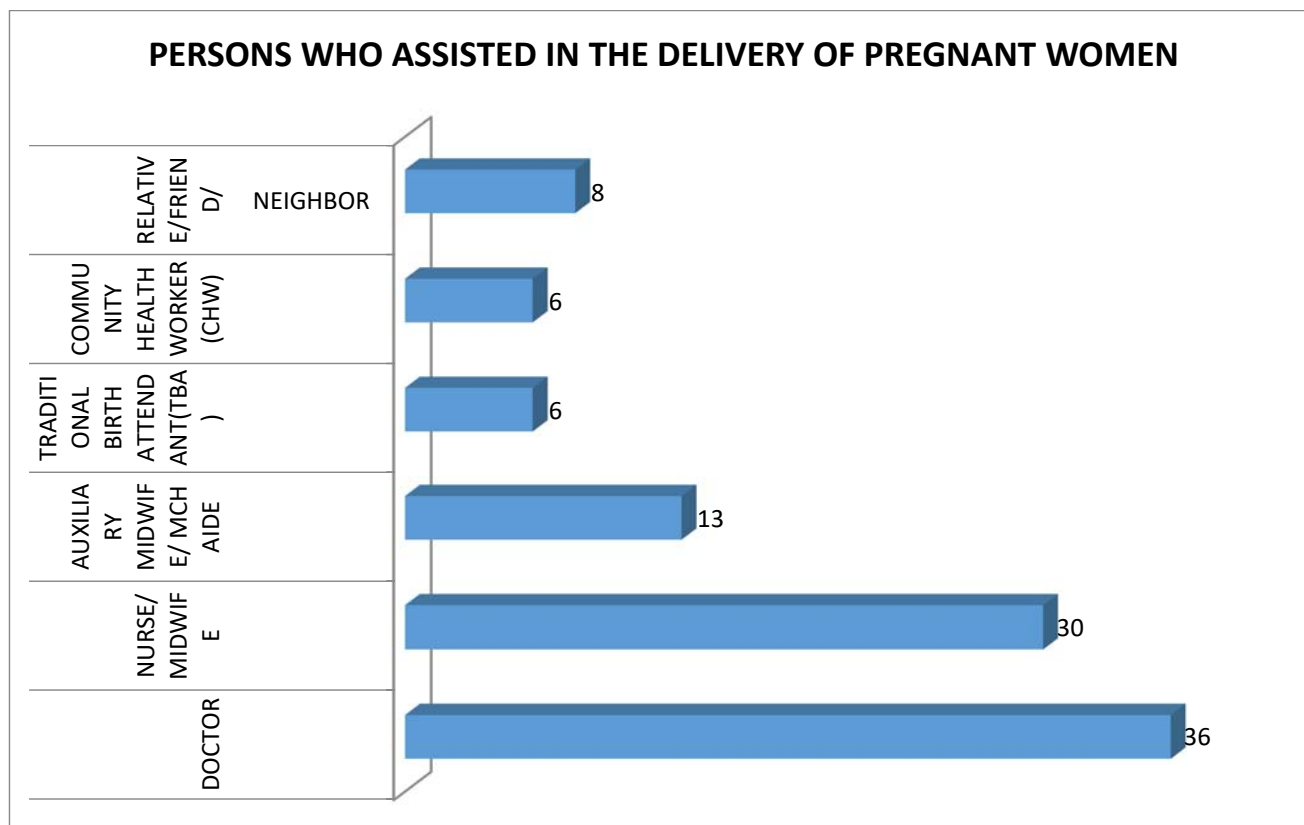
OUTCOME OF PREGNANCY



Pregnancy outcome is the final result of a fertilization event. Types of **pregnancy outcomes** include live birth (full term or preterm birth), stillbirth, spontaneous abortion, and induced abortion. The survey tried to inquire pregnancy outcomes in the State.

The analysis of the survey statewide revealed that 62% of the pregnant women had life birth, 36% of the pregnancy resulted into miscarriage, 1% each resulted into abortion and still birth respectively.

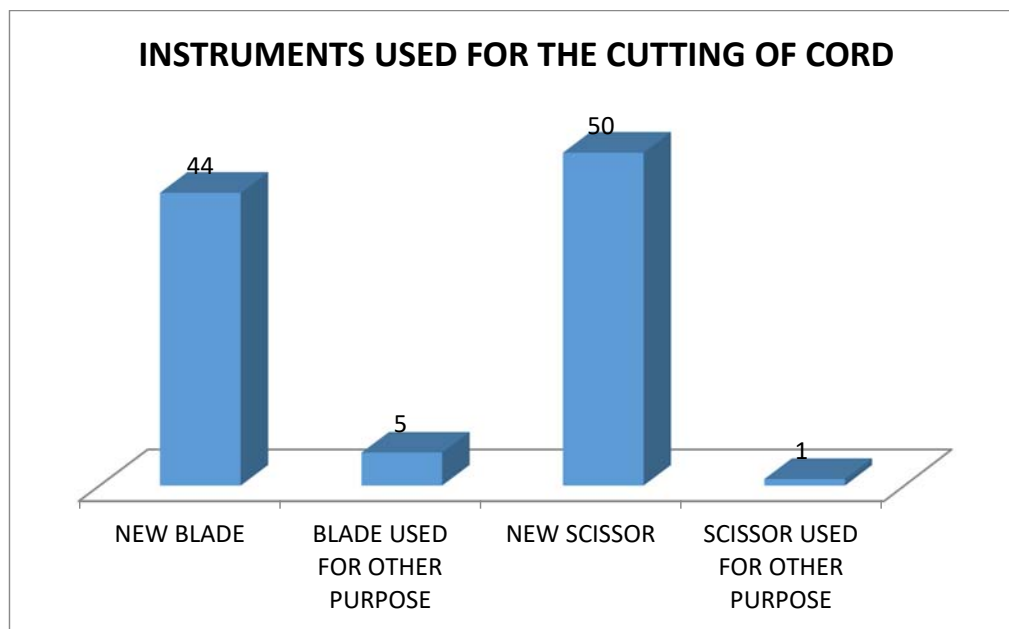
PERSONS WHO ASSISTED IN THE DELIVERY OF PREGNANT WOMEN



A **birth attendant**, also known as "**skilled birth attendant**" ("**SBA**"), is a midwife, physician, obstetrician, nurse, or other health care professional who provides basic and emergency health care services to women and their newborns during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. In many developing countries, a traditional birth attendant (TBA), also known as a traditional midwife, is a person who provides basic pregnancy and birthing care and advice based primarily on experience and knowledge acquired informally through the traditions and practices of the communities where they originated. They usually have no modern health care training and are not typically subject to professional regulation.

The survey therefore sought to investigate the person or personnel who assisted in the delivery of pregnant women in the State. The result of the survey across the State pointed out that 36% of women were assisted by doctors during delivery, women who were delivered by nurse/midwife accounted for 30% while 13% were assisted by auxiliary midwife/MCH aide. However, 6% each were delivered by Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA) and Community Health Worker (CHW) respectively whereas, 8% of the pregnant women were assisted for delivery by relative/friend/ neighbour.

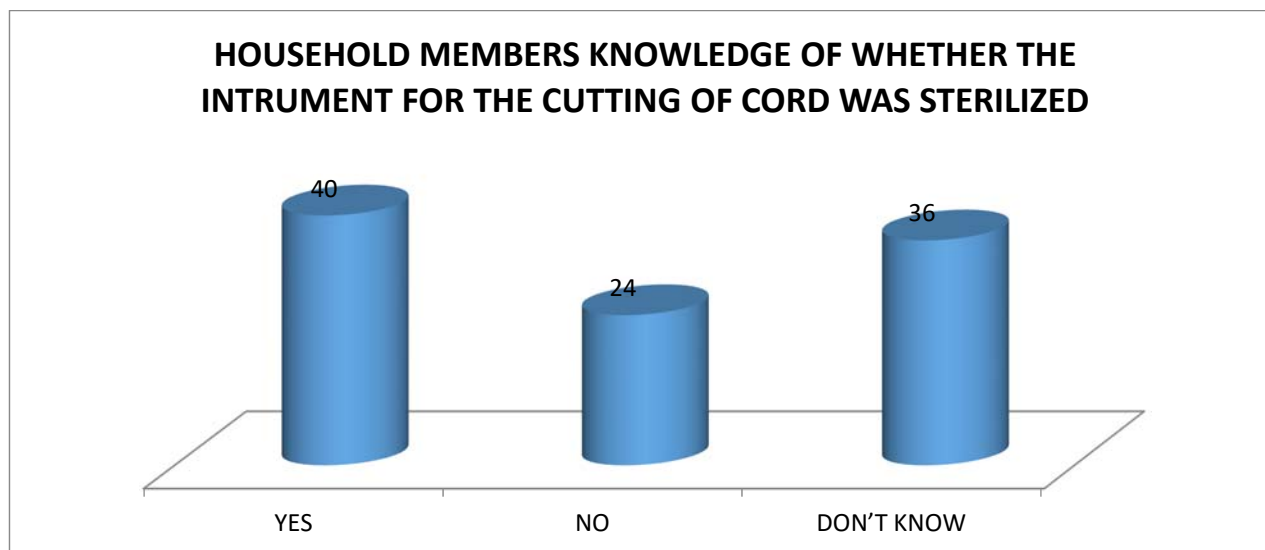
INSTRUMENTS USED FOR THE CUTTING OF CORD



The clean cord care or practice at the time of delivery, either from use of a clean delivery kit, a new blade or instrument, or a boiled blade or instrument, to cut the baby's umbilical cord is very essential. Use of clean delivery kits and a new or sterile (i.e. boiled) blade or instrument for cutting the umbilical cord will prevent or reduce the incidence of simple cord infection.

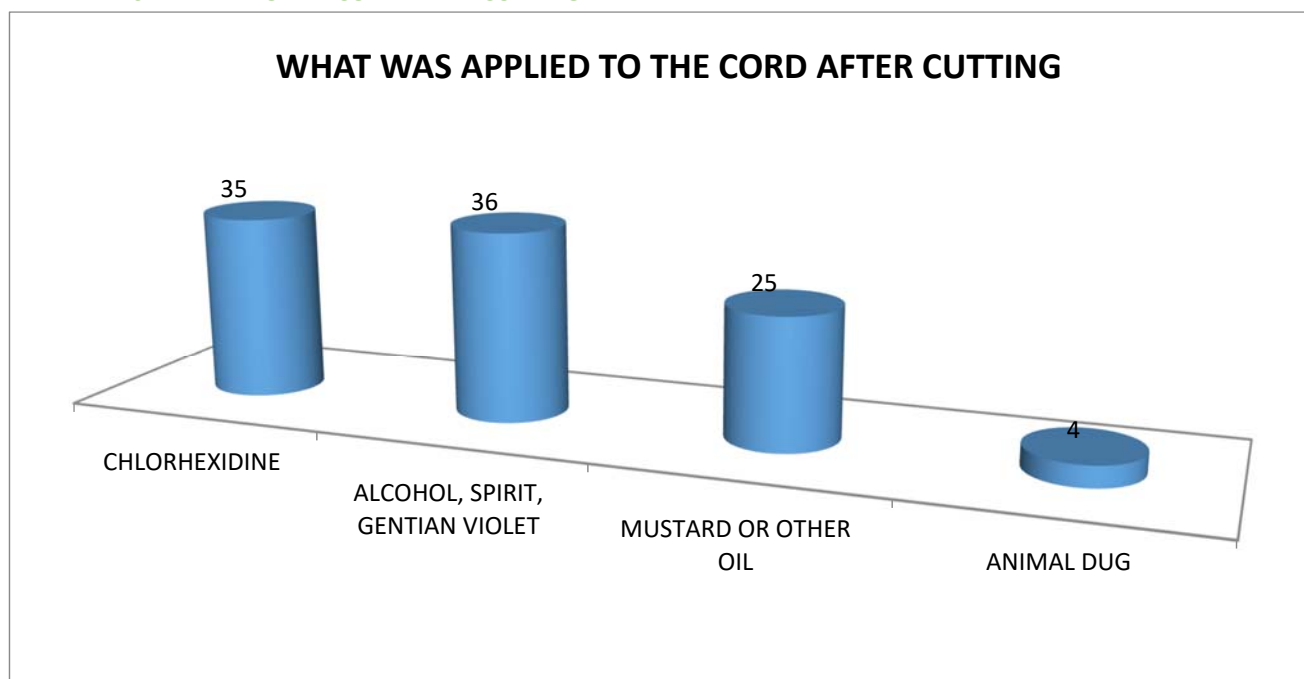
The survey also examined various instruments used by the household members to cut the baby's umbilical cord during delivery. The analysis of the survey showed that baby's whose umbilical cord were cut with new blade constituted 44% while 5% of the umbilical cord were cut with the blade used for other purpose. However, about half (50%) of the babies' umbilical were cut through the use of new scissor whereas only 1% of the household members claimed that the cord were cut with scissor used for other purpose.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS KNOWLEDGE OF WHETHER THE INSTRUMENT FOR THE CUTTING OF CORD WAS STERILISED



Sterilizing instruments ensures that the person using the instrument would be safe from being infected by diseases. The survey sought to know whether the instrument for cutting the umbilical cord was sterilised before use. The empirical analysis showed that 40% of the respondents affirmed that the instrument was sterilized, 24% revealed that the instrument was not sterilized before use while 36% said that they don't know.

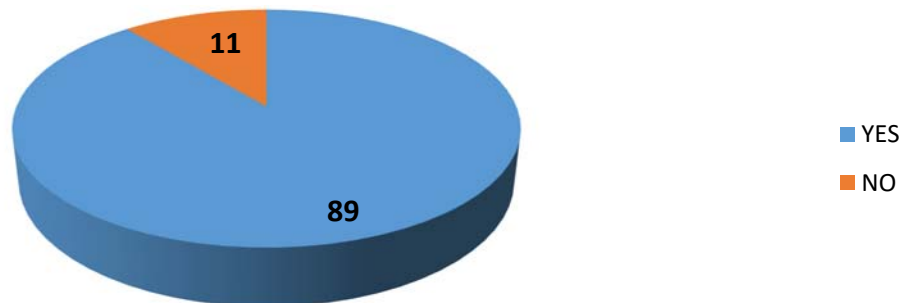
WHAT WAS APPLIED TO THE CORD AFTER CUTTING



The umbilical cord is a delicate part of the baby that needs to be well taken care of immediately after cutting. It needs to be hygienically cleaned and covered to prevent it from germs. The survey explore to know what was applied to the umbilical cord after cutting, the result showed that 35% of the sampled respondents claimed that chlorhexidine was applied to the umbilical cord after cutting, 36% said that alcohol, spirit or gentian violet was applied to the umbilical cord after cutting, 25% affirm that mustard or other oil was applied after cutting of the umbilical cord while 4% of the respondents disclosed that animal dug was applied to the umbilical cord after cutting.

FEMALE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO BREAST FEED THEIR CHILDREN

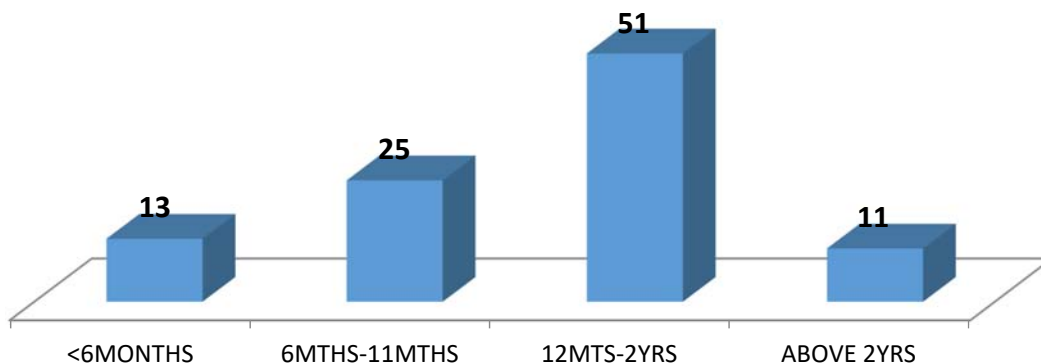
FEMALE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO BREAST FED THEIR CHILDREN



Breast feeding is very essential to baby's right from birth, the first breast milk that comes out of the mother's breast is highly nutritious and rich in vitamins. Exclusive breast feeding for the first six months after birth is canvassed for nursing mothers by health workers as this will aid their development and increase their mental alertness.

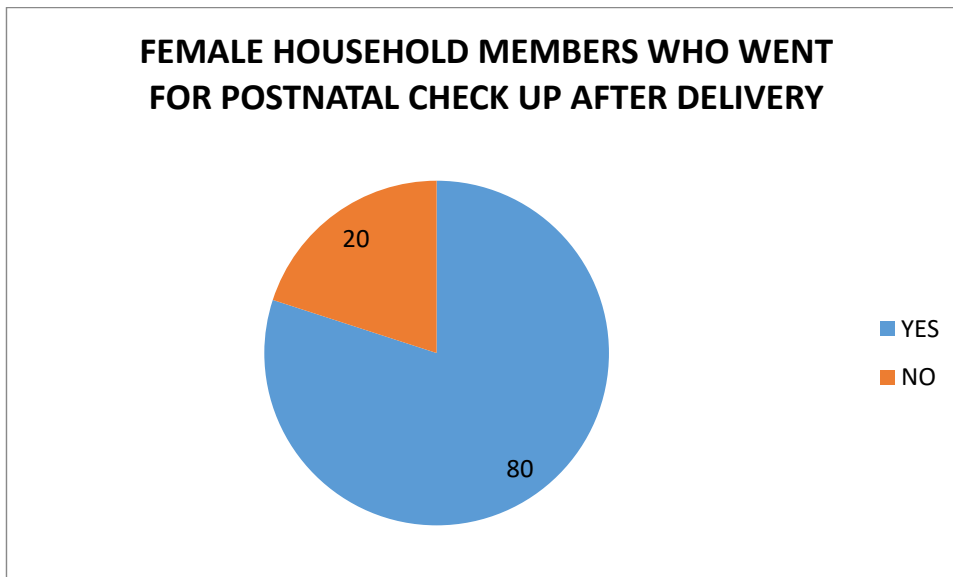
PERIOD THAT CHILDREN WERE BREASTFED BY FEMALE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

PERIOD OF CHILDREN BREAST FEEDING BY FEMALE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS



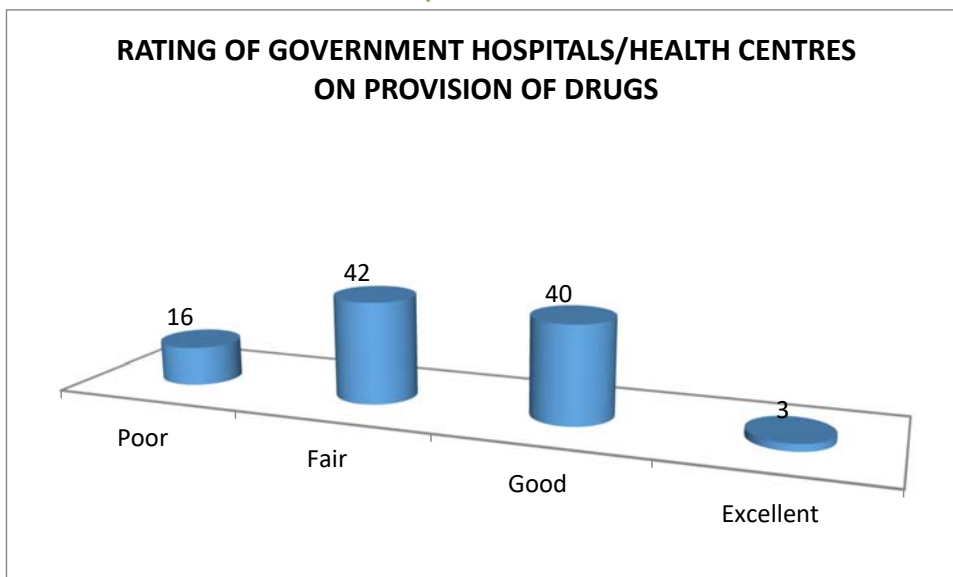
Adequate breastfeeding will promote child's growth, keep the child healthy and prevent sickness. The study examined the period that children were breastfed by female household members, 13% of the sampled respondents reportedly claimed that children were breastfed for less than six months (<6months), 25% affirmed that their children were breastfed between (6mths-11mths), 51% disclosed that breastfeeding of their children was between(12mths-2years) and 11% asserted that breastfeeding was for over 2years.

FEMALE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WENT FOR POSTNATAL CHECK UP AFTER DELIVERY



Regular visits is expected by mothers after delivery to ensure that the baby is immunized as at when due, such visits is known as Postnatal check up. The sampled households were surveyed to ascertain the female Household members that went for postnatal check up after delivery. 80% of the female sampled households went for postnatal check up after delivery while 20% were on the contrary.

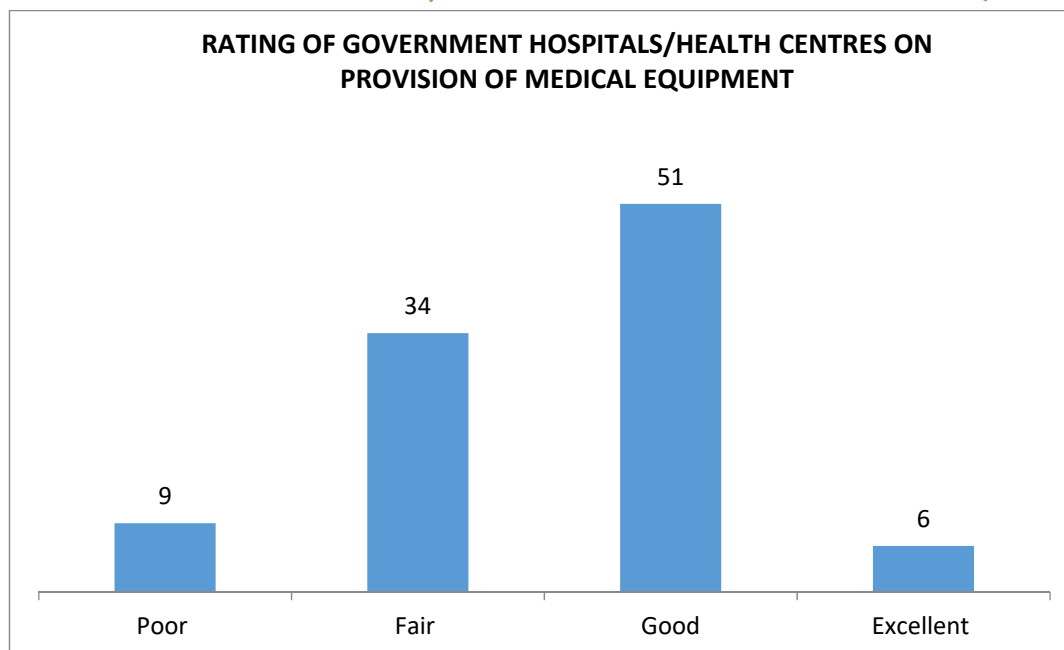
RATING OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS/HEALTH CENTRES ON PROVISION OF DRUGS



The Lagos State Government in her bid to improve on quality health service delivery in the State had made provision for the supply of drugs, medical equipment and quality of medical personnel as well as provision of infrastructure in Government Hospitals/Health Centres in the State.

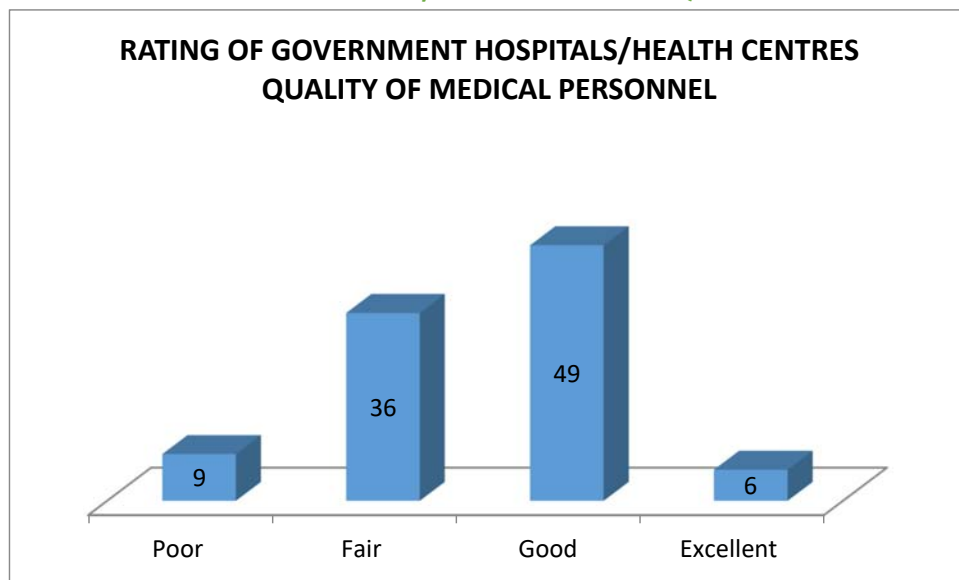
Attempt was made to determine the rating of Government Hospitals/Health Centres on provision of drugs to the citizens. The analysis of the survey across the State revealed that only 3% of the respondents rated the provision of drugs by Government excellent, 40% rated it good, 42% rated it fair while 16% rated the service as poor.

RATING OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS/HEALTH CENTRES ON PROVISION OF MEDICAL EQUIPMENT



The analysis of the rating of Government Hospitals/Health Centres on the provision of medical equipment across the State showed that 9% of the household members rated the service poor, 34% rated it fair, 51% rated it good and only 6% rated it excellent.

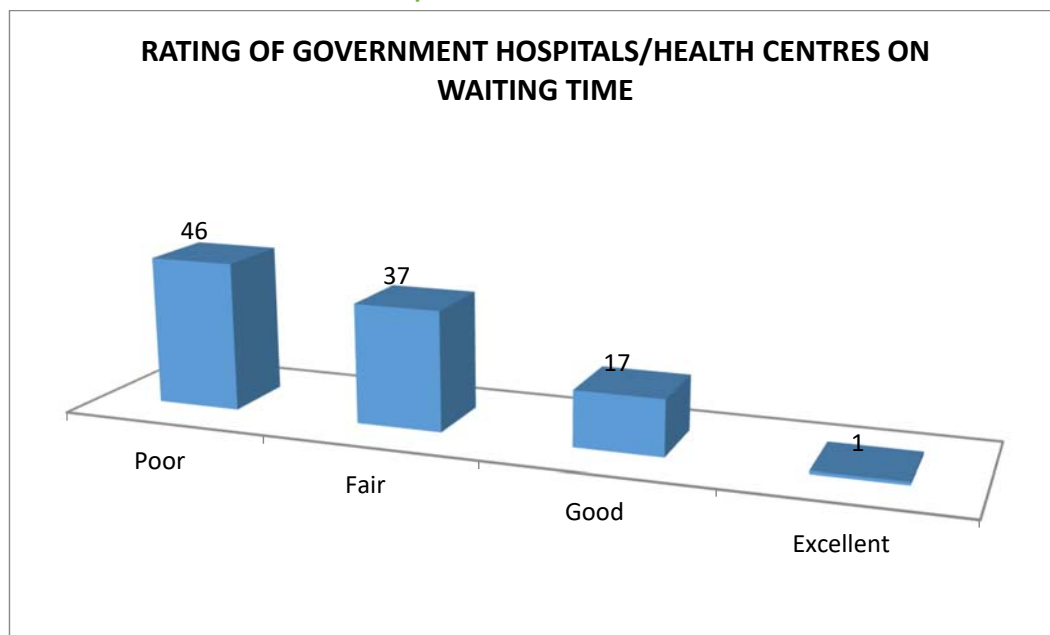
RATING OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS/HEALTH CENTRES ON QUALITY OF MEDICAL PERSONNEL



The survey also examined the perception of Lagosians on the provision of quality of medical personnel by Government Hospitals/Health Centres in the State.

The Survey result across the State revealed that only 9% of the respondents rated quality of medical personnel as poor, 36% rated it fair, 49% rated it good and only 6% rated it excellent.

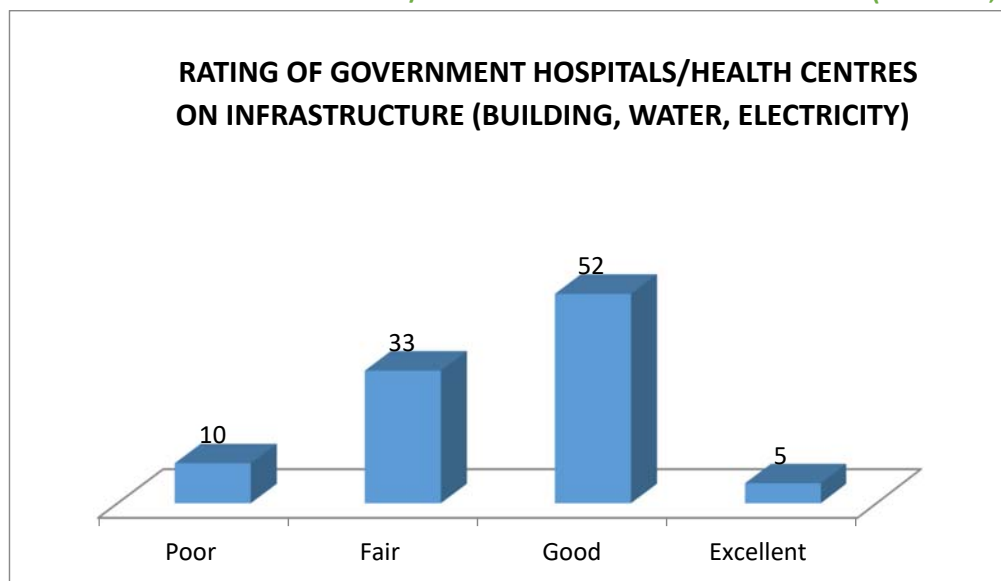
RATING OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS/HEALTH CENTRES ON WAITING TIME



The survey also sought to determine the perception of the citizens of Lagos State on the waiting time of patients in Government Hospitals/Health centres in the State.

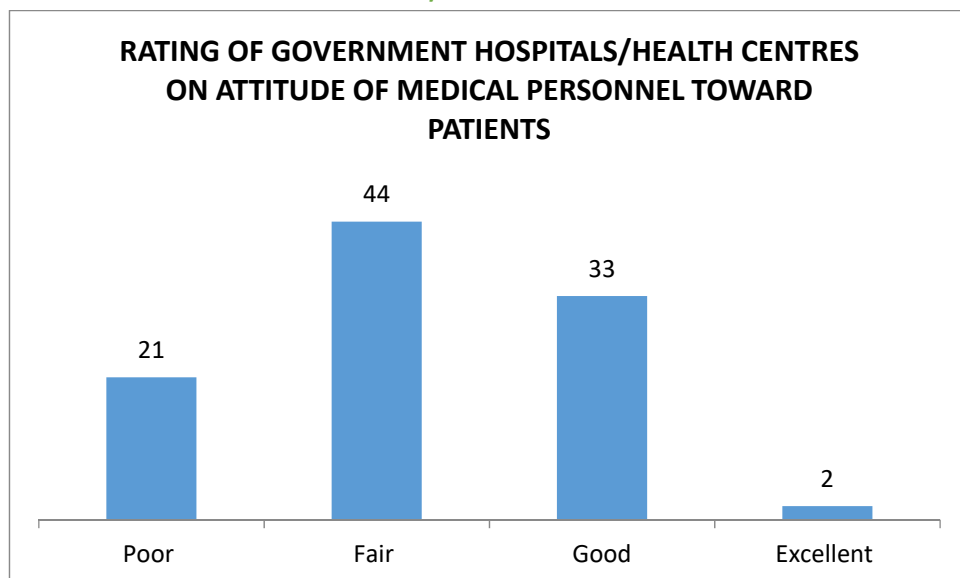
The analysis of the survey showed that 46% of the respondents statewide rated the waiting time of patients in Government Hospitals/Health centres as poor, 37% rated it fair, 17% rated it good and only 1% rated it excellent.

RATING OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL/ HEALTH CENTRES ON INFRASTRUCTURE (BUILDING, WATER AND ELECTRICITY)



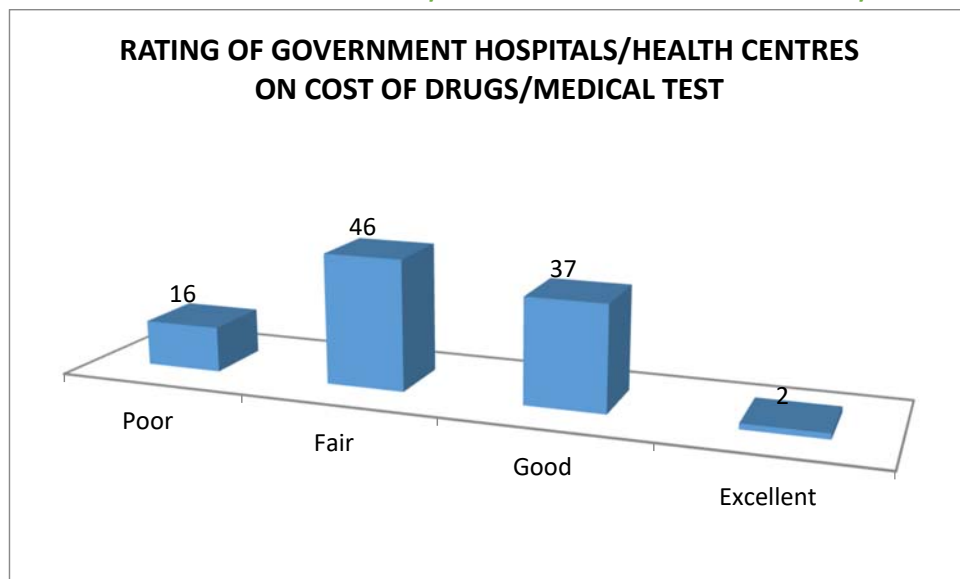
The survey also examined the perception of the populace on the infrastructure such as building, water, electricity etc. provided in the Government Hospitals/Health centres. The analysis of the survey across the State disclosed that 10% of the respondents rated infrastructure provided in Government Health facility as poor, 33% rated it fair, more than half (52%) of the respondents rated the infrastructural facilities as good while only 5% rated it as excellent.

RATING OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS/HEALTH CENTRES ON ATTITUDE OF MEDICAL PERSONNEL TOWARD PATIENTS



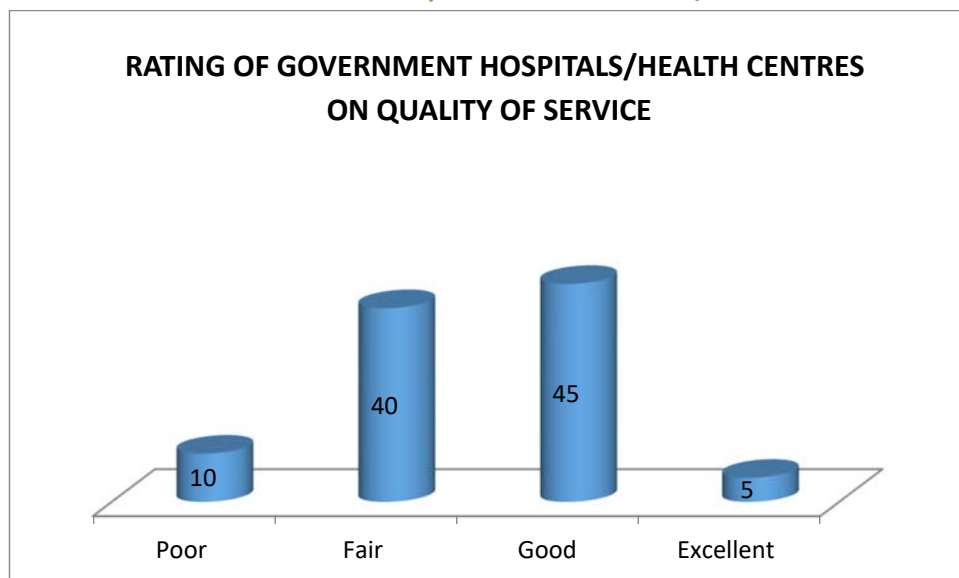
The survey also tried to look at the opinion of Lagosians on the attitude of medical personnel toward patients at Government Hospitals/Health centres. The analysis of the survey across the State disclosed that only 21% of the respondents rated attitude of medical personnel toward patients to be poor, 44% rated it as fair while 33% and 2% rated it to be good and excellent respectively.

RATING OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS/HEALTH CENTRES ON COST OF DRUGS/MEDICAL TEST



Analysis of the survey revealed that 16% of the household members statewide rated the cost of drugs and medical test at Government Hospitals/Health centres as poor, 46% rated it as fair, 37% and 2% rated them to be good and excellent respectively.

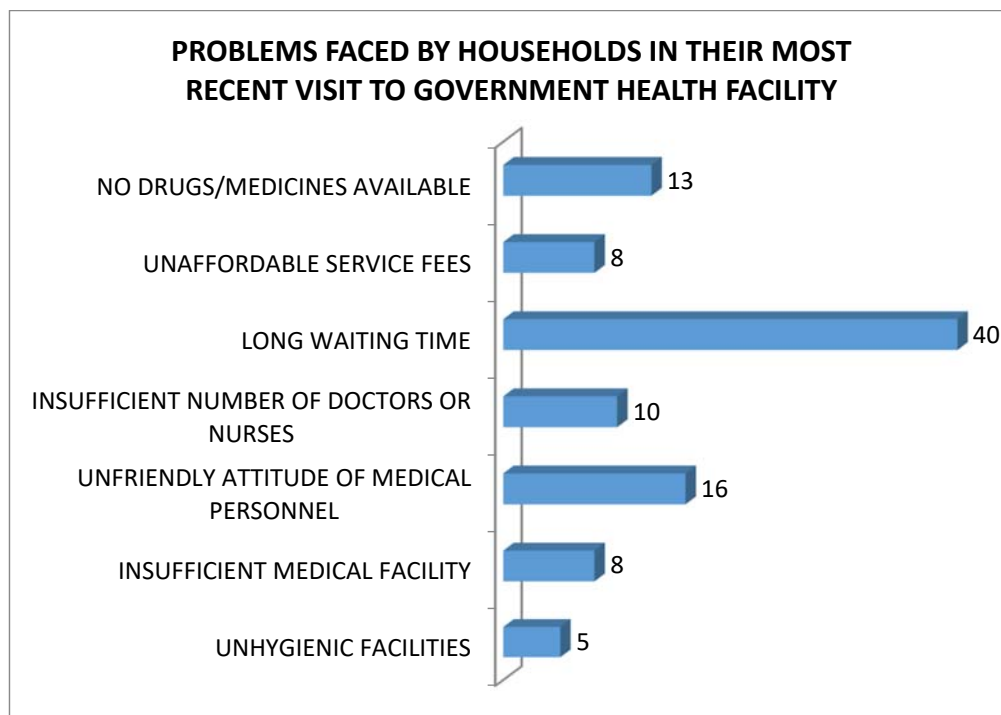
RATING OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS/HEALTH CENTRES ON QUALITY OF SERVICE



The Lagos State Government is committed to provision of quality health service in the State. Therefore, the survey sought to determine the view of residents of Lagos State on quality of health service provided in the State health facility.

The result of the survey across the State indicated that 10% of the respondents rated quality of health service in the State as being poor, 40% and 45% rated it as fair and good respectively while only 5% rated the service as excellent.

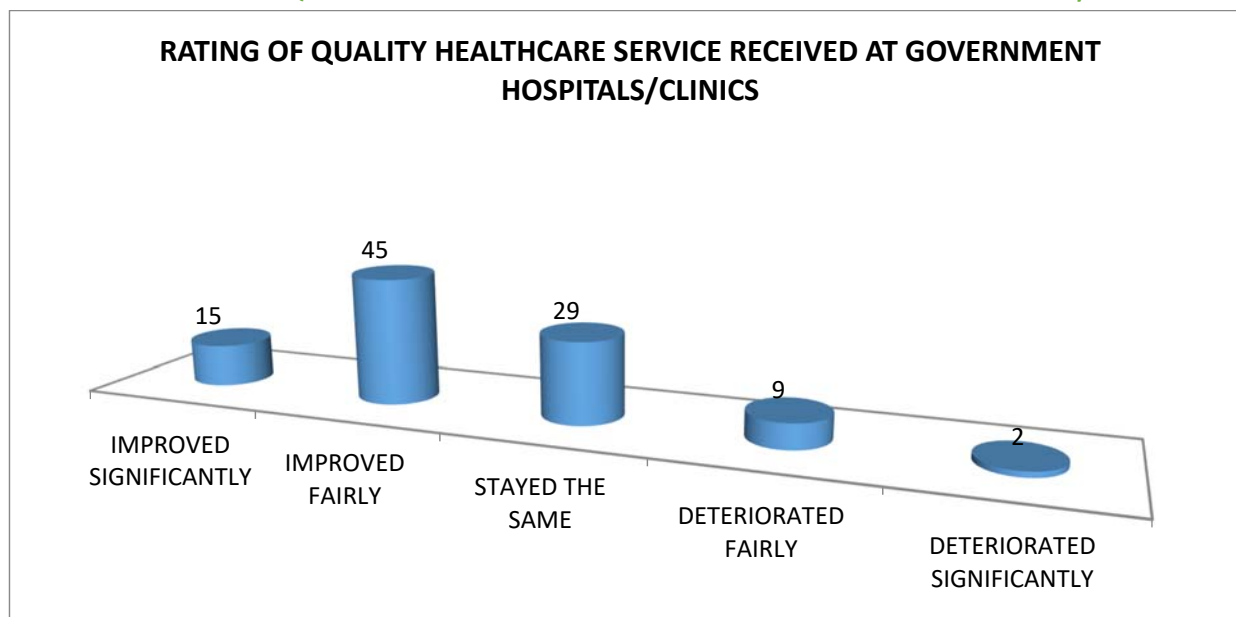
PROBLEMS FACED BY HOUSEHOLD IN THEIR MOST RECENT VISIT TO GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY



In order to find solution to various problems faced by patients in their visits to Government health facilities in the State, attempt was made to identify these problems with a view of optimizing the usage of the health facilities provided by the State Government.

At the State level, the survey result revealed that a large percentage (40%) of the respondents reportedly claimed that long waiting time at the Government health facility was a problem being faced during their recent visit, 16% identified the problem to unfriendly attitude of the medical personnel, 13% said that the problem faced was non-availability of drugs/medicines, 10% attributed the problem faced to insufficient number of Doctors or Nurses, 8% each indicated that the problem faced were insufficient medical facility and unaffordable service fees respectively while 5% adjudged that unhygienic facilities was the problem faced in their most recent visit to Government health facility.

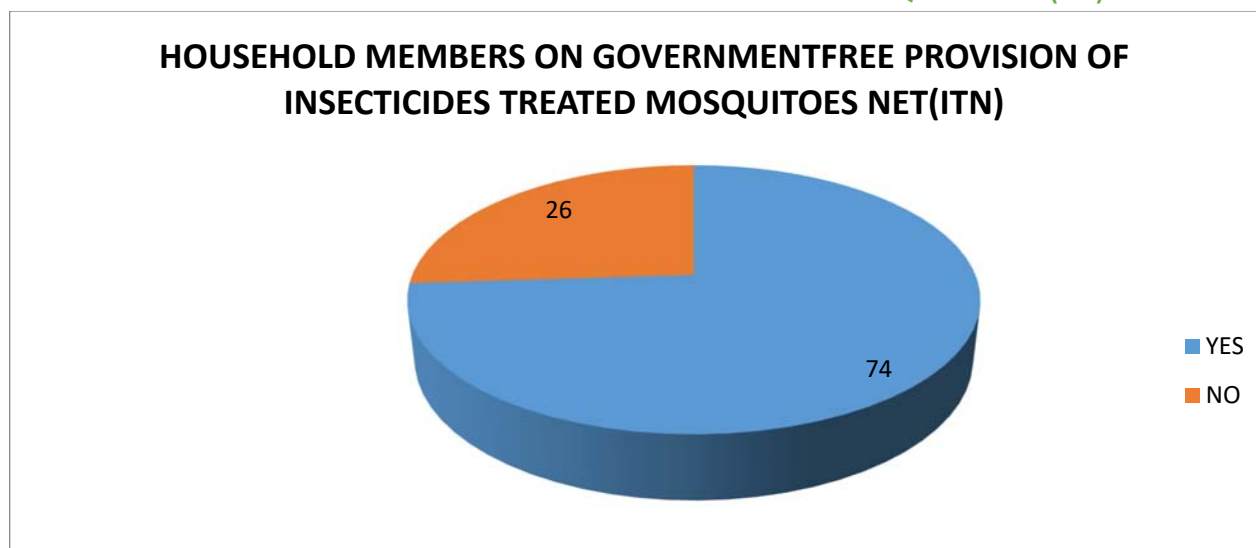
HOUSEHOLD RATING OF QUALITY HEALTHCARE SERVICE RECEIVED AT GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS/CLINICS



The survey also tried to investigate the perception of people on quality of healthcare service received at Government Hospitals/Clinics.

At the State level, the survey result showed that 15% of the respondents indicated that the quality of healthcare service had improved significantly, a larger percentage (45%) affirmed that the healthcare service had fairly improved, 29% reportedly claimed that the service remained the same 2% and 9% of the sampled household members alleged that the quality of healthcare service had deteriorated significantly and fairly respectively.

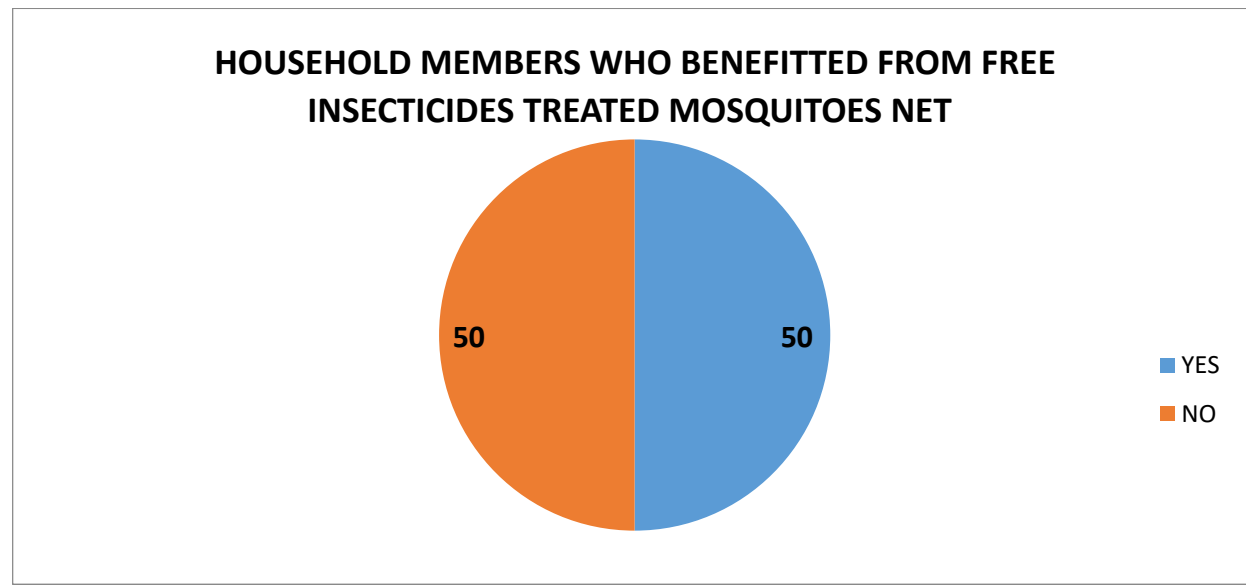
AWARENESS OF GOVERNMENT FREE PROVISION OF INSECTICIDES TREATED MOSQUITOES NET (ITN)



In order to prevent and control malaria in the State, the Lagos State Government had embarked on various malaria programmes such as free provision of insecticides treated mosquitoes nets to the populace. The survey therefore sought to determine whether the residents of Lagos State were aware of the Government free provision of insecticides treated mosquitoes nets.

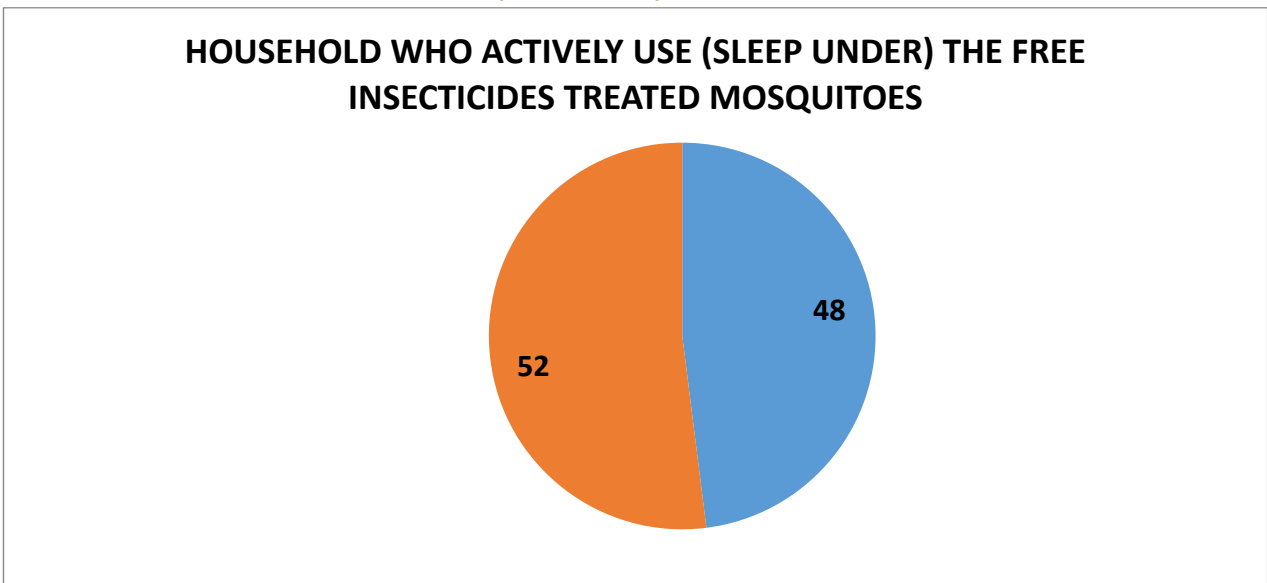
The empirical analysis of the survey at the State level revealed that a larger percentage (74%) of the sampled household members reportedly affirmed that they were aware of the Government provision of free insecticides treated mosquitoes nets while the remaining 26% were on the contrary.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO BENEFITTED FROM FREE INSECTICIDES TREATED MOSQUITOES NET



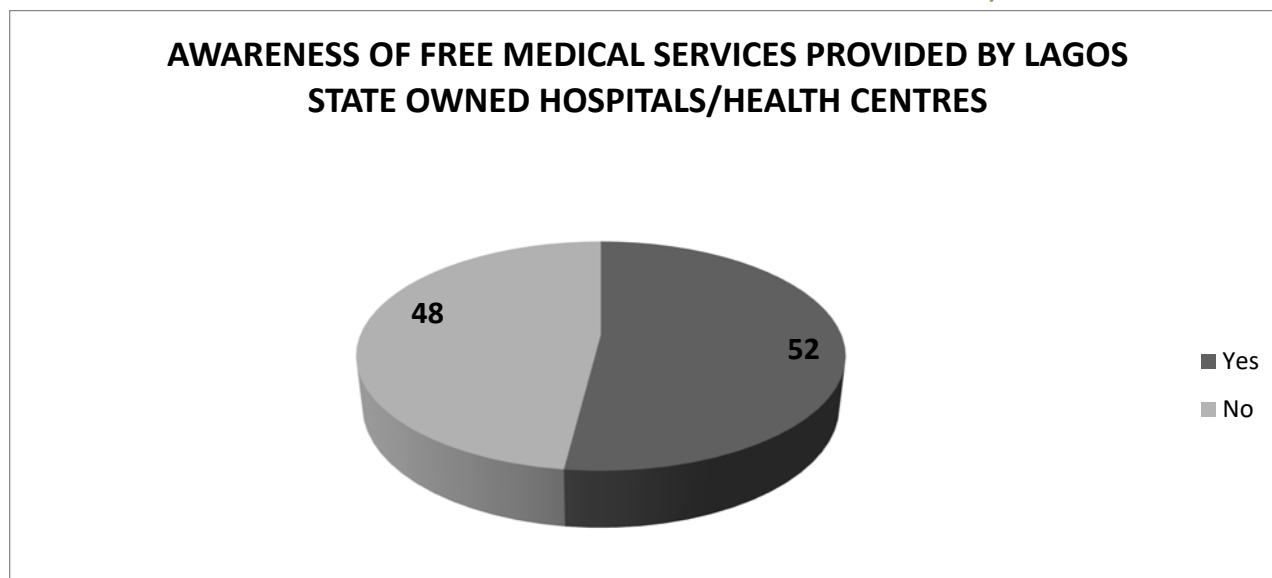
Further analysis also showed that only half (50%) of the sampled household members across the State who were aware of the Government provision of free insecticides treated mosquitoes nets benefitted from such programme.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO ACTIVELY USE (SLEEP UNDER) THE FREE INSECTICIDES TREATED MOSQUITOES NET



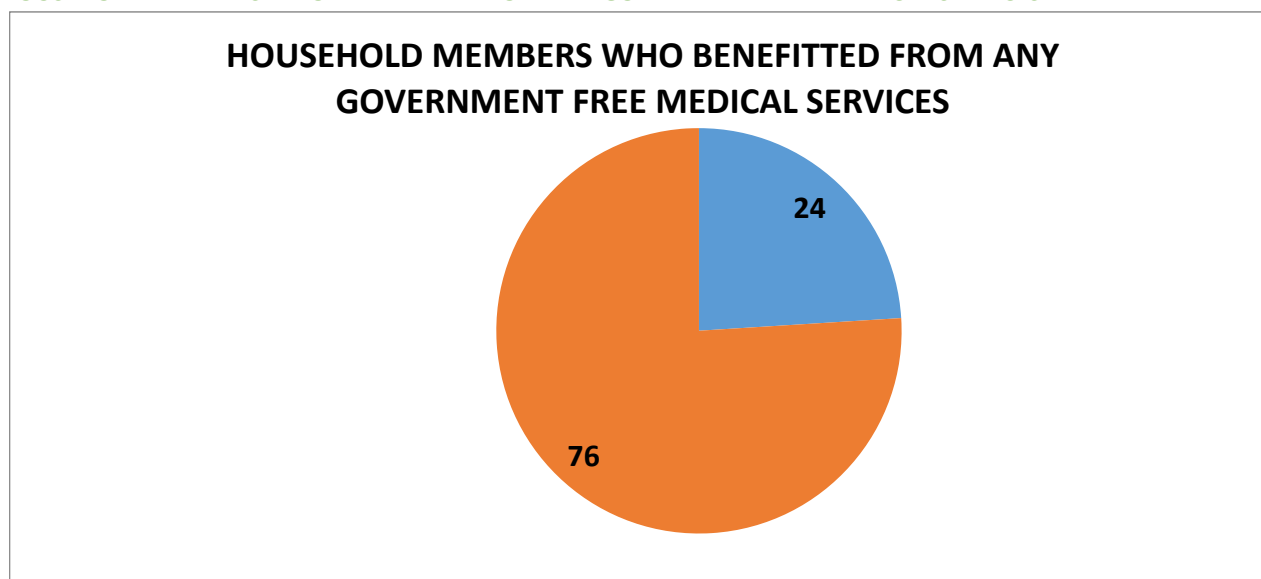
The study revealed further that only 48% of the household members across the State actively use (sleep under) the free insecticides treated mosquitoes nets while 52% were of the contrary.

AWARENESS OF FREE MEDICAL SERVICES PROVIDED BY LAGOS STATE OWNED HOSPITALS/HEALTH CENTRES



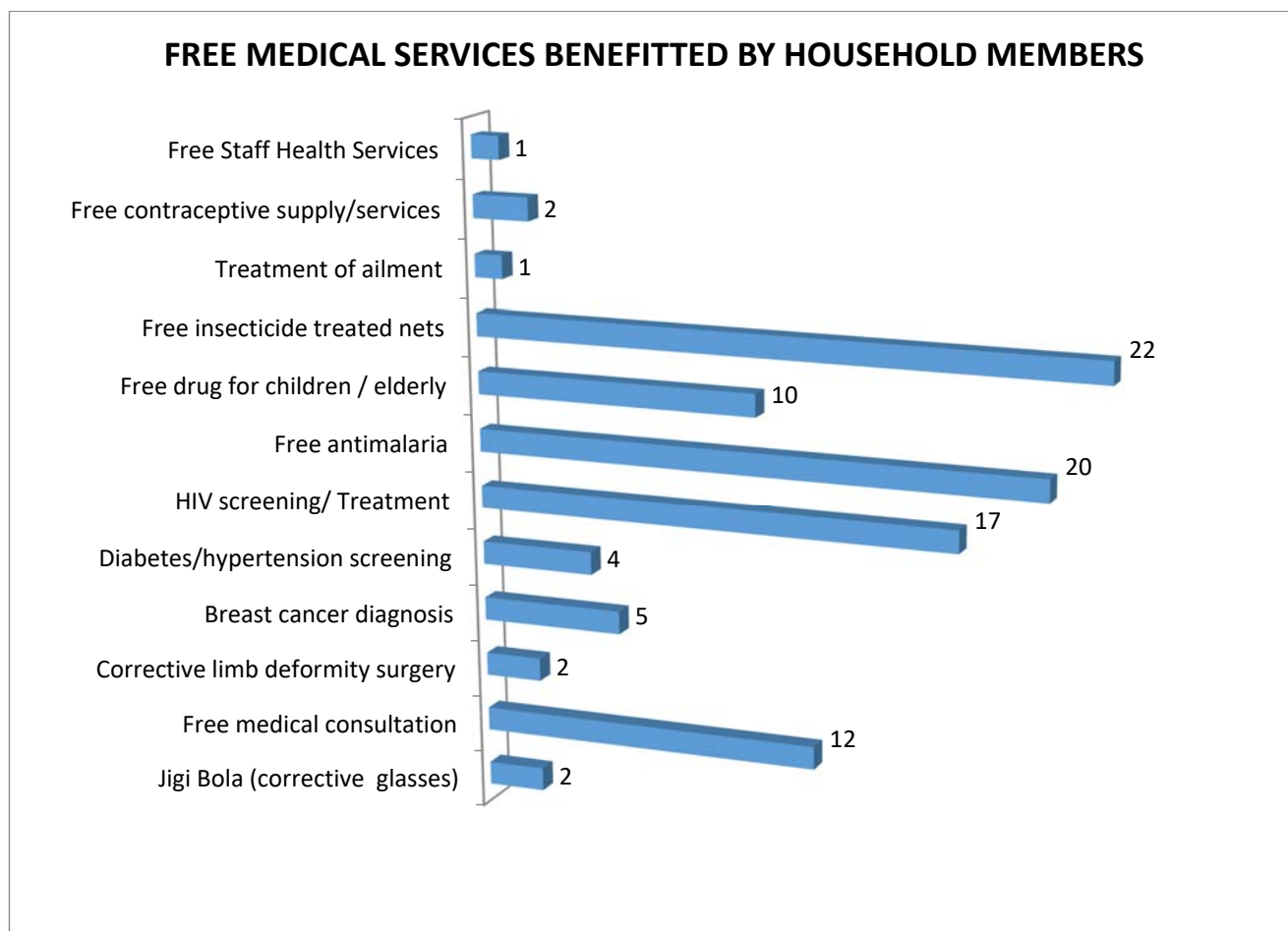
The survey result revealed that 52% of the sampled household members across the State reportedly affirmed that they were aware of the free medical services provided by the Lagos State Government while 48% maintained that they were not aware of such free services.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO BENEFITTED FROM ANY GOVERNMENT FREE MEDICAL SERVICES



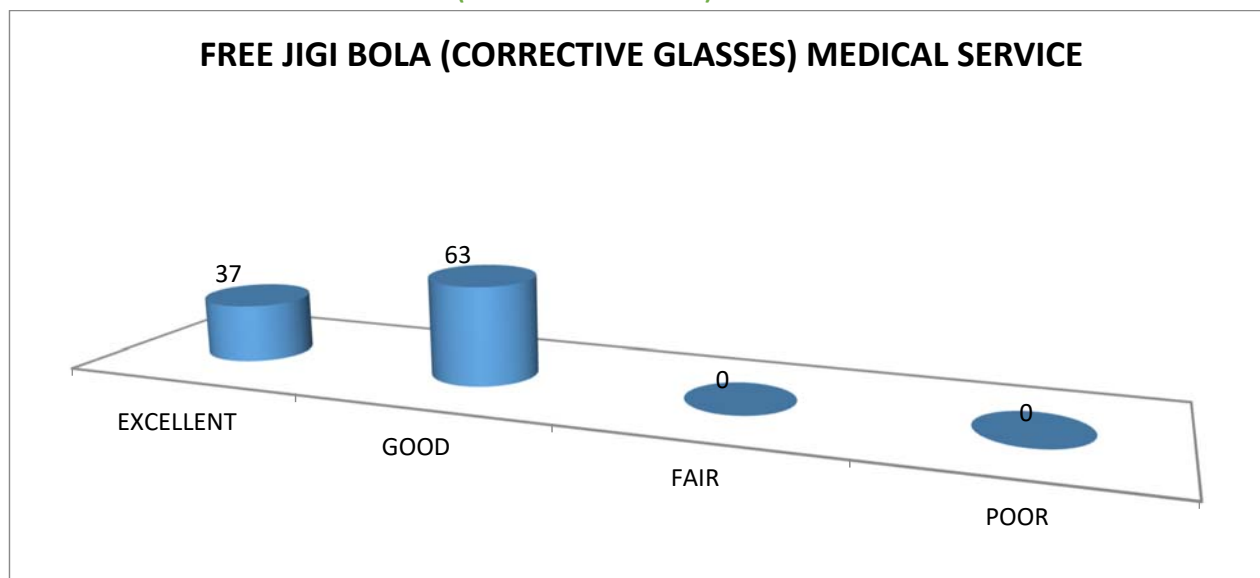
The survey also sought to determine the household members in the State who benefitted from the free medical services such as Jigi Bola (corrective glasses), Free medical consultation, Corrective limb deformity surgery, Breast cancer diagnosis, Diabetes/hypertension screening, HIV screening/treatment etc. provided by the Lagos State owned Hospitals/Health centres. The analysis disclosed that only 24% of the sampled households across the State benefitted from the free medical services provided by Government owned health facilities while 74% alleged that they had not benefitted from such government free medical services.

FREE MEDICAL SERVICES BENEFITTED BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS



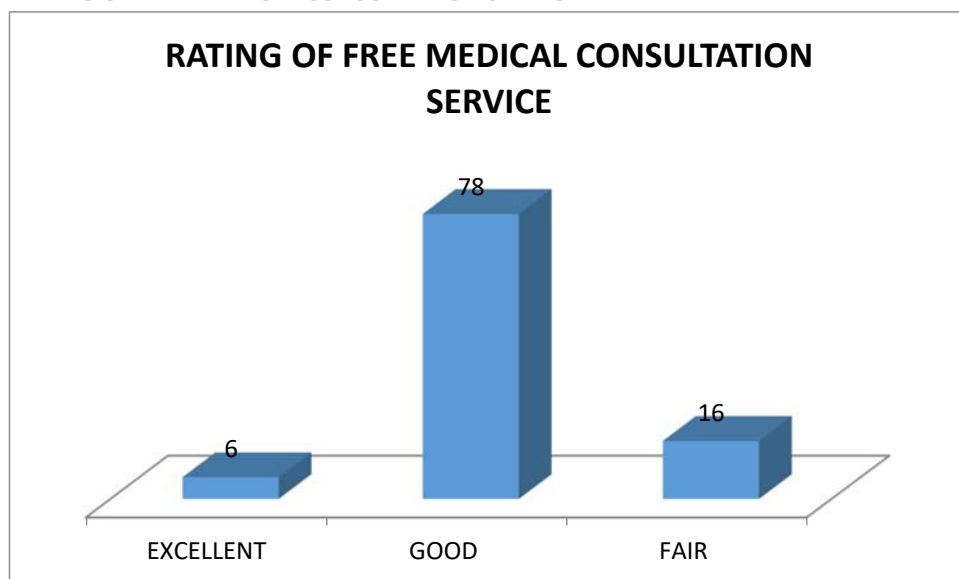
The analysis of the survey across the State revealed that 22% of the sampled households benefitted from Free Insecticides Treated Nets, 20% claimed that they benefitted from Free Antimalaria services, 17% benefitted from HIV Screening/Treatment, 12% affirmed that they benefitted from Free Medical Consultation, 10% benefitted from Free Drugs for children/elderly, 4% and 5% of the respondents claimed to have benefitted from Free Diabetes/Hypertension Screening and Breast Cancer Diagnosis respectively, 2% each benefitted from Bola Jigi (corrective glasses), Free corrective limb deformity surgery and Free contraceptives service respectively while 1% each indicated that they had benefitted from Treatment of Ailment and Staff Free Health Services respectively.

HOUSEHOLD RATING OF FREE JIGI BOLA (CORRECTIVE GLASSES) MEDICAL SERVICE



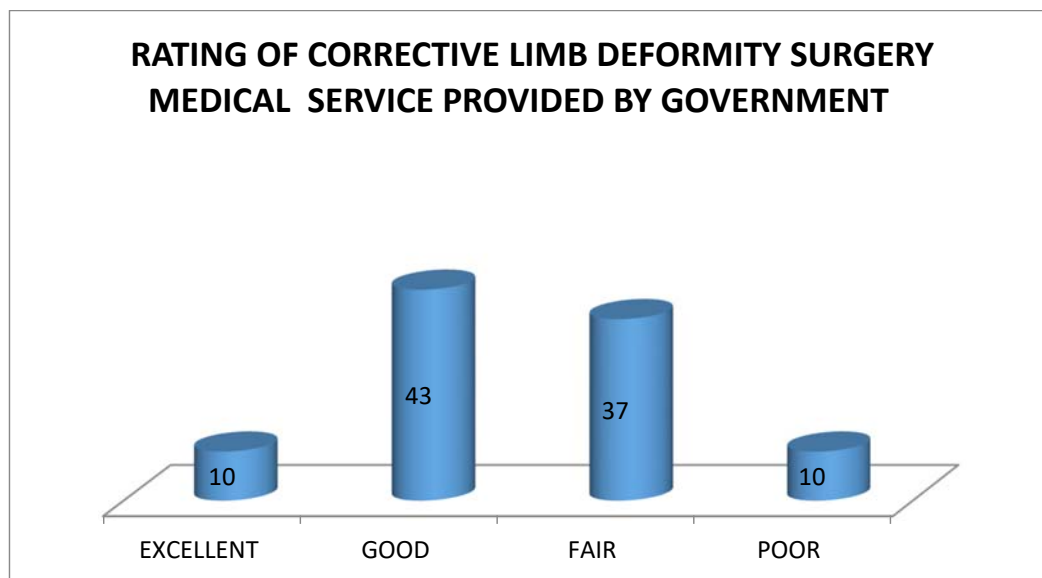
The empirical analysis of the survey across the State disclosed that 37% of the respondents rated the Free Jigi Bola (Corrective Glasses) medical service as being excellent, 63% rated the medical service as being good while none of the sampled household members rated it fair and poor respectively.

RATING OF FREE MEDICAL CONSULTATION SERVICE



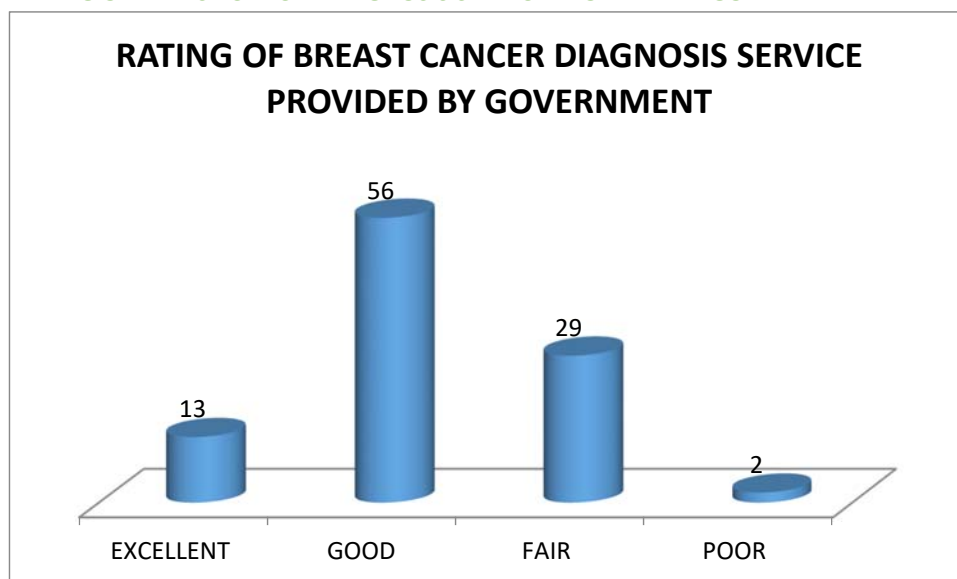
The empirical analysis of the survey across the State showed that only 6% of the sampled households rated the Medical Consultation service provided by the State Government as being excellent, (78%) rated the service as good, 16% rated it to be fair and none of the respondents rated such medical service as poor.

RATING OF CORRECTIVE LIMB DEFORMITY SURGERY MEDICAL SERVICE PROVIDED BY GOVERNMENT



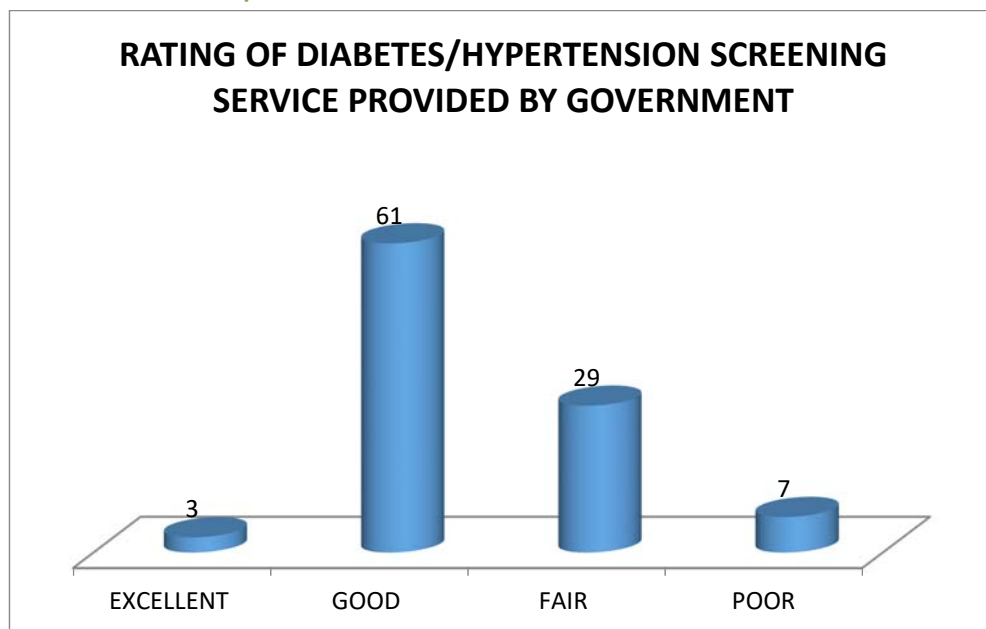
The result of the survey statewide disclosed that 10% of the households interviewed rated the Free Corrective Limb Deformity Surgery provided by the State Government as excellent, 43% rated the medical service to be good, 37% and 10% rated it as fair and poor respectively.

RATING OF BREAST CANCER DIAGNOSIS SERVICE PROVIDED BY GOVERNMENT



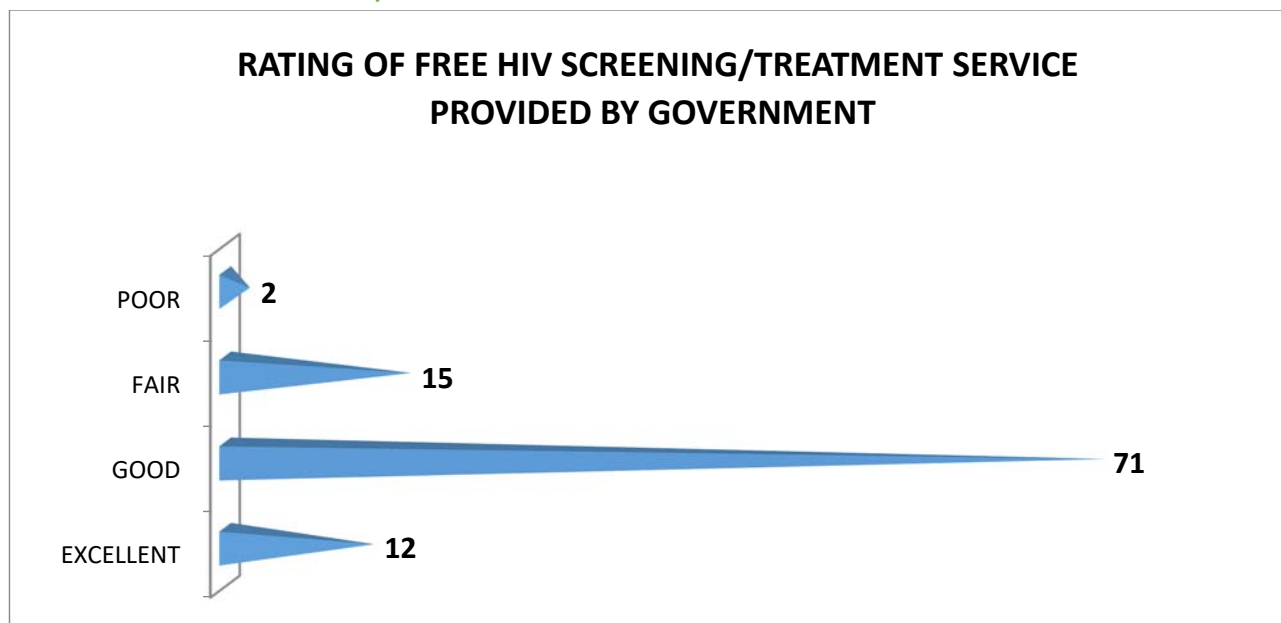
The outcome of the survey disclosed that only 13% of the respondents across the State rated the Free Breast Cancer diagnosis service provided by Government as excellent, a larger percentage (56%) of the sampled households rated the service as being good while 29% and 2% of the respondents rated it as fair and poor respectively.

RATING OF DIABETES/HYPERTENSION SCREENING SERVICE PROVIDED BY GOVERNMENT



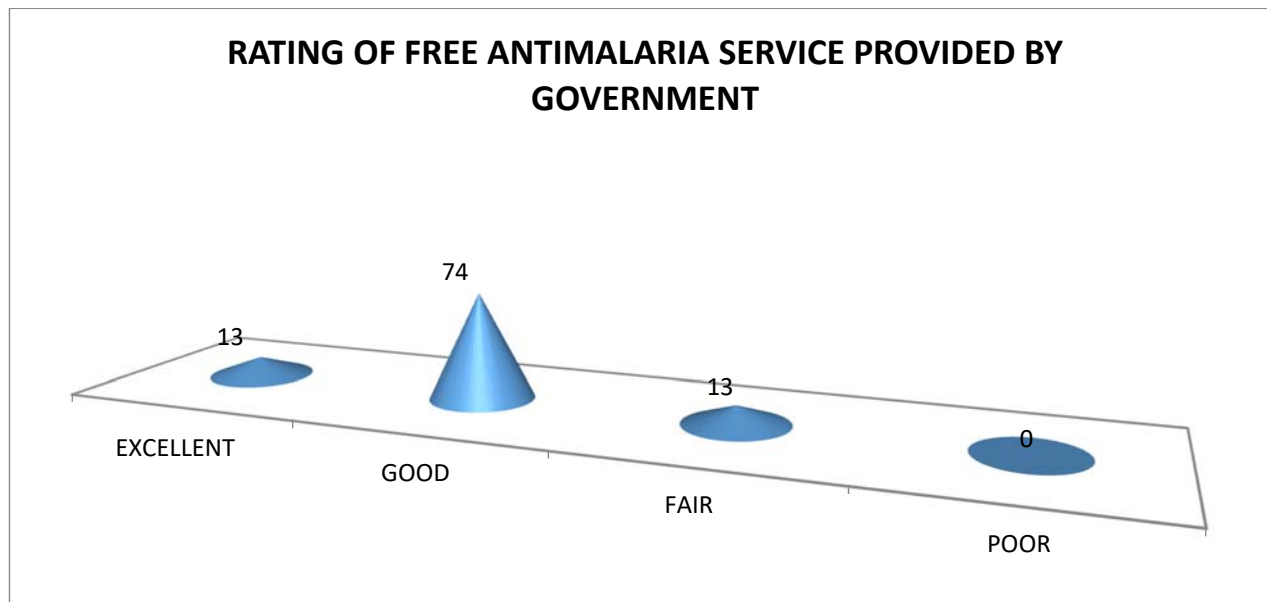
The analysis of the survey at the State level revealed that 3% of the sampled households rated the Diabetes/Hypertension Screening service provided by Government as excellent, majority (61%) of the respondents reportedly affirmed that the service was good, 29% and 7% rated the medical service as being fair and poor respectively.

RATING OF FREE HIV SCREENING/TREATMENT SERVICE PROVIDED BY GOVERNMENT



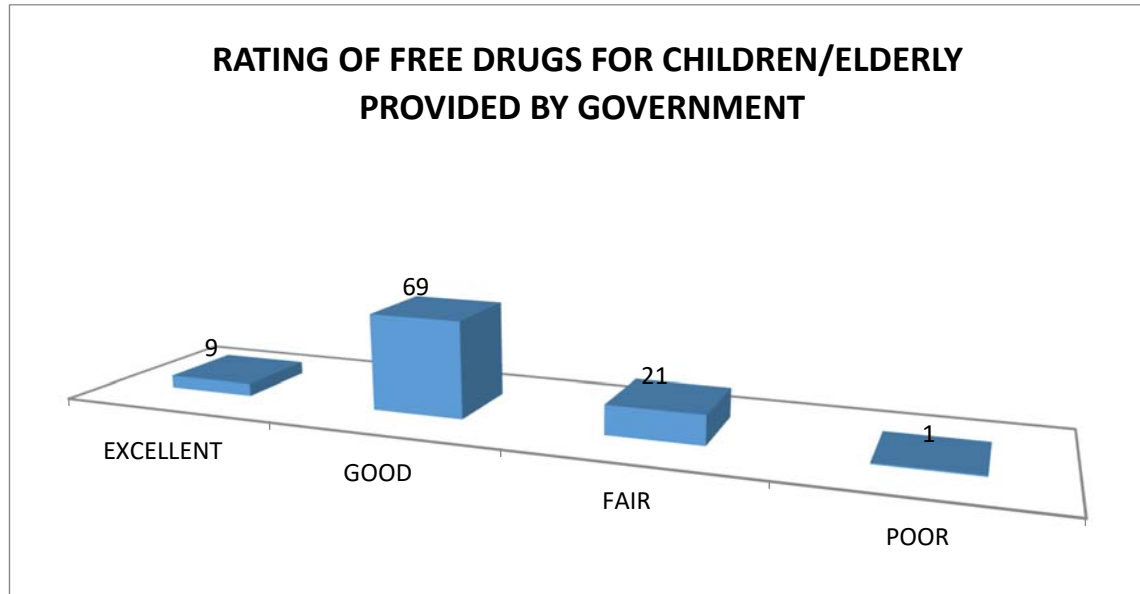
The empirical analysis of the survey across the State pointed out that only 12% of the respondents confirmed that the Free HIV Screening/Treatment service provided by Government was excellent, a larger percentage (71%) rated the service as good, 15% and 2% of the respondents rated it to be fair and poor respectively.

RATING OF FREE ANTIMALARIA SERVICE PROVIDED BY GOVERNMENT



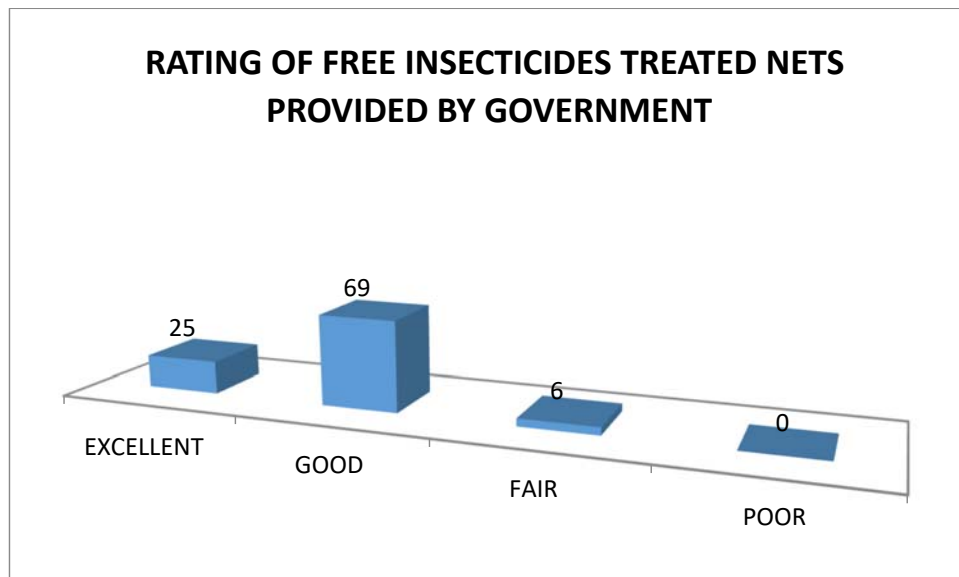
The result of the survey divulged that only 13% of the respondents across the State affirmed the Free Antimalaria service provided by Government to be excellent, 74% confirmed the service to be good, 13% rated it to be fair while none of the household members rated the service as poor.

RATING OF FREE DRUGS FOR CHILDREN/ELDERLY PROVIDED BY GOVERNMENT



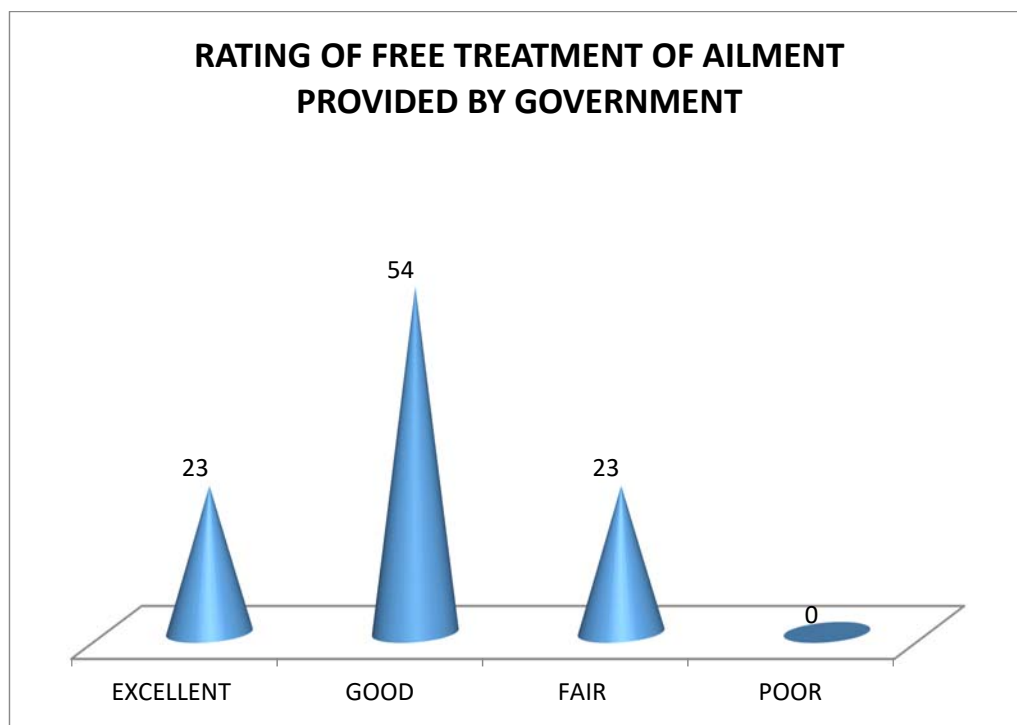
At the State level, the analysis of the survey revealed that 9% of the respondents indicated that the Free Drugs for children/elderly provided by Government was excellent, 69% rated the medical service for children/elderly as being good, 21% rated it as fair and only 1% rated it as poor.

RATING OF HOUSEHOLD ON FREE INSECTICIDES TREATED NETS PROVIDED BY GOVERNMENT



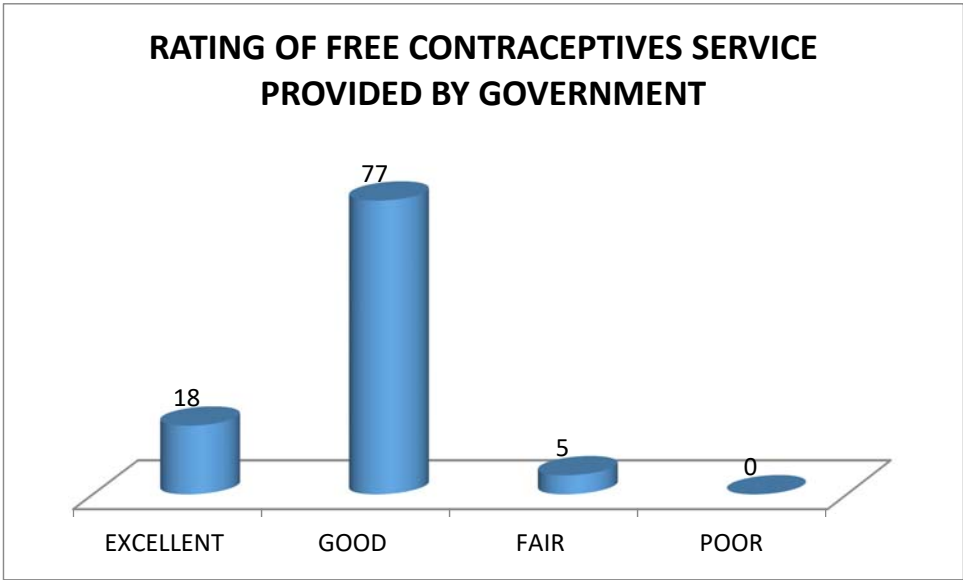
The empirical analysis of the survey disclosed that one quarter (25%) of the sampled household members across the State rated the Free Insecticides Treated Nets (ITNs) provided by Government as excellent, 69% rated the service as being good, 6% claimed that the service was fair while none of the sampled households rated it as poor.

RATING OF HOUSEHOLD ON FREE TREATMENT OF AILMENT PROVIDED BY GOVERNMENT



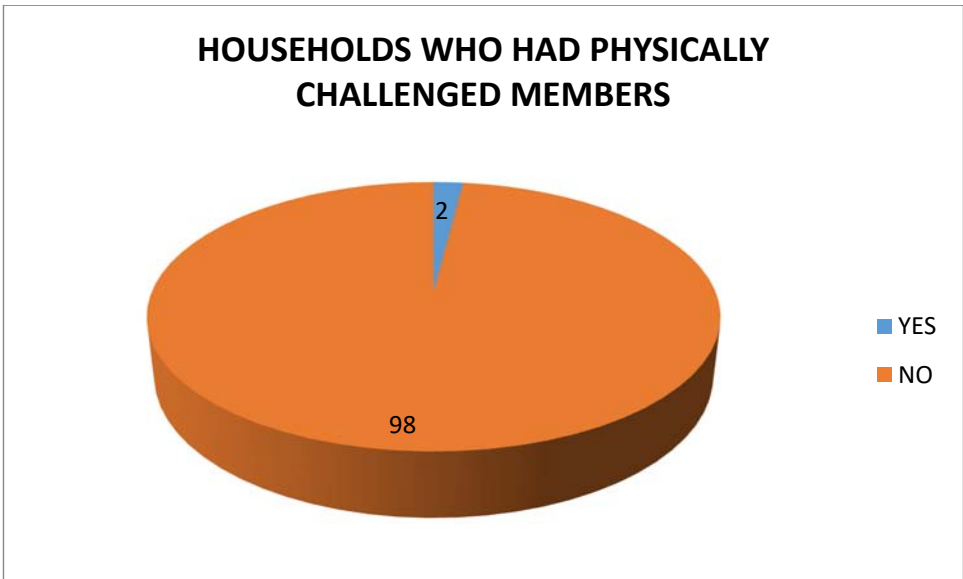
The survey result statewide revealed that 54% of the interviewed household members rated the Free Treatment of Ailment provided by Government as good, 23% each rated the service as excellent and fair respectively while none of the respondents rated the service as poor.

RATING OF FREE CONTRACEPTIVES SERVICE PROVIDED BY GOVERNMENT



The outcome of the survey revealed that 18% of the sampled household members across the State rated the Free Contraceptives service provided by Government as excellent, 77% maintained that it was good, 5% confirmed that the contraceptive service was fair while none of the respondents rated it as poor.

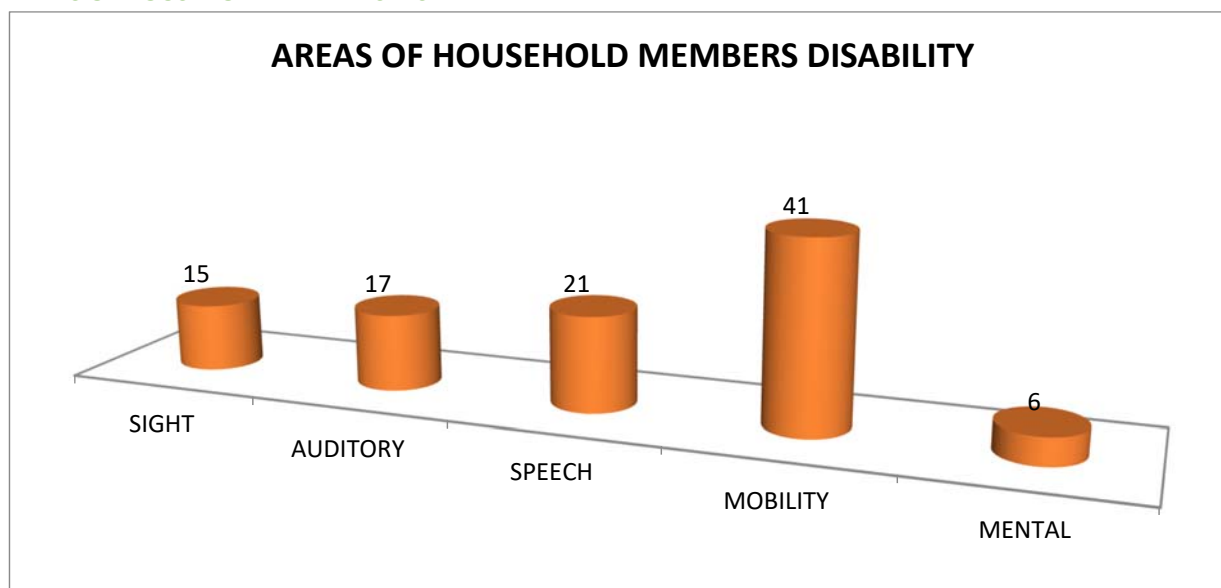
HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED



The survey also tried to examine whether there were any physically challenged people among the household members in the State. The empirical analysis of the survey showed that only 2% of the sampled household members across the State reportedly affirmed that they had physically challenged members while 98% indicated that they had no physically challenged people in their households.

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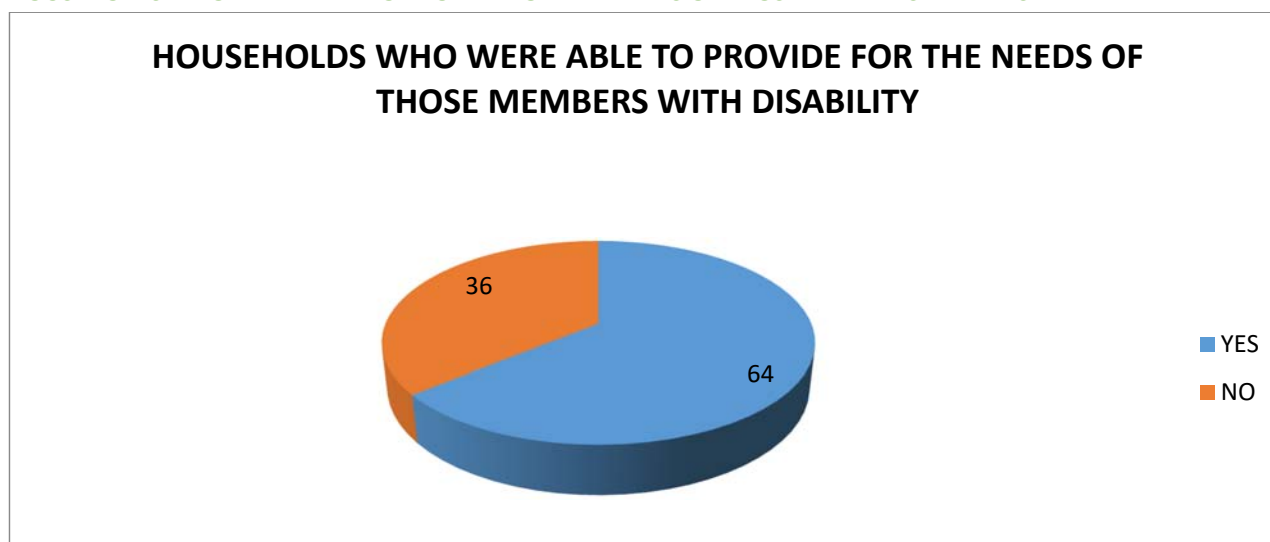
AREAS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS DISABILITY



There are children or adults who are physically challenged in the society. The physical impairment of this vulnerable group includes sight, auditory, speech, mobility, mental retardation etc. The survey sought to find out the various areas of disability of the physically challenged persons in the State.

At the State level, the result of the survey revealed that 15% had sight disability, 17% suffered from auditory problem, 21% had speech disability, 41% and 6% were confirmed of having mobility and mental disability respectively.

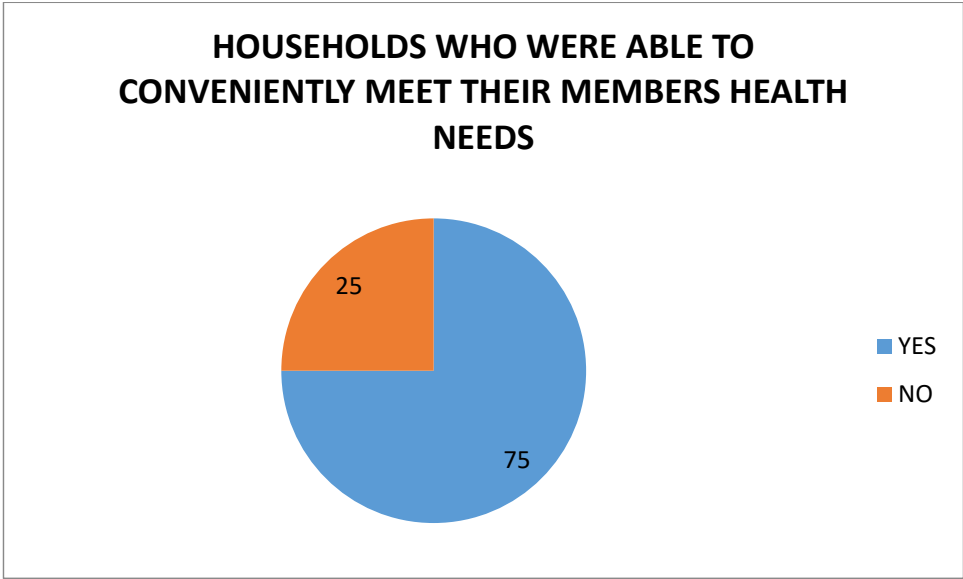
HOUSEHOLDS WHO WERE ABLE TO PROVIDE FOR THE NEEDS OF THOSE MEMBERS WITH DISABILITY



The Lagos State Government has embarked on numerous programmes to assist those with physical disability in the State. The survey also aimed at investigating whether the residents of the State were able to provide for the needs of those with disability in their household.

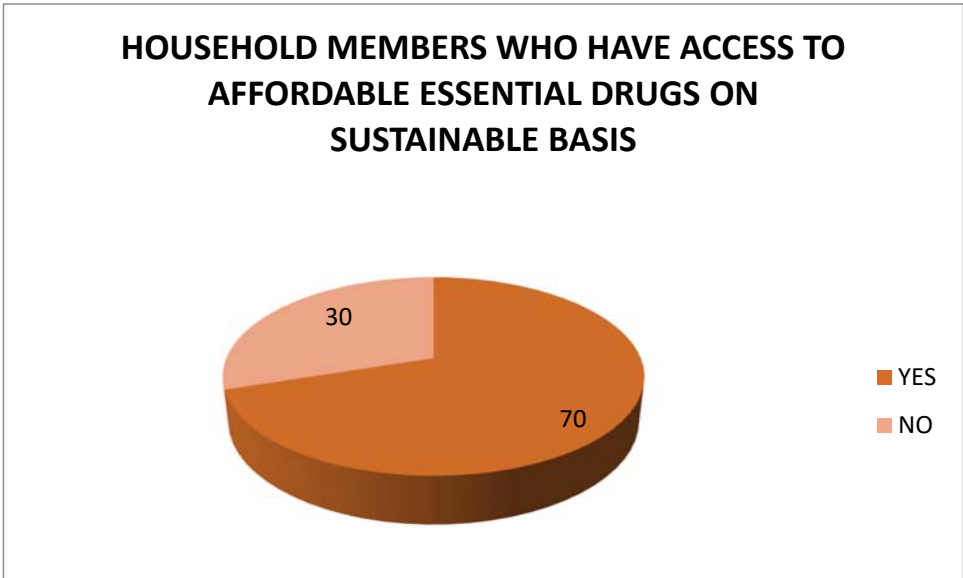
The result of the Survey statewide indicated that 64% of the sampled households confirmed that they were able to provide for the needs of their members who were physically challenged while 36% could not provide for their needs.

HOUSEHOLDS WHO WERE ABLE TO CONVENIENTLY MEET THEIR MEMBERS HEALTH NEEDS



The survey also sought to find out whether the dwellers in the State were able to conveniently meet their household members’ health needs. The survey result therefore disclosed that a large percentage (75%) of the households across the State were able to conveniently meet the health needs of their members while only 25% of the households were unable to meet the health needs of their members.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAVE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE ESSENTIAL DRUGS ON SUSTAINABLE BASIS



The survey also examined whether the Lagosians have access to affordable essential drugs on sustainable basis. The Survey result across the State revealed that 70% of the respondents indicated that they had access to affordable drugs on sustainable basis while 30% were on the contrary.

NUMBER OF PREGNANT WOMEN IN THE LAST ONE YEAR

	NUMBER
STATE INDICATOR	1863

The survey also sought to determine the number of pregnant women within the reproductive age (15-49 years) in the State. In absolute term the number of pregnant women recorded across the State in the last one year was 1,863

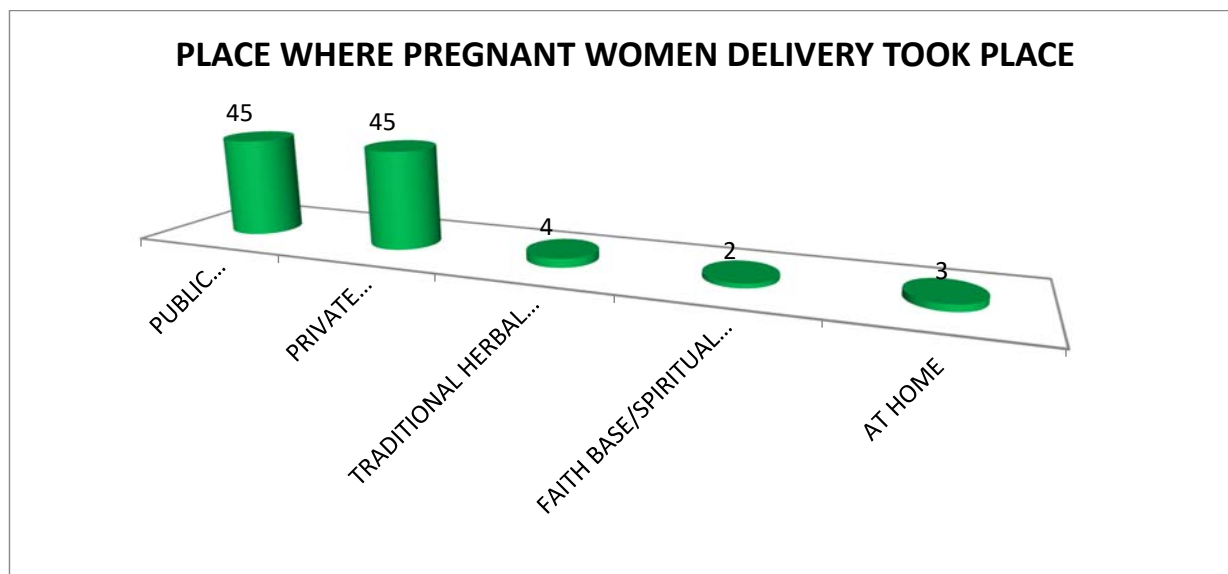
NUMBER OF PREGNANT WOMEN WHO DELIVERED IN THE LAST ONE YEAR

	NUMBER
STATE INDICATOR	618

A woman who is pregnant needs adequate antenatal care to avoid or prevent pregnancy related complications. Many pregnancies were terminated before or during delivery as a result of accident, miscarriage, abortion, still birth, complications etc.

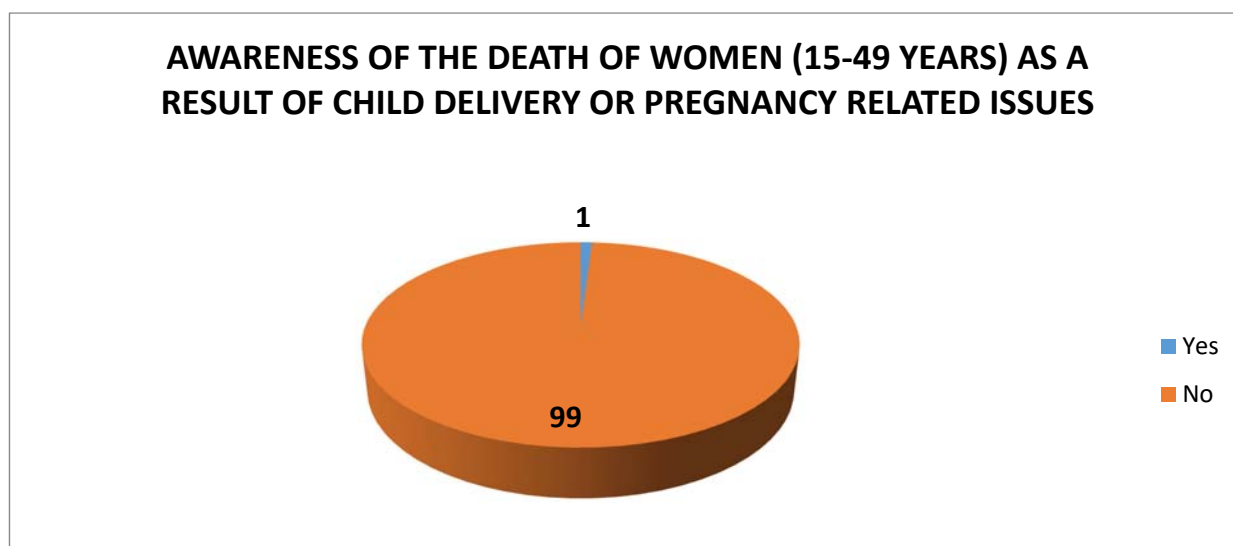
The analysis of the survey in absolute term showed that only 618 pregnant women delivered across the State in the last one year.

PLACE WHERE PREGNANT WOMEN DELIVERY TOOK PLACE



The survey also sought to know the various places where pregnant women delivery actually took place. The outcome of the survey across the State showed that 45% of the delivery took place at Public Hospital/Health centre, 45% took place at Private Hospital/Clinic, 4% of the delivery happened at Traditional Herbal clinic while 2% and 3% took place at Faith base/spiritual home and Home respectively.

AWARENESS OF THE DEATH OF WOMEN (15-49 YEARS) AS A RESULT OF CHILD DELIVERY OR PREGNANCY RELATED ISSUES



A pregnancy-related death is defined as the death of a woman during pregnancy or within one year of the end of pregnancy from a pregnancy complication. The death of a woman during pregnancy, at delivery, or soon after delivery is a tragedy for her family and for society as a whole. Five direct complications account for most of maternal deaths: haemorrhage, infection, unsafe abortion, eclampsia (very high blood pressure leading to seizures), and obstructed labour.

The empirical analysis of the survey revealed that only 1% of the sampled households across the State were aware of the death of pregnant women in their communities/neighbourhoods while the remaining 99% were unaware of such death in their communities.

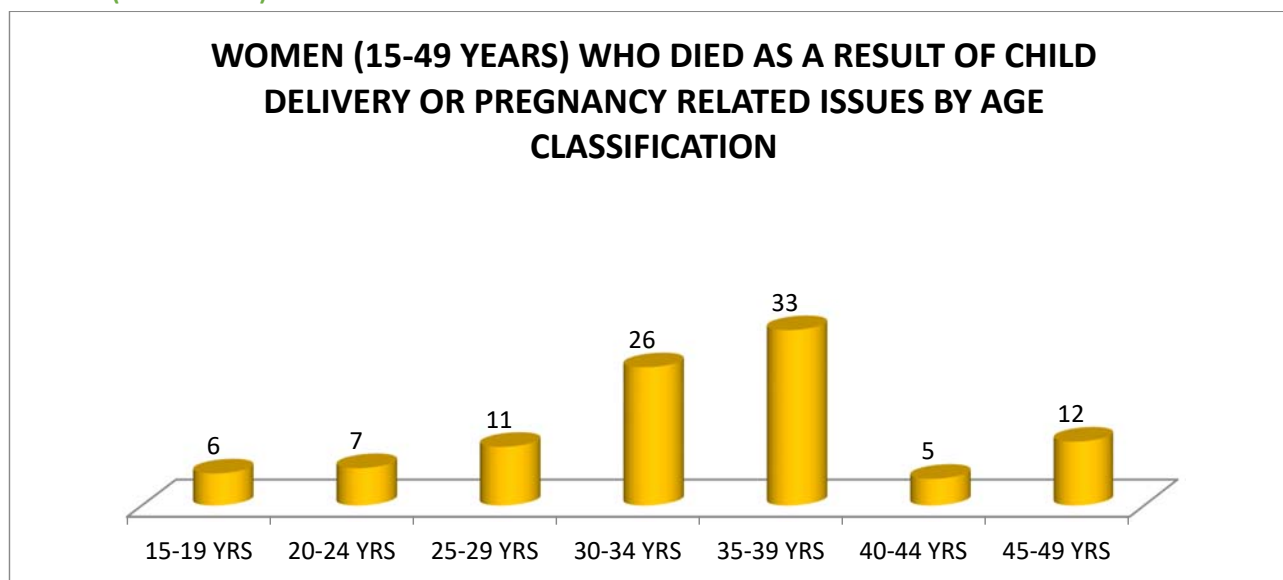
NUMBER OF PREGNANT WOMEN WHO DIED AS A RESULT OF CHILD DELIVERY OR PREGNANCY RELATED ISSUES

	NUMBER
STATE INDICATOR	43

Maternal death is defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) as "the **death** of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental.

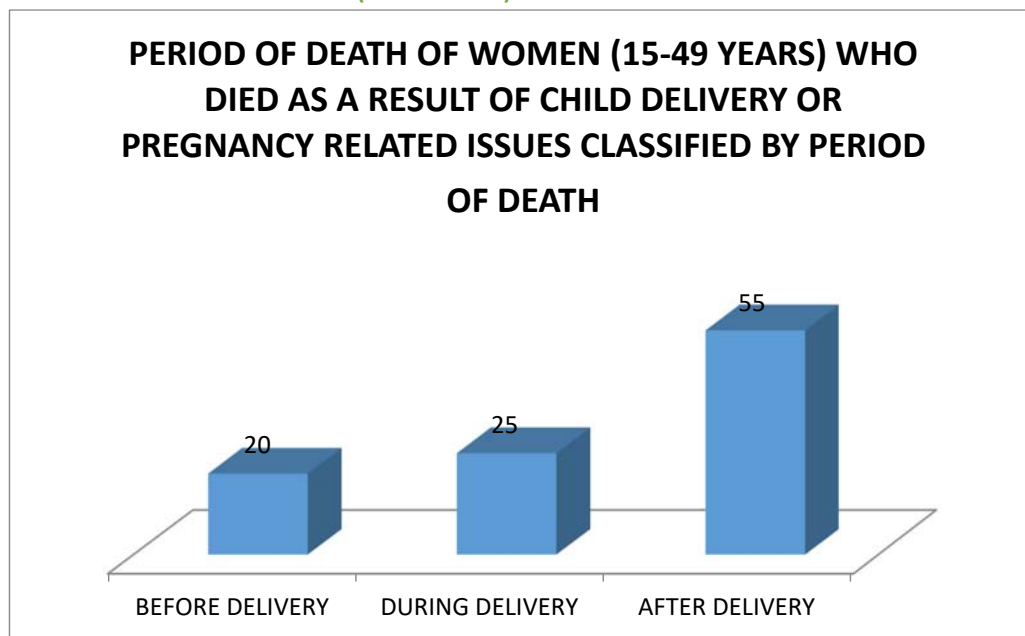
In absolute term the number of pregnant women who died as a result of pregnancy related issues across the State was 43. The State maternal mortality rate stood at 699 deaths per 100,000 live births.

WOMEN (15-49 YEARS) WHO DIED AS A RESULT OF CHILD DELIVERY OR PREGNANCY RELATED ISSUES BY AGE CLASSIFICATION



The survey sought to determine the various age categories at which the deaths of pregnant women occur in the State. The findings of the survey across the State showed that 6% of the women who died as a result of child delivery or pregnancy related issues were between 15-19 years of age, 7% were between 20-24 years of age, 11% fell between 25-29 years, 26% were between 30-34 years age category, majority (33%) were between 35-39 years of age, 5% and 12% fell between the ages of 40-44 years and 45-49 years respectively.

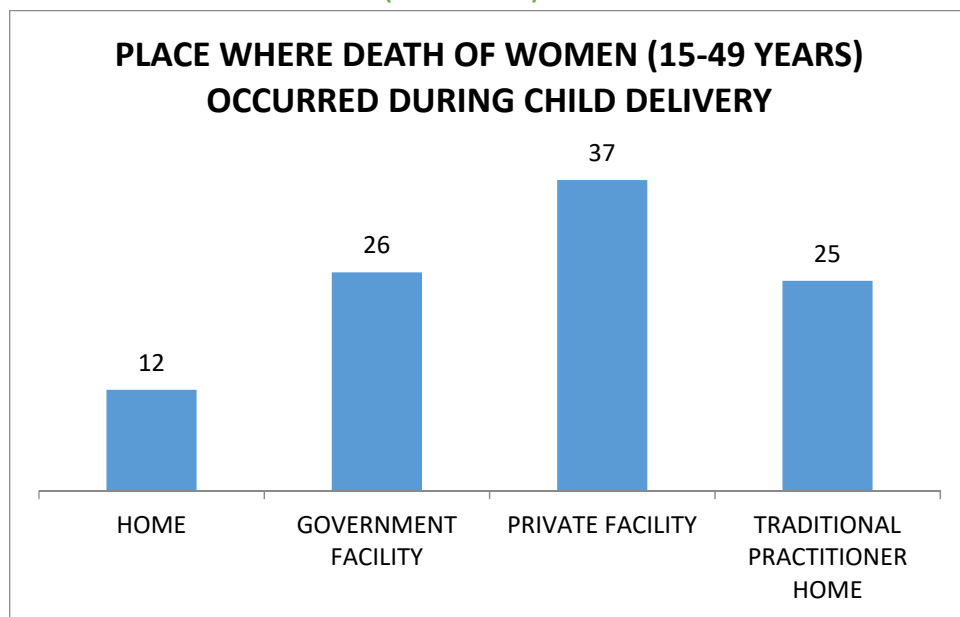
PERIOD OF DEATH OF WOMEN (15-49 YEARS) WHO DIED AS A RESULT OF CHILD DELIVERY OR PREGNANCY RELATED ISSUES



Maternal deaths occur before, during or after delivery. Late maternal deaths occur ≥ 42 days but less than one year after end of pregnancy. The survey therefore sought to inquire for the exact period of maternal deaths in the State.

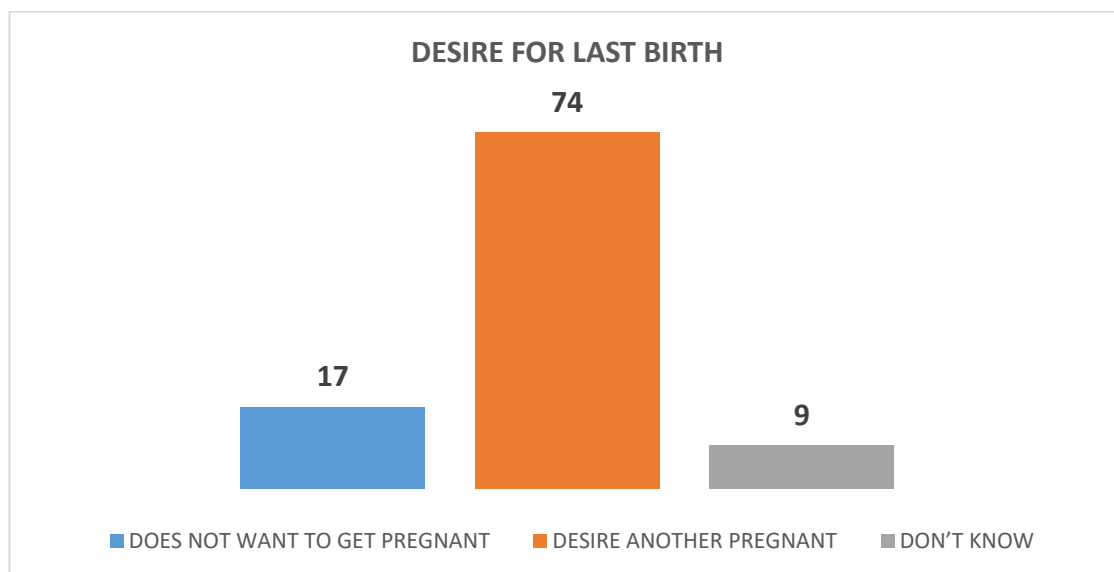
The Survey analysis statewide disclosed that 20% of the maternal deaths occurred before delivery, 25% took place during delivery and majority (55%) of the deaths happened after delivery.

PLACE WHERE DEATH OF WOMEN (15-49 YEARS) OCCURRED



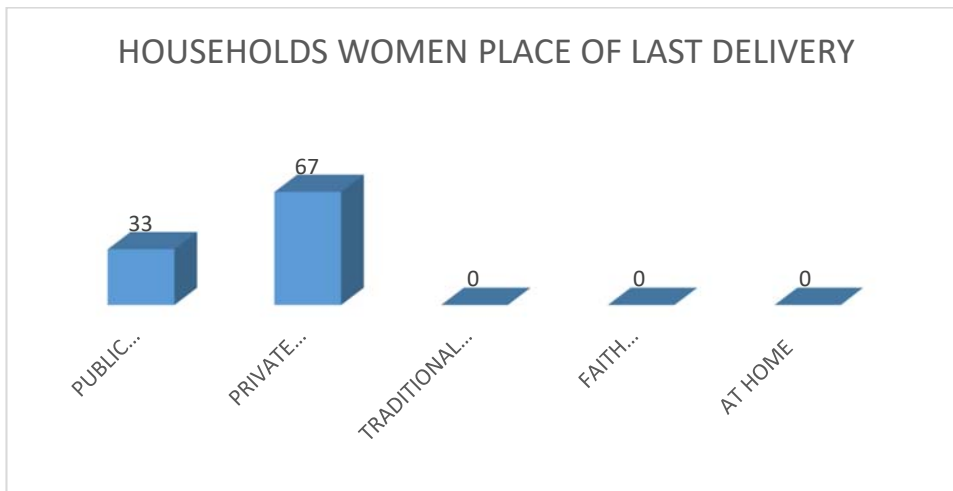
The survey also tried to find out places where maternal deaths occurred in the State. The findings from the survey statewide indicated that 12% of the maternal deaths took place at home, 26% occurred at Government facility, 37% happened at Private facility while 25% occurred at Traditional practitioner home.

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH



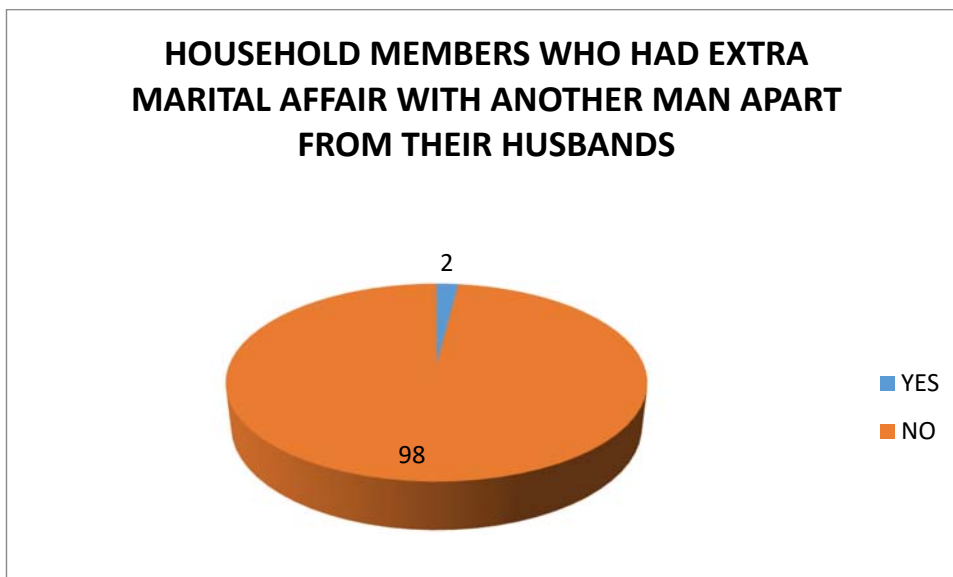
The survey revealed that 74% of the household member does not want to get pregnant, while 17% does not want to get pregnant and lastly 9% affirmed they don't know.

HOUSEHOLDS WOMEN PLACE OF LAST DELIVERY



The survey wanted to affirm the last place of delivery of women in the household. It was revealed that 33% of the women delivered in Public hospital/health centre, while 67% used private.

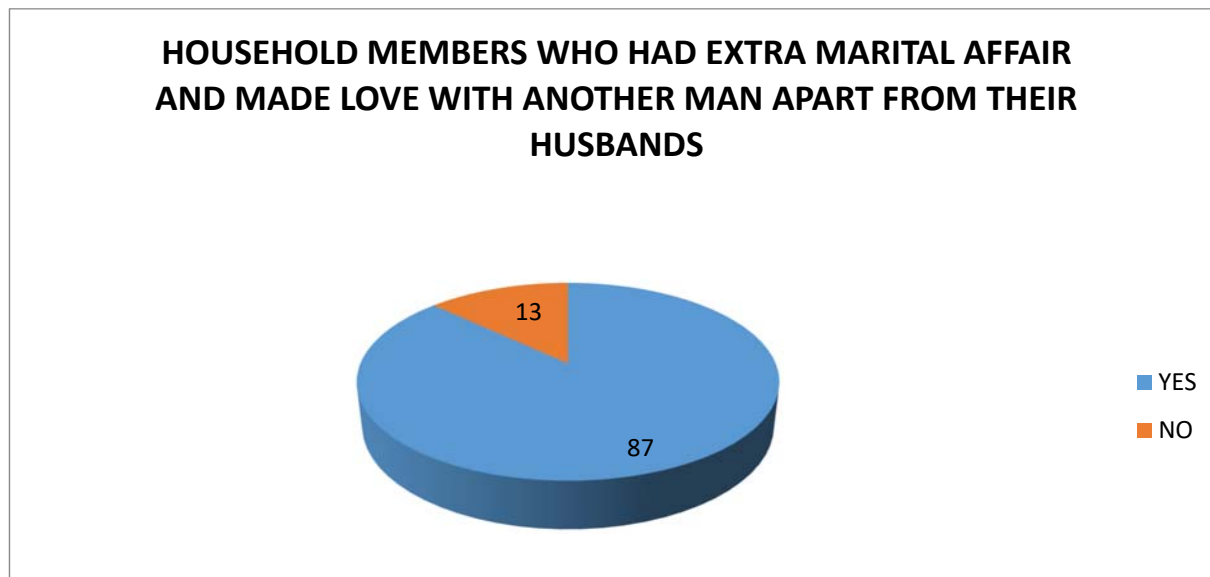
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAD EXTRA MARITAL AFFAIR WITH ANOTHER MAN APART FROM THEIR HUSBANDS



Extra marital affairs are relationships outside of marriage where an illicit romantic or sexual relationship or a romantic friendship or passionate attachment occurs. The survey sought to determine whether the female household members in the State do have extra marital affairs with another man apart from their husbands.

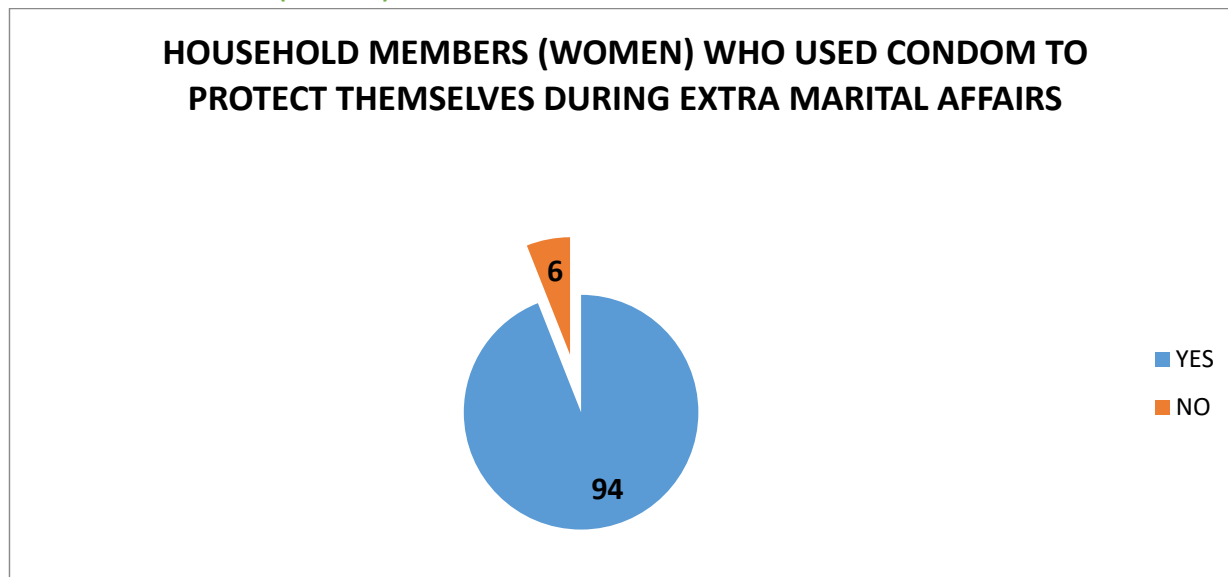
The analysis of the survey showed that only 2% of the sampled household members across the State signified that they had extra marital affairs with another man apart from their legal husbands. However, 98% claimed of not having any man in their life apart from their husbands.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAD EXTRA MARITAL AFFAIR AND MADE LOVE WITH ANOTHER MAN APART FROM THEIR HUSBANDS



The analysis of the survey statewide revealed that 87% of those who had extra marital affairs made love with another man apart from their husbands while 13% had extra marital affairs without making love with any other man.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (WOMEN) WHO USED CONDOM TO PROTECT THEMSELVES DURING EXTRA MARITAL AFFAIRS

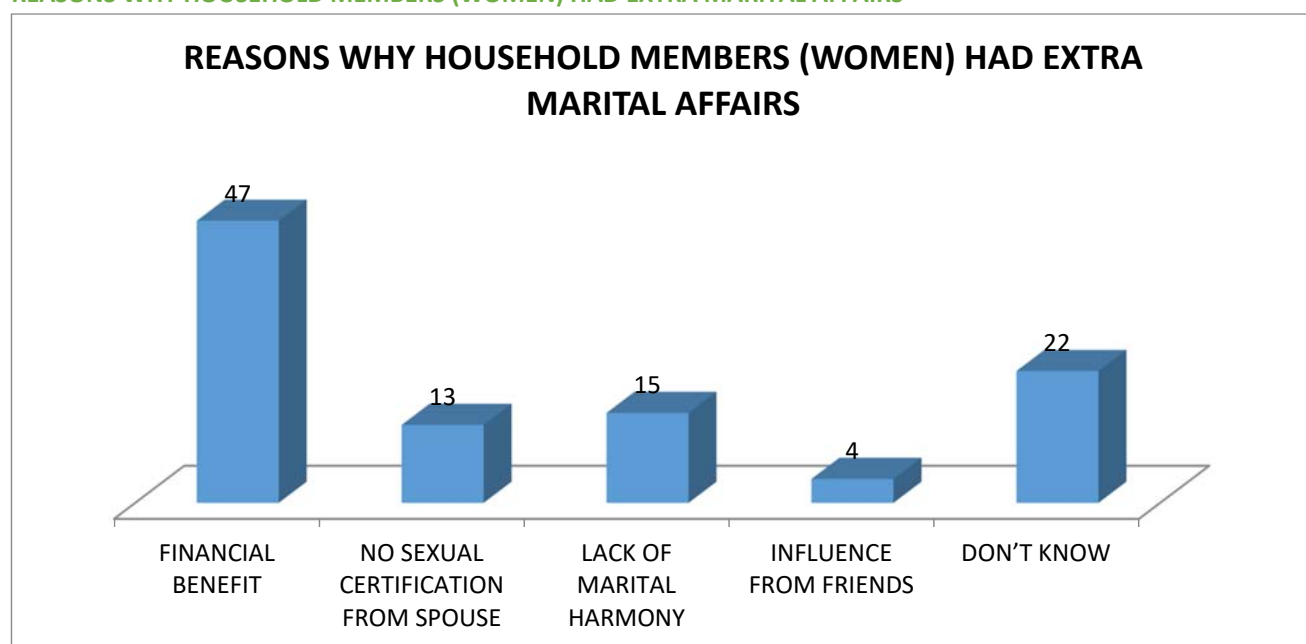


Extra marital sex is a high-risk behaviour in terms of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) transmission and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Most people who engage in extra marital affairs do not use condom to protect themselves during sex.

The survey also attempt to find out whether the residents of Lagos State who engaged in extra marital affairs use condom during this exercise. The result of the survey across the State revealed that 94% of

those who engage in extra marital affairs used condom during sex to protect themselves while 6% signified that they did not use condom during such affairs or sex.

REASONS WHY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (WOMEN) HAD EXTRA MARITAL AFFAIRS



The survey also tried to investigate reasons why some married women engage in extra marital affairs outside their matrimonial homes. Previous studies had shown that lack of sexual satisfaction, desire for additional sexual encounters, falling out of love with partner and wanting to seek revenge are primary reasons for extra marital affairs.

The empirical analysis across the State revealed that 47% engaged in extra marital affairs for financial benefit, 13% attributed the reason for extra marital affairs to lack of sexual satisfaction from spouse, 15% had extra marital affairs as a result of lack of marital harmony, 4% engaged in such affairs due to influence from friends while 22% could not give reasons for such act.

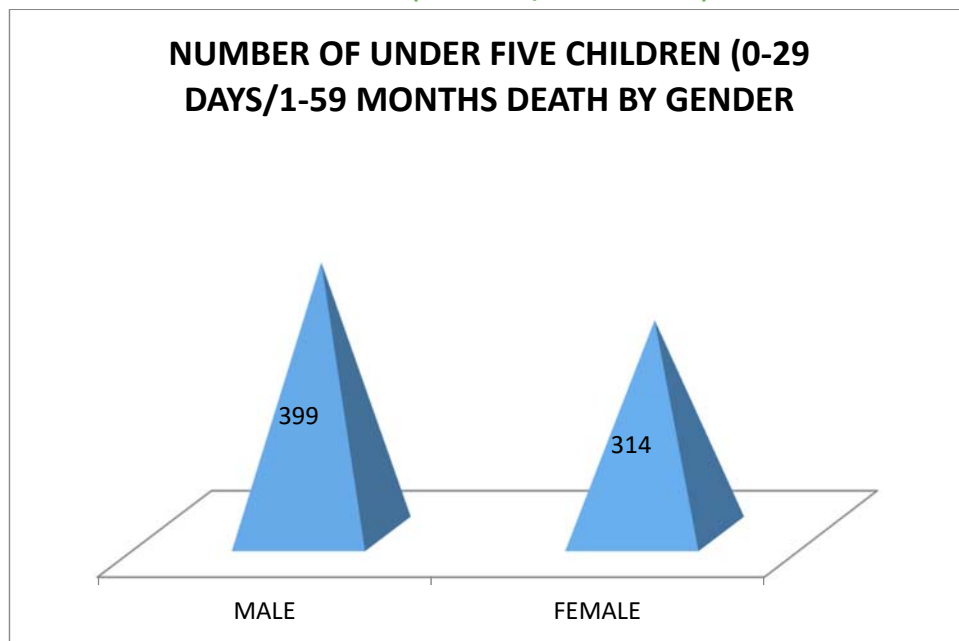
NUMBER OF UNDER 5 CHILDREN (0-29 DAYS/1-59 MONTHS) DEATH

	NUMBER
STATE INDICATOR	713

Child mortality, also known as **under-5 mortality** or **child death**, refers to the death of infants and children under the age of five or between the age of one month to four years depending on the definition. The under-5 **mortality** rate is the number of **children** who die by the age of five, per thousand live births per year. A child's death is emotionally and physically hard on the parents. Many deaths in the majority of the world go unreported since many poor families cannot afford to register their babies in the Government registry.

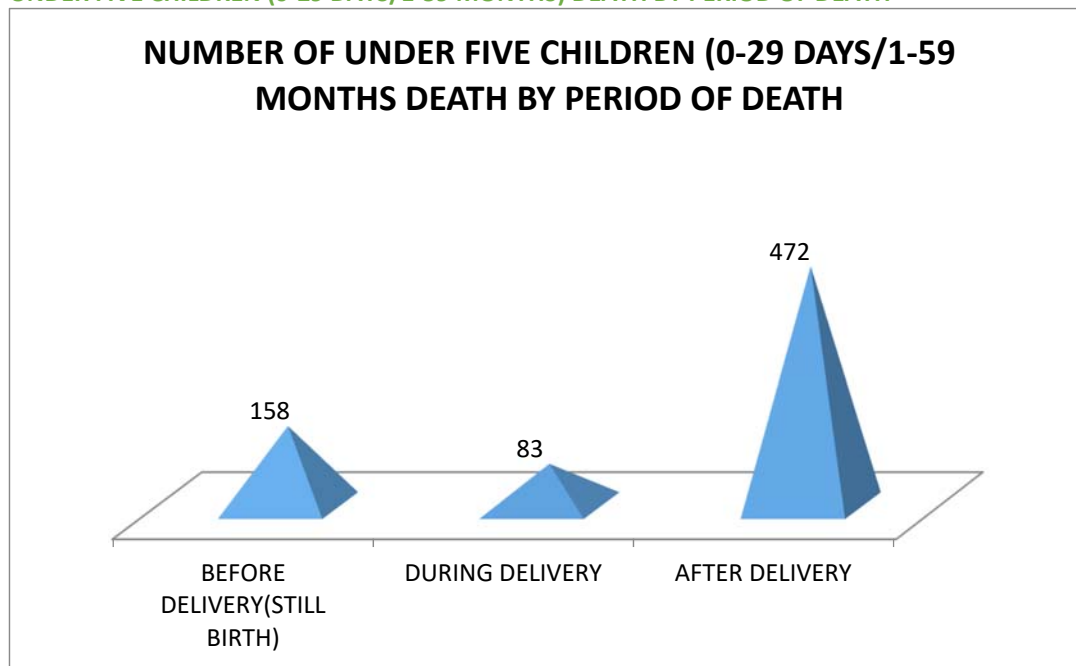
The survey sought to find out the number of under- 5 children who died in the last one year in the State. In absolute term, the analysis of the survey showed that 713 under -5 deaths were recorded across the State. However, the child mortality rate for the State stood at 116 per thousand live births.

NUMBER OF UNDER FIVE CHILDREN (0-29 DAYS/1-59 MONTHS) DEATH BY GENDER



Further analysis across the State showed that out of the 713 under-5 deaths recorded in the State, 399 (56%) were male and 314 (44%) were female.

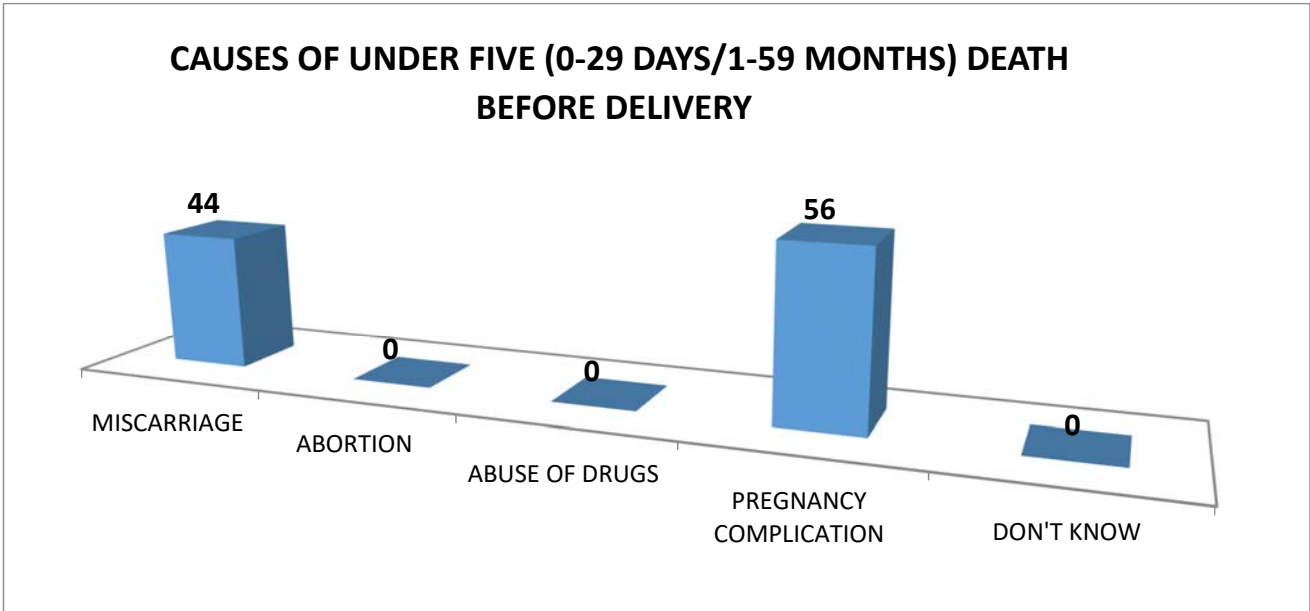
UNDER FIVE CHILDREN (0-29 DAYS/1-59 MONTHS) DEATH BY PERIOD OF DEATH



The death of a baby could occur before child delivery (still birth), during delivery as well as after delivery. The study also tried to find out the period at which child or baby death occurs in the State.

The analysis of the study across the State therefore revealed that only 22% of the child deaths occurred before delivery, 12% of such death happened during delivery (child labour) while 66% of the death occurred after delivery.

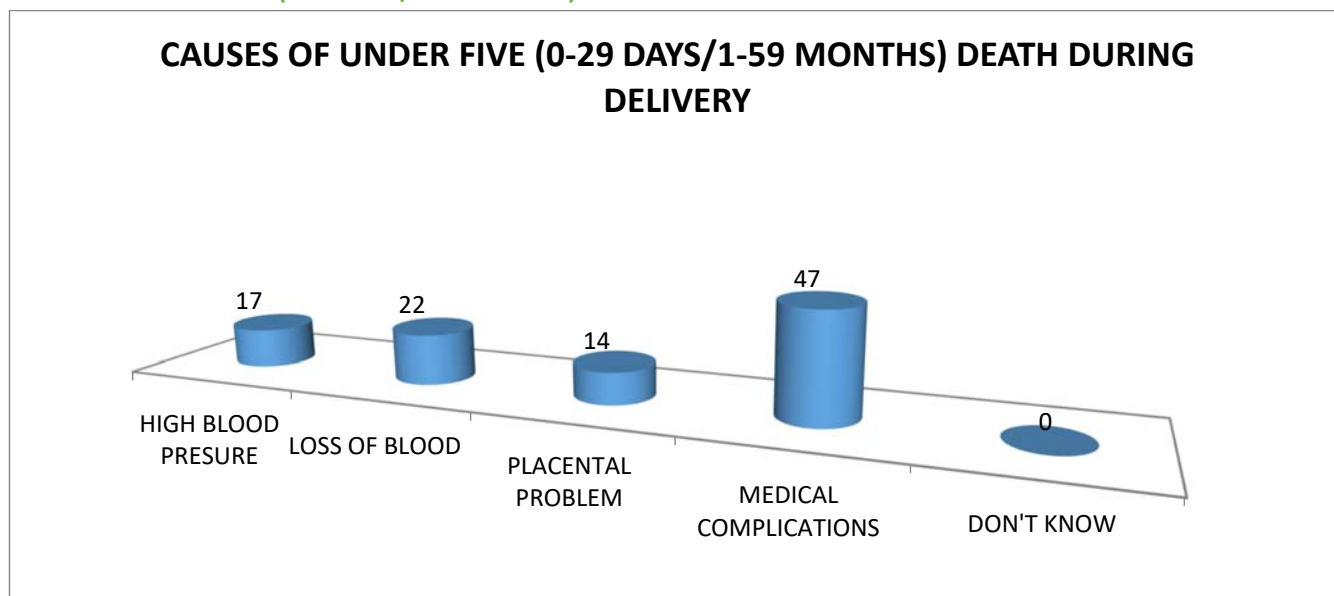
CAUSES OF UNDER FIVE (0-29 DAYS/1-59 MONTHS) DEATH BEFORE DELIVERY



Some babies die in the uterus (womb) before they are born (called an intra-uterine fetal death). It can happen during the last half of pregnancy or, more rarely, during the labour and birth. There are wide-ranging reasons why a baby may die in the womb (uterus) before delivery. These reasons include how the placenta works, genetic factors, a mum's health, age and lifestyle, and infection.

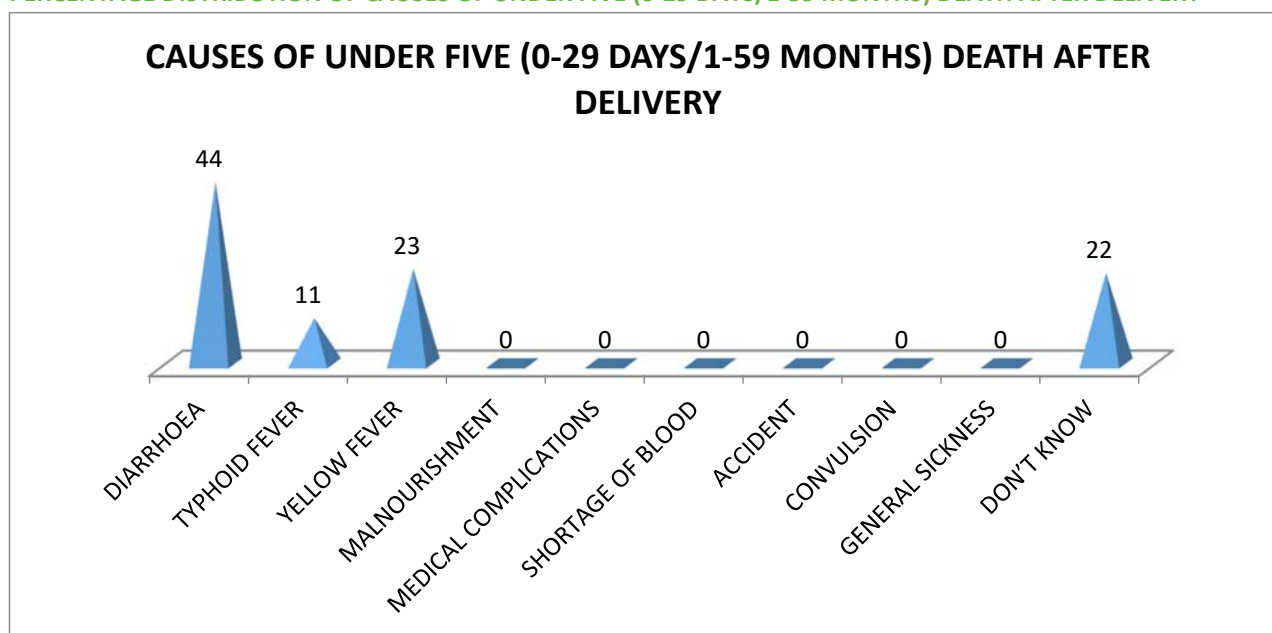
The survey also aimed at investigating some major causes of child or baby's death before delivery. At the State level, 44% of child deaths before delivery was caused by Miscarriage, 56% were caused by pregnancy complication while none of the deaths was caused by abortion and abuse of drugs respectively.

CAUSES OF UNDER FIVE (0-29 DAYS/1-59 MONTHS) DEATH DURING DELIVERY



Birth is a time of great risk for death; an estimated 717,000 newborns die each year around the world during birth. The survey sought to examine some possible causes of death during birth or delivery in the State. The result of the survey across the State showed that 17% of child deaths during delivery were caused by high blood pressure, 22% of the deaths were due to loss of blood, 14% and 47% were caused by placental problem and medical complications respectively.

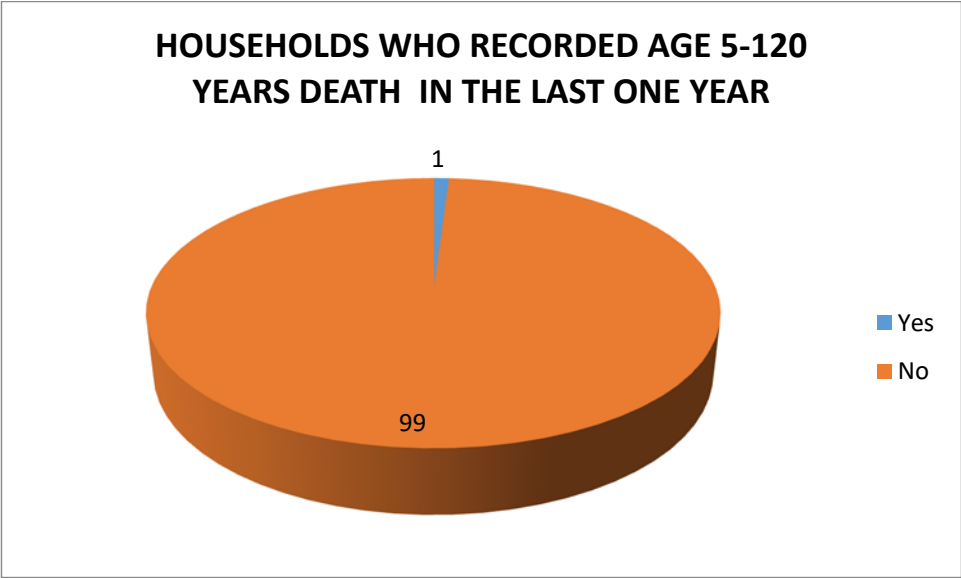
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CAUSES OF UNDER FIVE (0-29 DAYS/1-59 MONTHS) DEATH AFTER DELIVERY



Research has shown that most of the child mortality or deaths occur within the first month of life. Children between 0 day and 59 months need proper care for survival during this period. Therefore, attempt was made to look into various causes of child death after delivery or birth.

The empirical analysis of the survey across the State disclosed that 44% of the deaths were caused by Diarrhoea, 11% were caused by Typhoid fever, 23% were due to Yellow fever, none of the deaths was caused by Malnourishment, Medical complications, Shortage of blood, Accident, Convulsion and General sickness respectively. However, the cause of 22% of the deaths was not known by the household members.

HOUSEHOLDS WHO RECORDED THE DEATH OF AGE 5-120 YEARS IN THE LAST ONE YEAR



The death of a member in a household can lead to a prolong sadness or depression over a period of time. In order to put necessary measure in place to prevent premature or untimely death, the survey sought to know whether some households recorded deaths within the age range of 5-120 years in the last one year.

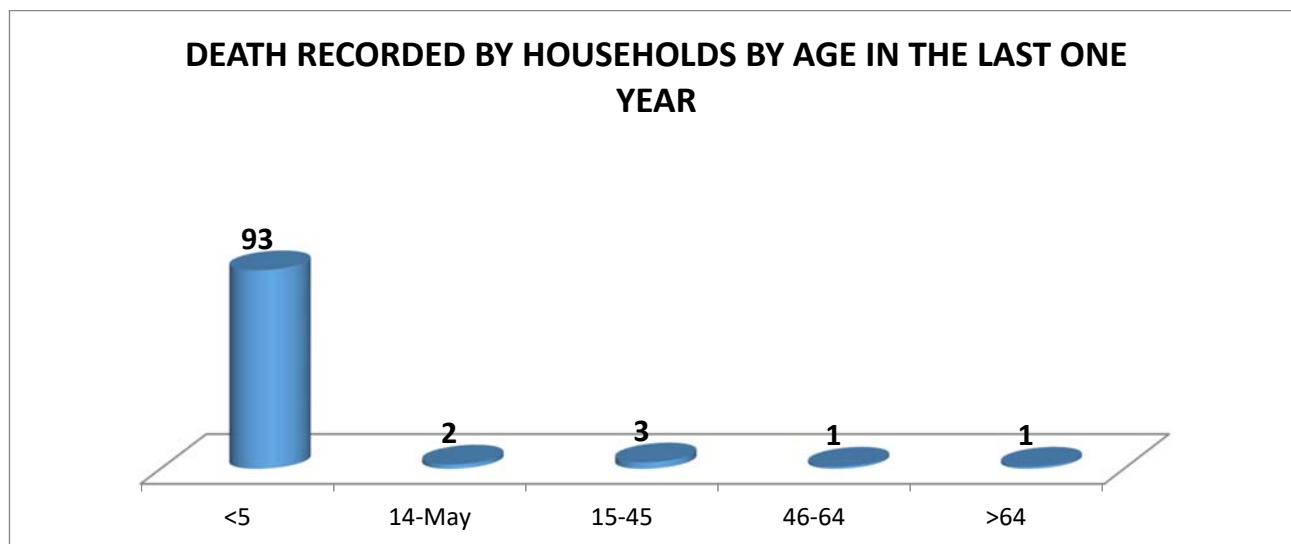
The analysis of the survey across the State showed that only 1% of the sampled household members claimed to have recorded the death of ages 5-120 years in the last one year while the remaining 99% were on the contrary.

NUMBER OF AGE 5-120 YEARS DEATHS RECORDED BY HOUSEHOLDS IN THE LAST ONE YEAR

	NUMBER
STATE INDICATOR	53

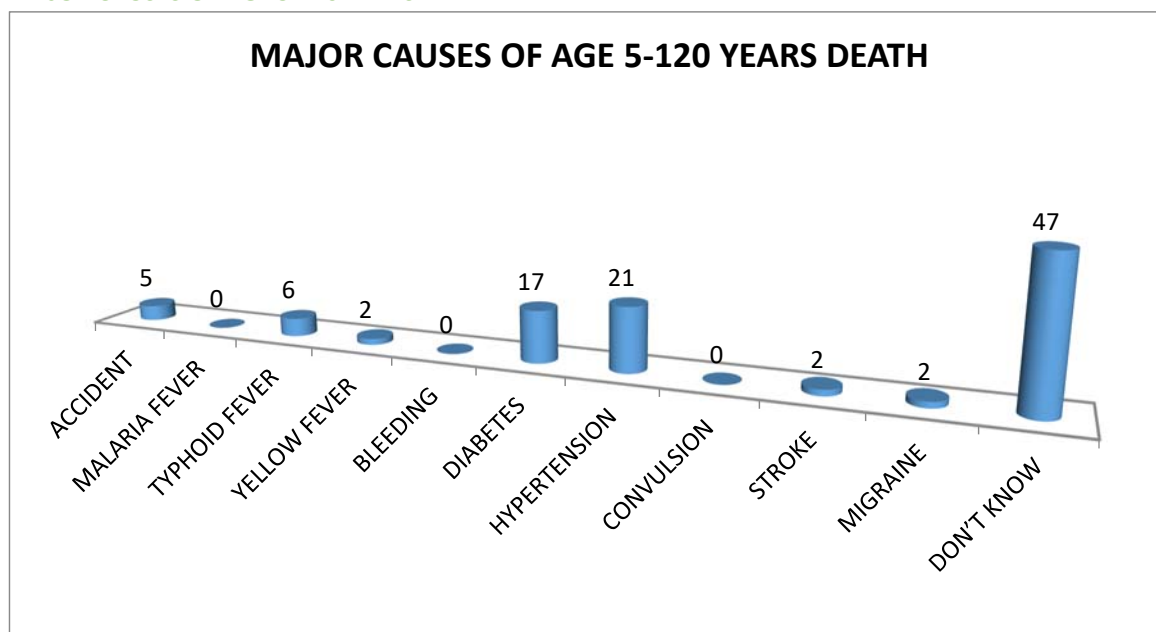
The survey also attempted to examine the death rate of age 5-120 years in the State. The empirical analysis of the survey across the State revealed that a total number of 53 non- infant (5-120 years) deaths were recorded in the last one year.

DEATH RECORDED BY HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE IN THE LAST ONE YEAR



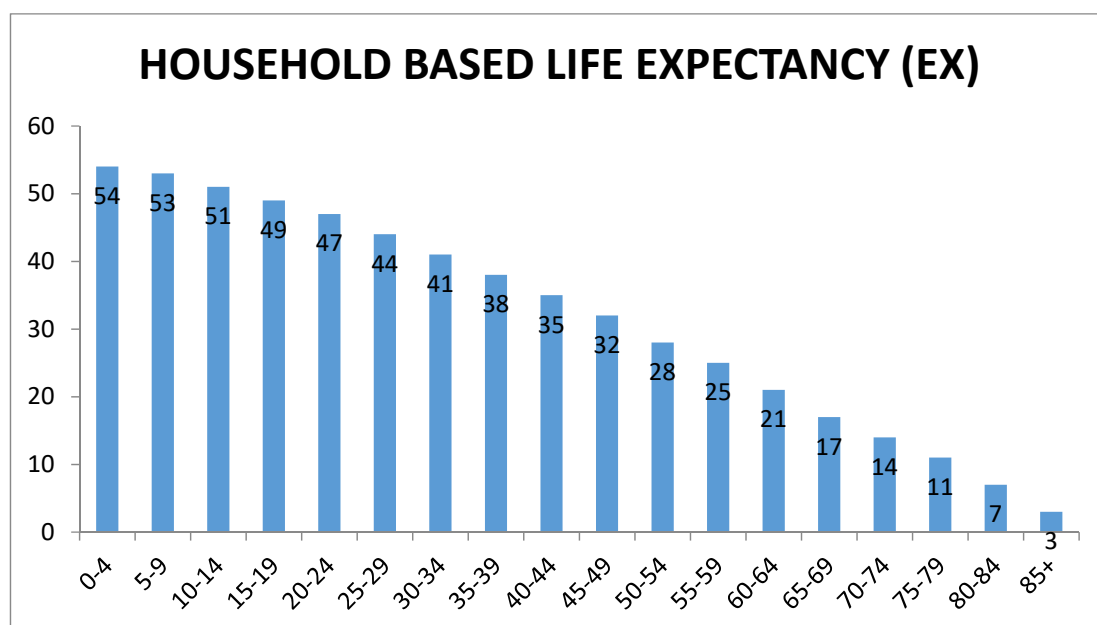
The empirical analysis of the Survey across the State also revealed that 93% of the deaths recorded by the households in the last one year consisted of under -5 children, 2% was made up of ages 5-14 years, 3% constituted the age range of 15-45 years while 1% each was made up of people in the age brackets 46-64 years and above 64 years respectively.

MAJOR CAUSES OF AGE 5-120 YEARS DEATH



The survey also tried to inquire for the major causes of adult death in the State. The findings from the survey across the State disclosed that 5% of the deaths were caused by accident, 6% were due to Typhoid fever, 2% each were caused by Yellow fever, Stroke and Migraine respectively, 17% of the death came as a result of Diabetes, 21% were brought about due to Hypertension. However, the cause of 47% of the deaths was not known by the household members.

HOUSEHOLD BASED LIFE EXPECTANCY (EX)



Life Expectancy is the average number of additional years a person could expect to live if current mortality trends were to continue for the rest of that person's life. Most commonly cited as life expectancy at birth. The survey also sought to determine the life expectancy at birth and average additional number of years a household member within a particular age group can live in the State.

The empirical analysis of the survey revealed that the life expectancy at birth in 2016 stood at 54 years and remained the same as year 2014 figure.

The finding also disclosed that those in age group 5-9 years will live for additional 53 years. Also, the Lagosians in age group 10-14 years are expected to live for another 51 years. In the same manner, household members within the age bracket 15-19 years have a life expectancy of 49 years.

Similarly, those within the age group 20-24 years will enjoy additional 47 years provided all things being equal. Age group 25-29 years will also live for the next 44 years whereas those that fall within the age group 30-34 years are expected to live for additional 41 years. More so, Lagosians within the age group 35-39 years will live for another 38 years, age group 40-44 years will live for about 35 years.

Furthermore, those who are between 45-49 years will live for additional 32 years, people between ages 50-54 years also have a life expectancy of 28 years. However, household members within the age group 55-59 years also have the opportunity to spend additional 25 years. Correspondingly, inhabitants of the State who are between 60-64 years can also live for extra 21 years while those within 65-69 years could still live for another 17 years. On the other hand, those currently within the age group 70-74 and 75-79 years also have a life expectancy of 14 and 11 years respectively. Nevertheless, those the old people within age group 80-84 years could also live for additional 7 years while those above 85 years will live for the next 3 years.

