



LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT

LAGOS STATE LITERACY SURVEY

2013

Produced by

**Lagos Bureau of Statistics,
Ministry of Economic Planning and Budget (MEPB)**

for

**LAGOS STATE AGENCY FOR MASS EDUCATION (AME)
THE SECRETARIAT,
ALAUSA, IKEJA
LAGOS STATE**



Preface

Literacy level remains one of the potent measuring devices for gauging the quality of life of inhabitants of any geographical areas. It provides meaningful insight into the ability and capability of the inhabitants to harness their developmental potentials through sound social interaction and education. Hence, there is need for any given geographical area to constantly ascertain the literacy level of its citizenry. The literacy survey was conceptualized to bring into the fore the quality and quantity of the citizenry that could undertake social-economic activities based on their ability to read and write. It is also intended to contribute meaningfully to the programmes that would facilitate the attainment of Universal Basic Education (MDG 2). The Survey also provides evidence based information to policy makers, researchers and professionals in the field of education and human development.

The first in the series of the Literacy survey in Lagos State was conducted in 1998 by the Agency for Mass Education (AME) with technical and funding assistance from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) while a renowned consultant “ROMIS CONSULTANTS LIM

in content, scope and quality, was carried out in the 3rd quarter of 2011 by the Lagos Bureau of Statistics (LBS), Ministry Economic Planning and Budget (MEPB) on behalf of the Agency for Mass Education (AME). The current exercise is the 3rd in the series and was carried out in the 1st quarter of 2014.

A combination of both primary and secondary data sources were employed in the conduct of the survey. The AME provided some technical inputs in accordance with national and international classification of services expected of Agencies of this kind while the LBS carried out the analysis and report writing.

The Lagos Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Economic Planning and Budget hereby wish to express its gratitude to the Agency for Mass Education for this collaborative assignment and hoped for more fruitful collaborations in the future.

Suggestions, Comments and constructive criticism are welcome and will be used to enrich the next edition(s) of this publication.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Preface	i
Table of Contents	ii -iii
Chapter I	
Background <i>Information on Lagos State</i>	1
Objectives Of The Survey	2
Educational Development In Lagos State	3
Brief on Agency for Mass Education (AME)	5
Scope/Coverage	5
Chapter 2	
Methodology	6
Sample Design	6
Chapter 3	
Summary of Literacy Level of Household Members	10
Household Members' Literacy Level In English Language	11
Literacy Level (English Language) By Marital Status	12
Literacy Level (English Language) By Gender	13
Literacy Level (English Language) By Age	14
Literacy Level (English Language) By Daily Activities (Employment Status)	15
Literacy Level In (English Language) By Place of Birth	16
Literacy Level (English Language) By State of Origin	17
Literacy Level (English Language) By Highest Educational Qualification	18
Household Members' Literacy Level In Other Language	19
Literacy Level (Other Language) By Gender	20
Literacy Level (Other Language) By Age	21
Literacy Level (Other Language) By Marital Status	22
Literacy Level Any Language	23
Literacy Level (Any Language) By Gender	24

Literacy Level (Any Language) By Age	25
Literacy Level (Any Language) By Marital Status	26
Literacy Level (Any Language) By Place of Birth	27
Literacy Level (Any Language) By State of Origin	28
Literacy Level (Any Language) By Occupational Status	29
Literacy Level (Any Language) By Highest Educational Qualification	30
Household Members Medium of Literacy	31
THE NUMBER OF ENROLMENT, NUMBER EXAMINED, DROPOUTS AND COMPLETERS OF BASIC LITERACY PROGRAMMES IN LAGOS STATE ADULT LITERACY CENTRE	
The Number Of Enrolment, Number Examined , Dropouts and Completers of Basic Literacy Programmes In Lagos State Adult Literacy Centres: 2011	32
Table Showing The Proportion of Enrolment, Examined , Dropouts and Completers of Basic Literacy Programmes In Lagos State Adult Literacy Centres: 2011	33
Table Showing The Proportion of Enrolment, Examined , Dropouts and Completers of Basic Literacy Programmes In Lagos State Adult Literacy Centres: 2012	34
Table Showing The Proportion of Enrolment, Examined , Dropouts And Completers of Basic Literacy Programmes In Lagos State Adult Literacy Centres: 2013	35
Enrollment into Basic Literacy programmes: 2011 - 2013	36
Total Number of Adults that took Basic Literacy Programmes Examination: 2011 - 2013	36
Number of Dropout in Basic Literacy Programmes: 2011-2013	37
Number of adults that completed and certificated on Basic Literacy Programmes: 2011-2013	37
Basic Literacy	38
Basic Literacy indicators: 2011 to 2013	38
POST LITERACY	
Number of adults Enrolled for Post Literacy Programmes: 2011-2013	39
Number of adults that took Post Literacy Programmes Examination: 2011-2013	39

Number of adults that Dropout of Post Literacy Programmes: 2011-2013	40
Certificated	40
Post Literacy Indicators : 2011-2013	41
Tables	42 -85

CHAPTER 1

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON LAGOS STATE

Lagos State came into existence on May 27, 1967 by the virtue of Decree No. 14, 1967 during the Military Regime headed by General Yakubu Gowon (Retired) which centred on 'State Creation and Transitional Provisions'. The State's territorial boundary was defined in section 9 of the schedule to the decree but suffice to state that it shares a common boundary with Ogun State and Republic of Benin. At inception, Lagos State was divided into five (5) Administrative Divisions of Ikorodu, Badagry, Ikeja, Lagos and Epe (IBILE) which were later demarcated into 19 Local Government Councils. However, after series of reforms, the number of Local Government Areas finally rose to 20 with effect from October 1, 1996. Furthermore, another restructuring in 2003 resulted in further delineation of the State into 57 i.e. 20 Local Government (LGs) and 37 Local Council Development Areas (LCDAs).

It is a well known fact that Lagos State has the smallest landmass of all the thirty-six (36) States and Federal Capital Territory (FCT) in Nigeria. It has an area of **3,577.28 km²** but its territorial size is further reduced by Lagoons, Rivers, Creeks and Swamps which constitute about **22% or 779.56 sq.km** of the total land mass. Paradoxically, it has a population of **17,552,942** (according to Social Security welfare Exercise, 2006) and currently projected to **21,883,047** in Y2013 based on average population growth rate of **3.2%**. The State remains the most populous State in the country. The capital of the State is Ikeja, situated within Lagos metropolis and remains the prime commercial nerve centre of the country with concentration of over **55%** of the Country's industrial and business concerns. It is no wonder then, that the State continuously witnesses high migration of people from all other parts of the country as well as influx of immigrants from the neighbouring countries such as Benin Republic, Togo and Ghana to mention few. The State has now graduated to a megacity status by virtue of its population that is over ten million. It is currently redefining government focus and attention to meeting the challenges associated with such status.

The Budget Size of Lagos State had increased tremendously over the years. It rose from **N77.407 billion in 2004** to **N450.775 billion in 2011**, **N491.941 in 2012** and **N507.105 billion in 2013**. However, the education component stood at **N24.18billion in 2011**, **N15.986 billion for 2012** and **N19.821 billion in 2013**. This could be attributed to the State overriding policy thrust of poverty eradication and sustainable economic growth through infrastructural renewal and development ably captured and tagged “Ten Point Agenda (TPA)” of which provision of free and qualitative Universal Basic Education (in conformity with Milleneum Development Goal 1 (MDG 2) – “Achieve Universal Primary Eduction” remains cardinal in terms of provision of manpower and infrastructure.

OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

The general objective of the survey is to comprehensively examine the literacy status of the citizenry, disaggregated along the age, sex, marital status, occupation and host of other demographic and socio- economic characteristics. However, the specific objectives are as stated hereunder:

- To estimate the proportion of the inhabitants of Lagos State that are literate
- To determine the age and gender composition of household members that are literate
- To determine the quantity and quality of literacy centres as well as their geographical spread across the State
- To assess the contribution of private and Non- Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in Mass Literacy Education

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN LAGOS STATE

Education is recognized world-wide as a key variable in the economic/ social development equation of any country. It is the pivotal to human development by which the future history of individuals, communities and governments will be premised. Cardinal to the policy thrust of Lagos State Government is the provision of qualitative and sound education to the citizenry in terms of access, utilization and satisfaction.

According to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) there are estimated 771 million illiterate adults in the world—one-fifth of the world's adult population does not have *“the ability to read and write, with understanding, a short, simple sentence about one's everyday life.”* Yet, literacy is seen as a basic human right, a crucial component in overcoming poverty, improving health, and reducing human rights abuses. In Y2000, 164 countries concurred when they signed the Dakar Framework for Action. Among the Framework's eight goals, is the objective to reduce the world's adult illiteracy rate to half by the year 2015, in part by ensuring that young people and adults have *“equitable access to appropriate learning and life-skills programmes.”*

There is no doubt that literacy needs are great! The ability to read, write, and understand one's native language, at least is the basis for all other education. Literacy is the key that opens the door to economic prospects, good health, political awareness and participation, and cultural opportunity. It is a weapon against poverty and gender inequality.

Literacy is fundamental to learning in school. It has an impact on individual's ability to participate in society and to understand important public issues. A population that has strong literacy skills places a State in a better position to meet the complex social challenges that it faces. A highly literate population will be better able to deal with issues of governance in a highly diverse society.

Educational development of Lagos State has been on increase since inception on 27th May, 1967 to date. The numerical growth of educational institutions (Public) which increased from **600** Schools in 1967 to over **1,340** in 1996, and now stood at **1647** schools as at 2013; comprising **1001** Public Primary Schools, **326** Junior Secondary Schools and **311** Senior Secondary Schools. The State also owned 9 Tertiary Institutions consisting of 5 Technical Colleges, 2 Colleges of Education and 1 University and Polytechnic respectively. In the

same vein, students' population decline from **1,387,964** in 1996 to **1,020,648** In 2011 and marginally increased to **1,066,608** as at 2013 comprising **456,531** Primary Schools Pupils, **347,529** students in Junior Secondary Schools and Senior Secondary School Students' population of **262,548**.

The enhanced educational development of Lagos State is accounted for by the following factors:

- ❖ The relatively high population of the State, whose annual growth rate is adjudged far above the national average of **3.2%** and amongst the highest in the country.
- ❖ The huge population of Lagos State, of about **21,883,047**, as at 2013, has put pressure on existing educational institutions and infrastructure in the State.
- ❖ The awareness of the importance of education in the economic, political and social life of individuals in Lagos State.
- ❖ The existence of many tribes in Lagos State makes literacy an essential factor to business and social relationship.
- ❖ The unique position of Lagos as both the State and Federal Capital for many years.
- ❖ The rapid increase in rural-urban drift, which is felt more in Lagos State.

BRIEF ON LAGOS STATE AGENCY FOR MASS EDUCATION (AME)

Background

Education is a long and continuous process which starts from infancy to old age. It can be defined as a pivot through which people's progress revolves, a goal of development and a means for achieving the inter-related goals of health, higher labour productivity, more rapid GDP growth and the broader goal of social interaction. It therefore follows that a State with very high percentage of educated citizens is likely to develop faster than one with lower proportion of educated people.

Citizens can be educated through formal and non-formal means. The National Policy on Education which was first published in 1977 and later revised in 1981 has provisions for both means. Not all citizens can go through the formal School Structure (Primary, Secondary and Tertiary) in order to be educated, for various reasons. The State therefore has to find a way of educating its citizens

that are unable to pass through the formal education. The Agency responsible for such Non-formal Education in Lagos State is: **THE LAGOS STATE AGENCY FOR MASS EDUCATION**.

The **LAGOS STATE AGENCY FOR MASS EDUCATION** was established by Edict No. 2 of 31st January, 1991 in line with the Federal Government's directive that all States should establish Agencies to address problems associated with illiteracy in the country. The Agency is under the State Ministry of Education. Since its establishment in 1991, the Agency has made its presence felt in all the Local Government Areas of the State.

Scope/Coverage

The survey is designed to elicit relevant information on the literacy level of all members of the selected households irrespective of age, marital status, State of origin and educational attainment and the household heads were the target respondents providing the much needed information on behalf of other members of their respective households. The study covers the entire 20 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in the State.

Organisation of the Report

Chapter 1 contains the background of the study as well as the survey objective. Chapter 2 encompasses the survey methodology which constitutes the sample frame and design, survey instrument, training of the field workers coupled with the technique applied in gathering data from the field.

Chapter 3 comprises data analysis including findings on the various sectors with Demography characteristics: age, gender, occupational classification, educational qualification, literacy in any language, literacy in English and literacy in other language, and so on. The appendix contains the derived statistical tables on the key findings of the study.

CHAPTER 2

Methodology

This chapter explains the planning and implementation mechanism adopted in the conduct of the survey. This involves systematic way of selection of the households, survey related tools/techniques such as sample design, questionnaire design, training of enumerators/supervisors, pre-testing of questionnaires, fieldwork and data processing.

Sample Design

Selection of a representative fractional part of the population of interest with a view to generalizing the outcome of such enquiry on the entire population remains the hallmark of sampling techniques in all statistical enquiries. 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. It is premised on the above criteria, that a total sample size of 10,000 households was drawn using a two stage stratified sampling technique that cuts across the entire 20 Local Government Areas in the State.

Table showing the 20 Local Government Areas by Population and Sample Size

Local Government Area	Projected Population (2013)	Selected Sample Per LGA	% of sample selected in Each LGA
Agege	1,287,909	589	5.89
Ajeromi/Ifelodun	1,789,365	818	8.18
Alimosho	2,552,003	1166	11.66
Amuwo Odofin	654,475	299	2.99
Apapa	651,250	298	2.98
Badagry	474,265	217	2.17
Epe	403,471	184	1.84
Eti-Osa	1,226,137	560	5.6
Ibeju-Lekki	124,095	57	0.57
Ifako-Ijaiye	927,939	424	4.24
Ikeja	808,752	370	3.7
Ikorodu	859,024	393	3.93
Kosofe	1,165,172	532	5.32
Lagos Island	1,071,964	490	4.9
Lagos Mainland	784,752	359	3.59
Mushin	1,647,520	753	7.53
Ojo	1,173,786	535	5.35
Oshodi/Isolo	1,414,428	646	6.46
Shomolu	1,278,009	584	5.84
Surulere	1,588,732	726	7.26
Total	21,883,047	10,000	100

Sample Distribution

The first level of stratification comprises the Local Government Areas while the second stratification is the selected housing units. The statistical technique of Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) was adopted to determine the sample size per Local Government Areas while the final samples were selected using Simple Random Sampling without Replacement. It is however, imperative to mention here that the number of households selected from each political ward was allocated proportionally to the Local Government Areas based on the projected population figure of year 2013. The Stratified Multi-stage Sampling procedure ensures that the sample eventually taken was 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. Such institutions include Hospitals, Schools, Prisons, Police Barracks, Military Settlements, Hostels, Hotels, Charity Homes, and so on. Such establishments were excluded from the list and therefore did not form part of the sample. Hence, they were not part of the field exercise.

Field Organization: Recruitment/Training

A total number of eighty (80) Enumerators (outsourced) and sixteen (16) Supervisors were involved in the field exercise. Sixteen (16) field teams were constituted for the main survey field exercise representing one (1) Supervisor to five (5) Enumerators. Each Supervisor was a team leader and responsible for overseeing, monitoring and where necessary, correcting the work of the interviewers while the Enumerators conducted daily interviews with the selected households. However, all the 16 Supervisors were staff of the Lagos Bureau of Statistics (LBS) of Ministry of Economic Planning and Budget.

The training of field personnel (Enumerators and Supervisors) was conducted from 1st - 4th November, 2013 at the Centre for Management Development (CMD), Magodo in Kosofe Local Government Area, while a day pilot survey was carried out in Agege Local Government Area.

The pilot survey was conducted to test the quality of the questionnaire with a view to ascertaining respondents understanding of each of the question in the questionnaire.

Survey Instrument

The draft questionnaire was tested during the pilot survey which took place at Agege on 4th November, 2013. The questionnaire was finalized after the pilot survey and numerous suggestions made were incorporated to further tailor the questionnaire to the State environment. To ensure concise responses from respondents, pre-coded multiple-choice response questions were used.

Fieldwork

As a quality control measure and also to boost fieldworkers' morale, various scheduled and spontaneous field trips were made by senior officials of the Lagos Bureau of Statistics (LBS) to check on the logistics, quality and progress of work during the exercise.

Data Capture and Processing

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

Data Cleansing

All the returned questionnaires were duly edited and cleaned for errors and inconsistency as well as ensuring their readiness for processing.

Data Entry

The Statistical Package and Services Solution (SPSS) template of the questionnaire was generated by the LBS and carried out the data entry using the designed and appropriate SPSS templates in order to enhance the quality and reliability of the dataset. The computer systems with SPSS already installed were used to input the data considering the volume of questionnaires involved (10,000)

Data Analysis

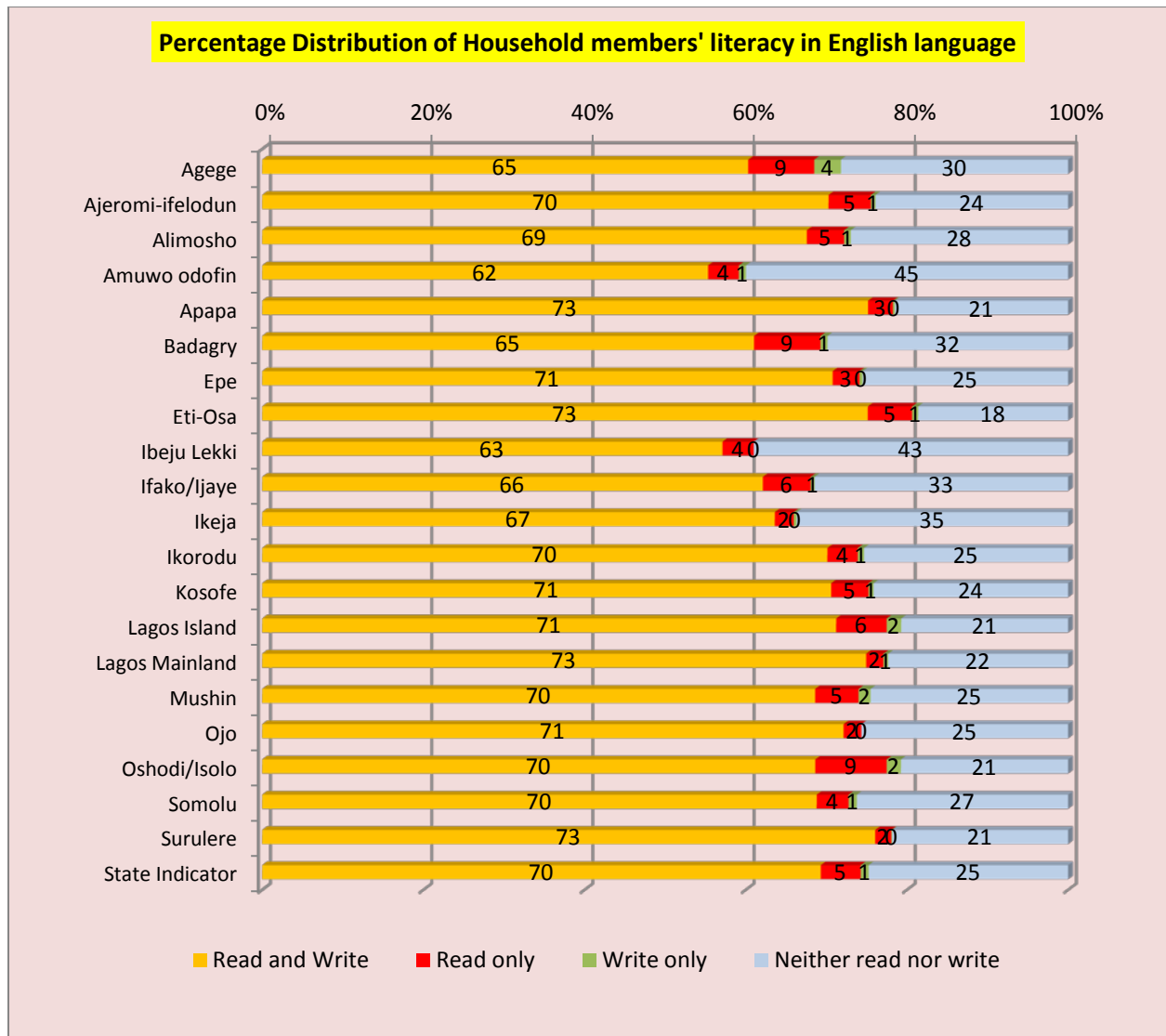
In the same vein, data analysis was carried out using SPSS software package. Frequency tables, Percentages, rates and ratios were calculated and charts were generated in SPSS format and later transferred into EXCEL format for easy manipulation and necessary amendments.

CHAPTER 3

SUMMARY OF LITERACY LEVEL OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

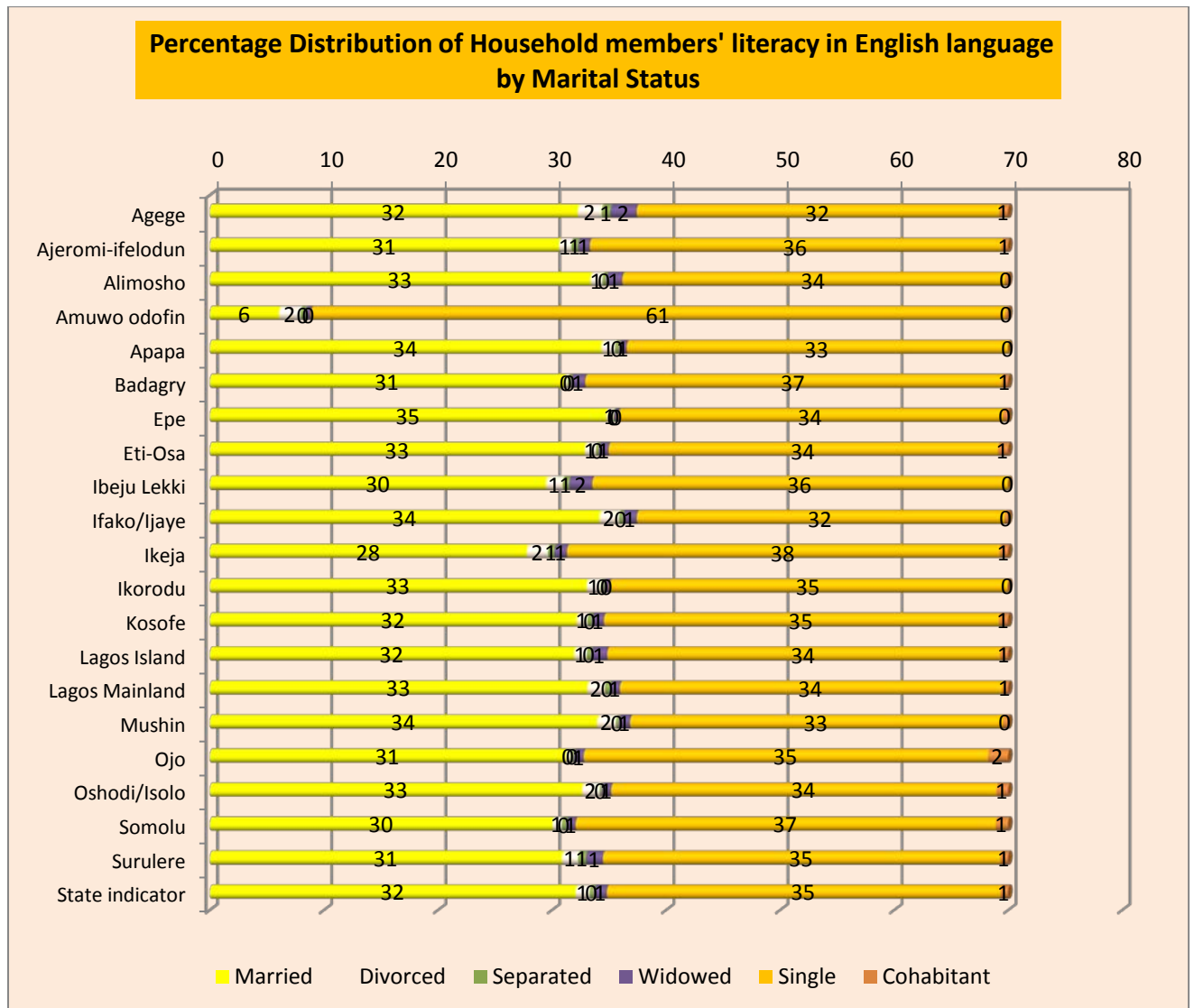
Local government	Literacy in English	Literacy in other language	Literacy in Any Language	Formal Education (any language)	Informal Education (any language)
Agege	80	65	92	100	0
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	84	64	97	96	4
Alimosho	85	66	96	92	8
Amuwo Odofin	92	67	100	100	0
Apapa	83	66	93	100	0
Badagry	84	63	100	52	48
Epe	83	69	100	100	0
Eti osa	84	64	94	100	0
Ibeju Lekki	93	47	100	63	37
Ifako Ijaye	86	61	100	100	0
Ikeja	88	71	82	100	0
Ikorodu	82	66	93	100	0
Kosofe	87	62	93	89	11
Lagos Island	86	71	91	90	10
Lagos Mainland	83	65	100	88	12
Mushin	87	64	76	94	6
Ojo	84	62	100	84	16
Oshodi Isolo	86	61	86	88	12
Shomolu	89	70	96	89	11
Surulere	90	67	45	72	28
State Indicator	70	70	89	82	18

