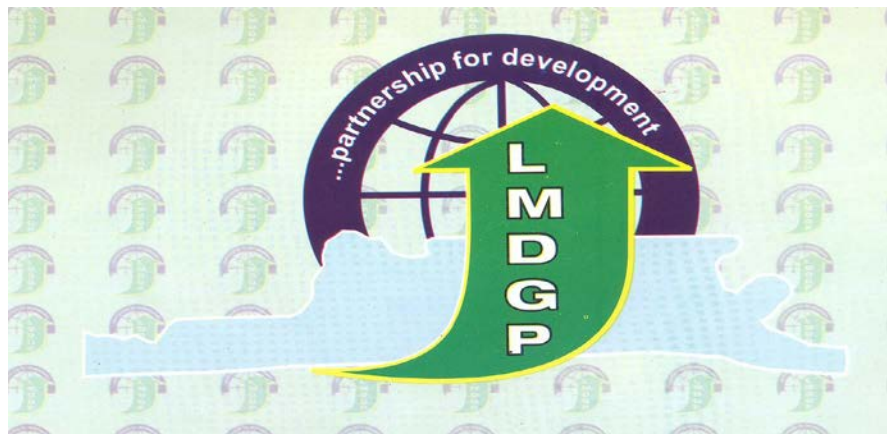**LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT**
MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC, BUDGET AND PLANNING
(LAGOS BUREAU OF STATISTICS)

LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT

FINAL REPORT

LAGOS HOUSEHOLD
SURVEY
2006

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PREFACE

This report presents the main results of a Household Survey carried out in 2005. The fieldwork covered a period of four (4)weeks. The survey was designed to furnish policy makers, planners and programme managers with a set of simple indicators for monitoring welfare and poverty and measuring service delivery of State Government to the citizenry of the State. The survey aims at providing reliable data on a timely basis for monitoring changes in the welfare status by local government areas in the State.It also provides estimates at local government level. The outcome of the survey will be used to assess the social and economic situation in the State and provides relevant data required to monitor growth and development in the state.

The survey was carried out by the Central Office of Statistics, Ministry of Economic Planning and Budget in collaboration with the World Bank. The methodology of the survey is such that it does not require a large human resources and monetary support like other surveys such as the Living Standards Measurement Surveys and Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire Survey. The survey uses Hand-Held Pocket Computer technology and Perseus Mobile Survey Software to generate statistical data rapidly. This technology eliminates keyboard entry of questionnaire data, therefore, making it possible for data processing to keep pace with data collection. Incidentally, timely release of data and presentation of results are achieved in astonishing way.

The Household survey was a state-wide survey which collected detailed information on a variety of topics including demographic characteristics of the household, education, health, infrastructure, income and expenditure, economic activity, housing conditions, access to social amenities, asset ownership, violence, crime and safety and subjective well-being among others.

Additional information on the survey can be sought from the Director, Central Office of Statistics, Ministry of Economic Planning and Budget, Lagos State Secretariat, Alausa, Ikeja or through e-mail address: lasgstat@yahoo.com

This report is particularly useful to the State and Local Governments. It is hoped that all the results will be made adequate use of. The public generally, not only in the State but also through out the Federation of Nigeria, can also make use of the information in the report. This Office welcomes comments on the results.

Adesoji Oyenusi
Director, Central Office of Statistics
For Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Economic Planning and Budget
Lagos State Secretariat, Alausa, Ikeja

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Background

Nigeria is home to 133 million people, though its overall population growth is 3 percent, big cities such as Lagos is growing at 10-15 %. At this rate, Lagos will be among the top five populous cities in the world by 2020. But a large proportion of Nigeria's population (about 80 million) live below $1 a day (Second Joint Interim Strategy Progress Report, 2004). The poverty headcount rose to 0.66 while the consumption inequality declined slightly in the 1990s with the Gini coefficient being 0.47 in 1996 (Christaensen, 2002).

Nigeria has primarily a commodity based economy with oil revenues[1] contributing to a significant portion of its GDP. Strong economic growth in the non-oil sector, in particular the manufacturing sector, has been elusive. A lack of fiscal discipline and a largely ineffective monetary policy has contributed to macro-economic instability and sometimes very low or negative growth in the 1990s. Following years of military rule, Nigeria has been a stable democracy since 1999. Macroeconomic indicators such as inflation and exchange rate instability have reduced. Economic growth has risen to 4.1% between 2002-2003, driven by improvement in agriculture and telecom sector (Second Joint Interim Strategy Progress Report, 2004). Manufacturing capacity utilization has also risen in the past two years though growth still continues to be driven by the oil economy.

Social services such as health, education and infrastructure are provided to varying degrees across areas with uneven population density and disposable incomes, thereby affecting the efficiency and delivery of these services by government agencies.

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[1] And now natural gas

As Das Gupta et al (2003) note, Nigeria has a decentralized delivery of health services to locally elected governments and community based organizations, one of the few countries in the world to have done so. They found that local governments take the responsibilities seriously though their behaviour varies among urban and rural regions. With respect to education sector, among children between 6-11 years, 30% are not in school and primary enrolment rates have not risen in the past decade. Contrary to trends in other developing nations, Nigeria's life expectancy has declined. Similarly, access to water and sanitation is poor, particularly in the rural areas. Transport infrastructure, such as access to all weather roads is available only to 10% of the population. Furthermore, quality of electricity supply has been poor in both urban and rural areas. Therefore, the poor access and quality of public infrastructure creates barriers to productivity of firms and households.

Lagos, the former capital of Nigeria with a population of about 15 million people growing at between 6% and 8% per annum accounts for approximately 37% of the urban population of the country. In order to design a state economic empowerment and development strategy (SEEDS), access to accurate socio-economic data is necessary. Though detailed macro-economic information for Nigeria is available at the country level[2], economic information (both macro and micro) at the state level is only available in part. Existing data do not allow for the identification of policy levers either by industrial sector or household sector at the city-wide level. In particular, a careful assessment of socio-economic intelligence in Lagos has shown that these are not sufficient to design an updated metropolitan development strategy to feed into the State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (SEEDS). The other role of these data is to serve as baseline information for the World Bank financed Lagos Metropolitan Development Project (LMDP).

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[2] See Nigeria country report(IMF)

It is with this view that household level surveys are being undertaken to understand the role of human and social capital and institutions in Lagos State in addition to the firm surveys recently completed in Lagos. We need to understand the weaknesses of existing institutions that promote and/or constrain human and social capital accumulation at the household and local community levels. This information will be useful in identifying the scope for government and private sector initiatives which will help communities reduce poverty and sustain development.

Household surveys provide a rich source of data on economic behaviour and its links to policy. They provide information at the level of the individual household about many variables that are either set or influenced by policy, such as prices, the provision of schools, clinics and infrastructure. They also provide data on outcomes that we care about and that are affected by the policy variables, such as levels of nutrition, expenditure patterns, educational attainments, earnings, and health. Many important research questions concern the link between the instruments of policy and the outcome variables: the rate of return to government-provided schooling, the effectiveness of various types of clinics, the equity and efficiency effects of transfers and taxes, and the nutritional benefits of food subsidies. Because household surveys document these links, they are the obvious data bases for this sort of policy research, for evaluating the welfare benefits of public programmes. Of course, associations in the data establish neither causality nor the magnitude of the effects. The data from household surveys do not come from controlled experiments in which the effects of a "treatment" can be unambiguously and convincingly determined.

Objectives

The main objective of the Household Survey component of the Lagos Metropolitan development project, funded through the Japan Policy and Human resources development (PHRD) technical assistance program, is to establish baseline socio-economic data to provide meaningful input into SEEDS and LMDP.

The Lagos Household Survey was undertaken by the Central Office of Statistics of the Lagos State Ministry of Economic Planning and Budget. The Office was building the socio-economic database with assistance from the World Bank which has successfully implemented similar methodology in several other cities around the world. This entails the collection of economic and social data from households that was representative of the delivery of services to the population of the state, including: health, education and public infrastructure. The survey would be spatially disaggregated to cover all the communities of Lagos state.

Survey Sponsorship

The household survey, a component of baseline data project under Lagos Metropolitan Development project (LMDP) was funded by the World Bank through the Japanese grant policy Human Resources development (PHRD). While Lagos State Ministry of Economic Planning & Budget where the central Office of Statistics is domiciled also supported the program by providing funds for the monitoring.

Organization of the Report

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

Conclusion and Recommendations feature in Chapter 4 and Chapter 5 respectively. Staitistical tables on main findings are presented in the appendix, followed by a copy of the survey instrument (Questionaire)

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLGY

This chapter shows how the baseline data on the target sampled households were generated, covering some survey-related important issues including sample design, construction of questionnaire, training of interviewers and pre-testing of questionnaires, fieldwork and data processing.

Sample Design

A sample in any household survey is desired to be representative of the various social and economic strata that exist in the society, as defined by basic demographic variables. In Nigeria, an urban settlement like Lagos exhibits some visible social strata and these must be of keen interest, in addition to geographic spread, in order to minimize bias. The sampling design adopted in this survey was essentially Stratified Multi-stage Sampling.

The 6,000 samples were divided into equal parts .The first half of the sample size was scientifically selected using probability proportional to size (PPS) of the populace and the other half was divided equally (ES) among the entire local government areas. The two values were added to arrive at the actual sample size. In summary, PPS + ES = ACTUAL SAMPLE SIZE.

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE SIZE BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

ZONE 1 - SOUTH

S/N	LGA	POPULATION	FINAL SAMPLE	% OF SAMPLE SIZE(6,000)
1	Ajeromi Ifelodun	1,588,361	458	8
2	Amuwo Odofin	560,814	259	4
3	Badagry	332,685	215	4
4	Surulere	1,183,886	380	6
5	Mainland(Yaba)	721,733	290	5
6	Ojo	635,366	273	5
7	Apapa	432,686	234	4
8	Epe	292,049	207	3
9	Eti –Osa	424,434	232	4
10	Ibeju-Lekki	62,998	162	3
11	Lagos Island	454,714	238	4
Total		6,689,716	2,948	49

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE SIZE BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS
ZONE 2- NORTH

S/N	LGA	POPULATION	FINAL SAMPLE	% OF SAMPLE SIZE(6,000)
1	Agege(Agege,Ogba,Orile Agege)	1,180,358	379	6
2	Alimoso	1,175,622	378	6
3	Ifako – Ijaiye	645,471	275	5
4	Ikeja	533,237	253	4
5	Mushin	1,439,556	429	7
6	Oshodi-Isolo	1,192,652	381	6
7	Kosofe	1,102,661	364	6
8	Shomolu(Bariga)	949,730	334	6
9	Ikorodu	558,422	258	4
Total		8,777,709	3,052	51

The first level of stratification comprised the Local Government Areas, with each of them divided into Political Wards (between 10 and 25). These wards formed the second level of stratification. All the streets in each Ward were listed and all the housing units in selected streets were also listed, together with all the households living in them as indicated in the table below:

DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Local Government Area	Population	No of political wards	No of Households listed	No of Households Sampled
Agege	1,180,358	10	1134	379
Ajeromi/Ifelodun	1,588,361	17	980	458
Alimoso	1,175,622	11	947	378
Amuwo/Odofin	560,814	12	833	259
Apapa	432,686	9	750	234
Badagry	332,685	11	614	215
Epe	292,049	18	1401	207
Eti Osa	424,434	9	809	232
Ibeju-Lekki	62,988	16	1054	162
Ifako Ijaiye	645,471	14	924	275
Ikeja	533,237	10	929	253
Ikorodu	558,422	18	1066	258
Kosofe	1,102,661	12	1275	364
Lagos Island	454,714	18	1328	238
Mainland	721,733	10	1005	290
Mushin	1,439,556	15	981	429
Ojo	635,366	13	767	273
Oshodi/Isolo	1,192,652	11	928	381
Somolu	949,730	8	967	334
Surulere	1,183,886	12	975	380
TOTAL	15,467,425	254	19667	6000

After having determined the sample size per local government by mixed design (PPS & ES).The ultimate samples were selected using Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement. It is to be noted, however, that the number of households selected from each political ward was allocated proportionally to the local government areas and political wards based on the projected population figure of year 2005. The Stratified Multi-stage Sampling procedure ensured that the sample eventually taken was representative of the study population along geographic spread, and the household social and economic strata. However, some institutionalized establishments were excluded from sample. It worthy to be noted that in a household survey in which the living standard and social amenities of households are

investigated, decisions may be taken in advance to exclude certain segments of the society whose activities are predetermined.

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

Survey Methodology

This is the first time in West Africa that data were captured through hand-held pocket PC. The survey instrument was uploaded into Dell Pocket PCs using Perseus Solutions Mobile Survey Software. To ensure that spatially distribution were carried out on local government areas, Global Positioning System (GPS) instruments were used to record the latitude, longitude and altitude of each surveyed household housing/dwelling unit. Everyday of each survey week, the captured data are synced into the laptop specifically meant for the purpose in the Central Office of Statistics. To ensure that there exist back-ups for the data, they were saved in a Compact Disk and also e-mailed to the World Bank in Washington at regular intervals.