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AMENITIES



HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AMENITIES

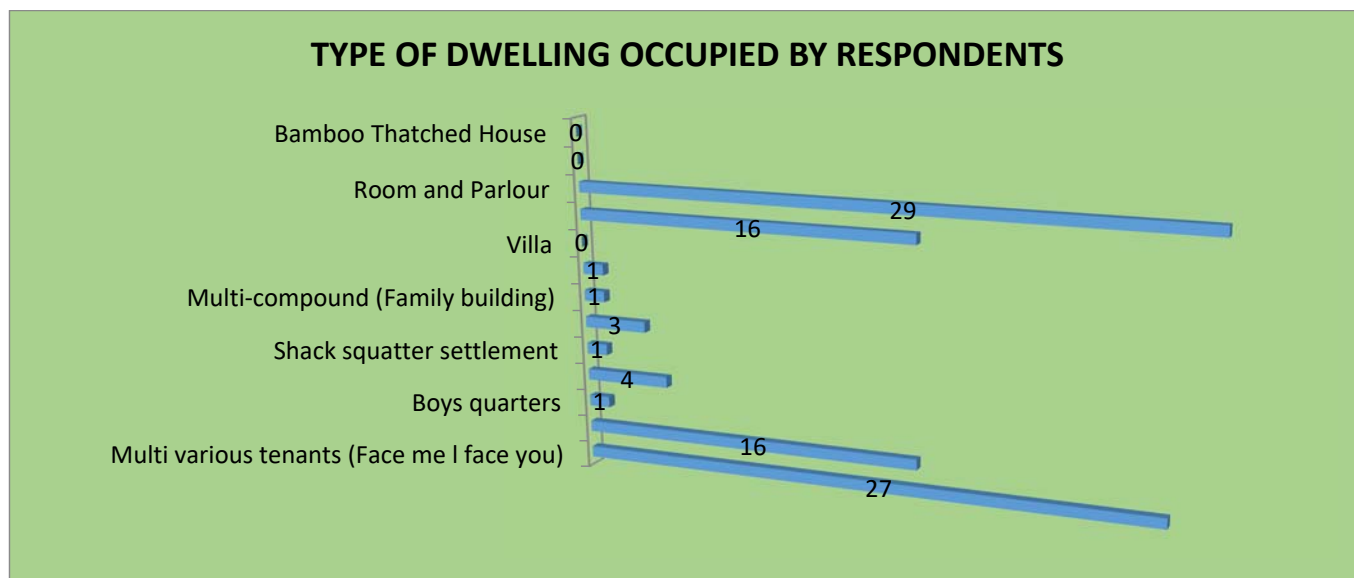
HOUSING AND TENURE

Housing can generally be referred to as accommodation or a home that individuals and their families live in, it could be a house or some other kind of dwelling, lodging or shelter. Tenure is the arrangements under which the individual has the right to live in the dwelling, nature of an occupant's legal stature on a piece of land, house or property (freehold or leasehold) which indicates whether the occupant is an owner or tenant.

Housing and Tenure in this survey highlighted types of houses occupied by households, type of major materials used for the dwellings, household access to major street, condition/completion status of building, major material of the roof of household dwelling, type of major materials used for construction of external walls, primary materials of the floor used for household dwelling, average number of rooms occupied by household, the size of room occupied by household, the number of household members occupying bedroom, number of other households sharing the dwelling, length of stay in the community by household members, preference by household to stay in the area, occupational status of household members etc. Issues of rent like who collects rent from household in case of rented dwelling, amount paid as rent per year by household, frequency of payment of the rent by household, type of agreement household had with landlord are also investigated.

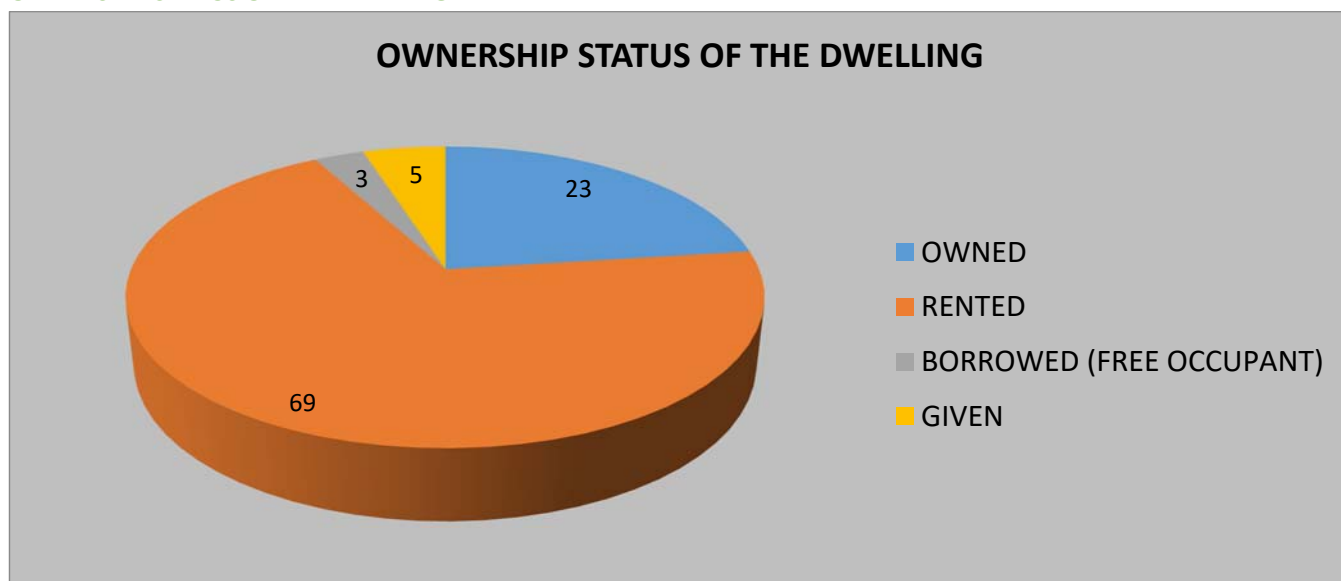
In addition issue of Certificate of Occupancy (C of O) like household ownership title to the land on which house is built, reason(s) why household do not have ownership title to the land on which house is built, household building conformity with the building permit granted many more are examined in the study.

TYPE OF DWELLING OCCUPIED BY RESPONDENTS



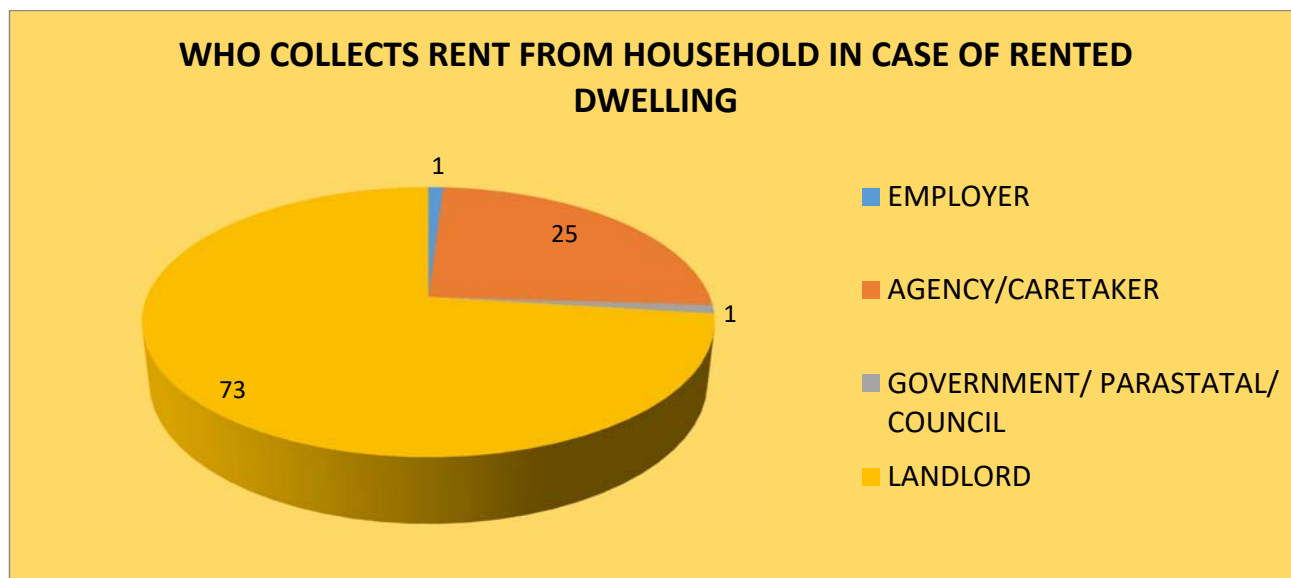
The study reveals that the type of dwellings occupied by respondents in the State shows that 29% of the sampled households live in **Room and Parlour** while 27% occupy **Multi Various tenants**. 16% each stays in **Mini flat/self contain and Flat of 3/4/5 bedrooms**, 4% occupy **Duplex** and 3% stay in **Apartment flat (Bungalow)** while 1% each live in **Boys' Quarters, Shack Squatter, Self Occupied Bungalow and Multi Compound (family building)** and 0% each lives in **Villa, Shanties and Bamboo Thatched House** respectively.

OWNERSHIP STATUS OF THE DWELLING



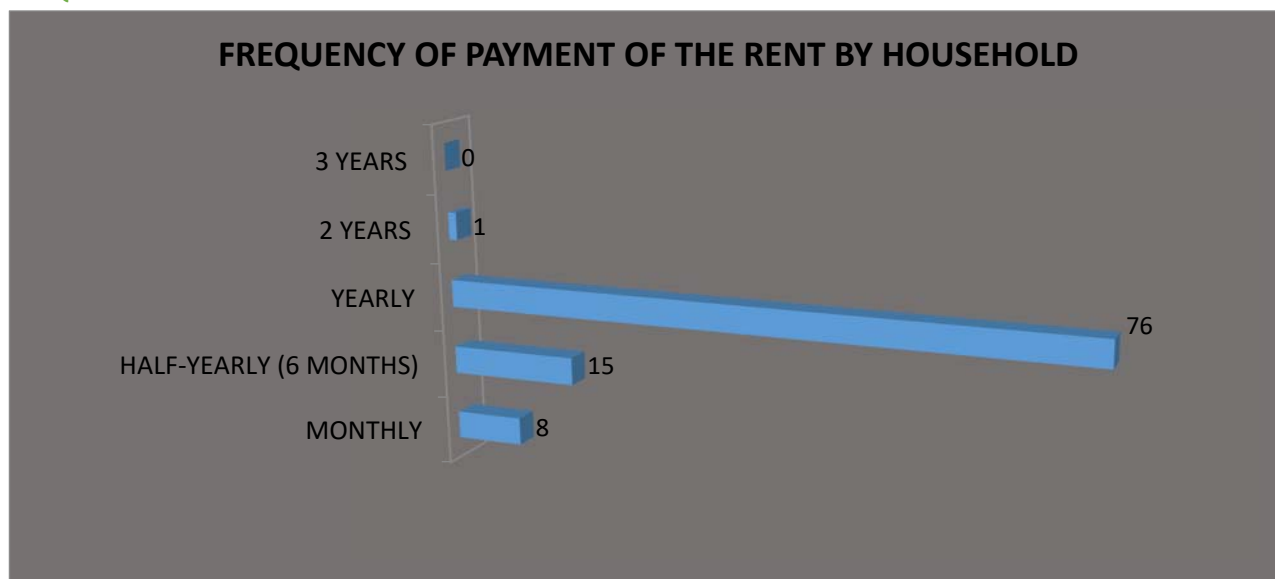
The Survey result on Ownership status of the dwelling showed that 23% of the sampled households **Owned** their dwellings, 69% of the respondents reportedly **Rented** their dwellings while 3% **Borrowed** their dwellings and 5% were reported to be **Given**.

WHO COLLECTS RENT FROM HOUSEHOLD IN CASE OF RENTED DWELLING



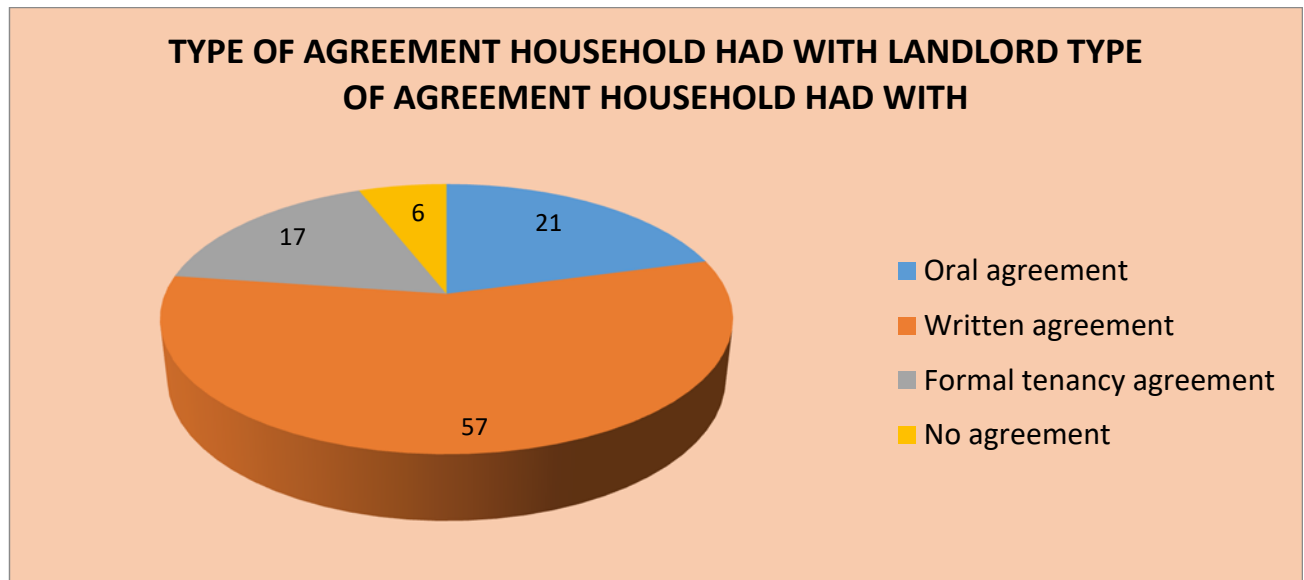
The result of the survey on who collects rent from household in case of rented dwelling showed that 1% of the households rents were collected by their **Employers**, 25% said their rent were collect by **Agency/caretaker**. 1% disclosed that their rents were collected by **Government/Parastatals/Council**, 73% said they paid their rents to **Landlord**.

FREQUENCY OF PAYMENT OF THE RENT BY HOUSEHOLD



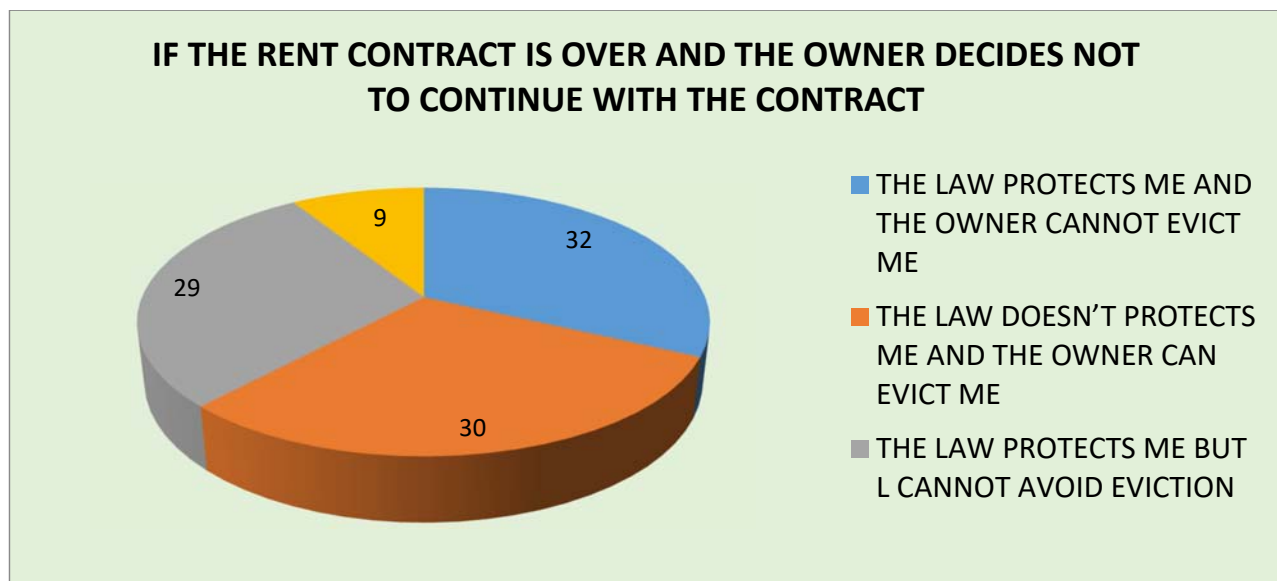
The result of the survey on the frequency of payment of the rent by households in the State revealed that 8% of the households reportedly paid **Monthly**. 15% of households paid their rent **half-yearly (6 months)**, 76% indicated that they paid their rent **yearly**. 1% of household paid **2 years** for Y2016 while 0% of household paid **3 years**.

TYPE OF AGREEMENT HOUSEHOLD HAD WITH LANDLORD



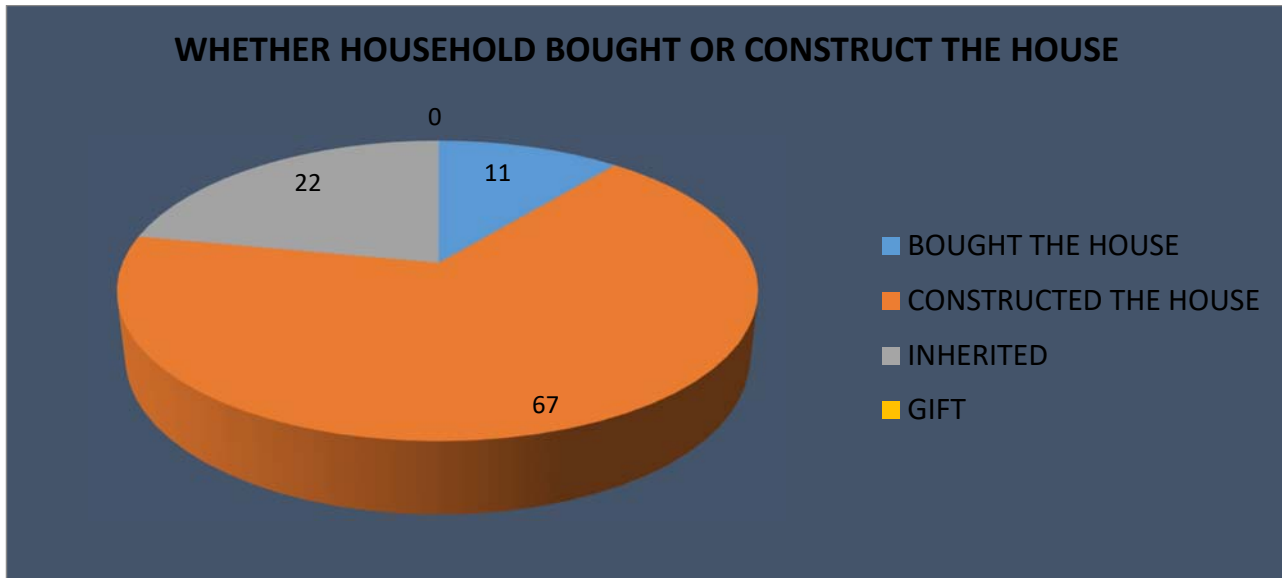
The survey sought to know the type of agreement households had with the landlords which showed that 21% of households had **oral agreement**, 57% of the households had **written agreement**, 17% of household had **formal tenancy agreement** while 6% had **no agreement** in the State.

IF THE RENT CONTRACT IS OVER AND THE OWNER DECIDES NOT TO CONTINUE WITH THE CONTRACT



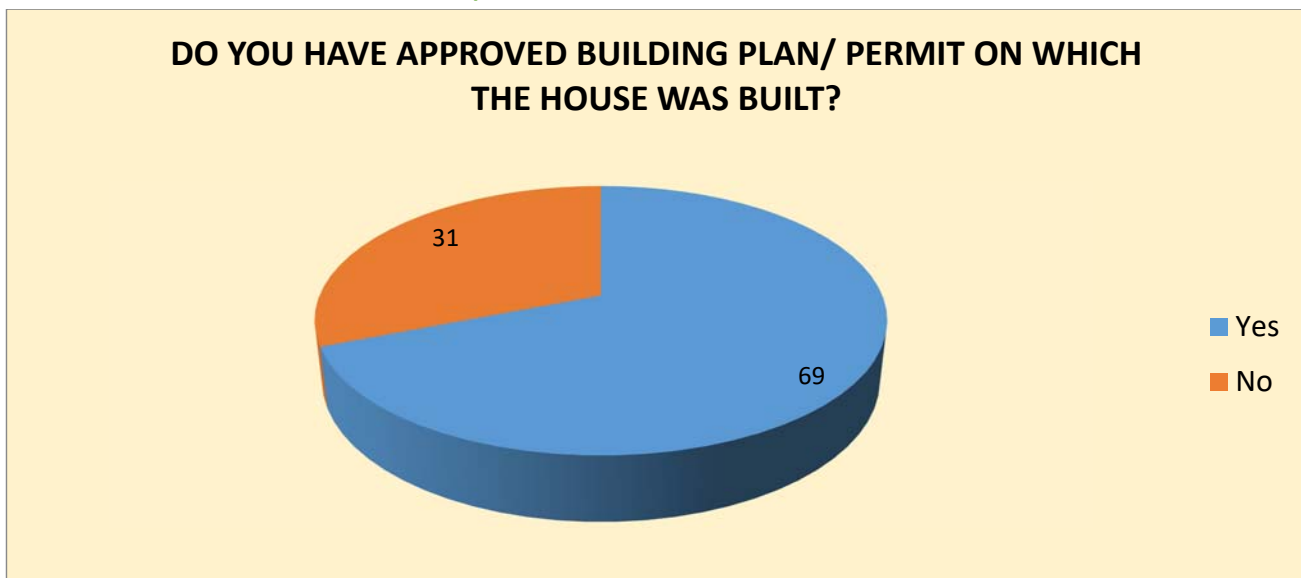
The result of the Survey for Y2016 on the event of expiration the rent contract and the owner decides not to continue with the contract" revealed that 32% of the households said **the law protects them and the owner cannot evict them**, 30 % said **the law does not protect them and the owner can evict them**, 29 % said **the law protects them but they cannot avoid eviction** while 9% said **the law does not protects them but they can avoid or delay eviction**.

WHETHER HOUSEHOLD BOUGHT OR CONSTRUCT THE HOUSE



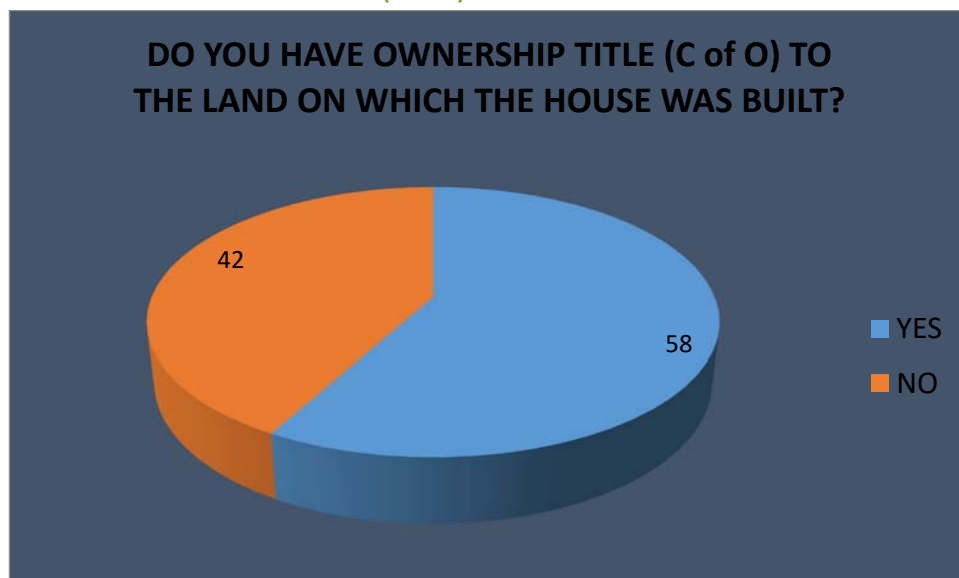
The result of the survey on the ownership status of the house for Y2016 showed that 11% **bought the house**, 67% **constructed the house**, 22% **Inherited the house** while 0% were **giving the house (Gift)**.

DO YOU HAVE APPROVED BUILDING PLAN/PERMIT ON WHICH THE HOUSE WAS BUILT



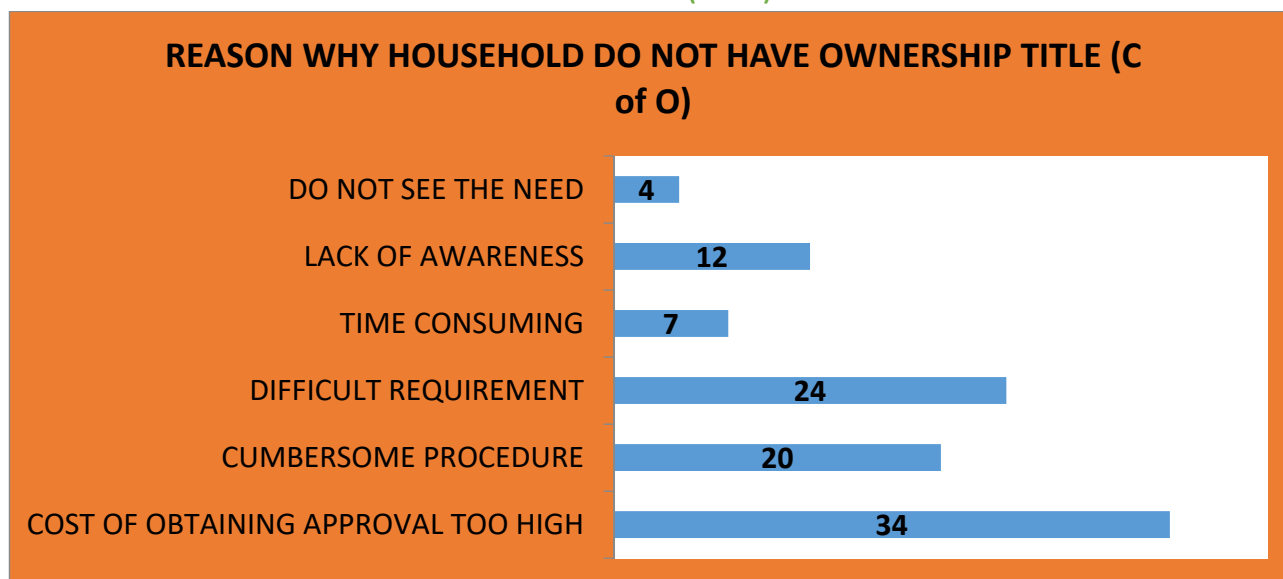
The State indicator for respondents with approved building plan/permit on which the house was built is 69% while 31% of the respondents are not with approved building plan/ permit on which the house was built.

DO YOU HAVE OWNERSHIP TITLE (C of O) TO THE LAND ON WHICH HOUSE IS BUILT



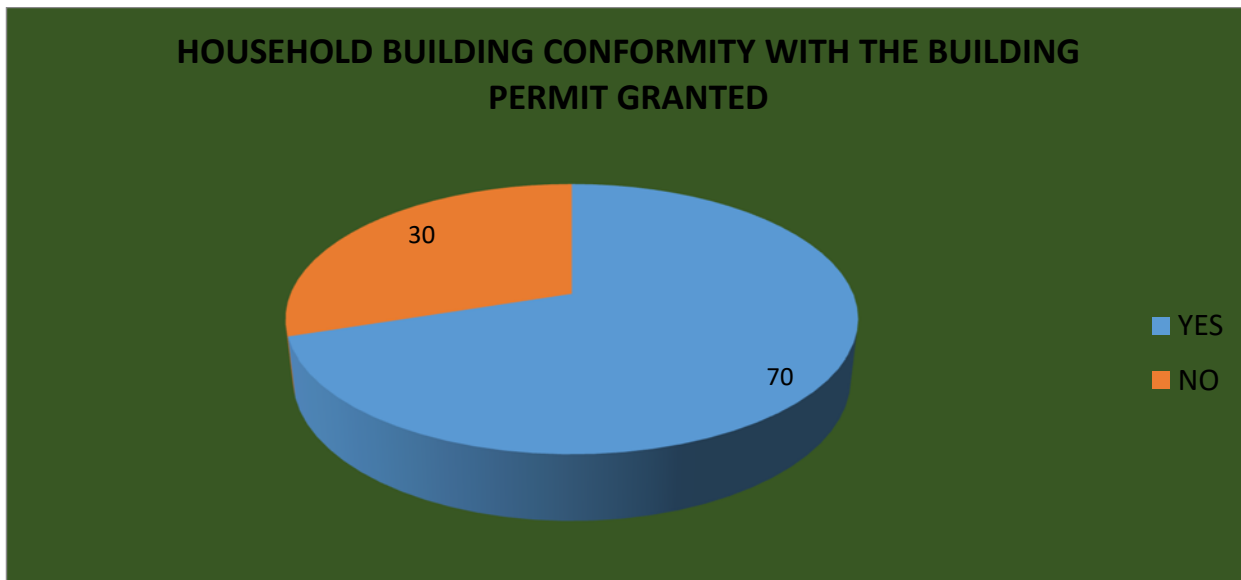
The State indicator for respondents that had ownership title (C of O) to the land on which their house is built is 58% while 42% of the respondents do not have ownership title to the land on which their house is built

REASON WHY HOUSEHOLD DO NOT HAVE OWNERSHIP TITLE (C of O) TO THE LAND ON WHICH HOUSE WAS BUILT



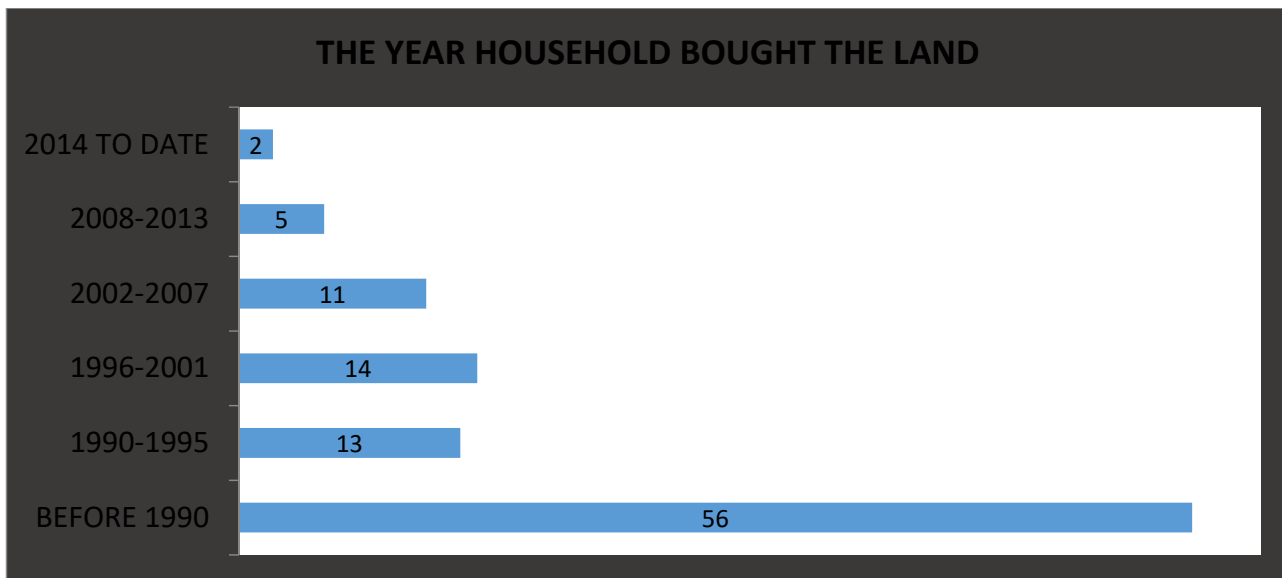
The State indicator for respondents who said the cost of obtaining approval for the ownership title (c of o) the land on which they build their houses **was too high** is 34%, 20% of the respondents said the **procedure was cumbersome** and 24% of the respondents said it was as a result of **difficult requirements**, 7% of the respondents said it was due to **time consuming**. Furthermore, 12% of the sampled households said it was due to **lack of awareness** and 4% affirmed that they **do not see the need** of obtaining ownership title (c of o) the land.

HOUSEHOLD BUILDING CONFORMITY WITH THE BUILDING PERMIT GRANTED



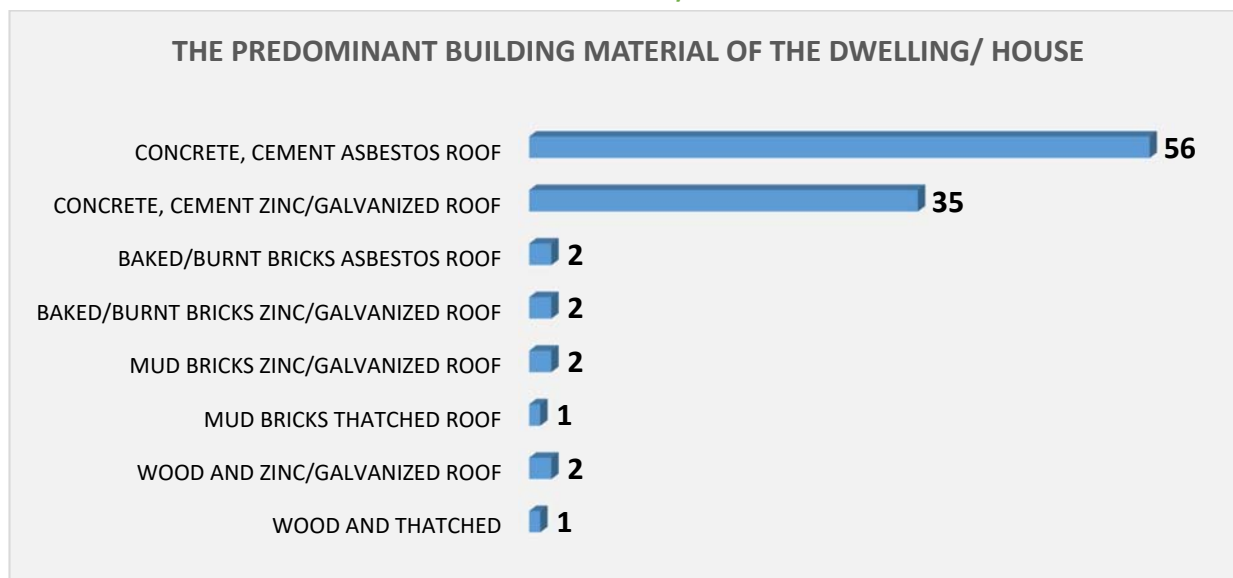
The State indicator for respondents that have building conformity with the building permit granted is 70% while 30% of the respondents do not have building conformity with the building permit granted.

THE YEAR HOUSEHOLD BOUGHT THE LAND



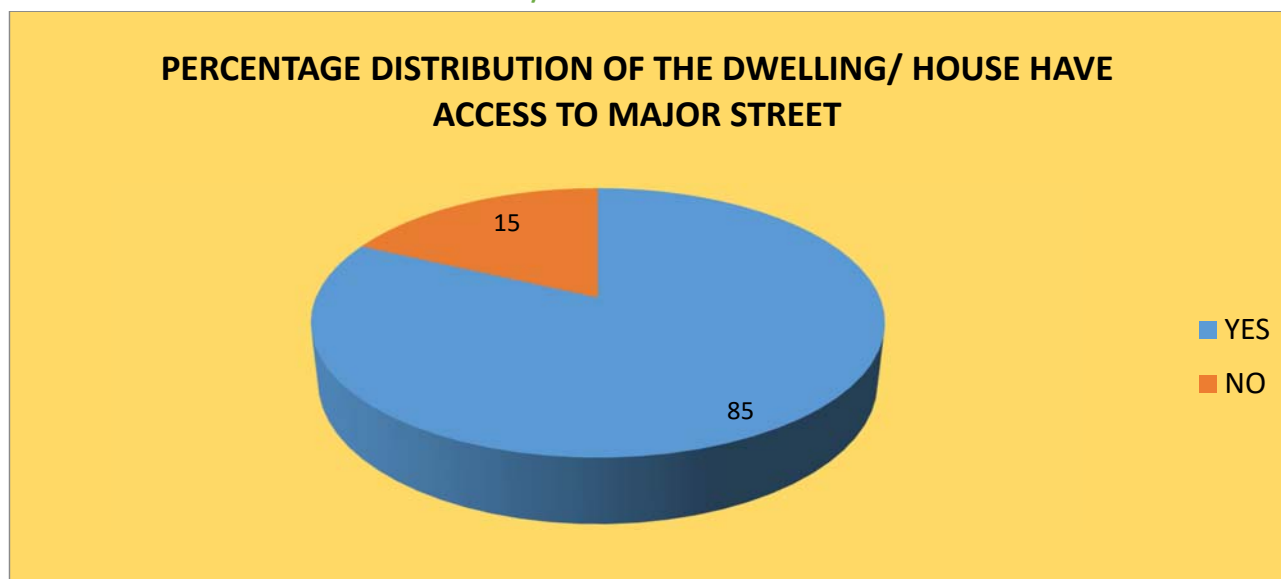
The State indicator for household respondents that bought land **before 1990** is 56%, those that bought between **1990 and 1995** is 13%, those between **1996 and 2001** is 14%, while those from **2002 to 2007** and **2008 to 2013** are 11% and 5% respectively those that bought in the year **2014 to date** is 2%.

THE PREDOMINANT BUILDING MATERIAL OF THE DWELLING/ HOUSE



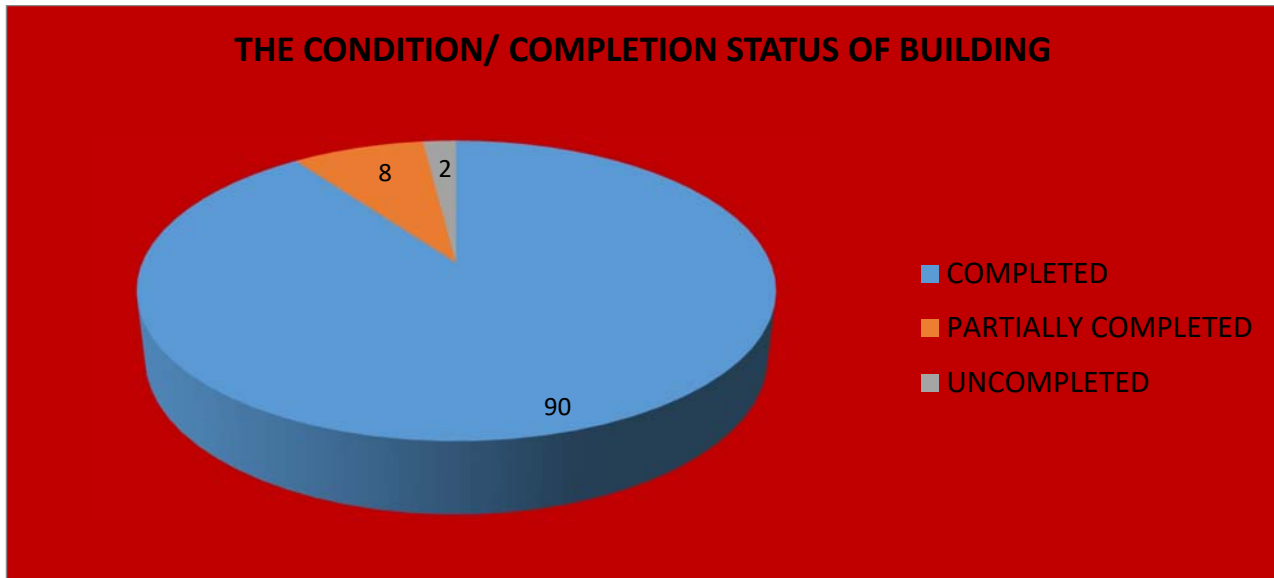
The result of the survey on the type of predominant building material used for roof by household in the State for Y2016 revealed that 56% household members used **Concrete cement/ Asbestos**, 35% used **Concrete cement/Zinc/ Galvanized roof**, 2% each used **Wood and Zinc/Galvanized roof**, **Mud bricks zinc/galvanized roof**, **Baked/burnt bricks/asbestos roof** and **Baked/burnt bricks/zinc/ galvanized roof** while 1% each used **Wood and Thatch** and **Mud bricks thatch roof** as roofing materials.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE DWELLING/HOUSE HAVE ACCESS TO MAJOR STREET



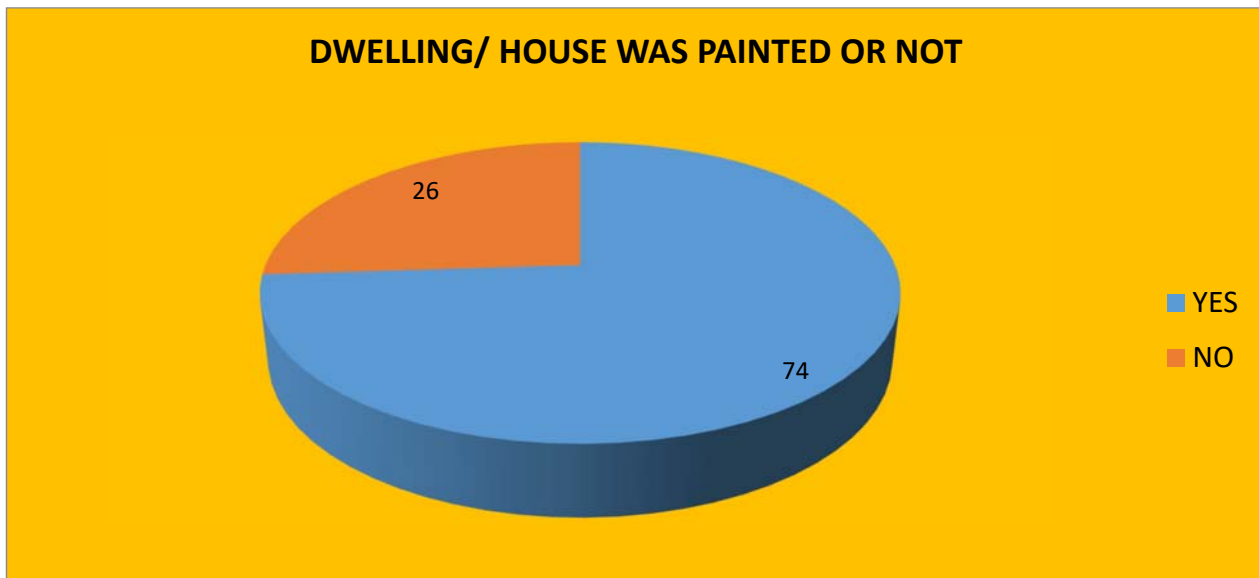
The result of the survey on the household dwellings that have access to major street shows that, 85% of the households said that they have access to major streets while 15% of household in the State said they dont.

THE CONDITION/ COMPLETION STATUS OF BUILDING



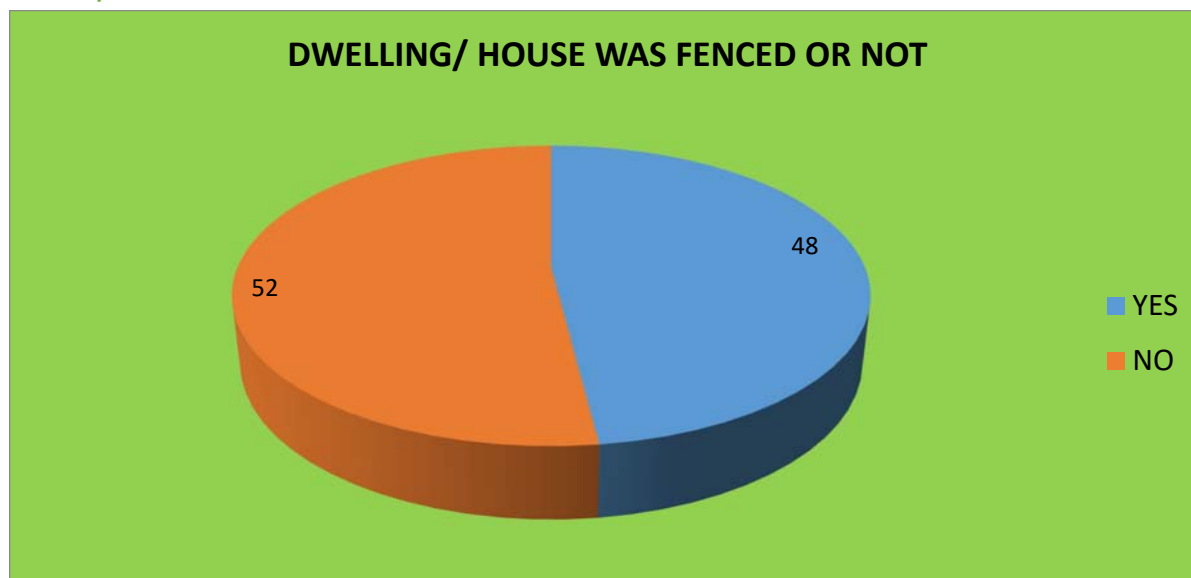
The condition/completion status of household buildings was examined and the result revealed that 90% of household buildings were completed, 8% were reported to be partially completed while 2% were reported as uncompleted buildings in the State.

DWELLING/ HOUSE WAS PAINTED OR NOT



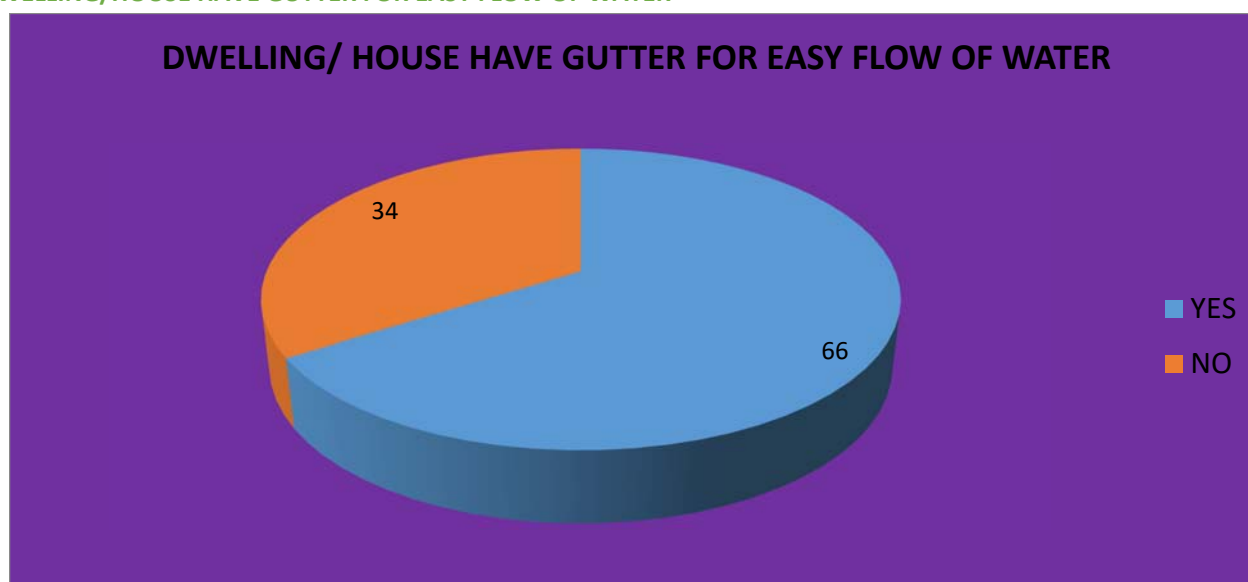
The result of the survey on whether dwelling/house was painted or not shows that, 74% of the households said "Yes" while 26% of household in the State reported "No".

DWELLING/HOUSE WAS FENCED OR NOT



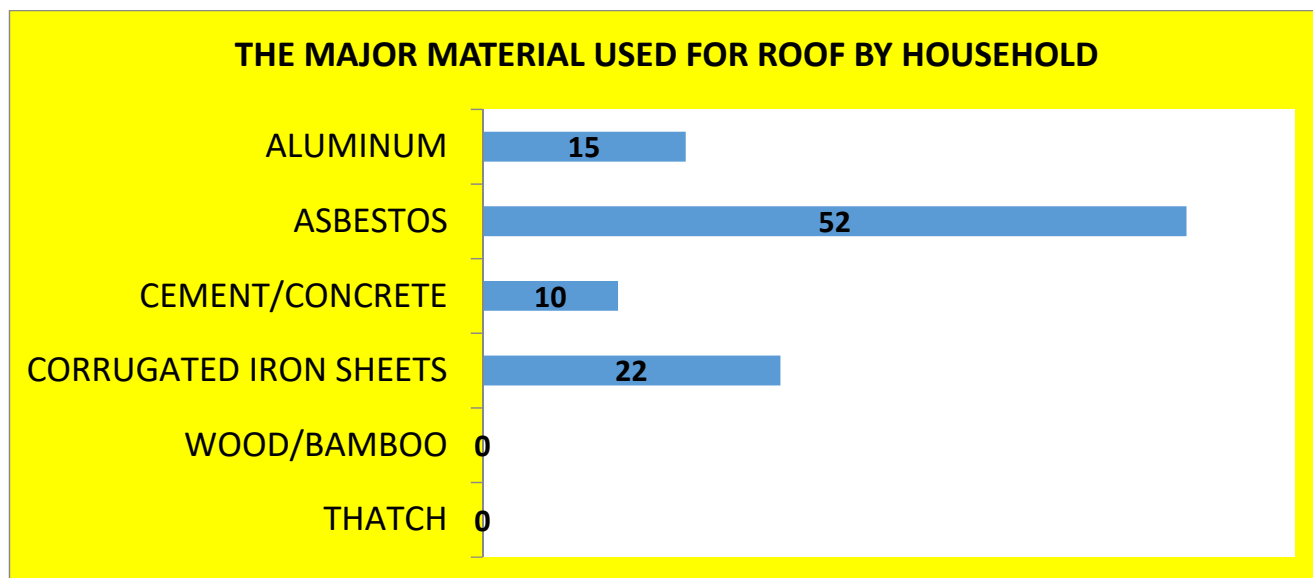
The State indicator for respondents that said their dwelling/house was fenced is 48% while 52% reported that it is not.

DWELLING/HOUSE HAVE GUTTER FOR EASY FLOW OF WATER



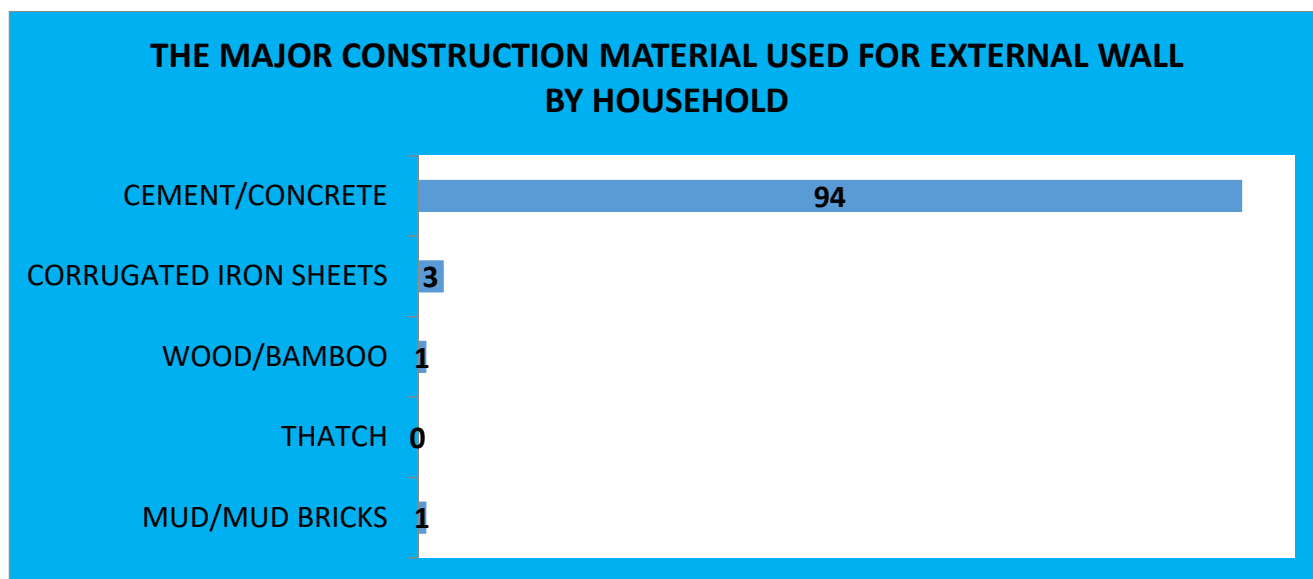
The result of survey on the household dwellings that have **gutter for easy flow of water** shows that 66% of the households said that they have gutter for easy flow of water while 34 % of household in the State reported they don't have.

THE MAJOR MATERIALS USED FOR ROOF BY HOUSEHOLD



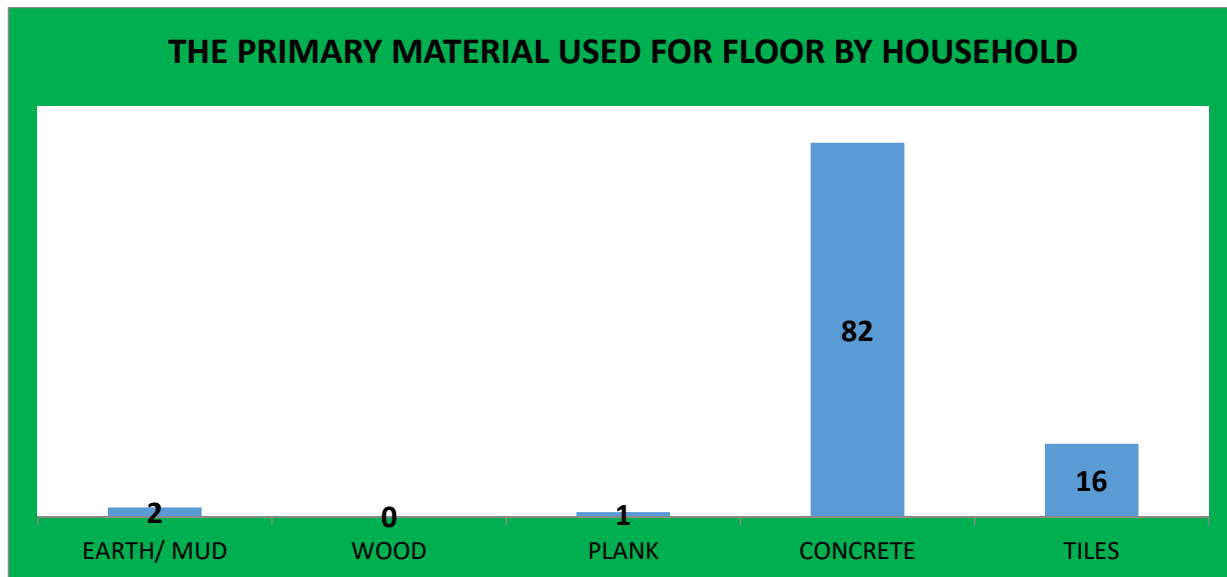
The result obtained from the analysis on major material used for the roof of household dwelling showed that 52% used **Asbestos**, 22% used **Corrugated Iron Sheet**, 15% used **Aluminum**, , 10% used **Cement/Concrete**, 0% used **Wood/ Bamboo** and 0% used **Thatch**.

MAJOR CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL USED FOR EXTERNAL WALL BY HOUSEHOLD



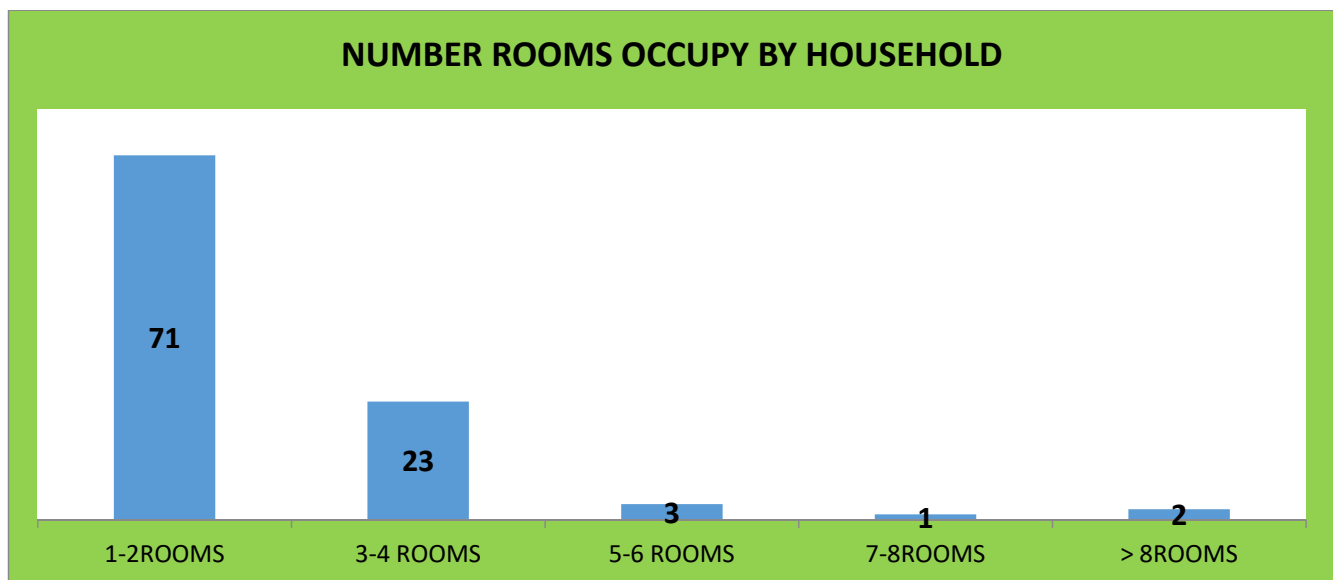
The result of the survey on the type of major materials used for construction of external walls by households in the State for Y2016 showed that 94% used **Cement/concrete**, 3% used **Corrugated iron sheet**, 1% used **mud/ mud bricks**, 1% used **wood/ bamboo** and 0% used **thatch** .

THE PRIMARY MATERIAL USED FOR FLOOR BY HOUSEHOLD



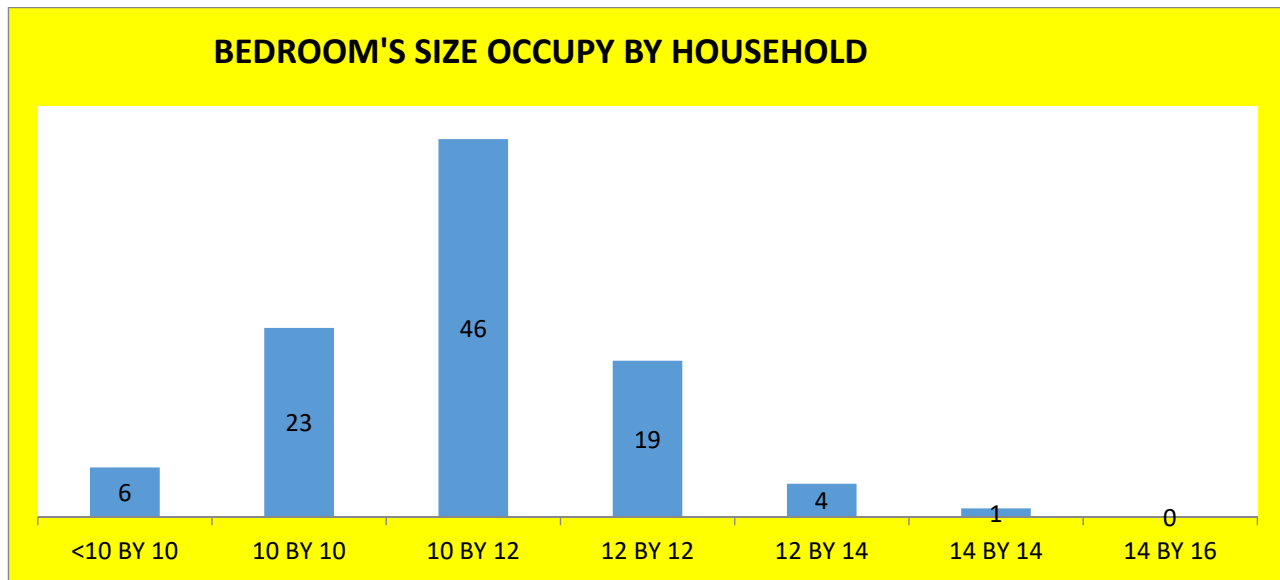
The survey also sought to know the primary material used for flooring household dwellings in the State and the result showed that 82% used **Concrete**, 16% used **Tiles**, 2% used **Earth/ mud**, 0% used **Woods** and 1% used **Plank** for floor of the dwellings in Y2016.

NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPY BY HOUSEHOLD



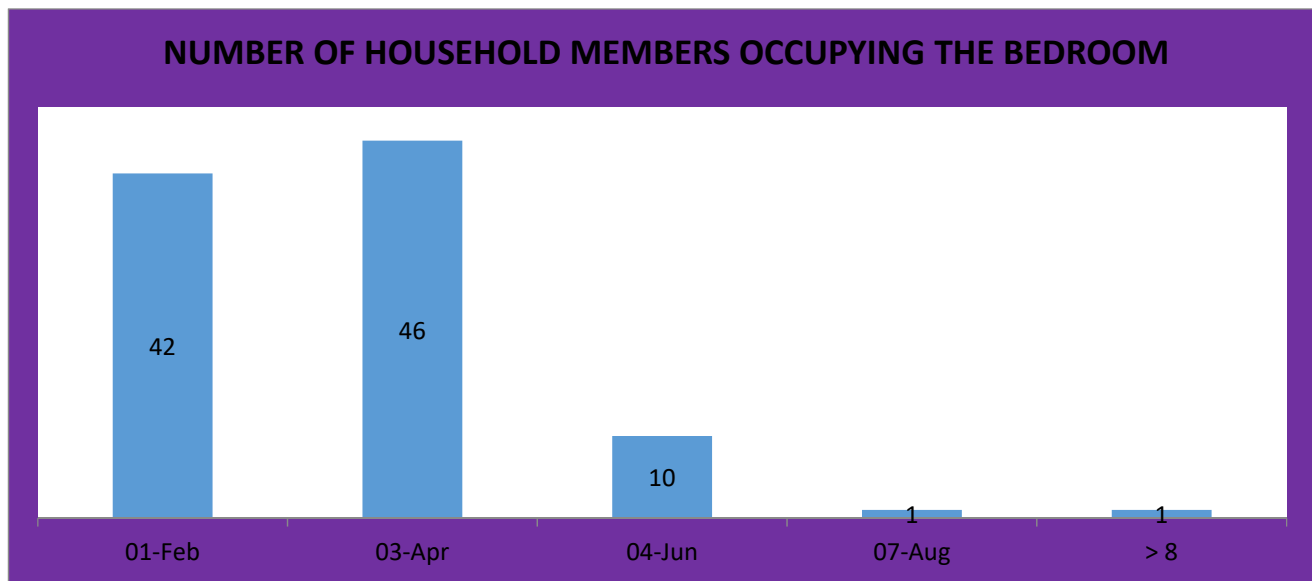
The survey also examined the average number of rooms being occupied by the households and revealed that 71% of the sampled respondents occupied between **1-2 rooms**, 23% occupied **3-4 rooms**, 3% were reportedly occupying between **5-6 rooms**, while 1% occupied between **7-8 rooms** and 2% occupying **more than 8 rooms**.

BEDROOM SIZES OCCUPY BY HOUSEHOLD



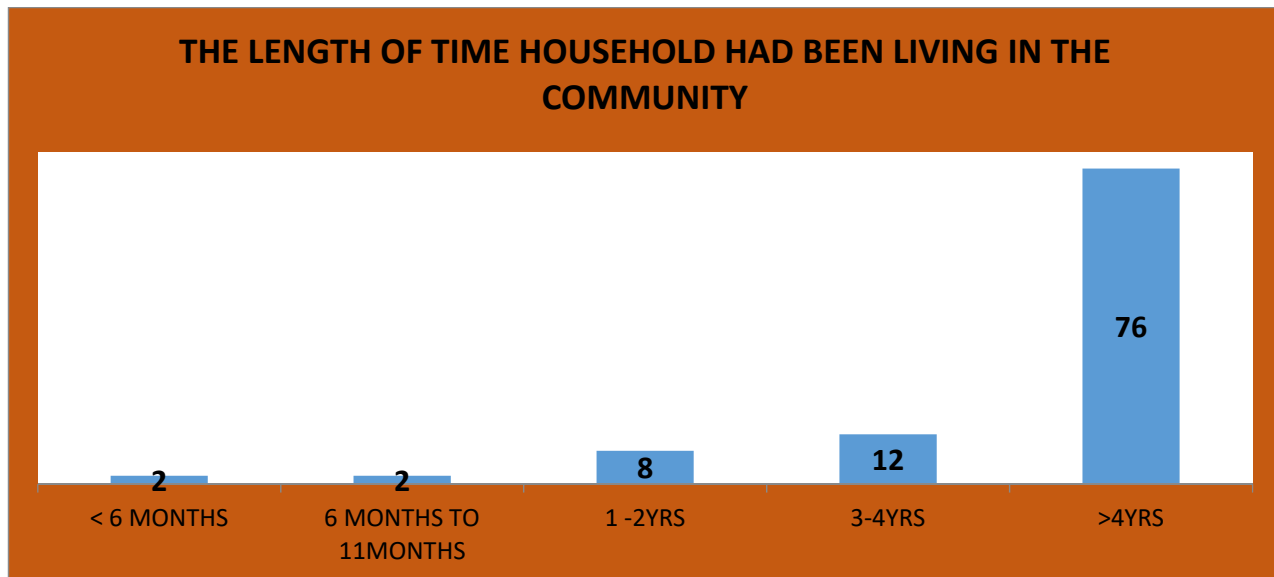
The result of the survey on the size of room occupied by households in the State for Y2016 showed that 6% occupied **less than 10 by 10**, 23 % occupied **10 by 10 rooms**. Also 46% of the households occupied **10 by 12 rooms**, 19% stayed in **12 by 12 rooms**, while 4% responding occupied **12 by 14 rooms**, 1% stayed in **14 by 14 rooms** and 0% occupied **14 by 16**.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS OCCUPYING THE BEDROOM



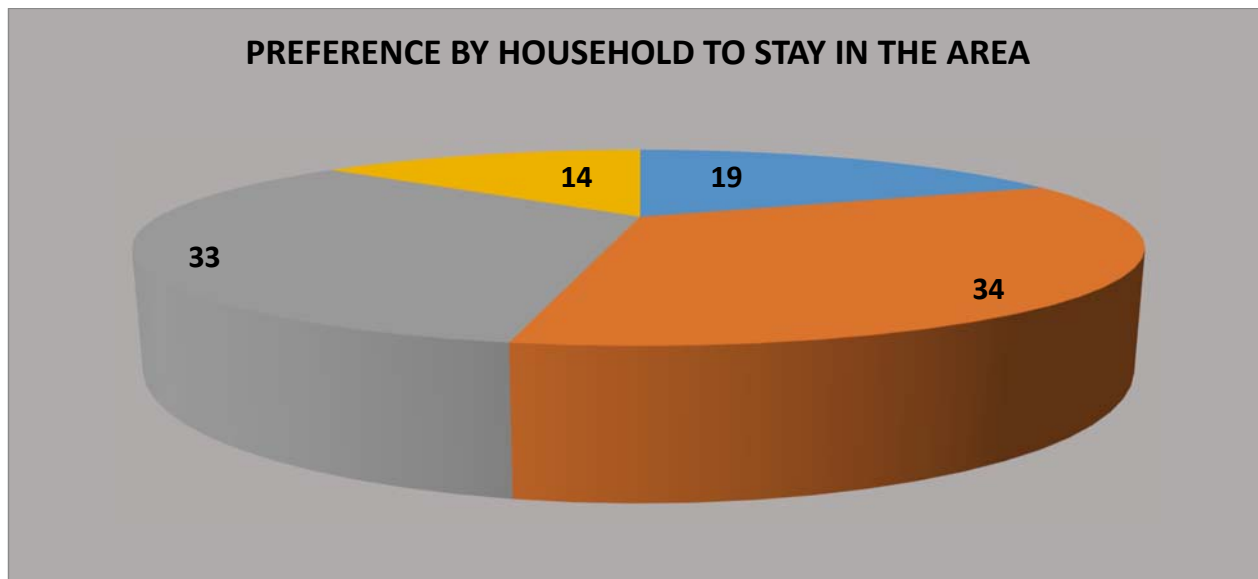
The result of the survey showed that 42% of the household members occupied **1-2 bedrooms**, 46% lived in **3-4 bedrooms**. 10% of household members occupied **4-6 bedrooms** while 1% stayed in **7-8 bedrooms** and 1% occupied more than **8 bedrooms**.

LENGTH OF TIME HOUSEHOLD HAD BEEN LIVING IN THE COMMUNITY



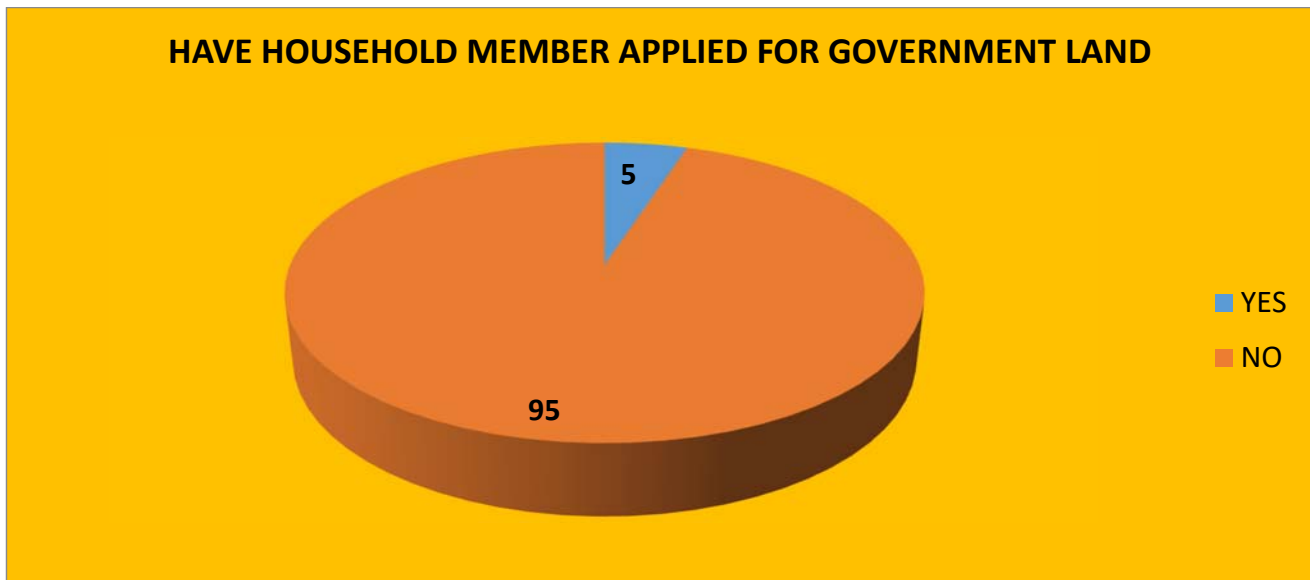
The outcome of the survey on the length of stay in the community by the household in the State for Y2016 revealed that 2% each of households have stayed for **less than 6 months** and **6 -11 months**, 8% of household have stayed for **1-2yrs** in the community. While 12% of household have stayed between **3-4years** in the community and 76% of households have stayed **more than four years** in the community.

PREFERENCE BY HOUSEHOLD TO STAY IN THE AREA



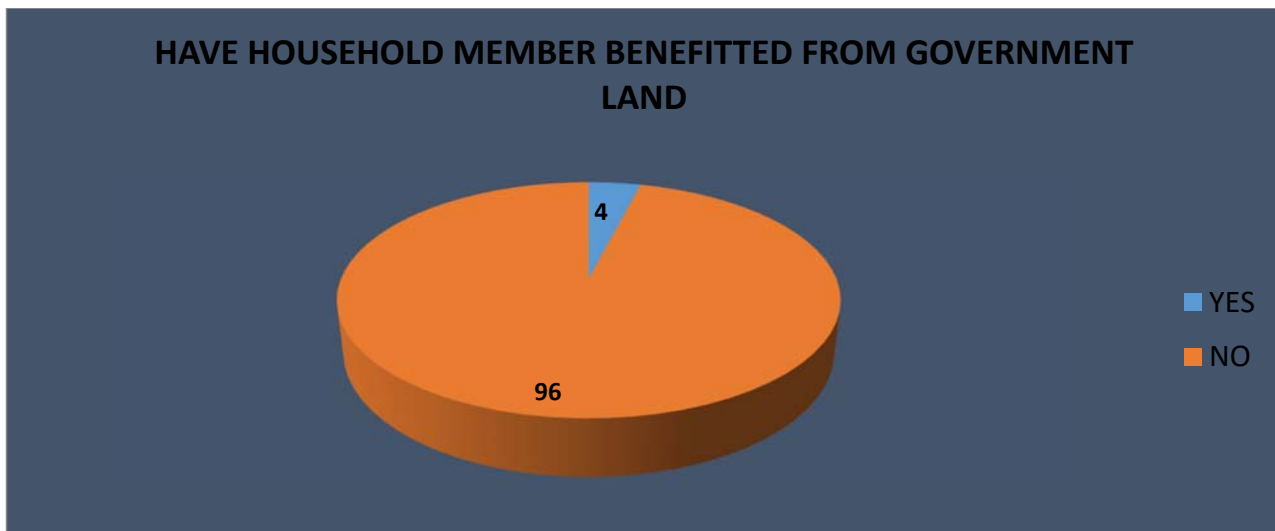
The survey also sought to know the reasons why households preferred to stay in the area and the result showed that for in Y2016, 19% stay for **Security reasons**, 34% stayed for **Closeness to work place**, 33% stayed for **affordability of rent**, 14% stayed for **availability of basic infrastructural facilities (road, water, electricity etc.)**.

HAVE HOUSEOLD MEMBER APPLIED FOR GOVERNMENT LAND



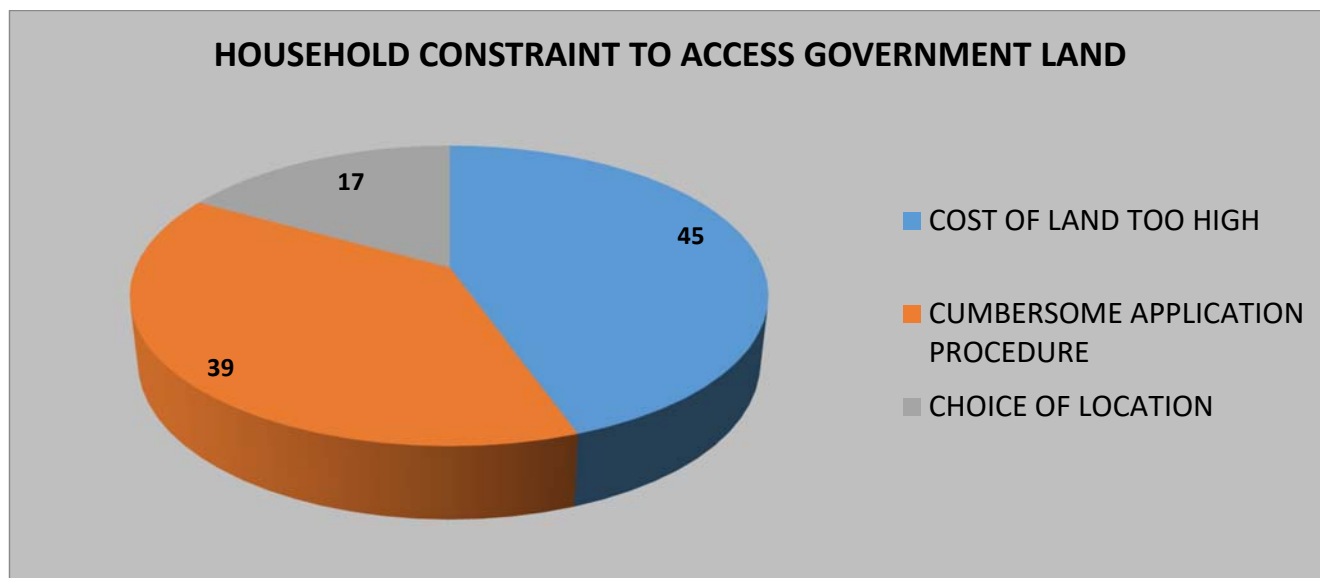
The survey revealed that, the State indicator for households members that applied for Government land is 5% while 95% of the respondents did not apply for Government Land .

HAVE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BENEFITTED FROM GOVERNMENT LAND



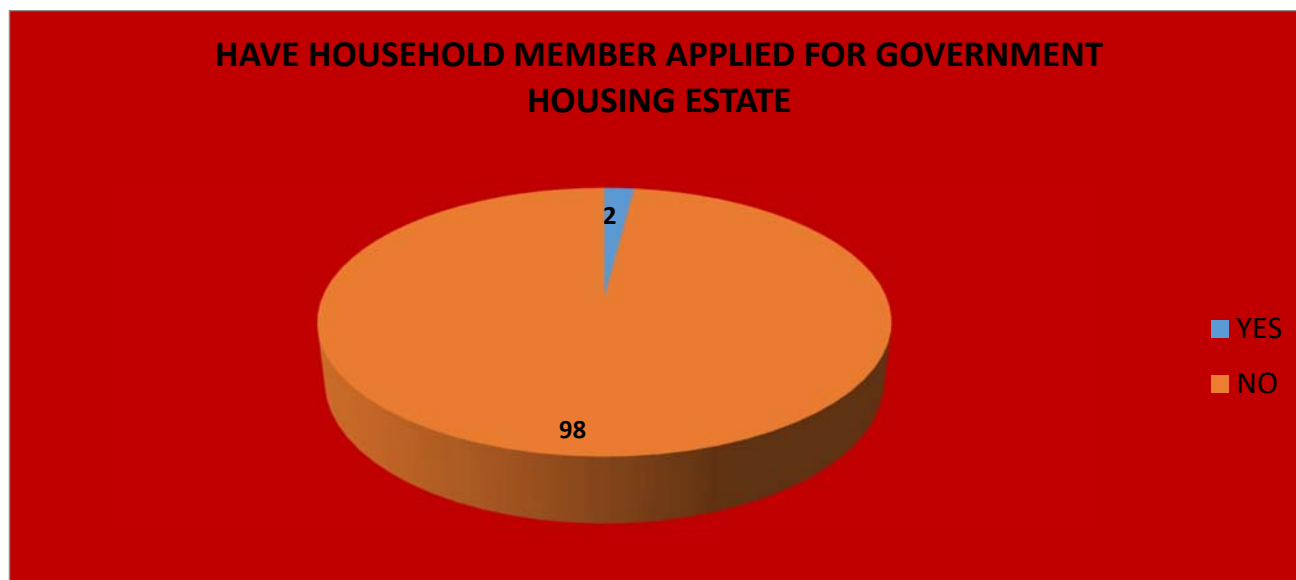
The analysis revealed that the State indicator for household members that benefitted from Government land is 4% while 96% of the household members did not benefit.

HOUSEHOLD CONSTRAINT TO ACCESS GOVERNMENT LAND



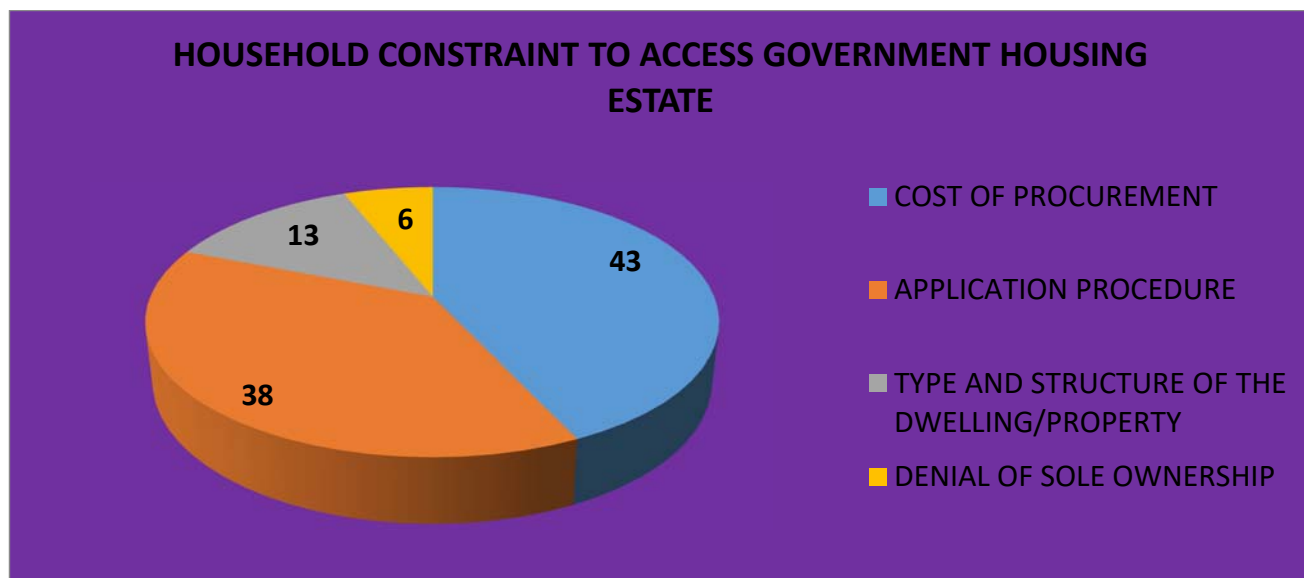
The result of survey revealed that the State indicator shows that 45% of respondents say that **cost of land is too high**, 39% say **"Application procedure was cumbersome"** while 17% chose the **"Choice of location"** as constraint to access government land.

HAVE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER APPLIED FOR GOVERNMENT HOUSING ESTATE



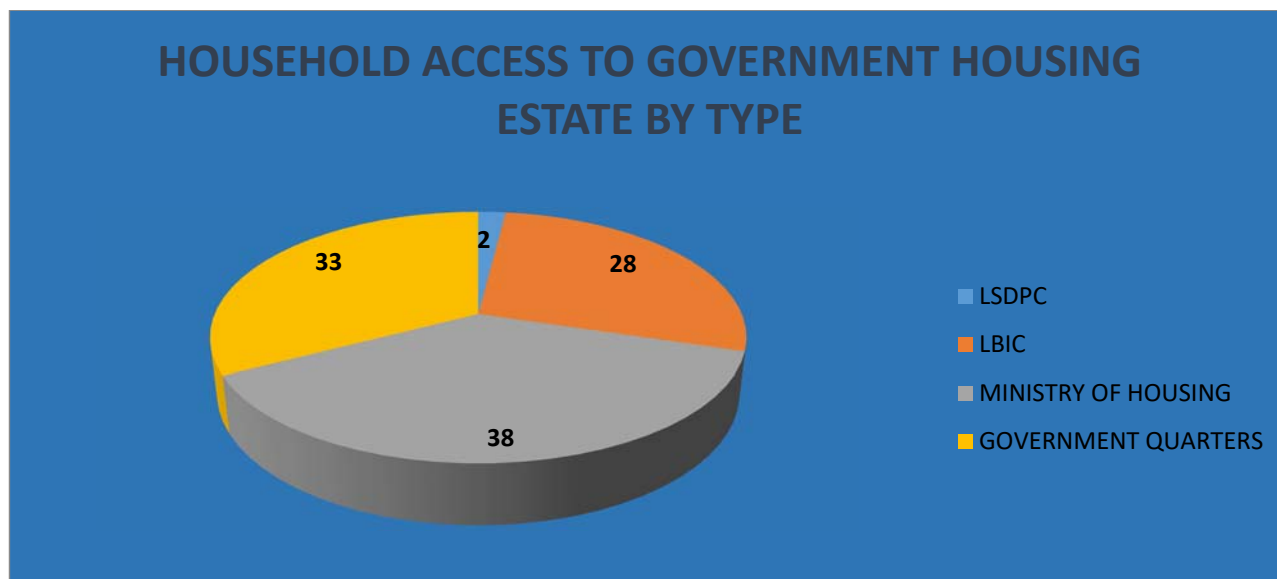
The outcome of survey revealed that, the State indicator for household members which applied for Government Housing Estate is 2% of the respondents while 98% of the respondents did not apply for Government Housing Estate.

HOUSEHOLD CONSTRAINT TO ACCESS GOVERNMENT HOUSING ESTATE



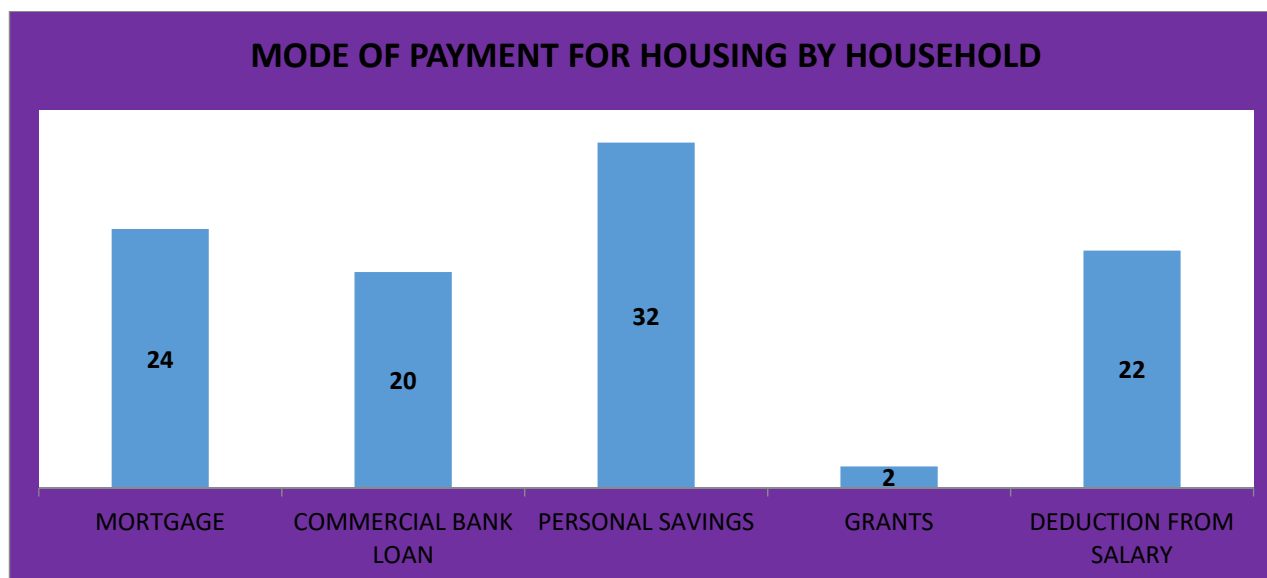
The result of the survey on the constraints faced by households to access government housing Estate in the State for Y2016 according to the State indicator revealed that 43% said it was due to **cost of Procurement**, 38% of the respondents said it was **due to application procedure**, 13% said it was due to **type and structure of the dwelling/property**, while 6% said it was due to **denial of sole ownership**.

HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT HOUSING ESTATE BY TYPE



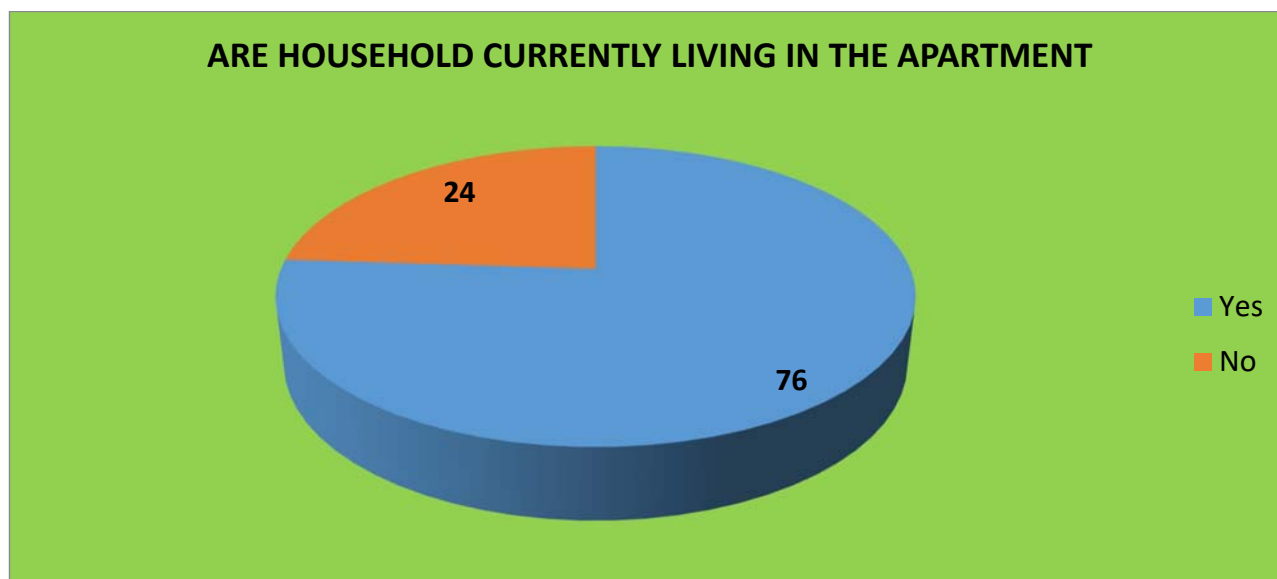
The State indicator for the households access to Government Housing state by type according to the analysis revealed that 2% of the respondents have access to Government Housing estate by **LSDPC**, 28% of the respondents by **LBIC**, 38% of the respondents by the **Ministry of Housing** and 33% by **Government Quarters**.

MODE OF PAYMENT FOR HOUSING BY HOUSEHOLD



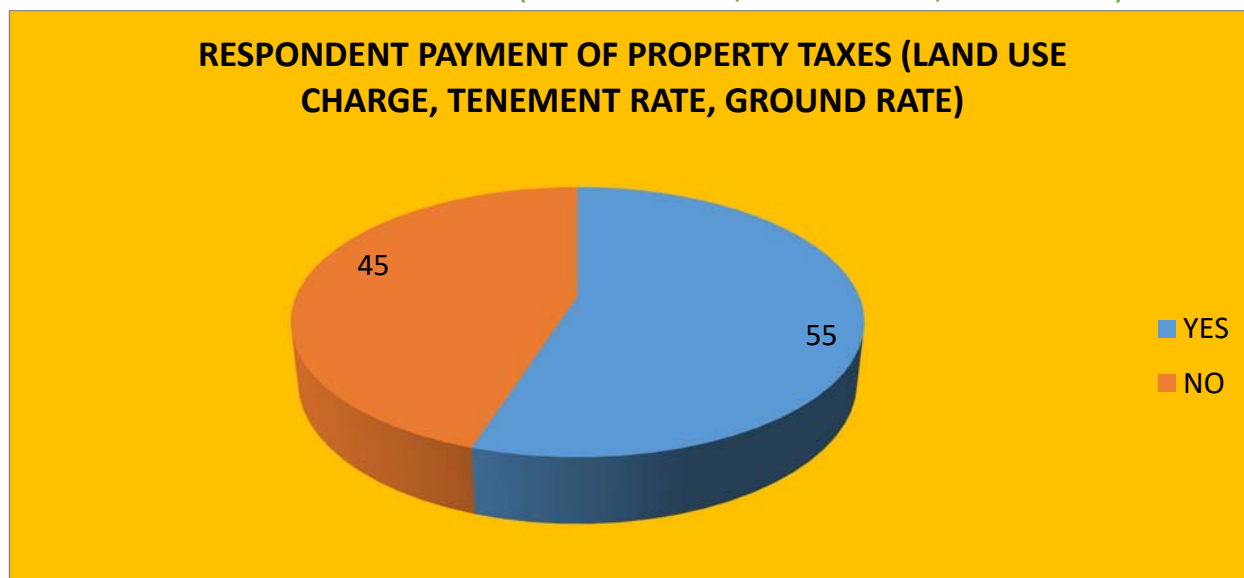
The outcome of survey revealed that, the State indicator for households that paid for their unit through **Mortgage** is 24% for Y2016, 20% of the respondents paid for their unit through **Commercial Bank Loan**, 32% of the respondents paid for their unit through **Personal savings** while 2% paid through **Grants** and 22% paid through **Deduction from salary**.

CURRENTLY LIVING IN GOVERNMENT APARTMENT



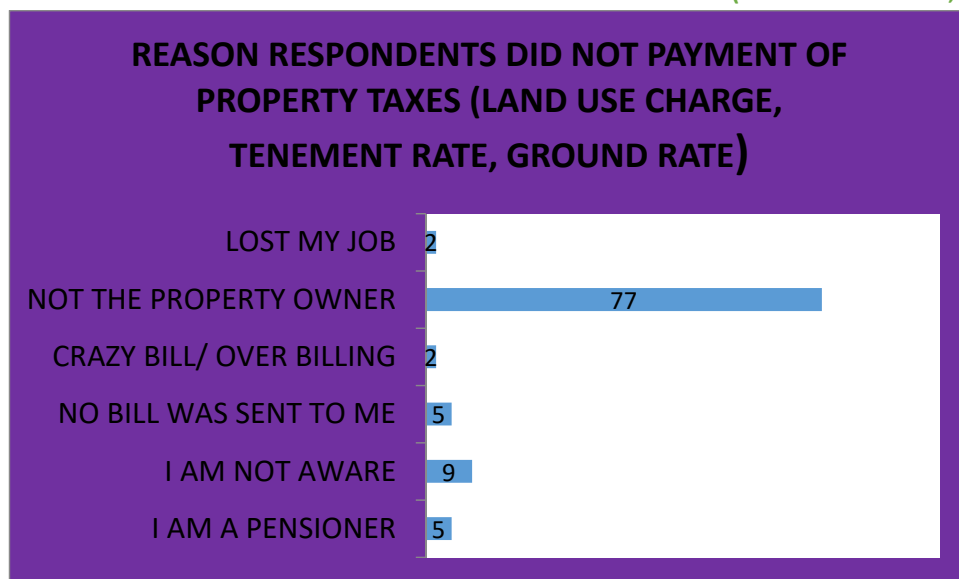
The outcome of survey the revealed that, the State Y2016 indicator for household members currently living in the Government apartment is 76% while 24% of the respondents said No.

RESPONDENT PAYMENT OF PROPERTY TAXES (LAND USE CHARGE, TENEMENT RATE, GROUND RENT)



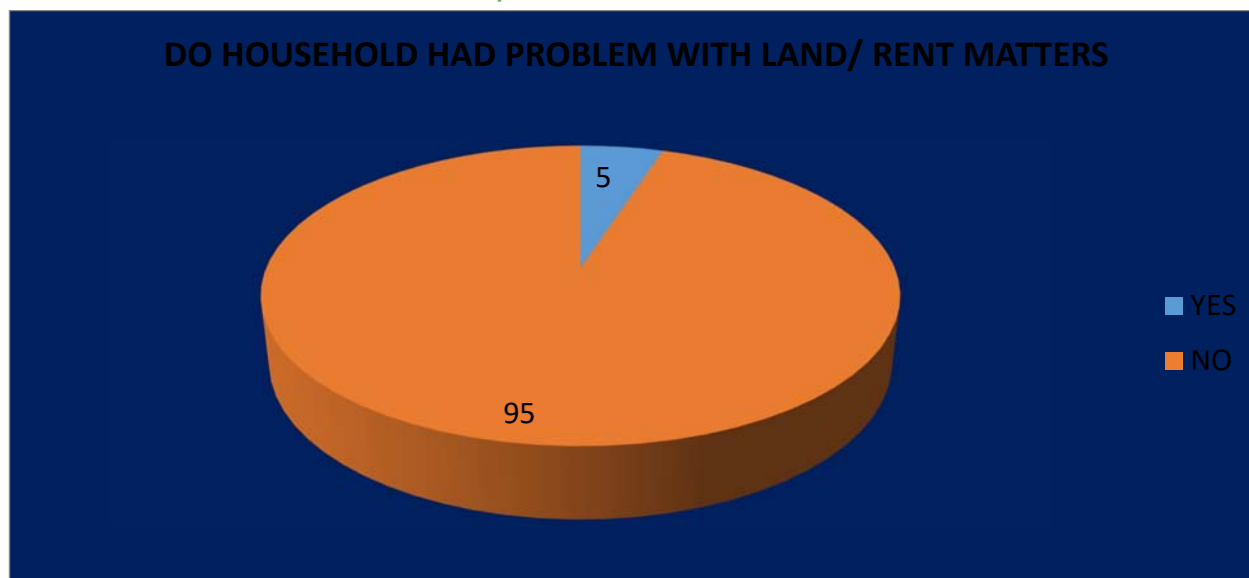
The outcome of the survey on property taxes (Land use charge, Tenement rate, Ground rent) paid by households in the State for Y2016 revealed that 55% of the households said they pay property taxes while 45% reported did not paid property taxes (Land Use Charge, Tenement rate, Ground rate).

REASON RESPONDENTS DID NOT PAYMENT OF PROPERTY TAXES (LAND USE CHARGE, TENEMENT RATE, GROUND RATE)



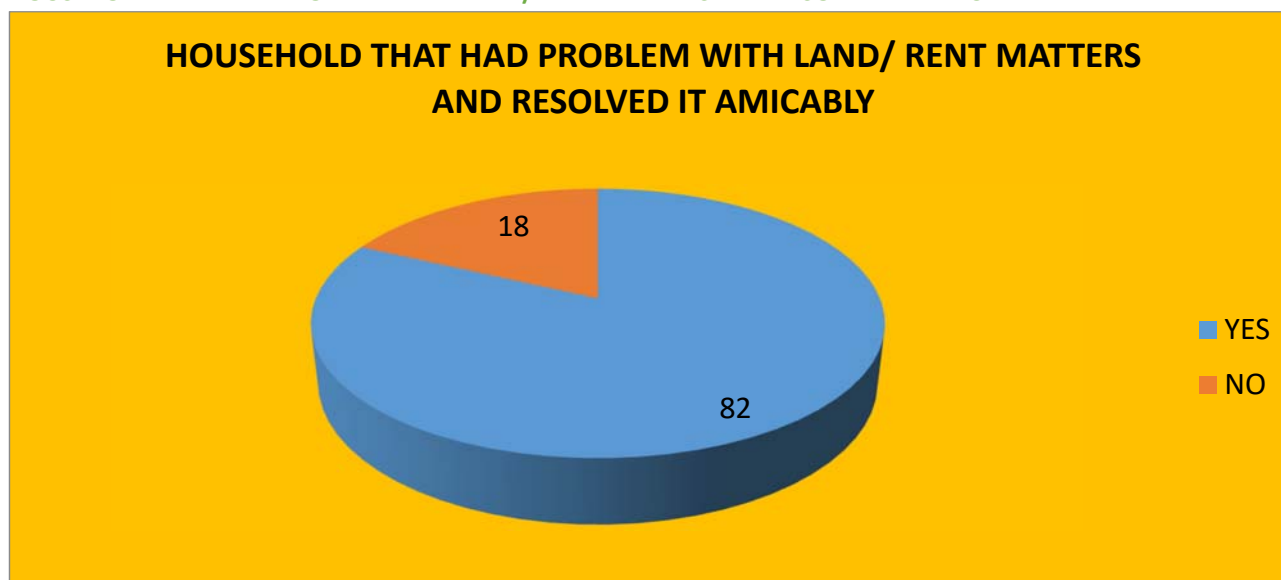
The State indicator for respondents that are **pensioner** is 5% while 9% of the respondents are **not aware** they make payments for property taxes, 5% of the respondents said **no bill was sent to them**, 2% of the respondents said they receive **crazy bill/overbilling**, 77% of the respondents said that they are **not the property owner** and 2% of the respondents said that they had **lost their job**.

DO HOUSEHOLD HAD PROBLEM WITH LAND/ RENT MATTERS



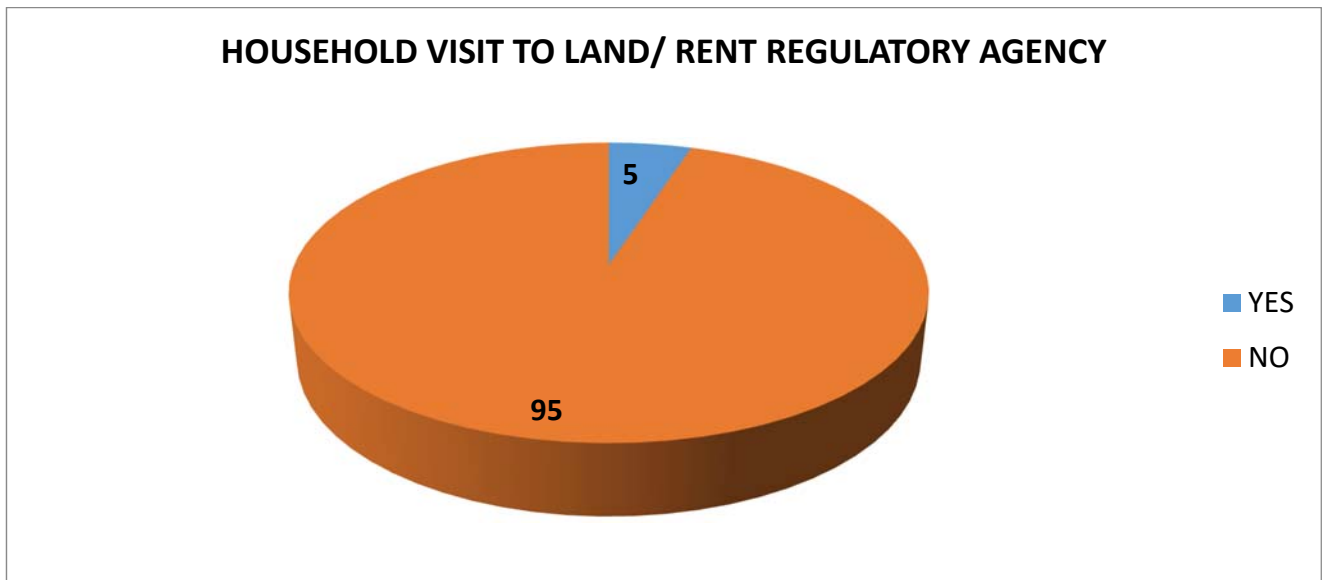
The State indicator for respondents that had problem with land/rent matters is 5% while 95% of the respondents did not have problem with the land/rent matters.

HOUSEHOLD THAT HAD PROBLEM WITH LAND/ RENT MATTERS AND RESOLVED IT AMICABLY



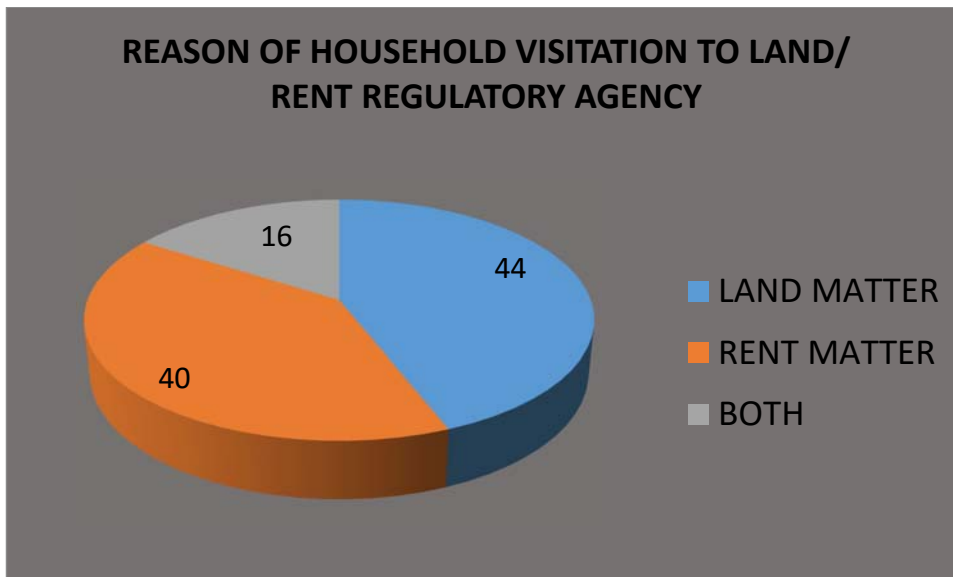
The State indicator for respondents that had problem with land/rent matters and resolves it amicably is 82% while 18% of the respondents had no problems with land/rent matters did not resolve it amicably.

HOUSEHOLD VISIT TO LAND/RENT REGULATORY AGENCY



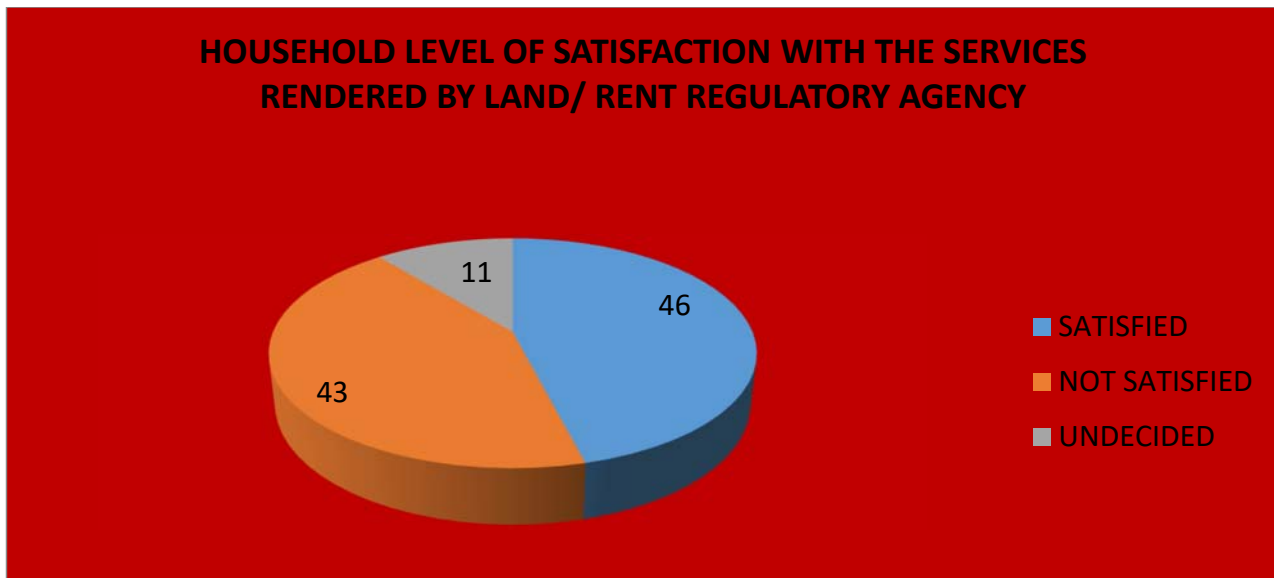
The State indicator for respondents that visit land/rent regulatory agency is 5% while 95% of the respondents do not visit land/rent regulatory agency.

REASON OF HOUSEHOLD VISITATION TO LAND/RENT REGULATORY AGENCY



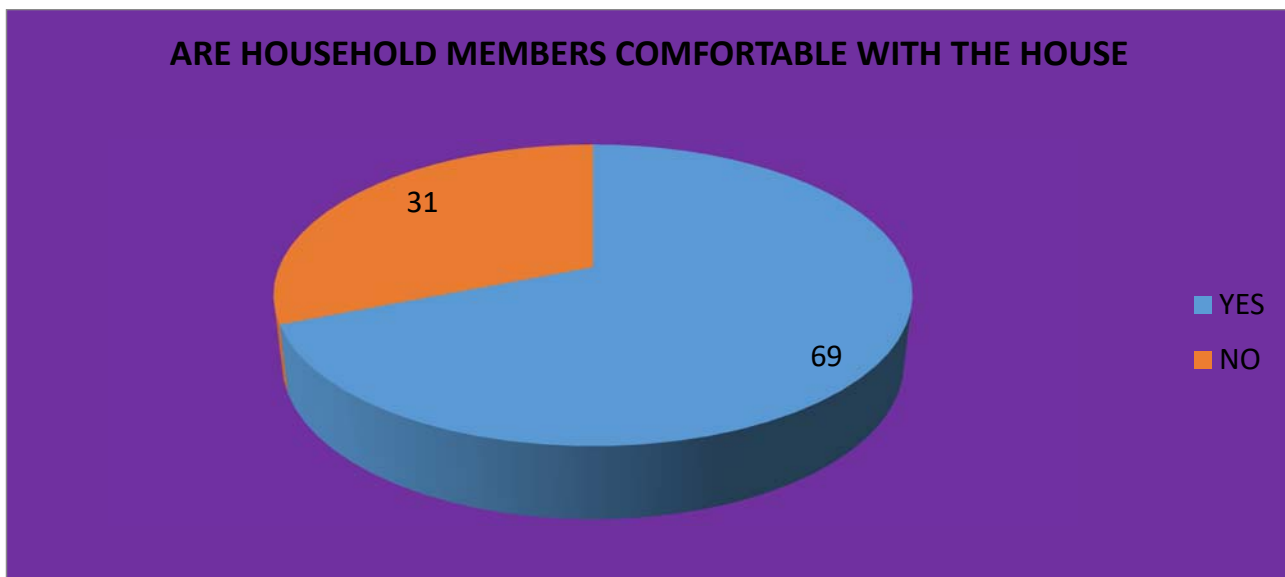
The State indicator for the households that visits Land/Rent Regulatory Agency for **Land Matters** is 44%, 40% of the households visit Land/Rent Regulatory Agency for **Rent Matters** while 16% of the households visit Land/Rent Regulatory Agency for **both** .

HOUSEHOLD LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH THE SERVICES RENDERED BY LAND/ RENT REGULATORY AGENCY



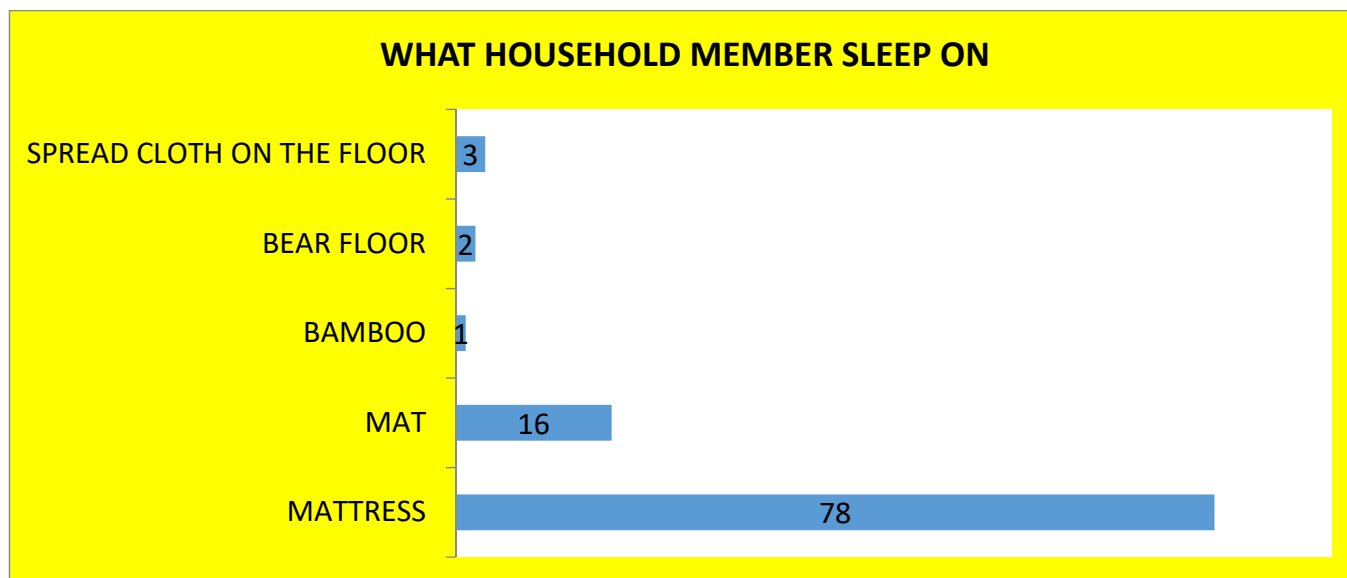
The state indicator of the household level of satisfaction with services rendered by Land/Rent Regulatory Agency shows that 46% of the respondents claimed **to be satisfied** with the services rendered by the Agency, 43% of the respondents were **not satisfied** while 11% of the respondents were **undecided**.

ARE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS COMFORTABLE WITH THE HOUSE



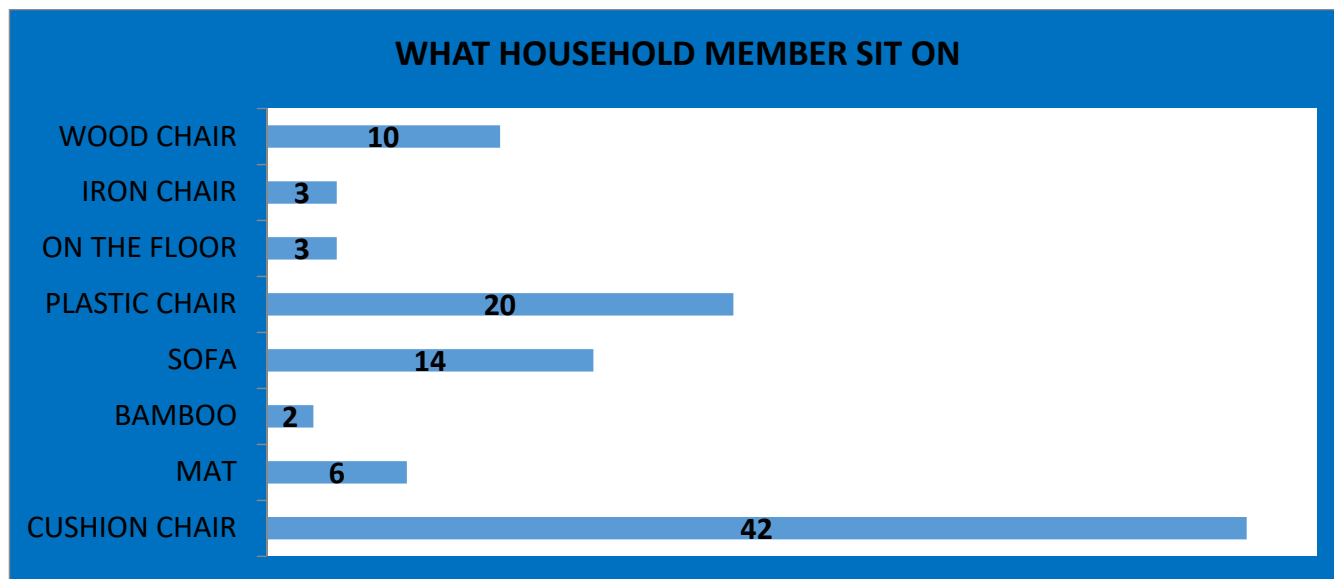
The analysis revealed that the State indicator for household members that were comfortable with their House is 69% while 31% of the respondents were not

WHAT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER SLEEP ON



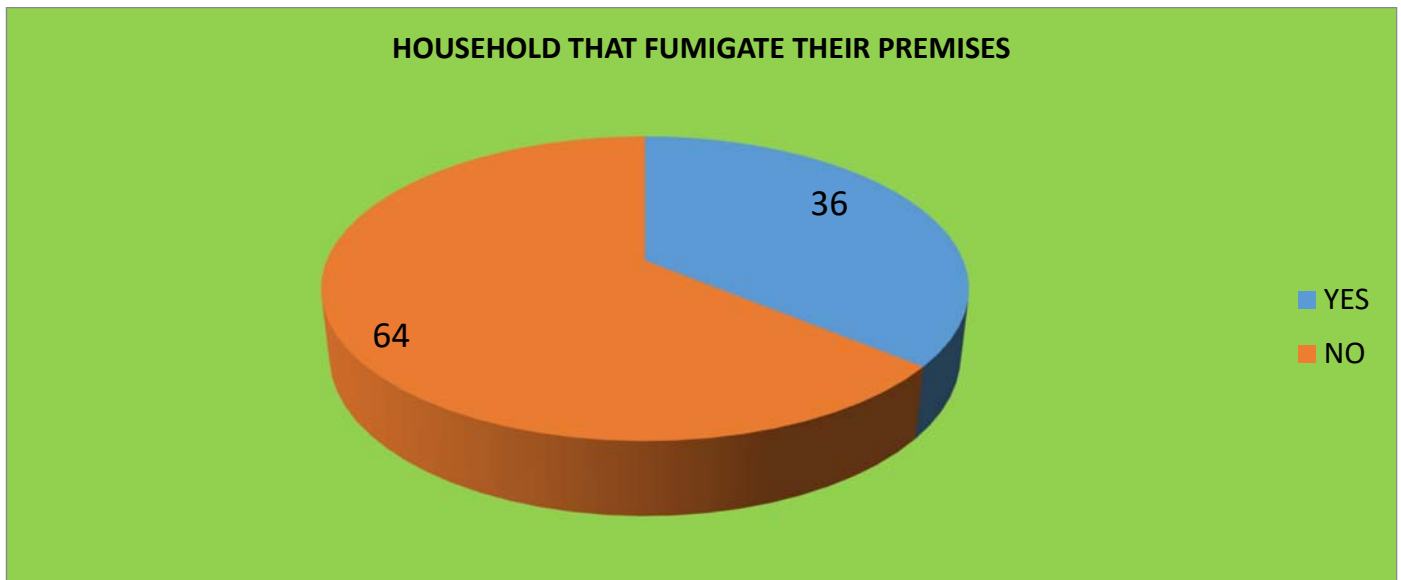
The outcome of the survey on the materials used for sleeping by household members in Y2016 revealed that 78% of household members that use **Mattress**, 16% of household members use **Mat**, 1% of household members use **Bamboo**, 2% of household members sleep **Bear Floor** while 3% of household members used **Spread cloth on the floor**.

WHAT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER SIT ON



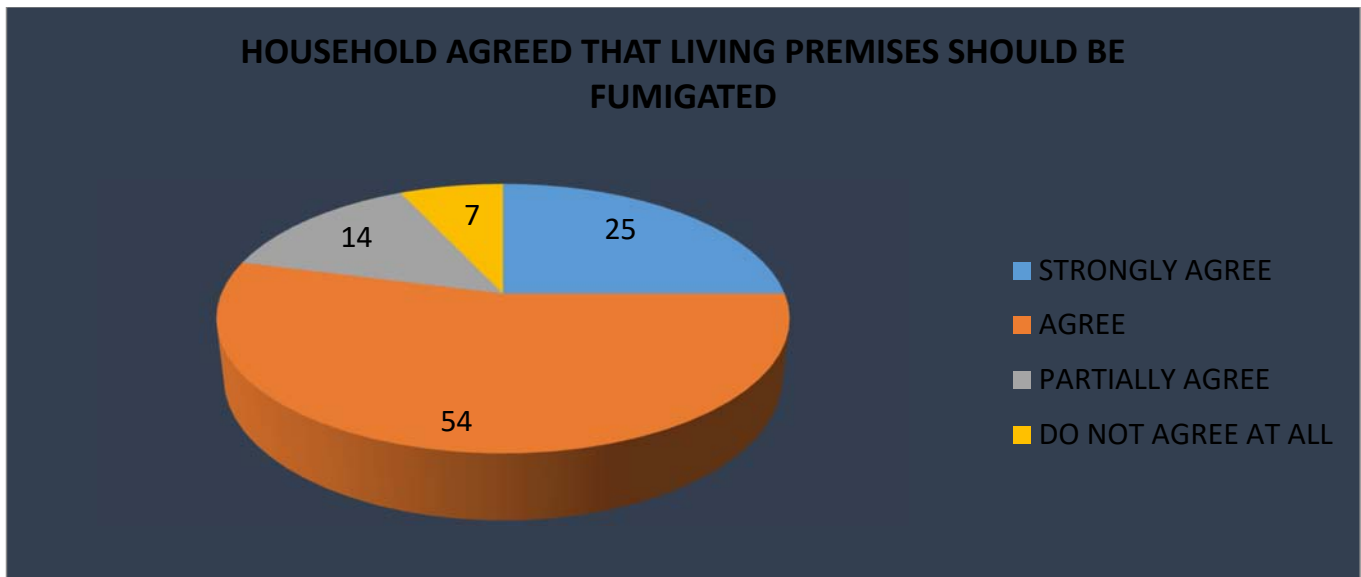
The result of the survey on the materials used for sitting by household members in Y2016 show that 42% of household members sit on **Cushion chair**, 6% of household members sit on **Mat**, 2% of household members sit on **Bamboo**, 14% of household members sit on **Sofa**, 20% of household members sit on **Plastic chair**. 3% of household members sit on **the Floor** and **Iron chair** while 10% of household members sit on **Wooden chair**

HOUSEHOLD FUMIGATE THEIR PREMISES



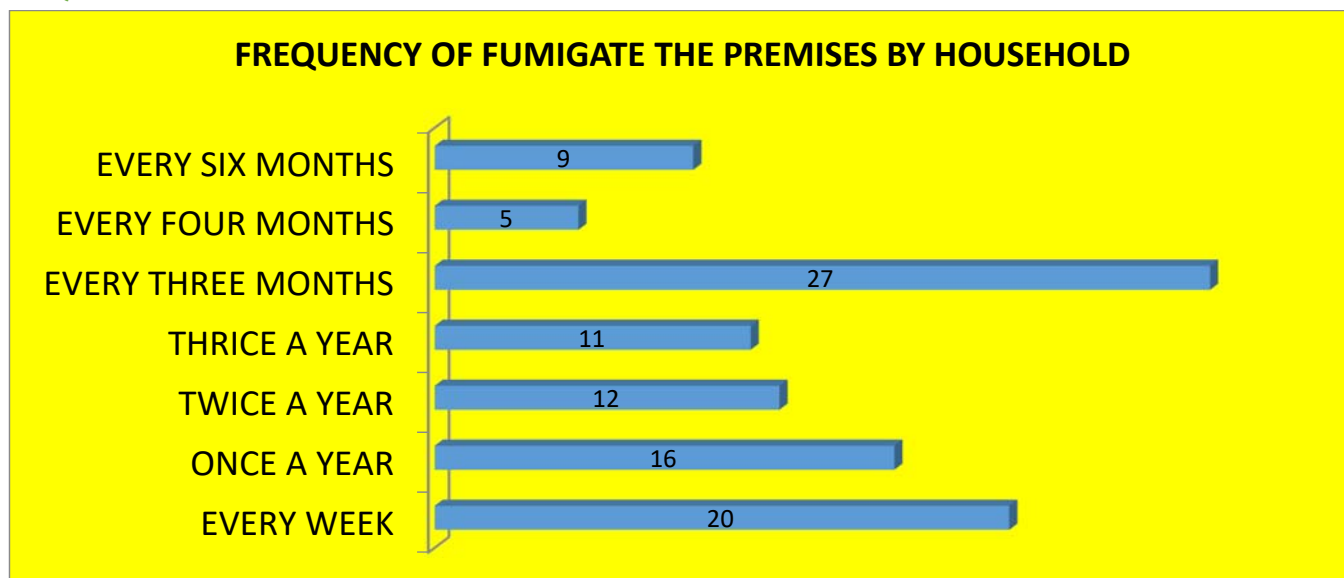
The analysis revealed that the State indicator for household members that fumigate their premises is 36% while 64% of the respondents did not.

HOUSEHOLD AGREED THAT LIVING PREMISES SHOULD BE FUMIGATED



The State indicator for respondents that **Strongly agree** that living premises should be fumigated is 25% while 54% of the respondents **Agree**, 14% of the respondents **Partially agree** and 7% of the respondents **do not agree at all**.

FREQUENCY OF FUMIGATING THE PREMISES BY HOUSEHOLD

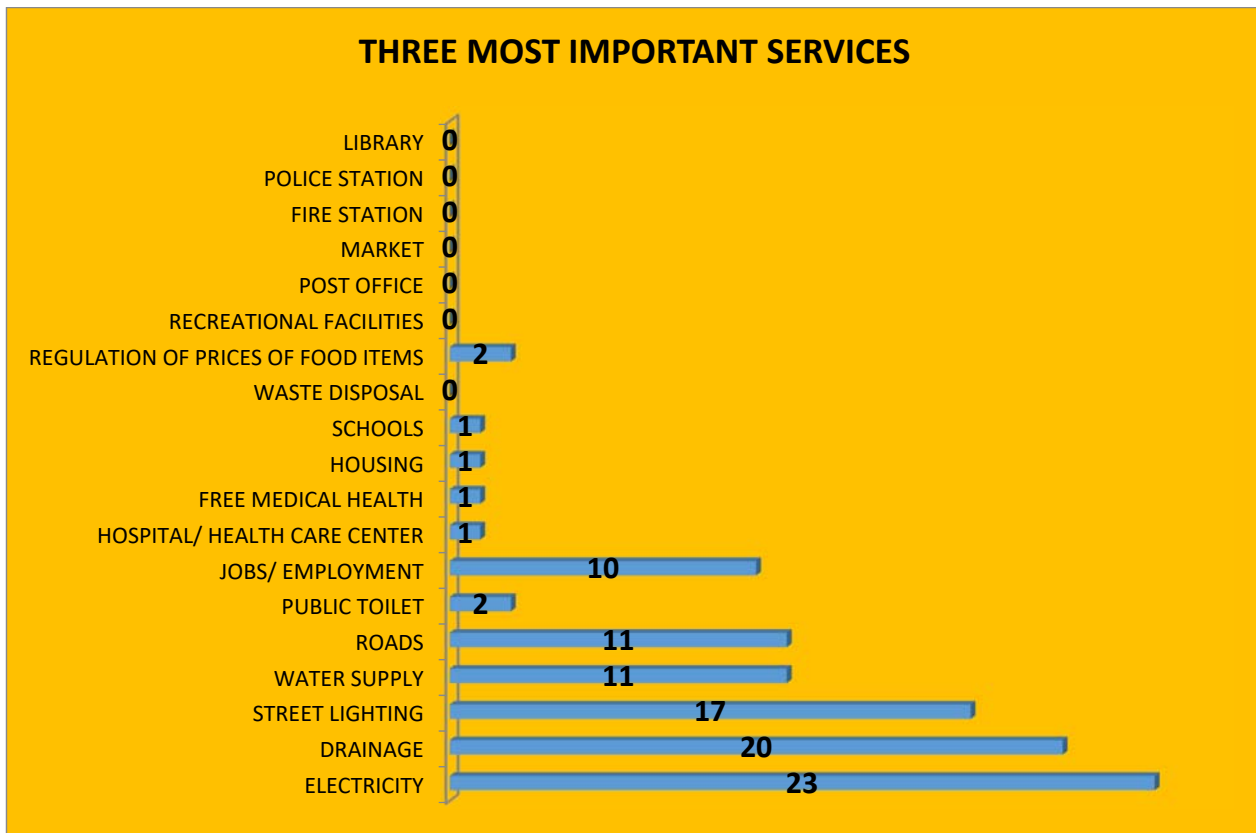


The result of the survey on the frequency of fumigating the premises by household members in Y2016 show that 20% of household members fumigate **Every week**, 16% of household members fumigate **Once a year**, 12% of household members fumigate **Twice a year**, 11% of household members fumigate **Thrice a year**, 27% of household members fumigate **Every Three Months**. 5% of household members fumigate **Every Four Months** and 9% of household members fumigate **Every Six Months**

COMMUNITY PREFERENCE/ PARTICIPATION

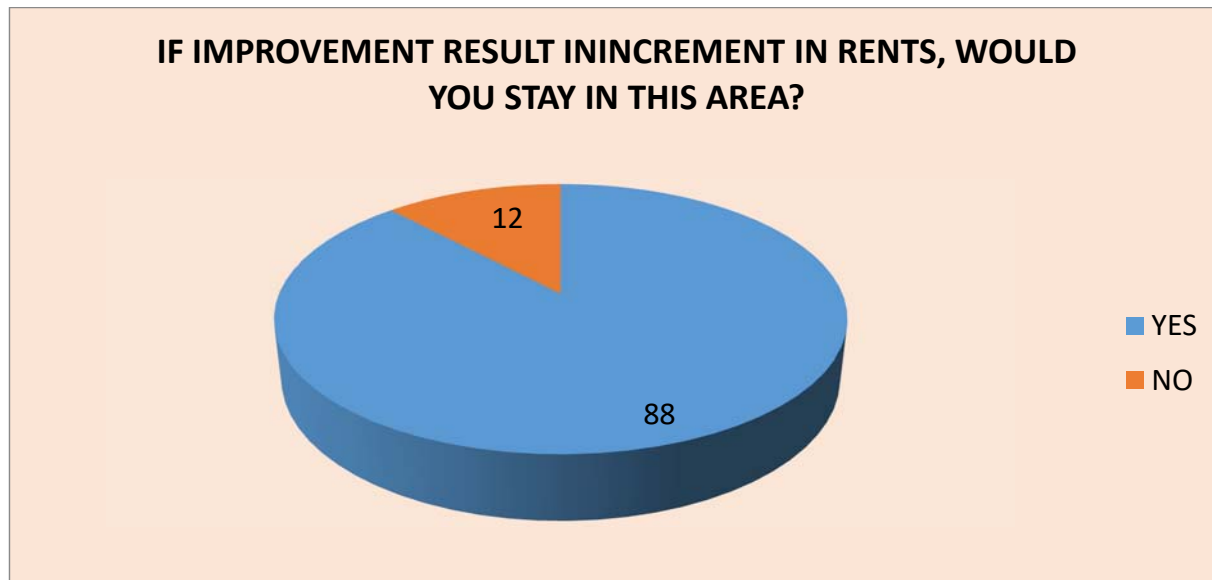
The Community Preference and Participation part of the Y2016 Household Survey is aimed at seeking the opinion of the people about the infrastructures in their communities, the ones that are yet and also to support planning and decision-making of the Government. The Community Preference is expected at giving better treatment to the citizenry through their estimation of what is needed in the community than what the Government feels is needed. The view was that the community preference principle should be maintained but should only apply to residents that have lived in the particular community for a long period of time. The findings of the survey have potential to serve as guides for community planning as we look to the future growth and expansion of the State. The Goal is to retain and build upon a high level of satisfaction while positioning ourselves as a State that grows in ways that attract and retain residents. The Study examines the role of community in facilitating public participation and also serves as mechanisms to promote it. In order to answer this question, this research focuses on the composition, functioning and responsibilities of the community and how these contribute to effective public participation. This is important because one of the mandates of the State and Local Government Authority is to promote local democracy through the participation of the communities.

THREE MOST IMPORTANT SERVICES



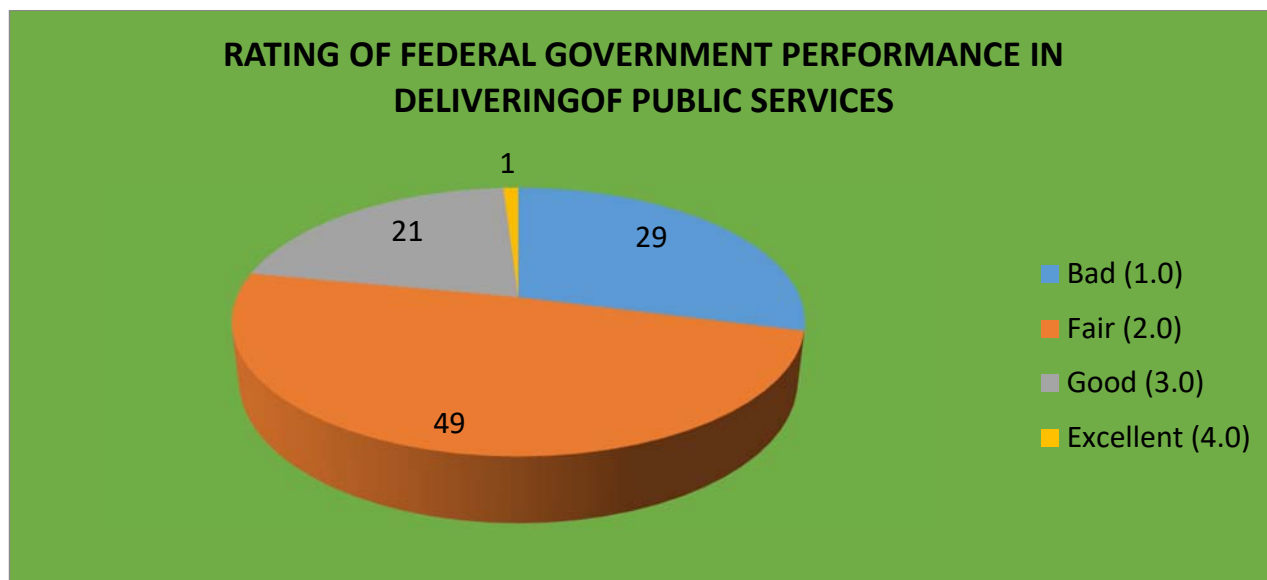
As a result of complains raised by people. During the course of the study, a number of questions were included in the questionnaire to facilitate an analysis of the problems experienced by households. The residents were asked questions on three most important services to them. 23% of the sampled households prefer electricity, 20% selected drainage and 17% street lighting, 11% water supply, 11% roads, 2% public toilet, 10% jobs/employment, 1% hospital/health care centre and 1% free medical health.

IF IMPROVEMENT RESULT IN INCREMENT IN RENTS, WOULD YOU STAY IN THIS AREA?



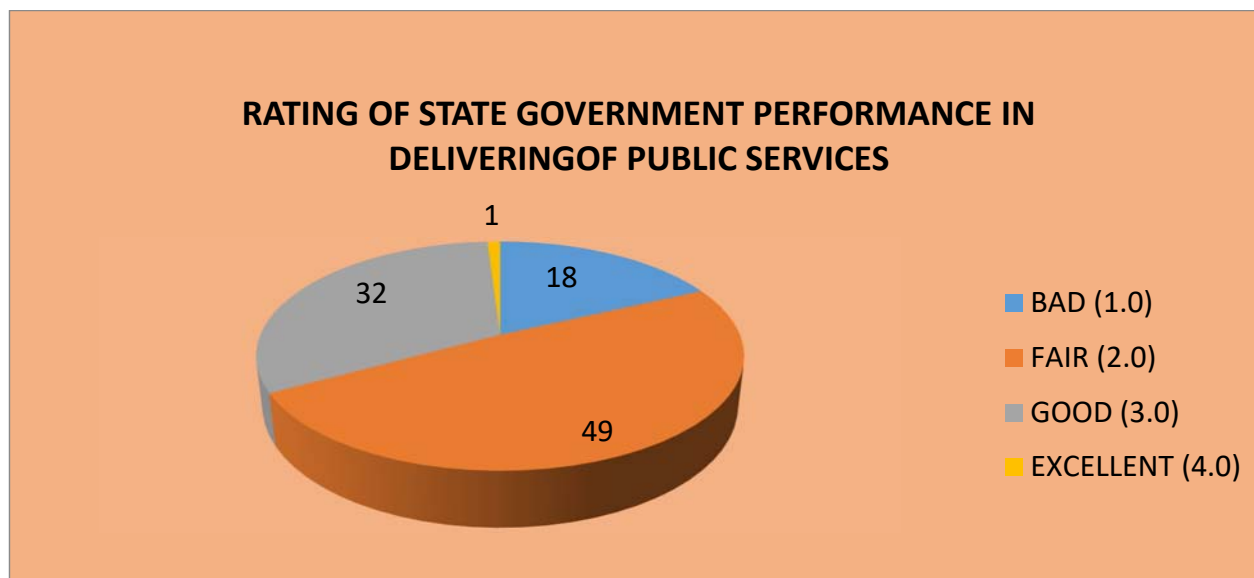
The survey revealed that 88% of the sampled taken agreed to remain living in that community even if the improvement on the services mentioned resulted to increment in rents while 12% will remove out of that area.

RATING OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE IN DELIVERING OF PUBLIC SERVICES



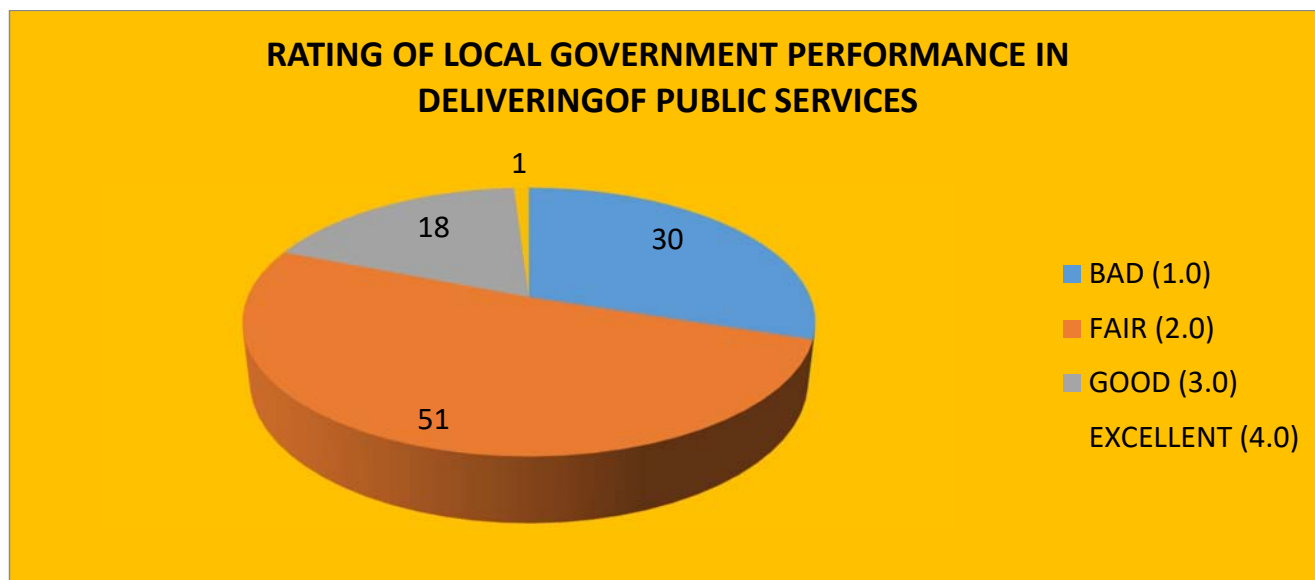
The investigation tried to compare performance of the three tiers of Government in delivering of public services to the households. The survey report shows that 29% rated the federal Government performance in public service delivery as bad, 49% said they are fair, 21% respondents rated them as good while 1% ranked the performance of Federal Government concerning public service delivering as excellent.

RATING OF STATE GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE IN DELIVERING OF PUBLIC SERVICES



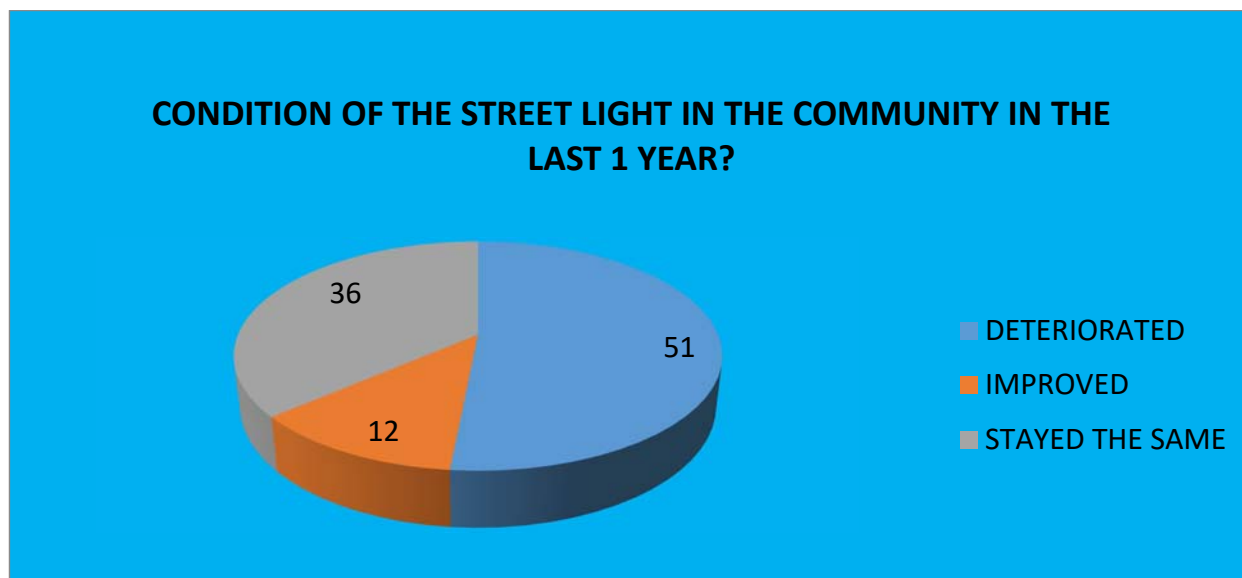
The main aim of this analysis is to ascertain the performance of the state Government. Interview was therefore conducted and the result shows that 18% of the sampled households rated the State Government performance as bad, 49% fair, 32% good and 1% classified the state Government performance in delivering public service to the citizenry as excellent.

RATING OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE IN DELIVERING OF PUBLIC SERVICES



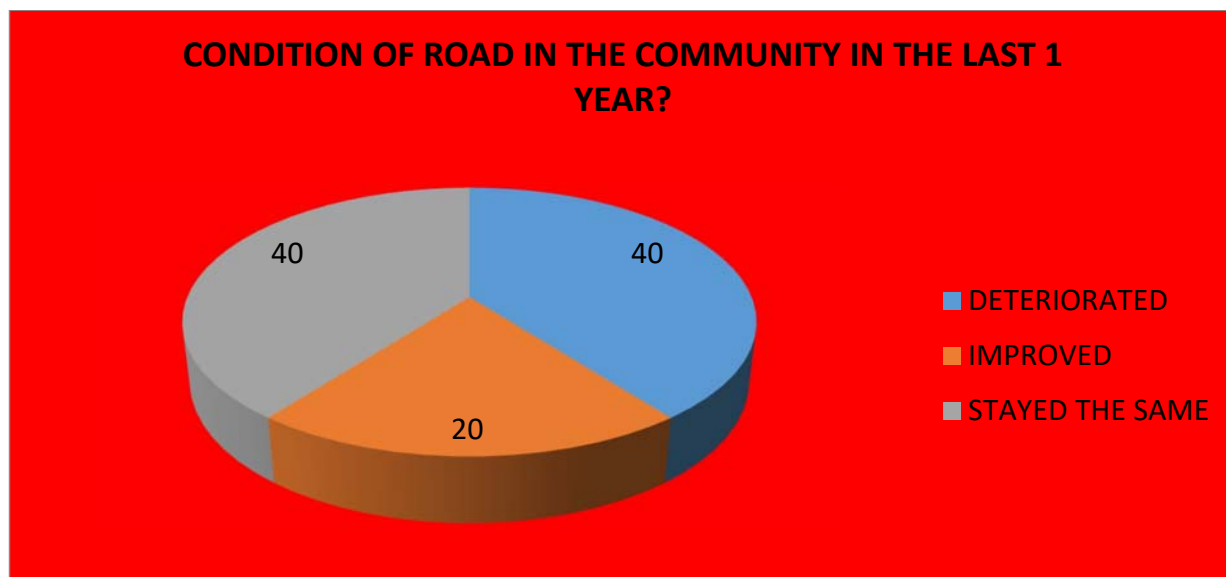
The result of the survey shows that 30% of the sampled respondents rated the Local Government performance in delivering of public service as bad, 51% said fair, 18% good and 1% revealed that Local Government service delivery is excellent as against Y2014 where 39% rated bad, 44% fair, 16% good and 1% excellent.

CONDITION OF THE STREET LIGHT IN THE COMMUNITY IN THE LAST 1 YEAR



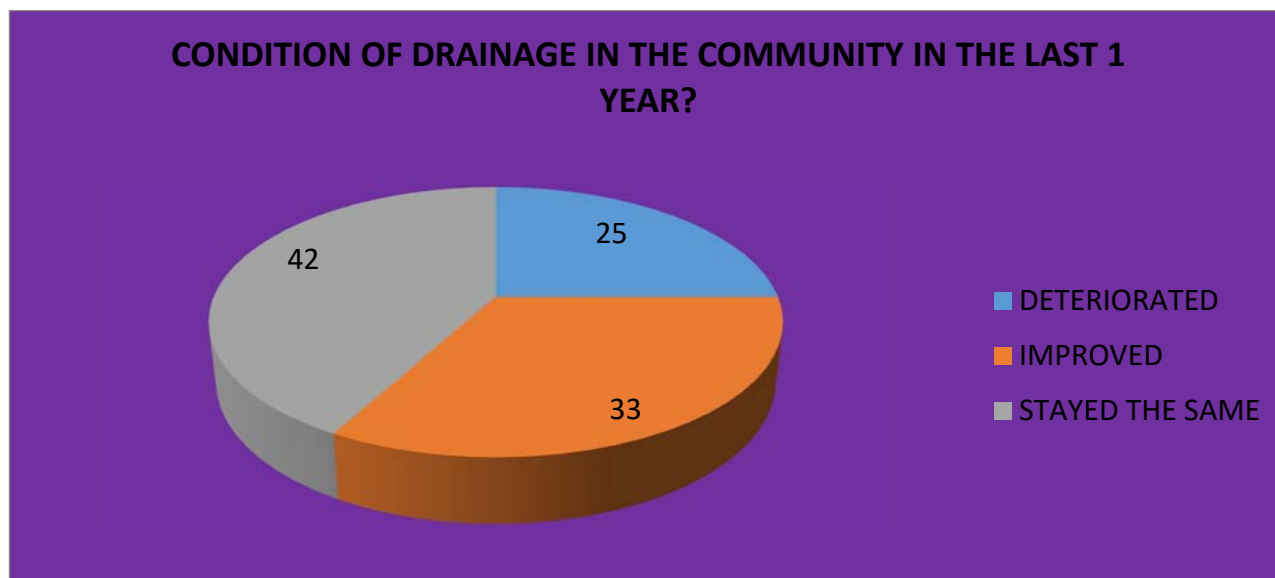
51% of the sampled household revealed deterioration in the condition of the street light in their community in the last 1year, 12% claimed an improvement while 36% said that it has stayed same.

CONDITION OF ROADS IN THE COMMUNITY IN THE LAST 1 YEAR



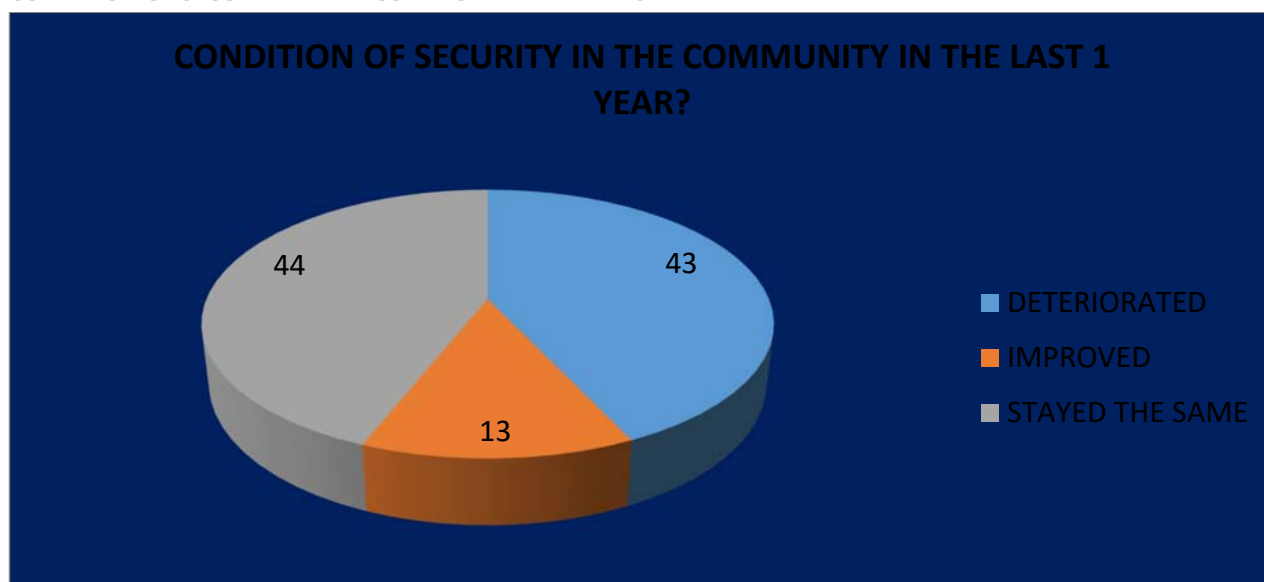
Lagos State Government has embarked on rehabilitation of roads in the State. This survey tends to sought out the roads condition in the past 1year. The analysis revealed that 40% reported that the roads in their community has deteriorated in the past 1year, 20% respondents claimed to have an improvement while remaining 40% revealed that the roads have stayed the same for the past 1year. Whereas in Y2014, 30% claimed roads deteriorated, 27% improved and 43% stayed same between Y2013-Y2014.

CONDITION OF DRAINAGE IN THE COMMUNITY IN THE LAST 1 YEAR



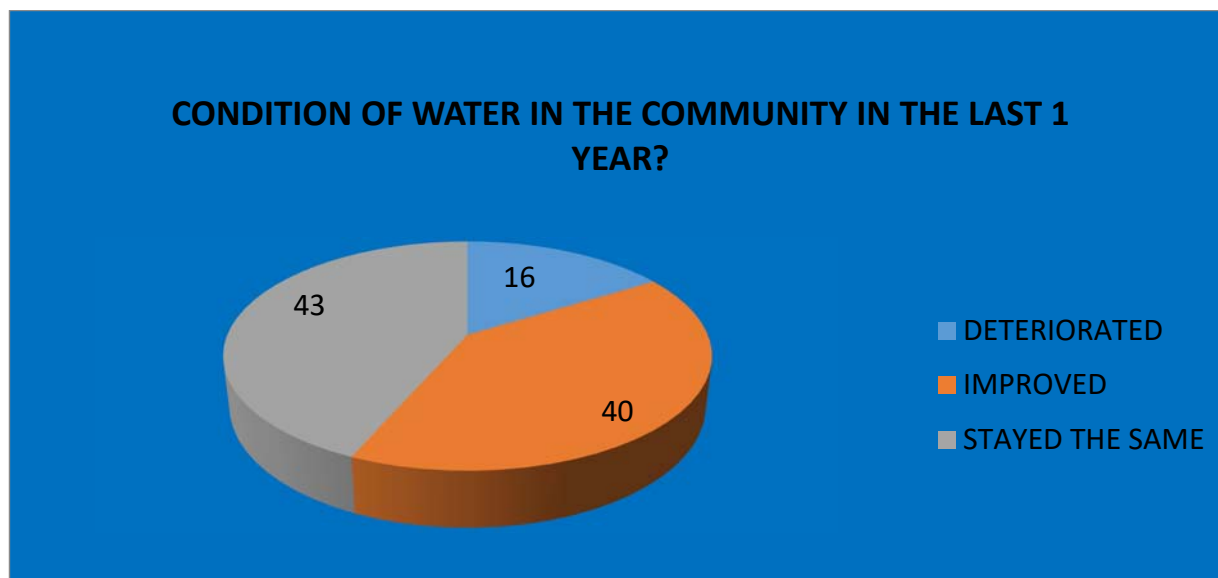
The analysis shows further that 25% of the sampled households reported that the drainage system in their communities have deteriorated in the past 1 year, 33% said it has improved while 42% recorded that the drainage has stayed the same, as against 29%, 25% and 46% respectively in Y2014

CONDITION OF SECURITY IN THE COMMUNITY IN THE LAST 1 YEAR



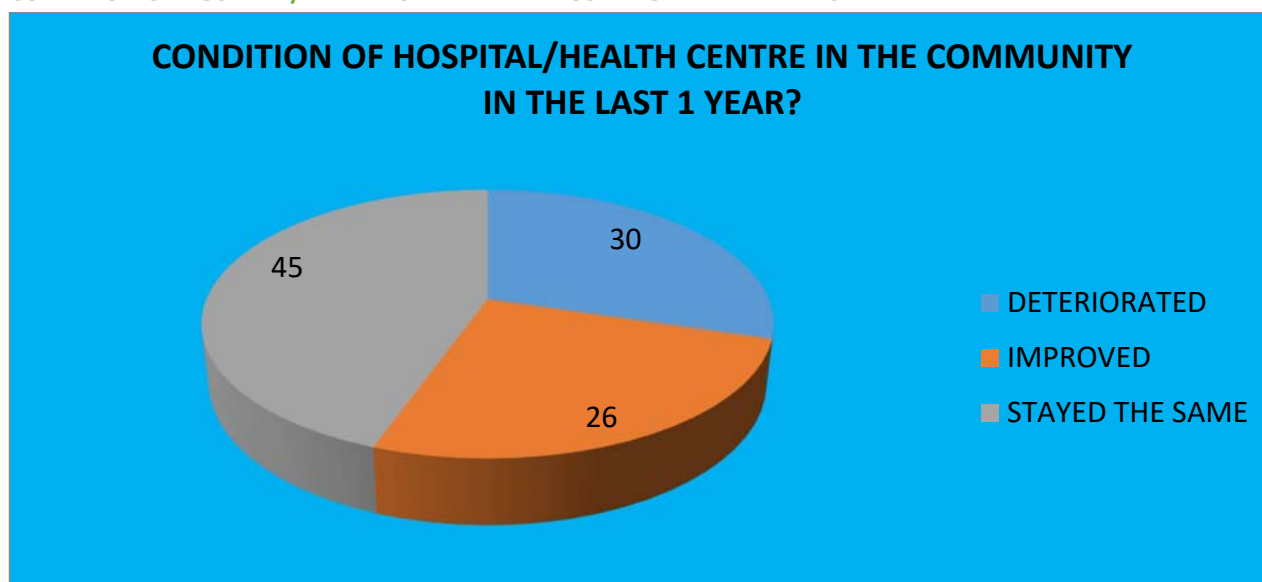
The survey result shows that an estimated of 43% of the sampled households have deteriorated security condition in the last 1year, indicating an increment to Y2014 (20%), 13% said that security have improved and 44% claimed that the security in their areas have stayed the same for the last 1year.