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS' LITERACY LEVEL IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE



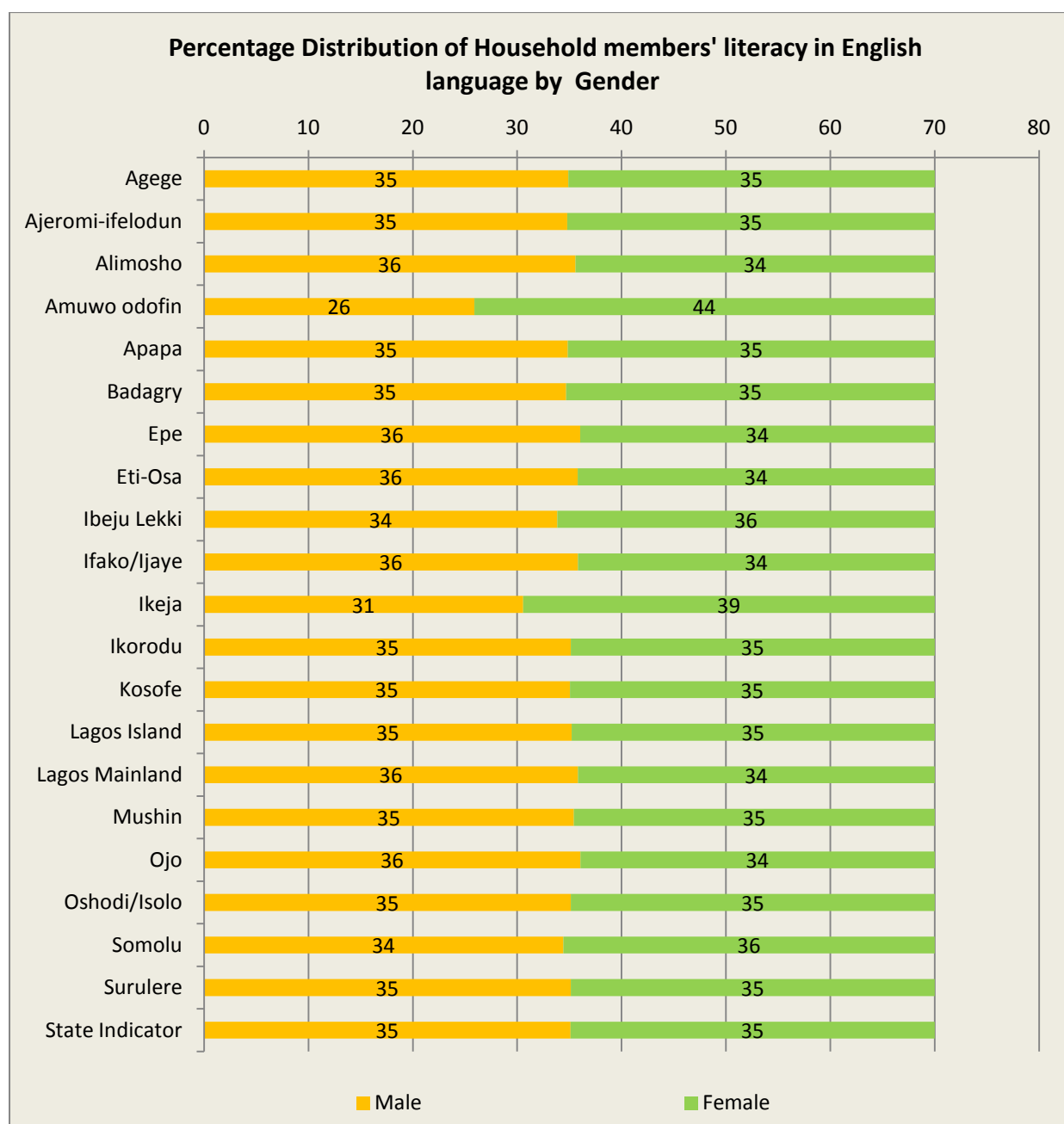
Literacy, in a simple definition means ability to read and write in any language. However, the prestige accorded English language as official language of communication in Nigeria makes it necessary to examine the literacy level of household members in English language in the State. The empirical analysis revealed that seven out of ten (70%) household members indicated that they can read and write in English language while 25% of the household members cannot read and write in English language. On the other hand, 5% and 1% accounted for household members that can read only and can write only respectively.

LITERACY LEVEL (ENGLISH LANGUAGE) BY MARITAL STATUS



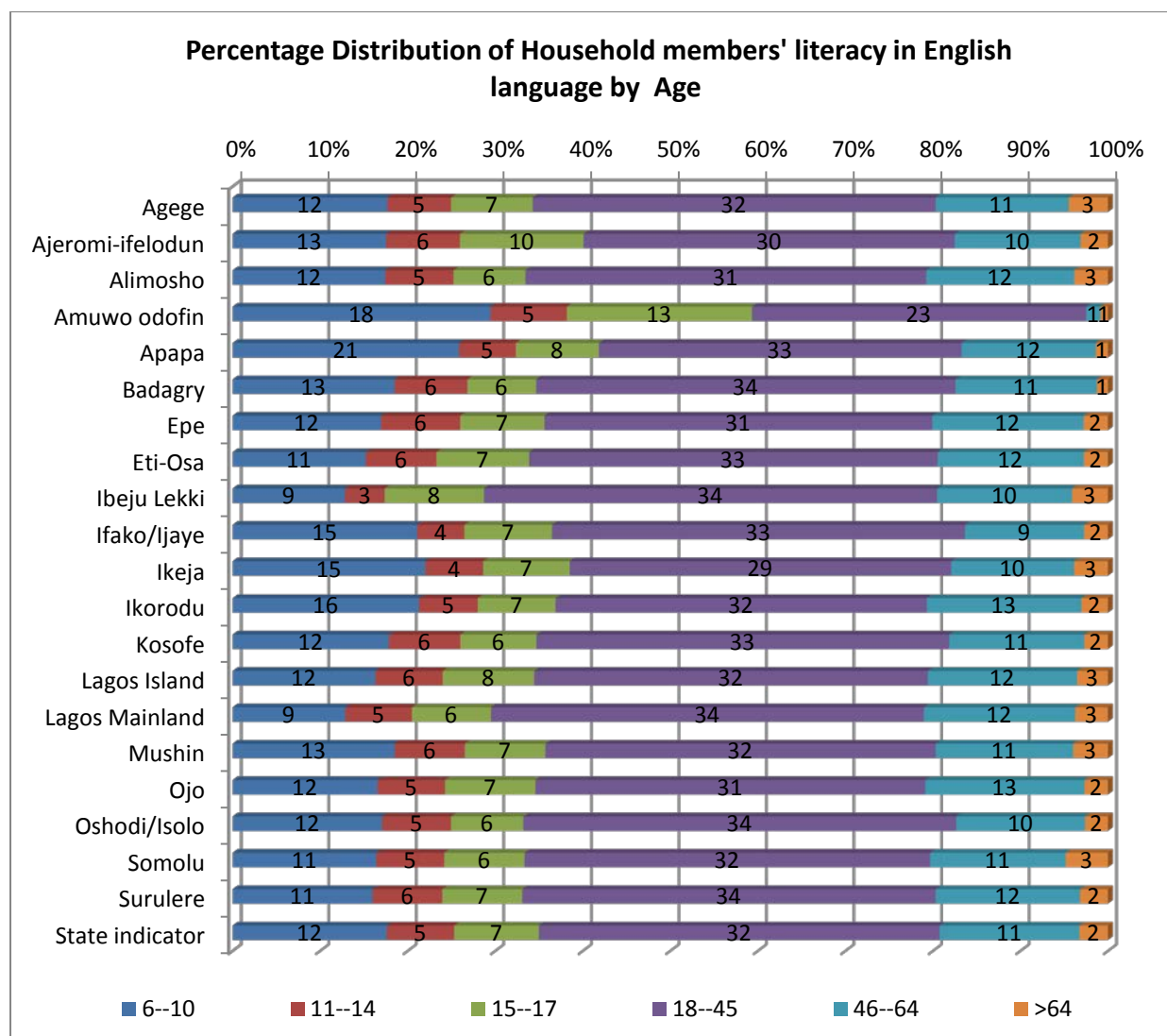
Household members' literacy level in English language was also disaggregated by marital status and the result showed that 35% of those literate in English language are "single", 32% are married while 1% are either widow or widower. Also, the result revealed further that 10% each of the literate household members in English language are divorced and separated. Finally, 1% of the literate household members are cohabitants.

LITERACY LEVEL (ENGLISH LANGUAGE) BY GENDER



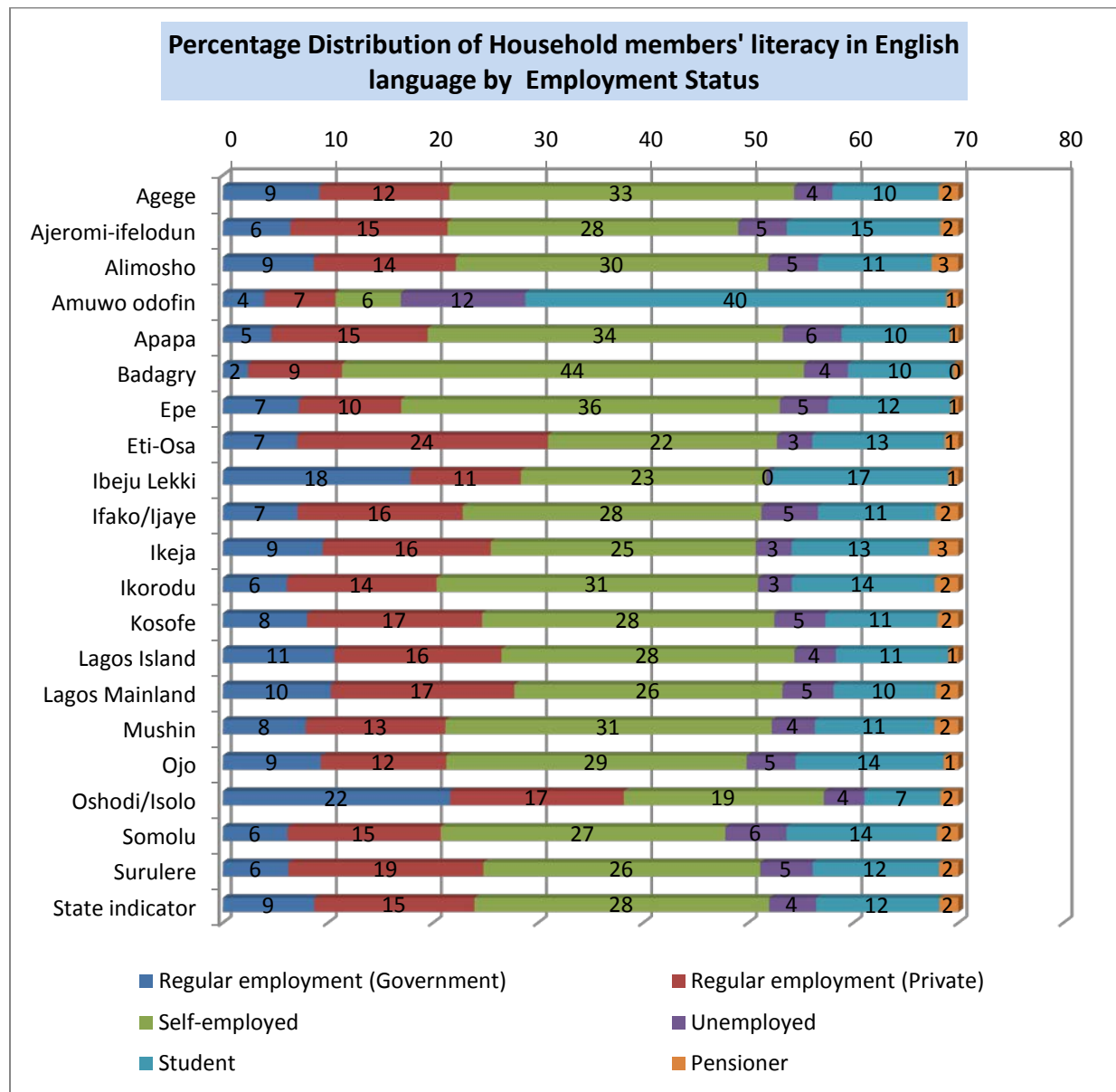
Gender dissagregation among the hoseholds members in terms of literacy in English language revealed gender parity with proportion of male that were literate in English languauge correspond with that of the female i.e. 35% each. In-depth analysis however showed that there are more female literate in English language than their male counterparts in Ikeja 39%, Amuwo- Odofin 44%, as well as Ibeju-Lekki and Somolu with 36% each. The result of other Local Government Areas in the State signified a balanced proportion of literate male and female.

LITERACY LEVEL (ENGLISH LANGUAGE) BY AGE



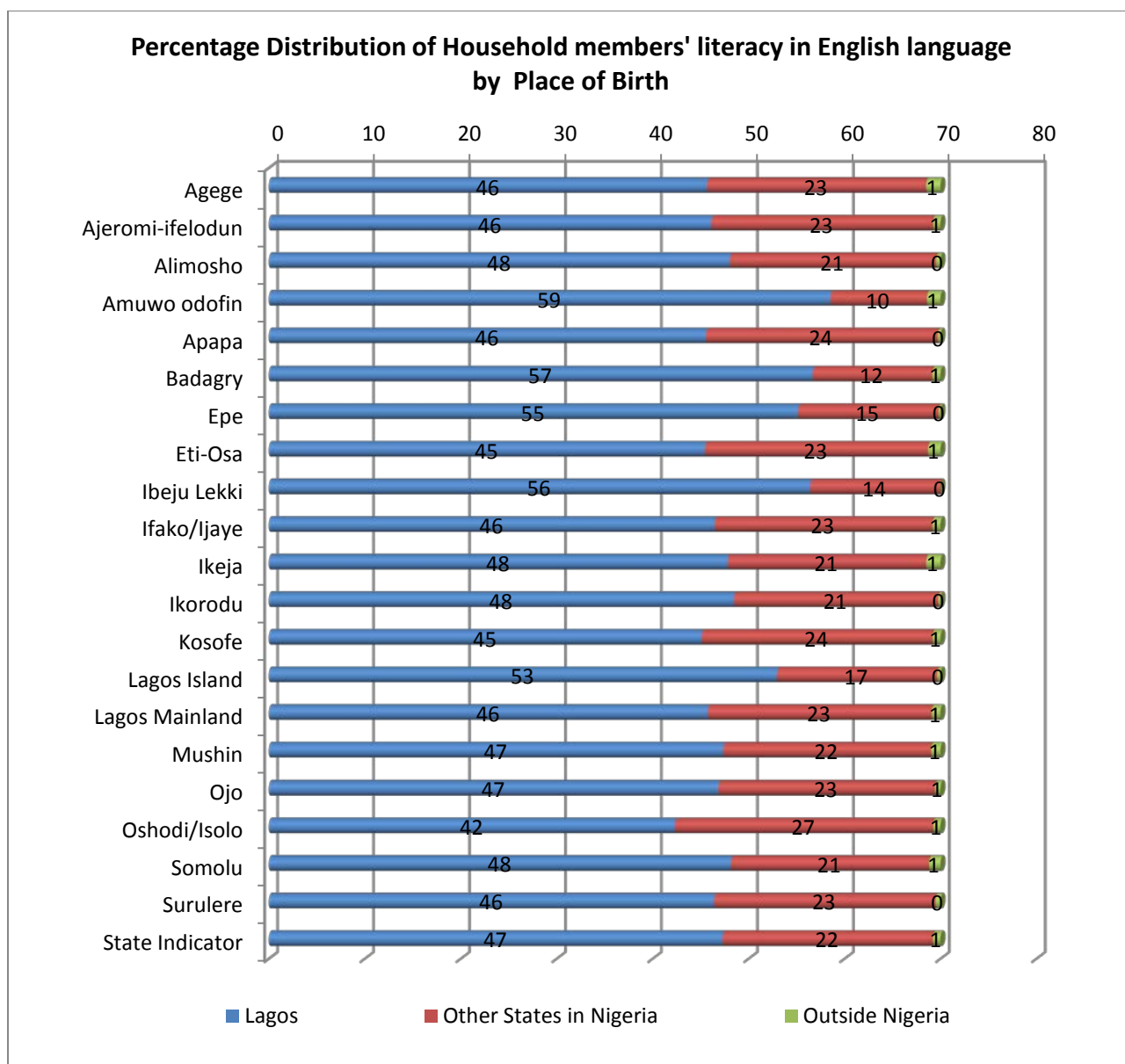
The study also examined the age distribution of the household members in relationship with literacy in English language across the State. The result obtained showed that literate household members within the age group (6-10) years accounted for 12% while those aged 11-14 years stood at 5%, as well as 7% for ages (15-17) years. However, household members within age group (18-45) years accounted for 32% of those that were literate in English language. Also, 46-64 years stood at 11% while 2% represented those that were above 64 years.

LITERACY LEVEL (ENGLISH LANGUAGE) BY DAILY ACTIVITIES (EMPLOYMENT STATUS)



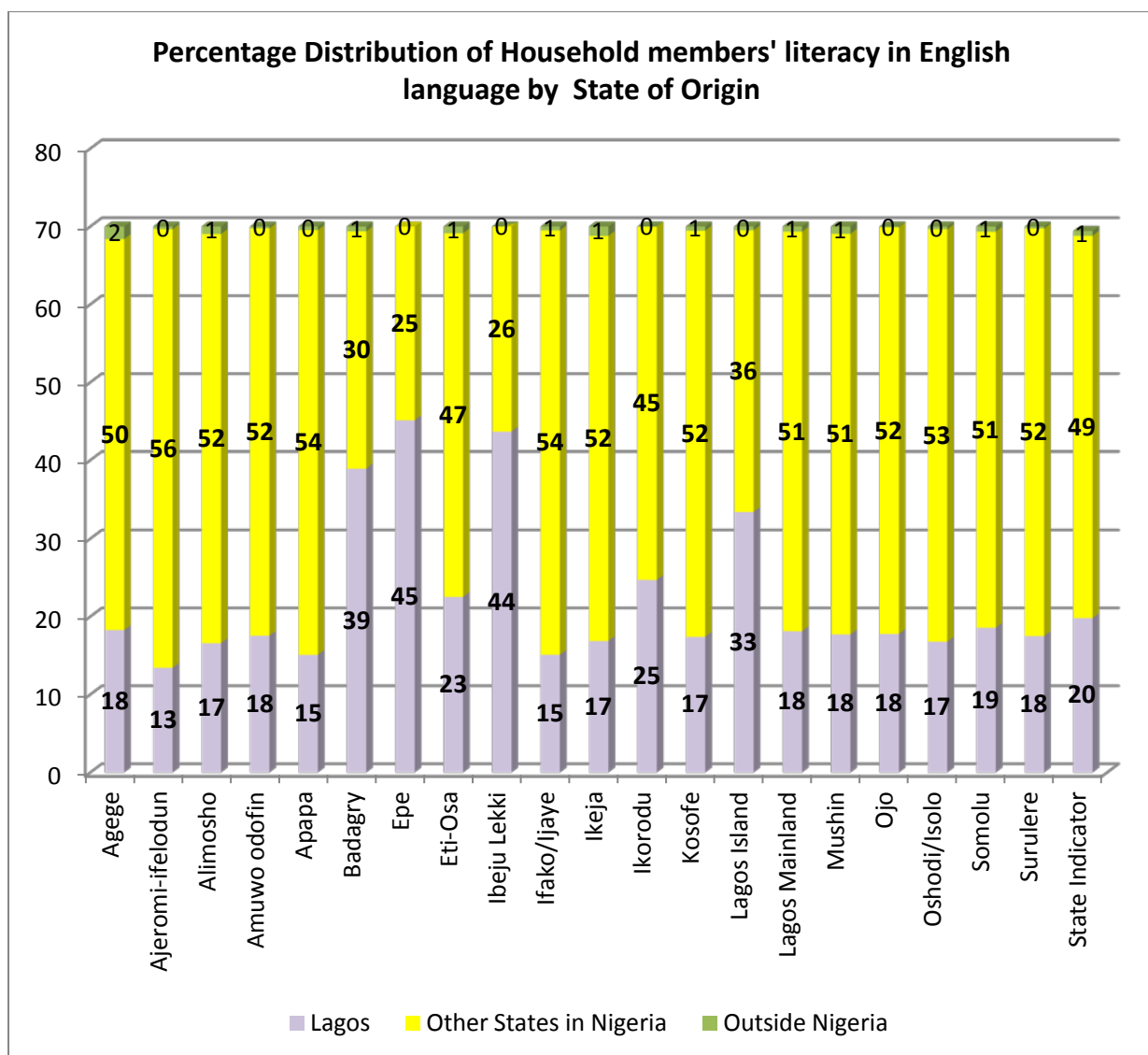
The household members' literacy level in English language by their Employment status was investigated and the underlining results were obtained: 12% of the English language literate household members were students, 28% constituted the self employed, 9% signified those on regular employment (Government) while 15% comprised those on regular employment (Private). The analysis also revealed that 4% of the literate household members were unemployed while 2% each constituted household literate members that were pensioners.

LITERACY LEVEL IN (ENGLISH LANGUAGE) BY PLACE OF BIRTH



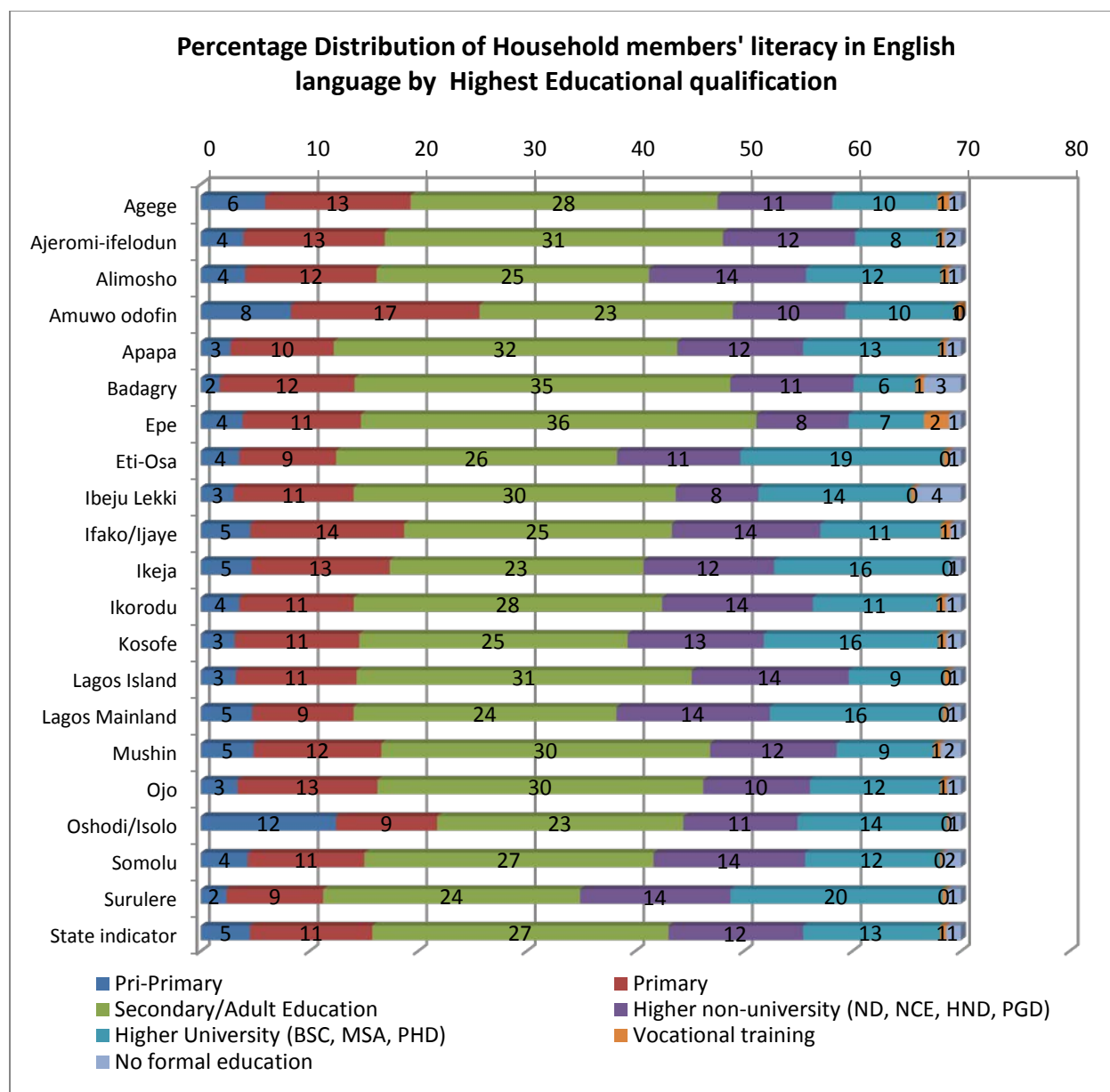
On respondents' literacy level in English language by their place of birth, the empirical analysis revealed that 47% were reportedly born in Lagos State, 22% were born in other States in Nigeria while the remaining 1% constitutes household members that were born outside Nigeria. The survey also showed that Amuwo Odofin (59%) and Badagry (57%) Local Government Areas recorded a high proportion of household members who were literate in English language that were born in Lagos State.

