TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
TABLE OF CONTENTS	*i-xx*
PREFACE	*1*
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	*2-9*
CHAPTER 1	
INTRODUCTION	*10*
OBJECTIVES	*10*
SCOPE/COVERAGE	*11*
ORGANISATION OF THE REPORT	*11*
CHAPTER 2	
METHODOLOGY	*12*
SAMPLE DESIGN	*12*
DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE	*13-14*
SURVEY INSTRUMENT	*14*
CHAPTER 3	
DEMOGRAPHY	
HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLDS	*15*
RELATIONSHIP OF RESPONDENT TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	*16*
AGE OF RESPONDENTS	*17*
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS	*18*
GENDER OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS	*19-20*
WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR UPKEEP OF THE FAMILY	*21*
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE	*22*
MARITAL STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	*23*
GENDER OF HOUSEHOLD	*24*
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	*25*
PLACE OF BIRTH OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	*26*
STATE OF ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	*27*
MAJOR SOURCE OF INFORMATION ABOUT LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT	*28-29*
AWARENESS OF INTERNET FACILITY	*30*
USAGE OF INTERNET FACILITY	*31*
REASON FOR INTERNET FACILITY USAGE	*32-33*
AWARENESS OF LAGOS STATE EMERGENCY NUMBERS 767/ 112	*34*
RATING OF THE RESPONSES TO THESE NUMBERS	*35*
AWARENESS OF LAGOS STATE RESIDENTS REGISTRATION AGENCY (LASRRA)	*36*
REGISTRATION WITH LASRRA	*37*
REASON FOR NOT REGISTERING WITH LASRRA	*38-39*
PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLD USING PHONE	*40-41*
RATING OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY NETWORK OPERATORS	*42*
WHETHER ANY MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD OWN COMPUTER	*43*
NUMBER OF COMPUTER(S) OWNED BY MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD	*44*

CHAPTER 4

EDUCATION

READ AND WRITE IN ENGLISH	*45-46*
READ AND WRITE IN OTHER LANGUAGE APART FROM ENGLISH LANGUAGE	*47-48*
READ AND WRITE IN ANY LANGUAGE	*49- 50*
HOUSEHOLD SCHOOL ATTENDANCE	*51*
HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTENDED BY HOUSEHOLD	*52-53*
HOUSEHOLD SCOOL ENROLMENT IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS	*54*
TYPE OF SCHOOL ENROLMENT	*55*
REASONS FOR CHOICE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS	*56-57*
REASONS FOR CHOICE OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS	*58-59*
REASONS FOR CHOICE OF MISSIONARY SCHOOLS	*60-61*
REASON FOR NON-ENROLLING IN SCHOOL IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS	*62-63*
NUMBER OF CHILDREN (AGE 1- 17) IN THE HOUSEHOLD	*64*
NUMBER OF CHILDREN (AGE 2- 17) OF SCHOOL AGE IN THE HOUSEHOLD	*65*
NUMBER OF CHILDREN (AGE 2- 17) CURRENTLY IN SCHOOL	*66*
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD CHILD CURRENTLY IN SCHOOL	*67*
TYPE OF SCHOOL HOUSEHOLD CHILDREN CURRENTLY ENROLLED	*68*
NUMBER OF CHILDREN CURRENTLY NOT IN SCHOOL	*69*
MAIN REASON FOR NOT ENROLLING IN THE SCHOOL IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS	*70-71*
HOUSEHOLD AWARENESS OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN THE COMMUNITY	*72*
HOUSEHOLD CHILDREN ATTENDING GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN THE COMMUNITY	*73*
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD CHILDREN ATTENDING GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN THE COMMUNITY	*74*
TYPE OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOL HOUSEHOLD CHILDREN ATTEND	*75*
REASON HOUSEHOLD CHILDREN ATTEND GOVERNMENT DAY SCHOOLS	*76-77*
REASON HOUSEHOLD CHILDREN ATTEND GOVERNMENT BOARDING SCHOOLS	*78-79*
AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/GUARDIANS ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD(S) IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PER SESSION (PUBLIC DAY STUDENT) FOR CLOTHING\UNIFORM	*80*
AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/GUARDIANS ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD(S) IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PER SESSION (PUBLIC DAY STUDENT) FOR BOOKS	*81*
AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/GUARDIANS ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD(S) IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PER SESSION (PUBLIC DAY STUDENT) FOR MATERIALS	*82*
AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/GUARDIANS ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD(S) IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PER SESSION (PUBLIC DAY STUDENT) FOR TUTORS FOR PRIVATE LESSONS	*83*
AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/GUARDIANS ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD(S) IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PER SESSION (PUBLIC DAY STUDENT) FOR TRANSPORTATION	*84*
AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/GUARDIANS ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD(S) IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PER SESSION (PUBLIC DAY STUDENT) FOR POCKET MONEY	*85*
AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/GUARDIANS ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD (S) IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PER SESSION (PUBLIC BOARDING STUDENT) FOR TUITION	*86*

AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/GUARDIANS ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD(S) IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PER SESSION (PUBLIC BOARDING STUDENT) FOR CLOTHING\UNIFORM 87
AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/GUARDIANS ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD(S) IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PER SESSION (PUBLIC BOARDING STUDENT) FOR BOOKS 88
AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/GUARDIANS ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD(S) IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PER SESSION (PUBLIC BOARDING STUDENT) FOR MATERIALS 89
AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/GUARDIANS ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD(S) IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PER SESSION (PUBLIC BOARDING STUDENT) FOR PRIVATE LESSONS 90
AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/GUARDIANS ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD(S) IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PER SESSION (PUBLIC BOARDING STUDENT) FOR POCKET MONEY 91
AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/GUARDIANS ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD(S) IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PER SESSION (PRIVATE DAY STUDENT) FOR TUITION 92
AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/GUARDIANS ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD(S) IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PER SESSION (PRIVATE DAY STUDENT) FOR CLOTHING/UNIFORM 93
AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/GUARDIANS ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD(S) IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PER SESSION (PRIVATE DAY STUDENT) FOR BOOKS 94
AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/GUARDIANS ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD(S) IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PER SESSION (PRIVATE DAY STUDENT) FOR MATERIALS 95
AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/GUARDIANS ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD(S) IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PER SESSION (PRIVATE DAY STUDENT) FOR TUTORS FOR PRIVATE LESSONS 96
AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/GUARDIANS ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD(S) IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PER SESSION (PRIVATE DAY STUDENT) FOR TRANSPORTATION 97
AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/GUARDIANS ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD(S) IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PER SESSION (PRIVATE DAY STUDENT) FOR POCKET MONEY 98
AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/GUARDIANS ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD(S) IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PER SESSION (PRIVATE BOARDING STUDENT) FOR TUITION 99
AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/GUARDIANS ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD(S) IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PER SESSION (PRIVATE BOARDING STUDENT) FOR CLOTHING/UNIFORM 100
AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/GUARDIANS ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD(S) IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PER SESSION (PRIVATE BOARDING STUDENT) FOR BOOKS 101
AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/GUARDIANS ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD(S) IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PER SESSION (PRIVATE BOARDING STUDENT) FOR MATERIALS 102
AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/GUARDIANS ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD(S) IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PER SESSION (PRIVATE BOARDING STUDENT) FOR PRIVATE TUITION 103
AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENTS/GUARDIANS ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD(S) IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PER SESSION (PRIVATE BOARDING STUDENT) FOR POCKET MONEY 104
MAIN CHALLENGES WITH GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN THE COMMUNITY 105-106
SATISFACTION WITH QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT MANAGED SCHOOLS 107

HOUSEHOLD RATING OF GOVERNMENT MANAGED SCHOOLS (SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE) 108
HOUSEHOLD RATING OF GOVERNMENT MANAGED SCHOOLS (SCHOOL MANAGEMENT/QUALITY) 109
HOUSEHOLD RATING OF GOVERNMENT MANAGED SCHOOLS (QUALITY OF TEACHING AND LEARNING) 110
HOUSEHOLD RATING OF GOVERNMENT MANAGED SCHOOLS (QUALITY OF TEACHERS) 111
HOUSEHOLD RATING OF GOVERNMENT MANAGED SCHOOLS (AVAILABILITY OF BOOKS) 112
HOUSEHOLD RATING OF GOVERNMENT MANAGED SCHOOLS (PROVISION OF LIBRARY) 113
HOUSEHOLD RATING OF GOVERNMENT MANAGED SCHOOLS (PROVISION OF SCIENCE LABORATORY) 114
HOUSEHOLD RATING OF GOVERNMENT MANAGED SCHOOLS (AVAILABILITY OF ADEQUATE CLASSROOMS) 115
HOUSEHOLD RATING OF GOVERNMENT MANAGED SCHOOLS (SECURITY) 116
HOUSEHOLD RATING OF GOVERNMENT MANAGED SCHOOLS (ICT EXPOSURE) 117
HOUSEHOLD RATING OF GOVERNMENT MANAGED SCHOOLS (SCHOOL FEES) 118
HOUSEHOLD RATING OF GOVERNMENT MANAGED SCHOOLS (AVAILABILITY OF ALTERNATIVE SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY (GENERATING SET, SOLAR ENERGY ETC. 119
RATING OF GOVERNMENT MANAGED SCHOOLS (SPORT FACILITIES) 120
RATING OF GOVERNMENT MANAGED SCHOOLS (PROVISION OF FIRST AID AND BOXES 121
RATING OF GOVERNMENT MANAGED SCHOOLS (AMBULANCE SERVICES IN CASE OF EMERGENCY AND BOXES 122
AWARENESS OF GOVERNMENT FREE TEXTBOOKS POLICY 123
HOUSEHOLD WARDS BENEFITTED FROM THE FREE TEXTBOOKS PROGRAMME IN GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT SCHOOLS 124
PERFORMANCE OF HOUSEHOLD WARD(S) BEFORE TEXT BOOKS WERE GIVEN 125
PERFORMANCE OF HOUSEHOLD WARD(S) AFTER TEXTBOOKS WERE GIVEN 126
AWARENESS OF GOVERNMENT FREE MEAL PROGRAMME 127
HOUSEHOLD WARD(S) THAT BENEFITTED FROM FREE MEAL PROGRAMME IN GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS 128
SATISFACTION WITH GOVERNMENT FREE MEAL POLICY I GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOL 129
AREA OF GOVERNMENT DESIRED GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION IN EDUCATION 130
CLARIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS EDUCATION ATTAINMENT 131
AWARENESS OF THE HOUSEHOLD PARENTS/GUARDIANS AWARENESS OF THE REGISTRATION OF CHILD/WARD WHO ATTEND PRIVATE/MISSION WITH STATE GOVERNMENT 132
ABILITY TO ATTEND TO EDUCATION NEEDS OF CHILD/WARD WITHOUT STRESS 133
ABILITY TO ATTEND TO CLOTHING NEEDS OF CHILD/WARD WITHOUT STRESS 134
ABILITY TO ATTEND TO HEALTH NEEDS OF CHILD/WARD WITHOUT STRESS 135

CHAPTER 5

HEALTH SECTOR *136*

AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE TO DELAY OR AVOID PREGNANCY *137*

AWARENESS OF GOVERNMENT FREE FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES *138*

ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES *139*

REASON FOR NON ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES *140*

HOUSEHOLD USING ANY FAMILY PLANNING METHOD CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES *141*

FAMILY PLANNING CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BEING USED BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS *142-143*

HOUSEHOLDS AWARENESS OF OTHER TRADITION METHOD OF AVOIDING PREGNANCY *144*

HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAD USED ANYTHING OR TRIED IN ANY WAY TO DELAY OR AVOIDING GETTING PREGNANCY *145*

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO PAY FOR THE COST OF FAMILY PLAN NING CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES *146*

WHERE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS PAID FOR THE COST OF FAMILY PLANNING CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICE *147*

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE TOLD ABOUT SIDE EFFECT OF METHOD OF FAMILY PLANNING CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES BEING USED *148*

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE TAUGHT ABOUT HOW TO HANDLE SIDE EFFECT OF FAMILY PLANNING CONTRACEPTIVE USAGE *149*

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE TOLD OF OTHER FAMILY PLANNING CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICE USAGE *150*

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO DISCUSSED FAMILY PLANNING WITH SPOUSE SEXUAL PARTNER/FAMILY *151*

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAVE HEARD OF SEXUAL TRANSMITTED INFECTION (STIS) *152*

WHERE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS SEEK TREATMENT ON SEXUALY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS(STIS) *153-154*

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAVE HEARD OF HIV/AIDS *155*

HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAVE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT WHERE ONE CAN GET TESTED FOR HIV/AIDS *156*

HOUSEHOD MEMBERS WHO HAVE KNOWLEDE ABOUT WAYS OF REDUCING THIRE CHANCES OF GETTING HIV/AIDS *157-158*

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO KNOW IF HIV/AIDS CAN BE TRANSMITTED FROM MOTHER TO BABY DURING PREGNANCY OR BREASTFEEDING *159*

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAVE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SPECIAL DRUGS THAT CAN BE GIVEN TO WOMAN WITH HIV/AIDS TO REDUCE RISK OF TRANSMISSION TO BABY *160*

HOUSE MEMBERS WHO HAVE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SPECIAL ANTIRETROVIRAL DRUGS THAT PEOPLE INFECTED WITH HIV/AIDS CAN GET TO HELP THEM LIVE LONGER *161*

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO KNOW THAT HIV/AIDS CAN BE CURED *162*

ADVICE RECEIVED DURING THE LAST ANTENATAL VISIT FOR THE LAST BIRTH OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS *163*

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE TESTED FOR HIV/AIDS AS PART OF ANTENATAL CARE *164*

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO GOT TESTED FOR HIV/AIDS AND RECEIVED RESULT *165*

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO RECEIVED THE SPECIAL ANTIRETROVIRAL DURING THE LAST PREGNANCY *166*

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS HIV/AIDS STATUS *167*
HIV POSITIVE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAVE ACCESS TO ANTI-RETROVIRAL DRUGS *168*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO CURRENTLY USE ANTI-RETROVIRAL DRUGS *169*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAVE EVERY SEXUAL INTERCOURSE *170*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO USED CONDOM DURING SEXUAL INTERCOURSE *171*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO DIED AS A RESULT OF HIV/AIDS *172*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE ORPHANS AS A RESULT OF DEATH OF PARENTS DUE TO HIV/AIDS *173*
MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE ORPHANS AS A RESULT OF THEIR PARENTS DEATH DUE TO HIV/AIDS *174*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE ORPHANS AS A RESULT OF DEATH OF PARENTS DUE TO OTHER REASONS APART FROM HIV/AIDS *175*
MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE ORPHANS AS A RESULT OF THEIR PARENTS DEATH DUE TO OTHER REASONS APART FROM HIV/AIDS *176*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAVE HEARD OF TUBERCULOSIS BEFORE *177*
HOW THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS HEARD ABOUT TUBERCULOSIS *178*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO KNOW THE CAUSES OF TUBERCULOSIS *179*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE AWARE THAT TUBERCULOSIS CAN BE PASSED FROM ONE PERSON TO ANOTHER *181*
HOW HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS CAN KNOW IF A PERSON MIGHT HAVE TUBERCULOSIS *182-183*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE AWARE THAT TUBERCULOSIS CAN BE PREVENTED *184*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE AWARE THAT TUBERCULOSIS CAN BE TREATED *185*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE AWARE OF PLACE WHERE A PERSON CAN GET FREE TEST FOR TUBERCULOSIS *186*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE AWARE OF PLACE WHERE A PERSON CAN GET TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULOSIS *187*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO KNEW LONG IT TAKES TO TREAT TUBERCULOSIS *188*
RESPONDENTS AVERAGE PERIOD TAKEN TO TREAT TUBERCULOSIS *189*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WITH REPORT OF TUBERCULOSIS *190*
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WITH REPORT OF TUBERCULOSIS *191*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAVE BEEN TREATED OF TUBERCULOSIS *192*
CURRENT TUBERCULOSIS STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS *193*
WAYS TO PREVENT MALARIA BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS *194-195*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAVE INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS *196*
HOW HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS GOT INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS *197-198*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO RECEIVED SULPHADOXINE PYRIMETHAMINE (SPS) TO PREVENT MALARIA IN THEIR LAST OR INDEX PREGNANCY *199*
DOSES OF SULPHADOXINE PYRIMETHAMINE(SPS) RECEIVED BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS TO PREVENT MALARIA IN THEIR LAST OR INDEX PREGNANCY *200*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAD SUFFERED FROM MALARIA FEVER *201*
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAD SUFFERED FROM MALARIA FEVER *202*
SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF MALARIA *203-204*
WHERE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WENT FIRST FOR TREATMENT WHEN THEY SUSPECTED MALARIA *205-206*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO UNDERGO BLOOD TEST BEFORE THEY COMMENCE TREATMENT FOR MALARIA *207*

TYPES OF DRUGS USED BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS FOR THE TREATMENT OF MALARIA *208-209*
TYPES OF DRUGS USED BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS FOR THE TREATMENT OF MALARIA FOR CHILDREN WITH MALARIA *210-211*
GENDER BASED VIOLENCE(GBV) *212*
CIRCUMCISED HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAVE PRACTICED GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON THEIR SPOUSE/PARTNER *213*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAVE PRACTICED GENGER BASED VIOLENCE ON THEIR SPOUSE/PARTNER *212*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAVE BEEN VICTIMS OF GENGER BASED VIOLENCE *214*
HARM TRADITIONAL PRACTICES (HTP) *215-216*
CIRMCISED HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS *217*
HOUSEHOLD THAT WANT THEIR DAUGHTER CIRCUMCISED *218*
DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO THINK CIRCUMCISION SHOULD BE STOPPED *219*
CHILDREN UNDER (1) YEAR OLD *220*
DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS PRACTICE EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING *221*
LENGTH OF EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING *222*
IMMUNIZATION CARD *223*
BCG IMMUNIZATION *224*
POLIO IMMUNIZATION *225*
MEASLES *226*
CHILDREN BIRTH REGISTRATION *227*
DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE OF BIRTH REGISTRATION *228*
RECEIPT OF VITAMIN A CAPSULE *229*
REPORTED CASES OF DIARRHEA *230*
REPORTED CASES OF FEVER *231*
NATURE OF ILLNESS: CHILDREN HOUSE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS *232*
NATURE OF ILLNESS ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS *233*
AVAILABILITY OF PUBLIC HEALTH CENTRE IN THE COMMUNITIES *234*
DISTANCE OF PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES OF HOUSEHOLD DWELLINGS *235*
WHERE HOUSEHOLDS USUALLY SEEK HEALTH *236*
REASONS FOR NON-PATRONAGE OF PUBLIC HOSPITAL/HEALTH CENTRE *237-238*
SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES RENDERED AT GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITIES *239*
PROBLEMS FACED IN MOST RECENT VISIT TO HEALTH FACILITIES *240*
REASONS FOR PATRONAGE OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH CARE FACILITIES *241-242*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO ARE AWARE OF GOVERNMENT FREE INSECTICIDE TREATED NET (ITNS) *243*
BENEFICIARY OF GOVERNMENT FREE INSECTICIDE TREATED NET(ITNS) *244*
HOUSE EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH CARE SERVICES *245-246*
AWARENESS AND UPTAKE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME (NHIS) *247*
WILLINGNESS TO PREPAY FOR A DEFINED PACKAGE OF HEALTHCARE *248*
AMOUNT HOUSEHOLDS WILLING TO PAY FOR NHIS SERVICES *249*
HEALTH CARE COST COVERED BY ANY KIND OF INSURANCE *250*
RATINGS OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS/HEALTH CENTRES *251-253*
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES OF PROBLEMS FACED BY HOUSEHOLDS IN THE MOST RECENT VISIT TO GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENRES *254-255*

OVERALL QUALITY OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES *256*
AWARENESS OF GOVERNMENT FREE MEDICAL SERVICES *257*
BENEFICIAL OF GOVERNMENT FREE MEDICAL SERVICES *258*
PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS *259*
TYPES OF DISABILITY *260*
HOUSEHOLDS THAT MEET THEIR HEALTH NEEDS *261*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAVE ACCESS TOAFFORDABLE ESSENTIAL DRUGS ON SUSTAINABLE BASIS *262*
PREGNANCY EXPERIENCE *263*
ANTENATAL CHECK UP *264*
OUTCOME OF THE PREGNANCY *265*
CHILDREN BORN IN HEALTH FACILITIES *266*
REASONS FOR NOT DELIVERING IN HEALTH FACILITIES *267*
PERSON THAT ASSISTED THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER DURING DELIVERY *268*
PLACE OF CHILDBIRTH *269*
MATERNAL DEATH *270*
CAUSE OF MATERNAL MORTALITY *271*
MATERNAL MORTALITY: PERIOD OF DEATH OCCURRENCE *272*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS RATING OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES *273*
CHILDREN BORN IN THE LAST ONE YEAR *274*
DISTRIBUTION OF CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN *275*
NEO-NATAL (0-28 DAYS) AND POST NEO-NATAL (1-2 MONTHS) DEATH *276*
MORTALITY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ABOVE 5 YEARS *277*
MORTALITY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS UNDER 5 YEARS *278*
DISTRIBUTION OF DEATH OF HOUSEHOLD MEMEBRS THAT ARE ABOVE 5 YEARS OLD *279*
DISTRIBUTION CAUSES OF DEATH OF ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER *280*
AGE OF DEATH OCCURRENCES (ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS) *281*
FEMALE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 15-24 YEARS *282*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WITH EXTRA MARITAL AFFAIRS *283*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS THAT USE CONDOM FOR PROTECTION DURING SEXUAL ACT *284*
HOUSEHOLD BASED LIFE EXPECTANCY(EX) *285*
CHAPTER 5
ENVIRONMENT SECTOR
DRAINAGE SERVICES *286*
AVAILABILITY OF DRAIN/GUTTERS ON STREETS *287*
PROVISION OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM *288-289*
AVAILABILITY OF SETBACK BETWEEN DRAINS/GUTTERS AND PROPERTY LINE ON STREET *290*
LENGTH OF MINIMUM SETBACK BETWEEN DRAINS/GUTTERS AND PROPERTY LINE ON STREET *291*
TYPE OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM ON THE STREETS *292*
ARE THE COVERED SLABS IN PLACE *293*
ENQUIRY IF SOME OF THE COVER SLABS IS MISSING/BROKEN *294*
LEVEL OF SILTATION OF DRAINS/GUTTERS ON STREET *295*
FREQUENCY OF EXCAVATED SILTS/DEBRIS CARTED AWAY *296*
AVAILABILITY OF ADEQUATE DRAINAGE FACILITY IN THE PREMISES *297*

ENQUIRY WHETHER WASTE WATER IS DISCHARGE INTO PUBLIC DRAIN 298
ARE THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DRAINAGE FACILITIES WITHIN THE PREMISES SUFFICIENT 299
ARE THE HYDRAULIC HEAD OF WATER FLOW WITHIN THE PREMISES ADEQUATE 300
ARE THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM CLEAN 301
RESPONSIBILITY FOR CLEANING THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM 302
EXPERIENCED HOUSE FLOODING IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS 303
NUMBER OF TIMES HOUSE GOT FLOODED IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS 304
WATER LEVEL THE LAST TIME THAT HOUSE GOT FLOODED 305
IMPROVEMENT ON DRAINAGE INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE LAST ONE YEAR 306
ENQUIRING WHETHER LAGOS STATE IS RESPONSIVE TO DRAINAGE OR FLOOD RELATED ISSUES 307
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN FLOOD CONTROL OR DRAINAGE MAINTENANCE 308
IDENTIFICATION OF VARIOUS PRIMARY CHANNELS/CANALS WITHIN THE COMMUNITY 309
THE DRAINAGE IN FRONT OF HOUSE/ WITHIN THE COMMUNITY IS NOT A REFUSE DUMP 310
PROVISION OF MORE COLLECTOR DRAINS/OUTFALLS WITHIN YOUR AREA/COMMUNITY 311
WHETHER THE EFFECT OF DRAINAGE FACILITIES WITHIN YOUR AREA/COMMUNITY DURING RAINFALL IS POSITIVE 312
DO YOU REQUIRE ADDITIONAL DRAINAGE FACILITIES IN YOUR AREA 313
DO YOU REQUIRE MAINTENANCE WORK ON DRAINAGE FACILITIES WITHIN YOUR AREA/COMMUNITY 314
ATTITUDE OF COMMUNITY MEMBERS TOWARDS GOVERNMENT INFRASTRUCTURE 315
WASTE DISPOSAL 316
METHOD OF WASTE DISPOSAL 317
FREQUENCY OF WASTE DISPOSAL 318
QUANTITY OF STANDARD BAG OF DISPOSED AT ONCE 319
AMOUNT PAID LAST MONTH FOR GARBAGE COLLECTION 320
THE LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH METHOD OF WASTE DISPOSAL 321
PRESENCE OF LAGOS WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY IN THE COMMUNITY (LAWMA) 322
EFFECTIVENESS OF LAWMA ACTIVITIES IN THE COMMUNITY 323
AWARENESS OF LAWMA ADVOCACY PROGRAMME 324
HAS THE ADVOCACY PROGRAMME REACHED YOUR COMMUNITY 325
EFFECTIVENESS OF LAWMA ADVOCACY PROGRAMME 326
MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR DUMPING OF WASTE ON THE HIGHWAYS 327
FREQUENCY OF DUMPING WASTES INTO DRAINAGE CHANNELS BY NEIGHBOUR 328
FREQUENCY OF WASTE CARTING BY PSP OPERATORS 329
PROMINENCY OF HAWKING/STREET TRADING 331
AGE OF THOSE INVOLVED IN HAWKING/STREET TRADING 332
DISTANCE OF SCEPTIC TANK FROM WATER SOURCE 333
COMPOSITION OF WASTEWATER IN DWELLING 334
LOCATION OF SEPTIC TANK LOCATION OF SEPTIC TANK 335
LEVEL OF COOPERATION BETWEEN COMMUNITY MEMBERS, PSP OPERATION AND SANITATION CORP MEMBERS TO KEEP THE ENVIRONMENT CLEAN 336

TOILETS
TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY AVAILABLE TO HOUSEHOLD *337*
NUMBER OF TOILET/LATRINE IN THE DWELLING *338*
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD SHARING TOILET FACILITIES *339*
LOCATION OF TOILET FACILITIES *340*
WASHING OF HANDS AFTER USING THE TOILET? *341*
METHODS USE IN WASHING HANDS AFTER USING THE TOILET? *342*
DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD TOILET HAVE WASHING FACILITIES? *343*
HOW OFTEN DO YOU EVACUATE YOUR SEPTIC TANK? *344*
SATISFACTION WITH PRESENT TOILET? *345*
ACCESS TO PUBLIC TOILE FACILITY *346*
DO YOU HAVE PUBLIC TOILET IN YOUR AREA? *347*
WHAT TYPE OF PUBLIC TOILET? *348*
WHERE IS TOILET FACILITY SITED *349*
PAYMENT FOR THE USE OF PUBLIC TOILET FACILITIES *350*
SATISFACTION WITH PUBLIC TOILET FACILITIES *351*
TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY THAT IS COMMON IN YOUR AREA *352*
HOW REGULAR DO YOU CLEAN THE TOILET FACILITIES IN YOUR AREA *353*
IS THERE ANY OPEN DEFECATION IN YOUR AREA? *354*
HOW FREQUENT IS THE PRACTICE *355*
WHERE DO YOU AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS HAVE YOUR BATH *356*
CONDITION OF EVACUATING TRUCKS SERVING THE COMMUNITY *357*
WHETHER SEPTIC TANK IS CHANNELED TO TOWARDS DRAIN /ENVIRONMENT *358*
AWARENESS OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND HEALTH ADVERSE EFFECT OF INDISCRIMINATE WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT *359*
INVOLVEMENT OF CDA AND CDC IN WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT IN COMMUNITIES *360*
RATING OF SEPTAGE DISPOSAL SERVICES *361*
WATER SERVICE
MAIN SOURCE OF WATER *362*
INSTALLER OF LOCAL WATER *363*
SOURCE OF WATER INTO DWELLING *364*
DISTANCE OF MAIN WATER SOURCE TO DWELLING *365*
IF WATER FROM SOURCE DRINKABLE *366*
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD SHARING WATER SOURCE *367*
TIME TAKEN TO GET WATER FROM SOURCE *368*
PURPOSE FOR WHICH WATER IS BEEN USED *369*
TEST ON PURITY OF WATER *370*
THE TYPE OF MATERIAL WITH WHICH WATER TANK/POT IS MADE OF *371*
FREQUENCY OF CLEANING WATER TANK *372*
FREQUENCY OF CLEANING WATER TANK *373*
TYPE OF DISINFECTANT USED FOR WATER TANK/POT *374*
LOCATION OF PIPING *375*
CONNECTIVITY OF PIPE TO LAGOS STATE WATER CORPORATION *376*
REGISTRATION WITH THE LAGOS SATE WATER CORPORATION *377*
CONNECTION STATUS OF PIPED WATER FROM LWC *378*
WHY DISCONNECTED IF DISCONNECTED *379*

WHY THERE IS NO WATER DESPITE CONNECTION 380
AMOUNT PAID FOR 10 – 15 LITRE BUCKET 381
NUMBER OF 10 – 15 LITRE BUCKET USED DAILY 382
AMOUNT PAID ON 20 – 25 LITRES BUCKET OF WATER 383
NUMBER OF 20 – 25 LITRE BUCKET USED DAILY 384
AMOUNT PAID ON 50 LITRE BUCKET OF WATER 385
AMOUNT PAID ON 50 LITRE BUCKET OF WATER 386
AMOUNT SPENT ON WATER PER DAY 387
PATRONAGE OF PRIVATE WATER TANKER 388
DAYS TAKEN TO FINISH 500 GALLONS OF WATER 389
COST OF 500 GALLONS OF WATER 390
COST OF 1000 GALLONS OF WATER 391
DAYS TAKEN TO FINISH 1000 GALLONS OF WATER 392
TREATMENT OF WATER TO MAKE IT SAFE FOR DRINKING 393
METHODS USED FOR TREATMENT OF WATER TO MAKE IT SAFE FOR DRINKING 394
AWARENESS OF LAGOS STATE WATER CORPORATION 395
APPLIED FOR CONNECTION TO LAGOS STATE WATER CORPORATION 396
CONNECTED TO LAGOS STATE WATER CORPORATION 397
BILLED BY LAGOS WATER CORPORATION 398
HOW MUCH WAS THE LAST WATER BILL 399
FREQUENCY OF WATER SUPPLY BY LAGOS WATER CORPORATION 400
PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED WITH LAGOS WATER CORPORATION 401
SATISFACTION WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF LWC 402
RATING OF LAGOS STATE WATER CORPORATION 403
REASON FOR NOT CONNECTED TO LAGOS WATER CORPORATION 404
SATISFACTION WITH TASTE OF WATER 405
SATISFACTION WITH THE SMELL OF WATER 406
SATISFACTION WITH THE COLOUR OF WATER 407
SATISFACTION WITH THE TEXTURE OF WATER 408
SATISFACTION WITH PRESSURE OF WATER 409
SATISFACTION WITH QUALITY OF WATER 410
SATISFACTION WITH DURATION OF WATER 411
AVAILABILITY OF WATER METRE 412
FUNCTIONALITY OF WATER METRE 413
AVAILABILITY OF WATER SCHEME 414
PROVIDER OF THE WATER SCHEME 415
FUNCTIONALITY OF WATER SCHEME 416
SATISFACTION WITH QUANTITY OF WATER 417
SOURCE OF POWER FOR THE WATER SCHEME 418
AVAILABILITY OF PHCN METRE AT THE WATER SCHEME 419
UPGRADING OR IMPROVEMENT MADE ON WATER SUPPLY FACILITIES BY LAGOS STATE WATER CORPORATION 420
CLASSIFICATION OF IMPROVEMENT OF LAGOS STATE WATER CORPORATION 421
AWARENESS OF LAGOS STATE WATER REGULATORY COMMISSION 422
MEDIUM OF AWARENESS OF LAGOS STATE WATER REGULATORY COMMISSION 423
SATISFACTION WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF LAGOS STATE WATER REGULATORY 424

COMMISSION
FREQUENCY OF DRINKING BOTTLE WATER *425*
FREQUENCY OF DRINKING SACHET WATER *426*
COGNIZANCE OF THE PURITY OF THE PACKAGED WATER *427*
METHODS OF PACKAGED WATER WASTED DISPOSAL *428*
ARE THERE WATER VENDOR IN THE COMMUNITY *4*
EFFECT OF WATER VENDOR ON WATER PRODUCED BY GOVERNMENT *432*
RATING THE PERFORMANCE OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT IN THE PROVISION OF WATER *433*
RATING THE PERFORMANCE OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN THE PROVISION OF WATER *434*
RATING THE PERFORMANCE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE PROVISION OF WATER *435*
RATING THE PERFORMANCE OF NGOS IN WATER PROVISION *436*
RATING THE PERFORMANCE OF PRIVATE ORGANISATION PERFORMANCE IN PROVISION OF WATER *437*
WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR WATER PROVISION *438*
SOURCE OF WASTE WATER INTO HOUSEHOLD *439*
CHANNEL OF TOILET WASTE WATER *440*
POWER
AWARENESS OF RECENT POWER DEREGULATION *441*
AWARENESS OF COMPANY SUPPLYING POWER *442*
AVAILABILITY OF STREET LIGHT *443*
FREQUENCY OF STREET LIGHTFREQUENCY OF STREET LIGHT *444*
ELECTRICITY FROM POWER HOLDING CORPORATION OF NIGERIA (PHCN) *445*
CONNECTION OF ELECTRICITY TO DWELLING *446*
AMOUNT PAID FOR ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION IN A MONTH *447*
EXPERIENCE UNEXPECTED INTERRUPTIONS IN ELECTRICITY SUPPLY *448*
FREQUENCY OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY PER DAY *449*
SATISFACTION WITH ELECTRICITY SUPPLY FROM PHCN *450*
OTHER SOURCES OF LIGHT *451*
ALTERNATIVE POWER SUPPLY *452*
AMOUNT USED TO FUEL GENERATORS IN THE PAST ONE MONTH *453*
NUMBER OF DAYS GENERATOR WAS USED IN A MONTH *454*
NUMBER OF GENERATOR USED *455*
SIZE OF GENERATOR USED *456*
HOURLY USAGE OF GENERATOR IN A DAY *457*
NUMBER OF COMMUNITY GIVEN TRANSFORMER BY GOVERNMENT *458*
CONNECTION TO THE NATIONAL GRID *459*
ASCERTAIN WHETHER TRANSFORMER IS STILL WORKING *460*
REASON FOR NON-CONNECTION TO NATIONAL GRID *461*
TYPE OF LIGHTING BULB USED *462*
TYPE OF INCANDESCENT BULB USED *463*
FREQUENCY OF LIGHT OFF AT DAY BREAK *464*
CALCULATION OF ELECTRIC CONSUMPTION *465*
AWARENESS OF ENERGY CALCULATOR ON LAGOS STATE WEBSITE *466*
FREQUENCY OF USE OF ENERGY CALCULATOR *467*
AWARENESS OF LAGOS STATE INDEPENDENT POWER PROJECT (IPP) *468*

CONNECTION TO INDEPENDENT POWER PROJECT (IPP) 469
REASONS FOR NON-CONNECTION TO IPP 470
HEATING OF WATER FOR DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION 471
REDUCTION OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION 472
AWARENESS OF ENERGY SAVER EQUIPMENT AND FITTINGS 473
ECONOMICAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ALTERNATIVE ENERGY AND CONVENTIONAL 474
RECEIVE OF ESTIMATED ENERGY BILL OR METER ENERGY CONSUMED BILL 475
REPAIR OF HOUSEHOLD ELECTRICAL FAULT 476
TIME WHEN ELECTRICITY IS MOST NEEDED 477
ENVIROMENTAL HAZARD 478
POLLUTION 478
SOURCE OF NOISE POLLUTION BY AREA 479
REGULAR NOISE POLLUTION BY TYPE AND AREA 480
NOISE POLLUTION LOWER IN THE MIDNIGHT THAN THE DAY 481
FREQUENCY OF NOISE POLLUTION ACCORDING TO AREA MOSQUE 482
FREQUENCY OF NOISE POLLUTION ACCORDING TO AREA CHURCH 483
FREQUENCY OF NOISE POLLUTION ACCORDING TO AREA GENERATOR 484
FREQUENCY OF NOISE POLLUTION ACCORDING TO AREA BOYS 485
FREQUENCY OF NOISE POLLUTION ACCORDING TO AREA MUSIC 486
MAJOR SOURCE OF AIR POLLUTION ACCORDING TO COMMUNITY 487
MAJOR SOURCE OF WATER BY AREA 488
WATER POLLUTION 489
WETLAND MATTERS 490
WETLAND IMPORTANT SERVICES ACCORDING TO AREA 491
WAYS OF WETLAND PROTECTION 492
GENDER PROMINENT IN STREET TRADING 493
COMMON ENVIRONMENTAL NUISANCE ACCORDING TO AREA 494
STREET TRADING /ILLEGAL MARKET 495
WASTE REFUSE DISPOSAL BY AREA 496
FUMIGATION OF PREMISES 497
NUMBER OF FUMIGATION 498
AGREEMENT FOR FUMIGATION OF LIVING PREMISES 499
CHAPTER 7
WORKS AND INFRASTUCTURE 500
ROAD AND TRANSPORTATION
ACCESSILITY OF ROAD TO HOUSEHOLD DWEELING BY CAR 501
TARRED ROAD TO DWELLING 502
SATISFACTION WITH CONDITION OF ROAD TO DWELLING 503
INTERCONNECTED ROADS 504
ADEQUACY OF ROAD SIZE 505
WELL DRAINED ROADS AND ADEQUACY OF FACILITIES 506
REQUIREMENT OF MORE PAVED ROADS 507
ROADS REQUIRING LARGER WIDTH 508
OFFER COMMUNAL EFFORT FOR ROAD MAINTENANCE 509
RESIDENT THAT EXPERIENCED OIL SPILLAGE AND WASTE WATER ON THEIR ROADS 510
RESIDENT THAT OFFER COMMUNITY POLICING ON ROADS SETBACK 511

PROBLEMS WITH ROADS IN THE COMMUNITY 512
MAIN MODE OF TRASPORTATION TO SCHOOL 513
MAIN MODE OF TRASPORTATION TO HOSPITAL/HEALTH CENTRE 514
MAIN MODE OF TRASPORTATION TO WORK PLACE 515
AVERAGE TIME TAKEN FROM RESPONDENT'S DWELLING PLACE TO SCHOOL 516
AVERAGE TIME TAKEN FROM RESPONDENT'S DWELLING PLACE TO HOSPITAL /HEALTH CENTRE 517
AVERAGE TIME TAKEN FROM RESPONDENT'S DWELLING PLACE TO WORK PLACE 518
DISTANCE OF RESPONDENT'S DWELLING PLACE TO SCHOOL 519
DISTANCE OF RESPONDENT'S DWELLING PLACE TO HOSPITAL /HEALTH CENTRE 520
DISTANCE OF RESPONDENT'S DWELLING PLACE TO WORK PLACE 521
AMOUNT SPENT ON TRANSPORTATION TO ND FROM SCHOOL 522
AMOUNT SPENT ON TRASPORTATION HOSPITAL /HEALTH CENTRE 523
AMOUNT SPENT ON TRASPORTATION TO AND FROM WORK PLACE 524
WAITING TIME AT BUS STOP BEFORE BOARDING A PUBLIC BUS 525
AWARENESS PLYING AND PATRONAGE OF BRT 526
WAITING TIME BEFORE BOARDING BRT BUS SERVICE 527
SATISFACTION WITH QUALITY SERVICES RENDERED BY BRT BUSES 528
BRT OKAY OR NOT 529
AWARENESS PLYING AND PATRONAGE OF LAGBUS 530
WAITING TIME BEFORE BOARDING LAGBUS BUS SERVICE 531
SATISFACTION WITH QUALITY OF SERVICES RENDERED BY LAGBUS BUSES 532
LAGBUS FARE IS OKAY OR NOT 533
REASONS FOR TRAFFIC SITUATION 534
NUMBER OWNED BY RESPONDENT HOUSEHOLD 535
USAGE OF VEHICLE OWNED BY HOUSEHOLD PER DAY 536
NUMBER OF OWNED BY RESPONDENT S HOUSEHOLD 537
SATISFACTION WITH RESTRICTION OF OKADA ON HIGHWAYS 538
RESTRICTION OF OKADA AFFECTING RESPONDENTS OR NOT 539
BENEFITS THE RESPONDENT GET FROM OKADA RESTRICTION 540
THE WAYS IN WICH RESTRICTION OF OKADA IS AFFECTING RESPONDENTS 541
CHAPTER 8
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS 542
RESPONDENTS THT ARE CURRENTLY WORKING 543
MAIN REASONS FOR RESONDENTS NOT WORKING 544
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS 545
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICAION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 546
HOUSE MEMBERS INVOLVEMENT IN SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY 547
TYPES OF AGRICULTURE E ACTIVITY OF THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 548
MONTTHLY EARNINGS OF RESPONDENT 549
AWARENESS OF LAGOS STATE JOB WEB PORTAL 550
RESPONDENTS RATING OF THE LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT 551
THE NUMBER, AGES AND GENDER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS PROVIDING ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE UPKEEP TO THE FAMILY 552
MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD PROVIDING ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL 553
NUMBER OF CHILDREN PROVIDING ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE UPKEEP 554

OF THE FAMILY
AGES OF HOUDEHOLD MEMBERS PROVIDING ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT *555*
GENDER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS PROVIDING ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT *556*
POSSESSION OF BANK ACCOUNT *557*
SAVING AFTER MONTHLY EXPENDITURE *558*
HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENTS' AWARENESS OF CASHLESS POLICY BY CENTRAL BANK OF NIGERIA *559*
RESPONDENTS CASHLESS TRANSACTION IN LAST ONE YEAR *560*
RESPONDENTS LEVEL OF SATISFATION WITH CASHLESS POLICY *561*
AWARENESS OF LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT MICROFINANCE INITIATIVE (LASMI) *562*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO BENEFITTED FROM MICROFINANCE PROGRAMME *563*
REASONS FOR NOT BENEFITTING FROM LASMI *564*
RATING OF PERFORMANCE OF MICRO FINANCE PROGRAMME *565*
MEMBERSHIP OF PROFESSIONAL/TRADE ASSOCIATION *566*
FIRST SOURCE HOUSEHOLD WOULD BORROW FROM *567*
TAKEN OF LOAN IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS *568*
REASONS WHY HOUSEHOLD DID NOT TAKE LOAN IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS *569*
USE OF LOAN IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS *570*
HOUSEHOLD ORIGINAL AMOUNT OF LOAN TAKEN IN NAIRA *571*
REPAYMENT DURATION OF LOAN TAKEN BY HOUSEHOLD *572*
FREQUENCY OF REPAYMENT OF LOAN TAKEN BY HOUSEHOLD *573*
INTEREST RATE CHARGED ON LOAN TAKEN BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS *574*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBER INTERESTED IN OBTAINING A FORMAL SECTOR LOAN FROM A BANK OR MICRO CREDIT INSTITUTION *575*
THREE MOST CRITICAL NEEDS FOR WHICH THE HOUSEHOLD WOULD NEED TO BORROW *576*
HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENTS THAT WOULD LIKE TO START A NEW BUSINESS/EXPAND AN EXISTING BUSINESS *577*
INPUT NEEDED FOR THE BUSINESS *578*
WILLINGNESS OF THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS TO TAKE A LOAN TO START A BUSINESS/EXPAND AN EXISTING BUSINESS *580*
RATING OF PRESENT ECONOMIC STATUS OF RESPONDENTS *581*
ABILITY OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS TO MEET HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BASIC NEEDS SHELTER, EDUCATION AND HEALTH) *582*
ABILITY OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS TO MEET HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BASIC NEED (FOOD) *583*
ABILITY OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS TO MEET HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BASIC NEED (CLOTHING) *584*
ABILITY OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS TO MEET HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BASIC NEED (SHELTER) *585*
ABILITY OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS TO MEET HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BASIC NEED (EDUCATION) *586*

ABILITY OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS TO MEET HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BASIC NEED (HEALTH) *587*
REASONS WITH HOUSEHOLD HEADS WERE UNABLE TO MEET THE BASIC NEEDS OF THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS *588*
ASSETS
ASSETS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS *589*
ASSETS OF AN HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS *590*
ASSETS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER *591*
IF IMPROVEMENT RESULT TO INCREMENT RENT RESOLVE TO STAY *592*
RATING FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE IN DELIVERY OF PUBLIC SERVICES *593*
RATING STATE GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE IN DELIVERY OF PUBLIC SERVICES *594*
RATING LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE IN DELIVERY OF PUBLIC SERVICES *595*
CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE
AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE *596-597*
DAILY FOOD INTAKE (BREAKFAST) *598*
DAILY FOOD INTAKE (LUNCH) *599*
DAILY FOOD INTAKE (DINNER) *600*
NUMBER OF TIMES IN A DAY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER EAT *601*
METHODS USE IN COOKING IN THE HOUSEHOLD *602*
METHODS USE IN IRONING CLOTH *603*
METHODS USE IN WASHING CLOTH *604*
CHAPTER 9
PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY
PUBLIC SAFETY *605*
SAFETY STRUCTURE IN THE COMMUNITY *606*
SAFETY OF HOUSEHOLD'S MEMBER IN THE COMMUNITY *607*
SAFETY SITUATION IN THE COMMUNITY COMPARED TO LAST YEAR *608*
HOUSEHOLD'S WHO HAVE BEEN A VICTIM OF CRIME IN THE L!ST ONE YEAR *609*
TYPES OF CRIME AGAINST MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS *610*
TOP THREE CAUSES OF CRIME AND DISORDER IN THE COMMUNITY *611*
PLACE OF CRIME OF VANDALISM *612*
PLACE OF OCCURRENCE OF PHYSICAL HARM *613*
PLACE OF OCCURRENCE OF BURGLARY *614*
PLACE OF OCCURRENCE OF EXTORTION *615*
PLACE OF OCCURRENCE OF THEFT *616*
PLACE OF OCCURRENCE OF MUGGING/BURGLARY *617*
PLACE OF OCCURRENCE OF MURDER *618*
PLACE OF OCCURRENCE OF KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION *619*
PLACE OF OCCURRENCE OF ARMED ROBBERY *620*
PLACE WHERE CRIME WAS REPORTED *621*
AWARENESS OF LAGOS STATE SAFETY COMMISSION *622*
HOUSEHOLD THAT EXPERIENCED SAFTEY CHALLENGES *623*
HOUSEHOLDS WITH SAFETY CHALLENGES *624*
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FIRE SUPPRESSION EQUIPMENT *625*
TYPE OF FIRE SUPPRESSION EQUIPMENT *626*
EFFECTIVENESS OF LAGOS STATE FIRE SERVICES *627*

KIND OF APARTMENT HOUSEHOLD LIVED IN 628
NUMBER OF ENTRANCE AND EXIT DOORS IN BUILDING 629
NUMBER OF WINDOWS IN BUILDING 630
BUILDING WITH FENCE/ENCLOSURE OR OPEN 631
BUILDING WITH STRUCTURAL DEFECTS 632
HOUSES EXPOSED TO VIBRATED GENERATORS 633
BUILDING BUILT BY REGISTERED CONTRACTORS/ENGINEERS/ARCHITECTS 634
RIGHTFUL OWNERS OF THE BUILDING 635
RIGHTFUL OWNERS OF THE BUILDING 636
STOREY BUILDING WITH EFFICIENT STAIRCASE CONSTRUCTION AND RAILINGS 637
BUILDING WITH SETBACK TO MAIN ROAD OR STREET 638
BUILDING NEAR HIGH TENSION, PIPELINE, WATERCOURSE/DRAINAGE UNDER IT 639
PRESENCE OF EMERGENCY AMBULANCE SERVICE POINTS/UNITS ON THE ROADS 640
HOUSES WITH TOO MANY ELECTRICAL OR TELEPHONE POLES AROUND HOUSE 641
HOUSEHOLD WITH SAFETY CONCERN WHEN GOING OUT 642
IMPORTANCE OF SIDE WALK TO PEDESTRIANS 643
HOUSEHOLDS THAT MAY MAKE USE QUALIFIED WORKMAN TO BUILD THEIR HOUSE 644
WHERE HOUSEHOLDS MAKE USE OF ELECTRICIAN 645
NUMBER OF BATH TUBS IN HOUSEHOLD 646
AGE AT WHICH CHILDREN ARE ALLOWED TO TAKE THEIR BATH UNATTENDED TO 647
WHERE MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD FELL/SLIPPED 648
NUMBER OF TIMES HOUSEHOLD MEMBER FALL OF SLIP 649
NUMBER OF NEAR MISSES THE REST OF THE FAMILY MEMBER HAPPENED 650
NUMBER OF TIMES INCIDENCE RESULTED GOING TO HOSPITAL 651
TYPE OF HOSPITAL ATTENDED 652
NUMBER OF EXITS IN HOUSE/FLAT/APARTMENT 653
HOUSEHOLD WITH ESCAPE ROUTE FROM HOUSE/FLAT/APARTMENT 654
COMMUNICATION OF ESCAPE ROUTES TO EVERY MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS 655
HOUSEHOLD THAT HAS WATER TANK 656
INSTALLATION OF TANK IS SEATED ON 657
HOUSEHOLDS THAT REQUEST FOR POLES TO BE CHECKED FOR SAFETY 658
HOUSEHOLDS WITH SLIPPERY TILES ON THEIR STAIR CASE 659
HOUSEHOLD'S KNOWLEDGE OF ASSEMBLY POINTS 660
AWARENESS OF ASSEMBLY POINTS 661
ASSEMBLY POINT LOCATION 662
HIGHWAY CODES/SIGNALS CLEARLY DISPLAYED ON THE ROAD 663
HOUSEHOLDS WITH STREET GATES OR MEANS OF SAFETY AND SECURITY 664
AWARENESS OF TRAFFIC LIGHT AT ROAD JUNCTIONS 665
MONITORING OF HIGH WAYS BY ROAD SAFETY OFFICIALS 666
FREQUENCY OF INSPECTION OF VEHICLE BY VEHICLE INSPECTION OFFICIALS 667
PEDESTRIAN CROSSING SIGNAL/MARK AT DESIGNATED POINTS 668
FREQUENCY OF THE OPERATION OF LAGOS STATE TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY 669
EFFICIENCY OF LAGOS STATE TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY 670
EFFICIENCY OF THE OPERATION OF KAI OFFICIALS 671
AWARENESS OF PEDESTRIAN CROSSING 672
SIGHTING THE PEDESTRIAN CROSSING 673

ZEBRA CROSSING *674*
SAFETY COLOURS *675*
REASONS FOR BEING UNSAFE IN THE COMMUNITY *676*
CHAPTER 10
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AMENITIES
HOUSING AND TENURE *677*
HOUSEHOLD DWELLING TYPE *678*
PREDOMINANT BUILDING MATERIALS OF HOUSEHOLDS DWELLING *679*
HOUSEHOLD DWELLING ACCESS TO MAJOR STREET *680*
HOUSEHOLD CONDITION/COMPLETION STATUS OF BUILDING *681*
MAJOR MATERIAL USEDOF THE ROOF OF HOUSEHOLD DWELLING *682*
TYPE OF MAJOR MATERIALS USED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF EXTERNAL WALLS *683*
THE PRIMARY MATERIALS OF THE FLOOR USED FOR HOUSEHOLD DWELLING *684*
AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED BY HOUSEHOLD *685*
THE SIZE OF ROOM OCCUPIED BY HOUSEHOLD *686*
THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS OCCUPYING BEDROOM *687*
NUMBER OF OTHER HOUSEHOLDS SHARING THE DWELLING *688-689*
LENGTH OF STAY IN THE COMMUNITY BY HOUSEHOLD *690*
PREFERENCE BY HOUSEHOLD TO STAY IN THE AREA *691*
OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE DWELLING *692*
WHO COLLECTS RENT FROM HOUSEHOLD IN CASE OF RENTED DWELLING *693*
AMOUNT PAID AS RENT PER YEAR BY HOUSEHOLD *694-695*
FREQUENCY OF PAYMENT OF THE RENT BY HOUSEHOLD *696*
TYPE OF AGREEMENT HOUSEHOLD HAD WITH LANDLORD *697*
IF THE RENT CONTRACT IS OVER AND THE OWNER DECIDES NOT TO CONTINUE WITH THE CONTRACT *698-699*
WHETHER HOUSEHOLD BOUGHT OR CONSTRUCTED THE HOUSE *700*
IF CONSTRUCTED HOW MUCH WAS THE TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION *701*
HOUSEHOLD WITH APPROVED BUILDING PLAN/PERMIT ON WHICH THE HOUSE WAS BUILT *702*
REASON HOUSEHOLD DO NOT APPROVED BUILDING PLAN/PERMIT ON WHICH HOUSE IS BUILT *703-704*
DO YOU HAVE OWNERSHIP TITLE (C. OF. O) TO THE LAND ON WHICH THIS HOUSE IS BUILT? *705*
REASON WHY HOUSEHOLD DO NOT HAVE OWNERSHIP TITLE (C. OF. O) TO THE LAND ON WHICH THIS HOUSE IS BUILT *706-707*
HOUSEHOLD BUILDING CONFORMITY WITH THE BUILDING PERMIT GRANTED *708*
YEAR HOUSEHOLD BOUGHT LAND *709-710*
AMOUNT PAID FOR THE LAND BY HOUSEHOLD *711-712*
AMOUNT HOUSEHOLD BOUGHT THE HOUSE *713*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS THAT APPLIED FOR GOVERNMENT LAND *714*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBER THAT BENEFITTED FROM GOVERNMENT LAND *715*
CONSTRAINTS HOUSEHOLD FACED TO ACCESS GOVERNMENT LAND *716*
HOUSEHOLD WITH ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT HOUSING ESTATE *717*
CONSTRAINT FACED BY HOUSEHOLD TO ACCESS GOVERNMENT HOUSING ESTATE *718-719*

HOUSEHOLD TO ACCESS GOVERNMENT HOUSING ESTATE BY TYPE *720*
MODE OF PAYMENT FOR HOUSING UNIT BY HOUSEHOLD *721*
HOUSEHOLD CURRENTLY LIVING IN THEIR APARTMENT *722*
HOUSEHOLD APARTMENT SUITABLE FOR FAMILY SIZE *723*
HOUSEHOLD CONSIDERATION OF ADEQUATE OPEN SPACE PROVIDED *724*
HOUSEHOLD PAYMENT OF PROPERTY TAXES (LAND USE CHARGE,TENEMENT RATE, GROUND RATE) *725*
HOUSEHOLD DID NOT PAY FOR PROPERTY TAXIES (LAND USE CHARGE, TENEMENT RATE GROUND RATE) *726-727*
HOUSEHOLD THAT HAD PROBLEM WITH LAND/RENT *728*
HOUSEHOLD THAT HAD PROBLEM WITH LAND/RENT MATTERS AND RESOLVED OTHERWISE *729-730*
HOUSEHOLD AWARENESS OF LAND/RENT REGULATORY AGENCY *731*
HOUSEHOLD SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON THE AWARENESS OF LAND/RENT REGULATORY AGENCY *732-733*
HOUSEHOLD VISIT TO LAND/RENT REGULATORY AGENCY *734*
REASON OF HOUSEHOLD VISITATION TO LAND/RENT REGULATORY AGENCY *735-736*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS CONFORTABLE WITH THE HOUSE THEY LIVE IN *737*
TYPE OF MATERIALS THAT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS SLEEP ON *738*
TYPE OF MATERIALS THAT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS SIT ON *739-740*
COMMUNITY PREFERENCE AND PARTICIPATION
RATING OF FEDERAL GOVEERNMENT PERFOMANCE IN DELIVERY OF PUBLIC SERVICES *741*
RATING OF STATE GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE IN DELIVERY OF PUBLIC SERVICES *742*
RATING OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE IN DELIVERY OF PUBLIC SERVICES *743*
CONDITION OF STREET LIGHT IN THE COMMUNITY IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS *744*
CONDITION OF ROADS IN THE COMMUNITY IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS *745*
CONDITION OF DRAINAGE IN THE COMMUNITY IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS *746*
CONDITION OF SECURITY IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS *747*
CONDITION OF WATER IN THE COMMUNITY IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS *748*
CONDITION OF HOSPITAL/HEALTH CENTER IN THE COMMUNITY IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS *749*
CONDITION OF BEAUTIFICATION IN THE COMMUNITY IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS *750*
RELIANCE ON NEIGHBOURS FOR SERVICES COMMUNITY *751*
PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY CHALLENGES *752*
EFFECTIVENESS OF NEIGHBOURHOOD IMPROVEMENT GROWTH *754*
EFFECTIVENESS OF HEALTH VOLUNTEER *755*
EFFECTIVENESS OF GROUPS PROVIDINGSOCIAL SERVICES TO THE POOR/ELDERLY *756*
EFFECTIVENESS OF SPORT CLUBS *757*
EFFECTIVENESS OF NEIGHBOURHOOD SECURITY *758*
EFFECTIVENESS OF BUSINESS ORGANISATION *759*
EFFECTIVENESS OF RELIGIOUS GROUPS *760*
EFFECTIVENESS OF PARENT TEACHER ASSOCIATION *761*
EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNITY LEADERS/BAALE *762*
SECURITY OUTFIT USE IN THE COMMUNITY *763*
ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES *764*

CONTRIBUTION OF THE COMMUNITY THE UPKEEP OF GRASSROOTS NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH SECURITY OUTFIT 765
RESPONSE OF THE COMMUNITY TO MONTHLY CONTRIBUTION FOR SECURITY 766
GENERAL ATTITUDE OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY TO SECURITY 767
PROBLEM EXPERIENCED IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD (LITTERING) 768
PROBLEM EXPERIENCED IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD (PUBLIC URINATION) 769
PROBLEMS EEXPERIENCED IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD (LAND INVASION BY HAWKERS) 770
PROBLEM EXPERIENCED IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD (ILLEGAL TRADING) 771
PROBLEMS EXPERIENCE IN THE NEITHBOURHOOD (POOR TRAFFIC CONTROL) 772
PROBLEM EXPERIENCE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD (CORRUPTION OF SERVICE DELIVERY OFFICIALS) 773
PROBLEM EXPERIENCE IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD (AREA BOYS SYNDROME) 774
GENDER EQUALITY IN POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION AT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT 775
EFFECTIVE SERVICE DELIVERY AT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT 776
RATING OF EFFECTIVENESS OF SERVICE DELIVERY AT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT 777
ACCOUNTABILITY IN MANAGING AVAILABLE RESOURCES AT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT 778
LEVL OF ACCOUNTABILITY O/TRANSPARENCY AT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT 779
KNOWLEDGE OF COMMUNITY PROGRAMME AT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT 780
INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION 781
EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SYSTEM OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION AT LOCAL GOVERNMENT 782
AWARENESS OF THE FORTHCOMING ELECTION 783
CARRIERS OF VOTER'S CARD 784
WILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ELECTION 785
DEFENCE OF VOTE BY STAYNG THROUGHOUT THE VOTING EXERCISE 786
ASSESSMENT OF VOTE IN THE PAST ELECTIONS 787

PREFACE

The report of the Y2014 Lagos Welfare and Service Delivery Survey (LWSDS) commonly refer to as "Lagos Household Survey" is the seventh edition and provides sound information for tracking impact of government programmes and projects on the residents of the State at individual and household levels. The maiden edition was conducted in Y2005 followed by subsequent editions in years 2008, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively. The study covered the 20 Local Government Areas and 37 Local Council Development Areas in the State and spanned over a period of sixteen (16) weeks comprising eight (8) weeks of intensive field work while the remaining period was devoted to data entry/cleaning, analysis and report writing. The survey was carried out State-wide by the Lagos Bureau of Statistics in the Ministry of Economic Planning and Budget. Comprehensive information were obtained on varied sectors of the economy such as demographic characteristics of the households, education, health, infrastructure, income and expenditure, economic activity, housing conditions, access to social amenities, asset ownership, violence, crime and safety as well as other related matters on the welfare of the people of the State.

It was designed to provide policy makers, planners, programme managers and researchers with a set of indicators for monitoring welfare and poverty status of the inhabitants of the state along the local government divide as well as praise the social and economic situation in the State and provides relevant data required to monitor growth and development.

Further information on the survey can be sought from the Director, Lagos Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Economic Planning and Budget, the Secretariat, Alausa, Ikeja, Nigeria or through our *e-mail address*: lasgstat@yahoo.com This Office welcomes relevant comments on the survey results with a view to improving upon subsequent editions

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

This report contains the main findings of the sixth edition Y2014 Lagos Welfare and Service Delivery Survey (LWSDS) popularly refer to as "Lagos Household Survey" which researches into the wellbeing of the people of the State at individual and household levels. The maiden edition was conducted in Y2005 followed by subsequent editions in years 2008, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively. The Y2014 edition focuses on core areas such as:

- Demographic characteristics (e.g. gender, age) pattern of Lagos residents;
- Access to infrastructure and social services (electricity, water, schools, roads);
- The environment (sanitation, water drainages, solid waste removal);
- Health facilities /live expectancy and other various contending issues;
- Education; employment, unemployment rate and others.

Aim and Coverage of Survey

The main aim of the survey is to ascertain the level of impact of some of the state government programmes /projects on Lagos residents. The survey was conducted across the twenty (20) Local Government and thirty seven (37) Local Council Development Areas in the State and spanned over a period of sixteen (16) weeks.

Sampling Methodology

A 2 - Stage Stratified Sampling Method was adopted. The first stage comprised all the LGs/LCDAs while the second stage constituted the Wards (Enumeration Areas) from where 10,000 Households were selected using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) of the LGs/LCDAs population. The approach adopted for data collection was face-to-face interview with the use of conventional questionnaire. A total number of 10,000 households were selected from the 20 LGs/37 LCDAs. Full details are contained in the Main Report of the survey.

MAIN FINDINGS

Demography

The gender disaggregation of household heads inY2014 Household Survey exercise revealed that 84% of the household heads in the State were male and 16% female. Similar trend was observed in Y2013.Further analysis also indicated that gender disaggregation of household members stood at 43% male and 57% female as against 49% male and 51% female recorded in Y2013.

Sex Ratio

Sex Ratio is the demographic concept that measures the proportion of male to female in a given population. It is usually measured as the number of male per 100 female. The Y2014 survey revealed that Lagos State household heads Sex Ratio of household heads in the State stood at 525:100 which implies that for every female-headed household, there exist five (5) male-headed households. Similar trend of 534:100 was observed in Y2013.Furthermore, household members Sex Ratio for this year stood at 75:100 signifying that for every 100 female household member in the state there exist 75 male compared to last year ratio of 96: 100.

Age Distribution

Age distribution remains a powerful demographic indicator that plays an important role in determining the size and structure of any geographical area with a view to understanding the economic potentials of such area. The survey result revealed that 61% of the respondents were within ages 18-45 years, 28% were within aged bracket 46-64 years while 2% fell between ages 15-17 years and 1% were over 64 years of age.

Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio for the State in the current household survey exercise stood at 31:100 which implies that about 31 working people are providing economic support to 100 dependants. In other words, every working person supports at least three people (i.e. Children, unemployed youth and aged people) as against 55:100 recorded in Y2013.

Marital Status

The marital status of household members in the State for Y2014 indicated a proportion of 76% married compared to 45% recorded last year, 13% were Single as against 48% in Y2013 while 8% were widowed compared to 3% in Y2013 and the proportion of Divorced household member remains at 2%.

House density is a statistical tool being used to measure the number of people dwelling in a housing unit. The study revealed that the average household size remains at 5.The proportion of household size that ranged between 4-6 recorded 59 %, between 1-3 (36%), 7-9 (4%) and 10-12 almost nothing.

Information about Activities of the State Government

The survey result showed that the medium through which people received information about Lagos State Government programmes and projects were: Radio (40%) as against 35% in Y2013, Television remains the same at 44%) while Newspapers/Magazine dropped from 13% in Y2013 to 3% and Internet reduced from 6% to 1%. 1% each of the respondents reportedly disclosed that their sources of information about the State Government was through Government workers and Billboards/Flyers/Posters respectively. Those who affirmed that they received information about Government activities through all the sources were 11% during the year under review.

The study also disclosed that 71% of the sampled Lagos residents claimed to be aware of the operations of LASRRA and only 29% had no knowledge of LASRRA operations. Furthermore, the analysis however displayed that 61% of Lagosians had duly registered with LASRRA while 39% were yet to comply.

In order to arrest any emergency situations in the State, the emergency numbers becomes imperative. Lagos State Government provides toll free emergency numbers 767 and 112 for the use of its residents. The survey therefore sought from the respondents on their awareness of the two emergency numbers and the analysis showed that 53% were aware while 47% had no knowledge of the existence of the numbers.

EDUCATION

Literacy Level

The ability to read and write is a thriving force for economic growth and development. A State endowed with high percentage of literate inhabitants is a well informed society, equipped with the right tools to understand and follow government policies and programmes.

The survey result indicated that 86% of the household members can read and write in any language as compared to 89% in Y2013.

Educational Qualification

The Educational Qualification of the sampled respondents was also investigated and the result obtained highlighted that 32% went through Tertiary Institutions, representing a decline of 6% over last year figure while those with Secondary/A levels education rose from 26% to 31% in the current year. The empirical analysis revealed further that respondents with Primary (Basic 1-6) were 17% as against 19% recorded in the last exercise while those with Pre-Primary and Vocational training still remains at 5% respectively for the current and the previous year. Respondents with No Formal Education increased from 11% to 14% in the current exercise.

School Enrolment

Enrolment implies the total number of students in school at any given year. The Survey result showed that there was a 3% decline in the proportion of households enrolment into government managed schools in Y2014 below the 42% recorded in the last exercise.

Satisfaction with Government Managed Schools

The satisfaction with the Government Managed Schools was investigated from the sampled respondents and the result showed that 64% claimed to be satisfied compared to 67% in Y2013. Similarly, 24% were reportedly not satisfied with the quality of Government managed schools as against 26% recorded recorded last year and those that were undecided increased from 7% in Y2013 to 22% in the current year.

Problems with Government Managed Schools

The analysis revealed that the major problem identified by respondents with Government Managed Schools included Crowded Classrooms (14%) as against 17% over last year, followed by Poor Teaching Q uality which increased from 9% in Y2013 to 13% in Y2014. The problem of lack of teachers rose from 7% in Y2013 to 11% in the current year. 10% of the respondents adduced the major problem with Government Managed Schools to be Poor Teaching Quality compared to 9% in Y2013.

HEALTH

Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

Gender-Based Violence is defined as any act of violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, occurring in public or private life (United Nations, 1993 and 1995). The survey result revealed a tremendous decline in the level of awareness on GBV in 2014 (24%) as against 45% in Y2013 signifying that more Lagosians are becoming less aware of the Gender Based Violence (GBV) at Households and Community levels.

In order to discourage the act of committing violence against fellow human beings especially the opposite sex, the survey attempted to assess the proportion of the practitioners of GBV and the analysis revealed a gradual decline in the proportion of practitioners of GBV from 14% in Y2013 to 11% in Y2014. This could be attributed to attitudinal change among the practitioners. Surprisingly, there exists noticeable increase in the proportion of victims of Gender Based Violence (GBV) in Y2014. 18% of the respondents reported being victims of GBV as against 10% reported in Y2013. Cases of rape, baby factory and allied occurrences were rampart in Y2014 thus confirming the noticeable increase in the number of victims.

Traditional Practices are often referred to as communal and age-long practices that seem to impinge on the health and rights of individual especially women and children. Such practices include Female Circumcision, {popularly known as Female Genital Cuttings (FGC)}, Bad Widowhood practice, and Male Preference among others.

The survey revealed a decrease in Female circumcision and male preference from 36% and 11% to 27% and 4% in years 2013 and 2014 respectively. Interestingly, more than half (54%) of the sampled households had no record of any harmful traditional practices.

The analysis also showed that 11% of the respondents actually reported the cases of harmful traditional practises in Y2014 as against 16% recorded in Y2013.

Exclusive Breastfeeding

The survey revealed an appreciable increase in awareness and practise of exclusive breastfeeding among female household members in Y2014 (26%) as against 17% that was reported in Y2013. The children with immunization card stood at 65% in Y2014 as against 60% that was reported in Y2013.The survey also investigated the household diseases pattern and discovered that there exists a significant improvement in household related morbidity. The cases of Diarrhoea among household members reduced from 9% in Y2013 to 6% in 2014.Similarly, Household members with fever decreased from 30% in Y2013 to 20% in Y2014. The same trend was observed on household children with illness in the last 3 months which dropped from 23% in Y2013 to 14% in this year.

Morbidity pattern of adult household members revealed a consistent decrease in all reported cases of diseases/ illness in Y2013 compared to current year. Malaria fever cases dropped from 57% to 42%.Typhoid fever declined from 14% to 10%. Cold/ Catarrh/Cough reduced marginally from 19% to 16%. Cases of Hepatitis also recorded a downward trend from 14% to 2%.Surprisingly, household members having Diabetes and Hypertension with no recorded figure in Y2013 now revealed 2% cases each in Y2014.The level of satisfaction with the services being provided in Government Hospitals/Health Centres was sought and the result showed that 44% of Lagos residents claimed to be satisfied, 32% were not satisfied and 11% were undecided.

Family Planning allows people to achieve their desire number of children and protection against sexually transmitted diseases. The analysis revealed that 15% of the Household members used any Family Planning methods compared to 37% recorded in Y2013. Also, 42% of the Household members were reported to be aware of Traditional Methods of Contraceptives whereas in Y2013 it was 37%. Further analysis disclosed that the proportion of household members who reportedly claimed to be aware of Government Free Contraceptives improved from 60% in Y2013 to 65% in Y2014 while the use of contraceptives dropped from 75% recorded in Y2013 to 60%.

The five (5) most commonly used Contraceptives methods among Lagos residents revealed the following results:

i. Male/Female condom(28%) compared to 31% recoded last year;
ii. Female/Male sterilization (12%);
iii. Injectables (10%) as against 16% in the last exercise;
iv. Withdrawal method (10%) in relation to 17% recorded in Y2013; and
v. The use of Pills stood at 9% as against 15% in Y2013.

The analysis on Human Immune Virus (HIV)/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) highlighted the following results:

a. The proportion of household members who claimed to have awareness of HIV/AIDS dropped from 84% recorded last year to 55% in Y2014;
b. 66% claimed to have been tested for HIV/AIDS and received results as against 60% in Y2013;
c. 68% were tested for HIV/AIDs as part of Antenatal care compared to 66% in Y2013;
d. 75% had knowledge of where to go to test for HIV/AIDs in relation to 70% reported last year;
e. 77% of them claimed to have knowledge that HIV can be transmitted to baby during pregnancy/breastfeeding as against 80% in 2013.

Life Expectancy in the State in Y2014 stood at 54years compared to 51years recorded in Y2013.

Maternal Mortality Ratio defined as annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy related causes per 100,000 live births stood at 550 **per** 100,000 live births in Y2014 as against 700 per 100,000 live births in Y2013.Infant Mortality Ratio stood at 39 per 1,000 live births as against 37 per 1000 live births in Y2013 while Under 5 Mortality Rate stood at **83** per 1000 live births. The results obtained on malaria in the State were as follows:

i. 26% of the household members reported to be aware that sleeping inside Insecticide Treated Net can help to prevent and control malaria fever.
ii. 17% each claimed that wearing of long sleeves, clearing surroundings and use of indoor residual spraying respectively prevents and controls malaria fever.
iii. 11% and 13% said they had knowledge of using prescribed drugs and mosquito coil to prevent and control malaria fever.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

The year 2014 survey result shows that 8% of the household members are government workers, 20% are private workers while 22% are self employed. Furthermore, the analysis revealed that 10% are into agriculture while 19% are unemployed and 16% are students as well as 3% that are apprentices and 2% pensioners. On the other hand, in Y2013 the result reflected 11% for government workers, 19% for private workers and 30% self employed as well as 17% that were unemployed. Also, the analysis shows that 17% of the household members were students and 6% pensioners in the last exercise. Furthermore the survey attempted to ascertain the proportion of children providing additional economic supports for the upkeep of their families and the analysis displayed the following results: An upward trend (72%) of one (1) child adding economic value to the family observed against 62% in Y2013.But there was a drop from 26% recorded in Y2013 to 18% in the current year for two (2) number of children providing additional economic supports for the upkeep of the family.

The survey sought to ascertain the level of awareness of respondents on the Lagos State Micro Finance Initiative (LASMI). The analysis however displayed that the level of awareness of LASMI operations by Lagos residents declined from 41% recorded in Y2013 to 35% in Y2014. The empirical analysis indicated that 64% of the respondents adjudged LASMI performance to be Good as against 53% recorded last year while 38% rated it to be Excellent compared to 19% in Y2013 and 13% put the performance level of the programme to be Fair as against 6% last year.

The study also attempted to know the living standard of Lagosians. The World Bank bench mark of less than $1.25 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) per day was adopted. The result showed that 72% of Lagosians lived below extreme poverty and with only 28% that lived above extreme poverty. The three (3) most critical needs for Lagos residents to borrow showed that the topmost need to borrow had shifted from Purchase/Construction of house (39%) recorded last year to expansion of existing business (40%) this year. The need to Start a Business followed with 27% as against 32% in Y2013; and Loan for Business Investment (11%) was the third priority in the current year as against Purchase of Land (29%) recorded in Y2013.

HOUSING AND TENURE

The analysis showed that the types of buildings being occupied by Household members in the State were:

- Multi Various Tenants (56%) as against 53% in Y2013;
- Mini Flat/Self Contained (22%) compared to 21% recorded in the last exercise;
- 11% stayed in Apartment Flat as against 13% in Y2013;
- 3% each lived in Duplex, Boys Quarters and Multi-Compound respectively as against 5%, 4% and 3% recorded in that order in Year 2013; and
- Only 1% reportedly stayed in Shack squatter settlement corresponding with the proportion recorded during the previous exercise.

The study disclosed also that 36% of the sampled household members do not have any other household members sharing their dwelling as against 29% recorded in Y2013, 17% had more than 8 members sharing their dwelling compared to 21% inY2013 and15% reportedly had 1-2 household members as against 13% recorded in the last exercise. The proportion of those who claimed to have been sharing their dwellings with 3-4 other household members remains at 13% while 9% each reportedly shared their dwelling with 5-6 and 7-8 other household members respectively as against 13% and 10% recorded in that order the previous year.

Further analysis indicated that 28% of the houses across Lagos possessed Approved Building Plan/Permit on land as against 24% recorded in Y2013 while 72% of the houses in the State had no approved building plan/permit.

The result obtained on Ownership Title (C of O) to Land revealed that 60% of the sampled households claimed to have ownership title to their land as against 33% in Y2013 while 40% were yet to obtain their ownership title (C of O) to their land compared to 67% recorded last year. The level of satisfaction with the services being rendered by Land/Rent Regulatory Agencies was sought and the analysis revealed the following: 60% of the respondents indicated to be satisfied as against 49% in Y2013 while 28% claimed that not to be satisfied with the services being rendered by Land/Rent Regulatory Agency as against 26% in Y2013.The proportion of those who were undecided dropped from 25% in Y2013 to 12% this year.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTIO N

Drainage

The frequency of house flooding during the last one year was examined among respondents and the result highlighted the following:

- 42% said they experienced house flooding between 1-2 times as against 30% in Y2013.
- 41% said house flooding occurred between 3-4 times compared to 40% recorded last year.
- 7% experienced house flooding between 5-6 times as against last year 13% while 10% said they experienced house flooding more than 6 times in the last one year as against 17% recorded during the last exercise.

The water level during household flooding was also investigated and the result showed that house flooding at ankle deep dropped from 50% recorded in Y2013 to 48% as well as that of Knee deep which reduced from 355 in Y2013 to 33% this year. Further analysis also showed that water level during flooding at waist level indicated an increase of 4% over the 10% recorded in Y2013. 1% decline was recorded for water level during house flooding that was above the waist over the 5% recorded in Y2013.

Waste Disposal

73% of the respondents claimed that their wastes were being collected by the Government (PSP) compared to 76% recorded last year; 13% disposed their wastes through dumping ground in neighbourhood as against 9% was last year; Waste disposed by truck pushers/private refuse collectors stood at 8% whereas it was 9% last year; 3% burned/buried their wastes as against 4% in Y2013; The proportion of respondents who reportedly disposed their wastes through the use of Government bins was 2% as well as 1% who claimed to dispose their wastes within the compound. 36% of the respondents affirmed that Lagos Waste Management Authority(LAWMA) was Very Effective in their communities compared to only 29% reported last year while 50% adjudged LAWMA services to be Effective as against 60% reported in Y2013and services were14% as against 11% recorded last year however believed that LAWMA was not Effective in their communities.

Water Services

The proportion of Households that use Borehold/Well as their main source of water supply still remain 58% while 12% used Lagos Water Corporation (LWC) Piped water into dwelling as their major source of water supply as against 15% in Y2013. Other sources of water supply available to respondents included Protected dug well(7%);Local Water Supply Scheme (7%); Unprotected dug well (4%); Small-scale vendors accounted for 3%; Rain water (2%); and the use of surface water moved up to 1%. The survey sought to know if respondents treat their water to make it safe for drinking and the analysis disclosed that less than average (49%) reportedly treat their water to make it safe for drinking. This represents an increase of 5% over Y2013 while more than half (51%) of the respondents do not treat their water to make it safe for drinking. In depth analysis also revealed that 84% of the sampled household members were not connected to Lagos Water Corporation (LWC) but only 16% of them had water connected to them by the Corporation.

The following problems were enumerated by respondents who patronized the services of Lagos Water Corporation: poor quality (dirt particles, muddy quality) increased from 28% in Y2013 to 33% in the current year, Unexpected daily interruption dropped from 27% to 24%, Unexpected occasional interruption moved downward from 21% recorded last year to 20% this year, 9% as against 8%recorded last year was adduced to Inaccurate billing while problem of Too far/Inconvenient to Fetch still remains at 2% and those who said they had No Problem with Water Supply also remains at 13%.

The survey also investigated to ascertain the level of awareness respondents had on the operation of the Lagos State Water Regulatory Commission and the result obtained disclosed that only an insignificant proportion of 26% of the sampled household members attested to be aware of the existence of the Agency. Surprisingly, 74% of Lagos residents are yet to be aware of LSWRC operations.

WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Street Light

The analysis displayed that the proportion of the sampled respondents who affirmed to the availability of street lights in their communities increased marginally from 23% recorded last year to 25% in Y2014 while a tremendous proportion of 75% claimed not absence of street lights within their communities. On the frequency of street light being on, the result obtained highlighted the following: 35% of the respondents claimed that their street lights were on throughout the nights as against 26% reported in Y2013; 28% said their street lights were on part of the nights compared to 17% recorded last year; 10% claimed that it was not every night that the street lights were on; while 45% asserted their street lights were never on.

The proportion of Lagos residents who reportedly had access to electricity supply by Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN) declined from 89% recorded in Y2013 to 79% while those that had no access to the facility increased from 11% to 21% in Y2014.16% claimed to be satisfied with PHCN electricity supply services. (78%) expressed their non-satisfaction while 6% were rather undecided. Further analysis revealed that 62% of the households used Generator as alternative source of electricity supply, 14% used Solar Energy, 18% used on Local Lamps and 2% used Inverters.

Noise Pollution

The analysis revealed that Generator remains the most prevalent noise pollution within Lagos communities as adjudged by 45% of Lagos residents compared to 42% reported in Y2013. Noise from Churches followed with 15% as against 13% last year while noise from Mosques also rose from 12% in Y2013 to 14% this year. Similarly, the level of noise by Area Boys recorded an upward trend from 10% last year to 12% in Y2014

COMMUNITY PREFERENCES AND PARTICIPATION

TheY2014 Household survey result disclosed that the three most important services Lagos residents wanted Government to provide for them in Y2014 were **Electricity** (45%),**Drainage** (34%) and **Water Supply** (22%%) compared to their agitation for **Job/Employment** (61%), **Road/Drainage** (26%) and **Electricity Supply** (12%) in Y2013.

The empirical analysis on level of accountability showed that 22% as against 9% in Y2013 believed that the accountability of the Local Government was High. 59% rated it to be Moderate compared to 62% recorded last year while 18% believed it to be Low as against 29% reported in the last exercise.

PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

The three major causes of crime in Lagos State as identified by the study which often cause disorderliness in the communities are: Unemployment 24% as against 33% recorded in Y2013; Alcohol related crime followed with 11% compared to 17% last year; and Other drug related reasons accounts for 9% as against 15% in Y2013.

The safety challenges being experience by the sampled household members was investigated and it revealed that: Collapsed Building increased from13% in Y2013 to 17%; House Flooding recorded a slight increase from 7% to 8% in Y2014; 5% for Fire Disaster while 70% said they did not experience any safety challenges.

Fire Suppression is an essential safety tool being used to put out fire to prevent destruction of lives and properties. The study attempted to know the proportion of households that possessed suppression equipment and the analysis disclosed an increase in the possession of fire suppression equipment from 17% to 20% in Y2014.

For effective free flow of traffic as well as to ensure that vehicles are road worthy, monitoring of highways by Road Safety Officials and inspection of vehicles by Vehicle Inspection officers are paramount. The survey result showed that 51% of the sampled households affirmed that highways were effectively monitored by Road Safety Officials as compared to 45% in the previous year. Also, the effectiveness of Vehicles Inspection Services (VIS) on Lagos roads showed an increase from 44% in Y2013 to 48% this year.

The efficiency level of performance of Lagos State Transportation Management Authority (LASTMA) was sought from the survey and the result revealed that 84% of the responses confirmed the efficiency of LASTMA both for the two comparative years. It also highlighted that 25% of the respondents rated LASTMA performance to be highly efficient, 47% adjudged it to be fairly efficient and 12% said it was moderately efficient while 16% believed that LASTMA performance was Not efficient.

The efficiency of Kick against Indiscipline (KAI) in Lagos State was rated 79% in the current while it was 80% in Y2013. Further analysis revealed that 22% of the respondents rated KAI performance to be highly efficient, 45% said fairly efficient and 12% said it was moderately efficient while 21% believed that KAI performance was not efficient.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

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

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

The 2014 Lagos Welfare and Service Delivery Survey (LWSDS) is the fifth edition with the maiden edition in 2005 followed by subsequent editions in 2008, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively.

Objectives

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

Some other specific objectives of the survey comprised the following:

- Provide timely and reliable information on key indicators
- Provide data to monitor the Ten Points Agenda (TPA) programme of the State Government and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the State
- Provide an understanding of the living condition of the citizens of Lagos State as regards education, health, housing, land ownership, household assets amongst others
- Provide information on household expenditure and consumption pattern in the State.
- Assess the impact of some key government initiatives like microfinance, free health services etc on the residents of Lagos State.

Scope/Coverage

The survey is designed to obtain appropriate information on all members of the selected households while the household heads are expected to provide the much needed information on behalf of other members of their respective households. The Y2014 study like that of Y2013 edition covered the entire 20 Local Government Areas and 37 Local Community Development Areas in the State.

Organization of the Report

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

CHAPTER 2

INTRODUCTION

Methodology

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

Sample Design

The essence of sampling in any statistical enquiry is to scientifically select a representative fractional part of the population of interest with a view to generalizing the outcome of such enquiry on the entire population. In this wise, the various social and economic strata that exists in the society, as defined by basic demographic variables are given utmost consideration in the design of the sample. 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 ire 57 Local Government/Council Development Areas in the State.

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE

TABLE SHOWING THE 57 LOCAL GOVERNMENT/COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT ARE AS BY POPULATION, WARDS AND SAMPLE SIZE

OLD 20 LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	PROJECTED POPULATION (2012)	NEW 57 LG/LCDAS	SAMPLE SIZE PER LG/LCDAS	% SAMPLE SIZE 10,000
AGEGE	1,247,974	ORILE AGEGE	295	2.95
		AGEGE	294	2.94
AJEROMI/IFELODUN	1,733,881	AJEROMI	409	4.09
		IFELODUN	409	4.09
ALIMOSHO	2,472,871	AGBADO/ OKE ODO	194	1.94
		AYOBO IPAJA	194	1.94
		MOSAN OKUNOLA	194	1.94
		EGBE IDIMU	194	1.94
		ALIMOSHO	196	1.96
		IGANDO	194	1.94
AMUWO ODOFIN	634,181	AMUWO ODOFIN	149	1.49
		ORADE	150	1.50
APAPA	631,056	APAPA	148	1.48
		APAPA -IGANMU	150	1.50
BADAGRY	459,559	BADAGRY	73	0.73
		BADAGRY WEST	72	0.72
		OLORUNDA	72	0.72
EPE	390,960	EPE	61	0.61
ETI-OSA	1,188,117	IKOYI OBALENDE	140	1.40
		ETI OSA	117	1.17
		ETI OSA EAST	163	1.63
		IRU/ VICTORIA ISLAND	140	1.40
IBEJU-LEKKI	120,247	IBEJU	28	0.28
		LEKKI	29	0.29
IFAKO -IJAIYE	899,165	IFAKO	212	2.12
		OJOKORO	212	2.12
IKEJA	783,674	IKEJA	125	1.25
		OJODU	123	1.23
		ONIGBONGBO	122	1.22
IKORODU	8832,388	IKORODU	67	0.67
		IKORODU NORTH	66	0.66
		IKORODU WEST	65	0.65
		IJEDE	65	0.65
		IMOTA	65	0.65
		IGBOGBO BAIYEKU	65	0.65
KOSOFE	1,129,043	AGBOYI KETU	177	1.77
		ISHERI IKOSI	177	1.77
		KOSOFE	178	1.78
LAGOS ISLAND	1,038,724	LAGOS ISLAND	245	2.45
		LAGOS ISLAND EAST	245	2.45
LAGOS MAINLAND	760,418	LAGOS MAINLAND	179	1.79
		YABA	180	1.80
MUSHIN	1,596,434	MUSHIN	377	3.77
		ODI OLOWO	376	3.76
OJO	1,137,389	IBA	178	1.78
		OTO AWORI	178	1.78
		OJO	179	1.79
OSHODI/ISOLO	1,370,569	ISOLO	216	2.16
		EJIGBO	215	2.15
		OSHODI	215	2.15
SHOMOLU	1,238,381	SHOMOLU	292	2.92
		BARIGA	292	2.92
SURULERE	1,539,469	SURULERE	242	2.42
		ITIRE IKATE	242	2.42
		COKER AGUDA	242	2.42
TOTAL	21,204,503		10,000	100

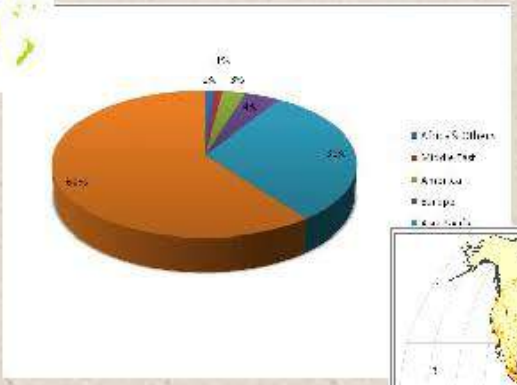
The first level of stratification comprised the Local Government/Council Development Areas, with each of them divided into Political Wards (between 10 and 25). These wards formed the second level of stratification. All the streets in each Ward were listed and all the housing units in the selected streets were also listed together with all the households living in them. The statistical technique of Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) was adopted to determine the sample size per Local Government/Council Development Area while the final samples were selected using Simple Random Sampling without Replacement. It is however, imperative to mention 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 2012. 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, so me institutionalized establishments were excluded from the sample. This is in view of the fact that, in a household survey in which the living standard and social amenities of households are investigated, decisions may be taken in advance to exclude certain segments of the society whose activities are predetermined. These include institutionalized establishments like Hospitals, Schools, Prisons, Police Barracks, Military Settlements, Hostels, Hotels, Charity Homes, etc. Such establishments were however, excluded from the list and therefore did not form part of the sample hence, they were not surveyed.

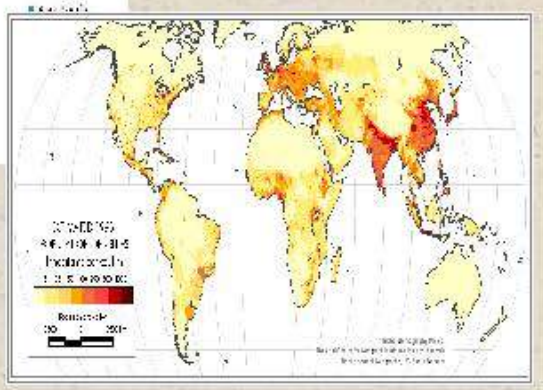
Survey Instrument

The Questionnaire used for the previous editions (2006, 2008, 2010 , 2011, 2012 and 2013) were improved upon to take care of new government initiatives that hitherto were then not in place. The questionnaire was finalised after the pilot survey and necessary corrections were made to accommodate views and suggestions to suit the State environment. To ensure concise responses from respondents, pre-coded multiple-choice response questions were used. The questionnaire was designed based on fifteen (15) distinct modules comprising:

- Household Information
- Housing and Household Accommodation
- Consumer Durables including Assets
- Employment
- Education
- Health and use of Health Facilities
- Family information including marriage, cohabitation and fertility
- Income
- Demography information about household members
- Other Social Services

DEMOGRAPHY



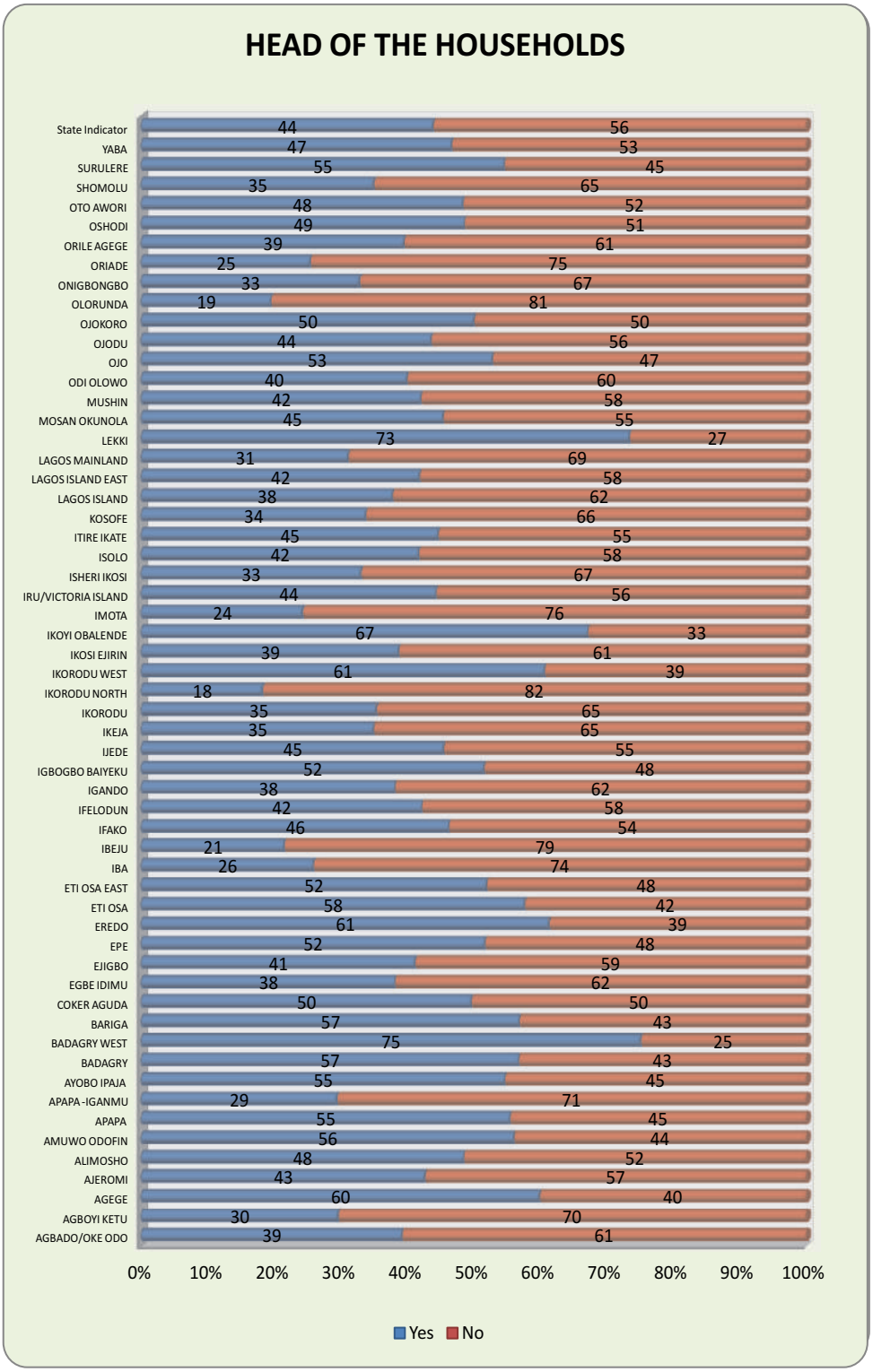


CHAPTER 3

DEMOGRAPHY

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

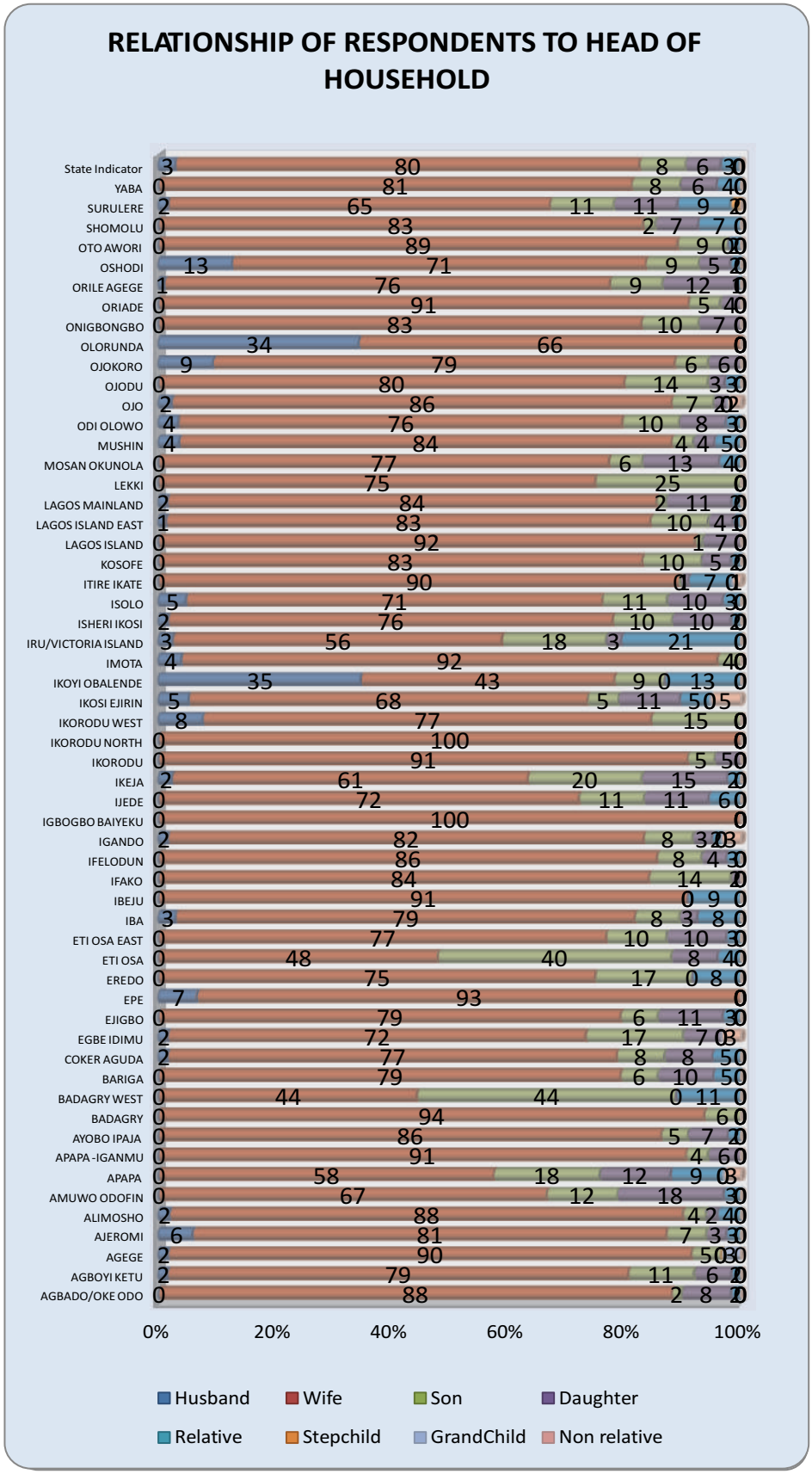
Status held by the person who provides actual support and maintenance to one or more individuals who are related to him or her through adoption, blood, or marriage.



The report of the survey indicates that 48% of the respondents in the State affirmed that they were the head of household, while 52% said that they were not. This is quite close to the previous years of 44% Yes and 56% No.

Furthermore, household head were found more Badagry West (75%), Lekki (73%) and Ikoyi Obalende with 67%. Whereas household heads were least available in Ikorodu North (18%), Olorunda (19%) and Ibeju with 21%.

RELATIONSHIP OF RESPONDENT TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

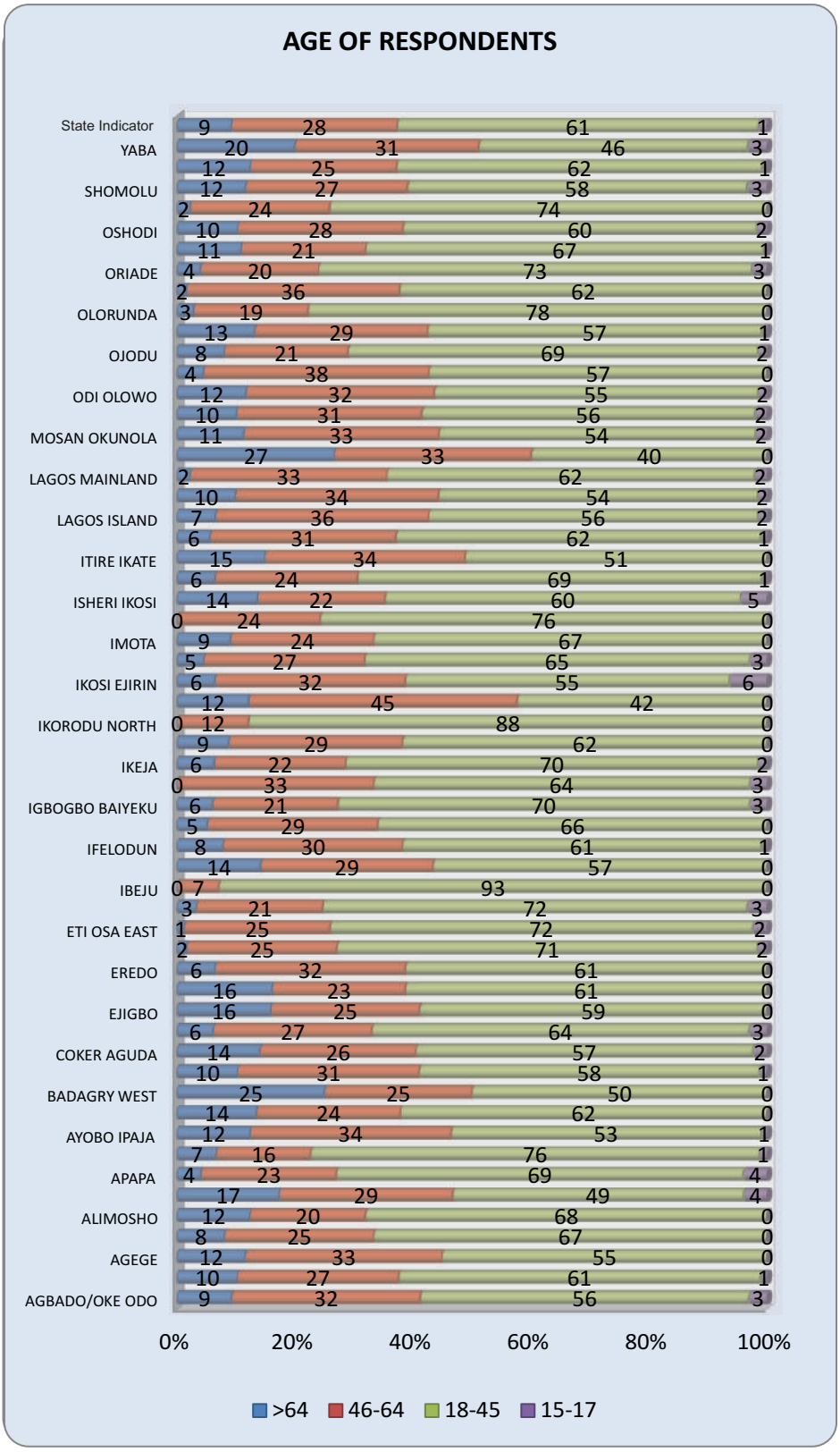


Relationship is the connection, association or involvement between two or more people. It, in this sense, also refers to the unique strength of how to support each other.

From the survey, it was recorded that 80% (previous year 81%) of respondents were Wife to the Household Head wherever the Head is not available, 8% were their Son, and 6% were Daughter. It was only 3% (Y2013 4%) Husband that responded to the questionnaires where the head of household were not available. A higher percentage of Husband respondents were noticeably recorded in Olorunda and Ikoyi Obalende with 34% and 35% respectively.

AGE OF RESPONDENTS

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



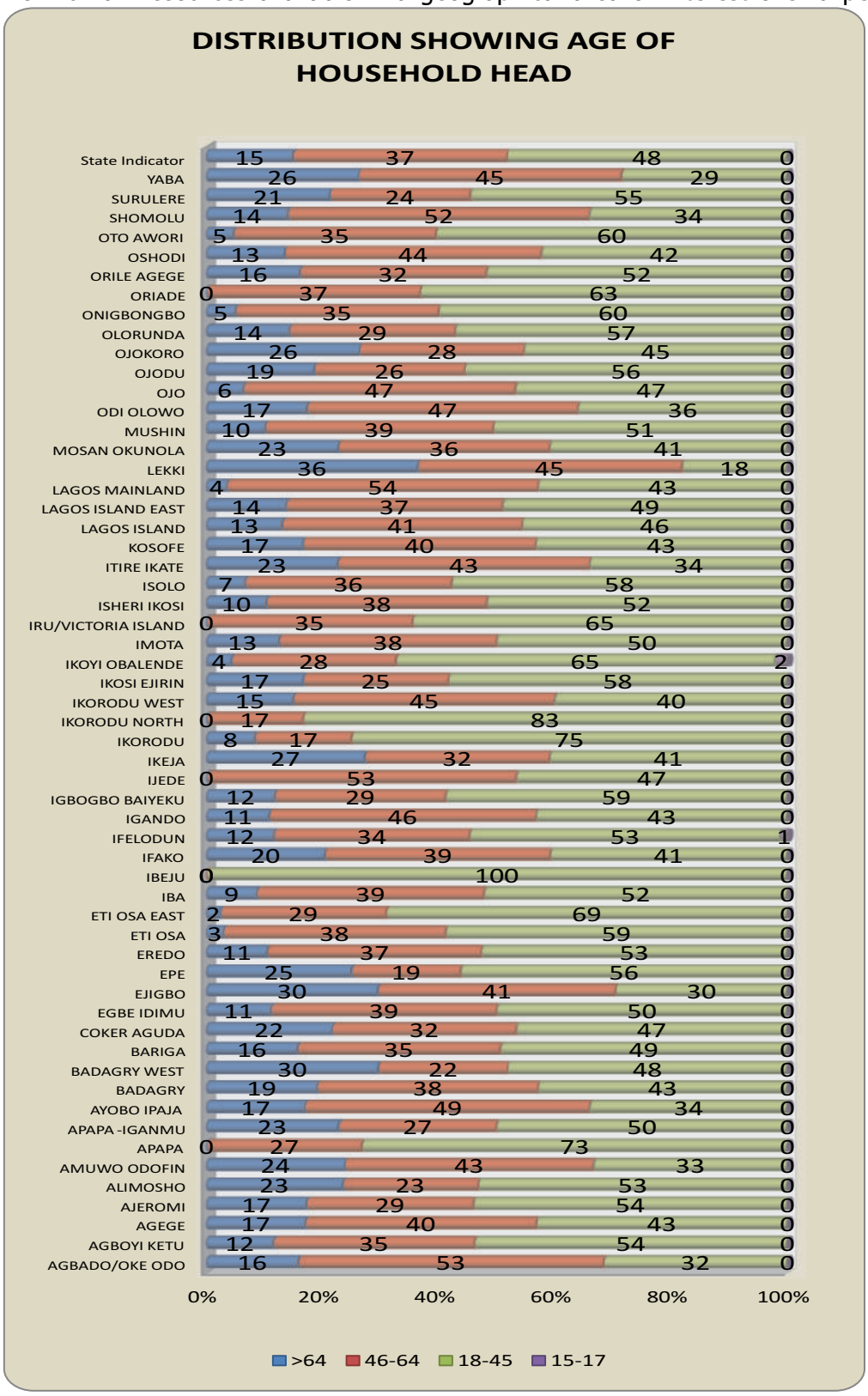
From the result of the survey, the Age component of respondent revealed that 61% of respondents Age between 18 to 45 years, 28% between 46-64 years while between Ages 15 and 17 years and over 64 years was 2% and 9% respectively.

This is not far off to that of last year with 72% were between 18 and 45 years, 22% between 46 and 64 years while only 3% each were aged 15 -17 years and above 64 years respectively.

At the Local Govern-ment/ Local Council Development Areas (LG/LCDAs) level, respondent between ages 18-45 years are mostly found in Ibeju.

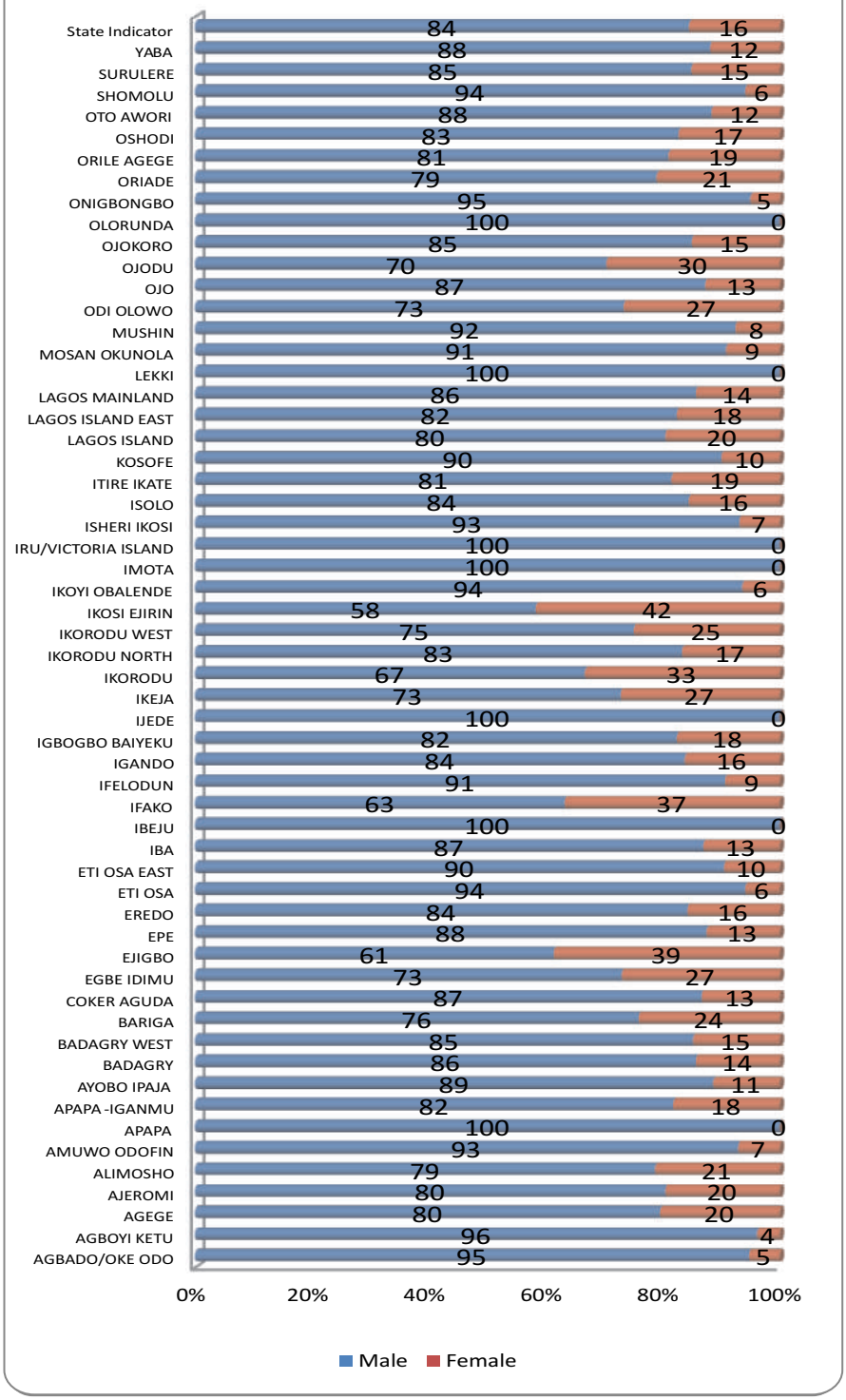
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS

Age composition remains one of the reliable indicators to determine the quality and quantity of human resources available in a geographical area of interest over a period of time. It is mostly used in the computation of population pyramids, calculation of dependency ratio and estimation of demographic trends of a population.



The survey indicates that the Age of Household Heads is more in the working age of between 18 and 64 which accounts for 85% against last years 94%. Ages greater than 64 recorded 15%. In the LG/LCDAs, the house- hold head between 18-45 are higher in Ibeju, Ikorodu North and Ikorodu with 100%, 83% and 75% respectively. Ages greater than 64 recorded above the state indicator in Ejigbo, Yaba and Lekki with 30%, 26% and 36% respectively

GENDER OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS



Sometimes it is hard to understand exactly what is meant by the term "**Gender**", and how it differs from the closely related term "Sex". **Gender"** for the purpose of this survey, refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviours, activities, and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for men and women.

Gender concepts have become recurring issues in statistical analysis. The United Nations has equally championed gender statistics with a view to bringing into limelight gender specific indica- tors that will promote and enhance gender based planning, programming and budgeting.The headship of a household, at present, is being determinedby functional responsibilities as regards provision of accommodation, feed- ing and other sources of livelihood to other members of the family. The result revealed that 84% of the genders of household heads were male and 16% female as with that of the previous year.

Across the LG/ LCDAs, Apapa, Ibeju, Ijede, Imota, Iru/ Victoria Island, Lekki Olorunda each recorded 100% as male household head. Even the some LG/ LCDAs fell under the State Indicator regarding male headship of household. Noticeably; Ifako (63%), Ejigbo (61%) and Ikosi Ejinrin (58%).

SEX RATIO

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

It is usually measured as the number of males per 100 females. This year survey revealed that Lagos State household heads Sex Ratio stood at 525:100 which implies that for every female-headed household there exist five (5) male-headed household respectively, a close ratio to that of year 2013 with 534:100. On the other hand, household membership Sex Ratio of this year stood at 75:100 implying that for every 100 female household members in the state, there is 75 male as compared to last years' 96:100;

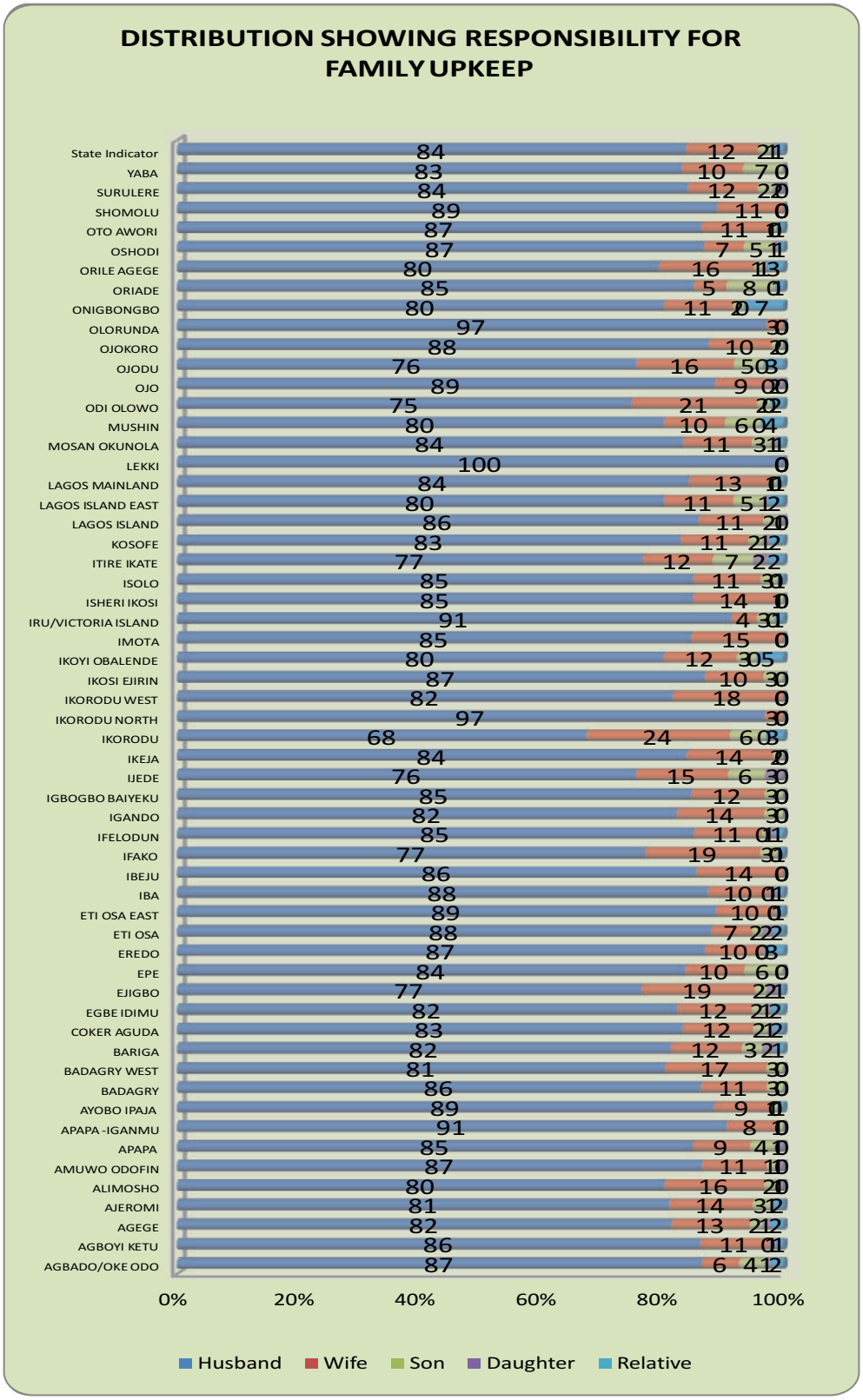
DEPENDENCY RATIO

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

The dependency ratios are used as indicators of the potential level of support needed by young people (aged 0-18) and/or older people (aged 65 and over) from the population of working age. The ratios are expressed in terms of the relative size of the young and/or older population to the population of working age.

The dependency ratio for the State in this year's survey stands at 31:100 which implies that about 31 working people are providing economic support to 100 dependants –Every working person supports at least three people Children, unemployed youth and aged people- as against 55:100 for the year 2013.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE UPKEEP OF THE FAMILY



The Upkeep refers to the financial or material support of household members.

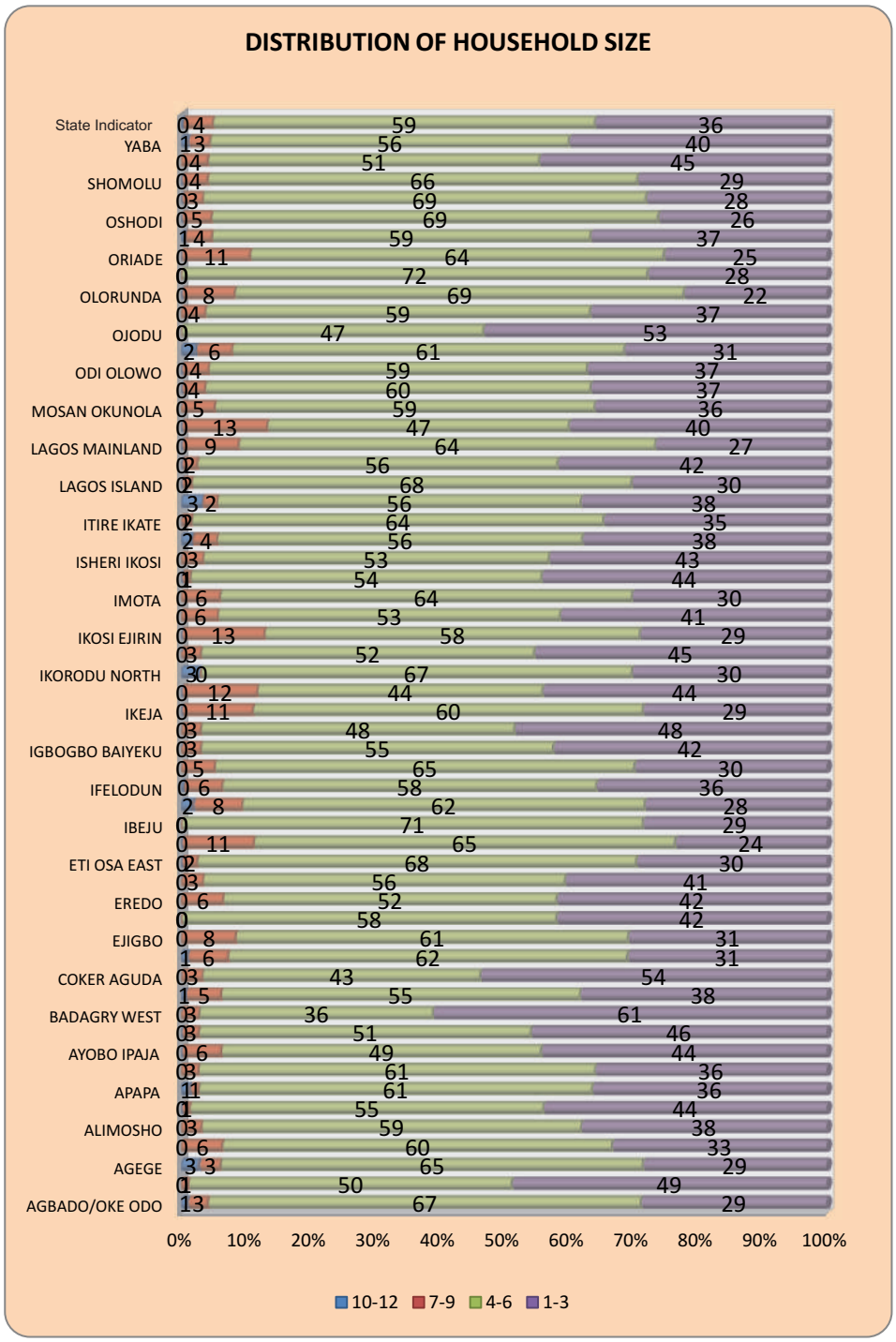
The survey reveals that Husbands are responsible for the family upkeep with 84%, Wives recorded 12% while sons(2%), Daughters and Relatives reported 1% each. In the last years report, Husband, Wife, Son, Daughter and Relatives recorded (82%, 11%, 2%, 1% and 4% respectively).

Going further into the LG/ LCDAs, Lekki had 100%, Olorunda and Ikorodu North had 97% each. Ikorodu, Odi Olowo, Ijede and Ojodu fell below the State Indicator with 68%, 75%, 76% and 76% each. The wives made little impact in Ikorodu and Odi Olowo with 24% and 21% respectively.

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Household size is the number of people living under the same roof and eating from the same pot together.

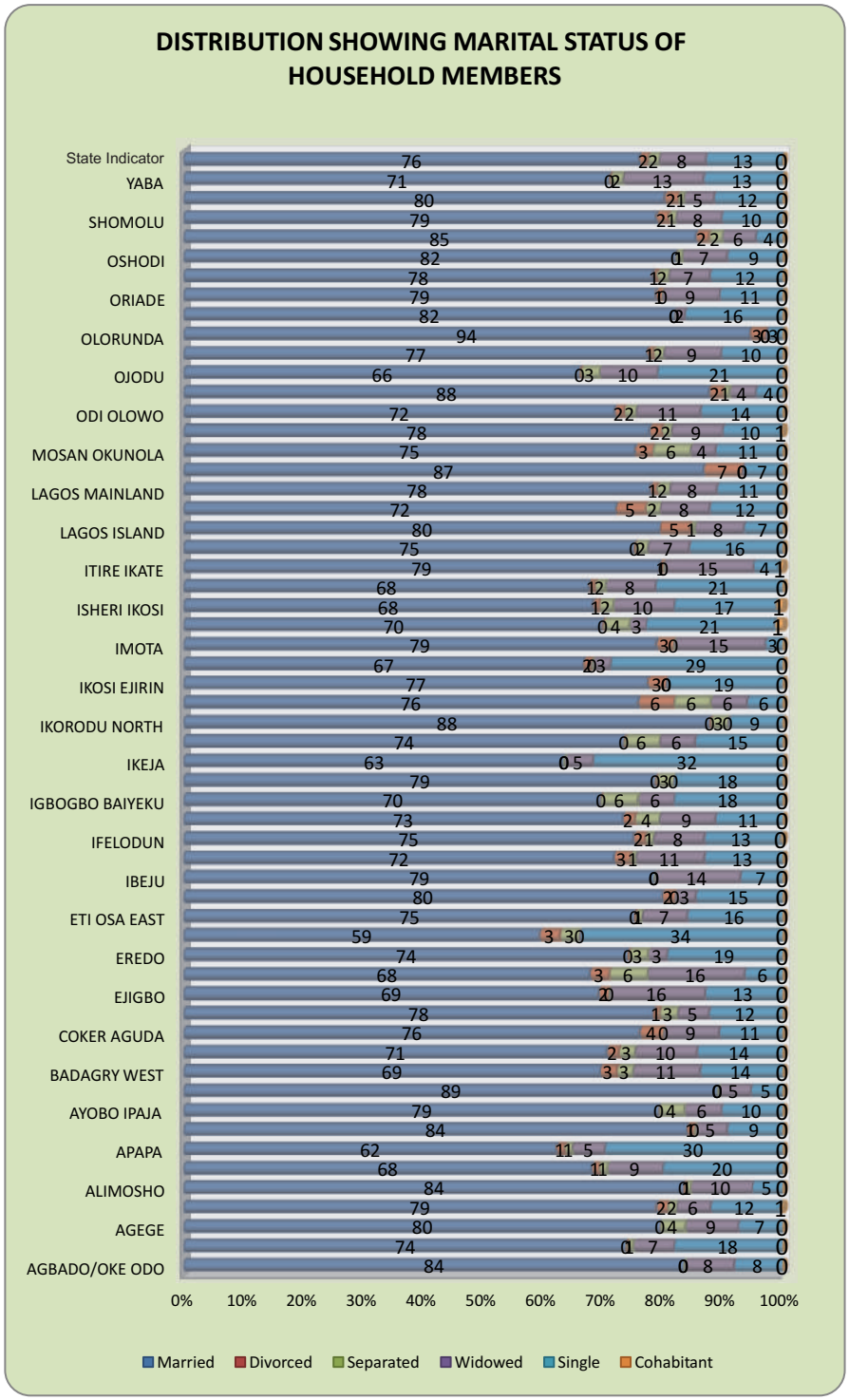
Household size is a powerful indicator in any demo- graphic studies, as it relates to the size of each of the household units to number of the households in the survey.



For some years back the bulk of the distribution has been between Ages 4 and 6. Following some calculations, the analysis also revealed that the average household size remains at 5.

Observing keenly that the State Indicator revealed that the proportion of household size that are between 4-6 recorded 59 %, between 1-3 (36%)7-9 (4%) and 10-12 almost nothing. Year 2014 household survey further revealed that Onigbongbo and Ibeju accounted for the higher proportion recorded for size that is between 4-6 with 72% and 71%, Olorunda, Oshodi and Ota Awori recorded 69% each. It should be noted that Kosofe, Ikorodu North and Agege recorded 3% each for the size of 10-12. Also noteworthy, is that Lekki and Ikosi Ejinrin recorded 13% each for household size of 7-9.

MARITAL STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS



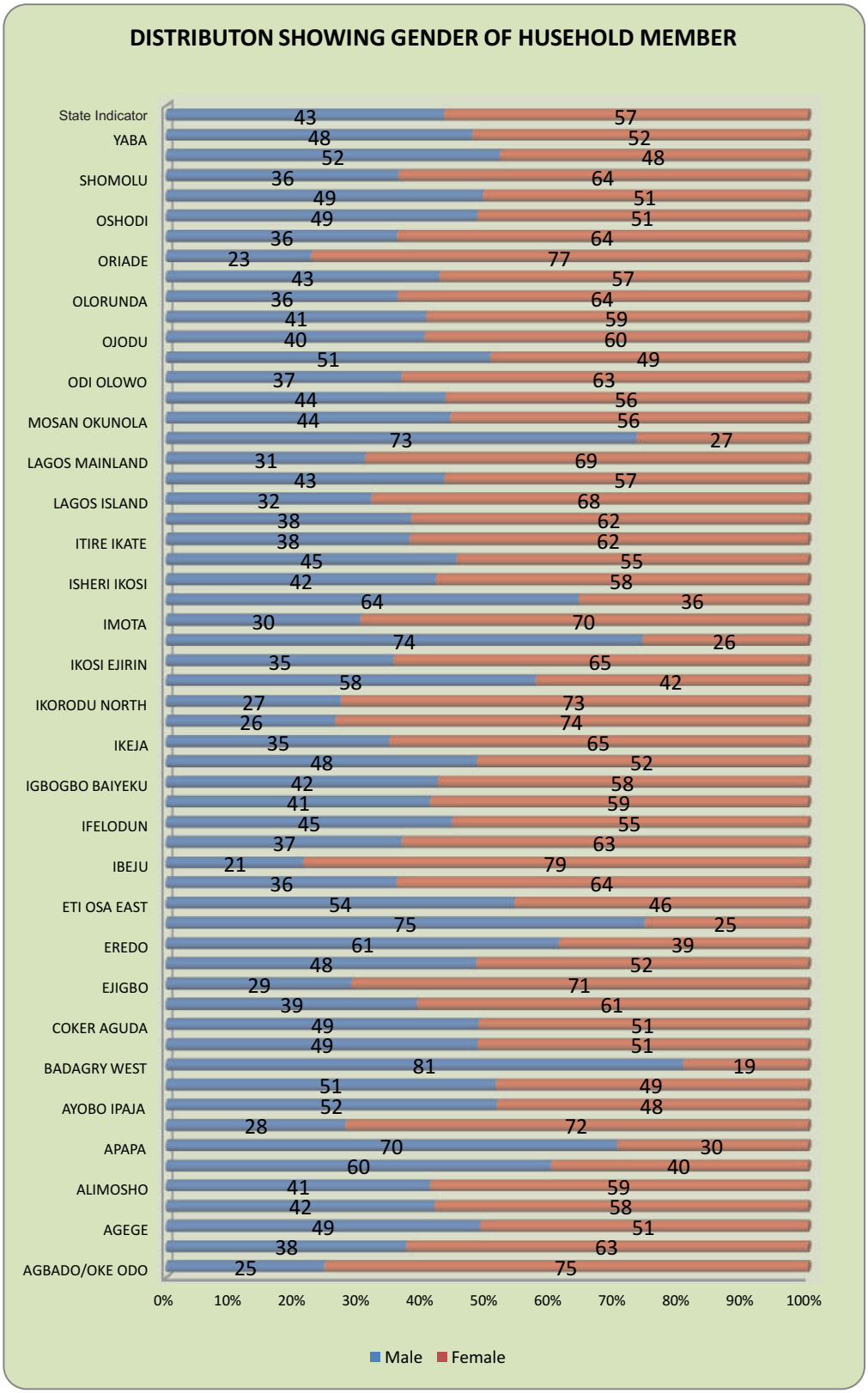
A person's marital status indicates whether the person is married. Marital status also serves as a demographic indicator measuring the co-habitation arrangement of the inhabitants, of the community in accordance with culture and tradition. It also reflects to some extent, the social interaction amongst diverse people of different age, creed and customs.

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

In this survey, 76% are Married, 13% are Single, 8% are Widowed, 2% each are Divorced or Separated while Cohabitant recorded close to nothing.

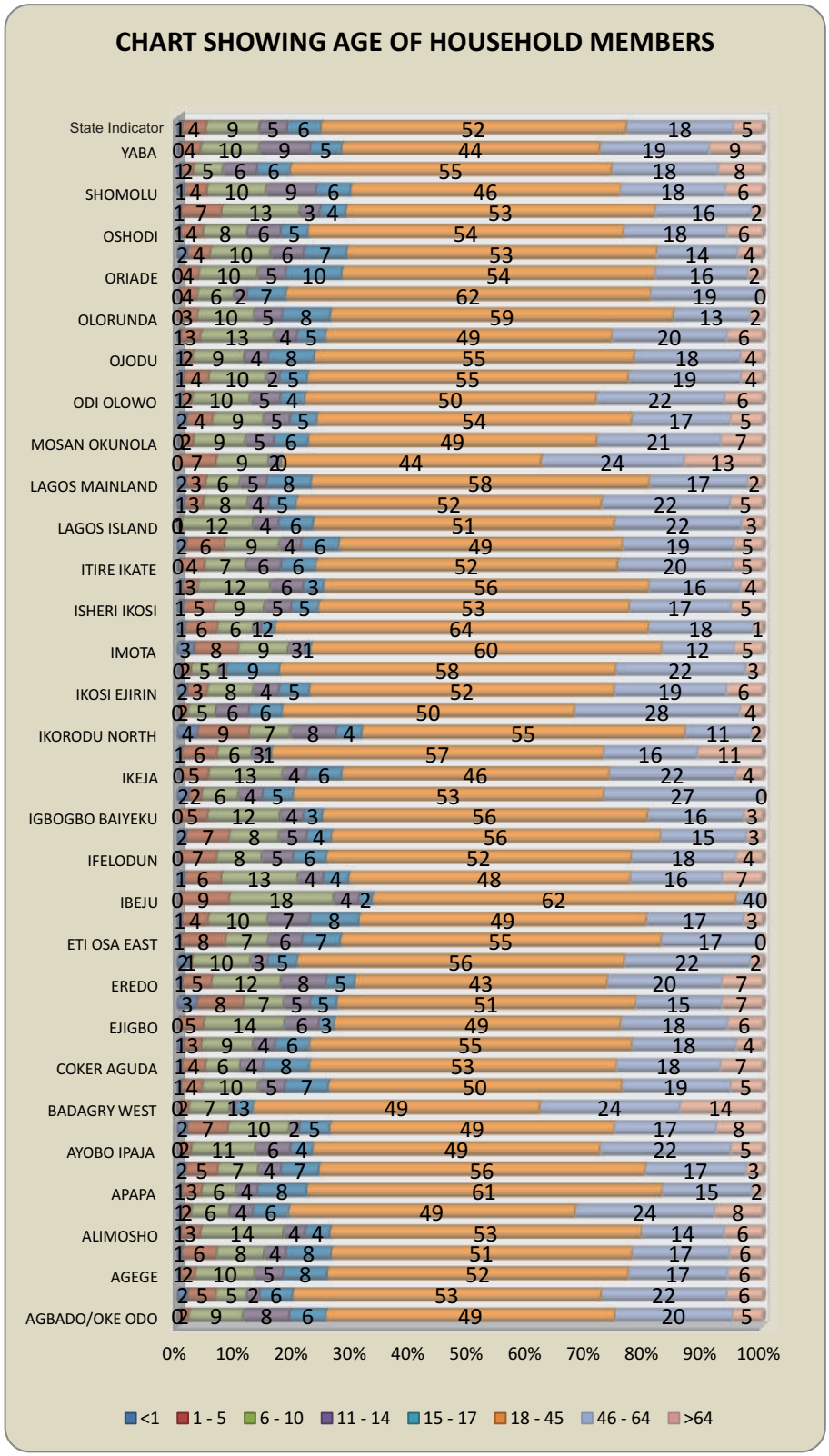
Olorunda and Badagry accounted for the high proportion of Married household members with 94% and 89% respectively, Ikordu North and Ojo recorded 88% each. Single are more in Eti Osa, Ikeja and Apapa that other LG/ LCDAs with 34%, 32% and 30% respectively. It was also noted that Widows appears to be more in Epe and Ejigbo with 16% each. Imota and Itire Ikate also recorded 15% each.

GENDER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS



In this survey, the gender of household members revealed 43% Male and 57% Female. The Female household members are increasing as indicated in the year 2013 household survey of 49% Male and 51% female. The female household members appears to be more in Ibeju, Oriade and Agbado Oke-odo with 79%, 77% and 75% respectively.

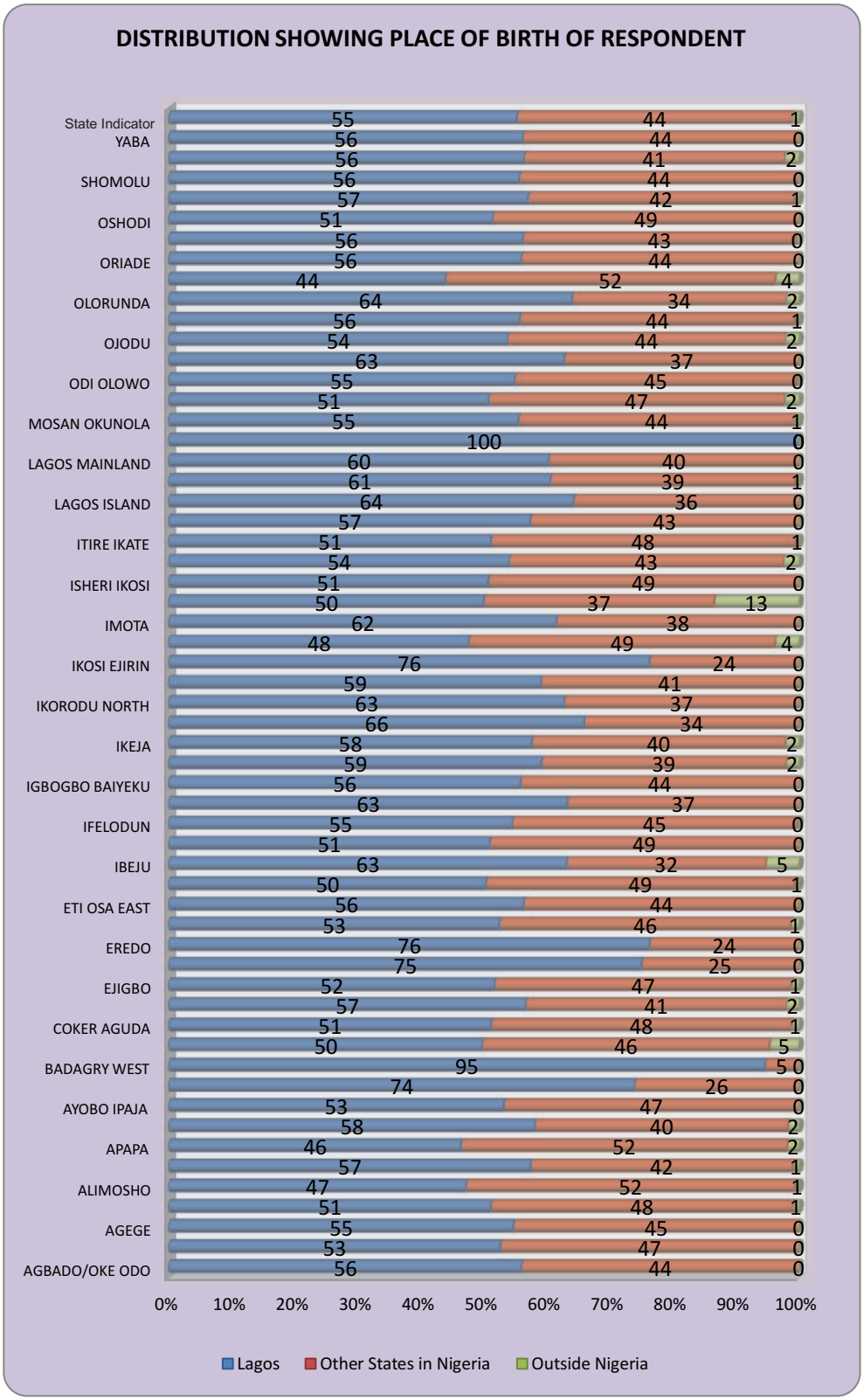
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS



Age composition of a household is important demographic information. It shows the structural composition of the inhabitants of any geographical area as well as the ability of the area to cater for its socio-economic needs and sustenance. It is mostly used in the computation of population pyramids, calculation of dependency ratio and estimation of demographic trends of a population. A population with high proportion of children and more elderly people will definitely have a lot of socio-economic implication different to that of working class dominated population. It was revealed that 52% is between 18-25 years, 18% for 46-64, 9% for 6-10, 6% for 15-17, 5% each for 11-14 and >64, 4% for 1-5, while <1 recorded 1%.

Across the LG/ LCDAs ages 18-45 recorded the highest in Iru/ Victoria Island with 64%, 46-64 recorded highest in Ikorodu West, 6-10 recorded highest in Ibeju. Ages 1-5 and 11-14 each recorded 9% in Ibeju, Ikorodu North, Yaba and Shomolu respectively while >64 had 14% in Badagry West, 15-17 had 10% in Oriade and <1 recorded 4% in Ikorodu North.

PLACE OF BIRTH OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS



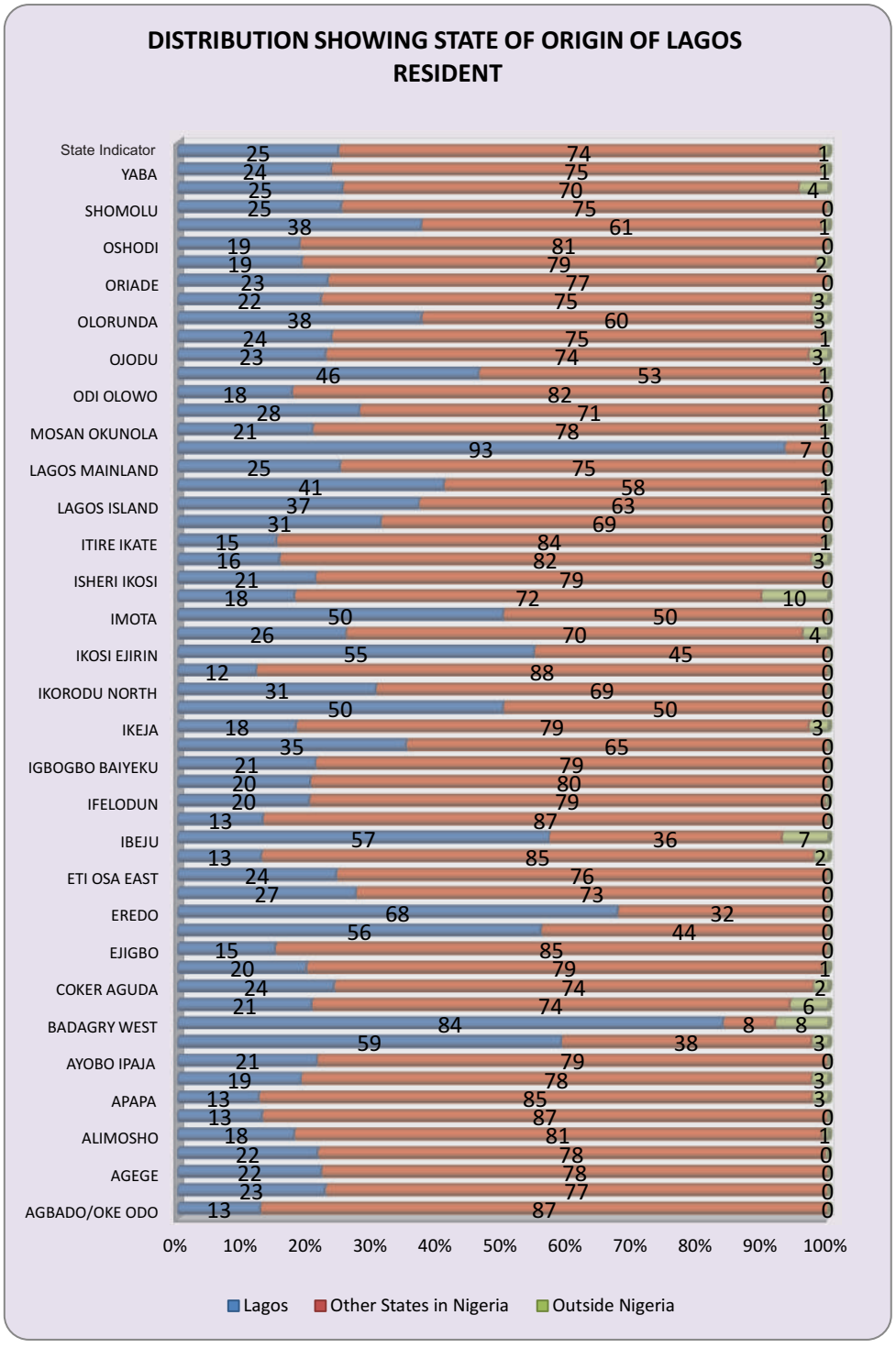
Over 50% of respondents partaking in this survey were born in Lagos State, precisely 55% as revealed in this survey. 44% are born in Other State than Lagos State. It was also revealed that only 1% is born Outside Nigeria. When compared with last household survey (2013), Lagos born (60%), Other State than Lagos (38%) and Outside Nigeria (2%).

Lekki and Badagry West recorded very high proportion of respondent born in Lagos with 100% and 95% respectively. Eredo and Ikosi Ejinrin recorded 76% each.

Respondents born in Other State were more in Isheri Ikosi, Ifako, Iba, Ikoyi Obalende and Oshodi with 49% each.

Iru/ Victoria Island recorded the highest among LG/ LCDAs of the respondents born outside Nigeria with 13%.

STATE OF ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS



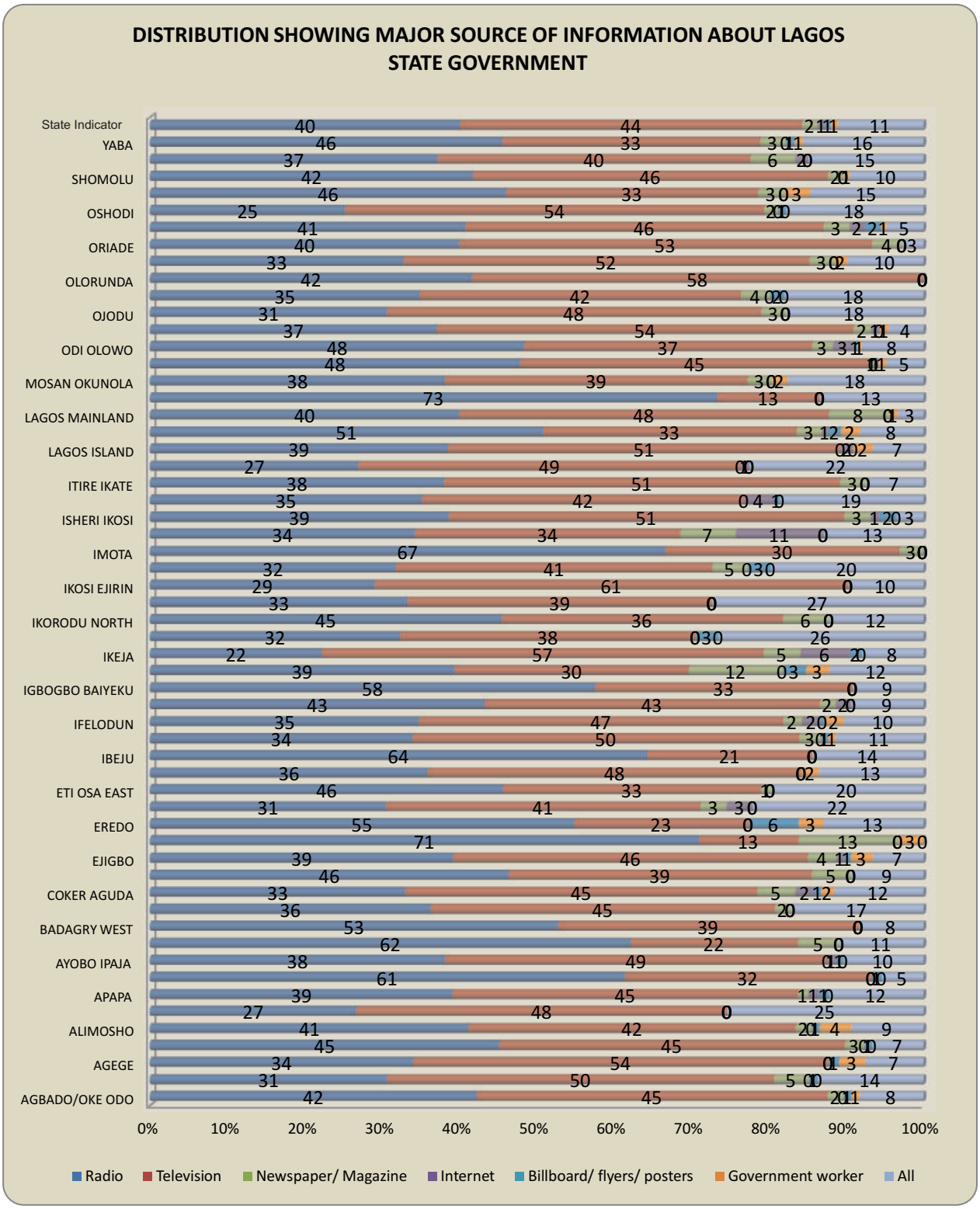
States of origin of the households' members will provide meaningful perception into the cultural/ traditional background of the households with a view to understanding their peculiarity, norms, ethics and believes.

It was revealed in this survey that 74% of those living in Lagos are from Other States other than Lagos. Lagos State origins account for 25% of those living in Lagos while 1% of residents are of foreign origin.

However, Lekki LCDA recorded a high proportion of Lagos State origin living in Lagos with 93% and Badagry West had 84%.

Other State origin recorded higher among the LG/ LCDAs in Ikorodu West with 88% while Agbado/ Okeodo, Amuwo Odofin and Ifako each recorded 87%. Iru/ Victoria had 10% as regard those that of foreign origin.

MAJOR SOURCE OF INFORMATION ABOUT LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT

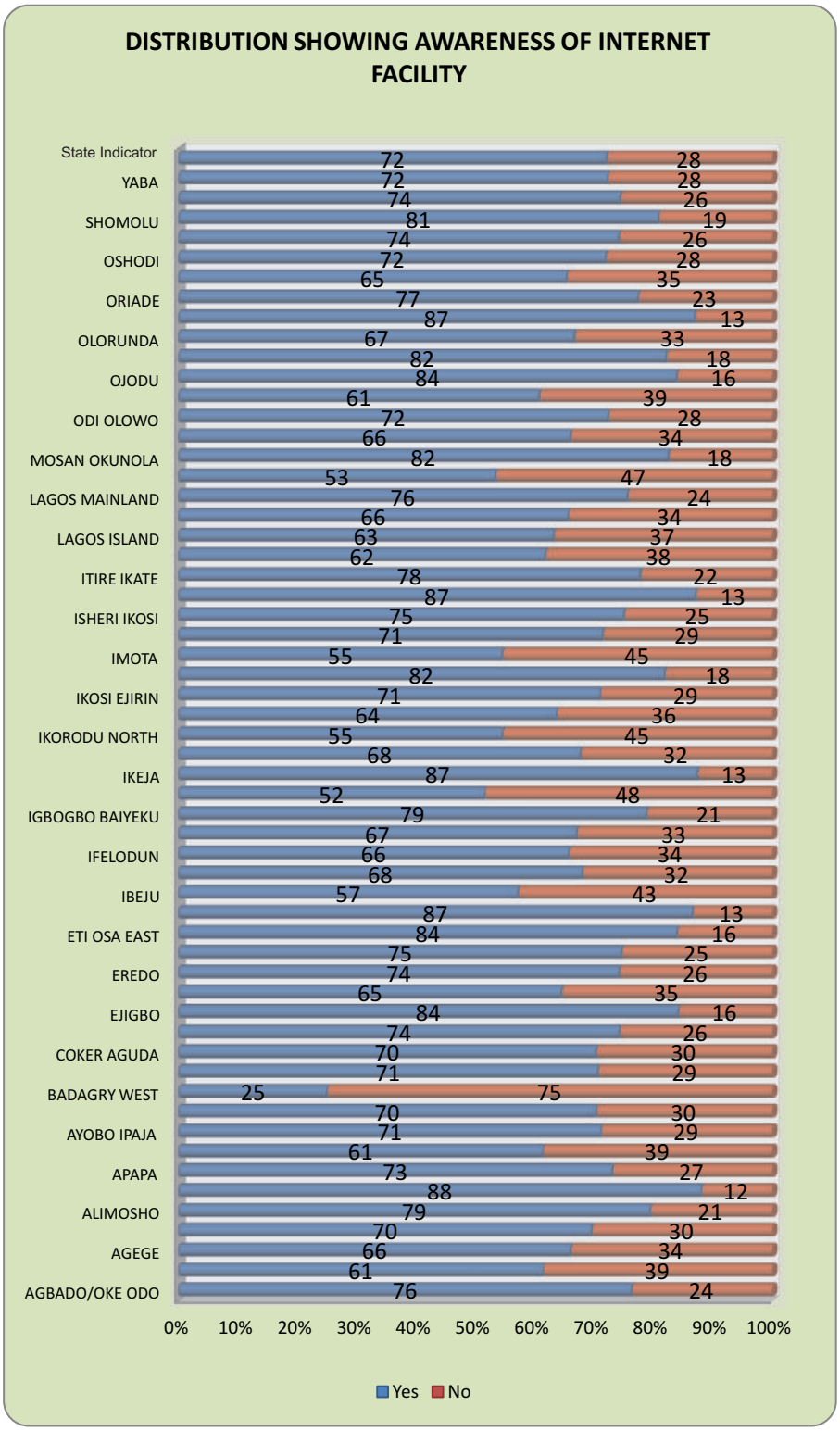


Government activities are programmes and projects being executed all time. Information can be sourced from virtually anywhere — media (Televisions, Radio …), blogs, personal experiences, books, journal and magazine articles, expert opinions, encyclopedias, and web pages — and the type of information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

In the survey, 44% of respondents majorly get their information from Television, 40% get from Radio broadcast, 2% from Newspapers/ Magazine, 1% each from Internet, Billboards/ Flyers/ Posters and Government workers. Some chose to aggregate their information from all of these sources mentioned above recording 11%.

Across LG/ LCDAs, respondents of Lekki, Epe and Imota prefer to source their information from Radio with 73%, 71% and 67% respectively. Ikorodu West, Ikorodu and Amuwo had higher proportion of those that got their from All sources with 27%, 26% and 25% respectively. Newspapers/ Magazines favourites are higher in Epe, Ijede and Lagos Mainland with 13%, 12% and 8% respectively. Respondents in Alimosho had the highest proportion that got their information from Government Workers with 4%. Television is viewed more in Ikosi Ejinrin, Olorunda and Ikeja as their major source of Information recording 61%, 58% and 57% respectively. Respondents of Iru/ Victoria Island, Ikeja and Isolo had higher proportion using Internet as the source.

AWARENESS OF INTERNET FACILITY



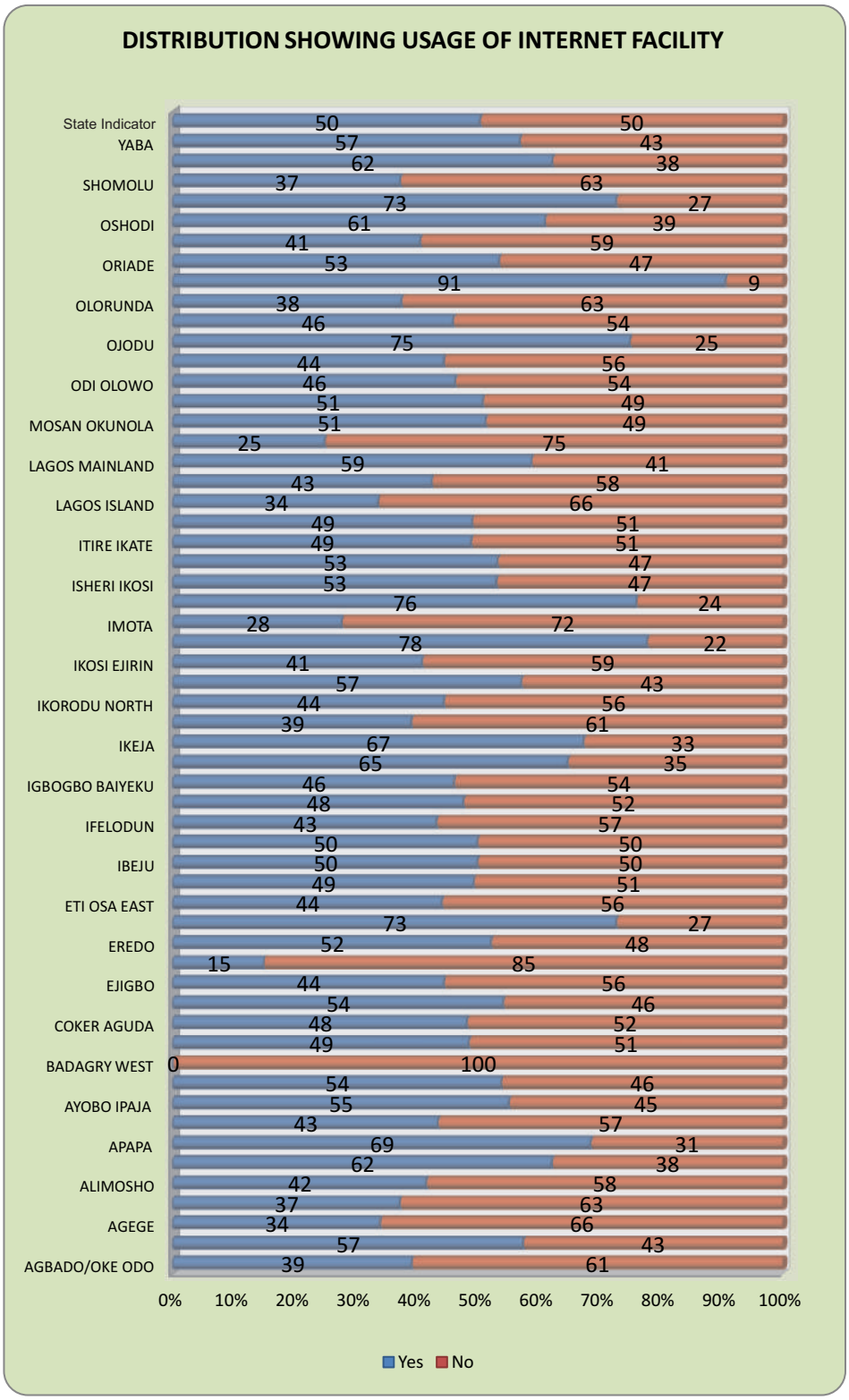
The internet has become one of the most extensively used information source that empowers the average person to get in touch with the latest information. Today's users can no longer depend on conventional information sources to cope with the latest development in user's respective field.

The survey revealed that 72% are aware of Internet Facility implying 28% are unaware of such.

In the LG/ LCDAs, Amuwo Odofin tops with 88% awareness and closely followed by Ikeja, Isolo, Onigbongbo and Iba each recording 87%.

On the lower rung of the ladder showing awareness, we have Badagry West, Ijede and Lekki with 25%, 52% and 53% respectively.

USAGE OF INTERNET FACILITY



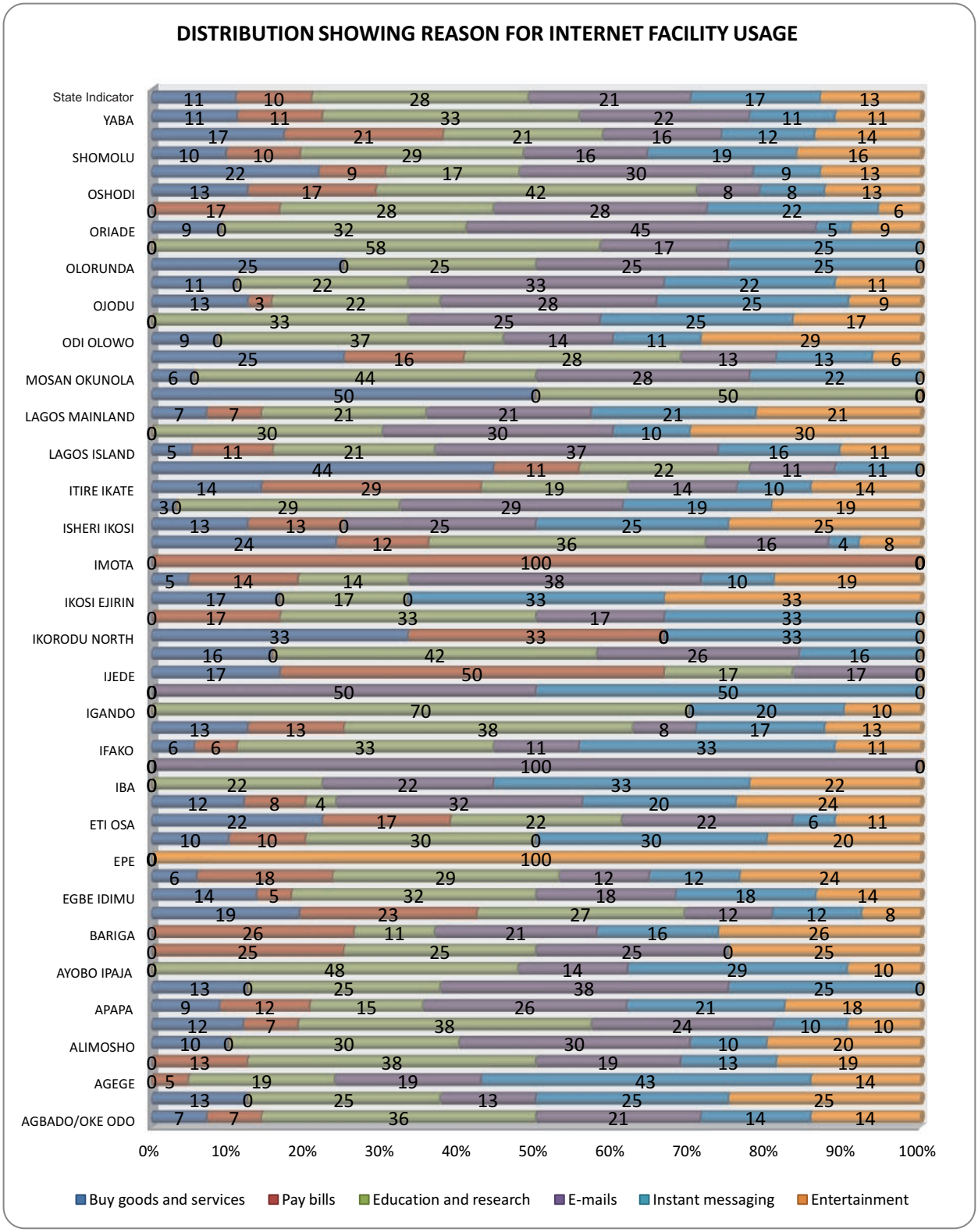
Been aware of internet is not as important as the usage. The survey also sought to determine the usage of Internet Facility.

It revealed that the usage and non usage is 50-50 as per State Indicator.

Onigbongbo topped the LG/ LCDAs usage of Internet with 91% while Ikoyi Obalende and Iru/ Victoria Island recorded 78% and 76% respectively.

Badagry West recorded almost 100% as regard non-usage of Internet while Epe and Lekki recorded 85% and 75% respectively.

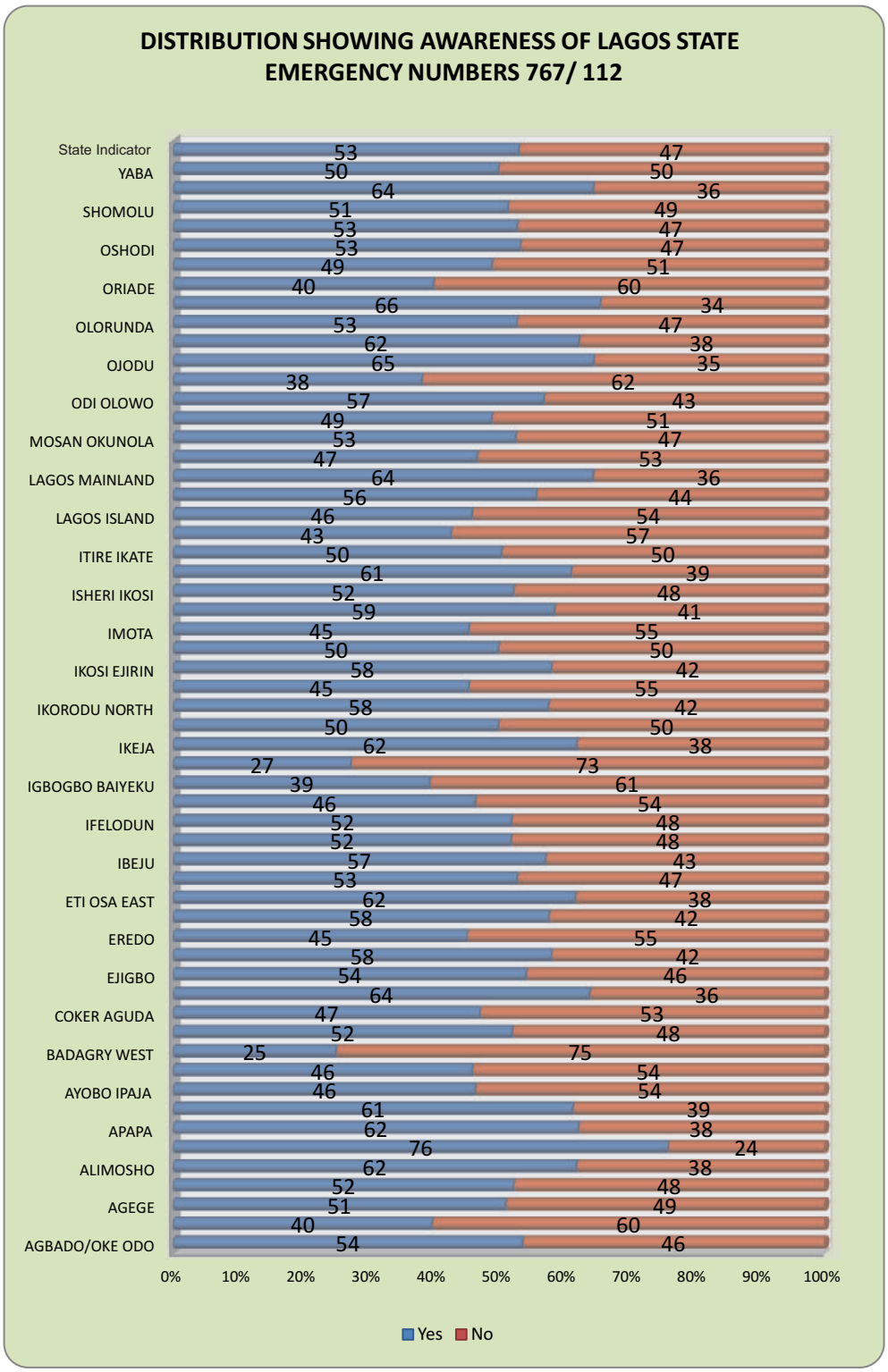
REASON FOR INTERNET FACILITY USAGE



People use the Internet Facility for different reason such as to get information relevant to a hobby or a personal interest, to communicate with family and friends, and to "enjoy myself." The survey sought to establish some of these reason. It was revealed that 28% use it for the purpose of Education and Research, 21% for E-mails, 17% for Instant Messaging, 13% for Entertainment, 11% for Buying Goods and Services while 10% used it to Pay Bills.

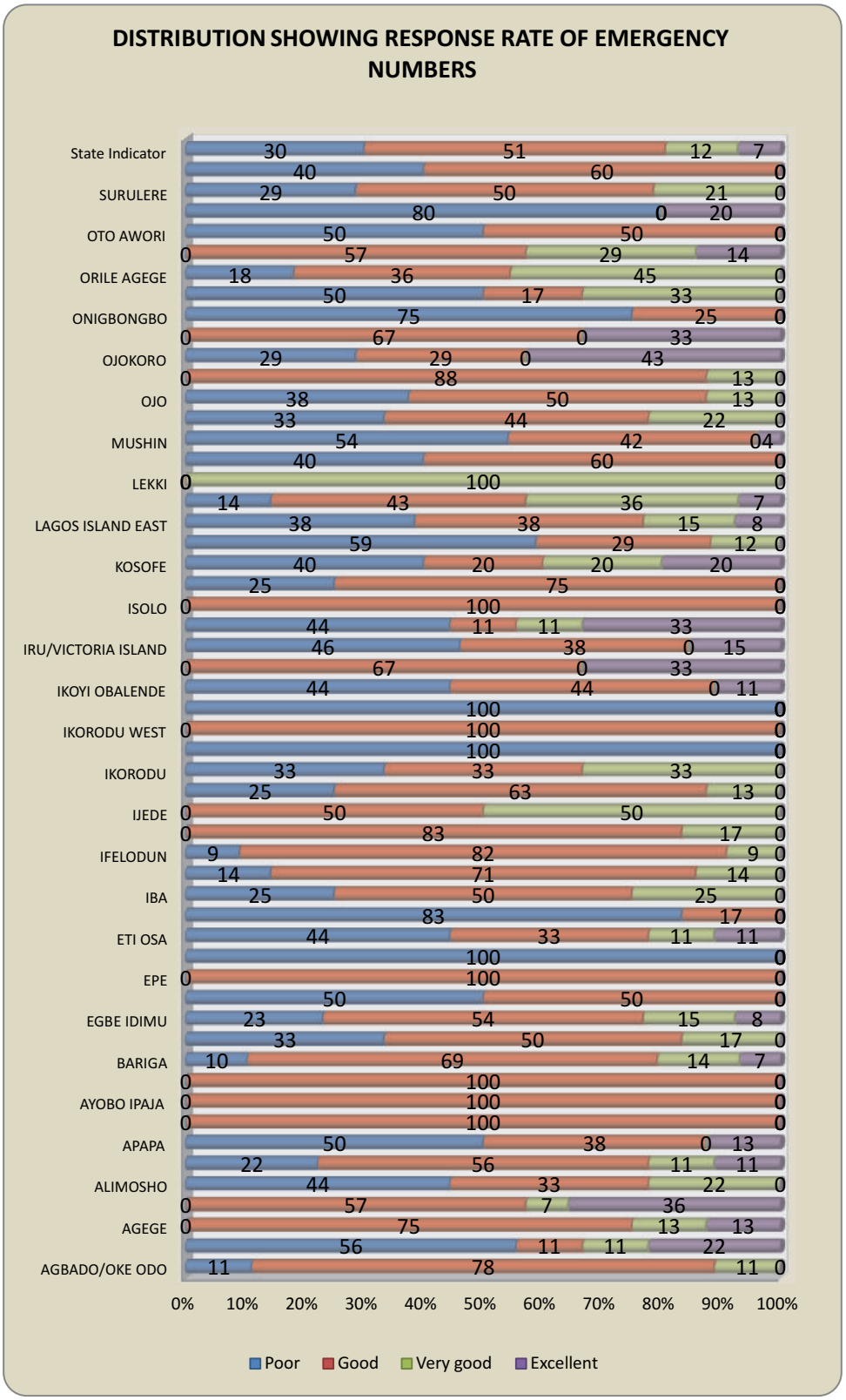
In Lekki, Kosofe and Ikorodu North, their reason for usage is more of Buying Goods and Services with 50%, 44% and 33% respectively as compared to other LG/ LCDAs. Epe, Ikosi Ejinrin and Lagos Island East had 100%, 33% and 30% respectively as their reason for Internet usage. Usage of internet for Payment of Bills are more in Imota, Ijede and Ikorodu north with 100%, 50% and 33% respectively. Usage for E-mail are more pronounced in Ibeju (100%), Igbigbo Baiyeku (50%) and Oriade (45%). Igando (70%), Onigbongbo (58%) and Lekki (50%) use internet mostly for Education and Research purposes While Igbigbo Baiyeku (50%), Agege (43%), Iba (33%), Ikorodu West(33%), Ifako (33%), Ikosi Ejinrin (33%) and Ikorodu North (33%) use internet for Instant Messaging.

AWARENESS OF LAGOS STATE EMERGENCY NUMBERS 767/ 112



When in distress, emergency numbers becomes imperative. Lagos State provided toll free emer-gency numbers 767 and 112 for the citizen's use. This survey sought to enquire the respondents' awareness. It reveals that 53% are aware while 47% are not aware. Awareness is more noticed in Amuwo Odofin, Onigbongbo and Ojodu with 76%, 66% and 65% respectively. Awareness of these numbers are less observed in Badagry West (25%), Ijede (27%) and Ojo (38%).

RATING OF THE RESPONSES TO THESE NUMBERS



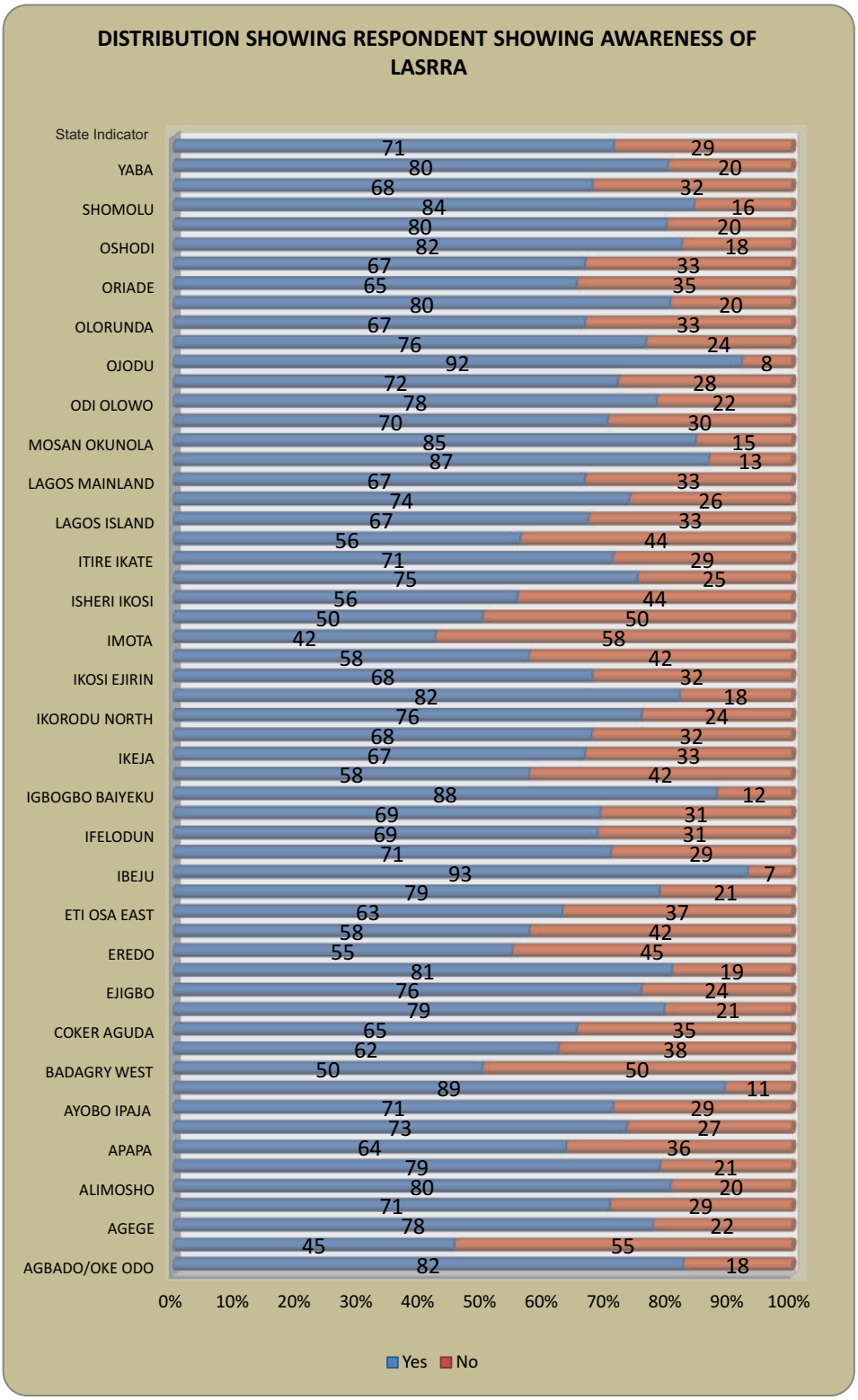
Emergency numbers are of no use if it is not responsive. The aim of emergency numbers is to provide advanced and maximally avail-able assistance to the citizens during emergency situa-tions.

It was observed in this survey that 51% of respondents re-corded Good, 12% recorded Very Good, 7% had Excellent and 30% recorded Poor.

Across the LG/ LCDAs, Ojokoro and Ajeromi recorded higher for Excellent with 43% and 36% each. Lekki and Ijede recorded 100% and 50% respectively for Very Good While Apapa-Iganmu, Ayobo Ipaja, Badagry West, Epe, Ikorodu and Isolo each recorded 100% for Good response.

On the other hand, Erodo, Ikorodu North and Ikosi Ejinrin recorded 100% for Poor response.

AWARENESS OF LAGOS STATE RESIDE NTS REGISTRATION AGENCY (LASRRA)



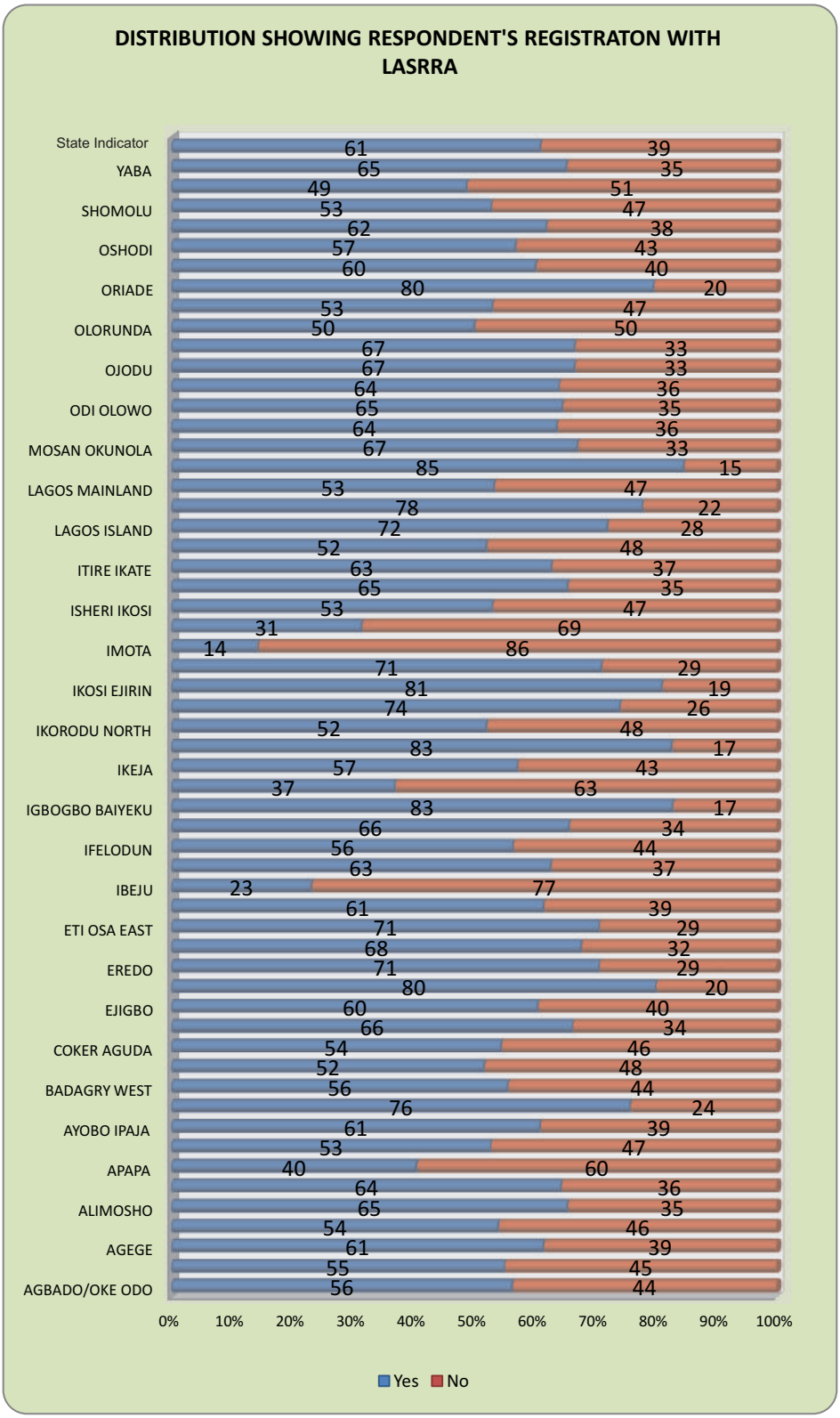
The growing need to integrate the residents of Lagos State into e-government initiatives to enable the services provided by govern-ment to be fully utilized and also provide an accurate picture for government policy and planning gave rise to the establishment of LASRRA.

In this survey, it was observed that 71% of respondents are aware of LASRRA while 29% are not aware.

Awareness was more noticed in Ibeju and Ojodu with 93% and 92 % respectively.

However, awareness of LASRRA was relatively low in Agboyi Ketu (45%) and Imota (42%).

REGISTRATION WITH LASRRA

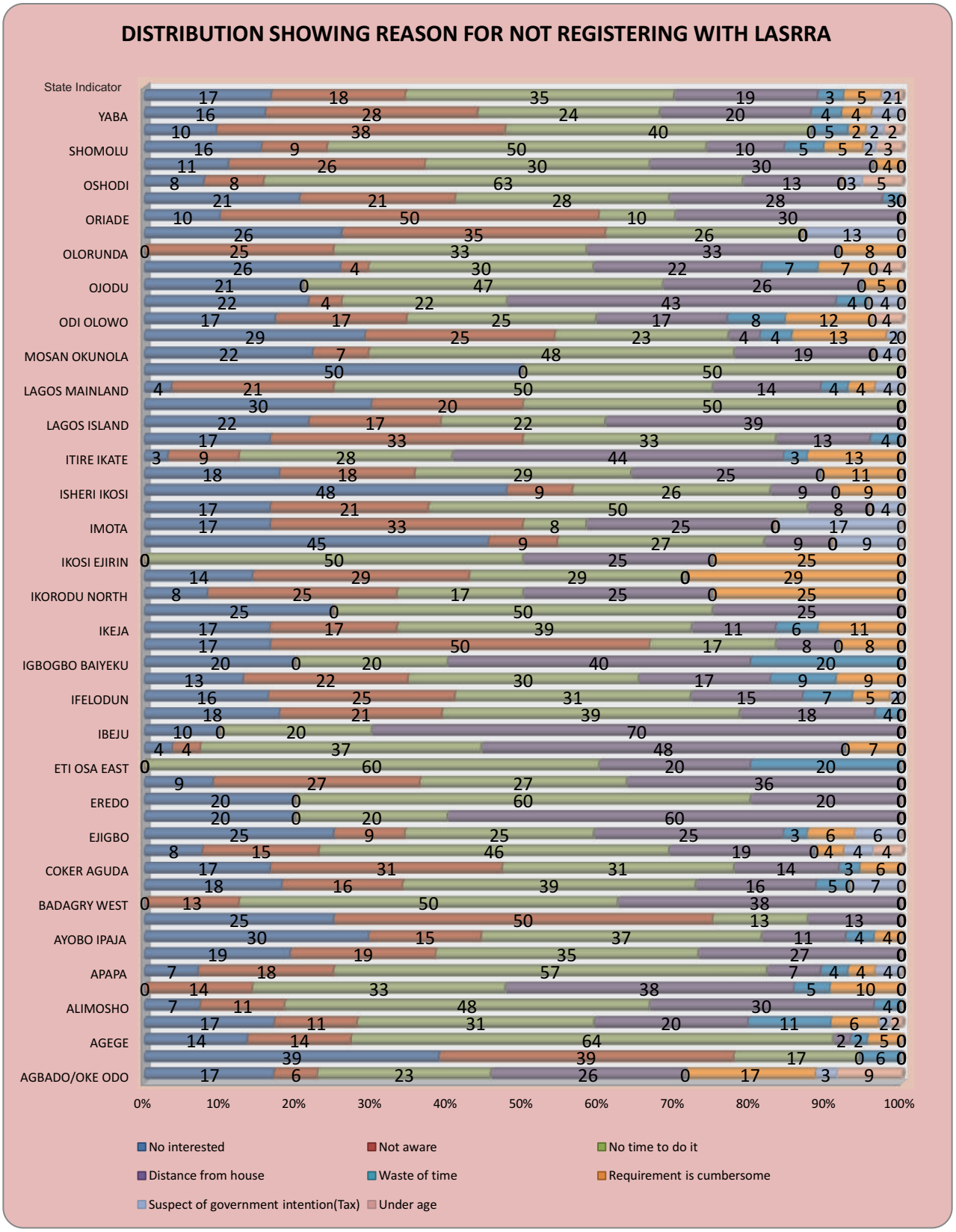


The benefits of registering with LASRRA are quite enormous and unquantifiable as indicated in LASRRA website. This allows service delivery using appropriate planning and implementation that cuts across Health, Transport, Roads, Disaster management, Refuse collection, traffic Management, Poverty Eradication,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

In this survey, it was indicated that 61% have registered while 39% is yet to. Lekkki had higher compliance with the registration having 85%. Also, Igbogbo Baiyeku and Ikorodu each recorded 83%.

On the other side, Imota (14%), Ibeju (23%) and Iru/ Victoria Island (31%) recorded lower compliance with the registration.

REASON FOR NOT REGISTERING WITH LASRRA

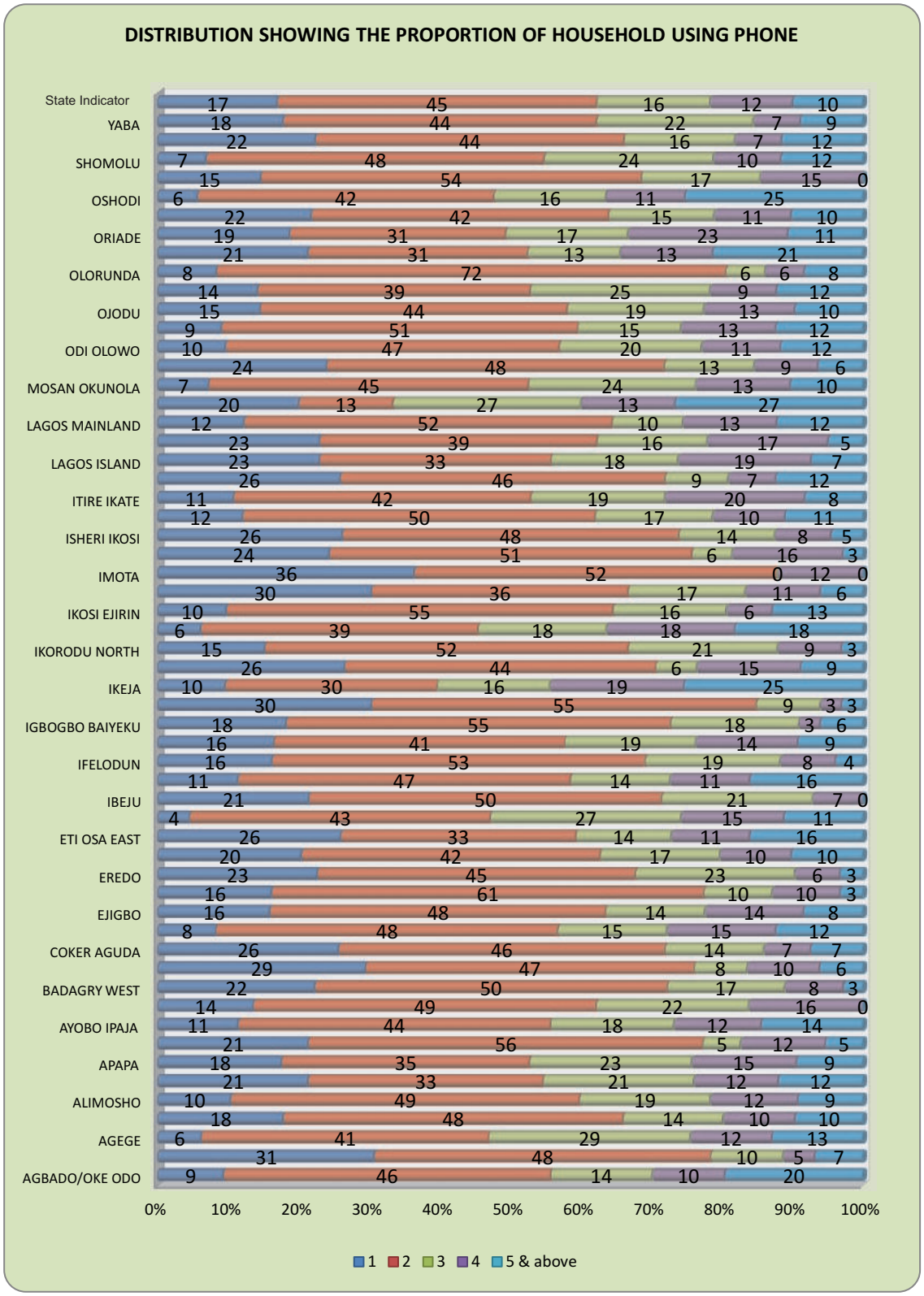


Some reasons were adduced by respondents for not registering with LASRRA. The survey sought to examine some of the reasons. It was revealed that most of the respondents that have not registered charged it on 'No time to do it' recording 35%. Distance From Home recorded 19%, Not Aware (18%), Not Interested (17%), Requirement is Cumbersome (5%), Waste of Time (3%), Suspect of Government Intention such as Tax (2%) and Under age had 1%.

Those that are Not Interested were more in Lekki, Isheri Ikosi and Ikoyi Obalende with 50%, 48% and 45% respectively. Badagry, Ijede and Oriade each having 50% indicated Not Aware. Respondents in Agege (64%), Oshodi (63%), Eredo (60%) and Eti Osa East (60%) claimed No Time to do it. Those that were hindered from registering due to Distance from the House are more at Ibeju (70%) and Epe (60%). Igbogbo Baiyeku and Eti Osa East each accounting for 20% believed it is Waste of time. Some believed that the Requirement is Too Cumbersome as indicated more in Ikorodu west (29%), Ikosi Ejinrin (25%) and Ikorodu North.

Others are suspicious of Government Intention such as Tax increase. These are more recorded in Imota and Onigbongbo with 17% and 13% respectively. Respondents not up to the registration age (Under Age) are recorded more in Agbado/ Okeodo and Oshodi showing 9% and 5% respectively.

PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLD USING PHONE

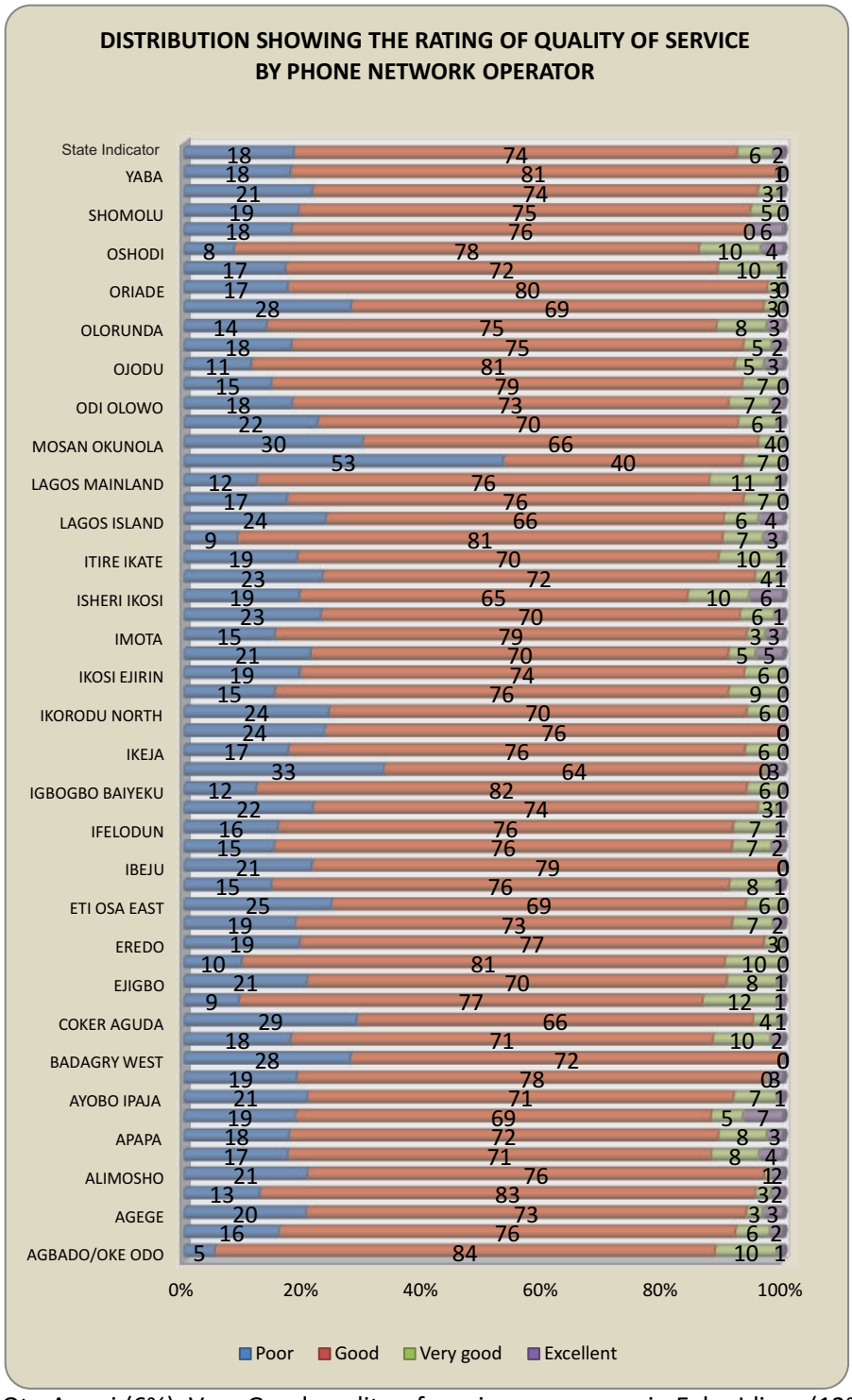


Phones, especially mobile phones, became what they are now because they evolved with the times. With the work of everyone in the wireless communication and mobile technology industry, they transformed from a simple mobile telephone to a sophisticated hybrid of all other mobile devices you can think of.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

In this survey, the proportion of household using phone was sought after and it revealed that 45% of household had 2 Phones, 17% each had 1 or 3 Phones.12% had 4 Phones while 10% had more than 5 Phones in their household.

The household that had more than 5 Phones are more in Lekki (27%), Ikeja (25%) and Oshodi (25%). Those that had only 1 Phone per household are more in Imota, Agboyi Ketu and Ijede with 36%, 31% and 30% respectively. Olorunda (72%), Epe 61%) and Apapa Iganmu (56%) households had 2 Phones. Having 4 phones in each household are more in Oriade (23%), Itire Ikate (20%) and Ikeja (19%) while the household that had 3 Phones are more in Agege (29%), Iba (27%) and Lekki (27%).

RATING OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY NETWORK OPERATORS

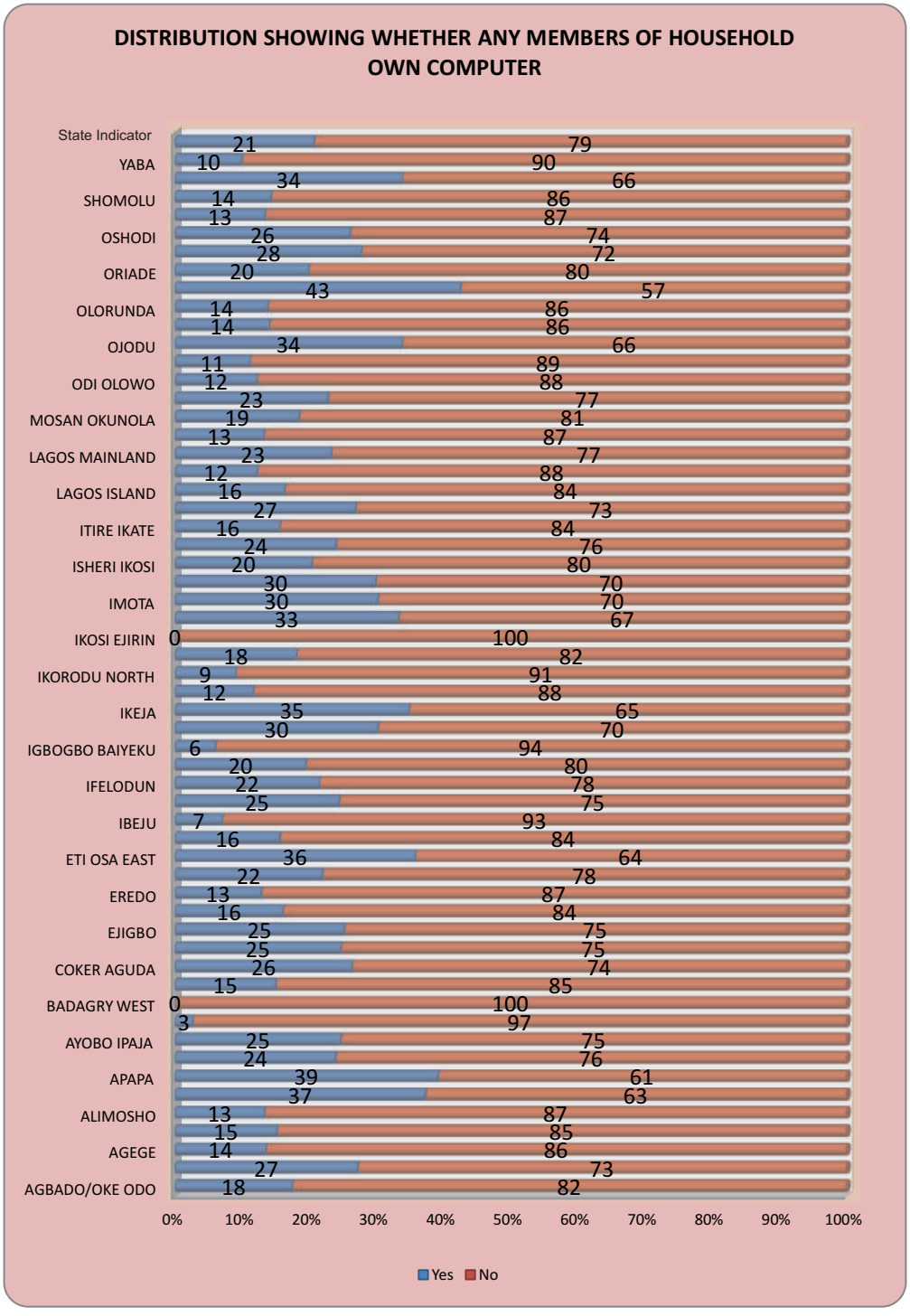


Quality of service is an important key performance indicator (KPI) that is used in determining the efficiency of an industry in terms of services rendered. For the consumers in the industry, it is expected that maximum satisfaction be derived from any services paid for. This (maximum satisfaction) has now become a difficult task to achieve especially in GSM industry. One of the major reasons attributable to this is as a result of mismatch between expansion in customer base and infrastructural (Network) expansion.

In this survey, the quality of service experienced by respondents disclosed 82% as Good. This includes 6% Very Good and 2% Excellent. However 18% of respondents view the quality as Poor.

Excellent qualities of service were more recorded at Apapa-Iganmu (7%), Isheri Ikosi (6% and Oto Awori (6%). Very Good quality of service were more in Egbe Idimu (12%) and Lagos Mainland (11%) while Good quality of service were more recorded in Agbado Okeodo (84%), Ajeromi (83%) and Igbogbo Baiyeku (82%).

WHETHER ANY MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD OWN COMPUTER

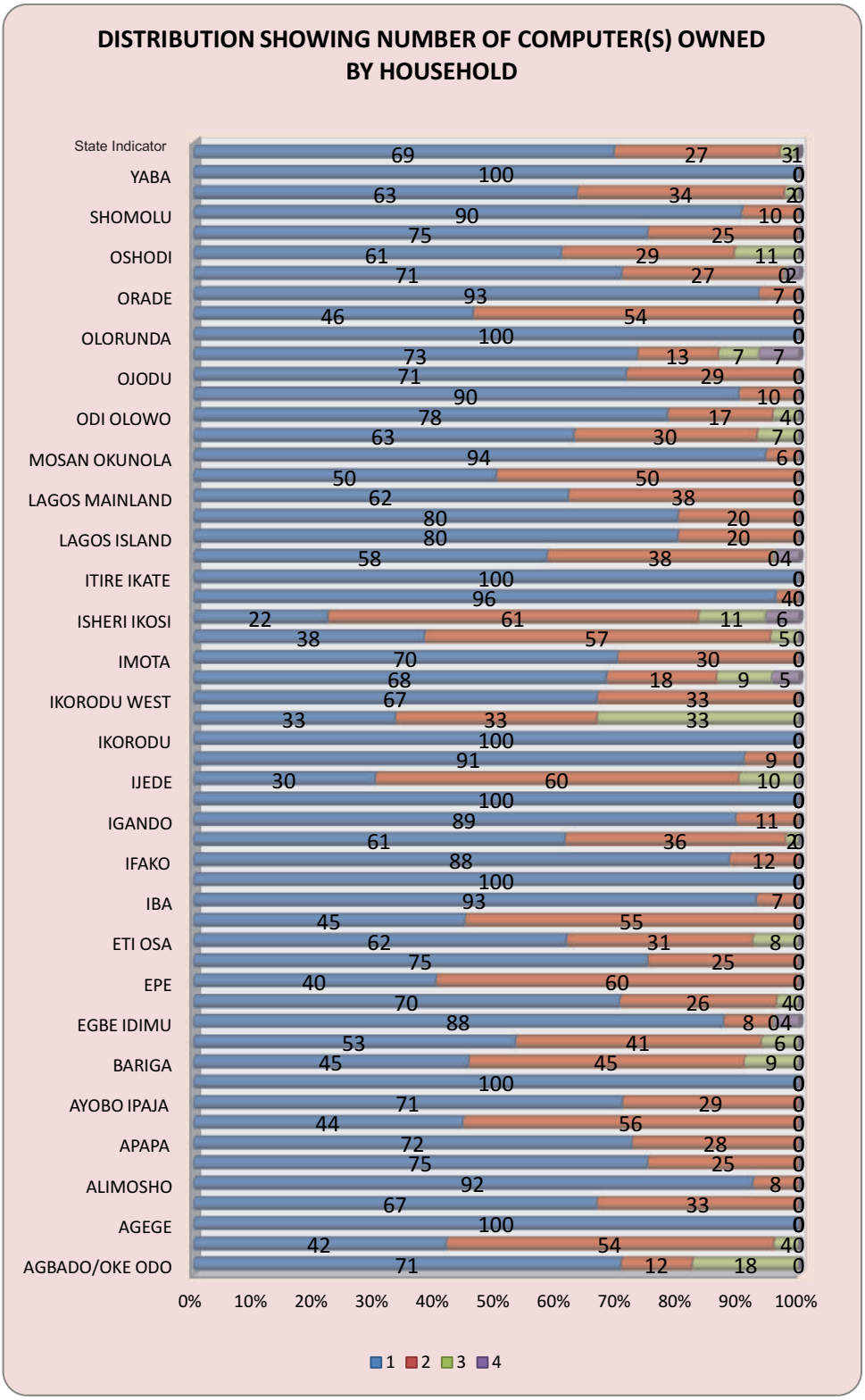


In costing and availability, there is better than a 100 to 1 ratio of personal computers (PCs) to main frames in modern time and several thousands of comercial application packages available to support those PCs. No longer do users have to wait months or years for the delivery of a new application system; they choose from packaged software or write their own.

In this survey, having personal computer (PC) by individual household member is quite low with 21% and 79% reporting No responses.

Individual members of the household that owned PC are more in Onigbongbo, Apapa and Amuwo Odofin with 43%, 39% and 37 % respectively. On the lower rung of the ladder, Badagry recorded 3% YES while Badagry West and Ikosi Ejinrin recorded almost nil.

NUMBER OF COMPUTER(S) OWNED BY MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD



This survey sought to investigate the proliferation of PCs in household in Lagos State. It brought into light that at least 69% of every members of household respondents had 1 PC, 27% had 2 PCs 3% had 3PCs and 1% has 4 or more PCs.

In fact, LG/ LCDAs like Agege, Badagry, Ibeju, Igbogbo Baiyeku, Ikorodu, Itire Ikate, Olorunda and Yaba each recorded 100% members of household having 1 PC. Having 2 PCs by each member was recorded more in Isheri Ikosi (61%), Ijede (60%) and Epe (60%). Ikorodu North and Agbado okeodo had more of 3 PCs by members of their household with 33% and 18% respectively. 4PCs were more recorded in Ojokoro (7%), Isheri Ikosi (6%) and Ikoyi Obalende (5%).

CHAPTER 4

EDUCATION

READ AND WRITE IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

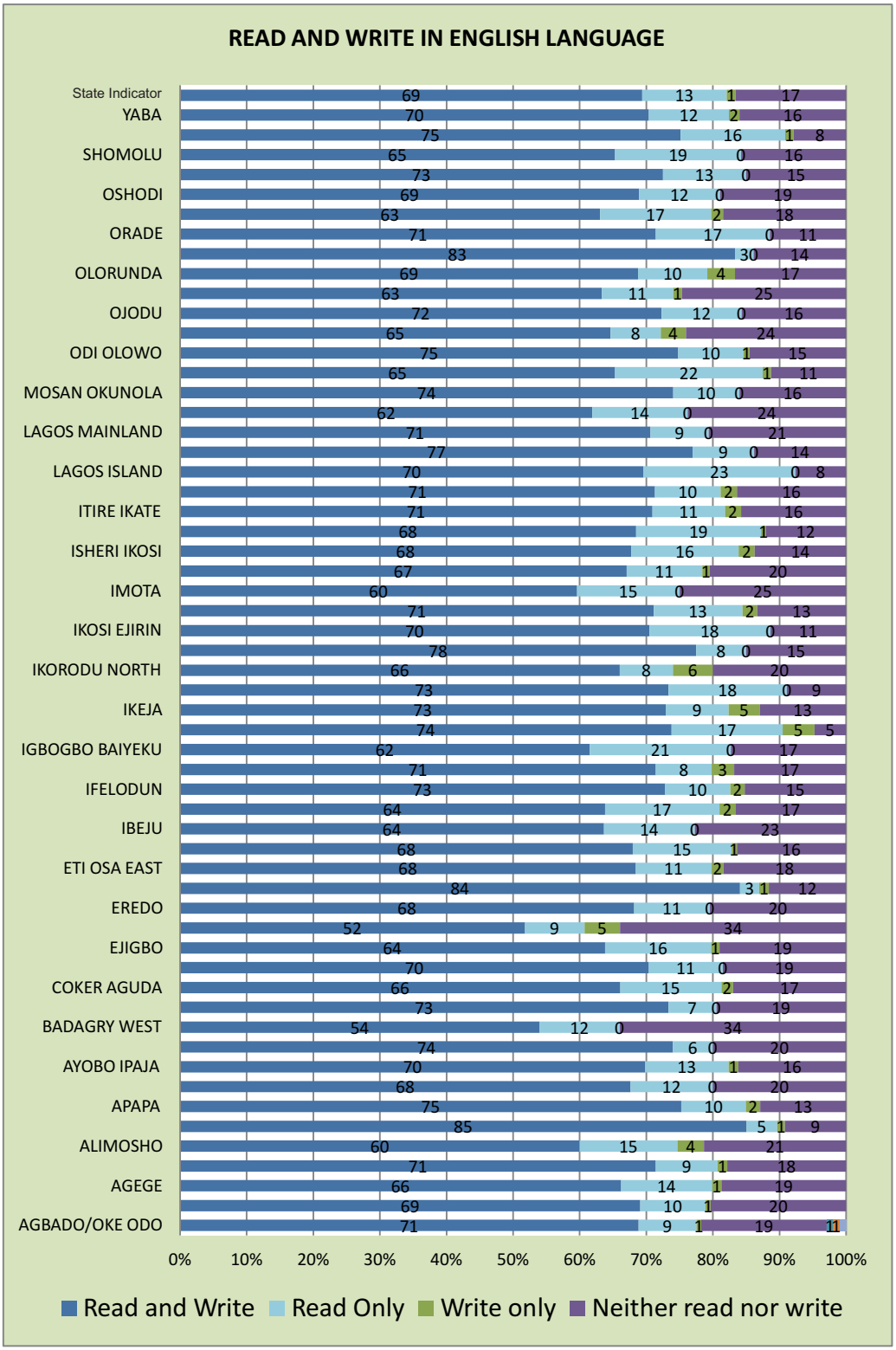
The survey revealed for Y2014 that 69% of household members can read and write in English language which is a 1% decrease from Y2013 figure, 13% can read only, 1% can write only and 17% can neither read nor write in English language. There is a 7% increase in those that can read only, no increase in those that can write only and 8% decrease in those that can neither read nor write in English language when compared with Y2013 household survey.

Amuwo Odofin (85%), Eti Osa (84%) and Onigbongbo (83%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator (69%) for household members that can read and write in English language while Alimosho (60%), Badagry West (54%) and Epe (52%) have percentages lower than the State Indicator (69%).

Lagos Island (23%), Mushin (22%) and Igbogbo Baiyeku (21%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (13%) for household members that can read only in English language, Onigbongbo (3%), Eti Osa (3%) and Amuwo Odofin (5%) have percentages lower than it.

Ikorodu North (6%), Ijede (5%) and Epe (5%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (1%) for household members that can write only in English language, Oshodi (0%), Oto Awori (0%) and Shomolu (0%) have percentages lower than it.

Badagry West (34%), Epe (34%) and Imota (25%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (17%) for household members that can neither read nor write in English language while Ijede (5%), Lagos Island (8%) and Surulere (8%) have percentages lower than it.


READ AND WRITE IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE
State Indicator
YABA
SHOMOLU
OSHODI
ORADE
OLORUNDA
OJODU
ODI OLOWO
MOSAN OKUNOLA
LAGOS MAINLAND
LAGOS ISLAND
ITIRE IKATE
ISHERI IKOSI
IMOTA
IKOSI EJIRIN
IKORODU NORTH
IKEJA
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU
IFELODUN
IBEJU
ETI OSA EAST
EREDO
EJIGBO
COKER AGUDA
BADAGRY WEST
AYOBO IPAJA
APAPA
ALIMOSHO
AGEGE
AGBADO/OKE ODO
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%
Read and Write
Read Only
Write only
Neither read nor write

READ AND WRITE IN OTHER LANGUAGE APART FROM ENGLISH LANGUAGE

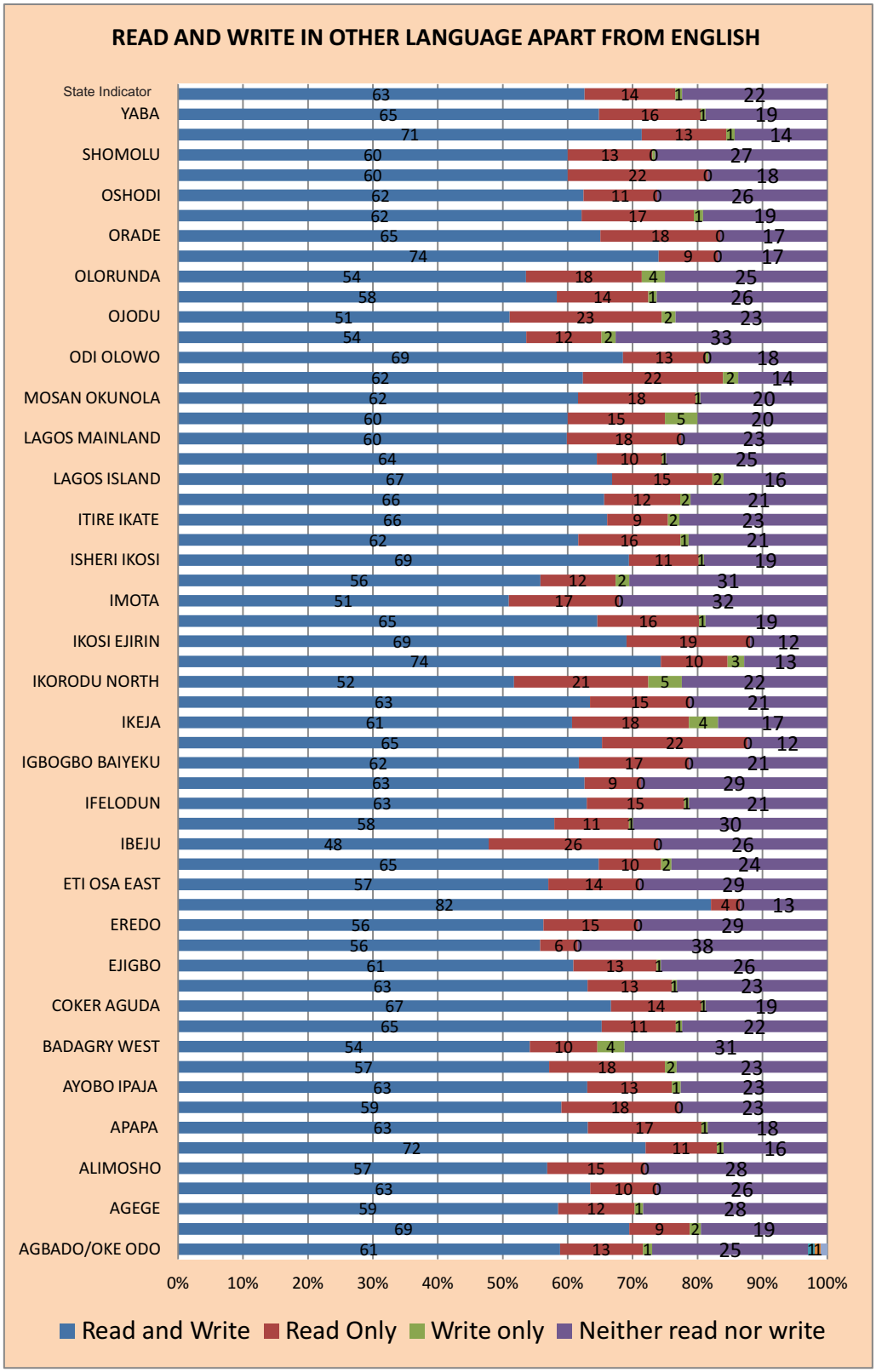
The survey showed for Y2014 that 63% of household members can read and write in other language apart from English which is a 7% decrease from Y2013 figure, 14% can read only, 1% can write only and 22% can neither read nor write in other language apart from English. There is a 5% increase in those that can read only, no increase in those that can write only and 2% increase in those that can neither read nor write in other language apart from English when compared with Y2013 household survey.

Eti Osa (82%), Ikorodu West (74%) and Onigbongbo (74%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator (63%) for household members that can read and write in other language apart from English, Ibeju (48%), Imota (51%) and Ojodu (51%) have percentages lower than it.

Ibeju (26%), Ojodu (23%) and Ijede (22%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (14%) for household members that can read only in other language apart from English language, Eti Osa (4%), Epe (6%) and Igando (9%) have percentages lower than it.

Ikorodu North (5%), Lekki (5%) and Ikeja (4%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (1%) for household members that can write only in other language apart from English language, Oshodi (0%), Eredo (0%) and Lagos Mainland (0%) have percentages lower than it.

Epe (38%), Ojo (33%) and Imota (32%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (22%) for household members that can neither read nor write in other language apart from English language, Ijede (12%), Ikosi Ejirin (12%) and Ikorodu West (13%) have percentages lower than it.


READ AND WRITE IN OTHER LANGUAGE APART FROM ENGLISH
State Indicator
YABA
SHOMOLU
OSHODI
ORADE
OLORUNDA
OJODU
ODI OLOWO
MOSAN OKUNOLA
LAGOS MAINLAND
LAGOS ISLAND
ITIRE IKATE
ISHERI IKOSI
IMOTA
IKOSI EJIRIN
IKORODU NORTH
IKEJA
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU
IFELODUN
IBEJU
ETI OSA EAST
EREDO
EJIGBO
COKER AGUDA
BADAGRY WEST
AYOBO IPAJA
APAPA
ALIMOSHO
AGEGE
AGBADO/OKE ODO
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%
Read and Write
Read Only
Write only
Neither read nor write

READ AND WRITE IN ANY LANGUAGE

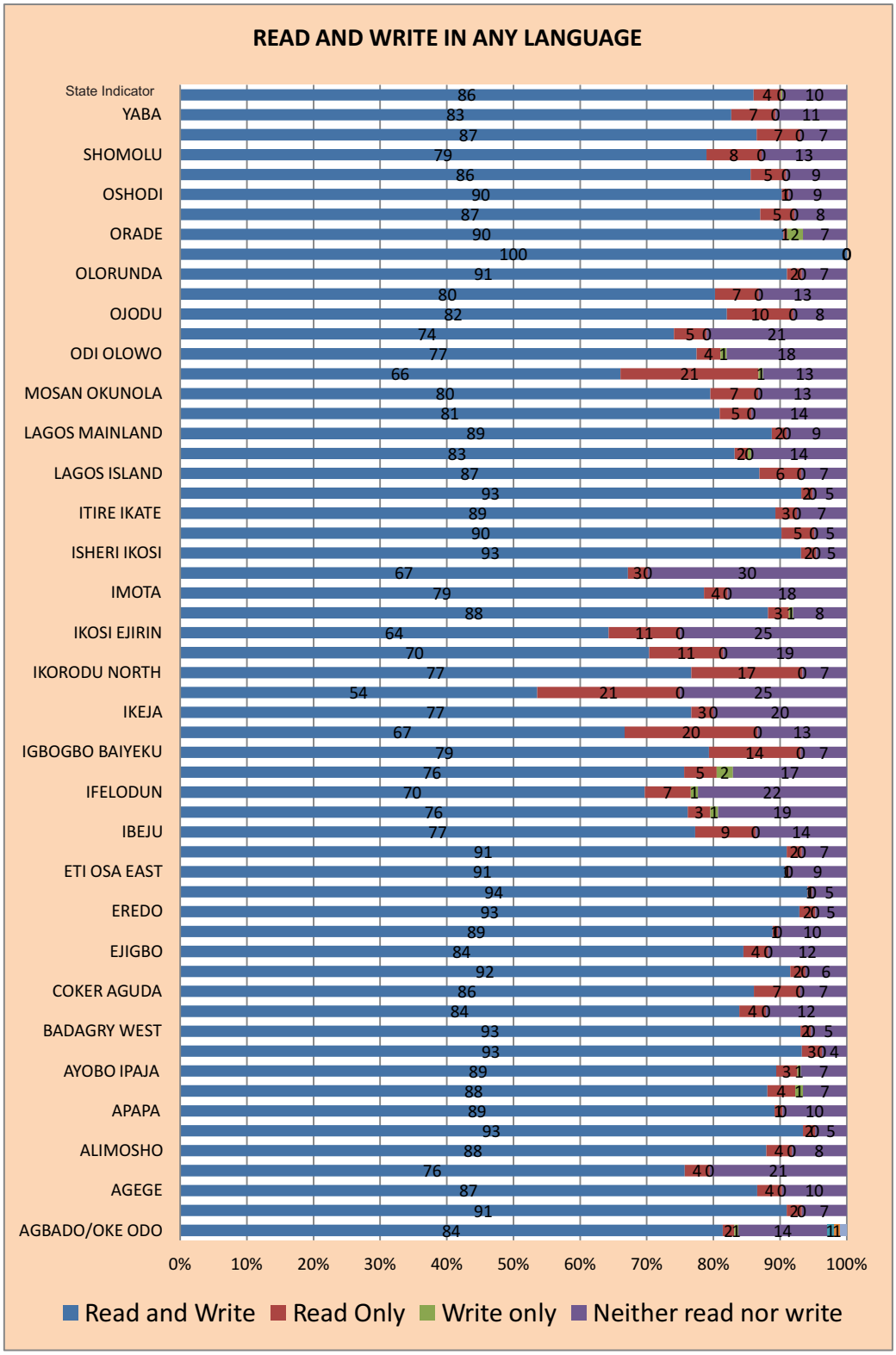
For Y2014, 86% of household members can read and write in any language which is a 3% decrease from Y2013 figure, 4% can read only, 0% can write only and 10% can neither read nor write in any language. There is a 2% decrease in those that can read only, 4% decrease in those that can write only and 9% increase in those that can neither read nor write in any language when compared with Y2013 household survey.

Onigbongbo (100%), Eti Osa (94%) and Amuwo Odofin (93%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (86%) for household members that can read and write in any language while Ikorodu (54%), Ikosi Ejirin (54%) and Mushin (66%) have percentages lower than it.

Ijede (20%), Ikorodu (21%) and Mushin (21%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (4%) for household members that can read only in any language, Eti Osa East (1%), Oriade (1%) and Onigbongbo (0%) have percentages lower than it.

Agbado/Oke Odo (1%), Apapa-Iganmu (1%) and Igando (2%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (0%) for household members that can write only in any language while Oshodi (0%), Eredo (0%) and Lagos Mainland (0%) have the same percentages as the State Indicator.

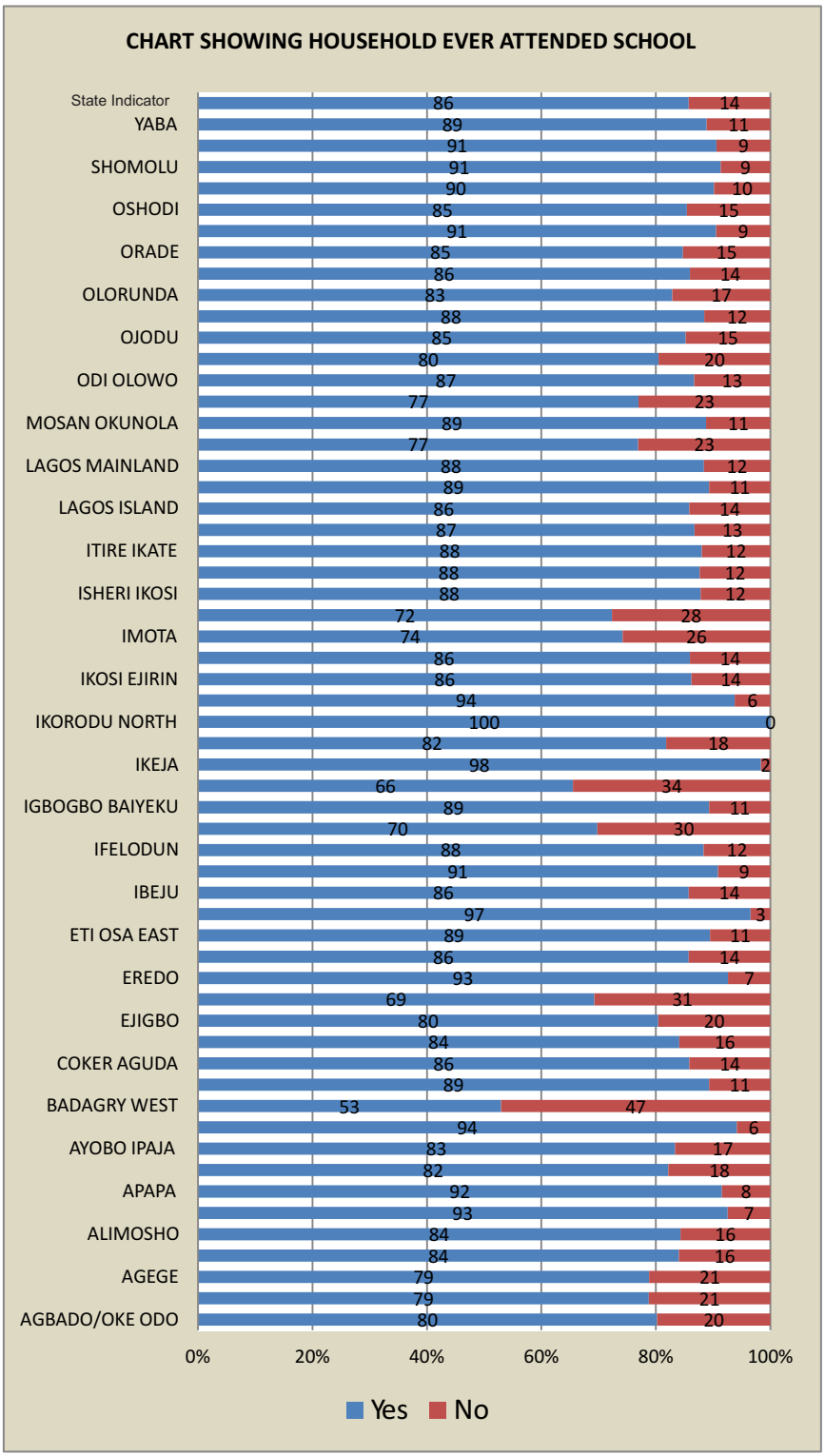
Ikorodu (25%), Ikosi Ejirin (25%) and Iru/Victoria Island (30%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (10%) for household members that can neither read nor write in any language, Onigbongbo (0%), Badagry (4%) and Isheri Ikosi (5%) have percentages lower than it.


READ AND WRITE IN ANY LANGUAGE
State Indicator
YABA
SHOMOLU
OSHODI
ORADE
OLORUNDA
OJODU
ODI OLOWO
MOSAN OKUNOLA
LAGOS MAINLAND
LAGOS ISLAND
ITIRE IKATE
ISHERI IKOSI
IMOTA
IKOSI EJIRIN
IKORODU NORTH
IKEJA
IGBOGBO BAIYEKU
IFELODUN
IBEJU
ETI OSA EAST
EREDO
EJIGBO
COKER AGUDA
BADAGRY WEST
AYOBO IPAJA
APAPA
ALIMOSHO
AGEGE
AGBADO/OKE ODO
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%
Read and Write
Read Only
Write only
Neither read nor write

HOUSEHOLD SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

For Y2014, 86% of household members attended school which is a 1% decrease from Y2013 figure, 14% did not attend school for the year under review.

Ikorodu North (100%), Iba (97%) and Ikeja (96%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (86%) for household members that attended school while Badagry West (53%), Ijede (66%) and Epe (69%) have percentages lower than it. It is also observed that Ikorodu North (0%), Iba (3%) and Ikeja (4%) have percentages lower than the State Indicator (14%) for household members that did not attend school while Badagry West (47%), Ijede (34%) and Epe (31%) have percentages higher than it.



HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTENDED BY HOUSEHOLD

For Y2014, 5% of household members have Pre-primary Education which is the same with Y2013 figure, 17% have Primary (Basic 1-6) Education, 12% have Secondary Education (JSS 1-3), 17% have Secondary Education (SSS 1-3), 2% have Adult Education, 20% have higher non University Education (ND, NCE, HND, PGD), 12% have higher University Education (BSC, MSC, MPHIL, PHD), 1% have Vocational Training and 14% have no Formal Education. There is no drop off in household members that have Pre-primary Education, higher non University Education (ND, NCE, HND, PGD) and Vocational Training for Y2014 when compared with Y2013. There is a 3% increase in those that have no Formal Education, 2% decrease in those that have Primary (Basic 1-6) Education and 6% decrease in those have higher University Education (BSC, MSC, MPHIL, PHD). There is 5% increase in those that have Secondary/ Adult Education for Y2014 when compared with Y2013 household survey.

Imota (10%), Mushin (9%) and Lekki (8%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (5%) for household members that have Pre-primary Education, while Ikorodu West (3 2%), Ojodu (2%) and Olorunda (2%) have percentages lower than it.

Ibeju (32%), Lekki (26%) and Epe (24%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (17%) for household members that have Primary (Basic 1-6) Education, Igando (12%), Iru/ Victoria Island (12%) and Onigbongbo (10%) have percentages lower than it.

Badagry (20%), Eti Osa East (17%) and Eredo (16%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (12%) for household members that have Secondary Education (JSS 1-3) while Ibeju (6%), Iru/ Victoria Island (6%) and Surulere (7%) have percentages lower than it.

Ikorodu North (23%), Epe (25%) and Badagry West (26%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (17%) for household members that have Secondary Education (SSS 1-3) while Ojodu (12%), Iru/ Victoria Island (12%) and Badagry (13%) have percentages lower than it.

Ikorodu West (5%), Mosan Okunola (5%) and Oriade (6%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (2%) for household members that have Adult Education, Ejigbo (0%), Lekki (0%) and Ifelodun (1%) have percentages lower than it.

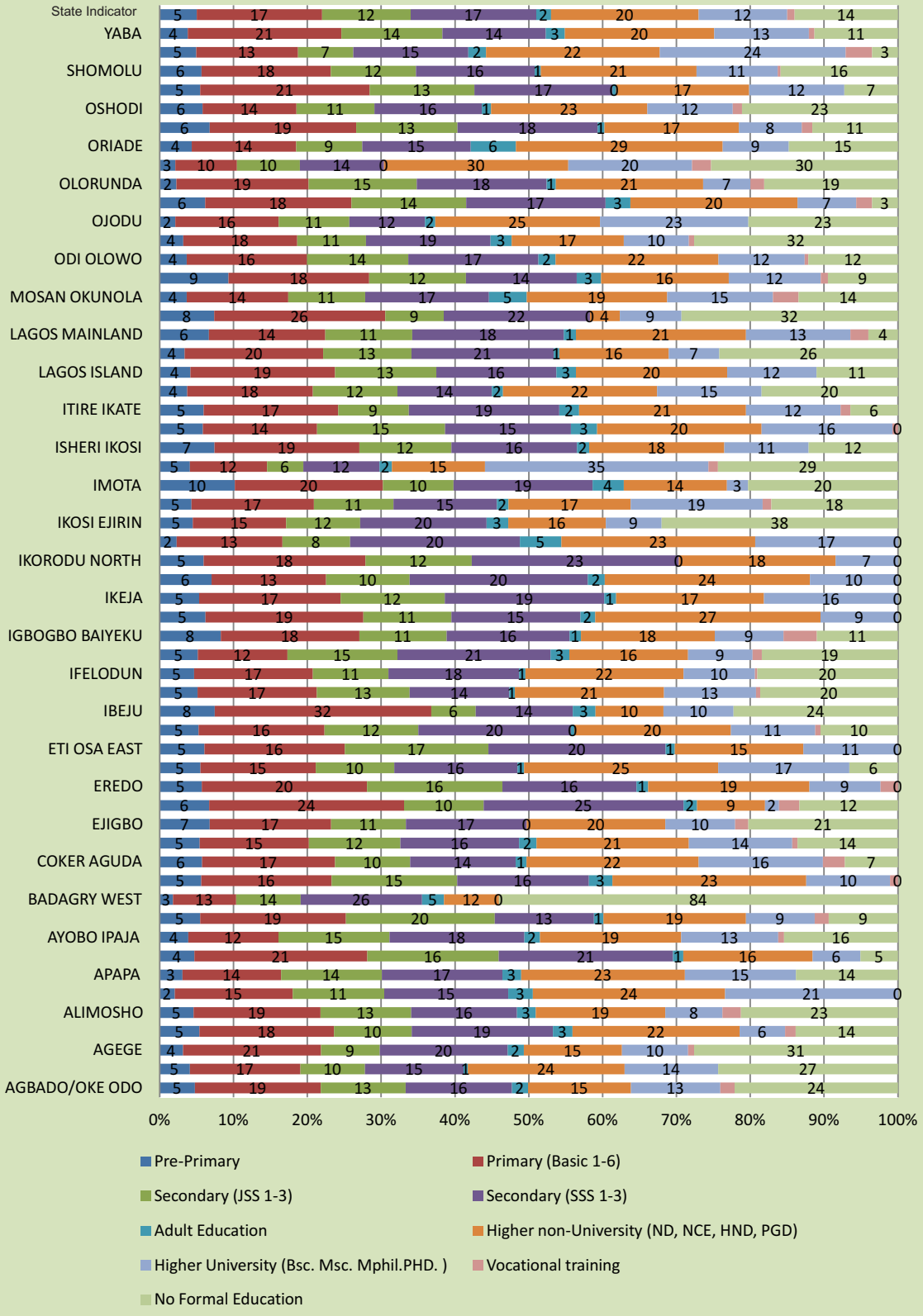
Onigbongbo (30%), Oriade (29%) and Ijede (27%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (20%) for household members that have higher non University Education (ND, NCE, HND, PGD) while Ibeju (10%), Epe (9%) and Lekki (4%) have percentages lower than it.

Iru/ Victoria Island (35%), Surulere (24%) and Ojodu (23%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (12%) for household members that have higher University Education (BSC, MSC, MPHIL, PHD) while Imota (3%), Epe (2%) and Badagry West (0%) have percentages lower than it.

Igbogbo Baiyeku (4%) Mosan Okunola (4%) and Surulere (3%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (1%) for household members that have Vocational Training, Ikoyi Obalende (1%), Oto Awori (0%) and Ibeju (0%) have percentages lower than or equal to it.

Badagry West (84%) Ikorodu West (38%) and Lekki (32%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (14%) for household members that have no Formal Education, Ajeromi (14%), Iba (10%) and Ojokoro (3%) have percentages lower than or equal to it.

CHART SHOWING HIGEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTENDED BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

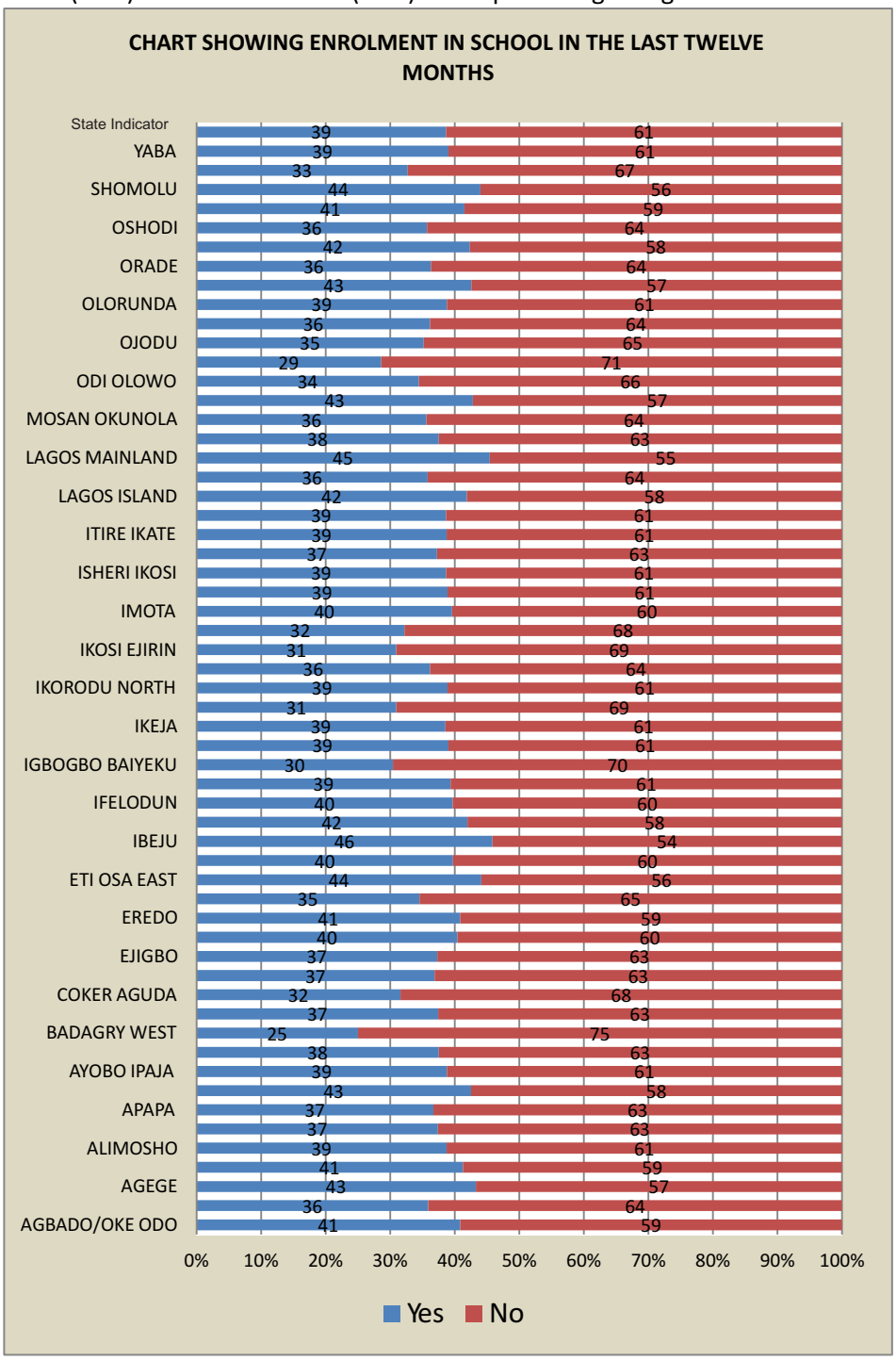


HOUSEHOLD SCHOOL ENROLMENT IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS

The survey revealed that the overall school enrolment of household members from Nursery Education to University Education across all age category in the State for Y2014 is 39% which is a 3% decrease from Y2013 household survey figure. 61% did not enroll in school at any level of education in the last twelve months under review.

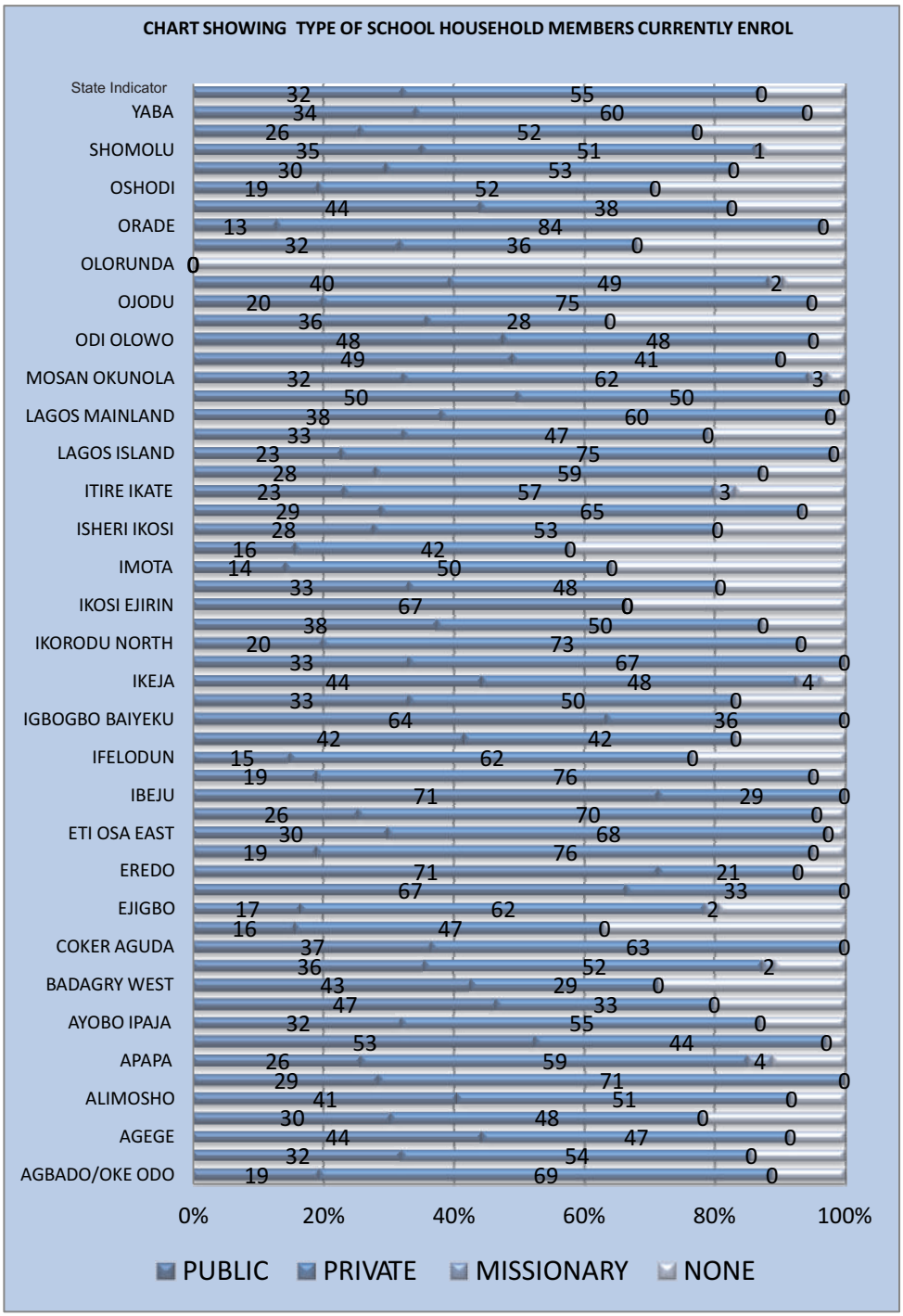
Ibeju (46%), Lagos Mainland (45%) and Eti Osa East (44%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (39%) for household members enrolment into school at any level of education in the last twelve months while Badagry West (25%), Ojo (29%) and Igbogbo Baiyeku (30%) have percentages lower than it.

It is also observed that Ibeju (54%), Lagos Mainland (55%) and Eti Osa East (56%) have percentages lower than the State Indicator (61%) for household members that did not enroll into school at any level of education in the last twelve months, Badagry West (75%), Ojo (71%) and Igbogbo Baiyeku (70%) have percentages higher in this aspect.



TYPE OF SCHOOL ENROLMENT

In the Y2014, 32% of household members enrolled in Public Schools which is 1% higher than Y2013 figure, 55% enrolled in Private Schools, 0% in Missionary Schools and 12% did not enroll at all. There is an 11% increase in the enrolment into Private Schools and 26% decline in the enrollment into Missionary Schools for Y2014 when compared with Y2013.



Ibeju (71%), Eredo (71%) and Epe (67%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (32%) for household members that enrolled into Public Schools, while Egbe Idimu (16%), Imota (14%) and Oriade (13%) have percentages lower than it.

Oriade (84%), Ifako (76%) and Eti Osa (76%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (55%) for household members that enrolled into Private Schools, Badagry West (29%), Eredo (21%) and Olorunda (0%) have percentages lower than it.

Apapa (4%), Itire Ikate (3%), Ejigbo (2%) and Shomolu (1%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (0%) for household members that enrolled into Missionary Schools, Ojo (0%), Surulere (0%) and Yaba (0%) have percentages equal to the State Indicator

Olorunda (100%), Iru/ Victoria Island (42%) and Egbe Idimu (37%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (12%) for household members that did not enroll into any type of school mentioned above, Apapa Iganmu (3%), Lagos Mainland (2%) and Lekki (0%) have percentages lower than 12%.

REASONS FOR CHOICE OF SCHOOL

PUBLIC SCHOOL

For Y2014, 21% of household members gave reason for the choice of Public Schools as *"High quality of school infrastructure"* which is an 8% increase from Y2013 figure, Igbogbo Baiyeku (32%), Ojodu (31%) and Coker Aguda (29%) have percentages higher than this while Badagry (8%), Ikosi Ejirin (7%) and Eti Osa (7%) have percentages lower than 21%.

16% of household members for Y2014 gave reason for the choice of Public Schools as *"High quality of teaching/ ICT infrastructure"* which is a 6% increase from Y2013 figure, Iru/ Victoria Island (57%), Onigbongbo (33%) and Ejigbo (28%) have percentages higher than this while Isolo (8%), Ikosi Ejirin (7%) and Eti Osa (0%) have percentages lower than it.

6% of household members gave reason for the choice of Public Schools as *"Far distance from dwelling to school"* which is also 6% for Y2013 figure, Ikosi Ejirin (14%), Ojokoro (14%) and Itire Ikate (13%) have percentages higher than this while Ifelodun (4%), Mosan Okunola (3%) and Odi Olowo (2%) have percentages lower than it.

8% of household members gave reason for the choice of Public Schools as *"Safety/ Security"* which is a 3% increase from Y2013 figure, Ikorodu (38%), Ijede (29%) and Ojodu (23%) have percentages higher, Alimosho (4%), Ojo (3%) and Eti Osa East (2%) have percentages lower.

26% of household members gave reason for the choice of Public Schools as *"Affordable School Fees"* which is a 16% increase from Y2013 figure, Oshodi (42%), Shomolu (42%) and Mosan Okunola (46%) have percentages higher than this while Badagry (8%), Igando (9%) and Oto Awori (10%) have percentages lower than it.

5% of household members gave reason for the choice of Public Schools as *"Conducive Classroom"* which is a 2% increase from Y2013 figure, Lekki (13%), Eti Osa (14%) and Ibeju (17%) have percentages higher, Onigbongbo (0%), Yaba (2%) and Surulere (3%) have percentages lower.

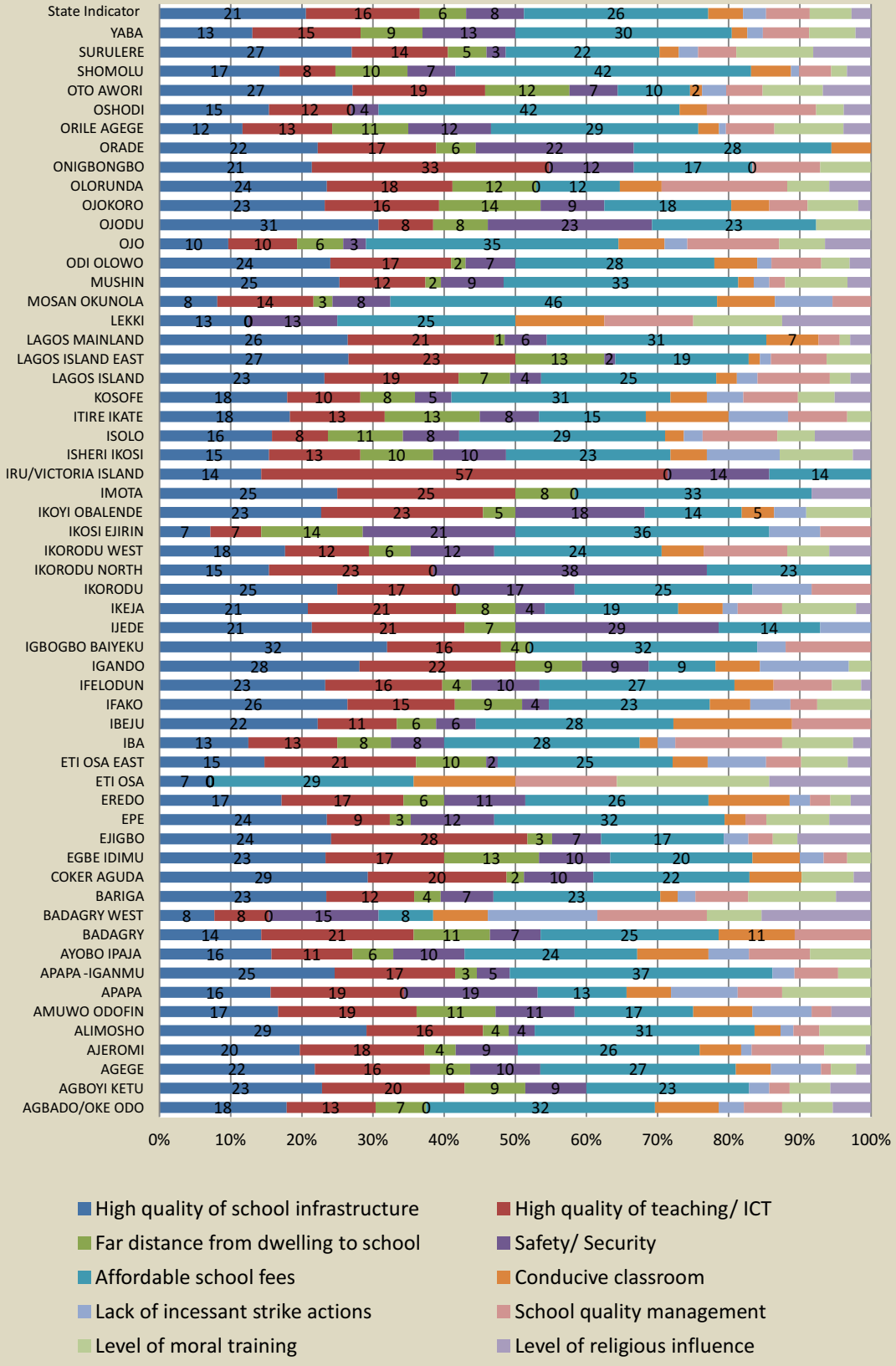
3% of household members gave reason for the choice of Public Schools as *"Lack of Incessant Strike !ctions"* which is a 2% increase from Y2013 figure, Badagry West (15%), Igando (13%) and Isheri Ikosi (10%) have percentages higher while Oshodi (0%), Shomolu (1%) and Yaba (2%) have percentages lower.

6% of household members gave reason for the choice of Public Schools as *"School Quality Management"* which is a 4% increase from Y2013 figure, Olorunda (18%), Oshodi (15%) and Badagry (15%) have percentages higher than this while Shomolu (4%), Lagos Mainland (3%) and Mushin (2%) have percentages lower.

6% of household members gave reason for the choice of Public Schools as *"Level of Moral Training"* which is a 4% increase from Y2013 figure, Eti Osa (21%), Apapa (13%) and Lekki (13%) have percentages higher than this, Isolo (5%), Oshodi (4%) and Itire Ikate (3%) have percentages lower than it.

3% of household members gave reason for the choice of Public Schools as *"Level of Religious Influence"* which is a 2% increase from Y2013 figure, Badagry West (15%), Eti Osa (14%) and Lekki (13%) have percentages higher, Yaba (2%), Ifelodun (1%) and Oriade (0%) have percentages lower.

CHART SHOWING REASON FOR CHOICE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS



PRIVATE SCHOOL

The survey revealed for Y2014 that 23% of household members gave reason for the choice of Private Schools as *"High quality of school infrastructure"* which is a 6% increase from Y2013 figure, Lekki (50%), Epe (46%) and Badagry West (33%) have percentages higher than this while Eredo (11%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (10%) and Ikosi Ejirin (8%) have percentages lower than it.

24% of household members for Y2014 gave reason for the choice of Private Schools as *"High quality of teaching/ ICT infrastructure"* which is an 8% increase from Y2013 figure, Onigbongbo (61%), Egbe Idimu (32%) and Oriade (32%) have percentages higher, Agboyi Ketu (16%), Ikosi Ejirin (15%) and Igbogbo Baiyeku (10%) have percentages lower.

6% of household members gave reason for the choice of Private Schools as *"Far distance from dwelling to school"* which is a 2% decrease from Y2013 figure, Ikoyi Obalende (20%), Ibeju (17%) and Ifelodun (14%) have percentages higher than this while Surulere (0%), Agege (2%) and Ejigbo (3%) have percentages lower than it.

13% of household members gave reason for the choice of Private Schools as *"Safety/ Security"* which is a 6% increase from Y2013 figure, Ibeju (33%), Ijede (24%) and Bariga (24%) have percentages higher than this, Ejigbo (5%), Badagry (6%) and Lagos Island East (7%) have percentages lower than it.

6% of household members gave reason for the choice of Private Schools as *"Affordable School Fees"* which is a 2% decrease from Y2013 figure, Badagry (33%), Surulere (14%) and Oshodi (12%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (6%) while Iba (1%), Ojokoro (2%) and Ikeja (3%) have percentages lower than it.

12% of household members gave reason for the choice of Private Schools as *"Conducive Classroom"* which is a 5% increase from Y2013 figure, Olorunda (25%), Epe (23%) and Agbado Oke (22%) have percentages higher than this, Lekki (0%), Onigbongbo (4%) and Surulere (6%) have percentages lower than it.