CONDITION OF WATER IN THE COMMUNITY IN THE LAST 1 YEAR



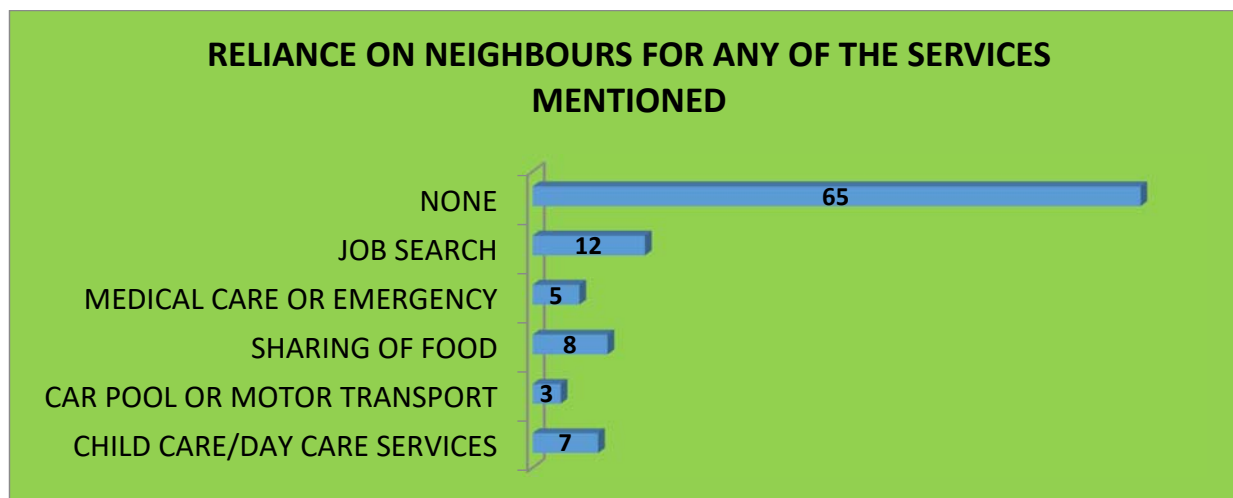
The issue of water supply was also investigated, it was discovered that 16% of the households complained that the condition of water in their communities has deteriorated, 40% of the respondent revealed theirs have improved and 43% said that the condition of water have not change in the 1year.

CONDITION OF HOSPITAL/HEALTH CENTRE IN THE COMMUNITY IN THE LAST 1 YEAR



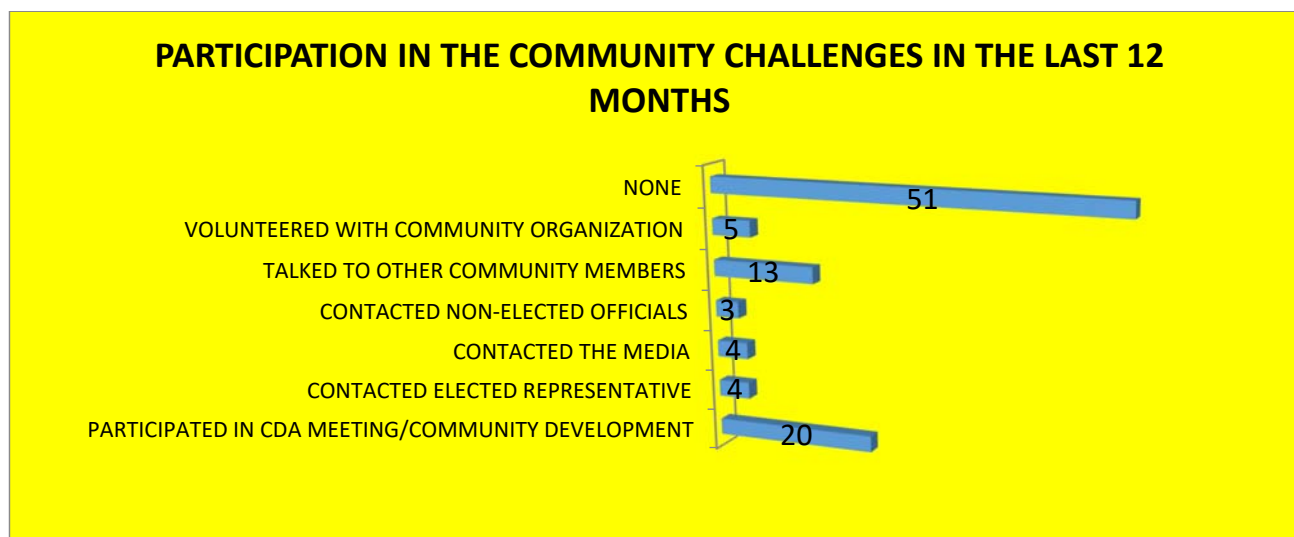
The survey investigated the condition of hospital/health centre. 30% of the responded that the condition of hospital/health centre in their communities have deteriorated, 26% replied that theirs have improved and 45% answered that the hospital/health centre in their areas have stay the same in the last 1year.

RELIANCE ON NEIGHBOURS FOR ANY OF THE SERVICES MENTIONED



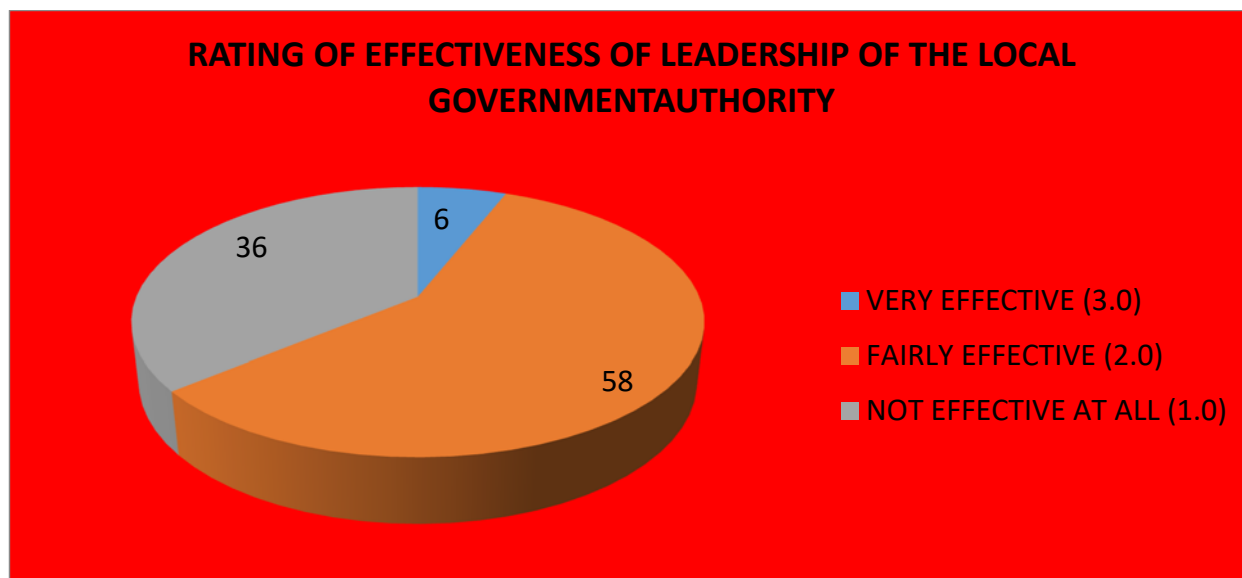
The survey tried to measure the extends on reliance on neighbours for service such as child care/day care services, car pool or motor transport, sharing food, medical care or emergency and job search. On the whole, 7% of the sampled households rely on neighbours for child care/day care services, 3% relies on neighbours for car pool or motor transport, 8% relies on neighbours for sharing foods, 5% on medical care /emergency, 12% relies on their neighbours for job search and 65% said that they do not rely on their neighbours for any of the mentioned.

PARTICIPATION IN THE COMMUNITY CHALLENGES IN LAST 12 MONTHS



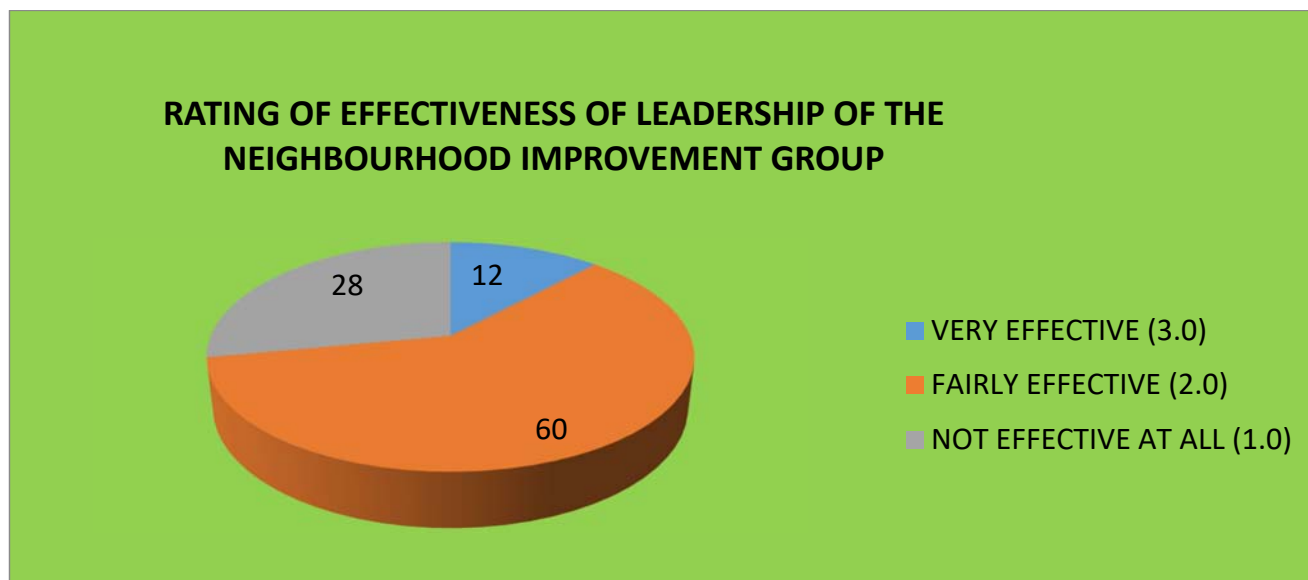
The percentage of members that participate in CDA/community Development had a slight reduction from 22% in Y2014 to 20% in Y2016. 4% of the sampled households contacted elected representative for challenges in their communities in the last 12 months as against 13% in Y2014. The analysis also revealed that 4% contacted the media, 3% contacted non-elected electoral officials, 13% talked to other community members, 5% volunteered with community organization and 51% said that they are not involve in all mentioned in the last 12 months.

RATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LEADERSHIP OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY



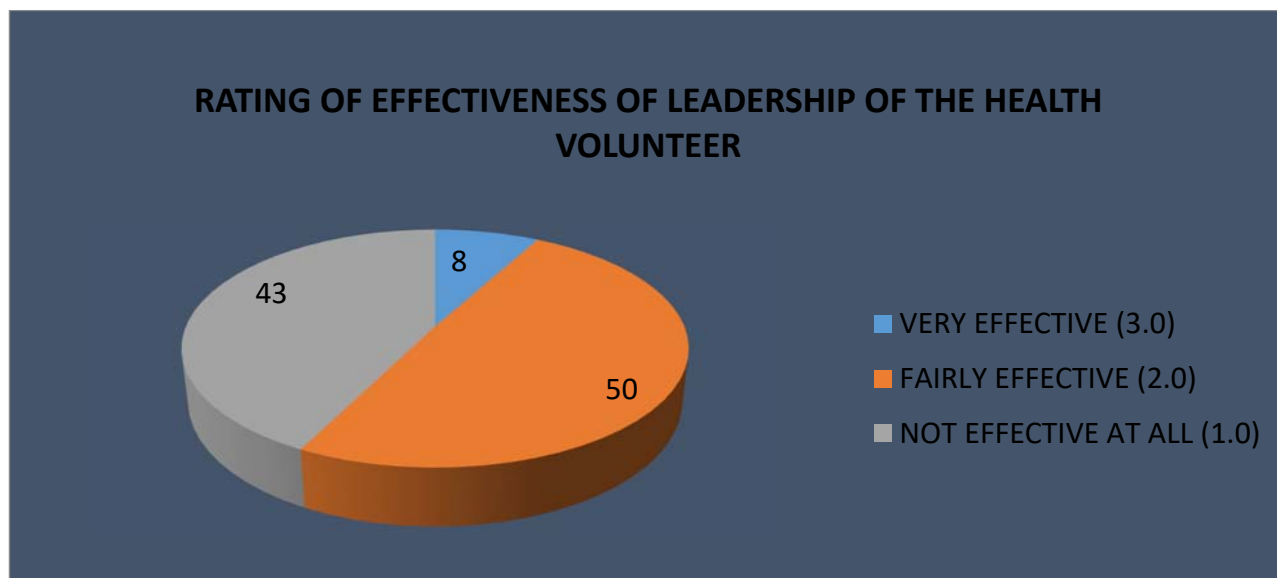
The survey revealed that Y2014, 12% of the sampled households rated the leadership of the Local Government to be very effective, 50% fairly effective and 38% not effective at all. In Y2016, there was a reduction, where 6% rated the leadership of the Local Government as very effective, 58% fairly effective and 36% of the sampled disclosed not effective at all.

RATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE LEADERSHIP OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT GROUP



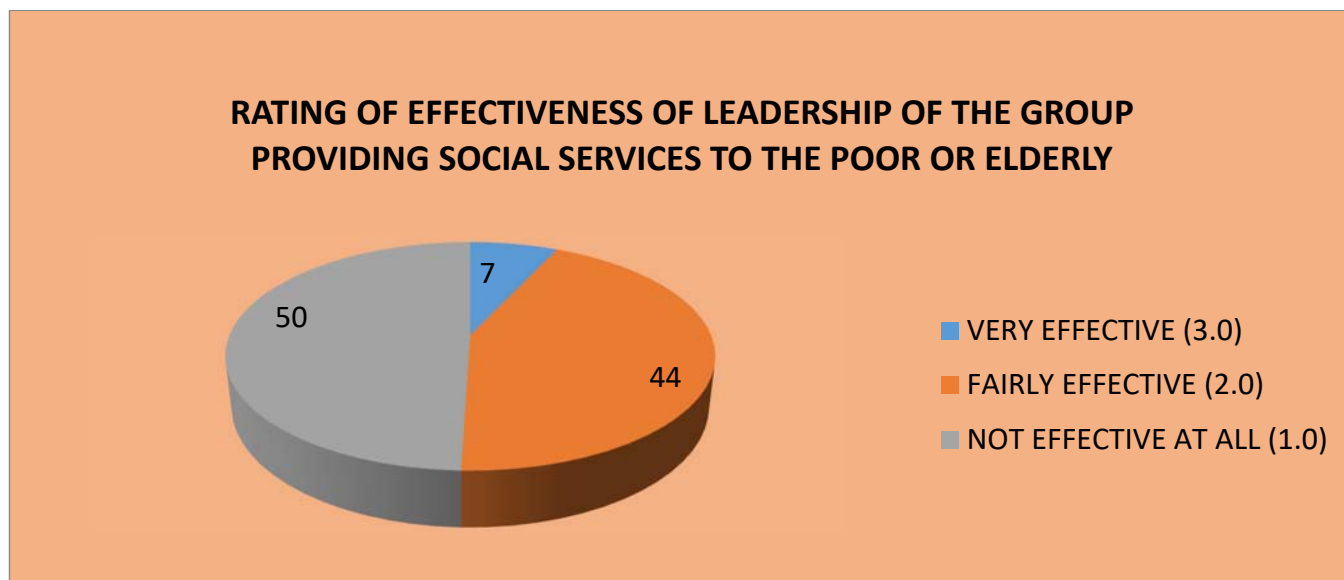
The result of the survey revealed 12% of the respondents in the sampled households as against 16% in Y2014 claimed that the leadership of the neighborhood improvement group has been very effective, 60% replied that it has been fairly effective while 28% expressed their dissatisfaction over the leadership of the neighborhood improvement group that has not been effective at all.

RATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE LEADERSHIP OF HEALTH VOLUNTEER



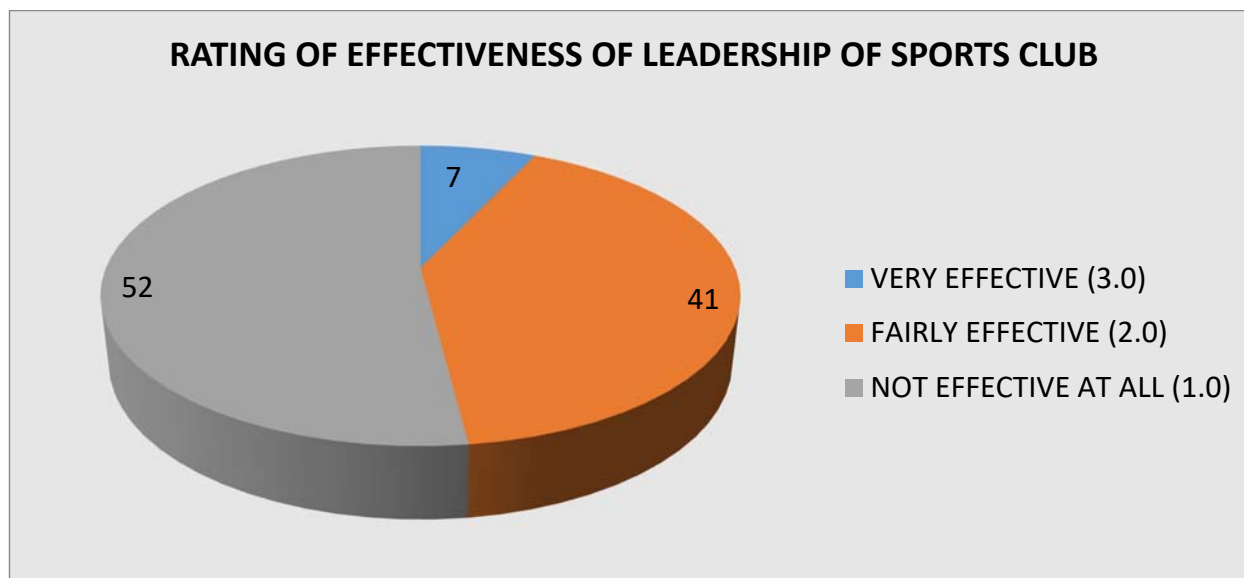
The survey further investigated the leadership of health volunteer. It was observed that 8% of the sampled households rated them very effective, 50% ranked the health volunteer fairly effective while 43% replied, not effective at all.

RATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE LEADERSHIP OF THE GROUP PROVIDING SOCIAL SERVICES TO THE POOR OR ELDERLY



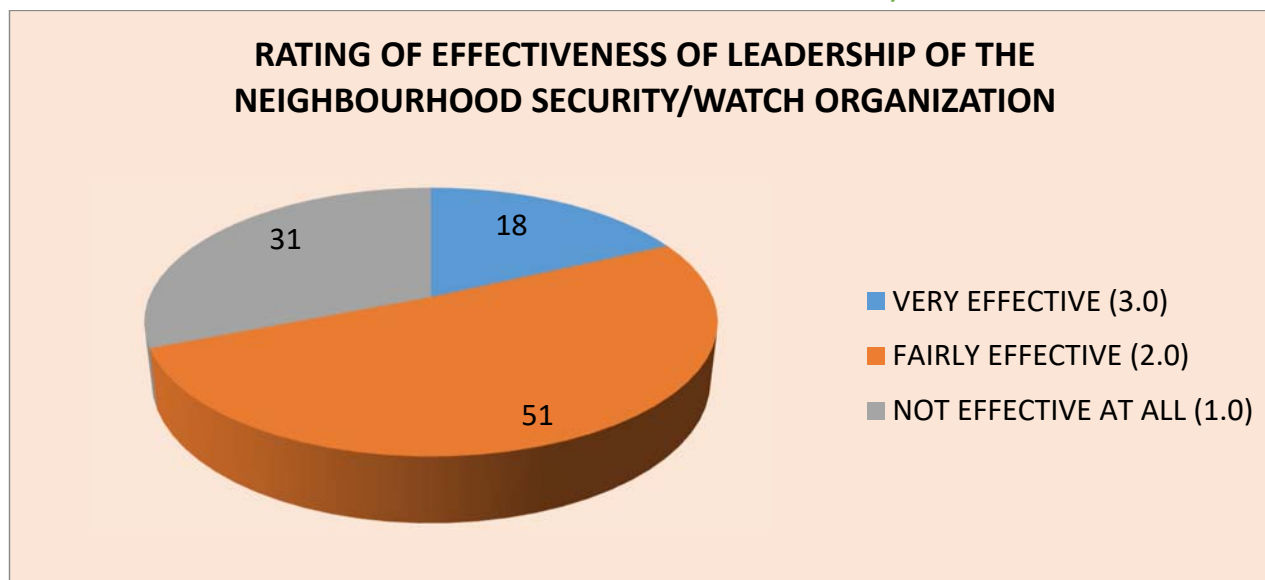
The survey result indicated that 7% of the sampled households rated the effectiveness of the leadership of the group providing social services to the poor/elderly to be very effective as against 9% in Y2014, 44% ranked them to be fairly effective and 50% claimed that the group providing social services were not effective at all.

RATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE LEADERSHIP OF SPORTS CLUB



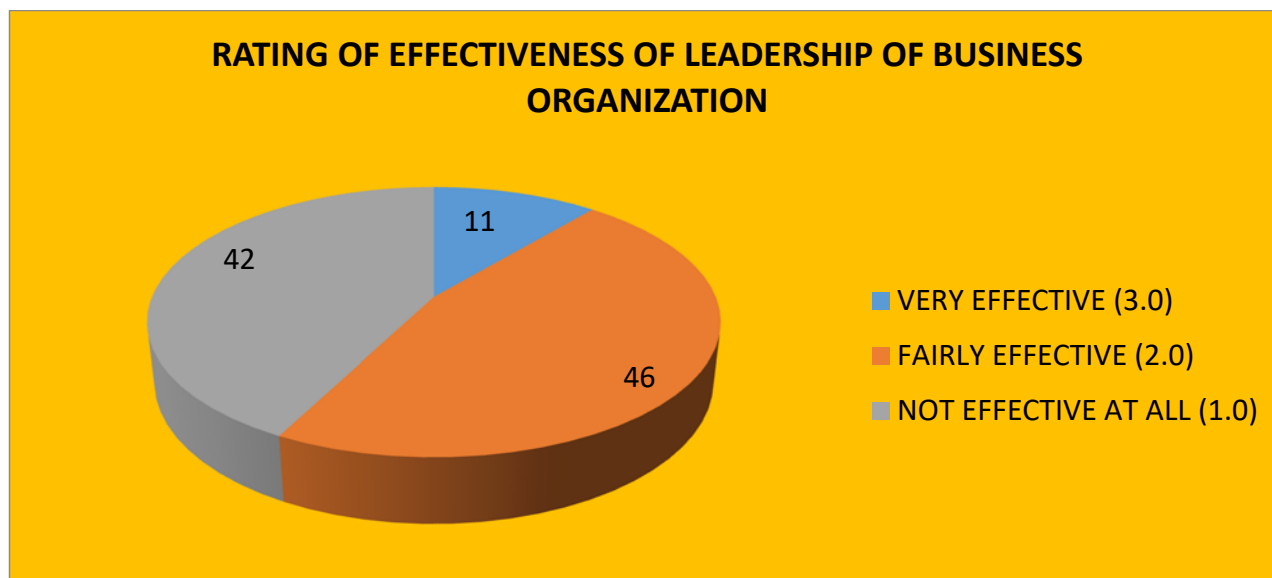
The survey sought from respondents the effectiveness of Leadership of sports club. As a whole, 7% rated the effectiveness of the Leadership of sport club to be effective as against 9% in Y2014, 41% revealed fairly effective and 52% said that the effectiveness of the leadership of the sports club in their communities were not effective at all.

RATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE LEADERSHIP OF NEIGHBORHOOD SECURITY/WATCH ORGANIZATION



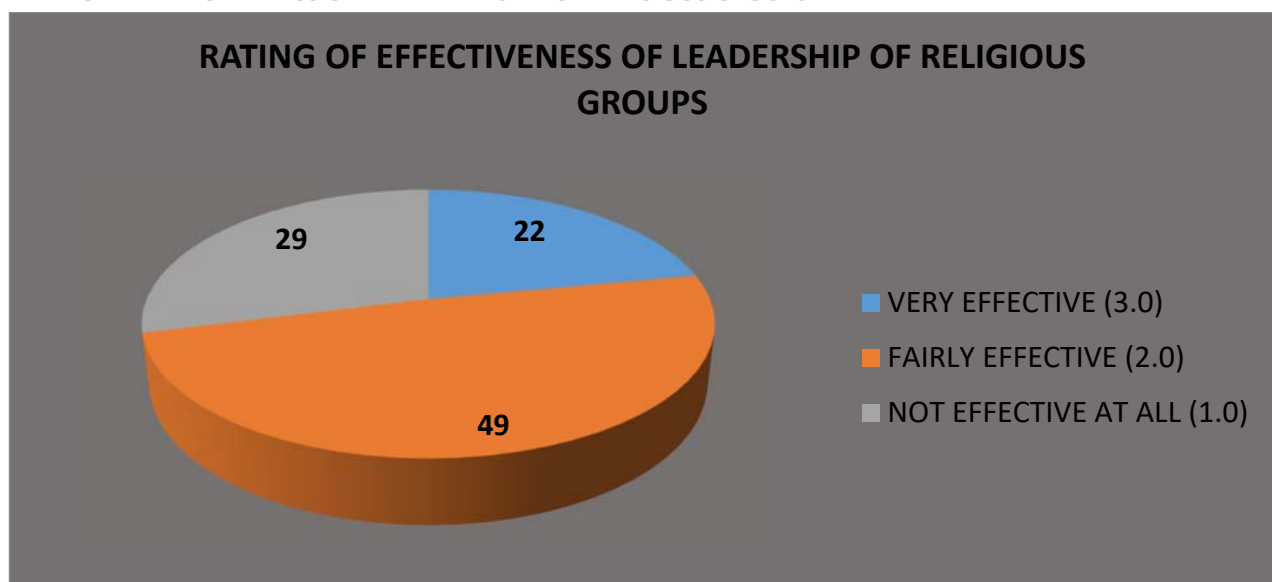
In the survey 18% respondents disclosed that the leadership of the neighborhood security/watch organization very effective, 51% and 31% claimed that the group mentioned was fairly effective and not effective at all respectively, in their communities.

RATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE LEADERSHIP OF BUSINESS ORGANIZATION



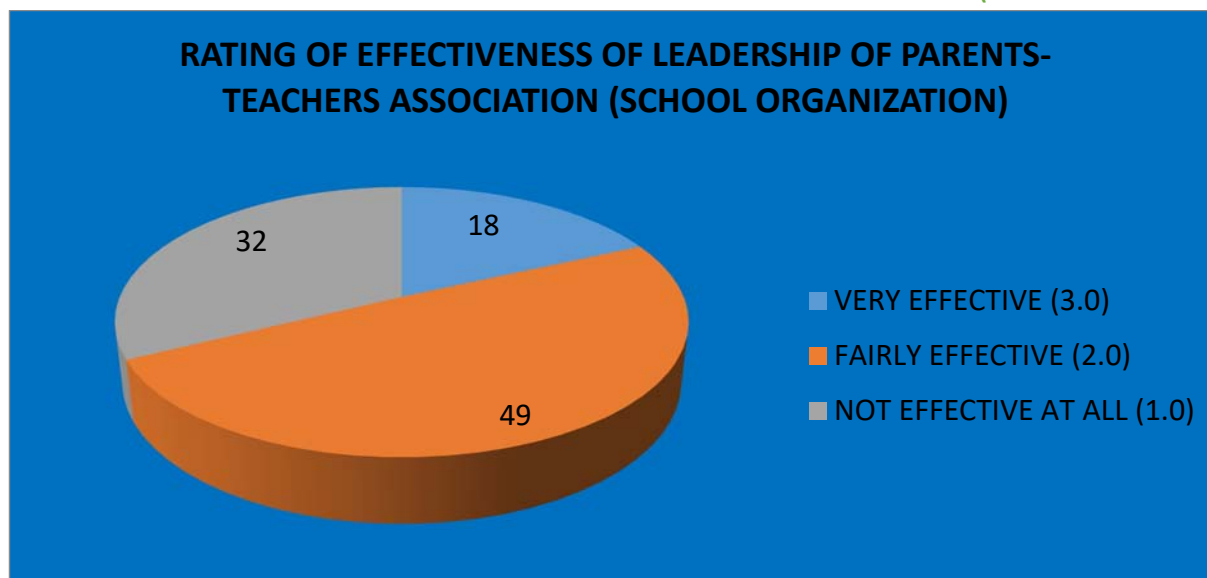
11% of the sampled households declared that the Leadership of the Business Organization in their communities has been very effective as against 14% in Y2014, 46% affirmed fairly effective and 42% said that the Leadership of the Business Organization in the areas has not been effective at all.

RATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE LEADERSHIP OF RELIGIOUS GROUPS



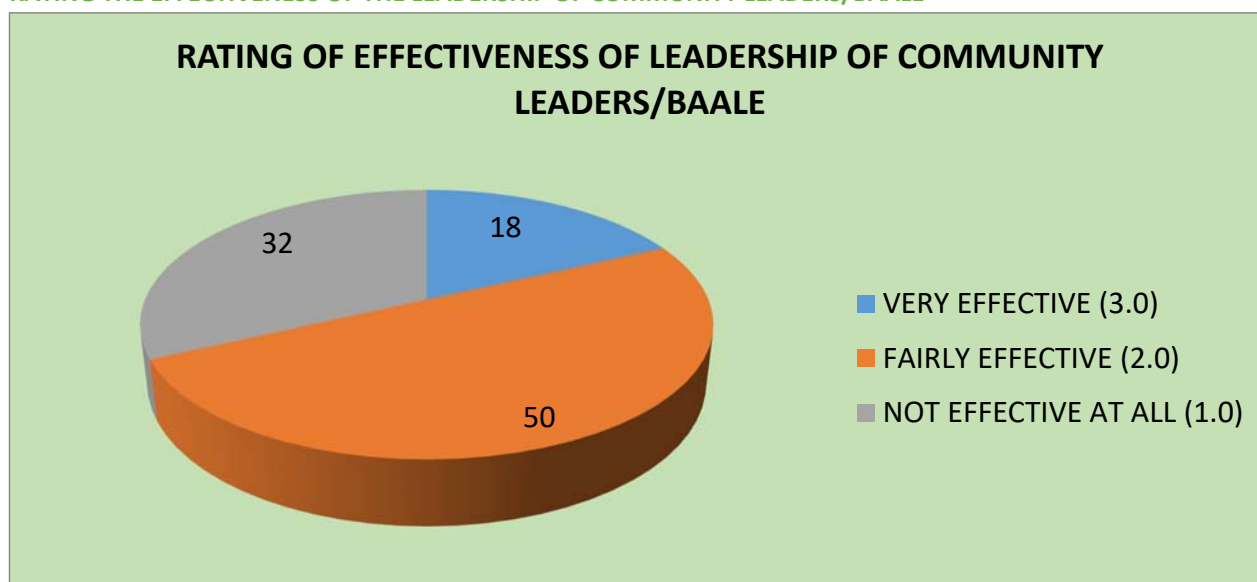
Further study shows that Religious bodies too have been rendering Leadership roles in the communities. The result shows that 22% of the sampled revealed that the Leadership of Religious Groups has been very effective, giving a slight increment when compared to Y2014 with 17%. 49% rated the leadership of Religious Groups to be fairly effective and 29% responded that there are not effective at all.

RATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE LEADERSHIP OF PARENTS-TEACHERS ASSOCIATION (SCHOOL ORGANIZATION)



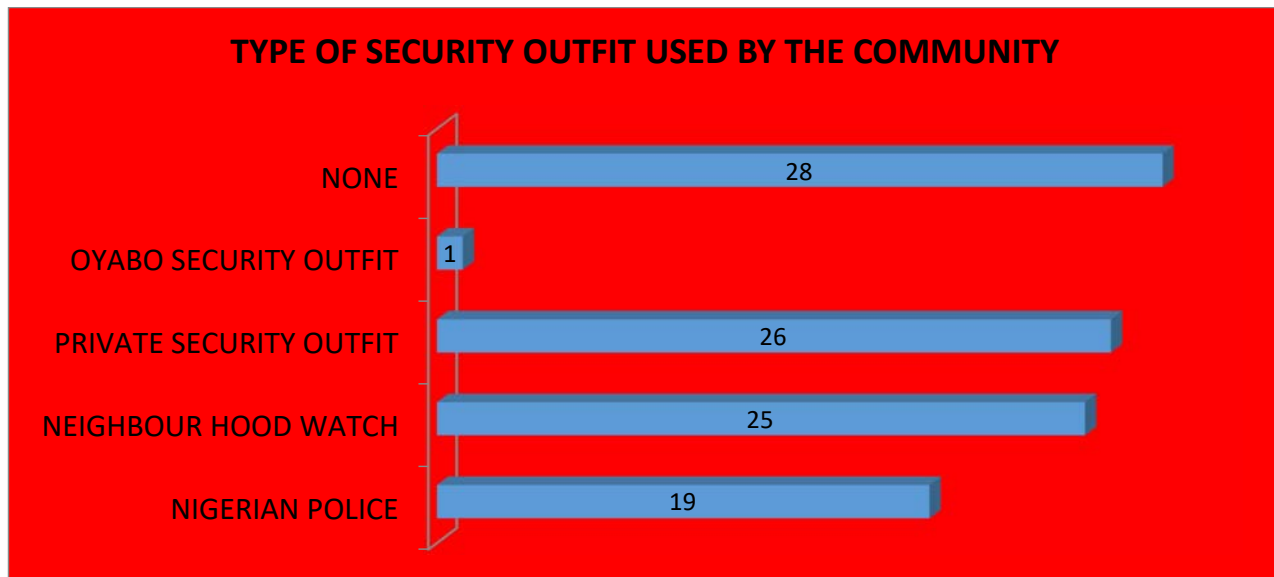
In the investigation, 18% of respondents declared that the Leadership of Parents-Teachers Association has been very effective as against 16% in Y2014, 49% said fairly effective while 32% disclosed that they have not been effective at all.

RATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE LEADERSHIP OF COMMUNITY LEADERS/BAALE



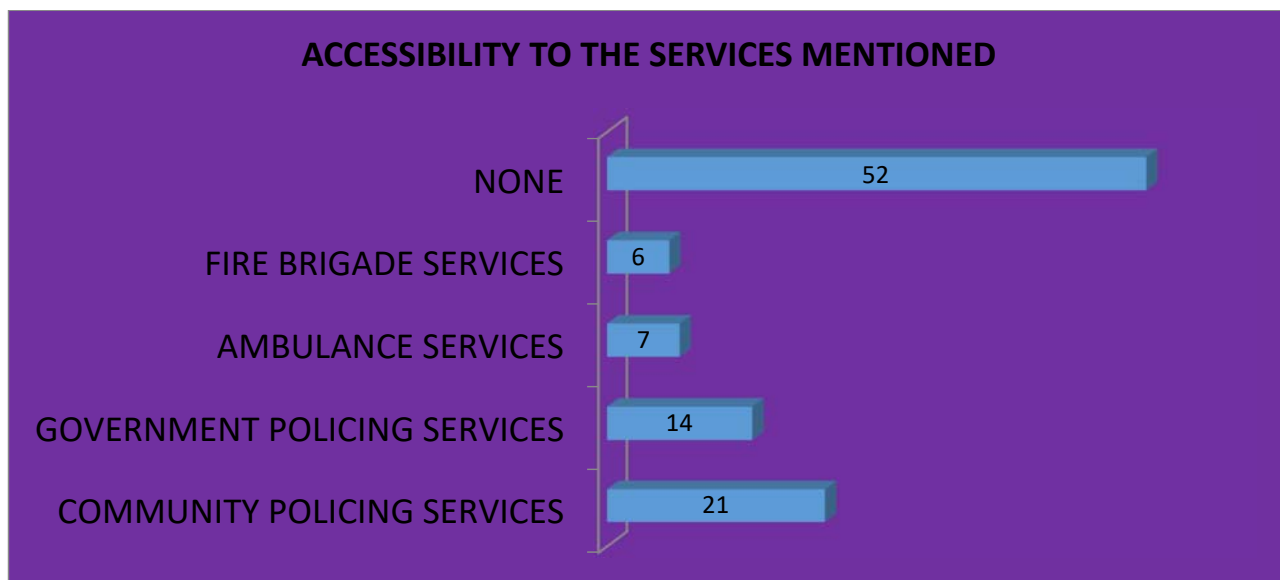
Further Study shows that 18% of the sampled households declared that the leadership of community leader/Baale has been very effective, showing a slight increment as against 16% in Y2014. 50% indicated fairly effective while 32% said that the community leader/Baale have not been effective at all.

TYPE OF SECURITY OUTFIT USED BY THE COMMUNITY



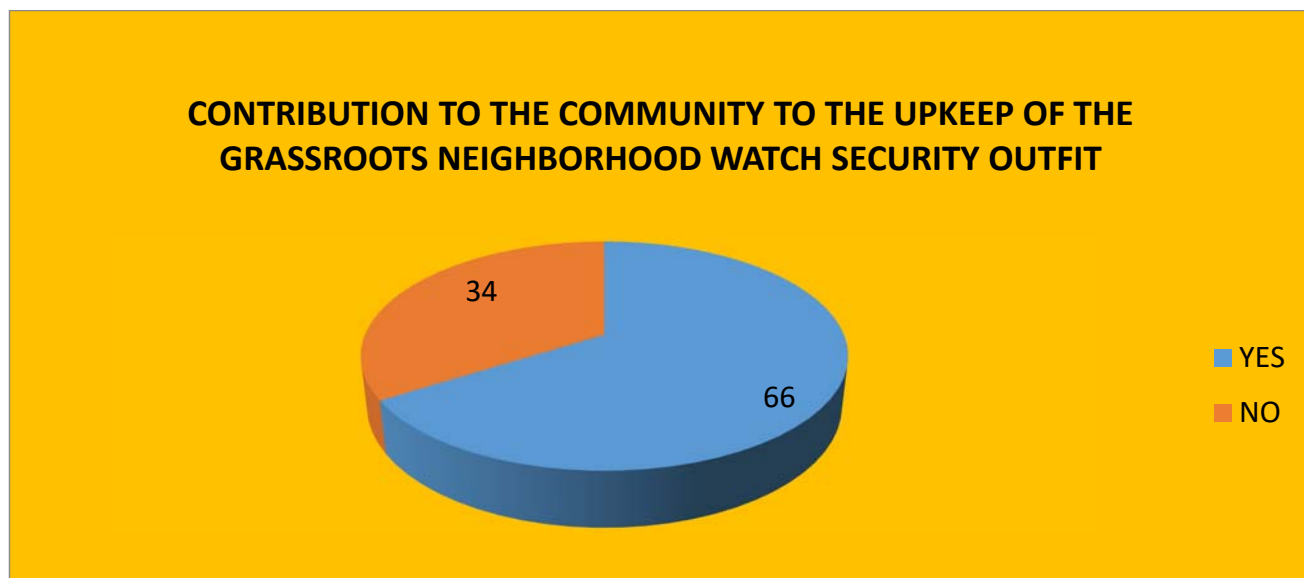
The Survey tried to seek the type of security outfit used in the communities. As a whole 19% responded that the type of security outfit used are the Nigeria Police, 25% Neighborhood Watch, 26% Private Security, 1% Oyabo security outfit and 28% revealed that their communities use none of the mentioned.

ACCESSIBILITY TO THE SERVICES MENTIONED



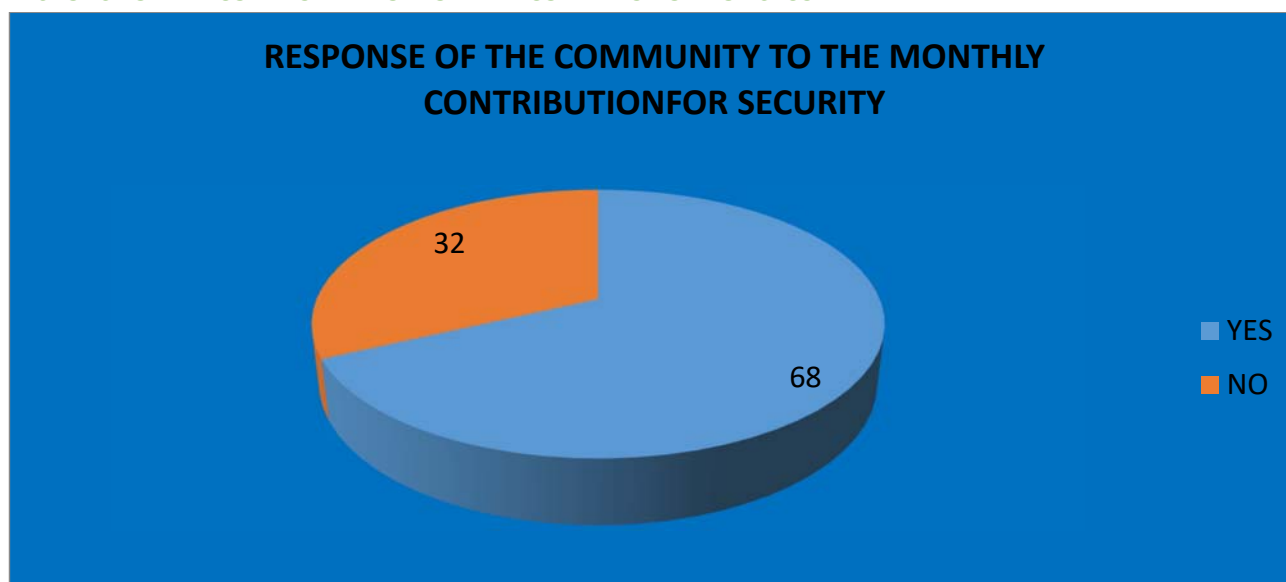
The Study sought to find out accessibility to services, it revealed that 21% of the sampled households have access to community policing service, 14% Government Policing, 7% Ambulance Service, 6% Fire Brigade Service and 52% stated that they have no access to any of the services mentioned.

CONTRIBUTION OF THE COMMUNITY TO THE UPKEEP OF THE GRASSROOTS NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH SECURITY OUTFIT



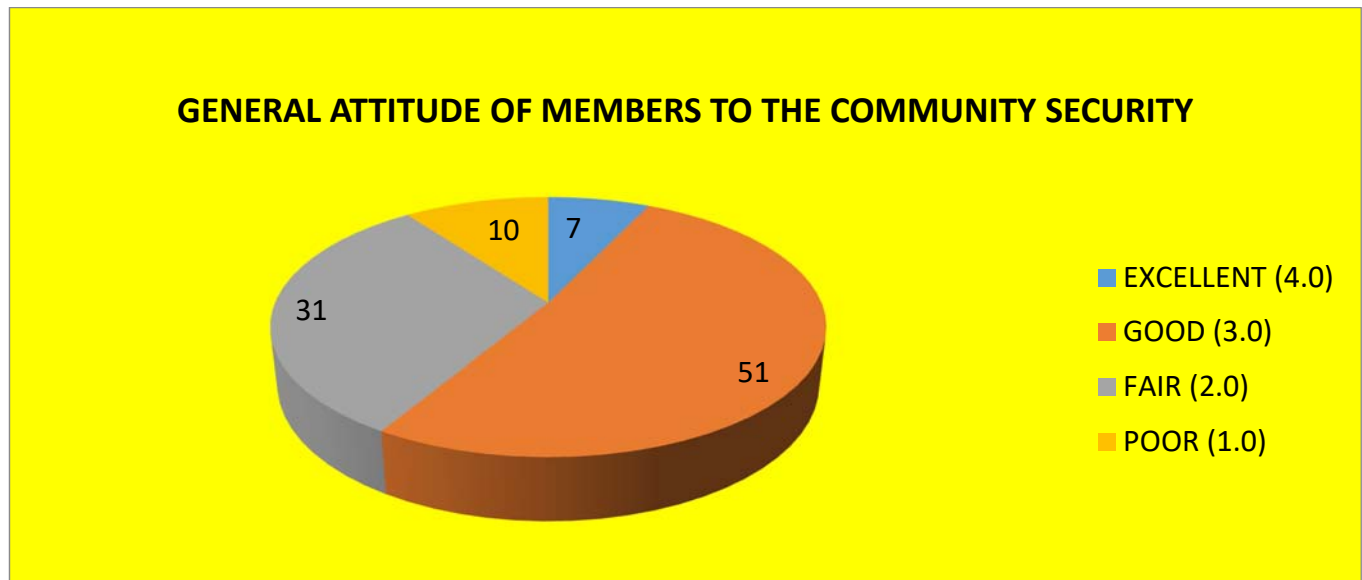
The observed analysis shows 66% of the sampled households reported to contribute to the upkeep of the grassroots Neighborhood watch as against 56% in Y2014, showing a slight improvement while 34% does not.

RESPONSE OF THE COMMUNITY TO MONTHLY CONTRIBUTION FOR SECURITY



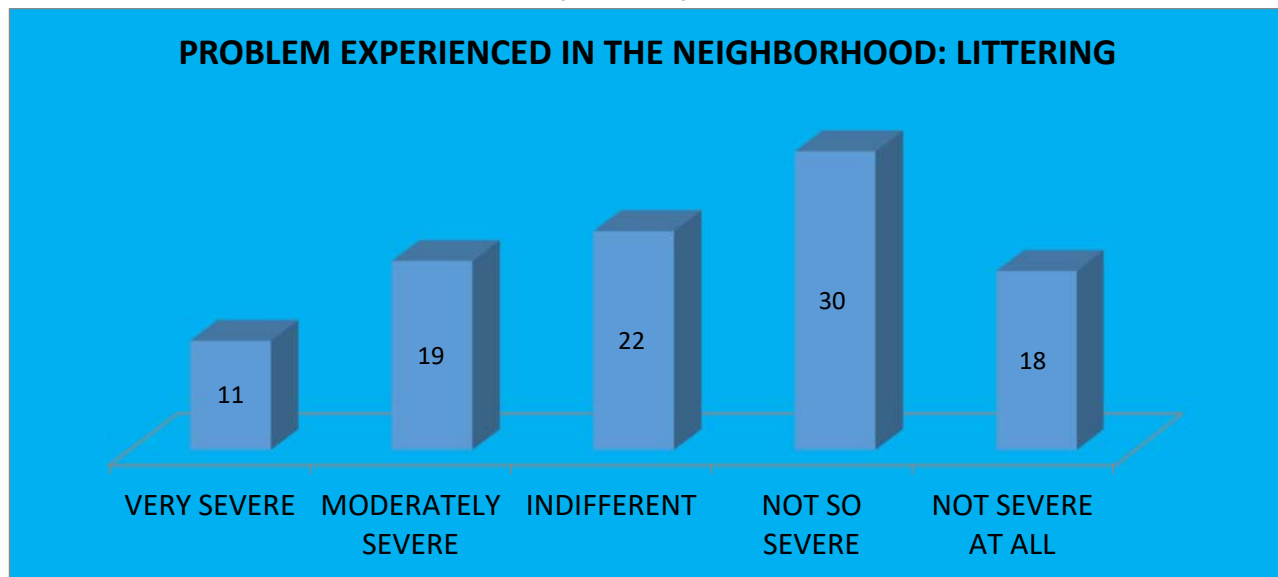
The result shows that 68% respond to the monthly contribution for security compared to 61% in Y2014, indicating an increase while 32% of the sampled do not respond.

GENERAL ATTITUDE OF MEMBERS TO THE COMMUNITY SECURITY



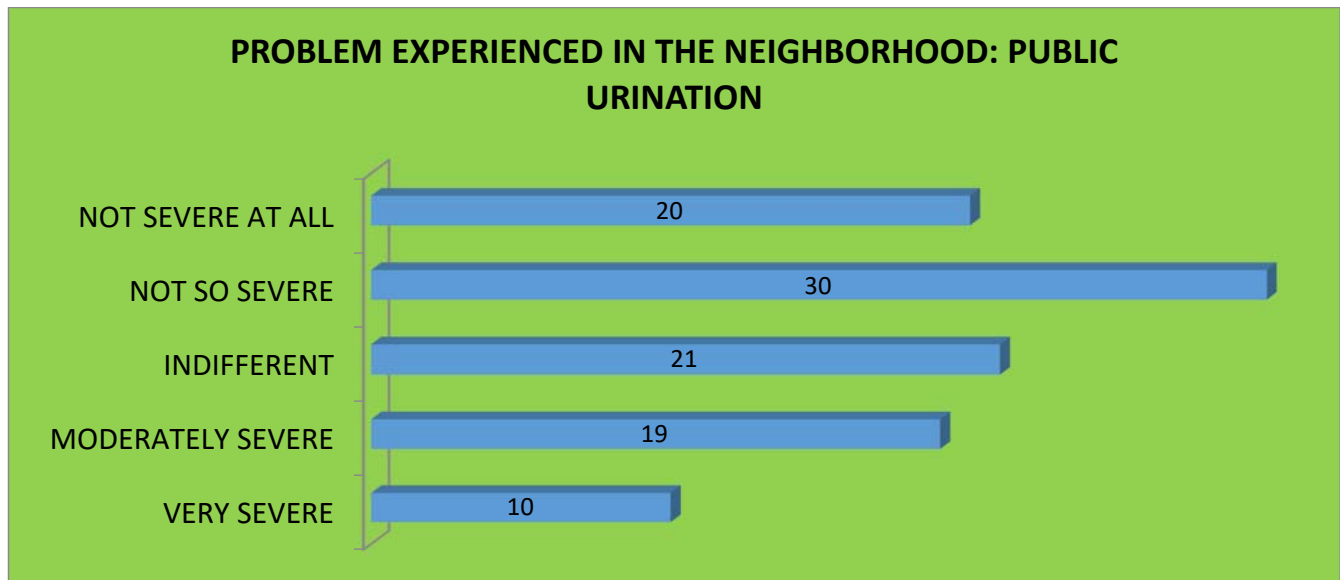
The analysis of the survey also tried to estimate the general attitude of members towards the community security. It revealed that 7% affirmed that the general attitude of member to the community security was excellent, 51% stated good, 31% said, fair and 10% acknowledged that general attitude of members to community security was poor. While in Y2014, 20% reported that the general attitude to security issues was excellent.

PROBLEM EXPERIENCED IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD (LITTERING)



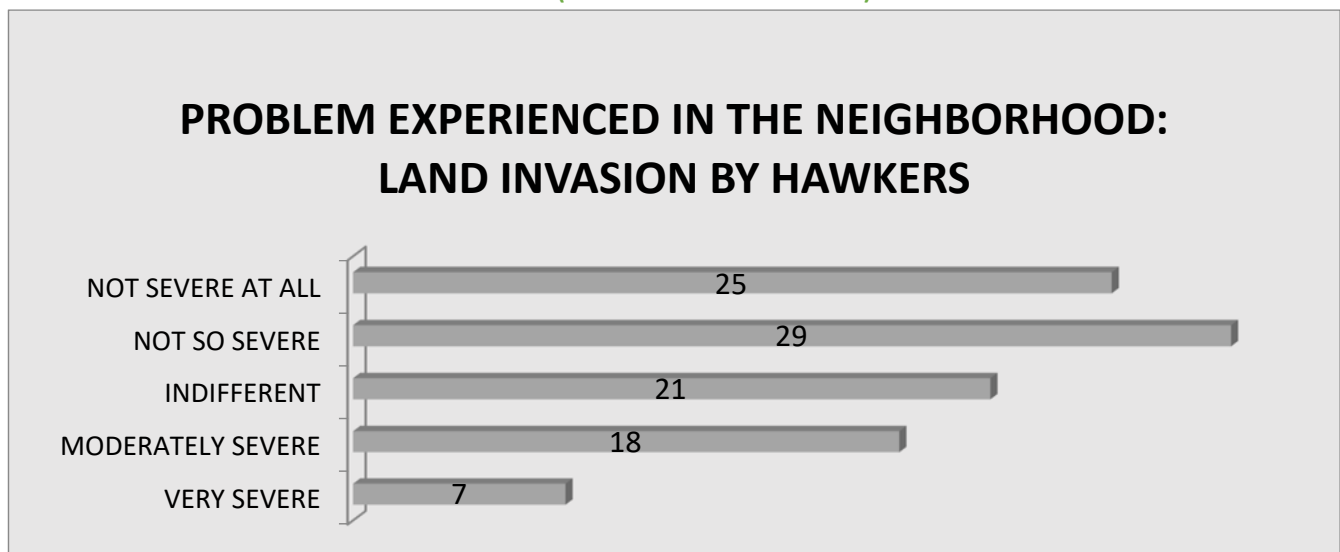
The Percentage of households that has experienced a very severe littering in their communities had a notable reduction from 25% in Y2014 to 11% in Y2016. 19% declared moderate littering, 22% indifferent, 30% revealed that the littering is not so severe and 18% said, not severe at all.

PROBLEM EXPERIENCED IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD (PUBLIC URINATION)



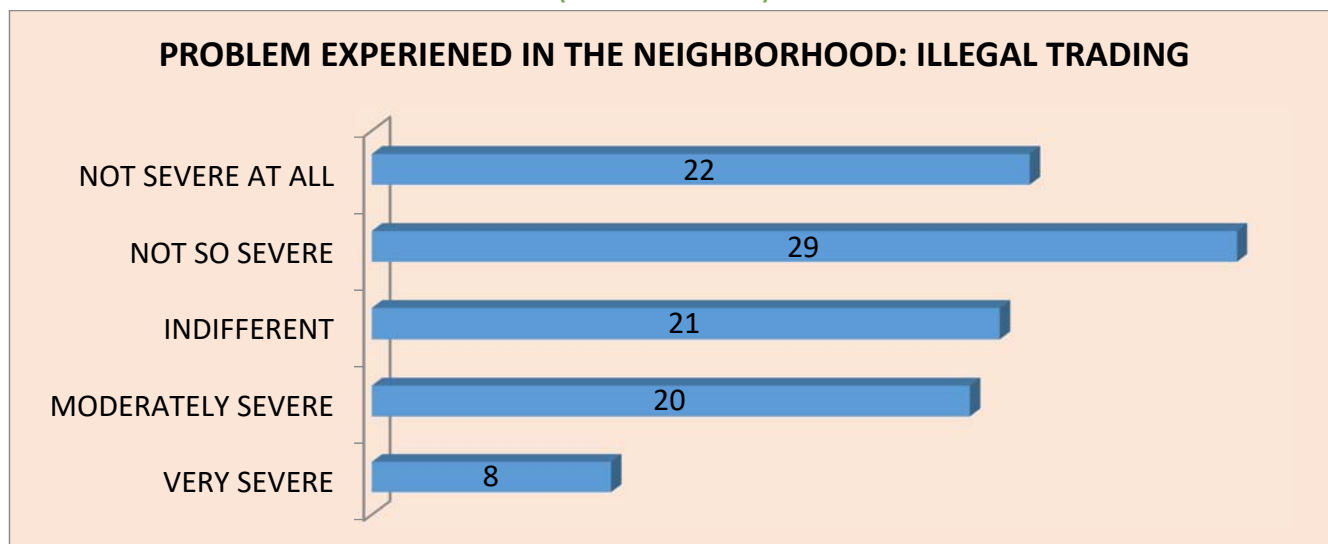
Public Urination is one of the major problem experienced in our communities. In line with this, the investigation found out that 10% surveyed affirmed that public urination was very severe as against 20% in Y2014, 19% confirmed moderately severe, 21% were indifferent, 30% not so severe and 20% disclosed that it's not severe at all.

PROBLEM EXPERIENCED IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD (LAND INVASION HAWKERS)



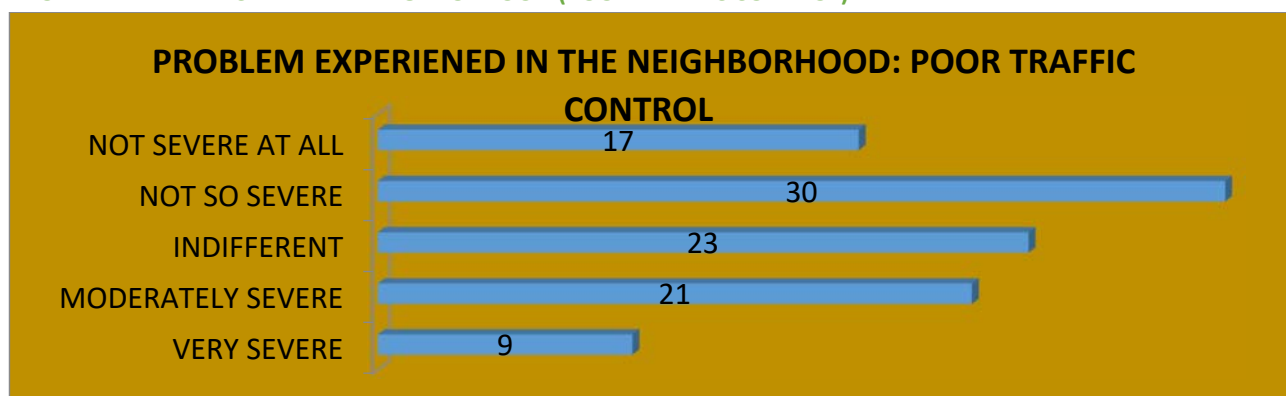
Land Grabbing has been a major problem in Lagos State, this is due to the Fact that Lagos is a megacity and has increased the demand for land and property in the State. In view of this, Lagos State Government has addressed the issue by passing a law which makes land grabbing an offence. The survey revealed that 7% of the sampled has a very severe problem of land invasion, 18% established that land invader problem was moderately severe, 21% were indifferent, 29% claimed it was not so severe and 25% responded that it was not severe at all in their areas.

PROBLEM EXPERIENCED IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD (ILLEGAL TRADING)



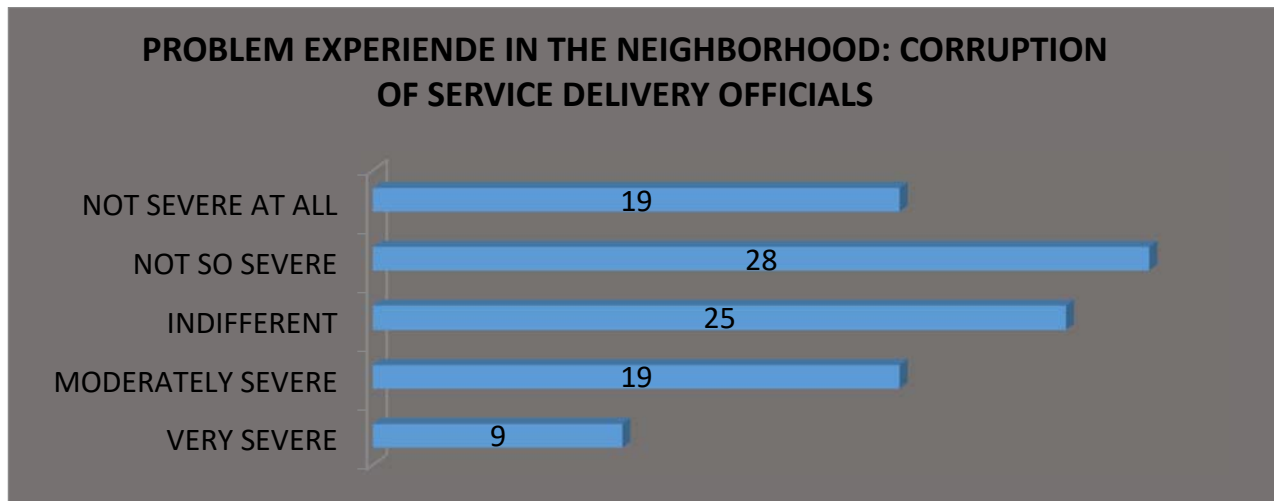
Illegal Trading (Street Trading) has grown in leaps and bounds at the expense of human lives and public good in the State. This has made Lagos State Government to ban street trading in the State. The Survey investigated the opinion of residents on the problems experienced in the neighborhood as a result of illegal trading. 8% of the sampled disclosed that illegal trading was very severe in their communities as against 16% in Y2014, 20% revealed that illegal trading in their areas is moderately severe, 21% of respondents were indifferent, 29% said that it was not so severe and 22% revealed that it was not severe at all.

PROBLEM EXPERIENCED IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD (POOR TRAFFIC CONTROL)



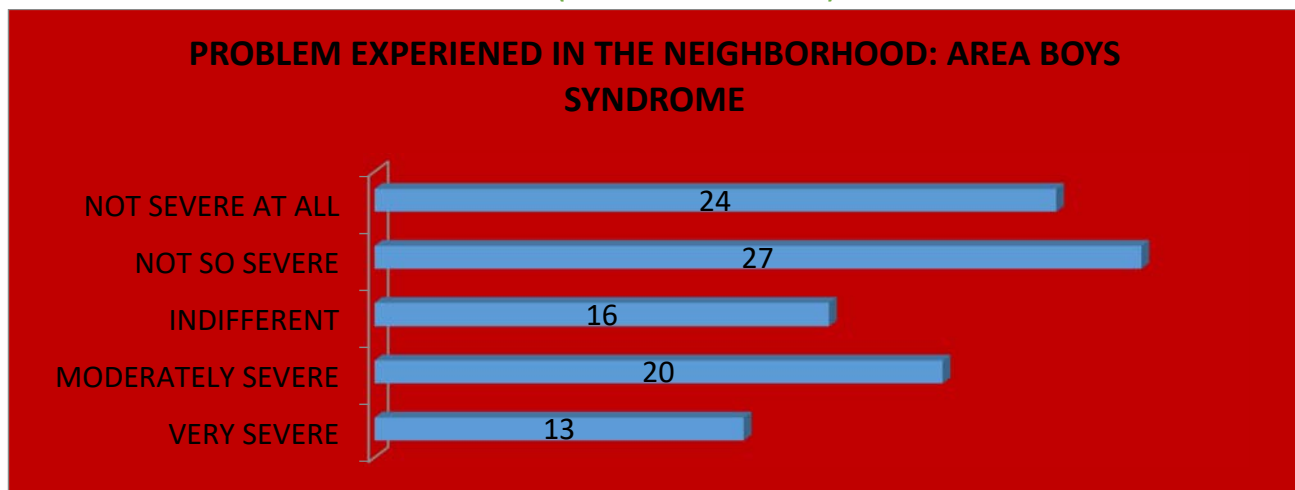
The management of traffic is almost an overwhelming challenge in Lagos State, Poor road quality, over population and lack of alternative roads have been the major cause of poor traffic control. In view of this, Lagos State Government has embarked on road rehabilitation. The survey tried to found out about the poor traffic control as a problem experienced in the neighborhood. At a Whole, 9% responded that poor traffic control was very severe in their areas as against 19% in Y2014 which indicated a reduction and an improvement of traffic control, 21%, 23%, 30% and 17% mention moderately severe, indifferent, not so severe and not severe at all respectively.

PROBLEM EXPERIENCED IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD (CORRUPTION OF SERVICE DELIVERY OFFICIALS)



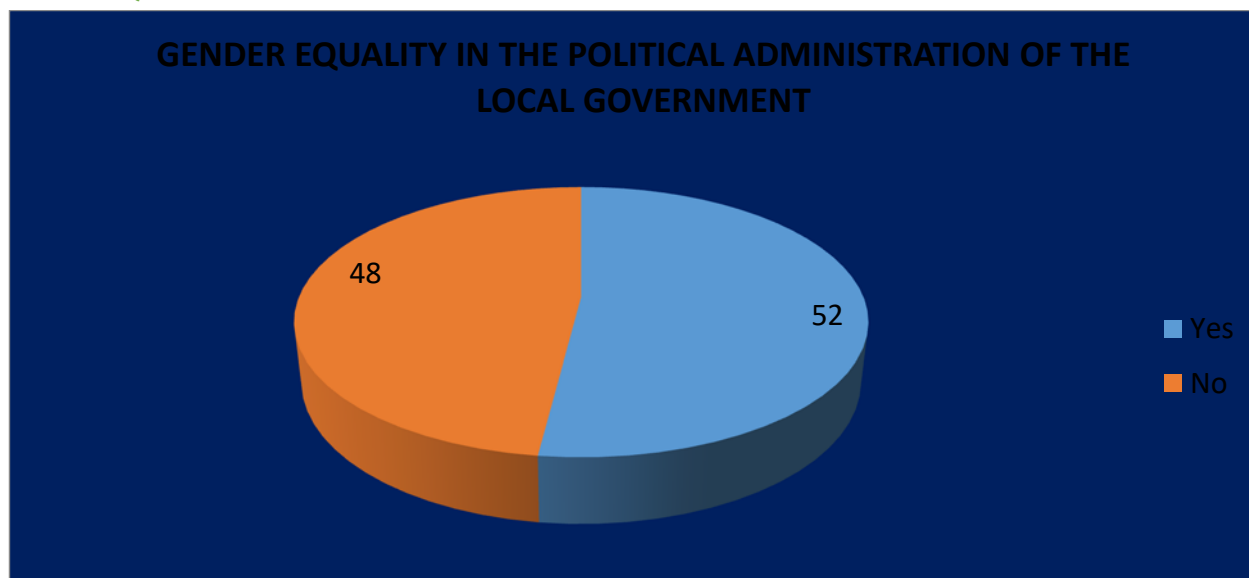
The survey investigated the problem experienced in the neighborhood as a result of corruption of service delivery officials. 9% responded the act was very severe, 19% said that it was moderately severe, 25% were indifferent, 28% revealed that the problem of corruption of service delivery officials was not so severe and 19% affirmed that it was not severe at all.

PROBLEM EXPERIENCED IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD (AREA BOYS SYNDROME)



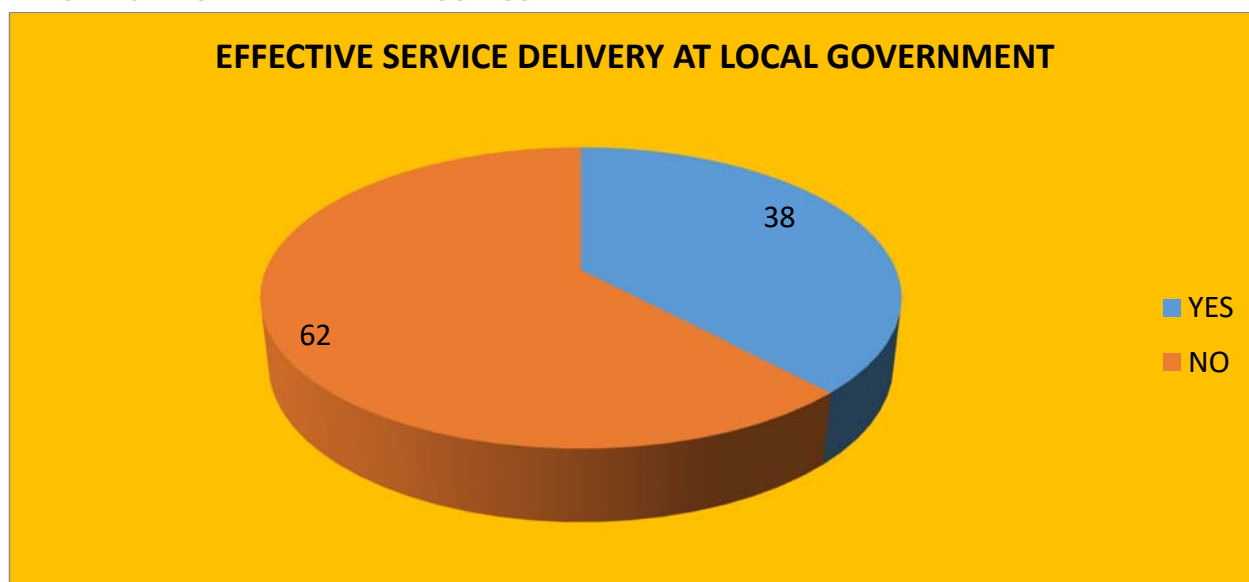
Further Study exposed the problem of Area boys in the neighborhood. The investigation revealed that 13% of the respondents acknowledged the problem of area boys in their areas, indicating a notable reduction as compared to Y2014 with 21%. 20% disclosed that it was moderately severe, 16% were indifferent, 27% recorded that it was not so severe while 24% said it was not severe at all

GENDER EQUITY IN THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION AT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT



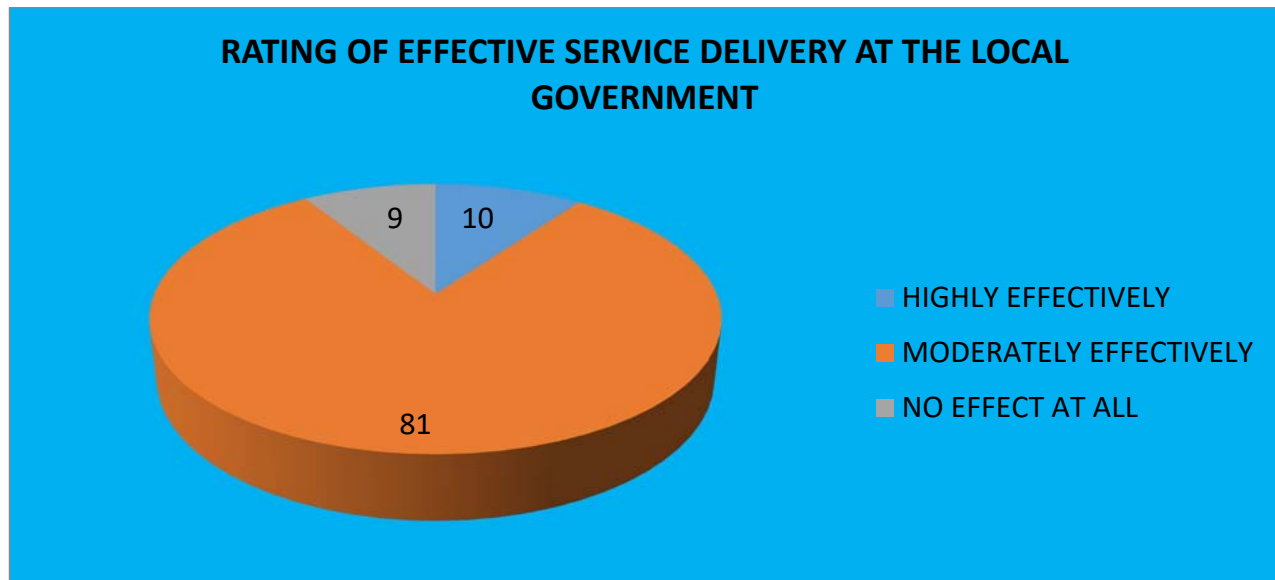
The State Government has supported and adopted policies which seek to promote gender equity and women empowerment. In this investigation, 52% believed that there is gender equity in the political administration at the Local Government as against 41% in Y2014 while 48% disagreed.

EFFECTIVE SERVICE DELIVERY AT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT



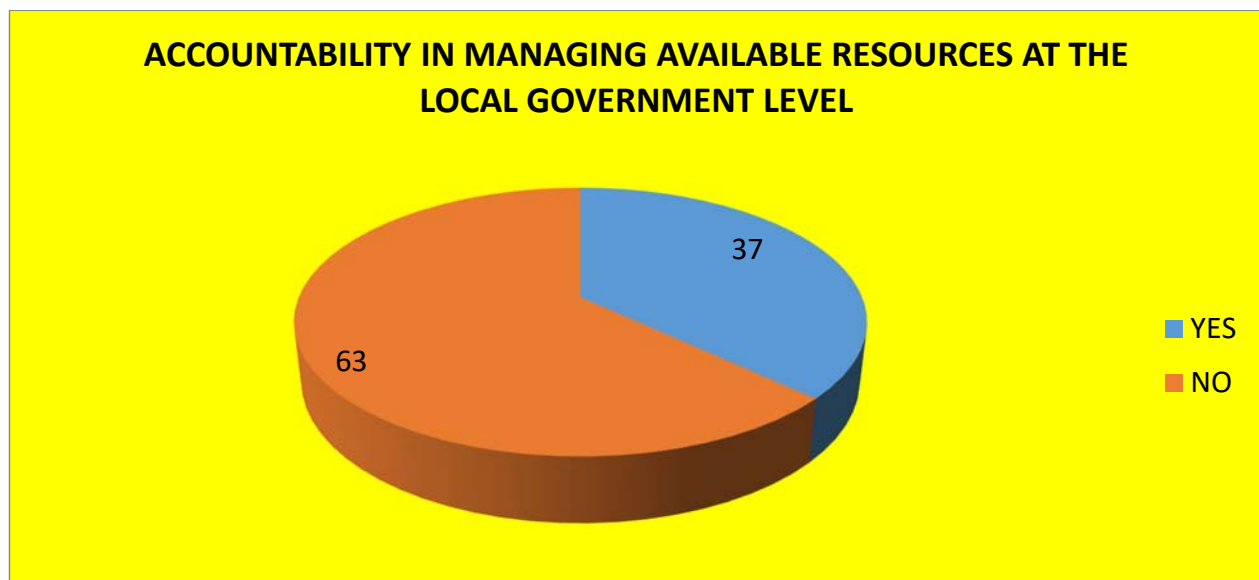
The analysis showed the opinion of respondents on the effective service delivery at the Local Government. As a Whole 38% sampled affirmed effective service deliveries at the Local Government while 62% do not. Whereas in Y2014 those that confirmed effective service delivery was 25%, given an increase in of about 13% Y2016.

RATING OF EFFECTIVENESS OF SERVICE DELIVERY AT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT



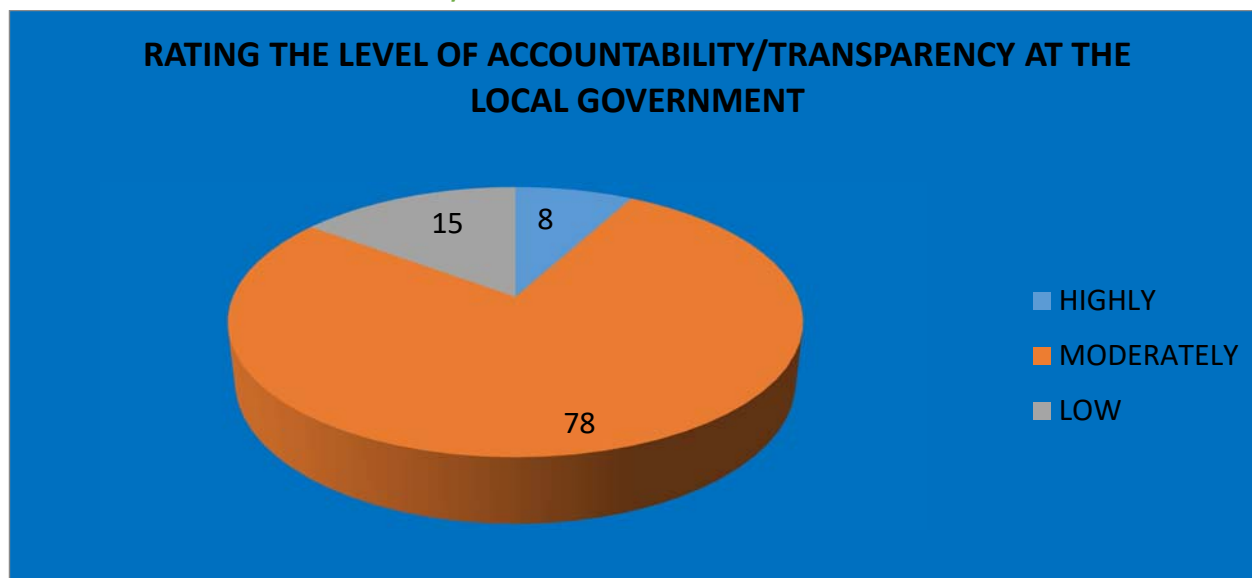
An analysis on the rate of effectiveness of service delivery at the Local Government was conducted, in which 10% sampled rated the service delivery at the Local Government as highly effective, 81% replied moderately effective and 9% ranked the service delivery at Local Government as not effective at all.

ACCOUNTABILITY IN MANAGING AVAILABLE RESOURCES AT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEVEL



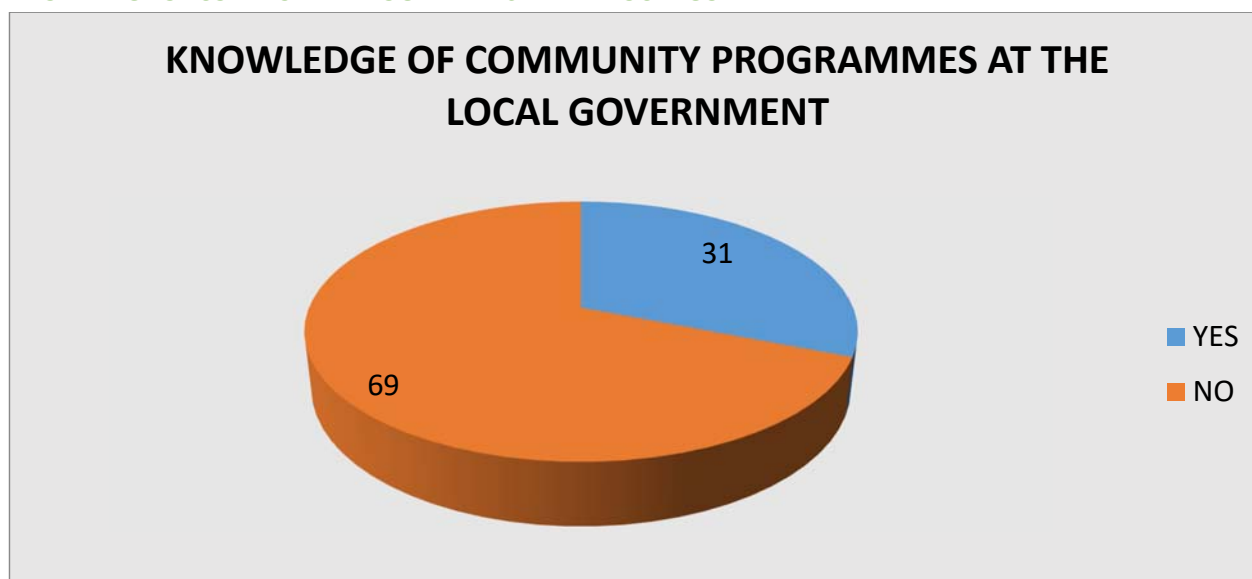
Across the State, the survey discovered only 37% of the sampled agreed that there was accountability in managing the resources at the Local Government while 63% disagreed.

RATING THE LEVEL OF ACCOUNTABILITY/TRANSPARENCY AT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT



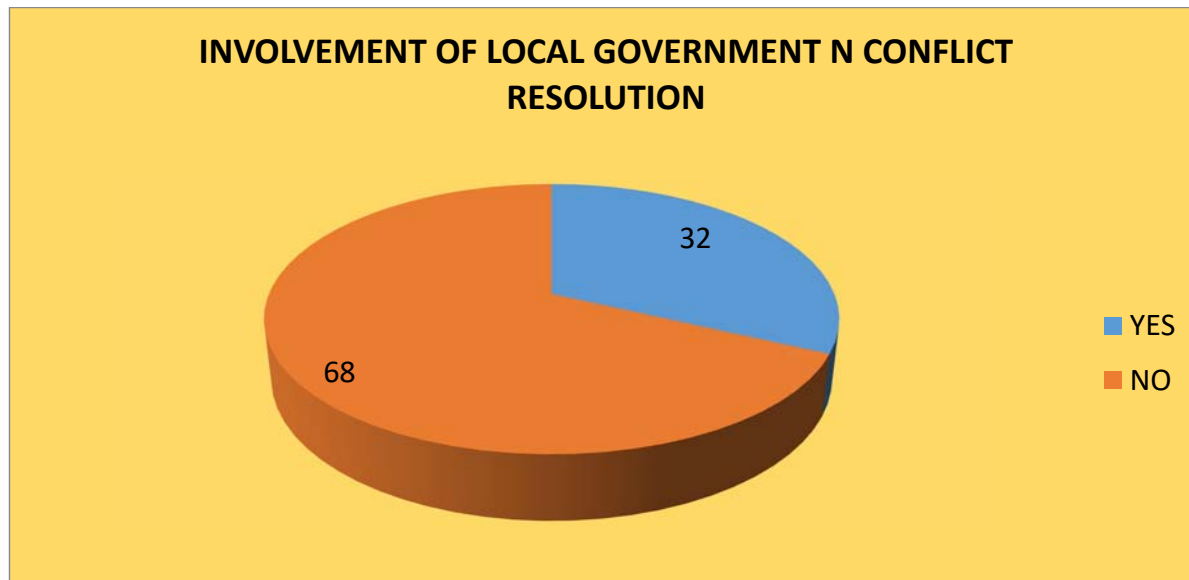
The survey result showed that 8% of the sampled respondents rated the level of accountability /transparency at the Local Government as high, 78% rated it as moderate and 15% rated as Low.

KNOWLEDGE OF COMMUNITY PROGRAMMES AT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT



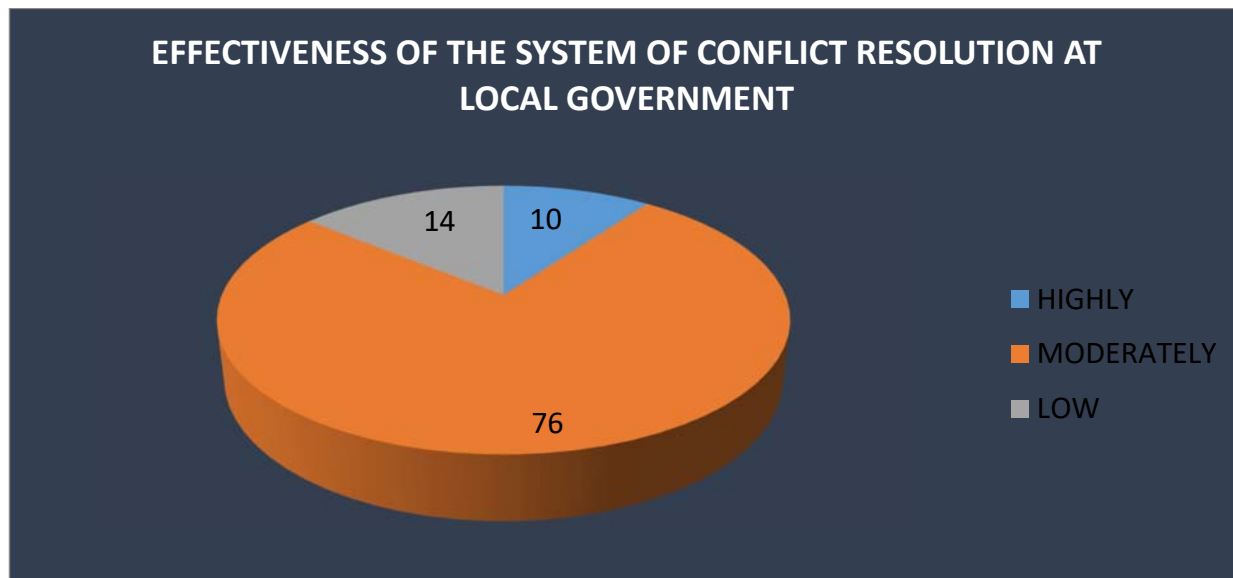
The analysis revealed the awareness of community programmes at the Local Government/Local Council Development Areas. It revealed that only 31% of the sampled declared that they are aware of community programmes been organized by the Local Government whereas Y2014 has 19% awareness while 69% complained of non-awareness.

INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION



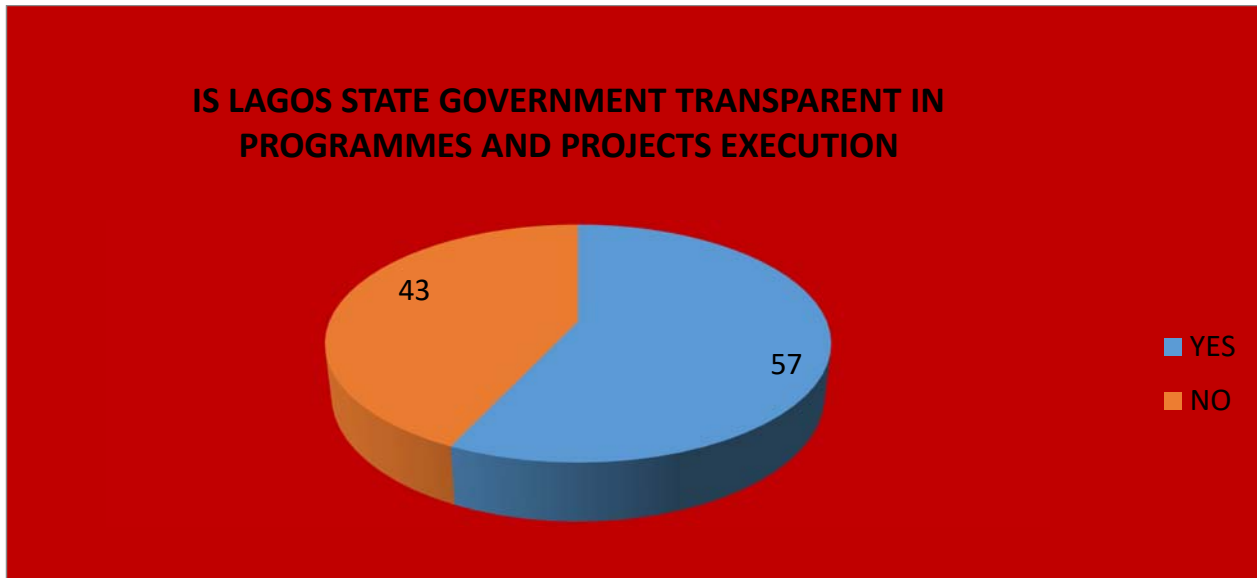
The Problem that arises at the Neighborhood could be numerous. The survey examined the involvement of Local Government in Conflict Resolution. 32% sampled reported that the Local Government were involved in conflict resolution in their community while 68% said that the Local Government were not involved in conflict resolution in the communities.

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SYSTEM OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION AT LOCAL GOVERNMENT



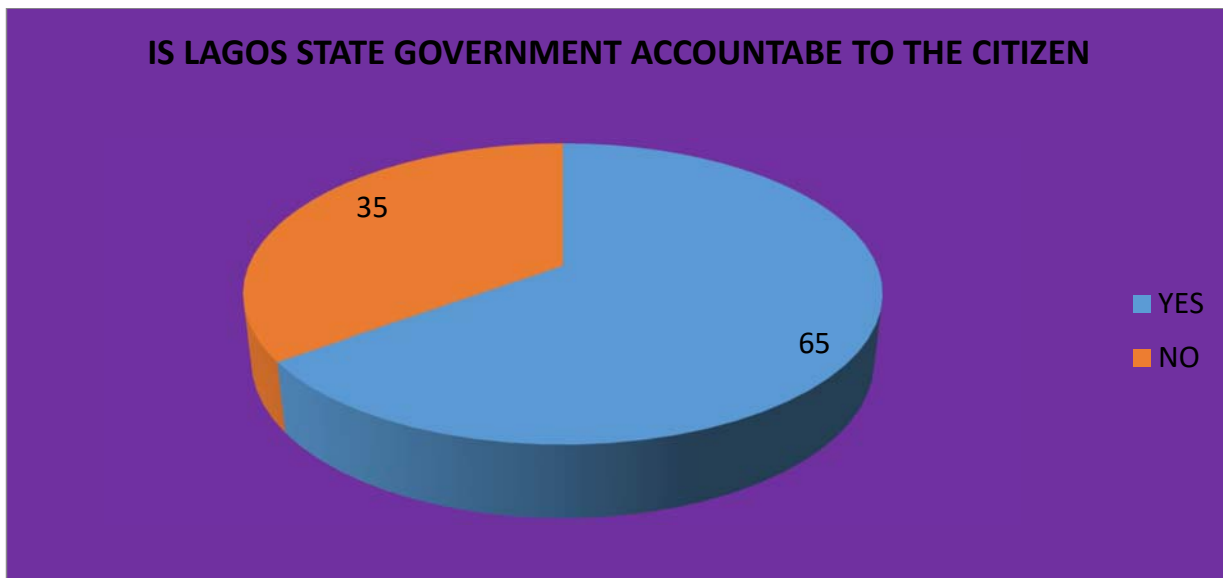
The survey showed the effectiveness of the system of conflict resolution at the Local Government. As a whole, 10% declared that the effectiveness of the system of conflict resolution at the Government as highly effective, 76% said it was moderately effective while 14% rated the local Government low in conflict resolution.

IS LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT TRANSPARENT IN PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS EXECUTION



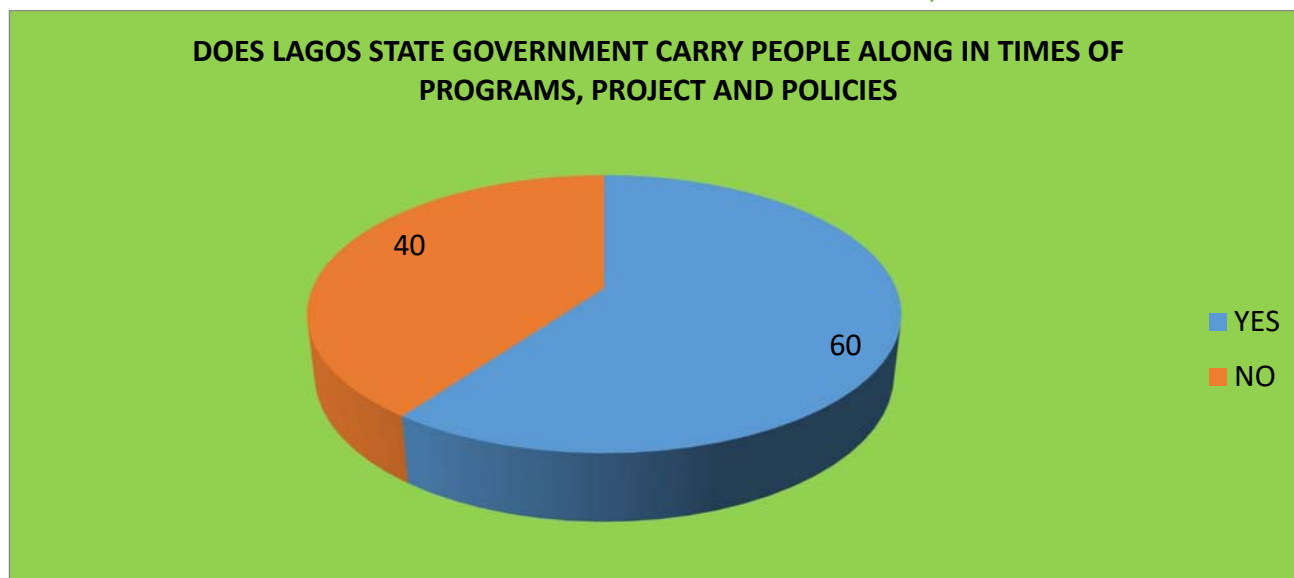
The State Indicator shows that 57% revealed that in their own opinion, the state Government have been transparent in her programmes and projects execution while 43% disagreed.

IS LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABLE TO THE CITIZEN



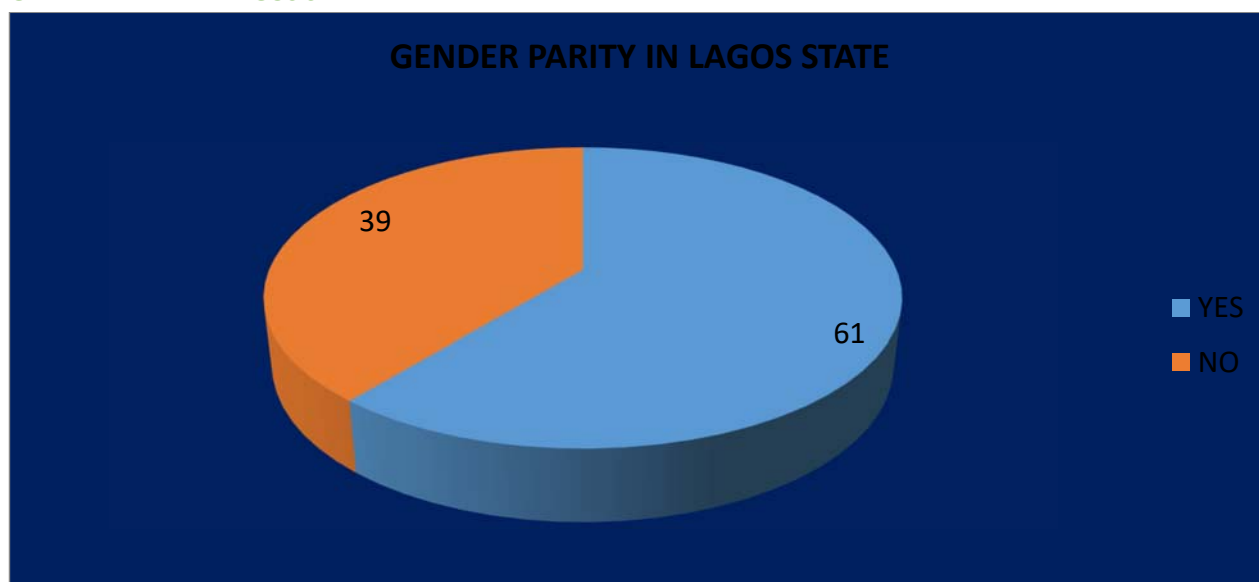
The outcome of the Survey revealed that 65% sampled replied that Lagos State Government is accountable to the citizen while 35% disagreed.

DOES LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT CARRY PEOPLE ALONG IN TIMES OF PROGRAMS, PROJECT AND POLICIES



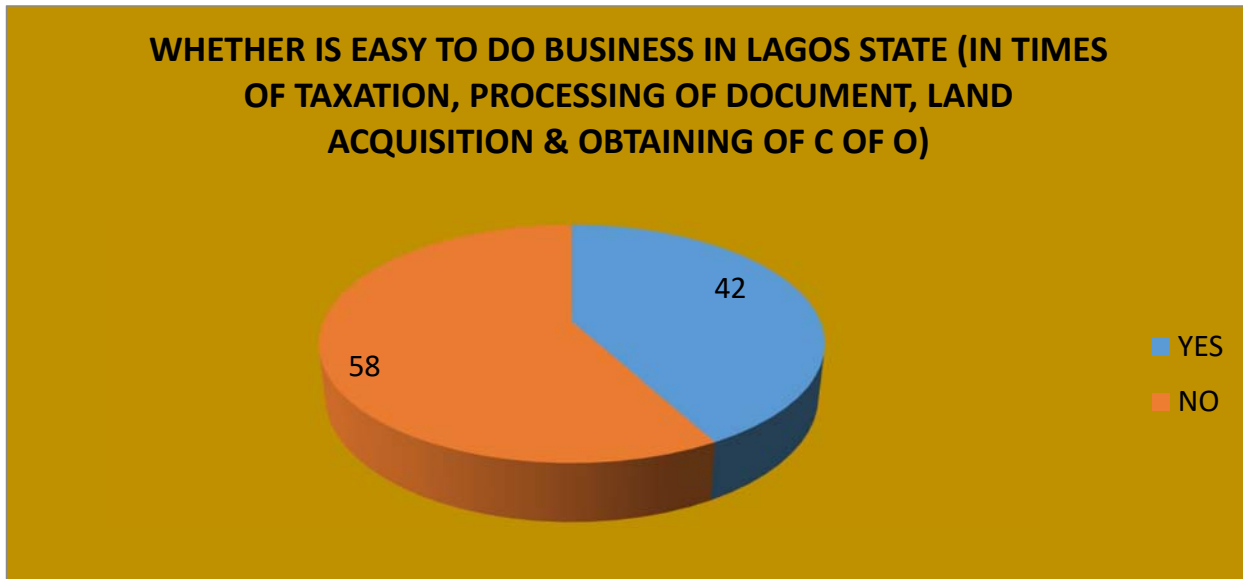
The Survey on whether Lagos State Government carries people along in times of programs, project and policies revealed 60% of respondents disclosed that Government does carry people along in times of programs, project and policies while 40% disagreed.

GENDER PARITY IN LAGOS STATE



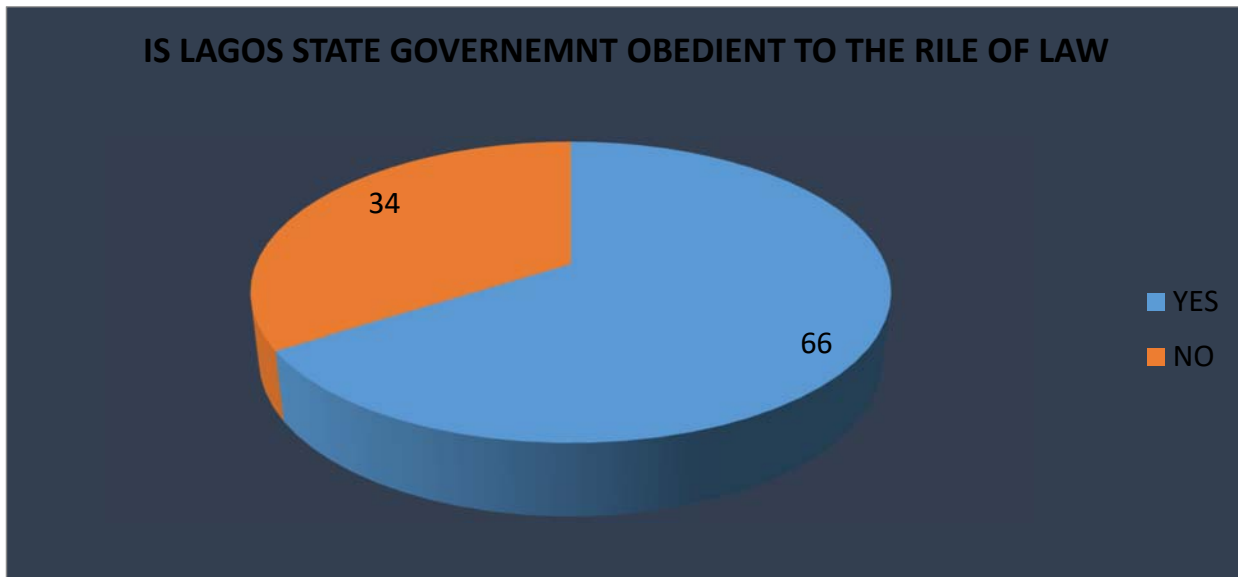
As a Whole, 61% of the sampled households believed that Women are well represented in Lagos state Government while 39% said that there was nothing of such.

WHETHER IT IS EASY TO DO BUSINESS IN LAGOS STATE (IN TIMES OF TAXATION, PROCESSING OF DOCUMENT, LAND ACQUISITION & OBTAINING C OF O)



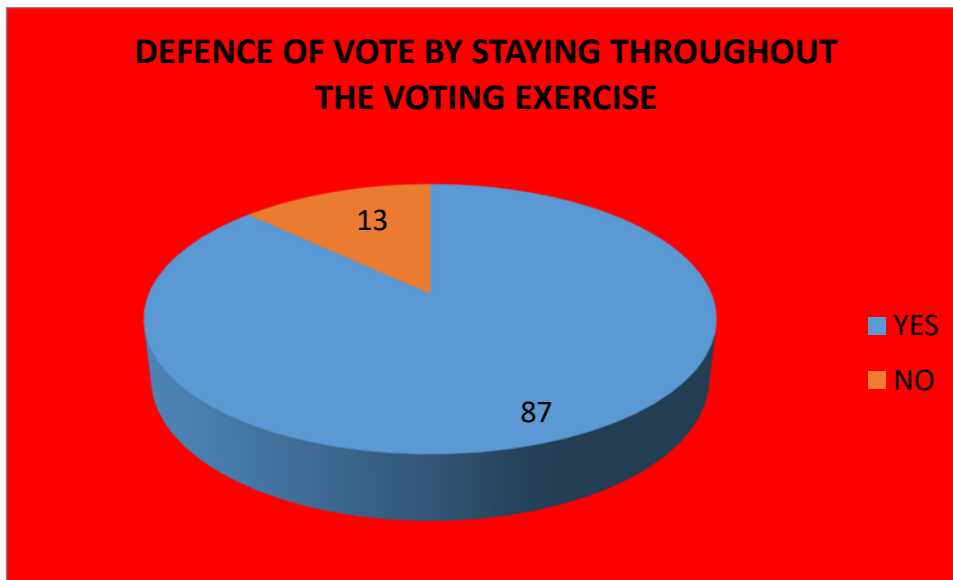
The Survey investigated whether it is easy to do business in Lagos State in terms of Taxation, processing of document, land acquisition & obtaining of C of O. 42% of the respondents indicated that it was easy to do business in Lagos State while 58% of the sampled has a contrary opinion.

IS LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT OBEDIENT TO THE RULE OF LAW



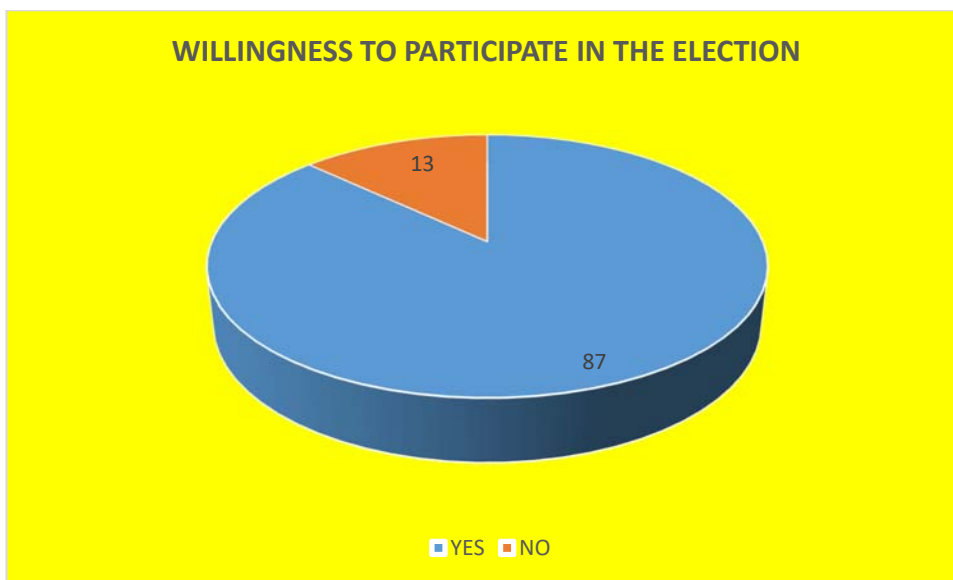
The Study examined if the State Government was obedient to the rule of Law. 66% respondents in their own opinion that the state Government is obedient to the rule of Law and 34% said that the Government is not.

CARRIERS OF VOTER'S CARD



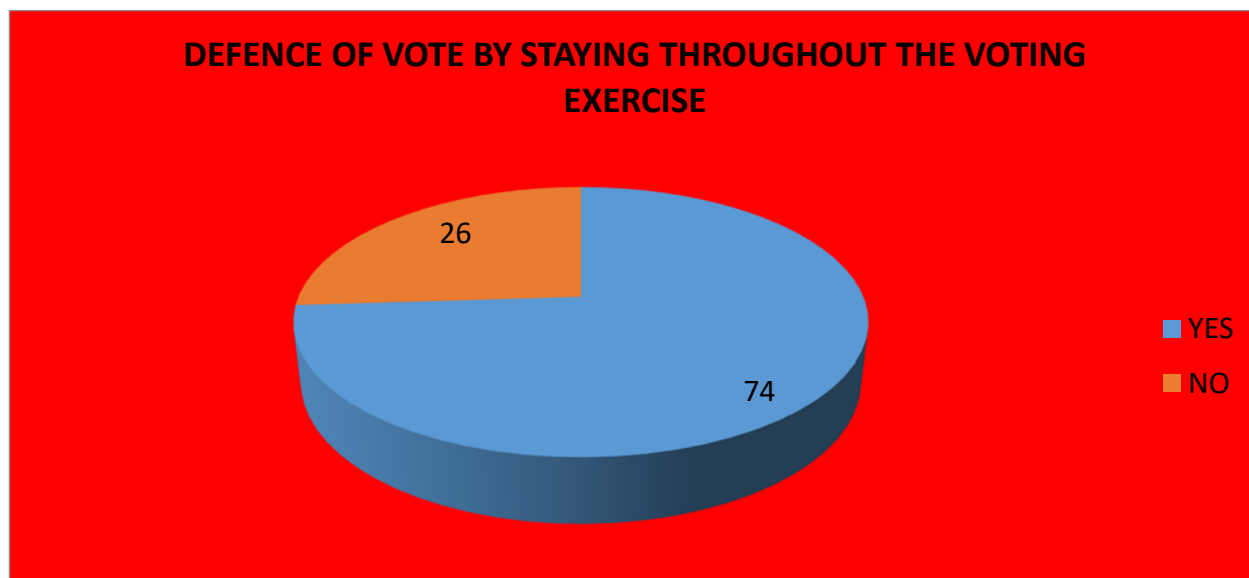
It required that all citizens must present a voter's card when they turn up at the voting booth. The Survey result showed that 87% of the sampled households registered and have voter's card as against 77% in Y2014 while 13% were not carriers of voter's card.

WILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ELECTION



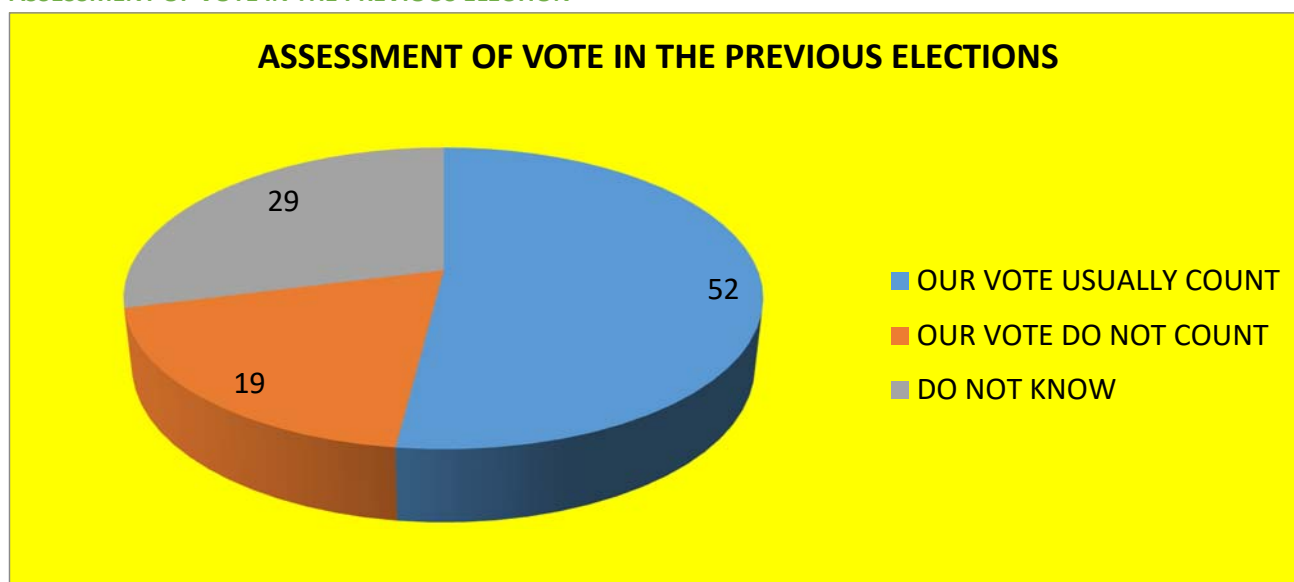
The result obtained from the analysis on willingness to participate in the elections showed that 82% of the sampled households were willing to partake in the election as against 87% in Y2014, indicating a slight reduction, while 18% respondents were not eager to participate in the election

DEFENCE OF VOTE BY STAYING THROUGHOUT THE VOTING EXERCISE



The Survey also sought to know whether voters will defend their vote by staying throughout the voting exercise and the result showed that 74% were ready to stay by their vote throughout the voting exercise as against 76% in Y2014 while 26% were those that will leave and not stay to defend their vote.

ASSESSMENT OF VOTE IN THE PREVIOUS ELECTION



The Survey also made enquiry on the sampled about the assessment of vote in the previous election and revealed that 52% agreed that vote usually count, 19% said their vote do not count while 29% replied that they do not know.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

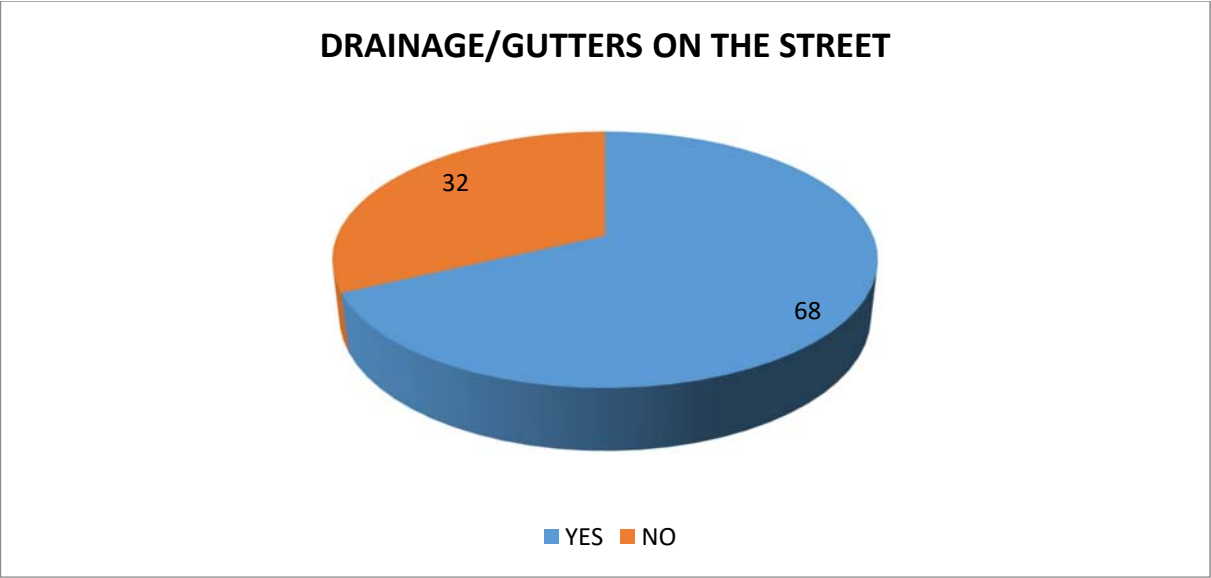


ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

DRAINAGE SERVICES

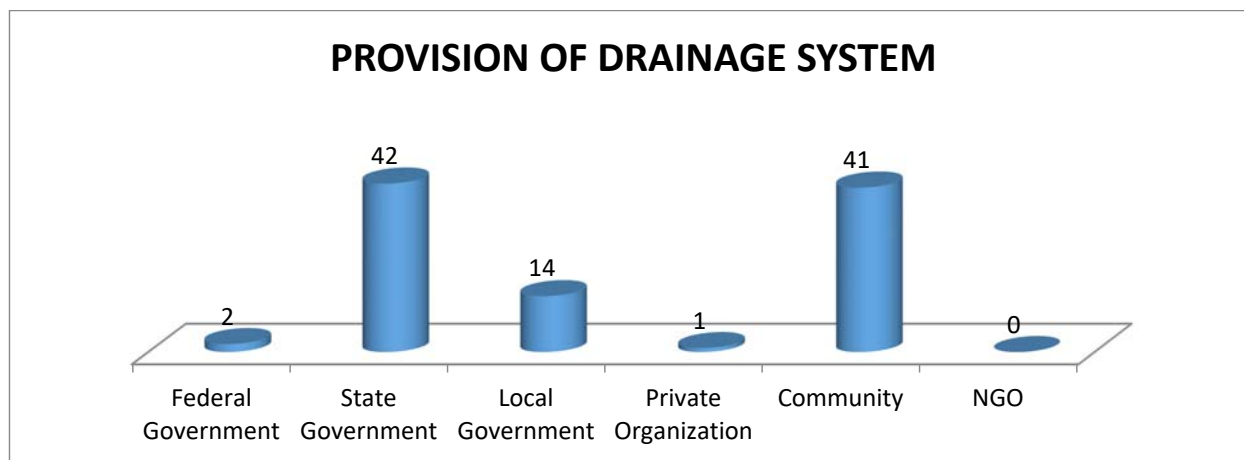
Drainage is an infrastructure constructed to get rid of surface water from the earth. It is constructed to prevent flood that can cause damage to human lives and properties. Erosion is common in areas that are water logged especially during rainy season, and adequate measures have to be taken to aid free flow of water to maintain a healthy environment.

AVAILABILITY OF DRAINAGE/GUTTER ON STREET



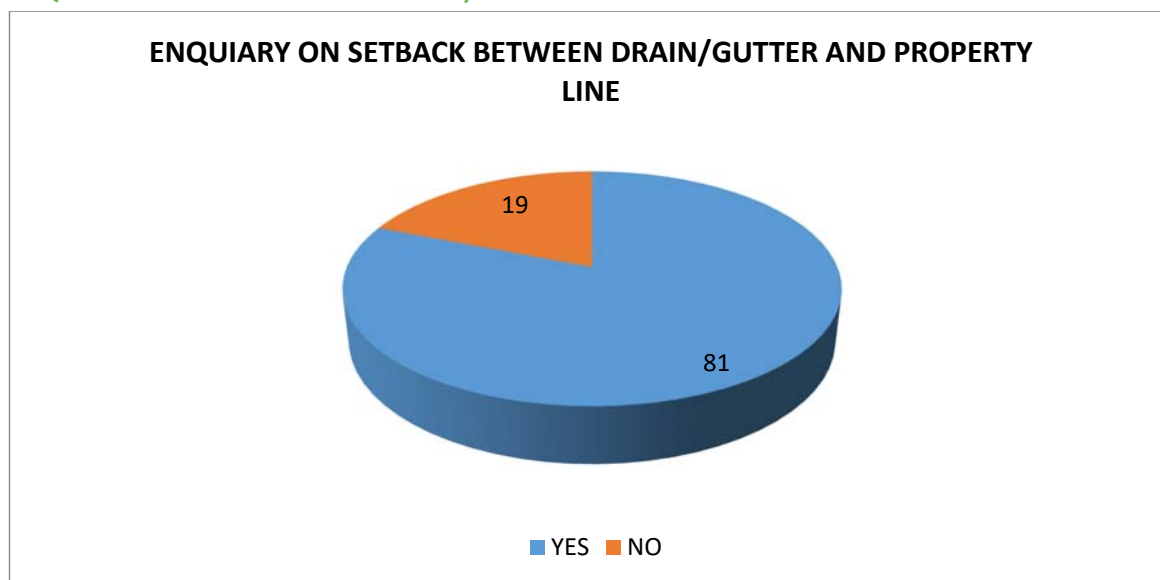
Drainage system is an infrastructure that is essential for the welfare of the citizens. It creates an enabling environment and paves way for easy water flow to combat flooding. The sampled areas show that 68% of the respondents have drains/gutters on their streets while 32% of the respondents do not have drains/gutters on their streets.

PROVISION OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM



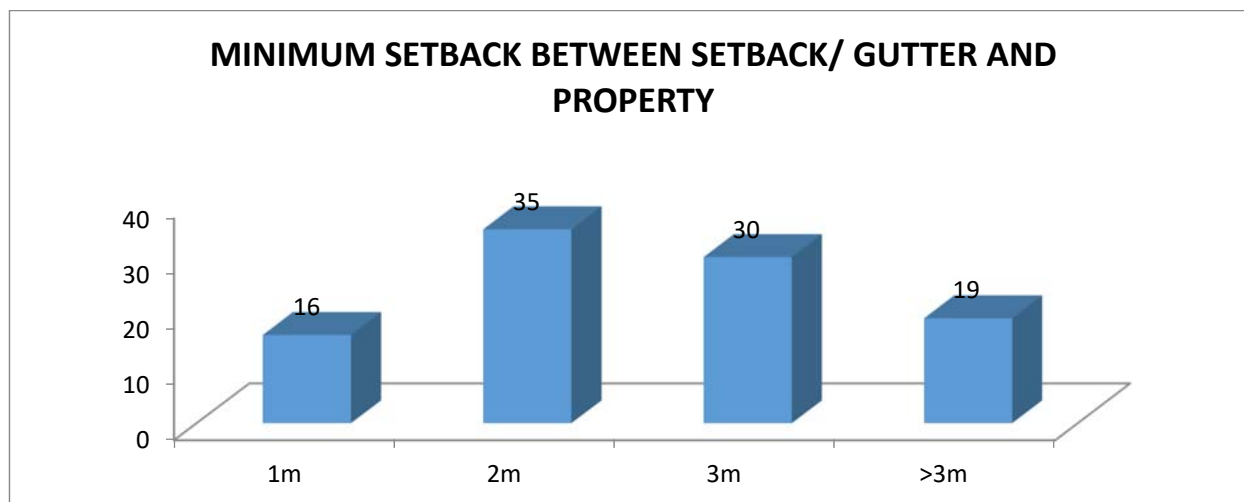
Provision of adequate drains/gutters will enhance free flow of water, prevent mosquitoes breeding and bites that can cause malaria as well as prevent flooding. The survey sought to know who provides drainage system for the sampled households. 2% of the sampled respondents claim that the drainage system is provided by Federal Government, 42% affirmed that the State Government is responsible for drainage provision, 14% indicated drainage provision by Local Government, 1% said that drainage provision was from a Private Organisation, 41% asserted that drainage provision was through Communal effort. None of the respondents claimed that drainage system was provided by Non Governmental Organisation.

ENQUIRY ON SETBACK BETWEEN DRAINS/ GUTTER AND PROPERTY LINE



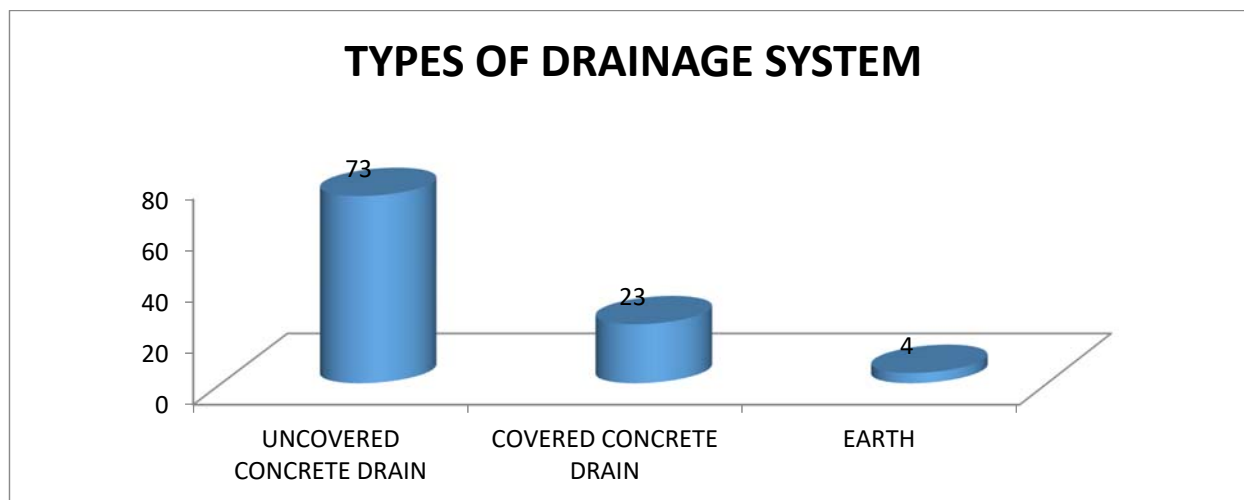
The State government had mandated that individuals/Organisation should leave appreciable distance referred to as 'Setbacks' between properties and government infrastructures. Setbacks will allow safety of lives and properties and adequate planning and decision making. The survey revealed that 81% respondent yielded by the decision and 19% are yet to abide with.

MINIMUM SETBACK BETWEEN DRAINS AND PROPERTY



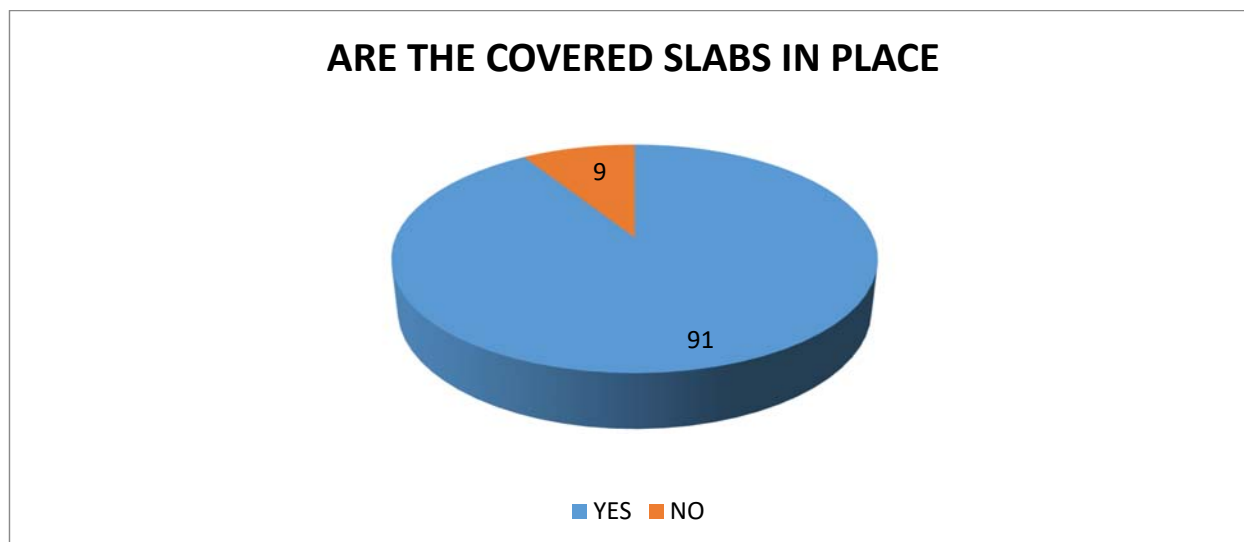
The State Government has enacted regulations guiding the erection of properties in the State. The regulation stipulates the minimum space/setback that should be observed between the property lines be it commercial or residential. For residential buildings, the minimum observable setback is 16 metres while it is 35metres for commercial buildings. The essence is to prevent accidents 30metres while 19% setback could also be used for future developmental purpose such as expansion of roads. The survey sought to know the level of compliance of minimum setback from Lagosians.

TYPES OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM



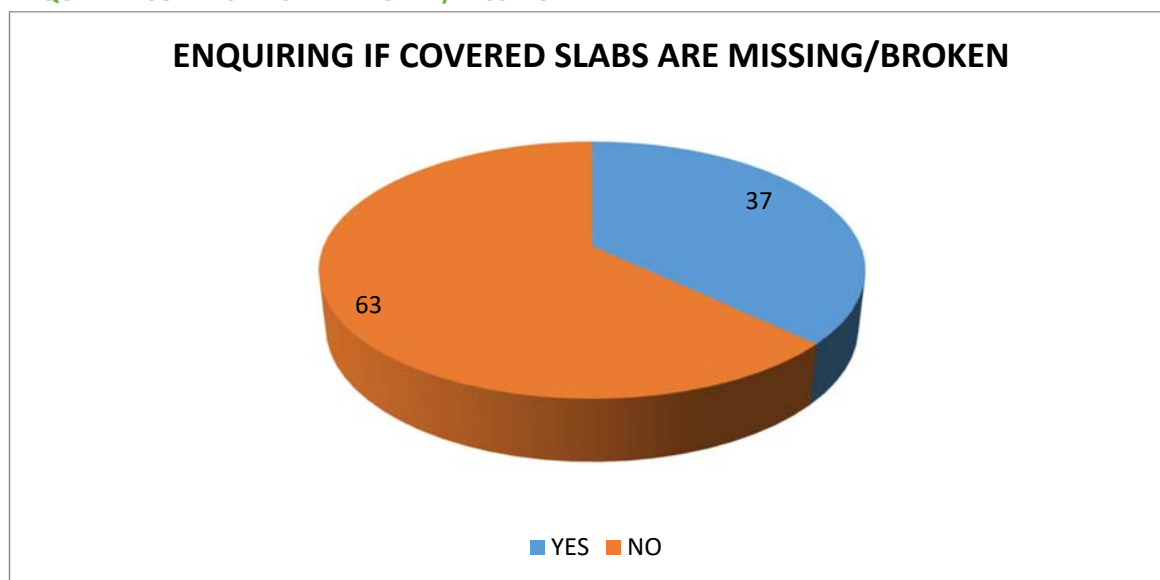
Drainages are constructed to enable free flow of water to prevent flood. The type of drainage system provided in the community will also facilitate tackling of erosion. The study examined the types of drainage available to households in the sampled areas. The empirical analysis revealed that 73% of the drainage systems are uncovered, 23% have covered drainage system and 4% have earth drains.

ARE THE COVER SLABS IN PLACE



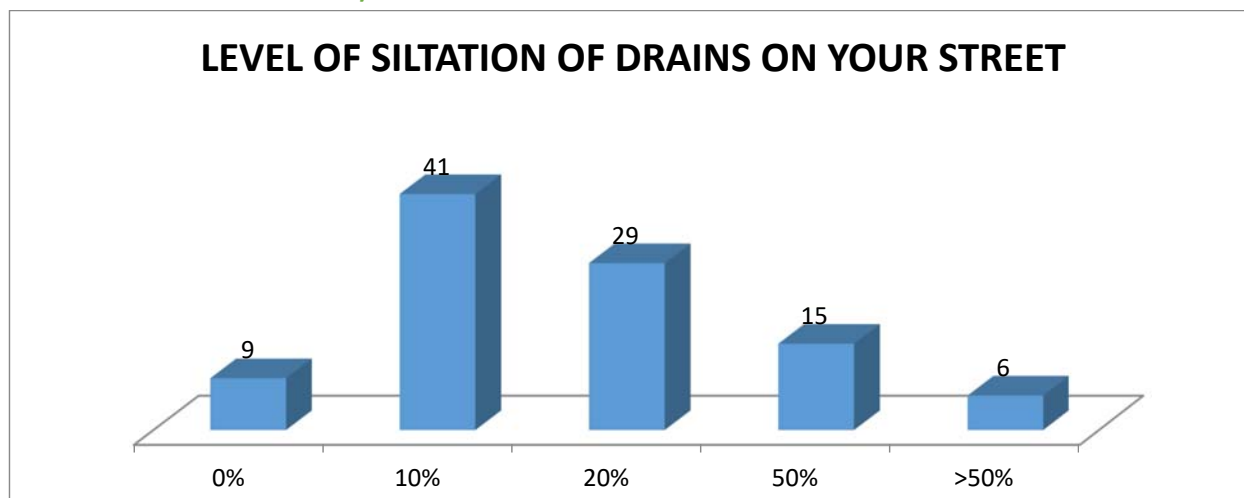
Drainages/Gutters should always be covered to prevent dumping of wastes that can disrupt water flow, although removable slabs are preferred to allow easy removal silts or debris. The sampled households were surveyed to ascertain whether the slabs on the drains/gutters are in place. The result shows that 91% of the sampled respondents asserted that the slabs are in place while 9% are to the contrary.

ENQUIRY IF COVER SLABS ARE BROKEN/MISSING



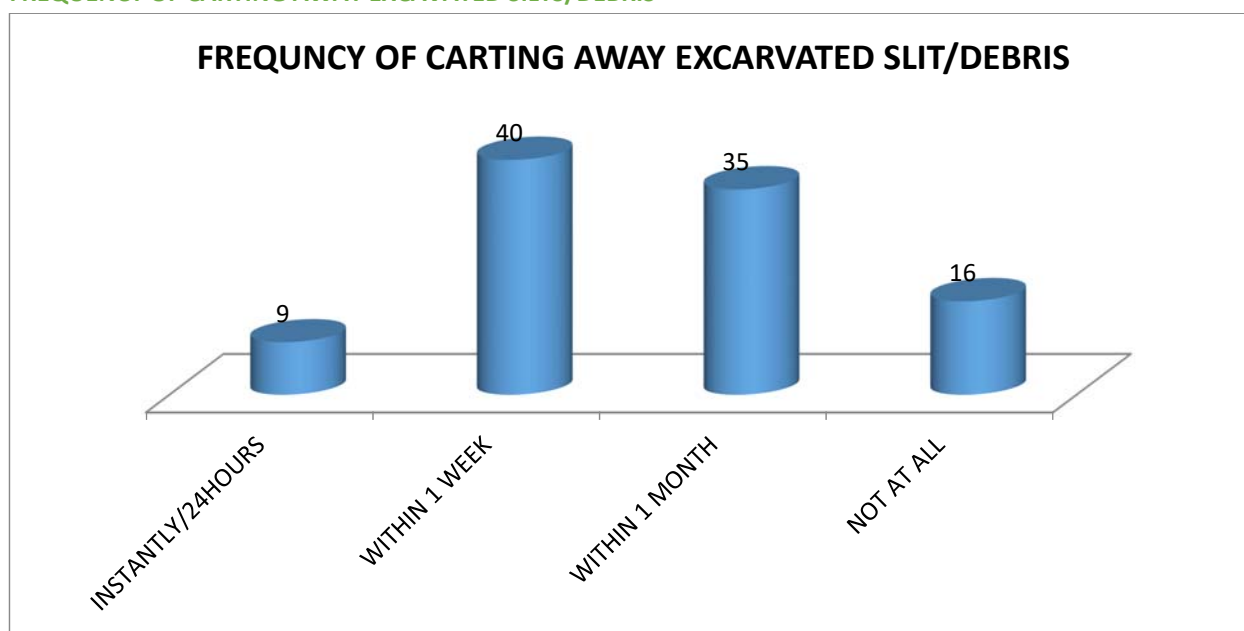
Broken or absent/missing slabs on drainage could be dangerous especially during rainfall. In areas where the water level covers the drain/gutter to the brim, it could cause accidents to passersby and motorist on the roads. The State indicator shows that, 37% of the respondents from the sampled households claim to have some of the cover slabs missing or broken while 63% of the sampled respondents confirm that the cover slabs are not missing or broken.

LEVEL OF SILTATION OF DRAINS/GUTTERS ON STREETS



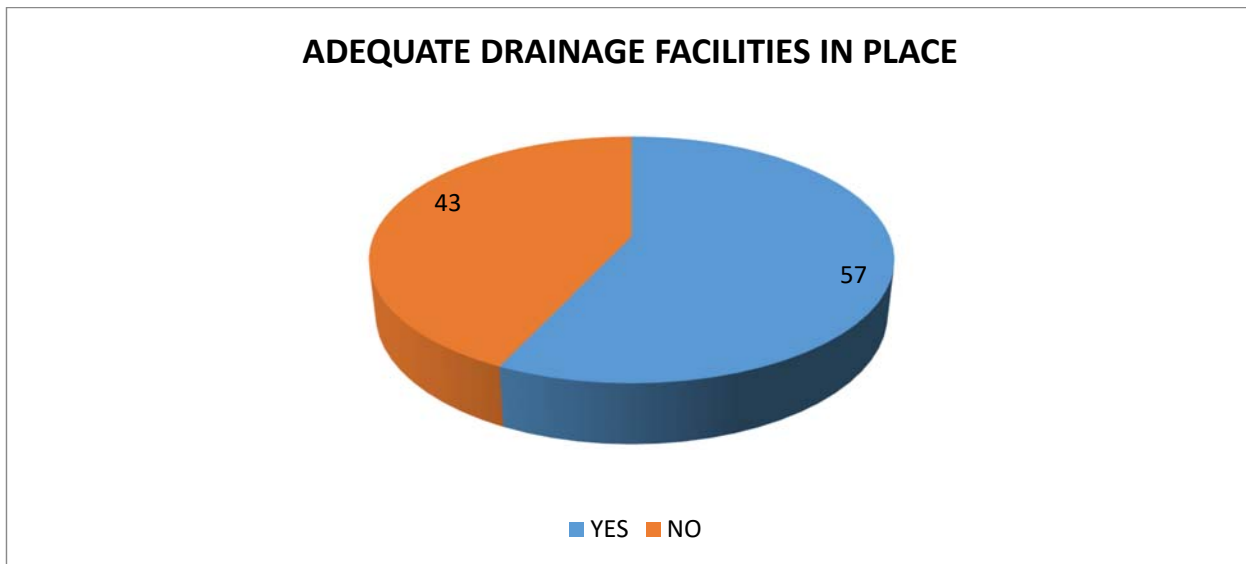
Accumulation of debris or fine particles in water is referred to as Siltation. Regular removal of such silt/debris from drains/gutter will enhance free flow of water thereby promoting an environment free from germs and diseases. As mosquitoes and other aquatic organisms will not find a place of abode. The level of siltation in drains or gutters was investigated from the sampled households. The survey shows that, level of siltation at 9% in drainage recorded, Level of siltation in drainage at 10% level was 41%, Level of siltation at 20% Level in drain or gutter accounted for 29%, Level of siltation at 50% level or half of the drain/gutter recorded 15% and siltation level that is greater than 50% was reported to be 6%.

FREQUENCY OF CARTING AWAY EXCAVATED SILTS/DEBRIS



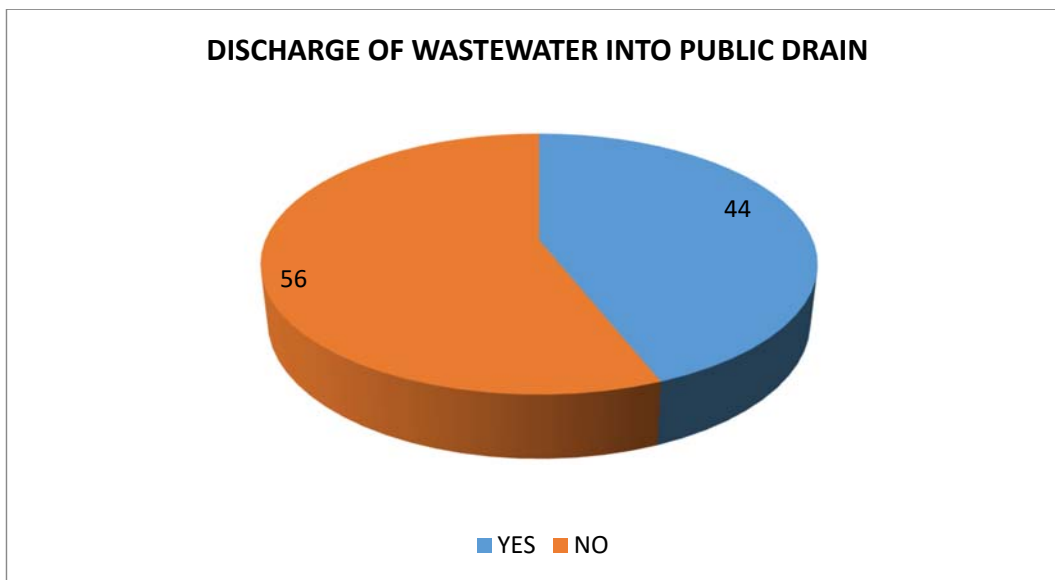
Silts/debris needs to be removed frequently from drains to checkmate breeding of mosquitoes' and maintain clean environment that is free from unpleasant odours. The survey sought to know the frequency at which excavated silts/debris are carted away. The respondents that affirmed that excavated silts/ debris are carted away instantly or within 24hrs was 9%, excavated silts/debris carted away within 1 week accounted for 40%, carting away of excavated silts/debris within 1 month recorded 35% and excavated silts/debris that are not carted away at all was reported to be 16%.

ADEQUATE DRAINAGE FACILITIES IN PLACE



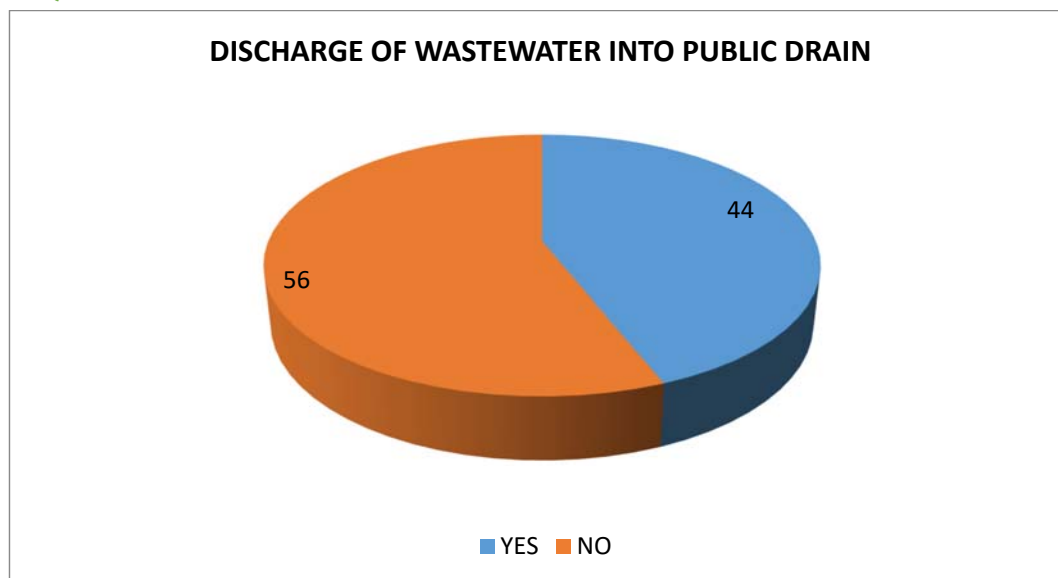
The survey sought to know whether the available drainage facilities within the communities are adequate or requires additional provision. The empirical analysis of the study shows that 57% of the sampled respondents claim that the available drainage facilities are adequate while 43% revealed that the facilities in place are inadequate.

DISCHARGE OF WASTEWATER INTO PUBLIC DRAIN



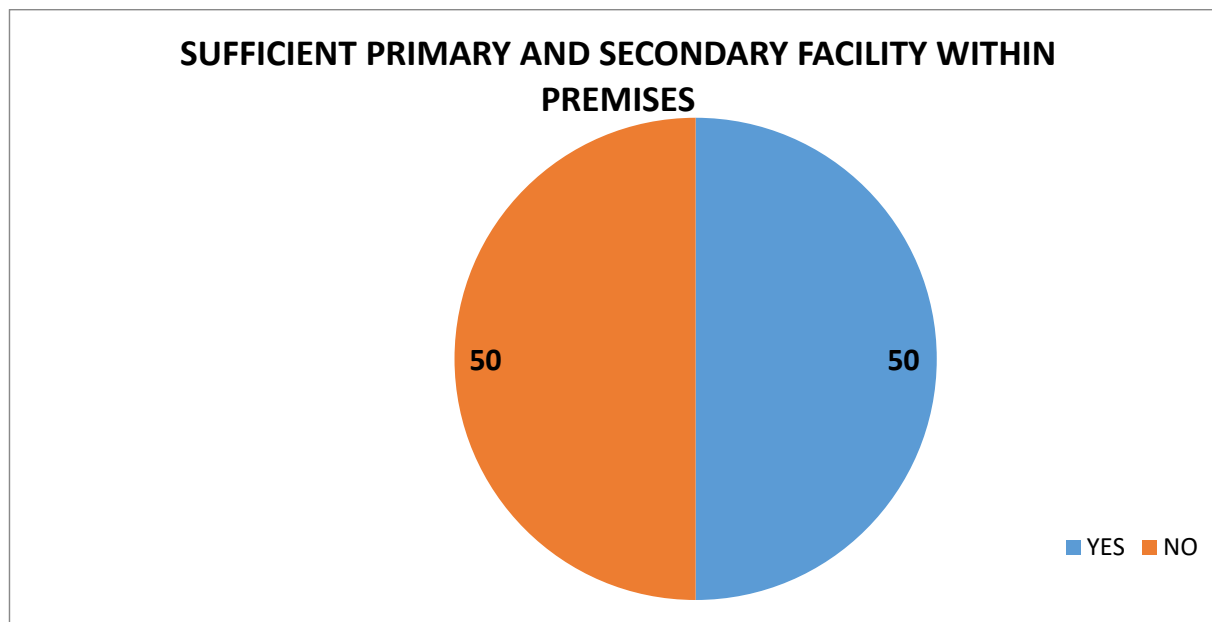
The survey indicated 44% discharge their wastewater into public drain while 56% do not.

ENQUIRY WHETHER WASTE WATER IS DISCHARGED INTO PUBLIC DRAIN



Waste water if discharged into public drain could lead to blockage of drain due to presence of solid materials. The state indicator shows that 44% of the sampled respondents discharge wastewater into public drains while 56% of the respondents are to the contrary.

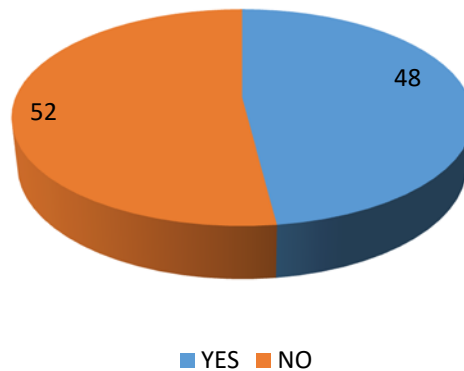
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DRAINAGE FACILITIES ARE SUFFICIENT



Primary and Secondary drainage facilities requires excavation as appropriate to the area to allow efficient water flow at intersections. Enquiry was made from the sampled households to ascertain whether there are sufficient primary and secondary drainage facilities within their communities. 50% positive responses were recorded for communities with sufficient primary and secondary drainage facilities while 50% indicate insufficient primary and secondary drainage facilities.

ARE THE HYDRAULIC HEAD OF STRAIN OF WATER FLOW WITHIN THE PREMISES ADEQUATE

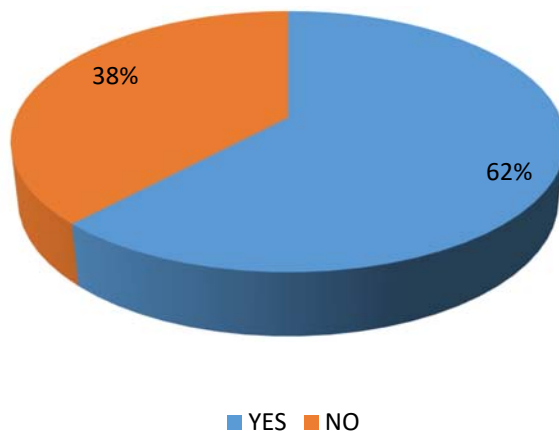
ADEQUATE HYDRAULIC HEAD OF STRAIN WATER FLOW WITHIN THE PREMISES



The study explored the adequacy of hydraulic head of Strain of water flow within the community. The state indicator show that 48% of the sampled respondents asserted that there are adequate hydraulic head of strain of water flow within their community while 52% have inadequate hydraulic head of strain of water flow within their community.

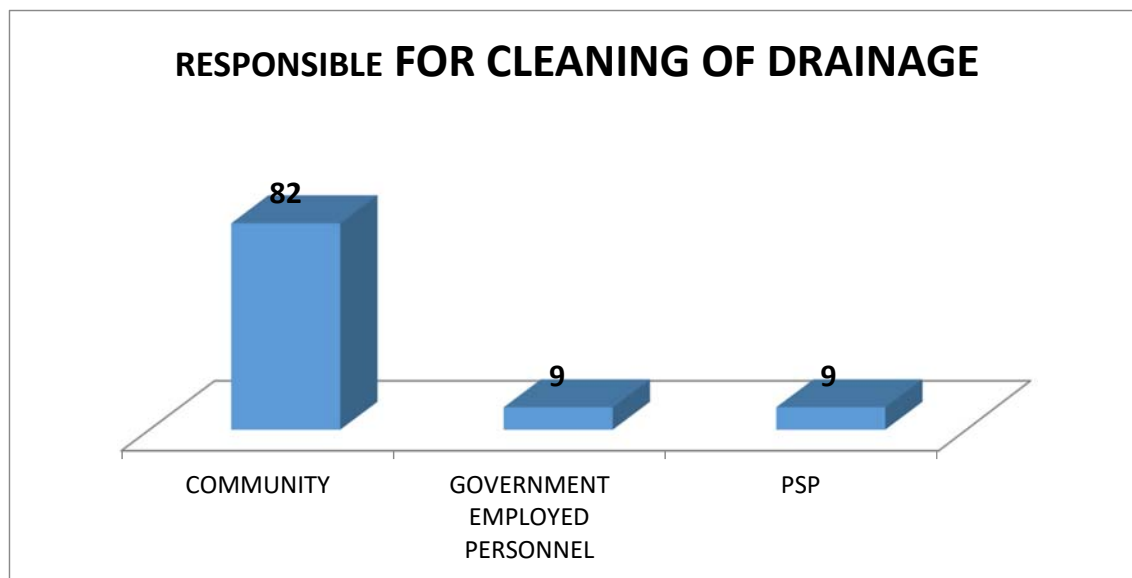
ENQUIRY IF DRAINAGE SYSTEM IS CLEAN

ENQUIRING IF DRAINAGE SYSTEM ARE CLEAN



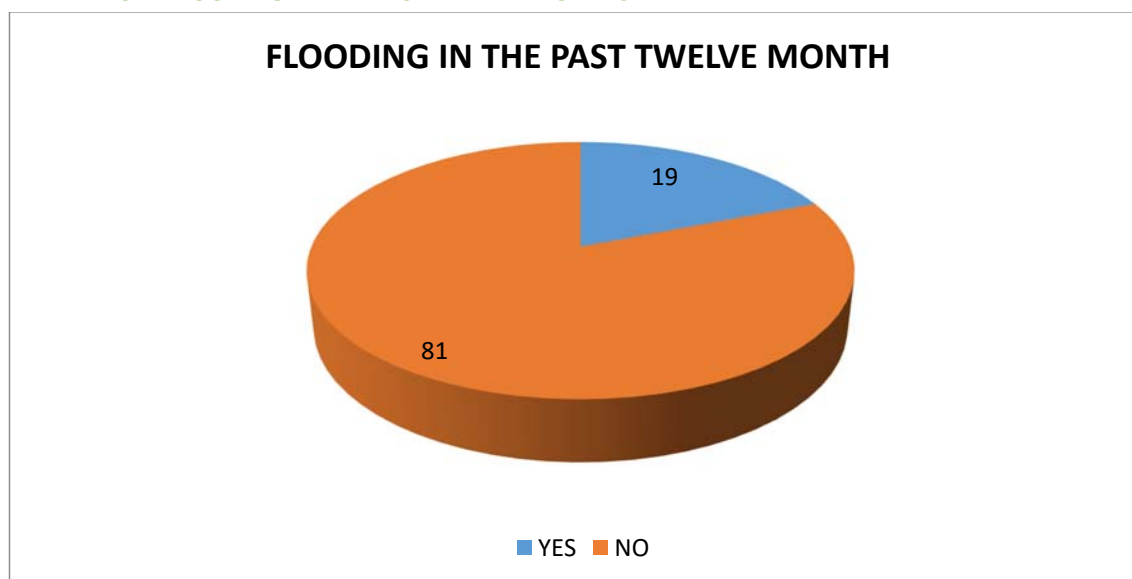
Dirty drainages are the habitats of mosquitoes and aquatic organisms that have adverse effect on humans' health. The monthly Environmental Sanitation is a programme that enables community members to do thorough cleaning of their drainages thereby engendering an environment free of air pollution and diseases. The survey sought to know if the drainages are kept clean or not. The empirical analysis shows that 62% of the sampled respondents affirm that the drainages in their communities are clean while 38% are of the opinion that the drainages are not clean.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DRAINAGE CLEANING



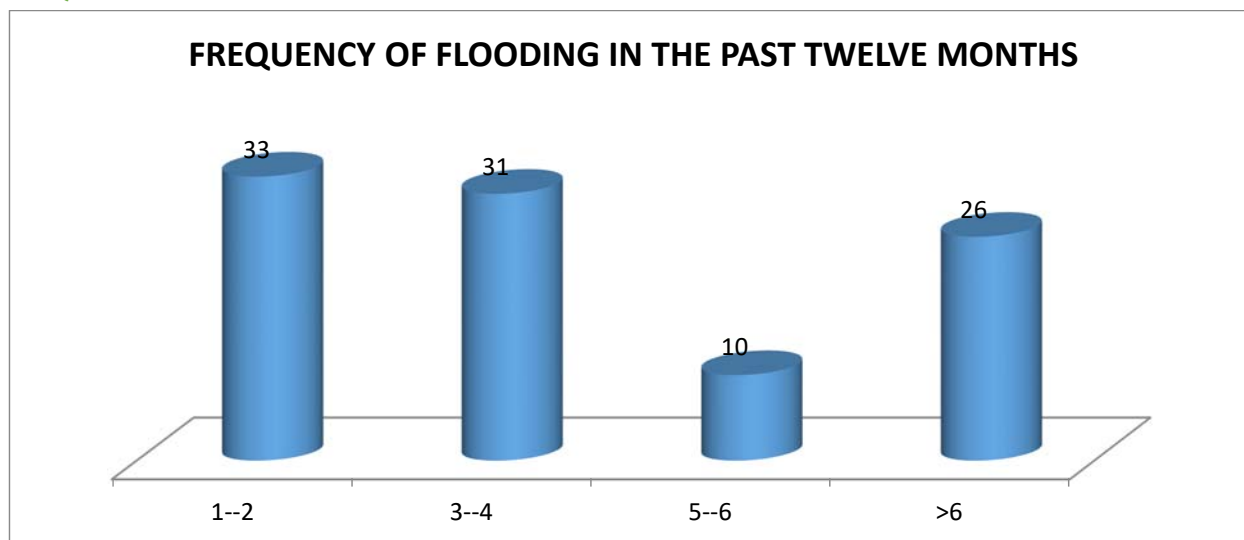
The study enquire on those that are responsible for cleaning the drainage/gutters in their respective areas. The analysis show that 82% of the sampled households indicated that the drainage system is cleaned by the community. 9% affirm that government employed personnel are responsible for drainage cleaning and 9% indicated PSP operators.

EXPERIENCED FLOODING IN THE PAST TWELVE MONTHS



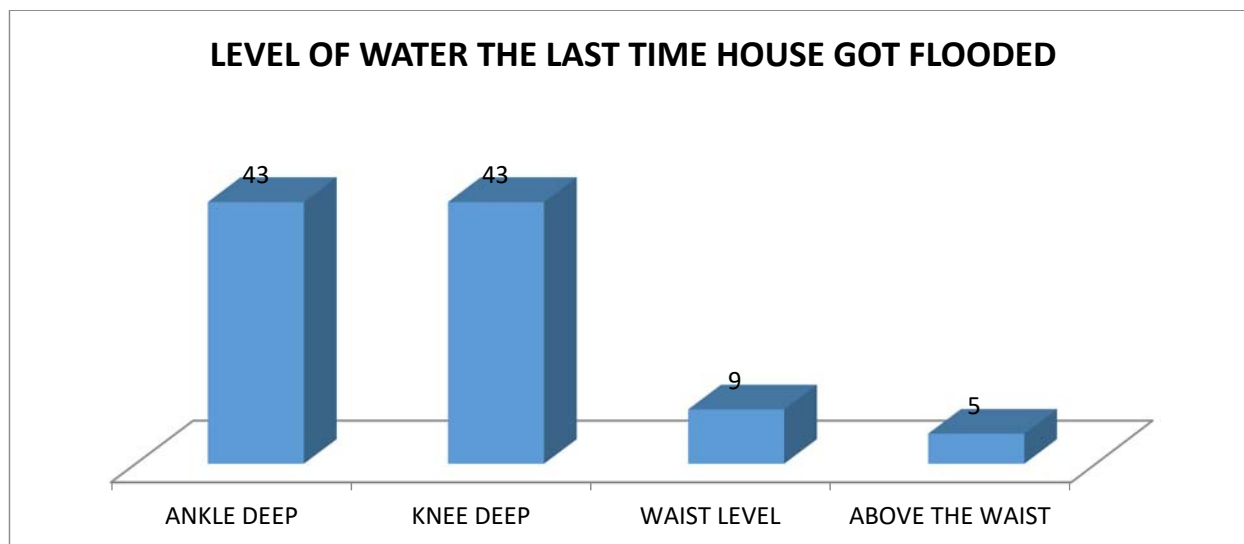
The study sought to know if flooding had been experienced by the members of the communities within the last year. This will enable government to re-strategise on combating flooding. The result revealed that 19% of the sampled households experienced flooding within last year while 81% did not experience flooding in the past twelve months.

FREQUENCY OF FLOODING IN THE PAST TWELVE MONTHS



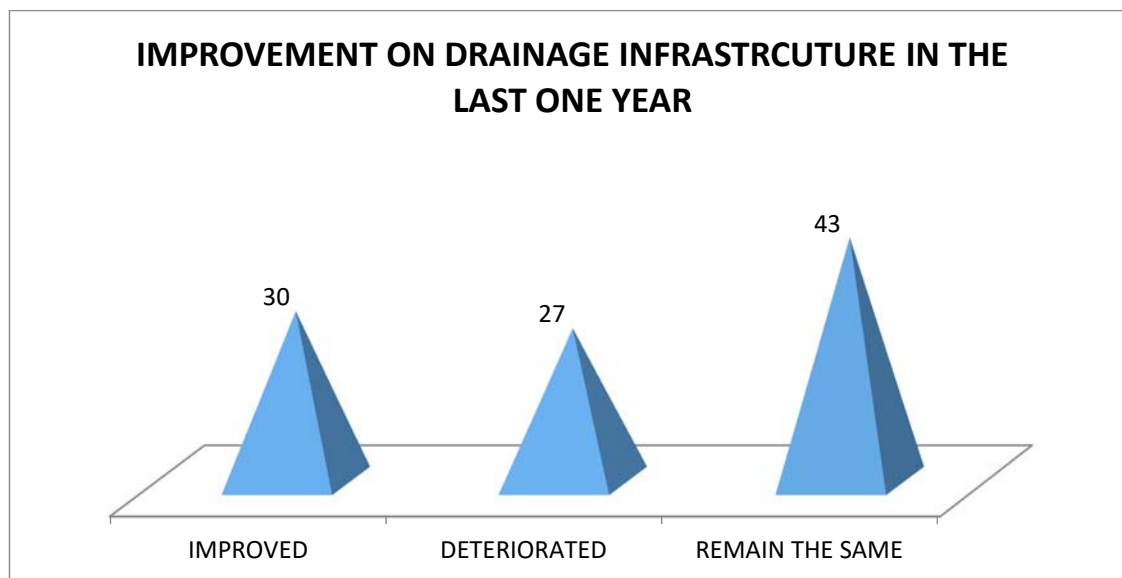
Knowledge of the number of times houses got flooded will assist the government to have adequate planning and proffer solution to flooding. The study enquired from the sampled respondents on the frequency of flooding within the last twelve months. 33% reported that frequency of house flooding was 1-2 times, 31% indicated 3-4 times of house flooding within the past twelve months, 10% indicated 5-6 times of house flooding and 26% asserted that frequency of flooding was more than six(6) times.