LITERACY LEVEL (ENGLISH LANGUAGE) BY STATE OF ORIGIN



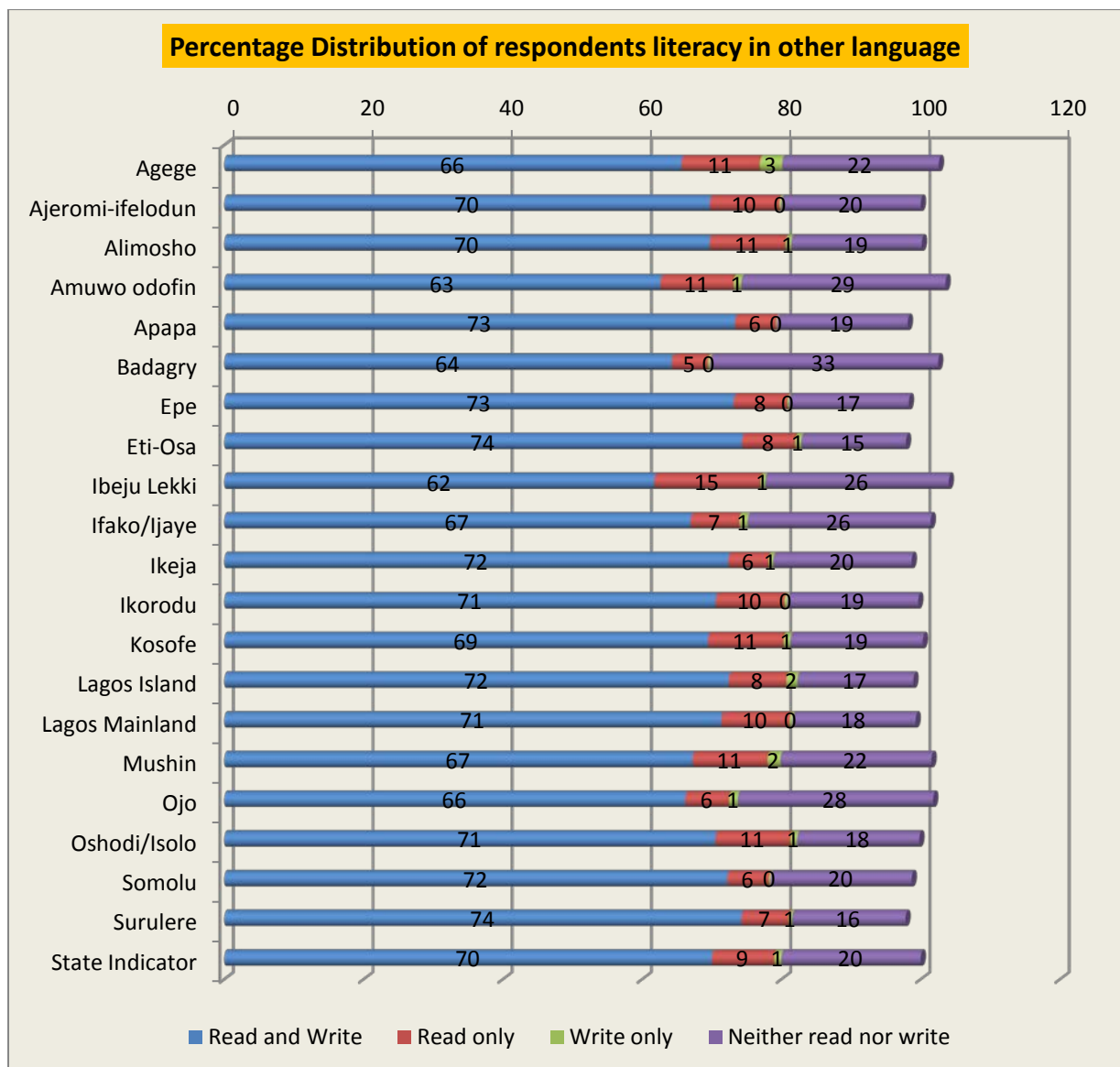
Household literacy in English language level by State of Origin was also examined and the result obtained revealed that 20% of the English language literate household members were indigenes of Lagos State whereas 49% were from other States in Nigeria and 1% represented those that were indigenes of countries outside Nigeria. Local Government analysis revealed that Epe with 45% and Ibeju-Lekki with 44% recorded higher proportion of household members that were literate in English language. On the other hand, more than 50% each in the remaining Local Government Areas in the State had literate household members in their respective localities from other States in Nigeria.

LITERACY LEVEL (ENGLISH LANGUAGE) BY HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION



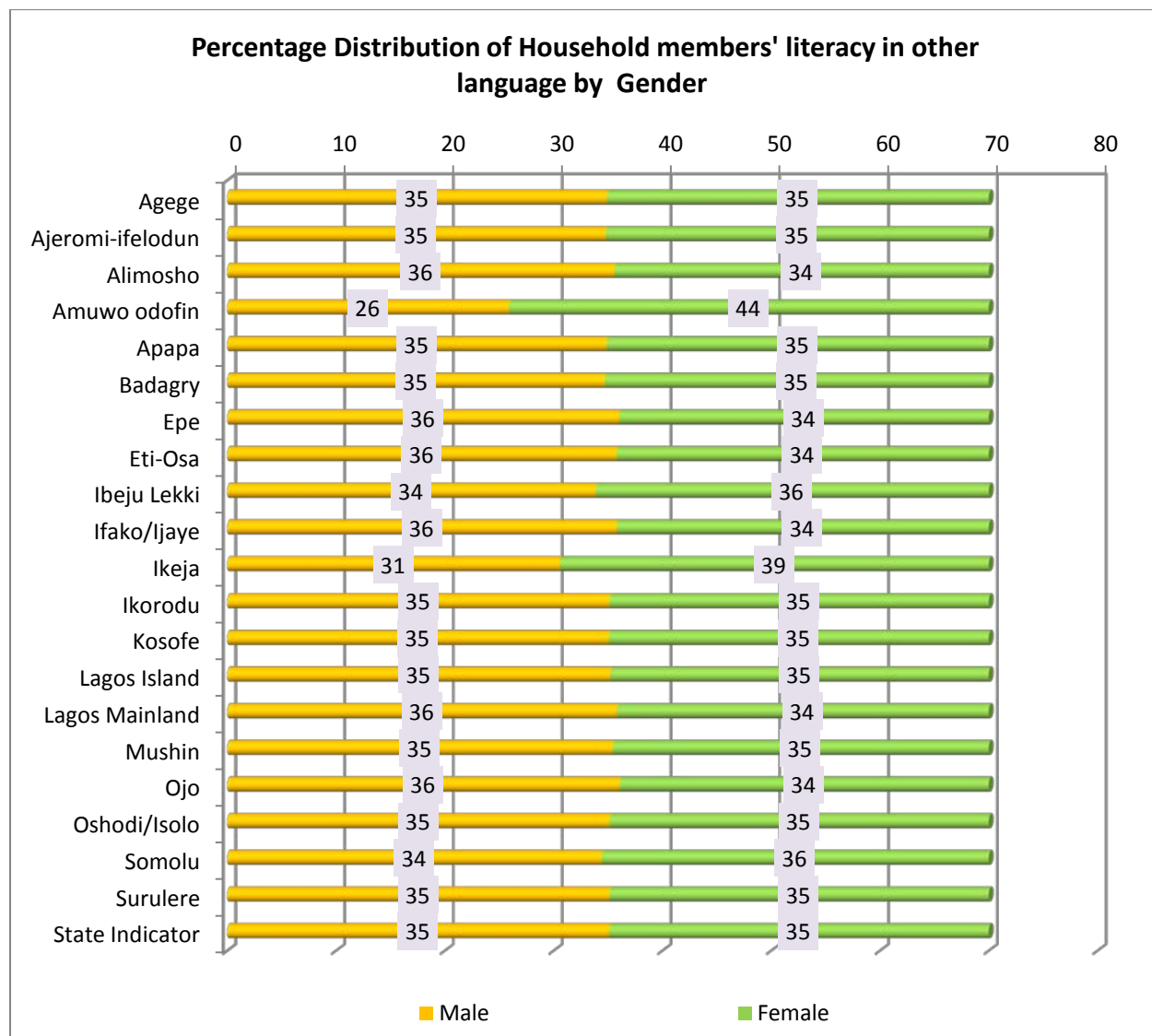
The highest education attained by English language literate household members in the State was investigated and the result revealed a significant relationship between educational attainment and literacy level. In fact, 5% of the respondents (English language literate) were pre-primary, 11% were primary school leavers, 27% were holders of secondary school certificate while 12% and 13% were graduates from tertiary institutions (non-university) and University graduates respectively. Finally, 11% were graduates from vocational training institutions.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS' LITERACY LEVEL IN OTHER LANGUAGE



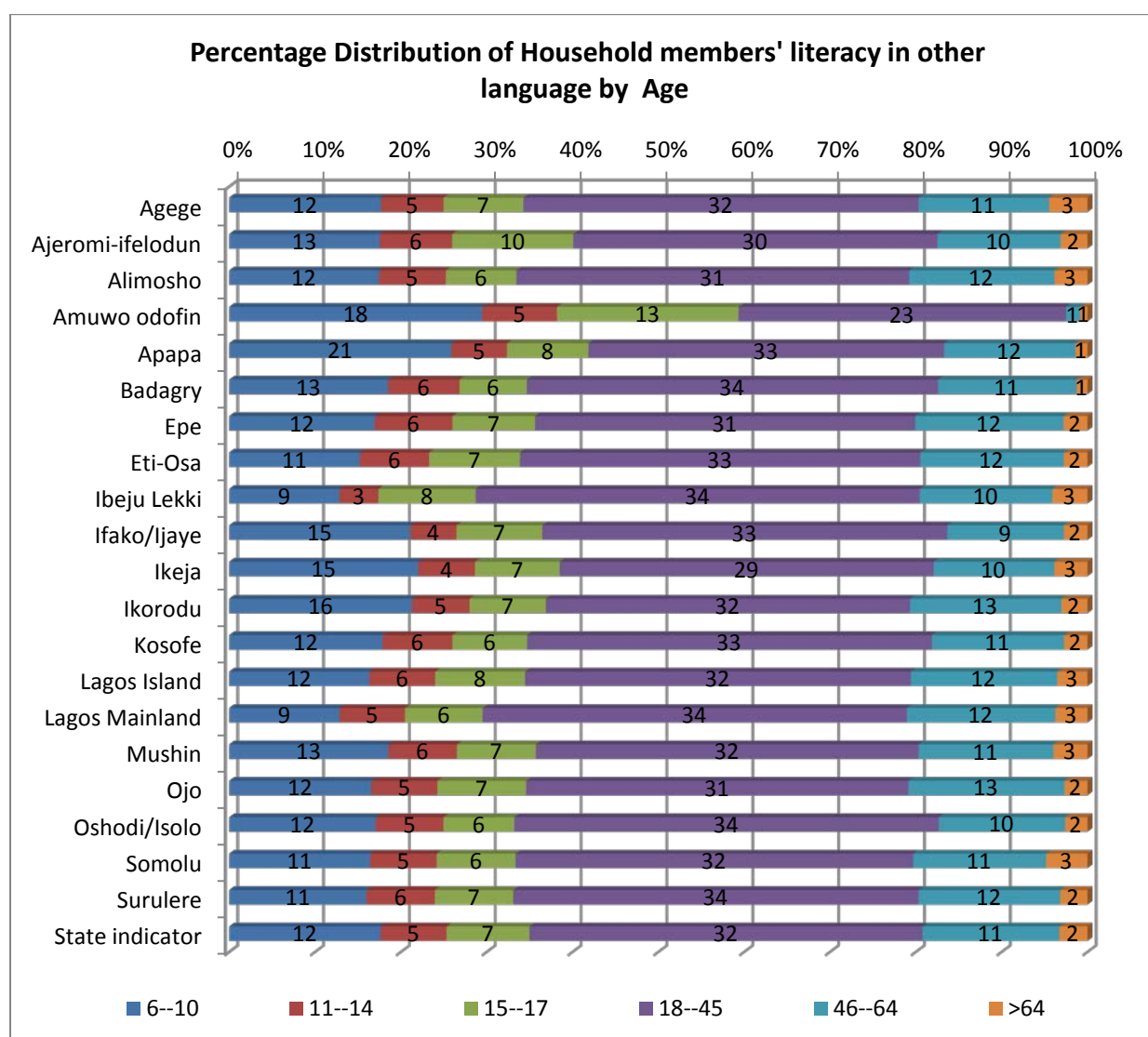
The study examined the literacy level of household members in other languages in the State. The empirical analysis revealed that seven out of ten (70%) household members indicated that they can read and write in other languages. However, the survey further showed that 20% of the household members cannot read and write in other languages, as well as 9% that can read only and 1% that can only write.

LITERACY LEVEL (OTHER LANGUAGE) BY GENDER



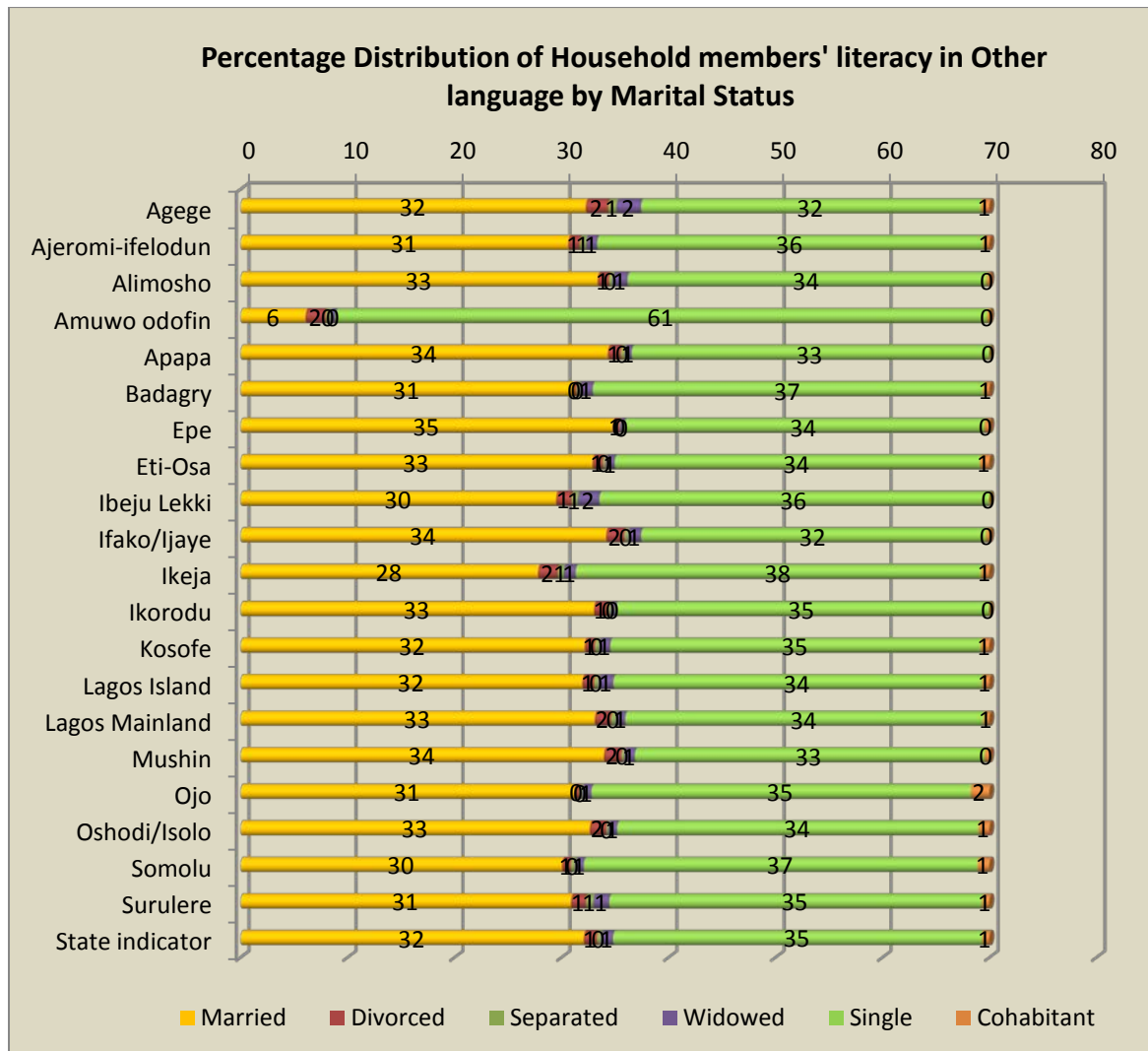
Gender analysis of the household members that were literate in other languages stood at 35% each for both male and female. In-depth analysis also showed that there were more male literate in other languages across all the Local Government Areas in the State with the exception of Amuwo Odofin, Ibeju-Lekki, Ikeja and Somolu with 44%, 36%, 39% and 36% female respectively that were literate in other languages.

LITERACY LEVEL (OTHER LANGUAGE) BY AGE



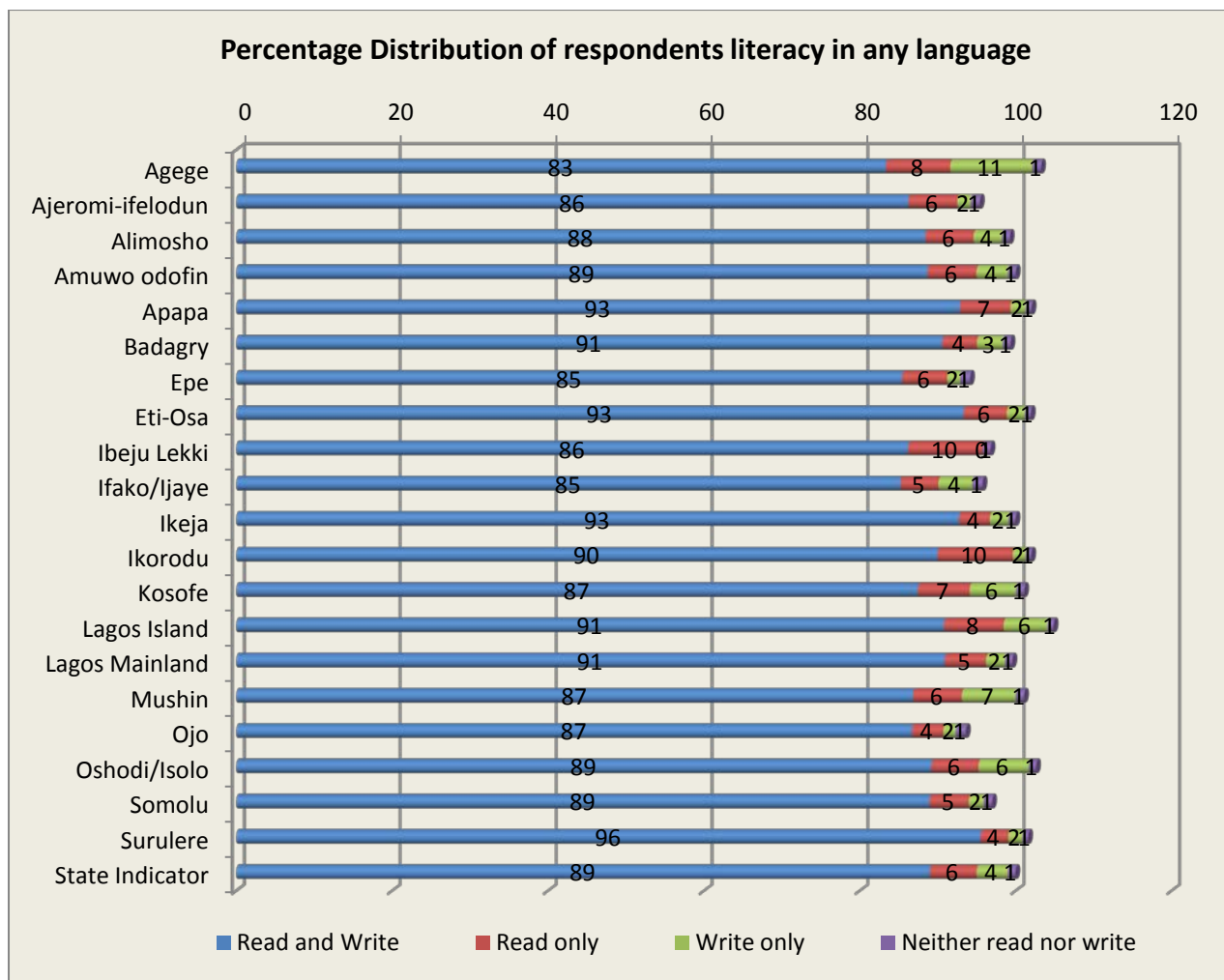
The study examined further the age distribution of the household members that were literate in other languages in the State. The result obtained show that those that were within age group (6-10) years accounted for 12% , 5% constituted those in ages 11-14years, 7% fell between ages (15-17), 32% were captured within age group (18-45) years, 11% constituted ages 46-64 years while those that are above 64 years stood at 2%. Local Government dissagregation revealed a similar trend along the age brackets.

LITERACY LEVEL (OTHER LANGUAGE) BY MARITAL STATUS



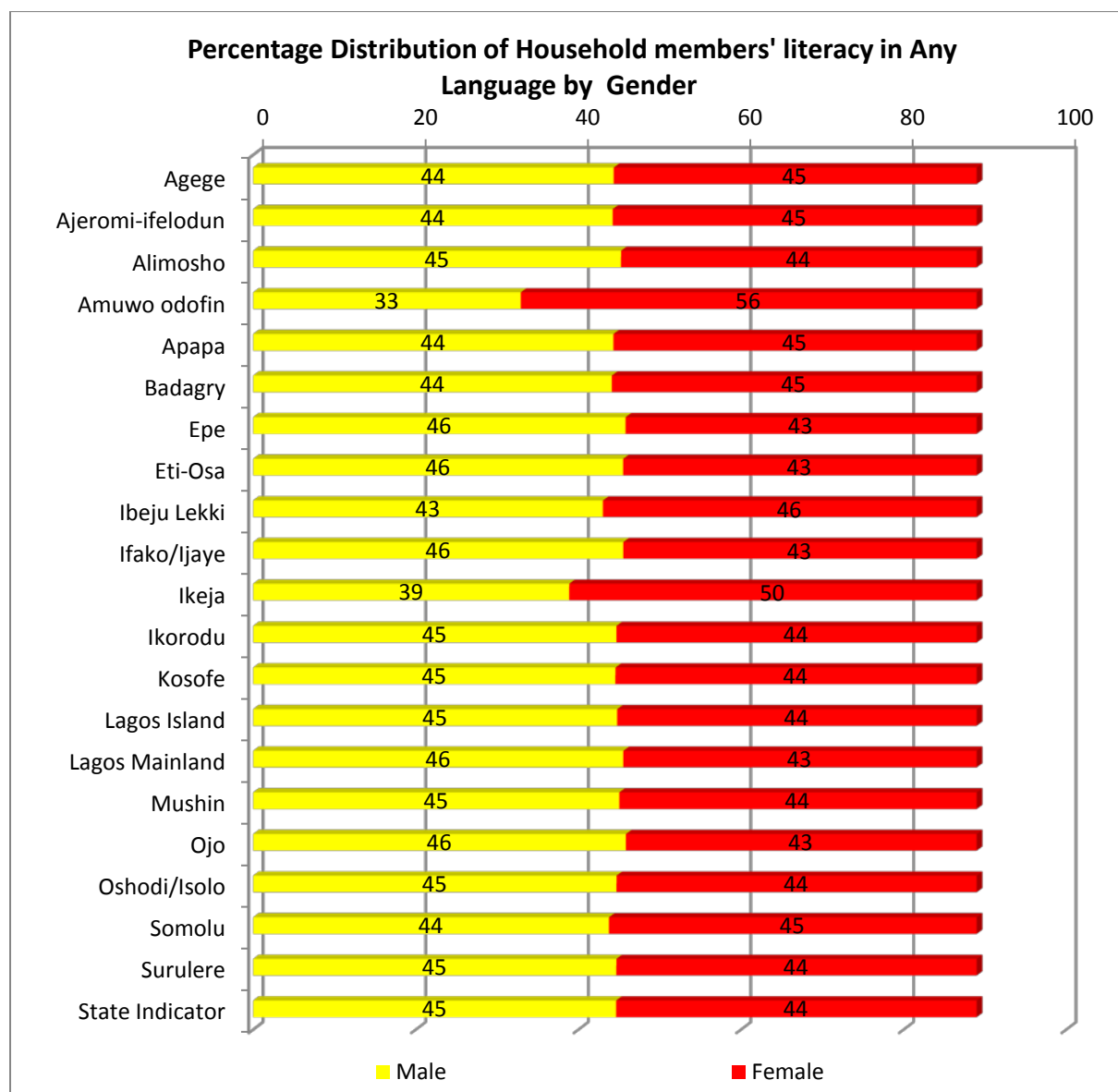
The relationship between the household marital status and literacy in other language was also examined. The result shows that 35% of those literate in other language were “single”, 32% were married while 1% were either widow or widower. Also, the result revealed further that 10% and 1% of the literate household members in other language were divorced and separated respectively while 1% of them were co-habitant household members.