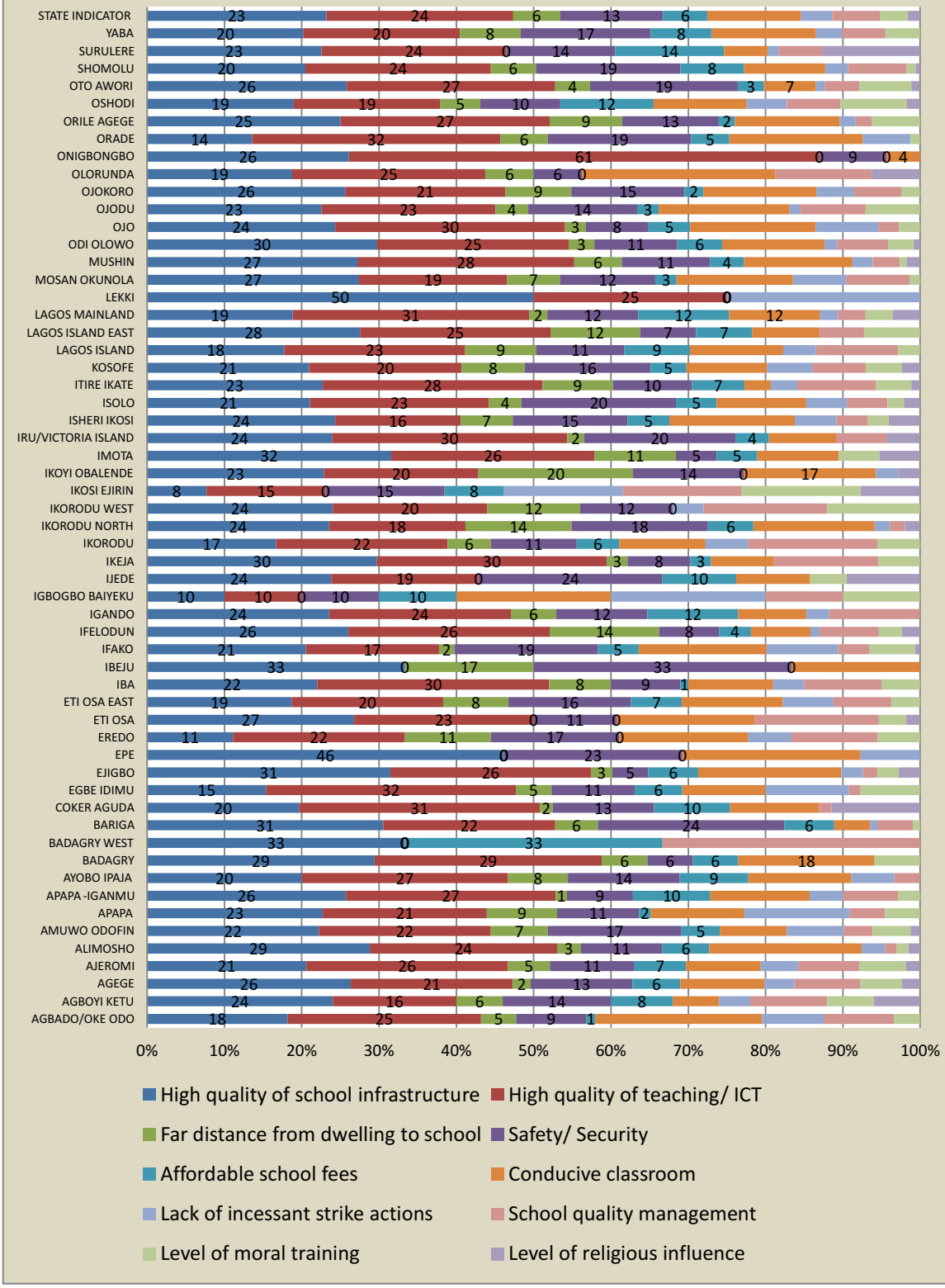
4% of household members gave reason for the choice of Private Schools as *"Lack of Incessant Strike Actions"* which is a 2% increase from Y2013 figure, Lekki (25%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (20%) and Ikosi Ejirin (15%) have percentages higher than this while Olorunda (0%), Surulere (1%) and Orile Apapa (2%) have percentages lower than it.

6% of household members gave reason for the choice of Private Schools as *"School Quality Management"* which is a 2% increase from Y2013 figure, Badagry West (33%), Ikorodu (17%) and Eti Osa (16%) have percentages higher, Oriade (0%), Oshodi (2%) and Ojo (3%) have percentages lower.

4% of household members gave reason for the choice of Private Schools as *"Level of Moral Training"* which is a 2% increase from Y2013 figure, Ikosi Ejirin (15%), Ikorodu West (12%) and Igbogbo Baiyeku (10%) have percentages higher than this, Ayobo (0%), Bariga (1%) and Alimosho (2%) have percentages lower than it.

2% of household members gave reason for the choice of Private Schools as *"Level of Religious Influence"* which is a 1% increase from Y2013 figure, Surulere (13%), Coker Aguda (11%) and Ijede (10%) have percentages higher, Apapa (0%), Ikeja (0%) and Itire Ikate (1%) have percentages lower.

CHART SHOWING REASON FOR CHOICE OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS



MISSIONARY SCHOOL

For Y2014, 7% of household members gave reason for the choice of Missionary Schools as *"High quality of school infrastructure"* which is a 15% decrease from Y2013 figure, Badagry West (33%), Apapa Iganmu (25%) and Agege (25%) have percentages higher than this while Surulere (0%), Agboyi Ketu (4%) and Ejigbo (5%) have percentages lower than it.

5% of household members for Y2014 gave reason for the choice of Missionary Schools as *"High quality of teaching/ ICT infrastructure"* which is a 15% decrease from Y2013 figure, Amuwo Odofin (24%), Ikoyi Obalende (23%) and Ikorodu North (21%) have percentages higher than this while Yaba (0%), Oshodi (0%) and Orile Agege (4%) have percentages lower than it.

9% of household members gave reason for the choice of Missionary Schools as *"Far distance from dwelling to school"* which is a 1% decrease from Y2013 figure, Mosan Okunola (45%), Shomolu (50%) and Ojo (55%) have percentages higher than this while Imota (0%), Orile Agege (4%) and Ojokoro (6%) have percentages lower than it.

9% of household members gave reason for the choice of Missionary Schools as *"Safety/ Security"* which is a 1% decrease from Y2013 figure, Agege (38%), Igando (50%) and Oto Awori (57%) have percentages higher than this, Alimosho (0%), Iru/ Victoria Island (4%) and Mushin (5%) have percentages lower than it.

12% of household members gave reason for the choice of Missionary Schools as *"Affordable School Fees"* which is a 4% decrease from Y2013 figure, Ikosi Ejirin (50%), Lagos Mainland (53%) and Kosofe (67%) have percentages higher, Yaba (0%), Ejigbo (5%) and Amuwo Odofin (6%) have percentages lower.

11% of household members gave reason for the choice of Missionary Schools as *"Conducive Classroom"* which is a 3% increase from Y2013 figure, Onigbongbo (42%), Egbe Idimu (54%) and Ijede (67%) have percentages higher, Ojo (0%), Yaba (0%) and Amuwo Odofin (6%) have percentages lower.

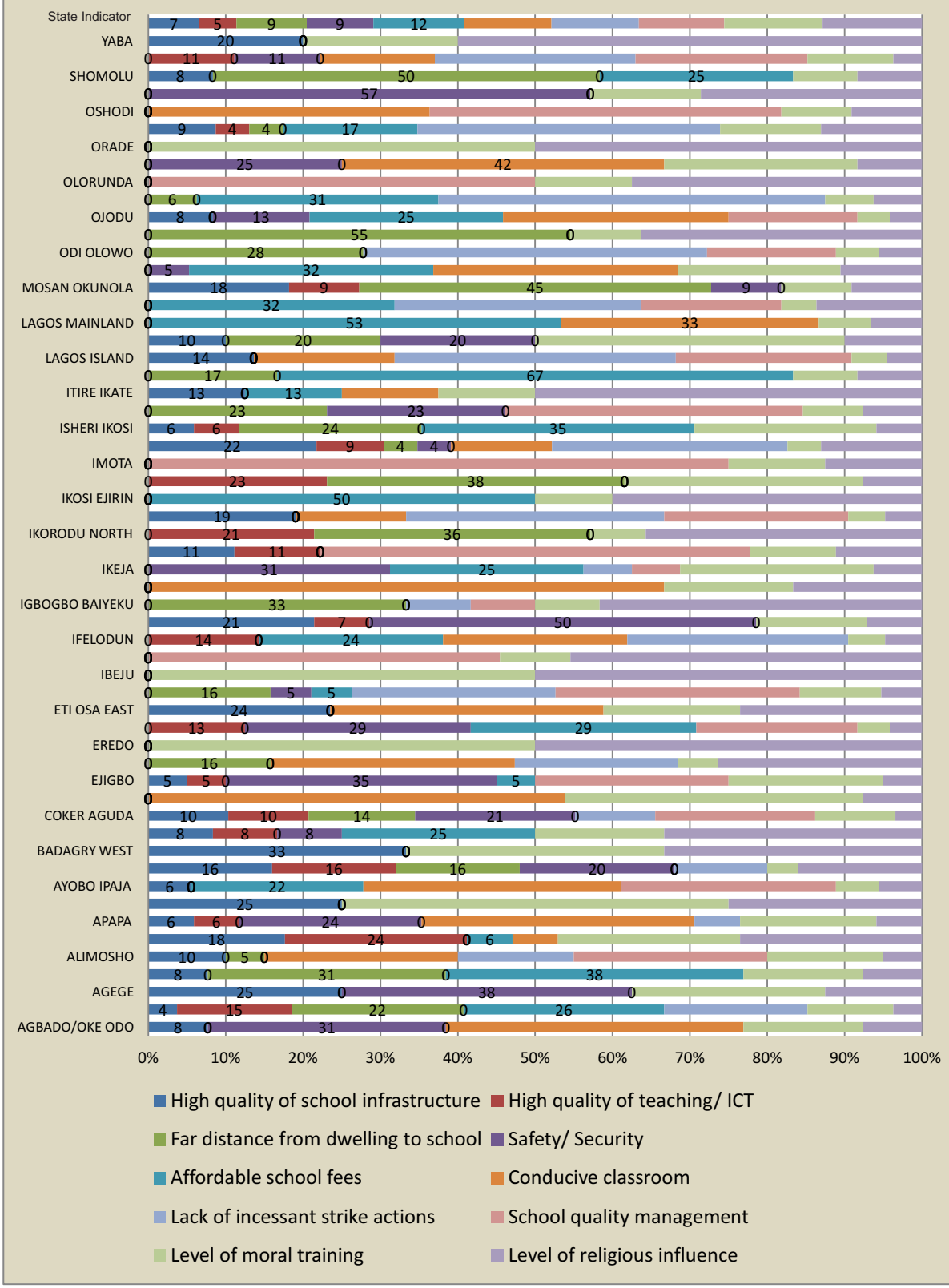
11% of household members gave reason for the choice of Missionary Schools as *"Lack of Incessant Strike Actions"* which is a 9% increase from Y2013 figure, Lekki (39%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (44%) and Ikosi Ejirin (50%) have percentages higher than this while Yaba (0%), Ikeja (6%) and Apapa (6%) have percentages lower than it.

11% of household members gave reason for the choice of Missionary Schools as *"School Quality Management"* which is a 5% increase from Y2013 figure, Olorunda (50%), Ikorodu (56%) and Imota (75%) have percentages higher than this, Apapa (0%), Ikeja (6%) and Igbogbo Baiyeku (8%) have percentages lower than it.

13% of household members gave reason for the choice of Missionary Schools as *"Level of Moral Training"* which is a 9% increase from Y2013 figure, Apapa-Iganmu (50%), Ibeju (50%) and Oriade (50%) have percentages higher, Badagry (4%), Epe (5%) and Ayobo-Ipaja (6%) have percentages lower.

13% of household members gave reason for the choice of Missionary Schools as *"Level of Religious Influence"* which is a 11% increase from Y2013 figure, Itire-Ikate (50%), Oriade (50%) and Yaba (60%) have percentages higher than this while Coker Aguda (3%), Eti Osa (4%) and Alimosho (5%) have percentages lower than it.

CHART SHOWING REASON FOR CHOICE OF MISSIONARY SCHOOLS



REASONS FOR NON ENROLLMENT

The survey revealed for Y2014 that 17% of household members gave reason for non enrollment in school in the last twelve months as "*Not keen to attend"* which is a 5% increase from Y2013 figure, Lekki (36%), Agbado Oke Odo (34%) and Isolo (31%) have percentages higher, Eti Osa (1%), Badagry (2%) and Itire Ikate (6%) have percentages lower.

8% of household members gave reason for non enrollment in school in the last twelve months as *"Could not get into school"* which is a 1% increase from Y2013 figure, Eti Osa East (22%), Eti Osa (24%) and Epe (27%) have percentages higher, Ikorodu North (0%), Ifako (1%) and Isolo (2%) have percentages lower.

3% of household members gave reason for non enrollment in school in the last twelve months as *"To help with house work"* which is the same figure with Y2013, Ikorodu North (10%), Ibeju (12%) and Imota (13%) have percentages higher than this while Ikorodu West (0%), Iba (1%) and Isolo (2%) have percentages lower than it.

7% of household members gave reason for non enrollment in school in the last twelve months as *"Suspended"* which is the same figure with Y2013, Oriade (19%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (20%) and Ikorodu West (26%) have percentages higher, Lekki (0%), Mosan Okunola (2%) and Mushin (3%) have percentages lower.

1% of household members gave reason for non enrollment in school in the last twelve months as *"Work outside the house"* which is a 3% drop from Y2013 figure, Ikeja (6%), Eredo (3%) and Oto Awori (3%) have percentages higher than this, Ikorodu (0%), Ikorodu North (0%) and Ikorodu West (0%) have percentages lower.

1% of household members gave reason for non enrollment in school in the last twelve months as "*High cost of tuition, books and materials"* which is a 1% decrease from Y2013 figure, Badagry (9%), Ikosi Ejirin (9%) and Badagry West (7%) have percentages higher than this while Shomolu (0%), Ikorodu (0%) and Ikorodu North (0%) have percentages lower than it.

1% of household members gave reason for non enrollment in school in the last twelve months as "*Long distance to school"* which is the same figure with Y2013, Badagry (9%), Ikoyi Obalende (4%) and Itire Ikate (3%) have percentages higher than this while Amuwo Odofin (0%), Ojodu (0%) and Surulere (0%) have percentages lower than it.

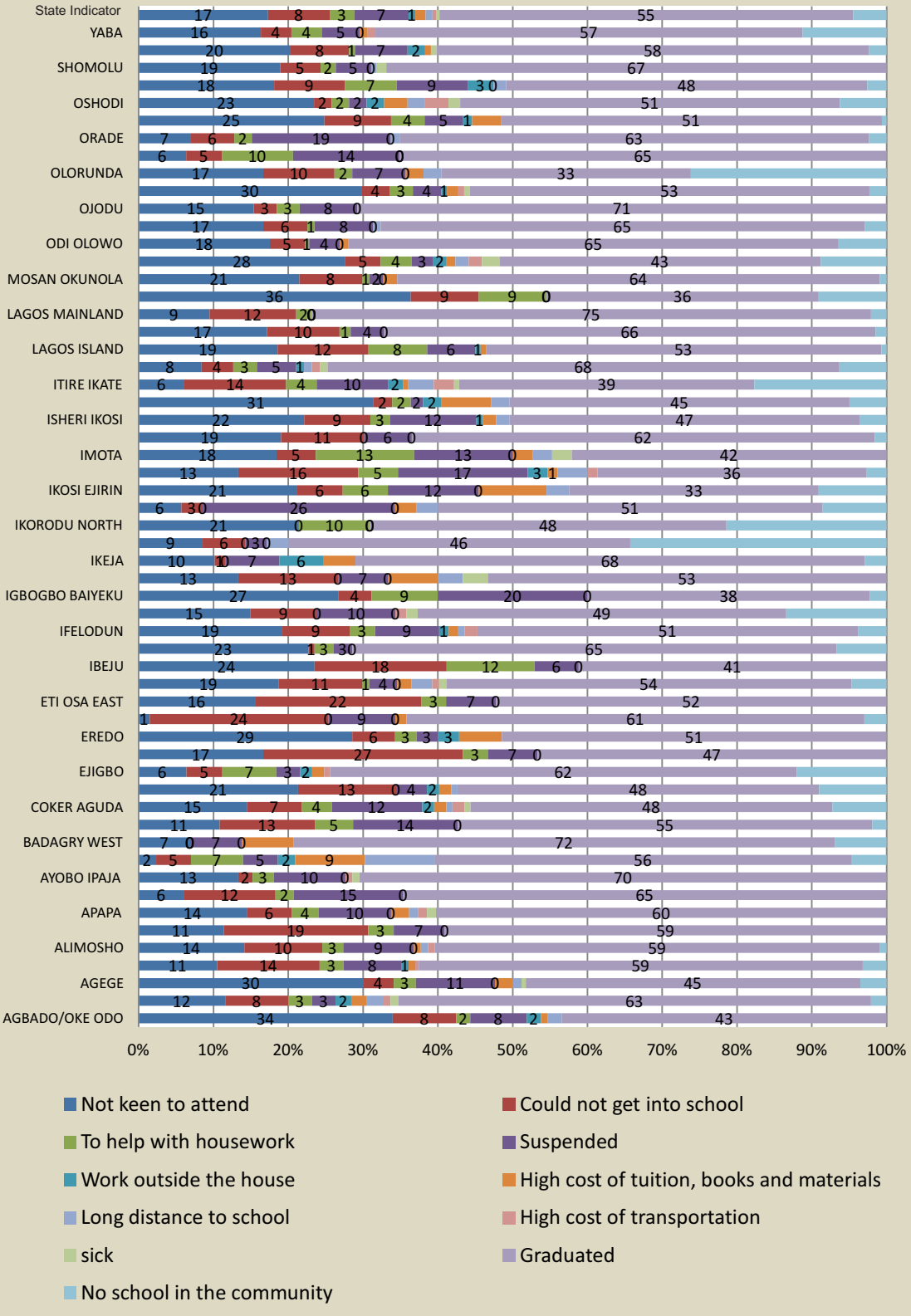
1% of household members gave reason for non enrollment in school in the last twelve months as *"High cost of transportation"* which is a 1% increase from Y2013 figure, Oshodi (3%), Itire Ikate (3%) and Mushin (2%) have percentages higher than this, Amuwo Odofin (0%), Bariga (0%) and Epe (0%) have percentages lower.

0% of household members gave reason for non enrollment in school in the last twelve months as *"Sick"* for the State Indicator which is the same figure with Y2013 data, Ijede (3%), Imota (3%) and Mushin (2%) have percentages higher than this while Badagry (0%), Orile Agege (0%) and Yaba (0%) have percentages same as the State indicator.

55% of household members gave reason for non enrollment in school in the last twelve months as "*Graduated"* which is a 9% decrease from Y2013 figure, Lagos Mainland (75%), Badagry West (72%) and Ojodu (71%) have percentages higher, Olorunda (33%), Lekki (36%) and Itire Ikate (39%) have percentages lower.

4% of household members gave reason for non enrollment in school in the last twelve months as "*No school in the community"*. No data was recorded for Y2013, Ikorodu (34%), Olorunda (26%) and Ikorodu North (21%) have percentages higher than this while Shomolu (0%), Orile Agege (1%) and Oriade (2%) have percentages lower than it.

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



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

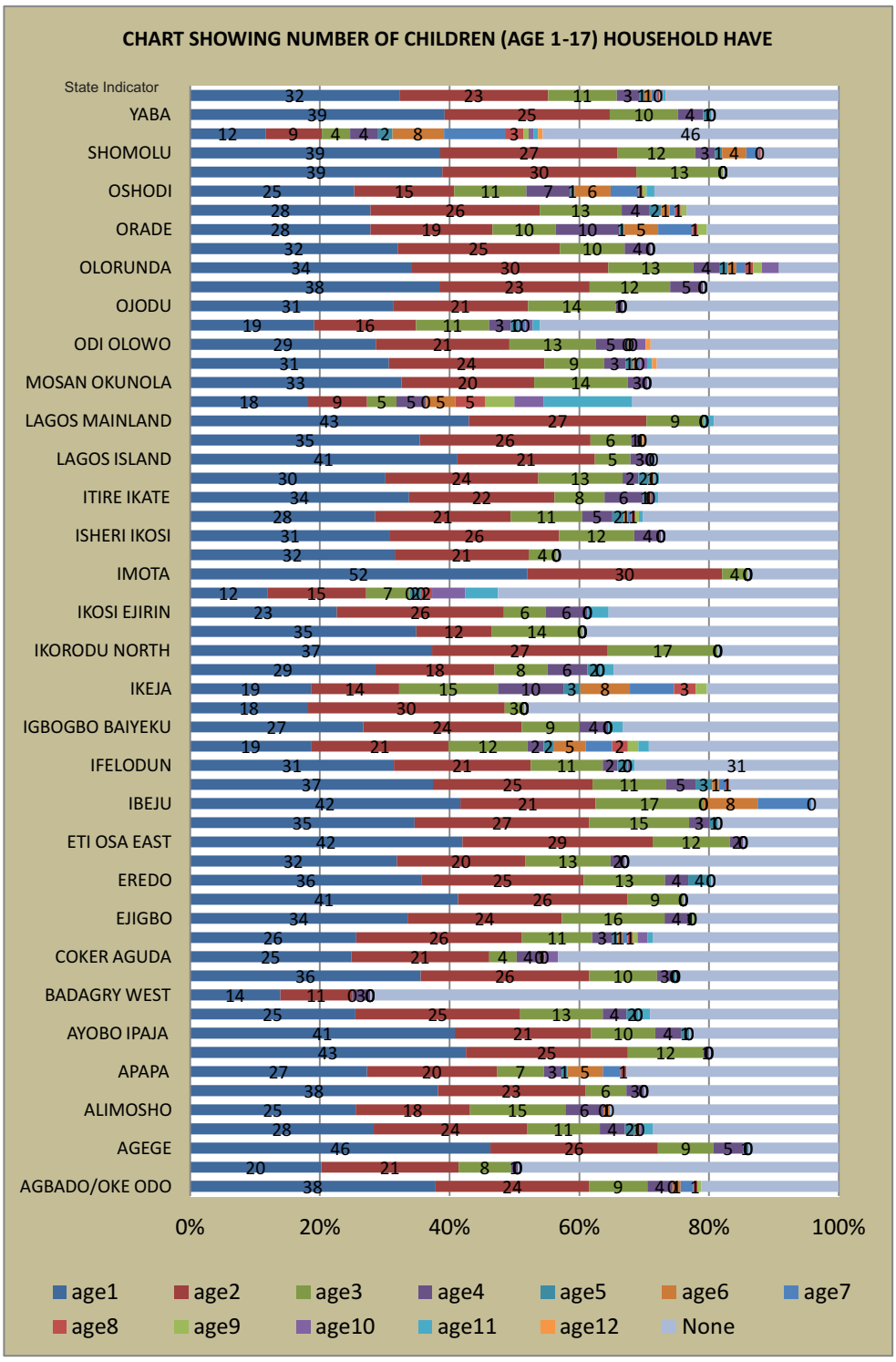
The survey showed that 32% of household children (age 1 -17) are age one for Y2014. Imota (52%), Agege (46%) and Lagos Mainland (43%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (32%) while Eti Osa (12%), Badagry (12%) and Itire Ikate (14%) have percentages lower than it.

23% of household children (age 1 -17) are age two, Imota (30%), Ijede (30%) and Ikorodu North (27%) have percentages higher than this while Surulere (9%), Lekki (9%) and Badagry (11%) have percentages lower than it.

11% of household children (age 1 -17) are age three, Ejigbo (16%), Ibeju (10%) and Ikorodu North (10%) have percentages higher, Badagry West (0%), Ijede (3%) and Imota (4%) have percentages lower.

3% of household children (age 1 -17) are age four, Oshodi (7%), Oriade (10%) and Ikeja (10%) have percentages higher, Epe (0%), Apapa Iganmu (1%) and Igando (2%) have percentages lower.

3% of household children (age 1 -17) are within age five and twelve for the State Indicator aggregate, Ikeja (23%), Surulere (26%) and Lekki (34%) have percentages higher than this while Eti Osa (0%), Alimosho (1%) and Ejigbo (2%) have percentages lower than it.

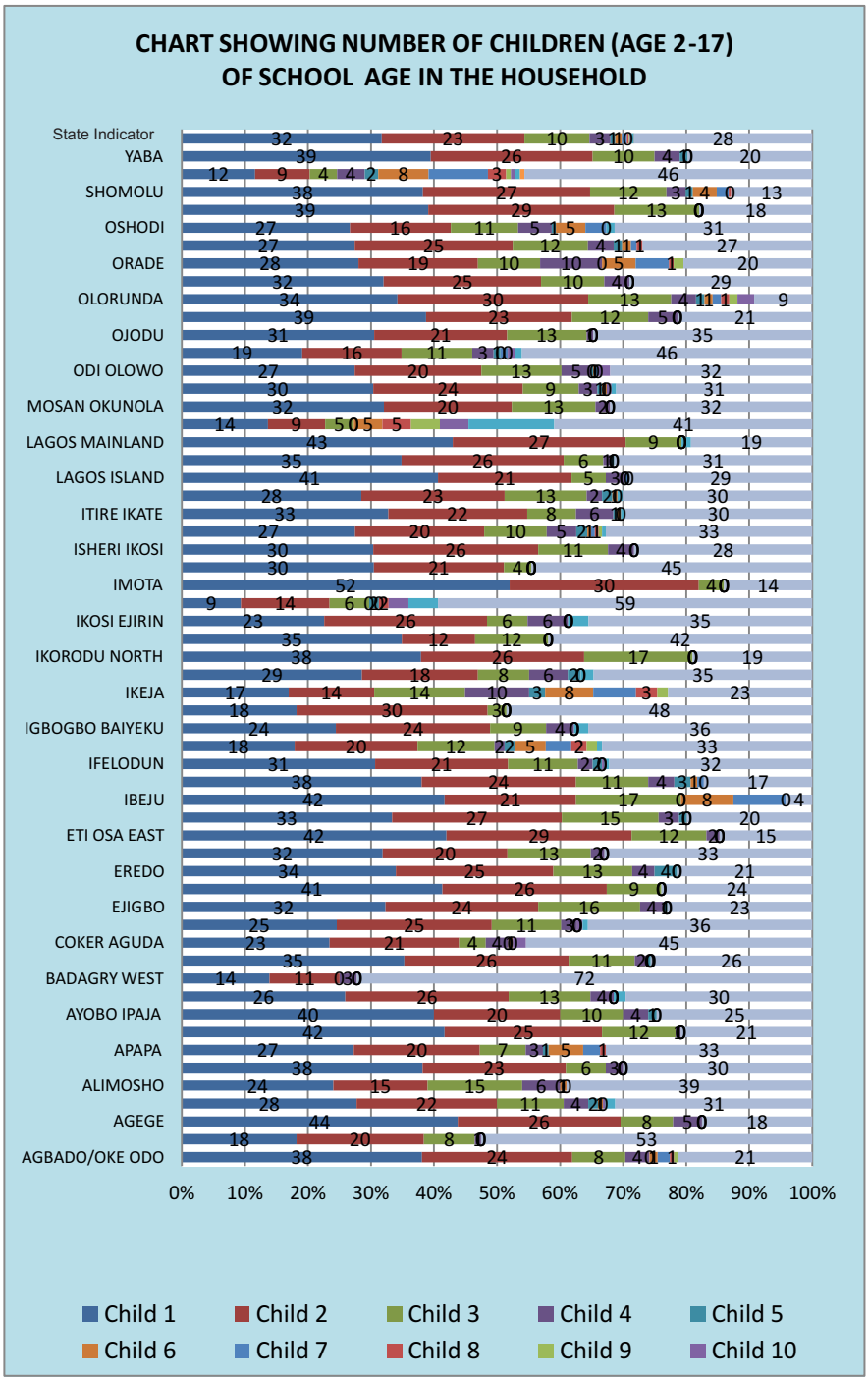


27% of household children are not within age one and twelve for the State Indicator, Agboyi Ketu (49%), Ikoyi Obalende (53%) and Badagry West (72%) have percentages higher than this while Ibeju (4%), Olorunda (9%) and Shomolu (12%) have percentages lower than it.

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

The survey showed that 32% of household members have one child of school age (age 2 -17) in the household for Y2014. Lagos Mainland (43%), Agege (44%) and Imota (55%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (32%) while Ikoyi (9%), Surulere (12%) and Lekki (14%) have perce ntages lower than it.

23% of household members have two children of school age (age 2 -17) in the household, Shomolu (27), Oto Awori (29%) and Olorunda (30%) have percentages higher, Surulere (9%), Lekki (9%) and Badagry West (11%) have percentages lower.



3% of household members have four children of school age (age 2 -17) in the household, Ikosi Ejirin (6), Ikeja (10%) and Oriade (10%) have percentages higher, Epe (0%), Apapa Iganmu (1%) and Bariga (2%) have percentages lower.

3% of household members have five to twelve children of school age (age 2 -17) in the household for the State Indicator aggregate, Ikeja (23%), Surulere (26%) and Lekki (34%) have percentages higher than this while Epe (0%), Lagos Island (1%) and Badagry (2%) have percentages lower than it.

28% of household members do not have one to twelve children of school age (age 2 -17) or do not have any child (age 2 -17) in the household for the State Indicator, Agboyi Ketu (49%), Ikoyi Obalende (53%) and Badagry West (72%) have percentages higher, Ibeju (4%), Olorunda (9%) and Shomolu (12%) have percentages lower.

10% of household members have three children of school age (age 2 -17) in the household, Ejigbo (16), Ibeju (17%) and Ikorodu North (17%) have percentages higher than this while Badagry West (0%), Ijede (3%) and Imota (4%) have percentages lower than it.

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

The survey showed that 31% of household members have one child (age 2 -17) currently in school for Y2014. Eti Osa East (42%), Lagos Mainland (43%) and Imota (52%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (31%) while Ikoyi Obalende (8%) and Surulere (11%) and Lekki (14%) have percentages lower than it.

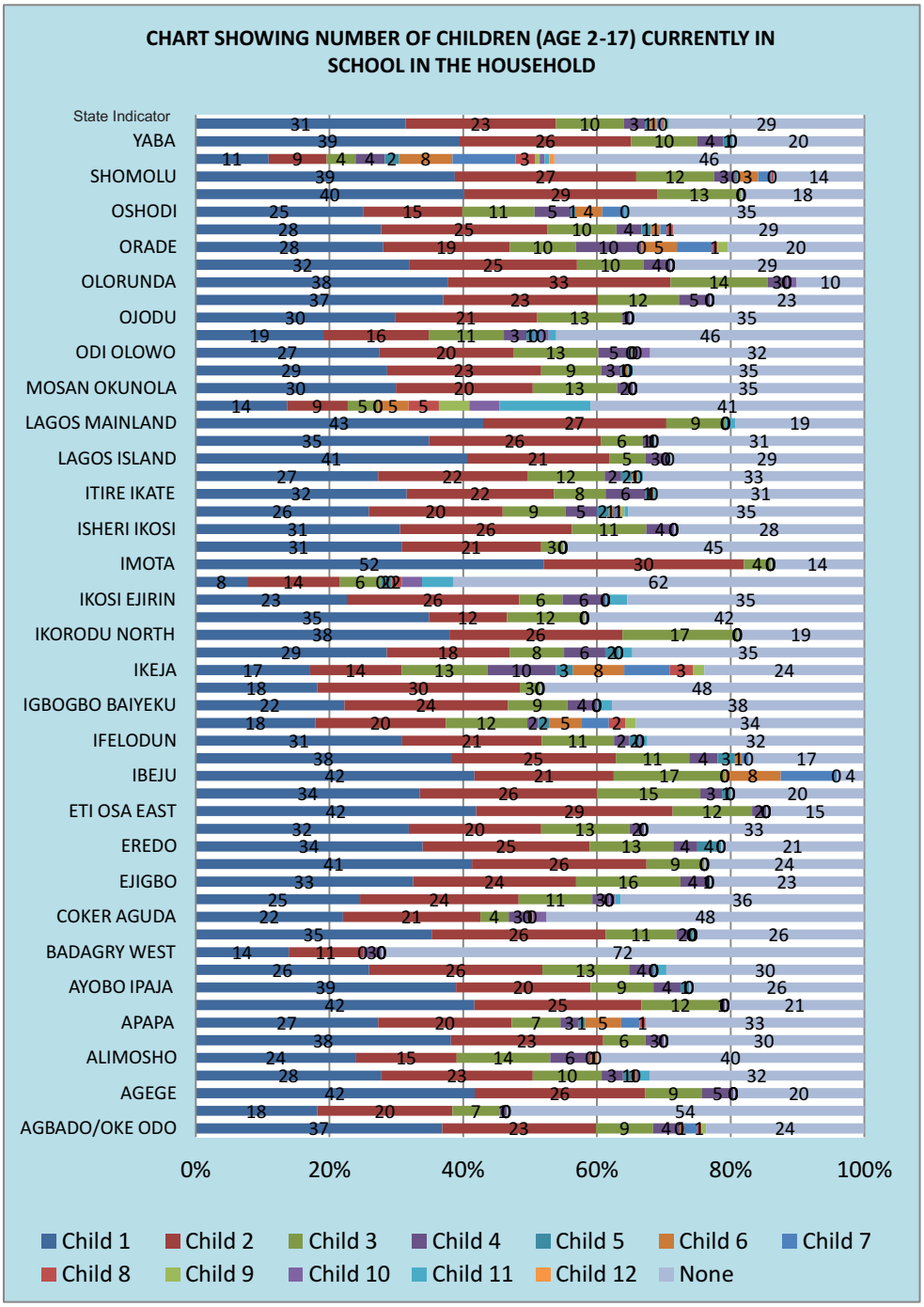
23% of household members have two children (age 2 -17) currently in school, Imota (30%), Ijede (30%) and Olorunda (33%) have percentages higher, Surulere (9%), Lekki (9%) and Badagry West (11%) have percentages lower.

10% of household members have three children of school age (age 2 -17) currently in school, Ejigbo (16), Ibeju (17%) and Ikorodu North (17%) have percentages higher than this while Badagry West (0%), Ijede (3%) and Imota (4%) have percentages lower than it.

3% of household members have four children of school age (age 2 -17) currently in school, Ikosi Ejirin (6), Ikeja (10%) and Oriade (10%) have percentages higher, Epe (0%), Ojodu (1%) and Kosofe (2%) have percentages lower.

3% of household members have five to twelve children of school age (age 2 -17) currently in school for the State Indicator aggregate, Ikeja (23%), Surulere (26%) and Lekki (34%) have percentages higher, Oto Awori (0%), Alimosho (1%) and Badagry (2%) have percentages lower.

29% of household members do not have children of school age (age 2 -17) currently in school. Agboyi Ketu (54%), Ikoyi Obalende (62%) and Badagry West (72%) have percentages higher, Ibeju (4%), Olorunda (10%) and Shomolu (14%) have percentages lower.



AGE OF HOUSEHOLD CHILDREN CURRENTLY IN SCHOOL

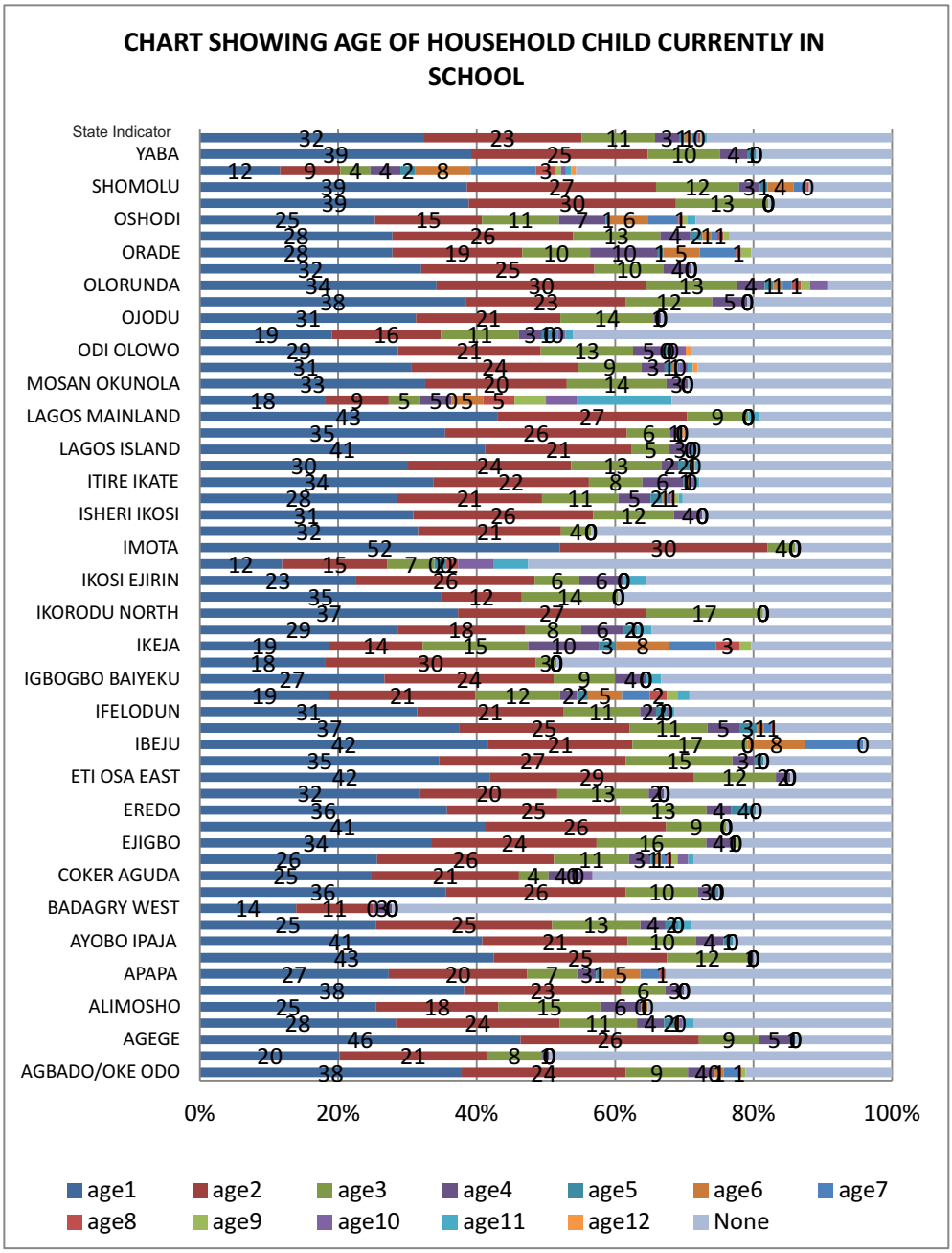
The survey showed that 32% of household children age one are currently in school for Y2014. Imota (52%), Agege (46%) and Lagos Mainland (43%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (32%) while Surulere (12%), Ikoyi Obalende (12%) and Badagry West (14%) have percentages lower than it.

23% of household children age two, are currently in school, Imota (30%), Ijede (30%) and Olorunda (30%) have percentages higher than the State indicator while Surulere (9%), Lekki (9%) and Badagry West (11%) have percentages lower than it.

11% of household children age three, are currently in school, Ejigbo (16%), Ibeju (17%) and Ikorodu North (17%) have percentages higher than this while Badagry West (0%), Ijede (3%) and Imota (4%) have percentages lower than it.

3% of household children age four, are currently in school, Oshodi (7%), Oriade (10%) and Ikeja (10%) have percentages higher than this while Epe (0%), Lagos Island East (1%) and Kosofe (2%) have percentages lower than it.

3% of household children age five to twelve, are currently in school for the State Indicator aggregate, Ikeja (23%), Surulere (26%) and Lekki (34%) have percentages higher than this while Eti Osa (0%), Alimosho (1%) and Ejigbo (2%) have percentages lower than it.

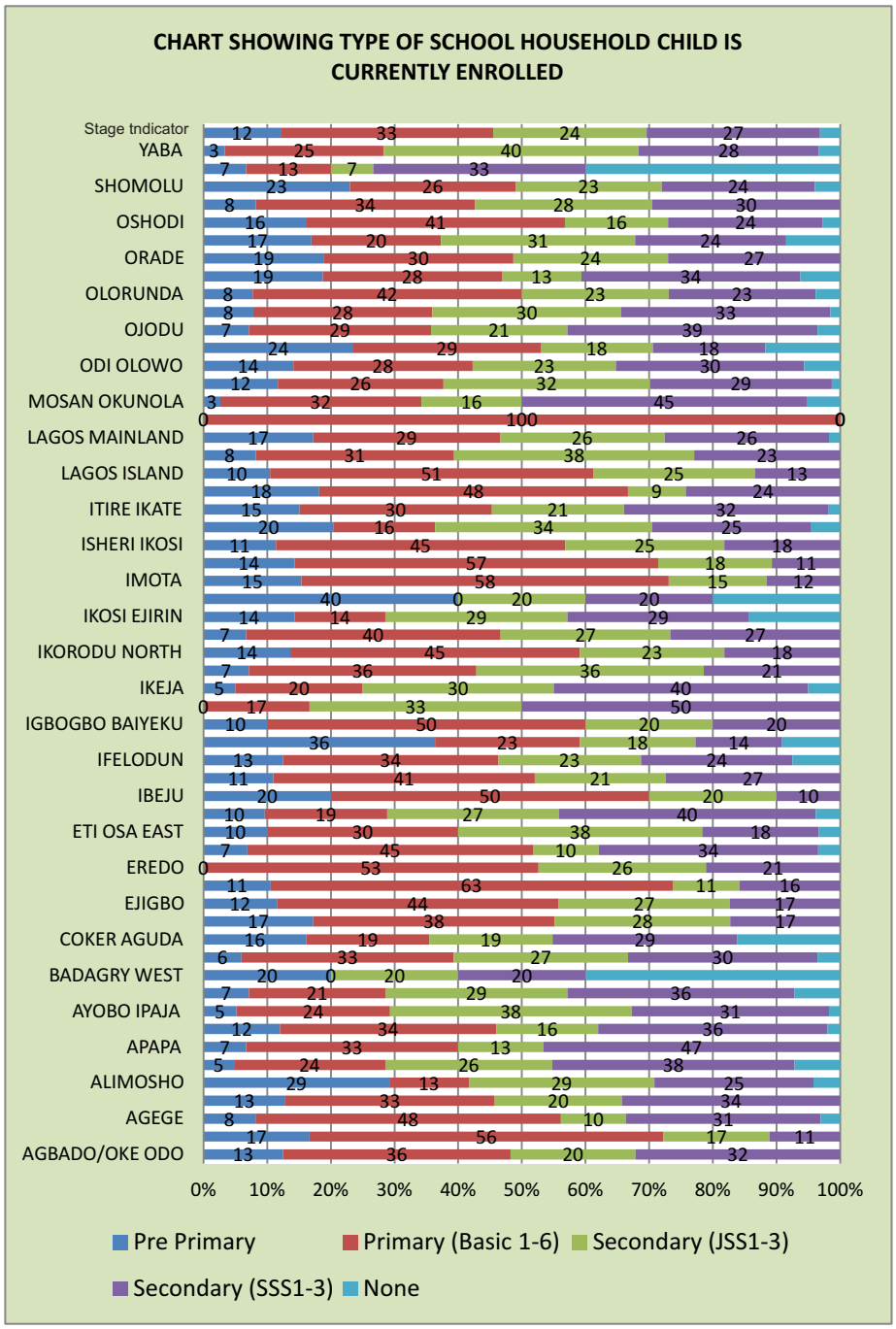


27% of household children not in age one to twelve are currently in school, Agboyi Ketu (49%), Ikoyi Obalende (53%) and Badagry West (72%) have percentages higher than this while Ibeju (4%), Olorunda (9%) and Shomolu (12%) have percentages lower than it.

TYPE OF SCHOOL HOUSEHOLD CHILDREN CURRENTLY ENROLLED

The survey showed for Y2014 that 12% of household children are currently enrolled in Pre-Primary Schools, 33% are currently enrolled in Primary (Basic 1-6), and 24% are currently enrolled in Secondary (JSS 1-3), 27% are currently enrolled in Secondary (SSS 1-3) while 3% are not currently enrolled at any level of school.

Alimosho (29%), Igando (36%) and Ikoyi Obalende (40%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator (12%) for household children that are currently enrolled in Pre-Primary Schools, Eredo (0%), Yaba (3%) and Ikeja (5%) have percentages lower than it.



Imota (58%), Epe (63%) and Lekki (100%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator (33%) for household children that are currently enrolled in Primary (Basic 1-6) Schools, Alimosho (13%), Badagry (21%) and Amuwo Odofin (24%) have percentages lower than it.

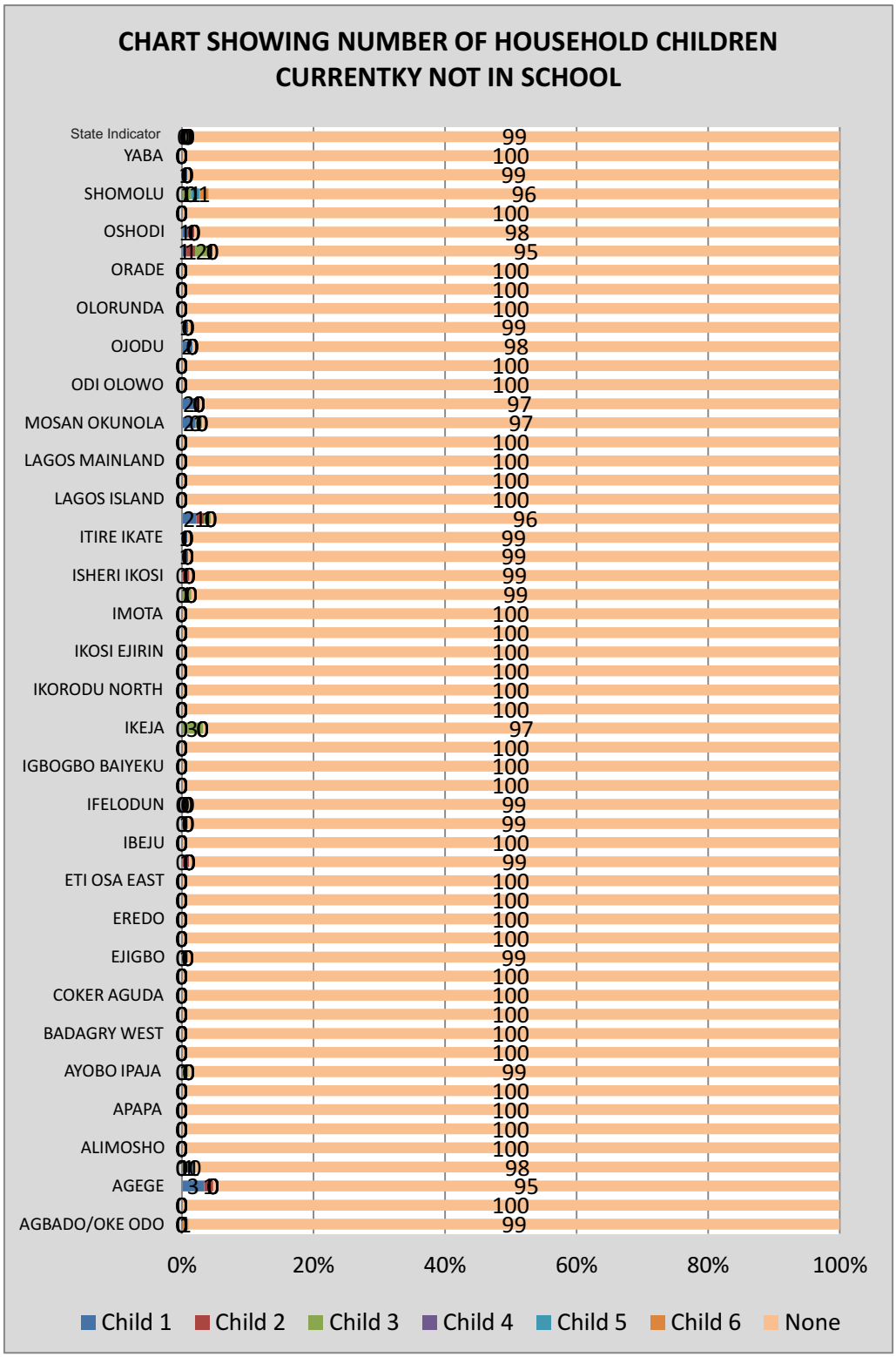
Ayobo Ipaja (38%), Eti Osa East (38%) and Yaba (40%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator (24%) for household children that are currently enrolled in Secondary (JSS 1-3) Schools, Surulere (7%), Kosofe (9%) and Agege (10%) have percentages lower than it.

Mosan Okunola (45%), Apapa (47%) and Ijede (50%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator (27%) for household children that are currently enrolled in Secondary (SSS 1-3) Schools, Agege (11%), Imota (12%) and Lagos Island (13%) have percentages lower than it.

Ikoyi Obalende (20%), Surulere (40%) and Badagry West (40%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator (3%) for household children that are not currently enrolled at any level of school, Lek ki (0%), Mushin (1%) and Lagos Mainland (2%) have percentages lower than it.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN CURRENTLY NOT IN SCHOOL

The survey showed that 99% of household members have at least a child in school, 1% do not have any child in any school. 12% of children of school age (2-17) are out of school, 88% of school age (2-17) children are currently enrolled in school. 27% of household children not in (age 2-17) are currently in school, 29% of household members do not have children of school (age 2 -17) currently in school. It can be deduced that it is difficult to get a household with children not in school and of school age.



REASONS FOR NOT IN SCHOOL IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTH

The survey revealed for Y2014 that 17% of household members gave reason for not in school in the last twelve months as "*Not keen to attend"* which is a 5% increase from Y2013 figure, Lekki (36%), Agbado Oke Odo (34%) and Isolo (31%) have percentages higher than this while Eti Osa (1%), Badagry (2%) and Itire Ikate (6%) have percentages lower than it.

8% of household members gave reason for not in school in the last twelve months as *"Could not get into school"* which is a 1% increase from Y2013 figure, Eti Osa East (22%), Eti Osa (24%) and Epe (27%) have percentages higher than this while Ikorodu North (0%), Ifako (1%) and Isolo (2%) have percentages lower than it.

3% of household members gave reason for not in school in the last twelve months as *"To help with house work"* which is the same figure with Y2013, Ikorodu North (10%), Ibeju (12%) and Imota (13%) have percentages higher than this while Ikorodu West (0%), Iba (1%) and Isolo (2%) have percentages lower than it.

7% of household members gave reason for not in school in the last twelve months as *"Suspended"* which is the same figure with Y2013, Oriade (19%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (20%) and Ikorodu West (26%) have percentages higher than this while Lekki (0%), Mosan Okunola (2%) and Mushin (3%) have percentages lower than it.

1% of household members gave reason for not in school in the last twelve months as *"Work outside the house"* which is a 3% decrease from Y2013 figure, Ikeja (6%), Eredo (3%) and Oto Awori (3%) have percentages higher than this while Ikorodu (0%), Ikorodu North (0%) and Ikorodu West (0%) have percentages lower than it.

1% of household members gave reason for not in school in the last twelve months as "*High cost of tuition, books and materials"* which is a 1% decrease from Y2013 figure, Badagry (9%), Ikosi Ejirin (9%) and Badagry West (7%) have percentages higher than this while Shomolu (0%), Ikorodu (0%) and Ikorodu North (0%) have percentages lower than it.

1% of household members gave reason for not in school in the last twelve months as "*Long distance to school"* which is the same figure with Y2013, Badagry (9%), Ikoyi Obalende (4%) and Itire Ikate (3%) have percentages higher than this while Amuwo Odofin (0%), Ojodu (0%) and Surulere (0%) have percentages lower than it.

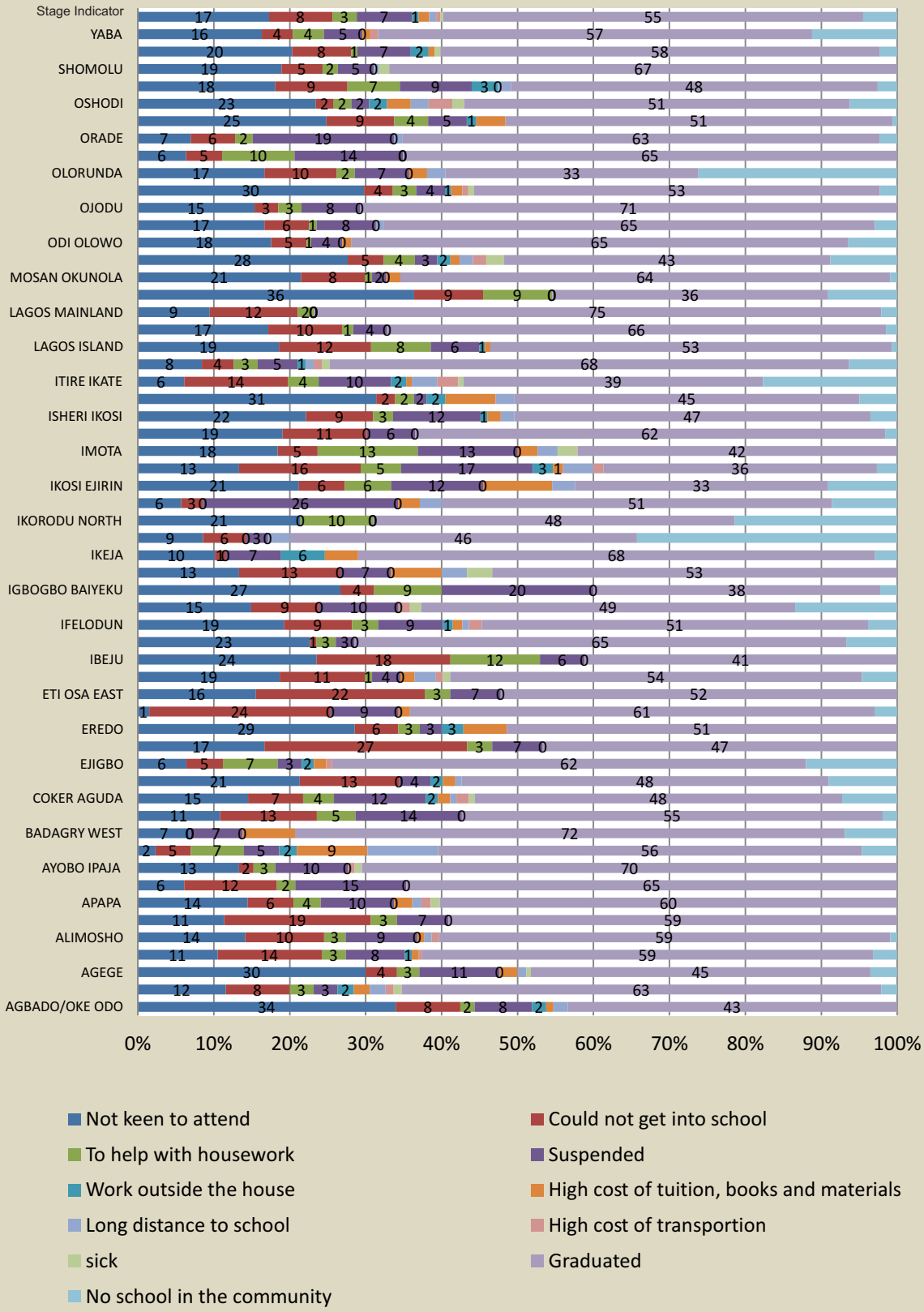
1% of household members gave reason for not in school in the last twelve months as *"High cost of transportation"* which is a 1% increase from Y2013 figure, Oshodi (3%), Itire Ikate (3%) and Mushin (2%) have percentages higher than this, Amuwo Odofin (0%), Bariga (0%) and Epe (0%) have percentages lower than it.

0% of household members gave reason for not in school in the last twelve months as *"Sick"* for the State Indicator which is the same figure with Y2013 data, Ijede (3%), Imota (3%) and Mushin (2%) have percentages higher, Badagry (0%), Orile Agege (0%) and Yaba (0%) have percentages same as the State indicator.

55% of household members gave reason for not in school in the last twelve months as "*Graduated"* which is a 9% decrease from Y2013 figure, Lagos Mainland (75%), Badagry West (72%) and Ojodu (71%) have percentages higher than this while Olorunda (33%), Lekki (36%) and Itire Ikate (39%) have percentages lower than it.

4% of household members gave reason for not in school in the last twelve months as "*No school in the community"*. No data was recorded for Y2013, Ikorodu (34%), Olorunda (26%) and Ikorodu North (21%) have percentages higher than this while Shomolu (0%), Orile Agege (1%) and Oriade (2%) have percentages lower than it.

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

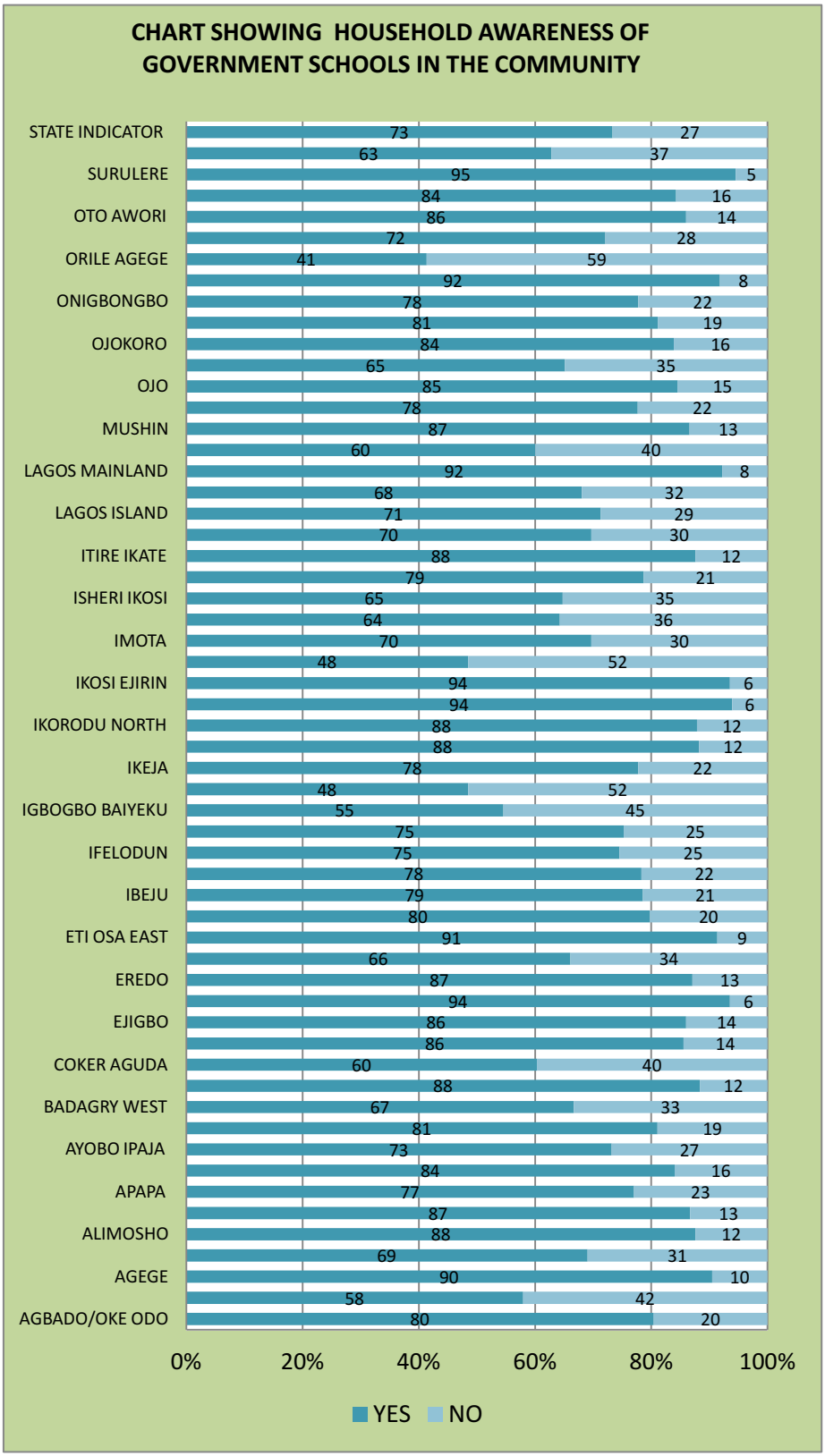


HOUSEHOLD AWARENESS OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN THE COMMUNITY

The survey showed that for Y2014, 73% of household members are aware of government schools in the community which is a 10% decrease from Y2013 figure, 27% are not aware of government schools in the community for the year under review.

Surulere (95%), Epe (94%) and Ikorodu West (94%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (73%) for household members that are aware of government schools in the community, Ijede (48%), Ikoyi Obalende (48%) and Orile Agege (41%) have percentages lower than it.

It is also observed that Surulere (5%), Epe (6%) and Ikorodu West (6%) have percentages less than the State Indicator (27%) for household members that are not aware of government schools in the community while Ijede (52%), Ikoyi Obalende (52%) and Orile Agege (59%) have percentages higher than it.

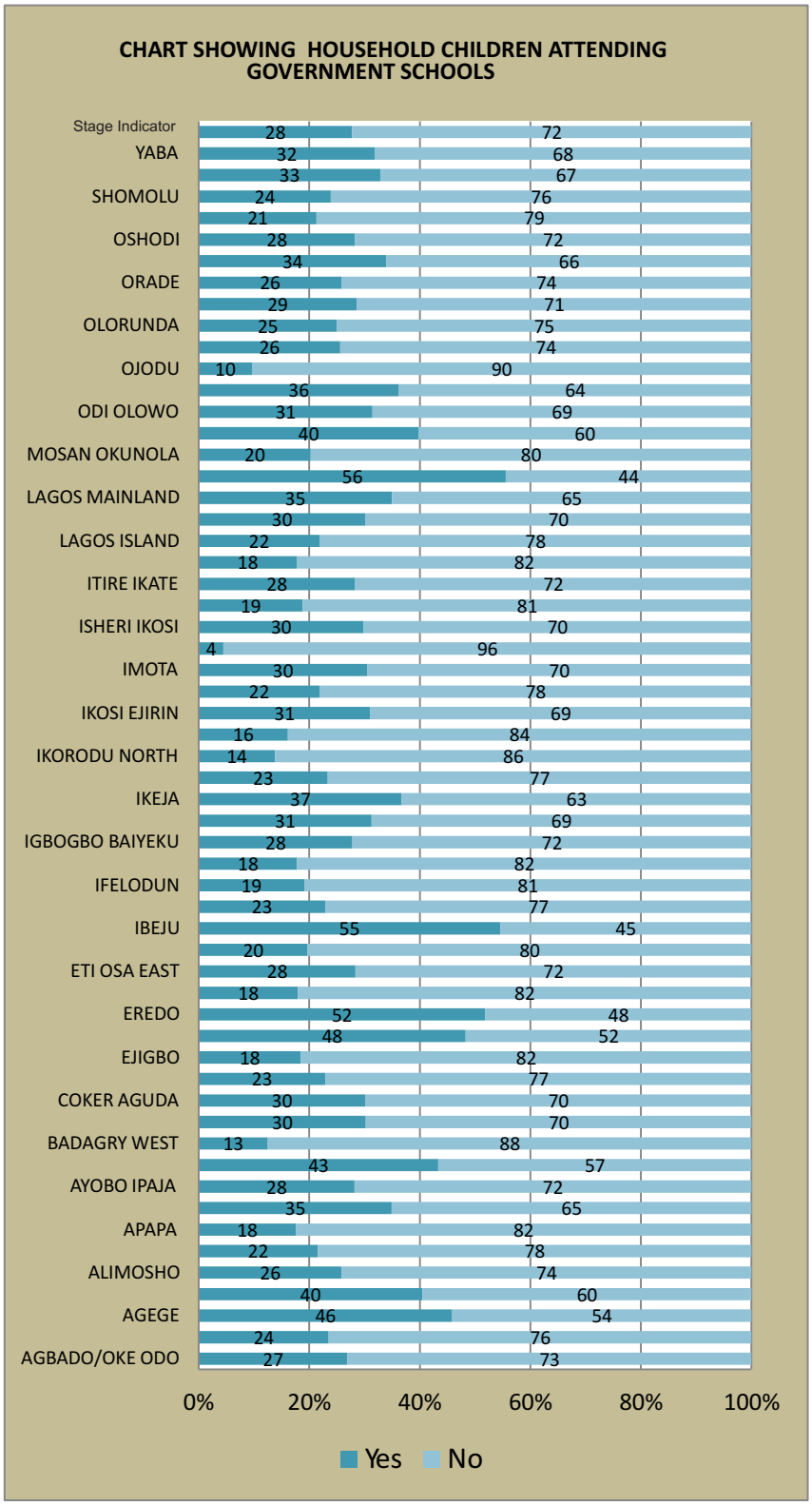


HOUSEHOLD CHILDREN ATTENDING GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN THE COMMUNITY

The survey showed that for Y2014, 28% of household children are attending gove rnment schools in the community which is a 10% decrease from Y2013 figure, 72% of household children are not attending government schools in the community

Lekki (56%), Ibeju (55%) and Eredo (52%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (28%) for household children attending government schools in the community while Iru/ Victoria Island (4%), Ojodu (10%) and Badagry West (13%) have percentages lower than it.

Also, it is observed that Lekki (44%), Ibeju (45%) and Eredo (48%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (72%) for household children not attending government schools in the community while Iru/ Victoria Island (96%), Ojodu (90%) and Badagry West (87%) have percentages lower than it.



NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD CHILDREN ATTENDING GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN THE COMMUNITY

The survey revealed for Y2014 that 67% of household children numbering 1-2 are attending government schools in the community which is a 2% drop from Y2013 figure.

Agege (93%), Igando (100%) and Ikorodu (100%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (67%) for household children numbering 1-2 attending government schools in the community while Iru/ Victoria Island (0%), Oto Awori (31%) and Badagry West (33%) have percentages lower than it.

27% of household children numbering 3-4 are attending government schools in the community which is a 1% increase from Y2013 figure.

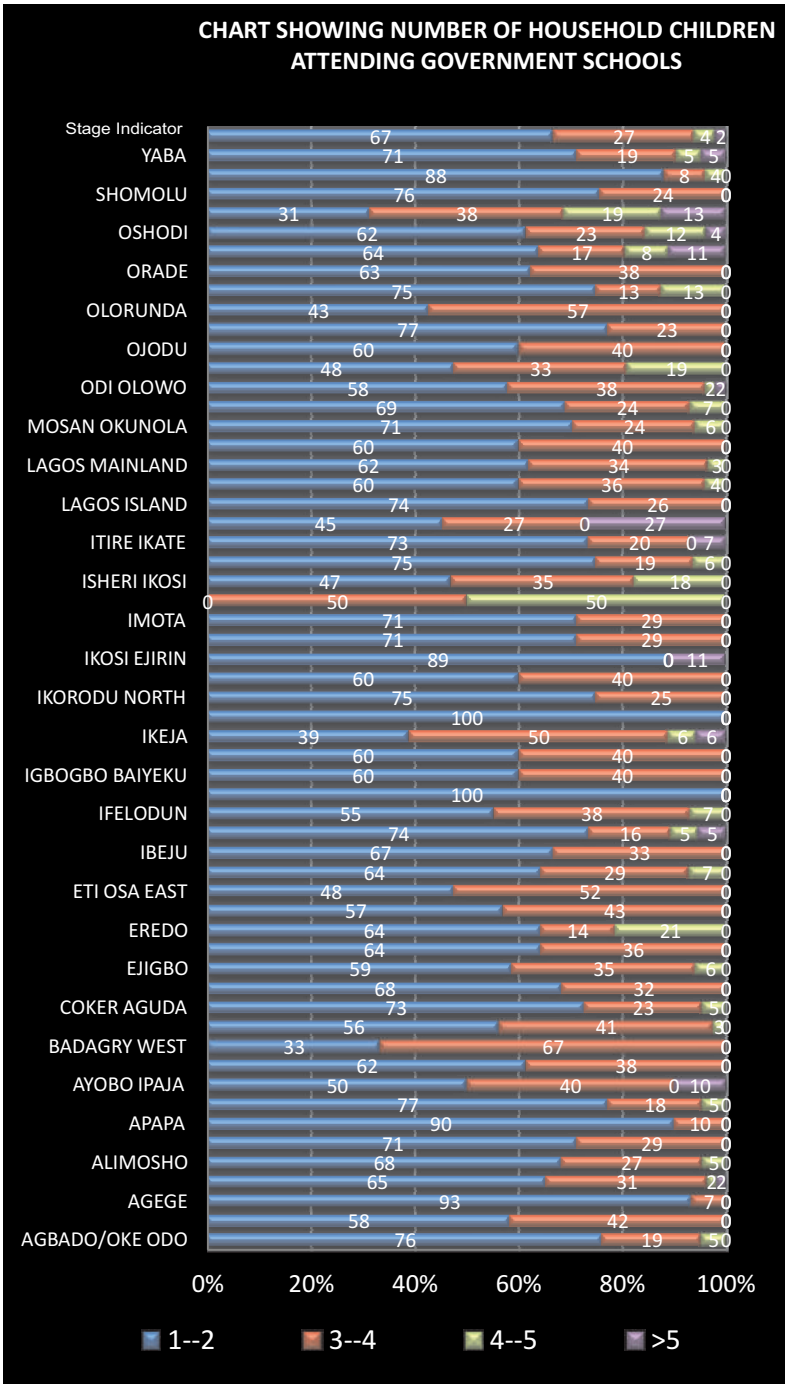
Eti Osa (52%), Olorunda (57%) and Badagry West (67%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (27%) for household children numbering 3-4 attending government schools in the community while Igando (0%), Agege (7%) and Surulere (8%) have percentages lower than it.

4% of household children numbering 4-5 are attending government schools in the community which is a 1% increase from Y2013 figure.

Ojo (19%), Eredo (21%) and Iru/ Victoria Island (50%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (4%) for household children numbering 4-5 attending government schools in the community while Shomolu (0%), Ajeromi (2%) and Lagos Mainland (3%) have percentages lower than it.

2% of household children numbering more than 5 are attending government schools in the community which is a 1% increase from Y2013 figure.

Orile Agege (11%), Oto Awori (13%) and Kosofe (27%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (2%) for household children numbering more than 5 attending government schools in the community while Agege (0%), Amuwo Odofini (0%) and Igando (0%) have percentages lower than it.



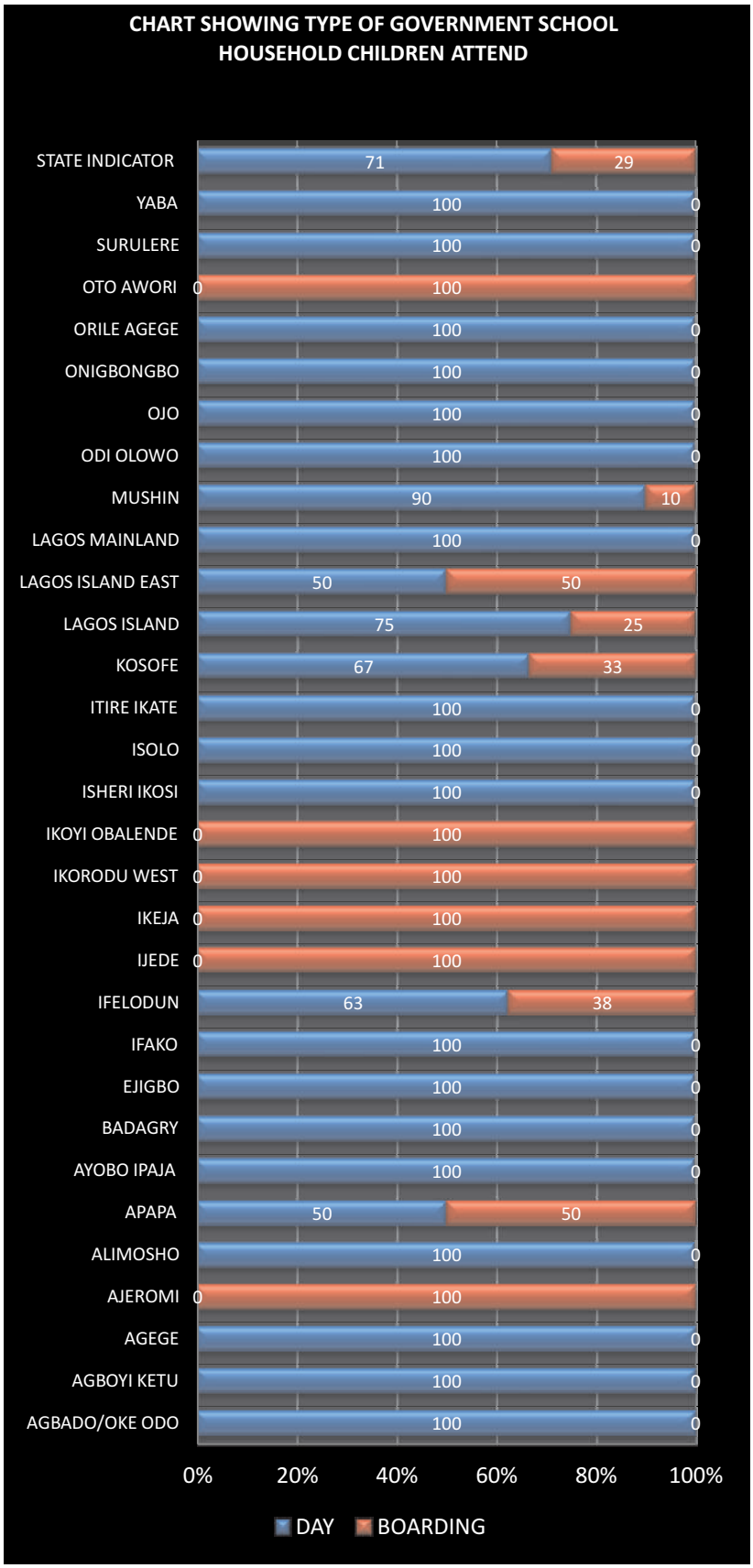
TYPE OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOL HOUSEHOLD CHILDREN ATTEND

The survey revealed for Y2014 that 71% of household children attend government day schools in the community which is a 15% decrease from Y2013 figure.

Orile Agege (100%), Mushin (90%) and Lagos Island (75%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (71%) for household children that attend government day schools in the community while Apapa (50%), Ikorodu (63%) and Kosofe (67%) have percentages lower than it.

29% of household children attend government boarding schools in the community which is a 15% increase from Y2013 figure.

Apapa (50%), Ikorodu (37%) and Kosofe (33%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (29%) for household children that attend government boarding schools in the community while Orile Agege (0%), Mushin (10%) and Lagos Island (25%) have percentages lower than it



REASON HOUSEHOLD CHILDREN ATTEND GOVERNMENT DAY SCHOOLS

The survey showed for Y2014 that 9% of household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government day schools as a result of "*High quality of school infrastructure"* which is a 6% decrease from Y2013 figure, Itire Ikate (33%), Ifako (33%) and Ejigbo (50%) have percentages higher than this while Orile (8%), Apapa (0%) and Isolo (0%) have percentages lower than it.

17% of household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government day schools as a result of *"High quality of teaching/ ICT"* which is a 6% increase from Y2013 figure, Alimosho (100%), Ejigbo (50%) and Ifako (33%) have percentages, Mushin (10%), Surulere (0%) and Ojo (0%) have percentages lower.

3% gave reason for sending their wards/children to government day schools as a result of "*Short distance of school to dwelling"* which is a 6% increase from Y2013 figure, Apapa (33%), Orile (33%) and Isolo (33%) have percentages higher, Badagry (0%), Lagos Island (0%) and Ojo (0%) have percentages lower.

7% of household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government day schools as a result of "*Safety/ Security"* which is a 1% increase from Y2013 figure, Odi Olowo (33%), Isolo (33%) and Orile Agege (25%) have percentages higher, Badagry (0%), Ifako (0%) and Isheri Ikosi (0%) have percentages lower. than it.

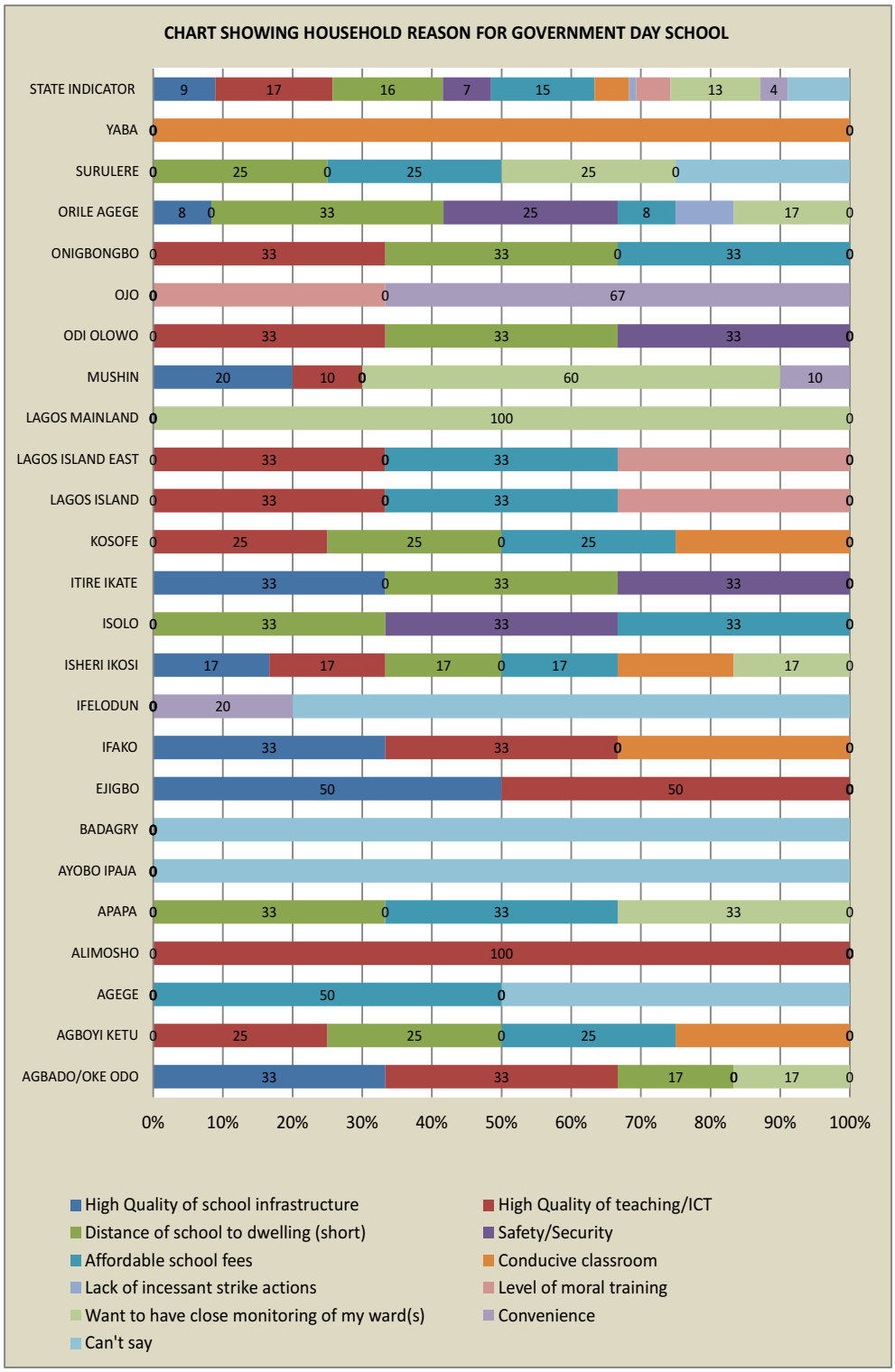
15% gave reason as "*!ffordable school fees"* which is a 7% decrease from Y2013 figure, Agege (50%), Apapa (33%) and Kosofe (25%) have percentages higher than this while Orile Agege (8%), Mushin (0%) and Yaba (0%) have percentages lower than it.

5% of household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government day schools as a result of "*conducive classroom"* which is a 2% increase from Y2013 figure, Yaba (100%), Ifako (33%) and Kosofe (25%) have percentages higher than this while Mushin (0%), Orile Agege (0%) and Ifelodun (0%) have percentages lower than it.

1% of household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government day schools as a result of "*Lack of incessant strike actions"* which is the same figure with Y2013, Agege (8%), Ikoyi Obalende (0%) and Itire Ikate (0%)

0% household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government day schools as a result of "*School quality management"* which is a 3% decrease from Y2013 figure, Oshodi (3%), Itire Ikate (3%) and Mushin (2%) have percentages higher than this while Amuwo Odofin (0%), Bariga (0%) and Epe (0%) have percentages lower than it.

5% of household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government day schools as a result of *"Level of moral training"* for the State Indicator which is a 2% increase from Y2013 figure, Lagos Island (33%), Lagos Island East (33%) and Ojo (33%) have percentages higher than this while Badagry (0%), Orile Agege (0%) and Yaba (0%) have percentages lower than it.



13% of household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government day schools as a result of *"Want to have close monitoring of my ward(s)"* which is a 7% increase from Y2013 figure, Lagos Mainland (100%), Mushin (60%) and Apapa (33%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (13%).

4% of household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government day schools as a result of *"Convenience"* which is a 2% decrease from Y2013 figure, Ojo (67%), Ifelodun (20%) and Mushin (10%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (4%).

9% of household members *"Can't say"* any reason for sending their wards/children to government day schools, Ayobo Ipaja (100%), Badagry (100%) and Ifelodun (80%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (9%).

REASON HOUSEHOLD CHILDREN ATTEND GOVERNMENT BOARDING SCHOOLS

The survey showed for Y2014 that 19% of household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government boarding schools as a result of "*High quality of school infrastructure"* which is a 7% increase from Y2013 figure, Lagos Island East (24%), Agbado Oke Ado (23%) and Agege (23%) have percentages higher than this while Iba (9%), Ibeju (10%) and Ifelodun (18%) have percentages lower than it.

7% of household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government boarding schools as a result of *"High quality of teaching/ ICT"* which is a 3% decrease from Y2013 figure, Iba (19%), Imota (17%) and Iru/ Victoria Island (15%) have percentages higher than this while Ikeja (0%), Eredo (2%) and Ejigbo (4%) have percentages lower than it.

3% gave reason for sending their wards/children to government boarding schools as a result of "*Short distance of school to dwelling"* which is a 6% decrease from Y2013 figure, Mosan Okunola (13%), Ayobo Ipaja (14%) and Ikosi Ejirin (16%) have percentages, Bariga (0%), Igando (1%) and Ojodu (2%) have percentages lower.

2% of household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government boarding schools as a result of "*Safety/ Security"* which is a 3% decrease from Y2013 figure, Lagos Mainland (13%), Iba (15%) and Ikorodu West (16%) have percentages higher than this while Ibeju (0%), Igando (1%) and Itire Ikate (1%) have percentages lower than it.

1% gave reason as a result of "*Affordable school fees"* which is an 8% decrease from Y2013 figure, Olorunda (4%), Iba (6%) and Ikorodu North (7%) have percentages higher than this while Ifako (1%), Igando (1%) and Isolo (1%) have percentages lower than it.

Household members that gave reason for sending their wards/children to government boarding schools as a result of "*conducive classroom"* is 0% for Y2014 which is a 7% decrease from Y2013 figure, Yaba (4%), Amuwo Odofin (4%) and Ifelodun (5%) have percentages higher than this while Agege (0%), Coker Aguda (0%) and Epe (0%) have the same percentages as the State Indicator.

Household members that gave reason for sending their wards/children to government boarding schools as a result of "*Lack of incessant strike actions"* is 0% for Y2014 which is a 1% decrease from Y2013 figure, Igbogbo Baiyeku (5%), Amuwo Odofin (3%) and Isheri Ikosi (2%) have percentages higher than this while Alimosho (0%), Ikeja (0%) and Ikorodu (0%) have the same percentages as the State Indicator.

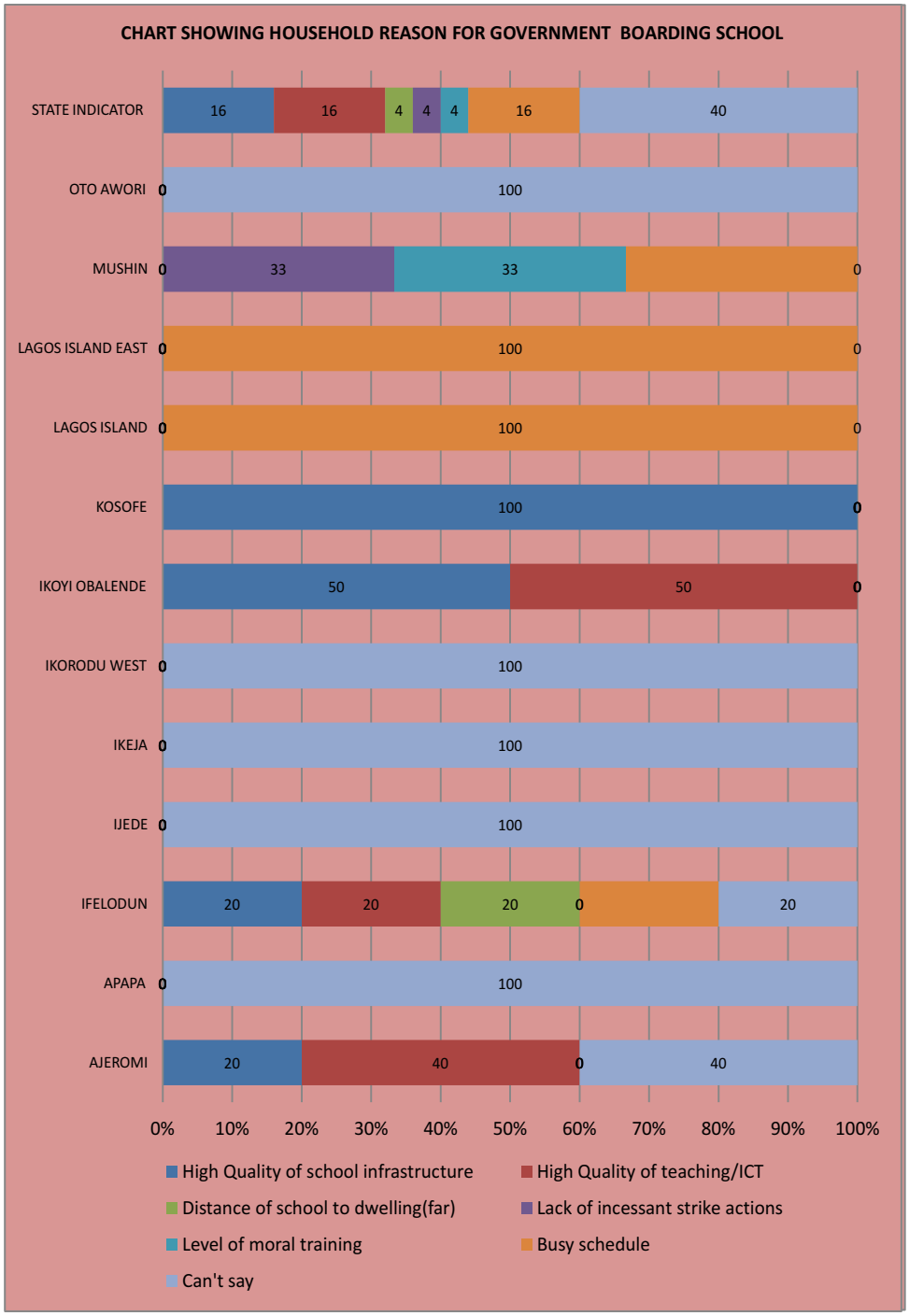
5% household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government boarding schools as a result of "*School quality management"* which is a 1% increase from Y2013 figure, Eti Osa East (26%), Eredo (36%) and Ibeju (44%) have percentages higher than this while Kosofe (1%), Badagry (2%) and Ejigbo (3%) have percentages lower than it.

4% of household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government boarding schools as a result of *"Level of moral training"* for the State Indicator which is a 2% increase from Y2013 figure, Imota (22%), Apapa (2%) and Amuwo Odofin (3%) have percentages lower than it.

19% of household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government boarding schools as a result of *"Level of religious influence"* which is a 17% increase from Y2013 figure, Agbado Oke Odo (23%), Agege (23%) and Lagos Island East (24%) have percentages higher than this while Iba (9%), Ibeju (10%) and Ijede (10%) have percentages lower than it.

Household members that gave reason for sending their wards/children to government boarding schools as a result of "*My ward(s) too playful*" is 0% for Y2014 with no data for Y2013, Yaba (4%), Amuwo Odofin (4%) and Ifelodun (5%) have percentages higher than this while Alimosho (0%), Ijede (0%) and Coker Aguda (0%) have the same percentages as the State Indicator.

Household members that gave reason for sending their wards/children to government boarding schools as a result of "*Busy schedule*" is 0% for Y2014 with no data for Y2013, Isheri Ikosi (2%), Amuwo Odofin (3%) and Igbogbo Baiyeku (5%) have percentages higher than this while Ikorodu (0%), Ikorodu North (0%) and Ikorodu West (0%) have the same percentages as the State Indicator.

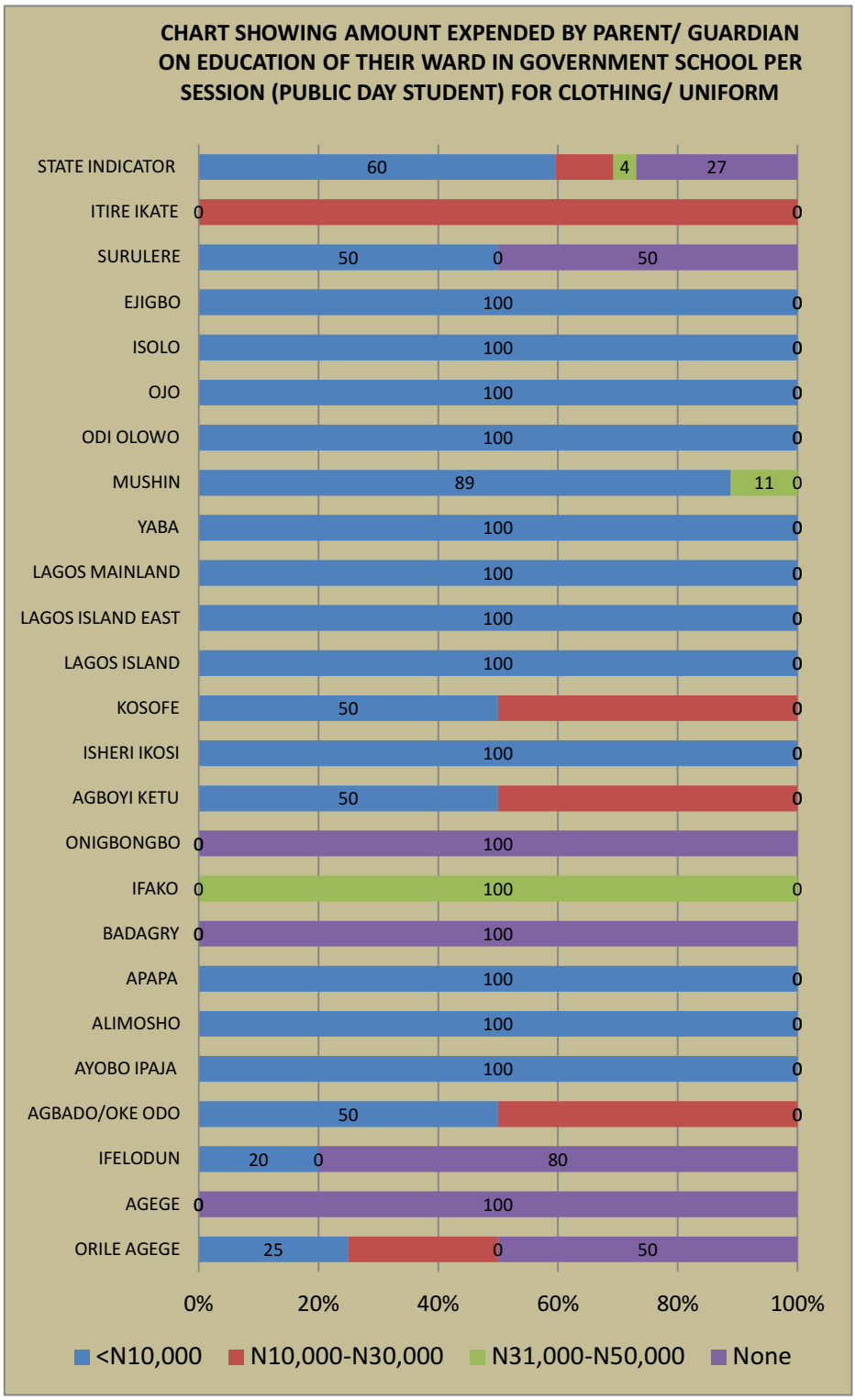


19% of household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government boarding schools as a result of *"My ward(s) are too stubborn, needs strong hands"* which is an 11% increase from Y2013 figure, Agege (23%), Agbado Oke Odo (23%) and Lagos Island East (24%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (19%) while Iba (9%), Ibeju (10%) and Ajeromi (10%) have percentages lower than it.

19% of household members gave reason for sending their wards/children to government boarding schools as a result of *"Convenience"* which is a 16% increase from Y2013 figure, Agbado Oke Odo (23%), Agege (23%) and Lagos Island East (24%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (19%) while Iba (9%), Ibeju (10%) and Ajeromi (10%) have percentages lower than it.

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

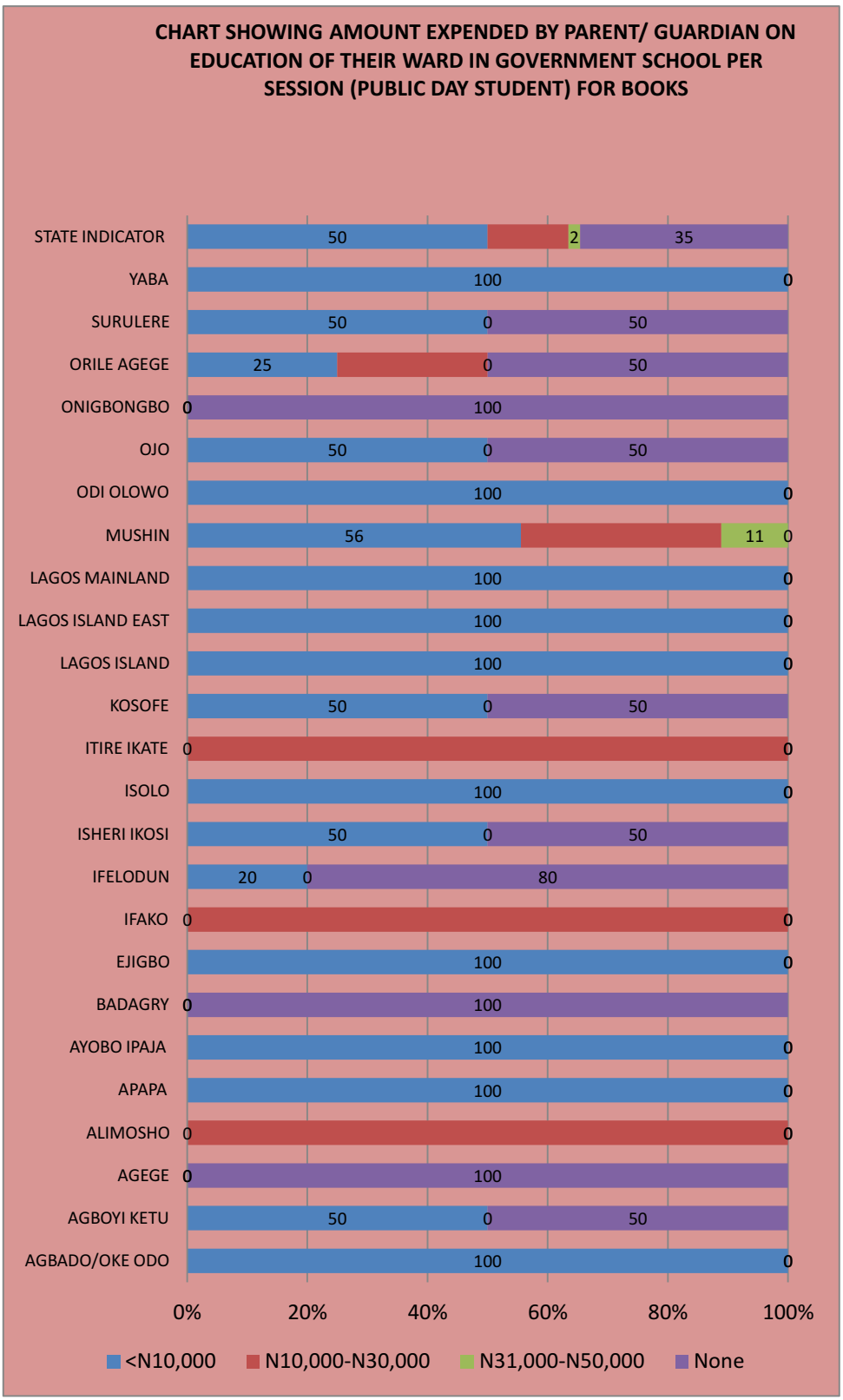
The survey showed that for Y2014, 60% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on clothing/ Uniform for the education of their ward(s) in government day school, 10% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same, 4% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session, None expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 or more than N70, 000 per session on clothing/ Uniform for the education of their ward(s) in government day school, while 27% expended nothing per session.



Those that expended less than N10, 000 per session are Lagos Island (100%), Yaba (100%) and Ifelodun (20%). Those that expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session are Itire Ikate (100%), Kosofe (50%) and Surulere (0%). Those that expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session are Ifako (100%), Mushin (11%) and Apapa (0%). Those that did not expend any amount on Clothing/ Uniform for the education of their ward(s) in government day school per session are Badagry (100%t), Ifelodun (80%) and Orile Agege (50%).

BOOKS

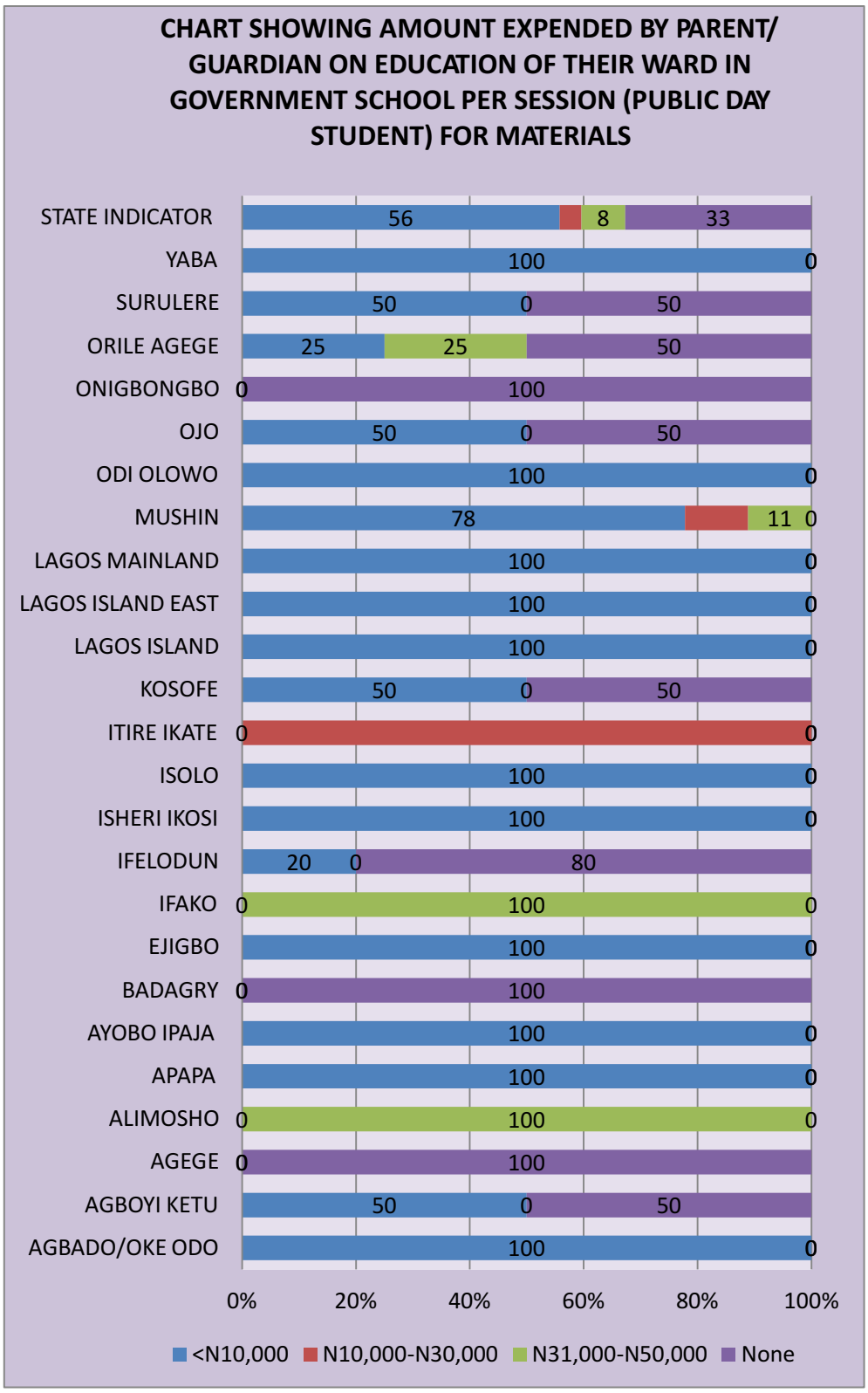
The survey showed that for Y2014, 50% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on books for the education of their ward(s) in government day school, 13% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same, 2% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session, None expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 or more than N70, 000 per session on books for the education of their ward(s) in government day school, while 35% expended nothing per session.



Those that expended less than N10, 000 per session are Ayobo Ipaja (100%), Isolo (100%) and Mushin (56%). Those that expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session are Itire Ikate (100%), Alimosho (100%) and Mushin (33%). Those that expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session are Mushin (11%), Ejigbo (0%) and Alimosho (0%). Those that did not expend any amount on books for the education of their ward(s) in government day school per session are Onigbongbo (100%t), Ifelodun (80%) and Surulere (50%).

MATERIALS

The survey showed that for Y2014, 56% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on materials for the education of their ward(s) in government day school, 4% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same, 8% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session, None expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 or more than N70, 000 per session on materials for the education of their ward(s) in government day school, while 33% expended nothing per session.

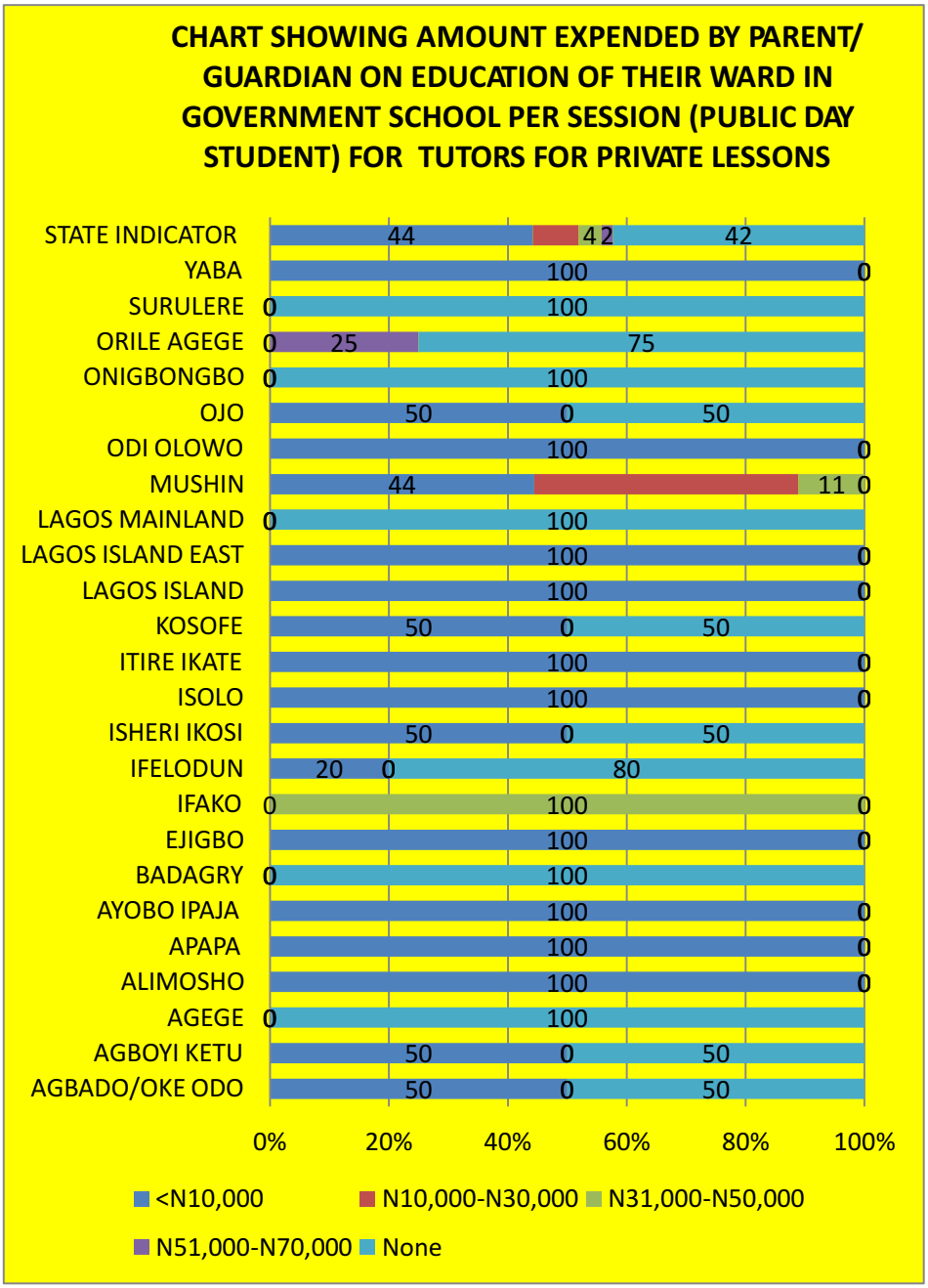


Those that expended less than N10, 000 per session are Lagos Mainland (100%), Mushin (78%) and Surulere (50%). Those that expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session are Itire Ikate (100%), Mushin (11%) and Yaba (0%). Those that expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session are Alimosho (100%), Ifako (100%) and Orile Agege (25%). Those that did not expend any zamount on materials for the education of their ward(s) in government day school per session are Badagry (100%), Agege (100%) and Ojo (50%).

TUTORS FOR PRIVATE LESSONS

The survey showed that for Y2014, 44% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on tutors for private lessons for the education of their ward(s) in government day school, 8% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same, 4% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session, 2% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 and none expended more than N70, 000 per session on tutors for private lessons for the education of their ward(s) in government day school, while 42% expended nothing per session.

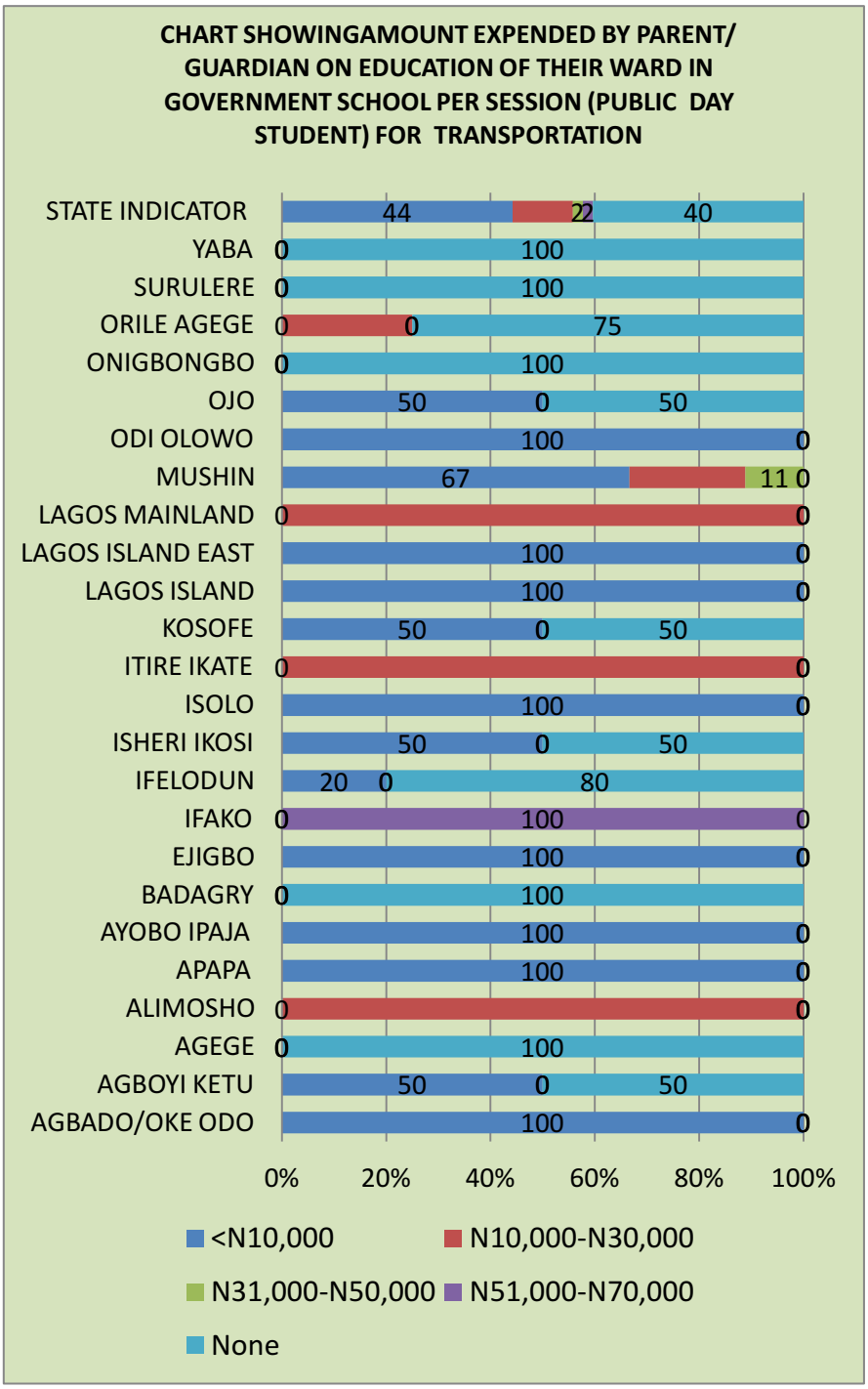
Those that expended less than N10, 000 per session are Lagos Mainland (100%), Ejigbo (100%) and Agboyi Ketu (50%). Those that expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session are Mushin (44%), Kosofe (0%) and Ojo (0%). Those that expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session are Ifako (100%), Mushin (11%) and Ojo (0%). Those that expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 per session are Orile Agege (25%), Badagry (0%) and Surulere (0%).Those that did not expend any amount on tutors for private lessons for the education of their ward(s) in government day school per session are Agege (100%), Ifelodun (80%) and Isheri Ikosi (50%).



TRANSPORTATION

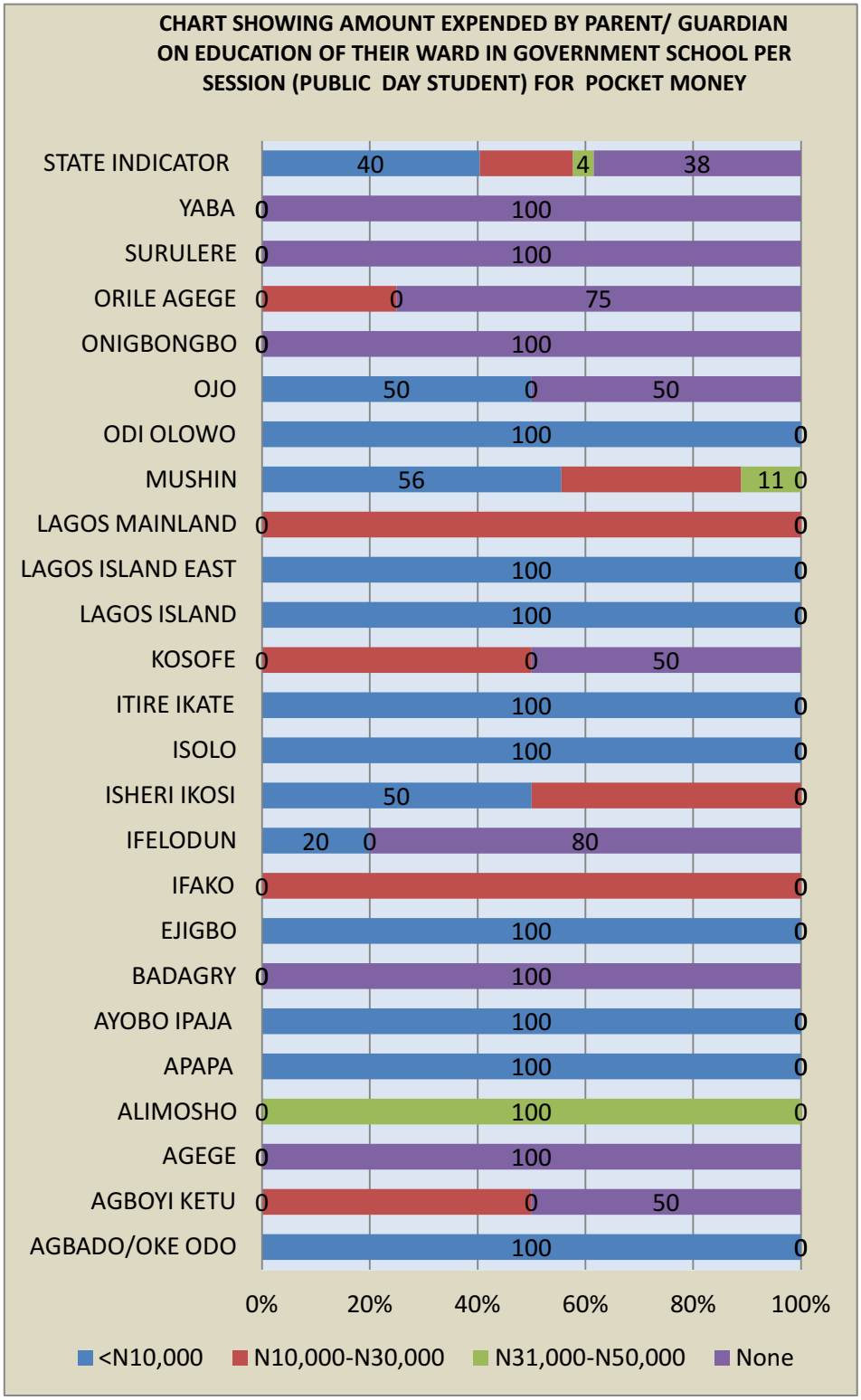
The survey showed that for Y2014, 44% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on transportation for the education of their ward(s) in government day school, 12% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same, 2% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session, 2% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 and none expended more than N70, 000 per session on transportation for the education of their ward(s) in govern -ment day school, while 40% expended nothing per session.

Those that expended less than N10, 000 per session are Lagos Mainland East (100%), Ejigbo (100%) and Agboyi Ketu (50%). Those that expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session are Alimosho (100%), Lagos Mainland (100%) and Orile Agege (25%). Those that expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session are Mushin (11%), Ojo (0%) and Surulere (0%),. Those that expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 per session are Ifako (100%), Badagry (0%) and Surulere (0%). Those that did not expend any amount on transportation for the education of their ward(s) in government day school per session are Agege (100%), Ifelodun (80%) and Kosofe (50%).



POCKET MONEY

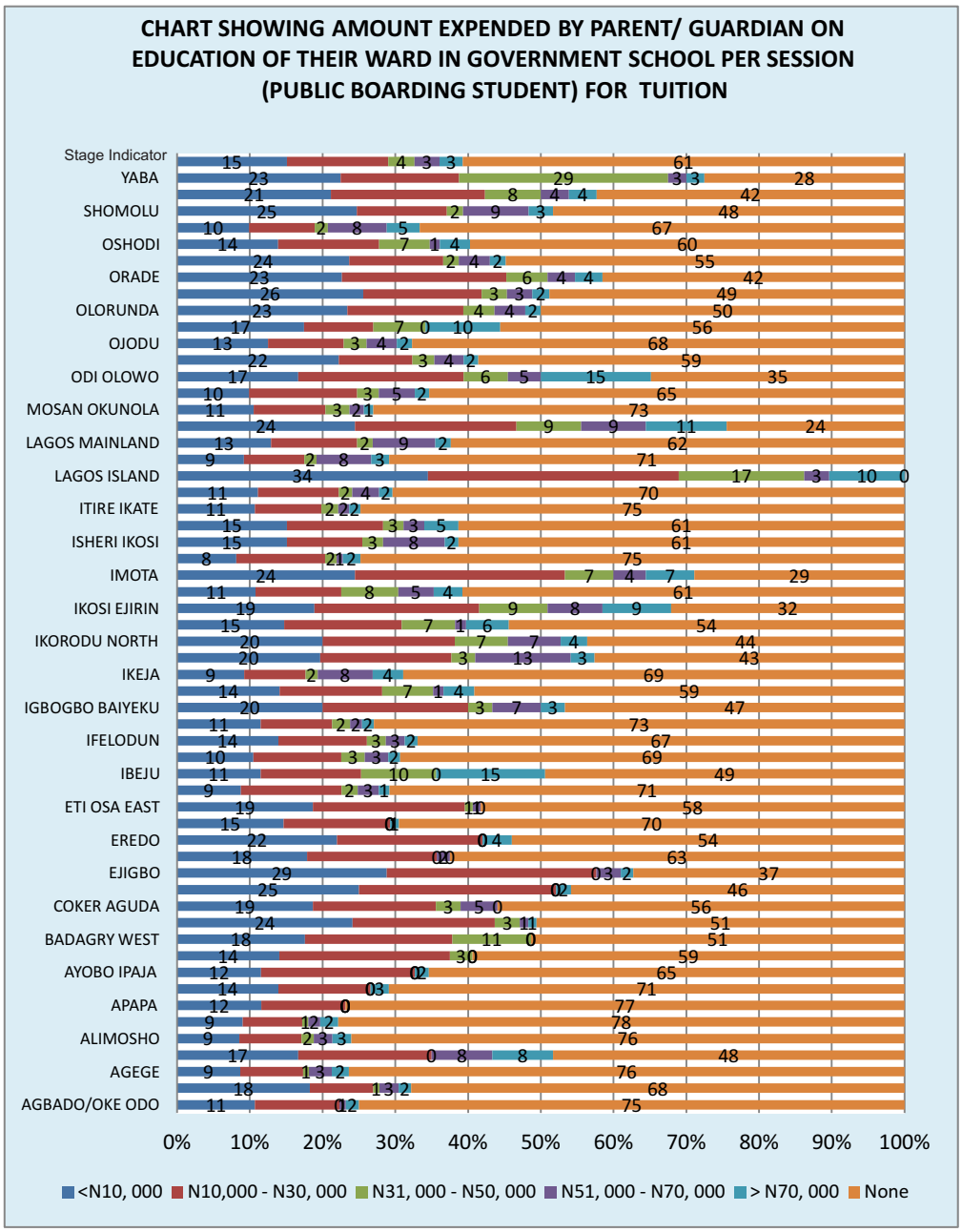
The survey showed that for Y2014, 40% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on pocket money for the education of their ward(s) in government day school, 17% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same, 4% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session, None expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 or more than N70, 000 per session on pocket money for the education of their ward(s) in government day school, while 38% expended nothing per session.



Those that expended less than N10, 000 per session are Apapa (100%), Ejigbo (100%) and Mushin (50%). Those that expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session are Ifako (100%), Kosofe (50%) and Mushin (33%). Those that expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session are Badagry (100%), Mushin (11%) and Surulere (25%). Those that did not expend any amount on pocket money for the education of their ward(s) in government day school per session are Agege (100%), Onigbongbo (75%) and Ojo (50%).

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

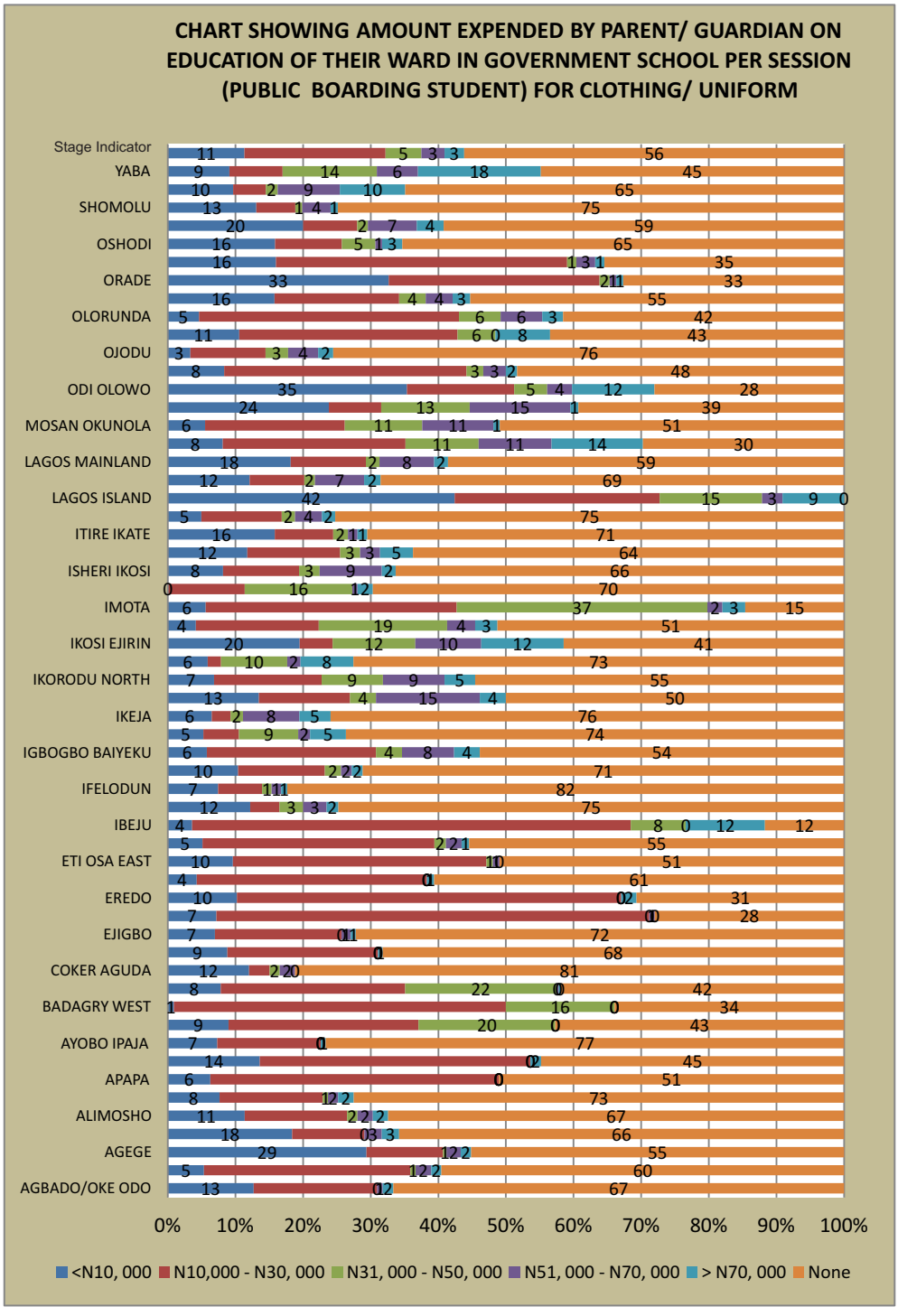
The survey showed that for Y2014, 15% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on tuition for the education of their ward(s) in government boarding school, 14% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same, 4% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session, 3% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000, 3% expended more than N70, 000 per session on tuition for the education of their ward(s) in government boarding school, while 61% expended nothing per session.



Those that expended less than N10, 000 per session are Onigbongbo (26%), Ejigbo (29%) and Lagos Island (34%). Those that expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session are Ejigbo (29%), Imota (29%) and Lagos Island (34%). Those that expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session are Badagry West (11%), Lagos Island (17%) and Yaba (29%). Those that expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 per session are Shomolu (9%), Lekki (9%) and Ikorodu (13%). Those that expended more than N70, 000 per session are Lekki (11%), Ibeju (15%) and Odi Olowo (15%). Those that did not expend any amount on tuition for the education of their ward(s) in government boarding school per session are Agege (76%), Apapa (77%) and Amuwo Odofin (78%).

CLOTHING/ UNIFORM

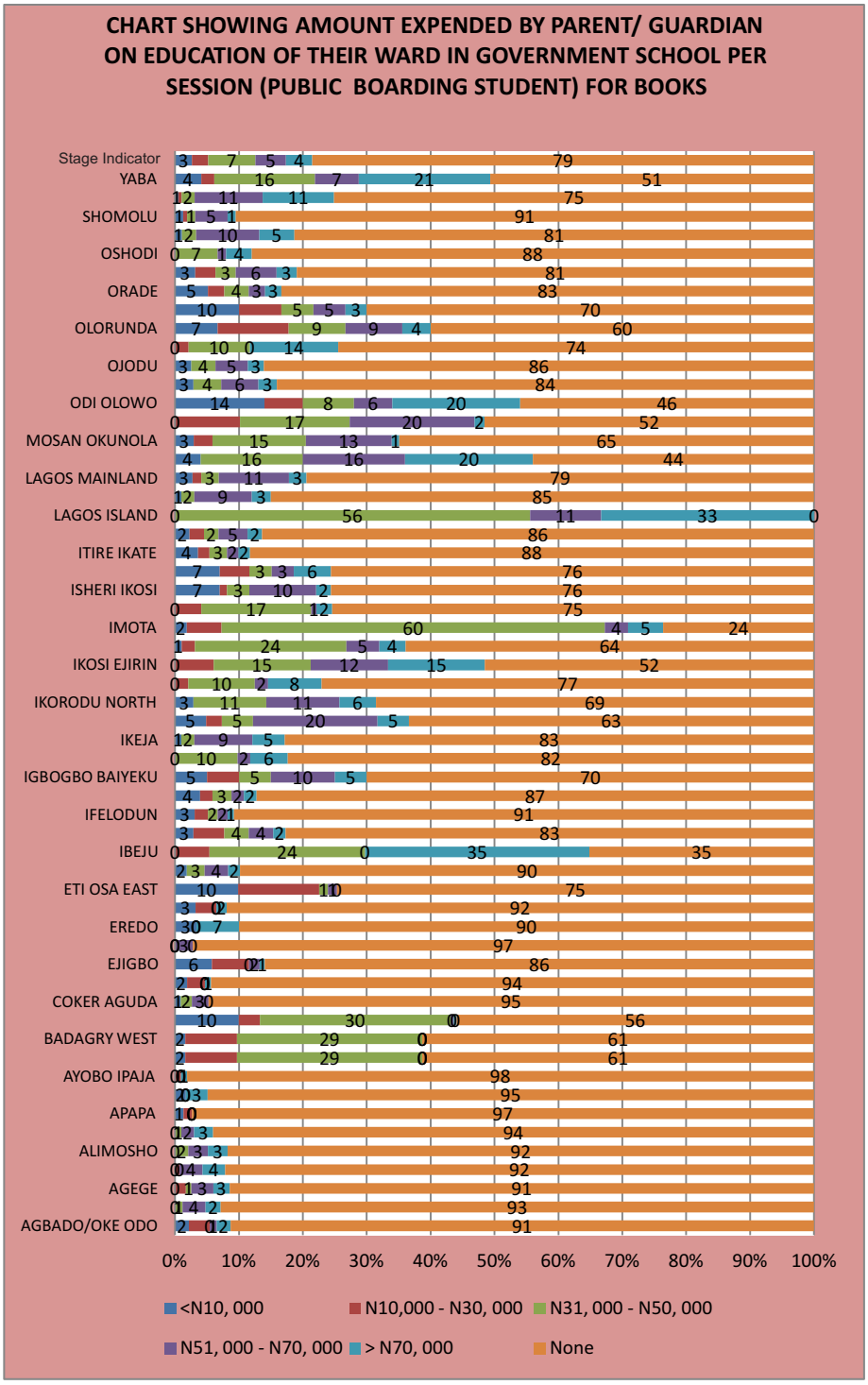
The survey showed that for Y2014, 11% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on clothing/ uniform for the education of their ward(s) in government boarding school as against 10% for Y2013, 21% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same as against 19% for Y2013, 5% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session as against 7% for Y2013, 3% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 as against 2% for Y2013, 3% expended more than N70, 000 per session on clothing/ uniform for the education of their ward(s) in government boarding school as against 0% for Y2013, while 56% expended nothing per session as against 62% for Y2013.



Those that expended less than N10, 000 per session are Oriade (33%), Odi Olowo (35%) and Lagos Island (42%). Those that expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session are Eredo (57%), Epe (64%) and Ibeju (65%). Those that expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session are Badagry (20%), Bariga (22%) and Imota (37%). Those that expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 per session are Lekki (11%), Mushin (15%) and Ikorodu (15%). Those that expended more than N70, 000 per session are Ikosi Ejirin (12%), Odi Olowo (12%) and Lekki (14%). Those that did not expend any amount on clothing/ uniform for the education of their ward(s) in government boarding school per session are Ayobo Ipaja (77%), Coker Aguda (81%) and Ifelodun (82%).

BOOKS

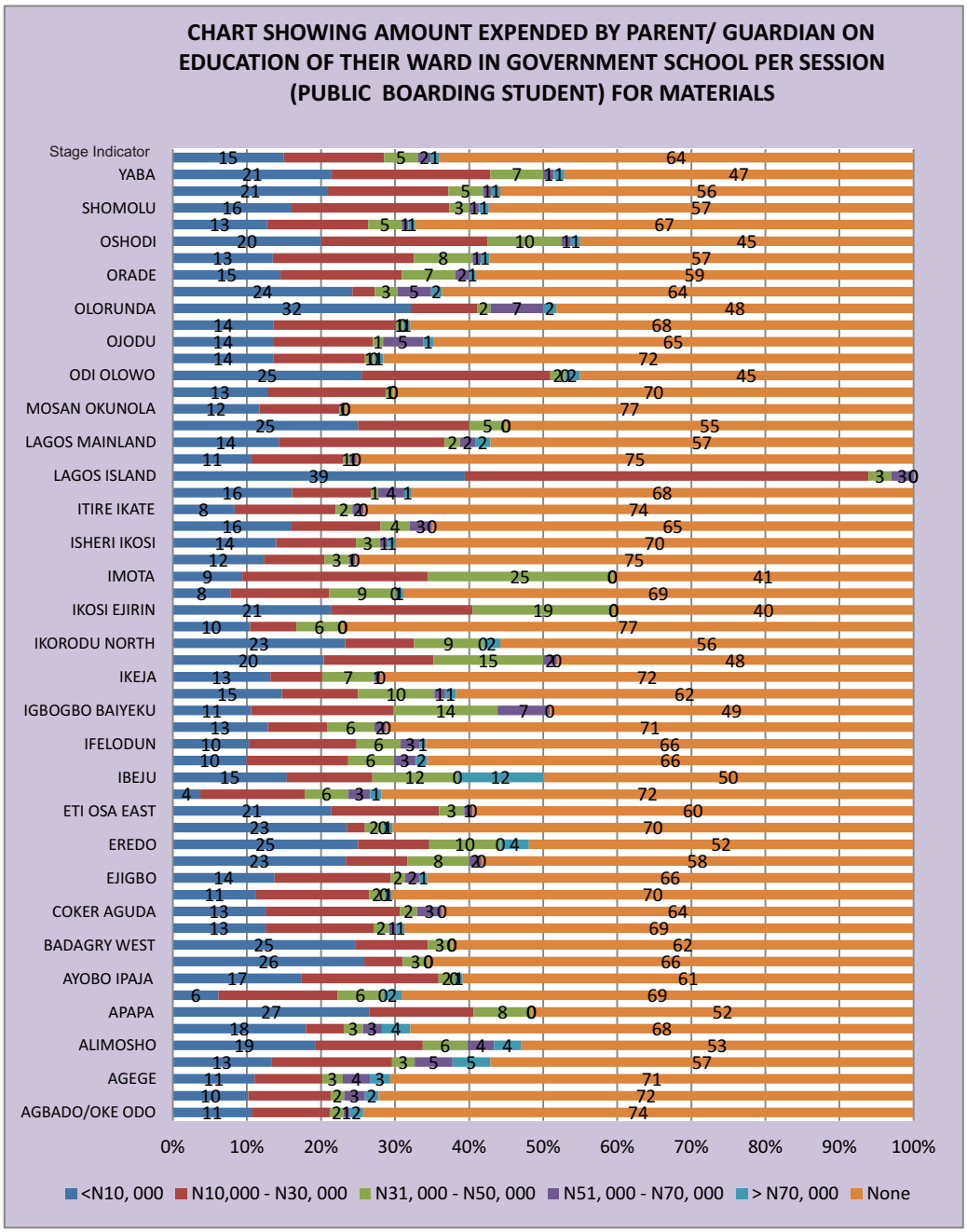
The survey showed that for Y2014, 3% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on books for the education of their ward(s) in government boarding school as against 13% f or Y2013, 3% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same as against 7% for Y2013, 5% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session as against 6% for Y2013, 4% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 as against 2% for Y2013, 3% expended more than N70, 000 per session on books for the education of their ward(s) in government boarding school as against 0% for Y2013, while 56% expended nothing per session as against 79% for Y2013.



Those that expended less than N10, 000 per session are Bariga (10%), Onigbongbo (10%) and Odi Olowo (14%). Those that expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session are Mushin (10%), Olorunda (11%) and Eti Osa East (13%). Those that expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session are Bariga (30%), Lagos Island (56%) and Imota (60%). Those that expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 per session are Lekki (16%), Mushin (20%) and Ikorodu (20%). Those that expended more than N70, 000 per session are Yaba (21%), Lagos Island (33%) and Ibeju (35%). Those that did not expend any amount on books for the education of their ward(s) in government boarding school per session are Epe (97%), Apapa (97%) and Ayobo Ipaja (98%).

MATERIALS

The survey showed that for Y2014, 15% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on materials for the education of their ward(s) in government boarding school as against 16% for Y2013, 14% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session which is also 14% for Y2013, 5% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session as against 4% for Y2013, 2% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 as against 1% for Y2013, 1% expended more than N70, 000 per session on materials for the education of their ward(s) in government boarding school as against 0% for Y2013, while 64% expended nothing per session which is also 64% for Y2013.

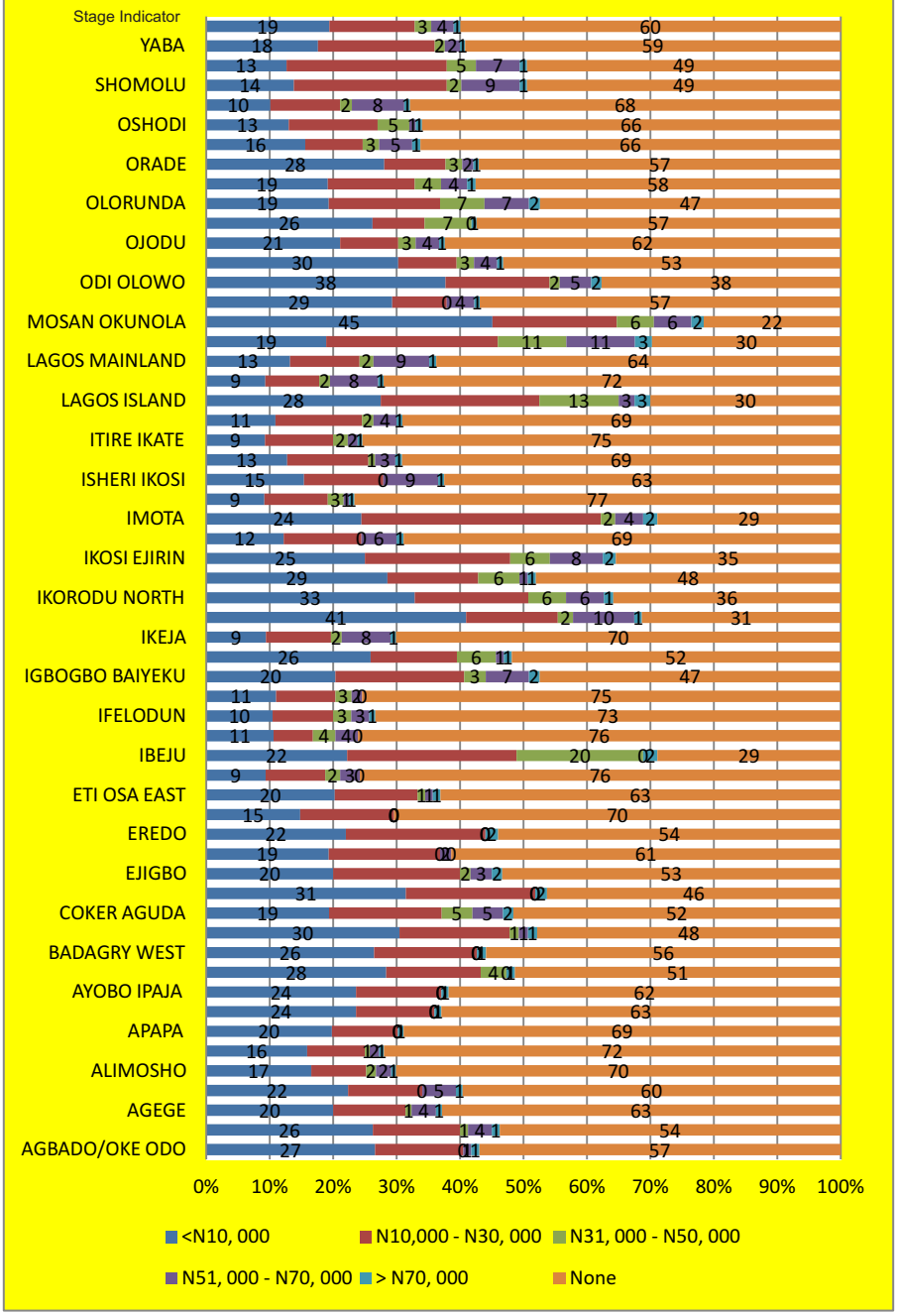


Those that expended less than N10, 000 per session are Apapa (27%), Olorunda (32%) and Lagos Island (39%). Those that expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session are Imota (25%), Odi Olowo (25%) and Lagos Island (55%). Those that expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session are Ikorodu (15%), Ikosi Ejirin (19%) and Imota (25%). Those that expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 per session are Ojodu (5%), Olorunda (7%) and Igbogbo Baiyeku (7%). Those that expended more than N70, 000 per session are Amuwo Odofin (4%), Ajeromi (5%) and Ibeju (24%). Those that did not expend any amount on materials for the education of their ward(s) in government boarding school per session are Iru/ Victoria Island (75%), Ikorodu West (77%) and Mosan Okunola (77%).

TUTORS FOR PRIVATE LESSONS

The survey showed that for Y2014, 19% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on tutors for private lessons for the education of their ward(s) in government boarding school as against 12% for Y2013, 13% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same as against 17% for Y2013, 3% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session as against 5% for Y2013, 4% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 as against 1% for Y2013, 1% expended more than N70, 000 per session on tutors for private lessons for the education of their ward(s) in government boarding school as against 0% for Y2013, while 60% expended nothing per session as against 65% for Y2013.

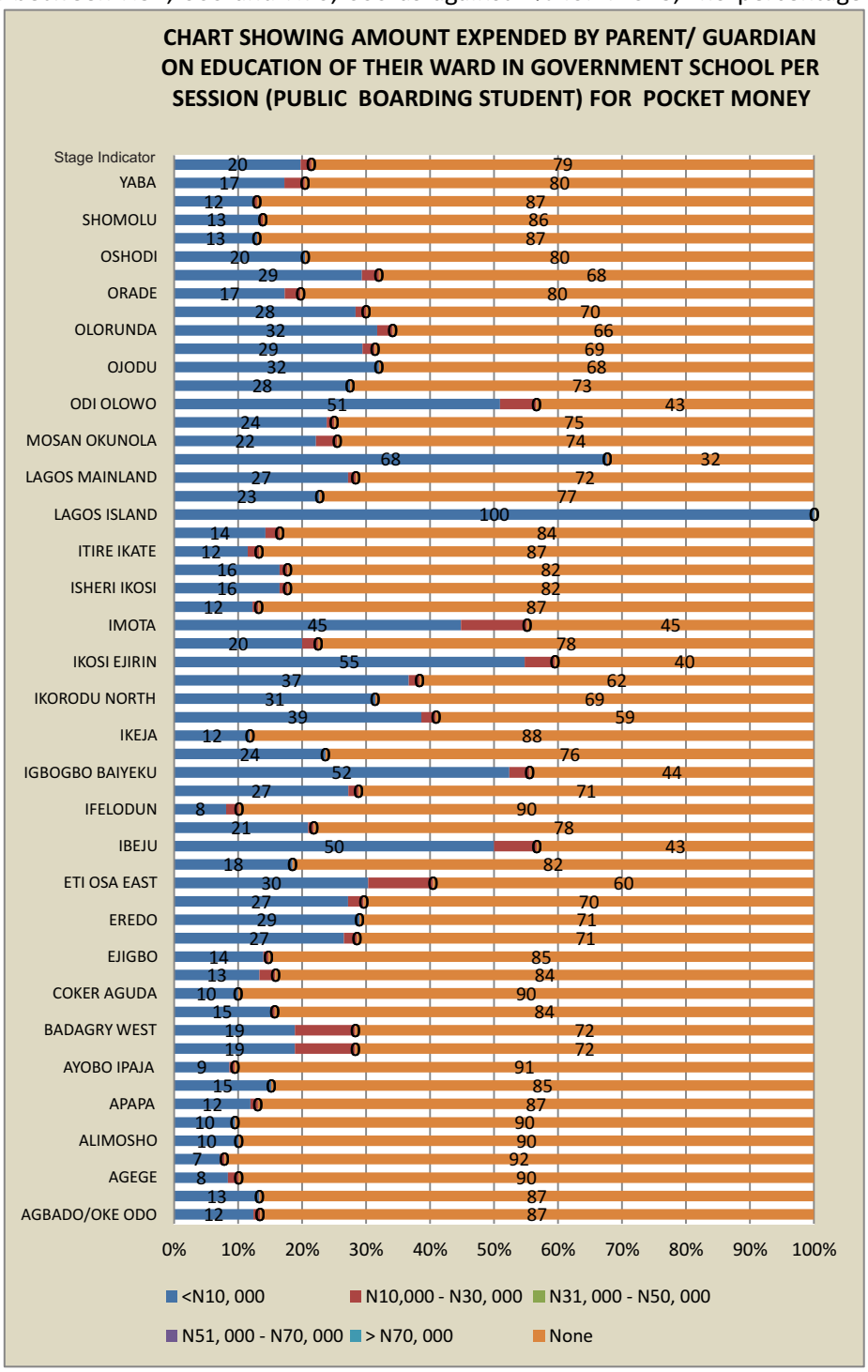
CHART SHOWING AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENT/ GUARDIAN ON EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PER SESSION (PUBLIC DAY STUDENT) FOR TUTORS FOR PRIVATE LESSONS



Those that expended less than N10, 000 per session are Odi Olowo (38%), Ikorodu (41%) and Mosan Okunola (45%). Those that expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session are Lekki (27%), Ibeju (27%) and Imota (38%). Those that expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session are Lekki (11%), Lagos Island (13%) and Ibeju (20%). Those that expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 per session are Shomolu (9%), Ikorodu (10%) and Lekki (11%). Those that expended more than N70, 000 per session are Imota (2%), Lekki (3%) and Lagos Island (3%). Those that did not expend any amount on tutors for private lessons for the education of their ward(s) in government boarding school per session are Iba (76%), Ifako (76%) and Iru/ Victoria Island (77%).

POCKET MONEY

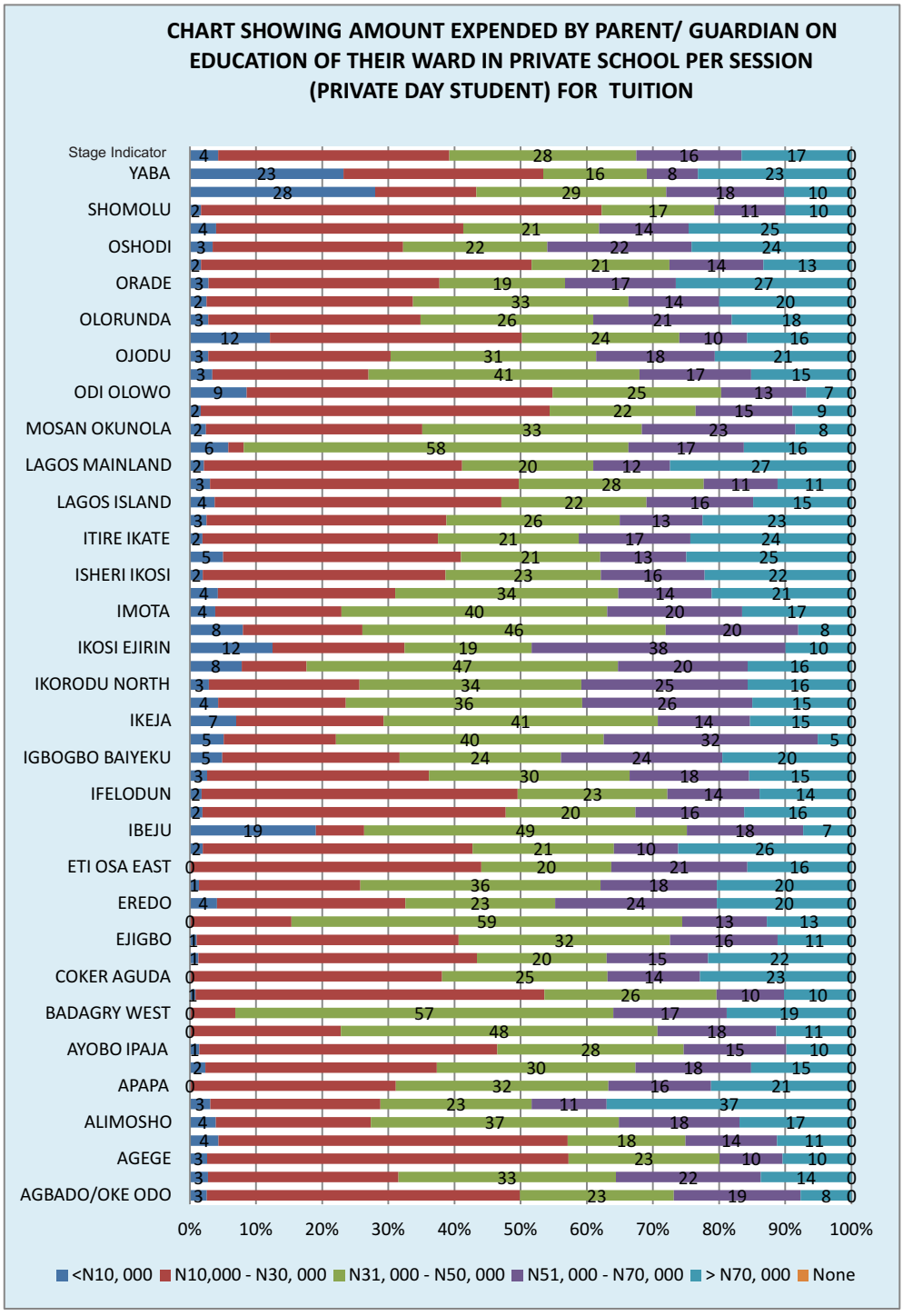
The survey showed that for Y2014, 20% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on pocket money for the education of their ward(s) in government boarding school as against 15% for Y2013, 2% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same as against 14% for Y2013, no percentage expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session as against 6% for Y2013, no percentage expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 as against 1% for Y2013, no percentage expended more than N70, 000 per session on pocket money for the education of their ward(s) in government boarding school likewise for Y2013, while 79% expended nothing per session as against 63% for Y2013.



Those that expended less than N10, 000 per session are Ikosi Ejirin (55%), Lekki (68%) and Lagos Island (100%). Those that expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session are Badagry (9%), Eti Osa (10%) and Imota (10%). No household members expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session or between N51, 000 and N70, 000 per session or more than N70, 000 per session on pocket money for the education of their ward(s) in government boarding school. Those that did not expend any amount on pocket money for the education of their ward(s) in government boarding school per session are Amuwo Odofin (90%), Ayobo Ipaja (91%) and Ajeromi (92%).

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

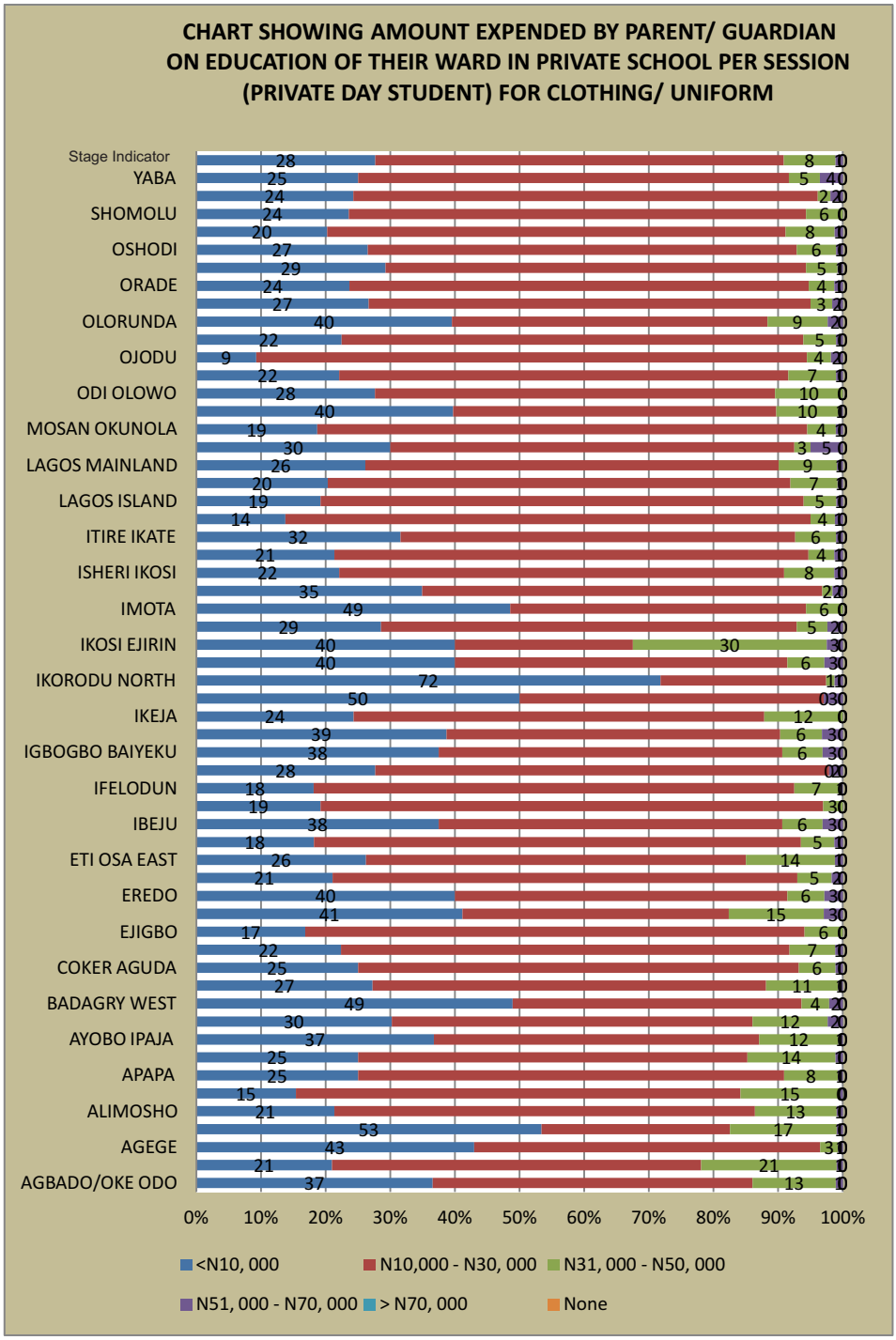
The survey showed that for Y2014, 4% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on tuition for the education of their ward(s) in private day school as against 41% for Y2013, 35% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on tuition as against 10% for Y2013, 28% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session as against 2% for Y2013, 16% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 as against 1% for Y2013, 17% expended more than N70, 000 per session on tuition for the education of their ward(s) in private day school as against 1% for Y2013, while 0% expended nothing per session as against 44% for Y2013.



Those that expended less than N10, 000 per session are Ibeju (19%), Yaba (23%) and Surulere (28%). Those that expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session are Ajeromi (53%), Agege (55%) and Shomolu (61%). Those that expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session are Badagry West (57%), Lekki (58%) and Epe (59%). Those that expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 per session are Ikorodu (26%), Ijede (32%) and Ikosi Ejirin (38%). Those that expended more than N70, 000 per session are Oriade (27%), Lagos Mainland (27%) and Amuwo Odofin (37%). Those that did not expend any amount on tuition for the education of their ward(s) in private day school per session do not exist (0%) as everyone pays tuition in private day school.

CLOTHING/ UNIFORM

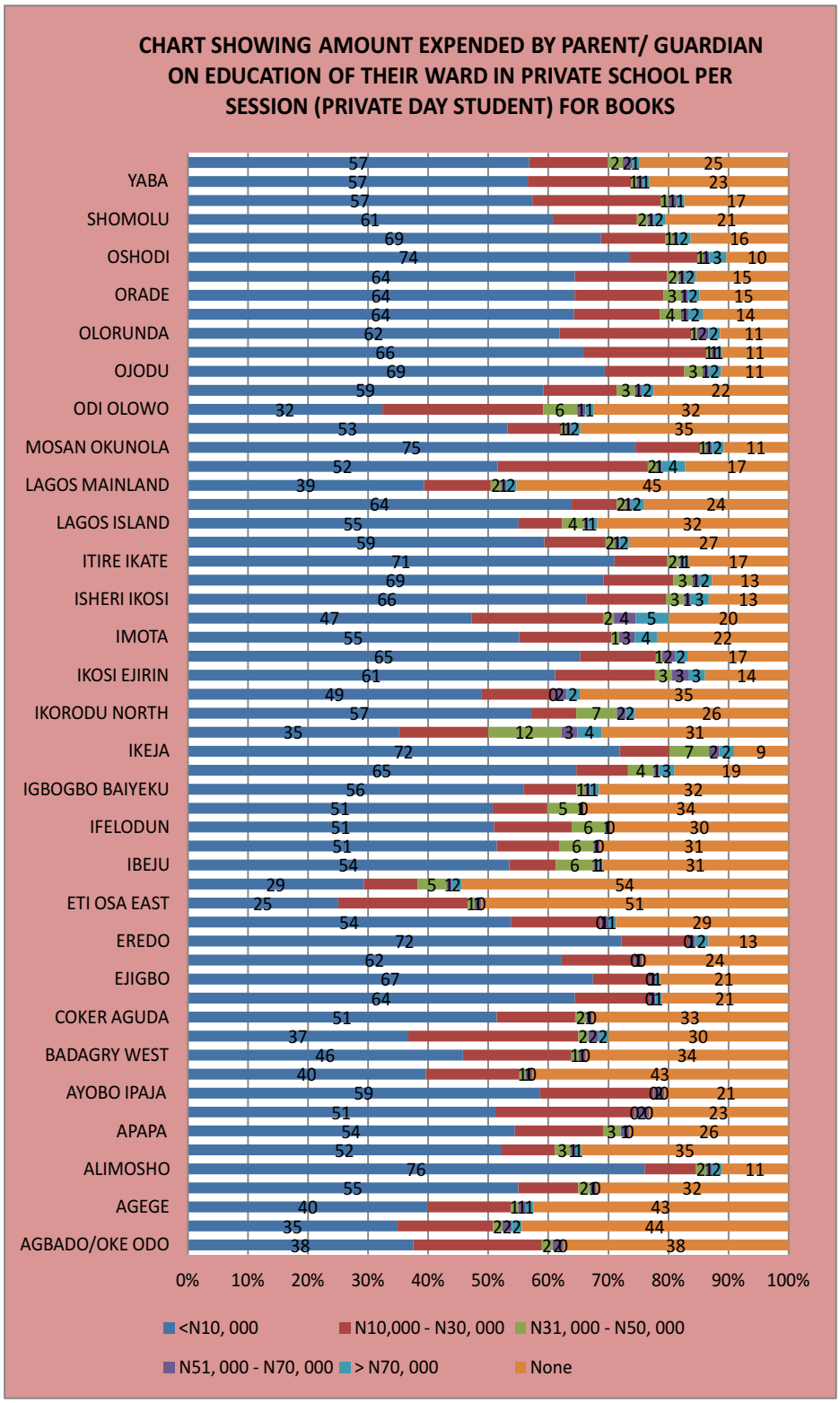
The survey showed that for Y2014, 28% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on clothing/ uniform for the education of their ward(s) in private day school as against 4 5% for Y2013, 63% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on clothing/ uniform as against 14% for Y2013, 8% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session as against 3% for Y2013, 1% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 likewise for Y2013, no household members expended more than N70, 000 per session likewise for Y2013. No household members expended anything per session; that is every household member expended something on clothing/ uniform for the education of their ward(s) in private day school as against 38% for Y2013.



Those that expended less than N10, 000 per session are Ikorodu (50%), Ajeromi (53%) and Ikorodu North (72%). Those that expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session are Ifako (78%), Kosofe (81%) and Ojodu (85%). Those that expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session are Ajeromi (17%), Agboyi Ketu (21%) and Ikosi Ejirin (30%). Those that expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 per session are Ijede (3%), Yaba (4%) and Lekki (5%).

BOOKS

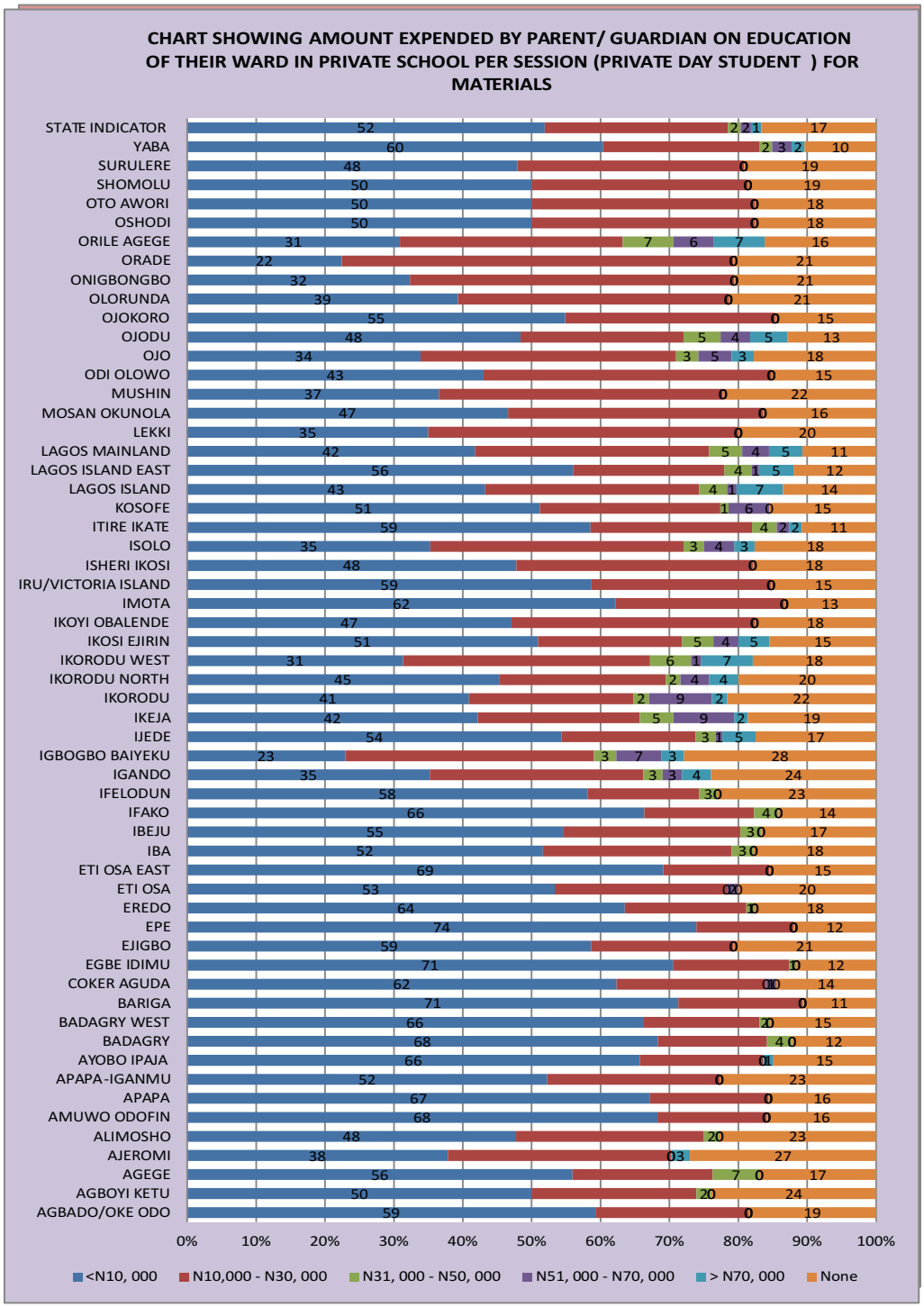
The survey showed that for Y2014, 57% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on books for the education of their ward(s) in private day school as against 44% for Y2013, 13% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same as against 11% for Y2013, 2% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session as against 4% for Y2013, 2% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 as against 1% for Y2013, 1% expended more than N70, 000 per session on books for the education of their ward(s) in private day school as against 0% for Y2013, while 25% expended nothing per session as against 40% for Y2013.



Those that expended less than N10, 000 per session are Oshodi (74%), Mosan Okunola (75%) and Alimosho (76%). Those that expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session are Lekki (25%), Odi Olowo (27%) and Bariga (28%). Those that expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session are Ikorodu North (7%), Ikeja (7%) and Ikorodu (12%). Those that expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 per session are Ikorodu (3%), Ikosi Ejirin (3%) and Iru/ Victoria Island (4%). Those that expended more than N70, 000 per session are Lekki (4%), Ikorodu (4%) and Iru/ Victoria Island (5%). Those that did not expend any amount on books for the education of their ward(s) in private day school per session are Lekki (45%), Eti Osa East (51%) and Iba (54%).

MATERIALS

The survey showed that for Y2014, 52% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on materials for the education of their ward(s) in private day school as against 44% for Y2013, 27% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session as against 11% for Y2013, 2% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session as against 3% for Y2013, 2% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 as against 2% for Y2013, 1% expended more than N70, 000 per session on materials for the education of their ward(s) in private day school as against 0% for Y2013, while 17% expended nothing per session as against 40% for Y2013.

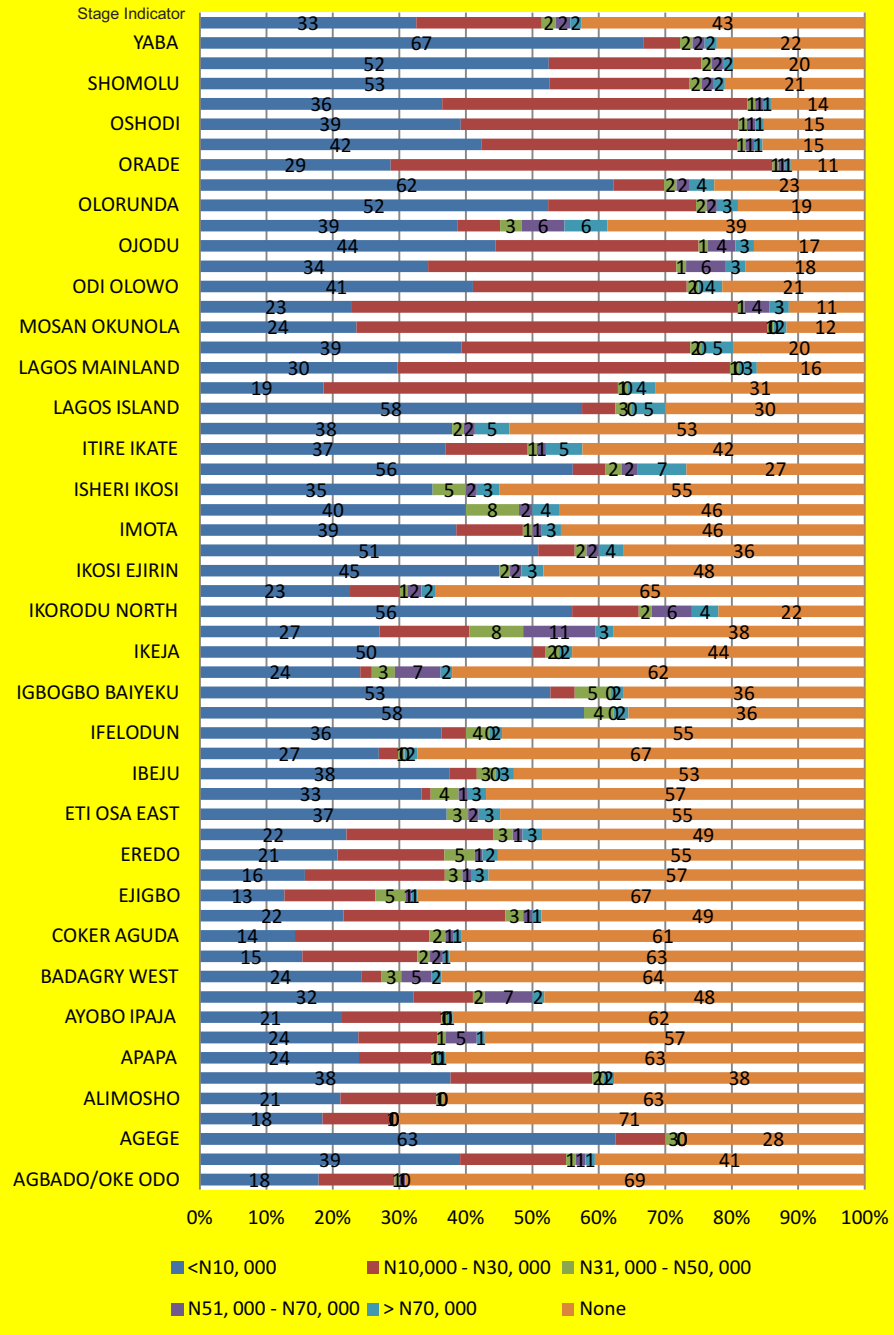


Those that expended less than N10, 000 per session are Bariga (71%), Egbe Idimu (71%) and Epe (74%). Those that expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session are Lekki (45%), Onigbongbo (47%) and Oriade (57%). Those that expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session are Ikorodu West (6%), Agege (7%) and Orile Agege (7%). Those that expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 per session are Igbogbo Baiyeku (7%), Ikeja (9%) and Ikorodu (9%). Those that expended more than N70, 000 per session are Lagos Island (7%), Ikorodu West (7%) and Orile Agege (7%). Those that did not expend any amount on materials for the education of their ward(s) in private day school per session are Igando (24%), Ajeromi (27%) and Igbogbo Baiyeku (28%).

TUTORS FOR PRIVATE LESSONS

The survey showed that for Y2014, 33% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on tutors for private lessons for the education of their ward(s) in private day school as against 41% for Y2013, 19% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same as against 10% for Y2013, 2% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session as against 2% for Y2013, 2% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 as against 1% for Y2013, 2% expended more than N70, 000 per session on tutors for private lessons for the education of their ward(s) in private day school as against 1% for Y2013, while 43% expended nothing per session as against 44% for Y2013.

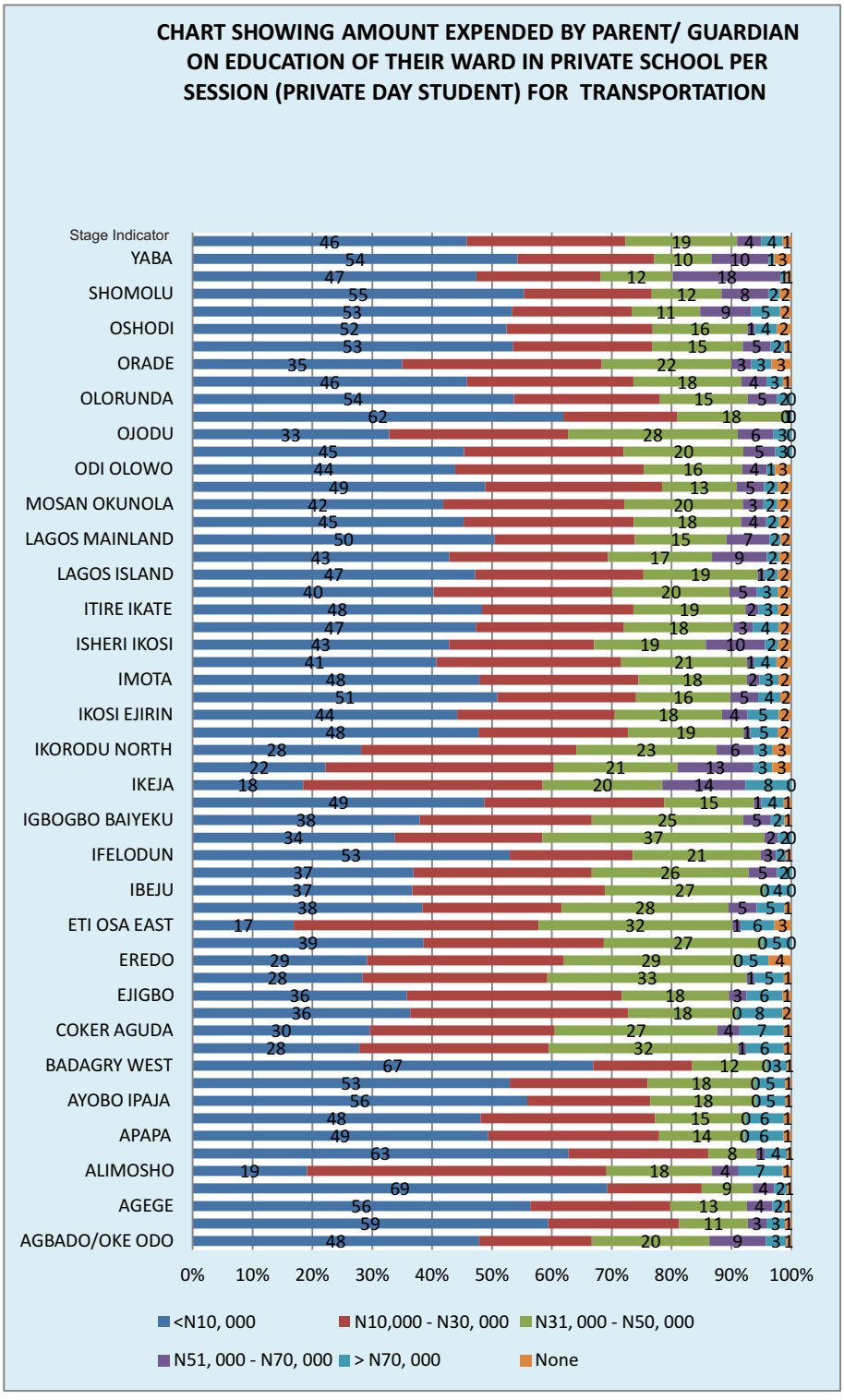
CHART SHOWING AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENT/ GUARDIAN ON EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD IN PRIVATE SCHOOL PER SESSION (PRIVATE DAY STUDENT) FOR TUTORS FOR PRIVATE LESSONS



Those that expended less than N10, 000 per session are Onigbongbo (62%), Agege (63%) and Yaba (67%). Those that expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session are Oriade (57%), Mushin (58%) and Mosan Okunola (62%). Those that expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session are Igbogbo Baiyeku (5%), Ikorodu (8%) and Iru/ Victoria Island (8%). Those that expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 per session are Ijede (7%), Badagry (7%) and Ikorodu (11%). Those that expended more than N70, 000 per session are Itire Ikate (5%), Ojokoro (6%) and Isolo (7%). Those that did not expend any amount on tutors for private lessons for the education of their ward(s) in private day school per session are Agbado Oke Ado (63%), Ifako (67%) and Ajeromi (71%).

TRANSPORTATION

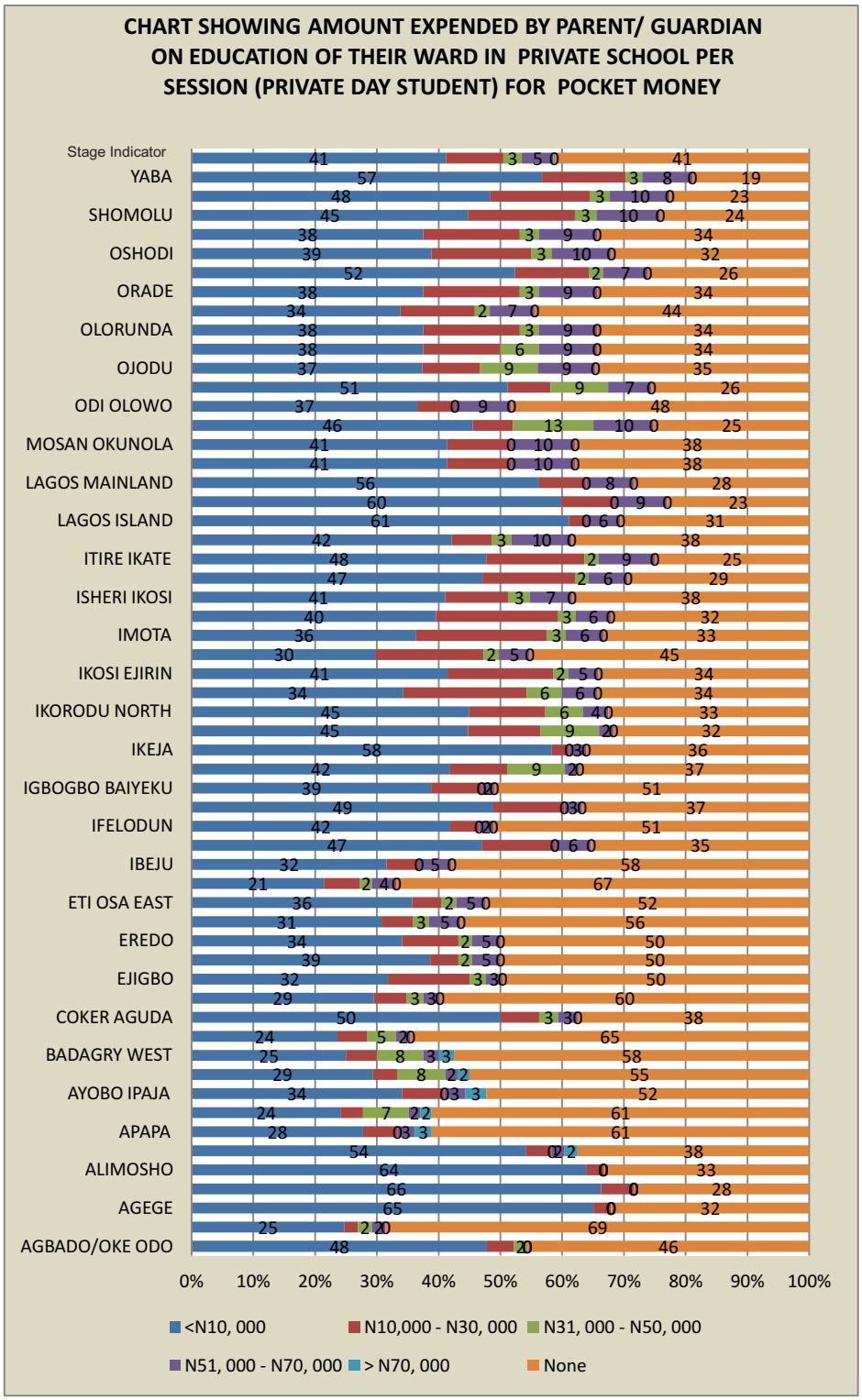
The survey showed that for Y2014, 46% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on transportation for the education of their ward(s) in private day school as against 44% for Y2013, 27% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same as against 10% for Y2013, 19% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session as against 2% for Y2013, 4% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 as against 1% for Y2013, 4% expended more than N70, 000 per session on transportation for the education of their ward(s) in private day school as against 0% for Y2013, while 1% expended nothing per session as against 43% for Y2013.



Those that expended less than N10, 000 per session are Amuwo Odofin (63%), Badagry West (67%) and Ajeromi (69%). Those that expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session are Ikeja (40%), Eti Osa West (41%) and Alimosho (50%). Those that expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session are Eti Osa East (32%), Epe (33%) and Igando (37%). Those that expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 per session are Yaba (10%), Ikorodu (13%) and Ikeja (14%). Those that expended more than N70, 000 per session are Coker Aguda (7%), Ikeja (8%) and Egbe Idimu (8%). Those that did not expend any amount on transportation for the education of their ward(s) in private day school per session are oriade (3%), Ikorodu (3%) and Eredo (4%).

POCKET MONEY

The survey showed that for Y2014, 41% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on pocket money for the education of their ward(s) in private day school as against 45% for Y2013, 9% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same as against 9% for Y2013, 3% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session as against 2% for Y2013, 5% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 as against 1% for Y2013 while 41% of household members expended nothing per session as against 42% for Y2013.



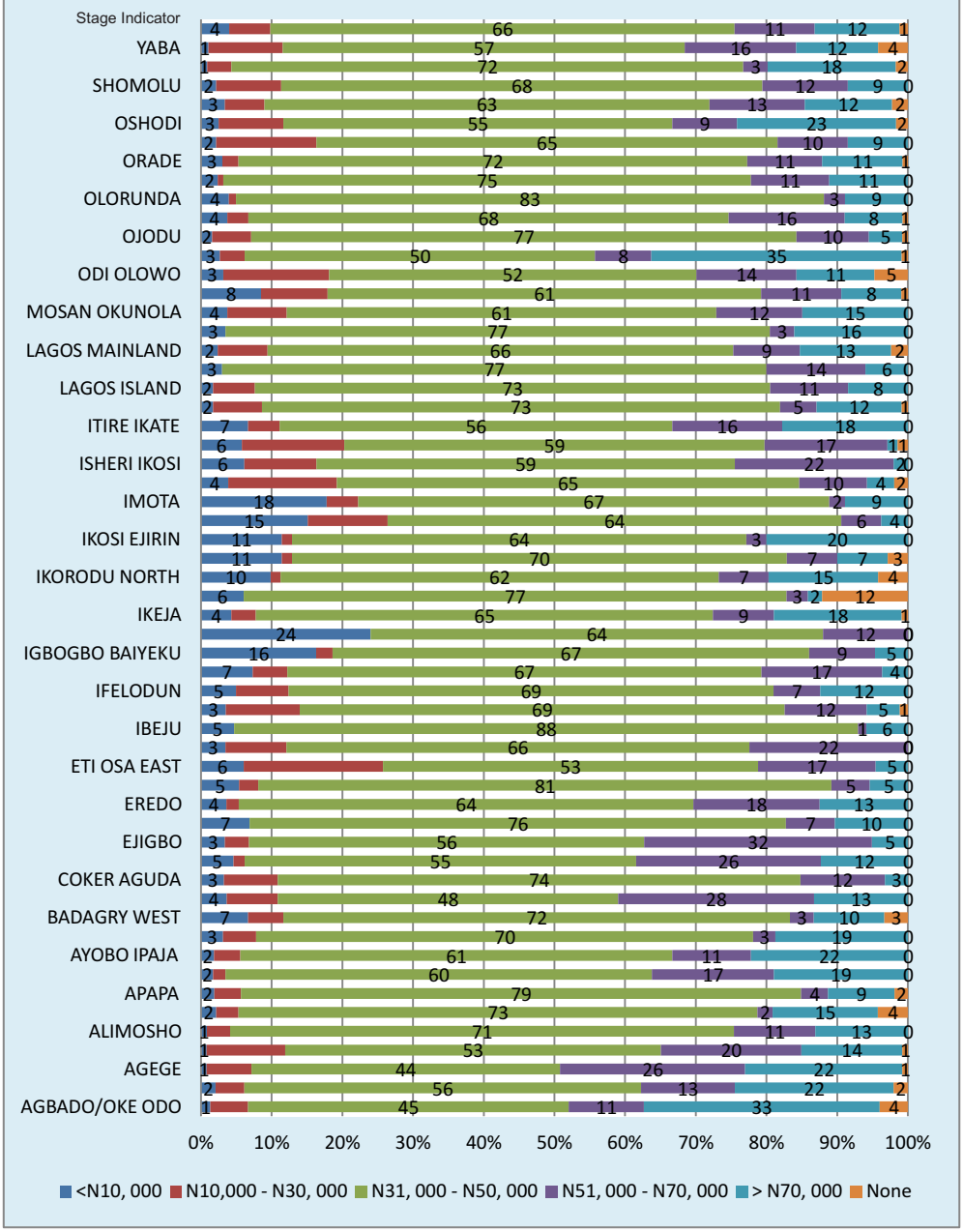
Those that expended less than N10, 000 per session are Alimosho (64%), Agege (65%) and Ajeromi (66%). Those that expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session are Ikorodu West (20%), Iru/ Victoria Island (20%) and Imota (21%).

Ojodu (3%), Ikorodu (9%) and Mushin (13%) expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session, Lekki (10%), Shomolu (10%) and Mosan Okunola (10%) expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 per session, Badagry West (3%), Ayobo Ipaja (3%) and Apapa (3%) expended more than N70, 000 per session on pocket money for the education of their ward(s) in private day school. Those that did not expend any amount on pocket money for the education of their ward(s) in private day school per session are Bariga (65%), Iba (67%) and Agboyi Ketu (69%).

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

The survey showed that for Y2014, 4% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on tuition for the education of their ward(s) in private boarding school, 6% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on tuition, 66% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session, 11% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000, 12% expended more than N70, 000 per session on tuition for the education of their ward(s) in private boarding school, while 1% expended nothing per session.

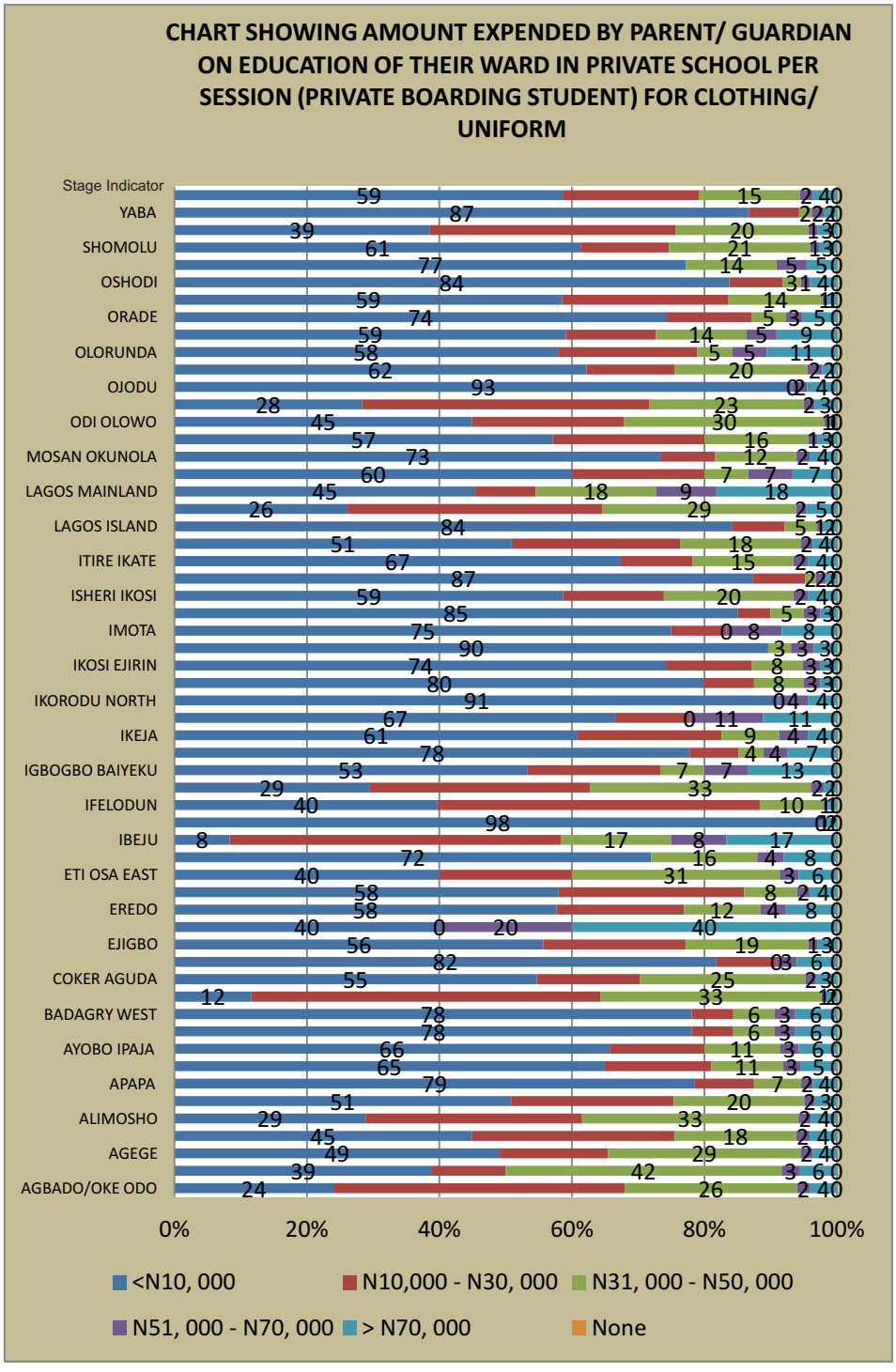
CHART SHOWING AMOUNT EXPENDED BY PARENT/ GUARDIAN ON EDUCATION OF THEIR WARD IN PRIVATE SCHOOL PER SESSION (PRIVATE BOARDING STUDENT) FOR TUITION



Those that expended less than N10, 000 per session are Igbogbo Baiyeku (16%), Imota (18%) and Ijede (24%). Those that expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session are Odi Olowo (15%), Iru/ Victoria Island (15%) and Eti Osa East (20%). Those that expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session are Eti Osa (81%), Olorunda (83%) and Ibeju (88%). Those that expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 per session are Agege (26%), Bariga (28%) and Ejigbo (32%). Those that expended more than N70, 000 per session are Oshodi (23%), Agbado Oke Ado (33%) and Ojo (35%). Those that did not expend any amount on tuition for the education of their ward(s) in private boarding school per session Amuwo Odofin (4%), Odi Olowo (5%) and Ikorodu (12%).

CLOTHING/ UNIFORM

The survey showed that for Y2014, 59% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on clothing/ Uniform for the education of their ward(s) in private boarding school, 21% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same, 15% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session, 2% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 per session, 4% expended more than N70, 000 per session on clothing/ Uniform for the education of their ward(s) in private boarding school. All household members expended something on clothing/ Uniform for the education of their ward(s) in private boarding school.



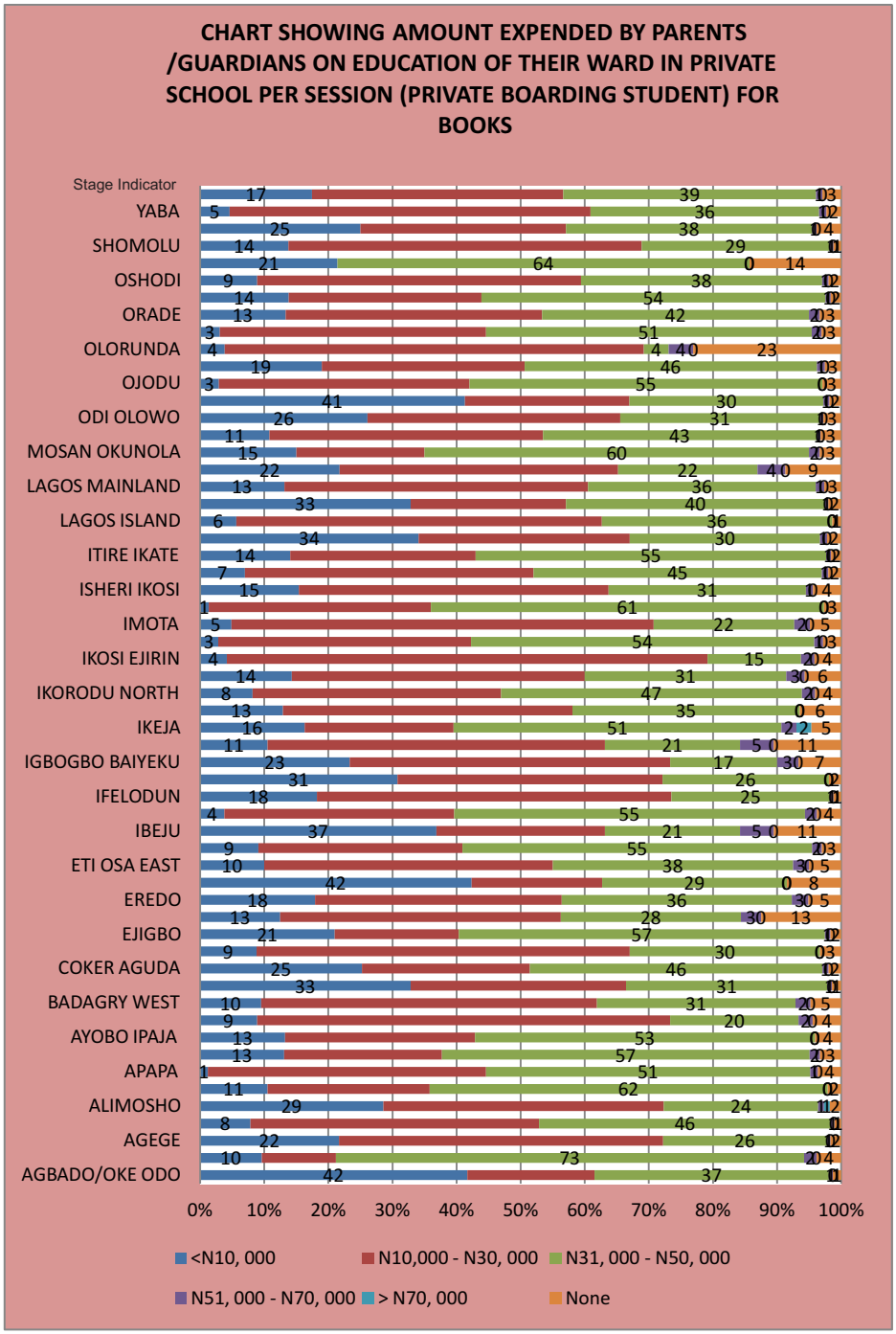
Those that expended less than N10, 000 per session are Ikorodu North (91%), Ojodu (93%) and Ifako (98%). Those that expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session are Ifelodun (49%), Ibeju (50%) and Bariga (53%). Those that expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session are Bariga (33%), Igando (33%) and Agboyi Ketu (42%). Those that expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 per session are Lagos Mainland (9%), Ikorodu (11%) and Epe (20%). Ibeju (17%), Lagos Mainland (18%) and Epe (40%) expended more than N70, 000 per session on clothing/ Uniform for the education of their ward(s) in private boarding school.

BOOKS

The survey showed that for Y2014, 17% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on books for the education of their ward(s) in private boarding school, 39% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 on same. 39% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000. While, 1% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000. No household members expended more than N70, 000 per session on books for their ward(s) in private boarding school. 3% expended nothing per session on books.

Those that expended less than N10, 000 per session are Ojo (14%), Eti Osa (42%) and Agbado Oke Ado (42%). Those that expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session are Olorunda (65%), Imota (66%) and Ikosi Ejirin (75%). Those that expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session are Amuwo Odofin (62%), Oto Awori (64%) and Agboyi Ketu (73%).

Lekki (4%), Ijede (5%) and Ibeju (5%) expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000.Those that did not expend any amount on books for the education of their ward(s) in private boarding school per session are Epe (13%t), Oto Awori (14%) and Olorunda (23%).

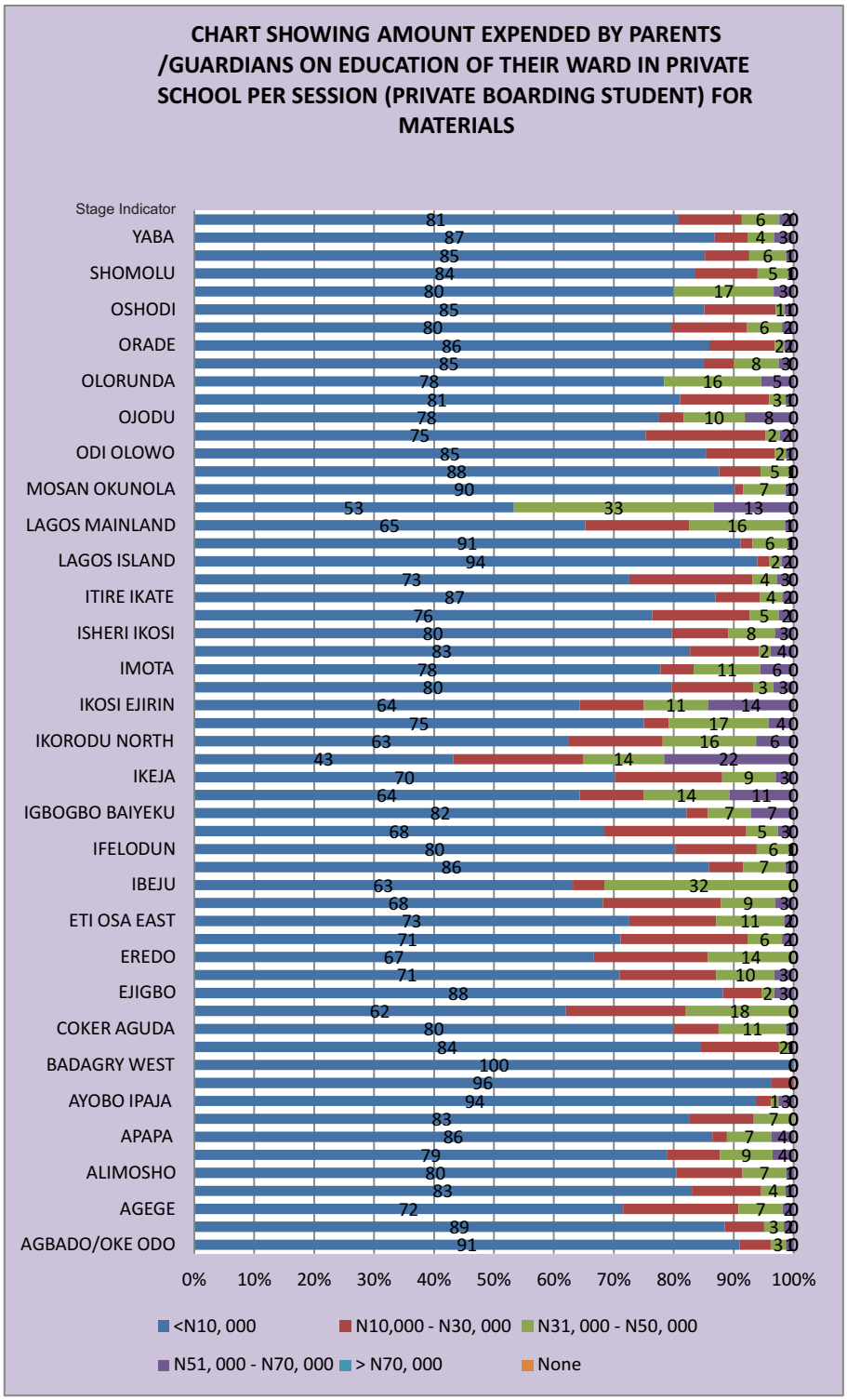


MATERIALS

The survey showed that for Y2014, 81% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on materials for the education of their ward(s) in private boarding school, 11% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session on same, 6% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session, 2% expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000.

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

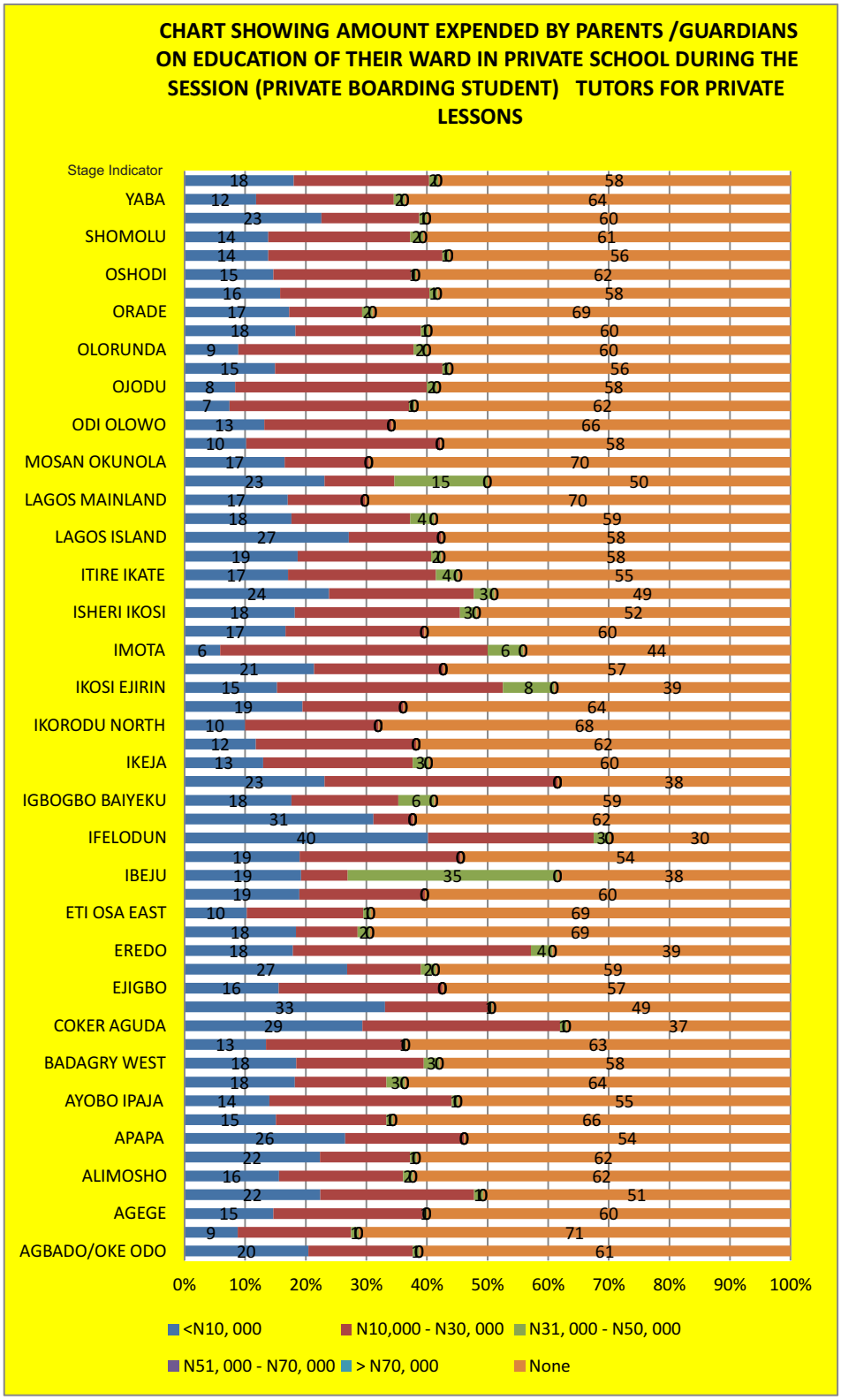
Those that expended less than N10, 000 per session are in Lagos Island (94%), Badagry (96%) and Badagry West (100%). Those that expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 per session are those in Eti Osa (21%), Ikorodu (22%) and Igando (24%). Those that expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session are found in Egbe Idimu (18%), Ibeju (32%) and Lekki (33%). Those that expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 are based in Lekki (13%t), Ikosi Ejirin (14%) and Ikorodu (22%).



TUTORS FOR PRIVATE LESSONS

The survey showed that for Y2014, 18% of household members expended less than N10, 000 per session on tutors for private lessons for their ward(s) in private boarding school. 22% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 during the session on same, 2% expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000, No household members expended between N51, 000 and N70, 000 or more than N70, 000. While, 58% did not expend anything per session.

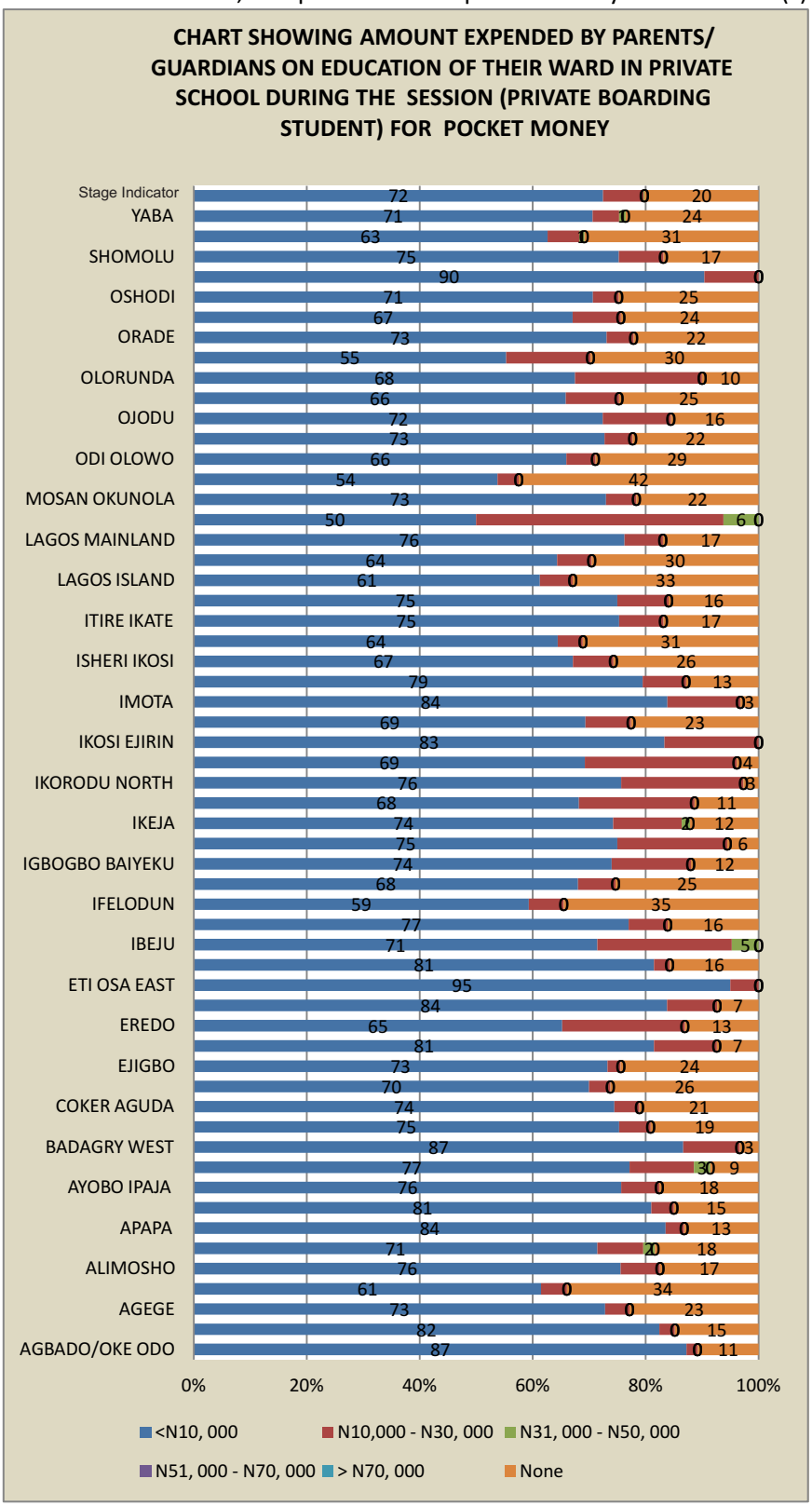
Those that expended less than N10, 000 per session are in Lagos Mainland (31%), Ejigbo (33%) and Agboyi Ketu (40%). Those that expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 during the session are found in Mushin (38%), Kosofe (39%) and Ojo (44%). Those that expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 per session are found in Ifako (8%), Mushin (15%) and Ojo (35%).Those that did not expend any amount on tutors for private lessons for their ward(s) in private boarding school per session are based in Mosan Okunola (70%), Lagos Mainland (70%) and Agboyi Ketu (71%).



POCKET MONEY

The survey showed that for Y2014, 72% of household members expended less than N10, 000 during the session on pocket money for their ward(s) in private boarding school, 7% expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 on same, No household members expended between N31, 000 and N50, 000 or between N51, 000 and N70, 000 or more than N70, 000 per session on pocket money for their ward(s) in private boarding school. 20% did not expend anything during the session.

Those that expended less than N10, 000 are based in Agbado Oke Odo (87%), Oto Awori (90%) and Eti Osa East (95%). Those that expended between N10, 000 and N30, 000 during the session are in Ibeju (24%), Ikorodu West (27%) and Lekki (44%). Those that did not expend any amount on pocket money for their ward(s) in private boarding school per session are Ajeromi (34%), Ifelodun (35%) and Mushin (42%).



MAIN CHALLENGES WITH GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN THE COMMUNITY

The survey revealed that for Y2014, 9% of households main challenge with government schools in the community is *"Too far away/ transportation problem"* which is a 1% increase from the Y2013 figure, Ojokoro (22%), Ikosi Ejirin (28%) and Badagry West (39%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator

4% of households main challenge with government schools in the community is *"Too expensive/ fees too high"* which is a 1% increase from the Y2013 figure. Agboyi Ketu (10%), Ikosi Ejirin (11%) and Badagry West (12%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

7% of households main challenge with government schools in the community is *"Lack of books and supplies"* which is a 2% increase from the Y2013 figure. Egbe Idimu (12%), Ayobo Ipaja (13%) and Lekki (17%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

11% of households main challenge with government schools in the community is *"Lack of teachers"* which is a 4% increase from the Y2013 figure. Imota (19%), Eredo (22%) and Lekki (22%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

13% of households main challenge with government schools in the community is *"Poor teaching quality"* which is a 4% increase from the Y2013 figure. Orile Agege (19%), Amuwo Odofin (19%) and Oriade (22%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

10% of households main challenge with government schools in the community is *"Poor school management quality"* which is a 1% increase from the Y2013 figure. Ijede (17%), Eti Osa (17%) and Ibeju (23%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

8% of households main challenge with government schools in the community is *"Facilities in bad condition (building, electricity, toilet etc.)"* which is a 1% decrease from the Y2013 figure. Lagos Island (12%), Lagos Island East (13%) and Lekki (13%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

14% of households main problem with government schools in the community is *"Crowded classrooms"* which is a 3% decrease from the Y2013 figure. Ifako (23%), Alimosho (23%) and Ejigbo (24%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

6% of households main challenge with government schools in the community is *"Security"* which is a 1% increase from the Y2013 figure. Kosofe (11%), Olorunda (12%) and Ikorodu North (17%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

4% of households main challenge with government schools in the community is *"Incessant strike"* which is same with Y2013 figure. Onigbongbo (9%), Eti Osa East (9%) and Igbogbo Baiyeku (11%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

5% of households main challenge with government schools in the community is *"No decent toilet"* which is same with Y2013 figure. Ejigbo (9%), Igando (10%) and Surulere (10%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

1% of households main challenge with government schools in the community is *"No proper refuse disposal"* which is a 1% decrease from the Y2013 figure. Lekki (4%), Lagos Island (4%) and Alimosho (5%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

3% of households main challenge with government schools in the community is *"Lack of standard science laboratory"* which is same with Y2013 figure. Alimosho (6%), Eti Osa (7%) and Lagos Mainland (8%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

1% of households main challenge with government schools in the community is *"Lack of instructional materials"* which is same with Y2013 figure. Igando (4%), Ikosi Ejirin (4%) and Iru/ Victoria Island (4%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator

3% of households main challenge with government schools in the community is *"No access to water"* which is a 1% increase from the Y2013 figure. Ojokoro (21%), Ikorod u West (24%) and Ikorodu (26%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator

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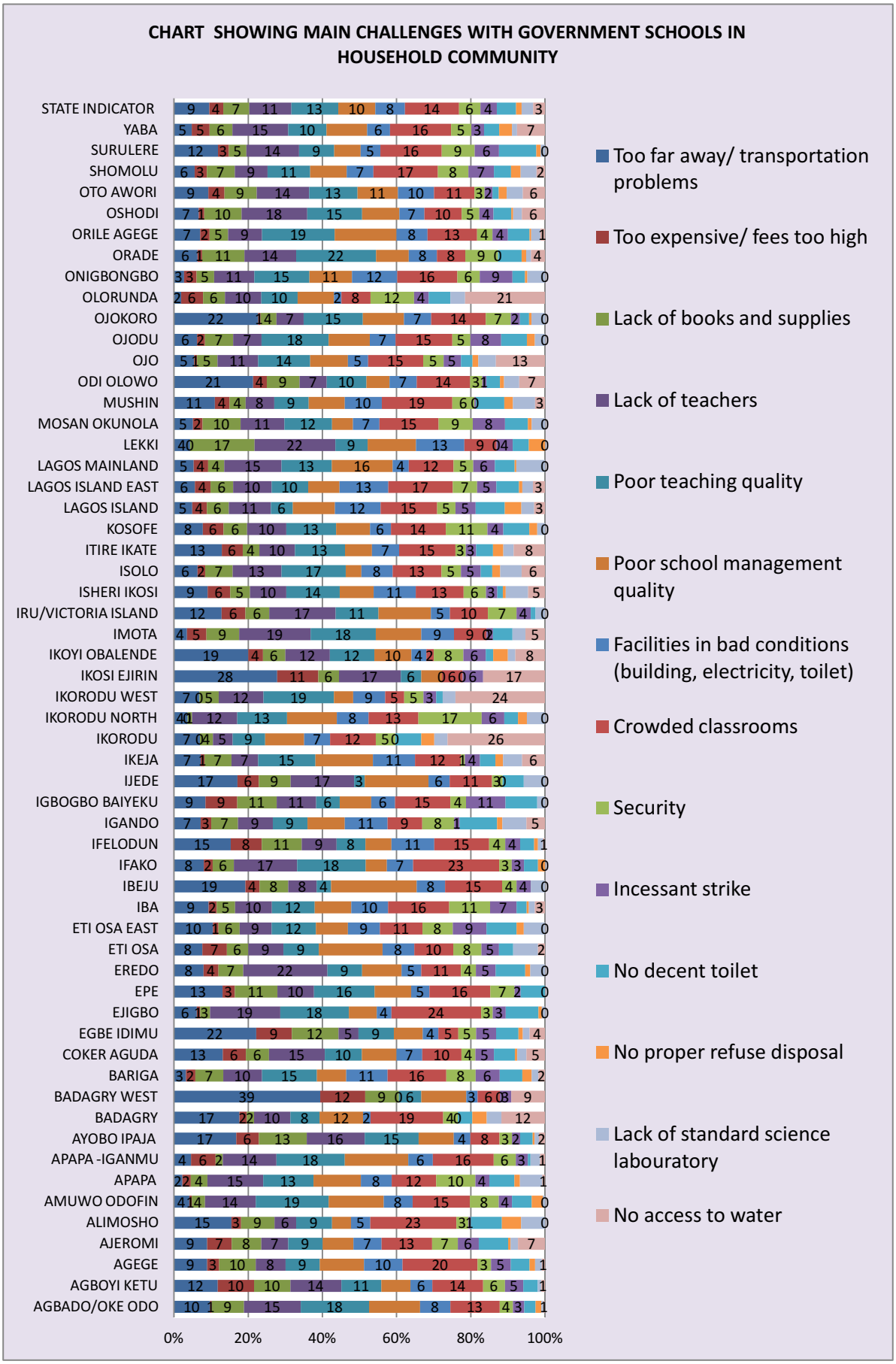
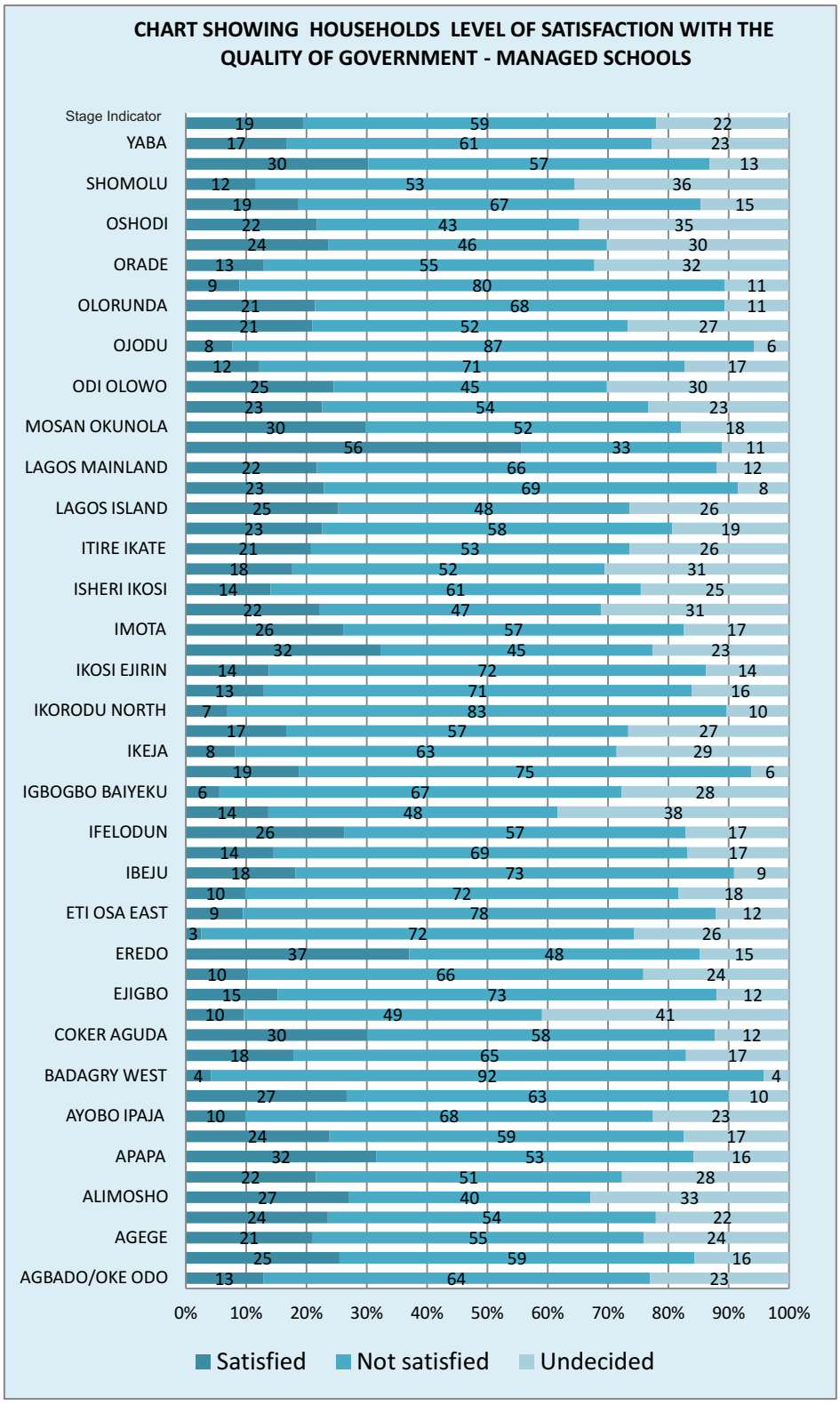
CHART SHOWING MAIN CHALLENGES WITH GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN HOUSEHOLD COMMUNITY



SATISFACTION WITH QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT MANAGED SCHOOLS

The survey revealed that for Y2014, 19% of households are satisfied with the quality of government managed schools which is a 48% decrease from Y2013 figure. Ikoyi Obalende (32%), Eredo (37%) and Lekki (56%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator for households that are satisfied with the quality of government - managed schools while Eti Osa (3%), Badagry West (4%) and Igbogbo Baiyeku (6%) have percentages lower than it.



59% are not satisfied with the quality of government managed schools which is a 33% from Y2013 figure. Ikorodu North (83%), Ojodu (87%) and Badagry (92%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator for households that are not satisfied with the quality of government managed schools while Lekki (33%), Alimosho (40%) and Oshodi (43%) have percentages lower than it.

22% are undecided (with the quality of the Government – managed schools), which is a 15% from Y2013 figure. Shomolu (36%), Igando (38%) and Egbe Idimu (41%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator for households that are not satisfied with the quality of government managed schools while Badagry (4%), Ijede (6%) and Ojodu (6%) have percentages lower than it.

RATING OF GOVERNMENT - MANAGED SCHOOLS

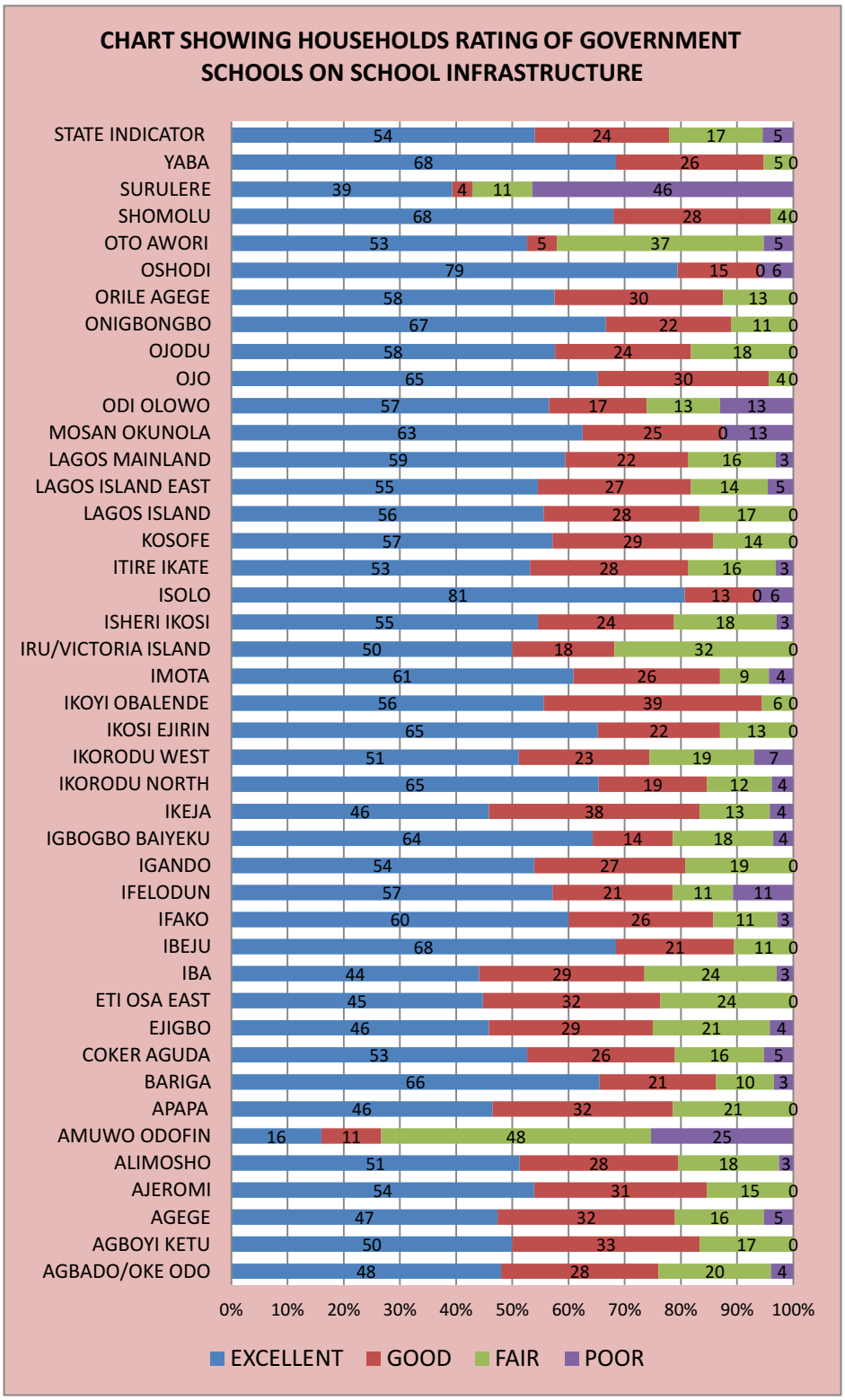
SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE

and The survey showed that for Y2014, 54% of households rate government managed schools in terms of "**School Infrastructure"** as "*Excellent*" which is a 47% increase from Y2013 figure. Isolo (81%), Oshodi (79%) and Yaba (68%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

24% rate it as "*Good*" which is a 2% decrease from Y2013 figure. Respondents in Ikoyi Obalende (39%), Ikeja (38%) and Agboyi Ketu (35%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

17% rate it as *"Fair"* which is a 38% decrease from Y2013 figure. Amuwo Odofin (48%), Oto Awori (37%) and Iru/ Victoria Island (32%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

5% rate it as "*Poor*" which is a 7% decrease from Y2013 figure. Agbado Oke Ado (100%), Imota (100%) Ikeja (50%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.



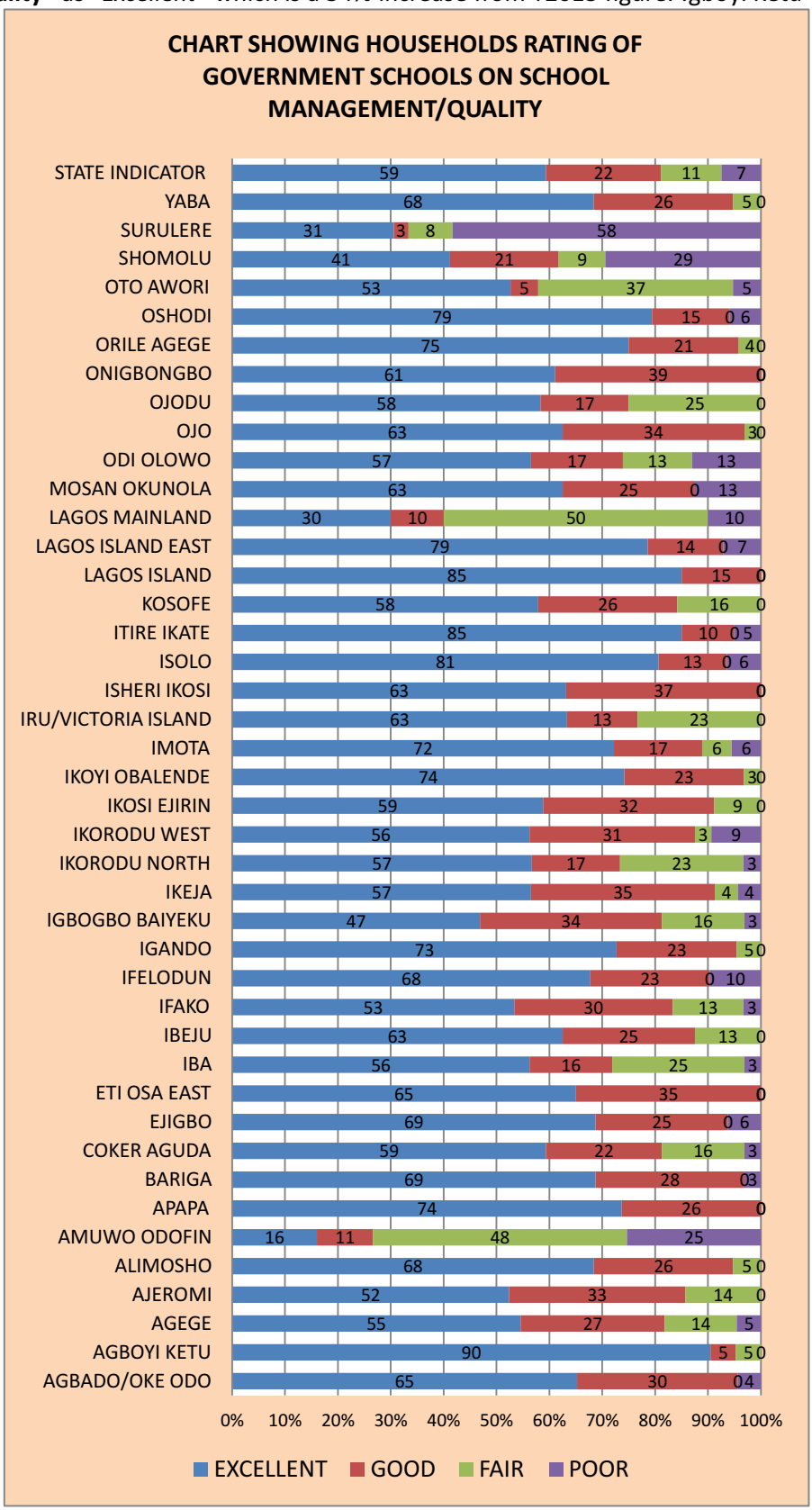
SCHOOL MANAGEMENT/ QUALITY

The survey revealed that for Y2014, 69% of households rate government managed schools in terms of "**School management/ Quality"** as "*Excellent*" which is a 54% increase from Y2013 figure. !gboyi Ketu (90%), Itire Ikate (85%) and Lagos Island (85%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

22% rate it as "*Good*" which is a 6% decrease from Y2013 figure. Onigbongbo (39%), Isheri Ikosi (37%) and Eti Osa (35%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

11% rate it as *"Fair"* which is a 46% decrease from Y2013 figure. Lagos Mainland (50%), Amuwo Odofin (48%) and Oto Awori (37%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

7% rate it as "*Poor*" which is a 3% decrease from Y2013 figure. Agbado Oke Ado (100%), Imota (100%) and Ikeja (50%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.



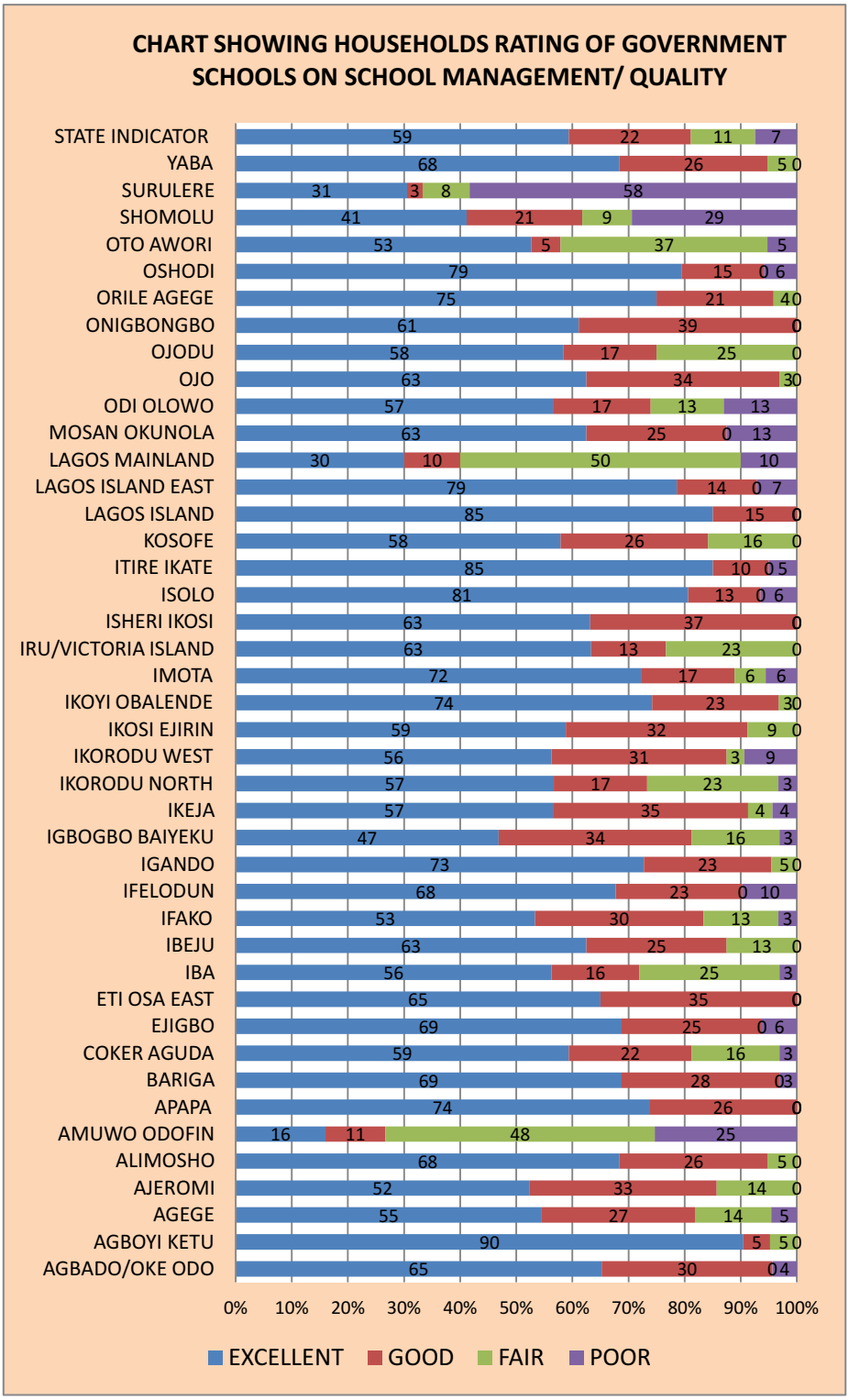
QUALITY OF TEACHING/ LEARNING

The survey revealed that for Y2014, 53% of household's rate government managed schools in terms of "**Quality of teaching/ learning"** as "*Excellent*" which is a 47% increase from Y2013 figure. Igando (72%), Isolo (71%) and Isheri Oshodi (69%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

20% rate it as "*Good*" which is a 9% decrease from Y2013 figure. Bariga (36%), Iba (34%) and Ikosi Ejirin (29%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

16% rate it as *"Fair"* which is a 40% decrease from Y2013 figure. Iru/ Victoria Island (32%), Mosan Okunola (24%) and Amuwo Odofin (23%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

11% rate it as "*Poor*" which is a 1% increase from Y2013 figure. Surulere (43%), Ikeja (26%) and Ibeju (25%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.



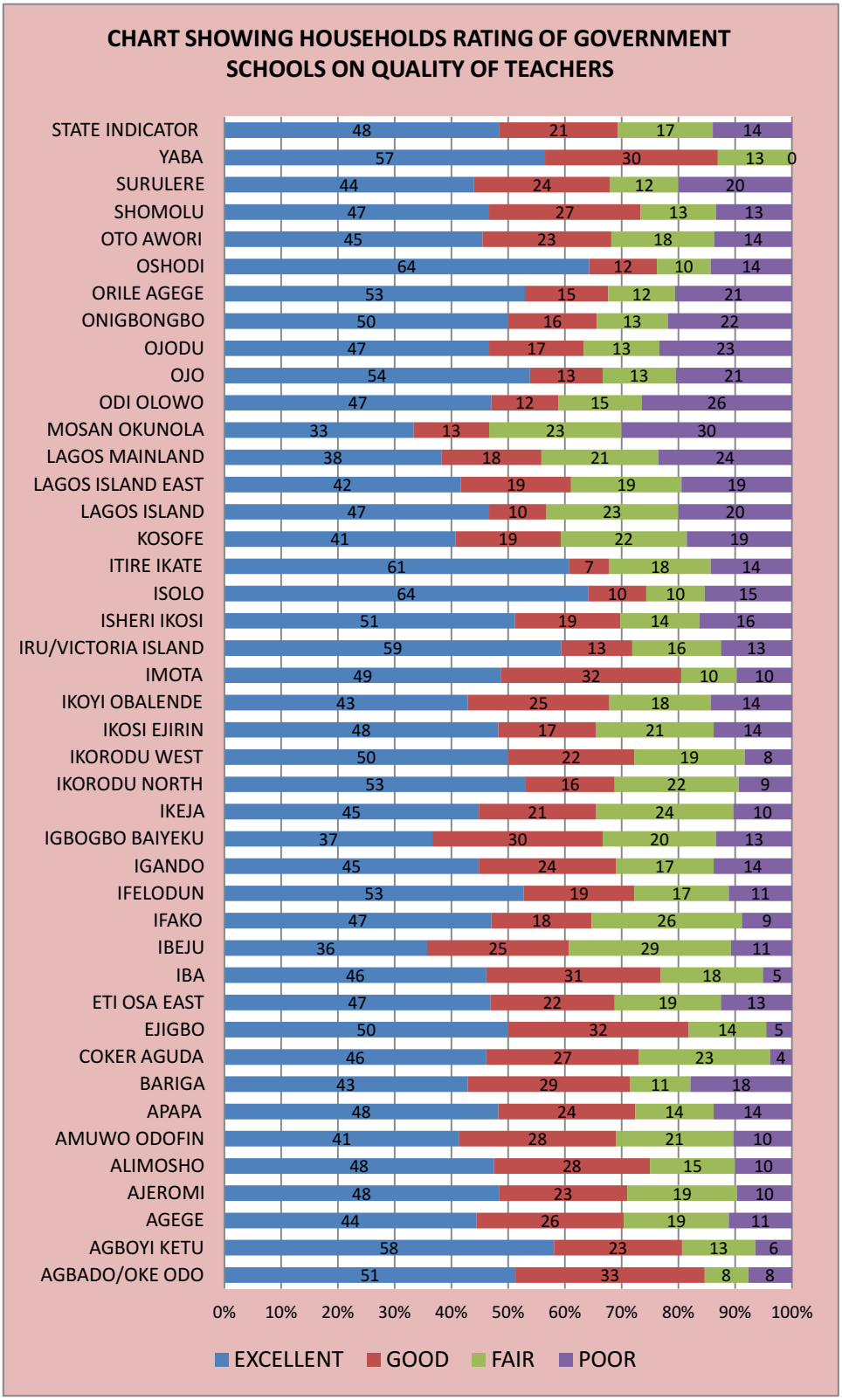
QUALITY OF TEACHERS

The survey revealed that for Y2014, 48% of households rate government managed schools in terms of "**Quality of teachers"** as "*Excellent*" which is a 42% increase from Y2013 figure. Oshodi (64%), Isolo (64%) and Itire Ikate (61%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

21% rate it as "*Good*" which is a 9% decrease from Y2013 figure. !gbado Oke Odo (32%), Ejigbo (32%) and Imota (32%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

17% rate it as *"Fair"* which is a 39% decrease from Y2013 figure. Ibeju (29%), Ifako (26%) and Ikeja (24%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

14% rate it as "*Poor*" which is a 5% increase from Y2013 figure. Mosan Okunola (30%), Odi Olowo (26%) and Lagos Mainland (24%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.



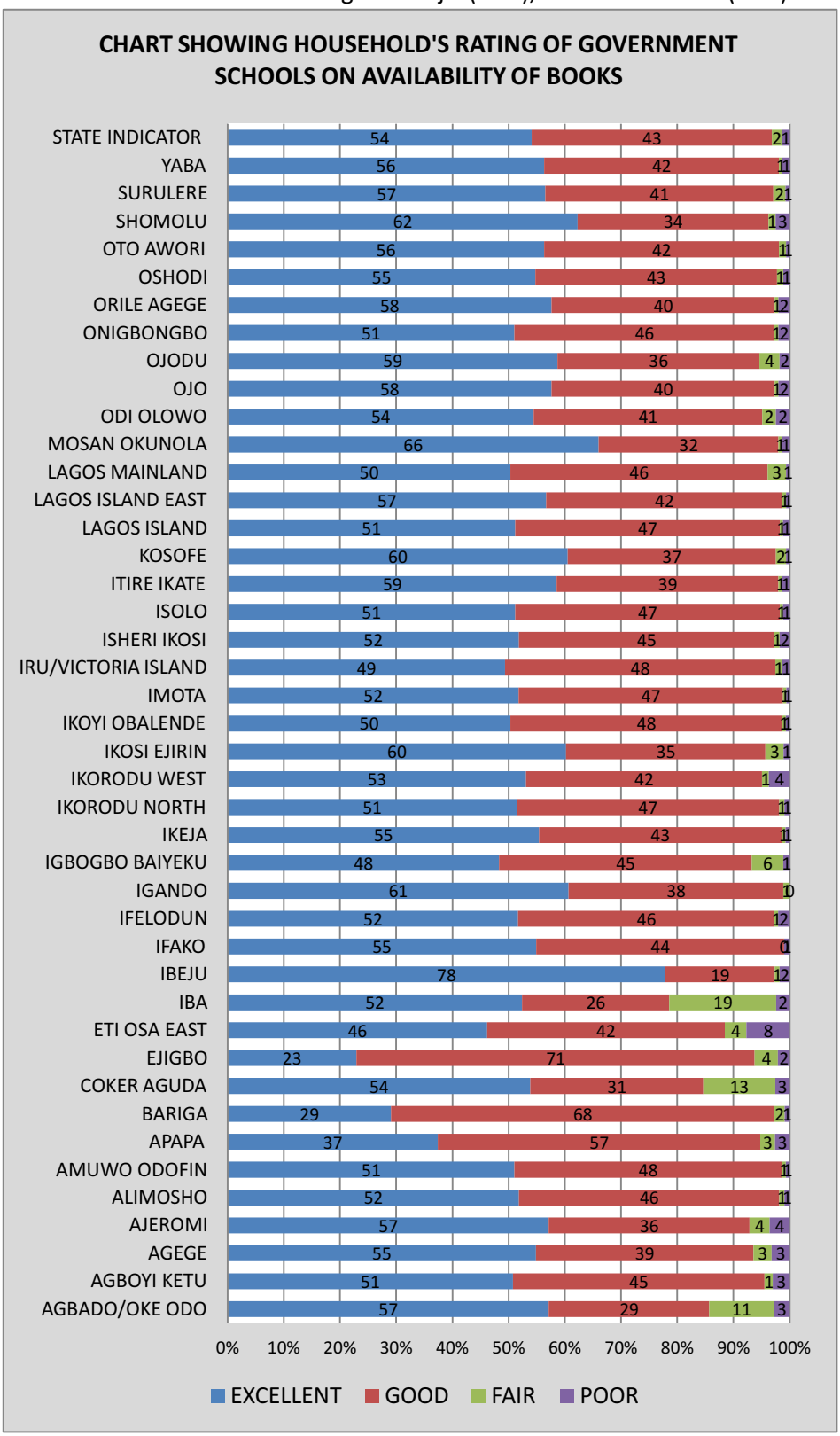
AVAILABILITY OF BOOKS

For Y2014, 54% of households rate government managed schools in terms of "**!vailability of books"** as "*Excellent*" which is a 47% increase from Y2013 figure. Ibeju (78%), Mosan Okunola (66%) and Shomolu (62%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

43% rate it as "*Good*" which is a 16% increase from Y2013 figure. Ejigbo (71%), Bariga (68%) and Apapa (57%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

2% rate it as *"Fair"* which is a 54% decrease from Y2013 figure. Iba (19%), Coker Aguda (13%) and Kosofe (11%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

1% rate govern-ment managed schools as "*Poor*" which is an 8% decrease from Y2013 figure. Eti Osa East (8%), Ikorodu West (4%) and Ajeromi (4%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.



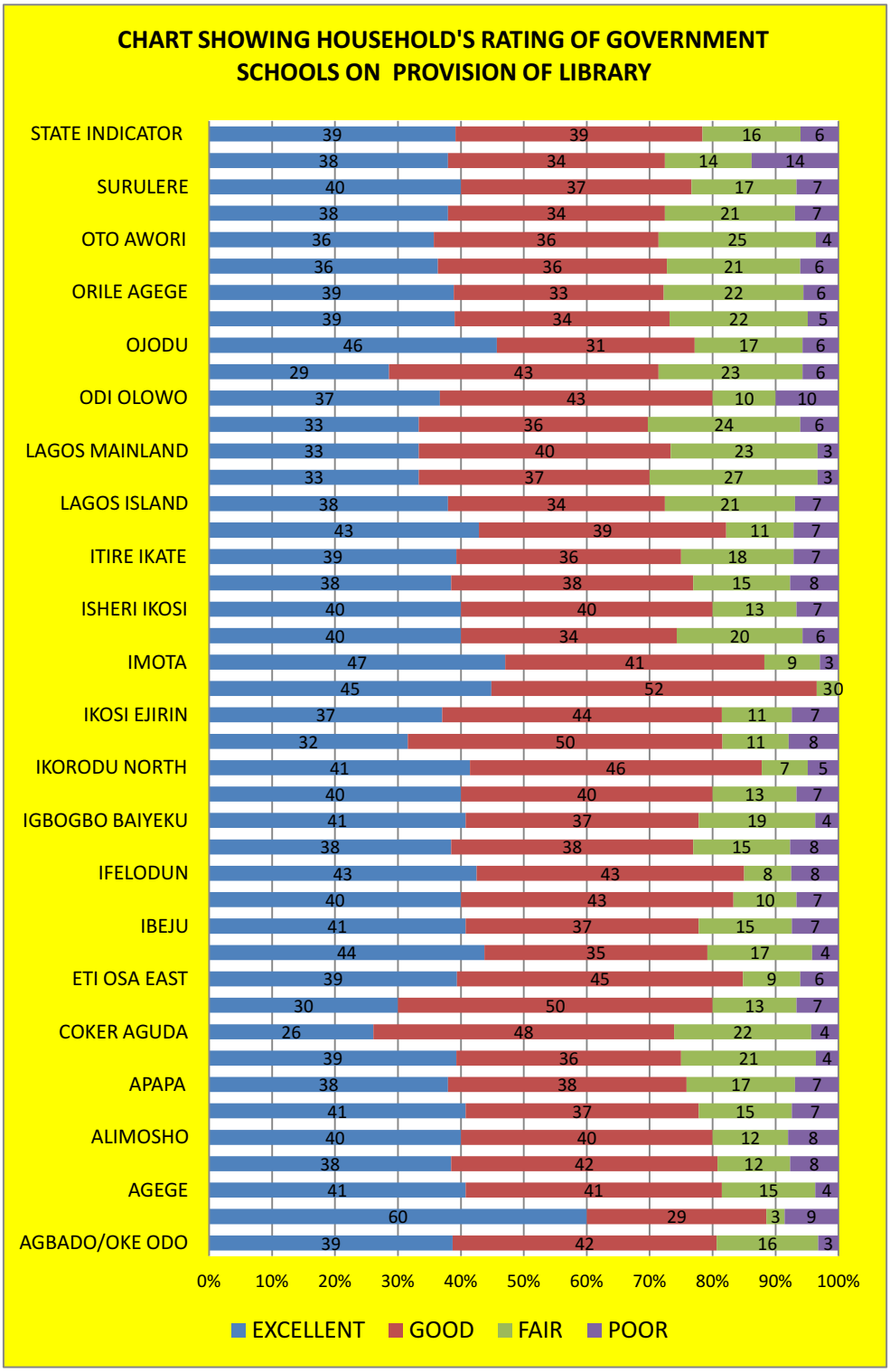
PROVISION OF LIBRARY

For Y2014, 39% of households rate government managed schools in terms of "P**rovision of library"** as "*Excellent*" which is a 3% increase from Y2013 figure. !gboyi Ketu (60%), Imota (47%) and Ojodu (46%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

39% rate it as "*Good*" which is a 15% increase from Y2013 figure. Ikoyi Obalende (52%), Ikorodu West (50%) and Ejigbo (50%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

16% rate it as *"Fair"* which is a 43% decrease from Y2013 figure. Lagos Island (27%), Oto Awori (25%) and Mosan Okunola (24%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

6% rate it as "*Poor*" which is a 8% decrease from Y2013 figure. Yaba (14%), Odi Olowo (10%) and Agboyi Ketu (9%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.



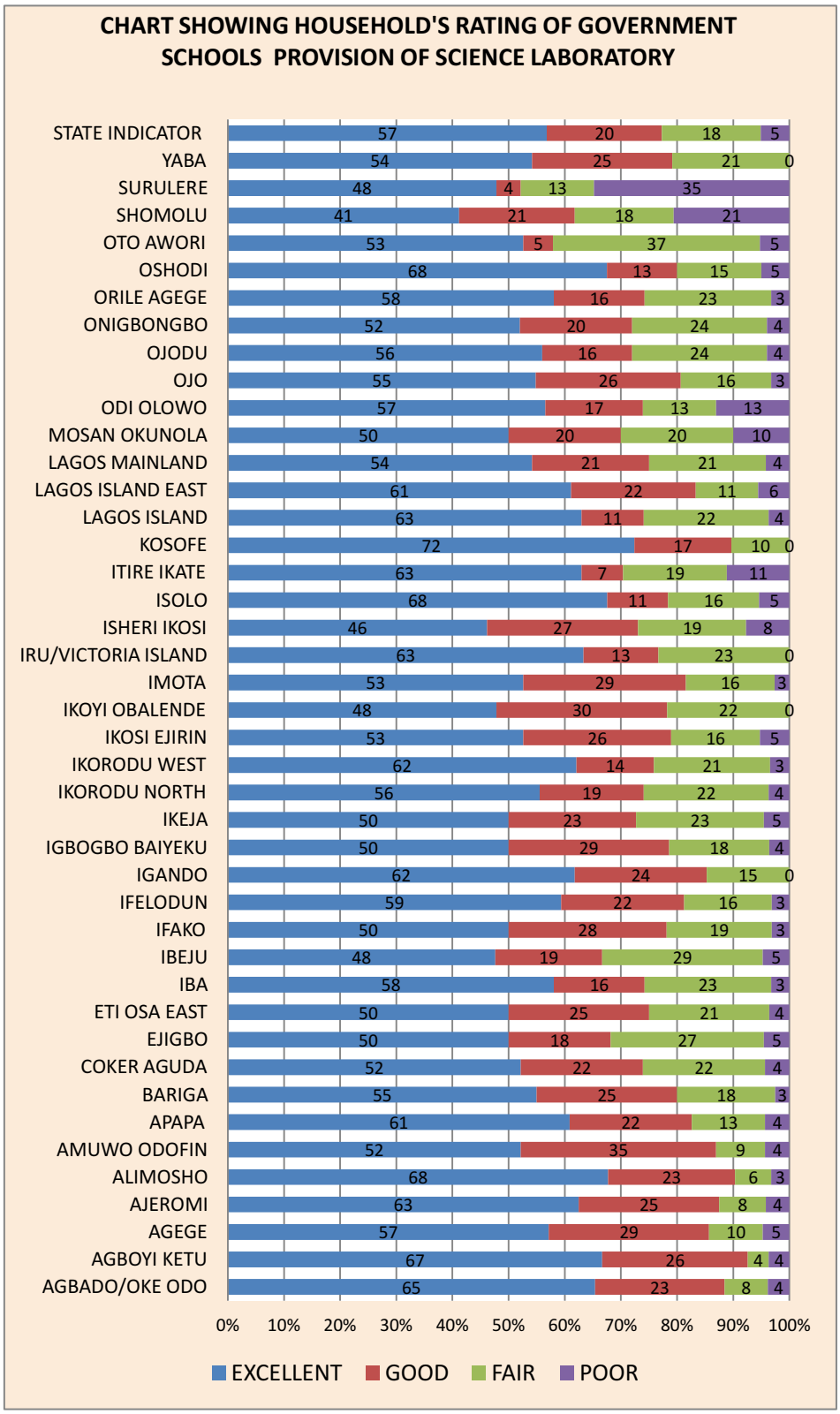
PROVISION OF SCIENCE LABORATORY

For Y2014, 57% of households rate government managed schools in terms of **"Provision of science laboratory"** as "*Excellent*" which is a 54% increase from Y2013 figure. Kosofe (72%), Isolo (68%) and Alimosho (68%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

20% rate it as "*Good*" which is a 2% decrease from Y2013 figure. !muwo Odofin (35%), Ikoyi Obalende (30%) and Imota (29%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

18% rate it as *"Fair"* which is an 11% decrease from Y2013 figure. Oto Awori (37%), Ibeju (29%) and Ejigbo (27%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

5% rate it as "*Poor*" which is an 11% decrease from Y2013 figure. Surulere (35%), Shomolu (21%) and Odi Olowo (13%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.