LEVEL OF WATER THE LAST TIME HOUSE GOT FLOODED



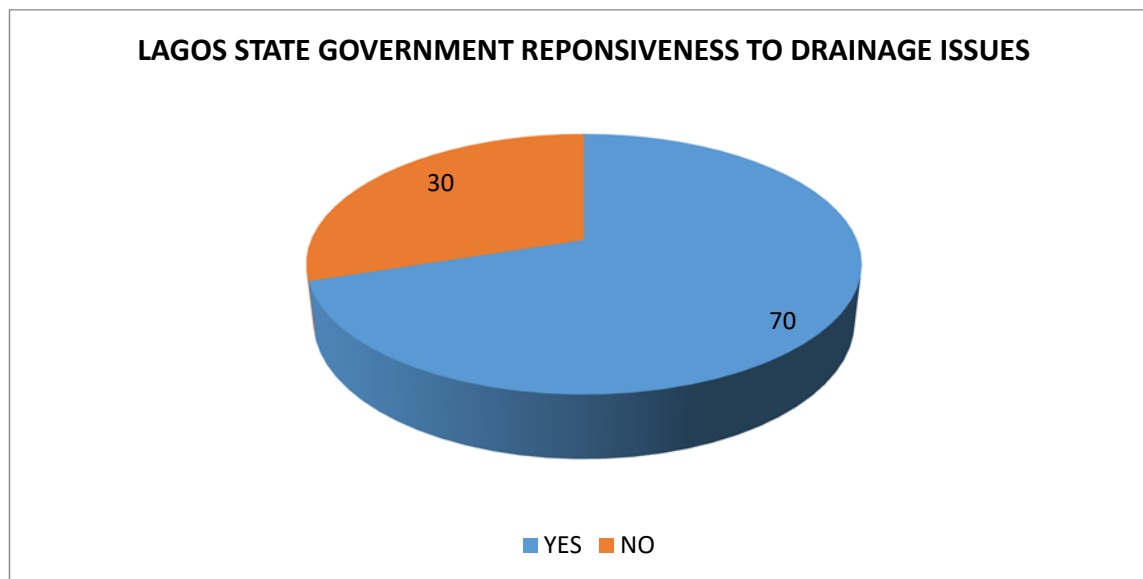
The water level during house flooding could be used to determine the extent at which damages had been done to lives and properties of residents. The study sought to know the level of house flooding from the sampled respondents the last time that house got flooded, 43% asserted that the water level was ankle deep, 43% reported that water level was knee deep, 9% indicated for waist level during flooding and 5% claim that level of water the last time house got flooded was above the waist.

IMPROVEMENT ON DRAINAGE INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE LAST ONE YEAR



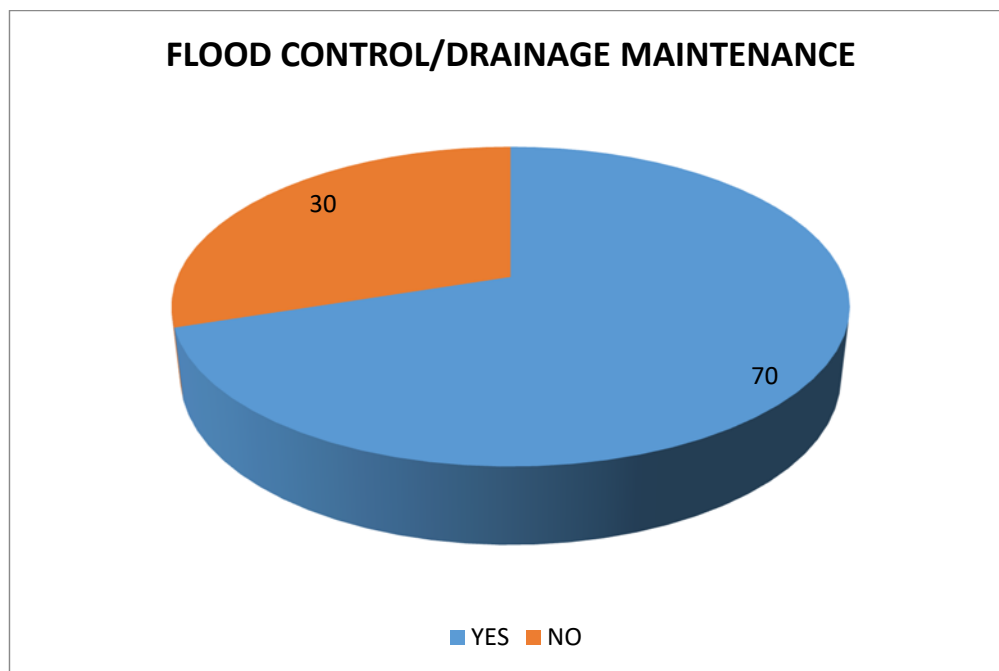
Drainage is one of the infrastructures provided by government to address the issue of flood. Enquiry was made from the sampled household to know if there is improvement on drainage in the last one year. The analysis of the survey show that 30% of the sampled respondents claim that drainage infrastructure provided by government in the last one year has improved, 27% also affirm that there has been no improvements on the drainage while 43% reported that drainage infrastructure remain the same in the last one year.

LAGOS STATE RESPONSIVENESS TO DRAINAGE OR FLOOD RELATED ISSUES



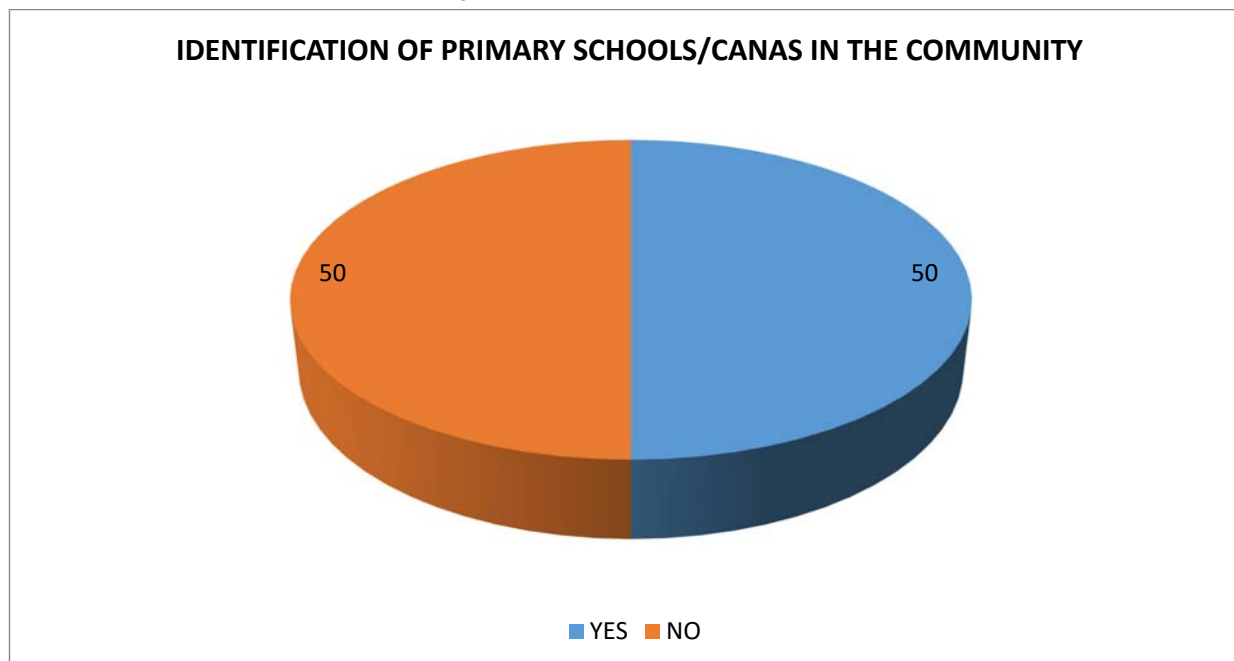
Flood related issues in the state require quick response in order to cushion the effect of the flood and prevent future occurrence. The study disclosed that 70% of the sampled respondents claim that Government often respond promptly to drainage/flood related issues, while 30% affirm that responses from the State Government on drainage/flood related issues is not timely.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN FLOOD CONTROL OR DRAINAGE MAINTENANCE



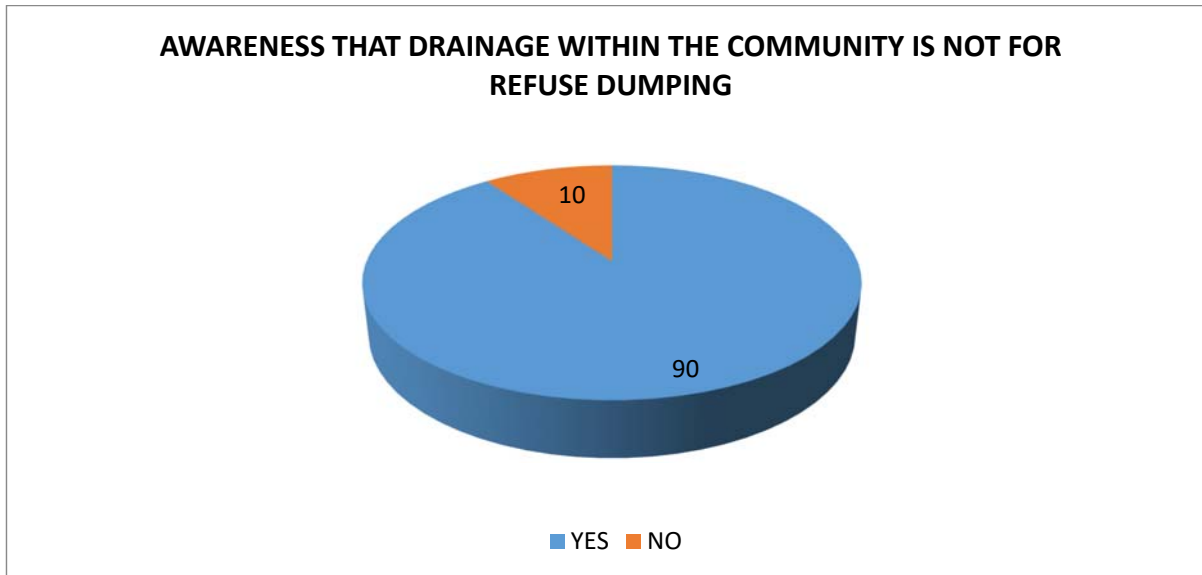
Communal efforts at flood control were also investigated. It was indicated that residents of the sampled households actively participated in combating flood with a record of 70% while 30% of the respondents were to the contrary.

IDENTIFICATION OF PRIMARY CHANNELS/CANALS IN THE COMMUNITY



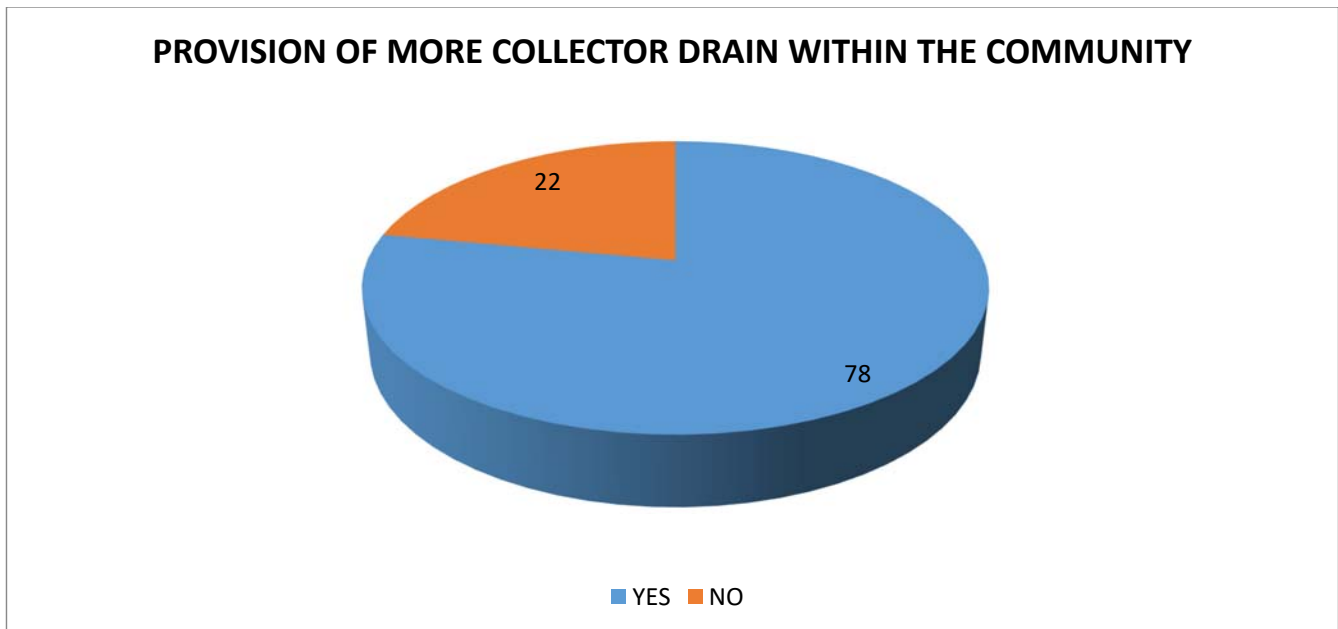
There are three categories of channels/canals of drainage these are: primary, Secondary and Tertiary. The sampled households were asked if they could identify the primary channels in their community in order to distinguish them from the other two channels. It was indicated that 50% of the sampled households could identify the primary drains in their community while 50% of the sampled households could not.

AWARENESS THAT DRAINAGE IN FRONT OF HOUSE/WITHIN THE COMMUNITY IS NOT FOR REFUSE DUMPING



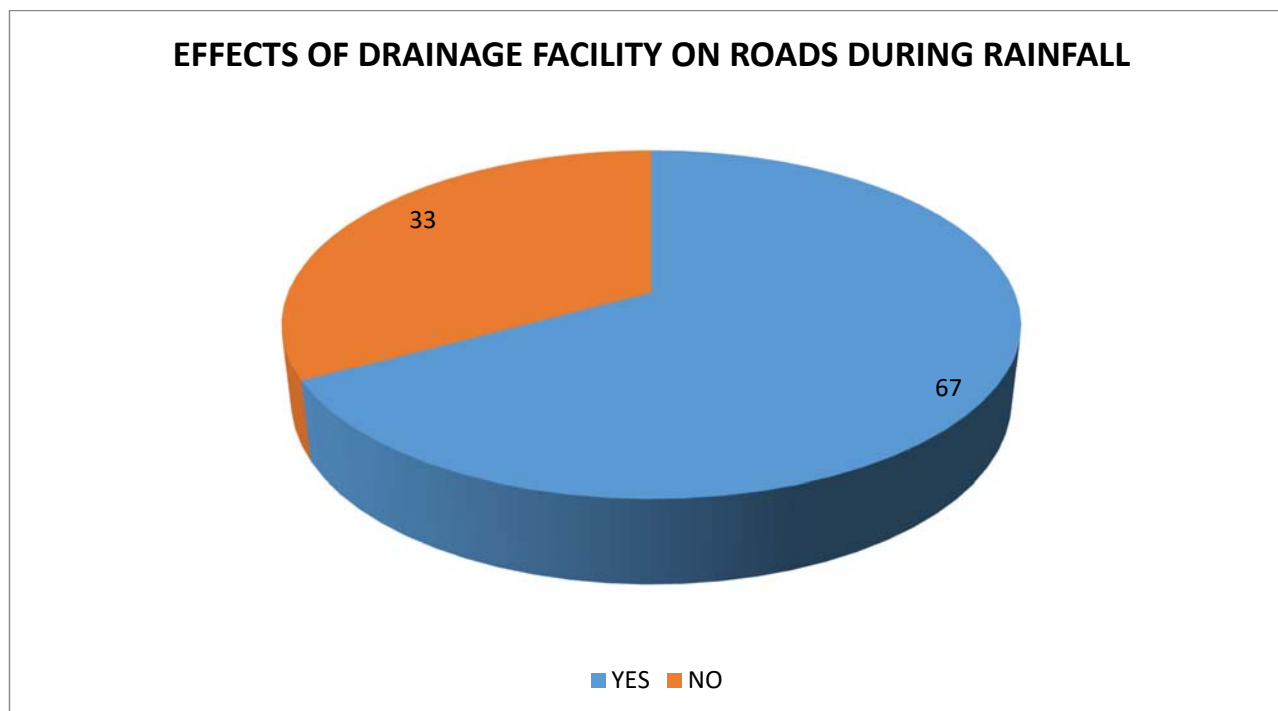
Free flow of water is hindered by accumulated refuse dumped in drains/gutters and this can result in permanent blockage of drainage which could result in flooding. The survey examined whether the citizens of Lagos are aware that the drainage in front of their houses or within their communities is not meant for refuse dumping. The result shows a high degree of awareness as indicated by 90% while respondents that claimed not to be aware that the drainage in front of their houses or within the community is not for refuse dumping accounted for 10%.

PROVISION OF MORE COLLECTOR DRAINS/OUTFALLS WITHIN THE AREA/COMMUNITY



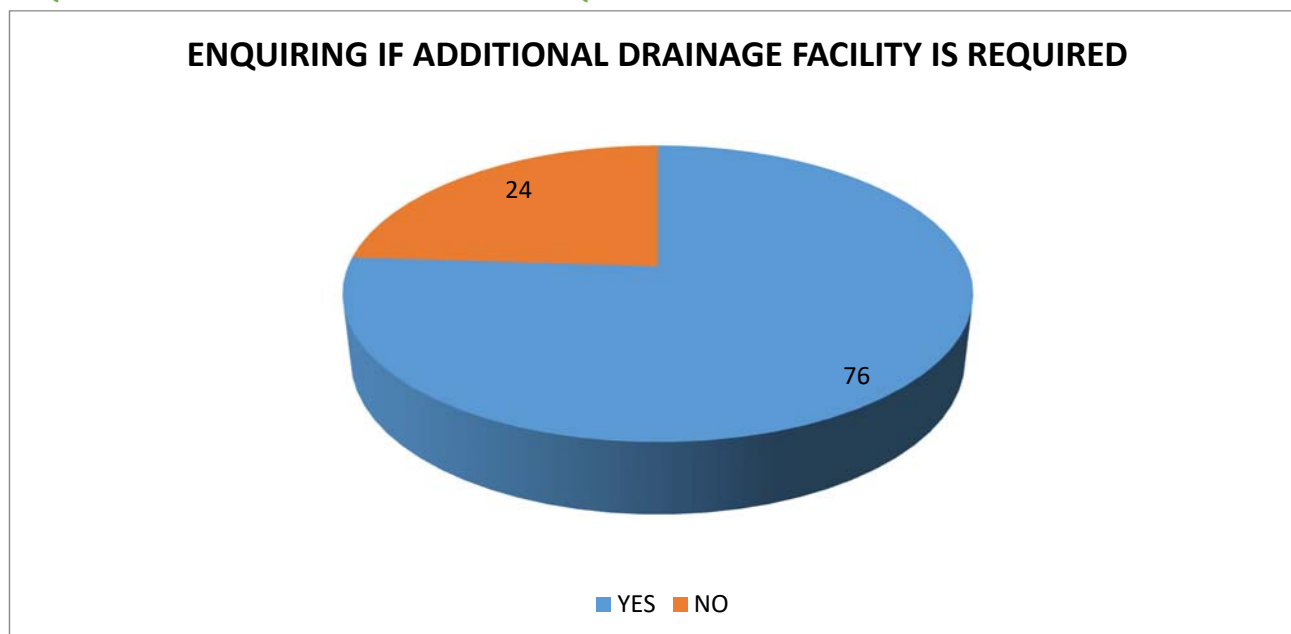
Enquiry was made from respondents of the State to ascertain whether they require more collector drains/outfalls within their community. The analysis of the survey revealed that 78% of the sampled respondents indicated that additional collector drains or outfalls within their community are required while 22% affirmed that they do not require additional collector drains in their areas or within their community.

EFFECTS OF DRAINAGE FACILITY ON ROADS DURING RAINFALL



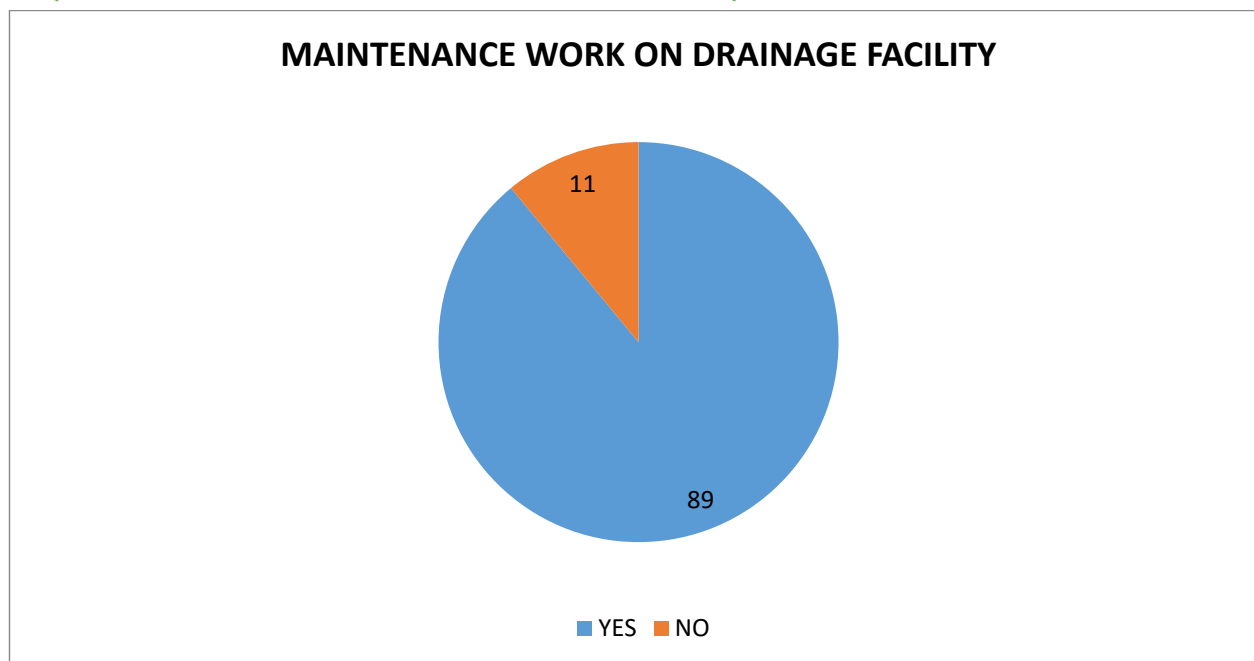
The effect of drainage facility provided to the citizens of Lagos was investigated in order to ascertain whether the facility is functional and have effects on roads during rainfall. It was disclosed from the survey that the drainage facility has positive effects on roads during rainfall as indicated by 67% while 33% were of contrary opinion.

ENQUIRY IF ADDITIONAL DRAINAGE FACILITY IS REQUIRED



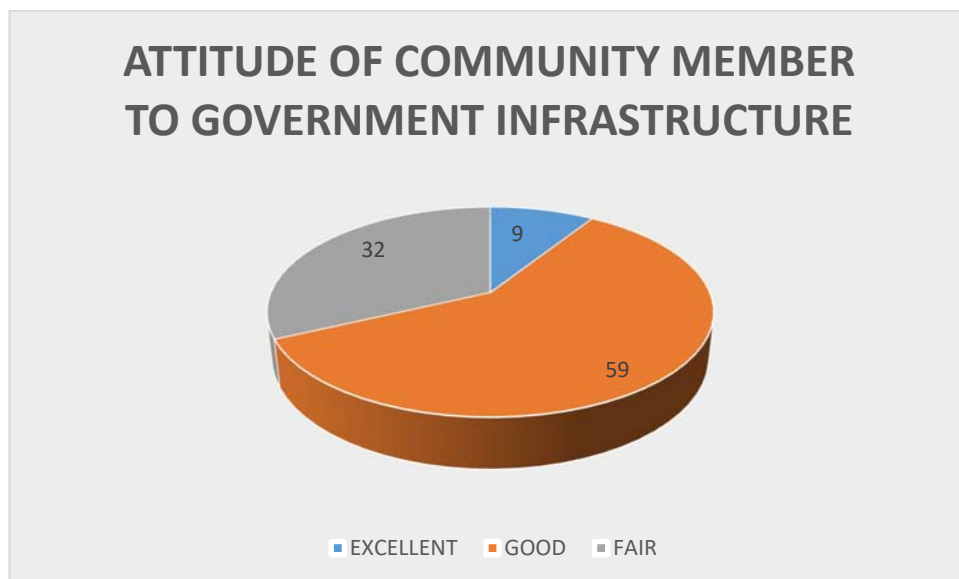
Additional drainage facilities will complement the existing ones thereby having salutary effect on the drainage system. The study investigated from the sampled households if additional drainage facilities are required or not. The empirical analysis show that 76% of the sampled respondents indicated that additional drainage facilities, while 24% did not.

ENQUIRY IF MAINTENANCE WORK ON DRAINAGE FACILITY IS REQUIRED



Maintenance of any facility will keep it working optimally and prolong its lifespan. The opinion of the sampled respondents were sought to ascertain whether maintenance work is required on the drainage facility in their communities. The result show that 89% of the respondents indicated that the need for improved maintenance work on their drainages while 11% did not.

ATTITUDE OF COMMUNITY MEMBERS TOWARDS MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

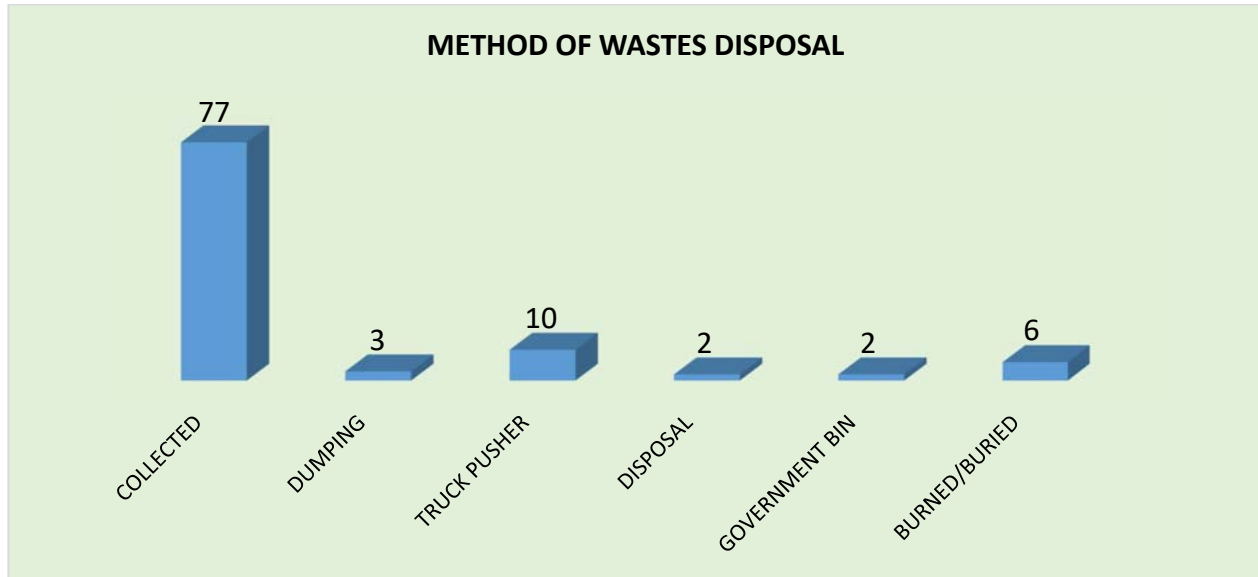


The attitude of community members or beneficiaries of drainage infrastructure will determine whether the desired objectives of providing the infrastructure would be achieved. It was observed that 32% rated the attitude of the community members towards maintenance of public infrastructure as excellent, 59% rated attitude of community members towards maintenance of public infrastructure as good while 9% rated community attitude as fair.

WASTE DISPOSAL

The act of getting rid or removal of unwanted domestic materials either solid or liquid to maintain a clean environment is known as waste disposal. Accumulated wastes for a period of time would give unpleasant odour thereby polluting the air. The resultant effect could lead to epidemic diseases. It is therefore important to dispose our wastes properly so that our drainages would not be blocked.

METHOD OF WASTES DISPOSAL



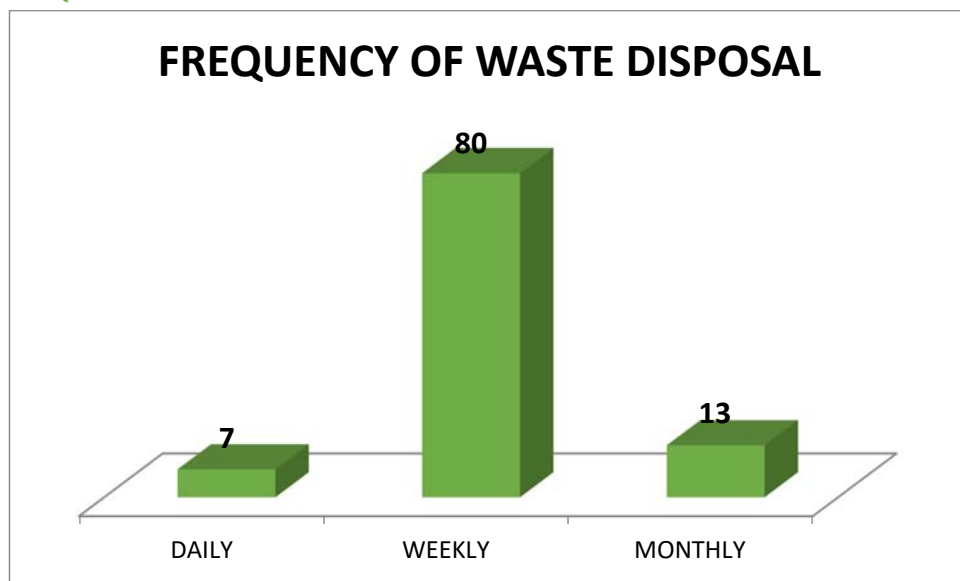
The State government made adequate provision for wastes disposal through the services of Lagos Waste Management Authority (LAWMA). Garbage are collected on weekly basis by officials of LAWMA in their evacuating trucks, and disposed appropriately. Waste baskets and Nylons for wastes collection are also provided at designated places throughout the Local Government and Local Council Development Areas in the State. The level of compliance of residents of Lagos were sought to ascertain whether wastes are properly disposed. The result obtained show that 77% of the respondents claim to dispose their waste through government official(PSP), 3% of the sampled Households claim that refuse is disposed using dumping ground in the neighbourhood, 10% claim that refuse is disposed through Cart Pushers/Private Waste Collectors, 2% accounted for waste disposed within compound/neighborhood bin/tank, 2% affirm that their method of disposing waste is by using the Government Bin provided across all LGAs/LCDAs in the State and 6% of the respondents dispose their waste by burning.

WASTE/ REFUSE DISPOSAL BY AREA



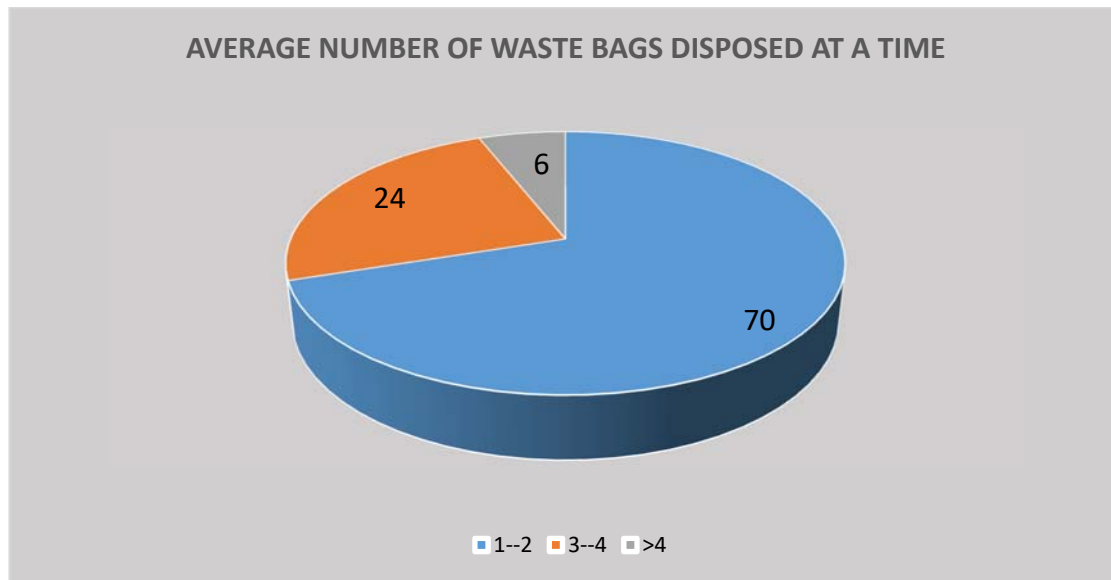
The survey on waste disposal revealed that, 59% of respondents pack refuse/waste in polythene bags, 20% dump waste/refuse indiscriminately on the ground, 11% in the nearby drainage channels and 10% dispose waste by burning, while a measureable majority of the households dump waste in the nearby drainage channels.

FREQUENCY OF WASTES DISPOSAL



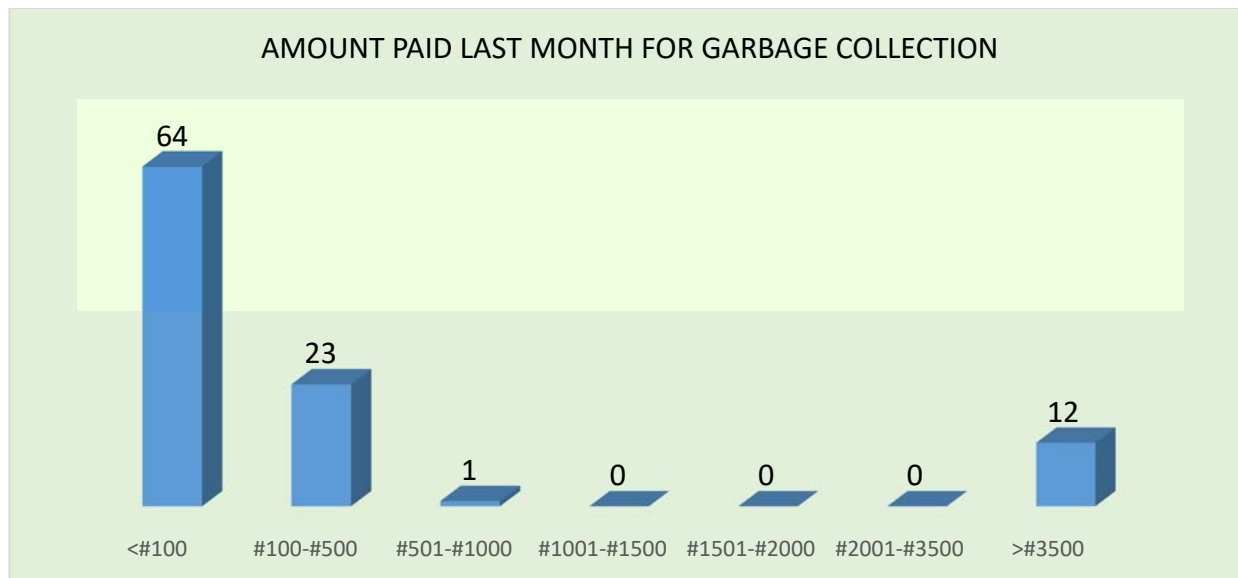
The survey explored how often wastes are being disposed by the sampled households. The State indicator revealed that 7% of the respondents dispose their waste daily, 80% asserted that wastes are disposed weekly and 13% represents respondents who dispose their wastes on monthly basis. Sampling across the Local governments /Local council development areas, indicated that virtually all the LG/LCDAs have low records of wastes disposal on daily basis.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WASTE BAGS DISPOSED AT A TIME



Standard bags for disposing wastes are part of the materials provided for the citizens by the State Government. These bags are provided to ensure that wastes are properly bagged for disposal to prevent littering the environment. Enquiries were made from the sampled households to know how many of such refuse disposal bags were used. The result shows that, 70% of the sampled respondents uses 1-2 standard bags, 24% of the sampled respondents uses 3-4 standard bags and 6% of the sampled households use more than four (>4) bags for refuse disposal at a time.

AVERAGE AMOUNT PAID PER MONTH FOR GARBAGE DISPOSAL



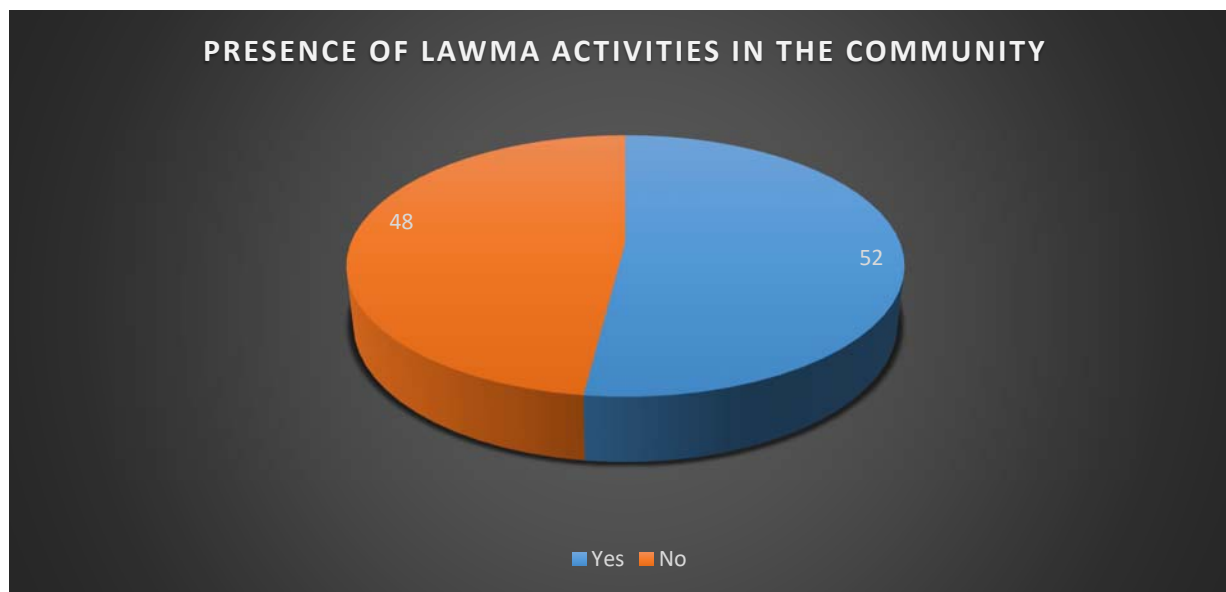
Garbage are collected from residences in the State to ensure cleanliness of the environment. Residents across the State are charged a token on monthly basis for garbage collected depending on the location. The analysis indicated that 64% of the sampled households paid <#100 for garbage collection per month, 23% affirmed that the amount paid for garbage collection per month was between #100-#500, (1%) paid between #501-#1000 for disposing their garbage last month, no respondent paid between (#1001-#1500) and (#1501-#2000) while 12% paid more than >#2,000.

SATISFACTION WITH METHOD OF WASTE DISPOSAL



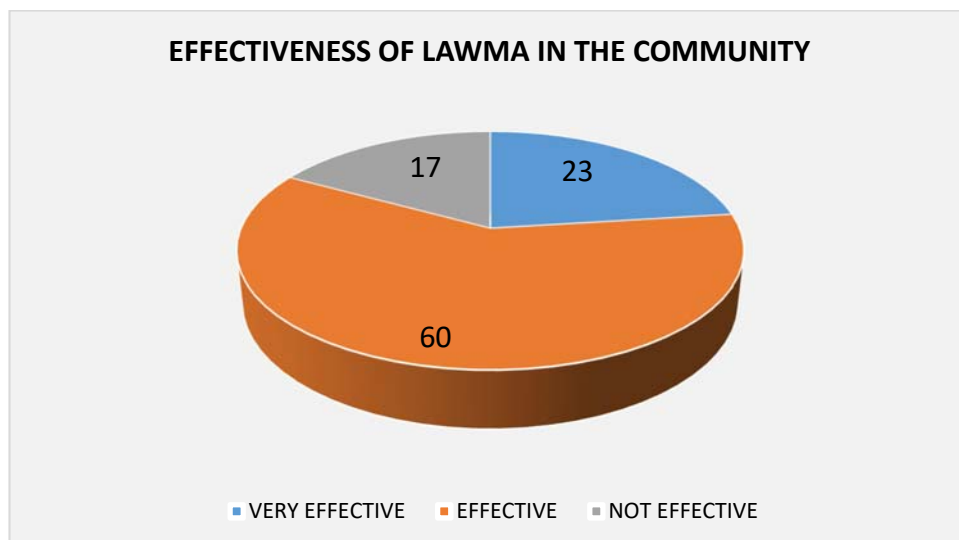
Level of satisfaction with the method of wastes disposal was sought from the citizens of Lagos. The result indicate that 57% of the sampled households were satisfied with the method adopted for wastes disposal, 35% of the respondents are not satisfied with the method of disposing wastes while 8% are undecided.

PRESENCE OF LAWMA ACTIVITIES IN THE COMMUNITY



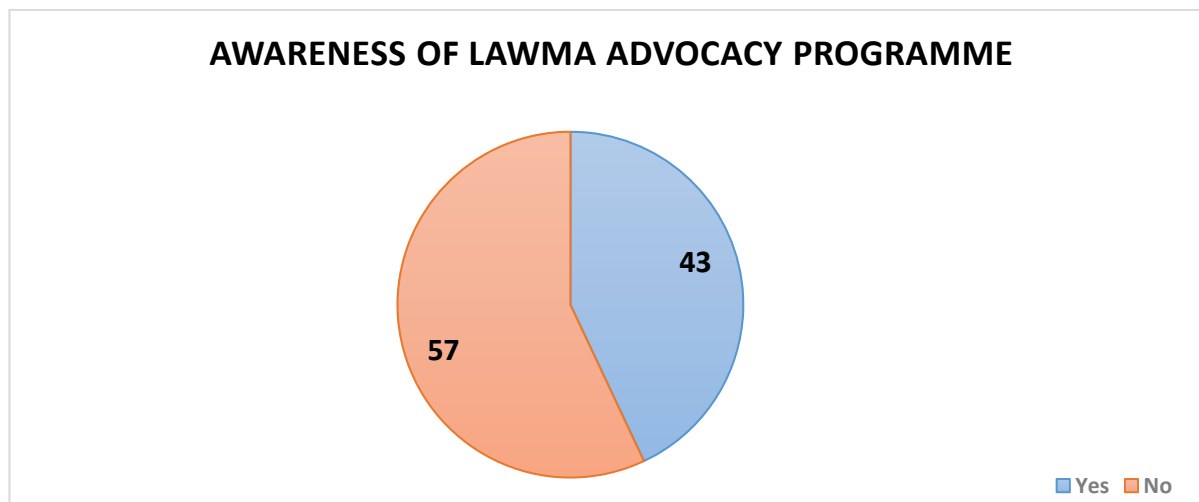
The Lagos Wastes Management Authority (LAWMA) is responsible for wastes disposal and maintaining the environment. They are seen at every nook and cranny of the State carrying out their duties on daily basis. Enquiry was made from the sampled households on presence of LAWMA activities in the community. The result show that 52% of the respondents affirm the presence of LAWMA activities in the community while 48% asserted that LAWMA activities are not within their community.

EFFECTIVENESS OF LAWMA IN THE COMMUNITY



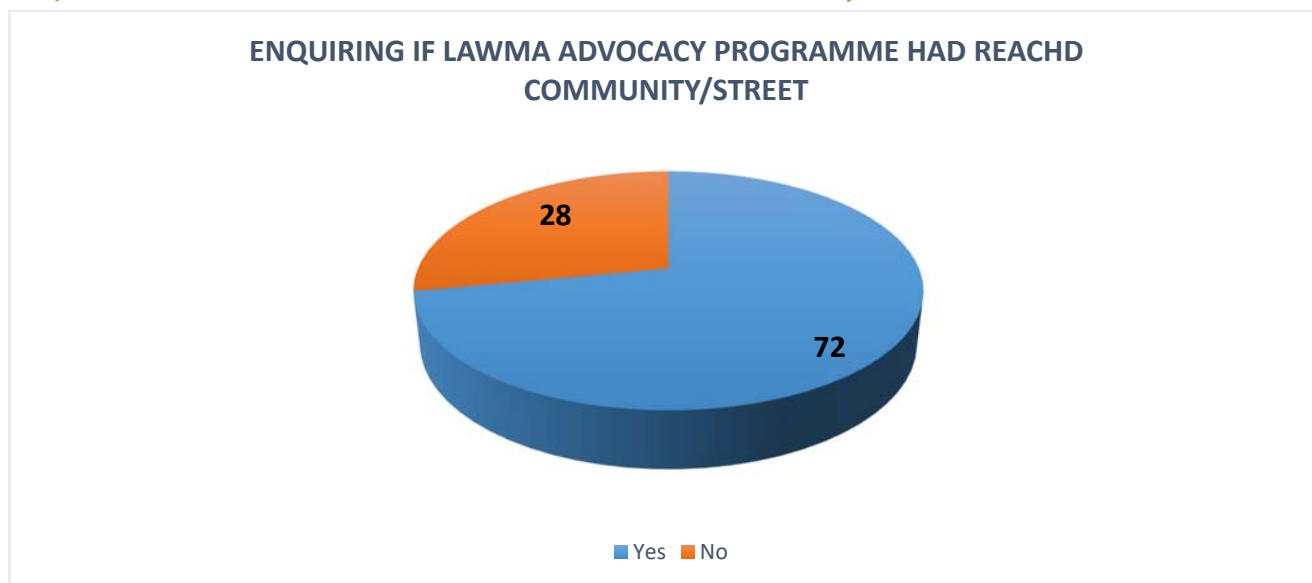
Lagos State Waste Management Authority (LAWMA) is a government body assigned the responsibility of taking care of the environment. It is to take charge of areas that individuals use but generally not claimed by anybody. LAWMA officials are found on daily basis on highways, streets and other areas in the state discharging their duties. The study therefore sought to know the effectiveness of their activities in the State. The result shows that 23% of the sampled respondents affirm that LAWMA activities are very effective, 60% claim that LAWMA activities are effective and 17% indicated that LAWMA activities are not effective.

AWARENESS OF LAWMA ADVOCACY PROGRAMME



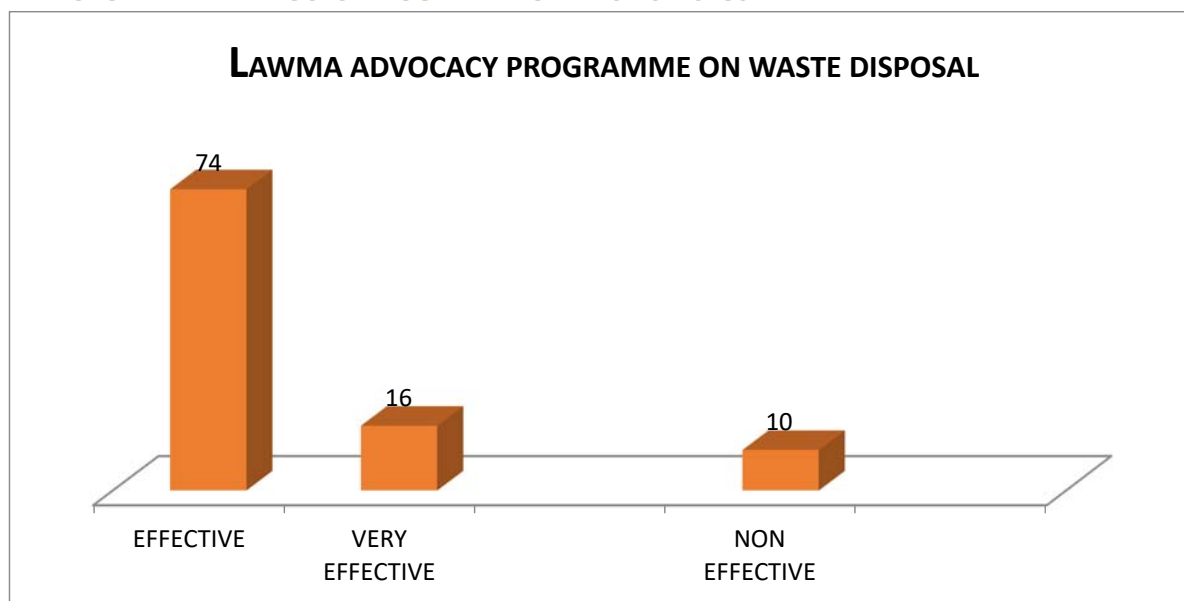
Advocacy programmes that will create awareness for members of the public on presence and activities of LAWMA through jingles, flyers, stakeholders meetings and billboard adverts are organised by the State government. Citizens are educated through this means on the need to keep the environment clean as well as highlight the functions of LAWMA. The study sought to know the level of awareness of the sampled respondents on awareness of LAWMA advocacy programme. 43% are aware of the advocacy programme of LAWMA while 57% were unaware.

ENQUIRY IF LAWMA ADVOCACY PROGRAMME HAD REACHED COMMUNITY/ STREET



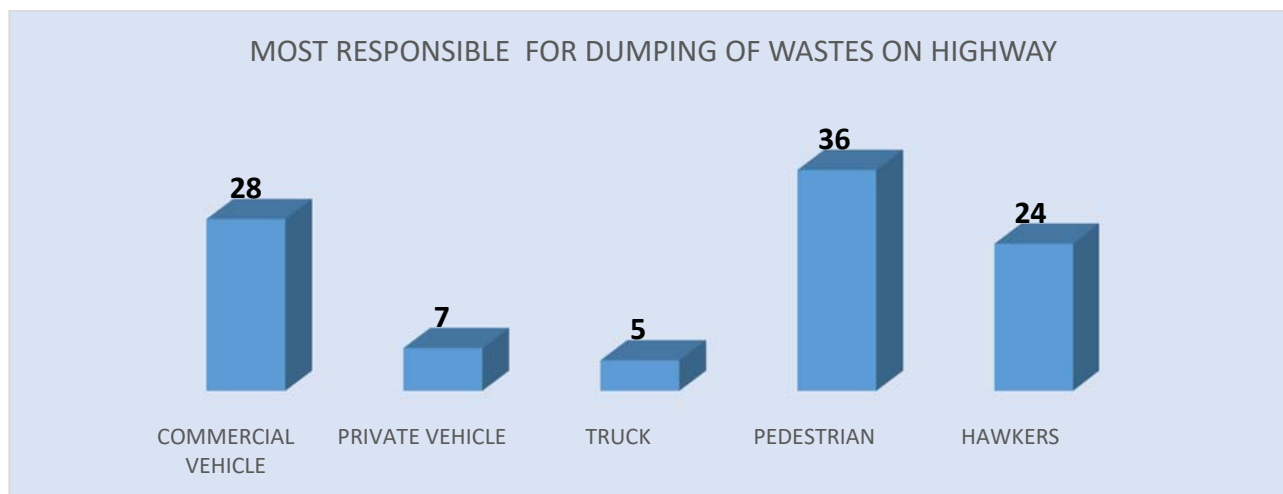
The study investigated whether LAWMA advocacy programme had reached streets or communities in the State. The state indicator revealed that 72% of the respondents asserted that the LAWMA advocacy programme has reached their communities while 28% are of contrary opinion.

IMPACT OF LAWMA ADVOCACY PROGRAMME ON WASTES DISPOSAL



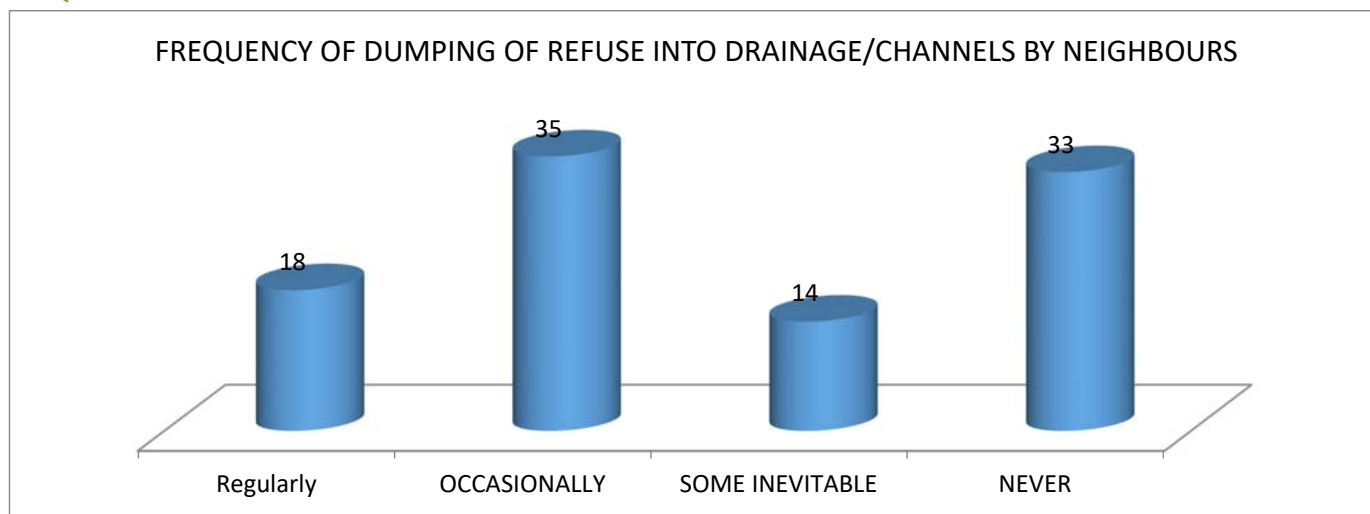
Investigation on the impact of LAWMA Advocacy programme on the residents of Lagos State was carried out. The study revealed that the LAWMA programme is 'Very Effective' on 16% of residents, 74% indicated 'Effective' while 10% claim that there is 'No Effect At All'.

THE MOST RESPONSIBLE PERSON FOR DUMPING OF WASTES ON HIGHWAYS



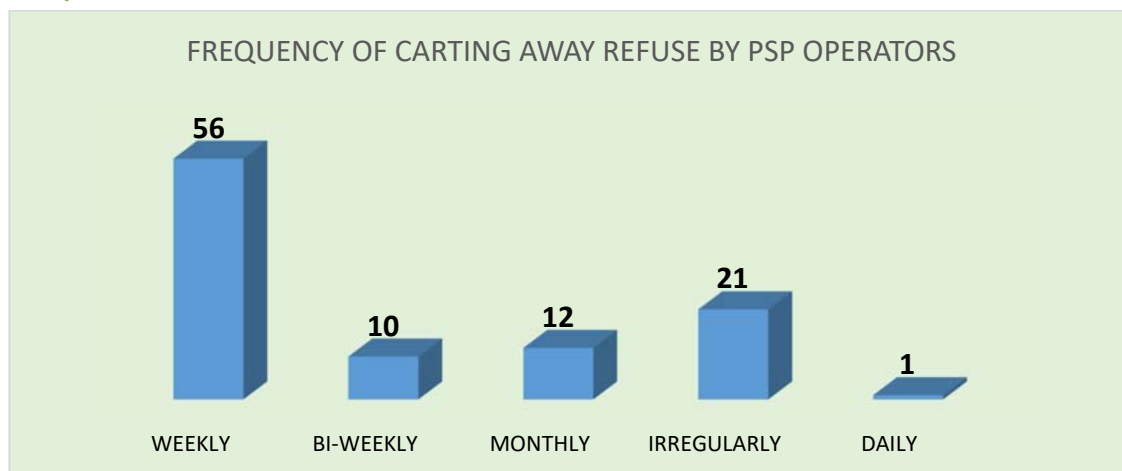
Despite all the measures put in place by the State government to ensure that wastes are disposed appropriately, it is disheartening that every nook and cranny in the state are littered with wastes especially on the highways. Enquiries were made to ascertain the 'Most Responsible Persons For Dumping of Wastes on Highways'. The analysis of the survey show that 28% of the sampled respondents claim that passengers in commercial vehicles are responsible for dumping wastes on highways. The 'Most Responsible Persons For Dumping of Wastes on Highways' are private vehicle owners with a record of 7%, 'Trucks Drivers' accounted for 5%, Dumping of wastes on highways by pedestrians was indicated by 36% and 'Hawkers' are 24%. However, government needs to ensure that enforcement is enhanced to curb dumping of wastes on highways.

FREQUENCY OF DUMPING REFUSE INTO DRAINAGE CHANNELS



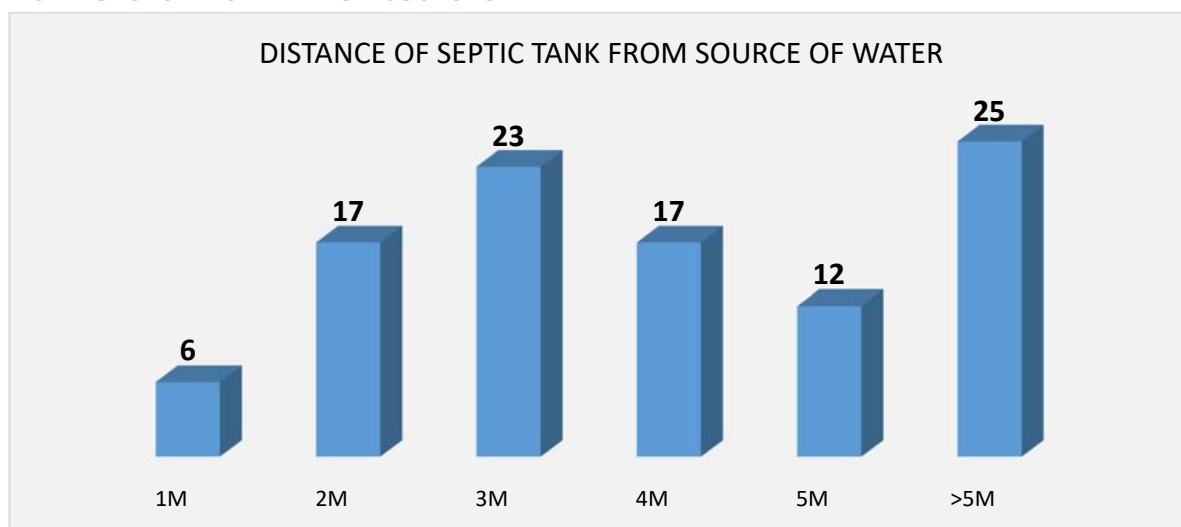
The study sought to know the frequency of dumping of wastes into drainage by people residing in the communities. It was observed that 18% of the members of the community dump wastes into the drainage on regular basis, 35% accounted for dumping of wastes into drainage occasionally, 14% asserted that dumping of wastes into drainage channels by neighbours is sometime inevitable and 33% indicated that they never dump wastes into drainage channels.

FREQUENCY OF WASTE CARTING BY PSP OPERATORS



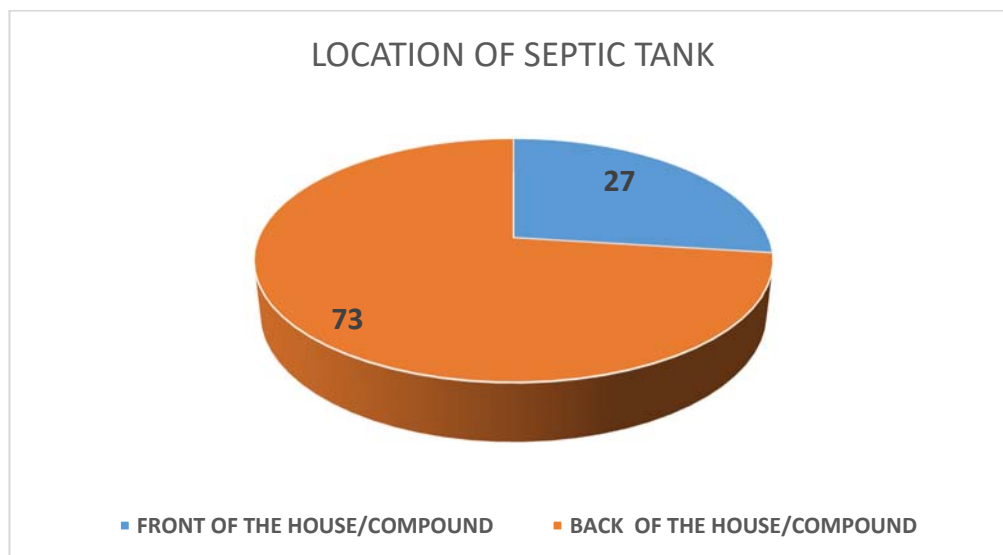
Private Sector Participation (PSP) Operators are private organisation saddled with the responsibility of collecting wastes and disposing it appropriately. The frequency of carting wastes by PSP operators was enquired from members of the community. The study disclosed that 56% of the sampled households disposes their wastes on weekly bases, 10% disposes their waste twice a week, 12% accounted for waste disposed on monthly bases, 21% disposes their wastes irregularly, and 1% disposes wastes on daily bases. It could be deduced that residents of the State are complying with the Sanitation Rules by keeping their environment neat with weekly disposal of their wastes.

DISTANCE OF SEPTIC TANK FROM SOURCE OF WATER



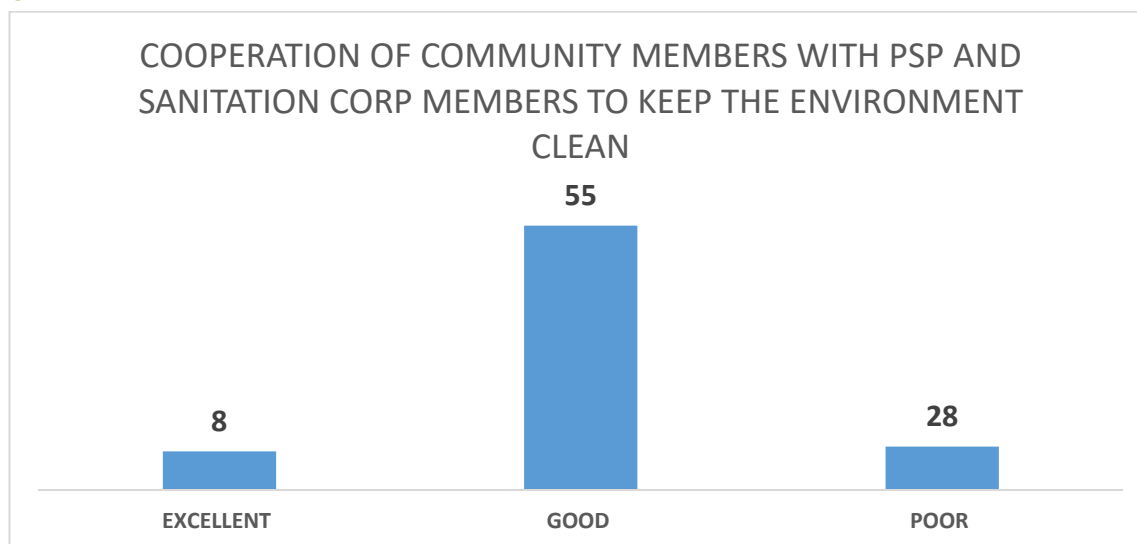
Septic tank is an underground tank where wastewater from the main building is disposed and stored. It is advisable, in every household, to leave appreciable distance between their drinking water sources to where the septic tank is constructed to prevent wastewater from mixing with drinking water. The study examined the distance between the septic tank and the main water source from members of the community. The result show that the respondents leave a distance of 1m from their septic tank and source of water was 6%, distance of 2m between septic tank and source of water accounted for 17%, distance of 3m between septic tank and water source WAS 23, distance of 4m between septic tank and water source stood at 17% Respondents that claim to leave a distance of 5m between septic tank and source of water is 12% and respondents that leave a distance of more than 5m between septic tank and their source of water recorded 25%.

LOCATION OF SEPTIC TANK



The study sought to know the location of septic tank of respondents in their dwellings. The empirical analysis shows that 27% of the respondents affirmed that their septic tanks are located in front of the house while 73% indicated that their septic tanks are located at the back of their houses.

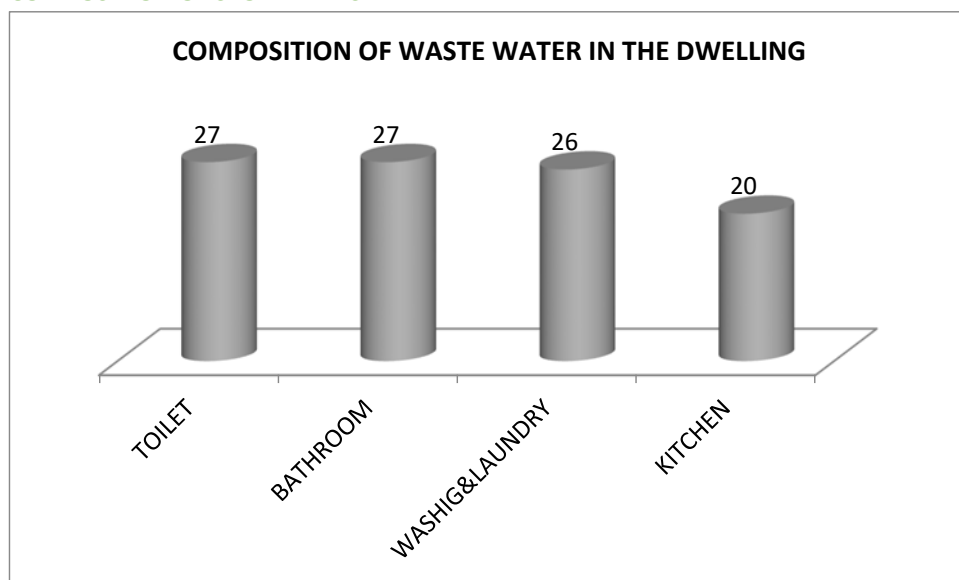
COOPERATION BETWEEN COMMUNITY MEMBERS, PSP AND SANITATION CORPS MEMBERS TO KEEP THE ENVIRONMENT CLEAN



Sanitation Corps members are government officials assigned to monitor the environmental sanitation exercise mandated to hold every last Saturday of the month in Lagos State. Private Sector Participation (PSP) operators are the officials responsible for disposing wastes generated by members of the community appropriately to enhance clean environment. There should be a good working relationship between the PSP operators, Sanitation Corp members and the members of the community to achieve their aim. Enquiry was made from the sampled households on the level of cooperation between the PSP operators and community members. 8% of the respondents affirmed that the level of cooperation between Sanitation Corps members, PSP operators and the community members is excellent, 55%, rated the level of cooperation as Good, 28% said that the level of cooperation as Fair and 9% accounted for those that rated the level of cooperation as Poor.

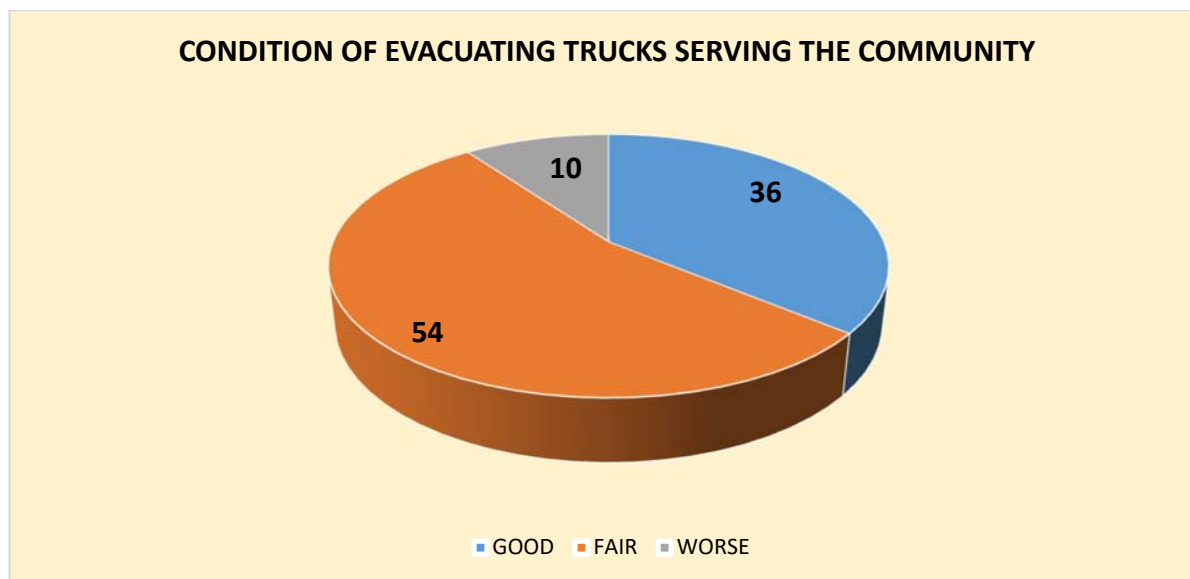
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT

COMPOSITION OF STORED WASTEWATER



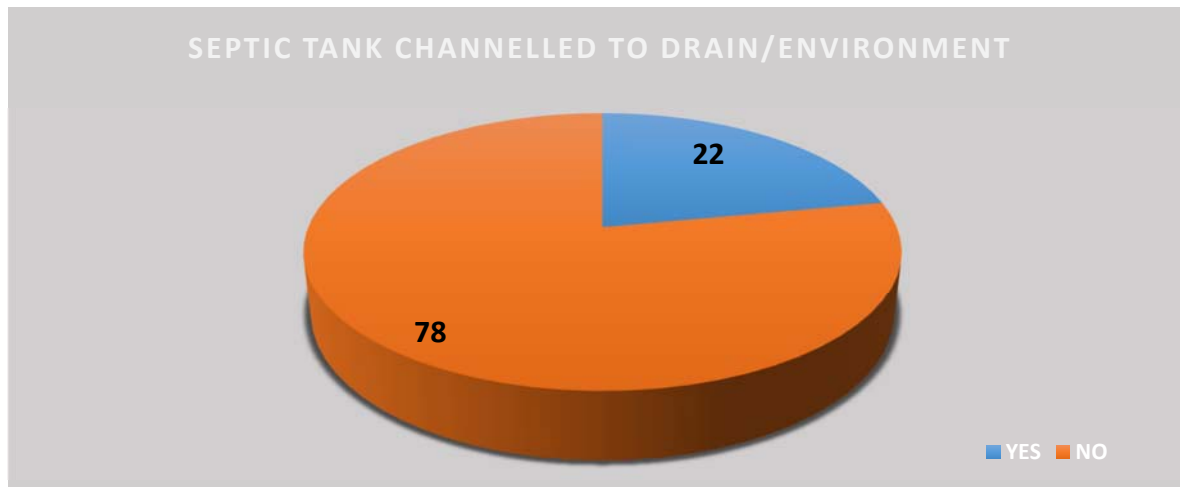
The study investigated the composition of the different kinds of stored wastewater from the sampled households. It was observed that 27% of the respondents claim that toilet water was part of their stored wastewater, 27% indicated water used in their bathroom, 26% indicated water used in the kitchen and 20% indicated water used for washing and laundry.

CONDITION OF EVACUATING TRUCKS SERVING THE COMMUNITY



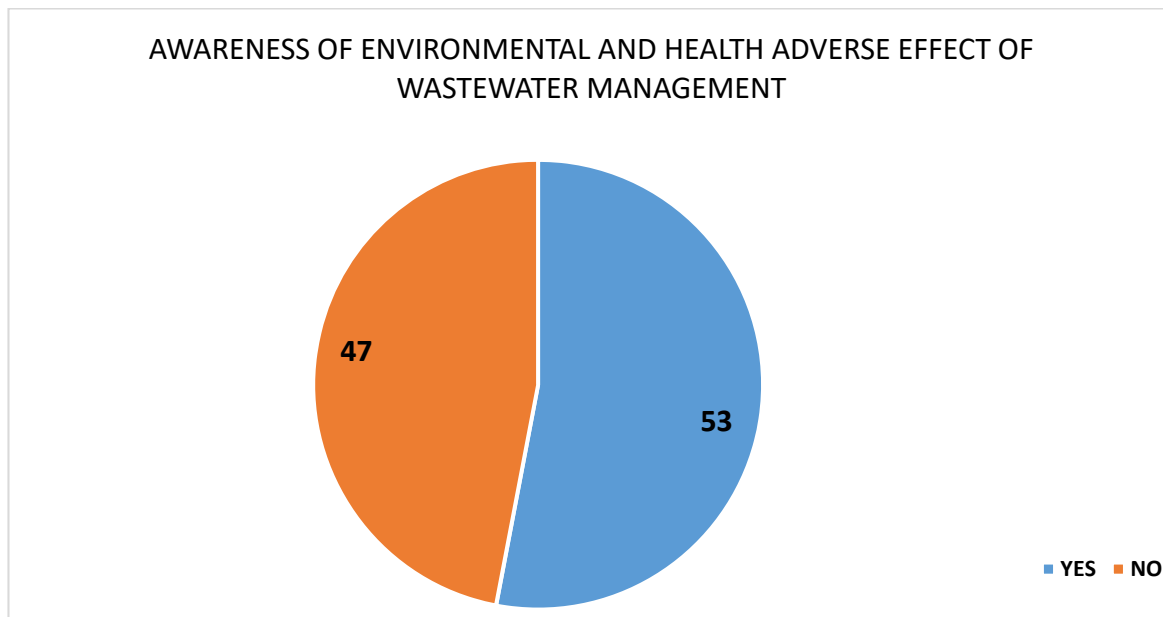
Trucks serving the community members in evacuating their wastes must be in good condition to discharge operators' duties promptly. Investigating on this will inform the government's planning and decision making. The survey revealed that 36% of the respondents rated the condition of the serving trucks as Good, 54% rated the trucks as Fair while 10% asserted that the trucks are in Worse conditions.

ENQUIRY WHETHER SEPTIC TANK IS CHANNIELED INTO DRAIN/ENVIRONMENT



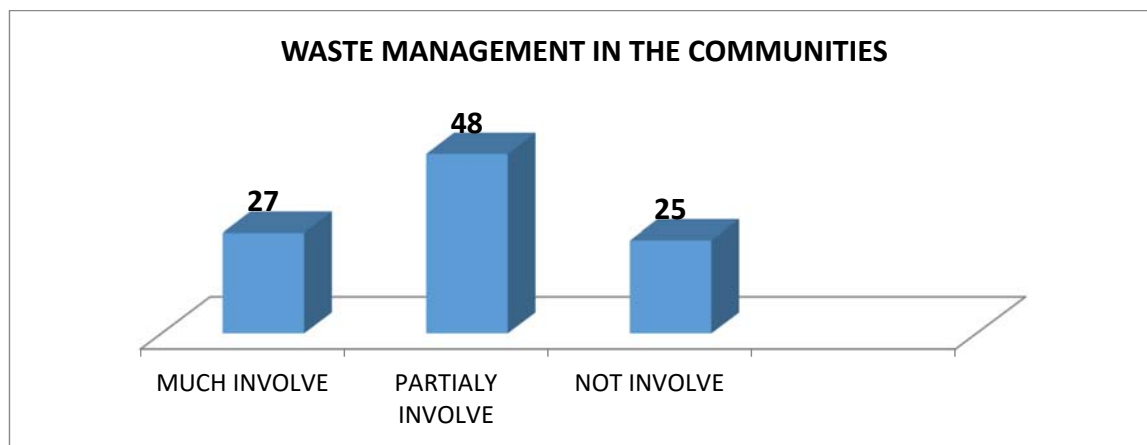
Septic tank should be channelled beyond one's environment. It should be constructed and channelled underground and must not be channelled into drainages. Channelling septic tank into drainages is very dangerous and could lead to air pollution in the environment that can cause outbreak of diseases. The study investigated the sampled households whether their septic tank are channelled into their drainages or the environment. The empirical analysis disclosed that 22% of the households have their septic tanks channelled into drainages while 78% did not channel their septic tanks into the drainages. Majority of the households across the LGA/LCDAs adhere to the environmental law by not channelling their septic tank into drainage/the environment.

AWARENESS OF THE ADVERSE EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH HAZARD OF WASTE WATER MANAGEMENT



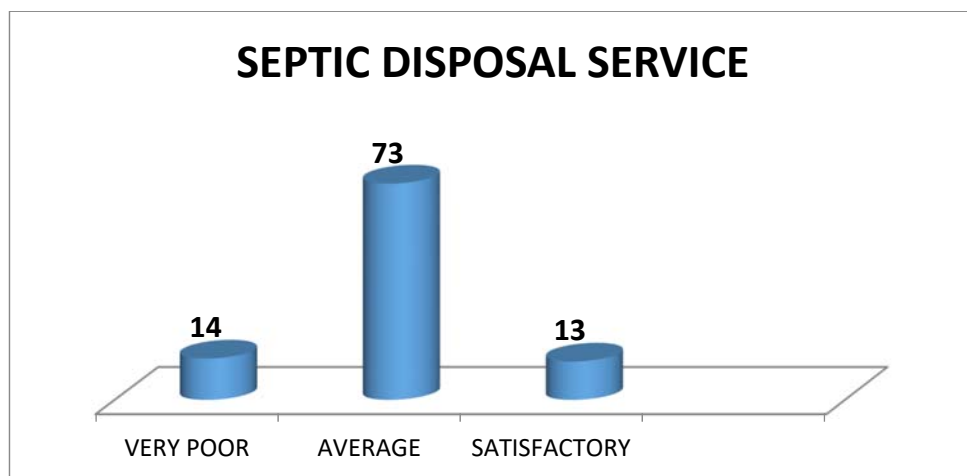
Wastewater if not properly disposed or managed would have adverse effect on the environment and man's health. These effects manifest through air pollution, epidemic diseases, and unpleasant atmosphere. The level of awareness of these adverse effects on the environment and health of the people was sought from the sampled households. The result show that 53% claim that there is awareness of the adverse effect on the environment and health of poor wastewater management while 47% is to the contrary.

INVOLVEMENT OF WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT IN COMMUNITIES



Community Development Association and Community Development Committee are associations that rendered communal effort to attain high level of development in their communities. They ensure that any issue emanating from their community are given prompt action through regular meetings and volunteering. The level of involvement of CDA and CDC were investigated from the respondents. The result revealed that 27% of the sampled households assert that CDA and CDC are involved in wastewater management, 48% of the respondents claim that CDA and CDC involvement in wastewater management is partial and 25% opined that CDA and CDC are not involved in wastewater management.

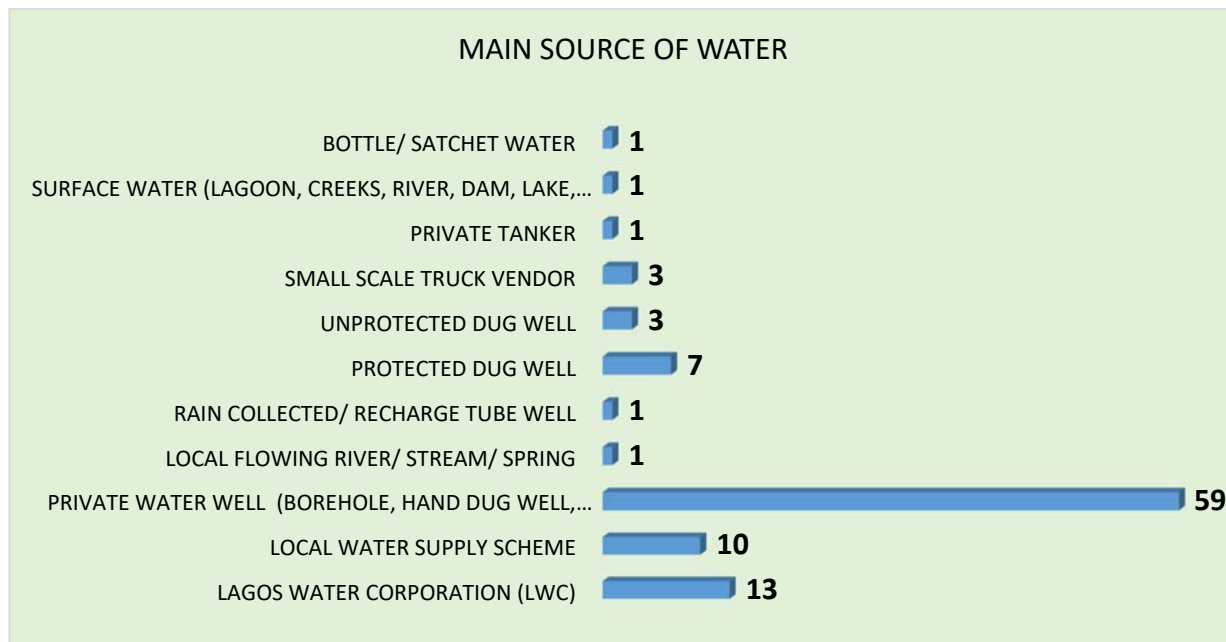
RATING THE SEPTIC DISPOSAL SERVICE



Septage tanks are used for storing any kind of wastewater in households and organisations. It needs to be evacuated when noticed that it is almost filled up. If not disposed as at when due, it can weaken the entire structure or collapse leading to outpour of its content, which is dangerous to the residents of the environment. Rating of septage disposal services was enquired from the residents of Lagos. The result indicates that, 14% rated the septage disposal services as Very Poor, 73% rated the septage disposal services as average while 13% affirmed that the septage disposal services are satisfactory.

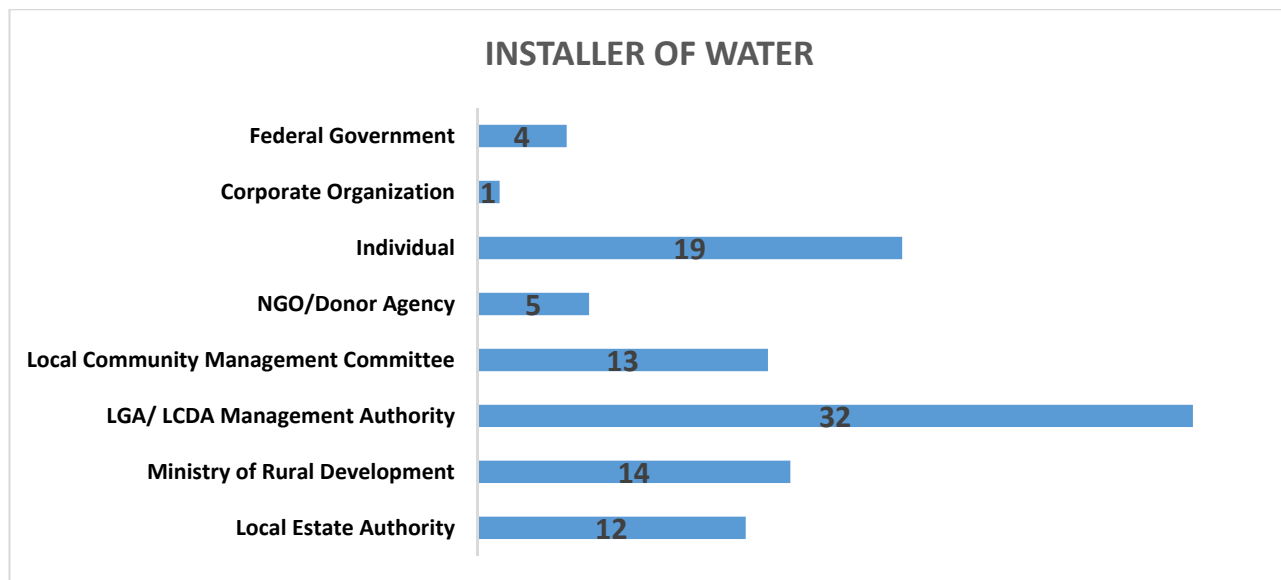
WATER SERVICE

MAIN SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY



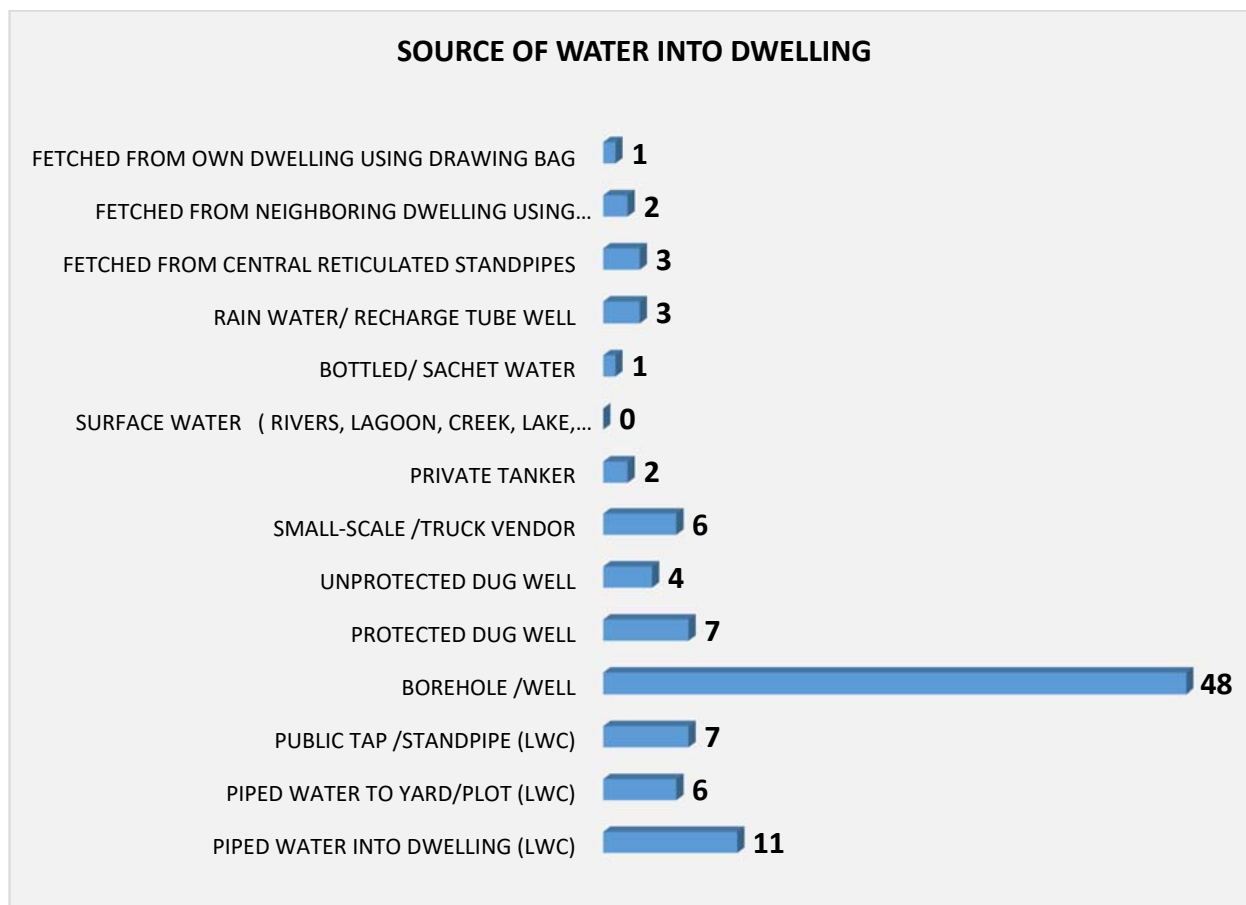
The survey sought to know the main sources of water supply available to citizens in the State. The results showed that 7% of the sampled households said that their main source of water supply was protected dug well, Local water supply scheme is 10%, Private Tanker 1%. Other sources of water supply included piped water into dwellings by Lagos Water Corporation (13%), small scale truck vendor (3%), unprotected dug well (3%) surface water 1% bottle/sachet water 1%, Local flowing water (10%), rain collected/recharge tube well 1%. Private Well accounted for the largest chunk of 59%

INSTALLER OF LOCAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEME



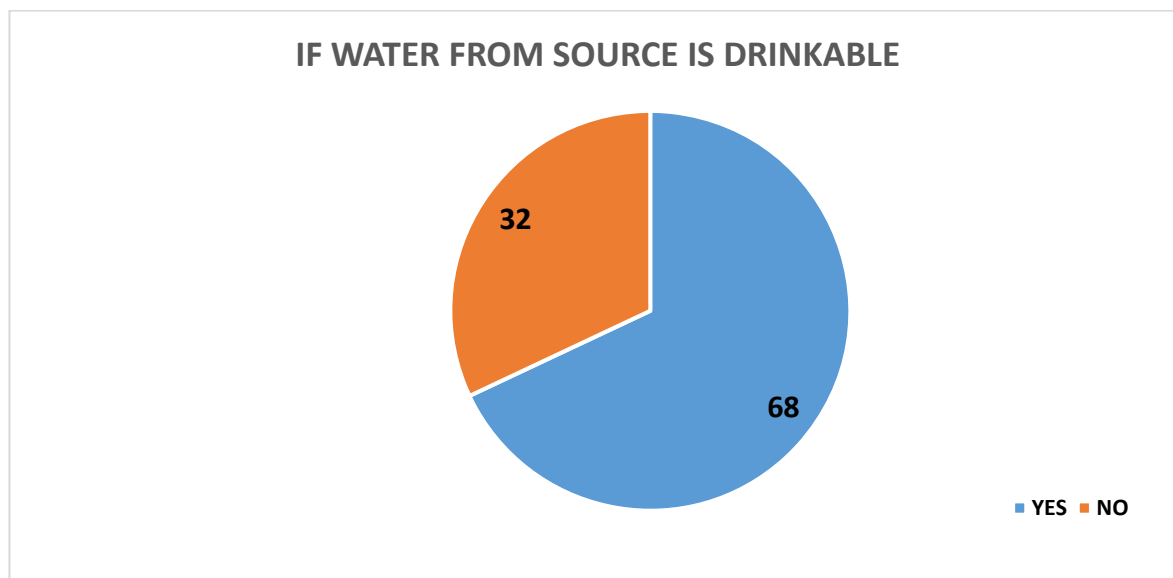
The survey tries to find out the Installer of Local Water to citizens in the State. The results showed that 13% of the sampled household has their local water installed by individual, 32% by the LGA/LCDA Management Authorities 23% by Local Community management Committees, while 12% was from Local Estate Authorities, NGO/Donor Agencies installation is 13%, Federal Government Installed 4% installed, 1% by Corporate Organization.

SOURCE OF WATER INTO DWELLING



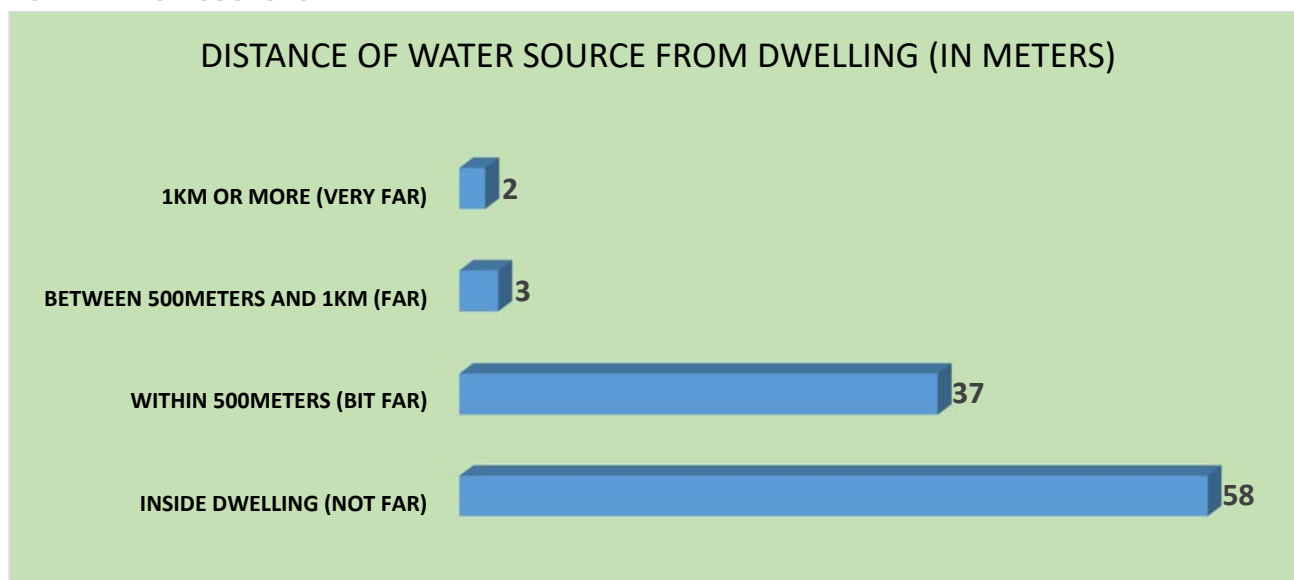
The highest source of water into dwelling is bore hole with 48%, 7% Protected dug well, 6% small scale Vendors, piped water into dwelling by LWC is 11%, Public standing pipe is 7% and small scale vendor are also 6%. Unprotected dug well is 4% of the sampled household, rain water/recharge tube (3%), fetched from Central reticulated Standpipes (3%), while private tanker as well as fetched from neighbouring dwelling using drawing bag are 2% each, fetched from own dwelling using drawing bag are 1%.

WATER FROM SOURCE IS DRINKABLE



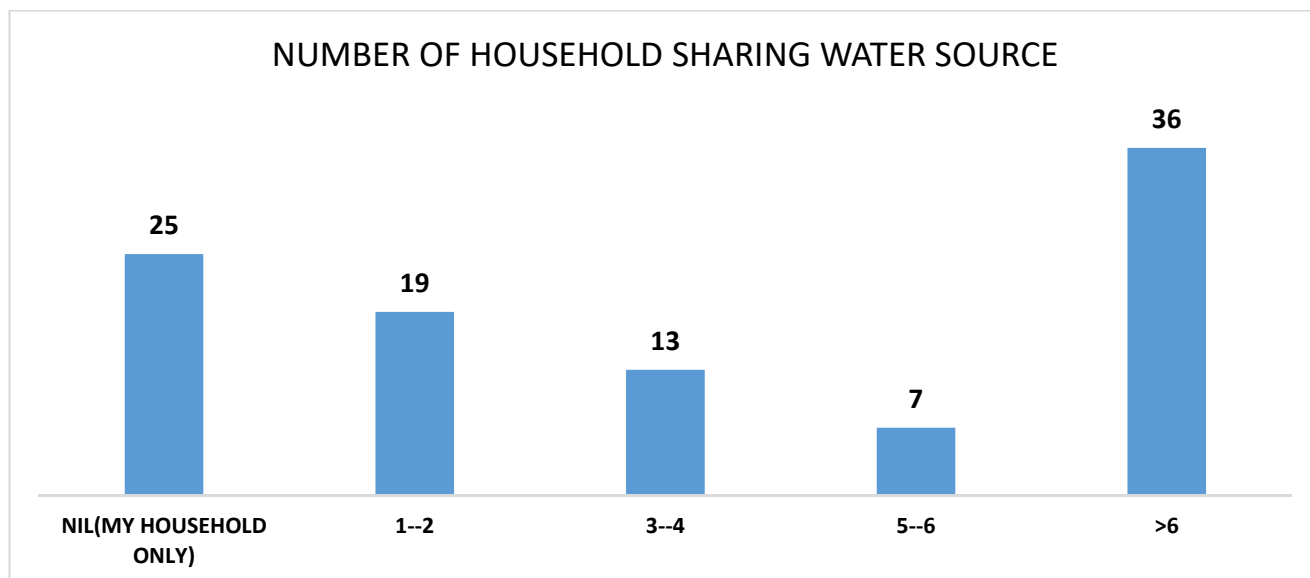
Making water safe for drinking is one of the ways to guide against water borne diseases. The survey result revealed that 68% of respondents claimed that water from main source is drinkable while 32% were in the contrary.

HOW FAR FROM SOURCE OF WATER



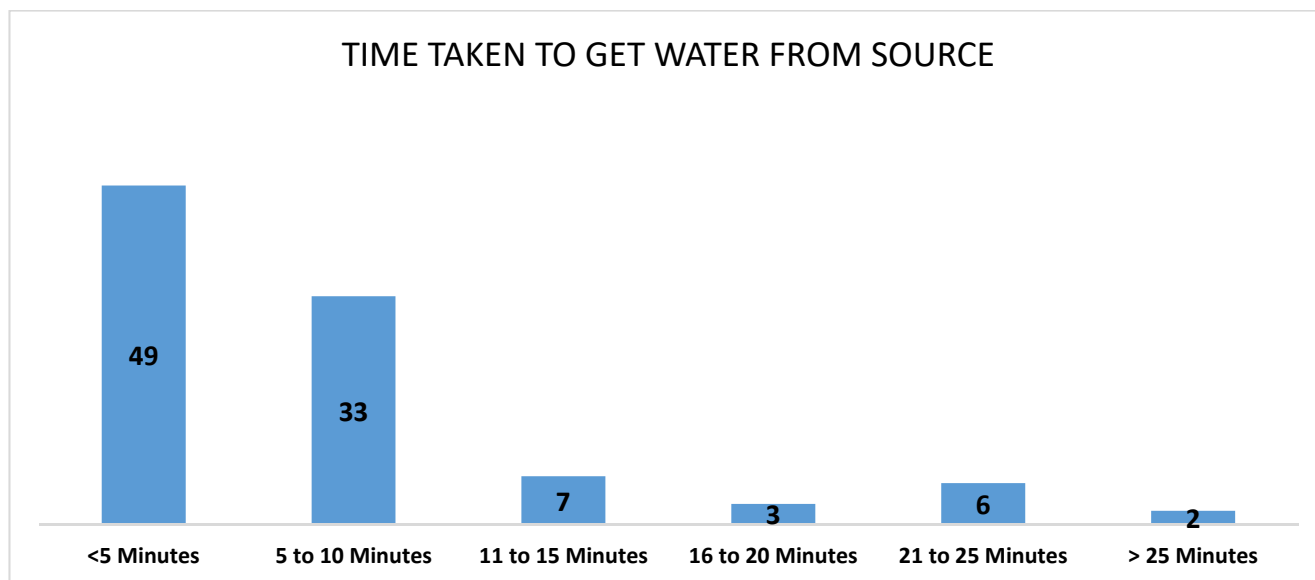
The distance covered to fetch water into dwelling determines the level of stress involved. The analysis of the survey shows that 58% of the sample households have their main sources of water inside dwelling (not far), 37% of them covered a distance of within 500M from their dwelling to the main source of water supply while 3% and 2% of the sampled respondent covered within 500 Meters and 1kilomrter" and 1kilometer or more respectively to get to their source of water.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS SHARING WATER SOURCE



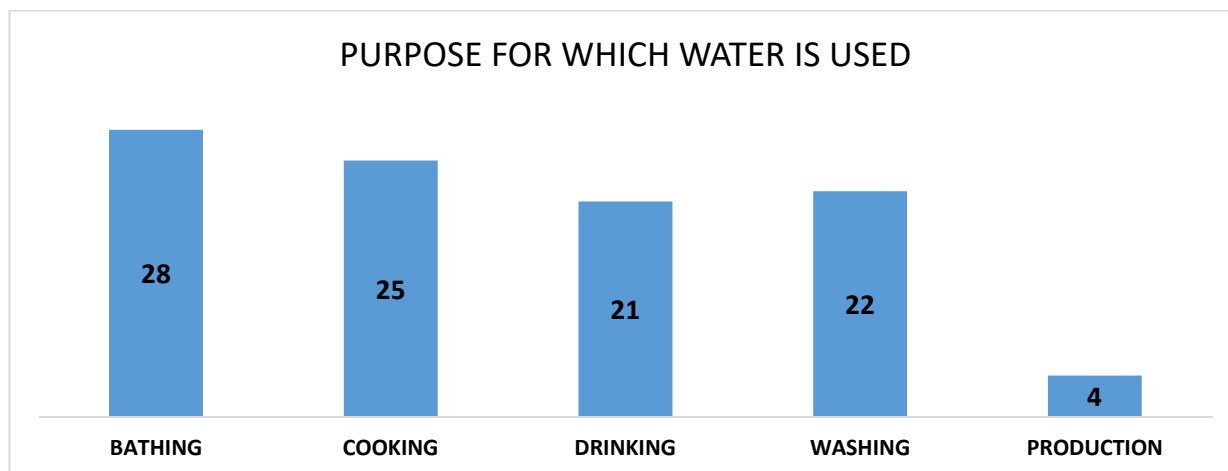
The number of households sharing water source reflect availability of water in community. 36% of the sampled households have more than 6 households sharing a water source, 25% has water to single household, 1-2 households are 19% of sample while sharing between 3-4 households is 13% and 5-6 households sharing water source is 7%.

TIME TAKEN TO GET WATER FROM MAIN SOURCE



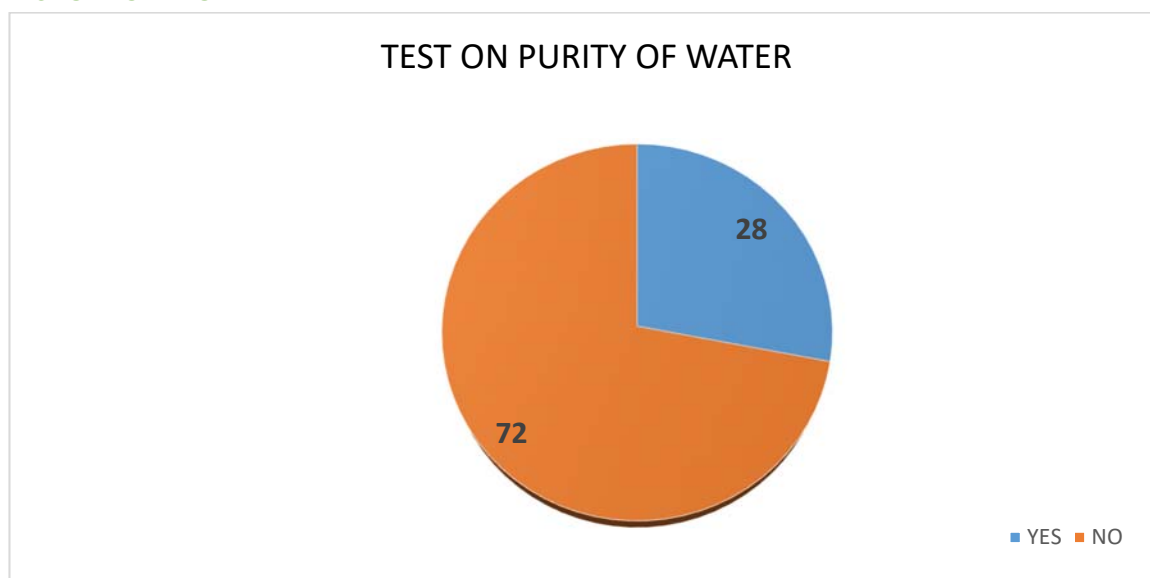
Respondents were asked about the time taken to get water from main source. The survey revealed that 49% take less than 5 minutes, 33% takes between 5 and 10 minutes, 7% takes between 11 and 15 minutes, 3% takes between 16 and 20 minutes 6% takes between 21 and 25 minutes and 2% takes more than 25 minutes which is regarded as very far.

PURPOSE FOR WHICH WATER IS BEEN USED



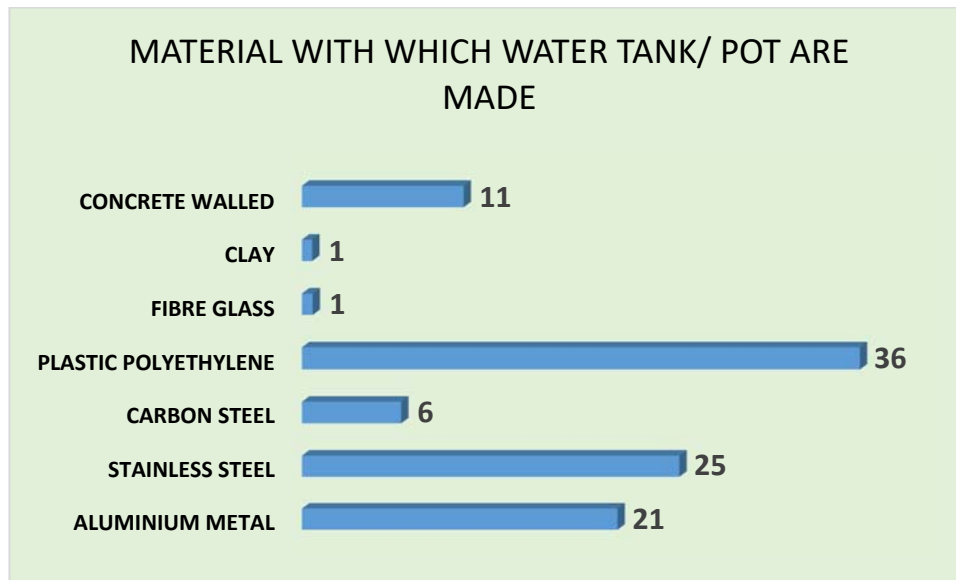
Water is essential to living, hence the various purposes of use are rated among the sampled households, and the highest use of water is for the purpose of Bathing with 28%, next is Cooking (25%), those who use water for drinking purpose are 21% and 22% for Washing while only 4% uses water for Production purpose.

TEST ON PURITY OF WATER



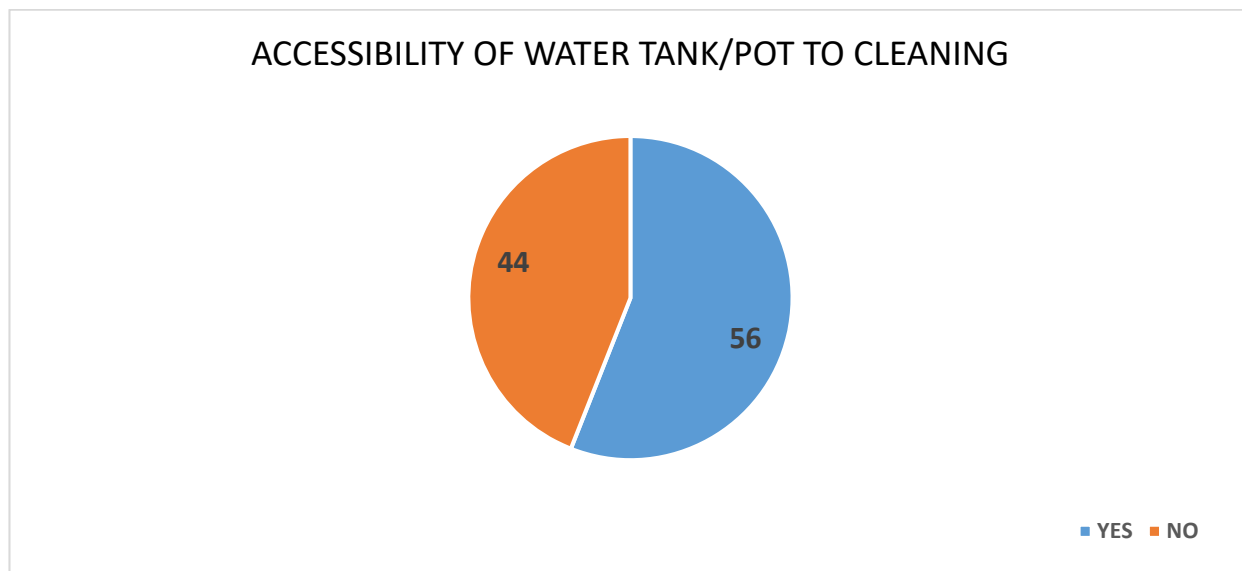
The need to test the Purity of water for drinking is very essential. Respondents were asked whether they test the purity of water they drink or not and the survey result showed that 72% of the sample households do not test the purity of their water while only 28% answered yes.

THE TYPE OF MATERIAL WITH WHICH WATER TANK /POT IS MADE OF



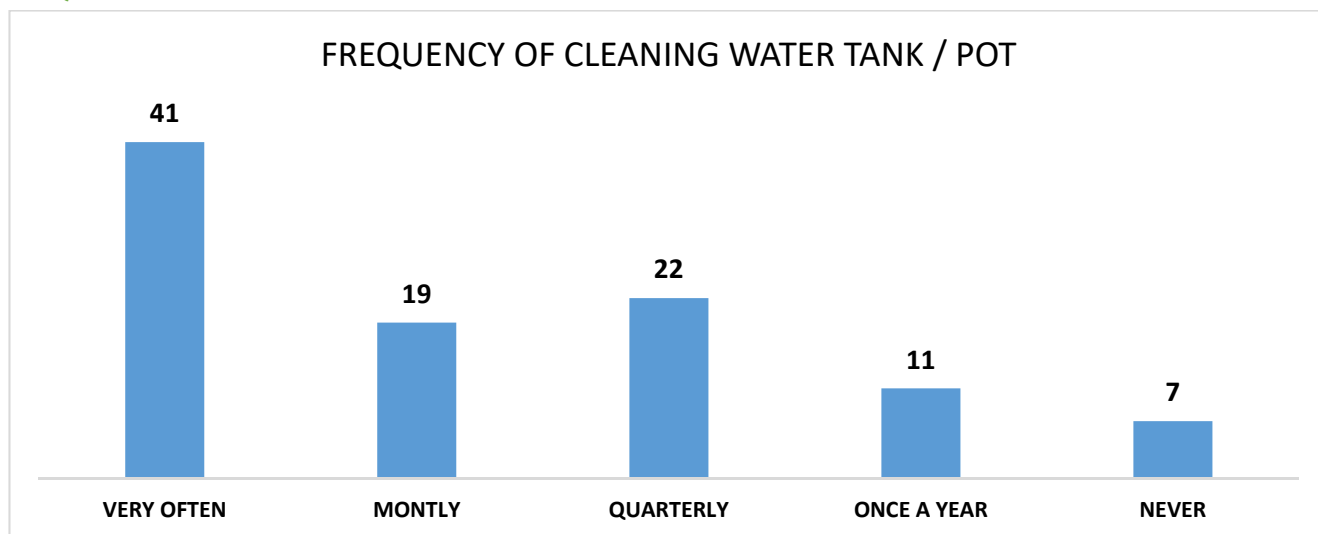
The type of material which water tank/pot was made of was also investigated to show further the purity of water the household members drink. The result shows that 36% of respondents' uses Plastic Polyethylene made tank/pot, 25% stainless steel made, 21% Aluminium metal made, 11% made of concrete wall, 6% made of carbon steel and 1% fibre glass and clay has 1%.

ACCESSIBILITY FOR CLEANING OF WATER TANK



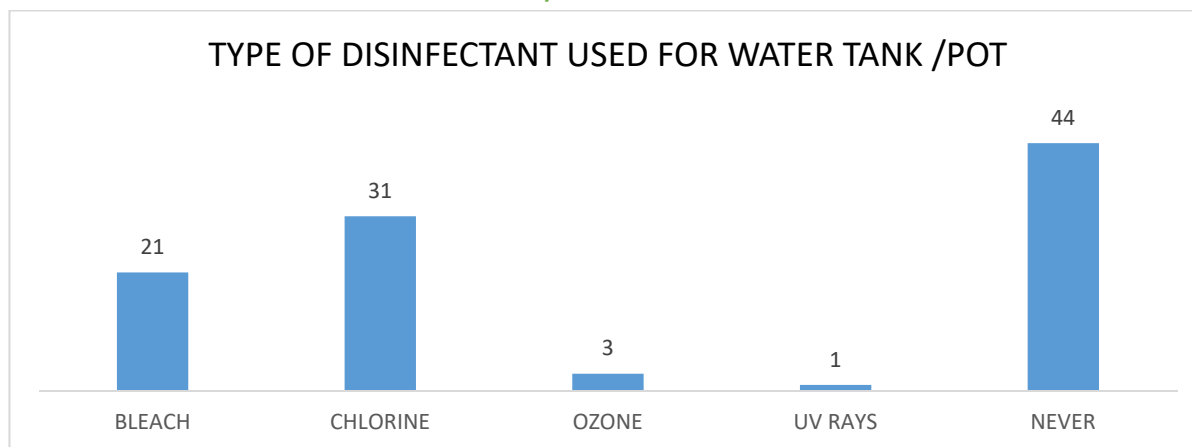
The survey also sought to know how frequent the households clean their water tank. 56% of respondent answered yes while 44% responded to not accessible to cleaning.

FREQUENCY OF CLEANING WATER TANK



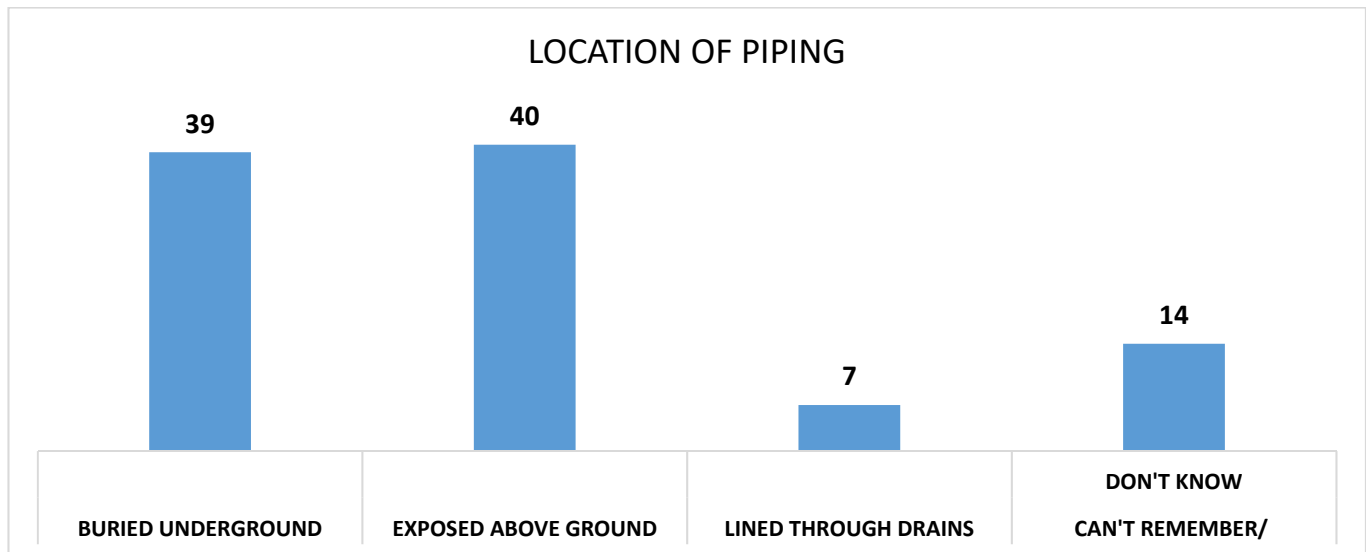
The result of how often the water tank is being cleaned reveals that 41% of the sample households clean very often, 19% monthly, 22% clean their tank quarterly while 11% and 7% clean water tank once a year and never clean respectively.

TYPE OF DISINFECTANT USED FOR WATER TANK /POT



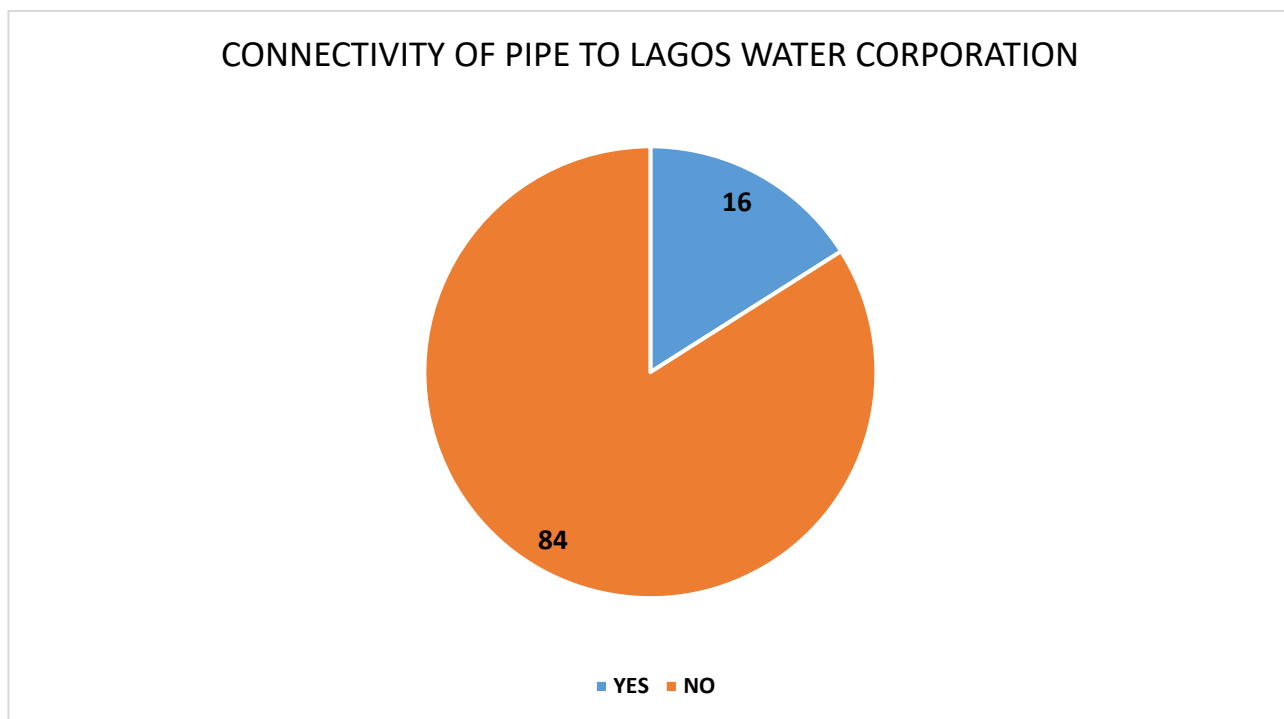
The disinfectant being used for cleaning Water Tank /Pot was examined and it was found that Bleach disinfectant was 21%, Chlorine 31%, Ozone 3%, UV Rays 1% and 44% Never.

LOCATION OF PIPING



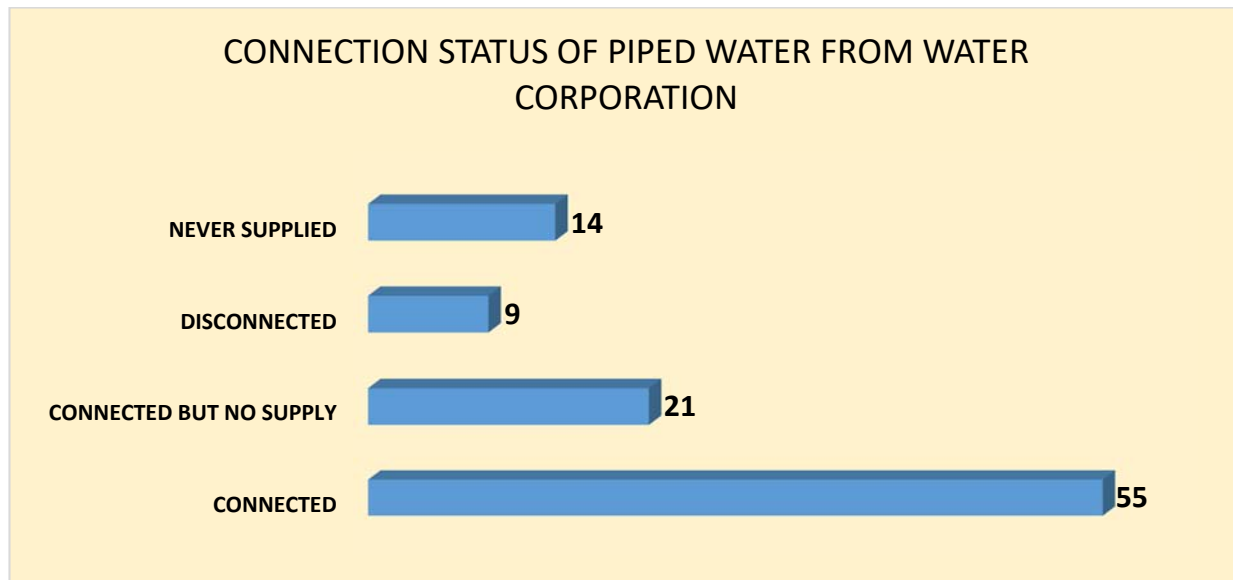
Where the Water Pipe pass through was also examined. It was discovered that 39% was Buried underground, 40% Exposed underground, 7% Lined through drains and 14% reported Don't Know.

CONNECTIVITY OF PIPE TO LAGOS WATER CORPORATION



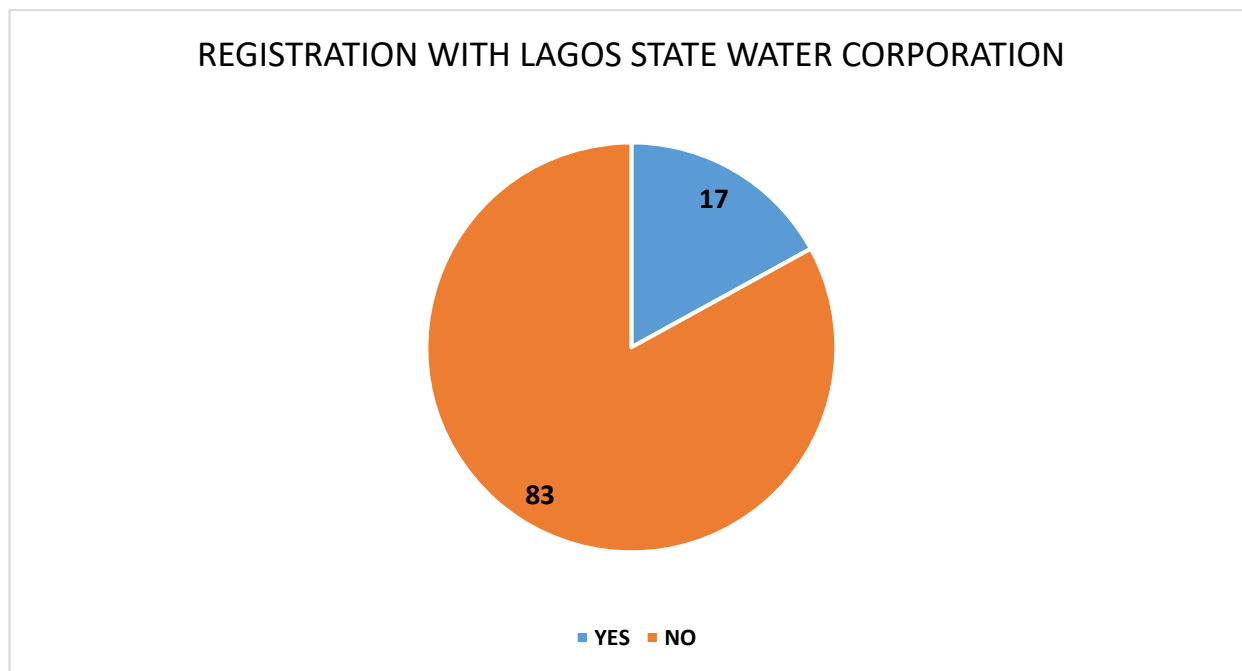
The survey also investigated the connectivity of the respondents' water pipe to LWC. 84% respondents of the sampled household were not connected to Lagos Water Corporation (LWC), while only 16% were connected.

CONNECTED STATUS OF PIPED WATER FROM LAGOS WATER CORPORATION



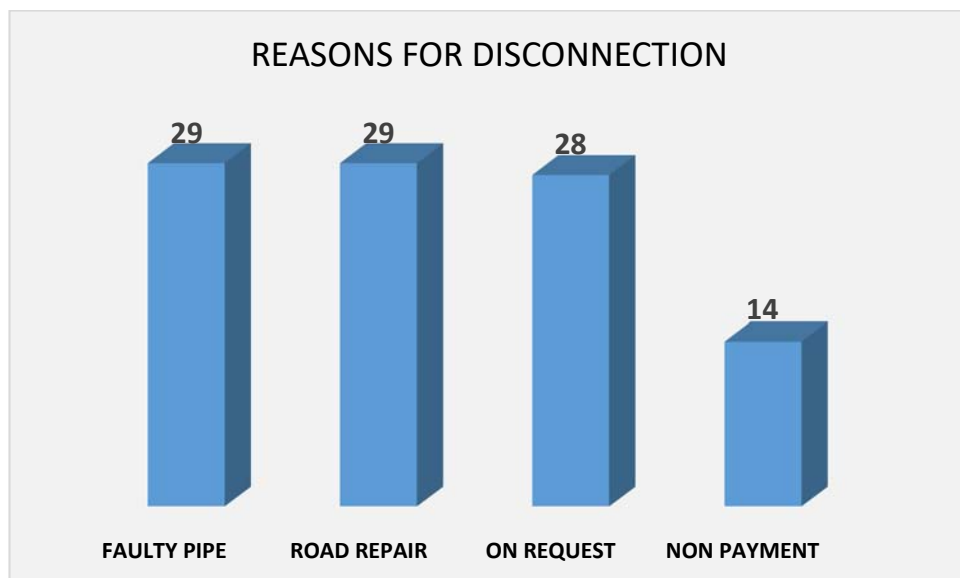
Investigation of the connection status of piped water from LWC showed that 55% of sampled households were connected, 21% were also connected but without water supply and 9% were disconnected, while 14% were never connected.

REGISTRATION WITH THE LAGOS WATER CORPORATION



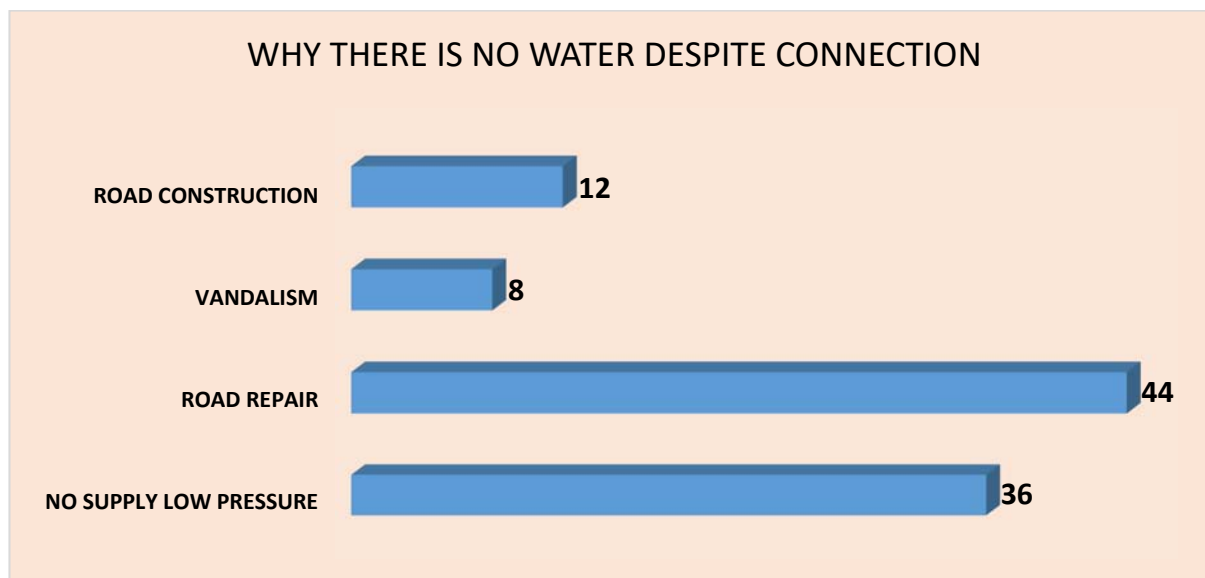
Registration with the LWC was also investigated. The result showed that only 17% of the respondents claimed to have registered with the LWC while 83% are not yet registered.

REASON FOR DISCONNECTION



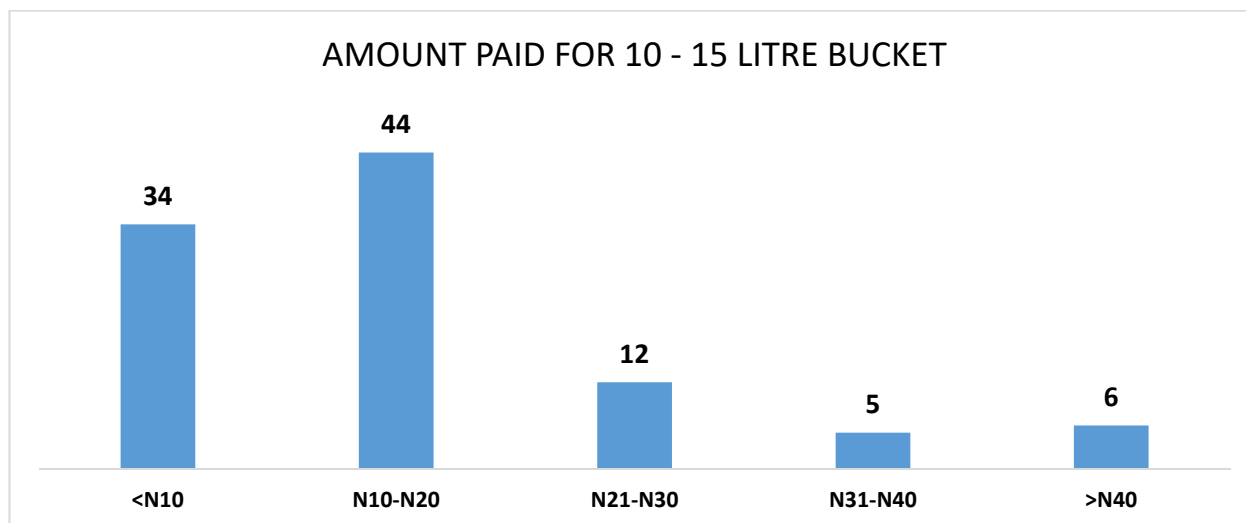
The reasons for disconnection were also examined. The result obtained from the survey revealed that 29% of the respondents stated that their disconnection was due to faulty pipe, 29% had their pipe disconnected by Road repair, 28% on request and another 14% due to non-payment.

WHY THERE IS NO WATER DESPITE CONNECTION



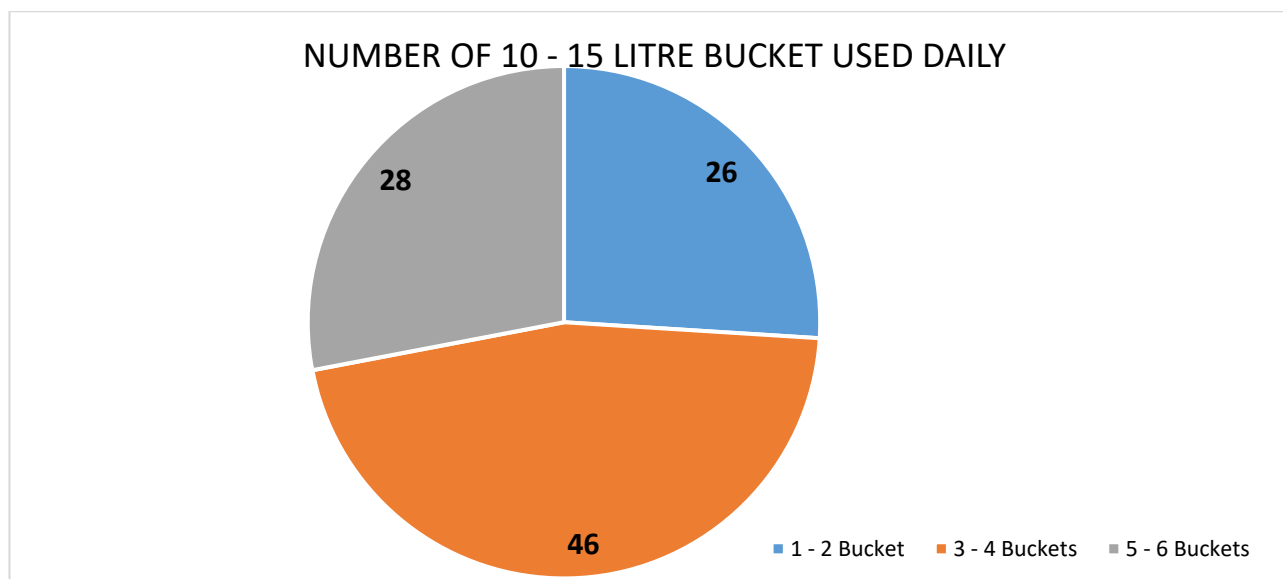
The result shows that 36% had no water because there was no water supply from LWC while 44% of sampled households said there was no water due to Low Pressure in the mains. 8% claimed it was due to vandalism, while 12% stated Road construction as reason for no water.

AMOUNT PAID FOR 10 – 15 LITRES BUCKET OF WATER



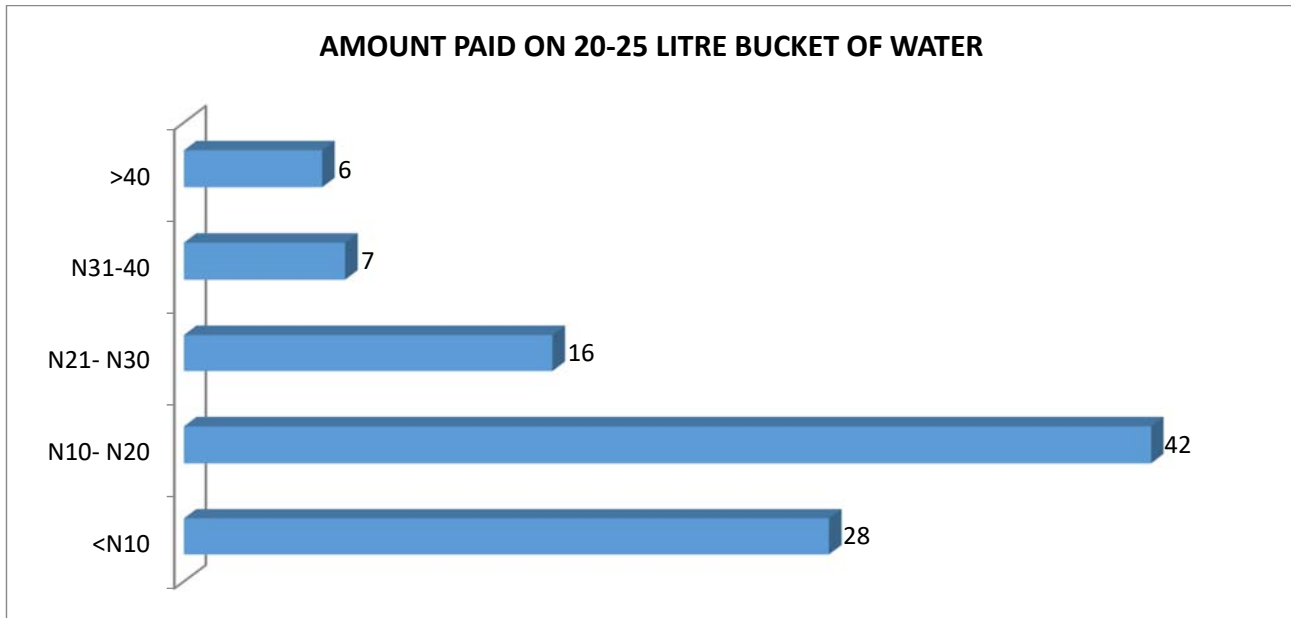
In some part of the State, some household members still pay to fetch water for their daily needs. The survey sought to ascertain the amount paid for 10 – 15 litres of bucket of water. The result revealed that 34% of the respondents claimed that they pay less than N10, 44% (N10 – N20), 12% (N21 – N30), 5% (N31 – N40) and 6% said they paid more than N40.

NUMBER OF 10 – 15 LITRES BUCKET OF WATER CONSUMED PER DAY



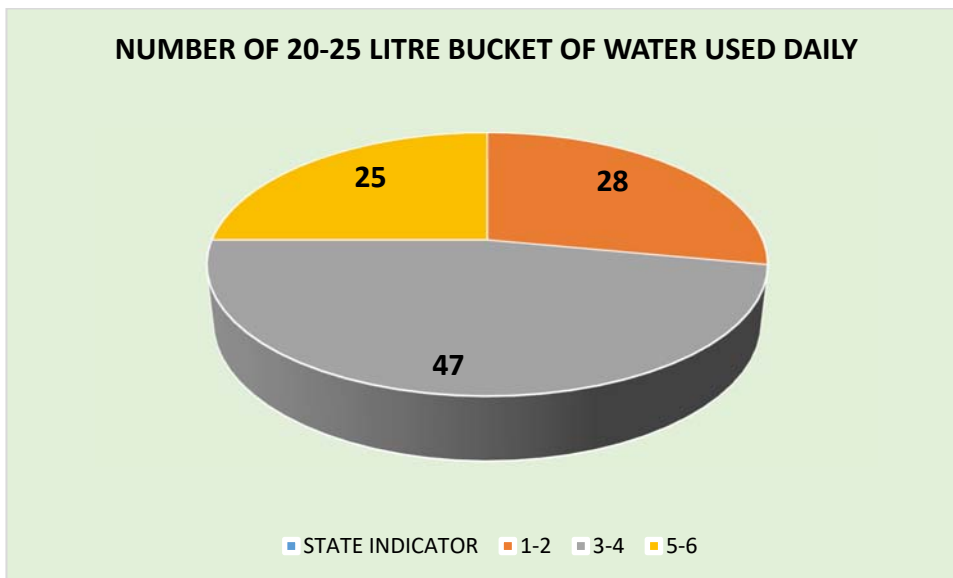
The survey sought to know the number of 10 – 15 litres buckets of water consumed by households per day. It was revealed that 26% of the sampled households used 1 – 2 buckets while 28% consumed between 3 – 4 buckets and 46% of the households claimed to have consumed 5 – 6 buckets of water daily.

AMOUNT PAID ON 20-25 LITRE BUCKET OF WATER



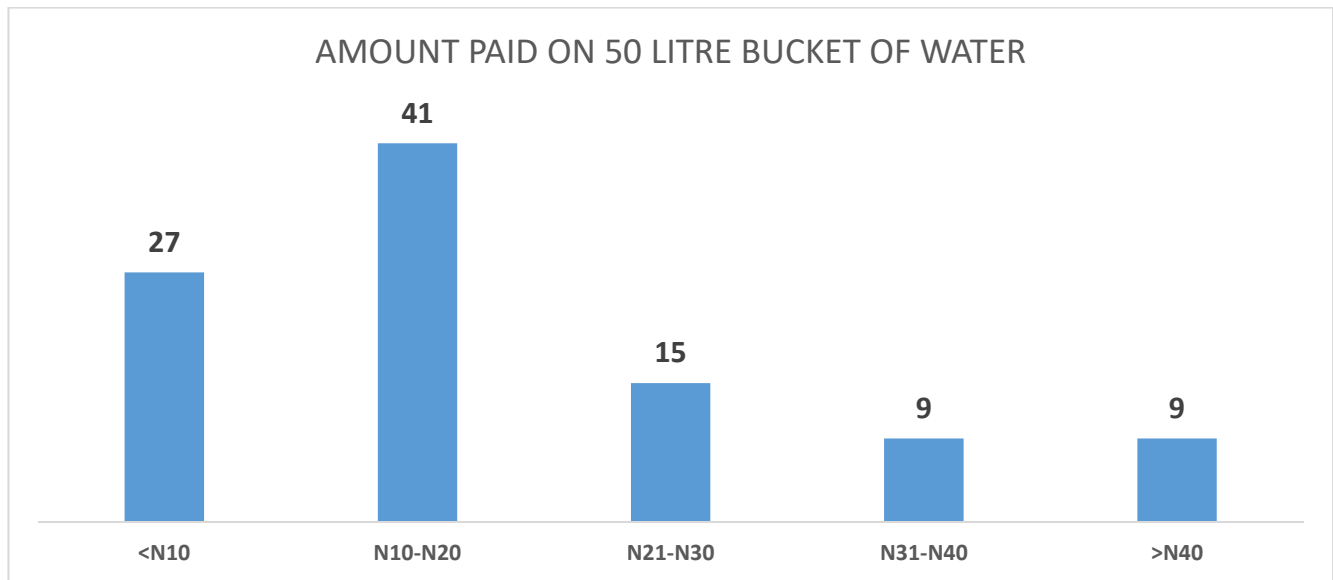
The survey reveals the amount spent in buying 20- 25 litre bucket of water by category. 28% said they spend less than N10 (<N10), 42% claimed that they spend N10 –N20 while 16% reported N21 –N30, also 7% said they spend N31 –N40 and another 6% claimed they spend more than N40 on 20-25 litre bucket of water.

NUMBER OF 20-25 LITRE BUCKET OF WATER USED DAILY



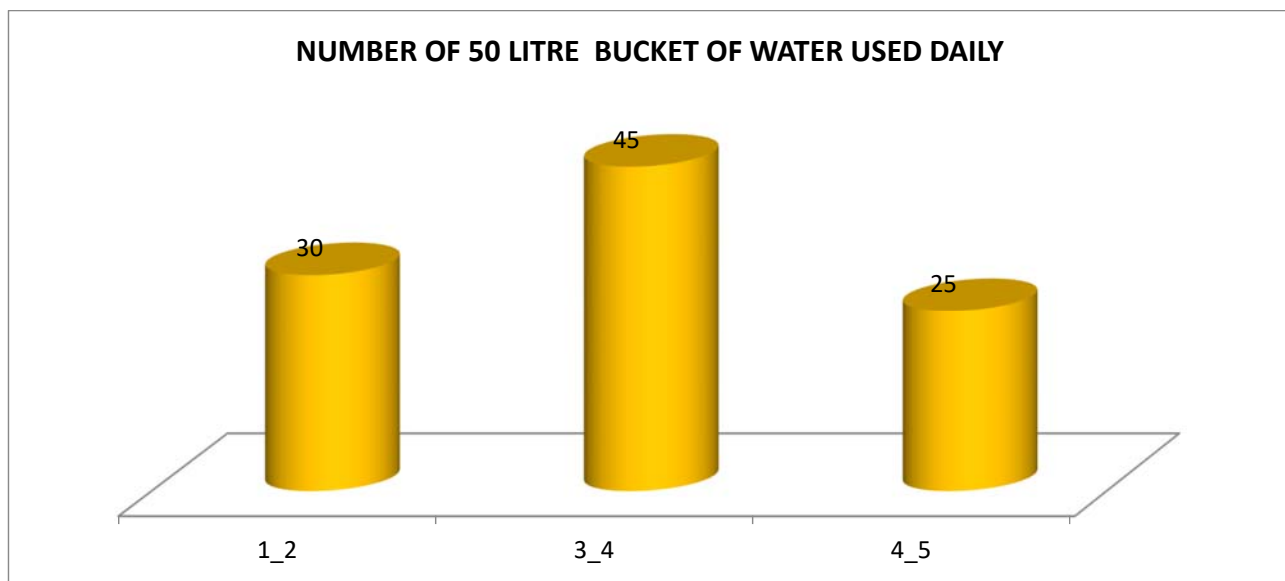
The survey revealed that 47% used between 3 to 4 buckets of water daily, 28% used between 1 and 2 buckets of water daily and 25% used between 5-6 buckets of water daily.

AMOUNT SPENT ON 50 LITRES BUCKET OF WATER



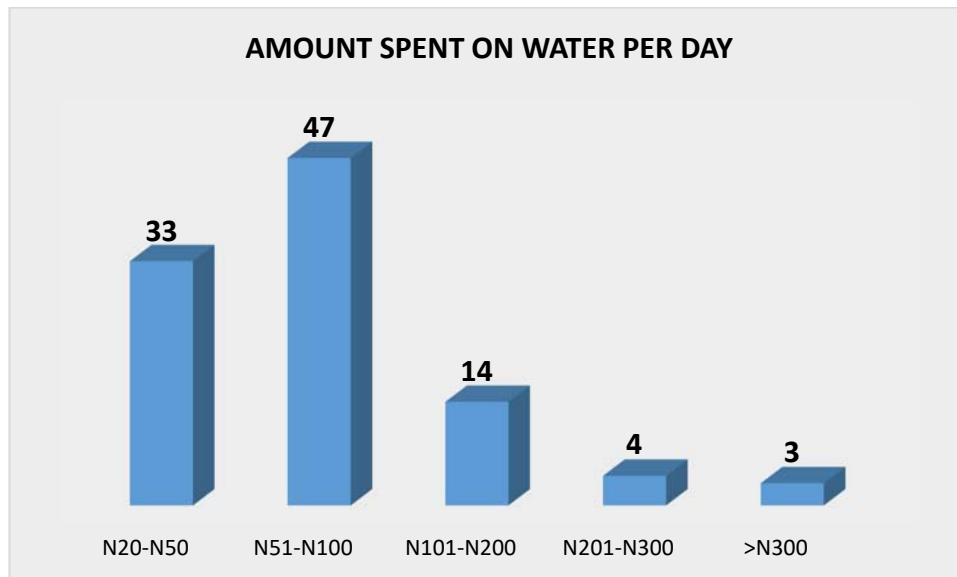
The survey reveals the amount spent in buying 50 litre bucket of water by category. 27% said they spend less than N10 (<N10), 41% claimed that they spend N10 –N20 while 15% reported N21 –N30, also 9% said they spend N31 –N40 and another 9% claimed they spend more than N40 on 50 litre bucket of water.

NUMBER OF 50 LITRE BUCKET OF WATER USED DAILY



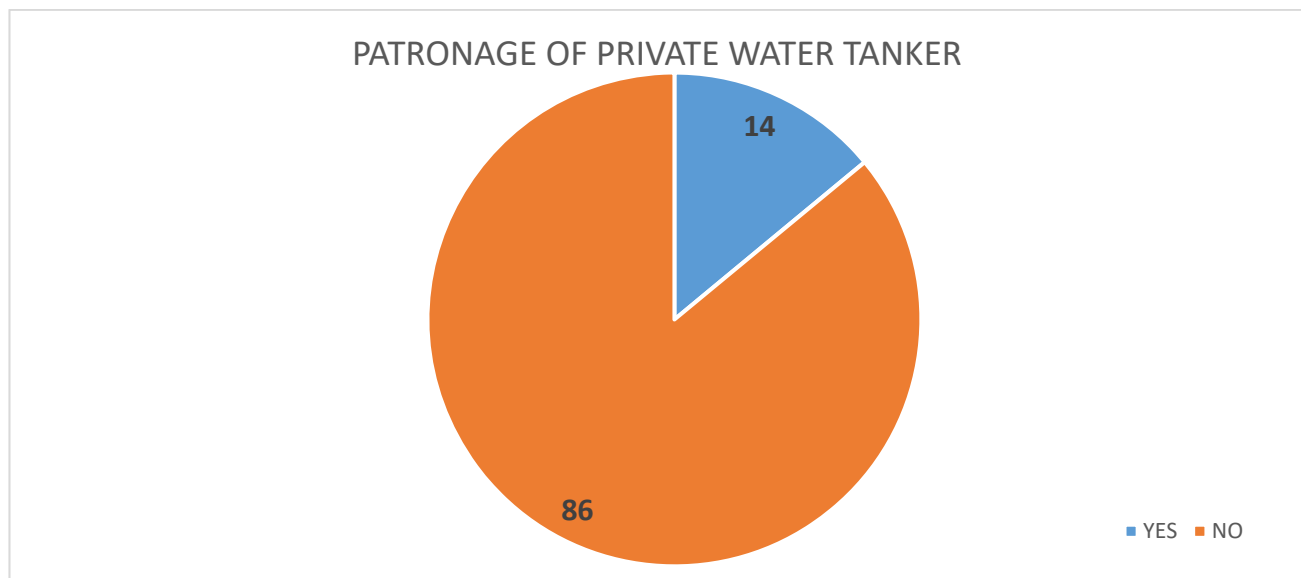
The survey sought to know the number of 50 litres buckets of water consumed by households per day. It was revealed that 30% of the sampled households used 1 – 2 buckets while 45% consumed between 3 – 4 buckets and 25% of the households claimed to have consumed 4 – 5 buckets of water daily.

AMOUNT SPENT ON WATER PER DAY



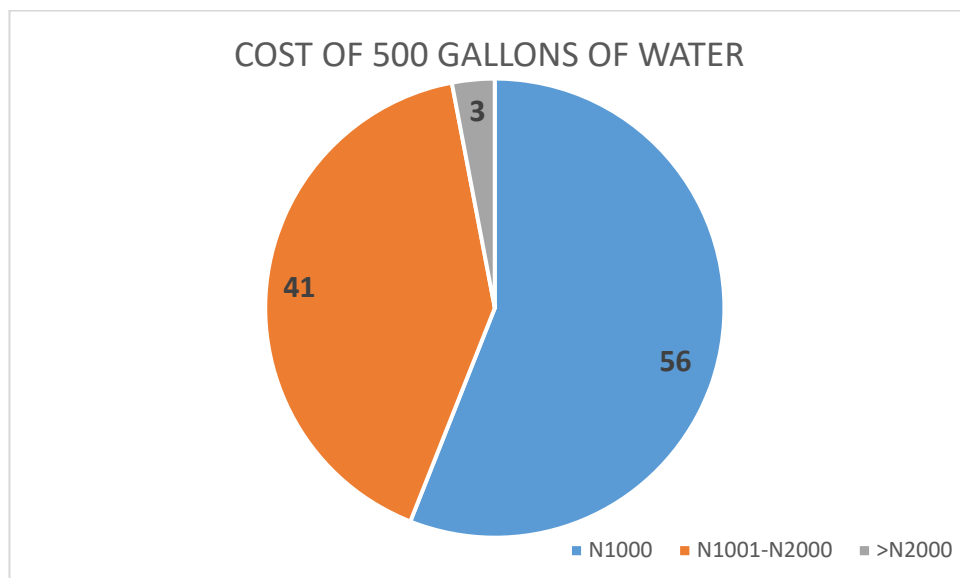
The amount spent on water per day by a household would be determined by the quantum of water used daily. The result obtained revealed that 47% of the respondents claimed they pay between N51 – N100 while 33% said they spent between N20 and N50 on water per day. 14%, 4% and 3% of the sampled respondents said they spent N101 – N200, N201 – N300 and more than N300 respectively on water daily.

PATRONAGE OF PRIVATE WATER TANKER



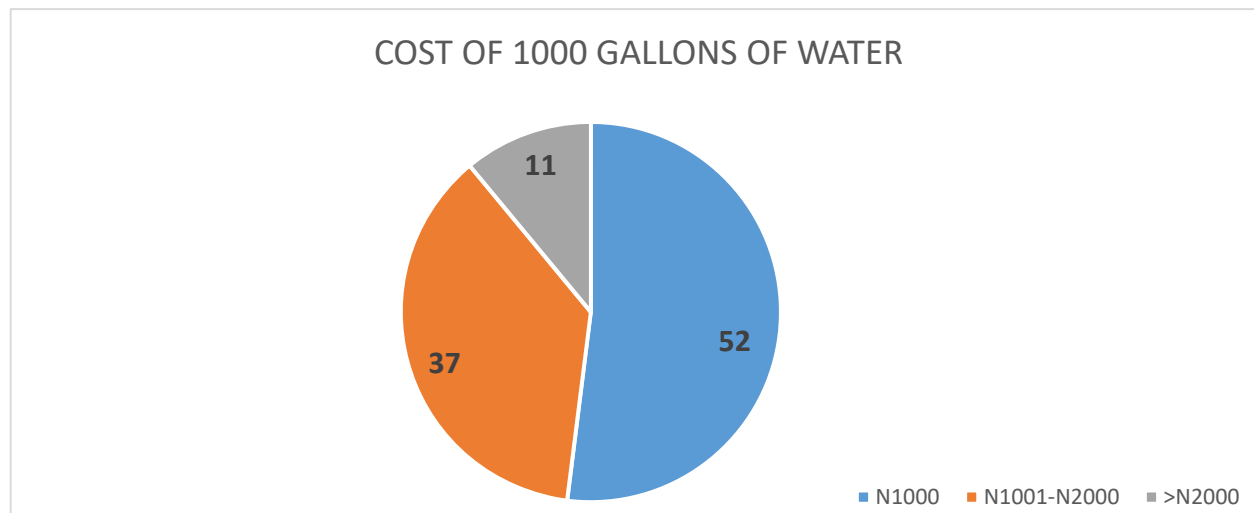
One of the main sources of water to the sampled households was private water tankers. The survey revealed that only 14% of the respondents in the sampled households patronize private water tanker for supply of water and 86% of the respondents declined the patronage of water tanker.

COST OF 500 GALLONS OF WATER



The survey further investigated the cost of 500 litres of water in different locations within the State. The result showed that 56% of the sampled respondents said it cost them N1000 to get 500 litres of water whereas 41% of the respondents said the same volume of water cost them between N1001 – N2000 and 3% of the respondents said it cost them more than N2000 to get the same quantity of water.

COST OF 1000 LITRES OF WATER

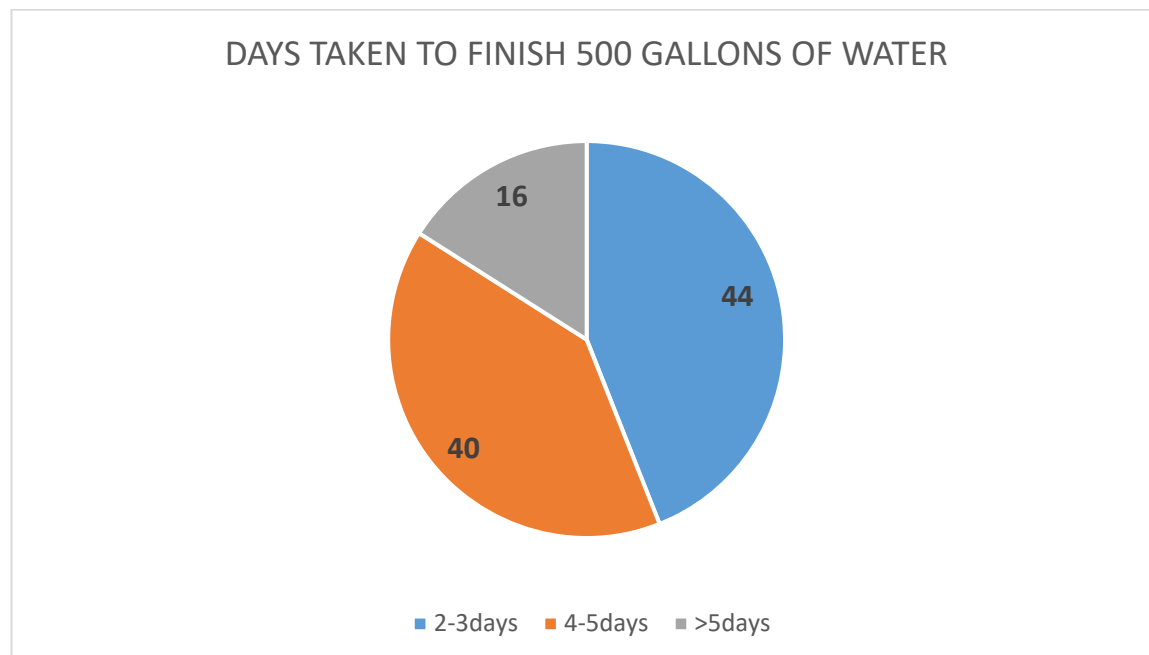


Availability of safe water and population density of an environment dictates the cost of water. The survey further investigated the cost of 1000 litres of water within Lagos Metropolis. The result of the survey reveals that 52% of the sampled respondents said 1000 litres of water cost N1000 while 37% said same volume cost between N1001 – N2000 and 11% claimed that the same volume of water cost more than N2000.