Survey Instrument and Equipment

Questionnaire was finalised after the pilot survey was carried out, following the discussions with the World Bank; numerous suggestions were made to further tailor the questionnaire to be most effective to the State and to the Nigerian environment. However, as the survey questionnaire was initially programmed by the mobile survey vendor, Perseus Development Corporation, changes to questions were conducted very carefully. The household survey adopted a household-based questionnaire which consisted of eighty (80) pages. To ensure concise responses for the interviews, pre-coded multiple-choice response questions were used. The questionnaire was designed based on fifteen (15) distinct modules consisting of:

Household Information

Type of Housing

Land and Tenure
Access to infrastructure-Storm water drainage

Sanitation

Water supply

Solid waste removal

Energy and Electricity

Telephone

Transportation and local roads

Education

Health

Emergency and policing services

Community preference

Household income and expenditure

Modelled after the work undertaken by the bank in Johannesburg, South Africa, the household survey was a technologically advanced approach to capturing information. This was the first time in West and Central Africa that household information was recorded in Pocket PC and spatial coordinates of households included using GPS instruments. This allowed immediate information availability and greatly reduced chances of error in data capture and data entry. There was in-built validation that ensured that questions were not skipped or accidentally missed. Other advanced features like branching enable enumerators to ask only the relevant questions, making the process more efficient (for example, if a person says he owns a piece of land, he gets questions specific to land ownership, whereas someone renting the person's house, gets rent specific questions). Possible responses have been keyed in ahead of time, to standardize the way responses were recorded while allowing the flexibility to record unique responses (e.g. list of consumable assets). This standardization of data entry allows for more accurate data analysis. The GPS

technology was utilized in recording the exact coordinates of each location which made it beneficial not just for mapping, but also for drainage, solid waste, and other infrastructure projects. This overall process of electronic data capture compacted the number of steps required in a paper survey and therefore also reduced the opportunities for data error. The enumerators entered the data into the Pocket PC as they interviewed the head of household. Data was then uploaded directly into the database where analysis could take place. Data quality checks were put in place to ensure data accuracy. A schedule for regular data backup was also put in place.

Field Organization

Two teams were formed for the main fieldwork, with each team comprising five supervisors and twenty interviewers. The interviewers were mainly recruited from the State. Each team was assigned to one zone each as the State was divided into two zones namely North which consisted 3,052 selected households (Agege, Alimosho, Ifako-Ijaiye, Ikeja, Ikorodu, Kosofe, Mushin, Oshodi/Isolo and Somolu Local Government Areas) and South with 2,948 selected households (Ajeromi/Ifelodun, Amuwo Odofin, Apapa, Badagry, Epe, Eti-Osa, Ibeju Lekki, Lagos Island, Lagos Mainland, Ojo and Surulere Local Government Areas). Each interviewer was expected to cover 3 households per day, thus each team could complete 75 households (i.e. one zone) per day. An interviewer could therefore cover a maximum of 18 households per week, assuming 6 effective working days per week. Hence the sample size of 6000 households could be covered within 4 weeks.

Training of Field Staff

Experienced field staff of two consulting firms-University of Ibadan Consultancy Services and University of Lagos Consult were to assume supervisory role for all the data collection teams participating in the main fieldwork and staff of Central Office of Statistics attended the training on field management and of enumerators and supervisors – The training programme which spanned through 14th to 16th June 2005 at Centre for Management Development (CMD), Shangisa, Lagos had World Bank Officials as facilitators, which comprised Sudeshna Ghosh Banerjee (Economist Consultant, AFTU2 in Washington), Kim Pimenta and Virginie Bocard (Africa IT in Washington) and Paul Kalu (Economist Consultant, AFTU2 in Lagos). The training started with a presentation on field management that included all the different components of the household survey implementation. This was followed by the training for the enumerators selected to work on this survey, which focussed on the use of Pocket PCs. There were many suggestions by the enumerators on interview process or content of questions but very little on use of technology. The supervisors proved to be equally adept with the technology and monitoring the work of the enumerators and also the Central Office of Statistics Staff have the IT capacity to handle the advanced technology associated with this survey. In addition, Central Office of Statistics Staff went through the entire process of creating a new survey in the Perseus software, uploading to the Pocket PCs, synchronizing the responses into the laptop and sending data files to the World Bank.

Fieldwork

The data collection exercise for the main survey commenced on 6th July 2005 and ended on September 2nd 2005. Sixty fieldworkers and supervisors were involved in the fieldwork which comprised a team of five supervisors and twenty-five fieldworkers per zone. As a quality control measure and also to boost the morale of the fieldworkers, both scheduled and unannounced extended/extensive field trips were made by the senior project management personnel of Central Office of Statistics to check on the logistics, quality and progress of work.

Data Capture and Processing

The survey methodology used a technique of hand-held pocket computer where interviewers entered responses of the heads of households while on the field. Before the commencement of the fieldwork, the pockets PCs were loaded with the copy of the final questionnaire using the Perseus Survey Solutions 6 software which was used to design the questionnaire. The software was used to automate the entire process of data capture, evaluation, validating and storage of the data. It permitted fast processing of data and timely release of results. Data were synchronizing from Pocket PC to laptop every day of the survey week. As part of data quality control, editing was carried out to ensure that the household name, address and Questionnaire number was correct. Also automatic correction was done for some selected fields by the Perseus Survey Solutions application based on some validation rules within the system.

CHAPTER THREE: DATA ANALYSIS

DEMOGRAPHY

Part of demographic characteristics that had been adjudged world wide as an indicator for measuring standard of living of a household is the household size. It is believed that the bigger the household size the lower their standard of living.

Household-Head Gender

In compliance with gender disaggregation of demographic information, the survey revealed that the household leadership by gender in the State was largely dominated by male. About 81% of the households were headed by male compared to 19% recorded for female. Ibeju Lekki LGA recorded the highest rate of households headed by male with 94% followed by Ajeromi Ifelodun with 90% while Surulere (76%) had the least figure.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS-HEAD BY GENDER

19%

81%

□ Male ■ Female
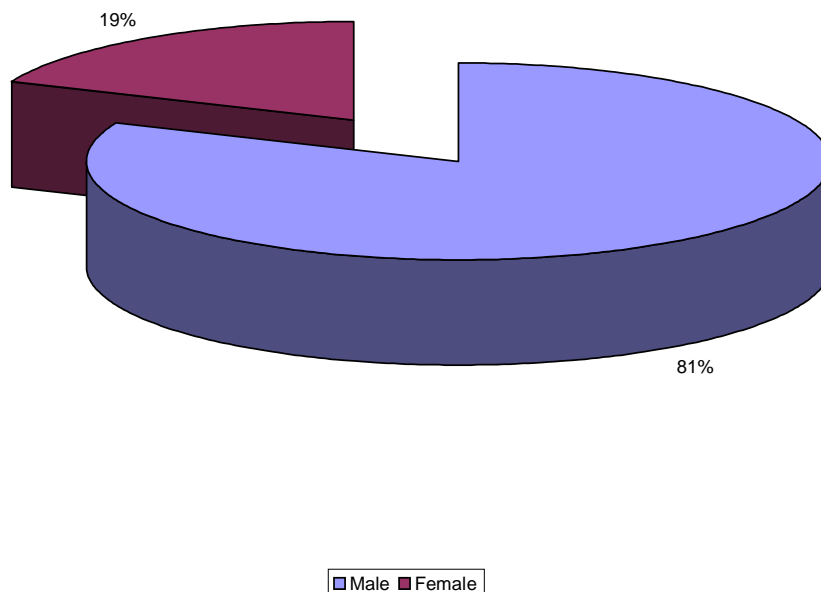
Average household Size

The survey revealed that the average size for the State was five. Similarly, average number of persons living in a room was 4 persons. Interestingly, at the Local Government level, the room density was between 3 and 4persons.

In addition, the survey confirmed that 13% of Lagos inhabitants had household size (1-2) members each , 26% have households size with 3 to 4 members each, 42% also have households comprising of 5 to 6 members each, 16% of the sampled households have households size of 7 to 8 members each. Those households with more than 9 members each accounted for 4% only.

Age categorisation

It is evident that the Age of members or head of sampled households fell within the working class (15-65years) and they constituted 97% while the remaining households (3%) comprised adults above 65 years.

Relationship to the Head

Majority of the member of households that responded to the interviewers were household head with a figure of 93.1% in the State. The survey revealed further that about 5.5% were spouses to the head, and 0.7% children to the head while the remaining 0.6 % represented other relatives: brothers/sisters, parents and non relatives.

Length of Stay in area

The survey conducted in the State showed that the proportion of the head of households with 1 to 3 members that had lived more than 9 months in the locality stood at 81%, those with 4 to 6 members stood at 18% while the households with 7 to 9 members in the area represented only 1%.

However, percentage distribution of children that had lived more than 9 months in the neighbourhood in the households with 1 to 3 members each was 79.1% in the State while those with 4 to 6 members each stood at 20.6% while only 0.3% of the children sampled households with more than 7 members per household actually claimed to have lived in the locality for more than 9 months.

Educational Level

Educational level is one of the key determinants for measuring standard of living. In confirmation, the survey showed that the State has a very high adult literacy level (93%) irrespective of geographical and local government spread. The least rate of adult literacy level was from Epe LGA (83%) while the highest came from Eti-Osa, Ikeja, Lagos Mainland, Lagos Island and Surulere LGAs each with 96%.

Furthermore, the survey revealed that 46% of the household's heads in the State had secondary school certificate, 15% were university graduates, 10% had primary school leaving certificates while 9% and 5% also had Diploma certificates and Vocational certificates respectively.

Similarly, the survey showed that 92% of the households' heads are literate with Lagos mainland having the highest (96%) while Epe had the lowest number of the households' heads that are literate. It should be stressed that 'literacy' in the context of the household survey means reading or writing in English language or any of the indigenous languages.

Occupational Classification/Mode of Transportation

More than half of the head of households (57%) in the State had their own business (self employed), 23% were regular skilled workers, 5% were casual skilled and unskilled employee while about 3% accounted for household heads that were unemployed, apprentices and pensioners.

On the convenient primary mode of travel to their respective place of work, the survey also revealed that 77.6% of the sampled households used public buses, 9.4% go by cars, 6.0% walked while about 3% each choose Okada, Boat and Shared taxi as their primary mode of travel respectively to their place of work.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLDS

Legend: Regular skilled employee ■ Self-employed (own business)
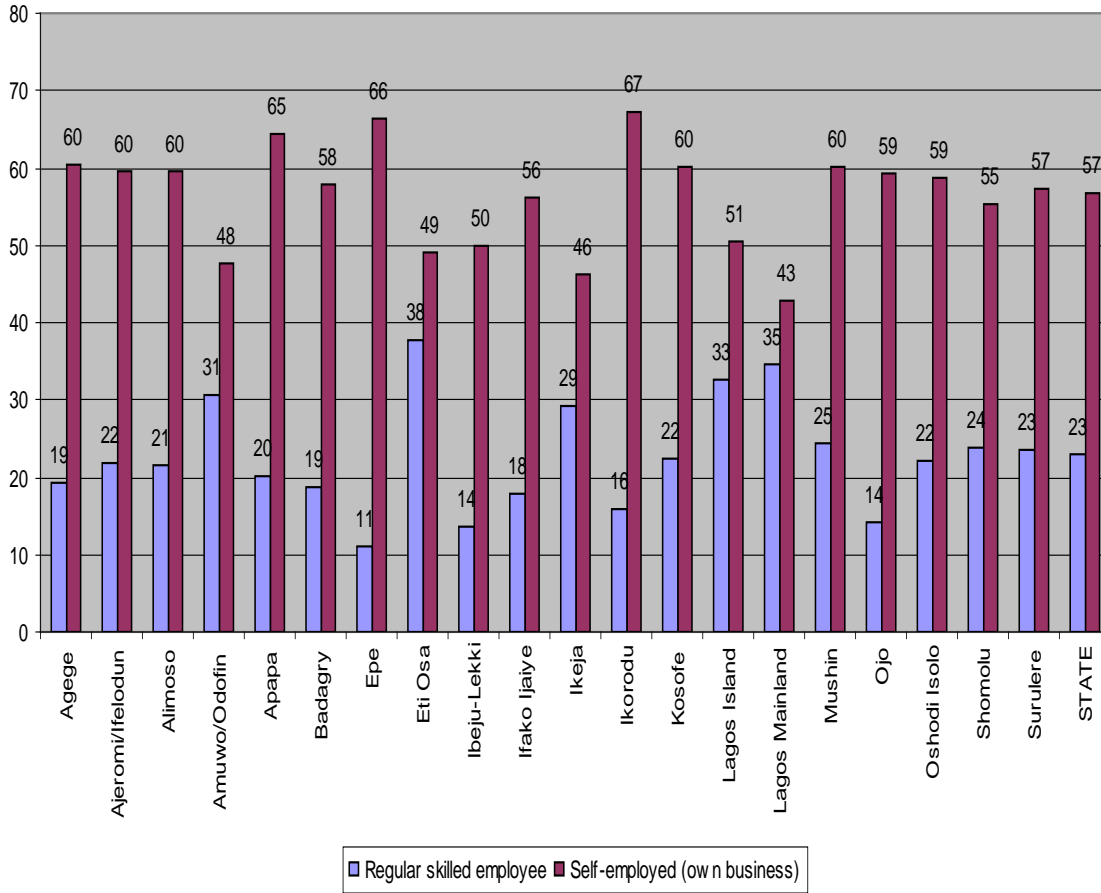
figure 7: Percentage Distribution of Adult Literacy level of the Households

Legend: ■ Literacy level
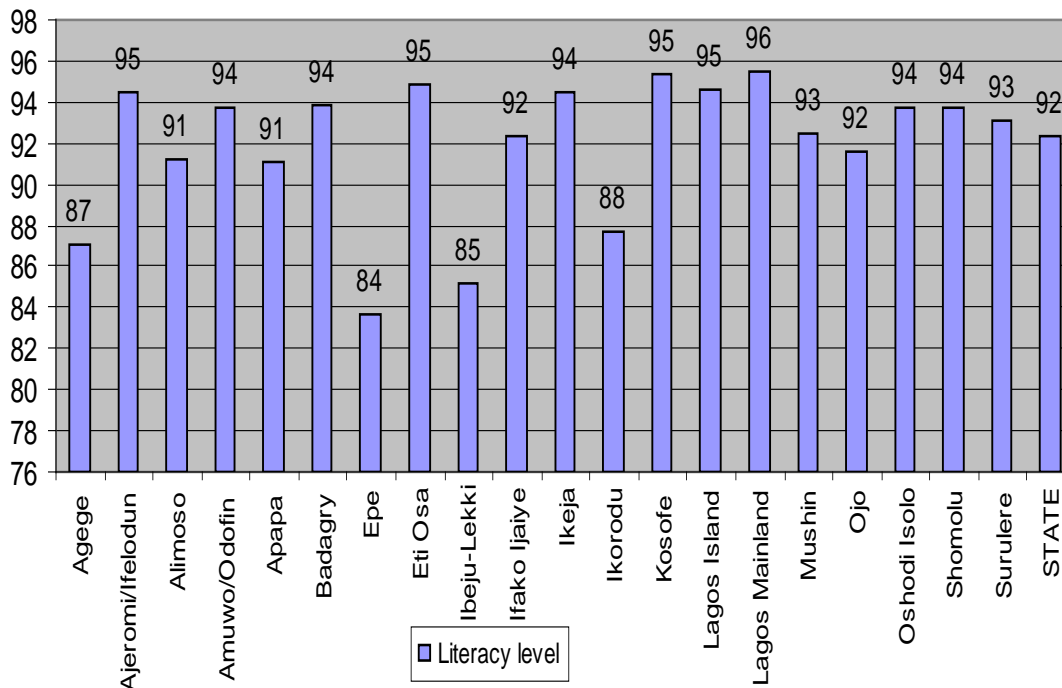
HOUSEHOLD ASSETS AND AMENITIES

Lagos State the third Global City in the World and reputed to be one of the fastest growing city in Africa. One wonders about the Assets & Amenities of the economic and social capital of Nigeria. Ownership of Assets and Amenities is highly influenced by the economic and social status of a household. However, climate and geographic area of residence are important contributing factors to ownership of assets. The survey captured information on ownership of some household assets in the State.