LITERACY LEVEL ANY LANGUAGE



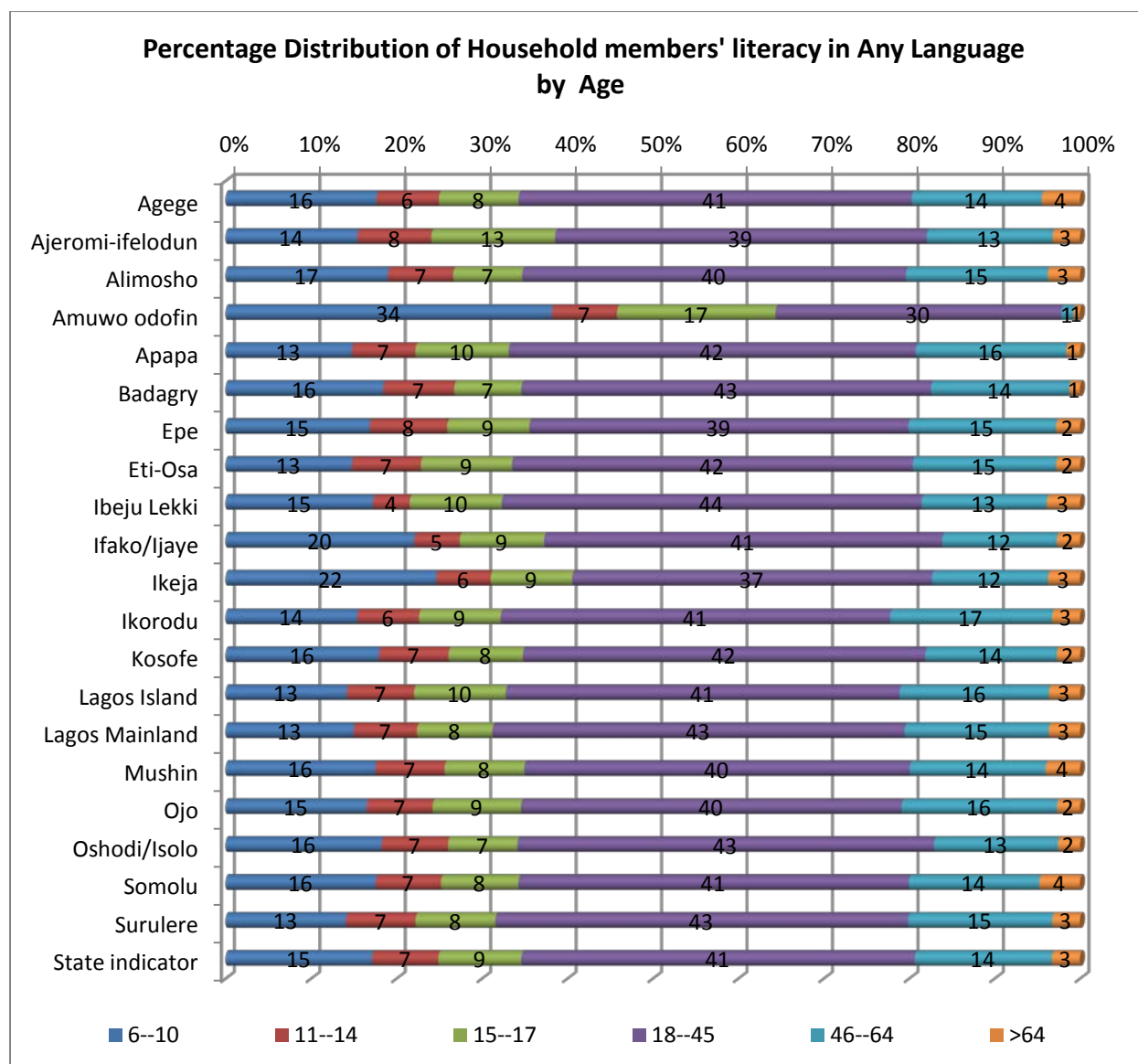
Literacy in any language is often used as benchmark for literacy level worldwide. This indicator simply captures the ability to read and write irrespective of language of interest such that issues of assimilation and understanding could be easily established. The survey shows that 89% of the sampled household members could read and write in any language which is higher than 70% for those that could read in English language only. Ikeja 93%, Badagry, Lagos –Island and Lagos Mainland with 91% each recorded higher proportion of literate household members in any language in that order among the Local Government Areas of Lagos state. On the other hand, those that could read only stood at 6%, write only 4% and neither read nor write accounted for 1%.

LITERACY LEVEL (ANY LANGUAGE) BY GENDER



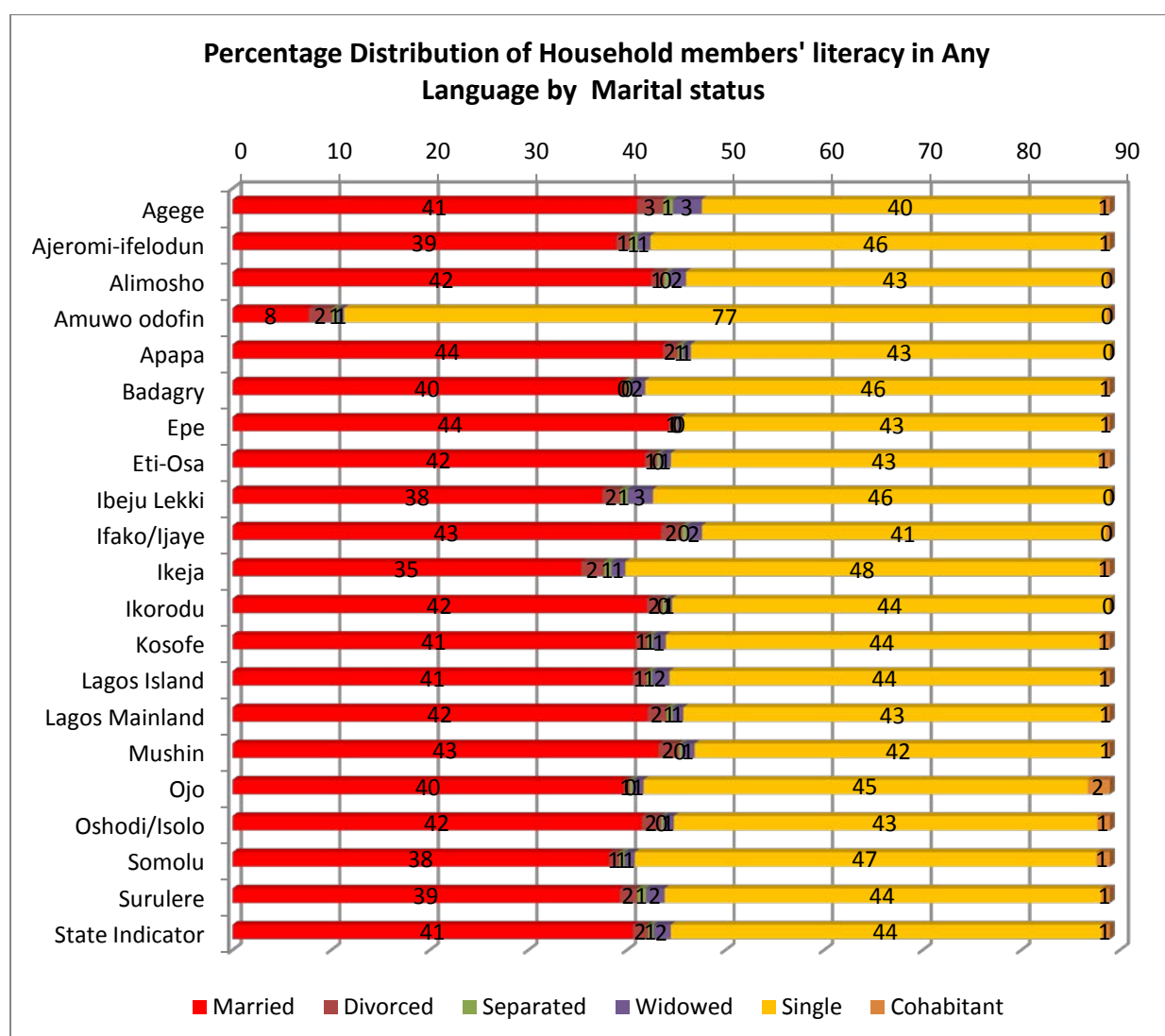
Interestingly, gender outlook of the household members literacy in any language revealed that 45% out of the 89% literate household members were male while the remaining 44% accounted for female members. With the exception of Amuwo-odofin and Ikeja Local Government Areas where more female literate household members were recorded i.e. 56% and 50% respectively, disaggregation along the remaining Local Government Areas divide revealed similar trend.

LITERACY LEVEL (ANY LANGUAGE) BY AGE



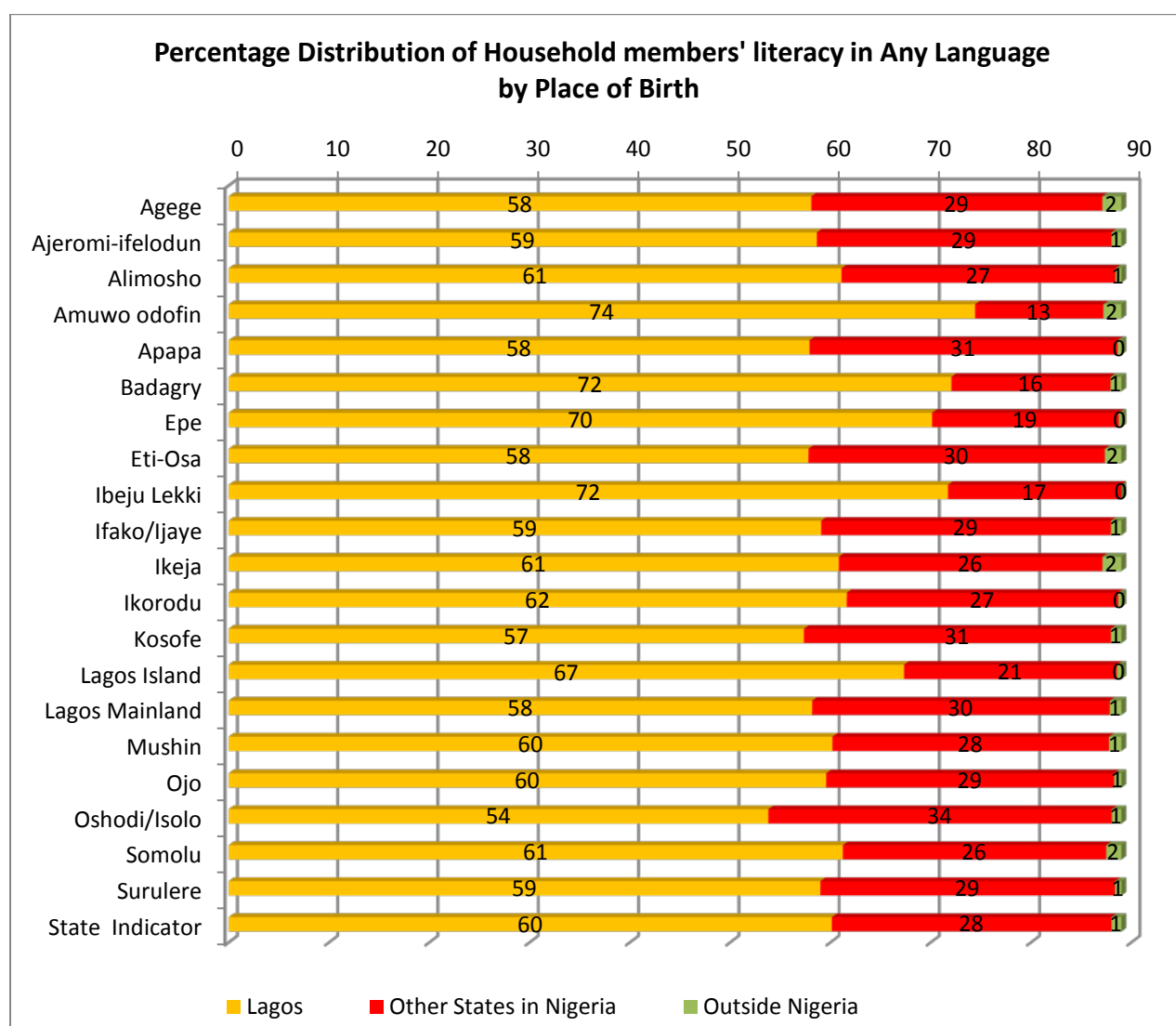
Age classification of household members that were literate in any language showed that 12% of them were in age bracket 6-10years, ditto 7% within age group 11-14 years. In addition 9% of them accounted for those in age group 15-17years while 41%, being the highest proportion, comprised age bracket 18-45 years as well as 14% and 3% that were literate household members aged 46-64years and above 64 years respectively.

LITERACY LEVEL (ANY LANGUAGE) BY MARITAL STATUS



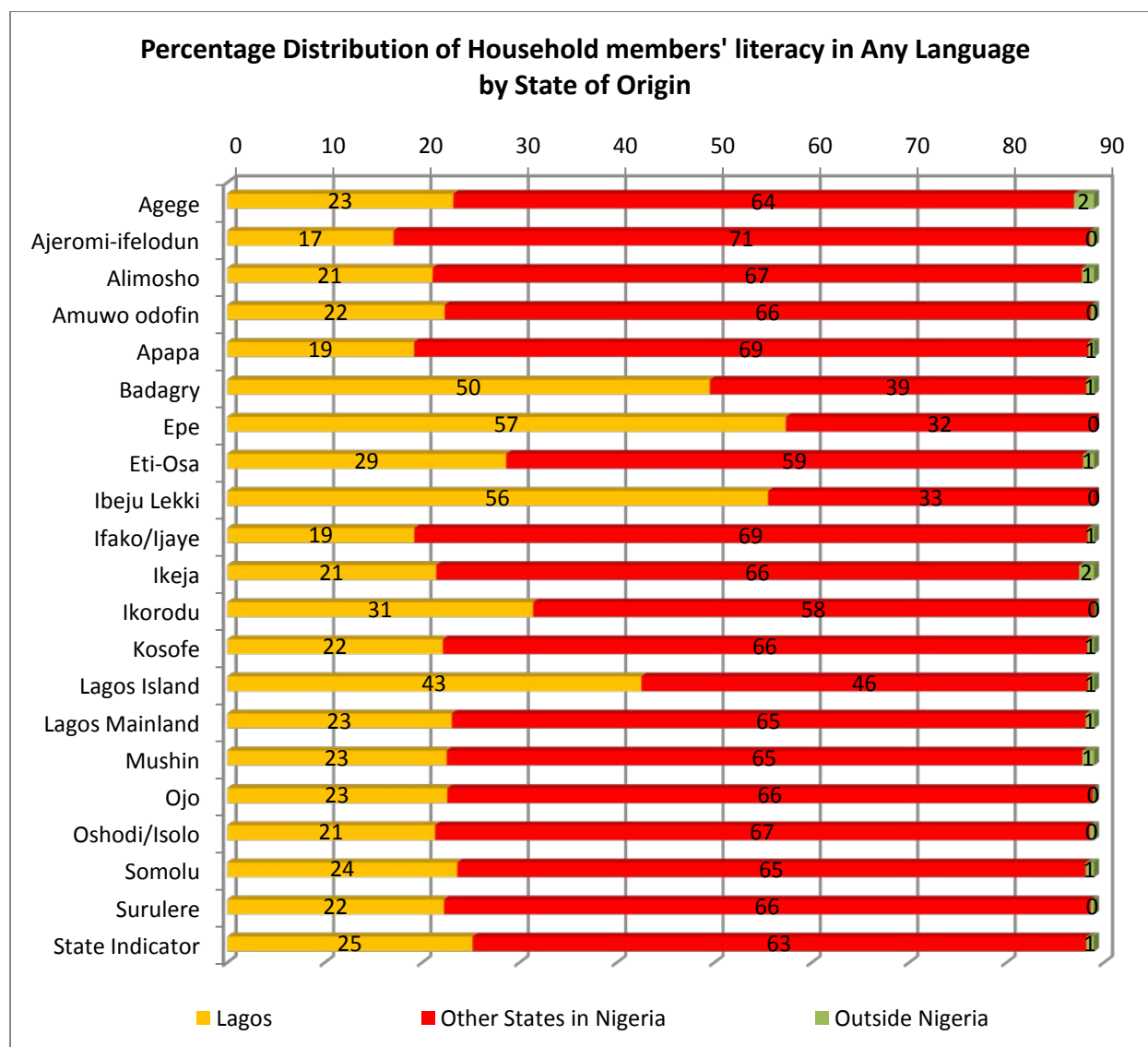
The relationship between the household marital status and literacy in any language was also examined. It was discovered that 44% of them were single (never-married), 41% were married and 1% each represented those that were divorced, separated, widowed and cohabitants respectively. Interestingly, Amuwo –Odofin (77%) and Ikeja (48%) and Somolu(47%) had higher proportion of single literate household members while Epe had more married household members that were literate in any language.

LITERACY LEVEL (ANY LANGUAGE) BY PLACE OF BIRTH



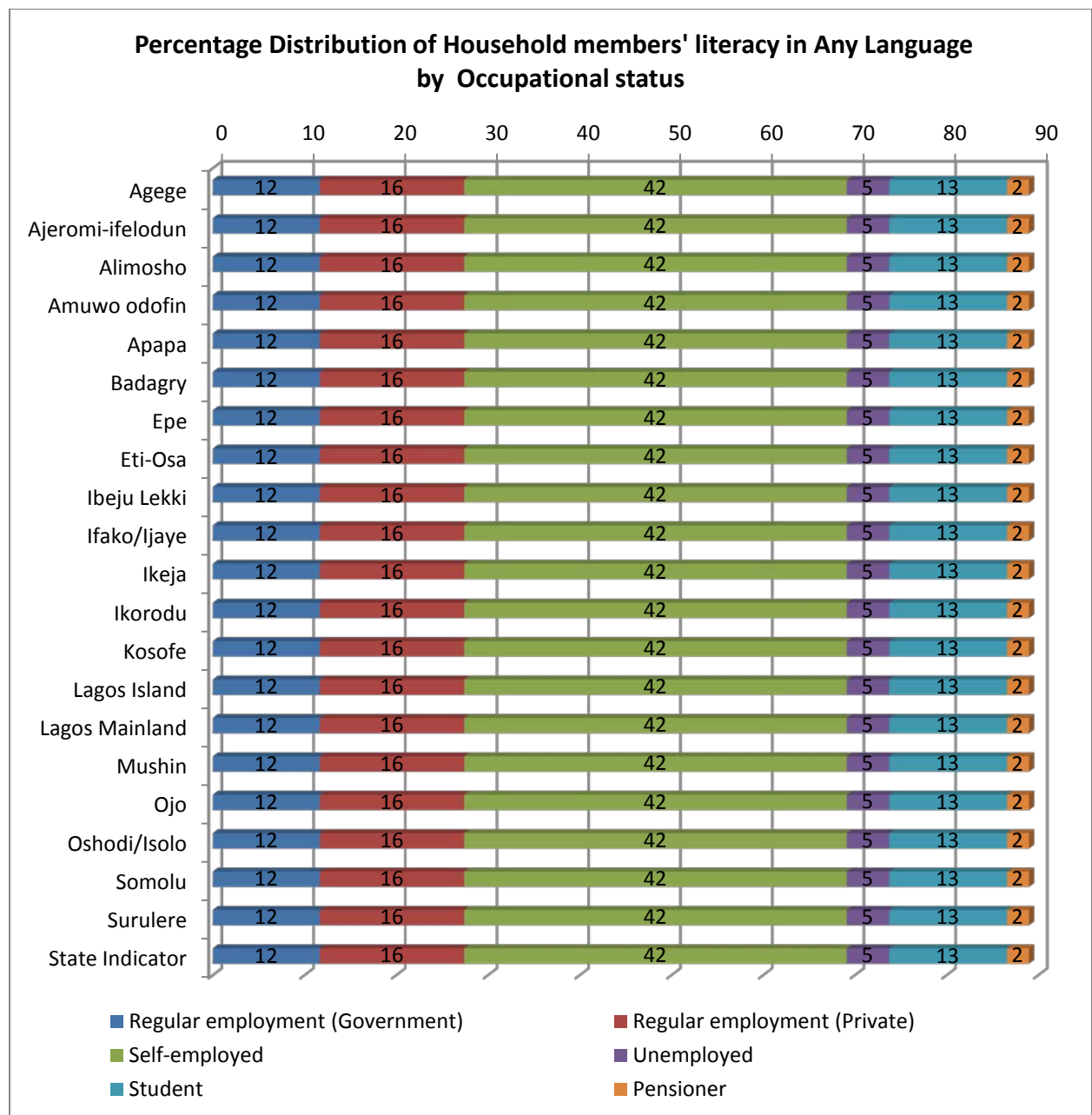
The Place of birth sometimes play a significant role on the individual development and exposure. Thus, the effect of household members place of birth to their literacy level were examined in the survey. The result shows that 60% of those that were literate in any language were born in Lagos State, 28% were born in other States in Nigeria while only 1% were reportedly born outside Nigeria. Local Government analysis revealed that household members from Amuwo–odofin (74%), Badagry (72%), Ibeju-Lekki (72%) and Epe 70% recorded higher proportion of household members born in Lagos State that could read and write in any language.