NUMBER OF DAYS TAKEN TO FINISH 1000 LITRES OF WATER

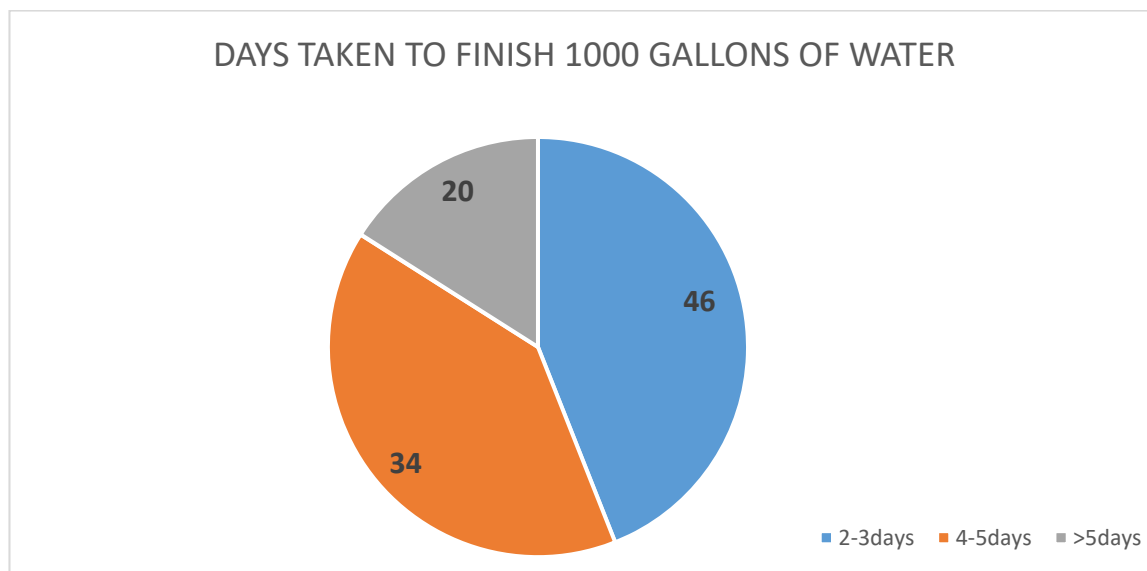
The higher the number household member the more volume of water consumed. The survey investigated further the number of days it will take a household before they could finish 1000 litres of water. The result of the survey revealed that 46% of the respondents said it will take them between 2 to 3 days while 34% of the respondents said it will take them 4 – 5 days to finish 1000 litres, 20% claimed the same volume of water will last them more than 5 days.

DAYS TAKEN TO FINISH 500 GALLONS OF WATER



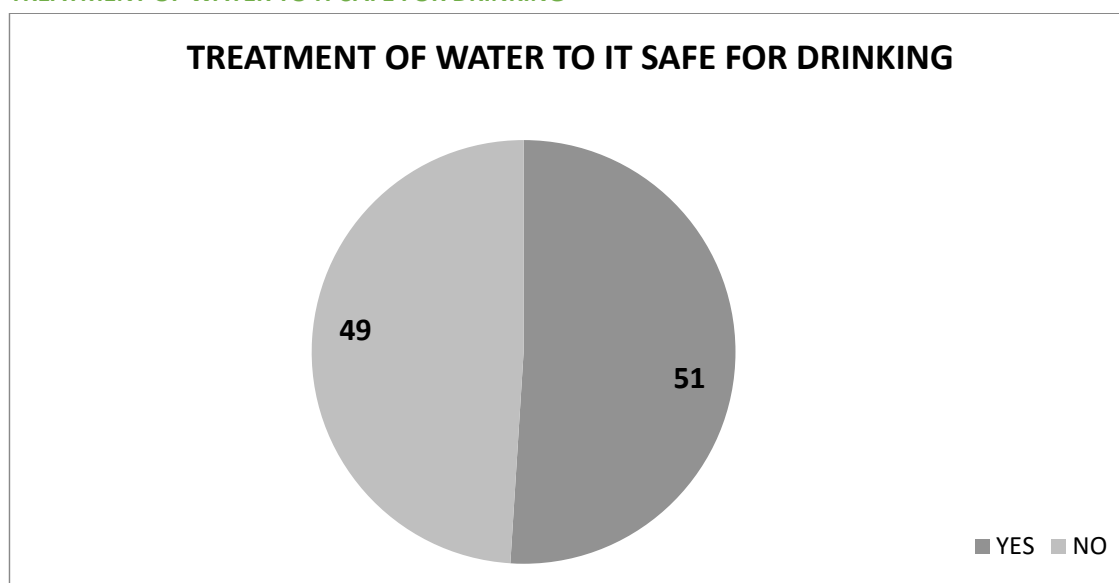
The household size determines the quantum of water used. The survey sought to know the number of days taken a household to finish 500 litres of water. The result showed that 44% of the respondents said it takes those 2 – 3 days to finish 500litres of water while 40% of the respondents said the same quantity of water will last them between 4 to 5 days and 40% while 16% said 500 litres of water will sustained them for more than 5 days.

DAYS TAKEN TO FINISH 1000 GALLONS OF WATER



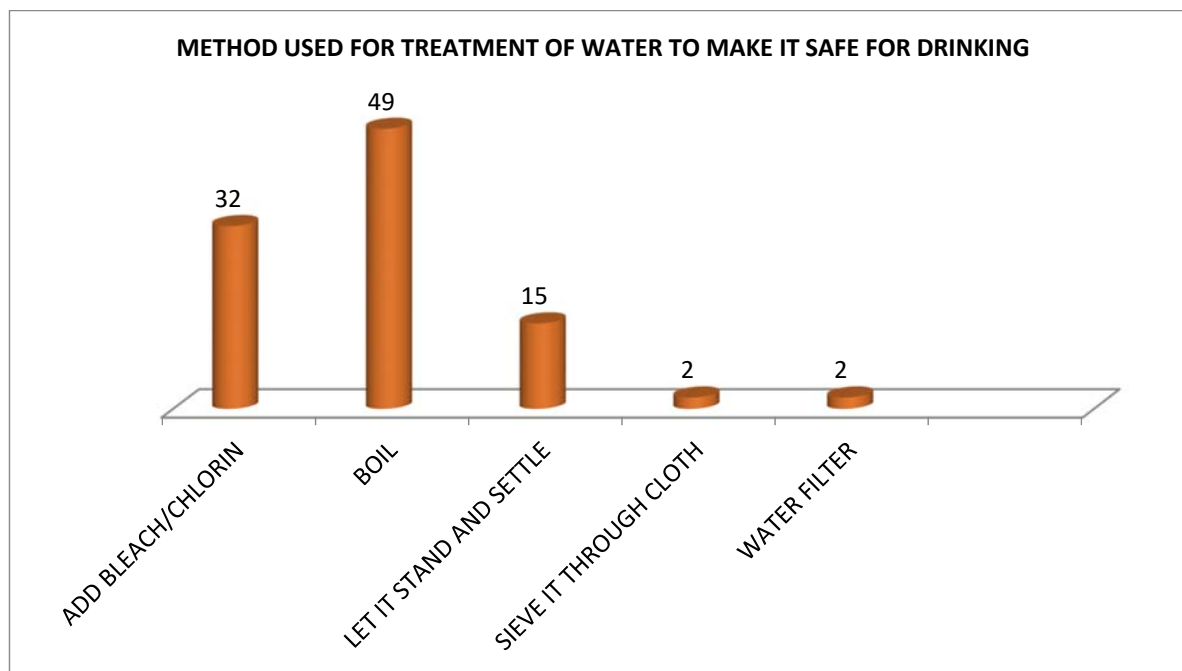
The household size determines the quantum of water used. The survey sought to know the number of days taken a household to finish 1000 litres of water. The result showed that 46% of the respondents said it takes those 2 – 3 days to finish 1000litres of water while 34% of the respondents said the same quantity of water will last them between 4 to 5 days and 40% and 20% said 1000 litres of water will sustained them for more than 5 days.

TREATMENT OF WATER TO IT SAFE FOR DRINKING



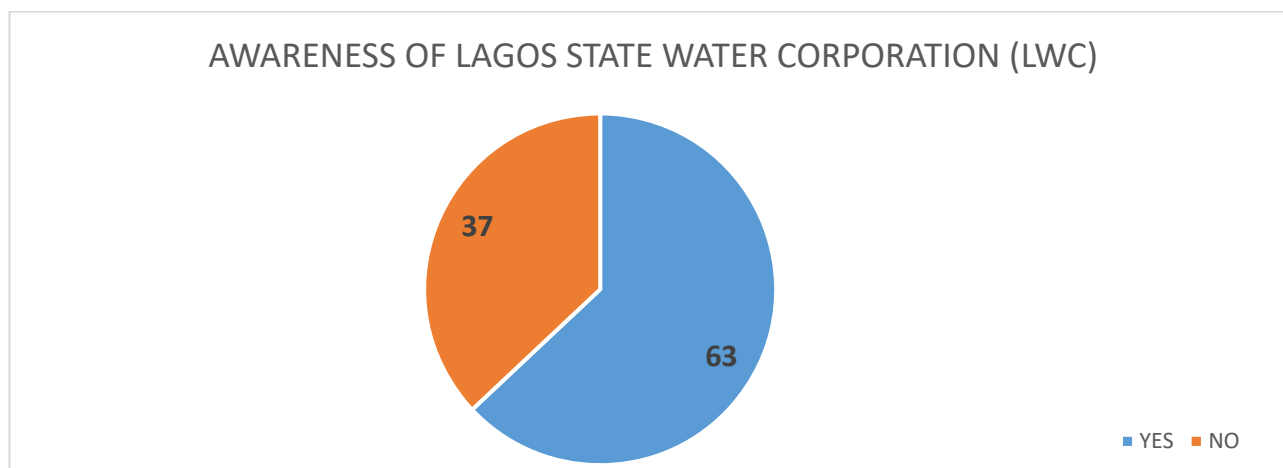
The survey revealed that only 51% of respondent in the sampled households were satisfied with the treatment applied in the water for safety drinking of the existence of the Lagos State Water while the remaining 49% respondents ascertained their ignorance oftreatment.

METHOD USED FOR TREATMENT OF WATER TO MAKE IT SAFE FOR DRINKING



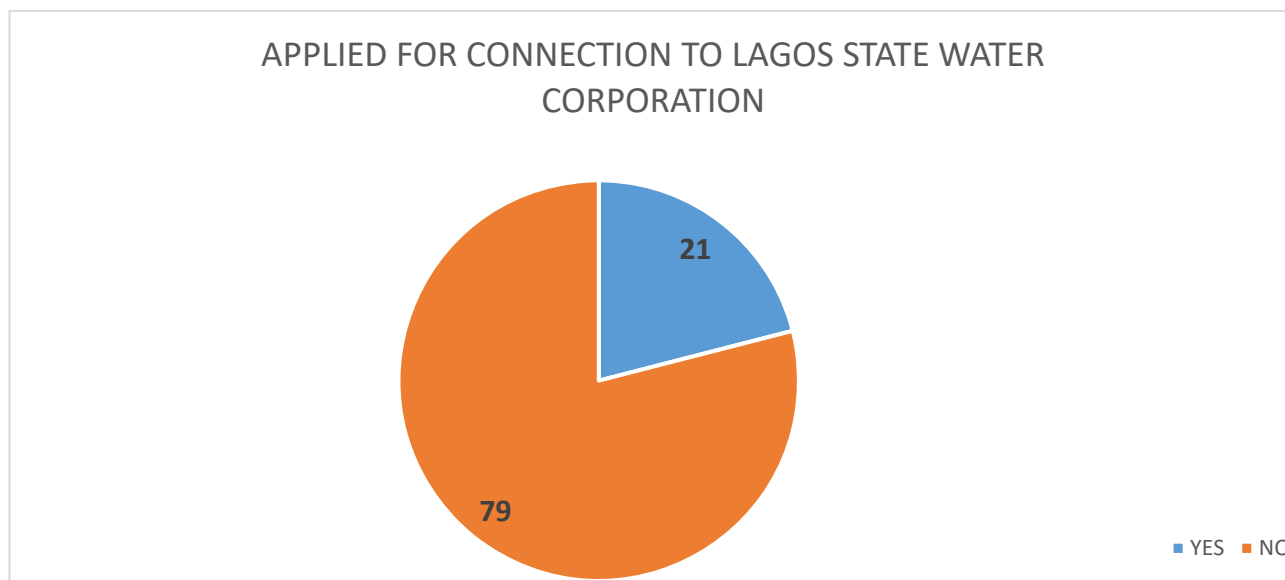
A clean environment is of course a healthy environment. Methods used for treatment of water to make it safe for drinking. The result showed that 32% of the households Add bleach/chlorine to their water, 49% Boil there 15% Let it Stand and settle, while 2% sieve it through cloth and 2% make use of water filter method for their own treatment.

AWARENESS OF LAGOS WATER CORPORATION



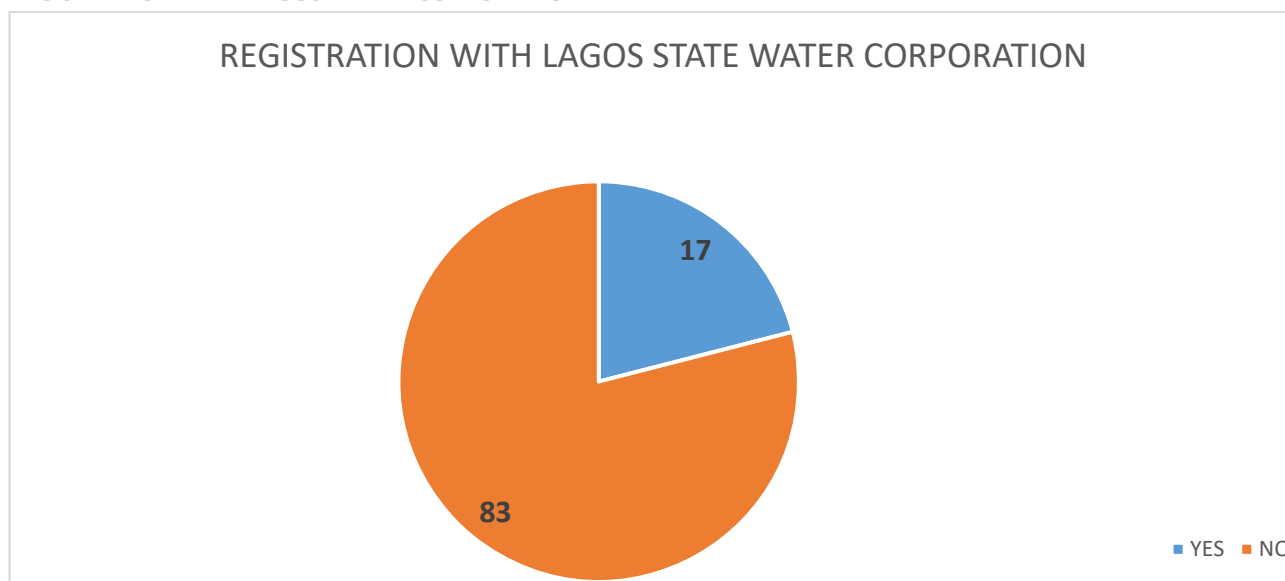
The survey investigated the level of awareness of the existence of the Lagos Water Corporation by the citizenry of which 37% of the respondents were ignorant of the LWC and the remaining 63% said they were aware of the Corporation.

APPLIED FOR CONNECTION TO LAGOS WATER CORPORATION



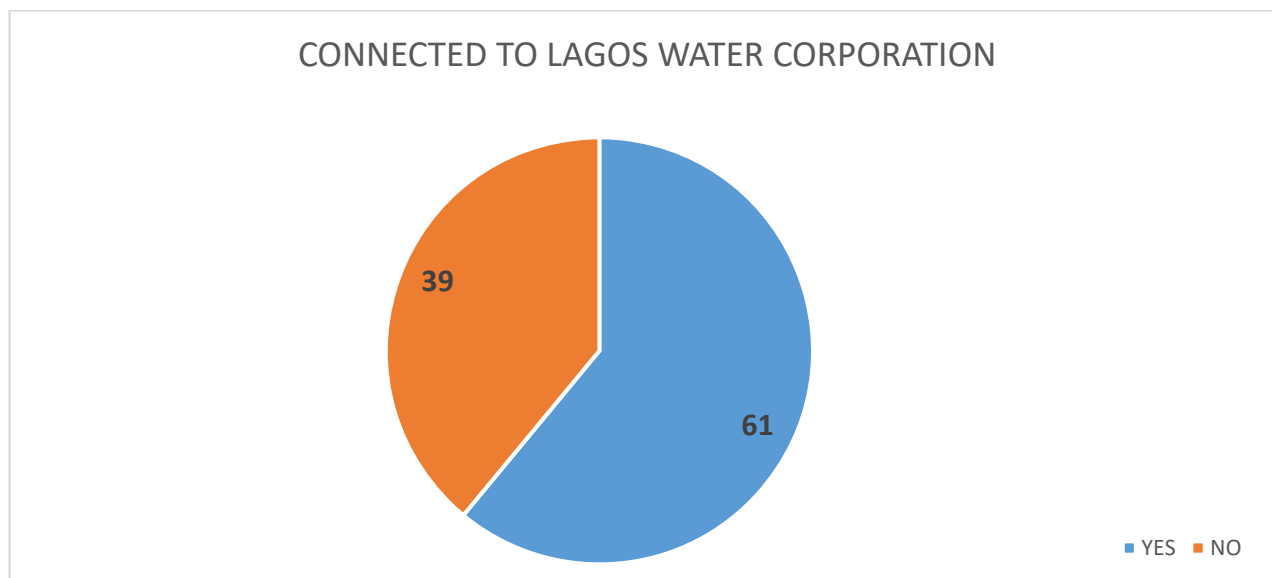
The survey investigated the rate at which people applied for connection to Lagos Water Corporation. The survey revealed that 79% of the respondents never applied for connection to LWC while only 21% had applied.

REGISTRATION WITH LAGOS WATER CORPORATION



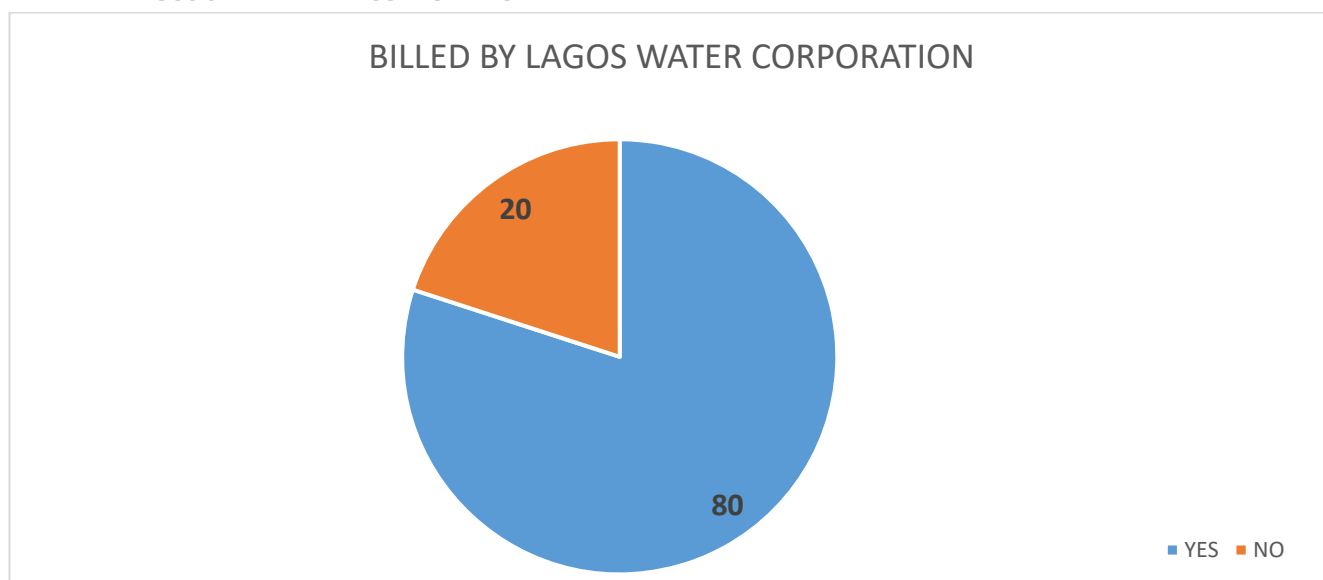
The survey investigated the rate at which people registered with Lagos Water Corporation. The survey revealed that 83% of the respondents never applied for connection to LWC while only 17% had applied.

CONNECTED TO LAGOS WATER CORPORATION



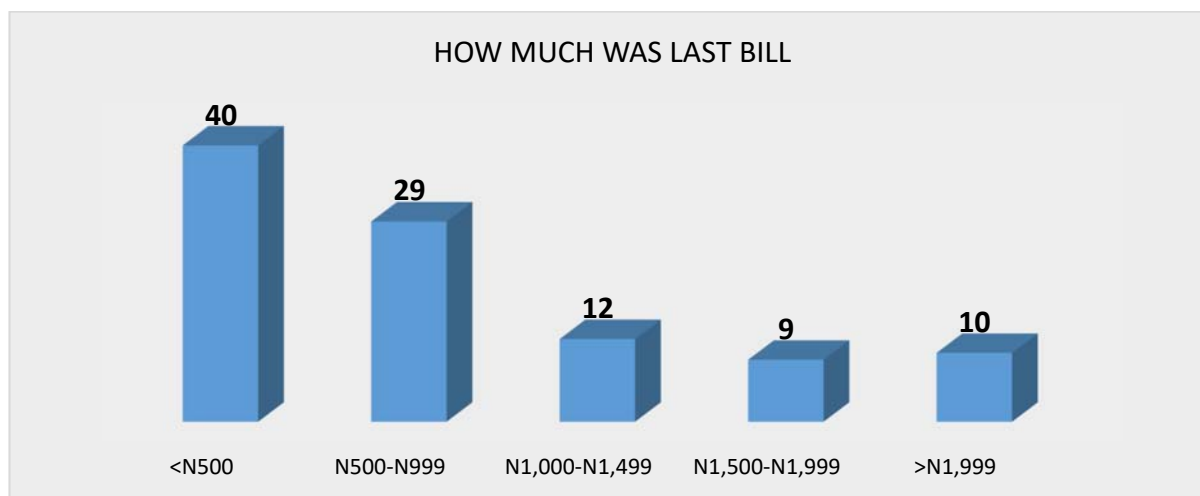
Connection to LWC was investigated. Interestingly, the result showed that out of the number that applied for connection to LWC, 61% of the respondents claimed to have been connected while 39% are not yet connected. The rate of non-connection to the agency was alarming at Apapa (100%).

BILLED BY LAGOS STATE WATER CORPORATION



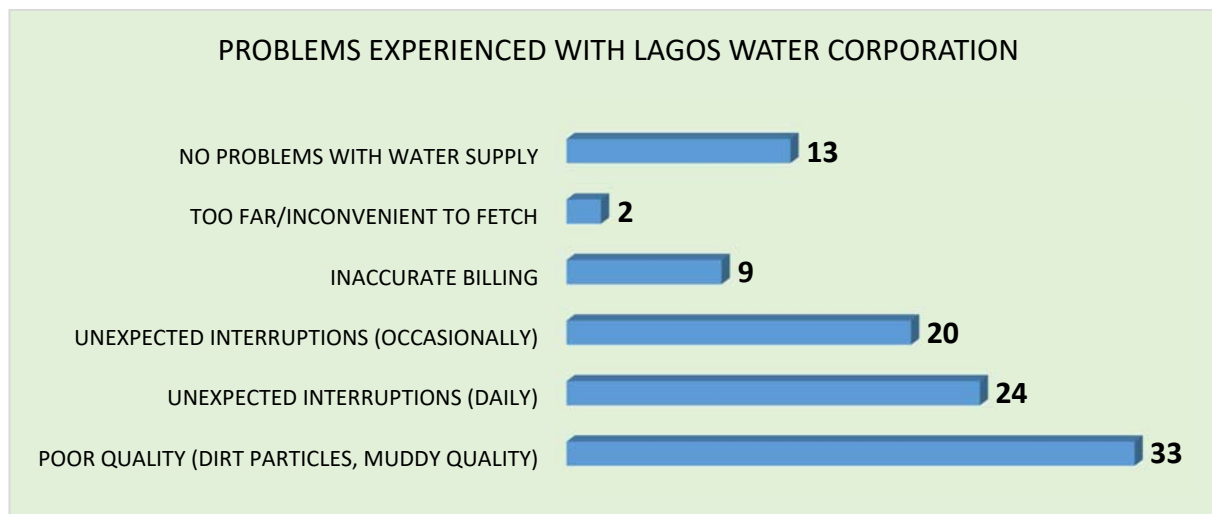
The survey sought if those connected to LWC were served the water bill or not. 80% of the sampled respondents claimed that they were billed by LWC while 20% said they were never served any water bill by LWC. The percentage of the respondents who received bill from LSWC is higher.

HOW MUCH WAS THE LAST WATER BILL



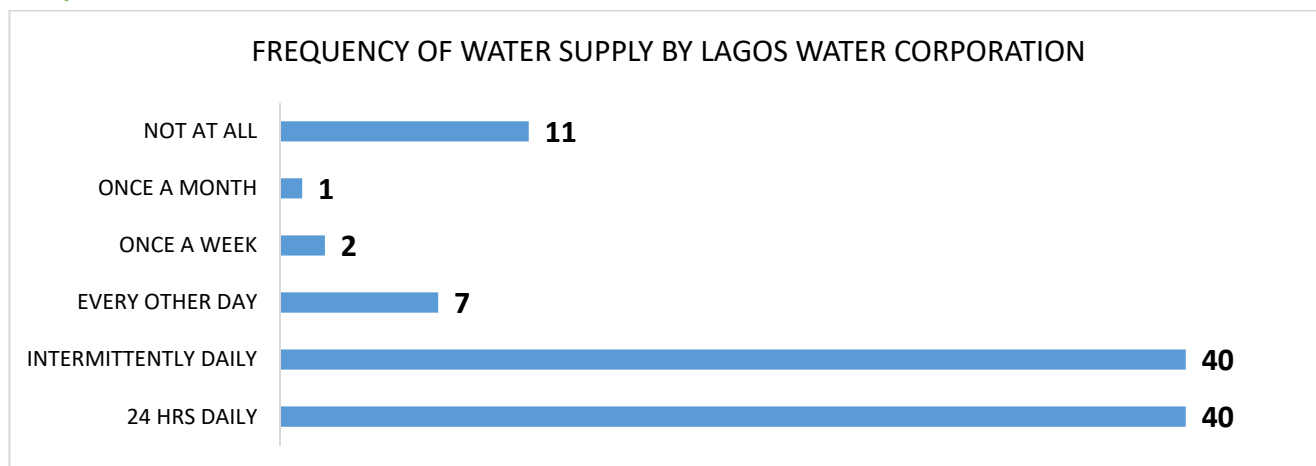
The volume of water used by the household determines the bill served by LWC. The survey showed that 40% of the respondent said they pay less than N500, 29% of the respondents paid between N500 – N999, another 12% paid N1000 – N1, 499 while 9% paid N1, 500 – N1, 999 the remaining 10% of the sampled household said they paid above N1, 999 for their water bill.

PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED WITH LAGOS WATER CORPORATION



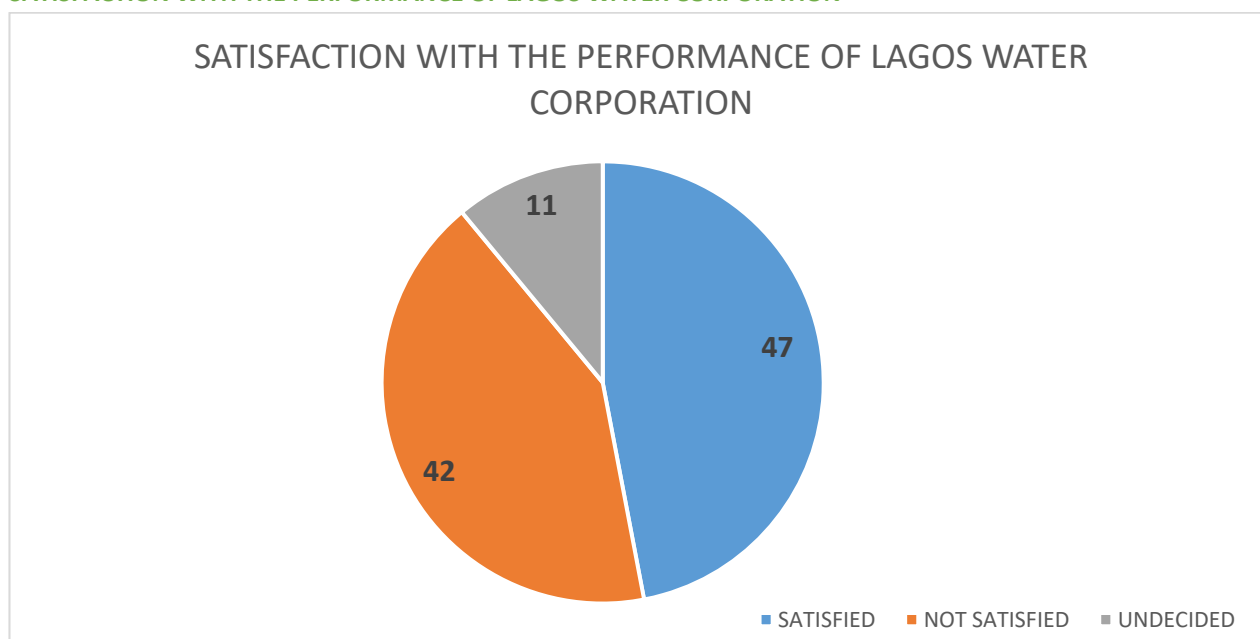
Knowing the problem being faced by citizenry could help the agency plan better service delivery. The survey revealed that 33% of the sampled respondents claimed that poor water (dirty particles, muddy quality) was daily supplied to them and 24% of the respondents said they experienced daily unexpected interruption while 20% said the unexpected interruption they experience was occasionally. It was also observed that 13% of the respondents declined experience of any problem with supply of water by LWC. Only 9% of the respondents claimed inaccurate billing by LWC and 2% complained that the distance of water is too far.

FREQUENCY OF WATER SUPPLY BY LAGOS WATER CORPORATION



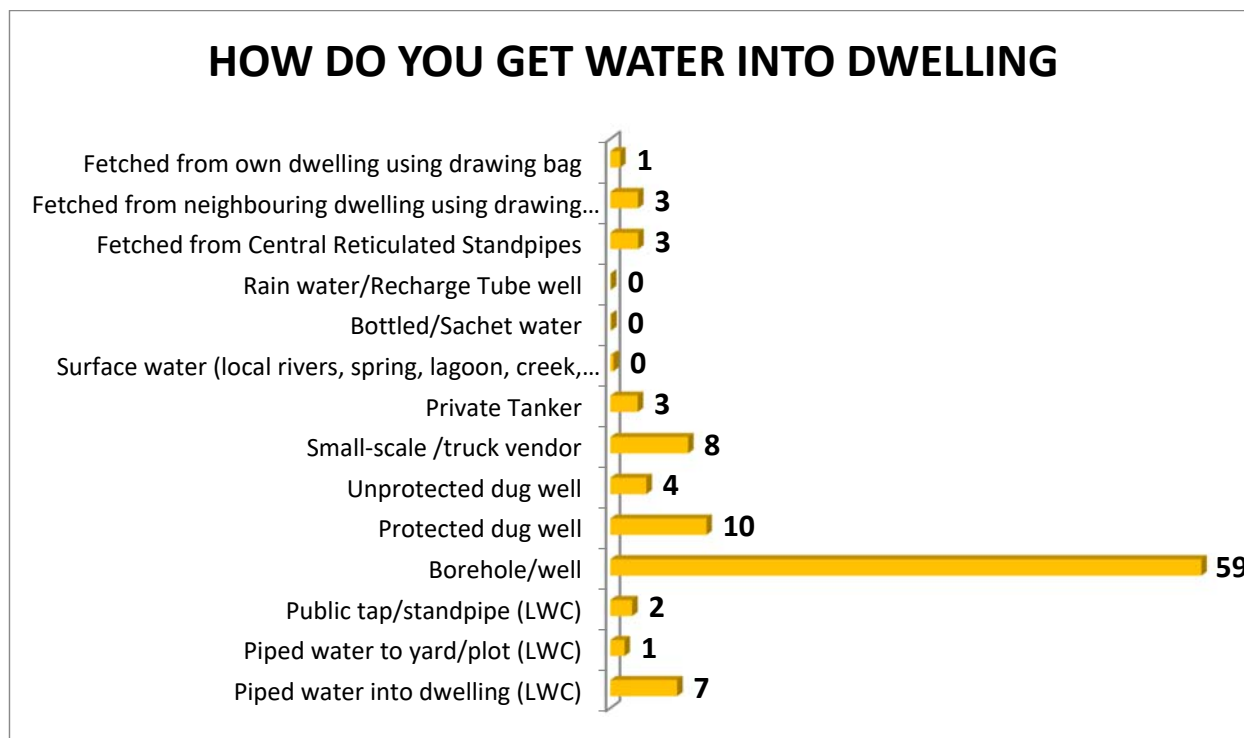
To measure how efficient LWC is, the number of times water was supplied by the LWC to their clients was examined. The survey disclosed that 40% of the respondents said that water was supplied to them 24hrs of each day and 40% also said water was supplied to them on intermittently daily while 7%, 2%, 1% and 11% of the respondents said water supplied by LWC to them was just on every other day, once in a week, and once in a month and not at all respectively.

SATISFACTION WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF LAGOS WATER CORPORATION



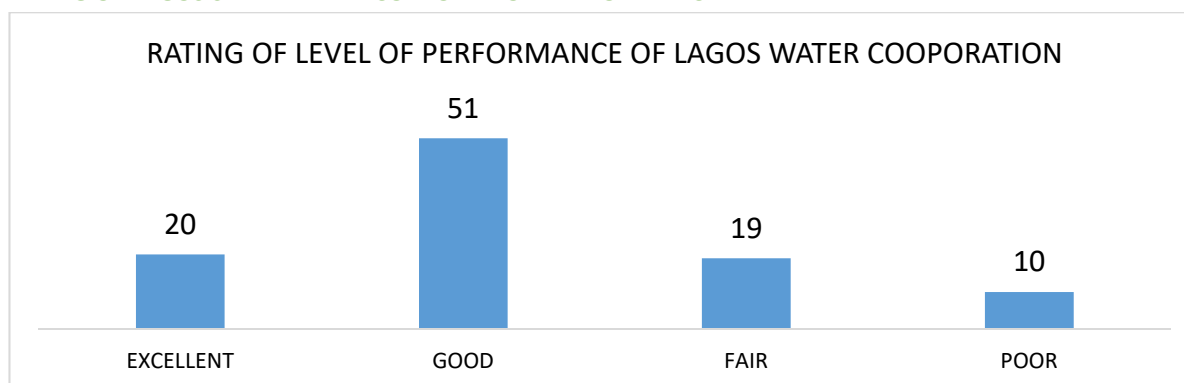
Satisfaction of Citizenry with the performance of LWC can only be measure by timeliness and effectiveness of service delivery. The survey result revealed that 47% are satisfied with the performance of LWC, those not Satisfy at 42% while the undecided at 11%.

HOW DO YOU GET WATER INTO DWELLING



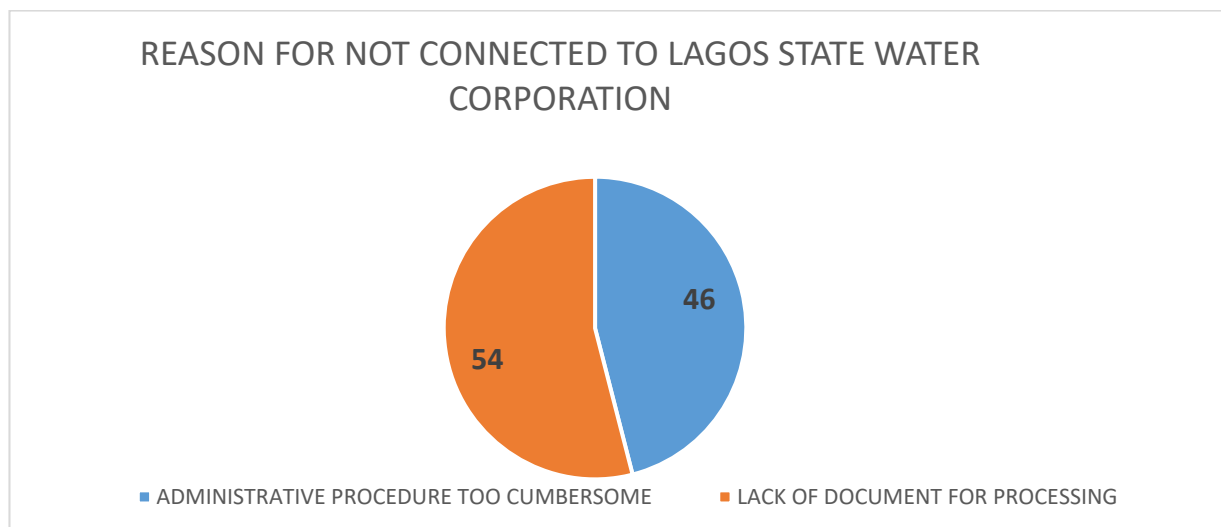
Rating of any organization is a function of timely service delivery. The survey result revealed that 7% piped water, 1% piped water to yard, 2% public tap/standpipe (LWC), Borehole, 59% 10% protected dug well, unprotected dug well 4% small-scale/truck vendor 8%, private Tanker 3%, surface water (local river of respondents bottled/sachet water, rain water/recharge tube well all rated 0%, fetched from central rated 3%, fetched from neighbouring rated 3% and fetched from own dwelling rate 1%.

RATING OF LAGOS STATE WATER CORPORATION PERFORMANCE



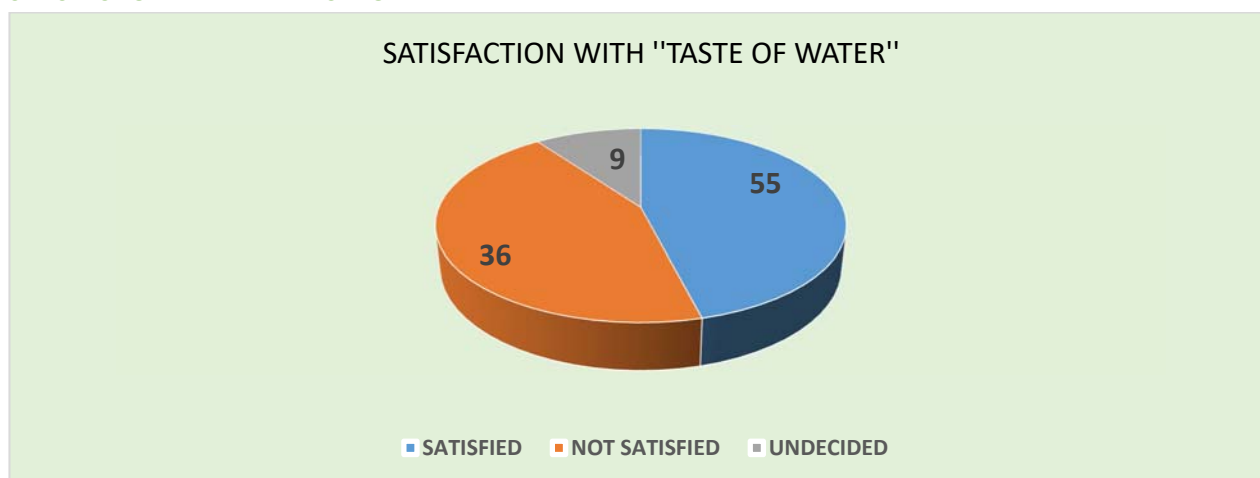
Rating of any organization is a function of timely service delivery. The survey result revealed that 51% of respondents rated the performance of LSWC as good. 20% rated the Agency excellent, 19% rated the agency's performance as fair and 10% rated poor.

REASONS FOR NOT CONNECTED TO LAGOS WATER CORPORATION



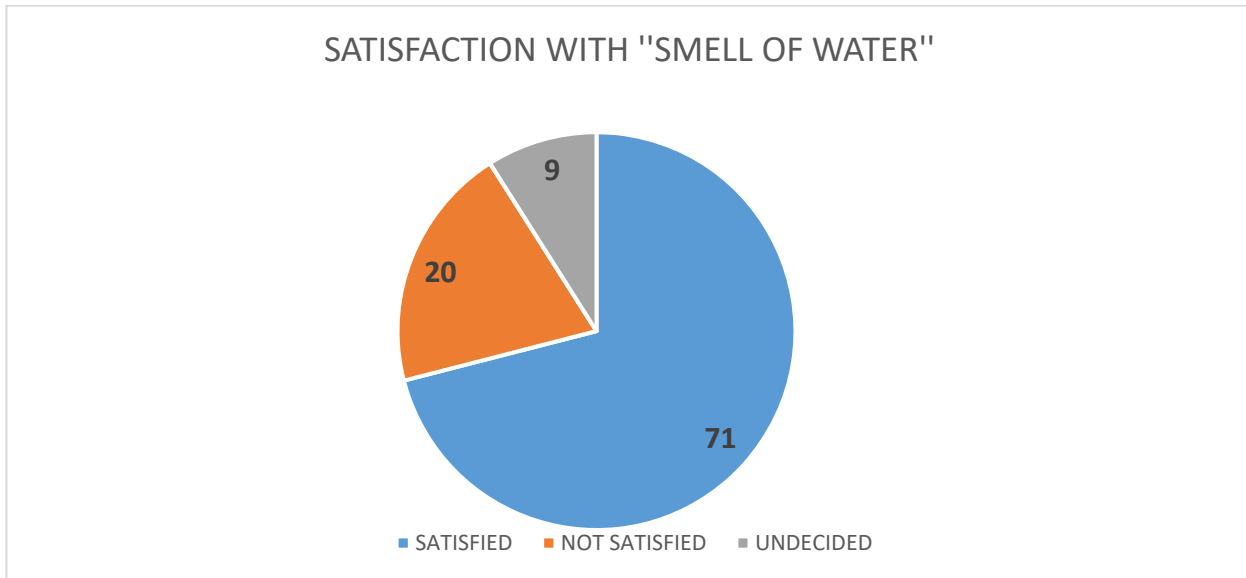
The survey examined reasons for not been connected to LWC as main source of water supply, it was gathered that 54% of the respondents lack document for processing the connection and 46% said that the administrative procedure was too cumbersome.

SATISFACTION WITH THE "TASTE OF WATER"



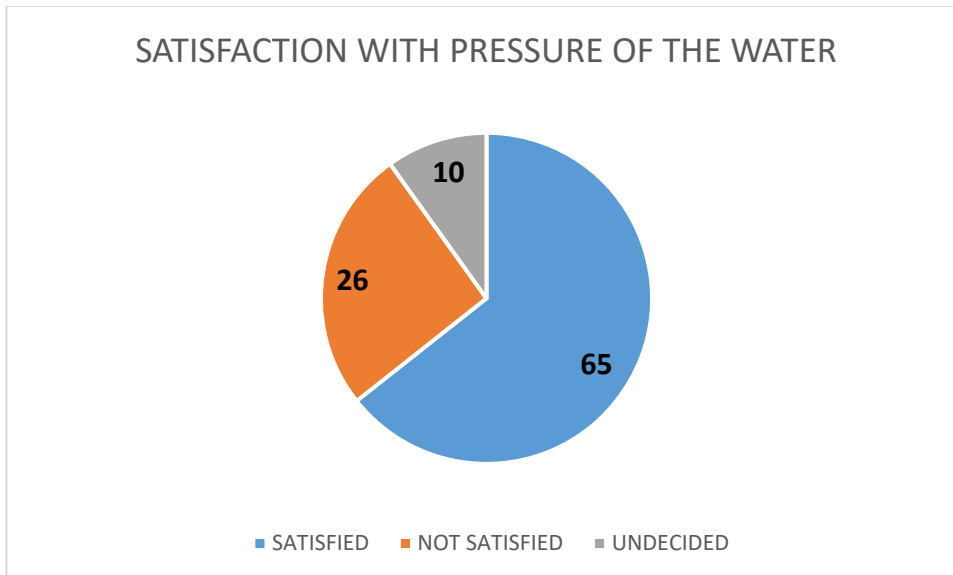
One of attributes of good water is not having any taste, hence this was also examined and it was obtained that 55% claimed that they were satisfied with taste. 36% of the respondents were not satisfied while 9% were undecided with the taste of water supplied by the Lagos Water Corporation.

SATISFACTION WITH THE "SMELL OF WATER"



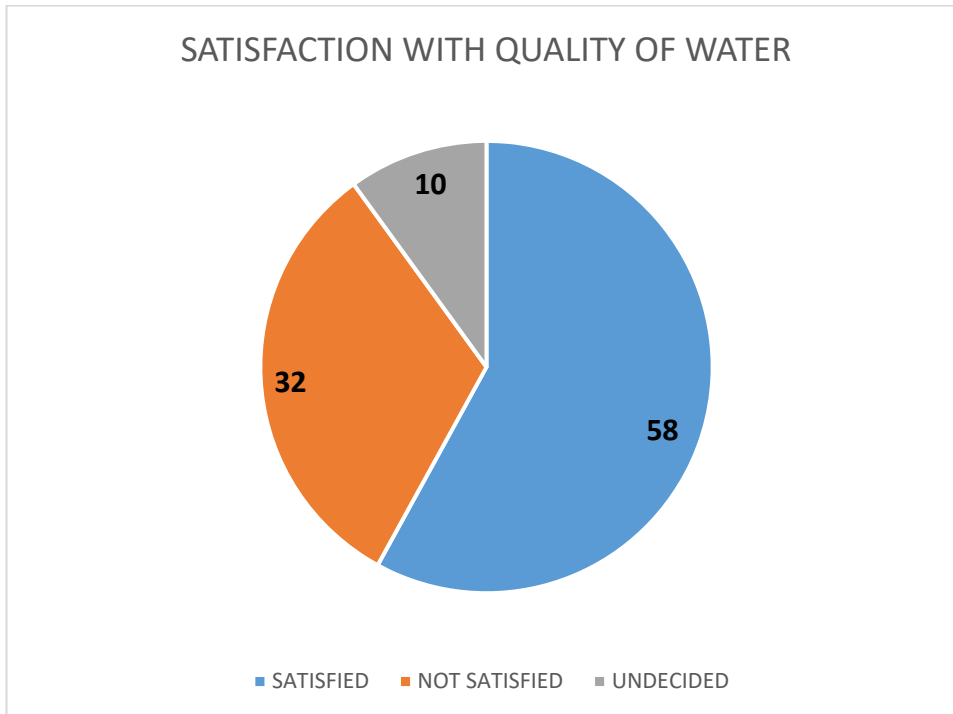
The survey also investigated the satisfaction with the smell of water supplied by LWC. The result showed that 71% of respondents claimed they were satisfied with the smell of water while 20% said they were not satisfy and 9% were on decided.

SATISFACTION WITH "PRESSURE OF WATER"



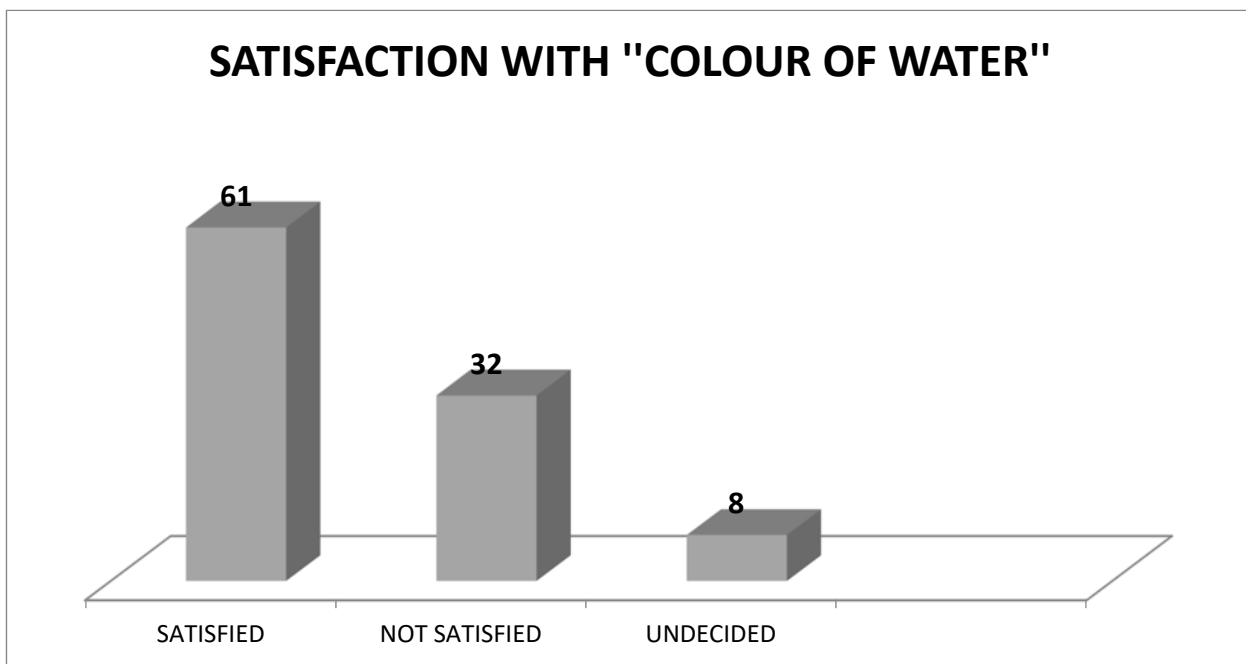
The higher the pressure of the water, the faster and easier it is for people to fetch. 65% of the sampled households said they are satisfied with the pressure of the water supplied by the Lagos Water Corporation while 26% said they are dissatisfied with the pressure. As it was also revealed by the result of the survey, 10% of the households said they could not decide if the pressure was alright or not.

SATISFACTION WITH QUALITY OF WATER



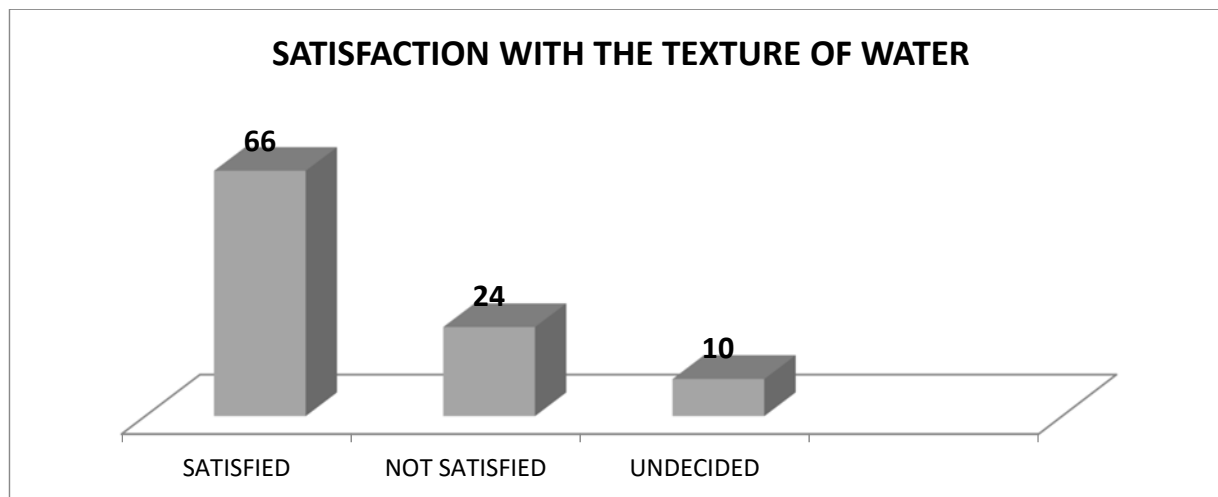
The analysis revealed that 58% of the respondents satisfactory, 32% were not yet satisfied while only 9% are undecided

SATISFACTION WITH "COLOUR OF WATER"



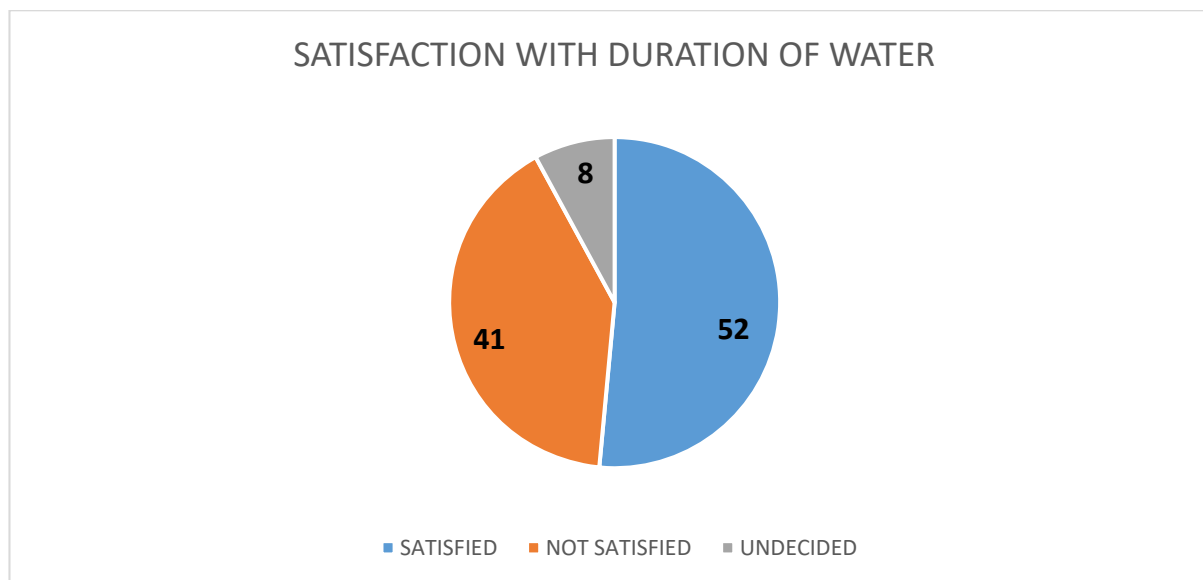
The analysis revealed that 61% of the respondents satisfied with colour of the water, 32% were not yet satisfied while only 8% are undecided

SATISFACTION WITH THE TEXTURE OF WATER



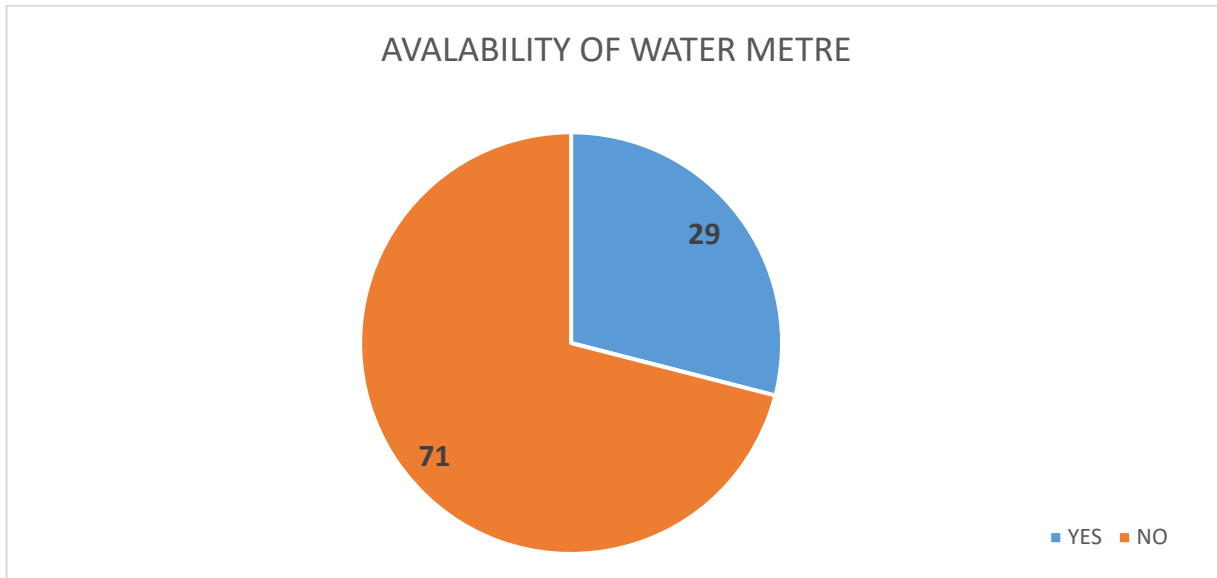
The higher the pressure of the water, the faster and easier it is for people to fetch. 66% of the sampled households said they are satisfied with the Texture of the water supplied by the Lagos Water Corporation while 24% said they are dissatisfied with the pressure. As it was also revealed by the result of the survey, 10% of the households said they could not decide if the pressure was alright or not.

SATISFACTION WITH "DURATION OF WATER"



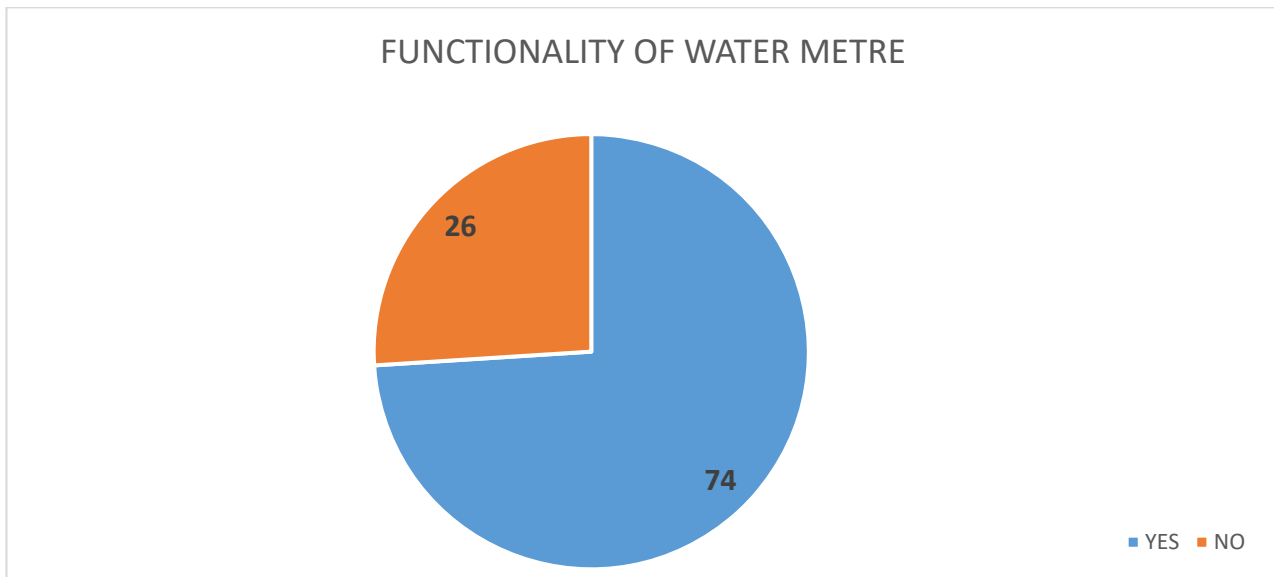
The survey result revealed that 52% of the sampled households said they are satisfied with the number of hours (duration) water supply in their community while 41% said they were not satisfy with the duration of water supply in their community, 8% of the respondents were undecided of whether they were satisfied with the duration at which water was supplied or not.

AVAILABILITY OF WATER METRE



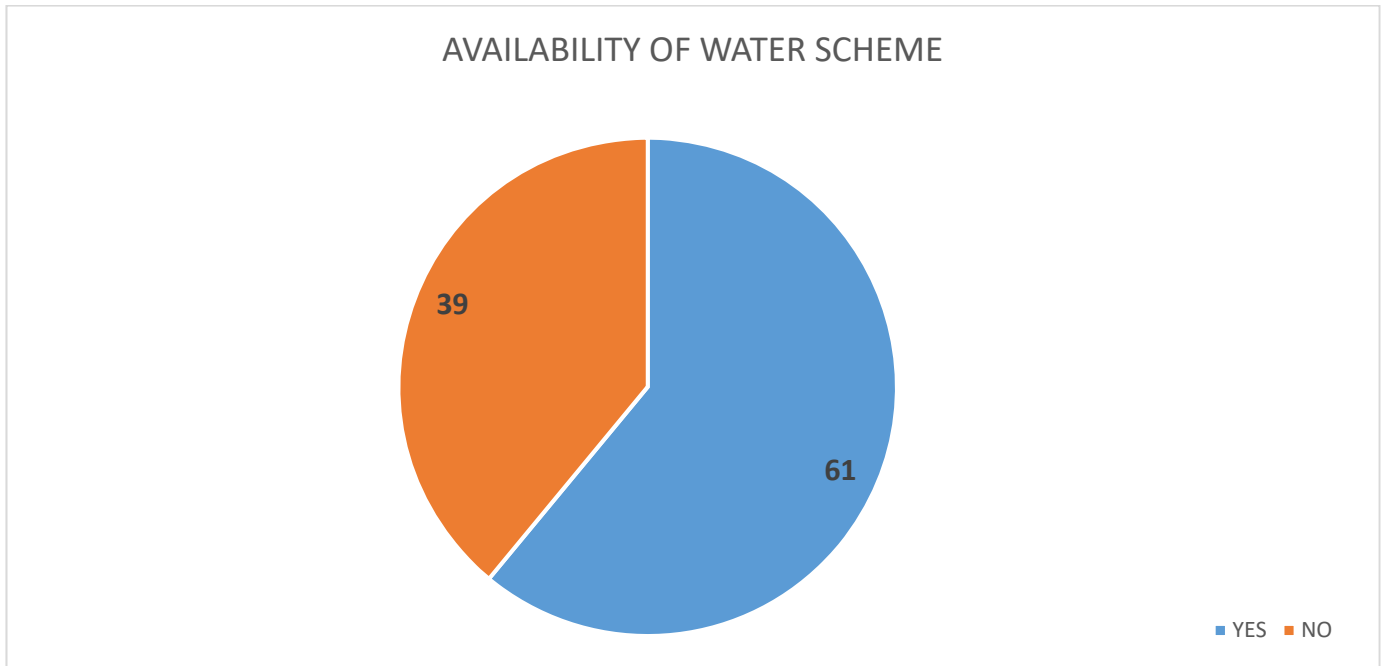
Availability of water metre was also examined. 71% of the respondents declared that they have water metre while 29% had none.

FUNCTIONALITY OF THE WATER METRE



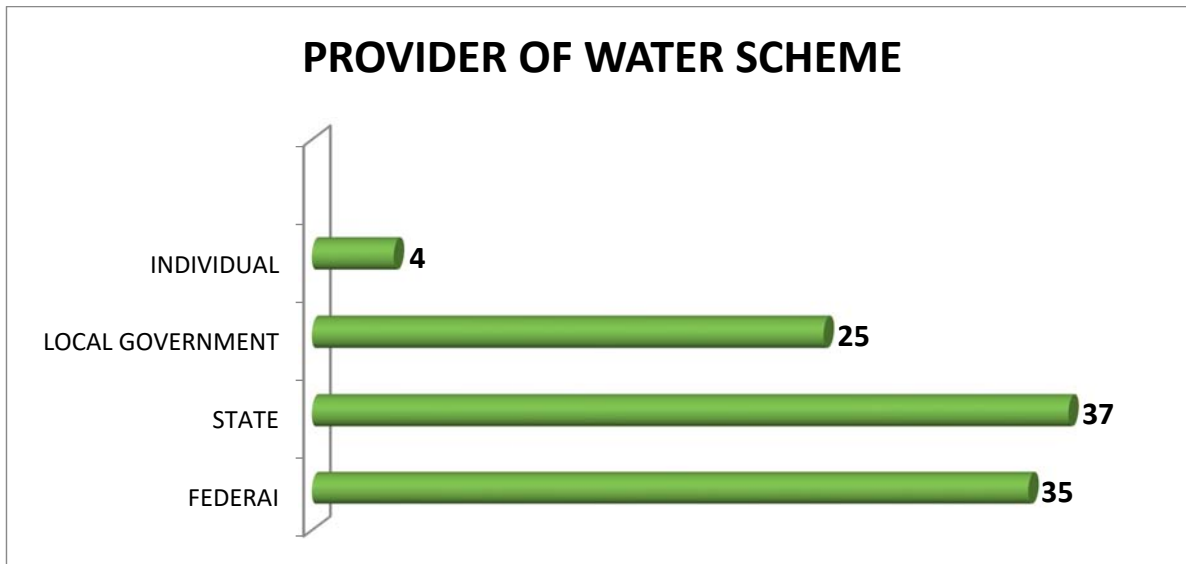
The survey further investigated the functionality of the available water metre and 74% of the sampled respondents affirmed that their water metre is functional while 26% said water metre is not functioning

AVAILABILITY OF WATER SCHEME



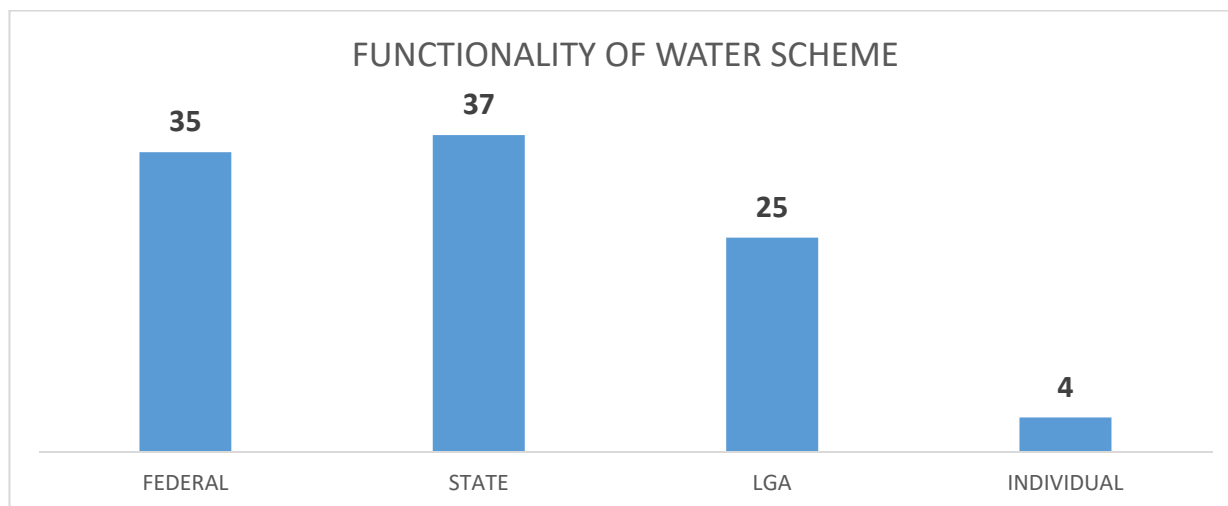
The survey result shows that 61% respondents of the sampled households have water scheme available to them as against 39% recorded in the Y2016 survey. The households without water scheme among the sampled households in Y2013 was 68% but 39% of the sampled households in the current survey.

PROVIDER OF THE WATER SCHEME



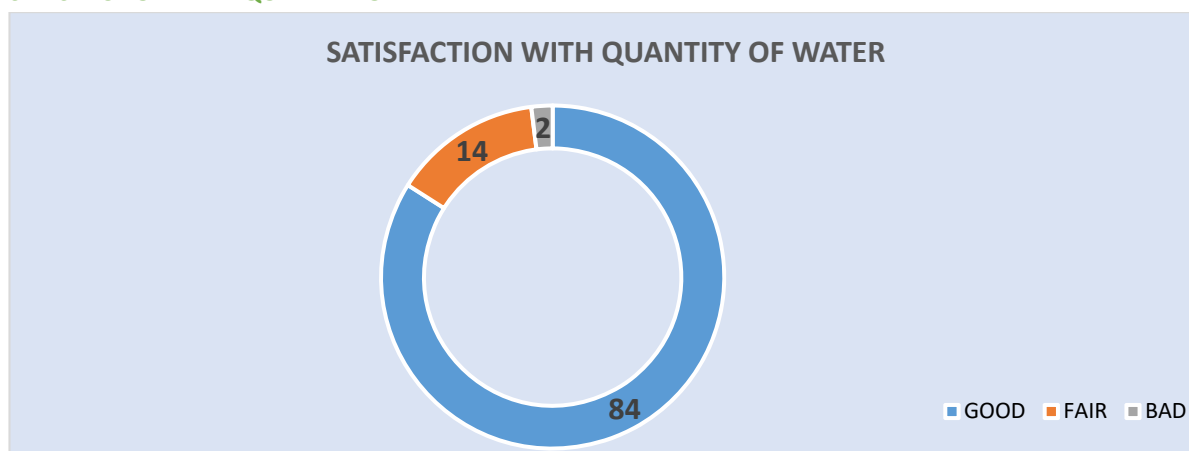
The provider of the water scheme was also examined, the State provided 37% of the water scheme in the sampled household, 35% by the Federal Governments, while 25% is from LGA authority and 4% is by the individual.

FUNCTIONALITY OF THE WATER SCHEME



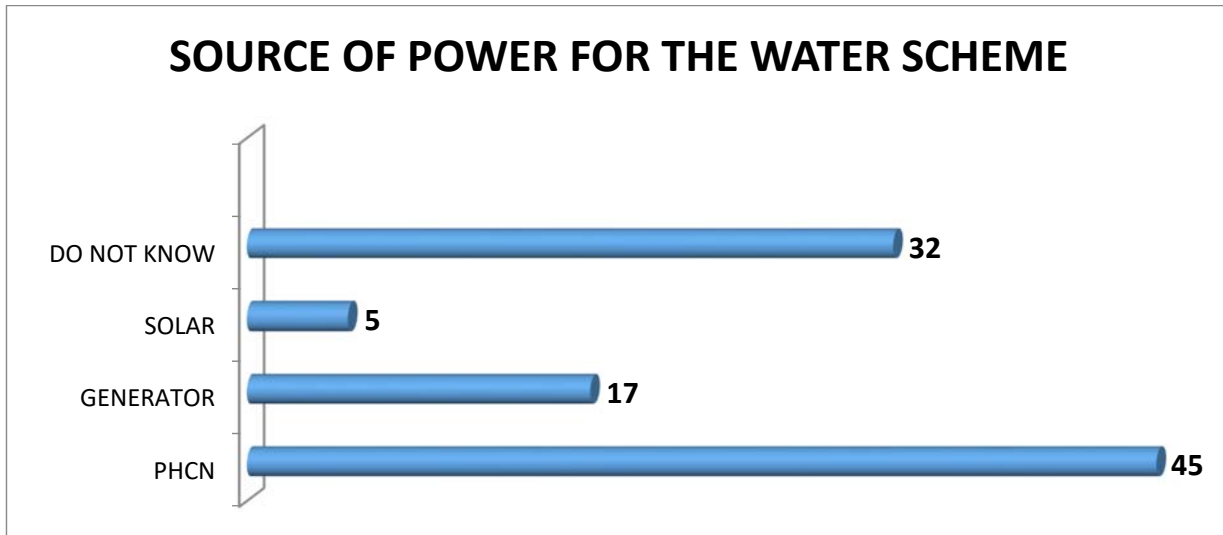
Functionality of equipment/operational facilities depends on how such equipment/operational facilities are maintained. The result revealed that 35% as Federal function and the sampled shows 37% of State respondents 25% of local government while 4% of individual claimed that the functionality of water scheme was still functioning well as at 2016.

SATISFACTION WITH QUANTITY OF WATER



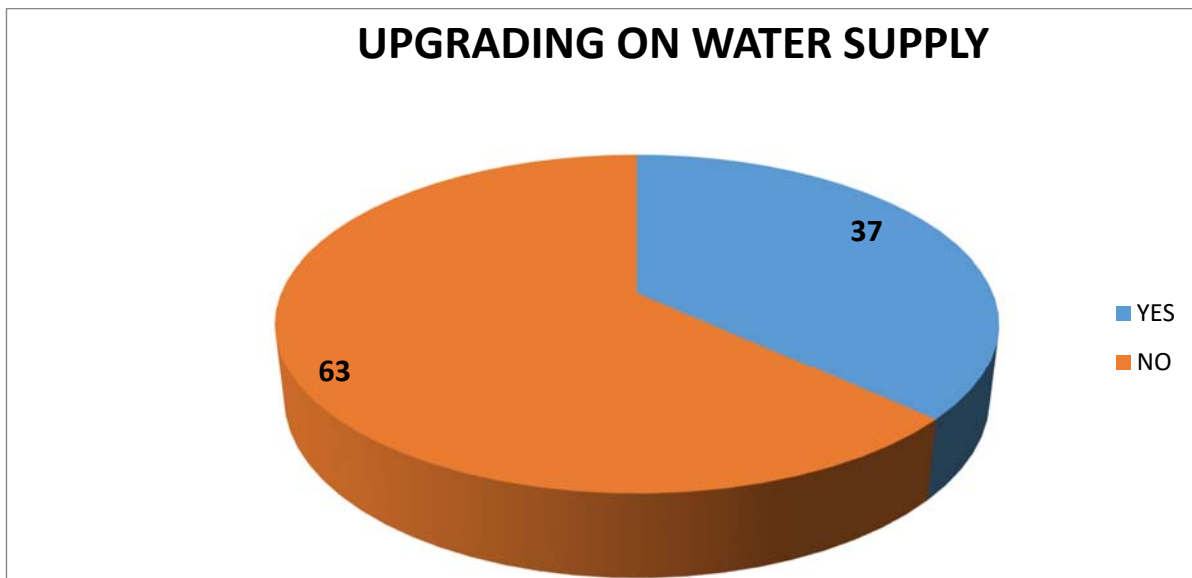
The quantity of water produced by LWC was also examined by the survey. The result clearly stated that 84% of the sampled household said the quantum of water produced was good while 14% and 2%, of the household said the quantity of water produced was fair and bad respectively.

SOURCE OF POWER FOR THE WATER SCHEME

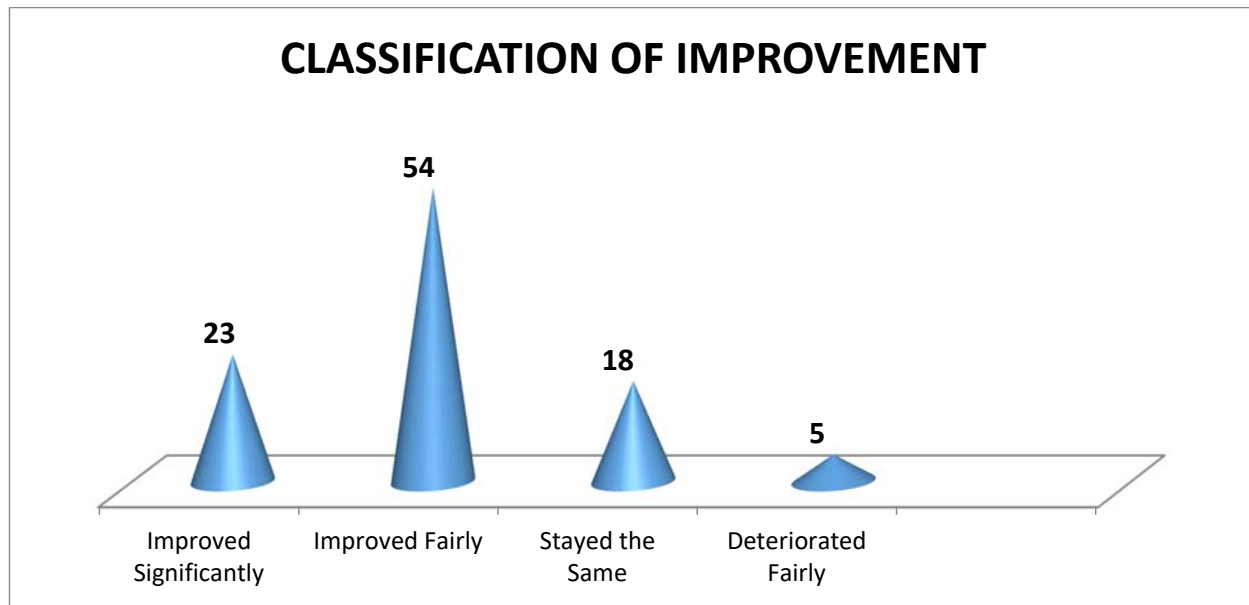


Source of power for the water scheme was also examined. 45% declared that PHCN was power source for the water scheme, 17% said their source of powering scheme was generator, 5% claim the use of solar as power source for the scheme while 32% declared that they have no idea how the scheme is been powered.

UPGRADING OR IMPROVEMENT ON WATER SUPPLY FACILITIES BY LAGOS WATER CORPORATION



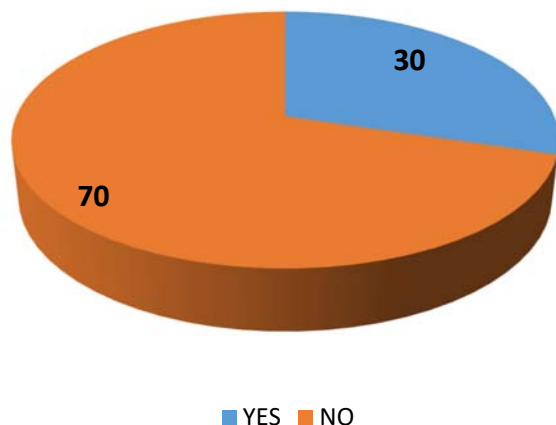
Out of the sampled households, 37% respondents said there was upgrading of water supply facilities by the agency while 63% opined that the facilities were not improved upon.



Improvement of the LWC was examined and 23% beyond the 54% response in Y2016 survey result stated that the corporation has improved significantly, 50% as against 51% in Y2013 purported that the agency has tremendous improved. While 18% said the agency had stayed the same, 5% of the sampled respondents had opined that the agency deteriorated fairly and significantly respectively.

AWARENESS OF LAGOS STATE WATER REGULATORY COMMISSION

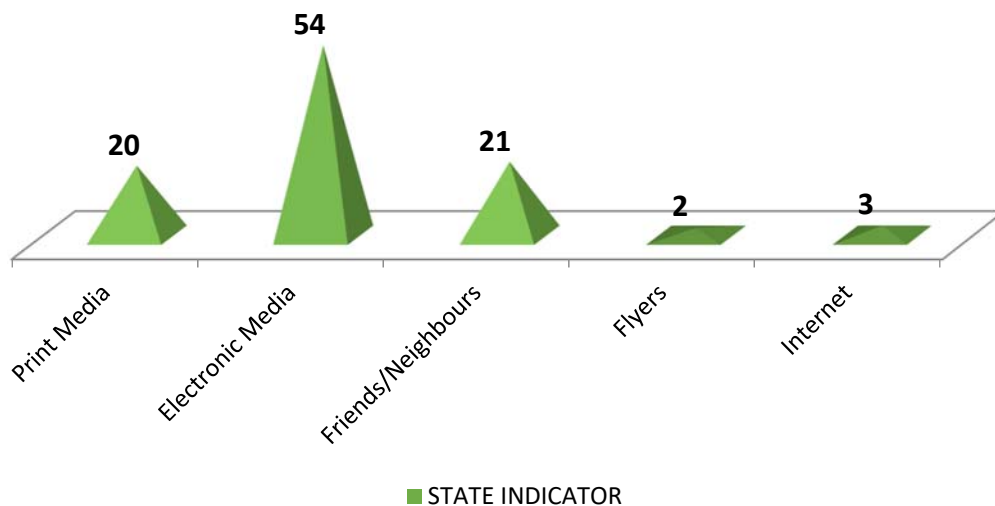
AWARENESS OF LAGOS WATER REGULATORY COMMISSION



The survey revealed that only 30% of respondent in the sampled households were aware of the existence of the Lagos State Water regulatory Commission while the remaining 70% respondents ascertained their ignorance of the Commission.

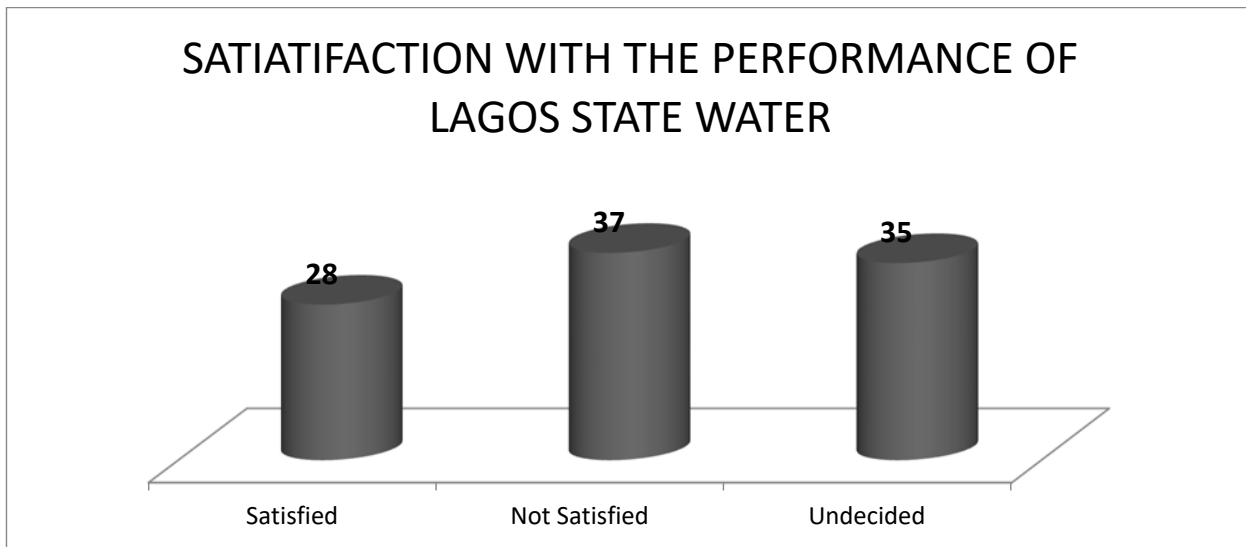
MEDIUM OF AWARENESS OF LAGOS STATE WATER REGULATORY COMMISSION

MEDIUM OF AWARENESS OF LAGOS STATE WATER



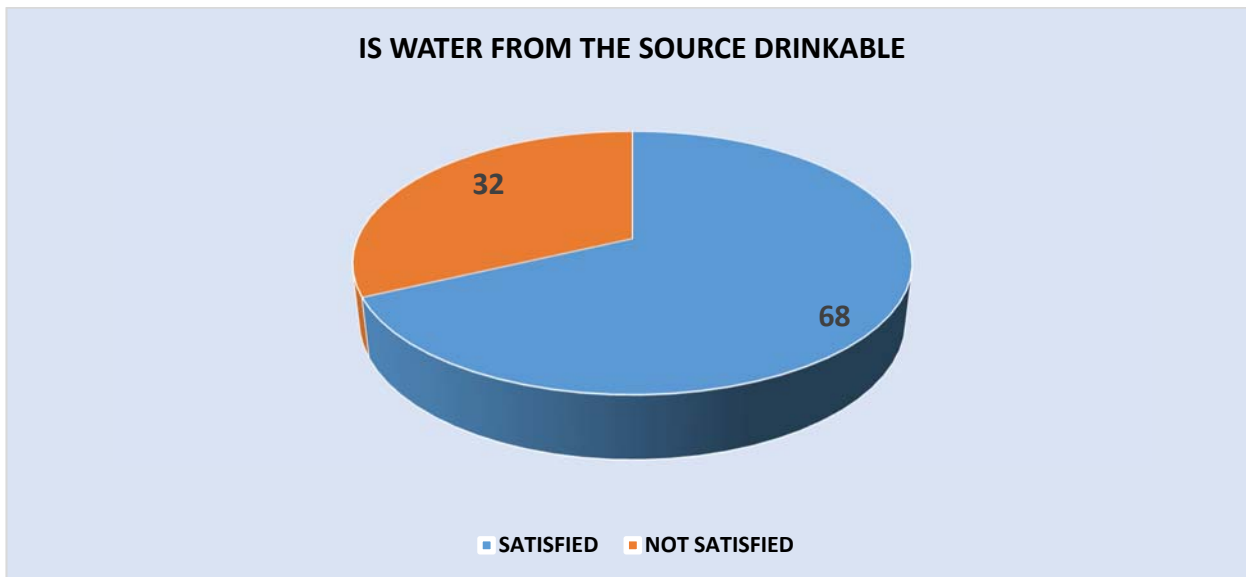
The means by which the people became aware of the commission was also investigated and the result shows that 20% were aware through print media, 54% through electronic media, 21% through Friends/Neighbours, while 2% and 3% were aware through flyers and internet respectively.

SATISFACTION WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF LAGOS STATE WATER REGULATORY COMMISSION



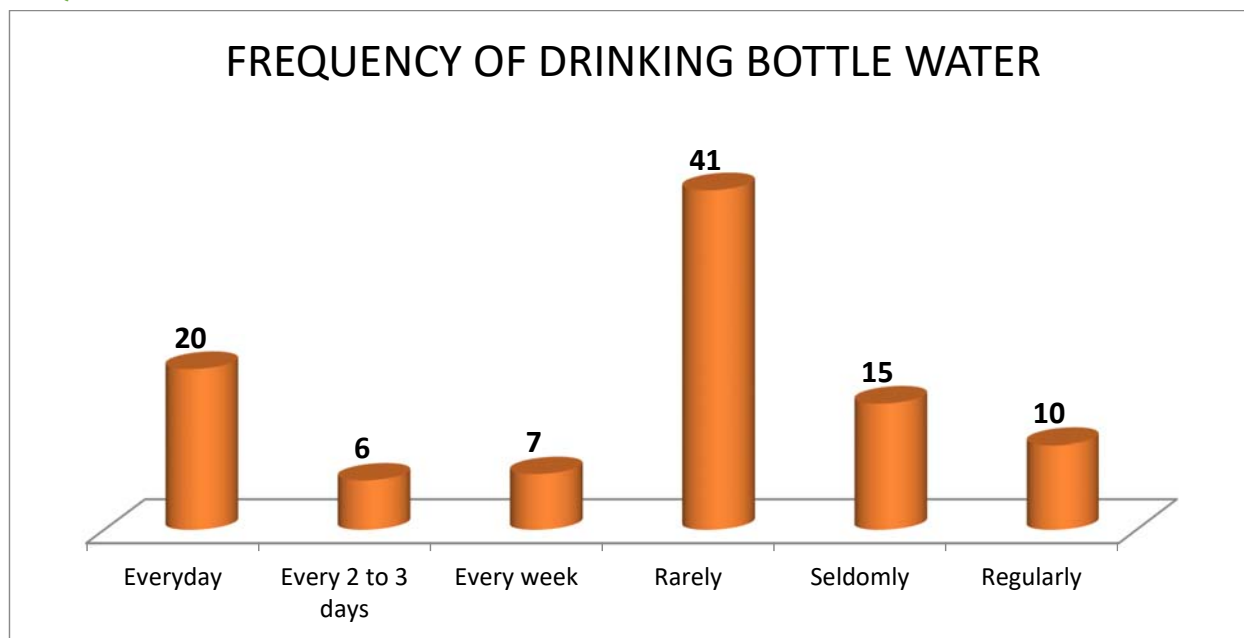
The result of the survey also showed that 28% of the respondents in the sampled households as against survey result, expressed satisfaction over the performance of the commission. 37% rather than the 46% of Y2013 said they were not satisfied with the performance of Lagos State Water Regulatory Commission while 35% respondents were undecided in the Y2016 report, 35% of the current sampled households said they could not say precisely whether they are satisfied or not with the performance of the Commission.

IS WATER FROM SOURCE DRINKABLE



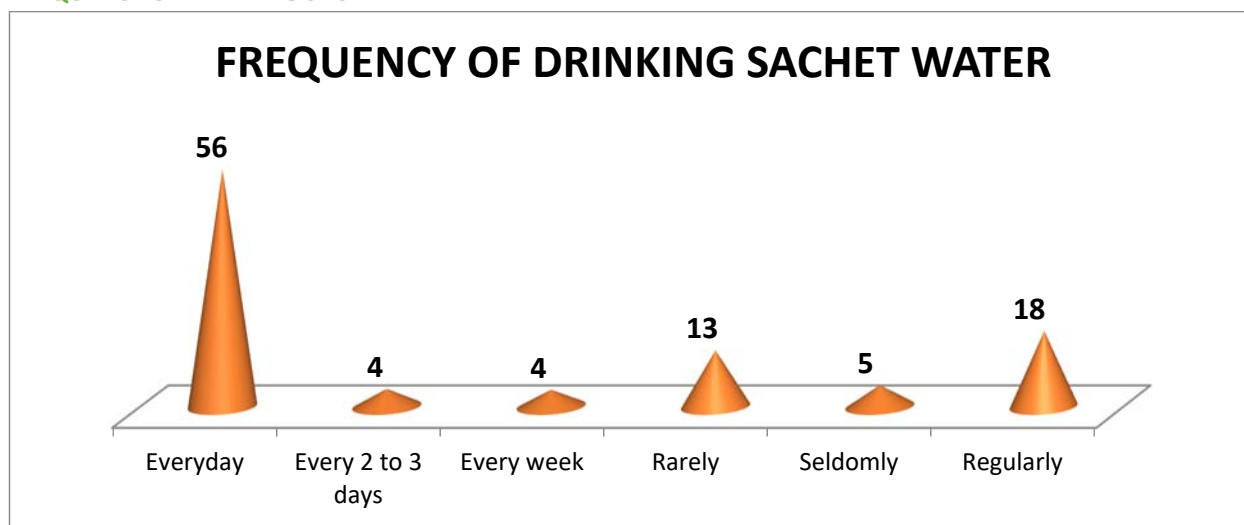
The result of the survey also showed that 68% of the respondents in the sampled households satisfied over the source of the water. while 32% of the respondet did not satisfied with the of the water.

FREQUENCY OF DRINKING BOTTLE WATER



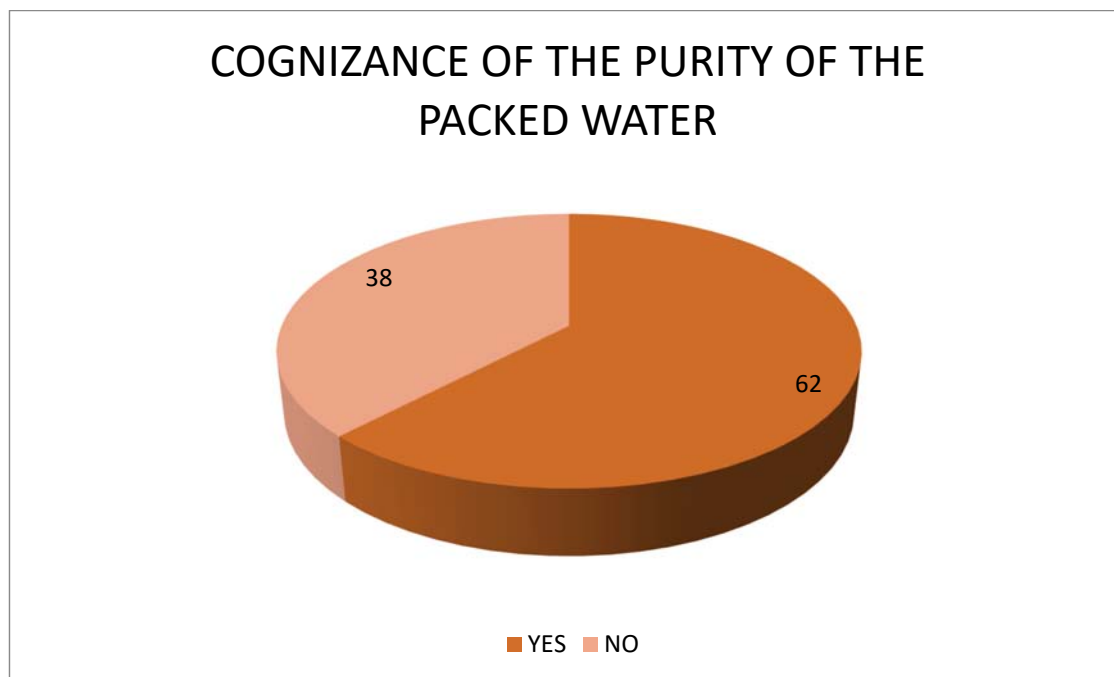
The survey further investigated the number of time the households drink bottle water, it was observed that 20% of the sampled households drink bottled water every day while 6% said bottle water was taken every 2 to 3 days and 7% of the households said they take bottle water every week, 41% said they rarely take bottle water while 15% seldom take it and 10% regularly do.

FREQUENCY OF DRINKING SACHET



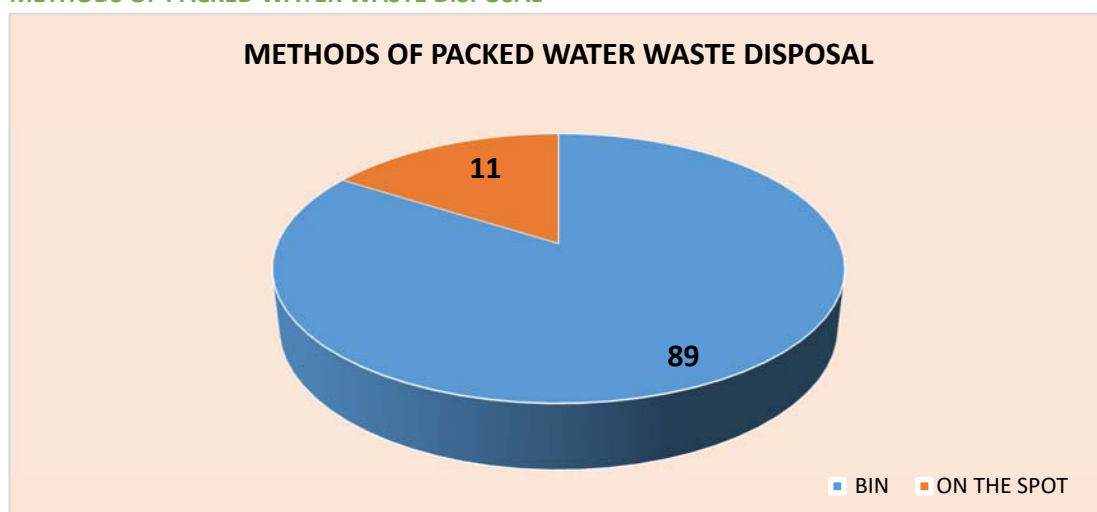
The survey further investigated the number of time the households drink sachet water and found that 56% of the sampled household drink sachet water every day while 4% said sachet water was taken every 2 to 3 days and 4% of the households said they take sachet water every week. Furthermore, 13% said they rarely take sachet water while 5% and 18% of the households respectively, claimed to take sachet water seldom and regularly.

COGNIZANCE OF THE PURITY OF THE PACKGED WATER



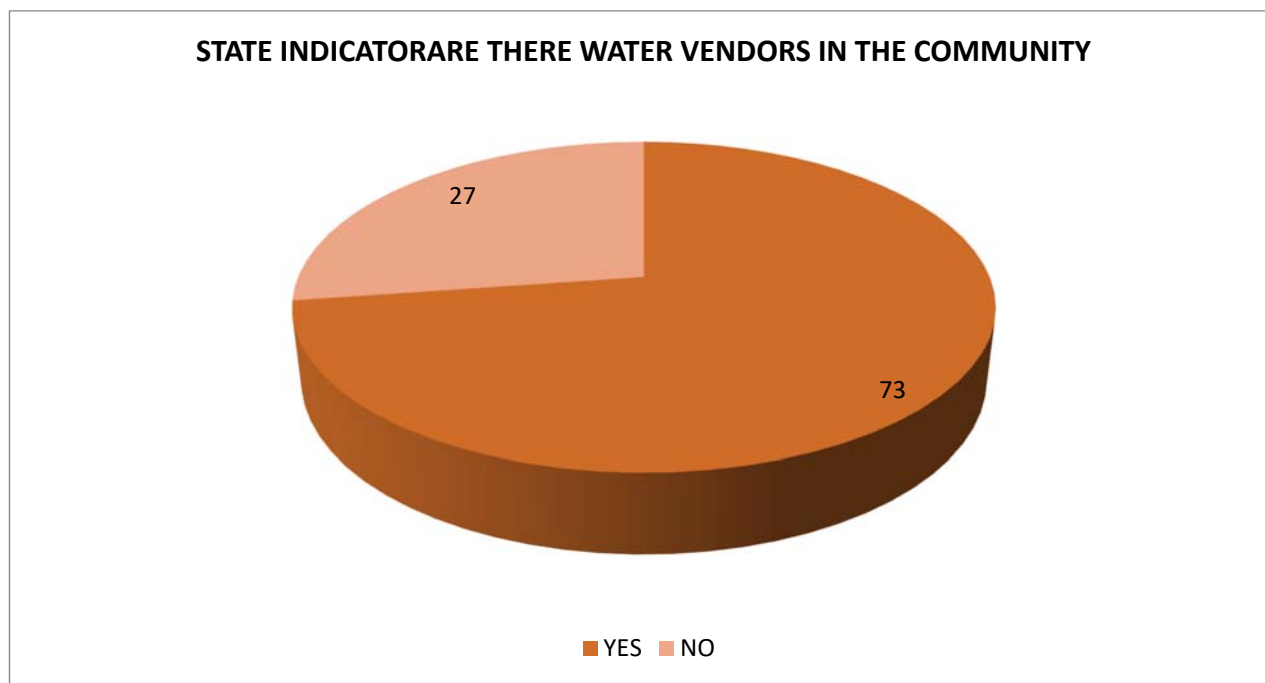
Consumption of packaged water is increasing every day all over the places. Many consumers believe packaged water is convenient and has better taste than tap water, despite reports on water quality incidents with packaged water. The survey sought to investigate whether the households take cognizance of the purity of the packaged water. The result showed that 62% of the households said they took cognizance of the purity of the packaged water while 38% said they did not.

METHODS OF PACKED WATER WASTE DISPOSAL



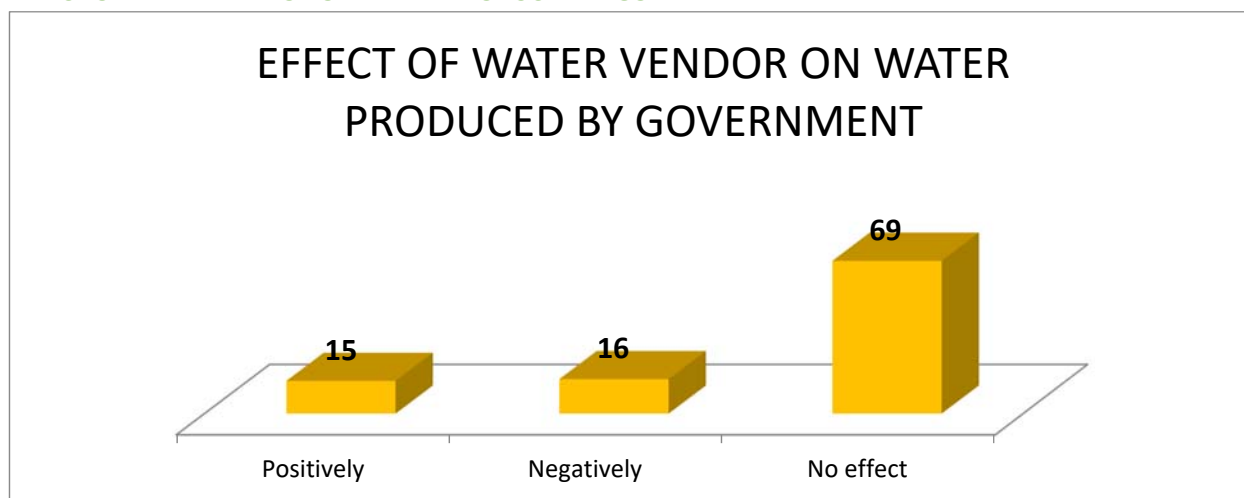
A clean environment is of course a healthy environment. Methods of packaged water were waste disposal was also examined by the survey. The result showed that 89% of the households Disposed Packaged Water Waste By The Usage Of Bin while 11% dropped it on the spot of drink.

ARE THERE WATER VENDORS IN THE COMMUNITY



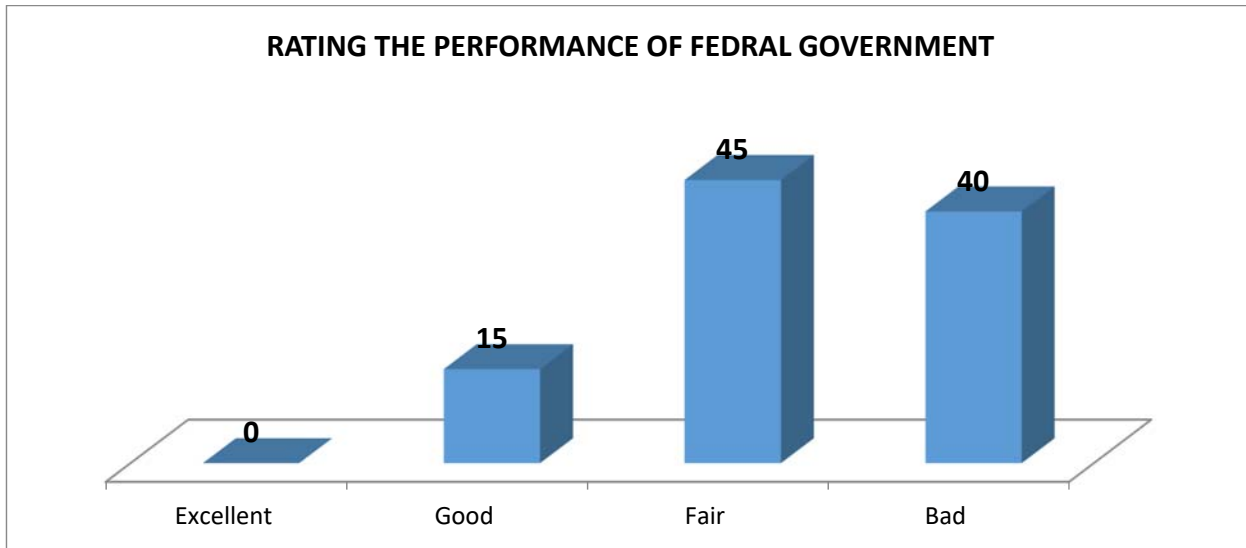
The survey sought to investigate the existence of water vendors in the community. The result revealed that 73% of the sampled households claimed that there are water vendors in their community while 27% ascertained the non-existence of water vendor in the community.

EFFECT OF WATER VENDOR ON WATER PRODUCED BY GOVERNMENT



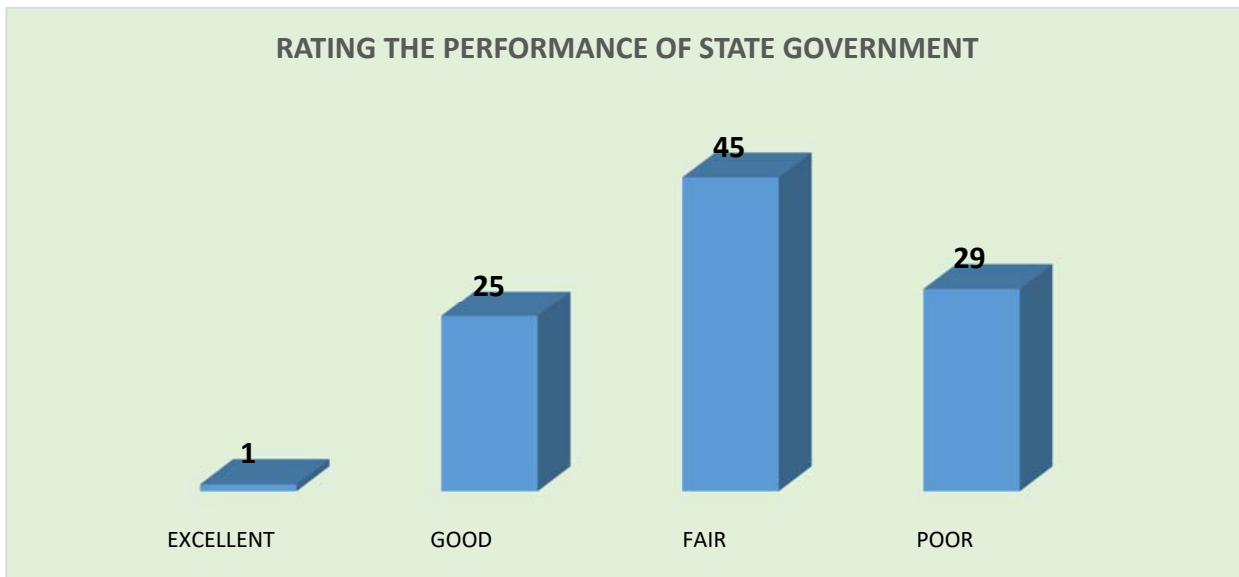
The result of the survey showed that 69% of the sampled respondents claimed that water vendor in the community does not have any effect on water produced by government. 15% and 16% of the respondents said that water vendor affected water produced by government positively and negatively respectively.

RATING THE PERFORMANCE OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN THE PROVISION OF WATER



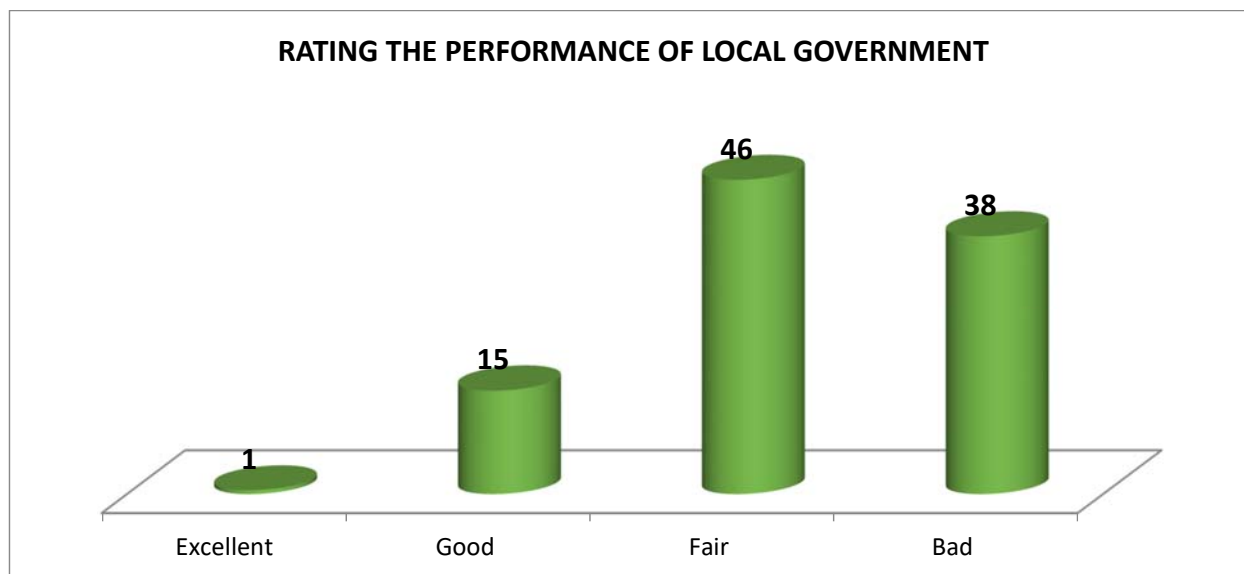
The result discloses that 0% of the respondents rated the performance of Federal Government in the provision of water bad while 15%, 45% and 40% of the respondents said the performance of federal government in the provision of water was fair, good and excellent respectively.

RATING THE PERFORMANCE OF STATE GOVERNMENT IN THE PROVISION OF WATER



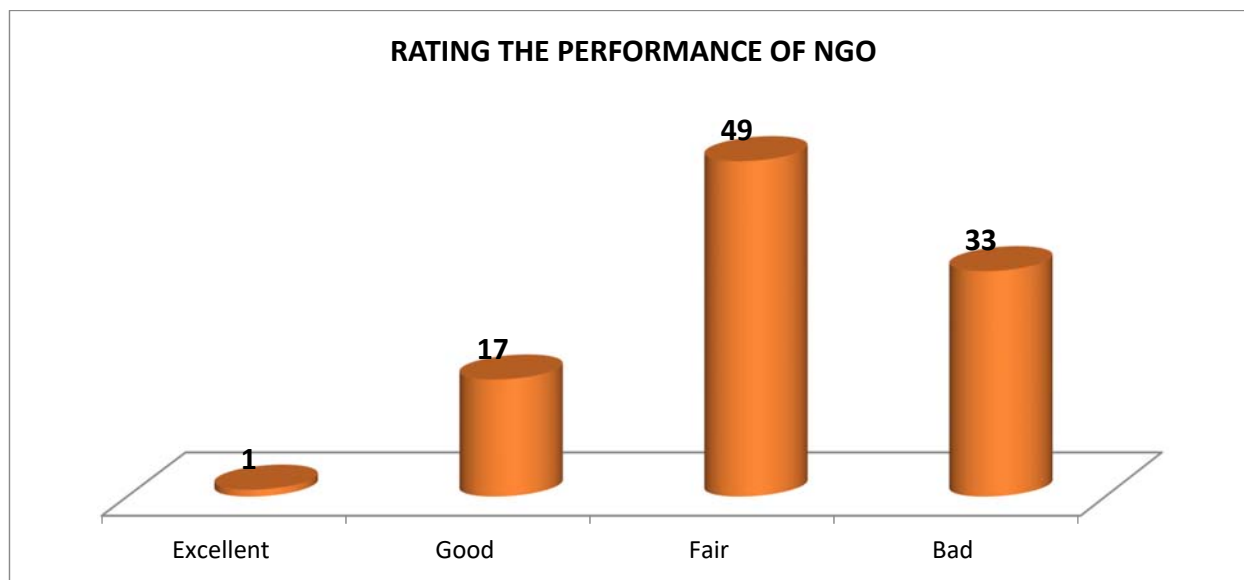
The survey further investigated the performance of State in the provision of water, and discovered that 1% rated the state performance excellent, 25% rated them good, whereas, 45% claimed the state only performed fairly while 29% said that the performance was poor.

RATING THE PERFORMANCE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE PROVISION OF WATER



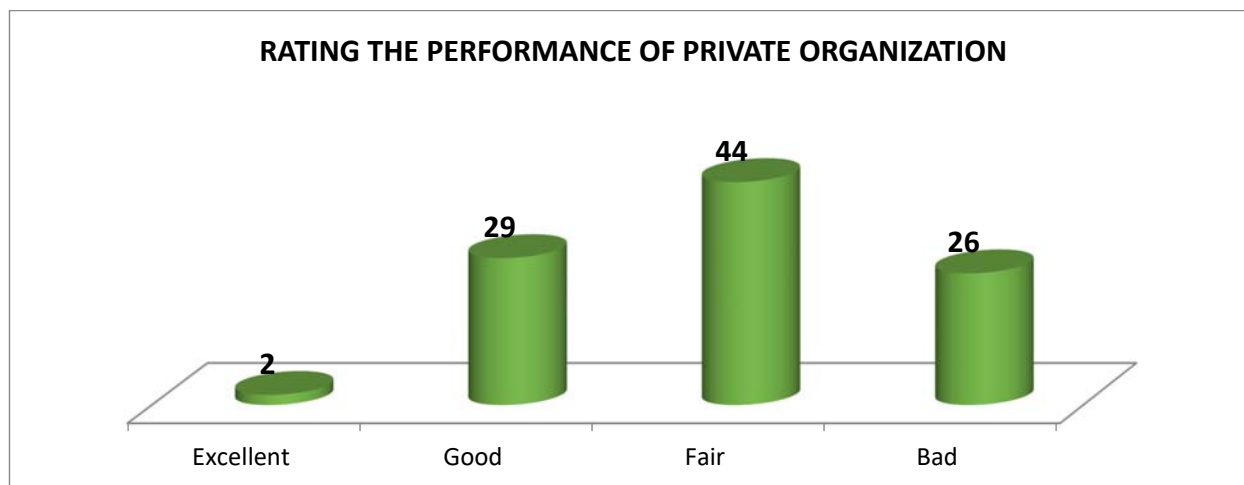
The Local Government's performance rating shows 1% of the sampled households rated the performance of Local Government in the provision of water excellent, while 38% of the respondents claimed that the performance was bad, 15% respondents who said the Local Government performance was good and 46% still rated them fair.

RATING THE PERFORMANCE OF NGOs IN THE PROVISION OF WATER



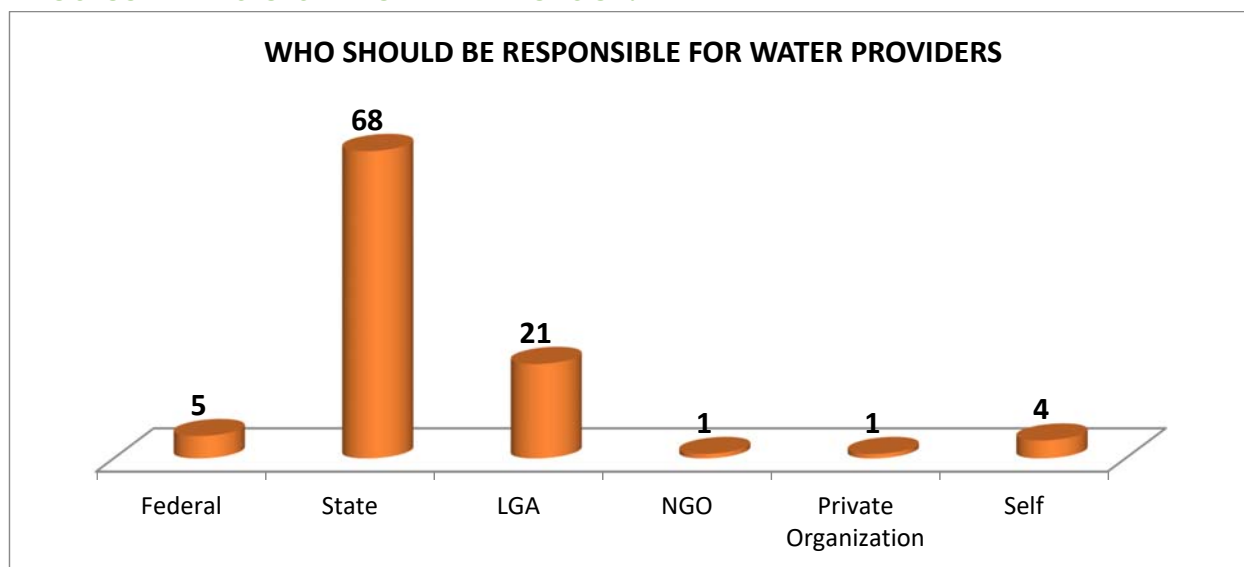
The result of the analysis discloses that 1% of the respondents said that the performance of the NGO's in the provision of water was Excellent while 17% said that the performance was good and 49% of the respondents said the performance was good. In addition, 33% of the respondents said the performance was bad.

RATING THE PERFORMANCE OF PRIVATE ORGANISATION OF WATER



The participation of private organization in the provision of water was examined 2% Excellent. The respondents said private organisation participation in the provision of water was fair and 29% said it was a good one. 44% and 26% of the respondents said that the performance of private participation in the provision of water was good and excellent respectively.

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR WATER PROVISION?

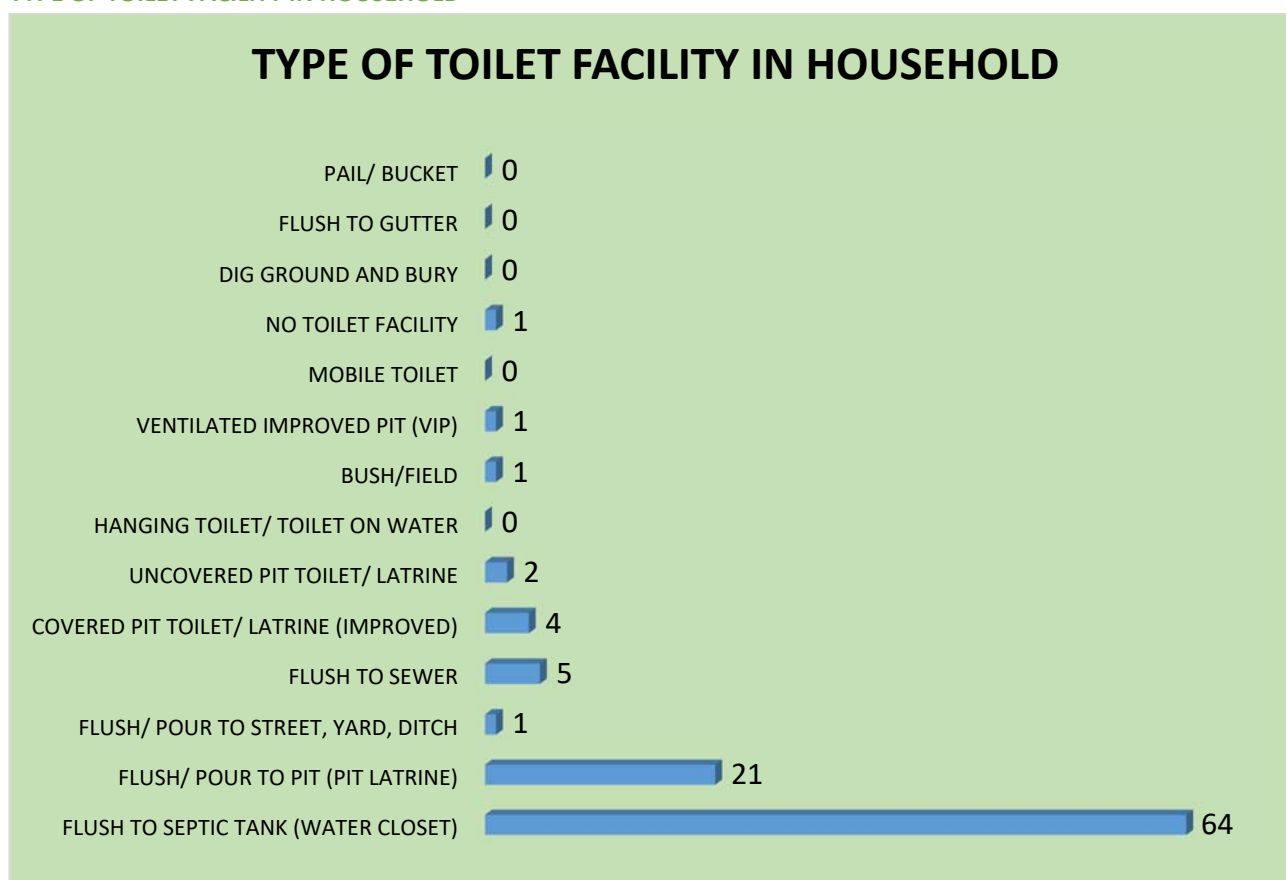


The survey also examine who has the responsibilities of water provision and the result shows that 5% of respondents in the sampled households purported that Federal Government should be responsible for water provision, however the largest proportion (68%) of the sampled respondents opined that State Government should, 21% said LGA should provide water while 1%, 1% and 4% stated that the NGO, Private Organisation and Individual (Self) respectively should be responsible for the provision of water.

TOILETS

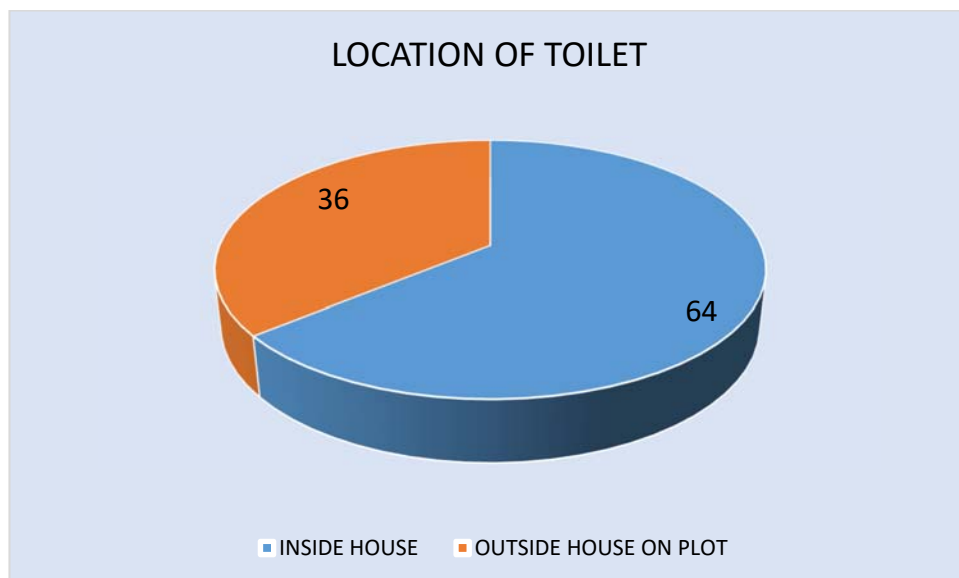
A toilet is a fixed receptacle into which a person may urinate or defecate, usually consisting of a large bowl connected to a system for flushing away the waste into a sewer or septic tank. However, it is often a small room which is attached to the house for convenient usage. Record has shown that, a large number of women and children are exposed to the risk of contracting infections due to unhygienic and poor sanitary conditions. In line with this, Lagos State Government has embarked on improving the general health, hygiene and sanitation conditions by creating public awareness and renovation of public toilet in the state so as not to expose people to the risk of contracting infections due to unhygienic and poor sanitary conditions.

TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY IN HOUSEHOLD



The analysis by type of Toilet used by household shows that in Y2016, 64% used water closet, 21% pit Latrine, 5% flush to sewer, 4% covered pit toilet, 2% uncovered pit (Latrine), 1% of the sampled uses bush/field, ventilated improved pit and some claimed not to have any toilet facility respectively. The survey report shows that certain type of toilets were no longer in use, such are hanging toilet, mobile toilet, Dig ground/bury, flush to gutter and Pail/bucket toilet.

LOCATION OF TOILET FACILITIES



The analysis revealed that 64% of the sampled household members stated that their toilets are located inside their houses while a small proportion (34%) disclosed that their toilets are positioned outside on a plot as against Y2014 where 61% claimed to have toilet in the house and 39% have toilet outside the house on a plot.

WASHING OF HANDS AFTER USING THE TOILET



Washing of hands is the best way to keep oneself and people around from getting sick. A number of infectious diseases can be spread from one person to another by contaminated hands. A study in Lagos State found 93% of household reported wash hands after the use of toilet and 7% do not wash their hands after use of toilet, as against Y2014 where 84% claimed to wash hands while 16% does not

METHODS USE IN WASHING OF HANDS AFTER USING THE TOILET



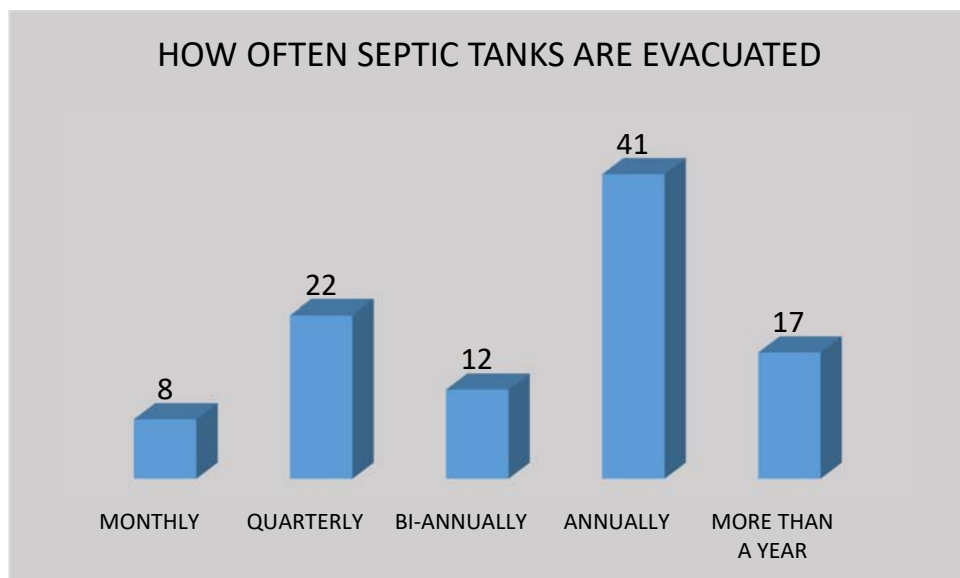
It's not enough to rinse hands or wash it quickly. To remove the risk of infection, Proper handwashing is recommended. The Survey revealed that out of the total sampled, 77% respondent use water and soap, 23% water only and non of the people use tissue paper whereas in Y2014, 35% use soap and water, 28% water only and 37% clean their hands with tissue paper.

DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD TOILET HAVE WASHING FACILITIES



The investigation recorded 67% of the sampled household have toilet with washing facilities while 33% do not have. Whereas in Y2014, 52% of the respondents have washing facilities while 48% do not

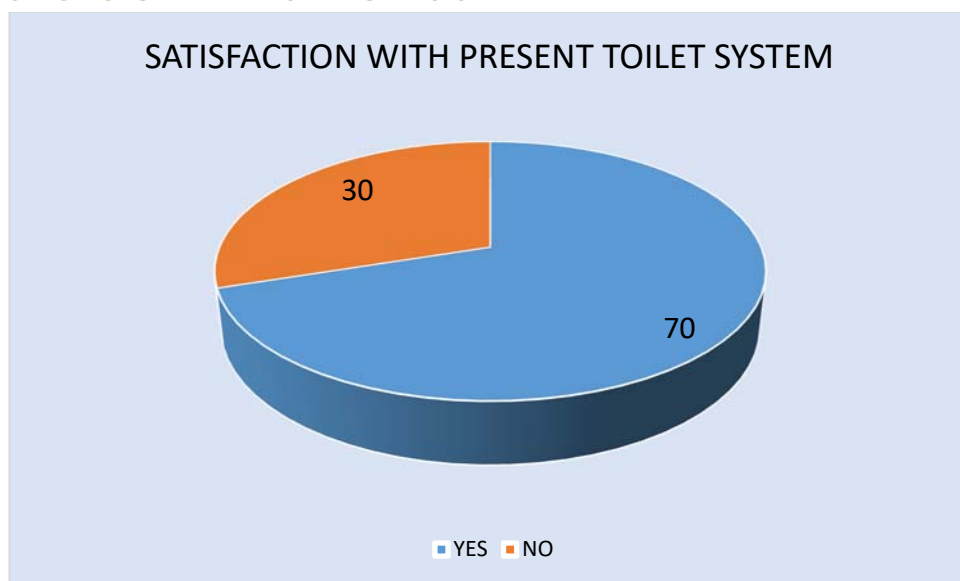
HOW OFTEN DO YOU EVACUATE YOUR SEPTIC TANK



Septic Tanks are water tight chambers sited below the ground level which receive excreta and flush water from flush toilets and other domestic wastewater. Septic Tanks must be emptied periodically and the solids disposed off hygienically.

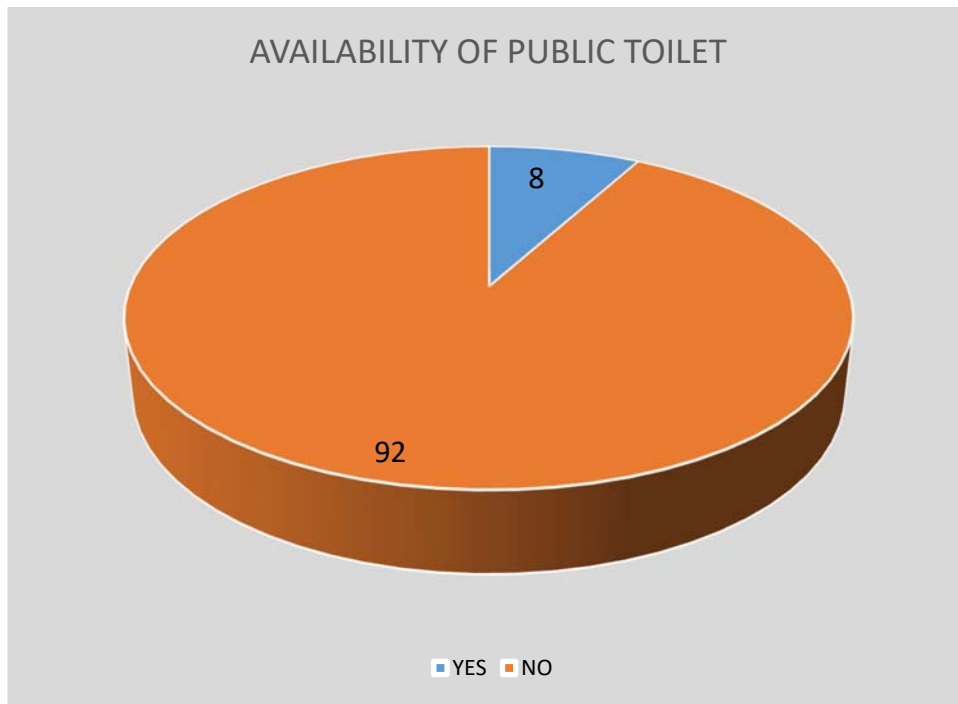
The survey investigated how often households evacuate their septic tanks. The result indicated that 8% of the sampled household evacuate monthly, 22% quarterly, 12% Bi-Annually, 41% Annually and 17% more than a year.

SATISFACTION WITH PRESENT TOILET SYSTEM



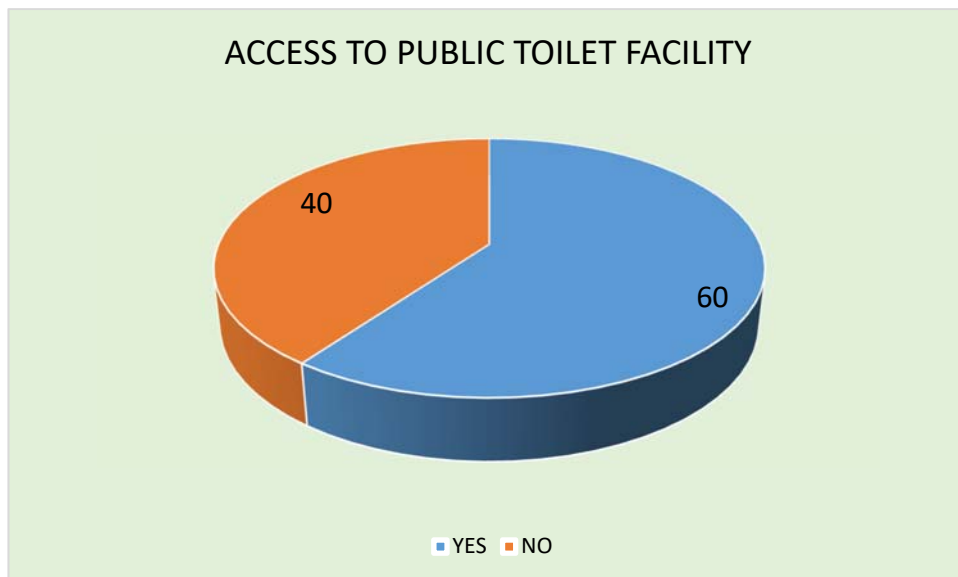
The Survey indicated that 70% are satisfied with the present toilet systems while only 30% recorded otherwise.

AVAILABILITY OF PUBLIC TOILET



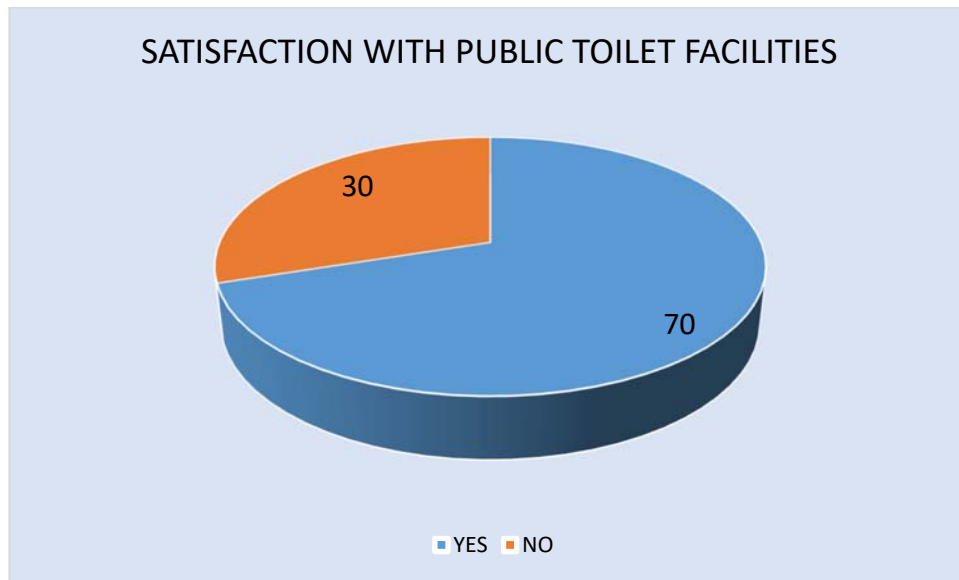
This study explored the availability of Public Toilet in the community. The result showed that 8% of the sampled households have Public Toilet in their community while 92% have no public toilet in their community as against Y2014 where 15% claimed the availability of public toilets in their community and 85% no public Toilet In their areas

ACCESS TO PUBLIC TOILET FACILITY



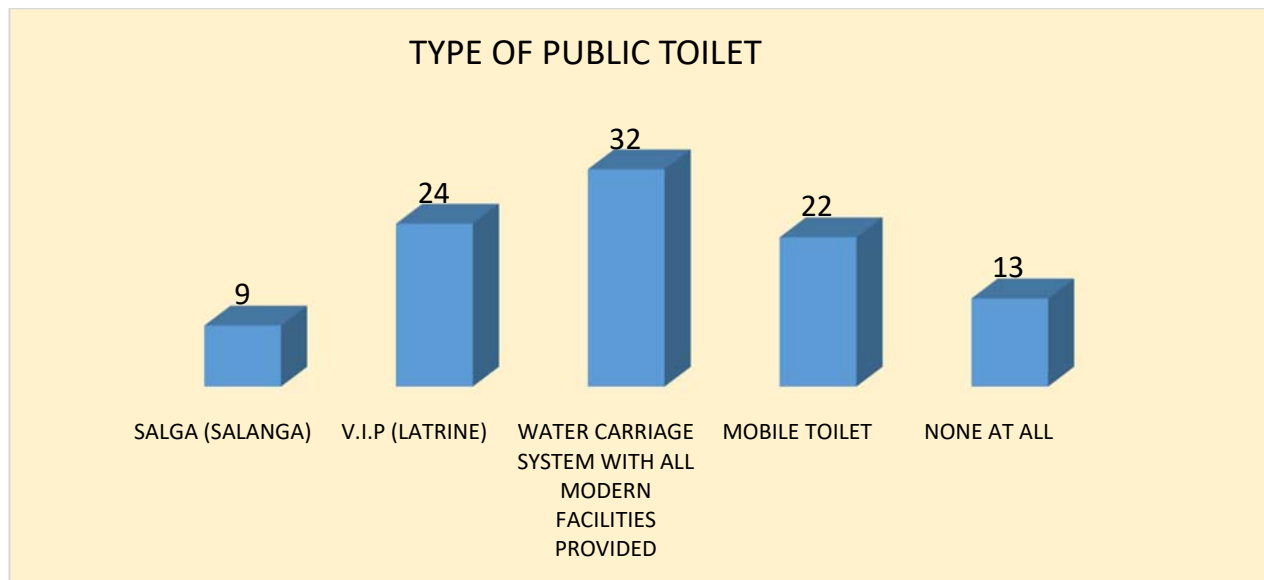
The percentage of households with access to public toilet reduced to 60% as against 85% in Y2014 while 40% respondents claimed no access in Y2016.

SATISFACTION WITH PRESENT TOILET SYSTEM



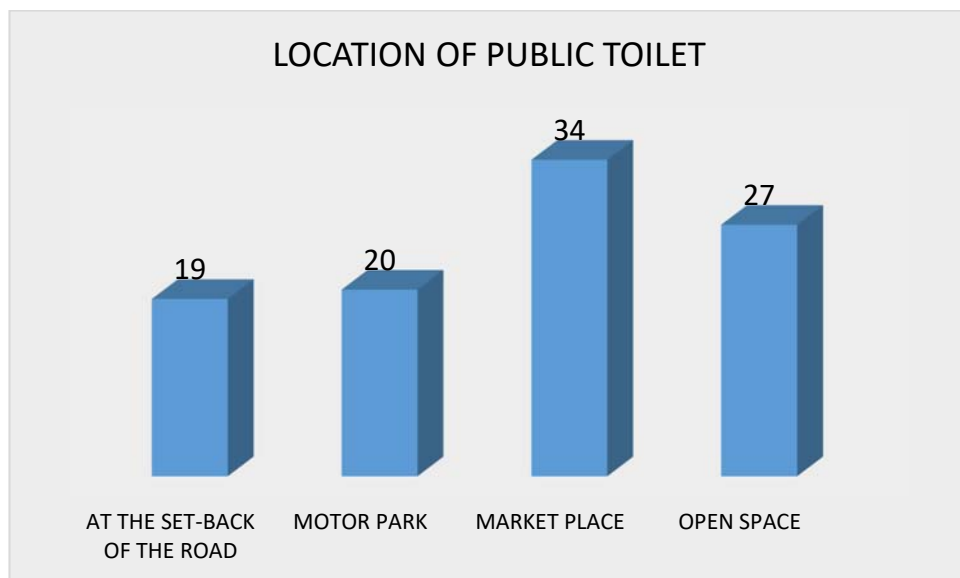
The Survey found that the percentage of households satisfied with the present toilet is 73% while 27% were not satisfied with the condition of the present toilets in their areas, which indicate a slight increment compared to Y2014, where 67% of the sampled were satisfied with the present toilets in their communities.

TYPE OF PUBLIC TOILET



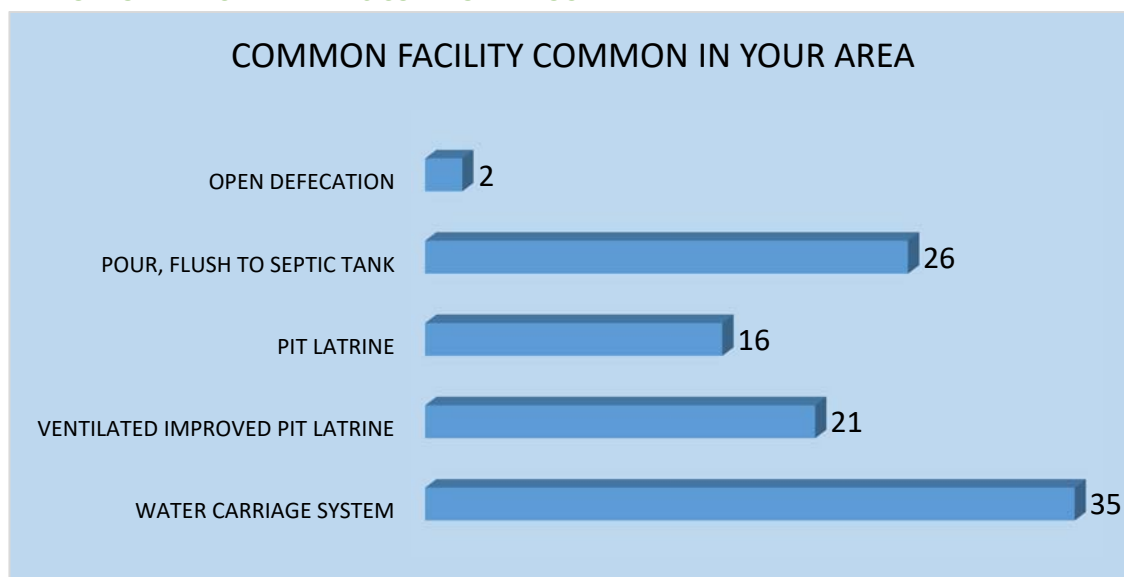
9% of the households interviewed reported that the public toilet provided in their areas are salga (salanga}, 24% VIP (latrine), 32% water carriage system with all modern facilities provided, 32% mobile Toilets and 13% said none at all

LOCATION OF PUBLIC TOILET FACILITY



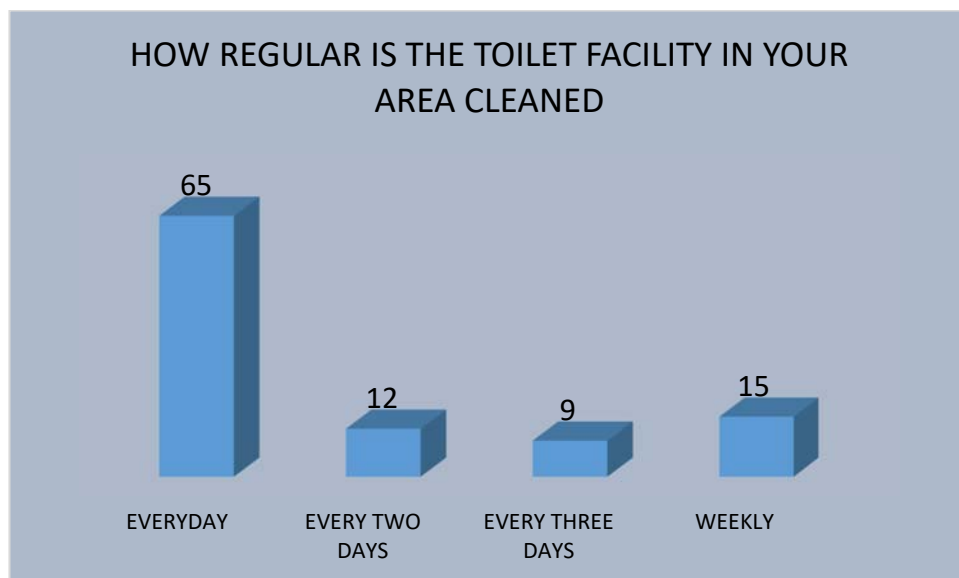
Across the State 34% of the households interviewed revealed that the public toilet in their communities are located at the Market place, 27% in an open space, 20% at the motor park and 19% said at the set back of the road

TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY THAT IS COMMON IN YOUR AREA



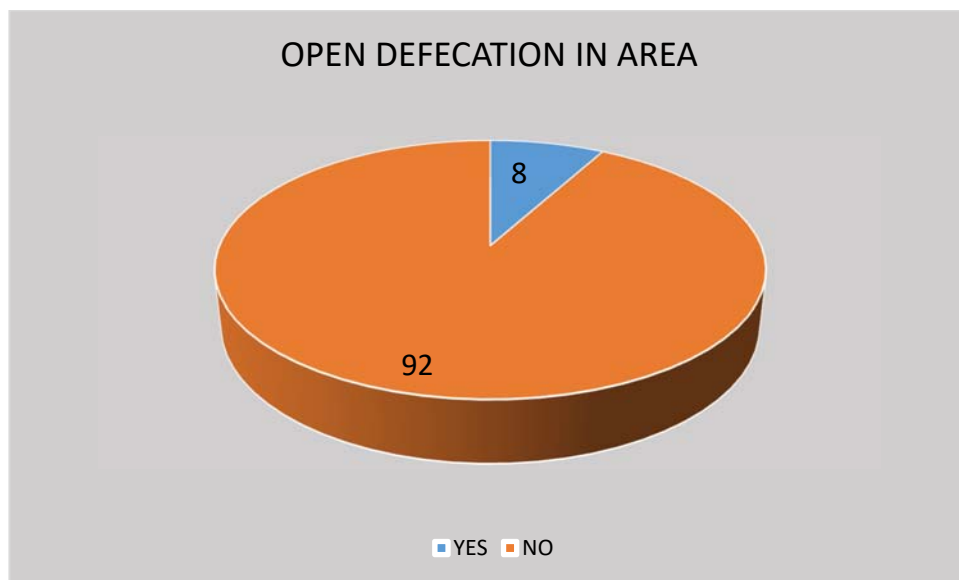
On the issues of common toilet facility by areas, the analysis showed that the most common type is the Water carriage system (35%), then the pour flush to septic tank (26%), ventilated improved pit latrine (21%), pit latrine (16%) and open defecation (2%).

HOW REGULAR IS THE TOILET FACILITY IN YOUR AREA CLEANED



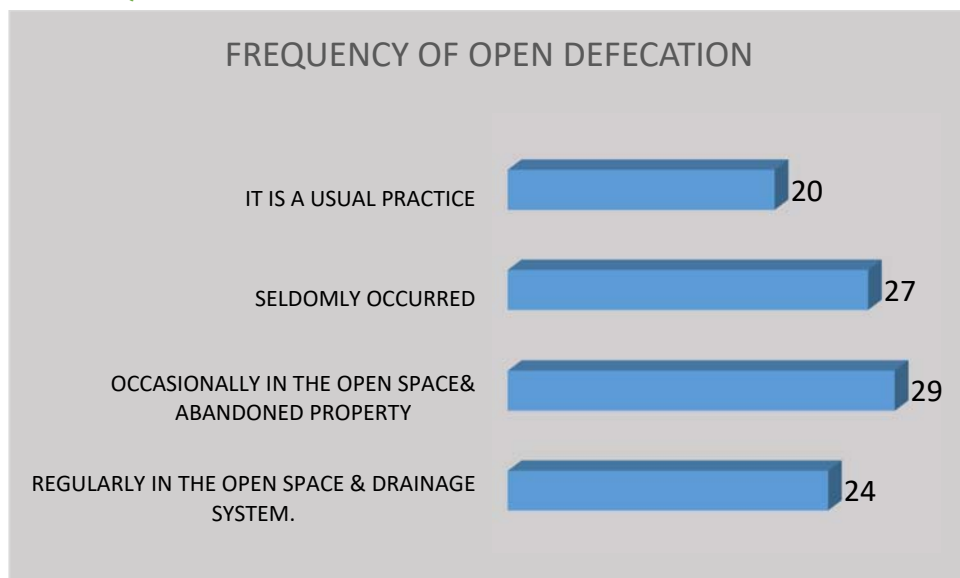
The purpose of the observance is to raise awareness about need for good sanitation in some part of the communities and also to encourage policies that increases access to improved hygiene. In line with this, the analysis sampled the frequency of cleaning of the toilet facility. 65% of the households sampled said their public toilet is cleaned every day, 15% weekly, 12% every two days and 9% reported every 3 days.

IS THERE ANY OPEN DEFECATION IN YOUR AREA



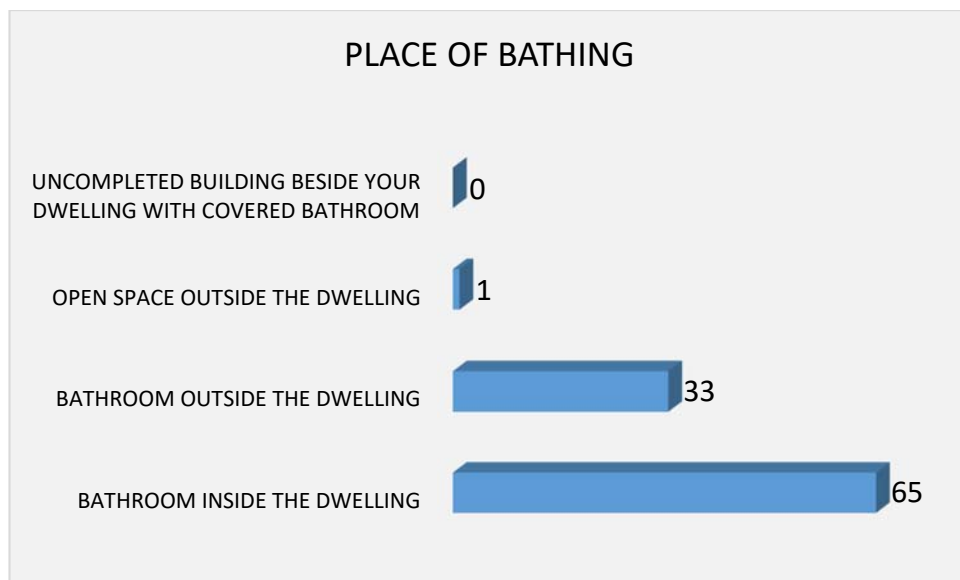
The survey sought to ascertain whether open defecation is still in existence. The result revealed that 8% of the respondents disclosed the existence of open defecation in their communities while 92% said no more of such as against 19% in Y2014 who claimed to have open defecation in their areas and 81% do not.

HOW FREQUENT IS THE PRACTICE



The survey also wanted to estimate the frequency of open defecation. It was revealed that 24% of the sampled households said the open defecation in their areas are done regularly in the open space & drainage system, 29% said it is done Occasionally in the open space & abandoned property, 27% said Seldomly occurred while 20% of the respondents disclosed that open defecation is a usual practice in their communities.

WHERE DO YOU AND YOUR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS HAVE YOUR BATH?



Further analysis showed that 65% of the sampled households had bathroom inside the dwelling, 33% disclosed that they have bathroom outside the dwelling, 1% said open space outside the dwelling was where they have their bath, while none have bath in uncompleted building beside their dwelling with covered bathroom. Furthermore, samples taken from Iba (57%), Agboyi Ketu (53%), Eti-Osa (53%), Agbado/Oke Odo (51%) and Lekki (50%) have households that have their bathroom outside the dwelling.

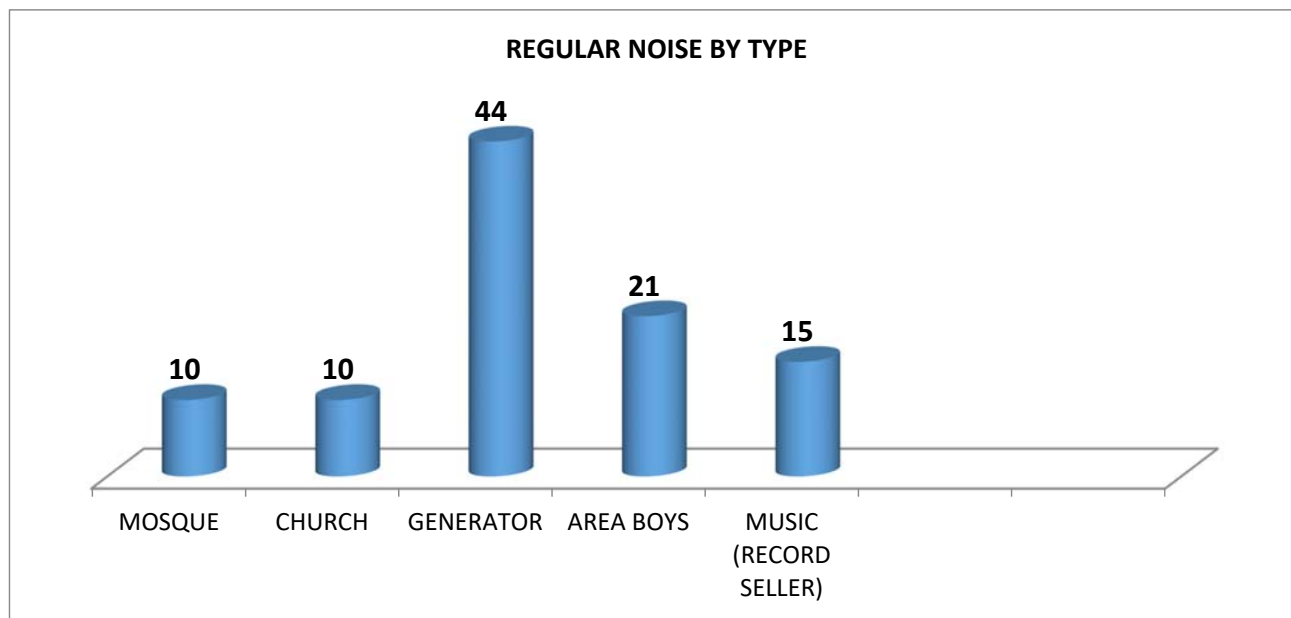
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Environmental Hazard is the state of events which has the potential threatens to nature and the surrounding, natural environment and harmfully affects people's health. This term incorporates topics like pollution and natural disaster such as storms and earthquakes. Hazard can be grouped together to improve understanding and action planning. The action that is needed to carry out to protect the health of the community depends on knowing how these hazards can affect the community. In this study, the type of hazard, categories of environmental health hazards will be exposed and ways of prevention and control would be looked into.

POLLUTION The purpose of the survey is to ensure excellent environment protection. Focusing on noise, air and water pollution control, the study is intended to highlight causes and protection of the community. Noise pollution is the disturbing or excessive noise that may harm the activity or balance of human or animal life. By definition, noise pollution takes place when there is either excessive decibel of noise or an unpleasant sound that causes temporary disruption in the natural balance. Our environment is such that it has become difficult to escape noise. Even electrical appliances at home have a constant hum or beeping sound. The lack of urban proper planning increases the exposure to unwanted sounds.

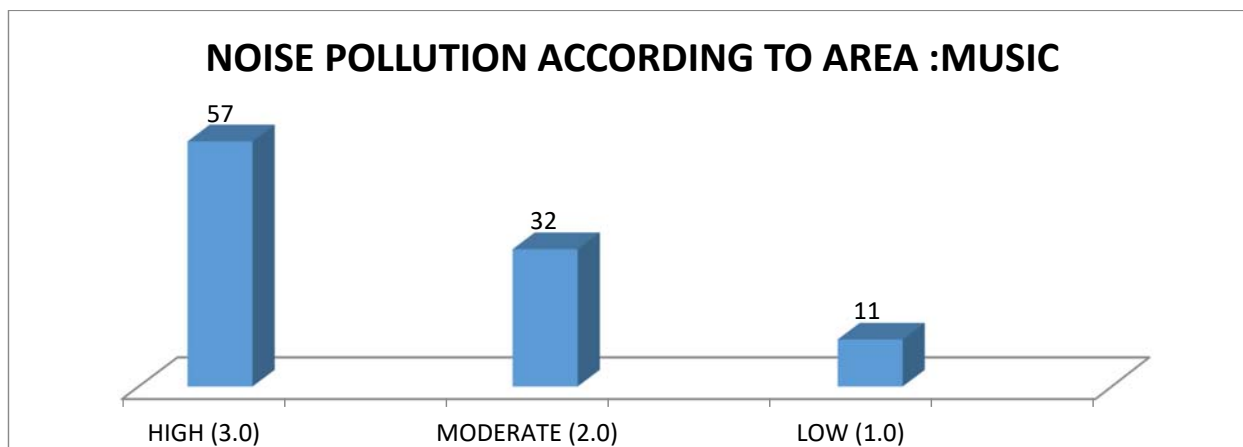
NOISE POLLUTION

REGULAR NOISE POLLUTION BY TYPE



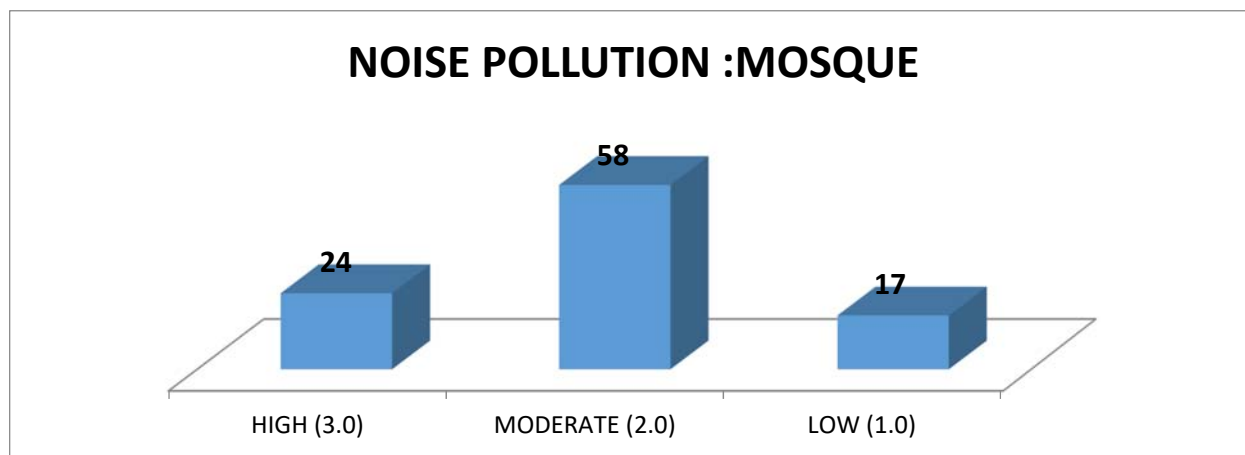
In the survey 44% respondents disclosed that the source of noise pollution in their area was from the sound of generators, 10% and 10% claimed that most noise was from activities of mosques and churches in their communities respectively, 21% recognized that activities of Area boys was major source of noise, 15% of the sampled households acknowledged music and video vendors while 1% were neutral.