Interpretations of some of the Assets and Amenities of residents of the State are as follows:

The survey revealed the proportion of household assets and amenities available to households in the State. It indicated that majority (96%) of the households owned Electric fans in their respective homes. Immersion heater is rarely in used in the State, from the survey, it was indicated that 10% of the households used this equipment. In respect of refrigerators, 51% households owned refrigerators; the use of electric iron is widespread, while the use of television set is common in homes, as it was revealed by the results from the survey that 92% of the households have television set in their homes.

Majority of households have no access to computer system in their homes as only 1.4% have it.

84% and 61% of the households owned Radio/Cassette and Video Player/Recorder respectively. However, Ownership of the household items such as printer, laundry machine, dish washer, and bicycles are not commonly available at household level as it was indicated that less than 1% of the households owned these items. Availability of Bed/Mattress at homes is high as 86% of the household owned this bedding material while accessibility of telephone at homes stood at 54%.

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT OWN ASSETS/ AMMENITIES BY TYPE

☐ ELECTRIC FANS	☐ IMMERSION HEATER	☐ FRIDGE	☐ IRON
☐ HOT PLATE	☐ PHONE	☐ AIR CONDITIONER	☐ Tab
☐ COMPUTER	☐ PRINTER	☐ LAUNDRY MACHINE	☐ DISH WASHER
☐ CAR/TRUCK	☐ MOTORCYCLES	☐ BICYCLES	☐ MATTRESS/BED
☐ RADIO/CASSETTE	☐ SEWING MACHINE	☐ VIDEO PLAYER/RECORDER	☐ CAMERA
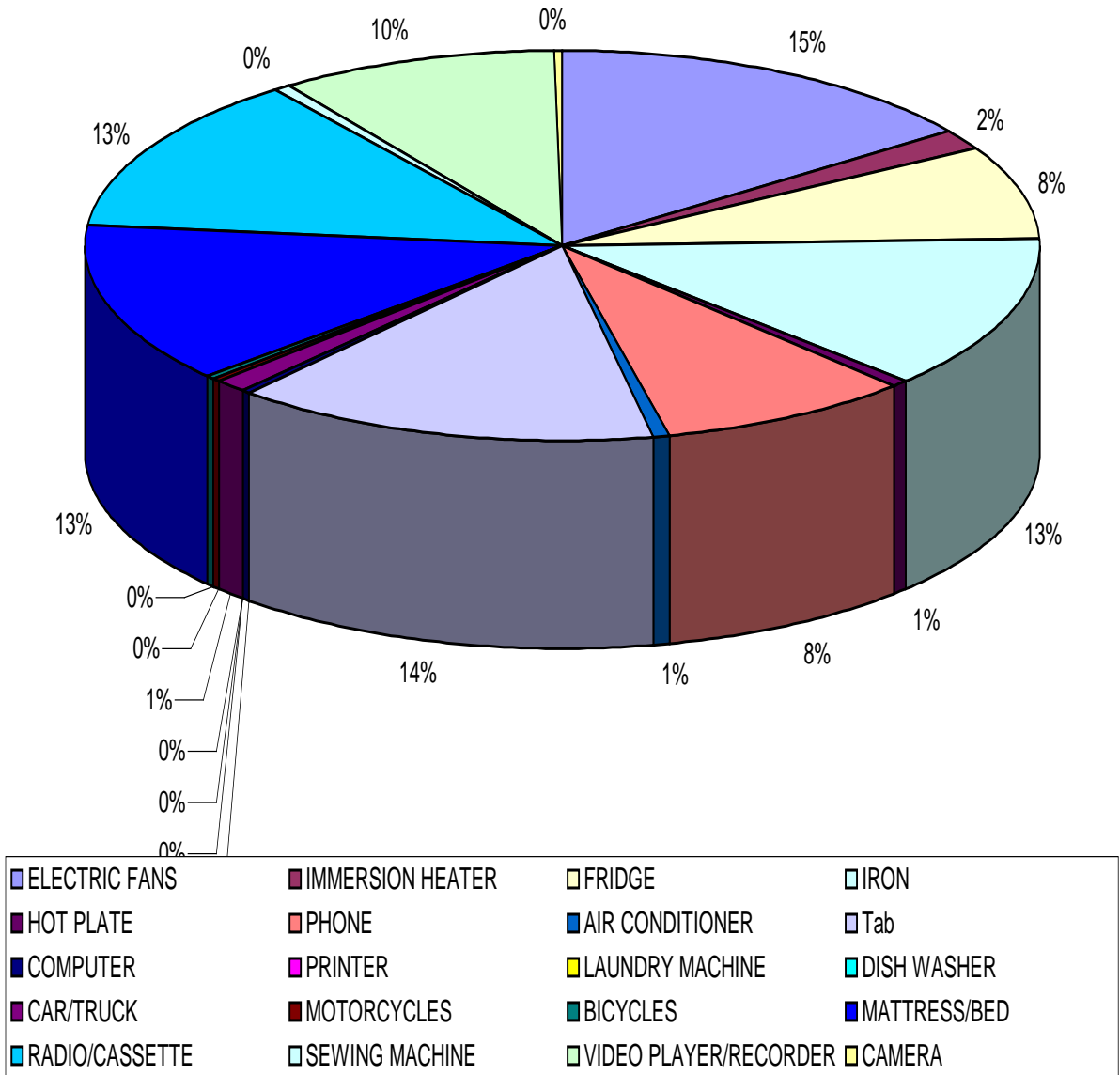
LAND TENURE

DWELLING UNITS

The income of the head of the Household has an effect on the type of his dwelling unit , 50% of the households lived in multi-household house or brick structure on a separate stand, while 25% in room in main dwelling. But as bad as the economy might be people did not support living in unit in housing estate or retirement village, room in hostels or in an informal/ squatting settlements. Furthermore, the outcome of the survey showed that 86% Households do not allow people to share their dwelling units.

80% Households preferred to claim ownership of their land. It was revealed from the survey that methods of acquiring land in the State varied to individuals, 54% purchased from private, 13% from Government and 33% from other source.

BUILDING MATERIAL

The materials used for building in the State was clearly stated in the survey and it revealed the following; 80% Households use corrugated iron sheet being the predominant roofing material in the State, 12% used Asbestos material. Whereas, in respect of material used for the floors and wall of houses, majority of the Households responded positively to the use of concrete floor and concrete wall.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF DWELLING UNITS OCCUPPIED BY THE HOUSEHOLDS

Legend: MULTIHOUSEHOLDS OR BRICKS STRUCTURE ON A SEPERATE STAND

Values: Agege 45, Ajeromi/Ifelodun 39, Alimoso 16, Amuwo/Odofin 13, Apapa 90, Badagry 77, Epe 85, Eti Osa 38, Ibeju-Lekki 35, Ifako Ijaiye 65, Ikeja 12, Ikorodu 96, Kosofe 36, Lagos Island 75, Lagos Mainland 45, Mushin 69, Ojo 12, Oshodi Isolo 51, Shomolu 97, Surulere 25, STATE 50
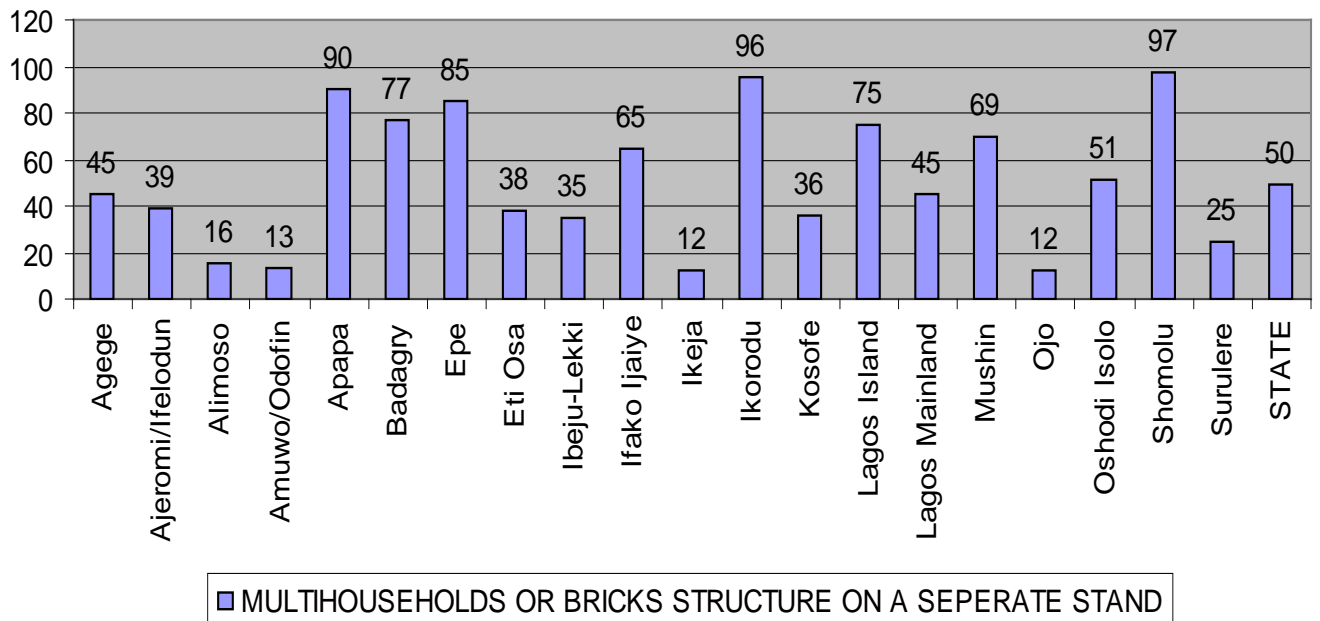
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS METHODS OF LAND AQUISITION

Legend: Government transfer or subsidy; Purchased from a private person

Values (Government transfer or subsidy / Purchased from a private person):
Agege 4/86, Ajeromi/Ifelodun 11/50, Alimoso 0/88, Amuwo/Odofin 38/25, Apapa 0/33, Badagry 2/34, Epe 3/28, Eti Osa 66/14, Ibeju-Lekki 0/38, Ifako Ijaiye 3/80, Ikeja 0/87, Ikorodu 2/49, Kosofe 0/70, Lagos Island 0/63, Lagos Mainland 4/48, Mushin 0/88, Ojo 2/37, Oshodi Isolo 0/92, Shomolu 0/86, Surulere 58/28, STATE 12/54

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WATER

SOURCES OF WATER

As the saying goes "Water is life" the importance of access to reliable primary source of water should be stressed in any Service Delivery Assessment Survey. Of great importance to service delivery is the provision and availability of water to all and sundry. The survey revealed that 44% of Lagos inhabitants relied on tube well/borehole as their main source of water supply, 12% depended on public tap/stand pipe while 11% use protected dug well. Worthy of note is the significant contributions of the following main water sources: 7% use piped water into dwelling, 8% depends on piped water into yard/plot, 7% rely on unprotected dug well and 7% also depended on small scale vendor. Other main sources of water like tanker truck, Surface water: creeks, Lagoon, Rivers, dams attracted only 3%. While 59% of the households claimed to have safe good primary water for drinking. Meanwhile, 48% patronized water vendors, a complimentary water production and services outfit usually established by private individual and corporate organization. Disaggregating further by type of water vendor, it was revealed that 90% of the households actually patronized both the Mobile/Street vendors and private neighborhood. However, minority people use additional source of water supply represented with 29%.

The survey revealed that 65% of the households shared main water source with 10 households and more, 14% shared water source among 4-6 households. Also, 12% shared the same water source among 7-9 households while only 8% shared same water source among 1-3 households respectively.

TREATMENT OF WATER

However, 39% of the households actually treated their water for safe drinking amongst these households, 35% boiled their water, 3% used water filter, 2% added bleach/chlorine, 1% sieved water through cloth and 5% just allowed the water to settle down.

WATER TARRIFF

Water tariff are charges payable on the use of a specific volume of water, usually collected by Lagos State Water Corporation (LSWC). Private Water Vendors also charge some fees, this is not regulated and it is subject to individual/corporate fixtures. It is evidently clear that respondents seldom complained about water tariff, 14% Households shared regular bill from Lagos State Water Corporation (LSWC). However, in spite of the low patronage of Lagos State Water Corporation (LSWC), 62% households revealed that they have reliable source of primary source of water. Similarly, only few households complained about water quality statewide.

SOLVING WATER PROBLEM

Meanwhile, 55% of the households in the State were very likely to solve their water problems individually, 17% each were somewhat likely and very unlikely, 6% were neither likely nor unlikely, 5% were somewhat unlikely to try to solve waste/water problem.   Conversely, the survey results revealed that solving waste/water problem by constituting a pressure group, 54% of the households would very likely, 32% would somewhat likely, 4% unlikely, 5% would somewhat unlikely while 5% would very unlikely try to solve waste/water problem by using the group.