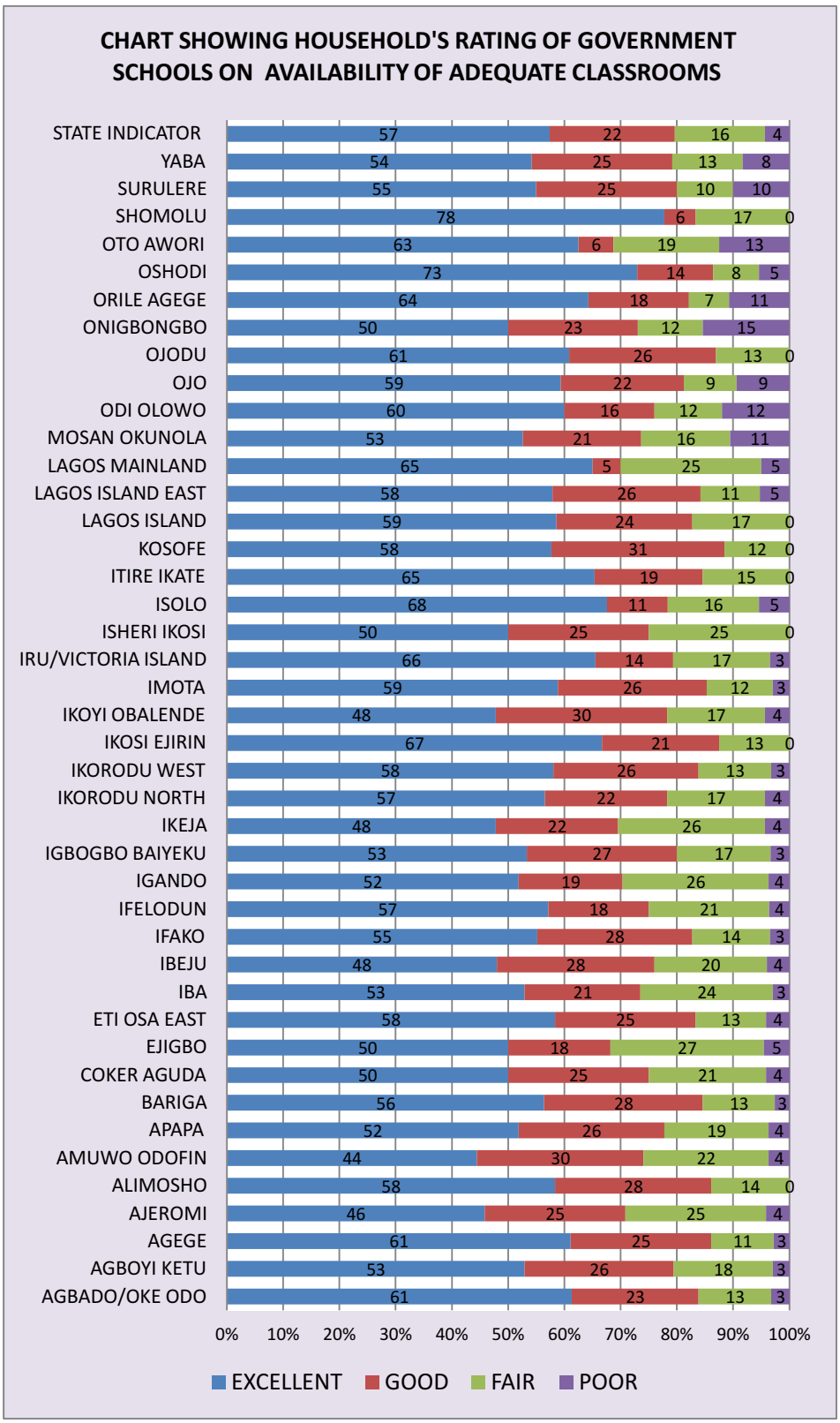
AVAILABILITY OF ADEQUATE CLASSROOMS

For Y2014, 57% of households rate government managed schools in terms of "**Availability of adequate classrooms"** as "*Excellent*" which is a 53% increase from Y2013 figure. Shomolu (78%), Oshodi (73%) and Isolo (68%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

22% rate it as "*Good*" which is the same with Y2013 figure. Kosofe (31%), Amuwo Odofin (30%) and Ikoyi Obalende (30%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

16% rate it as *"Fair"* which is a 42% decrease from Y2013 figure. Ejigbo (27%), Igando (26%) and Ikeja (26%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

4% rate it as "*Poor*" which is a 12% decrease from Y2013 figure. Onigbongbo (15%), Oto Awori (13%) and Odi Olowo (12%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.



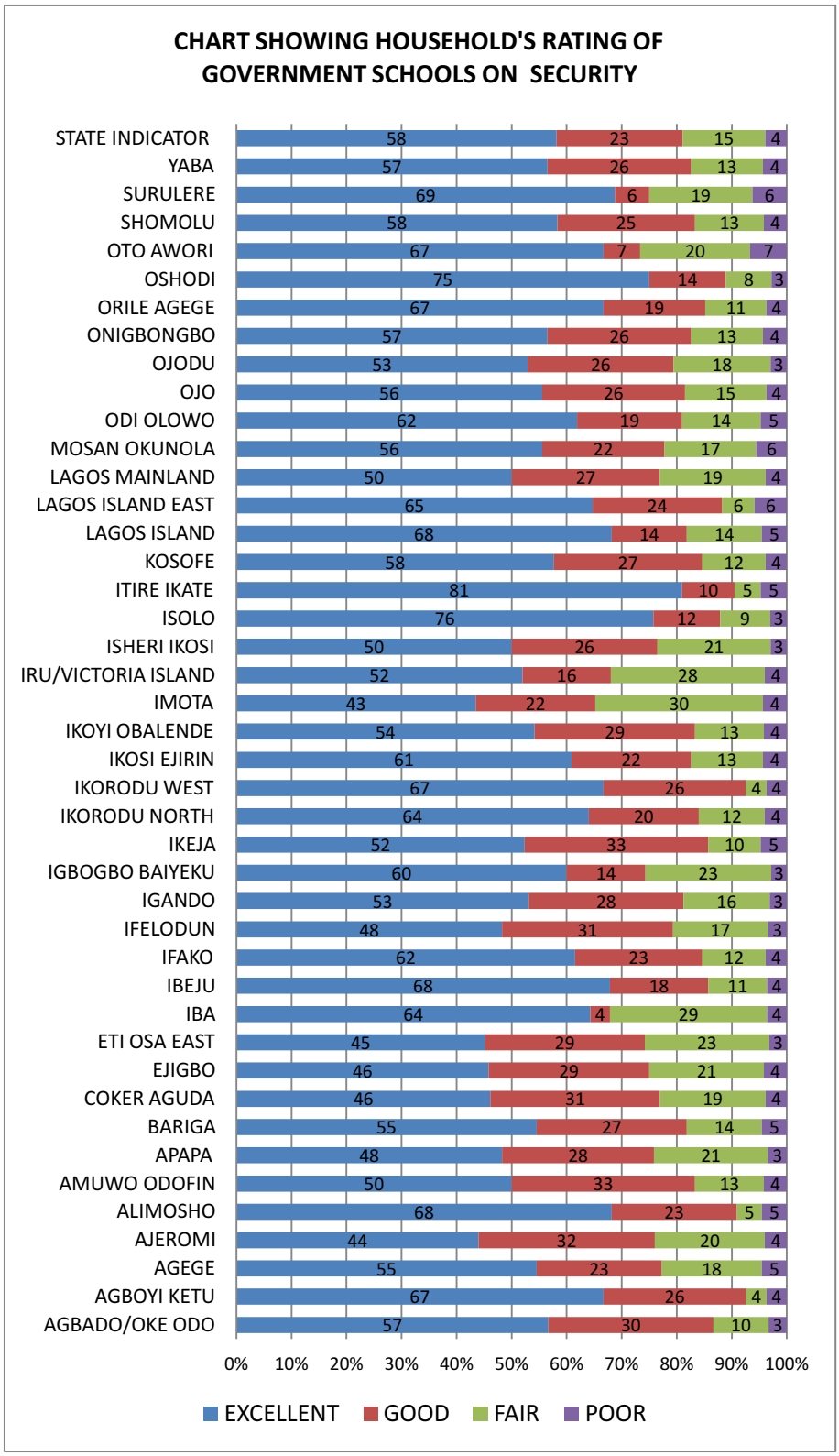
SECURITY

For Y2014, 58% of households rate government managed schools in terms of **"Security"** as "*Excellent*" which is a 54% increase from Y2013 figure. Itire Ikate (81%), Isolo (76%) and Oshodi (75%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

23% rate it as "*Good*" which is a 1% increase from Y2013 figure. !muwo Odofin (33%), Ikeja (33%) and Ajeromi (32%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

15% rate it as *"Fair"* which is a 44% decrease from Y2013 figure. Imota (30%), Iba (29%) and Iru/ Victoria Island (28%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

4% rate it as "*Poor*" which is an 11% decrease from Y2013 figure. Oto Awori (7%), Surulere (6%) and Lagos Island (6%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.



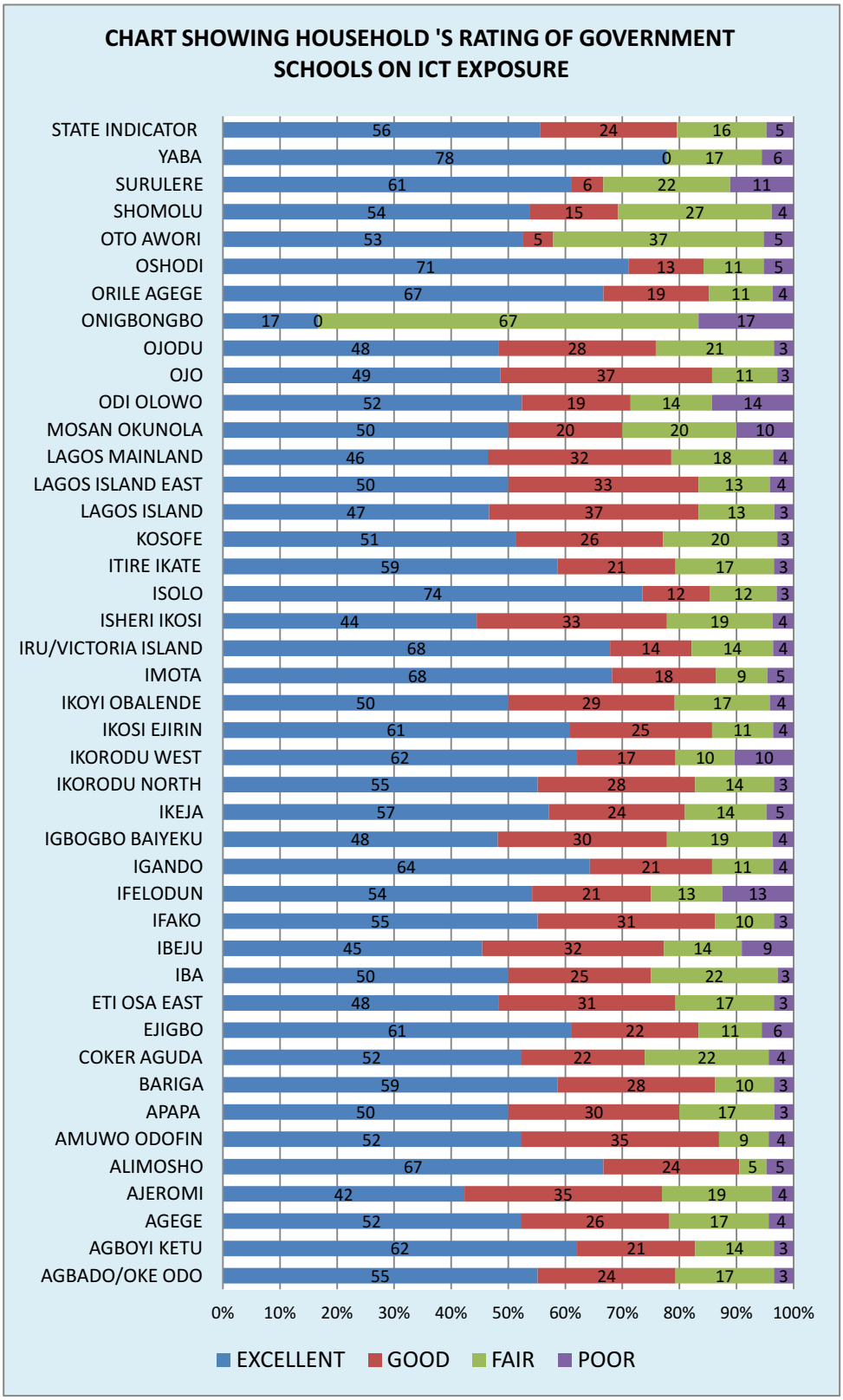
ICT EXPOSURE

For Y2014, 56% of households rate government managed schools in terms of "**ICT exposure"** as "*Excellent*" which is a 52% increase from Y2013 figure. Yaba (78%), Isolo (74%) and Oshodi (71%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

24% rate it as "*Good*" which is a 2% increase from Y2013 figure. Lagos Island (37%), Ojo (37%) and Amuwo Odofin (35%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

16% rate it as *"Fair"* which is a 41% decrease from Y2013 figure. Onigbongbo (67%), Oto Awori (37%) and Shomolu (27%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

5% rate it as "*Poor*" which is a 12% decrease from Y2013 figure. Onigbongbo (17%), Odi Olowo (14%) and Ifelodun (13%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.



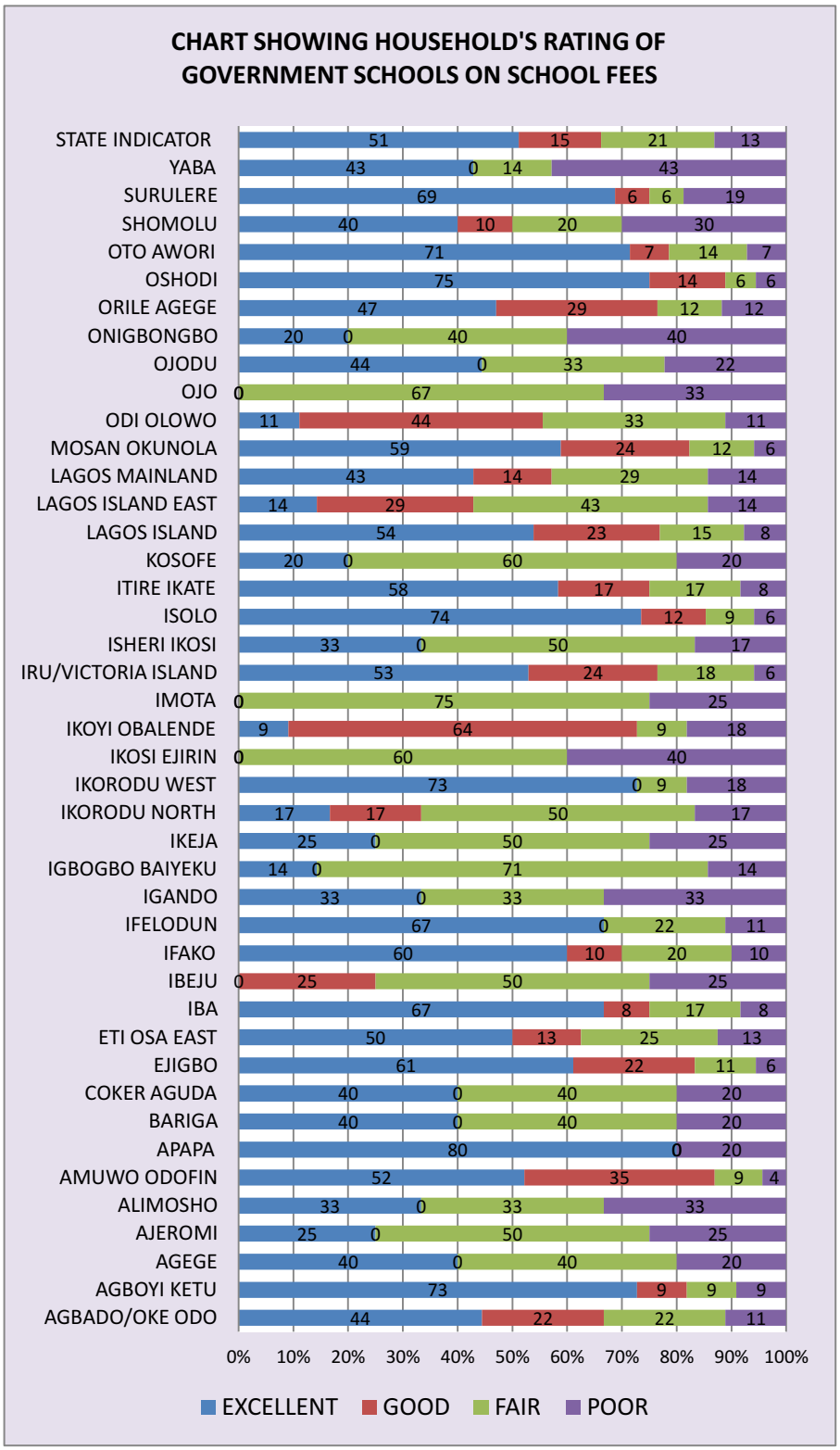
SCHOOL FEES

For Y2014, 51% of households rate government managed schools in terms of "**School fees"** as "*Excellent*". !papa (80%), Oshodi (75%) and Isolo (74%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

15% rate it as "*Good*". Ikoyi Obalende (64%), Odi Olowo (44%) and !muwo Odofin (35%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

21% rate it as *"Fair".* Imota (75%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (71%) and Ojo (67%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

13% rate it as "*Poor*". Yaba (43%), Onigbongbo (40%) and Ikosi Ejirin (40%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.



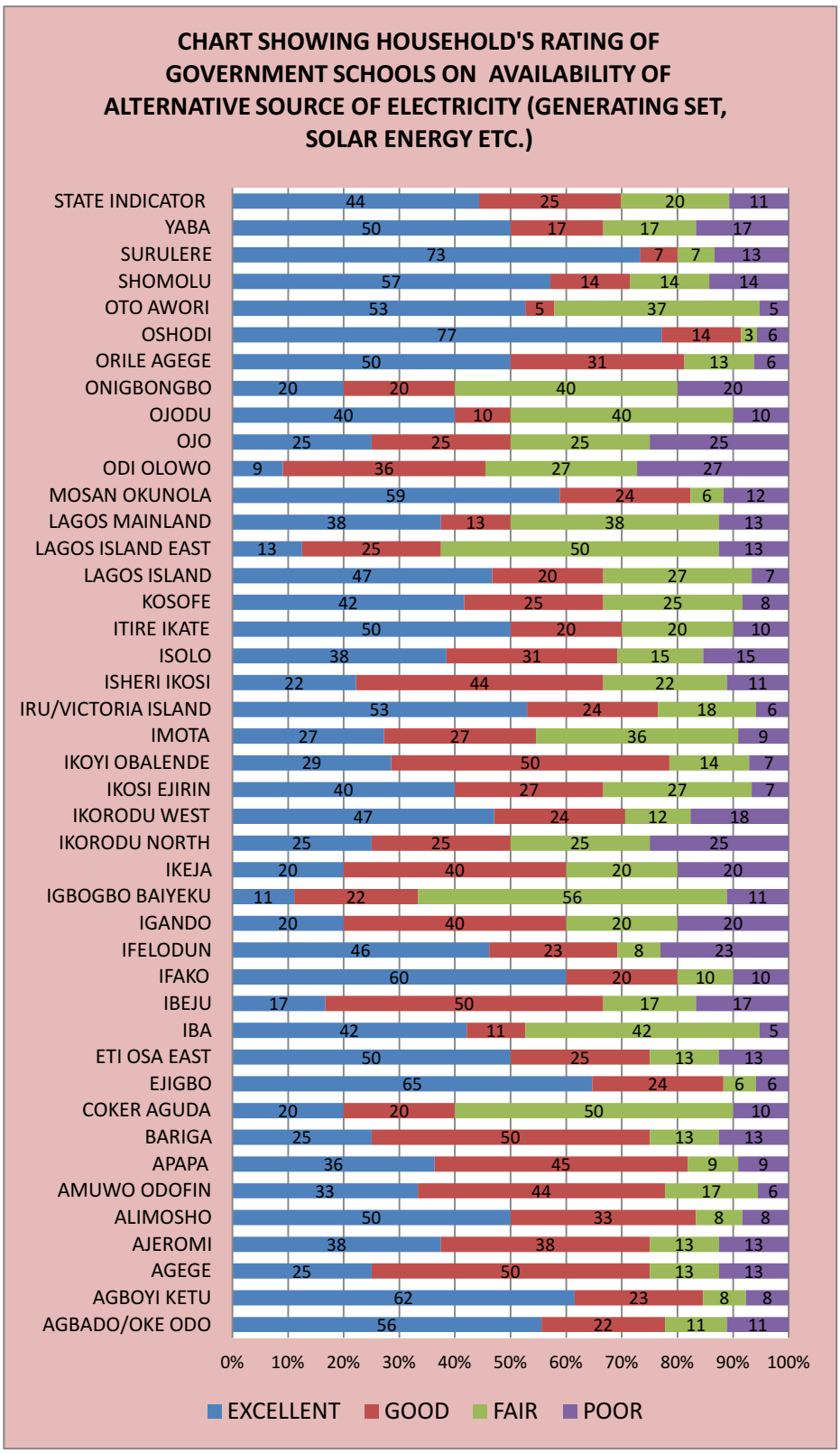
AVAILABILITY OF ALTERNATIVE SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY

For Y2014, 44% of households rate government managed schools in terms of "! **vailability of alternative source of electricity"** as "*Excellent*" which is a 41% increase from Y2013 figure. Oshodi (77%), Surulere (73%) and Ejigbo (65%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

25% rate it as "*Good*" which is a 6% increase from Y2013 figure. Ibeju (50%), Bariga (50%) and Ikoyi Obalende (50%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

20% rate it as *"Fair"* which is a 37% decrease from Y2013 figure. Igbogbo Baiyeku (56%), Coker Aguda (50%) and Lagos Island (50%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

11% rate it as "*Poor*" which is a 9% decrease from Y2013 figure. Odi Olowo (27%), Ojo (25%) and Ikorodu North (25%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.



SCHOOL SPORTS FACILITIES

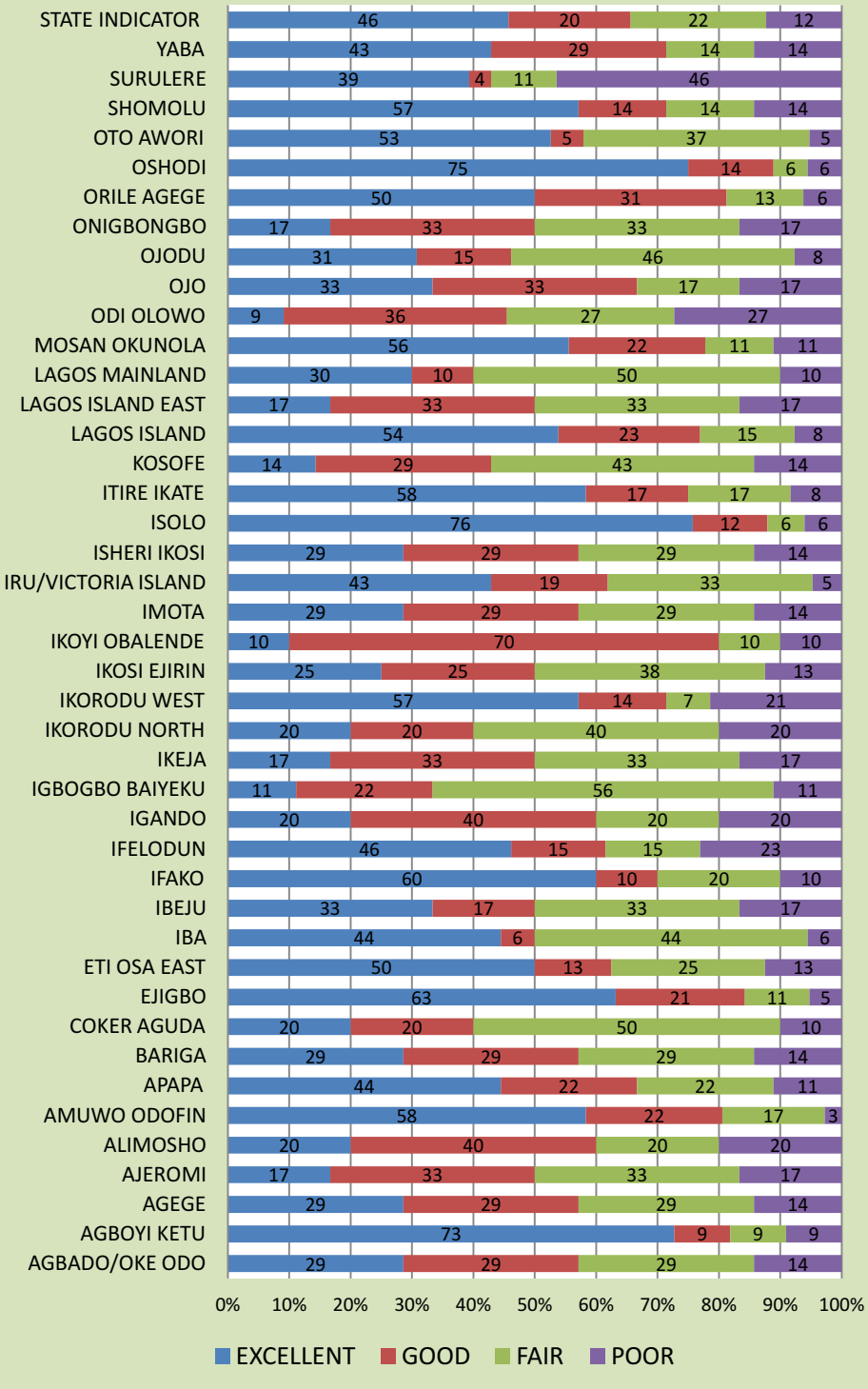
The survey revealed that for Y2014, 46% of households rate government managed schools in terms of "**School sports facilities"** as "*Excellent*" which is a 41% increase from Y2013 figure. Isolo (76%), Oshodi (75%) and Agboyi Ketu (73%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

20% rate it as "*Good*" which is a 3% decrease from Y2013 figure. Ikoyi Obalende (70%), Igando (40%) and Alimosho (40%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

22% rate it as *"Fair"* which is a 39% decrease from Y2013 figure. Igbogbo Baiyeku (56%), Lagos Mainland (50%) and Coker Aguda (50%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

12% rate it as "*Poor*" which is a 1% increase from Y2013 figure. Surulere (46%), Odi Olowo (27%) and Ifelodun (23%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

CHART SHOWING HOUSEHOLD'S RATING OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS ON SCHOOL SPORTS FACILITIES



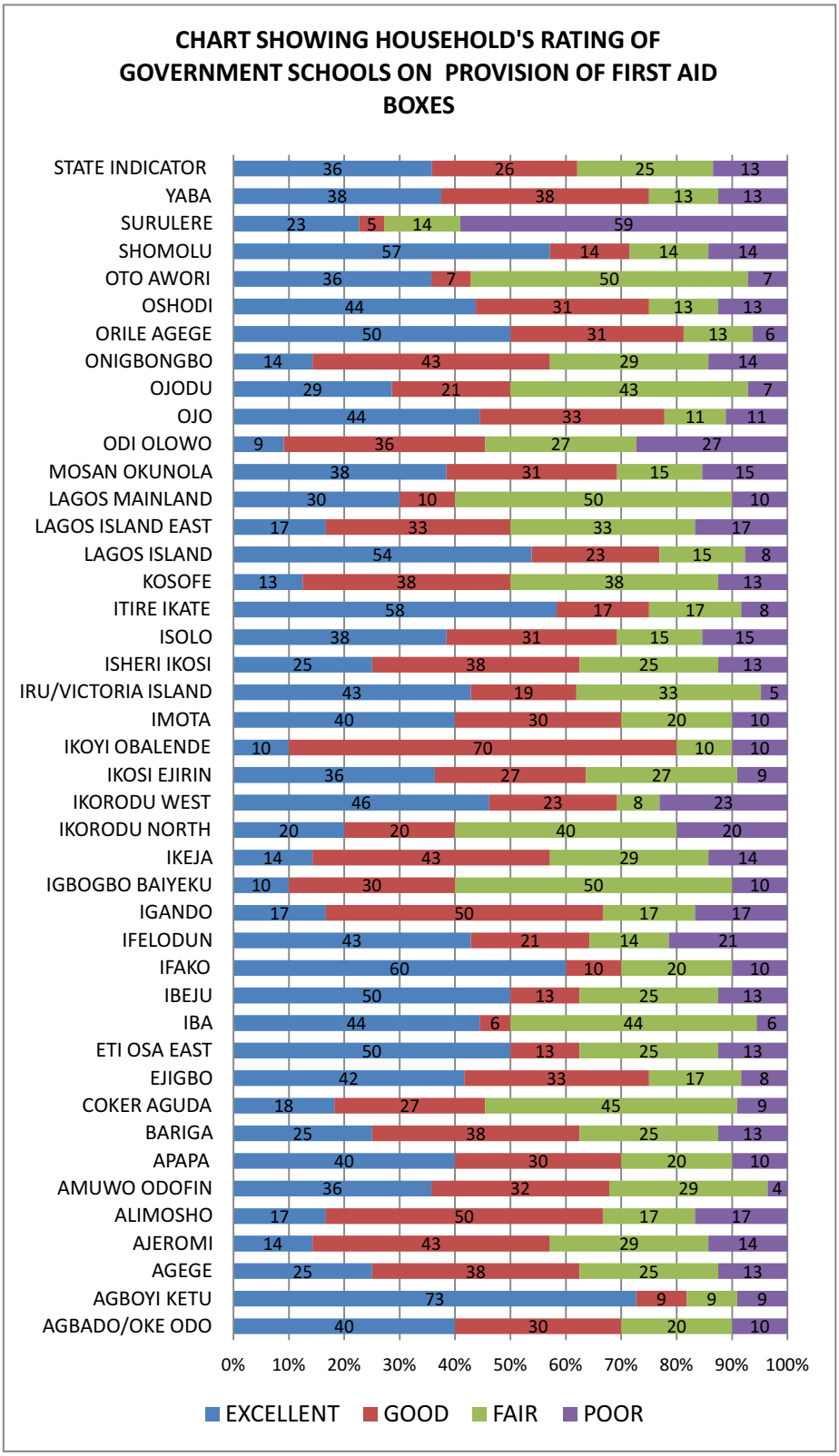
PROVISION OF FIRST AID BOXES

The survey revealed that for Y2014, 36% of households rate government managed schools in terms of **"Provision of first aid boxes"** as "*Excellent*". !gboyi Ketu (73%), Ifako (60%) and Itire Ikate (58%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

26% rate it as "*Good*". Ikoyi Obalende (70%), Igando (50%) and Alimosho (50%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

25% rate it as *"Fair"*. Igbogbo Baiyeku (50%), Lagos Mainland (50%) and Oto Awori (50%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

13% rate it as "*Poor*". Surulere (59%), Odi Olowo (27%) and Ikorodu West (23%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.



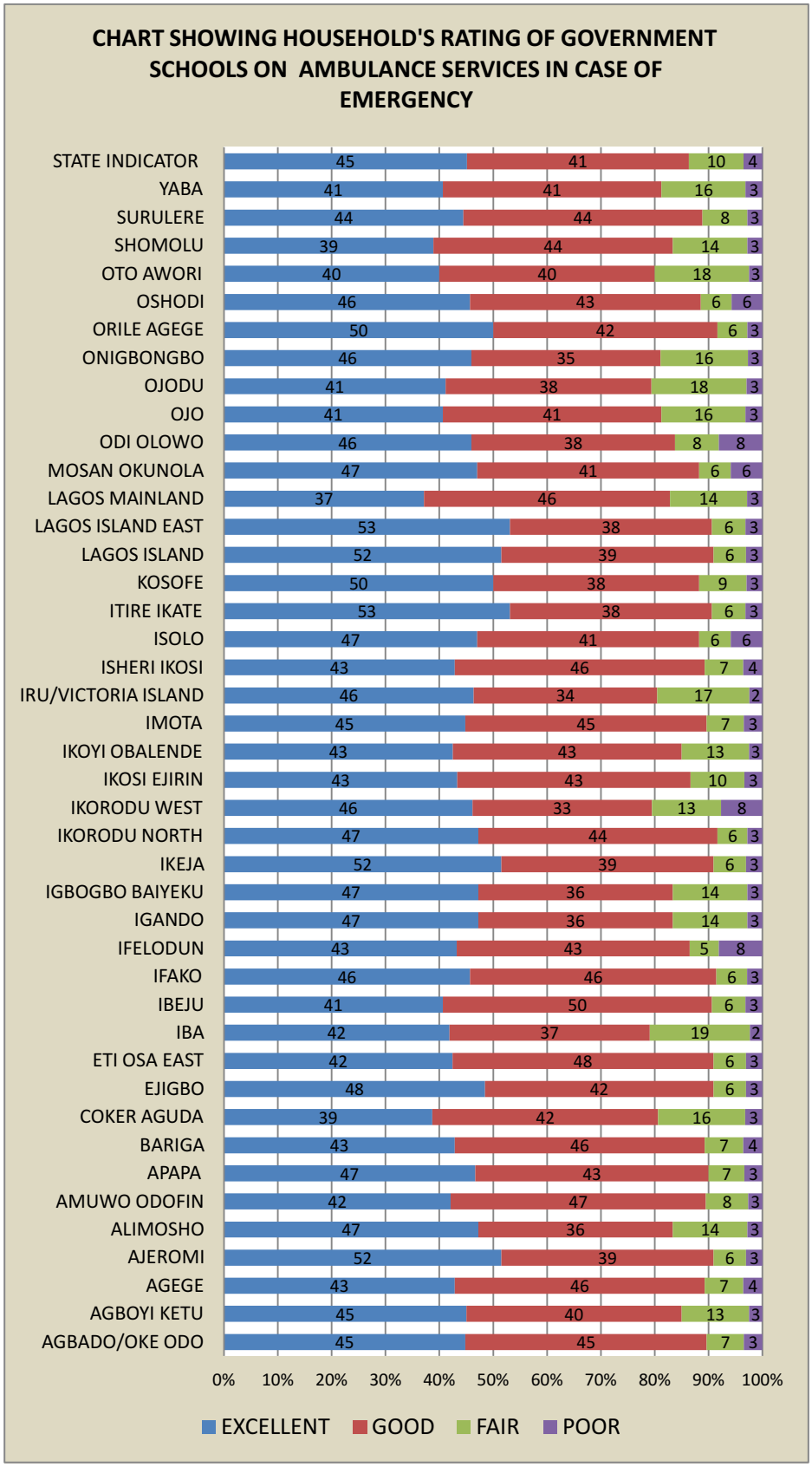
AMBULANCE SERVICES IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

The survey revealed for Y2014 that 45% of household rate government managed schools in terms of "**!mbulance services in case of emergency"** as "*Excellent*". Itire Ikate (53%), Lagos Island (53%) and Lagos Island East (52%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

41% rate government managed schools as "*Good*". Ibeju (50%), Eti Osa (48%) and Amuwo Odofin (47%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

10% rate it as *"Fair"*. Iba (19%), Ojodu (18%) and Oto Awori (18%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

4% rate government managed schools as "*Poor*". Ifelodun (8%), Ikorodu West (8%) and Odi Olowo (8%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

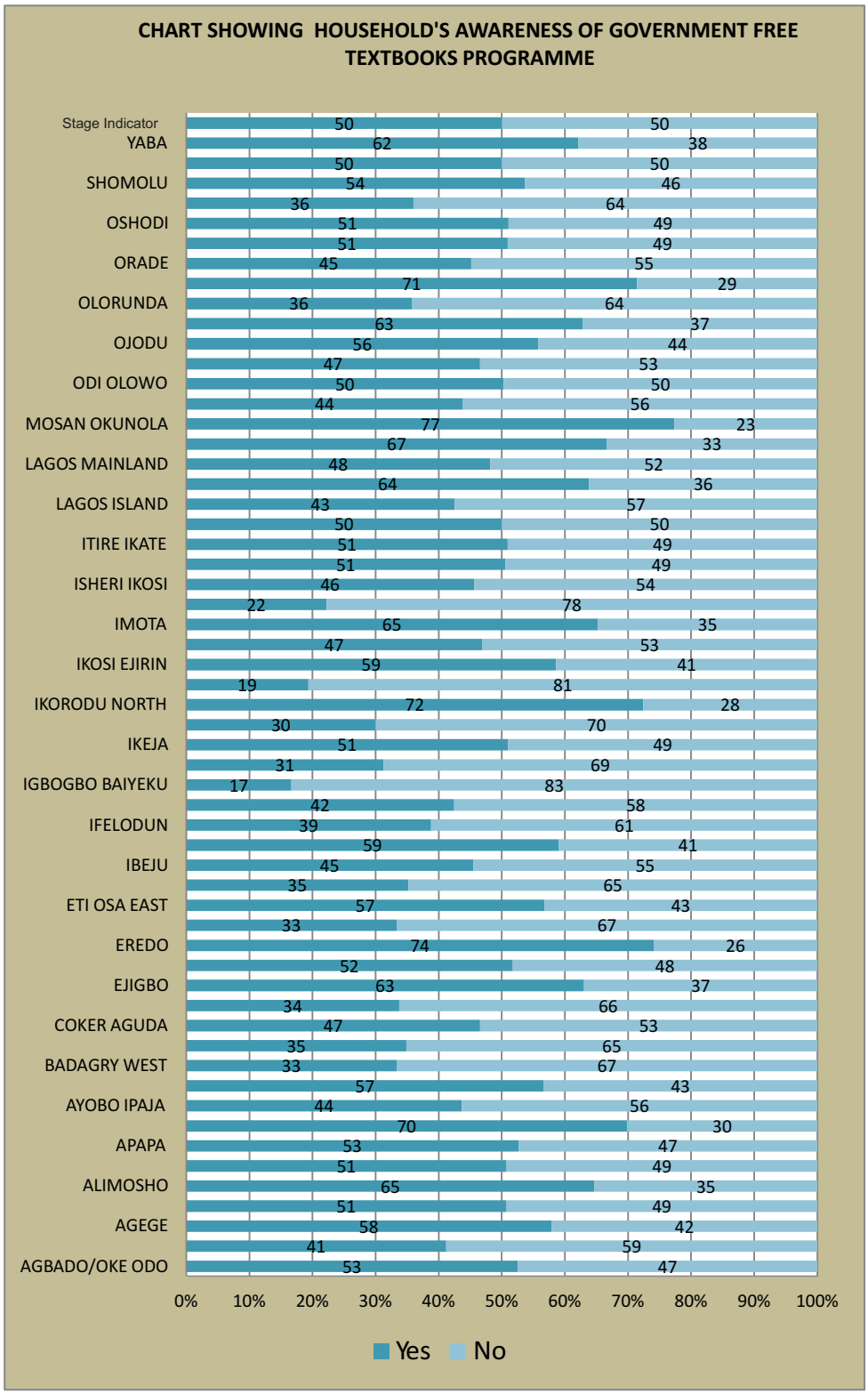


HOUSEHOLD AWARENESS OF GOVERNMENT FREE TEXTBOOK POLICY

The survey revealed that for Y2014, 50% of household members are aware of government free textbooks programme which is the same as Y2013 figure. 50% are not aware.

Mosan Okunola (77%), Eredo (74%) and Ikorodu North (72%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (50%) for household members that are aware of (the programme, government free textbooks) while Iru/ Victoria Island (22%), Ikorodu (19%) and Igbogbo (17%) have percentages lower than it.

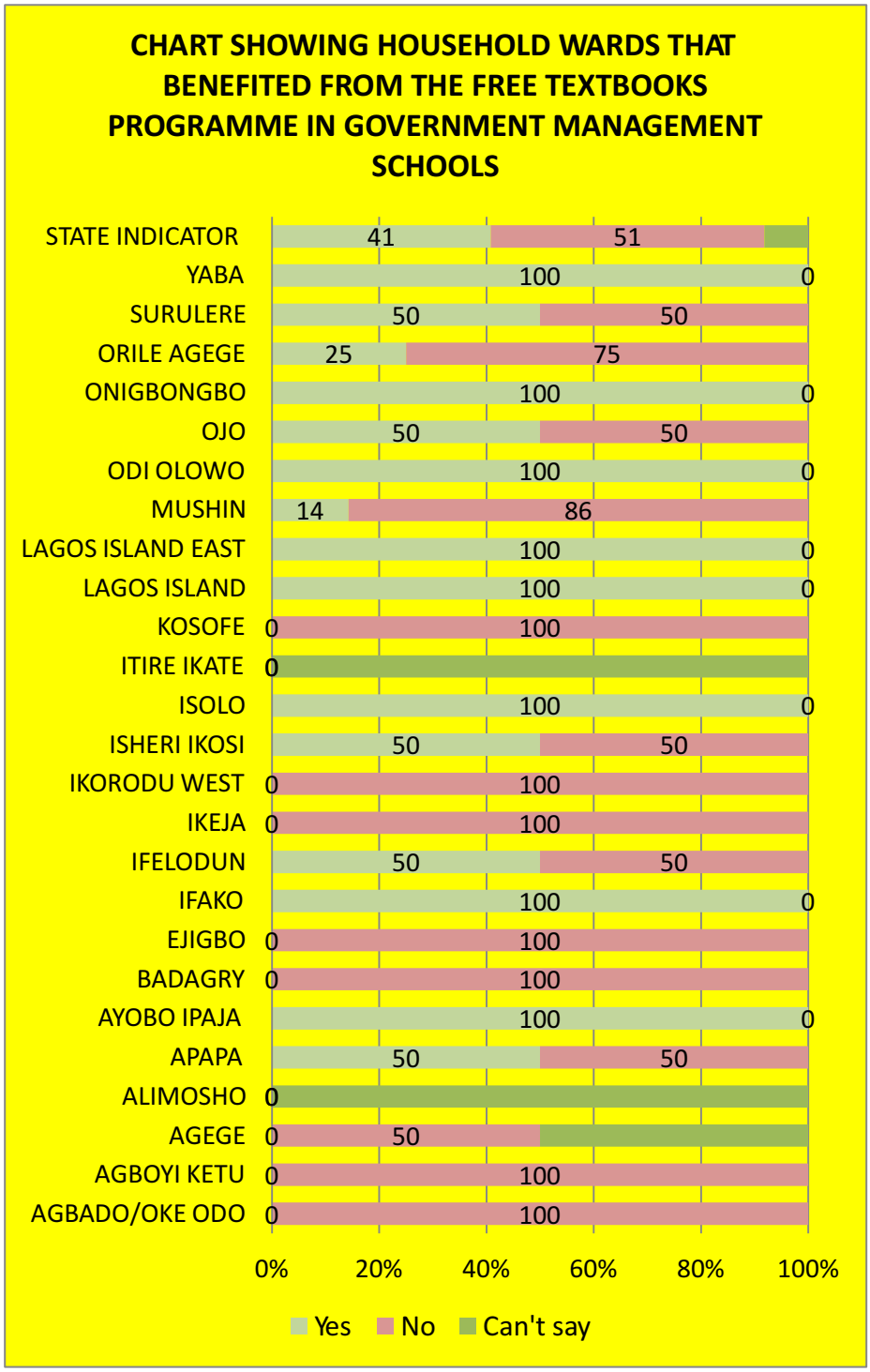
It is also observed that Mosan Okunola (23%), Eredo (26%) and Ikorodu North (28%) have percentages lower than the State Indicator (50%) for household members that are not aware of the free textbooks programme while Iru/ Victoria Island (78%), Ikorodu (81%) and Igbogbo (83%) have percentages higher than it.



HOUSEHOLD'S W!RDS TH!T BENEFITED FROM FREE TEXTBOOKS PROGR!MMES IN GOVERNMENT MANAGED SCHOOLS

The survey revealed that for Y2014, wards from 41% of households have received free textbooks from government managed schools which is the same as Y2013 figure. 51% are not aware and 8% could not say if their children/wards received free textbooks from government managed schools.

Ayobo Ipaja (100%), Ifako (100%) and Isolo (100%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (41%) for household members that have benefited from the free textbooks programme while Mushin (14%), Orile Agege (25%) and Surulere (50%) have percentages lower than it.



It is also observed that Ayobo Ipaja (0%), Ifako (0%) and Isolo North (0%) have percentages lower than the State Indicator (51%) for household members that did not receive free textbooks from government managed schools while Mushin (86%), Orile Agege (75%) and Surulere (50%) have percentages higher than it.

Itire Ikate (100%), Alimosho (100%) and Agege (50%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (8%) for household members that could not say if their children/wards benefited from the free textbooks programme in government managed schools while Mushin (0%), Isolo (0%) and Apapa (0%) have percentages lower than it.

PERFORMANCE OF CHILDREN/ WARDS BEFORE FREE TEXTBOOKS WERE GIVEN

The survey revealed that for Y2014, 20% of households rate the performance of children/ wards before free textbooks were given as "*Excellent*" which is a 1% decrease from Y2013 figure. Ifelodun (100%), Mushin (100%) and Isheri Ikosi (100%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

65% rate the performance of children/ wards before free textbooks were given as "*Good*" which is a 19% increase from Y2013 figure. Ayobo Ipaja (100%), Ifako (100%) and Isolo (50%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

5% rate it as *"!verage"* which is a 19% decrease from Y2013 figure. Orile Agege (100%) has percentage higher than the State Indicator.

10% rate it as "*Fair*" which is a 1% decrease from Y2013 figure. . Onigbongbo (100%) has percentage higher than the State Indicator.

No household member rate it as "*Poor*"

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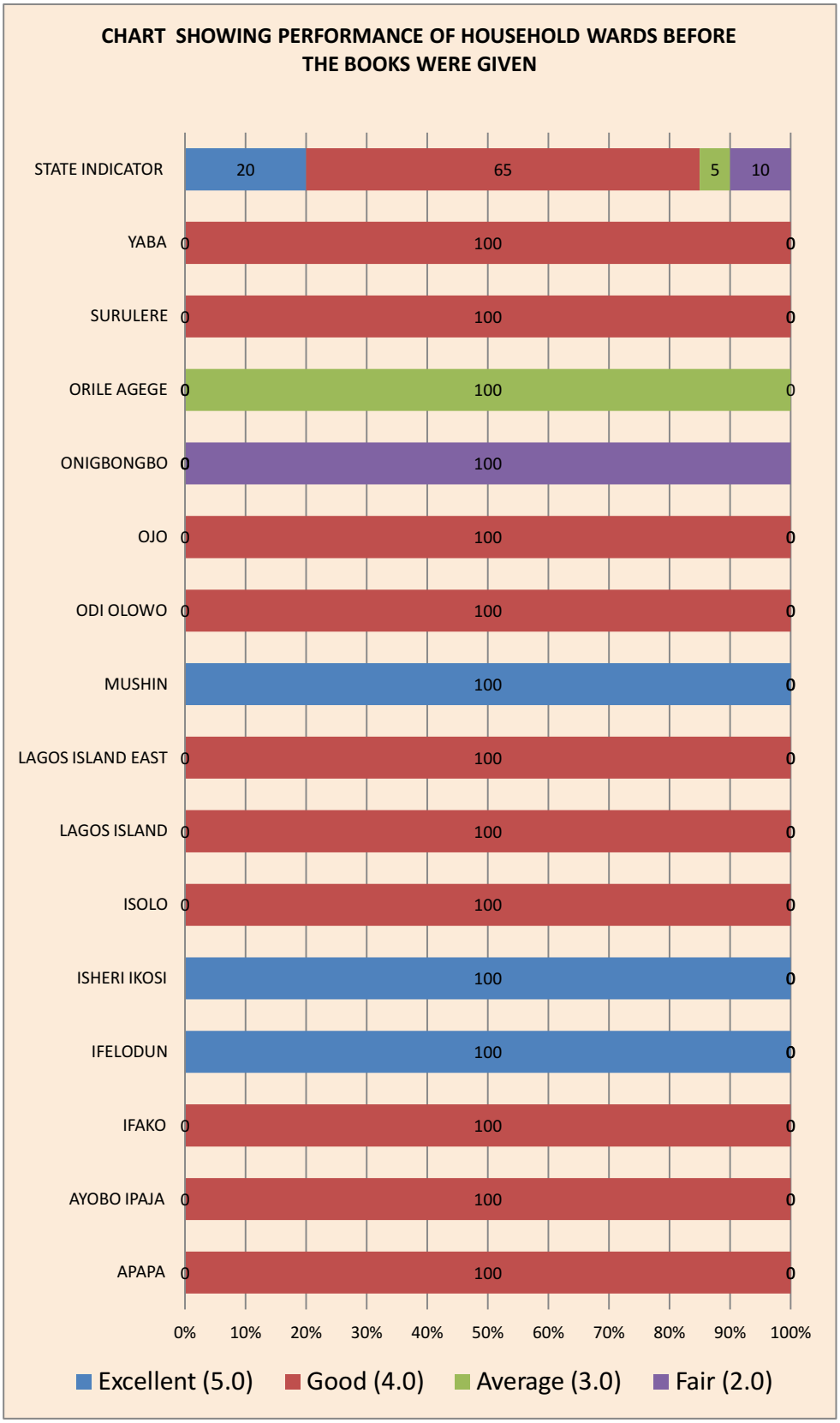


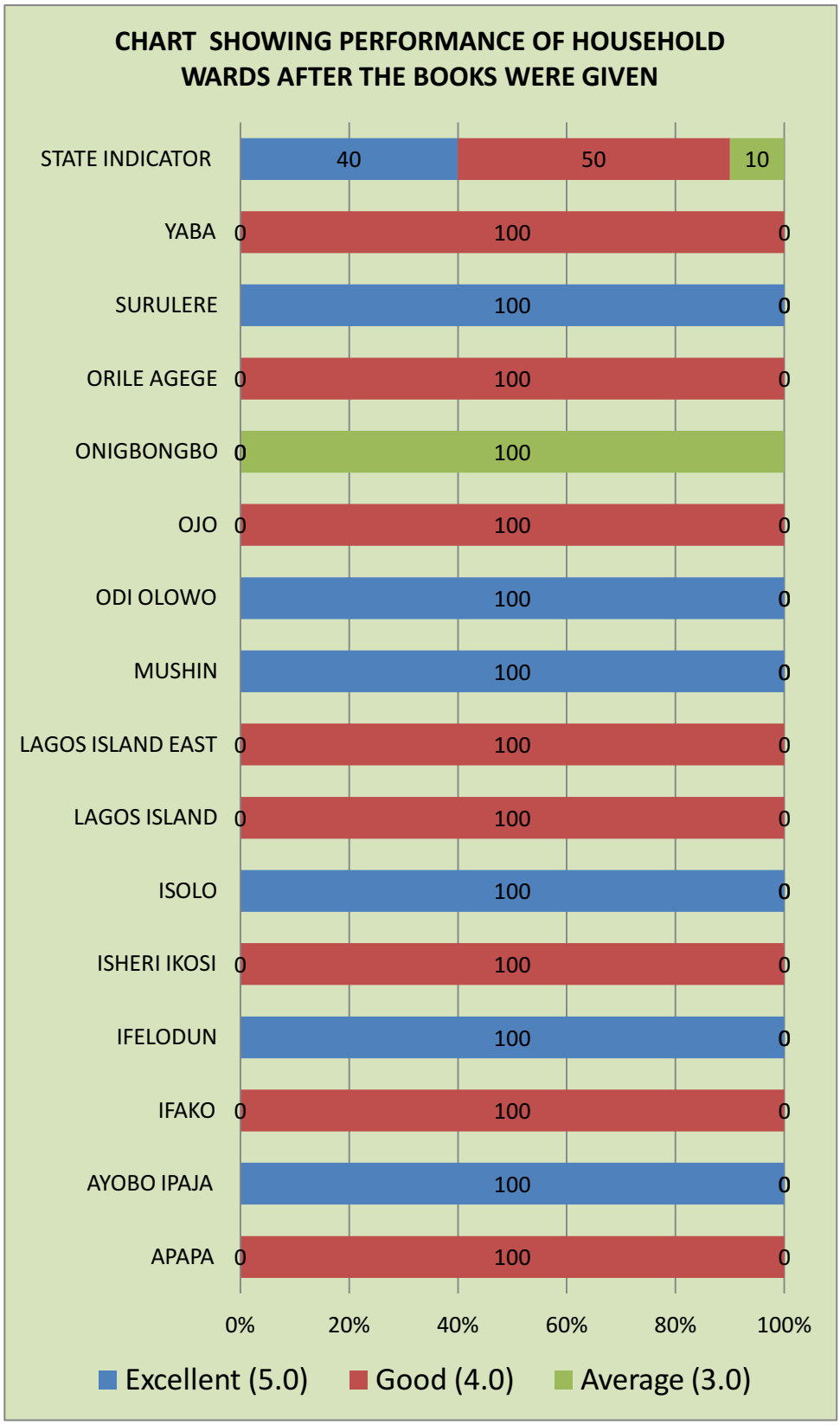
PERFORMANCE OF CHILD/ WARD AFTER FREE TEXTBOOKS WERE GIVEN

The survey revealed that for Y2014, 40% of household rate the performance of child/ ward after free textbooks was given as "*Excellent*" which is a 13% increase from Y2013 figure. Ayobo Ipaja (100%), Isolo (100%) and Mushin (100%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

50% rate the performance of child/ ward after free textbooks was given as "*Good*" which is a 6% decrease from Y2013 figure. Ojo (100%), Ifako (100%) and Isolo (50%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

10% rate it as *"!verage"* which is a 2% decrease from Y2013 figure. Onigbongbo (100%) has percentage higher than the State Indicator.

No household member rate it as "Fair" or "*Poor*".

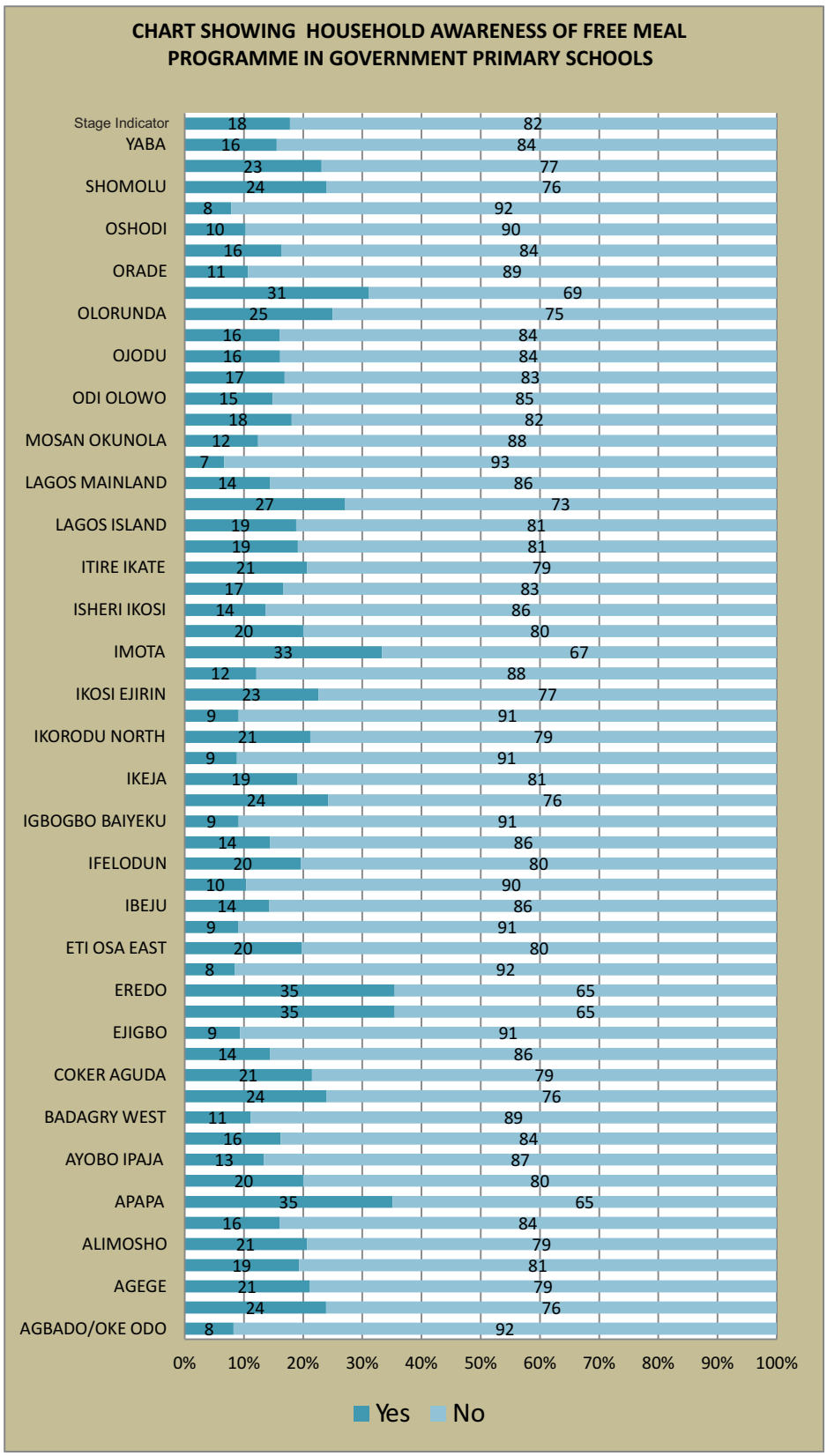


AWARENESS OF FREE MEAL PROGRAMME IN GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS

The survey showed that for Y2014, 18% of household members are aware of free meal programme in government primary schools which a 6% increase from Y2013 figure. 82 % are not aware of this programme.

Apapa (35%), Epe (35%) and Eredo (35%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (18%) for household members that are aware of free meal programme in government primary schools while Lekki (7%), Agbado Oke Odo (8%) and Oto Awori (8%) have percentages lower than it.

It is also observed that Apapa (65%), Epe (65%) and Eredo (65%) have percentages lower than the State Indicator (82%) for household members that are not aware of free meal programme in government primary schools while Lekki (93%), Agbado Oke Odo (92%) and Oto Awori (92%) have percentages lower than it.

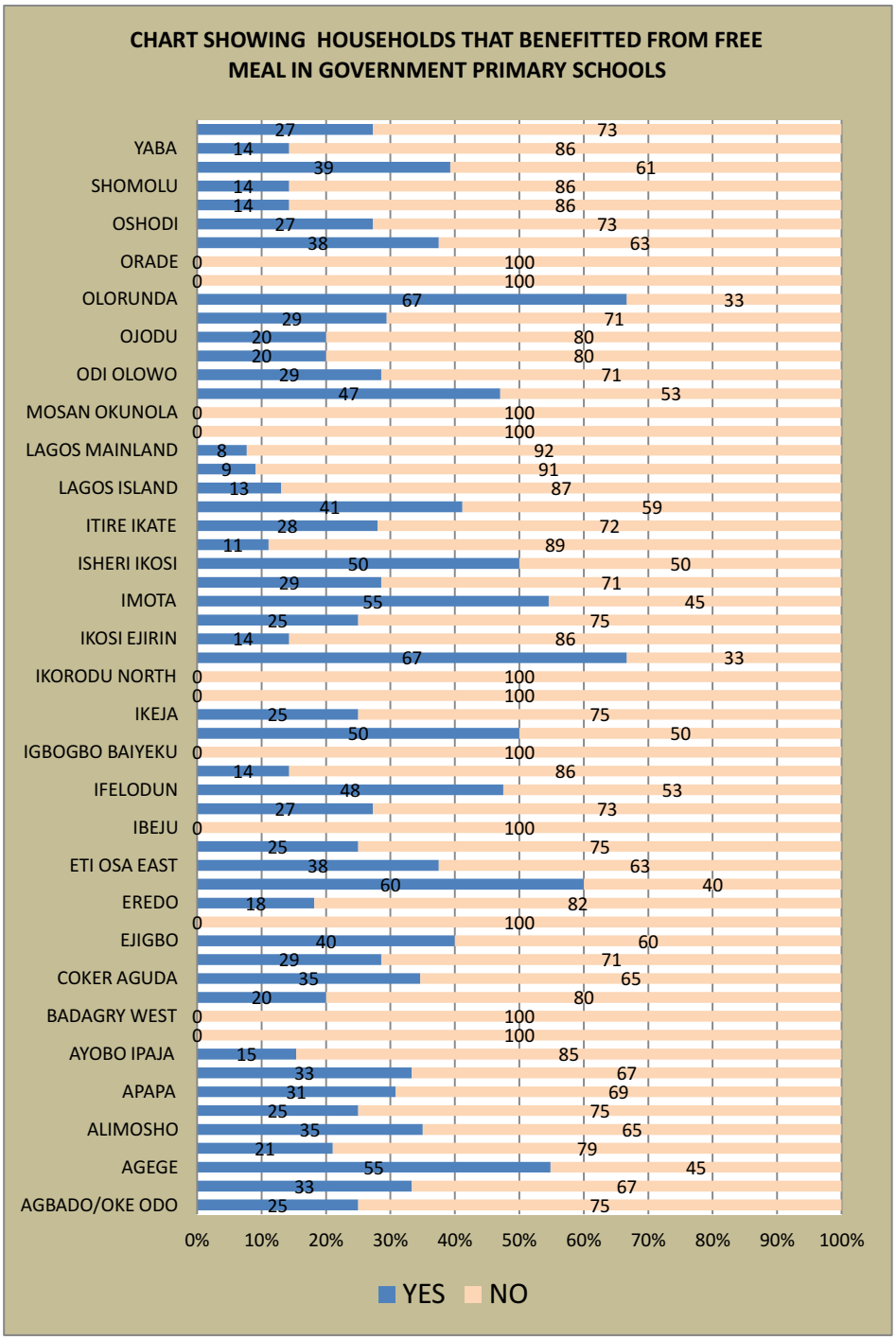


HOUSEHOLD CHILDREN/ WARDS THAT BENEFITED FROM FREE MEAL PROGRAMME IN GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS

The survey showed that for Y2014, 27% of household member's children/ wards benefitted from free meal in government primary schools which a 15% increase from Y2013 figure. 73 % are not aware of this.

Olorunda (67%), Ikorodu West (67%) and Eti Osa (60%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (27%) for household member's children/ wards that benefitted from free meal in government primary schools while Ojo (20%), Shomolu (14%) and Oriade (0%) have percentages lower than it.

It is also observed that Olorunda (33%), Ikorodu West (33%) and Eti Osa (40%) have percentages lower than the State Indicator (73%) for household members children/ wards that did not benefit from free meal in government primary schools while Ojo (80%), Shomolu (86%) and Oriade (100%) have percentages higher than it.



SATISFACTION WITH GOVERNMENT FREE MEAL POLICY

The survey revealed that for Y2014, 59% of households are satisfied with government free meal policy which is a 15% decrease from Y2013 figure. Epe (62%), Bariga (51%) and Ikoyi Obalende (49%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

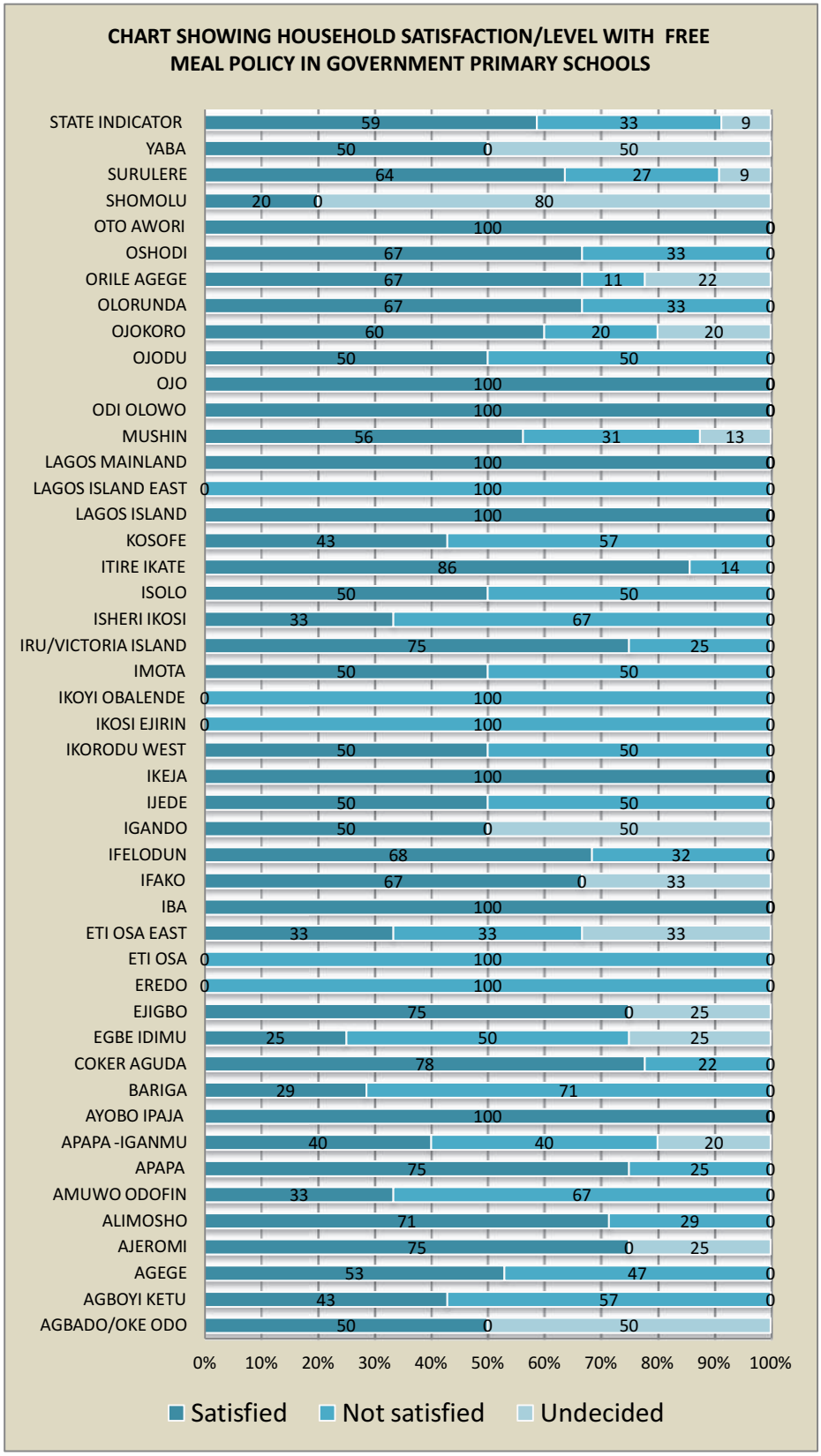
Ayobo Ipaja (15%), Imota (14%) and Ikosi Ejirin (10%), have percentages lower than the State Indicator.

33% are not satisfied with government free meal policy which is an 18% increase from Y2013 figure. Ayobo Ipaja (81%), Imota (81%) and Ikosi Ejirin (79%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

Ikoyi Obalende (32%), Epe (28%) and Lagos Island (26%), have percentages lower than the State Indicator.

9% are undecided about government free meal policy which is a 2% decrease from Y2013 figure. Lagos Island (43%), Surulere (32%) and Ojo (29%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

Ejigbo (3%), Ifelodun (2%) and Lekki (0%), have percentages lower than the State Indicator.



THREE MOST IMPORTANT AREAS HOUSEHOLD NEEDS GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION

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

The survey revealed that for Y2014, 12% of household members want (1) provision of more primary/ secondary schools. This is a 2% decrease from the Y2013 figure. Badagry West (61%), Ikosi Ejirin (43%) and Odi Olowo (25%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

Igando (7%), Eti Osa (6%) and Oriade (4%), have percentages lower than the State Indicator.

11% wants (2) Expansion of existing classrooms in both primary and secondary schools. This is a 2% decrease from the Y2013 figure.

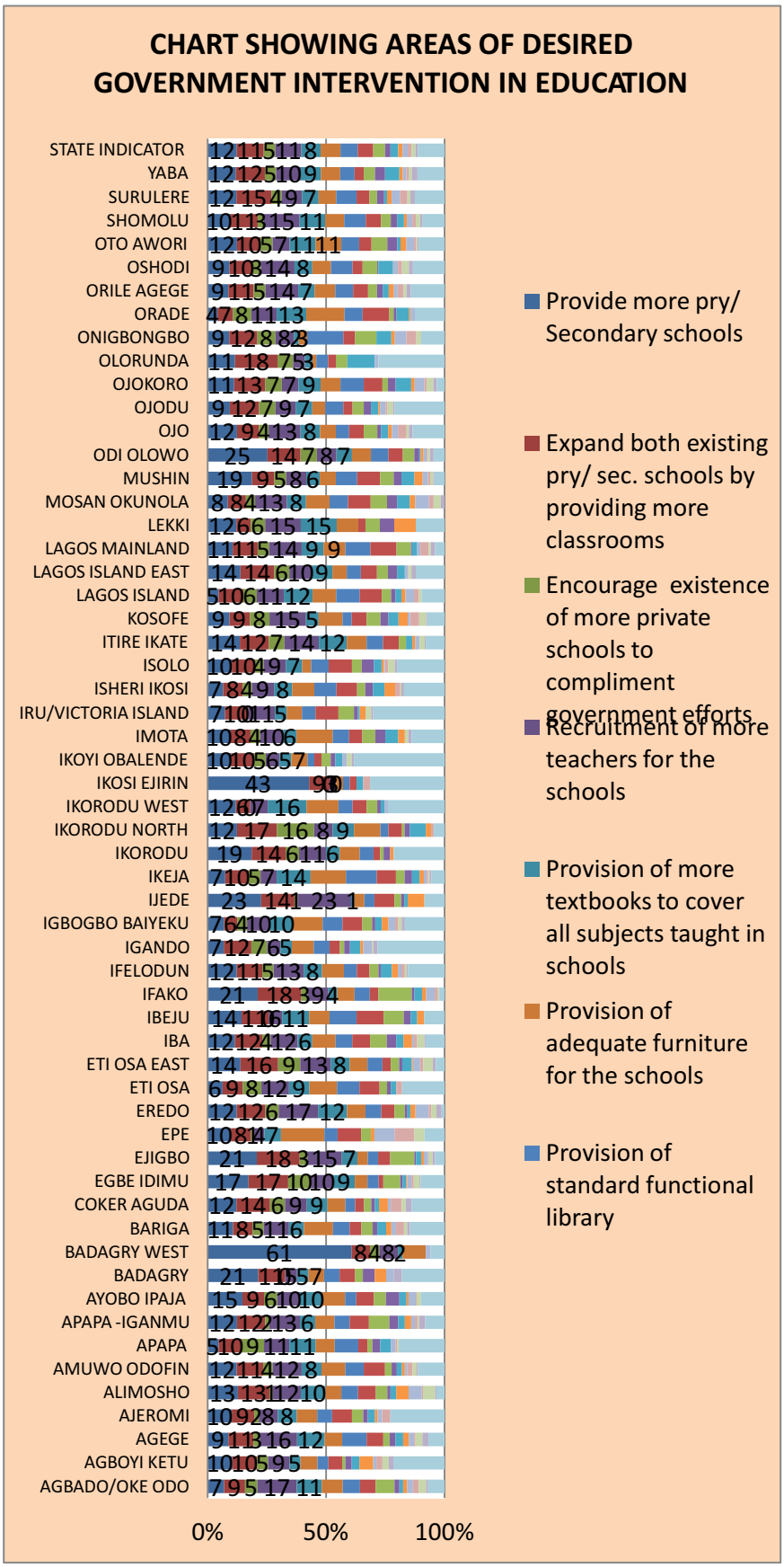
Ejigbo (18%), Ifako (18%) and Olorunda (18%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

Isheri Ikosi (8%), Oriade (7%) and Lekki (6%), have percentages lower than the State Indicator.

11% wants (3) Recruitment of more teachers, this is a 2% decrease from the Y2013 figure.

Ijede (23%), Agbado Oke Odo (18%) and Eredo (17%), have percentages higher than the State Indicator.

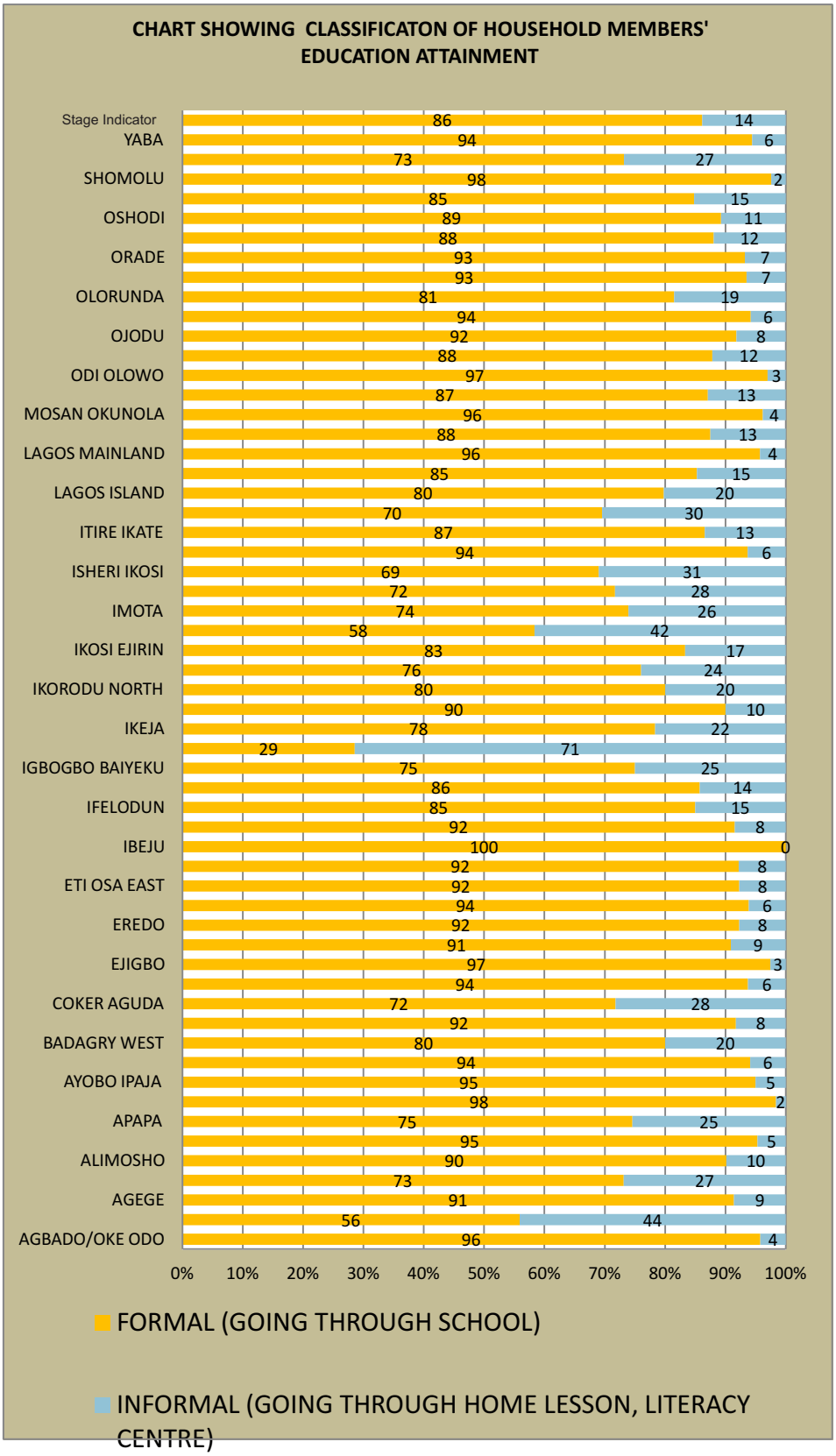
Badagry (5%), Epe (4%) and Ikosi Ejirin (3%), have percentages lower than the State Indic ator.



LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

The survey showed that for Y2014, 86% of household members have formal education (i.e. going through schools) this is a 2% increase from the Y2013 figure. 14 % have informal education (i.e. going through home lessons, Literacy Centre etc.)

Ibeju (100%), Apapa Iganmu (98%) and Shomolu (98%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (86%) for household members that have formal education while Ikoyi Obalende (58%), Agboyi Ketu (58%) and Ijede (29%) have percentages lower than it. Ibeju (0%), Apapa Iganmu (2%) and Shomolu (2%) have percentages lower than the State Indicator (14%) for household members that have informal education (i.e. going through home lessons, Literacy Centre etc.) while Ikoyi Obalende (42%), Agboyi Ketu (42%) and Ijede (71%) have percentages higher than it.

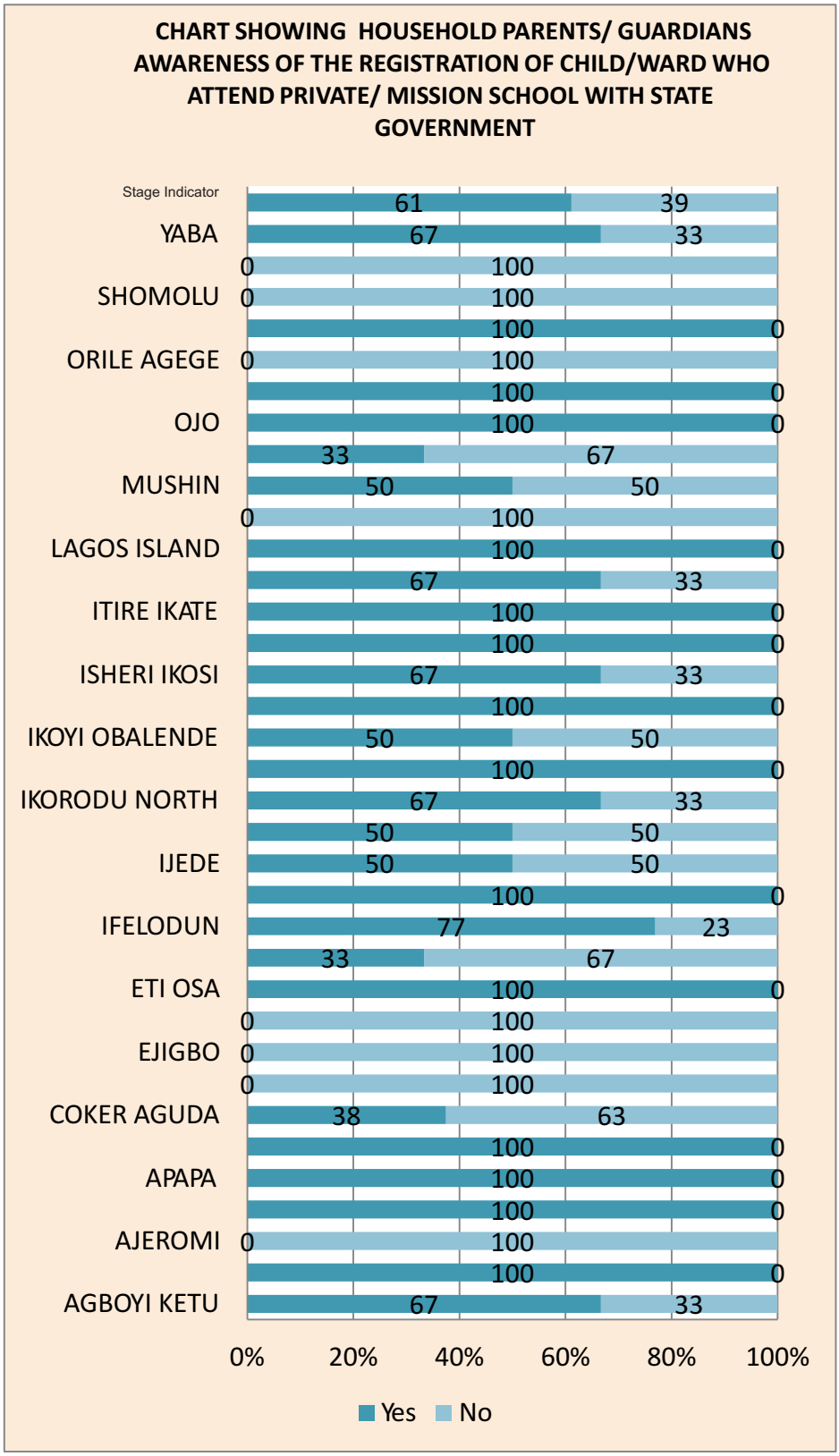


P!RENTS/ GU!RDI!N'S !W!RENESS OF REGISTR!TION OF CHILDREN/WARD IN PRIVATE/ MISSION SCHOOLS IN THE STATE

The survey revealed that for Y2014, 61% of household parents/ guardians are aware of registration of children/wards attending private or mission school in the State. This is a 27% increase from Y2013 figure. 39 % are not aware of such registration.

Iru/ Victoria Island (59%), Orile Agege (59%) and Lagos Island (53%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (61%) for household parents/ guardian that are aware of registration of children/wards attending to private or mission school in the State, while Badagry (15%), Imota (14%) and Lekki (10%) have percentages lower than it.

Iru/ Victoria Island (41%), Orile Agege (41%) and Lagos Island (47%) have percentages lower than the State Indicator (39%) for household parents/ guardians that are not aware of registration of children/wards attending to private or mission school in the State with the State government while Badagry (85%), Imota (86%) and Lekki (90%) have percentages higher than it.

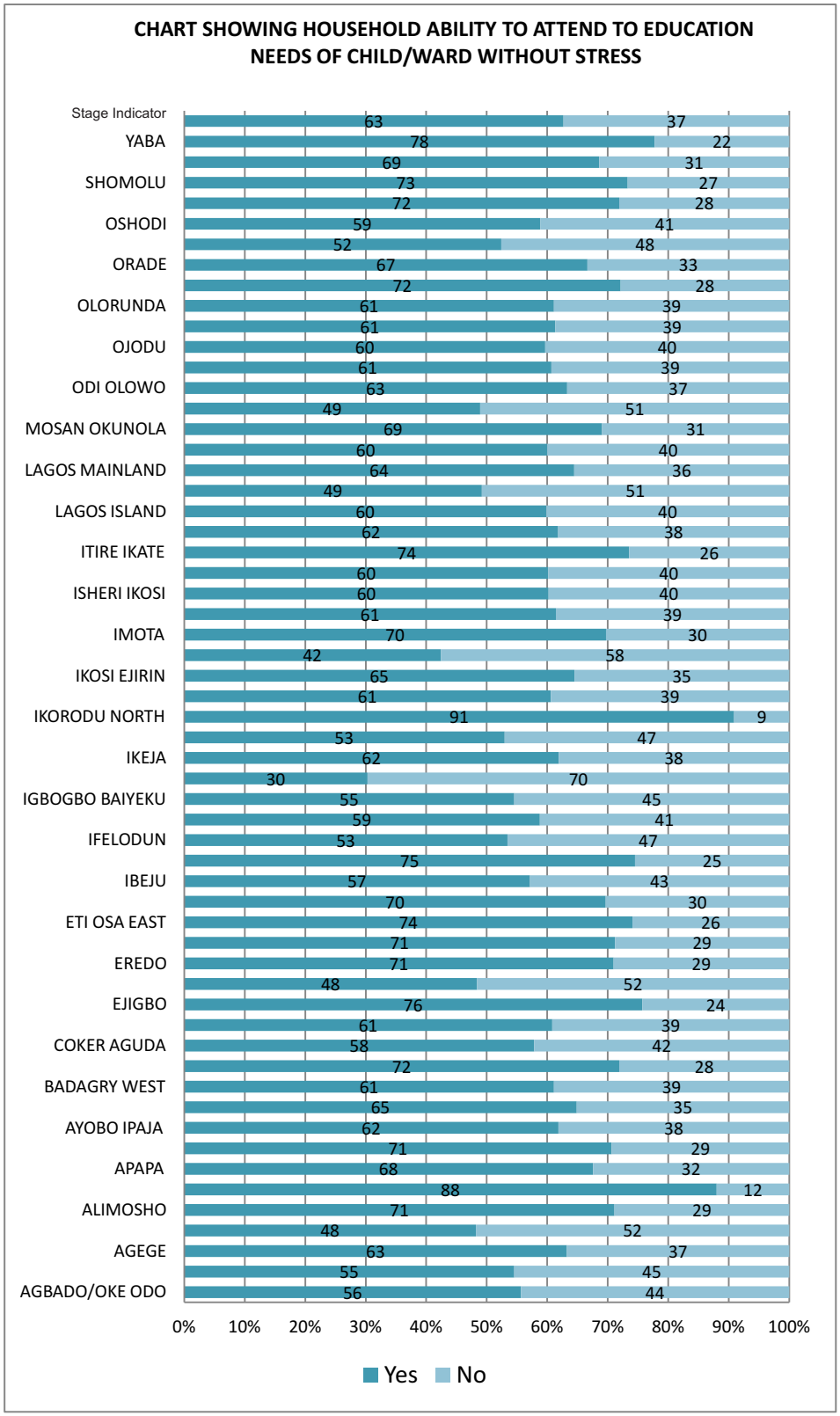


HOUSEHOLD ABILITY TO ATTEND TO THE EDUCATION NEEDS OF CHILDREN/WARD WITHOUT STRESS

The survey revealed that for Y2014, 63% of household parents/ guardian can attend to their children/wards education needs without stress.

Ikorodu North (91%), Amuwo Odofin (88%) and Yaba (78%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (63%) for household parents/ guardian that can attend to their children/wards education needs without stress. Ajeromi (48%), Ikoyi Obalende (42%) and Ijede (30%) have percentages lower than it.

Ikorodu North (9%), Amuwo Odofin (12%) and Yaba (22%) have percentages lower than the State Indicator (37%) for household parents/ guardian that can attend to their children/wards education needs without stress. Ajeromi (52%), Ikoyi Obalende (58%) and Ijede (70%) have percentages higher than it.

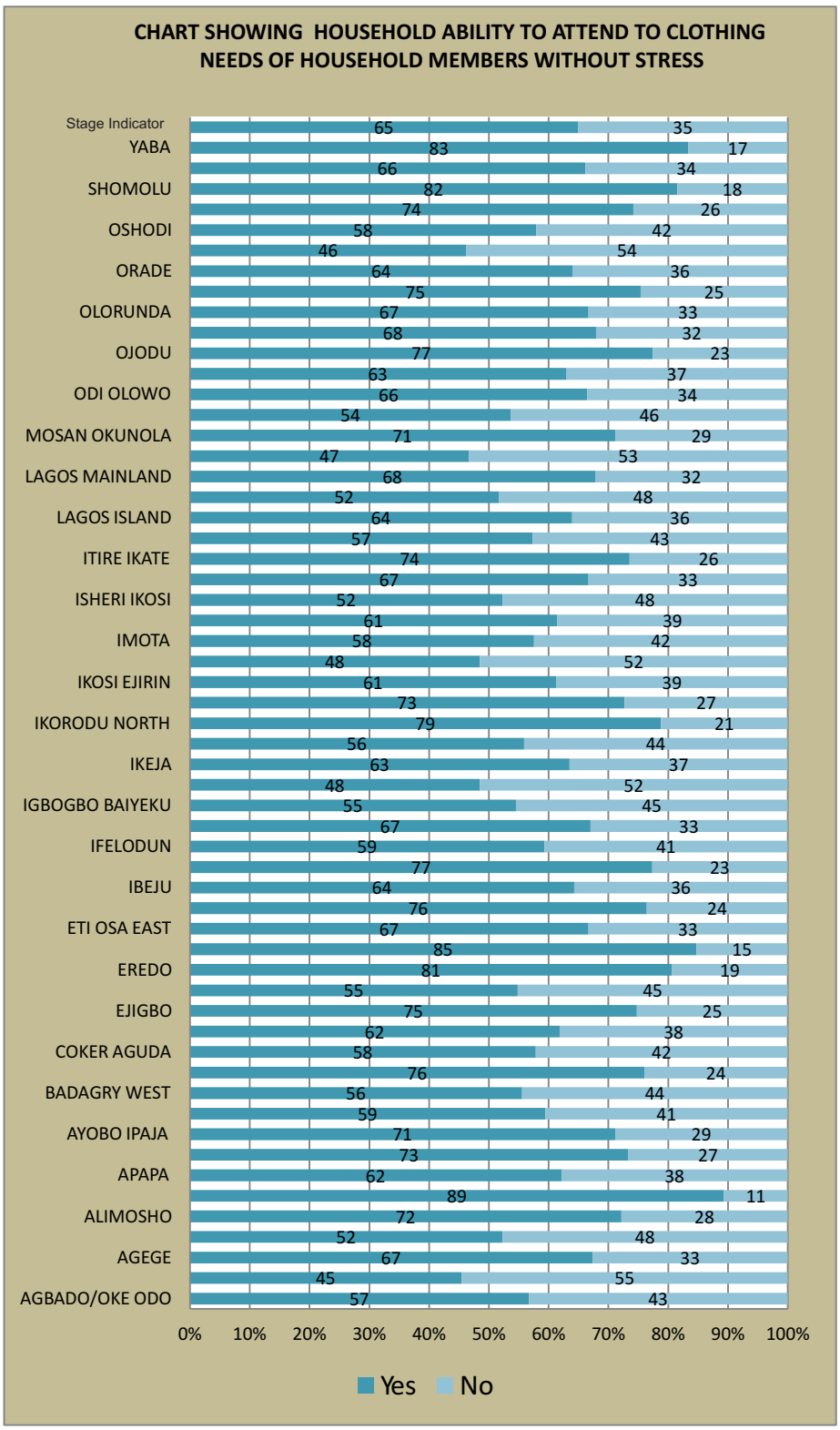


HOUSEHOLD ABILITY TO ATTEND TO THE CLOTHING NEEDS OF CHILDREN/WARD WITHOUT STRESS

The survey revealed for Y2014 that 65% of household parents/ guardian can attend to their children/wards clothing needs without stress.

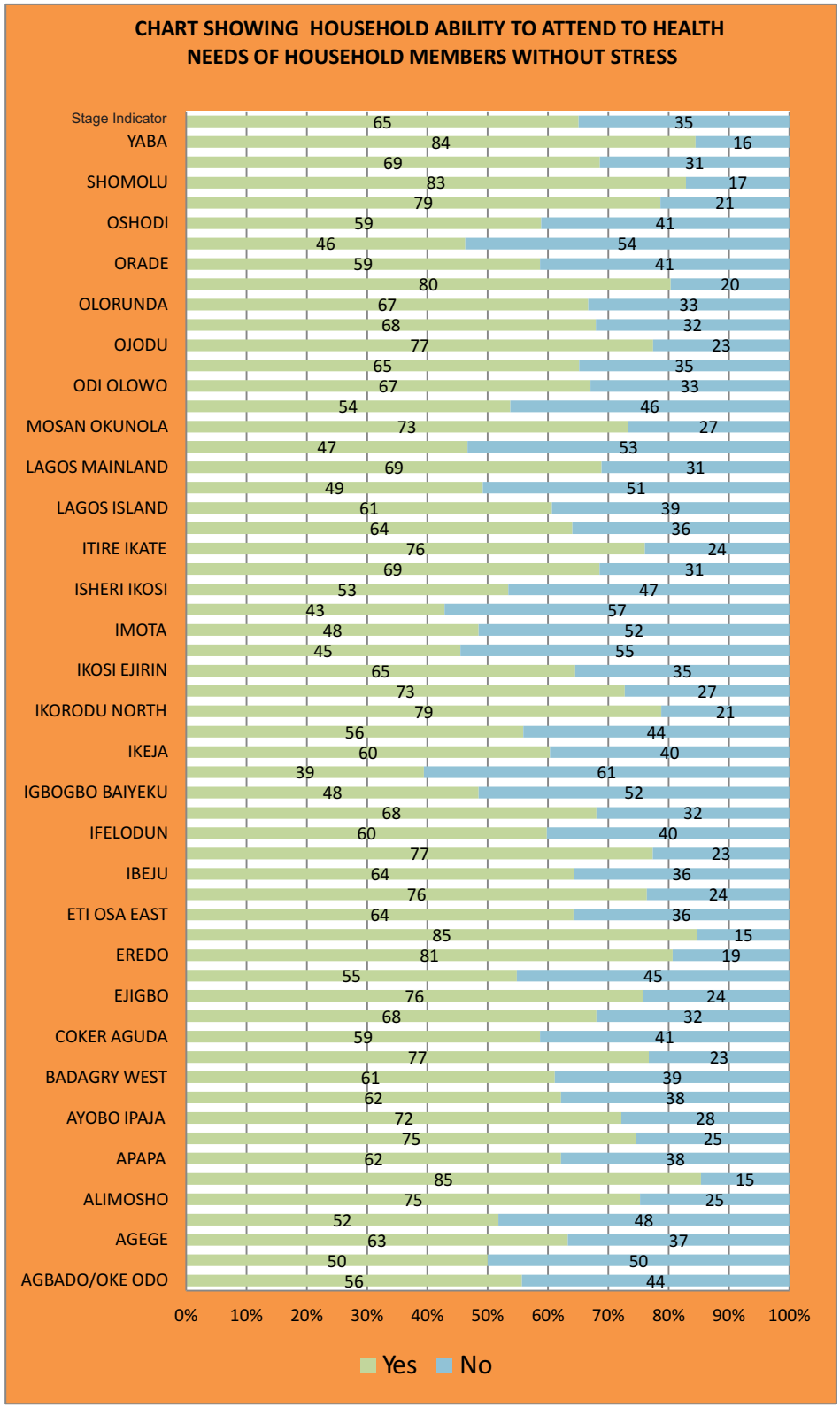
Amuwo Odofin (89%), Eti Osa (85%) and Yaba (83%) have percentages higher than the Sta te Indicator (65%) for household parents/ guardians that can attend to their children/wards clothing needs without stress. Lekki (47%), Orile Agege (46%) and Agboyi Ketu (45%) have percentages lower than it.

Amuwo Odofin (11%), Eti Osa (15%) and Yaba (17%) have percentages lower than the State Indicator (35%) for household parents/ guardian that can attend to their children/wards clothing needs without stress. Lekki (53%), Orile Agege (54%) and Agboyi Ketu (55%) have percentages higher than it.



HOUSEHOLD ABILITY TO ATTEND TO THE HEALTH NEEDS OF CHILDREN/WARD WITHOUT STRESS

The survey revealed that for Y2014, 65% of household parents/ guardians can attend to their children/wards health needs without stress. Amuwo Odofin (85%), Eti Osa (85%) and Yaba (84%) have percentages higher than the State Indicator (65%) for household parents/ guardian that can attend to their children/wards health needs without stress. Ikoyi Obalende (45%), Iru/ Victoria Island (43%) and Ijede (39%) have percentages lower than it. Amuwo Odofin (15%), Eti Osa (15%) and Yaba (16%) have percentages lower than the State Indicator (35%) for household parents/ guardian that can attend to their children/wards health needs without stress. Ikoyi Obalende (55%), Iru/ Victoria Island (57%) and Ijede (61%) have percentages higher than it.



HEALTH

CHAPTER 5

HEALTH SECTOR

Health, according to the World Health Organisation (WHO) is defined as "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, reproductive health, or sexual health/hygiene. A healthy population is a wealthy population so says an age long adage. This expression typifies the importance and significance of good quality of life of the State inhabitants to the development and growth of the State's economy. It is therefore necessary to constantly generate health indicators that would inform meaningful plans and programmes that would enhance the standard of living of Lagosians.

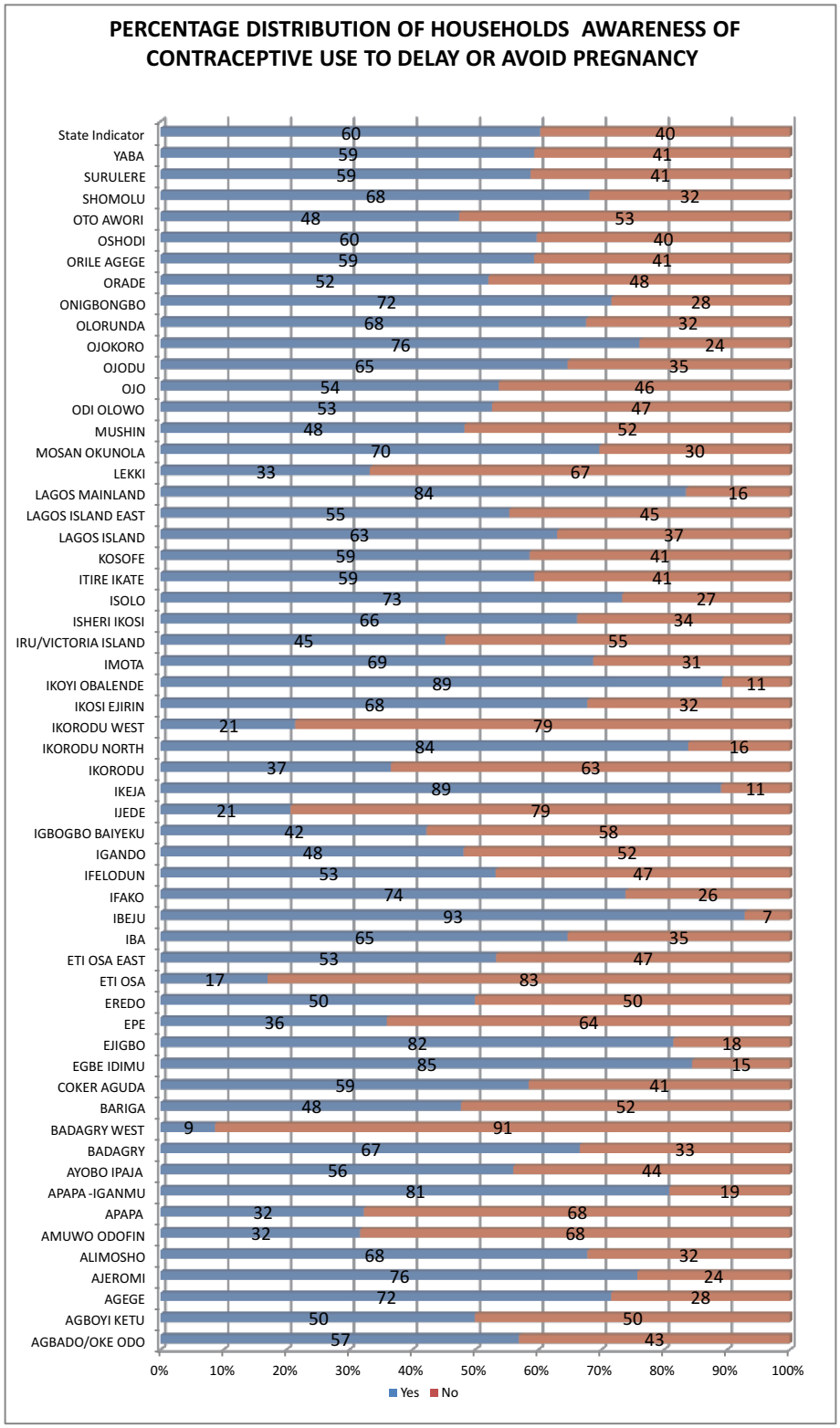
Health indicators are standardized measures by which we compare and measure health status and health system performances. They reflect or indicate the state of health of persons in a defined population. They can be used to define public health problems at a particular point in time, to indicate change over time in the level of a population or individual, to define differences in health of population and to assess the extent to which the objectives of a programme are being achieved.

Under this Health Module, a cursory look was taken at the vulnerable age groups in the societies (the infants i.e. under I year old) and the children (under 5years) with a view to determining their proportion, the nature of their illness as well as mortality levels at these age groups.

In addition, information on Gender Based Violence (GBV), Harmful Traditional Practices (HTP), HIV/AIDS, Family Planning and Contraceptives Uptake, Immunization, Exclusive Breast Feeding as well as Maternal and Child Health indicators were also captured under the health module of the Household Survey. In other to appreciate the quantum of State government investment in Health Sector, uptake of health care services from government health facilities were also examined vis-a-vis non- government owned. Problems associated with patronage of government facilities were equally highlighted while government free health care programmes were also rated by the sampled households.

AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE TO DELAY OR AVOID PREGNANCY

Family planning through the use of contraceptive allows spacing of pregnancies and can delay pregnancies in young women at increased risk of health problems and death from early childbearing, and can prevent pregnancies among older women who also face increased risks. Family planning enables women who wish to limit the size of their families to do so. Based on this, it is the responsibility of a responsive Government to educate its citizens through health enlightment campaigns on the use of Family Planning/Contraceptive to delay or avoid pregnancies.

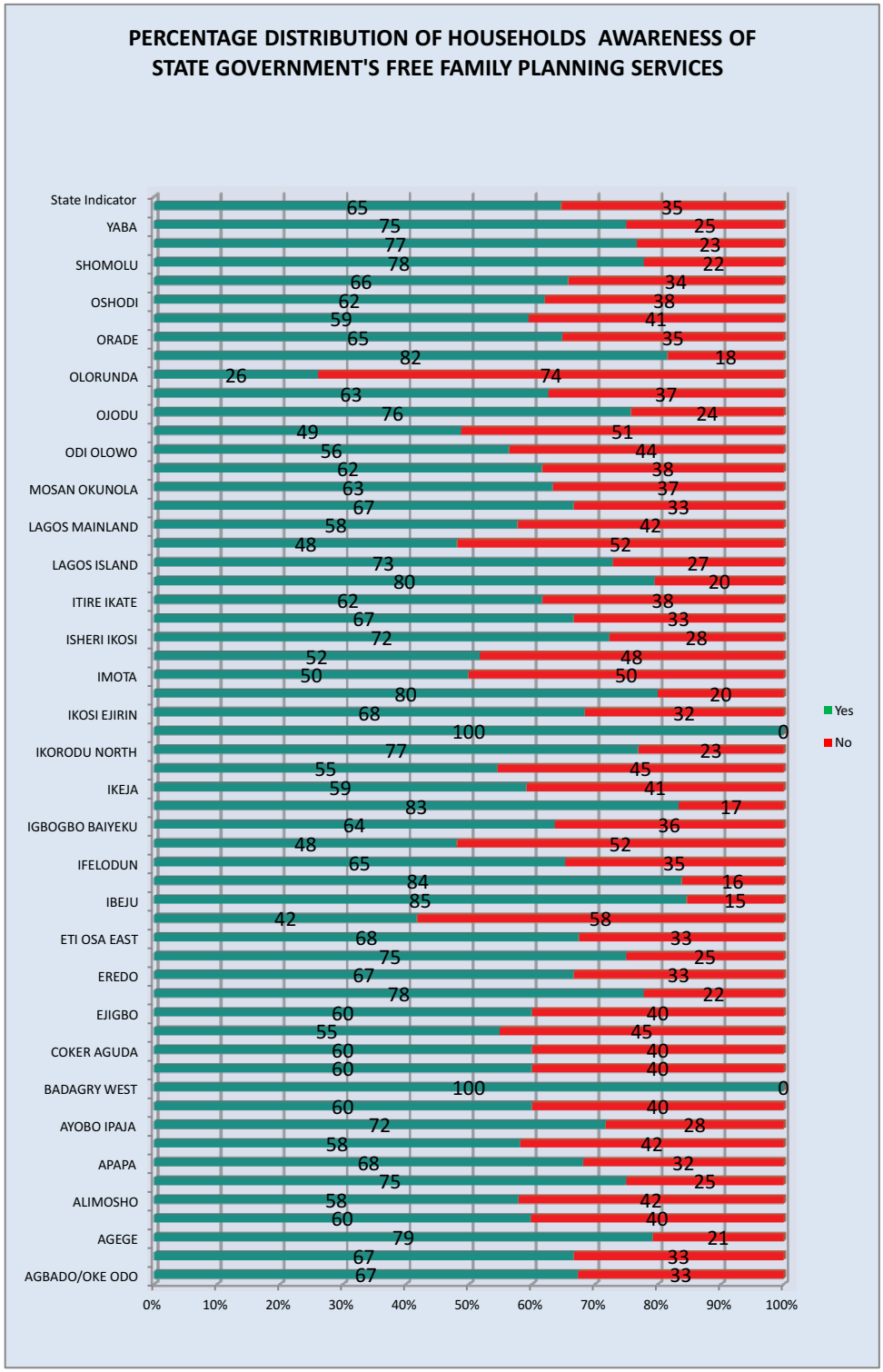


The result of the survey showed that 60% of the household members across the State indicated that they were aware of Contraceptive to delay or avoid pregnancy while the remaining 40% claimed to be unaware.

At the Local Government level, the findings revealed that households from Ibeju (93%), Ikeja (89%), Ikoyi Obalende (89%), Ikorodu West (84%) and Ejigbo (82%) Local Government/Local Council Development Areas affirmed to be much more aware of the contraceptive to delay or avoid pregnancy while household members in Badagry West (9%), Eti Osa (17%), Ijede (21)%, Ikorodu West (21%) and Apapa (32%) Local Government/Local Council Development Areas reported lower proportion of awareness of contraceptive use to delay or avoid pregnancy.

AWARENESS OF GOVERNMENT FREE FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

Family planning/contraceptive enables people to make informed choices about their sexual and reproductive health. It also helps to prevent HIV/AIDS as well as empowering people and enhancing education. Since the State Government was aware that Family Planning is a key to slowing unsustainable population growth and the resulting negative impacts on the economy, environment, and national and regional development efforts, the State Government through it relevant Agencies introduced the distribution of free contraceptive and free family planning services to people through various Health Centers across the State.

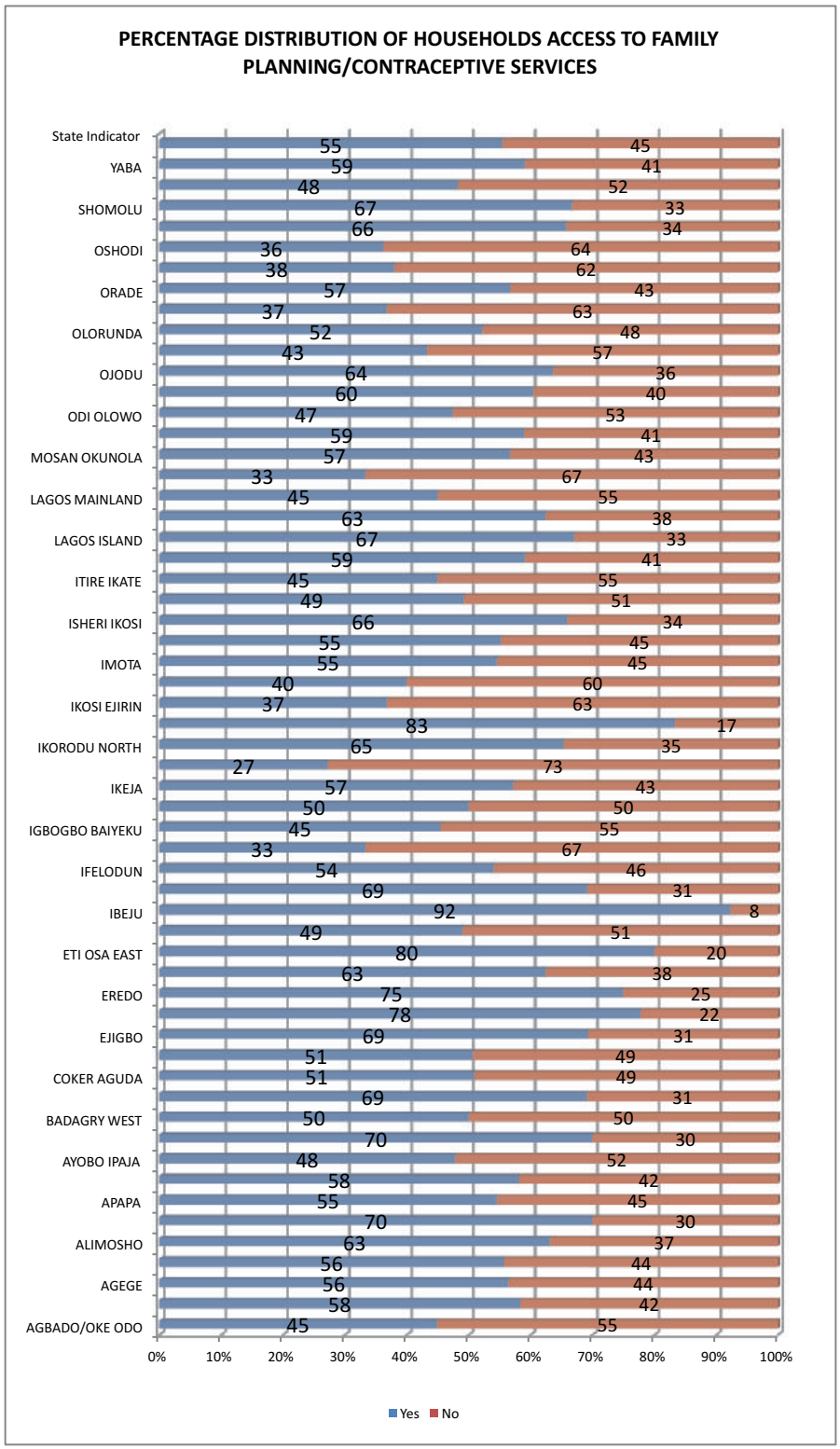


The analysis of the survey disclosed that 65% of the households sampled across the State were aware of the Lagos State Government free family planning services while 35% were reported not to be aware.

Further analysis revealed across the Local Government divide, that Badagry West (100%), Ikorodu West (100%), Ibeju (85%), Ifako (84%) and Ijede (83%) Local Government/Local Council Development Areas recorded higher proportion of people reportedly to be aware of the State Government free family planning while households in Olorunda (26%), Iba (42%), Lagos Island East (48%), Igando (48%) and Ojo (49%) came from the rear in that order among the Local Government/Local Council Deve;pment area with lower proportion of awareness of the State Government free family planning services.

ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING/CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES

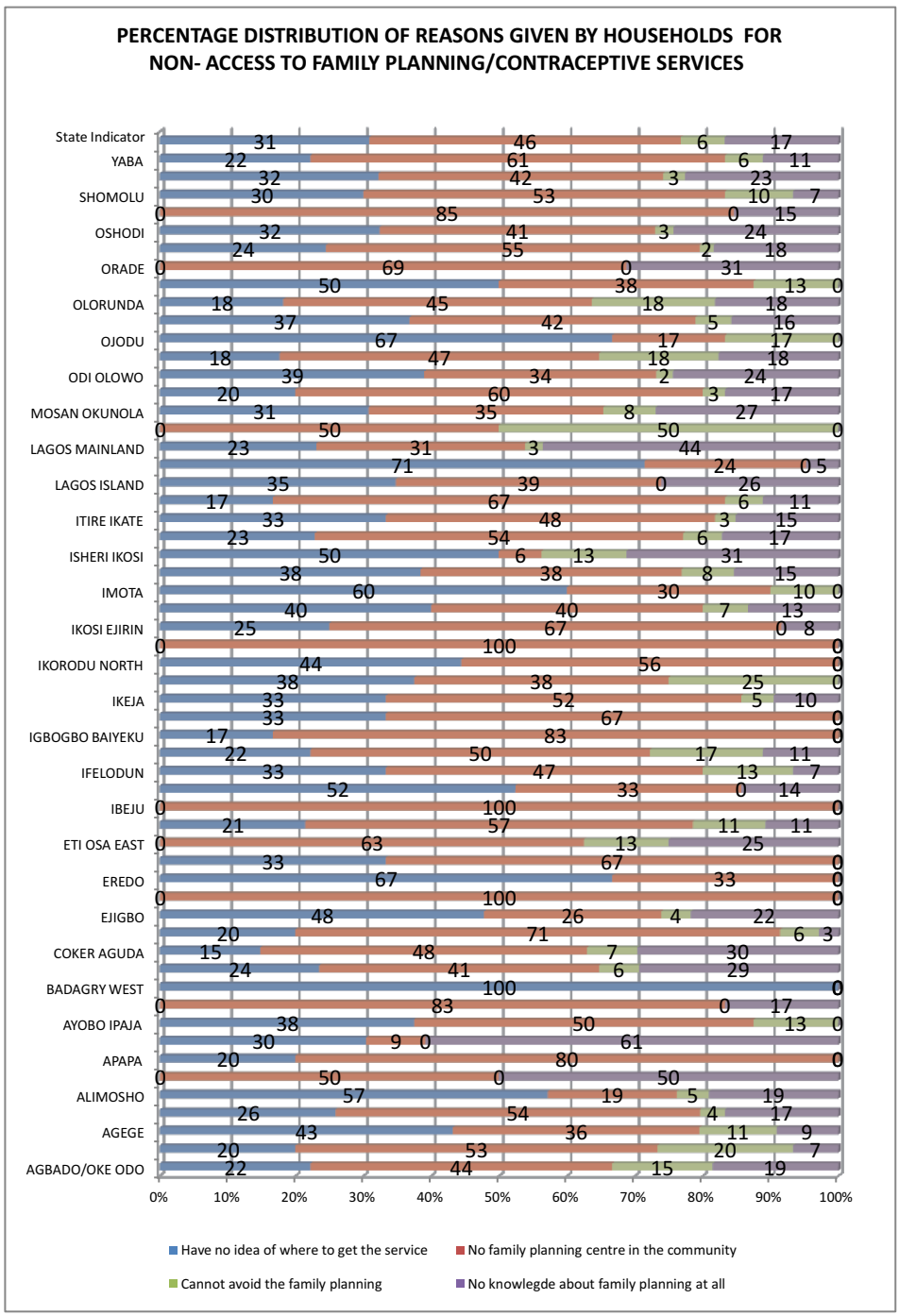
It is important that family planning is widely available and easily accessible through midwives and other trained health workers to anyone who is sexually active, including adolescents. An estimated 222 million women in developing countries would like to delay or stop childbearing but are not using any method of contraception due to limited access to contraception, particularly among young people, limited choice of methods, fear of experiencing side-effects among others. Both men and women who are still sexually active must have access to family planning/ contraceptive. Therefore the result of the survey revealed that 55% of the sampled households State wide reportedly had access to family planning/ contraceptive services whereas 45% disclosed that they did not have access to family planning/contraceptive.



Further analysis across the Local Government showed that respondents in Ibeju (92%), Ikorodu West (83%), Eti osa East (80%), Epe (78%) and Eredo (75%) Local Government/ Local Council Development Areas recorded higher proportion of accessibility to family planning/contraceptive services while household members in Ikorodu (27%), Lekki (35%), Oshodi (36%), Onigbongbo (37%) and Ikosi Ejirin (37%) reported lower percentage of accessibility to family planning/contraceptive.

REASONS FOR NON ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING/CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES

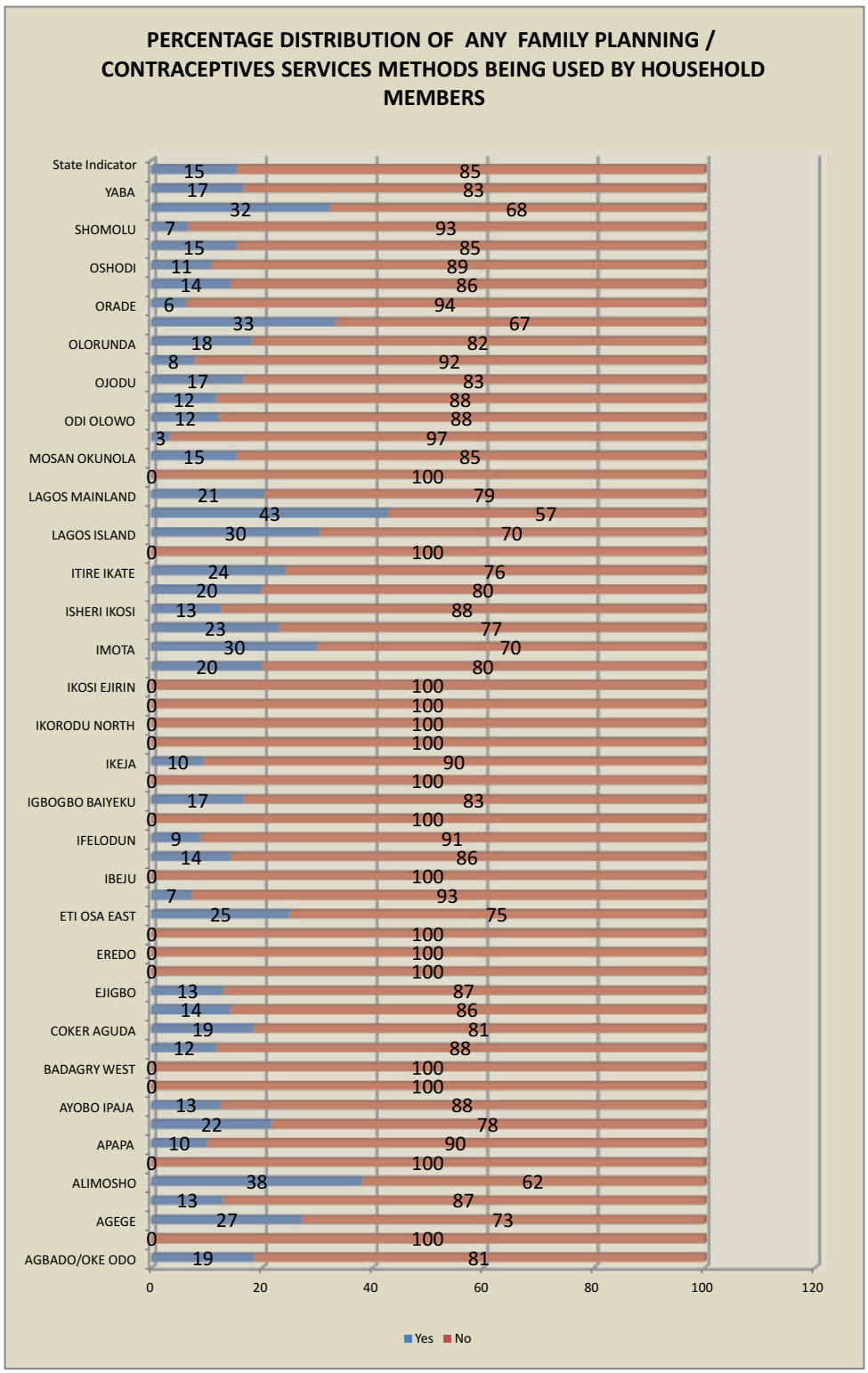
The survey attempted to determine some of the reasons for non accessibility of Lagos State residents to family planning/contraceptive services. The findings showed that majority of the sampled households (46%) across the State did not have access to family planning because there were no Family Planning Centre in the community. Also, 31 % said they did not have idea of where to get the service, 17% claimed that they did not know about family planning at all while 6% indi-cated that they could not afford the family plan-ning services due to high cost.



At the Local Government level, respondents in Badagry West (100%), Lagos Island East (71%), Eredo (67%), Ojodu (67%) and Imota (60%) Local Government/ Local Council Development Areas recorded higher proportion among those who claim that non access to family planning services was due to lack of idea of where to get the service whereas households in Epe (100%), Ibeju (100%), Ikorodu West (100%), Oto Awori (85%) and Igbogbo Baiyeku (83%) disclosed that their non access to family planning was due to the fact that there was no Family Planning centres in the Community. Moreover, households in Lekki (50%), Ikorodu (25%), Agboyi ketu (20%), Ojo (18%) and Olorunda (18%) reportedly claimed that their non access to family planning services was as a result of their inability to afford the family planning services due to high cost. Furthermore, respondents in Apapa Iganmu (61%), Amuwo odofin (50%), Lagos Mainland (44%), Ikosi Isheri (31%) and Coker Aguda affirmed that their non access to the service was due to lack of knowledge about family planning.

HOUSEHOLDS USING ANY FAMILY PLANNING METHODS/CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES

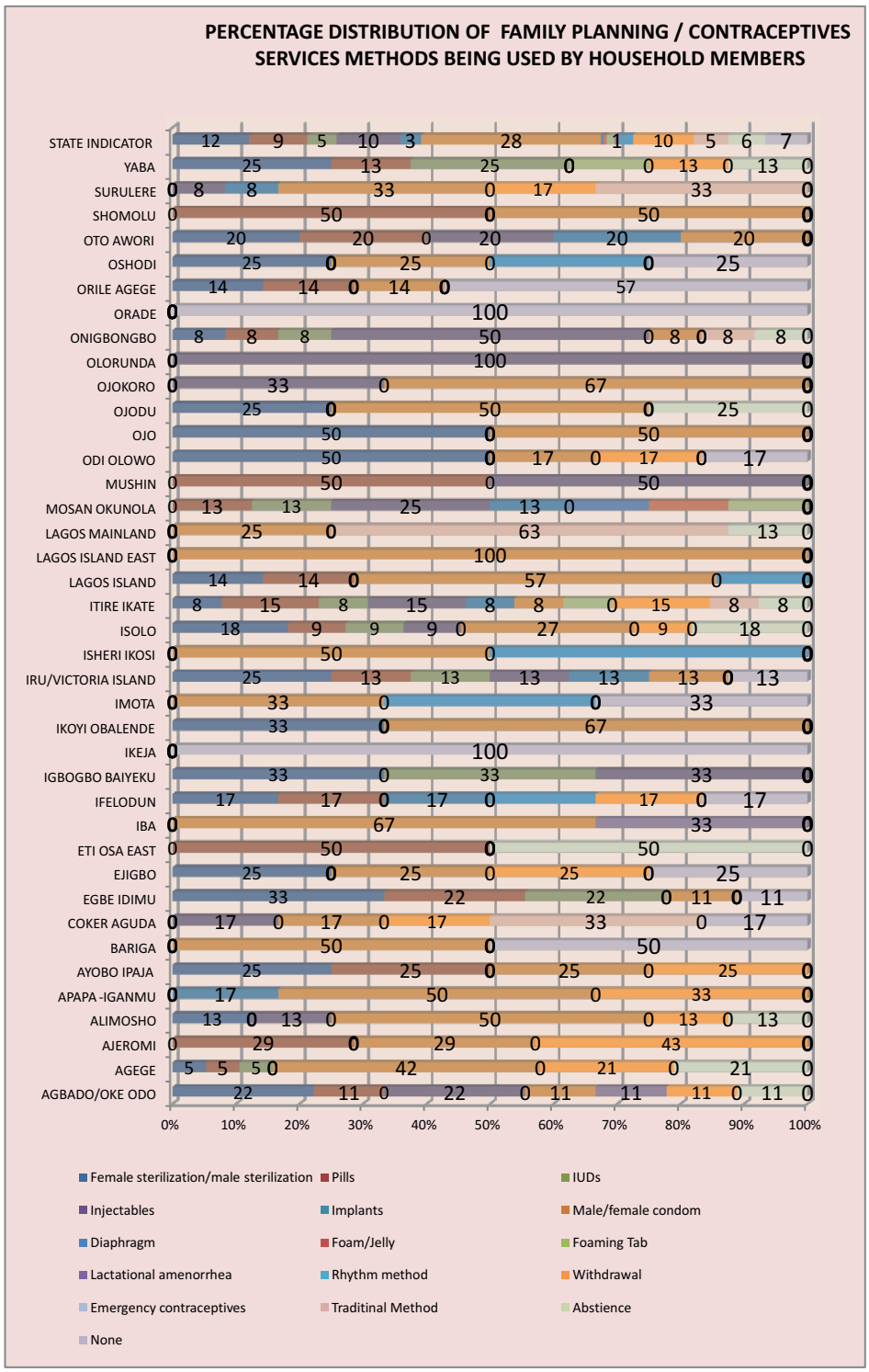
Contraceptive use has increased in many parts of the world, especially in Asia and Latin America, but continues to be low in sub-Saharan Africa. Globally, the use of modern contraception has risen slightly from 54% in 1990 to 57% in 2012. The analysis of the survey revealed that only 15% of the households across the State reportedly used any family planning methods/ contraceptive services while 85% disclosed that they were not using any family planning method/ contraceptive.



Further analysis on Local Government disclosed that respondents from Lagos Island East (43%), Alimosho (38%), Onigbon-gbo (33%), Surulere (32%) and Imota (30%) Local Government /Local Council Development Areas recorded higher proportion of the households who used any family planning methods/contrace ptive while Ibeju, Agboyi Ketu, Amuwo Odofin, Badagry West, Badagry, Epe, Eredo, Igando, Ijede, Ikorodu among others claimed that they were not using any family planning methods/contrace ptive.

FAMILY PLANNING/CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BEING USED BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

There are a number of different methods of family planning/contraceptive and it is important for one to choose a method that best meets ones needs and circumstances. The family planning/contraceptive methods commonly used are male/female sterilization, pills, IUDs, injectables, implants, male/female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, foaming tab, lactational amenorrhea, rh ythm method, with-drawal, emer-gency contra-ceptives and abstinence.



The survey result on the methods of family planning/ contraceptive being used by the household members across the State showed that 12% used female/male sterilization method, 9% used pills, 5% used IUDs and traditional method respectively, 10% each used inject-ables method and withdrawal respec-tively, 3% used implants method, 28% used male/ female condom, no households repor-tedly used diaph gram, foam/jelly and emergency contra-ceptives methods, 1% used foaming tab and lactational ame-norrhea methods respectively, 2% used rhythm method, 6% used abstinence method while 7% used none of the methods.

Desegregation across the Local Government displayed that respondents in Ojo (50%), Odiolowo (50%), Ikoyi Obalende (33%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (33%) and Egbe Idimu (33%) LG/LCDAs reported higher percentage of the households who used female/male sterilization method while households in Mushin (50%), Shomolu (50%), Eti-Osa East (50%), Ajeromi (29%) and Ayobo Ipaja (25%) LG/LCDAs recorded higher proportion of the respondents who reportedly used pills method of family planning.

Similarly, sampled households from Igbogbo Baiyeku (33%), Yaba (25%), Egbe Idimu (22%), Iru Victoria Island (13%) and Mosan Okunola (13%) recorded higher users of IUDs method of contraceptive while household members from Olorunda (100%), Onigbongbo (50%), Mushin (50%), Ojokoro (33%) and Igbogbo Baiyeku (33%) topped among LG/LCDAs who used injectables method.

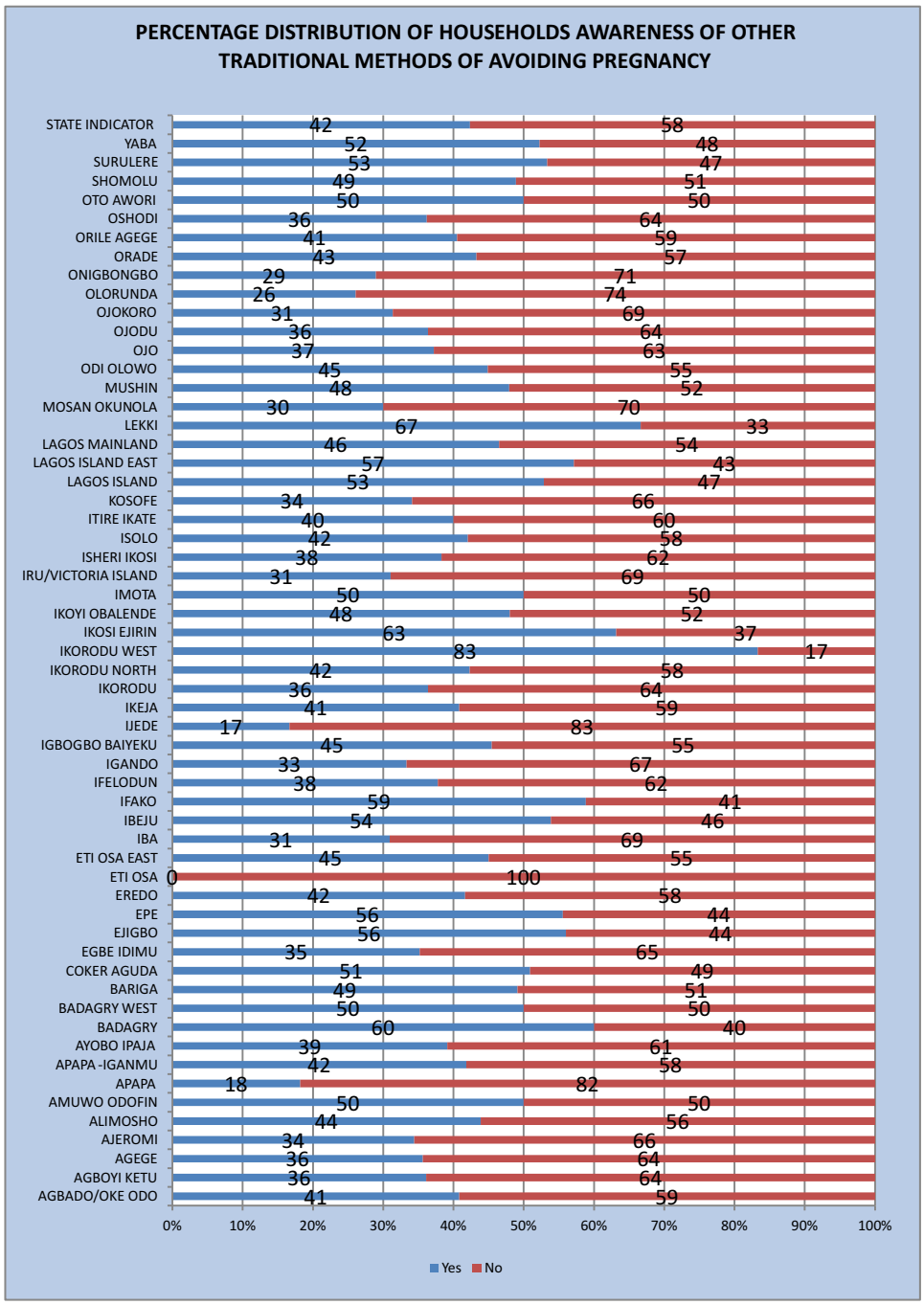
Moreover, households members in Oto-Awori (20%), apapa Iganmu (17%), Ifelodun (17%), Iru Victoria Island (13%) and Mosan Okunola (13%) had higher percentage of the usage of implants method whereas respondents from Lagos Island East(100%), Iba (67%), Ojokoro (67%), Ikoyi Obalende (67%) and Lagos Island (57%) LG/LCDAs recorded higher proportion of respondents who used male and female condom. Only household members in Mosan Okunola (13%) reportedly used both diaphgram and foam/jelly methods respectively.

Furthermore, households sampled in Yaba (13%), Mosan Okunola (13%) and Itire Ikate (8%) came from top in that order among the three LG/LCDAs that used foaming tab method most. Iba (33%), and Agbado/Oke odo (11%) were the only two LG/LCDAs that used lacetational amenorrhea method while respondents in Ikosi Isheri (50%), Imota (33%), Ifelodun (17%) and Lagos Island (14%) who claimed to have used rhythm method. Also, households in Ajeromi (43%), Apapa Iganmu (33%), Ayobo Ipaja (25%), Ejigbo (25%) and Agege (21%) had higher percentage of the usage of withdrawal method.

In addition, no household members in all the LG/LCDAs reportedly used emergency contraceptives as a method of birth control or family planning. The analysis also indicated that respondents in Lagos Mainland (63%), Surulere (33%), Coker Aguda (33%) and Onigbongbo (8%) had higher proportion of the use of traditional method. Moreso, Eti-Osa East (50%), Agege (21%), Yaba (13%), Lagos Mainland (13%) and Alimosho (13%) recorded higher percentage of abstinence method while Ikeja (100%), Oriade (100%), Orile Agege (57%), Bariga (50%) and Imota (33%) recorded higher proportion of household who used none of the above stated family planning/contraceptive methods.

HOUSEHOLDS AWARENESS OF OTHER TRADITION METHODS OF AVOI DING PREGNANCY

Both modern and traditional methods of birth control/family planning are used globally to prevent or delay pregnancy. Some women globally preferred to use traditional method because there are no physical side effects in using the method. The traditional method includes withdrawal method, fertility awareness method such as menstrual cycle method (ovulation), temperature method, cervical secretion monitoring method among others.

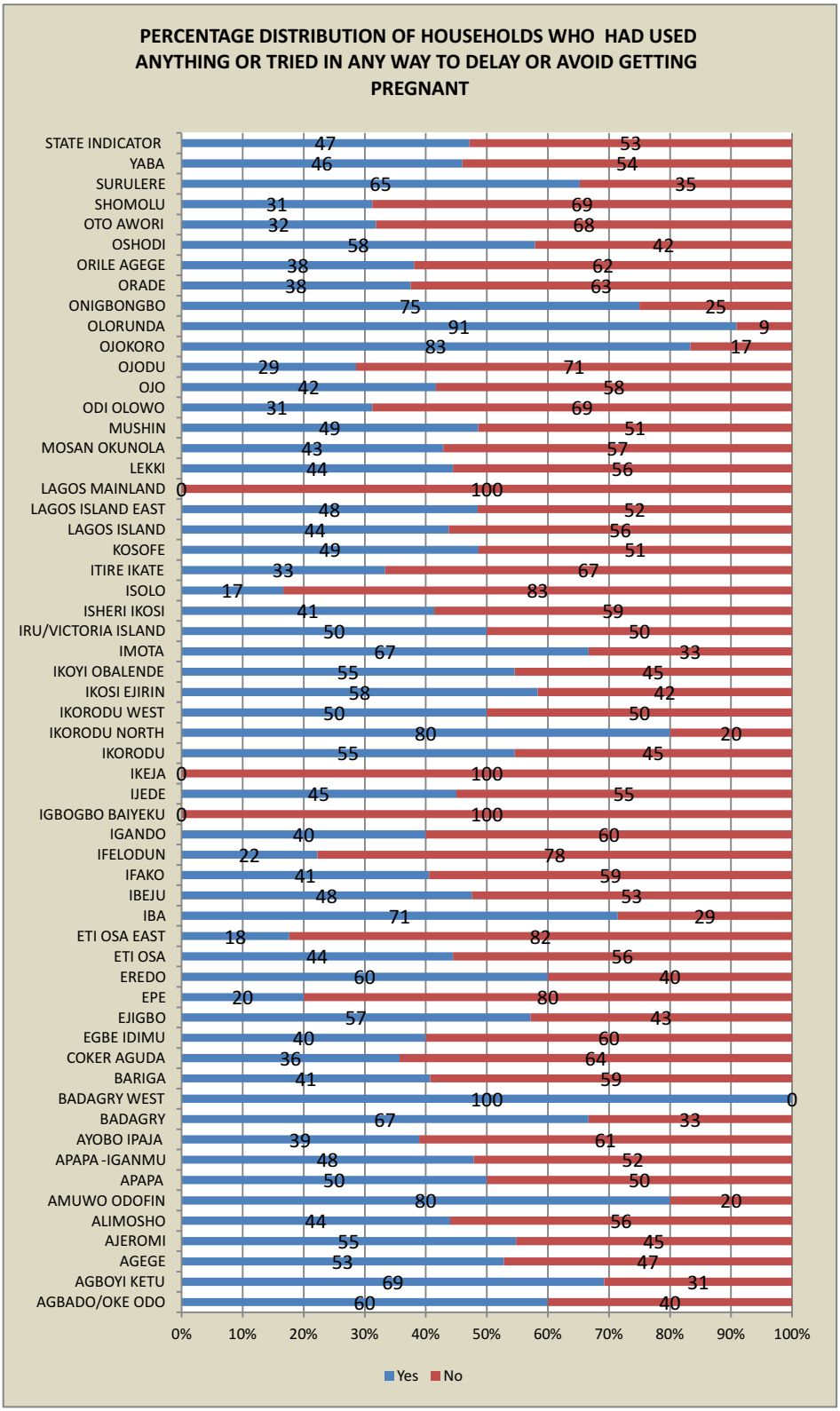


The survey tried to determine whether household members have awareness of other traditional methods that men and women can use to avoid pregnancy. The result of the survey revealed that 42% of the house members State wide affirmed that they had knowledge of other traditional methods of avoiding pregnancy while 85% reportedly had no ideal of other traditional methods

At Local Government level, household members in Ikorodu West (83%), Lekki (67%), Badagry (60%), Ifako (59%) and Lagos Island East (57%) LG/LCDAs recorded higher percentage of households who had knowledge of other traditional methods to avoid pregnancy whereas households in Eti-Osa (0%), Ijede (17%), Olorunda (26%), Onigbongbo (29%) and Mosan Okunola (30%) recorded lower proportion of the households who had knowledge of other traditional methods.

HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAD USED ANYTHING OR TRIED IN ANY WAY TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT

The survey result disclosed that 47% of the respondents across the State had reportedly tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant while the remaini ng 53% said they had not in any way tried to delay or avoid getting pregnant.

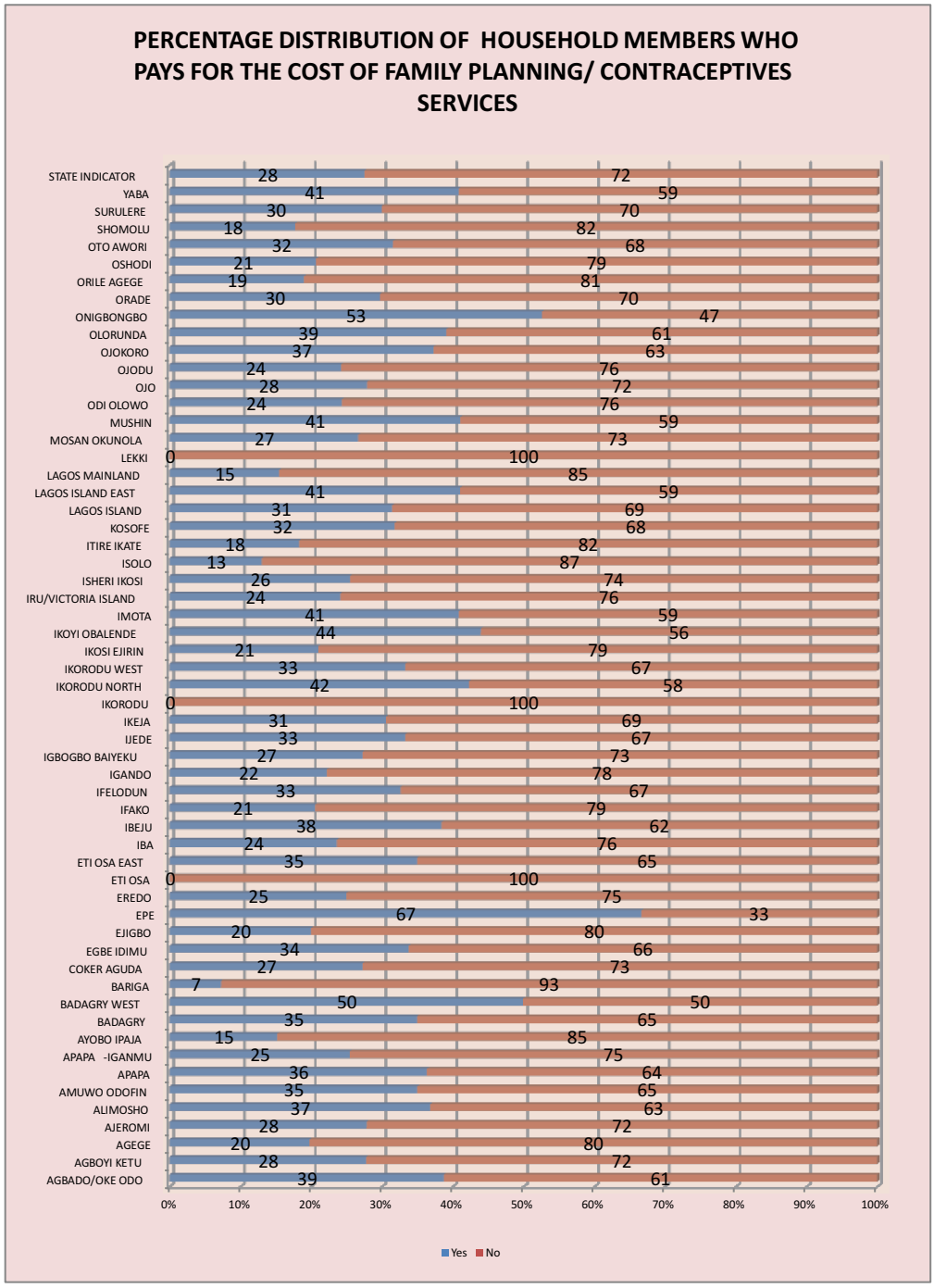


Based on the Local Government level, the analysis showed that respondents from Badagry West (100%), Olorunda (91%), Ojokoro (83%) Amuwo Odofin (80%) and Ikorodu North (80%) had higher percentage of respondents who had tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant. Similarly, respondents from Isolo (17%) and Eti-Osa East (18%) were the Local Government/Local Council Development Areas with lower proportion of the household who had tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant while Igbogbo Baiyeku, Ikeja and Lagos mainland reportedly had no record of household member who had tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO PAY FO R THE COST OF FAMILY PLANNING/CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES

The State Government in its bid to provide good health services for its citizens had introduced free family planning services across the State. Therefore, the survey examined to know whether the residents of the State still pay for the cost of family planning services being rendered to them.

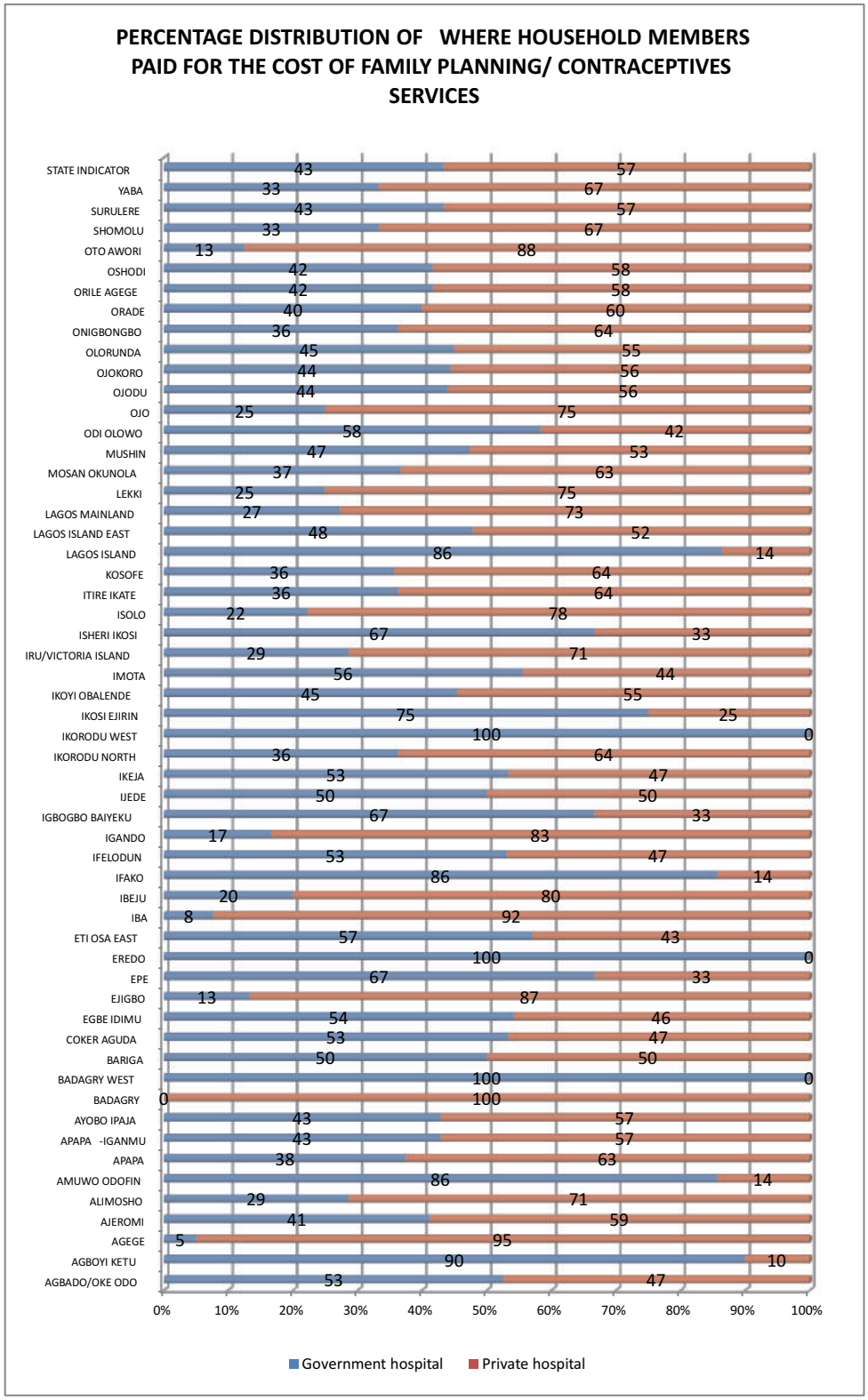
The result of the survey indicated that only 28% of the households sampled across the State paid for the cost of family planning/contraceptive services while 85% claimed that they did not pay for the cost of family planning services.



Disaggregation across the Local Government dis closed that households in Epe (67%), Onigbongbo (53%), Badagry West (50%), Ikoyi Obalende (44%) and Ikorodu North (42%) had higher proportion of the household members who asserted that they paid for the cost of the family planning services while households in Bariga (7%) and Isolo (13%) recorded lower percentage of the respondents who paid for the cost of family planning/contraceptive servic es and none (0%) of the respondents in Lekki, Ikorodu and Eti- Osa respectively claimed to have paid for the cost of family planning/contraceptive services

WHERE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS PAID FOR THE COST OF FAMILY PLANNING/CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES

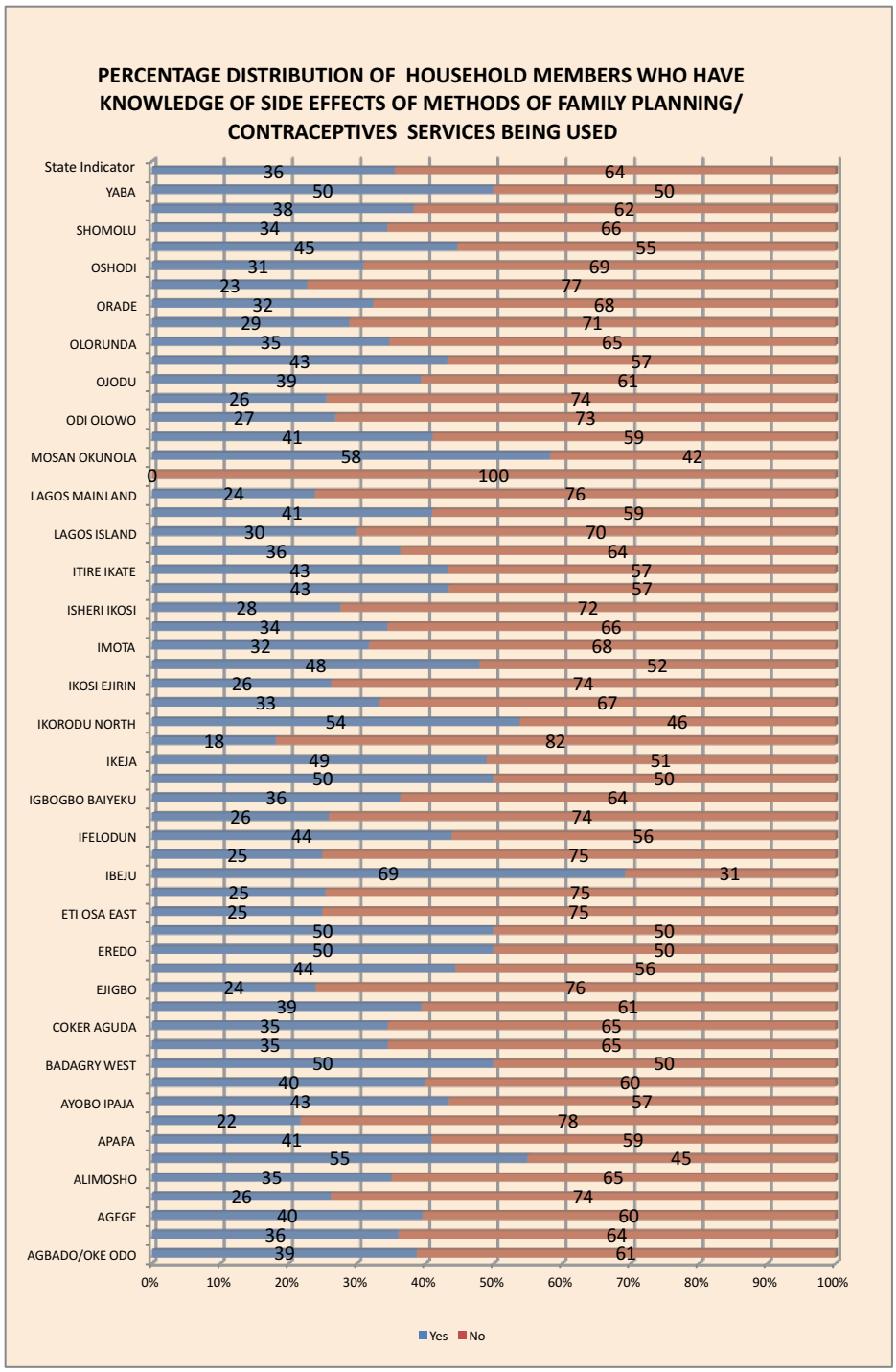
The survey also tried to investigate the ownership of the place where household members paid for the family planning services being rendered to them. The findings disclosed that only (43%) of the sampled households State wide paid for the cost of family planning/contraceptive services at the Government hospitals while the remaining 57% household members paid for the cost of family planning at the private hospitals.



At the Local Government level, respondents from Badagry West (100%), Ikorodu (100%), Agboyi Ketu (90%), Ifako (86%), Amuwo Odofin (86%) and Lagos Island (86%) LG/LCDAs recorded higher percentage of households who paid for the cost of family planning services at the Government hospitals while respondent from Agege (5%), Iba (8%), Oto Awori (13%), and Igando (17%) recorded the lower proportion of household members who paid for the cost of family planning services at the Government hospitals and Badagry had no (0%) record of household member who reportedly paid for such service at the Government Hospitals.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE TOLD ABOUT SIDE EFFECTS OF METHODS OF FAMILY PLANNING/CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES BEING USED

Most people in the world especially in developing countries do not like to use modern methods of family planning/contraceptive due to fear or experience of their side-effects. It is the responsibility of midwives and other trained health workers to educate both men and women on the side effect of various family planning/contraceptive methods.

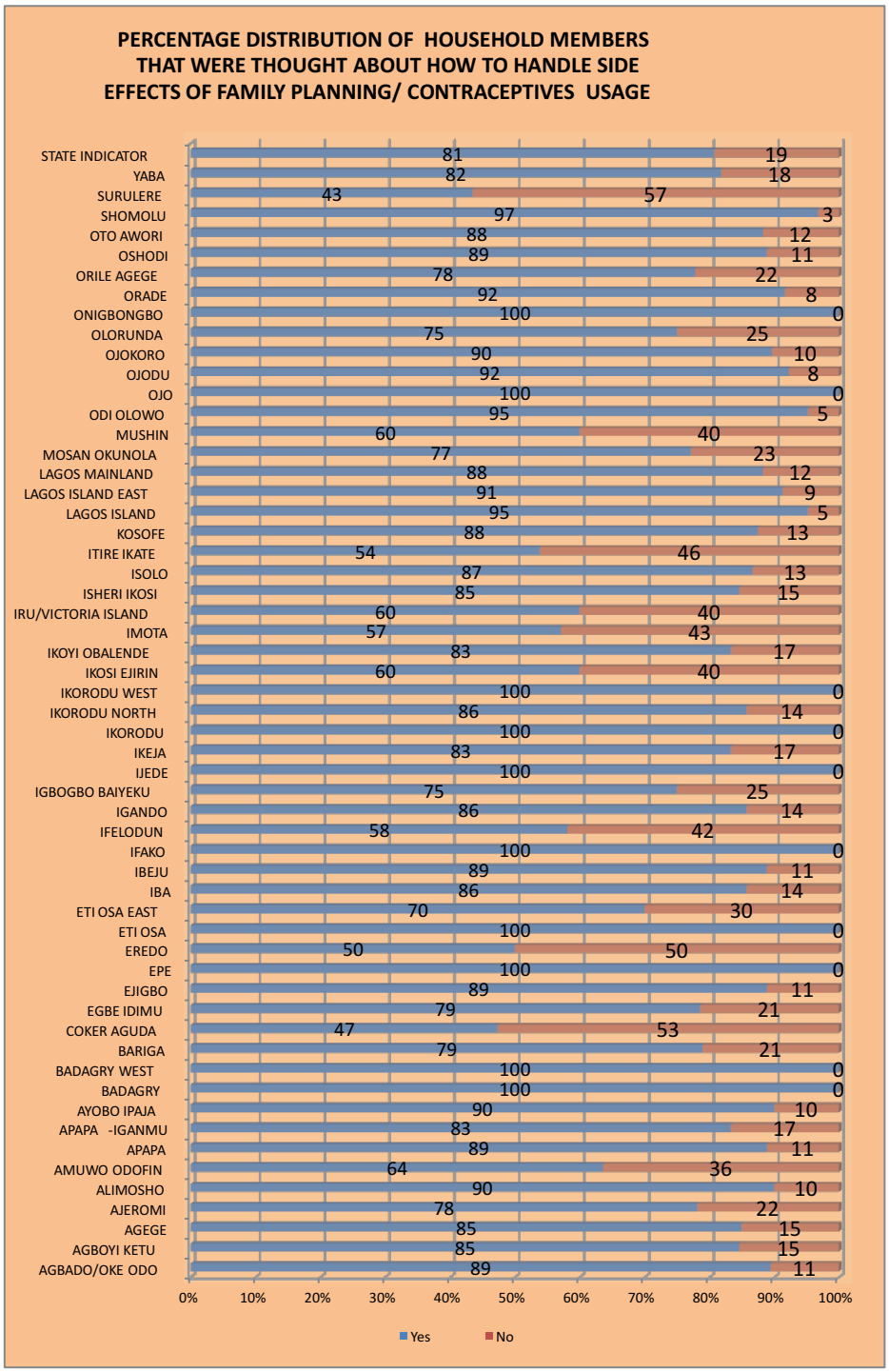


The analysis of the survey result revealed that 36% of the sampled households across the State claimed that they were told about the side effects of family planning/contraceptive methods being used by Health workers in the State whereas 64% said they were not informed of side effects of any family planning/contraceptive methods.

However, looking at the survey result on Local Government level, household members from Ibeju (69%), Mosan Okunola (58%), Amuwo Odofin (55%), Ikorodu North (54%), Yaba (50%), Ijede (50%), Eti-Osa (50%), Eredo (50%) and Badagry West (50%) LG/LCDAs topped in that order among the households who claimed that were told of the side effects of family planning/contraceptive methods by Health workers while respondents from Ikorodu (18%), Apapa Iganmu (22%), Orile Agege (23%) and Lagos Mainland (24%) recorded lower percentage of knowledge about side effects of family planning/contraceptive methods being used and none (0%) of respondent in Lekki reportedly had any information about the side effect of family planning/contraceptive methods being used.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE TAUGHT ABOUT HOW TO HANDLE SIDE EFFECTS OF FAMILY PLANNING/CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES USAGE

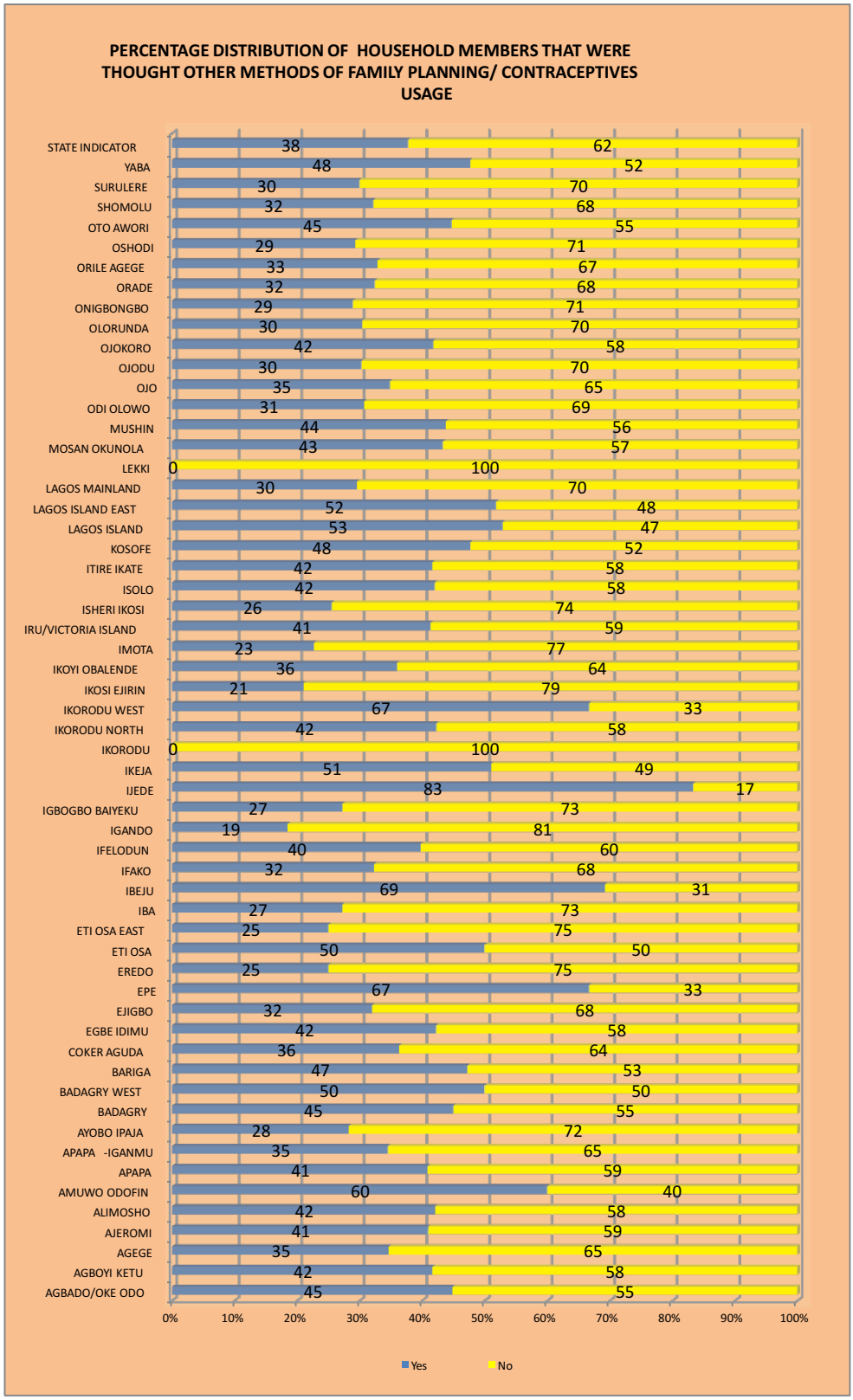
Health workers are expected to enlighten the public on how to handle the side effects of family planning/contraceptive methods with a view to encouraging their effective usage. The analysis however revealed that 81% of the households sampled in the State strongly affirmed that they were taught on how to handle side effects of family planning /contracep tive methods being used while the remaining 19% reportedly claimed that they were not told of what to do if they experience side effects of family planning/ contraceptive methods.



Furthermore, dis-aggregation at Local Government level revealed that house hold members in Ojo (100%), Onigbongbo (100%), Ikorodu West (100%), Ikorodu (100%), Ijede (100%), Badagry (100%) and Badagry West (100%) LG/LCDAs strongly affirmed that they were taught on how to handle the side effects of family planning methods being used by Health workers. Moreover, sampled households in Surulere (43%), Coker Aguda (47%), Eredo (50%), Itire Ikate (54%) and Imota (57%) LG/LCDAs came from the rear in that order of the household members who indicated that they were taught how to handle side effects of family planning/contraceptive methods.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE TOLD OF OTHER FAMILY PLANNING/CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICE USAGE

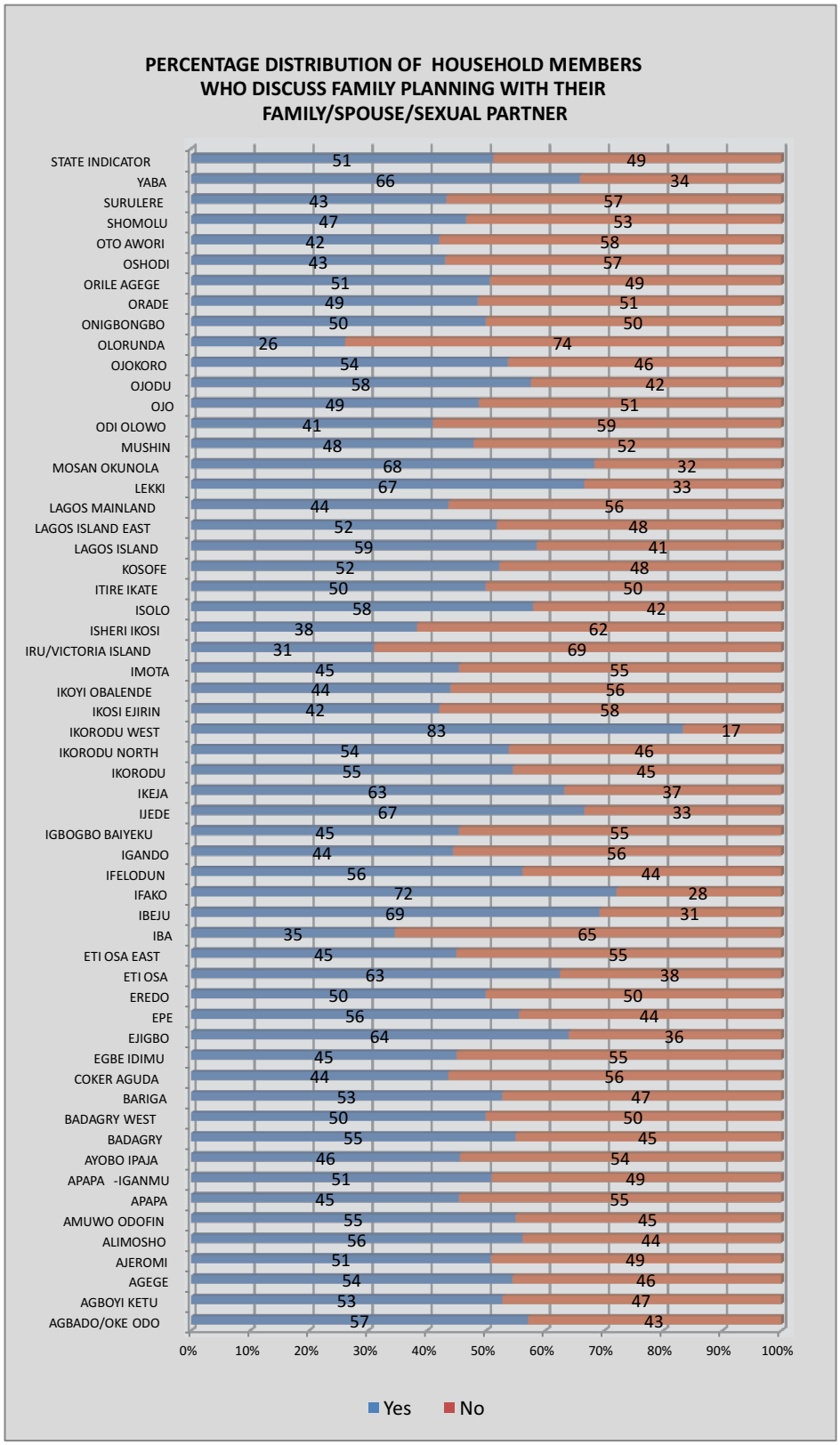
The empirical analysis revealed further that only 38% of the household members across the State reportedly specified that they were told of other methods of family planning/contraceptive services while a larger percentage (62%) of the households disclosed that they were not told of other methods.



At the Local Government level, respondents from Ijede (83%), Ibeju (69%), Ikorodu West (67%), Epe (67%) and Amuwo Odofin (60%) recorded higher percentage of household members who said that they were told of other methods of family planning/ contraceptive services. However, respondents from Ikorodu (0%), Lekki (0%), Igando (19%), Ikosi Ejirin (21%) and Imota (23%) came from the rear in that order of those who claimed that they were of other methods.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO DISCUSSED FAMILY PLANNING WITH SPOUSE/SEXUAL PARTNER/FAMILY

The survey also attempted to investigate whether household membe rs across the State discussed family planning matters with their spouse/sexual partner/family. The findings from the analysis showed that 51% of the respondents across the State reported that they discussed family planning with their spouse/sexual partner/family while 49% stated that they did not discuss family planning matters with their spouse/ sexual partner/ family.

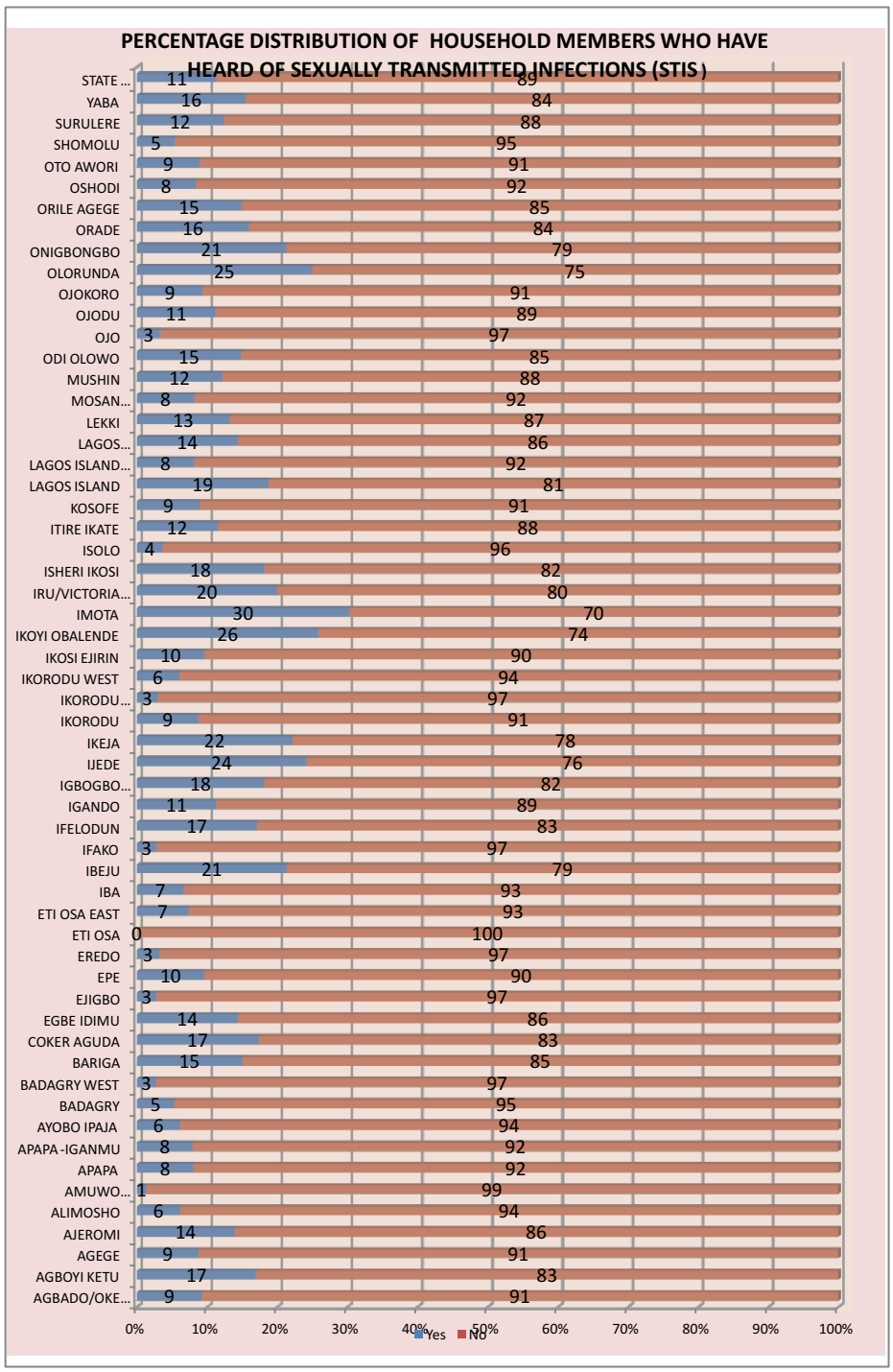


Further analysis across the Local Government revealed that respondents from Ikorodu West (83%), Ifako (72%), Ibeju (69%), Mosan Okunola (68%), Lekki (67%) and Ijede (67%) LG/LCDAs topped in that order of respondents who reportedly discussed family planning matters with their spouse/ sexual partner/ family whereas respondents from Olorunda (26%), Iru Victoria Island (31%), Iba (35%), Ikosi Isheri (38%) and Ikosi Ejirin (42%) LG/LCDAs recorded lower proportion of house-hold members who did not discuss family planning matters with their spouse/ sexual partner/ family.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAVE HEARD OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STIS)

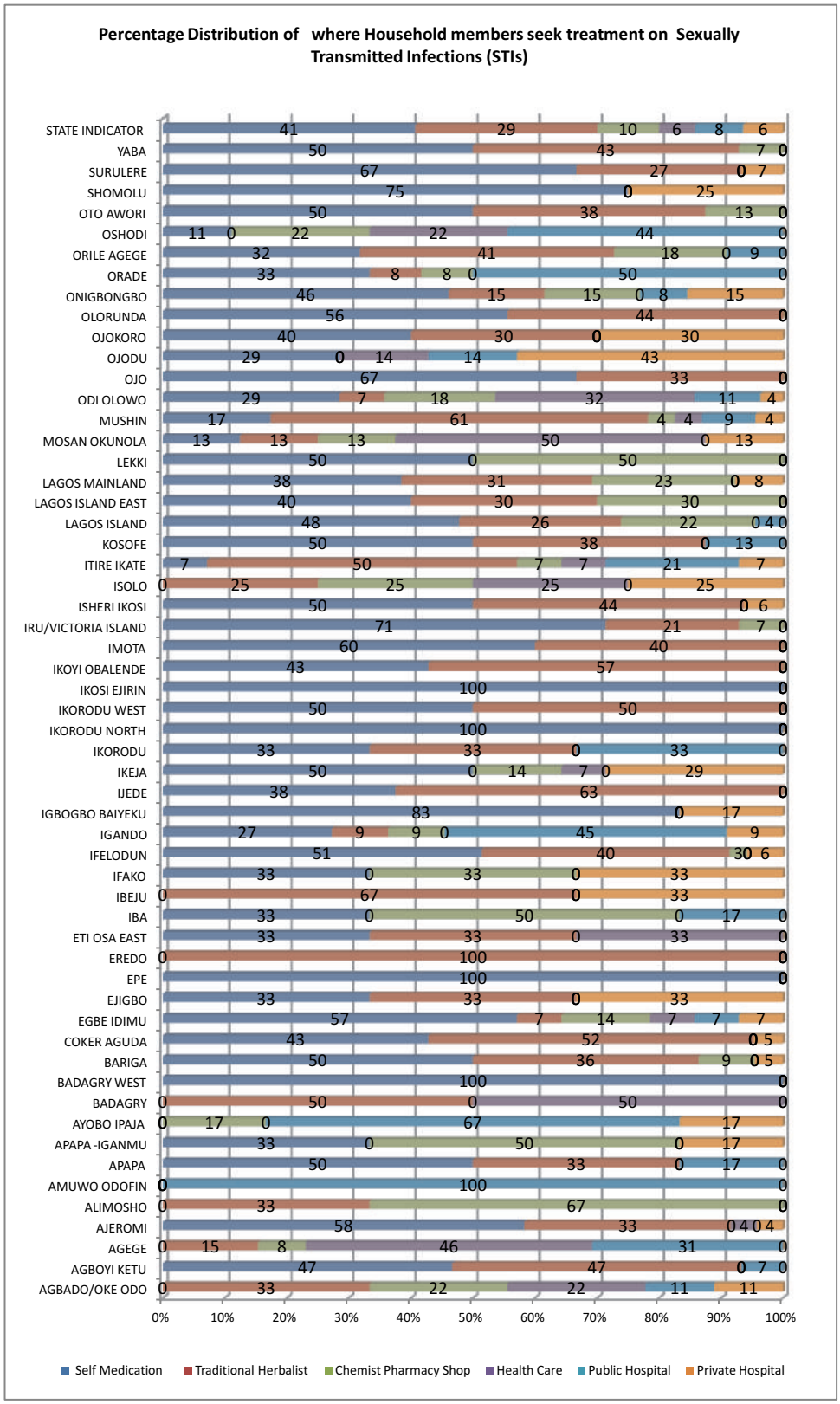
Surprisingly, STDs (sometimes also called STIs for "sexually transmitted infections") have become common among teens. STDs are more than just being an embarrassment. They are serious health problems. If untreated, some STDs could cause permanent damages, such as infertility (the inability to have a baby) and even death (in the case of HIV/AIDS).

The survey also tried to determine whether some household members in the State had been infected with STIs in the last one year. The result disclosed that only 11% of the sampled household members State wide disclosed to have been infected with Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) while the remaining 89% reportedly affirmed that they had not been infected with STIs.



Furthermore, the breakdown of the survey analysis to Local Government level revealed that households in Imota (30%), Ikoyi Obalende (26%), Olorunda (25%), Ijede (24%) and Ikeja (22%) Local Government/Local Council Development Areas recorded the largest proportion of households who had infected with STIs whereas household members in Eti-Osa (0%), Amuwo Odofin (1%), Ojo (3%), Ikorodu North (3%), Ifako (3%), Onigbongbo (3%) and Badagry West (3%) had the least percentage of households who claimed to have been infected with STIs.

WHERE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS SEEK TREATMENT ON SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (ST Is)



A person that has been exposed to STDs/STIs such as Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, Genital herpes, HIV/AIDS, Syphilis, Trichomoniasis should go to see Doctor for treatment. Many STDs/STIs can be easily cured, but if left untreated they may cause unpleasant symptoms and could lead to long-term damage such as infertility. The survey therefore sought to investigate where household members sought for treatment when infected with STDs/STIs.

The survey result revealed that majority (41%) of the household members across the State sought Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) treatment through Self Medication, 29% sought treatment from Traditional Herbalist, 10% of the households sought treatment of STIs from Chemist/Pharmacy shop, only 8% sought treatment at Public Hospital while 6% of the households sought treatment at Health Centre and Private Hospital respectively.

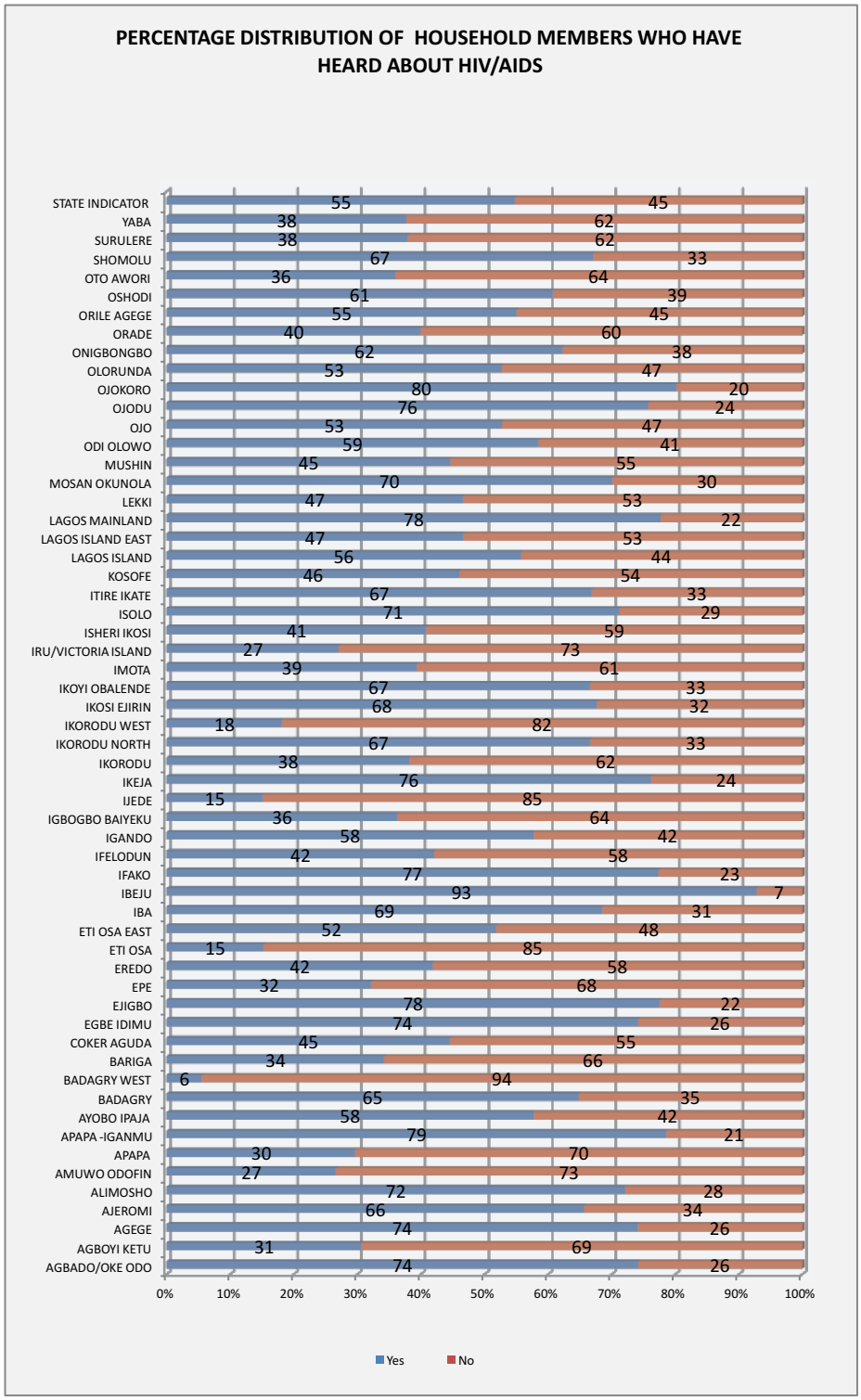
At the Local Government level, household members in Badagry West (100%), Ikosi Ejirin (100%), Epe (100%), Ikorodu North (100%) and Igbogbo Baiyeku (83%) LG/LCDAs recorde higher percentage of households who sought treatment of STIs through Self Medication while household members in Eredo (100%), Ibeju (67%), Ijede (63%), Mushin (61%) and Ikoyi Obalende (57%) recorded greater proportion of households who sought treatment from Traditional Herbalist.

However, respondents from Alimosho (67%), Iba (50%), Apapa Iganmu (50%), Ifako Ijaye (33%) and Lagos Island East (30%) LG/LCDAs were topped in that order of the household members who sought treatment in the Chemist/Pharmacy shop whereas respondents in Badagry (50%), Mosan Okunola (50%), Agege (46%), Eti-Osa East (33%) and Odiolowo (32%) recorded higher proportion of households who sought treatment at Health Centres.

Furthermore, household members in Amuwo Odofin (100%), Ayobo Ipaja (67%), Oriade (50%), Igando (45%) and Oshodi (44%) recorded higher percentage of respondents who sought treatment 0f STIs at the Public Hospital. Similarly, household members in Ojodu (43%), Ejigbo (33%), Ibeju (33%), Ifako (33%) and Ojokoro (32%) recorded higher proportion of respondents who sought treatment at Private Hospital.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAVE HEARD OF HIV/AIDS

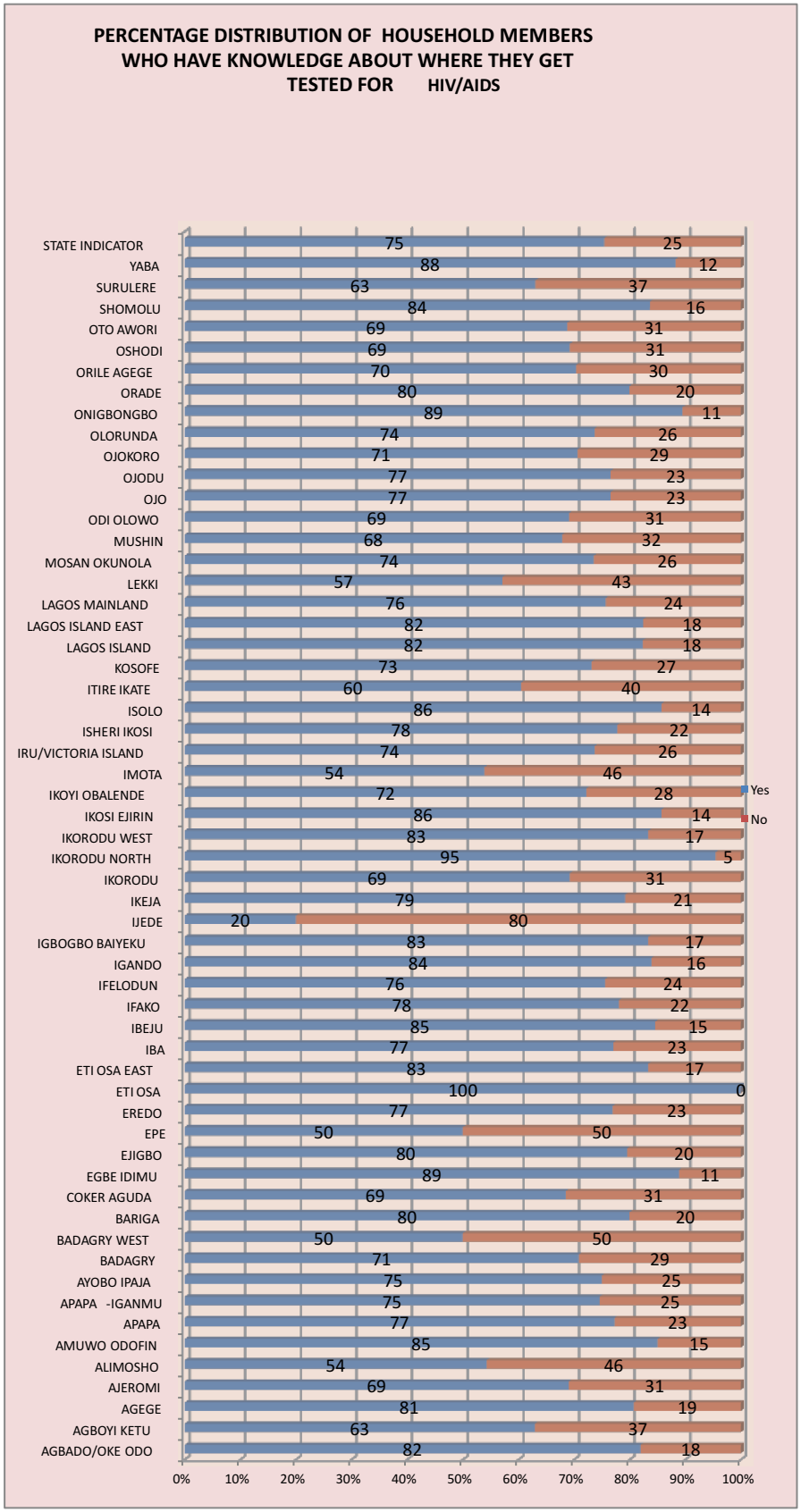
The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a retrovirus that infects cells of the immune system, destroying or impairing their function. As the virus replicate, the immune system becomes weaker, and the person becomes more susceptible to infections. The advanced stage of HIV infection is Acquired ImmunoDeficiency Syndrome (AIDS). It can take 10-15 years for an HIV-infected person to develop AIDS. The State Government through its Health related Agencies had educated its citizens through various enlightenment campaigns on the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS. Therefore, in order to get feedback on the level of awareness of the residents of Lagos State on this deadly disease, a section of the survey was designed to find out the level of awareness of Lagosians about the disease.



The analysis revealed that 55% of the household members across the State reportedly affirmed that they had knowledge about HIV/AIDS while 45% asserted that they had no knowledge about HIV/AIDS.

Further analysis across the Local Government showned that household members from Ibeju(93%), Ojokoro (80%), Apapa Iganmu (79%), Egbe Idimu (78%) and Lagos Mainland (78%) LG/LCDAs topped in that order among households who claimed to be aware about HIV/AIDS whereas household members from Badagry West (6%), Eti-Osa (15%), Ijede (15%), Ikorodu West (18%) and Iru Victoria Island (27%) recorded the lowest percentage of awareness of HIV/AIDS.

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

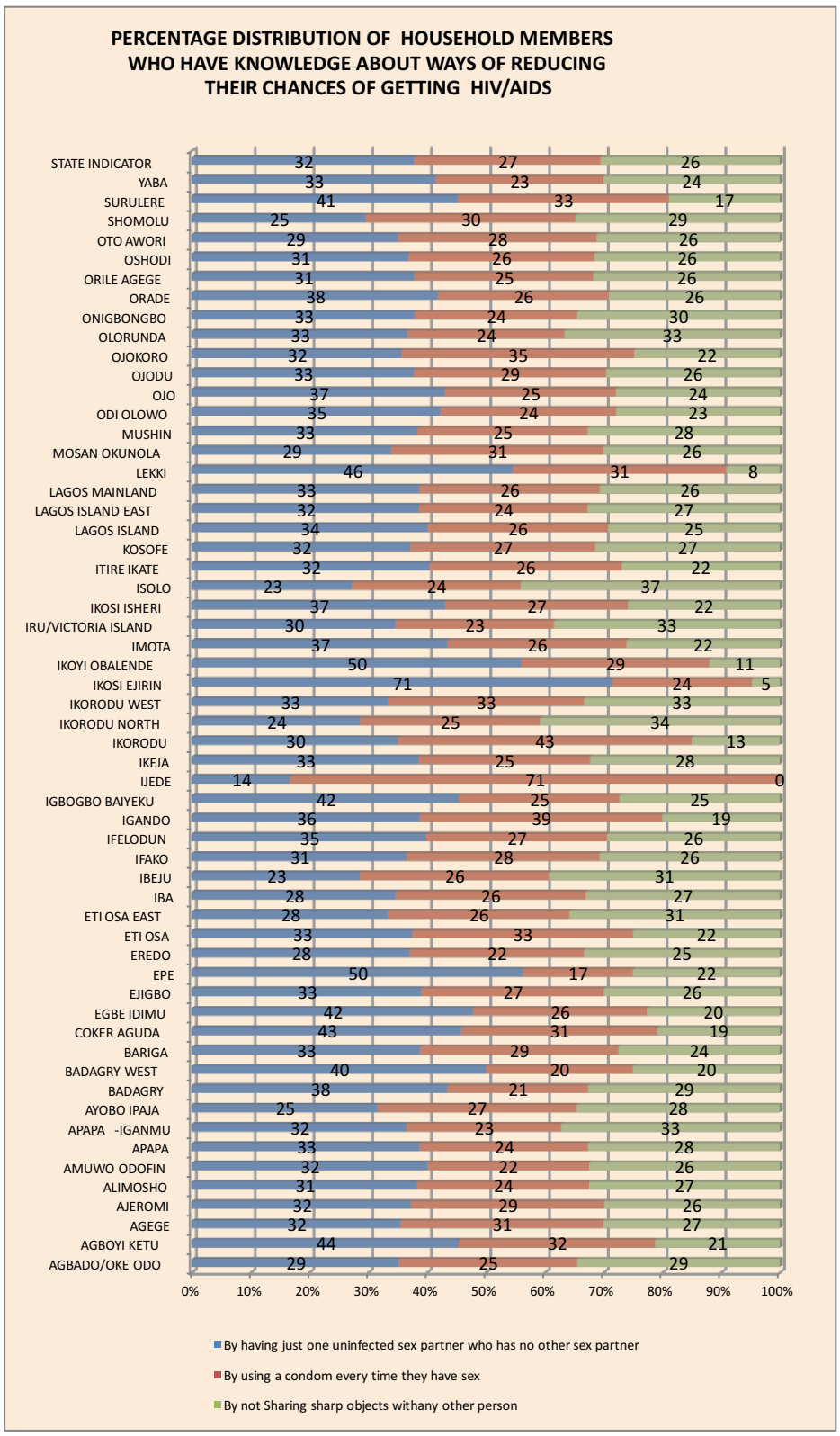


The survey also tried to examine whether the people living in the State were aware of the place they can go to be tested for HIV/AIDS. The survey findings revealed that majority (75%) of the household members across the State strongly affirmed that they were aware of the place where they can be tested for HIV/AIDS while the remaining 25% had no knowledge of such places.

Interestingly, disaggregation across the Local Government showed that respondents in Eti-Osa (100%), Ikorodu North (95%), Egbe Idimu (89%), Onigbongbo (89%) and Isolo (86%) were strongly aware of where they can get tested for HIV/AIDS. On the other hand, respondents in Ijede (20%), Imota (50%), Epe (50%), Badagry west (50%) and Alimosho (54%) LG/LCDAs recorded lower pro-portion of awareness of the place where people infected with HIV/AIDs can be tested.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAVE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT WAYS OF REDUCING THEIR CHANC ES OF GETTING HIV/AIDS

HIV is transmitted through unprotected sexual intercourse (anal or vaginal) with an infected person, transfusion with an infected blood, sharing of contaminated sharp objects, and vertical transmission from mother to child during pregnancy, delivery and breastfeeding. The State Government had intensified efforts to enlighten the general public on the mode of the spread of HIV/ AIDS and ways people can reduce their chances of getting the incurable/ deadly disease. Therefore, a section of this survey was designnated to investigate whether the general public has sufficient know-ledge on the ways to reduce their chances of being infected with the disease.



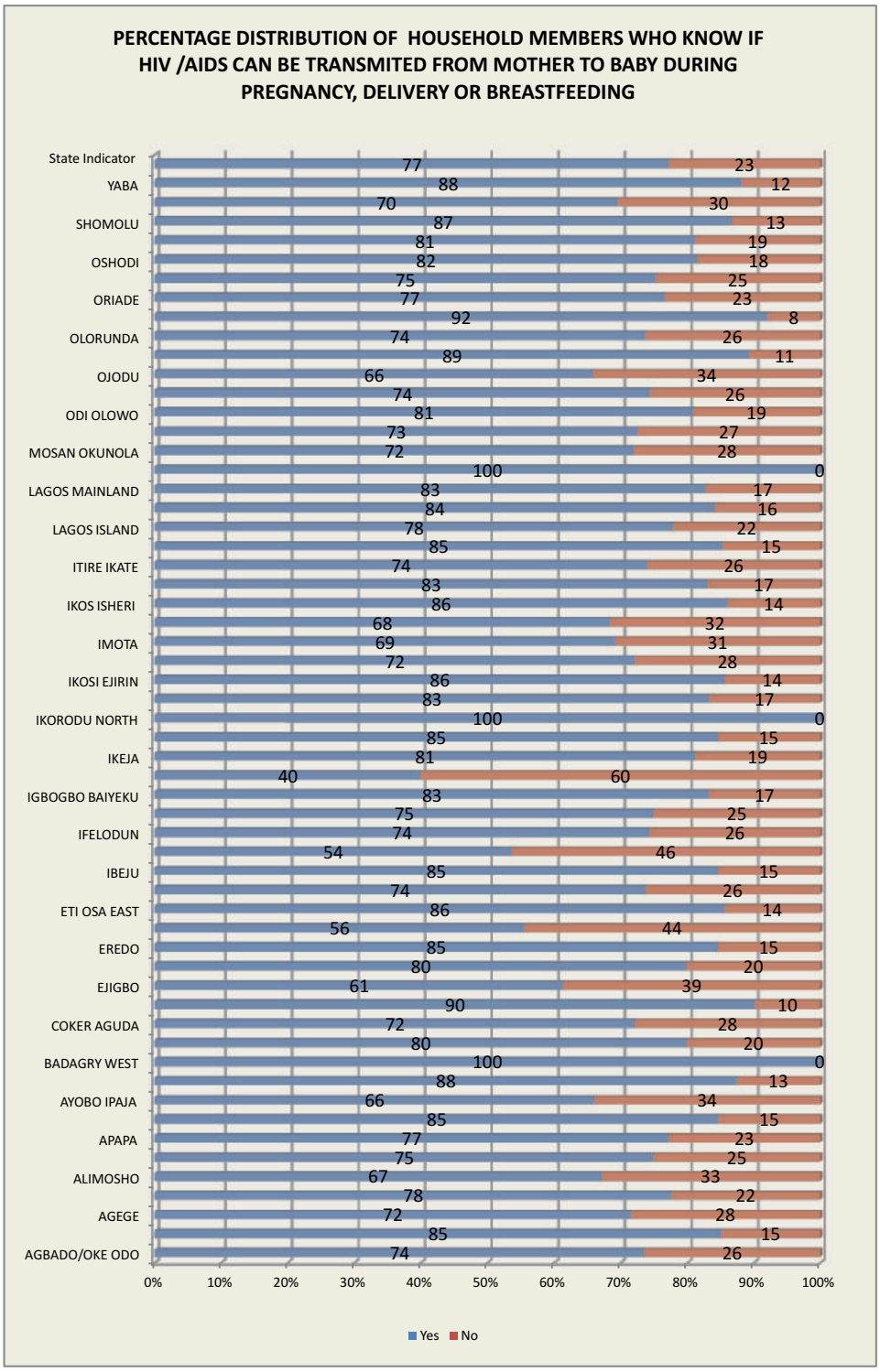
The survey results revealed that 32% of the household members State wide claimed that they reduced the chances of getting HIV/AIDS by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partner, 27% said by using condom every time they have sex, 15% said by not having sexual intercourse at all (abstinence) while 26% reduced their chances by not sharing sharp objects with any other person.

Furthermore, at the Local Government level, household members from Ikosi Ejirin (71%), Ikoyi Obalende (50%), Epe (50%), Agboyi Ketu (44%) and Coker Aguda (43%) LG/LCDAs topped among the household members who reduced their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partner. Similarly, households from Ijede (71%), \Ikorodu (43%), Igando (39%), Ojokoro (35%), Ikorodu West (33%) and Surulere (33%) recorded Higher percentage of respondents who reduced their chances of getting the disease by using condom every time they have sex.

More so, household members from Eredo (25%), Amuwo Odofin (20%), Badagry West (20%), Ibeju (20%), Itire Ikate (20%) and Yaba (20%) topped amongst households who reduced their chances of contacting the disease by not having sexual intercourse at all (abstinence) while respondents from Isolo (37%), Ikorodu North (34%), Apapa Iganmu (33%), Ikorodu West (33%), Iru Victoria Island (33%) and Olorunda (33%) LG/LCDAs recorded higher percentage of respondents who reduced their chances by not sharing sharp objects with any other person.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO KNOW IF HIV /AIDS CAN BE TRANSMITED FROM MOTHER TO BABY DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY OR BREASTFEEDING

Most people get the HIV virus by having sex with an infected person, sharing a needle (shooting drugs) with someone who is infected and mother to child transmission during pregnancy, delivery and breastfeeding.

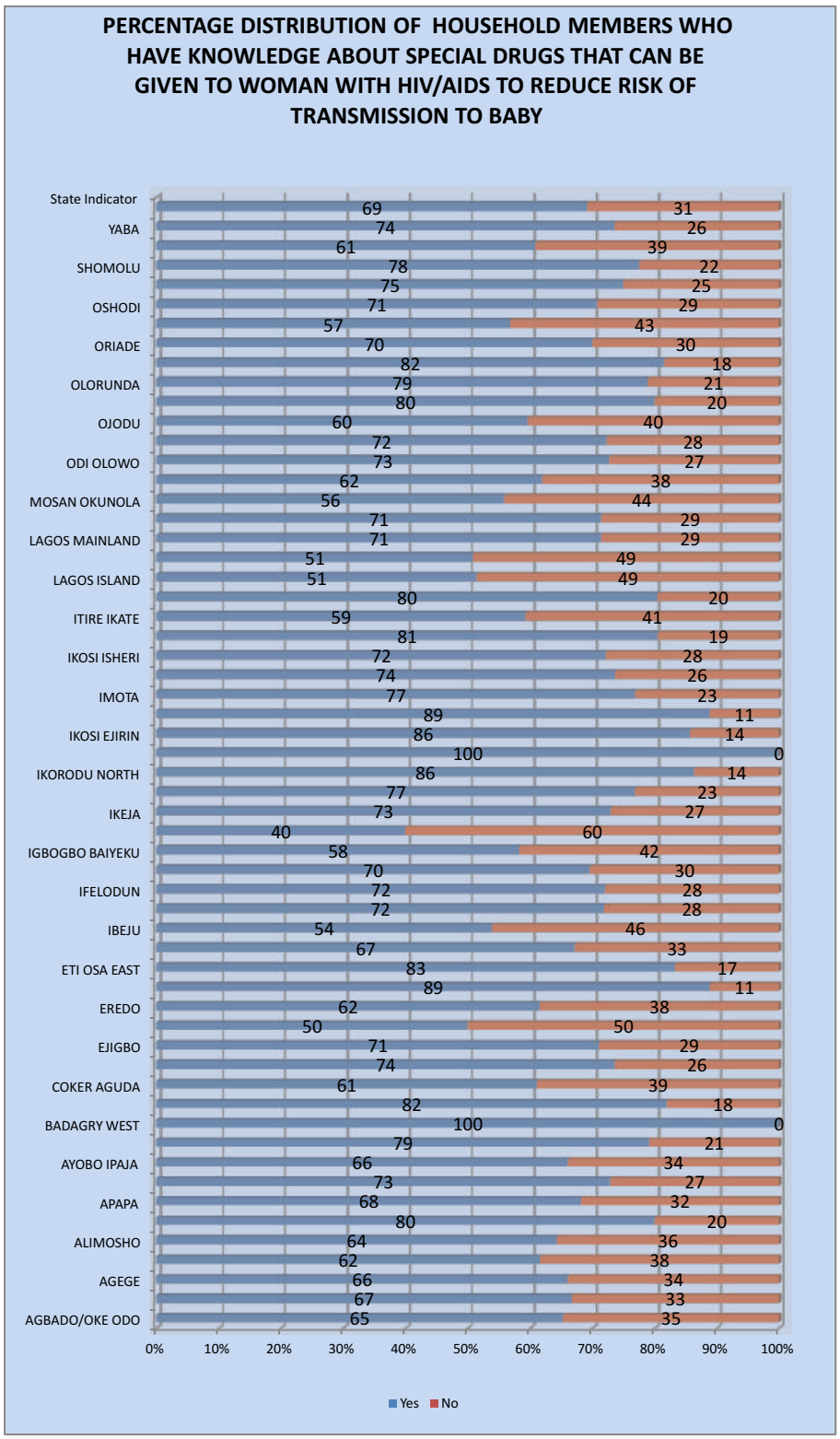


The result disclosed that majority (77%) of the sampled household members reportedly affirmed that HIV virus can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, delivery and breastfeeding while the remaining 33% were on the contrary.

Furthermore, empirical analysis at the Local Government level displayed that respondents in Lekki (100%), Badagry West (100%), Ikorodu North (100%), Onigbongbo (92%) and Egbe Idimu (90%) topped amongst respondents who reportedly asserted that HIV virus can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, delivery and breastfeeding. Nevertheless, respondents in Ijede (40%), Ifako Ijaye (54%), Eti -Osa (56%), Ejigbo (61%) and Ayobo Ipaja (66%) LG/LCDAs recorded lower proportion of the respondents who claimed that HIV virus can be transmitted from mother to child.

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

The survey results revealed that 69% of the households across the State were aware of the special drugs that a doctor or nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV/AIDS to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby whereas 31% claimed not being aware of such special drugs.

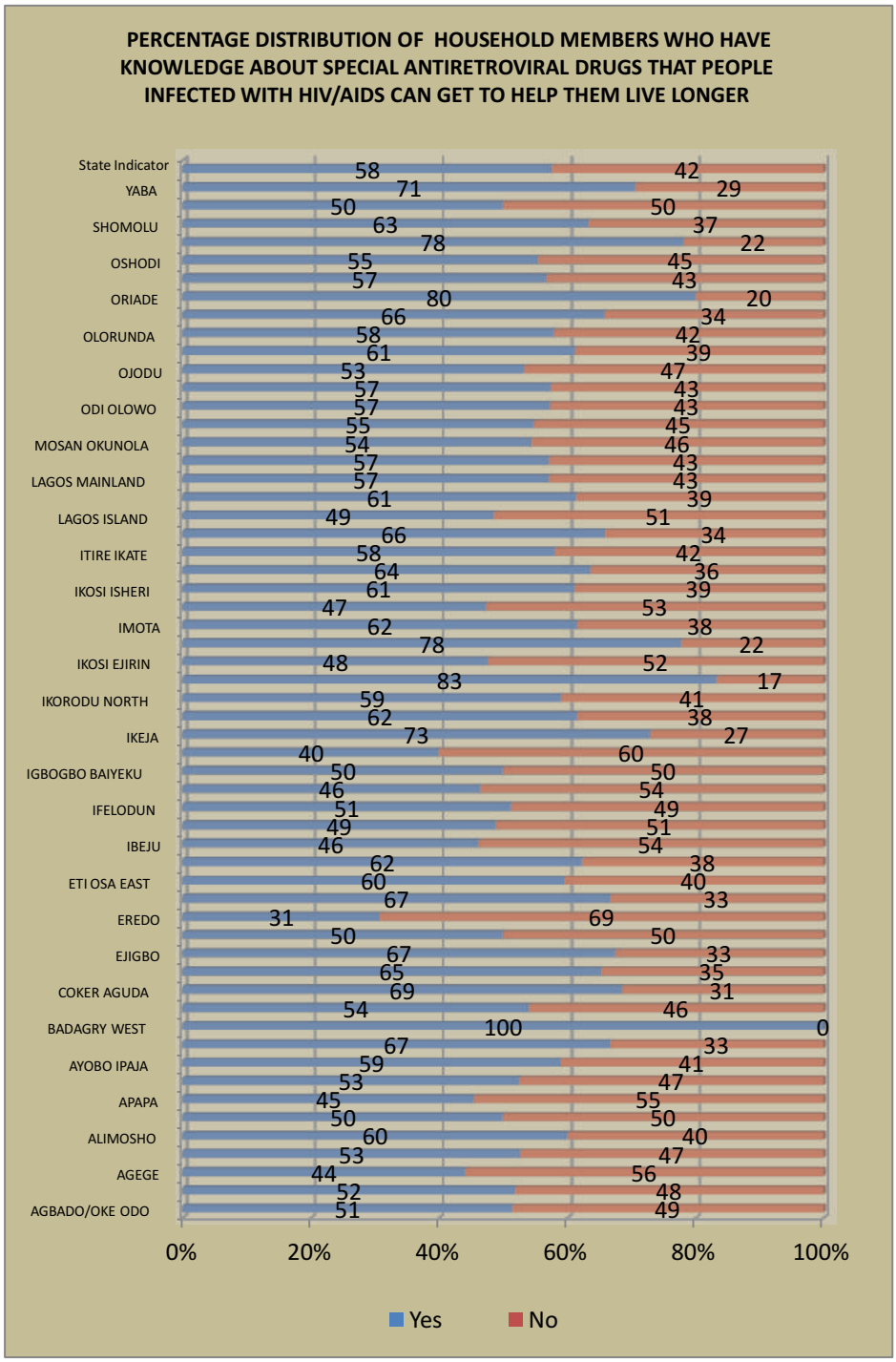


At the Local Government level, the five topmost Local Government/Local Council Development Areas where sampled household members affirmed having knowledge about the special drugs that can be given to a woman with HIV/AIDS to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby comprised Ikorodu West (100%), Badagry West (100%), Ikoyi Obalende (89%), Eti-Osa (89%), Ikosi Ejirin (86%) and Ikorodu North (86%). Nonetheless, the five least LG/LCDAs where sampled respondents indicated their awareness of the special drugs given to a woman infected with HIV/AIDS to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby were Ijede (40%), Lagos Island (51%), Lagos Island East (51%), Mosan Okunola (56%) and Orile Agege (57%).

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

There is no cure for AIDS. There are drugs that can slow down the HIV virus replication, and reduce its effect on the immune system. There is no way to "clear" the HIV out of one's body.

Other drugs can prevent or treat opportunistic infections (OIs). In most cases, these drugs are very effective. The Survey also attempt to find out whether the household members in the State were aware of the Anti-Retroviral drugs that persons infected with HIV can get from the hospital.

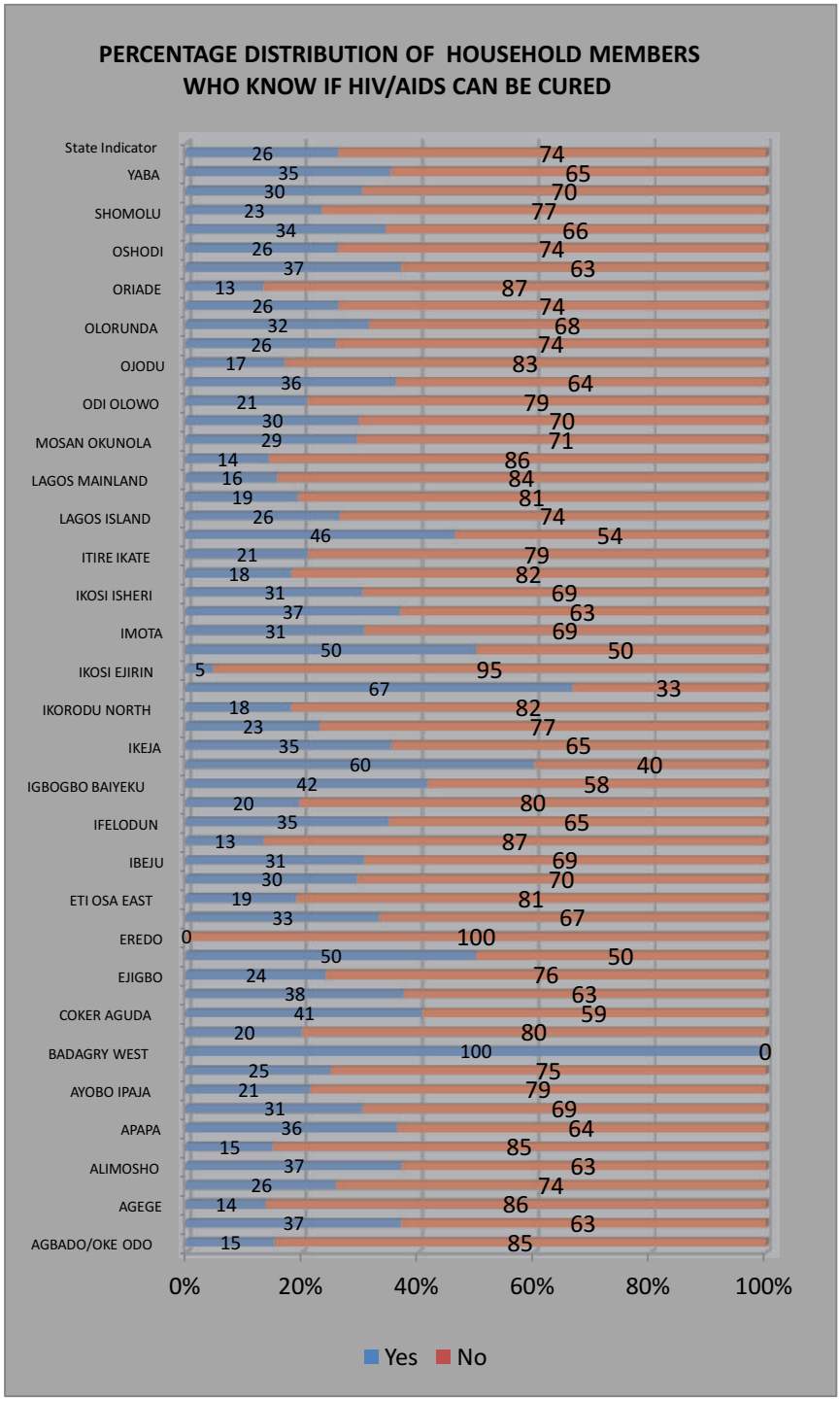


The results also revealed that 58% of the household members State wide reportedly affirmed that they were aware of the antiretroviral drugs that can help persons infected with HIV to control the replication of the virus to live longer. On the other hand, 42% of the household members claimed that they had no knowledge of the Anti-Retroviral drugs.

Looking at the results across Local Government, the five topmost Local Government/ Local Council Development Areas where sampled respondents indicated having knowledge about the Anti-Retroviral drugs that persons infected with HIV can use to help them live longer were Badagry West (100%), Iko rodu West (83%), Oriade (80%), Oto Awori (78%), and Ikoyi Obalende (78%). On the other hand, the five least LG/LCDAs where sampled household members reportedly indicated their awareness of the Anti-Retroviral drugs that persons infected with HIV can use to help them live longer comprised Eredo (31%), Ijede (40%), Apapa (45%), Ibeju (46%) and Igando (46%).

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO KNOW THAT HIV/AIDS CAN BE CURED

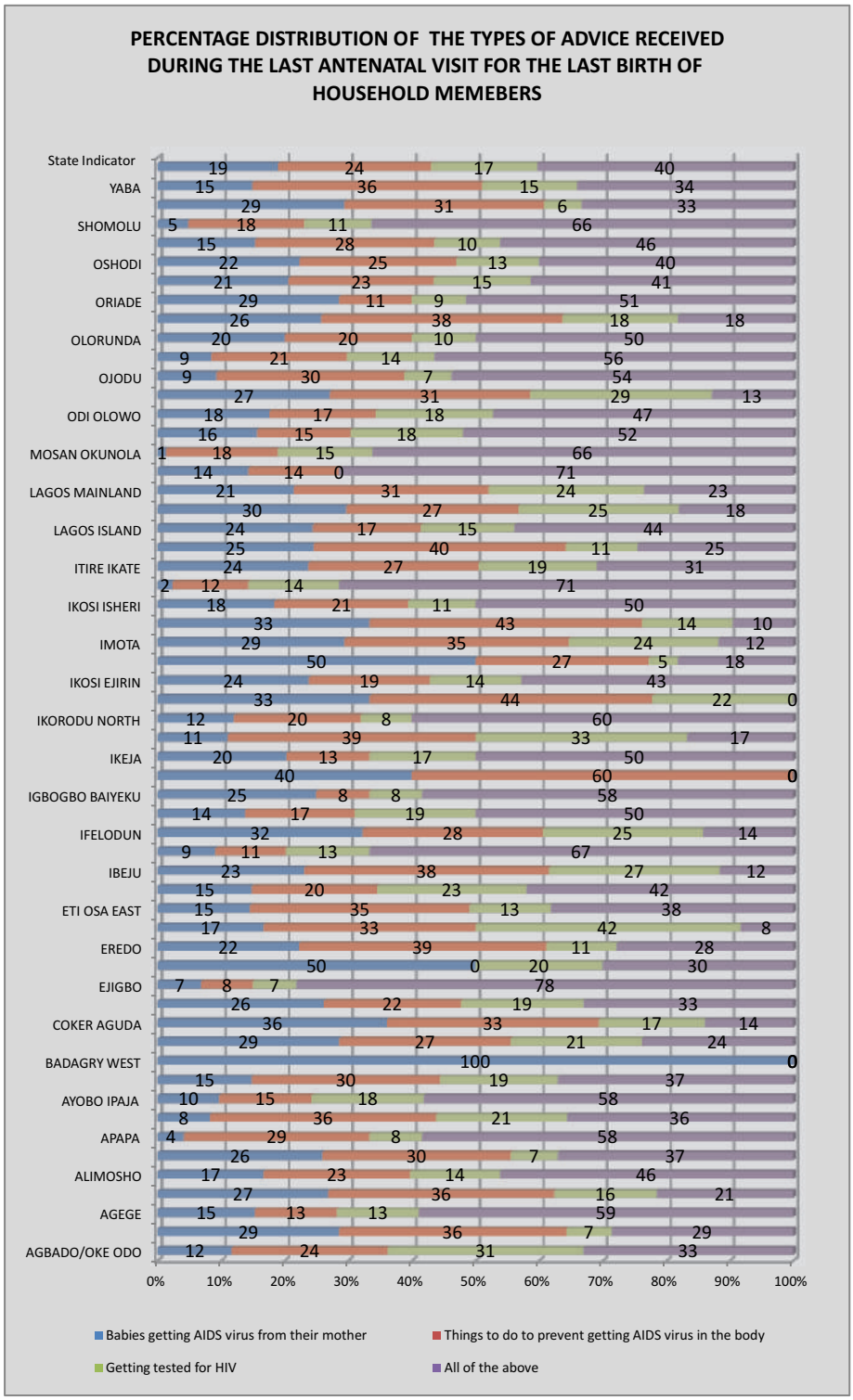
The study revealed that only 26% of the sampled household members in the State reportedly claimed that HIV can be cured while the larger population (74%) of the respondent believed that HIV is incurable.



Further analysis disclosed that respondents from Badagry West (100%), Ikorodu west (67%), Ijede (60%), Epe (50%) and Ikoyi Obalende (50%) LG/LCDAs recorded higher percentage of household members who believed that HIV can be cured Whereas respondents from Eredo (0%), Ikosi Ejirin (5%), Ifako Ijaye (13%), Agege (14%), Amuwo Odofin (15%) and Agbado/Oke Odo (15%) had lower percentage of households who claimed that HIV is curable.

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

The survey is also designed to determine the types of advice received by pregnant women during their Antenatal visits to both private and public medical facilities. The findings from the survey showed that 19% of the household members across the State said that they received advice from the Health workers on babies getting HIV from their mothers, 24% stated that they received advice on things to do to prevent HIV in the body, 17% received advice on getting tested for HIV while the remaining 40% indicated that they received advice in all the afore-mentioned types of advice.

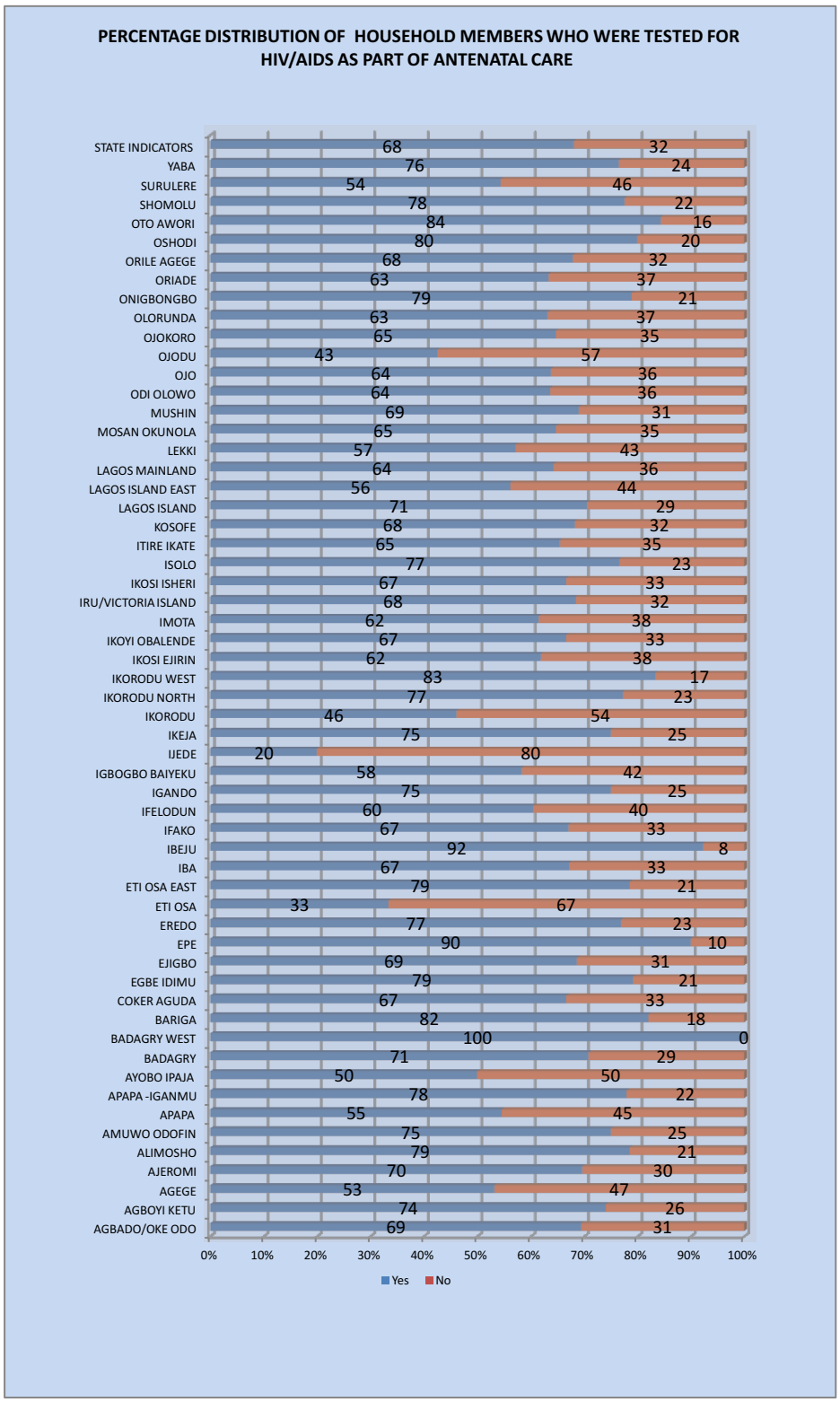


At the Local Government level, sampled respondents in Badagry West (100%), Epe (50%), Ijede (40%), Coker Aguda (36%), Ikorodu West (33%) and Iru Victoria (33%) LG/LCDAs recorded higher percentage of respondents who received advice on babies getting HIV from their mothers whereas respondents in Ijede (60%), Ikorodu West (44%), Iru Victoria Island (43%), Kosofe (40%), Ikorodu (39%) and Eredo (39%) topped among households who received advice on things to do to prevent HIV in the body.

Similarly, households members in Eti-Osa (42%), Ikorodu (33%), Agbado/Oke Odo (31%), Ojo (29%) and Iba (27%) recorded higher proportion of the respondents who received advice on getting tested for HIV while respondents in Ejigbo (78%), Isolo (71%), Lekki (71%), Ifako Ijaye (67%), Shomolu (66%) and Mosan Okunola (66%) LG/LCDAs recorded higher percentage of household members who received advice on all type of aforesaid advice during their last Antenatal visits to health facilities.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE TESTED FOR HIV/AIDS AS PART OF ANTENATAL CARE

The analysis revealed further that 68% of the sampled household members across the State were tested for HIV as part of Antenatal care while 32% reportedly indicated that they were not tested for HIV.

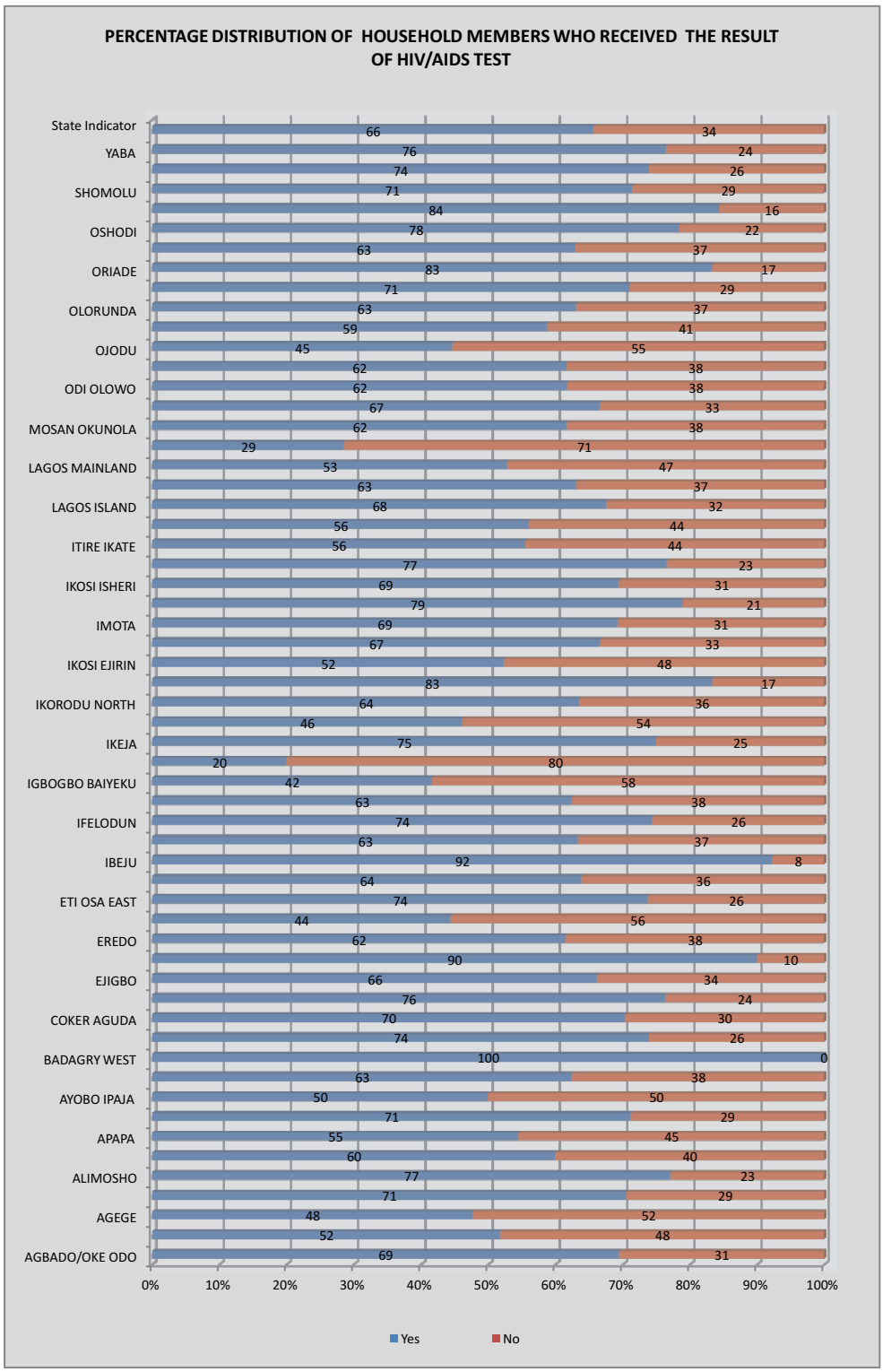


Across the Local Government/Local Council Development Areas, household members from Badagry West (100%), Ibeju (92%), Epe (90%), Oto Awori (84%) and Ikorodu West (83%) topped amongst households who were tested for HIV as part of Antenatal care. Nevertheless, respondents from Ijede (20%), Eti-Osa (33%), Ojodu (43%), Ikorodu (46%) and Surulere (54%) came from the rear amongst the household members who were tested for HIV as part of Antenatal care.

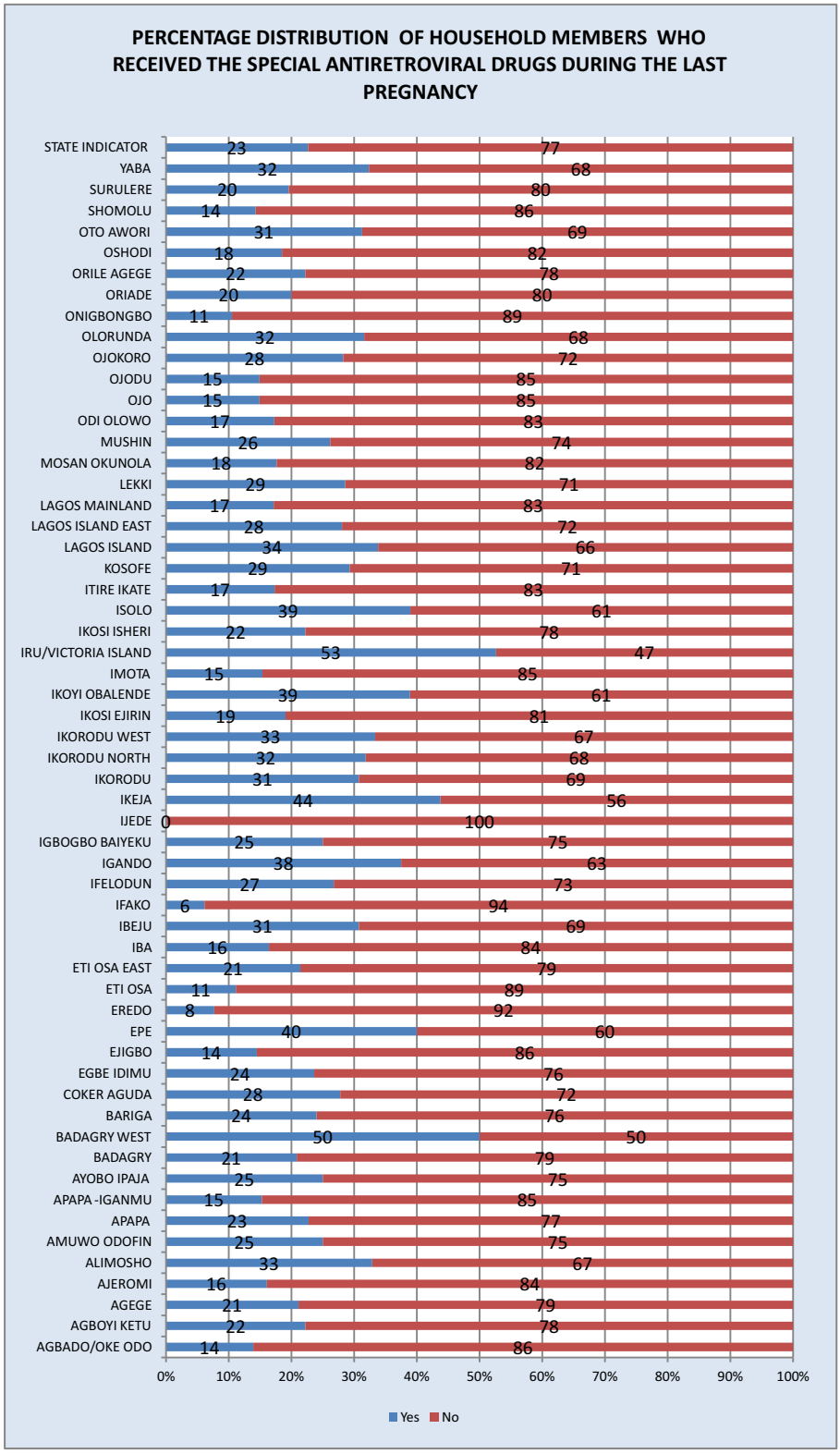
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO GOT TESTED FOR HIV/AIDS AND RECEIVED RESULT

The survey findings disclosed that 66% of the sampled respondents in the State obtained the result of the HIV test while only 34 claimed not to have received the result of the test.

Looking at the results of the survey across the Local Government/Local Council Development level, respondents from Badagry west (100%), Ibeju (92%), Epe (90%), Oto Awori (84%), Ikorodu West (83%) and Oriade (83%) had the greater percentage among the respondents who reportedly asserted that they received result after being tested for HIV. However, respondents from Ijede (20%), Lekki (29%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (42%), Eti-Osa (44%) and Ojodu (45%) had lower proportion among the households who obtained the HIV result after being tested.

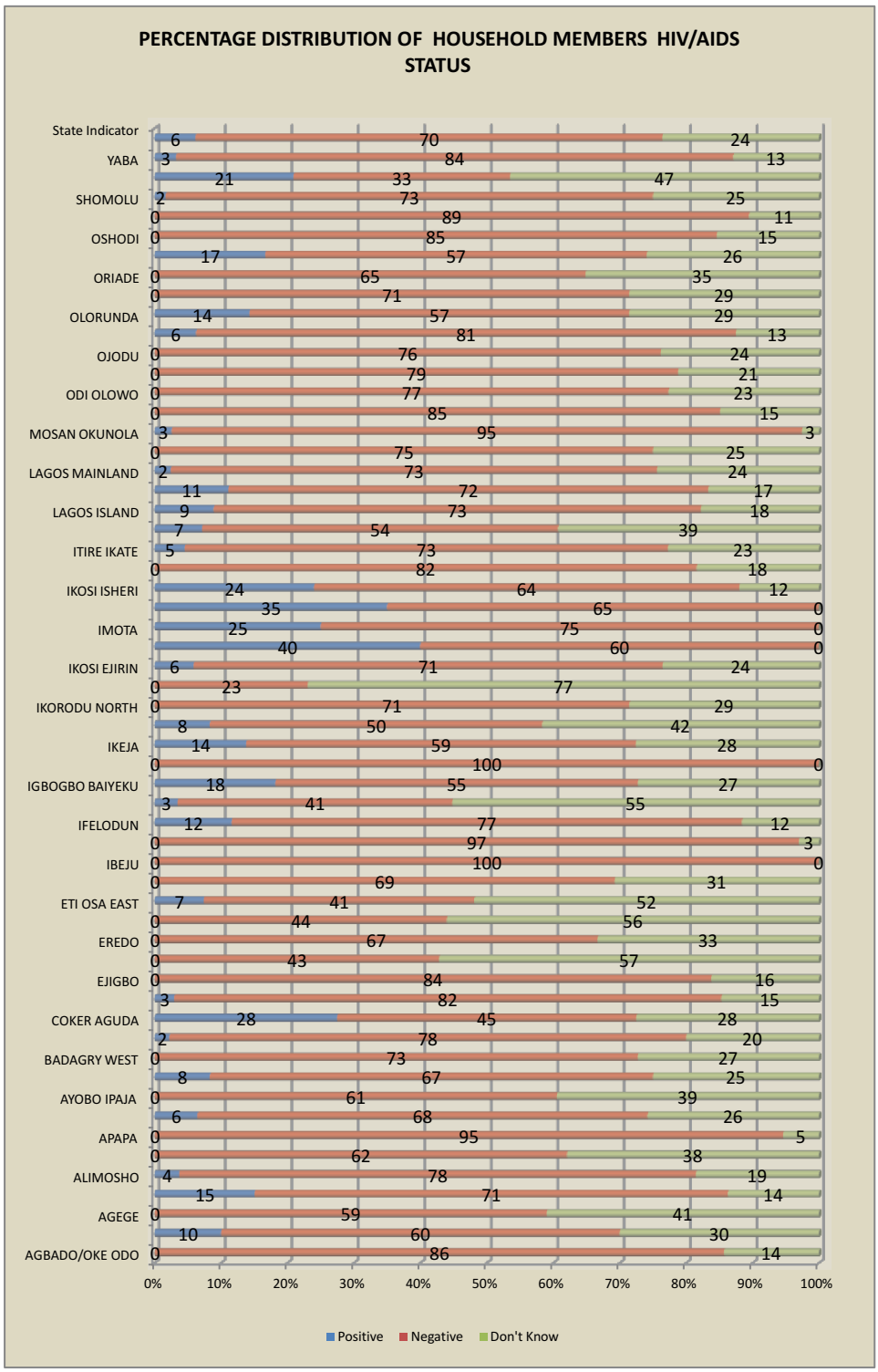


HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO RECEIVED THE SPECIAL ANTIRETROVIRAL DRUGS DURING THE LAST PREGNANCY



The survey also sought to investigate whether the pregnant women in the State received special antiretroviral drugs during pregnancy. The result showed that only 23% of the sampled respondents across the State received special Antiretroviral drugs during the last pregnancy while majority (77%) of the household members did not received any special Antiretroviral drugs during their last pregnancies. The breakdown of the result obtained across the Local Government/ Local Council Development Areas showed that households in Iru Victoria Island (52%), Badagry West (50%), Ikeja (44%), Epe (40%), Ikoyi Obalende (39%) and Isolo (39%) recorded higher percentage of the households who received the special Antiretroviral drugs at their last pregnancies. Moreover, household members in Ijede (0%), Ifako (6%), Eredo (8%), Eti-Osa (11%), Ejigbo (14%) and Agbado/Oke Odo (14%) came from the rear amongst house-holds who received the special Antiretro-viral drugs.

In order to determine HIV prevalence rate among adolescent aged 15 – 24 years, a segment of this survey was desiged to investigate the HIV status of household members within this age category.

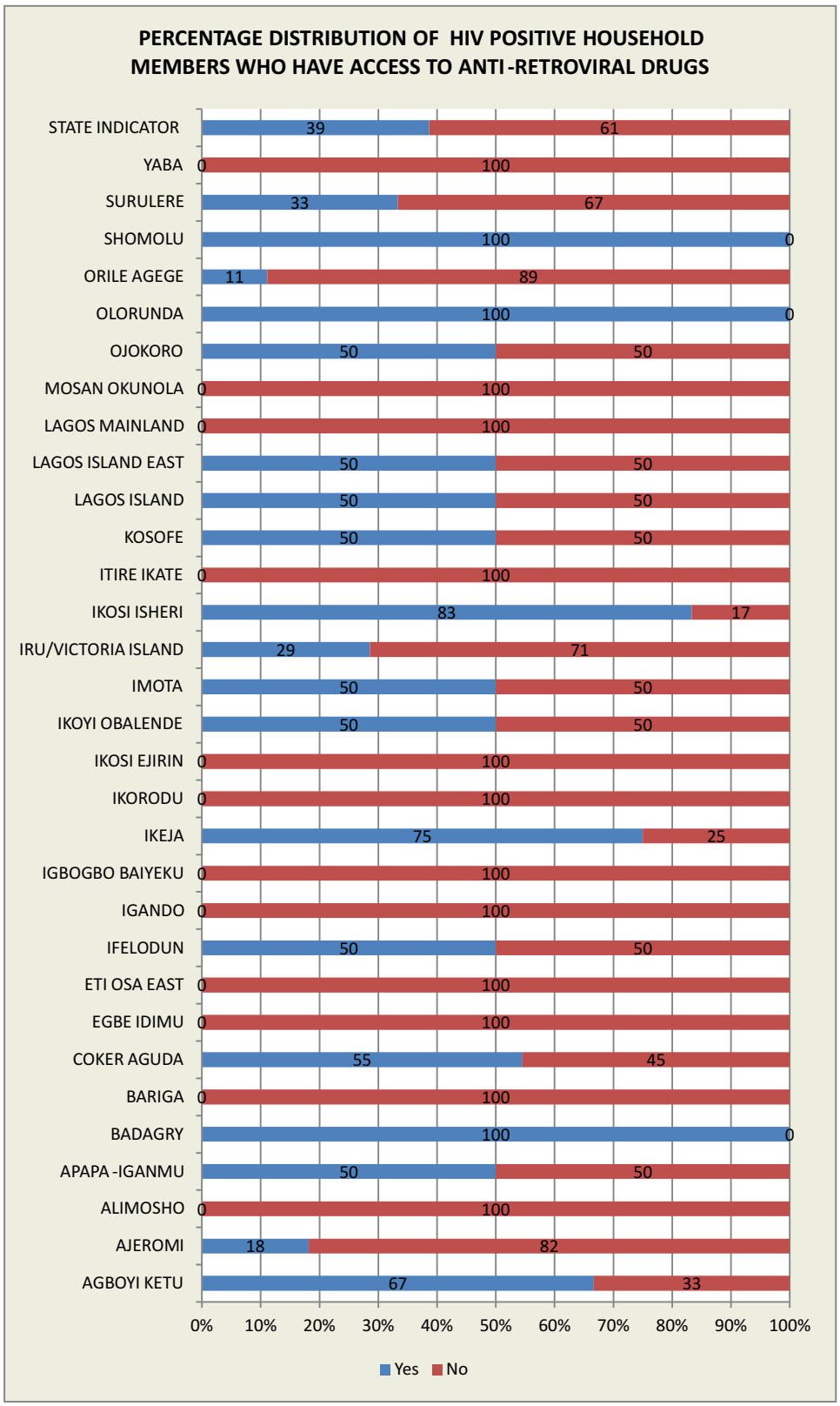


The result disclosed that 6% of the sampled households State wide were HIV positive, 70% were HIV negative while 24% had no idea of their HIV status.

At the Local Government level, respondents from Ikoyi Obalende (40%), Iru Victoria Island (35%), Imota (25%), Ikosi Isheri (24%) and Surulere (21%) had higher proportion of household members who were HIV positive. On the other hand, sampled households from Ijede (100%), Ibeju (100%), Ifako Ijaye (97%), Apapa (95%) and Mosan Okunola (95%) top among the household members who were HIV negative whereas respondents from Ikorodu West (77%), Epe (57%), Eti-Osa (56%), Igando (55%) and Eti-Osa East (52%) recorded higher percentage of households who had no idea about their HIV status.

HIV POSITIVE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAVE ACCESS TO ANTI-RETROVIRAL DRUGS

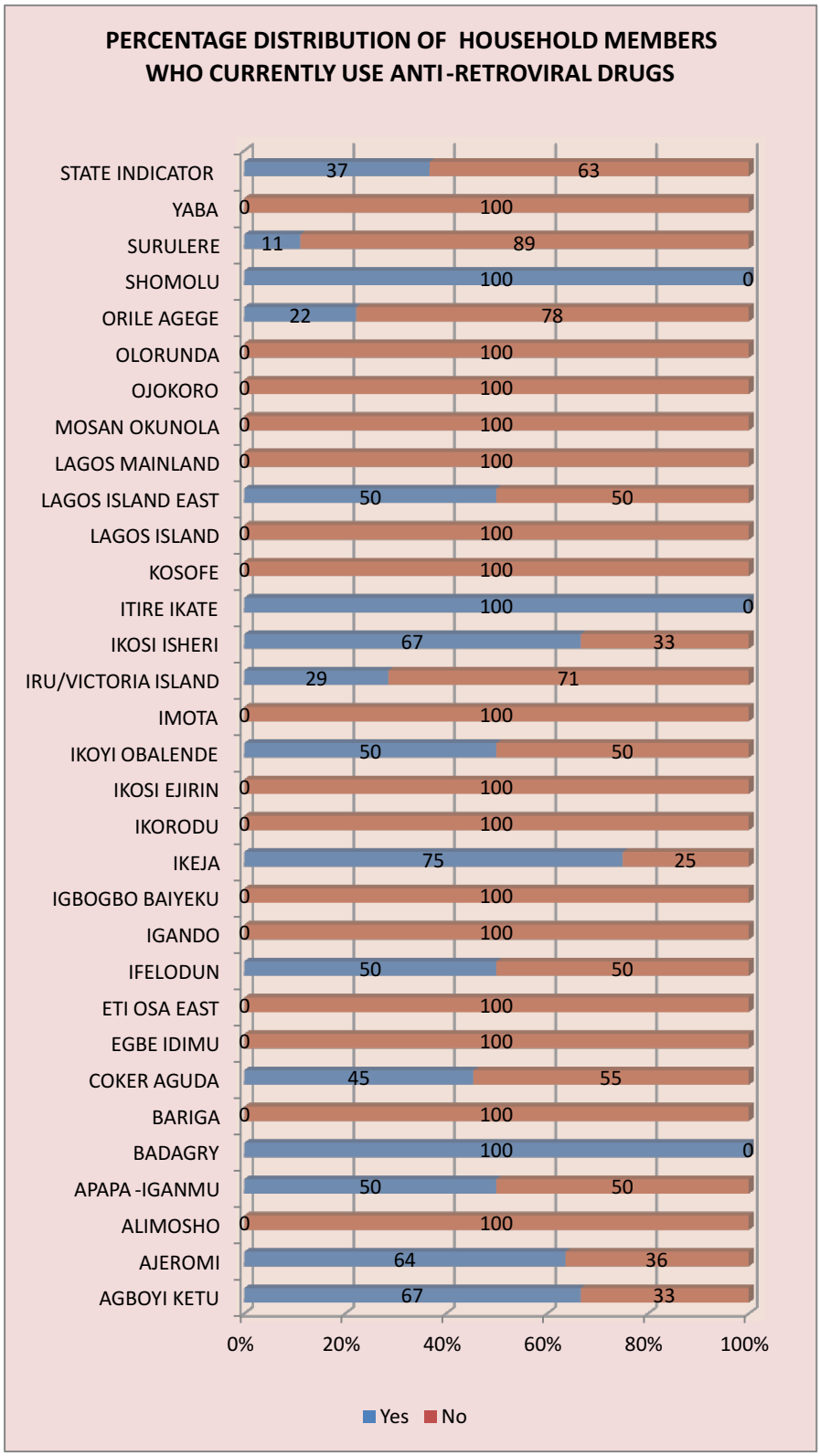
Furthermore, attempt was also made to investigate whether household members who were HIV positive have access to antiretroviral drugs. The results revealed that only 39% reportedly had access to antiretroviral drugs across the State while the remaining 61% claimed that they had no access to the special drugs.



The breakdown across the LG/LCDAs level indicated that household members in Shomolu (100%), Badagry (100%), Olorunda (100%), Ikosi Isheri (83%) and Ikeja (75%) who were HIV positive strongly affirmed that they had access to the special Antiretroviral drugs whereas household members in Yaba, Epe, Mosan Okunola, Eti-Osa East, Lagos Mainland, Bariga, Alimosho, Itire Ikate, Ikorodu, Ikosi Ejirin, Igbogbo Baiyeku and Igando with (0%) response respectively strongly claimed that they had no access to the special Antire troviral drugs.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO CURRENTLY USE ANTI-RETROVIRAL DRUGS

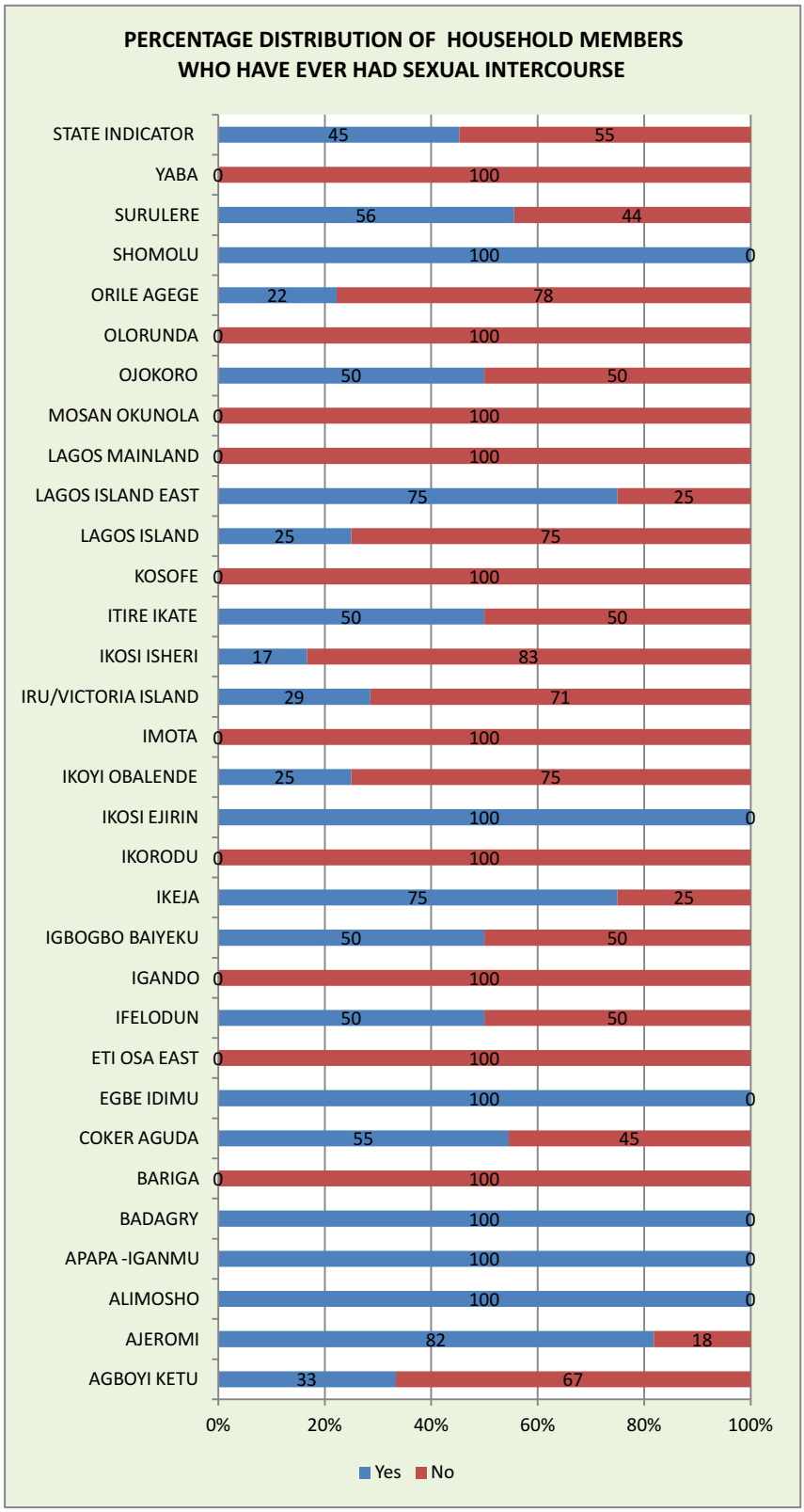
The analysis disclosed further that only 37% of the household members who are HIV positive currently use Antiretroviral drugs which help to slow down the HIV virus, and the damage to immune system. Nonetheless, greater percentage (63%) of the household members across the State who are HIV positive reportedly disclosed that they were not currently using the Antiretroviral drugs.



At the Local Government level, household members in Shomolu (100%), Badagry (100%), Itire Ikate (100%), Ikeja (75%) and Agboyi Ketu (67%) who are HIV positive strongly affirmed that they were currently using the special Antiretroviral drugs whereas none (0%) of the household members in Yaba, Olorunda, Mosan Okunola, Eti-Osa East, Lagos Mainland, Bariga, Alimosho, Ojokoro, Ikorodu, Ikosi Ejirin, Igbogbo Baiyeku, Igando, Egbe Idimu, Imota, Kosofe and Lagos Island respect-tively strongly claimed that they were not currently using the Antiretroviral drugs for HIV treatment.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAVE EVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

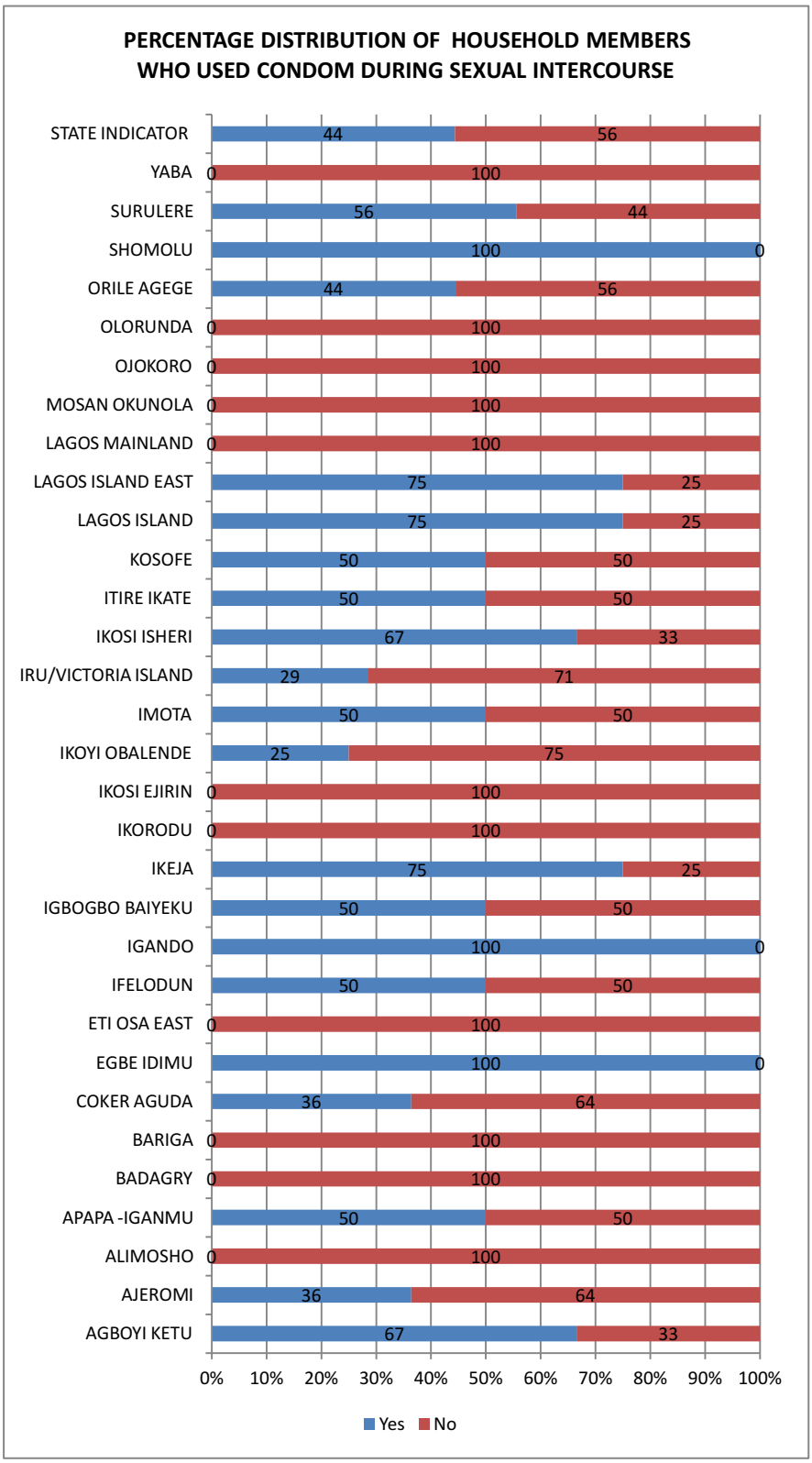
The survey also tried to determine whether household members State wide have ever had sexual intercourse. The findings revealed that only 45% of the sampled household members affirmed that they had sexual intercourse while 55% of these households indicated that they have never had any sexual intercourse in life.



Across the LG/LCDAs level, all (100%) of the respondents in Shomolu, Ikosi Ejirin, Apapa Iganmu, Egbe Idimu, Alimosho and Badagry LG/LCDAs respectively strongly disclosed that they had sexual intercourse. However, none (0%) respondents in Yaba, Bariga, Igando, Eti-Osa East, Ikorodu, Imota, Kosofe, Lagos Mainland, Mosan Okunola and Olorunda respectively claimed that they have ever had sexual intercourse at all.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO USED CONDOM DURING SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Male and female condoms provide dual protection against unintended pregnancies and against STIs including HIV/AIDS. The survey also sought to determ ine whether the household members who have ever had sexual intercourse used condom to protect themselves from STDs/STIs particularly HIV/AIDS.