LEVEL OF NOISE POLLUTION BY TYPE



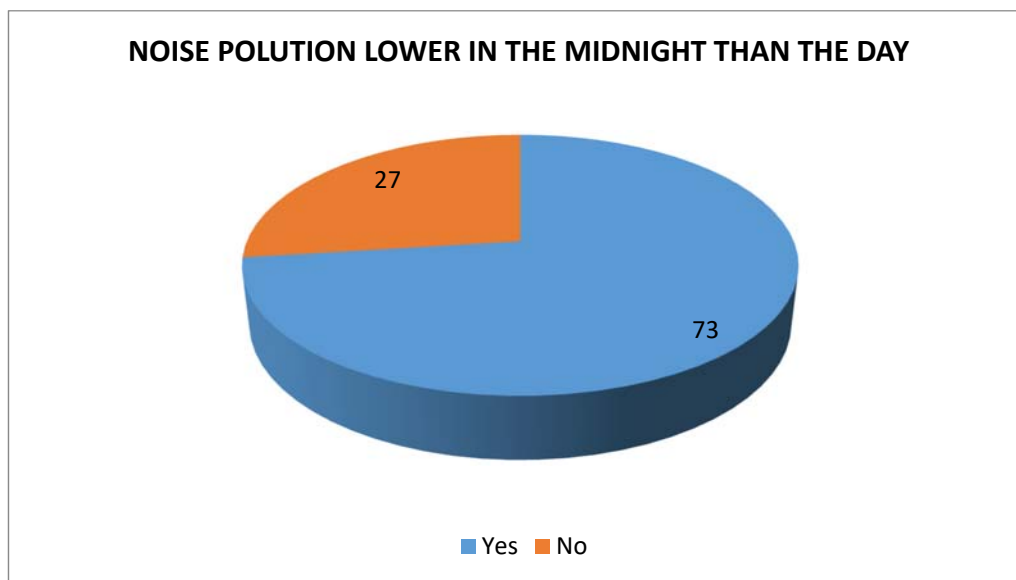
In order to determine the level of noise pollution which was as a result of noise that emanate from music and video vendors, the survey investigated this issue, in which it was discovered that out of the total sampled household size, 57% disclosed that noise from music and video vendors was high, 32% claimed it was low and 11% revealed that none of the two were the issue.

REGULAR NOISE POLLUTION BY TYPE



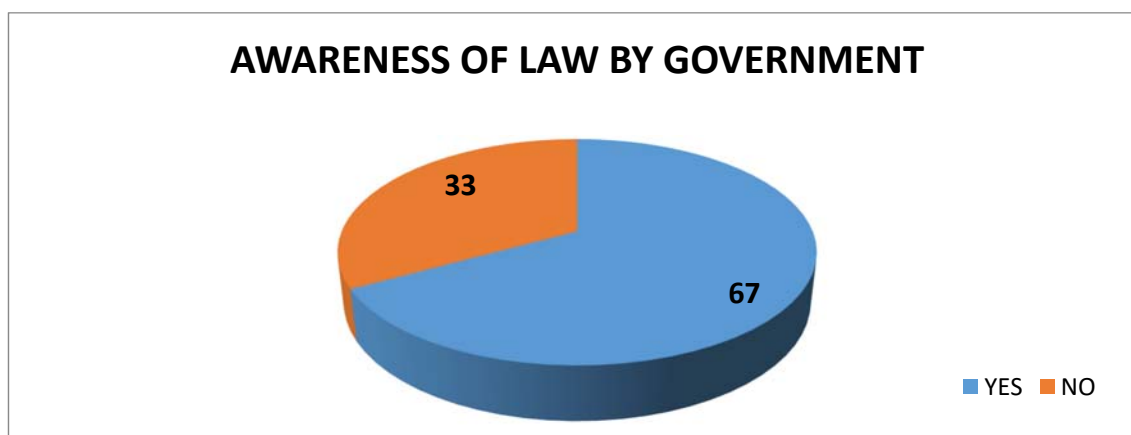
The survey investigated the cause of regular noise pollution in our communities. 44% responded that regular noise was from generators, 10%, 10% and 21% mentioned mosques, churches and miscreants respectively while 15% said regular noise was from music and video vendors.

NOISE POLLUTION LOWER IN THE MID NIGHT THAN THE DAY



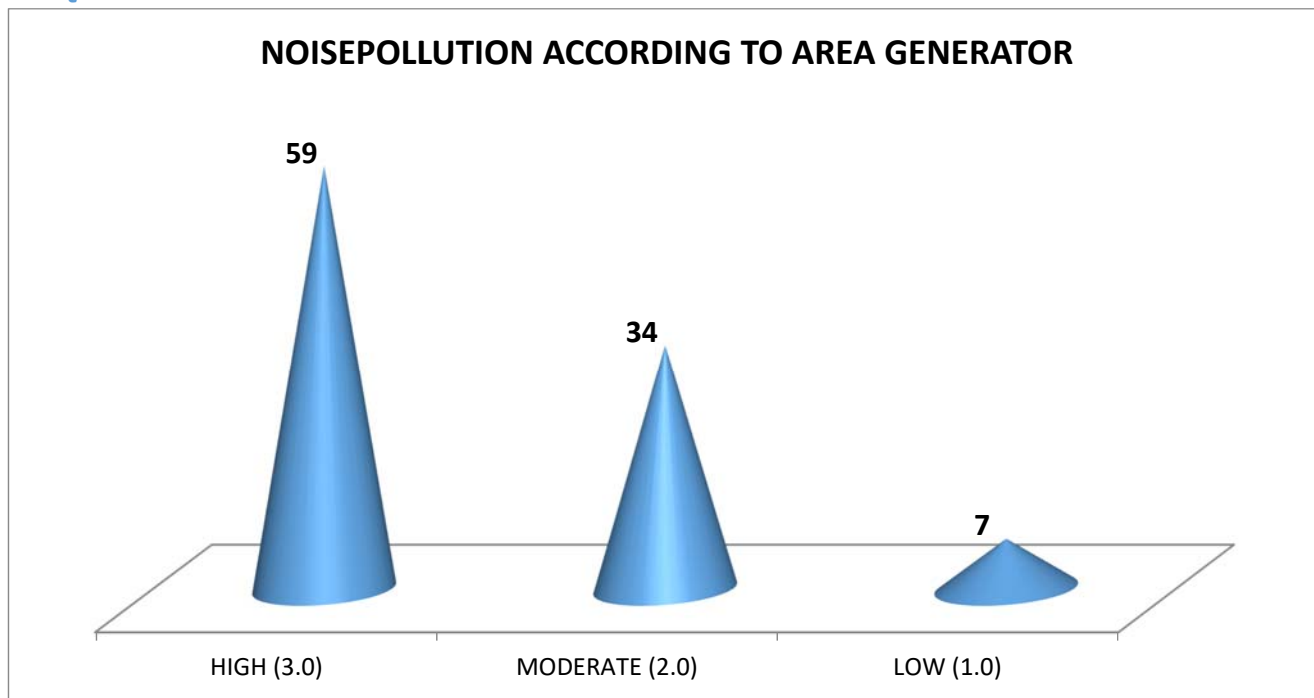
Further study showed the degree of noise pollution during the day and midnight. In this investigation, 73% of respondents declared that noise was lower in the midnight than the day time while 27% disagreed. During the analysis, it was discovered that respondents disclosed that noise was much more in the midnight than the day.

AWARENESS OF LAW BY GOVERNMENT



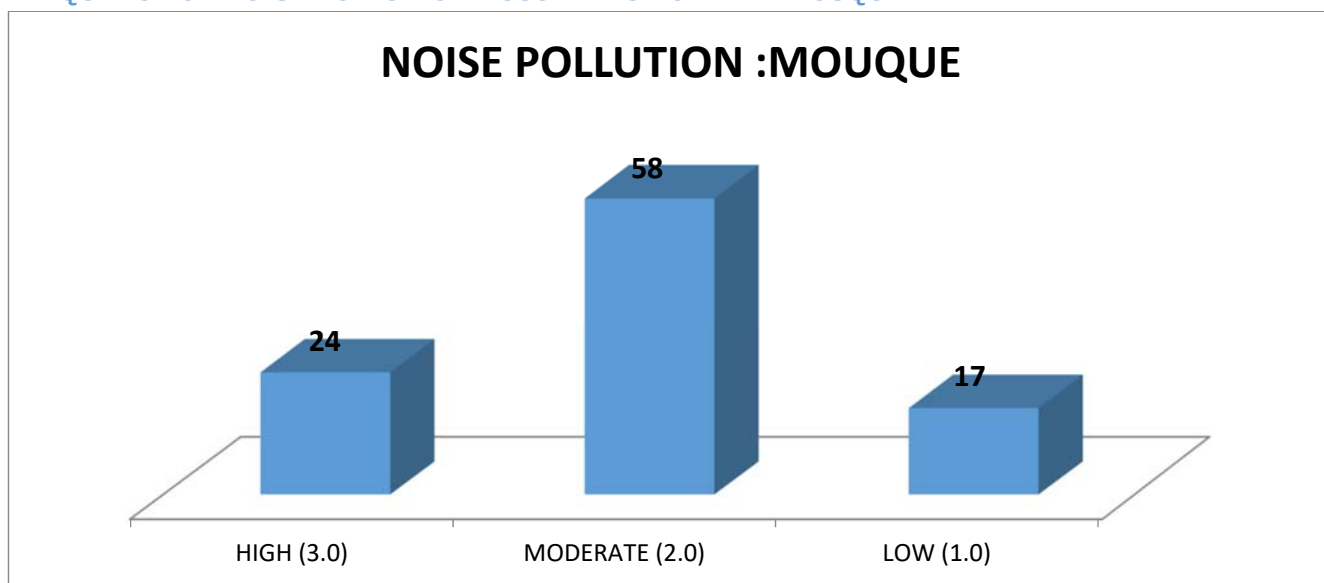
The awareness of the Law by Government recorded 67% YES while #35 were not aware of the law.

FREQUENCY OF NOISE POLLUTION ACCORDING TO AREA: GENERATOR



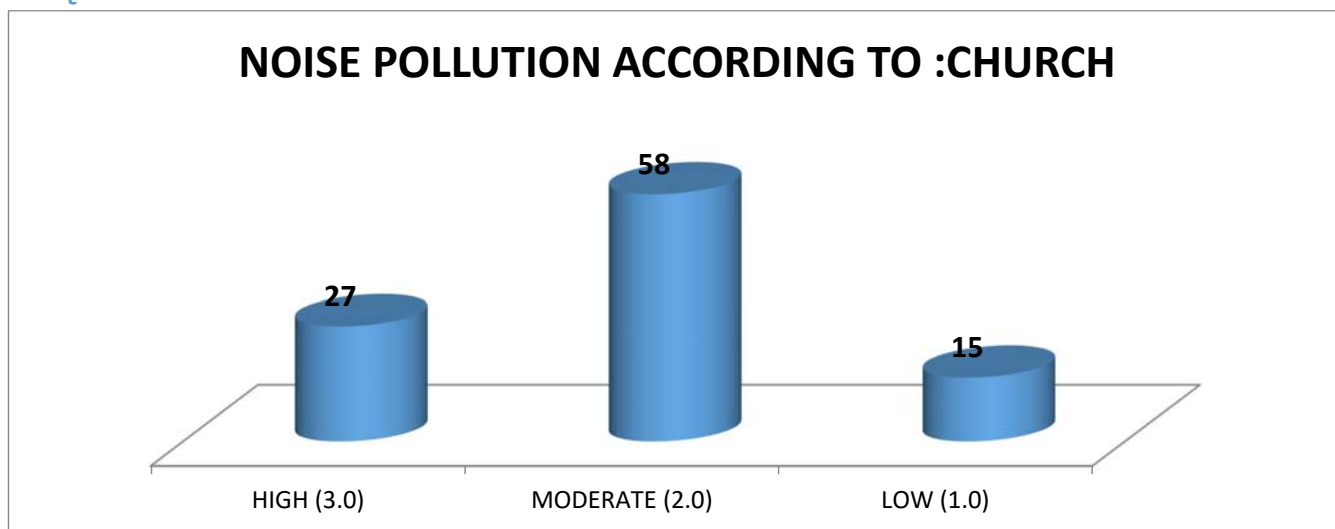
PHCN has fed citizenry with unstable and unreliable power over the years. Power supply has gone so bad that lately, power supply could be as little as 2/3 hours a day; this has made people to supplement with the use of generator for alternative power supply, thereby creating noise pollution in our communities. The study revealed that 59% households disclosed that the noise created using generators in their areas was high, 34% claimed that it was low, while 7% reported none of the two mentioned affect them in their area.

FREQUENCY OF NOISE POLLUTION ACCORDING TO AREA: MOSQUE



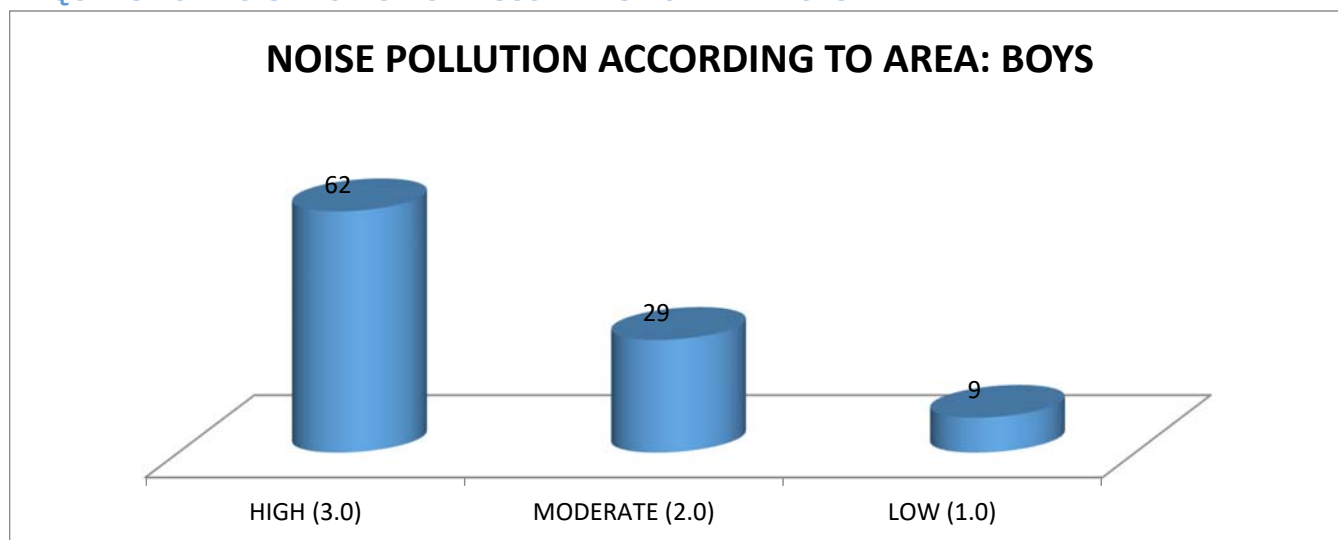
The survey analysis revealed that 24% of sampled households claimed that noise coming from the mosques was high, 58% declared it was low and 17% of the total sampled were neutral.

FREQUENCY NOISE POLLUTION ACCORDING TO AREA: CHURCH

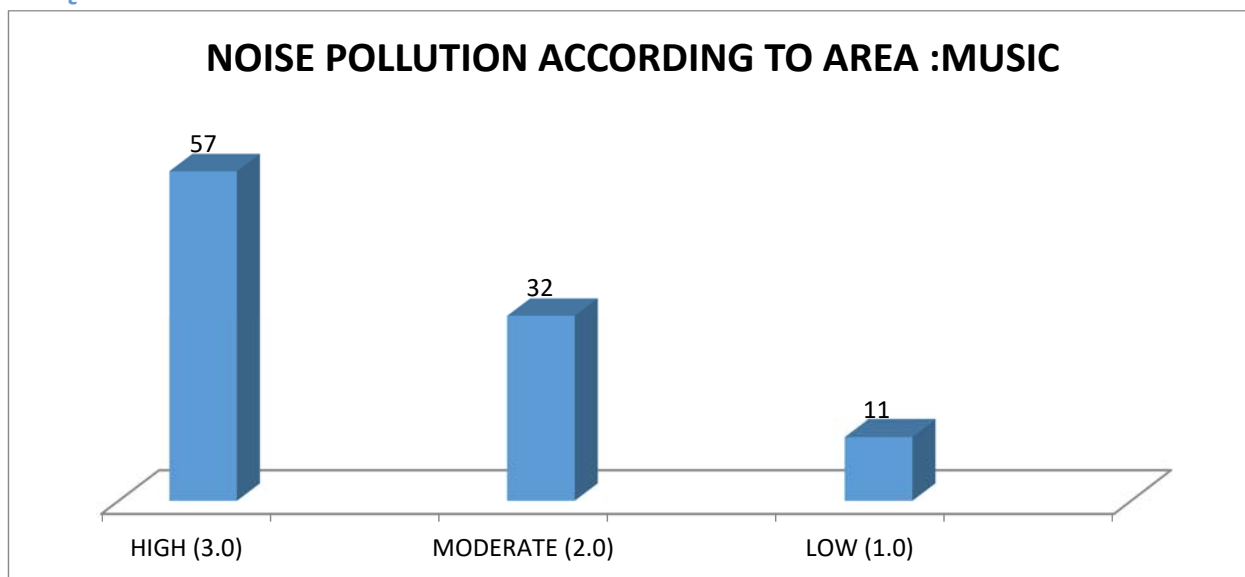


The survey brought to light that 27% of the total sampled claimed that noise caused by churches was high, 58% reported low noise while 15% disclosed none.

FREQUENCY OF NOISE POLLUTION ACCORDING TO AREA: BOYS



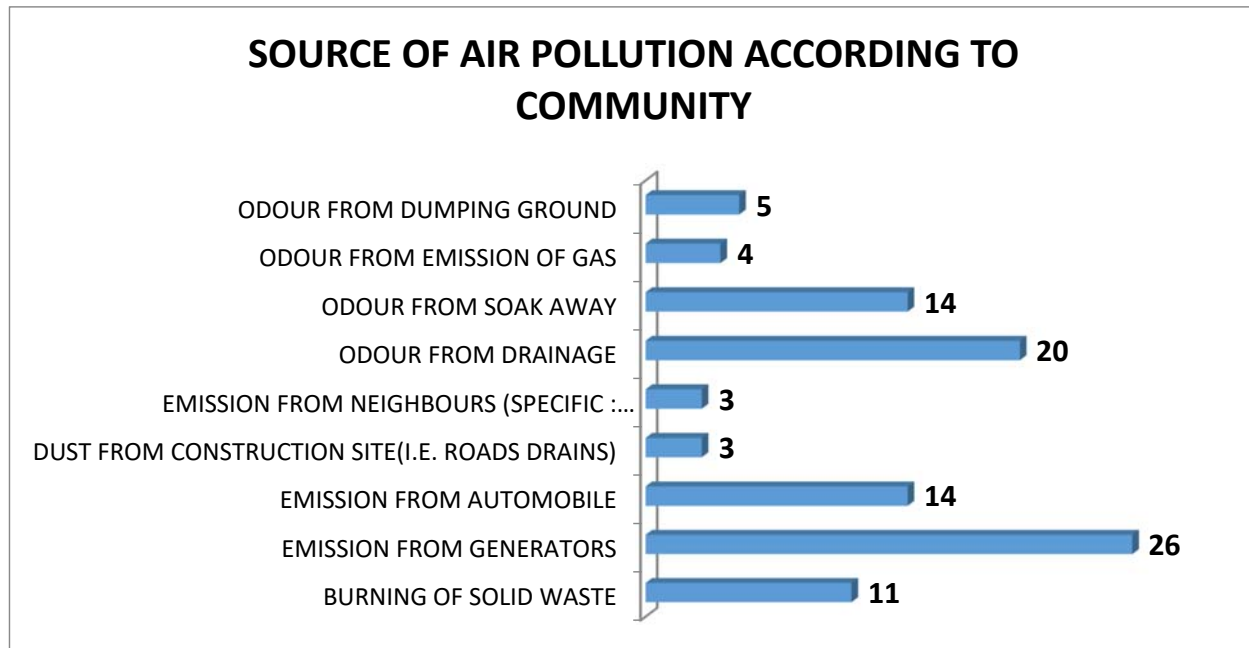
The survey tried to examine the rate of noise pollution generated by Area boys. As a whole, 62% rated noise from area boys in their communities as high, 29% said its low while 9% reported none of the two.



In order to determine the level of noise pollution which was as a result of noise that emanate from music and video vendors, the survey investigated this issue, in which it was discovered that out of the total sampled household size, 57% disclosed that noise from music and video vendors was high, 32% claimed it was low and 11% revealed that none of the two were the issue.

AIR POLLUTION

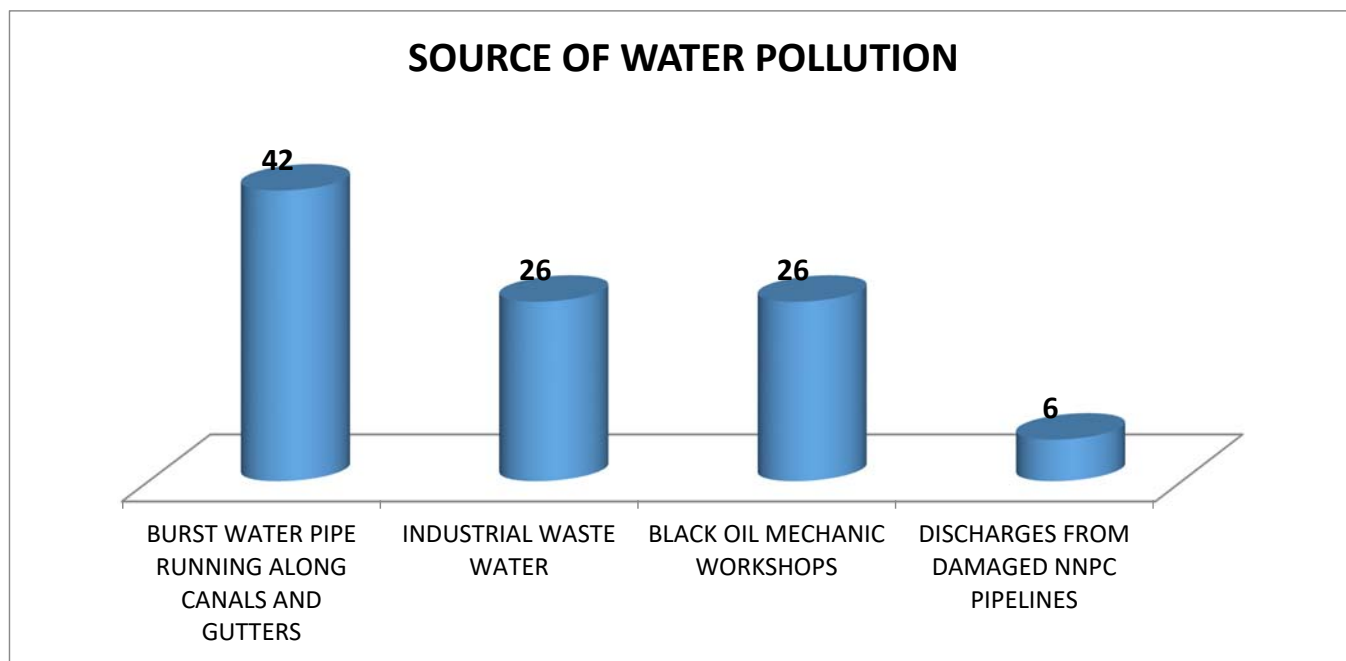
MAJOR SOURCE OF AIR POLLUTION ACCORDING TO COMMUNITY



Air pollution is an issue that cannot be ignored, it can lead to suffocation. In this regard, it was investigated in this survey. Power analysis showed that a lot of people used generators as an alternative source of energy whenever PHCN fails. The effect was captured when 26% respondents reported that emission from generators was the major cause of air pollution in their areas, 11% respondents said major air pollution was from burning of solid waste and odour from drainage, 14% said emission from automobile, 4% respondents each replied that dust from construction sites and emission from neighbors, 5% said odour from dumping grounds, 20% of the sampled said odour from soak away pits and 4% responded that odour from emission from gas.

WATER POLLUTION

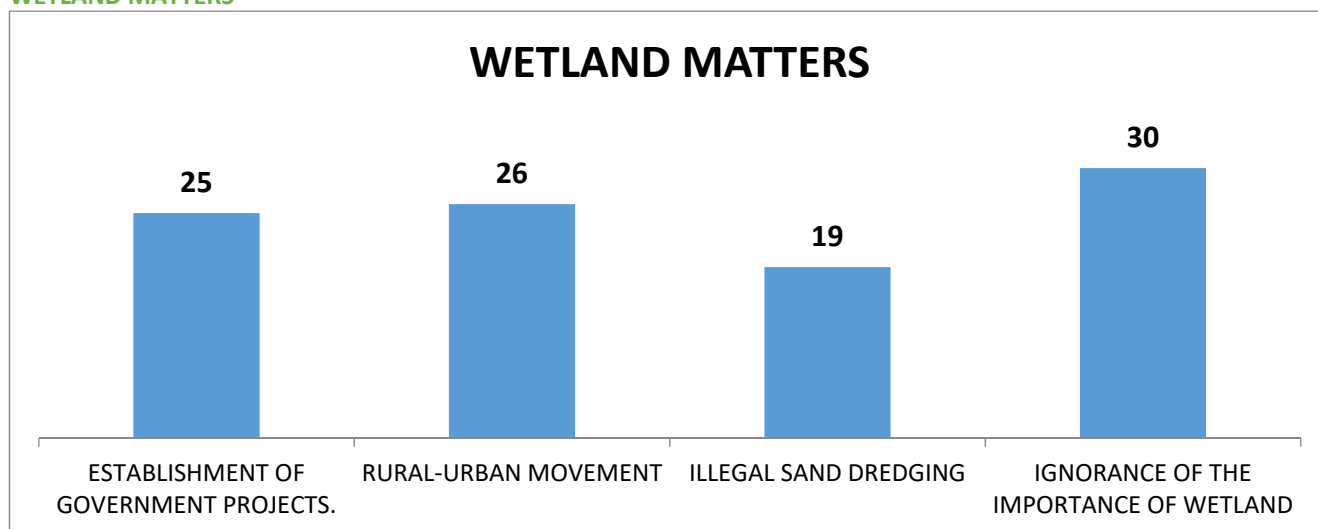
MAJOR SOURCE OF WATER



Water Pollution occurs when pollutants (particles, chemicals or substances that make water contaminated) are discharged directly or indirectly into water bodies without enough treatment to get rid of the harmful compounds. Human's being have realized the importance of clean water as a foundation for life. Pollutants get into water by human causes. This study would be looking into certain causes of water pollution.

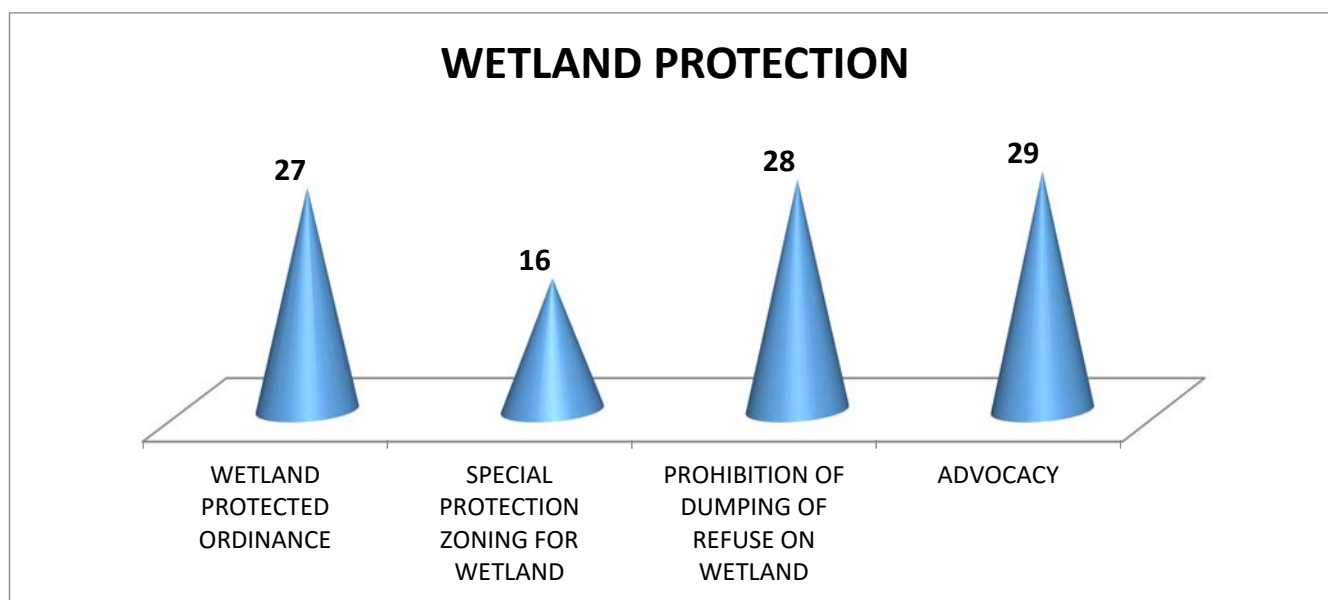
The state indicator stated that 42% of the whole sample reported that the major source of water pollution was the issue of burst water pipe running along canals and drainages, 26% replied that they have industrial waste water that runs into the water pipes, 26% said that the black oil from the mechanic workshops in their areas and 6% mention the discharges from damaged NNPC pipelines were their major sources of water pollution.

WETLAND MATTERS



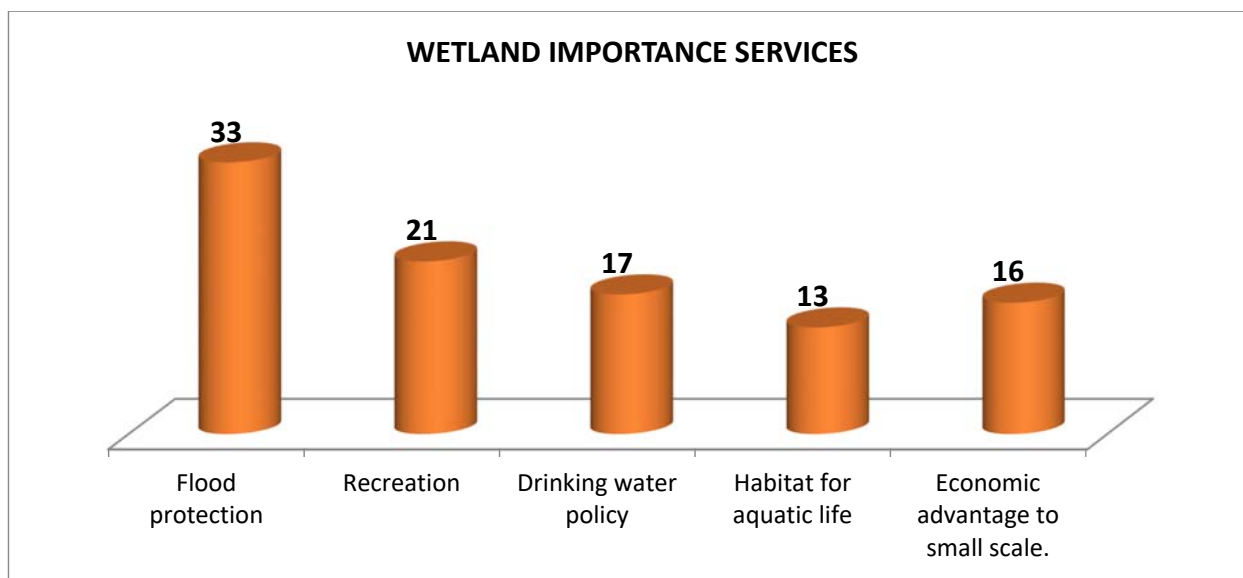
A Wetland is a land area that is saturated with water, either permanently or seasonally, such that it takes on the characteristics of a distinct ecosystem. Wetlands play a critical role in providing essential ecosystem goods and services — such as clean air and water — and provides substantial economic benefits to our provincial economy. A wetland is defined as land having water at, near, or above the land surface, or which is saturated with water long enough to promote wetland or aquatic processes as indicated by poorly drained (hydric) soils, hydrophytic vegetation, and various kinds of biological activity that are adapted to the wet environment.

WAYS OF WETLAND PROTECTION



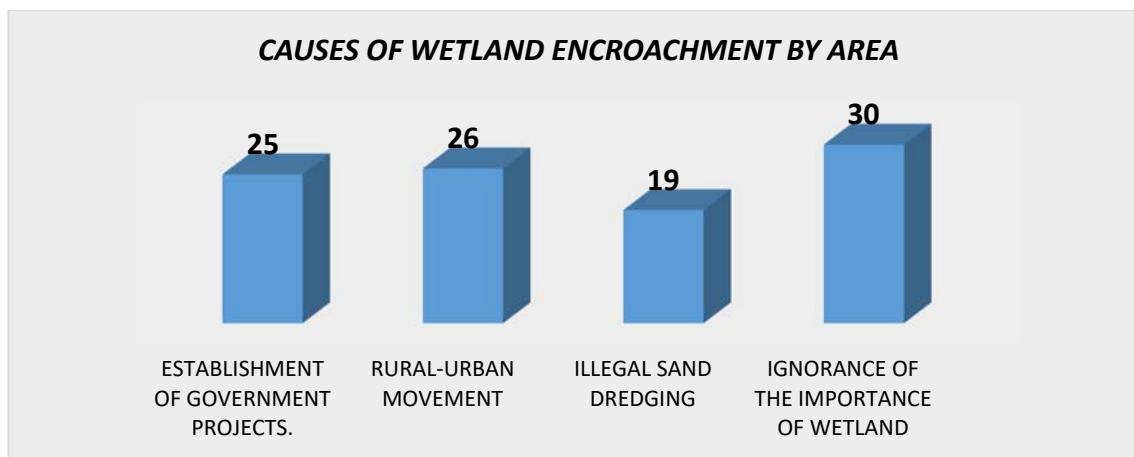
Of the households that were engaged in the survey, interviewers were asked to suggest ways of protection of wetland. 27% suggested special protection zoning for wetland, while 16% said Wetland protection Ordinance. Prohibition of dumping of refuse on wetland was recorded as 28% respondents while 29% also responded that advocacy will be best way to protect wetland.

WETLAND IMPORTANT SERVICES ACCORDING TO AREA



An analysis of important wetland services was investigated in which 33% reported flood protection would help the public, 21% said recreation, 17% replied drinking water policy, 13% recorded habitat for aquatic life. While 16% of economic advantage to small scale businesses all will be most interesting to the public.

CAUSES OF WETLAND ENCROACHMENT BY AREA



The survey enquired about the causes of wetland encroachment by area, it was revealed that the Ignorance of the importance of wetland recorded 30%, Rural-Urban Movement recorded 26%, Establishment of Government Projects had 25% while Illegal sand dredging recorded 19%.

STREET TRADING/ ILLEGAL MARKET

These have been a serious issue in Lagos State. Hawkers have turned the city highways into markets despite the efforts of government to provide designated markets all over the state. There is even no clear demarcation between residential and commercial areas. Residential houses are built with small shops/containers attached to them. It has been noticed that even in designated markets; traders prefer to

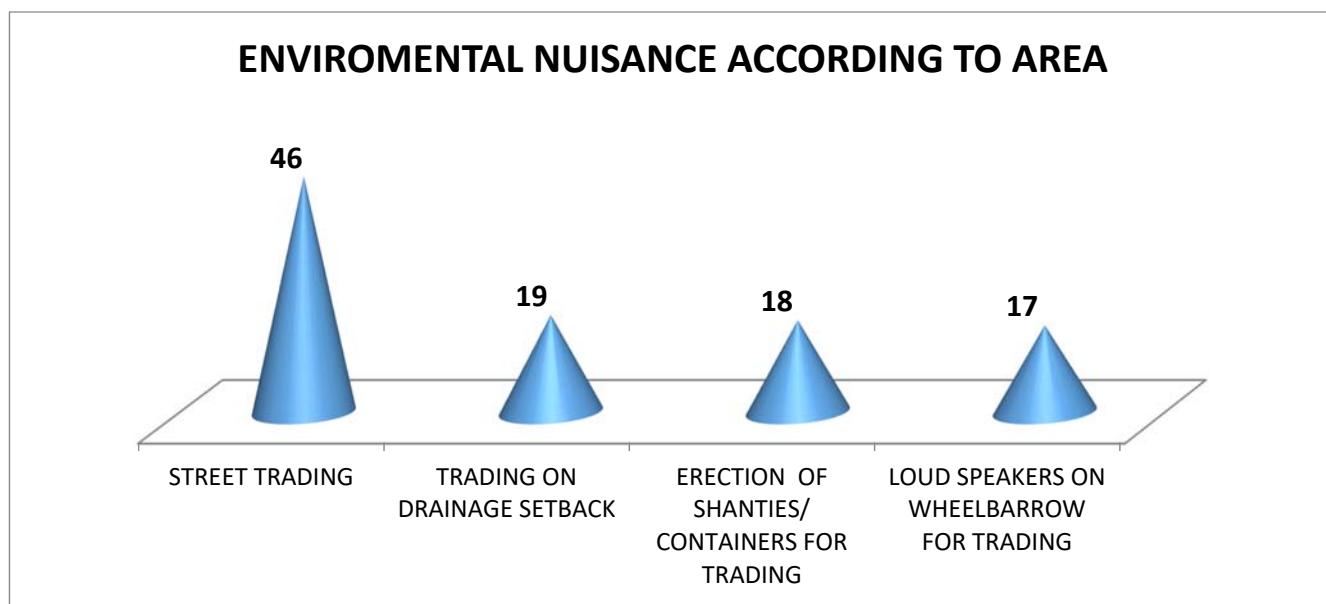
display their wares on the main streets thereby causing traffic jam. Street Trading/Illegal Market has constituted serious environmental nuisance. For this reason of indiscipline, the survey launched investigation into street trading.

STREET TRADING/ ILLEGAL MARKET BY AREA



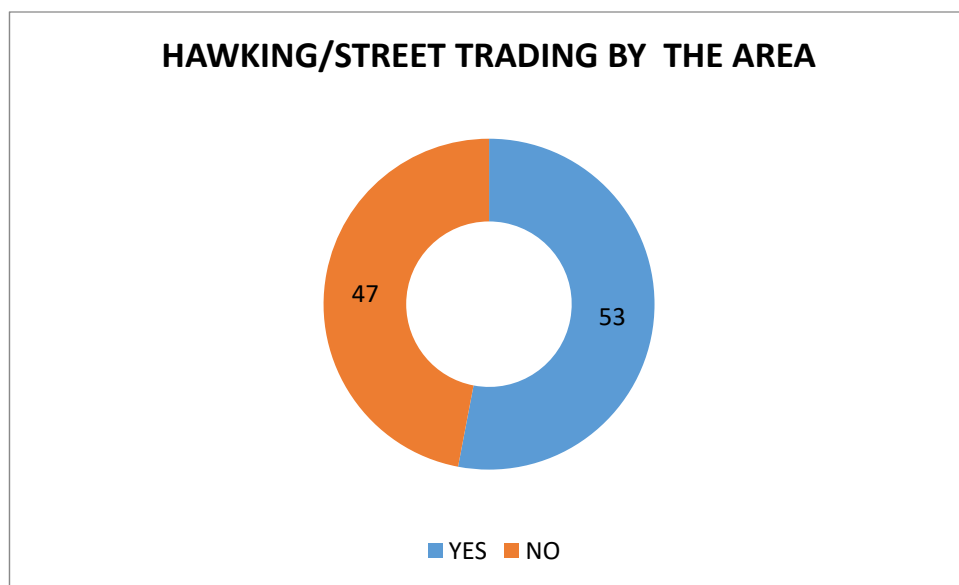
On the issue of street trading/illegal market, the survey sought to know the communities where such was practiced. Based on the analysis showed that there is slight decrease in number of people engage in street trading/Illegal market as 17% of the respondents indicated the occurrence of street trading/illegal market on the drainage system, 18% indicated that people trade on the set-back of roads/canals, 28% disclosed trading on the walk-ways and 37% recorded street trading/illegal market on the road

COMMON ENVIRONMENTAL NUISANCE ACCORDING TO AREAS



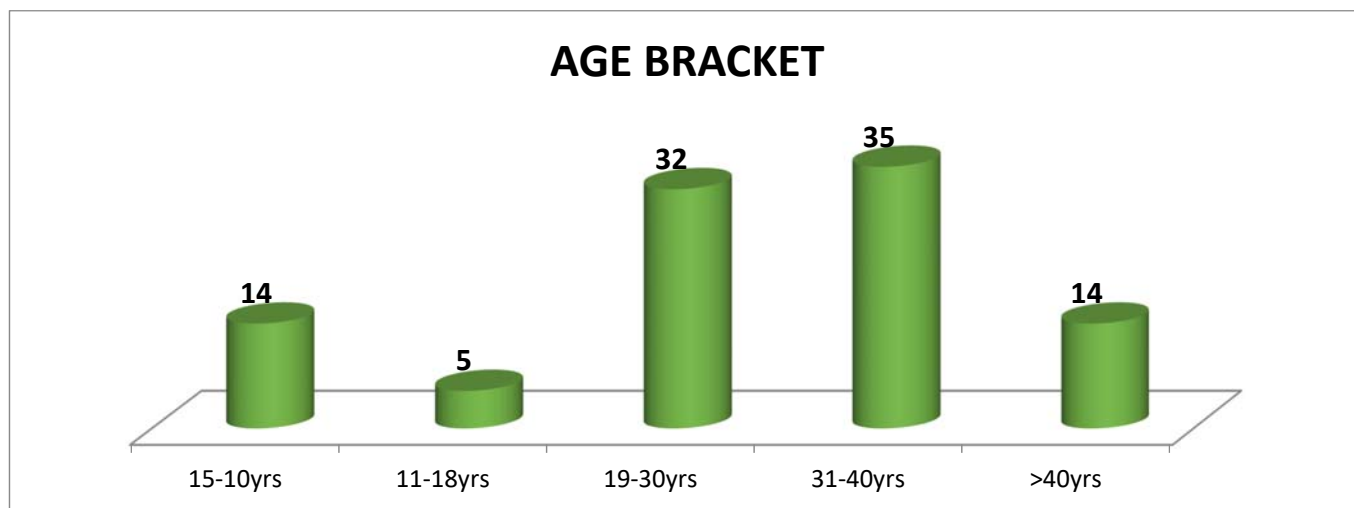
STREET TRADING The survey result showed that 46% of the sampled respondents revealed that street trading was a serious Environmental nuisance affecting the whole state, 19% showed trading on drainage setbacks, 18% replied that erection of shanties/containers for trading and 17% added that loud speakers on wheelbarrow for trading. .

HAWKING/STREET TRADING BY THE AREA



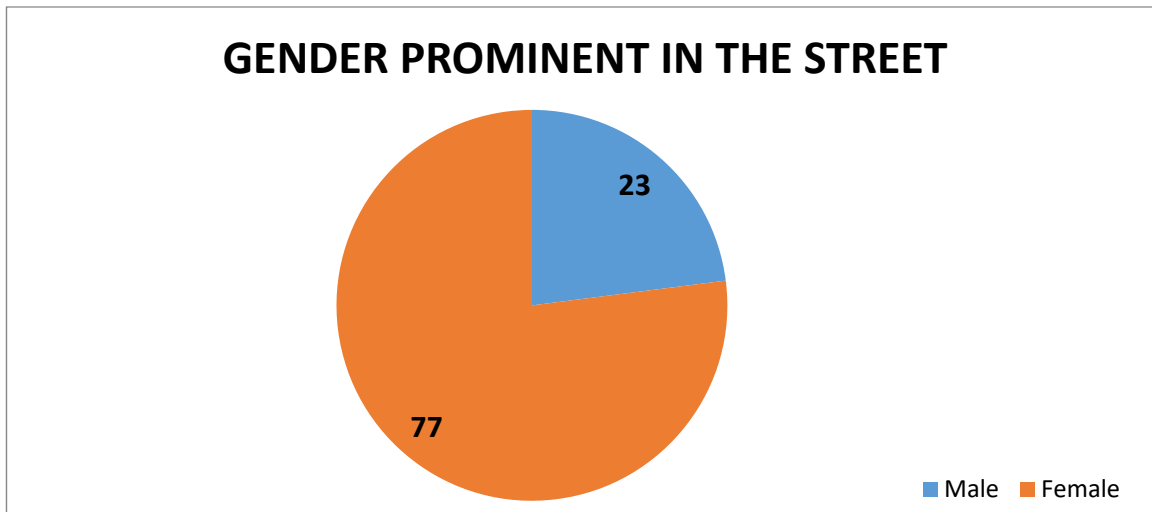
HAWKING/STREET TRADING On the issue of Hawking/street trading, the survey sought to know communities where such was practiced. The analysis showed that the occurrence of street trading is paramount in most of the LG/LCDA, 53% indicated that people trade on the street/ road are more than people in rented shops and Plaza, 47% recorded that hawking/street trading on the road were slightly reduce in their communities.

AGE BRACKET OF PEOPLE INVOLVED IN HAWKING



AGE BRACKET OF PEOPLE INVOLVE IN HAWKING On the issue of Hawking/Street trading, the survey sought to know the Age of people involved in Hawking/Street trading in communities where such was practiced. The analysis showed that the age involved in such act of street trading is paramount in most of the State, with 35% among ages between 31yrs-40yrs indicated that people trade on the street/ road are more than people in rented shop, 32% recorded ages between 19-30yrs, 14% recorded ages between 10-15yrs and 40yrs and above, while 5% indicate ages between 11-18yrs hawking/trading on the road after the school hour.

GENDER PROMINENT IN STREET TRADING



Across the state, the survey revealed that 77% households revealed that the gender prominent to street trading were females while 23% claimed to be males. The survey sought to know that Female were more prominent in street trading than male.

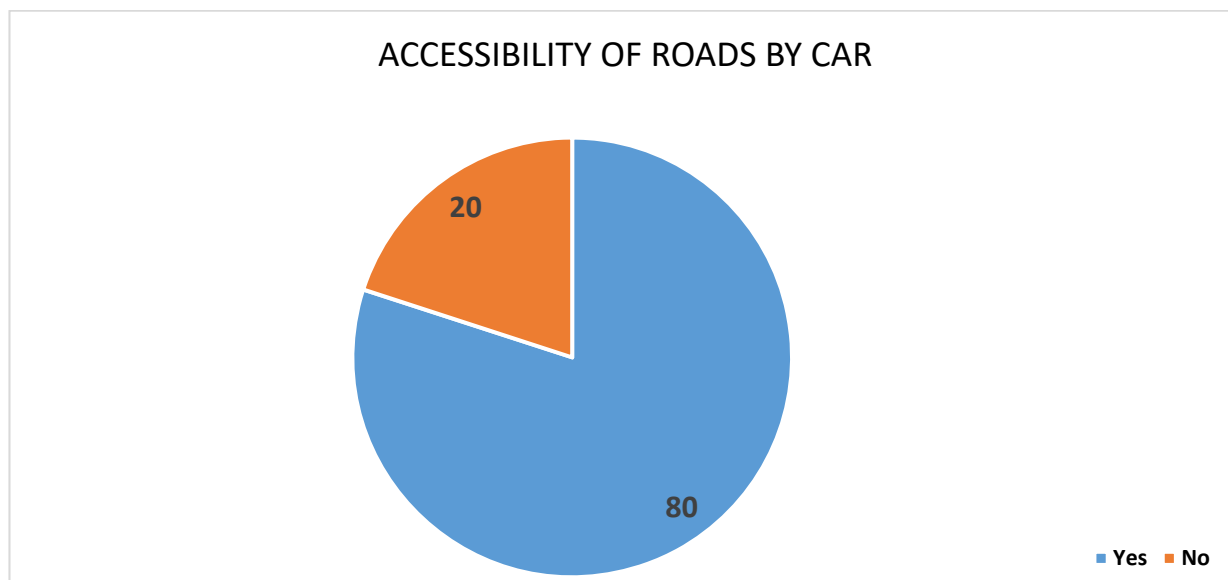
WORKS & INFRASTRUCTURE



WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

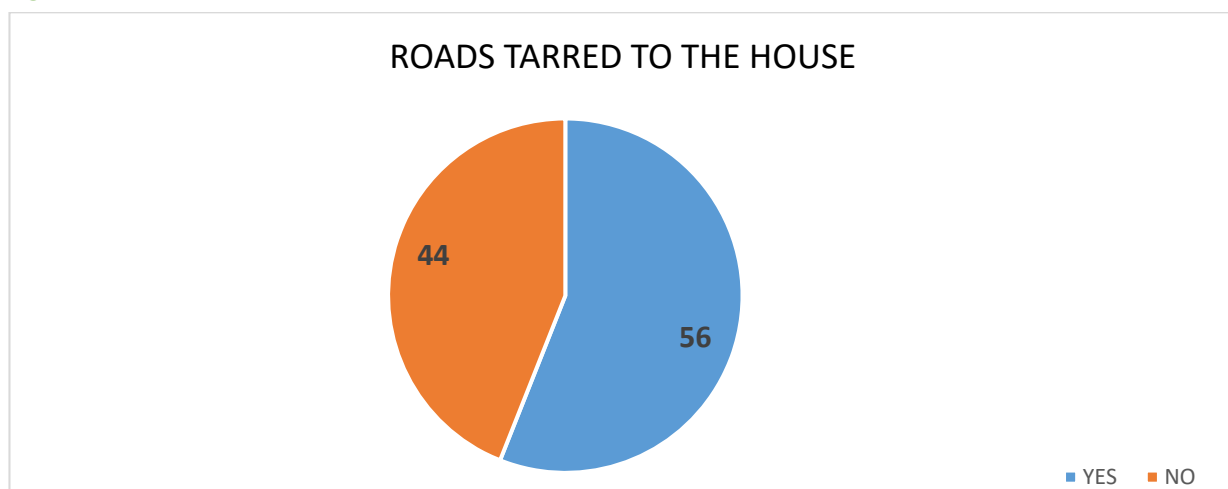
ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION

ROAD ACCESSIBLE BY CAR



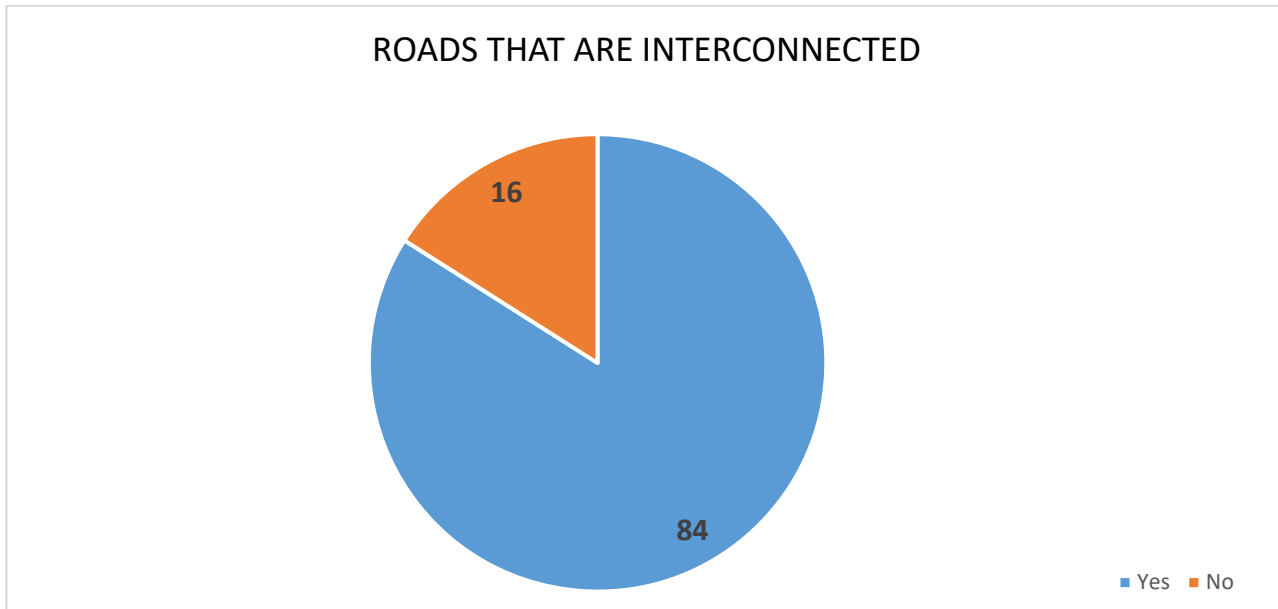
The survey result revealed that 80% of sampled respondents claimed that routes leading to their houses were accessible by car while 20% claimed the routes to their houses were inaccessible by car. There was slight improvement on proportion of roads accessible by car compare to last household survey exercise which the indicator was 74% and 26% respectively.

ROAD TARRED



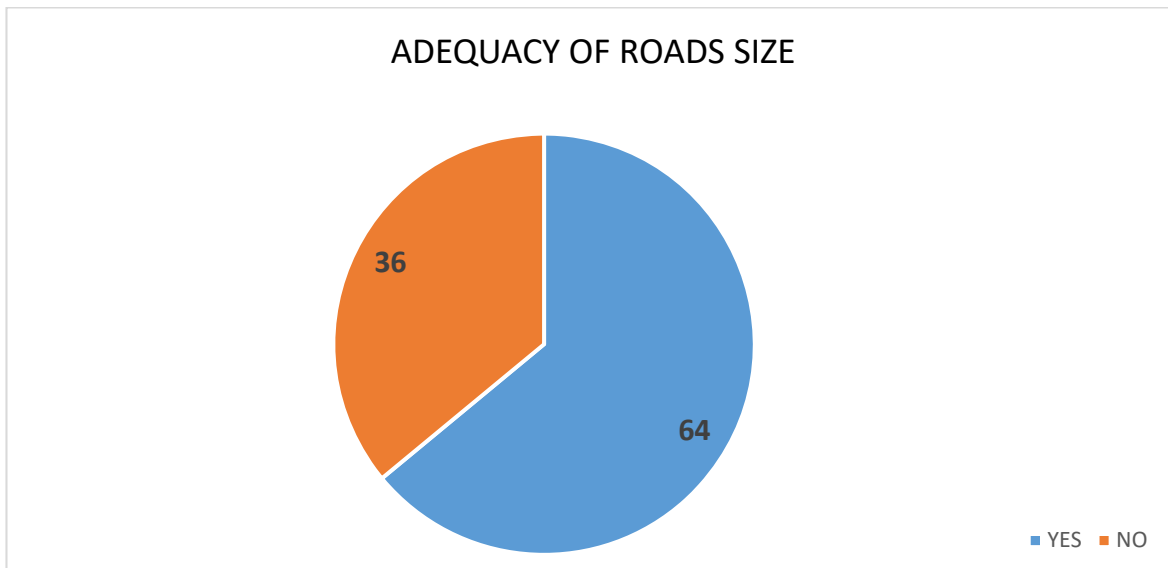
The survey revealed that 56% of the respondents had tarred roads to their dwelling against 44% response that were not tarred. In year 2014, it was reported that 49% had tarred roads while 51% were not tarred. This shows that there was 7% increment on the tarred roads in Y2014 household survey.

ROADS THAT ARE INTERCONNECTED



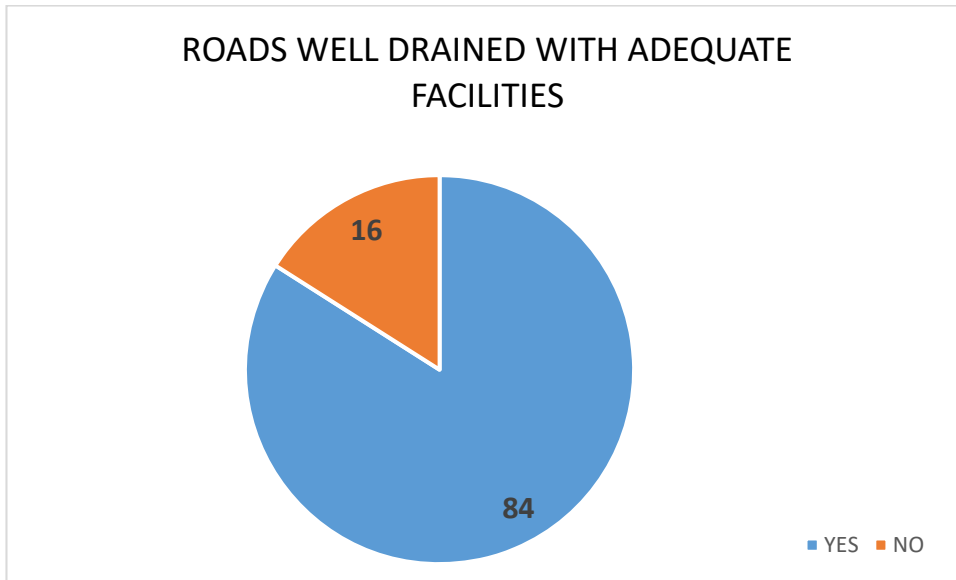
The survey revealed that 84% of the roads were interconnected while 16% of the roads were not connected. In the previous year, the survey reported that 83% of the roads were connected while 17% were not connected.

ROAD SIZE ADEQUATE



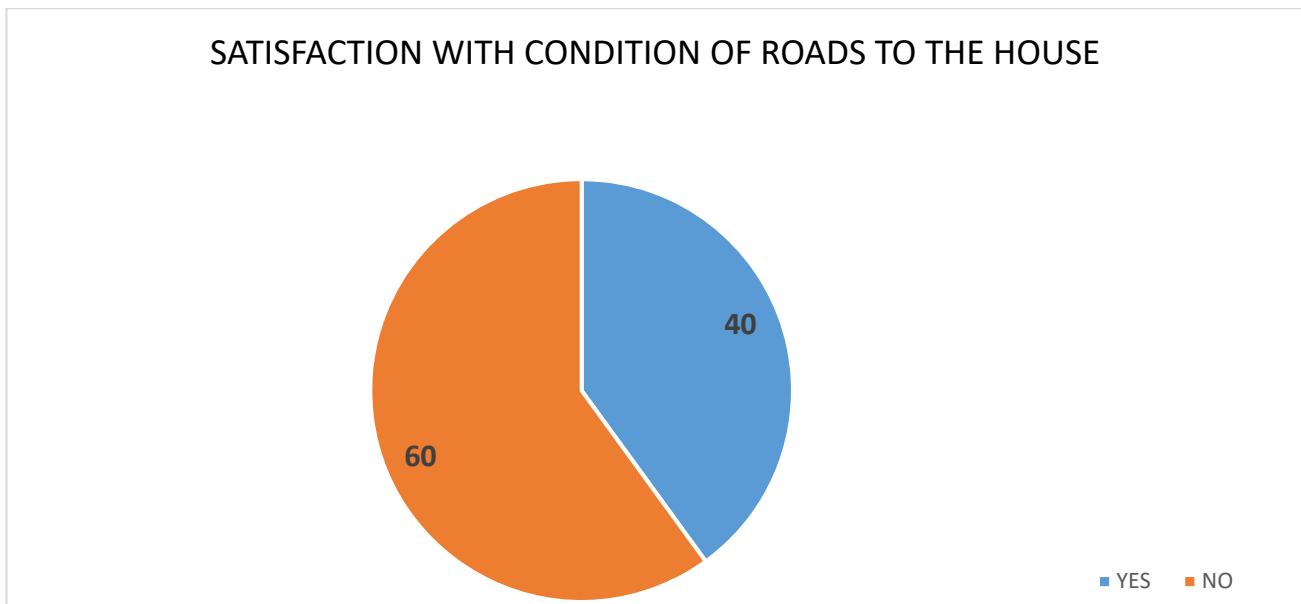
The survey result showed that 64% of the respondents agreed that the size of the roads within their community were adequate but 36% were not in agreement with the size. The result was better than that of Y2014 result that with 56% and 44% respectively but almost similar to Y2013 household result had the same figures with the current year.

ROADS WELL DRAINED WITH ADEQUATE FACILITIES



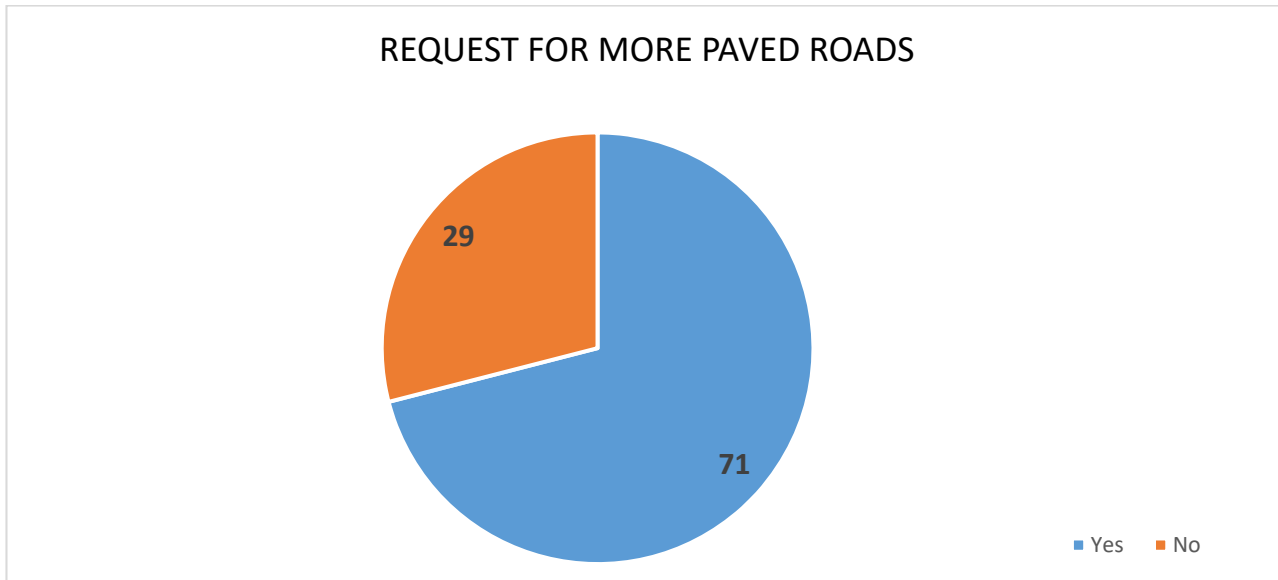
Drainage is the act or process of removing water or liquid from an area. The analysis of the survey by the respondents indicated that roads that were well drained with adequate facilities recorded 84% while 16% were not satisfied with the adequacy of the facilities and that the roads were not well drained. There was drastic improvement on the facilities as against 35% and 65% respectively recorded in the previous year.

SATISFIED WITH THE CONDITION OF THE ROADS TO THE HOUSE



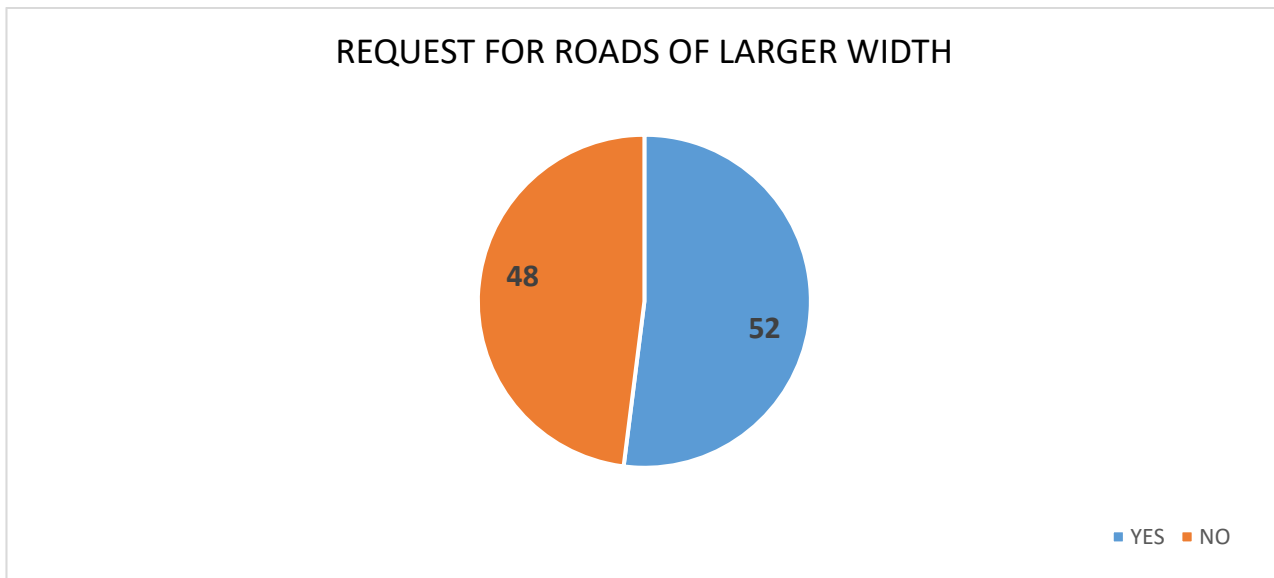
From the result of the survey carried out 40% claimed that the roads to their dwelling places were accessible by car but 60% were not satisfied with the condition of roads to their dwelling places. In the previous year, 34% were satisfied as against 66% that were not satisfied.

REQUIRED MORE PAVED ROADS



The survey revealed that 71% of the respondents requested for more paved roads in their locality as against 29% that were not requesting for more paved roads. The result of the survey was a replica of the previous year's record.

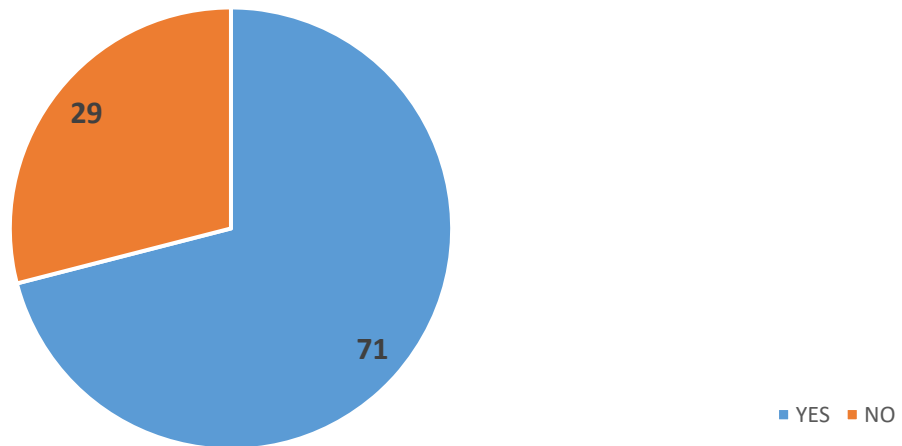
REQUIRED LARGE WIDTH



Availability of roads with large width reduces hold up on the road and creates room for smooth drive with less stress. The result of the survey revealed that 52% of the respondents from the sampled households requested for larger width of their roads while 48% were otherwise.

COMMUNAL EFFORT ON MAINTAINANCE OF ROADS IN THE COMMUNITY

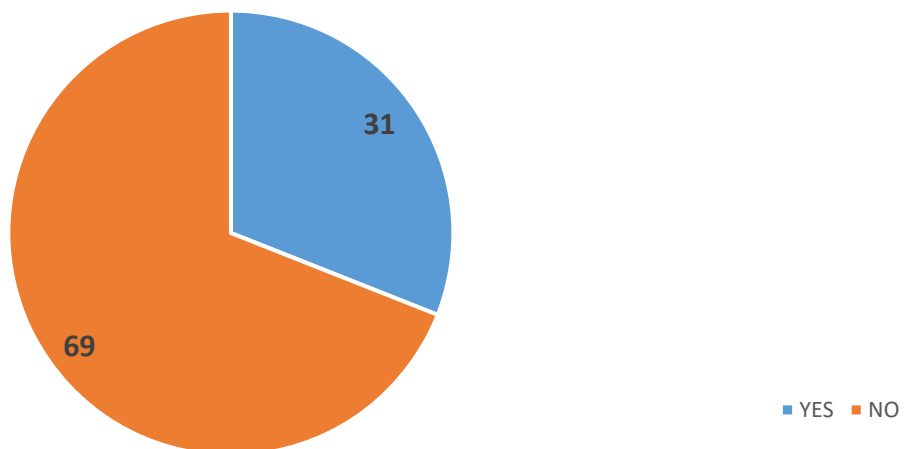
COMMUNAL EFFORTS ON ROAD MAINTANANCE IN THE COMMUNITY



The result of the survey specified that 71% offered communal efforts to maintain the roads in their community while 29% did not operate in that manner within the community. Recorded show a little above average with 53% compared with the previous year's report, of 67% and 33%, there is slight improvement in communal maintenance of roads in the current year.

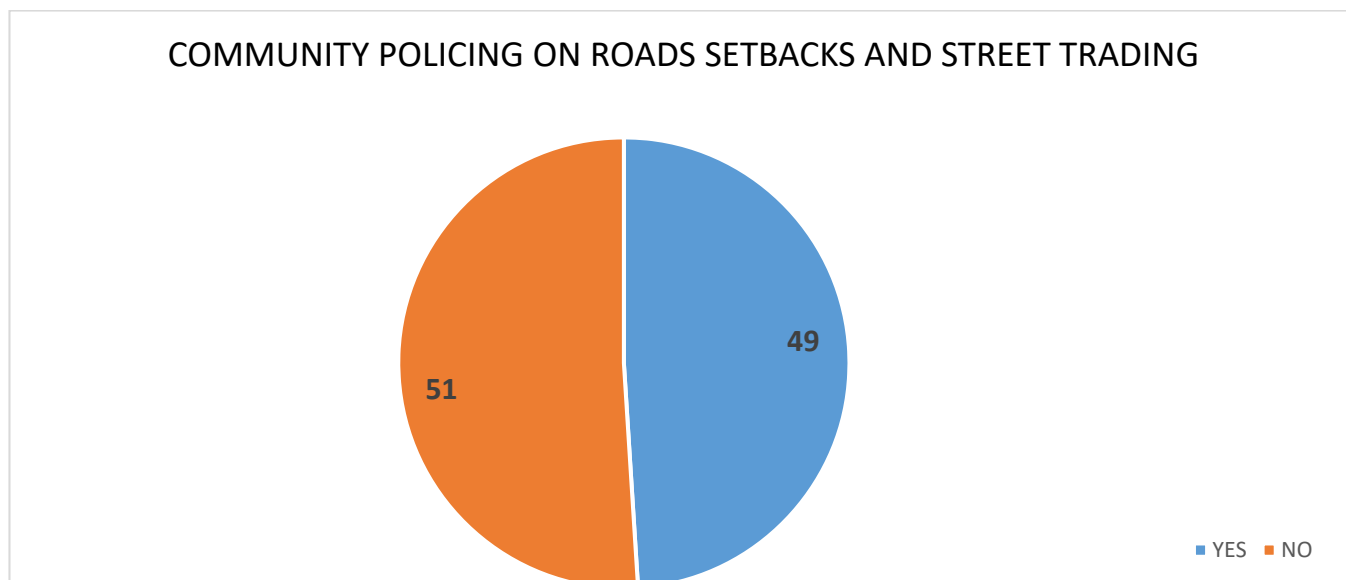
EXPERIENCED DISCHARGING OF SPLIT OIL AND WASTE WATER ON THE ROADS

DISCHARGING OF SPLIT OIL AND WASTE WATER ON THE ROADS



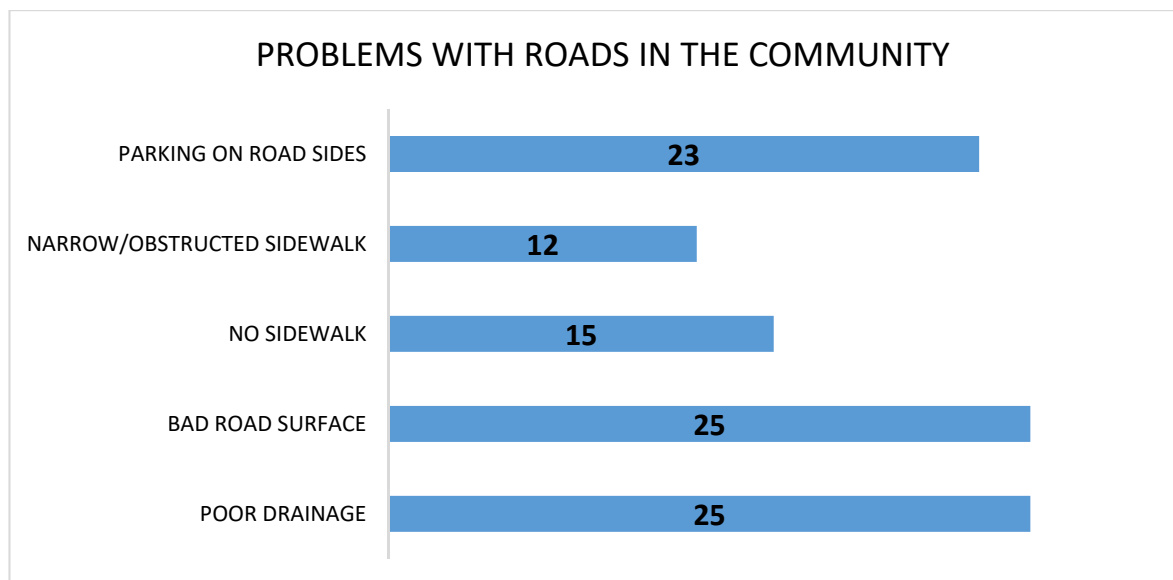
The analysis of the survey on discharge of split oil and waste water on the roads showed that 31% of the respondents experienced the spillage while 69% recorded none. This has a close resemblance of previous year with 32% and 68% respectively.

COMMUNITY POLICING ON ROADS SETBACKS AND STREET TRADING



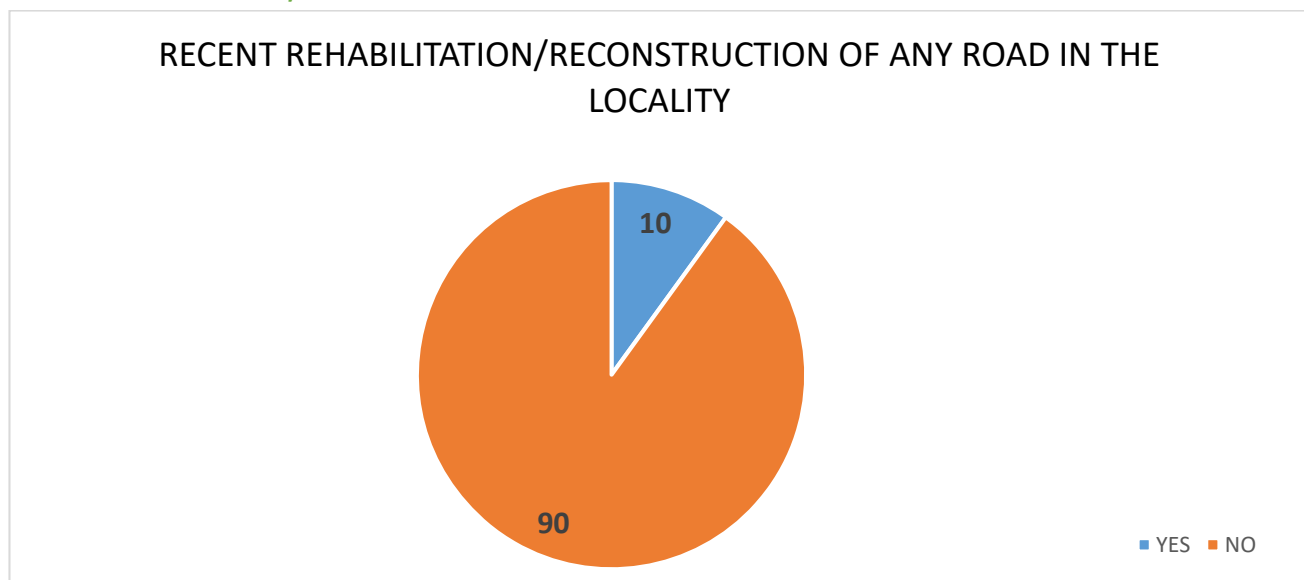
The study revealed that 49% of respondents within the communities offered community policing on road setbacks and street trading while 51% cared not. In the previous year, the State Indicator was 45% and 55% respectively for community policing on roads setbacks and street trading. But further report shows that there is great improvement over the years.

PROBLEMS WITH ROADS IN THE COMMUNITY



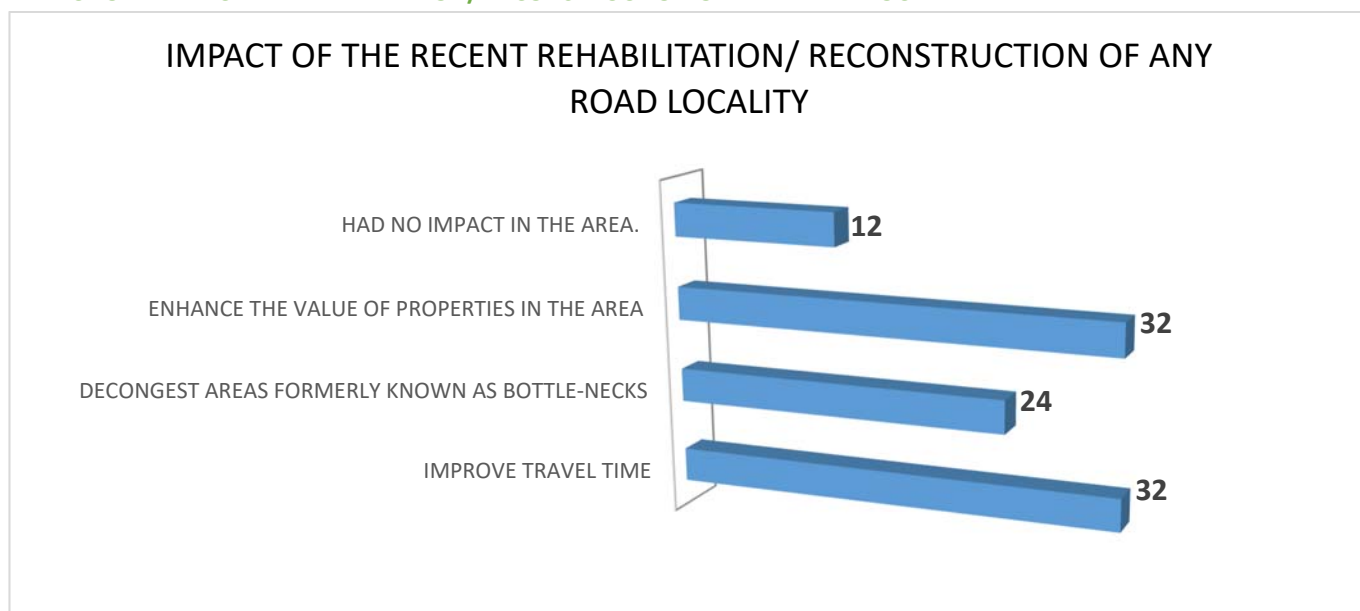
Further analysis on roads revealed that the problems with the existing roads were due to Poor Drainage(25%), Bad Road Surface(25%),No sidewalk(15%), Narrow /Obstructed sidewalk (12%) and Parking on roads sides (23%).The result shows that Drainage and Bad Road Surface were more prominent in the problem with the existing roads within the state. While narrow /Obstructed sidewalk contributed less to the problem.

RECENT REHABILITATION/ RECONSTRUCTION OF ANY ROAD IN THE LOCALITY



The result of the survey showed that 90% of the respondents interviewed attested to non recent rehabilitation and reconstruction of roads in their locality while just 10% acclaimed there was rehabilitation/ reconstruction of roads in their locality.

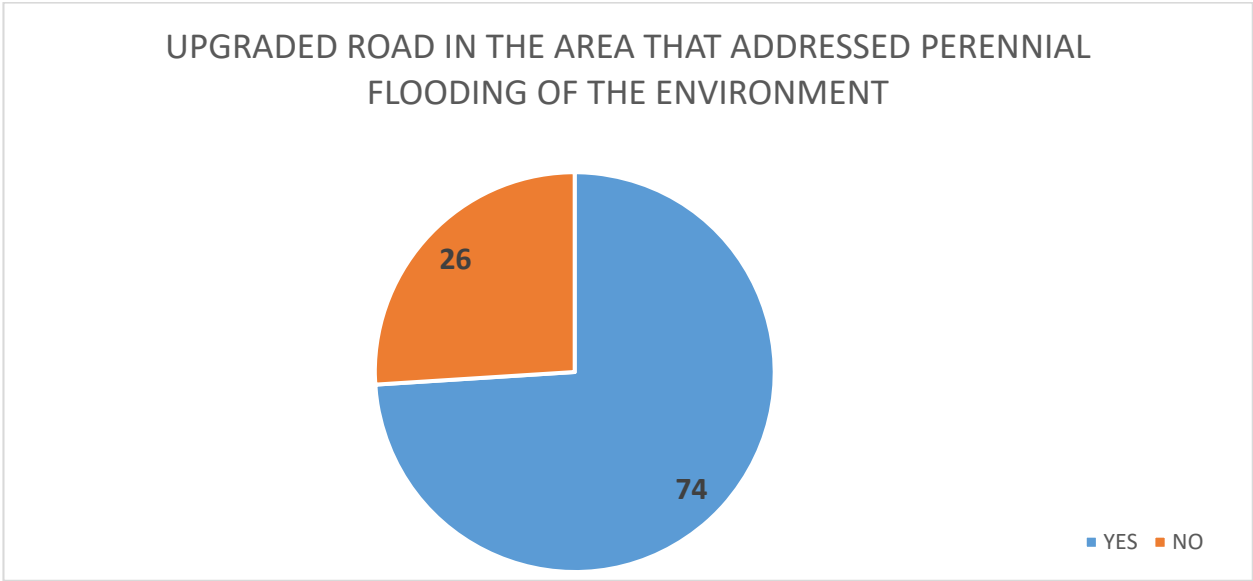
IMPACT OF THE RECENT REHABILITATION/ RECONSTRUCTION OF ANY IN THE LOCALITY



The current state government promised the citizenry on roads rehabilitation and reconstruction across the 57 LG/LCDAs within the state. This was implemented immediately by starting with 114 roads across the state on rehabilitation and reconstruction. Therefore the study was to know the effect and to serve as feedback mechanism to the government. The study indicated that the impact of the recent rehabilitation/reconstruction of roads as claimed by the sampled households were as follows:- improvement in the travel time (32%), enhance the value of properties in the area (32%) while some respondents claimed that it decongest areas formerly known as bottle necks of traffic within their

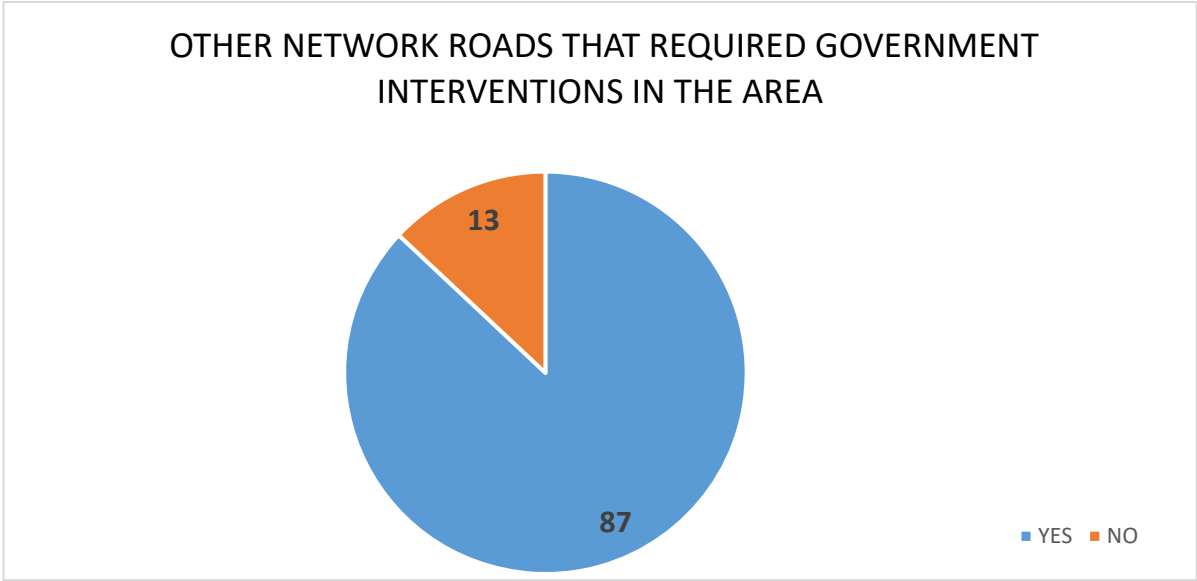
community with records of(24%) and (12%). However, some claimed that there was no impact in their areas.

THE UPGRADED ROAD IN THE AREA ADDRESSED PERENNIAL FLOODING OF THE ENVIRONMENT



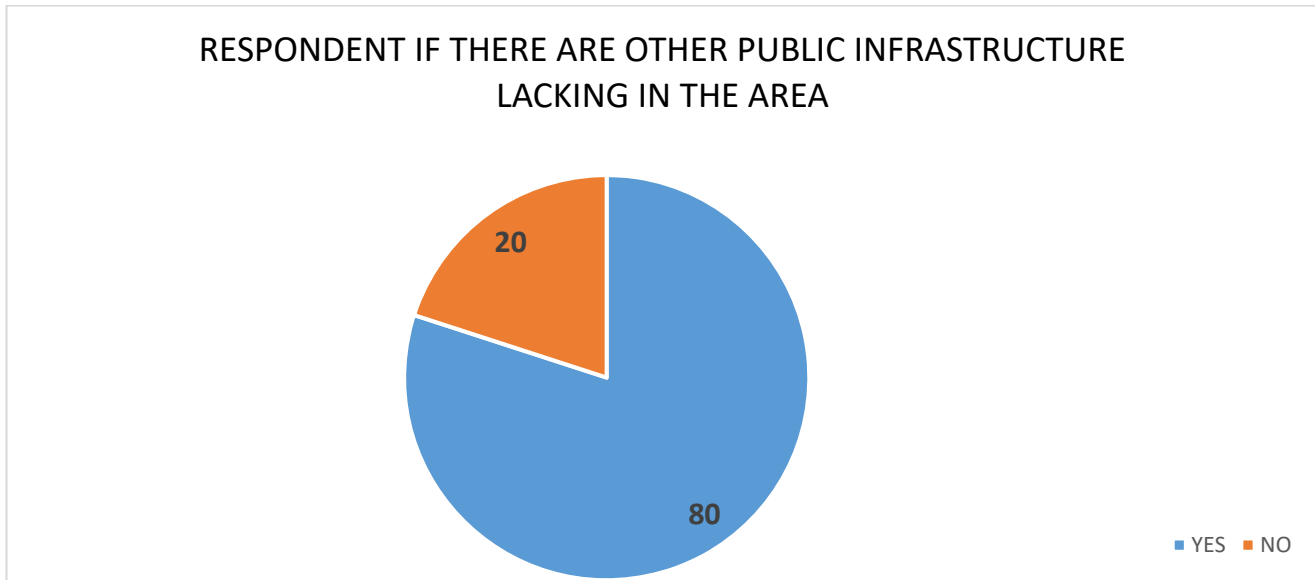
This study further investigated if the upgraded roads addressed the perennial flooding of the environment. The result of the survey revealed that 74% of the respondents supported that the upgrading of the roads addressed the perennial flooding within their locality while 26% disagreed.

OTHER NETWORK ROADS THAT REQUIRED GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS IN THE AREA



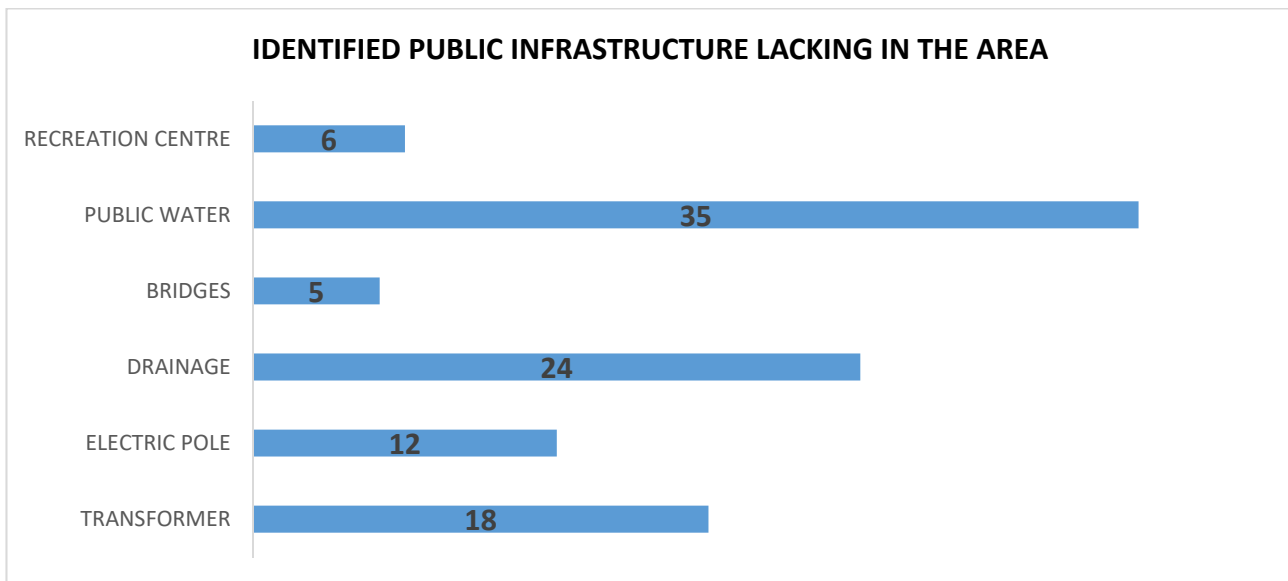
The analysis further inquired if there were other network roads that required government interventions in the areas. 87% of the respondents indicated that there were other networks that required government interventions while 13% claimed otherwise.

ARE THERE OTHER PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE LACKING IN THE AREA



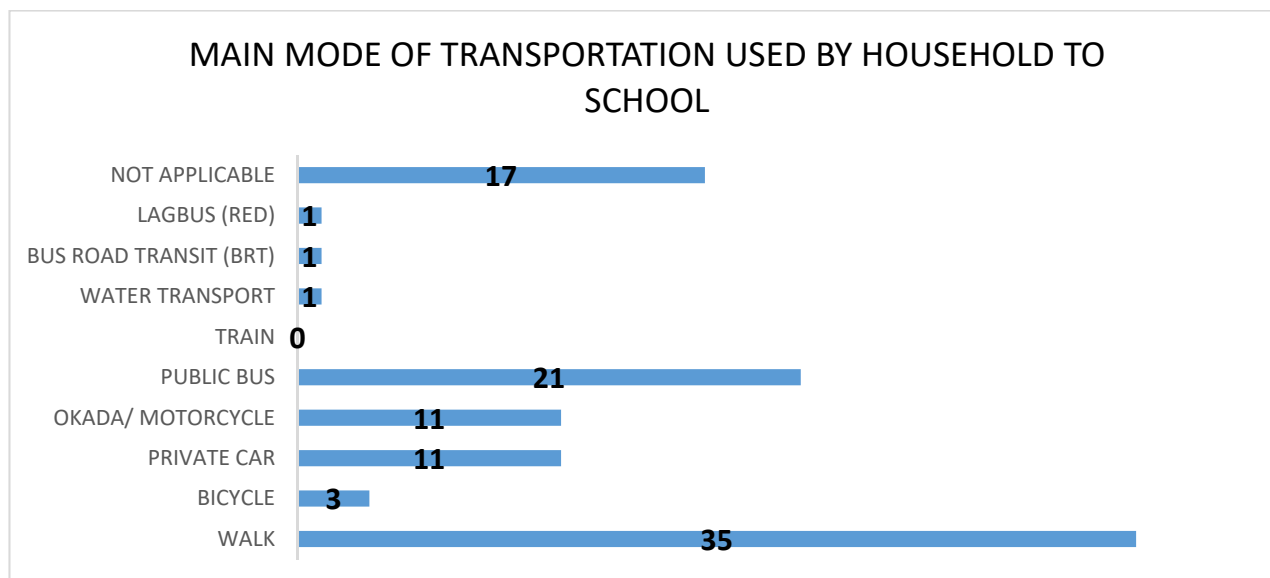
The survey further investigated that aside from roads if there were other public infrastructure lacking within the areas. 80% of the respondents indicated that there were other public infrastructure lacking in their areas while minority 20% claimed that there were no other public infrastructure.

IDENTIFIED PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE LACKING IN THE AREA



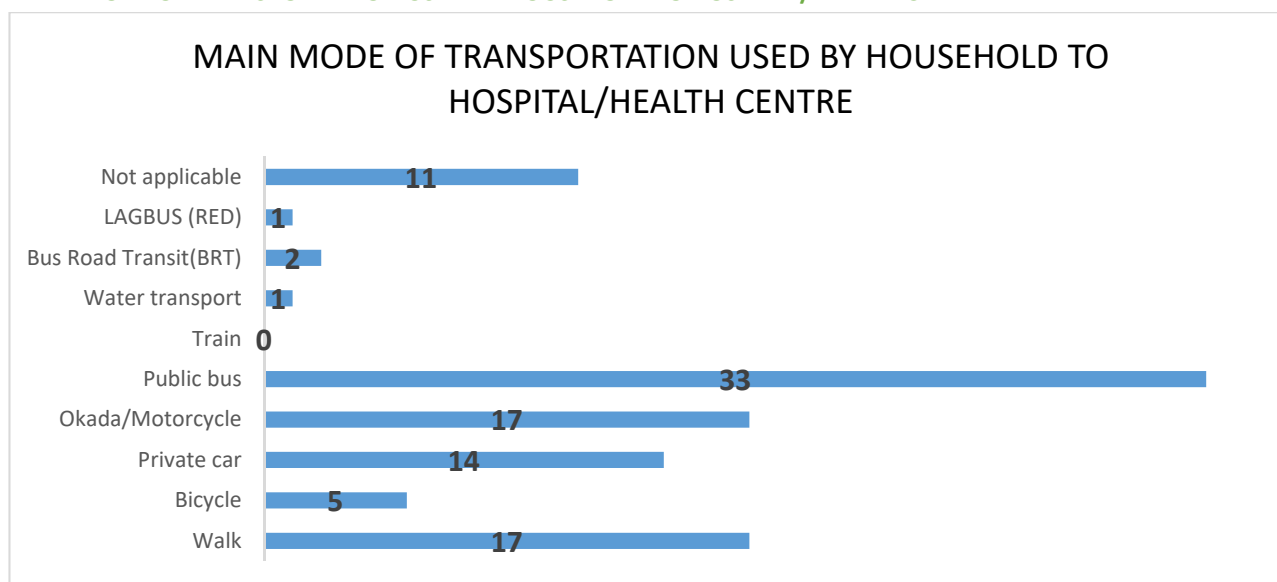
The analysis of the survey showed the identified public infrastructure lacking in the locality. The result of the survey revealed in descending order that Public Water (35%), Drainages(24%)(, Transformer(18%) while Recreation Centre (6%) and the least Bridges(5%).

MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORTATION USED BY HOUSEHOLD TO SCHOOL



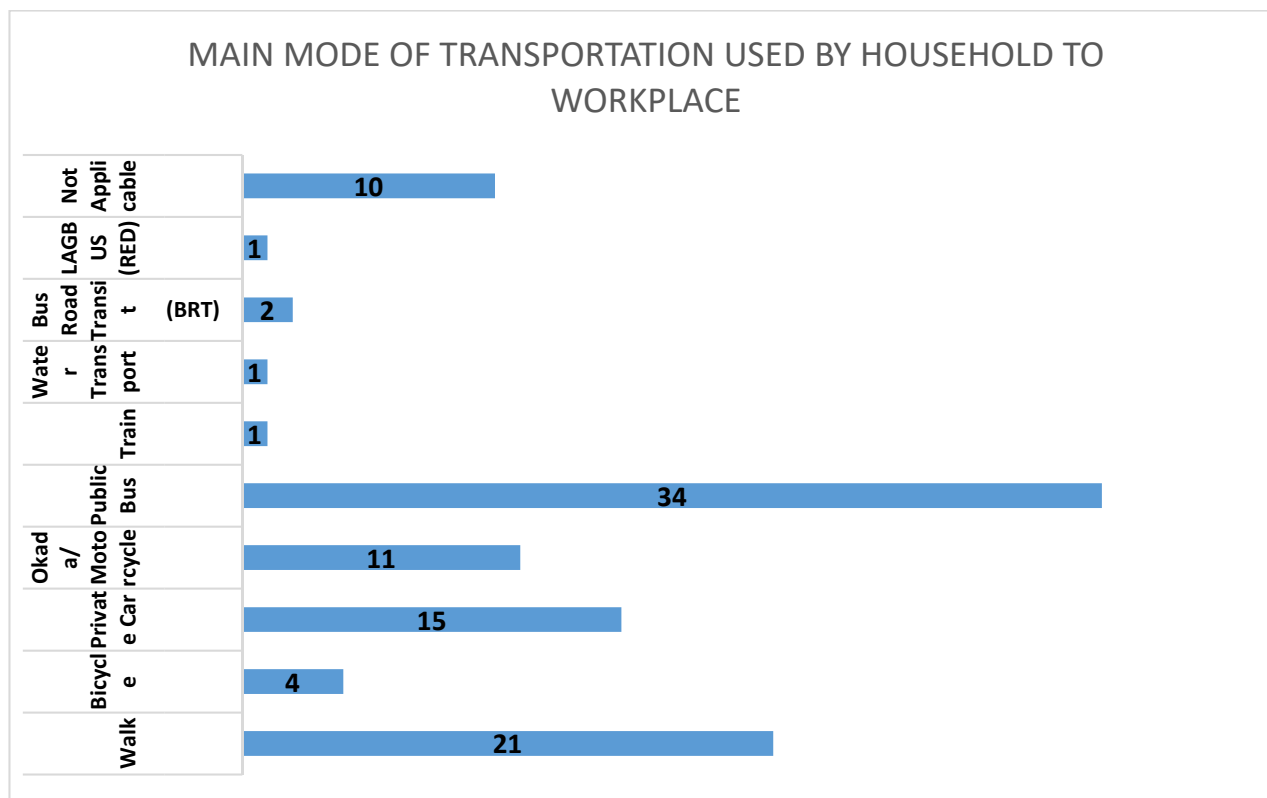
This section of the survey examined the main mode of transportation by household to school and the following response indicated that by Walking (35%), Public Bus (21%), Private Car) and Okada /Motorcycle both recorded (11%), Bicycle (3%), Water Transportation, BRT, and LAGBUS (1%), while Not Applicable (17%). Comparing the last year survey, Public Bus (24%) which dropped with 3% in the current year while Walking (34%) and Private Cars 13% increased with 1% & 8% respectively.

MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORTATION USED BY HOUSEHOLD TO HOSPITAL/HEALTH CENTRE



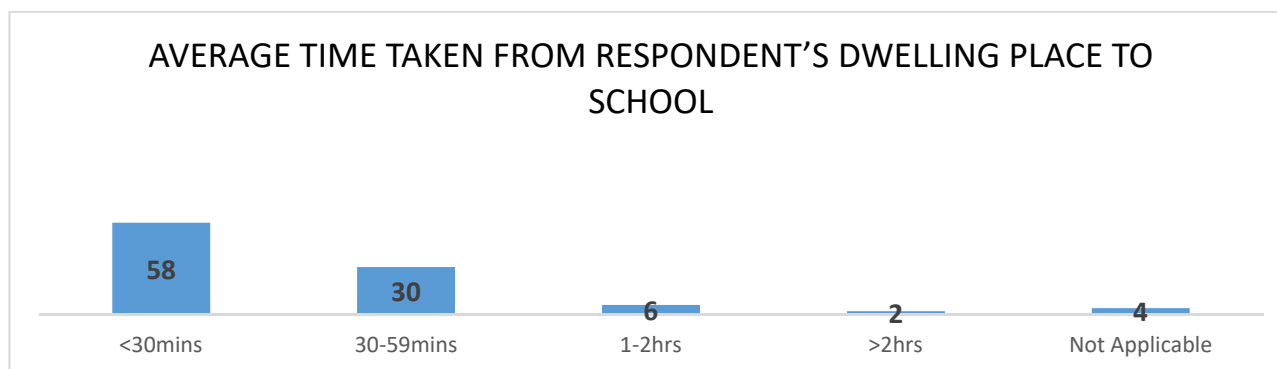
The distribution showed that the sampled households asserted that their main mode of transportation to Hospital/Health Centre was by Public Bus (33%), 17% used Okada/Motorcycle and Walk, 14% used Private car while Not Applicable, Bicycle, BRT, LAGBUS recorded (11%, 5%, 2%, 1%) respectively.

MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORTATION USED BY HOUSEHOLD TO WORKPLACE



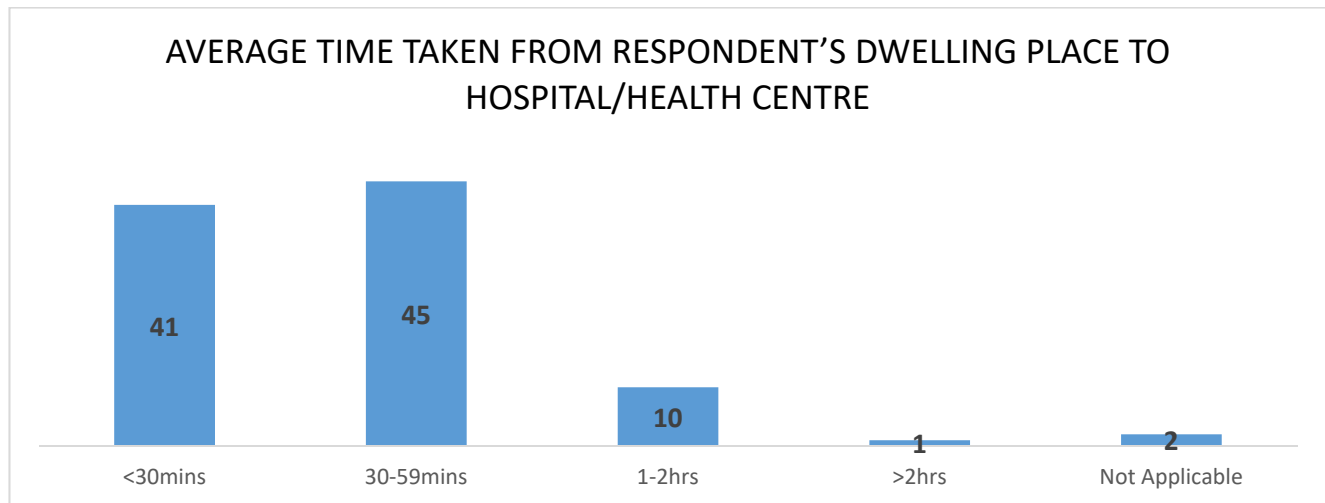
The result of the survey revealed that 34% asserted the Public Bus was their main means of transportation to work place, 21% Walk, 15% Private Cars, 11% uses Okada/Motor Cycle while only 2% patronised BRT, 1% was recorded for LAGBUS, Train and Water Transportation while Non Applicable had 10%. In comparison with the previous year survey result, Walk increased by one percent, Private Cars dropped with one percent, similarly to Public bus while BRT, LAGBUS, Train and Non Applicable remain the same.

AVERAGE TIME TAKEN FROM RESPONDENT'S DWELLING PLACE TO SCHOOL



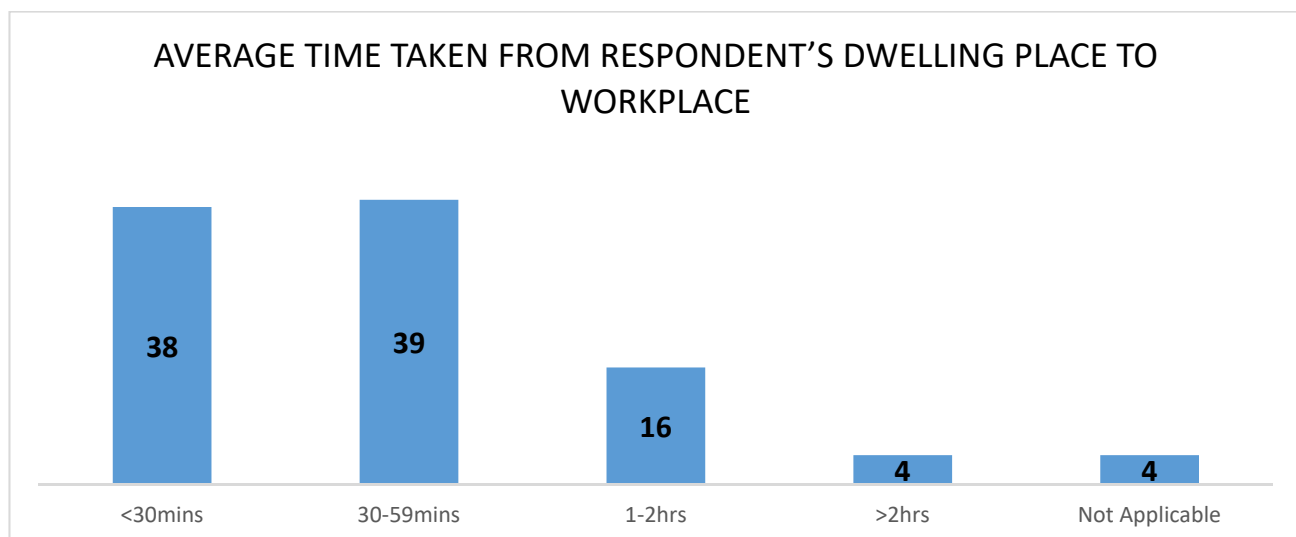
The average time taken from respondent's dwelling place to School was investigated and it revealed that 58% used less than 30minutes, 30% spent between 30-59minutes, 6% spent between 1- 2 hours, 2% above 2hours and 4% fell under Non applicable. In the previous year, 56% used less than 30minutes, 35% used between 30-35minutes, 7% used between 1to 2hours while 2% used more than 2hours. The percentage for over 2hours remain the same with last year's figure of 2% while less than 30minutes dropped with two percent and 30 to 59minutes increased by 5% and 1-2hours also dropped by two percent.

AVERAGE TIME TAKEN FROM RESPONDENT'S DWELLING PLACE TO HOSPITAL/HEALTH CENTRE



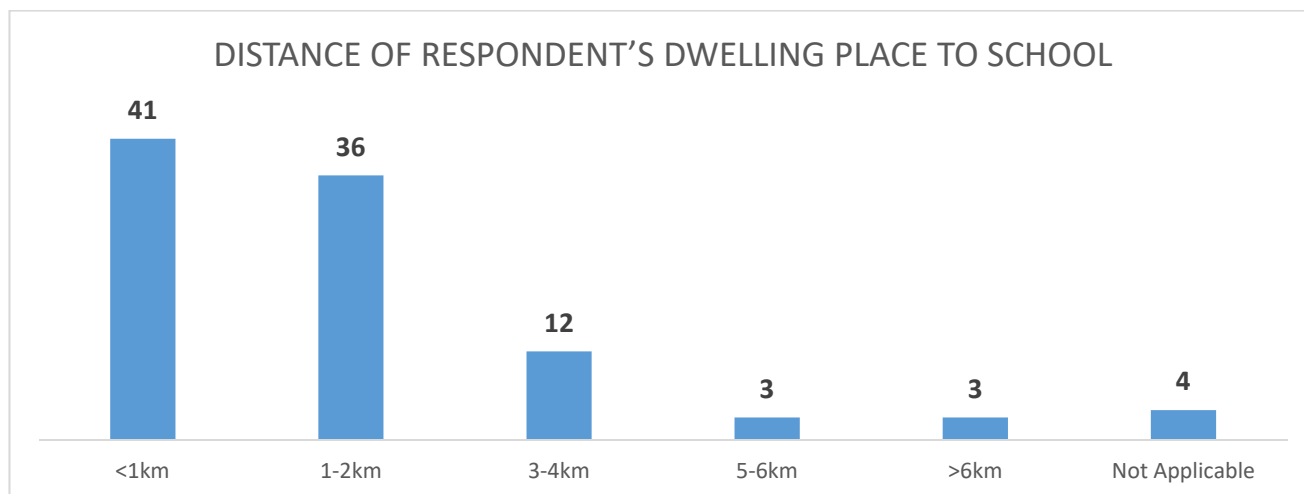
The survey indicated that 41% of the sampled survey used less than 30minutes from dwelling their place to Hospital/ Health Centres, 45% used between 30 to 59minutes, 10% used between 1 to 2hours, 1% used more than 2hours while 2% were Non applicable. The average time taken for less than 30minutes in the previous year was repeated in the current year of this survey.

AVERAGE TIME TAKEN FROM RESPONDENT'S DWELLING PLACE TO WORKPLACE



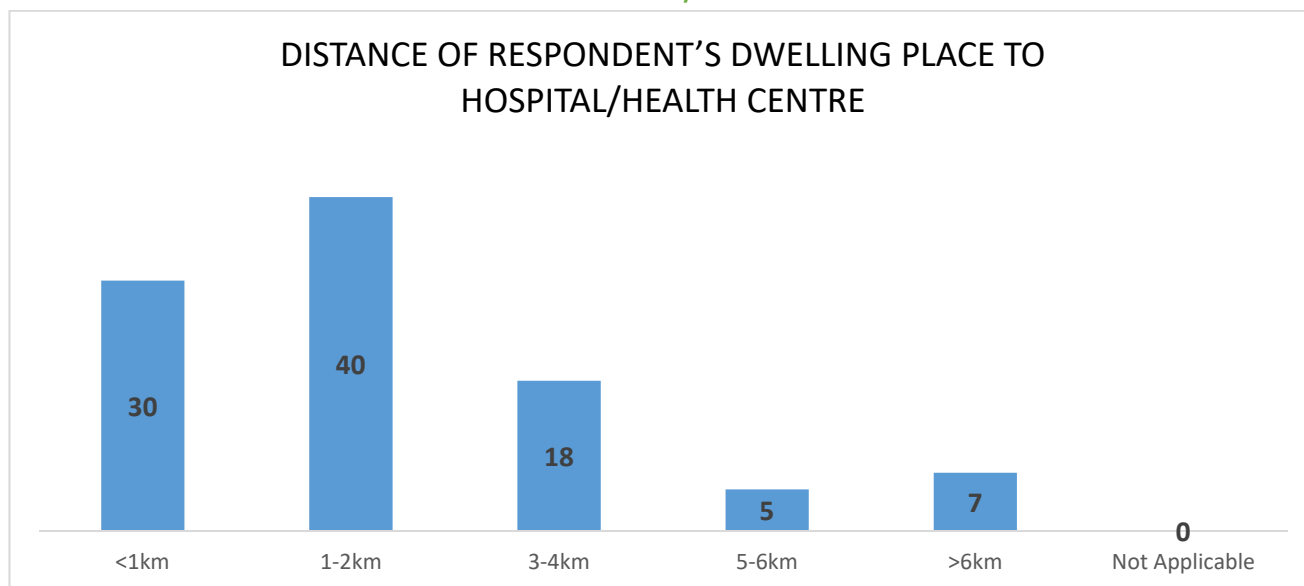
The survey indicated that 38% of the sampled survey used less than 30 minutes from their dwelling place to workplace, 39% used between 30 to 59minutes, 16% used between 1 to 2hours, 4% used more than 2hours while 4% were Non Applicable. In the last year's survey, the state indicator recorded 39%, 42%, 16%, 3% for less than 30minutes, between 30 to 59mmminutes, between 1 to 2hours and more than 2hours respectively. The average time taken for between 1 to 2hours in previous year was repeated in the current year of this survey.

DISTANCE OF RESPONDENT'S DWELLING PLACE TO SCHOOL



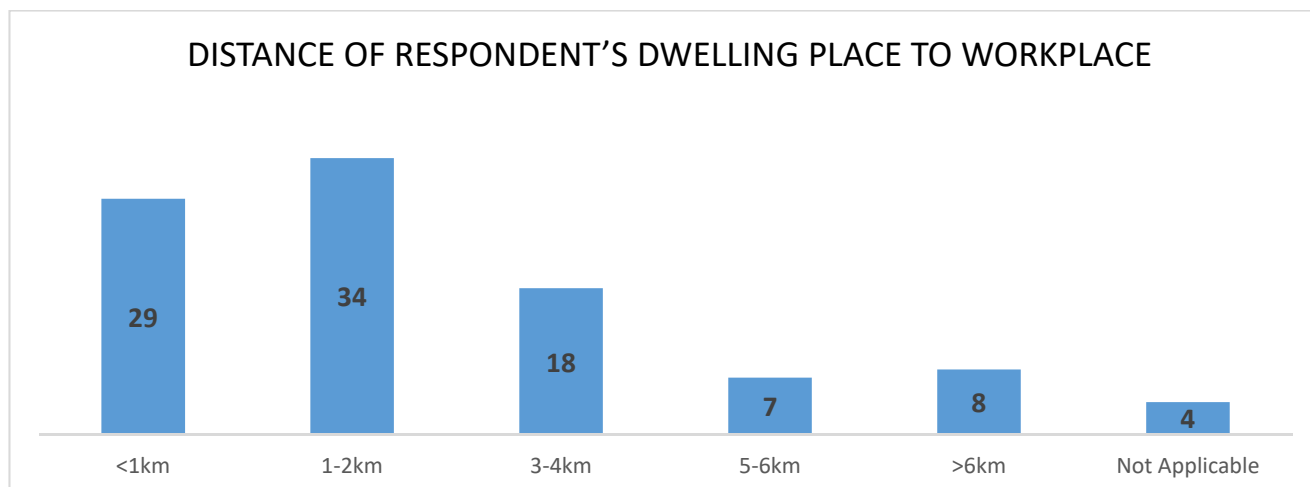
The survey indicated that 41% of the sampled survey covered a distance less than 1Km from dwelling place to school, 36% used between 1 to 2Km, 12% used between 3 to 4Km, 3% used 5 to 6Km while 3% covered above 6km and 4% were Not Applicable. In the previous year survey, the state indicator recorded 41%, 38%, 12%, 3%, 2% for less than 1km, between 1 to 2km, between 3 to 4km, while between 5 to 6km and more than 6km respectively.

DISTANCE OF RESPONDENT'S DWELLING PLACE TO HOSPITAL/ HEALTH CENTRE



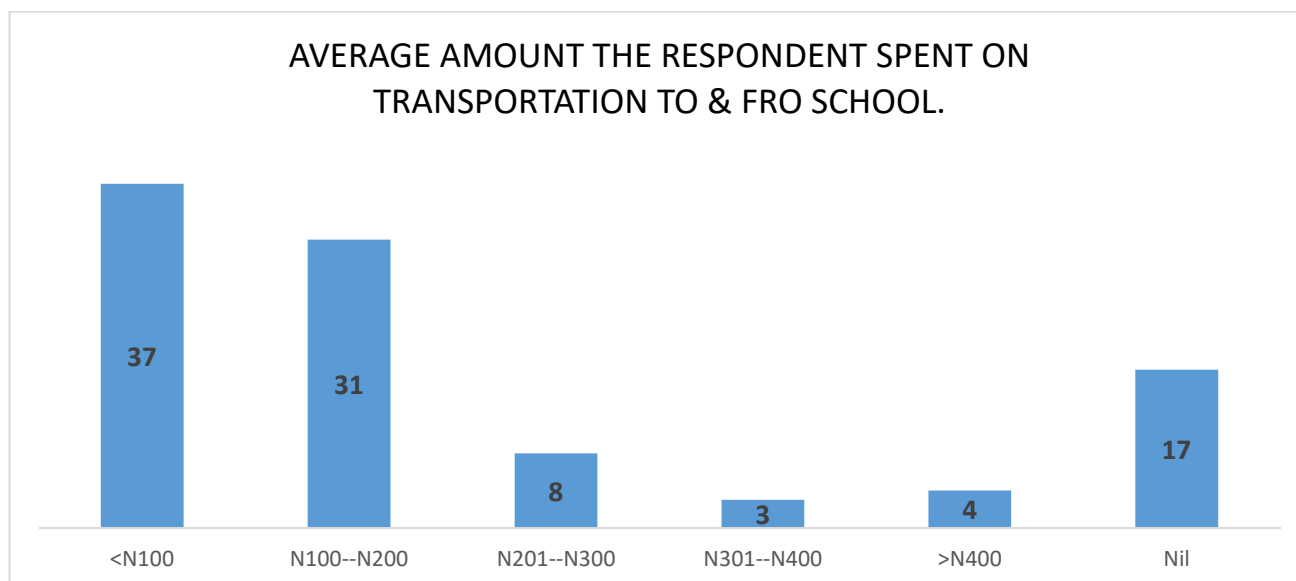
The survey indicated that 30% of the sampled survey covered a distance less than 1Km from dwelling place to Hospital/Health Centres, 40% used between 1 to 2Km, 18% used between 3 to 4Km, 5% used 5 to 6Km while 7% covered above 6km and 0% were Not Applicable. In the previous year survey, the state indicator recorded 34%, 43%, 16%, 3%, 4% for less than 1km, between 1 to 2km, between 3 to 4km, between 5 to 6km and more than 6km respectively.

DISTANCE OF RESPONDENT'S DWELLING PLACE TO WORKPLACE



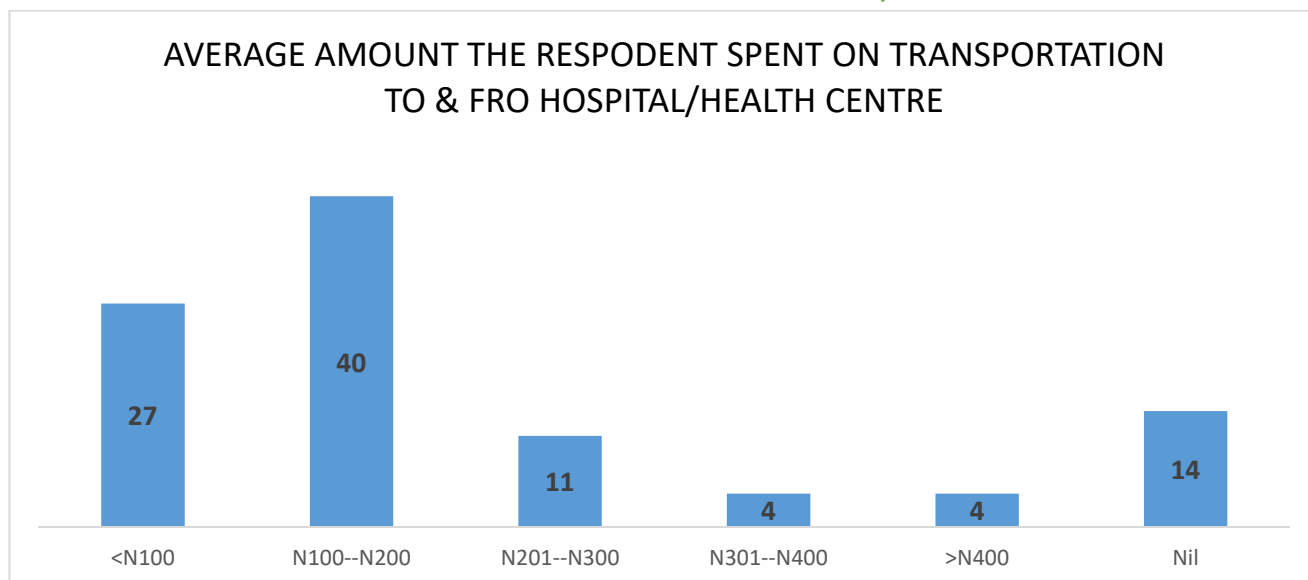
The survey indicated that 29% of the sampled survey covered a distance less than 1Km from their dwelling place to Workplace, 34% used between 1 to 2Km, 18% used between 3 to 4Km, 7% used between 5 to 6Km while 8% covered above 6km and 4% were Not Applicable. In comparison with last year survey, the state indicator recorded 33%,38%, 17%,6%, 6% for less than 1km, between 1 to 2km, between 3 to 4km, between 5 to 6km and more than 6km respectively.

AMOUNT THE RESPONDENT SPENT ON TRANSPORTATION TO & FRO SCHOOL



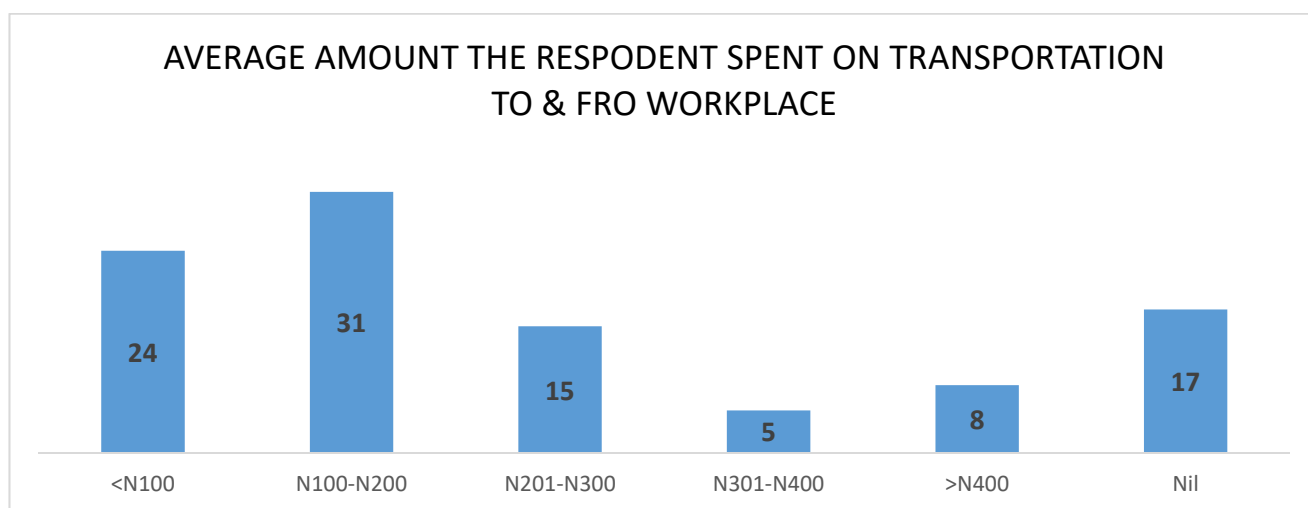
The result of the survey showed that the average amount spent by the respondents on transportation to and fro school are as follows: 37% spent less than N100, 31% spent between N100 - N200, 8% spent between N201 – N300 while 3% spent between N301 - N400 and 4% spent more than N400, 17% declared Nil expenditure on transportation to and fro school. In comparison with last year' survey, which recorded 41%, 33%, 10%, 2%, 3%, 28% for less than N100, between N100 - N200, between N201 - N300, between N301 - N400, above N400 as Nil expenditure respectively.

AMOUNT THE RESPONDENT SPENT ON TRANSPORTATION TO & FRO HOSPITAL/HEALTH CENTRE



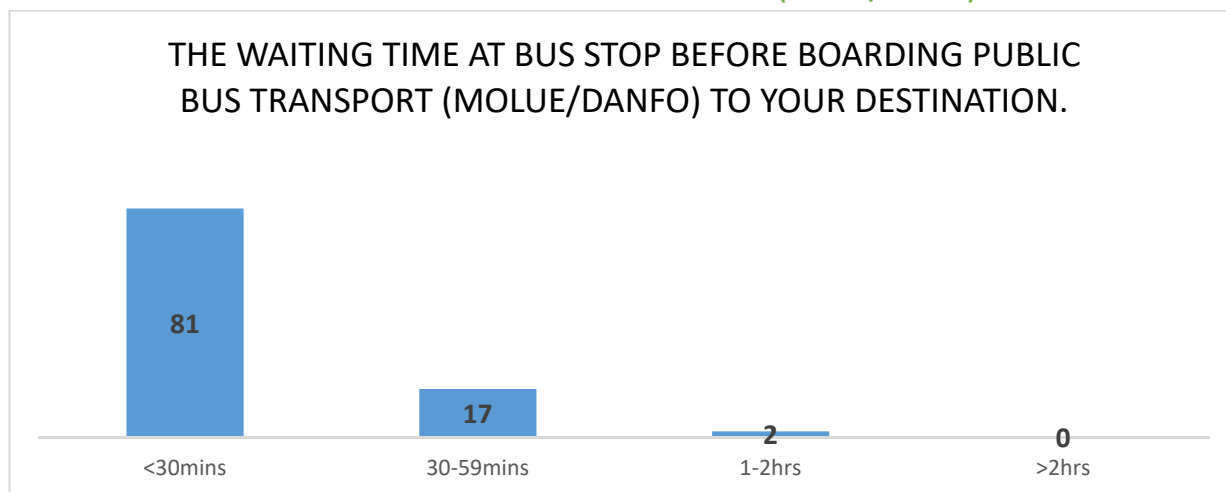
The result of the survey showed that the average amount spent by the respondents on transportation to and fro Hospital/Health Centre were as follows: 27% spent less than N100, 40% spent between N100 -N200, 11% spent between N201 - N300 while 4% spent between N301 and N400 while 4% spent more than N400 and 14% declared Nil expenditure on transportation to and fro Hospital/Health Centre. In comparison with last year survey, which recorded 32%, 40%, 12%, 2%, 3%, 11% for less than N100, between N100 - N200, between N201 - N300, between N301 - N400, above N400 as Nil expenditure respectively.

AMOUNT THE RESPONDENT SPENT ON TRANSPORTATION TO & FRO WORKPLACE



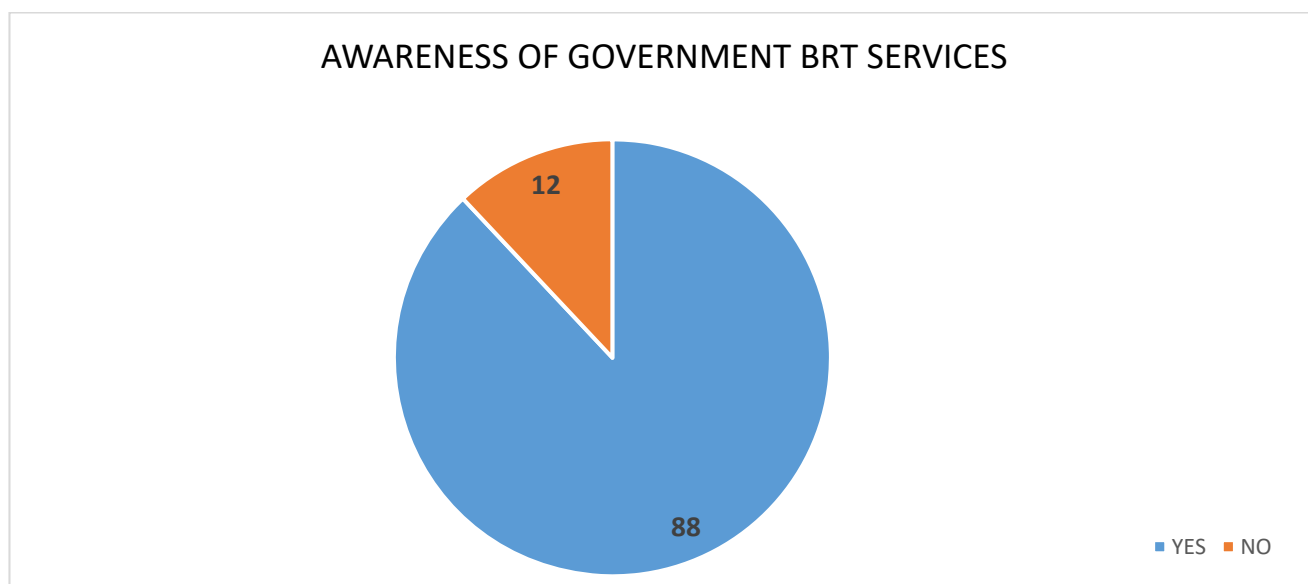
The result of the survey showed that the average amount spent by the respondents on transportation to and fro Workplace were as follows: 24% spent less than N100, 31% spent between N100 - N200, 15% spent between N201 and N300 while 5% spent between N301 - N400 and 8% spent more than N400 and 17% declared Nil expenditure on transportation to and fro Workplace. In comparison with last year survey, it recorded 29%, 34%, 14%, 4%, 6%, 13% for less than N100,, between N100 - N200, between N201 - N300, between N301 - N400, while above N400 was Nil expenditure respectively.

WAITING TIME AT BUS STOP BEFORE BOARDING PUBLIC TRANSPORT (MOLUE/ DANFO) TO YOUR DESTINATION



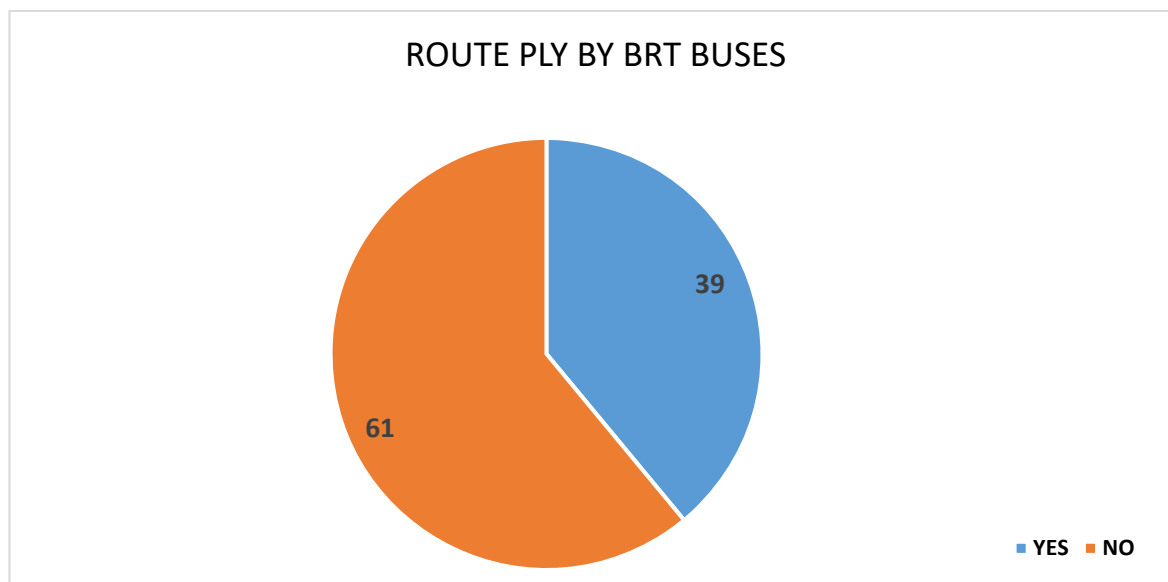
The waiting time at the bus stop before boarding a public bus is a measurement of level of the relative efficiency of economic activity. The waiting time at the bus stop before boarding a public bus was investigated and it revealed that 81% of the sampled survey used less than 30minutes at the bus stop before boarding a bus, 17% stayed between 30 to 59minutes, 2% used between 1 to 2hours, while 0% for those that spent more than 2hrs. In the last year's survey, the state indicator recorded 61%,23%, 5%,2% for less than 30minutes, between 30 to 59mminutes, between 1 to 2hours and more than 2hours respectively. The average time taken for 1 to 2hours in previous year was repeated in the current year of the survey.

AWARENESS OF GOVERNMENT BRT SERVICES



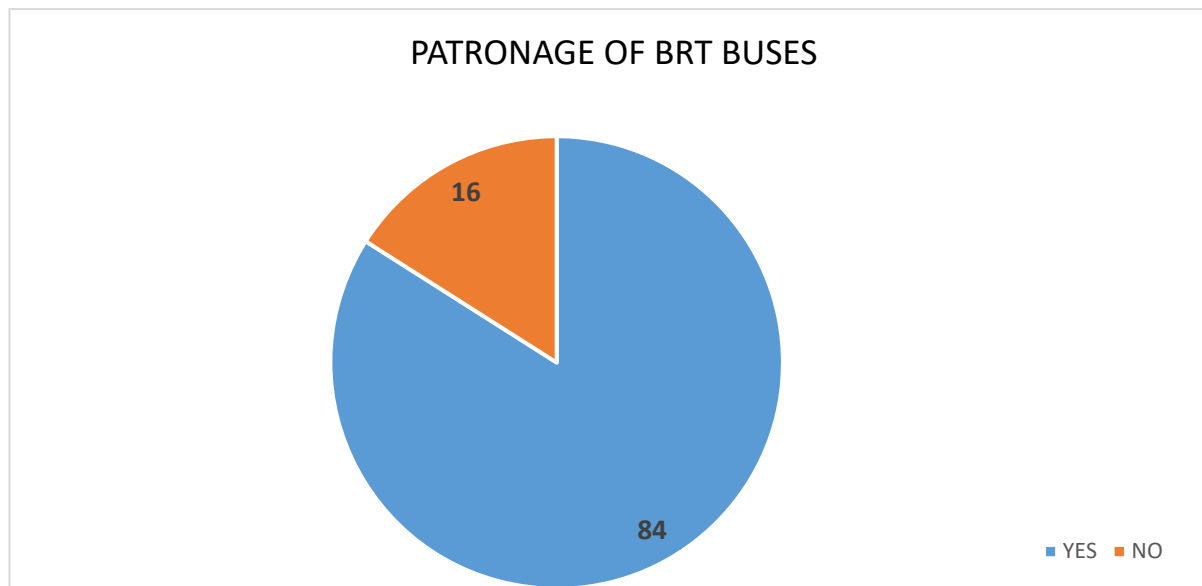
The survey investigated the respondents on the awareness of Government Bus Rapid Transport (BRT) services within the state and the result revealed that 88% were aware while 12% were not.

ROUTE PLY BY BRT BUSES



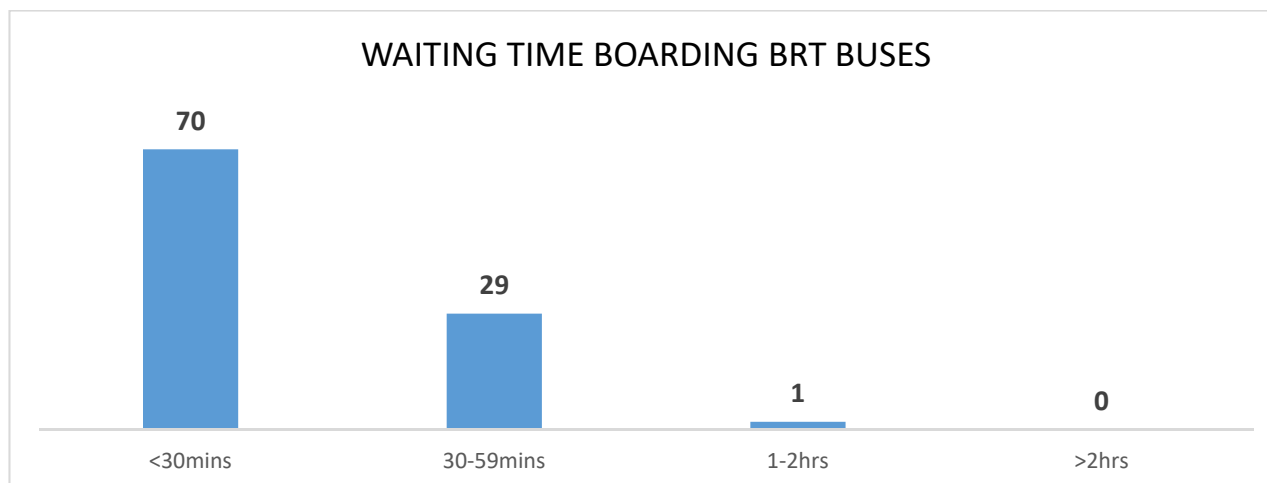
The more the routes ply by Bus Rapid Transport (BRT) buses the more the access to citizenry's benefit of the social services of the Government. The survey sought to know if BRT buses ply the route being used by the respondents. The result of the analysis showed that 39% of the respondents have BRT buses plying their routes as against 53% recorded in Y2014 while 61% did not have BRT buses plying the routes in their locality in those years respectively.

PATRONAGE OF BRT BUSES



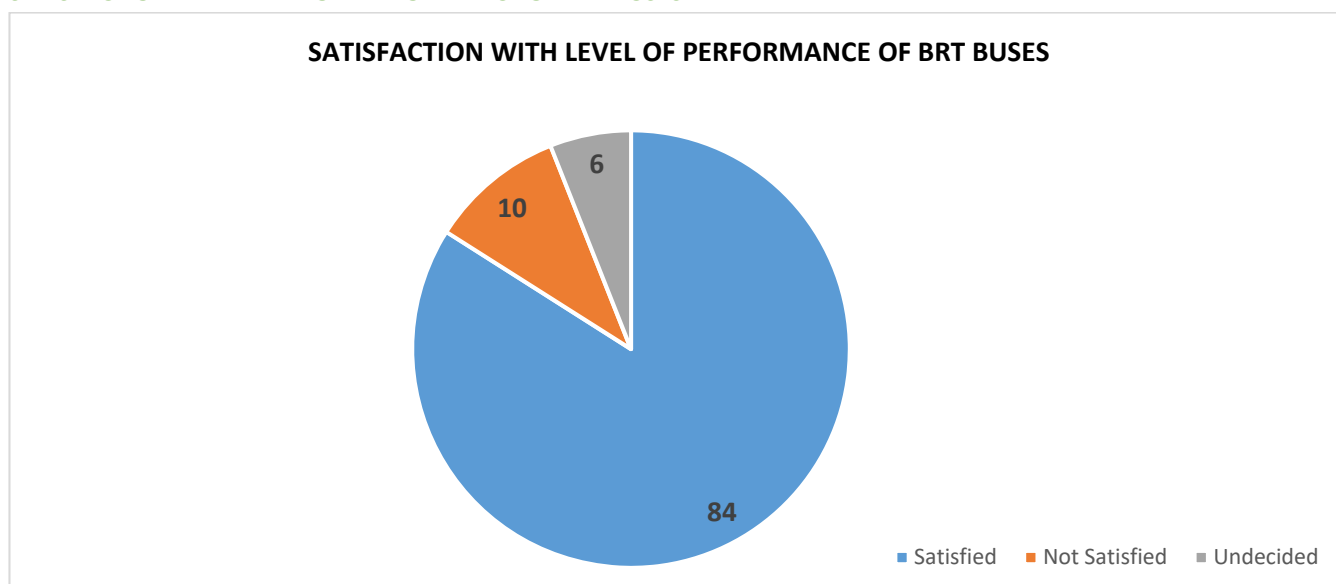
The survey sought to know the level of patronage of BRT buses by the respondents. The result of the analysis showed that 84% of the respondents patronised BRT buses while 16% were not. In the previous year, it was recorded that 80% patronised BRT while 20% were not patronising.

WAITING TIME TO BOARD BRT BUSES



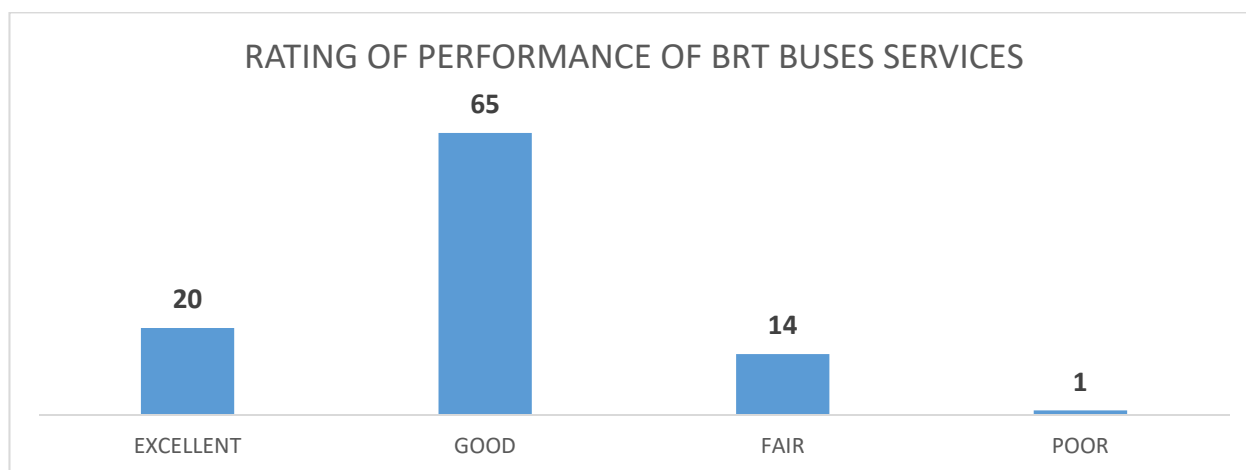
Further analysis on BRT services examined the waiting time it takes boarding BRT buses. The result of the survey revealed that the waiting time by the respondents to board BRT buses was 70% for less than 30minutes, 29% stayed between 30 to 59minutes, 1% used between 1 to 2 hours, while 0% for those that spent more than 2hrs. In the last year's survey, the state indicator recorded 68%,29%, 3%,0% for less than 30minutes, between 30 to 59minutes, between 1 to 2hours and more than 2hours respectively.

SATISFACTION WITH LEVEL OF PERFORMANCE OF BRT BUSES



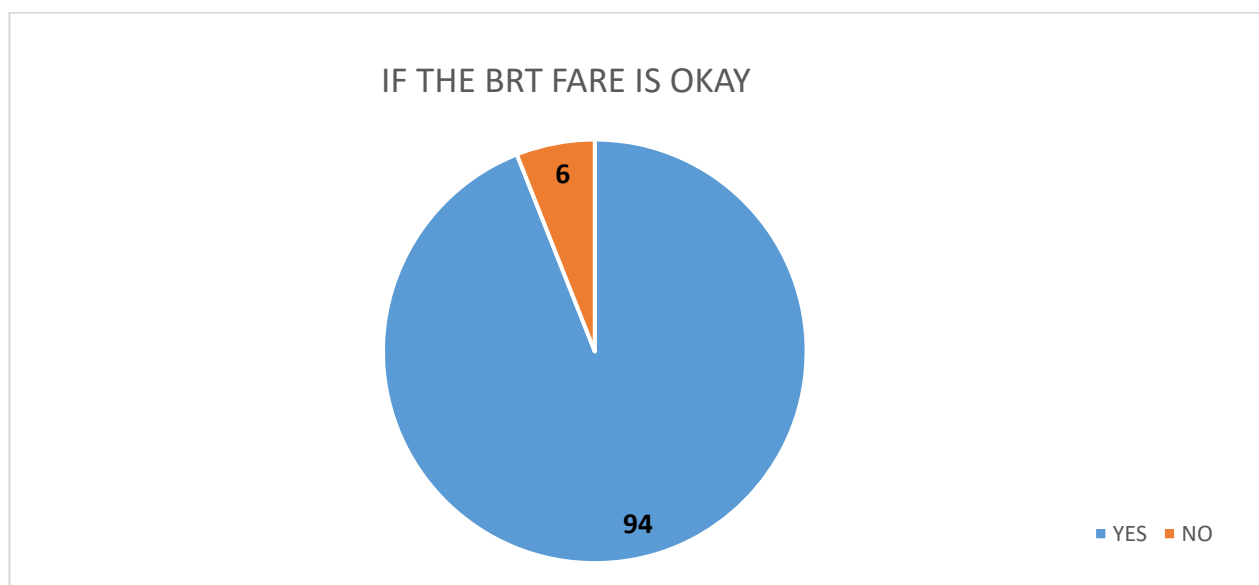
Feedback mechanism informs the government on the status of the services rendered to the citizenry therefore the study further investigated the opinion of the respondents on the level of performance of BRT buses and it revealed that 84% were satisfied with the services, 10% were not satisfied and 6% undecided. The previous survey percentages were 73%, 24% and 3% for satisfied, not satisfied and undecided. There was increase in satisfaction on the level of performance of BRT buses with 11%. At the Local Government level, 100% of the sampled respondents.

RATING OF PERFORMANCE OF BRT BUSES SERVICES



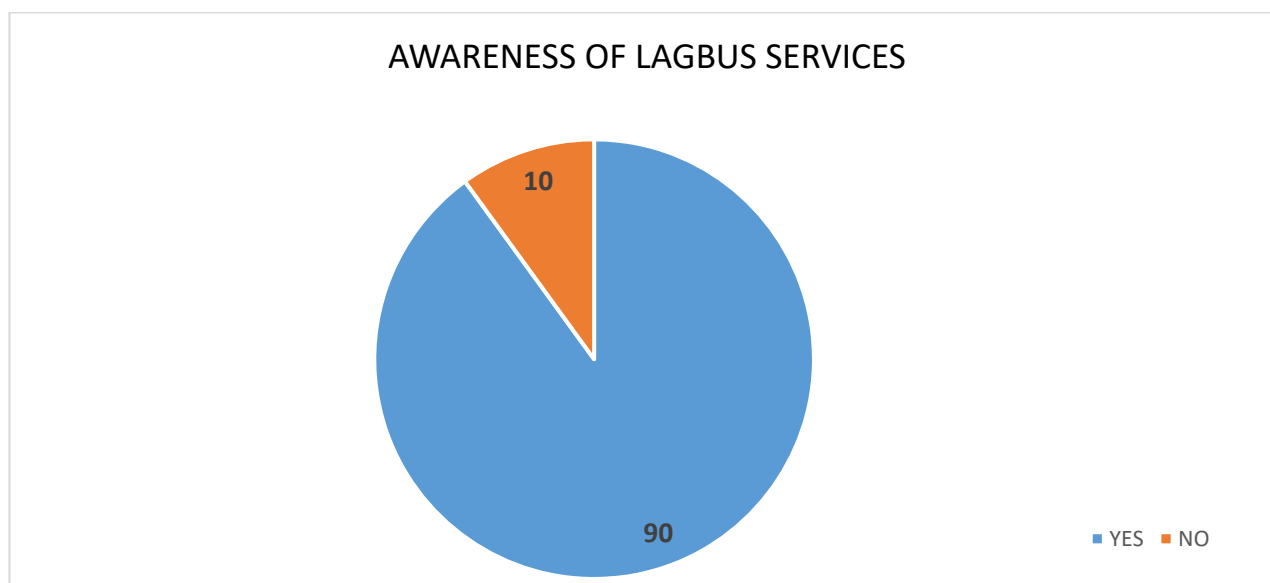
The efficiency level of performance of BRT was sought from the survey and the result revealed that 20% of the respondents confirmed Excellent for the efficiency of BRT, 65% recorded Good, 14% claimed Fair 1% for poor performance.

BRT BUS FARE ARE OKAY



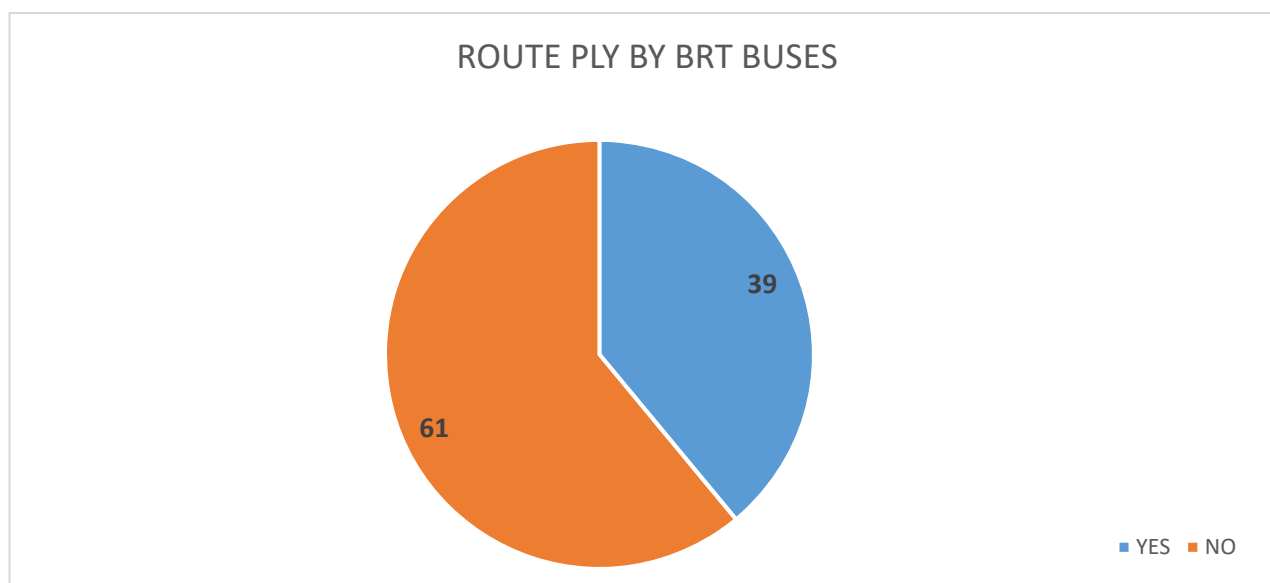
For further investigation the survey demanded to know from the respondents that patronised BRT if the bus fare is okay or not and the result showed that 94% claimed it was okay while 6% was otherwise. For the comparative Year, 85% were in agreement while 15% disagreed.

AWARENESS OF GOVERNMENT LAGBUS SERVICES



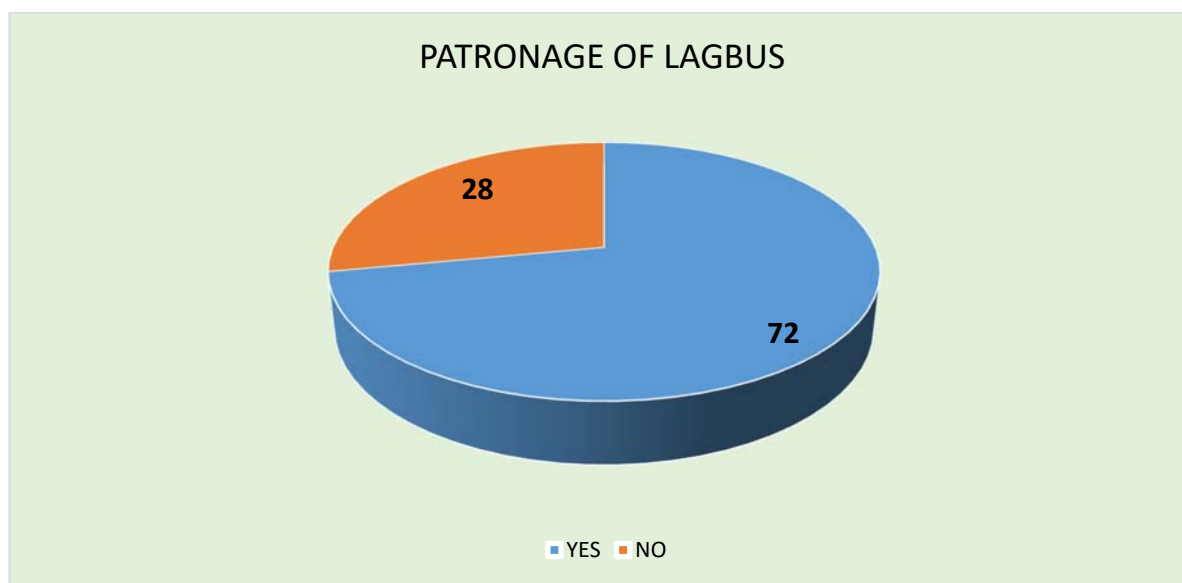
The survey investigated the awareness of LAGBUS services within the state and the result revealed that 90% were aware while 10% were not.

ROUTE PLY BY LAGBUS BUSES



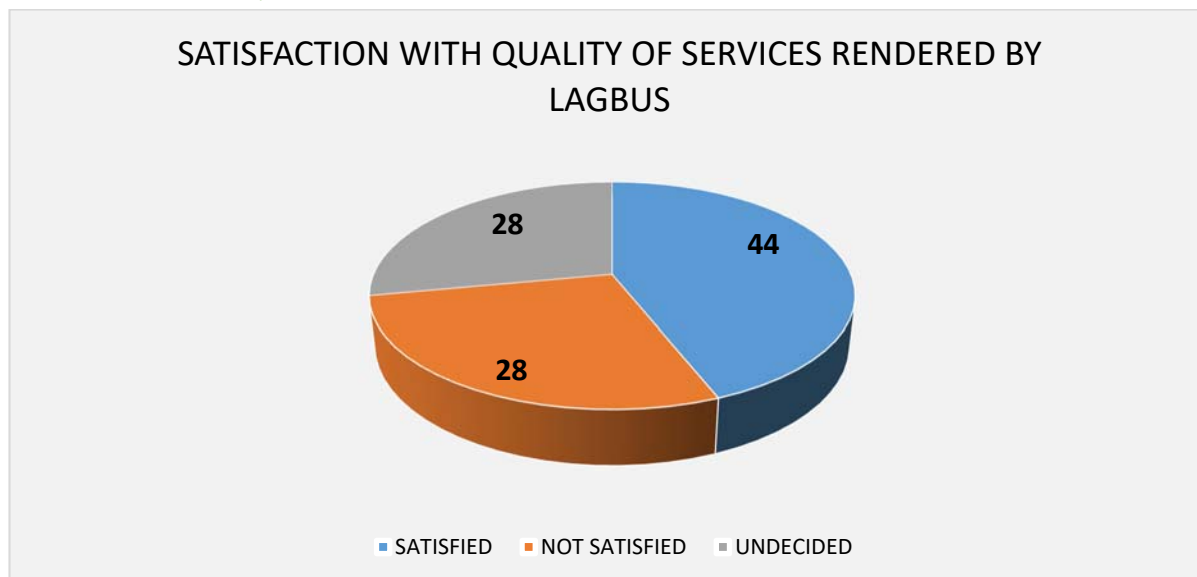
The survey sought to know if LAGBUS ply the routes being used by the respondents. The result of the analysis showed that % of the respondents have LAGBUS buses plying their routes as against % recorded in Y2014 while % and % did not have LAGBUS plying the routes in their locality in those years respectively.

PATRONAGE OF LAGBUS BUSES



The survey result indicated that majority of the sampled respondents patronise LAGBUS with 72% as against minority with 28% non patronage. In the previous year ,the result was 84% for patronage and 21% for non patronage.