LITERACY LEVEL (ANY LANGUAGE) BY STATE OF ORIGIN



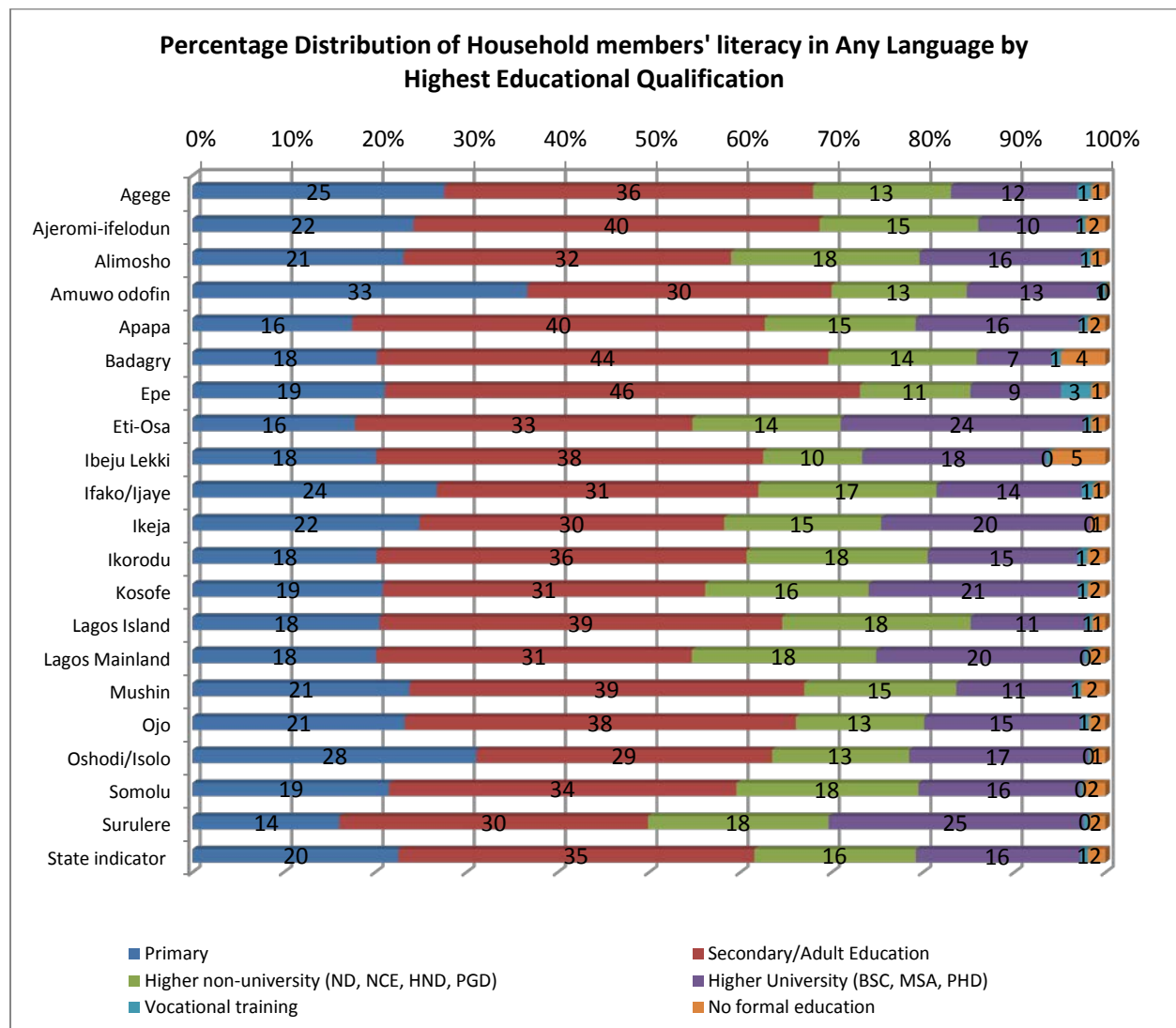
The State of origin often times serves as a pointer to the level of exposure prevailing in the households lineage in terms of uptake of civilisation and associated developmental changes. Thus, the effect of household members State of origin to their literacy level were examined in the survey. The result shows that 25% of those that were literate in any language originated from Lagos State, 63% of them were from other States in Nigeria while only 1% reportedly originated outside Nigeria. Local Government analysis revealed that Household members from Epe (57%), Ibeju-Lekki (56%) and Badagry (50%), recorded higher proportion of indigenous household members in that order that could read and write in any language in the State while Ajeromi-Ifelodun with 71% top the literate household members that originated from other States in Nigeria.

LITERACY LEVEL (ANY LANGUAGE) BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS



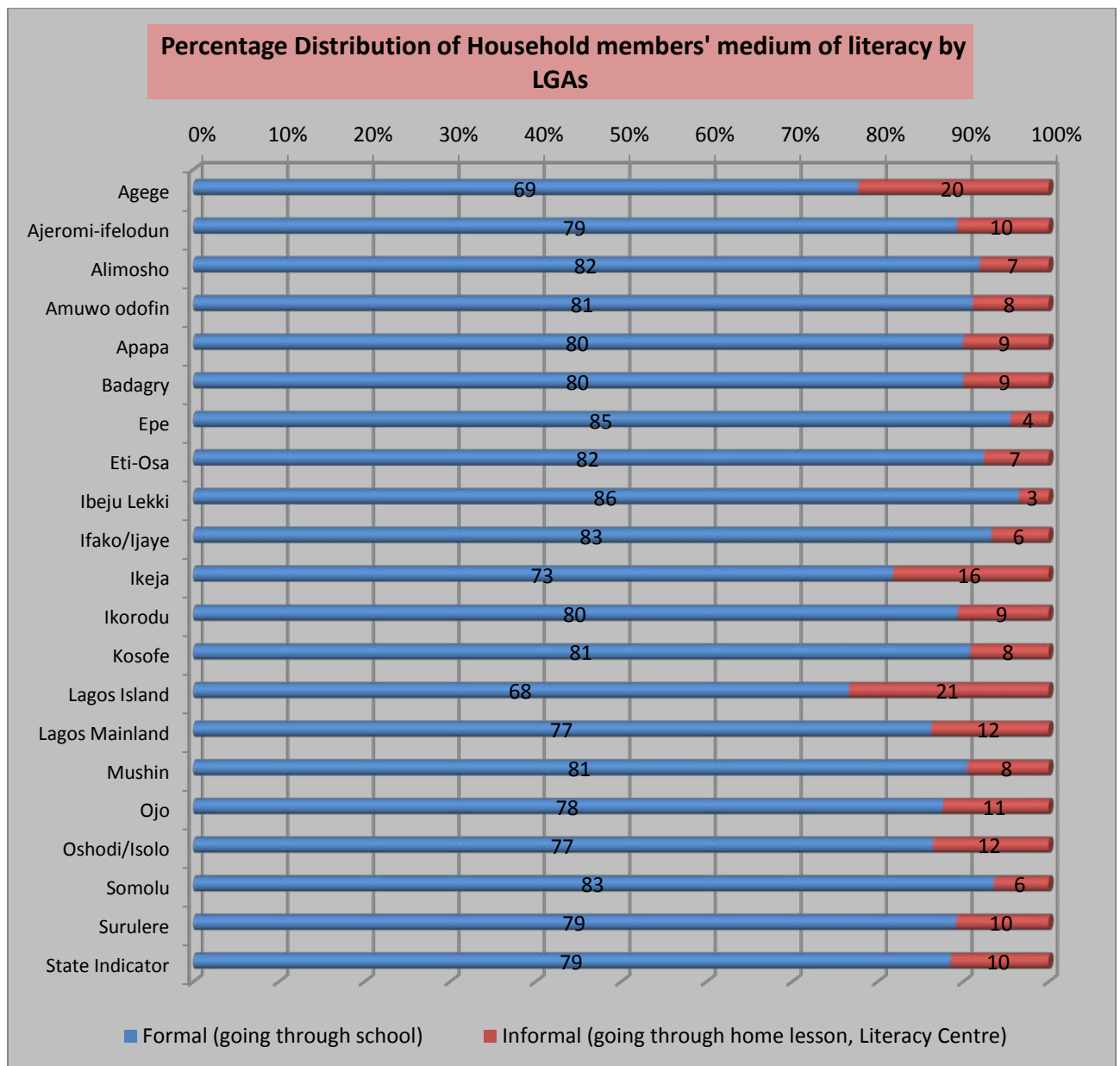
Occupational classification of the literate household members in any language revealed that 12% were on government regular employment, 16% were on private regular employment, 42% were self-employed while 5%, 13% and 2% were unemployed, Students and Pensioners respectively.

LITERACY LEVEL (ANY LANGUAGE) BY HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION



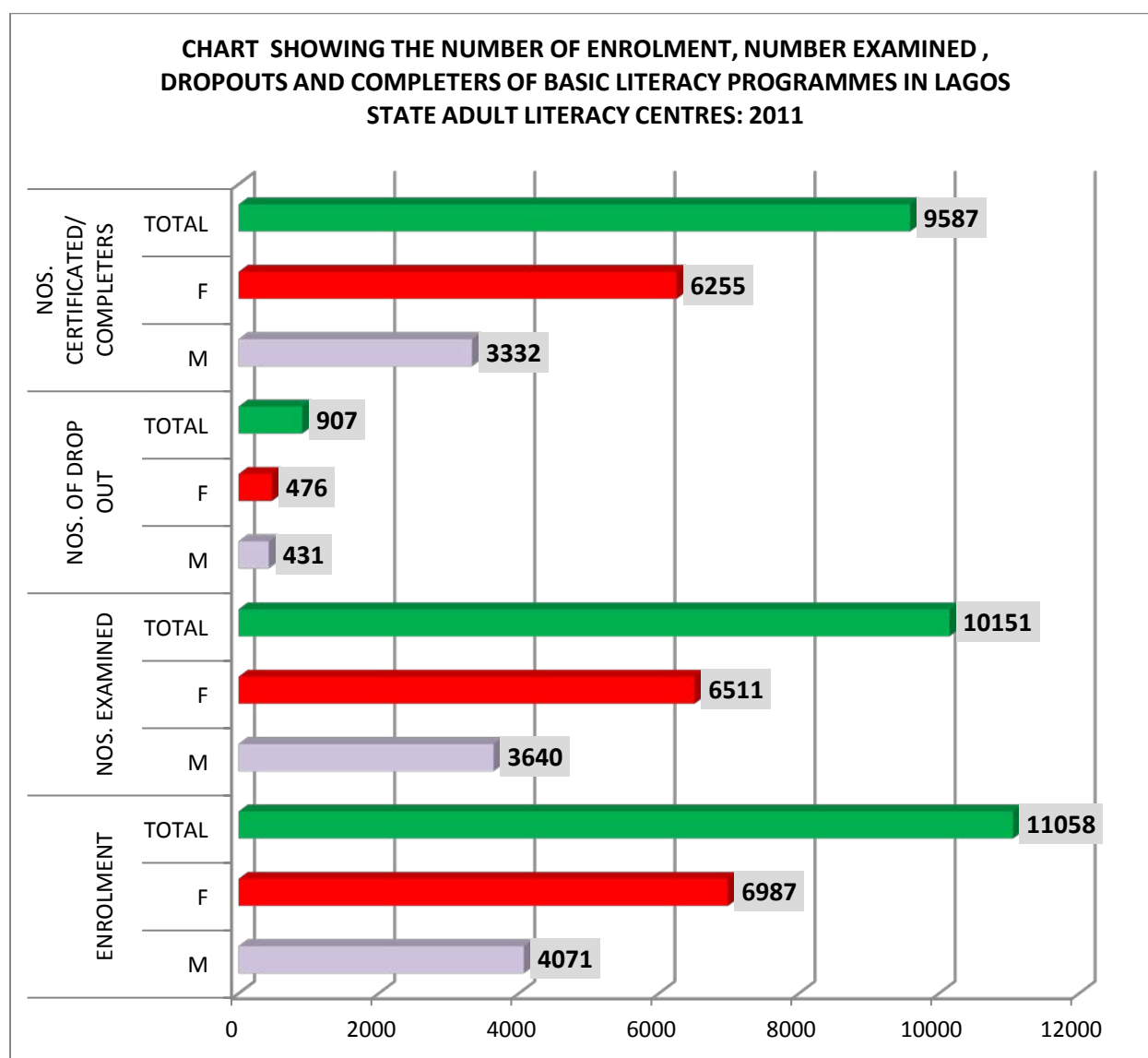
The highest education attained by household members who can read and write in any language in the State was investigated and the result revealed a significant relationship between educational attainment and literacy level. In fact, 20% of the respondents that were literate in any language were primary school certificate holders, 35% were holders of secondary school certificate while 16% each were graduates from tertiary institutions (non-university) and University graduates respectively. On the other hand, graduates from vocational training accounted for 11%.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS MEDIUM OF LITERACY



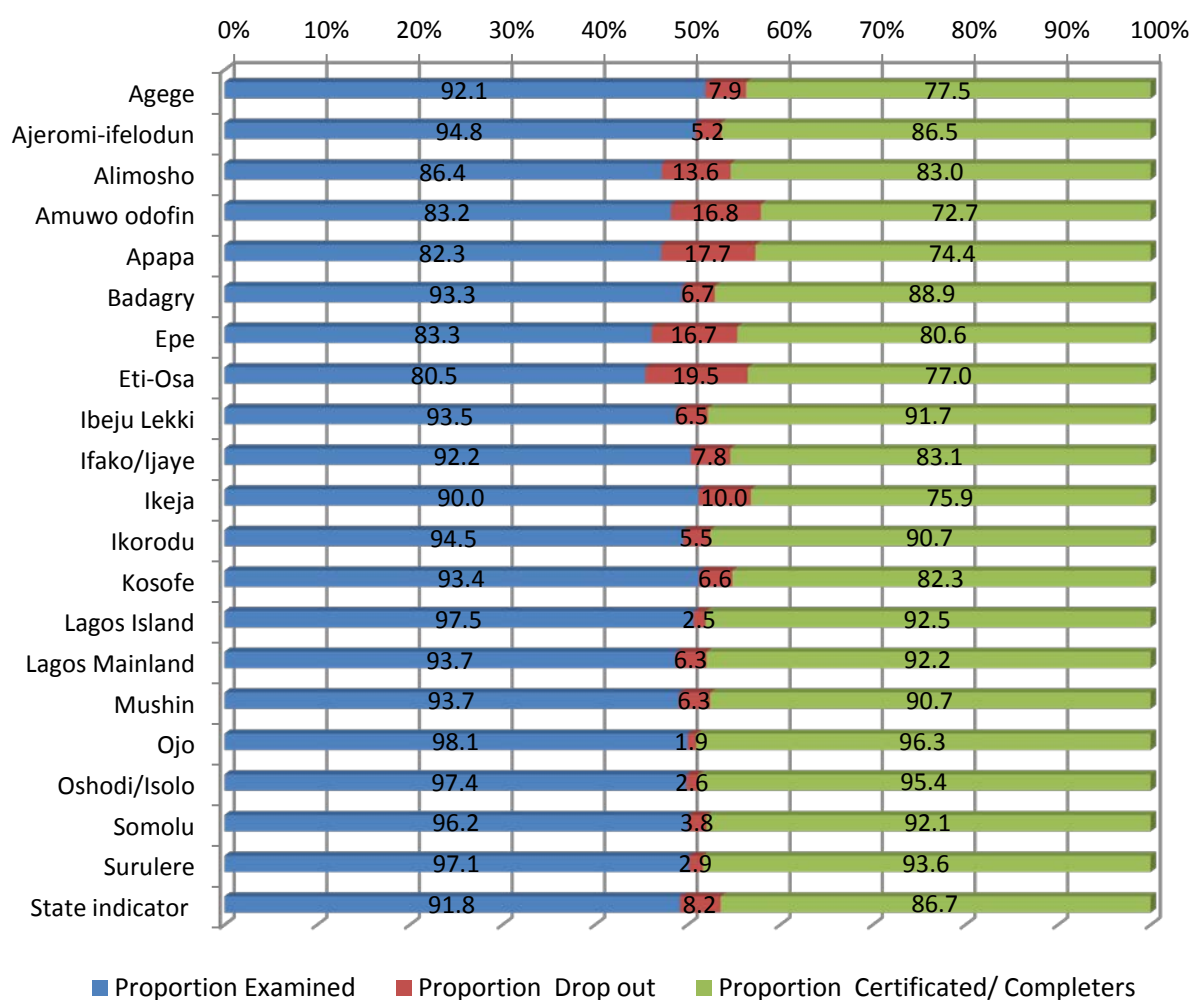
Efforts were made to identify the medium through which household members acquired their literacy status. The survey result revealed that 79% of the literate household members went through formal education (in-school training) while the remaining 10% reportedly went through home lessons and literacy centres.

THE NUMBER OF ENROLMENT, NUMBER EXAMINED, DROPOUTS AND COMPLETERS OF BASIC LITERACY PROGRAMMES IN LAGOS STATE ADULT LITERACY CENTRE



In 2011, the total number of people/pupils that enrolled for **Basic Literacy Programmes** in the Adult Literacy Centres State-wide stood at **11,058** out of which 6,987 were male and 4,071 were female. However, only **10,151** pupils took the necessary examination comprising 6,511 male and 3,640 female while those that dropped-out of the entire exercise stood at **907** comprising 431 male and 476 female. The number of people that eventually completed the adult literacy programmes and duly certificated amount to **9,587** consisting of 6,255 male and 3,332 female accordingly.

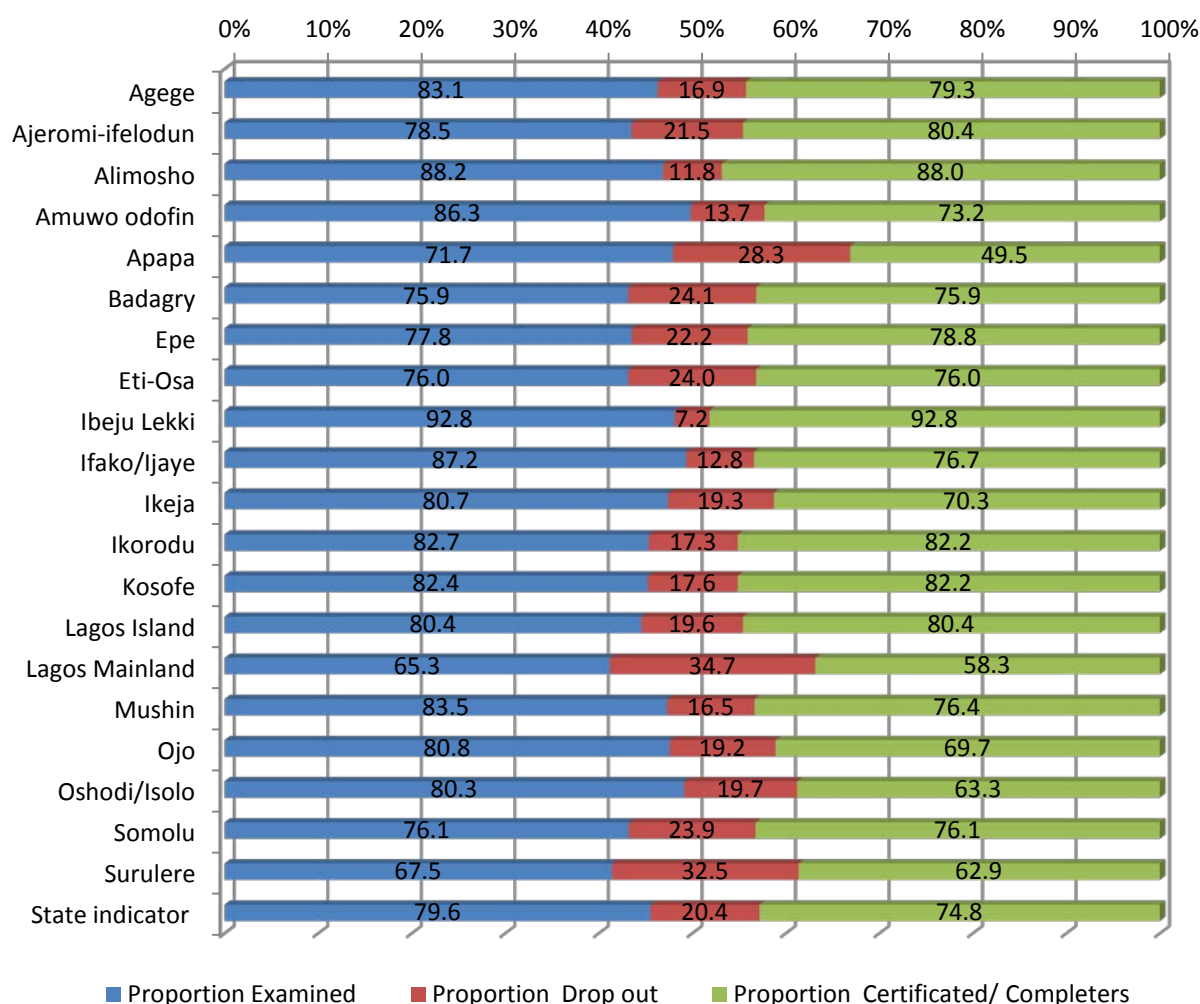
TABLE SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF ENROLMENT, EXAMINED , DROP-OUTS AND COMPLETERS OF BASIC LITERACY PROGRAMMES IN LAGOS STATE ADULT LITERACY CENTRES: 2011



This implies that a proportion of 91.8% of the total enrolment were examined, 8.2% of them actually dropout while 86.7% eventually completed the course and were duly certificated.

Similarly in 2012, a total of 11,071 adults were enrolled representing marginal increase over that of 2011. Accordingly, a total of 8,818 adults were eventually examined while 2,253 actually dropout. While those that completed the basic literacy course and duly certificated amounted to 8,286.

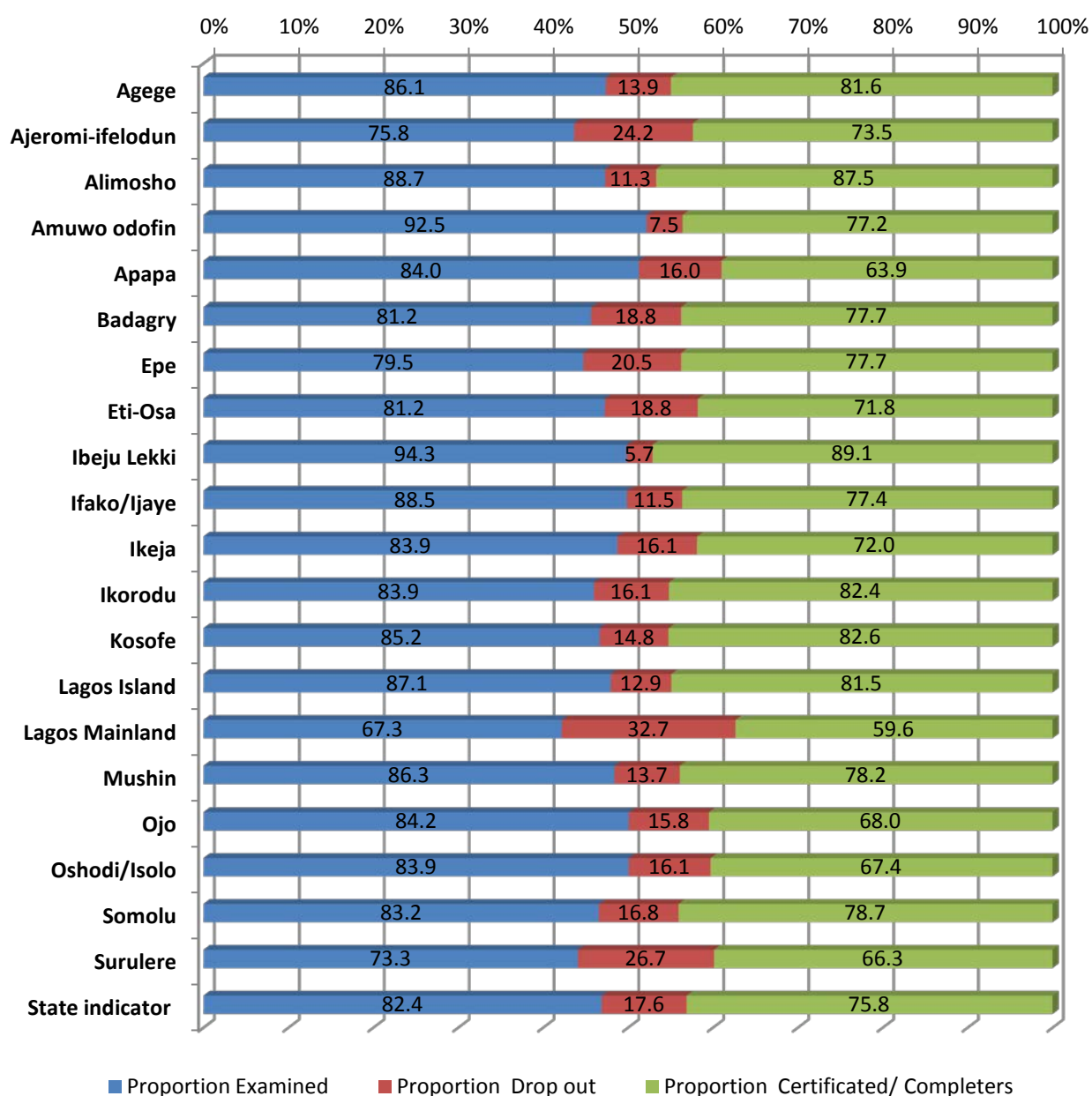
**TABLE SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF ENROLMENT, EXAMINED , DROP-OUTS
AND COMPLETERS OF BASIC LITERACY PROGRAMMES IN LAGOS STATE ADULT
LITERACY CENTRES: 2012**



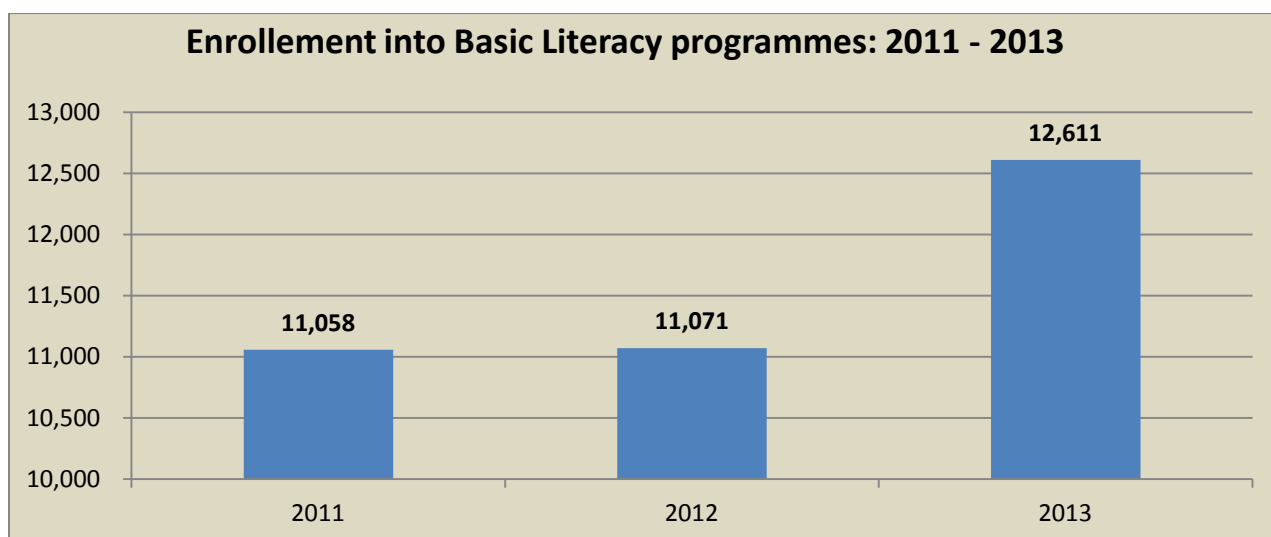
This signifies that a proportion of 79.6% of the total enrolment were examined, 20.4% of them actually dropout while 74.8% eventually completed the course and were duly certificated.