In conclusion, it was observed that across the State, majority of the households did not belong to water user or management. In the case of Youth group/association dealing with water, the percentage was insignificant. On the main benefit of joining the group/association, only 4.1% of the households claimed to have improved access to adequate water services.

The indicator revealed that 33% households considered changing to an improved system of water supply. 60% of the households actually had problems with water supply from LSWC, however, more pronounced (100%) in Eti-Osa Local Government area. The survey clearly showed that households in the State rarely notified Lagos State Water Corporation (LSWC) in case of any anomalies Despite the fact that the state is regarded as lagoon area, 28% of the entire sampled households suffered from poor access to water and sanitation. In reality, less than 5% laid complaint about hours of service However, Epe, Badagry, Eti-Osa and Ojo Local Government areas had no response.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO WATER BY SOURCE

14%

30%

24%

32%

- % of HH with good water for drinking
- % of HH with reliable primary water source
- % of HH that patronised water vendor
- %   HH that use additional water supply sources apart from the main source
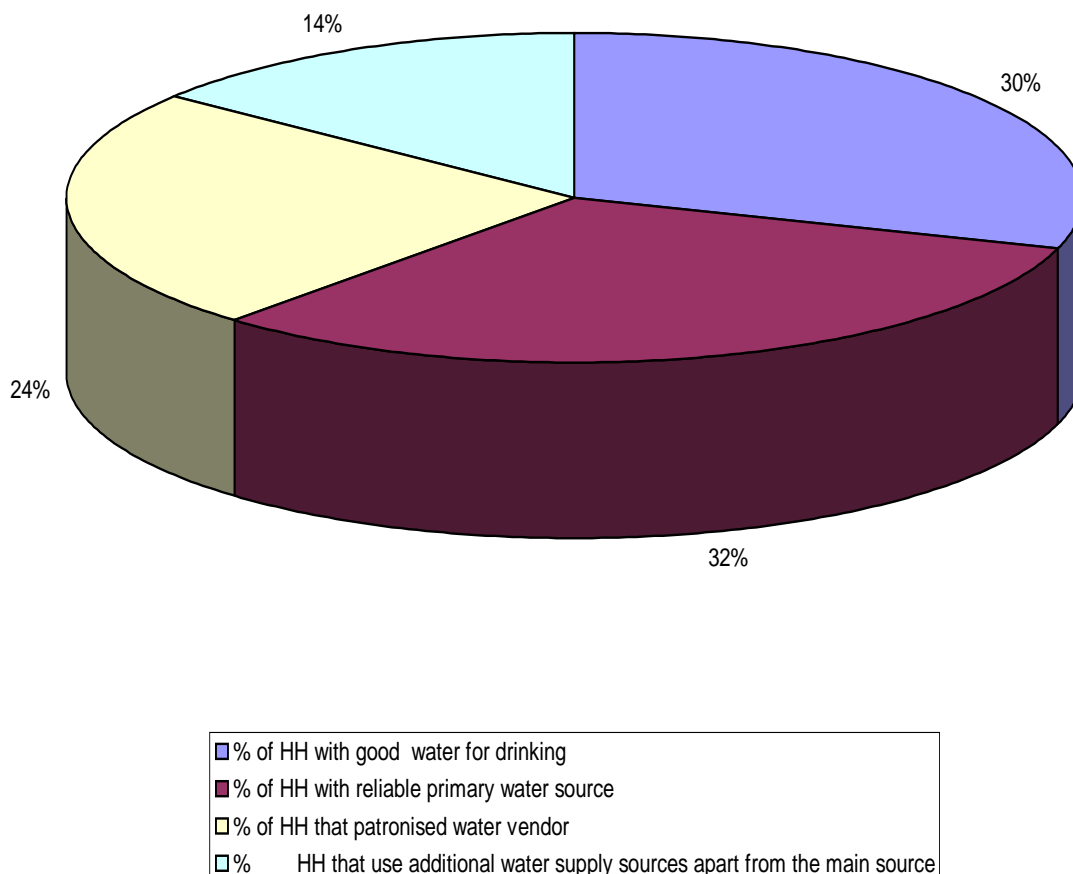
FLOODS

Floods are menace to the development and growth of any nation if not given adequate attention. This has caused a lot of damages which have led to lost of lives, properties, and destruction of infrastructural facilities. The result of the survey as regards flood situation at State and Local Government levels revealed the following:

Floods experienced in the House

The survey revealed that sixteen percent (16%) of the households in the State claimed to have experienced floods in their houses in the last one year. Households in Epe, Oshodi Isolo and Mushin Local Government Areas (LGAs) were less affected with insignificant level of 3%, 7% and 9% respectively while Lagos Mainland, Lagos Island and Ajeromi Ifelodun LGAs were mostly affected with 34%, 30% and 25% respectively. The problem of floods was attributed to lack of drainage system and stagnant water due to blockage.

Floods experienced in the Street

Generally, forty-three (43%) percent of households resided in the State experienced floods during raining season in their respective streets.

Households in Surulere, Lagos Mainland and Eti-Osa LGAs were highly affected with 65% and 64% respectively. The dump of refuse in the gutters and canals were responsible for the problems. Oshodi Isolo (22%) recorded the lowest followed by Agege and Ifako Ijaiye with 28% each respectively.

During flooding, 69% of sampled households in the state experienced water level up to the ankle deep while 23% experienced it up to knee deep. Few households (5%) experienced water level during floods up to waist while 3% up to higher parts of the body. Amuwo Odofin (100%) and Badagry (100%) LGAs were highly affected but reduced in Ibeju Lekki (33%) being a rural area. No households in Amuwo Odofin and Oshodi Isolo LGs experienced water level up to knee deep during floods.

Repair of Items Damaged by Floods

Only 35% of households in the State ascertained that repairs were carried out on damages caused by floods. At LGAs level, 54% and 51% of households in Agege and Surulere respectively confirmed same while 91% from Amuwo Odofin and no single household in Epe carried out repairs on damages caused by floods in their LGAs.

Availability of Gutters

The survey revealed that a lot of gutters were constructed by government in the State in other to reduce damages caused by floods during raining season. Almost 75% of households in State confirmed availability of gutters in their respective streets. Many drainages were available in Agege(97%) and Lagos Island (97%) while Ibeju Lekki and Alimosho with 17% and 40% respectively have few drainages in their LGs.

Similarly 91% of households in the State disclosed that they contributed to the maintenance of drainage in their respective streets. Major contribution by households was carried out during the monthly environmental sanitation in the State. Households in Shomolu and Ibeju Lekki LGs with 98% and 96% respectively contributed more to the maintenance of gutters.

Despite the household's contribution to the maintenance, 78% of households in the State were ready to pay for the clearing of gutters in their respective streets.

But 97% of households in the State contributed to the cleaning of drainage through manual labour while only 3% disclosed the amount they were ready to pay for the services.

Averagely, all the households in LGs contributed manually to the maintenance of gutters in their respective streets.

The outcome of the survey also showed that clearing of gutters should be left to community (95%) rather than government or any other group.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT EXPERIENCE FLOODS BY TYPES

3%   10%

15%

28%

44%
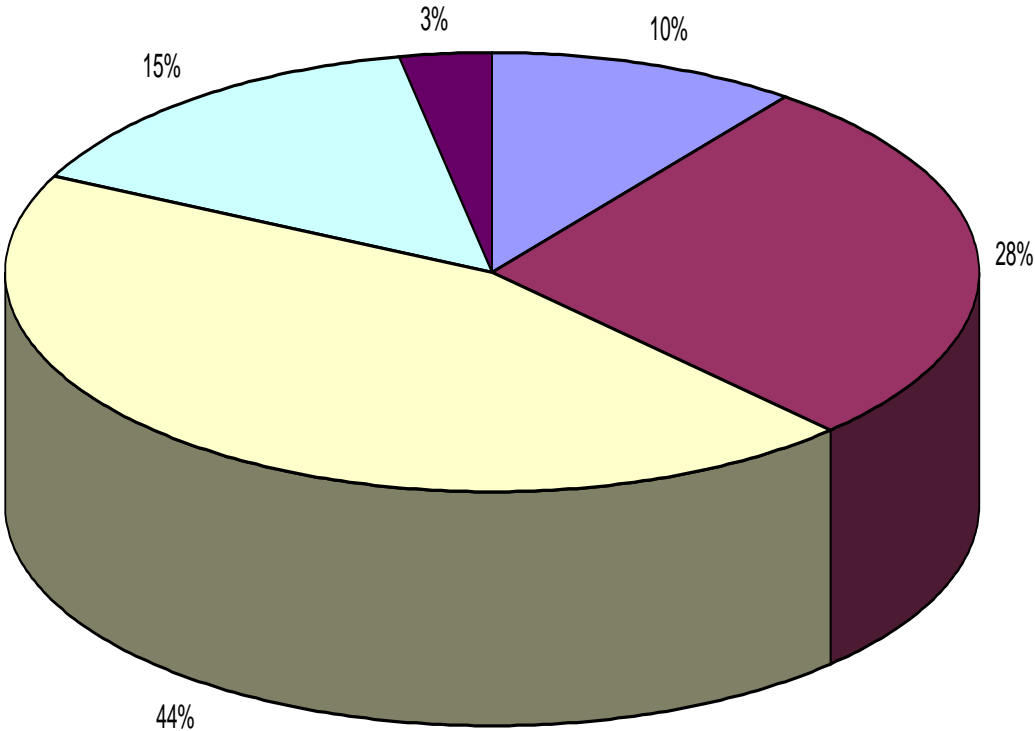
☐ Flood in House ■ Experience of flood on the street ☐ Ankle deep ☐ Knee deep ■ Waist level or above

TOILET FACILITY

Access to good toilet facilities such as piped sewer, septic tanks and covered pit enhance the well being and clean environment in our society. To this end, the survey result had given the State Government the true picture of these facilities among its people.

Types of Toilet Facilities

The survey showed that the usage of piped sewer toilets (16%) were not popular among the households in the State but higher percentage(33%) were using septic tank toilet facilities. Few households(21%) were still using covered pit toilet in the state while 4% was recorded for uncovered pit toilet. None of Households in Eti Osa and Surulere were still using as they recorded no percentage from using. Usage of pail/bucket, hanging bucket and bush/field has been totally eradicated as they constituted 0.2%, 0.9% and 4.0% respectively. Households in Badagry and Ibeju Lekki in rural areas with highest figure (24.9% and 38.9%) were still using bush/field as toilet. It was revealed further that about one third of households in the State used septic toilet facilities as they accounted for 31%.

Sharing/Location of Toilet Facility

The survey conducted in the State revealed that one to three members of a family shares the same toilet facility which accounted for 19%. The number was reduced in Apapa, Ajeromi and Ojo as they recorded 4%, 5% and 7% respectively. Households with 4-6 and 7-9 members recorded 23% each respectively. Moreover, the percentage of families with over 10 members sharing the same toilet facilities was 35% in the State. Ajeromi had the highest figure of 53%, followed by Mushin with 47% and Shomolu having 46%. The three mentioned LGs recorded the highest figure because were over populated and have old structures. The survey also showed that 49% of households in the State located the toilet outside their houses while 50% located their own inside the house or elsewhere around the house.

Only 6% of households surveyed paid for the usage of toilets. Payment for the usage of private toilets was common in Apapa and Ajeromi with 13% and 10% respectively.

Number of Families sharing Toilet Facilities

The analysis of number of families that shared one or another type of toilet in the State indicated that over 10 families (35%), 7-9 families (25%) and 4-6 families (21%). There are high percentage of 1-3 families sharing toilet facilities in Local Governments like Surulere (50%) and Eti-Osa (49%). However in Ajeromi Ifelodun and Mushin LGAs had 51% and 50% of the Households respectively had over 10 families sharing toilet facility.

Location of Toilet Facilities

Less than half of Lagosians had their Toilet facility located outside the house on the plot; a little above 50% had their facility located inside the house, while 1% had theirs outside the plot or public chemical toilet. In Surulere Local Government Area, majority (81%) had their toilet facility inside the houses. While in Eti-Osa LGA 39% had theirs inside the houses. The highest percentage of Households using outside toilet facility were found in Ojo (70%) and Ajeromi Ifelodun (65%).

Payment for the use of Toilet Facilities

It was indicated that 5.9% of the people of the State pay for use of toilet facilities. Nearly all Local Governments in the State with the exception of Ibeju Lekki pay to use toilet facility. The highest percentages of households were found in Apapa (13.2%), Ajeromi Ifelodun (10.3%) and Epe (8.2%).

PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK

Area	Value
Ibeju-Lekki	14
Epe	18
Ikorodu	18
Agege	18
Badagry	20
Ojo	22
Apapa	24
Ifako Ijaiye	26
Alimoso	28
Ajeromi/Ifelodun	29
Oshodi Isolo	32
Kosofe	35
Ikeja	35
Mushin	35
Lagos Island	38
Shomolu	41
Amuwo/Odofin	42
Surulere	44
Lagos Mainland	45
Eti Osa	48
STATE	31
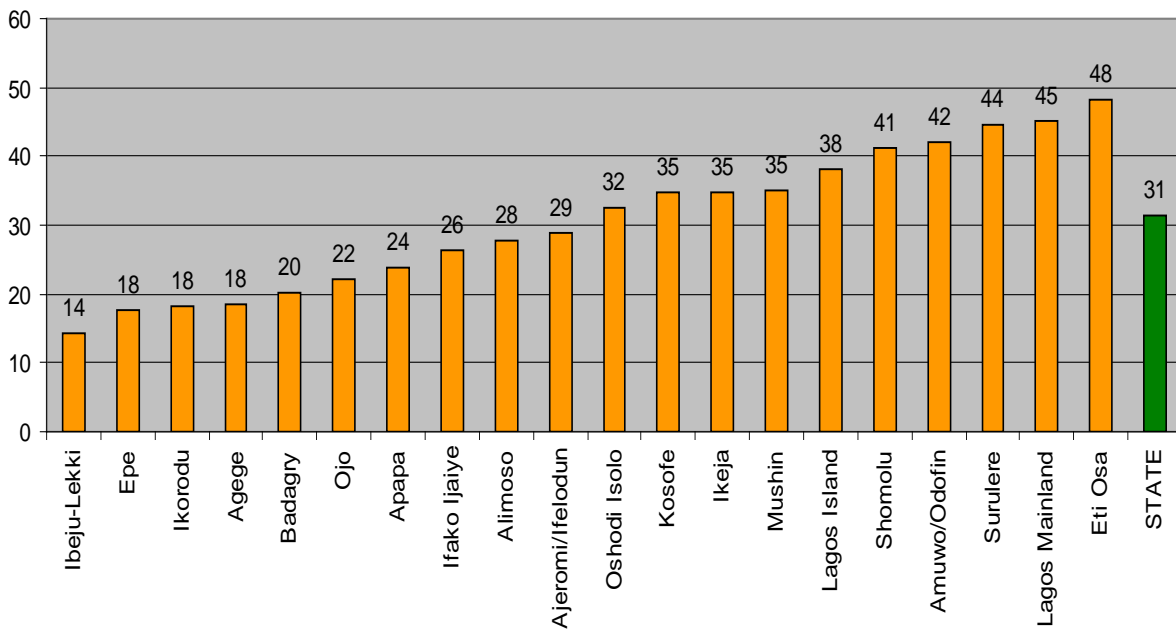
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT USE COVERED PIT LATRINE

Area	Value
Alimoso	44
Agege	42
Epe	38
Ajeromi/Ifelodun	32
Ikorodu	29
Badagry	29
Oshodi Isolo	25
Ikeja	25
Ifako Ijaiye	23
Mushin	23
Apapa	22
Ojo	20
Shomolu	15
Kosofe	13
Amuwo/Odofin	7
Ibeju-Lekki	6
Eti Osa	6
Lagos Mainland	5
Surulere	1
Lagos Island	0
STATE	21
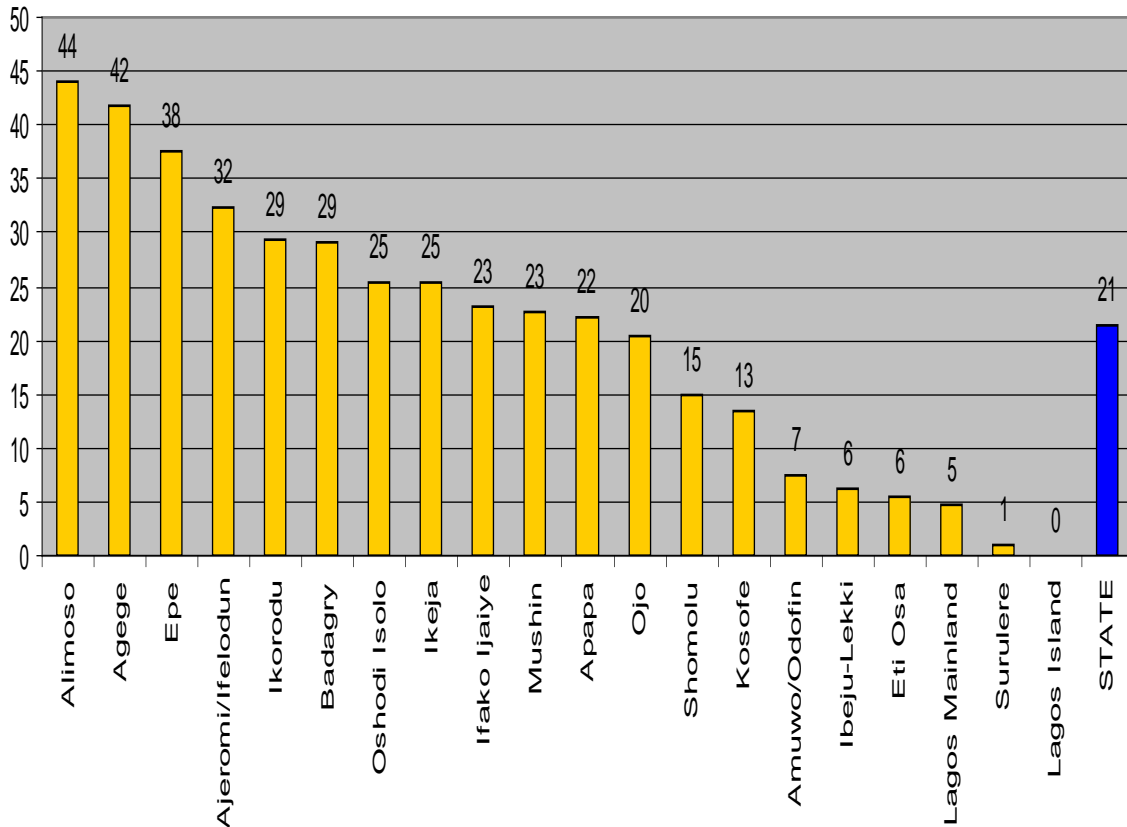
SANITATION

Solid Waste Removal

Environmental sanitation was defined as the cleaning of surroundings and dumping of refuse at designated places.

 Large number of households (74%) in the State had access to sanitation and water. 43% of households suffer from poor quality of water and sanitation in the State. Ojo and Surulere LGs were highly affected with 61% and 59% respectively.

The survey revealed that 42% of households dumped refuse through government (PSP) while 39% employed the services of truck pusher/private collectors. Households that dumped refuse through government were common in Shomolu (90%), Mushin (87%) and Oshodi Isolo (77%). Households in Surulere and Alimosho preferred to engage the service of private collector/truck pusher with a figure of 74% and 69% respectively.

Dumping of refuse in unauthorized places, within compound and government bins was not common in the State as they constituted only 11%, 4% and 1% respectively.

The outcome of the survey showed that households (100%) in the State did not used to notify government (LAWMA) of unauthorized dumping of refuse. The proportion of households (71%) that satisfied with dumping of refuse in the State was higher than households not satisfied.

Solution to Waste/Water Problem

In solving waste/water problem, 25% households in the State were ready to join association, community or government while 33% were not prepared. Only Eti Osa was ready to give their total support with a figure of 100%. Few households (11%) could not decide whether to join any group to solve waste/water problem.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS MODE OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

Location	Collected by the government house to house (PSP)	Truck pusher / private refuse collector
Agege	41	59
Bariga/Ifelodun	44	46
Alimoso	28	69
Amuwo/Odofin	23	56
Apapa	18	75
Badagry	0	35
Epe	1	10
Eti Osa	35	24
Ibeju-Lekki	2	5
Ifako Ijaiye	36	63
Ikeja	62	23
Ikorodu	19	48
Kosofe	55	26
Lagos Island	52	44
Lagos Mainland	52	36
Mushin	87	11
Ojo	20	28
Oshodi Isolo	77	21
Shomolu	90	10
Surulere	24	74
STATE	42	39

Legend: Collected by the government house to house (PSP) ■ Truck pusher / private refuse collector ■

ELECTRICITY

Primary Source of Energy

The survey showed that 98% of households in Lagos State used electricity direct from NEPA as their primary source of energy. Half of the local governments (Agege, Ajeromi Ifelodun, Apapa, Epe, Eti-Osa, Ikorodu, Lagos Island, Lagos Mainland, Shomolu and Surulere) in the State had NEPA as their primary source of energy with 100% while Ibeju Lekki recorded the lowest of 65%.

The usage of other sources of energy such as solar/generator, candles, battery, gas, paraffin/kerosene and wood was not common in the State. 10% of the households used solar/generator as their primary source of energy, 14% of all the households used candles, 18% used paraffin/kerosene, 3% for battery, while gas and wood/coal stood at 1%.

Type of Electricity By Conventional Meter

About 99% of the households in the State used conventional NEPA meter. 100% of Households in the following local government areas Apapa, Badagry, Lagos Island, Lagos Mainland, Oshodi Isolo, Shomolu and Surulere used conventional meter. The prepaid metering of electricity consumption was rare in the State as some households in the Eti-Osa Local Government Area indicated the usage with only 8%. However, some households in Ibeju-Lekki, Kosofe and Ojo Local Government Areas indicated that their houses were without meters.

Mode of Payment NEPA Bills

Majority of the households (95%) in the State used cash to settle their electricity bills. While very few of the households used Bank or Cheque as medium of payment of electricity bill.

Unexpected interruption of Electricity

A measure of satisfaction with service rendered by NEPA was obtained through the number of days without electricity before the survey. The result showed that preponderance of the households (83%) in the State experienced unexpected interruptions of power supply in electricity daily; while very few (9%) households had experience few times a week and less than 3% experience few times a month. Only 1% of households in State had no experience of the power interruption. The level of satisfaction of electricity supply in the State stood at 11%.

**Opinion on Power Source in the State**

47% (Forty seven percent) of households in the State responded that they experienced damage to household appliances due to low/high voltage, while the highest 67% came from households in Lagos Island and Surulere LGAs, Epe and Badagry LGAs had the lowest 24% each.

Estimated Value of Damages on Repairs or Replacements (In Naira)

Majority of the households spent in the range of 1001 to 5000 naira to replace/repair equipment damaged due to power surge in the State. Few of the households spent between 5001 to 10000 naira while less than 1% households spent no amount to repair/replace their equipment.

On the opinion of use of standby power source, the survey revealed that only 10% of the households had a standby power source. Local government disaggregation showed that households in Eti-Osa LGA had 26%, Amuwo Odofin had 19%, Lagos Island 13% and Epe had none. Willingness of households to buy electricity if available from third party was also measured; it was surprising that 62% of Lagosians were willing to buy power from third party. 71% and 69% in Ojo and Amuwo-Odofin LGAs respectively, while 52% and 41% in Epe and Apapa LGAs respectively.

80% of the households in the State that used illegal connection for their electricity were willing to pay connection charge in monthly installments over a period of a year to have electricity in their homes, 88% in Ibeju-Lekki and 25% in Alimosho. Moreover, In Ojo, Amuwo-Odofin and Ibeju Lekki Local Governments Areas respectively 34%, 25% and 18% of Households with illegal connection were willing to pay N7,500 connection charges while in the entire State 23% responded in the affirmative and none from Alimosho, Oshodi Isolo and Badagry as revealed by the result of the survey.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH STATISFACTION OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY
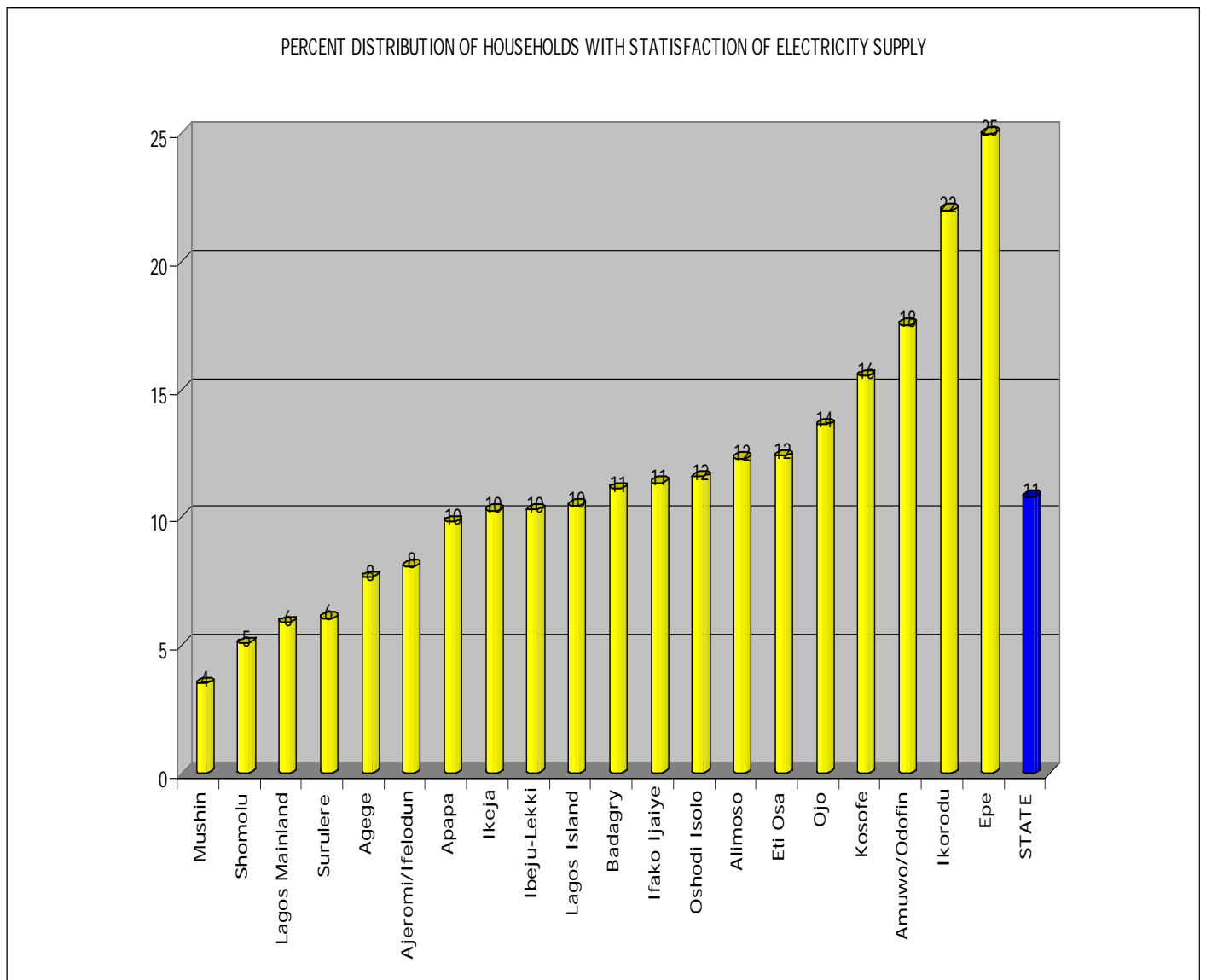
EDUCATION

AWARENESS

The survey revealed that 86% of the sampled Households know that Government Primary Schools exist and 69% knows of the existence of Government Secondary Schools in their communities. 64% Households indicated that their Children attend school in their immediate neighbourhood. However, negligible proportion of Children did not attend Schools outside their neighbourhood due to the following; quality of education, language/ religion and cost.