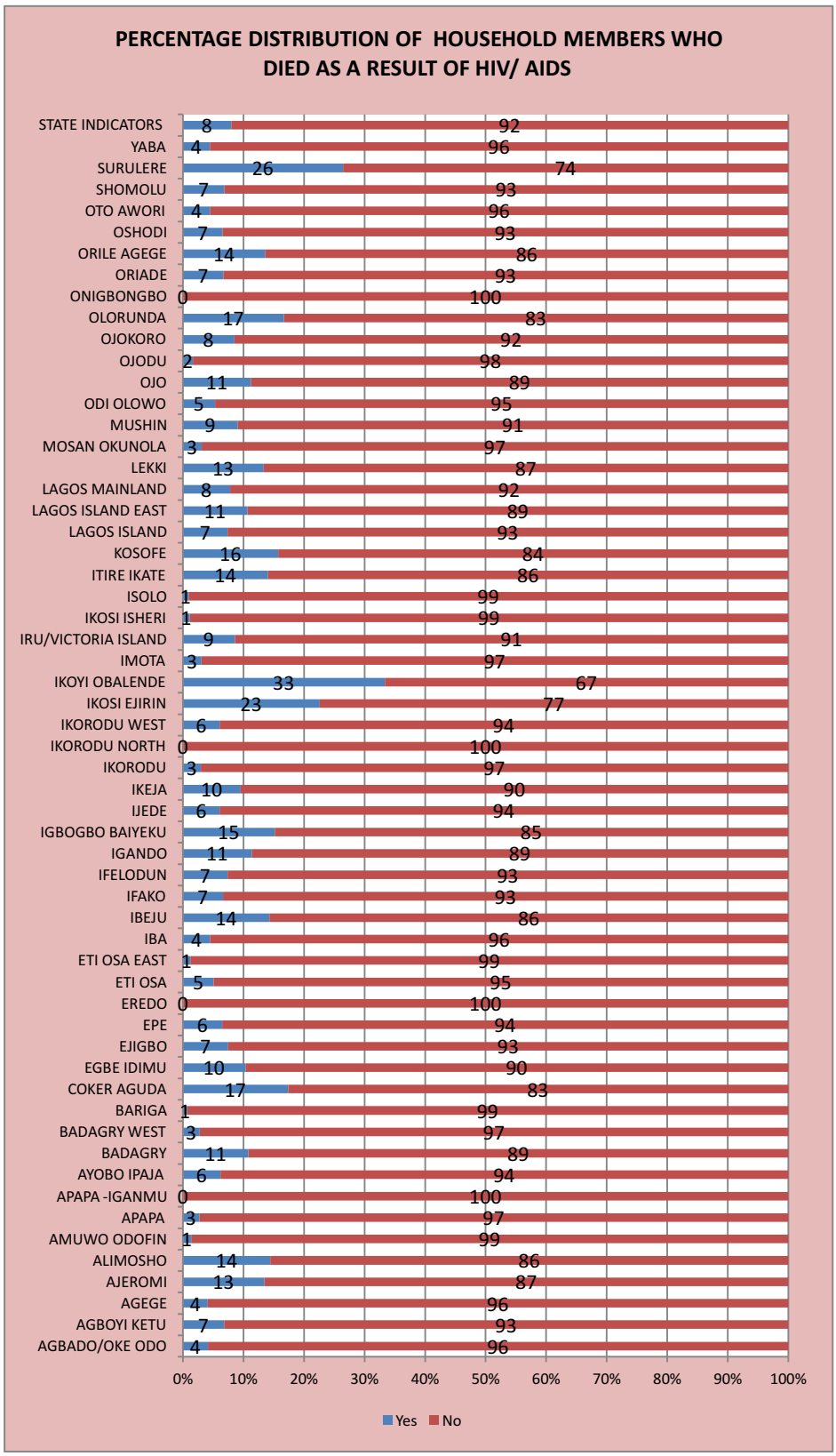


At the State level, only 44% of the sampled household members reportedly used condom during sexual intercourse whereas 55% reportedly did not use condom during sexual intercourse.

At the Local Government level, sampled respondents in Shomolu (100%), Igando (100%), Egbe Idimu (100%), Ikeja (75%), Lagos Island (75%) and Lagos Island East (75%) topped amongst the household members who used condom during sexual intercourse. On the other hand, sampled respondents from Alimosho, Badagry, Bariga, Eti-Osa East, Ojokoro, Olorunda, Yaba, Ikorodu, Ikosi Ejirin, Lagos Mainland and Mosan Okunola with zero (0) percent of response topped amongst those who reportedly claimed of not using condom during sexual intercourse.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO DIED AS A RESULT OF HIV/ AIDS

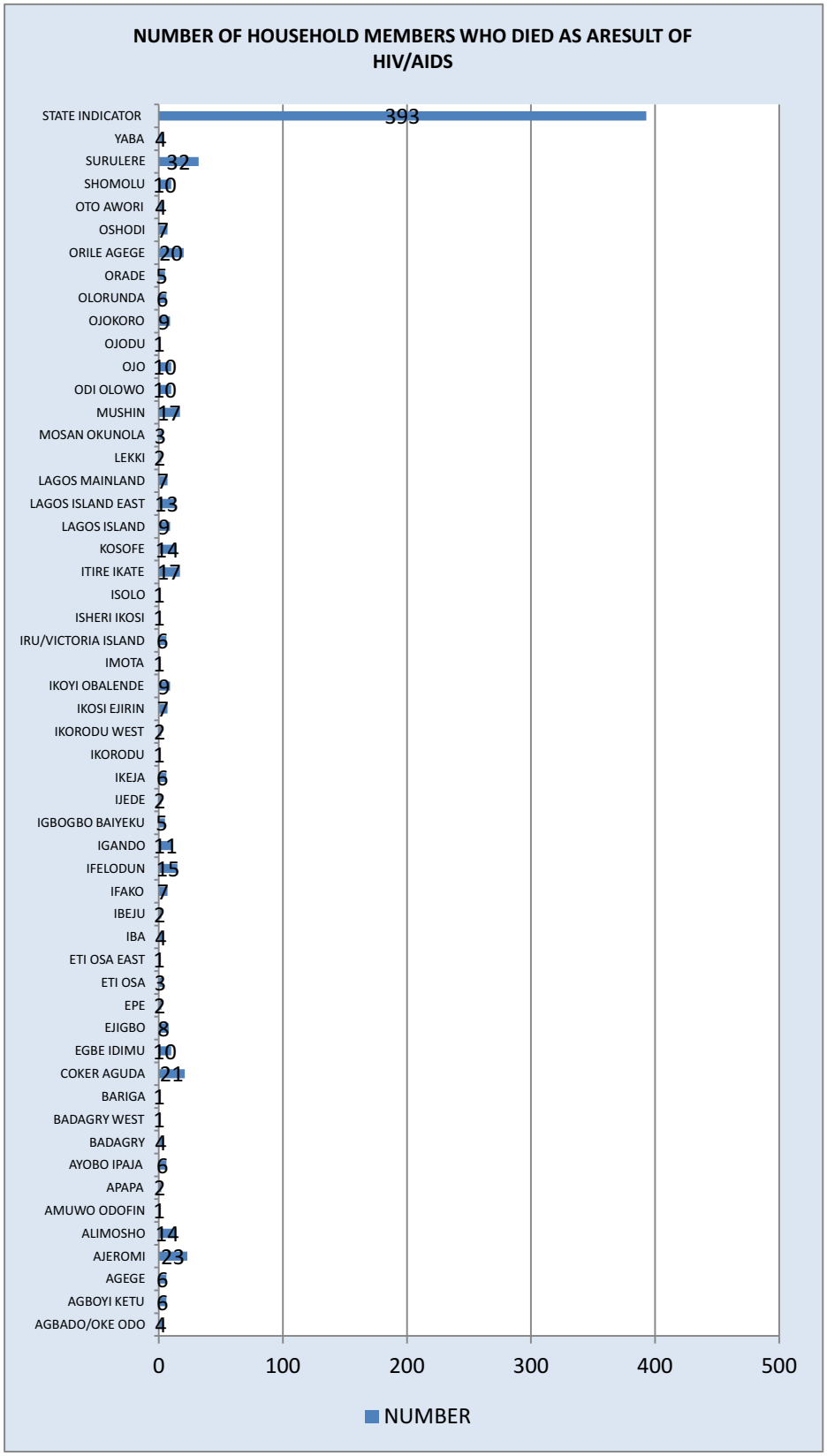
The analysis showed that only 8% of the sampled households across the State who were infected with HIV/AIDS died as a result of the disease.



Further analysis across the Local Government revealed that household members in Ikoyi Obalende (33%), Surulere (26%), Ikosi Ejirin (23%), Coker Aguda (17%) and Olorunda (17%) recorded higher percentage of household members who died as a result of HIV/AIDS.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO DIED AS A RESULT OF HIV/ AIDS

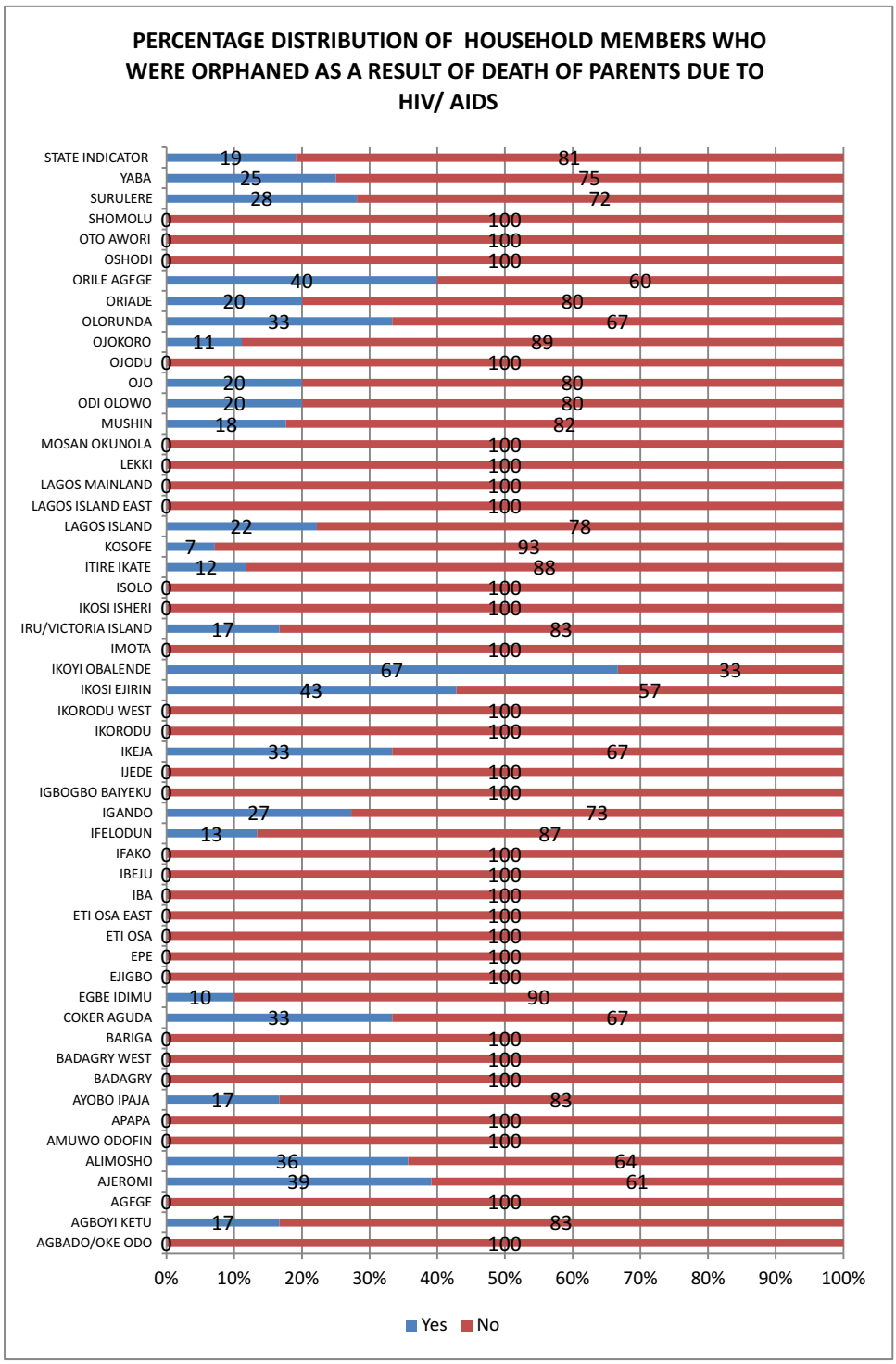
In absolute terms, the result also revealed that 393 household members died as a result of HIV/AIDS in the State.



At the Local Government level, household members in Surulere (32), Ajeromi (23), Coker Aguda (21), Mushin (17) and Itire Ikate (17) recorded higher number of family members who died as a result of HIV/AIDS. Further analysis also displayed that only one (1) household member in Amuwo Odofin, Badagry, Bariga, Eti-Osa East, Ikorodu, Imota, Ikosi Isheri, Isolo and Ojodu was reported to have died as a result of HIV/AIDS.

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

The survey also tried to examine whether there were members of the households family that were orphans as a result of the death of parent(s) due to HIV/AIDS. The findings across the State showed that only 19% of the members of sampled households were orphans as a result of the death of parents due to HIV/AIDS.

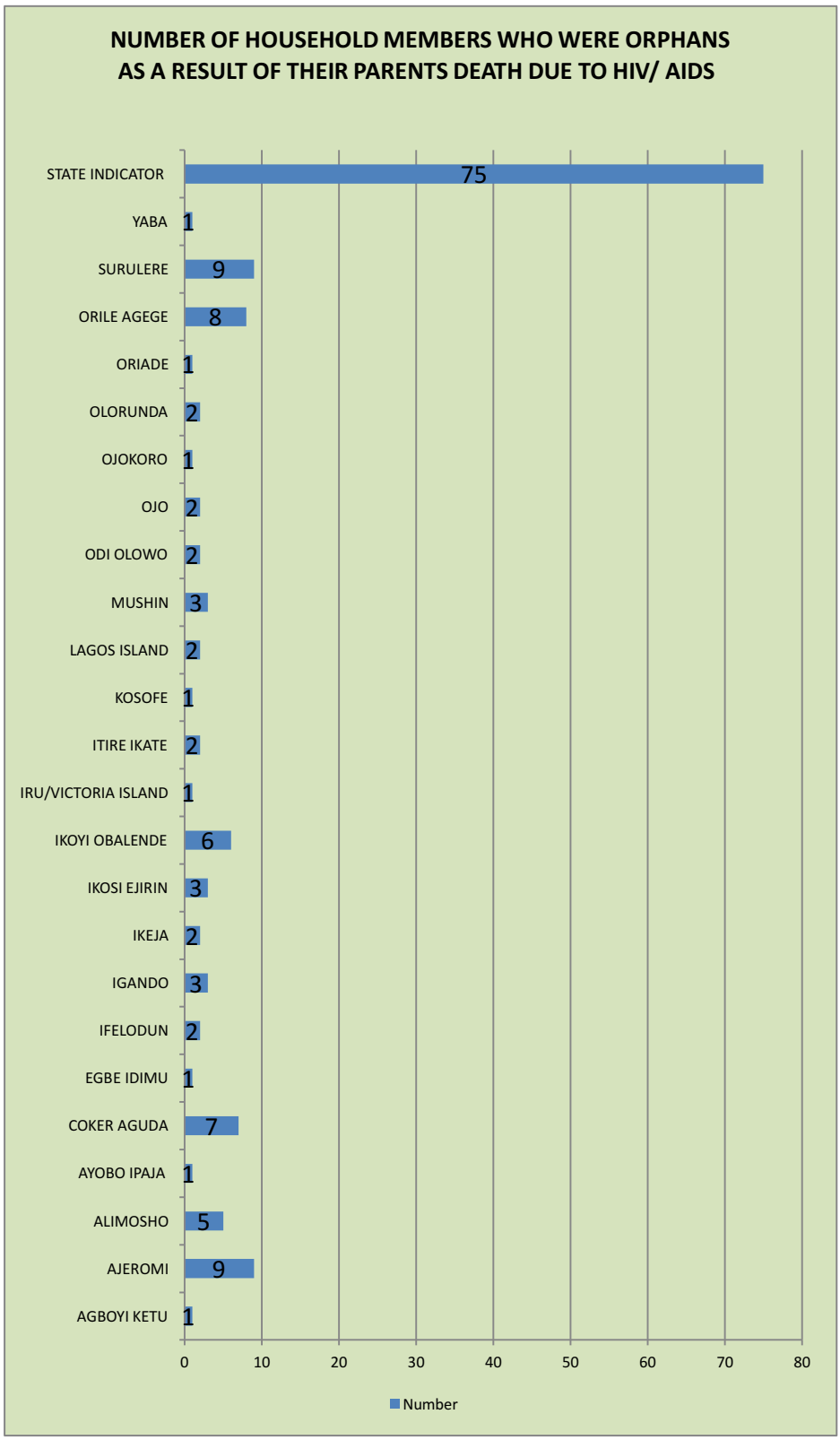


At the LG/LCDAs level, respondents from Ikoyi Obalende (67%), ikosi Ejirin (43%), Orile Agege (40%), Ajeromi (39%) and Alimosho (36%) recorded higher percentage of household members who were orphans as a result of the death of their parents due to HIV/AIDS.

Furthermore, respondents from Oshodi, Oto Awori, Shomolu, Ojodu, Mosan Okunola, Lekki, Apapa, Amuwo Odofin, Lagos Island East, Agbado/ Oke Odo and Lagos Main-land recorded no (0%) member of households who were orphans as a result of the death of parent due to HIV/AIDS.

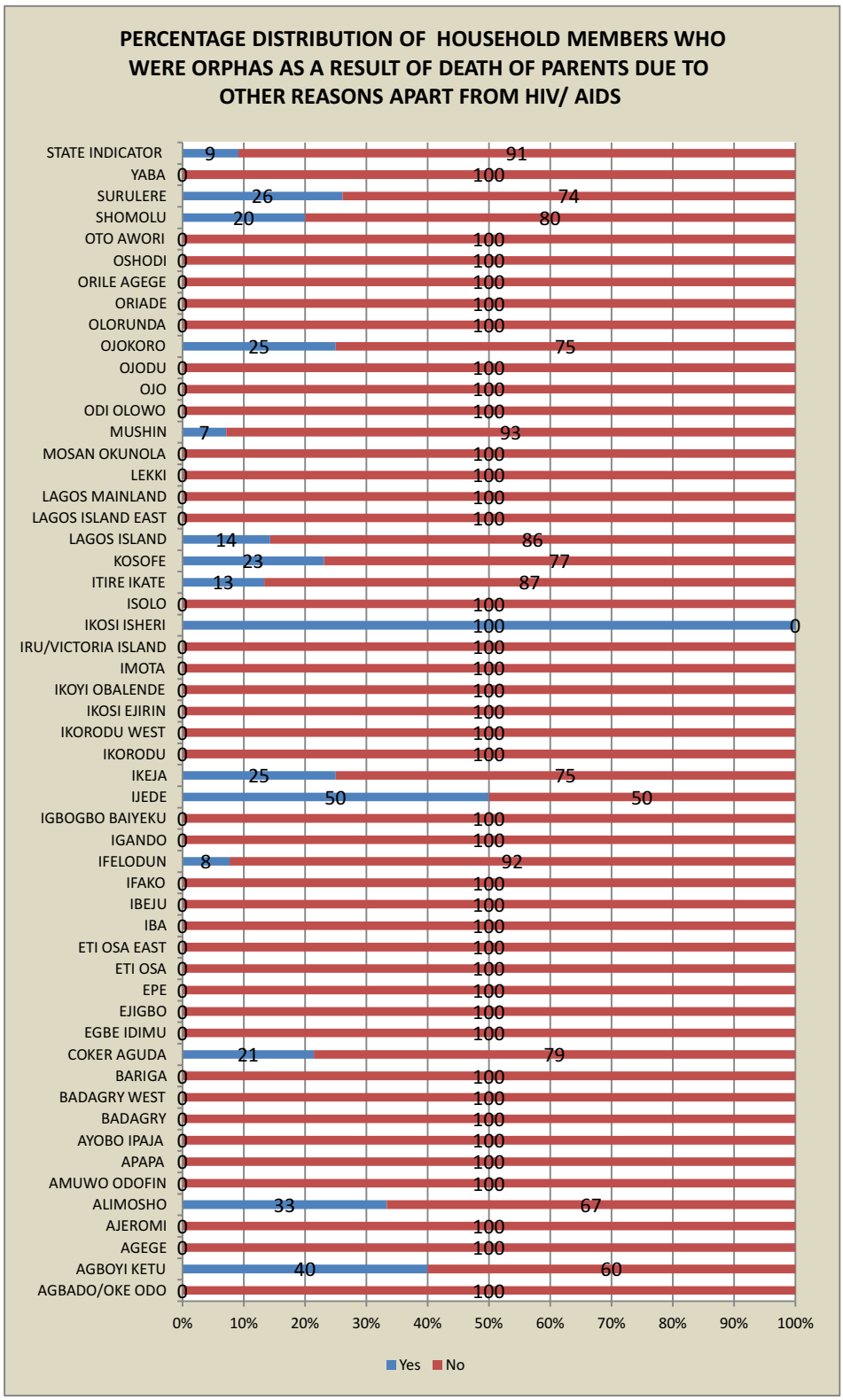
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE ORPHANS AS A RESULT OF THEIR PARENTS DEATH DUE TO HIV/ AIDS

In absolute figures, the analysis disclosed that 75 household members were orphans as a result of the death of parent(s) due to HIV/AIDS in the State.



At the Local Government level, household members in Surulere (9), Ajeromi (9), Orile Agege (8), Coker Aguda (7), and Ikoyi Obalende (6) recorded higher number of family members who were orphans as a result of the death of parent(s) due to HIV/AIDS. In addition, household members in Agboyi Ketu, Ayobo Ipaja, Egbe Idimu, Iru Victoria Island, Kosofe, Ojokoro, Oriade and Yaba with one(1) number each recorded low number of family members who were orphans as a result of the death of parent(s) due to HIV/AID

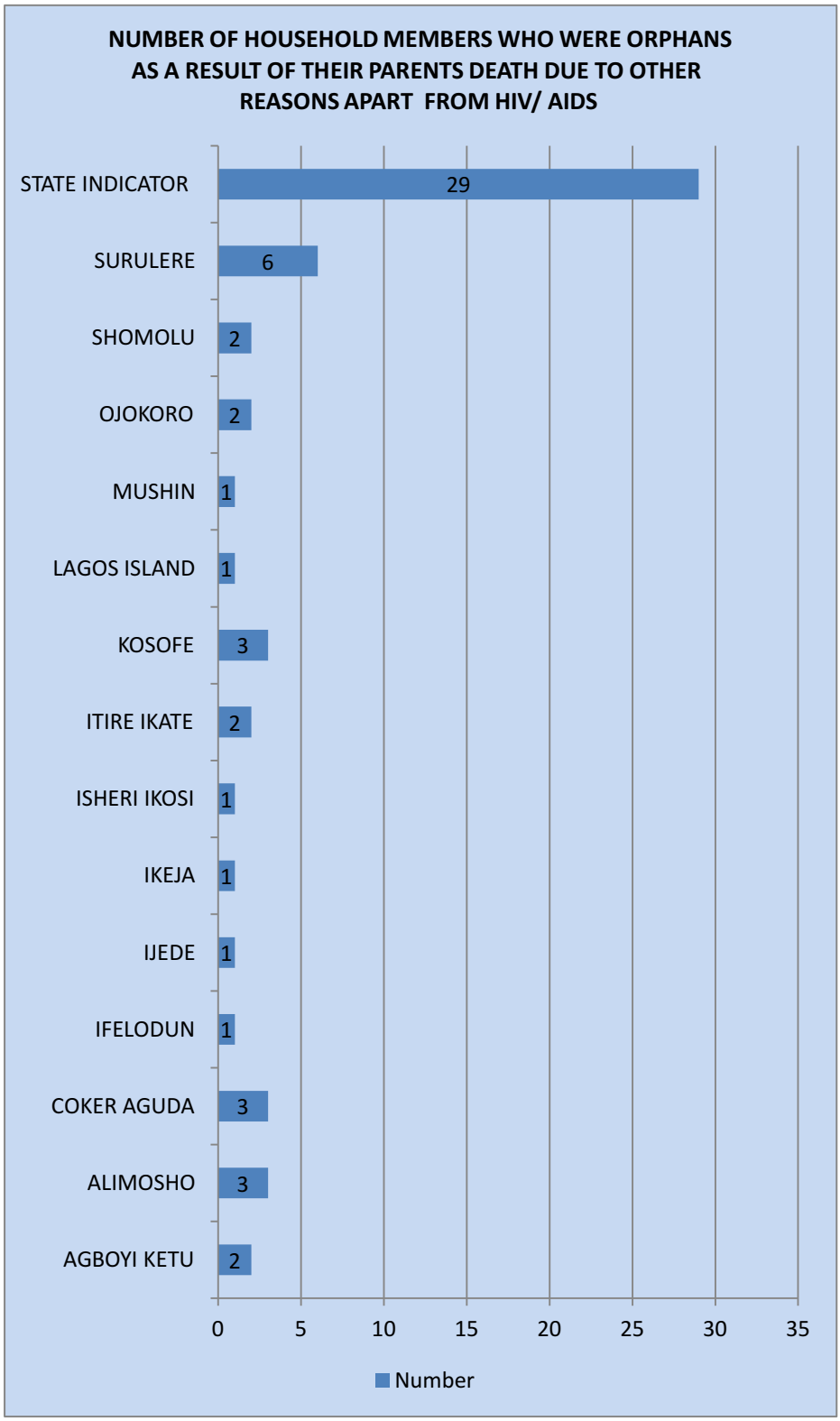
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE ORPHANS AS A RESULT OF DEATH OF PARENTS DUE T O OTHER REASONS APART FROM HIV/ AIDS



The findings also showed that only 9% family members of the sampled households State wide were orphans as a result of the death of their parent(s) due to other reasons apart from HIV/AIDS. Across the Local Government level, respondents in Ikosi Isheri (100%), Ijede (50%), Agboyi Ketu (40%), Alimosho (33%) and Surulere (26%) LG/LCDAs recorded higher percentage of family members who were orphans as a result of the death of parent(s) due to other reasons apart from HIV/AIDs. Also, sampled house-holds in Agbado/Oke Odo, Iba, Igbogbo Baiyeku, Agege, Ajeromi, Igando, Imota, Apapa, Amuwo Odofin, Ayobo Ipaja, Badagry west, Badagry, Ibeju among others reportedly claimed that they had no any family members who were orphans as a result of the death of parent(s) due to non HIV/AIDS reasons.

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

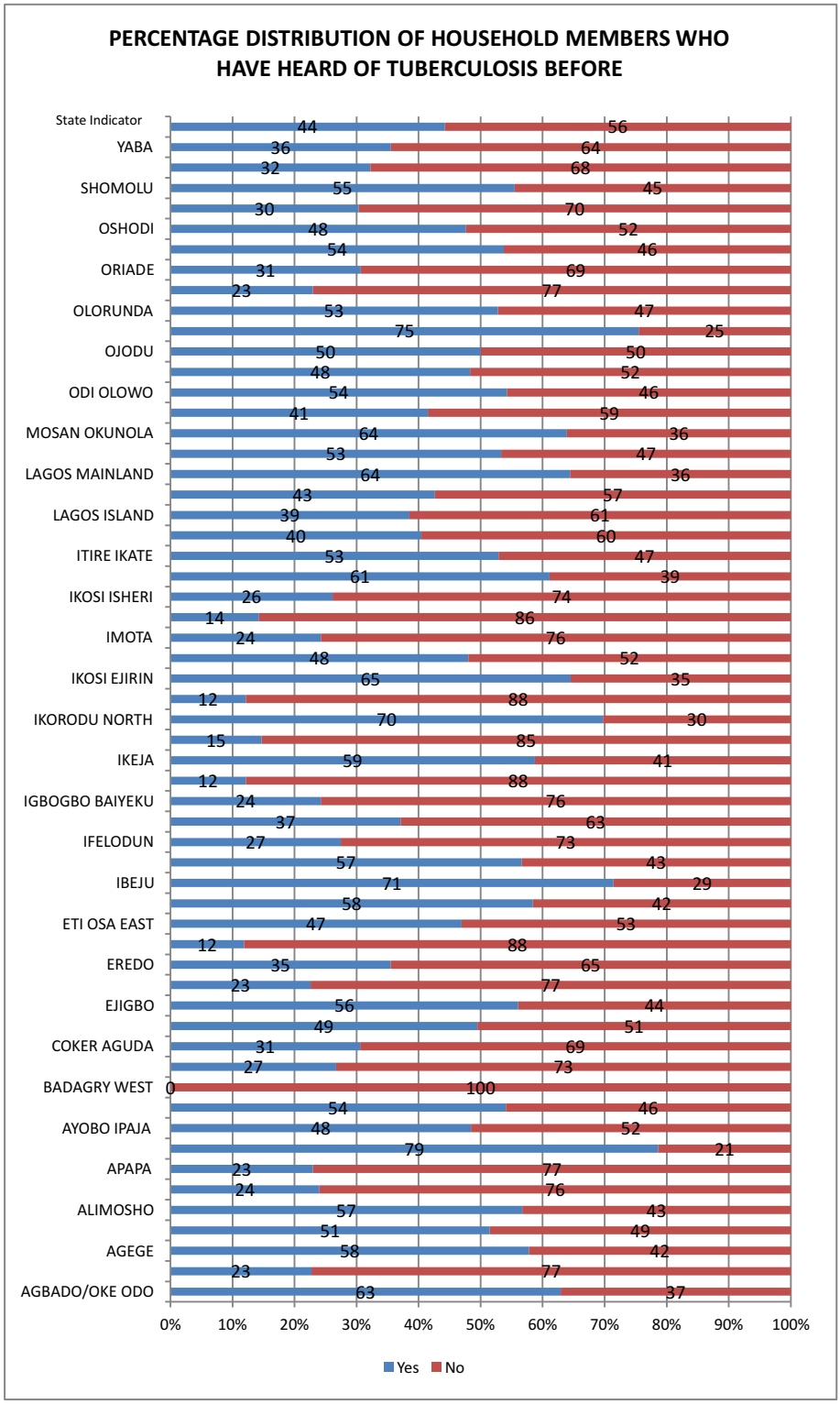
The result of the survey at the State level revealed that only 29 household members were orphans as a result of the death of parent(s) due to other reasons apart from HIV/AIDS. Looking at the result across the Local Government Areas, household members in Surulere (6), Alimosho (3), Coker Aguda (3) and Kosofe (3) recorded higher number of family members who were orphans as a result of the death of their parent(s) due to other reasons apart from HIV/AIDS.



HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAVE HEARD OF TUBERCULOSIS BEFORE

Tuberculosis (TB) is second only to HIV/AIDS as the greatest killer worldwide due to a single infectious agent. In 2012, 8.6 million people fell ill with TB and 1.3 million died from TB.

In 2012, an estimated 530, 000 children became ill with TB and 74, 000 HIV-negative children died of TB. TB is a leading killer of people living with HIV causing one fifth of all deaths. People infected with TB bacteria have a lifetime risk of falling ill with TB of 10%. However persons with compromised immune systems, such as people living with HIV, mal-nutrition or diabetes, or people who use tobacco, have a much higher risk of falling ill.

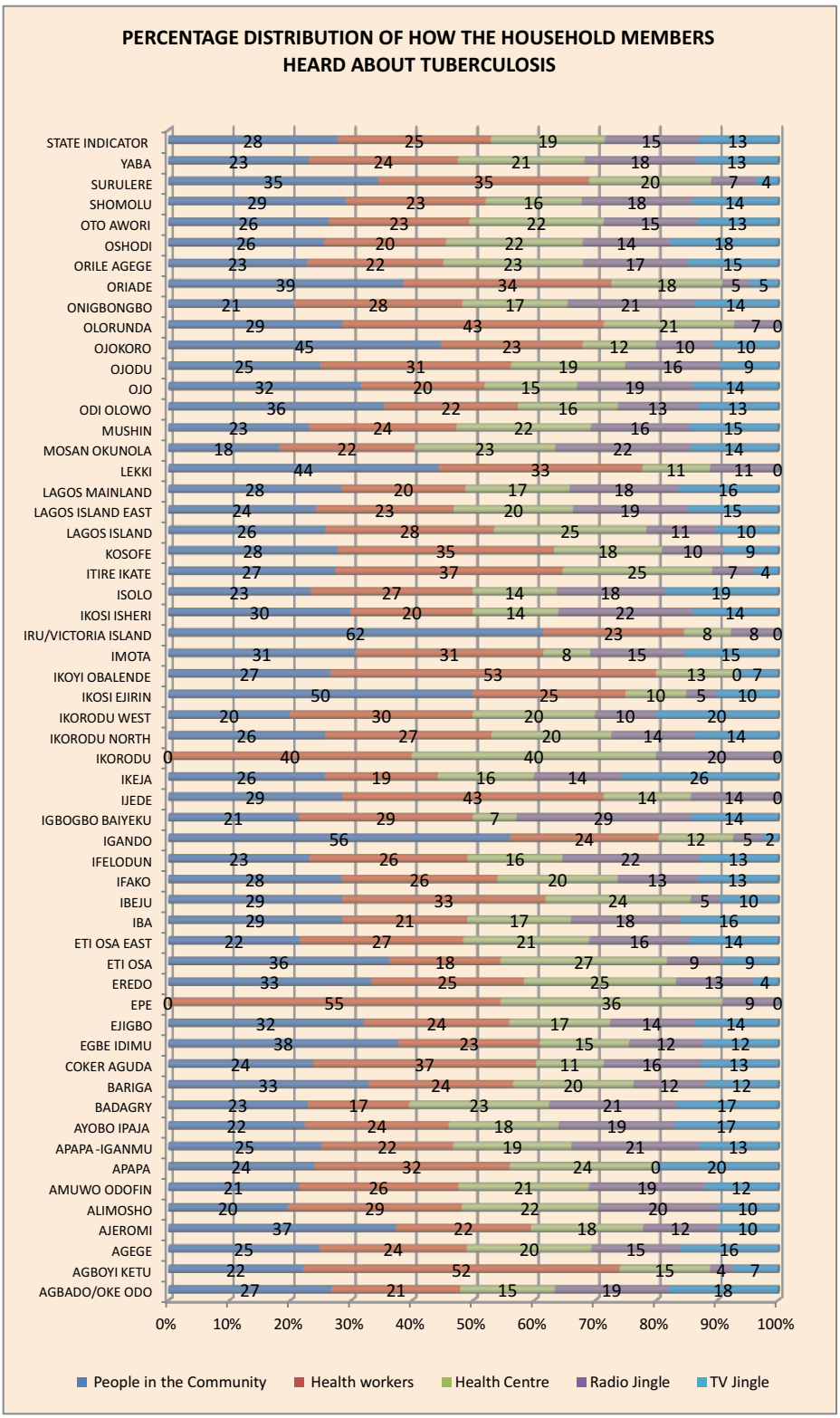


Therefore, the survey also attempted to investigate whether the people living in the State were much more aware of Tuberculosis (TB). The analysis across the State showed that only 44% of the sampled household members reportedly claimed to have heard about Tuber-culosis while 56% disclosed that they had no knowledge of the disease.

At the Local Government level, the six (6) topmost LG/LCDAs whose household members had heard about Tuberculosis were Apapa Iganmu (79%), Ibeju (71%), Ikorodu North (70%), Ikosi Ejirin (65%), Mosan Okunola (64%) and Lagos Mainland (64%). However, the least five (5) LG/LCDAs whose household members acknowledged to have heard of TB comprised Eti-Osa, (12%), Ijede (12%), Ikorodu West (12%), Iru Victoria Island (14%) and Ikorodu (15%).

HOW THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS HEARD ABOUT TUBERCULOSIS

The survey also tried to find out the source from which the household members heard about this Tubeculosis. The results revealed that 28% of the household members heard about Tuberculosis from people in the Community, 25% had knowledge of TB from Health workers, 19% heard from Health Centers while 13% and 15% got aware of Tuberculosis through TV jingle and Radio Jingle respectively.

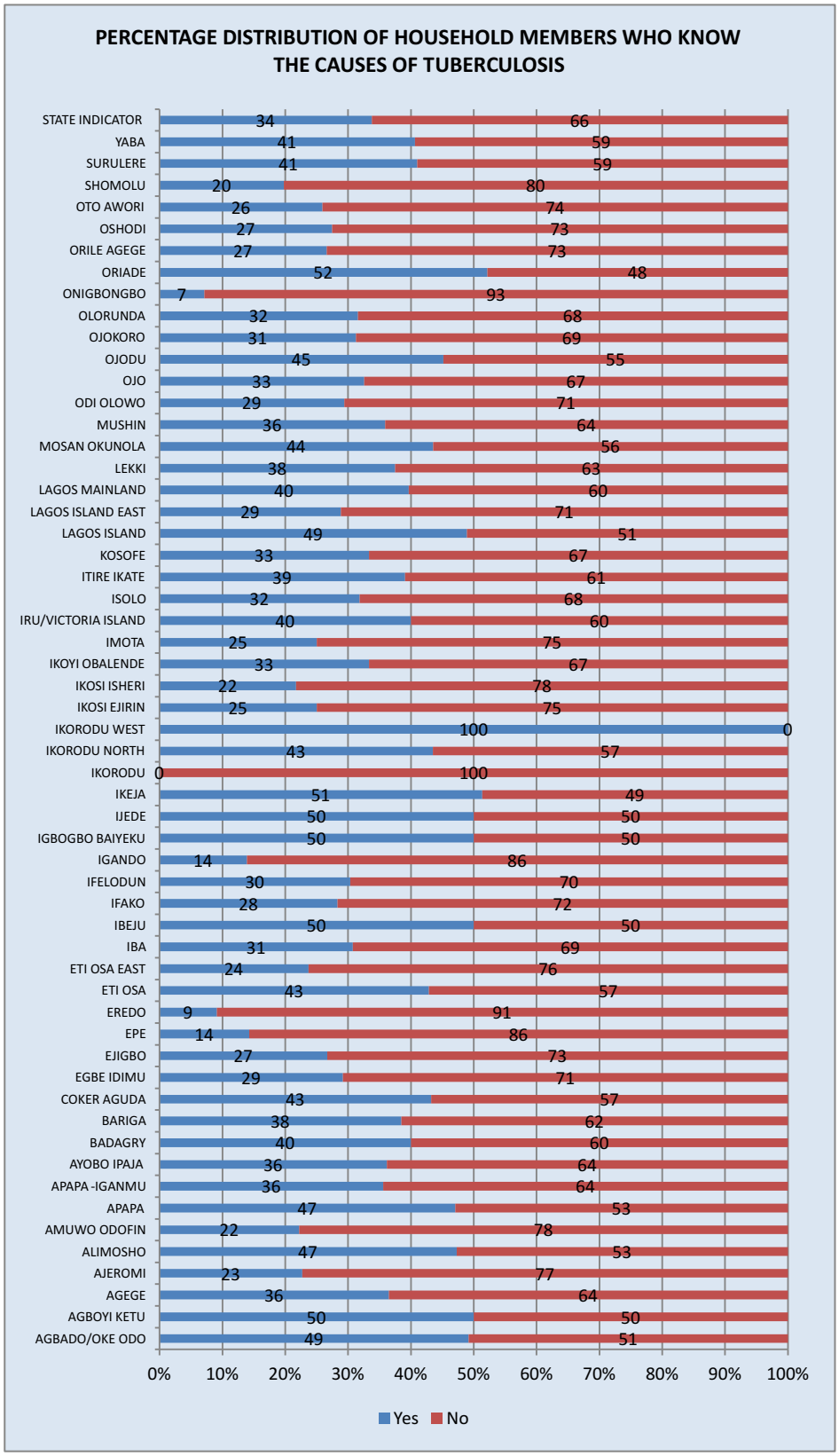


Further analysis across the Local Government/ Local Council Development Areas disclosed that respondents from Iru Victoria Island (62%), Igando (56%), Ikosi Ejirin (50%), Ojokoro (45%) and Lekki (44%) topped amongst the household members who heard of Tuberculosis from people in the Community. Whereas respondents from Epe (55%), Ikoyi Obalende (53%), Agboyi Ketu (52%), Ijede (43%) and Ikorodu (40%) had the higher percentage of the household members who heard about the disease from the Health workers.

Similarly, sampled respondents from Ikorodu (40%), Epe (36%), Eti-Osa (27%), Itire Ikate (25%), Lagos Island (25%) and Eredo (25%) were the topmost household members who heard of TB from the Health Centre while respondents from Igbogbo Baiyeku (29%), Ifelodun (22%), Ikosi Isheri (22%), Mosan Okunola (22%) and Onigbongbo (21%) LG/LCDAs had the highest proportion of the household who reportedly heard of the Tuberculosis through Radio jingle. Nevertheless, respondents from Ikeja (26%), Ikorodu West (20%), Apapa (20%), Isolo (19%), Oshodi (18%) and Agbado/Oke Odo (18%) had the greater proportion of the sampled households who heard of the disease through TV jingle.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO KNOW THE CAUSES OF TUBERCULOSIS

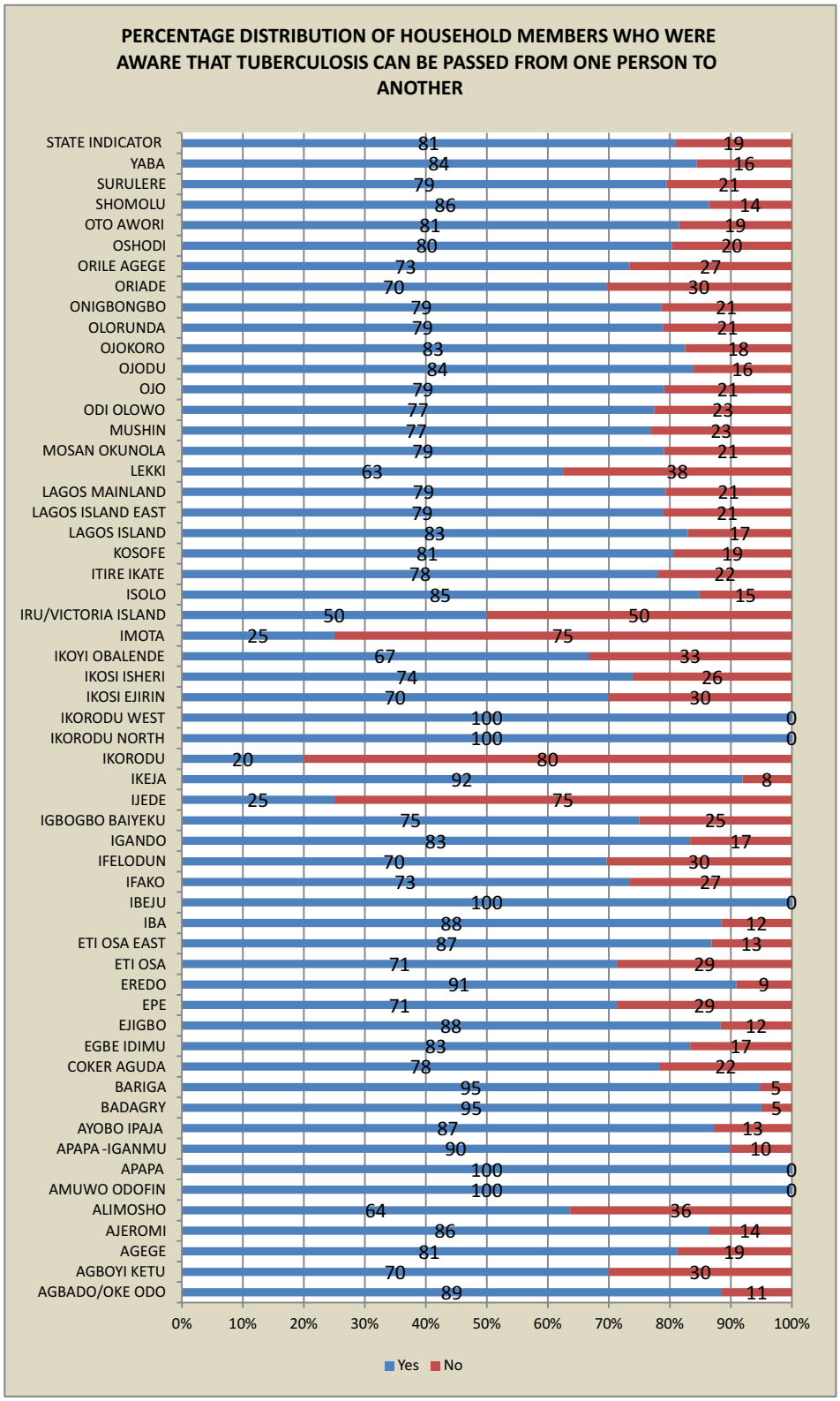
The analysis revealed that only 34% of the sampled household members State wide were aware of the causes of Tuberculosis while the larger proportion (66%) disclosed that th ey were not aware of the causes of the disease.



The topmost LG/LCDAs where sampled respondents indicated of have had knowledge about the causes of Tuberculosis were Ikorodu West (100%), Oriade (52%), Ikeja (51%), Agboyi Ketu (50%), Ibeju (50%), Ijede (50%) and Igbogbo Baiyeku (50%) while the least LG/LCDAs where sampled households acknowledge of being aware of the causes of TB comprised Onigbongb (7%), Eredo (9%), Epe (14%), Igando (14%) and shomolu (20%) .

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE AWARE THAT TUBERCULOSIS CAN BE PASSED FROM ONE PERSON TO ANOTHER

People ill with TB can infect up to 10-15 other people through close contact over the course of a year. Without proper treatment, up to two third of people ill with TB will die.

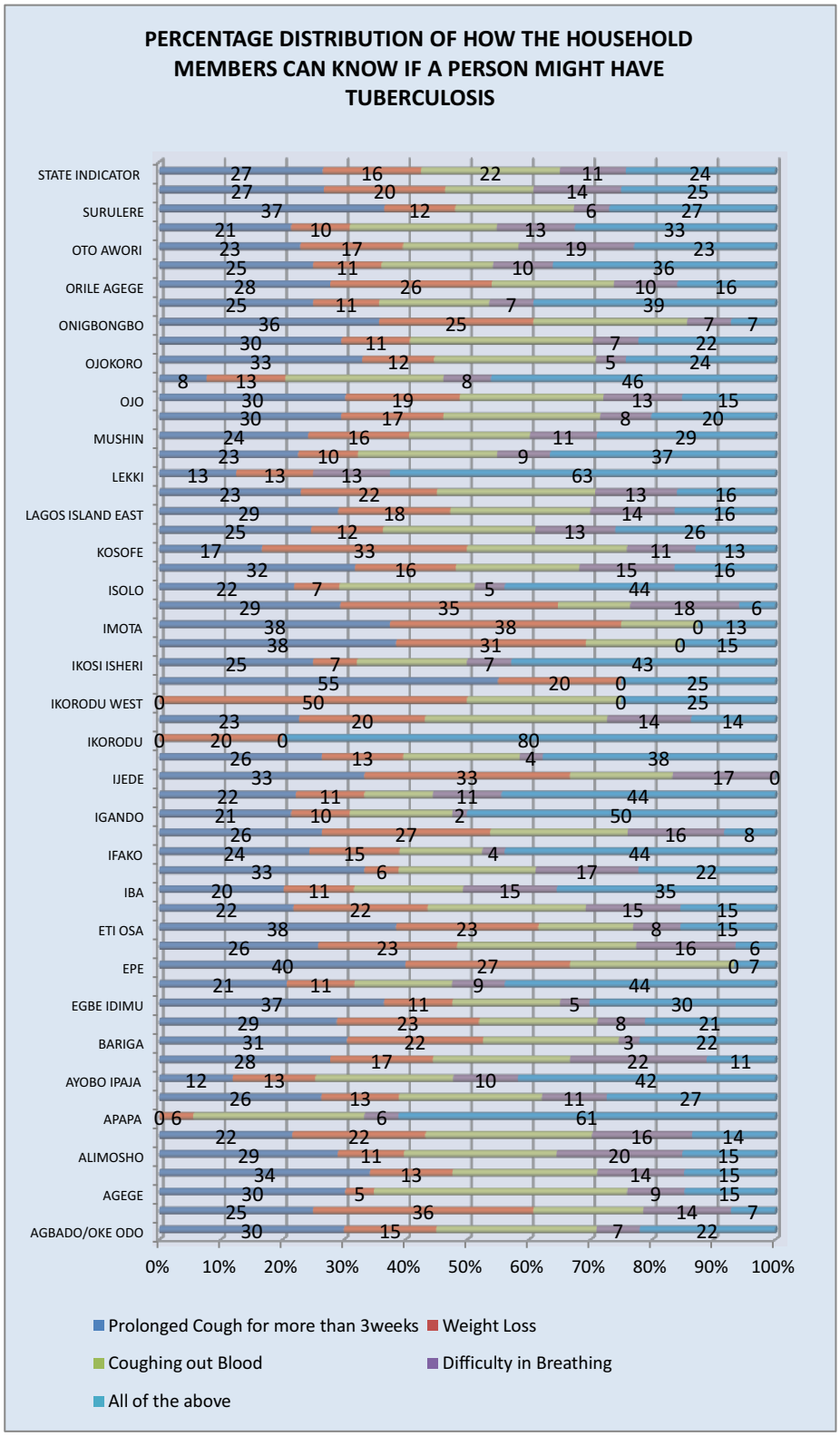


The study also examine whether Lagos State dwellers were aware that TB can be passed from one person to another. The analysis at the State level showed that majority (81%) of the respondents were aware that TB can be passed from one person to another while the remaining 19% were on the contrary.

Across the Local Government level, the analysis revealed that all (100%) of the respondents in Ikorodu North, Ikorodu West, Ibeju, Apapa and Amuwo Odofin respectively strongly affirmed that they were aware that the disease can be transmitted from one person to another. However, respondents in Ikorodu (20%), Ijede (25%), Imota (25%), Iru Victoria Island (50%) and Lekki (63%) came from the rear in that order of the households who reported to be aware that TB can be transmitted from person to another.

HOW HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS CAN KNOW IF A PERSON MIGHT HAVE TUBERCULOSIS

When a person develops active TB (disease), the symptoms (cough, fever, night sweats, weight loss etc.) may be mild for many months. This can lead to delays in seeking care, and results in transmission of the bacteria to others. Therefore in order to avoid transmission of the disease to other person, household members within the State need to have adequate knowledge on how a person who is infected with the disease might be identified.



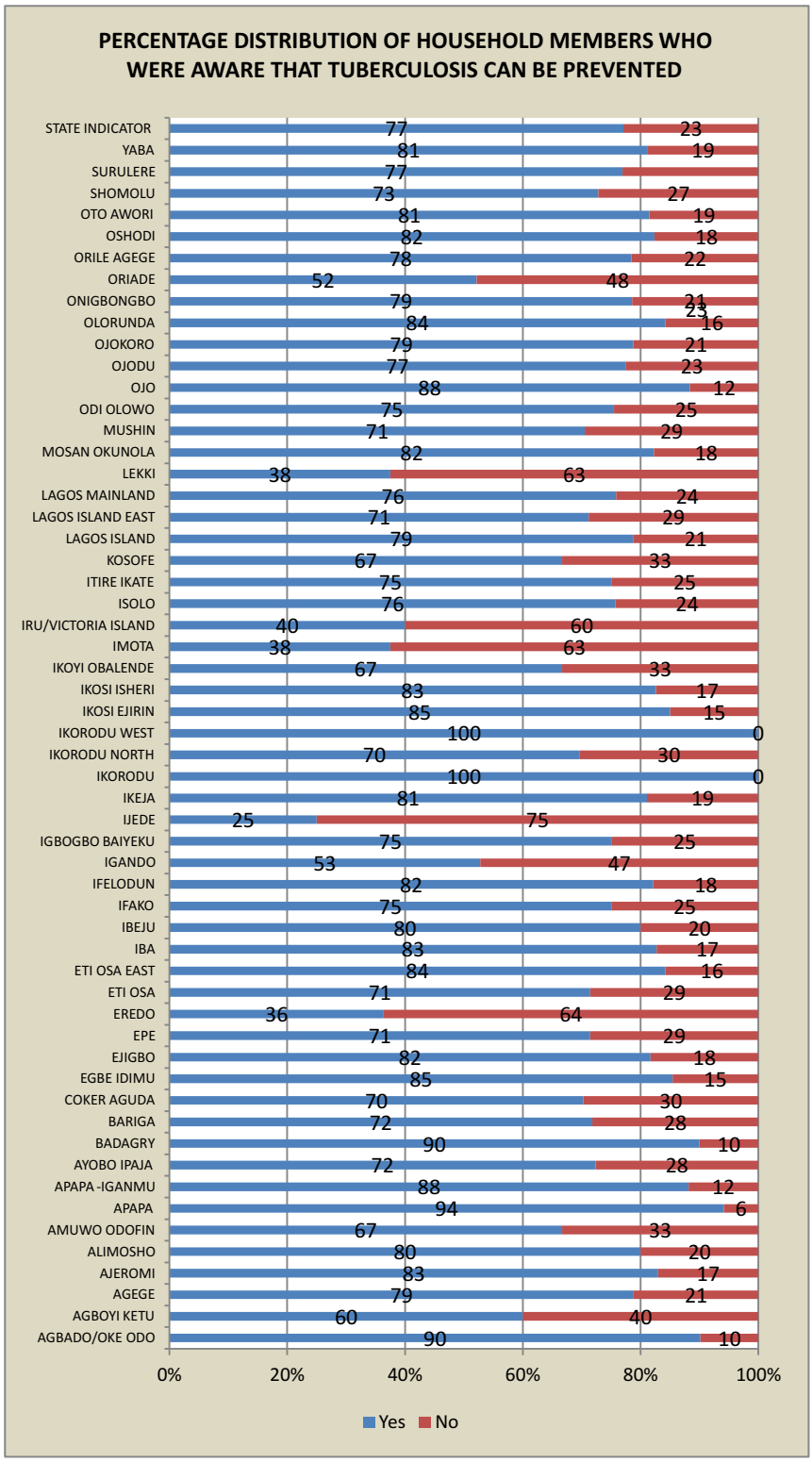
The results of the survey State wide revealed that 27% of the household members believed that prolong cough for more than three (3) weeks is one of the signs and symptoms to identify TB infected person, 16% affirmed that weight loss could be used to identify an infected person, 22% said that an infected TB person could be identified through coughing out blood, 11% asserted that an infected TB person could be known through difficulty in breathing (inability to breath well) while 24% identified all the aforementioned signs and symptoms as ways of knowing an infected TB victim.

At the Local Government level, respondents fromIkosi Ejirin (55%), Epe (40%), Eti -Osa (38%), Imota (38%) and Ikoyi Obalende (38%) LG/LCDAs topped the household members who affirmed that prolonged cough for more than three (3) weeks could be used to identify an infected TB person. Also, respondents from Ikorodu West (50%), Imota (38%), Agboyi Ketu (36%), I ru Victoria Island (35%), Ijede (33%) and Kosofe (33%) LG/LCDAs recorded higher percentage of household members who believed that weight loss is a sign and symptom to identify a person infected with TB.

Furthermore, sampled households from Agege (41%), Ikorodu North (30%), Olorunda (30%), Eredo (29%) and Apapa (28%) LG/LCDAs topped amongst household members who reportedly asserted that coughing out blood was a sign to identify TB infected person whereas households from Badagry (22%), Alimosho (20%), Oto Awori (19%), Iru Victoria Island (18%), Ijede (17%) and Ibeju (17%) recorded higher proportion of household members who disclosed that a TB infected person could be discovered through difficulty in breathing (inability to breath well). Moreover, respondents from Ikorodu (80%), Lekki (63%), Apapa (61%), Igando (50%) and (46%) topped amongst household members who knew that all the aforementioned signs and symptoms are ways to identify a TB infected victim.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE AWARE THAT TUBERCULOSIS CAN BE PREVENTED

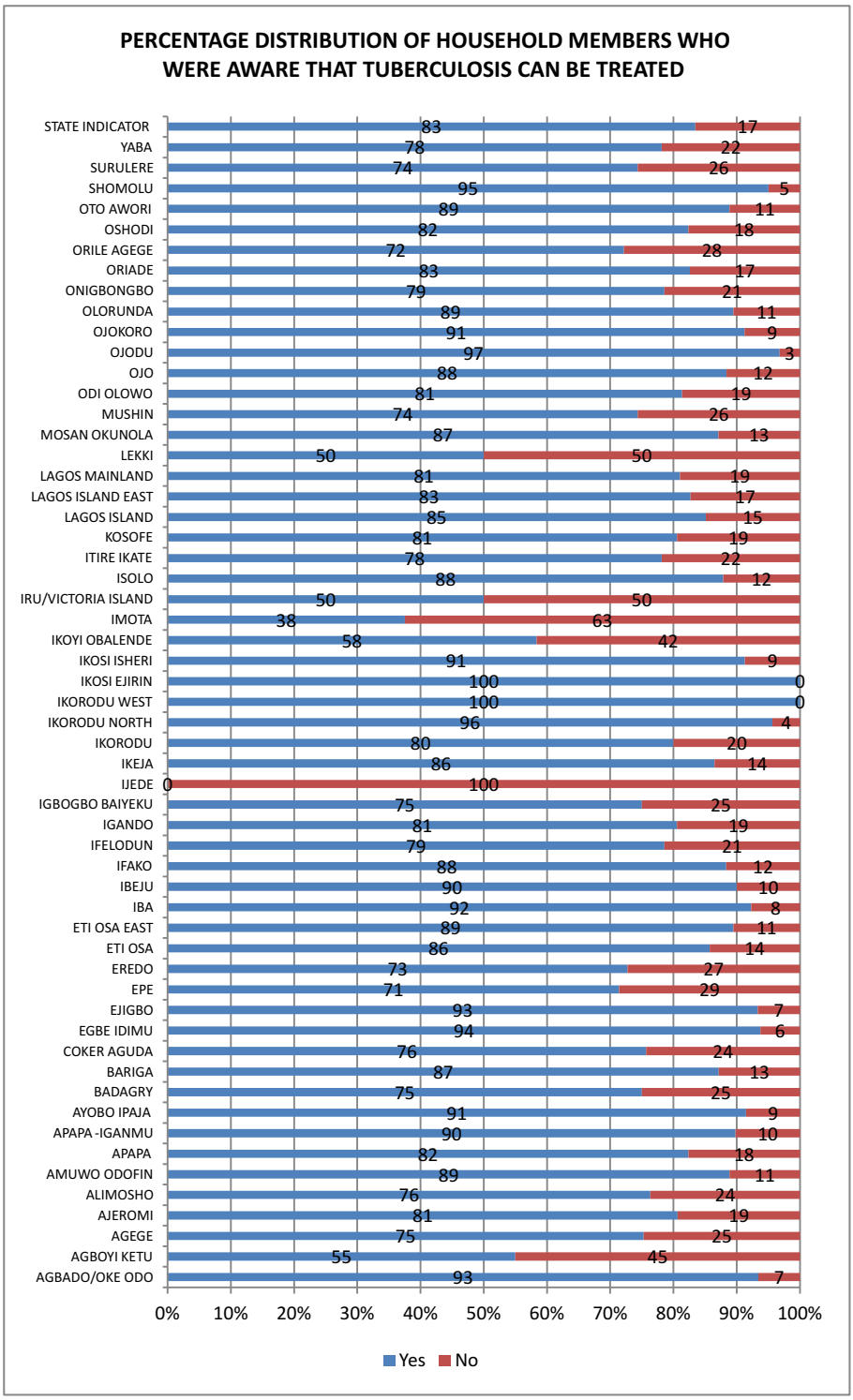
At the State level, the survey results showed that a larger proportion (77%) of the sampled household members were aware that Tuberculosis can be prevented while the remaining 23% said they had no knowledge of whether TB could be prevented.



At the Local Government level, household members in Ikorodu West (100%), Ikorodu (100%), Apapa (94%), Badagry (90%) and Agbado/Oke Odo (90%) topped in that order of the respondents who were aware that TB could be prevented. Nonetheless respondents in Ijede (25%), Eredo (36%), Lekki (38%), Imota (38%) and Iru Victoria Island (40%) recorded lower percentage of household members who stated that they were aware that TB could be prevented.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE AWARE THAT T UBERCULOSIS CAN BE TREATED

TB is a treatable and curable disease. Active, drug-sensitive TB disease is treated with a standard six-month course of four antimicrobial drugs that are provided with information, supervision and support to the patient by a health worker or trained volunteer. Without such supervision and support, treatment adherence can be difficult and the disease can spread. The vast majority of TB cases can be cured when medicines are provided and taken properly.

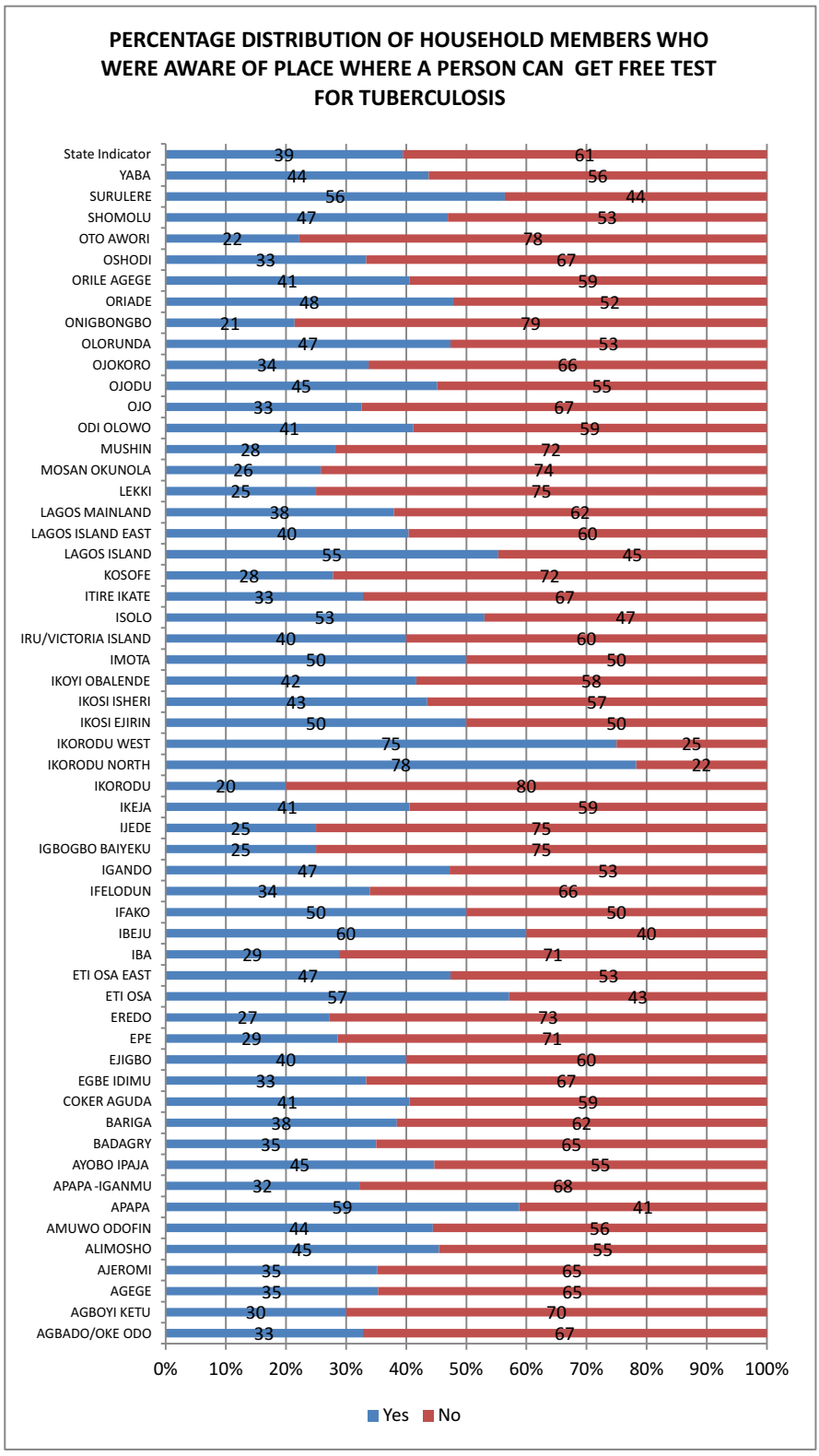


The study there-fore tried to investigate whe-ther household members in the State are aware that TB can be treated. The findings there-fore revealed that 83% of the household mem-bers across the State were aware that TB can be treated while 17% lack such knowledge.

The breakdown of the survey results to LG/ LCDAs showed that respondents in Ikosi Ejirin (100%), Ikorodu West (100%), Ojodu (97%), Ikorodu North (96%) and Shomolu (95%) topped amongst household members who indicated that they were aware that TB can be Treated Whereas respondents in Imota (38%), Lekki (50%), Iru Victoria island (50%), Agboyi Ketu (55%) and Ikoyi Obalende (58%) came from the rear in that order.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE AWARE OF PLACE WHERE A PERSON CAN GET FREE TEST FOR TUBERCULOSIS

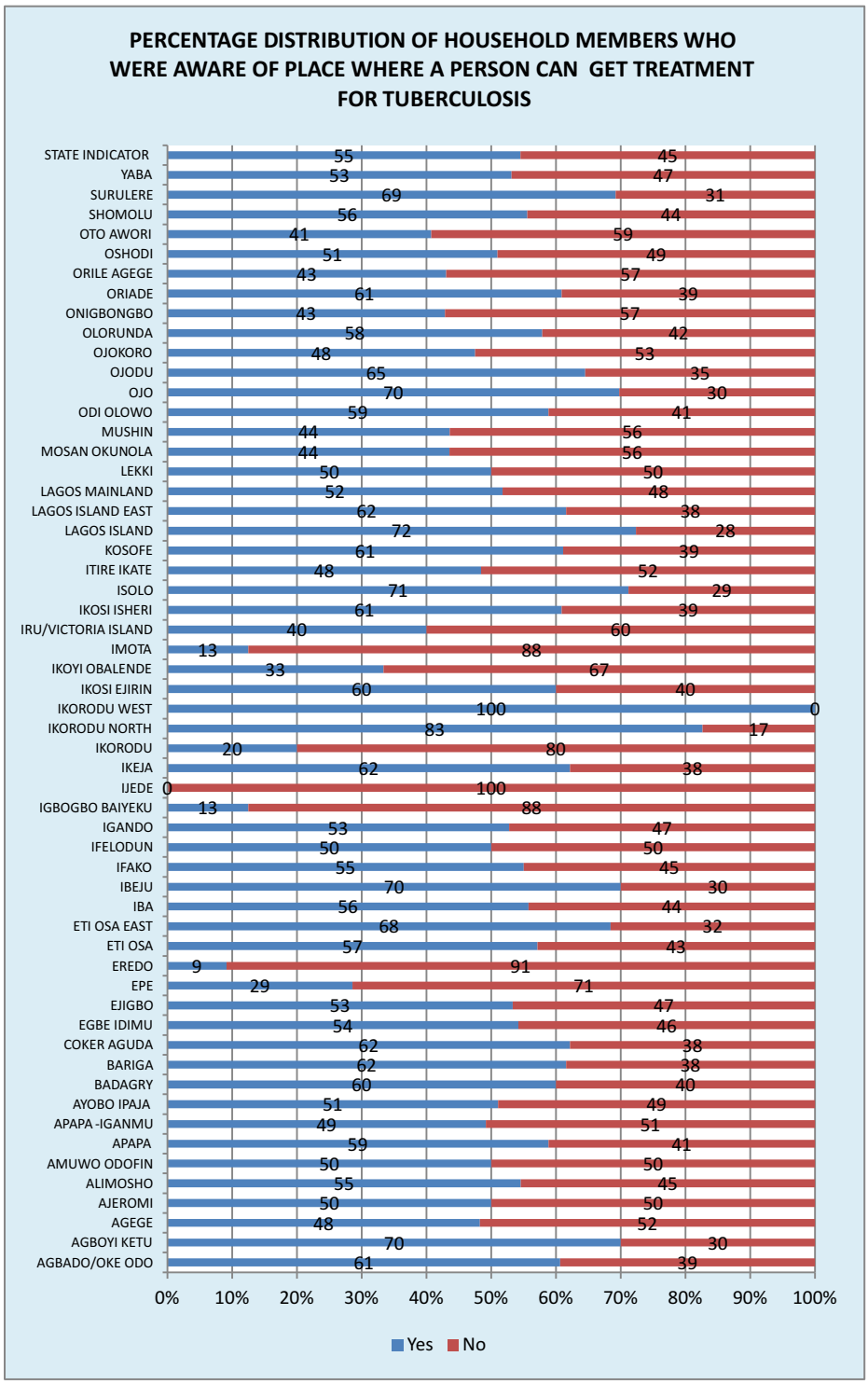
The analysis of the survey revealed that only 39% of the sampled household members across the State were aware of a place where a person can get free test for TB while (61%) affirmed their non - awareness of such place.



At the LG/LCDAs level, the topmost five (5) Local Government/Local Council Development Areas whose household members were aware of the place where a person could get free test for TB comprised Ikorodu North (78%), Ikotrodu West (75%), Ibeju (60%), Eti-Osa (57%) and Surulere (56%). However, the least six (6) LG/LCDAs in that category were Ikorodu (20%), Onigbongbo (21%), Oto Awori (22%), Lekki (25%), Ijede (25%) and Igbogbo Baiyeku (25%).

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE AWARE OF PLACE WHERE A PERSON CAN GET TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULOSIS

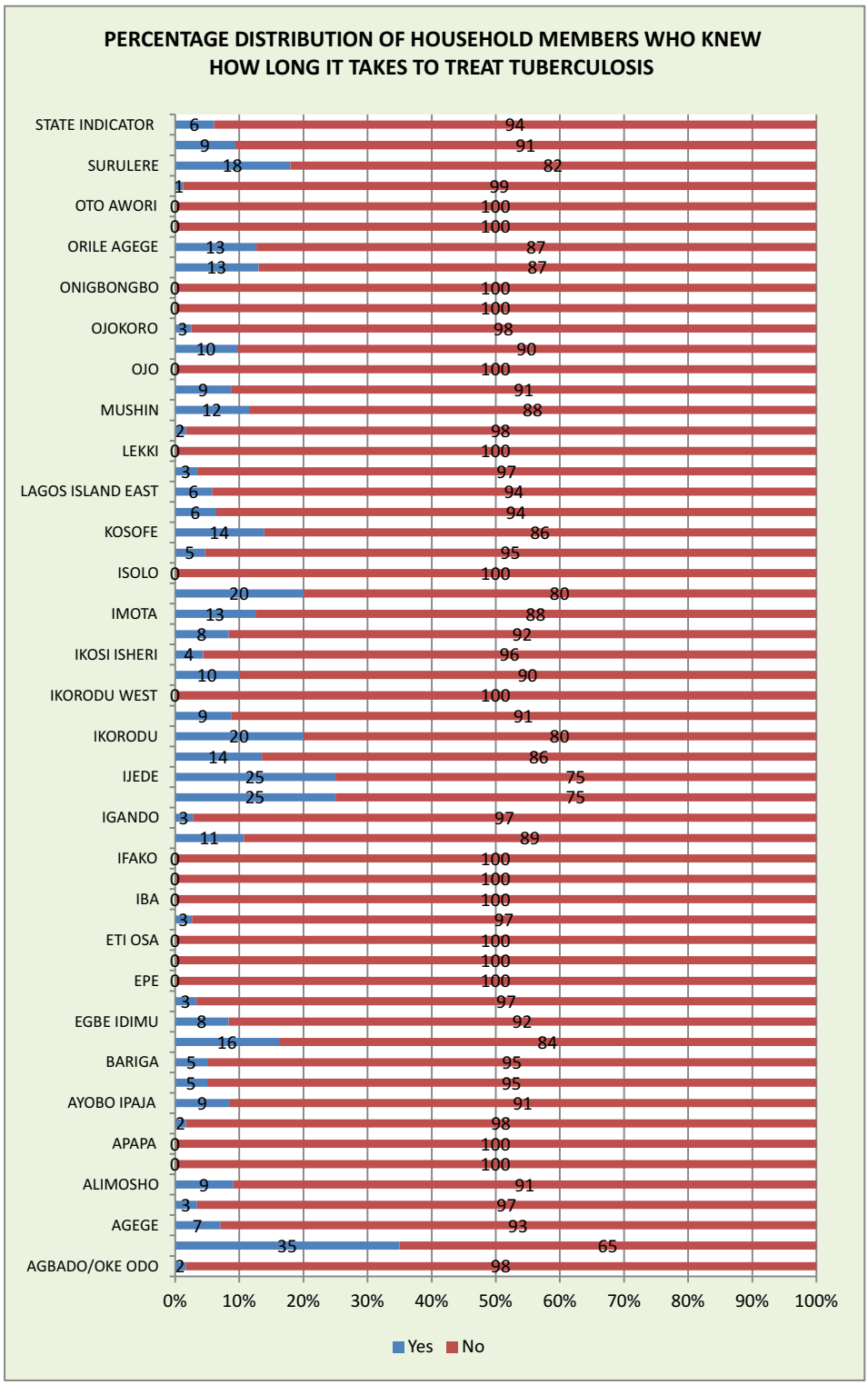
The study also tried to inquire whether residents of the State were aware of any place where a person can get treatment for TB. The result of the survey across the State point out that 55% of the sampled household members were aware of places where a person can get treatment for TB whereas 45% reportedly were unaware of such places.



Across the Local Government/Local Council Development Areas, respondents in Ikorodu West (100%), Ikorodu North (83%), Lagos Island (72%), Isolo (71%), Ibeju (70%) and Agboyi Ketu (70%) recorded the highest percentage of household members who were aware of places where a person could get treatment for Tuberculosis. On the other hand, respondents in Eredo (9%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (13%), Imota (13%), Ikorodu (20%) and Epe (29%) recorded the lowest proportion of household members who were aware of such places of treating the disease.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO KNEW HOW LONG IT TAKES TO TREAT TUBERCULOSIS

Active, drug-sensitive TB disease is treated with a standard six-month course of four antimicrobial drugs that are provided with information, supervision and support to the patient by a health worker or trained volunteer. Without such supervision and support, treat ment adherence can be difficult and the disease can spread. The vast majority of TB cases can be cured when medicines are provided and taken properly for about six (6) months.

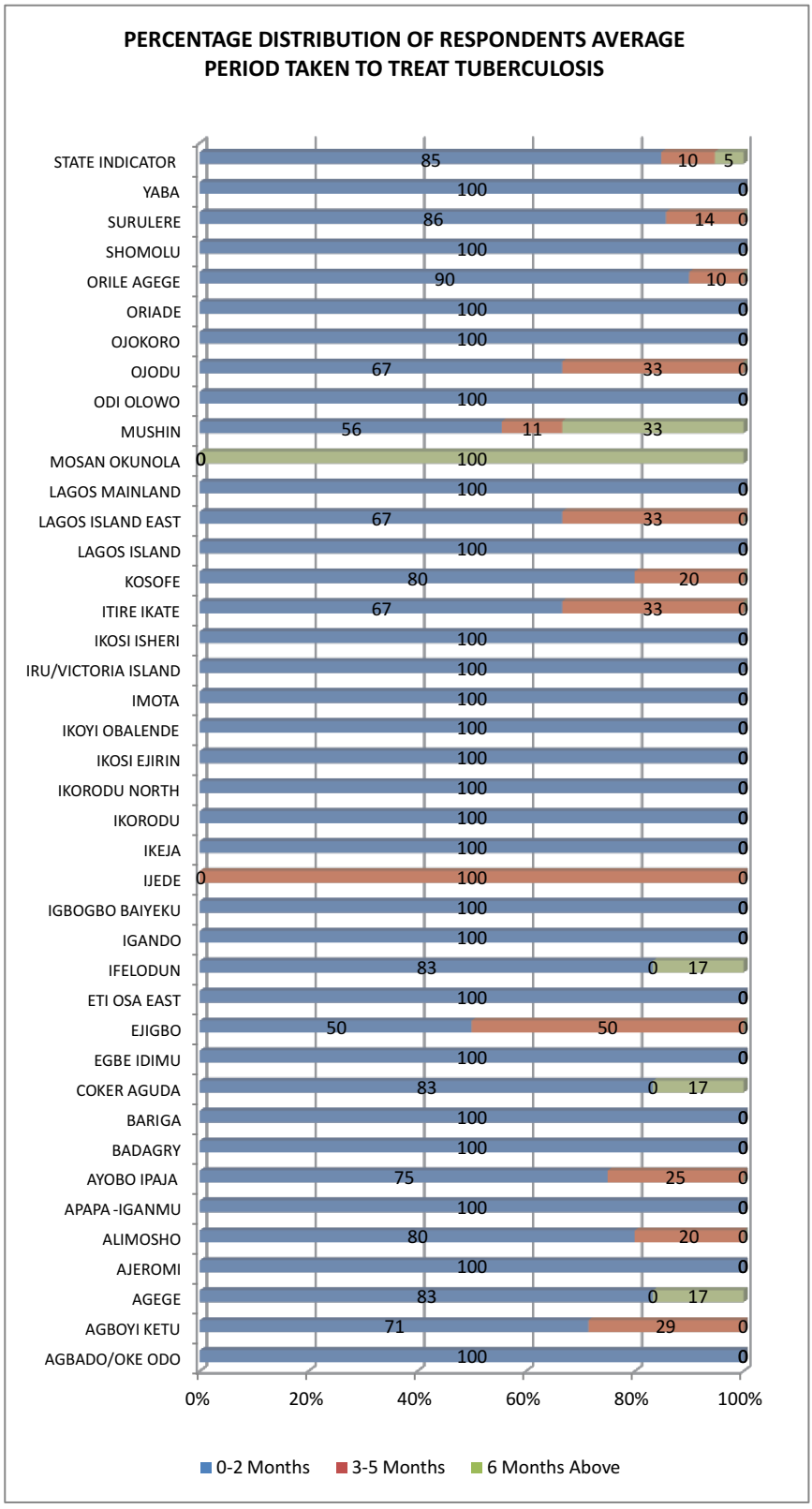


The survey also tried to investigate whether Lagosians are actually aware of the standard duration for the treatment of Tuberculosis. The findings showed that only 6% of the sampled respondents across the State had knowledge of a complete treatment duration of TB while a tremendous proportion (94%) of the sampled household members had no idea of how long it would take to treat the disease.

The breakdown of survey results to Local Government level showed that household members from Agboyi ketu, (35%), Ijede (25%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (25%), ikorodu (20%) and Iru Victoria Island (20%) topped among the household members who knew the treatment duration for Tuberculosis. Nonetheless, all (100%) the respondents from Oshodi, Ibeju, Lekki, Olorunda, Ikorodu West, Eti -Osa, Ifako Ijaiye, Epe, Eredo, Apapa and Amuwo Odofin strongly disclosed t hat they had no idea of how long it would take to treat TB.

RESPONDENTS AVERAGE PERIOD TAKEN TO TREAT TUBERCULOSIS

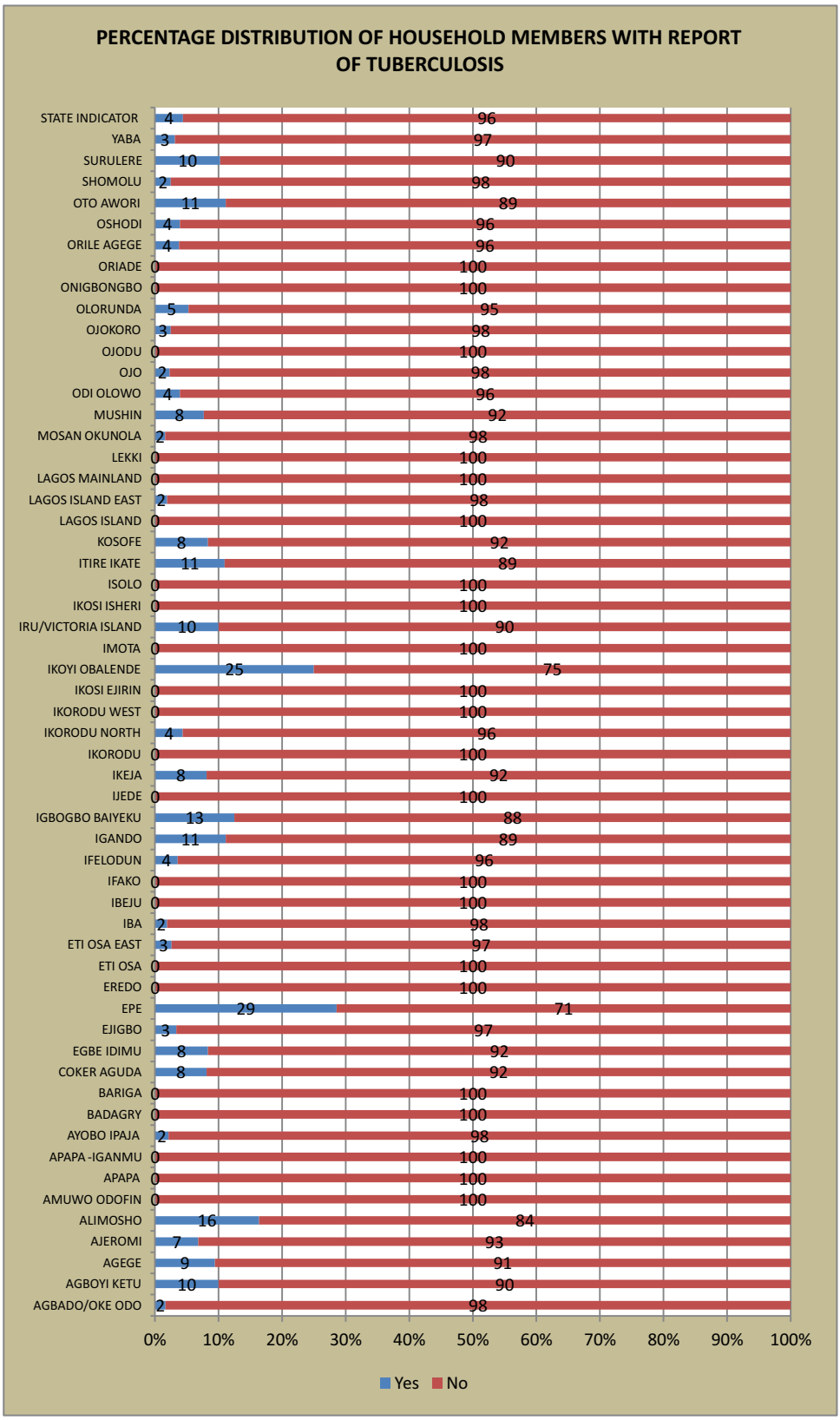
The analysis across the State revealed that 85% of the sampled household members affirmed that it would take 0 – 2 months to treat TB infected person, 10% disclosed that it would take 3 – 5 months to treat an infected TB patient and 5% claimed that a standard TB treatment would take 6 months and above.



At the Local Government level, the result revealed that all (100%) the respondents from Agbado/Oke Odo, Ajeromi, Ikosi Isheri, Oriade, Yaba, Apapa Iganmu, Igbogbo Baiyeku, Ikeja, Ikorodu, Ikorodu North, Bariga, Badagry, Egbe Idimu and Eti-Osa respectively strongly affirmed that it would take 0 – 2 months to completely treat TB infected patient. However, respondents from Ijede (100%), Ejigbo (50%), Lagos Island East (33%), Agboyi Ketu (29%) and Ayobo Ipaja recorded higher percentage of the household members who believed that TB can be treated within 3 – 5 months while respondents from Mosan Okunola (100%), Mushin (33%), Ifelodun (17%), Coker Agunda (17%) and Agege (17%) topped amongst the sampled household members who affirmed that it would take six (6) months and above to treat TB.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WITH REPORT OF TUBERCULOSIS

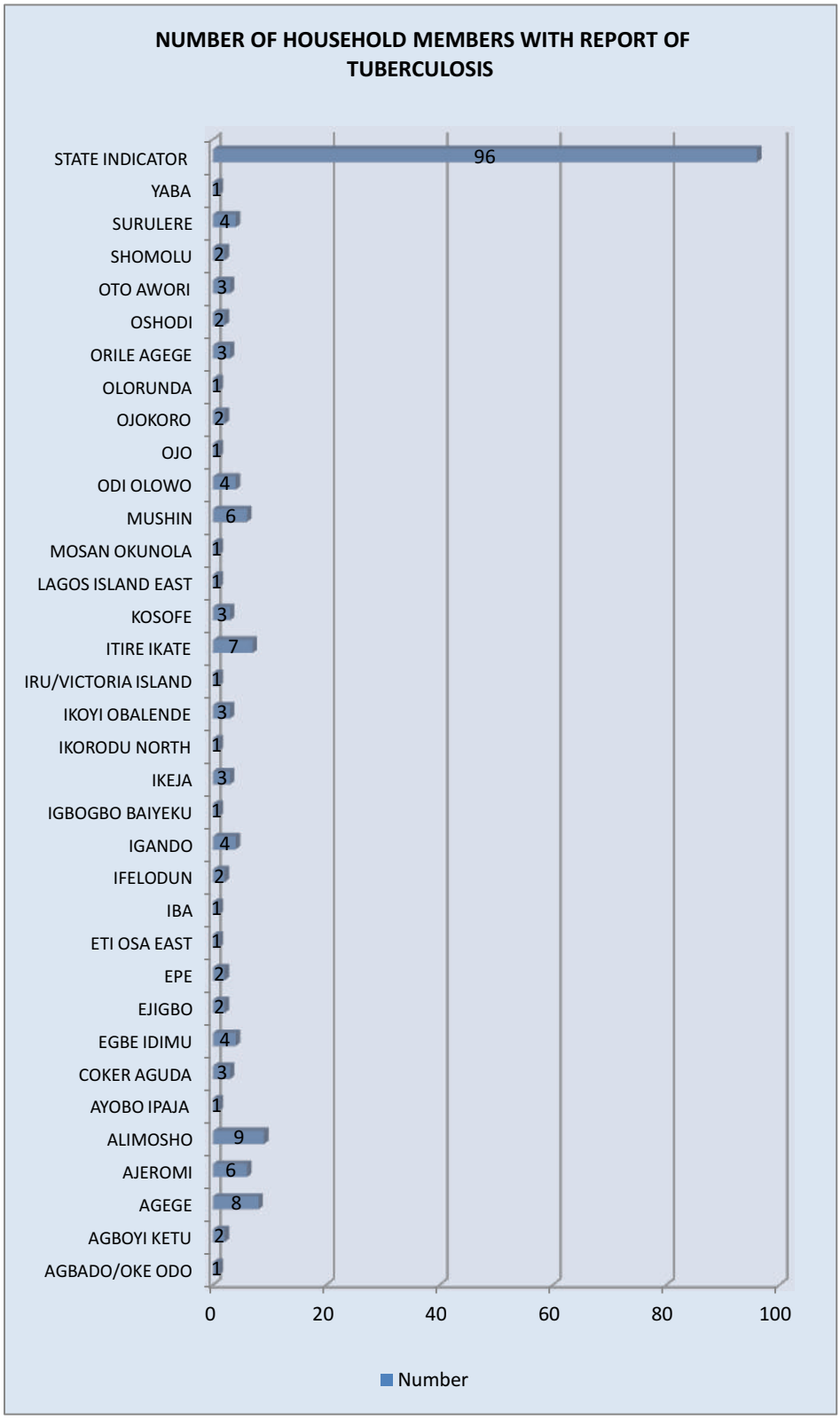
The survey result revealed that only 4% were reported of Tuberculosis across the State among the household members sampled.



At the Local Government level, household members in Epe (29%), Ikoyi Obalende (25%), Alimosho (16%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (13%), Itire Ikate (11%) and Igando (11%) recorded higher percentage of Tuberculosis cases. Interestingly, no cases of Tuberculosis were recorded in Oriade, Apapa, Onigbongbo, Lekki, Lagos Mainland, Imota, Amuwo Odofin, Bariga, Badagry, Ikosi Isheri, Ikorodu, Ijede and Eti-Osa Local Government/ Local Council Development Areas.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WITH REPORT OF TUBERCULOSIS

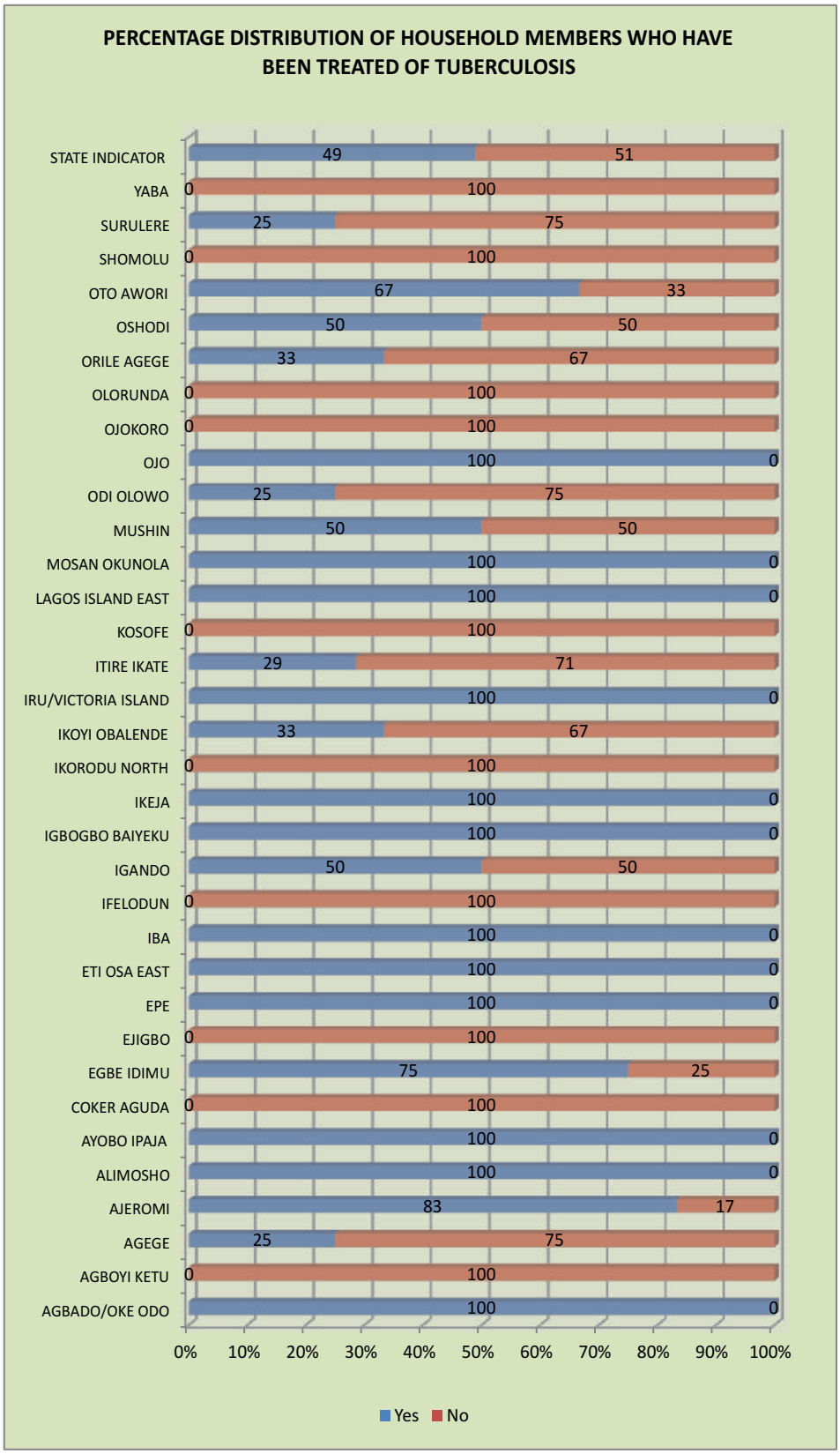
The survey also tried to determine the number of Tuberculosis reported cases among the household members. The findings of the survey revealed that only 96 cases of Tuberculosis were recorded across the State.



At the Local Government level, the household members in Alimosho (9), Agege (8), Itire Ikate (6), Odiolowo (4) and Surulere (4) LG/LCDAs recorded higher number of Tuberculosis cases.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAVE BEEN TREATED OF TUBERCULOSIS

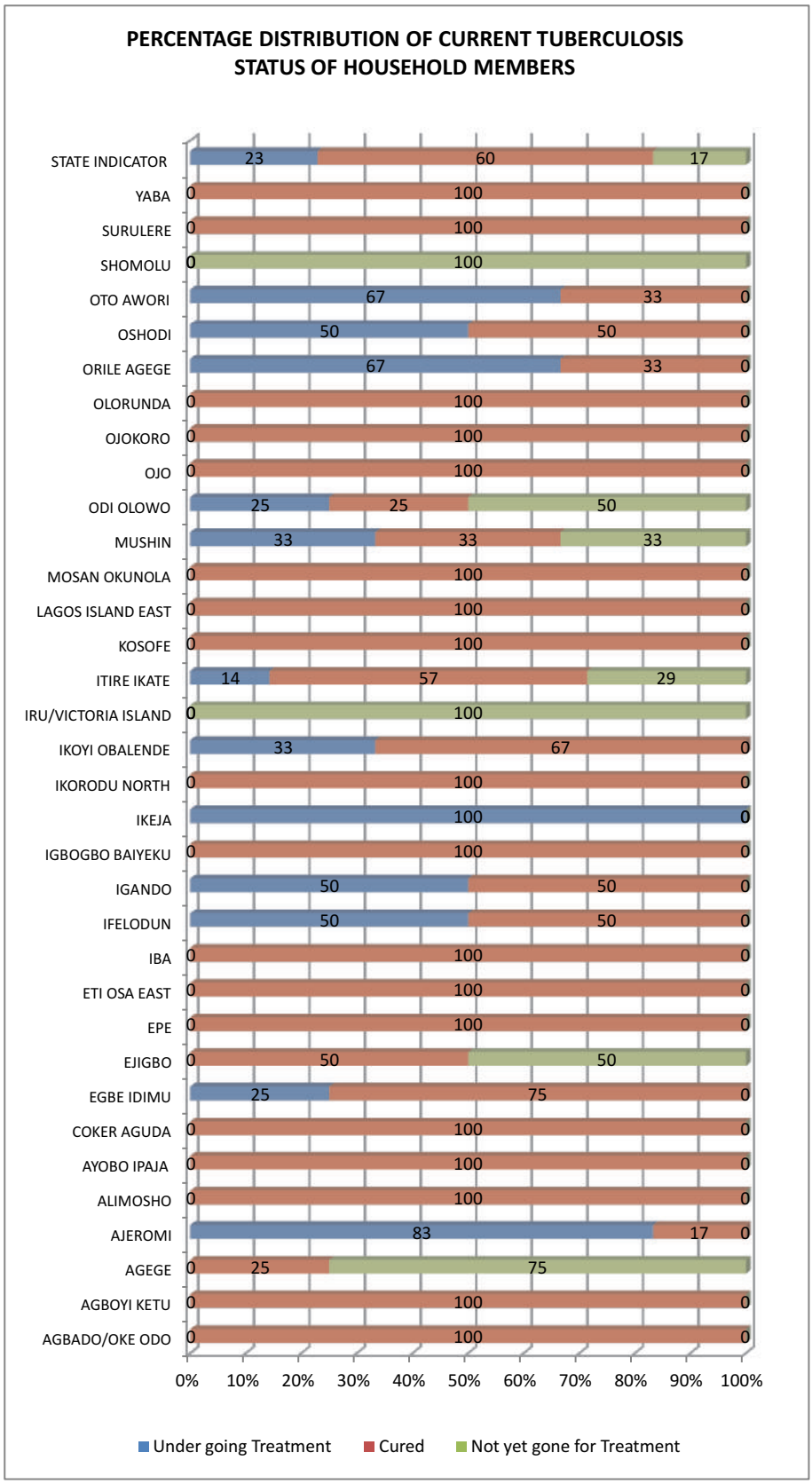
The analysis showed that 49% of the household members who had Tuberculosis reported to have been treated of the disease in the State whereas 51% of these people reportedly infected with TB were yet to receive treatment.



The analysis of the survey at Local Government level revealed that all (100%) the respondents in Ojo, Mosan Okunola, Lagos Island, Iru Victoria Island, Ikeja, Igbogbo Baiyeku, Iba, Eti-Osa, East, Epe, Alimosho and Agbado/Oke Odo respectively recorded higher proportion of household members who had been treated of Tuberculosis. However, none of the TB infected household members in Agboyi Ketu, Coker Aguda, Ejigbo, Ifelodun, Ikorodu North, Kosofe, Ojokoro, Olorunda and Yaba had been treated of the disease.

CURRENT TUBERCULOSIS STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

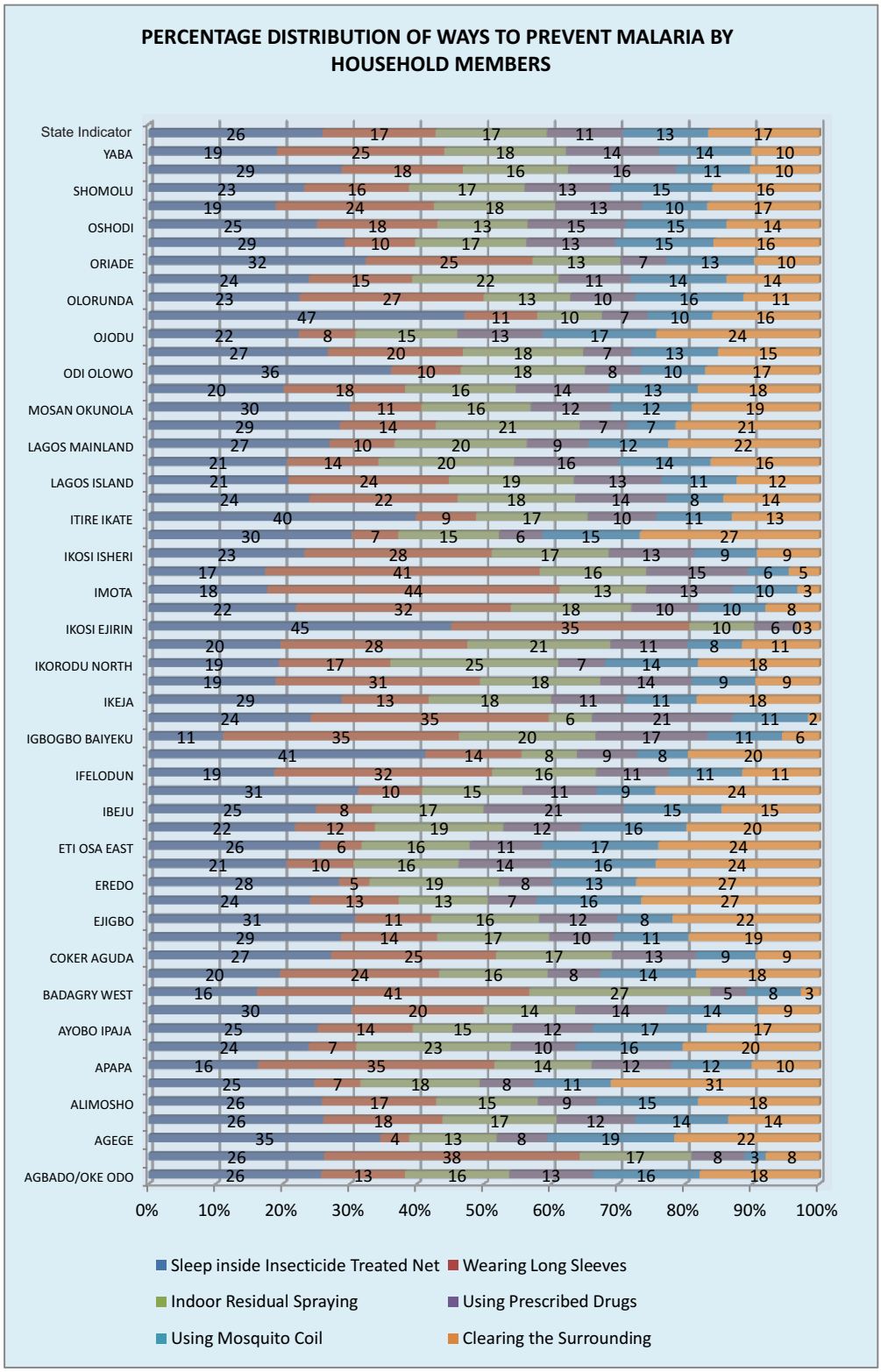
The survey results showed that 23% of the sampled household members who were reportedly infected with TB across the State are still undergoing treatment, 60% of the reported TB household members had been cured of the disease while 17% had not yet gone for treatment.



Looking at the results of the survey on Local Government basis, household members in Ikeja (100%), Ajeromi (83%), Orile Agege (67%), Oto Awori (67%), Ifelodun (50%), Igando (50%) and Oshodi (50%) recorded higher percentage of TB infected households who are still undergoing treatment. Furthermore, all (100%) of the respondents from Yaba, Ojo (100%), Kosofe, Lagos Island East, Ikorodu North, Igbogbo Baiyeku, Iba, Epe, Eti-Osa East, Ayobo Ipaja, Coker Aguda, Agboyi Ketu, Alimosho and Agbado/Oke Odo who were infected with TB were reported to have been cured of the disease. However, respondents from Shomolu (100%), Iru Victoria Island (100%), Agege (75%), Ejigbo (50%) and Odiolowo (50%) recorded greater percentage of TB infected household members who had not yet gone for treatment .

WAYS TO PREVENT MALARIA BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Malaria is a serious disease that causes a high fever and chills. A person can get it from a bite by an infected mosquito. Malaria is rare in the United States. It is most often found in Africa, Southern Asia, Central America, and South America. In very rare cases, people can get malaria if they come into contact with infected blood. A developing fetus may get the disease from its mother. You cannot get malaria just by being closer to a person who has the disease.



The survey therefore tried to investigate whether the dwellers of the State had knowledge of ways to prevent and control malaria. At the State Level, the findings showed that 26% of the sampled household members reportedly affirmed that malaria can be prevented and controlled by sleeping inside Insecticide Treated Net (ITN), 17% believed that the disease can be prevented and controlled by wearing long sleeves, using Indoor Residual Spraying and clearing the surroundings respectively while 11% and 13% indicated that malaria can be prevented and controlled by using prescribed drugs and mosquito coil respectively.

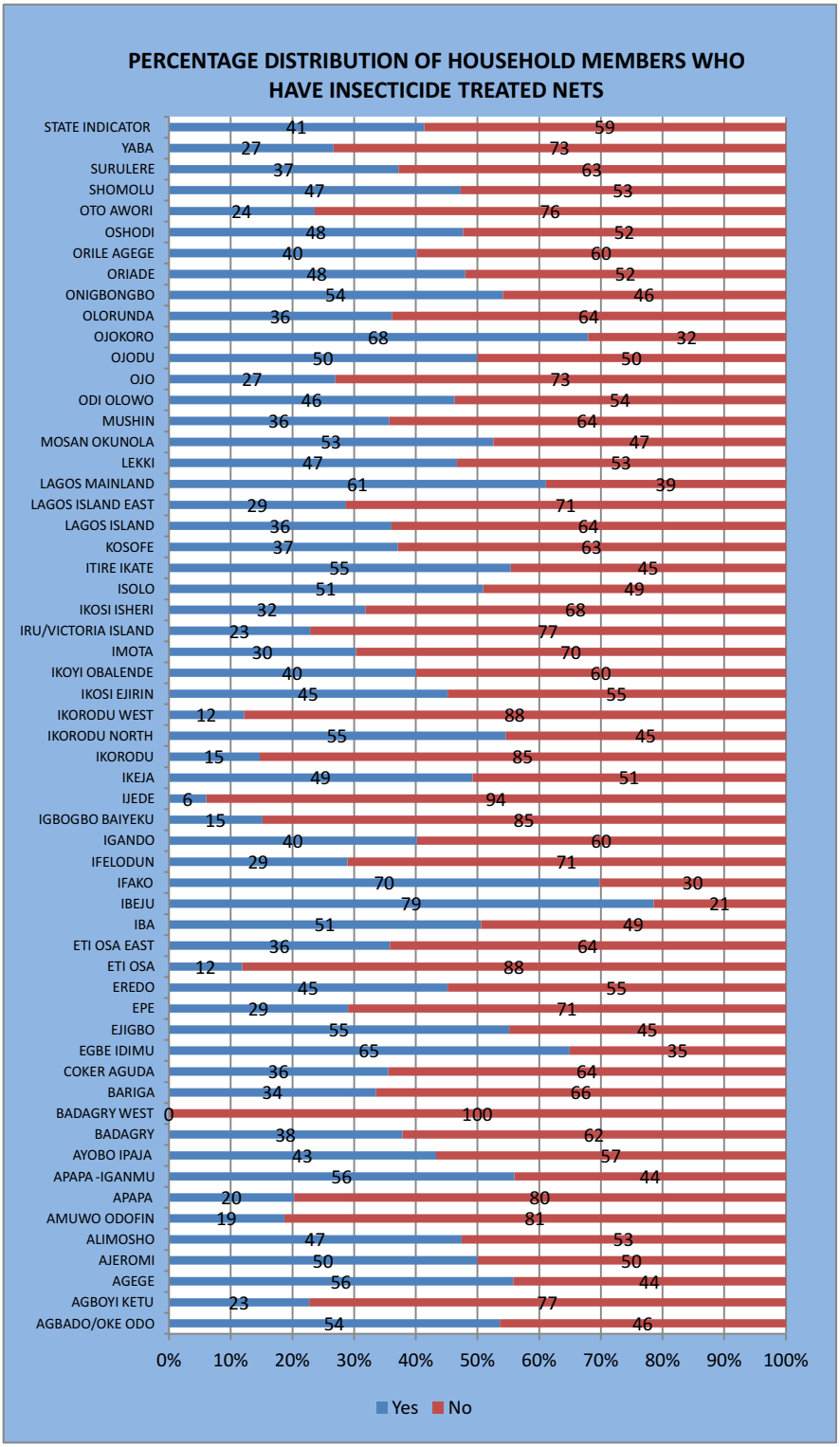
At the Local Government level, respondents in Ojokoro (47%), Ikosi Ejirin (45%, Igando (41%), Itire Ikate (40%) and Odiolowo (36%) LG/LCDAs recorded higher percentage of household members who asserted that malaria can be prevented and controlled by sleeping inside Insecticide Treated Net (ITN) whereas respondents in Imota (44%), Iru Victoria Island (41%), Badagry West (41%), Agboyi Ketu (38%), Apapa (35%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (35%), Ijede (35%) and Ikosi Ejirin topped among the households who indicated that malaria can be prevented and controlled by wearing long sleeves

Similarly, respondents in Badagry West (27%), Ikorodu North (25%), Apapa Iganmu (23%), Onigbongbo (22%), Ikorodu West (21%) and Lekki (21%) LG/LCDAs recorded greater percentage of household members who reportedly asserted that malaria can be prevented and controlled through the use of Indoor Residual Spraying. Nonetheless, sampled households in Ijede (21%), Ibeju (21%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (17%), Lagos Island East (16%) Iru Victoria Island (15%) and Oshodi (15%) topped amongst household members who claimed that malaria can be prevented and controlled by using prescribed drugs

Furthermore, household members in Apapa (19%), Ayobo Ipaja (17%), Eti Osa East (17%), Ojodu (17%) and Olorunda (16%) recorded higher proportion of respondents who reportedly stated that malaria can be prevented and controlled by using mosquito coil. However, respondents in Amuwo Odofin (31%), Isolo (27%), Eredo (27%), Epe (27%), Ifako (24%), Eti- Osa (24%) and Eti-Osa East (24%) LG/LCDAs recorded higher percentage of household members who disclosed that malaria can be prevented and controlled by clearing the surrounding.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAVE INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS

One of the ways to prevent and control malaria is the use of Insecticide Treated Net. The Government had intensified efforts to prevent and control malaria in the State by distributing Insecticide Treated Nets to its citizens across the State. This survey tri ed to find out whether households had any Insecticide Treated Net.

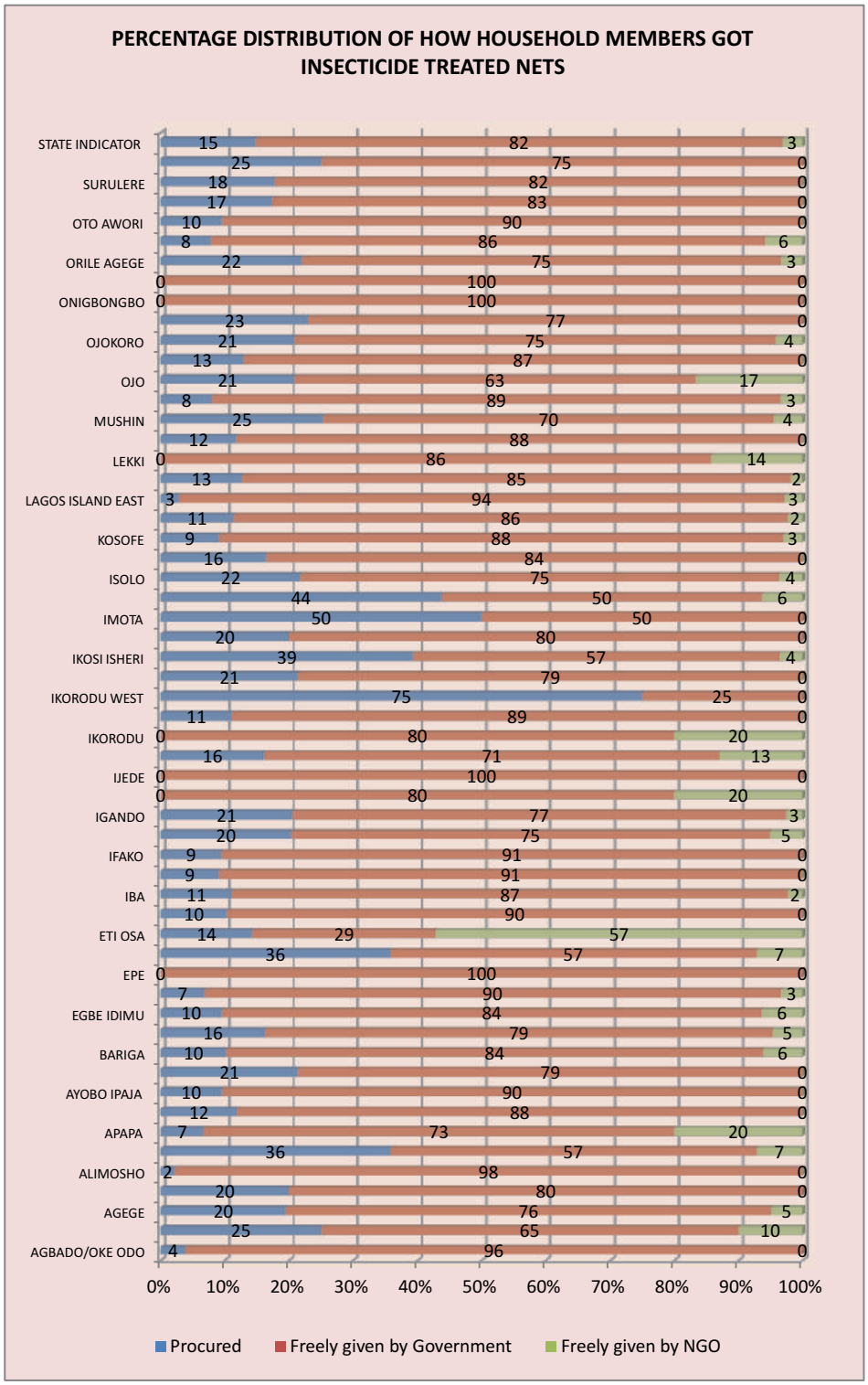


At the State level, the survey results showed that 41% of the sampled household members reportedly had Insecticide Treated Nets while the remaining 59% had no Insecticide Treated Nets.

Further analysis on Local Government basis revealed that household members from Ibeju (79%), Ifako (70%), Egbe Idimu (65%), Apapa Iganmu (56%) and Agege (56%) LG/LCDAs topped among the sampled household members who reportedly claimed that they had Insecticide Treated Nets. On the other hand, respondents from Ijede (6%), Eti-Osa (12%), Ikorodu West (12%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (15%) and Ikorodu (15%) recorded lower proportion of household members who had Insecticide Treated Nets.

HOW HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS GOT INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS

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



The results across the State revealed that larger percentage (82%) of the household members who used Insecticide Treated Net reportedly affirmed that the nets were freely given by the State Government, 15% disclosed that the Insecticide Treated Nets being used were procured while 3% indicated that the nets were freely given by NGOs.

At the Local Government level, the analysis showed that household members in Ikorodu West (75%), Imota (50%) Iru Victoria Island (44%), Ikosi Isheri (39%), Amuwo Odofin (36%) and Eredo (36%) topped amongst the the households who procured the Insecticide Treated Nets being used. However, respondents in Epe (100%) ,Ijede (100%), Alimosho (98%), Agbado/Oke Odo (96%), Ifako (91%) and Ibeju (91%) LG/LCDAs recorded higher percentage of household members who said that the Insecticide Treated Nets were freely given by Government whereas household members in Eti Osa (57%), Ikorodu (20%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (20%), Apapa (20%) and Ojo (17%) recorded higher proportion of households who claimed that the nets being used were freely given by NGOs.

The analysis across the State on who slept inside the Insecticide Treated Nets last night showed that 13% of the sampled household members indicated that it was Father,
18% claimed that it was mother, 10% and 8% affirmed that it was children under five years and children over five years respectively, 38% disclosed that it was everyone in the house that slept inside the nets while 13% stated that nobody slept inside the nets last night.

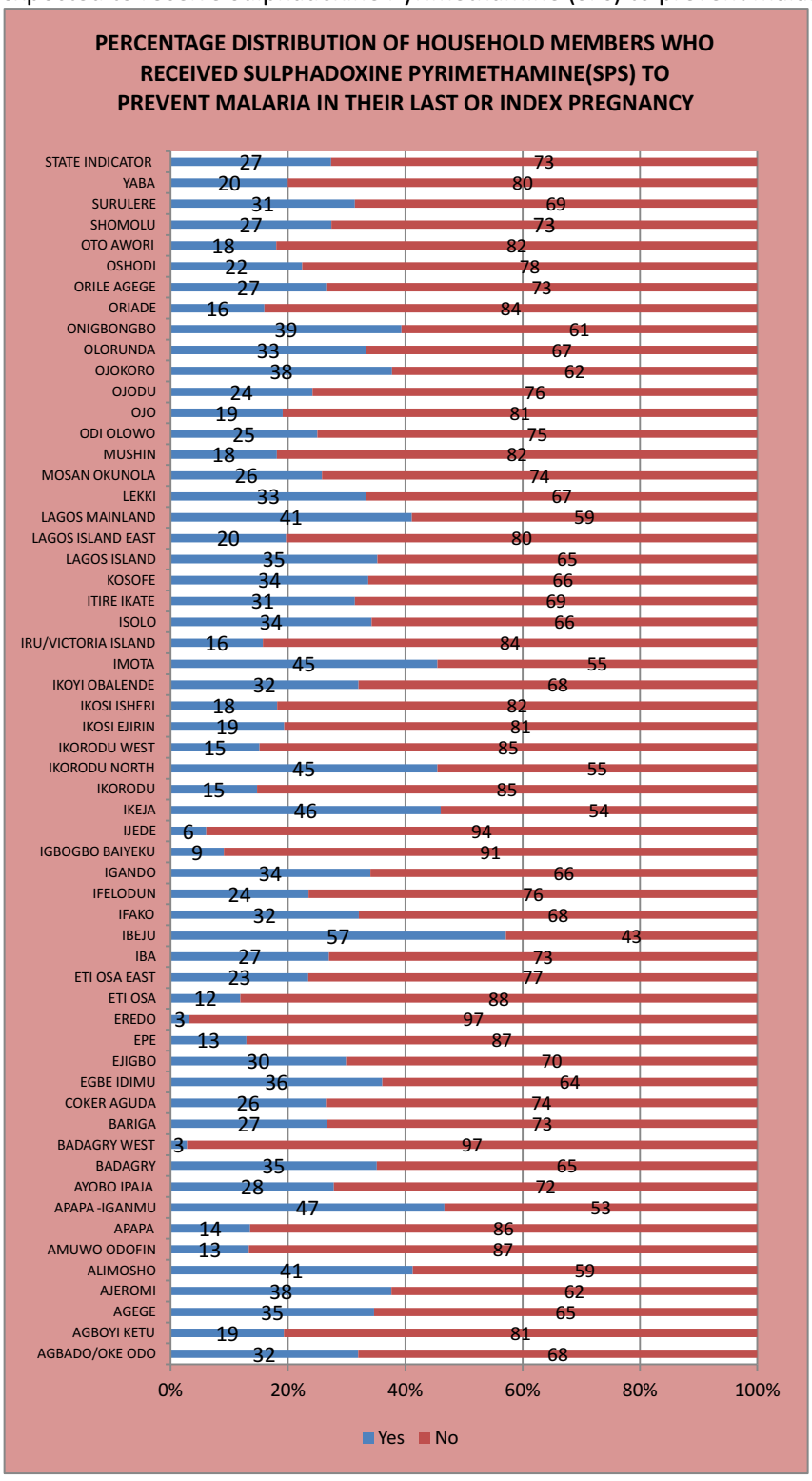
Further analysis across the Local Government level revealed that respondents from Ikosi Ejirin (57%)m Iru Victoria Island (32%), Onigbongbo (30%), Lekki (29%) and Imota (28%) recorded higher percentage of households who reportedly indicated that only the father slept inside the net whereas respondents from Ijede (100%), Olorunda (40%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (38%), Iru Victoria (36%), Coker Aguda (35%) and Agboyi Ketu (35%) reported higher proportion of households who affirmed that only the mother slept inside the net.

Similarly, respondents from Ikorodu West (40%), Bariga (25%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (25%), Lagos Island East (22%) and Ikorodu (20%) LG/LCDAs topped among the household members who disclosed that only children under five years slept inside treated nets. On the other hand, respondents from Apapa (20%), Ibeju (19%), Ikeja (17%), Imota (17%) and Oto Awori (16%) recorded higher proportion of household members who asserted that only children over five years slept inside the nets.

Furthermore, respondents from Eti-Osa (86%), Ifako (72%), Ejigbo (64%), ikorodu (60%), Epe (60%) and Ikoyi Obalende (58%) recorded greater percentage of household members who stated that everyone in the household slept inside the nets while respondents from Imota (31%), Oshodi (29%, Itire Ikate (29%), Apapa (27%) and Ojokoro (26%) LG/LCDAs topped amongst the household members who affirmed that none of the households slept inside the nets.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO RECEIVED SULPHADOXINE PYRIMETHAMINE (SPS) TO PREVENT MALARIA IN THEIR LAST OR INDEX PREGNANCY

Anti-malaria medication is used both to treat and prevent malaria. The type and duration of drugs depends on the type of malaria, its severity and if the patient is pregnant. The pregnant woman is expected to receive Sulphadoxine Pyrimethamine (SPs) to prevent malaria during pregnancy.

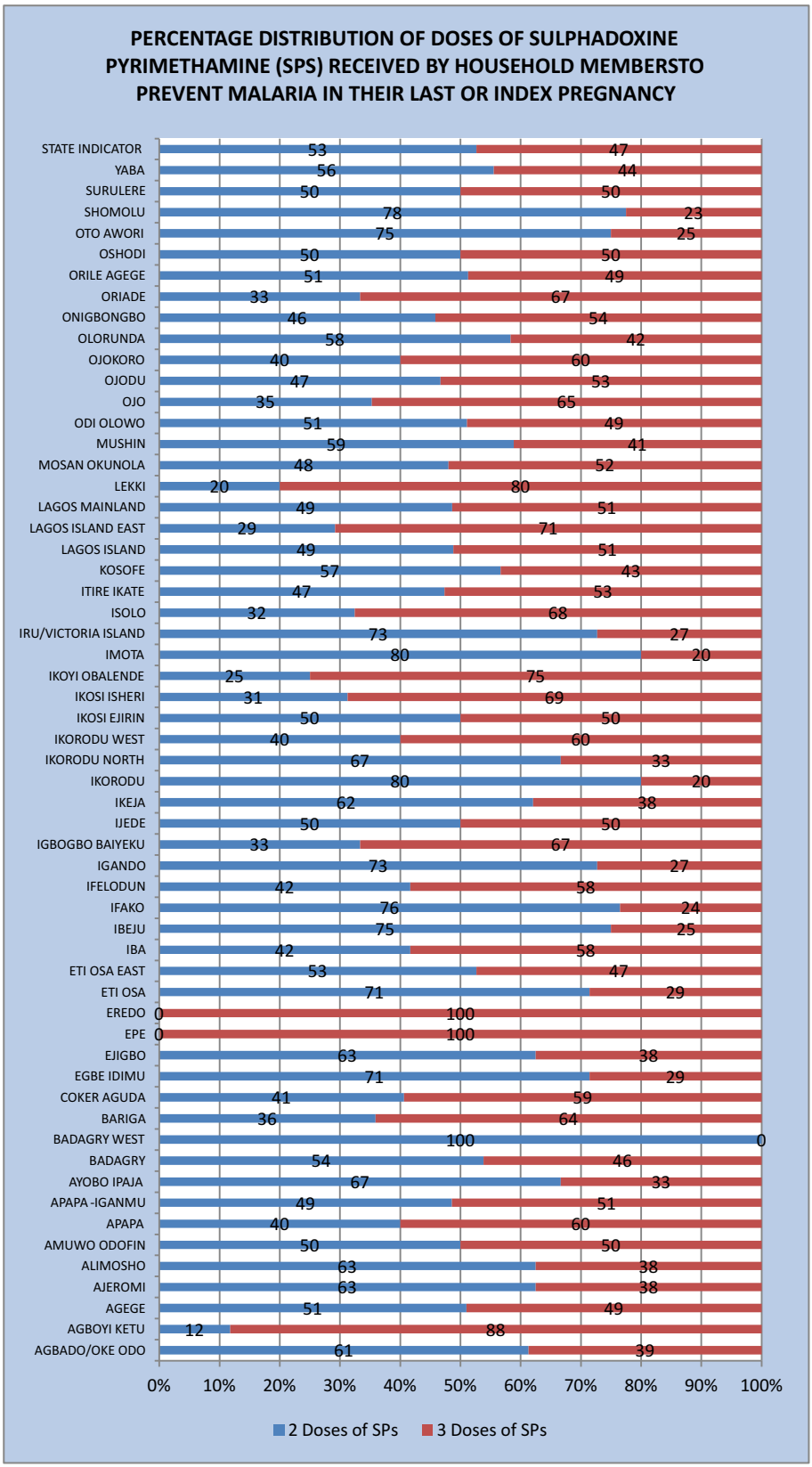


The survey analysis revealed that only 27% of the sampled household members State wide receiver Sulphadoxine Pyrimethamine (SPs) for prevention at their last or index pregnancy while 73% disclosed that they did not receive SPs at their last or index pregnancy.

Disaggregation of the results across the LG/LCDAs showed that households in Ibeju (57%), Apapa Iganmu (47%), Ikeja (46%), Ikorodu North (45%) and Imota (45%) topped among the household members who received Sulphadoxine Pyrimethamine (SPs) at their last or index pregnancy. Nonetheless, household members in Badagry West (3%), Eredo (3%), Ijede (6%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (9%) and Eti Osa (12%) came from the rear among the household members who received SPs at their last pregnancy.

DOSES OF SULPHADOXINE PYRIMETHAMINE (SPs) RECEIVED BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS TO PREVENT MALARIA IN THEIR LAST OR INDEX PREGNANCY

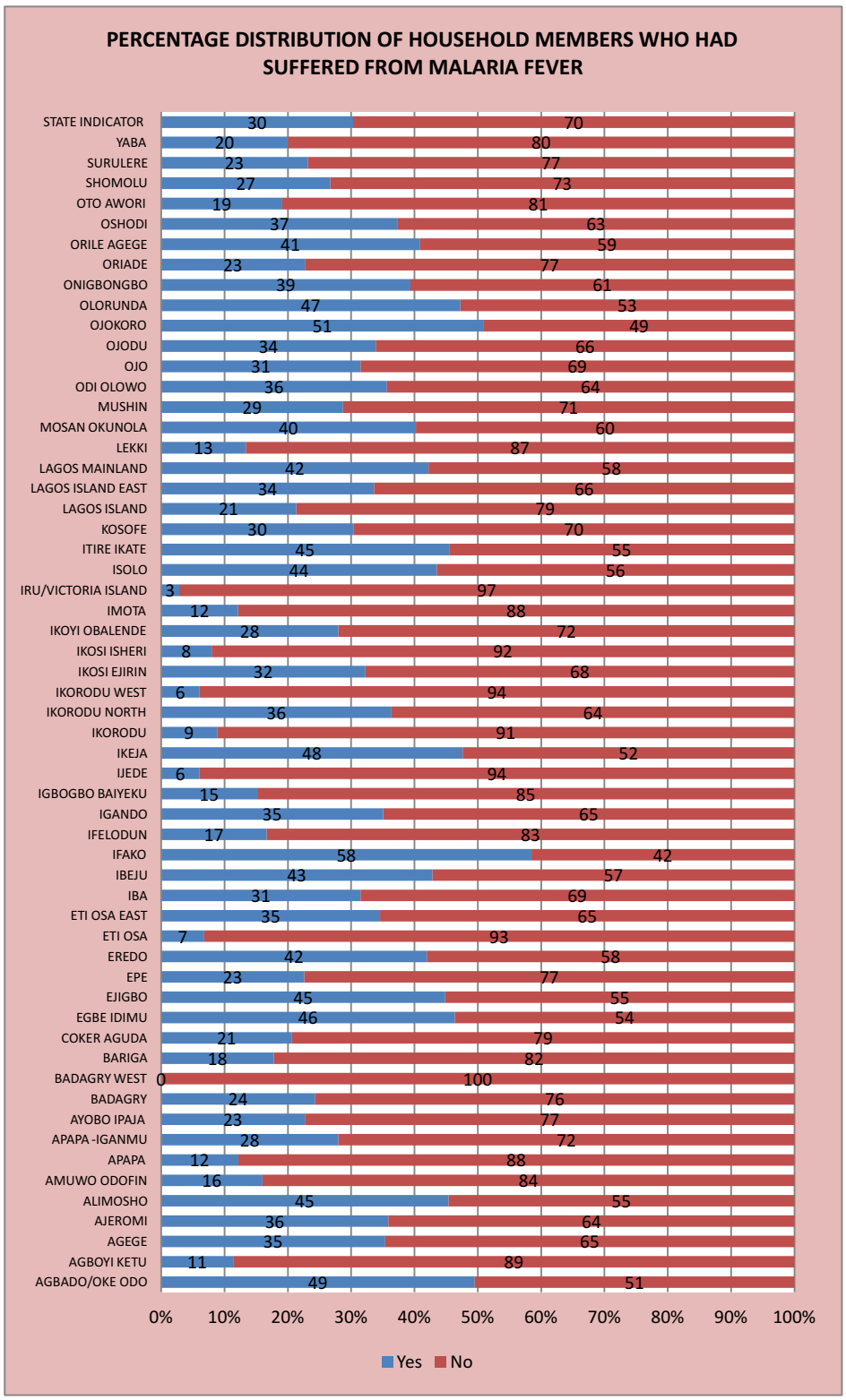
Further analysis of the survey across the State showed that 53% of the sampled household members received 2 doses of SPs at their last or index pregnancy while 47% received 3 doses of SPs.



Across the Local Government/ Local Council Development Areas, the topmost five (5) LG/LCDAs whose household members received 2 doses of SPs at their last or index pregnancy were Badagry West (100%), ikorodu (80%), Imota (80%), shomolu (78% and ifako (75%) whereas the five (5) topmost LG/LCDAs whose household members received 3 doses of SPs were Epe (100%), Eredo (100%), Agboyi Ketu (88%), lekki (80%) and Ikoyi Obalende (75%).

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAD SUFFERED FROM MALARIA FEVER

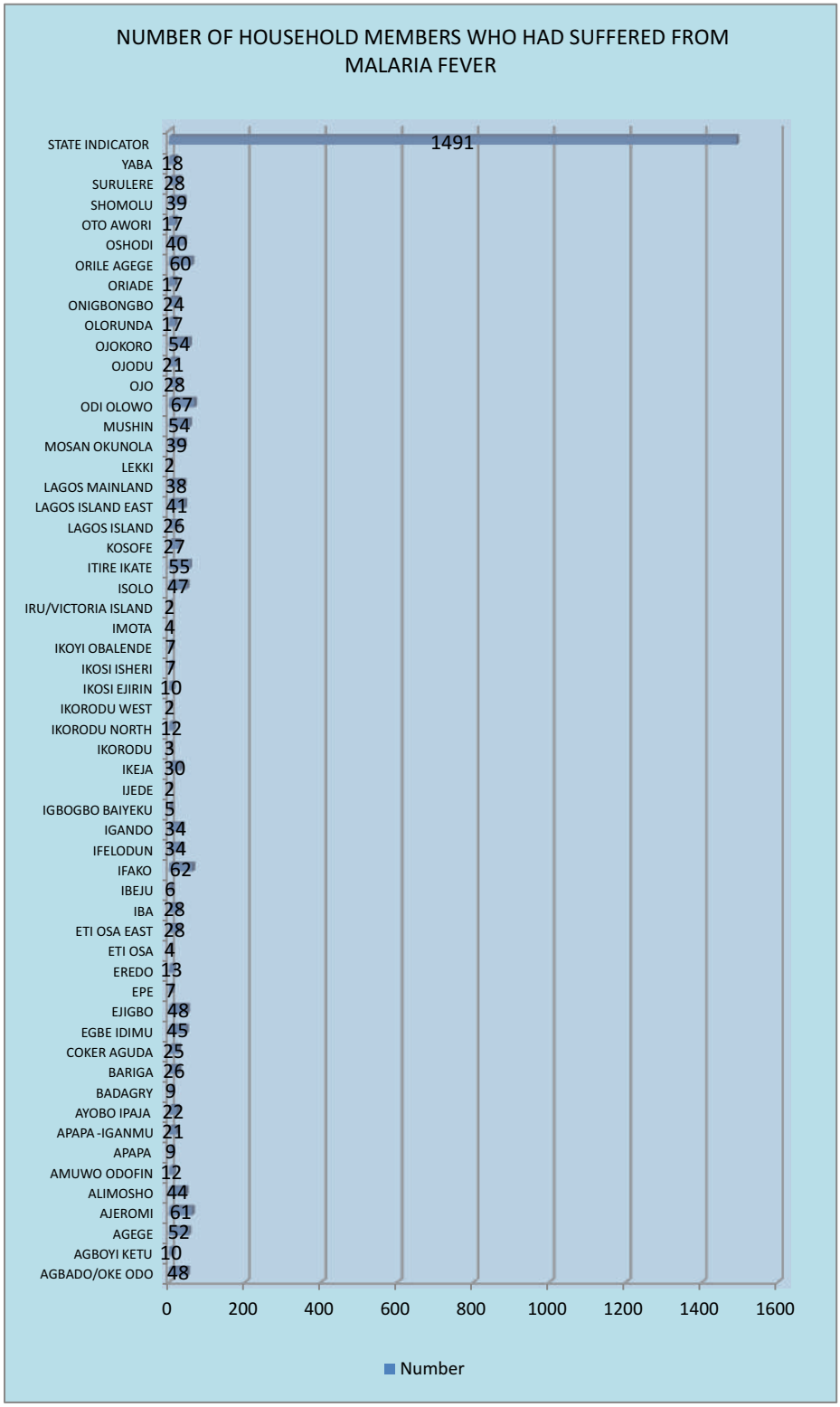
The survey also attempted to determine the household members who had suffered from Malaria fever in the State. The result of the study revealed that only 30% of the sampled household across the State had suffered from Malaria fever while the remaining 70% indicated that no member of their households had suffered from Malaria fever.



The breakdown at Local Government level indicated that household members in Ifako (58%), Ojokoro (51%), Agbado/Oke Odo (49%), Ikeja (48%)and Egbe Idimu (46%) LG/LCDAs recorded higher percentage of household members who had suffered from Malaria fever. On the other hand, respondents in Iru Victoria Island (3%), Ijede (6%), Ikorodu West (6%), Eti Osa (7%) and Ikosi Isheri (8%) recorded lower percentage of household members who had suffered from Malaria fever.

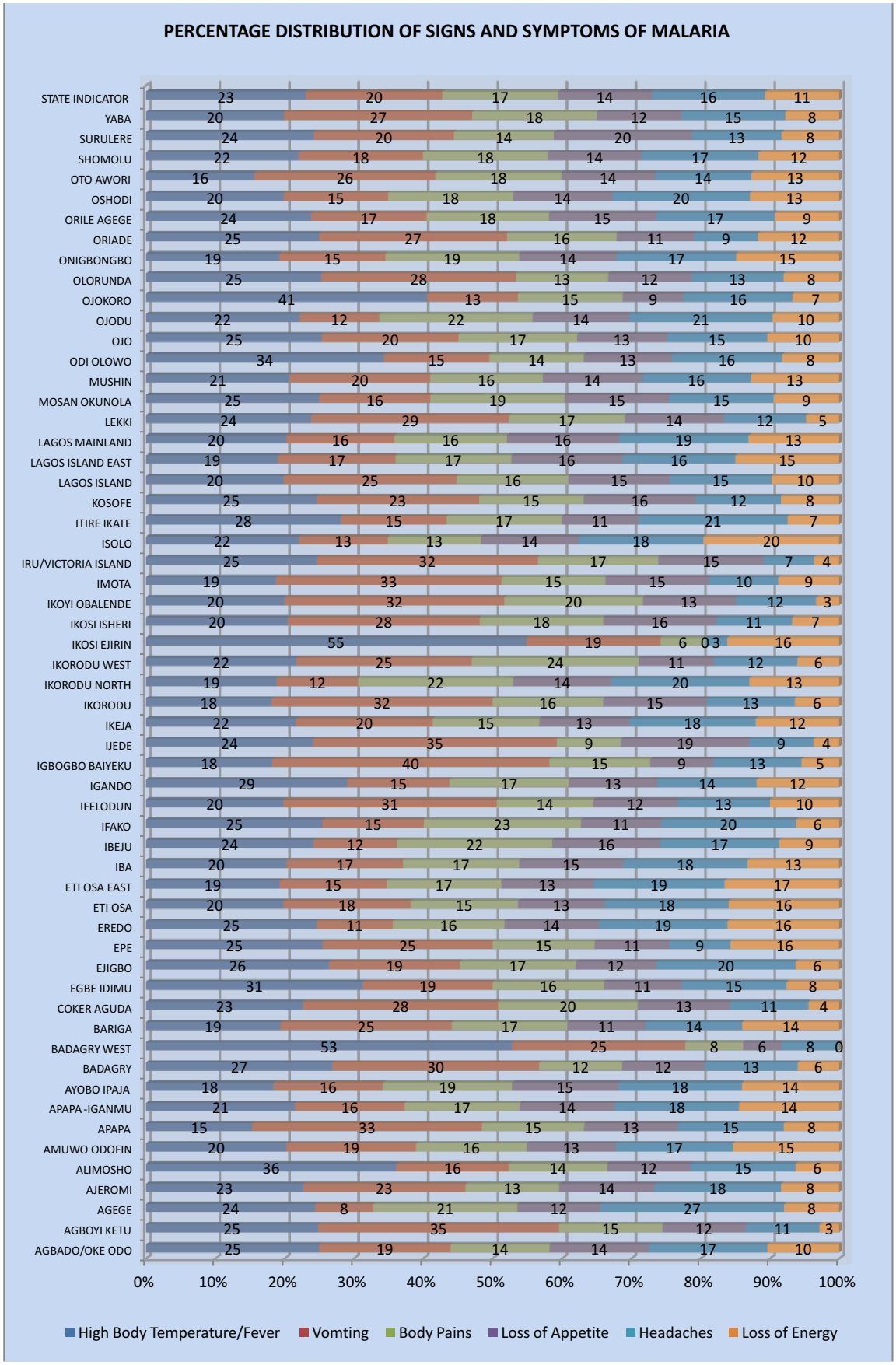
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO HAD SUFFERED FROM MALARIA FEVER

The survey also tried to determine the number of household members who had suffered from Malaria fever in the State. The findings revealed that only 1,491 household members reportedly suffered from malaria fever across the State.



At the Local Government level, the household members in Odiolowo (67), Ifako (62%), Orile Agege (60), Itire Ikate (55), Ojokoro (54) and Mushin (54) LG/LCDAs recorded higher number of households who had suffered from Malaria fever.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF MALARIA



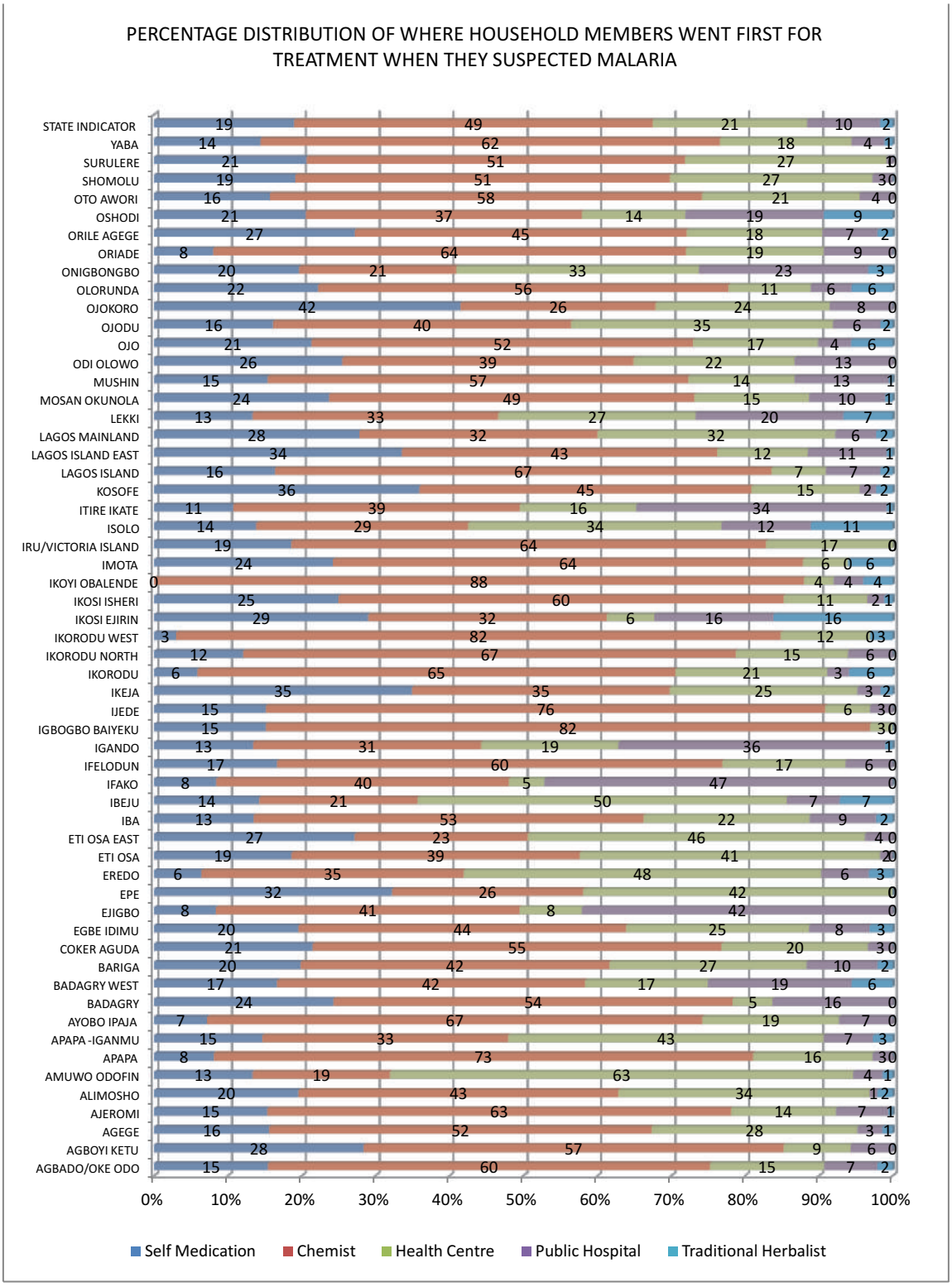
The survey also tried to investigate whether the household members had knowledge of signs and symptoms of malaria. The findings across the State revealed that 23% of the household members knew that High body temperature/fever is a sign and symptom of malaria, 20% were aware that vomiting is a sign and symptom of malaria, 14% and 17% knew that loss of appetite and body pains are signs and symptoms of malaria respectively. Furthermore, 11% and 16% of the household members were aware that loss of energy and headaches are signs and symptoms of malaria respectively.

At the Local Government level, the topmost five (5) LG/LCDAs where the household members signified being aware that High blood temperature/fever is assign and symptom of malaria comprises Ikosi Ejirin (55%), Badagry West (53%), Ojokoro (41%), Alimosho (36%) and Odiolowo (36%). Similarly, the topmost five (5) LG/LCDAs where the household members were aware that vomiting is a sign and symptom of malaria includes of Igbogbo Baiyeku (40%), Apapa (37%), Ijede (35%), Agboyi Ketu (35%) and Imota (33%).

Furthermore, respondents in Ikorodu West (24%), Ifako (23%), Ibeju (22%), Ikorodu North (22%) and Agege (21%) reported high percentage of household members who were aware that body pains is a sign and symptom of malaria. Similarly, respondents in Surulere (20%), Ijede (19%), Ikeja (16%), Ikosi Isheri (16%), Kosofe (16%), Lagos Island East (16%) and Lagos Mainland (16%) recorded high proportion of household members who knew that loss of appetite is a sign and symptom of malaria.

Also, sampled respondents in Agege (27%), Itire Ikate (21%), Ojodu (21%), Oshodi (20%), Ikorodu North (20%), Ifako (20%) and Ejigbo (20%) recorded high proportion of households who were aware that headache is a sign and symptom of malaria whereas respondents in Isolo (20%), Eti osa East (17%), Ikosi Ejirin (16%), Eti Osa (16%), Eredo (16%) and Epe (16%) reported high percentage of household members who knew that loss of energy is a sign and symptom of malaria disease.

WHERE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WENT FIRST FOR TREATMENT WHEN THEY SUSPECTED MALARIA



Medical practitioners should be consulted for the treatment of malaria fever. Some people have formed the habit of applying self medication when they suspected malaria. In this survey, household members in the State were asked where they first sought treatment when they suspected malaria fever.

The result revealed that almost half (49%) of the sample respondent in the State reportedly sought treatment of malaria at the Chemist, 19% sought treatment through Self Medication, 21% sought treatment at Health Centers, 10% visited Public Hospital while 2% visited traditional herbalists to obtain treatment for suspected malaria

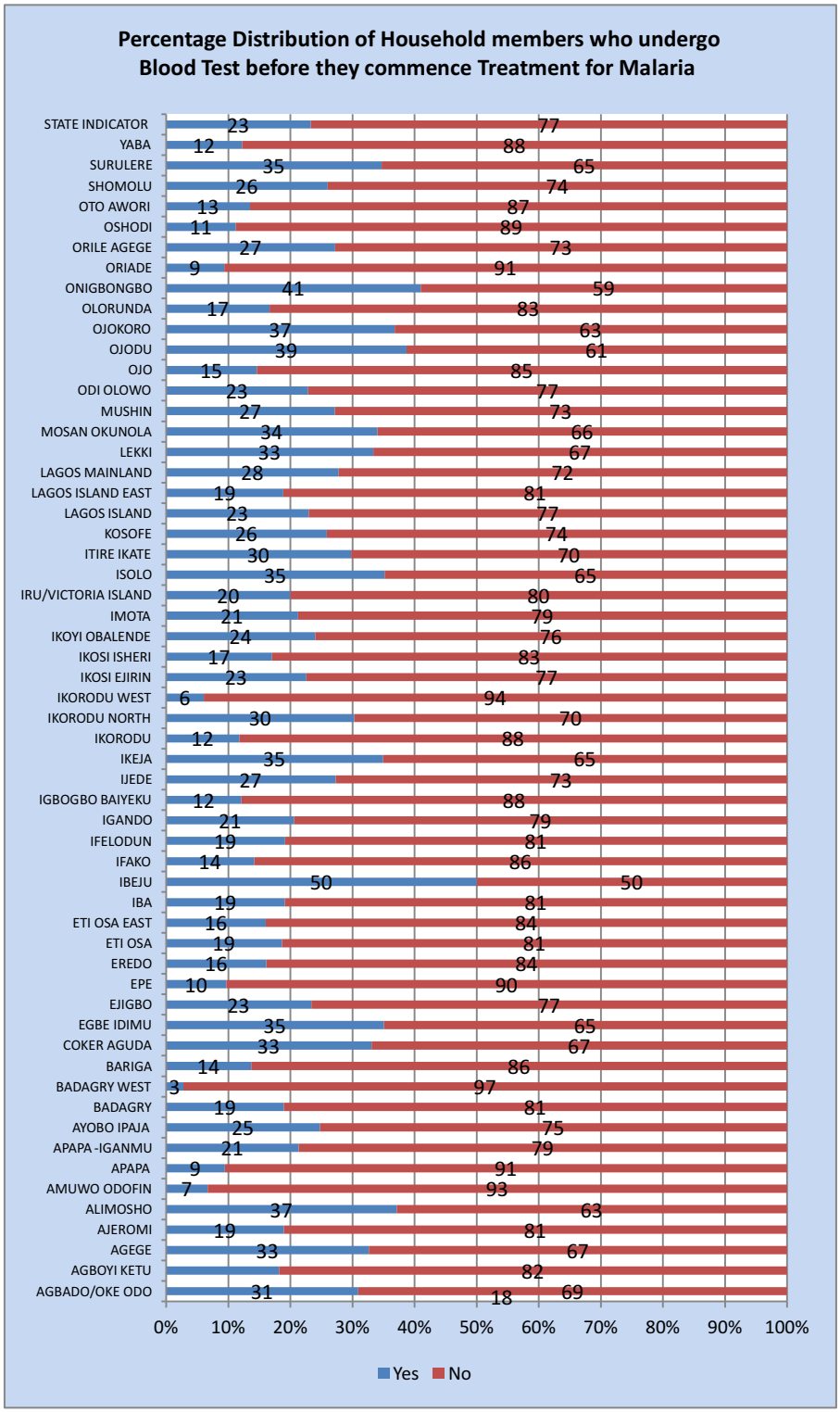
At the the Local Government level, household members in Ojokoro (42%), Kosofe (36%), Ikeja (36%), Lagos Island East (34%) and Epe (32%) LG/LCDAs recorded high percentage of households who sought treatment of malaria through Self Medication while household members in Ikoyi Obalende (88%), Ikorodu West (82%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (82%), Ijede (76%) and Apapa (72%) also recorded high proportion of the households who sought treatment at the Chemist.

However, respondents from Amuwo Odofin (63%), Ibeju (50%), Eredo (48%), Eti Osa East (46%) and Apapa (43%) LG/LCDAs topped amongst household members who sought malaria treatment at the Health Centers whereas respondents in Ifako (47%), Ejigbo (42%), Igando (36%) and Itire Ikate (34%) were prominent amongst households who obtained treatment at Public Hospitals.

Furthermore, household members in Isolo (11%), Oshodi (9%), Ibeju (7%), Lekki (7%), Badagry West (6%) and Ikorodu (6%) recorded slightly high percentage of respondents who sought treatment of malaria from Traditional herbalists.

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

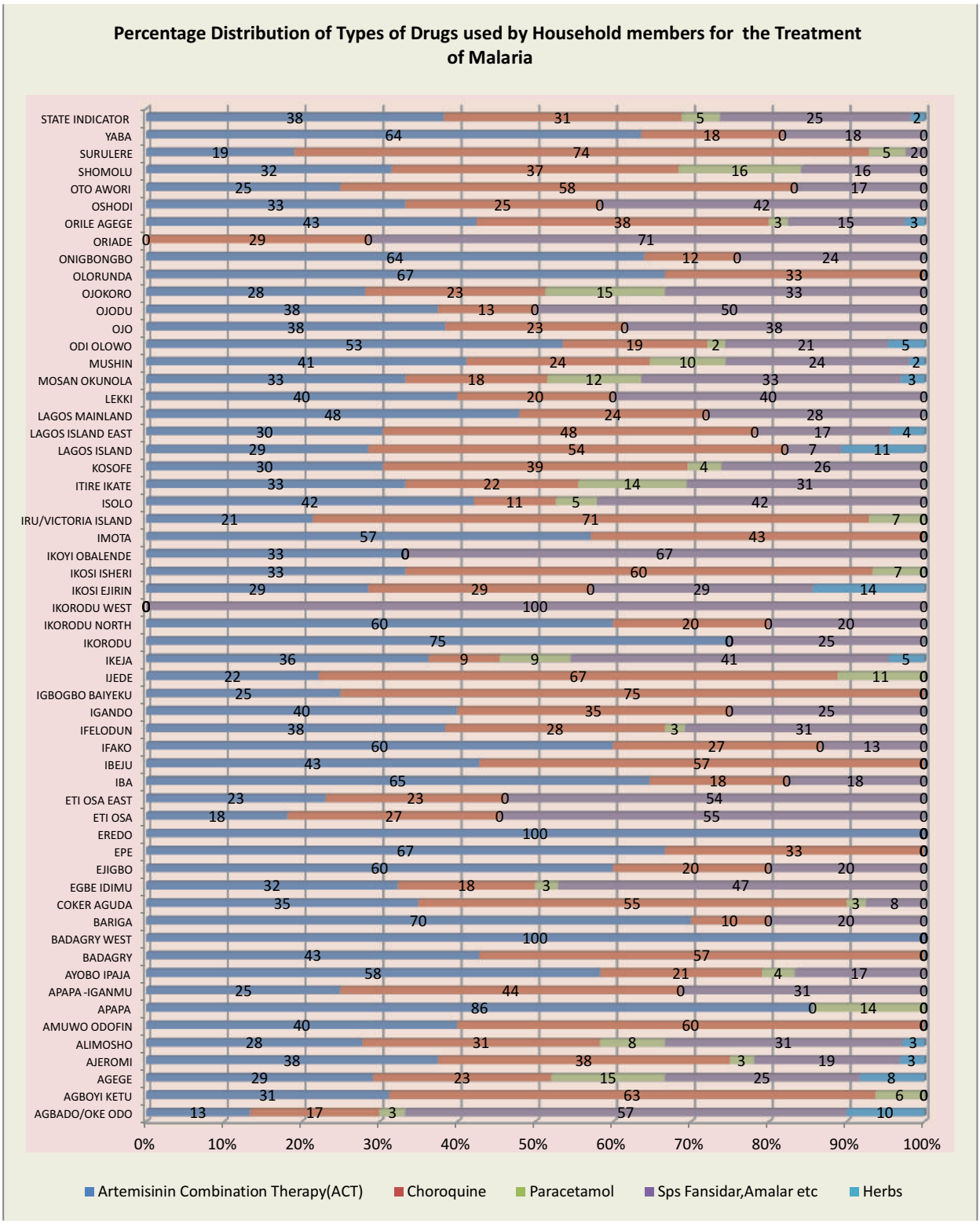
Malaria is diagnosed by looking at blood samples. The parasites are visible under the microscope. Once the diagnosis is made, treatment is expected to begin promptly. Almost all individuals make complete recovery.



The survey also tried to determine whether household members undergo malaria blood test before commencing treatment. The result survey showed that only 23% of the sampled respondents affirmed that they underwent blood test before commencing treatment for malaria while 77% across the State stated that they did not undergo any blood test for malaria treatment.

Across the Local Government/Local Council Development Areas, the analysis revealed that respondents from Ibeju (50%), Onigbongbo (41%), Ojodu (39%), Ojokoro (37%) and Alimosho (37%) ranked high amongst household members who underwent blood test before the commencement of malaria treatment. However, respondents from Badagry West (3%), Ikorodu West (6%), Amuwo Odofin (7%), Oriade (9%) and Apapa (9%) recorded low proportion of household members who underwent blood test before treating malaria.

TYPES OF DRUGS USED BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS FOR THE TREATMENT OF MALARIA



Anti-malaria medication is used both to treat and prevent malaria. The type and duration of drugs depends on the type of malaria, its severity and if the patient is pregnant.

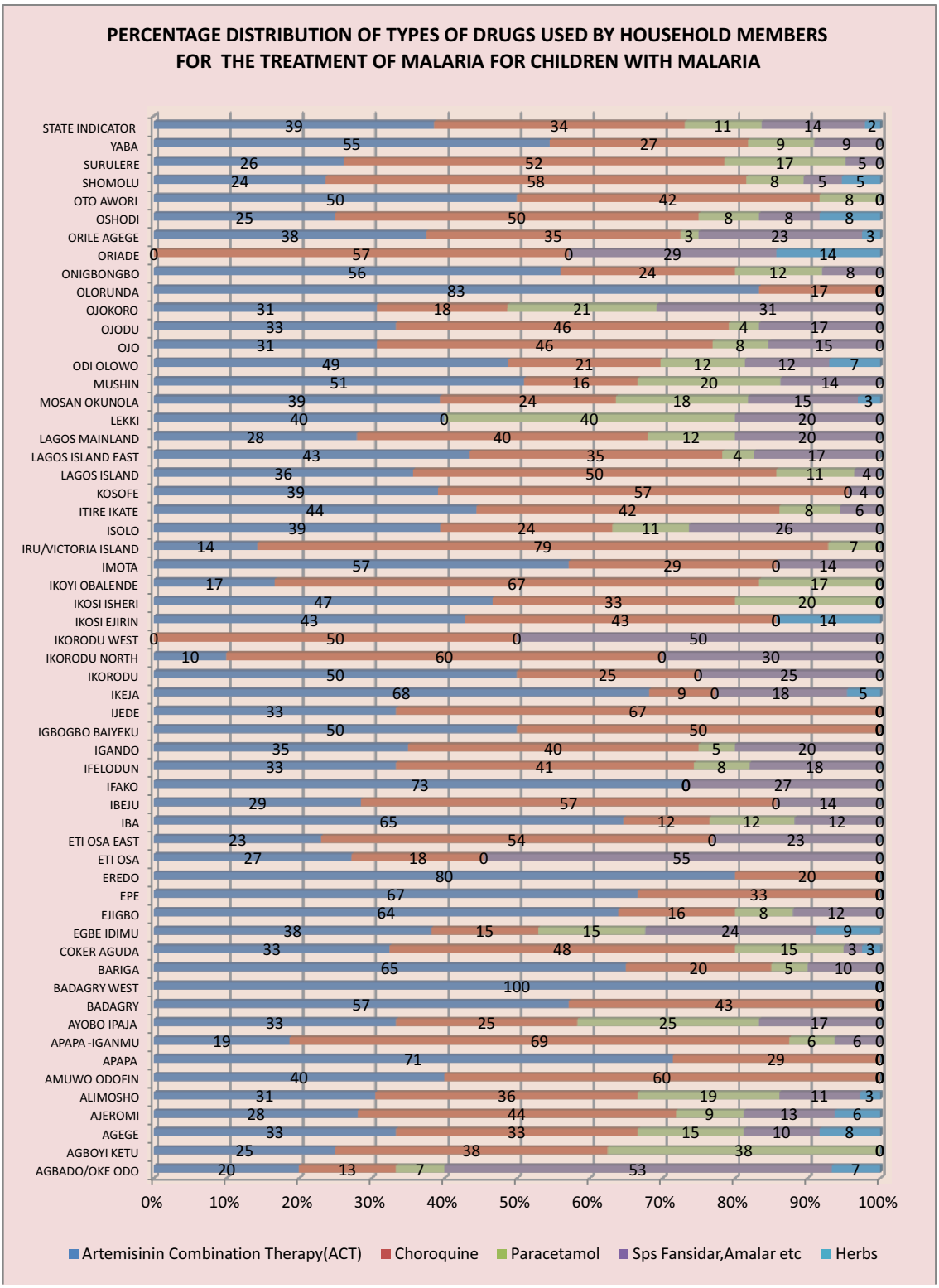
Malaria can sometimes become complicated. Some of the complications include: severe anaemia, cerebral malaria, malaria during pregnancy, spleen rupture, acidosis, kidney damage, multi-organ failure etc. The survey sought to know the type of drugs used by household members for treatment of malaria.

The analysis showed that 38% of the sampled household members across the State used Artemisinin Combination Therapy (ACT) for treatment of malaria, 31% used Choroquine, 5% used Paracetamol, 25% used SPs, Fansidar, Amalar and the remaining 2% used Herbs for treatment of malaria.

Considering the result across the LG/LCDAs level, respondents in Badagry West (100%), Eredo (100%), Apapa (86%), Ikorodu (75%) and Bariga (70%) topped amongst household members who used Artemisinin Combination Therapy (ACT) to treat malaria. Similarly, respondents in Igbogbo Baiyeku (75%), Surulere (74%), Iru Victoria Island (71%), Ijede (67%) and Agboyi Ketu (63%) recorded high percentage of household members who used Choroquine for treatment of malaria.

Furthermore, respondents in Shomolu (16%), Ojokoro (15%), Agege (15%), Apapa (14%) and Itire Ikate (14%) ranked high among household members who used Paracetamol to treat malaria while respondents in Ikorodu West (100%), Oriade (71%), Ikoyi Obalende (67%), Agbado/Oke Odo (57%) and Eti Osa also recorded high proportion of household members who used SPs, Fansidar, Amalar for treatment of malaria. On the other hand, respondents in Ikosi Ejirin (14%), Lagos Island (11%), Agbado/Oke Odo (10%), Agege (8%) and Ikeja (5%) recorded high percentage of household members who used Herbs for treatment of malaria.

TYPES OF DRUGS USED BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS FOR THE TREATMENT OF MALARIA FOR CHILDREN WITH MALARIA



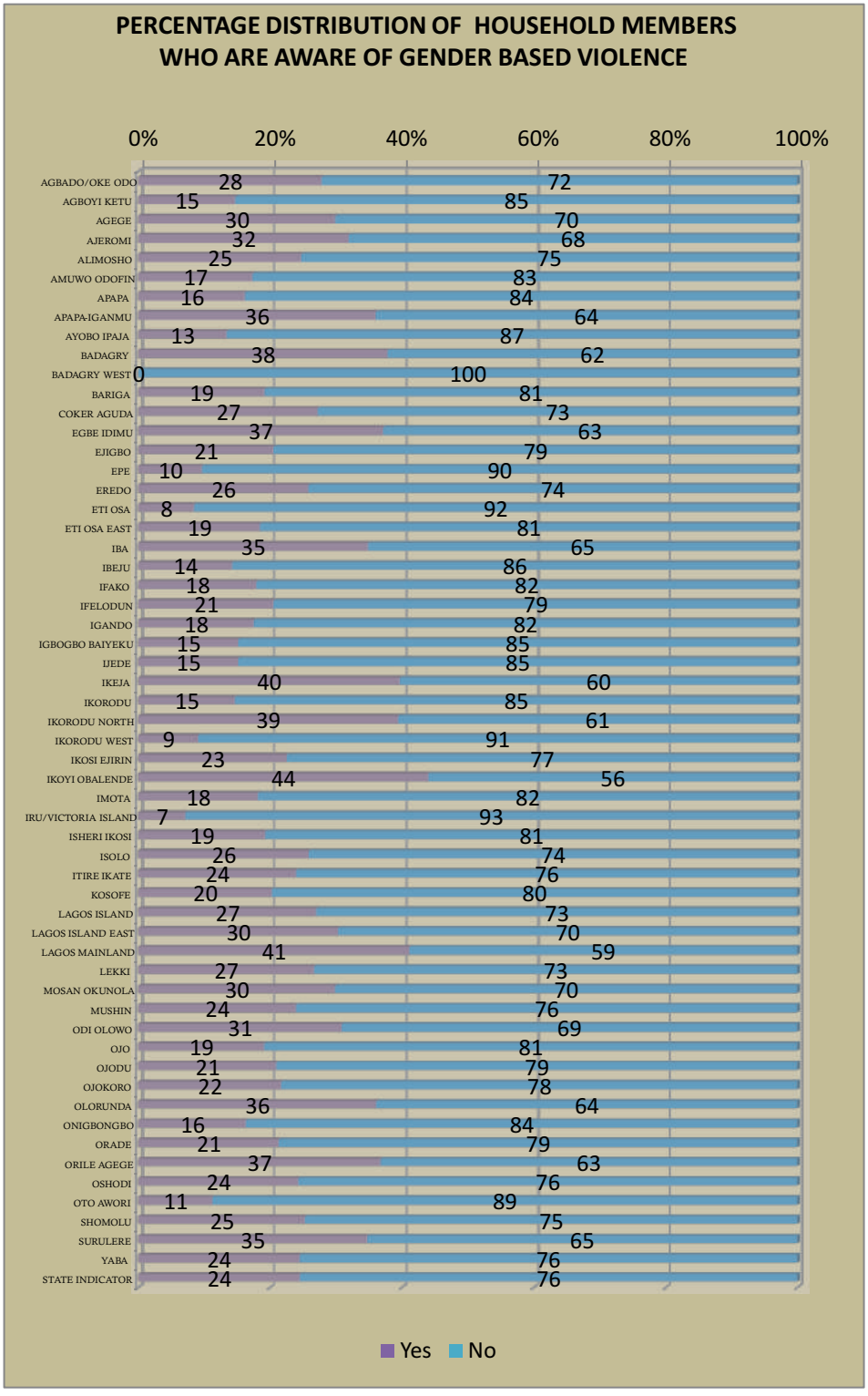
The survey sought to know the type of drugs used by household members for treatment of malaria in children. The analysis disclosed that 39% of the sampled household members across the State used Artemisinin Combination Therapy (ACT) for the treatment of malaria in children, 34% used Choroquine, 11% used Paracetamol, 14% used SPs, Fansidar, Amalar and while the remaining 2% used Herbs for treatment of malaria in children.

At Local Government/Local Council Development Areas level, sampled household members in Badagry West (100%), Olorunda (83%), Eredo (80%), Ifako (73%) and Apapa (71%) topped amongst household members who used Artemisinin Combination Therapy (ACT) to treat malaria in children. Also, household members in Iru Victoria Island (79%), Apapa Iganmu (69%), Ikoyi Obalende (67%), Ijede (67%), Ikorodu North (60%) and Amuwo Odofin (60%) ranked high among household members who used Choroquine for treatment of malaria in children.

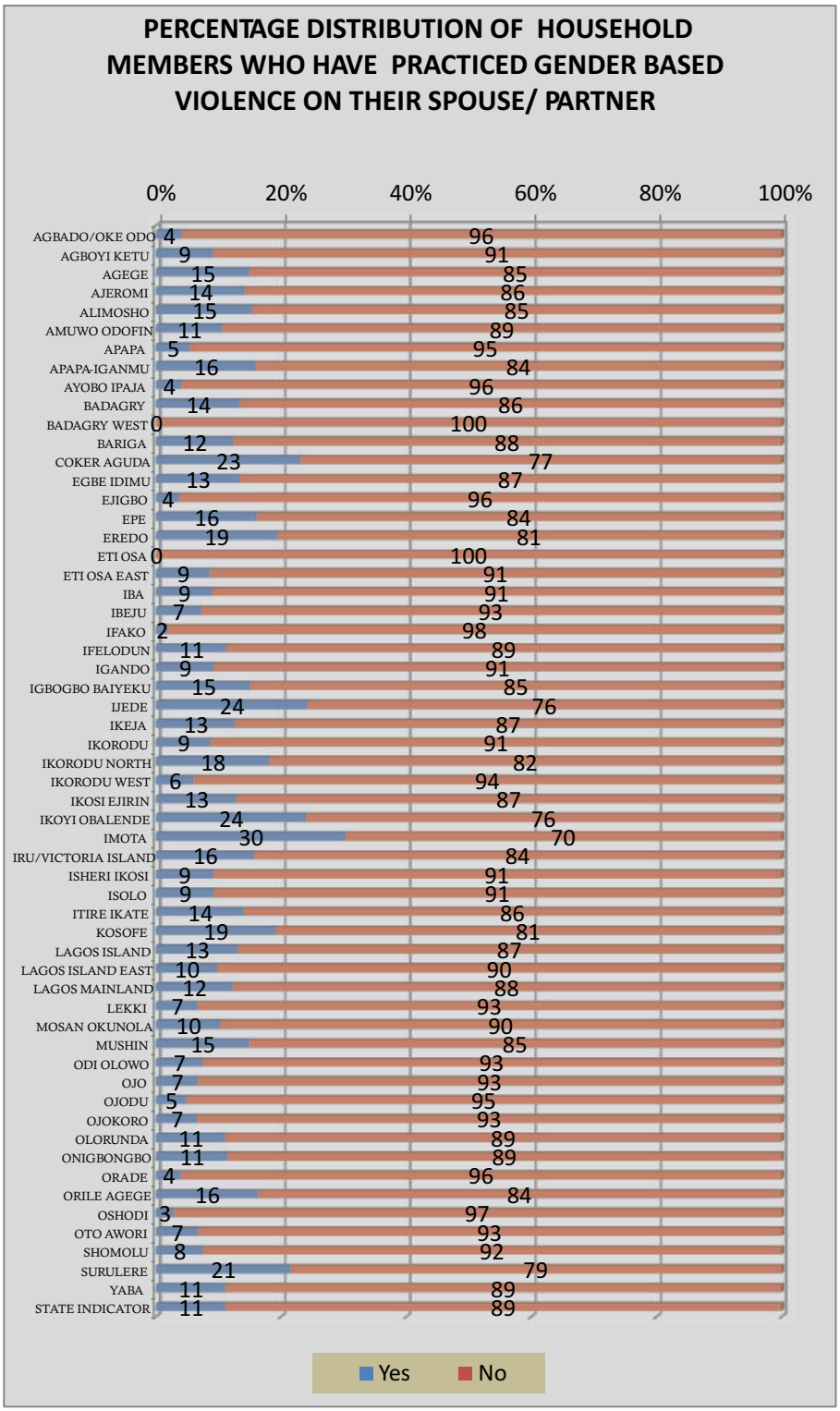
Furthermore, household members in Lekki (40%), Agboyi Ketu (38%), Ayobo (25%), Ojokoro (21%), Mushin (20%) and Ikosi Isheri (20%) recorded high percentage of household members who used Paracetamol to treat malaria in children while household members in Eti Osa (55%), Agbado/Oke Odo (53%), Ikorodu North (50%), Ifako (27%) and Ikorodu (25%) topped in that order amongst household members who used SPs, Fansidar, Amalar for treatment of malaria in children. On the other hand, sampled household members in Onigbongbo (14%), Ikosi Ejirin (14%), Egbe Idimu (9%), Agege (8%) and Agbado/Oke Odo (7%) topped amongst the households who used Herbs for treatment of malaria in children.

Gender Based Violence (GBV)

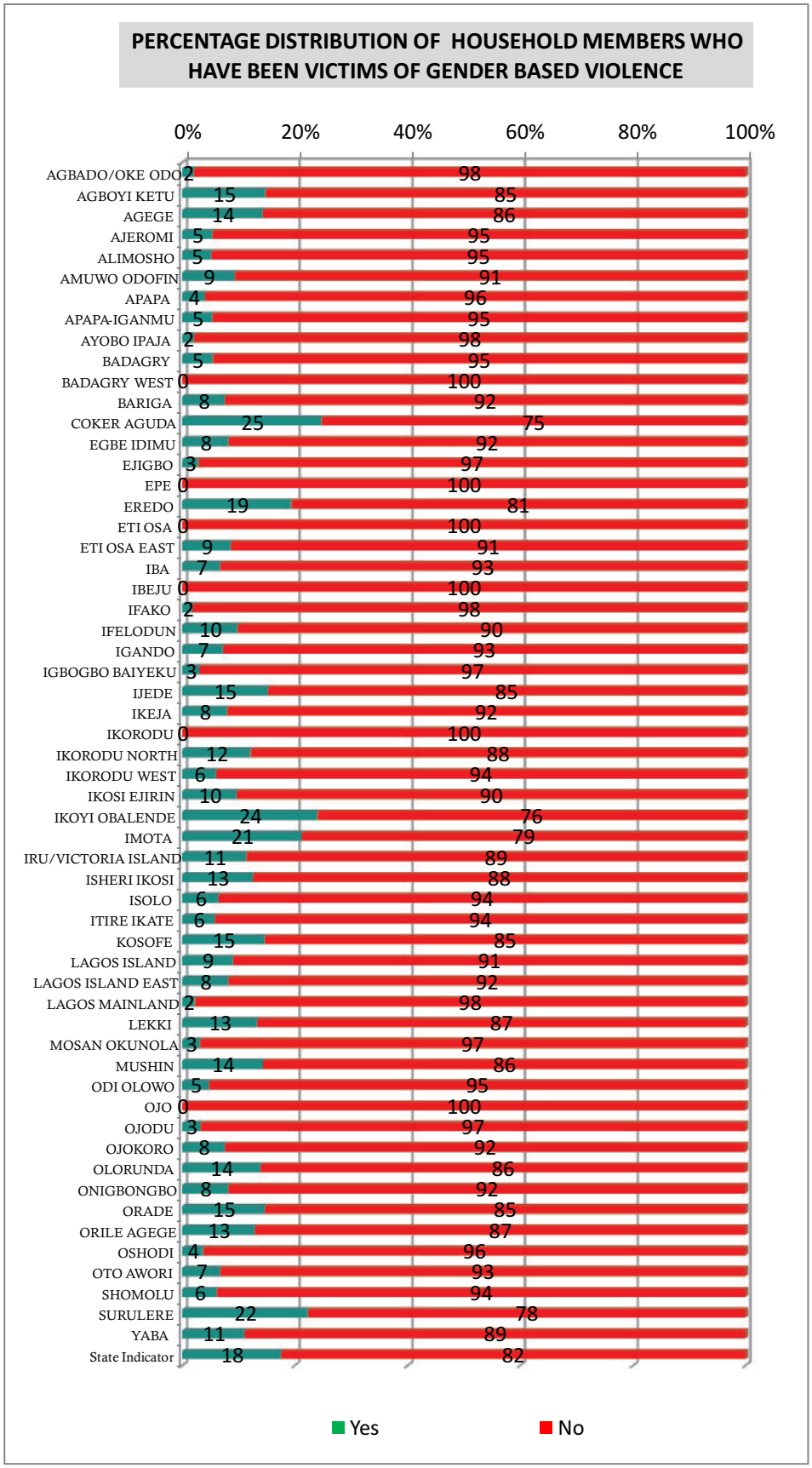
Gender Based Violence (GBV) refers to any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults who are or have been intimate partners or family members, concerning gender or sexuality". However, the United Nations, (1993 and 1995) described GBV **as** ***any act of violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, occurring in public or private life***. The survey revealed a substantial decline in the level of awareness on GBV in 2014 (24%) as against Y2013 when the level of awareness of GBV related issues stood at 45%. On the other hand, more Lagosians are becoming less aware of the Gender Based Violence (BGV) at Households and Community levels. Disaggregation along the LGAs showed that Ikoyi – Obalende- 44%, Lagos Mainland, 41% and Ikeja with 40% recorded high pro-portion of household members that were aware of Gender based violence while Ikorodu-West, Eti-Osa and Iru-Victoria Island with 9%, 8% and 7% respectively recorded very low across the LGAs/ LCDAs.



In order to discourage the act of committing violence against fellow human being especially the opposite sex, the survey tried to assess the level of the practitioners. The result revealed a gradual decline in the proportion of practitioners of GBV from 14% in Y2013 to 11% in Y2014. This could be attributed to attitudinal change among the practitioners. However, an indepth look across the Local Government Areas showed that these practices were more pronounced by households in Imota (30%), Ikoyi Obalende and Ijede (24% each), Coker-Aguda (23%) and Surulere (21%) while Ejigbo and Oriade LCDAs with (4% each), Oshodi-Isolo 3% and Ifako ijaye 2% recorded low level of gender based violence.



Surprisingly, there were noticeable increases in the proportion of victims of Gender Based Violence (GBV) in Y2014. 18% of the respondents reported being victims of GBV as against 10% for Y2013. Cases of rape, baby factory and allied occurrences were rampart in Y2014 thus confirming the noticeable increase in number of victims. However, households in Coker Aguda (25%), Ikoyi-Obalende (24%), Imota (21%) and Surulere (21%) recorded a high proportion of GBV victims than the State average while Oshodi (4%), Ejigbo, Ojodu and Igbogbo-Baiyeku (3% each) as well as Lagos Mainland (2%) had low record of victims of such violent behavior.



HARMFUL TRADITIONAL PRACTISES (HTP)

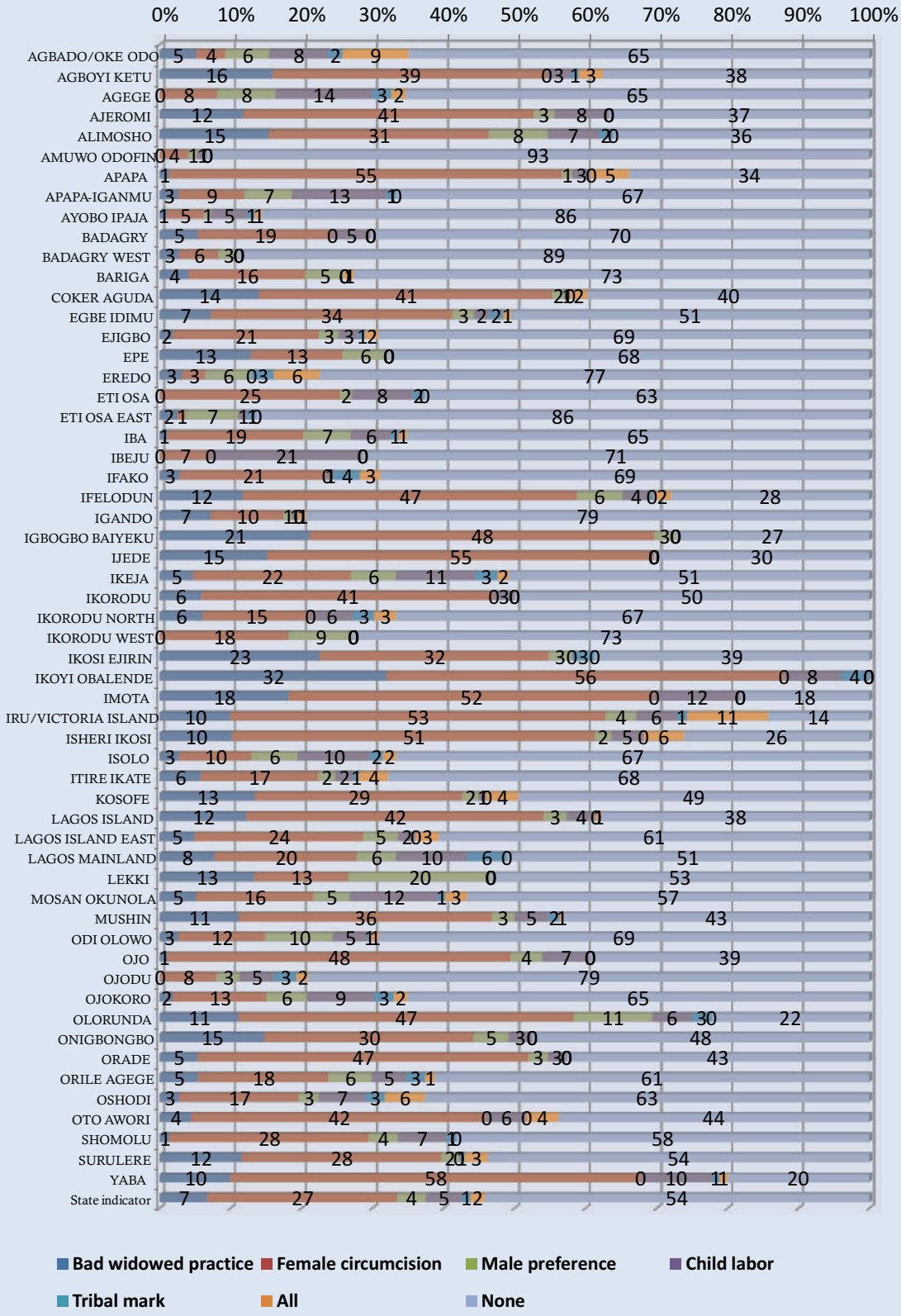
Traditional/cultural practices that are inimical to women's health, advancement and economic enhancement have been in operations for ages due to active sustenance of such practices by practitioners, usually men, to preserve some cultural values and existing dominance over the female members of the communities. These Practises seems to impinge on the health and rights of individual especially women and children. Such practises include Female Circumcision Female Genital Cuttings (popularly known as Female Genital Cuttings (FGC), Bad widowhood practice, and Male Preference among others. The survey analysis revealed a decrease in **Female Circumcision** and **Male Preference** from 36% and 11% in Y2013 to 27% and 4% in Y2014 respectively. Interestingly, more than half of the sampled household had no record of any harmful traditional practices (54%). The survey also revealed that the **Child Labour** and **Tribal Mark** practices accounted for 5% and 1% of the prevailing harmful traditional practice in the State.

Local Government Areas disaggregation on **Female Circumcision** showed that Yaba (58%), Ikoyi-Obalende(56%), Ijede and Apapa (55% each) as well as Iru-Victoria Island-53% recorded high proportion of households with HTP than the State indicator (**27%)** while Eti-Osa East (1%), Amuwo-Odofin and Agbado-Oke odo (4% each) ranked low respectively. However, **Bad Widowhood practises** were much more indicated by households in Ikoyi- Obalende (32%), Ikosi-Ejinrin (23% each) and Igbogbo-Baiyeku (21%) while Households in Eto-Osa, Ibeju, and Amuwo-Odofin had no record of such practises. On the other hand, **Preference For Male Child** was discovered to be more rampant among the sampled households in Lekki (20%), Olorunda (11%) and Odi-Olowo (10%) while such practises were reportedly not in existence in Yaba, Oto-Awori and Imota LCDAs.

The survey also found out that **Child Labour Practises** were prominent in Agege (14%), Apapa-Iganmu (13%) and Ibeju (21%) while that of Tribal Mark was mostly indicated at Lagos-Mainland (6%), Ikoyi-Obalende and Ifako-Ijaye (4% each).

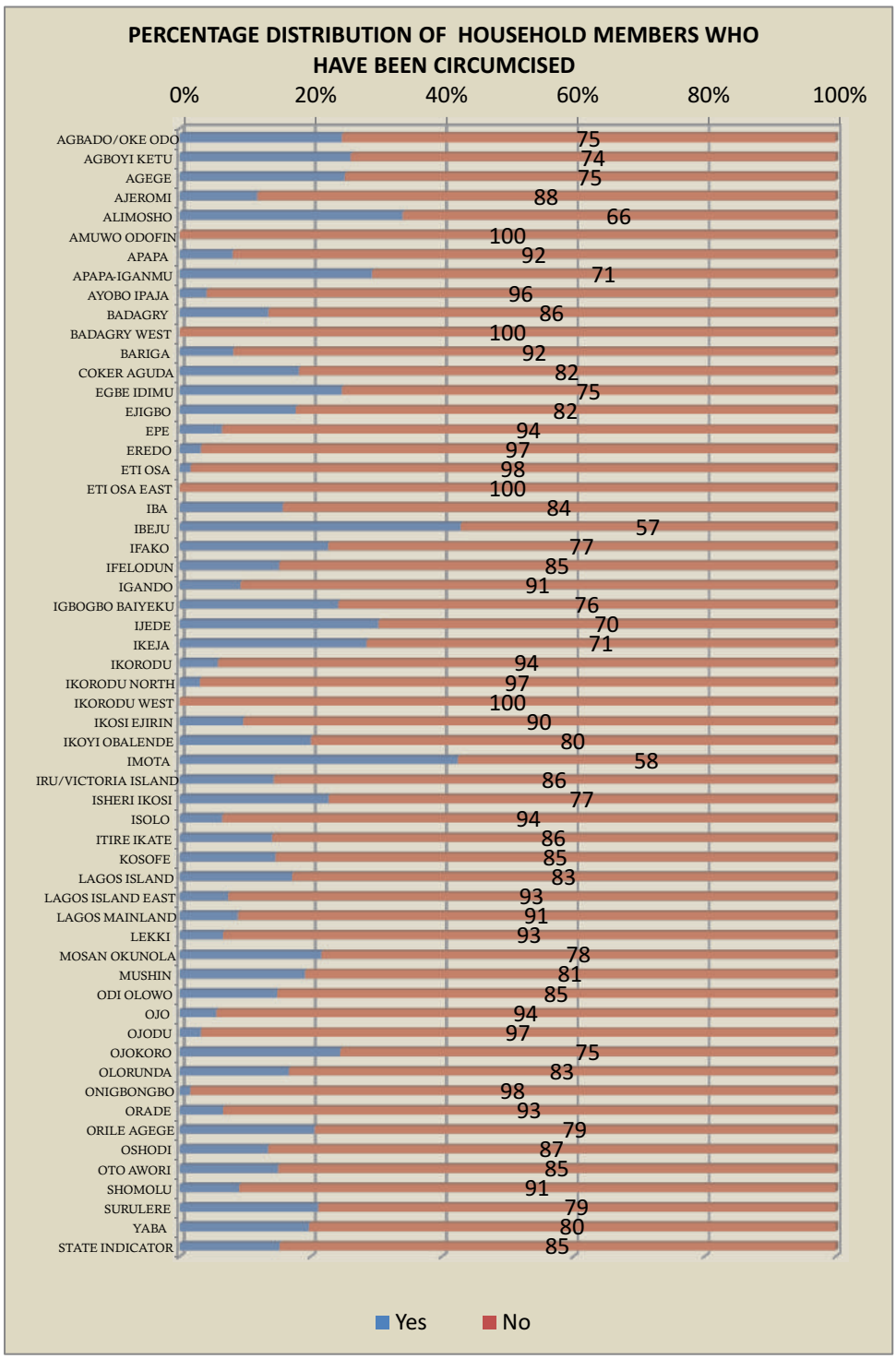
Timely and accurate report of Harmful Traditional Practises will help in stemming the continuation of such practises in the community and equally provide meaningful platform for plausible solution to such practises. The survey revealed that 11% of the respondents actually reported such practises in 2014 as against 16% that reported same in Y2013.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADITIONAL PRACTICES BEING PRACTICED BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS



CIRCUMCISED HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

The practise of female circumcision still exists in Lagos State but gradually reducing among the teeming Lagosians. The household members that had been circumcised accounted for 15% in Y2014 as against 25% inY2013. However, there is need to continually advocate for elimination of t his traditional practise.

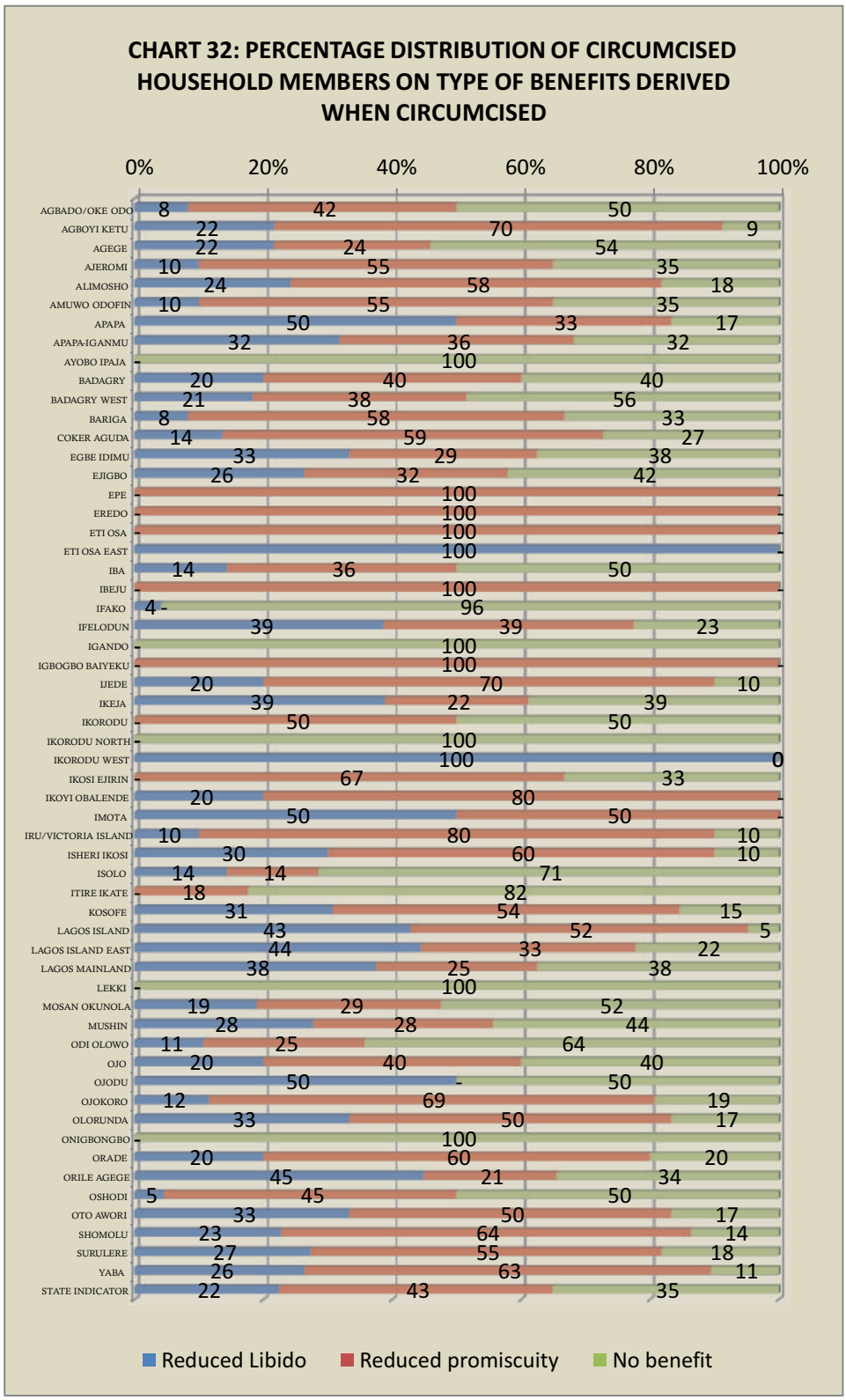


Local government analysis showed that LGAs / LCDAs such as Ibeju (43%), Imota (42%), Alimosho (34%) and Ijede (30% each) recorded high proportion of circumcised household members above the State average while Eredo, Ojodu and Ikorodu_north (3% each), Onigbongbo and Eti-Osa (2% each) recoded low proportion of circumcised household members below the State indicator. There were no records of female circumcision from Amuwo - Odofin, Badagry - West and Eti-Osa East respectively.

On the type of circumcisers patronized by the households, the analysis revealed that 29% of them utilized Traditional Healers, 54% patronized Native Circumciser while 17% reportedly frequent the Physicians (Doctors/Nurses) for the circumcision.

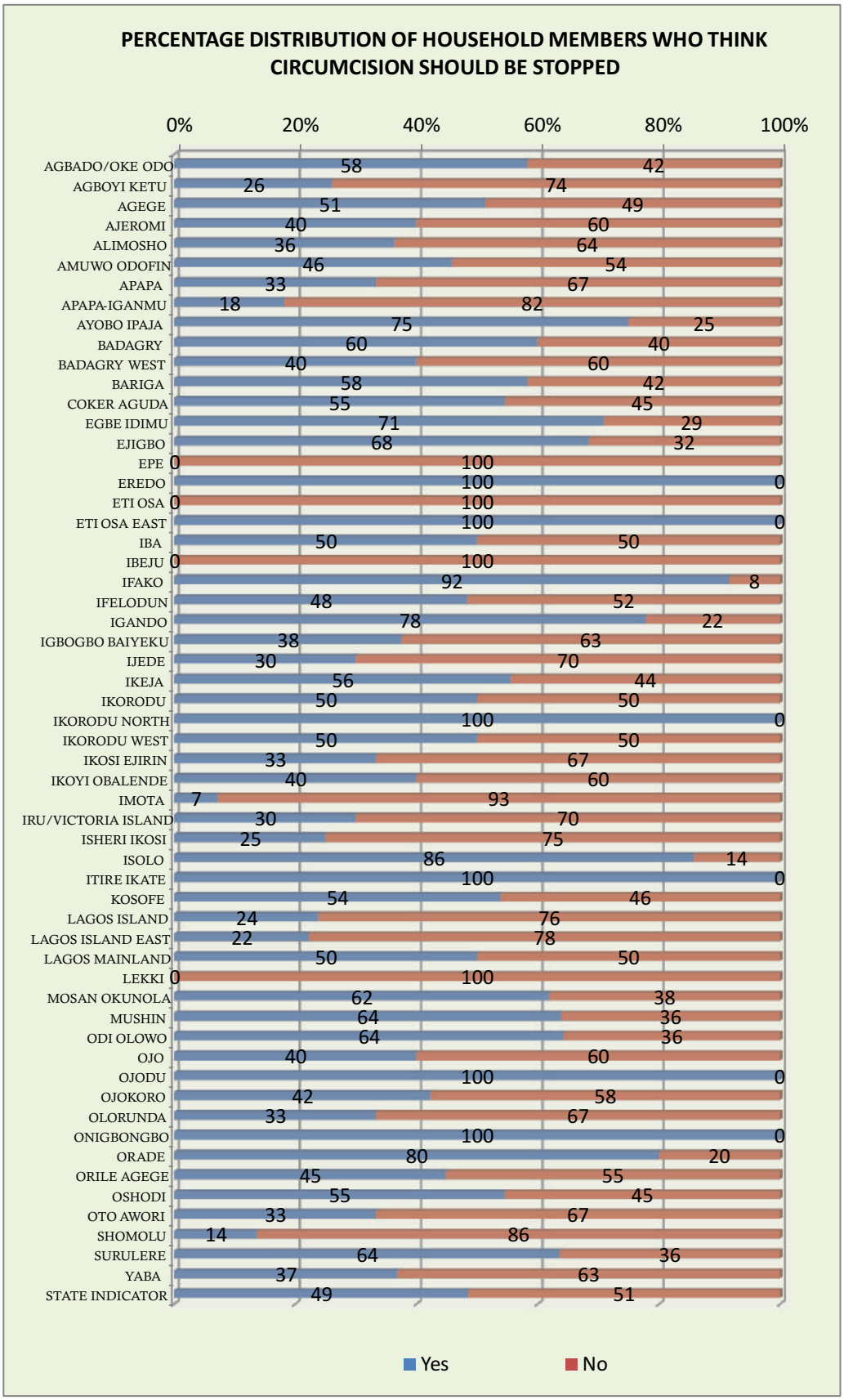
HOUSEHOLDS THAT WANT DAUGHTERS CIRCUMCISED

The survey revealed that 40% of the respondents would still want their daughters circumcised in Y2014 as against 41% that expressed same intention in Y2013. This position was supported by households in Lagos Island (86%), Shomolu (77%), Yaba (63%) and Ikosi-Ejinrin 67% whereas Ijede, Ikoyi-Obalende and Ori-Ade with (20% each) and Itire-Ikate 18% recorded low proportion of households that had preference for such practice. However, Ikorodu, Isolo and Eredo had no record of such practice.



The survey further revealed that house-holds where such practices still existed belived that there were attendant bene-fits being derived from such practice. These benefits included redu-ced Libido (22%), reduced promiscuity i.e. prevention of pre-marital sex (43%) and 35% of the respondents saw no benefit in female circum-cision compared to 40% that expressed same opinion in Y2013.

Surprisingly, 51% of the respondents in Y2014 supported the continuity of female circumcision in the communities compared to 41% recorded last year while 49% advocated stoppage of such practises. Similar trend was noticed across the LGAs/LCDAs divide.



CHILDREN UNDER ONE (1) YEAR OLD

Children under 1 year and under 5 years constitute a vulnerable proportion of the population worldwide. It is expected that a great deal of care be comprehensively provided for them in order to ensure healthy transformation into higher ages with a view to reducing to the barest minimum the morbidity and mortality rates within the age group. The Survey result showed that **9% and 18%** of the sampled household members were made up of infants (under 1 year old) and under 5 years old children across the State. The breakdown along the local government divide showed similar trends

IMMUNIZATION

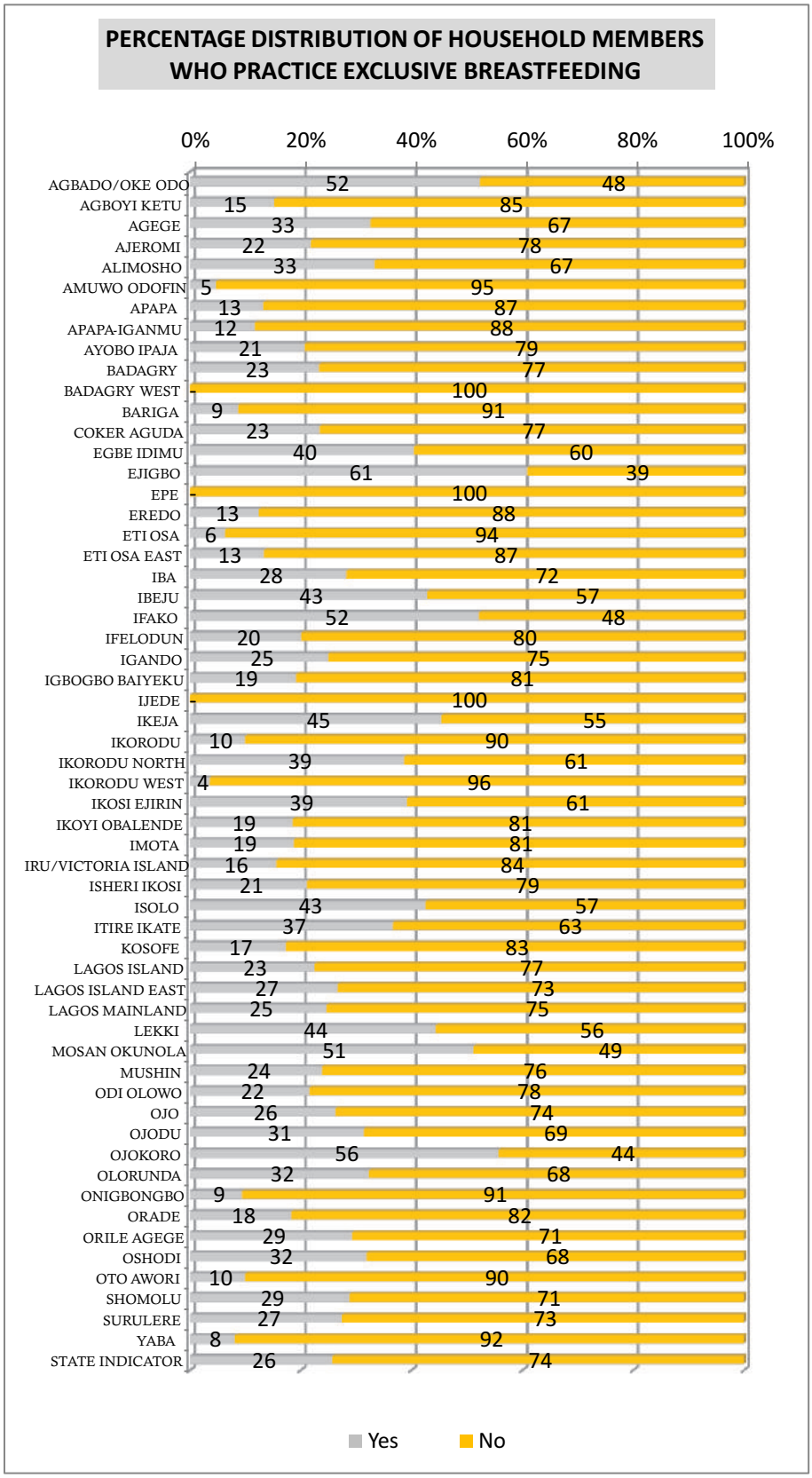
Immunization: a cost-effective intervention which prevents suffering, disability and death. Its benefits are universal and include improvements in health, life expectancy and positive social and economic impact at the global, national and community levels. The Lagos State Government had continue to champion various health initiatives and interventions that would enhance quality of life and promote optimum growth and development of the infant chil d (under 1 year old) and reduce drastically cases of morbidity and mortality usually associated with children of such tender age. The State immunization programmes include promotion of exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months, given BCG and POLIO vaccines as well as injections to prevent measles. The uptake of these laudable programmes was also investigated at the household levels.

EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING

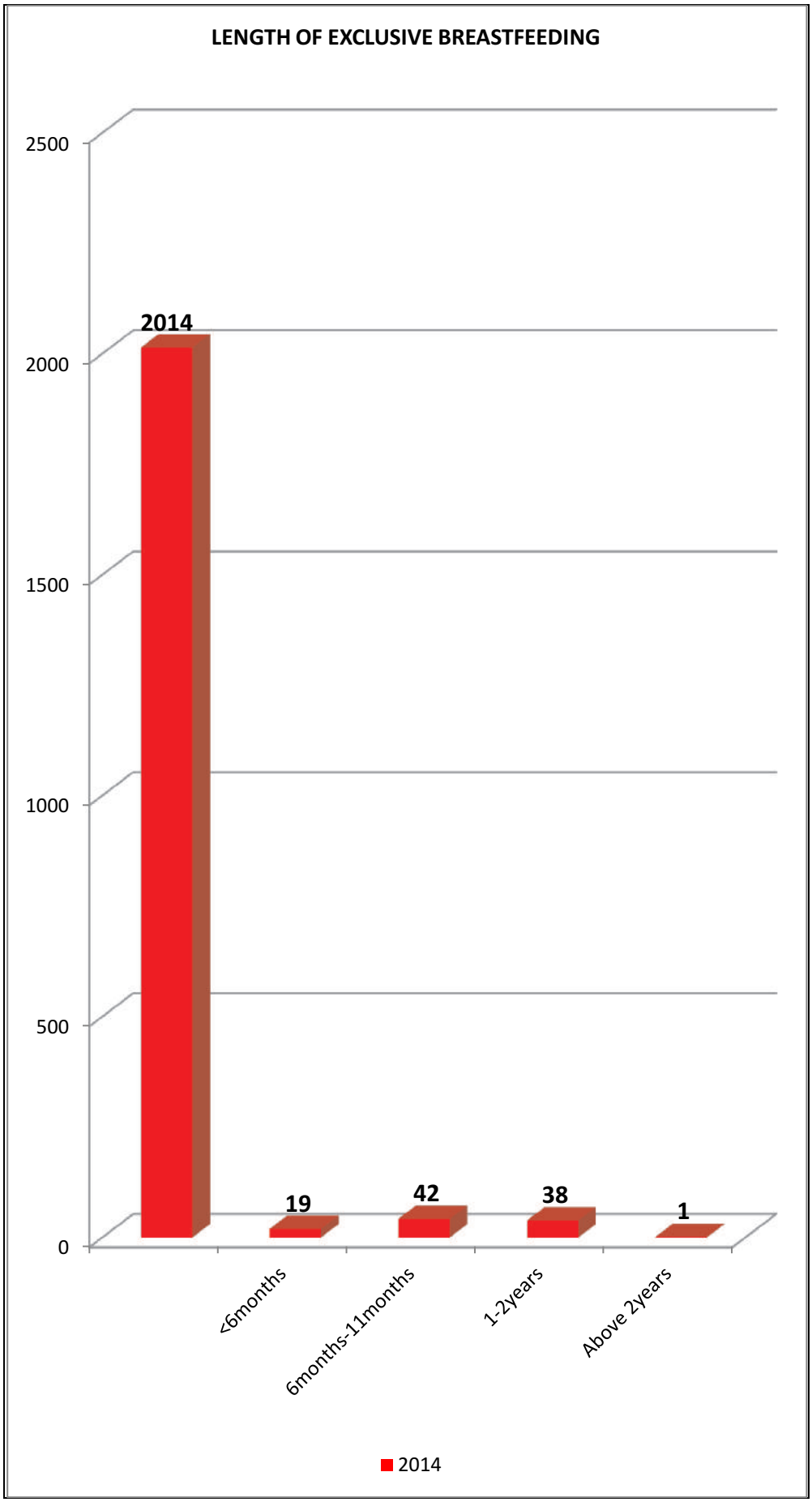
World over, the need for mother to exclusively breastfeed her new born have become a recurri ng phenomena in order to forestall early childhood killer diseases and boost the child immune system. The survey revealed increased awareness and practise of exclusive breastfeeding among the female household's members in Y2014 (26%) as against 17% that was reported in Y2013.

Disaggregation along LGAs/LCDAs revealed that Ejigbo (61%), Ojokoro (56%) as well as Ifako -ijaye and Agbado-Oke Odo (52% each) recorded high proportion of household mothers practicing exclusive breastfeeding than the State average of 26% while households in Onigbongbo (6%), Yaba (8%), Eti-Osa (6%), and Ikorodu West (5% each) recorded low figure.

LENGTH OF BREASTFEEDING

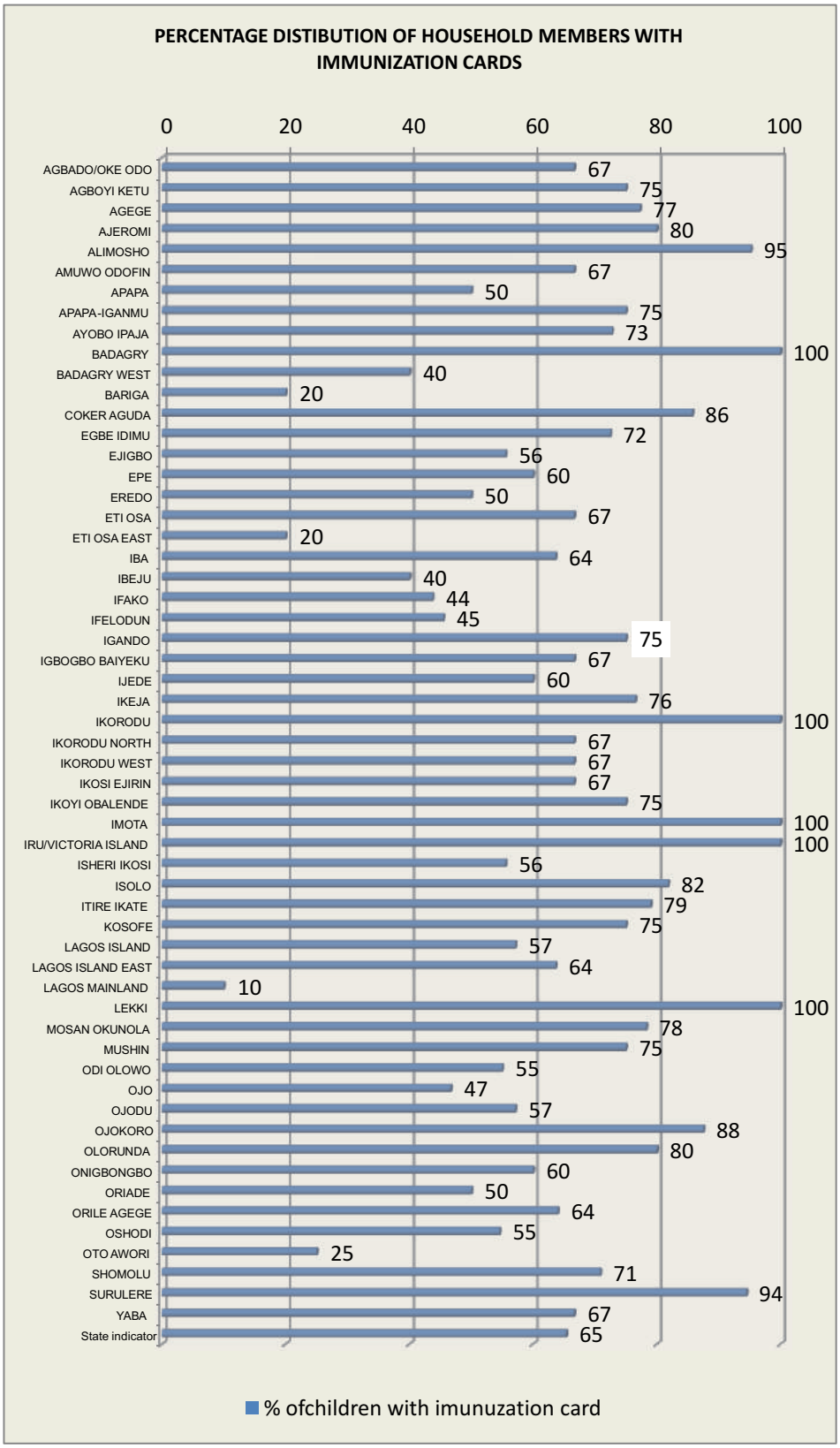


A well breastfed child has potential for healthy growth and high sense of cognition. On the length of breast-feeding, the analysis revealed that 19% of the mothers breast-feed their children exclusively up to six (6) months, 42% continue up to 1 year (6-11months), 38% reportedly breastfeed the child exclusively between 1-2 years while the remaining 1% did it for more than 2 years.


LENGTH OF EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
2014
19
42
38
1
<6months
6months-11months
1-2years
Above 2years
2014

IMMUNIZATION CARD

Possession of immunization card is often regarded as an evidence of uptake of immunization services for the children in the households. The analysis showed that 65% of the children sampled had immunization cards while 35% had no evidence of immunization. Breakdown by LGAs/LCDAs showed that households in Ikoyi-Obalende, Lekki, Iru Victoria Island, Ikorodu and Badagry (100% each) recorded high proportion of children with immunization cards than the State average while Oto-Awori (25% each), Eti-Osa East and Bariga (20 each) recorded low proportion of children with immunization cards.

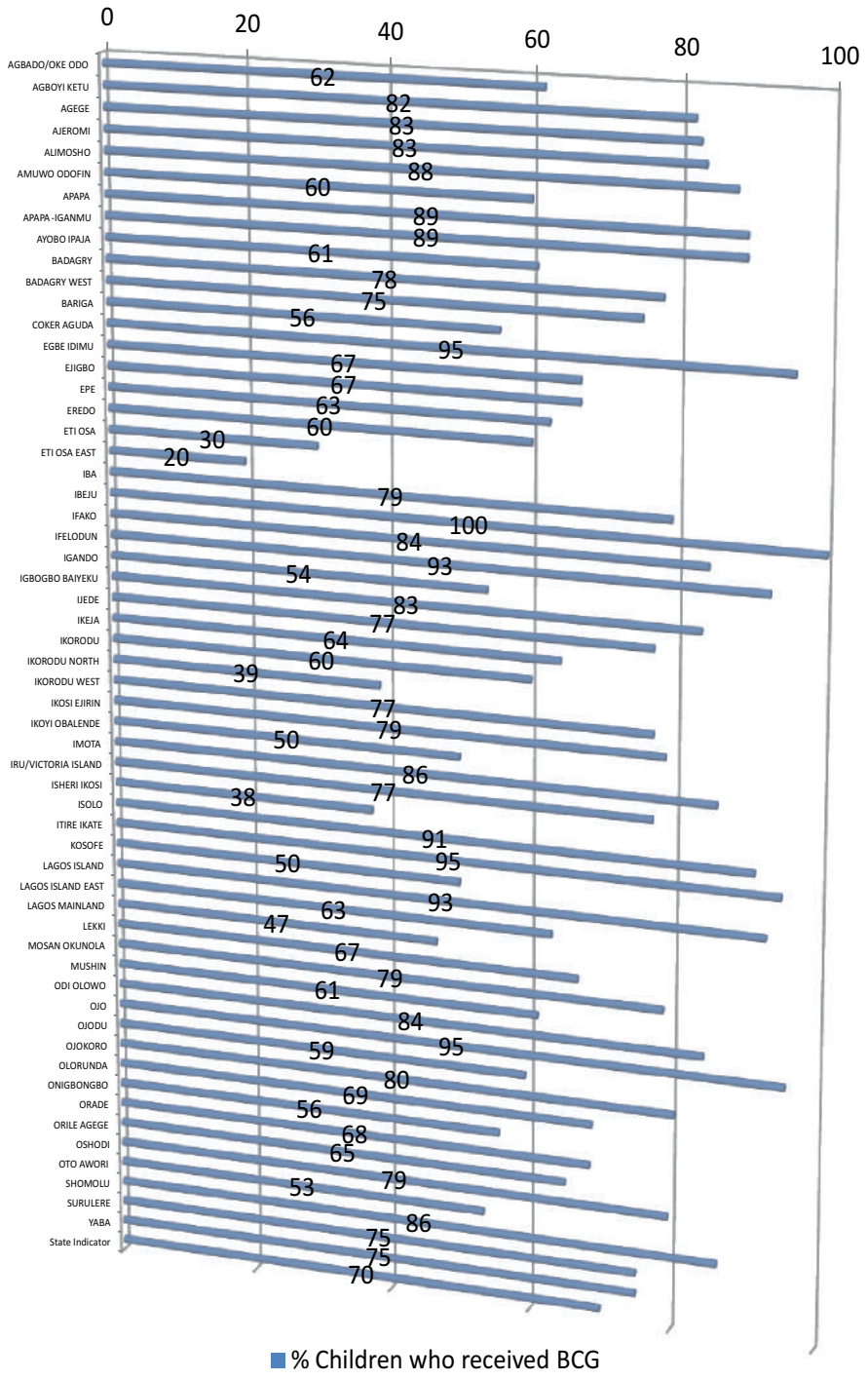


BCG IMMUNIZATION

The State government through the Ministry of Health is continually championing the immunization programmes. This include **BCG** - At birth or as soon as possible after birth, OPV - At birth and at 6, 10 and 14 weeks of age, DPT - At 6, 10 and 14 weeks of age, Hepatitis B - At birth, 6 and 14 weeks, Measles - At 9 months of age, Yellow Fever - At 9 months of age, Vitamin A - At 9 months and 15 months of age.

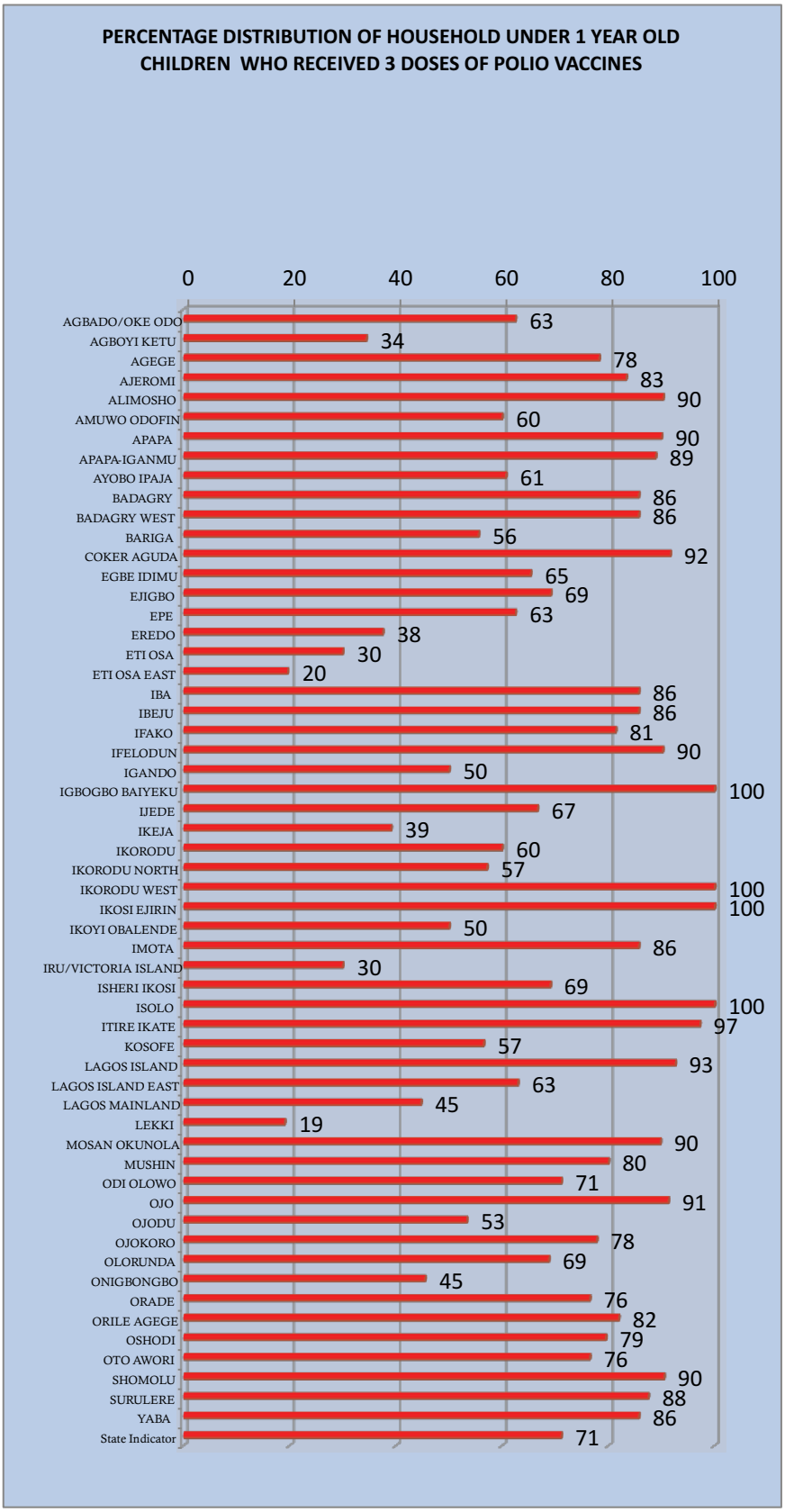
Vaccination against diseases such as POLIO, BCG, and Measles were studied in the survey. The survey result showed an increase in the receipt of BCG vaccines by children from 64% in 2013 to 70% in Y2014. The survey also revealed that receipt of BCG vaccines was very low in Eti-Osa (30%) and Eti-Osa East(209%) while Coker Aguda LCDA (95%) was topmost in the proportion of children receiving BCG across the LG/LCDAs

CHART 38: : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD UNDER 1 YEAR OLD CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED BCG VACCINES



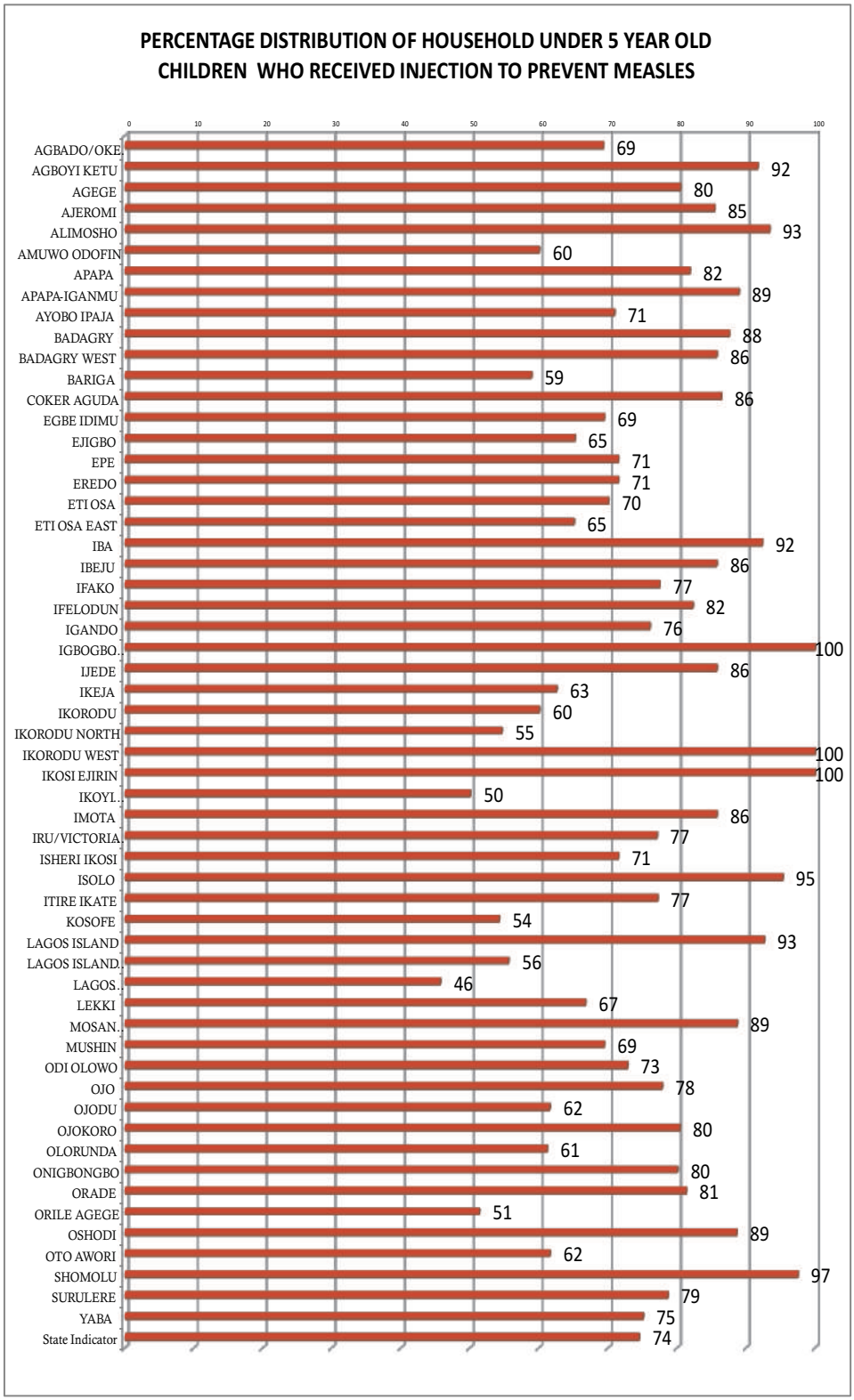
POLIO IMMUNIZATION

In the same vein, the survey result also showed that 71% of under 5 years household members were immunized against POLIO in Y2014 compared to 66% in Y2013 State-wide. Local government Areas such as Igbogbo-Bayeku, Ikorodu West, Ikosi-Ejinrin, and Isolo reportedly had all (100%) their under 5 household members immunized against polio while Eti-Osa(30%), Eti-Osa East (20%), and Lekki (19%), recorded low proportion of children immunized against POLIO.



MEASLES

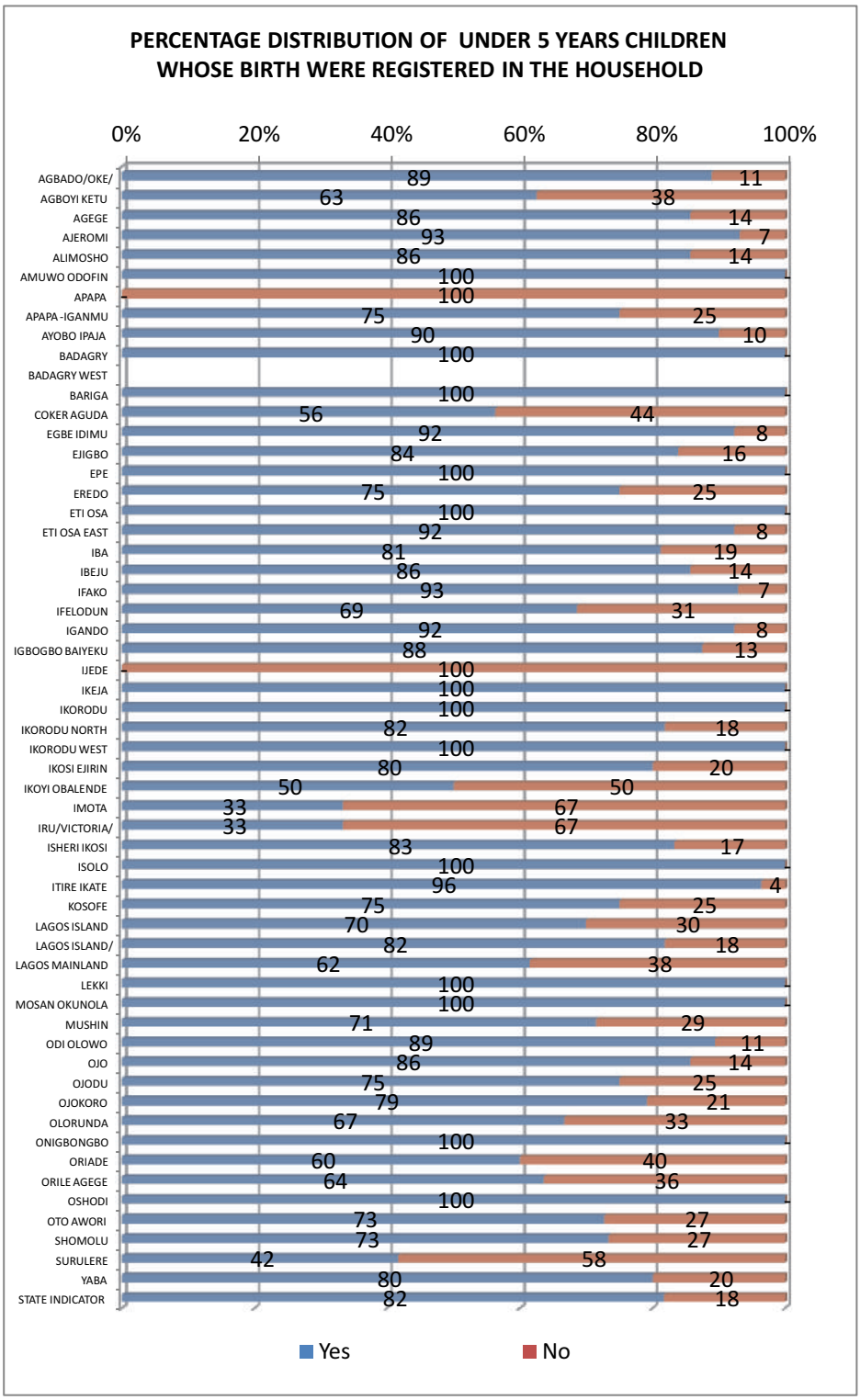
Measles is a contagious acute viral disease with symptoms that include a bright red rash of small spots that spread to cover the whole body. It is also another child killer disease that is very rampart in this part of the world. Thus child injection against measles was also examined. The survey result showed that 74% of the children received anti-measles vaccines in Y2014 compared to 70% that were given in 2013.



Local government Areas such as Ikorodu - West, IKosi Ejinrin and Igbogbo - Baiyeku (100% each) had all their under 5 household members received injection against measles. In addition, Lagos-Island and Alimosho (93% each) as well as Agboyi-Ketu and Iba (92% each) had high proportion of children (U5) immunized against measles while Orile-Agege (51%), Ikoyi-Obalende (50%) and Lagos-Mainland (46%) recorded low proportion of children (U5) immunized against Measles.

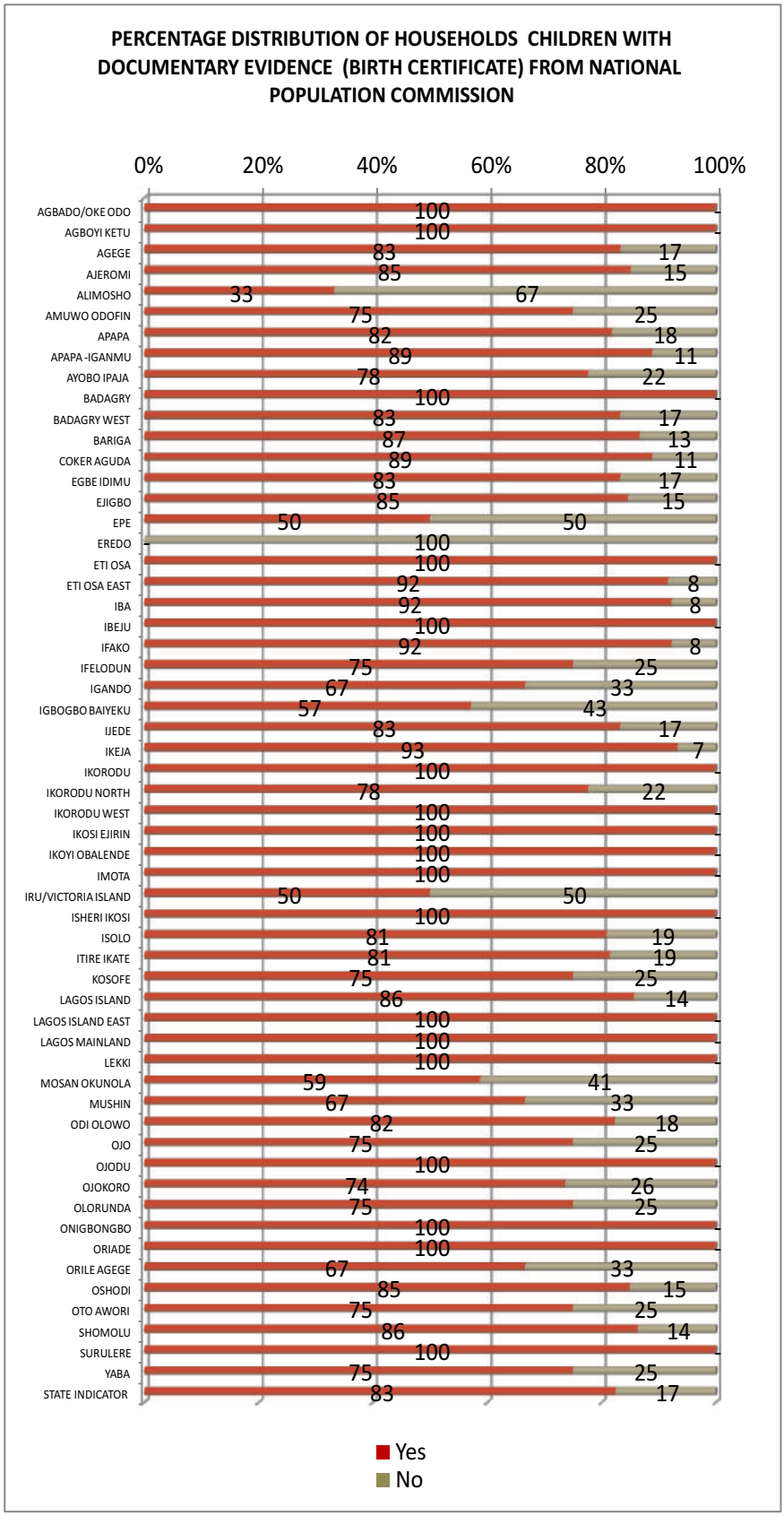
CHILDREN BIRTH REGISTRATION

Data on registration of birth represents the starting point for the recognition and protection of every child's fundamental right to identity and existence in accordance with **Article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child** that every child has the right to be registered at birth without any discrimination. It also remains one of the potent vital statistics in demographic studies. According to UNCEF "it refers to the permanent and official recording of a child's existence by some administrative levels of the State that is normally coordinated by a particular branch of the government". The survey result showed that 83% of the children had their birth registerred in Y2014 as against 93% in Y2013. Breakdown into Local Government Areas revealed that households in Shomolu, Lagos Island East, Ikosi-Ejinrin, Ikeja and Badagry (with 100% each) had higher proportion of children whose births were registered than the State aggregate while only 10 out of the 57 LGAs/LCDAs recorded low proportion of children with birth registeration.



DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE OF BIRTH REGISTERATION

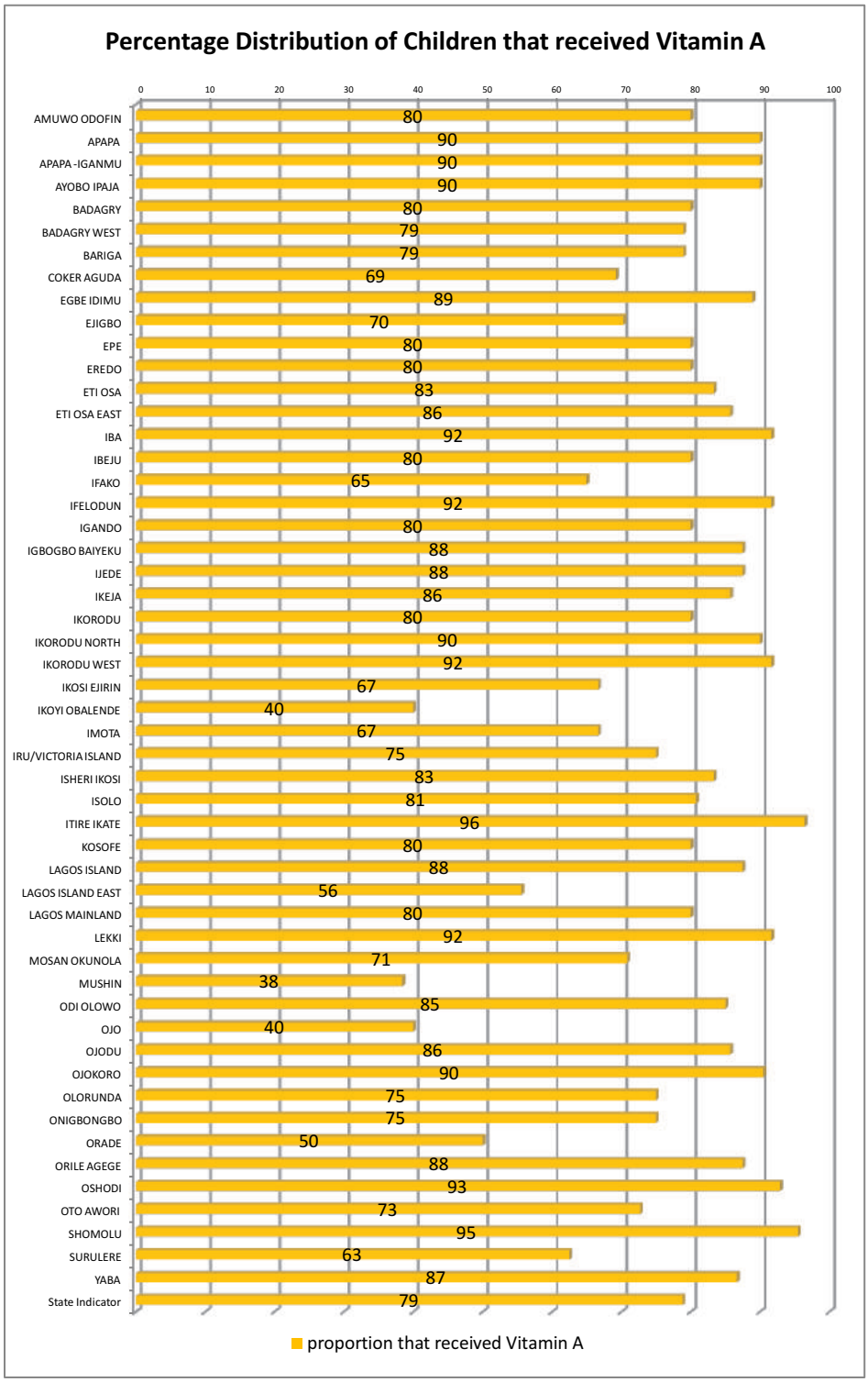
Furthermore, documentary evidence of birth registeration usually given by the National Population Commission (NPopC) was also investigated. The analysis showed that children in possession of official birth certificate i.e. documentary evidence increased from 79% in Y2013 to 83% this year.



Local Government Areas breakdown showed that households in Agbado-oke Odo, Agboyi Ketu, Badagry and Eti-Osa (100% each) had high proportion of children with birth certificate (documentary evidence) from National Population Commission than the State indicator of 83%. On the other hand, Iru-Victoria Island (50%) and Alimosho (33%) recorded low proportion below state indicator while children from Eredo LCDA had no documentary evidence on birth registeration.

RECEIPT OF VITAMIN A CAPSULE

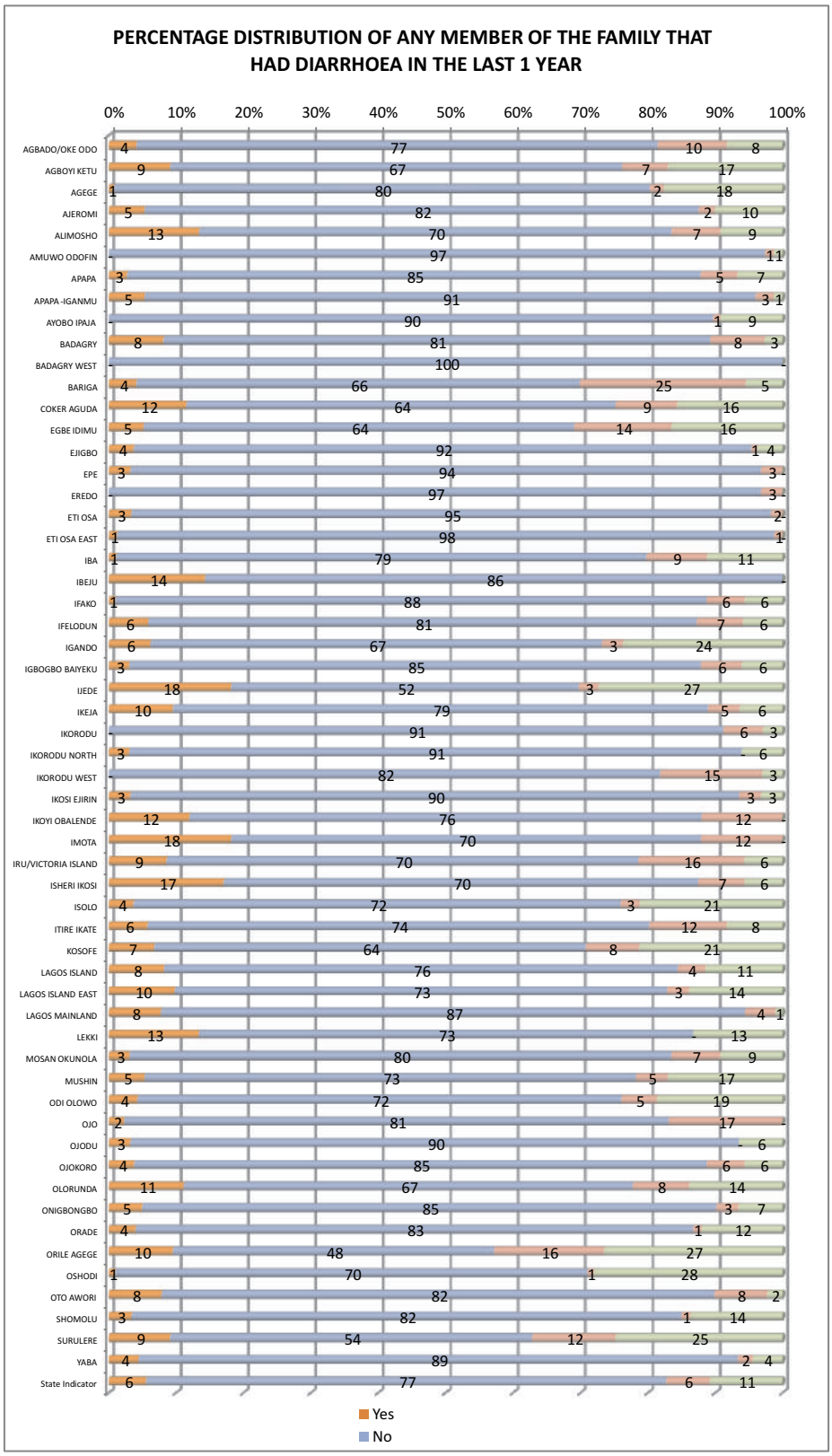
Uptake of vitamin A is essential to human development and growth especially among the Children. It is therefore recommended that vitamin A vaccines be administered to the children at the appropriate ages. The survey result showed significant increase in the proportion of children that received Vitamin A vaccines (79%) in Y2014 above that of Y2013 which stood at 66%. This could be attributed to increased awareness and sensitization by relevant government agencies.



Disaggregating along the local government divide, it was also discovered that Itire-Ikate (96%), Shomolu (95%), Oshodi (93%), Lekki (92%) and Ikorodu West (92%) recorded higher proportion of children that received vitamin A than the state average while household members in Ojo and Ikoyi - Obalende (40% each) and Mushin (33%) recorded lower proportion of Vitamin A uptake by the children.

REPORTED CASES OF DIARRHOEA

Diarrhoea remains one of the leading causes of children death, especially the under 5 years old, around the world. Mortality associated with diarrhoea was majorly caused by severe dehydration or impaired immunity especially among people living with H.I.V. infections who are mostly at risk of life threatening diarrhoea. [W.H.O. 2013].

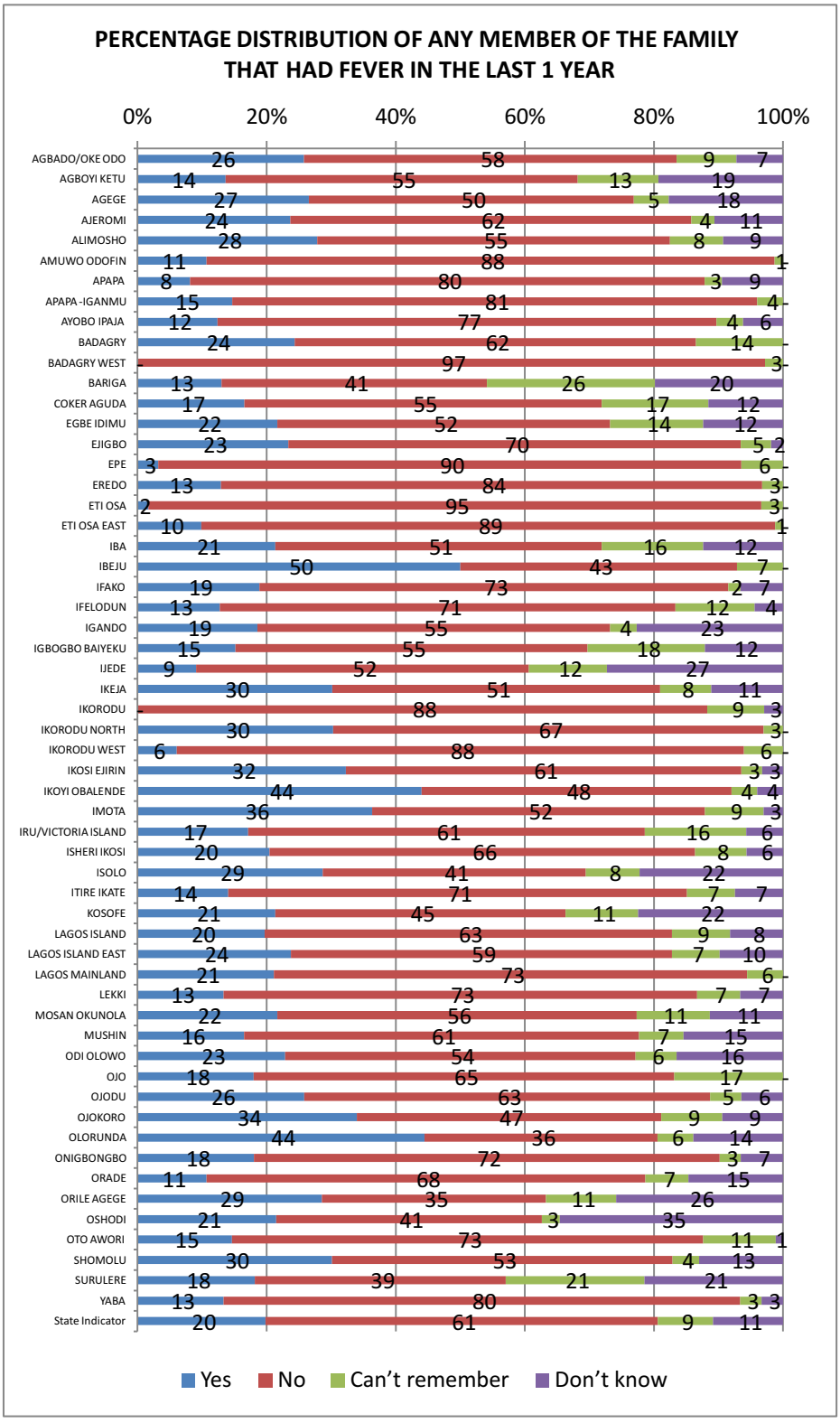


DIARRHOEA prevalence in the last 1year among the (U5) household members was examined and it was discovered that the State reported cases of diarrhoea at household levels stood at 6% in 2014 compared to 9% reported in 2013. This showed marginal drop in cases of diarhhoea. Also, 77% reported no cases of diarrhoea, 6% could not remember such cases while 11% claimed that they had no idea.

The LGA/LCDA analysis revealed that Imota and Ijede (18% each), Isheri-Ikosi (17%) Ibeju (14%), and Alimosho (13%) were indicated as Local Government/ Council Development Areas with much higher reported cases of diarrhoea than the State average of 6% while Ojo (2%), Oshodi, Agege, Eti-Osa and Eti-Osa East (1% each) reported lower proportion of cases of diarrhoea across the LG/LCDAs.

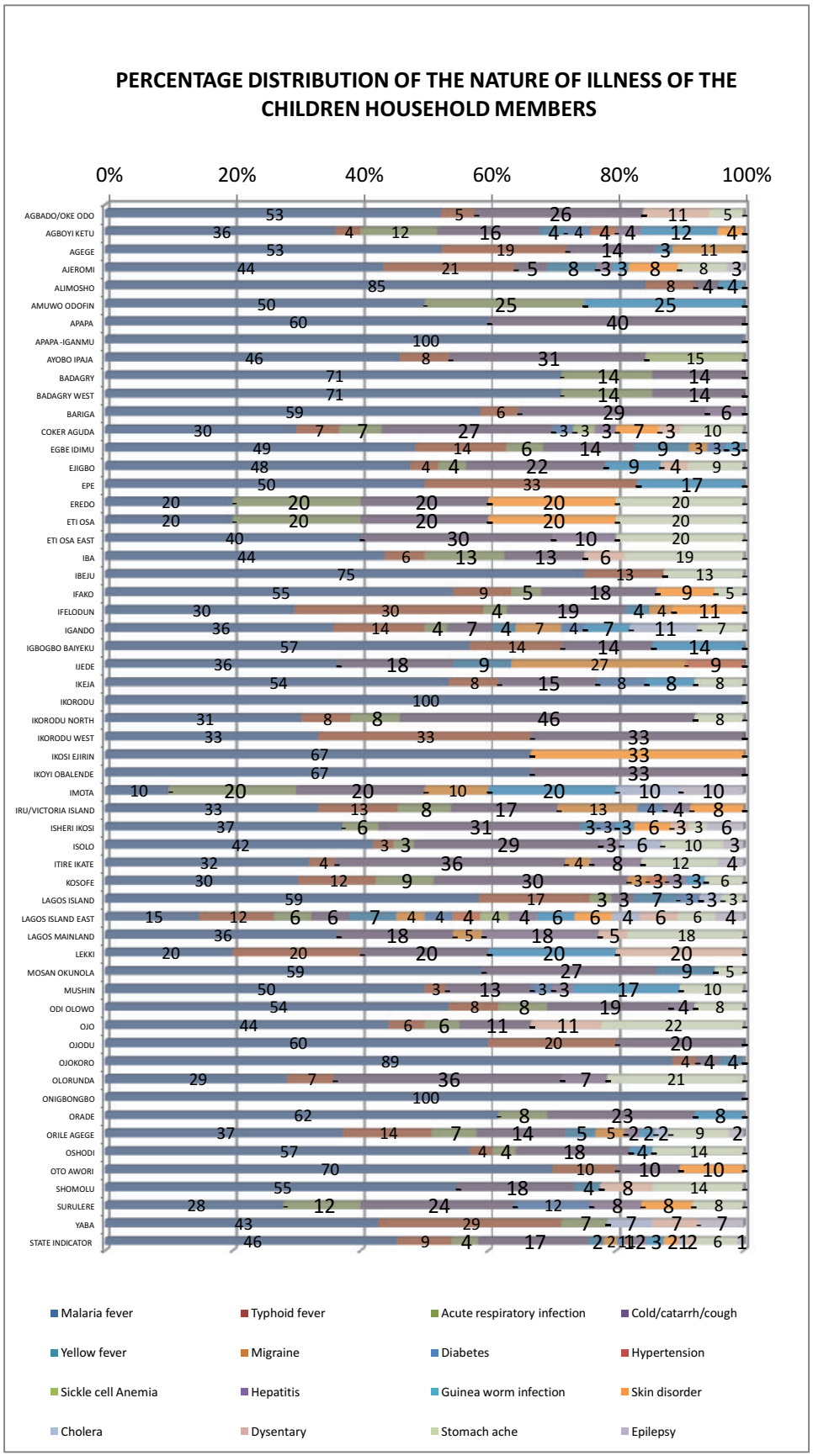
REPORTED CASES OF FEVER

The scourge of malaria fever in the Sub-Sahara Africa necessitated the introduction of Roll Back Malaria (RBM), an international initiatives supported by World Health organization (WHO) to comprehensively tackle the menace with a view to reducing to the barest minimum fever related mortality experience in Africa. Lagos State has equally expended tremendous amount of resources towards ensuring malaria control and eradication. In view of this, the prevalence rate of fever in the state was examined and the analysis showed that household cases of fever reduced from 30% in Y2013 to 20% in Y2014. Also, 61% had no record of fever in the last I year, 9% of the respondents claimed that they could not remember when last they had malaria and 11% said they had no knowledge of the fever. At the local government level, it was also revealed that Ibeju (50%), Olorunda and Ikoyi – Obalende (44% each), Imota-36% and Ojokoro 34% had much more reported cases of fever above the State indicator of 20% while Ijede (9%), Ikorodu West (6%),Epe and Eti-Osa with (3%) and (2%) respectively also reported much lower cases of Malaria at household level.



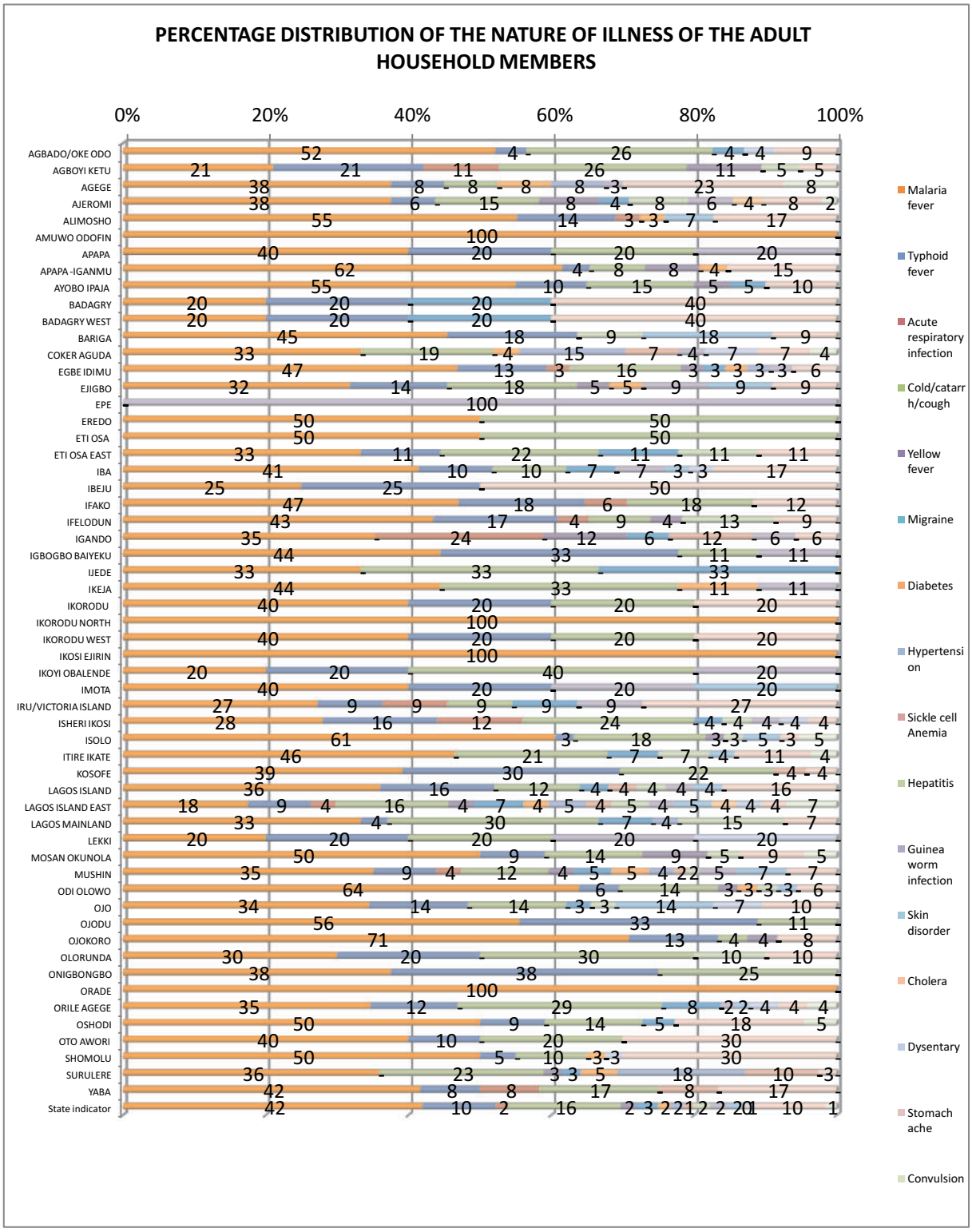
NATURE OF ILLNESS: CHILDREN HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

In order to ensure appropriate health plans and programmes that would promote children survival and quality of life, Sixteen (16) health challenges being experienced by children were investigated statewide. The survey further revealed that Malaria fever, Cold/ Catarrh/ Cough, Typhoid, Stomach ache and Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) were prominent illness among Lagos Households members as attested to by 46%, 17%, 9%, 6% and 4% of the respondents respectively. However, 2% each of the household members attributed the nature of their illness to Yellow fever, Dysentery, Migraine, Hepatitis and Skin Disorder respectively while Diabetes and Hypertension with (1%) each were also indicated.