However in 2013, an appreciable increase in adult literacy enrolment was recorded **12,611** out of which **10,397** were examined, **2,214** dropout while **9,553** eventually completed the course and certificated.

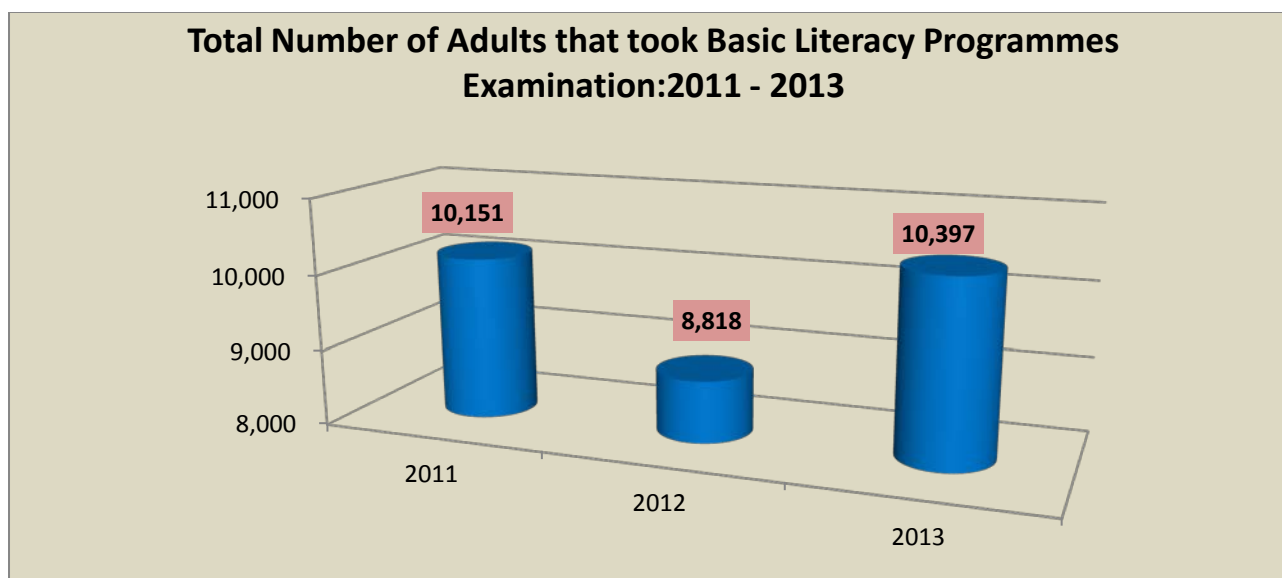
**TABLE SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF ENROLMENT, EXAMINED , DROP-
OUTS AND COMPLETERS OF BASIC LITERACY PROGRAMMES IN LAGOS
STATE ADULT LITERACY CENTRES: 2013**



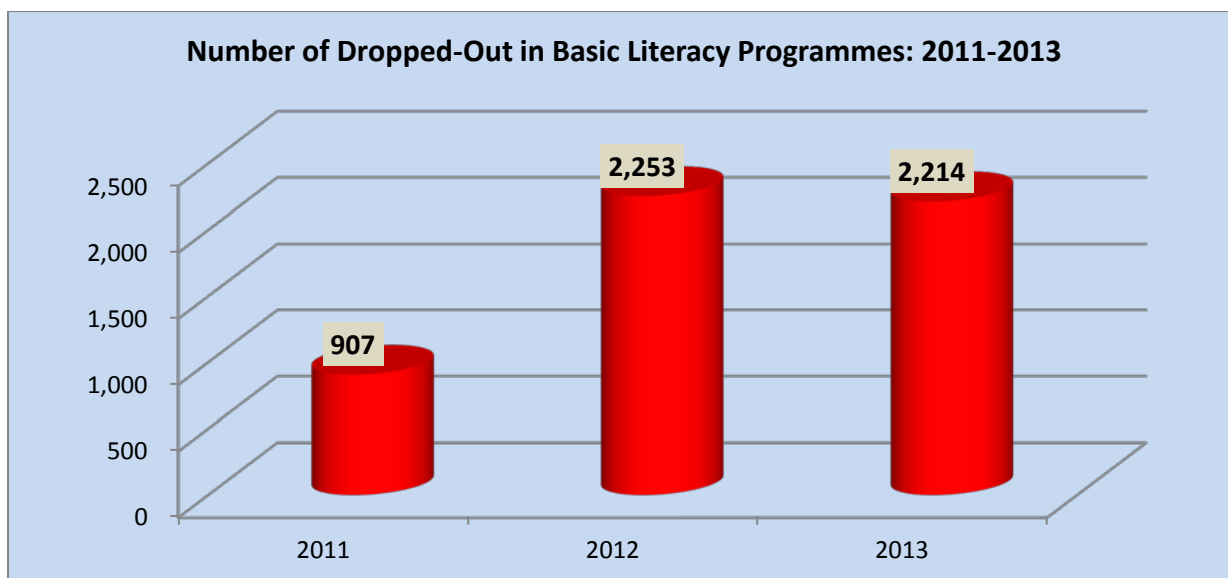
This implies that a proportion of 82.4% of the total enrolment were examined, 17.6% of them actually dropout while 75.8% eventually completed the course and duly certificated.



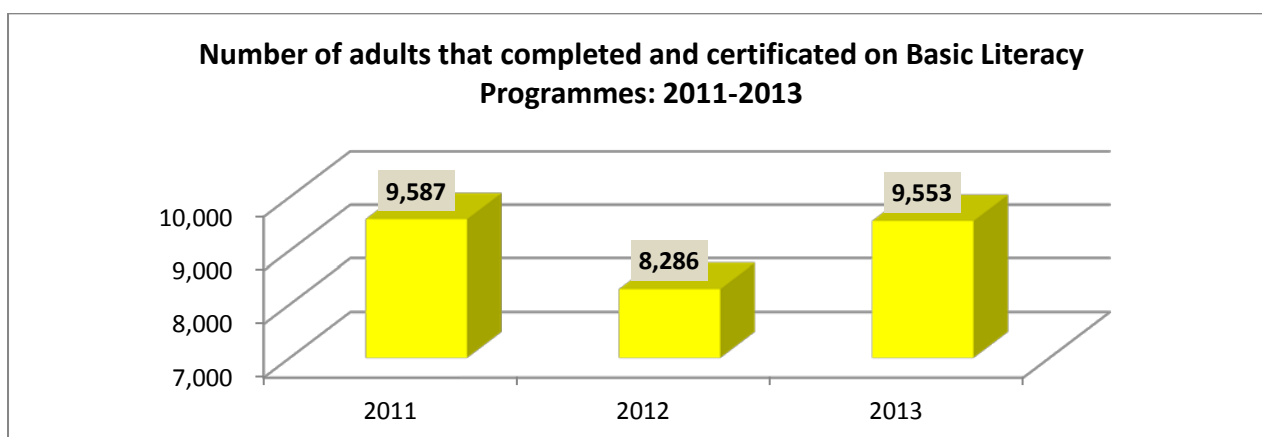
In all a total of **34,740** adults were reportedly enrolled for basic literacy programmes between 2011 and 2013 in Lagos State approved literacy centres. This comprises of **11,058** adults in 2011, increased marginally to **11,071** adults in Y2012 and improved significantly to **12,611** adults in Y2013.



In the same vein, **29,366** were examined during the same period i.e. 2011 - 2013. A total of **10,151** adults took the basic literacy examination in 2011, reduced to **8,818** in Y2012 and snowballed to **10,397** adults in Y2013.

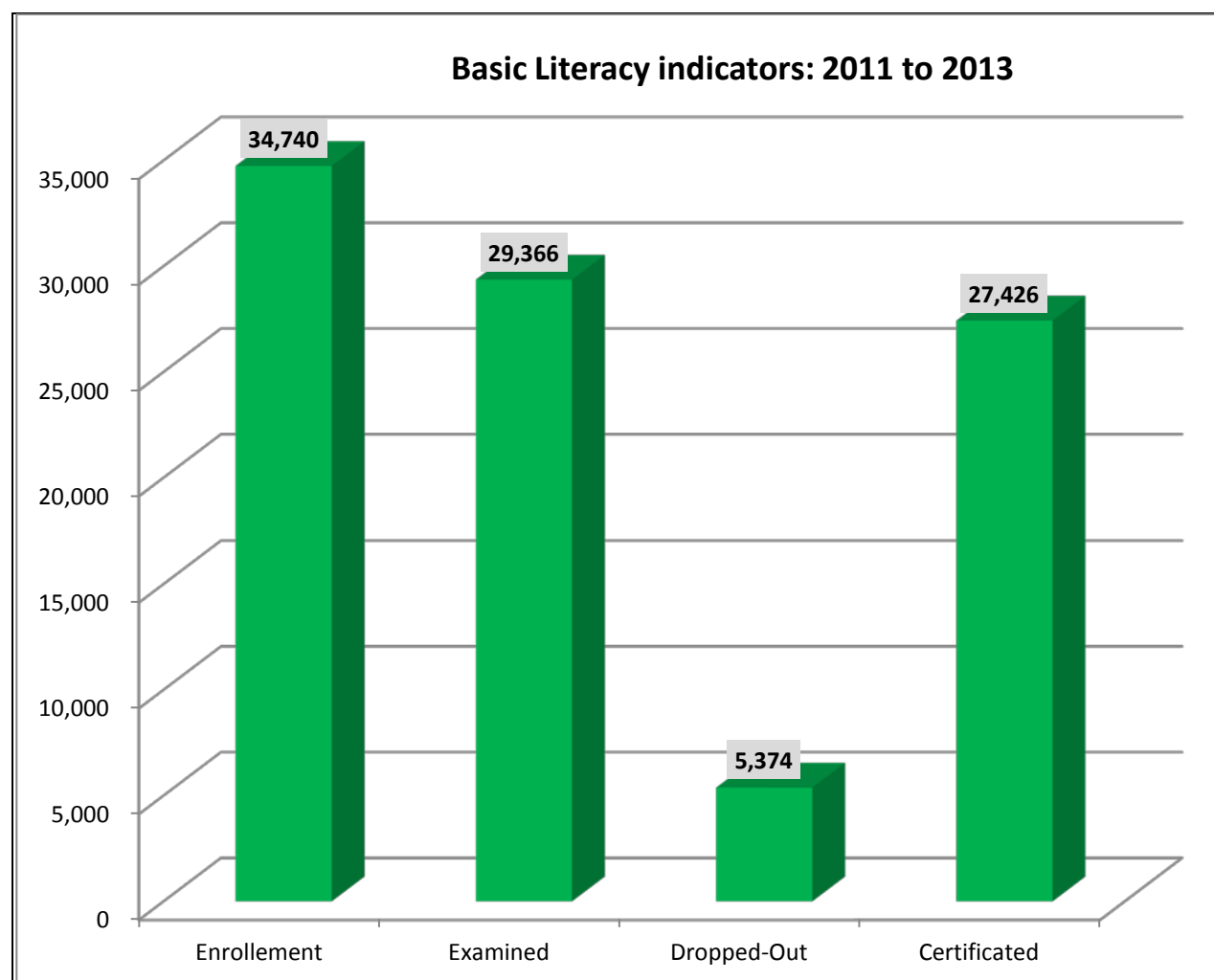


The tendency to complete the basic literacy programmes enhance literacy level of every individuals. Thus efforts were made to determine the volume of non- completers otherwise tagged ‘dropout’. A total of **5374** adults dropout during the reporting period (2011 – 2013). 907 adults actually dropout in Y2011, **2,253** adults dropout in Y 2012 while **2,214** adults could not complete their Basic Literacy programmes in Y2013.



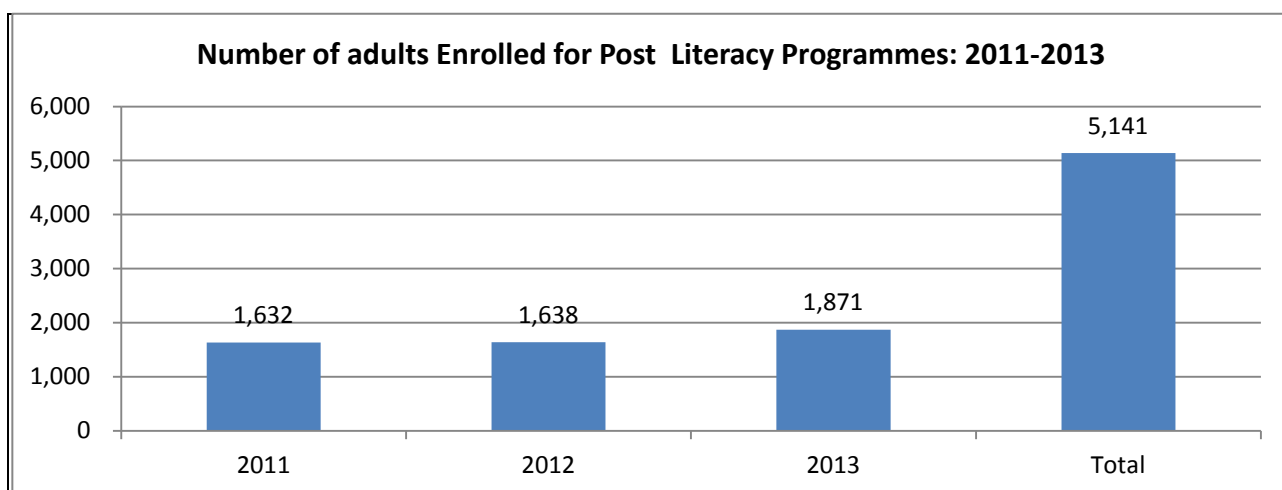
while **27,426** adults completed the programmes and were certificated accordingly during the reporting period i.e. 2011- 2013. A total of **9,587** adults completed the programmes and were certificated in Y2011, this dropped to **8,286** adults in Y2012 and improved significantly to **9,553** adults in Y2013 .

Basic Literacy				
	Enrollement	Examined	Dropped-Out	Certificated
2011	11,058	10,151	907	9,587
2012	11,071	8,818	2,253	8,286
2013	12,611	10,397	2,214	9,553
Total	34,740	29,366	5,374	27,426

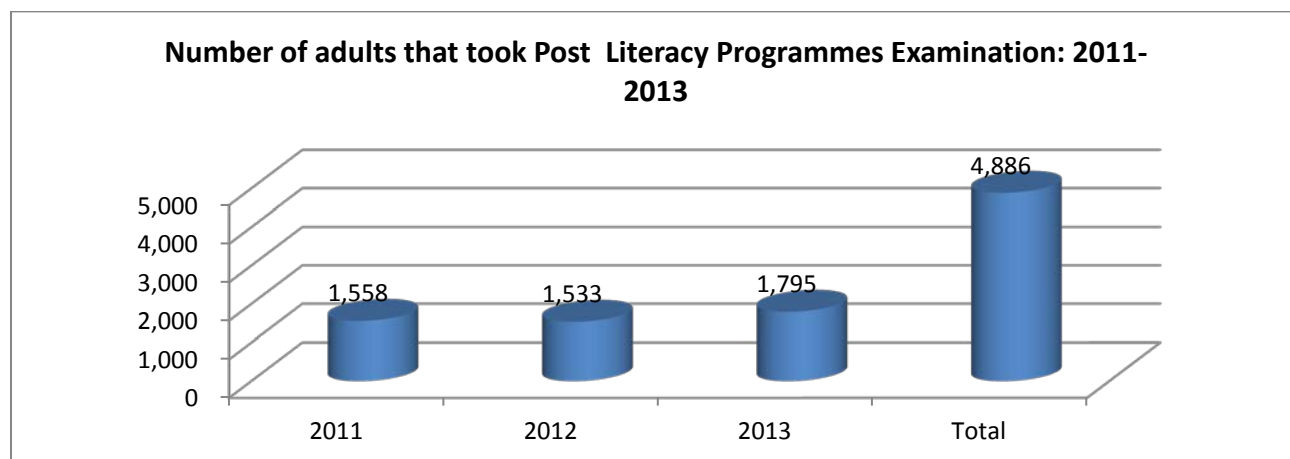


In all, a total of 34,740 adults enrolled for basic literacy programmes out of which 29,366 were examined, 5,374 dropout and 27,426 adults completed the programmes and duly certificated.

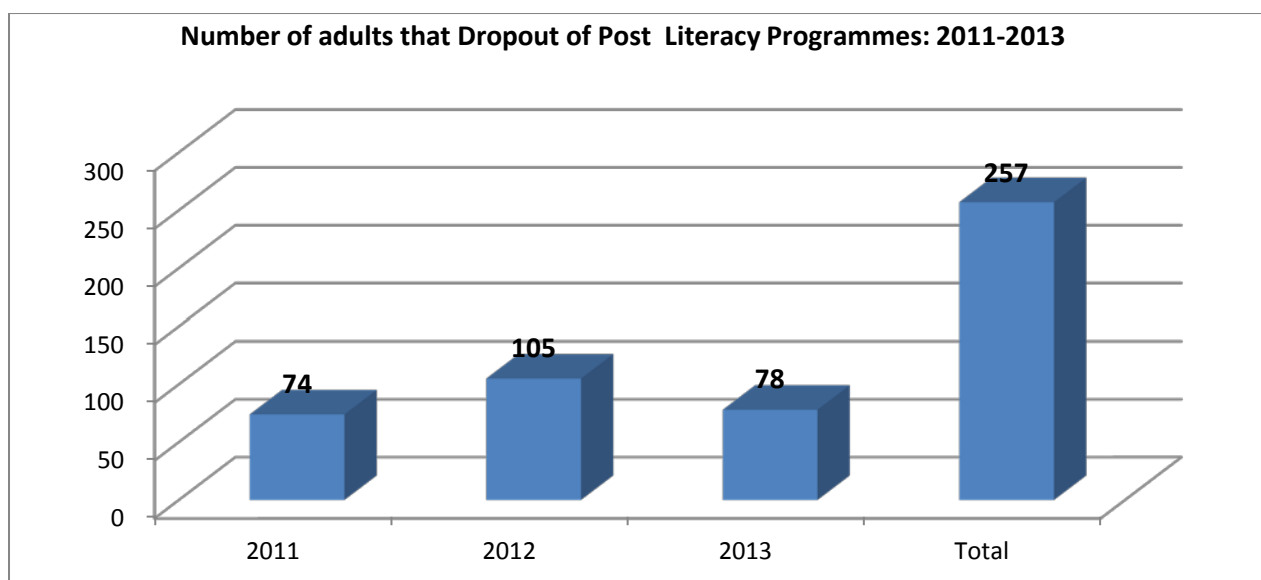
POST LITERACY



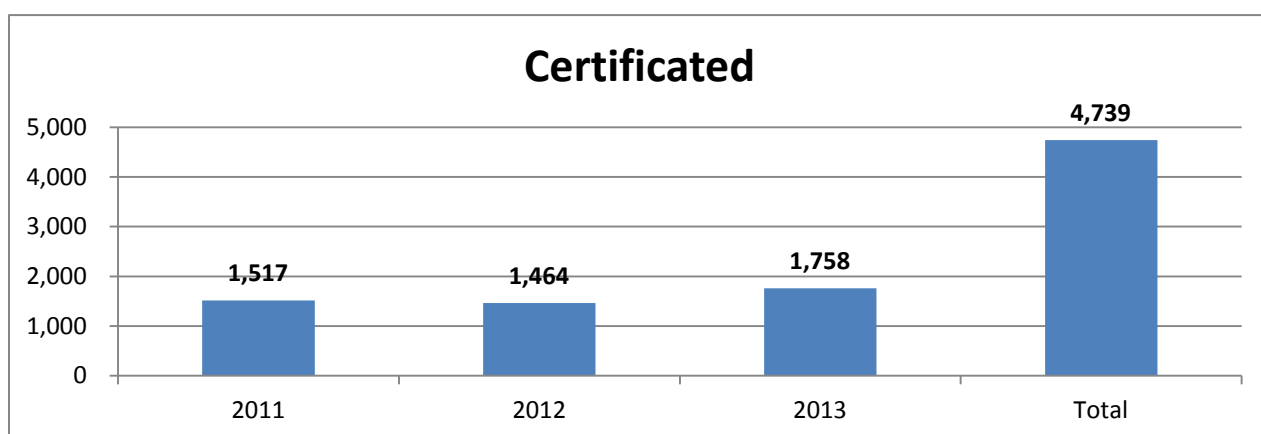
Post literacy programmes had a very few number of adult enrolment which stood at 1,632 in Y2011, increased marginally to 1,638 in Y2012 and also improved in Y2013 to 1,871 adults. In all, a total of 5,141 adults enrolled for post literacy programmes in the State during the reporting period.



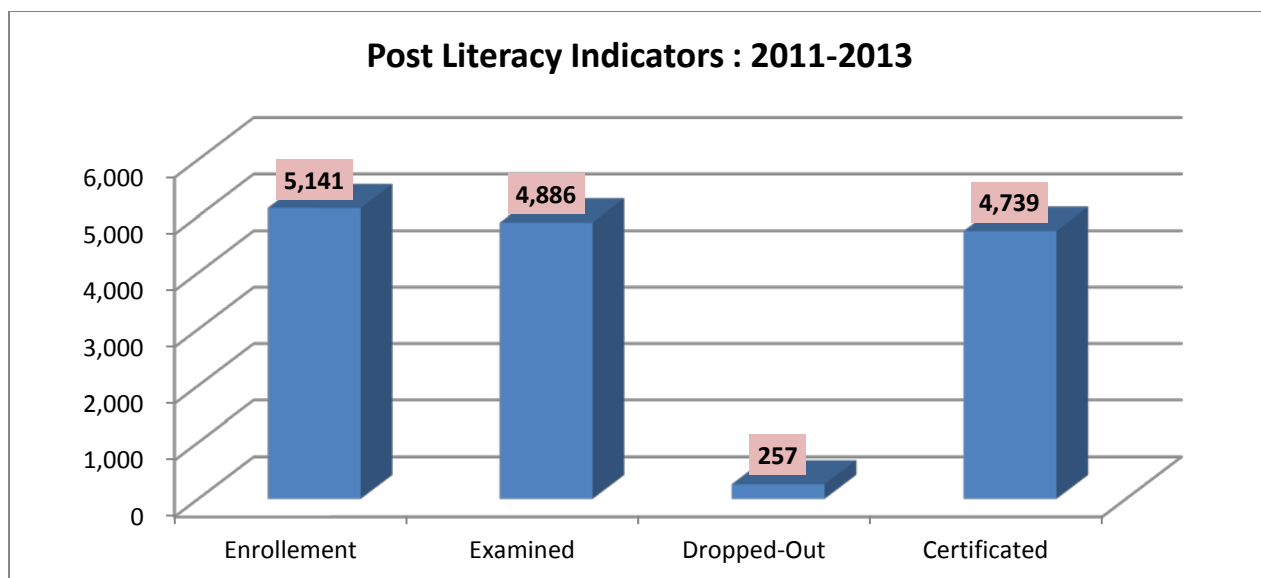
In the same vein, 1,558 out of 1,632 adults that enrolled for the post literacy programmes took the necessary examination in Y 2011. In addition, 1,553 out of 1,638 adults that enrolled were examined in Y2012 while 1,795 out of 1,871 adults enrolled in Y2013 were eventually examined during the post literacy programmes.