PROBLEMS FACED IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

All respondents in almost all the Local Governments in the state are satisfied with services provided by the State Government in their community; on the average 68% Households were satisfied. Moreover, the various reasons for not sending Children/Wards to Government Schools was well expressed by respondents in the survey; 14% say because of lack of teachers, 25% poor school management, 21% facilities in bad condition, 15% crowded classroom, 4% Households expressed transportation, 12% lack of books and supplies as the major problem in attending Government Schools. 59% are satisfied with services provided by Government in their community. Also, the insignificant response of respondents showed that a high school fee at Government Schools was not a problem. The problem of non-safety at government schools was also expressed, 3% of the respondents attested to this declaration with 9% of inhabitants in Lagos Island stressing the problem.

RANKING OF THE PROBLEMS

The problems faced by respondents were ranked to know the level of seriousness of these problems. 60% of the sampled Households revealed that transport problem in attending Government Schools were very serious problem. State-wide, 42% feel the problem of high school fees was least serious. However, in Epe Local Government, Households feel this problem was the most serious. More so, 48% revealed that the problem of lack of book supplies was the most serious and in Somolu it was more stressed with 74 % of the Households supporting the view.

Households in Alimosho Local Government have the greatest number (80%) that thinks the problem of lack of teachers at Government school is very serious. 53% of Households acknowledged the fact that the problem of poor teaching quality was very serious. The highest response to the problem of poor management in government school was rated as 43% found in the State and this problem was most pronounced in Lagos Mainland Local Government Area with 59%.

The result of the survey also showed that 42% Households declared that the problem of Bad Facility in Government School was the least of the problem faced by them. On the other hand, 50% of the Households feel that crowed classroom was the least problem, nevertheless in Ikorodu Local Government Area, 50% of Households said it was most serious.

82% of Households in Lagos Island declared that the problem of violence in Government School was the most serious but in Epe Local Government Area, 100% Households feel the problem was the least.

EDUCATIONAL GROUP

The result of the survey revealed that most Households in the State do not support joining any Educational Group, such as Parent Teacher Association (PTA). State-wide only 0.1% clearly stated their support and 0.6% respondents in Ibeju Lekki Local Government Area, which is the highest figure, belong to any group.

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY EDUCATION AWARENESS/ ATTENDANCE

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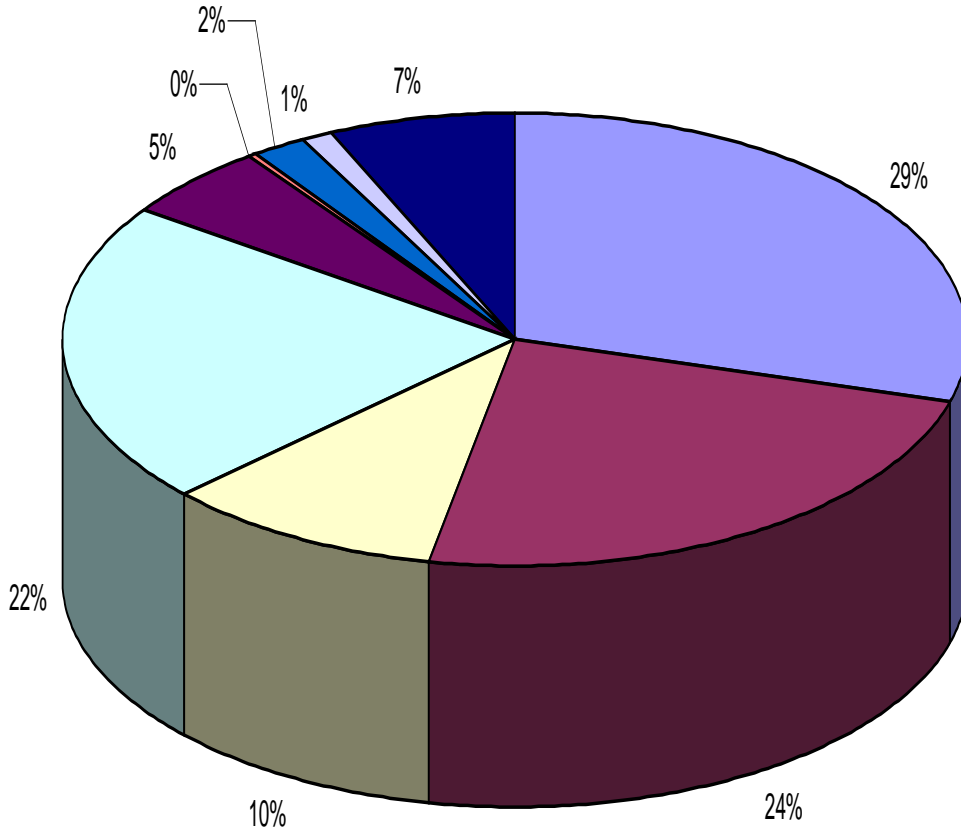
- Knowledge of govt. primary sch in community
- Knowledge of govt. Sec. Sch in community
- Children attending govt. Sec. Sch. In community
- Children attending sch in the immediate neighbourhood
- Children attending sch. Outside neighbourhood due to quality of education
- Children schooling outside neighbourhood due to language/religion
- Children attending sch. Outside neighbourhood due to safety
- Children attending sch outside neighbourhood due to cost
- Children attending sch outside neighbourhood for other reasons

ECONOMY

Average Monthly Expenditure

The survey revealed that 52% of households in the State incurred expenses above =N=10, 000 on monthly basis, this indicated high cost of living in the State. It was revealed from the study again that 2% and 6% responsible for households average monthly expenditure between below =N=2, 000 and =N=2, 000 to =N= 4, 000. Households in Alimosho, Amuwo Odofin, Apapa, Eti Osa, Ikorodu, Ikeja and others disclosed that they did not spend up to =N=2, 000 on monthly basis.

Receiving Money from Abroad

The result of the study shows that 8% and 5% of households in the State received money both formally and informally respectively from abroad via banks and friends. Households in Eti-Osa, Lagos Island and Lagos Mainland were the three top ranked local governments that received remittances from abroad having 17%, 13% and 13% respectively. Households in Epe and Kosofe L.G recorded the lowest figure in receiving remittance from abroad with 2% each respectively, which put them among the least L.G.A that received money from abroad.

Sending money within State

The percentage of households that sent money to their relatives informally in the State stood at 45% while through formal channels was only 1%. The survey indicated that sending of money through formal channels was not popular among the households in the State. Only insignificant number of households in Lagos Island (5%), Surulere (3%) and Badagry (3%) send money formally. Furthermore, only 19% households sent money to other people within the State.

Sending Money within /outside the country

Few number of households (27%) in the State sent money within the country while only 1% sent money outside. Averagely, all Local government in the State sent money within the country in exception of Badagry, Epe and Ibeju Lekki from rural areas that recorded the lowest percentage of 8%, 7% and 4% respectively.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS MONTHLY EXPENDITURE

Legend: 4000 - 6000 ; Above 10000
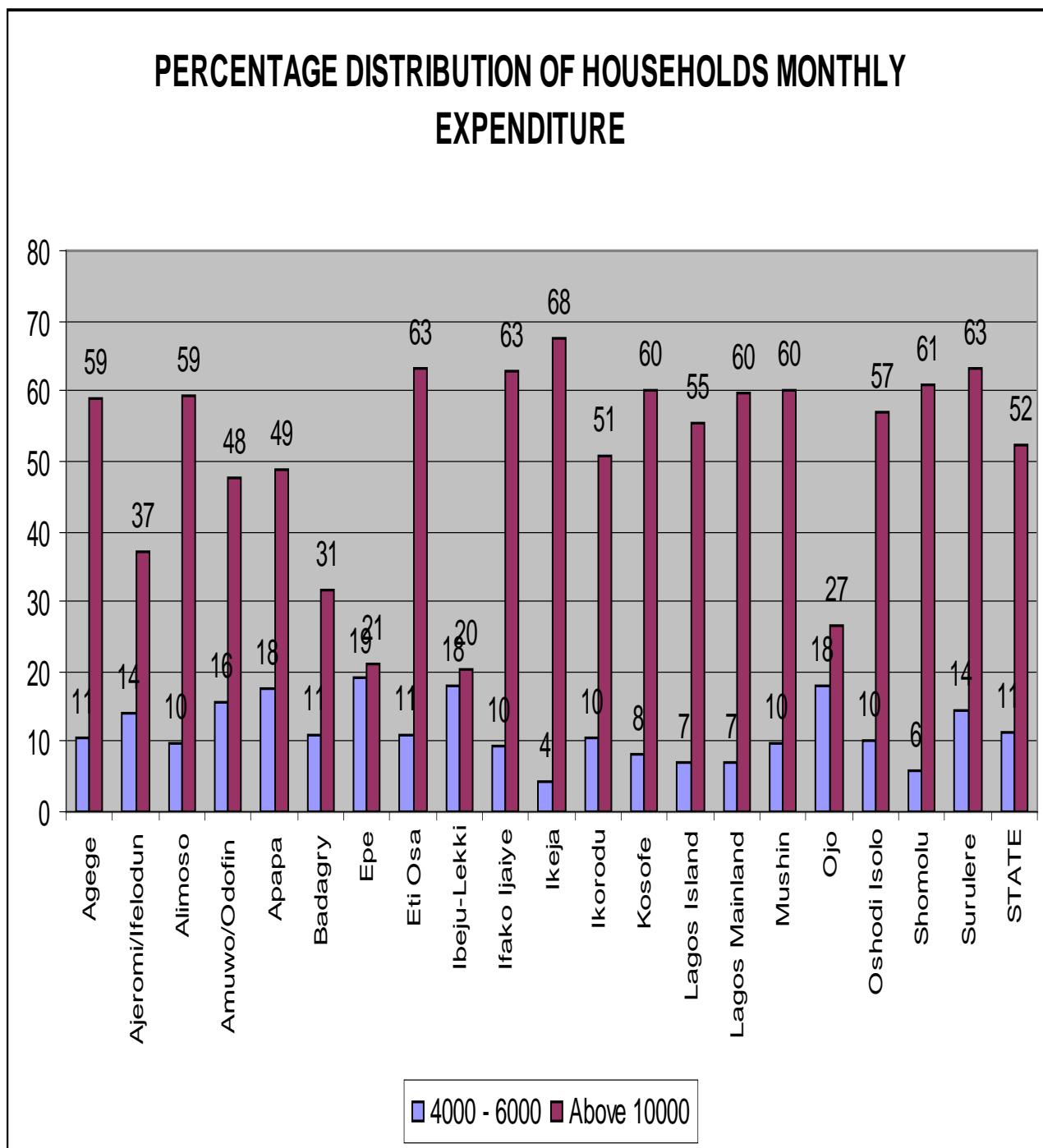
PERFORMANCE OF GOVERNMENT IN PROVISION OF SERVICES

Federal Government {FG}

Service delivery by the Federal Government to the public had been rated differently by Households in the State. Generally, about 48% of households in the rated services provided by Federal government as being bad, while only 26% and 25% households considered the service as satisfactory and good respectively. 3% of households from Ikeja and Ikorodu LGAs scored Federal Government excellent, 36% Households in Ifako Ijaiye and Ikorodu LGAs each scored FG well. In Amuwo-Odofin, Epe and Lagos Island LGAs, 20% each of Households were satisfied with the performance of Federal Government in Public Service delivery while in Apapa LG, 65% of Households did not rate Federal Government well.

State Government {LASG}

About 33% of households were satisfied with the services provided by the State government while 25% scored the services well. But 2% households considered the services as excellent. Moreover, 40% of households in the State were not satisfied with the services provided by the State government. The analysis further indicated that less than 7% Households in Amuwo-Odofin LGA rated State performance as excellent, 40% from Ikorodu as good, 45% in Lagos Island were satisfactory with the performance.

Local government {LG}

The survey revealed that 60% of households in the State rated the services provided by Local government as not satisfactory (bad) while only 25% were satisfied. In addition, only 19% of households graded the LGAs as good and less than 1% rated performance of LGAs as excellent.

Less than 3% Households in Amuwo and Epe LGAs rated LG performance as excellent in Pubic Service delivery to the citizenry. Furthermore, the survey pointed out that majority of Households (71%) in Apapa LGA scored Local government bad, 36% of the households in Lagos Island LG were satisfied with the service delivery provided by, while 28% in lkorodu LG rated the Ikorodu LG as good.

PAYMENT FOR SERVICES

Road services

From the view of the households surveyed, majority of households(43%) in the State believed that roads servicing should be paid for by the Federal Government while 39% felt it was the responsibility of the State. Some households (17%) believed that Local government should pay for roads maintenance while only 1% prefer community. No households in the State prefer Private provider and others to pay for roads maintenance.

3% (Three percent) of households in Ifako LGA felt that community should pay for roads maintenance, 34% from Kosofe believed that it was the responsibility of the Local Governments, 62% each from Apapa and Eti-Osa considered the payment for servicing of the roads as duties of the Federal Government while 53% from Epe says it is the State Government's duty. It was noticed from the survey that households in the State did not support the assistance of a private provider except 1% of households in Amuwo and Oshodi Local Government Areas.

Drainage services

The survey revealed that about 42% of households expected State government to pay for clearing of drainage while 39% of households preferred Local government to pay for the services. Only (11%) and (8%) of the households prefer Federal government and community to pay for drainage services.

Moreover, 17% of households in Surulere LGA felt that drainage services should be paid by the community, 51% from Eti-Osa says that it is the responsibility of the Local Governments, 19% from Ibeju –Lekki feel it is the duties of the Federal Government, 63% from Epe says it is the State's duty . Although most of the LGA do not support the assistance of a private provider except 1% of responses in Alimosho, Ifako, Lagos Mainland, Oshodi and Shomolu Local Government Area.