SATISFACTION WITH QUALITY OF SERVICES RENDERED BY LAGBUS



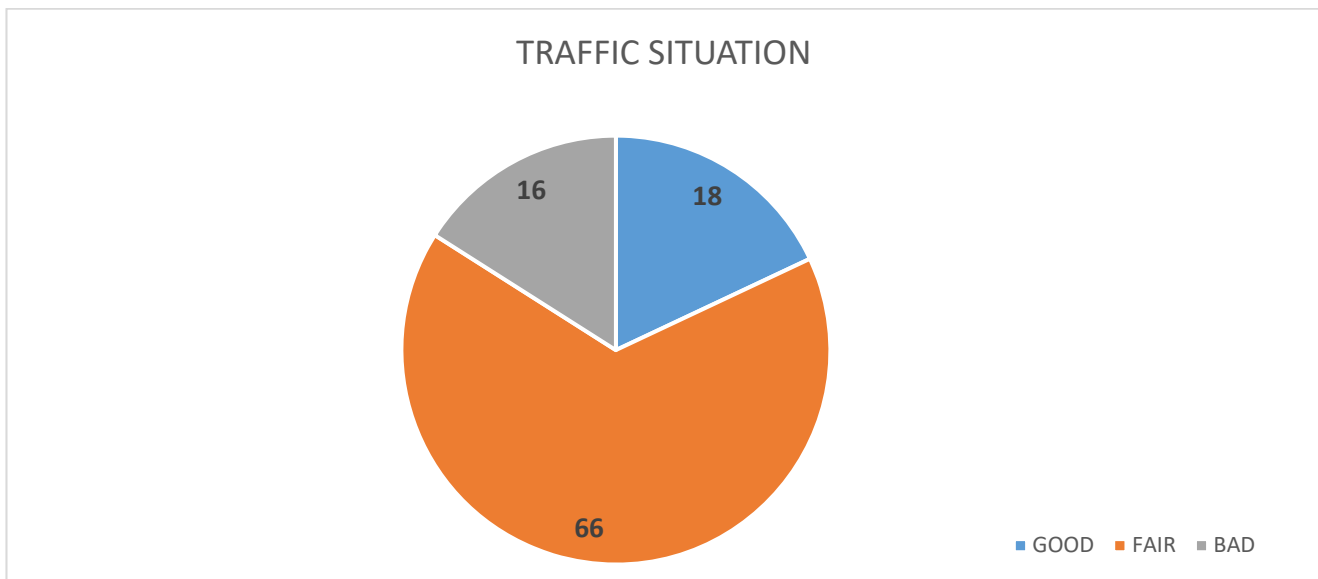
44% of respondents are satisfied with the quality of services rendered by the LAGBUS, 28% each were either not satisfied or undecided.

LAGBUS FARE IS OK



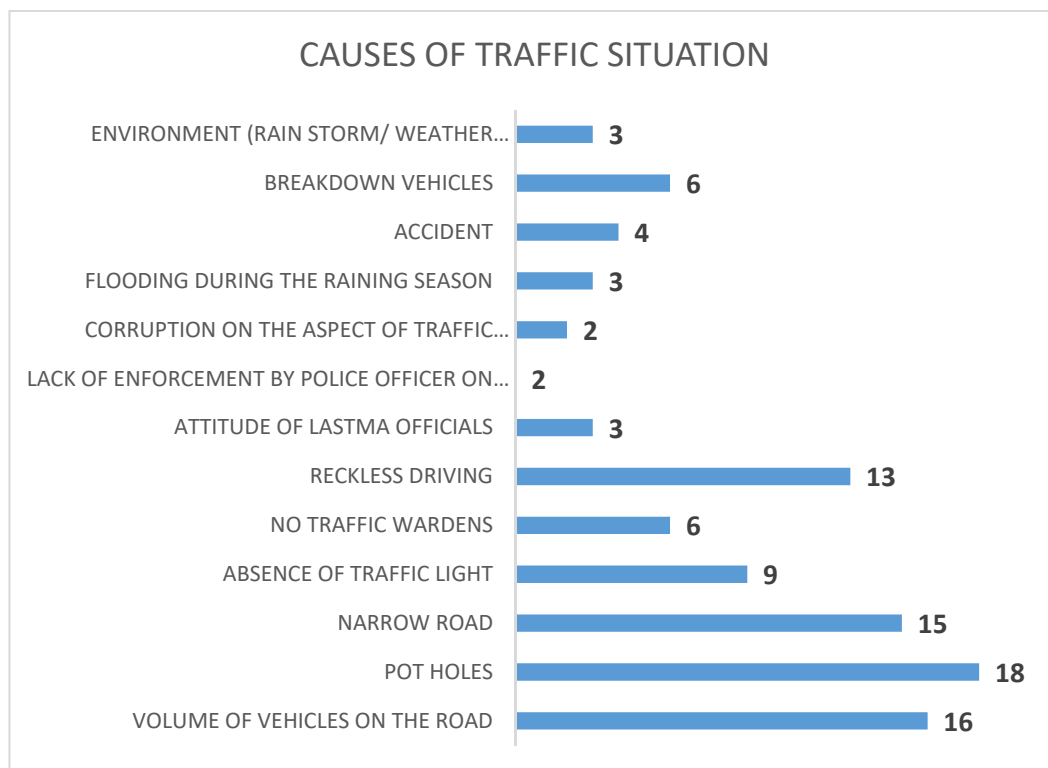
It was a 50-50 affairs when asked whether LAGBUS fare is OK by 50% of respondents saying Yes and 50% of respondent said No.

TRAFFIC SITUATION



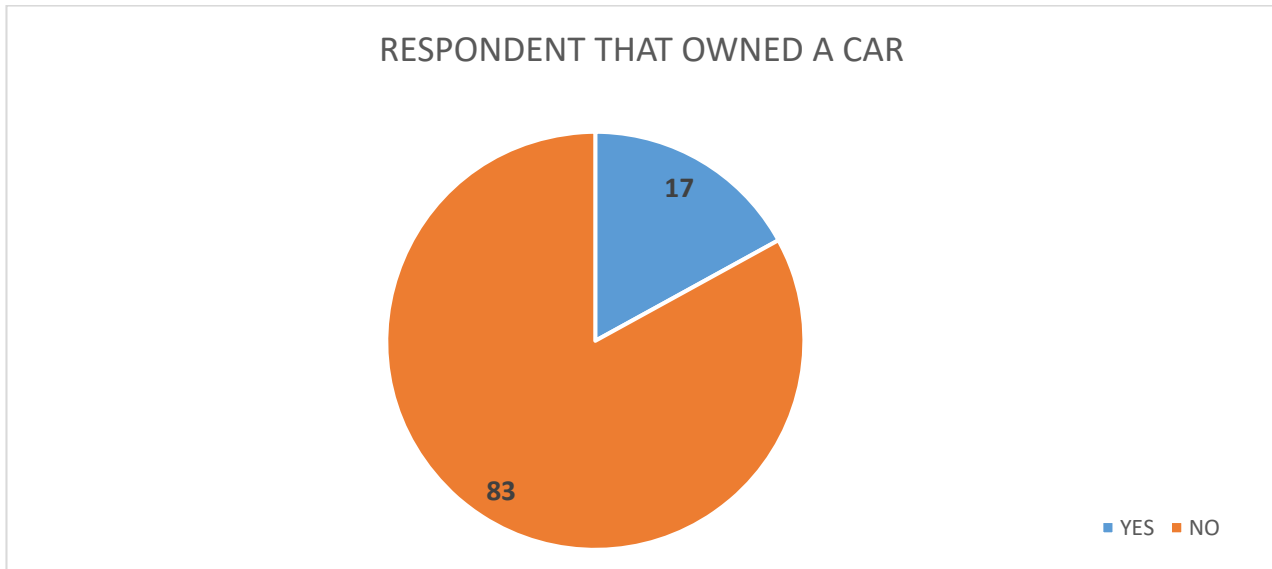
The study investigated the status of the traffic situation in the state. The result disclosed that 18% claimed it was Good, 66% recorded it was Fair and 16% reported it was Bad.

CAUSES OF TRAFFIC SITUATION



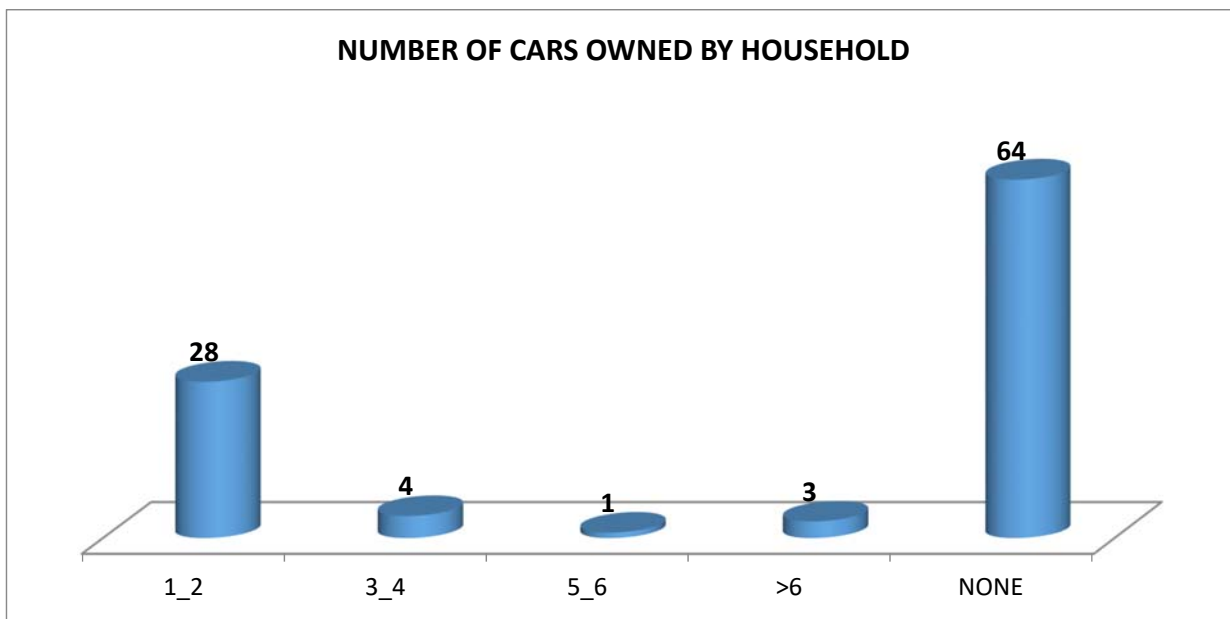
The stress and time wasted before getting to one's destination is determined by the traffic situation in the metropolis. The result identified thirteen major causes of traffic situation amongst many within the state which were Pot holes (18%), Volume of Vehicles on the Roads(16%), Narrow Roads (15%), Reckless Driving (13%), followed by the other reasons in ascending order were Absence of Traffic Light(9%), No Traffic Wardens (6%), Breakdown Vehicles (6%), Accident(4%), Attitude of LASTMA Officials (3%), Environment (RainStorm/Weather Condition(3%), Flooding During Raining Season(3%), Lack of Enforcement by Police Officer on duty(2%) and Corruption on the aspect of Traffic enforcement Officer(LASTMA/Police)(2%).

RESPONDENT THAT OWNED A CAR



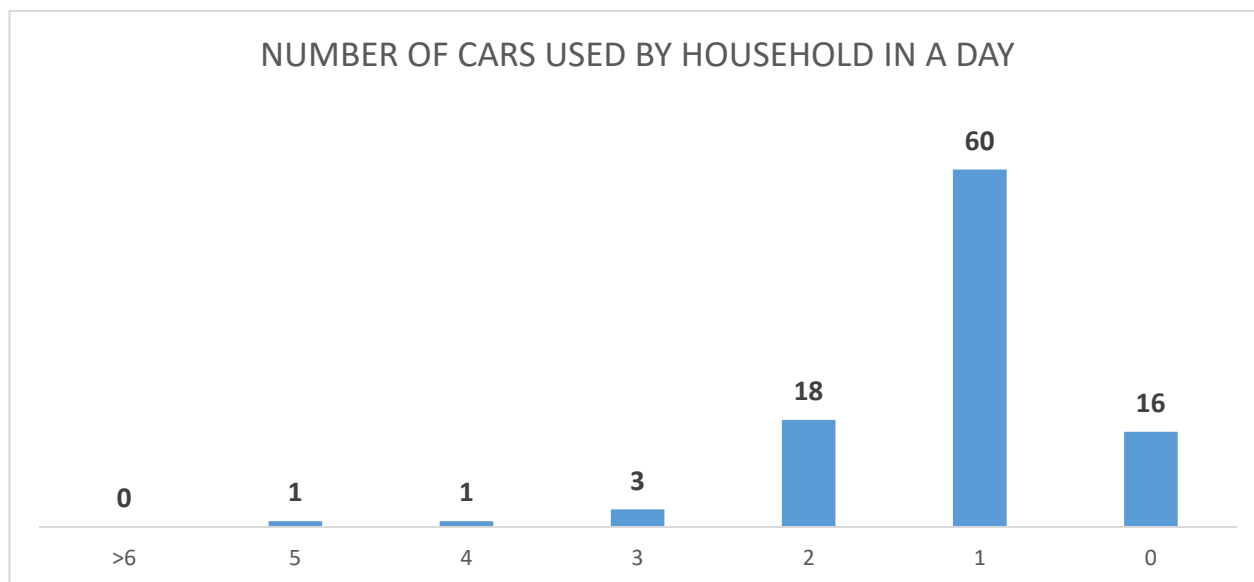
The survey revealed that 17% of the sampled households claimed that they owned a car while 83% had none.

NUMBER OF CARS OWNED BY HOUSEHOLD



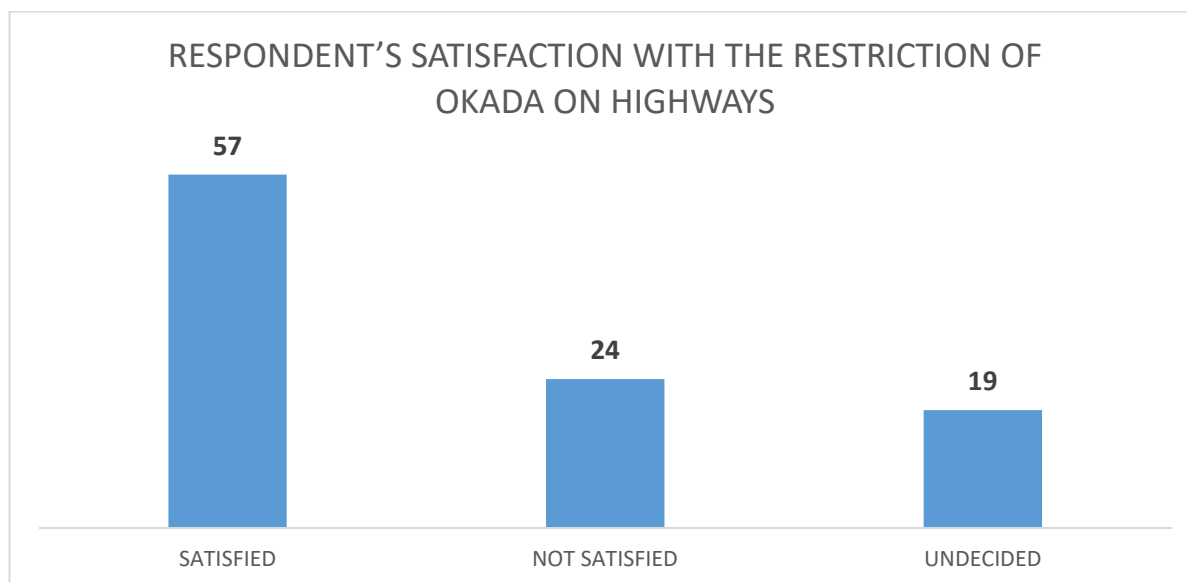
The survey revealed that 64% claimed that they owned no car, 28% reported they owned 1-2 cars, 4% had 3-4 cars, 1% declared 5-6 cars while 3% indicated above 6 cars.

NUMBER OF CARS USED BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS



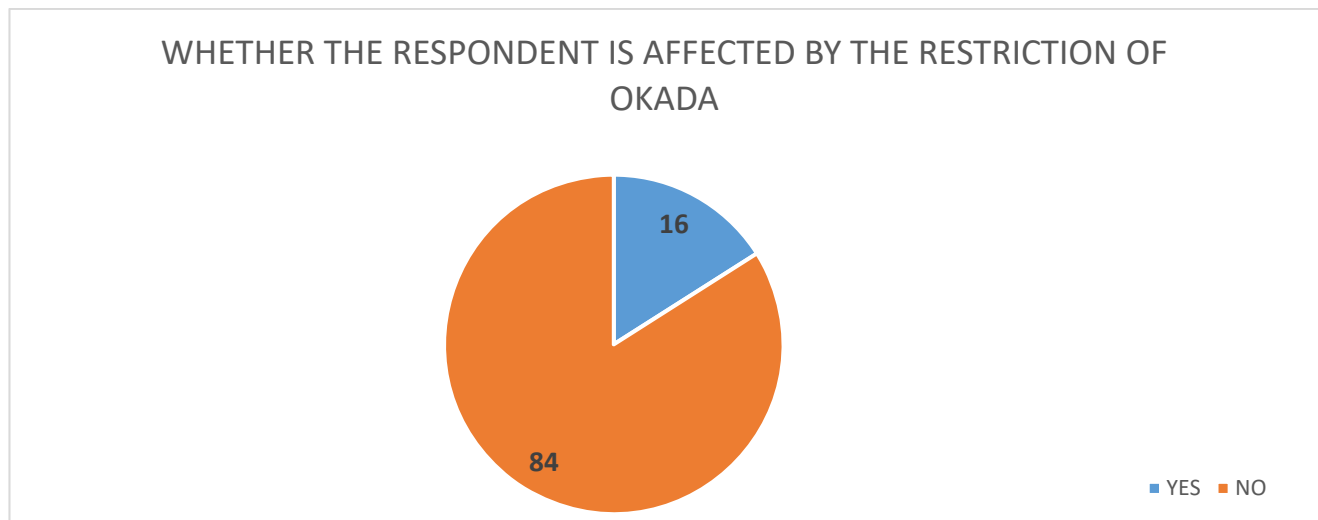
The survey investigated further on the usage of the cars household claimed to own and it was revealed that 16% of the sampled household used no car any day, 60% used 1 car per day, 18% used 2 cars per day; 1% used 4 cars in a day similarly, 1% used 5 cars per day while 0% used above 6 cars per day.

SATISFACTION WITH THE RESTRICTION OF OKADA ON THE HIGHWAYS



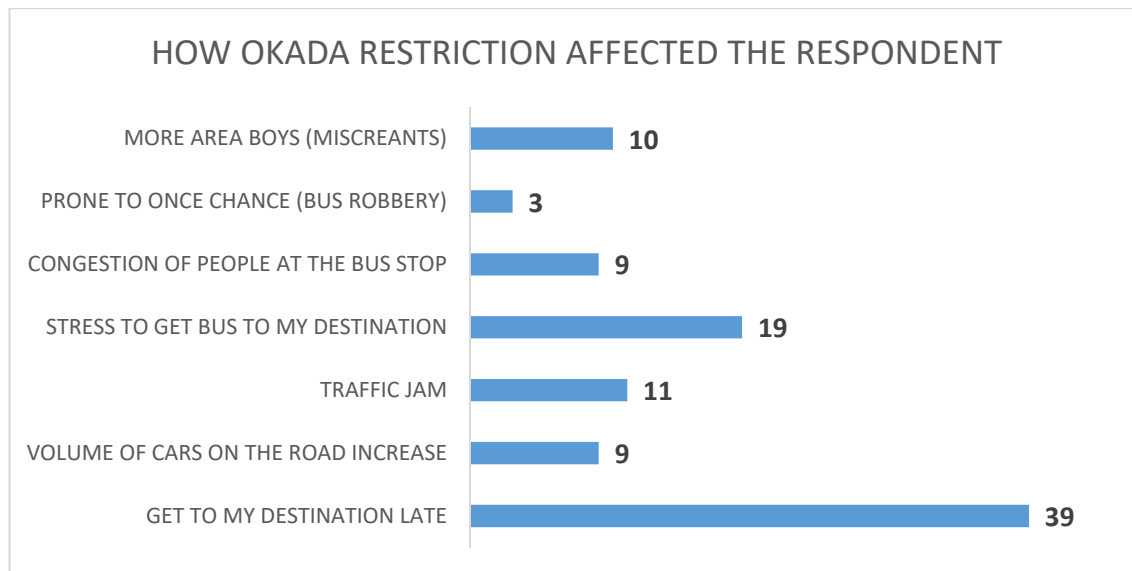
Sometimes ago, Okada riders were restricted from the highways and the survey now sought the public opinion on the restriction in three areas and the result revealed that 57% of the respondents were satisfied with the restriction while 24% were not satisfied and 19% were undecided. The previous year revealed that 53% were satisfied, 36% were not and 11% were indifference.

AFFECTED BY THE RESTRICTION OF OKADA



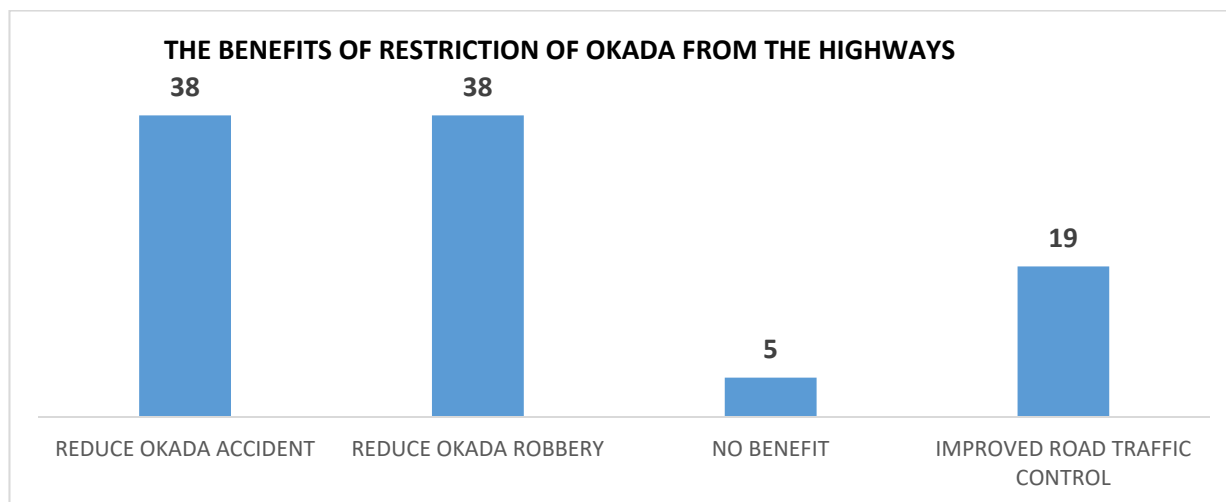
Further investigation from the survey on revealed how the respondents is affected by the restriction of Okada revealed that 16% claimed they were affected while 84% were not affected. 36% of the respondents were affected from the last year survey while 47% were not affected. This then showed that there was reduction in the number of respondents that were affected on Okada restriction with 20%.

HOW AFFECTED BY OKADA BAN



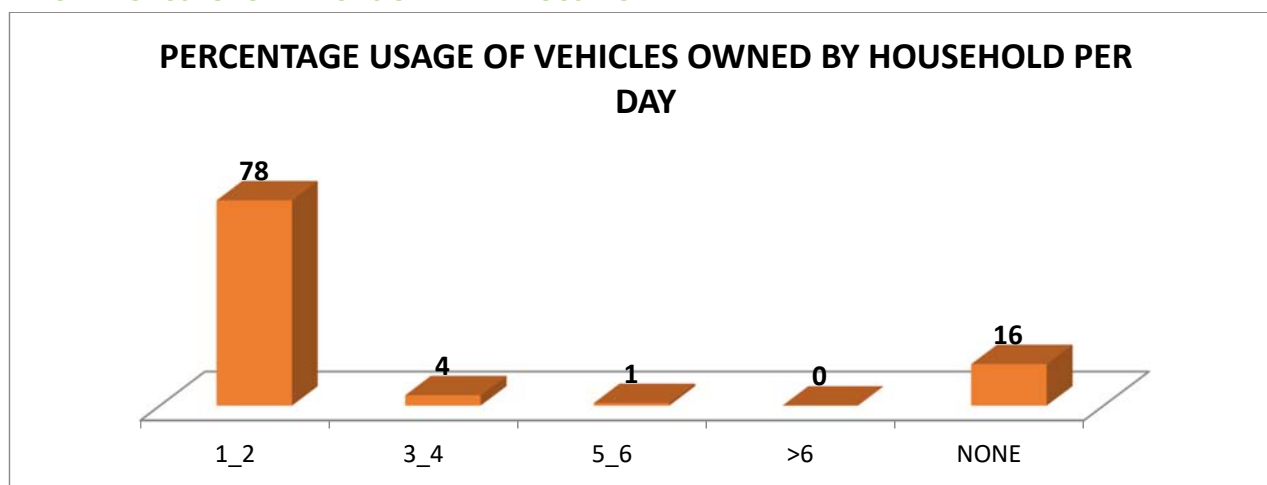
The extent to which the Okada restriction affected the respondents was investigated and it was revealed that 39% said it made them get to their destination late, 19% claimed they encountered stress to get bus to their destination, 11% affirmed it to Traffic jam, 10% said that it gave room for more Area boys(Miscreants), and 9% claimed that the volume of cars on the roads increased similarly the congestion of the people at the bus stops was 9% and 3% claimed the possibility of being prone to one chance(bus robbery).

BENEFITS OF RESTRICTING OKADA FROM THE HIGHWAYS



The survey further investigated the benefits of restriction of Okada on the highways and the result showed that 38% claimed that it reduced Okada accident , 38% said it reduced Okada robbery, while 19% claimed that it improved road traffic control and 5% stated there was no benefit to them. In comparism with previous year, 44% claimed that Okada accidents was reduced, 37% said that Okada robbery was reduced, 9% said that it improved road traffic control while 10% said the restriction did not benefit them .

PERCENTAGE USAGE OF VEHICLES OWNED BY HOUSEHOLD PER DAY

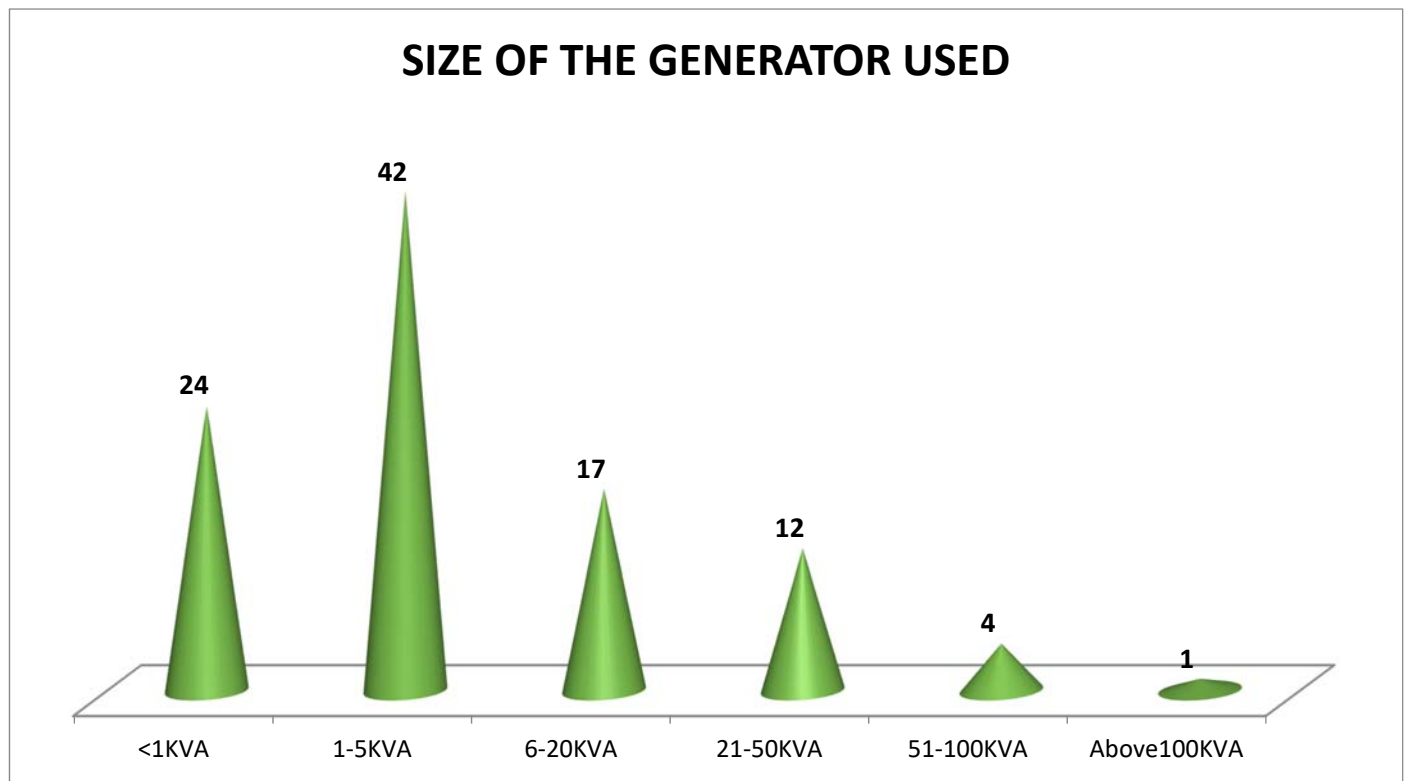


The survey further investigated the percentage of usageof vehicle of the household on the highways and the result showed that 78% claimed 1-2, 4% claimed to be 3-4 1% claiam to be 5-6 while 16%claim to be none. In comparism with previous year, 44% claimed that the percentage of the people owns cars are increasingly.

POWER

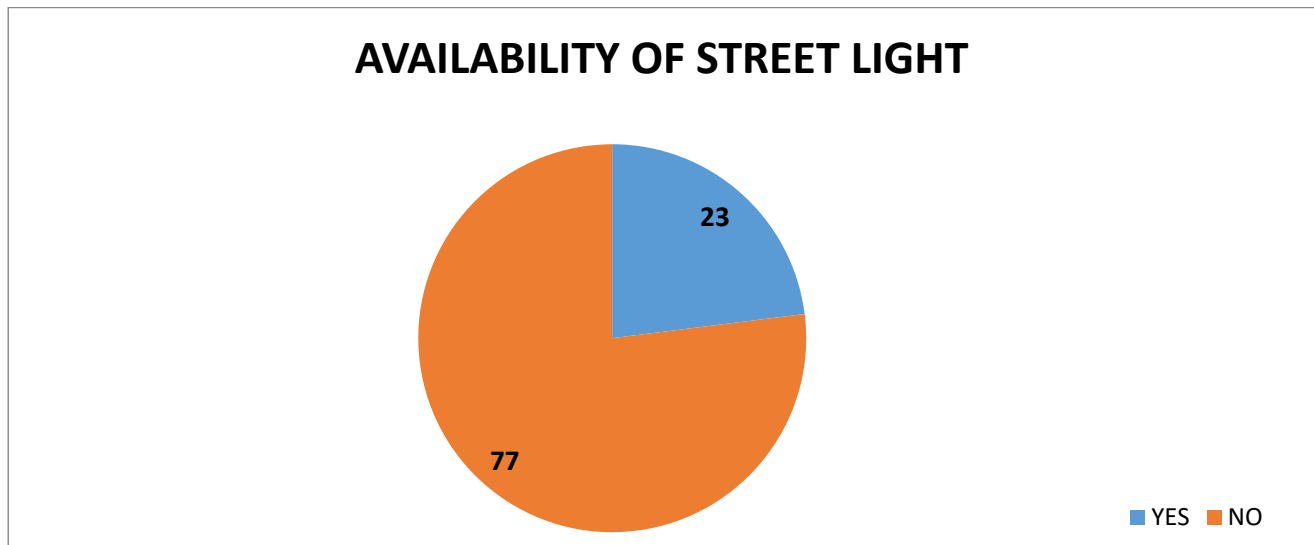
Power facilitates all human endeavors, and it is essential to life. It is used for a number of activities that are dear to humanity. It is used for heating, and cooling health, food, education, industrial production and transportation. In all ramifications, the development of human society and civilization has been shaped by electricity. The use of electricity is a necessary vital of ingredient of socio-economic to the development and growth. In general, Power contributes to widening opportunities and empowering people to exercise choices. On the other hand, its absence bring constrain to both men and women from contributing to development. Thus, relationships have been established between electricity and major socio-economic global issues such as poverty, gender disparity, population, food security, health, environment, economy, and security. Power is extremely important and needed for use by Households and businesses. Electricity drives the economy of any State and the demand is exceedingly high. The purpose of the survey is to measure the accessibility to electricity, the unpredictability and irregularity of the supply to the citizenry of Lagos State.

SIZE OF THE GENERATOR USED



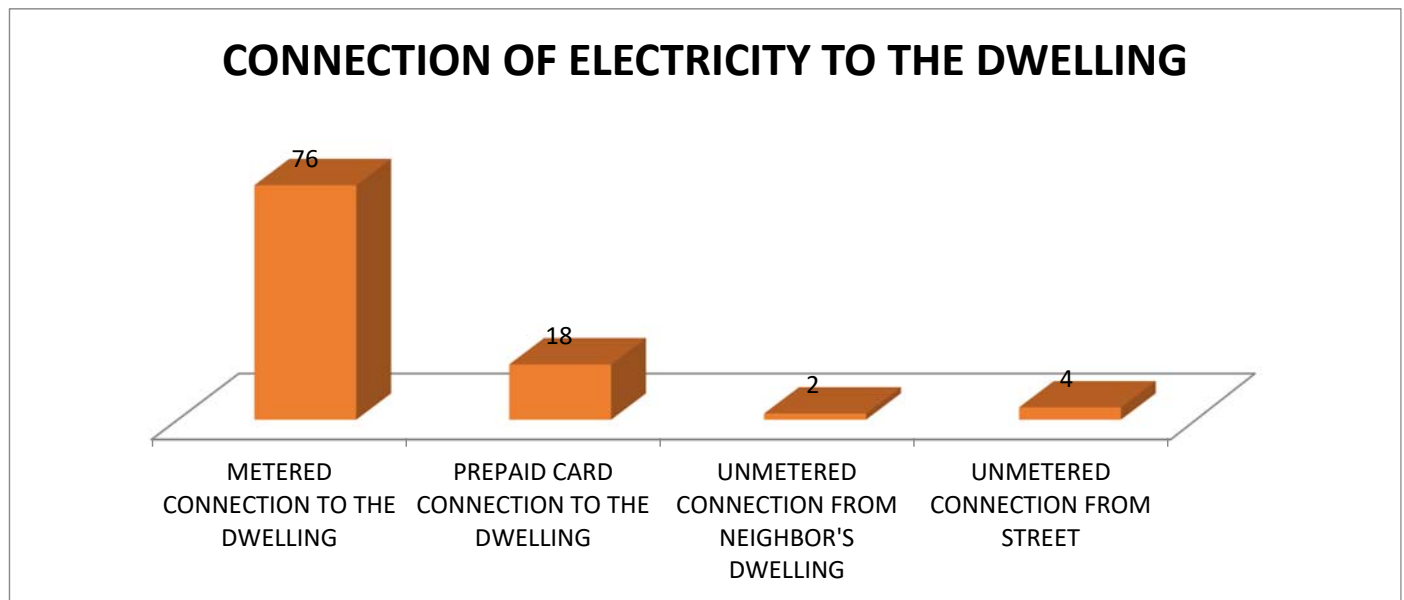
The chart shows that as a result of power failure 24% respondents indicated that they use <1kva generator and 42% reported to use between 1-5kva generator. 17% of the samples used 6- 20kva, 12% used 21- 50kva. In the course of the survey, only 4% each of the sampled used 51-100kva and above 100kva respectively.

AVAILABILITY OF STREET LIGHT



The percentage of communities that benefitted from street light been fixed in their communities had a slight increase from 23%, to 25% in Y2016. The percentage of communities without street light in their areas decreased slightly from 77% to 75

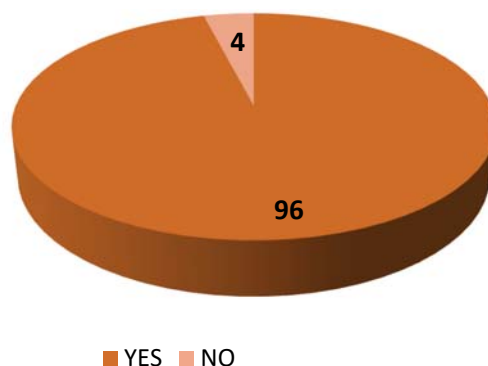
CONNECTION OF ELECTRICITY TO THE DWELLING



Metering and billing were the least efficiently executed tasks by PHCN. Some Consumers complained about estimated bills which has made them to prefer connection of electricity from neighbours. During the analysis, it was discovered that 76% of the respondents said that the electricity in their dwelling were connected to meters to measure monthly payment of electricity, 18% of the sampled claimed the use of prepaid card, 2% disclosed connection to neighbour's dwelling and 4% unmetered connection, get electricity from connection from the street.

ASCERTAIN THAT THE TRANSFORMER IS STILL WORKING

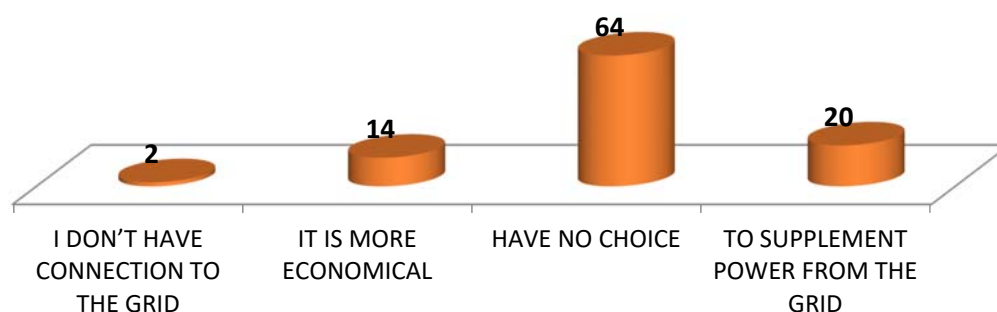
ASCERTAIN THAT THE TRANSFORMAL IS STILL WORKING



The survey results showed that 96% of the households sampled acknowledged that the transformer given to their communities were still functioning while 4% stated that the transformers were no longer functioning. At the LGs/LCDAs level, 100% of residents at Ori-Ade, Kosofe and Ijede affirmed the proper functioning of the transformers while in Ifelodun (95%) and Igando claimed the transformers were functioning.

REASON FOR ALTERNATIV POWER SUPPLY

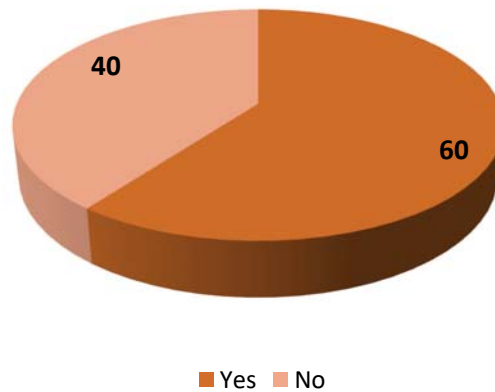
ALTERNATIV POWER SUPPLY



As a result of complains raised by community groups about the irregular Supply of electricity. During the course of the study, a number of questions were included in the questionnaire to facilitate analysis of the problems experienced by households. Respondents were asked to indicate reasons why they have chosen the alternative source of electricity such as generator, solar energy, local lamp, inverter and wind turbine. The chart showed that 2% of households claimed not to have connection to the grid, 14% reported that the alternative source chosen were more economical, 64% of the sampled households disclosed that they have no choice due to unreliability of PHCN and 20% replied that they needed to supplement power from the grid.

AWARENESS OF COMPANY SUPPLYING POWER

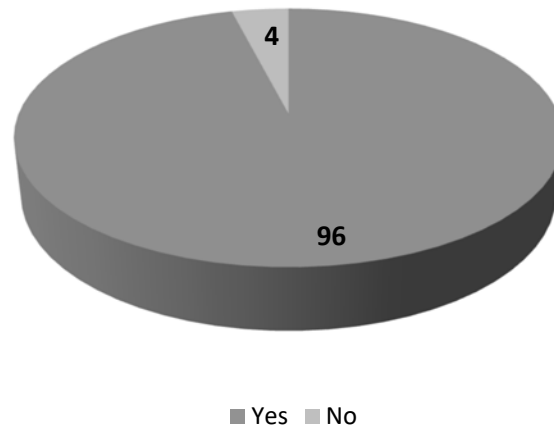
AWARENESS OF COMPANY SUPPLYING POWER



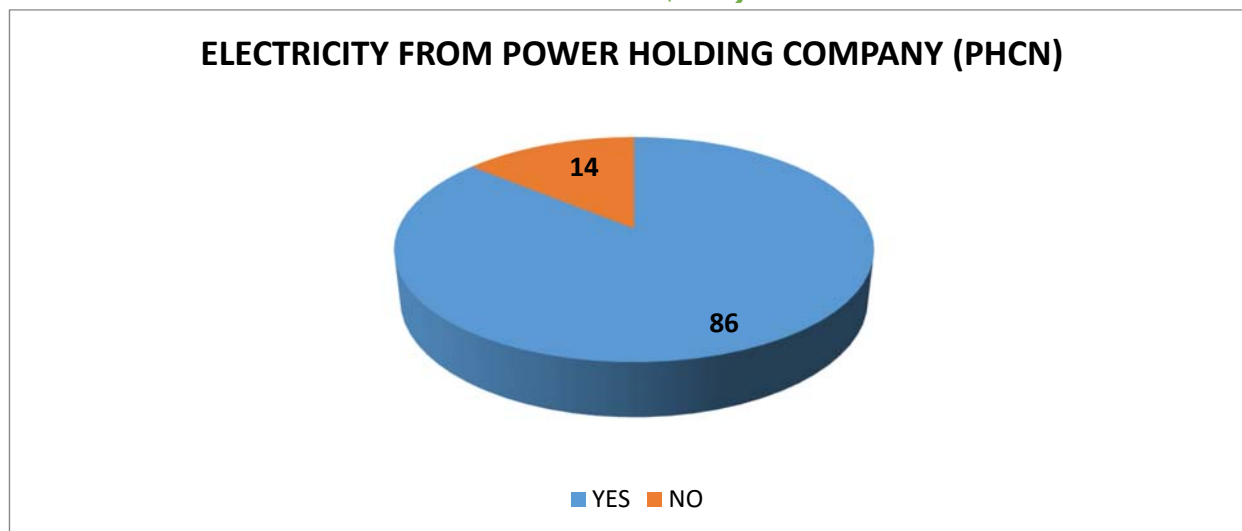
On the whole, 60% of the sampled households were aware of the company supplying electricity to their communities while 40% were unfamiliar with the company.

CONNECTION TO THE NATIONAL GRID

CONNECTED TO NATIONAL GRID

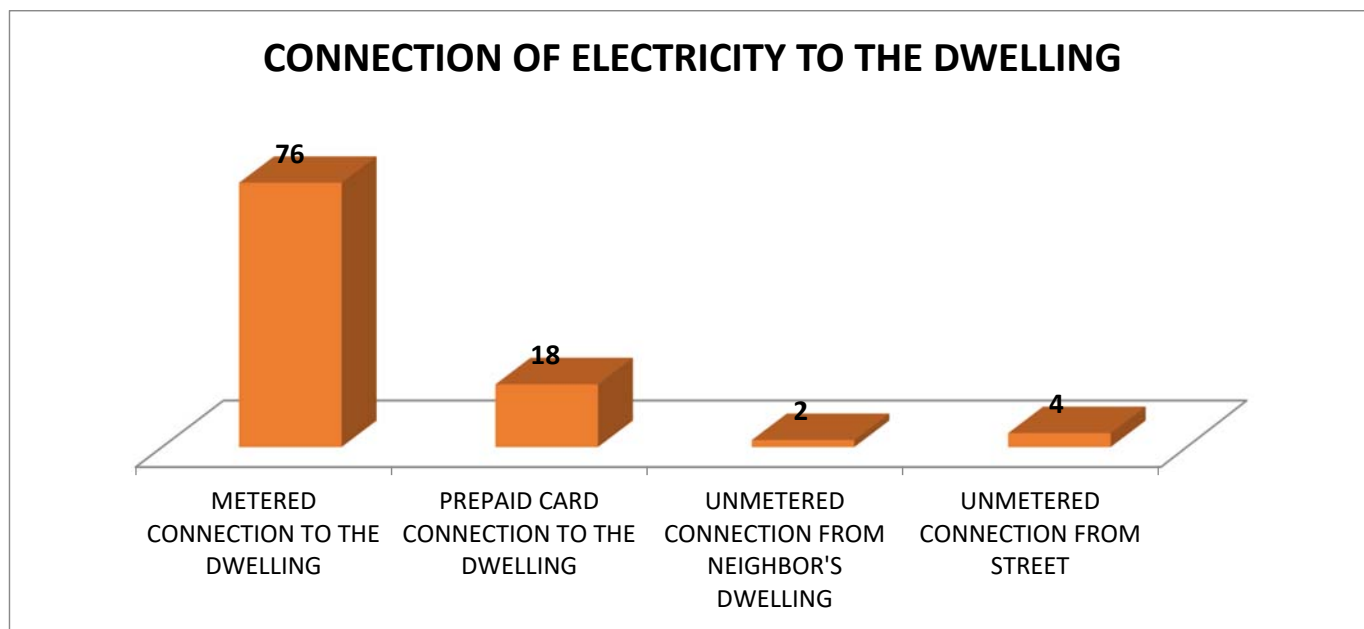


In the current survey, 96% respondents affirmed connection to the national grid , while 4% disclosed non-connection. At the LG/LCDAs, 96% of the sampled at Odi Olowo, Ojodu, Ifako, Ikorodu, Ikorodu West and Isolo declared connection to the national grid. Furthermore, at Ijede (100%), Imota (96%), Eredo (84%), Kosofe (98%) and Ajeromi (96%) of the respondents stated.



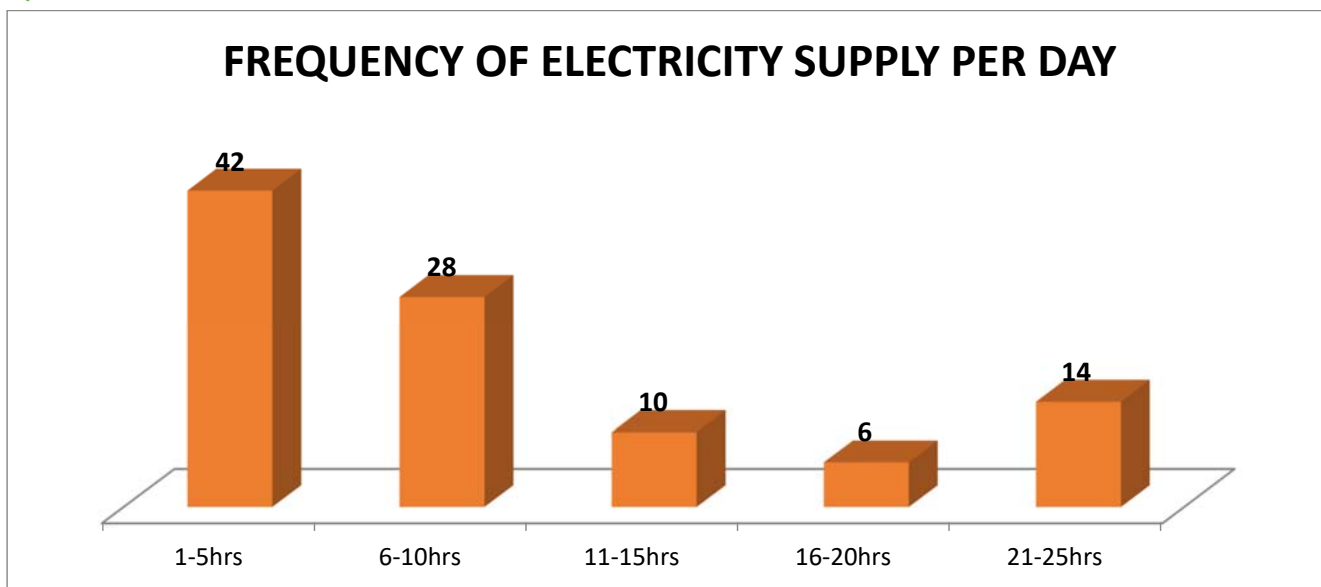
The source of electricity is also of significance. The analysis revealed that a higher percentage of households in the sample, acquire energy from the Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN). 86% of respondents admitted that they obtain electricity from PHCN while 14% claimed that their electricity was not from PHCN. Although in years back, 89% of the sampled households claimed that their electricity was from PHCN and 11% said their electricity was from elsewhere.

CONNECTION OF ELECTRICITY TO DWELLING



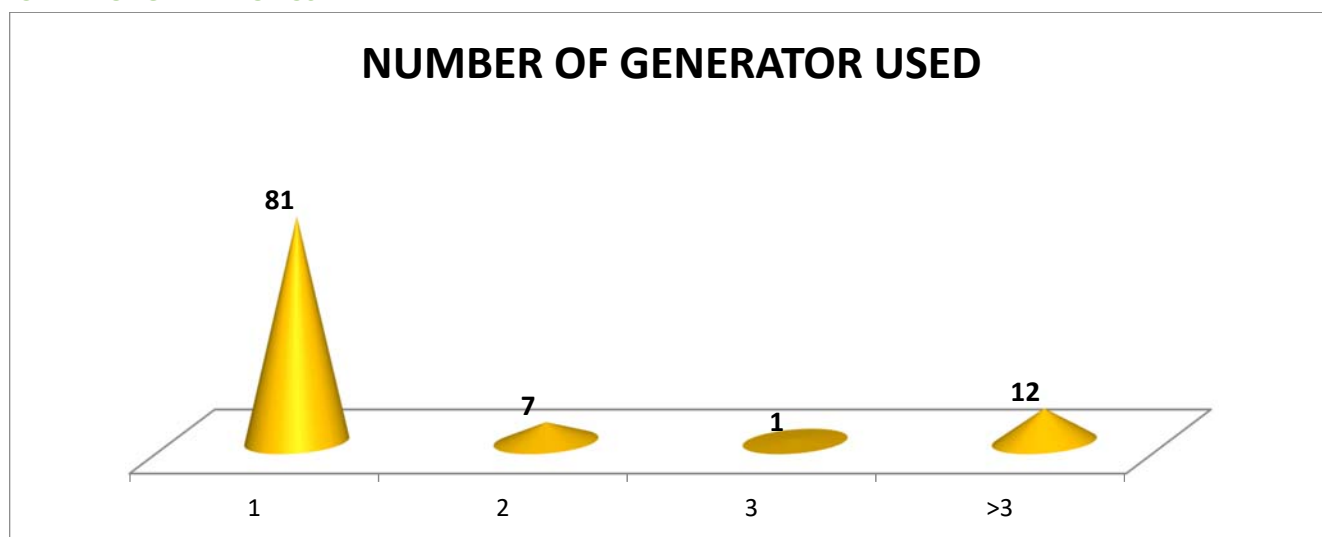
Metering and billing were the least efficiently executed tasks by PHCN. Some Consumers complained about estimated bills which has made them to prefer connection of electricity from neighbors. During the analysis, it was discovered that 81% of the respondents said that the electricity in their dwelling were connected to meters to measure monthly payment of electricity, 18% of the sampled claimed the use of prepaid card, 2% disclosed connection to neighbors' dwelling and 2% unmetered connection, get electricity from connection from the street. .

FREQUENCY OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY PER DAY



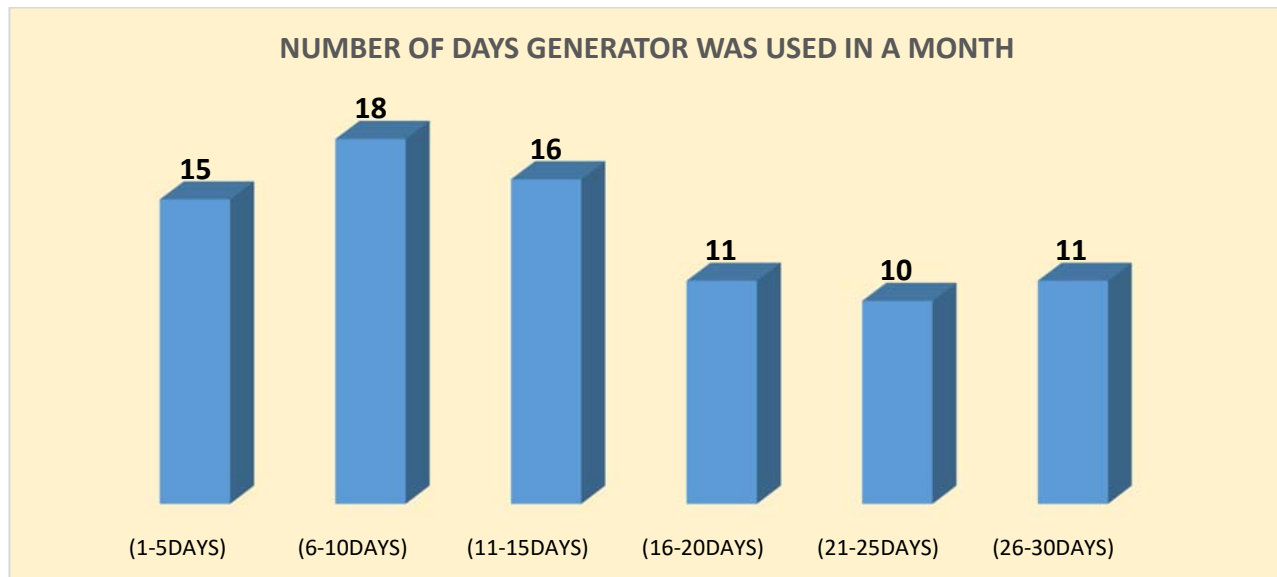
The result of analysis showed the frequency of electricity per day. It was revealed that 18% of the sampled households stated that electricity was only available for less than one hour per day, 45% reported availability of electricity between 1-5hrs in a day, 24% said they have it between 6-10hrs and 9% noted that electricity was supplied between 11-15hrs per day. In addition, 3% and 1% of the respondents claimed to enjoy electricity for 16- 20hrs and 21- 24hrs respectively.

NUMBER OF GENERATOR USED



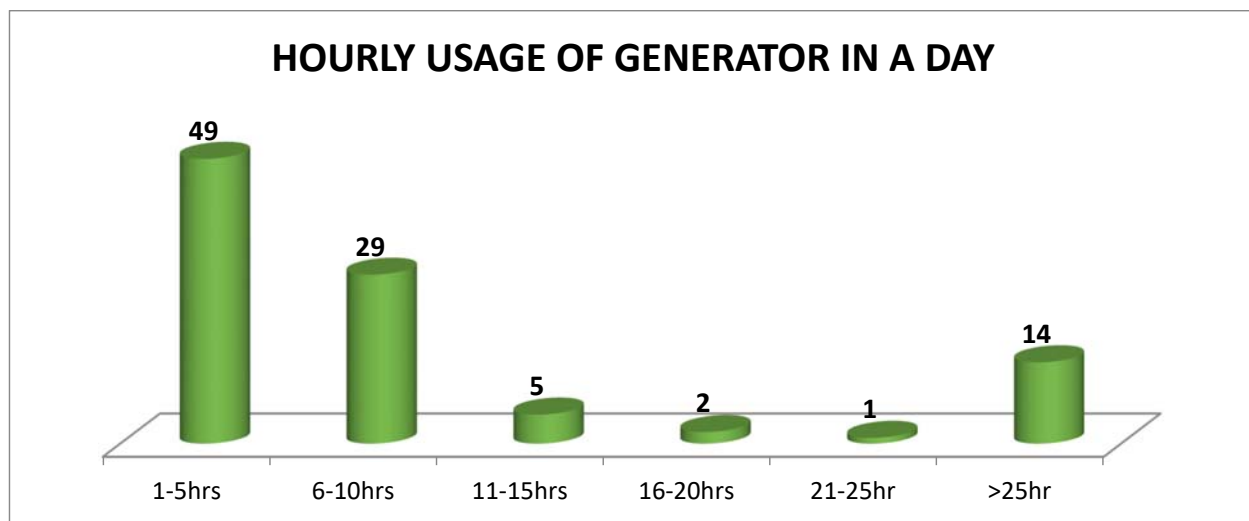
Respondents were asked to indicate the number of generators use as the alternative source of energy. 81% of the total sampled households was found to have one generator, 7% reported to depend on two (2) generators, 1% responded said that they have three (3) generators while 12% have more than three (3) generators.

NUMBER OF DAYS GENERATOR WAS USED IN A MONTH



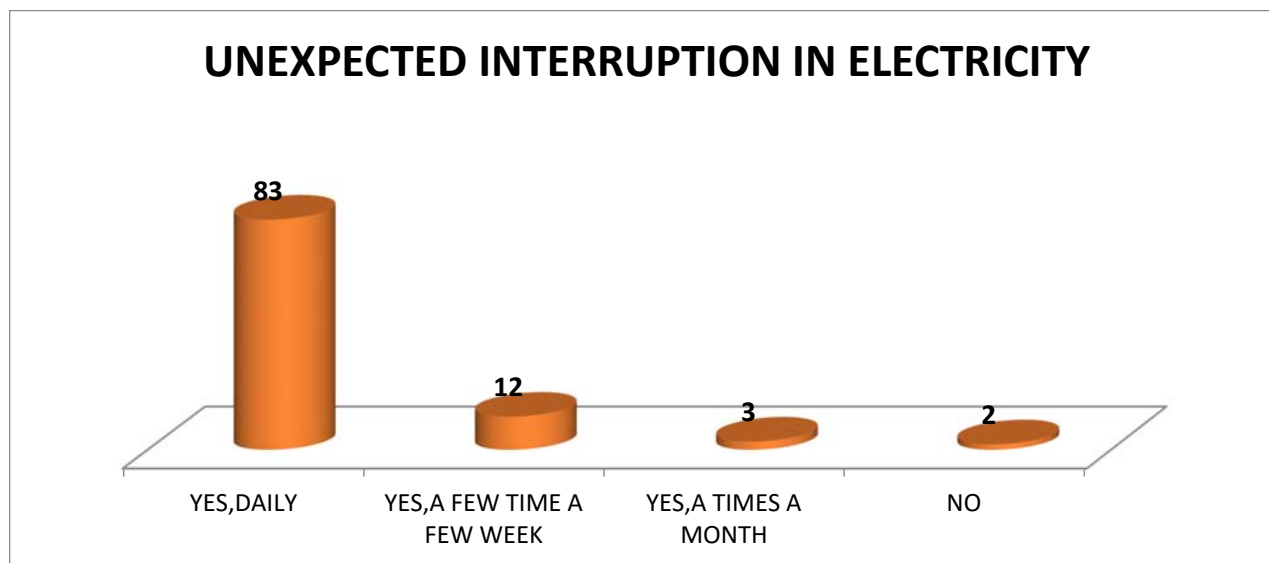
The survey revealed that 18% used generator between 6 to 10 days in a month, 16% used generator between 11 to 15 days in a month, 15% used generator between 1 to 5 days in a month, 11% used generator between 16 to 20 days and also between 26 to 30 days in a month while 10% used generator between 21 to 25 days in a month.

HOURLY USAGE OF GENERATORS IN A DAY



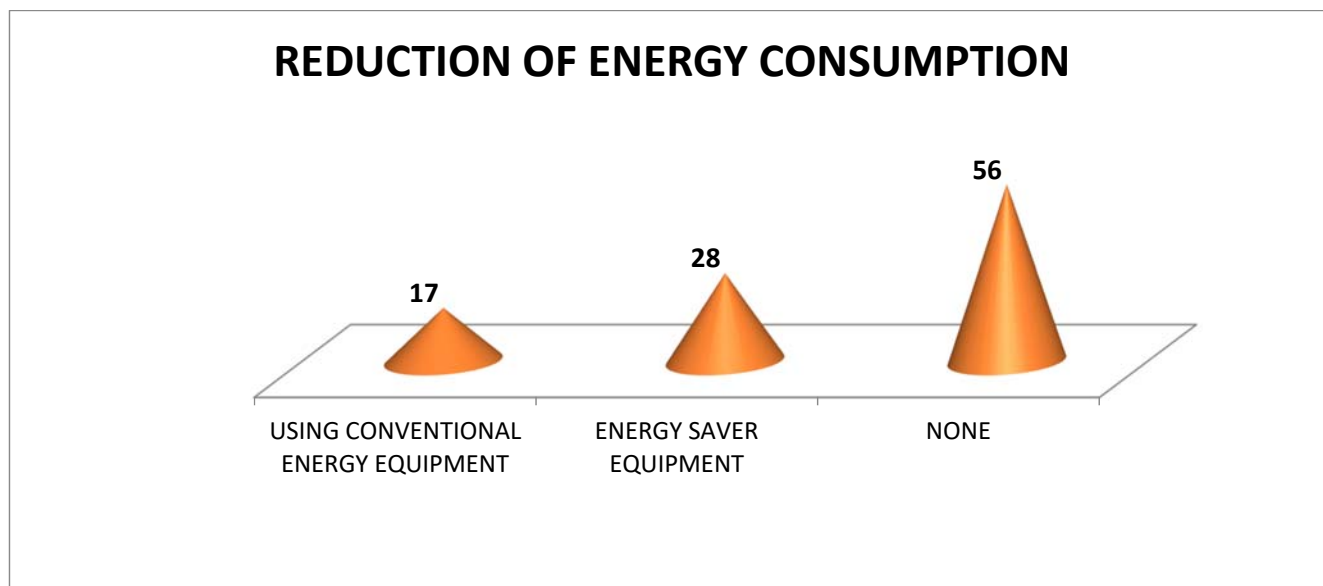
In 2016 the percentage of individuals that use generator for a period of 1-5hrs in a day increases to 49%. At the same time, the percentage of households that put on their generators between 6-10hrs in a day slightly decreased to 29%. 5% claimed to run their generators for 1hrs, 2% reported 11-15hrs per day while 2% of the sampled put on generators for a period of 16-20hrs and 21-24hrs in a day respectively.

EXPERIENCE UNEXPECTED INTERRUPTIONS IN ELECTRICITY SUPPLY



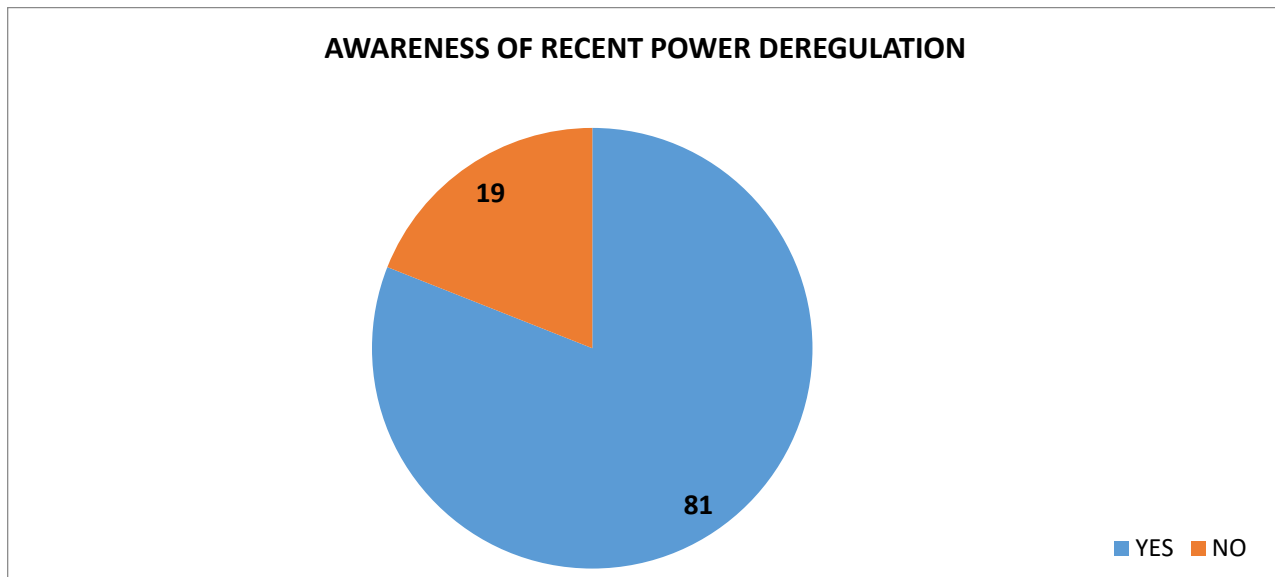
Electricity is the preferred form of energy use among the households; respondents expressed a lot of frustration with the supply. Erratic supply and high tariff were the two main constraints mentioned by respondents. About 83% of the households cited irregular supply as main problem, saying that they experience unexpected interruptions of electricity on daily basis, 12% reported interruption few times a week, 3% claimed interruptions only few times in a month and 2% said they do not experience unexpected interruptions of electricity in their area.

REDUCTION OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION



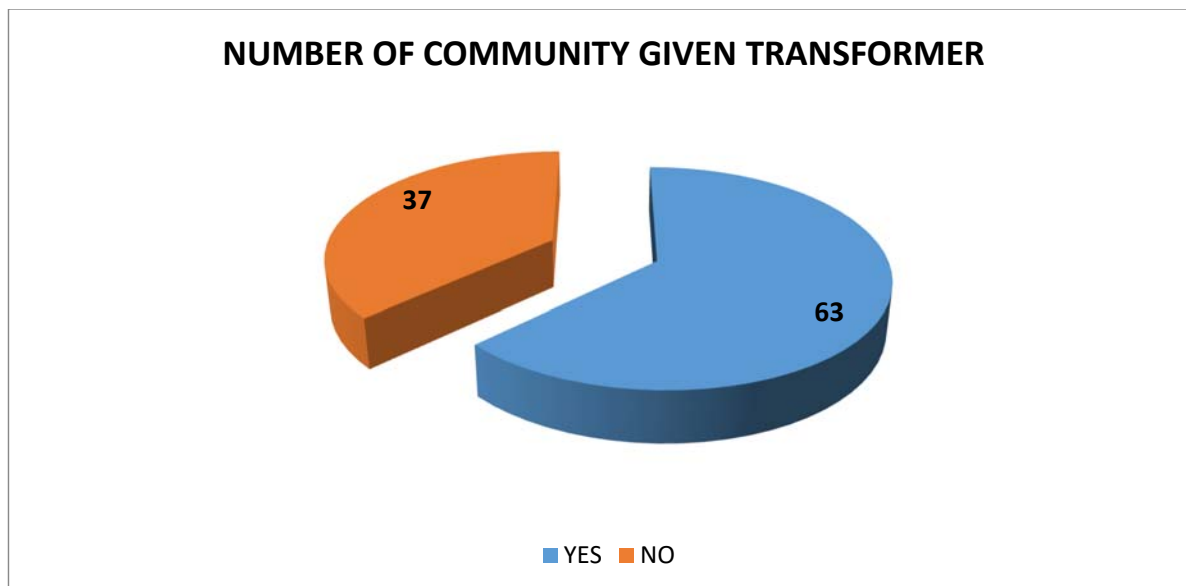
The survey result indicated that 28% of the sampled households used energy saver equipment as preferred source, 17% made used of convectional energy equipment and 56% claimed not to use any.

AWARENESS OF RECENT POWER DEREGULATION



Power deregulation is used to introduce competition into the electricity industry. This is done by allowing consumers to decide from whom they buy their power supply. The power market has been basically monopolized. If available, options are provided to consumers to choose between different types of power supplying companies. In line with, thus the survey revealed the level of awareness of power deregulation by the consumers. 81% of respondents were said to be aware of deregulation while 19% claimed no awareness.

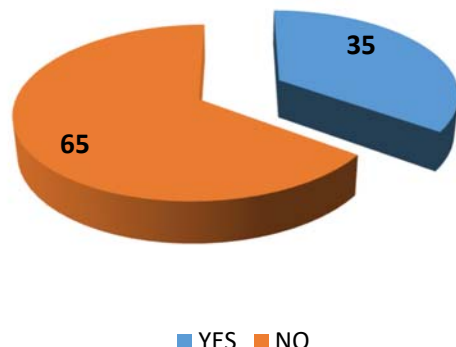
NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES GIVEN TRANSFORMERS BY GOVERNMENT



The investigation revealed that 63% of the sampled households were given transformers by the Government in their communities while 37% were not given, there is slight increase in the distribution of transformer to the communities over previous years figure.

AWARENESS OF ENERGY SAVER EQUIPMENT AND FITTINGS

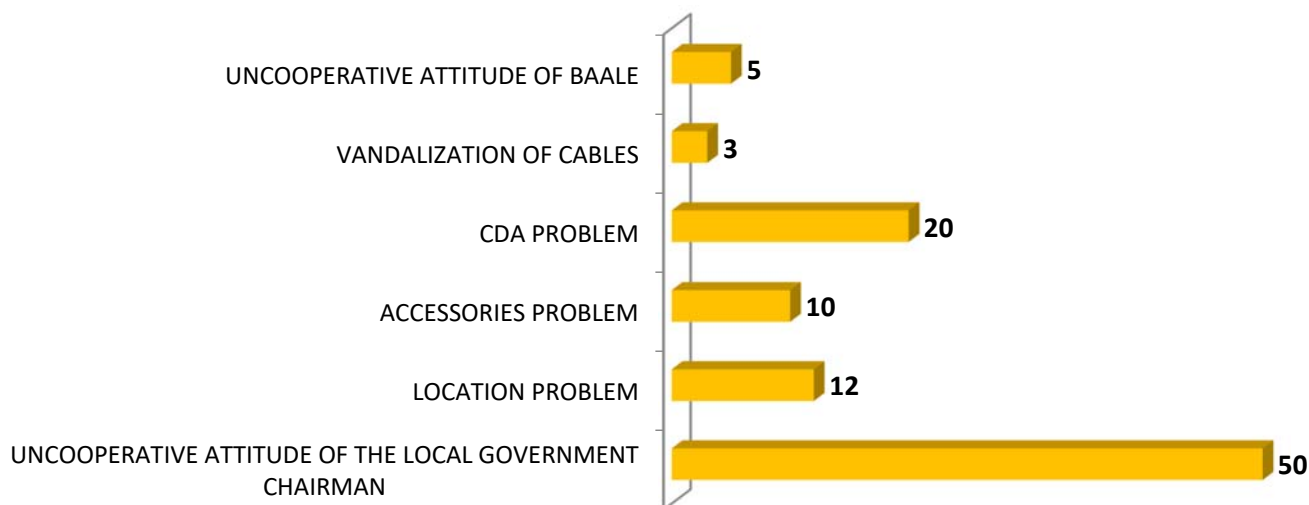
ENERGY SAVER EQUIPMENT AND FITTING



The survey result showed that an estimated 35% of sampled households were aware of energy saver equipment and fittings in 2016 which was an increase over the previous year, further study revealed that 65% were unaware of energy saver equipment and fittings.

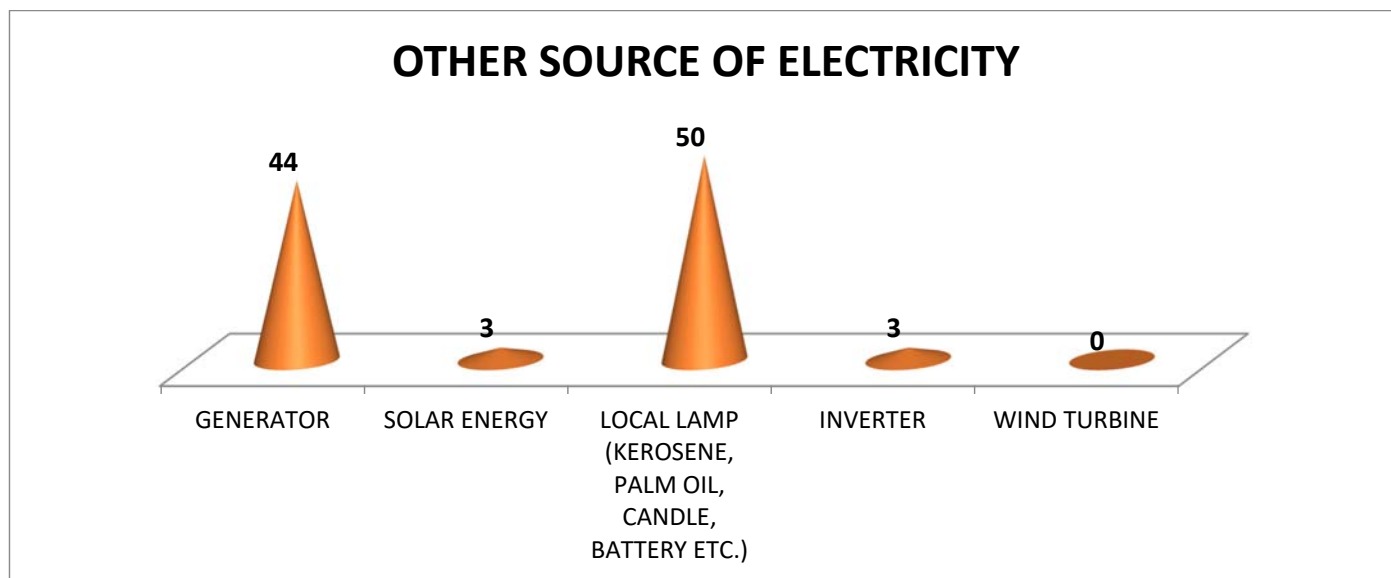
REASON FOR NON-CONNECTION TO NATIONAL GRID

NON CONNECTION TO THE NATIONAL GRID



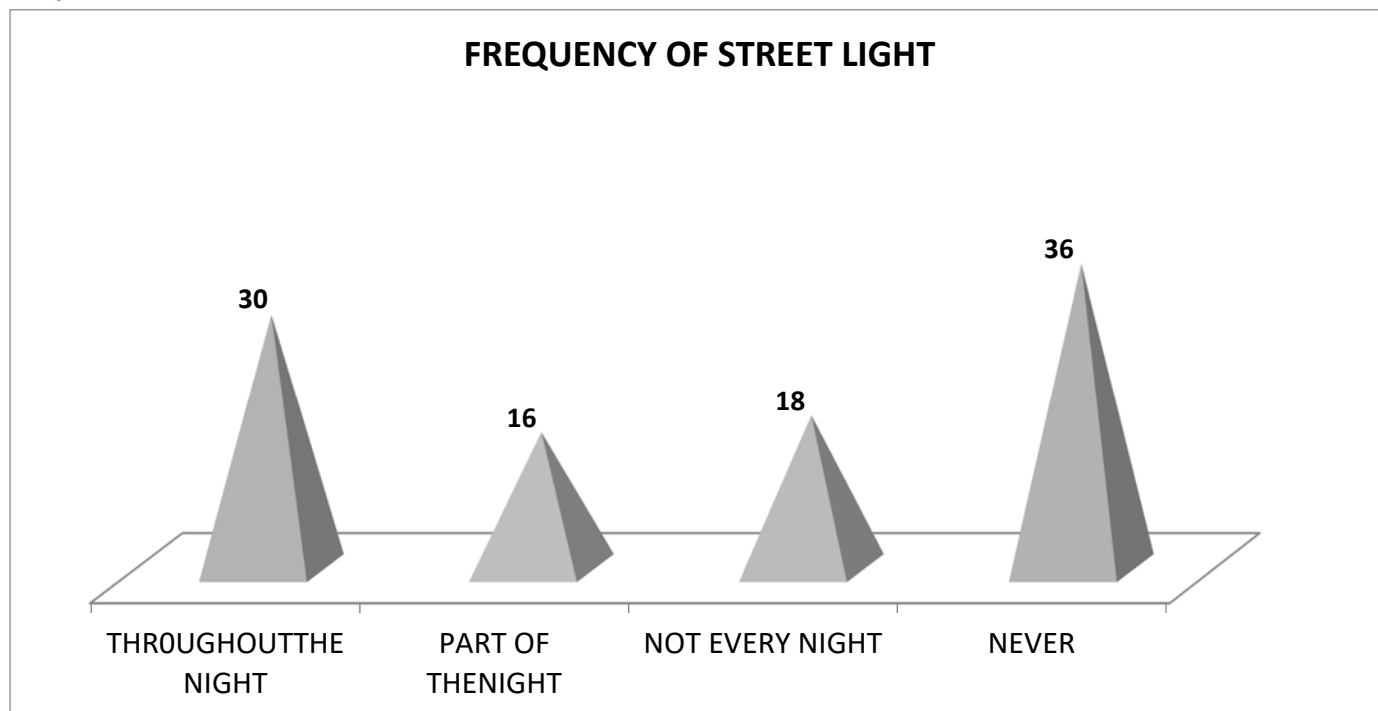
During the survey, the reason for non-connection to the national grid was investigated. 50% respondents stated that they were not connected due to uncooperative attitude of the Local G0vernment Chairman, 12% affirmed that it was due to the Location problem, 10% ascertained that non- connection was due accessories problem,20% is due to the CDA problem while 3% and 5% cause by uncooperative attitude and vandalisation of cables.

OTHER SOURCES OF LIGHT



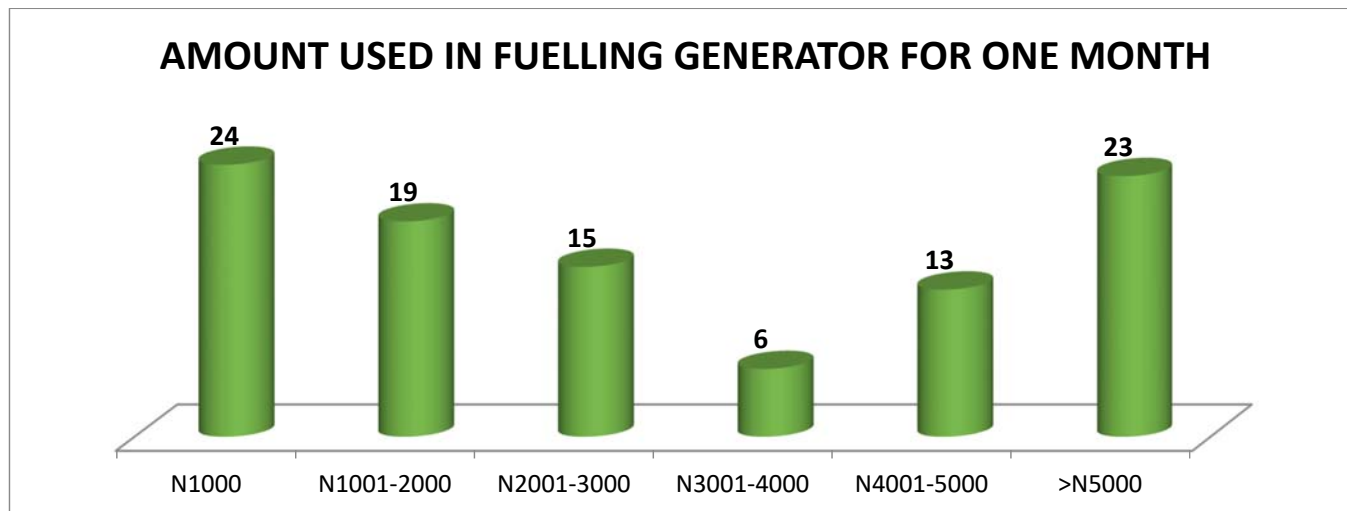
Five forms of energy services are mainly used in all households in the communities. These are electricity from PHCN, Generator, Solar Energy, Local Lamp, Inverter and Wind Turbine. About 44% percent of the respondents use generator, while Solar Energy is used by 3% percent, local Lamp use accounted for 50% while respondents for the used of inverter as other source of electricity are minimal. Our finding was that electricity is still the preferred energy service used.

FREQUENCY OF STREET LIGHT ON



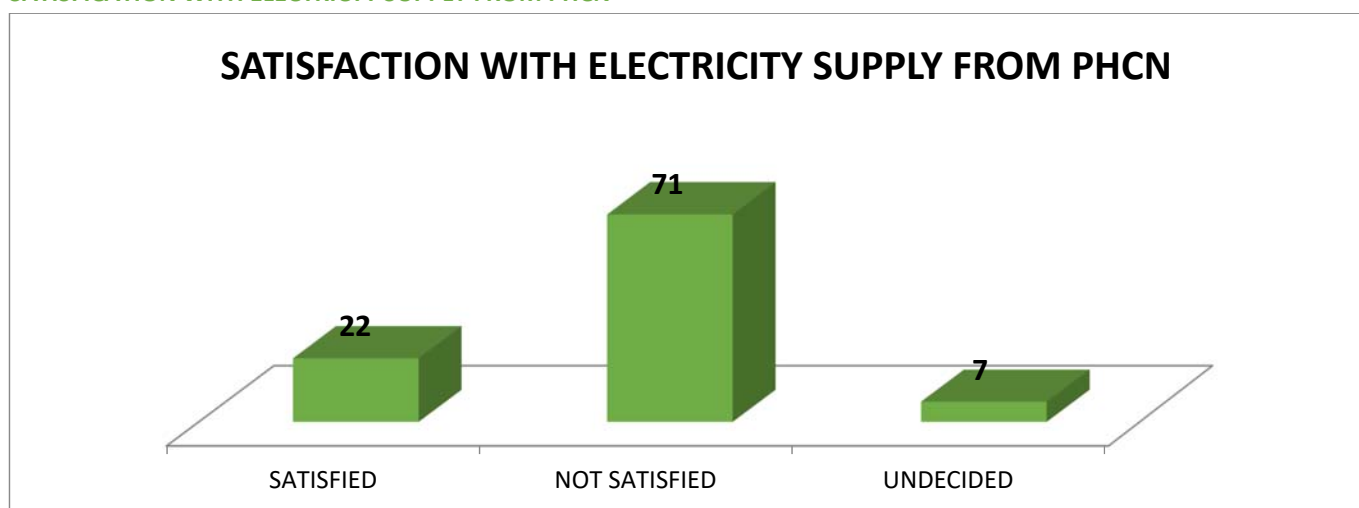
In 2016, there was slight improvement in street lighting on and of 30% of the communities sampled, tends to have their street light on throughout the night; 16% have them in some part of the night; 18% recorded that they were not on every night while 36% never had it on. Breakdown revealed that, the respondents from Surulere (8%), Imota (27%), each Ojodu (15%) and Lagos Mainland (23%) respectively claimed to have their street light on throughout the night.

AMOUNT USED TO FUEL GENERATOR IN THE PAST ONE MONTH



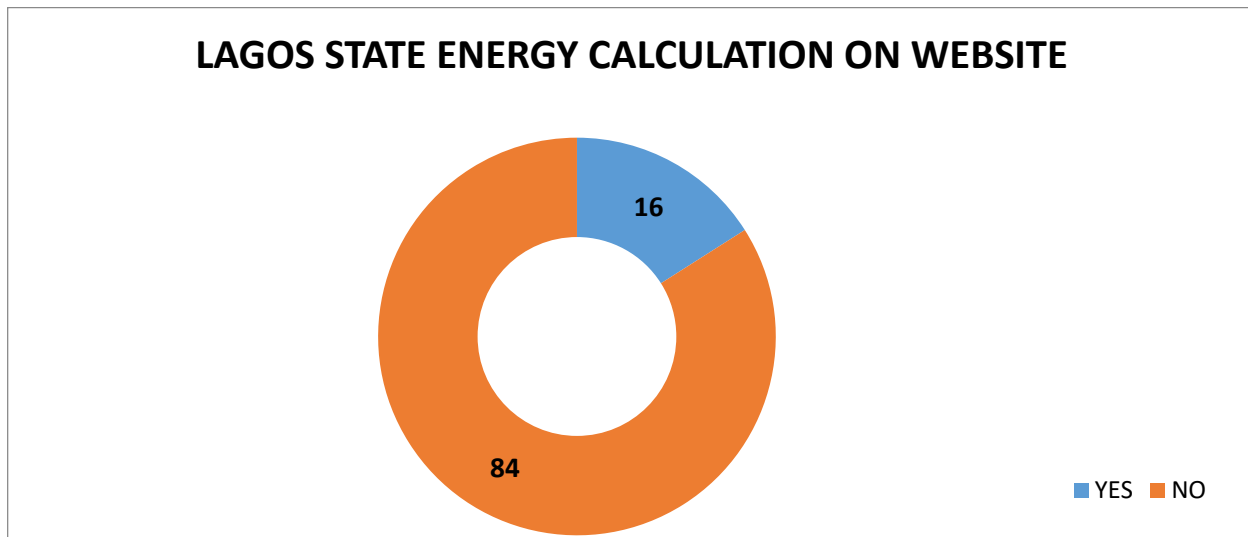
The survey revealed that the percentage amount spent on the use of fuel on monthly/daily basis. 23% respondents spent more than N5000 on fuel for generators on monthly basis, 13% spent N4001-N5000 on fuel, 6% of the sampled households expended N3001-N4000 on fuel, 15% incurred between N2001-N3000, 19% spent N1000-N2000 and 24% respondents spent less than N1000 on fuel per month and that has been occurrently happening.

SATISFICATION WITH ELECTRICTY SUPPLY FROM PHCN



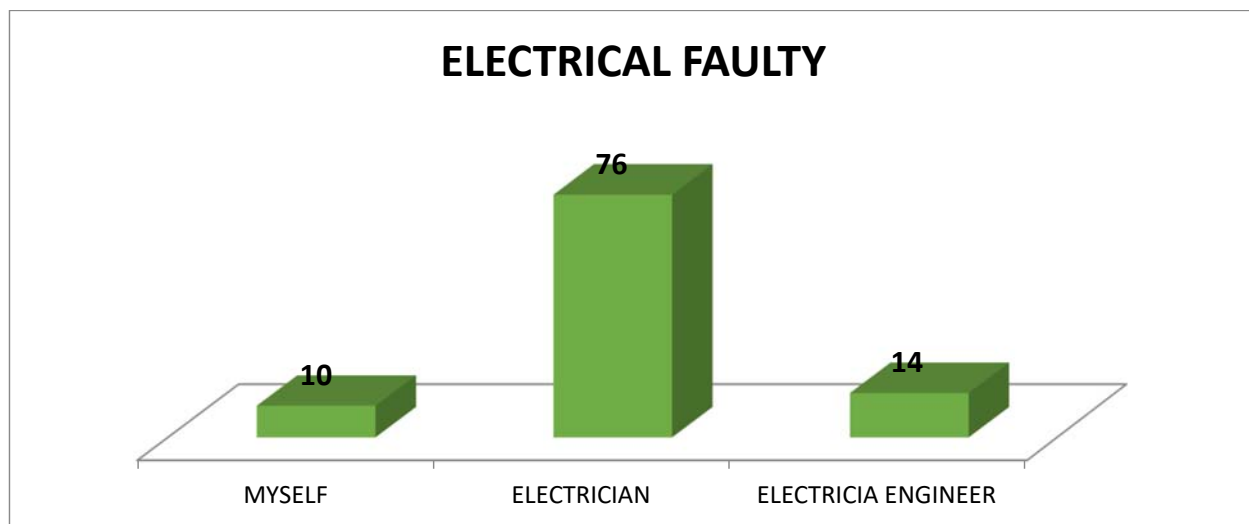
The Study indicated that 71% respondents were not satisfied with the electricity supply in their communities, 22% were satisfied while 7% of the sampled were undecided whereas, 71% respondent not satisfied, having a slight improvement over the preceding year on the side of dissatisfaction with the supply.

AWARENESS OF ENERGY CALCULATOR ON LAGOS STATE WEBSITE



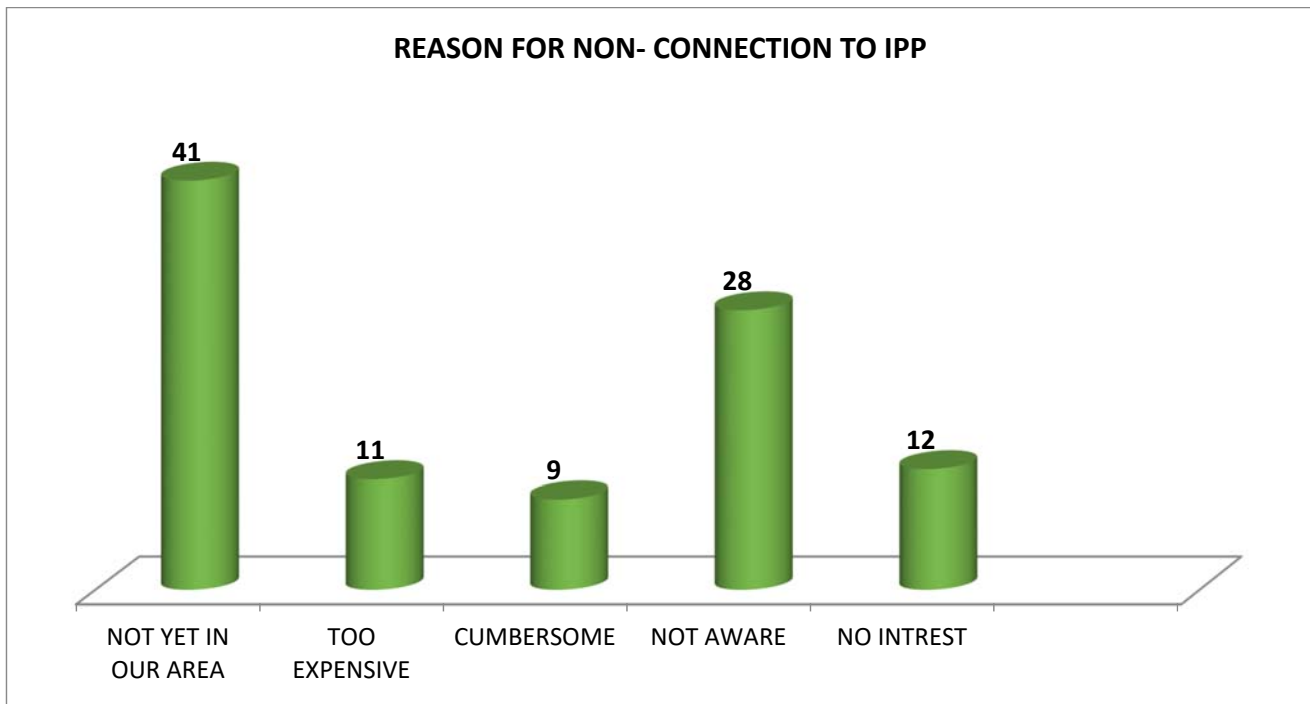
Lagos State Electricity Board had sited on its website a household energy and emission calculator for the calculation of electricity consumed by households. In accordance with this, the survey tried to uncover the degree of awareness of Lagos citizenry. The analysis noted as for the awareness of Lagos State Energy Calculator Website only 16% respondents were aware, while 84% of the households sampled were not aware of the energy calculator on Lagos State website.

REPAIR OF HOUSEHOLD ELECTRICAL FAULT

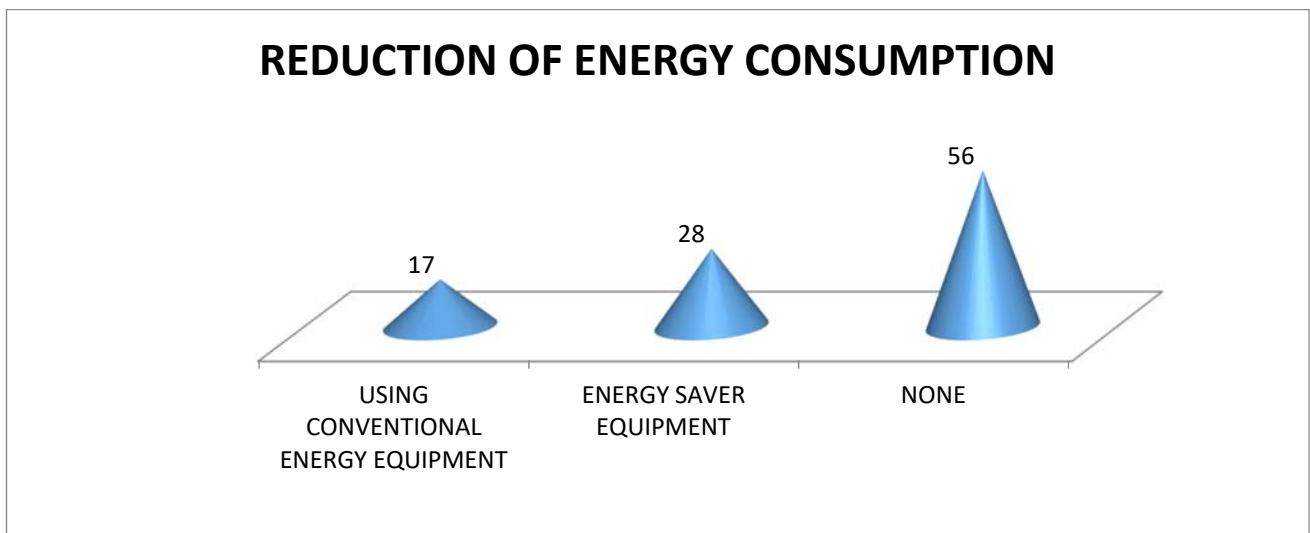


This survey interviewed respondents on how repairs of household electrical appliances were done. In the course of the analysis, 76% responded that their repairs were done by electricians (Artisans) while, 10% said repairs were done by themselves and 14% employed the services of electrical engineer.

REASON FOR NON- CONNECTION TO IPP

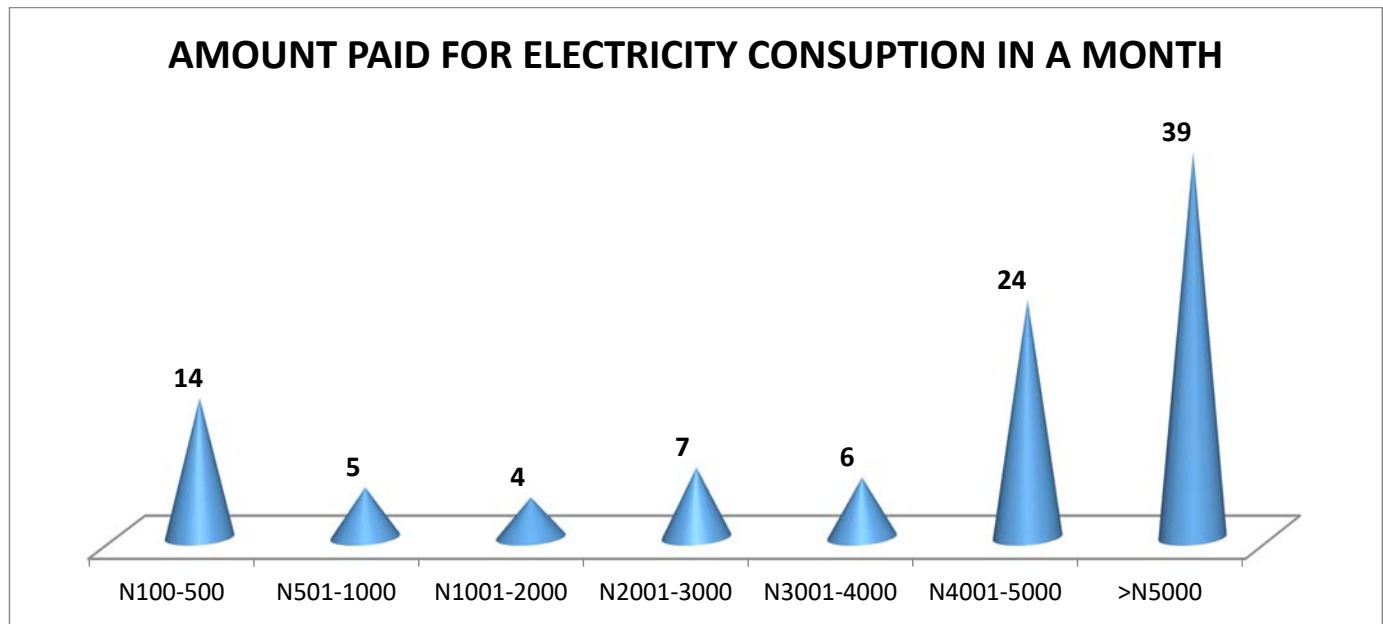


REDUCTION OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION



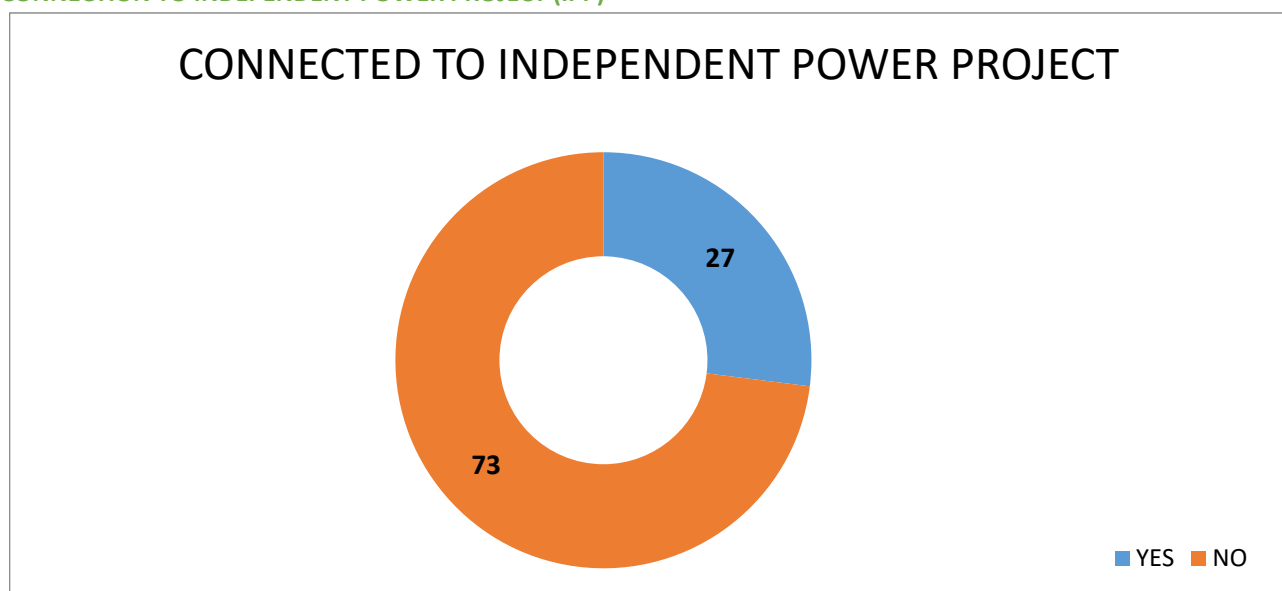
The survey result indicated that 28% of the sampled households used energy saver equipment , 17% made used of convectional energy equipment and 56% claimed not to use any.

AMOUNT PAID FOR ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION IN A MONTH



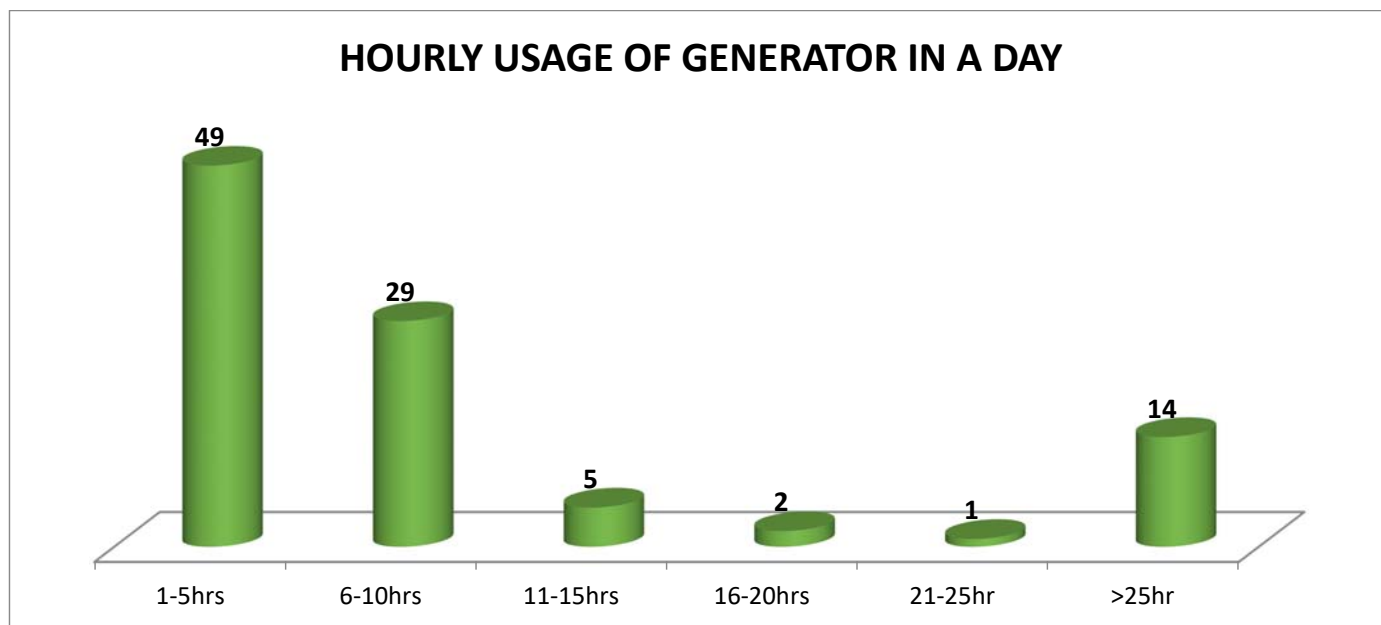
Despite the irregular supply, community members still have to settle high bills on monthly basis. This is because the (PHCN) usually generates bills based on estimated rates rather than actual power consumption. Therefore, even though electricity supply may be erratic and consumers try to conserve energy by turning off their appliances when not in use, their bill stays the same. From our survey of 5000 respondents, 39% each of the respondents revealed that they pay more than N5000 and between N2000- N3000 accordingly for electricity per month, 14% pay less than N1000 per month, 7% of the sampled claimed pay between N2000- N3000 on monthly basis, 10% indicated payment at the rate of N3000- N4000 per month and 6% said N4000- N5000 in a month

CONNECTION TO INDEPENDENT POWER PROJECT (IPP)



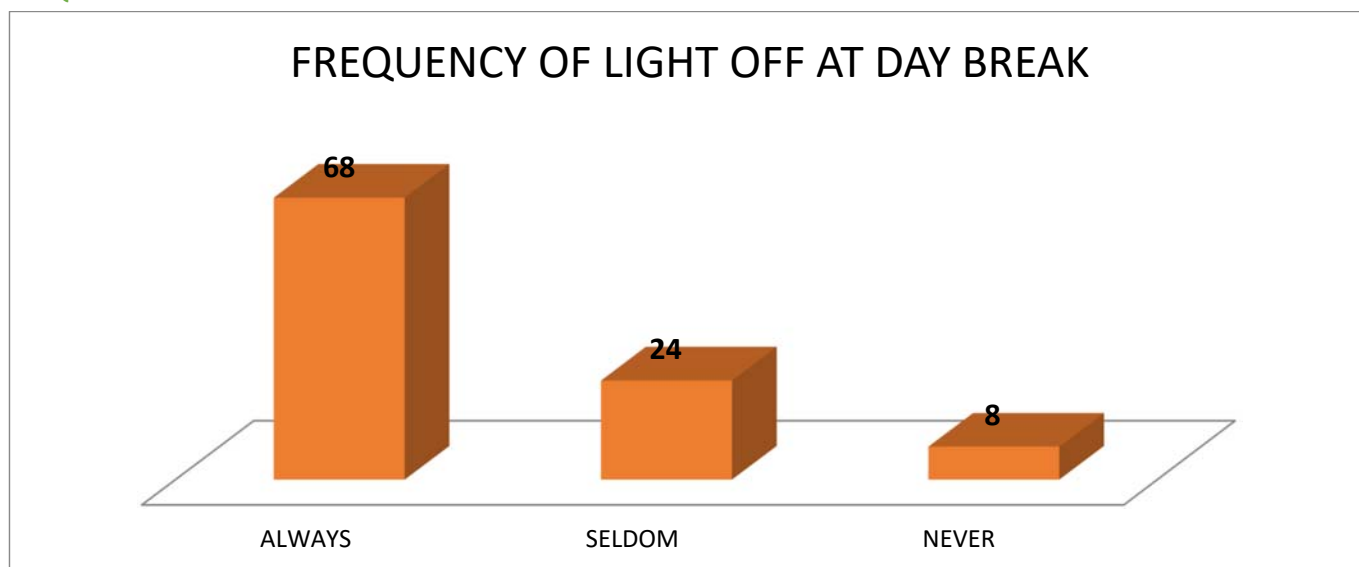
As at the time of the survey, 27% of the sampled were connected to IPP while 73% were not.

HOURLY USAGE OF GENERATOR IN A DAY



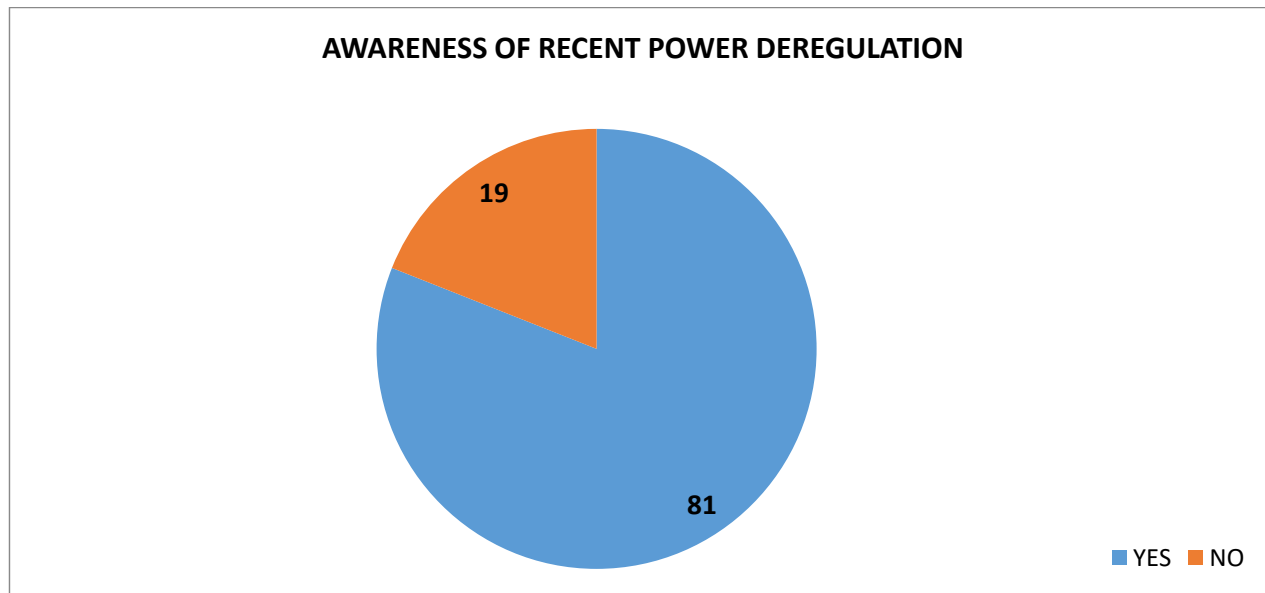
In 2016 the percentage of individuals that use generator for a period of 1-5hrs in a day increases to 49% . At the same time, the percentage of households that put on their generators between 6-10hrs in a day slightly decreased to 29%. 5% claimed to run their generators for 1hrs, 2% reported 11- 15hrs per day while 2% of the sampled put on generators for a period of 16- 20hrs and 21- 24hrs in a day respectively. The use of generator for 1- 5hrs per day was paramount in Ikosi Isheri (90%), Igbogbo Bayeiku (86%), Eti Osa (100%), Ojokoro (100%) and Obalende (96%).

FREQUENCY OF LIGHT OFF AT DAY BREAK



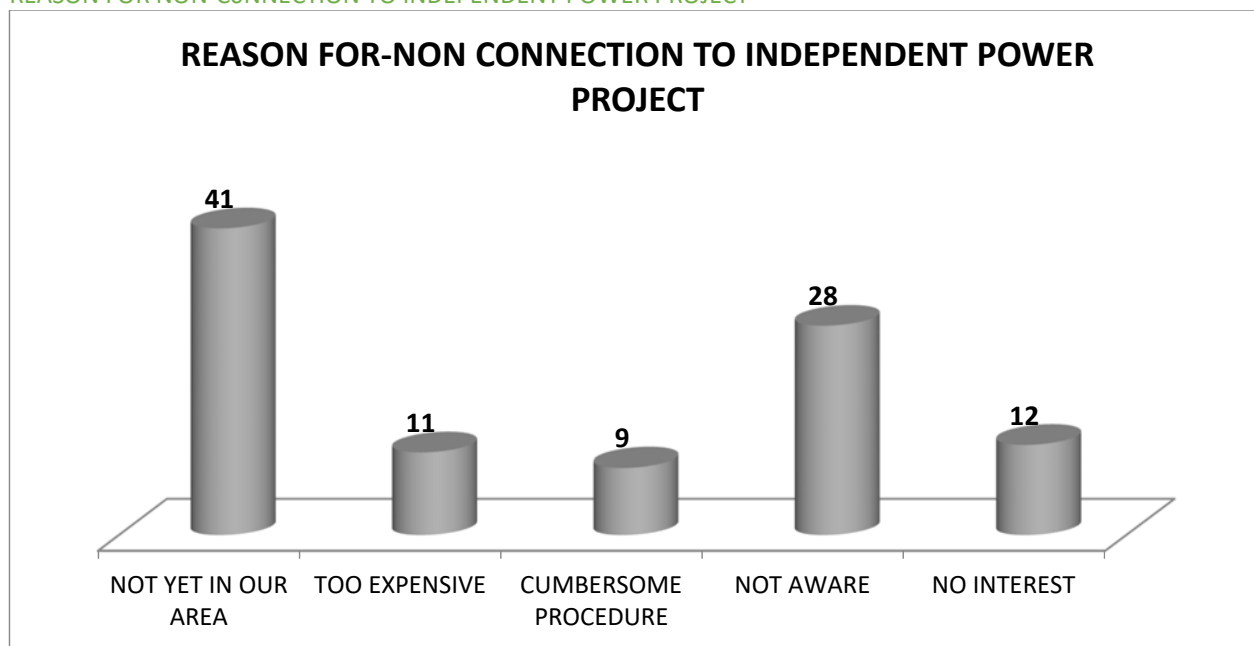
The percentage of households that always switch off their light at day break increased from 59% to 68% in 2016 while those that rarely switch off their light at day break decreased from 34% to 24% based on the respondent view and those that never put off the light accounted for 8% repeatedly.

AWARENESS OF RECENT POWER DEREGULATION



Power deregulation is used to introduce competition into the electricity industry. This is done by allowing consumers to decide from whom they buy their power supply. The power market has been basically monopolized. If available, options are provided to consumers to choose between different types of power supplying companies. In line with, the survey revealed the level of awareness of power deregulation by the consumers. 81% of respondents said to be aware of deregulation while 19% claimed no awareness.

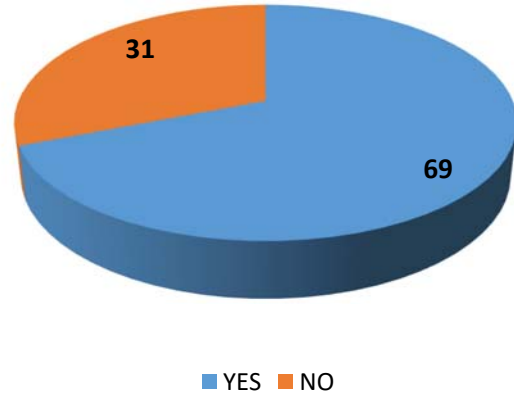
REASON FOR NON-CONNECTION TO INDEPENDENT POWER PROJECT



The analysis showed that 41% of the households sampled complained that the reason for not connecting to the IPP was because it was not yet in their area, 11% respondents said it was expensive, 9% complained of the cumbersomeness involved in the connection process, 28% of the sampled claimed not to be aware and 12% were not interested.

RECEIVE OF ESTIMATED ENERGY BILL OR METER ENERGY CONSUMED BILL

RECEIVED OF ESTIMATED ENERGY BILL



The issue of estimated bill was also investigated, it was discovered that 69% of the households complained that PHCN has been giving them estimated bills and that their energy consumption bill has never been based on meter reading while 31% respondents said that their billing has been based on actual meter readings.

PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY



PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY

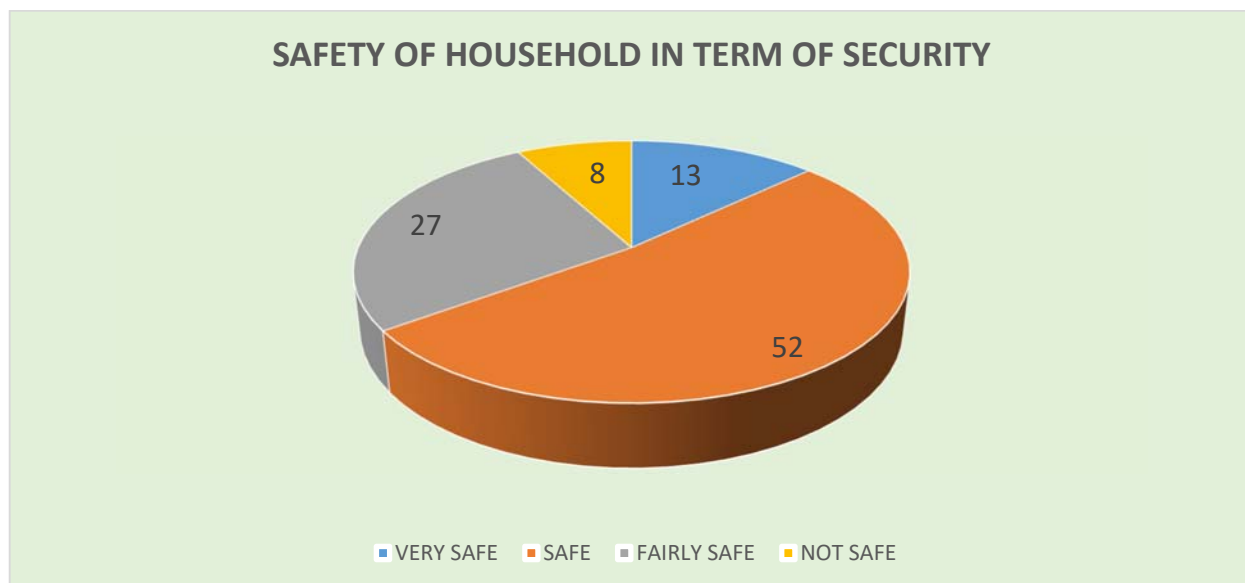
Public Order Safety and Security of lives and properties of the citizenry are the statutory responsibilities of government at all levels. There is clearly much work to be done on the part of security agencies and institutions in Nigeria (both State and Federal) to improve its public's under-standing of institutional competencies and build trust between them. Safety and Security of lives and properties of the citizenry are the basic responsibilities of government at all levels.

In order to reduce the increasing fear of becoming a victim of crime in Lagos State, there is also a need to strengthen community partnerships with the police to facilitate cooperation and communication between Police and the community. The law and order challenge is seriously heightened in megacities. The higher the population density, the more difficult it becomes to keep people in check. When common social disorder crimes are allowed to go unchecked, it creates a conducive atmosphere for festering more serious violent crimes.

It is pertinent for all and sundry to be very careful, vigilant and be a watchdog for our immediate environment as a way of collaborating with the effort of policemen and other security agency.

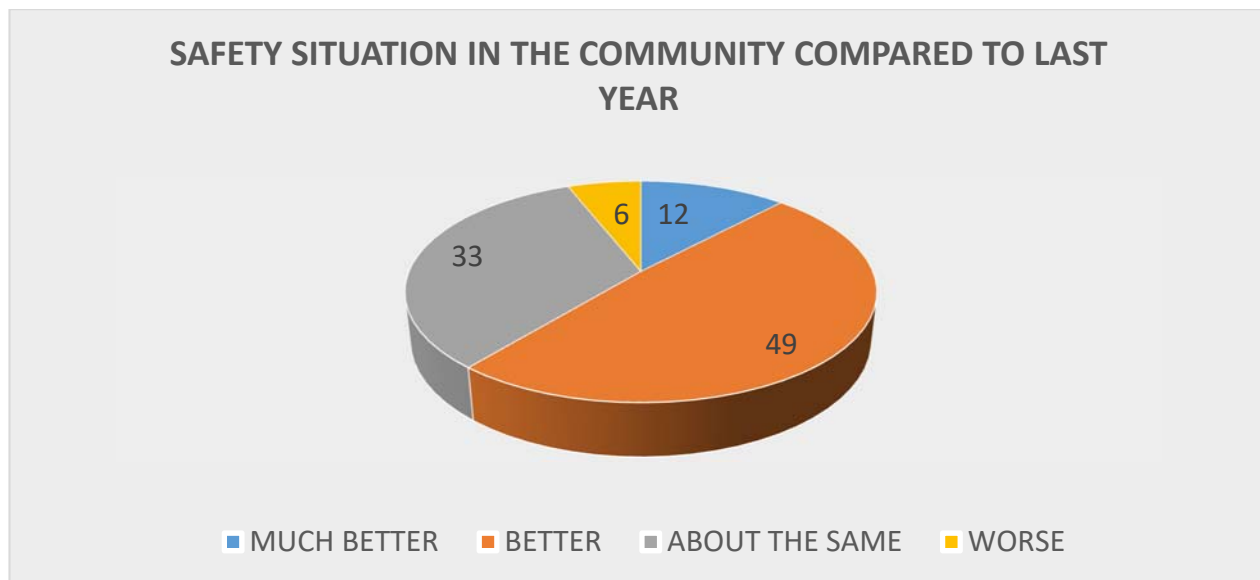
It is therefore necessary to determine the trend and pattern of victimization in the State in order to enhance security and criminal justice. The Survey sought to know if the households were actually victims of any crime and why they think the environment is not safe for their survival.

SAFETY STRUCTURE IN THE COMMUNITY



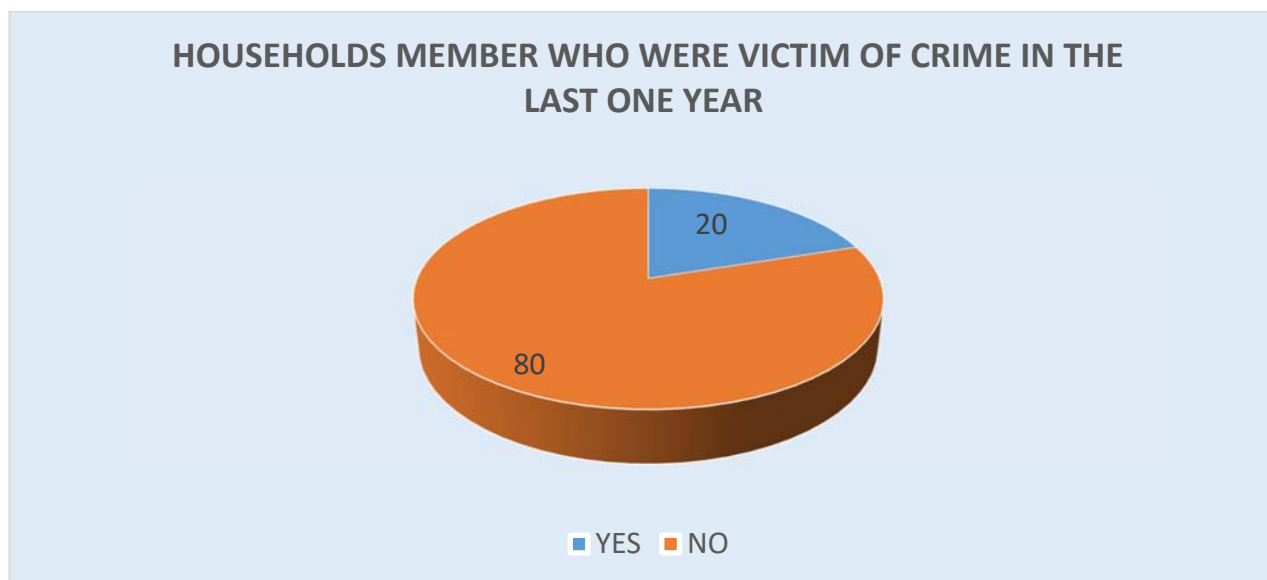
The response of household members in terms level of security revealed that 13% of the respondents felt 'very safe', 52% indicated that they were 'safe', 27% respondents indicated that they were 'fairly safe' while 8% felt they were 'not safe'.

SAFETY SITUATION IN THE COMMUNITY COMPARED TO LAST YEAR



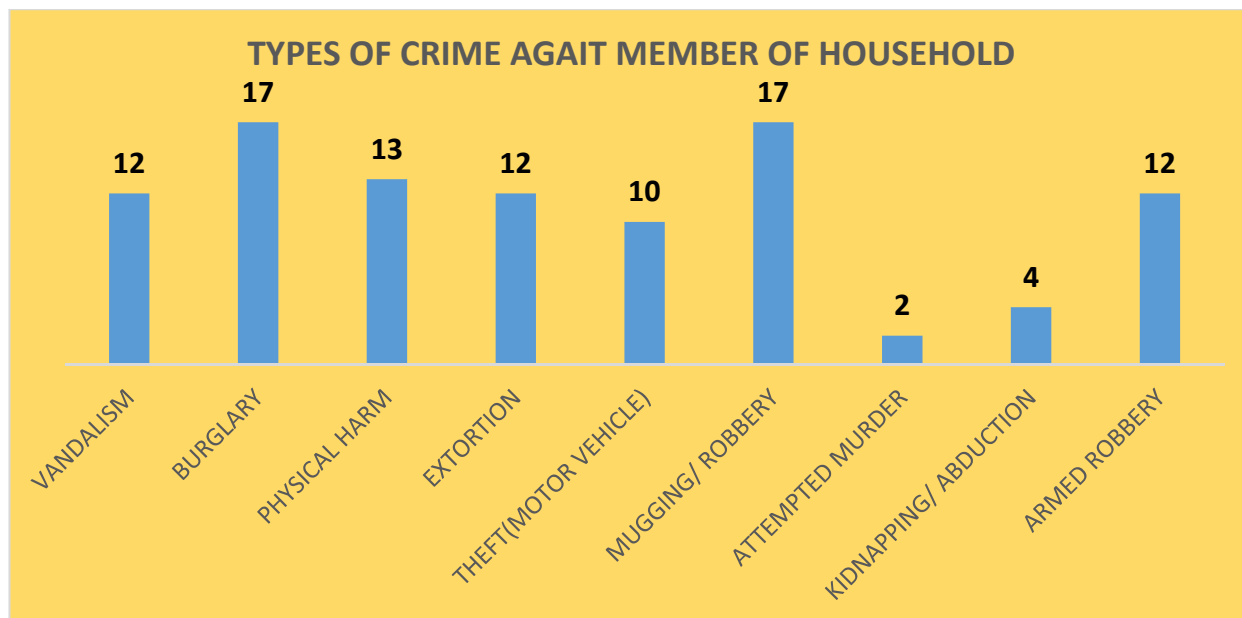
Examining the current Safety situation in the community compared to the previous year, 12% of the respondents said it was much better, 49% confirmed it to be better, 33% said the situation is about the same while only 6% considered it to be worse.

HOUSEHOLD'S WHO HAVE BEEN A VICTIM OF CRIME IN THE LAST ONE YEAR



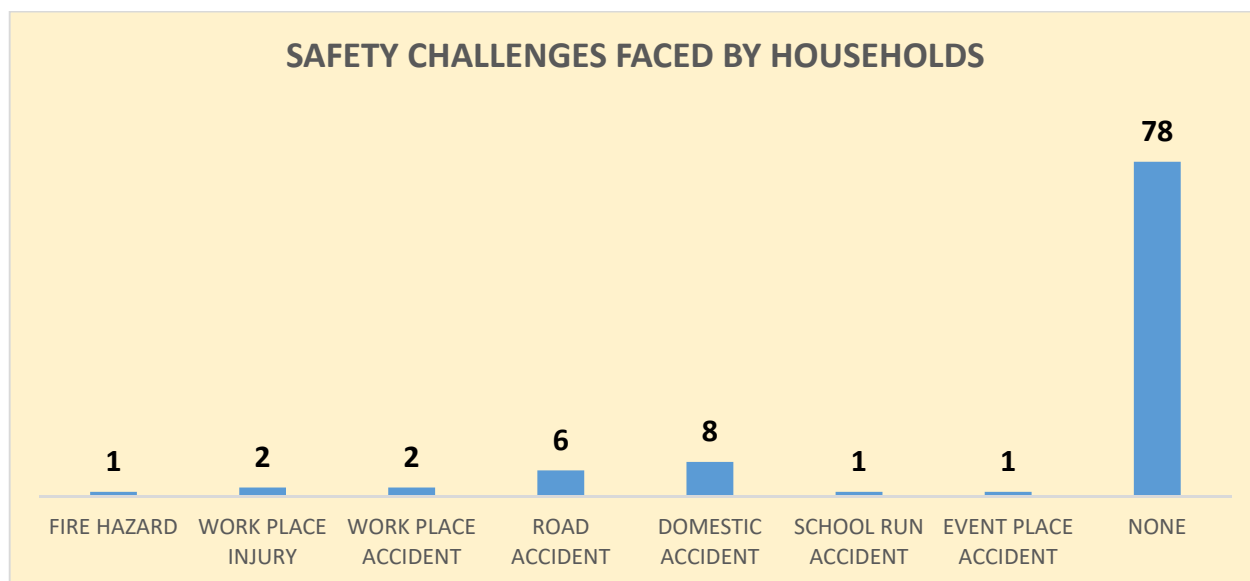
Respondents were asked whether they had been a victim of crime in the last one year. The Survey revealed that 20% of the sampled households indicated that they have been victim of crime in the State as against 13% in the previous year.

TYPES OF CRIME AGAINST MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS



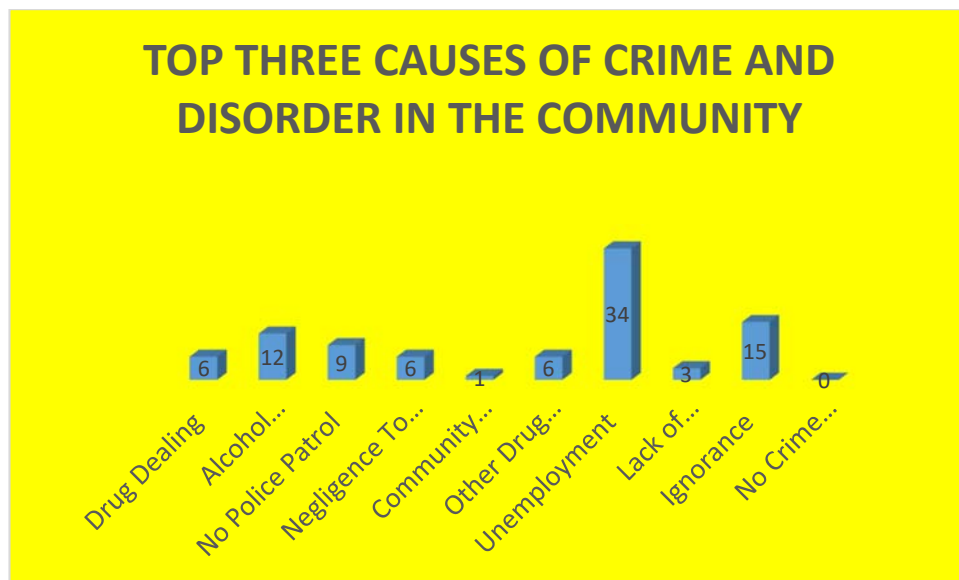
Respondents were asked whether they had been a victim of crime in the last one year. The Survey revealed that 20% of the sampled households indicated that they have been victim of crime in the State as against 13% in the previous year.

SAFETY CHALLENGES FACED BY HOUSEHOLD



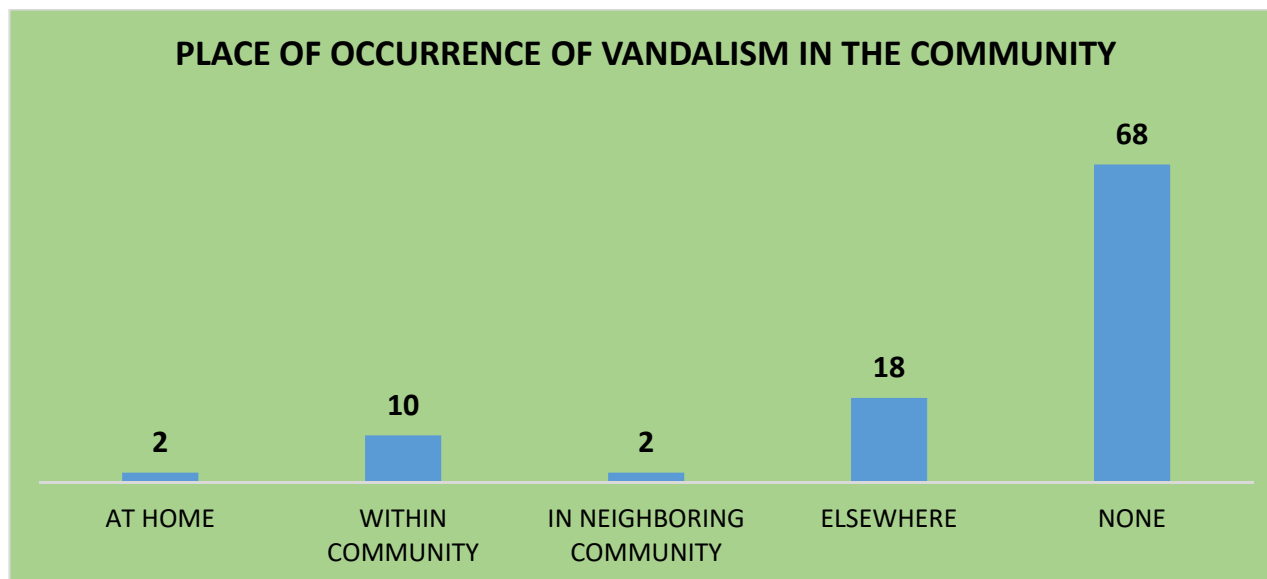
Safety Challenges faced by household members was also investigated. The result shows that 1% face Fire hazard, 2% each experience Work place and work place accident, Road accident (6%), Domestic accident (8%), School Run Accident and Event place Accident (1%) while 78% of the respondents said they have not experience Safety Challenges.

TOP THREE CAUSES OF CRIME AND DISORDER IN THE COMMUNITY



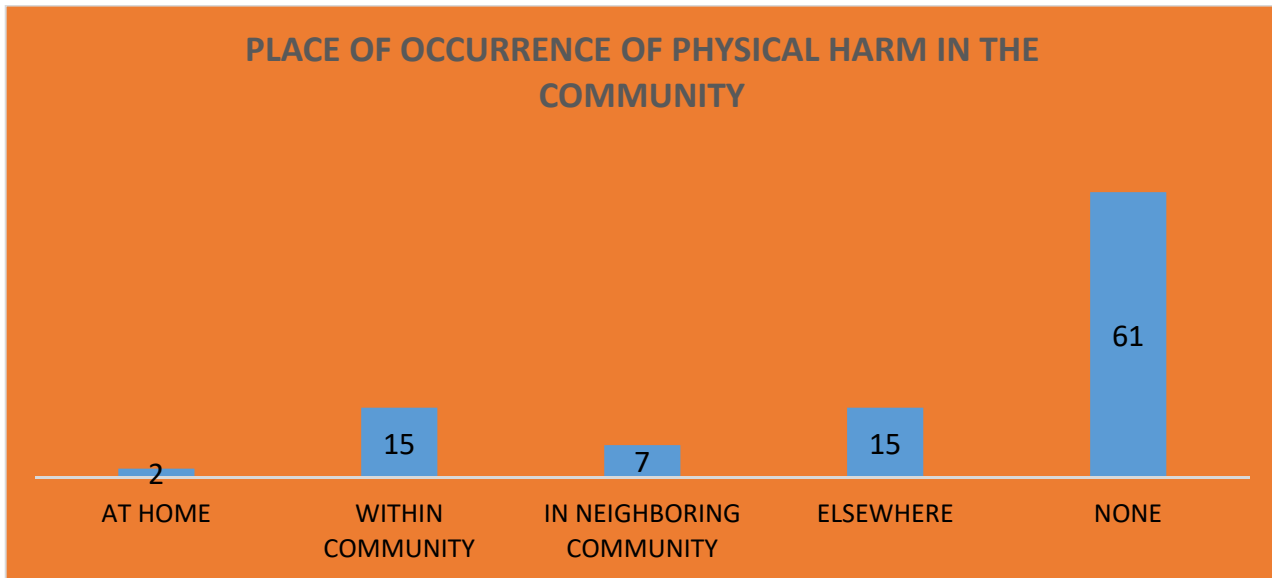
The investigation on the three most causes of crime in the respective areas of Lagos State shows that: Unemployment (34%), Alcohol related crime (12%), other drug related reason(6%), Drug dealing(6%), No police control(9%), Ignorance(15%), Lack of security outfit(OPC,OYABO) (3%),Negligence to safety(6%) and community gate closing(1%).

PLACE OF CRIME OF VANDALISM



Vandalism is one of the crime against members of households and it occurrence within the community was examined. The result shows that 68% of the respondents said it does not occur in their community. 18% claimed elsewhere while in the home and in neighboring community recorded 2% each.

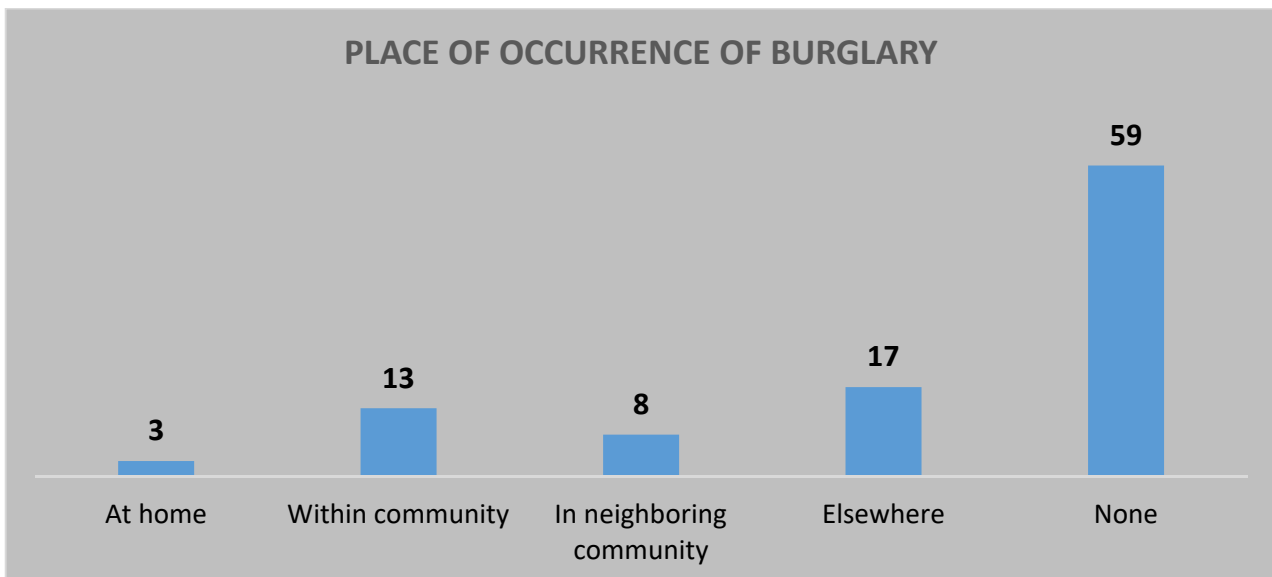
PLACE OF OCCURENCE OF PHYSICAL HARM



The Survey revealed that the occurrence of physical harm 'Within the community' and Elsewhere ranked high with (15%) each, neighbouring community recorded 7% while at home (2%).

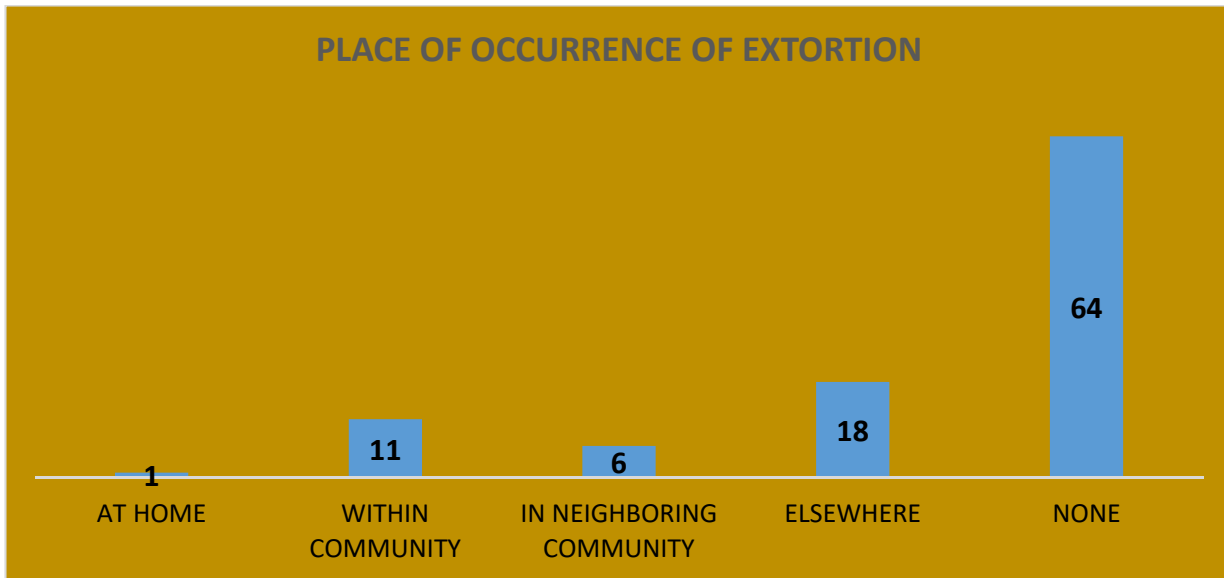
However 61% of respondents in the State confirmed that Physical harm does not occur anywhere in their community.

PLACE OF OCCURENCE OF BURGLARY



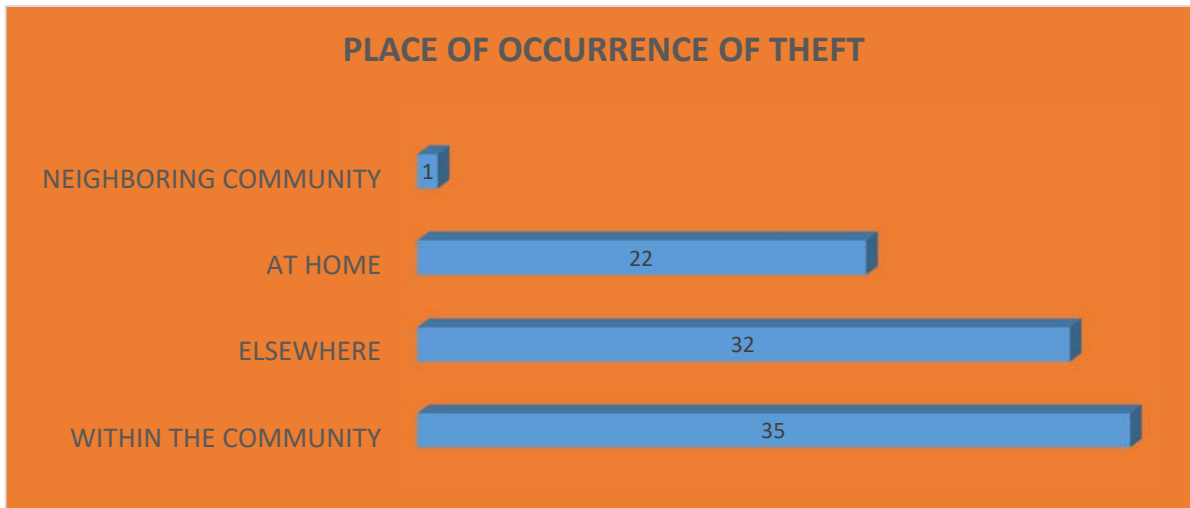
Analysis of the survey shows that majority of the respondents (59%) in the state said that burglary did not occur anywhere within their community during the reporting period. 'Elsewhere' recorded 17% respondents, 'In neighboring community' (8%), 'Within the community' (13%) and 'At home' only 3%.

PLACE OF OCCURENCE OF EXTORTION



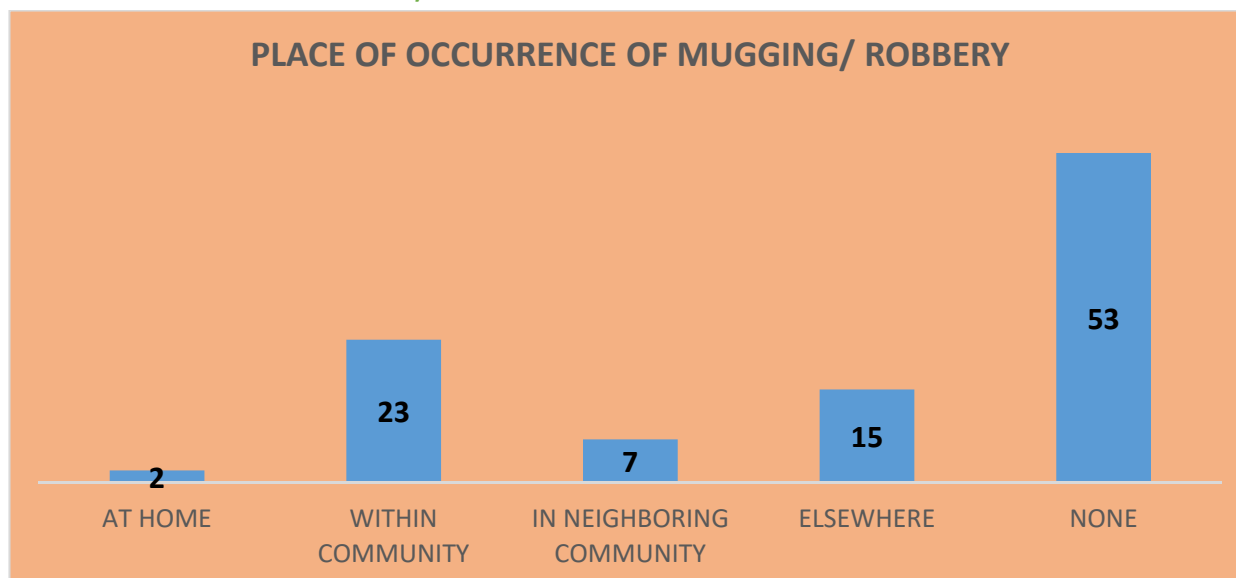
Respondents were asked about the place of occurrence of extortion in their community. 18% indicated it occurs elsewhere in the community. Occurrence of the crime within the community recorded 11% respondents in neighboring community and at home recorded 6% and 1% respectively.

PLACE OF OCCURENCE OF THEFT



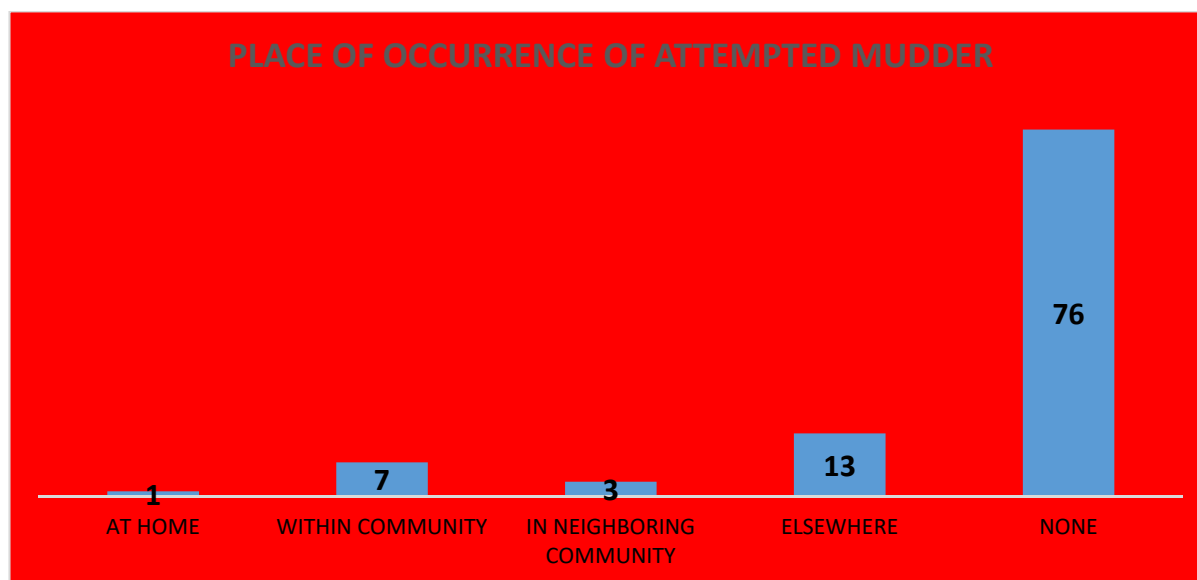
The place of occurrence of crime in the State shows that "theft" was most prevalent "within the community" (35%), 'Elsewhere' (32%), in "at home" (22%) and neighboring community 1

PLACE OF OCCURENCE OF MUGGING/BURGLARY



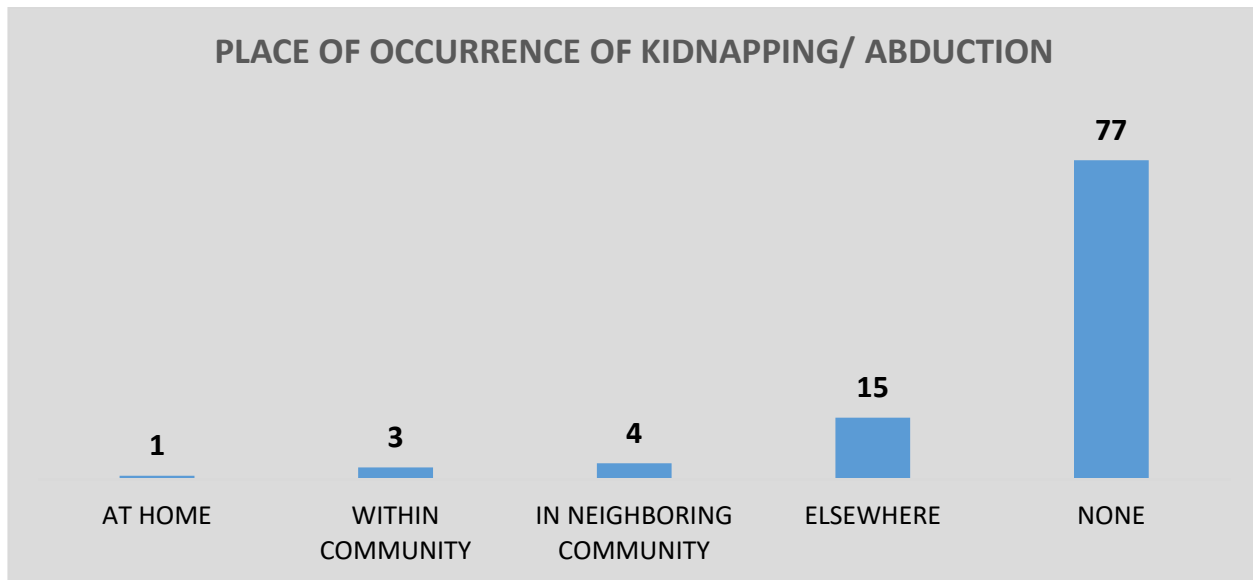
Percentage distribution of respondents in the state who confirmed that Mugging Burglary occur in their community shows that: None occurrence had 53% within the community (23%). Elsewhere in the community (15%) while in neighboring community and At home recorded 7% and 2% respectively.

PLACE OF OCCURENCE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER



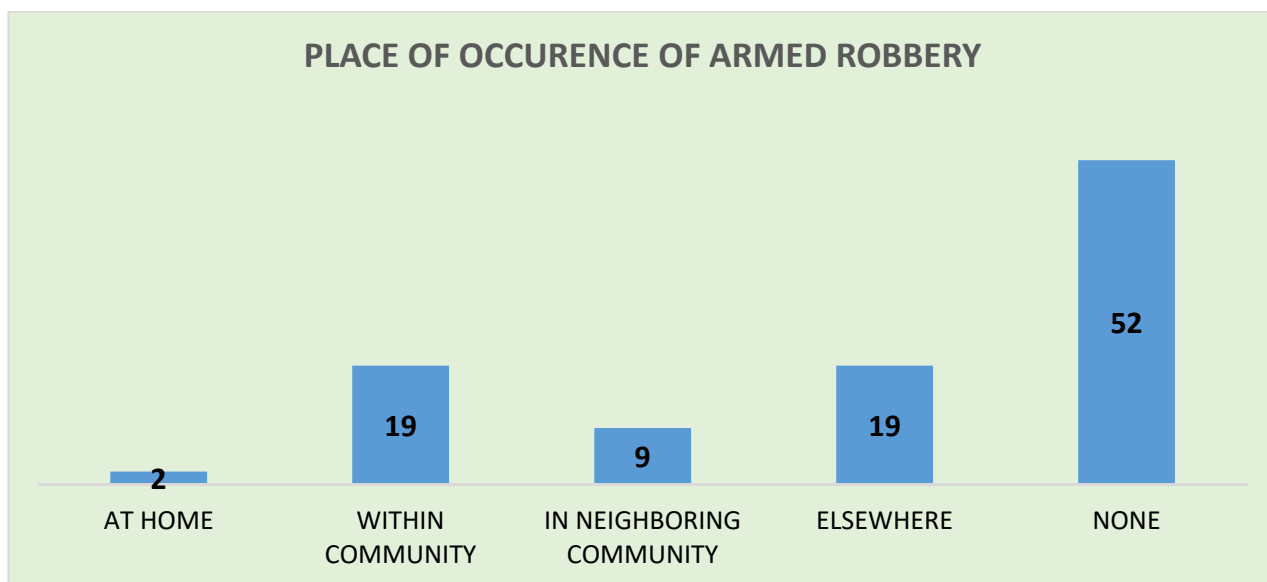
Place of occurrence of attempted murder was also examined during the study and the result shows that majority of respondents across the State (76%) said attempted murder did not occur within their community. 13% said it occurs elsewhere outside their community. Occurrence of attempted murder within the state was attested to by 7% while only 3% and 1% of the neighboring community and At home respectively.

PLACE OF OCCURENCE OF KIDNAPING/ ABDUCTION



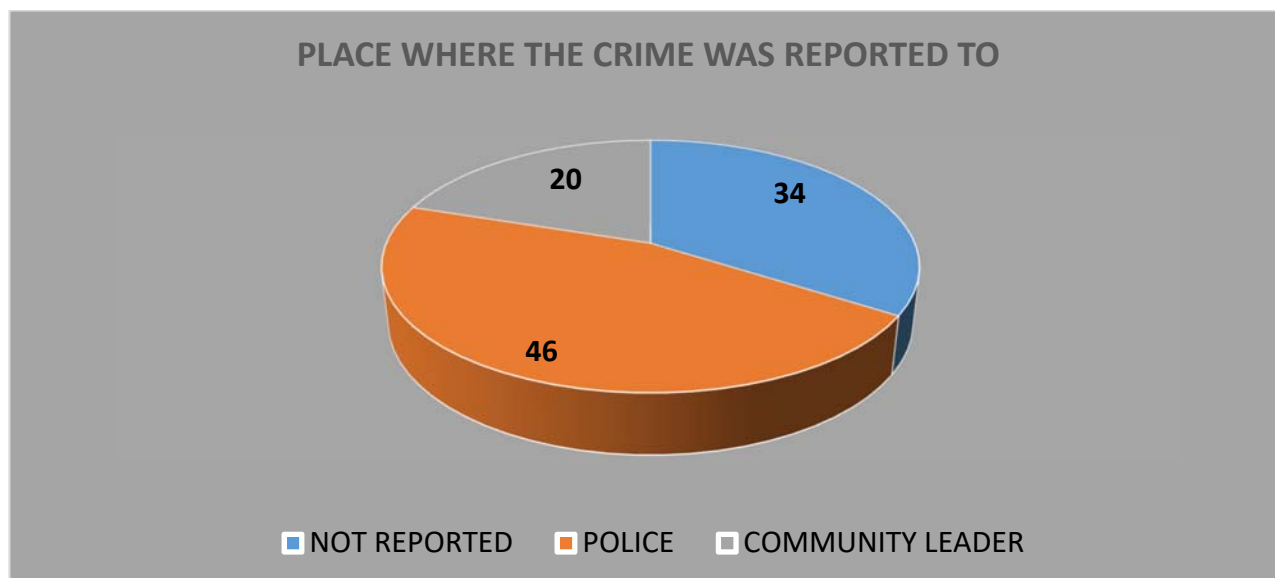
77% of respondents across the state attested to the fact cases of Kidnapping/Abduction did not usually occur in their community while only 3% said the crime occurs within the community. Occurrence of the crime in neighboring community and elsewhere in the State recorded 4% and 15% respondents respectively.