However, 74 adults dropout of the post literacy programme in 2011, increased to 105 in Y2012 and reduced to 78 dropouts in Y2013.



On the other hand, 1,517 adults completed the post literacy programmes and duly certificated in Y2011, In Y2012 1,464 adults completed the post literacy programmes and obtained the appropriate certificate while in Y2013 increased to 1,758 adults.



A total of **5,141** adults enrolled for the Post literacy programmes between Y2011 to Y2013 out of which **4,886** were examined, **257** dropout and **4,739** completed the programmes and certificated during the same period.

TABLES

TABLE1: Percentage Distribution of Household Members' Literacy in English Language

Percentage Distribution of Household members' literacy in English language				
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Read and Write	Read only	Write only	Neither read nor write
Agege	65	9	4	30
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	70	5	1	24
Alimosho	69	5	1	28
Amuwo Odofin	62	4	1	45
Apapa	73	3	0	21
Badagry	65	9	1	32
Epe	71	3	0	25
Eti-Osa	73	5	1	18
Ibeju Lekki	63	4	0	43
Ifako/Ijaiye	66	6	1	33
Ikeja	67	2	0	35
Ikorodu	70	4	1	25
Kosofe	71	5	1	24
Lagos Island	71	6	2	21
Lagos Mainland	73	2	1	22
Mushin	70	5	2	25
Ojo	71	2	0	25
Oshodi/Isolo	70	9	2	21
Somolu	70	4	1	27
Surulere	73	2	0	21
State Indicator	70	5	1	24

Table 2: Percentage Distribution of Household members' literacy in English language by Marital Status

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Married	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	Single	Cohabitant
Agege	32	2	1	2	32	1
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	31	1	1	1	36	1
Alimosho	33	1	0	1	34	0
Amuwo Odofin	6	2	0	0	61	0
Apapa	34	1	0	1	33	0
Badagry	31	0	0	1	37	1
Epe	35	1	0	0	34	0
Eti-Osa	33	1	0	1	34	1
Ibeju Lekki	30	1	1	2	36	0
Ifako/Ijaiye	34	2	0	1	32	0
Ikeja	28	2	1	1	38	1
Ikorodu	33	1	0	0	35	0
Kosofe	32	1	0	1	35	1
Lagos Island	32	1	0	1	34	1
Lagos Mainland	33	2	0	1	34	1
Mushin	34	2	0	1	33	0
Ojo	31	0	0	1	35	2
Oshodi/Isolo	33	2	0	1	34	1
Somolu	30	1	0	1	37	1
Surulere	31	1	1	1	35	1
State Indicator	32	1	0	1	35	1

Table 3: Percentage Distribution of Household members' literacy in English language by Gender

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Male	Female
Agege	35	35
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	35	35
Alimosho	36	34
Amuwo Odofin	26	44
Apapa	35	35
Badagry	35	35
Epe	36	34
Eti-Osa	36	34
Ibeju Lekki	34	36
Ifako/Ijaiye	36	34
Ikeja	31	39
Ikorodu	35	35
Kosofe	35	35
Lagos Island	35	35
Lagos Mainland	36	34
Mushin	35	35
Ojo	36	34
Oshodi/Isolo	35	35
Somolu	34	36
Surulere	35	35
State Indicator	35	35

Table 4: Percentage Distribution of Household members' literacy in English language by Age

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	6--10	11--14	15--17	18--45	46--64	>64
Agege	12	5	7	32	11	3
Ajeromi-ifelodun	13	6	10	30	10	2
Alimosho	12	5	6	31	12	3
Amuwo odofin	18	5	13	23	1	1
Apapa	21	5	8	33	12	1
Badagry	13	6	6	34	11	1
Epe	12	6	7	31	12	2
Eti-Osa	11	6	7	33	12	2
Ibeju Lekki	9	3	8	34	10	3
Ifako/Ijaye	15	4	7	33	9	2
Ikeja	15	4	7	29	10	3
Ikorodu	16	5	7	32	13	2
Kosofe	12	6	6	33	11	2
Lagos Island	12	6	8	32	12	3
Lagos Mainland	9	5	6	34	12	3
Mushin	13	6	7	32	11	3
Ojo	12	5	7	31	13	2
Oshodi/Isolo	12	5	6	34	10	2
Somolu	11	5	6	32	11	3
Surulere	11	6	7	34	12	2
State indicator	12	5	7	32	11	2

TABLE 5: Percentage Distribution of Household members' literacy in English language by Place of Birth

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Lagos	Other States in Nigeria	Outside Nigeria
Agege	46	23	1
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	46	23	1
Alimosho	48	21	0
Amuwo Odofin	59	10	1
Apapa	46	24	0
Badagry	57	12	1
Epe	55	15	0
Eti-Osa	45	23	1
Ibeju Lekki	56	14	0
Ifako/Ijaiye	46	23	1
Ikeja	48	21	1
Ikorodu	48	21	0
Kosofe	45	24	1
Lagos Island	53	17	0
Lagos Mainland	46	23	1
Mushin	47	22	1
Ojo	47	23	1
Oshodi/Isolo	42	27	1
Somolu	48	21	1
Surulere	46	23	0
State Indicator	47	22	1

Table 6: Percentage Distribution of Household members' literacy in English language by Employment Status

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Regular employment (Government)	Regular employment (Private)	Self-employed	Unemployed	Student	Pensioner
Agege	9	12	33	4	10	2
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	6	15	28	5	15	2
Alimosho	9	14	30	5	11	3
Amuwo Odofin	4	7	6	12	40	1
Apapa	5	15	34	6	10	1
Badagry	2	9	44	4	10	0
Epe	7	10	36	5	12	1
Eti-Osa	7	24	22	3	13	1
Ibeju Lekki	18	11	23	0	17	1
Ifako/Ijaiye	7	16	28	5	11	2
Ikeja	9	16	25	3	13	3
Ikorodu	6	14	31	3	14	2
Kosofe	8	17	28	5	11	2
Lagos Island	11	16	28	4	11	1
Lagos Mainland	10	17	26	5	10	2
Mushin	8	13	31	4	11	2
Ojo	9	12	29	5	14	1
Oshodi/Isolo	22	17	19	4	7	2
Somolu	6	15	27	6	14	2
Surulere	6	19	26	5	12	2
State Indicator	9	15	28	4	12	2

Table 7: Percentage Distribution of Household members' literacy in English language by State of Origin

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Lagos	Other States in Nigeria	Outside Nigeria
Agege	18	50	2
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	13	56	0
Alimosho	17	52	1
Amuwo Odofin	18	52	0
Apapa	15	54	0
Badagry	39	30	1
Epe	45	25	0
Eti-Osa	23	47	1
Ibeju Lekki	44	26	0
Ifako/Ijaiye	15	54	1
Ikeja	17	52	1
Ikorodu	25	45	0
Kosofe	17	52	1
Lagos Island	33	36	0
Lagos Mainland	18	51	1
Mushin	18	51	1
Ojo	18	52	0
Oshodi/Isolo	17	53	0
Somolu	19	51	1
Surulere	18	52	0
State Indicator	20	49	1

Table 8: Percentage Distribution of Household members' literacy in English language by Highest Educational qualification

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Pre-Primary	Primary	Secondary/Adult Education	Higher non-university (ND, NCE, HND, PGD)	Higher University (BSC, MSA, PHD)	Vocational training	No formal education
Agege	6	13	28	11	10	1	1
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	4	13	31	12	8	1	2
Alimosho	4	12	25	14	12	1	1
Amuwo Odofin	8	17	23	10	10	1	0
Apapa	3	10	32	12	13	1	1
Badagry	2	12	35	11	6	1	3
Epe	4	11	36	8	7	2	1
Eti-Osa	4	9	26	11	19	0	1
Ibeju Lekki	3	11	30	8	14	0	4
Ifako/Ijaiye	5	14	25	14	11	1	1
Ikeja	5	13	23	12	16	0	1
Ikorodu	4	11	28	14	11	1	1
Kosofe	3	11	25	13	16	1	1
Lagos Island	3	11	31	14	9	0	1
Lagos Mainland	5	9	24	14	16	0	1
Mushin	5	12	30	12	9	1	2
Ojo	3	13	30	10	12	1	1
Oshodi/Isolo	12	9	23	11	14	0	1
Somolu	4	11	27	14	12	0	2
Surulere	2	9	24	14	20	0	1
State Indicator	5	11	27	12	13	1	1

Table 9: Percentage Distribution of respondents literacy in other language

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Read and Write	Read only	Write only	Neither read nor write
Agege	66	11	3	22
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	70	10	0	20
Alimosho	70	11	1	19
Amuwo Odofin	63	11	1	29
Apapa	73	6	0	19
Badagry	64	5	0	33
Epe	73	8	0	17
Eti-Osa	74	8	1	15
Ibeju Lekki	62	15	1	26
Ifako/Ijaiye	67	7	1	26
Ikeja	72	6	1	20
Ikorodu	71	10	0	19
Kosofe	69	11	1	19
Lagos Island	72	8	2	17
Lagos Mainland	71	10	0	18
Mushin	67	11	2	22
Ojo	66	6	1	28
Oshodi/Isolo	71	11	1	18
Somolu	72	6	0	20
Surulere	74	7	1	16
State Indicator	70	9	1	20

Table 10: Percentage Distribution of Household members' literacy in other language by Gender

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Male	Female
Agege	35	35
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	35	35
Alimosho	36	34
Amuwo Odofin	26	44
Apapa	35	35
Badagry	35	35
Epe	36	34
Eti-Osa	36	34
Ibeju Lekki	34	36
Ifako/Ijaiye	36	34
Ikeja	31	39
Ikorodu	35	35
Kosofe	35	35
Lagos Island	35	35
Lagos Mainland	36	34
Mushin	35	35
Ojo	36	34
Oshodi/Isolo	35	35
Somolu	34	36
Surulere	35	35
State Indicator	35	35

Table 11: Percentage Distribution of Household members' literacy in other language by Age

	6--10	11--14	15--17	18--45	46--64	>64
Agege	12	5	7	32	11	3
Ajeromi-ifelodun	13	6	10	30	10	2
Alimosho	12	5	6	31	12	3
Amuwo odofin	18	5	13	23	1	1
Apapa	21	5	8	33	12	1
Badagry	13	6	6	34	11	1
Epe	12	6	7	31	12	2
Eti-Osa	11	6	7	33	12	2
Ibeju Lekki	9	3	8	34	10	3
Ifako/Ijaye	15	4	7	33	9	2
Ikeja	15	4	7	29	10	3
Ikorodu	16	5	7	32	13	2
Kosofe	12	6	6	33	11	2
Lagos Island	12	6	8	32	12	3
Lagos Mainland	9	5	6	34	12	3
Mushin	13	6	7	32	11	3
Ojo	12	5	7	31	13	2
Oshodi/Isolo	12	5	6	34	10	2
Somolu	11	5	6	32	11	3
Surulere	11	6	7	34	12	2
State indicator	12	5	7	32	11	2

Table 12: Percentage Distribution of Household members' literacy in Other language by Marital Status

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Married	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	Single	Cohabitant
Agege	32	2	1	2	32	1
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	31	1	1	1	36	1
Alimosho	33	1	0	1	34	0
Amuwo Odofin	6	2	0	0	61	0
Apapa	34	1	0	1	33	0
Badagry	31	0	0	1	37	1
Epe	35	1	0	0	34	0
Eti-Osa	33	1	0	1	34	1
Ibeju Lekki	30	1	1	2	36	0
Ifako/Ijaiye	34	2	0	1	32	0
Ikeja	28	2	1	1	38	1
Ikorodu	33	1	0	0	35	0
Kosofe	32	1	0	1	35	1
Lagos Island	32	1	0	1	34	1
Lagos Mainland	33	2	0	1	34	1
Mushin	34	2	0	1	33	0
Ojo	31	0	0	1	35	2
Oshodi/Isolo	33	2	0	1	34	1
Somolu	30	1	0	1	37	1
Surulere	31	1	1	1	35	1
State indicator	32	1	0	1	35	1

Table 13: Percentage Distribution of Household members' literacy in Other Language by Place of Birth

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Lagos	Other States in Nigeria	Outside Nigeria
Agege	46	23	1
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	46	23	1
Alimosho	48	21	0
Amuwo Odofin	59	10	1
Apapa	46	24	0
Badagry	57	12	1
Epe	55	15	0
Eti-Osa	45	23	1
Ibeju Lekki	56	14	0
Ifako/Ijaiye	46	23	1
Ikeja	48	21	1
Ikorodu	48	21	0
Kosofe	45	24	1
Lagos Island	53	17	0
Lagos Mainland	46	23	1
Mushin	47	22	1
Ojo	47	23	1
Oshodi/Isolo	42	27	1
Somolu	48	21	1
Surulere	46	23	0
State Indicator	47	22	1

Table 14: Percentage Distribution of Household members' literacy in Other Language by Highest Educational qualification

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Pre Primary	Primary	Secondary/ Adult Education	Higher non-university (ND, NCE, HND, PGD)	Higher University (BSC, MSA, PHD)	Vocational training	No formal education
Agege	6	13	28	11	10	1	1
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	4	13	31	12	8	1	2
Alimosho	4	12	25	14	12	1	1
Amuwo Odofin	8	17	23	10	10	1	0
Apapa	3	10	32	12	13	1	1
Badagry	2	12	35	11	6	1	3
Epe	4	11	36	8	7	2	1
Eti-Osa	4	9	26	11	19	0	1
Ibeju Lekki	3	11	30	8	14	0	4
Ifako/Ijaiye	5	14	25	14	11	1	1
Ikeja	5	13	23	12	16	0	1
Ikorodu	4	11	28	14	11	1	1
Kosofe	3	11	25	13	16	1	1
Lagos Island	3	11	31	14	9	0	1
Lagos Mainland	5	9	24	14	16	0	1
Mushin	5	12	30	12	9	1	2
Ojo	3	13	30	10	12	1	1
Oshodi/Isolo	12	9	23	11	14	0	1
Somolu	4	11	27	14	12	0	2
Surulere	2	9	24	14	20	0	1
State Indicator	5	11	27	12	13	1	1

TABLE 15: Percentage Distribution of Household members' literacy in Other Language by State of Origin

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Lagos	Other States in Nigeria	Outside Nigeria
Agege	18	50	2
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	13	56	0
Alimosho	17	52	1
Amuwo Odofin	18	52	0
Apapa	15	54	0
Badagry	39	30	1
Epe	45	25	0
Eti-Osa	23	47	1
Ibeju Lekki	44	26	0
Ifako/Ijaiye	15	54	1
Ikeja	17	52	1
Ikorodu	25	45	0
Kosofe	17	52	1
Lagos Island	33	36	0
Lagos Mainland	18	51	1
Mushin	18	51	1
Ojo	18	52	0
Oshodi/Isolo	17	53	0
Somolu	19	51	1
Surulere	18	52	0
State Indicator	20	49	1

Table 16: Percentage Distribution of Household members' literacy in Other Language by Employment Status

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Regular employment (Government)	Regular employment (Private)	Self-employed	Unemployed	Student	Pensioner
Agege	9	12	33	4	10	2
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	6	15	28	5	15	2
Alimosho	9	14	30	5	11	3
Amuwo Odofin	4	7	6	12	40	1
Apapa	5	15	34	6	10	1
Badagry	2	9	44	4	10	0
Epe	7	10	36	5	12	1
Eti-Osa	7	24	22	3	13	1
Ibeju Lekki	18	11	23	0	17	1
Ifako/Ijaiye	7	16	28	5	11	2
Ikeja	9	16	25	3	13	3
Ikorodu	6	14	31	3	14	2
Kosofe	8	17	28	5	11	2
Lagos Island	11	16	28	4	11	1
Lagos Mainland	10	17	26	5	10	2
Mushin	8	13	31	4	11	2
Ojo	9	12	29	5	14	1
Oshodi/Isolo	22	17	19	4	7	2
Somolu	6	15	27	6	14	2
Surulere	6	19	26	5	12	2
State Indicator	9	15	28	4	12	2

Table 17: Percentage Distribution of respondents literacy in any language

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Read and Write	Read only	Write only	Neither read nor write
Agege	83	8	11	1
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	86	6	2	1
Alimosho	88	6	4	1
Amuwo Odofin	89	6	4	1
Apapa	93	7	2	1
Badagry	91	4	3	1
Epe	85	6	2	1
Eti-Osa	93	6	2	1
Ibeju Lekki	86	10	0	1
Ifako/Ijaiye	85	5	4	1
Ikeja	93	4	2	1
Ikorodu	90	10	2	1
Kosofe	87	7	6	1
Lagos Island	91	8	6	1
Lagos Mainland	91	5	2	1
Mushin	87	6	7	1
Ojo	87	4	2	1
Oshodi/Isolo	89	6	6	1
Somolu	89	5	2	1
Surulere	96	4	2	1
State Indicator	89	6	4	1

Table 18: Percentage Distribution of Household members' literacy in
Any Language by Gender

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Male	Female
Agege	44	45
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	44	45
Alimosho	45	44
Amuwo Odofin	33	56
Apapa	44	45
Badagry	44	45
Epe	46	43
Eti-Osa	46	43
Ibeju Lekki	43	46
Ifako/Ijaiye	46	43
Ikeja	39	50
Ikorodu	45	44
Kosofe	45	44
Lagos Island	45	44
Lagos Mainland	46	43
Mushin	45	44
Ojo	46	43
Oshodi/Isolo	45	44
Somolu	44	45
Surulere	45	44
State Indicator	45	44

Table 19 : Percentage Distribution of Household members' literacy in Any Language by Age

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	6--10	11--14	15--17	18--45	46--64	>64
Agege	16	6	8	41	14	4
Ajeromi-ifelodun	14	8	13	39	13	3
Alimosho	17	7	7	40	15	3
Amuwo odofin	34	7	17	30	1	1
Apapa	13	7	10	42	16	1
Badagry	16	7	7	43	14	1
Epe	15	8	9	39	15	2
Eti-Osa	13	7	9	42	15	2
Ibeju Lekki	15	4	10	44	13	3
Ifako/Ijaye	20	5	9	41	12	2
Ikeja	22	6	9	37	12	3
Ikorodu	14	6	9	41	17	3
Kosofe	16	7	8	42	14	2
Lagos Island	13	7	10	41	16	3
Lagos Mainland	13	7	8	43	15	3
Mushin	16	7	8	40	14	4
Ojo	15	7	9	40	16	2
Oshodi/Isolo	16	7	7	43	13	2
Somolu	16	7	8	41	14	4
Surulere	13	7	8	43	15	3
State indicator	15	7	9	41	14	3

Table 20: Percentage Distribution of Household members' literacy in Any Language by Marital status

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Married	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	Single	Cohabitant
Agege	41	3	1	3	40	1
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	39	1	1	1	46	1
Alimosho	42	1	0	2	43	0
Amuwo Odofin	8	2	1	1	77	0
Apapa	44	2	1	1	43	0
Badagry	40	0	0	2	46	1
Epe	44	1	0	0	43	1
Eti-Osa	42	1	0	1	43	1
Ibeju Lekki	38	2	1	3	46	0
Ifako/Ijaiye	43	2	0	2	41	0
Ikeja	35	2	1	1	48	1
Ikorodu	42	2	0	1	44	0
Kosofe	41	1	1	1	44	1
Lagos Island	41	1	1	2	44	1
Lagos Mainland	42	2	1	1	43	1
Mushin	43	2	0	1	42	1
Ojo	40	1	0	1	45	2
Oshodi/Isolo	42	2	0	1	43	1
Somolu	38	1	1	1	47	1
Surulere	39	2	1	2	44	1
State Indicator	41	1	1	1	44	1

Table 21: Percentage Distribution of Household members' literacy in Any Language by Place of Birth

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Lagos	Other States in Nigeria	Outside Nigeria
Agege	58	29	2
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	59	29	1
Alimosho	61	27	1
Amuwo Odofin	74	13	2
Apapa	58	31	0
Badagry	72	16	1
Epe	70	19	0
Eti-Osa	58	30	2
Ibeju Lekki	72	17	0
Ifako/Ijaiye	59	29	1
Ikeja	61	26	2
Ikorodu	62	27	0
Kosofe	57	31	1
Lagos Island	67	21	0
Lagos Mainland	58	30	1
Mushin	60	28	1
Ojo	60	29	1
Oshodi/Isolo	54	34	1
Somolu	61	26	2
Surulere	59	29	1
State Indicator	60	28	1

Table 22: Percentage Distribution of Household members' literacy in Any Language by State of Origin

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Lagos	Other States in Nigeria	Outside Nigeria
Agege	23	64	2
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	17	71	0
Alimosho	21	67	1
Amuwo Odofin	22	66	0
Apapa	19	69	1
Badagry	50	39	1
Epe	57	32	0
Eti-Osa	29	59	1
Ibeju Lekki	56	33	0
Ifako/Ijaiye	19	69	1
Ikeja	21	66	2
Ikorodu	31	58	0
Kosofe	22	66	1
Lagos Island	43	46	1
Lagos Mainland	23	65	1
Mushin	23	65	1
Ojo	23	66	0
Oshodi/Isolo	21	67	0
Somolu	24	65	1
Surulere	22	66	0
State Indicator	25	63	1

Table 23: Percentage Distribution of Household members' literacy in Any Language by Occupational status

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Regular employment (Government)	Regular employment (Private)	Self-employed	Unemployed	Student	Pensioner
Agege	12	16	42	5	13	2
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	12	16	42	5	13	2
Alimosho	12	16	42	5	13	2
Amuwo Odofin	12	16	42	5	13	2
Apapa	12	16	42	5	13	2
Badagry	12	16	42	5	13	2
Epe	12	16	42	5	13	2
Eti-Osa	12	16	42	5	13	2
Ibeju Lekki	12	16	42	5	13	2
Ifako/Ijaiye	12	16	42	5	13	2
Ikeja	12	16	42	5	13	2
Ikorodu	12	16	42	5	13	2
Kosofe	12	16	42	5	13	2
Lagos Island	12	16	42	5	13	2
Lagos Mainland	12	16	42	5	13	2
Mushin	12	16	42	5	13	2
Ojo	12	16	42	5	13	2
Oshodi/Isolo	12	16	42	5	13	2
Somolu	12	16	42	5	13	2
Surulere	12	16	42	5	13	2
State Indicator	12	16	42	5	13	2

Table 24: Percentage Distribution of Household members' literacy in Any Language by Highest Educational Qualification

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Pre-Primary	Primary	Secondary/Adult Education	Higher non-university (ND, NCE, HND, PGD)	Higher University (BSC, MSA, PHD)	Vocational training	No formal education
Agege	8	17	36	13	12	1	1
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	5	17	40	15	10	1	2
Alimosho	5	15	32	18	16	1	1
Amuwo Odofin	11	22	30	13	13	1	0
Apapa	3	12	40	15	16	1	2
Badagry	2	16	44	14	7	1	4
Epe	5	14	46	11	9	3	1
Eti-Osa	4	11	33	14	24	1	1
Ibeju Lekki	4	14	38	10	18	0	5
Ifako/Ijaiye	6	18	31	17	14	1	1
Ikeja	6	16	30	15	20	0	1
Ikorodu	4	13	36	18	15	1	2
Kosofe	4	15	31	16	21	1	2
Lagos Island	4	14	39	18	11	1	1
Lagos Mainland	6	12	31	18	20	0	2
Mushin	6	15	39	15	11	1	2
Ojo	4	16	38	13	15	1	2
Oshodi/Isolo	16	12	29	13	17	0	1
Somolu	6	14	34	18	16	0	2
Surulere	3	11	30	18	25	0	2
State Indicator	6	14	35	16	16	1	2

Table 25: Percentage Distribution of Household members' literacy medium by LGAs

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Formal (going through school)	Informal (going through home lesson, Literacy Centre)
Agege	78	22
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	89	11
Alimosho	92	8
Amuwo Odofin	91	9
Apapa	90	10
Badagry	90	10
Epe	96	4
Eti-Osa	92	8
Ibeju Lekki	97	3
Ifako/Ijaiye	93	7
Ikeja	82	18
Ikorodu	89	11
Kosofe	91	9
Lagos Island	77	23
Lagos Mainland	86	14
Mushin	91	9
Ojo	88	12
Oshodi/Isolo	86	14
Somolu	94	6
Surulere	89	11
State Indicator	89	11