Street Light

Majority of the sampled households (49%) expressed their view that they preferred State government to pay for the street lighting services. These services range from provision of transformer, cables, poles and servicing. Only 21% and 25% of households expected Federal and Local government to pay for the services while 3% and 1% preferred Community and and private provider. At Local government level, 6% of households in Ikeja and Lagos Mainland felt that street lighting services should be paid by the community, 35% from Ikorodu, Mushin and Oshodi -Isolo says that it is the responsibility of the Local Governments, 32% from Ifako –Ijaiye felt it is the duties of the Federal Government, 72% from Epe says it is the State's duty.

Water supply

A large number of households (78%) expressed their opinion that the State government should be responsible for the payment of water supply to its people. Households that wanted payment by Federal and Local government constituted 12% and 6% respectively, community (1%), private provider (3%). About 12% and 10% of households in Lagos Island/Mainland preferred private provider to pay for water supply.

Public toilet

Payment for the public toilet services by Local government was highly supported by (50%) of households sampled in the State while 24% households expected State government to pay for the services. Moreover, only 10% households wanted the payment to be left for the private providers and few households expected community (9%) and Federal government (5%) to pay for the services. 20% (Twenty percent) of households in Lagos Island LGA felt that Public Toilet services should be carried out by the community, 58% in Oshodi -Isolo confirmed that it was the responsibility of the Local Governments while 10% from Ifako –Ijaiye believed it was the duties of the Federal Government. Therefore, it was shown clearly from the survey that

majority of people in the State expected local government to pay for public toilet services.

Health Care

The survey showed that 59% of households signified that payment for health care services should be made by the State Government rather than federal and Local government which constituted 30% and 9% respectively. People in the State believed that payment for the services should not be left in the hands of community and private with 1% each respectively. Furthermore, 4% of households in Ifako and Kosofe Eti-Osa LGA felt that health services should be paid by the community, 12% from Ikeja, Ikorodu, Oshodi and Shomolu wanted the responsibility to be shouldered by Local Governments. 67% from Epe said it was the duty of State, 5% of respondents from Lagos Island and Lagos Mainland LGAs felt that the service should be paid by private provider and none supported other Agency.

School Services

The survey revealed that 61% of households expected the State government to pay for schools services such as payment of exam fees, provision of textbooks, maintenance of school buildings etc. while 32% and only 4% households in the State preferred Federal and Local governments respectively to made payment for the services. Moreover, lowest figure (1%) was recorded for households in support of community paying for schools services in Lagos Mainland and Shomolu. 12% from Ikorodu felt that payment for school services should be the responsibility of the Local Governments while half of sampled households in Eti-Osa wanted Federal Government. Households from Ikeja and Ibeju Lekki with figure 4% each believed that the services should be paid by private provider and no household's in the State supported the involvement of any other Agency.

Solid Waste Disposal

The report of the study showed that (43%) of households agreed that the payment for solid waste disposal should be the responsibility Local Government rather than Community, private provider and Federal Government with figures of 8%, 7% and 4% respectively. Also, 15% each of households in Epe and Lagos Island LGAs felt that waste disposal services should be paid by the community, 52% from Eti-Osa chooses Local Governments, 8% responses from Ifako and Ikeja wanted the payment by Federal Government while 46% from Lagos Island said it was the duty of State government. 17% responses from Apapa referred the services paid by private provider.

Recreation Facilities

From the survey result, 32% of households agreed that State government should pay for services of recreation facilities in the State. 24% of the households believed that the services be provided by Federal Government and 21% of the household believed that the services should be provided by the Local Governments, while insignificant figure of 1% preferred private providers. Moreover, only 20% of households in Eti-Osa LGA felt that services of recreation facilities should be paid by the community, 33% from Ikorodu, disclosed that it was the responsibility of the Local Governments, 31% from Ibeju-Lekki confirmed that it was the duties of the Federal Government and 41% from Agege said it was the State's duty. 26% of the households in Lagos Island LGA felt that the services should be paid by private provider and 5% responses in Apapa supported the assistance of any other Agency.

Post Office

Post office services to households by the survey was defined as postage of mails, sales of postal documents, assisting in sending money in any form within and outside the Country, etc.

The survey revealed that almost half of sampled households (49%) expressed their view that federal government should paid for services rendered by post office in the State while 36% resident of the State preferred State government to pay for the services. Kosofe (60%) had highest figure of households that preferred federal government, followed by Oshodi and Agege with 57% and 56% respectively.46% of households in Amuwo Odofin, 44% from Ojo wanted State to pay for post office services while Kosofe had the lowest of 27%. Insignificant figure of households in the State viewed that the payment should be handled by Local government(7%), private provider (5%) and community (2%).

Telephone

By this survey, telephone services were provision of telephones at strategic areas at a very reasonable rate for the resident of households in the State

The study revealed that households in the State indicated that payment for telephone services should be handled by private sector with a figure of 39%. Also, 37% of households in the State expected the federal government to pay for the services while 17% preferred State government and 5%, community.

14% of households in Shomolu LGA believed that Telephone Services should be paid by the community, 5% each from Kosofe and Oshodi -Isolo said that it was the responsibility of the Local Governments. 52% from Kosofe wanted Federal Government while 27% from Ibeju-Lekki believed it was the duty of the State. Meanwhile, 63 % responses from Ojo felt the service should be paid by private provider and 4% in Mushin supported the assistance of any other Agency.

Markets

Above average households (51%) in the State signified that the payment for markets services should be made by the Local Government, 26% preferred Local government while 15% community. Only few households preferred federal government (4%) and private provider (3%).

The survey further revealed that 26% of households in Surulere LGA felt that services of markets should be paid by the community, 60% from Alimosho, said that it was the responsibility of the Local Governments, 9% from Ikeja indicated that it was the duties of the Federal Government and 42% from Epe said it was the State's duty .
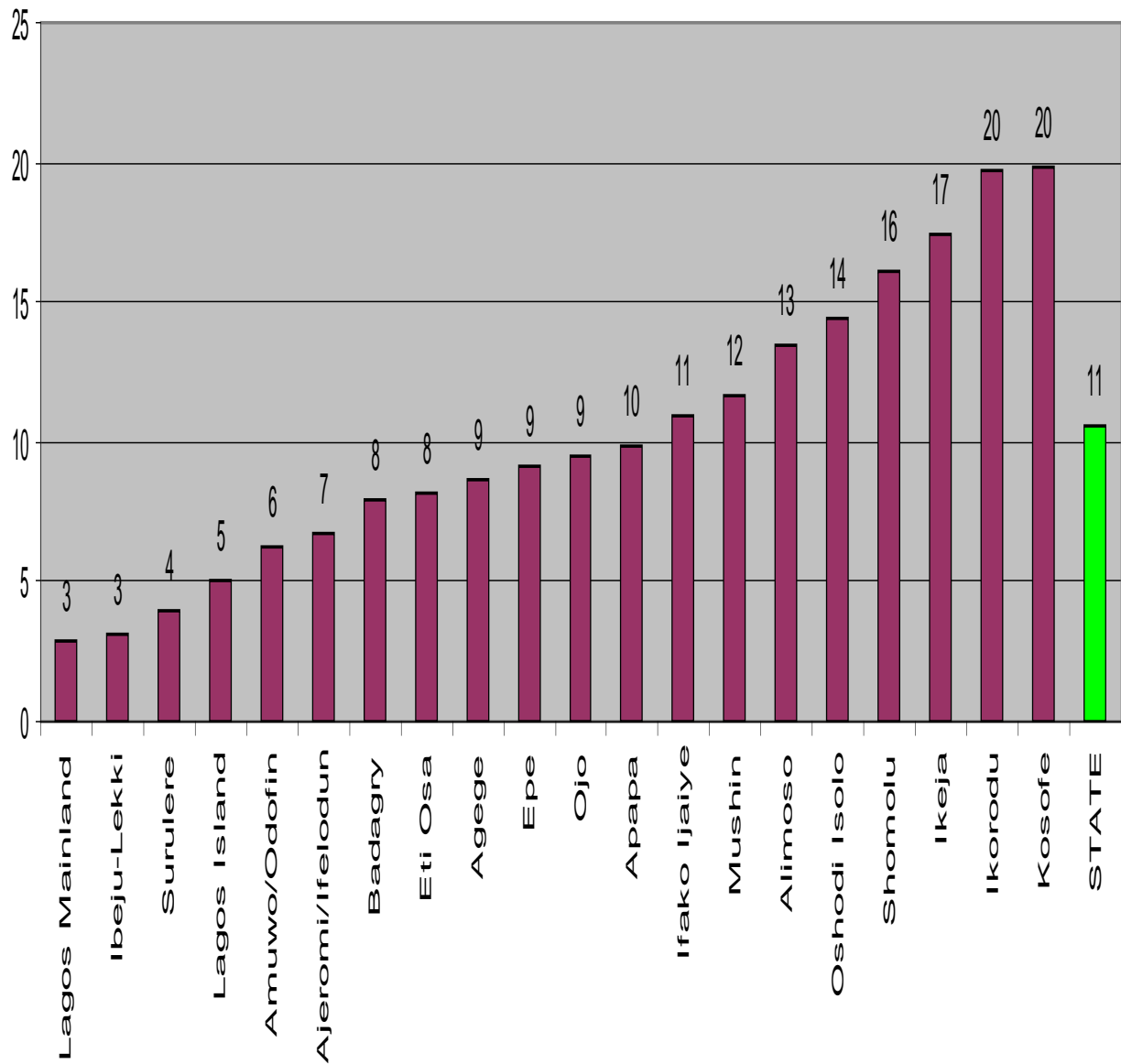
Maintenance of these Services

From the result of the survey conducted, it was revealed that 37% of households in the State were ready to contribute both cash and labour in maintenance of services provided by the government while 35% were ready to contribute only their labour. Households (23%) in the State were ready to contribute only cash and 5% were not prepared to contribute anything towards the maintence. 53% of households in Ibeju-Lekki were ready to contribute labour to the maintenance of the services, 36% from Lagos Island by only cash while (50%) of households in Apapa were ready to contribute both cash and labour. 11% (Eleven percent) households from Mushin did not wish to contribute nothing in maintenance of the services.

SECURITY

Provision of safety and security for the lives and properties of the state inhabitants is cardinal to the effective governance at state and local level. Contrary to the widely held opinion on the crime situation in the state, the survey revealed that only 2% (two percent) of the respondents had actually been victims of any crime. Similarly only 4% (four percent) of the sampled households experienced crime against their properties.

On the other hand, households that had adequate access to Community Policing Services and Government Policing Services stood at 11% (eleven percent) each. Taken into consideration the population and metropolitan nature of Lagos State, the survey results showed that provision of Ambulance and Fire Brigade Services were grossly inadequate, since 99% (ninety nine percent) of the sampled households did not have adequate access to them indicating that only one percent of the sampled households had enough access to the facilities.

Percentage Distribution of Households that Had Adequate Access to Community Policing Services

Local Government	Percentage
Lagos Mainland	3
Ibeju-Lekki	3
Surulere	4
Lagos Island	5
Amuwo/Odofin	6
Ajeromi/Ifelodun	7
Badagry	8
Eti Osa	8
Agege	9
Epe	9
Ojo	9
Apapa	10
Ifako Ijaiye	11
Mushin	12
Alimoso	13
Oshodi Isolo	14
Shomolu	16
Ikeja	17
Ikorodu	20
Kosofe	20
STATE	11

SOCIAL NETWORK

This is a social project initiative by group of individuals or corporate organization to compliment government efforts at assisting the communities in the provision and maintenance of infrastructures and social services to ensure better life, growth and sustainable development in terms of access, utilization and satisfaction.

MEMBERSHIP WITH ASSOCIATION/GROUP

In order to understand the level of interaction amongst the households as regards socio-economic related association/group, the following social network indicators were generated. It was observed that Households that did not belong to water user or management association were very large and cut across the entire Local Government Areas in the state. Consequently, responses from the survey revealed further that all the sampled households across the Local Government Areas, with the exception of Lagos Island and Ibeju-Lekki, did not belong to any consumer association. State-wide, the survey revealed that almost all the Households did not belong to the Environmental and Waste Management Group. This indicated that only a sprinkle of Households in the affected areas actually joined the waste management group.

Trade/ Labour union is an effective mouthpiece where industrial/ occupational related disputes were settled. To this end, the contribution of such association to industrial harmony is worthy of assessment. It was noticed that a large proportion of the selected Households across the state did not belong to labour/ trade union, this could possibly be attributed to inadequate awareness on the accruable benefits for joining such unions.

Neighborhood Committees and Community Development Agencies are social project initiatives consisting of group of individuals and corporate Organization with specific objectives to support the Community in the provision of infrastructural facilities and services through self help projects that would guarantee better life for the inhabitants, most of the Households did not belong to any Neighborhood

Committees and Community Development Agency. Similarly, only negligible proportions of the sampled Households actually belonged to groups like; health related association, Youth group/association dealing with water and non-Governmental Organization, Civil group, Religious or Spiritual Group/Organization, Political Group and Finance, Credit/Saving Association . The consequence of not joining the later indicates that low level membership of finance and credit association could possibly be responsible for the low economic growth thus increasing the poverty rate in the state.

On households' membership of Culture Group or Association only Ifako-Ijaiye and Ajeromi- Ifelodun Local Government Areas with 0.4% and 0.2% respectively had households socially related to Culture Group or Association throughout the State. In the same vain, a miniature number of the households are socially related to any Educational Group/Association. Similarly, less than 0.1% of the entire sampled household actually belonged to Ethnic based Community Group.

DECISION MAKING

It was observed that 10% of the Households are active decision makers, 70% of the entire sampled households in the state actively participated in decision making and less than 5% did not participate at all.

CONNECTION WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

As regards Households that are connected with other organizations, nearly all the Local Governments had connection with one organization or the other; this was more pronounced in Amuwo Odofin, Badagry, Epe and Eti-Osa Local Government Areas with 100% each.

GENDER CHARACTERIZATICS OF MEMBERS OF THE GROUP

It was observed that the gender characteristics of the members of the group were men (50%), 5% women while 5% did not divulge the gender characteristics of their group. However, all the sampled households in Epe and Eti-Osa were mostly men.