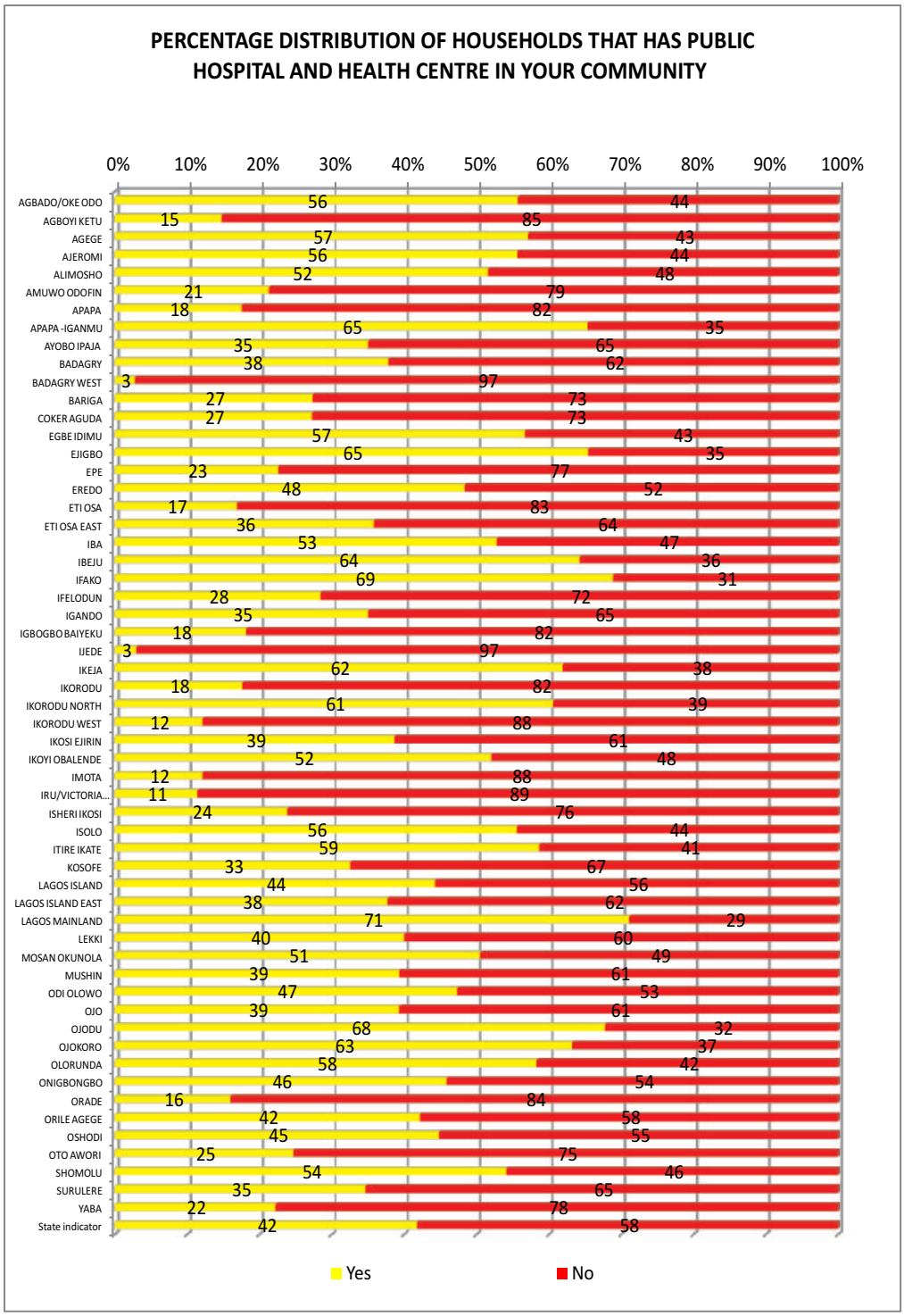
NATURE OF ILLNESS ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Morbidity pattern of adult household members revealed a consistent decrease in all reported cases of diseases/ illness in Y2013 as against Y2014. Malaria fever cases dropped from 57% in 2013 to 42% in 2014. Also, Typhoid fever decreased from 14% to 10%, Cold/ Catarrh/Cough dropped marginally from 19% to 16%, Cases of Hepatitis dropped tremendeously from 14% to 2%, However, Household members having Diabetes and Hypertension with no record in Y2013 now revealed 2% cases each in Y2014

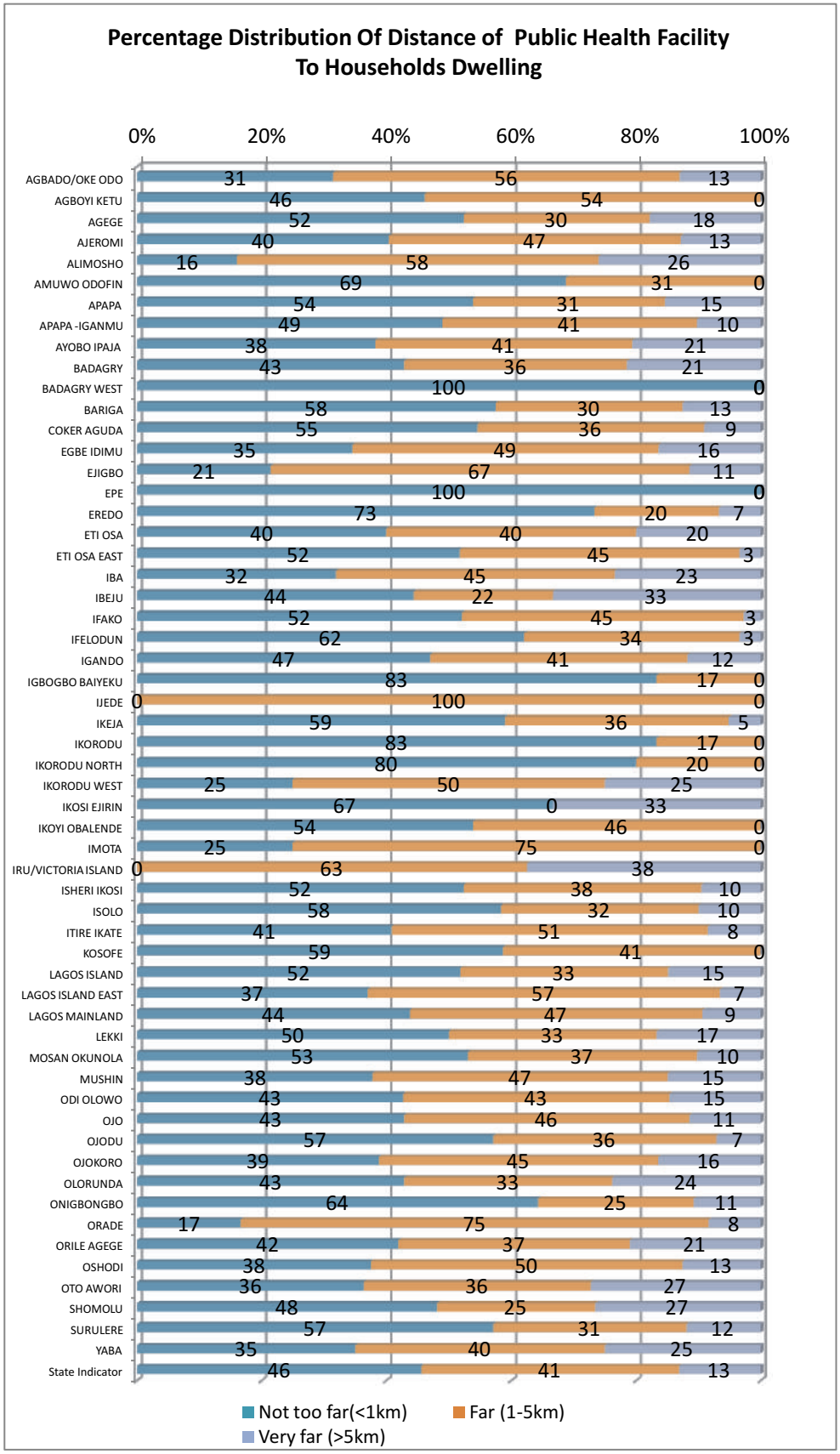


AVAILABILITY OF PUBLIC HEALTH CENTRE IN THE COMMUNITIES

Access to qualitative health care by inhabitants of any geographical areas often depends on the availability and proximity of the health facilities to the households dwelling within the community. Expectedly, Public Hospital/ Health Centre are supposed to be situated closest to the peoples abode to assist them in times of emergency. The survey result showed that 42% of the respondents confirmed availability of Public Hospitals/ Health Centres in their communities as against 67% the reported in Y2013.



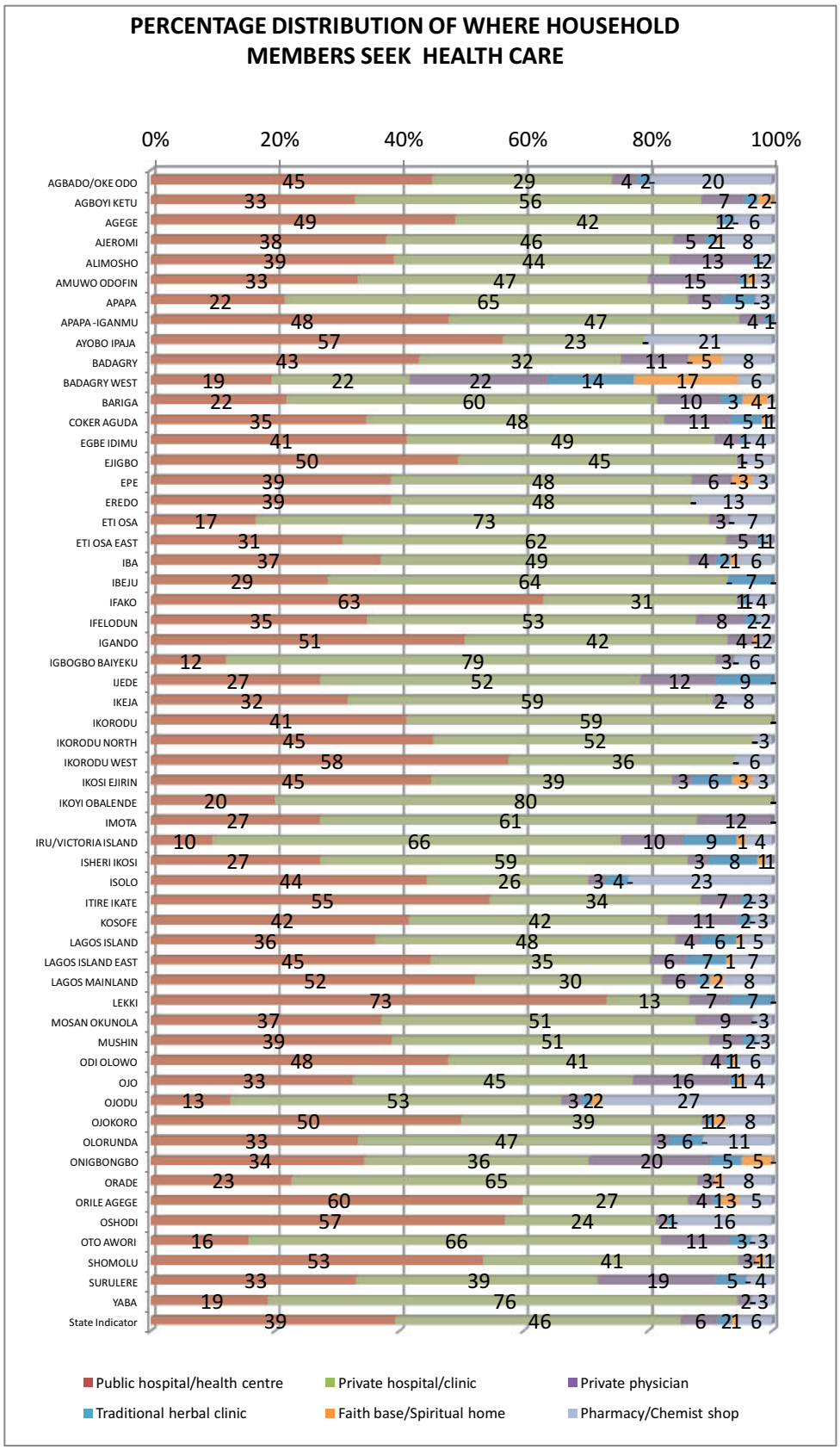
DISTANCE OF PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES TO HOUSEHOLDS DWELLINGS



Proximity to government health facilities is often associated with maternal mortality as it constitutes one of the three delays that often lead to death of pregnant women before, during and after childbirth. It plays an important role in the uptake of health care services by the residents of the communities where such facilities are situated. The survey revealed that 46% of the respondents confirmed that government facilities were not too far (less than 1km) from their residents, 41% adjudged the distance as being far (between 1-5km) from the households' dwellings while the remaining 13% regarded the distance as very far (above 5km). However, similar trend was reflected in Y2013.

WHERE HOUSEHOLDS USUALLY SEEK HEALTH

Health care seeking behaviour of household members is often dictated by so many factors. However, it is expected that socio- economic status plays more important roles in the choice of health facilities to be patronised by the Households. It is therefore important that places where households usually seek health care services be objectively determined. The survey revealed that the proportion of household members patronising Public Hospitals/ Health Centres reduced marginally from 43% in Y2013 to 39% in Y2014. Those that seek health care in Private Hospital/Clinic remains the same (46% each) for the two years. Marginal increase in patronage of private physicians was noticed and likewise that of Chemist / Pharmacy shops which increased from 2% in Y2013 to 6% in Y2014.

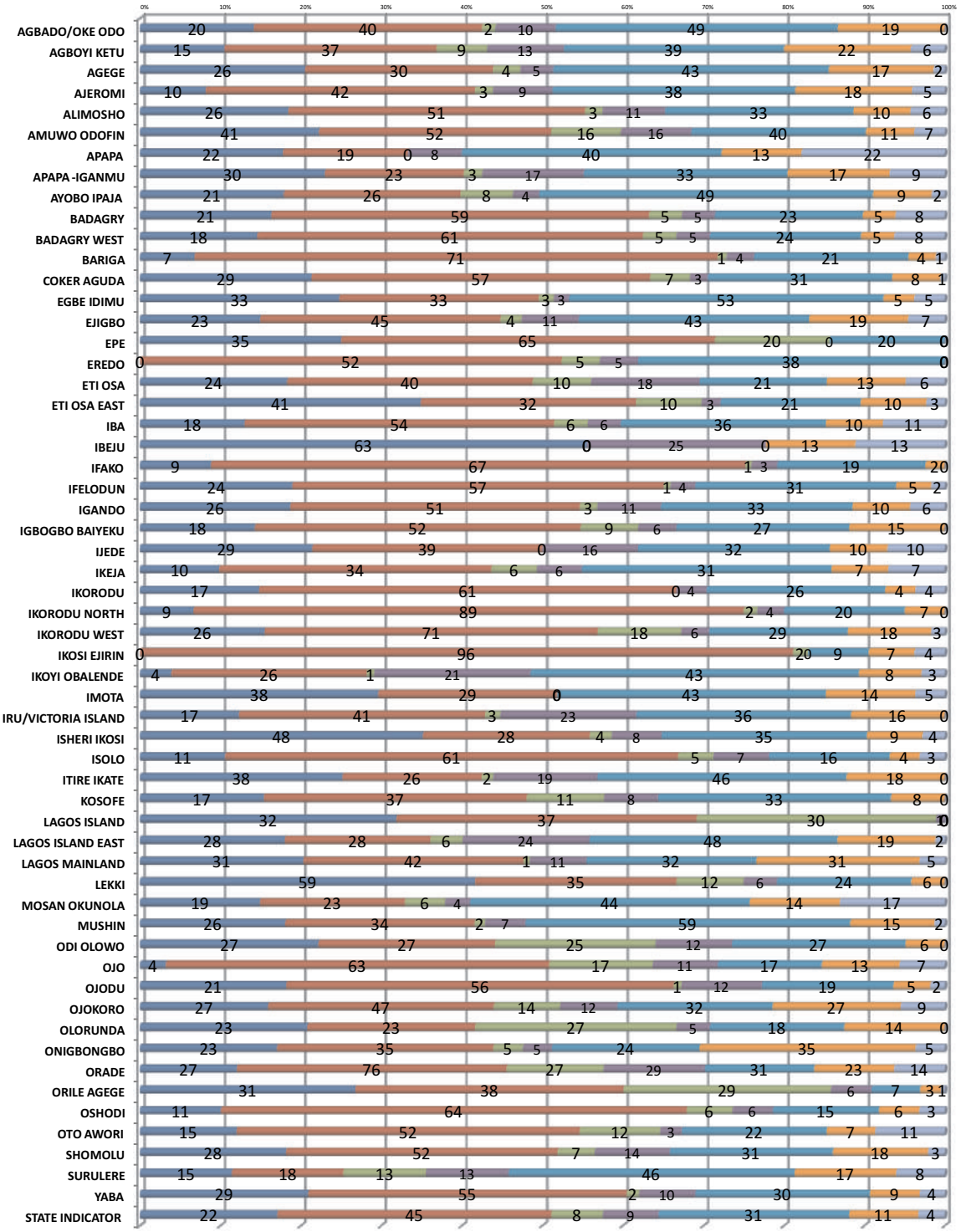


REASONS FOR NON- PATRONAGE OF PUBLIC HOSPITAL/HEALTH CENTRE

In spite of government huge investment in Public Hospitals/ Health Centres, more than half of the respondents still did not patronise such health facilities for the following reasons: **Distance from residence** still topped among the reasons for non-patronage of Public Hospitals/Health Centres as attested to by 45% and 33% in Y2013 and Y2014 respectively. **Bad quality of services** was adduced by 21% household members in Y2014 as against 22% in Y2013. However, there was significant drop in the proportion of respondents who adjudged **Long Waiting time** to see medical Officers as reason for non –patronage of Public Health Facilities. (i.e. From 31% in Y2013 to 16% in Y2014). Attitude of health workers are still worrisome as attested to by 10% of respondents in Y2014

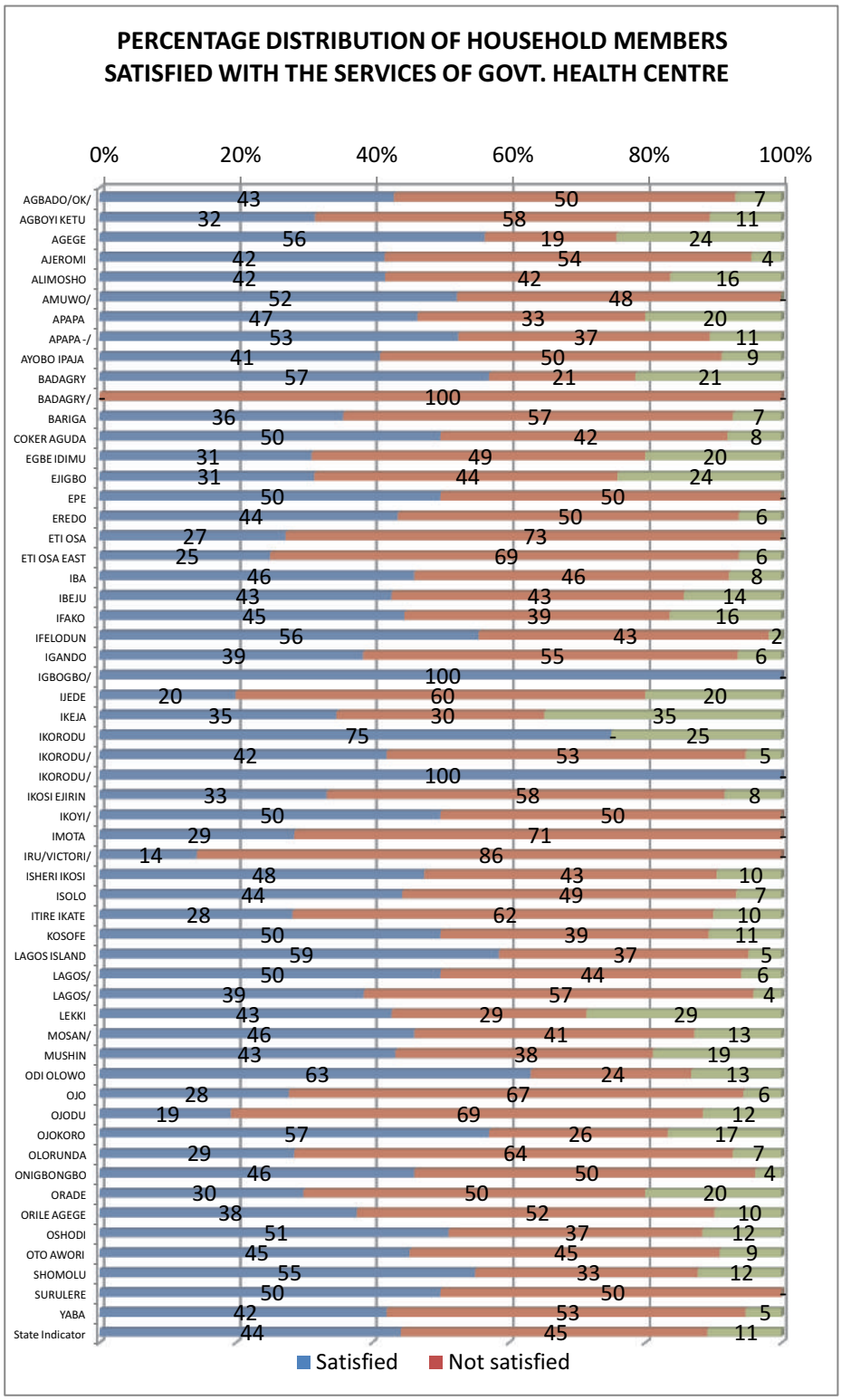
Breakdown along the LGAs/LCDAs divide revealed that households in Igando (43%), Ikosi-Ejinrin and Itire-Ikate (37% each), Ikorodu-West (36%) adjudged Bad Quality of Service as a major reason for non-patronage of public health centres. Also, Households from Apapa (71%), Ikorodu and Ikorodu North (67% each) and Badagry (60%) attributed non- patronage of public health facilities to Distance from their dwelling. Long waiting time was cited by fairly high proportion of households in Epe (35%), Ikeja (33%), Amuwo-Odofin (30%) as major reasons for non utilization of government health facilities while respondents in Ibeju (63%) Lekki (59%), Isheri-Ikosi (48%), Amuwo-Odofin and Eti-Osa East (41% each) attributed non-patronage of Government health facilities to bad quality services. Attitude of government health workers was much more indicated as reasons for non-patronage of health facilities by households in Amuwo-Odofin and Eti-Osa East (21% each), Ikeja and Mosan-Okunola (20% each).

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WITH REASONS FOR NOT PATRONIZING PUBLIC HOSPITAL



SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES RENDERED AT GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITIES

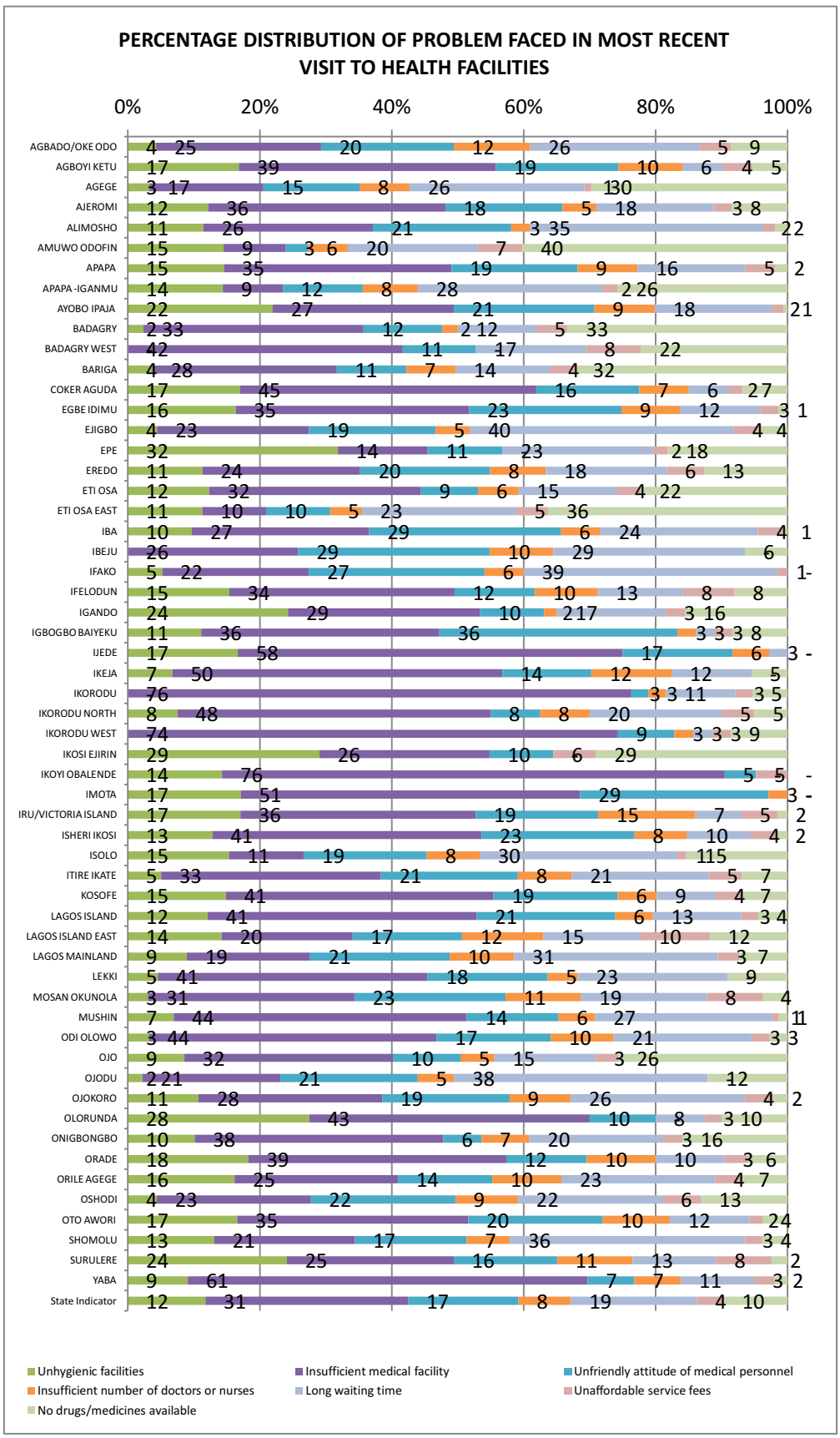
Lagos State Government has continually, through the Ministry of Health and allied establishments, placed maximum priority on safe and sustainable primary and secondary health facilities across the state for improved service delivery to the teeming populace. Access, utilization and satisfaction with the services rendered in these facilities by the households were examined. The survey result showed a decrease in the proportion of respondents that were satisfied with the services being rendered at Government Health Centre/ Hospital from 68% in Y2013 to 44% in the current year 2014. On the other hand, those that reportedly not satisfied with services being provided at Government Health Facilities increased from 32% in 2013 to 45% in Y2014. The Remaining 11% was reportedly undecided on the services being rendered at Government Hospital.



Similarly, satisfaction with services rendered at Government Health Facilities along the LGAs and LCDAs showed that all (100%) the households from Ikorodu West and Igbogbo - Baiyeku (100% each) were most satisfied with services rendered at Government Health Facilities than the State average (44%) while households from Ijede(20%), Ojodu (19%) and Iru-Victoria Island(14%) from the rear in that order.

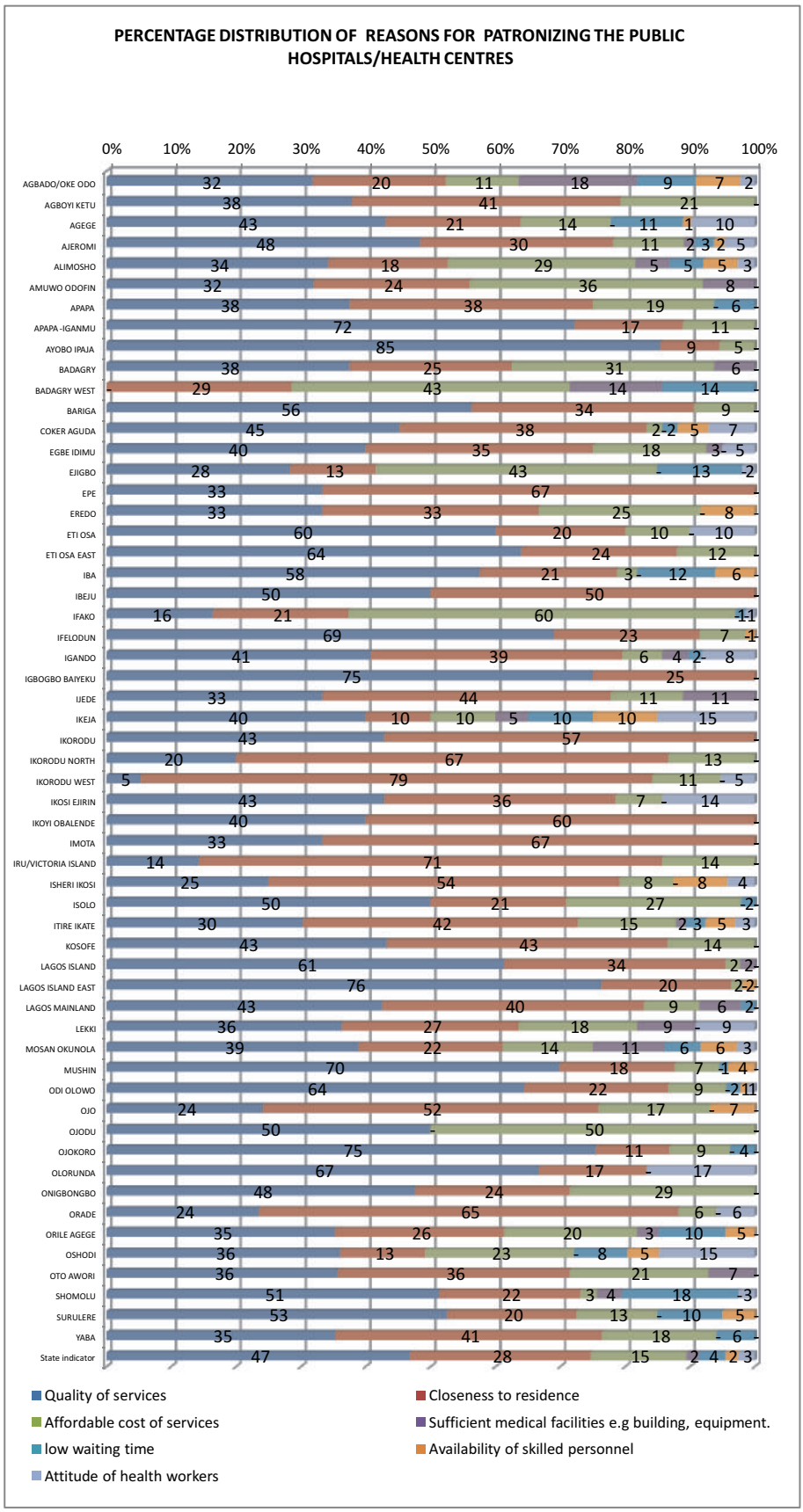
PROBLEM FACED IN MOST RECENT VISIT TO HEALTH FACILITIES

The problems and challenges encountered during the last visit to health facilities were examined. The survey analysis revealed that 12% of them complained about the unhygienic condition of the health facilities. 31% attributed it to insufficient medical facilities and 17% alluded it to Unfriendly attitude of medical personnel as one of the problems encountered. 8% adduced it to the insufficient medical Officers. While, 19% of the respondents alluded it to long waiting time as part of the problems. An unaffordable service fee was listed by 4% of the sampled household. Drug stock-out was also indicated as reasons for non patronage of Health Facilities by 10% of the sampled house holds. Similar trends were observed across the LG/LCDAs in the State.



REASONS FOR PATRONAGE OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

Although the survey result indicated that 39% of the entire sampled households patronized Government Health Facilities while the remaining 61% patronized non government health facilities. However, Patronage of public health care facilities, according to the sampled households' member, was largely attributed to "high quality service" being rendered at the facility as indicated by 47% of the respondents. Closeness to residence (28%), affordable cost (15%), availability of skilled personnel and sufficient medical facilities (2% each) were stated as reasons for the choice of health facilities while low waiting time and attitude of health workers were also indicated by 4% and 2% of the respondents respectively.



PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITIES

The use of Private Health facilities was premised majorly on the **closeness to the residence** of respondents. This was mostly indicated for the choice of private health facilities (52%) as against 44% in 2013. This was followed by high quality of service (31%), low waiting time (3%), sufficient medical equipment (3%) affordable cost of services (7%). Availability of skilled personnel and attitude of health workers were also advanced as reason for choice of private hospital and clinic (2% each) of the sampled households. Similar trends were indicated across the LGs/ LCDAs.

PRIVATE PHYSICIAN

patronage of private health physicians, according to the survey result, were also based on **closeness to residence (38%),** high quality of service (33%), affordable costs of service (16%), low waiting time (4%) and sufficient medical equipment (6%). Availability of skilled personnel and attitude of health workers were also confirmed as reason for choice of private health physicians by 3% and 1% of the sampled households. Respectively similar inclinations were also noticed across the local government areas.

TRADITIONAL HERBAL CLINIC

On the Patronage of traditional herbal clinic, the analysis revealed that most respondents ascribed their choice to **closeness to residence (32%),** high quality of service (26%), affordable cost of service (20%), sufficient medical facilities (13%) as well as low waiting time (4%). Availa bility of skilled personnel and attitude of health workers were also stated by 2% and 1% of the households respectively.

FAITH BASED/SPIRITUAL HOMES

Missionary and religious bodies do own health facilities which are often patronized by their members and others within the community. Reasons for patronage were ascribed by the sampled households to be majorly **high quality of services (34%),** closeness to residence (23%), low waiting time (14%), sufficient medical equipment (5%) and affordable costs of service (20%). Availability of skilled personnel and attitude of health workers were given by 2% each of the households' members respectively.

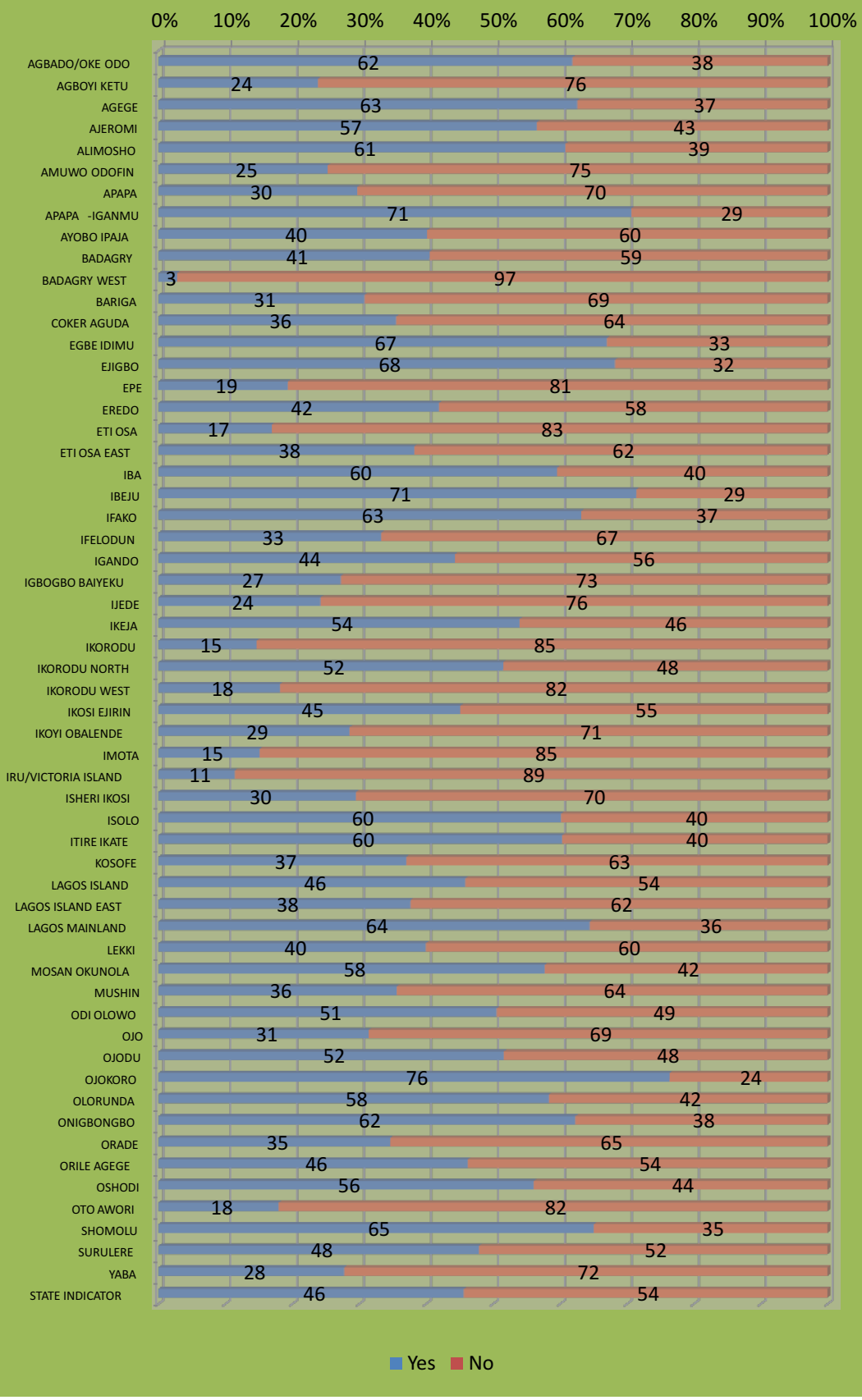
PHARMACY/CHEMIST SHOP

In this part of the world, patronage of pharmacy/ chemist shop has been an age-long practice. This was mostly ascribed to **closeness to residence (38%),** high quality of services (19%), affordable costs of service (18%), attitude of health workers (10%), low waiting time (9%), other reasons attributed the use of pharmacist/ chemist shops are 'sufficient medical facilities' 3% and availability of skilled personnel (6%) as reasons for the choice.

PROVISION OF FREE INSECTICIDE TREATED NET (ITNs) BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

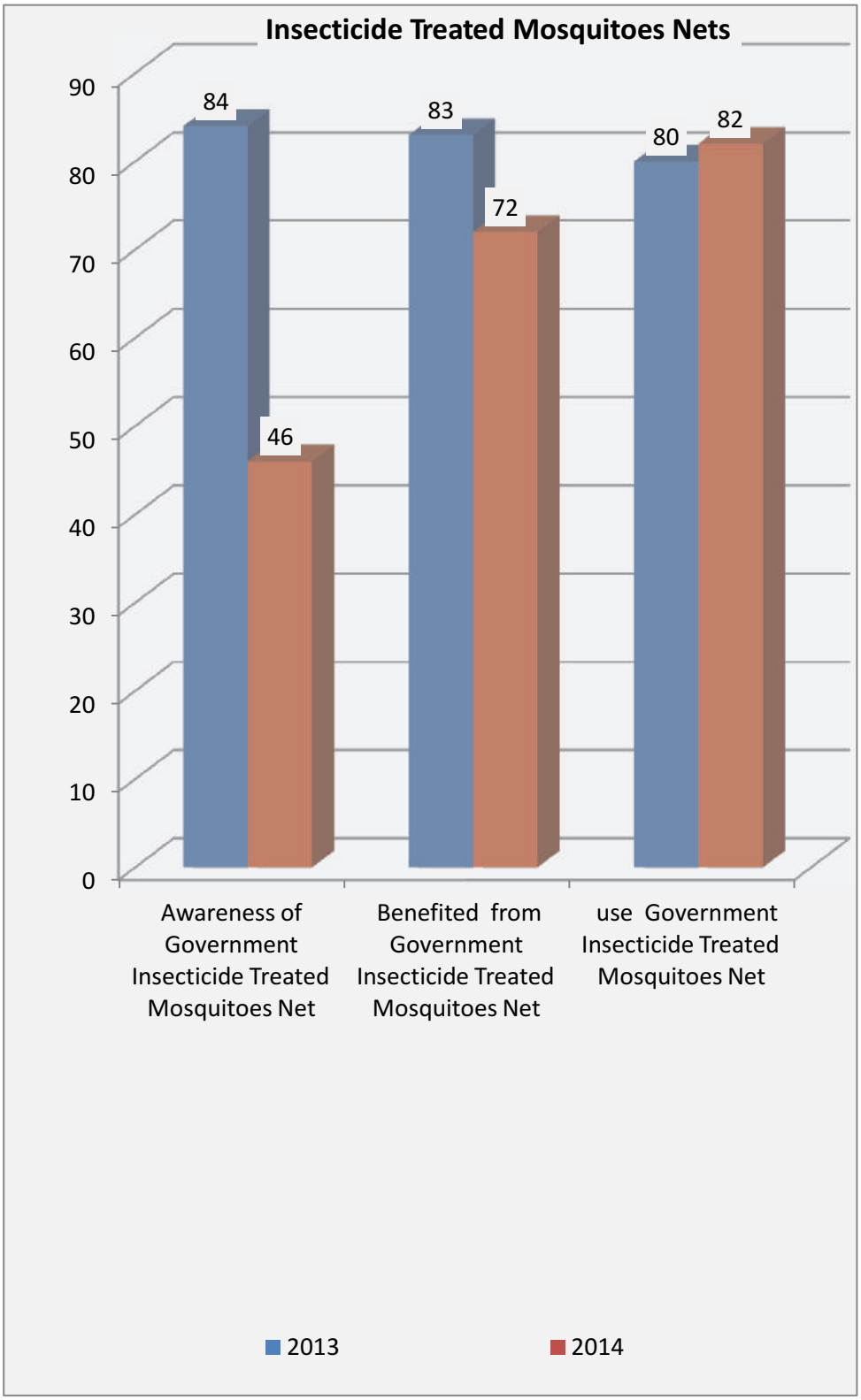
In order to combat the menace of malaria fever in Sub-Sahara African countries, the use Insecticide Treated Nets was introduced under the Roll-Back Malaria Programme (RBM) as preventive measure at the household levels. The State Government having keyed into the programme doled out sizable number of ITNs for household use at no cost. Thus the survey sought to know the awareness of free ITNs distribution among the households. The survey result showed substantial drop in awareness of ITNs from 84% in Y2013 to 46% in Y2014.Disagregation along Local government divide showed that 76% and 71% of the household members from Ojokoro and Apapa-Iganmu respectively, Shomolu (65%), Lagos Mainland (64%) recoded high proportion of those that are aware of the Free ITNs by government while households in Oto-Awori (18%), Imota and Ikorodu (15% each), Iru-Victotria Island (11%) and Badagry West (3%) had low proportion of such household members.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO ARE AWARE OF GOVERNMENT FREE INSECTICIDE TREATED MOSQUITOES NET



BENEFICIARY OF GOVERNMENT FREE INSECTICIDE TREATED NET (ITNs)

. The level of those that had benefited from the government gesture and those using the ITNs among the households were examined. It was discovered that 46% of the respondents indicated awareness of free ITNs programme as against 84% in Y2013. In addition, 72% claimed to have benefited from free ITNs in Y2014 compared to 83% in Y2013 while 82% claim that they were currently using ITNs in their households as against 80% reported in Y2013. Local Government analysis showed that more than half (above 50%) of the respondents across the local government/local council development areas reportedly benefited from and utilized the ITNs distributed by government.



HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH CARE SERVICES

Generally, health care expenditure is often dependent on affordability and regularity of uptake of health services. The need to encourage affordable cost of health care services is becoming issues of great concern to health care providers, patrons and government. Out of - pocket payment for health care services has been mentioned to be one of the reasons for low patronage of quality health care providers/ facilities across the State. However, concerted efforts are being made to understudy the health financing structure at household level in terms of affordability and regularity of uptake.

The cost implication of health care services incurred by household members in the last 1 year was also observed. The result showed that 17% of the respondents reportedly expended less than N 5,000 as against 25% recorded in Y2013. Also, 31% as against 29% in Y2013 reportedly spent between N5000-N9999 on health care service and 7% spent between N10, 000-N19,999 as against 9% in Y2013. In addition, 3% and 2% reportedly spent between N20, 000-N29, 999 and above N29,999 in Y2014 respectively. However, 16% of the respondents could not remember the amount they expended on health care services during the reporting period while 23% had no record of health care expenditure in the last 1 year.

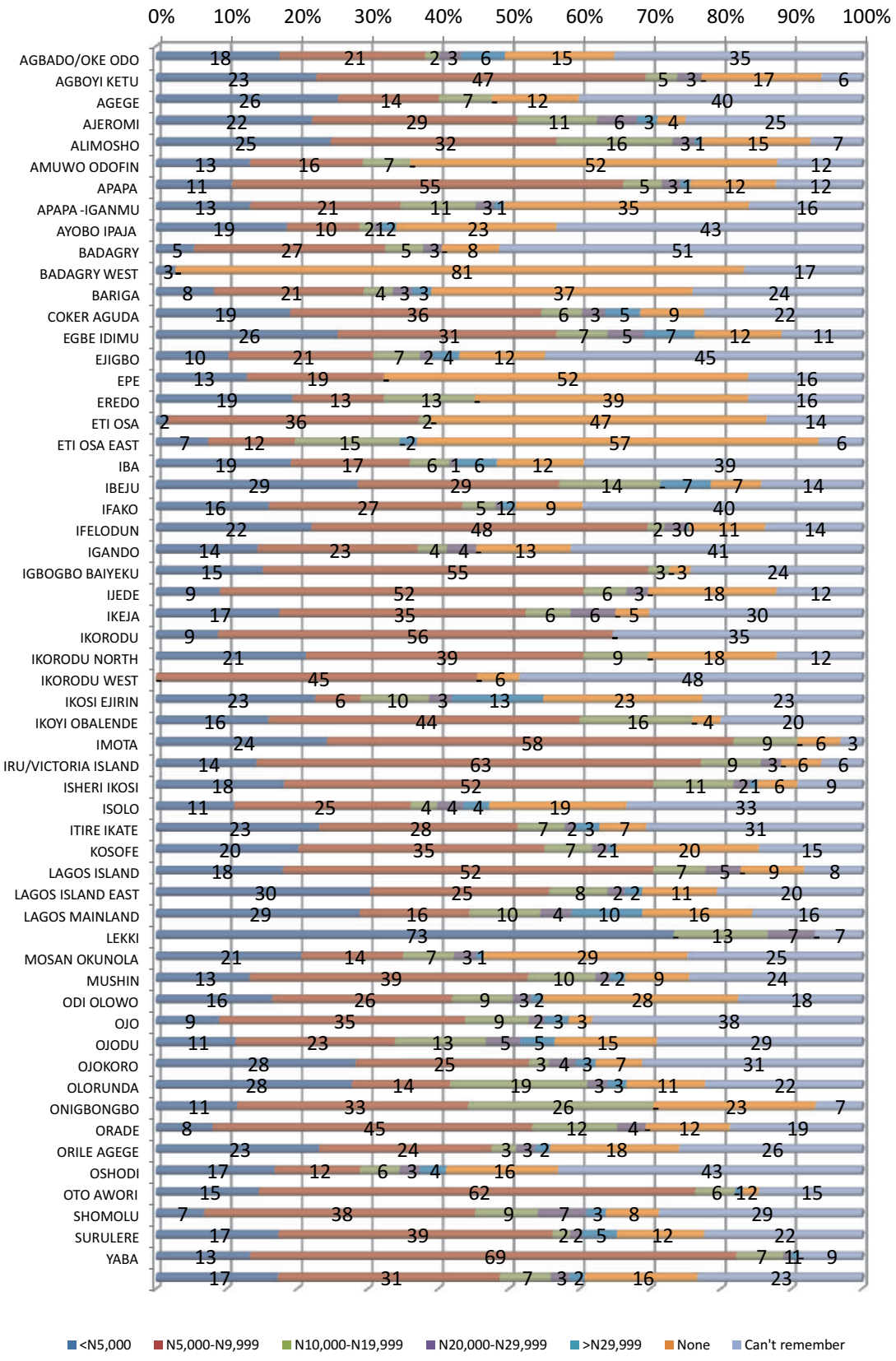
Local government disaggregation showed that households in Lekki (73%), Lagos Island East (30%), Ibeju and Lagos Mainland (29% each) had higher proportion of household members with health care expenditure **less than N5000** in the last I year than the State average of 17%. Similarly, those that reportedly incurred between **N5000 – N9,999** were much more in Yaba (69%), Oto_Awori (62%) and Iru-Victoria Island (63%), than the State average of 31%.

On the other hand, households that expended between **N10,000- N19,999** for health care services were much higher in Ikorodu (18%), Odi-Olowo (17%), Lagos-Island and Surulere (16% each) and Igbogbo-Baiyeku (15%) than the State indicator of 9%.

In the same vein, households in Onigbongbo (26%), Olorunda (19%) and Ikoyi-Obalende (16%) had higher health care expenditure ranging between **N20,000- N29,999** than the State average of 7%. In addition, those that spent **above N 29,999** on health care services across the LGAs/LCDAs were prominent in Lekki (7%), Ajeromi and Ikeja (6% each) as against the State average of 2%.

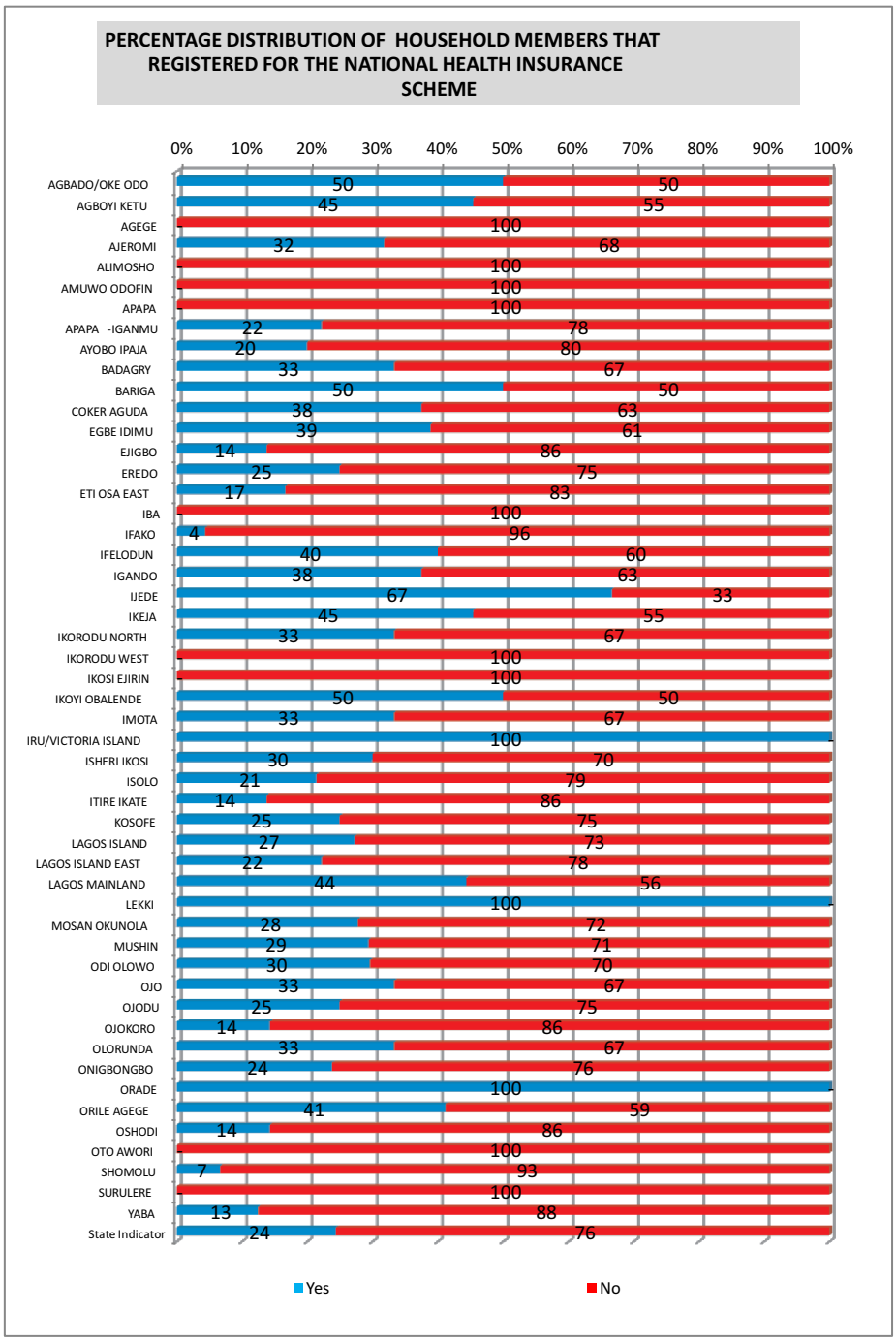
On the other hand, 16% and 23% are made up of the household members who had no record of health care expenditure and those that could not remember such expenses respectively.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURE (CONSULTATION AND DRUGS) IN THE LAST ONE YEAR



AWARENESS AND UPTAKE OF NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME (NHIS)

The NHIS Scheme was established under Act 35 of 1999 by the Federal Government of Nigeria, is aimed at providing easy access to healthcare for all Nigerians at an affordable cost through various prepayment systems and discouraging on the desk payment as being practiced at the moment. The scheme was introduced few years ago at the federal level and was suppo se to be domesticated to State, Local Government and Community Levels. Uptake of this scheme will ensure unhindered access to qualitative heath care services by the beneficiaries through active sensitization of employers of labour on the benefit and opportunity available to the household members under the Scheme.

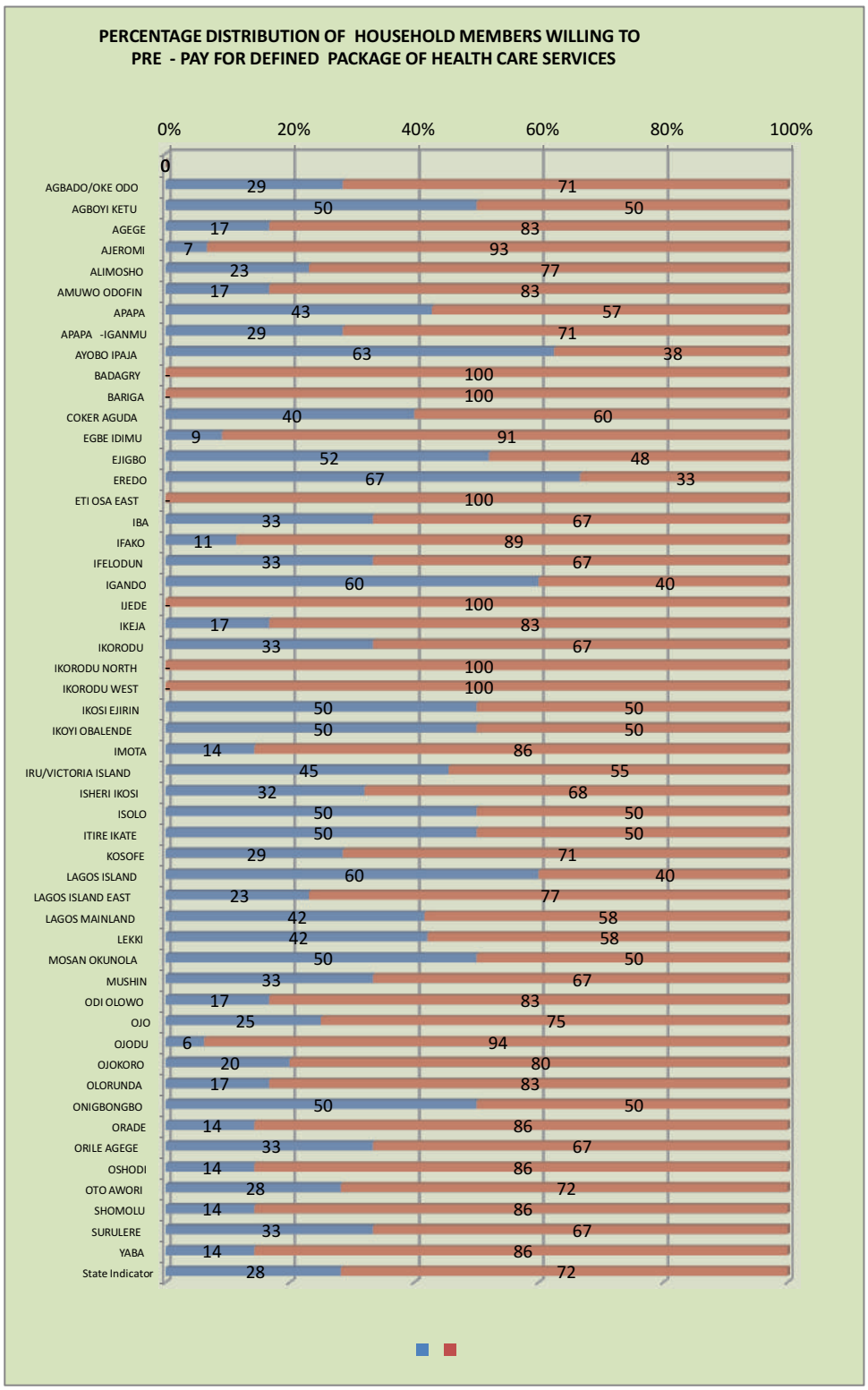


In Y2014, the survey analysis showed that 35% of the households indicated their **awareness** of the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) as against36% was reported in Y2013. However, patronage of the scheme is best manifested in the proportion of household members already registered for the Scheme. The survey also revealed that those that registered for the programme has increased from 12% in Y2013 to 24% in Y2014 thus leaving 76% that are yet to register for scheme.

LGAs/LCDAs breakdown showed that households in Eredo (67%), Ayobo -Ipaja (63%), Igando and Lagos Mainland (60% each) recorded higher proportion of members that had registered for NHIS scheme than the State indicator of 26% while Yaba, Shomolu and Ikosi-Ejinrin (14% each), Ifako (11%) and Onigbongbo (6% each) came from the rear in that order.

WILLINGNESS TO PREPAY FOR A DEFINED PACKAGE OF HEALTHCARE

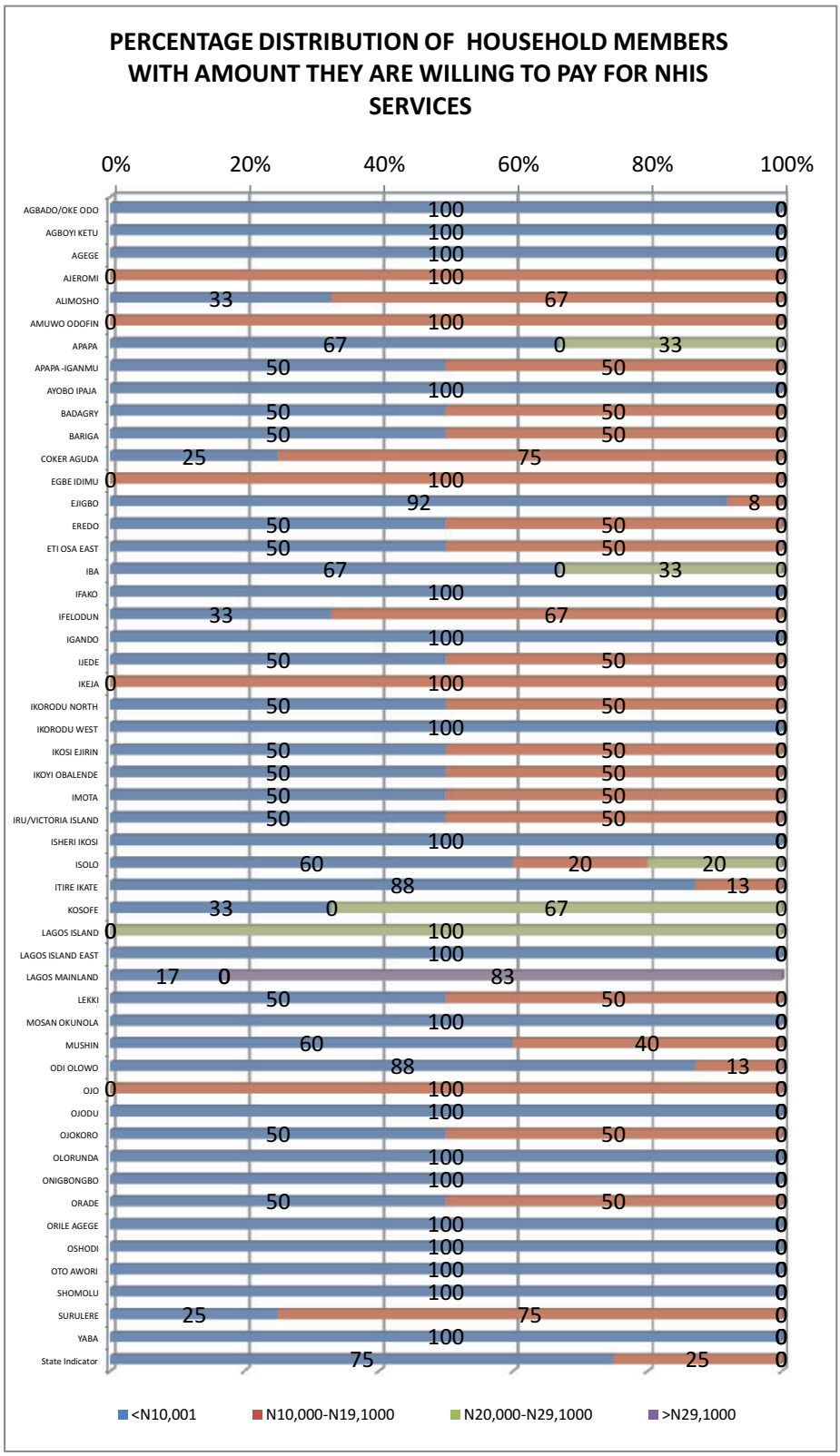
A defined package of healthcare under the NHIS scheme covers (the parents and 4 child ren less than 18 years old). the survey also investigated the willingness of the respondents to prepay for a defined package of healthcare (the parents and 4 children less than 18 years old). It was evidenced that 28% of the respondents are willing to pay for a defined package in Y2014 compared to 15% of them that signified their willingness to subscribe to such packages in Y2013 while 72 % are yet to buy into the Scheme.



Dissegregation along the local government divide revealed that households in Lekki, Iru-Victoria Island and Oriade (100 each) are more willing to subscribe to prepaid define package of health care for their families. However, Sho-molu 7%, Ifako Ijaye 4% recor-ded low propor-tion of household that are much more willing to suscribe to pre-payment for a defined package of health care than the State average of 28%. Ibeju and Iru-Victoria Island (5% each) as well as Lekki (4%). Signified their wilingness to subscribe to the package.

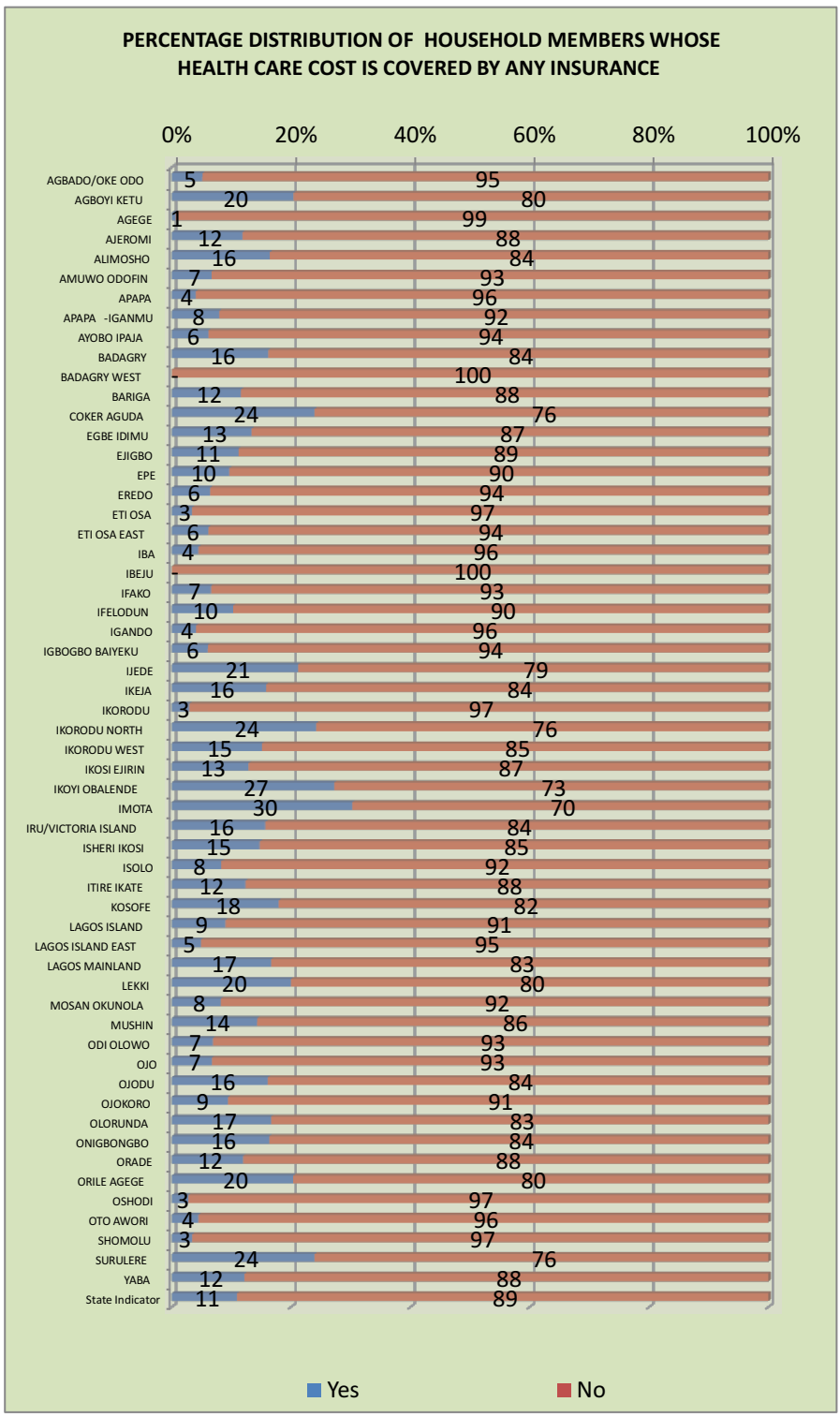
AMOUNT HOUSEHOLDS WILLING TO PAY FOR NHIS SERVICES

Determination of sustainable National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) uptake relies majorly on the expected premium to be paid at regular intervals, usually on monthly basis. The survey revealed that 75% of the respondents are willing to pay less than N10,000 per month in Y2014 compared to 60% of them that in Y2013. The remaining 25% signified their interest in paying between N10,000 to N19,999. However disaggregation along the local government divide showed that Households in five (5) Local Government Areas: Lagos Island (100%), Kosofe (67%), Isolo (20%), Iba and Apapa (33% each) expressed their willingness to pay more than N20,000 for NHIS services while respondents from other LG/LCDAs had no intention of paying above N20,000 on monthly basis.



HEALTH CARE COST COVERED BY ANY KIND OF INSURANCE

Uptake of insurance policy is deemed important due to accruable future benefits. Health care financing at household and community level is gradually gaining ground in the insurance industries across the country. Some existing insurance companies had significantly introduced health care plan for the family/ household members in order to increase their premium as well as expand their scope of operation. The survey also examined weither the household members had their health care cost covered by any kind of insurance. The result showed that 11% of the households purportedly took health insurance either through NHIS or under conventional insurance scheme in Y2014 compared to 13% reported in Y2013 while 89% had no insurance cover.



Local government breakdown revealed that households in Imota (30%), Ikoyi-Obalende (27%), Surulere, Coker-Aguda and Ikorodu North (24% each), Ijede (21%)I Orile-Agege and Lekki(20% each) had higher proportion of members whose health care cost were covered by any kind of insurance than the State indicators of 11%. Also, Households in Apapa and Iba (4% each), Eti=Osa and Shomolu (3% each) and Agege 1%.recorded the low proportion.

RATINGS OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS/ HEALTH CENTRES

The continual patronage of government health care facilities is often dependent on the perceptions, ratings and convictions by the users of the facilities in accordance with expected service delivery. Such services include, provision and cost of drugs, sufficient medical equipment and physical infrastructure, appropriate staffing, waiting-time to see the medical personnel as well as attitude of medical personnel towards the patients.

DRUG PROVISION

Timely and sustainable provision of essential drugs and medication are vital to efficient health care delivery. It is therefore important that drug provision mechanism /supply to the patients be assessed as seen, utilized and enjoyed by the households. The survey showed that more than half of the respondents (64%) adjudged government drug provision strategy at health facilities as fair, 18% rated the drug provision mechanism to be good, while 3% indicated that it was an excellent service. However, 15% of the sampled respondents still believed that the quality of drugs provided at the health facilities were poor.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

Procurement and availability of sufficient and qualitative medical equipment plays major role at improving health care delivery in any health facilities. Therefore concerted efforts must be continually geared towards procurement and maintenance of all essential medical equipment for optimal health care delivery. The survey result showed that 62% of the households member rated the medical equipment in the health facilities as "fair", 22% regarded the equipment to be good while 4% also rated the equipment to be excellent. Nevertheless 12% of the respondents adjudged the medical equipment as being poor.

QUALITY OF MEDICAL PERSONNEL

The importance of the quality and quantity of health care personnel cannot be over-emphasized for effective service delivery because the quality and quantity of available manpower in any field of employment affects the productivity of the organization positively or otherwise. The survey result showed over half (60%) of the sampled household members adjudged the quality of medical personnel in government health facilities as fair, 24% rated them to be good while 4% affirmed that the quality of the medical personnel was excellent. On the other hand,11% were of the opinion that the quality of medical personnel was poor.

WAITING TIME

Waiting time' which simply means, average length of time a patient expended in the health facilities before receiving attention from the qualified health workers/medical personnel. This indicator gauges the service delivery rate at various health points as well as adequacy or otherwise of the health/medical personnel in the health care facilities. The shorter the waiting time, the more efficient the health care services and vice-versa. The survey result showed that the waiting time in government health facilities was generally adjudged to be fair by 58% of the sampled households, 17% of them regarded it as good, 4% rated it to be excellent while 21% regarded the waiting time as being poor.

HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE

The physical structure and supportive operational services such as buildings, water, and electricity among others were also rated by the households with a view to ensuring qualitative and sustainable infrastructure that will add value to the service delivery at the health facilities. Provision of infrastructure in government health facilities was also examined .The result showed that 61% of the households regard the availability of infrastructure as fair, 24% adjudged the infrastructure as good

while 4% rated them as excellent. On the other hand, 11% rated the infrastructure at the health facilities as poor. Similar trends prevailed along the Local government divide.

ATTITUDE OF MEDICAL PERSONNEL TOWARDS PATIENTS

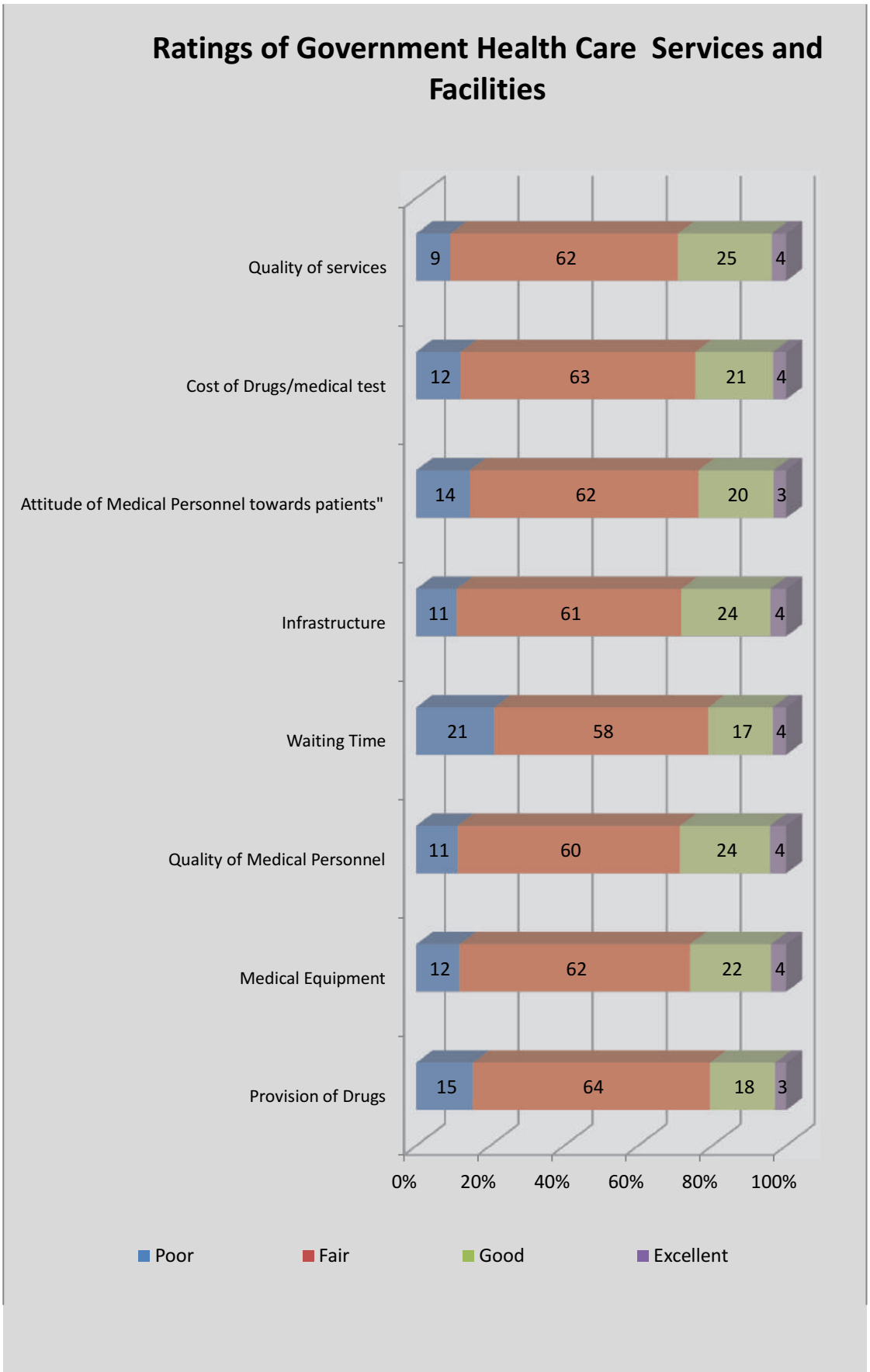
Uptake of health care service is partly dependent on the availability of qualitative medical personnel as well as attitude of such personnel and other health care workers towards the patients. Various complaints had been recorded in connection with the attitude of health care personnel in Government Hospital/Health Care Centre in the past and concerted effort were made afterwards to redress the situation through training and retraining of staff in human relations. The survey however assessed the attitude of medical personnel towards patients. The analysis showed that 62% of the respondents rated the attitude of medical personnel as being fair, 20% adjudged it to be good while 3% rated it as excellent. On the other hand,14% of the respondents regarded health workers attitude as poor and needs to be improved upon.

COST OF DRUGS

Provision of essentials drugs in government Hospitals /Health Centres, contributes immensely to quality health care services. It is equally important that the cost of the drugs should be within the reach of the households. The survey result revealed that 63% of the respondents rated the cost of drugs as fair, 21% of them rated cost of drugs as good while 4% adjudged the cost as being excellent. However, 12% of them cost of drugs as poor (on the high side) and needs to be reviewed downward.

QUALITY OF SERVICES

The overall assessments of services rendered at Government Health facilities from households' point of view were captured. The survey result showed that 62% of the inhabitants of Lagos as represented by the respondents adjudged the quality of servicers being rendered as fair, 25% of them considered the health care quality as good, and 4% regarded it as excellent. On the other hand, 9% of the households still rated the health care services as being poor.


Ratings of Government Health Care Services and Facilities
Quality of services
9
62
25
4
Cost of Drugs/medical test
12
63
21
4
Attitude of Medical Personnel towards patients"
14
62
20
3
Infrastructure
11
61
24
4
Waiting Time
21
58
17
4
Quality of Medical Personnel
11
60
24
4
Medical Equipment
12
62
22
4
Provision of Drugs
15
64
18
3
0%
20%
40%
60%
80%
100%
Poor
Fair
Good
Excellent

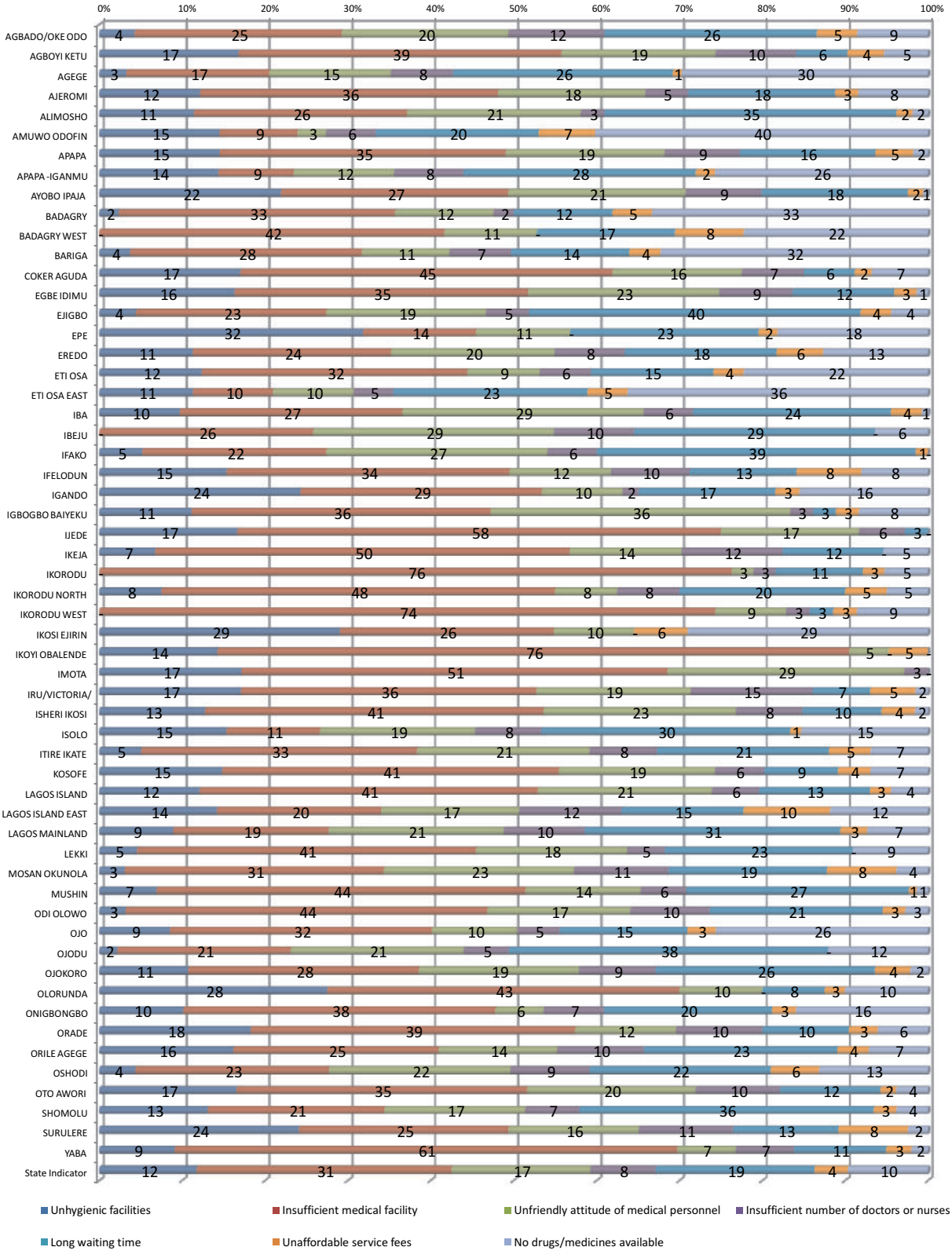
PROBLEM FACED IN MOST RECENT VISIT TO GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITIES

Health Facility Management demands a comprehensive approach to effective service delivery through timely identification of problems and challenges affecting health care delivery and providing plausible solution accordingly. In order to ensure optimal utilisation of the health facilities provided by government, problems encountered in most recent visit to the facilities by household members were studied. The survey result showed that **Insufficient Medical Facilities** stood out as most reported problem being faced in government health facilities in Y2014 as indicated by31% of the respondents compared to 34% of the respondents that reported Long Waiting Time as most reported problem in Y2013.

In addition, 19% of the households still upheld **Long Waiting Time** as major problems being encountered during visits to health facilities. Unfriendly Attitudes of Medical Personnel was also indicated by 17% of the respondents as problem, likewise Non-Availability Of Drugs/Medicines (13%), Unhygienic Facilities (12%) as well as Insufficient Medical Personnel (doctors, nurses) and Unaffordable Service Fees 8% and 4% of the respondents respectively. Similar trend was observed on long waiting time along the local government divide.

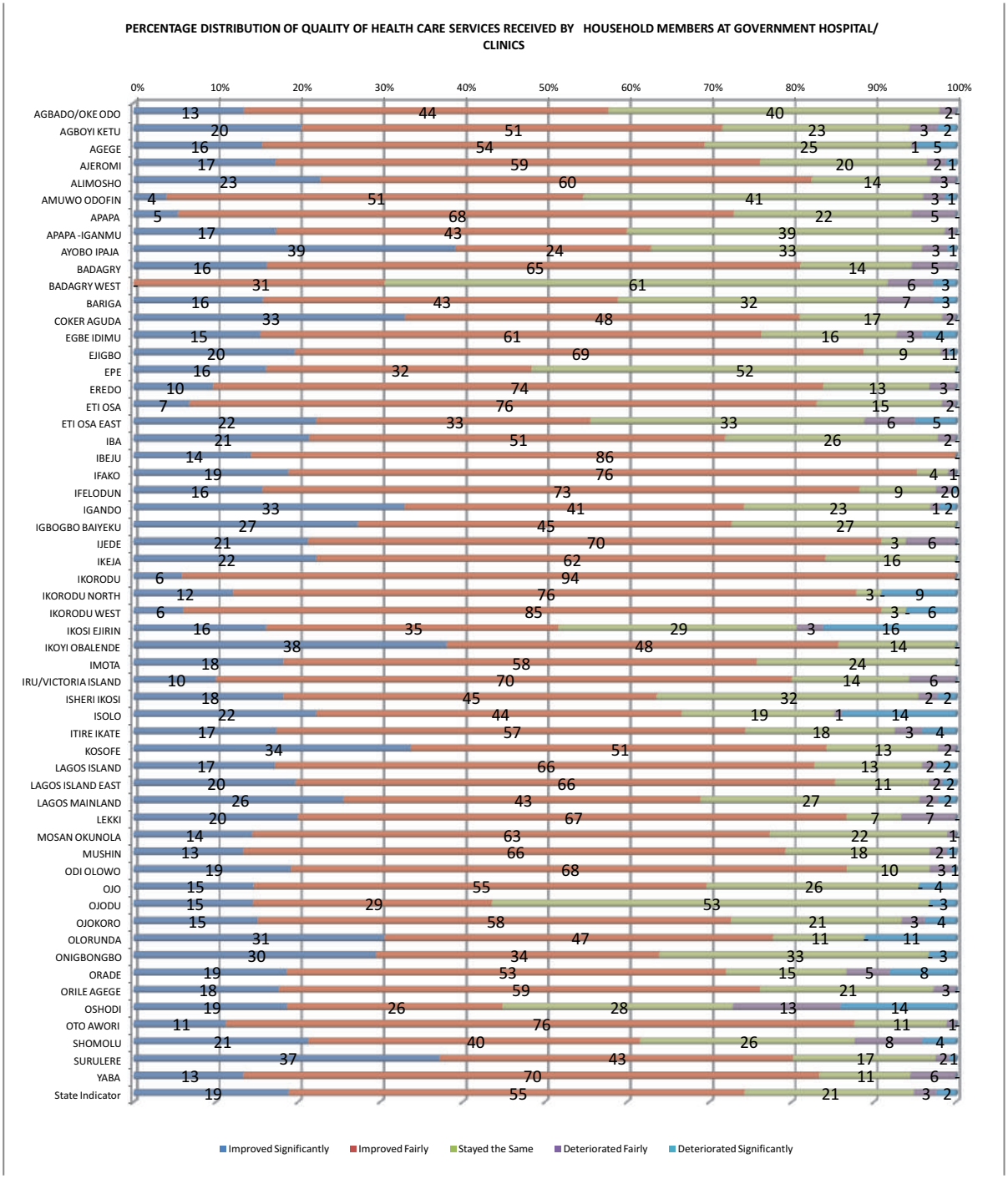
However, Households in Epe 32%, Ikosi-Ejinrin 29% and Igando 24% complained mostly about the unhygienic facilities as the major problem being faced at the health facilities. On the other hand, Insufficient Medical facilities were indicated by households in Ikorodu -76%, Ijede-58%, Ikeja-50%, Coker aguda-45%, Badagry-West 42% and Agboyi-Ketu 39%. Furthermore, Insufficient Doctors/ Nurses were escalated by households in Iru-Victoria Island (15%), Ikeja and Lagos-Island East (12% each). Unfriendly Attitude of Medical Personnel were indicated by households in Igbogbo-Baiyeku (36%), Iba and Ibeju (29% each) and Egbe-Idimu (23%). Unaffordable cost of service were observed among the households in Lagos Island East (10%), Mosan Okun-Ola and Ifelodun (8% each) while Non-availability of drugs/medicine were enumerated by households in Amuwo-Odofin (40%), Badagry (33%), Bariga (32%) and Agege (30%) as major problem encountered during the most recent visit to the health facilities.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES OF PROBLEMS FACED BY HOUSEHOLDS IN THE MOST RECENT VISIT TO GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY



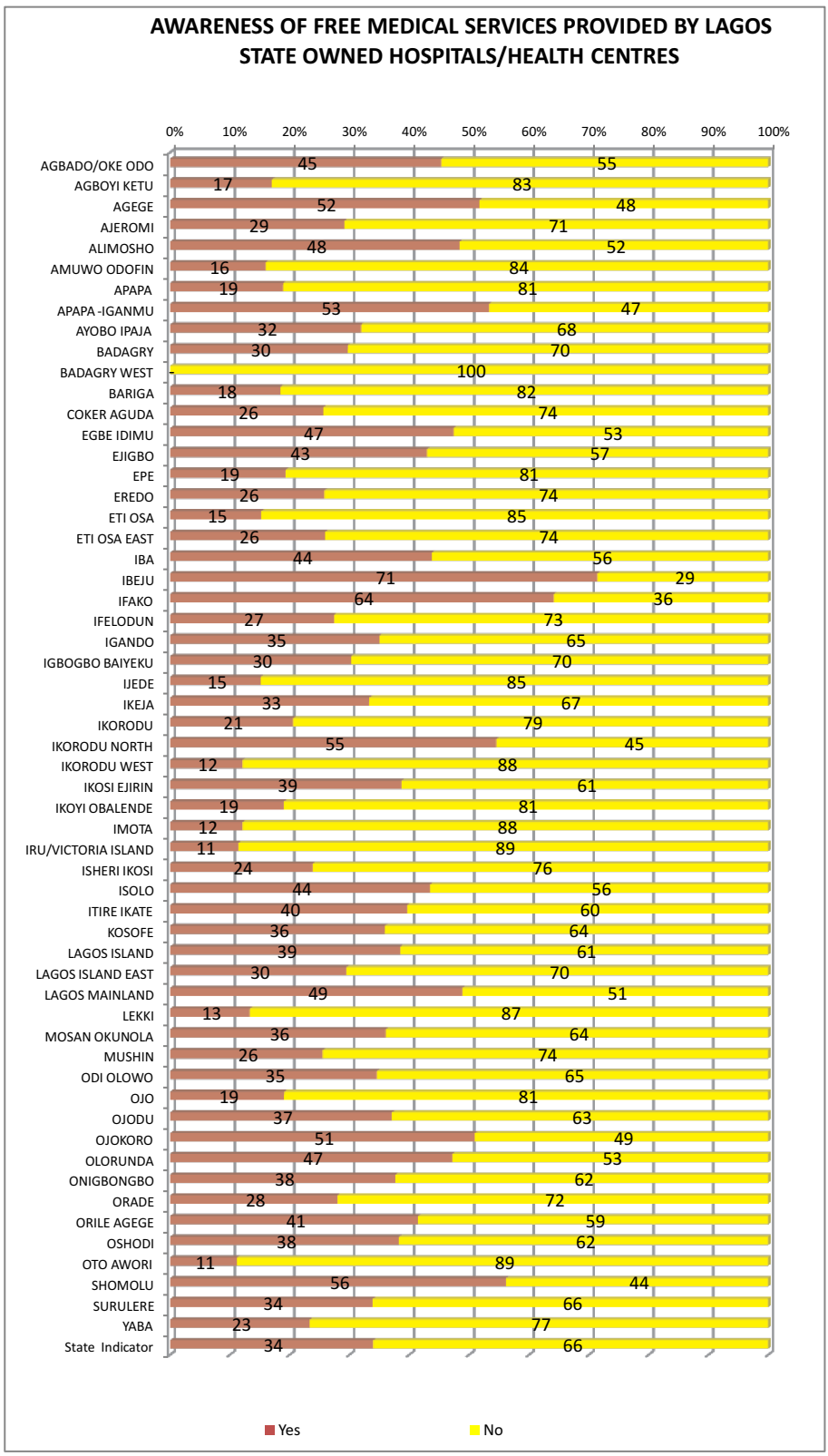
OVERALL QUALITY OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES

The general consensus on the position of health care delivery in the state from household levels was also examined. The analysis showed that 19% of the respondents were of the opinion that the quality of health care being provided had improved significantly compared to 30% reported in Y2013. Furthermore, 55% of the respondents equally rated health care quality in the State to have improved fairly as against 47% reported in Y2013. However, 21% of the hous eholds were of the opinion that health care quality in the State stayed the same compared to 16% recorded last year. On the other hand, 3% and 2% of the respondents indicated that the health care quality have deteriorated fairly and deteriorated significan tly respectively. Similar opinions were expressed along the LGAs/LCDAs divide.



AWEARENESS OF GOVERNMENT FREE MEDICAL SERVICES

The State government under her policy thrust has propelled Health Sector into greater heights in terms of commitment and investment, most importantly, in the areas of provision of free medical services to certain categories of the inhabitants of the state especially the children and the elderly as well as those that suffered from some medical challenges, ranging from Breast cancer diagnosis, diabetes/ hypertension screening to corrective surgery facial /limb and others health care interventions to the teeming populace in need of such services. However, awareness of the existence of such free medical services among the households member was examined. The survey result showed that 34% of the sampled households were aware of the free medical services in Y2014 as against 64% in Y2013.



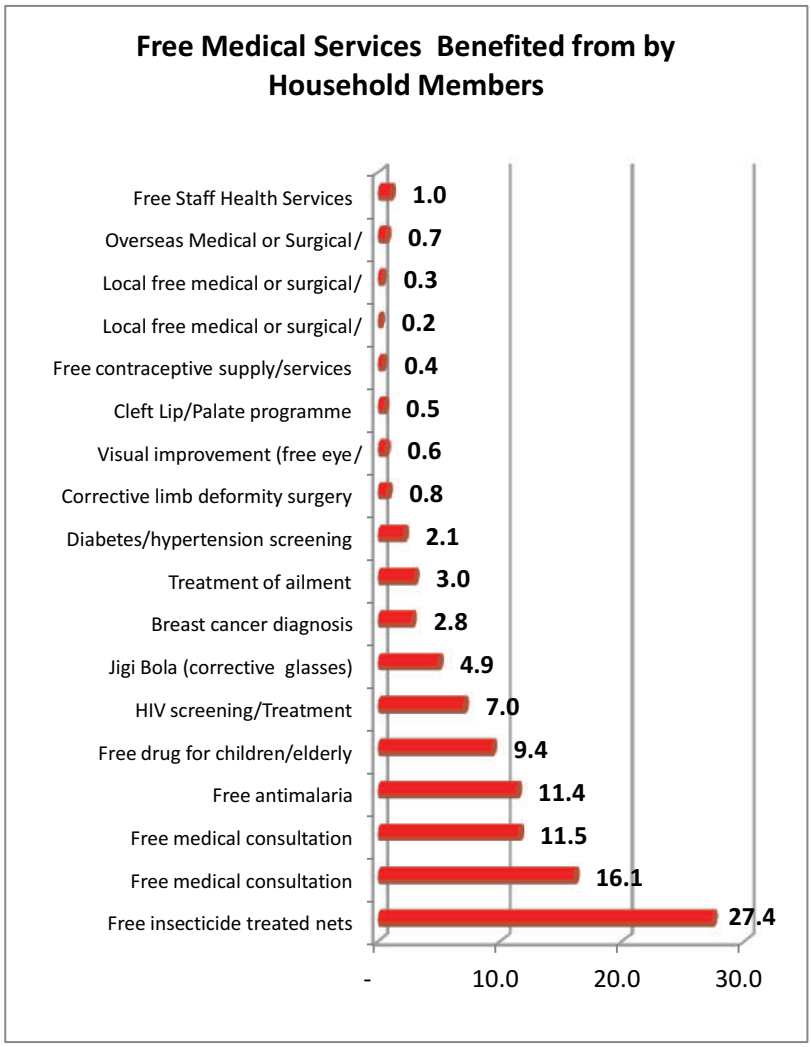
Local government level analysis revealed that households from Ibeju (71%), Ifako (64%), Shomolu (56%), Apapa-Iganmu (53%) and Ojokoro (51%) were much more aware of the free medical services above the state average of 34% while LGs/LCDAs with much lower proportion of households members awareness of free medical services were recorded in Epe (13%), Imota (12%), Oto-Awori and Iru-Victoria Island (11% each).

BENEFICIARY OF GOVERNMENT FREE MEDICAL SERVICES

Lagos State government has been championing the overall health well being of the inhabitants through provision of various free medical services locally and sponsorship of medical trip internationally. The survey further investigated the quantum of beneficiaries of free medical services irrespective of the type and kind of medical services/interventions benefited from and the survey analysis showed that 56% of the respondents had benefited from government free medical services one way or the other in Y2014 compared to 62% reported in Y2013.

TYPES OF MEDICAL INTERVENTIONS BENEFITED FROM

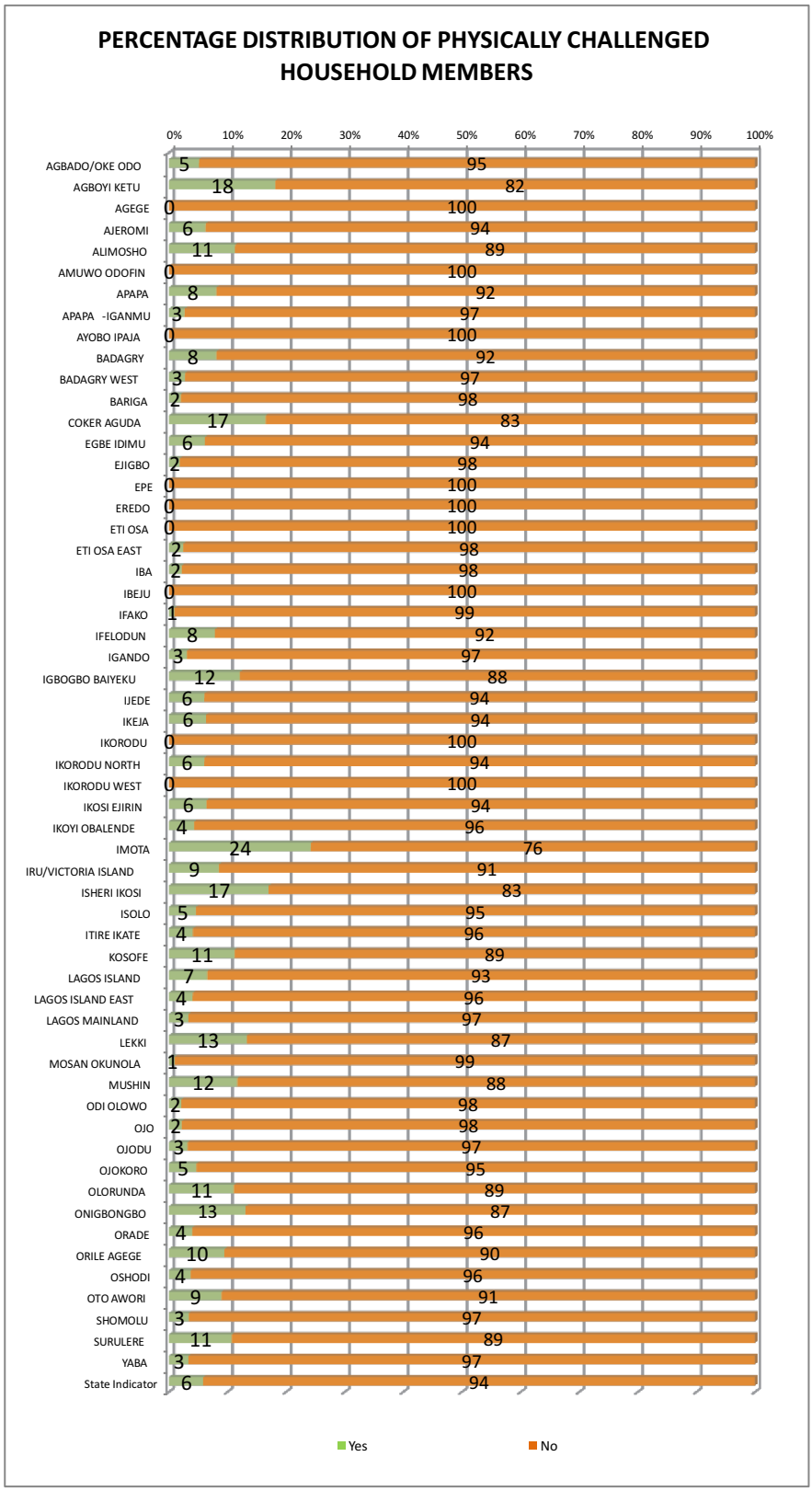
A total of 18 free medical services were offered by the State Government ranging from Jigi Bola,(Medicated Glasses), Free Medical Consultation, Corrective Limb Deformity Surgery, Breast Cancer Diagnosis, Diabetes/ Hypertension Screening, HIV Screening/Treatment , Free Anti-Malaria Drugs, Free Drugs For Children and Old Age People, Free Insecticide Treated Nets ,Visual Improvement, Treatment of Ailment, Cleft lip/ Palate programme, Contraceptive Supply/Services Local Free Medical/Surgical Sponsorship, Overseas Medical/Surgical Sponsorship, Free Staff Health Services and Refund of Medical Expenses.



However, the survey result showed that Free Insecticide Treated Nets were indicated as services with highest proportion of beneficiaries (27.4%) among the household members. This was closely followed by Free medical Consultation, (16.1%) and 11.5% of the respondents reportedly benefited from free Anti-Malaria. Furthermore, 11.4% gained from free drugs for children and old-age, 9.4% benefited from HIV treatment & screening and 7% enjoyed Jigi Bola (corrective glasses). Also, those that profited from Breast Cancer Diagnosis, Treatment of Ailment, Diabetes/Hypertension Screening, Corrective Limb Deformity Surgery accounted for 4.9%, 2.8%, 3%, and 2.1% respectively. Other services such as visual improvement (Free eye treatment/surgery), Cleft Lip/Palate programme, Free contraceptive supply/services, Local free medical or surgical sponsorship (Financial), Local free medical or surgical sponsorship (issuance of free health letter to hospitals), Overseas Medical or Surgical sponsorship, Free Staff Health Services and Refund of Medical expenses were services indicated by beneficiaries that are less than 1% each.

PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

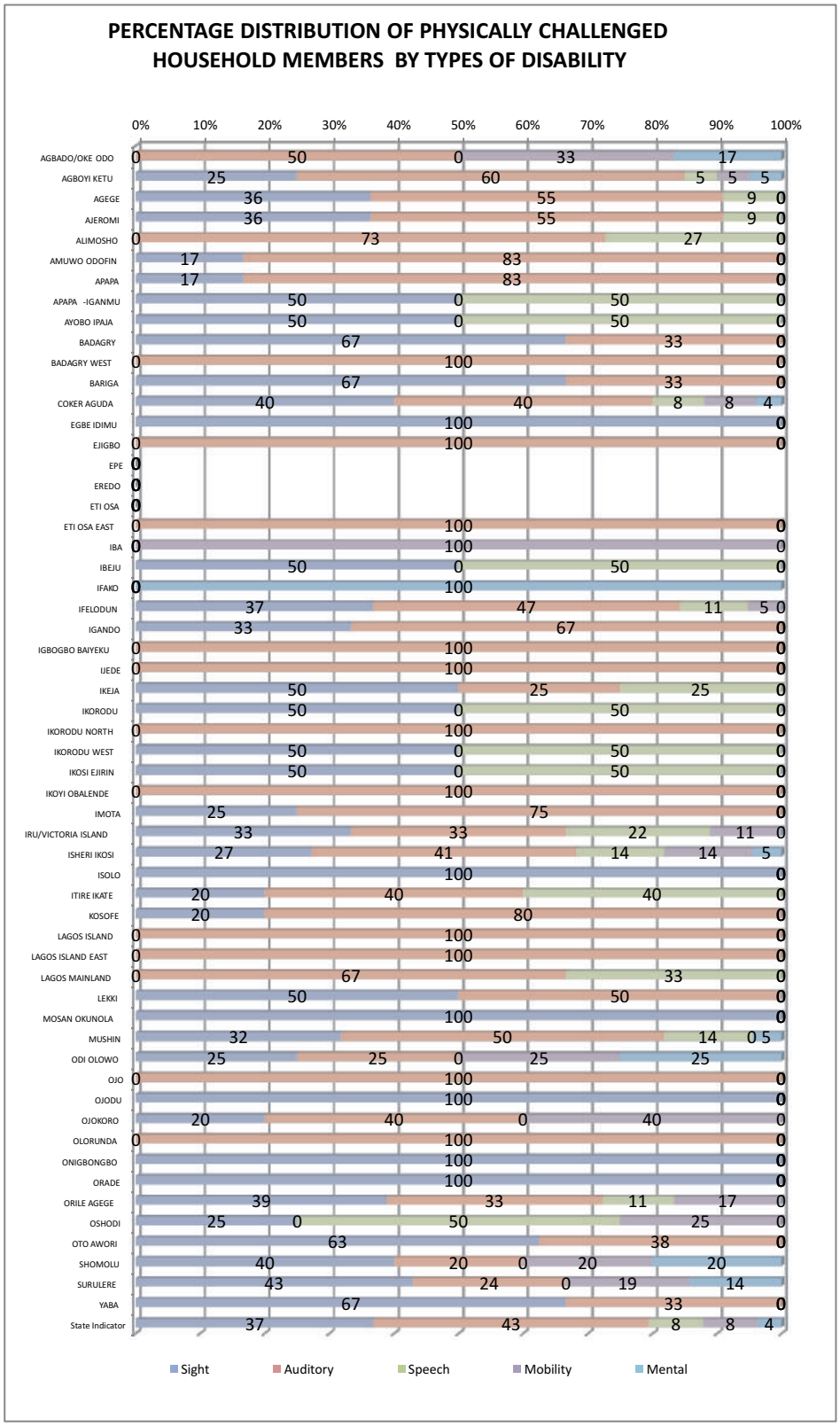
The Physically challenged people are been given special sense of belonging in Lagos State. This is evidenced by the establishment of a substantive agency to cater for their well-being and accommodate them in the scheme of things. Part of the issues often raised under the social protection programme is the need to give people that are physically challenged conducive environment to thrive. Thus it is important that household level information as regards the various challenges / disabilities be objectively collected with a view to understanding the proportion and diversity of the challenges/ disabilities. The survey result showed that 6% of Lagos inhabitants are physically challenged one way or the other in 2014 as against 8% reported in Y2013 while 94% claimed to be physically normal.



Local Government analysis showed that households in Imota (24%), Agboyi–Ketu (18%), Isheri-ikosi and Coker-Aguda (17% each), Lekki and Onigbongbo (13% each) recorded higher proportion of physically challenged household members above the State average of 6%. While Households in Iba, Ibeju, Odi-Olowo and Ojo (2% each), Ifako_ijaye and Mosan Okunola (1% each) indicated low proportion of physically challenged household members.

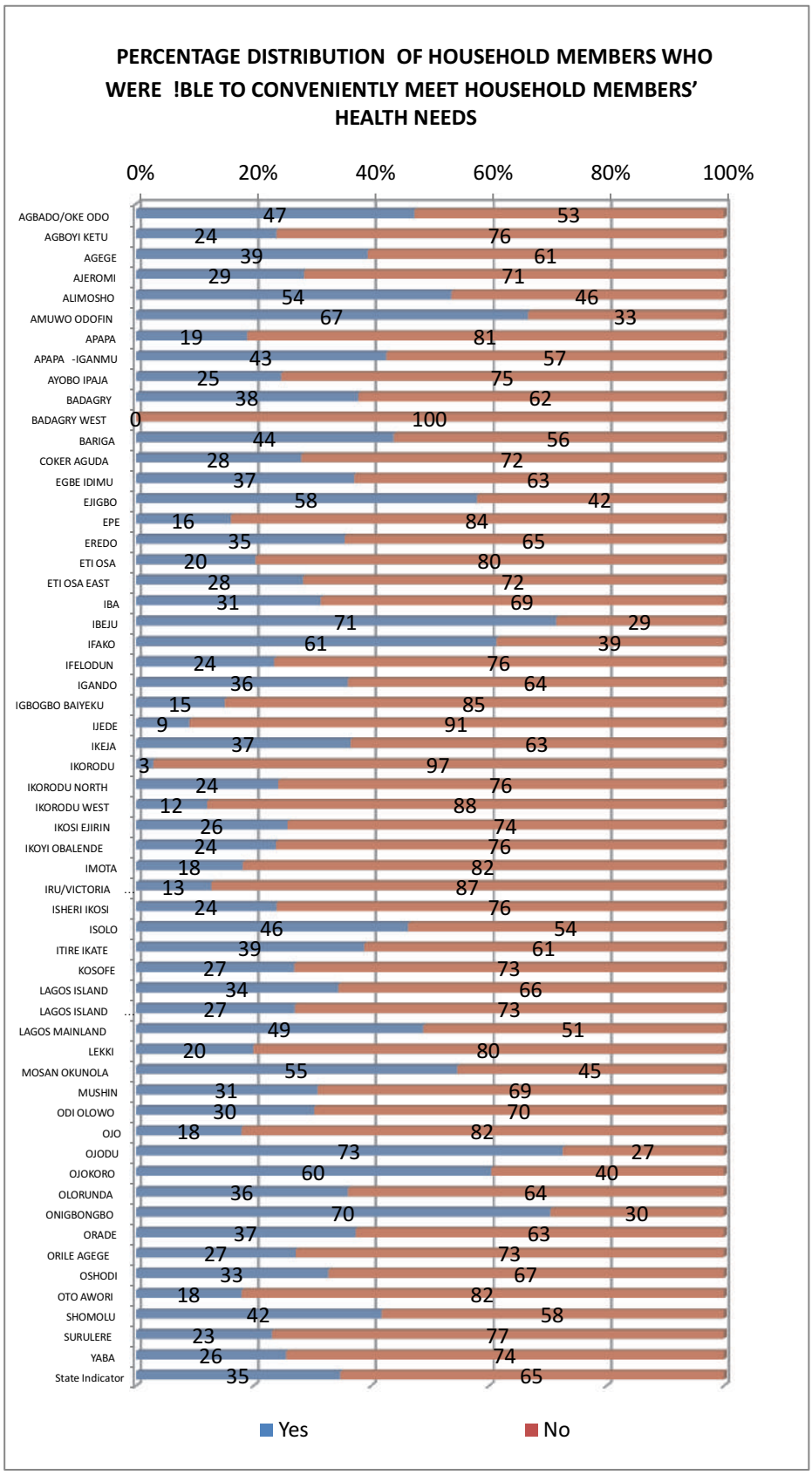
TYPES OF DISABILITY

Physical challenges recorded at household levels were further investigated and appropriately classified. The analysis showed that Sight and Auditory impairment are two (2) most critical areas where substantive proportions of people with disability were noted. The result showed that 43% are auditory impaired in Y2014 as against 48% reported in Y2013. Sight impairment accounted for 37% of physically challenges household members in Y2014 compared to 39% in Y2013. Speech and Mobility challenges accounted for 8% each in Y2014 as against 9% and 3% respectively in Y2013. Worthy of mention is a gradual increase in mental disability from 1% in Y2013 to 4% in Y2014.

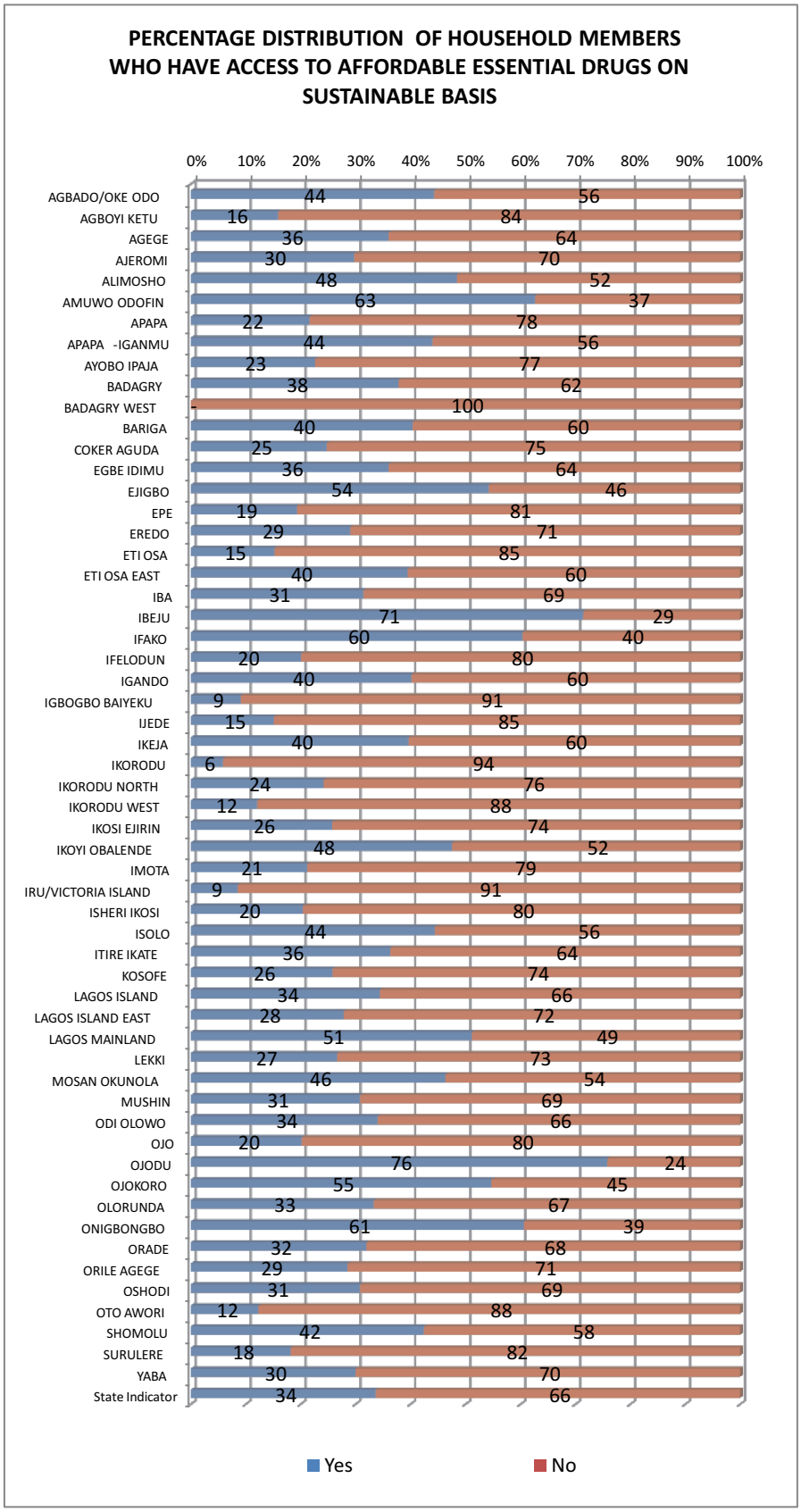


HOUSEHOLDS THAT MEET THEIR HEALTH NEEDS

Ability to meet the three (3) basic needs of life: Food, Clothing and Shelter, including the health needs, is an indicator of an healthy family. The survey soug ht to know the ability of the households to conveniently meet the health needs of their members, the result showed that 35% of the households were able to meet the health needs conve-niently while 65% of them could not.

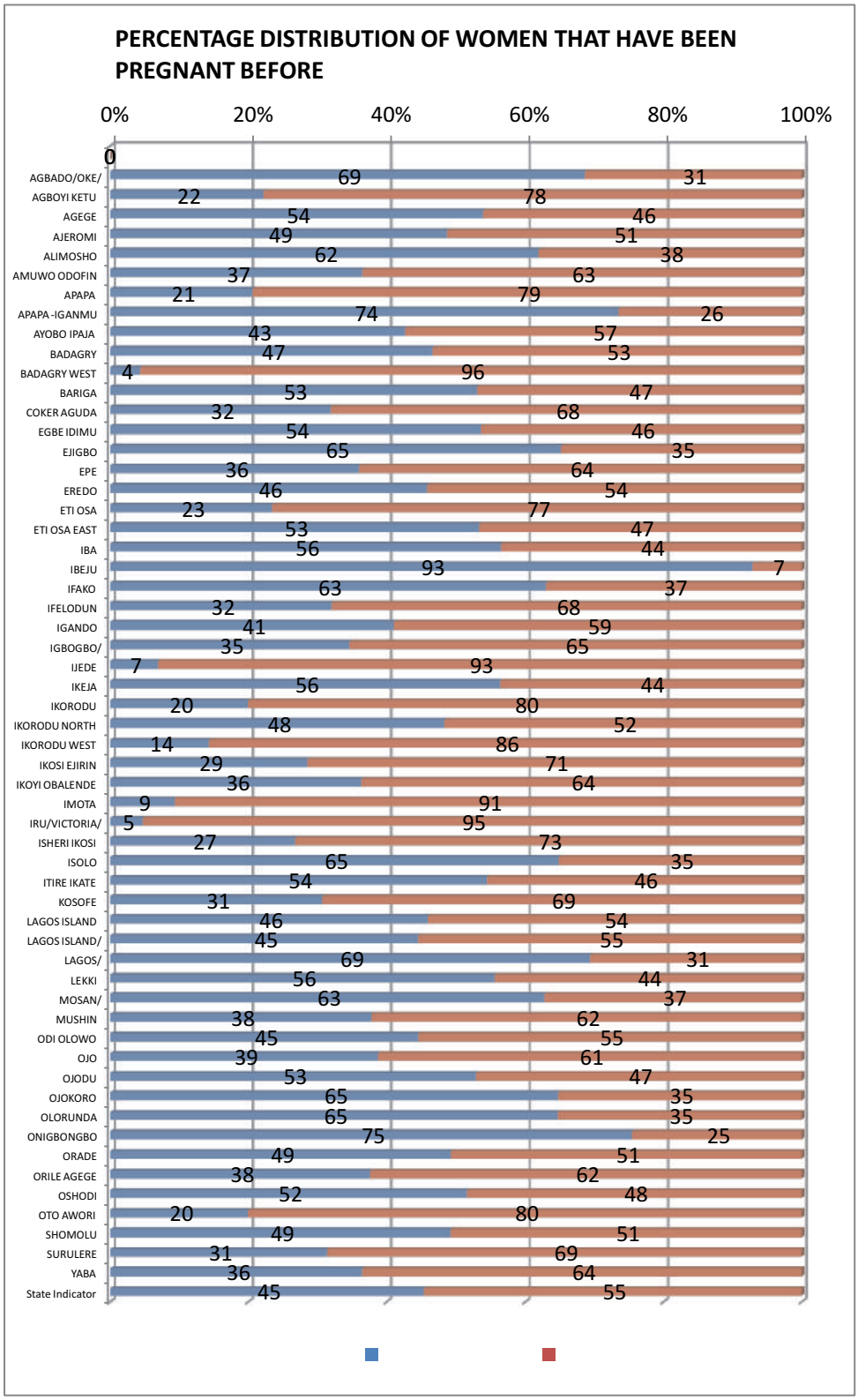


The survey also examined household members who had access to affordable essential drug on sustainable basis. It was discovered that 34% of the households reportedly had access to affordable essential drugs on sustainable basis while the remaining 66% reported contrary. However, households in Ojodu (76%), Ibeju (71%) and Amuwo-Odofin (63%) recorded high proportion of households with access to affordable essential drug while Igbogbo bayeku and Ikorodu with 9% and 6% respectively recoded the low proportion.



PREGNANCY EXPERIENCE

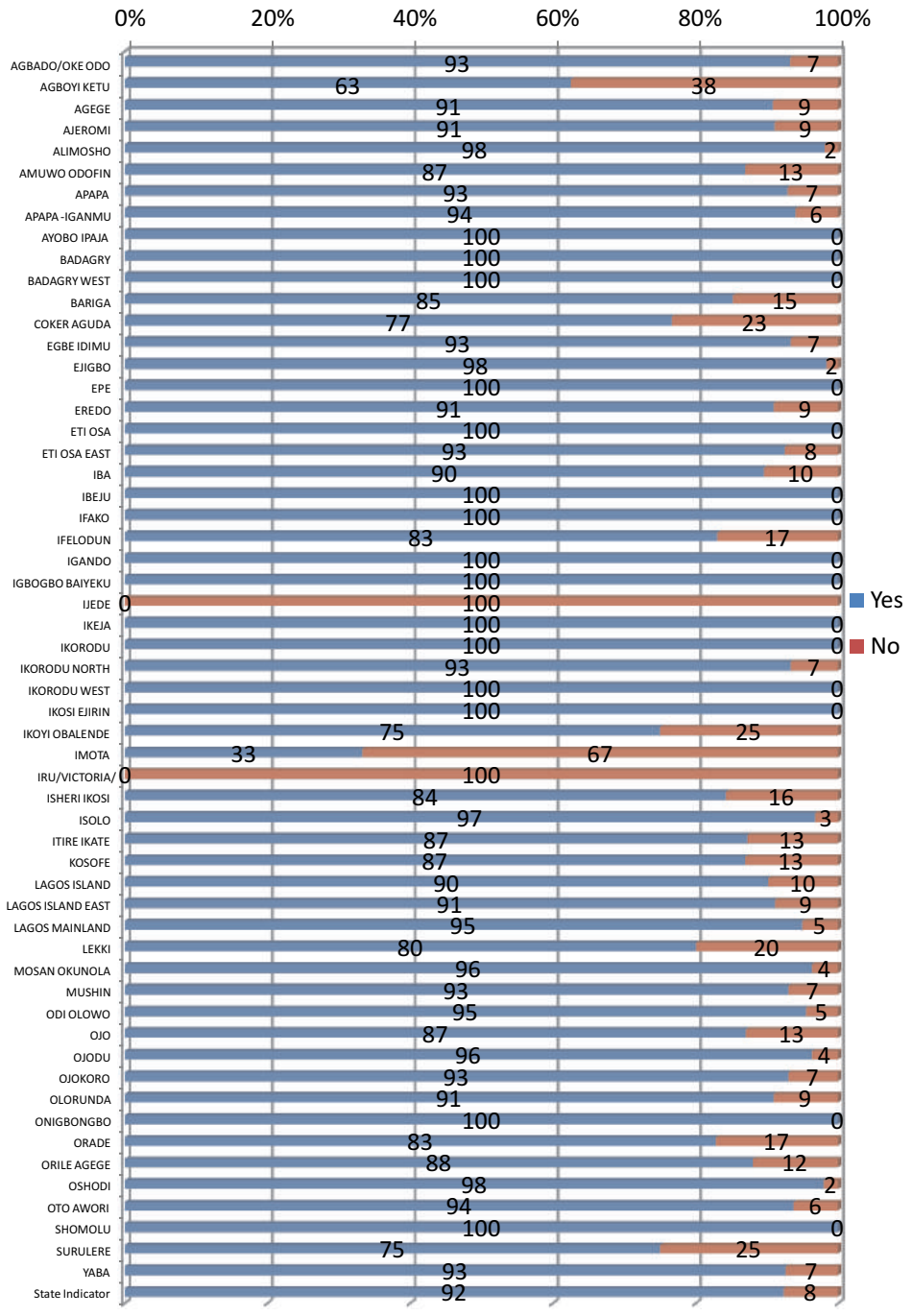
As far as pregnancy and childbirth are concerned, there are critical issues associated with pregnancy that must be tackled. History of household women as regards previous pregnancy experience s was investigated. The survey result revealed that 45% of the female respondents had been pregnant before compared to 61% that reported same in Y2013. Local government analysis showed that Ibeju-93%, Apapa iganmu (74%), Agbado-Oke-Odo (69%) had much more female with history of previous pregnancies than the State average of 45% while Ijede (7%), Iru Victoria Island (5%) and Badagry West (4%) recorded much less.



ANTENATAL CHECK UP

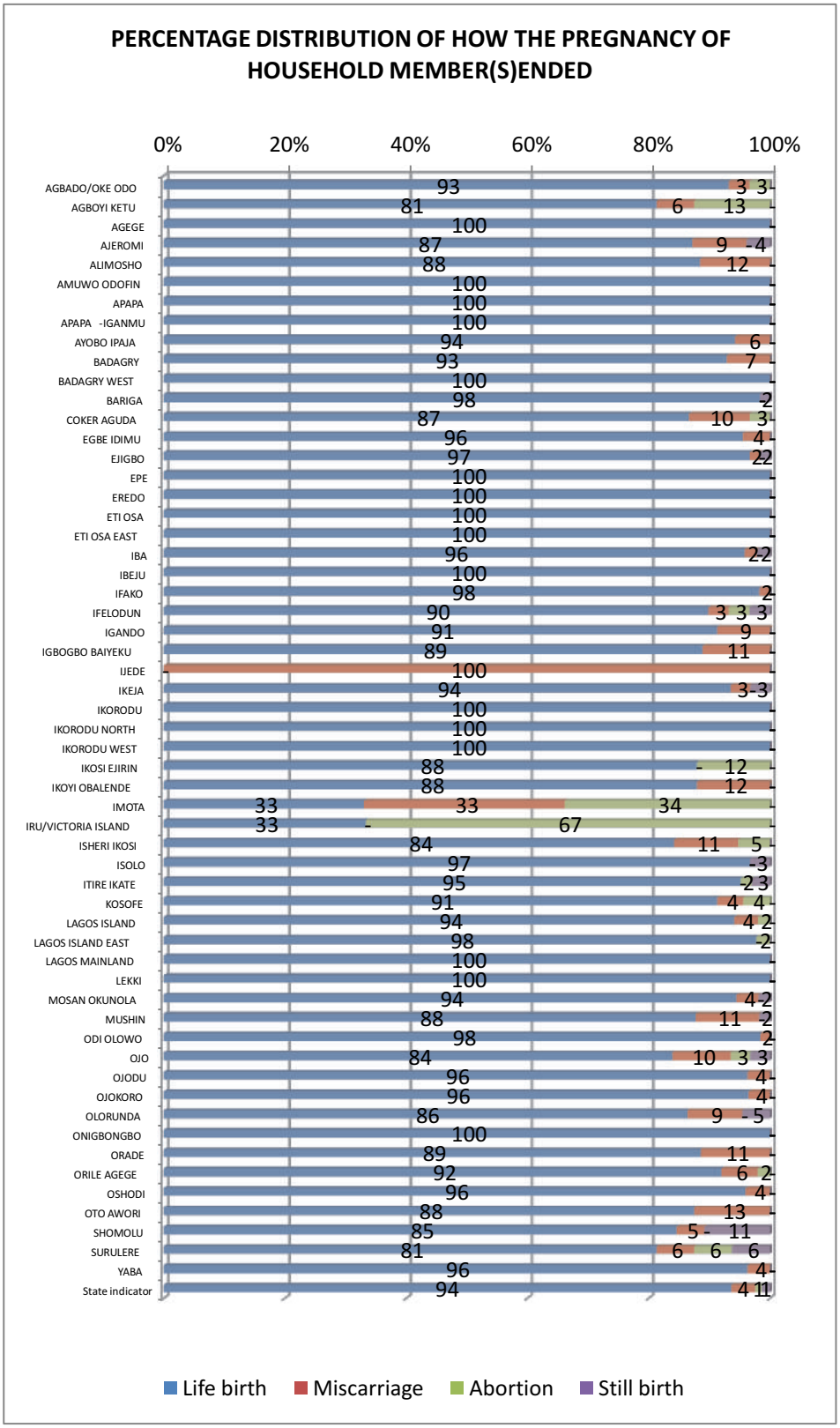
Ante natal check up was designed to assist pregnant women and their babies with sound health throughout the pregnancy periods. Many health problems among pregnant women can be prevented, detected and treated during antenatal care visits with trained health workers. WHO recommends a minimum of four antenatal visits, comprising intervenetions such as tetanus toxoid vaccination, screening and treatment for infections and identification of warning signs during pregnancy. The survey revealed that 92% of women in the households did go for antenatal visit during pregnancy periods in Y2014 as against 93% in Y2013. This implied an appreciable uptake of ANC services among the State's pregnant women. The same trend was indicated along the local government divide.

Chart 82: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS THAT DO GO FOR ANTENATAL CHECKUPS



OUTCOME OF THE PREGNANCY

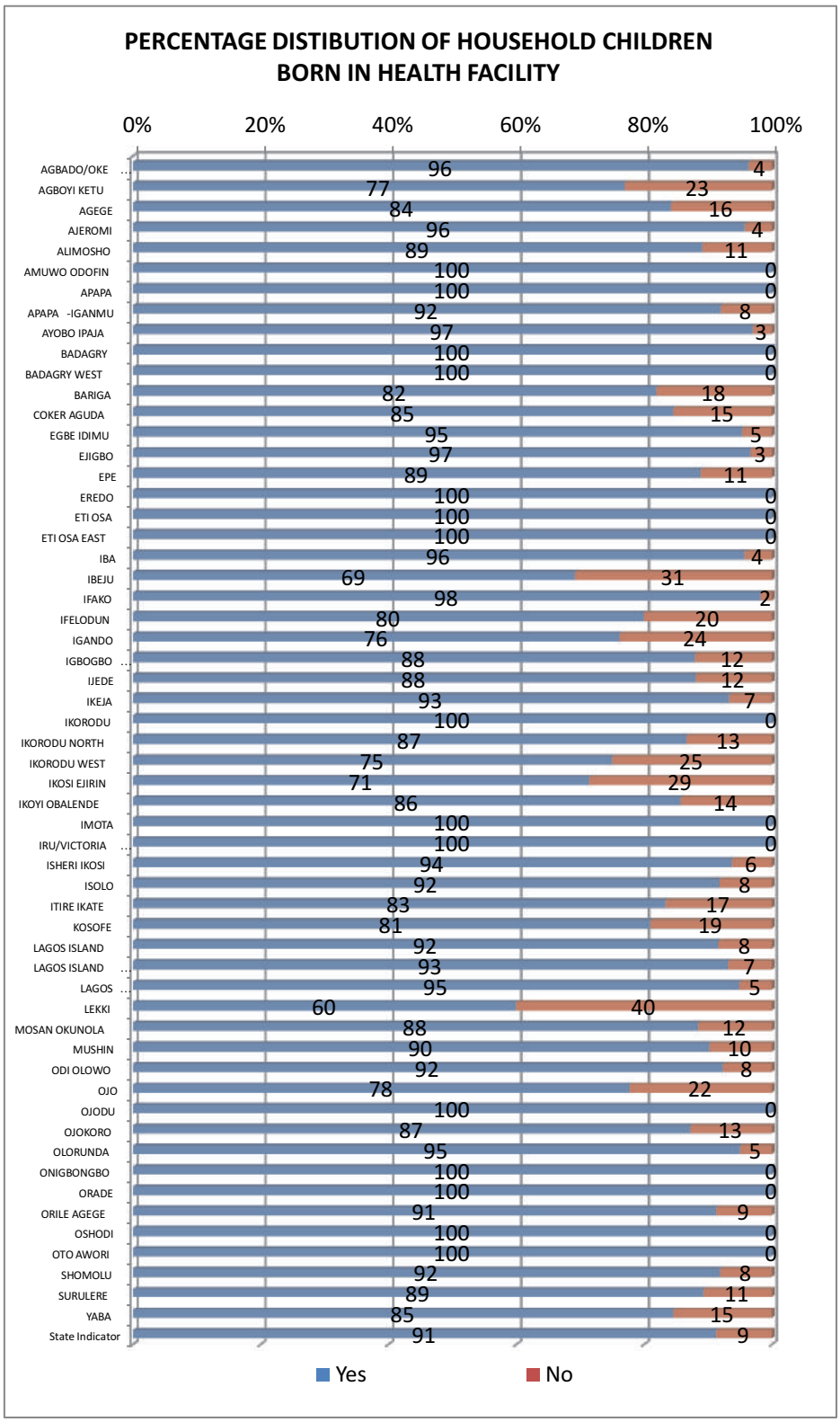
Outcome of the pregnancy simply refers to results of conception and ensuing pregnancy. Though, it is the aspiration of every pregnant woman to have her pregnancy resulting into live birth, other health challenges can, however, bring about a contrary outcome like miscarriages, abortion and still birth. Pregnancy outcome at households' levels was examined. The Survey result revealed that 94% of the women pregnancies resulted into live birth in Y2014 as compared to 96% recorded in Y2013. However, 4% of them resulted into miscarriages in 2014 as against 3% in Y2013. On the other hand, those that aborted pregnancy and those that had still birth accounted for (1% each) during the period. Similar trends were observed along the local government divide.



CHILDREN BORN IN HEALTH FACILITIES

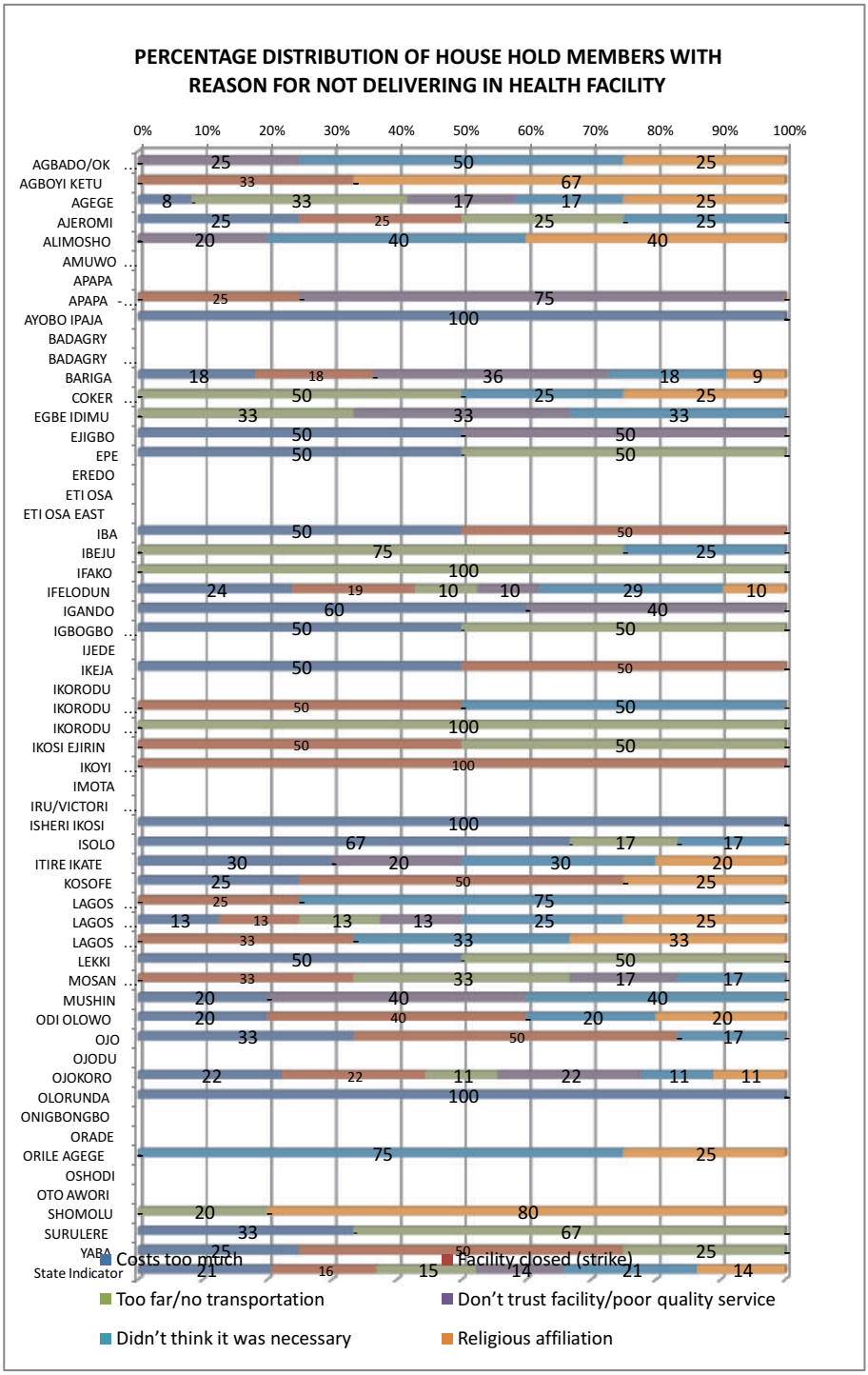
Place of birth of children contributes in no small measure to the quality of care the woman and the child receive during childbirth. Patronage of health facility by pregnant women for antenatal health care and child birth will avail the mother and child the opportunity of being attended to by Skilled Birth Attendants. The survey revealed marginal increase in the proportion of children that were born in the health facilities from 87% in Y2013 to 91% in Y2014 while the remaining 9% reported otherwise.

Dissegregation along the LGAs/LCDAs revealed similar trends in the proportion of women households members within the LGAs/LCDAs that indicated Health Facilities as their usual place of child birth while the households in Ibeju (69%) and Lekki (60%) recorded a lower proportion of women whose children were born in health facilities accordingly.



REASONS FOR NOT DELIVERING IN HEALTH FACILITIES

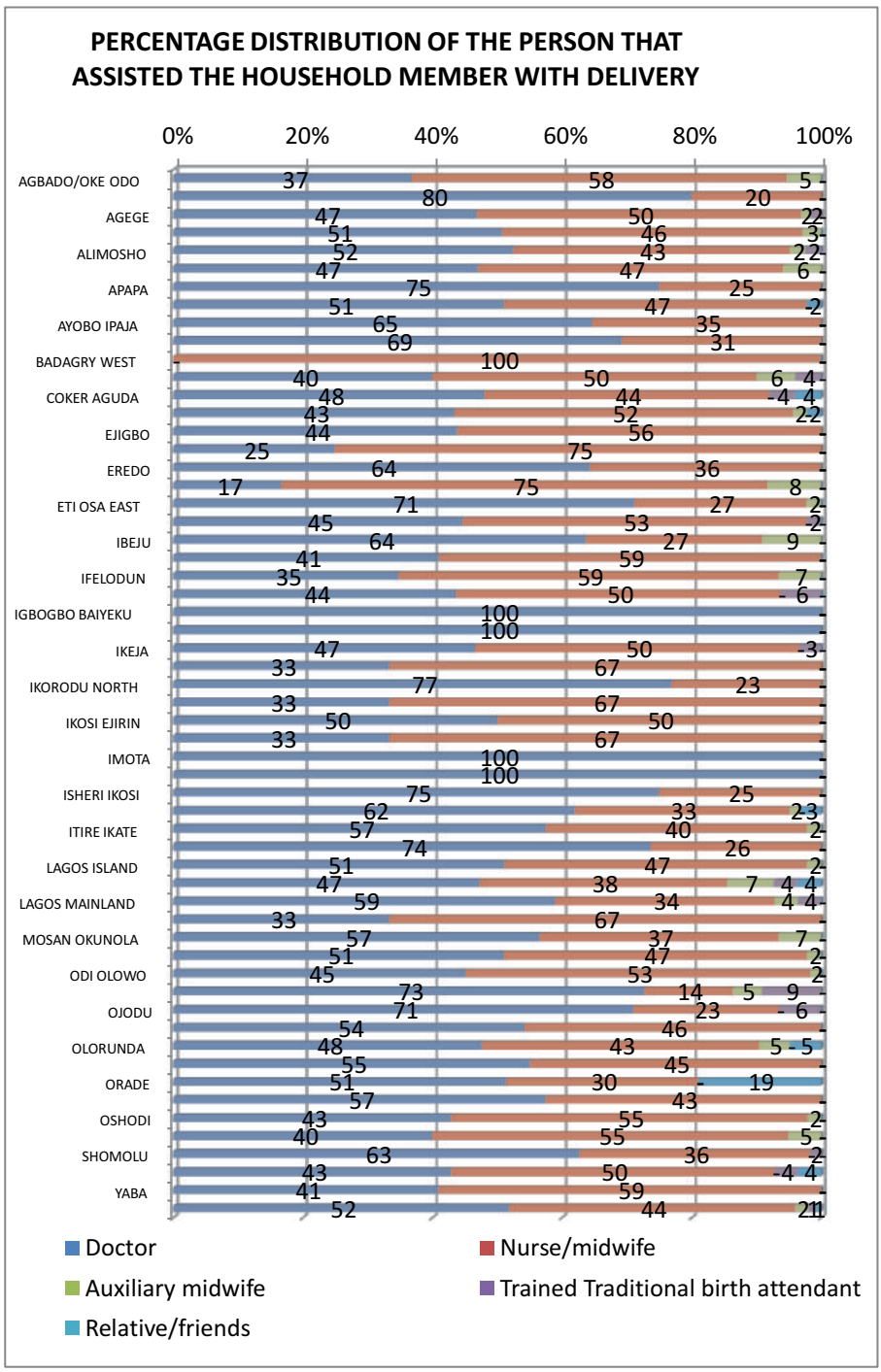
The reasons adduced for non-utilisation of health facilities as place of childbirth by the women household members were also investigated. The analysis showed that 21% of them attributed non delivery in health facilities (public and private) to high cost of delivery as against 42% reported in Y2013. Also, 16% attributed the non-patronage to closure of facilities (due to incessant strikes by the health workers), 15% linked it with distance of the health facilities to their place of dwellings as being too far with attendant high cost of trans-portation. 14% each, attributed it to poor quality service and religious affiliation while the remaining 21% believed that it was not necessary.



Local Government analysis showed that household members from Ayobo-Ipaja, Isheri-Ikosi and Olorun-da with 100% each based non patronage of health facilities for child birth on high cost of delivery. In addition, incessant strikes by health workers was much more indicated by households in Igbogbo-Bayeku and Ikoyi-Obalende (100% each) as well as Iba, Ikeja, Epe, Kosofe, Ikosi-Ejinrin and Ejigbo (50% each). On the other hand, distance of the health facilities to the households' dwelling was also reported as reasons for not delivering at health facilities by households in Ifako -Ijaye and Ikorodu-West (100% each) as well as Ibeju 75%. Suprisingly, households from Apapa-Iganmu (75%) , Ejigbo-50%, Igando and Mushin - 40% reportedly regarded the quality of services being rendered to be as poor. In the same vein, households in Orile-Agege and Lagos Island (75% each), Agbado-Oke-odo and Ikorodu-North (50%each), Alimosho and Mushin (40% each) thought it was not necessary to deliver in health facilities while religions affiliations was mostly reported by households in Shomolu (80%), Agboyi-Ketu (67%), Alimosho (40%) LCDAs as major reason for not delivering in health facilities.

PERSON THAT ASSISTED THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER DURING DELIVERY

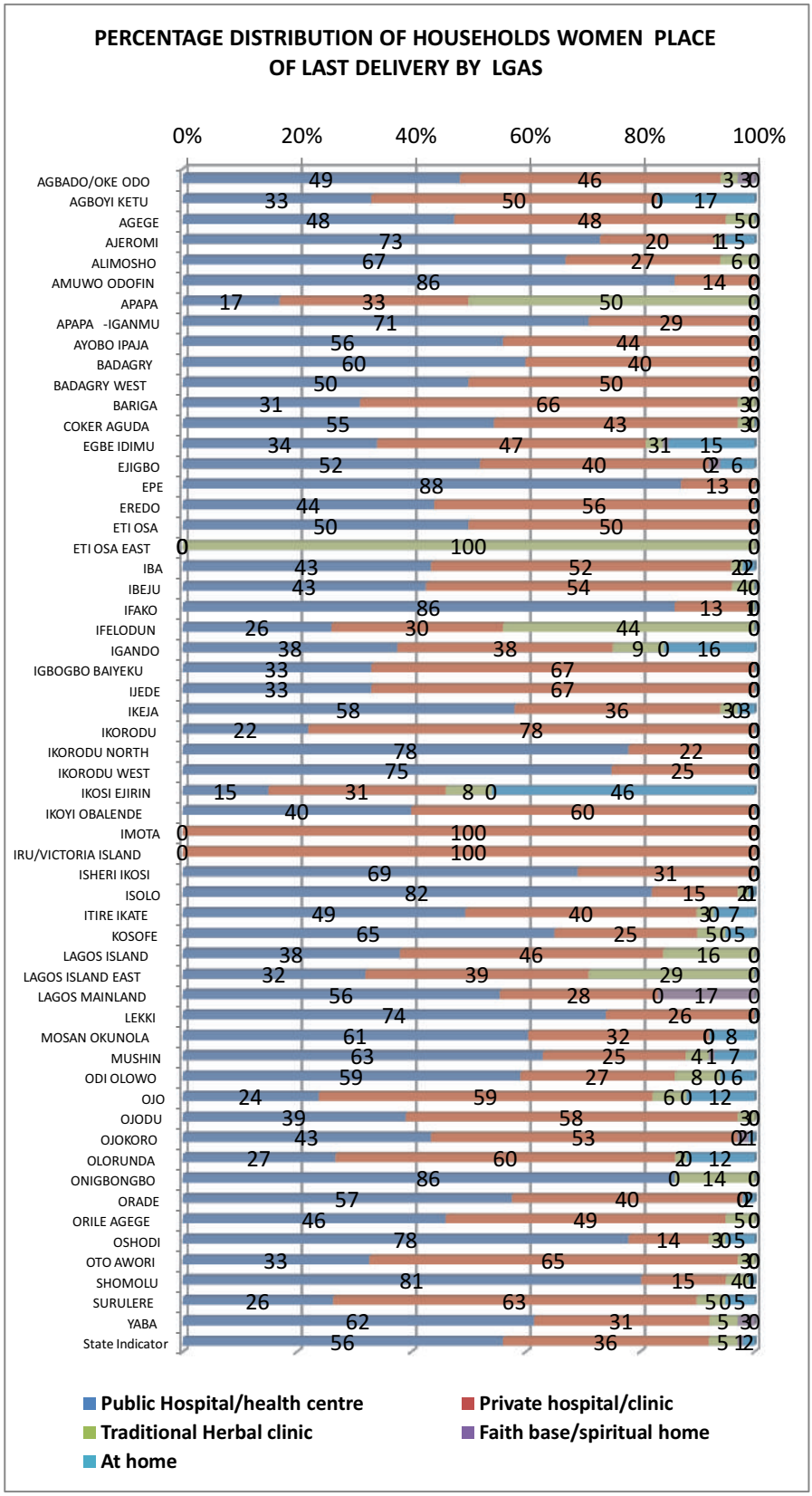
The quality of care received during child birth often depends on the expertise of personnel that attended to the pregnant woman during child birth as well as mother's level of education and wealth status which may also affect the likelihood of her seeking assistance during delivery from a skilled provider.. Thus, the survey investigated person(s) that assisted the household women members during their last child births. The result showed that 52% of them were attended to by Medical Doctors in Y2014 compared to 37% recorded in Y2013. Also, 44% of them indicated that Nurses / Midwives assisted them during labour and child birth in Y2014 as against 42% that last year. However, that proportion of assisted household members by Auxiliary Midwives, Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) and relatives/friends stood at 2%, and 1% respectively. Local government analysis showed that households in Iru - Victoria Island, Imota, Ijede, Igbogbo-Baiyeku (100% each) and Agboyi-Ketu 80% were much more assisted during delivery by Medical Doctors than the overall State average of 54%. On the other hand, women household members that were assisted by Nurses/ Midwives during child delivery were much more in Badagry- west (100%), Eti-Osa-75%, Ikorodu, Ikoyi-Obalende and Lekki (67% each), than the State indicators of 42%.



Nevertheless, delivery by auxiliary Midwife was more prominent among women in Ibeju (9%), Eti-Osa (8%), and Ifelodun LCDAs (7%). However, patronage of Tr aditional Birth Attendant (TBAs) was prevalent among women in Ojo, Ojodu and Igando with 9%, and 6% respectively.

PLACE OF CHILDBIRTH

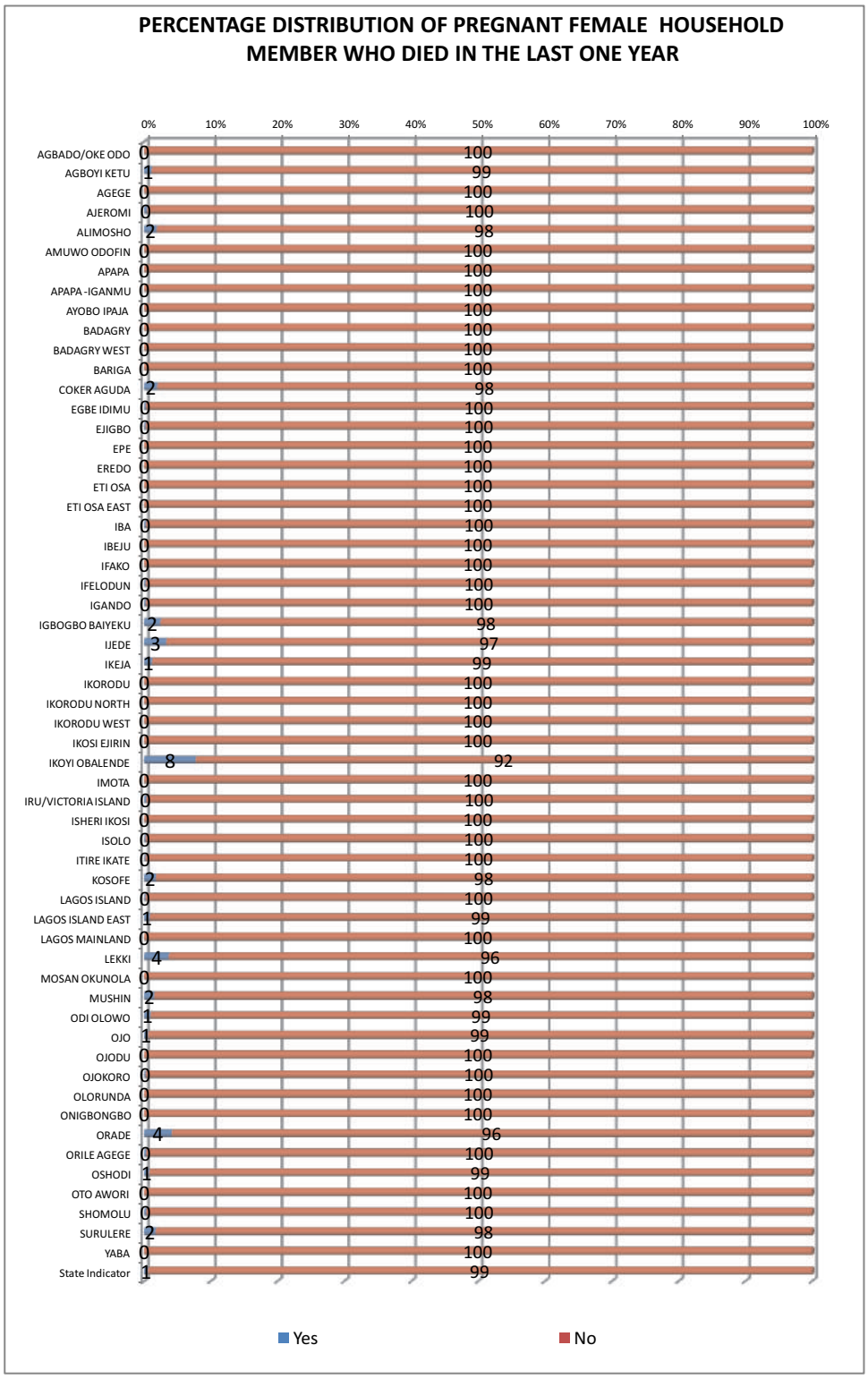
Place of childbirth has also been regarded as part of quality checks at ensuring safety of lives of the mothers and the children during childbirth and resultant outcomes. It is also a function of morbidity and mortality attached to both children and mothers. The survey therefore sought to know where women had their last birth experience. The result showed that 56% of them delivered in Public health facilities, 36% had their children in private hospitals/ Clinics, 5% still patronized Tradi-tional Birth Homes (TBHs), those that delivered in Faith Based Homes accounted for 1% while the remaining 2% reportedly had their childbirths at home. Similar trends were exhibited along the local government divide.



MATERNAL DEATH

Organization

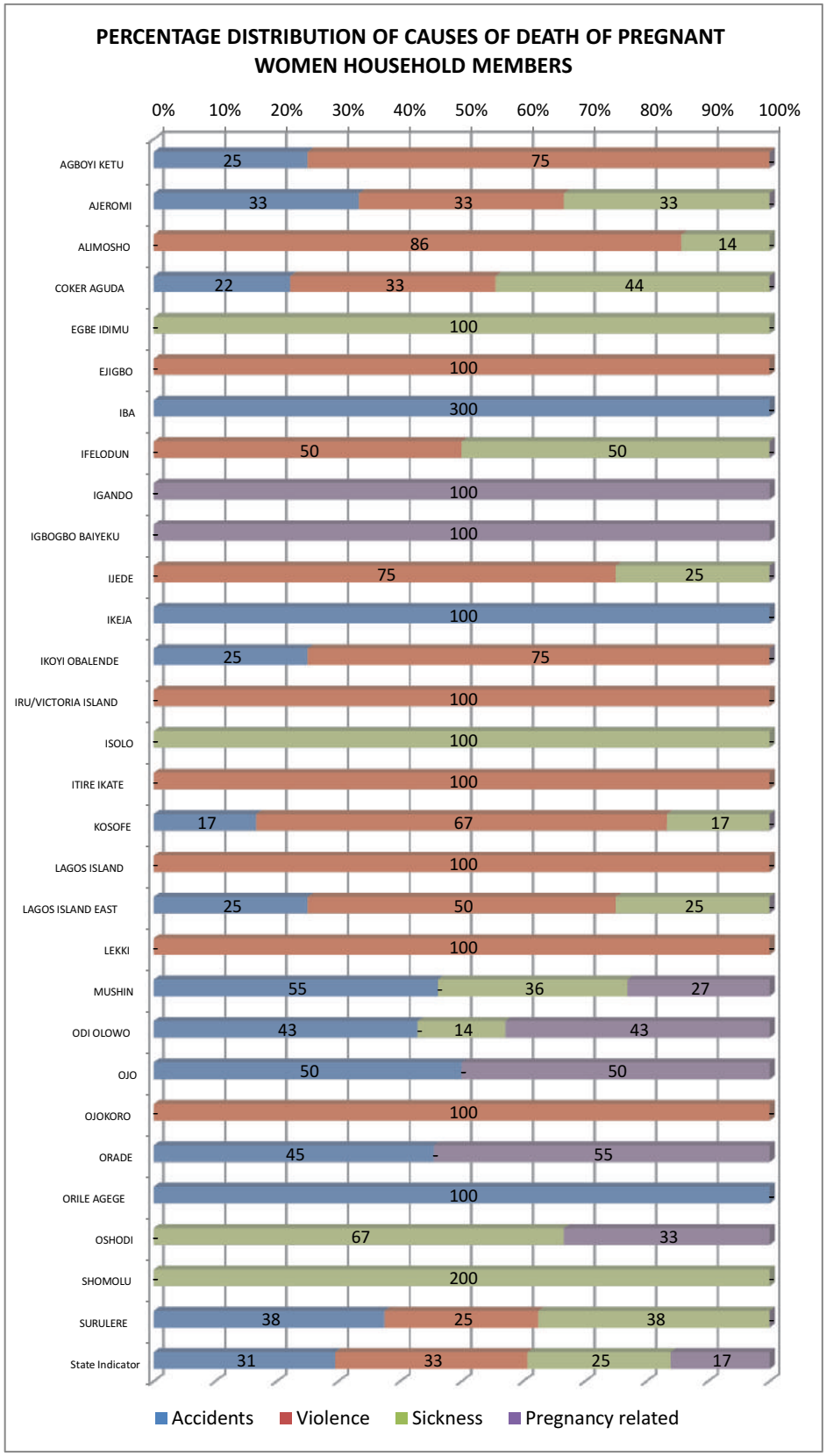
In Lagos State, The survey result showed a decline in Maternal Mortality Ratio from 700 per 100,000 live births recorded in Y2013 to **550 per 100,000 live births** in Y2014. This still reflects significant proportion of death during pregnancy, childbirth or few days after child birth as a result of pregnancy related complications, infections and problems in the State and deserves urgent attention and intervention to redress the situation.



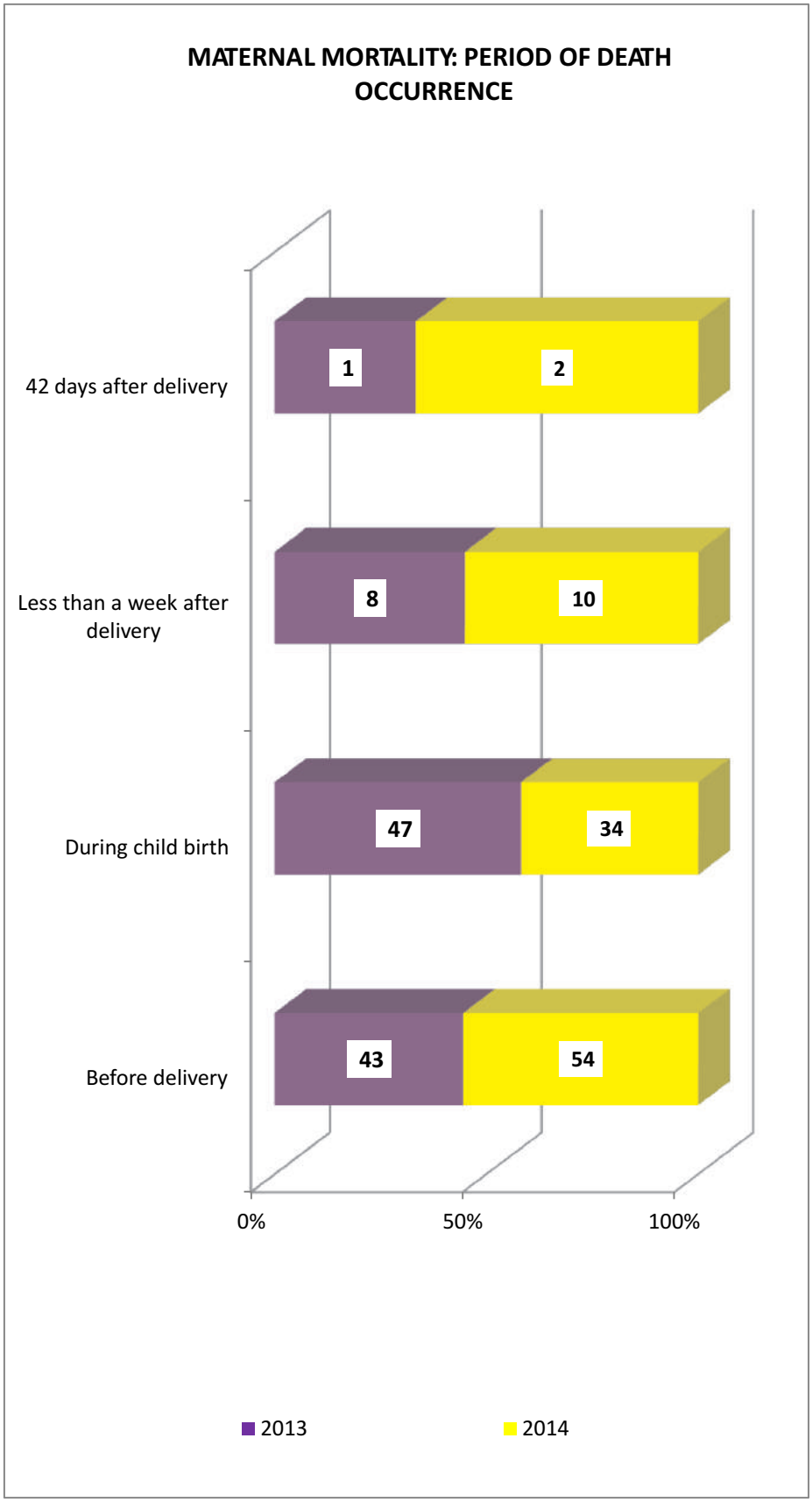
Maternal Death among the pregnant women accounted for 1% across the State with Ikoyi-Obalende (8%), Lekki (4%), Mushin, Surulere, Alimosho, Coker-Aguda and Kosofe LG/LCDAs (2% each) recoding high proportion of maternal death above the State average of 1% while six (6) other LG/LCDAs Ikeja, Oshodi, Odi-Olowo, Ojo, Lagos-Island East, Agboyi- Ketu reported with (1% each) indicated equal proportion (1%) of maternal death respectively corresponding with the state indicator (1%) while others had no record of maternal death.

CAUSES OF MATERNAL MORTALITY

It is important that the root cause of death of pregnant women during pregnancy, childbirth or immediately after childbirth be comprehensively investigated with a view to ascertaining the causes and proffer appropriate intervention that would reduce maternal mortality to the bearest minimum, if not, completely eliminated. The result obtained showed that 54% of the pregnant women's deaths were actually caused by accidents (house-holds / facilities), 18% resulted from violence while 12% occurred through sickness - related and the remaining 16% were direct pregnancy related.

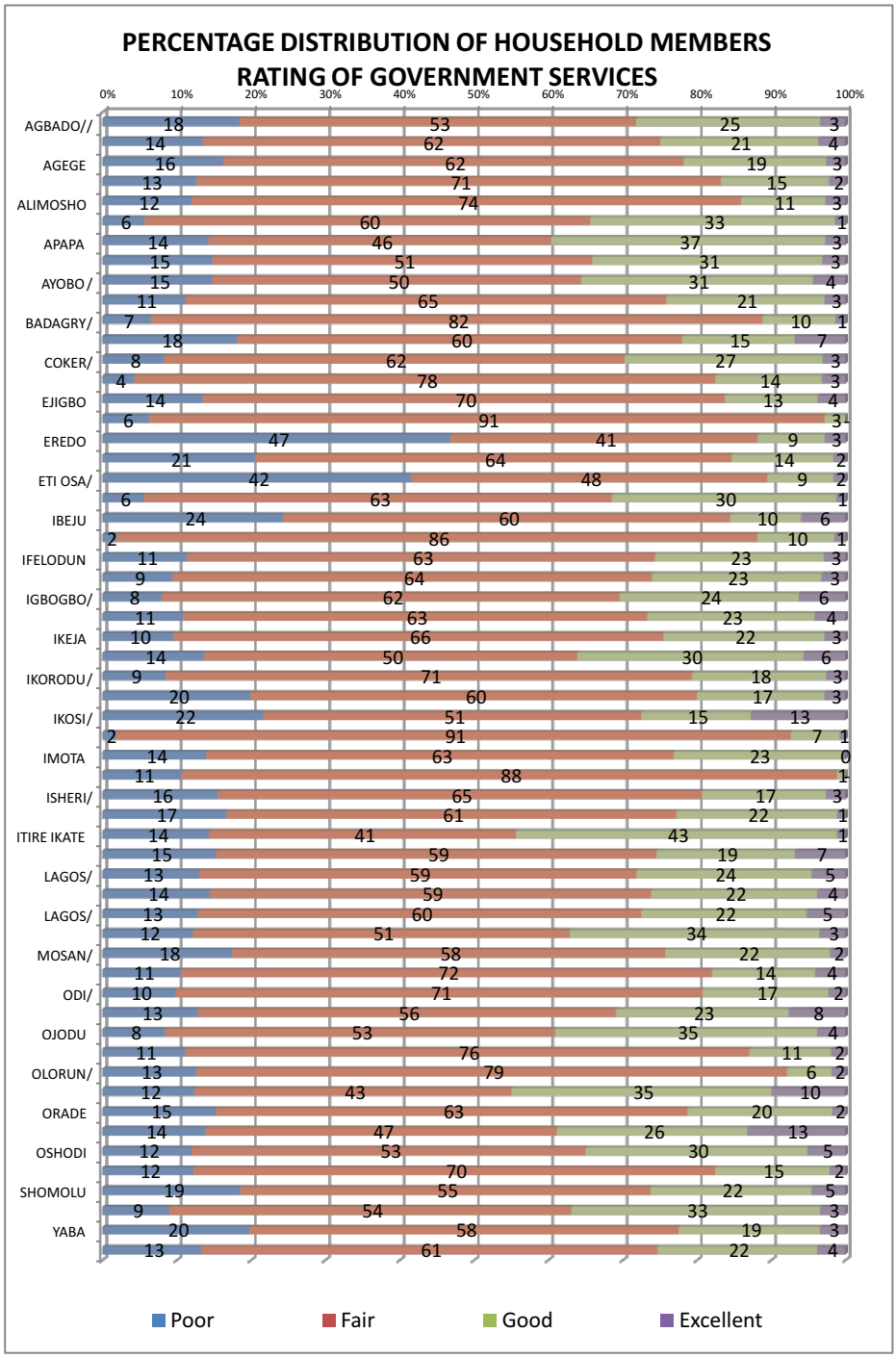


Early detection of mortality induced health challenges and taking necessary steps to stem such occurrence among the pregnant women at household levels remains the hallmark of effective and efficient maternal health services. Thus the survey sought to know the period of maternal mortality amongst the sampled household mothers. The analysis showed that most maternal deaths occurred **before delivery** as indicated by 54% of the respondents in 2014 compared to 43% that recorded in Y2013. Deaths **during childbirth** adduced to 34% in Y2014 from 47% reported in Y2013. In addition, 10% of the sampled respondents attributed period of maternal death to **less than a week after delivery** in Y2014 compared to 8% reported in Y2013. Those that recorded maternal death **42 days after delivery** accounted for 2% in Y2014 as against 1% in Y2013. This result is however a signal those deaths of women before delivery as well as those that died less than a week after delivery are on the increase while deaths occurring during childbirth are significantly declining.



Household Members Rating of Government Services

In order to effectively assess the quality of health services being provided as accessed, used and enjoyed by the people, the survey sought to know households' members ratings of government health care services. The result showed that only 4% of the respondents adjudged the services rendered as excellent, 22% rated the quality of health care as being good, 61% said the service s were fair while the remaining 13% regarded the government health care services as being poor.



Local government dissagregation showed that Households in Orile-Agege and Ikosi-Ejinrin (13% each) and Onigbongbo 10% recorded high proportion of respondents that rated government health services to be excellent and widely above the State average of 4%.

On the other hand, households in Itire-Ikate (43%), Apapa (37%), Ojodu and onigbongbo (35% each), Lekki (34%) as well as Surulere and Amuwo_odofin with (33% each) recorded high proportion of respondents who adjudged government health care services to be good and above the State indicator of 22%. In addition, Epe and Ikoyi-Obalende (91% each) had high proportion of household members that indicated health services being rendered by government as being fair as well as households from Iru-Victoria Idsland (88%), Ifako-Ijaye (86%), Badagry-West (82%), Mushin (72%), Odi-Olowo (71%) and Oto-Awori (70%).

However, Households in Eredo (47%), Eti-Osa East (42%) and Ikosi-Ejirin (22%) rated the services as poor and higher than the State average of 13%.

CHILDREN BORN IN THE LAST ONE YEAR

World over, child bearing has become a recurrent phenomena which often play major role in the population size and structure of any geographical entity in a specific period usually a year. The proportion of children born in the last one year is very essential in the determination of population growth in any geographical area of interest along with the proportion that died as well as net migration i.e. (immigration-emigration). It is therefore expedient that such indicator be captured under the household survey. The result showed that 9% of the household members constituted the children under the age of one (1) year.

Similarly, children between the ages of 1-5years accounted for 18% of the entire sampled households, thus, the proportion of under 5years old in the state stood at 10% which implies that one (1) out of every ten (10) Lagosians is less than 1years old. Similarly, one (1) ou t of every fifty (50) household members in the State is less than one (1) year old.

INFANT MORTALITY

Infant mortality is an important health indicator that shows the quality of health care services being provided to the teeming population along age and gender divide. It is one of the global indicators being used in the determination of the standard of living of geographical areas as well as their life expectancy at birth. The survey also assessed mortality at infant level and the result of the analysis revealed that infant mortality in Lagos State stood at 39 per 1,000 live births, signifying that 39 out 1000 children born in the last one year died before attaining the age of one (1) year.

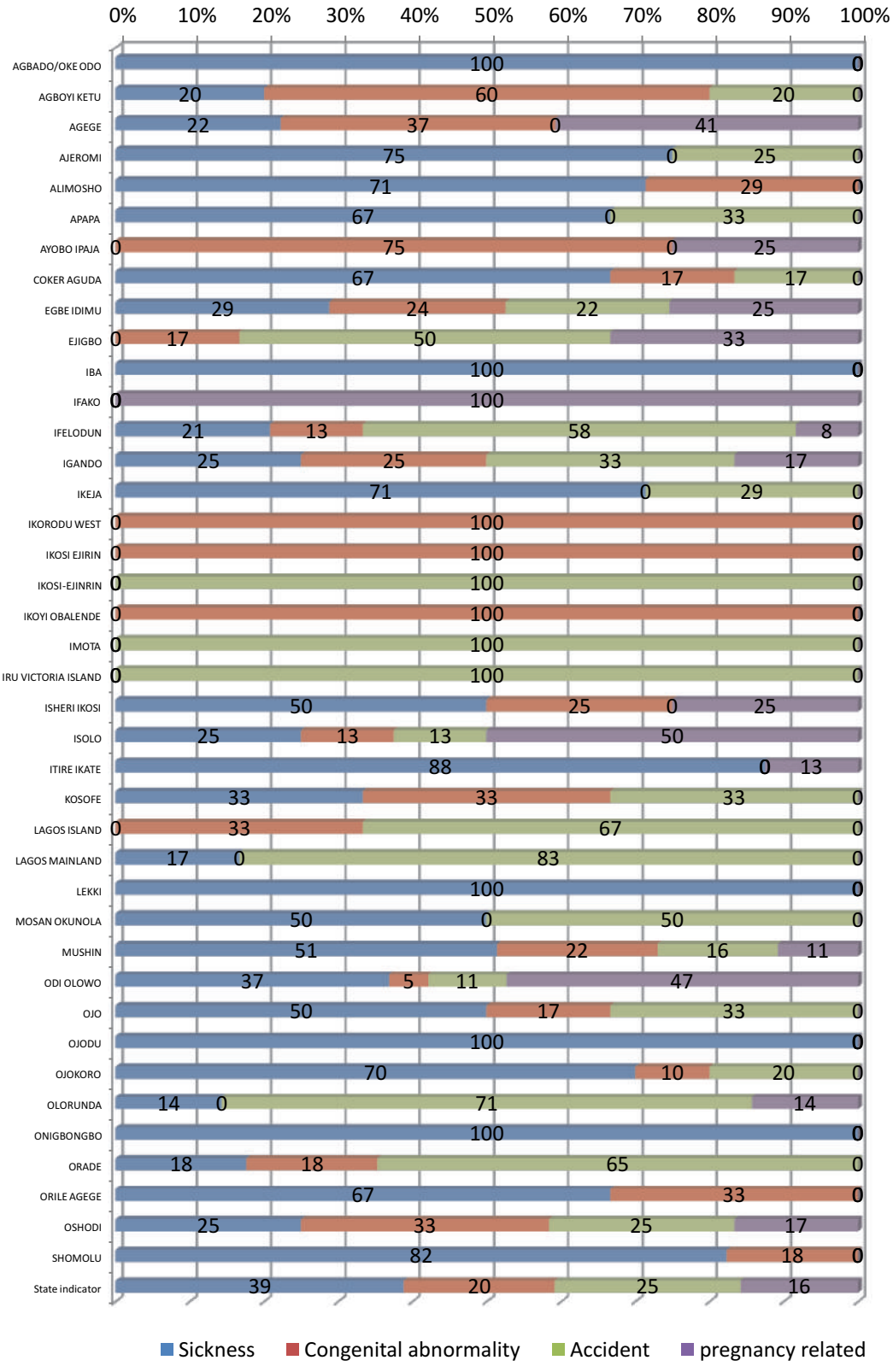
CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN

In spite of concerted efforts being made by government and private organizations to promote and provide qualitative health care to the infants and the under 5years old children due to their vulnerability and high risk exposure to early childhood killer diseases, mortality at infant level still calls for more attention in the State. The survey therefore examined causes of children death at household level with a view to scaling up such causes for the desired attention, intervention and elimination where possible.

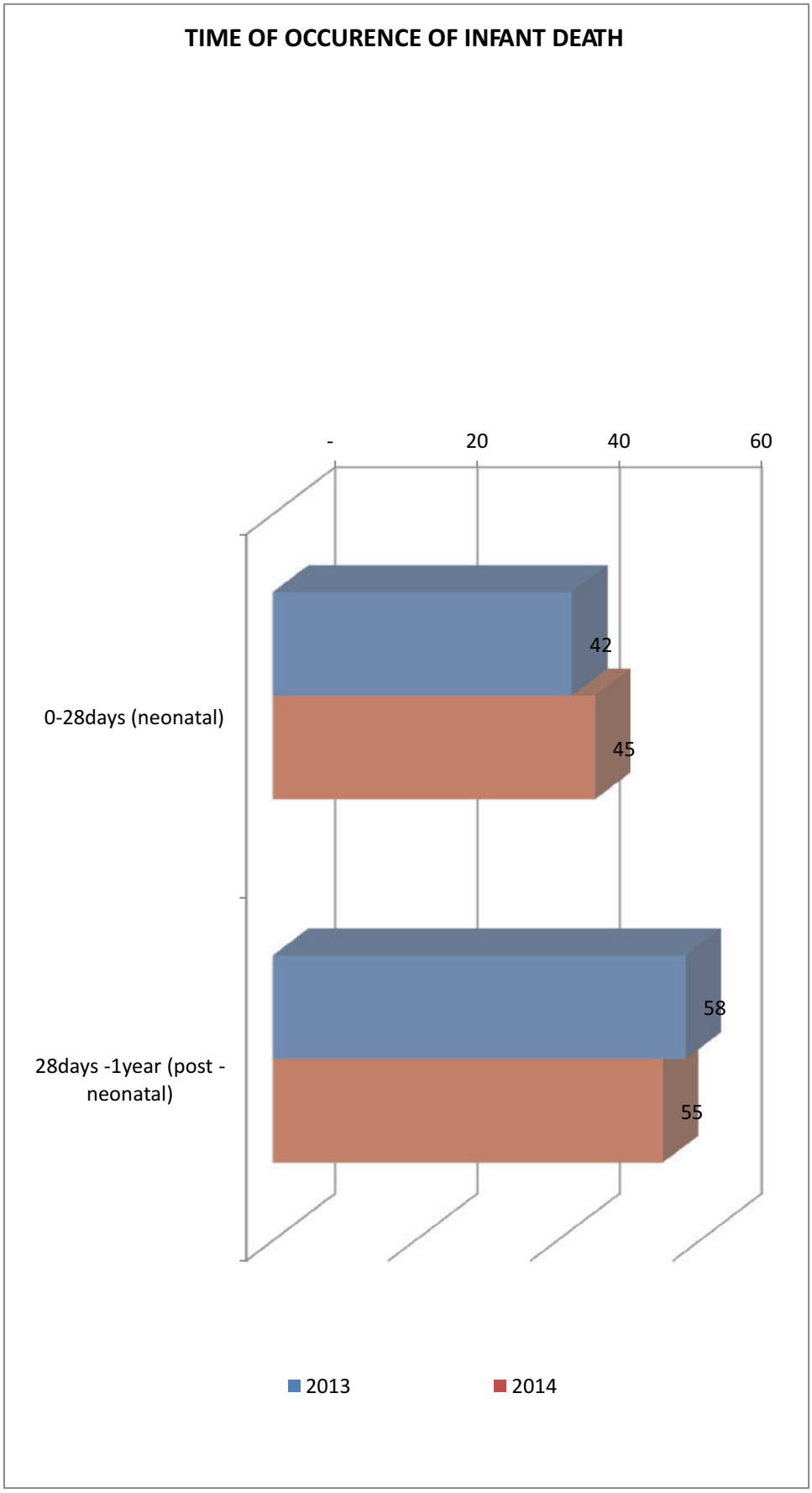
The analysis revealed that 39 % of the infant death was attributed to sickness in 2014 compared to46% in 2013. Also, 20% of the children death were also caused by congenital abnormalities (born with malformation/malfunctioning of some organs) in 2014 as against 23% in 2013. Accident (households /facilities) were indicated as causes of death by 25% in 2014 compared to 16% in 2013. However, the remaining 16% were equally attributed to pregnancy related causes.

The LGAs/LCDAs analysis revealed that household in Agbado-Oke-odo, Iba, Lekki, Ojodu and Onigbongbo (100% each) had high proportion of children's death attributed to sickness. Congenital abnormalities were also regarded as causes of major children death by households in Ikorodu, Ikosi - Ejinrin and Ikoyi-Obalende (100 each). In addition Imota and Iru-Victoria Island had high proportion of households whose children death were caused by accidents while Ifako_ijaye (100%), Isolo (50%), Odi-Olowo (47%), and Agege (41%) had high percentage who regarded pregnancy related problems as causes of children death than the state indicator of 16% accordingly.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BY LGAs



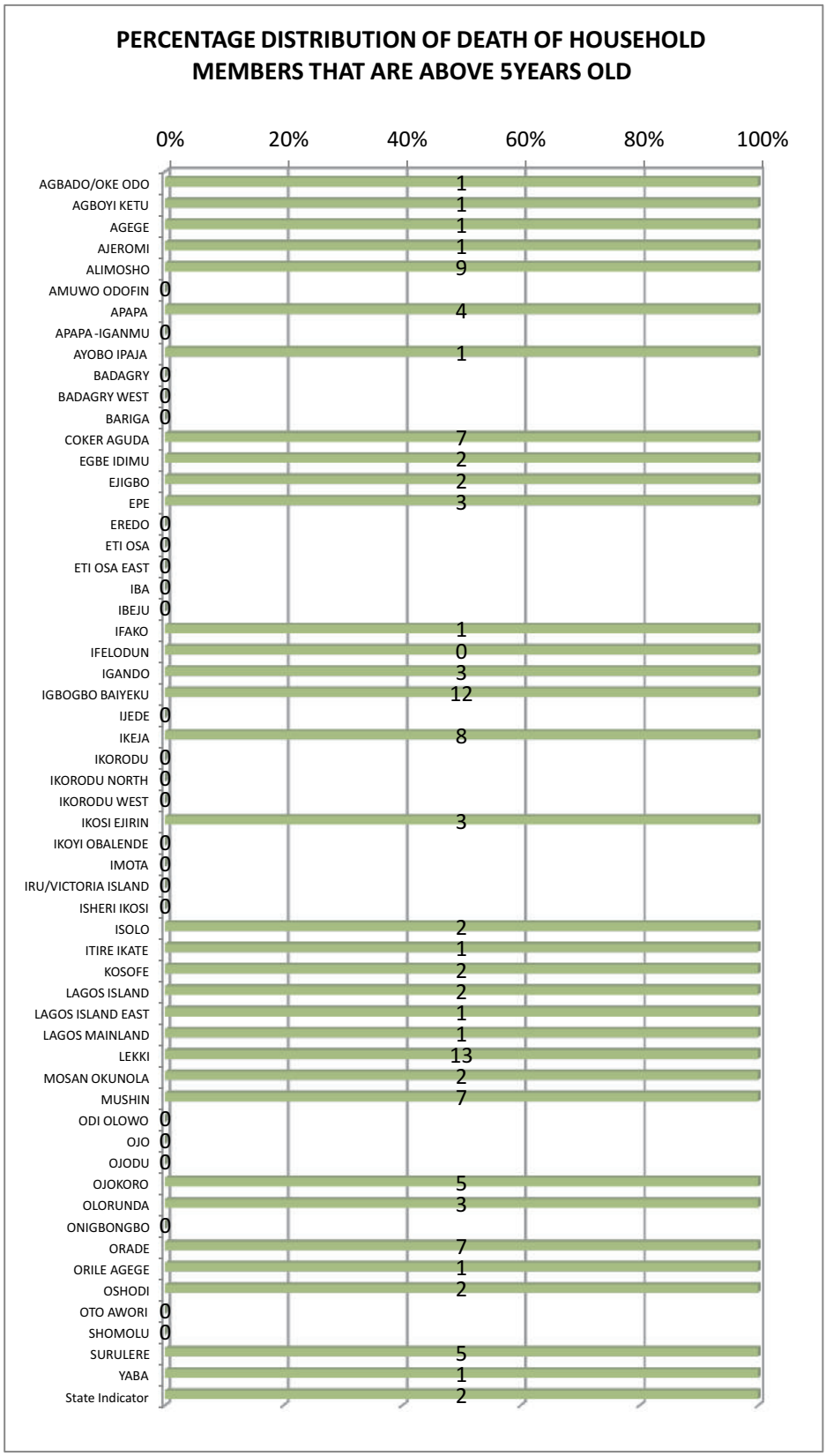
NEO-NATAL (0 -28 Days) and POST NEO-NATAL (1 -12 months) DEATH



In order to comprehensively tackle infant death along the period of occurrence, neo-natal and post neo-natal dichotomy was introduced. This simply means death of under 1 month old children (0-28days) and that of (1month-12months old). The survey result revealed that death of infant at the early stage of life increased marginally from 42% in Y2013 to 45% in Y2014. On the other hand, 55% of the children death were recorded in 2014 as against 58% in 2013. This implied that more medical attention should be paid into health of newly born especially at the first month of life.

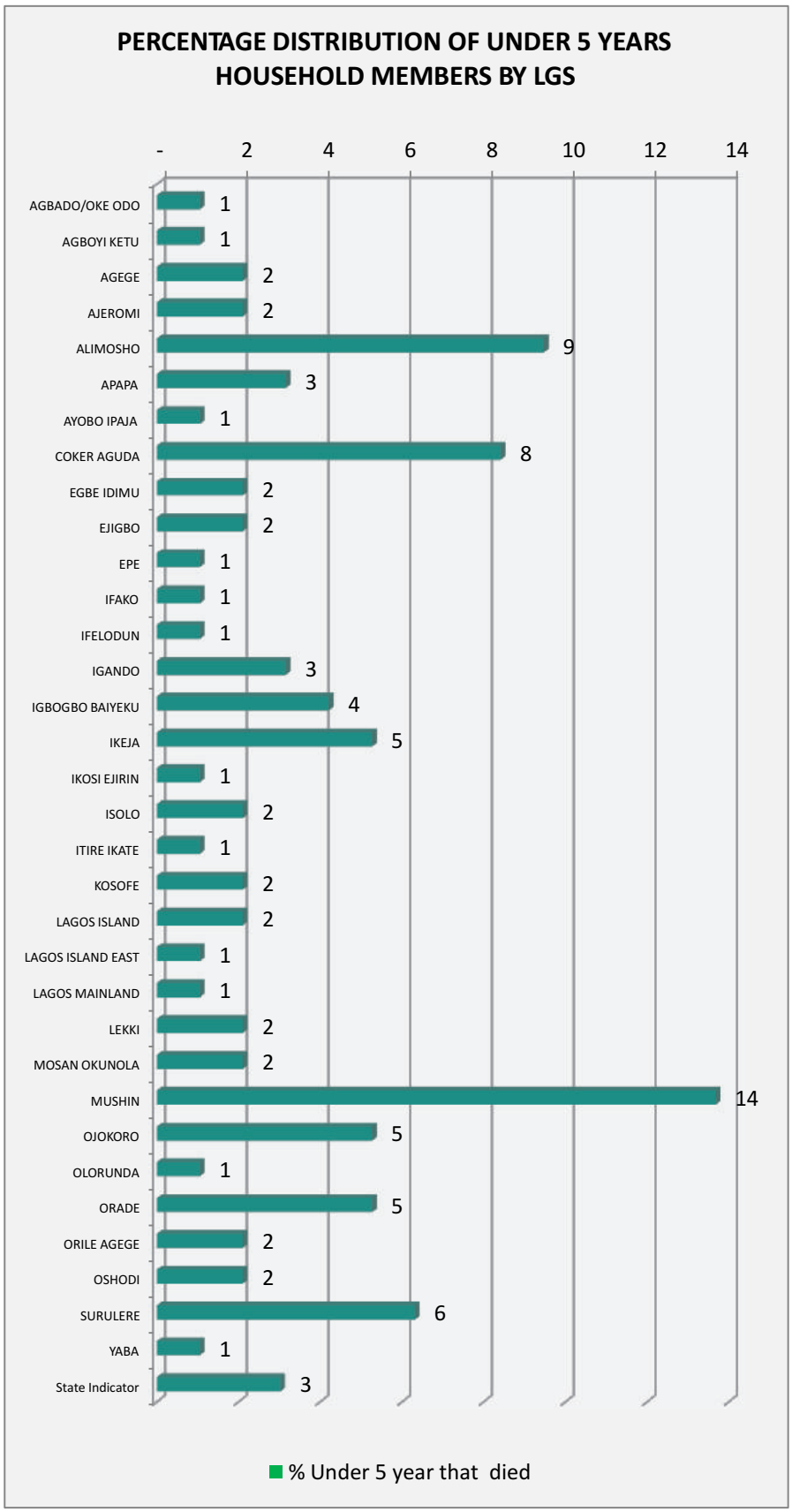
Dissegregation along the LGAs/LCDAs divide equally reflected similar trends.

MORTALITY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ABOVE 5 YEARS



Mortality levels among the adult household members were also examined, irrespective of gender and age division. The survey result showed that two (2) out of every 100 adult household members died in the last one year. (200/10,000 adult household members). Local Government Analysis showed that house holds in Lekki (13%), Igbogbo - Baiyeku (12%), Alimosho - 9%, Coker-Aguda, Oriade and Mushin (7% each) recorded high proportion of death of above 5 years old hosehold members higher than the State average of 2%.

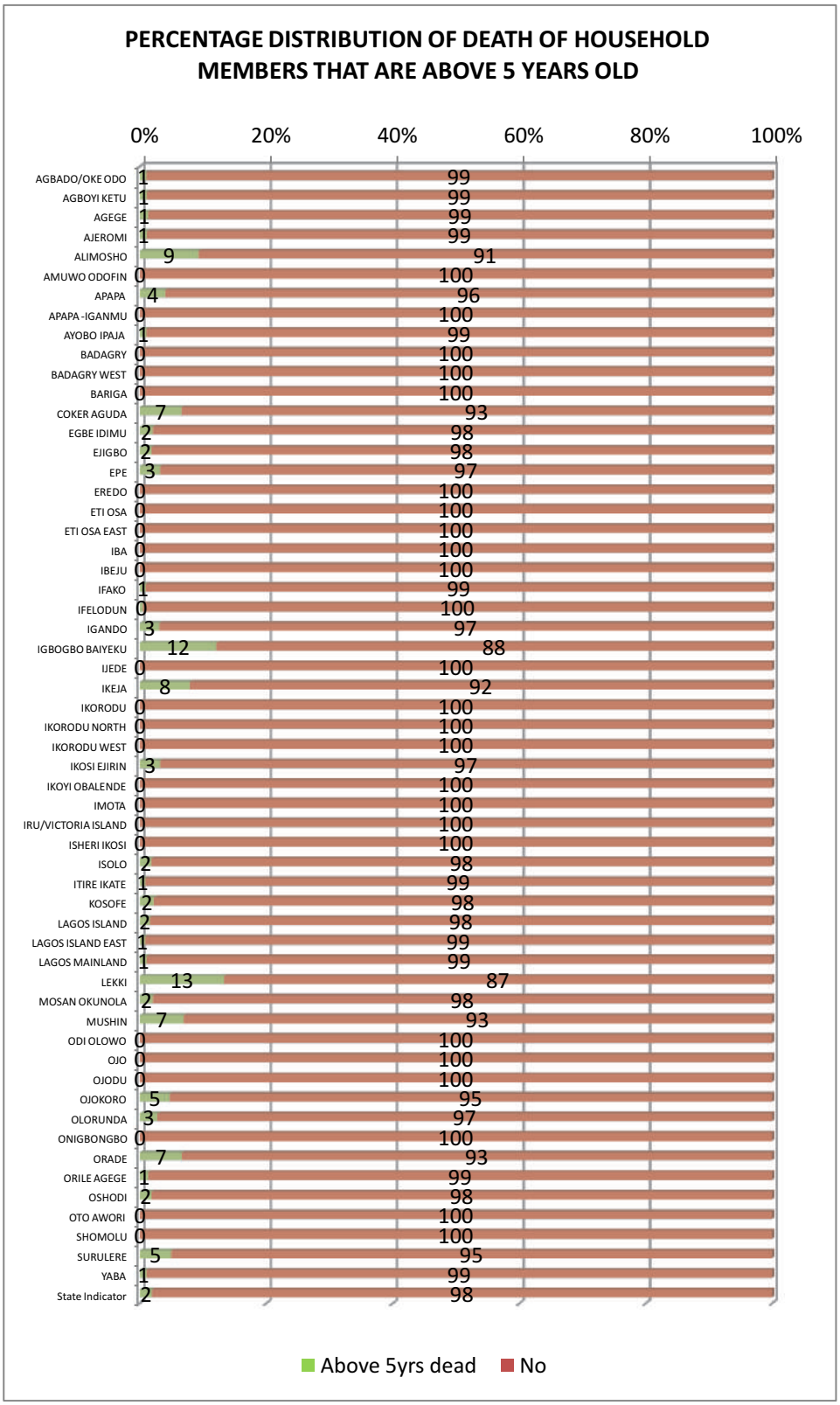
MORTALITY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS UNDER 5 YEARS



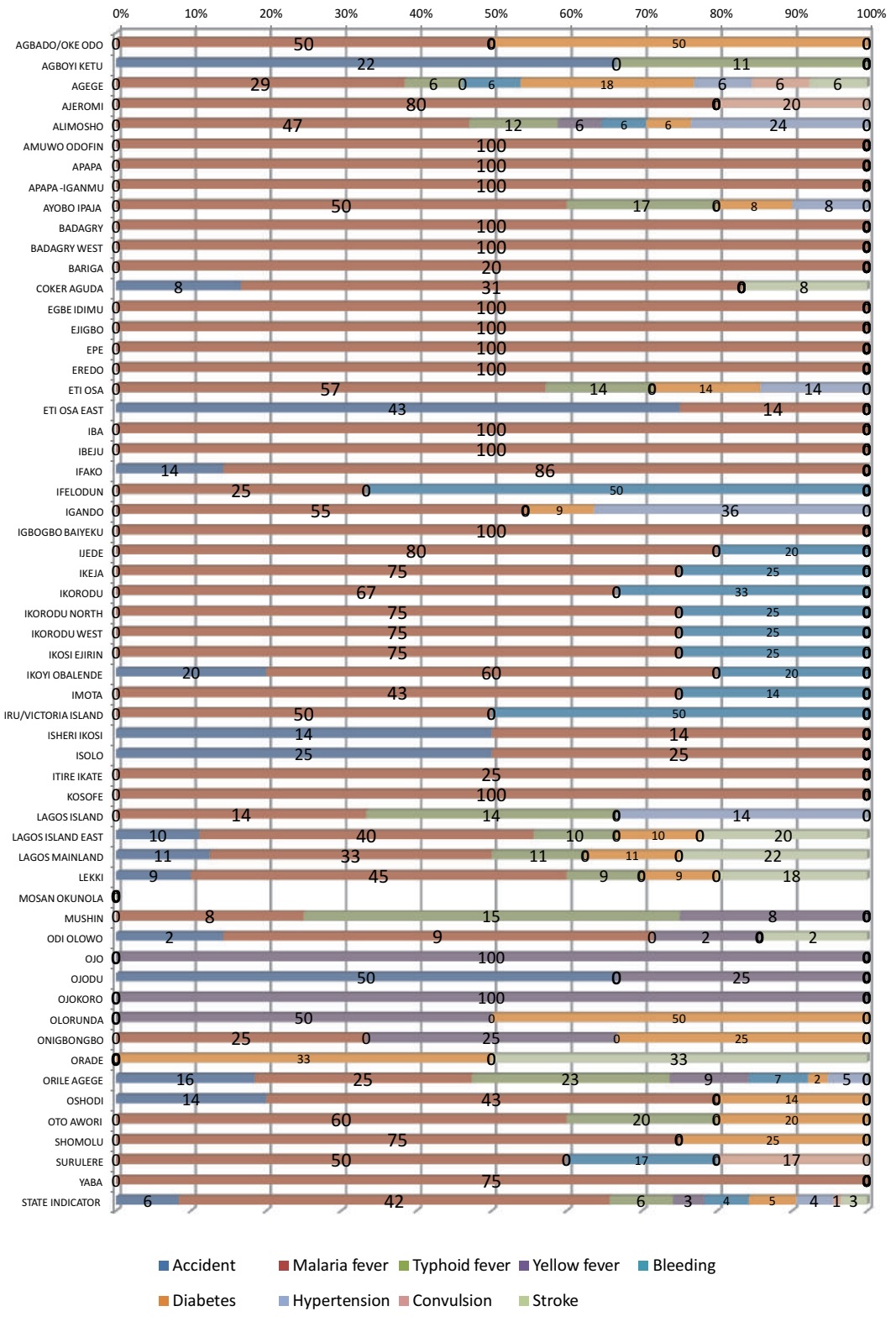
Another mortality measure that indicates the level of well being among the children is under 5 mortality rate. This shows the average number of children between 0-59 months that died in a particular period irrespective of causes of death. The survey analysis revealed that a total 372 under 5 years old deaths were recorded across the State. However, Mushin with 14% ranked as topmost Local Government followed by Alimosho with 9%, 8% of such death were accounted for by households in Coker-Aguda and Surulere also accounted for 6% accordingly.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

It is important that the root cause of death of adult household members be comprehensively investigated with a view to understanding the causality and be able to proffer appropriate intervention that would reduce such mortality drastically, if not, completely el iminate such death occurrences for future plans and programmes to guide against re-occurrences at household levels. The result of the survey revealed that 6% of the recorded death were caused by accidents, 42% occurred from malaria fever while 6% lost their lives to typhoid fever. Death due to hypertension and Bleeding accounted for (4% each), Diabetes stood at (5%), Death due to Stroke and Yellow fever (3% each) and convulsion (1%).

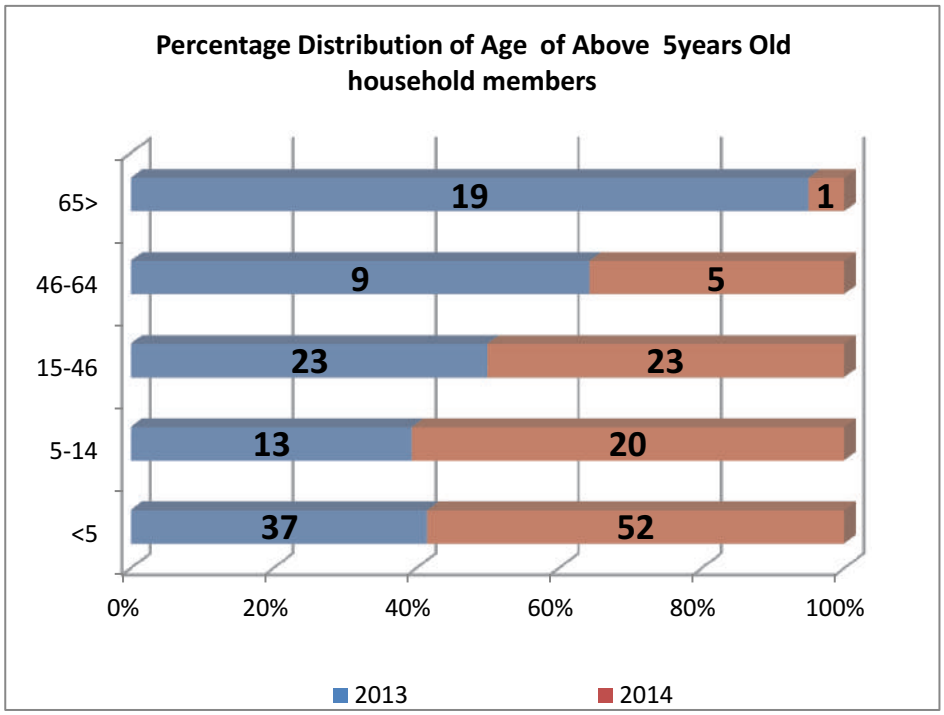


PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CAUSES OF DEATH OF ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BY LGA



AGE OF DEATH OCCURRENCES (ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS)

Age and gender characteristics are two significant demographic indicators that provide insight about the size and structure of inhabitants of any geographical areas. However, age has functional link with the mortality especially at the tail end of human existence i.e. early childhood (infant) and Old age. Thus, age at death is also a critical indicator under mortality. The survey investigated the age of death occurrence among the adult household members and the result obtained that 52% of death that occurred in 2014 were discovered to be among the children under 5 years old compared to 37% reported in Y2013. 20% of household members death also occurred between age 5-15 years, in 2014 as against 13% in Y2013,



In addition, 23% comprised death recorded between ages 15-46years of age in both years while 5% of such death accounted for household members in age bracket 46-64 years. On the other hand, household members above 64 years of age accounted for only 1% in Y2014. Similar trends were observed across the Local Government Areas.

<5	**5-15**	**15-46**	**46-64**	**65>**
37	13	23	9	19
52	**20**	**23**	**5**	**1**

LIFE EXPECTANCY

Life expectancy at birth is defined as an average lifetime (number of years) that an individual is expected to live assuming he/she experienced prevailing mortality rate /pat tern throughout his/her lifetime. It is one of the three major indicators used in the computation of Human Development Index. The survey result revealed that the life expectancy at birth improved marginally from **51years** in 2013 to **54years** in 2014.

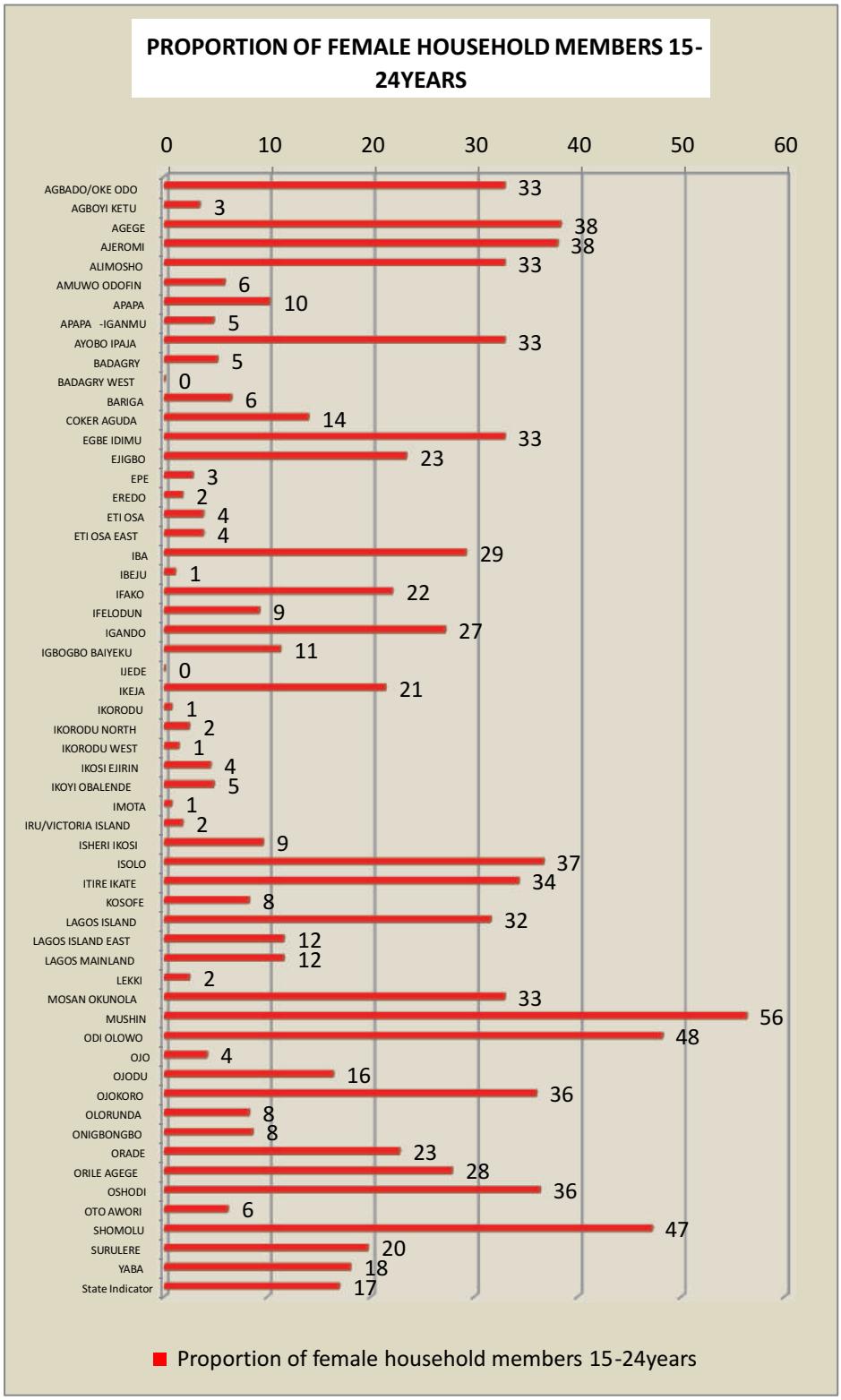
The result also showed that an average Lagosian of age group 5-9 would also live for the next 53years all things being equal. Those in age group 15-19years has life expectancy of 51years, 20-24years household members would equally live for more than 49years on th e average.

In the same vein, 25-29years old members of the household have a life expectancy of 44years; 30-34years old also attracted 41years while 35-39years household members are expected to live for additional 38years. Additional 35years are expected t o be lived by household members currently aged 40-44years as well as those that are between ages 45-49years who also have an advantage of additional 32years to live.

Furthermore, household members between age 50-54 years are expected to live for additional 28years and those within age group 55-59years are expected to enjoy additional 25years. However, those that are presently older than 69years but less than 80years are expected to live for less than 17years depending on their current age groups.

FEMALE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 15-24 YEARS

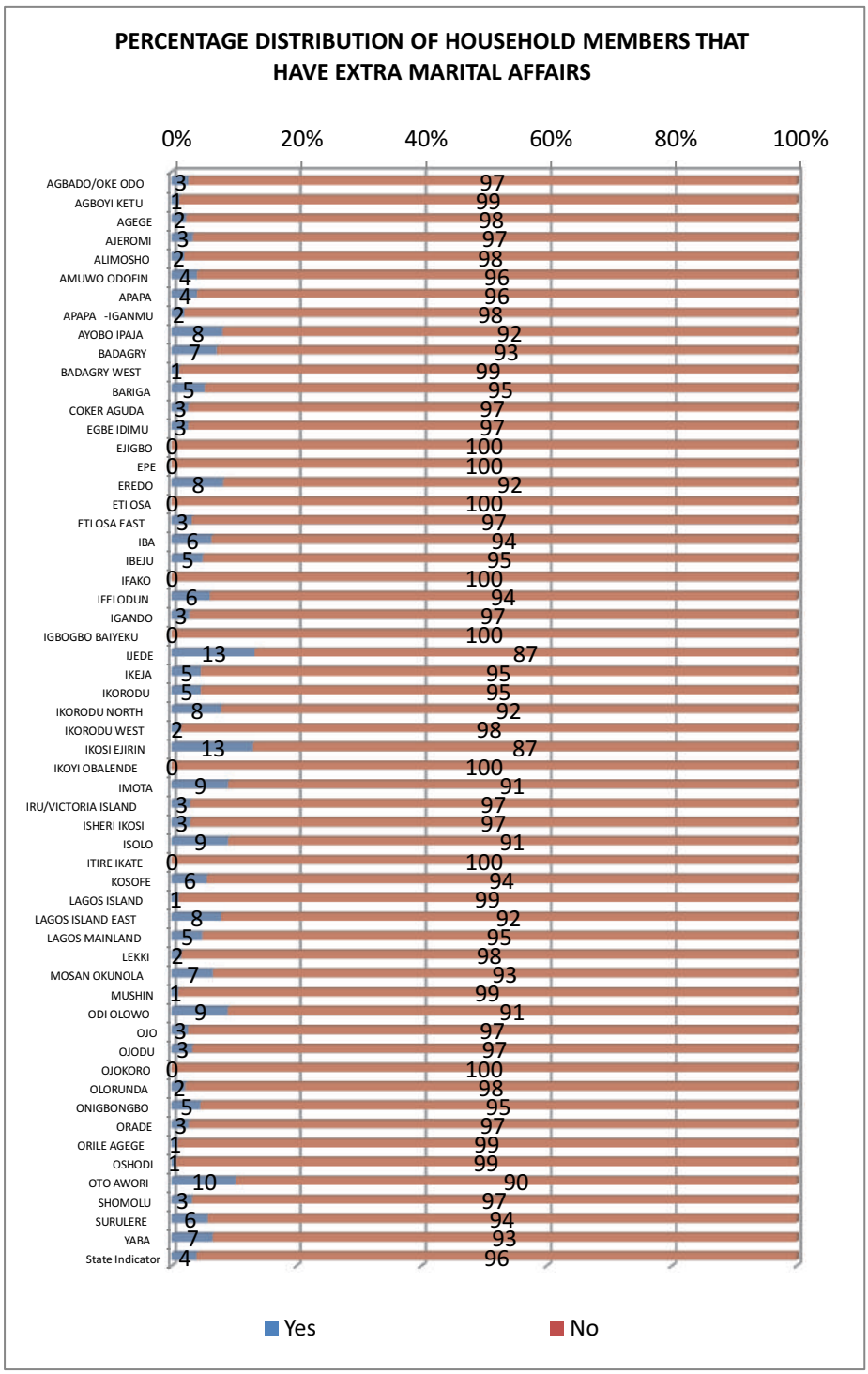
In order to comprehensively understudy the demographic characteristics of the adolescent and youth in Lagos State especially the female ones with a view to identifying socio-economic exposure that could compromise their well being , education and healthy life, there is need to know the population of female house-hold members in 15-24 years across the State. The survey result showed that 17% of the sampled res-pondents were made up of 15-24 years old female house-hold members.



Dissagregation along the local government divide revealed that Household in Mushin (56%), Odi-Olowo (48%), Shomolu (47%), Agege and Ajeromi (38% each) recoded high proportion of 15-24 years old female household members higher than the State average of 17% while Households in Lekki and Iru Victoria Island (2% each) recorded lesser proportion below the State indicator.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WITH EXTRA MARITAL AFFAIRS

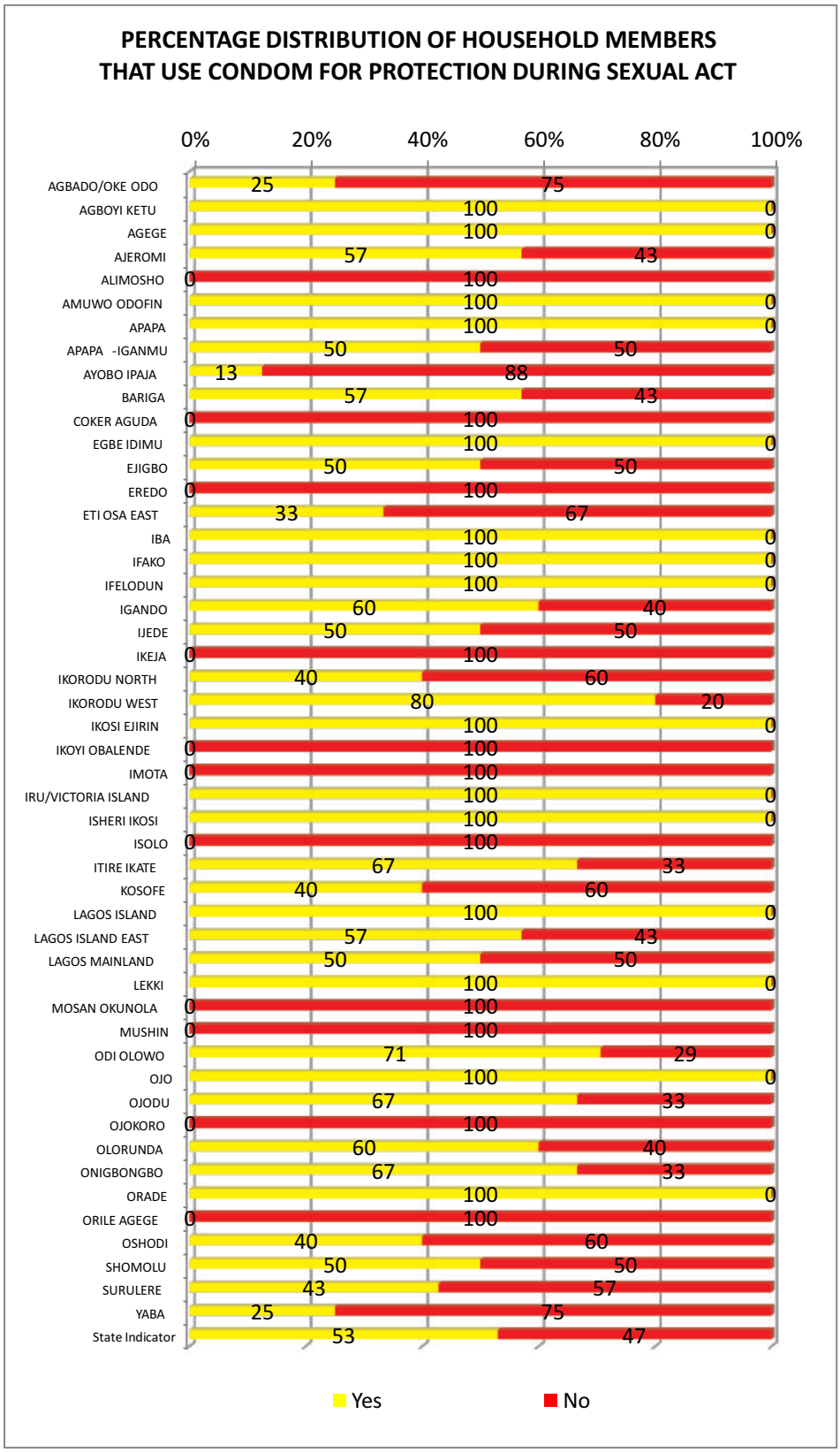
In spite of being morally and ethically wrong or sinful to have an extra marital affair, t he reality on ground showed some that married men and women do engage in such illicit affairs across the globe. This practice has been in existence from time immemorial in every society and is being regarded as display of class in sophisticated Western societies. The survey sought to know the level of such practices in Lagos State, the result showed that 4% of the respondents reportedly engaged in such practice while the remaining 96% had no record of such affairs.

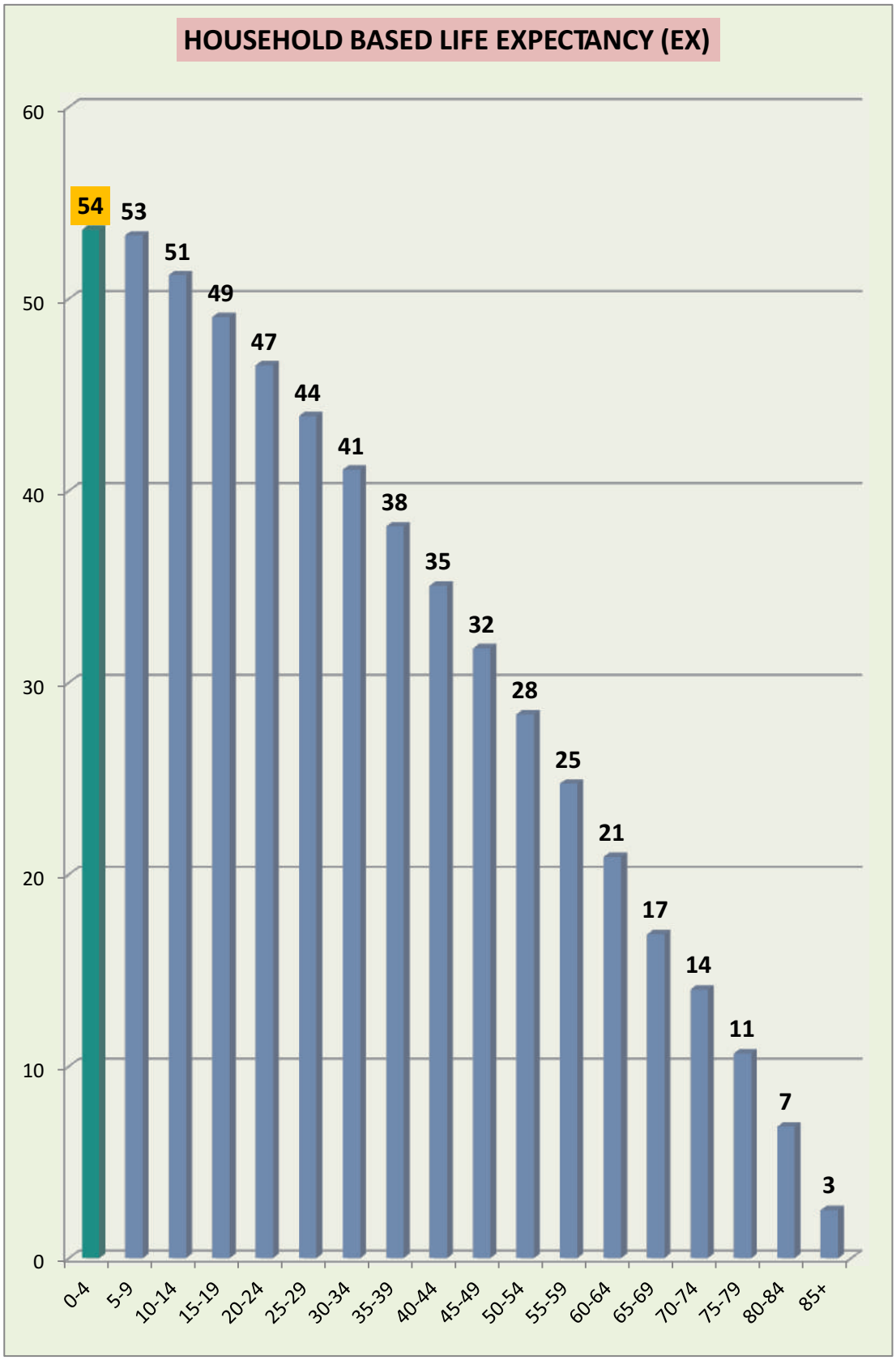


Local Government disaggregation revealed that household in Ikosi-Ejinrin and Ijede (13% each), Oto-Iworo (1 0%), Odi-Olowo, Imota and Isolo (9% each) had high proportion of household members that reportedly had extra marital affairs . In all 23 LG/LCDAs had record of household members that engaged in extra marital affairs above the state average 4%.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS THAT USE CONDOM FOR PROTECTION DURING SEXUAL ACT

Condom is a device commonly used during sexual intercourse to reduce the probability of pregnancy and spreading sexually transmitted infections (STIs/STDs) such as HIV/AIDS. The use of condom especially during sexual intercourse among household members age 15 and above was examined. The result showed that 53% of the respondents reportedly used condom during sex act while 47% indicated otherwise. With the exception of Households in Ayobo Ipaja (13%), Agbado-Oke Odo and Yaba (25% each), at least, one out of every three (3) household members across the Local Government Areas confirm the use of condom during sexual act.




HOUSEHOLD BASED LIFE EXPECTANCY (EX)
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
54
53
51
49
47
44
41
38
35
32
28
25
21
17
14
11
7
3
0-4
5-9
10-14
15-19
20-24
25-29
30-34
35-39
40-44
45-49
50-54
55-59
60-64
65-69
70-74
75-79
80-84
85+

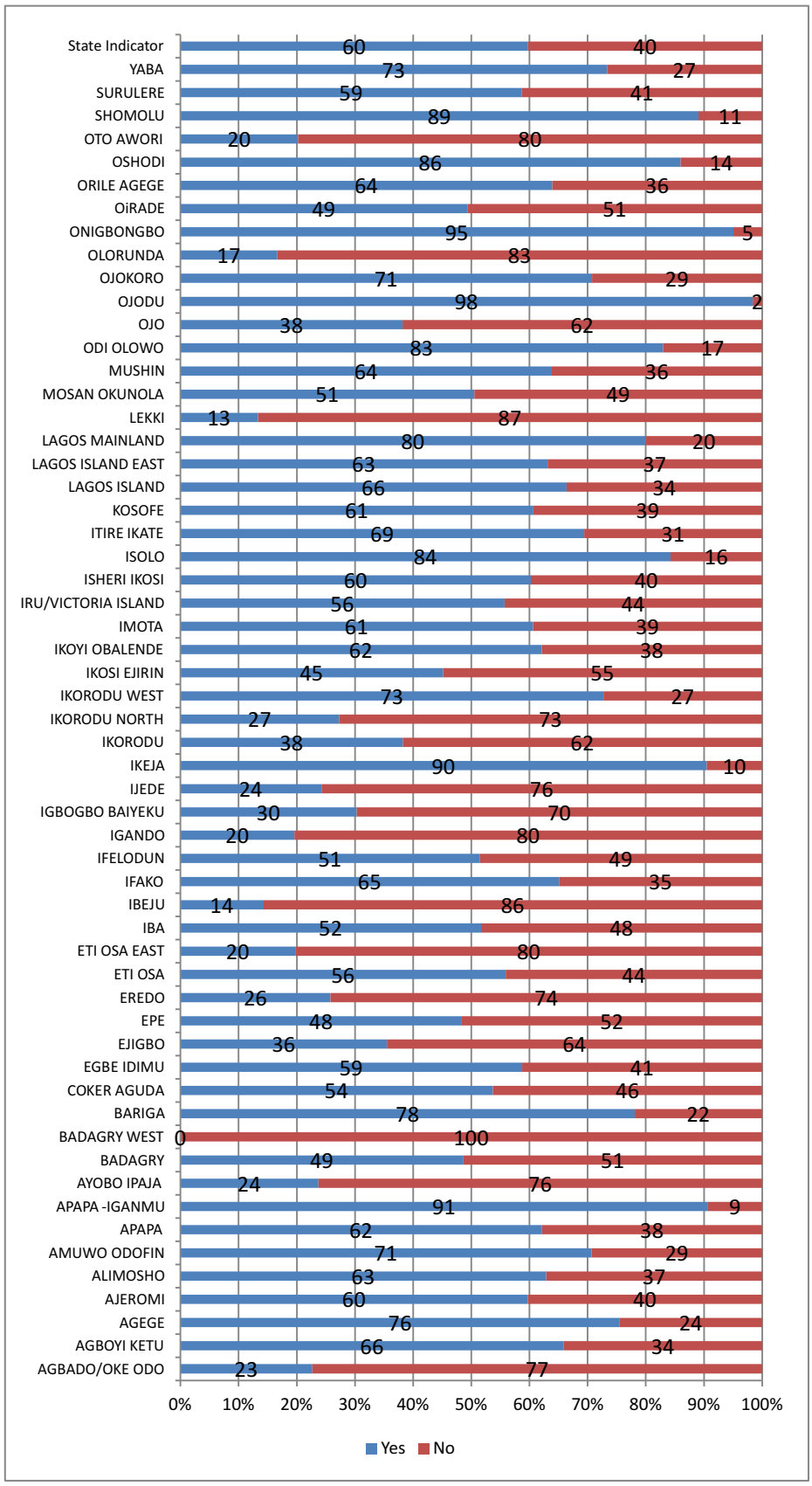
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

DRAINAGE SERVICES

DRAINAGE SERVICES

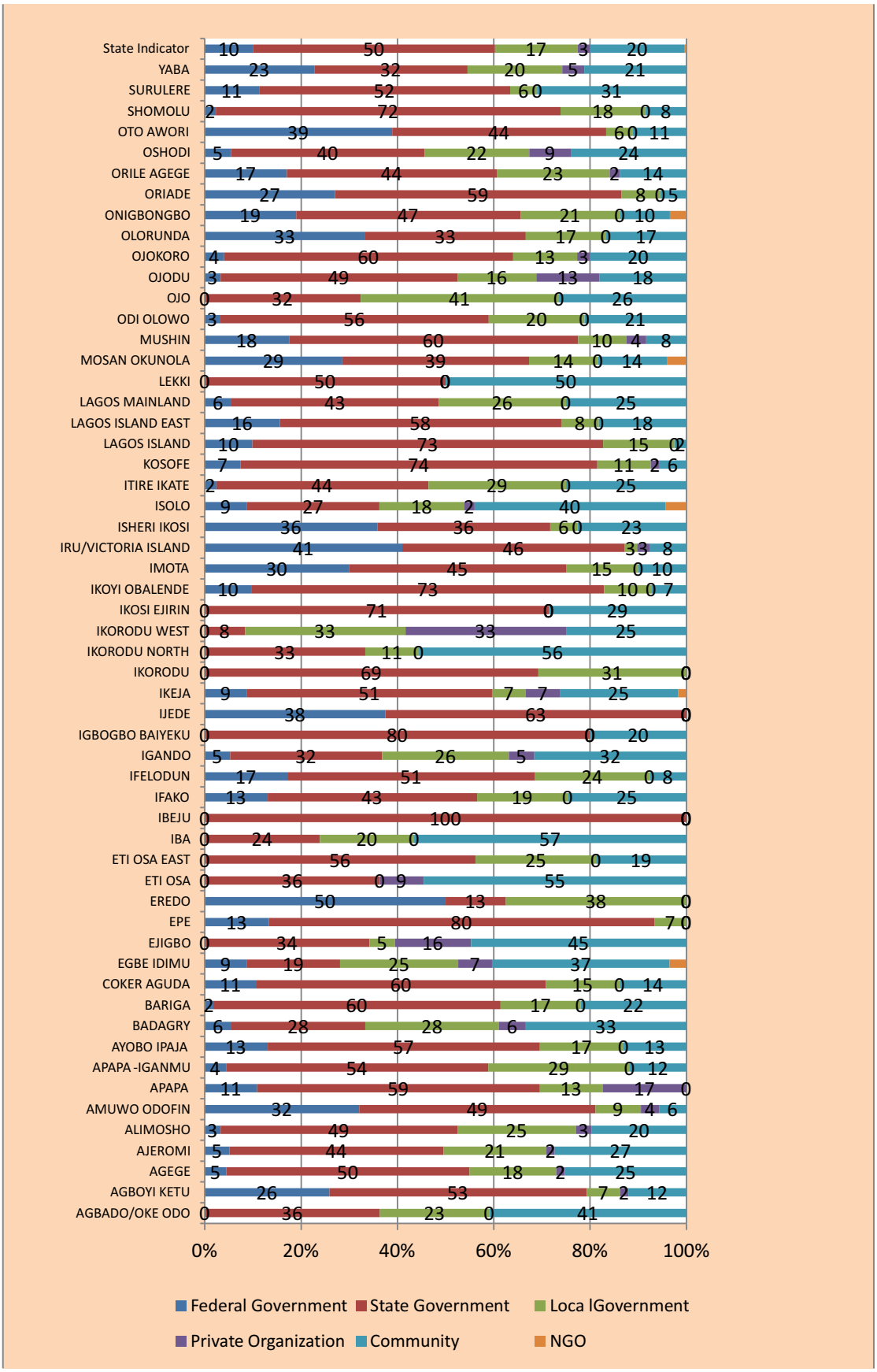
Drainage system refers to the means of getting rid of surface or unwanted water in an area either by natural or artificial means. It is usually used to control flood thereby preventing natural disaster such as collapse of buildings, bridges, roads and loss of life and property. The State is prone to erosion especially during heavy downpour in raining season. However government interventions are sought in the provision of adequate drainage system to combat flood and keep people free from water borne diseases as well as enhance free flow of water.

AVAILABILITY OF DRAINS/GUTTERS ON STREETS



Availability of drainage system is a deterrent to flood thereby creating an enabling environment for the citizens. The result of the survey reveals that (60%) of the respondents from the sampled households claimed to have drains/ gutters on their streets while (40%) reported that there are no drains/ gutters on their streets. At the Local Government Level, households with availability of drains/ gutters are predominant in Ojodu (98%), Onigbongbo (95%), Apapa - Iganmu (91%), Ikeja (90) and Shomolu (89%). However, Badagry West (100%), Lekki (87%), Ibeju (86%) and Olorunda (83%) are areas where unavailability of drainage systems is highly recorded. Government Intervention is sought in these areas with high records of no drain/gutters to prevent house flooding, threats to their life and property and maintenance of clean environment.

PROVISION OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM



PROVISION OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM

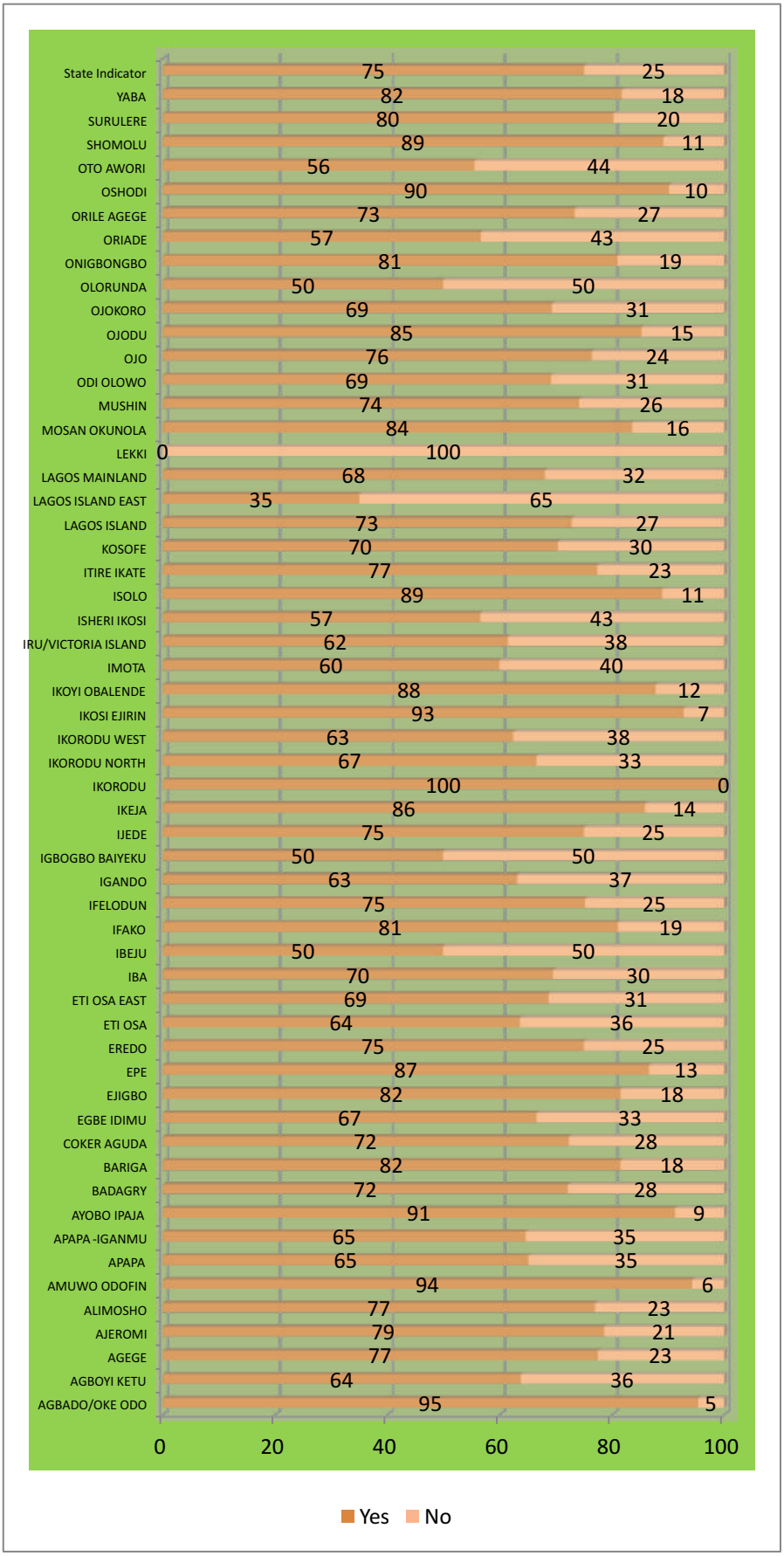
Drainage system is one of the public infrastructures that are expected to be provided by the government to its citizens. Provision of adequate drains/gutters will enhance free flow of water, prevent erosion and enable the environment to be flood free and neat. Excessive water in an area harbours mosquitos' breeds that can cause malaria. The survey examined who provides drainage system for the sampled Households. It was observed that, (10%) affirmed that the drainage system was provided by Federal Government, (50%) claimed that the State Government is responsible for drainage provision, (17%) accounted for drainage provided by Local Government, (3%) confirmed that drainage provision is as a result of Private Organisation effort, (20%) asserted that drainage provision is through Community effort and none of the respondents claimed that drainage system was provided by Non Governmental Organisation (NGO).

Households with high records indicating provision of drainage system by federal government are majorly reflected in Eredo (50%), Iru/Victoria Island (41%), Oto Awori (39%), Ijede (38%) and Isheri Ikosi (36%).

Impact of the State Government on drainage provisions are not felt in the following areas : - Ikorodu West (8%), Egbe Idimu (19%), Iba (24%), Isolo (27%) and Badagry (28%). Households with provision of drainage system by Local government are not pronounced in Eti Osa, Igbogbo Baiyeku, Ijede, Ikosi Ejirin and Lekki with (0%) each.

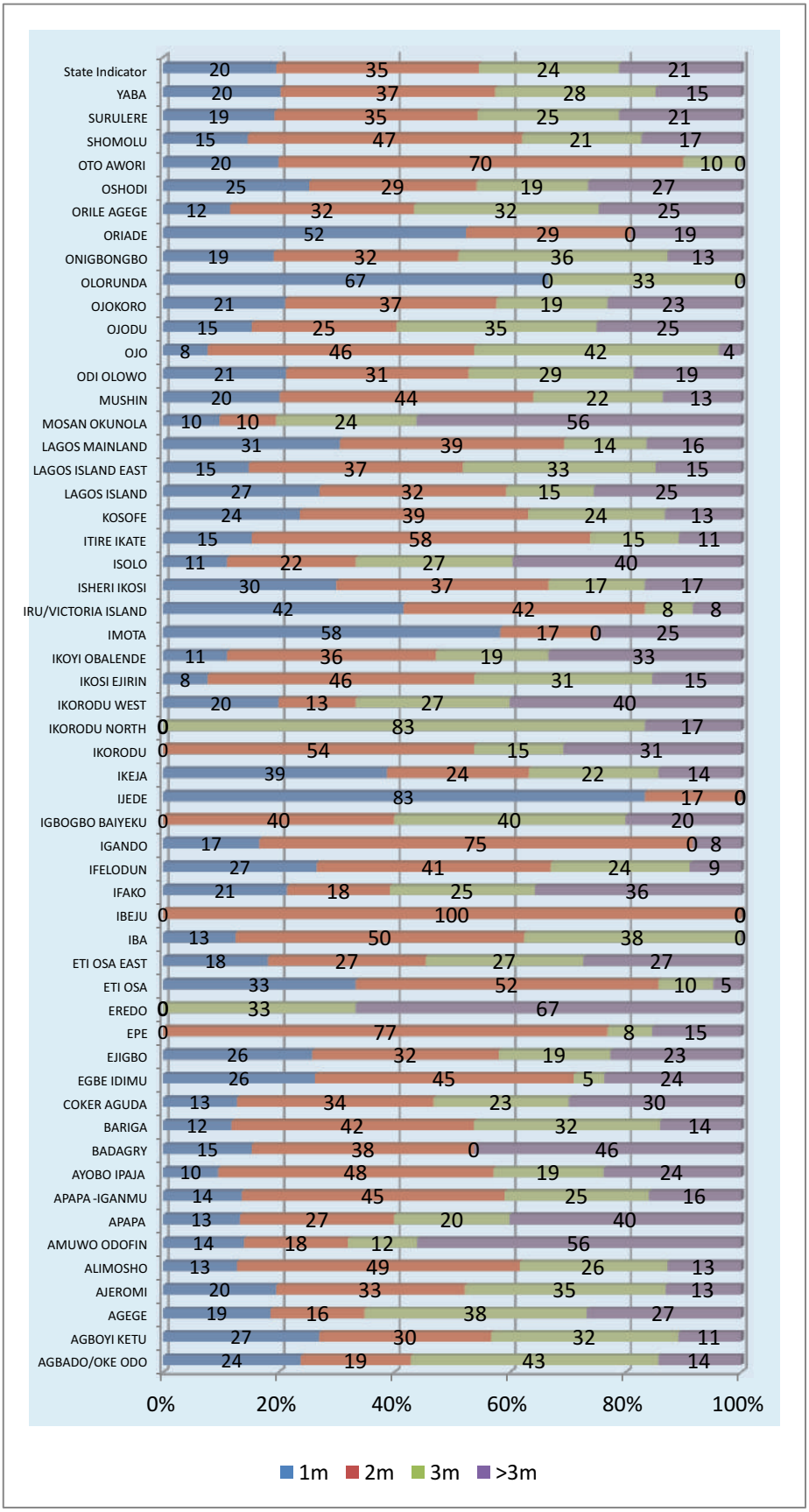
Private organisation effort in the provision of drainage system are shown mostly in Ikorodu West (33%), Apapa (17%), Ejigbo (16%), and Ojodu(13%). However community effort contributed a lot in drainage provision in Iba (57%) and Ikorodu North (56%).

AVAILABILITY OF SETBACK BETWEEN DRAINS/GUTTERS AND PROPERTY LINE ON STREETS



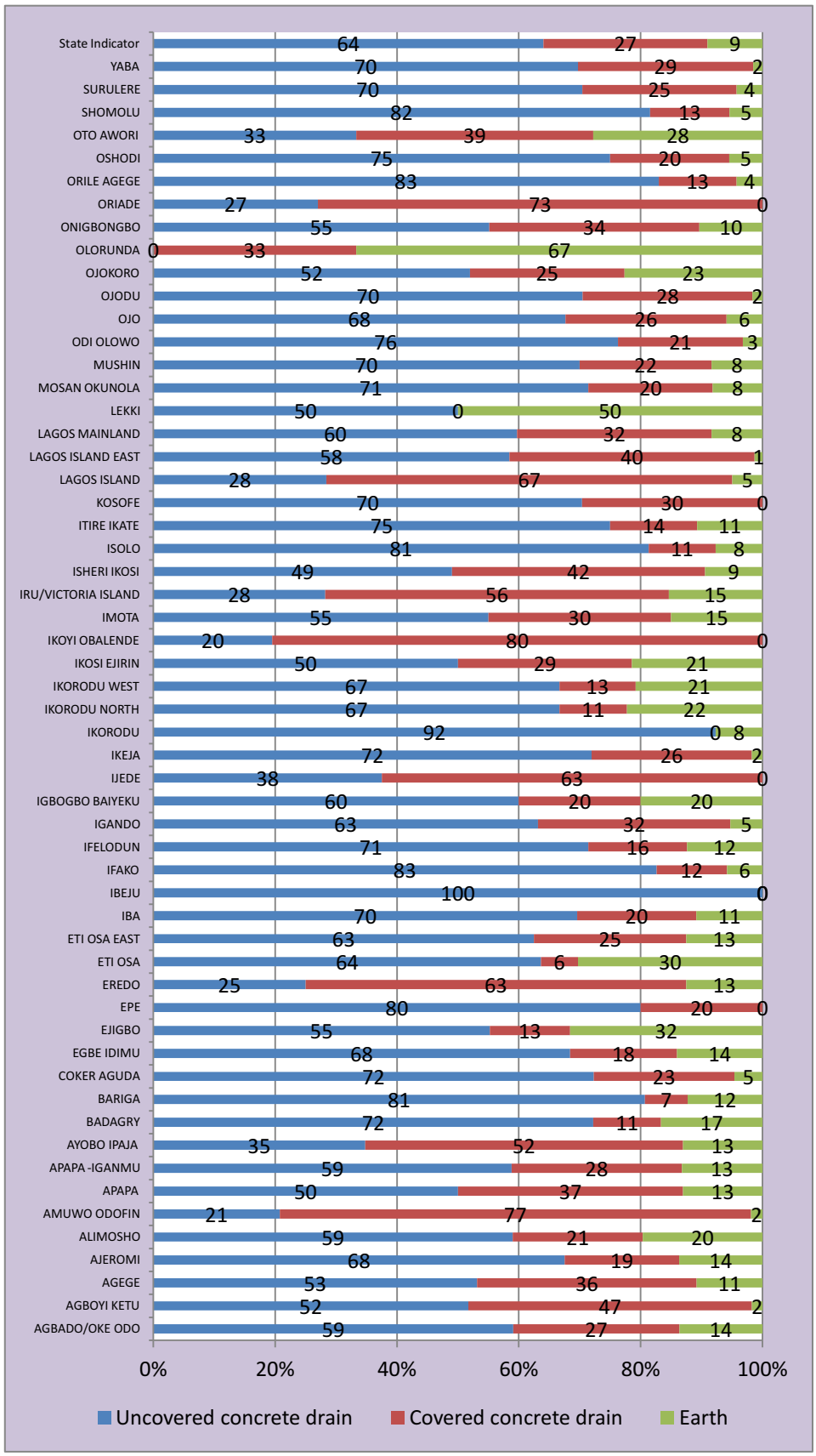
Setbacks are spaces left in between property line on the streets and the drainage or gutter. By standard best practice, it is compulsory that certain length of space should be left between drains and property line. This is necessary to enable safety of life, property as well as for planning. The survey result indicated that (75%) of the sampled households has setback between the drains and their property lines, while (25%) of the sampled households do not have setback between their drains and property line. Lekki (100%), Lagos Island East (65%), Ibeju, Igbogbo Baiyeku and Olorunda with (50%) each are Local Government Areas with high records of unavailability of setback between drains/Gutters and property line on streets.

LENGTH OF MINIMUM SETBACK BETWEEN DRAINS/GUTTERS AND PROPERTY LINE ON STREETS



In every drain or gutter and property line on street, the State Government has mandated individuals to have minimum of (6m) or (9m) setback for residential or comercial buildings respectively. This will prevent accidents and the setback could also be used for expansion of roads later in the future. The level of compliance was sought from the sampled respondents, and it was revealed that the sampled households that claimed to have (1m) length of setback between drains/gutters and property line on street reportedly recorded (20%), respondents that have length of (2m) setback between drains/gutters and property line accounted for (35%), respondents with length of(3m) setback between drains/gutters and property stood at (24%) and respondents with length of (3m) and above was also indicated by (24%). At Local Government Level, areas with level of compliance in line with the standard set by the State Government are majorly reflected in Eredo (67%), Amuwo Odofin and Mosan Okunola with (56%) each, Badagry (46%), Apapa, Ikorodu West and Isolo with (40%) each.

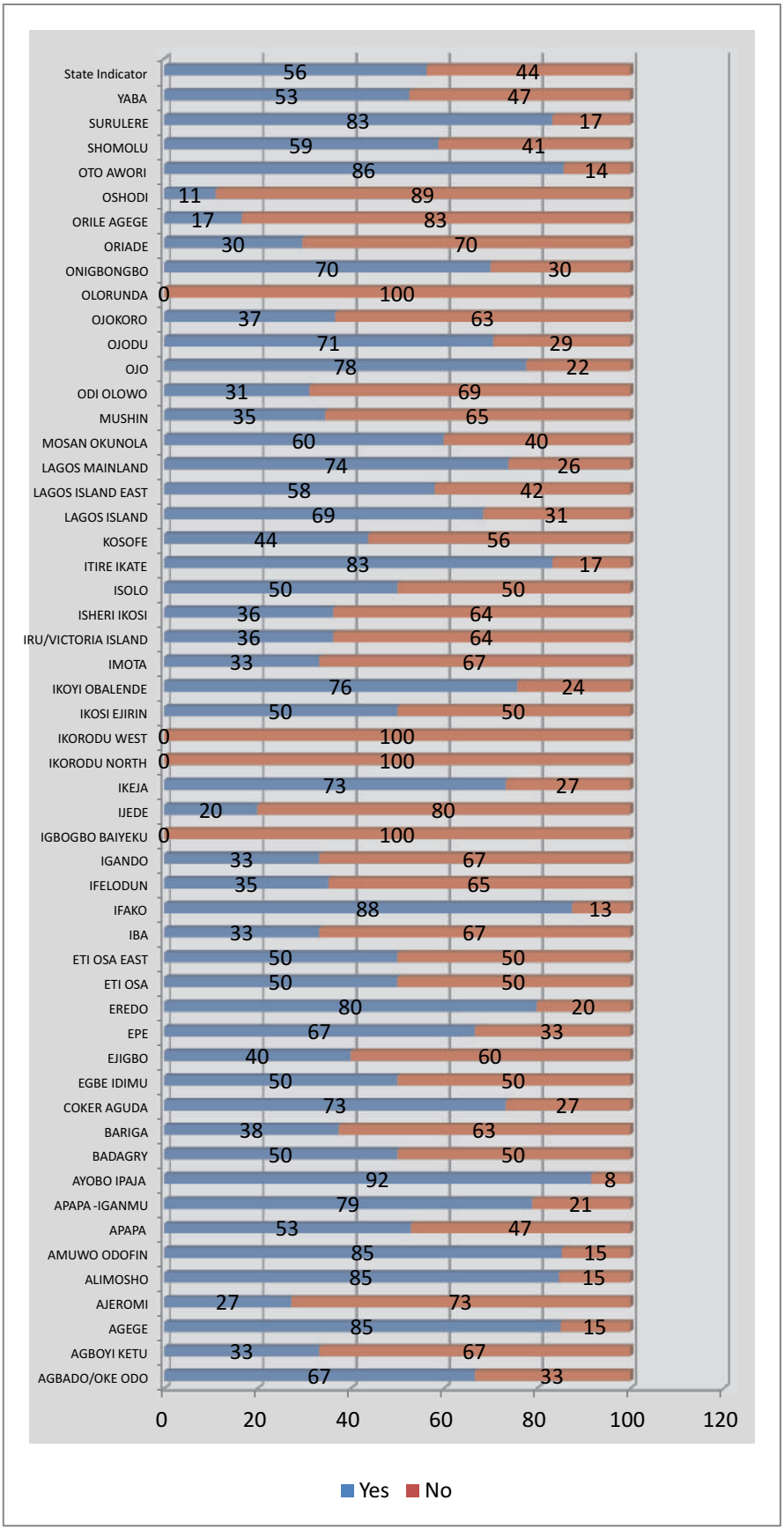
TYPES OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM



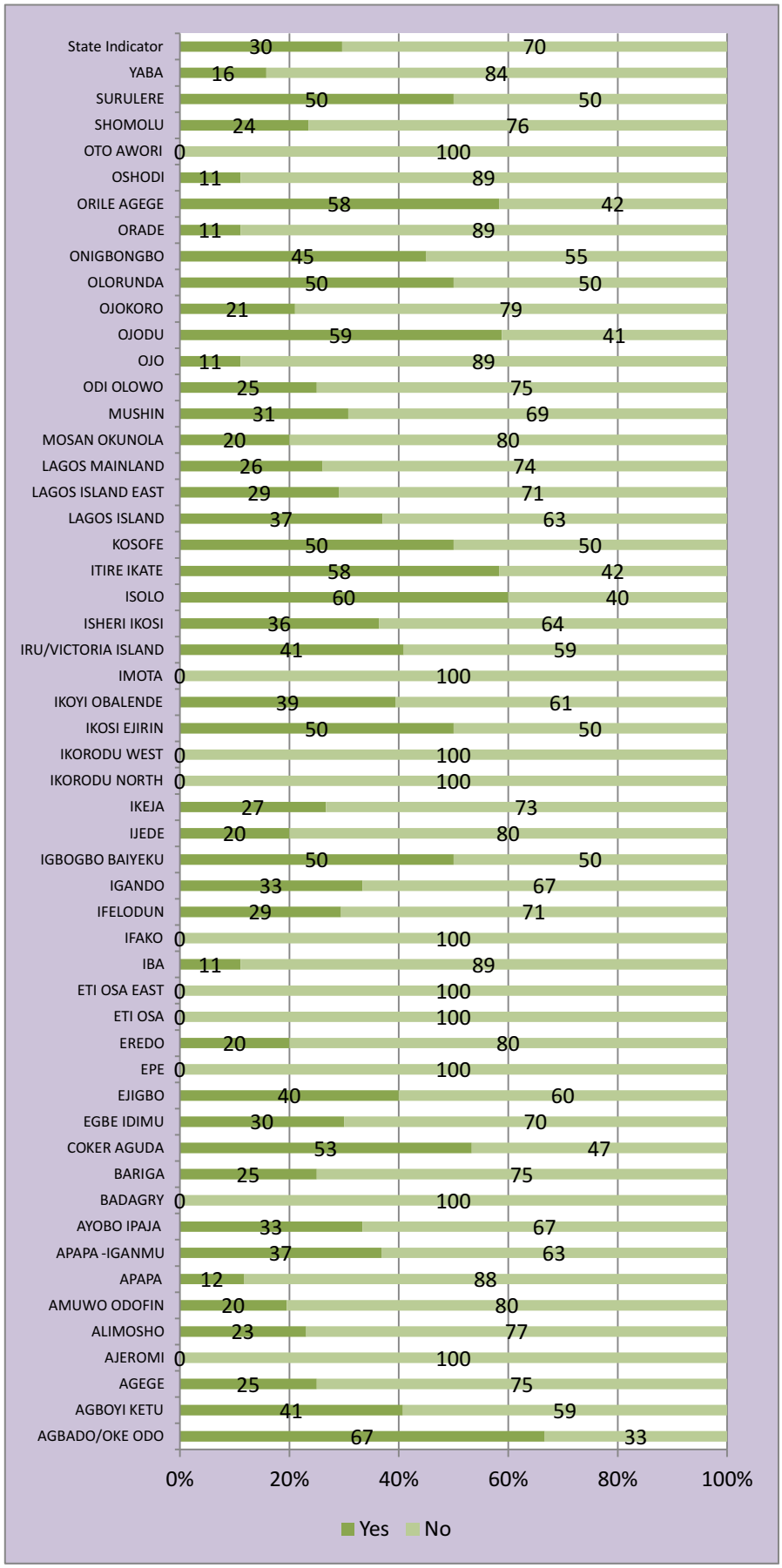
Drainage system is usually used to control flood. It enhances free flow of water and prevents house flooding, damages to roads and bridges. The survey sought to know the types of system available to Households in the sampled areas. The study disclosed that (64%) of the drainage system are uncovered, (27%) have covered drainage system and (9%) reportedly for drainage system that are earthed. However, at Local Government level, Iba, Ikorodu and Lekki with (0%) each indicated that there are no covered types of drainage system in that area except uncovered and earthed. This could easily breed mosquito resulting into malaria and could also cause outbreak of disease.

ARE THE COVER SLABS IN PLACE

Gutters/drains should always be covered to prevent dumping of wastes, which could result into blockage of drains/ gutters thereby disrupting free flow of water. Enquiry were made from the sampled households to ascertain if the cover slabs on the drain/gutter are in place, the result shows that (56%) of the sampled respondents asserted that the covered slabs are in place while (44%) are on the contrary. Sampling across the LGAs disclosed that Igbogbo Baiyeku, Ikorodu west, Ikorodu north and Olorunda with (0%) are areas indicating that mostly indicated that the covered slabs on drainage system are not in place.

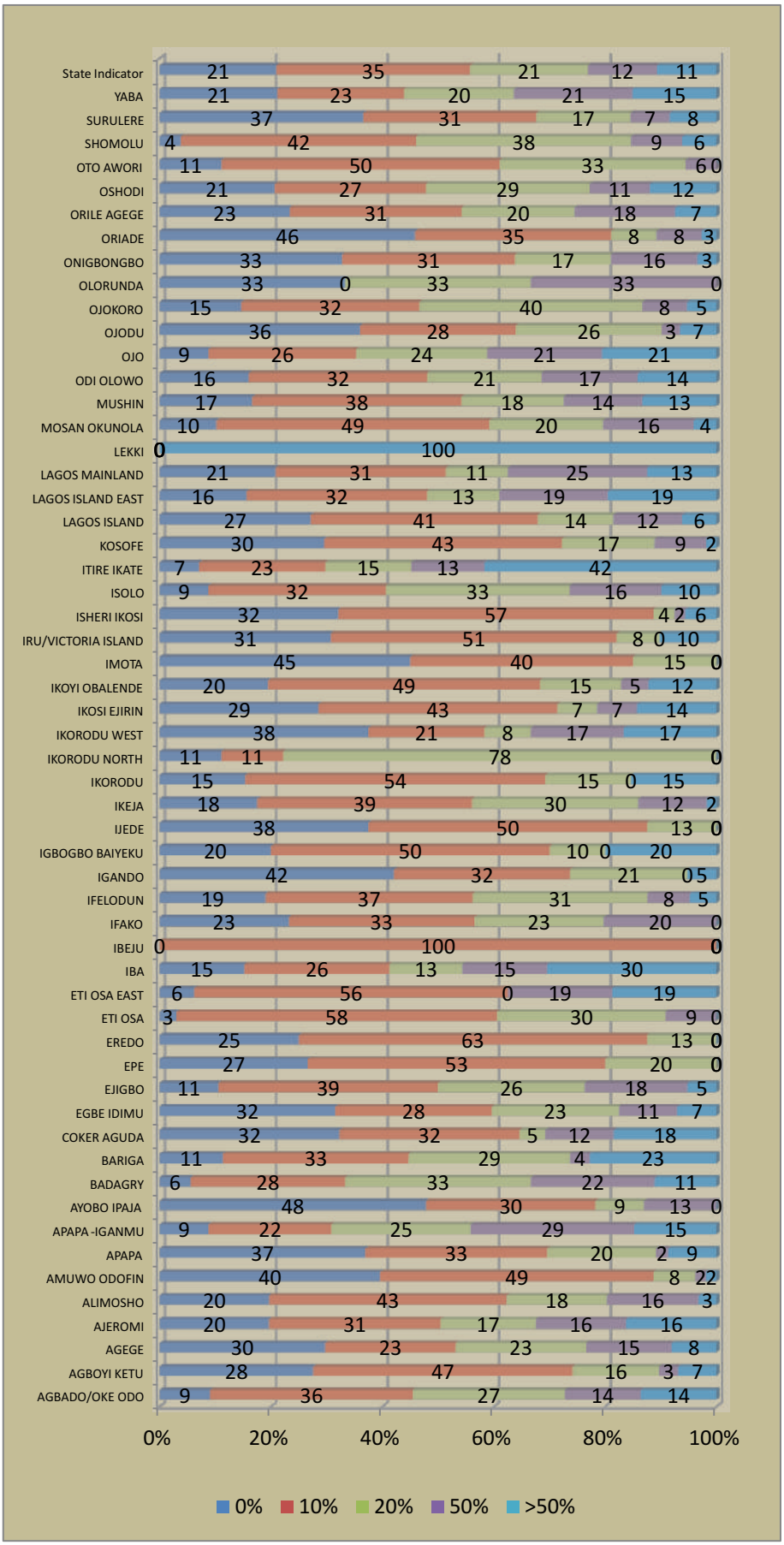


ENQUIRING IF SOME OF THE SLABS IS MISSING/BROKEN



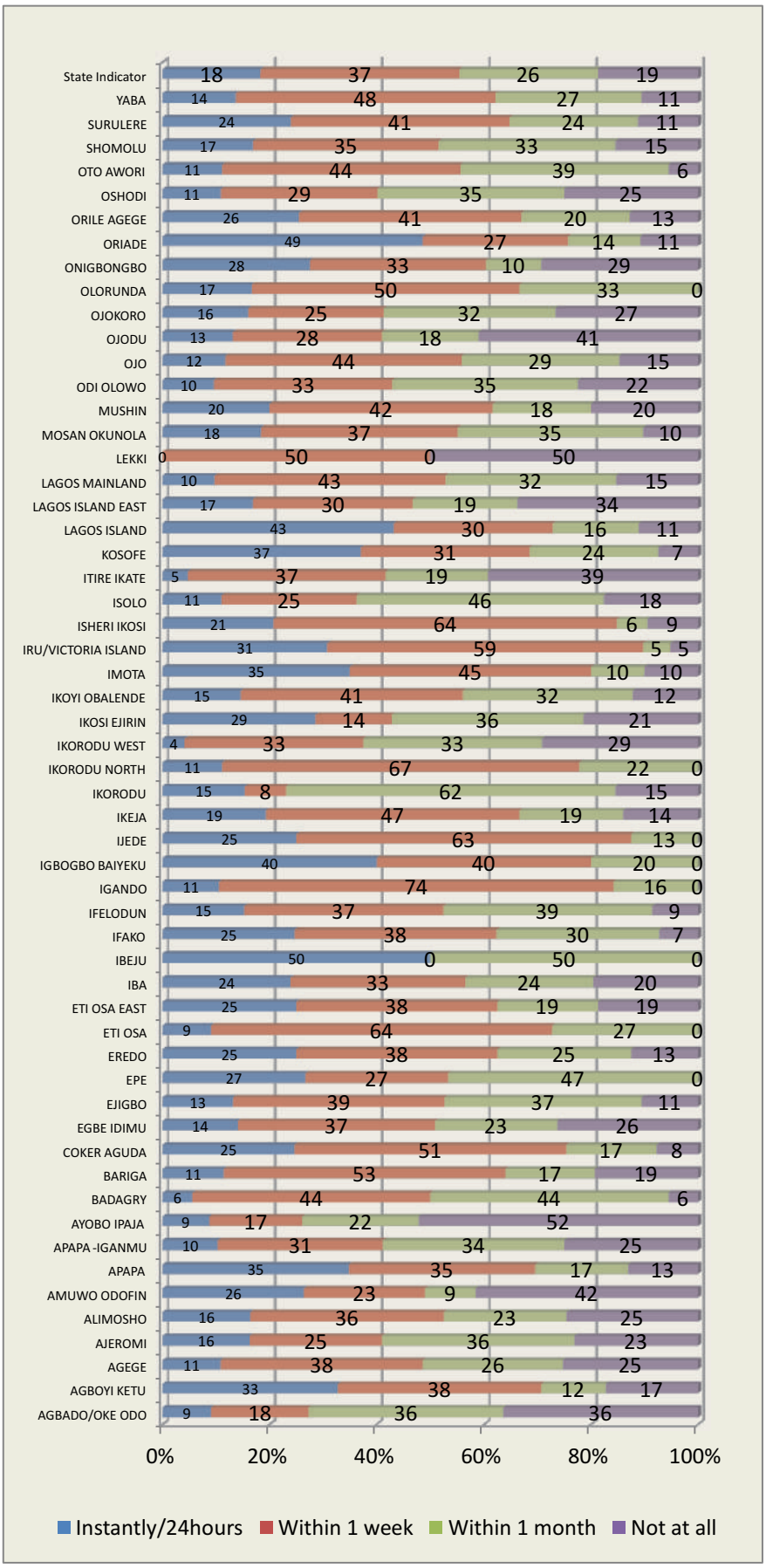
Missing/Broken slabs on drainage could be dangerous especially during rainfall or at night. In areas whereby the water level covers the drain/gutter to the brim, it could cause accidents to passerby and motorist on the roads. The State indicator shows that, (30%) of the respondents from the sampled households claimed to have some of the covered slabs missing or broken while (70%) of the sampled respondents confirmed that the covered slabs are not missing or broken. Agbado /Oke-Odo, Isolo, Ojodu with (67%), (60%), (59%) respectively , Itire Ikate and Orile Agege with (58%) each are Local Government areas with high records of covered slabs that are missing or broken.