Table 26

YEAR	NO. OF SCHOOLS	NO. OF TEACHERS			NO. OF PUPILS			AVERAGE NO. OF PUPILS	
		M	F	TEACHERS	M	F	PUPILS	PER. SCHOOL	PER. TEACHER
2004/05	983	3,095	13,885	16,980	206,410	217,798	424,208	432	25
2005/06	1010	2,854	12,942	15,796	215,043	232,026	447,069	443	28
2006/07	1030	2,841	13,389	16,230	222,472	232,336	454,808	442	28
2007/08	1045	2,808	13,543	16,351	228,126	238,075	466,201	446	29
2008/09	1081	2,633	12,570	15,203	234,992	244,264	479,256	443	32
2009/10	986	2,372	11,397	13,769	203,908	213,258	417,166	423	30
2010/11	1001	2,247	11,068	13,315	171,507	178,747	350,254	350	26
2011/12	1001	2,247	11,071	13,318	228,016	234,284	462,300	462	35

Table 27: Summary of Literacy programmes by Nos. of Pupils, Nos. of Teachers, Nos. of Classes and Nos. of Centres

S/N	PROGRAMMES	PUPILS	TEACHER	CLASSES	CENTRES
1	BASIC LITERACY COMPLETERS	79,727	1167	0	1167
2	POST LITERACY	8435	188	122	122
3	POST PRIMARY CONTINUE EDUCATION	95,740	592	2278	582
4	NGO'S CLASS	8187	10	0	10
TOTAL		192,089	1957	2400	1881

Table 28: Number of Literacy Centres and Staff Strength by Local Government Areas

S/N	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	NO OF CENTRES	TOTAL BASIC LITERACY ENROLLMENT	NO OF STAFF
1	AGEGE	86	5,584	86
2	AJEROMI/IFELODUN	46	3,047	46
3	ALIMOSHO	109	6,416	109
4	AMUWO-ODOFIN	79	3,780	79
5	APAPA	50	3,936	50
6	BADAGRY	81	5,336	81
7	EPE	55	4,499	55
8	ETI-OSA	42	4,181	42
9	IBEJU-LEKKI	30	2,831	30
10	IFAKO-IJAIYE	95	5,347	95
11	IKEJA	51	3,617	51
12	IKORODU	66	3,695	66
13	KOSOFE	48	4,495	48
14	LAGOS-ISLAND	26	3,114	26
15	LAGOS-MAINLAND	51	3,680	51
16	MUSHIN	47	2,958	47
17	OJO	34	2,640	34
18	OSHODI/ISOLO	70	3,624	70
19	SOMOLU	55	3,898	55
20	SURULERE	46	3,049	46
STATE INDICATOR		1,167	79,727	1,167

TABLE 30: TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ENROLMENT, NUMBER EXAMINED, DROP-OUTS AND COMPLETERS OF BASIC LITERACY PROGRAMMES IN LAGOS STATE ADULT LITERACY CENTRES: 2011

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	ENROLMENT			NOS. EXAMINED			NOS. OF DROP OUT			NOS. CERTIFICATED/ COMPLETERS		
	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
Agege	155	392	547	133	371	504	22	21	43	111	313	424
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	51	201	252	42	197	239	9	4	13	37	181	218
Alimosho	799	944	1743	692	814	1506	107	130	237	645	801	1446
Amuwo Odofin	62	99	161	53	81	134	9	18	27	43	74	117
Apapa	133	160	293	98	143	241	35	17	52	79	139	218
Badagry	125	190	315	121	173	294	4	17	21	111	169	280
Epe	198	364	562	154	314	468	44	50	94	139	314	453
Eti-Osa	51	123	174	49	91	140	2	32	34	48	86	134
Ibeju Lekki	81	135	216	73	129	202	8	6	14	76	122	198
Ifako/Ijaiye	317	540	857	307	483	790	10	57	67	239	473	712
Ikeja	145	216	361	124	201	325	21	15	36	109	165	274
Ikorodu	321	796	1117	297	759	1056	24	37	61	259	754	1013
Kosofe	216	254	470	198	241	439	18	13	31	181	206	387
Lagos Island	79	121	200	77	118	195	2	3	5	77	108	185
Lagos Mainland	480	987	1467	398	977	1375	82	10	92	383	969	1352
Mushin	176	265	441	165	248	413	11	17	28	159	241	400
Ojo	91	230	321	88	227	315	3	3	6	87	222	309
Oshodi/Isolo	170	414	584	165	404	569	5	10	15	160	397	557
Somolu	101	191	292	97	184	281	4	7	11	92	177	269
Surulere	320	365	685	309	356	665	11	9	20	297	344	641
State Indicator	4071	6987	11058	3640	6511	10151	431	476	907	3332	6255	9587

TABLE 30b: TABLE SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF ENROLMENT, EXAMINED , DROP-OUTS AND COMPLETERS OF BASIC LITERACY PROGRAMMES IN LAGOS STATE ADULT LITERACY CENTRES: 2011

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Proportion Examined	Proportion Drop out	Proportion Certificated/ Completers
Agege	92.1	7.9	77.5
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	94.8	5.2	86.5
Alimosho	86.4	13.6	83.0
Amuwo Odofin	83.2	16.8	72.7
Apapa	82.3	17.7	74.4
Badagry	93.3	6.7	88.9
Epe	83.3	16.7	80.6
Eti-Osa	80.5	19.5	77.0
Ibeju Lekki	93.5	6.5	91.7
Ifako/Ijaiye	92.2	7.8	83.1
Ikeja	90.0	10.0	75.9
Ikorodu	94.5	5.5	90.7
Kosofe	93.4	6.6	82.3
Lagos Island	97.5	2.5	92.5
Lagos Mainland	93.7	6.3	92.2
Mushin	93.7	6.3	90.7
Ojo	98.1	1.9	96.3
Oshodi/Isolo	97.4	2.6	95.4
Somolu	96.2	3.8	92.1
Surulere	97.1	2.9	93.6
State Indicator	91.8	8.2	86.7

TABLE 31: THE NUMBER OF ENROLMENT, NUMBER EXAMINED, DROP-OUTS AND COMPLETERS OF BASIC LITERACY PROGRAMMES IN LAGOS STATE ADULT LITERACY CENTRES: 2012

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	ENROLMENT			NOS. EXAMINED			NOS. OF DROP OUT			NOS. CERTIFICATED/ COMPLETERS		
	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
Agege	151	386	537	123	323	446	28	63	91	123	303	426
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	56	204	260	36	168	204	20	36	56	36	173	209
Alimosho	817	940	1757	668	881	1549	149	59	208	666	881	1547
Amuwo Odofin	59	109	168	46	99	145	13	10	23	37	86	123
Apapa	127	166	293	94	116	210	33	50	83	46	99	145
Badagry	118	181	299	84	143	227	34	38	72	84	143	227
Epe	200	314	514	140	260	400	60	54	114	139	266	405
Eti-Osa	68	115	183	55	84	139	13	31	44	55	84	139
Ibeju Lekki	75	148	223	69	138	207	6	10	16	69	138	207
Ifako/Ijaiye	412	539	951	348	481	829	64	58	122	248	481	729
Ikeja	143	210	353	120	165	285	23	45	68	107	141	248
Ikorodu	330	858	1188	224	758	982	106	100	206	224	753	977
Kosofe	206	244	450	184	187	371	22	57	79	183	187	370
Lagos Island	61	128	189	45	107	152	16	21	37	45	107	152
Lagos Mainland	483	1011	1494	273	702	975	210	309	519	270	601	871
Mushin	178	276	454	152	227	379	26	49	75	139	208	347
Ojo	76	231	307	72	176	248	4	55	59	45	169	214
Oshodi/Isolo	164	368	532	161	266	427	3	102	105	134	203	337
Somolu	75	189	264	41	160	201	34	29	63	40	161	201
Surulere	329	326	655	229	213	442	100	113	213	209	203	412
State Indicator	4128	6943	11071	3164	5654	8818	964	1289	2253	2899	5387	8286

TABLE 31b: THE PROPORTION OF ENROLMENT, EXAMINED, DROP-OUTS AND COMPLETERS OF BASIC LITERACY PROGRAMMES IN LAGOS STATE ADULT LITERACY CENTRES: 2012

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Proportion Examined	Proportion Drop out	Proportion Certificated/ Completers
Agege	83.1	16.9	79.3
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	78.5	21.5	80.4
Alimosho	88.2	11.8	88.0
Amuwo Odofin	86.3	13.7	73.2
Apapa	71.7	28.3	49.5
Badagry	75.9	24.1	75.9
Epe	77.8	22.2	78.8
Eti-Osa	76.0	24.0	76.0
Ibeju Lekki	92.8	7.2	92.8
Ifako/Ijaiye	87.2	12.8	76.7
Ikeja	80.7	19.3	70.3
Ikorodu	82.7	17.3	82.2
Kosofe	82.4	17.6	82.2
Lagos Island	80.4	19.6	80.4
Lagos Mainland	65.3	34.7	58.3
Mushin	83.5	16.5	76.4
Ojo	80.8	19.2	69.7
Oshodi/Isolo	80.3	19.7	63.3
Somolu	76.1	23.9	76.1
Surulere	67.5	32.5	62.9
State Indicator	79.6	20.4	74.8

TABLE 32: THE NUMBER OF ENROLMENT, NUMBER EXAMINED, DROP-OUTS AND COMPLETERS
OF BASIC LITERACY PROGRAMMES IN LAGOS STATE ADULT LITERACY CENTRES: 2013

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	ENROLMENT			NOS. EXAMINED			NOS. OF DROP OUT			NOS. CERTIFICATED/ COMPLETERS		
	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
Agege	237	454	691	209	386	595	28	68	96	201	363	564
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	61	199	260	44	153	197	17	46	63	42	149	191
Alimosho	862	979	1841	713	920	1633	149	59	208	702	909	1611
Amuwo Odofin	135	172	307	122	162	284	13	10	23	102	135	237
Apapa	194	213	407	161	181	342	33	32	65	106	154	260
Badagry	165	217	382	131	179	310	34	38	72	124	173	297
Epe	222	335	557	162	281	443	60	54	114	150	283	433
Eti-Osa	59	111	170	49	89	138	10	22	32	41	81	122
Ibeju Lekki	71	121	192	65	116	181	6	5	11	65	106	171
Ifako/Ijaiye	458	582	1040	396	524	920	62	58	120	288	517	805
Ikeja	184	238	422	161	193	354	23	45	68	143	161	304
Ikorodu	384	894	1278	278	794	1072	106	100	206	272	781	1053
Kosofe	250	283	533	228	226	454	22	57	79	219	221	440
Lagos Island	115	171	286	99	150	249	16	21	37	90	143	233
Lagos Mainland	542	1047	1589	332	738	1070	210	309	519	319	628	947
Mushin	228	319	547	202	270	472	26	49	75	185	243	428
Ojo	81	203	284	69	170	239	12	33	45	40	153	193
Oshodi/Isolo	233	418	651	230	316	546	3	102	105	194	245	439
Somolu	134	242	376	100	213	313	34	29	63	93	203	296
Surulere	412	386	798	312	273	585	100	113	213	281	248	529
State Indicator	5027	7584	12611	4063	6334	10397	964	1250	2214	3657	5896	9553

TABLE 32b: SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF ENROLMENT, EXAMINED, DROP-OUTS AND COMPLETERS OF BASIC LITERACY PROGRAMMES IN LAGOS STATE ADULT LITERACY CENTRES: 2013

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Proportion Examined	Proportion Drop out	Proportion Certificated/ Completers
Agege	86.1	13.9	81.6
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	75.8	24.2	73.5
Alimosho	88.7	11.3	87.5
Amuwo Odofin	92.5	7.5	77.2
Apapa	84.0	16.0	63.9
Badagry	81.2	18.8	77.7
Epe	79.5	20.5	77.7
Eti-Osa	81.2	18.8	71.8
Ibeju Lekki	94.3	5.7	89.1
Ifako/Ijaiye	88.5	11.5	77.4
Ikeja	83.9	16.1	72.0
Ikorodu	83.9	16.1	82.4
Kosofe	85.2	14.8	82.6
Lagos Island	87.1	12.9	81.5
Lagos Mainland	67.3	32.7	59.6
Mushin	86.3	13.7	78.2
Ojo	84.2	15.8	68.0
Oshodi/Isolo	83.9	16.1	67.4
Somolu	83.2	16.8	78.7
Surulere	73.3	26.7	66.3
State Indicator	82.4	17.6	75.8

TABLE 33: NUMBER OF ENROLMENT, NUMBER EXAMINED, DROP-OUTS AND COMPLETERS OF POST LITERACY PROGRAMMES IN LAGOS STATE ADULT LITERACY CENTRES: 2011

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	ENROLMENT			NOS. EXAMINED			NOS. OF DROP OUT			NOS. CERTIFICATED/ COMPLETERS		
	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
Agege	4	5	9	4	5	9				4	5	9
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	1	6	7	1	5	6		1	1	1	5	6
Alimosho	42	23	65	40	21	61	2	2	4	38	21	59
Amuwo Odofin	41	31	72	40	30	70	1	1	2	40	28	68
Apapa	10	15	25	10	15	25			0	10	15	25
Badagry	55	21	76	52	21	73	3		3	50	21	71
Epe	44	43	87	43	43	86	1		1	40	38	78
Eti-Osa	21	34	55	21	32	53		2	2	21	31	52
Ibeju Lekki	23	41	64	21	40	61	2	1	3	20	40	60
Ifako/Ijaiye	54	67	121	50	61	111	4	6	10	49	59	108
Ikeja	50	50	100	49	45	94	1	5	6	49	45	94
Ikorodu	63	73	136	62	71	133	1	2	3	60	70	130
Kosofe	14	54	68	14	53	67		1	1	14	52	66
Lagos Island	33	53	86	32	50	82	1	3	4	31	49	80
Lagos Mainland	42	54	96	40	49	89	2	5	7	40	48	88
Mushin	23	45	68	20	41	61	3	4	7	19	40	59
Ojo	54	67	121	53	59	112	1	8	9	51	58	109
Oshodi/Isolo	77	87	164	74	85	159	3	2	5	71	83	154
Somolu	26	66	92	25	65	90	1	1	2	25	64	89
Surulere	53	67	120	50	66	116	3	1	4	50	62	112
State Indicator	730	902	1632	701	857	1558	29	45	74	683	834	1517

TABLE 34: THE NUMBER OF ENROLMENT, NUMBER EXAMINED, DROP-OUTS AND COMPLETERS OF POST LITERACY PROGRAMMES IN LAGOS STATE ADULT LITERACY CENTRES: 2012

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	ENROLMENT			NOS. EXAMINED			NOS. OF DROP OUT			NOS. CERTIFICATED/ COMPLETERS		
	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
Agege	6	3	9	5	3	8	1		1	5	3	8
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	13	18	31	12	16	28	1	2	3	12	16	28
Alimosho	30	32	62	30	29	59		3	3	30	23	53
Amuwo Odofin	45	54	99	40	50	90	5	4	9	38	38	76
Apapa	15	32	47	15	31	46		1	1	14	29	43
Badagry	66	69	135	61	59	120	5	10	15	60	59	119
Epe	54	46	100	51	41	92	3	5	8	50	40	90
Eti-Osa	4	9	13	4	9	13				4	9	13
Ibeju Lekki	33	45	78	32	43	75	1	2	3	31	43	74
Ifako/Ijaiye	49	75	124	48	71	119	1	4	5	47	69	116
Ikeja	45	59	104	44	54	98	1	5	6	43	53	96
Ikorodu	70	45	115	69	45	114	1		1	64	44	108
Kosofe	4	44	48	4	43	47		1	1	4	42	46
Lagos Island	30	23	53	28	21	49	2	2	4	27	21	48
Lagos Mainland	43	42	85	42	41	83	1	1	2	39	34	73
Mushin	44	41	85	41	33	74	3	8	11	40	33	73
Ojo	49	45	94	43	43	86	6	2	8	40	43	83
Oshodi/Isolo	70	81	151	59	79	138	11	2	13	59	75	134
Somolu	19	67	86	19	65	84		2	2	18	64	82
Surulere	43	76	119	41	69	110	2	7	9	39	62	101
State Indicator	732	906	1638	688	845	1533	44	61	105	664	800	1464

TABLE 35: THE NUMBER OF ENROLMENT, NUMBER EXAMINED, DROP-OUTS AND COMPLETERS
OF POST LITERACY PROGRAMMES IN LAGOS STATE ADULT LITERACY CENTRES: 2013

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	ENROLMENT			NOS. EXAMINED			NOS. OF DROP OUT			NOS. CERTIFICATED/ COMPLETERS		
	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
Agege	43	32	75	41	31	72	2	1	3	40	30	70
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	24	28	52	21	26	47	3	2	5	21	25	46
Alimosho	33	43	76	31	40	71	2	3	5	30	39	69
Amuwo Odofin	44	34	78	41	34	75	3		3	41	34	75
Apapa	24	30	54	24	30	54				24	30	54
Badagry	60	76	136	59	73	132	1	3	4	56	70	126
Epe	65	65	130	60	57	117	5	8	13	59	49	108
Eti-Osa	8	16	24	9	15	24	1	1	2	9	15	24
Ibeju Lekki	29	46	75	28	44	72	1	2	3	27	44	71
Ifako/Ijaiye	54	77	131	53	70	123	1	7	8	53	68	121
Ikeja	61	44	105	60	43	103	1	1	2	59	42	101
Ikorodu	77	56	133	76	53	129	1	3	4	75	51	126
Kosofe	12	65	77	9	63	72	3	2	5	9	70	79
Lagos Island	40	22	62	39	21	60	1	1	2	39	20	59
Lagos Mainland	49	48	97	48	46	94	1	2	3	47	46	93
Mushin	54	58	112	53	56	109	1	2	3	52	53	105
Ojo	51	49	100	50	47	97	1	2	3	49	44	93
Oshodi/Isolo	71	76	147	70	73	143	1	3	4	69	71	140
Somolu	23	66	89	21	65	86	2	1	3	21	64	85
Surulere	39	79	118	38	77	115	1	2	3	37	76	113
State Indicator	861	1010	1871	831	964	1795	32	46	78	817	941	1758

TABLE 36: THE PROPORTION OF ENROLMENT, NUMBER EXAMINED, DROP-OUTS AND COMPLETERS OF POST LITERACY PROGRAMMES IN LAGOS STATE ADULT LITERACY CENTRES: 2011

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Examined	Dropped-out	Certificated
Agege	100	0	100
Ajeromi-ifelodun	86	14	86
Alimosho	94	6	91
Amuwo odofin	97	3	94
Apapa	100	0	100
Badagry	96	4	93
Epe	99	1	90
Eti-Osa	96	4	95
Ibeju Lekki	95	5	94
Ifako/Ijaye	92	8	89
Ikeja	94	6	94
Ikorodu	98	2	96
Kosofe	99	1	97
Lagos Island	95	5	93
Lagos Mainland	93	7	92
Mushin	90	10	87
Ojo	93	7	90
Oshodi/Isolo	97	3	94
Somolu	98	2	97
Surulere	97	3	93
State indicator	95	5	93

**TABLE 37: THE PROPORTION OF ENROLMENT, NUMBER EXAMINED, DROP-OUTS
AND COMPLETERS OF POST LITERACY PROGRAMMES IN LAGOS STATE
ADULT LITERACY CENTRES: 2012**

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Examined	Dropped-out	Certificated
Agege	89	11	89
Ajeromi-ifelodun	90	10	90
Alimosho	95	5	85
Amuwo odofin	91	9	77
Apapa	98	2	91
Badagry	89	11	88
Epe	92	8	90
Eti-Osa	100	0	100
Ibeju Lekki	96	4	95
Ifako/Ijaye	96	4	94
Ikeja	94	6	92
Ikorodu	99	1	94
Kosofe	98	2	96
Lagos Island	92	8	91
Lagos Mainland	98	2	86
Mushin	87	13	86
Ojo	91	9	88
Oshodi/Isolo	91	9	89
Somolu	98	2	95
Surulere	92	8	85
State indicator	94	6	89

TABLE 38: THE PROPORTION OF ENROLMENT, NUMBER EXAMINED , DROP-OUTS AND COMPLETERS OF POST LITERACY PROGRAMMES IN LAGOS STATE ADULT LITERACY CENTRES: 2013

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Examined	Dropped -out	Certificated
Agege	96	4	93
Ajeromi-ifelodun	90	10	88
Alimosho	93	7	91
Amuwo odofin	96	4	96
Apapa	100	0	100
Badagry	97	3	93
Epe	90	10	83
Eti-Osa	100	8	100
Ibeju Lekki	96	4	95
Ifako/Ijaye	94	6	92
Ikeja	98	2	96
Ikorodu	97	3	95
Kosofe	94	6	103
Lagos Island	97	3	95
Lagos Mainland	97	3	96
Mushin	97	3	94
Ojo	97	3	93
Oshodi/Isolo	97	3	95
Somolu	97	3	96
Surulere	97	3	96
State indicator	96	4	94

Table 39: Post Literacy

YEAR	Enrollement	Examined	Dropped-Out	Certificated
2011	1,632	1,558	74	1,517
2012	1,638	1,533	105	1,464
2013	1,871	1,795	78	1,758
Total	5,141	4,886	257	4,739

Table 40: Basic Literacy

YEAR	Enrollement	Examined	Dropped-Out	Certificated
2011	11,058	10,151	907	9,587
2012	11,071	8,818	2,253	8,286
2013	12,611	10,397	2,214	9,553
Total	34,740	29,366	5,374	27,426

Table 41: Basic and Post Literacy

YEAR	Enrollement	Examined	Dropped-Out	Certificated
2011	12,690	11,709	981	11,104
2012	12,709	10,351	2,358	9,750
2013	14,482	12,192	2,292	11,311
Total	39,881	34,252	5,631	32,165

TABLE SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF ENROLMENT, NUMBER EXAMINED , DROP-OUTS AND COMPLETERS OF POST LITERACY PROGRAMMES IN LAGOS STATE ADULT LITERACY CENTRES: 2011

Local Government	Examined	Dropped -Out	Certificated
Agege	100	0	100
Ajeromi-ifelodun	86	14	86
Alimosho	94	6	91
Amuwo odofin	97	3	94
Apapa	100	0	100
Badagry	96	4	93
Epe	99	1	90
Eti-Osa	96	4	95
Ibeju Lekki	95	5	94
Ifako/Ijaye	92	8	89
Ikeja	94	6	94
Ikorodu	98	2	96
Kosofe	99	1	97
Lagos Island	95	5	93
Lagos Mainland	93	7	92
Mushin	90	10	87
Ojo	93	7	90
Oshodi/Isolo	97	3	94
Somolu	98	2	97
Surulere	97	3	93
State indicator	95	5	93

TABLE SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF ENROLMENT, NUMBER EXAMINED , DROP-OUTS AND COMPLETERS OF POST LITERACY PROGRAMMES IN LAGOS STATE ADULT LITERACY CENTRES: 2012

Local Government	Examined	Dropped -out	Certficated
Agege	89	11	89
Ajeromi-ifelodun	90	10	90
Alimosho	95	5	85
Amuwo odofin	91	9	77
Apapa	98	2	91
Badagry	89	11	88
Epe	92	8	90
Eti-Osa	100	0	100
Ibeju Lekki	96	4	95
Ifako/Ijaye	96	4	94
Ikeja	94	6	92
Ikorodu	99	1	94
Kosofe	98	2	96
Lagos Island	92	8	91
Lagos Mainland	98	2	86
Mushin	87	13	86
Ojo	91	9	88
Oshodi/Isolo	91	9	89
Somolu	98	2	95
Surulere	92	8	85
State indicator	94	6	89

TABLE SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF ENROLMENT, NUMBER EXAMINED , DROP-OUTS AND COMPLETERS OF POST LITERACY PROGRAMMES IN LAGOS STATE ADULT LITERACY CENTRES: 2013

Local Government	Examined	Dropped -out	Certificated
Agege	96	4	93
Ajeromi-ifelodun	90	10	88
Alimosho	93	7	91
Amuwo odofin	96	4	96
Apapa	100	0	100
Badagry	97	3	93
Epe	90	10	83
Eti-Osa	100	8	100
Ibeju Lekki	96	4	95
Ifako/Ijaye	94	6	92
Ikeja	98	2	96
Ikorodu	97	3	95
Kosofe	94	6	103
Lagos Island	97	3	95
Lagos Mainland	97	3	96
Mushin	97	3	94
Ojo	97	3	93
Oshodi/Isolo	97	3	95
Somolu	97	3	96
Surulere	97	3	96
State indicator	96	4	94