In the same vain, Age Characterization of household members in the group revealed that only 20% were young, 70% about the same age while the remaining 10% did not divulge their age. However, Ikorodu, Epe, Eti-Osa and Ajeromi Ifelodun households sampled were about the same age (100%) but Amuwo Odofin had the highest households that are young (90%).

INCOME LEVEL

Percentage distribution of income level characteristics of members showed that state wise, 50% of the sampled Households indicated that about half of the sampled households belong to either the higher or lower income level while 30% households did not make known   their income level.

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Using Educational level characteristics, the State indicator revealed that 45% higher Educational level, while the remaining 40% households did not disclose their educational level. However, it should be pointed out that Amuwo-Odofin and Epe had the highest households without educational level. Whereas, Households in Epe and Ikorodu Local Government Areas had the highest level of with higher educational level.

According to the survey result, on Professional characteristics, it was revealed that 77% of the sampled Households belonged to diverse professions while the remaining 13% did not divulge their professional characteristics.

MARITAL STATUS

On marital status distribution of group members, the State statistics revealed that 20% of the entire sampled households were mostly bachelors, 60% are mostly married while the remaining 20% had no information as regards their marital status. However, Epe and Eti-Osa had the highest percentage of mostly married households' member. Also, Amuwo Odofin had the highest percentage of Bachelors. It was also found out that Lagos Island, Lagos Mainland and Ifako-Ijaiye had the highest proportion of households that did not disclose their marital status.

HOME OWNERSHIP

35% of the entire sampled Households were mostly tenants; 45% were mostly owners while the remaining 20% had no information on their ownership status.

REASONS FOR JOINING THE SOCIAL NETWORK GROUP

On households that actually joined the social network group because of importance in times of emergency, less than 5% of the sample households actually joined the social network group because of importance in times of emergency. Meanwhile, the survey revealed that only 0.8% of the entire sampled households joined the groups based on benefits from the community rainwater drainage. However Eti-Osa, Ikorodu, Kosofe were not affected. And less than 1% of the entire sampled households actually joined the group for other reasons not therein stated.

SERVICE DELIVERY

HEALTH

Furthermore, on percentage distribution of health of member of the group revealed that only 3% of the sampled households were physically handicapped, no records was given on mentally handicapped households while a significant percentage of 92% of the entire sampled households were generally in good health. However, Lagos Island, Lagos Mainland and Ojo Local Government Areas had sprinkles of physically handicapped respondents.

ACCESS TO ADEQUATE SANITATION SERVICES

Households benefiting from the improved access to adequate sanitation showed that Lagos Island Areas were the highest while Epe, Eti-Osa and Surulere did not have any beneficiary amongst the sampled Households. However, 3.8% among the sample households statewide actually had improved access to adequate sanitation services as main benefits of joining the group which is small for a State like Lagos.

WATER SERVICES

That water is crucial to life and cannot be doubted. In the State, access to adequate water services is very low as revealed from the concluded survey. However, the problems associated with water supply across the state were enormous. The survey result revealed that 60% of the sampled households actually had problems with their water supply. But it was only in Epe local Government Area that no response was received.

In conformity with the principle of access, utilization and satisfaction, complaint about water pressure could only be expected from Pipe-borne-water from Lagos State Water Corporation(LSWC) since other sources of water was self-determined. However, few of the entire sampled Households actually complained about water pressure.

Water Tariffs are charges payable on the use of a specific volume of water, usually collected by Lagos State Water Corporation (LSWC). Private Water Vendors also

charge some fees, but it is not regulated and it is subject to individual/corporate fixtures.

WASTE MANAGEMENT CONTROL

In accordance with the statutory responsibilities of both Lagos Waste Management Authority (LAWMA) and the Authority and Private Sector Participation (PSP) Operators, which among other things includes; the evacuation/ removal of domestic and industrial wastes. However, hitches in the discharge of the assigned responsibilities, a times, could affect the frequency of waste disposal and hence create health hazards in the state. The indicator revealed that almost the entire sampled households state-wide did not notify Lagos Waste Management Authority of any waste related problems with the exception of Lagos Island. The above indication shows that tremendous efforts should be made towards changing the carefree attitudes of the households to such problems and the concerned Authorities should leave up to their expectation.

In order to further determine the contribution of the various social network groups in terms of the swift reporting of problems and difficulties as regard service deliveries, only few members of the various groups actually reported problems to the group. This actually indicated a wide gap between the Government and the governed due to low level of exchange of information as regards inadequacies in some areas of service deliveries.

CONTACT WITH OTHER GROUPS

In this democratic dispensation, the communities are expected to interact both individually and collectively with the Politicians representing their constituencies. The survey showed that less than 1% of the sample households across the state actually contacted the politicians in their domain as regards problems associated with social network group.

Similarly, with the exception of Lagos Island Area where few selected Households constantly showed evidence of social network, almost the entire Households' group members neither took part in protest/demonstration in the state nor across the Local Government Areas. Negligible number of the sampled Households actually participated in neighbourhood council meetings.

Involvements of social network group members in information/election campaign will go along way in assisting the electorate to determine the individual and organization that best serve their interest through critical examination of the quality of the candidates as well as careful appraisal of the party manifestos. In view of this, the survey revealed that 99.5% of the sampled Households did not participate in information or election campaign related association or group. This showed a very low level of involvement among the social network group related households.

By and large, according to this survey, appreciation and contribution of social network group, was very poor in most cases. This could possibly be attributed to low level of awareness about the existence of such groups as well as accruable benefit on the part of the populace including traditional/religious barrier as regards interaction between the rulers and the ruled. To this end, more efforts should be geared towards sensitizing the populace on the need to join socio-economic network group and the inherent benefits should be stressed as much as possible.

Neighborhood

Various Problems Faced by Households

The survey revealed that environmental pollution in form of haphazard disposal of wastes such as used papers, nylons and other waste products as well as public urination are two major problems that pervade the length and breath of the state. 53% (Fifty three percent) of the entire respondents claim to have experienced littering problem, 44% rated public urination as major problem while land invasion by hawkers (18%) and illegal trading (20%) were least considered as problems by the sampled households.

 It is also worthy of note that Poor traffic control and corruption of the service delivery officers were rated as problems by 32% and 38% of the respondents respectively.

 Households from Ajeromi- Ifelodun, Surulere, Ojo, Lagos Mainland and Oshodi Isolo Local Government Areas were mostly affected by the stated problems.

Littering

Disaggregating further by Local Government Areas, the survey showed that more than 70% Households in Ajeromi, Surulere and Badagry Local Government Areas, were mostly faced with the problem of littering while Ikeja (33%), Alimosho (35%) and Ifako Ijaye Local Government Areas with 38% were least faced with such problem respectively. However the survey indicates that the problems were very severed in Apapa (65%) Followed by Amuwo Odofin LGA (52%)

Public urination

Similarly, the survey showed that the Problem of public urination faced by the households were relatively high in Ajeromi 71%, Apapa 67%, Surulere 63%. However, in terms of severity, the problem was more severe in Apapa, Amuwo Odofin and Ajeromi Ifelodun Local Government Areas. Also, the public urination's severity level for the state stood at 76% accordingly.

Land invasion by hawkers

In addition, hawkers otherwise called mobile street traders portends serious environmental and traffic problem at community and household levels. This was indicated in the survey because virtually all the Local Government Areas suffered from this menace. However, the survey revealed that Households in Eti Osa 92%, Ajeromi 81%, Lagos Island 82%, Alimosho 77% and Amuwo Odofin 72% LGAs were mostly affected respectively. While households in Ibeju Lekki area , only 10%, was least affected by the problems.

Illegal trading

Part of the problems affecting the environmental condition of the state is the wide spread illegal trading activities. The survey revealed that 55% of the entire sampled households were severely affected by the problem of illegal trading. This problem was more pronounced in Lagos island- 80%, Alimosho-72%, Lagos Mainland-66%, Ikeja-65%, Agege-64%, Surulere-63% while households in Badagry local Government Area (30%) were least affected respectively.

Poor traffic control

A lot of avoidable traffic problems are daily being experienced in Lagos State due to poor traffic control mechanism, impatience and lawlessness on the part of the road users especially the commuters. The severity of   the problem was generally rated very high (above 60%) in almost all the Local Government Areas with the exception of Ikorodu, Ibeju- lekki and Somolu where the poor traffic control were less severe. The state severity level stood at 72%. However, thirty two percent (32%) of the state-wide respondents claimed to have suffered from poor traffic control.

Corruption of service delivery officials

The survey result also showed that service delivery official were generally rated as corrupt by more than 38% of the respondents state-wide irrespective of the geographical location. The severity of the problem was also attested to by more than sixty percent of the sampled households.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNITY PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED BY THE HOUSEHOLDS
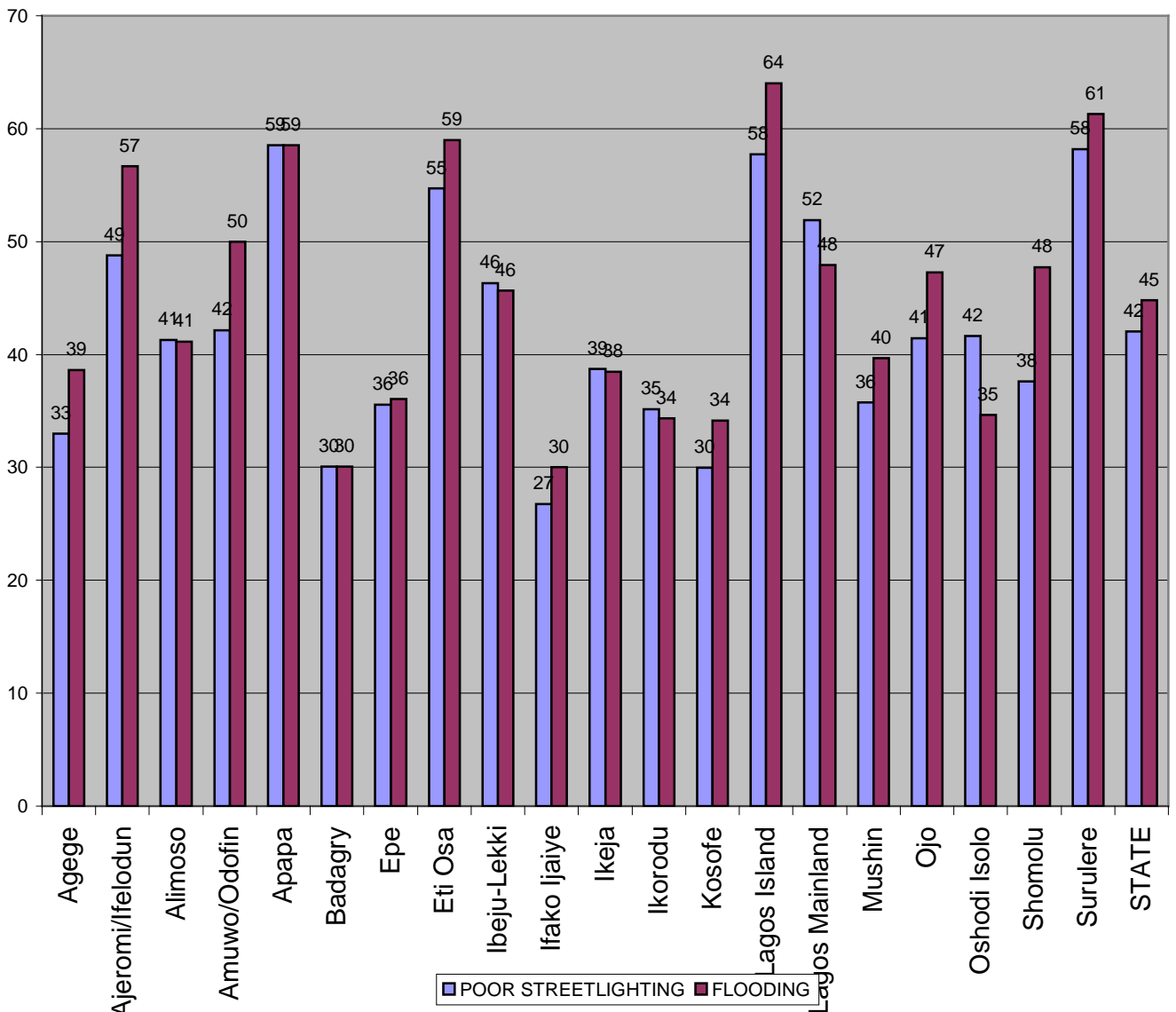
CONCLUSION

The household survey brought into limelight most of the contending issues on the structure, size, gender parity and other demographic characteristics of the inhabitant of the State.

The sectoral indicators have shown the service delivery rating at the household level.Socio-economic baseline information is now available and the efforts of the government to enhance a better living standard of the citizenry could now be determined with a view of correcting and advising the policy makers on the implication of the indicators.

In accordance with the LMDGP timeline, a repeat survey would be carried out in no distance future in order to understudy the effect of various intervention programmes put in place based on the findings and recommendations of the household report so as to determine the changes in the welfare/standard of living of the populace.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Sensitization of the populace about the Government lofty programme through the use of television/ radio for wider coverage
- Improvement on the provision of adequate quality water supply so as to prevent water borne diseases.
- Regular refuse disposal and clearing of drains to eradicate flooding
- reopening and creation of more channels for drains.
- Empowerment of Waste Management Authority for effective discharge of duties.
- Widening the scope of waste management PSP to cover more areas of the state.
- Large refuse bins should be located in all the streets while incinerators should be located in each local government areas.
- Policy of recycling of waste generated in the state should be integrated into our waste management authority
- Comprehensive welfare package to improve the standard of living of the people
- Intensification of efforts on HIV/ AIDS advocacy
- Encouraging more IPP projects as greater percentage (62%) of the inhabitants of the state are willing to buy from third party
- A deliberate policy that will continue to improve the quality and standard of education in the state
- Strengthening of the community and government policing services.
- Illumination of all the streets in the state
- Price control mechanism
- Poverty reduction programme should be intensified