LEVEL OF SILTATION OF DRAINS/GUTTERS ON STREETS



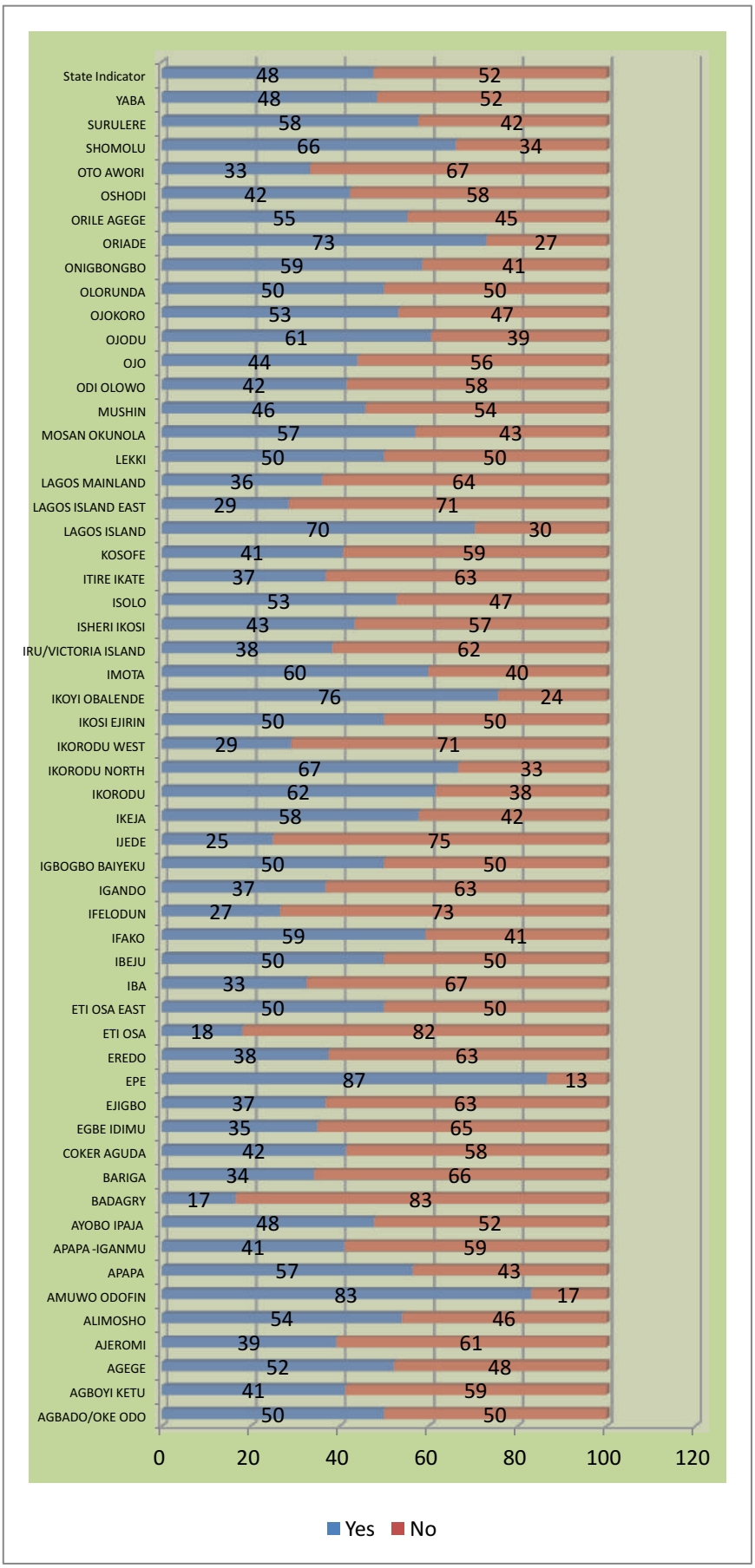
Siltation is the pollution of water by fine particles or debris. There is need for removal of such debris from time to time. The level of siltation of drains or gutters was investigated from the sampled households. The survey shows that, level of siltation at (0%) stood at (21%), Level of siltation at (10%) recorded (35%), Level of siltation at (20%) Level accounted for (21%), Level of siltation at (50%) level or half of the drain/gutter recorded (12%) and siltation level that is greater than (50%) was reported to be (11%). Disaggregating across the Local Government disclosed that, at Lekki, Itire Ikate, Iba ,Bariga and Ojo with (100%), (42%), (30%), (23%) and (21%) respectively are areas with predominant level of siltation of drains/gutters on streets. It is therefore suggested that those areas should be visited by government Agency (LAWMA) for proper clearing of drainage.

FREQUENCY OF EXCAVATED SILTS/DEBRIS CARTED AWAY



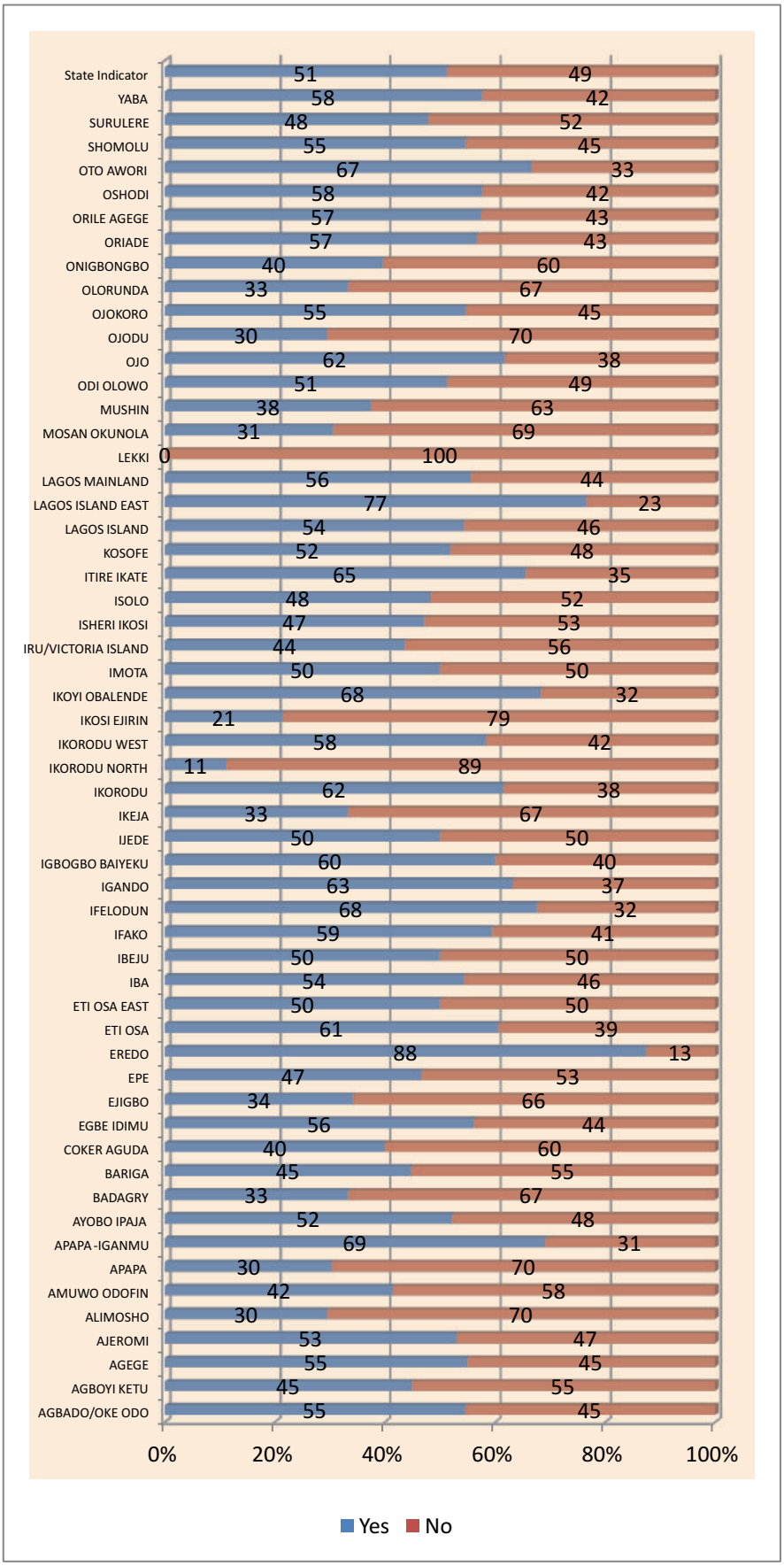
Silts/debris needs to be removed frequently from drains in order to checkmate mosquitos' breeds and maintain clean environment free from unpleasant odour. The survey intends to know the frequency of excavated silts/debris carted away from the sampled respondents. However, it was reported that excavated silts/ debris instantly or carted away within (24hours) recorded 18%, excavated silts/debris carted away within (1 week) accounted for (37%), carting away of excavated silts/debris within (1 month) stood at 26% and excavated silts/debris that are not carted away at all was reported to be 19%. At Local Government Level, Ayobo Ipaja (52%), Lekki (50%), Amuwo Odofin (42%), Ojodu(41%) and Itire Ikate (19%) are areas with high records of excavated slits/debris not carted away at all.

AVAILABILITY OF ADEQUATE DRAINAGE FACILITIES IN THE PREMISES



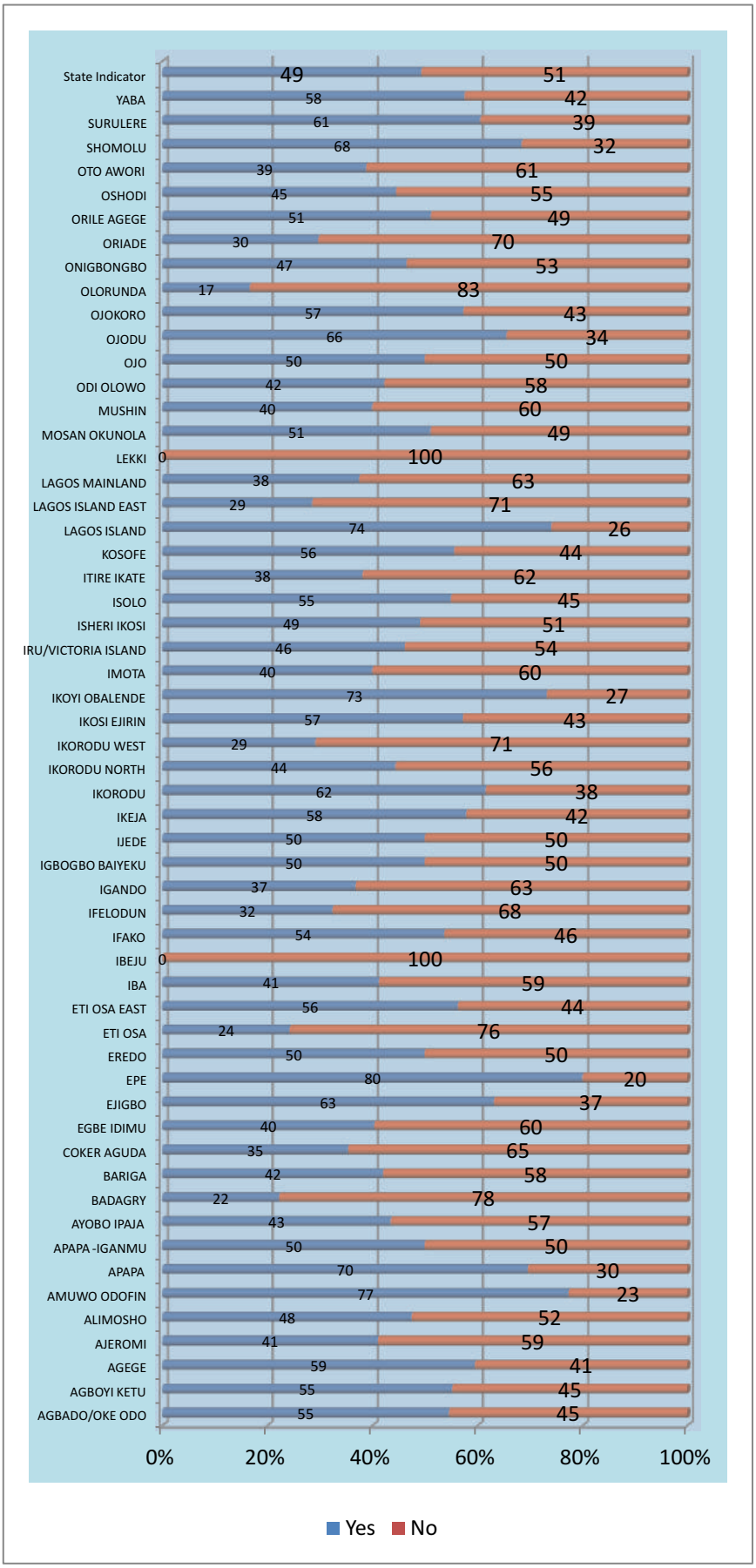
Drainage facilities remain one of the major infrastructures that should be adequately provided for by the citizens of a State. Impact of inadequate drainage facilities are mostly felt during heavy rainfall whereby high records of flood are experienced. Enqui-ries were made from sampled households to ascertain whether there are adequate drainage facilities within their premises. The result of the study revealed that (48%) of the sampled areas have adequate drainage facilities within their premises while (52%) claimed inadequate drainage facilities. Further analysis at Local Government Level shows that Badagry (83%), Eti Osa (82%), Ijede (75%), Ifelodun (73%) and Ikorodu West with Lagos Island East recording (71%) each are areas where inadequate drainage facilities within their premises are majorly recorded.

ENQUIRING WHETHER WASTE WATER ARE DISCHARGED INTO PUBLIC DRAIN



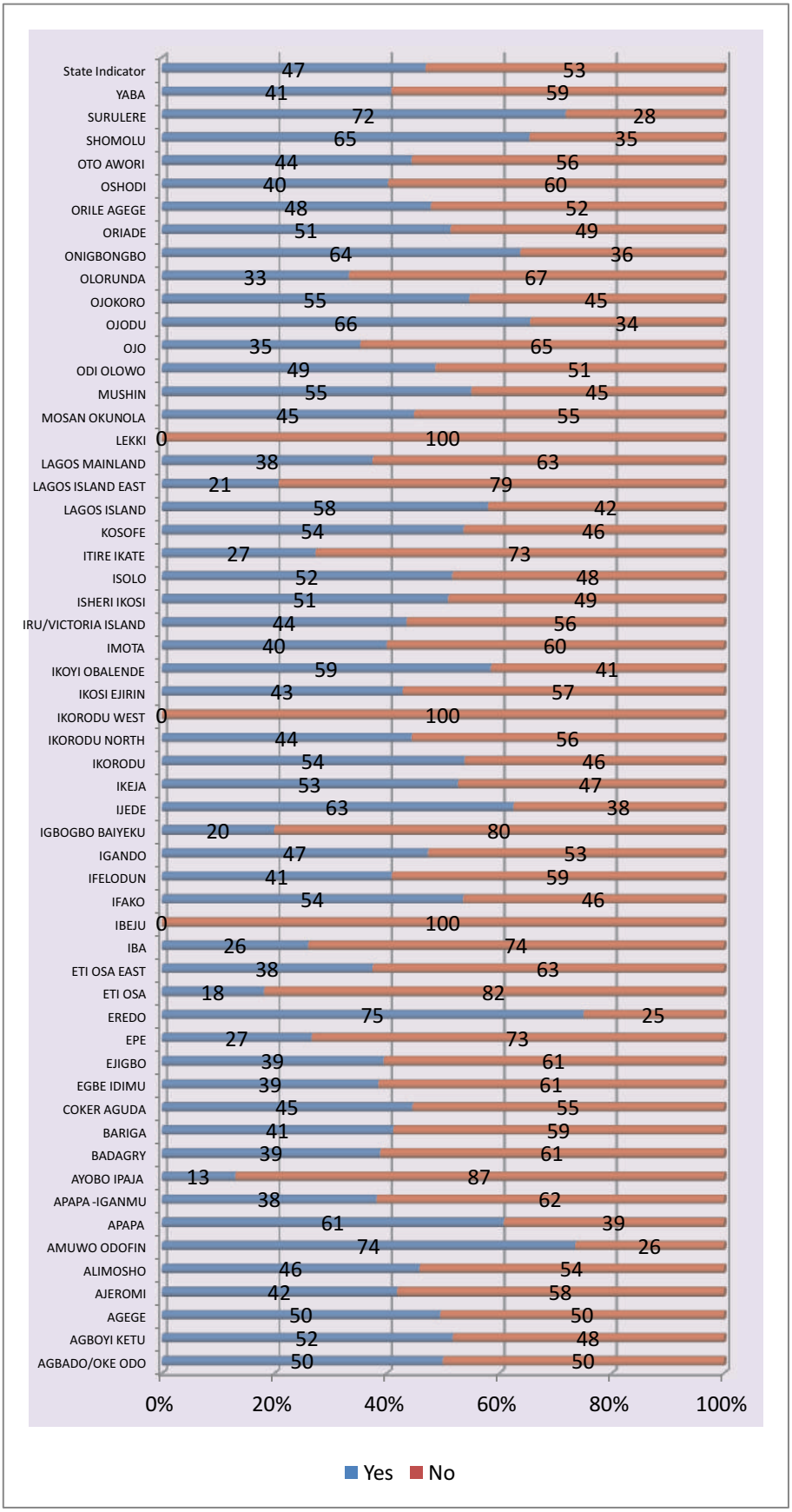
Discharging waste water into public drain is an act of indiscipline. At times, there are some solid particles embedded in the waste water that could cause blockage of the drain. The state indicator shows that (51%) of the respondents do discharge wastewater into public drain while (49%) of the respondents claimed that waste water are not discharged into public drain. Eredo (88%), Lagos Island East (77%), Apapa – Iganmu (69%), Ifelodun and Ikoyi Obalende with (68%) each and Oto Awori(67%) recorded over (65%) above the indicator showcasing Local government that wastewater are most commonly discharged into public drain while Lekki (100%), Ikorodu North (89%), Ikosi Ejinrin (79%), Alimosho, Apapa and Ojodu with (70%) each reported (65%) above the State Indicator for Local Governments whereby wastewater are not discharged into public drain.

ARE THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DRAINAGE FACILITIES WITHIN THE PREMISES SUFFICIENT



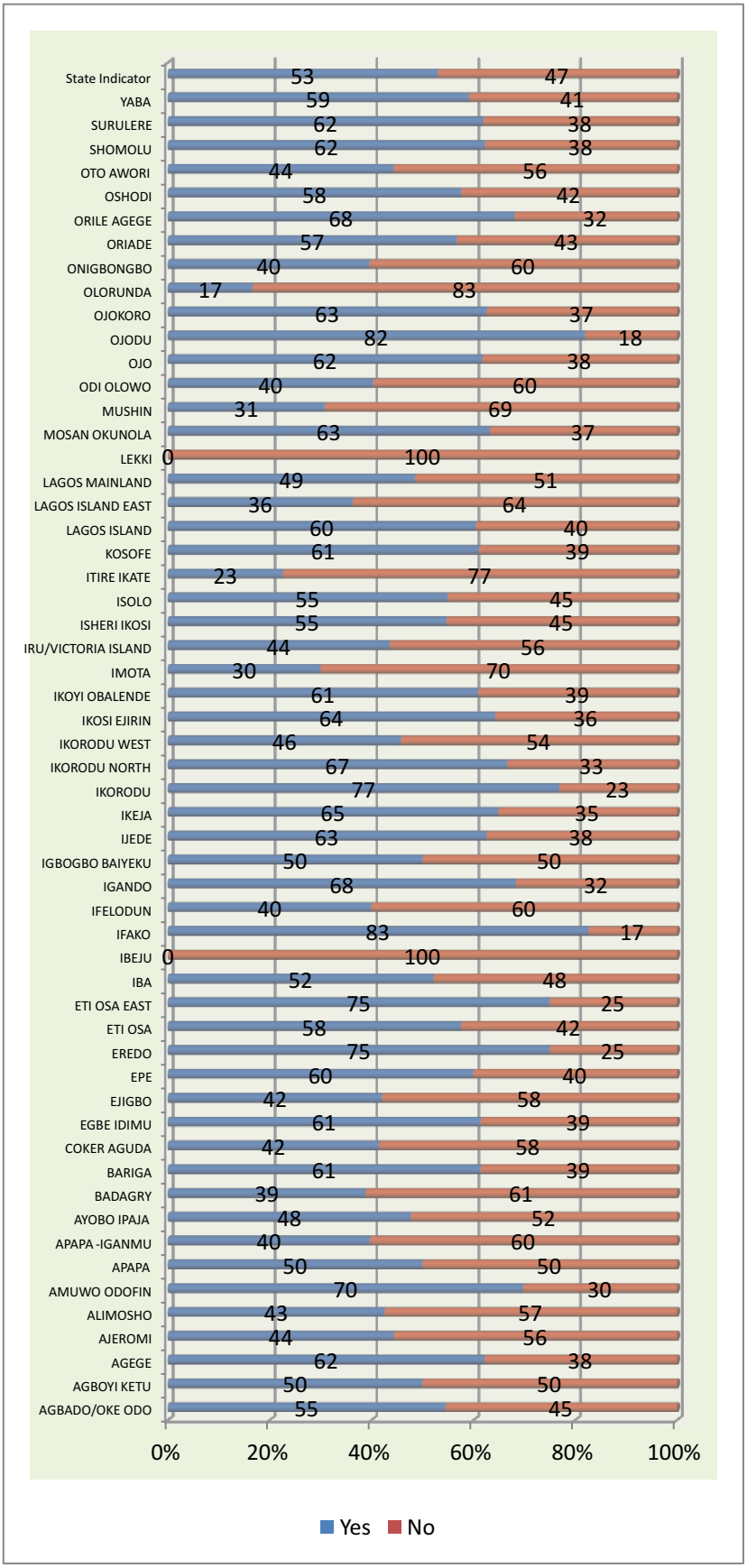
Primary and Secondary drainage facilities are required for free flow of water. Sampling respon-dents' opinion in order to know if the drainage facilities within their premises are sufficient or more provision should be made. Sampled house-holds that claimed to have sufficient Primary and Secondary drainage facilities recorded (49%) while respondents with insufficient Primary and Secondary drainage facilities were indicated by (51%). At Local Government Level, insufficient drainage facilities are mostly recorded in Ibeju, Lekki with (100%) each, Olorunda (83%), Badagry (78%) and Eti Osa(76%).

ARE THE HYDRAULIC HEAD OF STRAIN OF WATER FLOW WITHIN THE PREMISES ADEQUATE



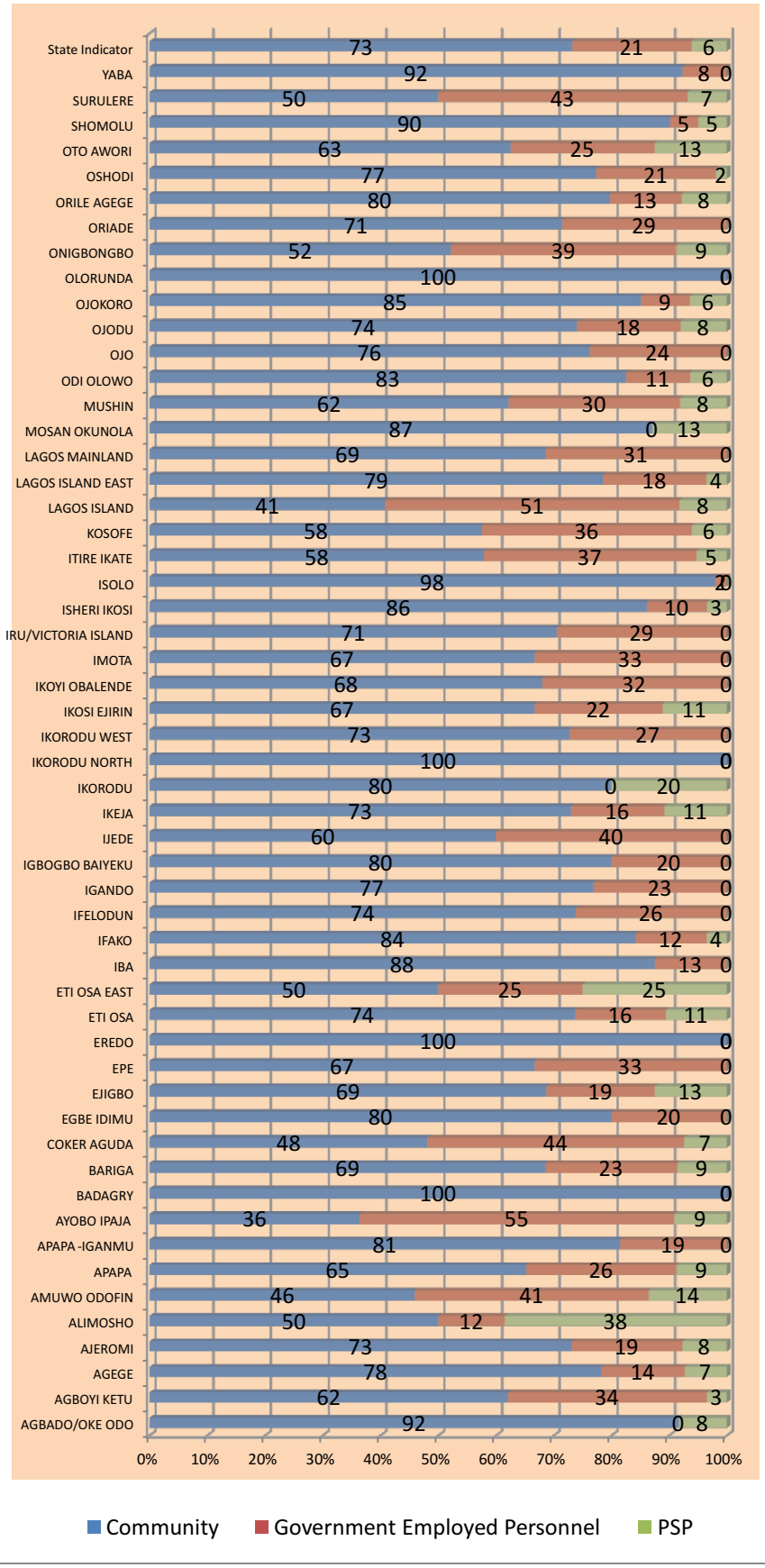
The study examined the adequacy of hydraulic head of Strain of water flow within the community. The result shows that (47%) of the sampled respondents asserted that there are adequate hydraulic head of strain of water flow within their community while (53%) are of contrary opinion. Local government areas with high records of inadequate hydraulic head of strain of water flow are Ibeju, Ikorodu West and Lekki with (100%) each, Ayobo Ipaja (87%) and Eti Osa (82%).

ARE THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM CLEAN



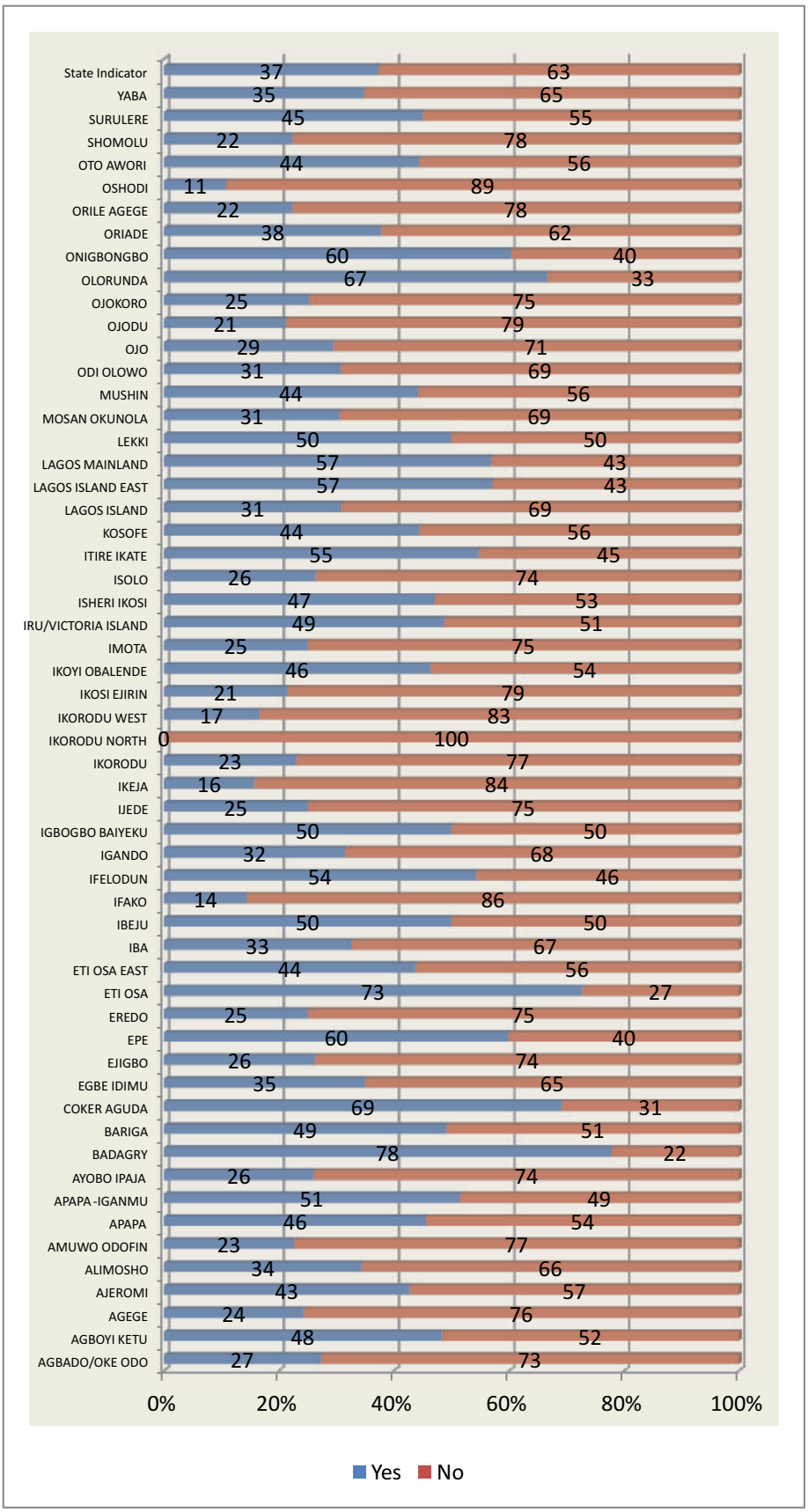
Health is wealth. Cleaning of drainage system is very essential in order to have an environment that is free from pollution. Cleaning of drainages will not harbour mosquitoes and germs that can affect human health. The survey investigate whether the drainage system within the sampled households are clean or not. It was observed that (53%) of the respondents confirmed that the drainage system within their community are clean while (43%) have unclean drainage system. Households with clean drainage system are pronounced in Ifako (83%), Ojodu (82%), Ikorodu (77%), Eredo and Eti Osa East with (75%) each. However, in Ibeju, Lekki with (100%) each, Olorunda (83%, Itire-Ikate (77%) and Imota (70%) are areas mostly showcasing unclean drainage system.

RESPONSIBLE ORGANISATION FOR CLEANING THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM



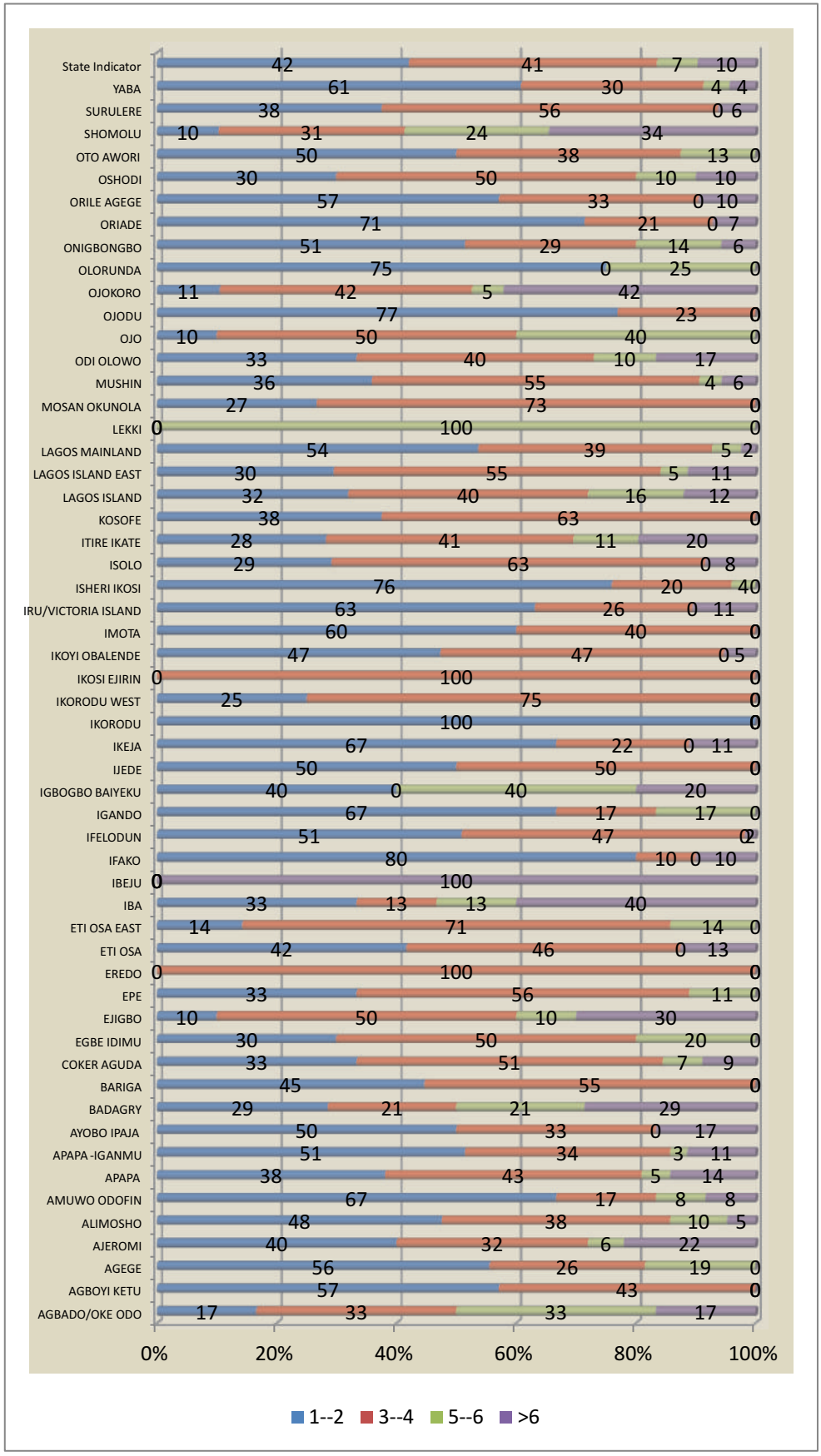
Drainage system requires cleaning either by individual or Organisation to enhance free flow of water, prevention of the environment from pollution and safety of lives from epidemic diseases. Enquiries were made from sampled households within the State, it was reported that (73%) of the respondents affirmed that the drainage system are cleaned by the members of the community, (21%) reported that Government Employed Personnel are responsible for cleaning the drainage system and (6%) claimed that the drainage system are cleaned by Private Sector Participation (PSP). At Local Government Level, It was observed that Badagry, Eredo, Ikorodu North and Olorunda with records of (100%) each depends solely on community effort for cleaning their drainage system.

EXPERIENCED HOUSE FLOODING IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS



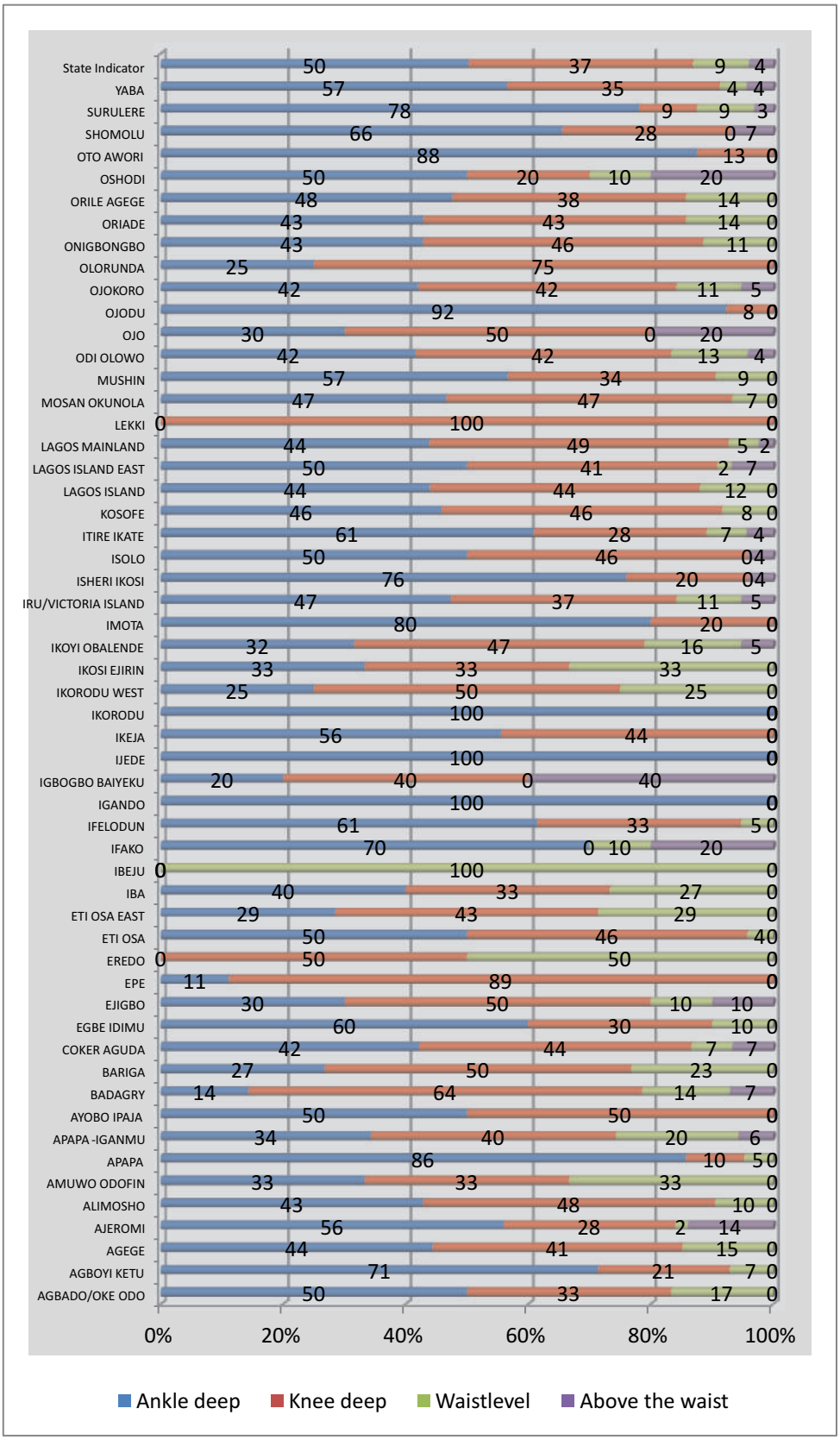
The study sought to know if house flooding were experienced by the members of the communities within last year. This will enable government to re-strategise in combating house flooding. The result revealed that (37%) of the sampled households experienced house flooding within last year while (63%) does not experience house flooding within the last twelve months. Badagry (78%), Eti Osa (73%), Coker Aguda (69%), Olorunda (67%) , Epe and Onigbongbo with (60%) each are Local Government Areas where house flooding within the last year are pronounced. Ikorodu North (100%), Oshodi (89%), Ifako (86%), Ikeja (84%) and Ikorodu West (83%) are areas with high records depicting no house flooding within last year.

NUMBER OF TIMES HOUSE GOT FLOODED IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS



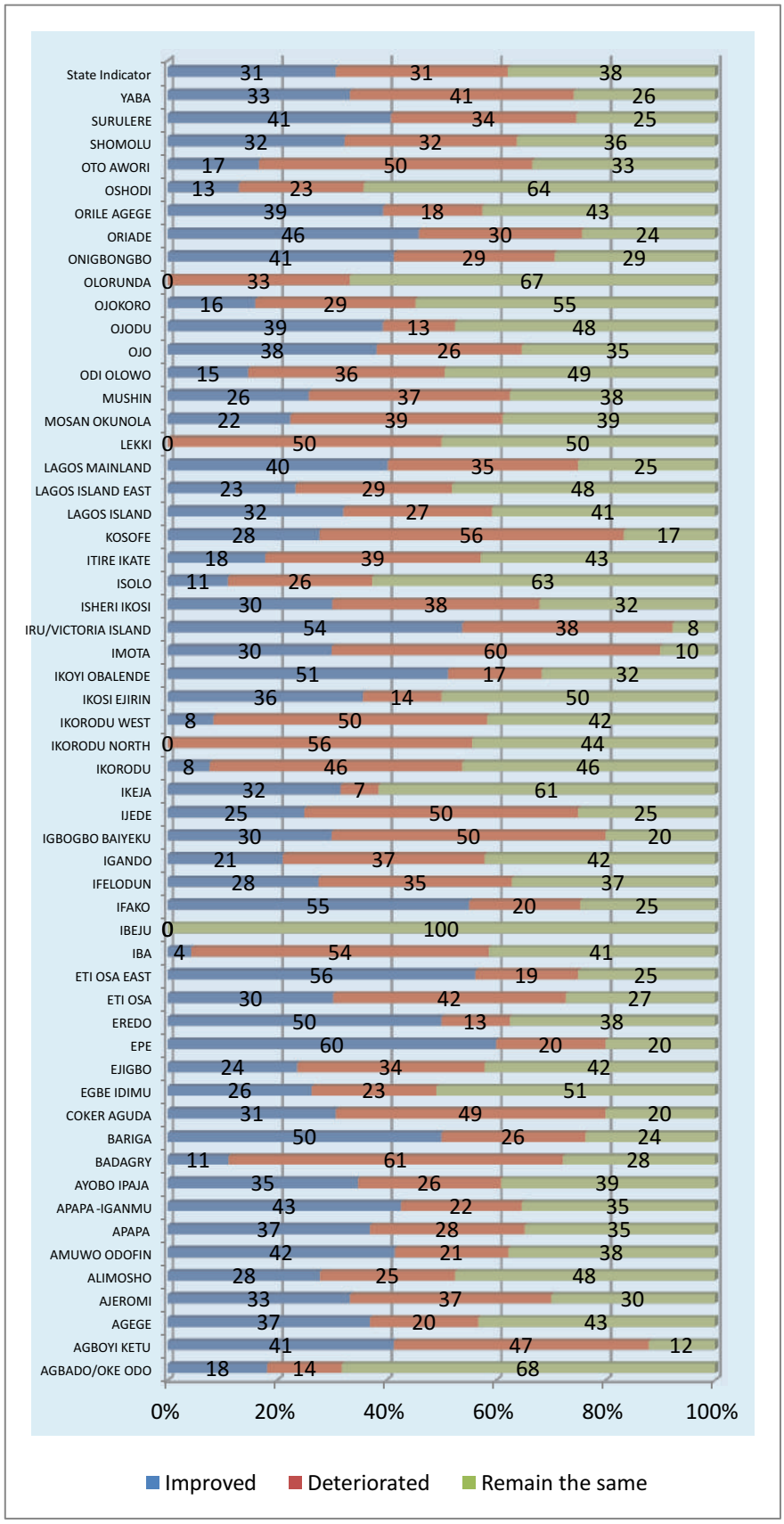
Frequency of house flooding can be used to determine areas that are majorly prone to flood, thereby adequate measures will be put in place. The study enquired from the sampled respondents on the number of times that their houses got flooded in the last twelve months. (42%) reported that frequency of house flooding was (1-2)times, (41%) indicated by (3-4) times of house flooding in last year, (7%) recorded (5-6) times frequency of house flooding and house flooding experienced for more than six (6) times has a record of (10%).

WATER LEVEL DURING THE LAST TIME THAT HOUSE GOT FLOODED



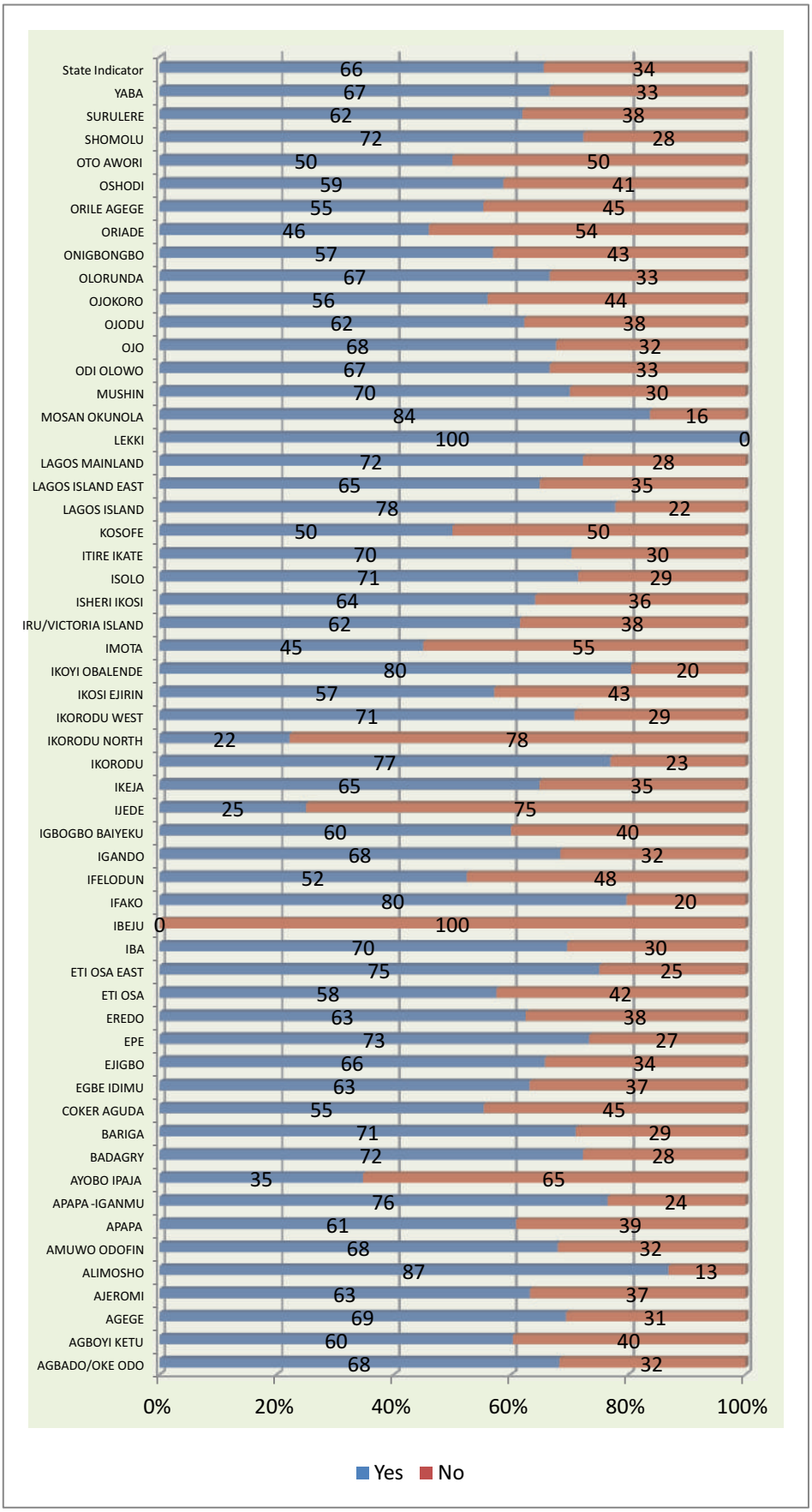
Water Level during flood will be used to ascertain the extent at which flooding occurred. (50%) of the sampled households affirmed that water level during the last time that house got flooded was ankle deep, (37%) indicate water level at knee deep, (9%) of the respondents claimed that it was at waist level and (4%) asserted that house flooding was above the waist.

IMPROVEMENT ON DRAINAGE INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE LAST ONE YEAR



It is of paramount interest to rate the effort made by government on drainage constructed for its citizens. Improvement on drainage infrastruc-ture was sought from the sampled households. It was observed from the analysis of the survey that (31%) of the sampled respondents claimed that drainage infrastructure provided by government in the last one year has improved, (31%) also affirmed that improve-ment on the drainage is deteriorating while (38%) reported that drainage infrastructure remain the same in the last one year. At Local Govern-ment Level, Ibeju, Ikorodu North, Lekki and Olorunda with (0%) each are areas where there was no improvement on drainage infrastructure. Badagry (61%), Imota (60%), Kosofe (56%) and Iba (54%) were areas with highest records of deteriorating drainage infrastructure while Agbado /Okeodo(68%), Olorunda(67%), Oshodi (64%) Isolo (63%) and Ikeja (61%) were areas where improvement on drainage infrastructure is on the high side.

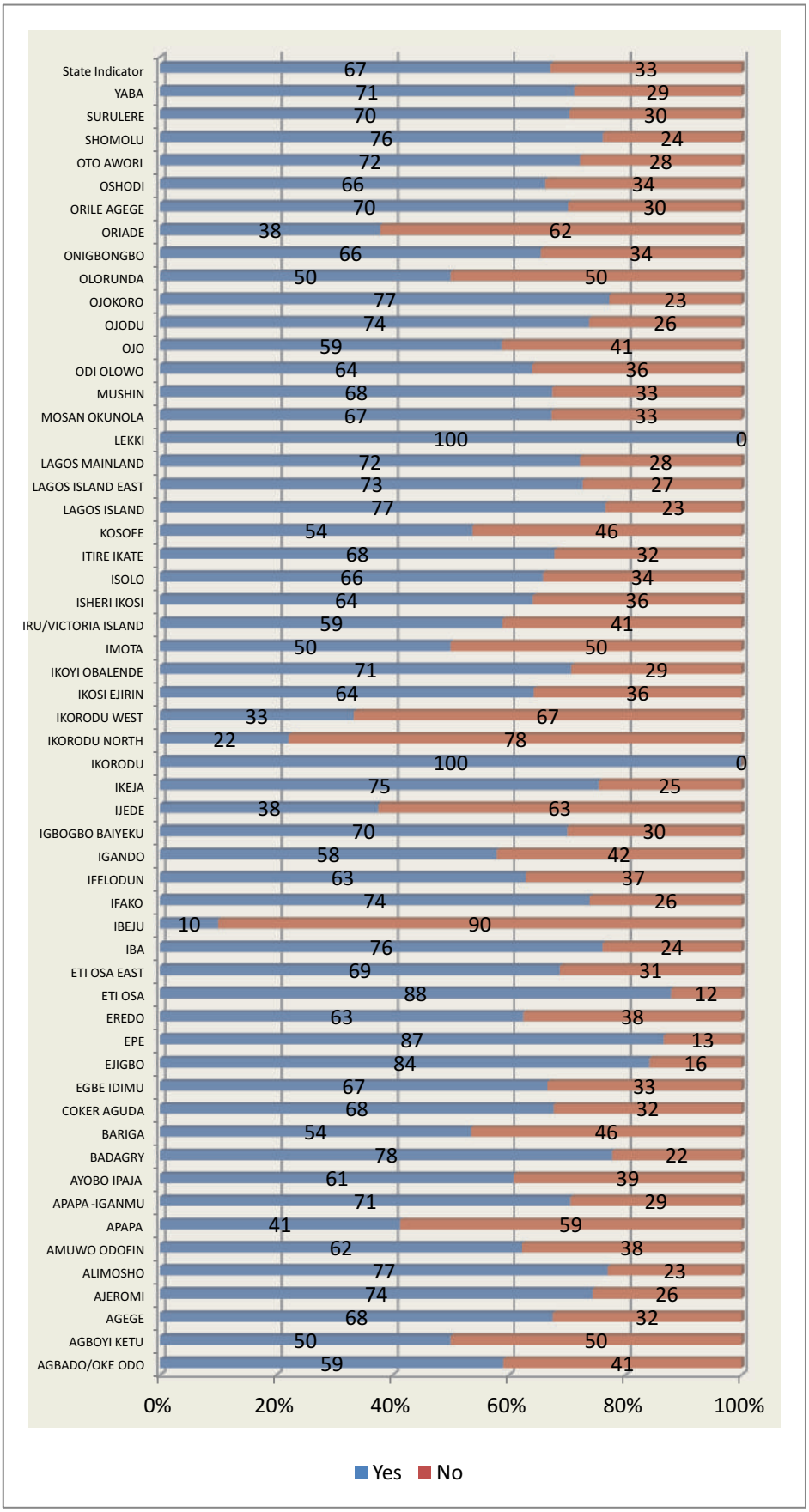
ENQUIRING WHETHER LAGOS STATE IS RESPONSIVE TO DRAINAGE OR FLOOD RELATED ISSUES



Flood is a serious issue in Lagos State that often claim life and properties. The survey sought to know if Lagos State government is responsive to drainage or flood related issues. The result disclosed that (66%) of the sampled respondents claimed that the State Government is responsive to drainage or flood related issues, while (34%) were on the contrary. Lekki (100%), Alimosho (87%), Mosan Okunola (84%), Ifako, Ikoyi Obalende with (80%) each and Lagos Island (78%) are Local Governments with high records of the State Government responsiveness to drainage or flood related issues.

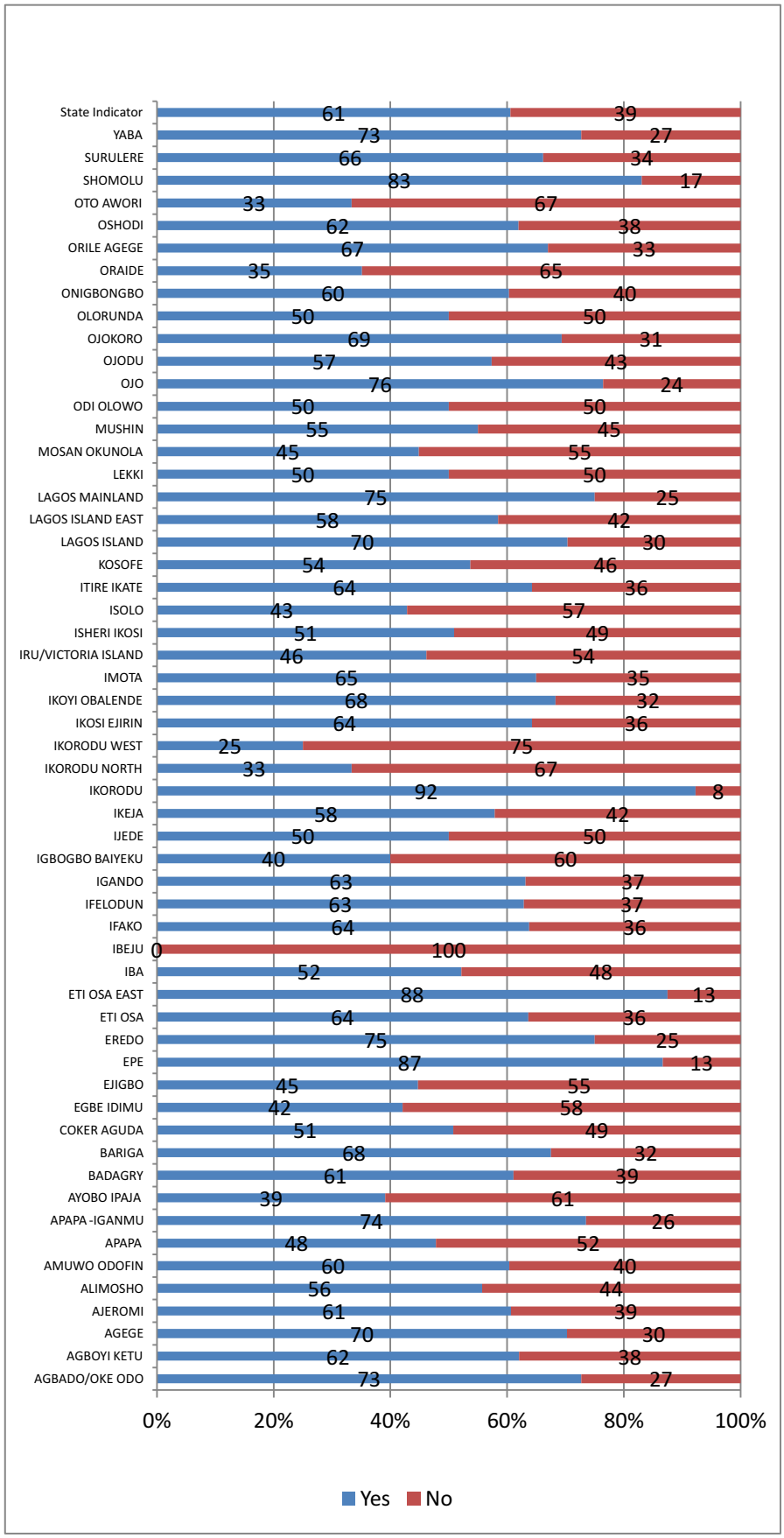
Ibeju (100%), Ikorodu North (78%), Ijede (75%), Ayobo Ipaja (65%) and Imota (55%) are areas with issues of non responsiveness by State Government to drainage or flood related issues.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN FLOOD CONTROL OR DRAINAGE MAINTENANCE



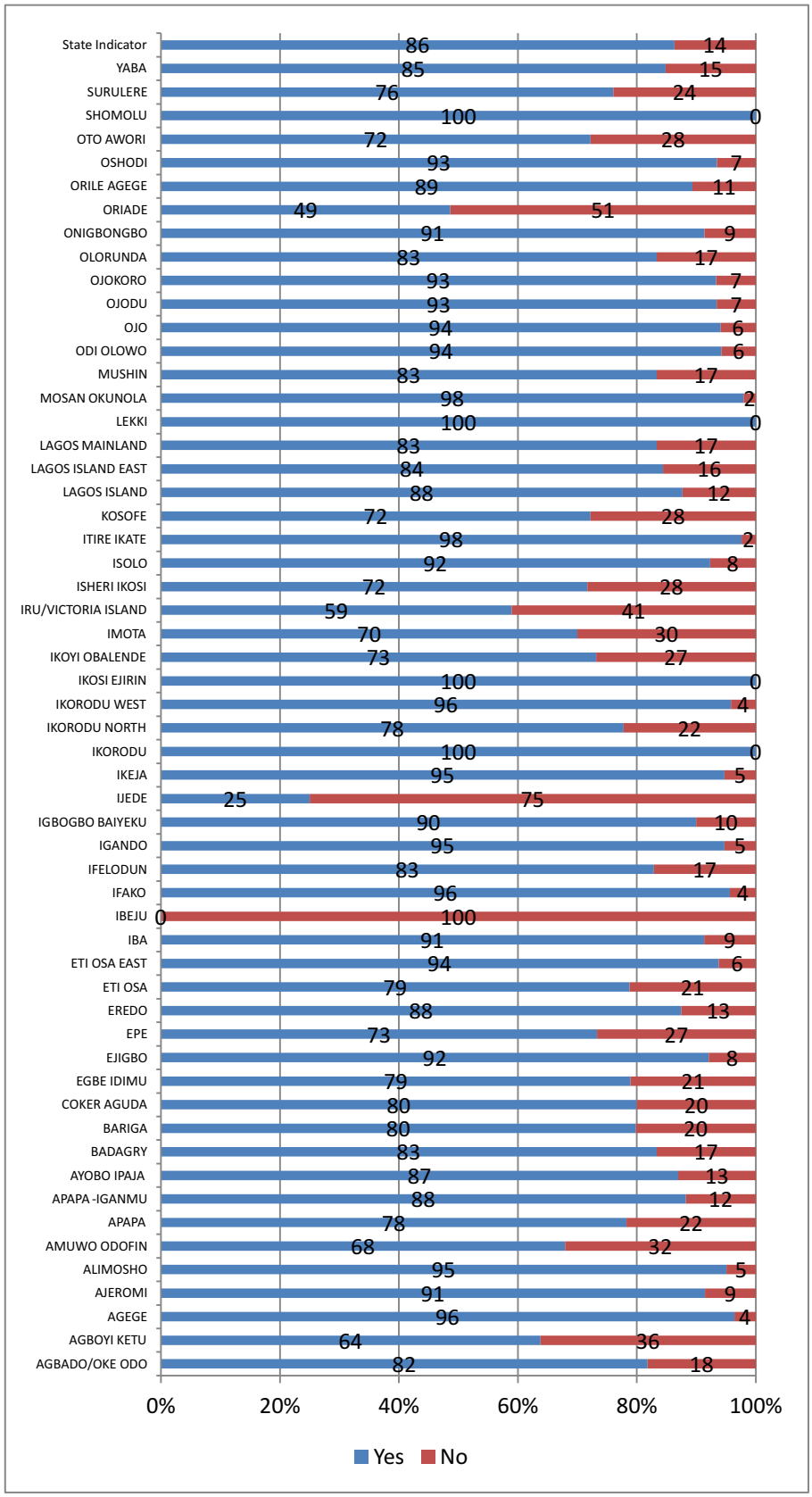
The level of participation by the community in flood control or drainage maintenance will assist the State Government to know whether the drains provided are well taken care of. The empirical analysis of the study indicated that (67%) members of the community do participate in flood control or drain-age maintenance, (37%) do not participate in flood control or drainage maintenance. Households with topmost records of community participation on drainage maintenance are: Ikorodu and Lekk with (100%) each, Eti Osa (88%), Epe (87%), Ejigbo (84%) and Badagry (78%). Non participation of the community on drainage maintenance is showcased in Ibeju (90%), Ikorodu North (78%), Ikorodu West (67%), Ijede (63%) and Oriade (62%).

IDENTIFICATION OF VARIOUS PRIMARY CHANNELS/CANALS WITHIN THE COMMUNITY



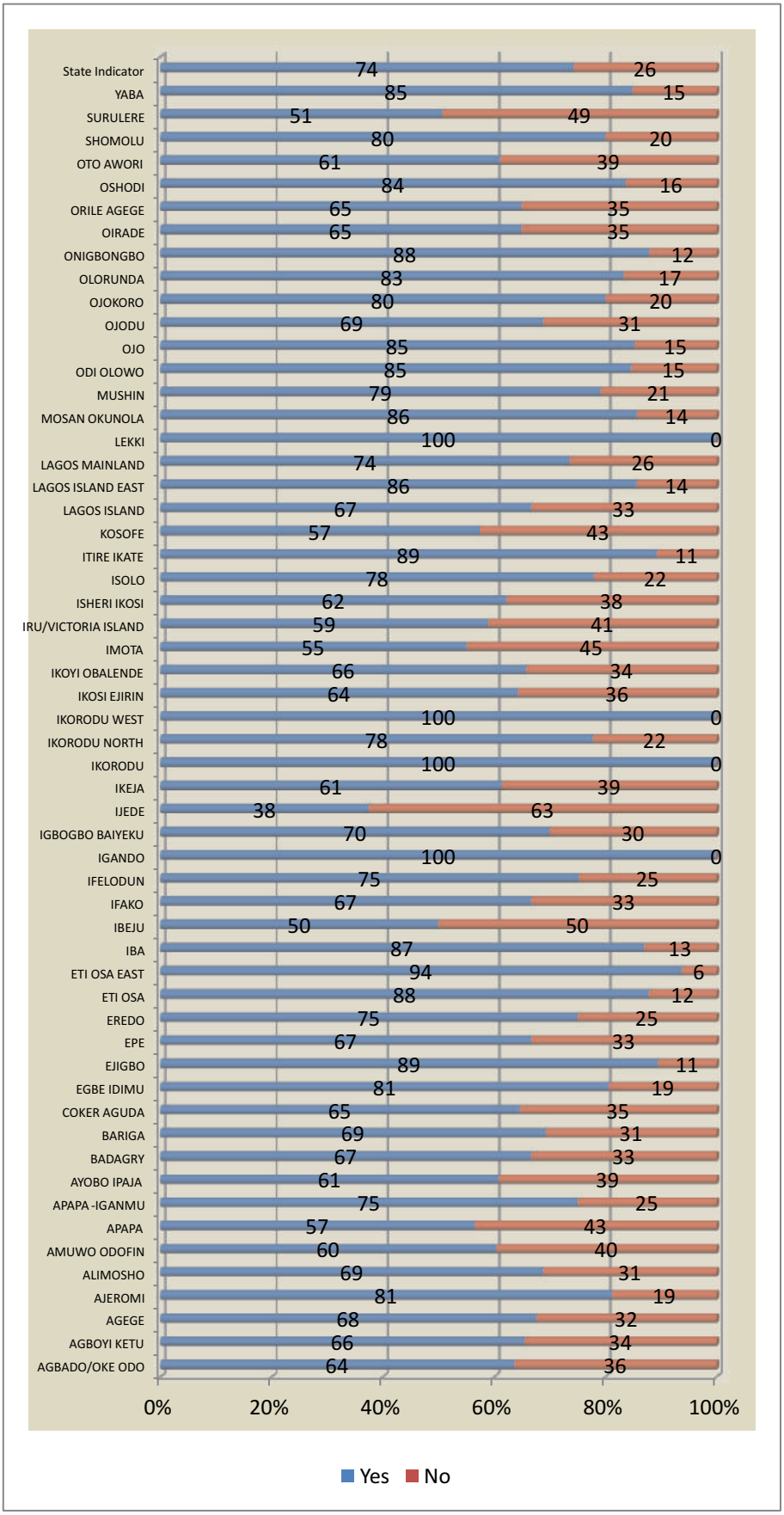
The study sought to know whether the community members were able to identify the various primary channels/canals within their community in order to prevent them from being damaged. The survey disclosed that (61%) of the sampled households were able to identify the various primary channels/canals within their community, while (39%) were unable to identify these primary channels/ canals within the community. At Local Government Level, Ikorodu (92%), Eti-Osa East (88%), Epe (87%), Shomolu (83%) and Ojo (76%) recorded over (70%) above the state indicator while Ibeju (100%), Ikorodu West (75%), Ikorodu North and Oto Awori with (67%) and Oriade (65%) has a record of over (60%) above the state indicator in areas where the various primary channels/ canals within the community were not identified.

THE DRAINAGE IN FRONT OF HOUSE /WITHIN THE COMMUNITY IS NOT A REFUSE DUMP



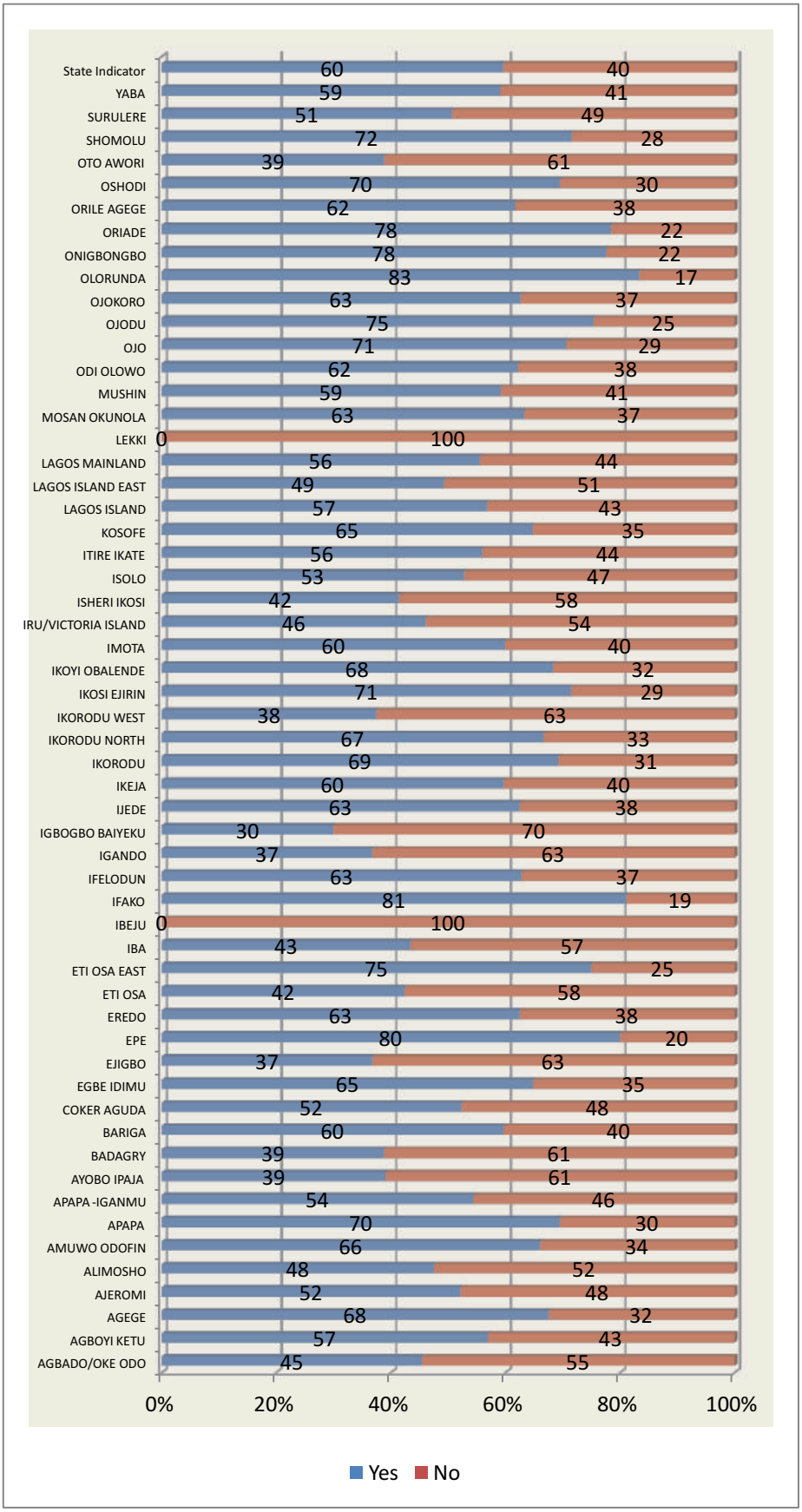
Dumping of refuse in drainage could cause blockage of the drainage and hinder free flow of water. The survey sought to know whether the community members are aware that the drainage in front of their houses are not for refuse dump. The analysis of the survey confirmed that (86%) of the sampled households indicated their awareness that the drainage in front of their house or within the community is not a refuse dump, while (14%) were unaware. Ikorodu, Ikosi Ejinrin, Lekki and Shomolu are Local Government with (100%) awareness, indicating that the drainage in front of their houses is not for refuse dump. However, Ibeju, Ijede and Oriade with (100%), (75%) and (51%) respectively are major Local Government with topmost record of unawareness.

PROVISION OF MORE COLLECTOR DRAINS/OUTFALLS WITHIN YOUR AREA/COMMUNITY



Government in its bid to ensure that Lagos State becomes a megacity sought to know if the collector drains provided for members of the community are sufficient or not. The empirical analysis of the survey shows that (74%) of the sampled respondents needs more collector drains or outfalls within their community while (26%) affirmed that they are not in need of more collector drainsin their areas or within their commu-nity. The result across the LGAs shows that Igando, Ikorodu, Ikorodu West and Lekki with (100%) each are areas where the needs for more collector drains are pronounced while in Ijede (63%), Ibeju (50%), Surulere (49%)and Imota (49%) more collector drains are not really needed.

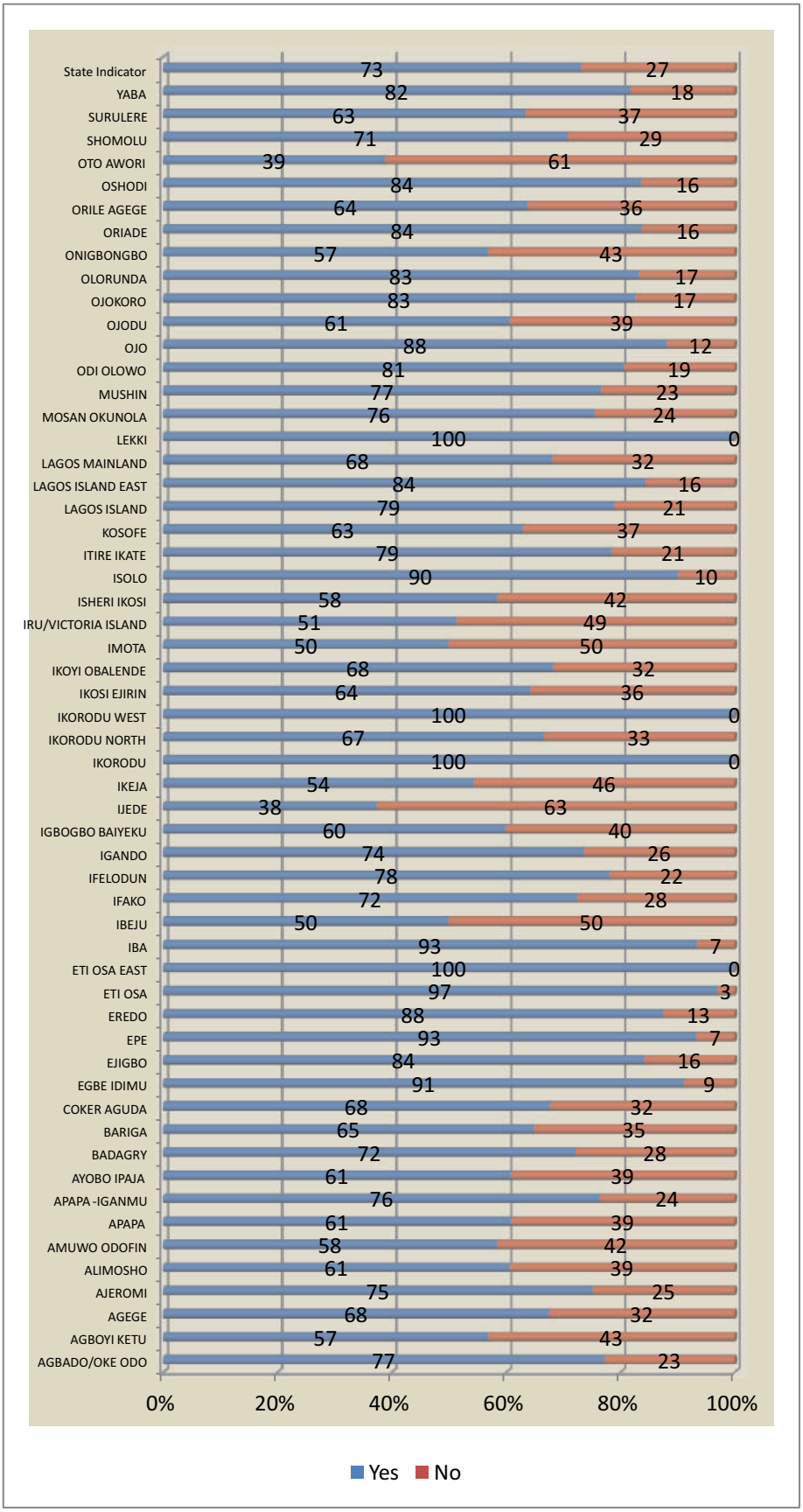
WHETHER THE EFFECT OF DRAINAGE FACILITIES ON ROADS DURING RAINFALL IS POSITIVE



The drainage facilities provided within the State is solely for curbing flood and control of excessive waterfalls thereby channelling them into gutters and canals. However, if the available drainage facilities are adequate, roads in Lagos metropolis will be free from potholes and damages thereby paving way for free flow of traffic.

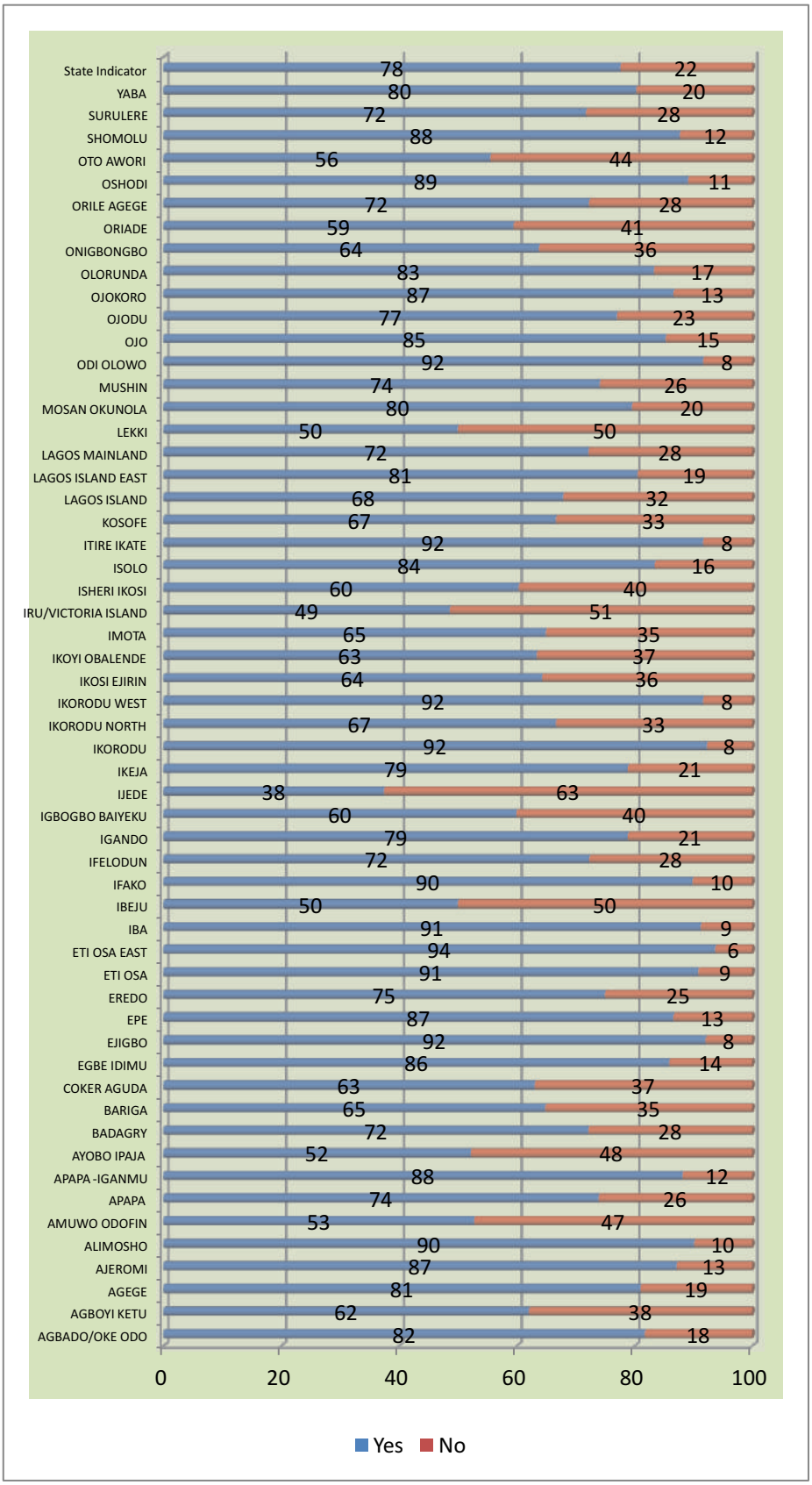
The findings from the survey as shown by the State Indicator revealed that the drainage facilities on roads during rainfall are effective with (60%). On the other hand, (40%) of the sampled respondents claimed that the drainage facilities on roads during rainfall are not effective. Sampling across the Local Government, Olorunda (83%), Ifako (81%), Epe (80%), Onigbongbo and Oriade with (78%) each are areas where the effect of drainage facilities on roads during rainfall are predominant. Ibeju and Lekki with (100%) each, Igbogbo Baiyeku (70%), Ejigbo, Igando and Ikorodu West with (63%) each are areas where the effects of drainage facilities on roads are not felt during rainfall.

DO YOU REQUIRE ADDITIONAL DRAINAGE FACILITIES IN YOUR AREA



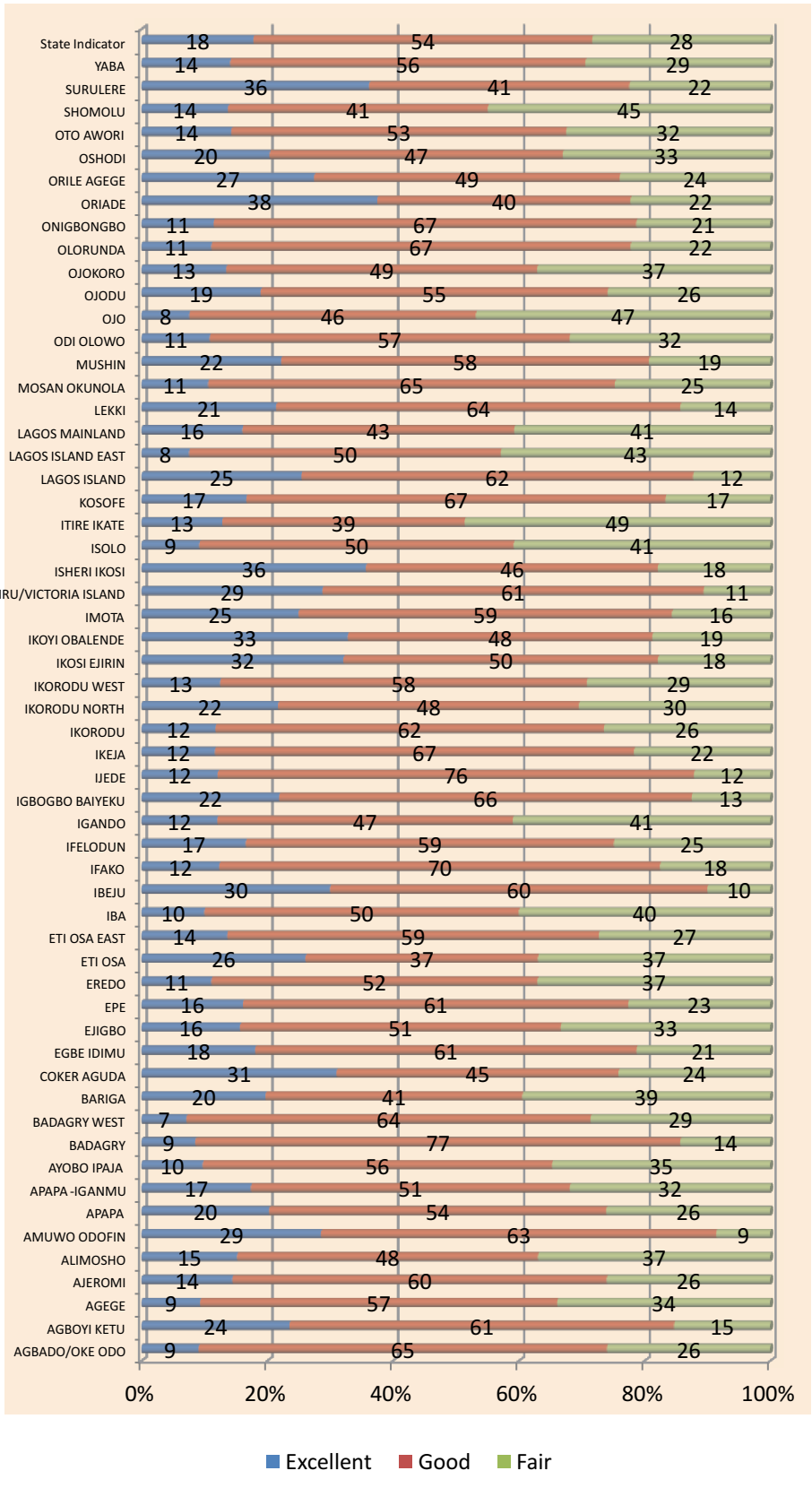
Additional drainage facilities will complement the existing ones thereby making it sufficient. The study seeks community members' opinion in order to know if they required additional drainage facilities or not. It was discovered that, (73%) of the sampled respondents requires additional drainage facilities, while (27%) does not. Disaggregating across the Local Government, Eti-Osa, Ikorodu, Ikorodu West and Lekki with (100%) each are areas where additional drainage facilities are mostly needed. However, in Ijede (63%), Oto-Awori (61%), Ibeju and Imota with (50%) each are areas where additional drainage facilities are not really needed.

DO YOU REQUIRE MAINTENANCE WORK ON DRAINAGEFACILITIES WITHIN YOUR AREA/COMMUNITY



Enquiries were made from the residents in the State whether maintenance work is required on the drainage facilities within their community. The analysis of the study indicated that (78%) of the sampled households requires additional maintenance work on the drainage facilities while (22%) of the respondents are of contrary opinion. Local government Areas with much need of maintenance work on their drainages are: - Eti Osa (94%), Ejigbo, Ikorodu, Ikorodu West, Itire Ikate and Odi Olowo with (92%) each. Ijede (63%), Iru/Victoria Island (51%), Ibeju and Lekki with (50%) each, Ayobo Ipaja (48%) and Amuwo Odofin (47%) are areas whereby the sampled respondents does not requires maintenance work on drainage facilities within their community.

ATTITUDE OF COMMUNITY MEMBERS TOWARDS GOVERNMENT INFRASTRUCTURE



It is of utmost importance for members of the community to use and keep government Infrastructure safely. Hoodlums in some areas of Lagos do misuse government infra-structures and some turns it to their source of wealth. Opinion of the community members were sought in order to know their attitude towards government Infrastructure. Surprisingly, attitude of the community members towards government Infra-structures rating excellent recorded (18%), attitude of the community members towards government infra-structure as rated Good recorded (54%) and (28%) indicating fair in terms of community members' attitude towards government Infrastructure.

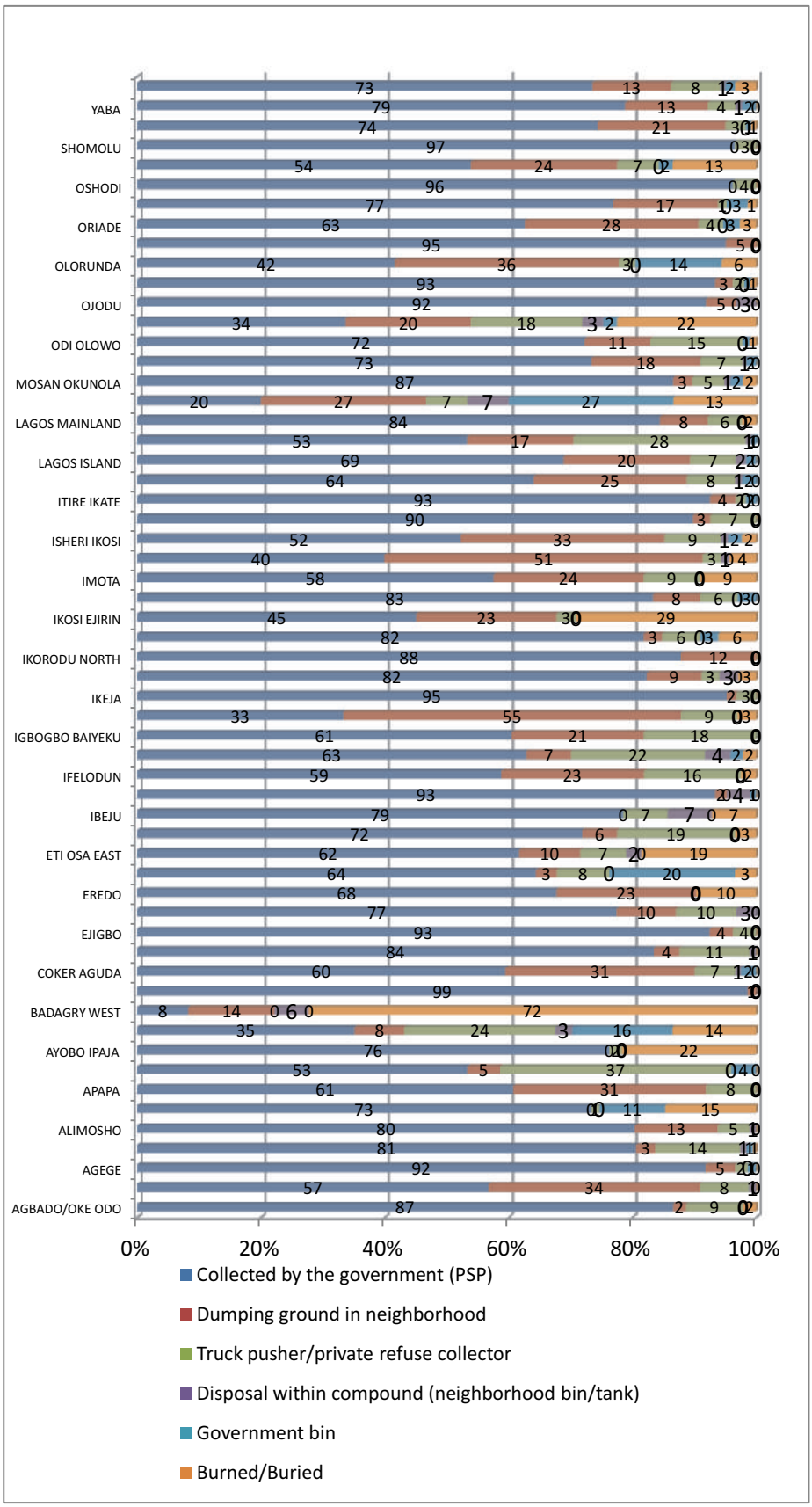
At Local Government Level, Oriade (38%), Isheri/Ikosi and Surulere with (36%) each, Ikoyi/Obalende (33%) and Ikosi Ejinrin (32%) are households with highest record depicting excellent, Badagry (77%), Ijede (76%), Ifako (70%), Ikeja, Kosofe ,Olorunda and Onigbongbo with (67%) each are areas with high records of Good. ItireIkate (47%), Ojo (45%), Shomolu (45%) and Lagos Island East (43%) are areas with topmost scores as rated fair.

WASTE DISPOSAL

WASTE DISPOSAL

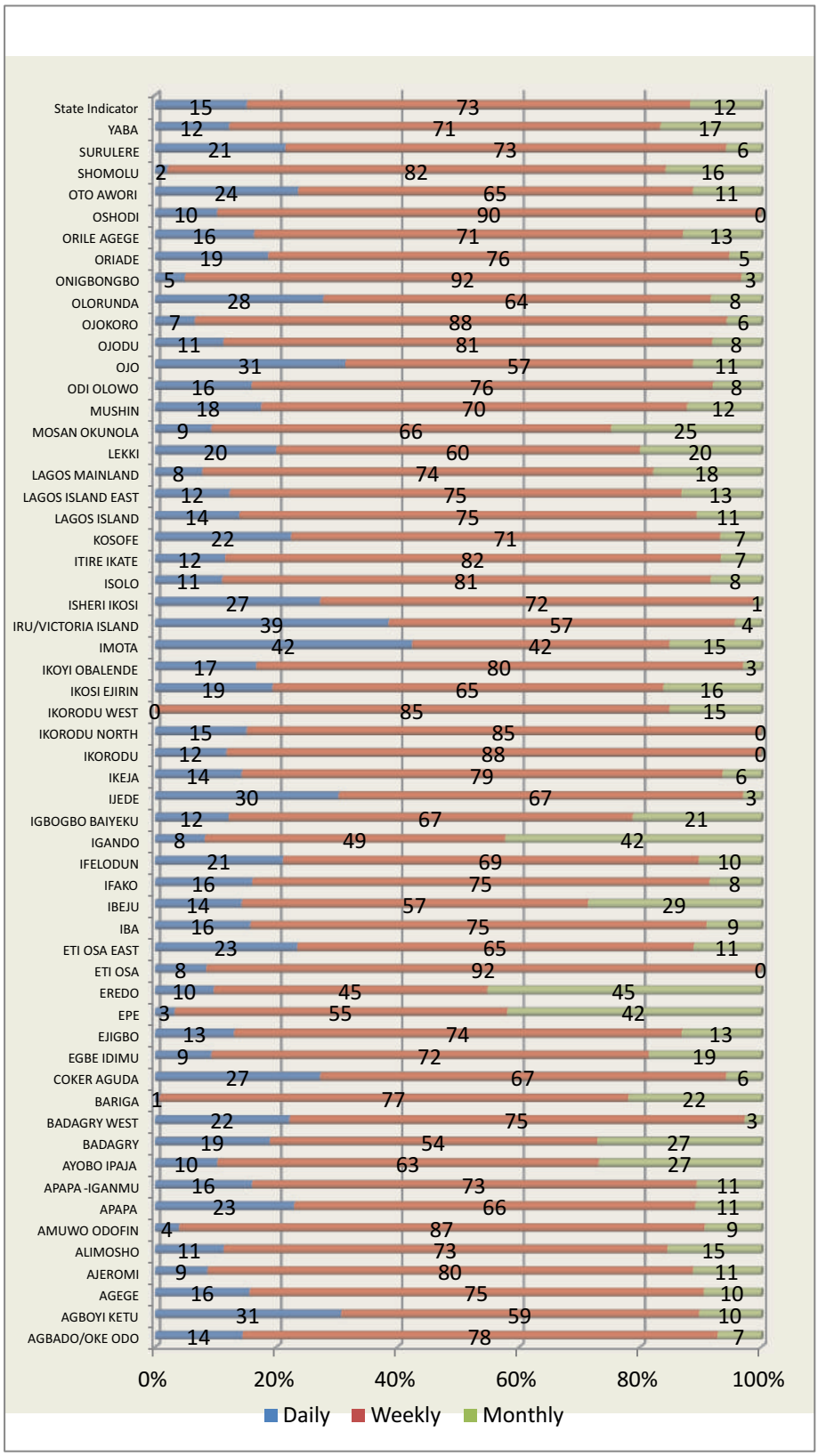
Waste disposal is an act of discarding substances or materials that are no longer useful. Accumulation of wastes without timely disposal will lead to air pollution and hazardous environment that is subjected to health related diseases. Indiscriminate waste disposal could result to blocking of drainages during rainfall as a result of eroded solid wastes into drainages or gutter. Wastes should be properly disposed of in order to keep the environment clean and allow free flow of water.

METHOD OF WASTE DISPOSAL



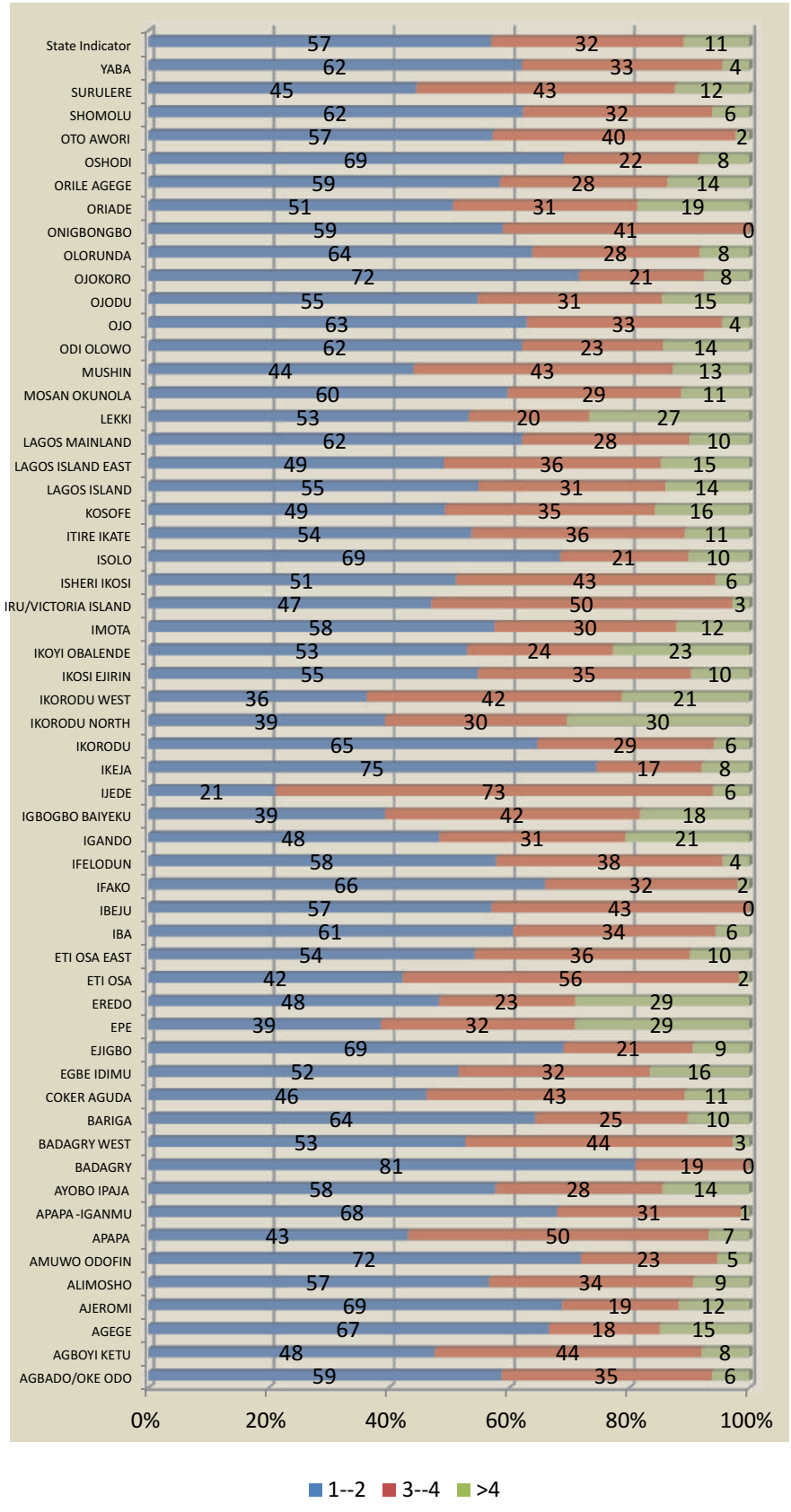
The State Government provides wastes bins and nylons at designated areas within the Local Governments to ensure proper disposal of waste. This will keep the environment clean and free from germs and diseases. The study sought to know the various methods of waste disposal from the sampled respondents. The result obtained shows that (73)% of the respondents claimed to dispose their waste through government officials(PSP), (13)% of the sampled Households claimed that refuse are disposed using dumping ground in the neighbourhood, (8%) claimed that refuse are disposed through cart pushers/ Private waste collectors, (1%) accounted for waste disposed within compound neighborhood bin/ tank, (2%) affirmed that their method of disposing waste is by using the Government Bin provided across all LGAs/LCDAs in the State and (3%) of the respondents disposes their waste by burning.

FREQUENCY OF WASTE DISPOSAL



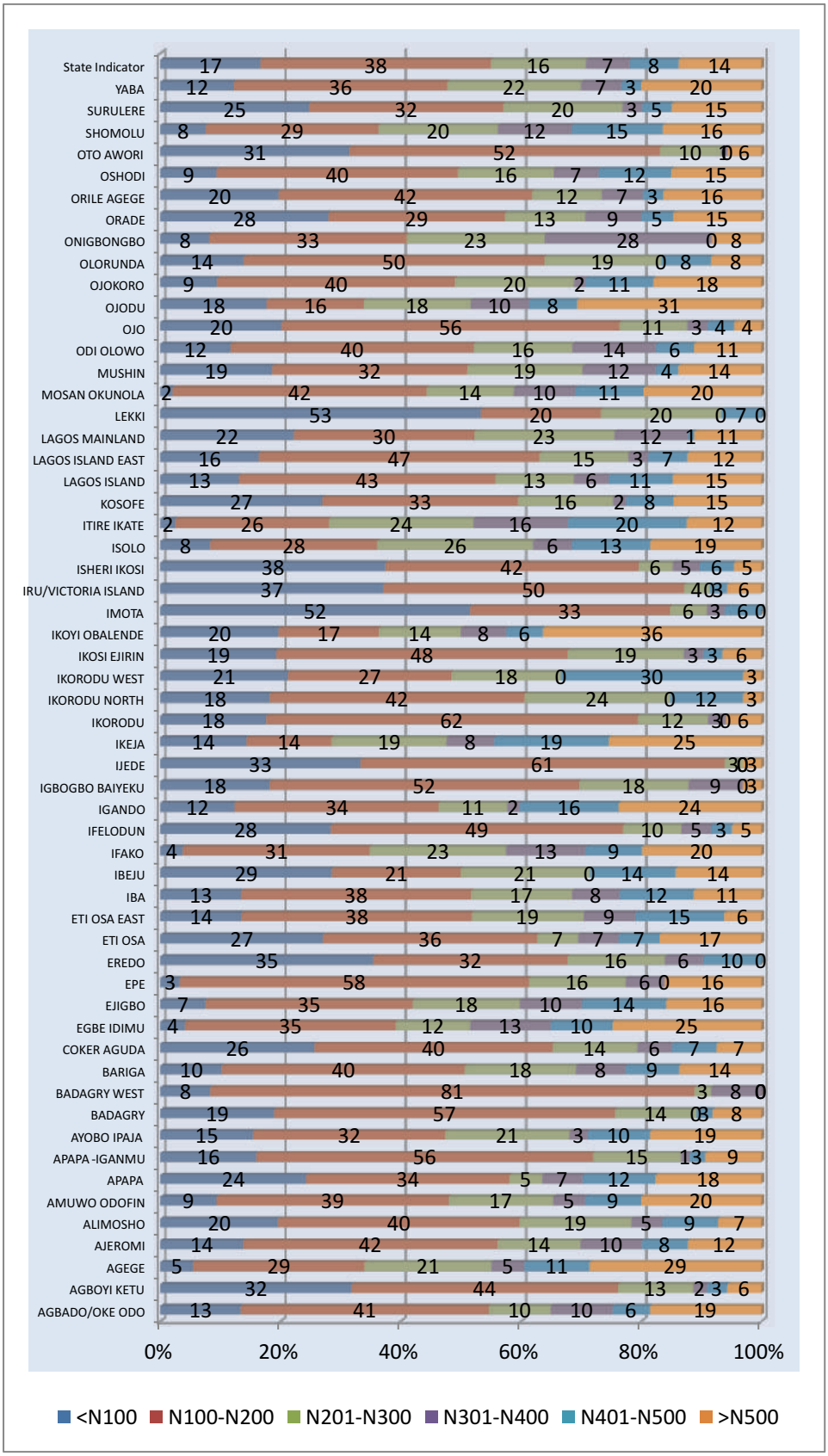
Waste if disposed at the appropriate time will enable people living in the area to be healthy and free from germs. The study revealed that (15%) of the sampled households disposes their wastes on daily bases, (73%) disposes their waste on wekly bases and (12%) accouted for waste disposed on monthly bases. It could be deduced that residents of the State are complying with the Sanitation Rules by keeping their environment neat with timely disposal of their wastes. At Local Government Level, Imota(42%), Iru Victoria Island (39%), Agboyi Ketu and Ojo with (31%) each are areas with over (30%) which is above the state Indicator showcasing wastes disposed on daily bases. Eti Osa and Onigbongbo with (92%) each, Oshodi (90%), Ikorodu and Ojokoro with (88%) each are areas with high records of wastes disposed on weekly bases while Eredo (45%), Epe and Igando with (42%) each and Ibeju(29%) are areas with high records for wastes disposed on monthly bases.

QUANTITY OF STANDARD BAG OF REFUSE DISPOSED AT ONCE



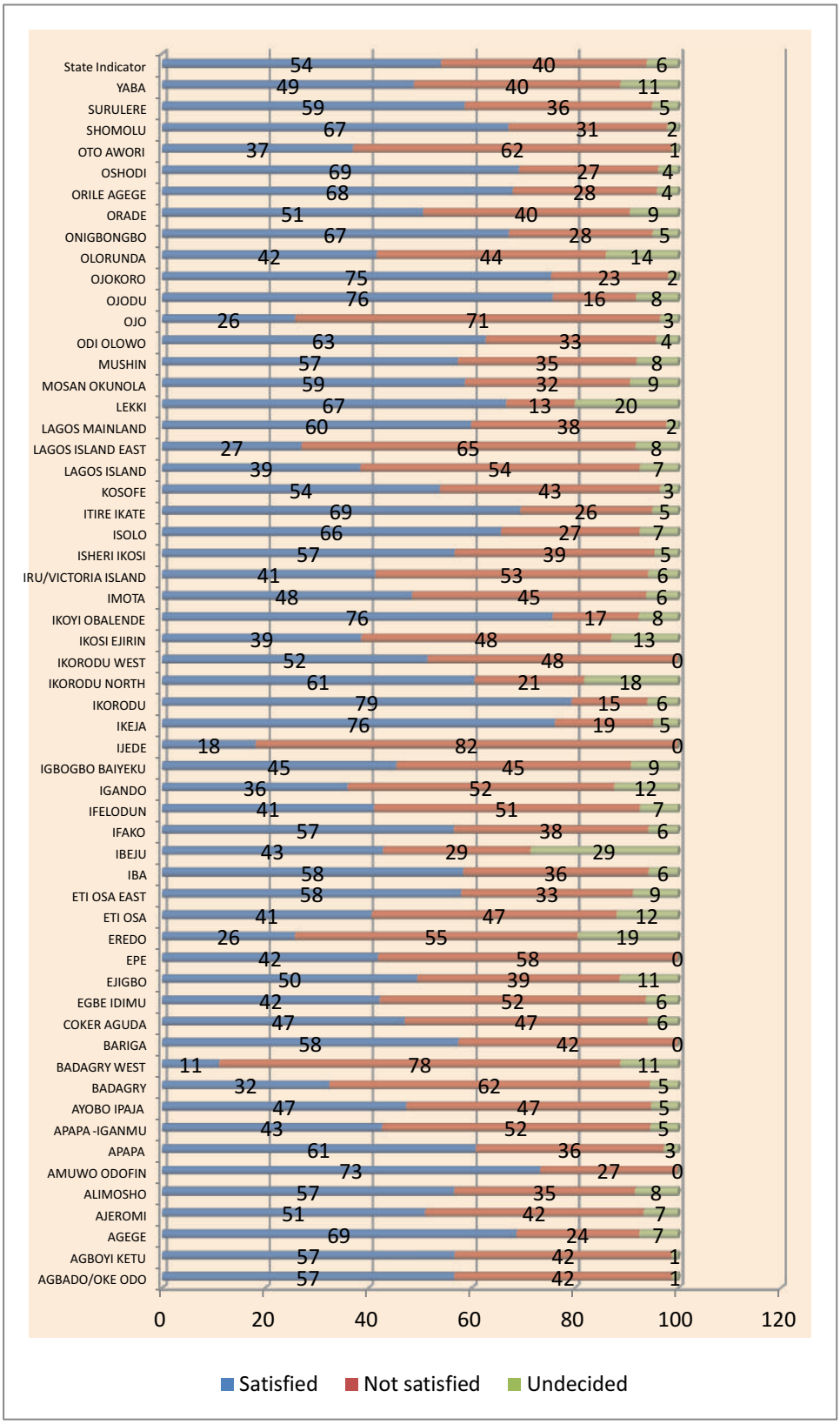
Standard bags for disposing wastes are part of the materials provided for the citizens by the State Government. These bags are provided to ensure that wastes are not littered in the environment. Enquiries were made from the sampled households in order to know how many of such refuse disposal bags were used. The result shows that, (57%) of the sampled respondents uses (1-2) standard bags, (32%) of the sampled respondents uses (3-4) standard bags and (11%) of the sampled households uses more than four (>4) bags for disposing their refuse.

AMOUNT PAID LAST MONTH FOR GARBAGE COLLECTION



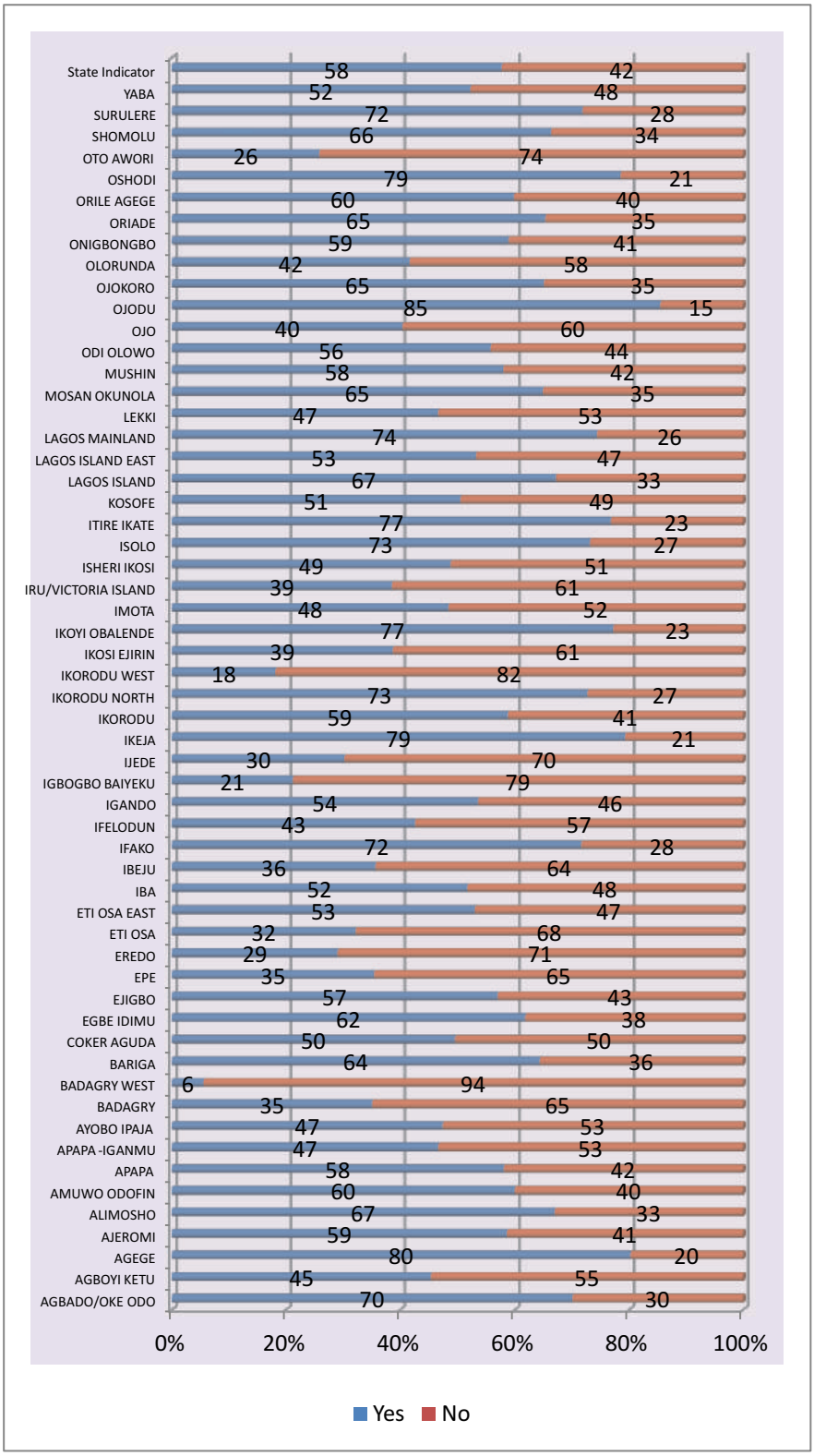
The refuse collected from individuals are usually charged by the refuse collector depending on the quantity of waste to be disposed. The study explore into the amount paid last month on waste disposal to the garbage collector. It was observed that (17%) of the respondents paid less than (#100) in last month for garbage collection, (38%) paid between (₦100 and ₦200) for garbage collection in last month, (16%) of the sampled households reportedly paid between (₦201 and ₦300) to the garbage collector in last month for their waste disposal, (7%) accounted for those that paid between (#301 and #400) to the garbage collector, Respondents that paid between (₦401 and ₦500) were indicated by(8%) while those that paid more than ₦500 recorded (14%) for garbage collected during last month.

THE LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH METHOD OF WASTE DISPOSAL



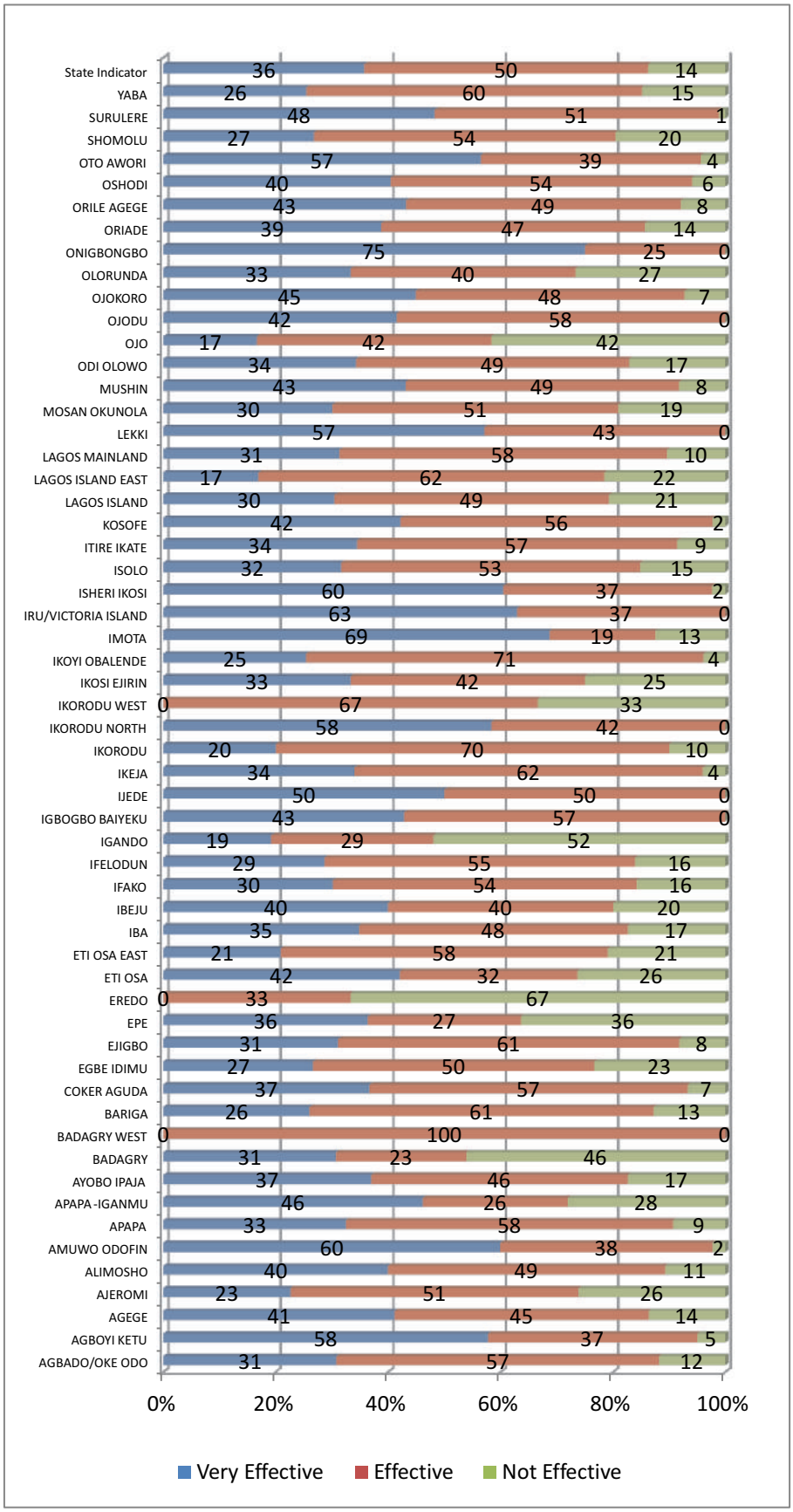
There are standard ways of disposing wastes that is why the State Government has put in place provision of waste bins and LAWMA nylon bags for waste disposal in all the 57 LGAs/LCDAs to enhance clean environment that is free from diseases. However, the level of satis-faction with method of disposing wastes was enquired from the sampled respondents. The empirical analysis shows that, (54%) of the respon-dents were satisfied with their method of disposing wastes, (40%) were not satisfied while (6%) remain undecided with their method of waste disposal. Across all the Local Govern-ment, Ikorodu (79%), Ikeja, Ikoyi Obalende and Ojodu with (76%) each are areas where they are majorly satisfied with their method of waste disposal. In Ijede (82%), Badagry West (78%), Ojo (71%), Lagos Island East (65%), Badagry and Oto Awori with (62%) each are areas with high records of households that are not satisfied with their method of waste disposal. However, Ibeju(29%), Lekki(20%), Eredo (19%), Ikorodu North (18%) and Olorunda (14%) majorly reflected areas with undecided level of satisfaction with their method of waste disposal.

PRESENCE OF LAGOS STATE WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY IN THE COMMUNITY (LAWMA)



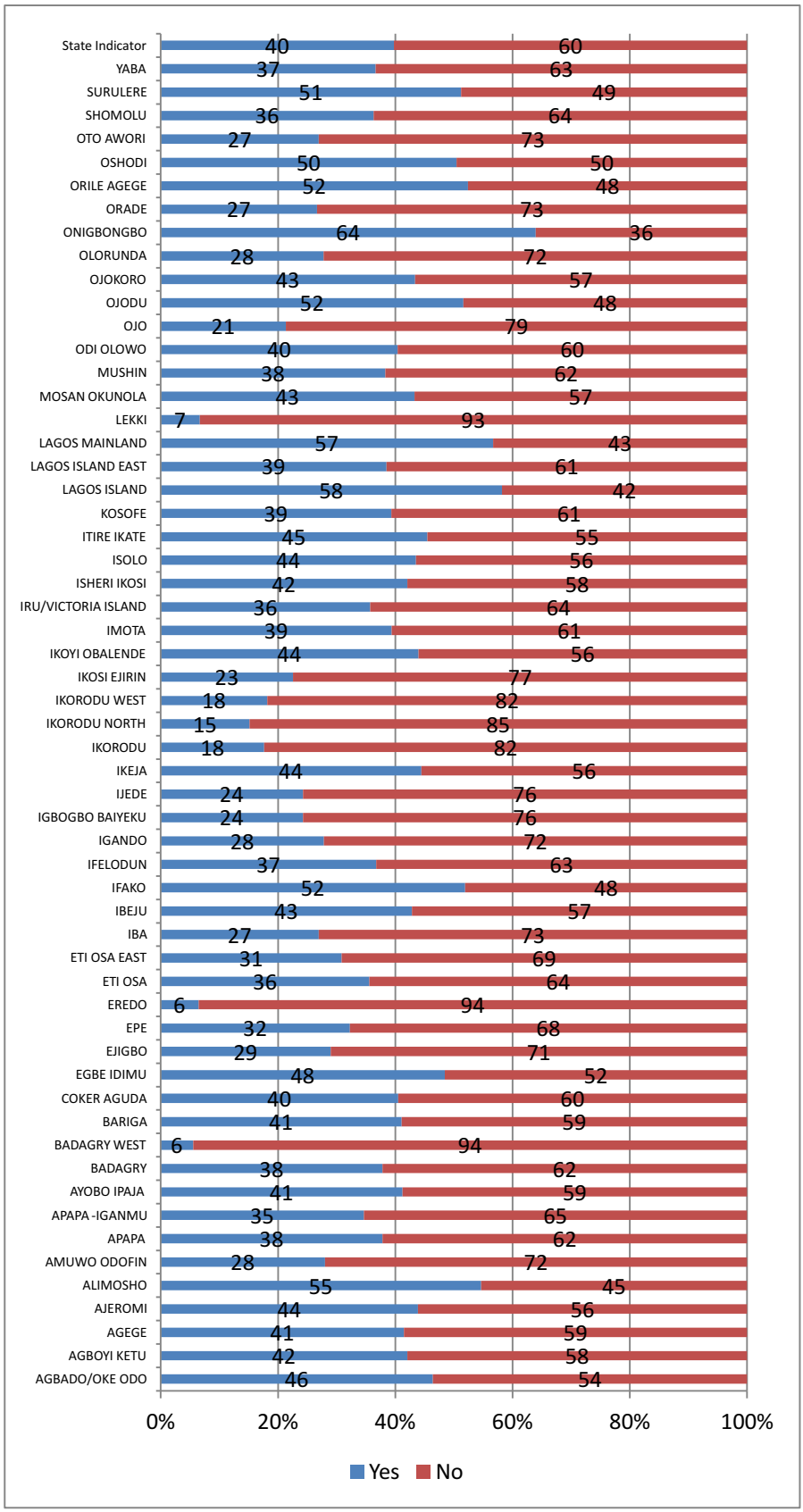
LAWMA are the employed officials saddled with the responsibilities of cleaning the environment and disposing of wastes in Lagos State. They are mostly seen cleaning major roads in the State. Investigation was made in order to know whether LAWMA officials are found within the community from the sampled households. It was discovered that, (58%) of the people interviewed affirmed that LAWMA are present within their community while (42%) claimed that the presence of LAWMA are not noticed within their community. Local Government where the presence of LAWMA is predominant are: Ojodu (85%), Agege (80%), Ikeja , Oshodi with (79%) each and Ikoyi Obalende, Itire Ikate with (77%) each.

EFFECTIVENESS OF LAWMA ACTIVITIES IN THE COMMUNITY



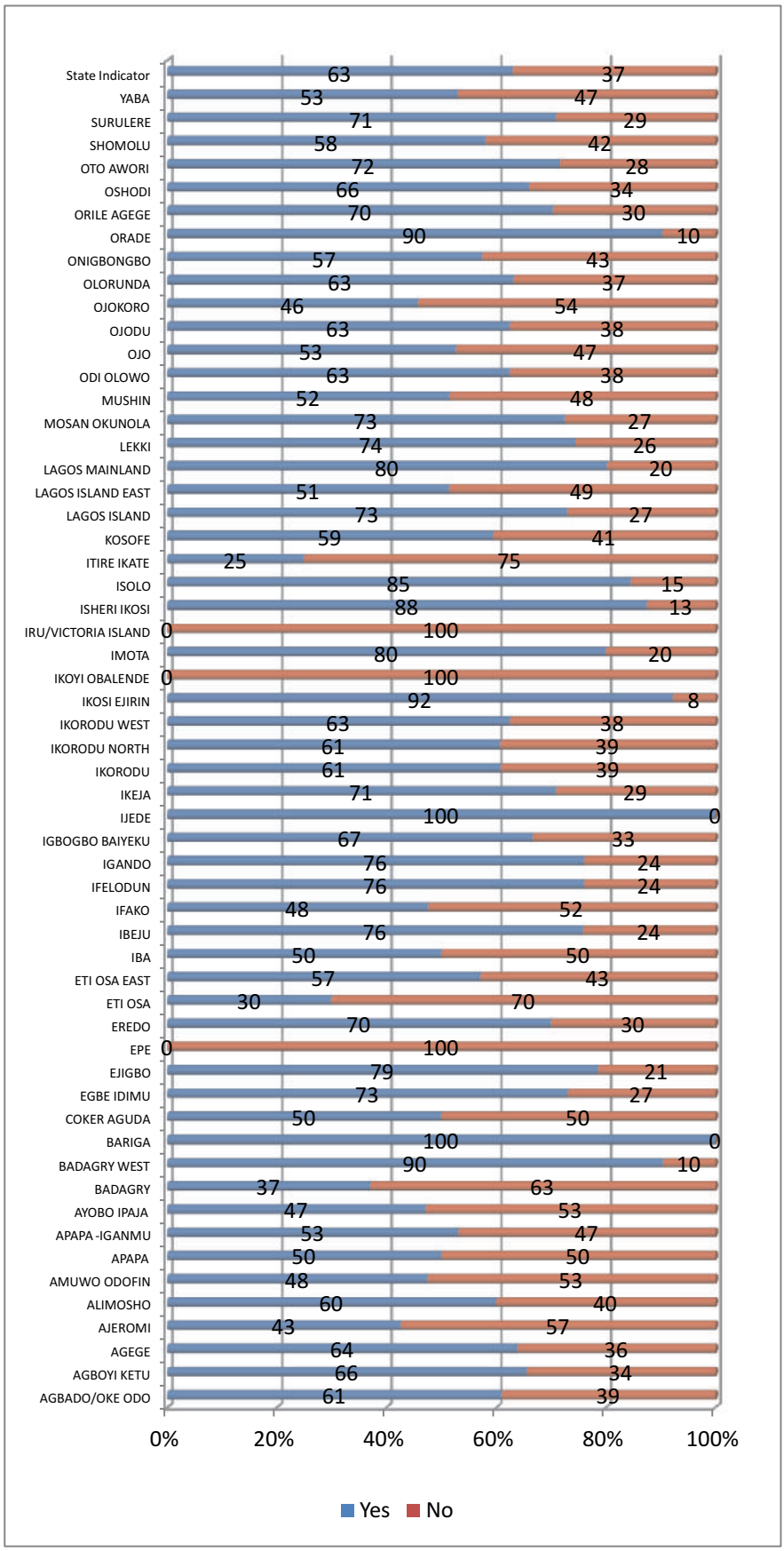
Activities of LAWMA in the community will commensurate the effort of the State Government towards having a clean environment. Surprisingly, the result of the study to confirm how effective the LAWMA activities are within the community indicated that LAWMA activities are very effective with a record of (36%), LAWMA activities are effective as indicated by (50%) and not effective with a record of (14%). Households indicating that LAWMA activities are very effective are mostly found in Onigbongbo (69%), Imota (65%), Iru/Victoria Island (63%), Amuwo Odofin and Isheri Ikosi with (60%) each. Badagry West (100%), Ikoyi Obalende (71%), Ikorodu (70%), Ikorodu West (67%) and Lagos Island East (62%) are Local Government areas with high records rating the activities of LAWMA as effective. Households that rate the activities of LAWMA as not effective are pronounced in Eredo (67%), Igando (52%), Badagry (46%), Ojo (42%) and Epe (36%).

AWARENESS OF LAWMA ADVOCACY PROGRAME



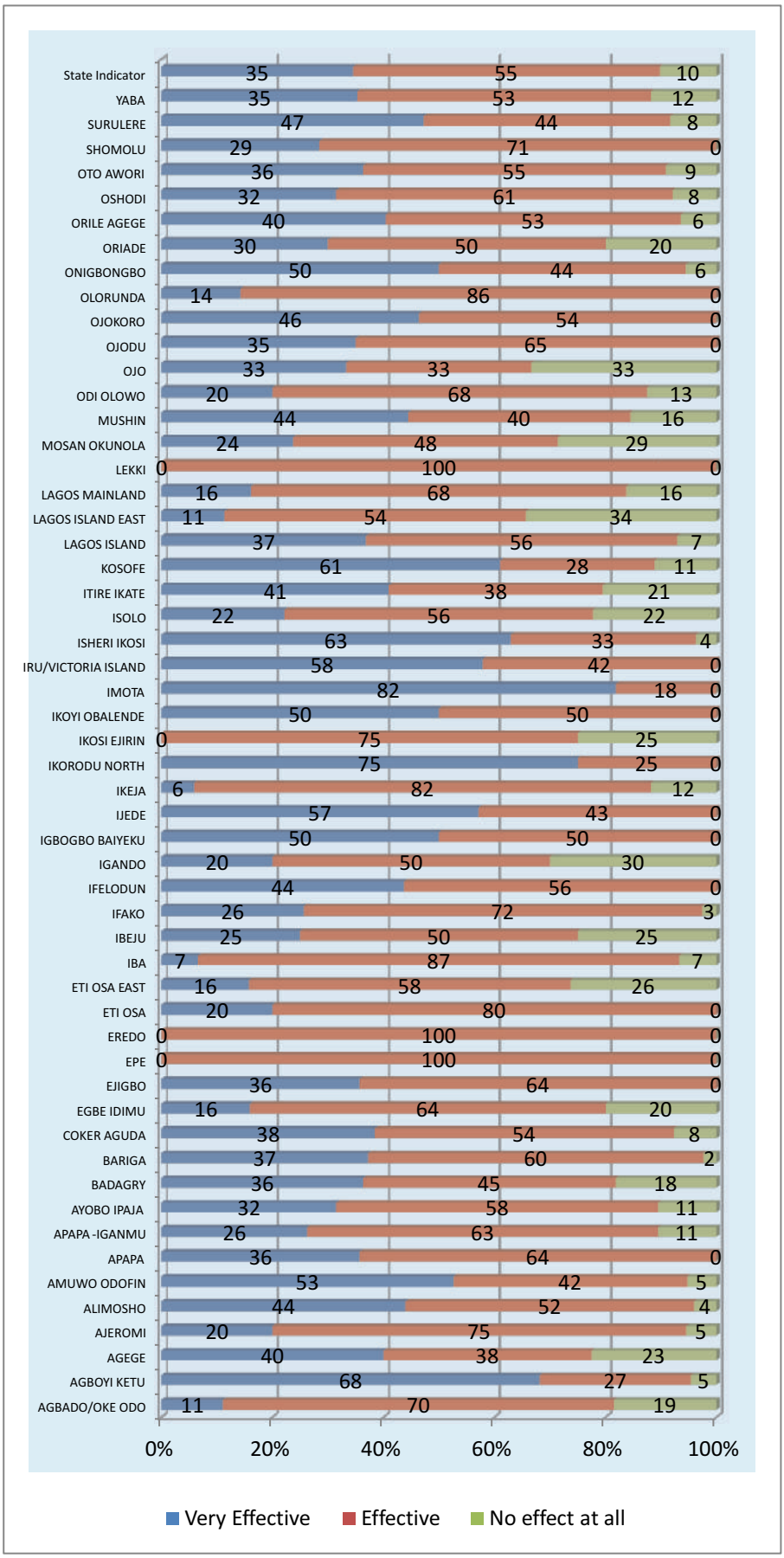
LAWMA in its Advocacy Programmes through jingles, media and public enlightment programmes in order to sensitize Lagosians on the need to keep their environment clean. The awareness of the advocacy programme is sought from the community members. The result indicates that, (40%) of the community members are aware of the LAWMA advocacy programme while (60%) were not aware. Disaggregation of the Local Governments shows that awareness are more pronounced in Onigbongbo (65%), Lagos Island (58%), Lagos Mainland (57%), Alimosho (55%), Ifako, Ojodu and Orile Agege with (52%) each. On the other hand, awareness of LAWMA advocacy programme are not pronounced in Badagry West and Eredo with (94%) each, Lekki (93%), Ikorodu North (85%), Ikorodu and Ikorodu West with (82%).

HAS THE ADVOCACY PROGRAMME REACHED YOUR COMMUNITY



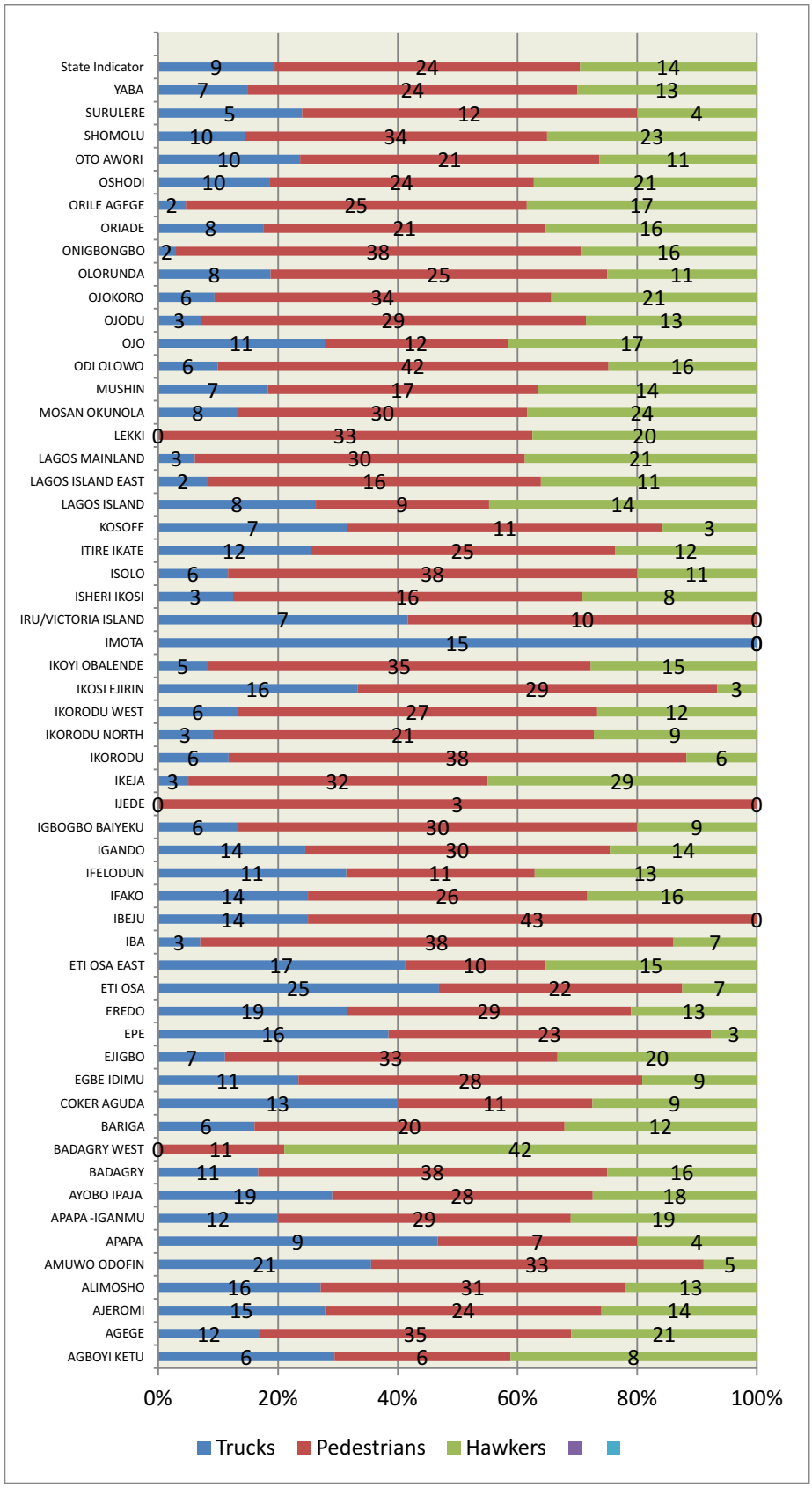
Enquiry was made from the residents of the State if the advocacy programme has reached their community. The result shows that (63%) of the sampled respondents reported that the advocacy programme has reached their community while (37%) were of contrary opinion. Across the Local Government, Oriade , Lekki with (100%) each, Onigbongbo (92%), Amuwo Odofin , Ejigbo with (90%) each and Ijede (88%) are the communities where the advocacy programme are predominant. Areas where the advocacy programme are yet to reach are mostly found in Badagry West, Ikorodu, Ikorodu West with (100%) each, Igbogbo Baiyeku (75%) and Epe (70%).

EFFECTIVENESS OF LAWMA ADVOCACY PROGRAMME



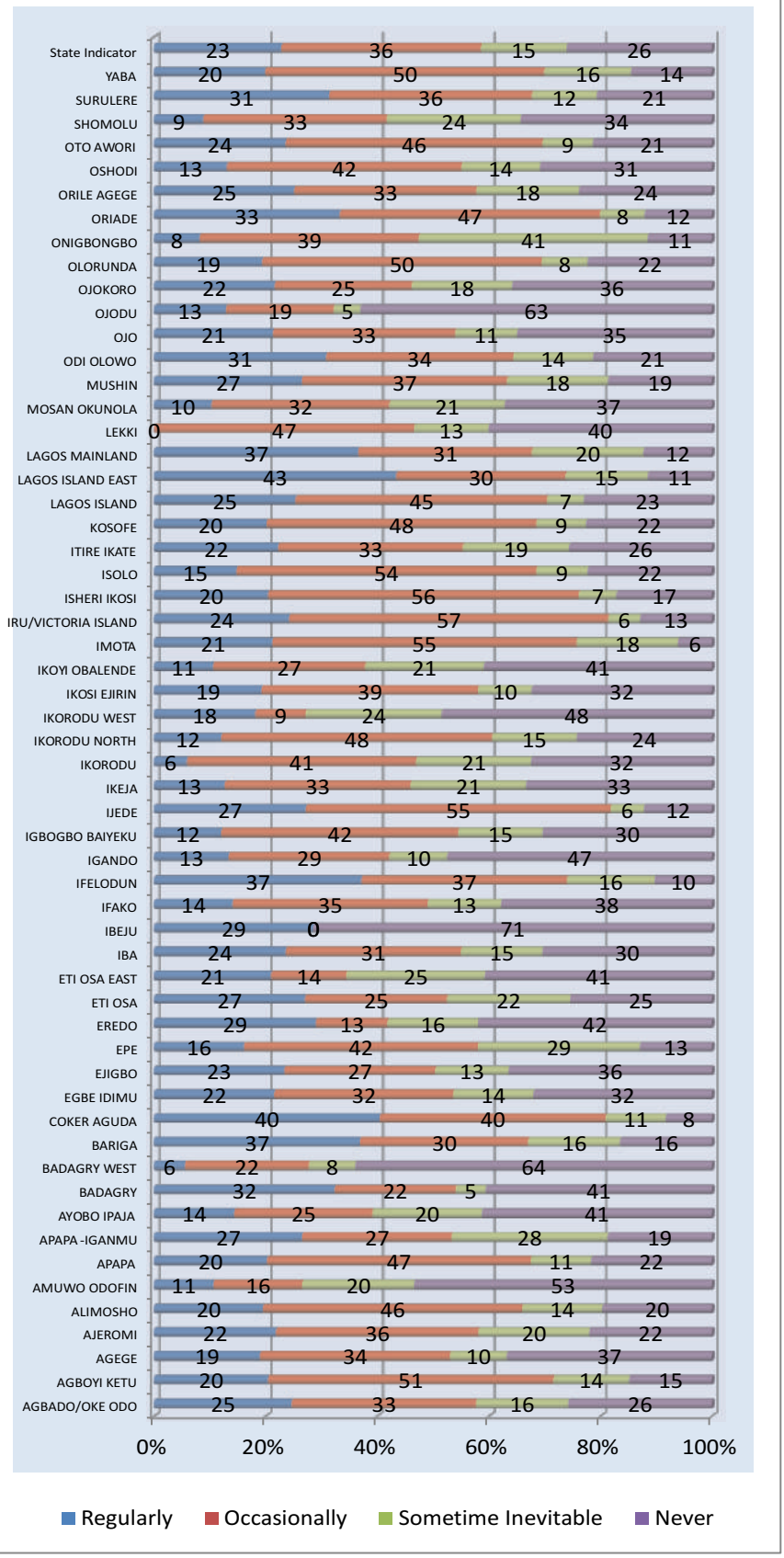
The study aimed at assessing the impact of LAWMA advocacy programme on the residents of Lagos. This will inform the State Government on areas where the advocacy programme is not effective and necessary measure will be taken. The State Indicator shows that (35%) of the sampled households asserted that the impact of LAWMA is very effective, (55%) claimed that the advocacy programme is effective and (10%) indicated that the advocacy programme has no effect at all.

MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR DUMPING OF WASTES ON THE HIGHWAYS



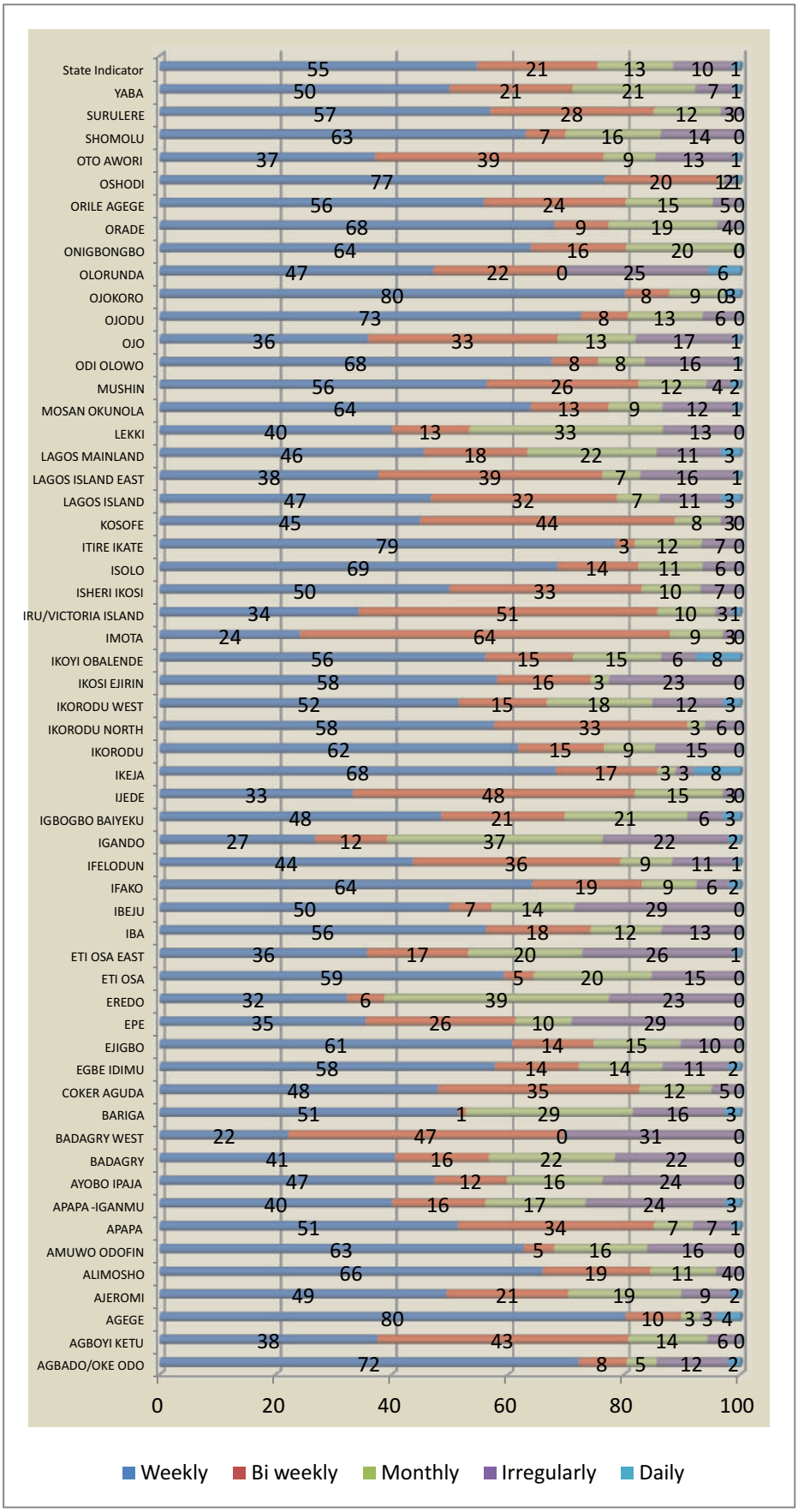
The State government in its effort towards transforming the State into a megacity, through the employment of LAWMA officials and highways managers to keep Lagos clean. Recycling of wastes to wealth was also introduced but the metropolis was still littered with solids wastes by indiscriminate dumping of wastes. The analysis of the survey shows that (25%) of the sampled respondents claimed that comercial vehicles owners are responsible for dumping of wastes on highways. The most responsible persons for dumping of wastes on highways are private vehicle owners with a record of (28%), Trucks drivers accounted for (9%), Dumping of wastes on highways by pedestrians was indicated by (24%) and hawkers are indicated by (14%).

FREQUENCY OF DUMPING WASTES INTO DRAINAGE CHANNELS BY NEIGHHHHHHHHHHBOUR



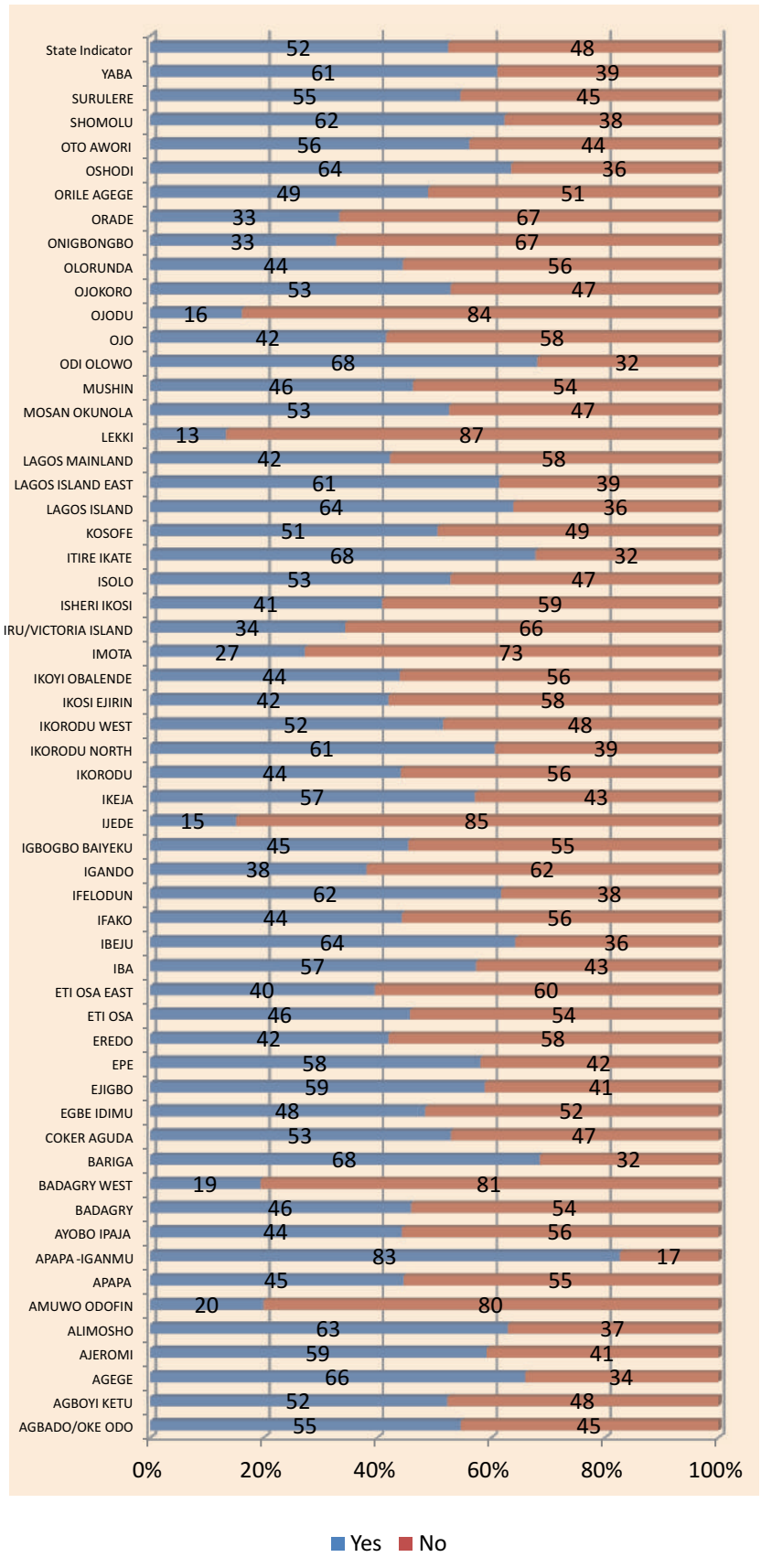
The study investigated the frequency of dumping of wastes into drainage channels by neighbours. It was observed that (23%) of the members of the community dumped wastes into the drainage on regular basis, (36%) accounted for dumping of wastes into drainage occasionally, (15%) affirmed that dumping of wastes into drainage channels by neighbours is sometime inevitable while (26%) indicated by respondents that claimed to never dumped wastes into drainage channels by neighbours. Across the Local Government, Lagos Island East (43%), Coker Aguda (40%), Bariga, Ifelodun, Lagos Island with (37%) each are households with high records of dumping wastes into drainage channels by neighbours on regular basis. Iru/Victoria Island (57%), Isheri Ikosi (56%), Ijede, Imota with (55%) each and Isolo (54%) are areas showcasing dumping of wastes into drainage channels by neighbours occasionally. Epe (29%), Apapa-Iganmu (28%), Eti – Osa East (25%), Ikorodu West and Shomolu with (24%) each are areas whereby dumping of wastes into drainages are inevitable. Ibeju (71%), Badagry West (64%), Ojodu (63%), and Amuwo Odofin are areas with predominant households that never dump waste into drainage channels by neighbours.

FREQUENCY OF WASTE CARTING BY PSP OPERATORS



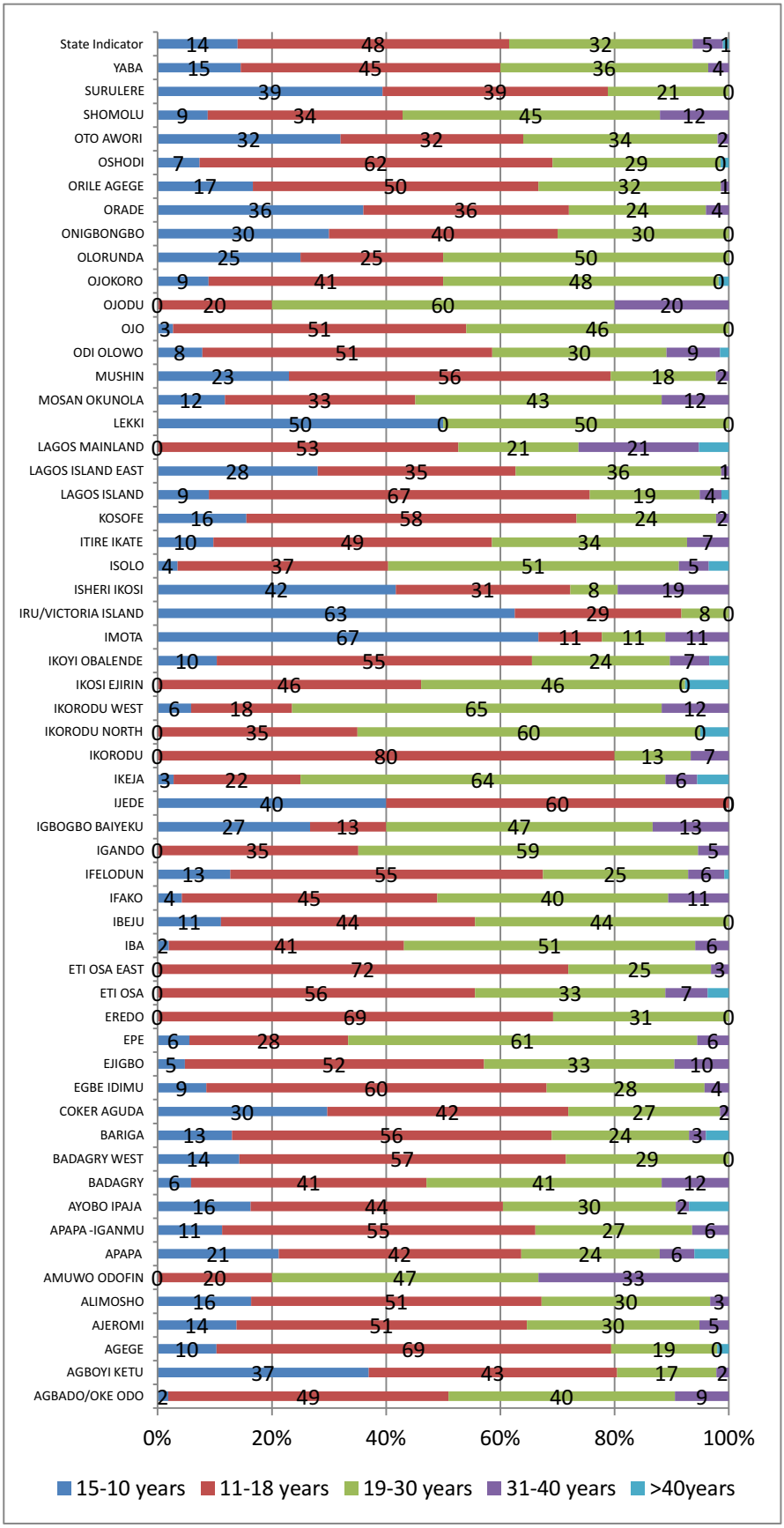
Private Sector Participation (PSP) Operators are private organisation saddled with the responsibilities of collecting and disposing wastes properly.Frequency of carting waste by PSP operators was investigated from members of the community. The study revealed that (55%) of the sampled households disposes their wastes on weekly bases, (21%) disposes their waste twice a week, (13%) accouted for waste disposed on monthly bases, (10%) disposes their wastes irregularly, and (1%) disposes there wastes on daily bases. It could be deduced that residents of the State are complying with the Sanitation Rules by keeping their environment neat with weekly disposal of their wastes.

PROMINENCY OF HAWKING/STREET TRADING



Hawking/Street Trading is a means of providing daily bread for the less priviledge. It is an act of Child Abuse, that deprives a hawker from right to education. The Survey disclosed that (52%) of the sampled respondents claimed that Hawking/Street trading is prominent in their area while (48%) is on the contrary. Disaggrega-ting across the Local government, Apapa-Iganmu (83%), Bariga, Itire Ikate , Odi Olowo with (68%) each, and Agege (66%) are areas with pronounced hawking or street trading. Lekki (87%), Ijede (85%), Ojodu (84%), Badagry West (81%) and Amuwo Odofin (80%) are areas with less record of prominency of hawking or street trading.

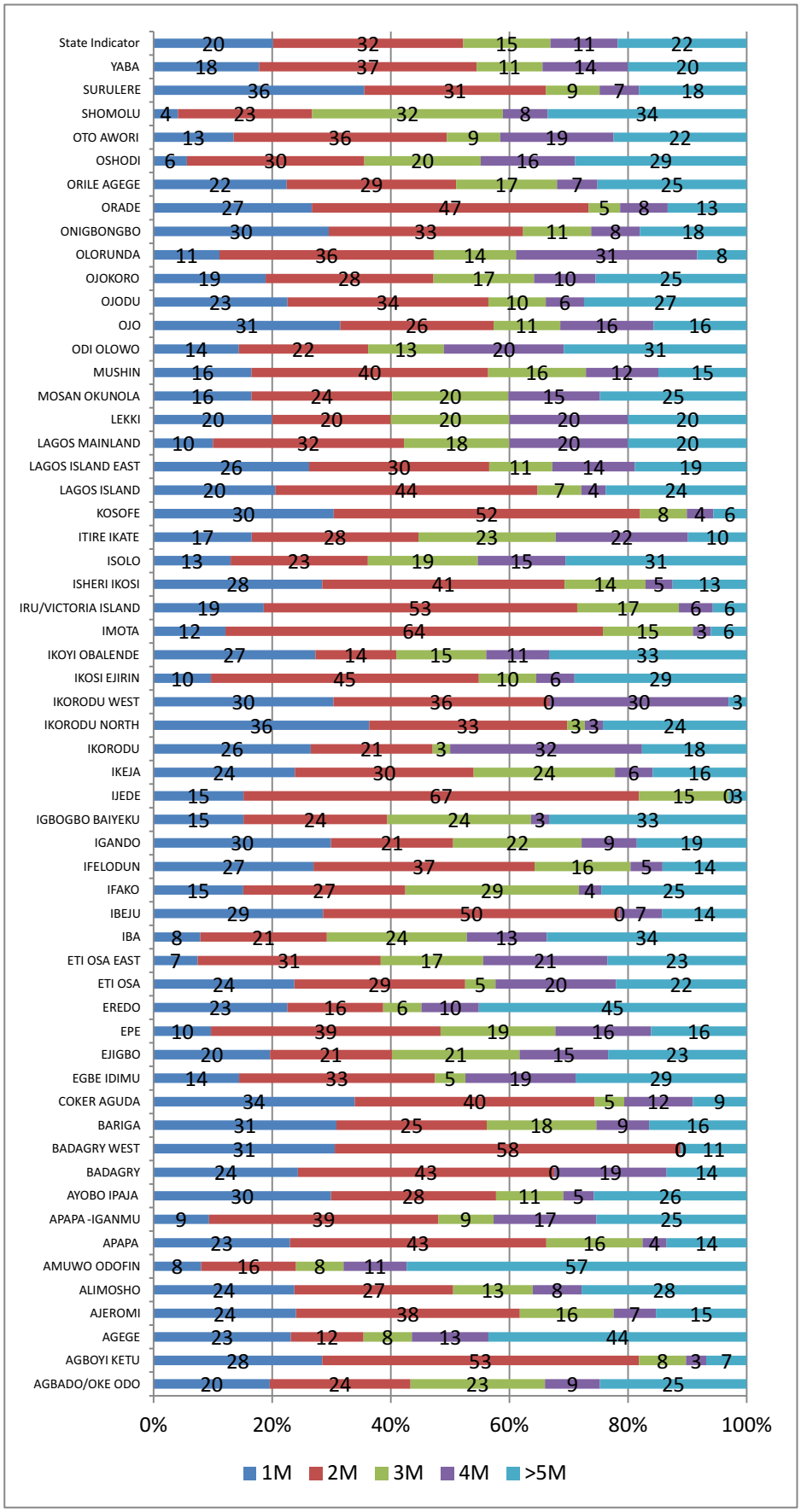
AGE OF THOSE INVOLVED IN HAWKING/STREET TRADING



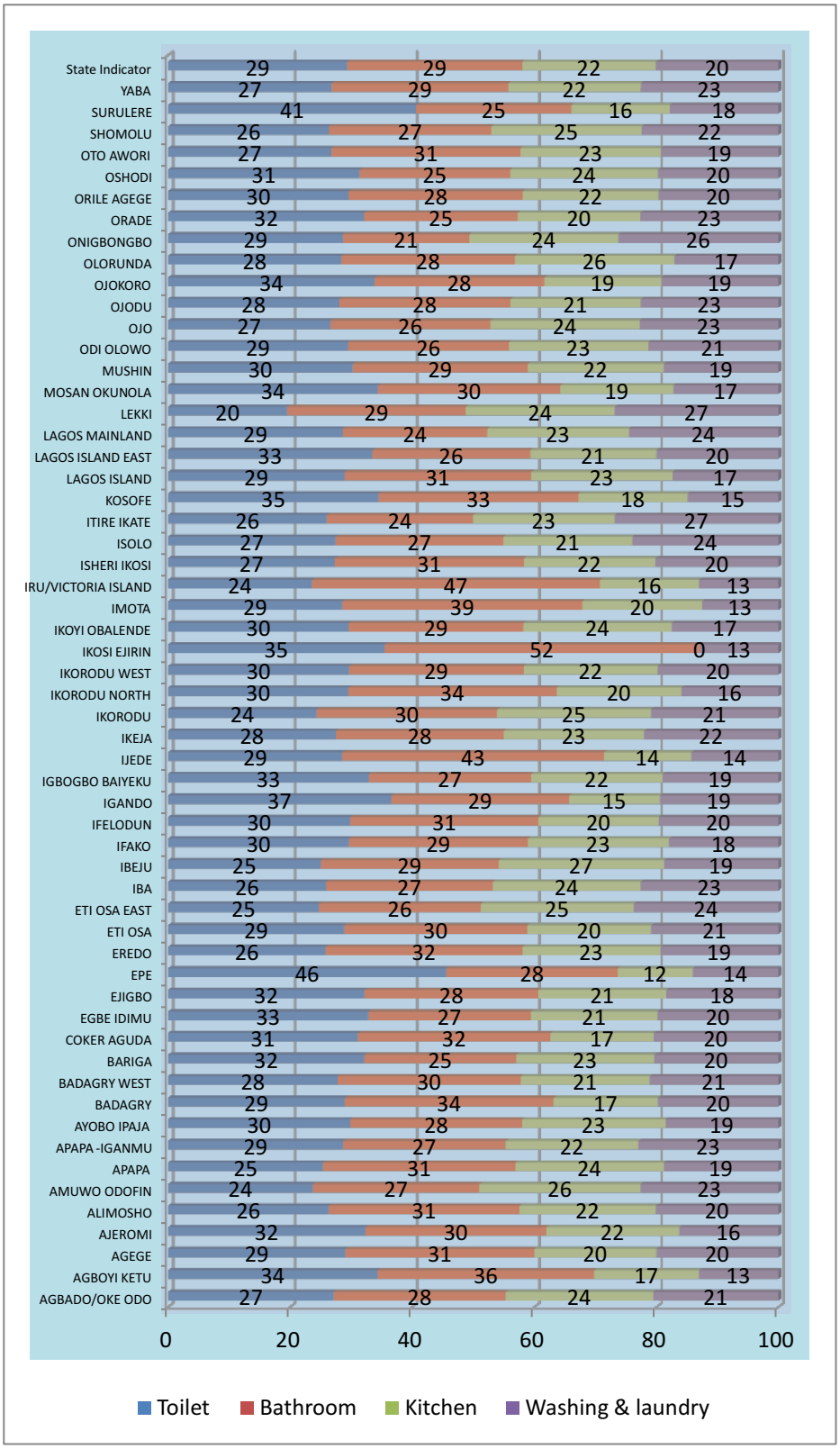
Street trading is subjecting people involved to high risks, and unsecured life. The risk involved is usually accidents both on highways and major roads.The survey sought to know the age category of people responsible for hawking/street trading in the sampled households. This will inform government on the ages of people that dominate street trading in the State, and inform planning and decision making. The study revealed that (14%) of the sampled households accounted for ages (5-10) years for those involved in hawking/ street trading, people whose age ranges from (11 -18) years are reported as (48%), ages (19 -30) years have the record of (32%), ages (31 -40) years stood at (5%) and people that are more than forty years reportedly recorded (1%).

DISTANCE OF SCEPTIC TANK FROM WATER SOURCE

Septic tank is usually used to store waste water such as water used in bathing, washing in the zinc, water used in toilets after flushing. It is advisable in every households to leave appreciable distance from their drinking water to where their septic tank is constructed this will enable wastewater not to mix with drinking water. The study examined the distance between the septic tank and the main water source from members of the community. The result shows that, the respondents that leave a distance of (1m) from their sceptic tank and water source is indicated by (20%), distance of (2m) between sceptic tank and water source accounted for (32%), distance of(3m) between sceptic tank and water source is reported to be (15%), distance of(4m) between sceptic tank and water source stood at (11%) and respondents that claimed to leave a distance that is greater than (5m) was recorded as (22%).

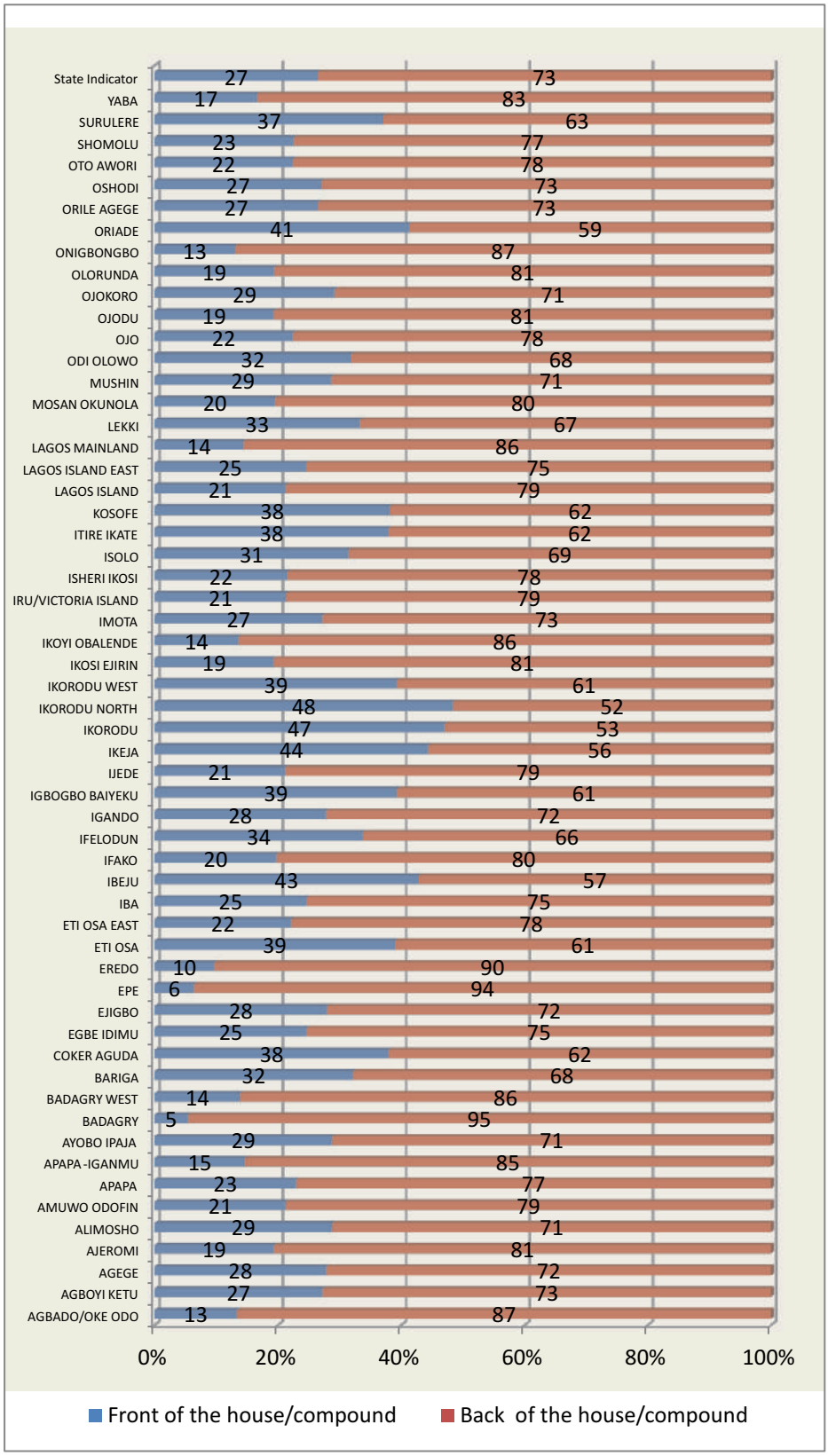


COMPOSITION OF WASTEWATER IN DWELLING



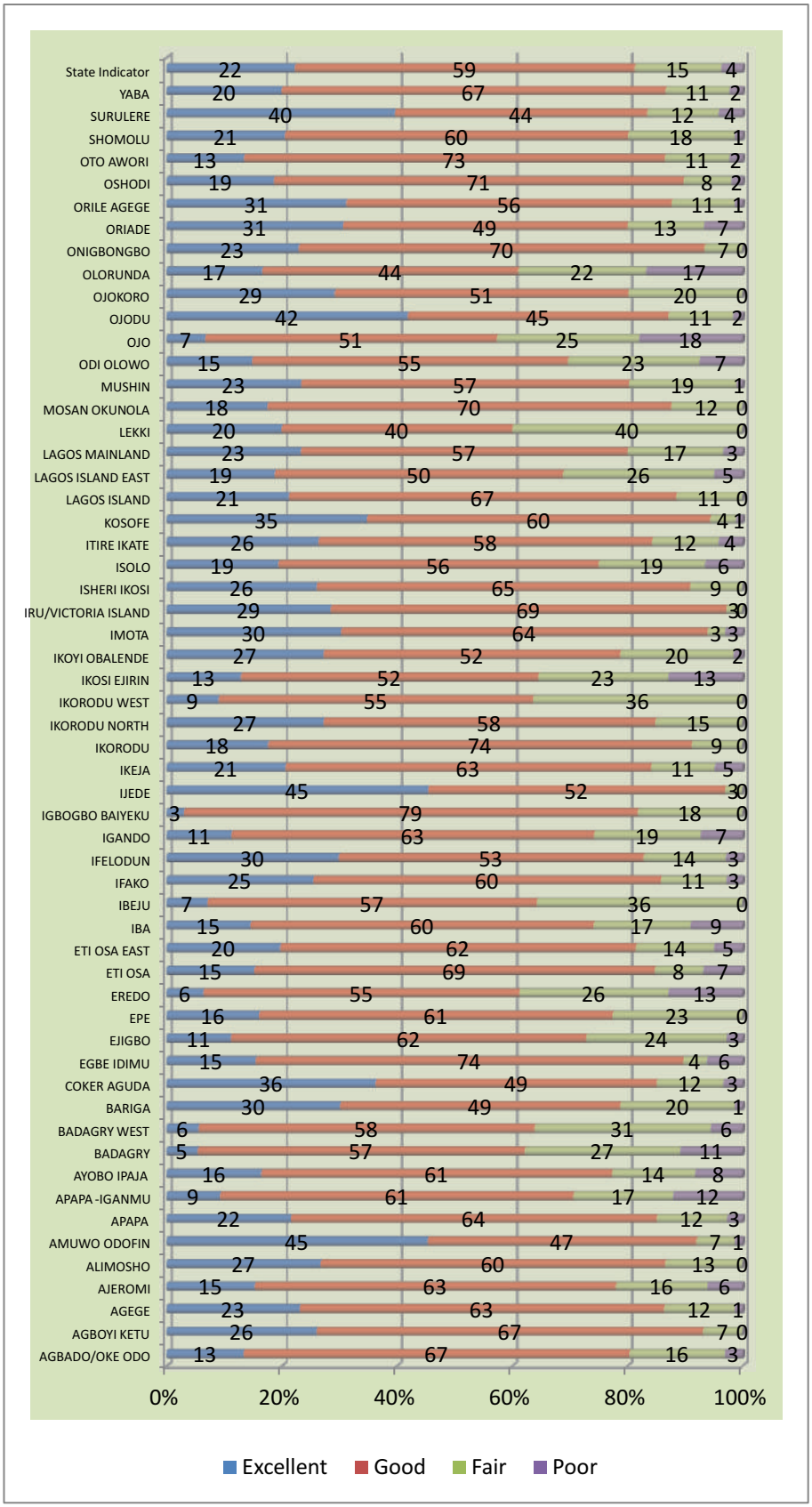
Investigation was made from the sampled house-holds on what constitute the different kinds of wastewater in their houses. It was observed that (29%) of their wastewater constitutes water from the toilet, (29%) constitutes water used in their bathroom, (22%) was as a result of water used in the kitchen and (20%) constitutes water used for washing and laundry. At the Local Govern-ment Level, Epe (46%), Surulere (41%), Igando (37%), Ikosi Ejinrin and kosofe with (35%) each , Agboyi Ketu and Mosan Okunola with (34%) each are areas with predom-inant com-position of wastewater from toilets. Majorly constituents of wastewater usage in bathroom are recorded in Iru/ Victoria Island (47%), Ijede (43%), Badagry and Ikorodu North with (34%) each and Eredo (32%).

LOCATION O F SCEPTIC TANK LOCATION OF SCEPTIC TANK



The study explore on the location of sceptic tank of the sampled houses in their dwelling. The empirical analysis shows that (27%) of the respondents affirmed that their sceptic tank are located in front of the house/ compound while (73%) claimed that their sceptic tank are located at the back of their houses/ compounds. Disaggregating across the Local Government, Ikorodu North (48%), Ikorodu (47%), Ikeja(44%), Ibeju (43%) and Oriade (41%) are areas where the sceptic tank are majorly seen in front of the house/ compound. On the other hand, Badagry (95%), Epe (94%), Eredo (90%), Agbado/ Oke Odo and Onigbongbo with (87%) each and Badagry West and Ikoyi Obalende with (86%) each are areas with high records of sceptic tank located at the back of the house/compound.

LEVEL OF COOPERATION BETWEEN COMMUNITY MEMBERS, PSP OPE RATORS AND SANITATION CORP MEMBERS TO KEEP THE ENVIRONMENT CLEAN

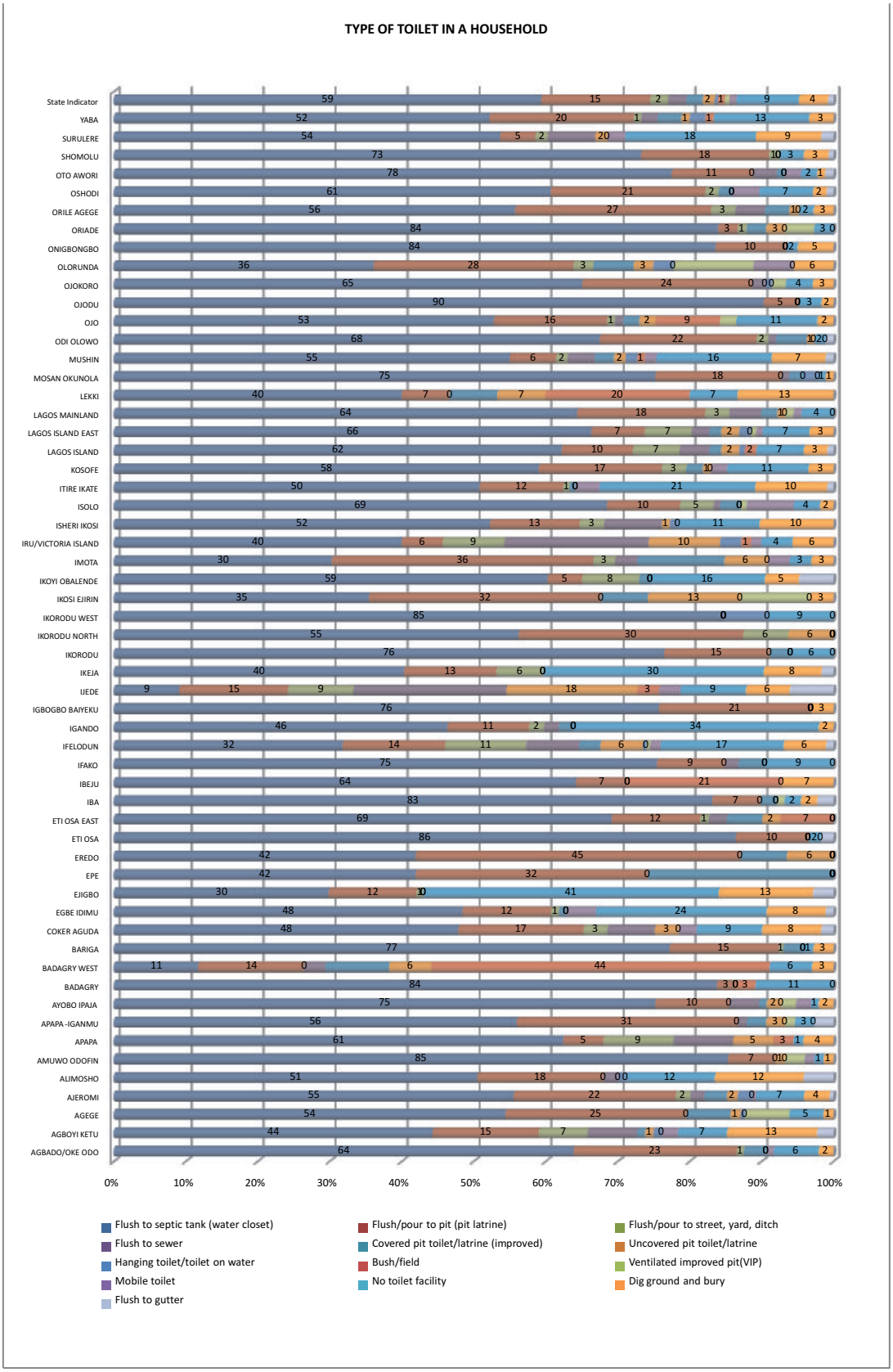


Sanitation corp members are government officials assigned to monitor the environmental sanitation earmarked for every last Saturday of the month in Lagos State. Private Sector Participation (PSP) operators are the officials responsible for disposing appropriately wastes gathered by members of the community to enhance clean environment. There should be a good working relationship between the PSP operators, Sanitation Corp members and the members of the community in order to achieve their aim. The survey enquired on the level of cooperation existing between them from members of the community. The empirical analysis shows that community members that rated the level of cooperation as excellent accounted for (22%), rating of the level of cooperation as good recorded (59%), the level of cooperation that was rated as fair stood at (15%) and those that rated the level of cooperation as poor were indicated by (4%).

TOILET FACILITIES

TOILETS

TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY AVAILABLE TO HOUSEHOLD



TOILET

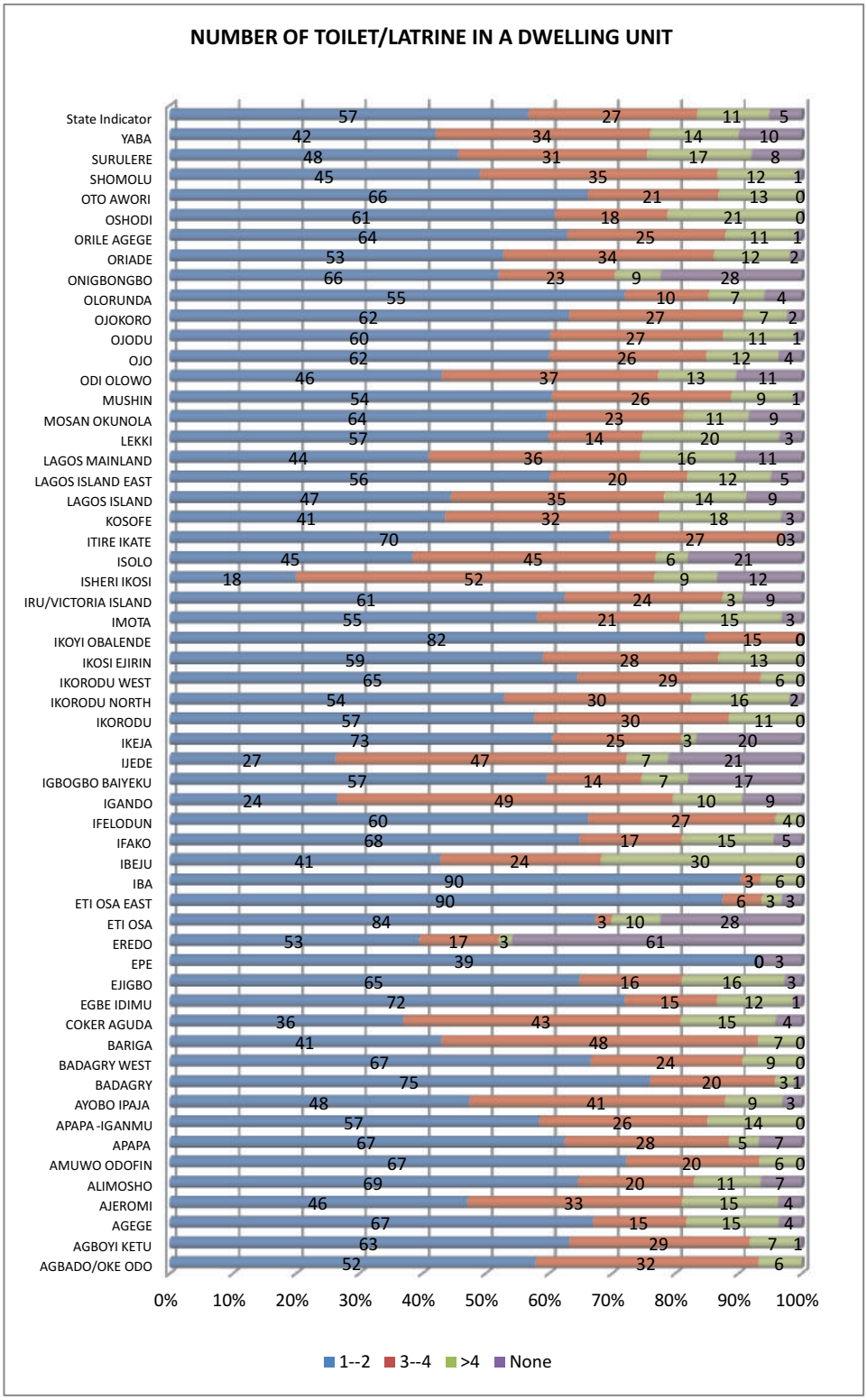
Toilet is a sanitation fixture used primarily for the disposal of human urine and faeces. It is often found in a small room referred to as a toilet/bathroom/lavatory. Lagos State is currently off-track in terms of achieving the MDGs for access to improved toilet Facilities. Things can only change if radical measures (policies, programmes and plans as well as high commitment to implementation) are taken to "rescue" the situation.

Type of Toilet Facility Available To Household

. The analysis shows that in Y2014,flush to septic tank(59%),flush/pour to pit(15%),flush/pour to street, yard, ditch(2%), flush to sewer(3%), covered pit toilet toilet/latrine(2%), uncovered pit toilet/latrine(2%), hanging toilet/toilet on water(1%), bush/field(1%), ventilated improved pit(1%), mobile toilet(1%), no toilet facility(9%), dig ground and bury(4%), flush to gutter(1%) and pail/bucket(0%), while in Y2013 the survey revealed that Flush to septic tank type of toilet was majorly (59%), Flush/Pour to pit (22%),also Covered pit type of toilet facility stood at 8%. The percentage of households with uncovered pit toilet, Hanging toilet, Bush/field and Ventilated improved toilet is 1%. The analysis at the Local Government Areas/Local Government Council Development Area, it was reported that flush to septic tank toilet facility was frequent in Ojodu (90%), Eti-Osa (86%), Ikorodu-West (85%) and Badagry-West (84%) and Ijede (9%). For the same toilet ,hanging toilet type had (3%) in Iru/Victoria Island, Ajeromi (2%) and Alimosho Local Government (1%). Flush pour to street in Apapa (9%), Bariga (1%) while mobile toilet in Isolo (6%), Imota (3%). No toilet facility Ejigbo (41%),Igando (31%) and Iba (2%) and lastly, flush to gutter recorded (6%) in Ijede and Alimosho (4%).Finally none of the households in Alimosho, Agege and Epe Local Government

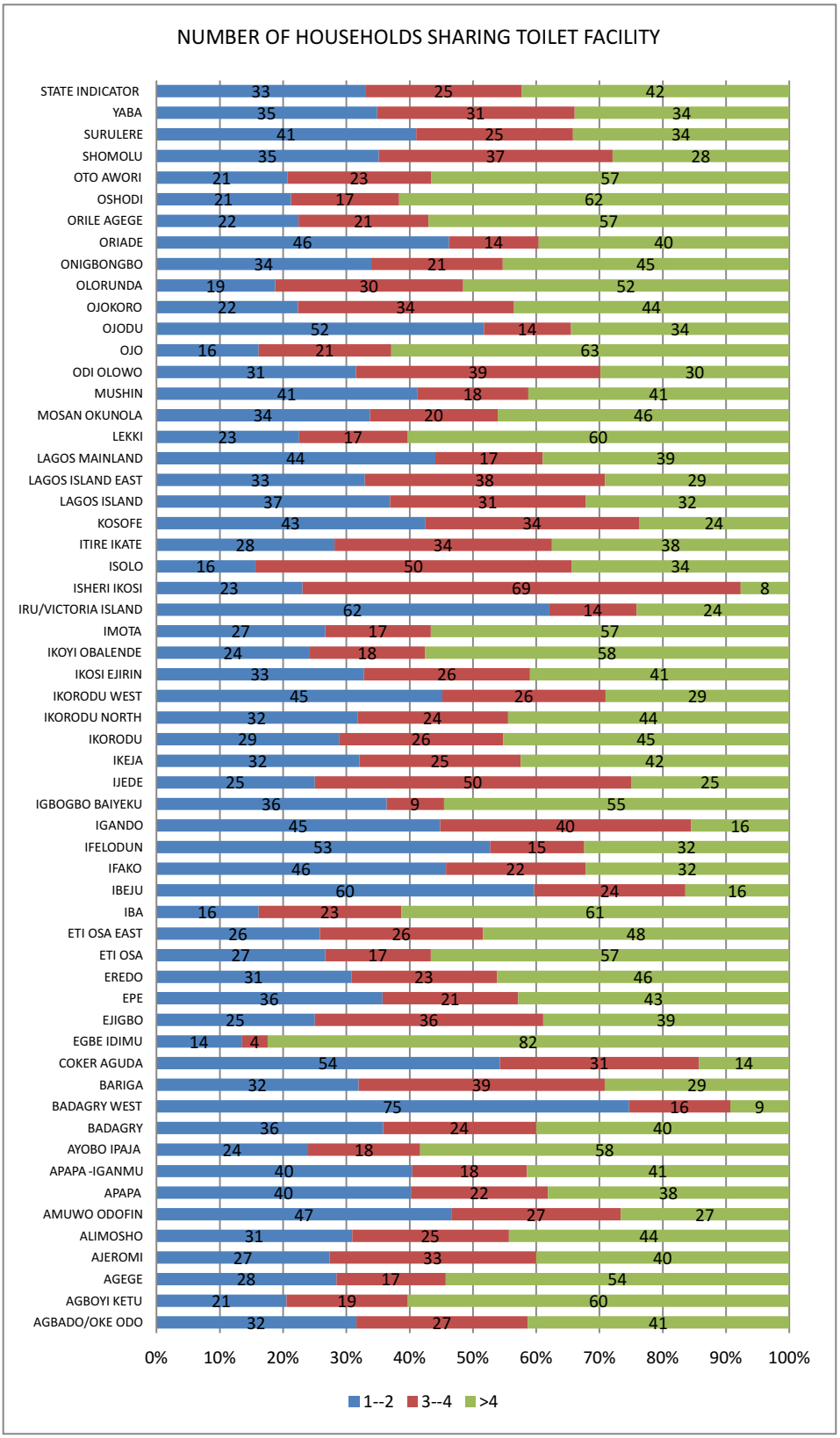
NUMBER OF TOILET/LATRINE IN THE DWELLING

Public toilets are mainly built for transient populations and areas of heavy public activity. However, there are still quite a number of communities in both rural and urban areas that use public latrines as their main place of convenience due to absence of household toilets.



The percentage of household from the sampled respondents who had 1-2 toilets/latrines in their dwelling unit is 23% as against 61% in Y2013, also 3-4 toilet/latrines increased to 28%, as against 27% in Y2013, at least 4 toilets rose to 30% in Y2014 as against 7% in Y2013 and lastly, 18% disclosed that they do not have toilet facility in their dwelling unit which was an increased compared with Y2013 of 5%. From the LG/LCDA, the highest percentage of households who claimed to have 1-2 toilets/latrine are Iba (90%), Eti-Osa East (90%), Ikoyi/ Obalende (82%) and Badagry (75%) while the household with 3-4 toilets/latrine in the dwelling Isheri Ikosi (52%), Igando (49%), Bariga (48%), Ijede (47%) and Isolo (45%). However in Ibeju (30%), Lekki (20%), Kosofe (18%) and Surulere (17%) have over 4 families sharing toilets/latrine in the dwelling unit. None of the households in Eredo, Onigbongbo, Eti-Osa and Ikeja had toilets/latrine in the dwelling unit.

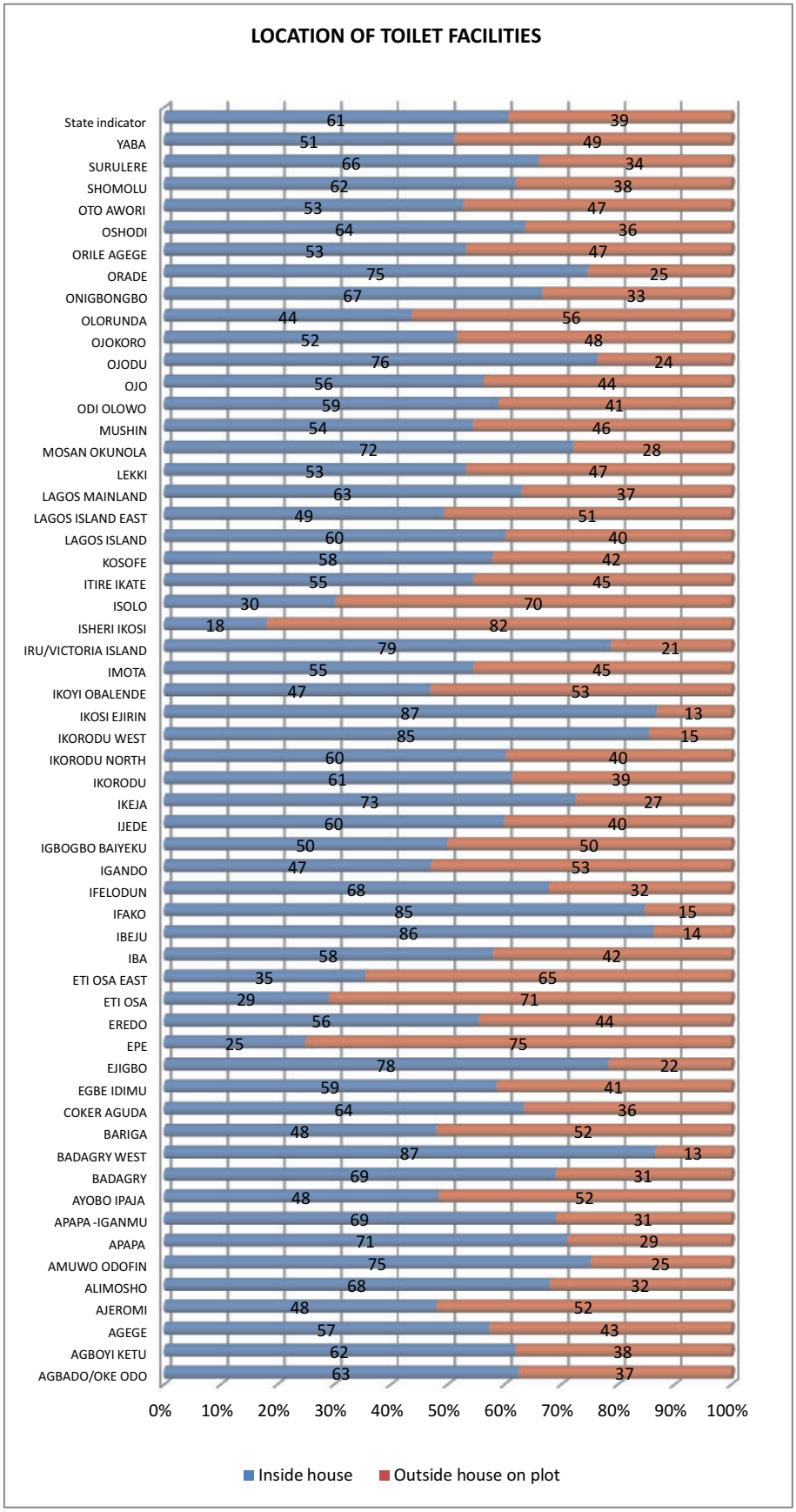
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD SHARING TOILET FACILITIES



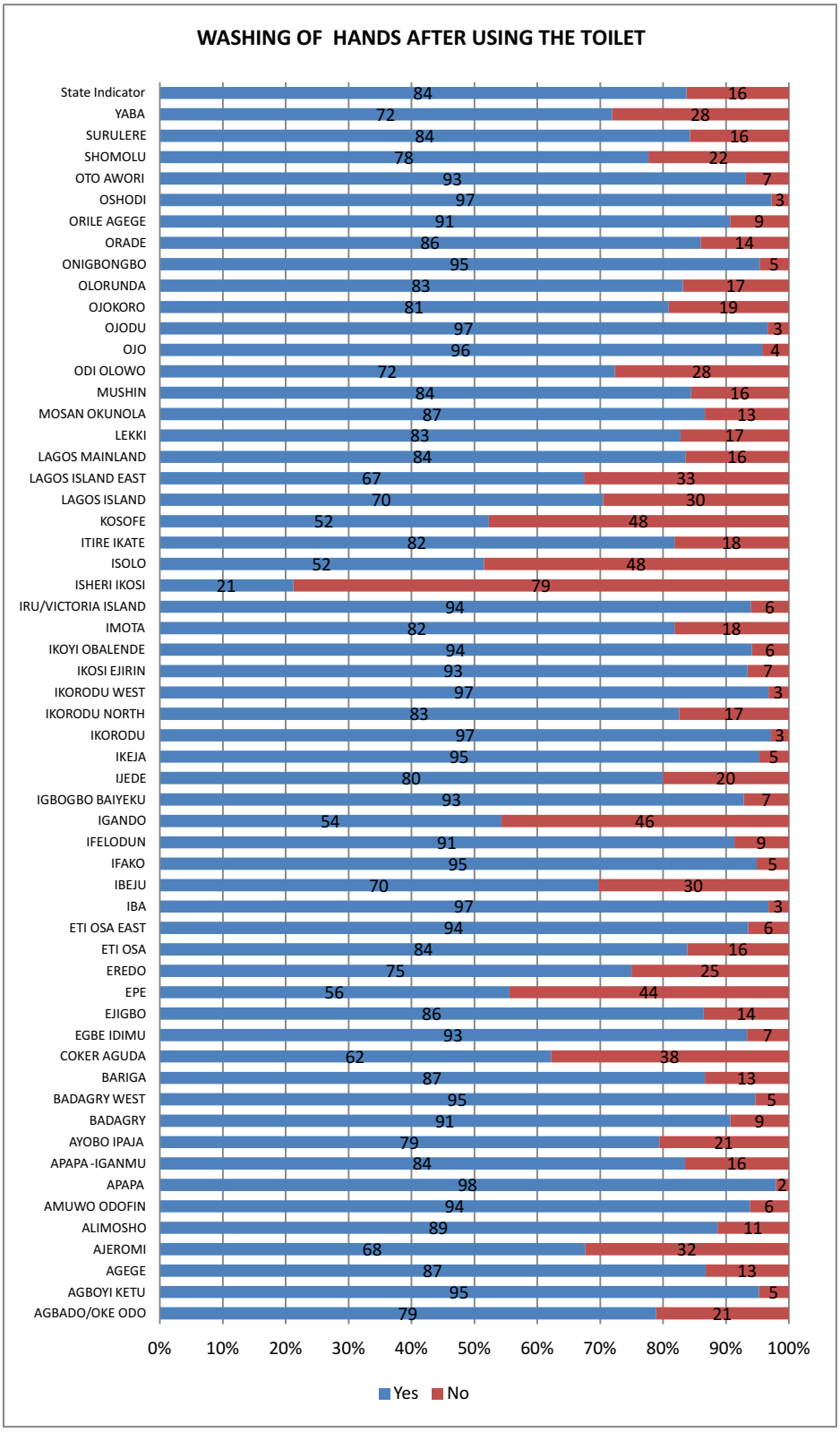
The study shows that 42% of the sampled households indicated that more than four people shared toilet facility as against 68% for Y2013. While 25% shows that between 3-4 people make use of toilet as against 44% for last year and 33% shows that 1-2 people shared toilet/ latrine against 68% for Y2013. At the local government, most of the sampled households in Badagry-West (75%), Iru/Victoria Island (62%), Ibeju (60%), Coker Aguda (54%) and Ifelodun (53%) while the household with 3-4 toilets/latrine in the dwelling Isheri Ikosi (69%), Isolo (50%) and Ijede (50%). However, in Egbe Idimu (82%), Iba (61%), Agboyi Ketu (60%) and Ayobo/Ipaja (58%) had over 4 families sharing toilets/latrine in the dwelling unit.

LOCATION OF TOILET FACILITIES

The analysis shown that 61% of the respondents sampled indicated that the toilet facilities are located inside the house as against the 68% for Y2013 survey, while 39% claimed that it was situated outside the house on plot. At the local government level most of the residence in Badagry West (87%), Ibeju (86%), Ifako (85%), Ejigbo (78%) and Amuwo Odofin (78%) Local Government Areas have theirs inside the houses. The highest percentage of households using outside toilet facility were found in Isheri ikosi (82%), Epe (75%), Eti-Osa (71%), Isolo (70%) and Igando (53%).



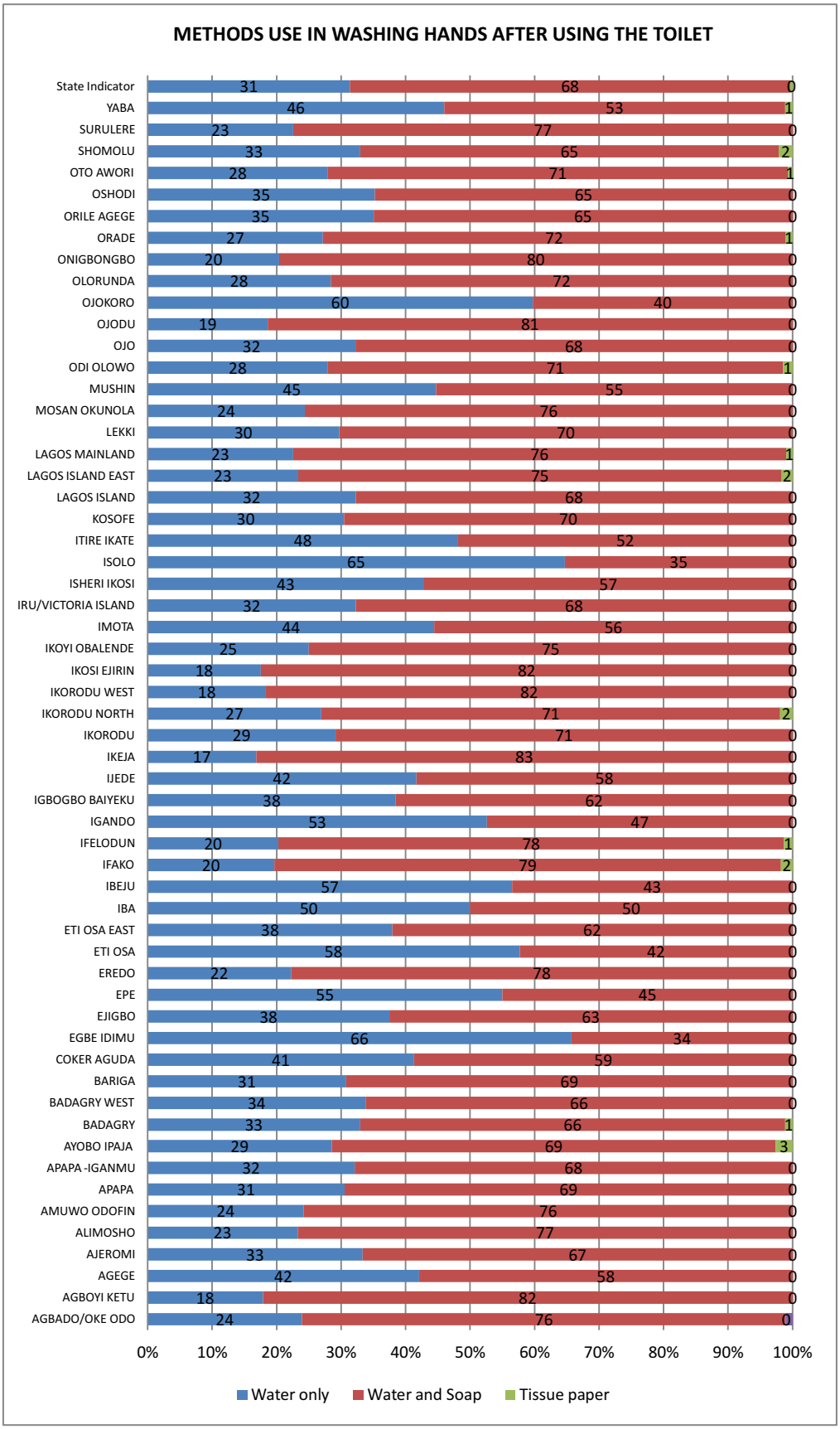
WASHING OF HANDS AFTER USING THE TOILET?



Hand washing plays an important role in preventing infectious disease transmission. The physical quality of any toilet and hand washing facilities is an important determinant of whether and how it is used, especially in Lagos State..

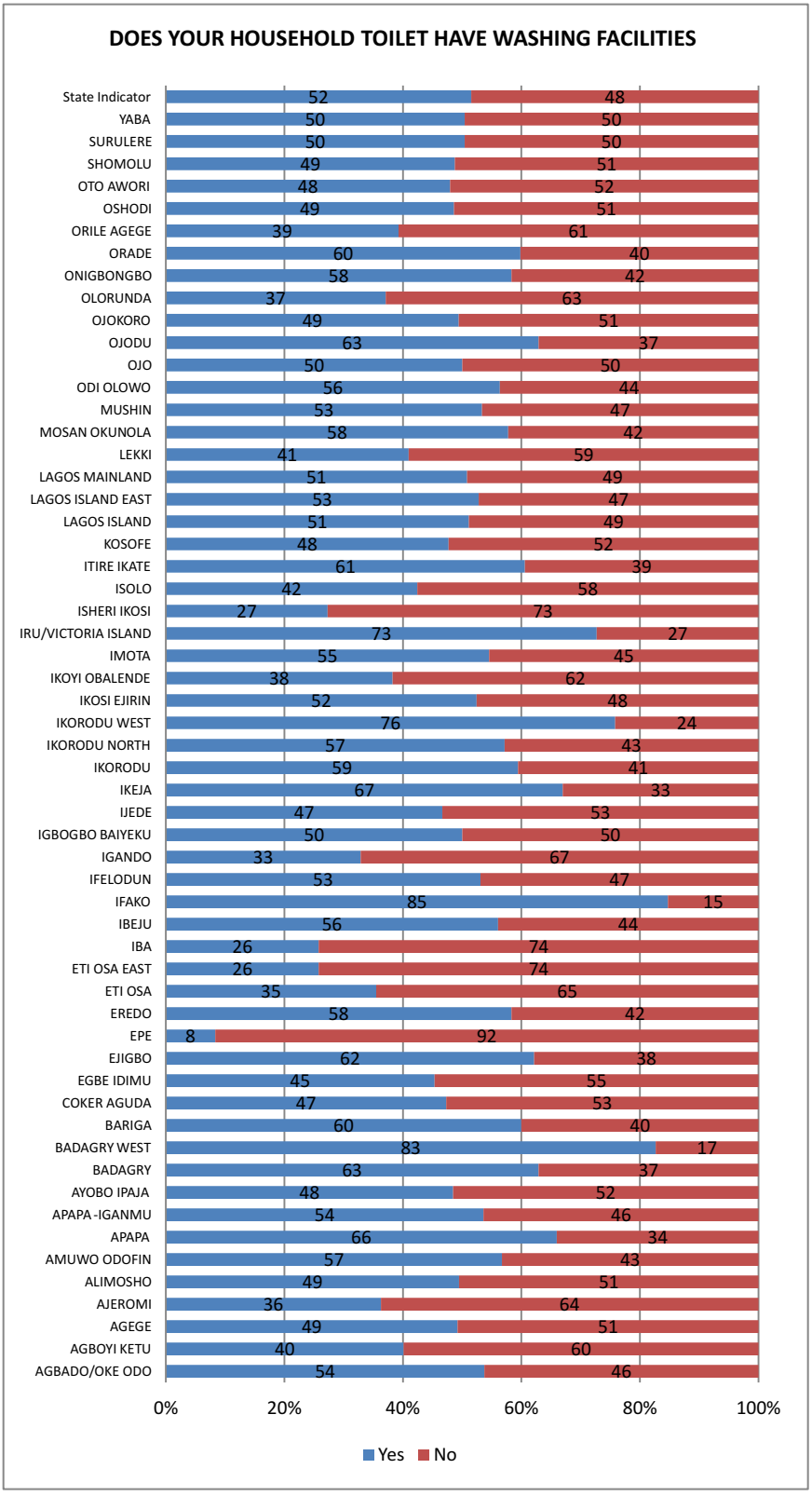
From the analysis of the survey only 84% of the sampled household members washed their hands after visiting the toilets; while 16% household member does not wash their hands. Similarly, across the LG/LCDAs the highest percentage of household members who knew the importance of hand washing were Apapa (98%),Ikorodu (97%),ikeja (95%),Iba (97%) and Iru/Victoria Island (94%).

METHODS USE IN WASHING HANDS AFTER USING THE TOILET?



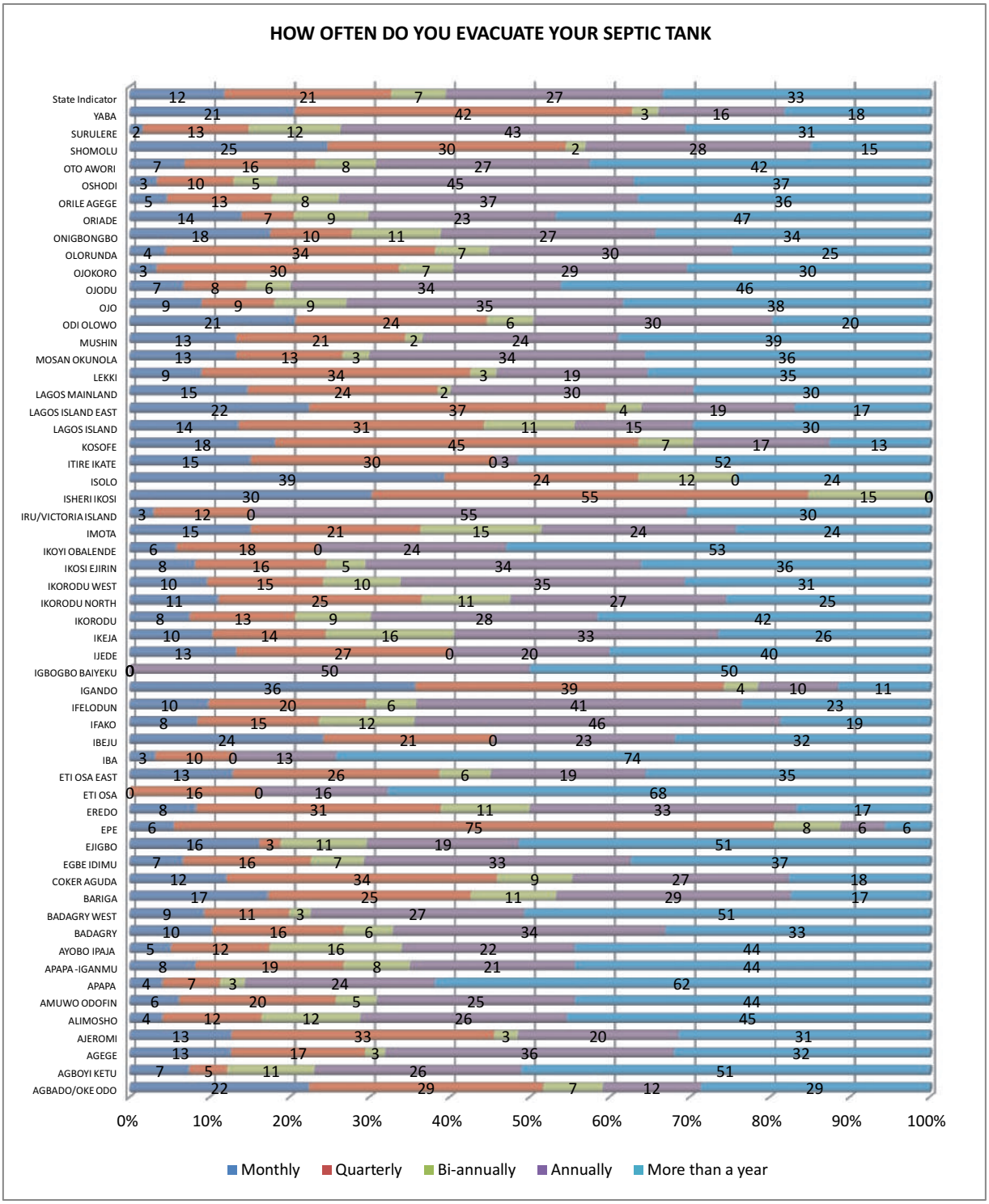
The essence of hand washing after visiting the toilet is to prevent diseases and germs. From the analysis it shows that 28% of the sampled respondents use water only, 35% used water and soap. While about 37% clean their hands with tissue paper only. However, at the LG/LCDAs Ikeja (83%), Ikorodu West (82%), Ojodu (81%), Agbpyi ketu (82%) and Ejirin claimed to be using soap and water respectively.

DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD TOILET HAVE WASHING FACILITIES ?



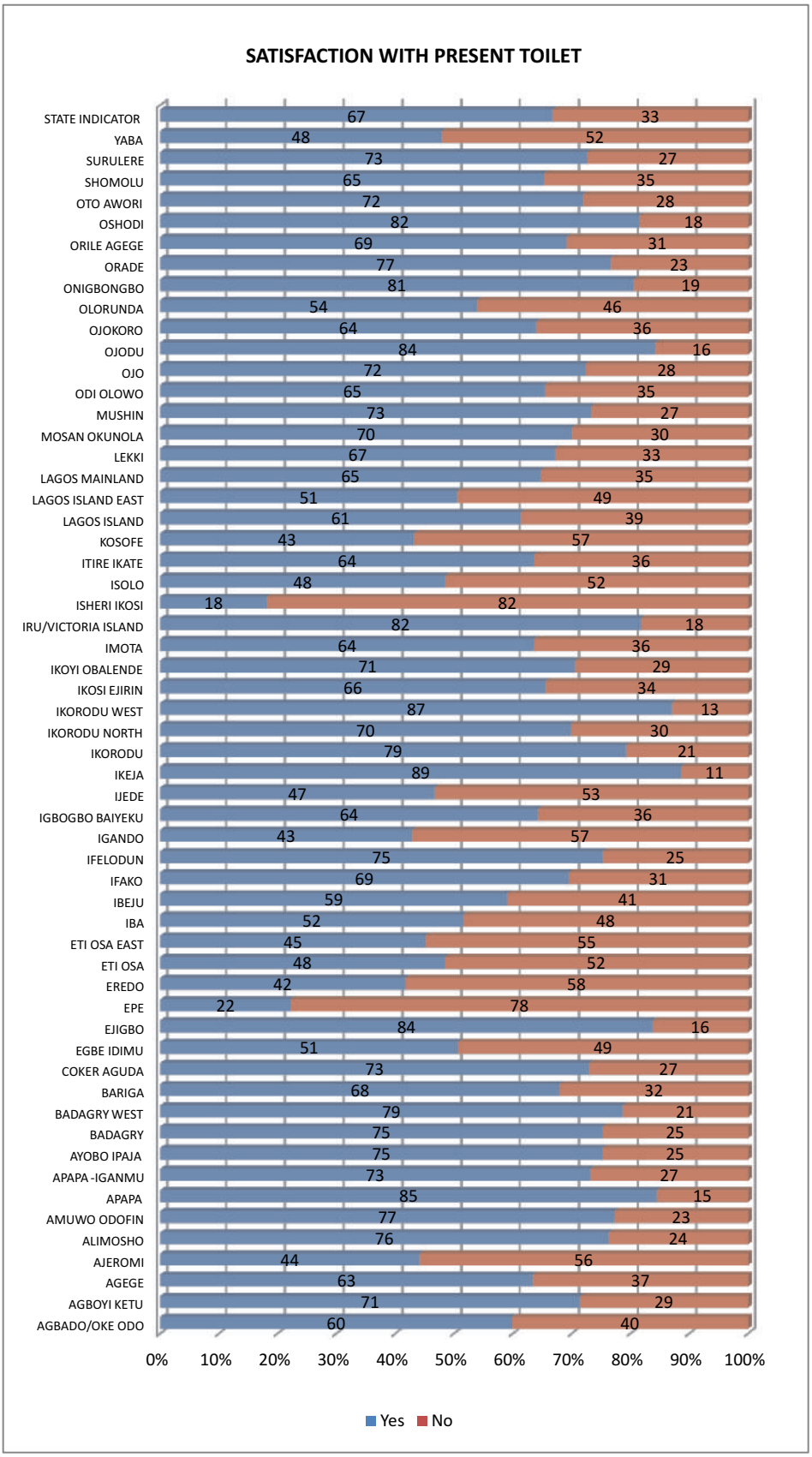
The survey indicated that 52% of the sampled household does not have toilet washing facilities, while 48% shows that they did not have washing toilet facility. At the local government level most of the residence at Apapa (66%), Badagry-West (83%), Ifako (85%), Ikorodu-West (76%) and Iru/Victoria Island (73%) claimed that they have toilet facilities while majority of respondent Epe (92%), Isheri Ikosi (78%), Iba(74%), Eti-Osa (74%) and Olorunda (63%) do not have toilets washing facility.

HOW OFTEN DO YOU EVACUATE YOUR SEPTIC TANK?



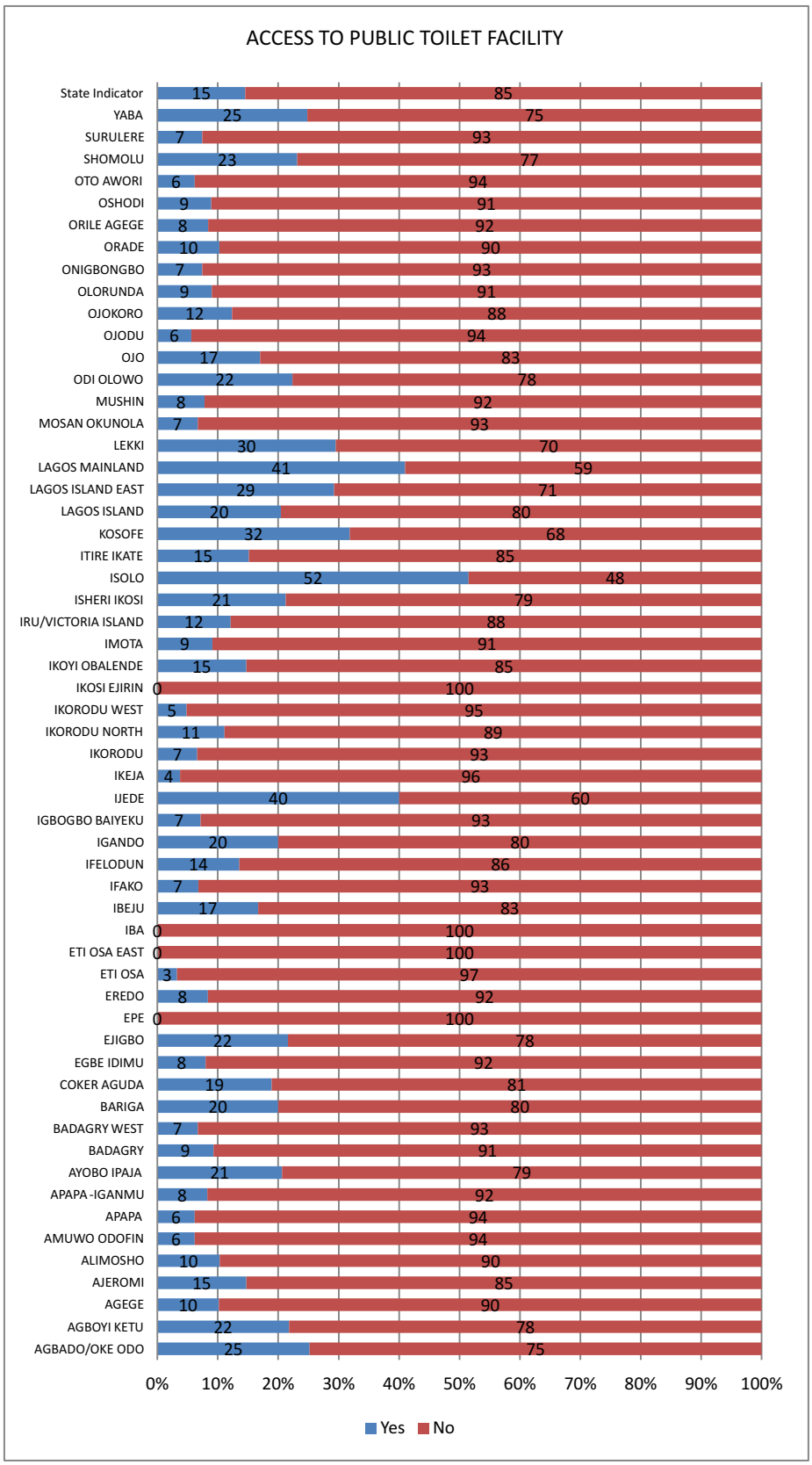
The result sought to know how often household members evacuate their septic tank. It was revealed that 12 % monthly, 21% quarterly, 7% Bi-annually, 27% annually and 33% more than a year of the sampled respondents evacuate their septic tank. Across the Local Government/Local Council Development Areas, Isolo (39%), Isheri Ikosi (30%), Lagos Island-West (22%) and Odi Olowo (21%) evacuate their septic tanks monthly, while Epe (75%), Kosofe (45%), Igando (39%) and Olorunda (34%) evacuate their septic tanks quarterly. Also Ayobo/Ipaja (16%), Ikeja (16%), Ifako (12%) and Alimosho (12%) evacuate theirs bi-annually. Furthermore, Iru/Victotia Isand (55%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (50%), Oshodi (45%) and Surulere (43%) evacuate their septic tanks annually and lastly, the household members that evacuate their septic tanks more than a year are Iba (74%), Eti Osa (68%), Apapa (62%) and Ikoyi Obalende(53%).

SATISFACTION WITH PRESENT TOILET



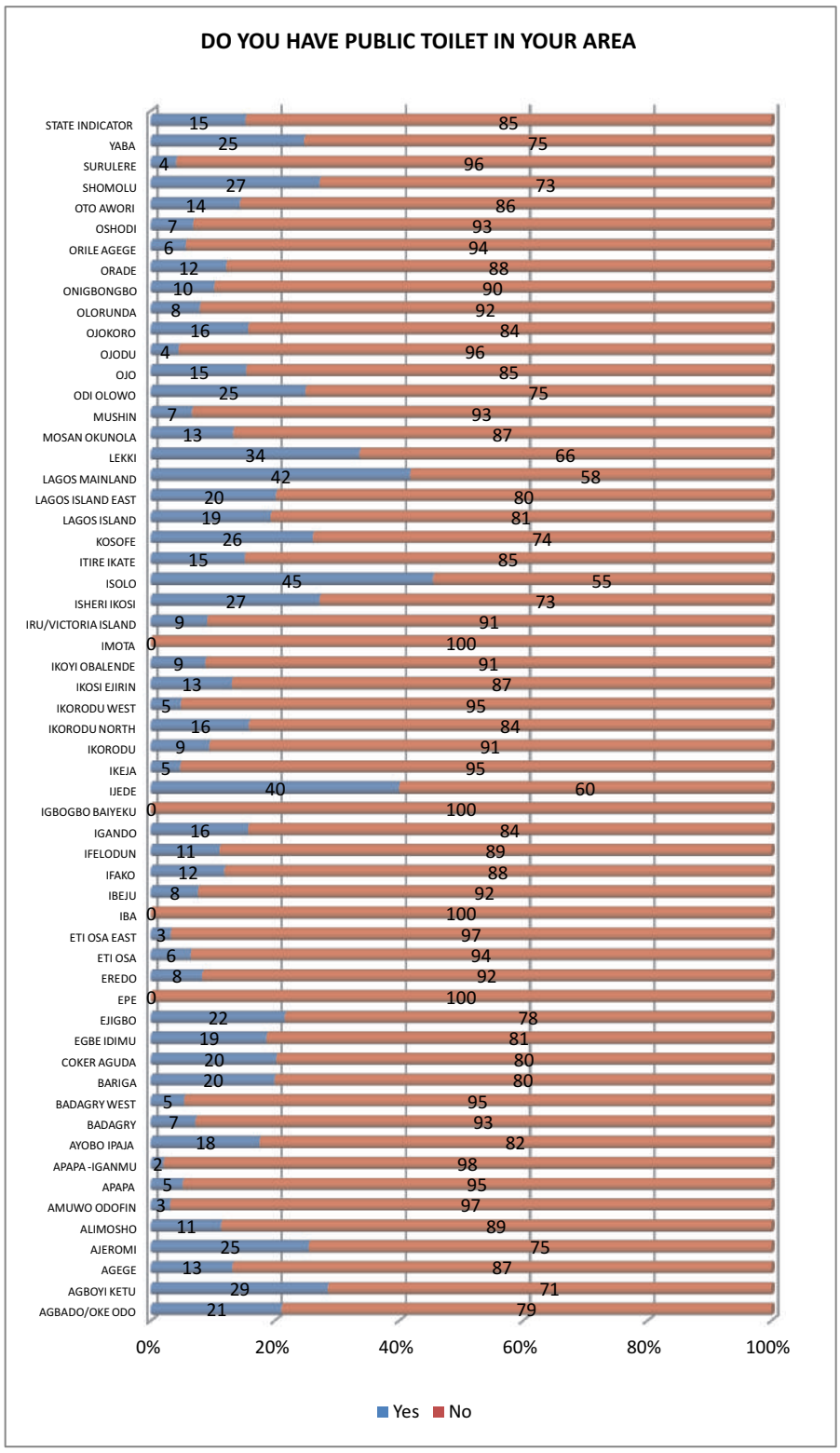
The level of satisfaction with the situation of the toilet system indicate that 67% of the sampled households were satisfied and also downward numbers as against last year survey of 75%.While 33% are not satisfied as against 25% for Y2013. Furthermore at the LG/LGCDAs with the satisfaction of the present toilets Ikeja (89%), Ikorodu West (89%), Apapa had (85%), Ejigbo (84%) and Ojodu (84%). While Epe (78%), Isheri Ikosi (82%), Eredo (58%), Kosofe (57%) and Ajeromi (56%) were not satisfied with the present toilet.

ACCESS TO PUBLIC TOILET FACILITY



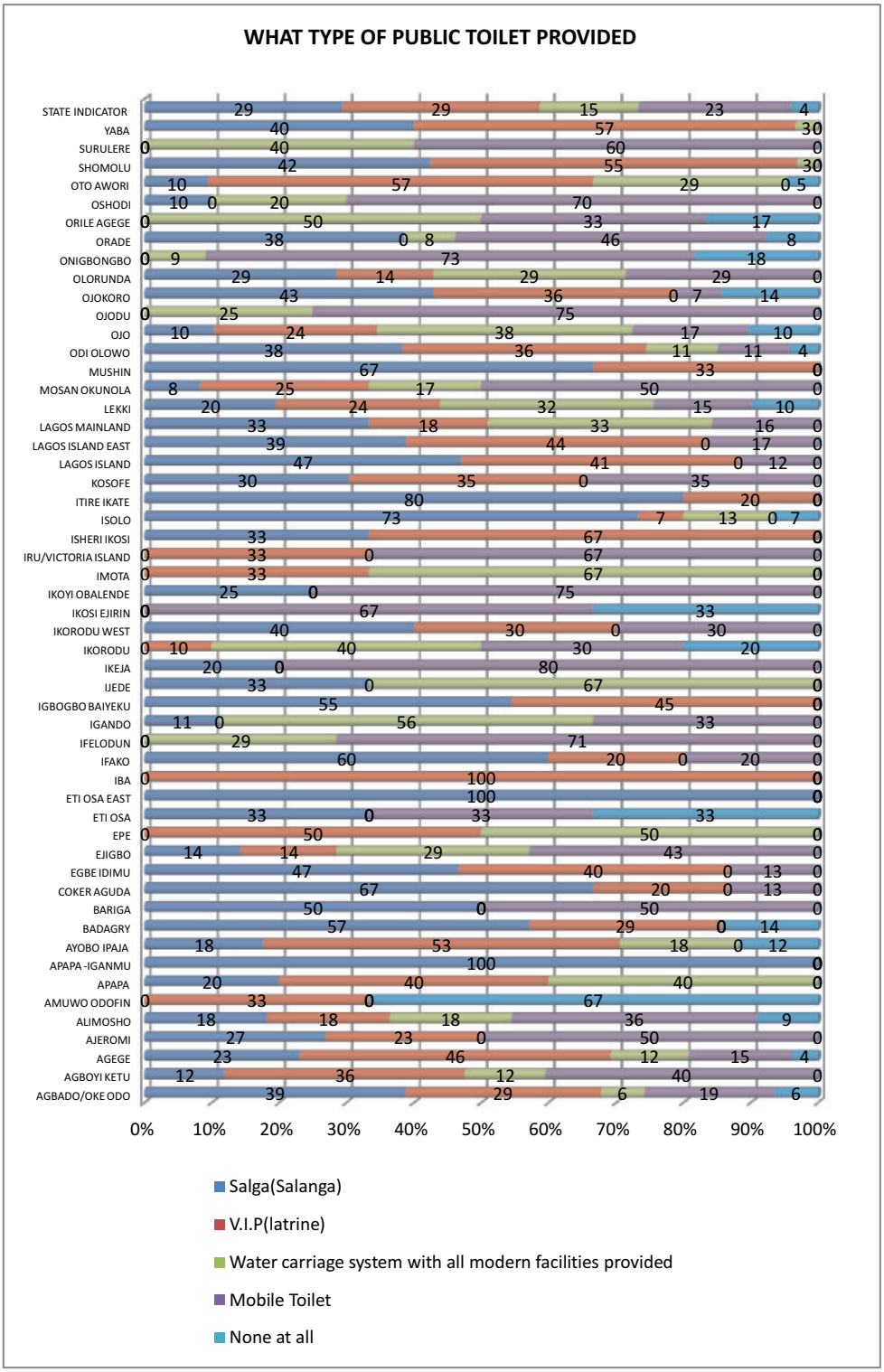
The survey revealed that 85% of the sampled respondents had no access to public toilet facility as against 89% in 2013, while 15% showed that they have access to public toilet facility. At the LG/LCDAs 100% of people in Epe, Iba, Ikosi Ejirin and Eti-Osa West said they have no access to public toilet. 96% in Ikeja, Apapa 94%, and while in Lagos Mainland 41%, Isolo 52%, Ijede 40%, Kosofe 32% and Lekki 30% alleged that they have access to public toilet in their localities.

DO YOU HAVE PUBLIC TOILET IN THE AREA?



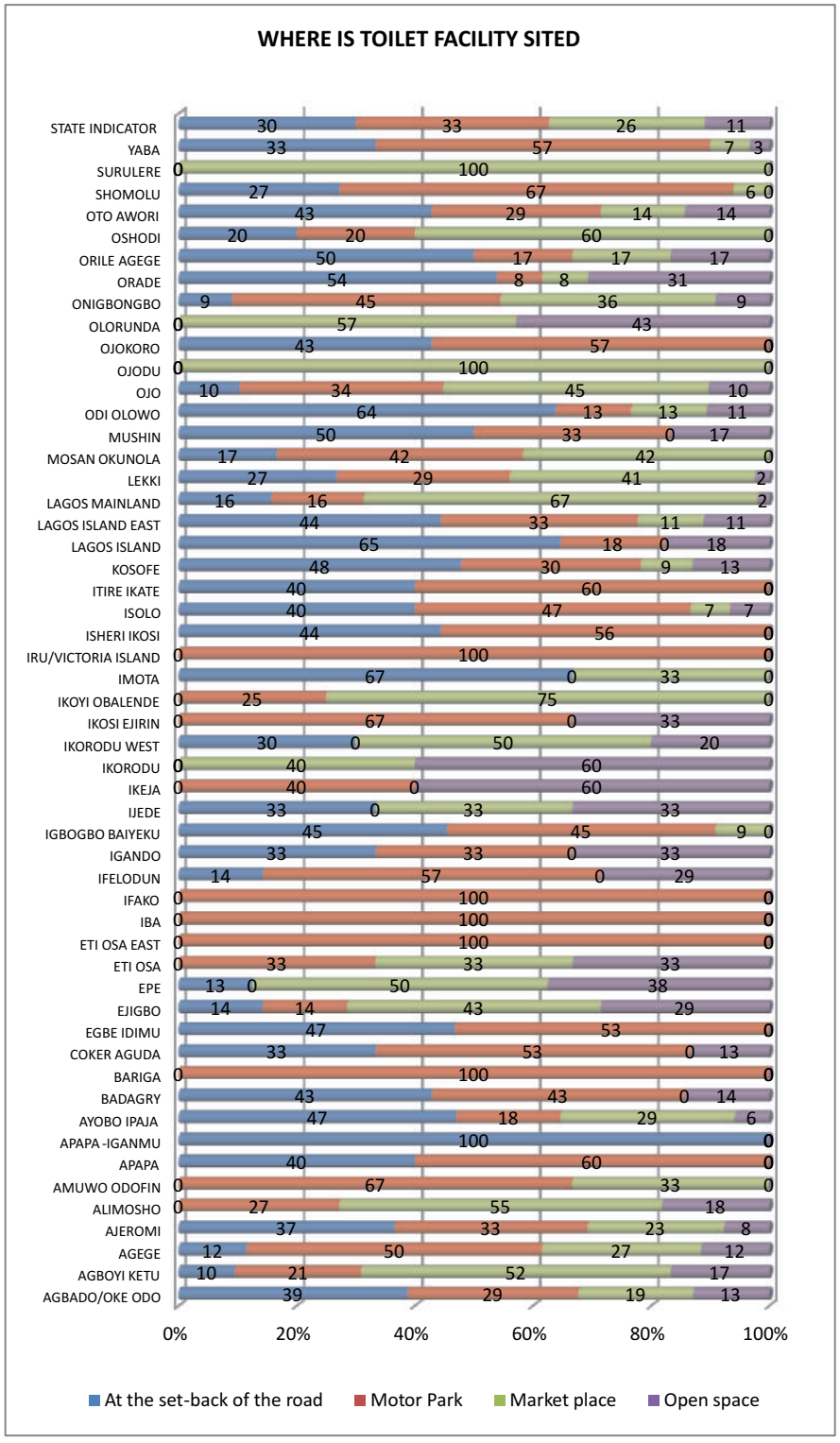
The awareness of public toilet in the Community was also investigated. The result revealed that 15% of the respondents claimed that they are aware of the public toilets, while 85% are not aware. Across the Local Government, Isolo (45%), Lagos Mainland 42%), Ijede (40%), Lekki (37%) and Agboyi Ketu (29%) are having highest percentage of the respondents who claimed to be aware of the public toilet. On the hand, the local governments with respondents that denied the existence of public toilet include; Imota (100%), Epe (100%), Iba (100%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (100%) and Surulere (96%).

WHAT TYPE OF PUBLIC TOILET PROVIDED?

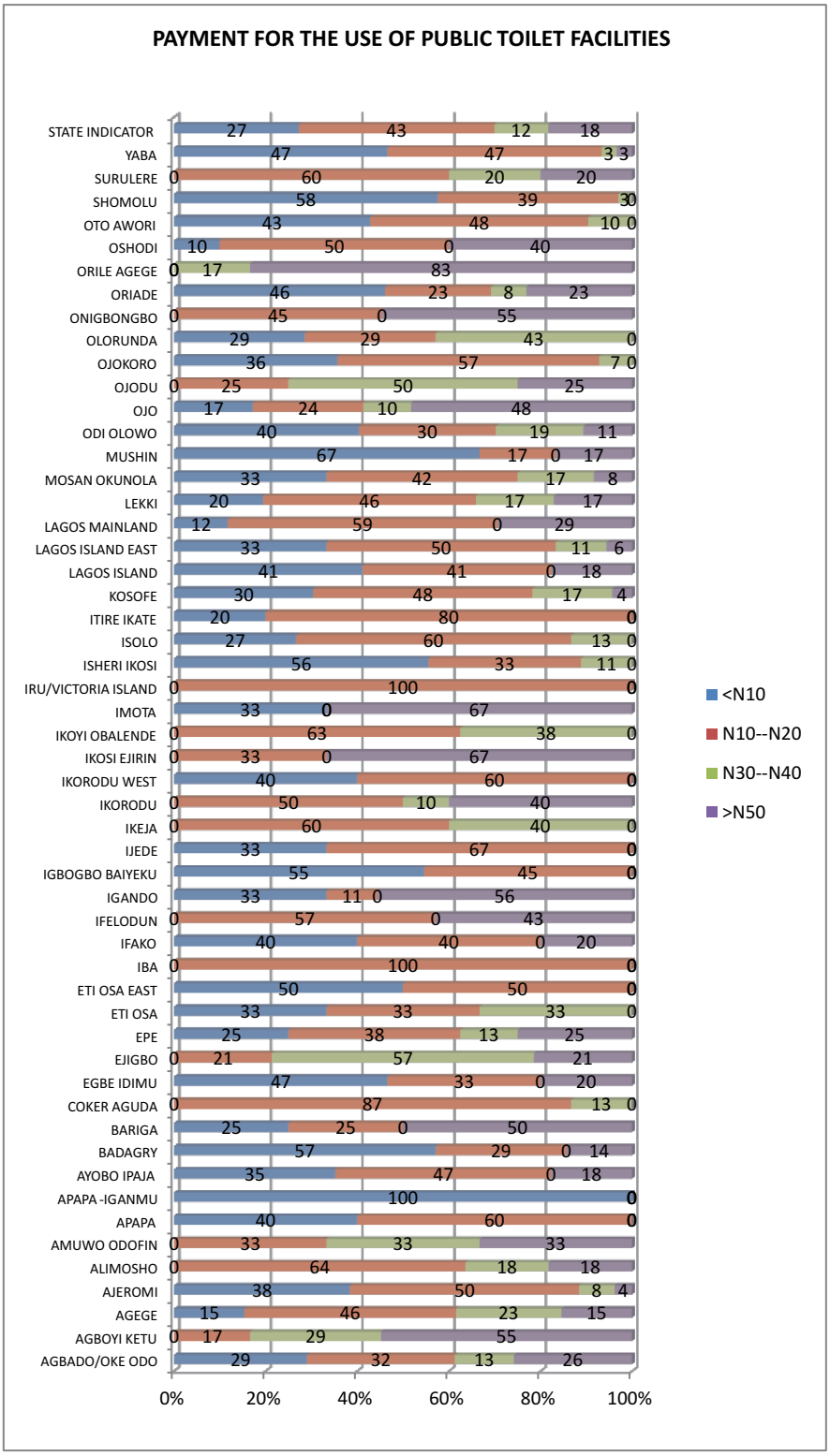


The survey showed that the type of public toilet provided with Salanga 29%, V.I.P (latrine) 29%, water carriage system (modern type) 15%, mobile toilet 23% and none at all 4%.Furthermore,the study across the LG/LCDAs with salanga type of public toilets Apapa and Eti-Osa had East 100%, Itire Ikate 80%, Coker Aguda, also V.I.P (latrine) Iba 100%, Isheri Ikosi 67%, Yaba 57% and Oto Awori 57%. Water carriage system (modern type) Imota 67%, Ijede 67%, Igando 56% and Orile Agege 50% while the mobile toilet type from sampled households Ikeja 80%, ikoyi Obalende 75%, Ojodu 75% and Oshodi 70% and lastly, the Local Government without public toilet Amuwo Odofin 67%, Eti-Osa 33%, Ikosi Ejirin 33% and IkorodU 20%.

WHERE IS TOILET FACILITY SITED



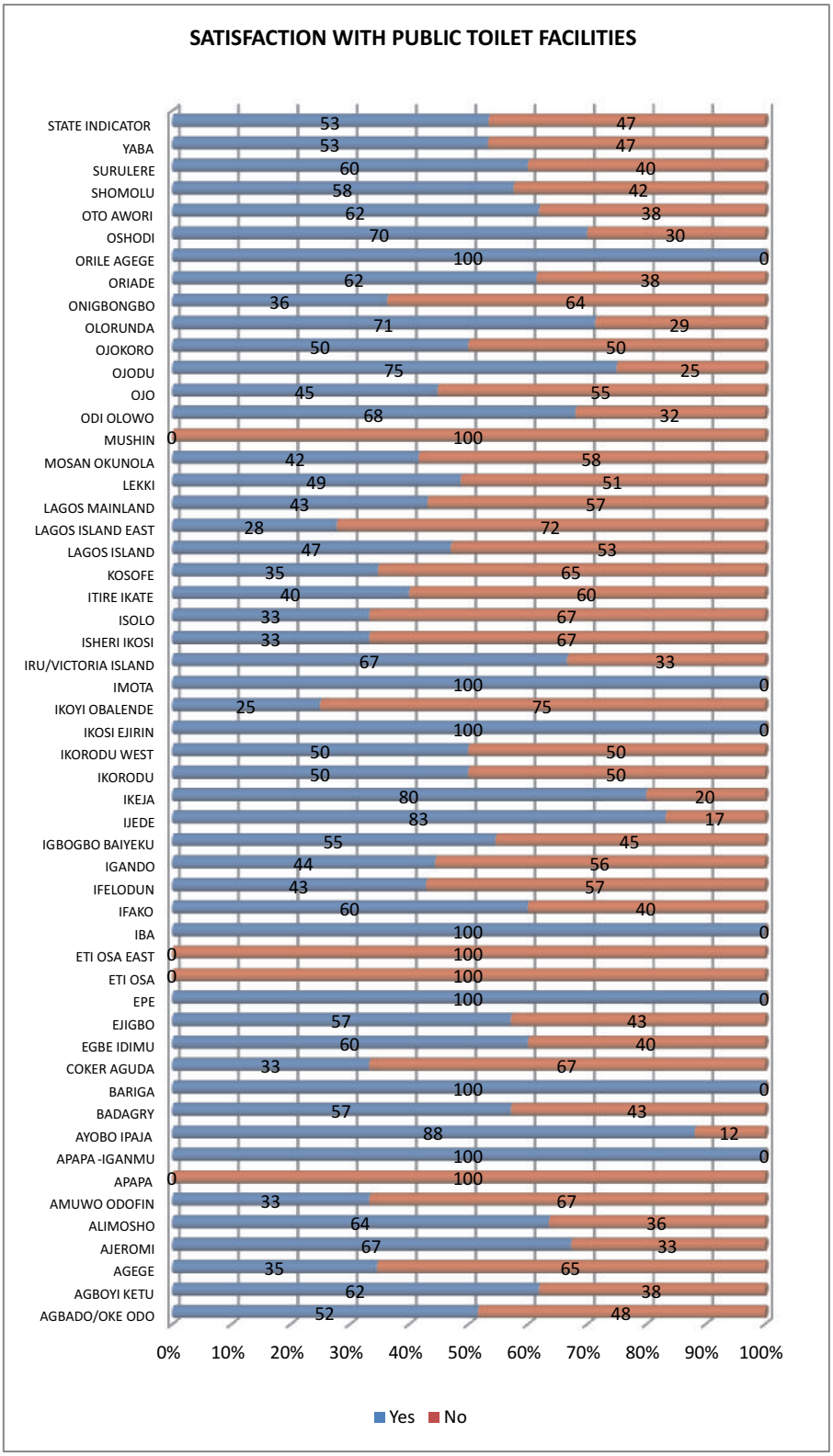
The survey revealed that 11% of the respondents sampled indicated that the toilet facilities were sited at the set-back of the road, 30% at the motor park, 33% at the market place and 26% at the open space. At the local government level most of the residences at Iru/Victoria Island, Eti-Osa, Iba and Ifako had 100% where their toilet facility is sited at the back of the road Apapa Iganmu 100%,Imota and Lagos Island 67%,Odi olowo 64%.



PAYMENT FOR THE USE OF PUBLIC TOILET FACILITIES

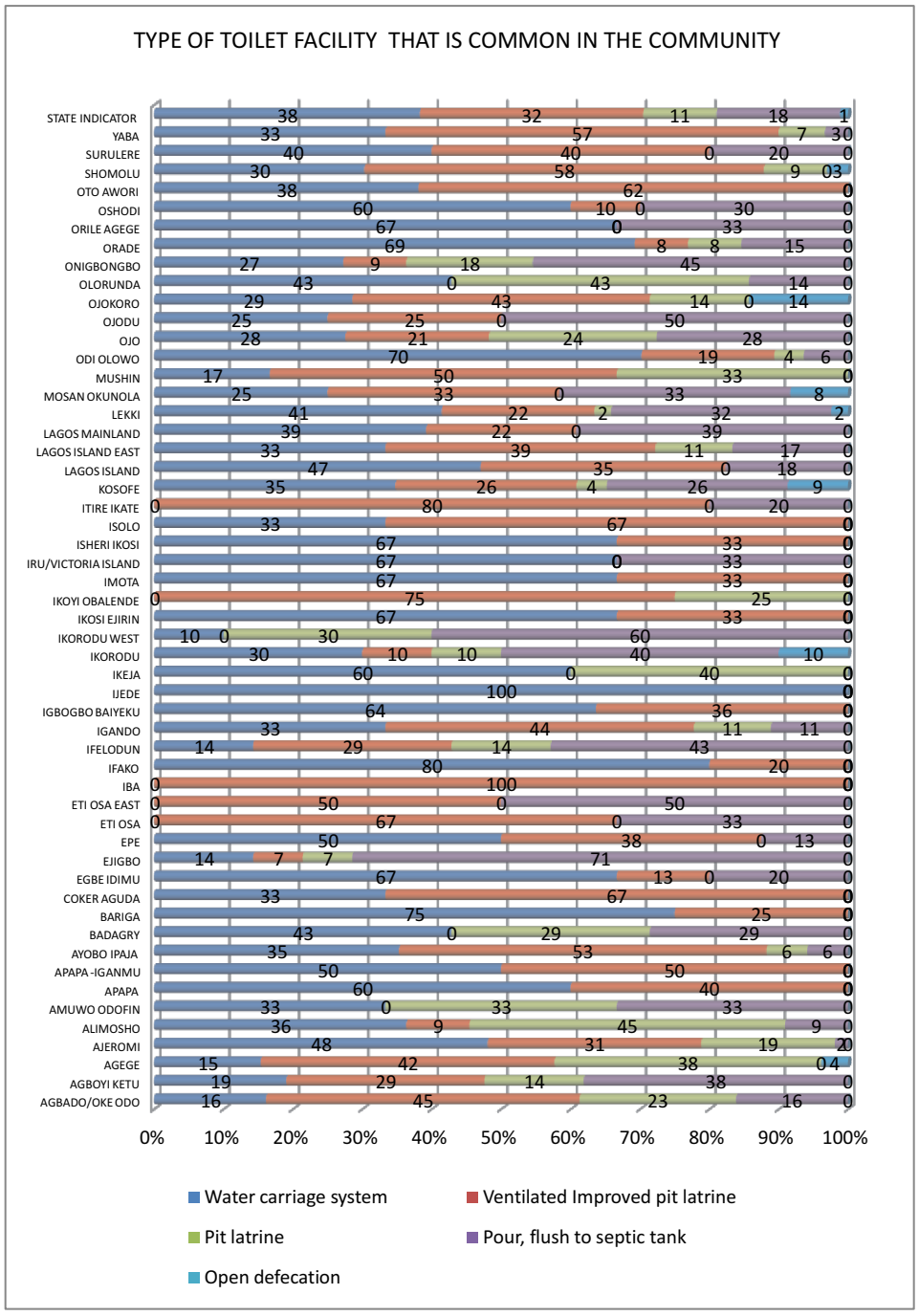
It was indicated that the amount paid by respondents for the usage of public toilet facility and the result shows that 27% of the sampled respondents confirmed that they paid less than N10, 43% paid between N10-N20, while 12% said they paid between N 30-N40 as well as 18% disclosed that they paid over N50. All the respondents in Apapa Iganmu (100%), Mushin (67%), Shomolu (58%),Isheri Ikosi (56%) paid less than N10 in using public toilet facility. Respondents in Iba 100%, Iru/Victoria Island 100%, Coker Aguda 87%,Itire Ikate 80% paid between N10-N20,while Ejigbo (57%),Ojodu (50%),Ikeja (40%) and Olorunda (43%) paid between N 30-N40. The LCDAs that paid more than N50 for public toilet usage are Orile Agege 83%, Ikosi Ejirin 67%, Imota 67% and Igando 56%.

SATISFACTION WITH PUBLIC TOILET FACILITIES



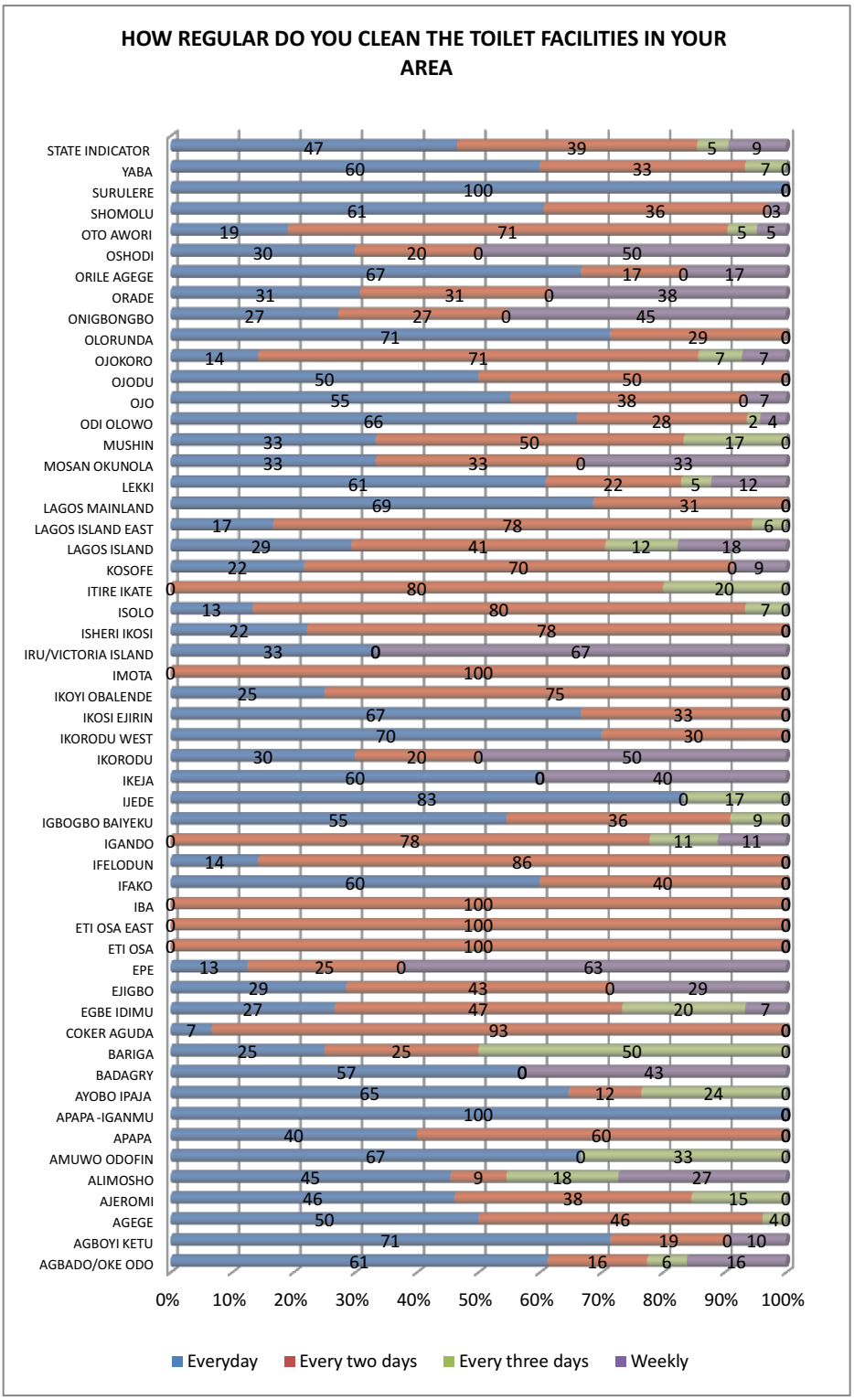
The analysis further showed that 53% of the sampled respondents expressed their satisfaction with the conditions of public toilet facilities as against 56% Y 2013 survey. 47% of the respondents showed that they were not fulfilled with the public toilet facilities. Interestingly, 100% of the respondents in Bariga, Ikosi Ejirin, Iba and Apapa Iganmu were satisfied with the conditions of public toilet facilities in their localities.

TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY THAT IS COMMON IN YOUR AREA



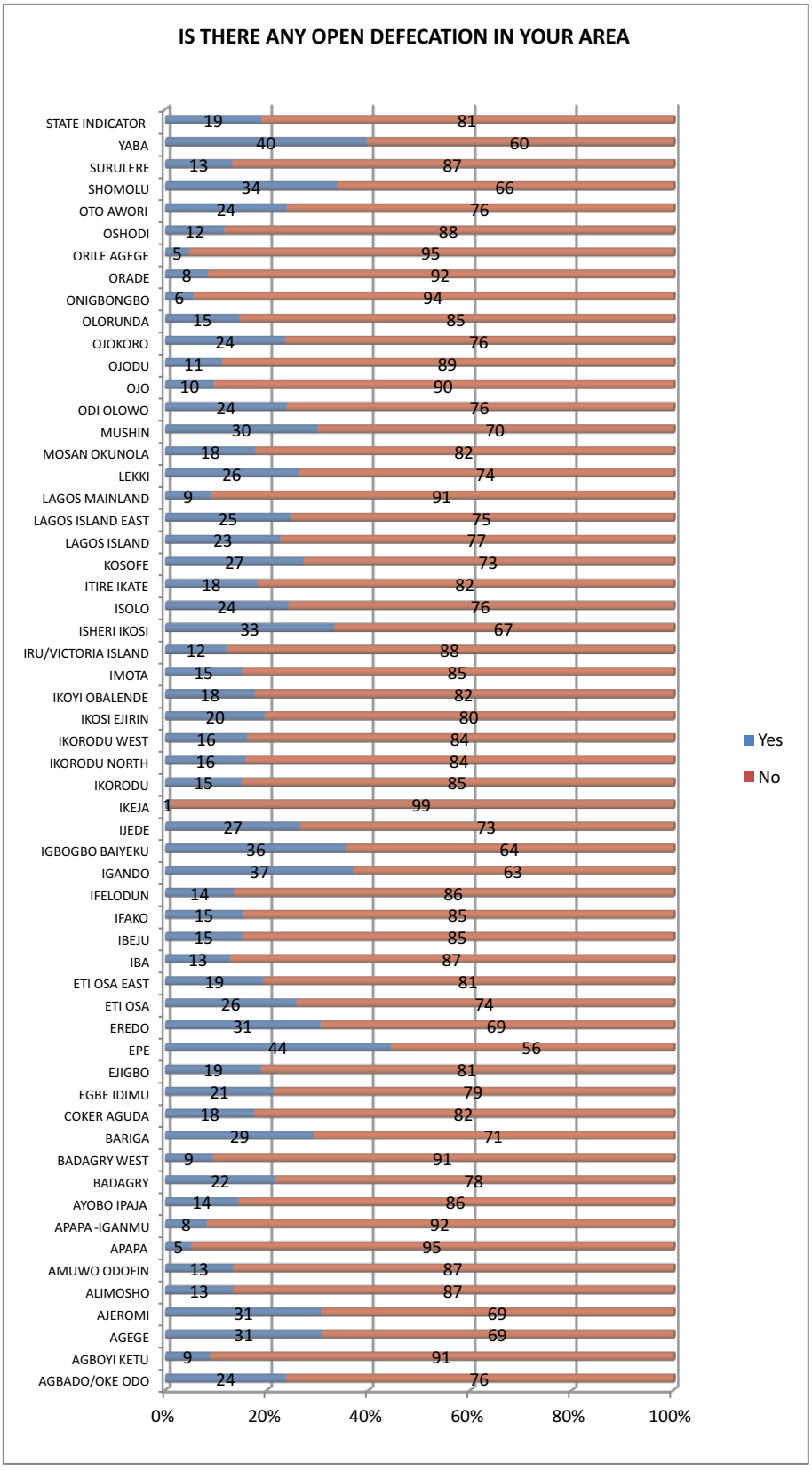
The analysis revealed the type of toilet facility that is common in a community within the state. It was indicated that from the sampled household 78% use water carriage system, ventilated improved pit latrine 32%, pit latrine 11%, pour, and flush to septic tank 18% and open defecation 1% .The study was reviewed across the Local Government the sampled respondent that use water carriage system Ijede (100%), Ifako (80%), Bariga (75%) and Odi-Olowo (70%) while ventilated improved pit latrine Iba (100%), Itire Ikate (80%), Eti –Osa (67%) and Ikoyi Obalende (75%). Furthermore, the households with pit latrine Alimosho (45%), Olorunda (43%), Ikeja (40%) and Mushin (33%) and finally open defecation Ojokoro (14%), Ikorodu (10%), Kosofe (9%) and Mosan Okunola (8%).

HOW REGULAR DO YOU CLEAN THE TOILET FACILITIES IN YOUR AREA



The survey shows how regular the sampled respondents clean their toilet facilities in their communities. 47% of the household members clean their toilet facilities everyday, 39% every two days, 5% every three days and 9% weekly. From the LG/LCDAs interestingly, 100% in Surulere, Apapa - Iganmu, Iba and Imota clean their toilet facilities every day, also Eti- Osa Eti-Osa East, Iba and Imota had 100% for cleaning their toilet facilities every two days. Similarly Bariga 50%, Amuwo-Odofin 33%, Ayobo/Ipaja 24% and Itire Ikate 20% wash theirs every three days and finally, Iru/Victoria Island 67%, Epe 63%, Oshodi and Ikorodu 50% clean their toilet facilities weekly.

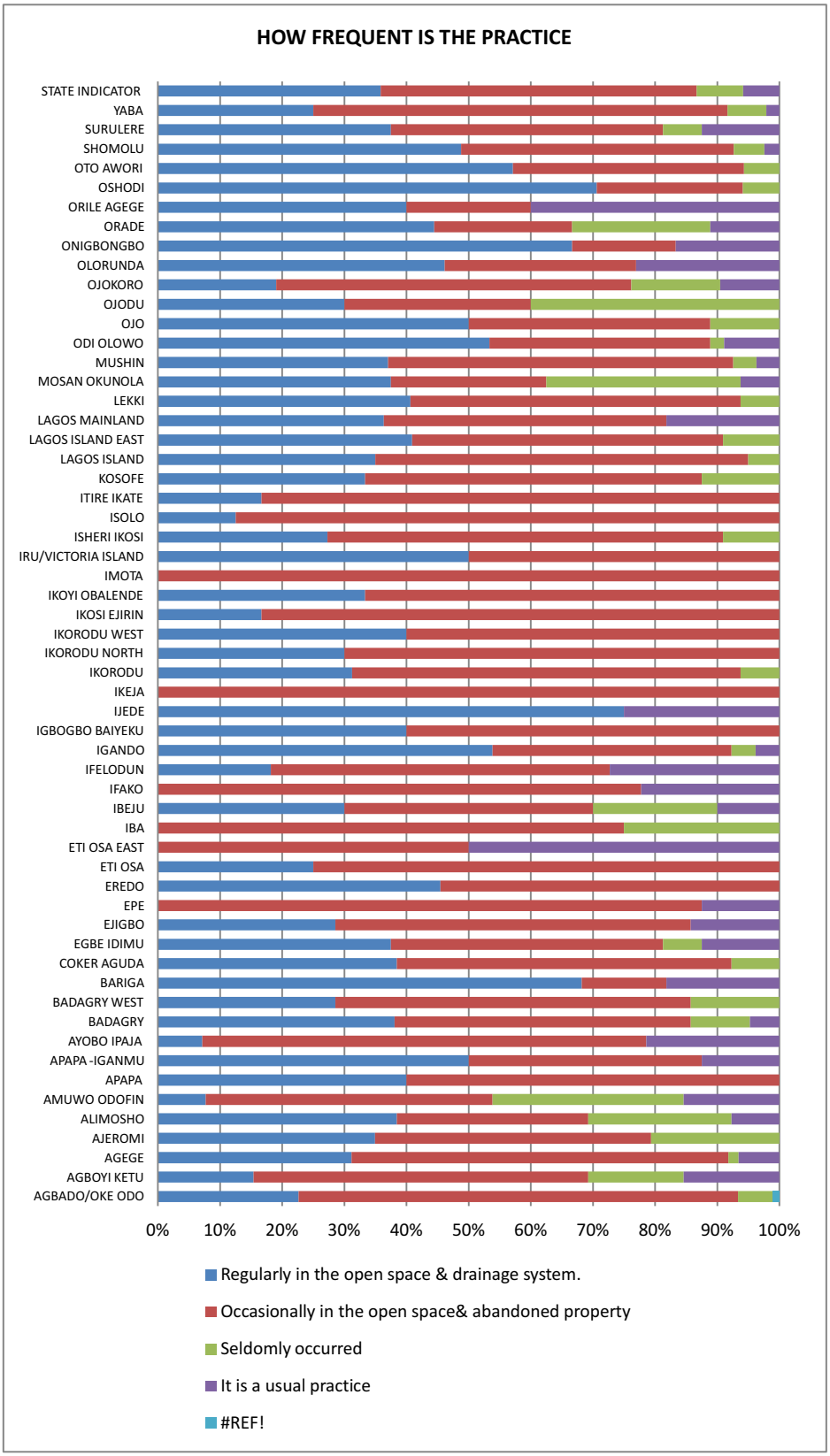
IS THERE ANY OPEN DEFECATION IN YOUR AREA



Improved sanitation in terms of availability of hygienic toilet facilities is essential and a basic necessity of every human society. Furthermore, it is not uncommon in Lagos State seeing people defecating in public places, all because of inadequate hygienic toilet facilities.

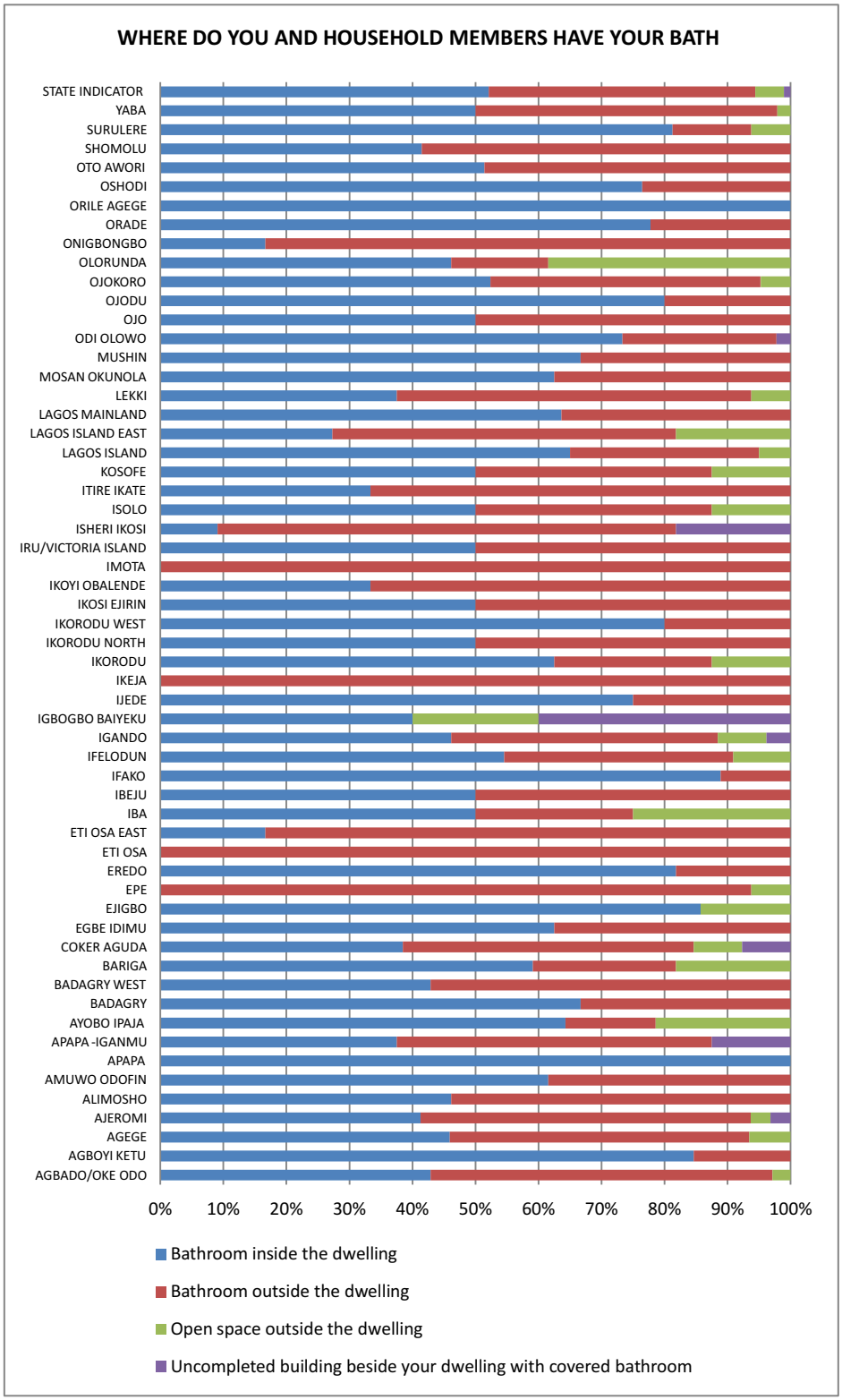
The analysis revealed the percentage of sampled respondents that do not defecate in an open area is 81%, while 19% claimed that they defecate in an open area. The analysis revealed across the household who did defecate in an open space are Epe (44%), Yaba (40%), Igando (37%) and Igbogbo Baiyeku (36%), while in Badagry West (91%), Agboyi Ketu (91%), Apapa (95%) and Apapa Iganmu (92%) claimed that they did not defecate in an open space.

HOW FREQUENT IS THE PRACTICE



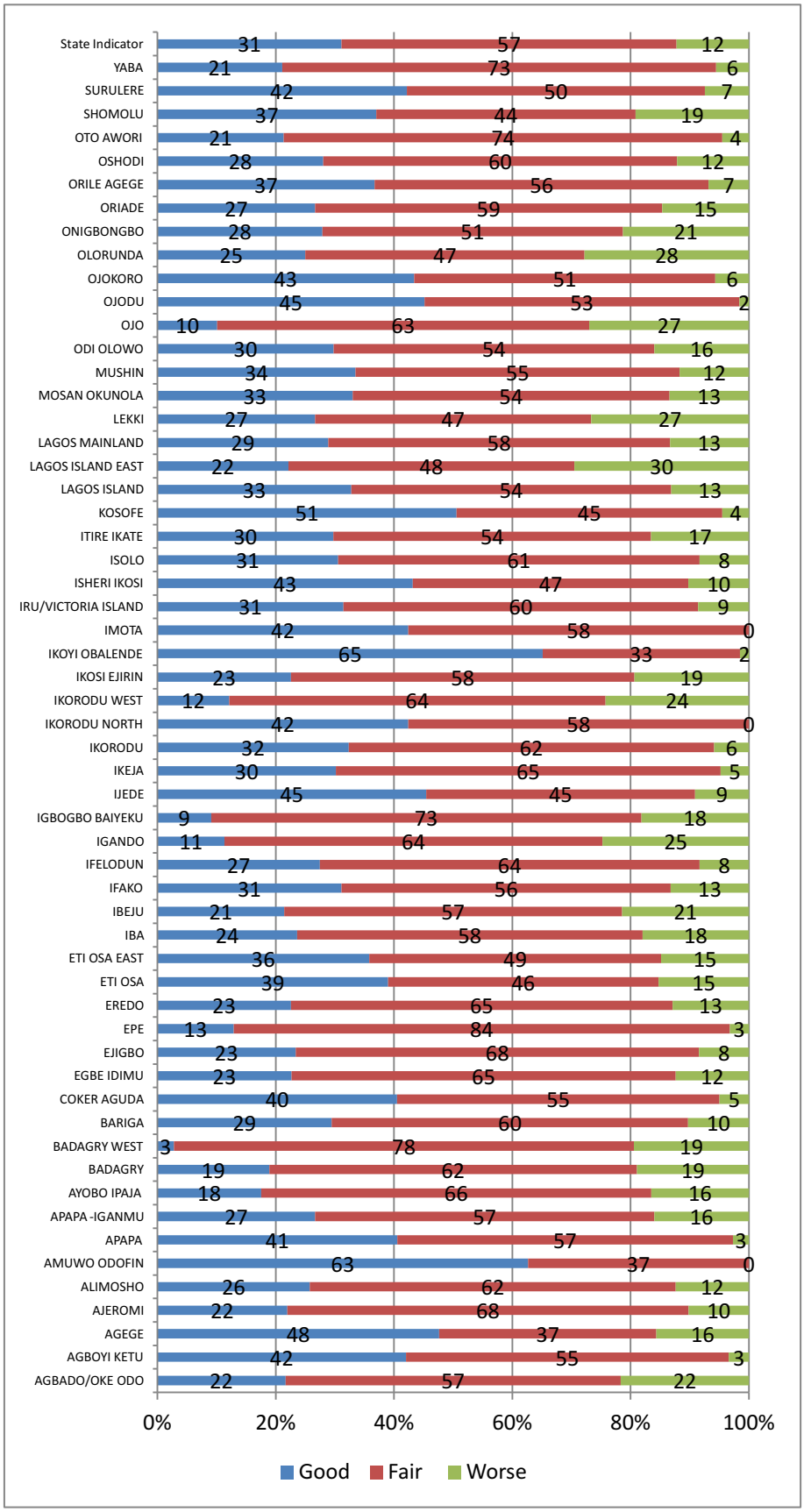
The survey shows that (51%) of the household members defecate occasionally in the open space & abandoned property,(36%) do it regularly in the open & drainage system, (8%) seldom occurred and (6%) it is usual practice. From the analysis it shows that the sampled respondents from Ijede 71%, Oshodi 70%, Bariga 68% and Onigbongbo 67% regularly defecate in an open space drainage system while Imota and Ikeja 100%,Isolo and Epe 88% occasionally defecate open in an open space and abandoned building. Also, Ojodu 40%, Amuwo Odofin 31%,Iba 25% and Oriade 22% seldomly occurred and lastly, the household with usual practice Eti Osa East 50%,Orile Agege 40%, Ifelodun 27% and Ijede 25%.

WHERE DO YOU AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS HAVE YOUR BATH



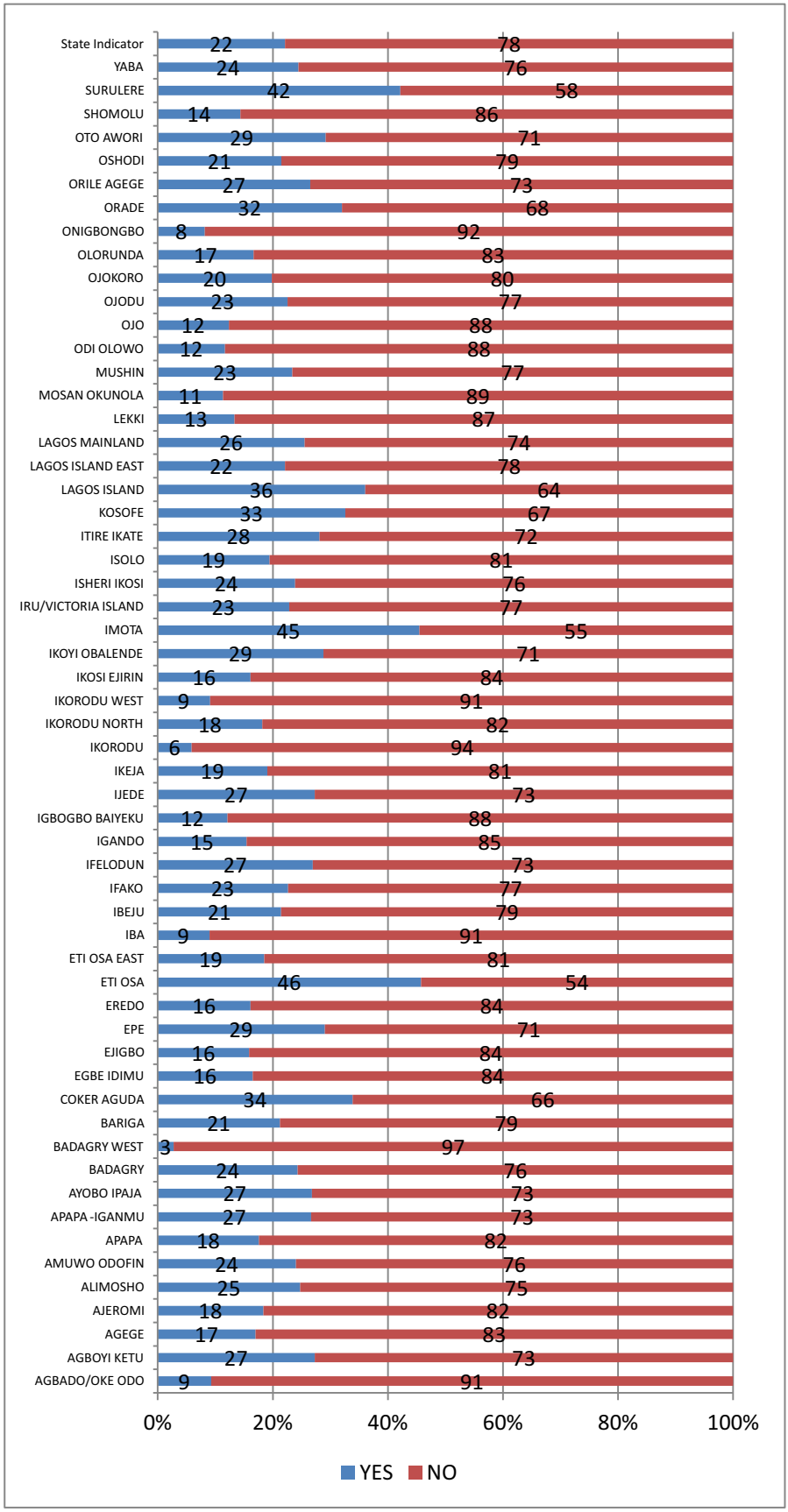
The analysis indicated that 52% of the family members had their bathroom inside their dwelling, 42% have bathroom outside their dwelling, 5% have it in an open space outside the dwelling and 1% in an uncompleted building besides their dwelling with covered bathroom. From the analysis across the LG/LCDAs it shows that the sampled household members who took their bath inside the dwelling unit Orile Agege and Apapa 100%, Ifako 89%, Ejigbo 86%,while Imota, Ikeja and Eti Osa had 100% and in Epe 94% have their bath outside the dwelling unit. Also, household members who have their bath in an open space outside the dwelling unit Olorunda 38%, Iba 25%, Ayobo Ipaja 21% and Igbobo Baiyeku 20%.Furthermore, the households that are bathing in an uncompleted building beside dwelling with uncovered bathroom Isheri Ikosi 18%, Apapa Iganmu 13%, Coker Aguda 8% and Igando 4%.

CONDITION OF EVACUATING TRUCKS SERVING THE COMMUNITY



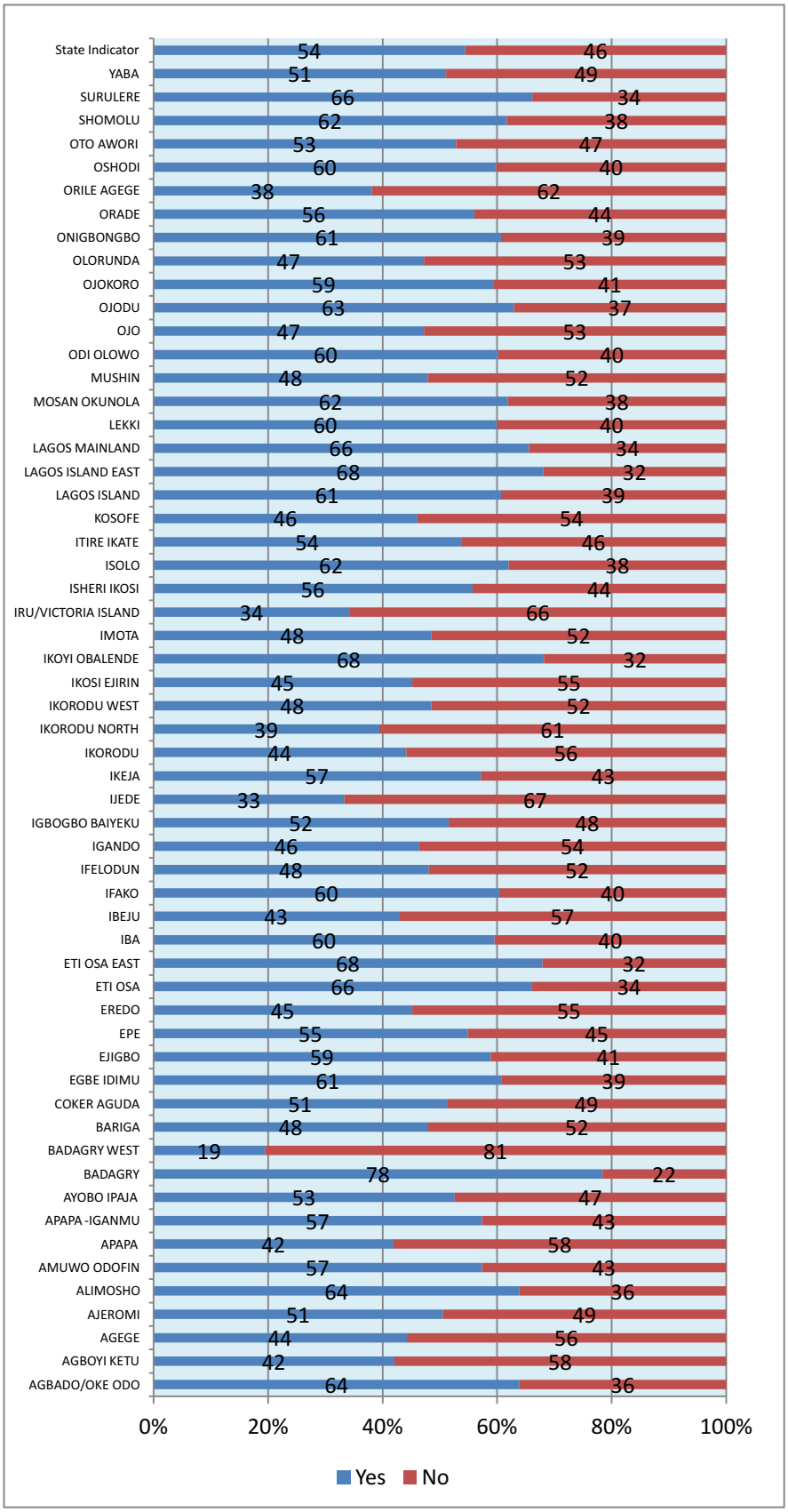
Trucks serving the community members in terms of evacuating their wastes must be in good condition in order to discharge its duties promptly. Enquiring on this will inform the government on planning and decision making. The survey revealed that (31%) of the respondents rated the condition of the serving trucks as good, (57%) claimed that the condition of the truck is rated fair while (12%) asserted that the condition of the truck is worse. Across the Local Government, Ikoyi Obalende (65%), Amuwo Odofin (63%), Kosofe (51%), Agege (48%) and Ijede, Ojodu with (45%) each are areas where the condition of trucks serving the community are mostly rated good. Epe (84%), Badagry West (78%), Oto Awori (74%), Igbogbo Baiyeku, Yaba with (73%) each and Ajeromi, Ejigbo with (68%) each recorded high figure as rated fair in the condition of serving trucks for evacuating wastes. Lagos Island East (30%), Olorunda (28%), Ojo (27%), Igando (25%) and Ikorodu West (24%) recorded over (20%) above the State Indicator as rated worse in the condition of trucks serving the community for waste evacuation.

WHETHER SCEPTIC TANK IS CHANNELED TOWARDS DRAIN/ENVIRONMENT



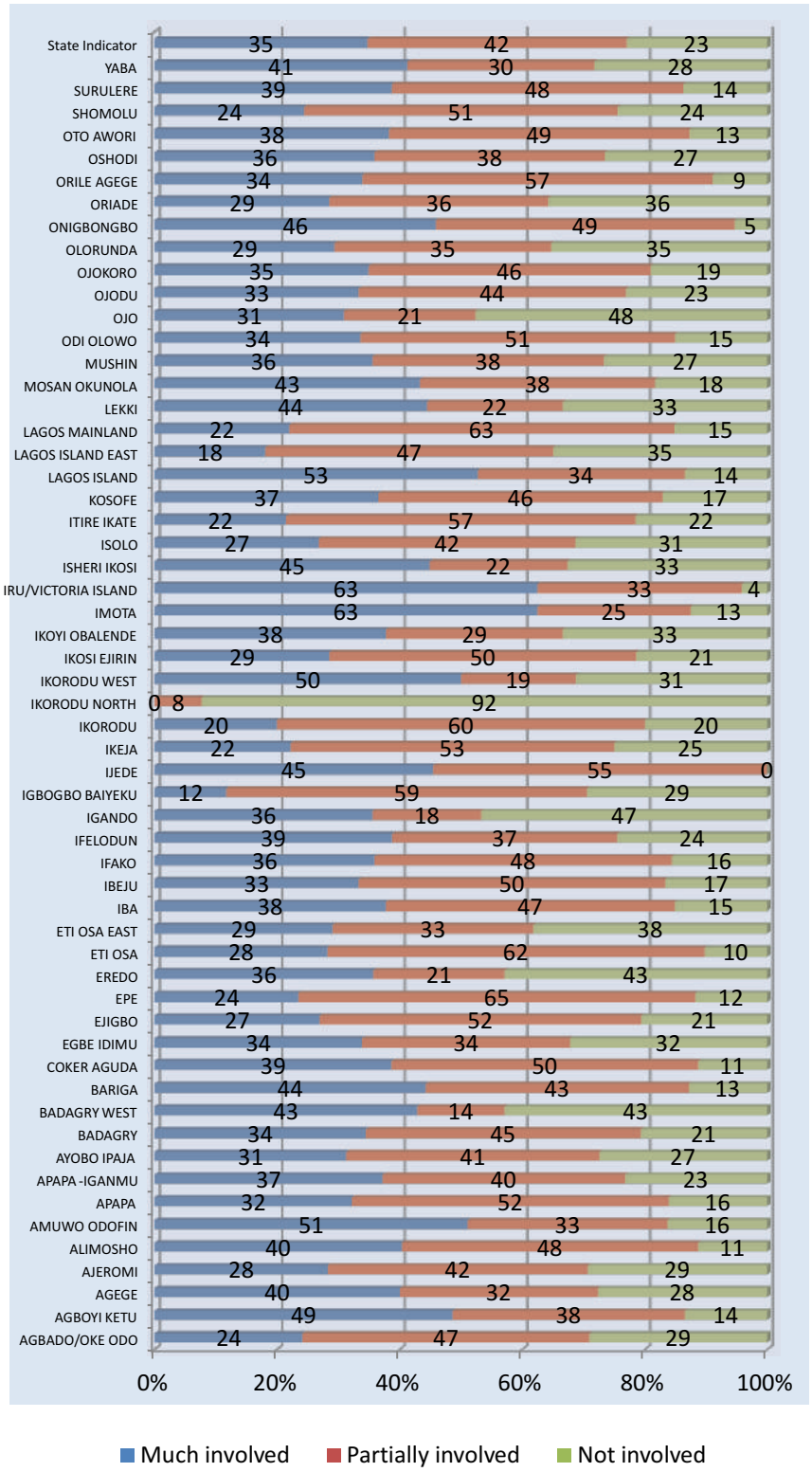
Channelling septic tank towards drainage or the environment is very dangerous thereby polluting the entire environment which could lead to outbreak of diseases. The study examined the sampled households whether their sceptic tank are channelled towards their drainage or environment. It was discovered that (22%) of the households have their sceptic tank channelled towards drainage while (78%) did not channelled their sceptic tank towards the drainage. Most of the households that has their sceptic tank channelled towards the drainage are mostly found in Eti Osa (46%), Imota (45%), Surulere (42%), Lagos Island (36%) and Coker Aguda (34%), Households that did not channelled their sceptic tank towards the drainage or environment are pre-dominant in Badagry West (97%), Ikorodu (94%), Onigbongbo (92%), Agbado/ Okeodo, Iba, and Ikorodu West with (91%) each.

AWARENESS OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND HEALTH ADVERSE EFFECT OF INDISCRIMINATE WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT



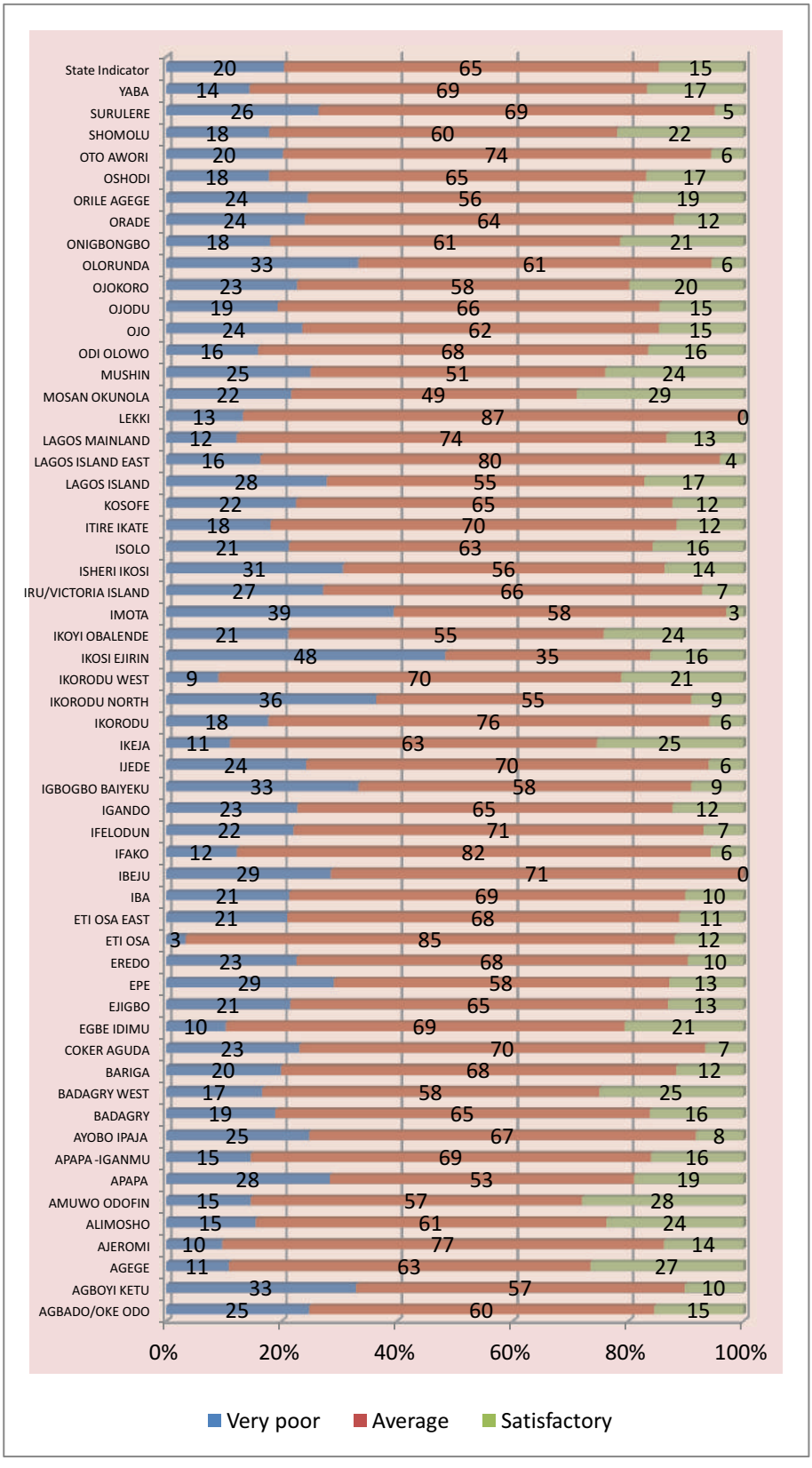
Indiscriminate waste-water management has adverse effect both on one's health and the environment. The aftermath effect is usually noticed through air pollution and epidemic diseases. Awareness of both environmental and health adverse effect of indiscriminate waste-water management were sought through the survey. The result shows that, (54%) confirmed that there is environmental and health adverse effect on indiscriminate waste-water management while (46%) was on the contrary. The awareness of the environmental and health adverse effect of indiscriminate wastewater manage-ment are rampant in Badagry(78%), Eti Osa, Lagos Island, Ikoyi Obalende, Lagos Island East with (68%) each, Eti Osa and Surulere with (66%) each. Areas where there is no awareness on the environmental and health adverse effect of indiscriminate waste-water management are prominent in Badagry West (81%), Ijede (67%), Iru/Victoria Island (66%) and Orile Agege (62%).

INVOLVEMENT OF CDA AND CDC IN WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT IN COMMUNITIES



Wastewater if properly managed by ensuring that sceptic tank are built and covered with concrete slabs, it will keep the environment odour free and will not breed mosquitoes that can result in malaria. The survey sought to know about the involvement of CDA and CDC in the management of wastewater within their community. The study revealed that, (35%) are much involved in waste-water management, (42%) of the respondents claimed that CDA and CDC involvement in waste-water management are partially involved and (23%) asserted that CDA and CDC are not involved in wastewater manage-ment. Households with much involve-ment in wastewater management are found in Imota and Iru/Victoria Island with (63%) each, Lagos Island (53%), Amuwo Odofin (51%), Ikorodu West (50%) and Agboyi Ketu (49%). Partial involvement of CDA and CDC are predominant in Epe (65%), Lagos Mainland (63%), Eti Osa (62%) , Ikorodu(60%) and Igbogbo Baiyeku (59%). Households whereby CDA and CDC are not involved in wastewater management are mostly found in Ikorodu North (92%), Ojo(48%), Igando(47%) and Badagry West and Eredo with (43%) each.

RATING OF SEPTAGE DISPOSAL SERVICES

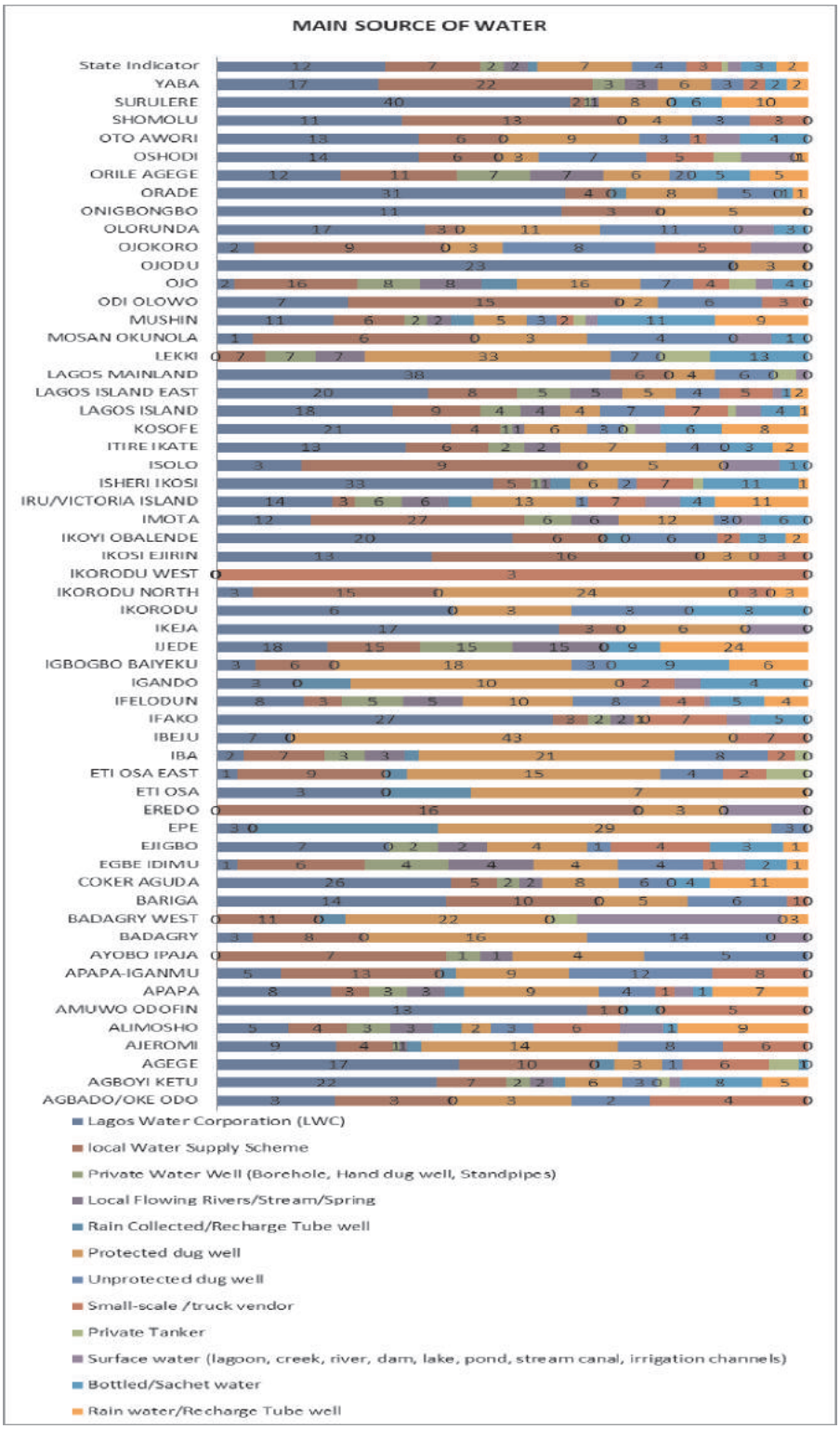


Septage tank are used for storing wastewater of any kind in households. It needs to be disposed by evacuation when noticed that it is almost filled up. The effect if not disposed as at when due, will weakened the entire structure and can collapse leading to outpour of the contents, which is dangerous to the residents of the environment. Rating of septage disposal services was enquired from the residents of Lagos. The result indicates that, (20%) rated the septage disposal services as very poor, (65%) confirmed the septage disposal services as average and (15%) affirmed that the septage disposal services are satisfactory. At Local Government Level, Ikosi Ejirin (48%), Imota (39%), Ikorodu North (36%), Agboyi Ketu, Igbogbo Baiyeku and Olorunda are areas with very poor septage disposal services. Lekki (87%), Eti Osa (85%), Ifako (82%) Lagos Island East (80%) and Ajeromi (77%) are highly rated as average. Households that rated the septage disposal as satisfactory are majorly reflected in Mosan Okunola(29%), Amuwo Odofin (28%), Ag ege (27%), Badagry West and Ikeja with (25%) each.

WATER SERVICE

WATER

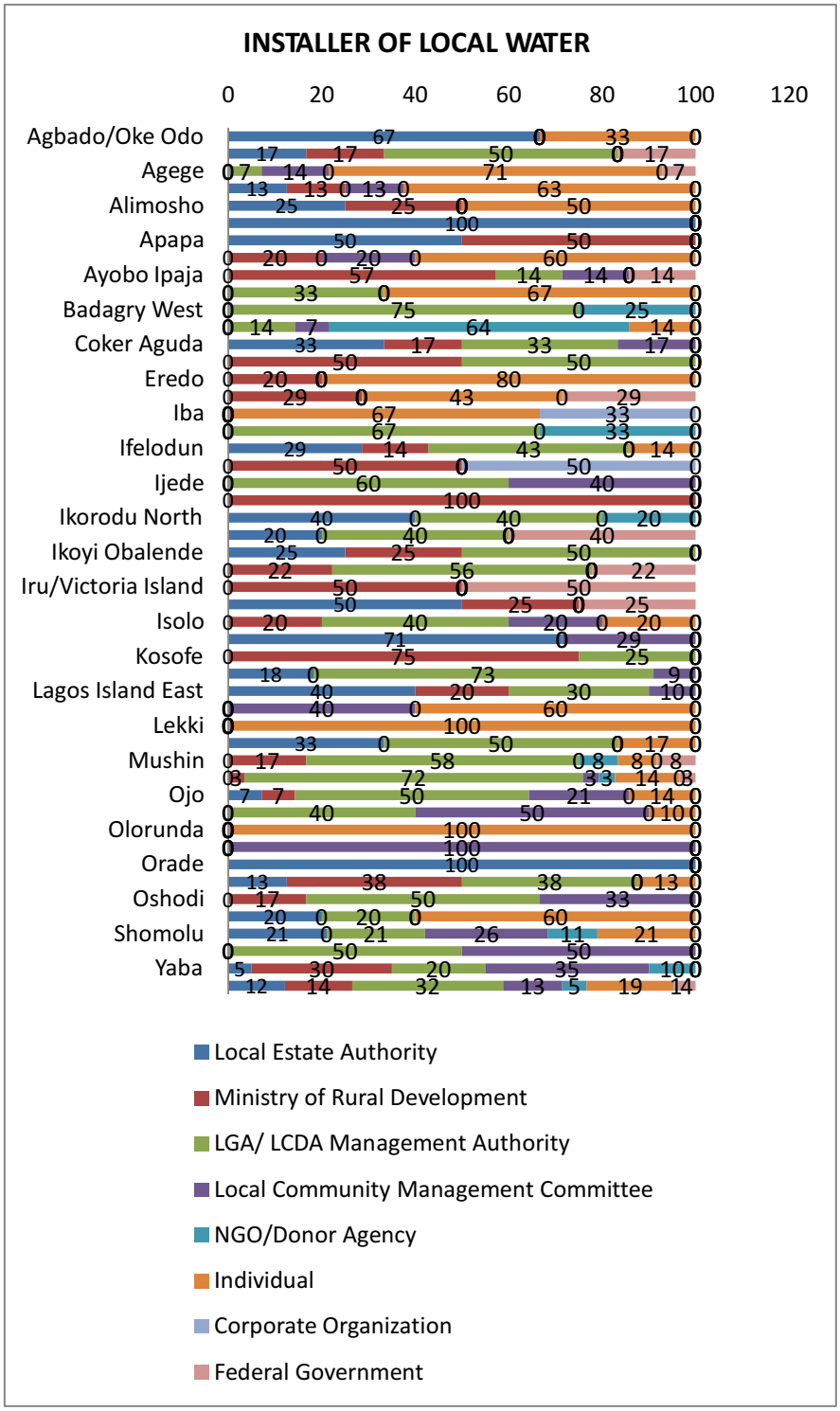
MAIN SOURCE OF WATER



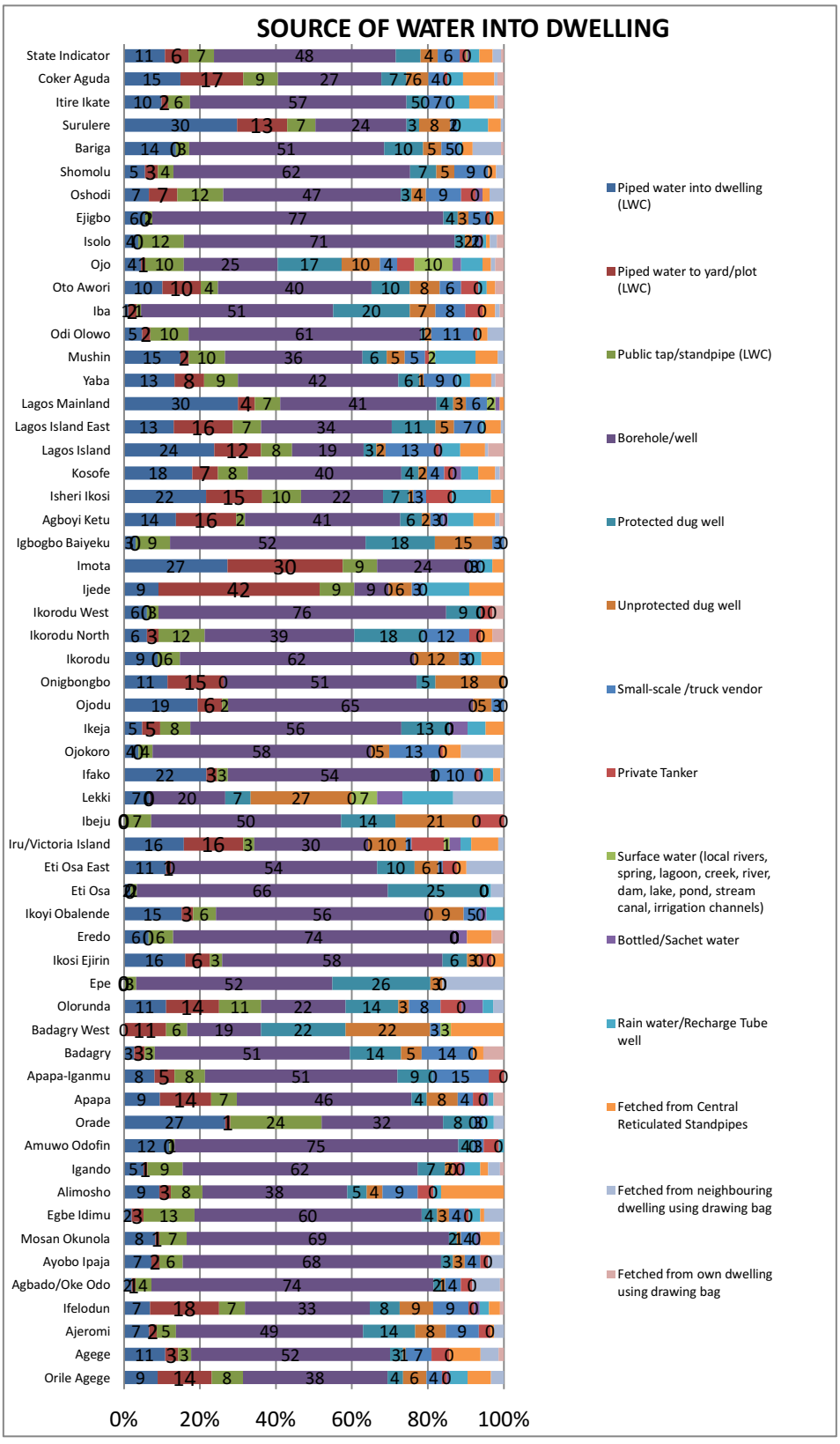
The survey sought to know the main sources of water supply accessible to citizens in the State. The results showed that 58% of the sampled household access borehole as their main source of water supply, equating the Y2013 result. Other sources of water supply included piped water into dwellings by Lagos Water Corporation (12%) as against 15% in Y2013, small scale vendor (3%) as against 9% in Y2013, protected dug well (7%) as against 6% in Y2013. At the Local Government level, the usage of borehole as main source of water was more evident in Ikorodu West (97%), Eti – Osa (88%), Agbado Oke – Odo and Ikorodu (85%), Lekki has the least use of borehole with only 27% of the sampled household, 31% in Isheri Ikosi, while Surulere, Iru/V.I & Ojo tied on 33%. However the use of River, Lake, Surface water& Stream was more categorized in Badagry West with 22% of sampled household representing only 1% of total sample. Rain Water/Recharge Tube Well rank highest in Ijede (24%) equivalent of 2% of total sample, same as Y2013.

INSTALLER OF LOCAL WATER

The survey tries to find out the Installer of Local Water to citizens in the State. The results showed that 32% of the sampled household has their local water installed by the LGA/LCDA Management Aut hority, 19% by Individual, 14% by Lagos State Ministry of Rural Development while 12% was from Local Estate Authority, NGO/ Donor Agency installation is 5%, Federal Government Installed 4% and 1% installed by Corporate Organization. Howbeit, the LCDA/ LGA installation ranked highest in Badagry West with 75%, next at Lagos Island with 73% and 72% in Odi- Olowo, while 100% installation by Individual category were observed in Olorunda LCDA and Lekki ; Amuwo -Odofin and Ori – Ade has 100% installation by Local Estate Authority likewise Local Community Management Committee at Onigbongbo. Federal Government intervention ranked highest at Iru V.I with 50%



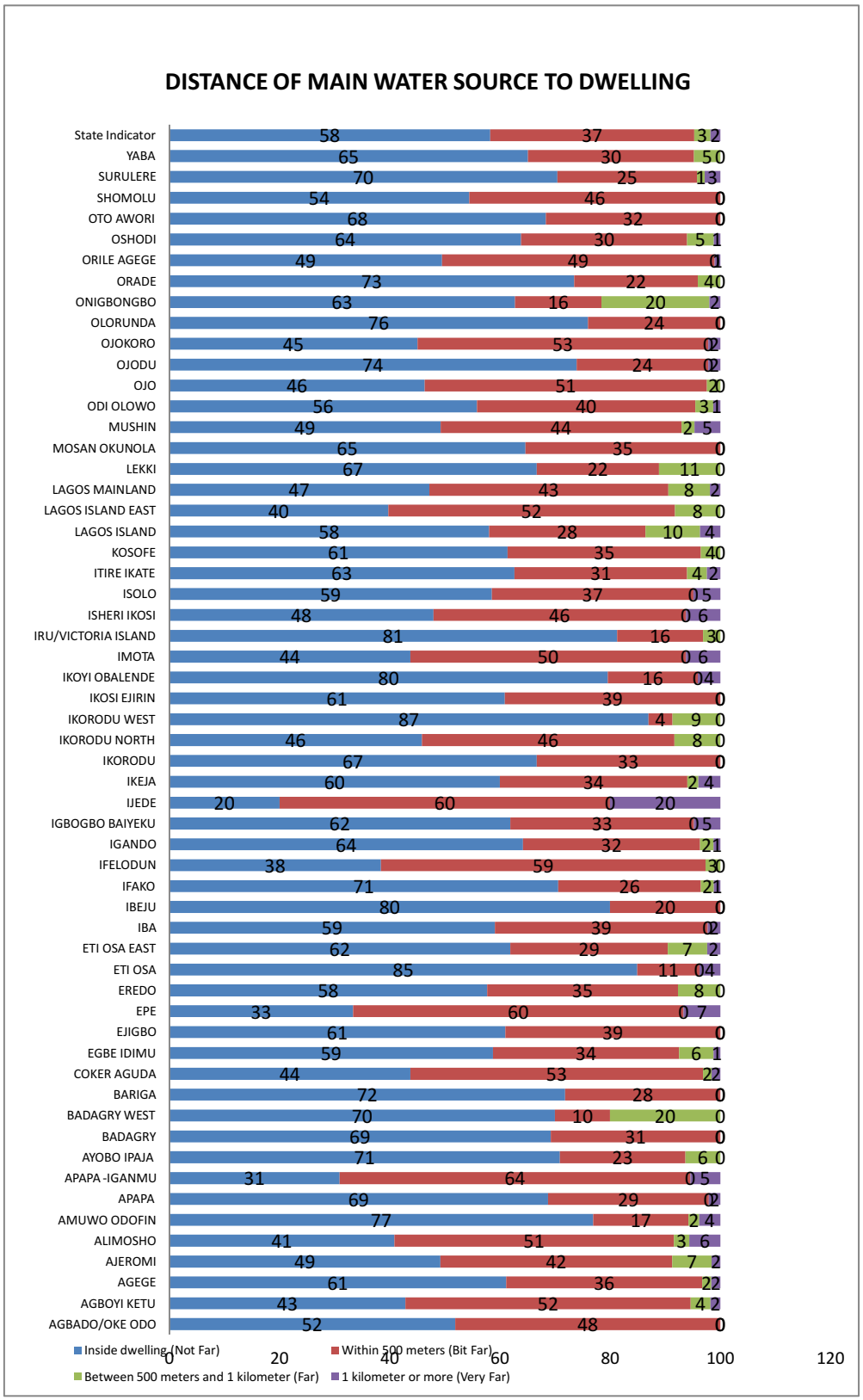
SOURCE OF WATER INTO DWELLING



The highest source of water into dwelling is bore hole with 48%, piped water into dwelling is 11%, public standing pipe and protected dug well are 7% each, piped water to yard/plot and small scale vendor are also 6% each, unprotected dug well is 4% of the sampled household, rain water/recharge tube (3%), fetched from Central reticulated Standpipes (3%), while private tanker as well as fetched from neighbouring dwelling using drawing bag are 2% each. Bottle/Sachet water and fetched from neighbouring dwelling using drawing bag are 1% each and surface water (river, spring, lagoon, creek, dam, lake, pond, stream canal and irrigation channel is 0%.

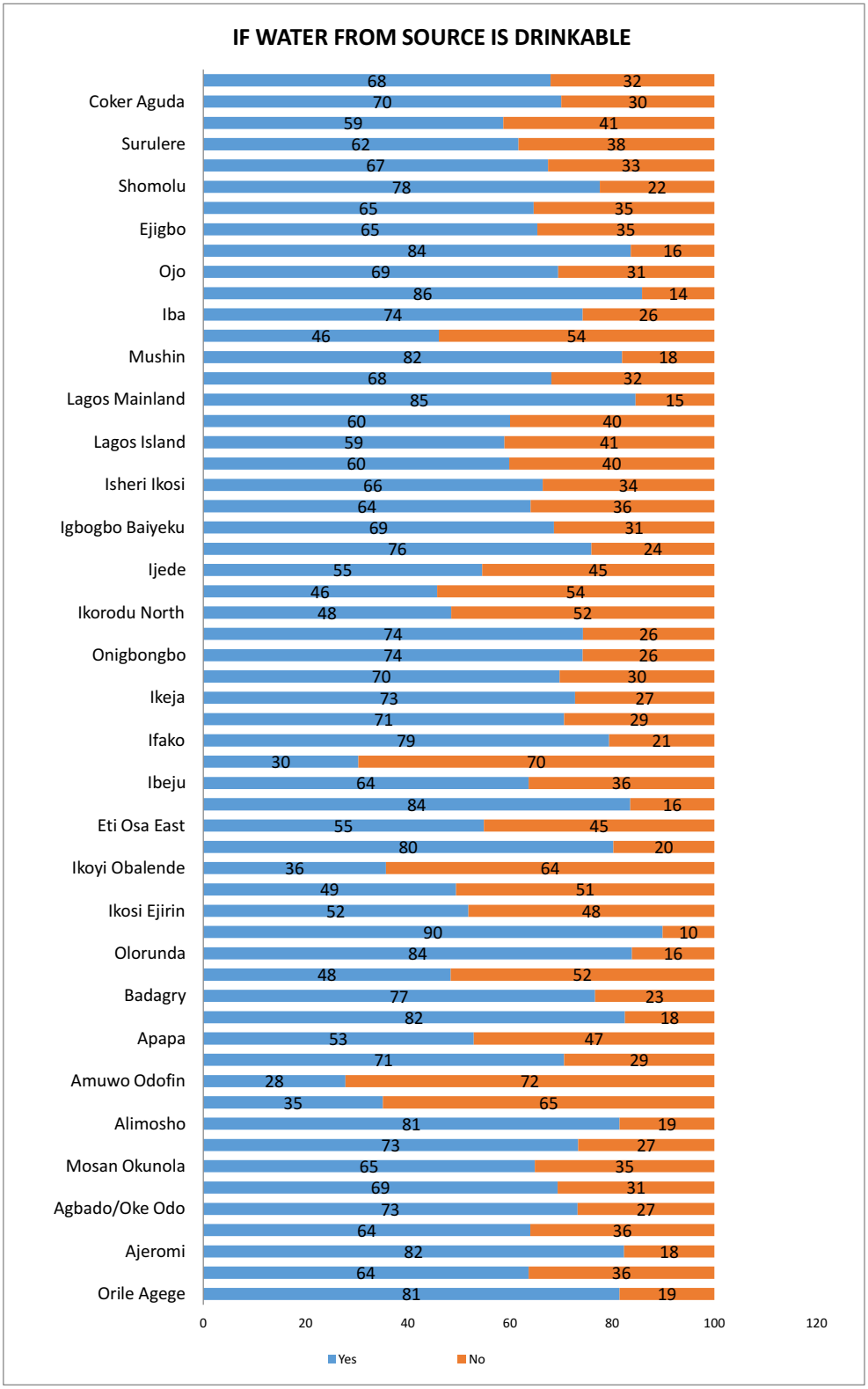
DISTANCE OF MAIN WATER SOURCE TO DWELLING

The distance covered to fetch water into dwelling determines the level of stress involved. The analysis of the survey show that 58% of the sample house hold have their main sources of water inside dwelling (not far), 37% of them covered a distance of within 500M from their dwelling to the main source of water supply while 3% and 2% of the sampled responded covered within "500 Meters and 1K" and 1K or more" respectively to get to their source of water. At Local Government Levels, the Local Government with higher percentage of having main water source inside dwelling were: Ikorodu West (87%), Eti-Osa (85%), Iru Victoria Island (81%) and Ikoyi Obalende (80%). The highest within 500M was Apapa (64%). The highest between 500M and 1K were Badagry West and Onigbongbo (20%) while the highest with 1Kilometre or more was Ijede (20%).



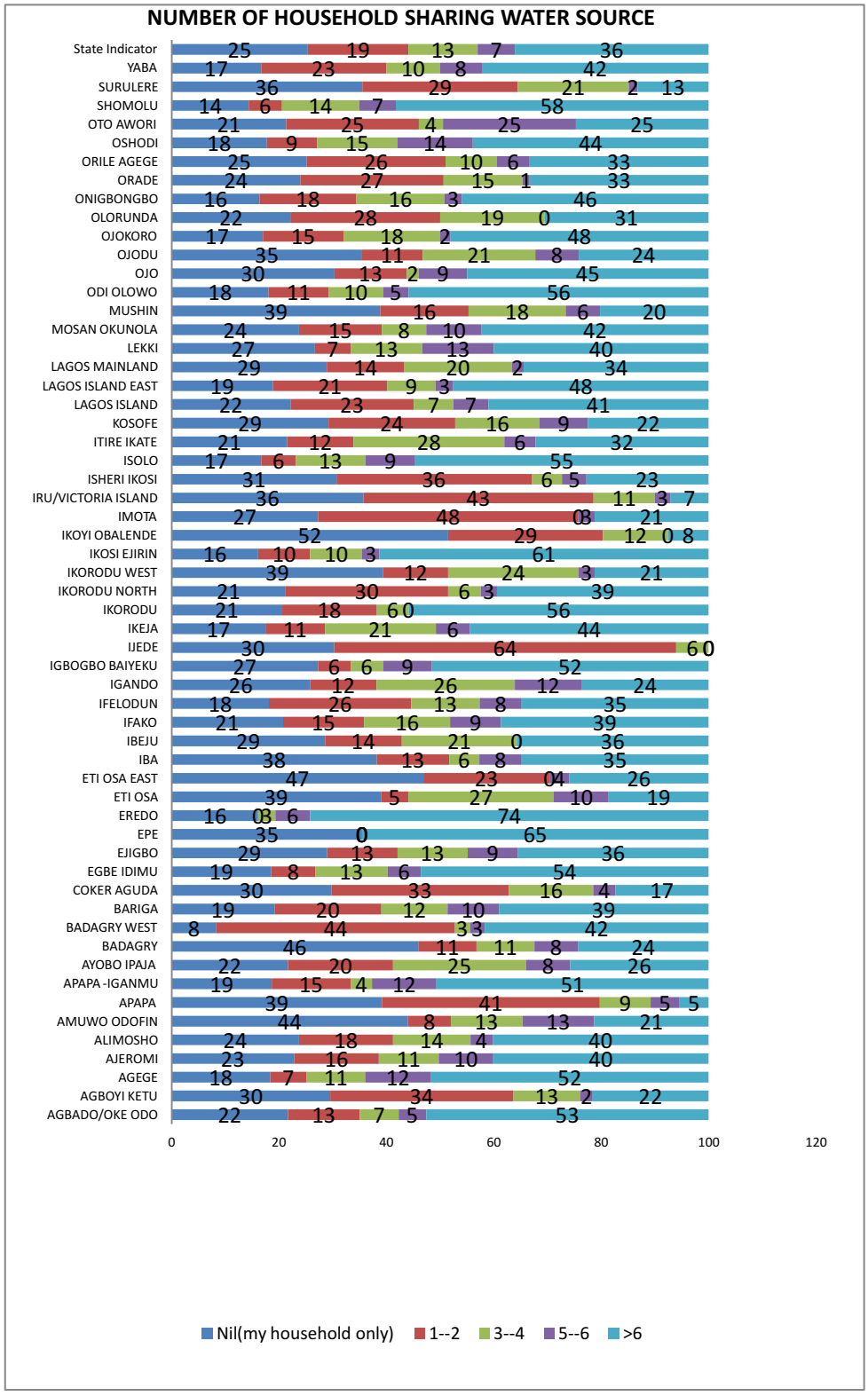
IF WATER FROM SOURCE IS DRINKABLE

Making water safe for drinking is one of the ways to guide against water borne diseases. The survey result revealed that 68% claimed that water from main source is drinkable while 32% were in the contrary. The Local Government with higher percentage of drinkable water from main source were: Epe (90%) and Oto Awori (86%).The Local Government with lowest percentage of drinkable water for main source were Amuwo Odofin (28%) and Igando (35%).

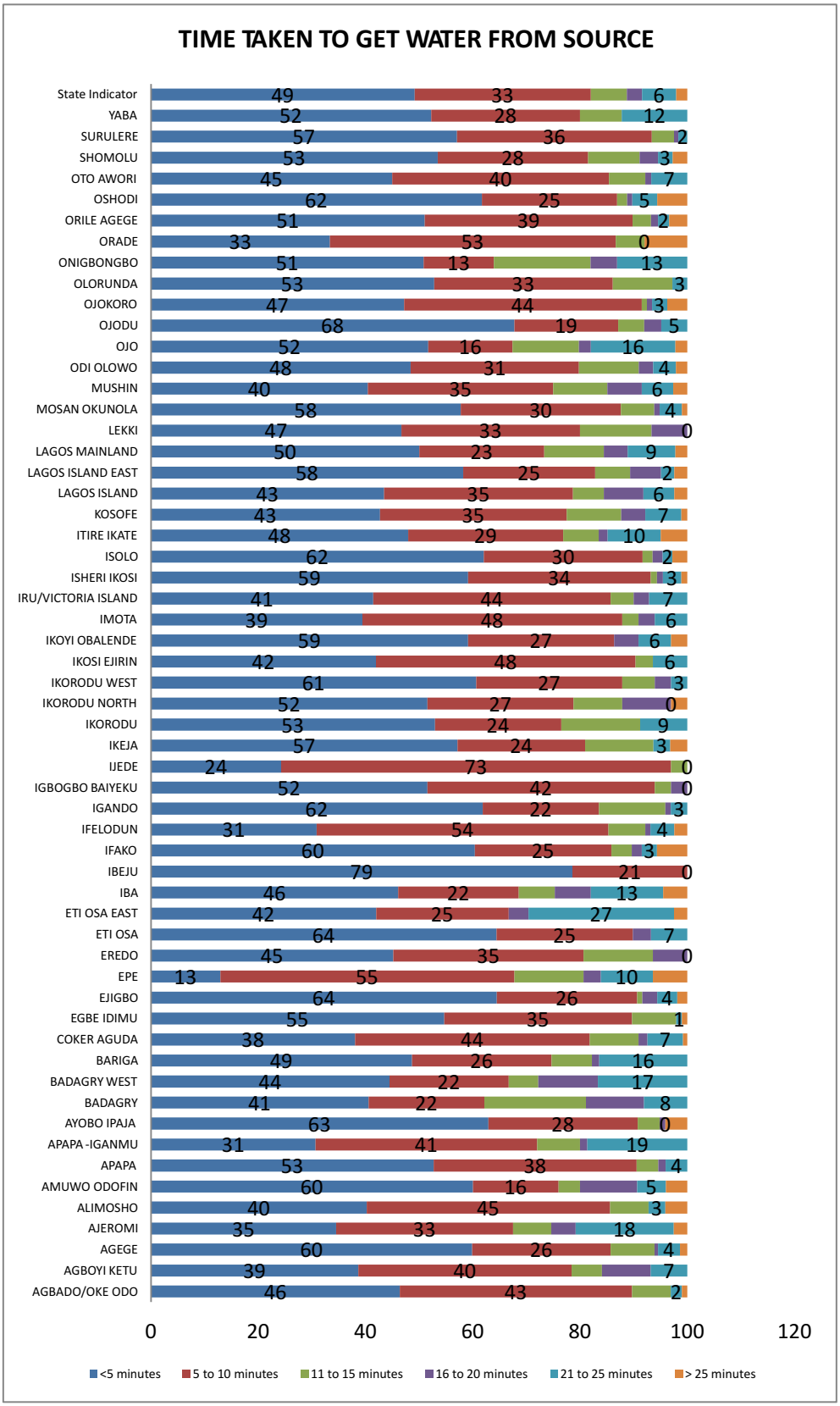


NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS SHARING WATER SOURCE

The number of households sharing water source reflect availability of water in community. 36% of the sampled households have more than 6 (>6) households sharing a water source, 25% has water to single household, 1-2 households are 19% of sample while sharing between 3-4 households is 13% and 5-6 households sharing water source is 7%. At the local government level, Ikoyi Obalende (52%) led the single household sharing water source, Ijede (64%) has the highest in the 1-2 households sharing. The 3-4 households sharing source was prominent in Itire Ikate (28%), Oto Awori (25%) topped 5-6 households sharing water source, while Eredo (74%), Epe (65%), Ikosi Ejirin (61%) and Shomolu (58%) were all top in the category of more than 6 households sharing water source.



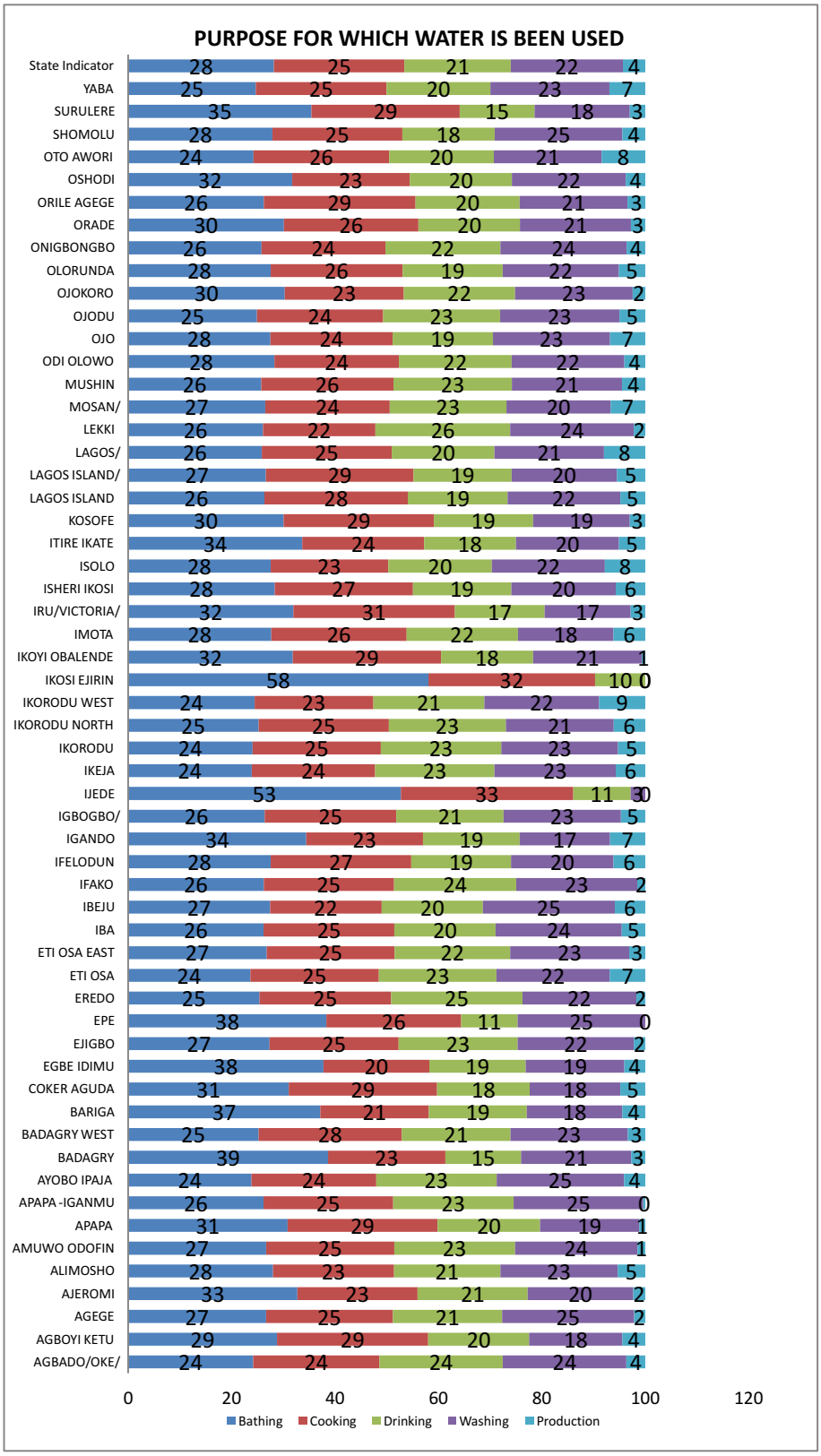
TIME TAKEN TO GET WATER FROM MAIN SOURCE



Respondent were asked about the time taken to get water from main source. The survey revealed that the following local Government and LCDA were highest with Ibeju Lekki (79%), Ijede (73%), Badagry (19%), Amuwo Odofin, Badagry and Badagry West (11%), Eti Osa East 27%,Oriade 8% with <5mins, 5-10mins, 11-15mins, 16-20mins, 21-25mins and >25mins respectively.

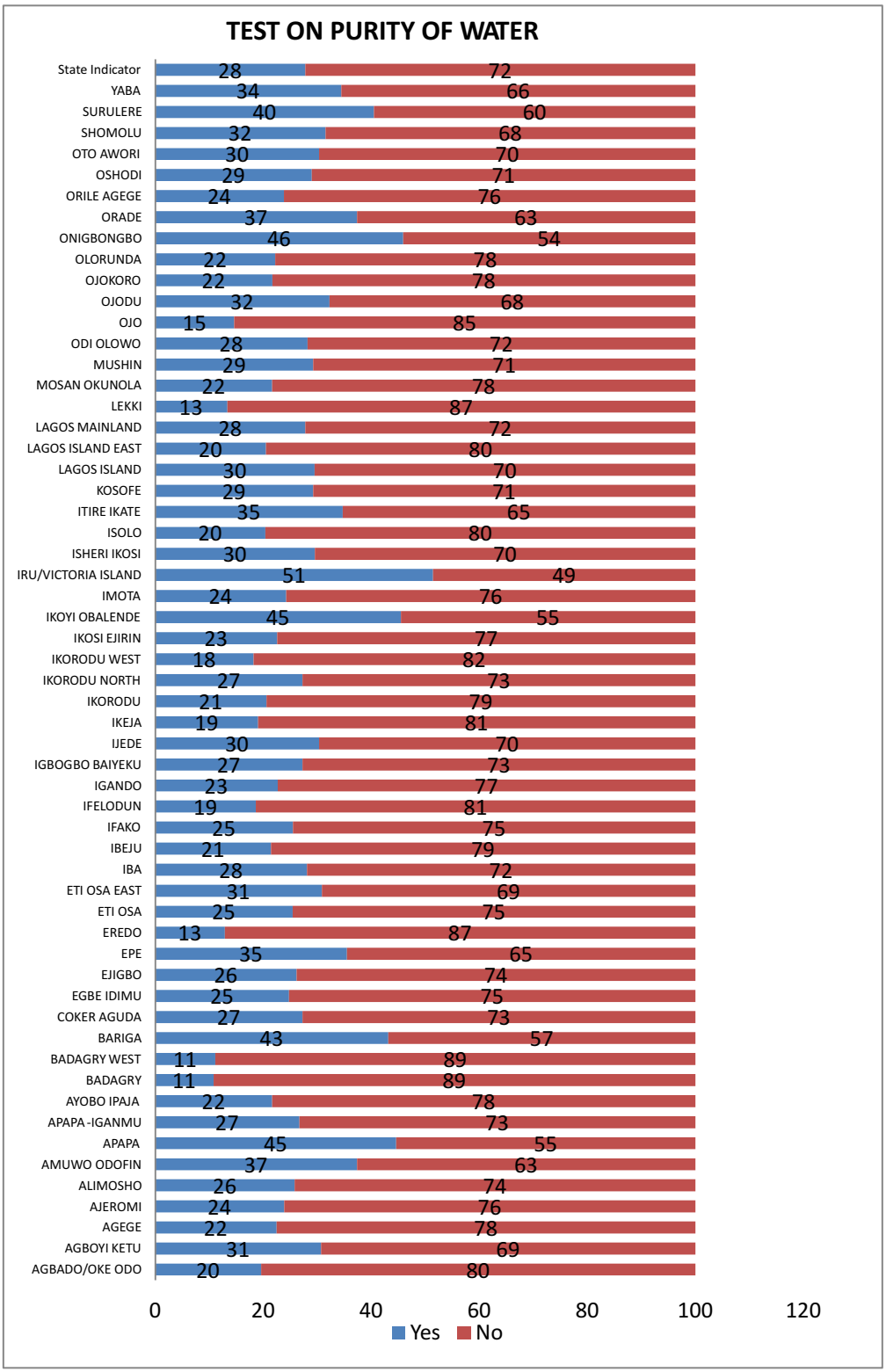
PURPOSE FOR WHICH WATER IS BEEN USED

Water is essential to living, hence the various purposes of use are rated among the sampled households, and the highest use of water is for the purpose of Bathing with 28%, next is Cooking (25%), those who use water for drinking purpose are 21% and 22% for Washing while only 4% uses water for Production purpose. At the Local Government level, except for Ikosi – Ejirin (58%) and Ijede (53%) where over half of the respondents uses water for bathing, the uses of water is fairly distributed categories across other Local Governments. The highest use for: Production is in Ikorodu West with 9%, For Bathing is Ikosi Ejirin (58%), for Cooking is Ijede (33%) and Drinking is Eredo.



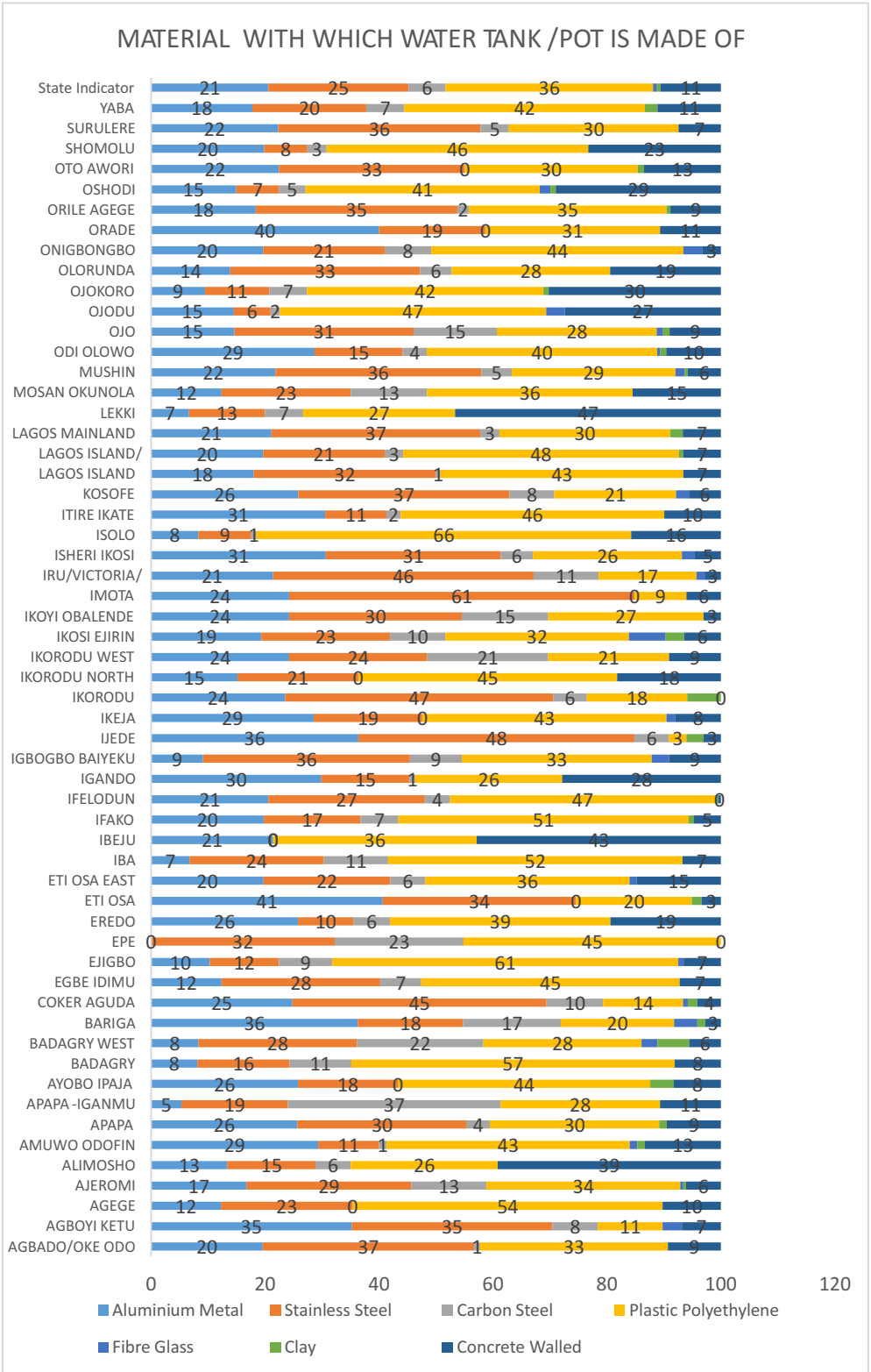
TEST ON PURITY OF WATER

The need to test the Purity of water for drinking is very essential. Respondent we re asked whether they test the purity of water they drink or not and the survey result showed that 72% of the sample households do not test the purity of their water while only 28% answered yes. Test of purity of water is highest at Iru/Victoria Island with 51% and non test is more pronounced at Badagry, Badagry West with 89% each and Eredo (87%).



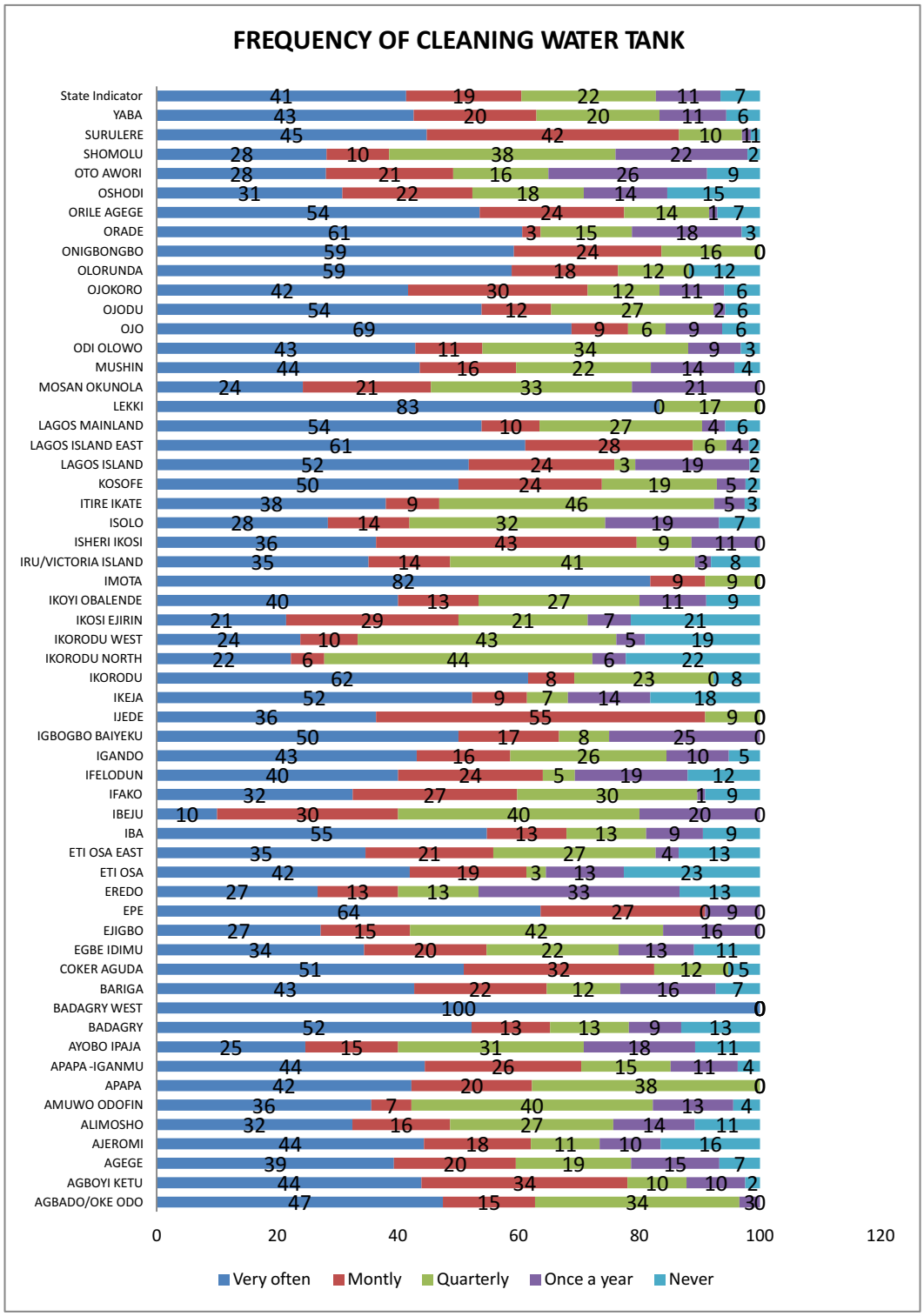
THE TYPE OF MATERIAL WITH WHICH WATER TANK /POT IS MADE OF

The type of material which water tank/pot was made of was also investiga ted to show further the purity of water the household numbers drink. The result shows that 36% of respondent uses Plastic Polyethylene made tank/pot, 25% stainless steel made, 21% Aluminium metal made, 11% made of concrete wall, 6% made of carbon steel and fibre glass and clay has 1% each. Isolo led the use of Plastic Polyethylene made tank/pot with 66%, next is Ejigbo (61%); Imota led Stainless Steel made with 61%; Badagry West has highest in Clay pot but only 6% and Concrete walled tank is predominantly 47% in Lekki (This could be due to underground water treatment Tanks).



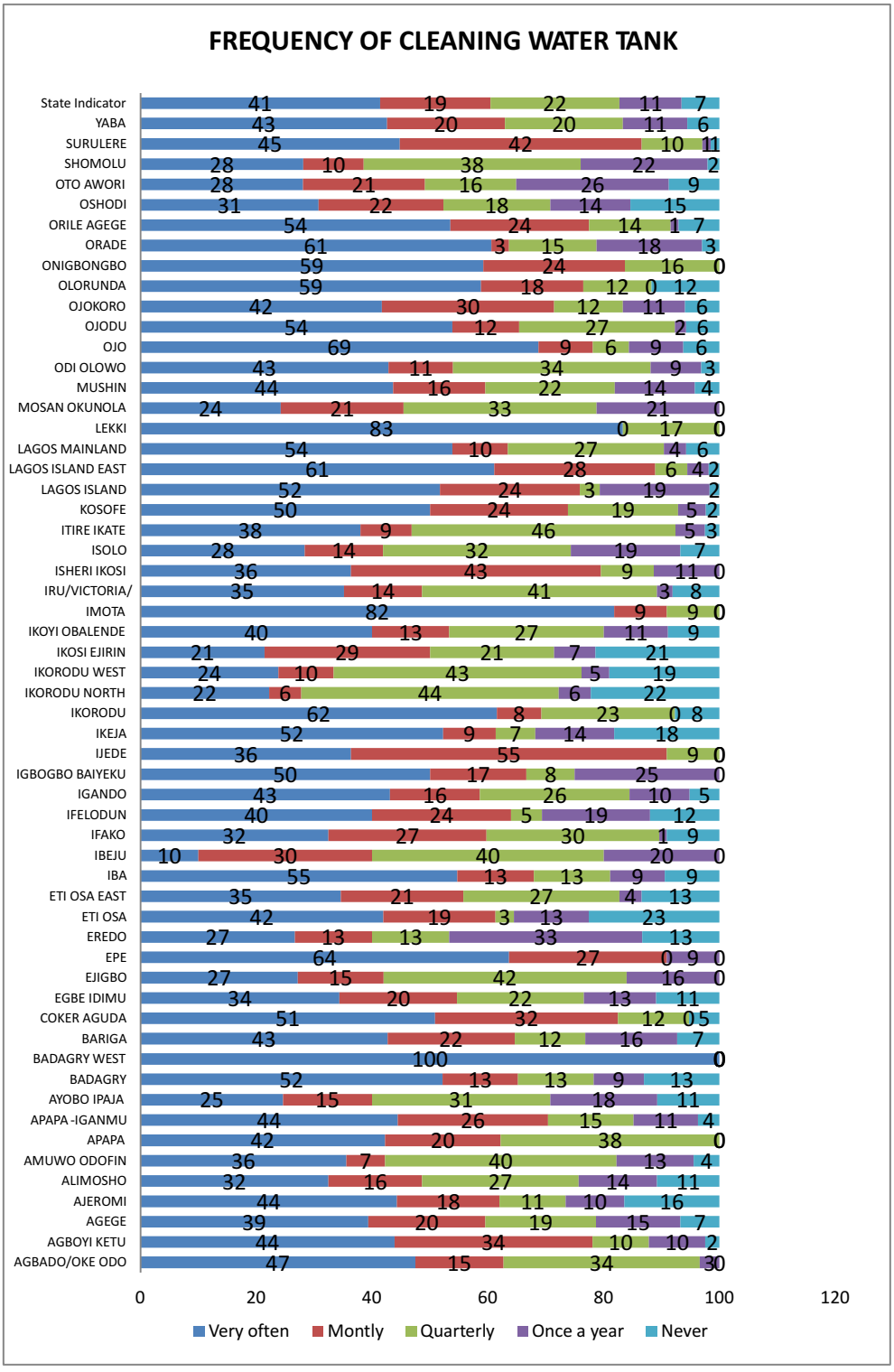
FREQUENCY OF CLEANING WATER TANK

The survey also sought to know how frequent the households clean their water tank. 56 % of respondent answered yes while 44 % responded to not accessible to cleaning. The respondent who said their water tank is accessible to cleaning were higher in Ikorodudu West (84%) Ikosi Ejirin (80%), 79% in Ikorodu and 76% at Ayobo Ipaja; while those who said No accessibility to cleaning of tank were more at Epe with 92% respondent followed by Isolo and Isheri Ikosi having 67% each.



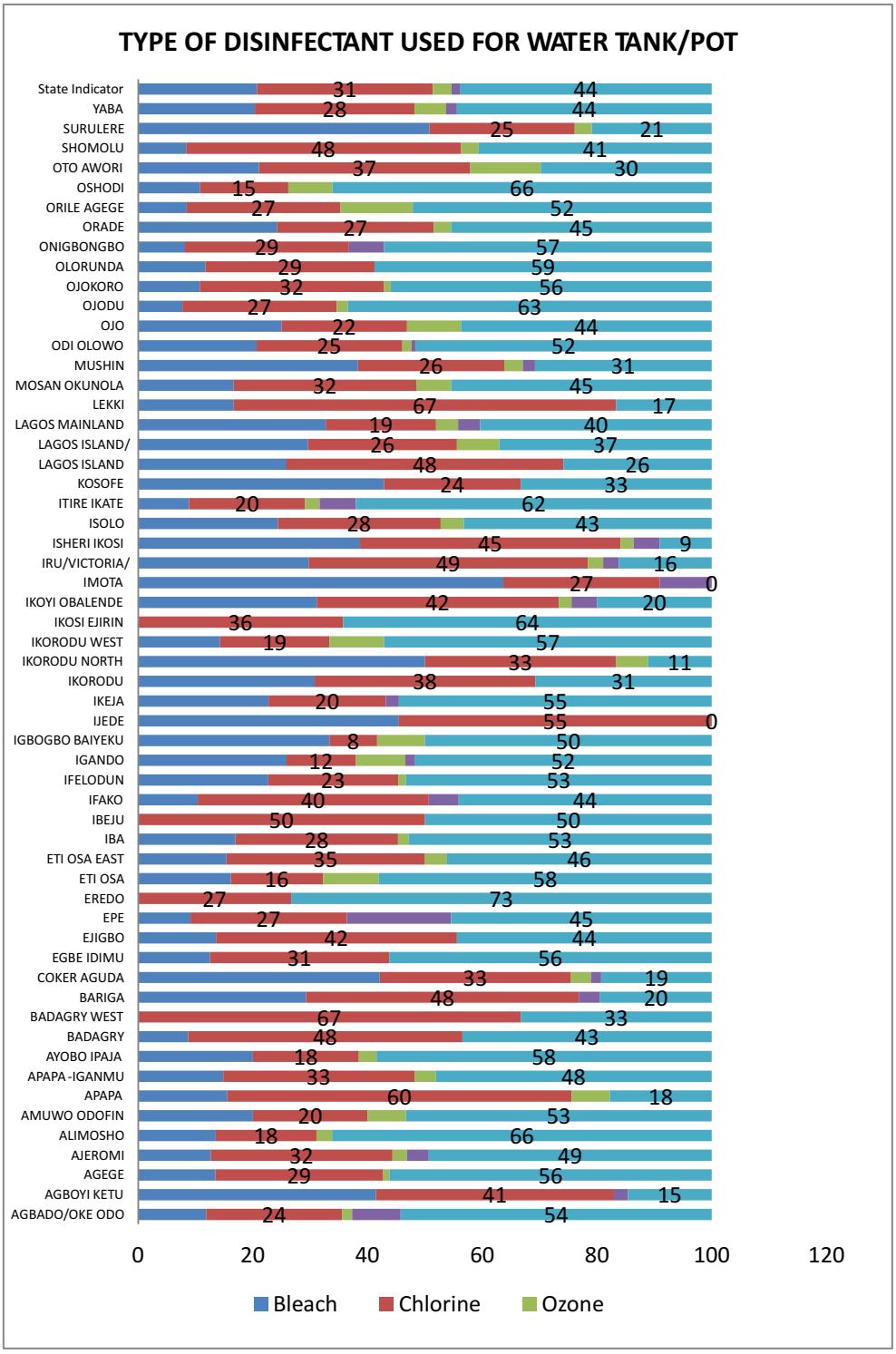
FREQUENCY OF CLEANING WATER TANK

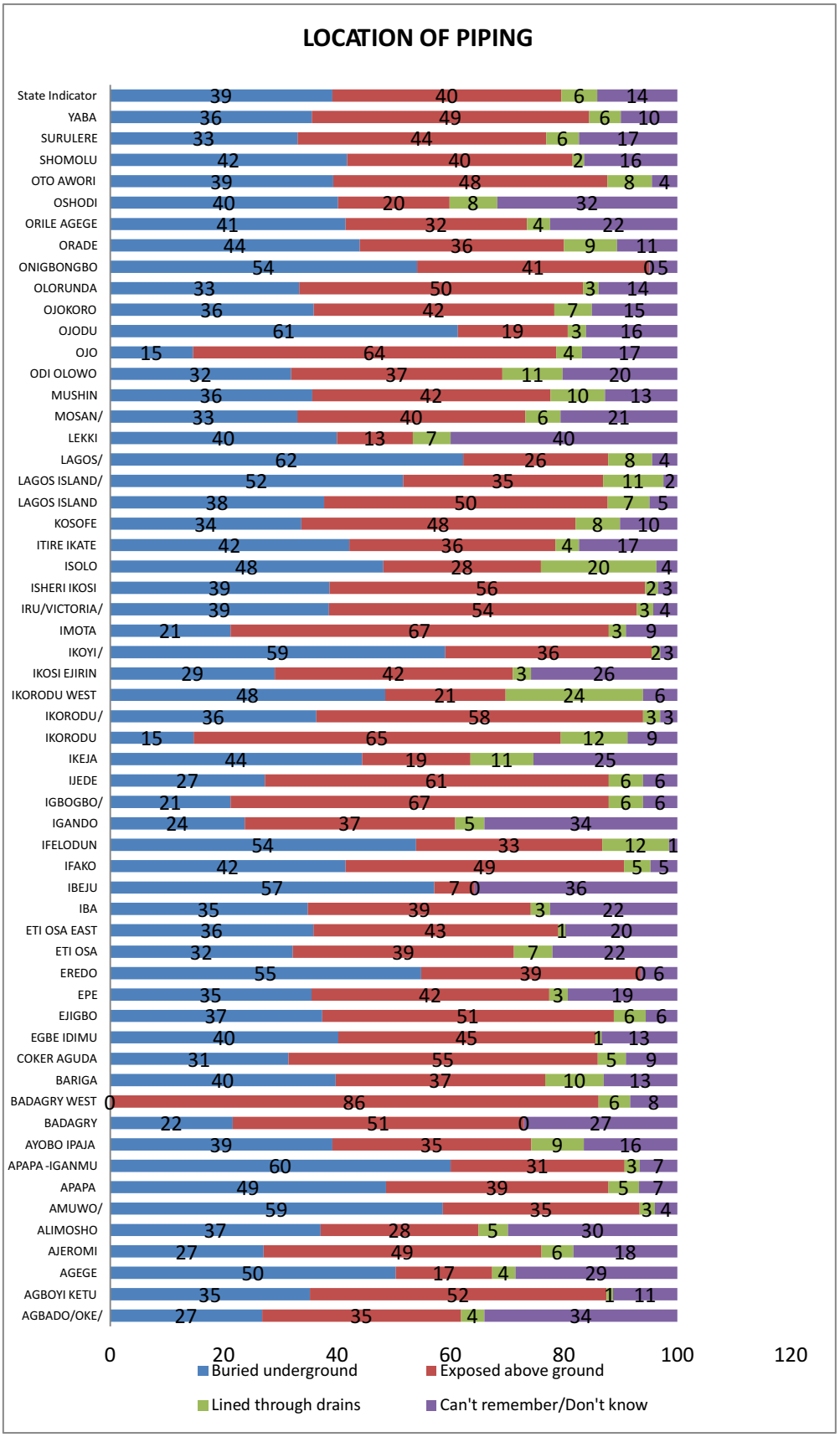
The result of how often the water tank is being cleaned reveals that 41% of the sample household clean very often, 19% monthly, 22% clean their tank quarterly while 11% and 7% clean water tank once a year and never clean respectively. At the local government level, 100% very often response at Badagry West, followed by 62% in Ikorodu; in the category that clean monthly, Ijede led with 55% next is 43% at Isheri Ikosi; Itire Ikate led the quarterly category with 46%, the yearly cleaning by Eredo with 33% and the never clean tank category was led with 23% at Eti– Osa and 22% Ikorodu North.



TYPE OF DISINFECTANT USED FOR WATER TANK /POT

The disinfectant being used for cleaning Water Tank /Pot was examined and it was found that Bleach disinfectant was 21%, Chlorine 31%, Ozone 3%, UV Rays 1% and 44%. Also at the Local Government level Imota led the Bleach disinfectant group with 64%, Chlorine (67%) in Badagry West, 73% of respondent in Eredo Never clean tank as well as 66% in Alimosho.



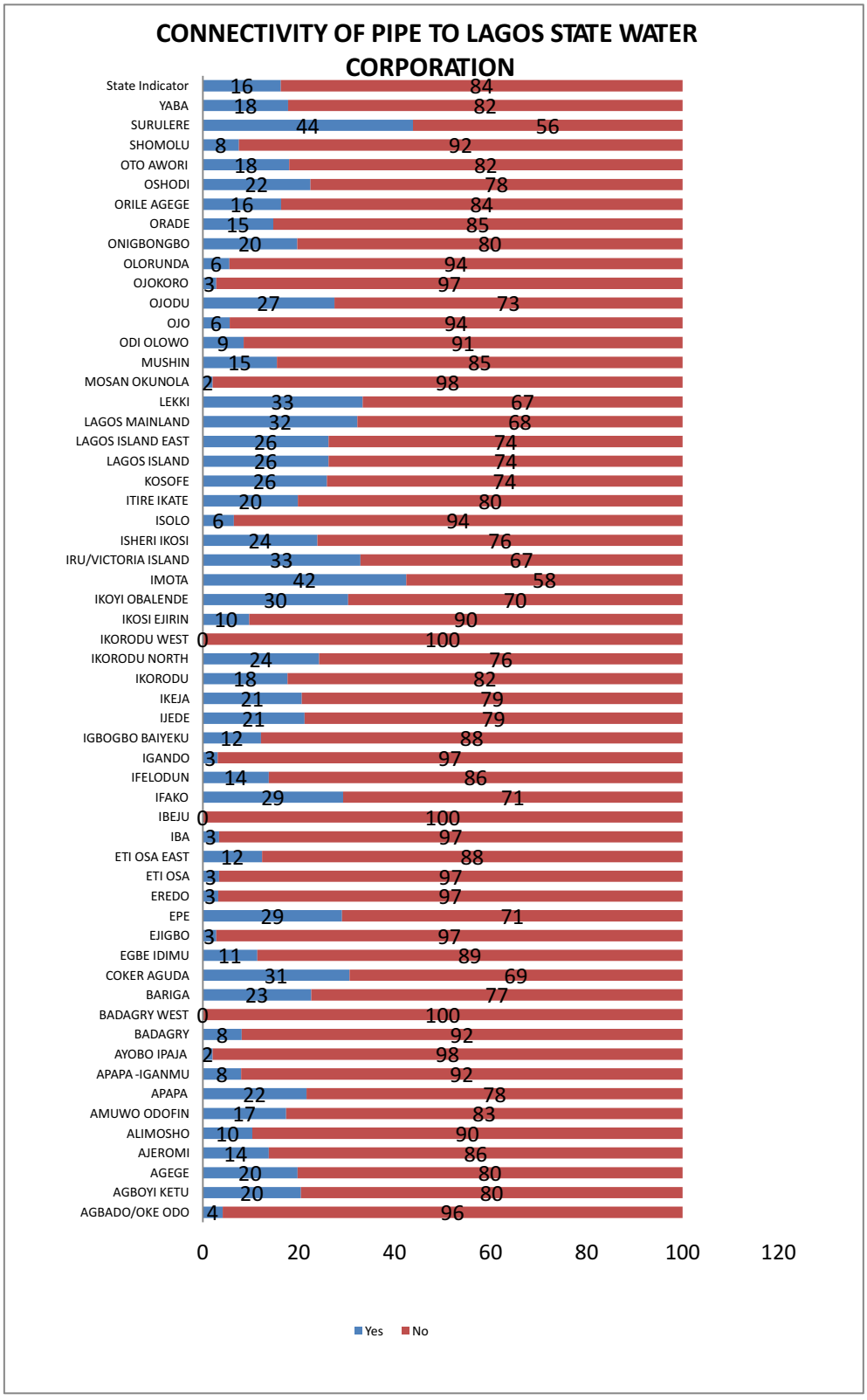


LOCATION OF PIPING

Where the Water Pipe was pass through was also examined. It was discovered that 39% was Buried underground, 40% Exposed underground, 6% Lined through drains and 14% Can't remember/ Don't know.

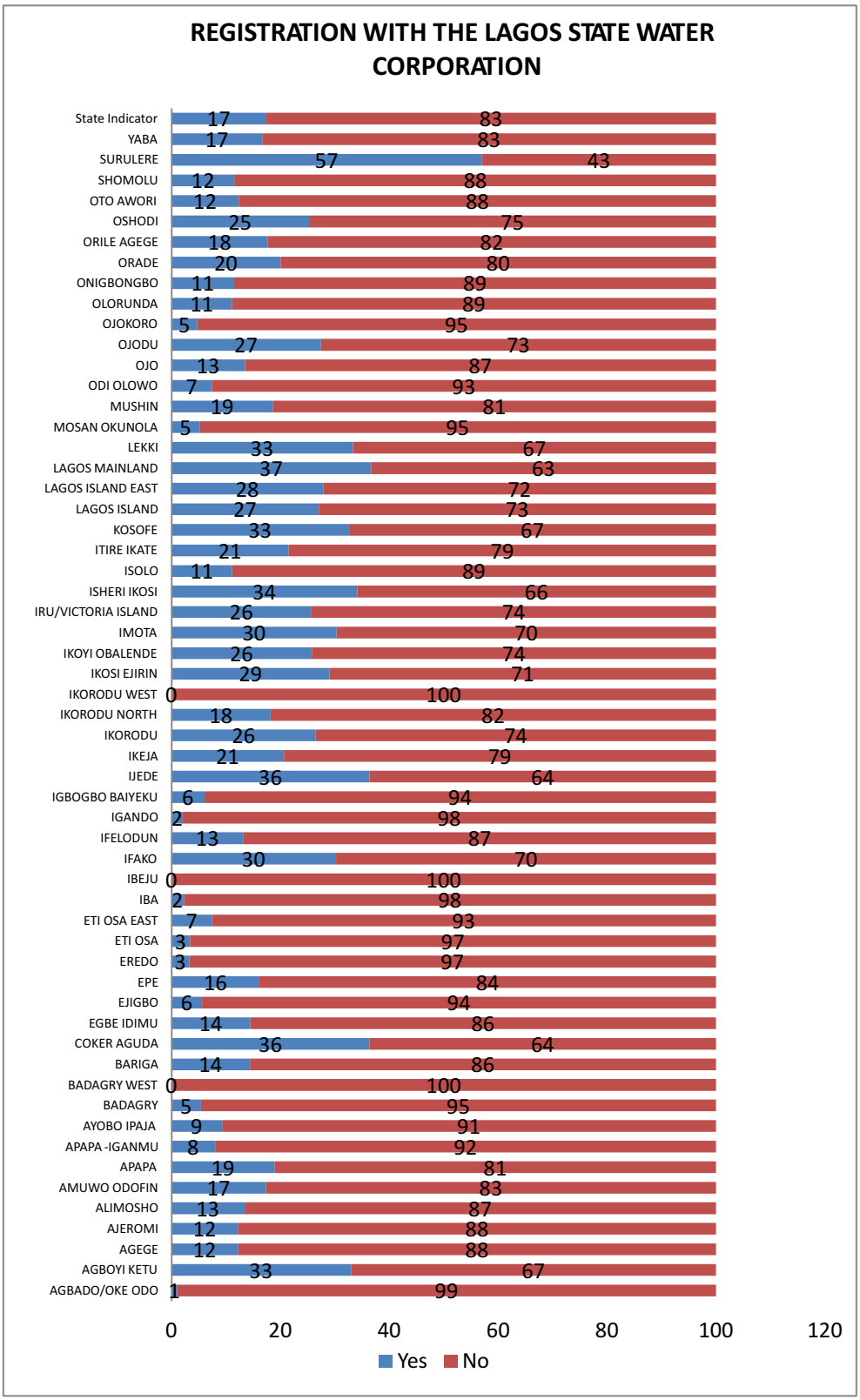
CONNECTIVITY OF PIPE TO LAGOS WATER CORPORATION

The survey also investigated the connectivity of the respondents water pipe to LWC, 84% respondents of the sampled household were not connected to Lagos Water Corporation (LWC), while only 16% were connected. SuruLere had 44% pipe connection to LWC, Lekki and Lagos Mainland had 33% and 32% respectively. 100% none connectivity of pipe to LWC was recorded from respondents in Badagry West, Ikorodu West and Ibeju, closely is Ojokoro with 97% non connectivity.



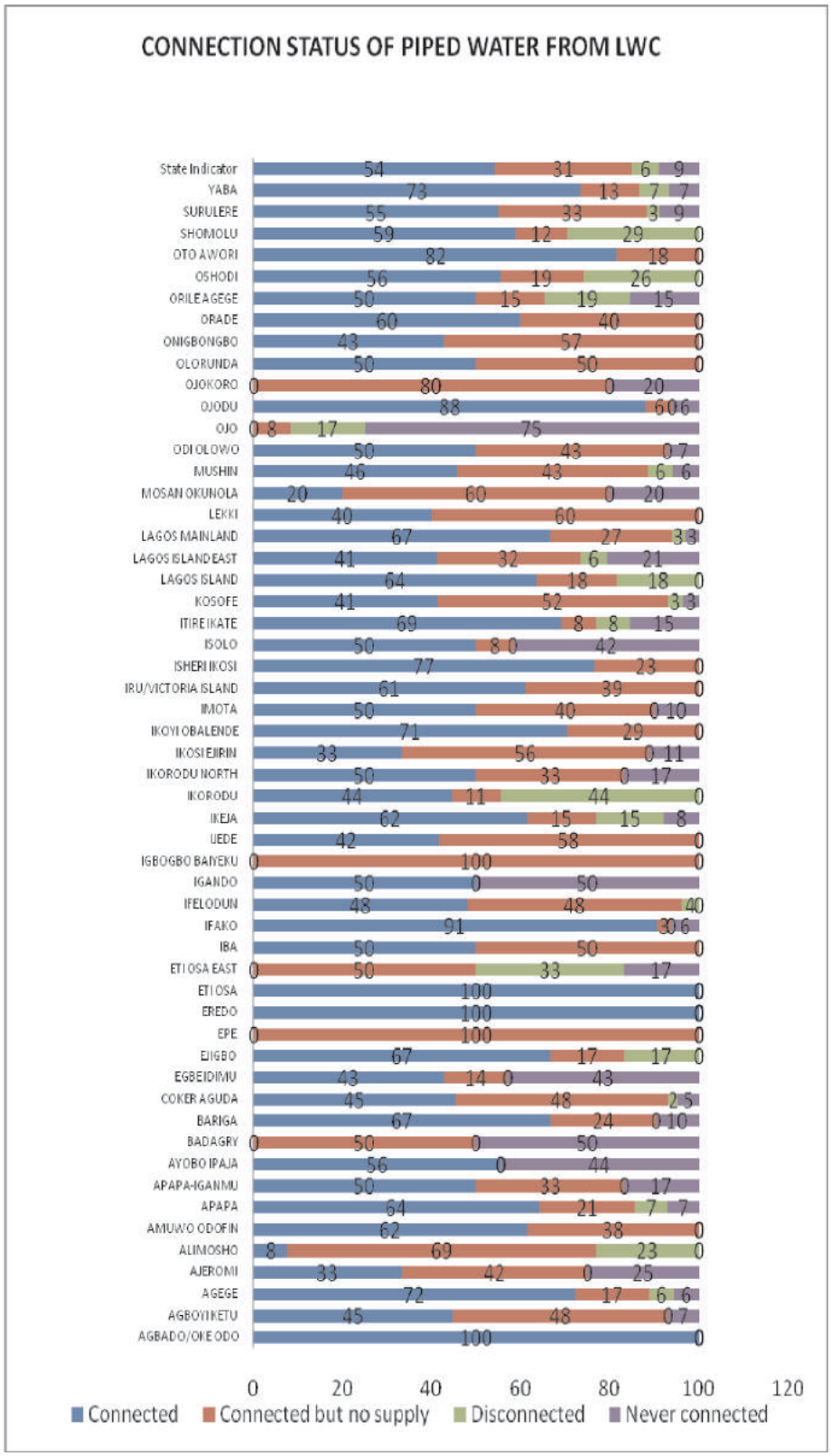
REGISTRATION WITH THE LAGOS WATER CORPORATION

Registration with the LWC was also investigated. The result showed that only 17% of the respondents claimed to have registered with the LWC while 83% are not yet registered. Registration was more obvious in Surulere with 57% conversely, the rate of non registration with LWC was alarming at Badagry West (100%), Ibeju (100%), Agbado oke odo (99%) and Igando (98%).



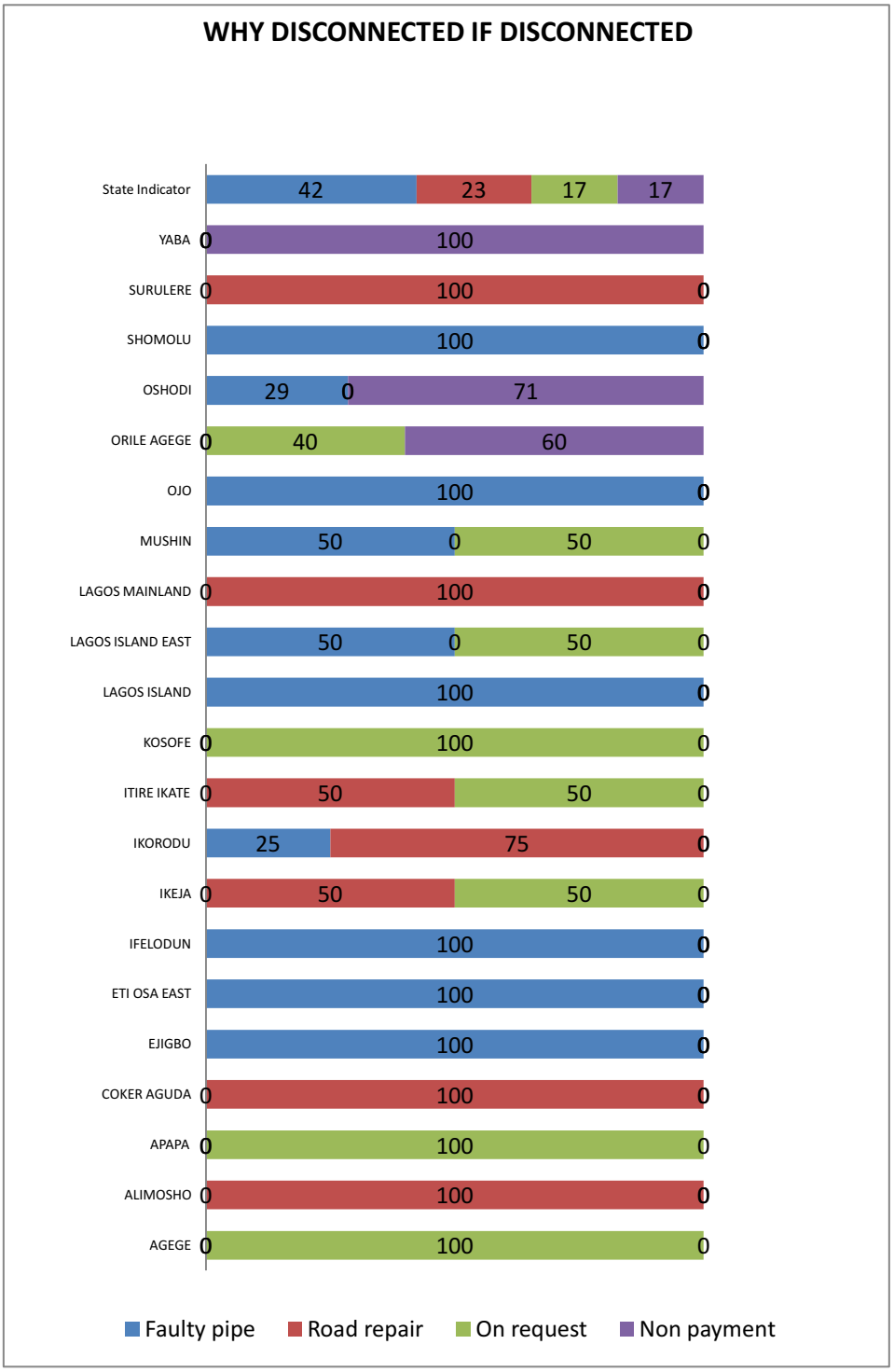
CONNECTED STATUS OF PIPED WATER FROM LA GOS WATER CORPORATION

Investigation of the connection status of piped water from LWC showed that 54% of sampled households were connected, 31% were also connected but without water supply and 6% were disconnected, while 9% were never connected. The rate of non connection to the agency was alarming at Agbado oke odo, Eti – Osa, Eredo with 100%, Epe, Igbogbo Baiyeku recorded a 100% connected but no water supply, Ikorodu led the disconnected category with and never connected was led by 75% in Ojo.



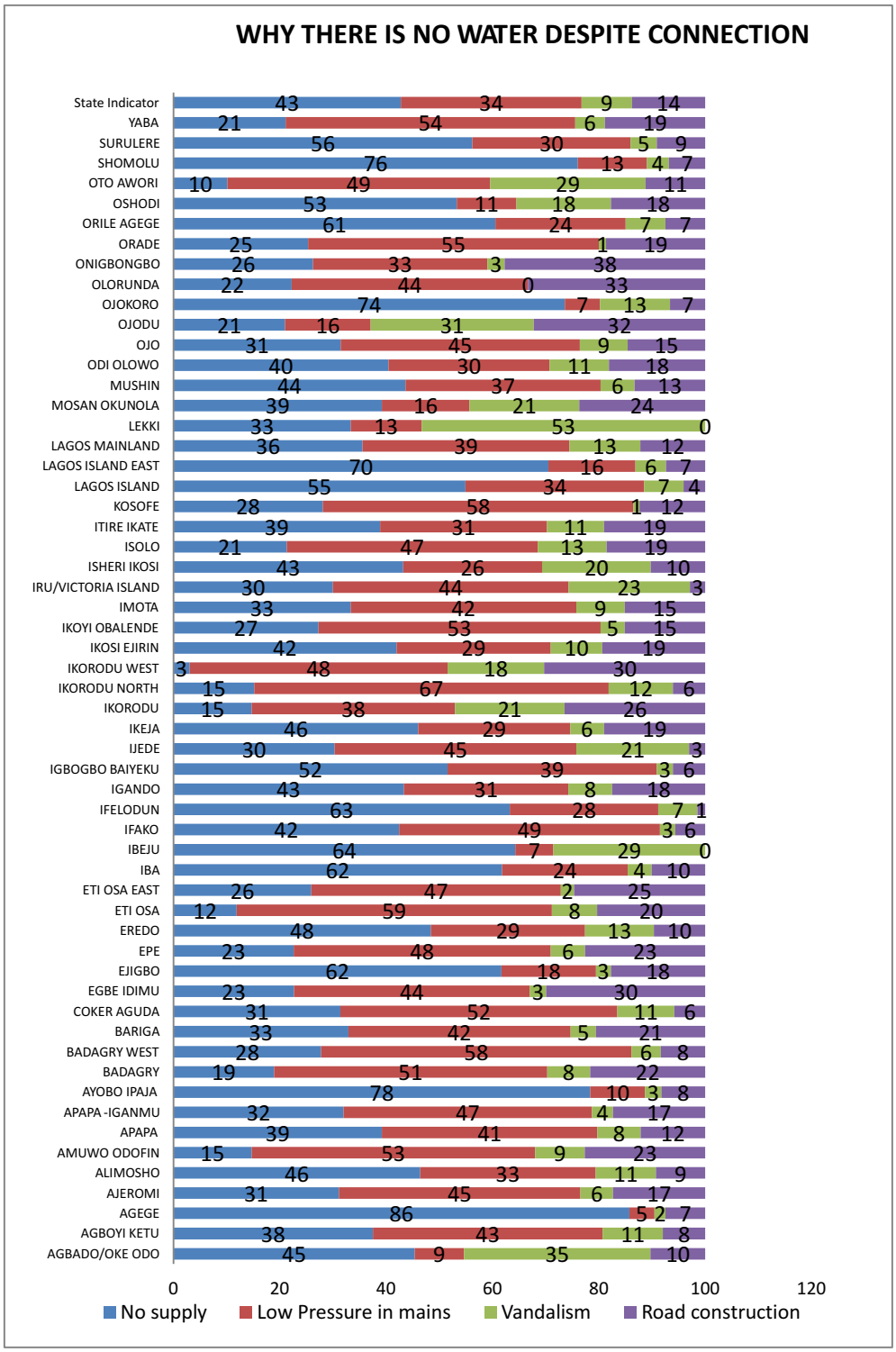
WHY DISCONNECTED IF DISCONNECTED

The reasons for disconnection where there is disconnection was also examined. The result obtained from the survey revealed that 42% of the respondents stated that their disconnection was due to faulty pipe, 23% had their pipe disconnected by Road repair, 17% On request and another 17% due to non-payment, 100% of the respondents from Ejigbo, Eti Osa East Ifelodun, Lagos Island, Ojo and Shomolu said disconnection was due to Fauty Pipe; Respondents from Alimosho, Coker Aguda Lagos Mainland and Surulere attest 100% to disconnection due to Road Repairs; while 100% On Request was recorded from Agege, Apapa and Kosofe; only Yaba recoded 100% disconnection due to non payment.



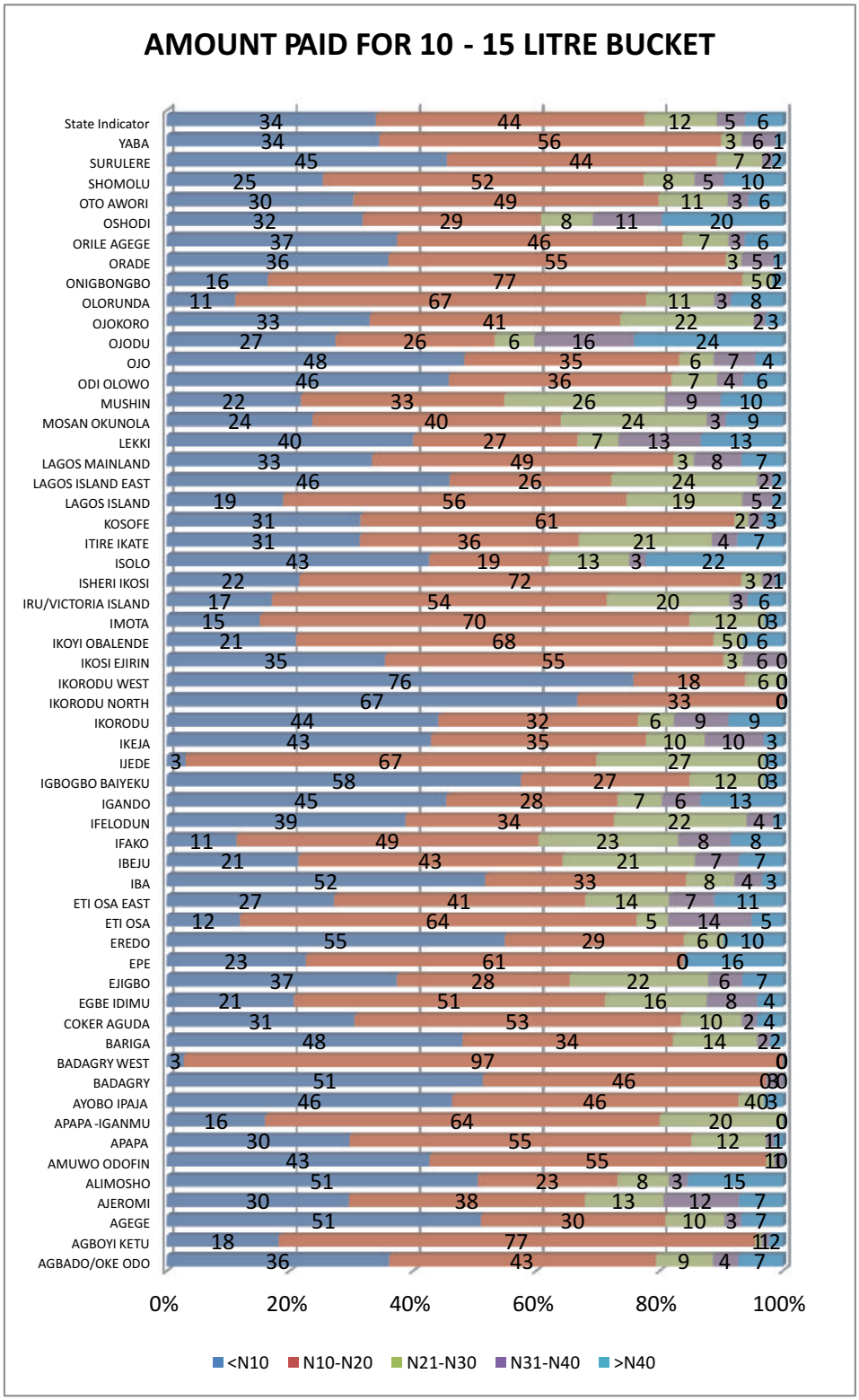
WHY THERE IS NO WATER DESPITE CONNECTION

The result shows that 43% had no water because there was no water supply from LWC, 34% of sampled household said there is no water due to Low Pressure in the mains, 9% claimed there is no water due to vandalism, while 14% stated Road construction as reason for no water. At the local Government level, Agege had 86%, Ayobo Ipaja (78%), Shomolu (76%) Ojokoro (74%) due to No water supply as reason for no water; Ikorodu North led the Low Pressure category with 67%; Lekki height Vandalism with 53% and category due to Road Repair was led by Onigbongbo (38%) and Olorunda (33%).



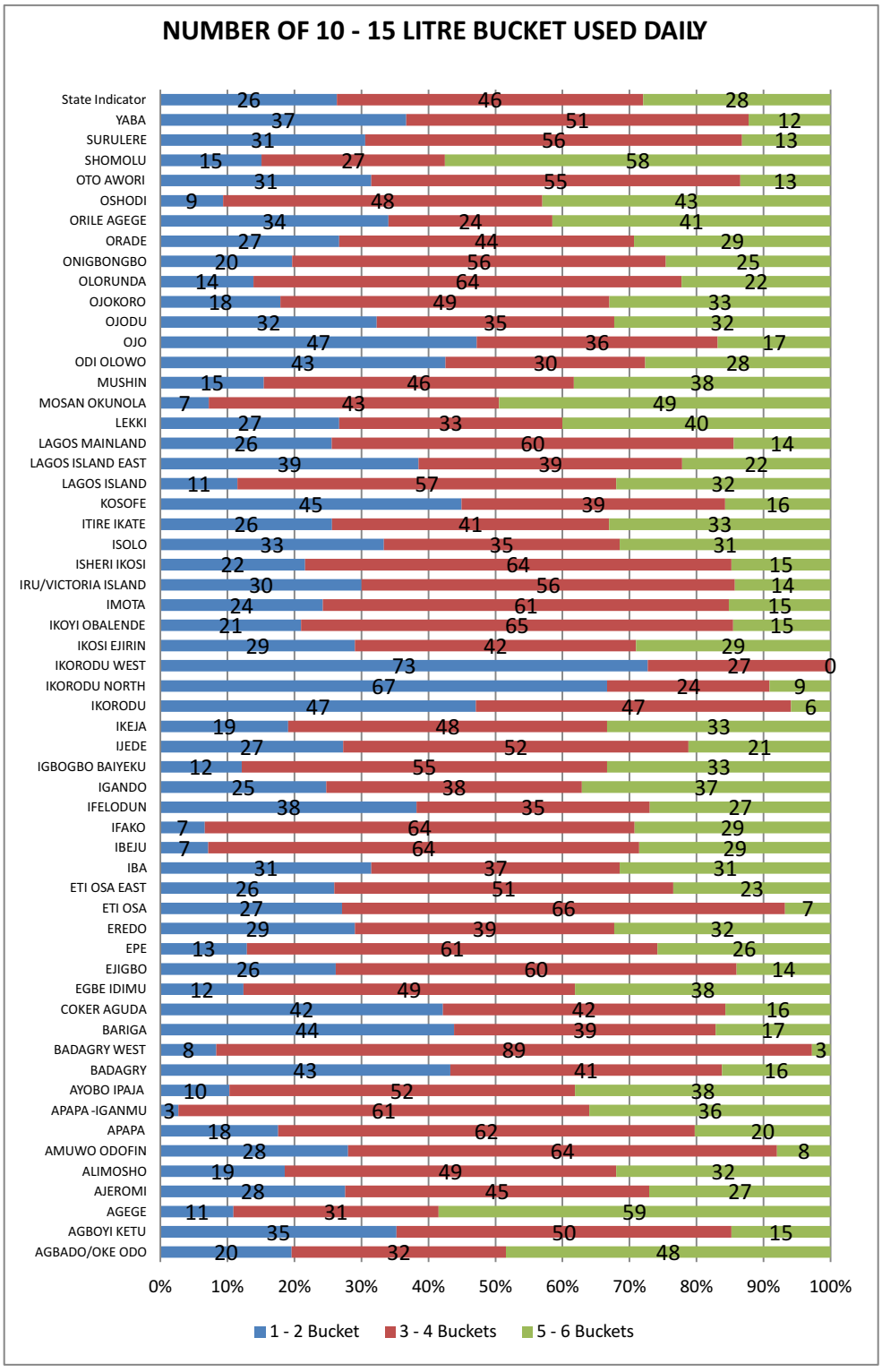
AMOUNT PAID FOR 10 – 15 LITRES BUCKET OF WATER

The survey sought to ascertain amount paid for 10 – 15 litres of bucket of water. The result revealed that 34% of the respondents claimed that they pay less than N10, 44% (N10 – N20), 12% (N21 – N30), 5% (N31 – N40) and 6% of the respondents said they paid more than N40. At the local government level, the local government with highest percentage of the sampled respondents who paid less than N10 on 15 litres bucket of water includes Ikorodu West (76%), Ikorodu North (67%), Igbogbo Bayeku (58%) Eredo (55%); Badagry west (97%) led the category of N10-N20; Mushin (26%) in N21-N30 category and Ojodu (24%) in above N40 category of buying 10 - 15litre bucket of water.



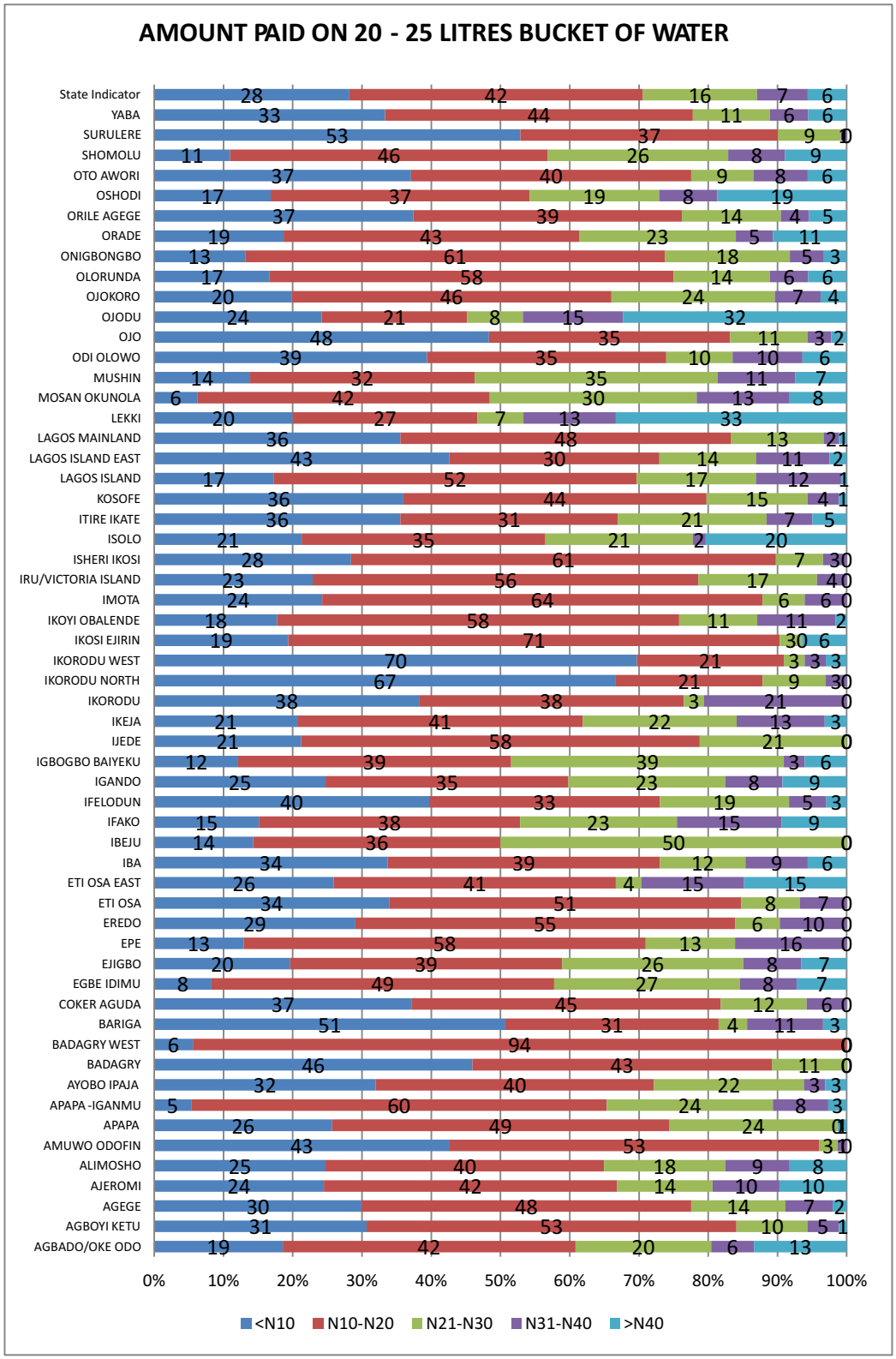
NUMBER OF 10 – 15 BUCKET OF WATER CONSUMED PER DAY

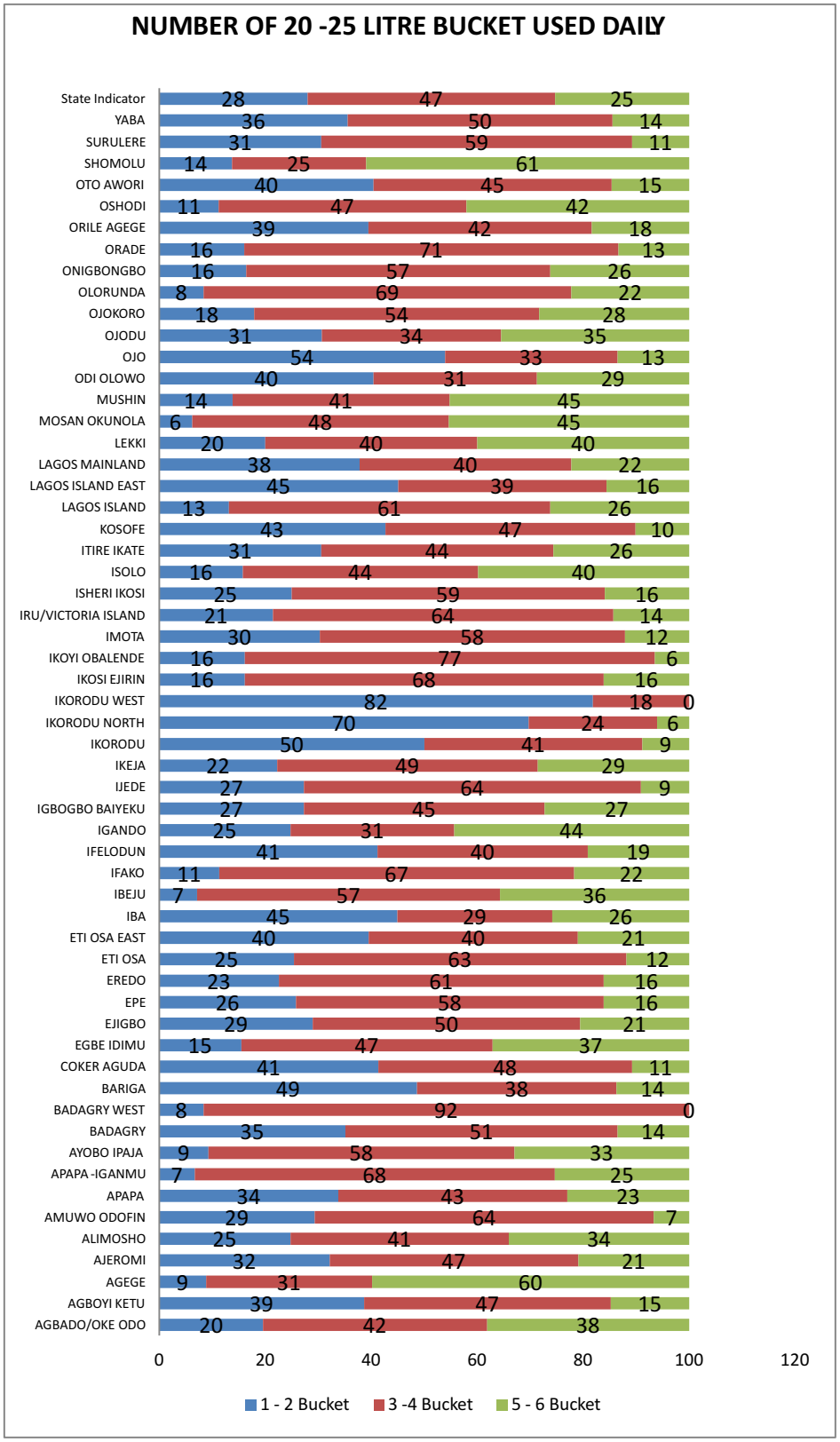
The survey sought to know the number of 10 – 15 litres buckets of water consumed by households. It was revealed that 26% of the sampled household 1 – 2 buckets while 46% consume used between 3 – 4 buckets and 28% of the households claimed to have consumed 5 – 6 buckets of water daily. Agege (59%) and Shomolu (58%) were the highest cosumer of water in the category of 5 – 6 bucket of 10 -15 litre bucket of water daily while 0 Ikorodu West (73%) and Ikorodu North (67%) has highest among those who used 1-2 bucket of 10-15 litre daily.



AMOUNT PAID ON 20 – 25 LITRES BUCKET OF WATER

The survey examined the amount paid by respondents for volume of water ranging fr om 20 litres to25 litres container. The analysis showed that 42% of the sampled household indicated that they paid between N10 – N20 while 16% of the respondents said that they paid between N21 – N30 for the same volume. The result also showed that 7% of the respondents paid between N31 - N40; 28% paid less than N10 while 6% of the respondents paid less more than N40 for the same volume of water. The result obtained showed that Lekki (33%), Ojodu (32%) ranked highest in the category that paid more than N40 for 20 -25 litre; Ikorodu West (70%) Ikorodu North (67%; for less than N10, Badagry West (94%) and Ikosi Ejirin (71%)for N10 –N20 and Ikorodu for N31 -N40 per 20 -25 litre bucket.



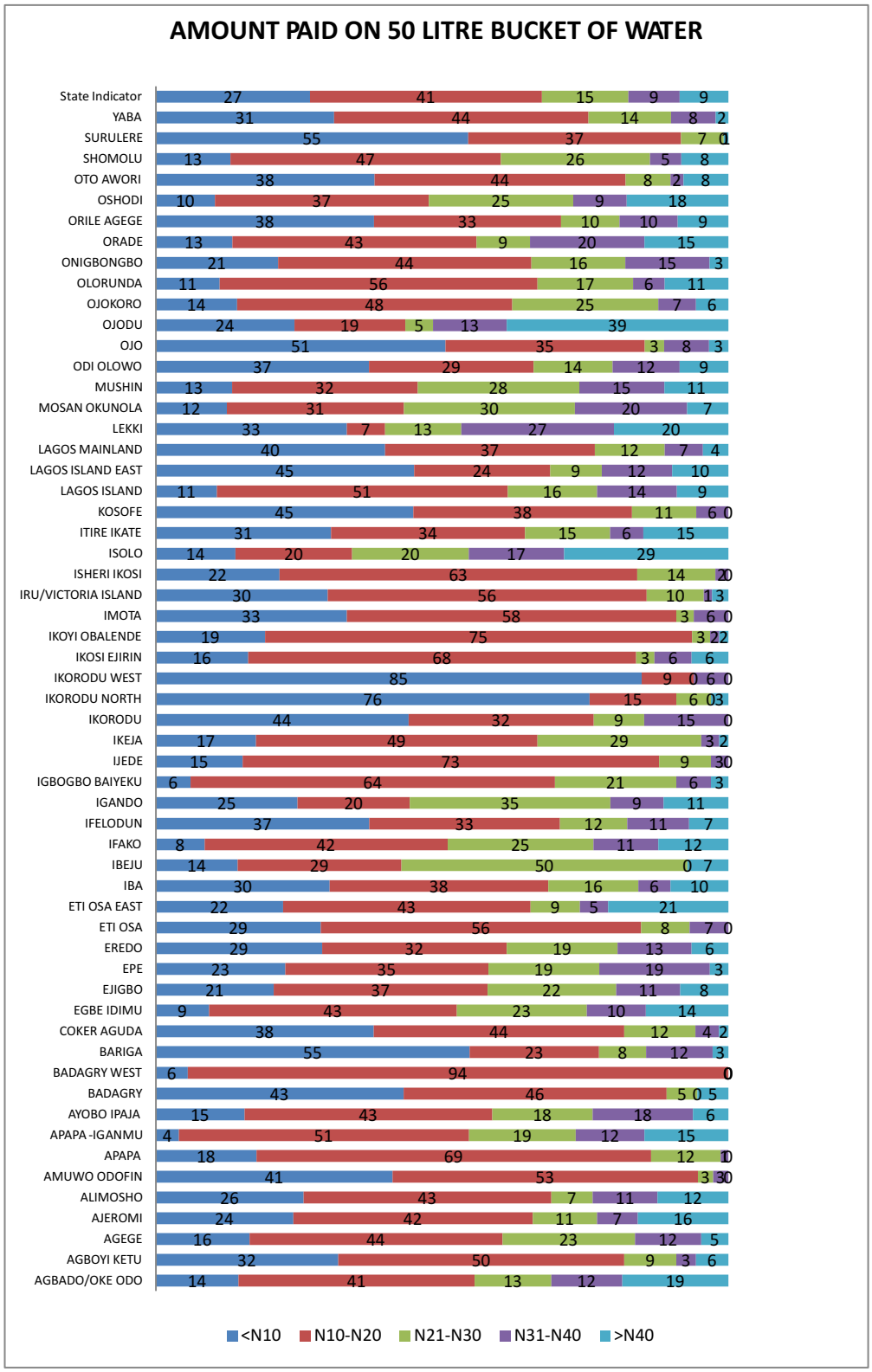


NUMBER OF 20 – 25 LITRES OF WATER CONSUMED PER DAY

The survey result showed that 47% of the sampled household claimed to consume 3 – 4 buckets of 20 -25 litre of water on daily basis; 28% consumes 1 -2 bucket while 25% consume between 5 -6 bucket of 20 – 25 litre buckets of water daily.

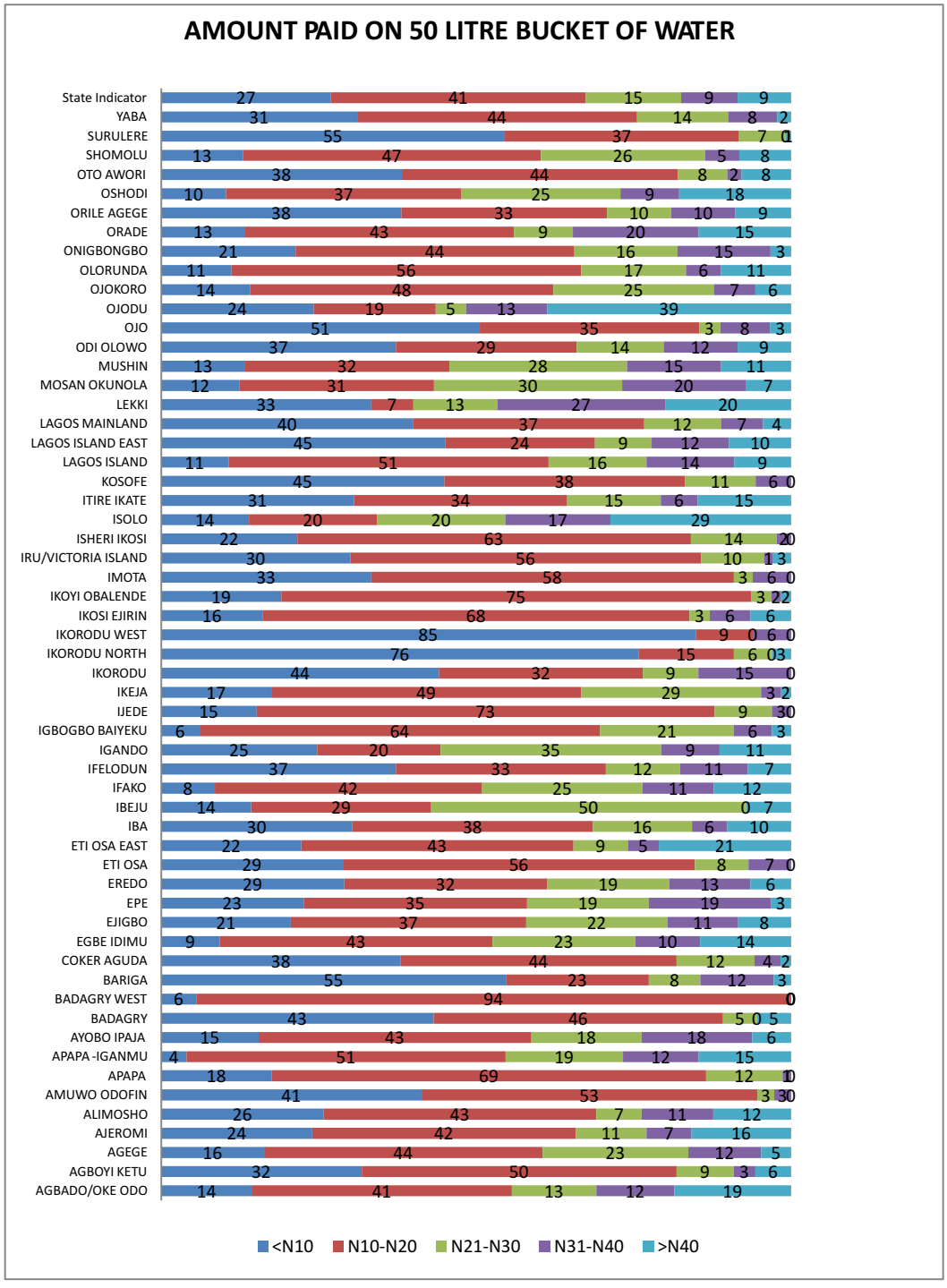
AMOUNT SPENT ON 50 LITRE BUCKET OF WATER

The survey reveals the amount spent in buying 50 litre bucket of water by category, 27% said they spend less than N10 (<N10), 41% claimed that they spend N10 –N20 while 15% reported N21 – N30, also 9% said they spend N31 – N40 and another 9% claimed they spend more than N40 on 50 litre bucket of water. At the various local Government areas of the State, Ikorodu West led the category of <N10 with 85% respondent, top on the N10 –N20 category was Badagry



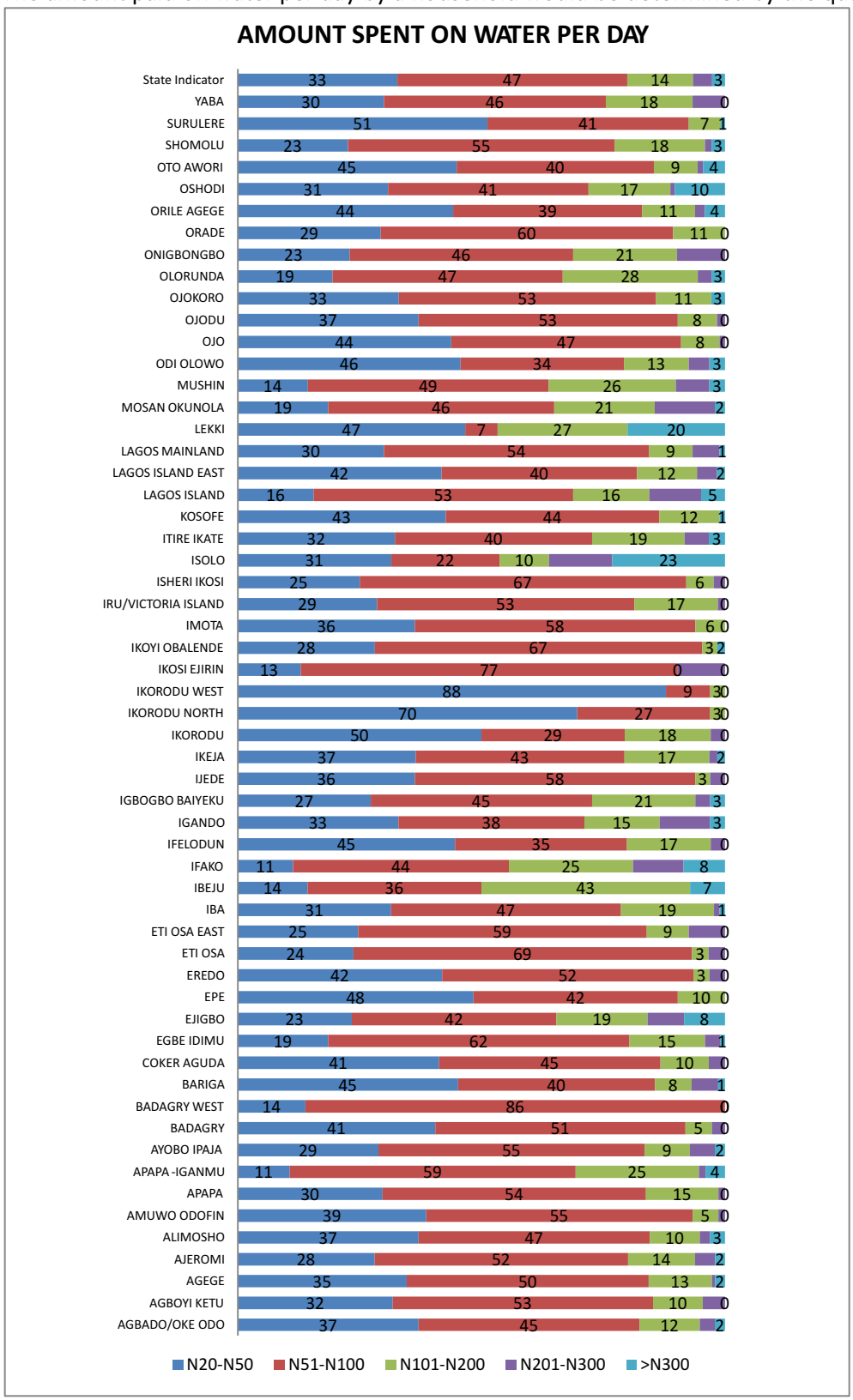
AMOUNT SPENT ON WATER PER DAY

The amount spent on water per day by a household would be determined by the quantum of water used. The result obtained revealed that 9% of the respondents claimed they spend more than N40 on 50 litre bucket of water, 9% spend between –N31 –N40; 15% said they spend N21 - N30 and 41% claimed spending N10 – N20 while 27% spend less than N10 on the same 50litre bucket of water among the sampled household. The local government that has higher percentage of respondents that spent more than N40 are Ojodu (39%) and Isolo (29%); Lekki (27%) in the N31 – N40 category; Ibeju (50%) in the N21 –N30 category; Badagry West (94%), Ikoyi Obalende (75%)& Ijede (73%) in the N10 – N20 category while Ikorodu West (85%) & Ikorodu North (76%) height the less than N10 category.



AMOUNT SPENT ON WATER PER DAY

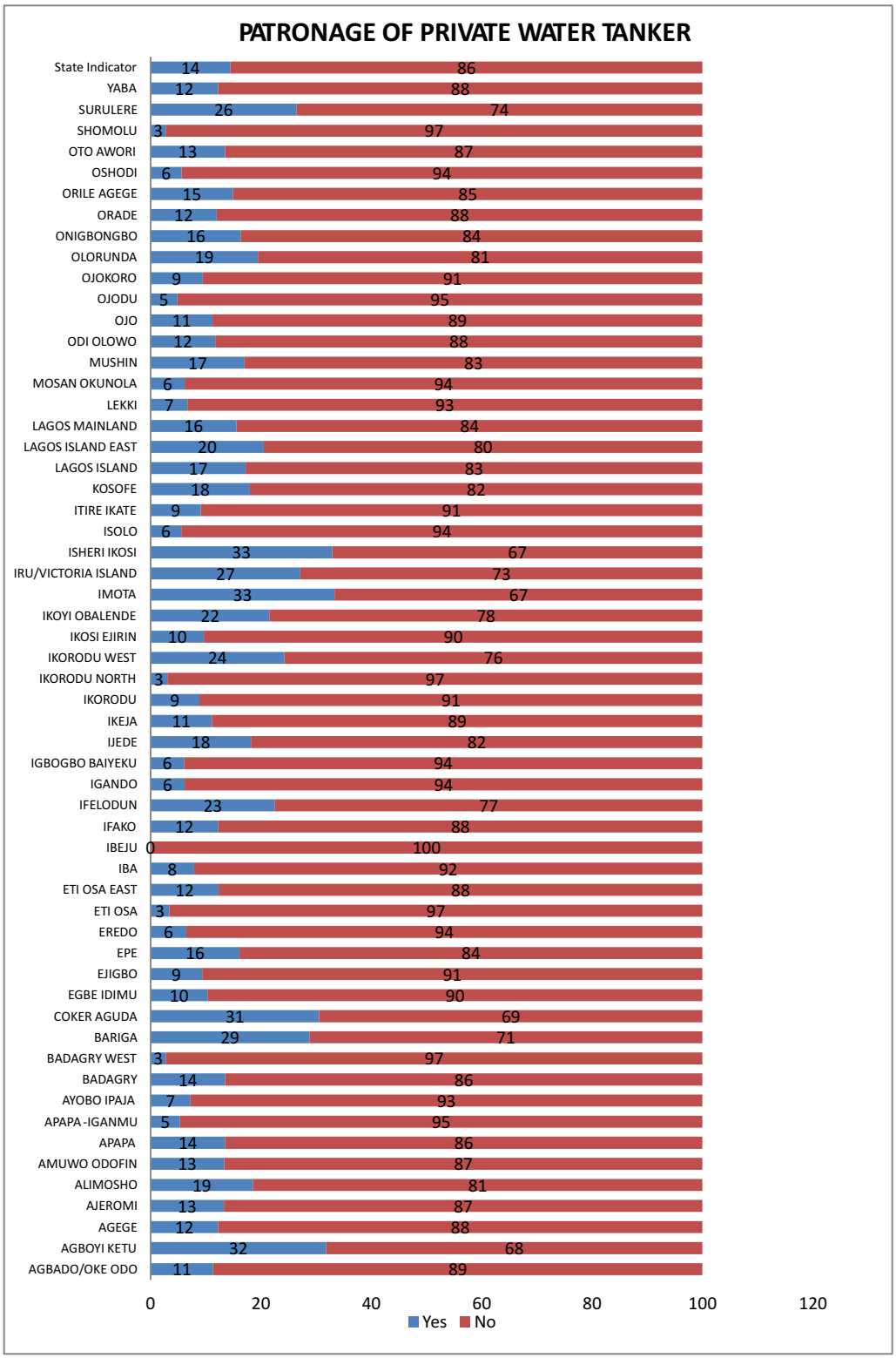
The amount paid on water per day by a household would be determined by the quantum of water used.



The result obtained revealed that 47% of the respondents claimed they paid between N51 – N100 while 33% said they spent between N20 and N50 on water per day. 14%, 4% and 3% of the sampled respondents said they spent N101 – N200, N201 – N300 and more than N300 respectively on water daily. The local government that has higher percentage of respondents that spent between N51 and N100 on water daily include: Badagry West (86%), Ikosi Ejirin (77%), Eti – Osa (69%). Ikorodu West (88%) & Ikorodu North (70%) in the N20 – N50 group; Ibeju (43%) &Olorunda (28%) in the N101 –N200 group; Isolo (13%) for N201 – N300 and Isolo (23%) and Lekki (20%) top the more than N300 group of spending on water per day.

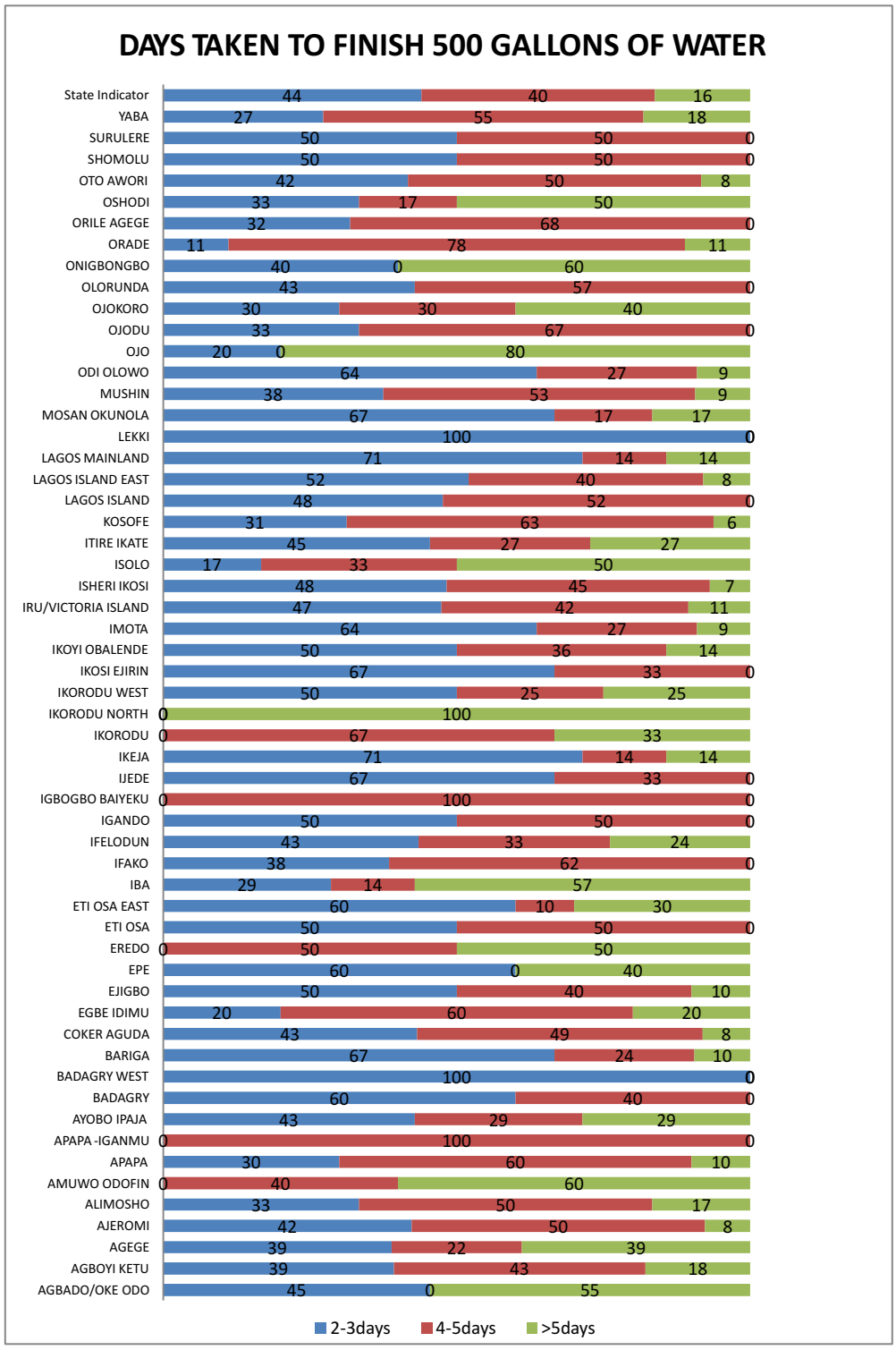
PATRONAGE OF PRIVATE WATER TANKER

One of the main sources of water to the sampled households was private the water tankers. Contrary to the previous year report, the survey revealed that only 14% of the respondents in the sampled household patronize private water tanker for supply of water and 86% of the respondents declined the patronage of water tanker. Particularly by Local Government, result showed that, all the respondents sampled in Ibeju (100%) declined as well as Badagry West (97%), Eti – Osa (97%), Ikorodu North and Shomolu with (97%) each, while the least in the No Patronage class is Imota and Isheri Ikosi with 67% each the two Local Governments also topped the Water Tanker Patronage category with 33% each followed by Agboyi Ketu (32%) and Coker Aguda (31%) in the class that do patronize private water tankers.



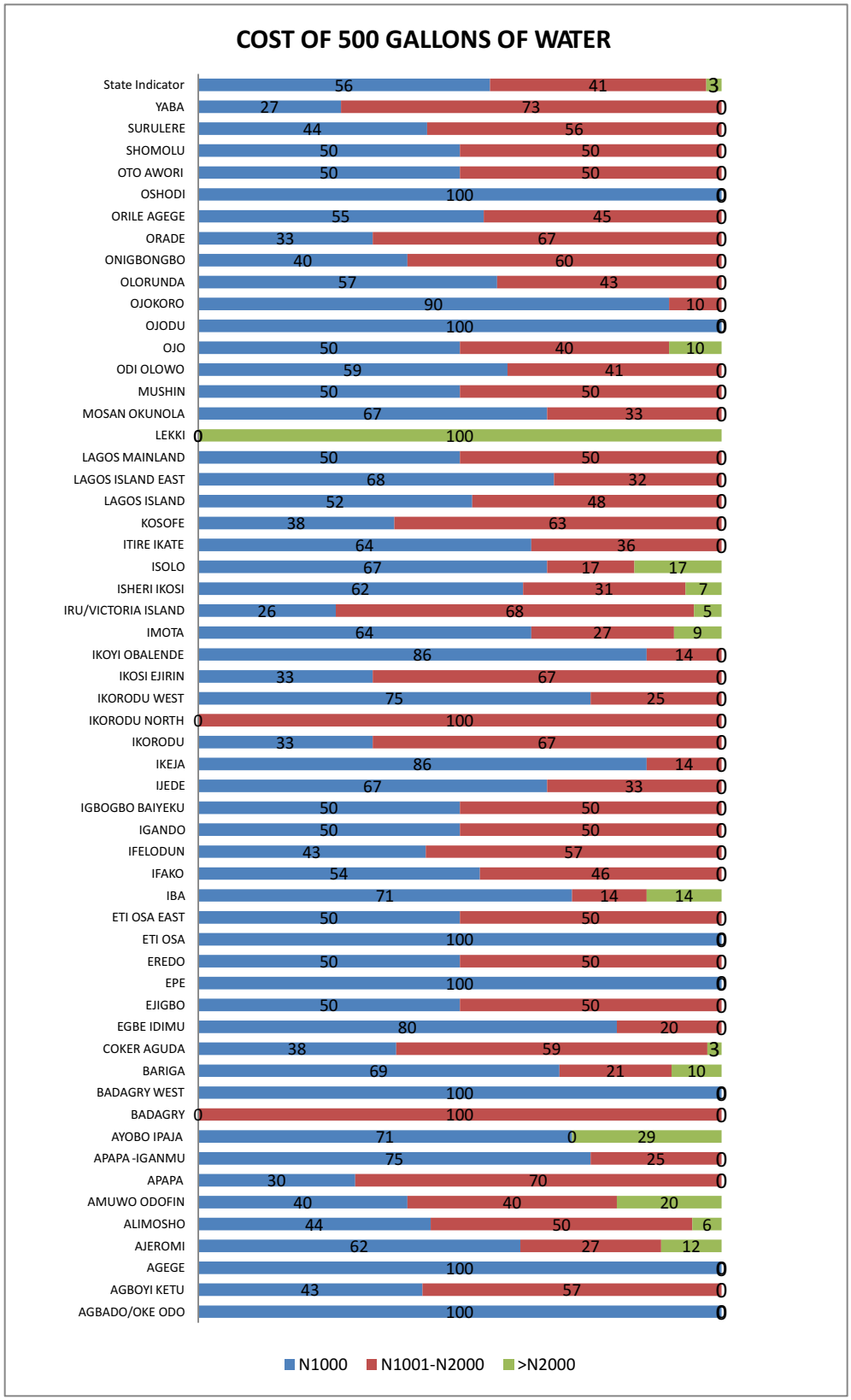
DAYS TAKEN TO FINISH 500 GALLONS OF WATER

The household size determines the quantum of water used. The survey sought to know the number of days taken a household to finish 500 gallons of water. The result showed that 44% of the respondents said it takes them2 – 3 days to finish 500gallon of water while 40% of the respondents said the same quantity of water will last them between 4 to 5 days and 16% said 500 gallons of water will sustained them for more than 5 days. Across the local government, 100% of the sampled respondents in Badagry West and Lekki claimed 2 - 3days for use of 500gallons of water while 71% of respondents in Lagos Main Land and Ikeja used same quantity same days respectively. In Apapa Iganmu, Igbogbo Baiyeku (100%) and 78% in Oriade claimed they use 500 gallons of water for 4- 5days 100% in Ikorodu North and 80% in Ojo said it will take them between more than 5 days before they could finish 500 gallons of water.



COST OF 500 GALLINS OF WATER

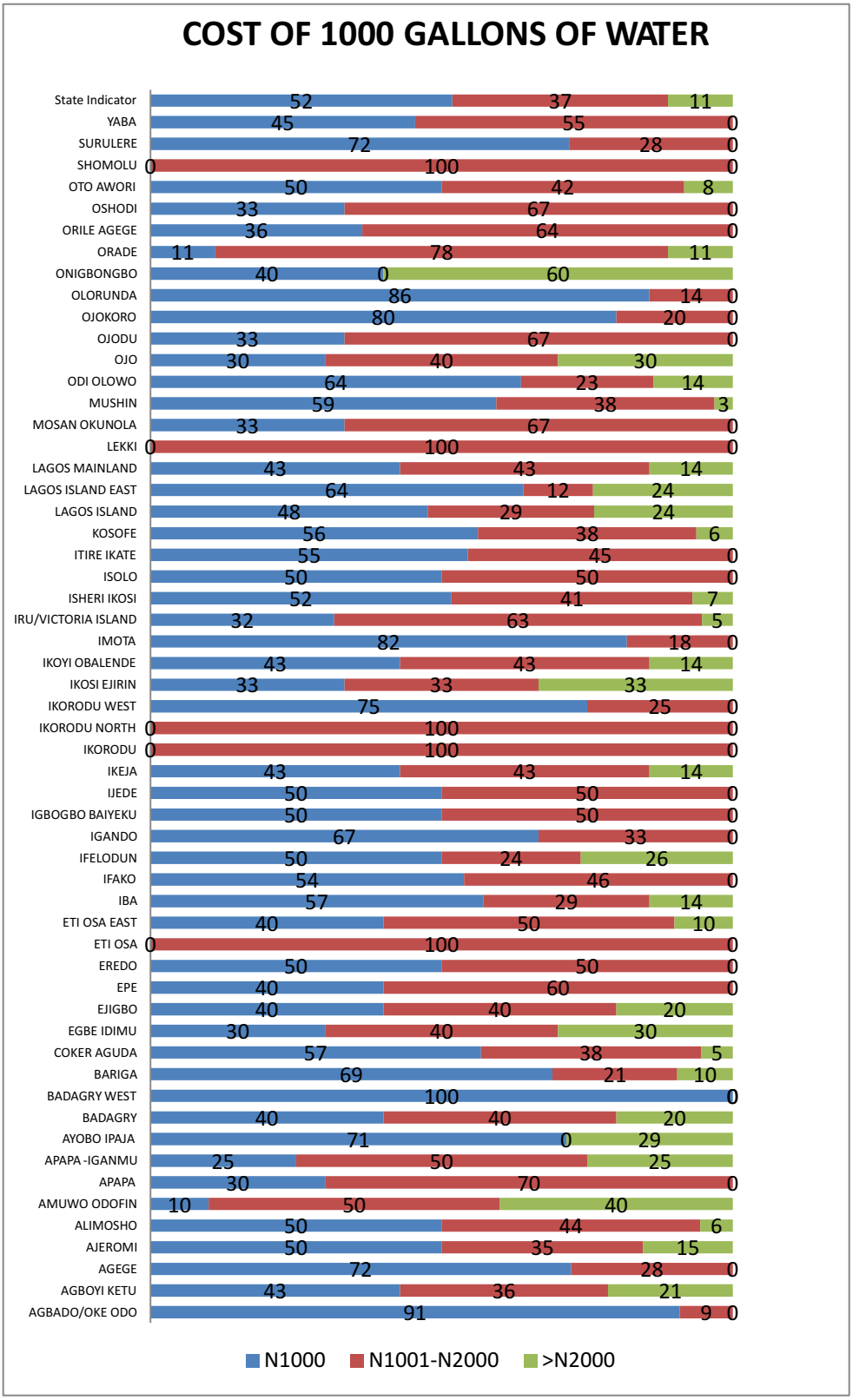
The survey further investigated the cost of 500 gallons of water in different locations within the state.



The result showed that 56% of the sampled respondents said it cost them N1000 to get 500 gallons of water whereas 41% of the respondents said the same volume of water cost them between N1001 – N2000 and 3% of the respondents said it cost them more than N2000 to get the same quantity of water. At the local governments' level, all the sampled respondents in agbado Oke-Odo, Agege, Badagry West, Eti Osa, Ojodu and Oshodi did 100% claim to N1000 cost of 500 gallons of water . Moreover, all the respondents in Badagry and Ikorodu North claimed that the cost of 500 gallons of water was N1001 – N2000, whereas in Lekki 100% attest to over N2000 as the cost of 500 gallons of water 29% was recorded as the next highest in the above N2000 category.

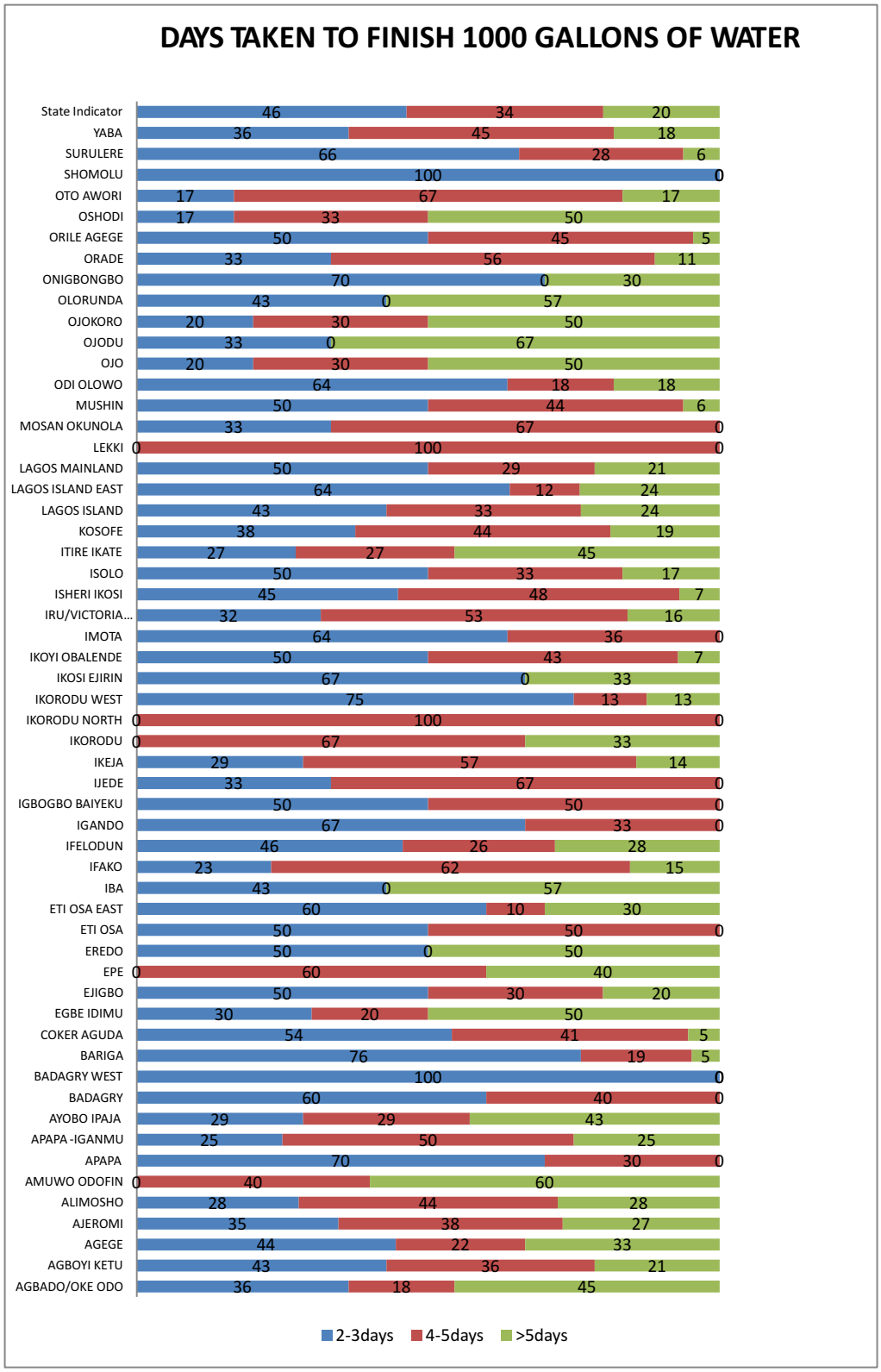
COST OF 1000 GALLONS OF WATER

Availability of safe water and population density of an environment dictates the cost of water. The survey further investigated the cost of 1000 gallons of water within Lagos Metropolis. The result of the survey reveals that 46% of the sampled respondents said 1000 gallons of water cost N1000 while 34% said same volume cost between N1001 – N2000 and 20% claimed that the same volume of water cost more the N2000.



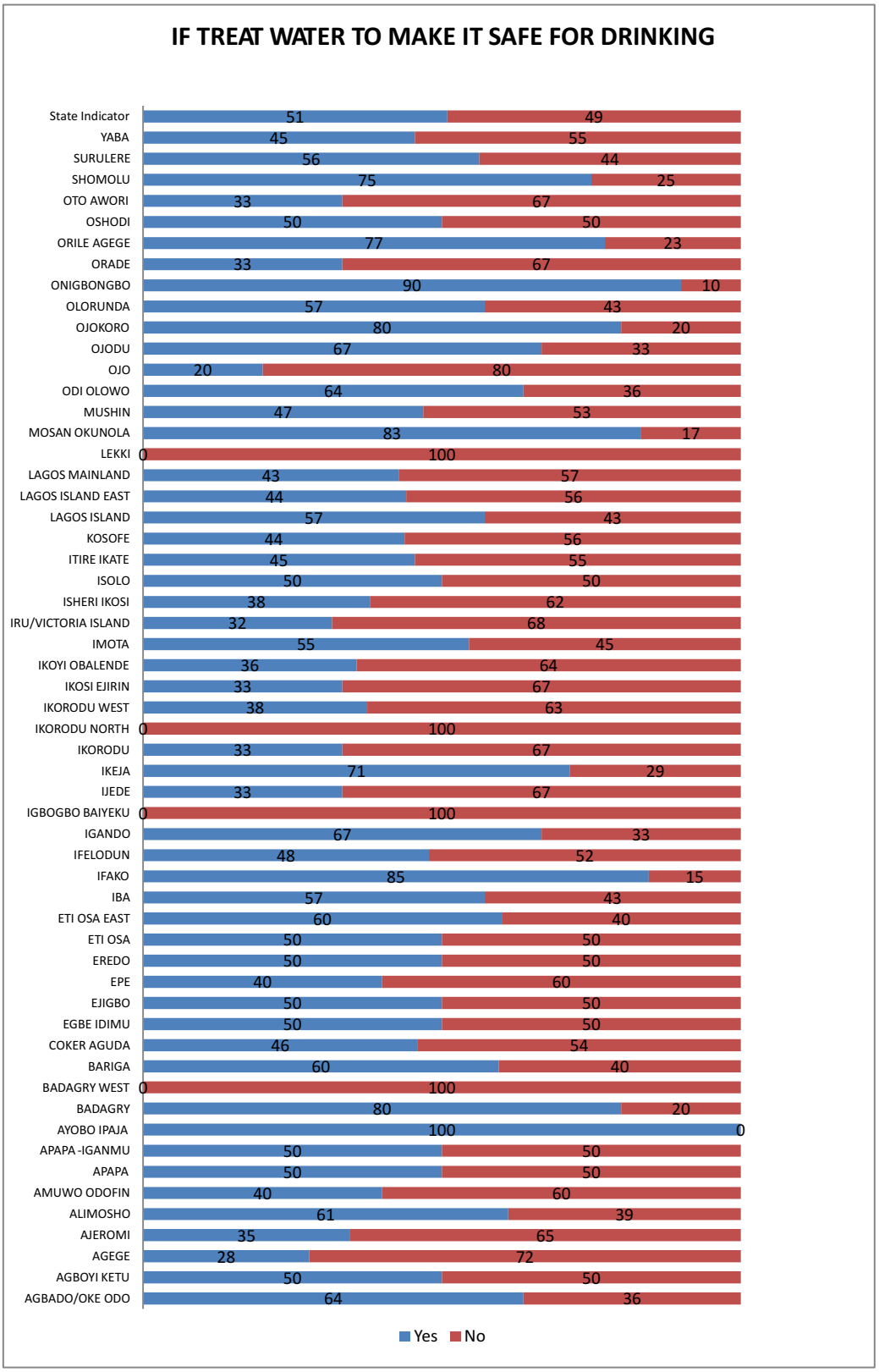
DAYS TAKEN TO FINISH 1000 GALLONS OF WATER

The higher the number household member the higher is the volume of water consumed. The survey investigated further the number of days it will take a household before they could finish 1000 gallons of water. The result of the survey revealed that 46% of the respondents said it will take them between 2 to 3 days while 34% of the respondents said it will take them 4 – 5 days to finish 1000 gallons, 20% claimed the same volume of water will last them more than 5 days. 100% responded to 2-3 days in badagry West and Shomolu, as well as 75% in Ikorodu West; also in Ikorodu North and Lekki 100% said they use 1000 gallons in 4 -5 days, also in 4 -5 days class are Mosan Okunola, Oto Awori,Ijede and Ikorodu with 67% each. Ojodu (67%) and Amuwo Odofin (60%) led the more than 5 days to finish 1000 gallons of water.



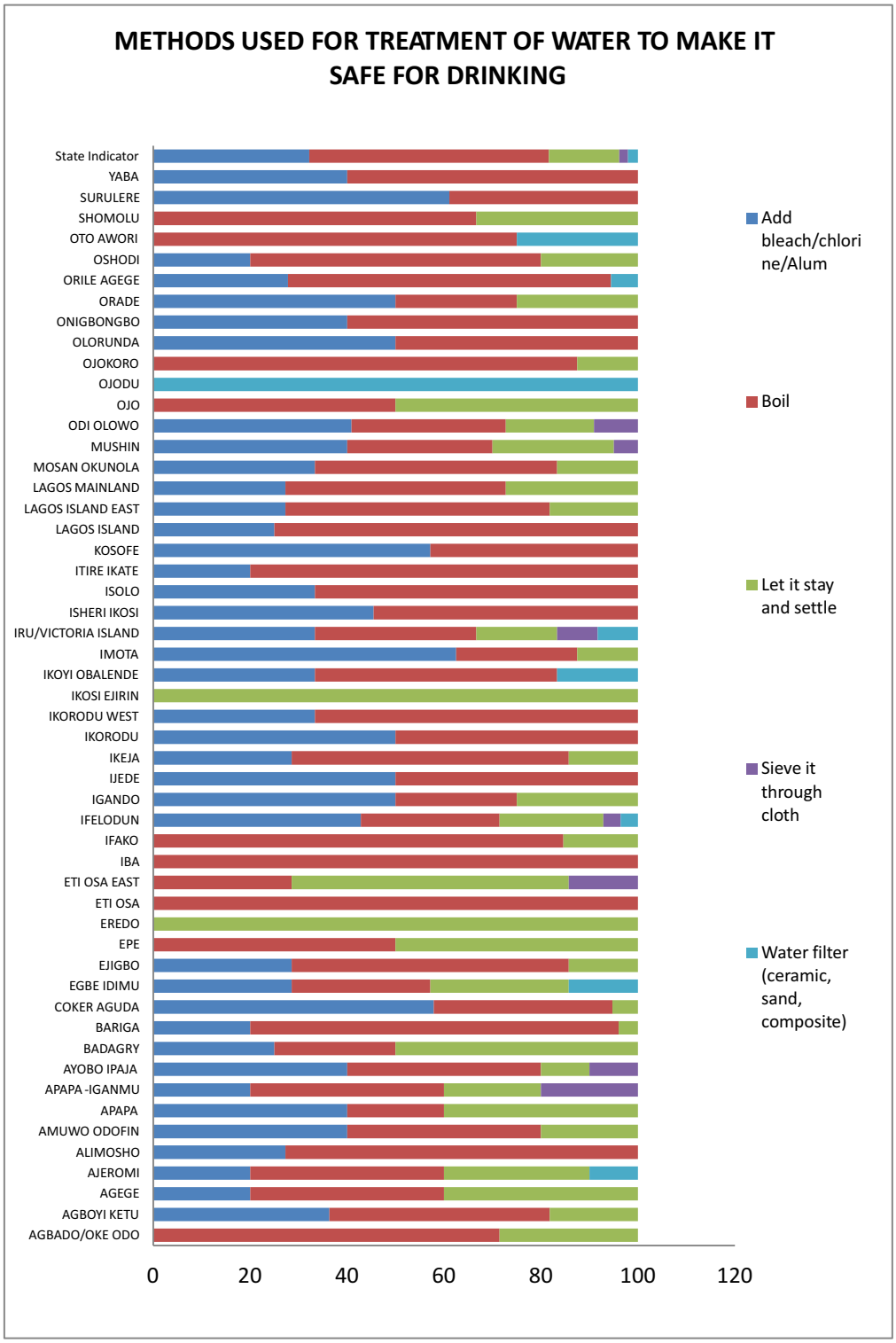
TREATMENT OF WATER TO MAKE IT SAFE FOR DRINKING

Treatment of water is key to health and healthy living and reduce chances of water borne diseases 51% of the respondents in the sampled households said they treat water, while 49% do not treat water for drinking there is an improvement in the number that treat water for safe drinking as against 44% in the 2013 survey and a reduction in those that does not treat from 56% in 2013 to 49% in this survey.



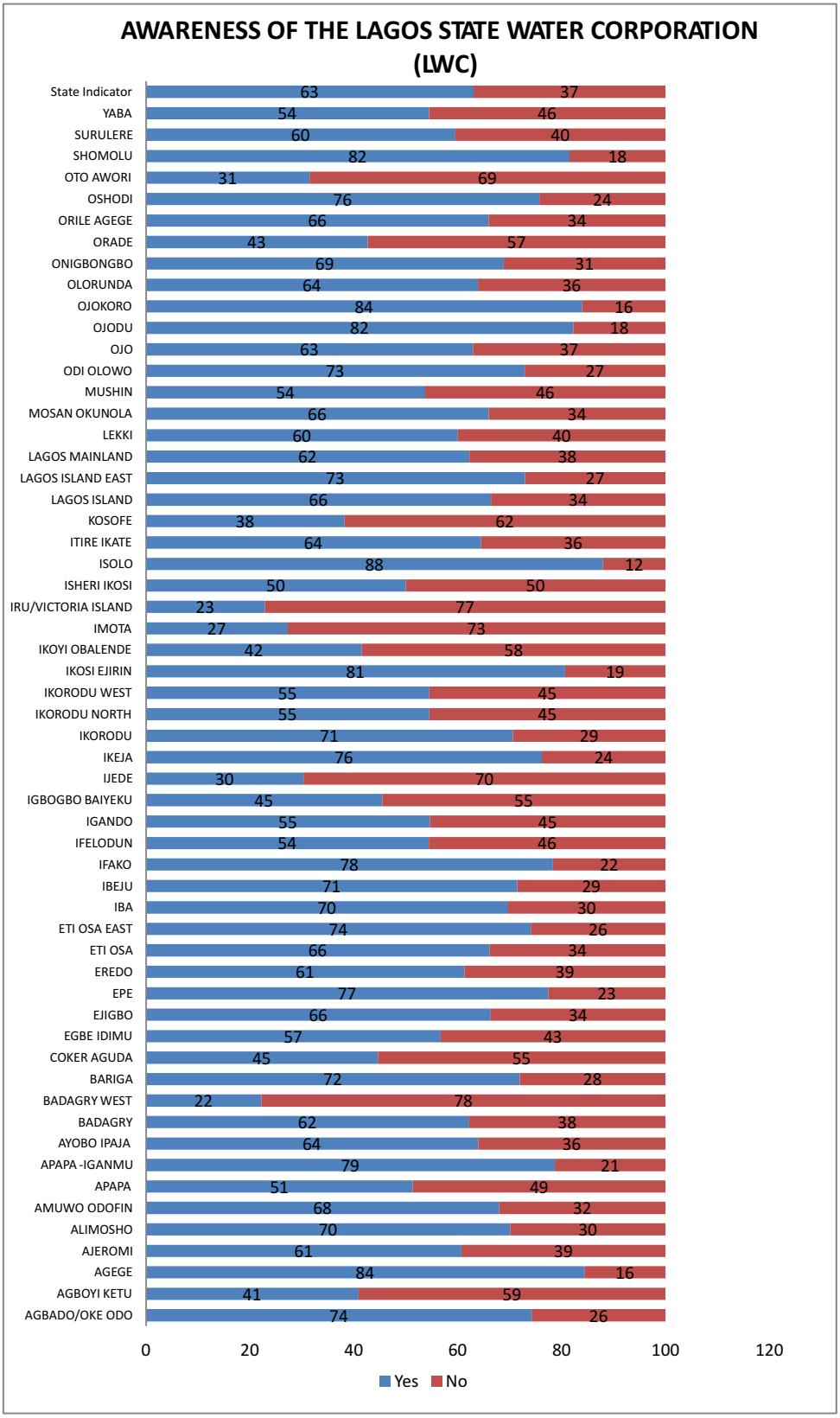
METHODS USED FOR TREATMENT OF WATER TO MAKE IT SAFE FOR DRINKING

The survey also sought to know the various methods been applied by the respondents in the treatment of their water. The result obtained revealed that 49% of the household said they boiled water obtained from primary source before drinking. The analysis also showed that water treatment by adding bleach/chlorine/alum is 32%, those who let it stay and settle are 2% treatment by water filter (ceramic, sand composite (2%) while respondents that sieve it through cloth (32%). At local government level, the local government with higher percentage of respondents that claimed to have their water treated by boiling include; Eti – Osa (100%), Iba (100%), Ojokoro (88%), Ifako Ijaye (85%) and Itire Ikate (80%)%); for Let it stay and settle Eredo and Ikosi –Ejirin 100% eachand Eti Osa East (57%)while the Add Bleach/Chlorine/Alum are led by Imota (63%), Surulere (61%), Coker Aguda (58%) and Kosofe (57%); the Sieve it through cloth and Water Filter group were led by Apapa Iganmu (20%) and Ojodu (100%) respectively.



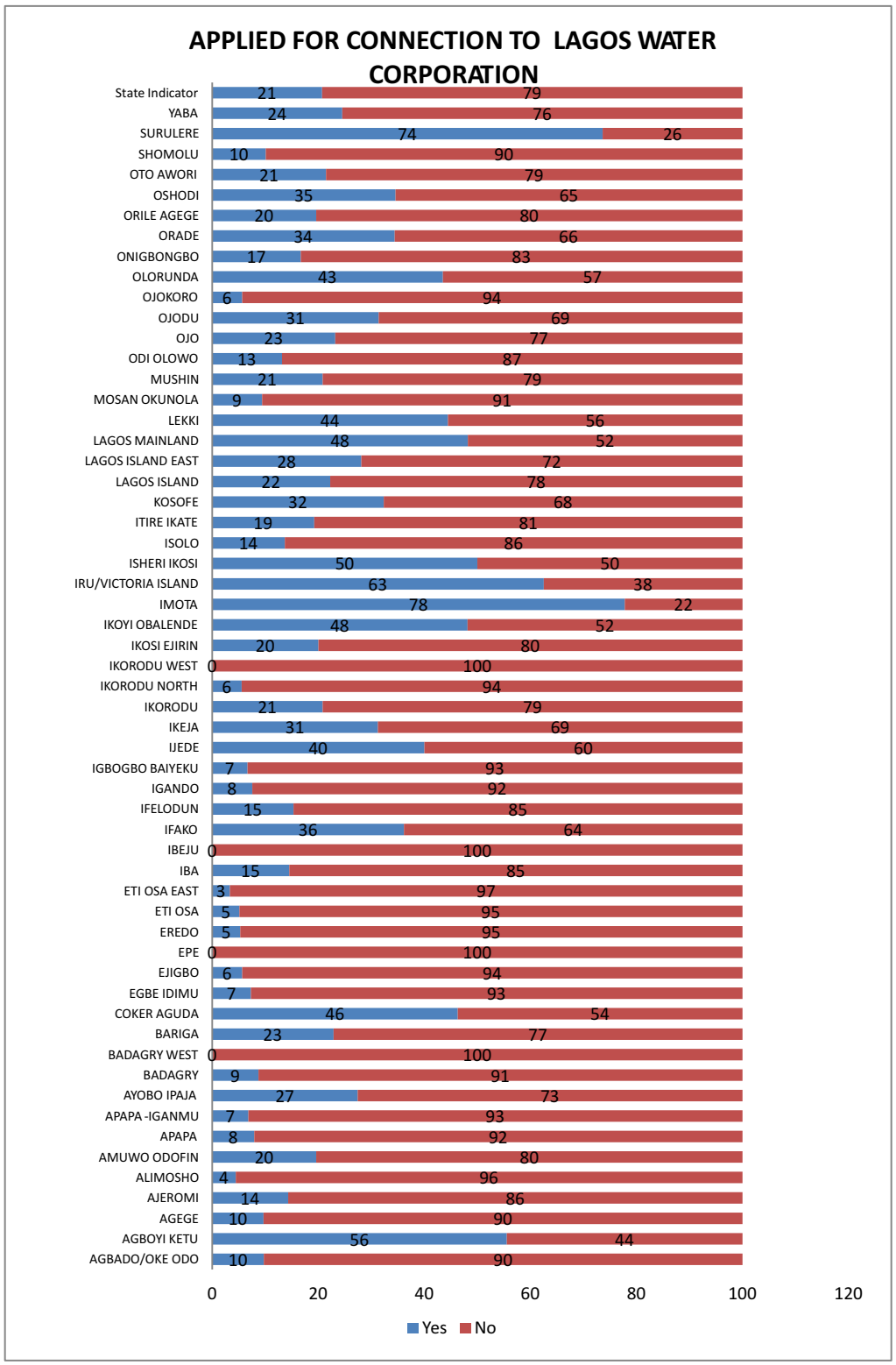
AWARENESS OF LAGOS STATE WATER CORPORATION

The survey also investigated the level of awareness of the existence of the Lagos State water Corporation by the citizenry of which 37% of the respondents were ignorant of the LWC and the remaining 63% said they were aware of the Corporation. At local government level, the higher percentage of ignorance of the LWC existence includes: Badagry West (78%), Iru V.I (77%), Imota (73%), Ijede (70%) and Oto Awori (69%). The highly aware Local Governments were Isolo (88%), Ojokoro & Agege (84%) each, Ojodu & Shomolu (82%) each, and ikosi Ejirin (81%).



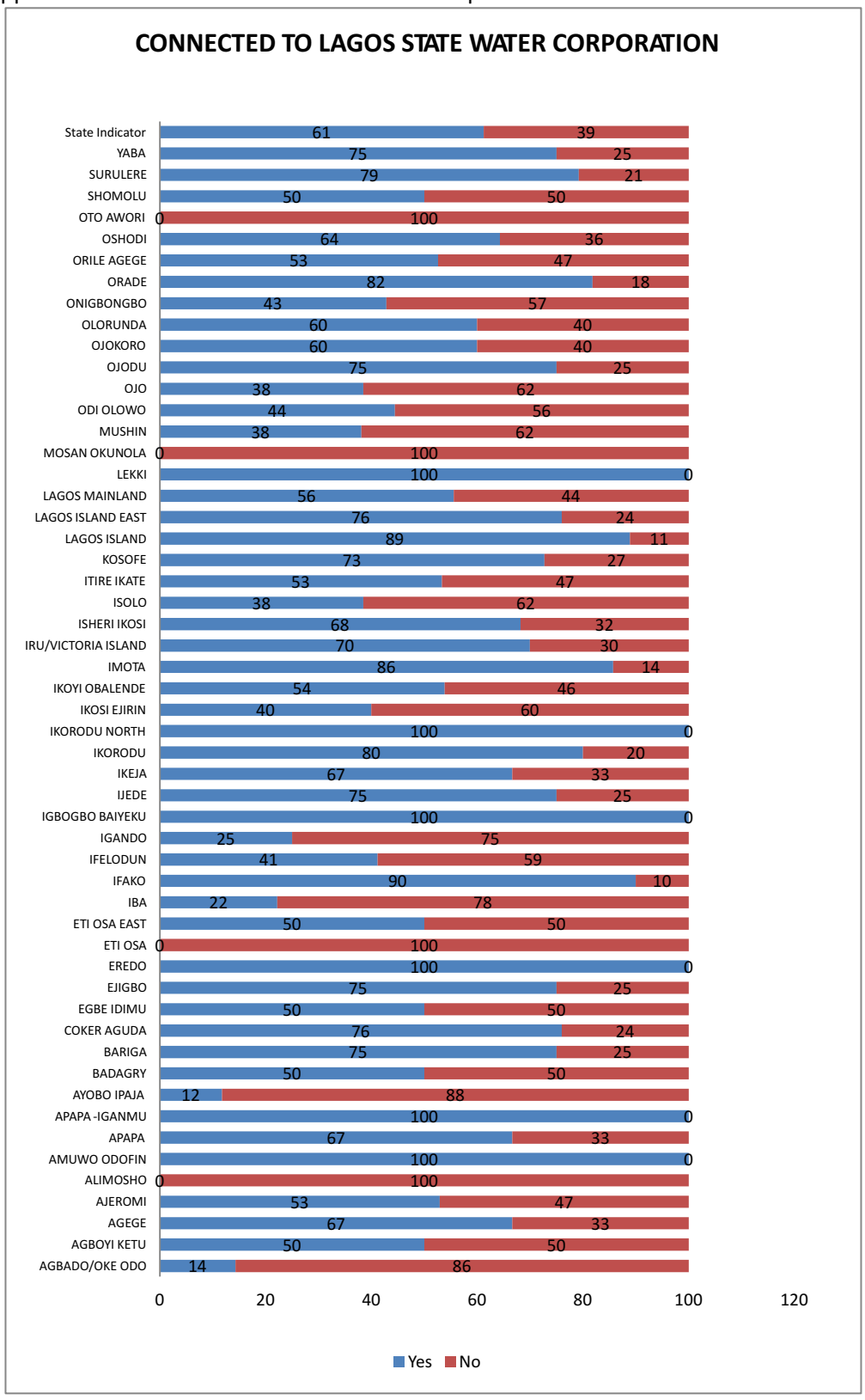
APPLIED FOR CONNECTON TO LAGOS STATE WATER CORPORATION

The survey also investigated the rate at which people applied for connection to Lagos State Water Corporation. The survey revealed that 79% of the respondents never applied for connection to LSWC while only 21% had applied. The percentage of respondents not applying for connection to Lagos State Water Corporation is higher in Badagry West, Epe, Ibeju, and Ikorodu West with (100%) each and Amuwo (96%), Ikorodu North, Ojokoro, Ejigbo ranked (94%) each. Applications for connection were higher in Imota (78%), Surulere (74%), Iru Victoria Island (63%) and Agboyi Ketu (56%).



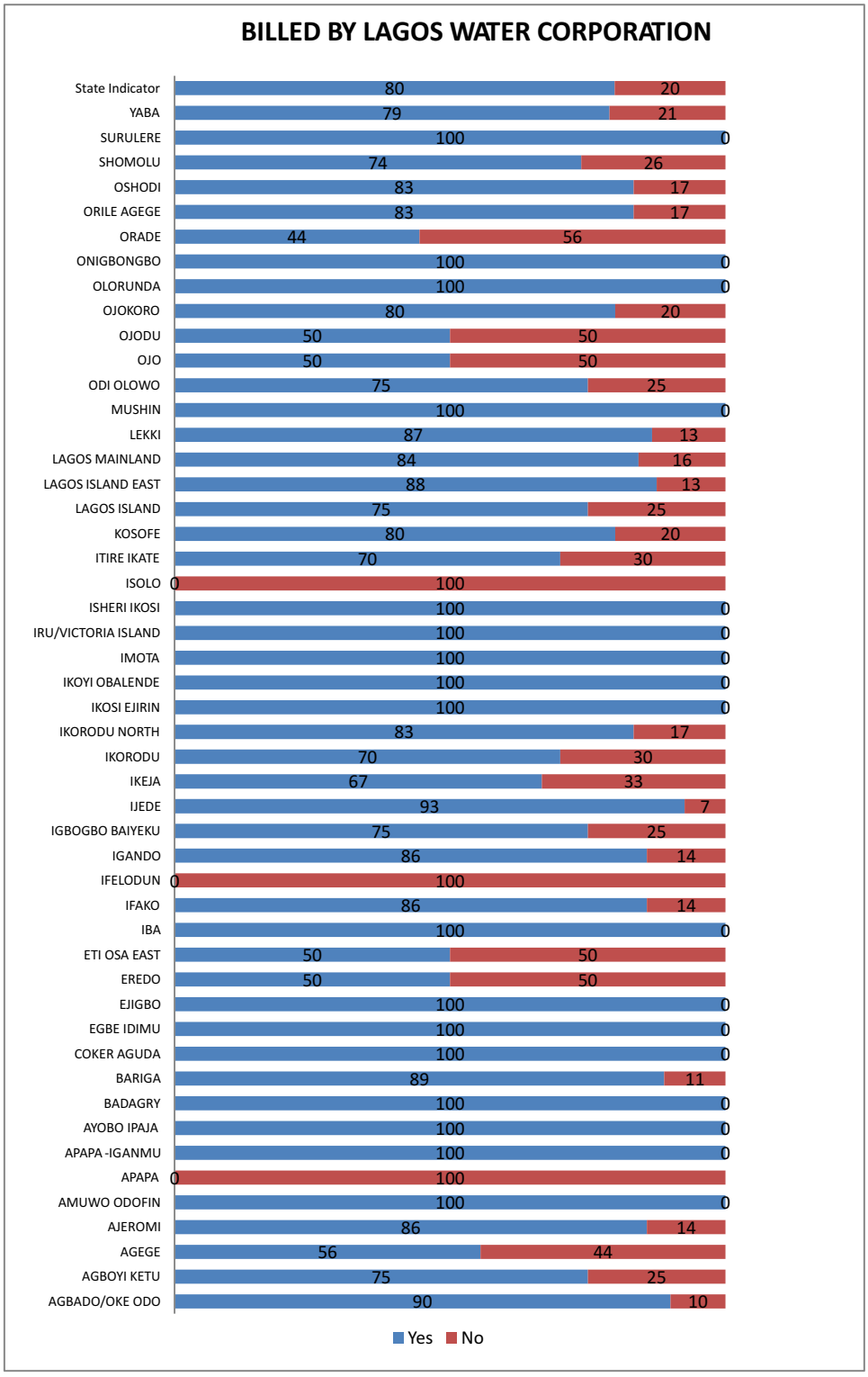
CONNECTED TO LAGOS STATE WATER CORPOR ATION

Connection to LSWC was also investigated. Interestingly, the result showed that out of the number that applied for connection to LSWC 61% of the respondents claimed to have been connected while 39% are not yet connected to LSWC for the supply of water into their dwelling. The rate of non connection to the agency was alarming at Agbado oke odo,Eti Osa, Mosan Okunola, Oto Awori with 100% each and Ayobo Ipaja (88%) while Iba rated 78%. The survey also revealed that connection of applicant to LSWC was very encouraging at Igbogbo Baiyeku, Eredo, Ikorodu North, Lekki, Apapa Iganmu, and Amuwo Odofin rated connected applicant (100%) each while Ifako (90%), Imota rated (86%) and Oriade (82%).



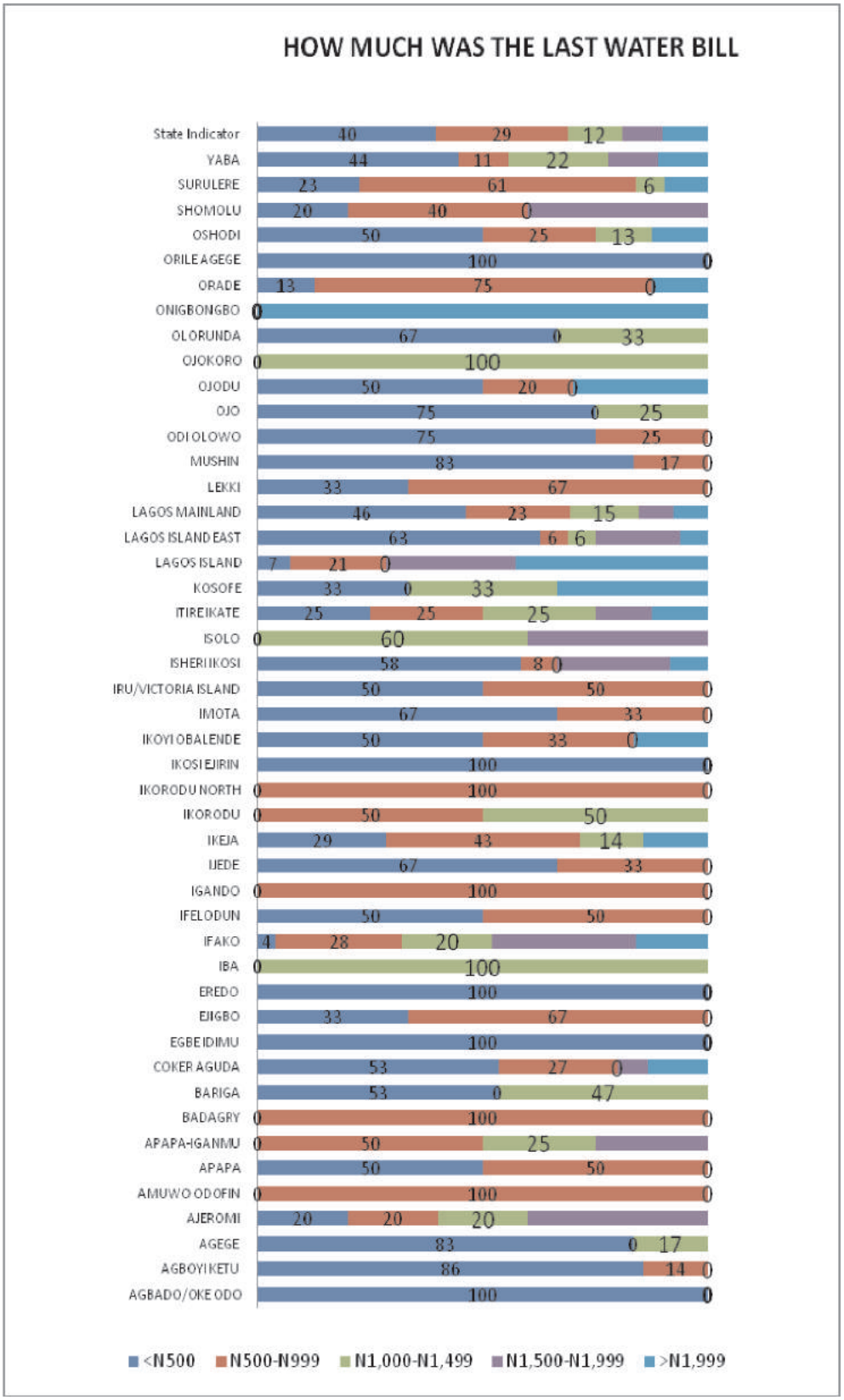
BILLED BY LAGOS STATE WATER CORPORATION

The survey sought if those connected to LSWC were served the water bill or not. 80% of the sampled respondents claimed that they were billed by LSWC while 20% said they were never served any water bill by LSWC. The percentage of the respondents who received bill from LSWC is higher in Amuwo Odofin, Apapapa –Iganmu, Ayobo Ipaja, Badagry, Coker Aguda,Egbe Idimu, Ejigbo, Iba, Ikosi Ejirin, Imota, Iru Victoria Island, Isheri Ikosi, Mushin, Olorunda, Onigbongbo and Surulere all rated 100% bill collection. In the category of those that were not billed, Apapa, Ifelodun,Isolo rated 100%.



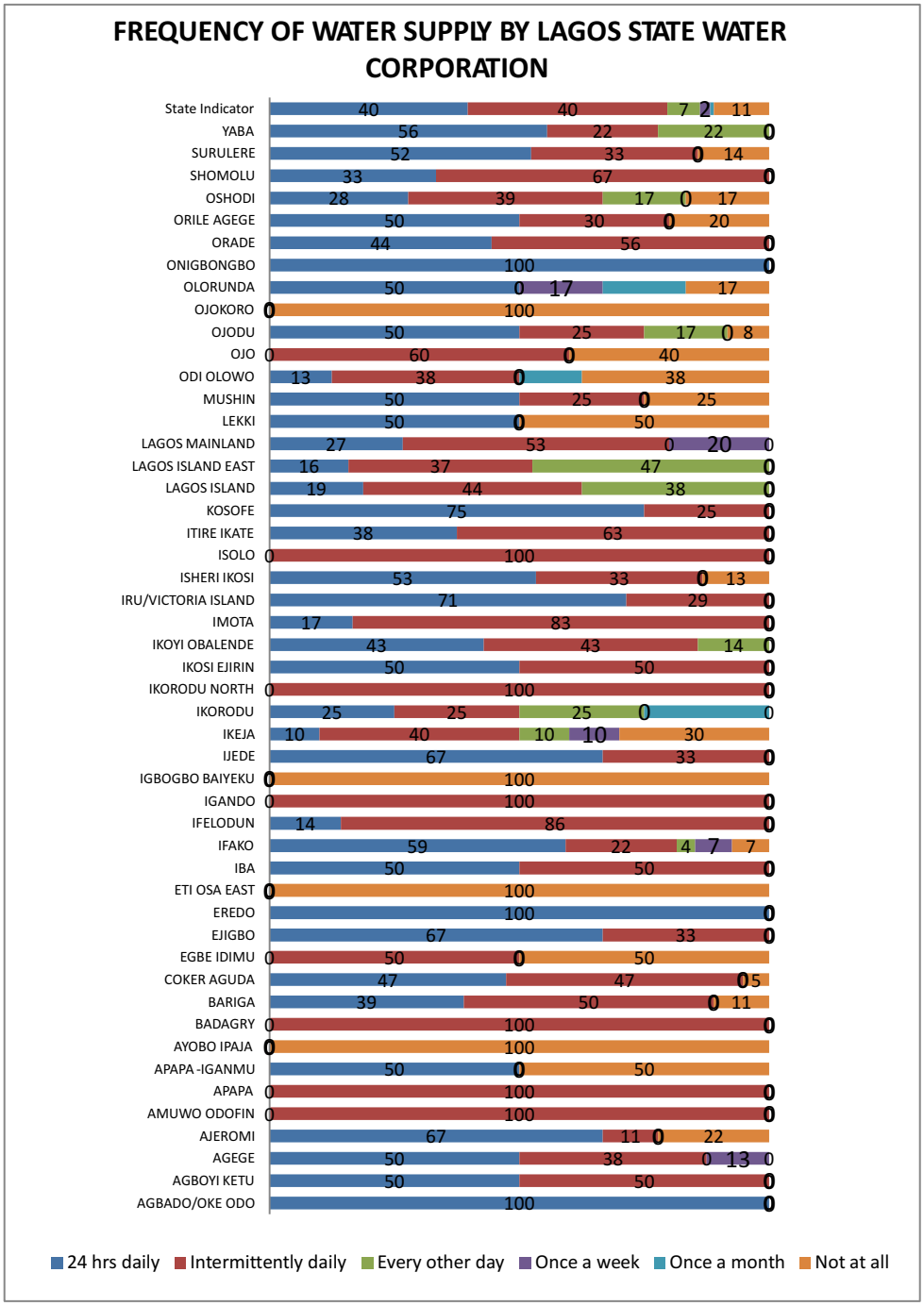
HOW MUCH WAS THE LAST WATER BILL

The volume of water used by the household determines the bill served by LSWC. The survey showed that 40% of the respondent said they paid less than N500, 29% of the respondents paid between N500 – N999, another 12% paid N1000 – N1,499 while 9% paid N1,500 – N1,999 the remaining 10% of the sampled household said they paid above N1, 999 for their water bill. Considering Local Government peculiarities, for less than N500 (<N500), all the sampled respondent in Agbado/Oke Odo, Egbe Idimu, Eredo, Ikosi Ejirin and Orile Agege responded (100%); highest in the between N500 – N999 were Amuwo Odofin, Badagry, Igando,Ikorodu north all did 100%, Ojokoro (100%), Olorunda (100%), and Iba (100%) in the category of N1000 – N1,499 while Shomolu, Isolo and Ajeromi led the N1,500 – N1,999 group with 40% each Onigbongbo (100%) and Lagos Island (43%) were highest payee with more than N1,999 rate.



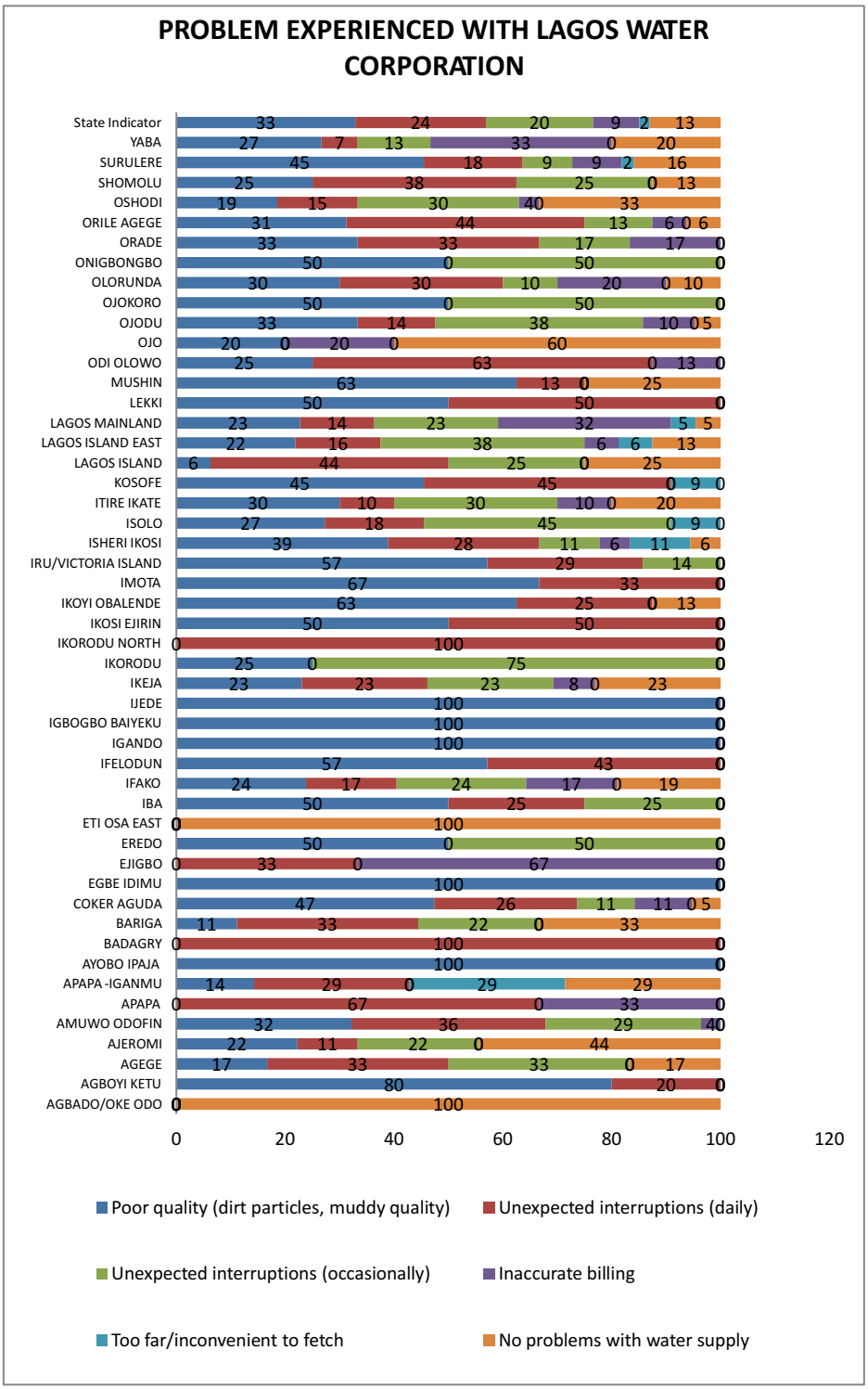
FREQUENCY OF WATER SUPPLY BY LAGOS WATER CORPOR ATION

To measure how efficient LSWC, the number of times water was supplied by the LSWC to their client was examined. The survey disclosed that 40% of the respondent said that water was supplied to them 24hrs of each day and 40% also said water was supplied to them on intermittently daily while 7%, 2%, and 1% of the respondents said water supplied by LSWC to them was just on every other day, once in a week, and once in a month respectively. It is very pathetic to note here as revealed by the survey that 11% of the sampled households said they did not have water at all. Across the local government, every respondent in Agbado Oke Odo, Eredo and Onigbongbo said that they experienced water supply every 24hrs of the day and 100% of respondents at Amuwo Odofin, Apapa, Badagry, Igando, Ikorodu North, and Isolo attest to supply of water intermittently daily. The class of every other day was led by Lagos Island East (47%) and Lagos Island (38%), for Once weekly Lagos mainland (20%), once in a month Ikorodu (25%), also 100% response was recorded for Not at all in Ojokoro, Igbogbo Baiyeku, Eti Osa East and Ayobo Ipaja.



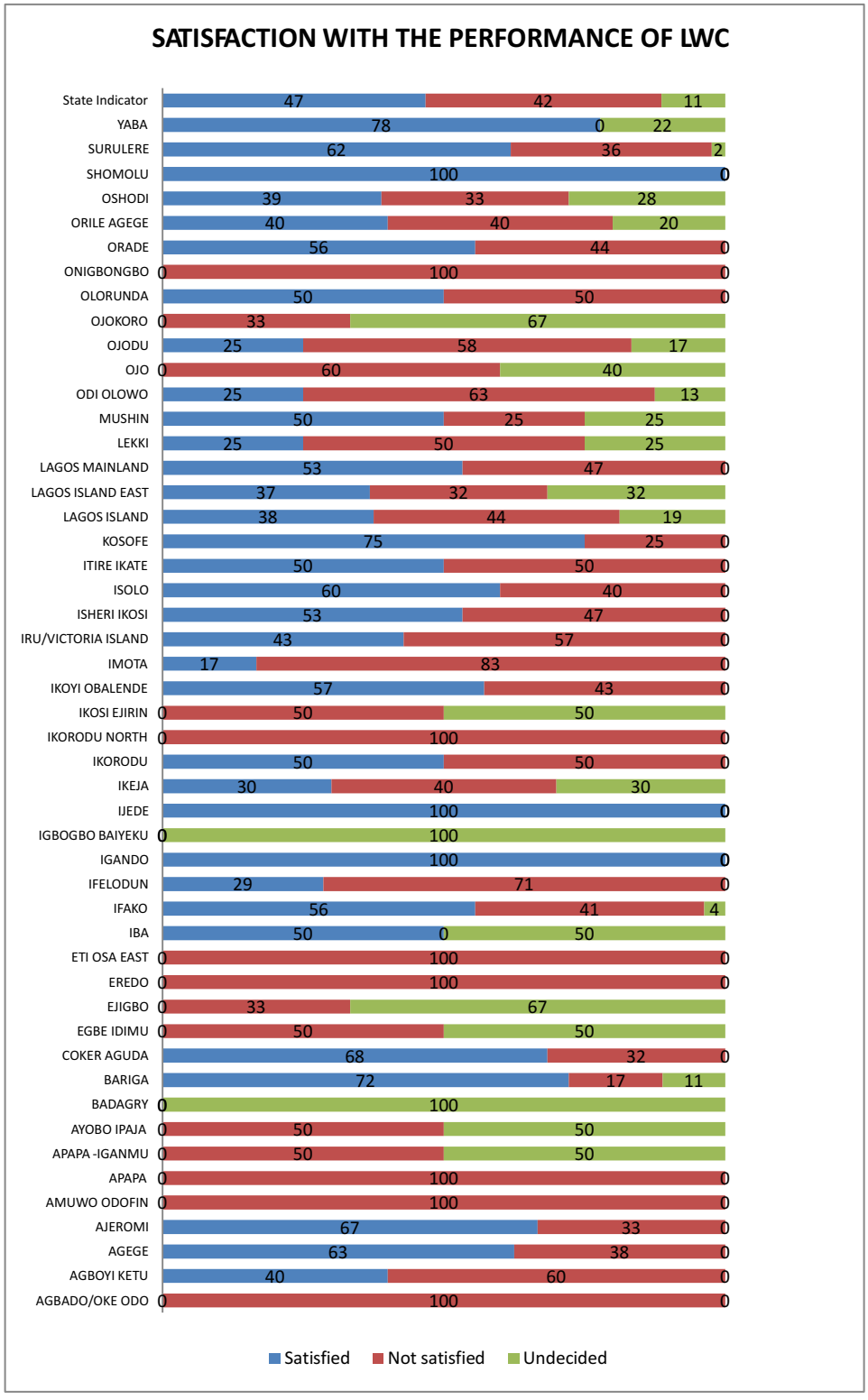
P R O B L E M S EXPERIENCED WITH LAGOS WATER CORPORATION

Knowing the problem being faced by citizenry could help the agency plan better service delivery. The survey revealed that 33% of the sampled respondents claimed that poor water (dirty particles, muddy quality) was daily supplied to them and 24% of the respondents said they experienced daily unexpected interruption while 20% said the unexpected interruption they experience was occasionally. It was also observed that 13% of the respondents declined experience of any problem with supply of water by LSWC. Only 9% of the respondents claimed inaccurate billing by LSWC and 2% complained that the distance of water is too far. At local government level, all the sampled households in Ayobo Ipaja, Egbe Idimu, Igando, Igbogbo Baiyeku and Ijede said that the quality of the water supplied to them was poor. Also, 100% in each of Badagry, Ikorodu North and Apapa experienced daily unexpected interruption, however, 75% of respondents in Ikorodu said they experienced an occasional unexpected interruption, inaccurate billing in Ejigbo (67%), too far distance at Apapa Iganmu (29%) and whole of the respondents in Agbado oke-Odo, Eti Osa and 60% at Ojo claimed that there was no problem with water supplied by LSWC.



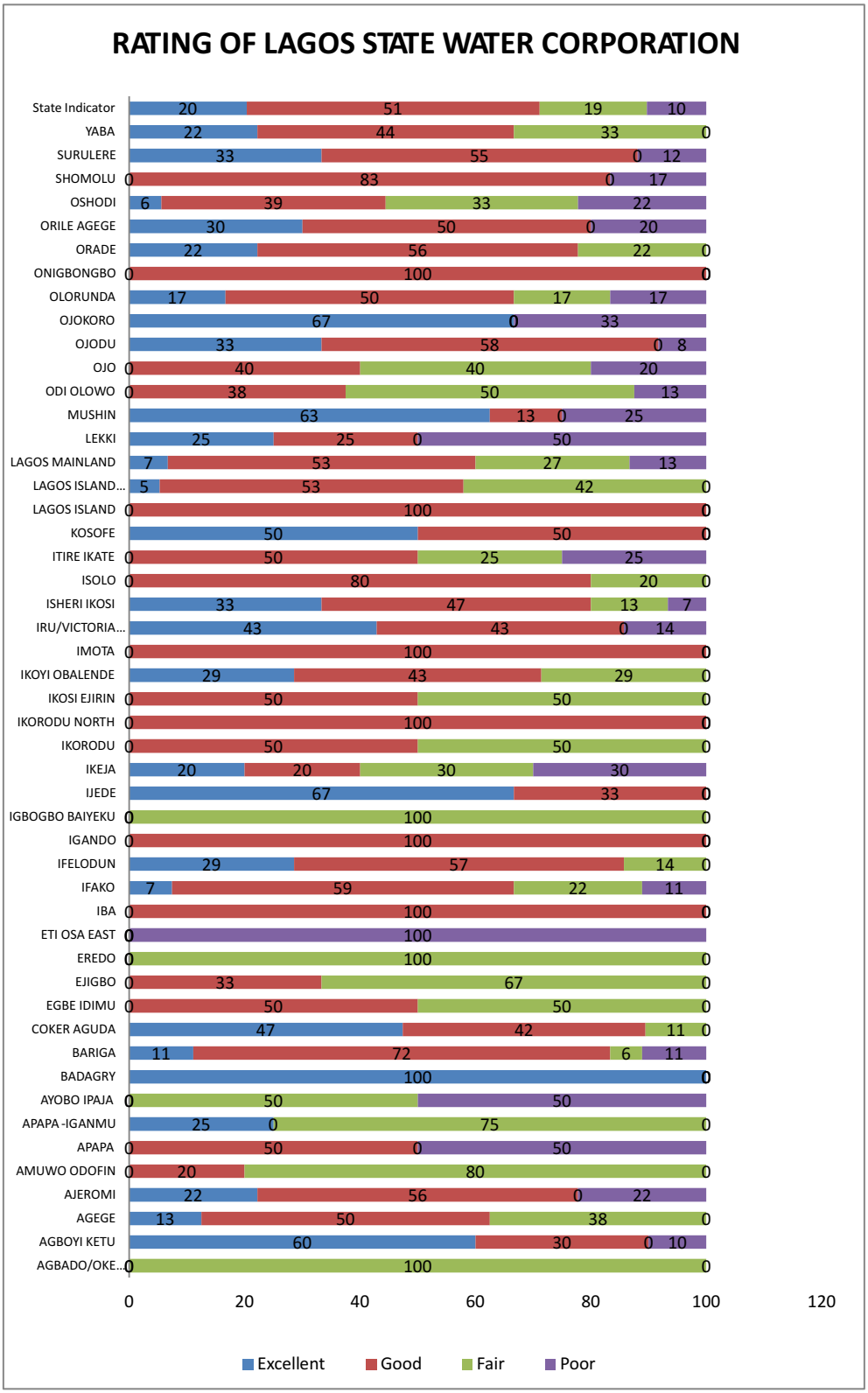
SATISFACTION WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF LAGOS WATER CORPORATION

Satisfaction of Citizenry with the performance of LWC can only be measure by timeliness and effectiveness of service delivery. The survey result revealed that 47% as against 38% in Y2013 of respondents were satisfied with the performance of LWC, those not Satisfy reduced from 56% in Y2013 to 42% while the undecided increased from 6% to 11% in the current survey. Igando, Ijede and Shomolu were 100% satisfied with LWC's performance while in Agbado Oke Odo, Amuwo Odofin, Apapa, Eredo, Eti Osa East and Onigbongbo the Not satisfied was 100% each. Those Undecided were more at Badagry (100%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (100%), Ojokoro (67%) and Ejigbo (67%).



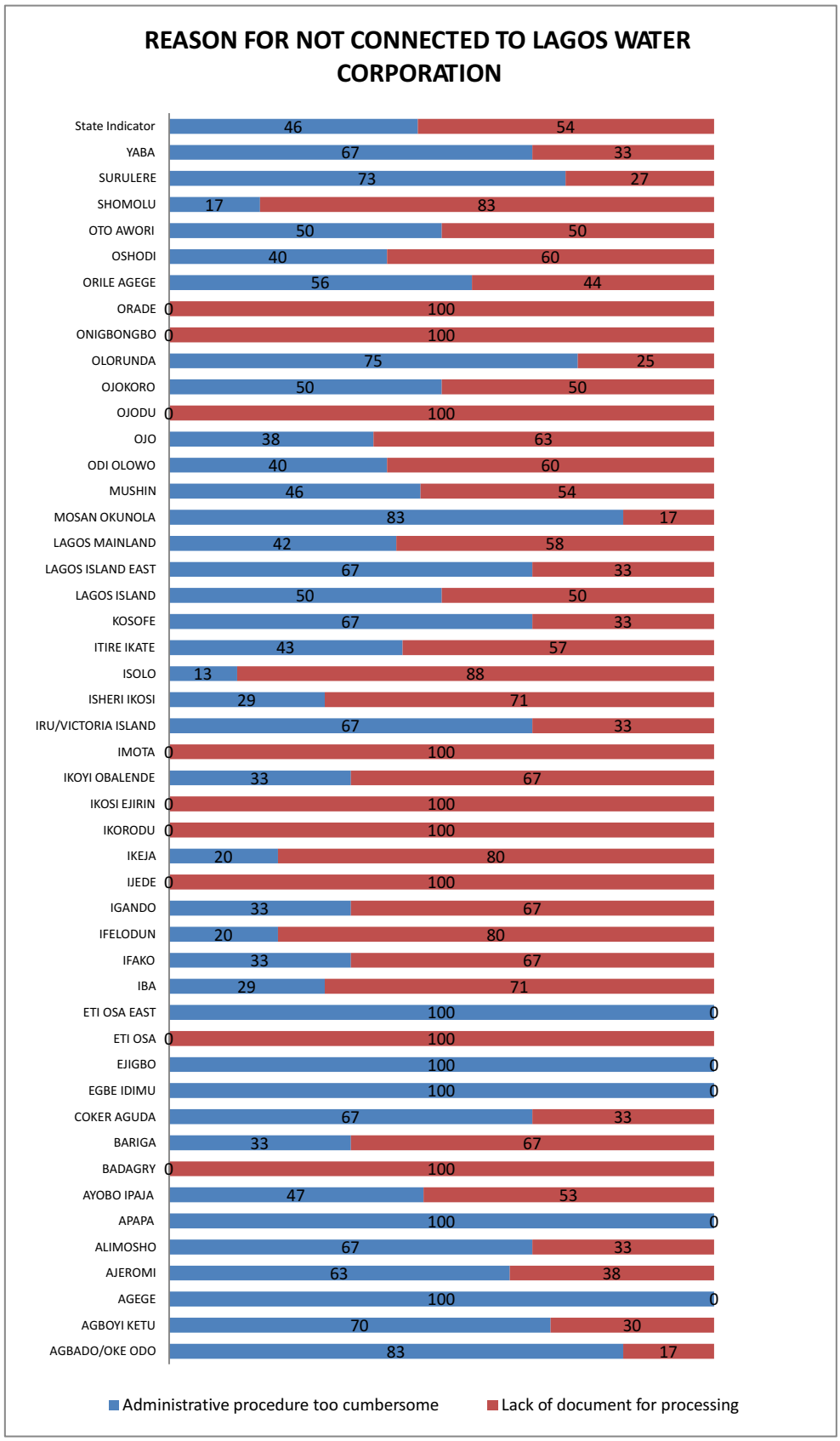
RATING OF LAGOS STATE WATER CORPORATION

Rating of any organization is a function of timely service delivery. The survey result revealed that 51% as against 42% in Y2013 of respondents rated the performance of LSWC as good. 20% rated the Agency excellent which doubled the 10% rating of Y2013, 19% and 10% rated the agency's performance as fair and poor respectively. Amusingly, across the local government in the State, 100% of the respondents in Badagry rate LWC excellent, Iba, Igando, Ikorodu North, Imota, Lagos Island and Onigbogbo rated the performance of the corporation to be good while all the respondents in Agbado Oke-Odo, Eredo and Igbogbo Baiyeku rated the performance of the corporation fair and 100% of the respondents at Eti - Osa East said the performance of the corporation was poor.



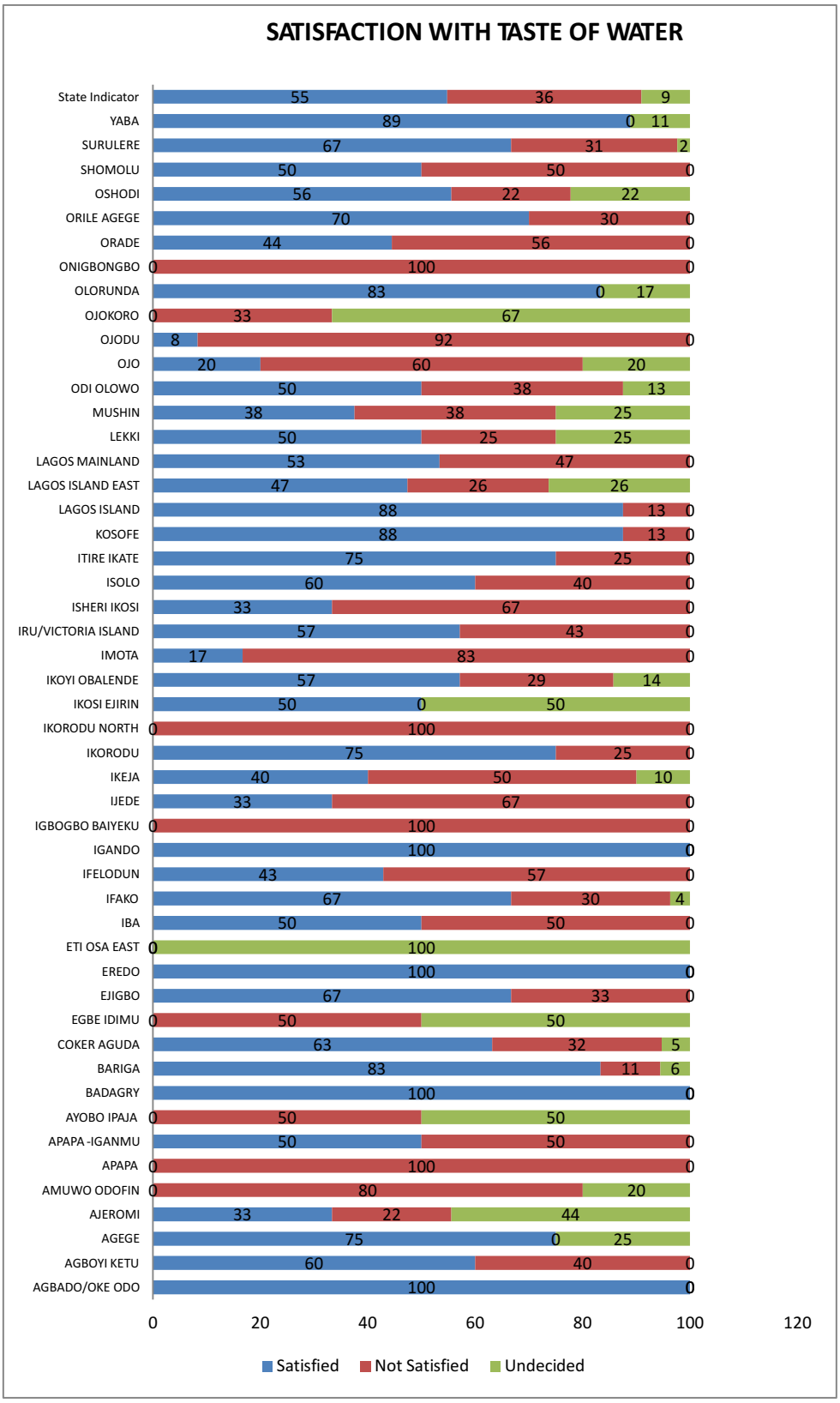
REASONS FOR NOT CONNECTED TO LAGOS STATE WATER CORPORATION

The survey examined reasons for not been connected to LSWC as main source of water supply, it was gathered that 54% of the respondents lack document for processing the connection and 46% said that the administrative procedure was too cumbersome. More of the reasons due to administrative cumbersome were recorded in Agege, Apapa, Egbe Idimu, Ejigbo and Eti –Osa East had 100% respose in that class while all respondent from Oriade, Onigbongbo, Ojodu, Imota, Ikosi – Ejirin, Badagry, Ijede and Ikorodu said their non connected to LSWC was due to lack of document to process the connection.



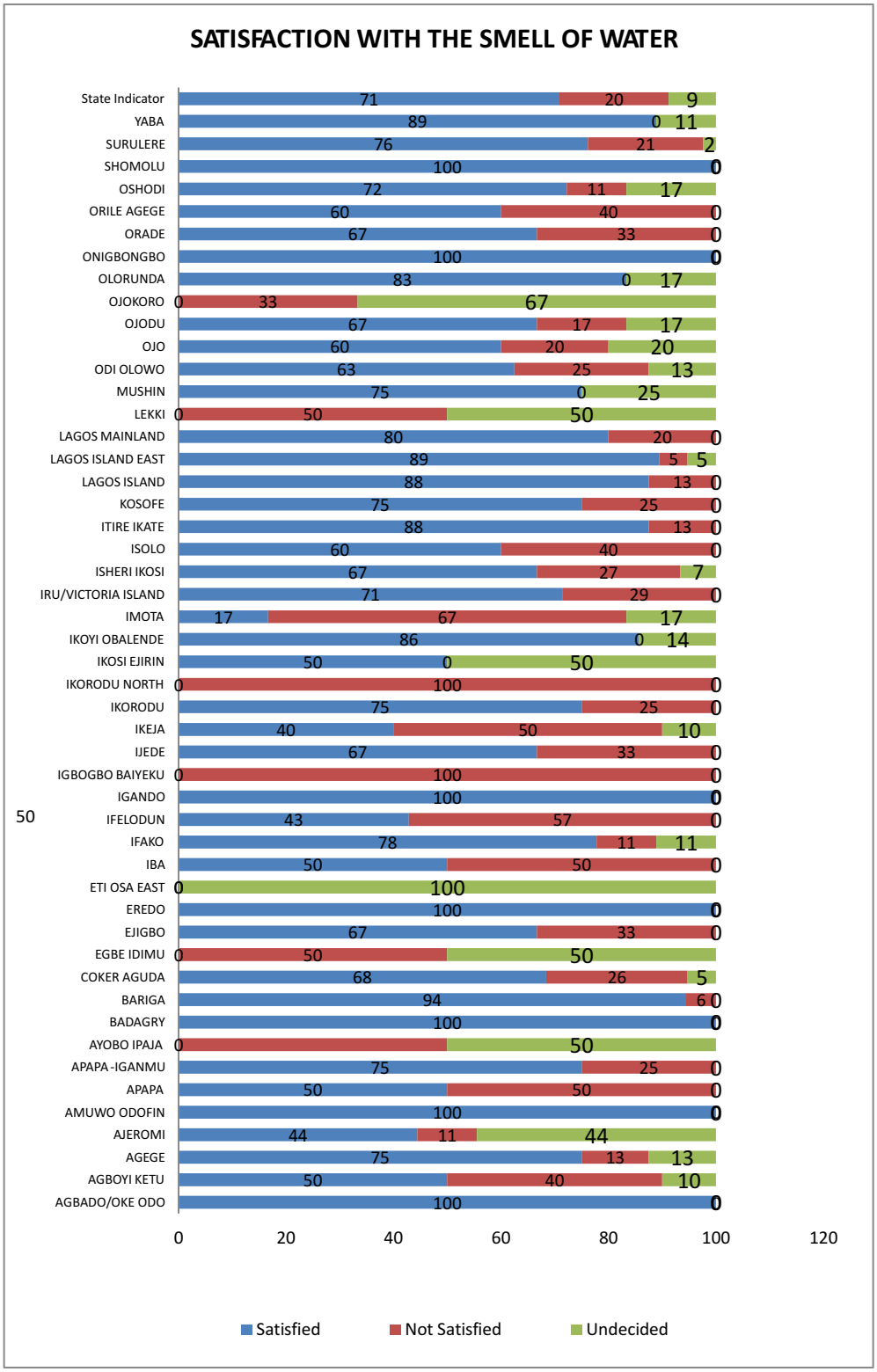
S!TISF!CTION WITH "T!STE O F W!TER"

One of attributes of good water is not having any taste, hence this was also examined and it was obtained that 55% claimed that they were satisfied with taste. 36% of the respondents were not satisfied while 9% were undecided with the taste of water supplied by the Lagos State Water Corporation. 100% of the sampled respondents in Agbado Oke-Odo, Badagry, Eredo and Igando, with additional 89% in Yaba, 88% in Kosofe and Lagos Island respectively said they were satisfied with the taste of the Water. On the contrary, 100% of respondent at Onigbongbo, Ikorodu North, Igbogbo Baiyeku and Apapa claimed not satisfied with taste of water from LSWC.



S ! T I S F ! C T I O N WI T H “SMELL OF W!TER”

The survey also investigated the satisfaction with th e smell of water supplied by LSWC. The result showed that 71% of respondents claimed their satisfaction with the smell while 20% said there were not satisfy with the smell of the water and 9% were on decided with the smell of the water supplied by LSWC. All respondent in Agbado/Oke Odo, Amuwo Odofin, Badagry, Eredo, Igando, Onigbongbo and Shomolu claimed they were satisfied with the smell of the water, whereas 100% of respondent in Igbogbo Baiyeku and Ikorodu North express not been satisfied while at Eti Osa East, 100% of respondent were undecided



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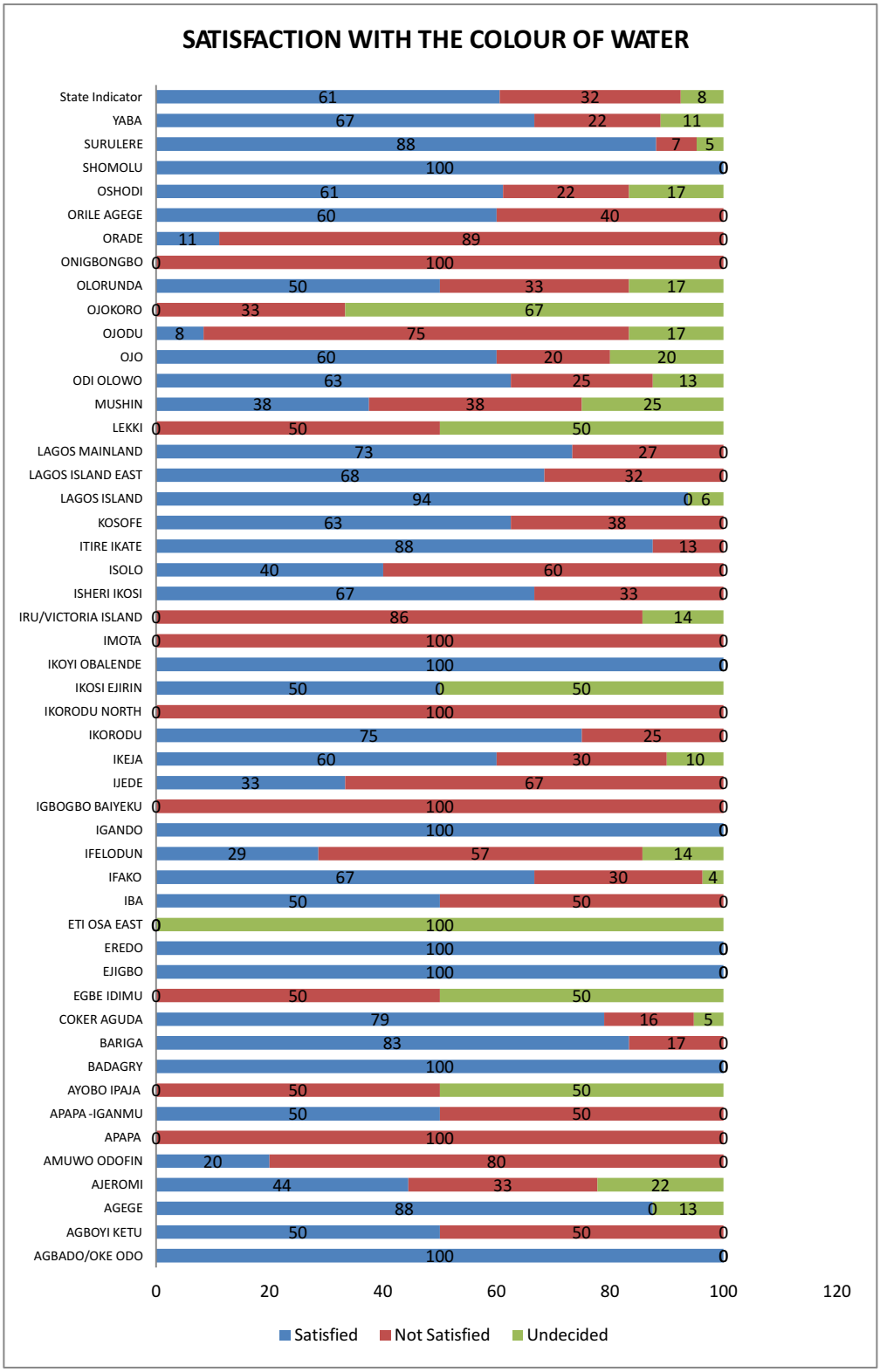
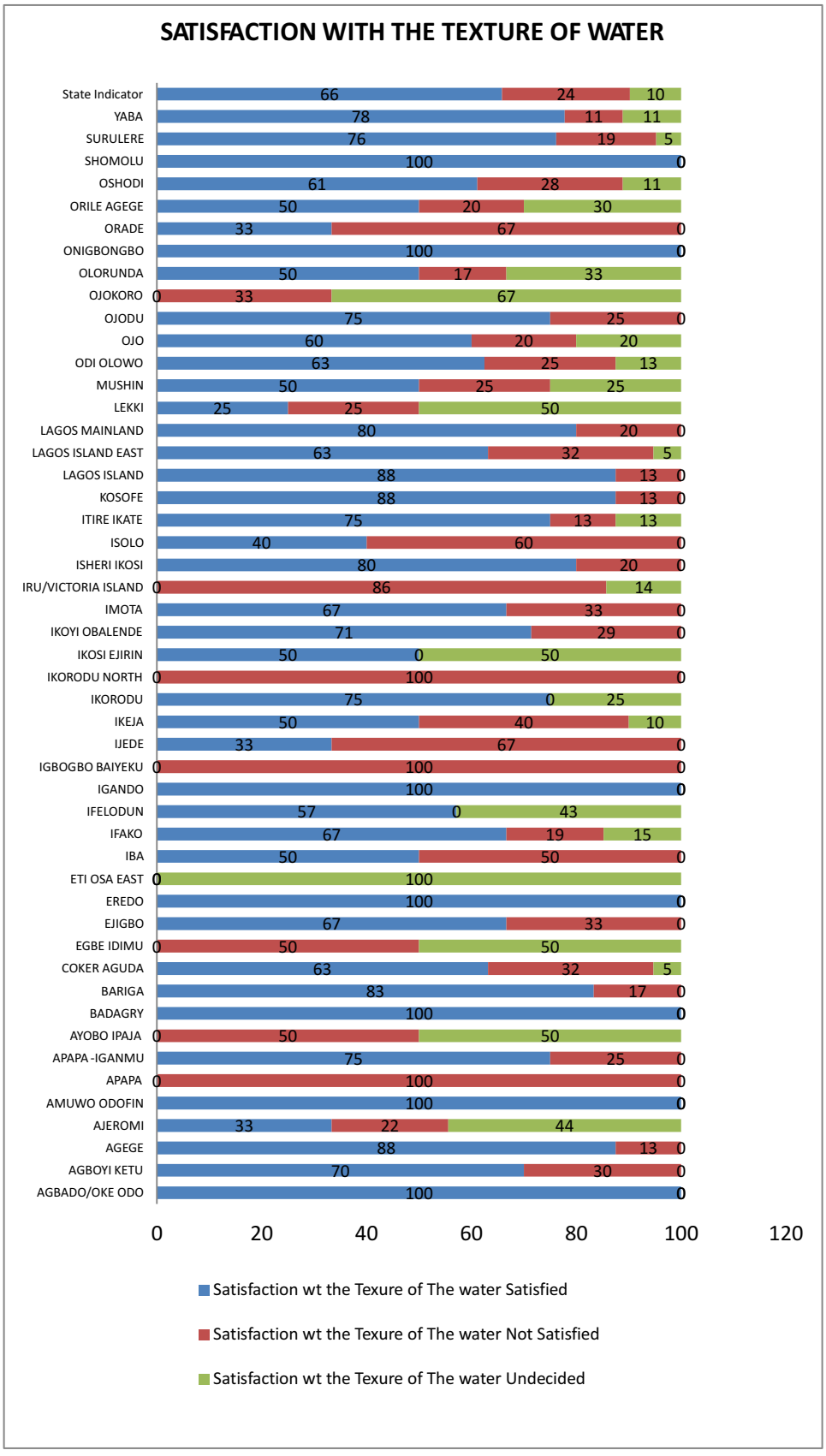
S!TISF!CTION WITH "COLOUR OF W!TER

Water in its normal condition is colourless. The survey result revealed that 61% of the respondents said they were satisfied with the colour of the water from Lagos State Wate r Corporation. 32% of the households said they were not satisfied with the colour of water and 8% of the respondents were undecided about the colour of the water. Agbado/ Oke-Odo, Badagry, Ejigbo, Eredo, Igando, Ikoyi Obalende, and Shomolu had the highest percentage (100%), of respondents that claimed to be satisfied with the colour of the water being supplied. At Onigbongbo, Imota, Ikorodu North, Igbogbo Baiyeku, and Apapa 100% of respondent said they are not satisfied and 100% reported undecided.



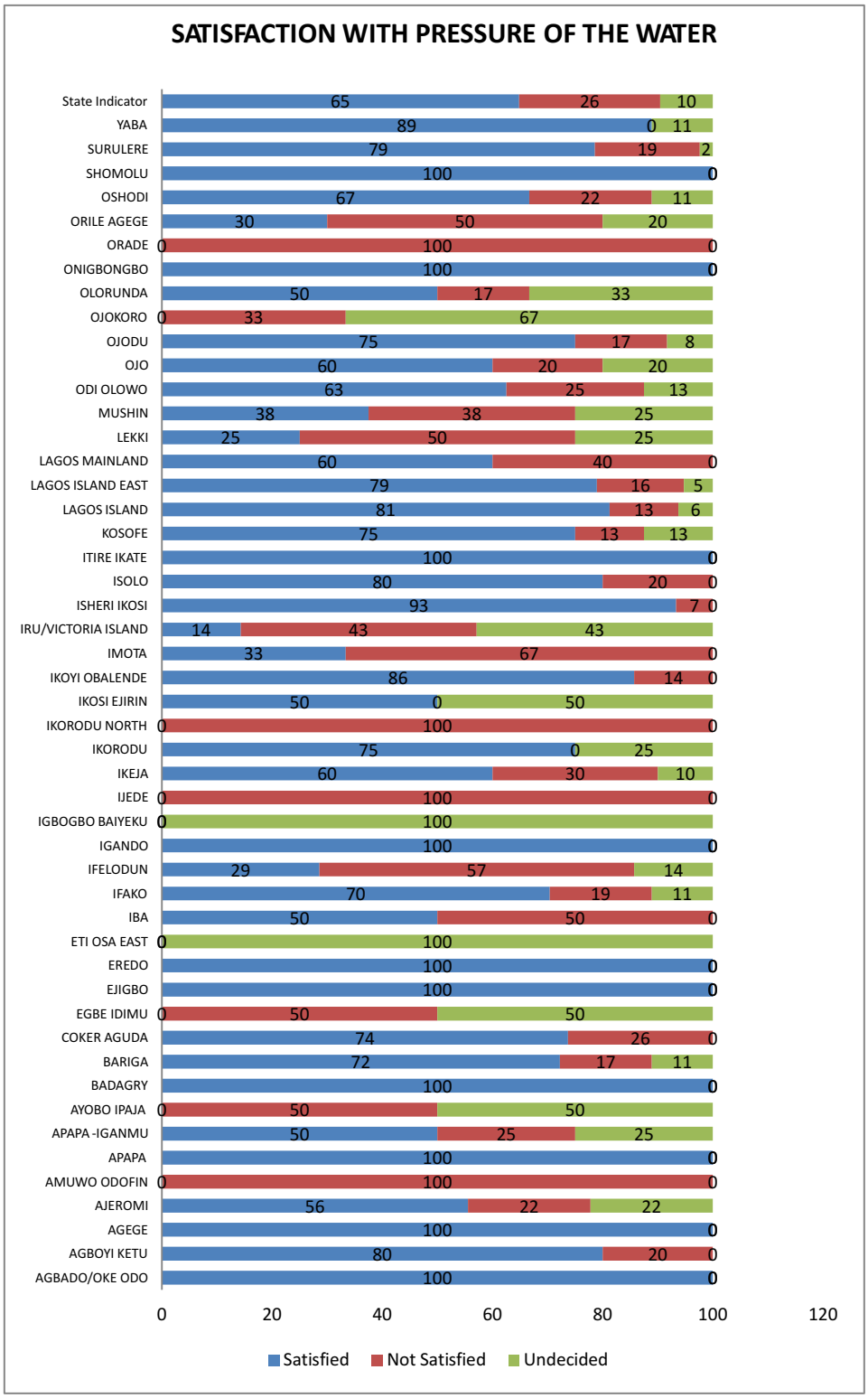
S!TISF!CTION WITH "TEXTURE OF W!TER"

The result of the survey showed that 66% of the sampled household declared that they were satisfied with the texture of the water and 24% of the respondents said they were not satisfied with the texture of the water supplied by the corporation. On the other hand, 10% of the household were undecided. At local government level, 100% of the respondent in Agabado/Oke-Odo, Amuwo Odofin Badagry, Eredo, Igando, Onigbogbo and Shomolu said they were satisfied with the texture of the water from the corporation, while respondent from Ikorodu North (100%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (100%), Apapa (100%) and Iru/Victoria Island (86%), claimed that they were Not Satisfied with the texture of the water supplied by the corporation. Only Eti-Osa had 100% undecided respondent.