PLACE OF OCCURENCE OF ARMED ROBBERY



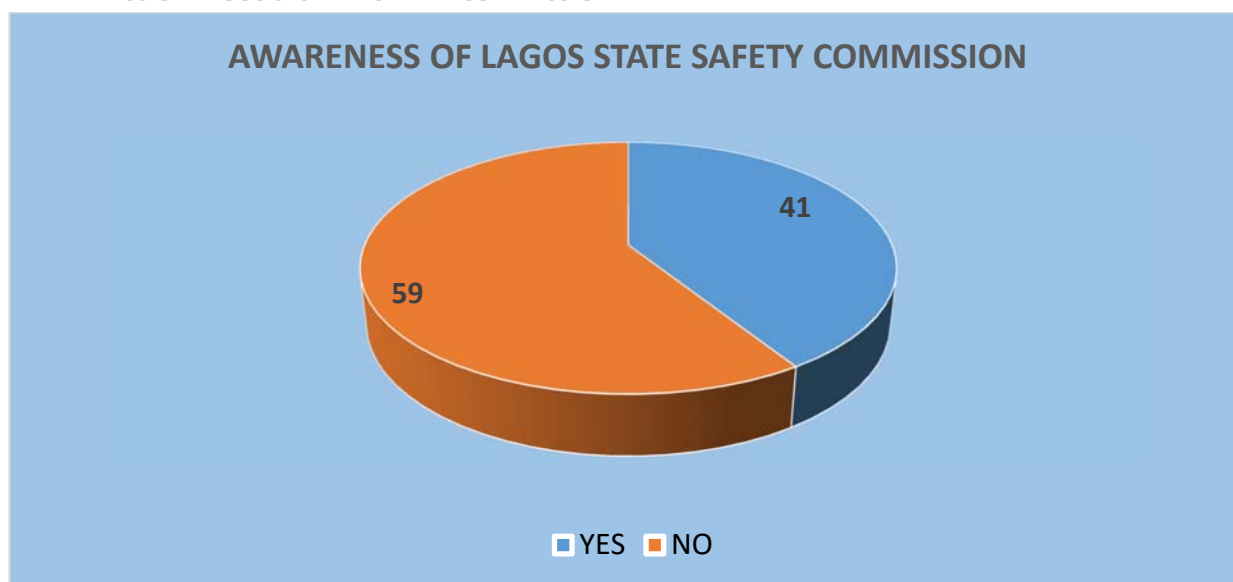
The place of crime from the survey showed that Armed robbery occurred most Elsewhere (19%) and 'Within the community' (19%). In the neighboring community' 9% and 'home indicated' (2%)

PLACE WHERE CRIME WAS REPORTED



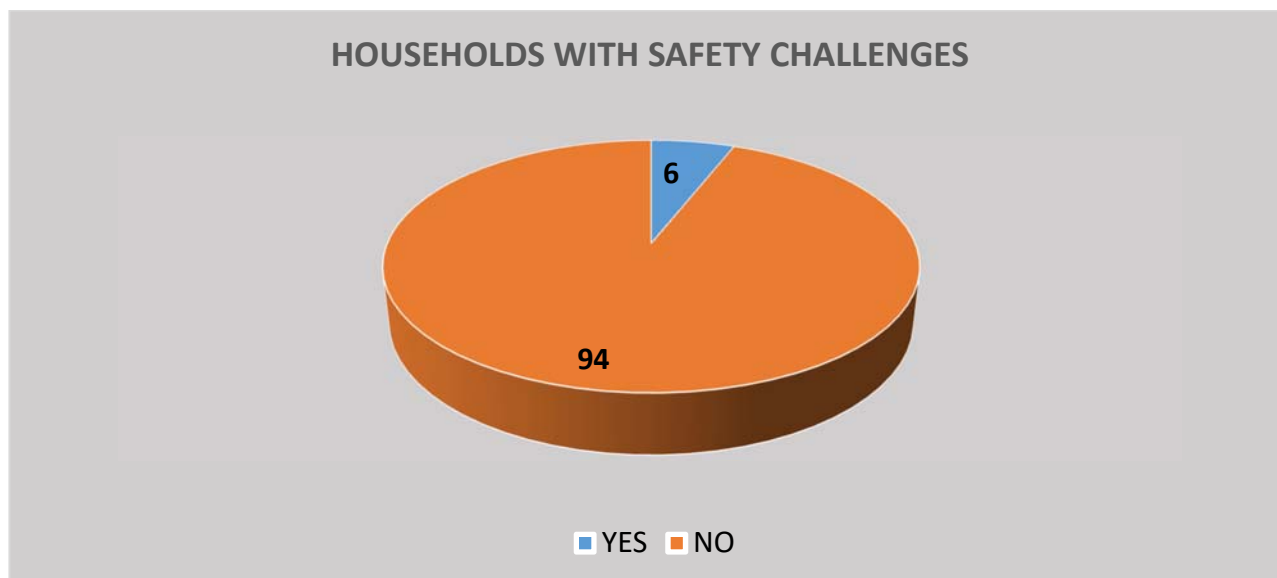
Household members were asked where they usually report the case of crime in the community and the results shows that 46% of the respondents said they report to the police, 20% said the community leader while 34% said crime was not usually reported.

AWARENESS OF LAGOS STATE SAFETY COMMISSION



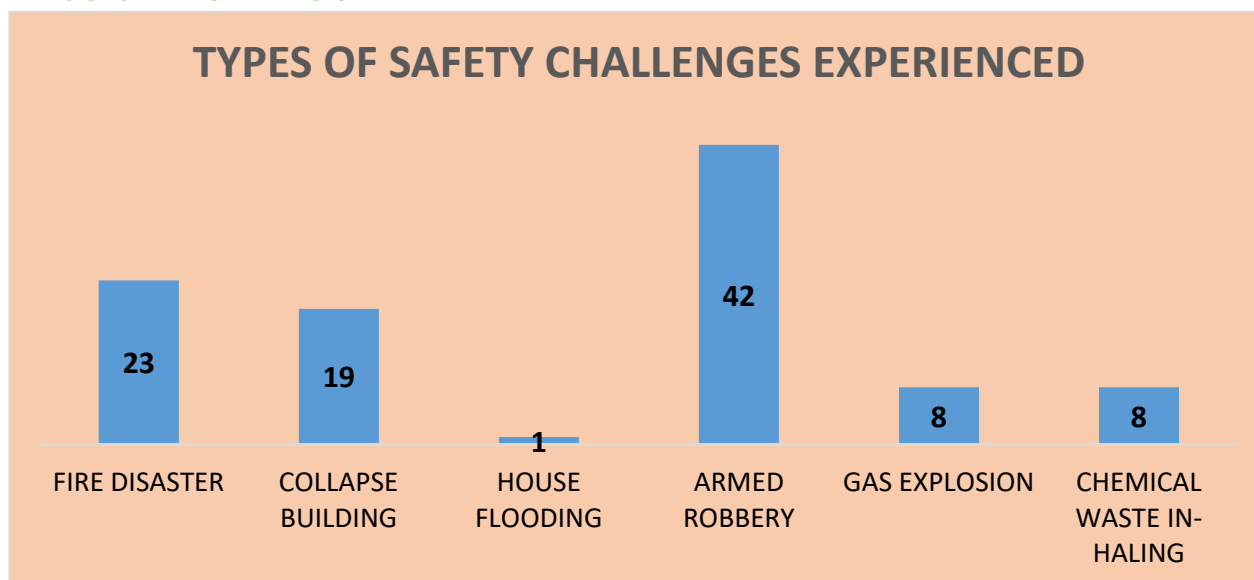
Lagos State Safety Commission is mandated set Safety standards for all sectors involved in the socio-economic activities in the state. According to the result of the study 41% of respondents in the state said they were aware of the existence of the commission while 59% said they were not aware of their operation.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH SAFETY CHALLENGES



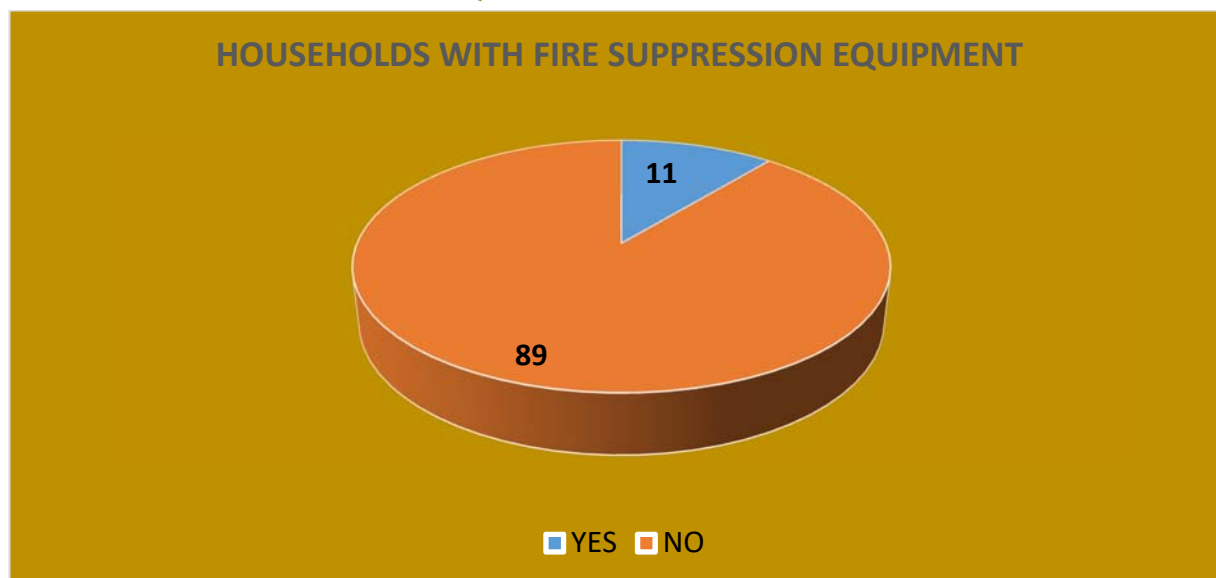
Households with safety challenges were also examined and the analysis shows that only 6% confirmed they have safety challenges while the remaining said they do not have any safety challenges

TYPES OF SAFETY CHALLENGES



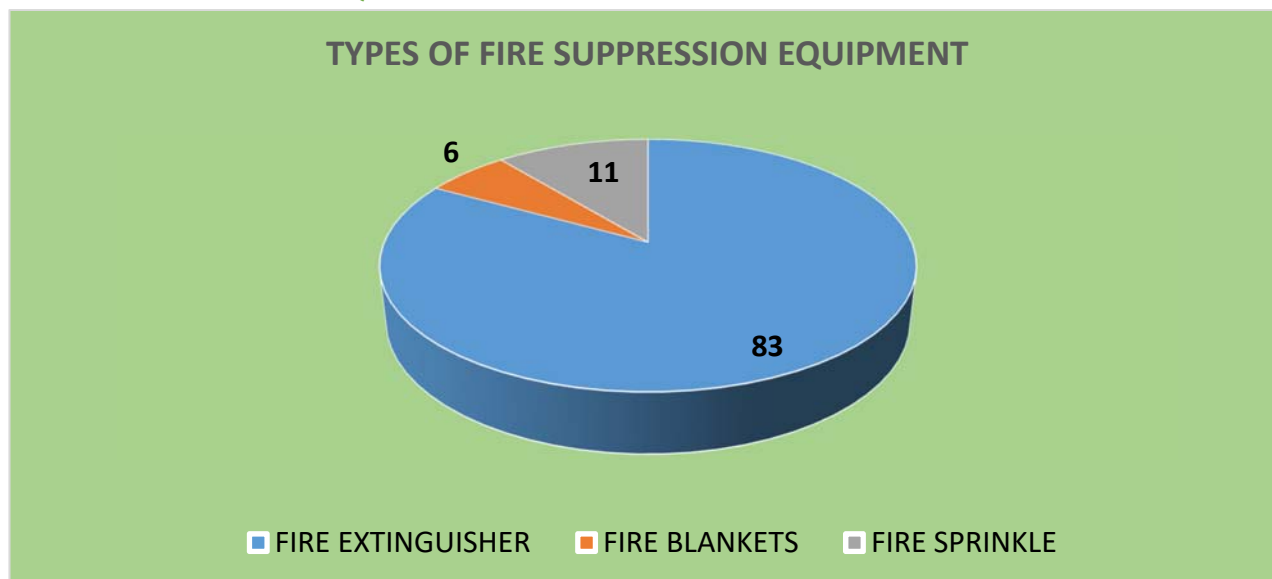
There are many types of safety challenges experienced by the household members in the community. The study revealed 42% of the respondents said they experience Armed robbery 23% respondents. 19% of the household member said they have experiences collapse of building, Gas explosion and Chemical waste inhaling each registered 8% respondents.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH FIRE SUPPRESSION EQUIPMENT



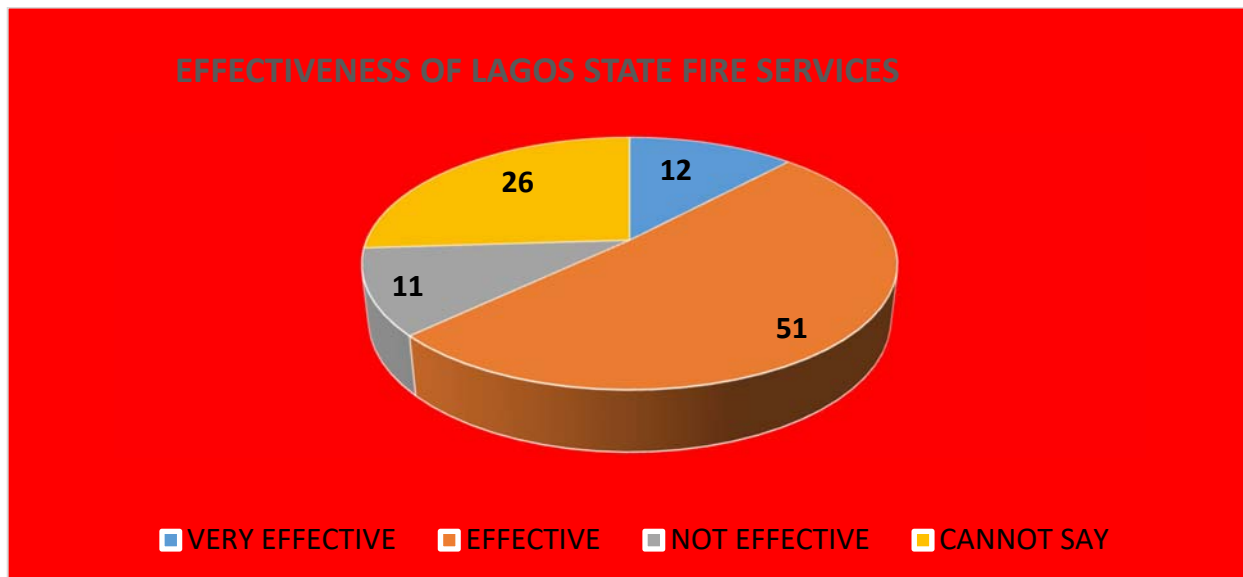
Households' possession of fire suppression equipment was investigated and the result showed that 11% of Lagosians acquired fire suppression equipment to combat fire outbreak in their various households as against 13 % in the previous year with a drop of 2%.

TYPES OF FIRE SUPPRESSION EQUIPMENT



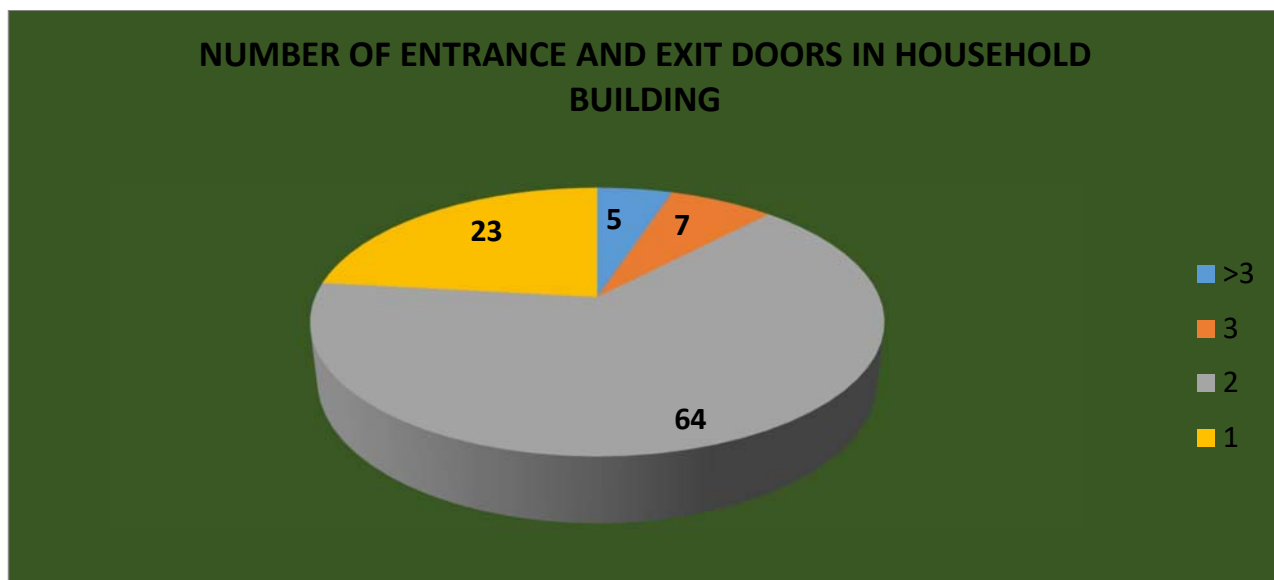
The types of fire suppression equipment installed in households by respondents were examined in the study and the result shows that Fire extinguisher is the most common Fire suppression equipment used by 83% of the respondents in the State. 11% use Fire sprinkle while only 6% use Fire blankets.

EFFECTIVENESS OF LAGOS STATE FIRE SERVICES



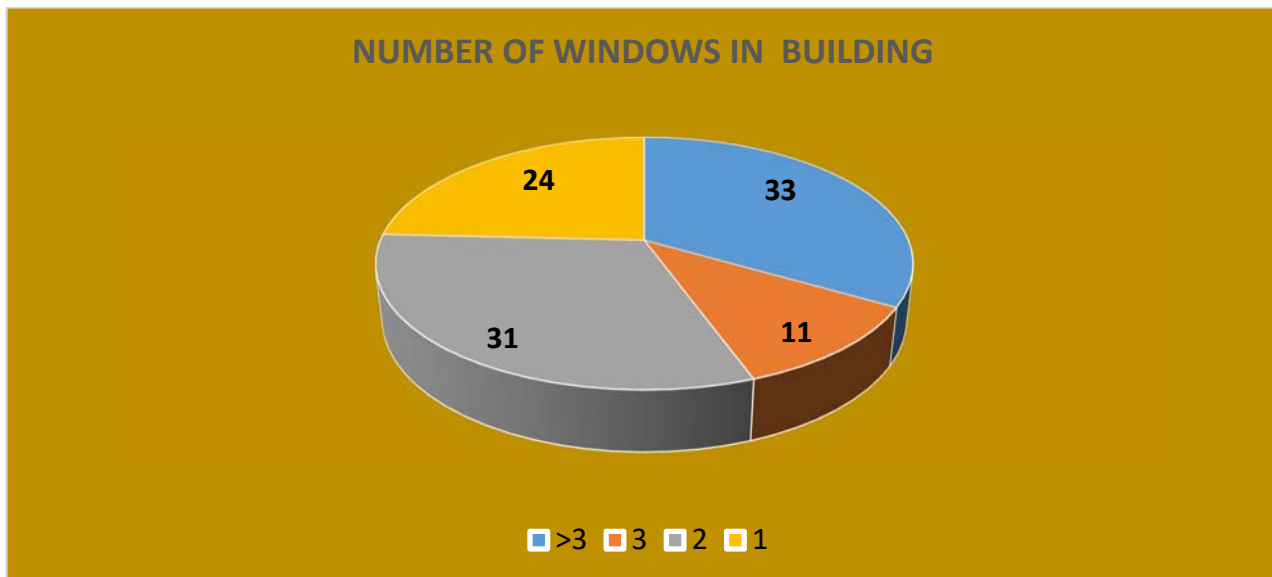
The efficiency of Lagos State Fire Services in the way they respond to the occurrence of fire incidents was sought. The analysis revealed that 12% chose 'Very effective' while 51% indicated 'Effective'. 11% indicated that the Agency was Not effective and 26% of the respondents cannot say anything on their efficiency.. The rating of the effectiveness of Lagos State Fire Services was on the increase in this year survey as against 42% the previous year.

NUMBER OF ENTRANCES DOORS INTO HOUSE-HOLDS BUILDING



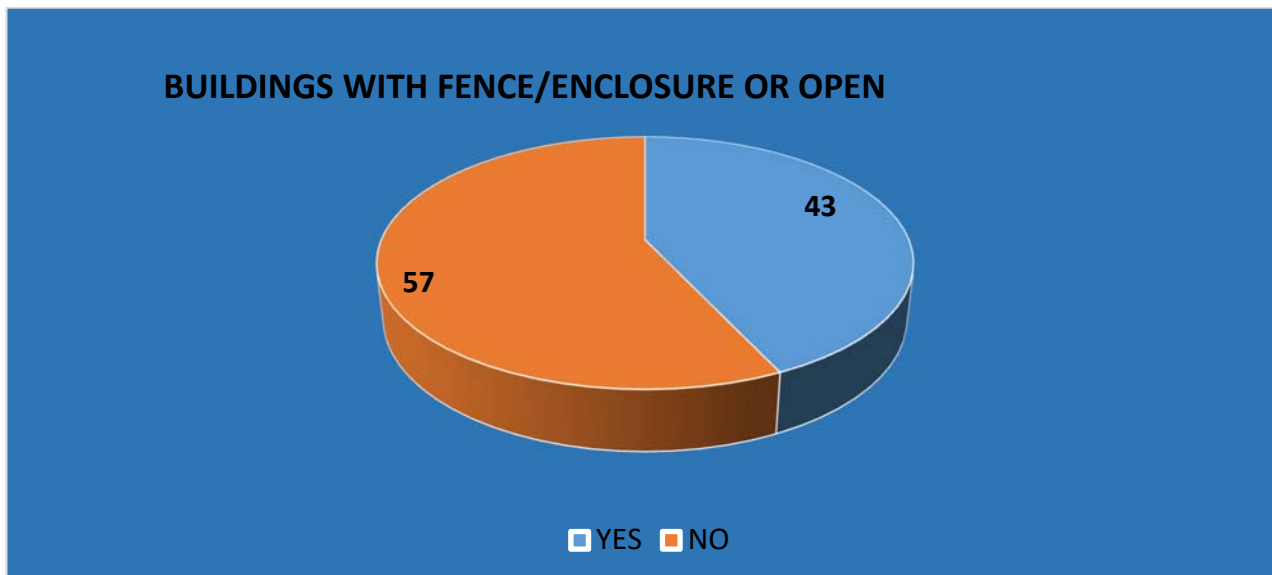
The numbers of exits/ entrance doors into a building are good indicators of preparedness of households against any security challenge that may arise in time of fire incidents and other emergencies factors. The survey revealed that 64% of the households has 2 (Two) entrances and exit doors while those with 1(one) exit door were 23%. Those that were with at least 3 (three) exits in a building were just 5%. Respondents who said their household bilding have only one(1) number of exit entrance door has reduce from 30% to 23% in the current survey while those with two (2) entrance/exit doors increased from 61% to 64%.

NUMBER OF WINDOWS IN BUILDING



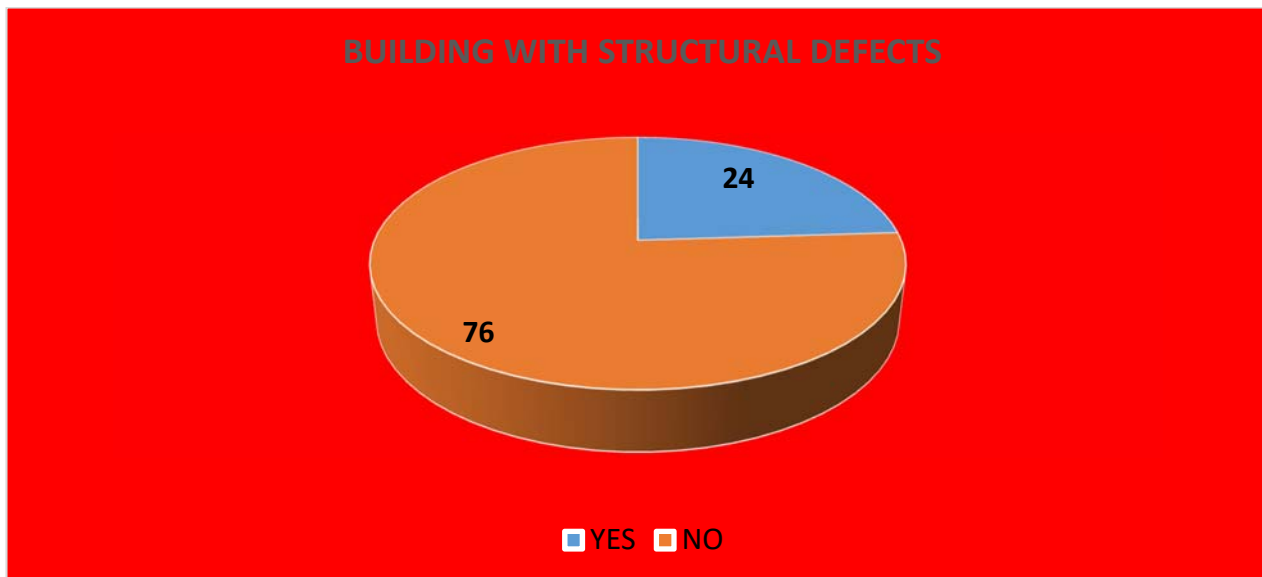
The number of windows in a building is a reflection for good ventilation in such apartment. The survey revealed that 31% of the households has 2 (Two) windows in their building while those with 1 (One) exit window were 24%. Those with 3 (Three) windows in a building were just 11% but more than 3 (three) windows indicated 33%.

BUILDING WITH FENCE/ENCLOSURE OR OPEN



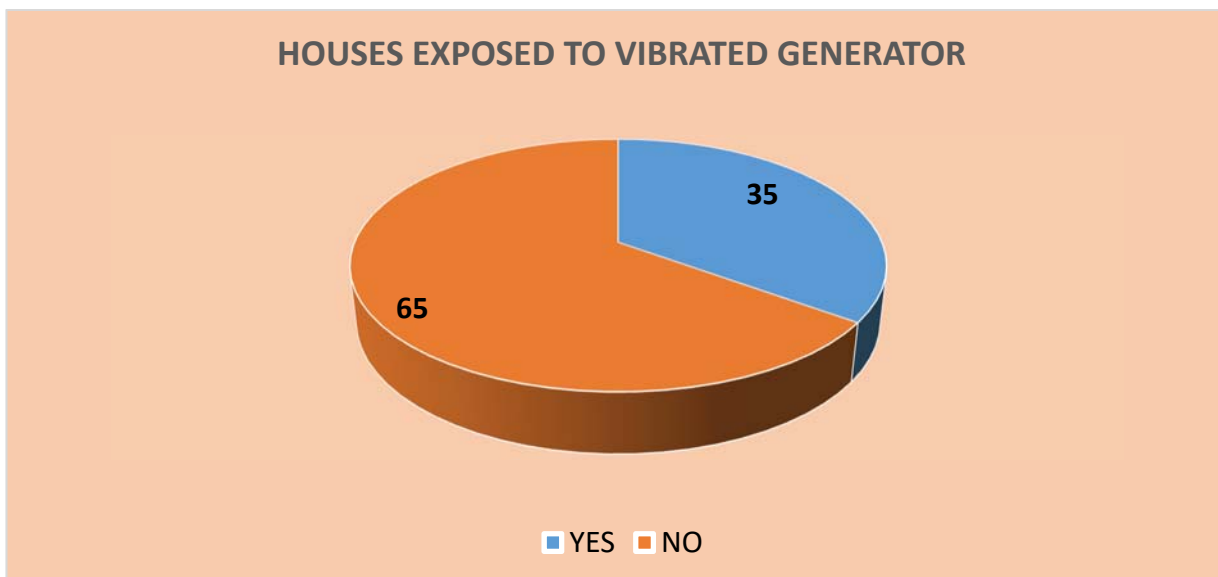
The construction of fences round a building is to give increase security for lives and properties in the house. As a result, the Survey indicated that 43% of households constructed fence /enclosure for their buildings as against 41% the previous year while those who were without fence recorded 57% in the current year.

BUILDING WITH STRUCTURAL DEFECTS



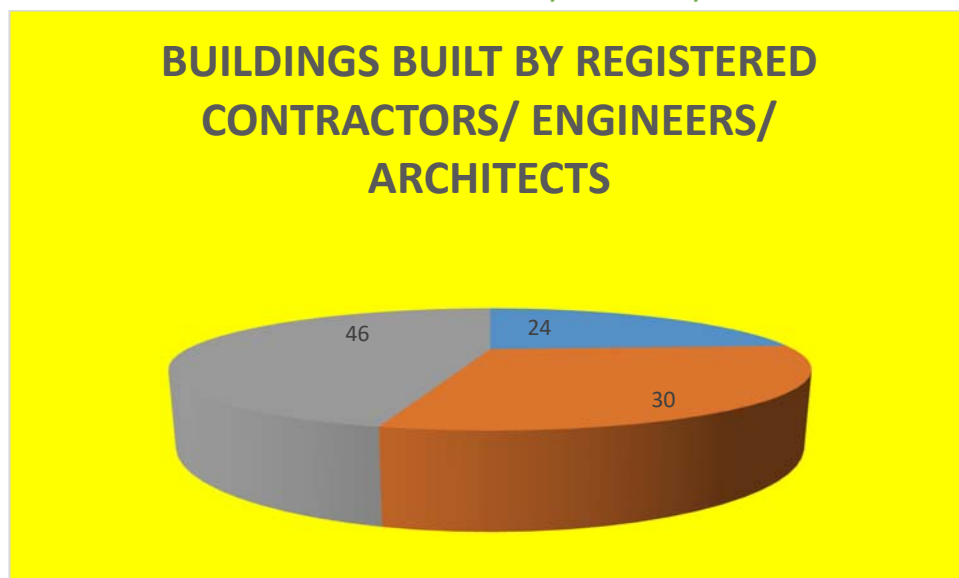
The regular occurrence of buildings collapse in the State has informed the survey to examine the number of buildings with structural defects. The results indicated that 24% of the buildings were observed to have structural defects as against 17% the previous year.

HOUSES EXPOSED TO VIBRATED GENERATORS



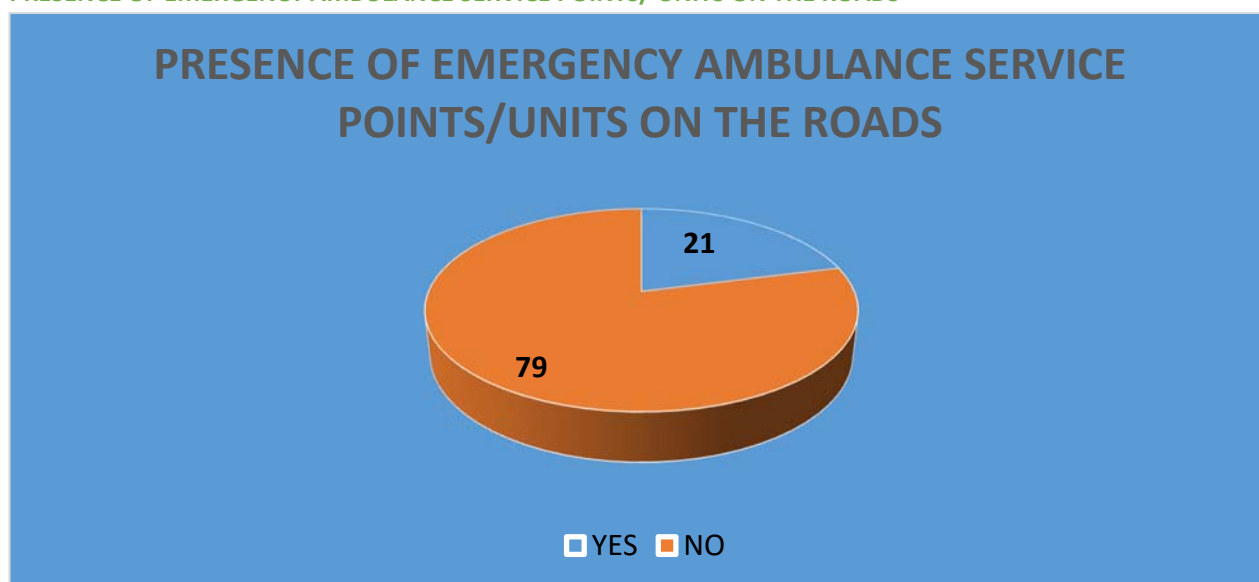
The survey sought to know the houses that were exposed to vibrated generators and the impact on the building. The result of the survey showed that 35% of the respondents are putting on a vibrated generator in the house.

BUILDINGS BUILT BY REGISTERED CONTRACTORS/ ENGINEERS/ ARCHITECTS



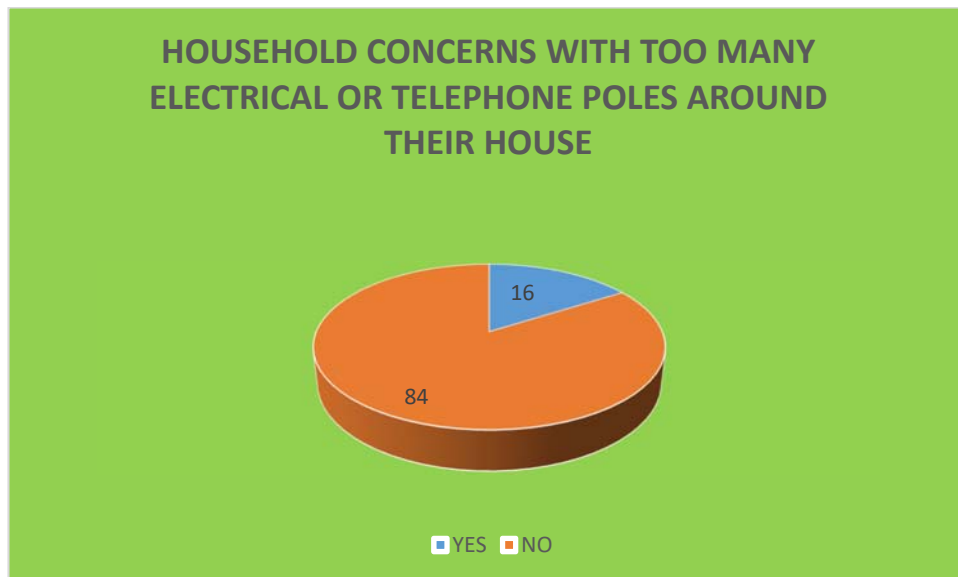
An ideal requirement for a building to be well erected is for the construction to be supervised by registered contractor/Engineers/architects. Survey results shows that 24% of the houses were built by registered Contractors/Engineers/Architects as against 47% the previous year while 30% did not engage these professionals but 46% could not establish whether the construction of the building was supervised by registered contractors/engineers/architects.

PRESENCE OF EMERGENCY AMBULANCE SERVICE POINTS/ UNITS ON THE ROADS



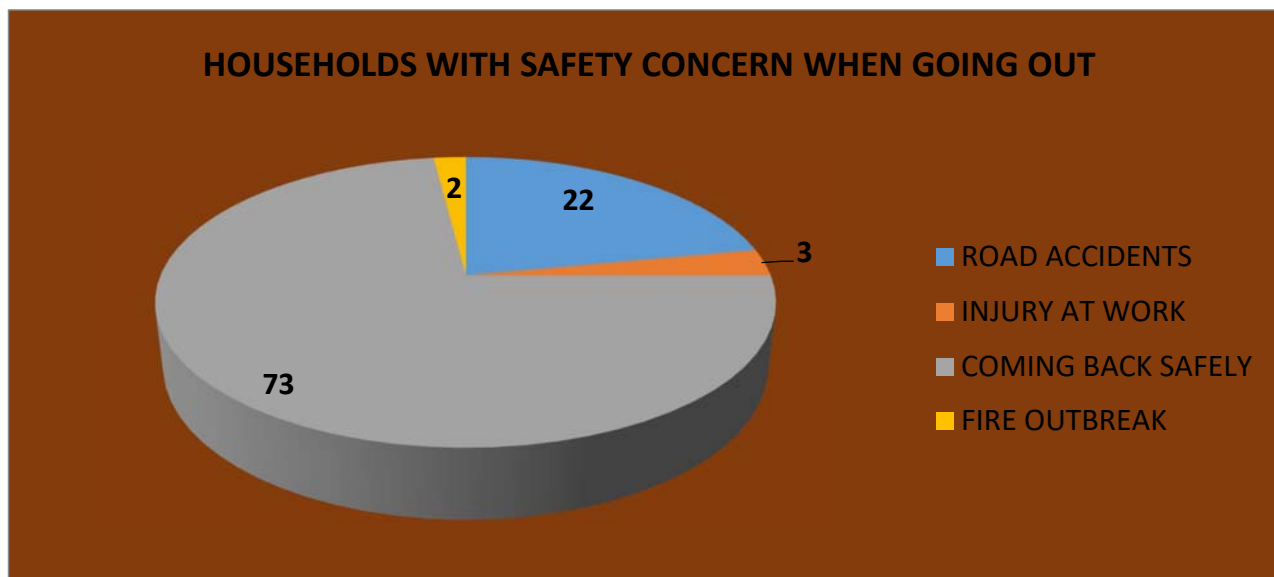
The bulk of movement of vehicles and influx of people on major roads in Lagos State makes the occurrence of motor accidents and other emergencies inevitable on a daily basis. In an attempt to lessen the casualty on the roads, the State Government had positioned emergency ambulance service points/units on the roads. The presence of emergency ambulance service points/units on the roads was investigated and the results revealed that 21% of the households confirmed the location of the emergency ambulance service points/units on the roads compared to 24% in the previous survey.

HOUSEHOLD CONCERNS WITH TOO MANY ELECTRICAL OR TELEPHONE POLES AROUND THEIR HOUSE



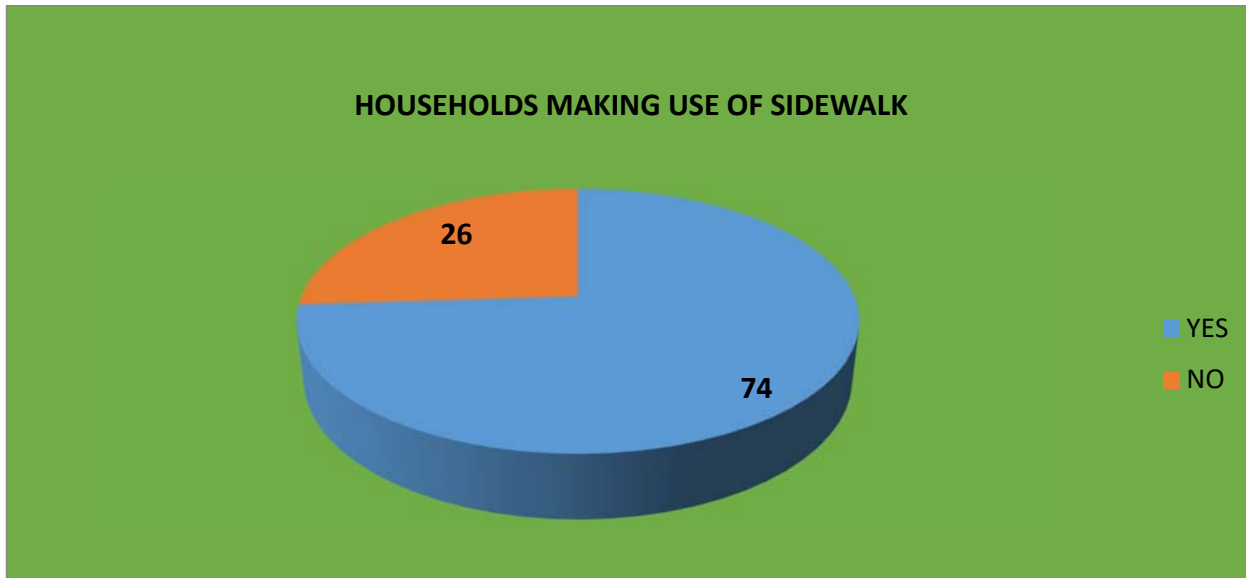
The households that were concerned with too many electrical or telephone poles around them were investigated from the survey. The results showed that 16% of households were concerned with too many electrical or telephone poles erected around them as against 26% in the previous survey.

RESPONDENTS SAFETY CONCERN WHEN GOING OUT



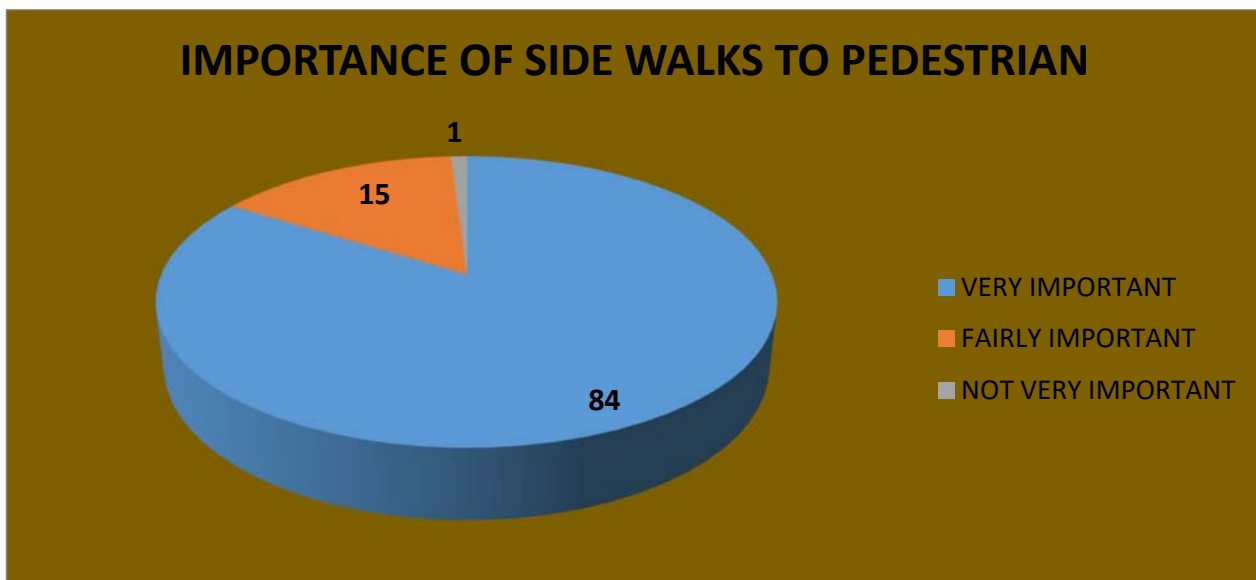
Households' cogent safety concerns when going out was also investigated and the result showed that 22% were particular about road accidents, 3% showed concern for injury at work while 73% were anxious about coming back safely. 2% indicated anxiety about fire outbreak. However, the greatest safety concern of respondents when going out was about 'Coming back safely' as against 39% in the previous year. Interesting to note is that safety concerns of respondents when 'going out' remain the most safety concern as that of the precedent year.

HOUSEHOLDS MAKING USE OF SIDEWALK



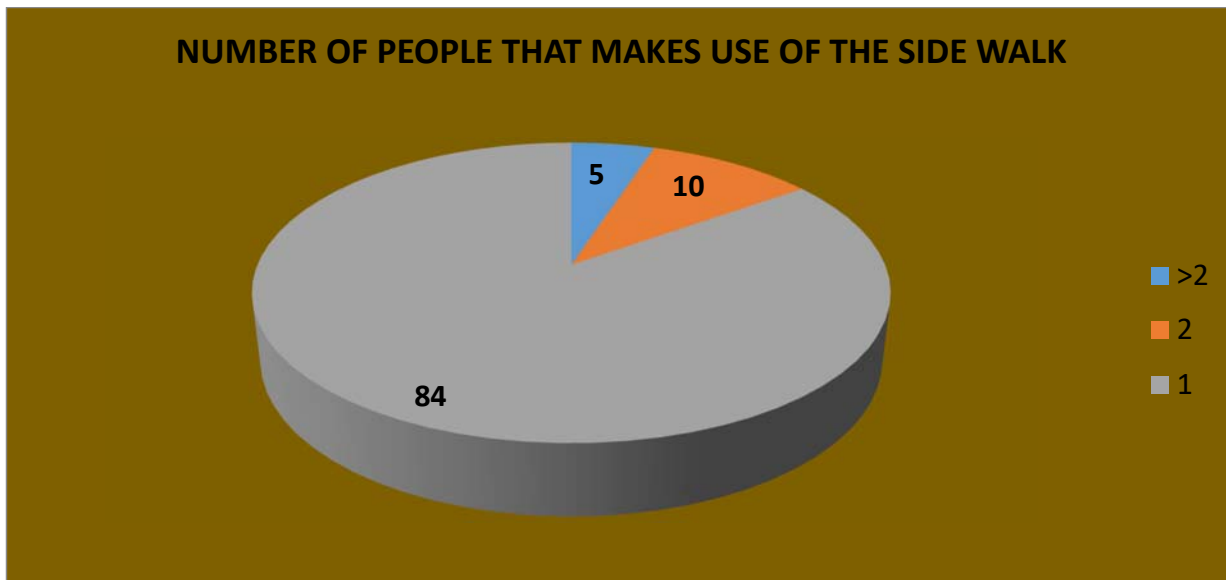
The outcomes of the survey reveals that 74% of the respondents makes use of the sidewalks while going out on Lagos roads.

IMPORTANCE OF SIDE WALKS TO PEDESTRIAN



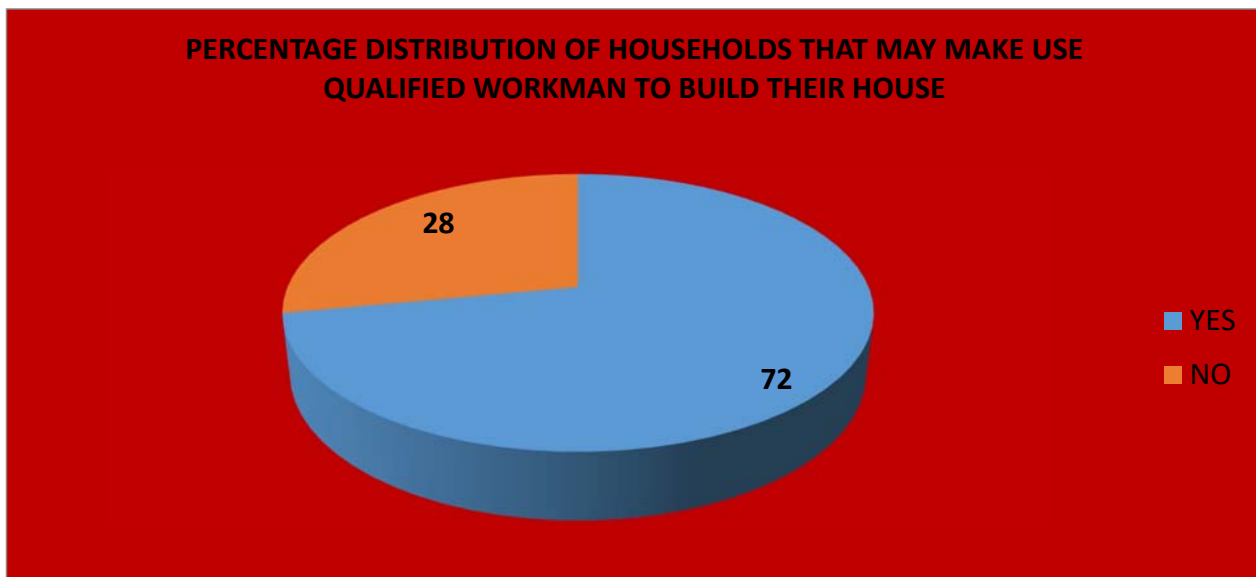
The construction of sidewalks on the roads is to ensure the safety of pedestrians against accident and injuries. The result from the surveys showed that 84% of respondents consider side walk was Very important while 15% were of the opinion that sidewalks for pedestrians was fairly important. Only 1% of the households indicated that side walk to pedestrians were not so important.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS THAT MAKE USE OF THE SIDE WALK



The survey revealed that 5% of more than 2 household members used the sidewalk, 10 % of exactly 2 members in a household used the sidewalk while 84 % of 1 person in a household used sidewalk.

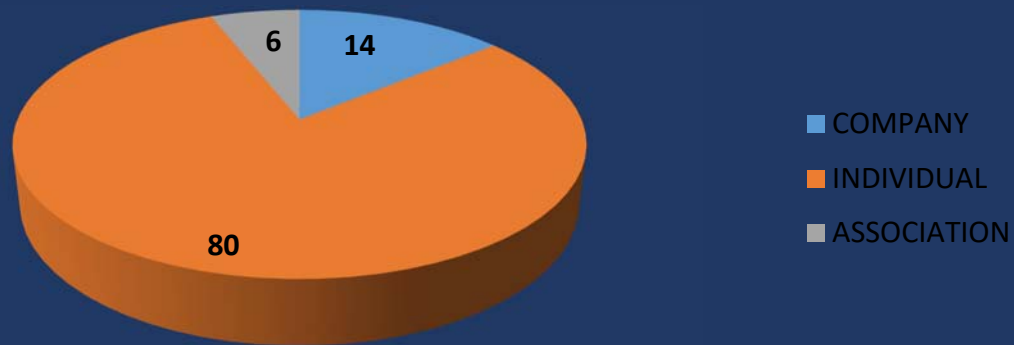
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT MAY MAKE USE QUALIFIED WORKMAN TO BUILD THEIR HOUSE



The opinion of respondents on whether or not they might engage the services of qualified professionals to build their houses was examined, 72% affirmed they built with the assistance of a qualified work man in the State as against 70% the previous survey.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WHERE HOUSEHOLDS MAKE USE OF AN ELECTRICIAN

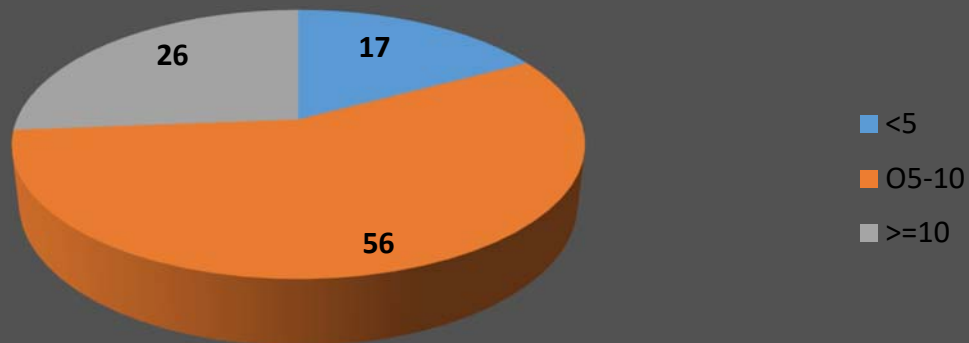
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WHERE HOUSEHOLDS MAKE USE OF AN ELECTRICIAN



The sources of electricians used by the households were in three categories: Company, Individual and Associations. The survey analysis revealed that 80% engaged the use of individual as electricians while 14% consulted companies and 6% indicated the use of an association.

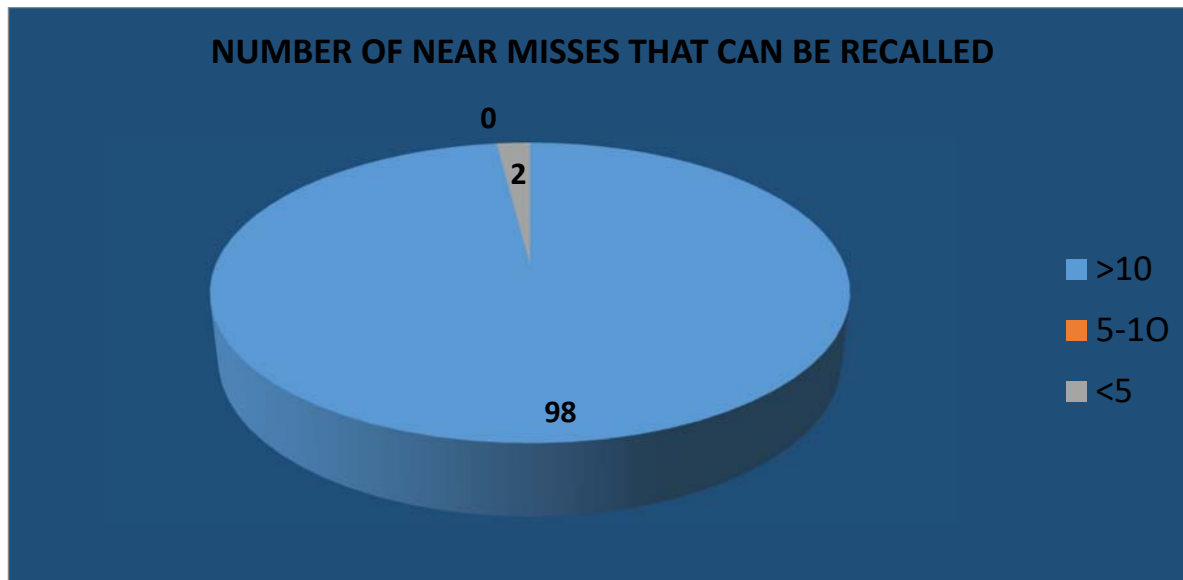
AGE AT WHICH CHILDREN ARE ALLOWED TO HAVE THEIR BATH UNATTENDED TO

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AGE AT WHICH CHILDREN ARE ALLOWED TO TAKE THEIR BATH UNATTENDED TO.



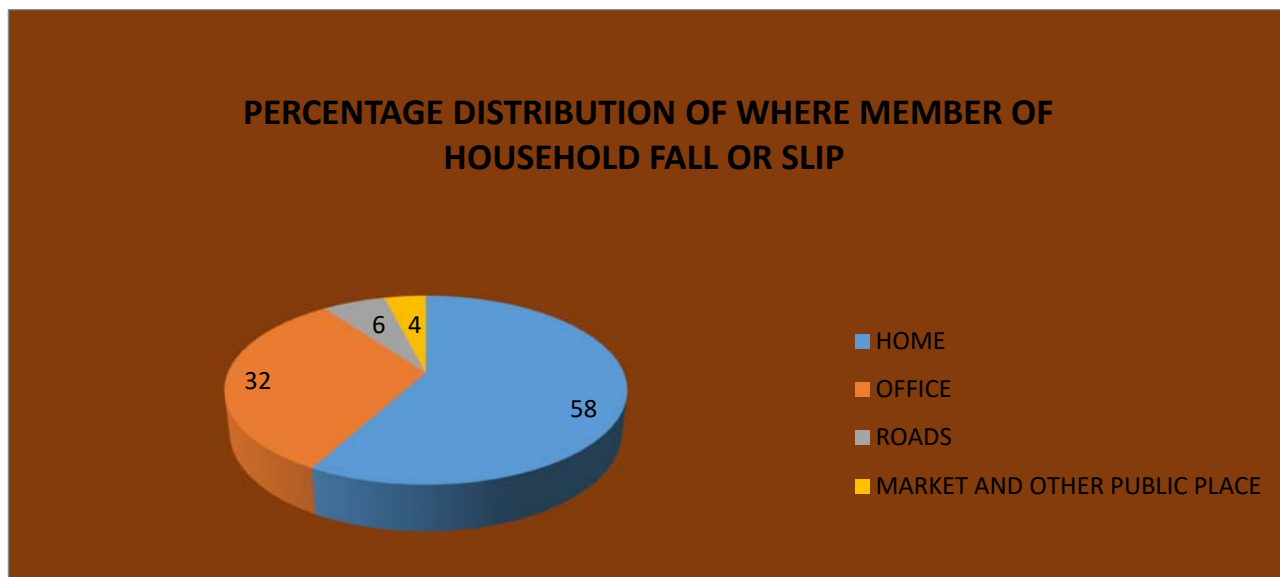
The results obtained from the respondents on the age at which children were allowed to have their bath unattended to indicate that children between 5 and 10 years constituted the highest (56%), while children less than 5 years indicated 17%. Only 26% of children ages 10 or more years were allowed to have their bath unattended to.

NUMBER OF NEAR MISSES THAT CAN BE RECALLED



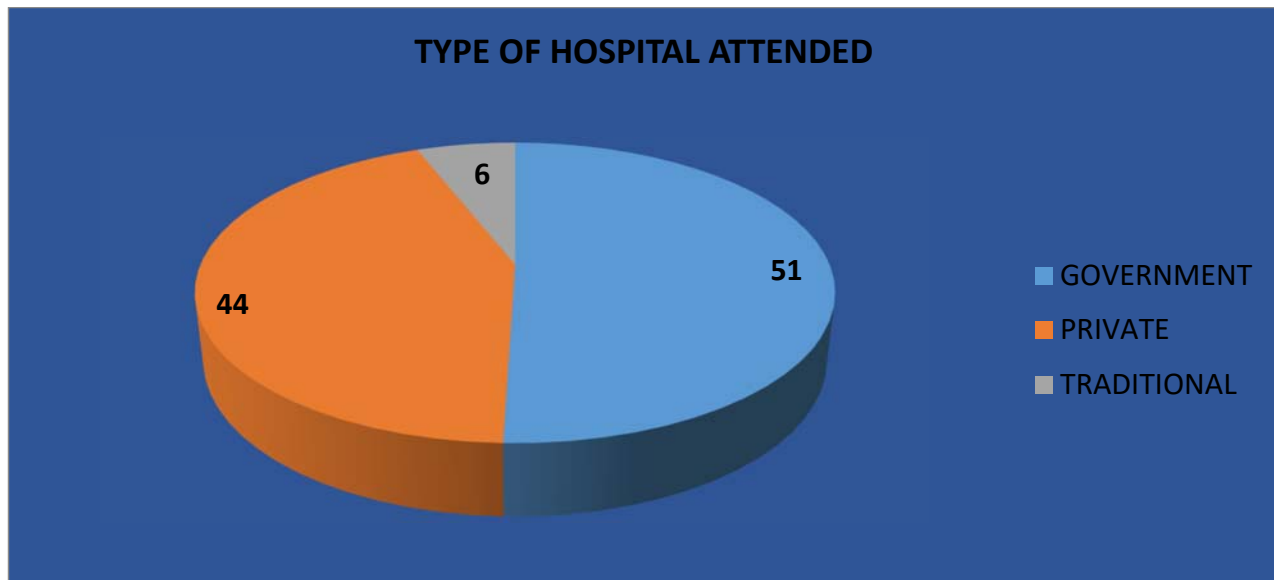
Near misses are some of the horrible incidents that usually occur at home to members of household. The survey analysis revealed that an average of 2% of household members experienced 'Near misses' less than 5 times and 0% disclosed they experienced it. Between 5 and less than 10 times in the last one year while those near misses that can recall more than ten times were just 98%. On the other hand, a huge number (73%) of household members could not recall the number of near misses that had occurred to them.

PERCENTAGE 121 OF HOUSEHOLD FALL OR SLIP



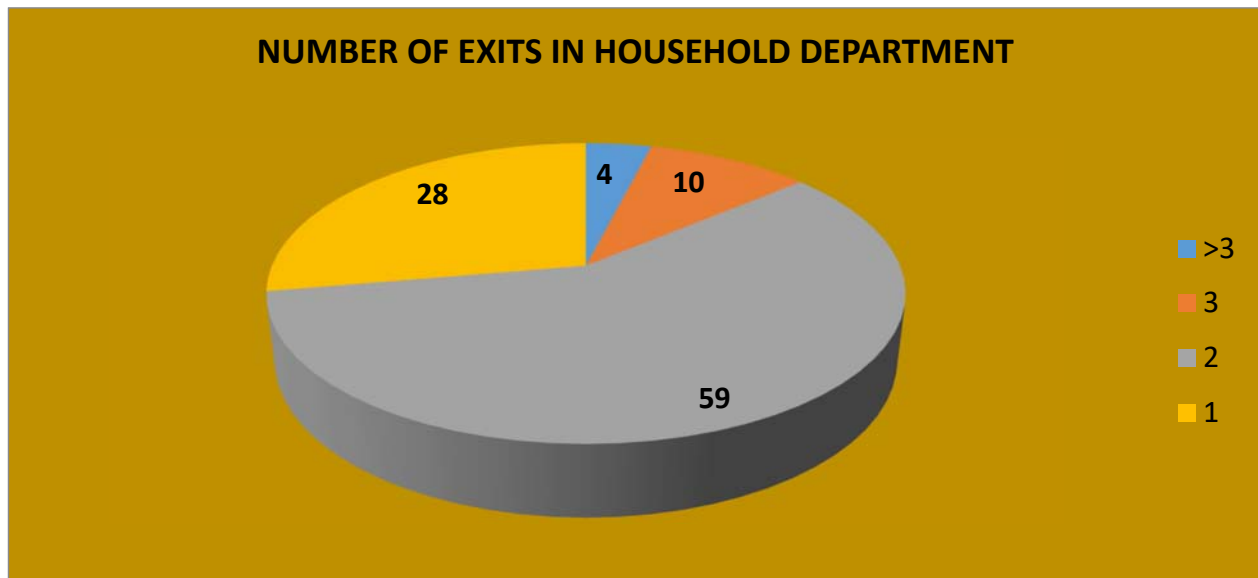
The survey recorded that most member of the household fall at home with 58% proportion. Falling at the Office had 32%, while falling along the Road recorded 6%. Market and Other Public Places recorded 1% and 3% respectively.

TYPE OF HOSPITAL ATTENDED



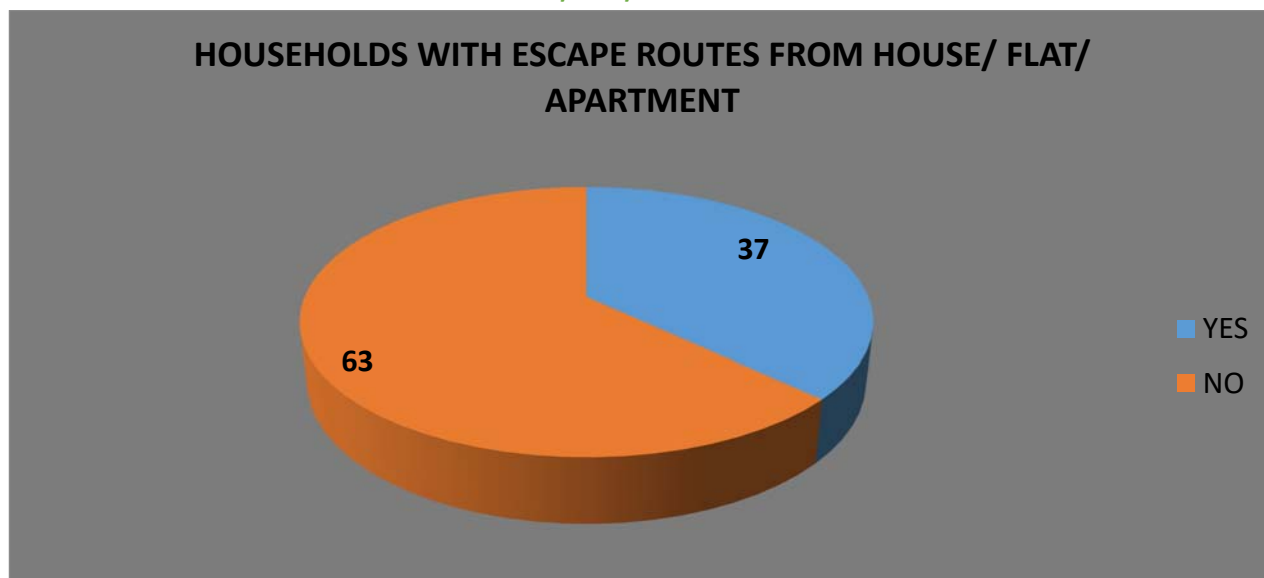
The types of hospital patronized by household's members when fall or slip occurred were investigated. The result showed that 51% of households attended government hospitals while 44% attended private hospitals. Only 6% attended traditional clinics.

NUMBER OF EXITS IN HOUSE/ FLAT/ APARTMENT



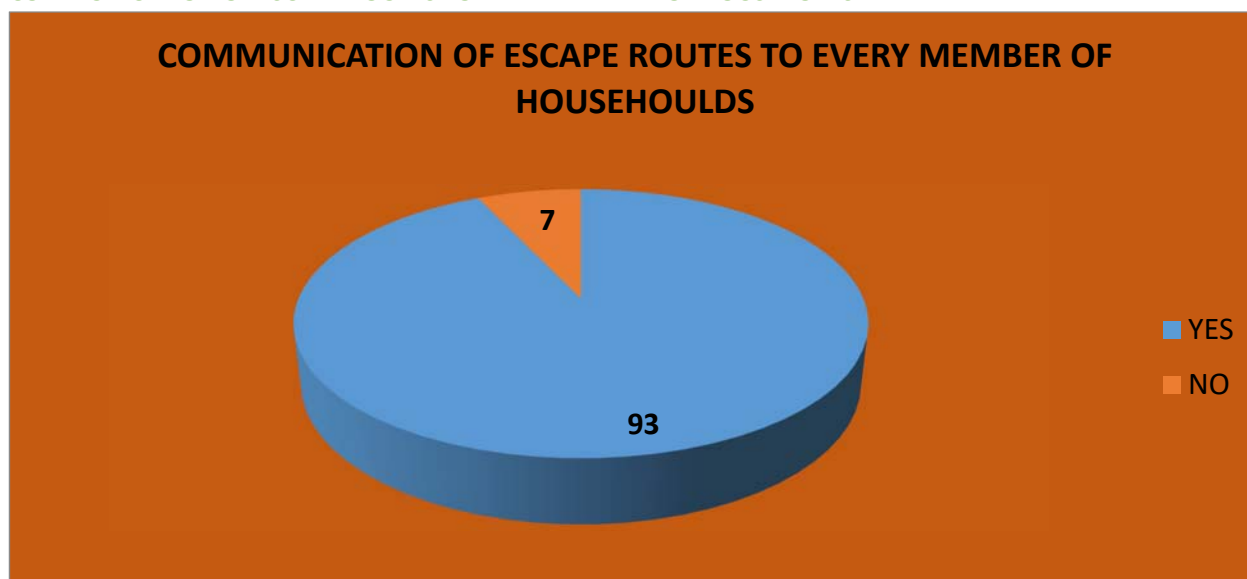
The number of exits in house/ flat/ apartment was sought in the survey and the result showed that 28% of the households confirmed having one (1) exit in their various houses while 59% revealed that they have two(2) exits. In addition, 14% of the household reported that they have three (3) or more exits in their houses.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ESCAPE ROUTE FROM HOUSE/FLAT/APARTMENT



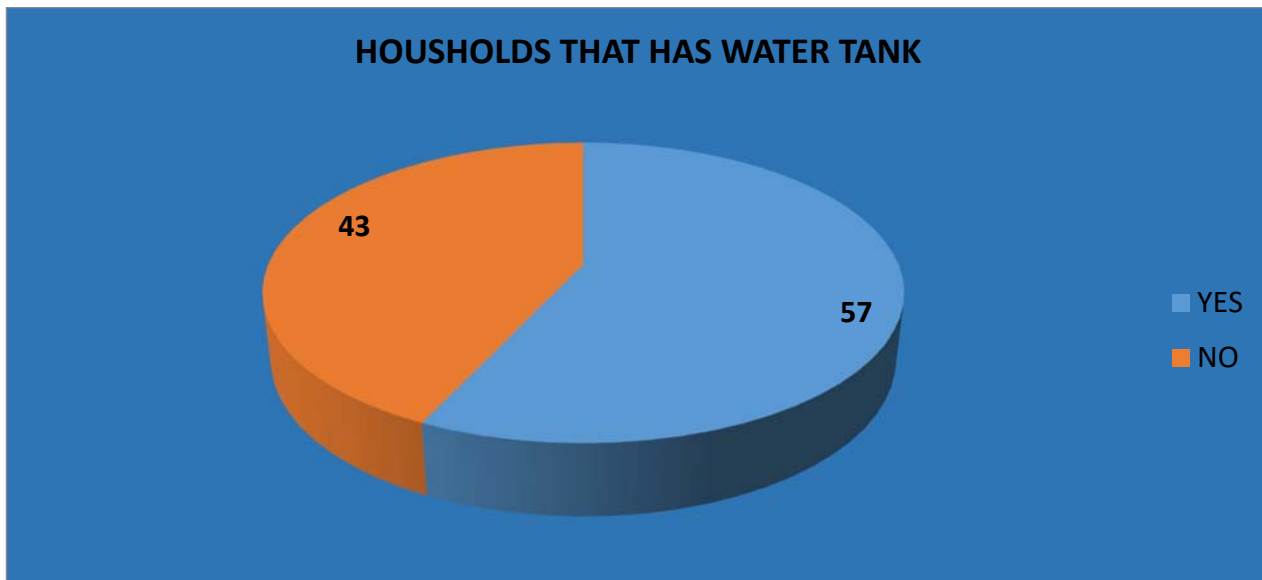
The building of escape routes in house/ flat/ apartment is to provide an alternative route for occupants of a building in case of emergency. The opinion of respondents was sought from the survey and the results showed that 37% have escape route while 63% were of the contrary.

COMMUNICATION OF ESCAPE ROUTES TO EVERY MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS



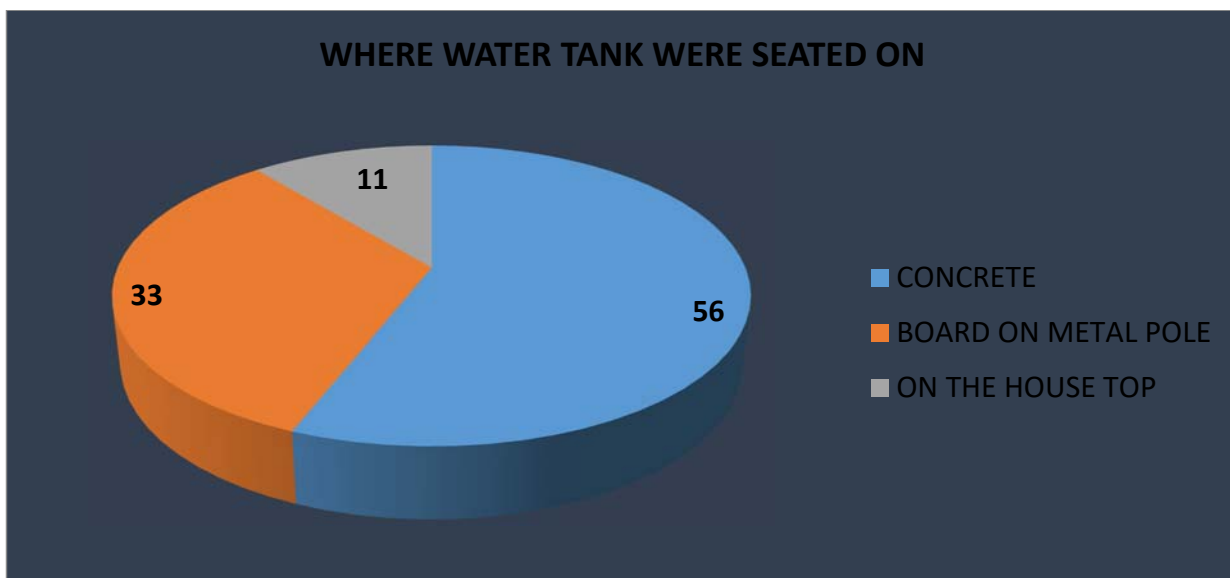
The communication of the existence of escape route to every member of the households was sought from the survey and the results showed that 93% were communicated to about the existence of escape route in their compound while 7% were unaware.

HOUSEHOLDS THAT HAS WATER TANK



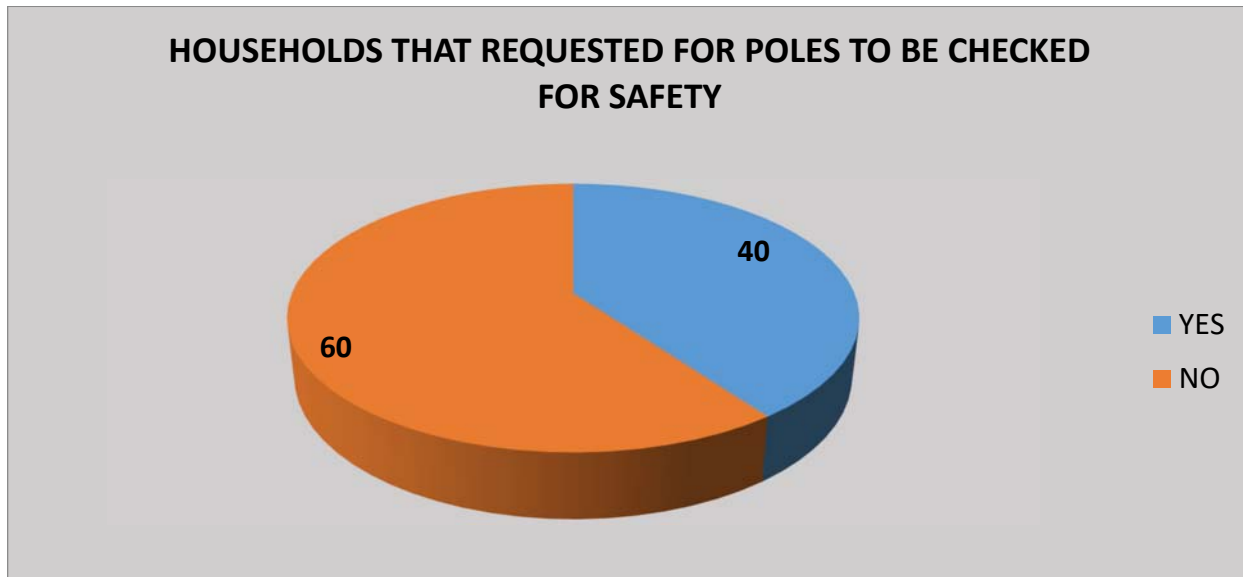
The ownership of water tank was examined in the survey and the result showed that 57% have water tanks in their home for water storage and 43% were to the contrary. The study showed increase in the number of those who possessed water tanks compared to 33% in previous survey.

WHERE WATER TANK WERE SEATED ON



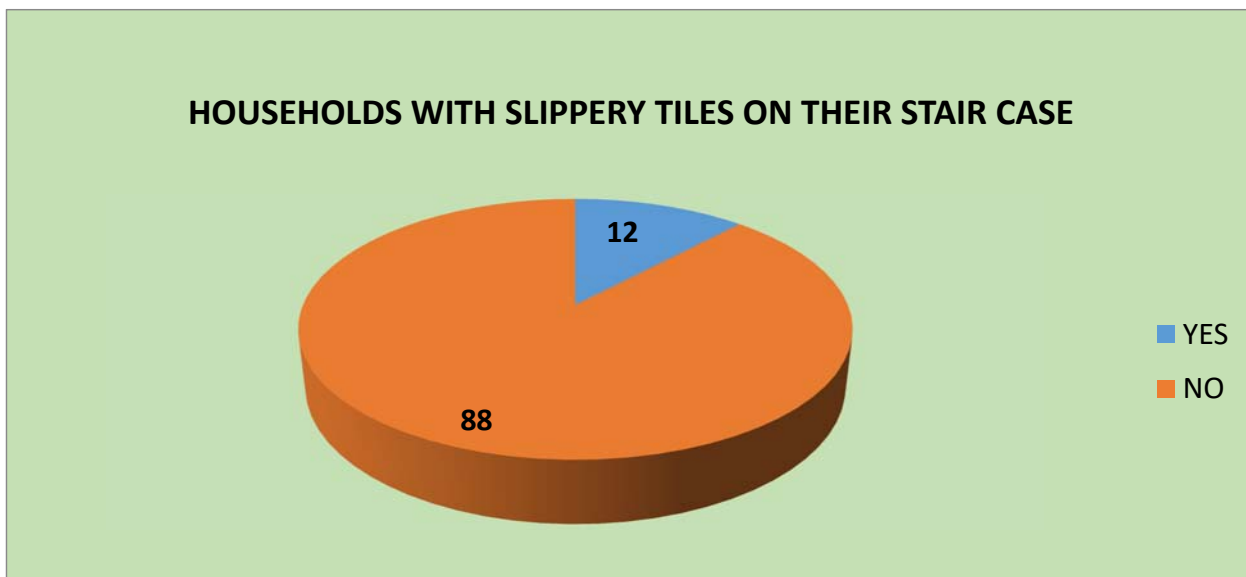
The possession of water tank and where it was located was sought by the survey and the result showed that 56% were found installed on concretes, 33% were board on metal pole, and 11% on roof top the houses.

HOUSEHOLDS THAT REQUESTED FOR POLES TO BE CHECKED FOR SAFETY



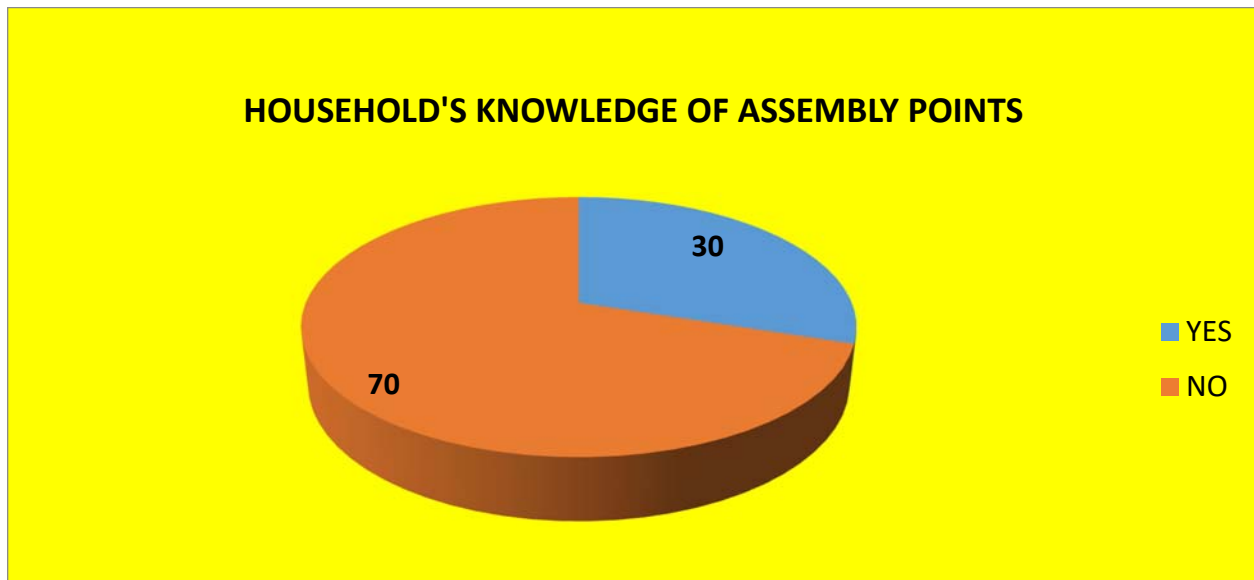
Safety of erected poles around houses was examined. The survey showed that 40% of households requested for poles to be checked for safety and 60% were to the contrary.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH SLIPPERY TILES ON THEIR STAIR CASE



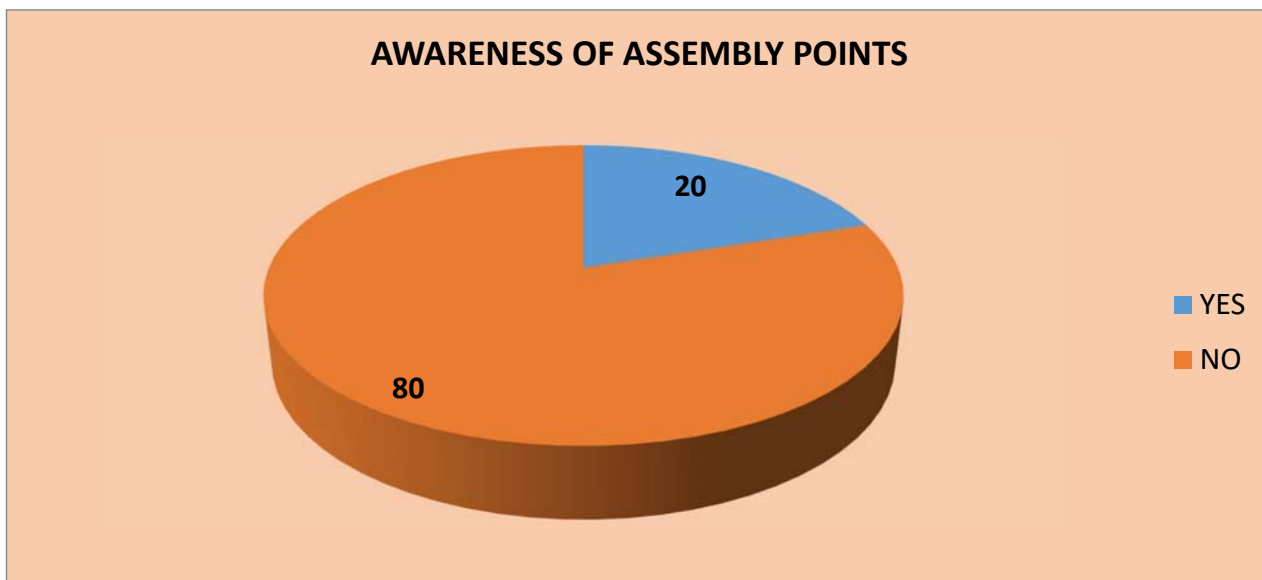
The reality of slippery tiles on the stair case had posed a lot of hazards to many homes. The results from the survey showed that 12% had slippery tiles on their staircases and 88% on the contrary.

HOUSEHOLD'S KNOWLEDGE OF ASSEMBLY POINTS



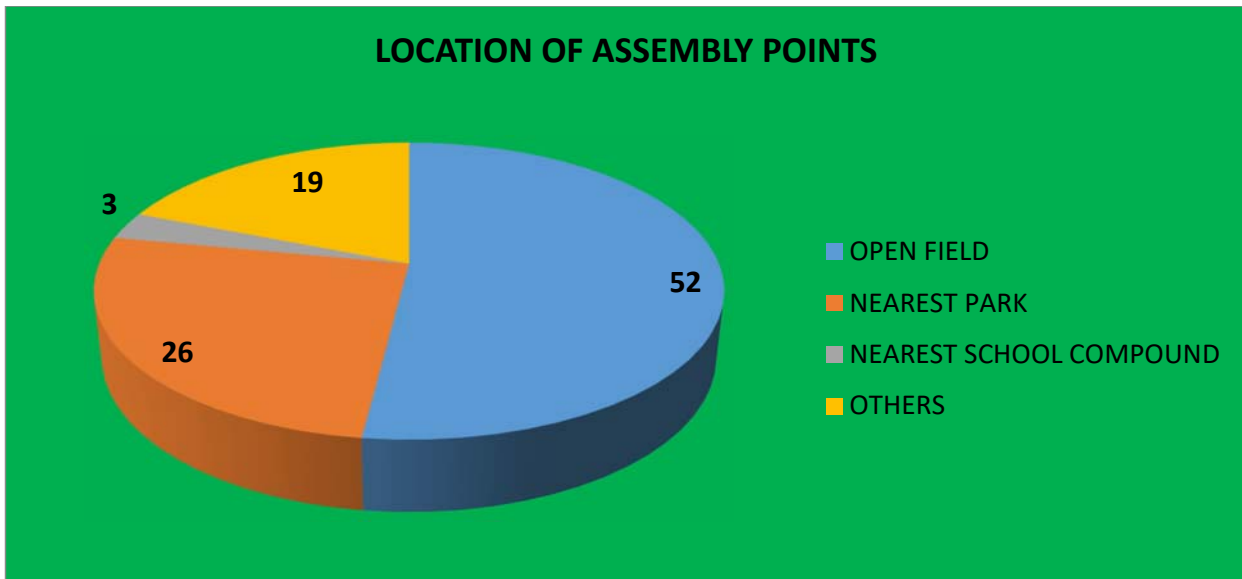
Households knowledge of the Assembly point were sought from the survey and it was revealed that 30% of the people in the community have adequate knowledge of the assembly point while 70% were on the contrary.

AWARENESS OF ASSEMBLY POINTS



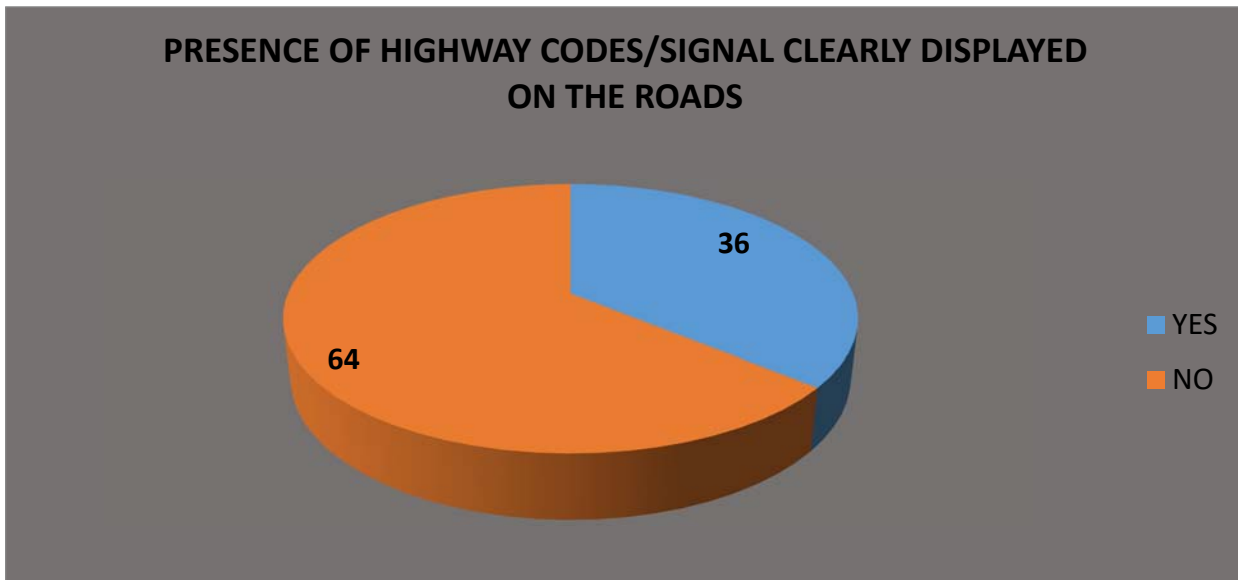
Awareness of assembly points in the households was sought out in the survey and the result showed that 20% were aware and 80% were not aware of the presence of assembly points.

LOCATION OF ASSEMBLY POINTS



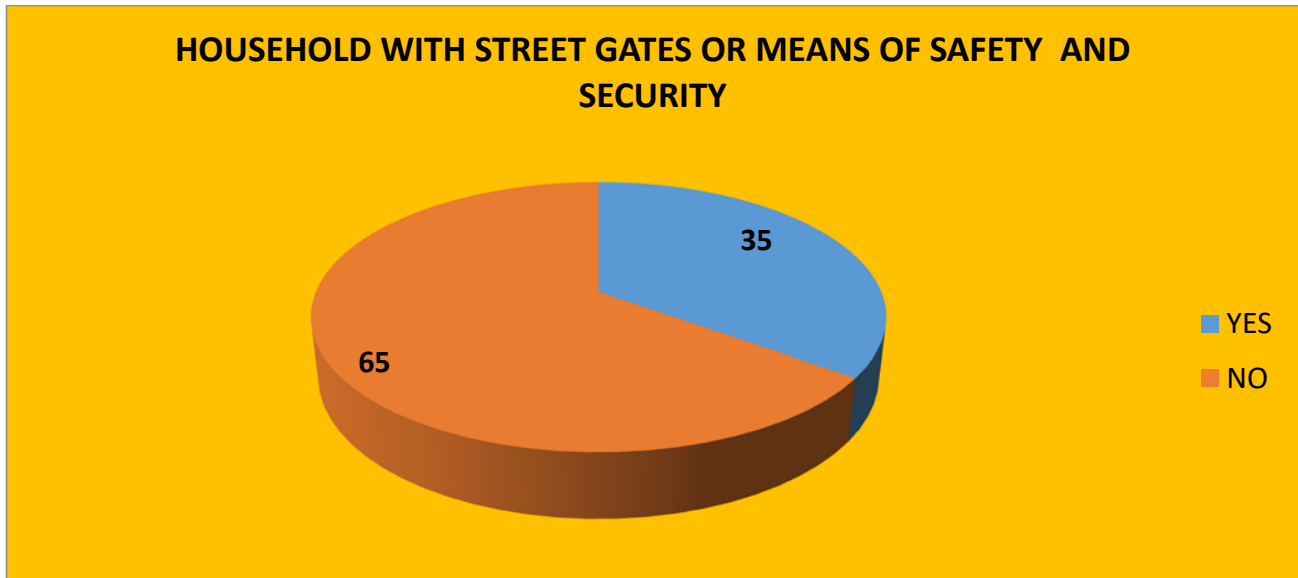
A designated place where people have been told to wait after evacuating a building in the event of a fire or other emergency. The survey further sought from the respondents on the location of assembly point in the community and the results confirmed that 52% of the assembly points were located on the open field, 26% said they were located nearest to the park while 3% reported the location to nearest school compound and others revealed 19%.

PRESENCE OF HIGHWAY CODES/SIGNAL CLEARLY DISPLAYED ON THE ROADS



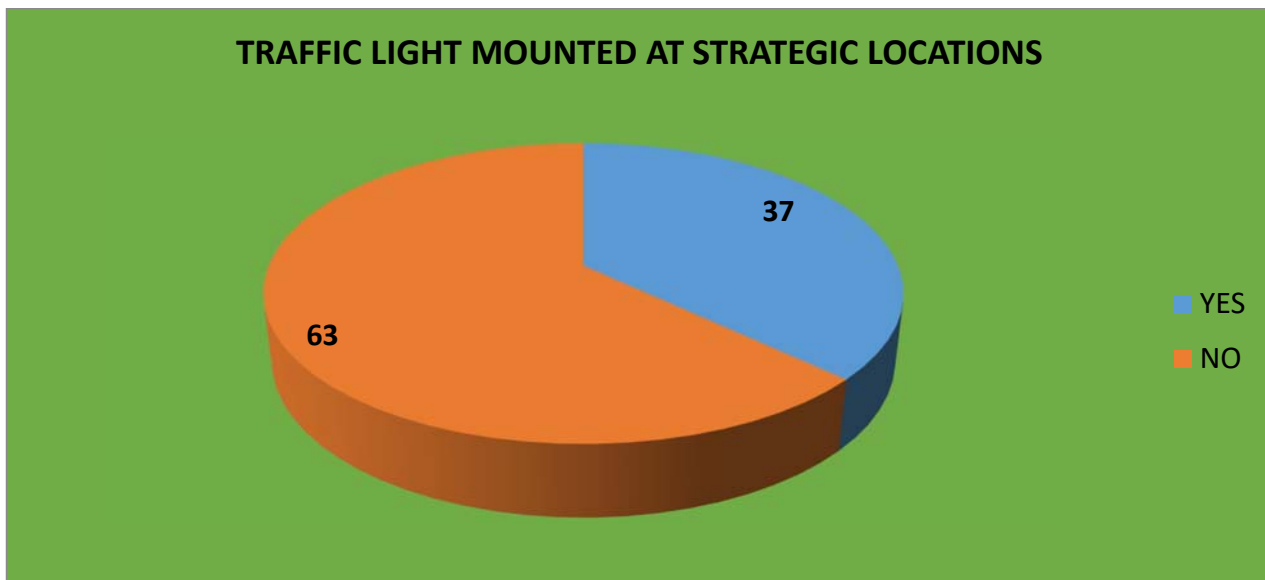
The whole essence of high way code/signals clearly displayed on strategic points on the roads is to provide adequate safety measure for road users and prevention of accidents/emergency on the roads. The result obtained from the survey showed that 36% of the respondents confirmed that they see signals clearly displayed whereas 64% of those respondents could not see these roads signs clearly displayed on the roads.

HOUSEHOLD WITH STREET GATES OR MEANS OF SAFETY AND SECURITY



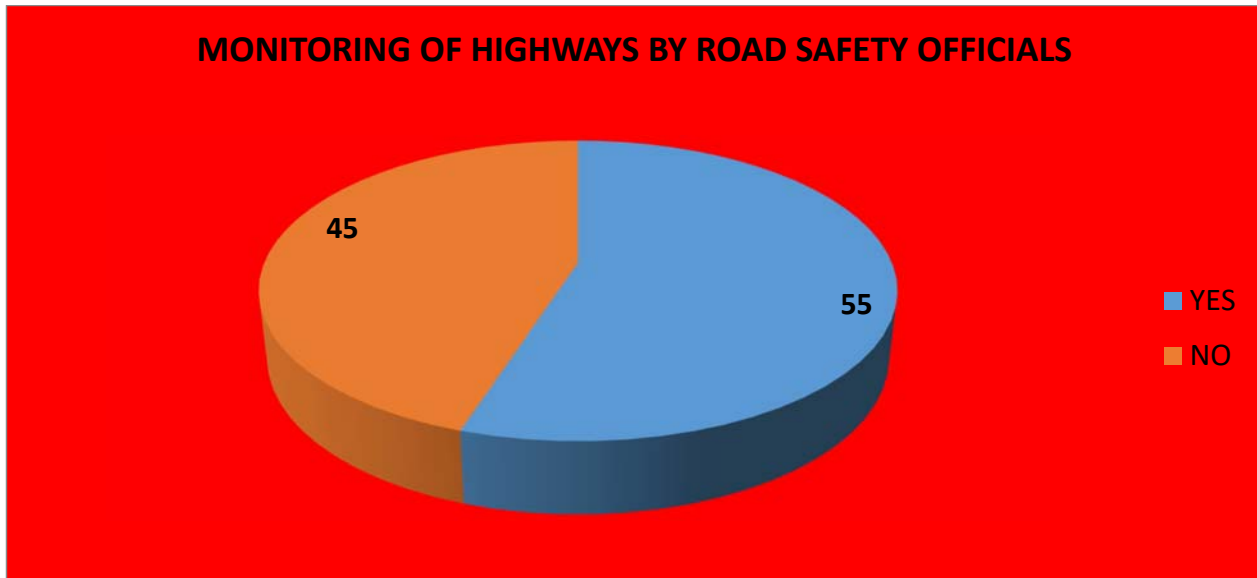
Survey sought from respondents on whether gates and other means of safety and security are provided on their streets. The state indicator revealed that 35% of those interviewed confirmed the existence of street gates and other means of safety and security on their street while 65% responded negatively.

TRAFFIC LIGHT MOUNTED AT STRATEGIC LOCATIONS



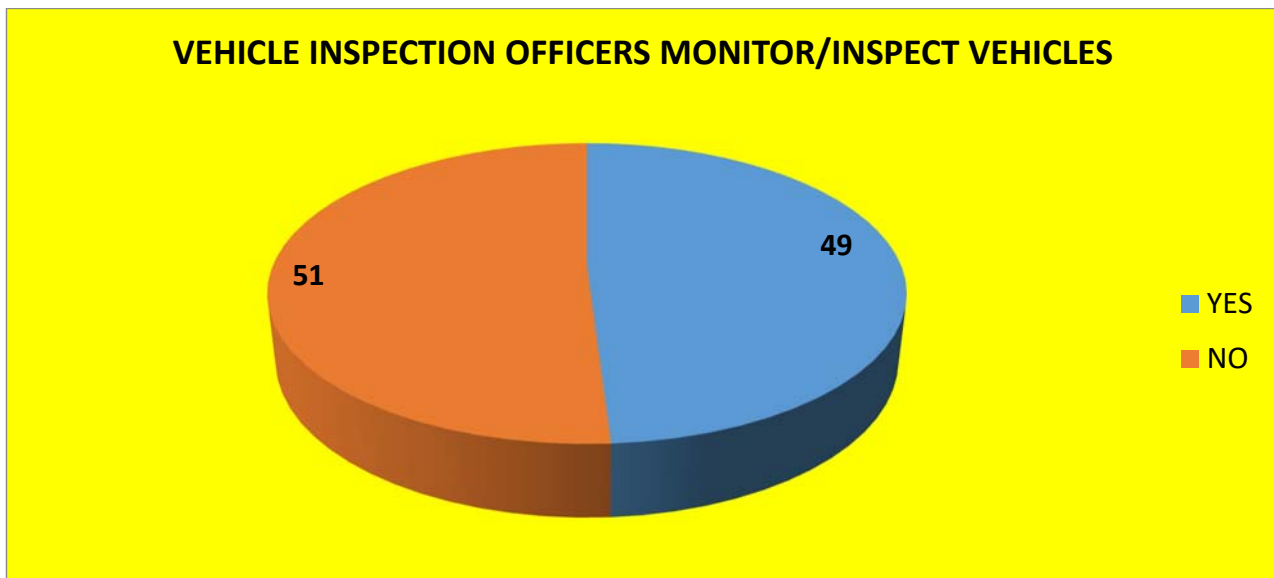
The analysis showed that 37% of the respondents signified that traffic lights are mounted at strategic locations within the State whilst 63% of the respondents said otherwise.

MONITORING OF HIGHWAYS BY ROAD SAFETY OFFICIALS



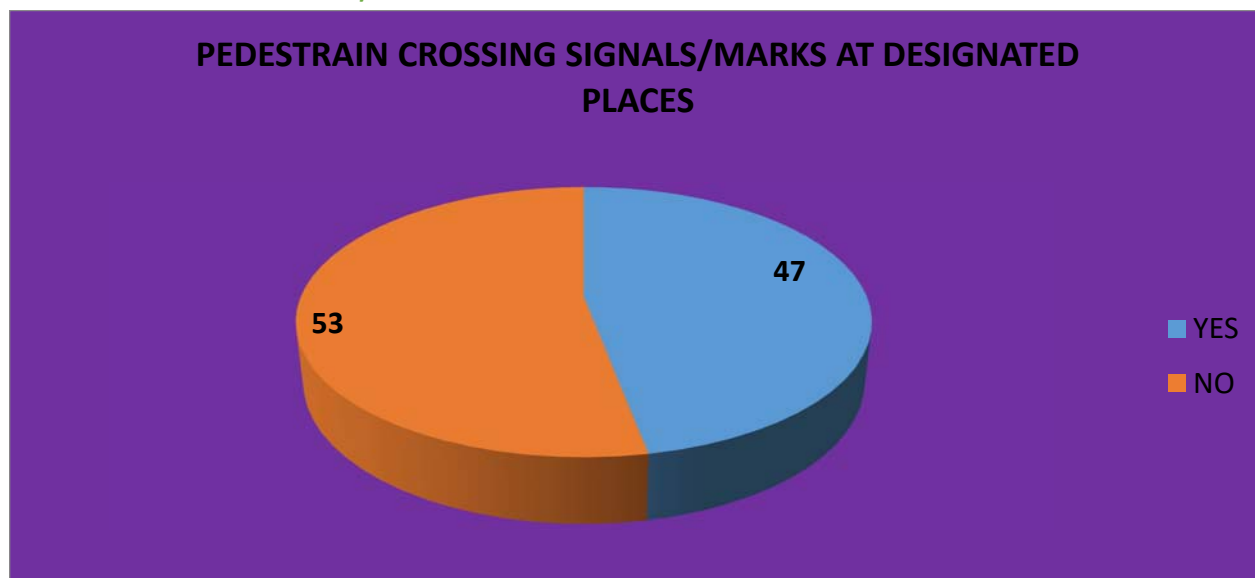
Monitoring of the highway by road safety officials was investigated during survey and the results revealed that 55% confirmed that the roads were being monitored by road safety officials while 45% responded otherwise.

VEHICLE INSPECTION OFFICERS MONITOR/INSPECT VEHICLES



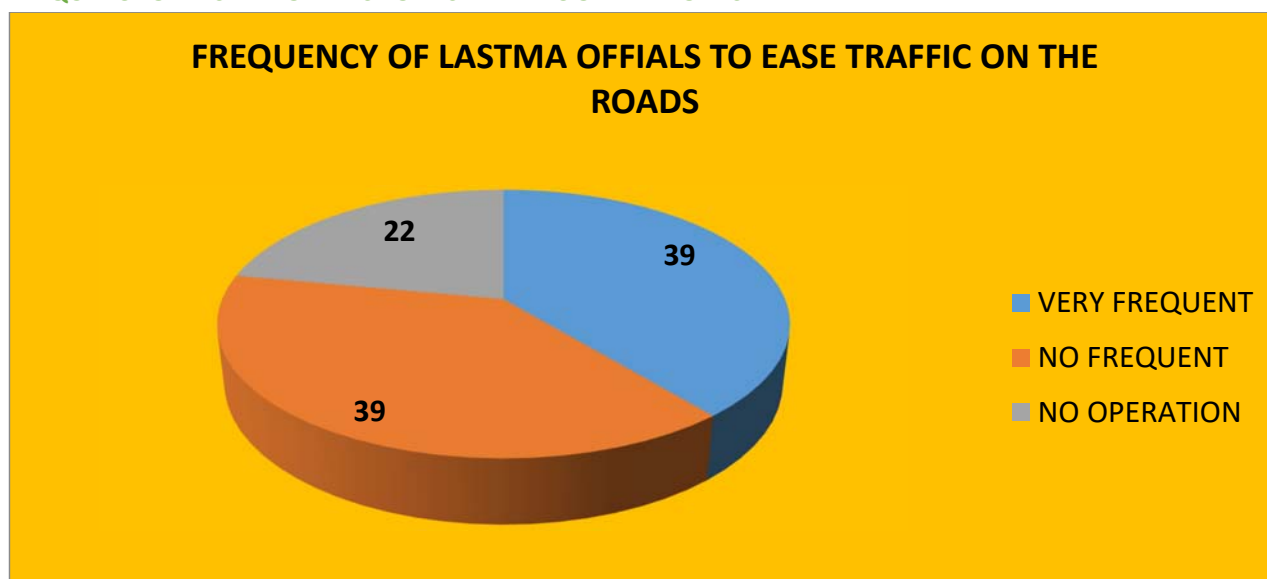
The analysis showed that 49% of the respondents confirmed that vehicle inspection officers monitor as well as inspect vehicles within the State whilst 51% of the respondents said otherwise.

PEDESTRAIN CROSSING SIGNALS/MARKS AT DESIGNATED PLACES



This analysis shows the pedestrian crossing signals/marks at designated places. The survey carried out shows that 47% are in affirmative yes while 53% thought otherwise

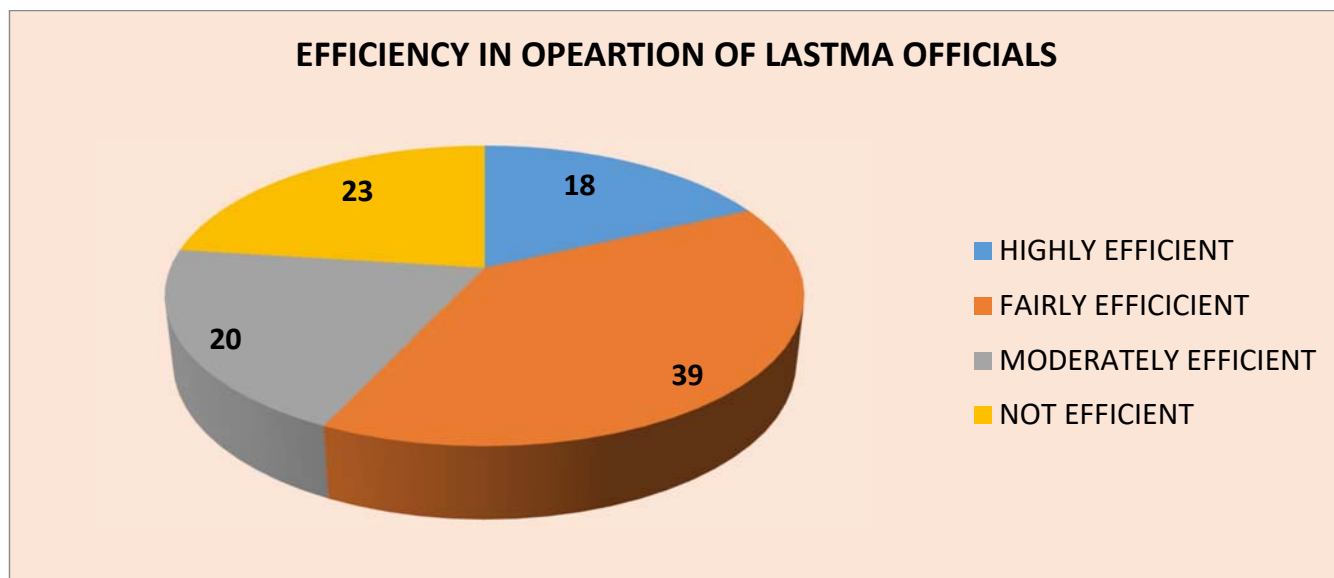
FREQUENCY OF LASTMA OFFIALS TO EASE TRAFFIC ON THE ROADS



LASTMA officials have a vital role in easing of traffic on the road. The frequency at which LASTMA officials respond to ease traffic on the road was also investigated.

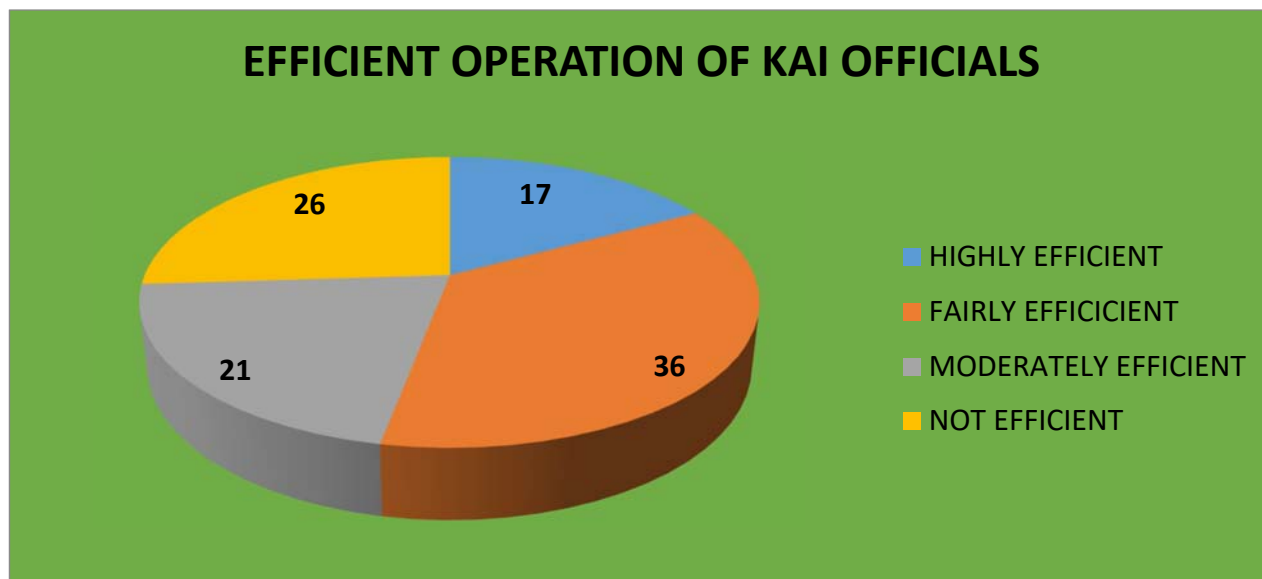
All the state level, the result shows that 39% of the respondents said they respond frequently. 39% also confirmed the not frequent while only 22% cannot place their operation.

EFFICIENCY IN OPEARTION OF LASTMA OFFICIALS



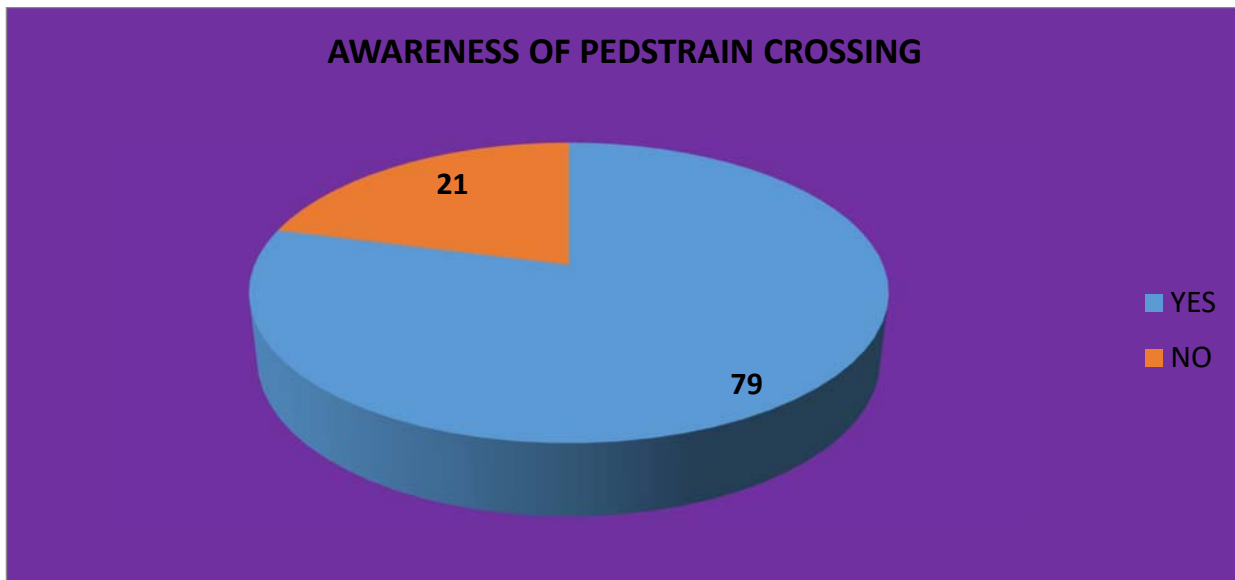
According to the analysis carried out, the state indicator shows that 18% of the respondents said LASTMA officials are highly efficient in their operation, 39% confirmed they are fairly efficient while 20% and 23% said they are moderately efficient and not efficient respectively.

EFFICIENT OPERATION OF KAI OFFICIALS



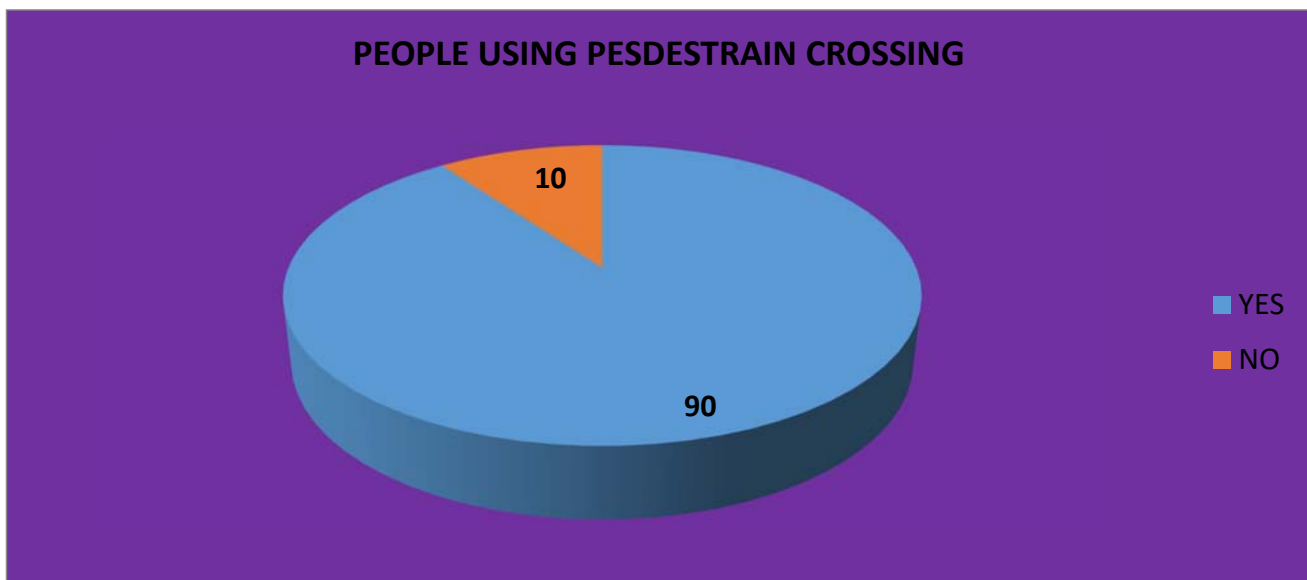
In this case the efficient operations of KAI officials are as follows; highly efficient, fairly efficient, moderate efficient and not efficient (17%, 36%, 21% and 26%) respectively.

AWARENESS OF PEDSTRAIN CROSSING



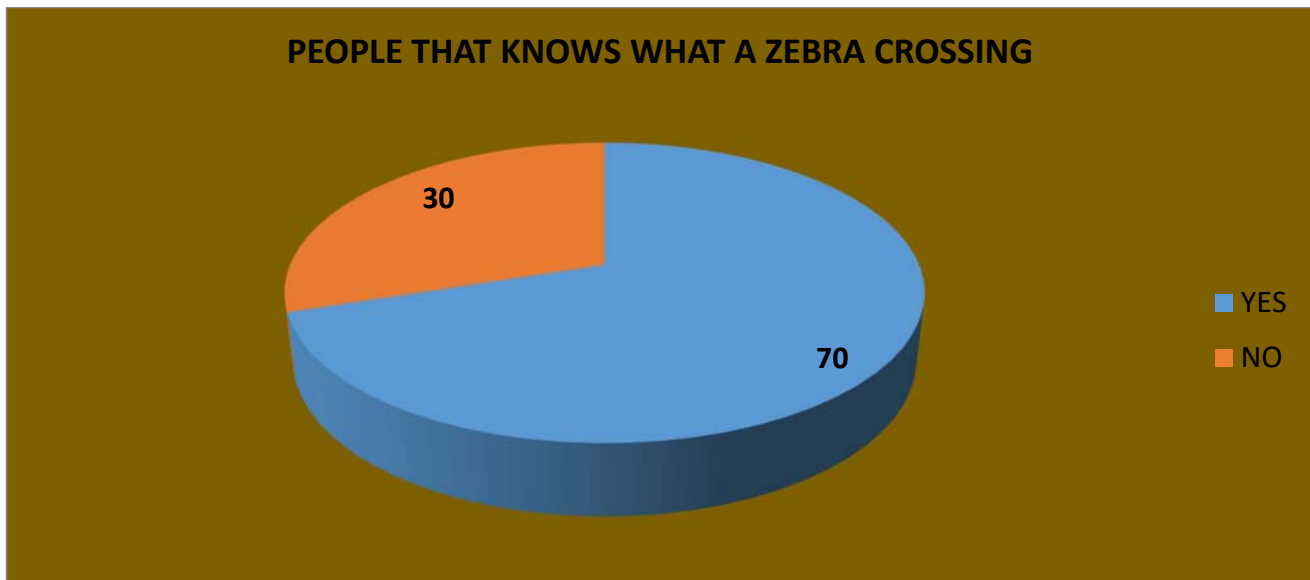
The creation of pedestrian crossing is to reduce the rate of road accident. The survey carried out showed that 79% of the people are aware and 21% of them are not aware of the pedestrian crossing. Hence, there is a need for further advocacy to cover the remaining 21%.

PEOPLE USING PESDESTRAIN CROSSING



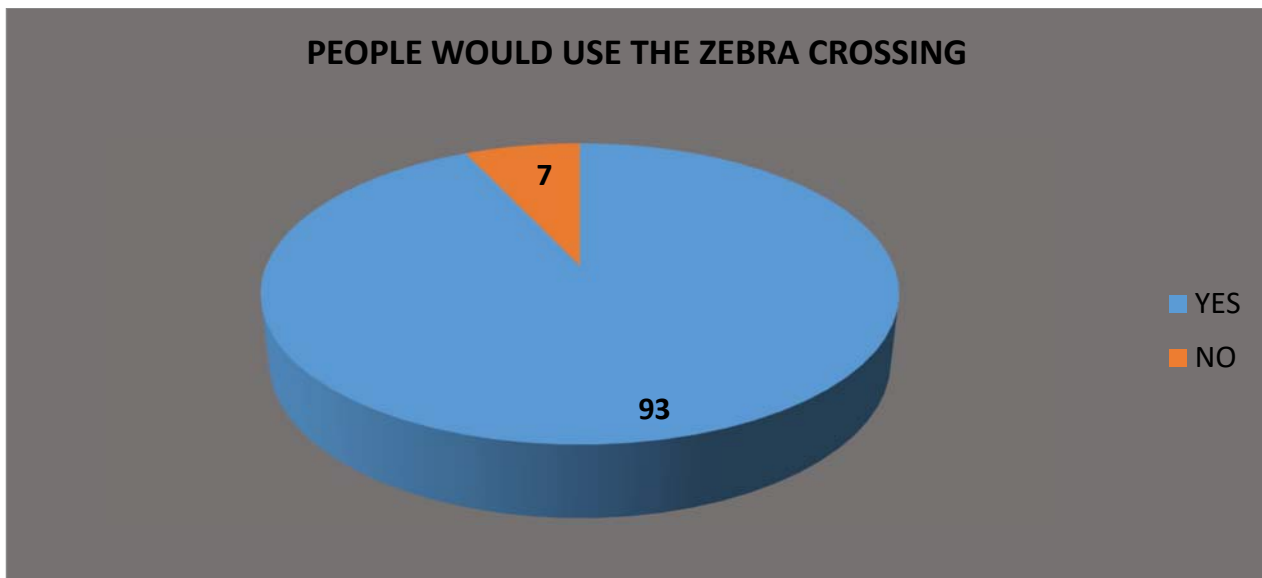
The rate of people using the pedestrian crossing is very high and its about 90% whereas about 10% respondents are not using it.

PEOPLE THAT KNOWS WHAT A ZEBRA CROSSING



This analysis shows that there are 70% of respondents that knows what a zebra crossing is and 30% of them don't know according to state indicator.

PEOPLE WOULD USE THE ZEBRA CROSSING



Survey shows that 93% of household interviewed all over the state would use the zebra crossing and 7% of them would not use it.

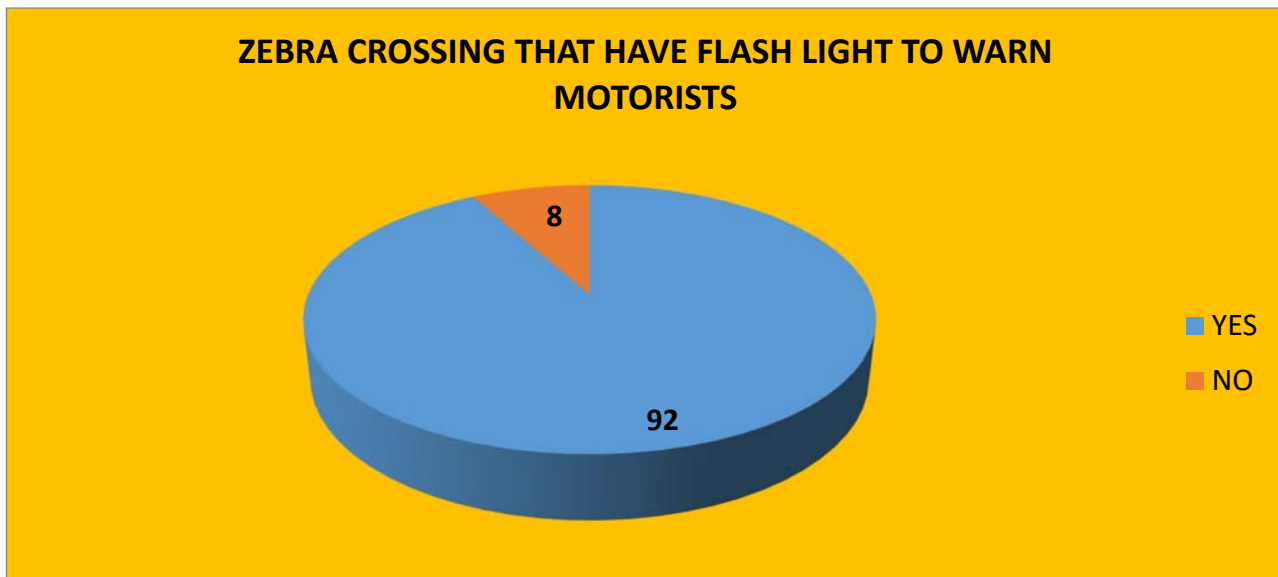
MOTORIST WHO STOPS AT ZEBRA CROSSING



Respondents interviewed in this analysis shows that 65% of motorist's stop at zebra crossing while 35% does not stop. This shows that, more advocacies on zebra crossing for motorist should be done.

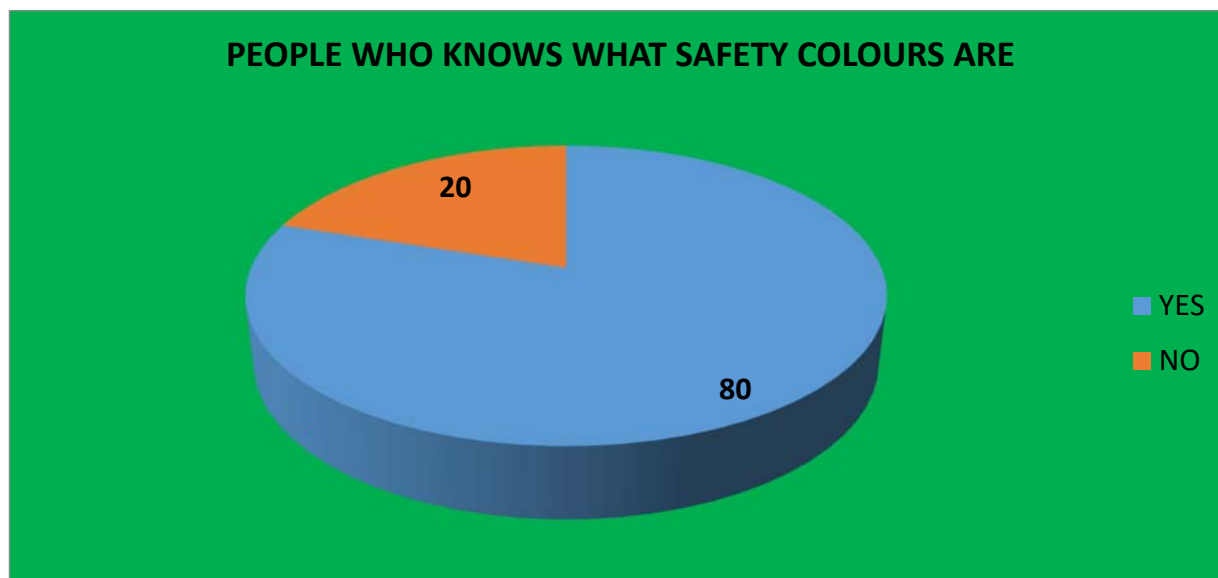
The analysis shows that 65% of people interviewed across the state admitted that motorists stop at zebra crossing while 35% said no.

ZEBRA CROSSING THAT HAVE FLASH LIGHT TO WARN MOTORISTS



Survey shows that there are 92% of zebra crossing that have flash lights to warn people and 8% of them don't.

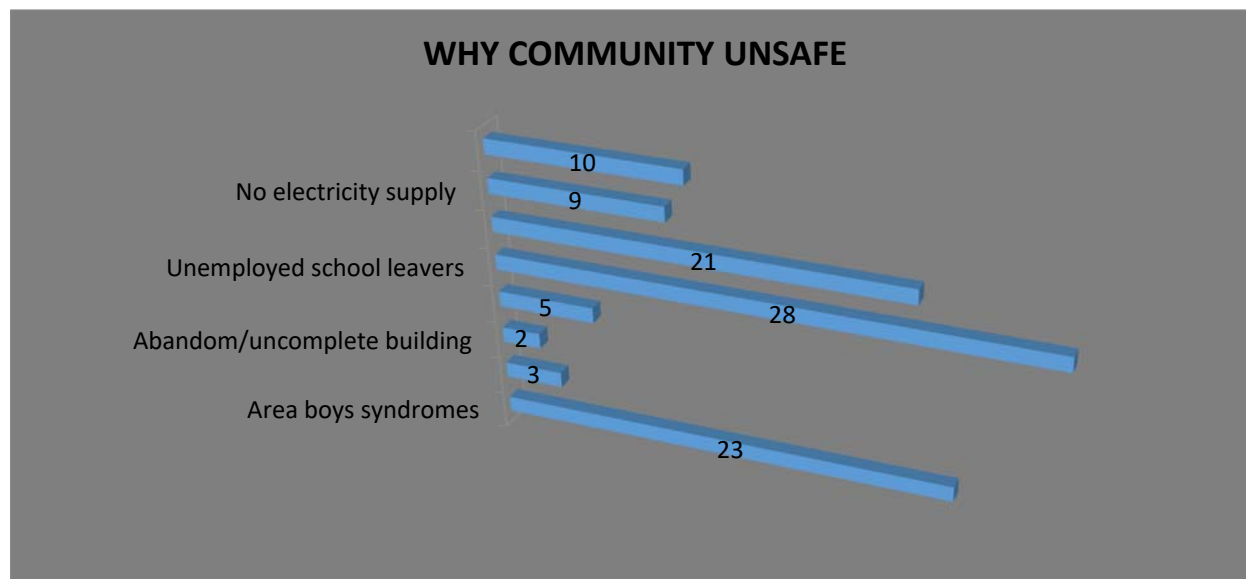
PEOPLE WHO KNOWS WHAT SAFETY COLOURS ARE



The result obtained from the analysis of people who knows what safety colors are is 80% and 20% of people who do not know what safety colors are.

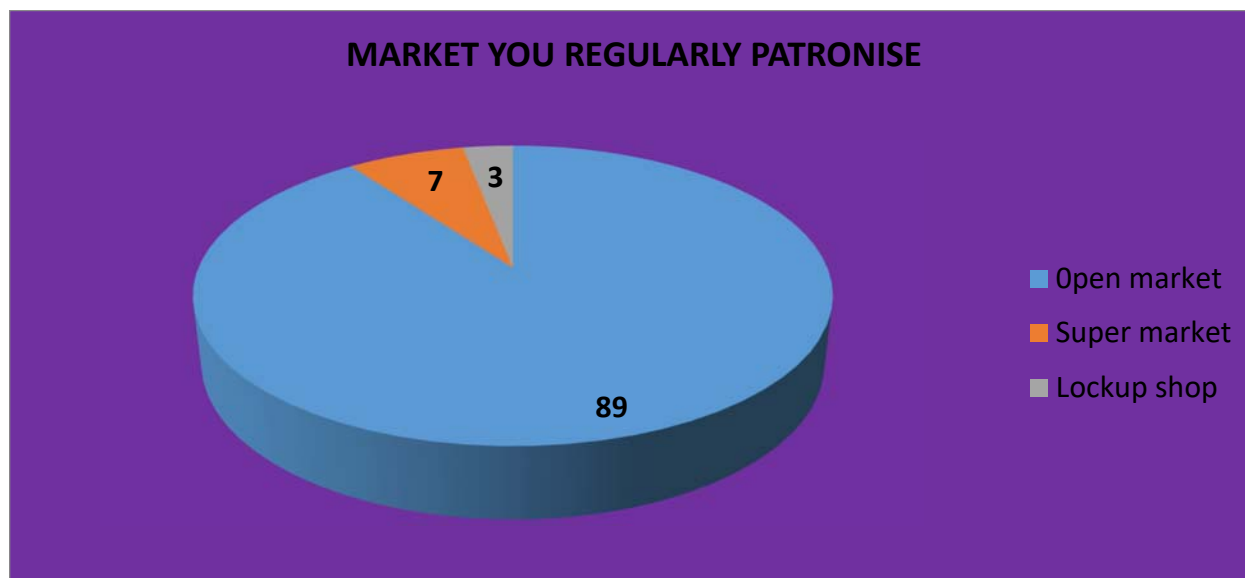
The result obtained from the analysis of the survey shows that 80% of the respondents across the state know what safety colors are while 20% do not know.

WHY COMMUNITY UNSAFE



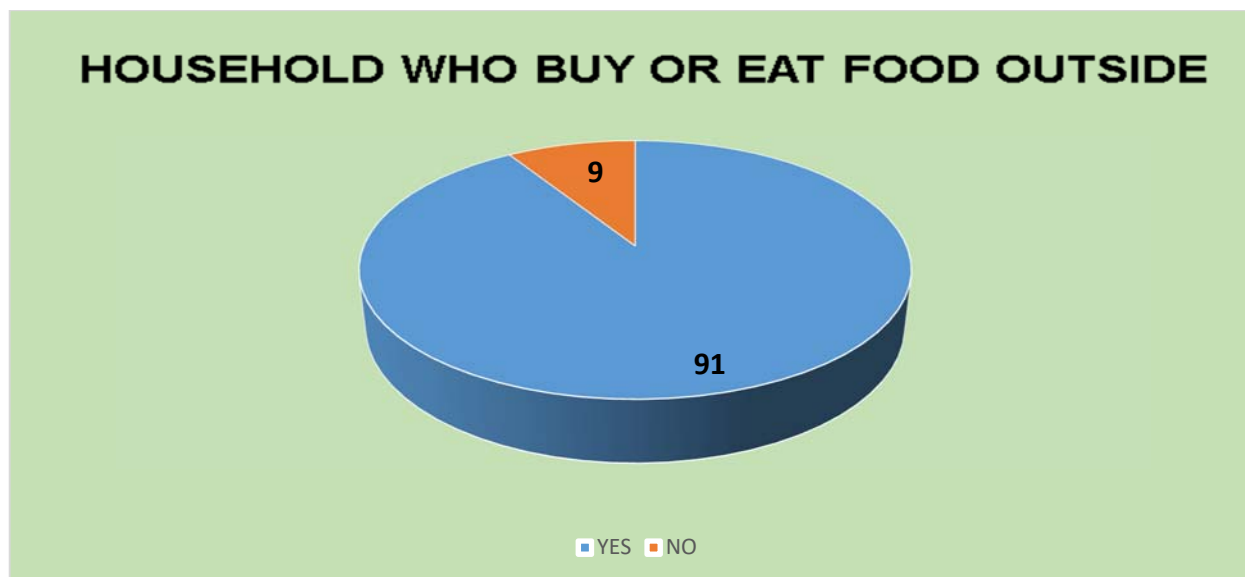
The reason why community is unsafe was investigated in the survey and the result according to the state indicator shows that 23% of the respondents said it was because of area boys syndrome, 38% of them attributed it to unemployed school leavers, 21% said lack of street lights caused it, 10% said there is no security outfit in their area, 3% said it is because of bushy environment, 9% attributed it to lack of electricity supply, 5% gave high population as the reason while only 2% said abandoned/uncompleted building in the area caused it.

MARKET YOU REGULARLY PATRONISE



Analysis sought from respondents on market you regularly patronize shows that 89% are from open market, 7% are from super market and 3% are from lockup shop. Market regularly patronize by respondents was also investigated in the survey and the result shows that 89% of respondents across the state patronize the open market, 7% patronize the supermarkets while only 3% patronize lock up shops.

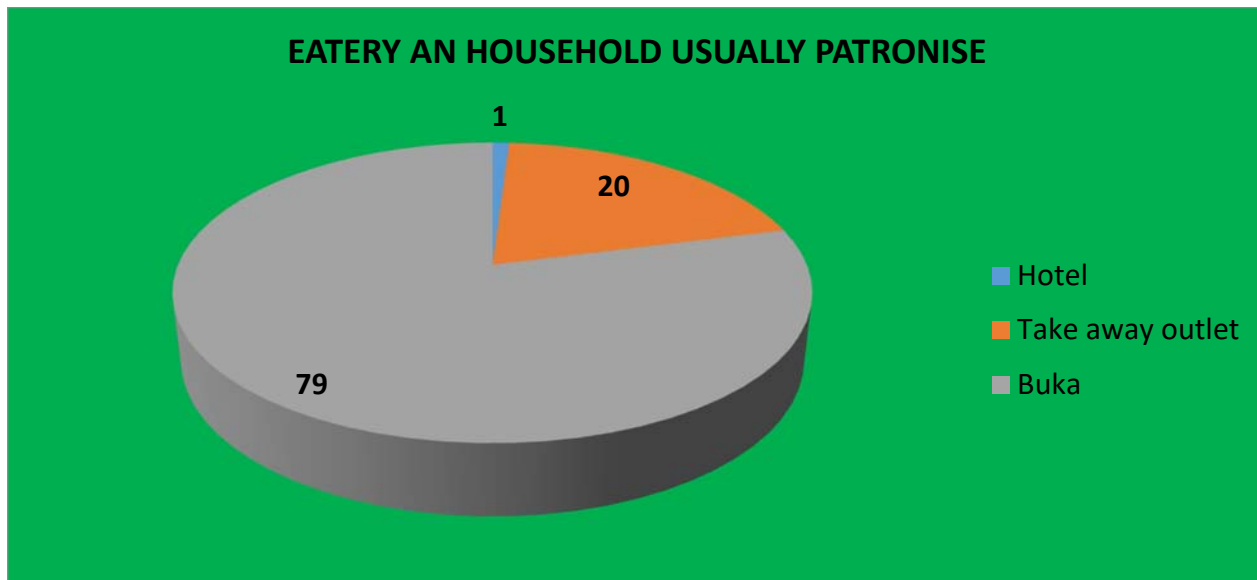
HOUSEHOLD WHO BUY OR EAT FOOD OUTSIDE



Analysis of household who buy or eat food outside is 52% and 48% of them do not buy or eat food outside. Ikorodu West (56%) has the highest number of household who do not buy or eat food outside.

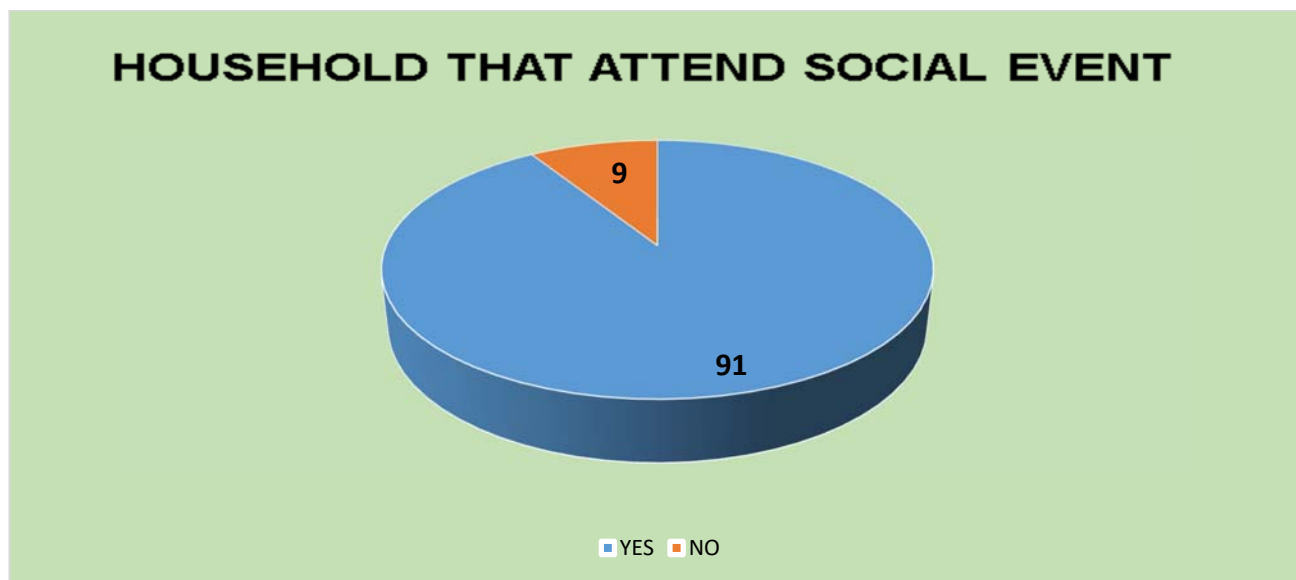
Analysis of the survey shows that majority of households (52%) interviewed in the state eat outside their household while 48% do not.

EATERY AN HOUSEHOLD USUALLY PATRONISE



The type of eatery households usually patronize was examined in the survey and the result shows that majority of respondents (79%) patronize the local Buka, 20% patronize other take away outlets while only 1% eat at the hotel.

HOUSEHOLD THAT ATTEND SOCIAL EVENT



Also examined in the survey were households that attend social event.

The result shows that 91% of respondents in the state attend social events while only 9% do not.

TIME YOU ATTEND SOCIAL EVENT

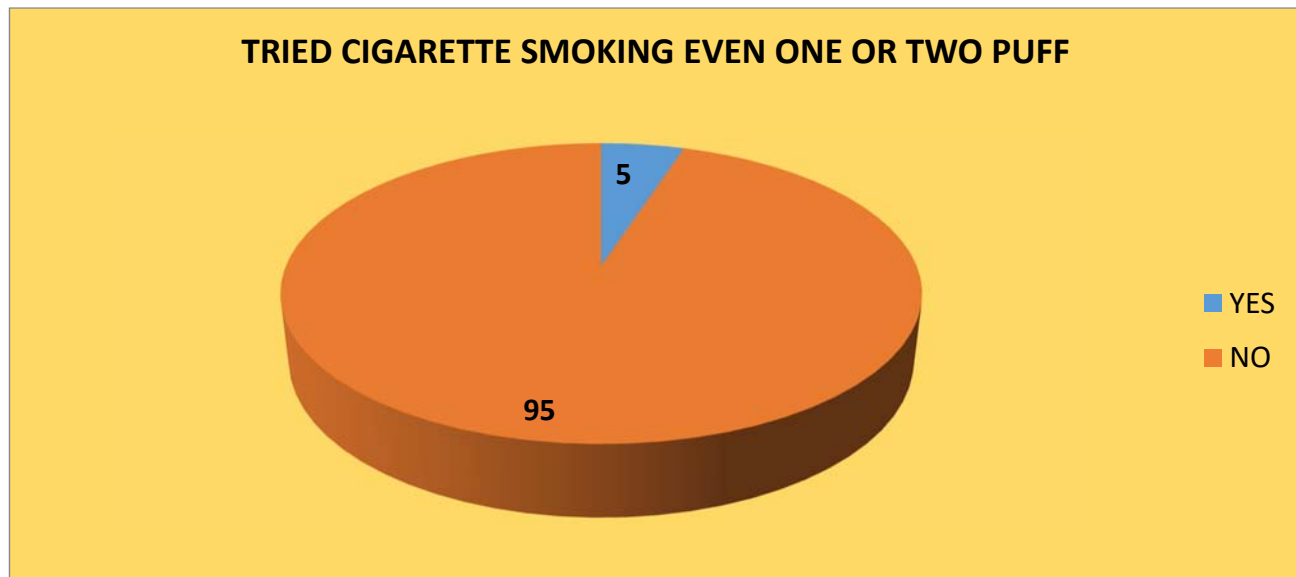


The respondents of people interviewed on the analysis on the time that attend social event are as follows; sometimes (34%), regularly (14%) and once a while (52%) respectively.

The frequency at which respondents attend social event was also investigated.

The result at the state level shows that 34% of the respondents said they sometimes attend social event, 52% confirmed it is once in a while. Only 14% of the respondents attend social event regularly.

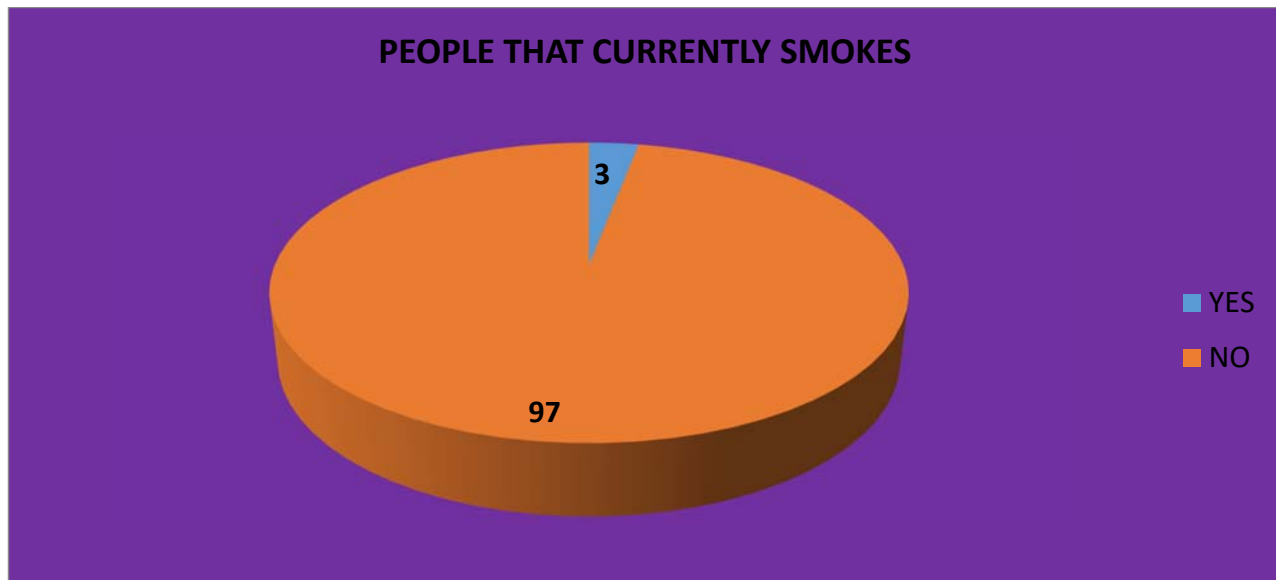
TRIED CIGARETTE SMOKING EVEN ONE OR TWO PUFF



These analysis shows that the rate of people that has not tried cigarette smoking one or two puff is high and is about 95% and those that tried is just 5%.

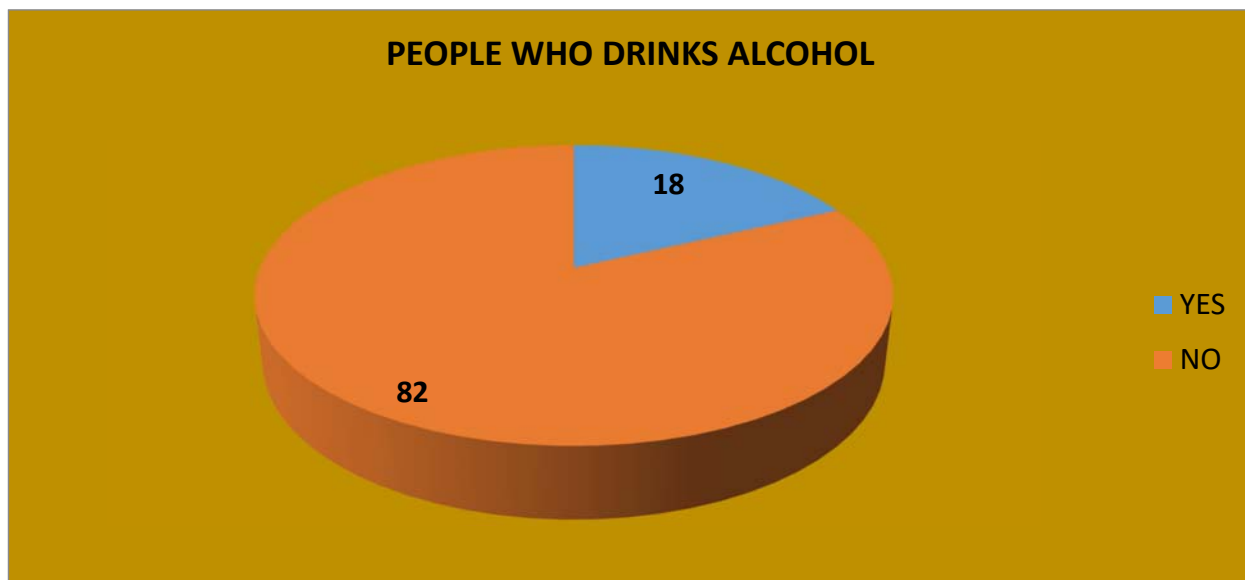
Respondent households who have over tried smoking cigarette were also examined. The analysis shows that 95% of the respondents never tried smoking cigarette while onlt 5% confirmed that they have tried the habit.

PEOPLE THAT CURRENTLY SMOKES



The proportion on the survey of people that currently smokes is 3% and those that does not smokes is 97%. Examining the percentage of respondents who currently smokes to those who does not, the result shows that 97% of the respondents across the state do not smoke whereas 3% smoke.

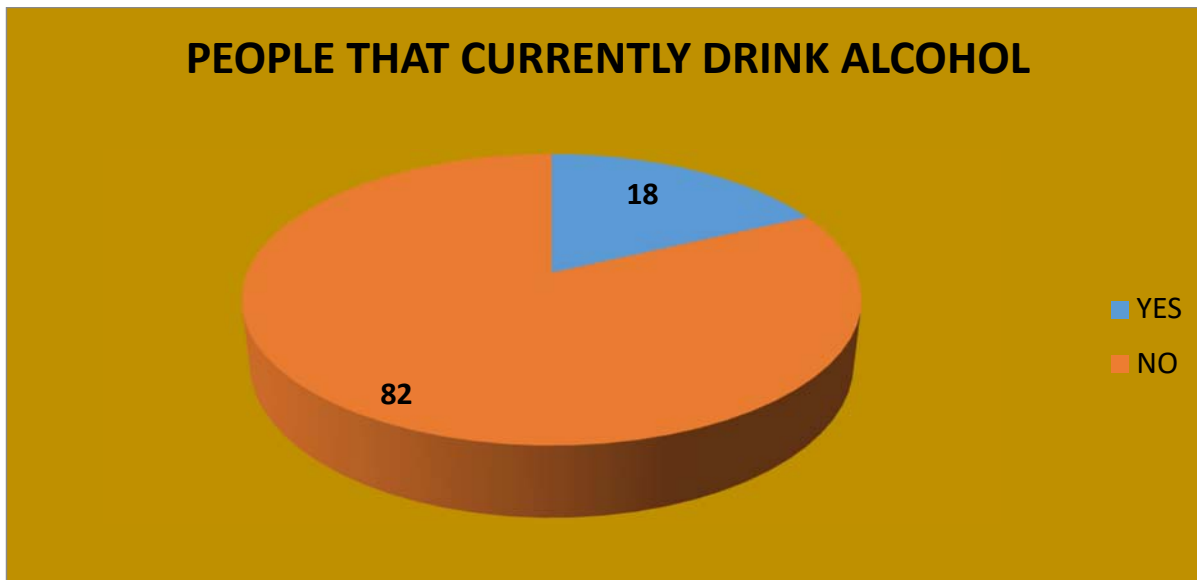
PEOPLE WHO DRINKS ALCOHOL



In this analysis we have 18% of people who drinks alcohol and 82% of people who do not drink alcohol. The proportion of respondent households who drink alcohol to those who do not drink alcohol was also investigated during the survey exercise.

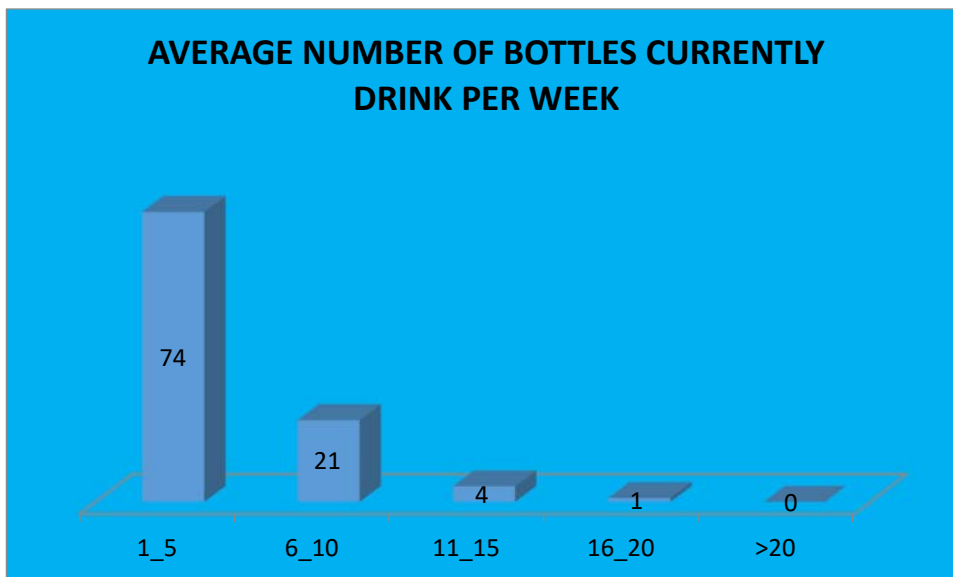
The result shows that 82% of the respondents throughout the state do not drink alcohol while only 12% confirm they do drink alcohol.

PEOPLE THAT CURRENTLY DRINK ALCOHOL



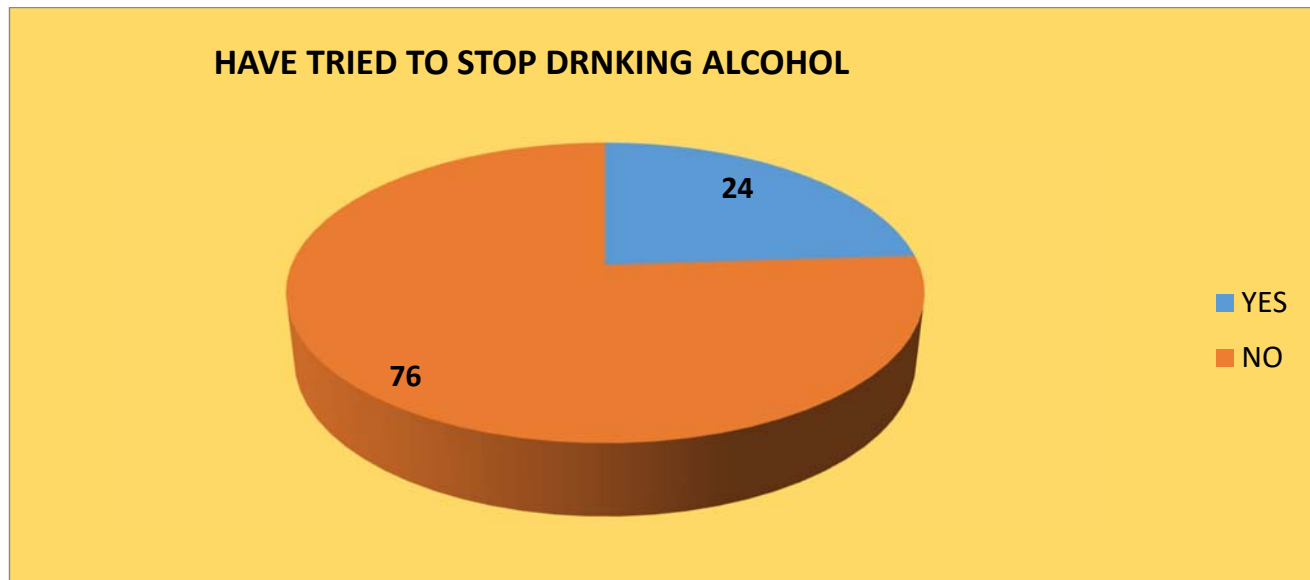
The rate of people that currently drinks alcohol is 18% and those that don't drink alcohol is 88%.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF BOTTLES CURRENTLY DRINK PER WEEK



The average analysis number of bottles currently drink per week are as follows: 1-5 (74%), 6-10(21%), 11-15(4%), 16-20(1%) and >20(0%).

HAVE TRIED TO STOP DRINKING ALCOHOL

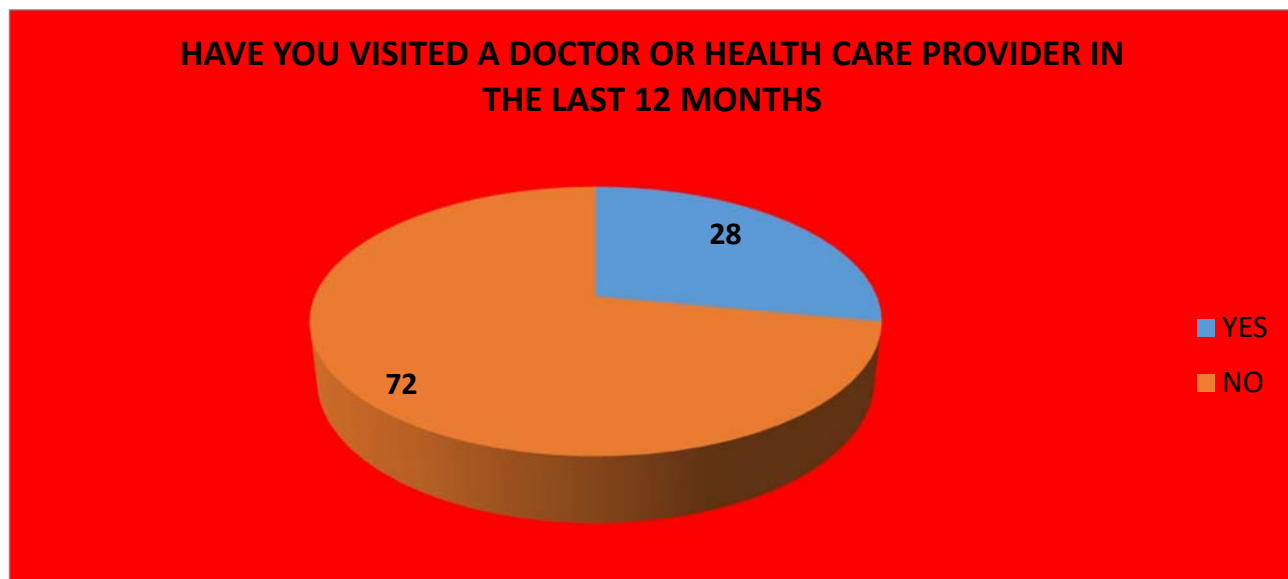


The percentage of people that have tried to stop drinking alcohol in the last 12 months is 24% and those that have not are 76%. The analysis shows that people that have not tried to stop drinking alcohol in the last 12 months are high.

The percentage distribution of those respondents that have tried to stop drinking alcohol in the last 12 months to those who have not tried at all during the same period was examined.

The result shows that only 24% of the respondents in the state have tried to stop while 76% have not tried to stop during the stated period.

HAVE YOU VISITED A DOCTOR OR HEALTH CARE PROVIDER IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS



The survey carried out showed that 28% of people have visited a doctor or health care provider in the last 12 months and 72% of them has not.

In case of respondents who have visited a doctor or health giver cause of drinking alcohol in the last 12 months the result shows that 72% of the respondents in the state have not visited a doctor or health care giver in the last 12 months cause of drinking alcohol while 28% have.

DOCTOR ADVISED QUIT DRINKING ALCOHOL IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

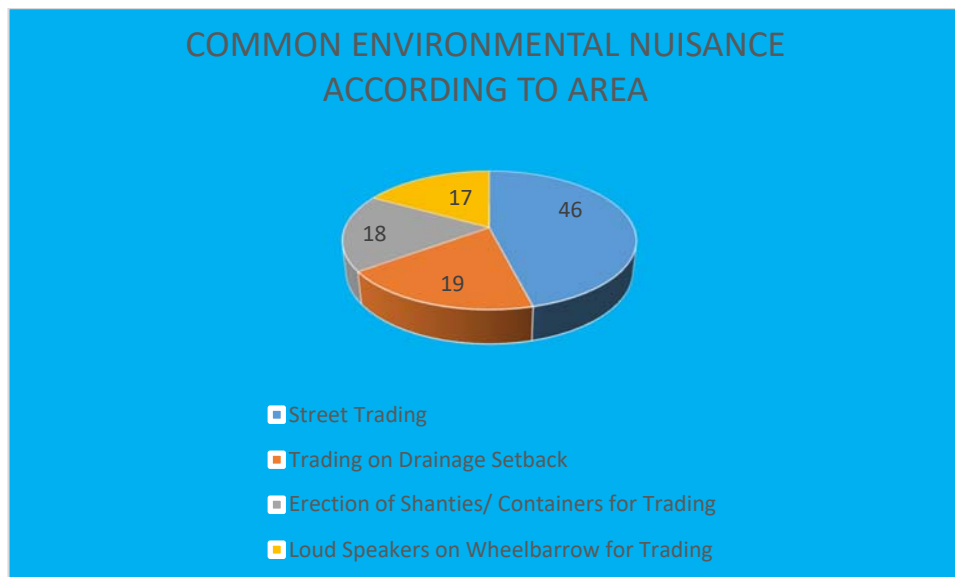


This reports on the doctor advised quit drinking alcohol in the last 12 months showed that 5% of them stopped whereas 95% of them did not stop.

Respondents who have been advised by doctor to quit drinking alcohol in the last 12 months were also examined in the survey.

The result shows that only 5% of the respondents have been advised on the issue, the remaining 95% have not been advised on the matter in the last 12 months.

COMMON ENVIRONMENTAL NUISANCE ACCORDING TO AREA



The Common Environmental Nuisance According To Area. The analysis revealed that 46% trade on the street, 19% trade on drainage setback, 18% erect shanties/containers for trading while 17% use loud speakers on wheelbarrow for tradings.