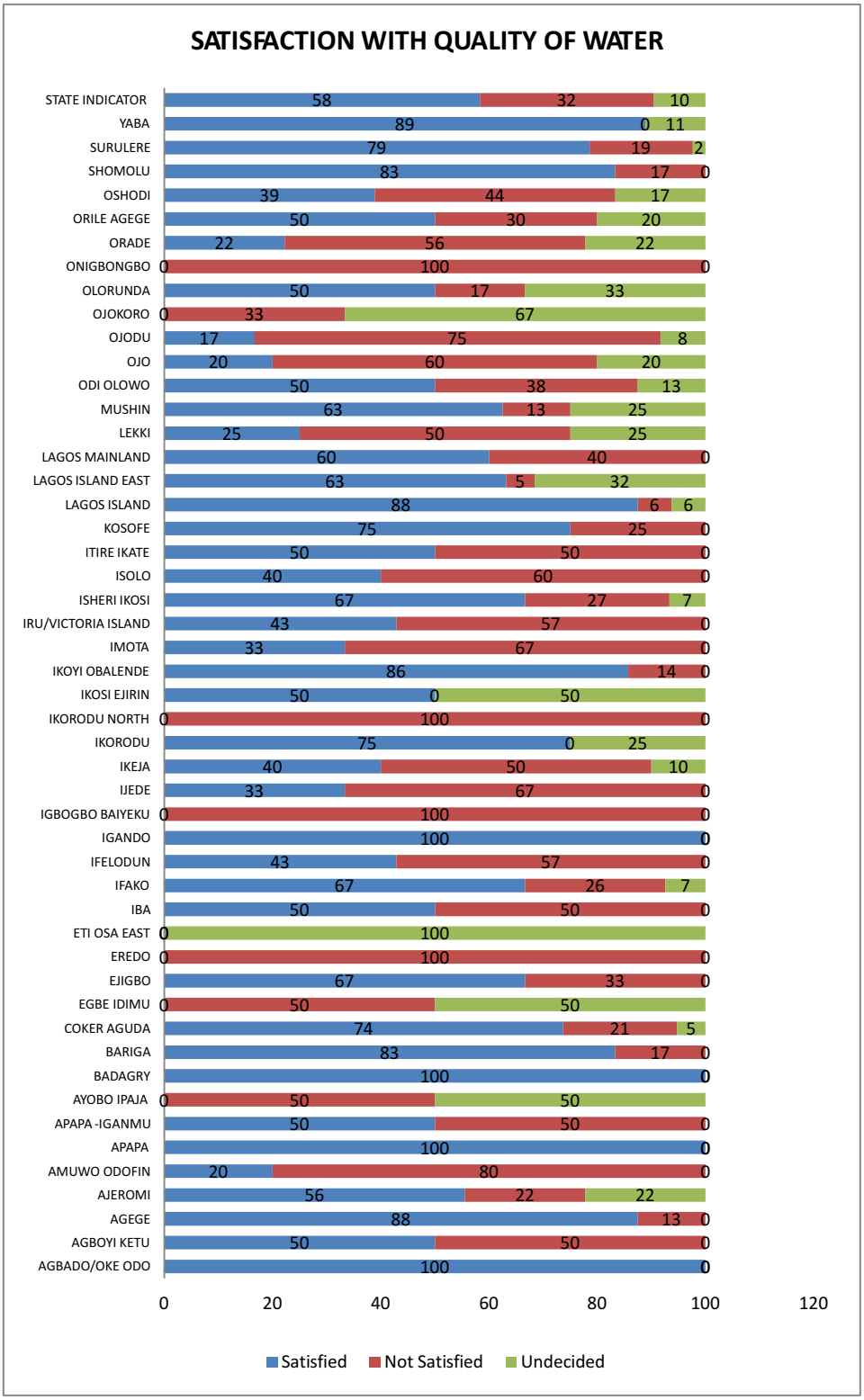
S!TISF!CTION WITH “PRESSURE OF W!TER

The higher the pressure of the water, the faster and easier it is for people to fetch. 65% of the sampled households said they are satisfied with the pressure of the water supplied by the Lagos State Water Corporation while 26% said they are dissatisfied with the pressure. As it was also revealed by the result of the survey, 10% of the households said they could not decide if the pressure was alright of not. Across the local government, 100% of the sampled households in Agbado/Oke-Odo, Agege, Apapa, Badagry, Ejigbo, Eredo,Igando, Itire Ikate, Onigbongbo and Shomolu said they were satisfied with the pressure of water supplied by the corporation. Those with higher percentage in the ‘Not Satisfied’ response includes: Amuwo Odofin, Ijede, Ikorodu North and Oriade, while the undecided were led by Eti- Osa East and Igbogbo Baiyeku with 100% each.



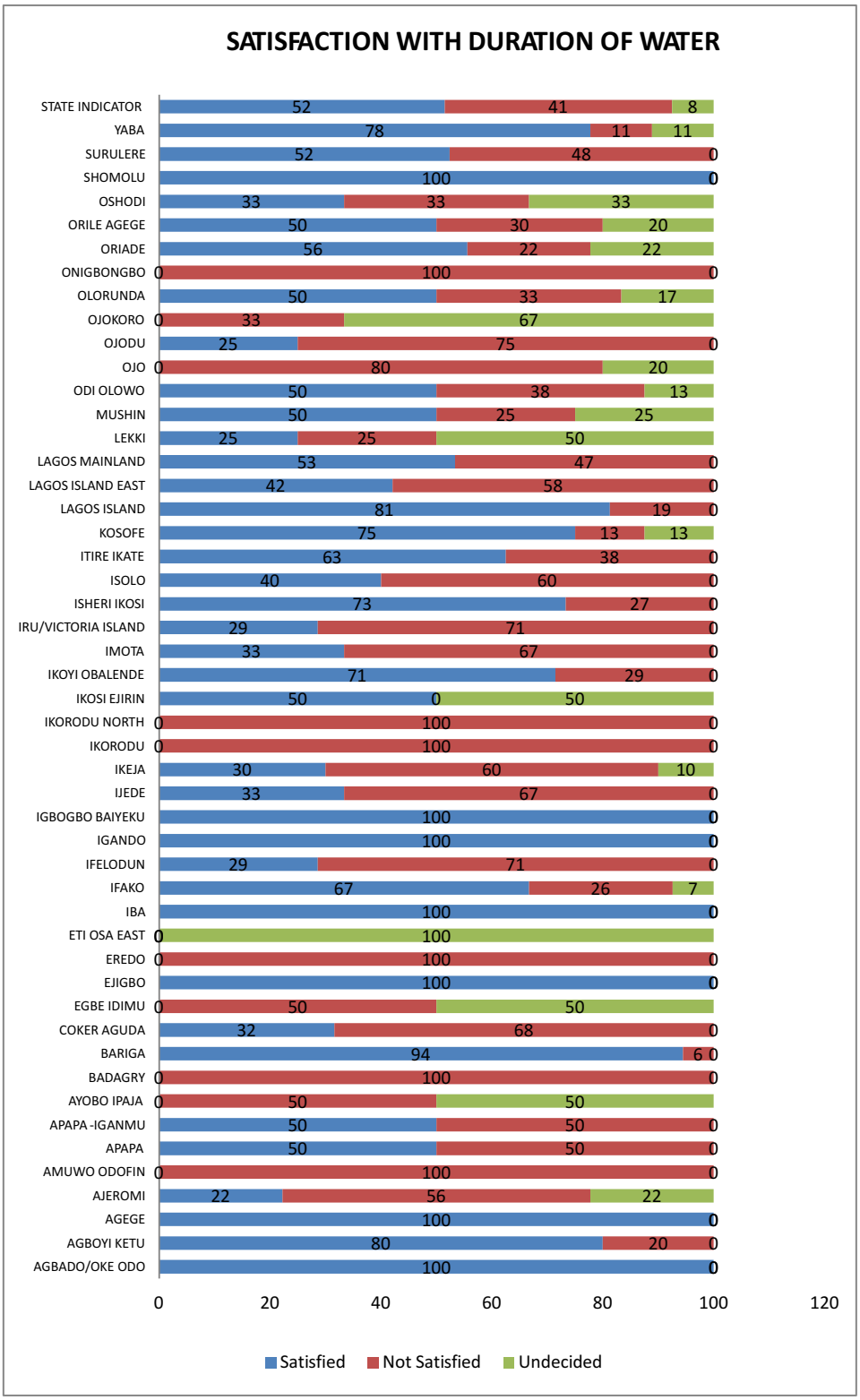
SATISFACTION WITH QUALITY OF WATER

The analysis revealed that 58% of the respondents as against the 56% in the Y2013 survey said that the quality of water produced by LSWC is satisfactory, 32% were not yet satisfied while only 10% are undecided. Local government with higher percentage of the respondents that said the water quality was satisfactory includes; Agbado/Oke-Odo (100%), Apapa (100%), Badagry (100%), Igando (100%) and Yaba (89%). However, the opinion was different at Eredo, Igbogbo Baiyeku, Ikorodu North, and Onigbongbo where 100% response was not satisfied with the quality of water produced by the corporation as well as 80% in Amuwo Odofin in the category of undecided were Eti Osa (100%) and Ojokoro (67%).



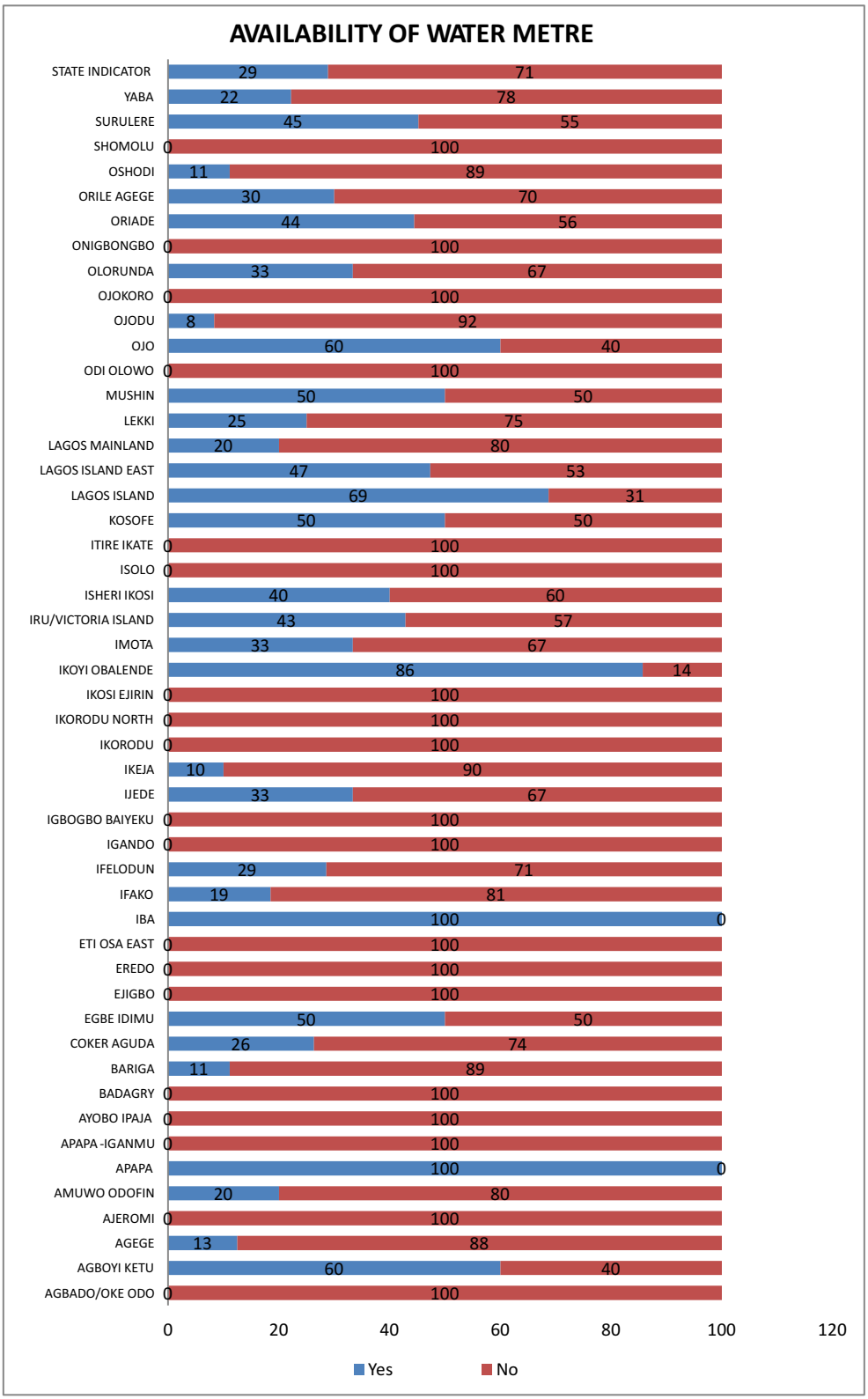
S!TISF!CTION WITH "DUR!TION OF W!TER"

The survey result revealed that 52% of the sampled households said they are satisfied with the number of hours (duration) water supply in their community while 41% said they were not satisfy with the duration of water supply in their community, 8% of the respondents were un decided of whether they were satisfied with the duration at which water was supplied or not. However, 100% of the sampled respondents in Agbado/Oke-Odo, Agege, Ejigbo, Iba, Igando, Igbogbo Baiyeku, Shomolu and 81% in Lagos Island said they were satisfied with the duration of water supply, at Amuwo Odofin, Badagry, Eredo, Ikorodu, Ikorodu North and Onigbongbo reported 100% non satisfaction with duration of water supply, At Eti Osa (100%) and Ojokoro (67%).

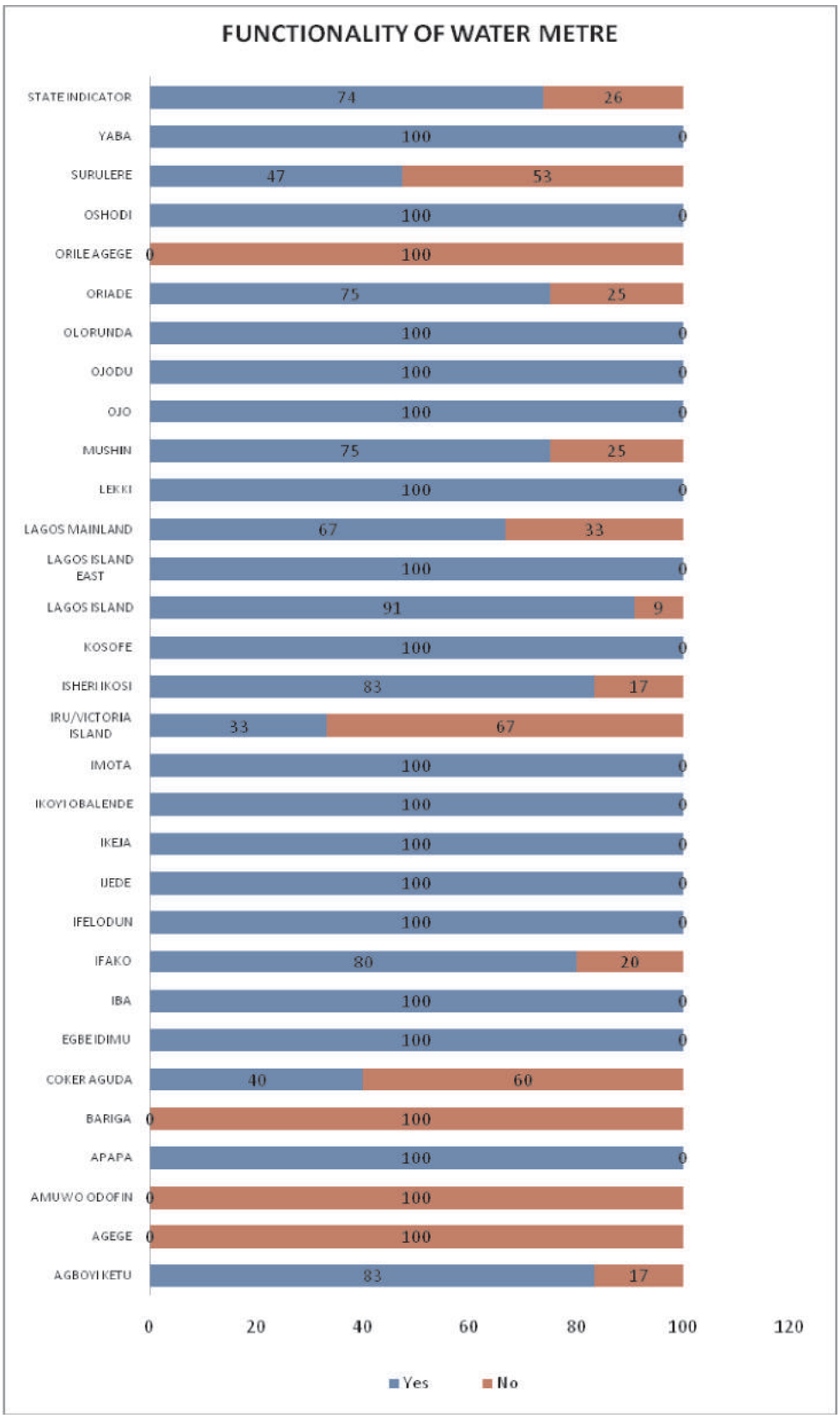


AVAILABILITY OF WATER METRE

Availability of water metre was also examined. 29% of the respondents declared that they hav e water metre while 71% had none. The Local Government with the highest meter availability includes: Apapa (100%), Iba (100%), Ikoyi Obalende (86%) and Egbe Idimu (50%) while the Local Government without any water metre, where 100% response is No are many, they include: Agbado/ Oke Odo, Ajeromi, Apapa-Iganmu, Ayobo Ipaja, Badagry, Ejigbo, Eredo, Eti Osa East, Igando, Igbogbo Baiyeku, Ikorodu North, Ikosi Ejirin, Isolo, Itire Ikate, Odi Olowo, Ojokoro, Onigbongbo and Shomolu.



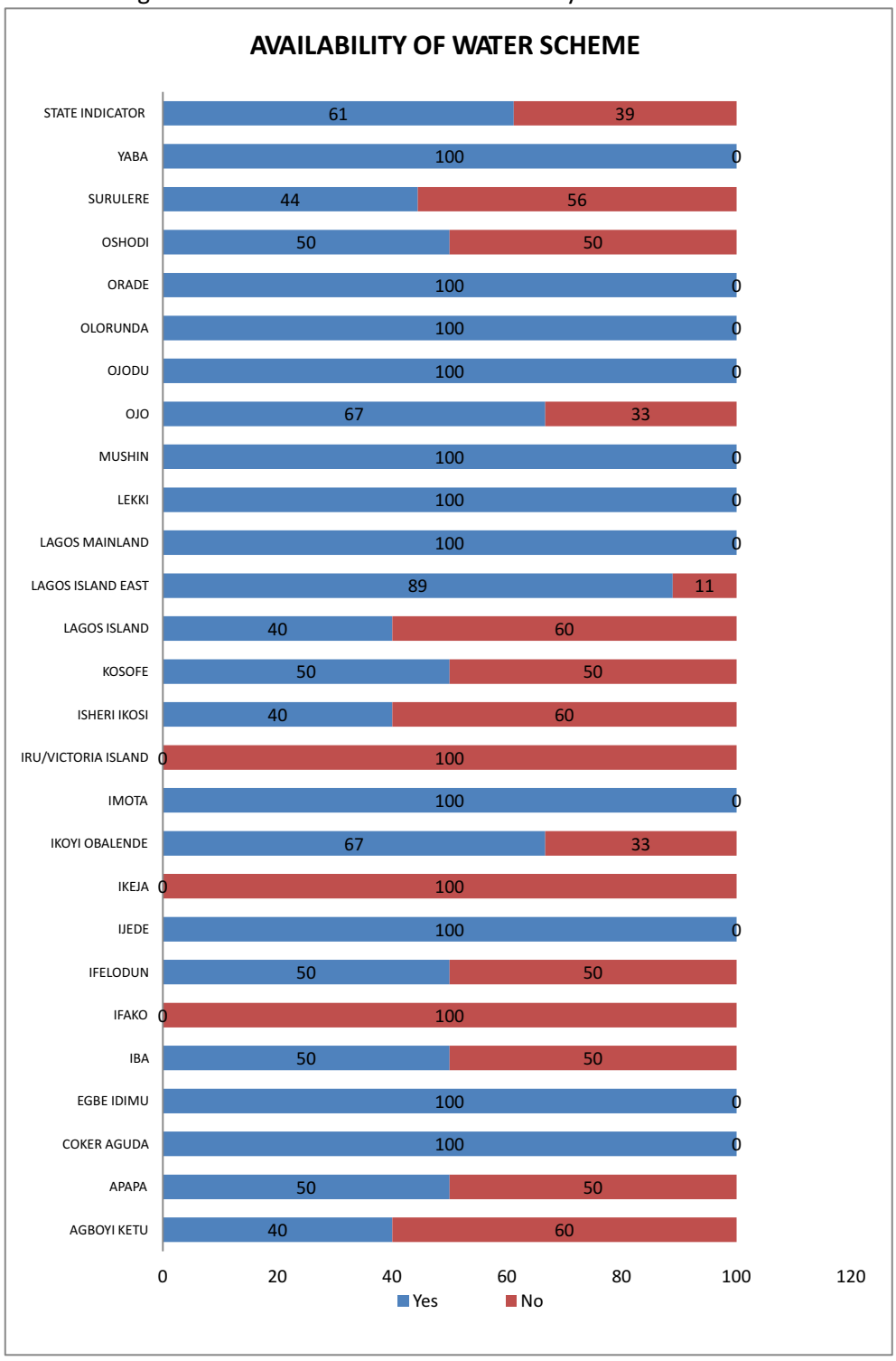
FUNCTIONALITY OF THE WATER METRE

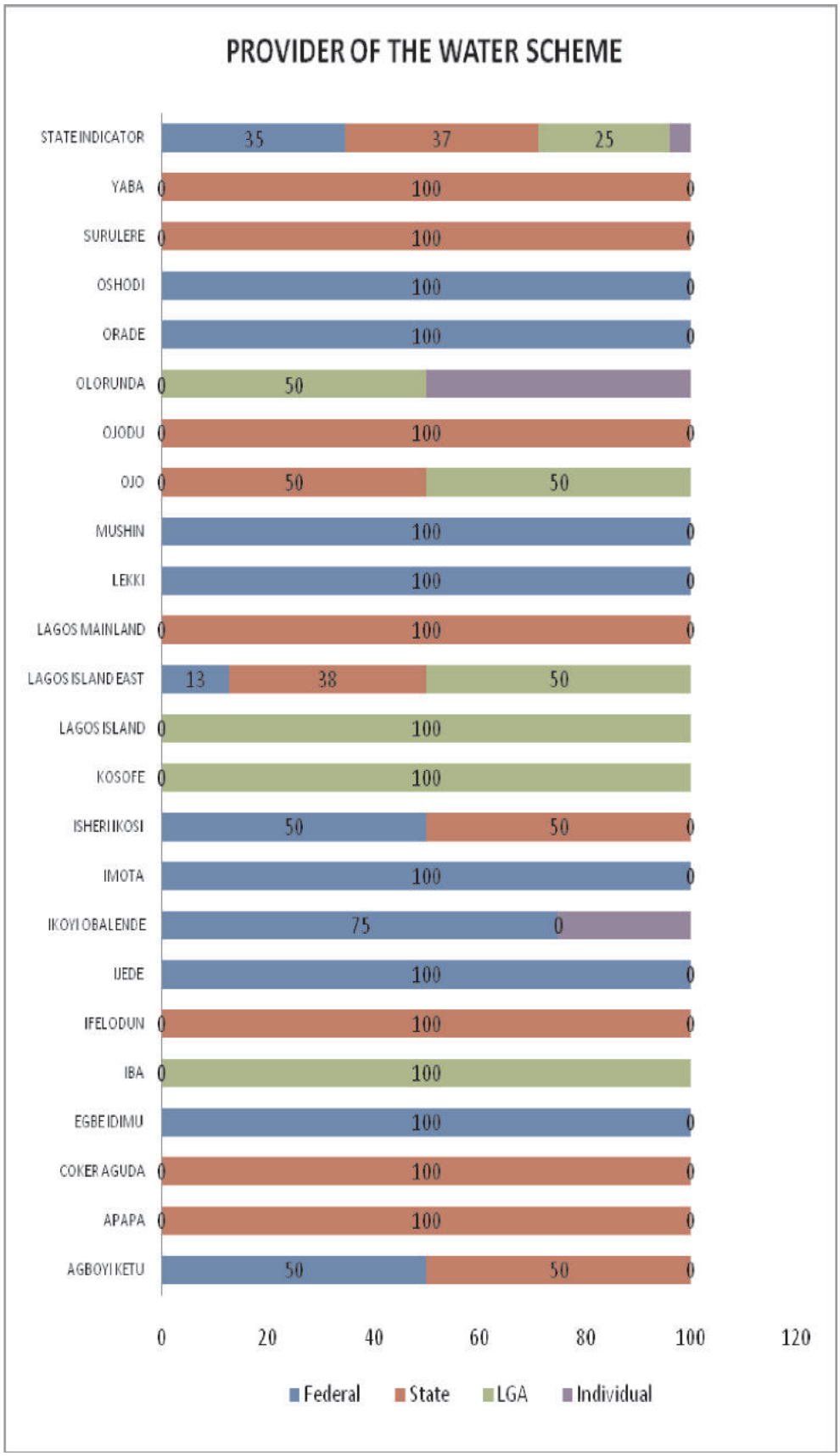


The survey further investigated the functionality of the available water metre and 74% of the sampled respondents affirmed that their water metre is functional while 26% said water metre is not functioning.

AVAILABILITY OF WATER SCHEME

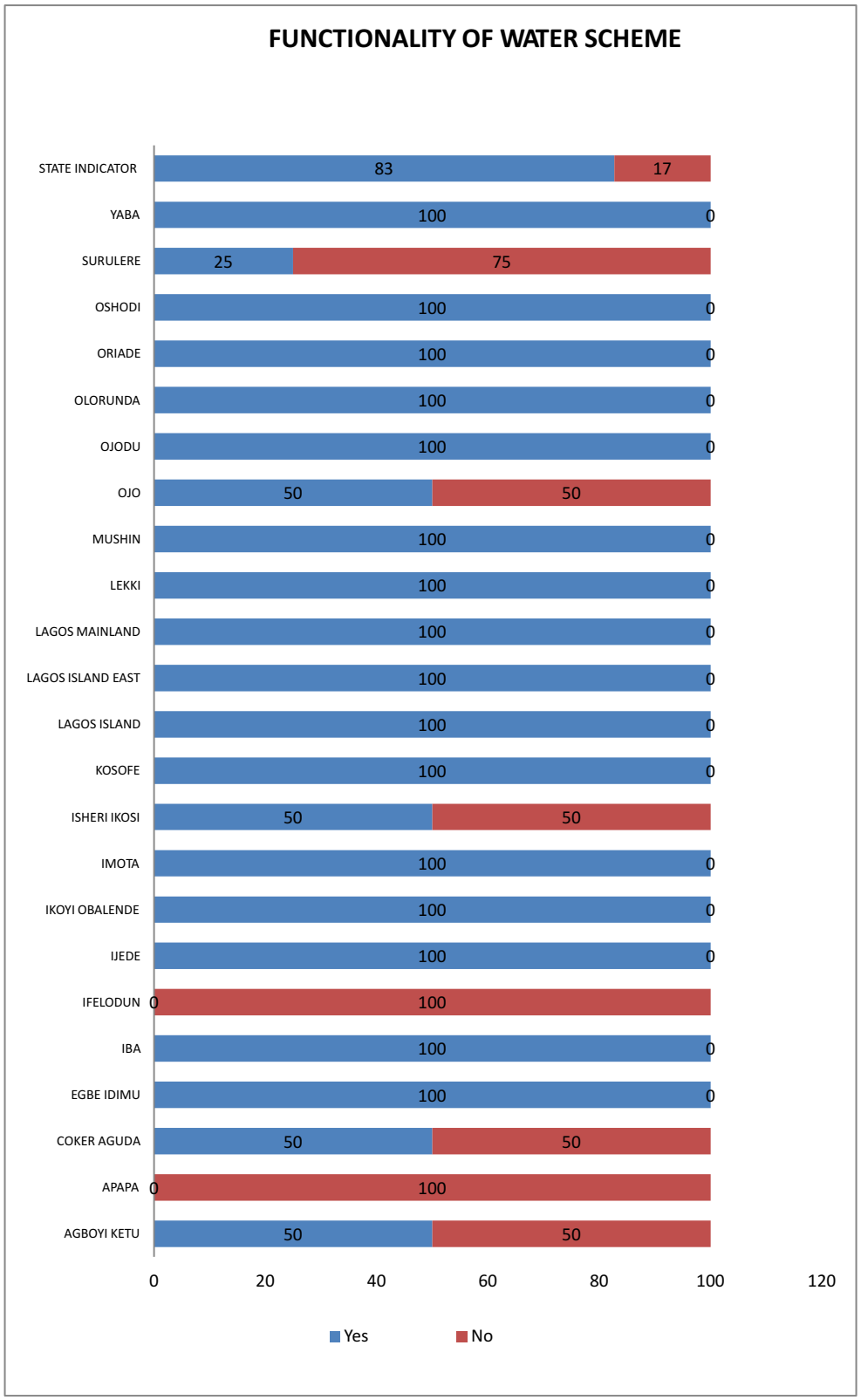
The survey result shows that 61% respondents of the sampled household have water scheme available to them as against 32% recorded in the Y2013 survey. The household without water scheme among the sampled household in Y2013 was 68% but 39% of the sampled households in the current survey. Water scheme was said to be available at 100% in the following Local Governments: Coker Aguda, Egbe Idimu, Ijede, Imota, Lagos Island, Lekki, Mushin, Ojodu, Olorunda, Oriade and Yaba while majorly non availability of water scheme was at peak in Ifelodun, Iru/Victoria, Ikeja and Ojokoro where 100% of the sampled household attest to non availability of water scheme in their communities.





PROVIDER OF THE WATER SCHEME

The provider of the water scheme was also examined, the State provided 37% of the water scheme in the sampled household, 35% by the Federal Governments, while 25% is from LGA authority and 4% is by the individual.

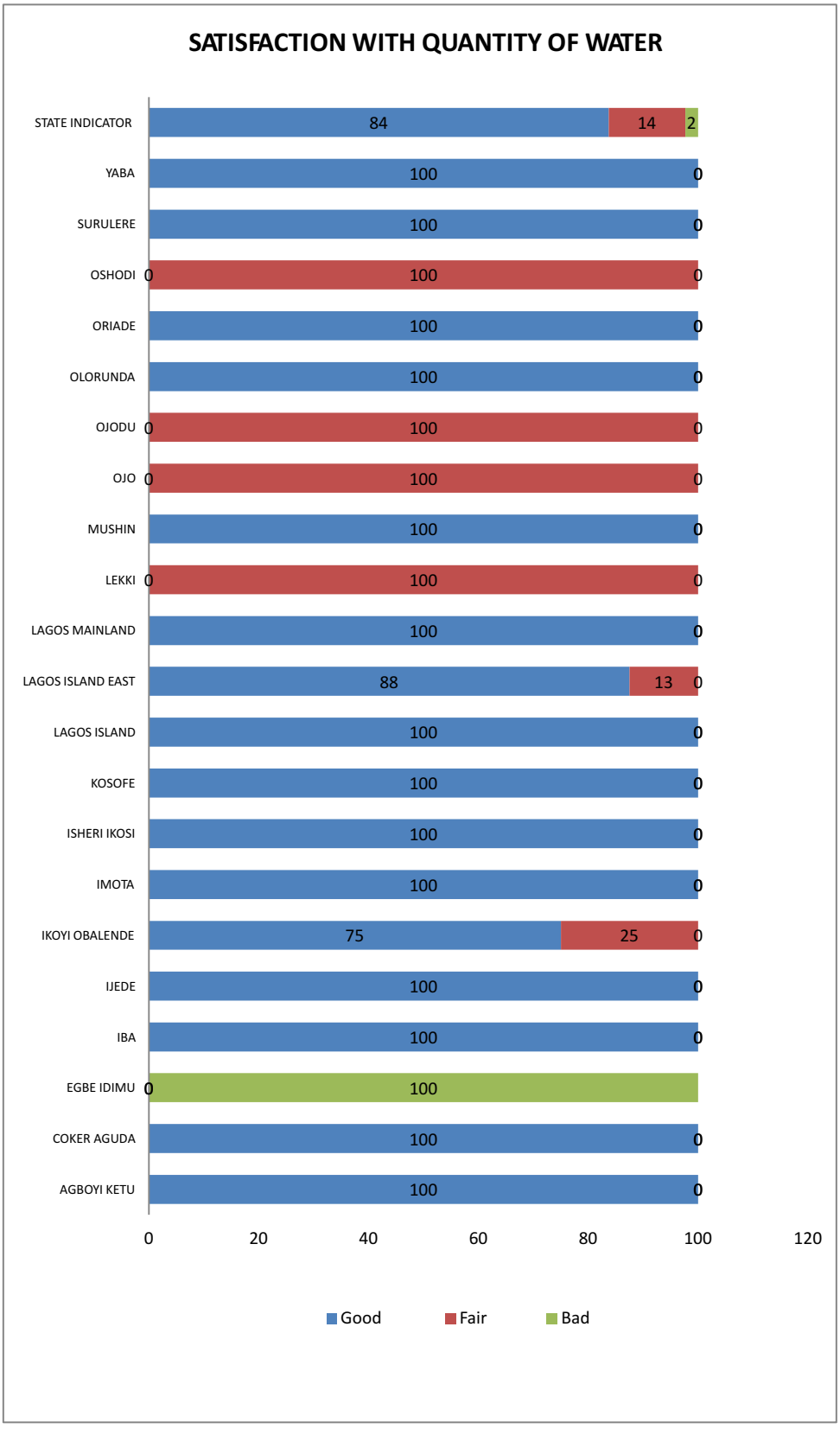


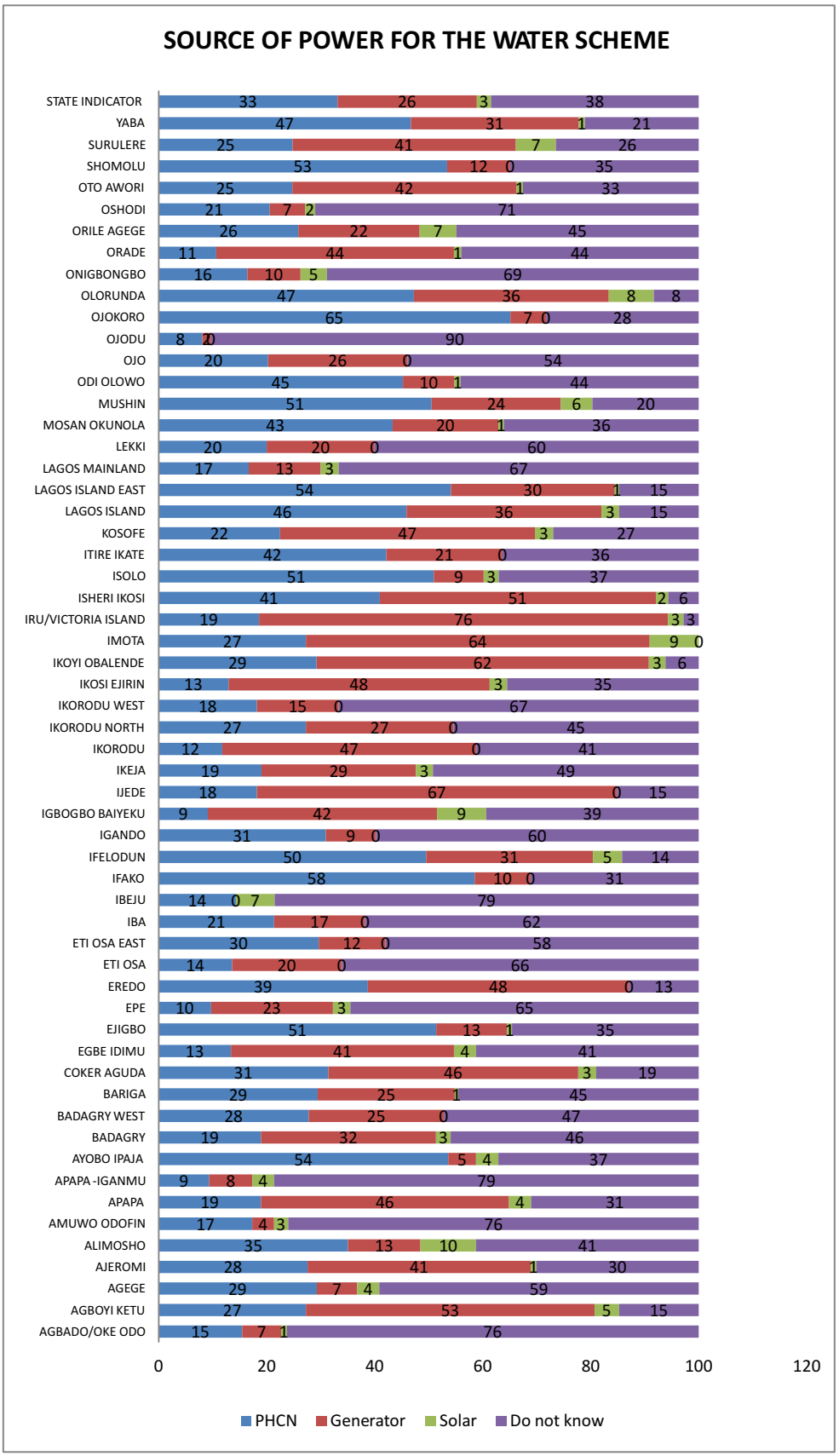
FUNCTIONALITY OF THE WATER SCHEME

Functionality of equipments/operational facilities depends on how such equipments/ operational facilities are maintained. The result revealed that 83% of the sampled respondent as against 63% of the respondents in Y2013 survey claimed that the water scheme was still functioning while 17% claimed non functionality of the water scheme as against 37% in Y2013. Across the local government areas, the functionality of the water scheme was more prominent in Egbe Idimu, Iba, Ijede, Ikoyi Obalende, Imota, Kosofe, Lagos Island, Lagos Island East, Lagos Mainland, Lekki, Mushin, Ojodu, Olorunda, Oriade, Oshodi and Yaba where the entire respondent claimed functionality of water scheme. However, at Ifelodun and Apapa the entire respondent sampled said the water scheme was not functioning.

SATISFACTION W ITH QUANTITY OF WATER

The quantity of water produced by LSWC was also examined by the survey. The result clearly stated that 84% of the sampled household said the quantum of water produced was good while 14% and 2%, of the household said the quantity of water produced was fair and bad respectively. However, at local government level, respondents rates 100% good to quantity of water at Agboyi Ketu, Coker Aguda, Iba, Ijede, Imota, Isheri Ikosi, Kosofe, Lagos Island, Lagos Mainland, Mushin, Olorunda, Oriade, Surulere and Yaba. While there was 1005 bad rating of quantity at Egbe Idimu, 100% fair rating of quantity was recorded at Lekki, Ojo, Ojodu and Oshodi.

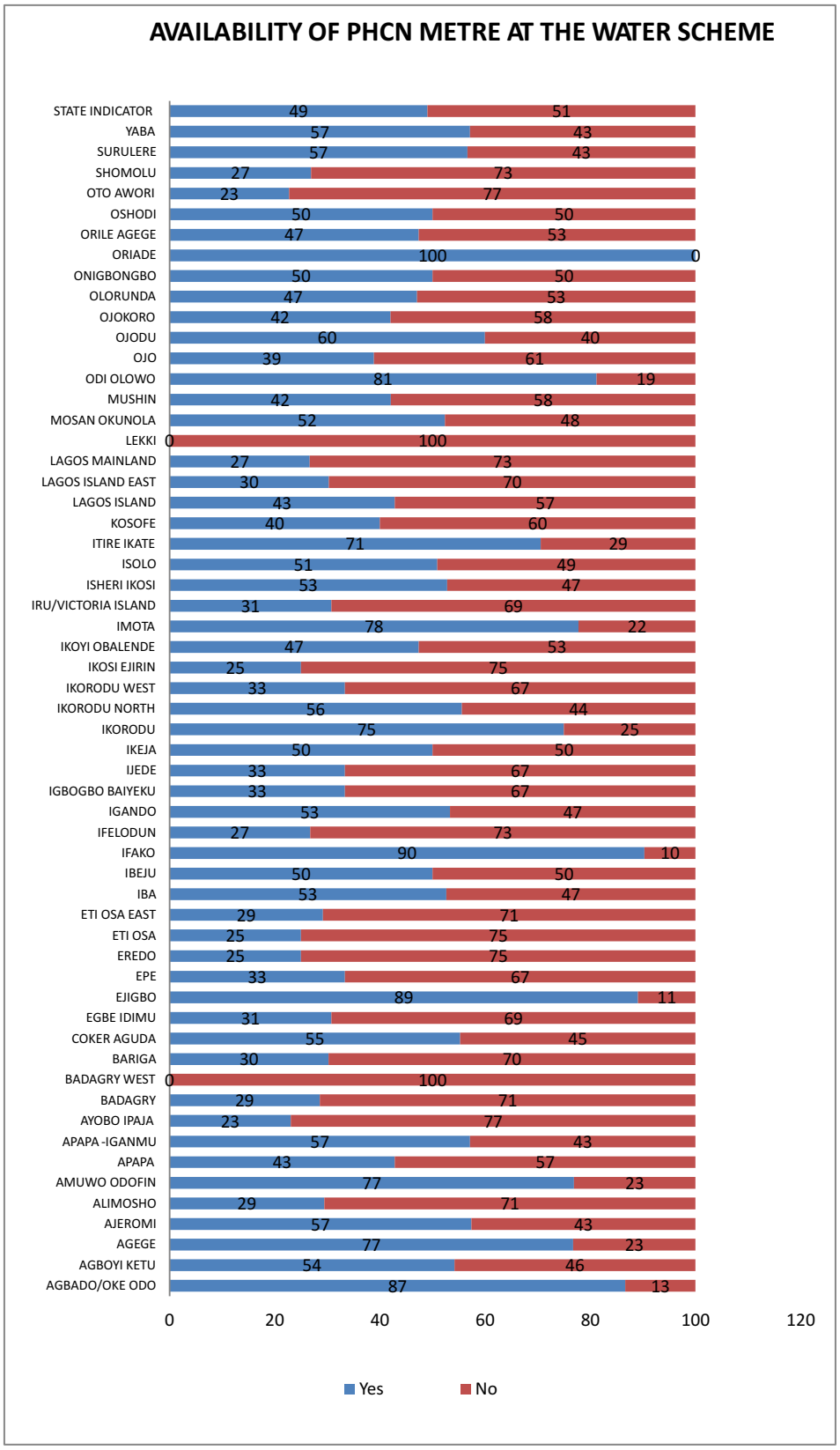




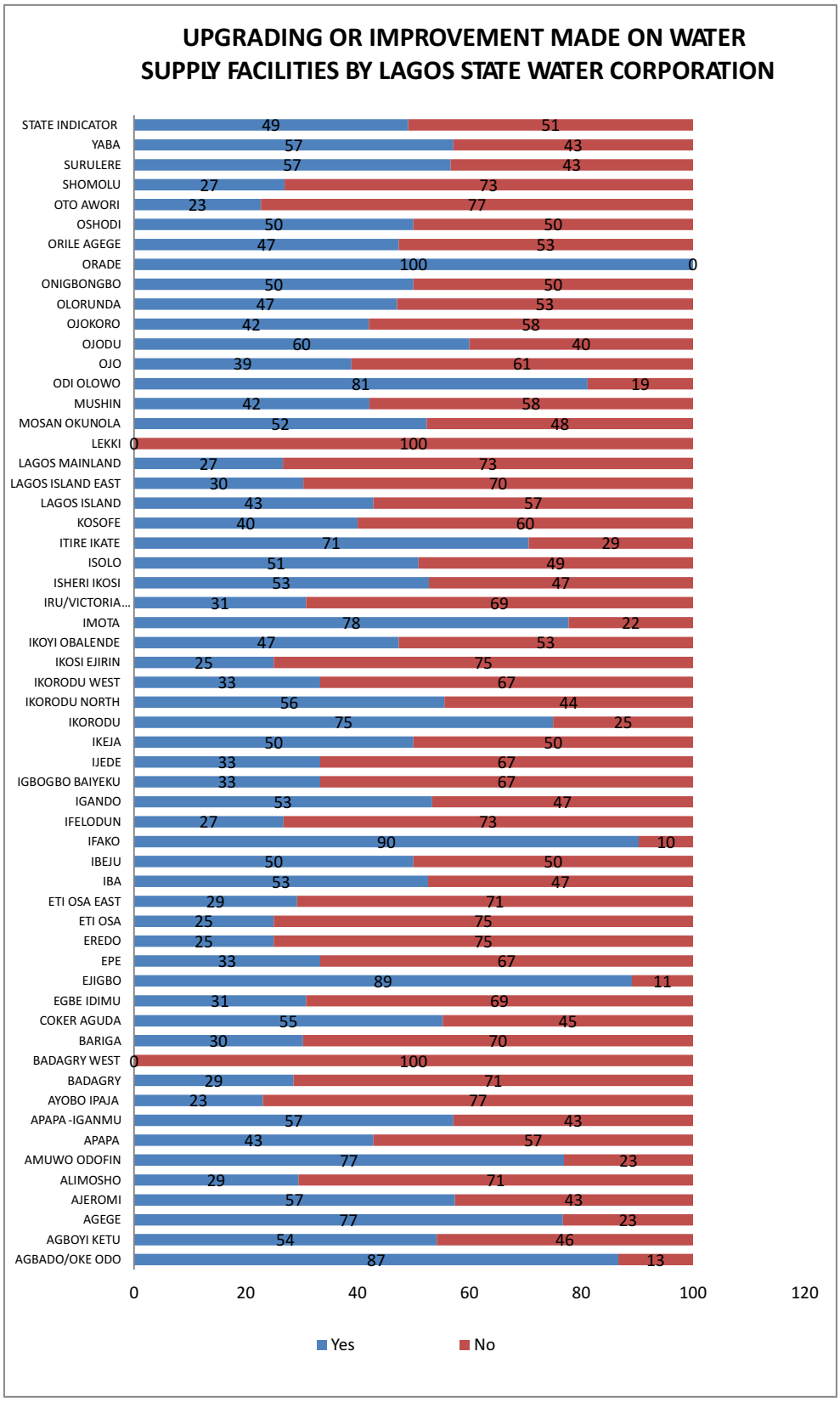
SOURCE OF POWER FOR THE WATER SCHEME

Source of power for the water scheme were also examined. 33% declared that PHCN has power source for the scheme, 26% said their source of powering scheme was generator, 3% claim the use of solar as power source for the scheme while 38% declared that they have no idea how the scheme is been powered.

AVAILABILITY OF PHCN METRE AT THE WATER SCHEME



Availability of PHCN Metre at the water scheme was also enquired and the result obtained revealed that 49% as against 62% in the Y2013 survey response affirmed that PHCN Metre is available while 51% compared to 38% in Y2013 said PHCN Metre were not available. Availability of PHCN Metre was predominant in Oriade (100%), Ifako (90%), Ejigbo (89%) and Agbado /Oke Odo (87%). The highest record of Non availability of PHCN Metre was in Lekki (100%), Badagry West (100%), while Ayobo Ipaja and Oto Awori record 77% non availability of PHCN Metre each.

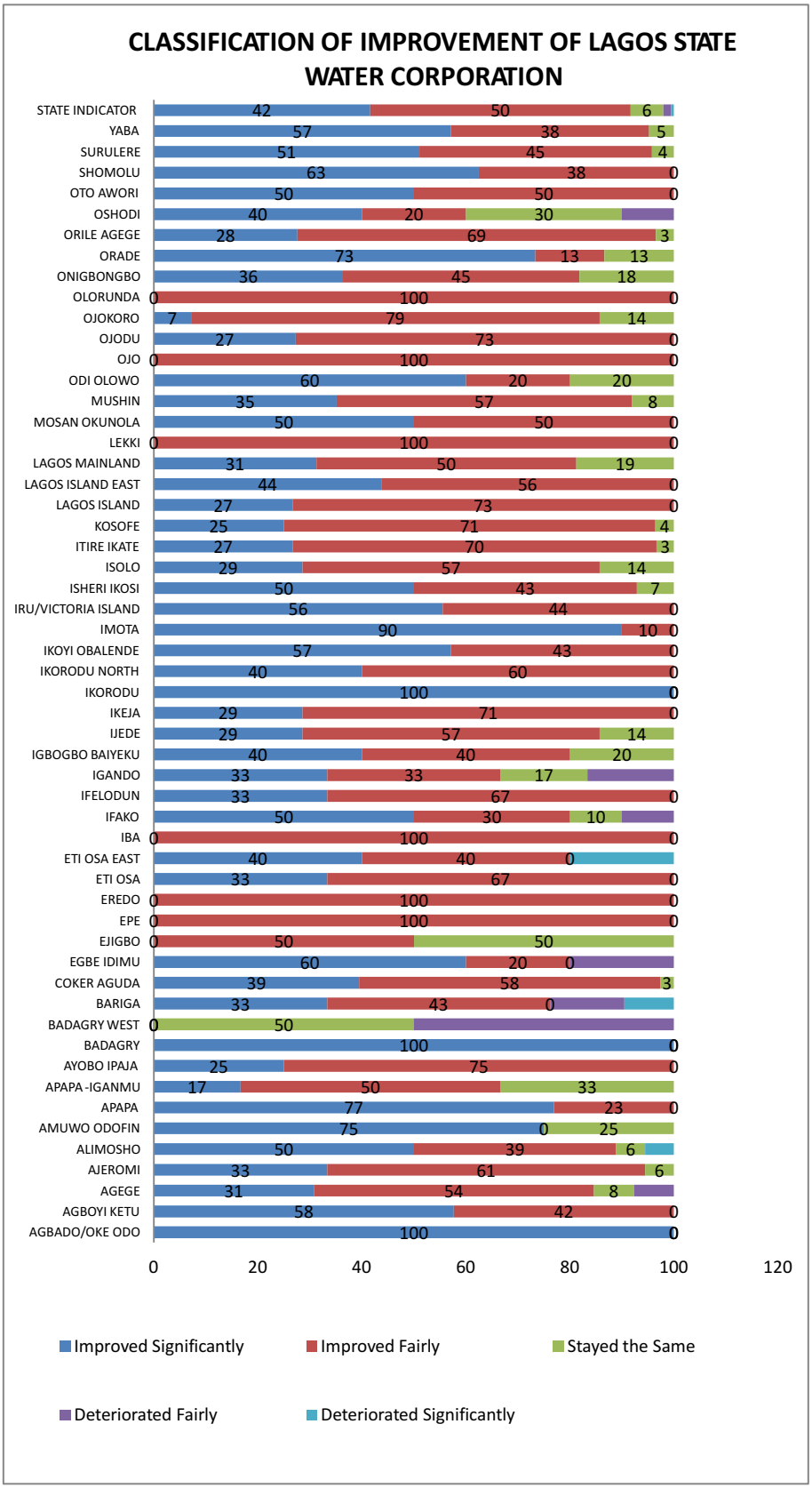


UPGRADING OR IMPROVEMENT ON WATER SUPPLY FACILITIES BY LAGOS STATE WATER CORPORATION

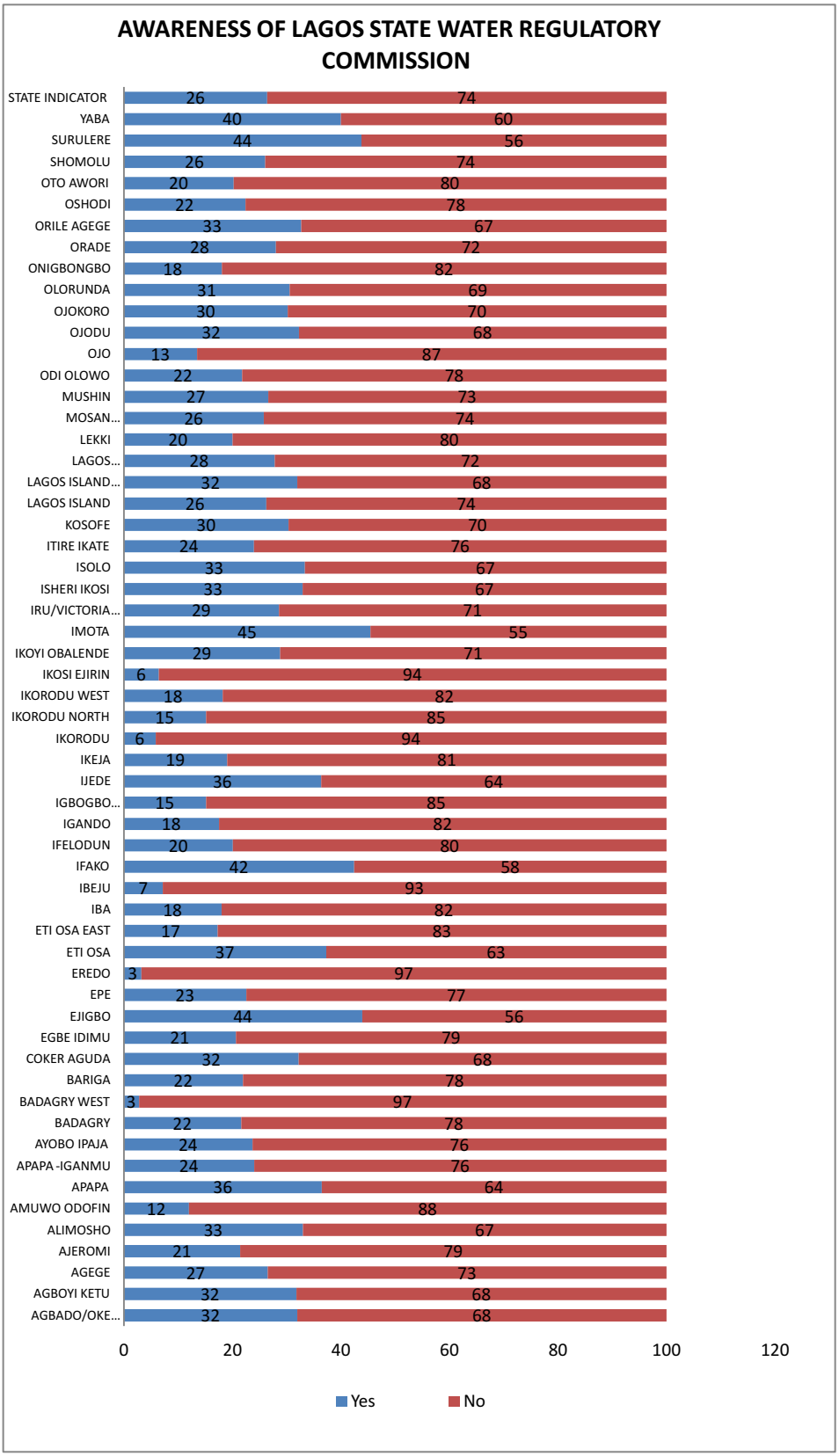
Out of the sampled household, 49% respondents said there was upgrading of water supply facilities by the agency while 51% opined that the facilities were not improved upon.

CLASSIFICATION O F IMPROVEMENT OF LAGOS STATE WATER CORPORATION

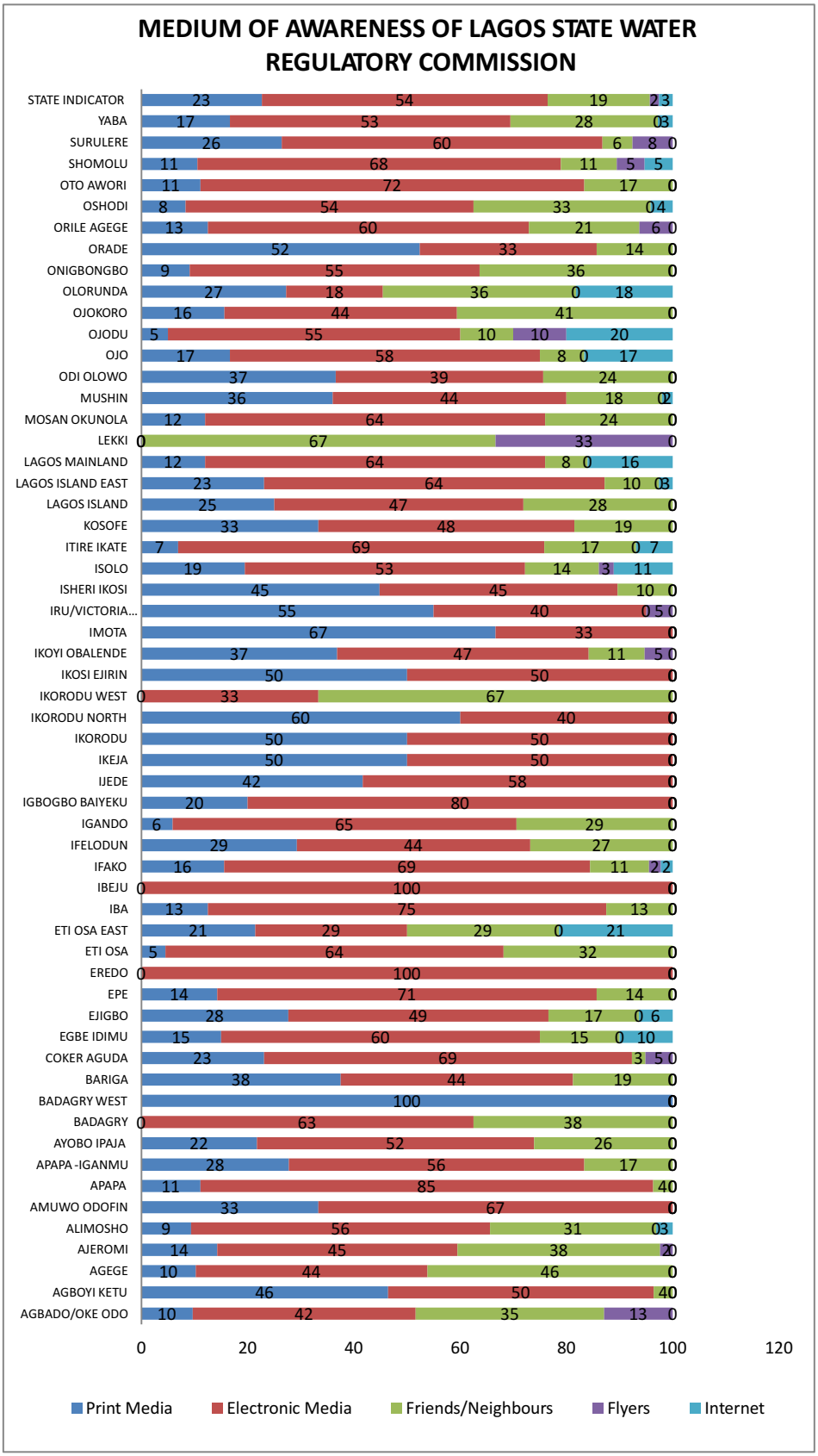
Improvement of the LSWC was examined and 42% beyond the 33% response in Y 2013 survey result stated that the corporation has improved significantly, 50% as against 51% in Y2013 purport that the agency has fairly improved. While 6% said the agency had stayed the same, 1% of the sampled respondent had opined that the agency deteriorated fairly and significantly respectively. Going by the local government, the deterioration opinions were more pronounced in Badagry West (50%) fairly deteriorated and Egbe Idimu (20%) records of significant deterioration.



AWEARNESS OF LAGOS STATE WA TER REGULATORY COMMISSIOM



The survey revealed that only 26% of respondent in the sampled households were aware of the existence of the Lagos State Water regulatory Commission while the remaining 74% respondents ascertained their ignorance of the Commission. At local government level, awareness was averagely distributed at 25%.

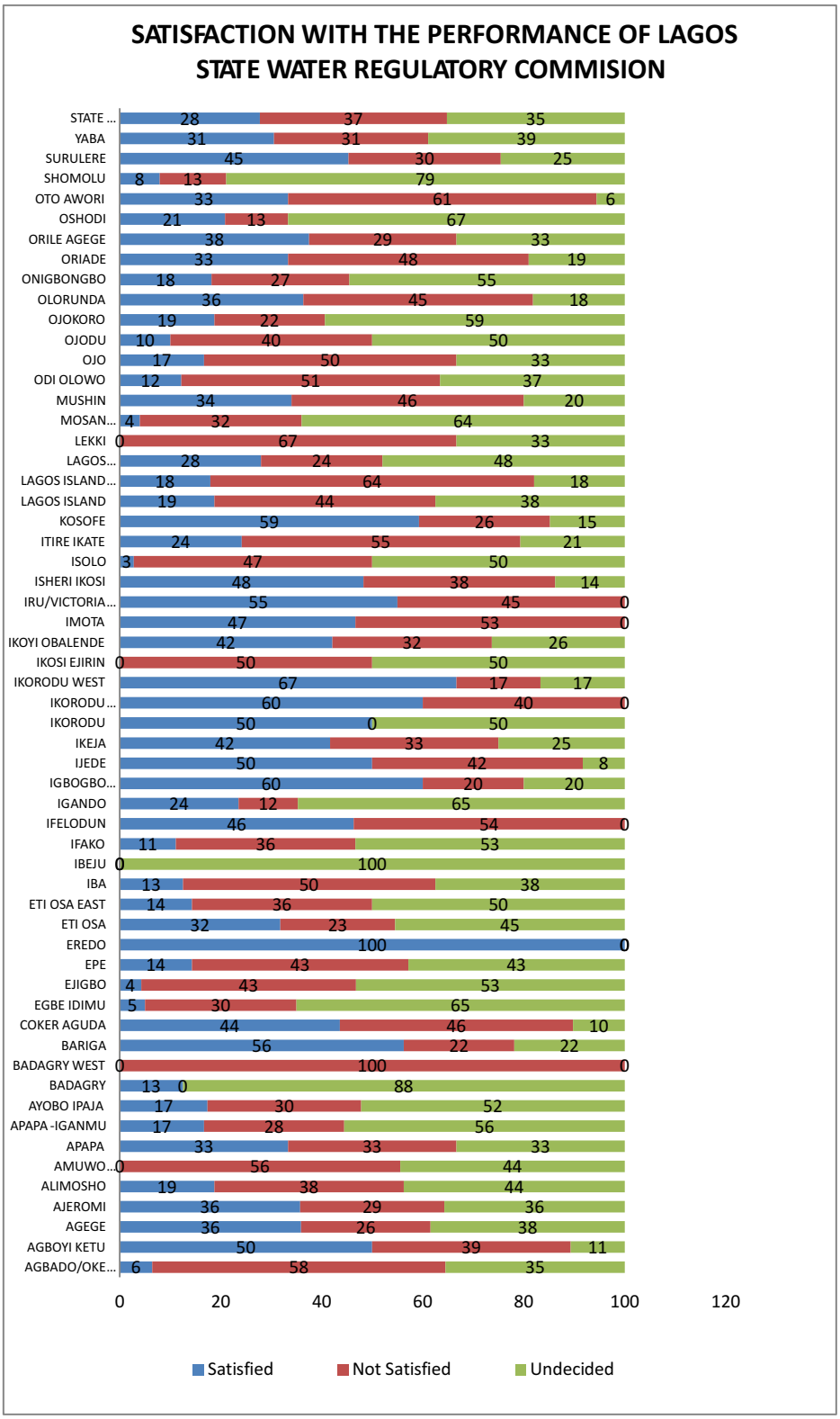


MEDIUM OF AWARENESS OF LAGOS STATE WATER REGULATORY COMMISSION

The means by which the people became aware of the commission was also investigated and the result shows that 23% were aware through print media, 54% through electronic media, 19% through Friends/Neighbours, while 2% and 3% were aware through flyers and internet respectively.

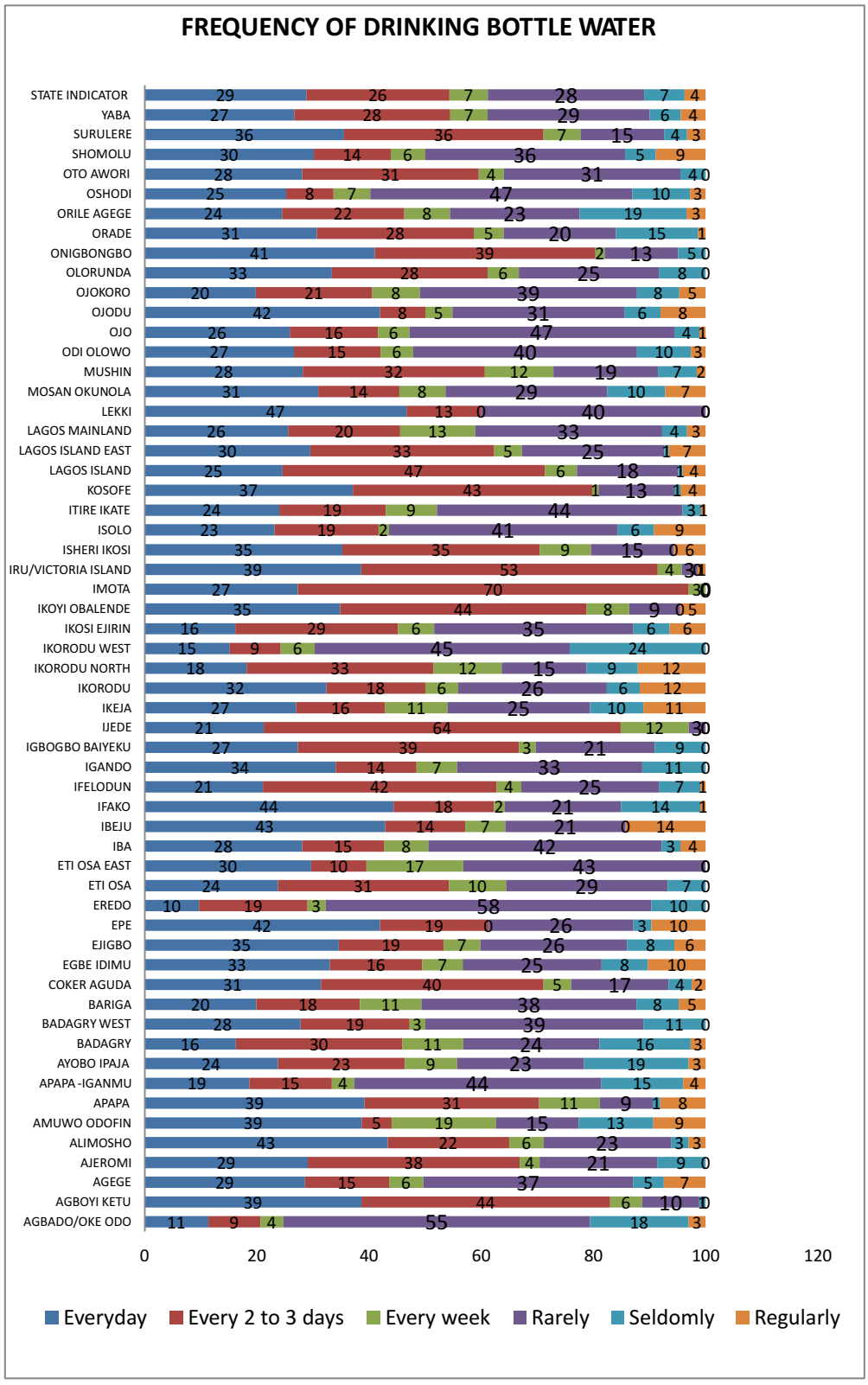
SATISFACTION WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF LAGOS WATER REGULATORY COMMI SSION

The result of the survey also showed that 28% of the respondents in the sampled household as against 22% in the Y2013 survey result, expressed satisfaction over the performance of the commission. 37% rather than the 46% of Y2013 said they were not satisfied with the performance of Lagos State Water Regulatory Commission while 32% respondents were undecided in the Y2013 report, 35% of the current sampled households said they could not say precisely whether they are satisfied or not with the performance of the Commission. At Eredo there was complete satisfaction with the performance of the commission, as well as 67% in Ikorodu West. None of the respondent in Badagry West was satisfied and at Ibeju, the entire respondents were indecisive.



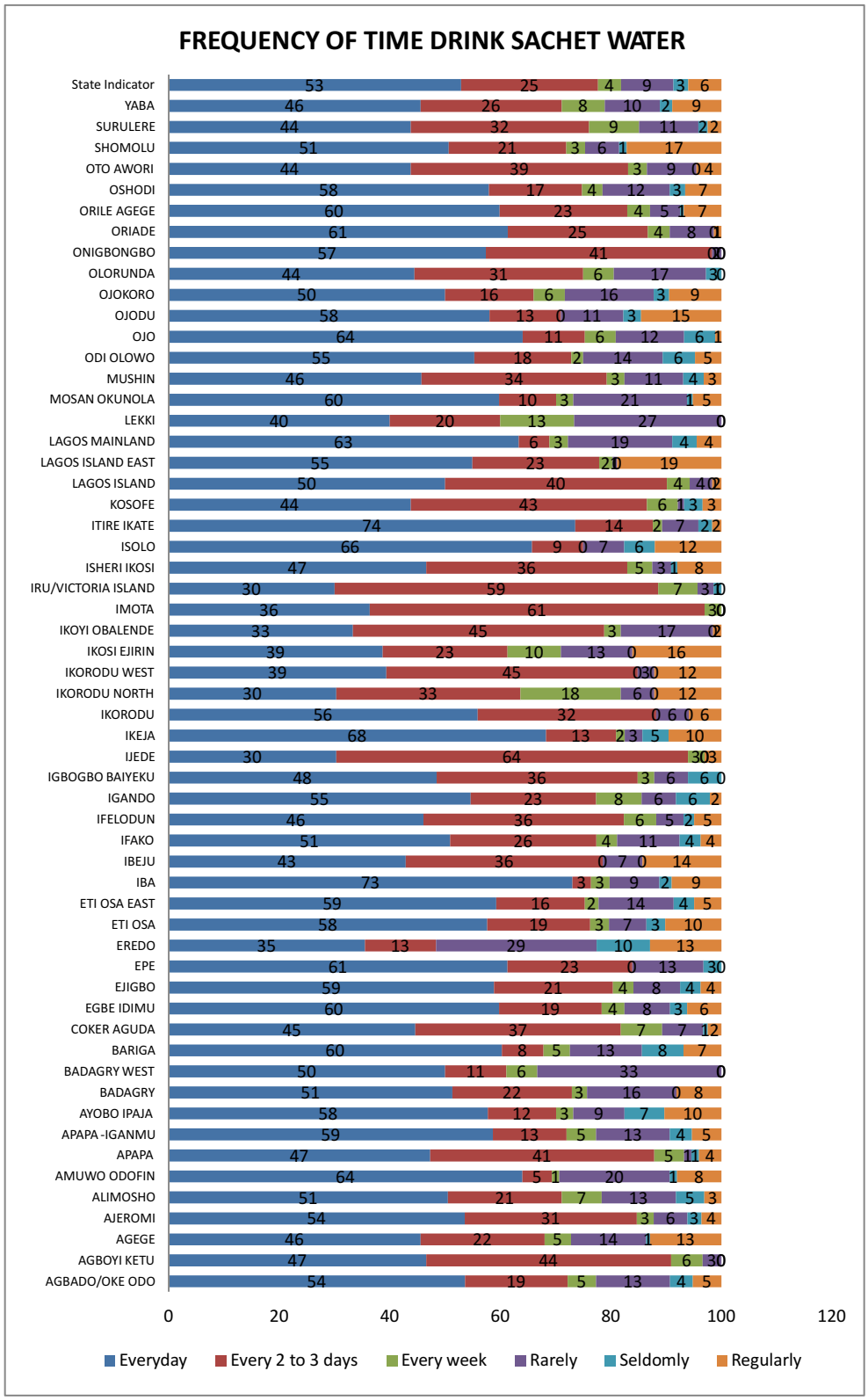
FREQUENCY OF DRINKING BOTTLE WATER

The survey further investigated the number of time the households drinks bottle water, it was observed that 29% of the sampled household drink bottle water every day while 26% said bottle water was taken every 2 to 3 days and 7% of the households said they take bottle water every week, 28% said they rarely take bottle water while 7% seldom take it and 4% regularly do.



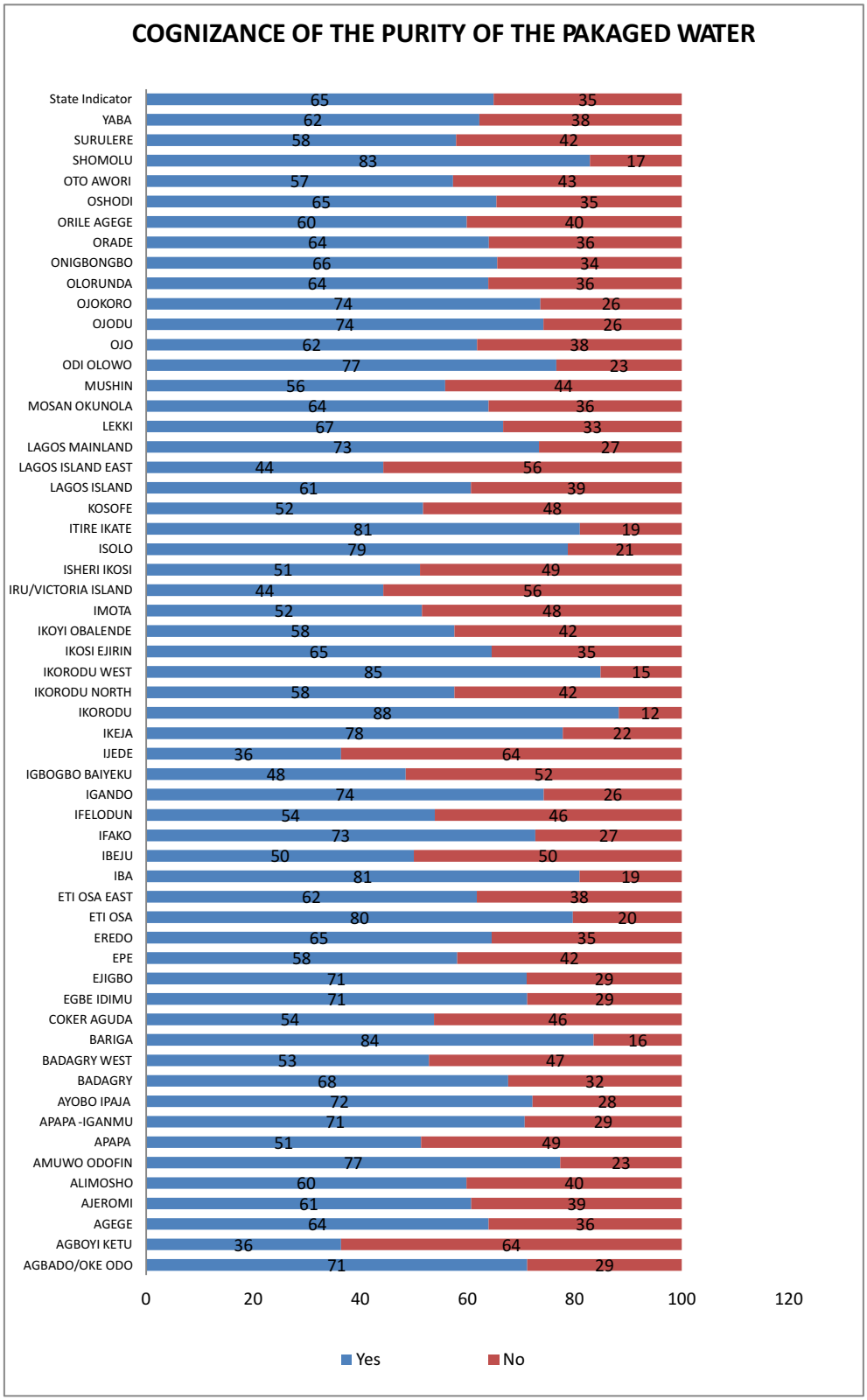
FREQUENCY OF DRINKING SACHET WATER

The survey further investigated the number of time the households drinks sachet water and found that 53% of the sampled household drink sachet water every day while 25% said sachet water was taken every 2 to 3 days and 4% of the households said they take sachet of water every week. Furthermore, 9% said they rarely take sachet water while 3% and 6% of the households respectively, claimed to take sachet water seldom and regularly.



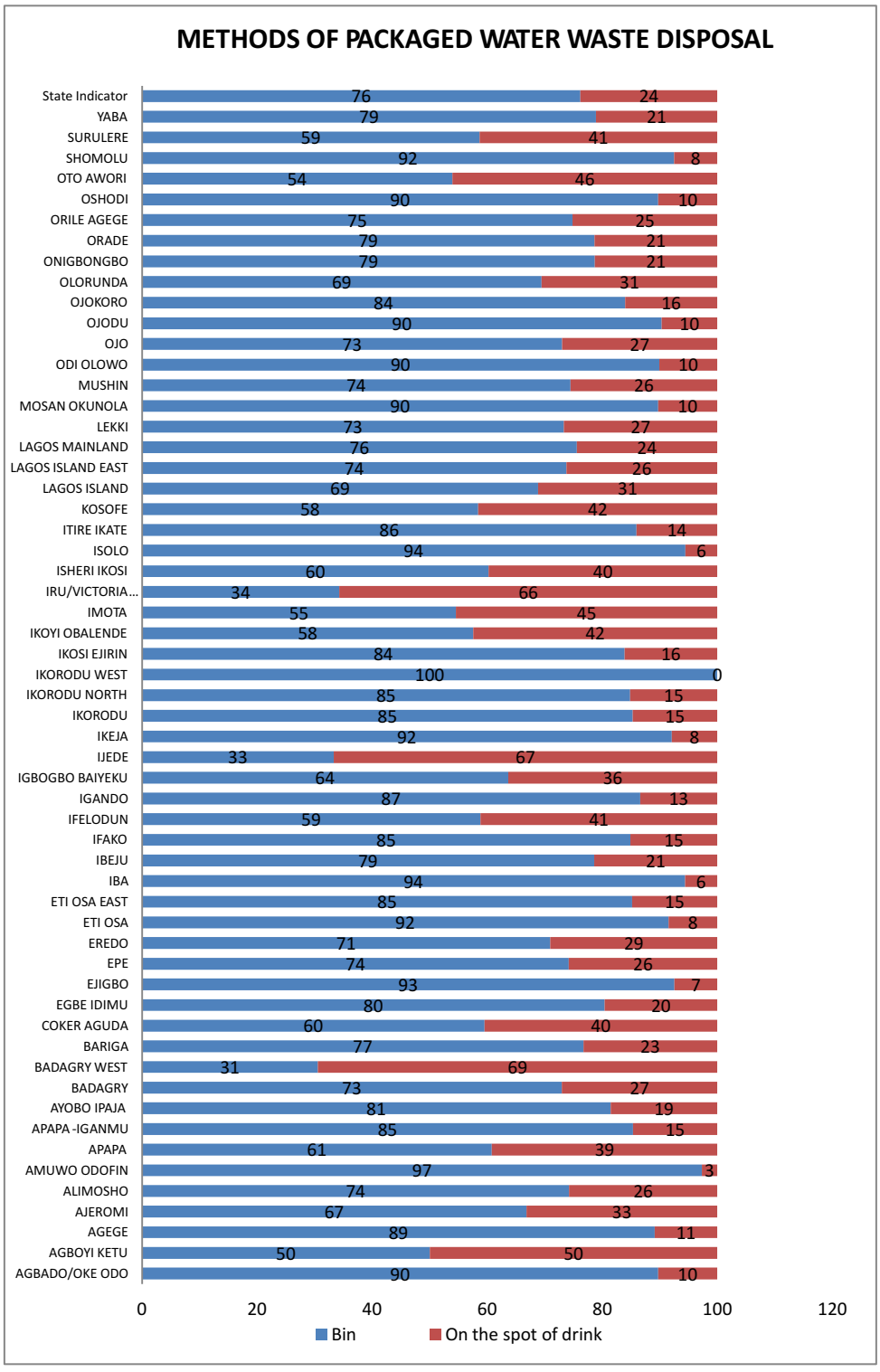
COGNIZANCE OF THE PURITY OF THE PACKGED WATER

Consumption of packaged water is increasing every day all over the places. Many consumers believe packaged water is convenient and has better taste than tap water, despite reports of a number of water quality incidents with packaged water. The survey sought to investigate whether the households take cognizance of the purity of the packaged water. The result showed that 65% of the households said they took cognizance of the purity of the packaged water while 35% said they did not. The local governments with higher percentage of respondents that claimed to take cognizance of the purity of the packaged water includes: Ikorodu (88), Ikorodu West (85%), Bariga (84%) and Shomolu (83%), while those who highly decline cognizance of purity are Agboyi ketu (64%), Ijede (64%), Lagos Island East (56%) and Iru/Victoria Island (56%).



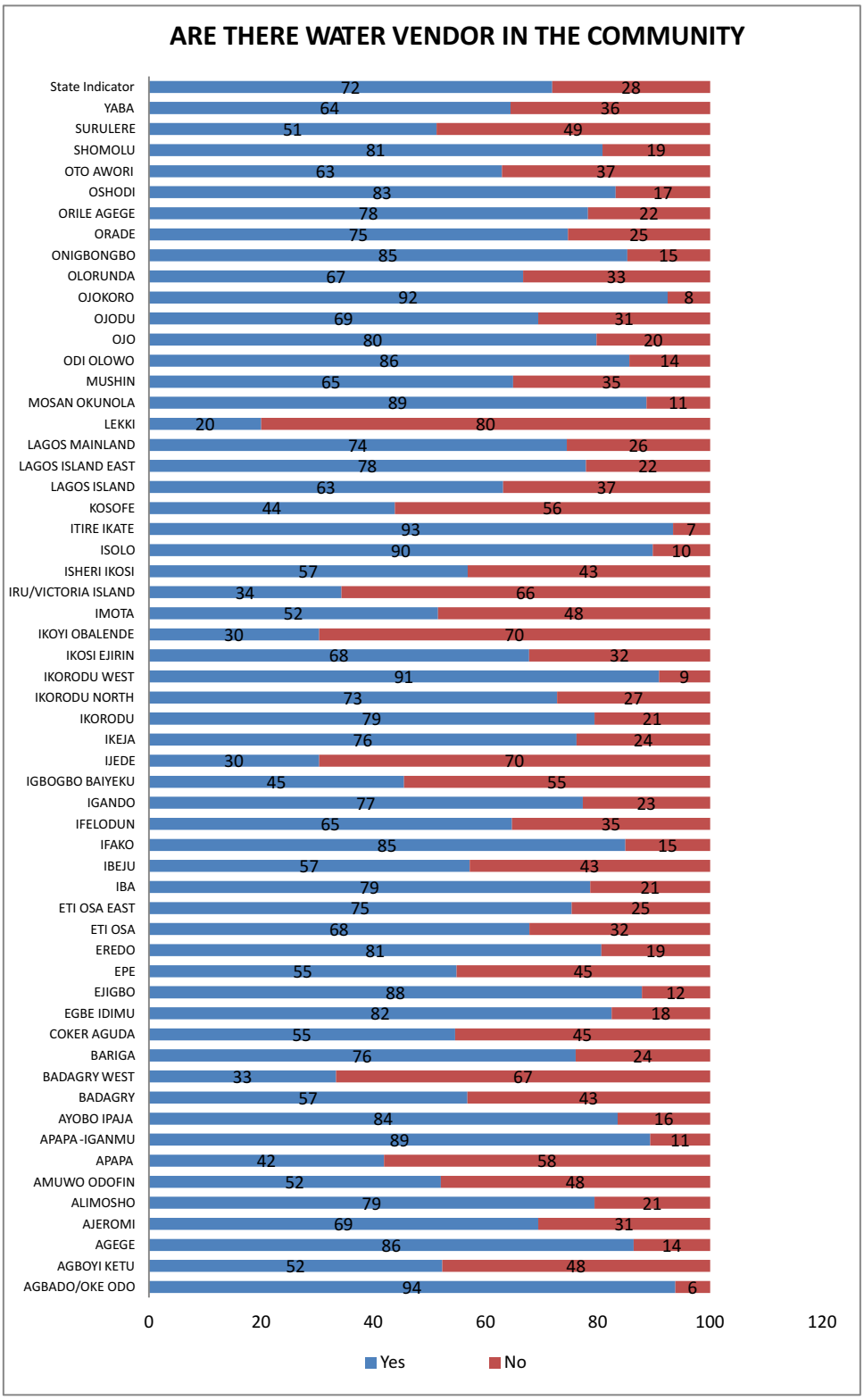
METHODS OF PACKED WATER WASTED DISPO SAL

A clean environment is of course a healthy environment. Method of packaged were waste disposal was also examined by the survey. The result showed that 84% of the households disposed packaged water waste by the usage of bin while 16% dropped it on the spot of drink. The local government with higher percentage of respondents that disposed packaged water waste by the usage of bin includes: Epe (100%), Kosofe (98%), Ikorodu (97%), and Eredo (97%). Coker Aguda (95%) and Ikorodu West (95%).



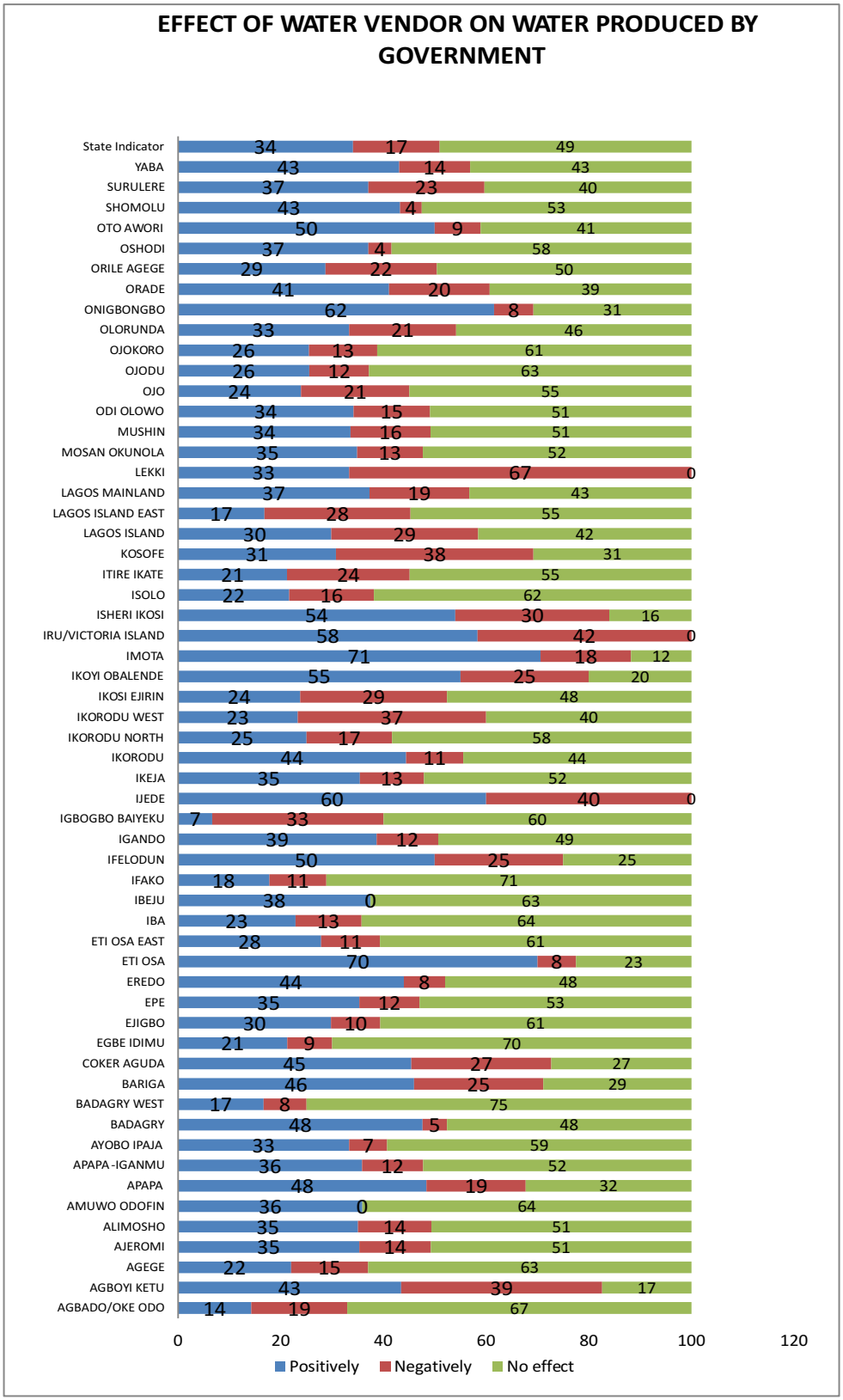
ARE THERE WATER VENDOR IN THE COMMUNITY

The survey sought to investigate the existence of water vendor in the community. The result revealed that 72% of the sampled households claimed that there are water vendor in their community while 28% ascertained the non existence of water vendor in the community. Water vendor is more prominent in Agbado Oke odo (94%), Itire Ikate (93%), Ojokoro (92%), Ikorodu West (91%) and Isolo (90%). However, for absence of water vendor, there was more response at Lekki (80%), Ijede (70%), Ikoyi Obalende (70) and Iru/ Victoria Island (66%).



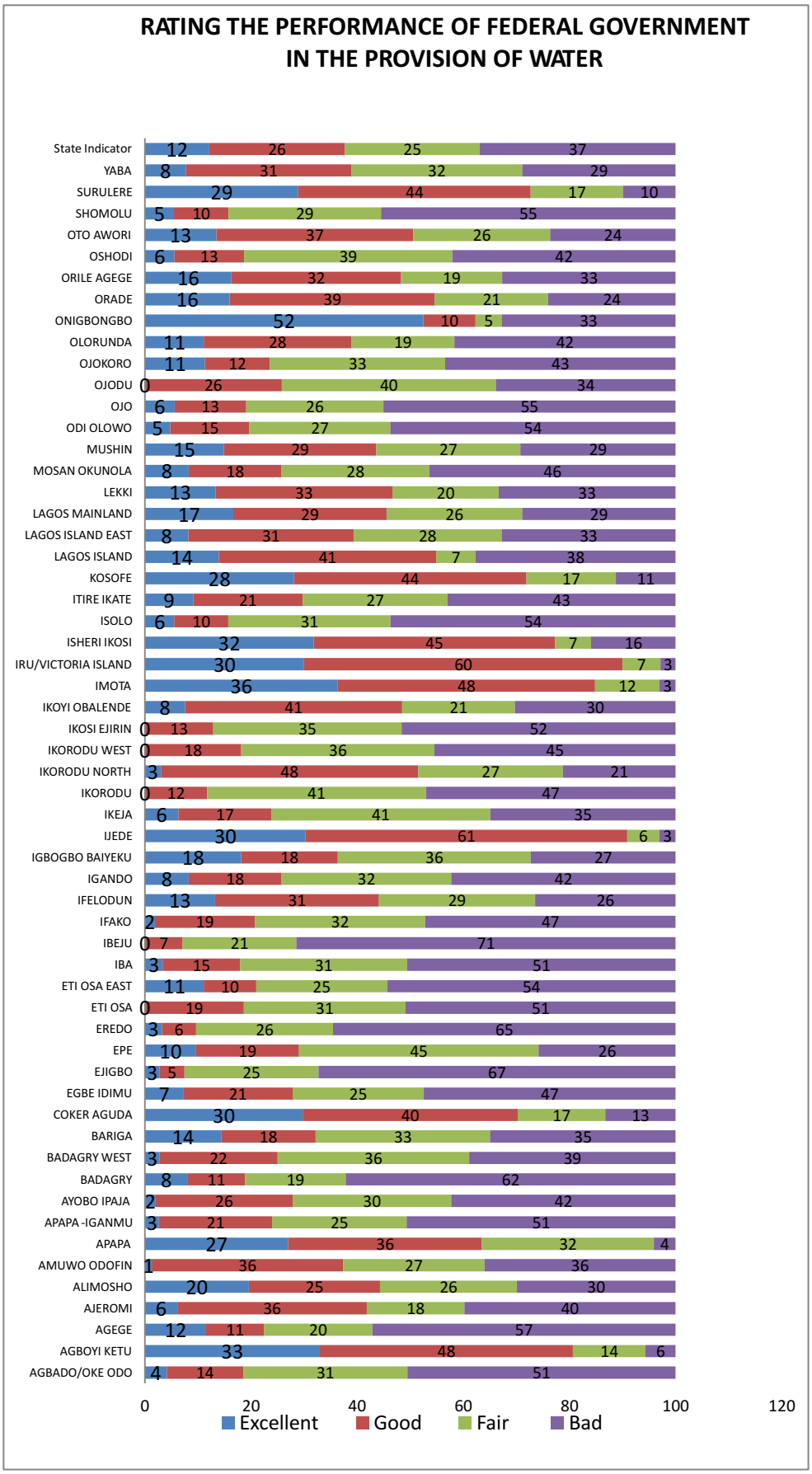
EFFECT OF WATER VENDOR ON WATER PRODUCED BY GOVERNMENT

The result of the survey showed that 49% of the sampled respondents claimed that water vendor in the community does not have any effect on water produced by government. 34% and 17% of the respondents said that water vendor affected water produced by government positively and negatively respectively.



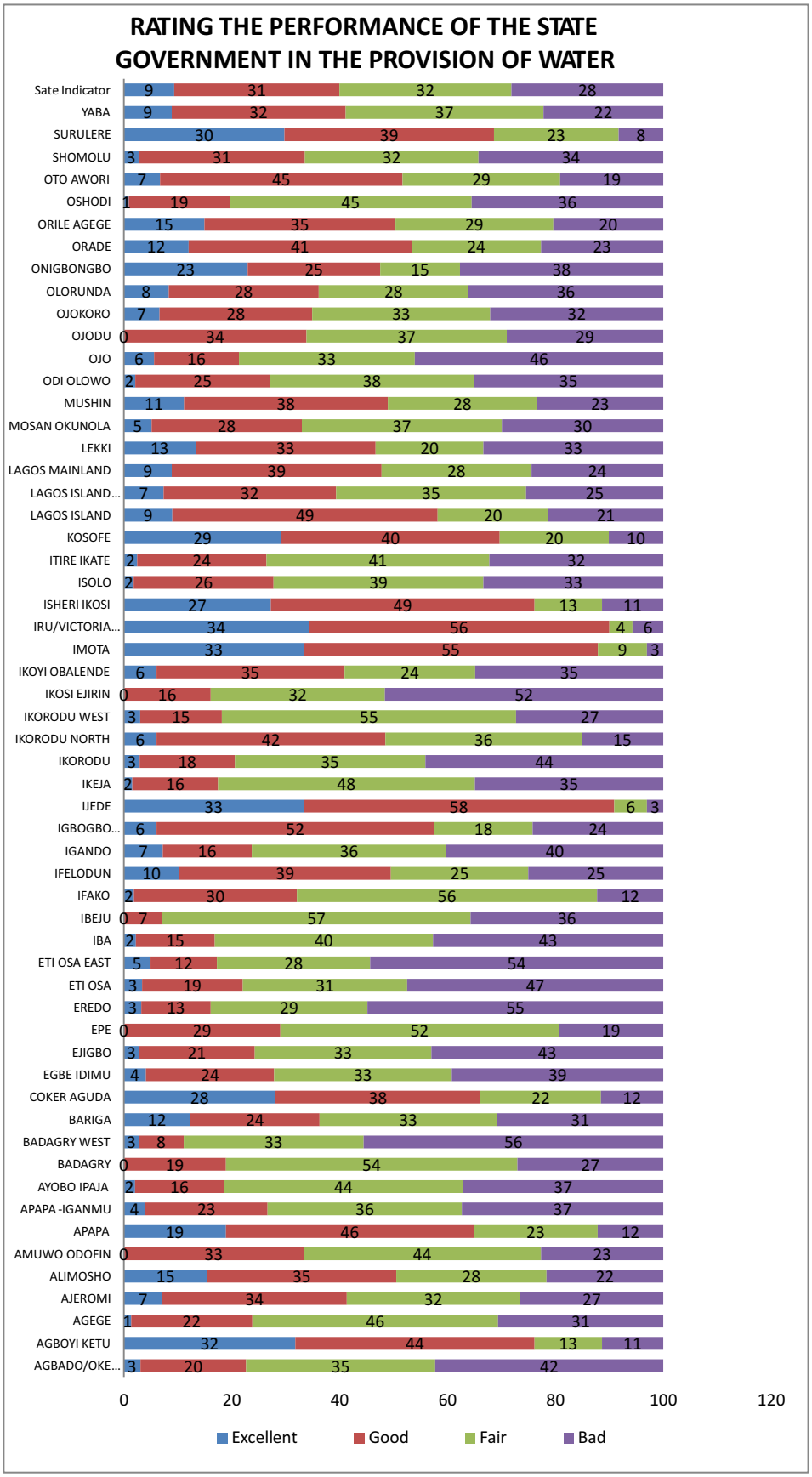
RATING THE PERFORMANCE OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN THE PROVISION OF WATER

The result discloses that 37% of the respondents rated the performance of Federal Government in the provision of water bad while 25%, 26% and 12% of the respondents said the performance of federal government in the provision of water was fair, good and excellent respectively.



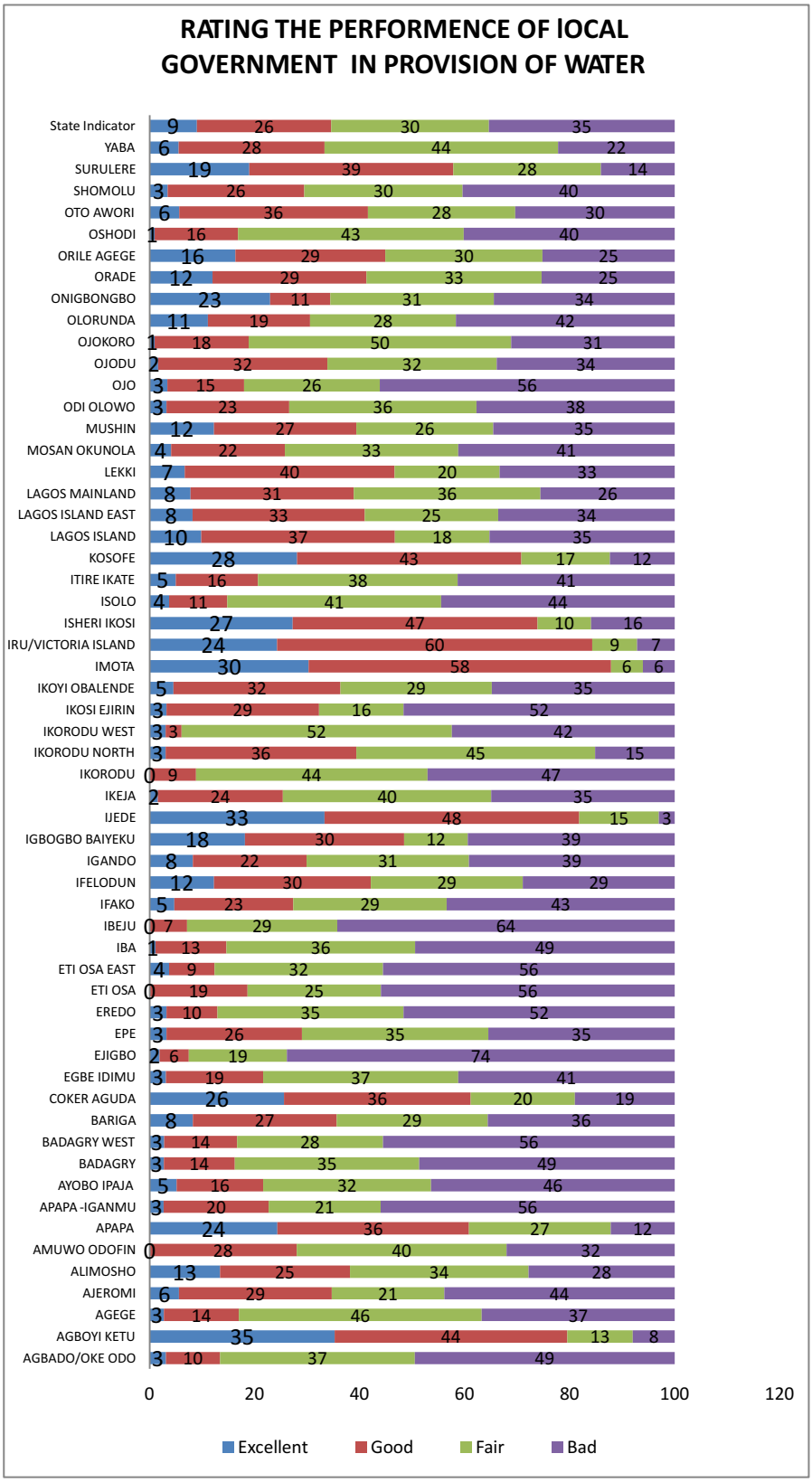
RATING THE PERFORMANCE OF STATE GOVERNMNENT IN THE PROVISION OF WATER

The survey further investigated the performance of State in the provision of water, and discovered that 9% rated the state performance excellent, 31% rated them good, whereas, 32% claimed the state only performed fairly while 28% said that the performance was bad.



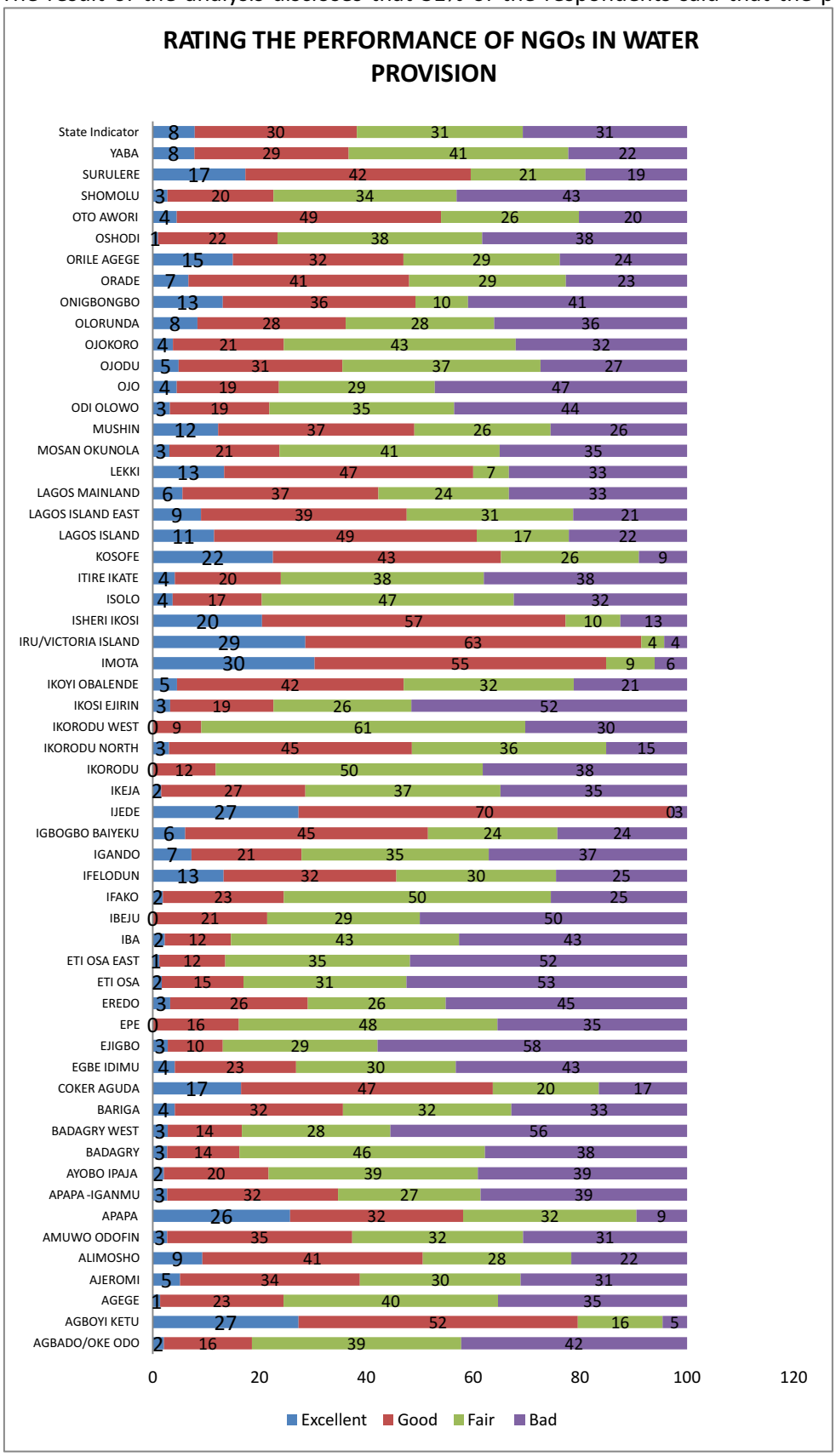
RATING THE PERFORMANCE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE PROVISION OF WATER

The Local Government's performance rating shows 9% of the sampled household rated the performance of Local Government in the provision of water excellent, while 35% of the respondents claimed that the performance was bad, there are still 26% respondent who said the Local Government performance was good and 30% still rated them fair.



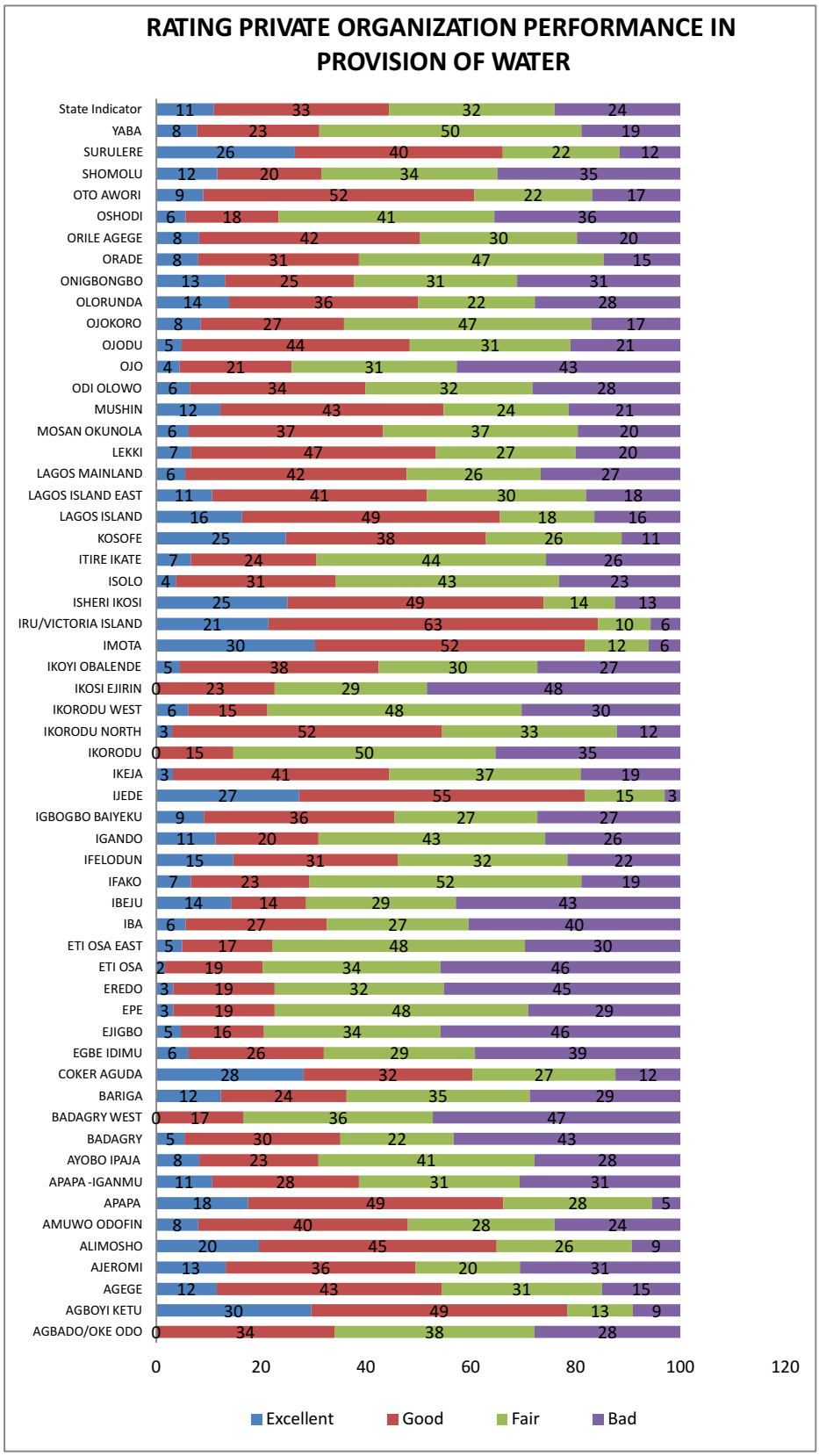
RATING THE PERFORMANCE OF NGOs IN THE PROVISION OF WATER

The result of the analysis discloses that 31% of the respondents said that the performance of the NGO's in the provision of water was fair while 31% said that the performance was bad and 30% of the respondents said the performance was good. In addition, 8% of the respondents said the performance was excellent.



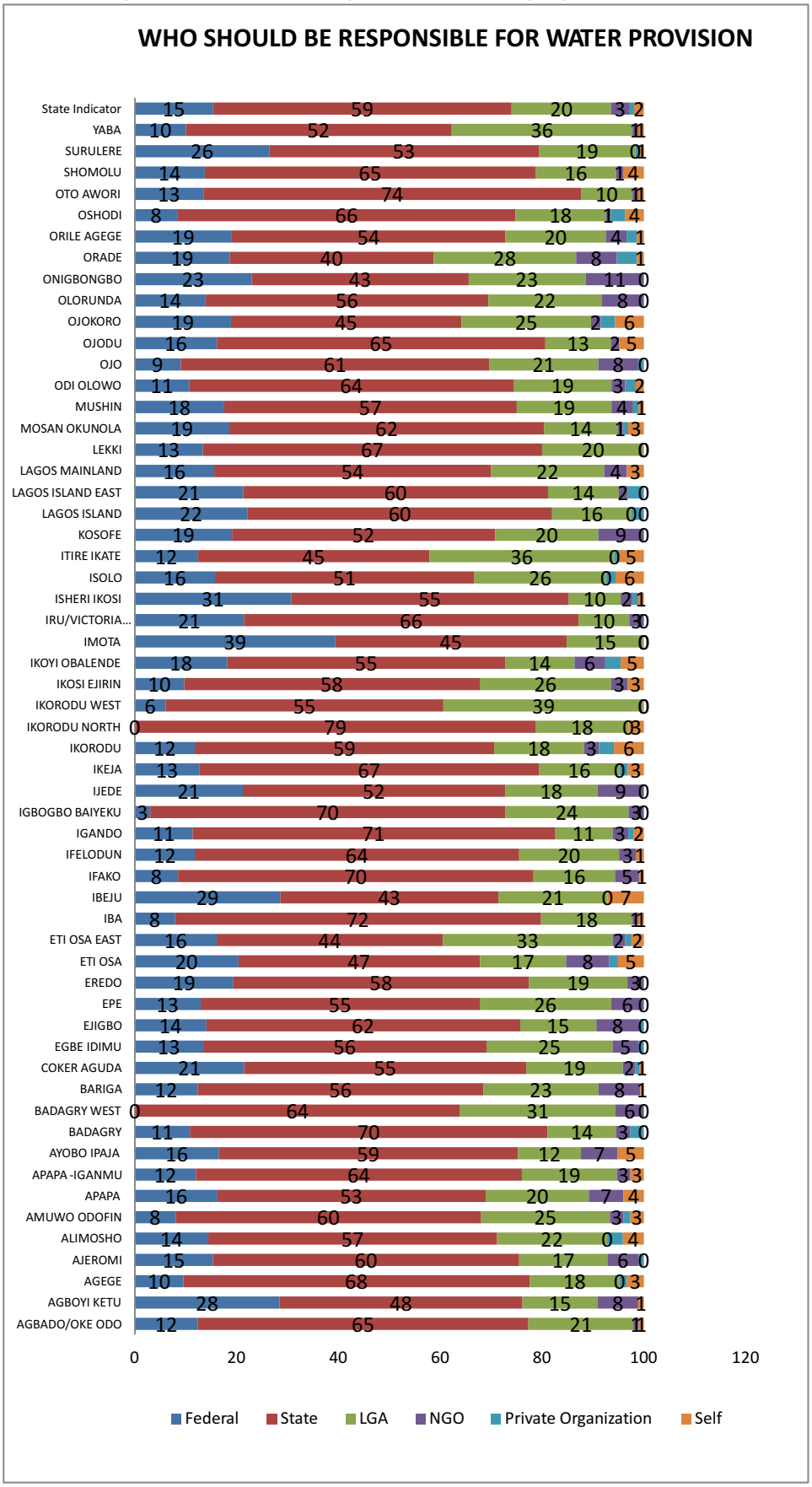
RATING THE PERFORMANCE OF PRIVATE ORGANISATION OF WATER

The participation of private organization in the provision of water was examined. 32% of the respondents said private's participation in the provision of water was fair and 33% said it was a good one. 24% and 11% of the respondents said that the performance of private participation in the provision of water was bad and excellent respectively.



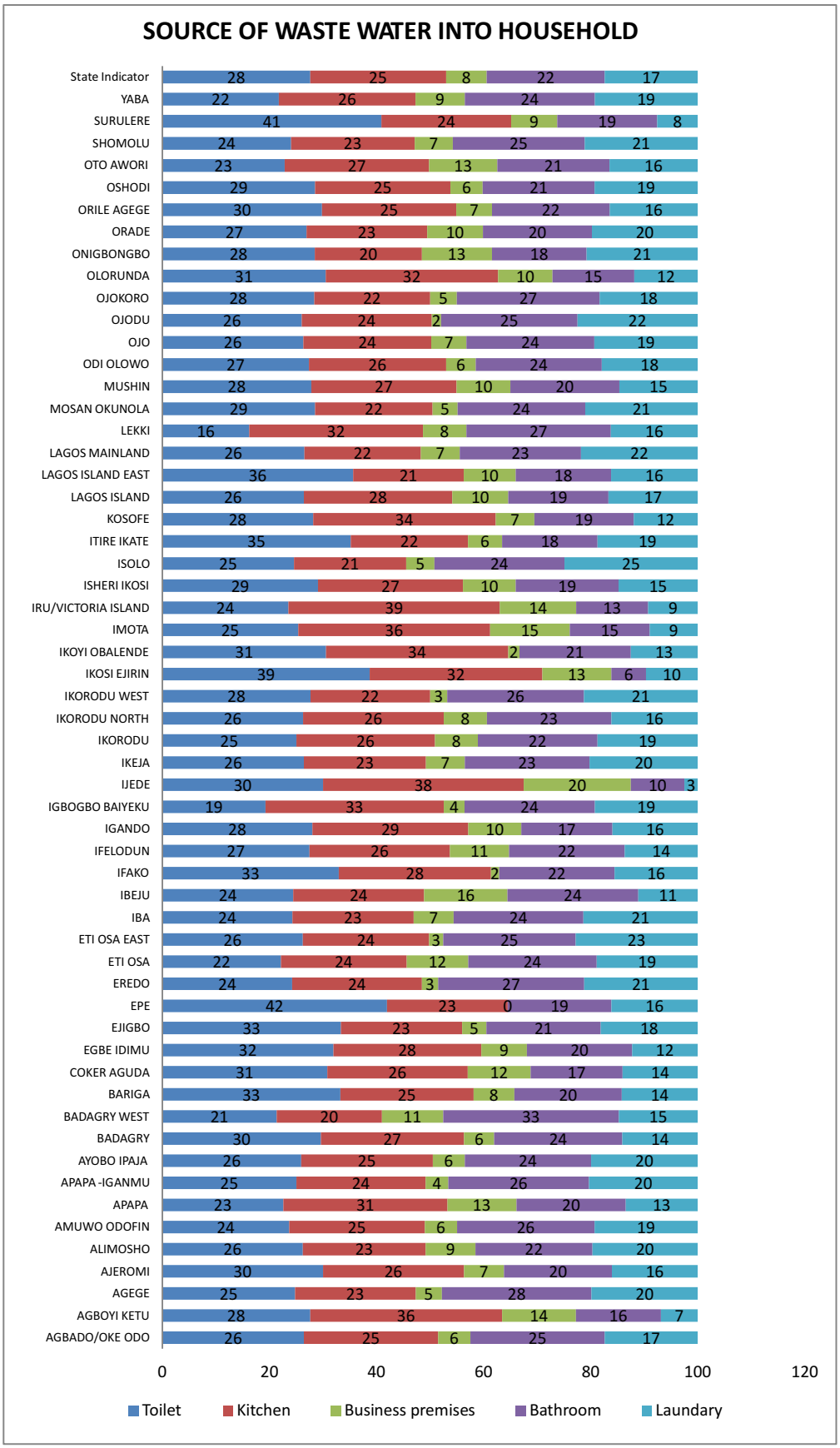
WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR WATER PROVISION

The survey also examine who has the responsibilities of water provision and the result shows that 15% of respondent in the sampled household purport that Federal Government should be responsible for water provision, however the largest proportion (59%) of the sampled respondent opined that State Government should, 20% said LGA should provide water while 3%, 1% and 2% stated that the NGO, Private Organisation and Individual (Self) respectively should be responsible for the provision of water.



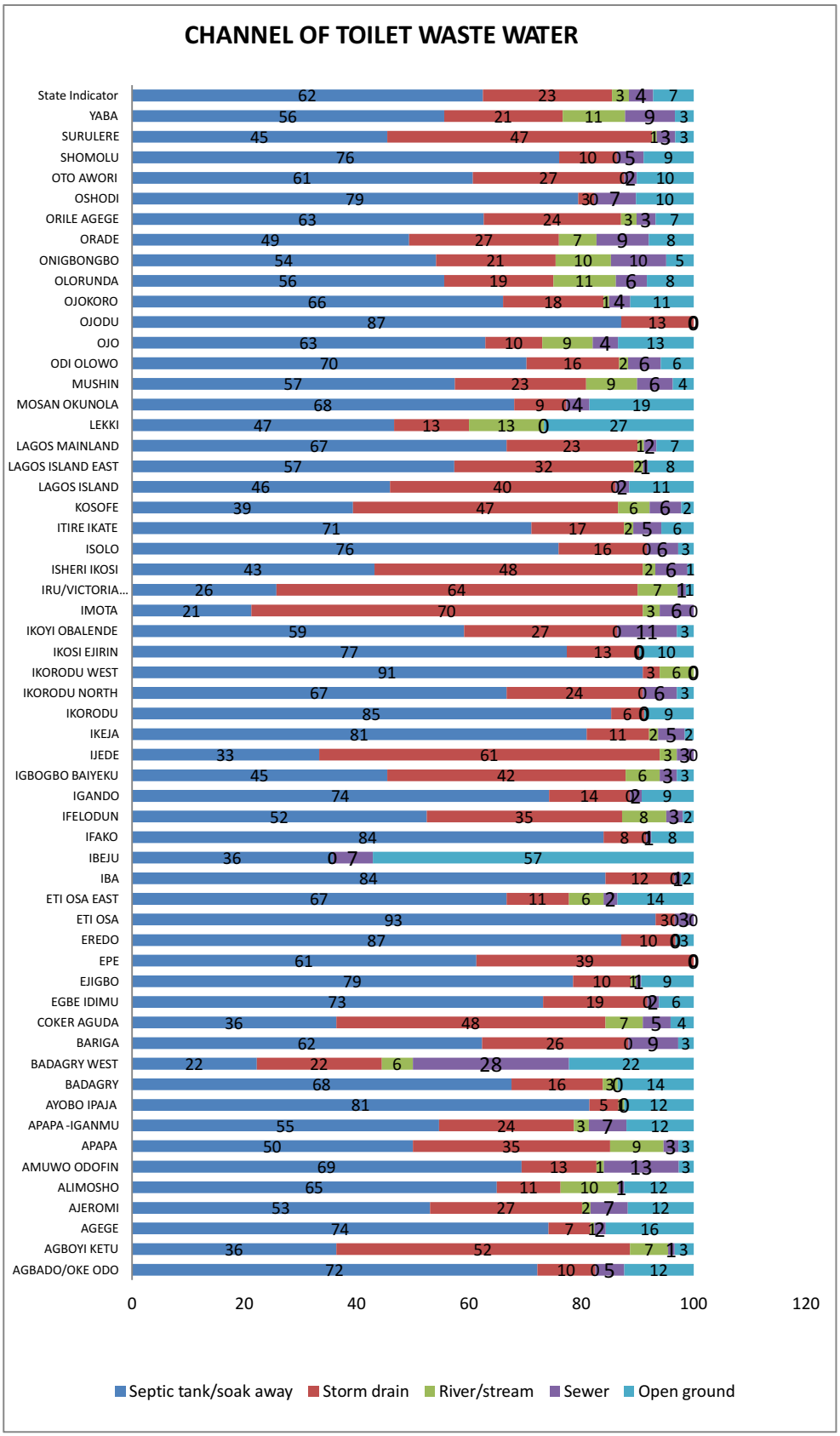
SOURCE OF WASTE WATER IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Where and how waste water is being generated in the households was also investigated by the survey, it was observed that 28% waste water is from the toilet, 25% from kitchen, 8% is from the premises while 22% and 17% of waste water is from bathroom and laundry respectively.



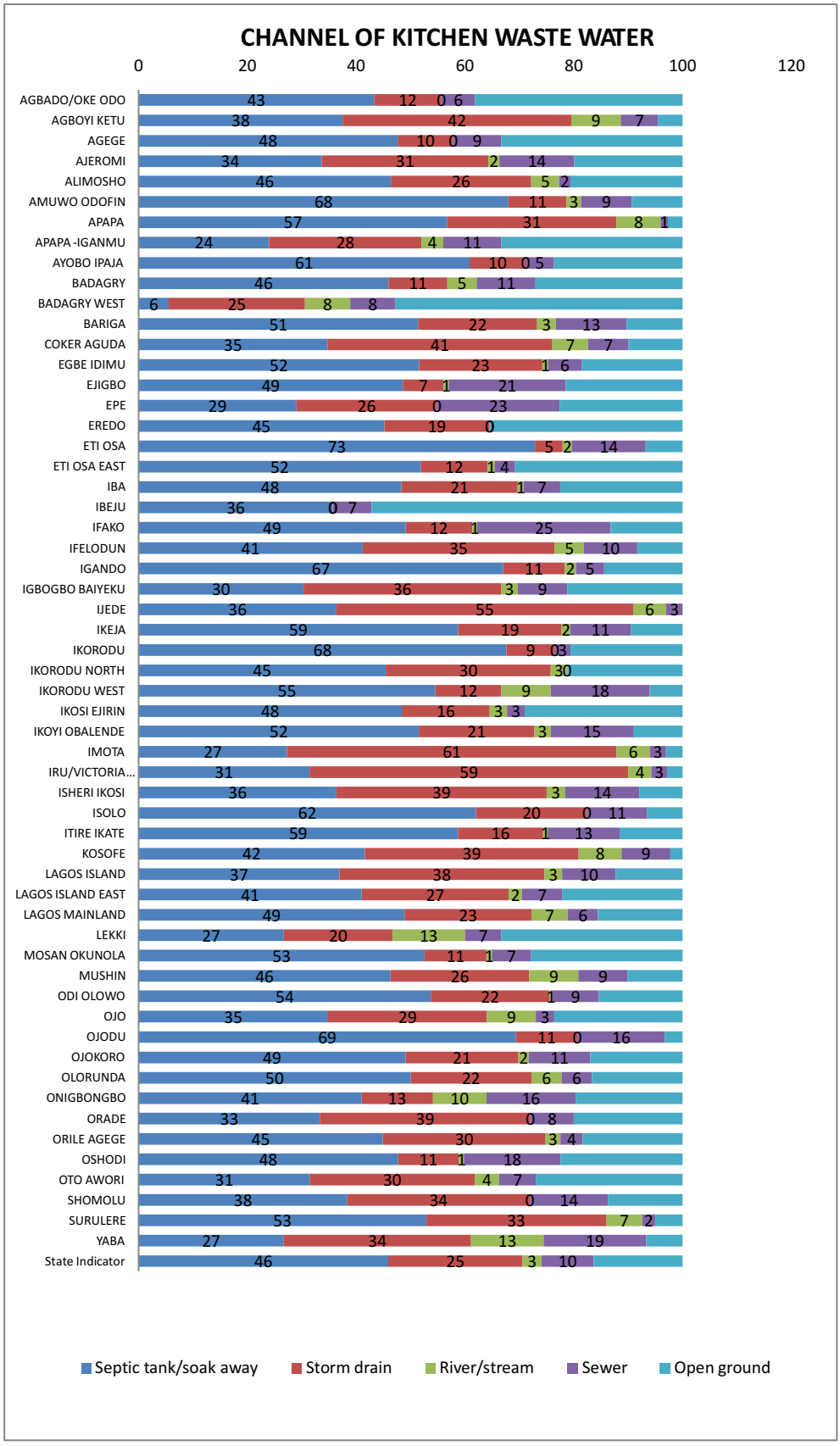
CHANNEL OF TOILET WASTE WATER

The survey sought to know where waste water from the toilet is being channel into, the findings obtained shows that 62% of the sampled respondent channelled waste water into Septic tank/soak away, 23% channel waste water into Storm drain, 3% into River/Stream while 4% and 7% channel their toilet was water into Sewer and Open ground respectively,

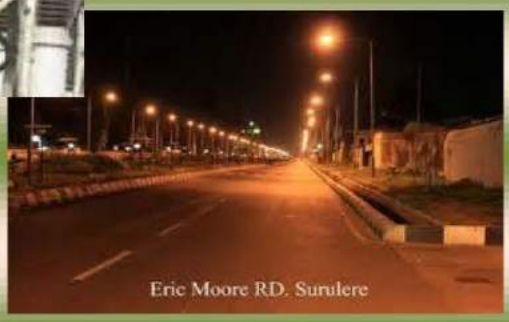


CHANNEL OF KITCHEN WASTE WATER

The survey also sought to know where waste water from the kitchen is being channel into, the findings obtained shows that 46% of the sampled respondent channelled waste water into Septic tank/soak away, 25% channel waste water into Storm drain, 3% into River/Stream while 10% and 16% said they channel their kitchen waste water into Sewer and Open ground respectively.



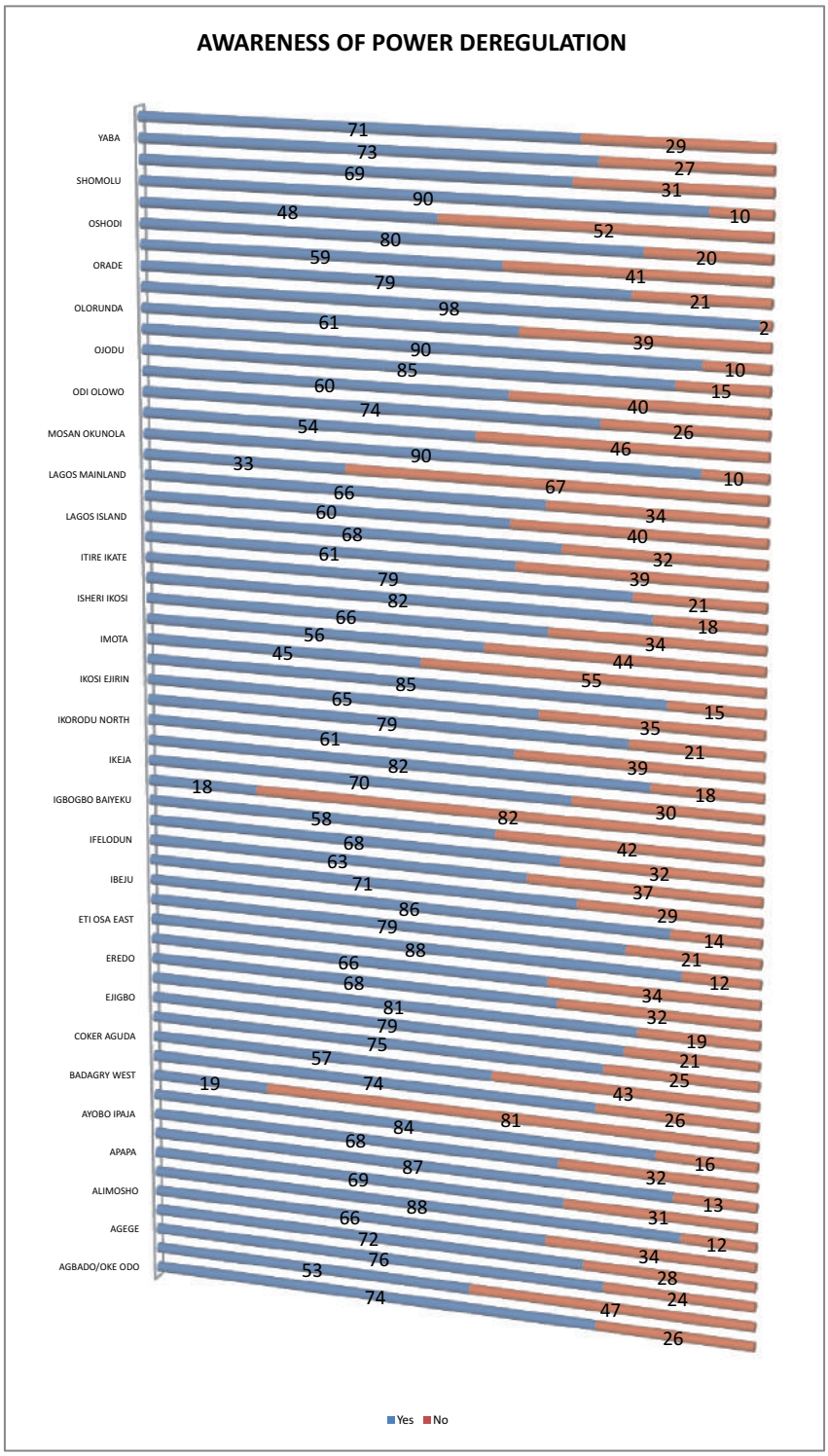
POWER



POWER

Power facilitates all human endeavours, and it is essential to life. It is used for a number of activities that are dear to humanity. It is used for heating and cooling, health, food, education, industrial production and transportation. In all ramifications, the development of human society and civilization has been shaped by electricity. The use of electricity is a necessary and vital ingredient of socio-economic development and growth. In general, Power contributes to widening opportunities and empowering people to exercise choices. On the other hand, its absence can constrain both men and women from contributing to development. Thus, relationships have been established between electricity and major socio-economic global issues such as poverty, gender disparity, population, food security, health, environment, economy, and security. Power is extremely important and needed for use by Households and businesses. Electricity drives the economy of any State and the demand is exceedingly high. The purpose of the survey is to measure the accessibility to electricity, the unpredictability and irregularity of the supply to the citizenry of Lagos State.

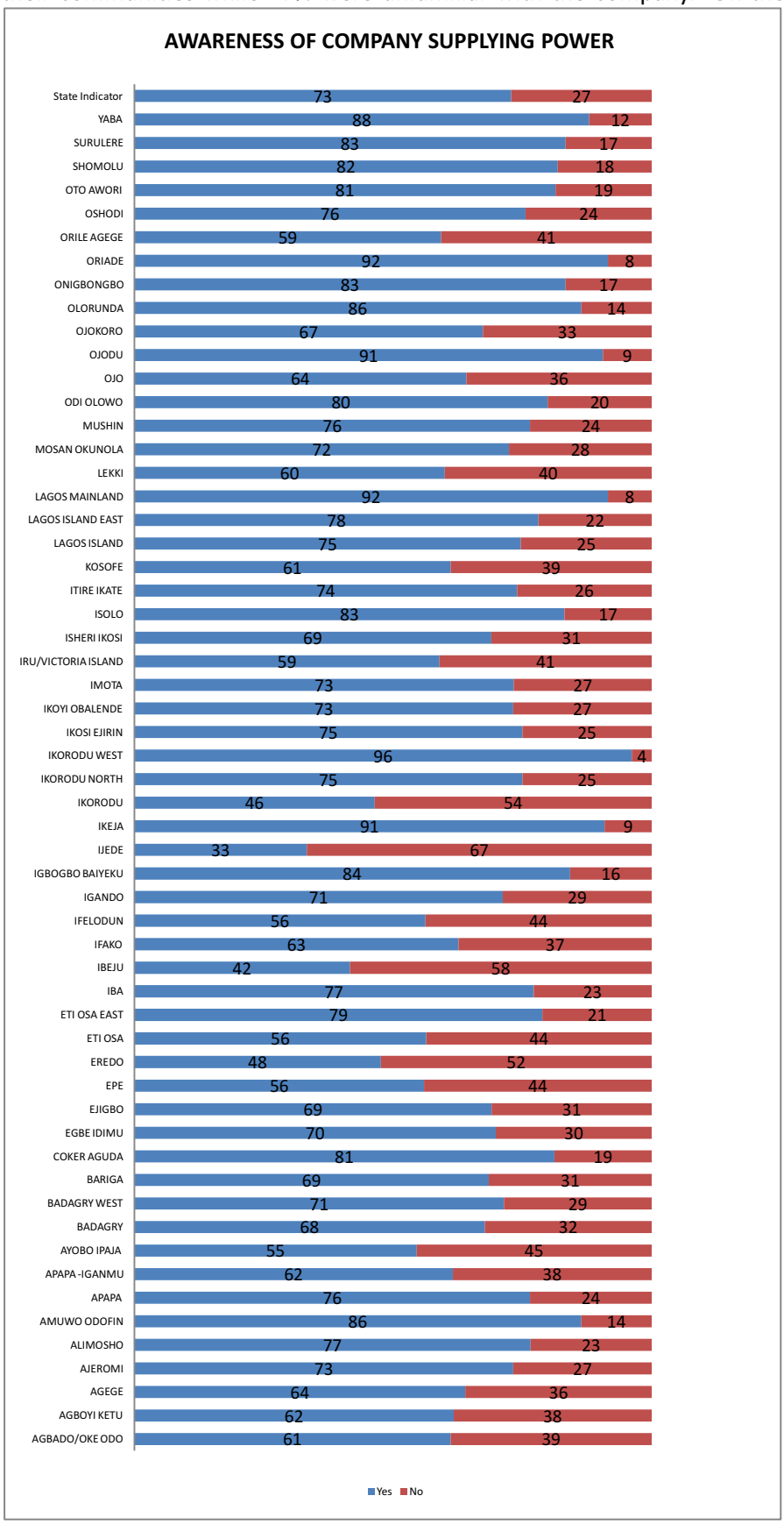
AWARENESS OF RECENT POWER DEREGULATION



Power deregulation is used to introduce competition into the electricity industry. This is done by allowing consumers to decide from whom they buy their power supply. The power market has been basically monopolized. If available, options are provided to consumers to choose between different types of power supplying companies. In line with, the survey revealed the level of awareness of power deregulation by the consumers. 71% of respondents were said to be aware of deregulation while 29% claimed no awareness. The prevalence of awareness was highest in the following Local Government/Local Council Development Area: Onigbongbo (98%), Ojokoro (90%), Mosan Okunola (90%), Shomolu (90%), Amuwo Odofin (88%) and Eti-Osa (88%), and lowest in Ijede (18%), Badagry (19%), Lekki (33%), Imota (45%) and Oto- Awori (48%).

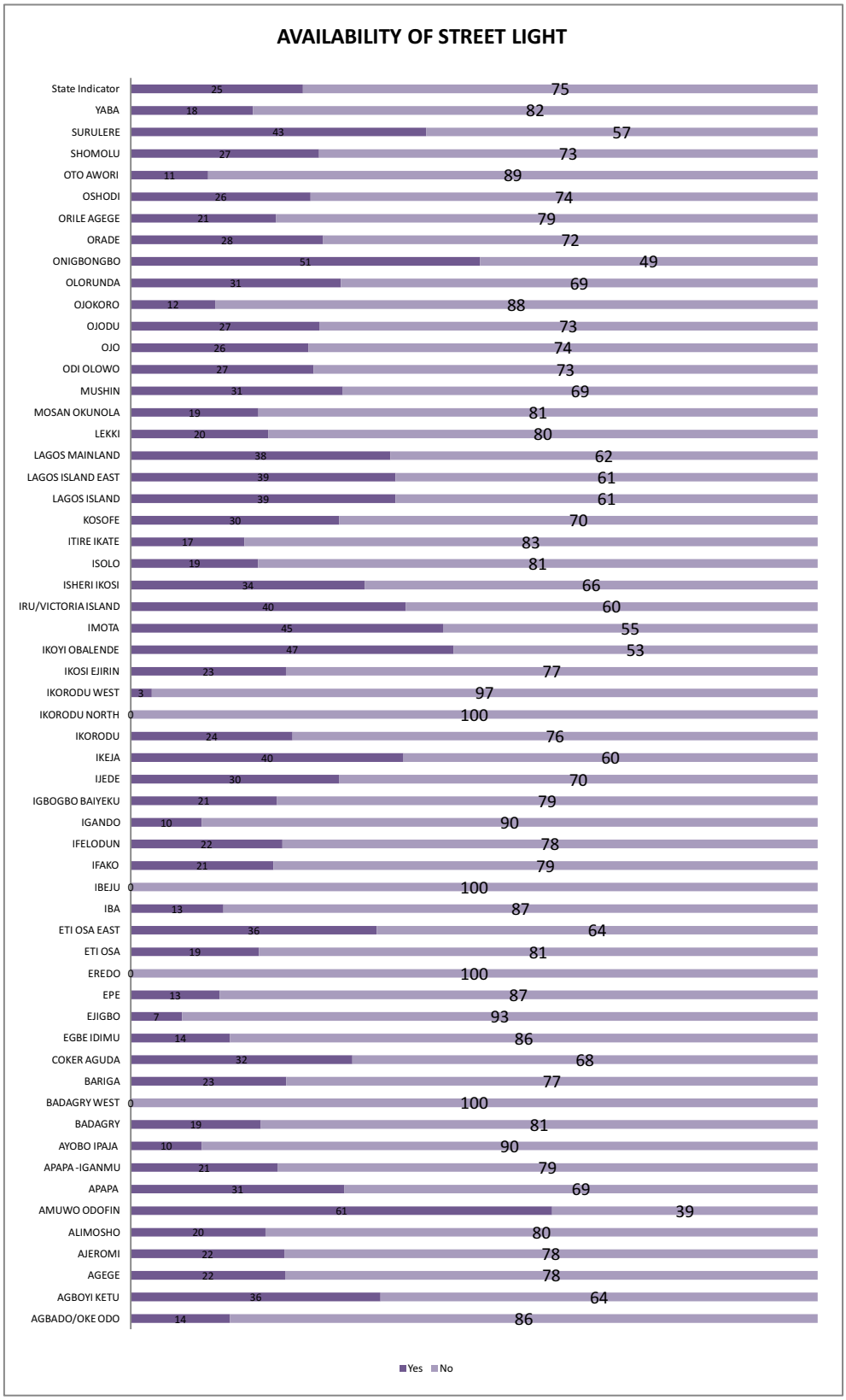
AWARENESS OF COMPANY SUPPLYING POWER

On the whole, 73% of the sampled households were aware of the company supplying electricity to their communities while 27% were unfamiliar with the company. On the Local Government/Local Council Development Areas, majority of the residents in Ikorodu West (96%), Lagos Mainland (92%), Oriade (92%), Ikeja (91%) and Yaba (88%) indicated their awareness of the company supplying electricity to their communities. At Ikorodu West (4%), Oriade and Lagos Mainland 8% each and also Ikeja and Ojodu has 9% each respondents replied that they were not aware of company supplying electricity to their areas.



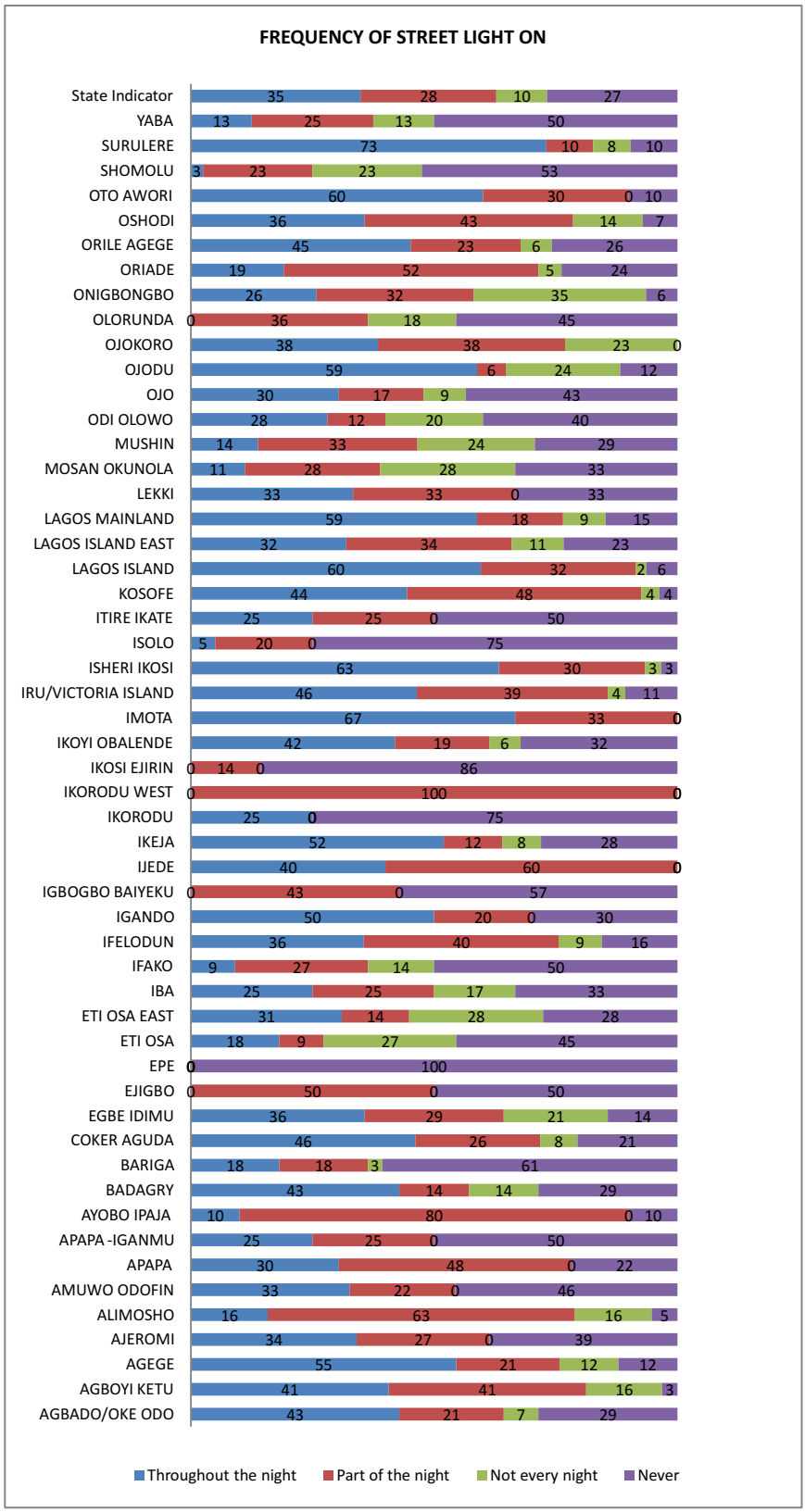
AVAILABILITY OF STREET LIGHT

The percentage of communities that benefitted from street light been fixed in their communities had a slight increase from 23% in Y2013 to 25% in Y2014. Between 2013 and 2014, the percentage of communities without street light in their areas decreased slightly from 77% to 75%. In the Local Government/ Local Council Development Areas, investigation showed that Amuwo Odofin (61%), Onigbongbo (51%), Ikoyi Obalende (47%), Imota (45%) and Surulere (43%) are communities with street light. On the other hand, 3% of residents in Ikorodu West claimed availability of street light while Eredo, Ikorodu North, Ibeju and Badagry West disclosed that no street light has been situated in their communities.

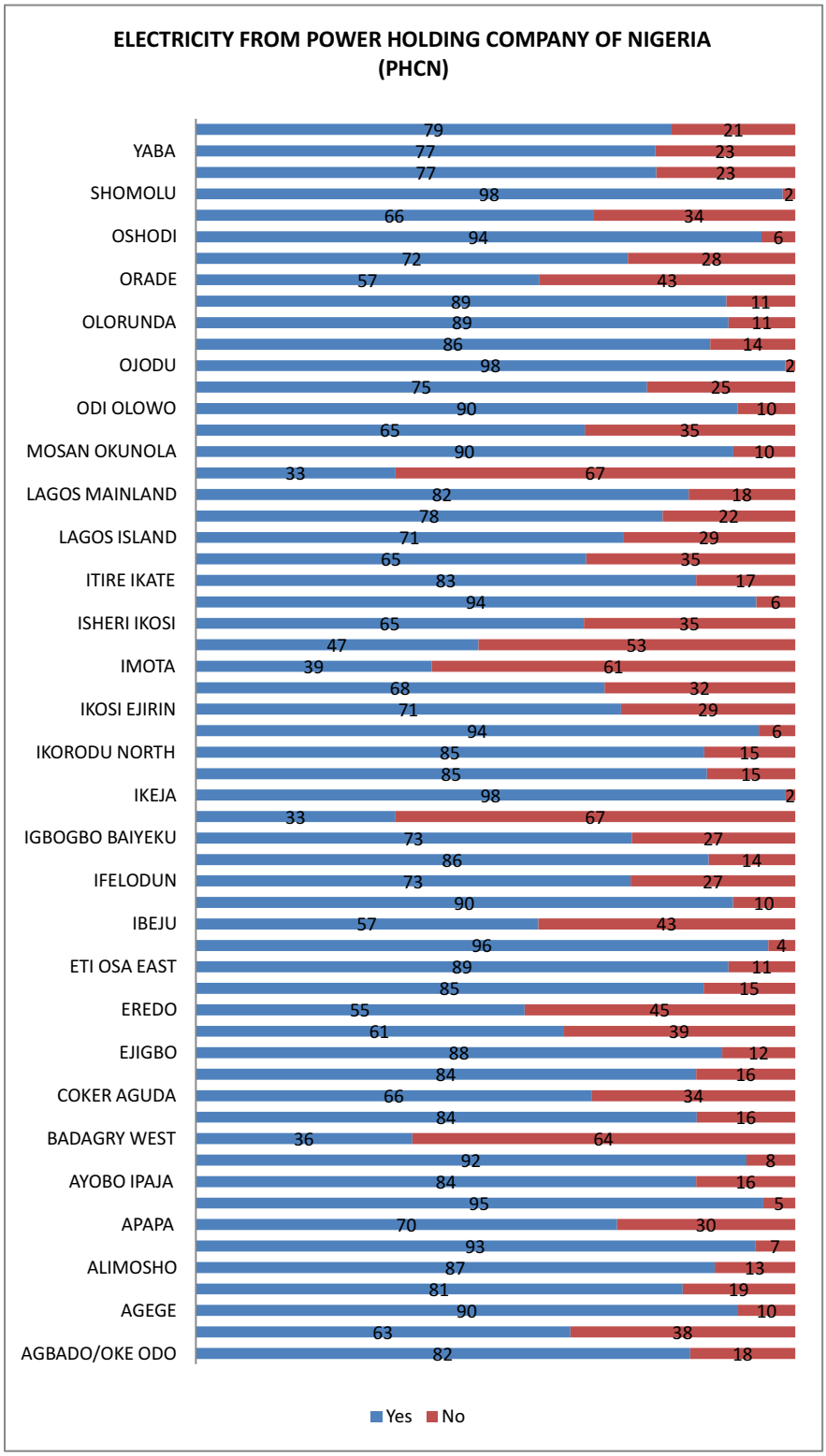


FREQUENCY OF STREET LIGHT

The Survey revealed that in 2013, 26% of the sampled communities reported to have their streets light on throughout the night, 17% have them on, only in some part of the night, 12% responded that they were not on every night and 45% stated that they never had them on. 1n 2014, there was an improvement in street lighting over the 2013 data of 35% of the communities sampled, tends to have their street light on throughout the night; 28% have them in some part of the night; 10% recorded that they were not on every night and 27% never had it on. Breakdown revealed that, the respondents from Surulere (73%), Imota (67%), Isheri Ikosi (63%), Oto-Awori (60%) and 59% each from Ojodu and Lagos Mainland respectively claimed to have their street light on throughout the night. However, at Epe (100%), Ikosi Ejirin (86%), Ikorodu (75%), Isolo (75%) and Igbogbo Baiyeku (57%) reported that in their communities their streets light had never been on.



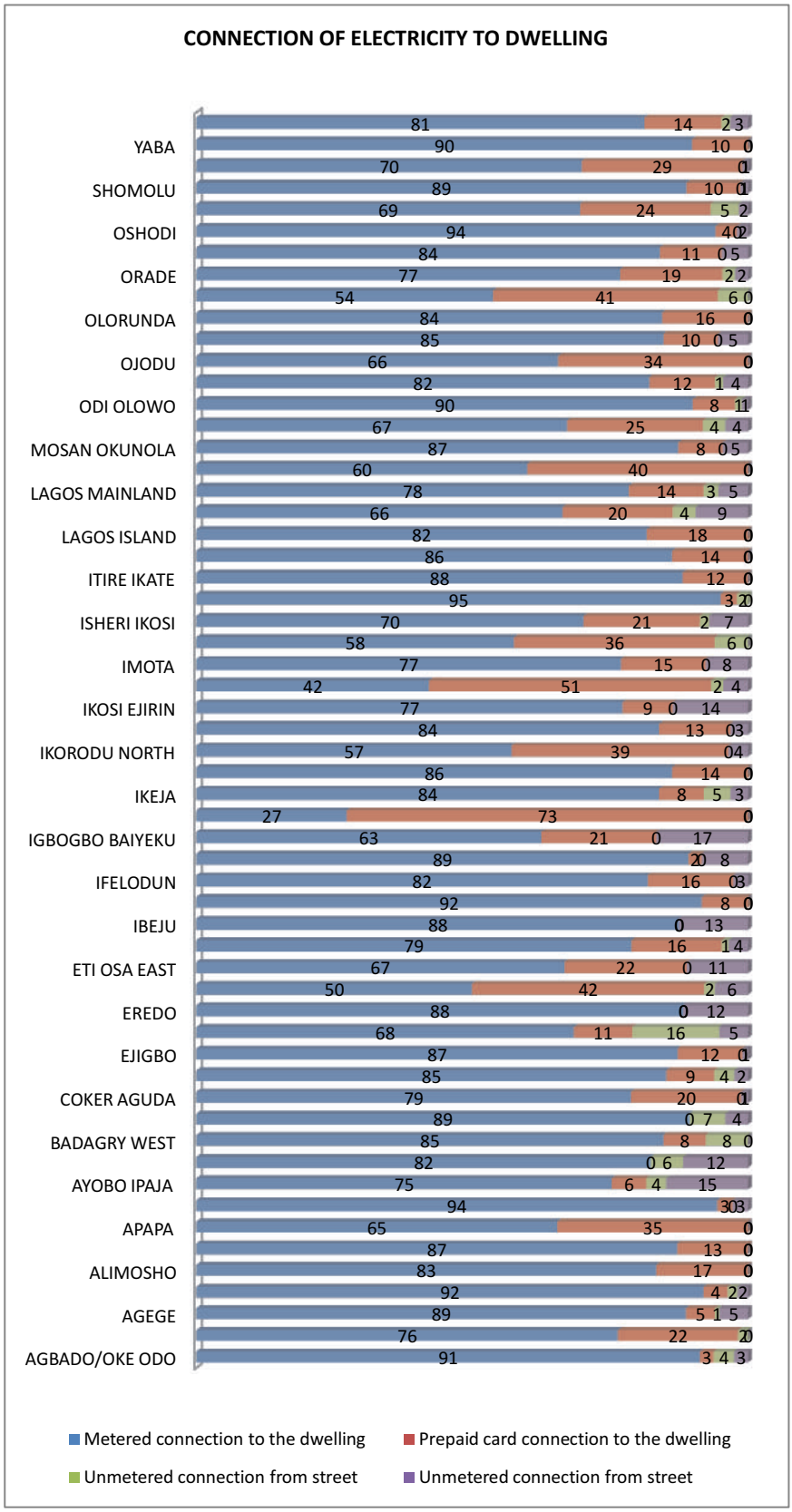
ELECTRICTY FROM POWER HOLDING COMPANY OF NIGERIA (PHCN)



The source of electricity is also of significance. The analysis revealed that a higher percentage of households in the sample, acquire energy from the Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN). 79% of respondents admitted that they obtain electricity from PHCN while 21% claimed that their electricity was not from PHCN. Although in 2013, 89% of the sampled households claimed that their electricity was from PHCN and 11% said their electricity were from elsewhere. The Survey analysis at the Local Government /Local Council Development Areas, revealed that majority of the residents who claimed that their source of electricity was from PHCN, were namely, Ikeja (98%), Iba (96%), Apapa Iganmu (95%), Amuwo Odofin (93%) and 94% each of the sampled disclosed they were from Isolo and Ikorodu accordingly.

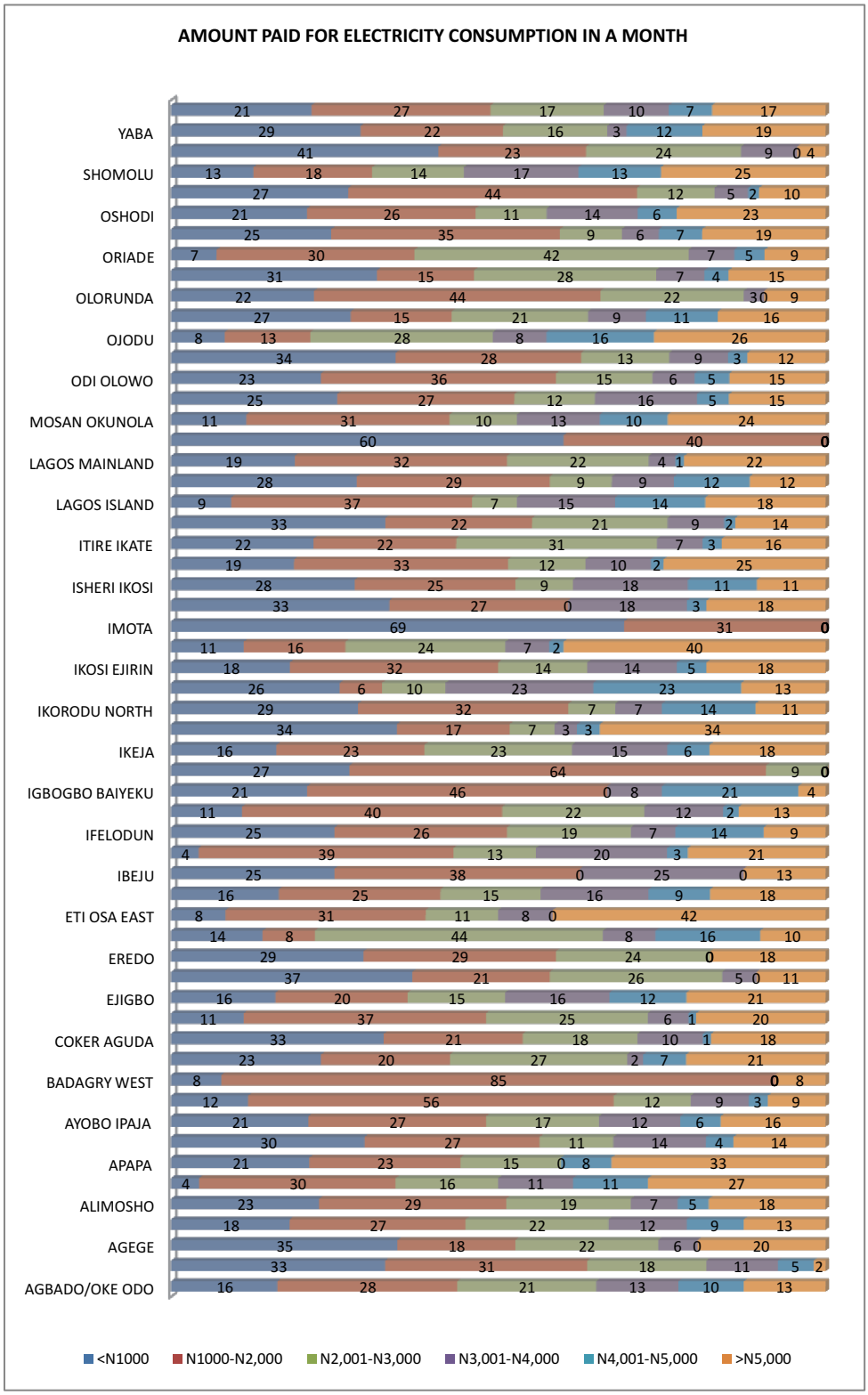
CONNECTION OF ELECTRICITY TO DWELLING

Metering and billing were the least efficiently executed tasks by PHCN. Some Consumers complained about estimated bills which has made them to prefer connection of electricity from neighbours. During the analysis, it was discovered that 81% of the respondents said that the electricity in their dwelling were connected to meters to measure monthly payment of electricity, 14% of the sampled claimed the use of prepaid card, 2% disclosed connection to neigghbour's dwelling and 3% unmetered connection, get electricity from connection from the street. At the Local Government /Local Council Development Areas, a large set are captured under the metered connection billing method, namely: Isolo (95%), Apapa Iganumu (94%), Oshodi (94%), Ajeromi (92%) and Ifako (92%). There is need for a better system of billing (ie prepaid card), motivation for meter-reading to improve their performance and for consumers to be in no doubt of the PHCN billing system.



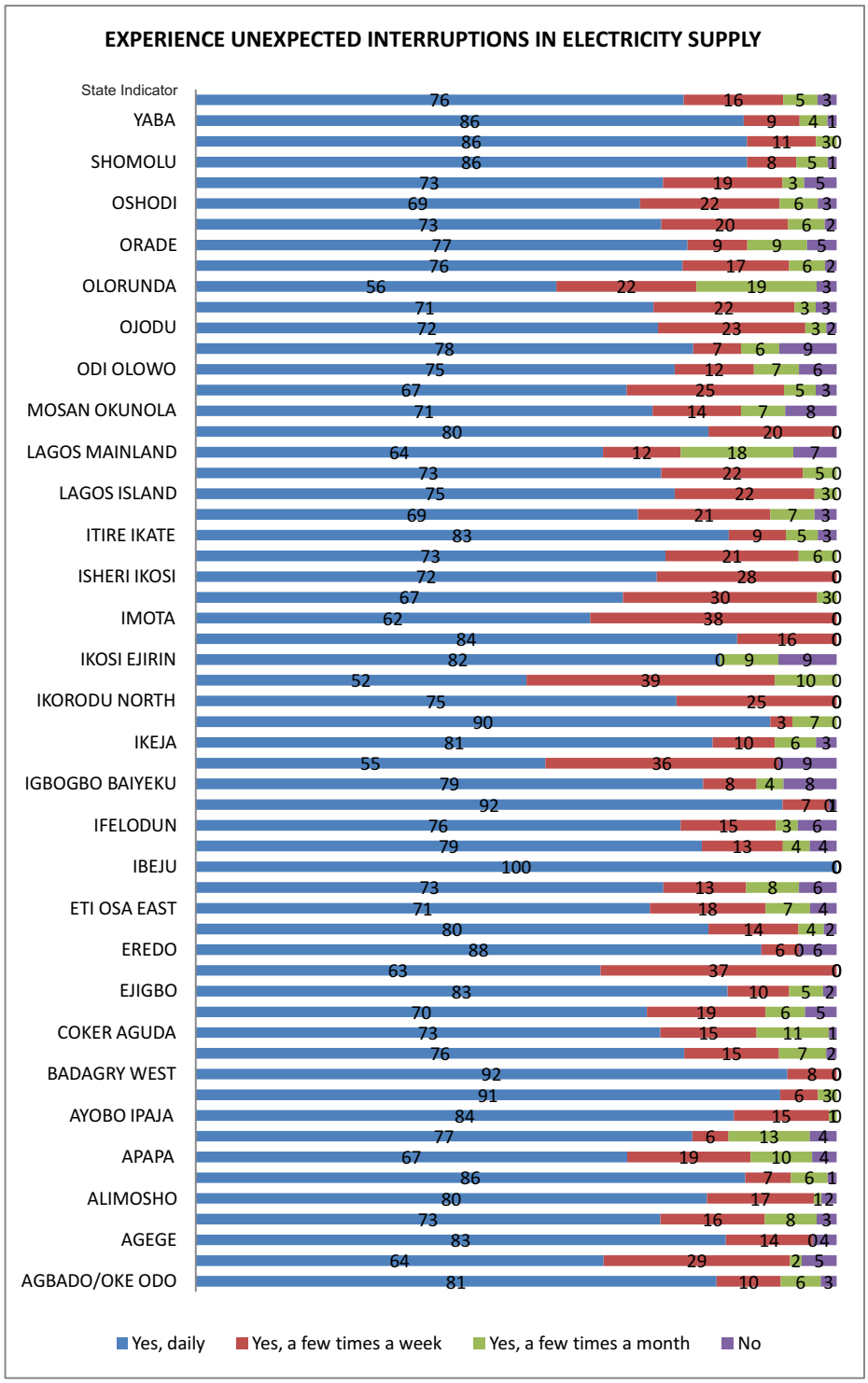
AMOUNT PAID FOR ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION IN A MONTH

Despite the irregular supply, community members still have to settle high bills on monthly basis. This is because the (PHCN) usually generates bills based on estimated rates rather than actual power consumption. Therefore, even though electricity supply may be erratic and consumers try to conserve energy by turning off their appliances when not in use, their bill stays the same. From our survey of 5000 respondents, 17% each of the respondents revealed that they pay more than N5000 and between N2000-N3000 accordingly for electricity per month, 21% pay less than N1000 per month, 27% of the sampled claimed pay between N1000-N2000 on monthly basis, 10% indicated payment at the rate of N3000-N4000 per month and 7% said N4000-N5000 in a month. Further analysis on Local Government /Local Council Development Areas basis revealed that, certain consumers in particular, stated that they pay an amount more N5000 per month for electricity, these are residents of Ikoyi Obalende (40%), Ikorodu (34%), Apapa (33%), Amuwo Odofin (27%) and Shomolu (25%). There was a high level of complaints from consumers arising from the culture of estimated billing practices.



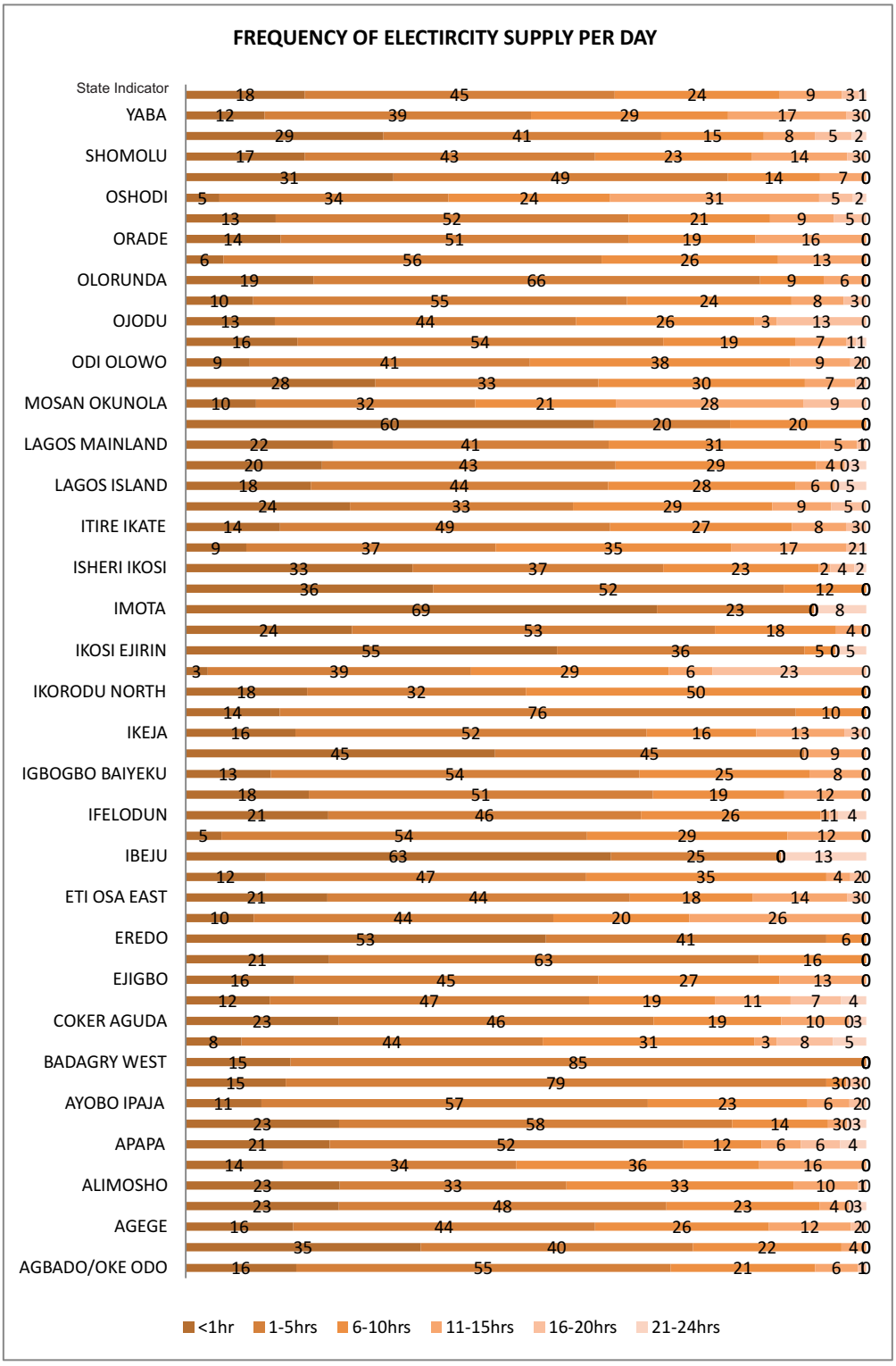
EXPERIENCE UNEXPECTED INTERRUPTIONS IN ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Electricity is the preferred form of energy use among the households; respondents expressed a lot of frustration with its supply. Erratic supply and high tariff were the two main constraints mentioned by respondents. About 76% of the households cited irregular supply as main problem, saying that they experience unexpected interruptions of electricity on daily basis, 16% reported interruption few times a week, 5% claimed interruptions only few times in a month and 3% said they do not experience unexpected interruptions of electricity in their area. Furthermore, at the following Local Government/Local Council Development Areas, large percentage of the respondents expressed that they experience unexpected interruption in electricity supply, Ibeju (100%), Badagry (92%), Igando (92%), Badagry West (91%) and Ikorodu (90%).



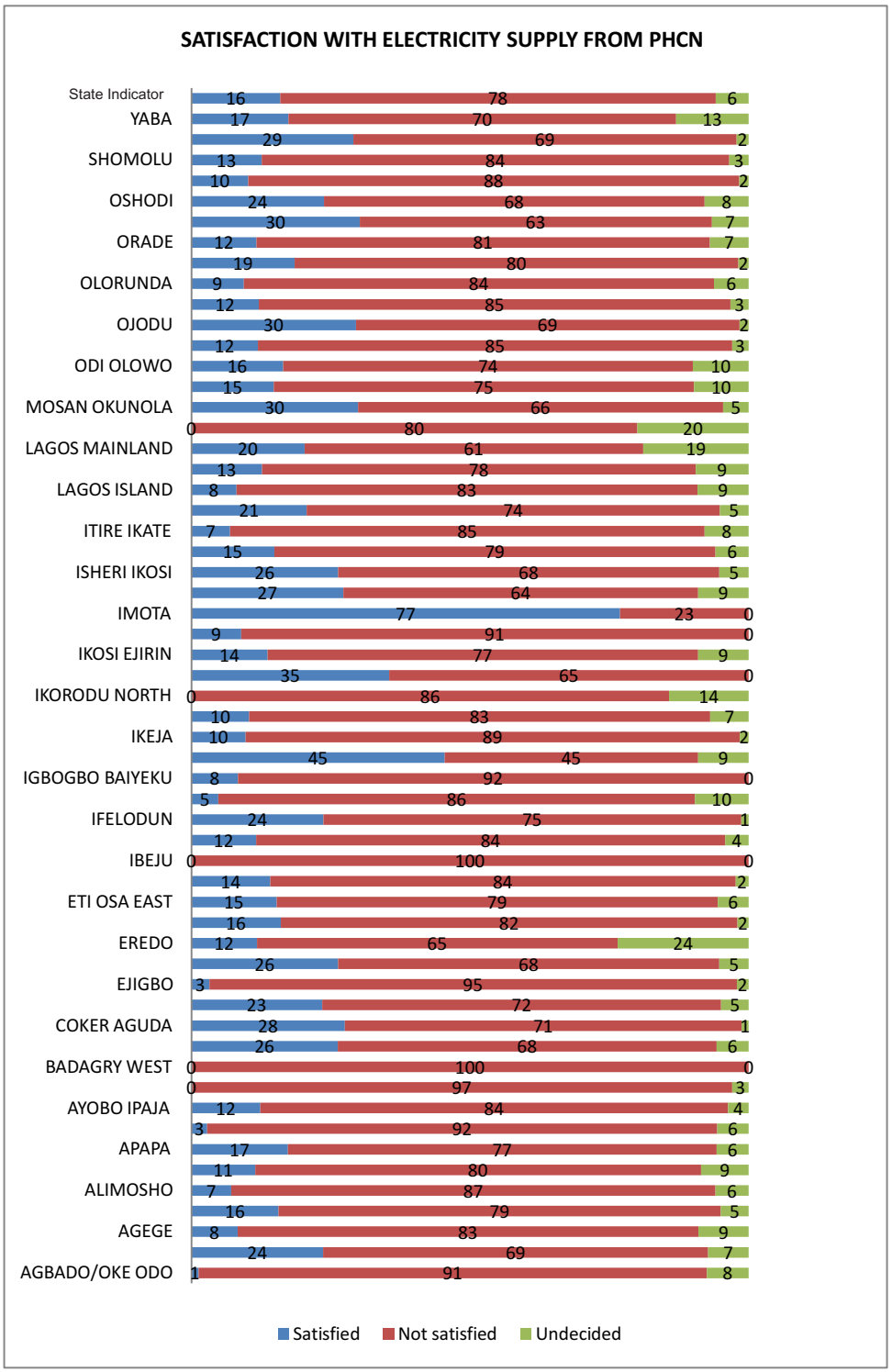
FREQUENCY OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY PER DAY

The result of analysis showed the frequency of electricity per day. It was revealed that 18% of the sampled households stated that electricity was only available for less than one hour per day, 45% reported availability of electricity between 1-5hrs in a day, 24% said they have it between 6-10hrs and 9% noted that electricity was supplied between 11-15hrs per day. In addition, 3% and 1% of the respondents claimed to enjoy electricity for 16-20hrs and 21-24hrs respectively. At the Local Governments/ Local council development Areas, certain respondents from such disclosed to have electricity supply for less than an hour per day; these are Imota (69%), Ibeju (63%), Lekki (60%), Ikosi Ejirin (55%) and Eredo (53%).



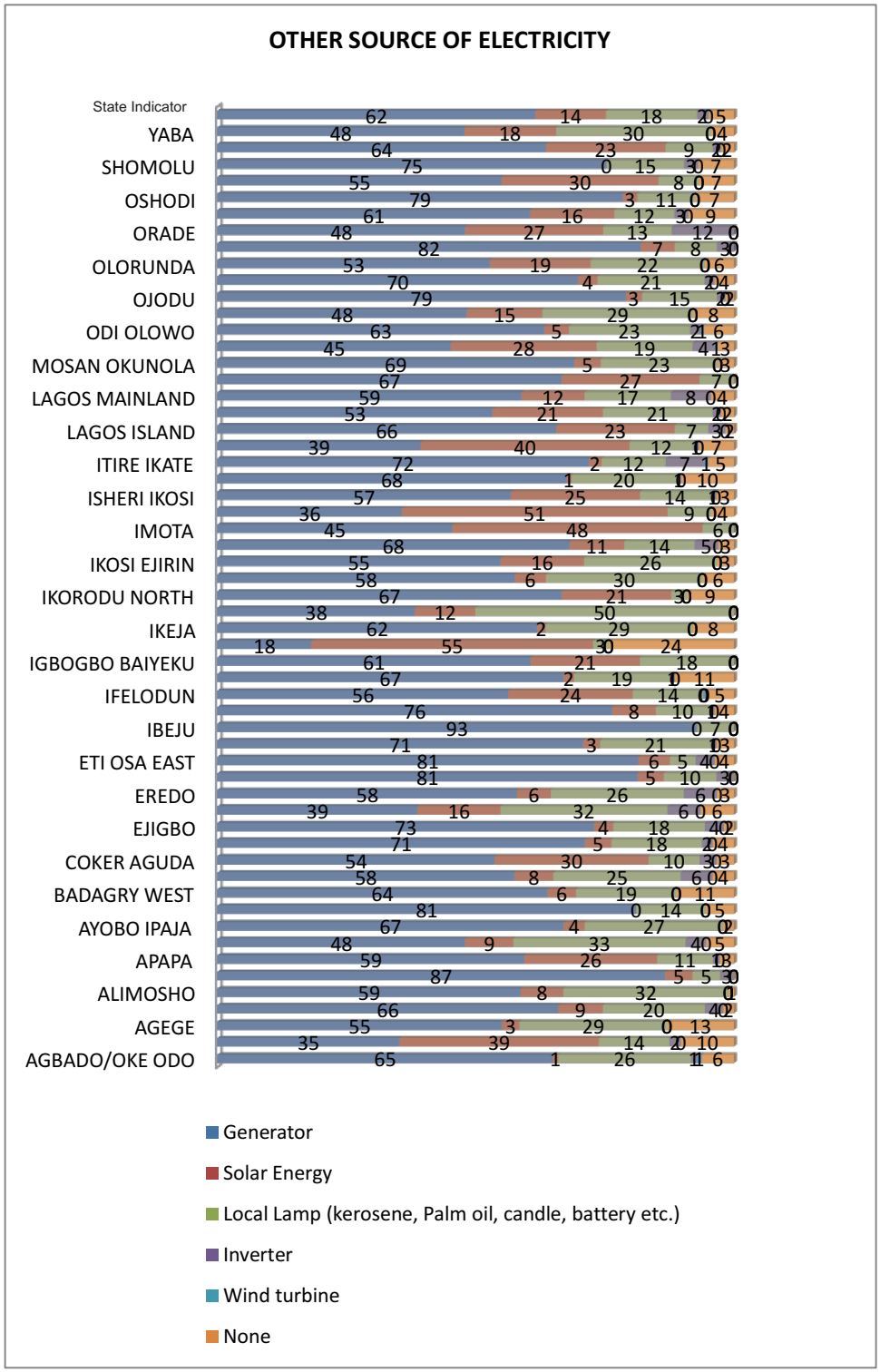
SATISFICATION WITH ELECTRICTY SUPPLY FROM P HCN

The Study indicated that 78% respondents were not satisfied with the electricity supply in their communities, 16% were satisfied while 6% of the sampled were undecided, whereas in Y2013, 87% respondent were not satisfied, having a slight improvement over the preceding year. Respondents expressed a lot of frustration at Badagry West (100%), Ibeju (100%), Badagry (97%), Ejigbo (95%) and Igbogbo Baiyeku (92%), saying that they were not satisfied with the supply of electricity in their areas. Also at Imota, Ijede, Bariga, Isheri Ikosi and Orile Agege respondents declared a percentage of 23%, 45%, 68%, 64% and 63% respectively of dissatisfaction with the supply.



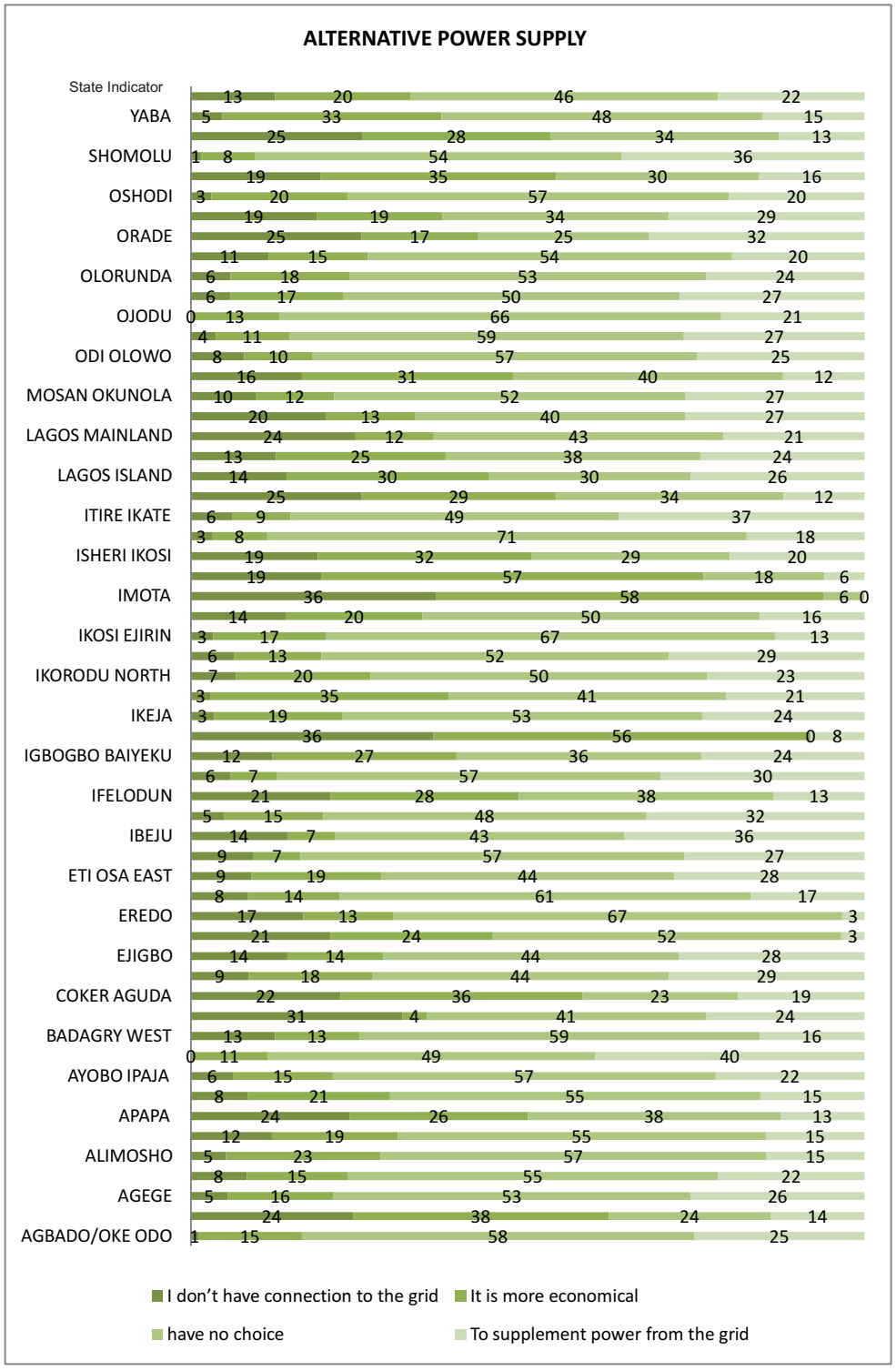
OTHER SOURCES OF LIGHT

Five forms of energy services are mainly used in all households in the communities. These are electricity from PHCN, Generator, Solar Energy, Local Lamp, Inverter and Wind Turbine. About 62% percent of the respondents use generator, while Solar Energy is used by 14 percent, local Lamp use accounted for 18% and 2% respondents used inverter as other source of electricity. Our finding was that electricity is still the preferred energy service used. Majority of the respondents relied on generator as other source of electricity; these were the discoveries at Ibeju (93%), Amuwo Odofin (87%) and 81% of the sampled from Badagry, Eti-Osa and Eti-Osa East respectively.



ALTERNATIVE POWER SUPPLY

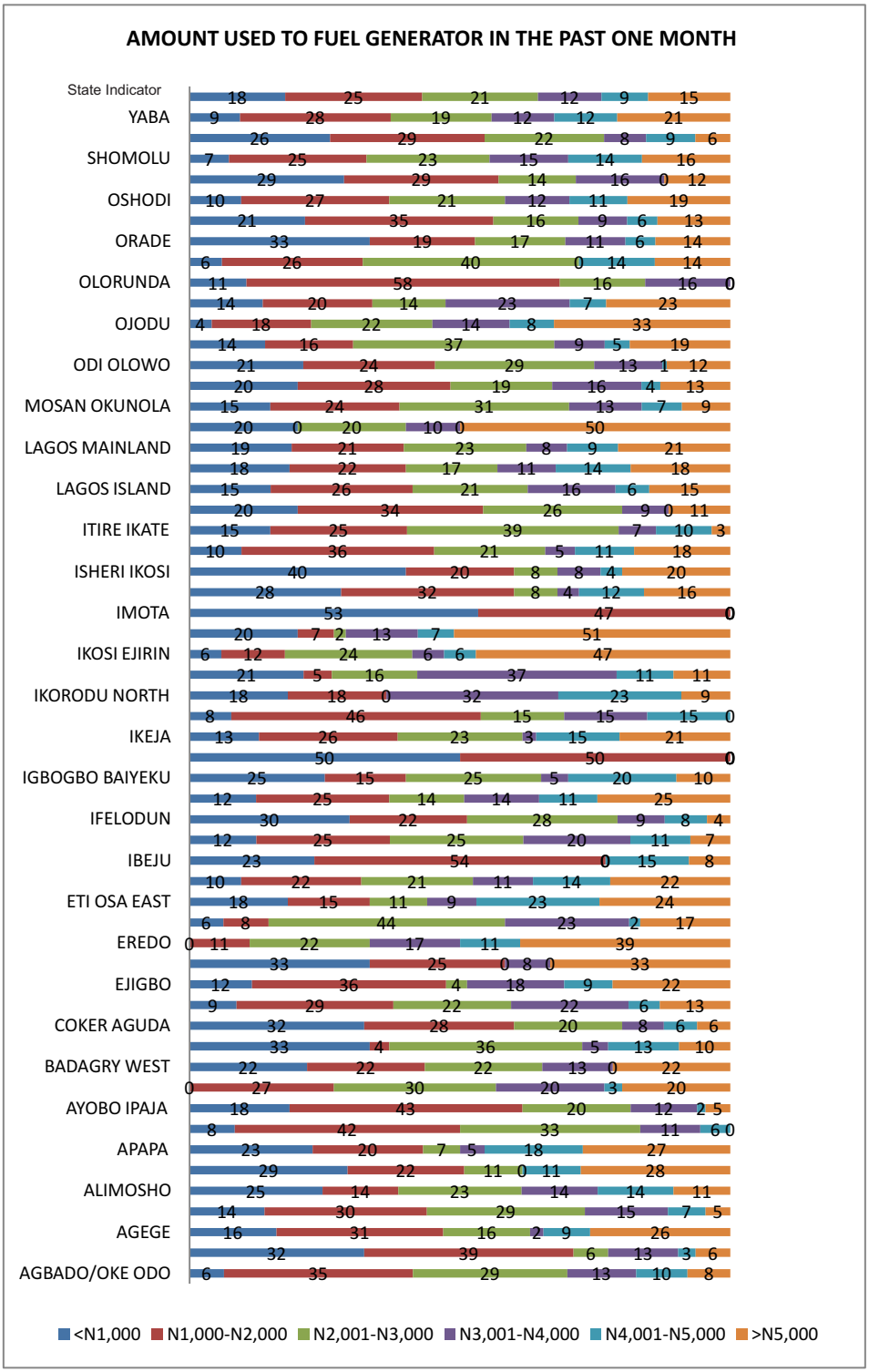
As a result of complains raised by community groups about the irregular supply of electricity. During the course of the study, a number of questions were included in the questionnaire to facilitate an analysis of the problems experienced by households. Respondents were asked to indicate reasons why they have chosen the alternative source of electricity such as generator, solar energy, local lamp, inverter and wind turbine.



The chart showed that 13% of households claimed not to have connection to the grid, 20% reported that the alternative source chosen were more economical, 46% of the sampled households disclosed that they have no choice due to unreliability of PHCN and 22% replied that they needed to supplement power from the grid. Responses vary across the Local Government /Local Council Development Areas. 67% of households in Eredo and Ikosi Ejirin, Ojodu (66%), Eti-Osa (61%), Ojo (59%) and Badagry West (59%) said they had no choice but have an alternative source of power supply because electricity supply was erratic. Thus, more people in the communities depend on generators for electricity.

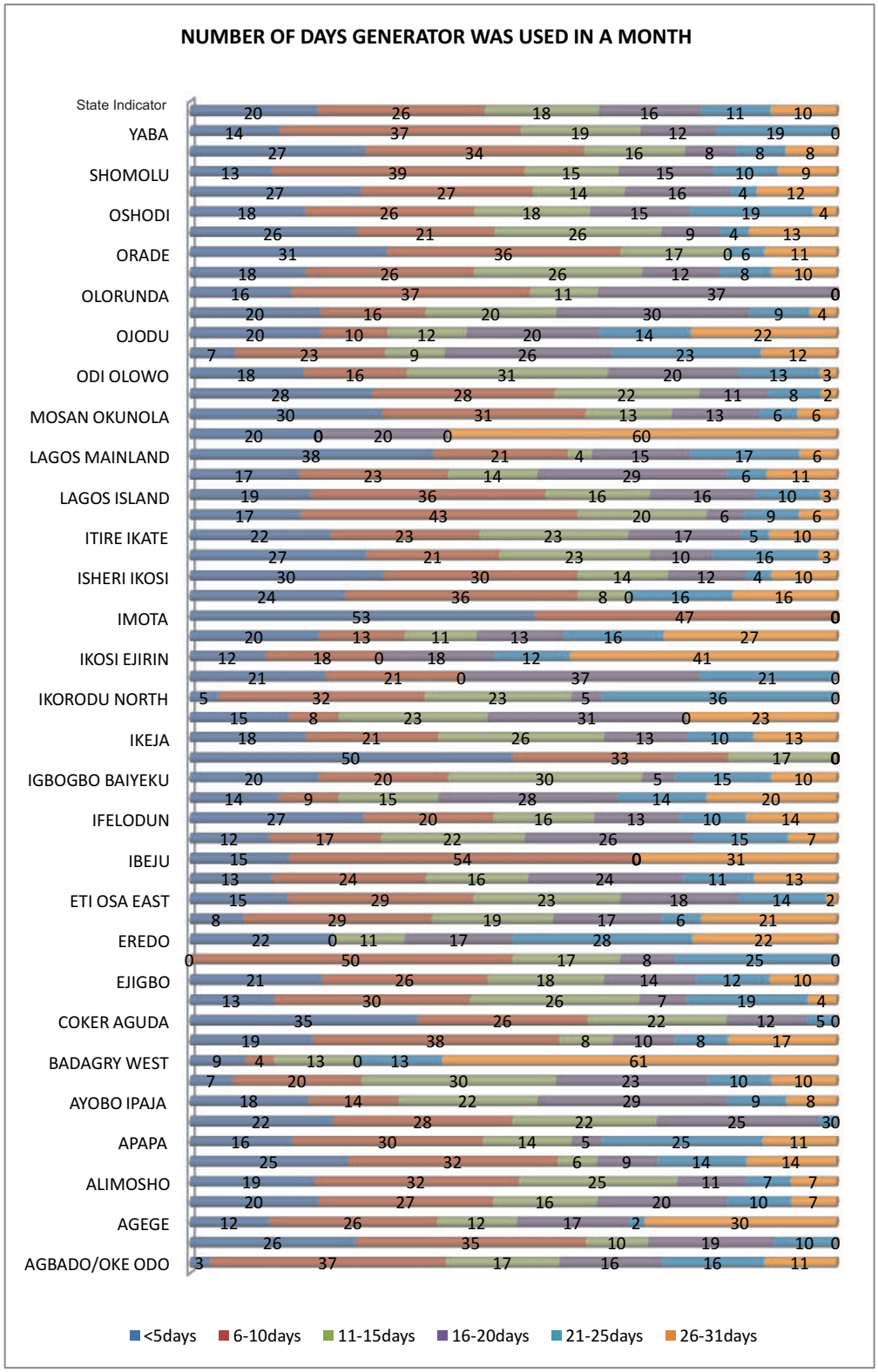
AMOUNT USED TO FUEL GENERATOR IN THE PAST ONE MONTH

The survey revealed the percentage amount spent on the use of fuel on monthly/days basis. 15% respondents spent more than N5000 on fuel for generators on monthly basis, 9% spent N4001-N5000 on fuel, 12% of the sampled households expended N3001-N4000 on fuel, 21% incurred between N2001-N3000, 25% spent N1000-N2000 and 18% respondents spent less than N1000 on fuel per month. Looking at the analysis according to Local Government/Local Council Development Area, majority of the residents expended between N1000-N2000 to fuel their generators monthly, these are respondents from Olorunda (58%), Ibeju (54%), Ijede (50%), Imota (47%) and Ikorodu (46%). It is an indication of irregularity of electricity supply.



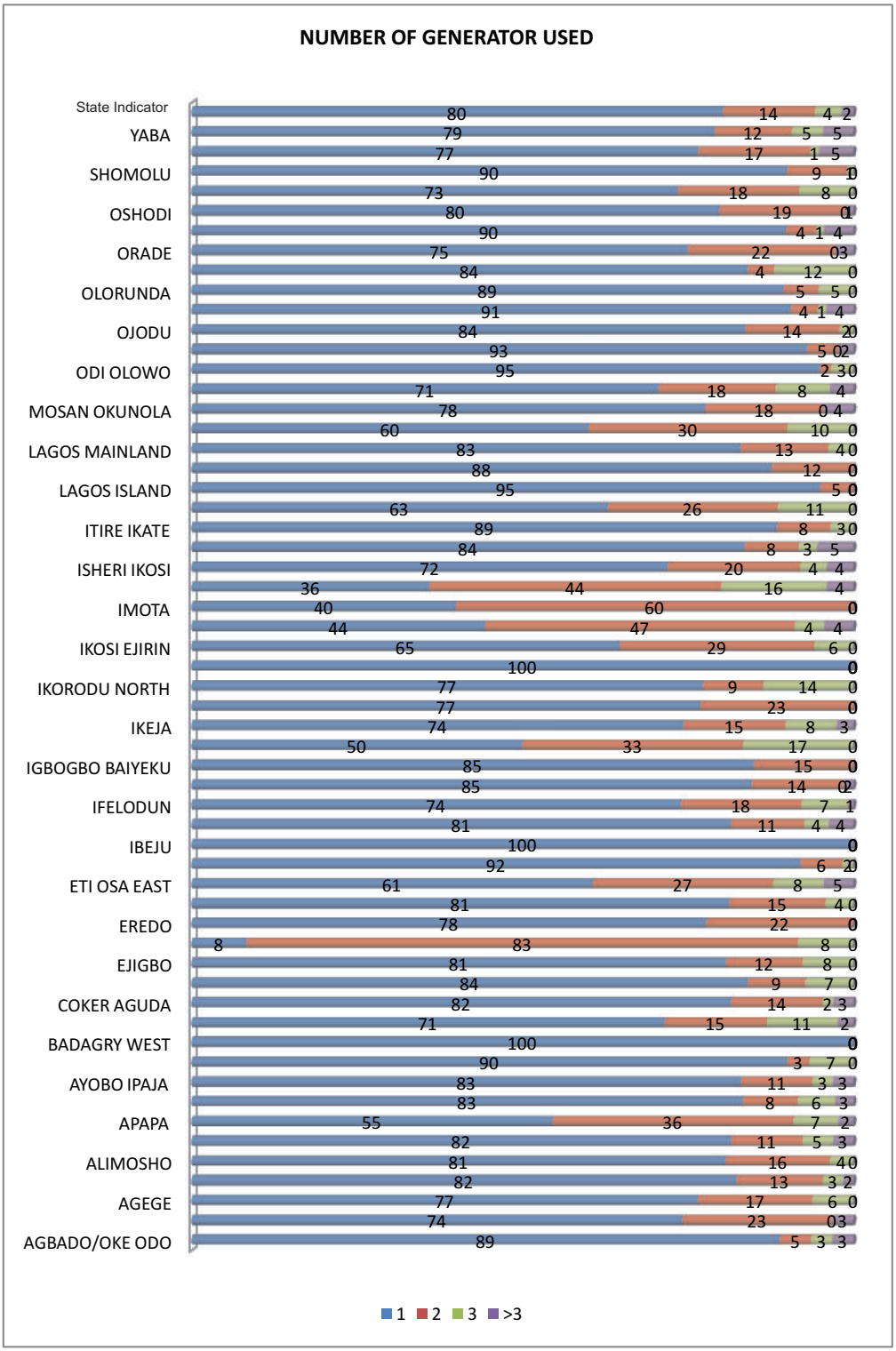
NUMBER OF DAYS GENERATOR WAS USED IN A MONTH

About 26% of the 5000 households size reported that they use generators between 6 -10days in a month as against 23% in 2013, 20% indicated that they use generators less than 5days, 18% respondents said between 11-15days, 16% reported 16-20days, 11% of the sampled said 21-25days and 10% recorded 26-31days; which is equivalent to a month; also an indication of electricity supply failure. During the analysis, it was discovered that respondents in the Mosan Okunla (60%), Badagry West (61%), Ikosi Ejirin (41%), Ibeju (31%) and Agege (30%) used generator between 26-31days in a month.



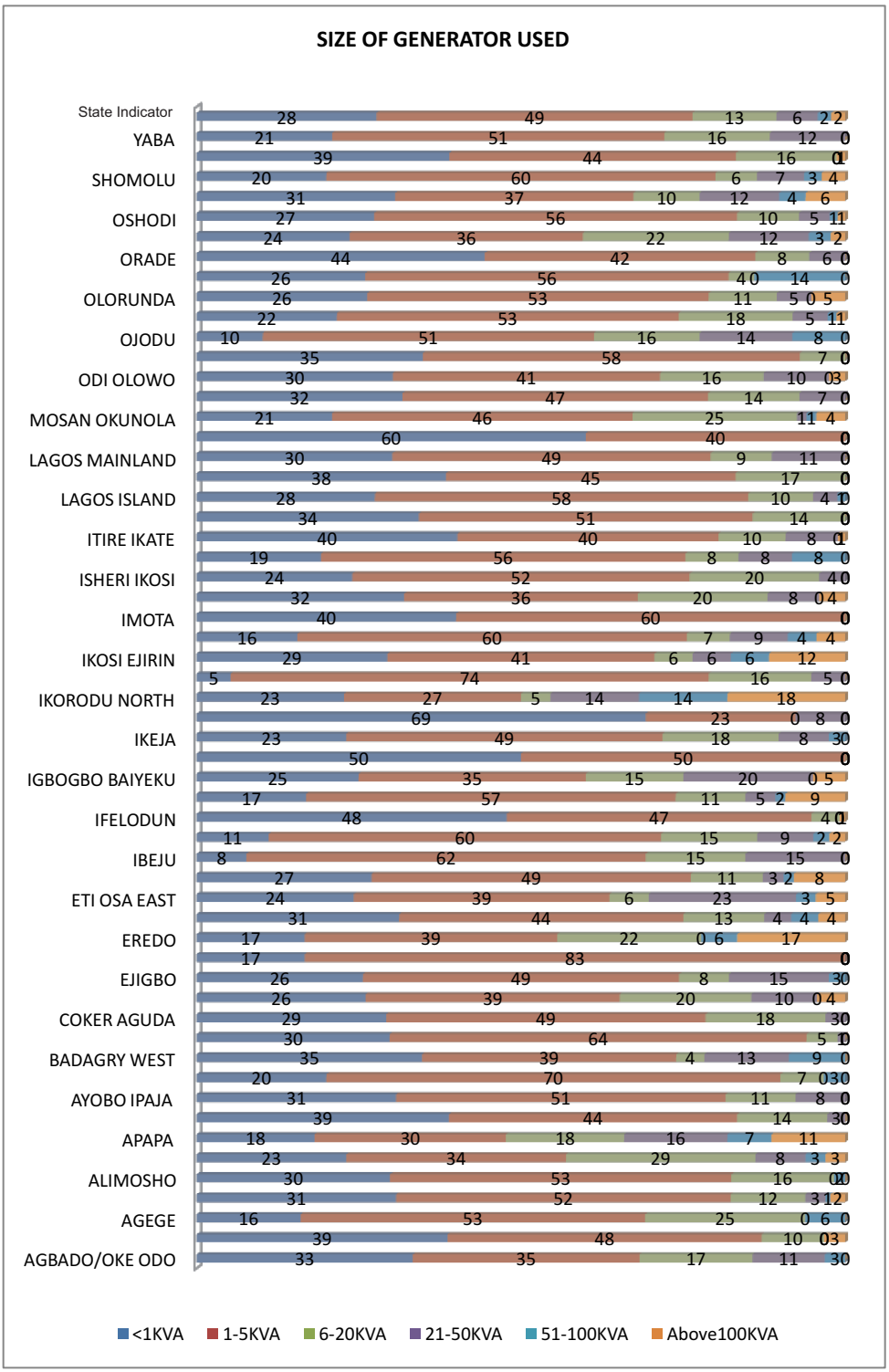
NUMBER OF GENERATOR USED

Respondents were asked to indicate the number of generators they use as the alternative source of energy. 80% of the total sampled households was found to have one generator, 14% reported to depend on two (2) generators, 4% responded said that they have three (3) generators while 2% said they have more than three (3) generators. The proportion of households that has at least one (1) generator is 100% respondent at Ikorodu West, Ibeju and Badagry West respectively with Odi Olowo and Lagos Island 95% each.



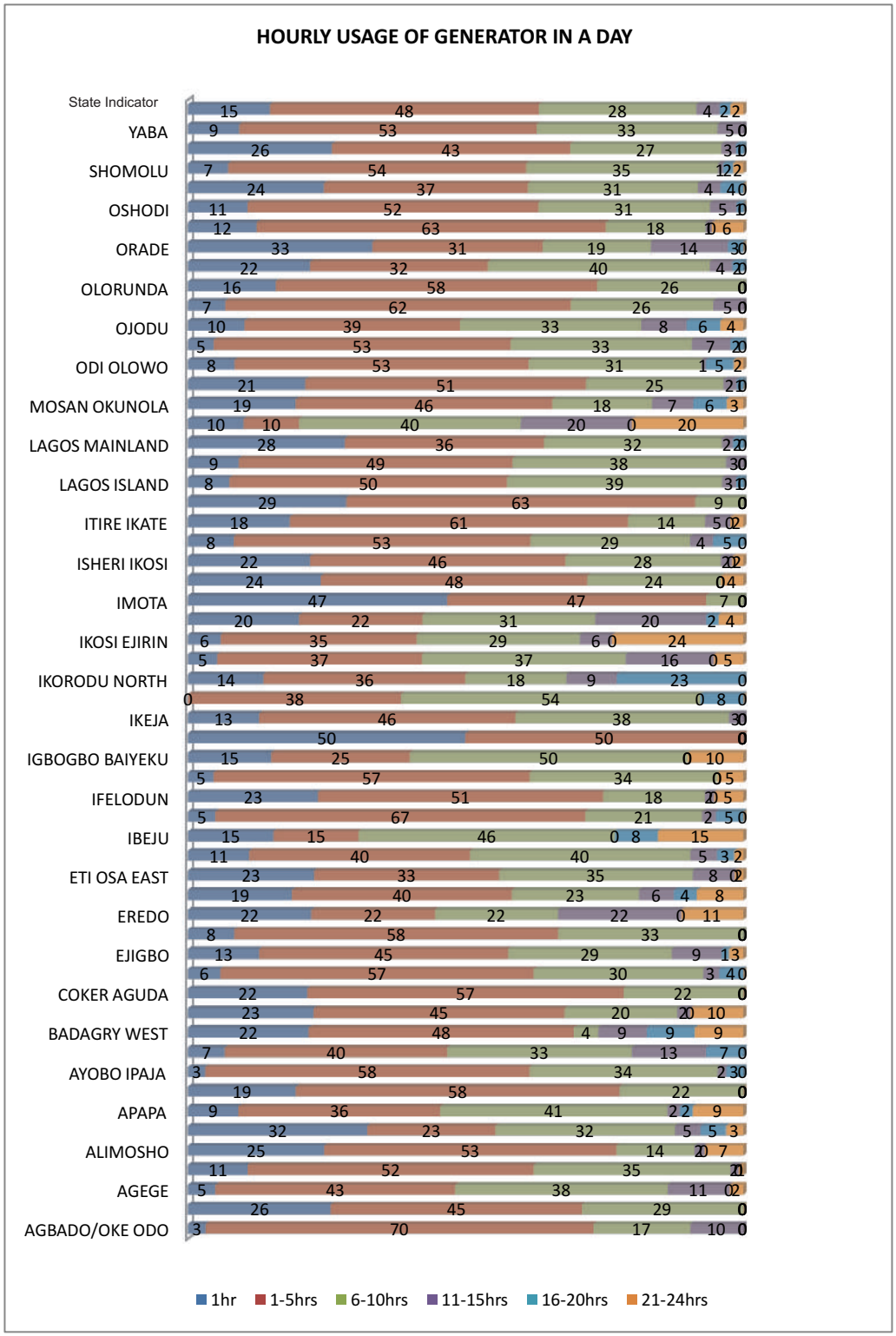
SIZE OF GENERATOR USED

The chart shows that as a result of power failure 28% respondents indicated that they use <1kva generator and 49% reported to use between 1-5kva generator. 13% of the samples considered used 6-20kva, 6% reported use of 21-50kva. In the course of the survey, only 2% each of the sampled used 51-100kva and above 100kva respectively. Responses vary across Local Government/ Local Council Development Areas, households in Epe (83%), Ikorodu (74%), Badagry (70%), Bariga (64%) and Ibeju (62%) also claimed to use 1-5kva generator when PHCN put off electricity.



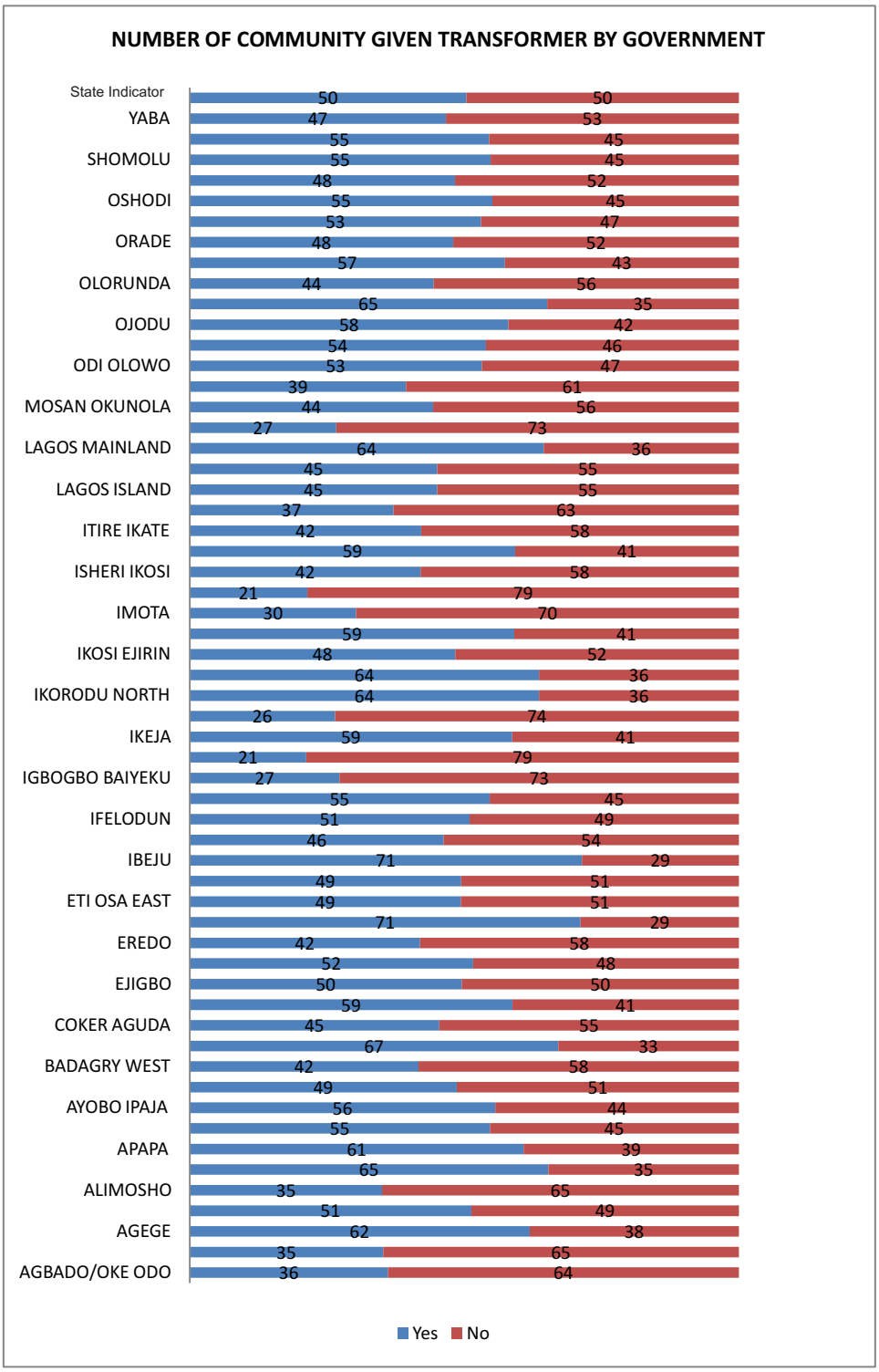
HOURLY USAGE OF GENERATOR IN A DAY

The Percentage of individuals that use generator for a period of 1 -5hrs in a day decreased a little from 53% in 2013 to 48%. At the same time, the percentage of households that put on their generators between 6-10hrs in a day increased from 27% in 2013 to 28%. 15% claimed that they run their generators just for 1hr, 4% reported 11-15hrs per day while 2% of the sampled put on generators for a period of 16-20hrs and 21-24hrs in a day respectively. The use of generator for 1-5hrs per day was paramount in Agbado/Oke Odo (70%), Ifako (67%), Kosofe (63%), Ojokoro (62%) and Igando (62%).



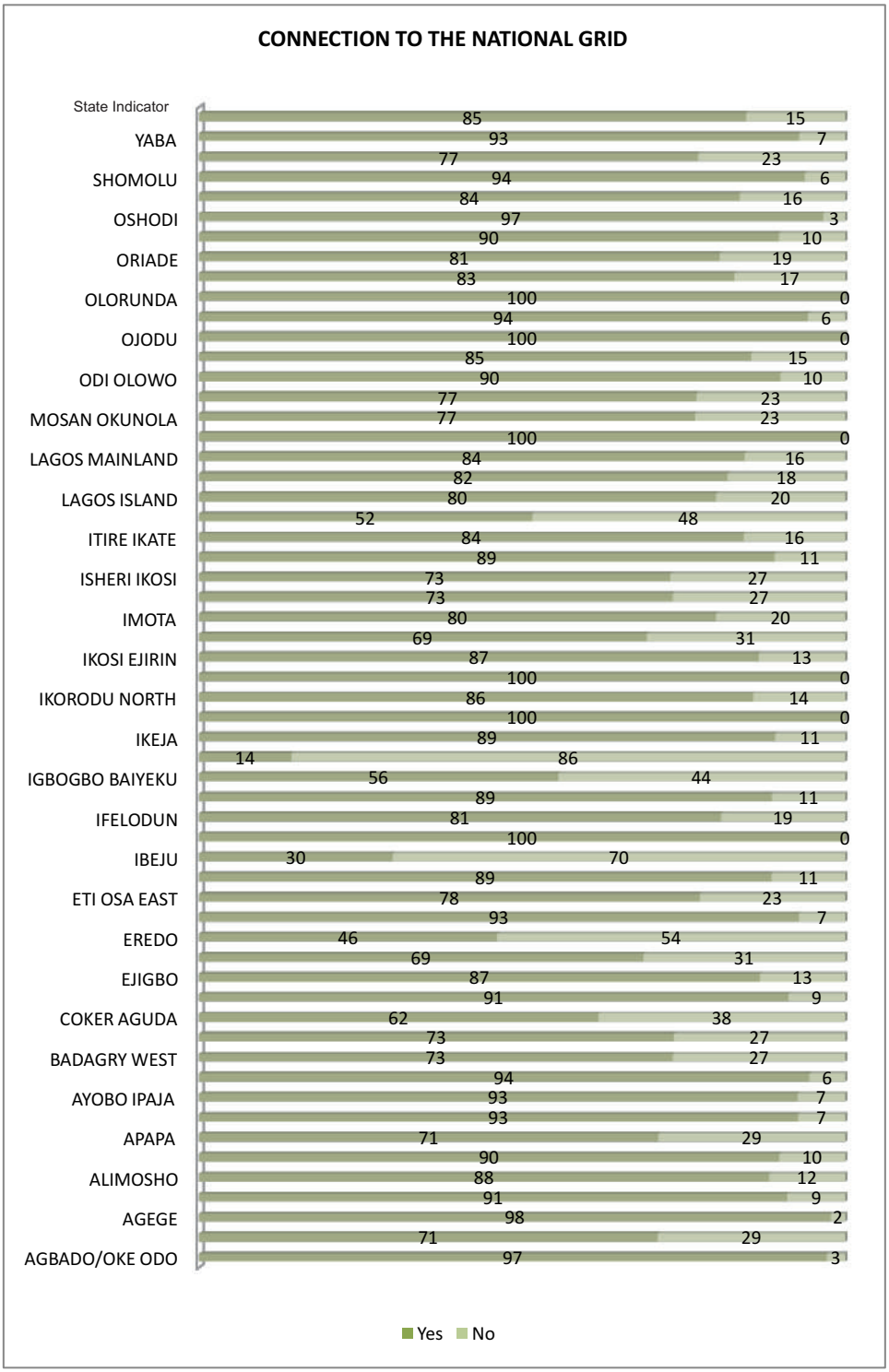
NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES GIVEN TRANSFORMERS BY GOVERNMENT

The investigation revealed that 50% of the sampled households were given transformers by the Government in their communities while 50% were not given, being the same as 2013 figure. Viewing according to Local Governments/Local Council Development Areas, more than 63% of the sampled communities in Ikorodu West, Ikorodu North, Ibeju, Eti-Osa and Amuwo Odofin claimed to have been given transformers in their communities, however, over 72% of respondents revealed that transformers were not given to their communities in Lekki, Iru/Victoria Island, Ijede, Ikorodu and Igbogbo Bayieku.



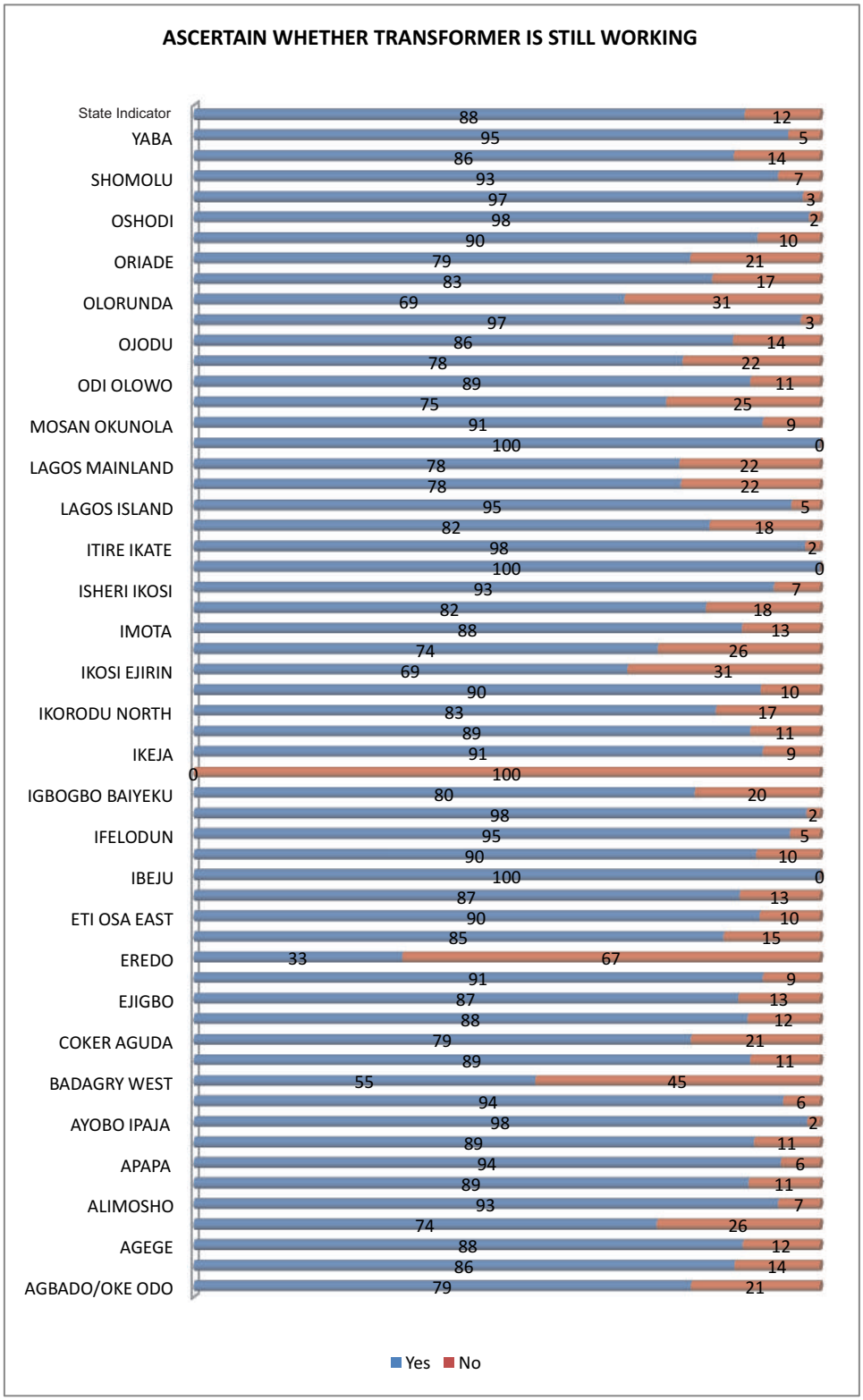
CONNECTION TO THE NATIONAL GRID

In the current survey, 85% respondents affirmed connection to the national grid as against 82% in 2013 while 15% disclosed non-connection. At the LG/LCDAs, 100% of the sampled at Lekki, Ojodu, Ifako, Ikorodu, Ikorodu West and Olorunda declared connection to the national grid. Furthermore, at Ijede (86%), Ibeju (70%), Eredo (54%), Kosofe (48%) and Coker Aguda (38%) of the respondents stated non-connection to the national grid.



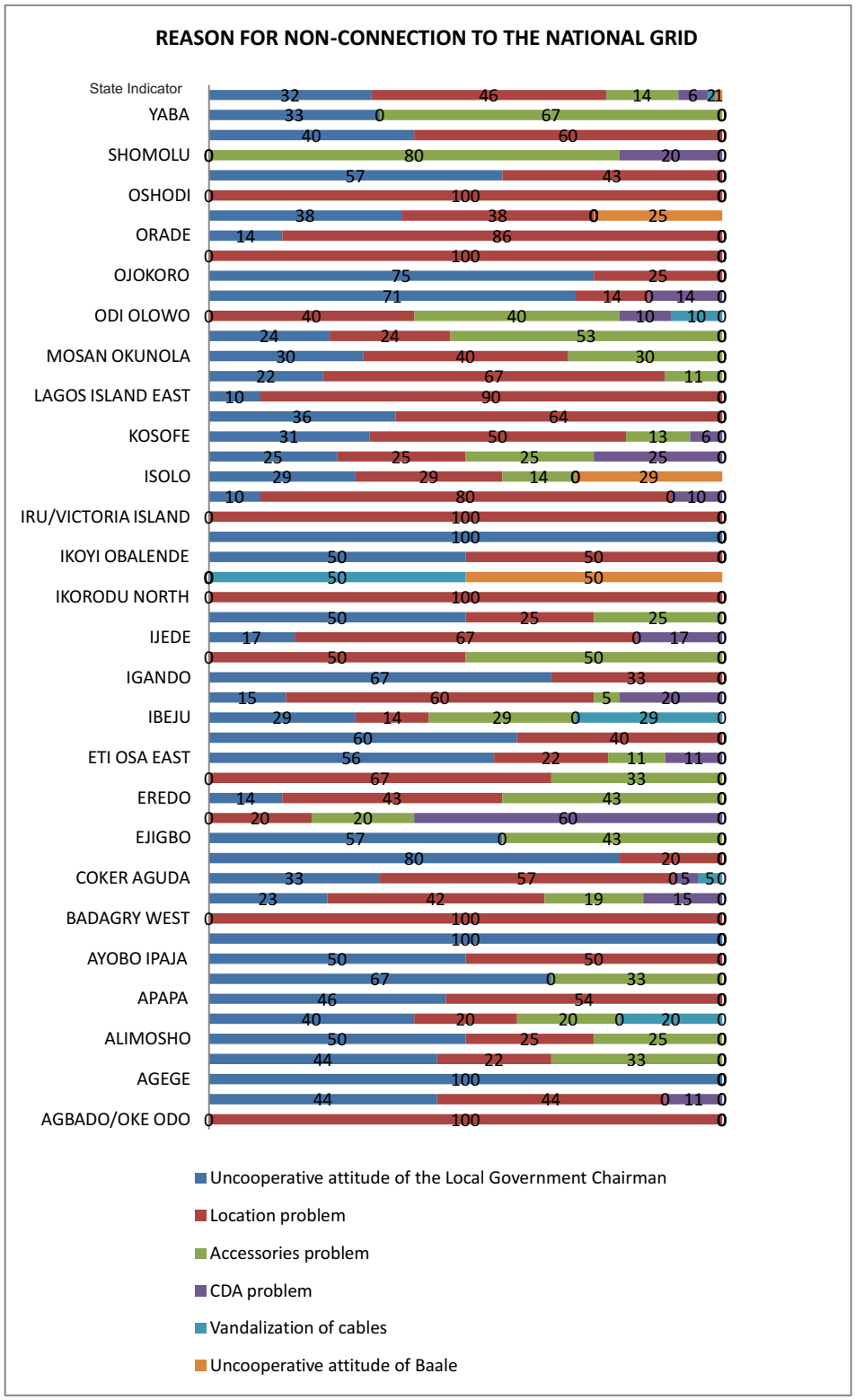
ASCERTAIN WHETHER TRANSFORMER IS STILL WORKING

The survey results showed that 88% of the households sampled acknowledged that the transformer given to their communities were still functioning while 12% stated that the transf ormers were no longer functioning. At the LGs/LCDAs level, 100% of residents at Lekki, Ibeju and Isolo affirmed the proper functioning of the transformers while in Ifelodun (95%) and Igando, (98%) claimed the transformers were functioning. The study also recorded communities where their transformers were not functioning, such as Ijede (100%), Eredo (67%), Badagry (45%) with Olorunda and Ikosi Ejirin 31% respectively.



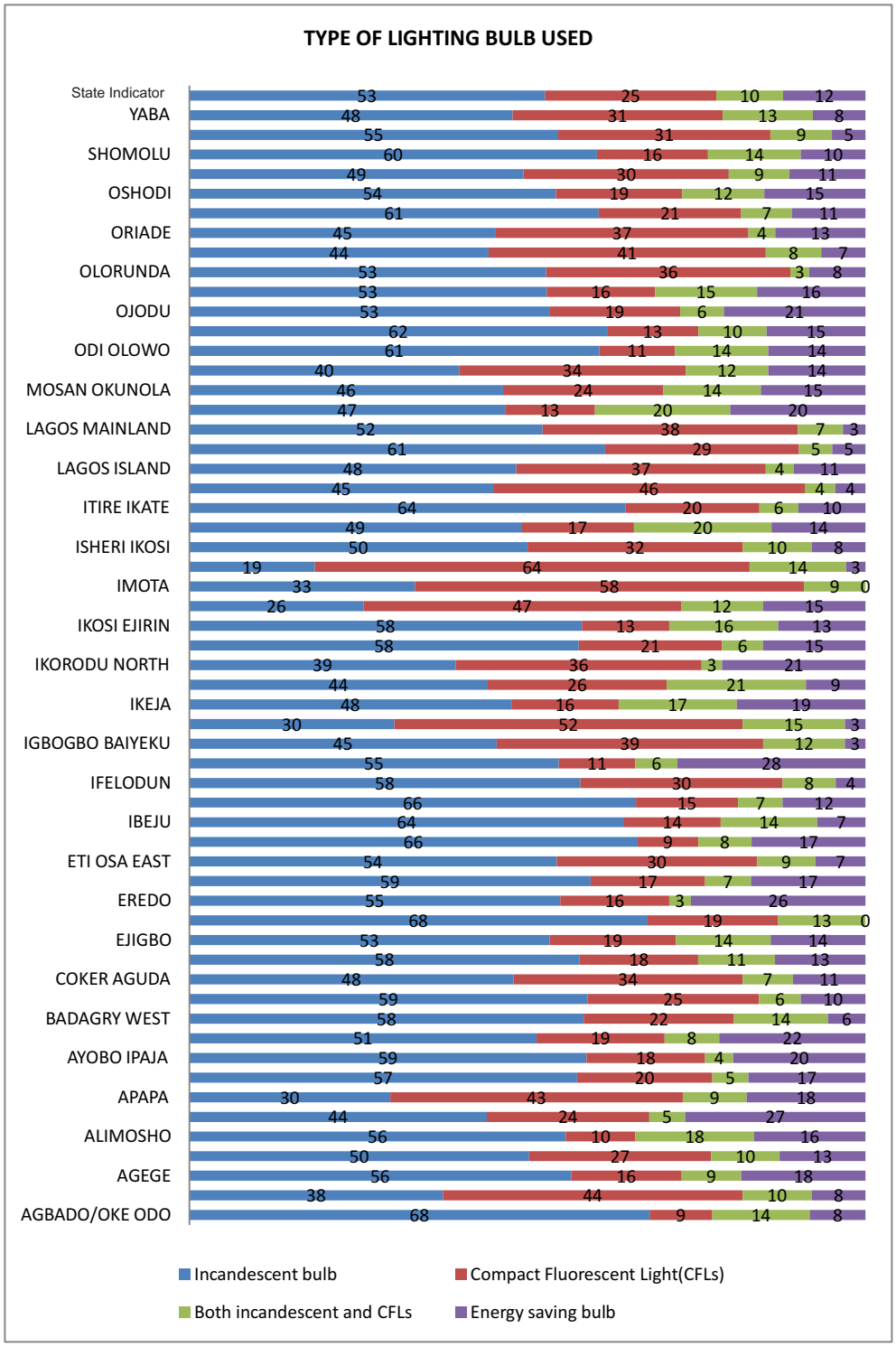
REASON FOR NON-CONNECTION TO NATIONAL GRID

During the survey, the reason for non-connection to the national grid was investigated. 46% respondents stated they were not connected due to location problem, 32% affirmed that it was due to the uncooperative attitude of the Local Governments Chairmen, 14% ascertained that non-connection was due accessories problem. Further investigation revealed that 6% of the sampled had CDA problems, 2% had reported vandalism of cables and 1% respondents said that it was due to the uncooperative attitude of their Baales. Further breakdown of analysis shows that 100% respondents from Oshodi, Ongbongbo, Iru/Victoria Island, Ikorodu North, Badagry West and Agbado/Oke Odo complained that non-connection was due to location problem in their communities.



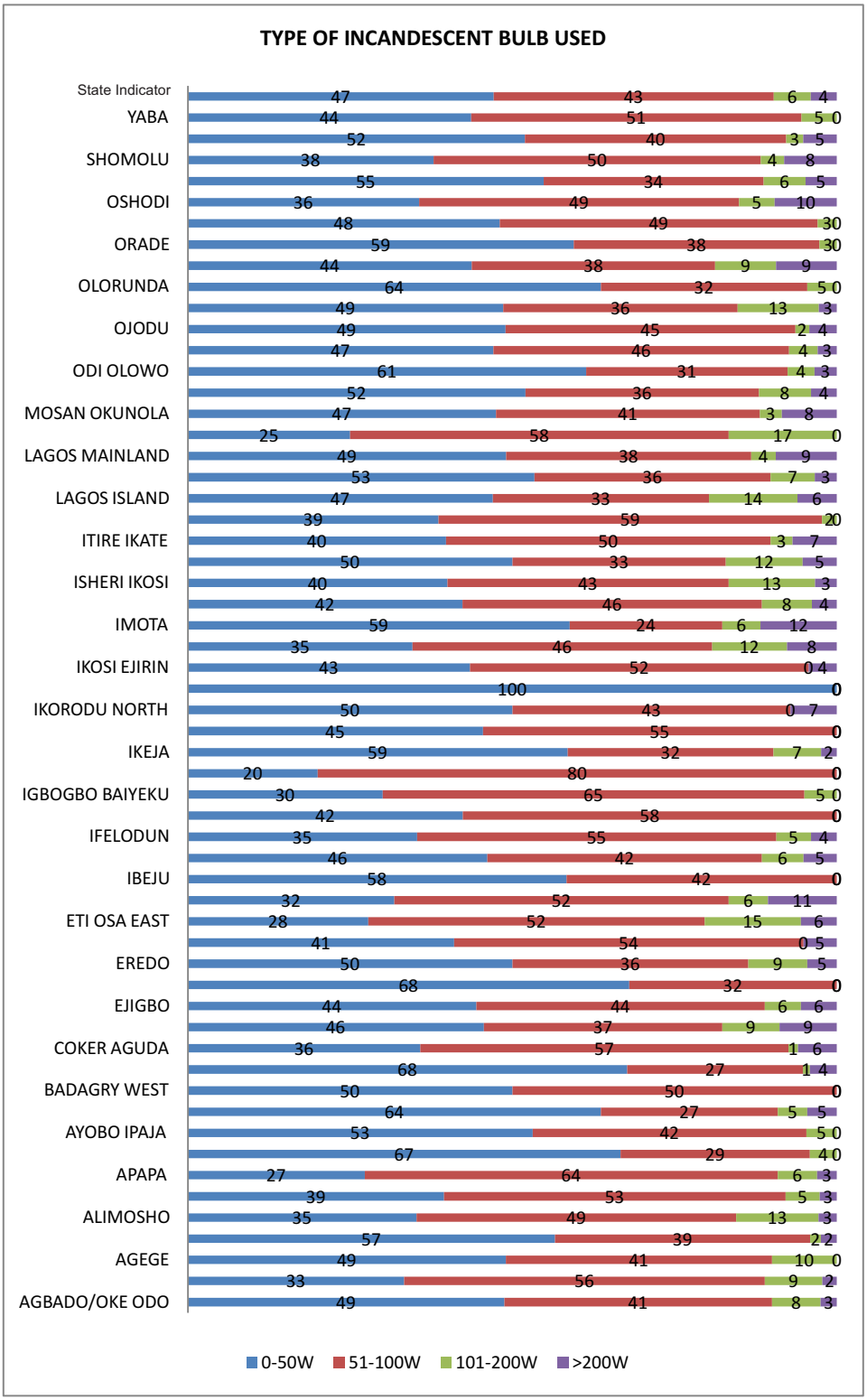
TYPE OF LIGHTING BULB USED

It was observed from the analysis that the highest number of bulbs used were incandescent bulb, with 53% respondents having same in their houses. This was followed by compact fluorescent light (CFLs) with 25% of the sampled households. The study revealed that 12% respondents uses energy saving bulbs while 10% of the sampled use both incandescent and CFLs. Based on the data, the figure shows that 61% each of the sampled households from Shomolu, Orile Agege and Lagos Isand admitted the use of incandescent bulbs. From figure above, above 61% of the respondents used incandescent bulbs from the LGs/LCDAs, namely Epe, Agbodo/Oke Odo, Iba, Ifako, Ibeju and Itire Ikate.



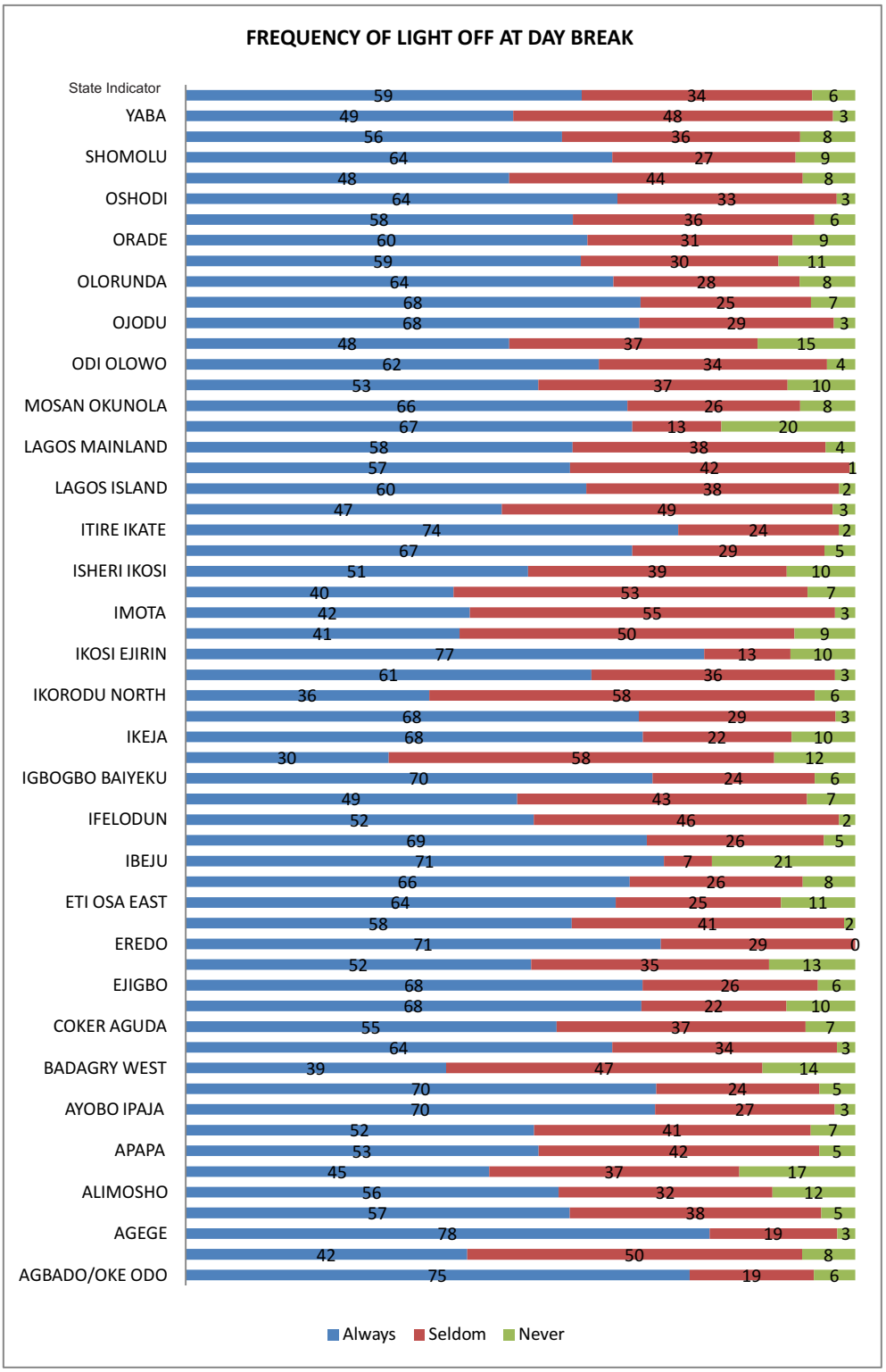
TYPE OF INCANDESCENT BULB USED

Result from the figure shows that many households prefer 0-50watts of the incandescent bulbs. 47% of the respondents have 0-50watts bulbs, 43% have 51-100watts bulbs while 6% have 101-200watts and 4% uses over 200watts in their homes. On the LGs/LCDAs level, the proportion of indicating the use of 0-50watts incandescent is high at Ikorodu West (100%), Epe (68%), Bariga (68%), Olorunda (64%) and Odi Olowo (61%). The survey revealed that in certain areas the use of 0-50watts incandescent bulbs was less than 29%, such as Lekki (25%), Ijede (20%), Igbogbo Bayieku (30%), Eti-Osa (28%) and Apapa (27%).



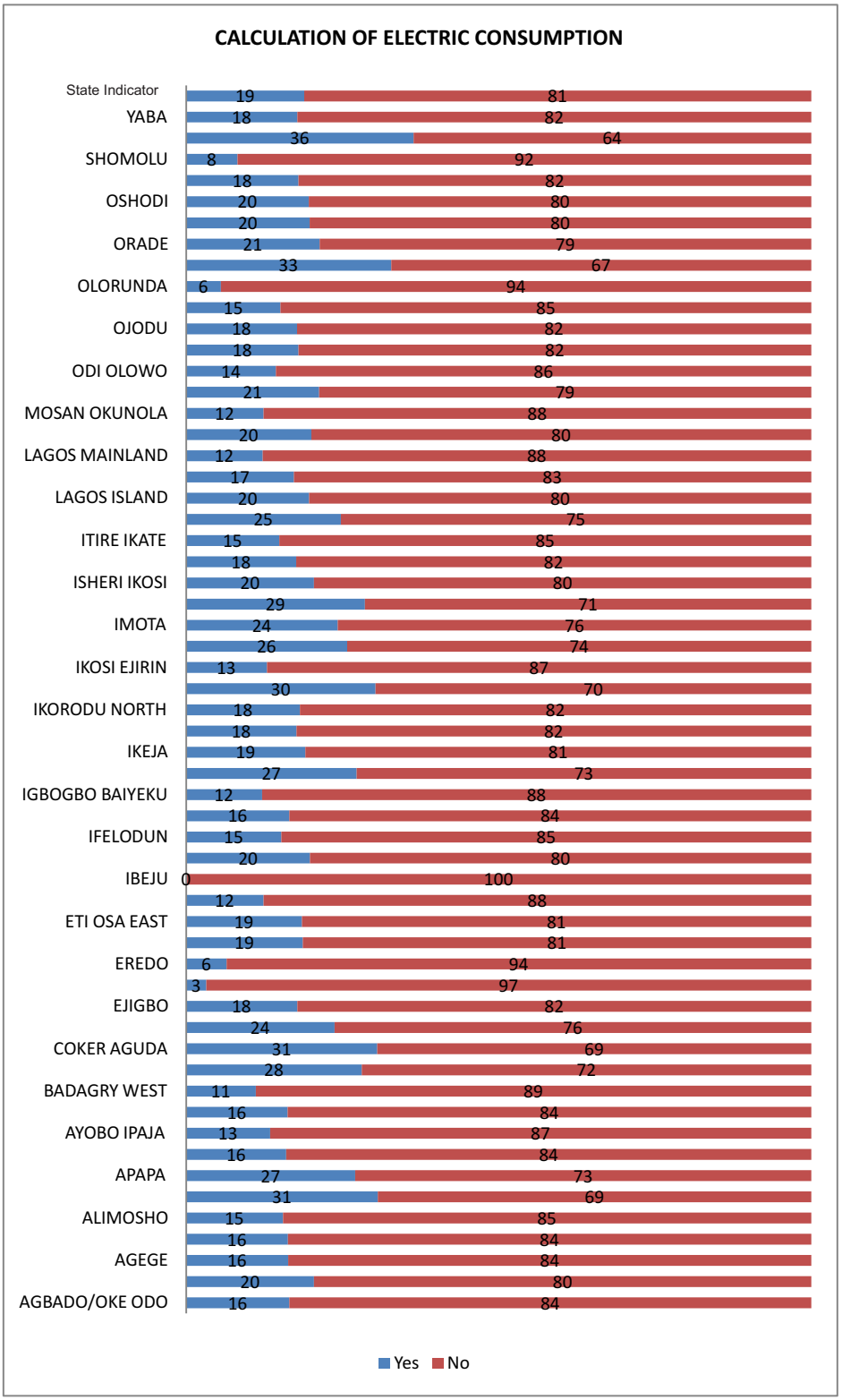
FREQUENCY OF LIGHT OFF AT DAY BREAK

The percentage of households that always switch off their light at day break declined from 75% in 2013 to 59% in 2014 while those that rarely switch off their light at day break increased from 19% to 34% in 2014 and those that never put off the light accounted for 6%. The practice of always switching off of light at day break was highest in Agege (78%), Ikosi Ejirin (77%), Badagry (70%), Ayobo Ipaja (70%) and Ifako (69%) and lowest in Ijede (30%), Badagry West (39%), Iru/Victoria Island (40%) and Ikoyi Obalende (41%).



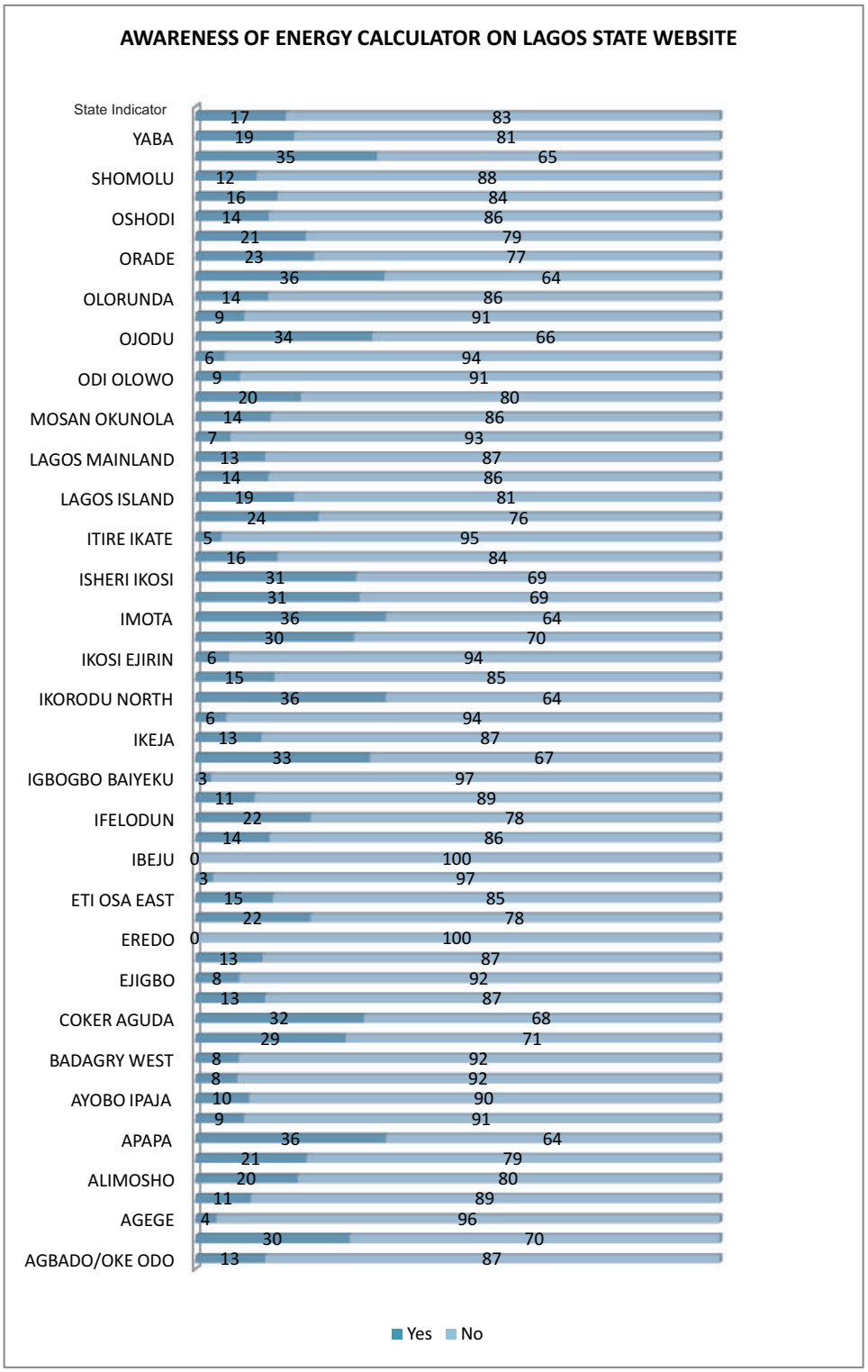
CALCULATION OF ELECTRIC CONSUMPTION

The survey investigated households to find out whether they calculate their electricity consumption. According to the survey result, 19% of the sampled households calculate the electricity consumption as against 24% in 2013 given a notable reduction, while 81% respondents do not. A small percentage was discovered that does the calculation of their electricity consumption, these are 31% respondents in Amuwo Odofin and Coker Aguda respectively and also Ikorodu West, Onigbongbo and Surulere recorded 30%, 33% and 36% accordingly. Furthermore, certain LGs/LCDAs were discovered to have a notable percentage of respondents that calculate their electricity consumption, these were discovered at Somolu (8%), Olorunda (6%), Epe (3%), Badagry West (11%). Survey in Ibeju revealed that all respondents does not calculate the quantity of energy consumed.



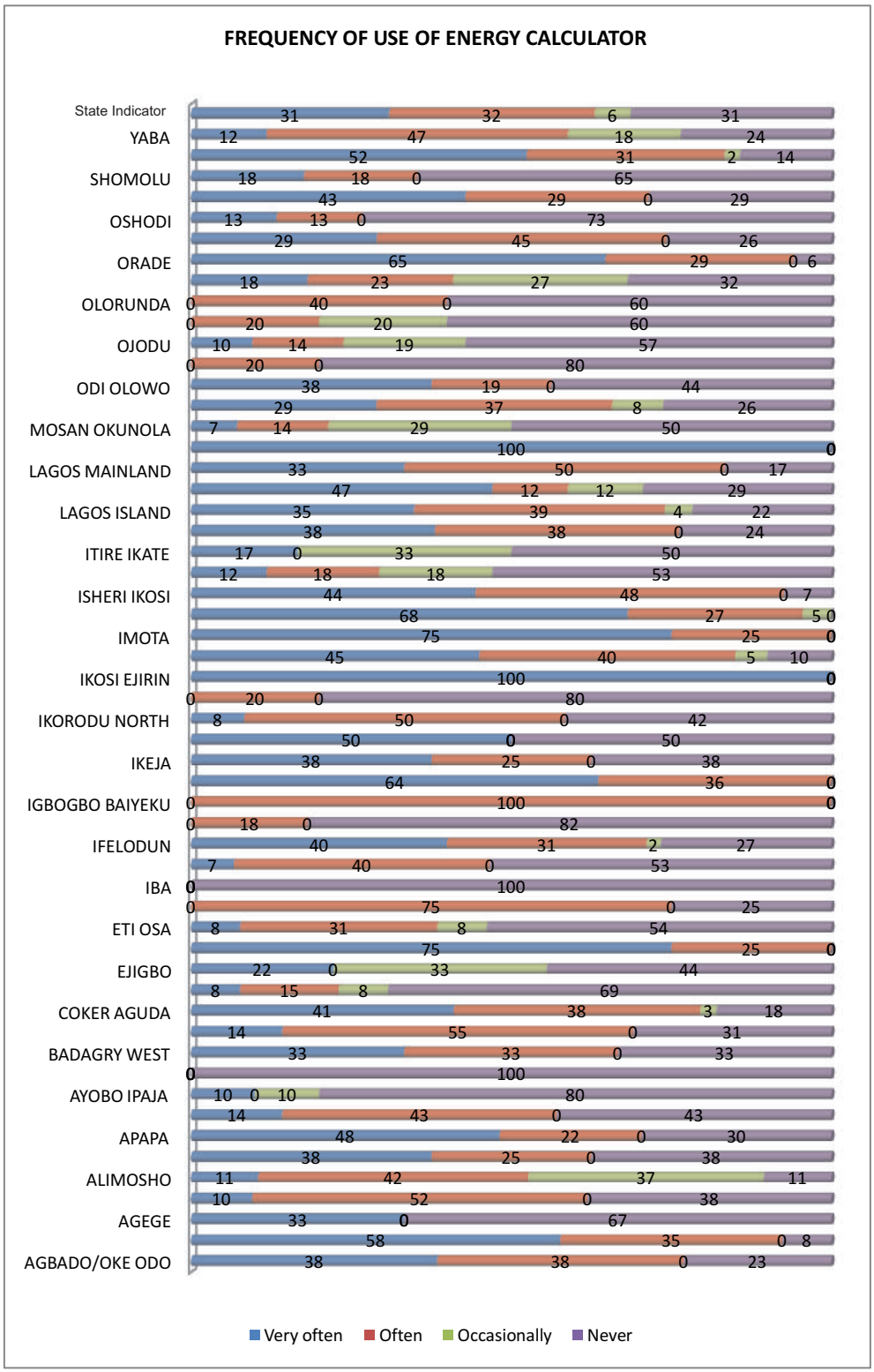
AWARENESS OF ENERGY CALCULATOR ON LAGOS STATE WEBSITE

Lagos State Electricity Board had sited on its website a household energy and emission calculator for the calculation of electricity consumed by households. In accordance, with this, the survey tried to uncover the degree of awareness of Lagos citizenry. The analysis noted a small increase in the awareness from 16% in 2013 to 17% respondents in 2014 while 84% of the households sampled was not aware of the energy calculator on Lagos State website. Across the LG/LCDAs, the sampled residents at Eredo and Ibeju recorded non-awareness of the calculator with Agege, Iba, Igbogbo Baiyeku, Itire Ikate and Ojo revealed 4%, 3%, 3%, 5% and 6% accordingly as percentage of sampled that are aware of the energy calculator.



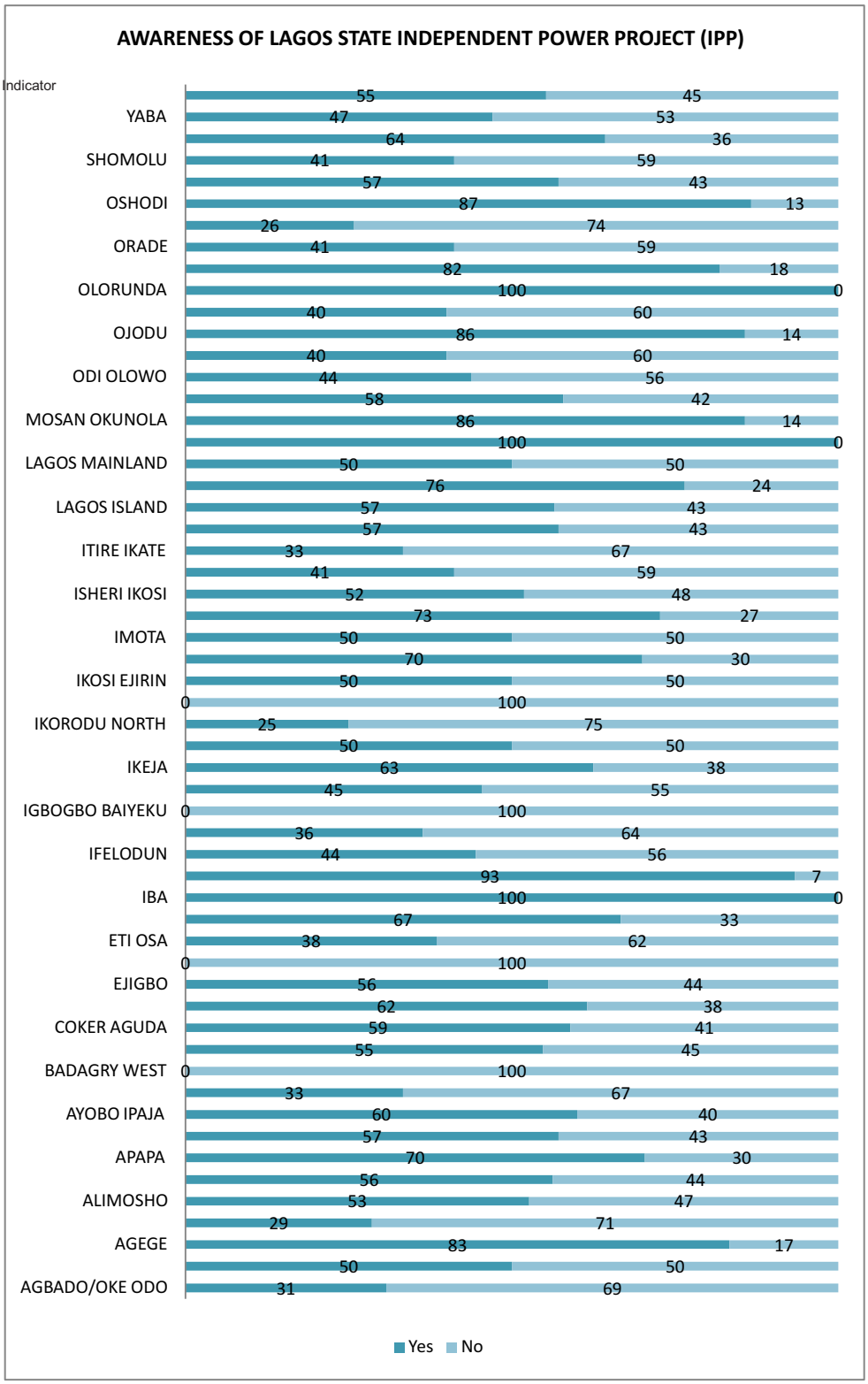
FREQUENCY OF USE OF ENERGY CALCULATOR

The study also attempted to determine the frequent of use of the energy calculator. The patronage of the calculator shows 31% of the respondents use the calculator very often, 32% said often, 6% recorded the use occasionally and 31% claimed that they have never used it. However, at Iba and Badagry 100% of the household sampled revealed that they have never use it before with Ojo and Ikorodu West 80% each and Igando having 82% who disclosed that they had never use the calculator.



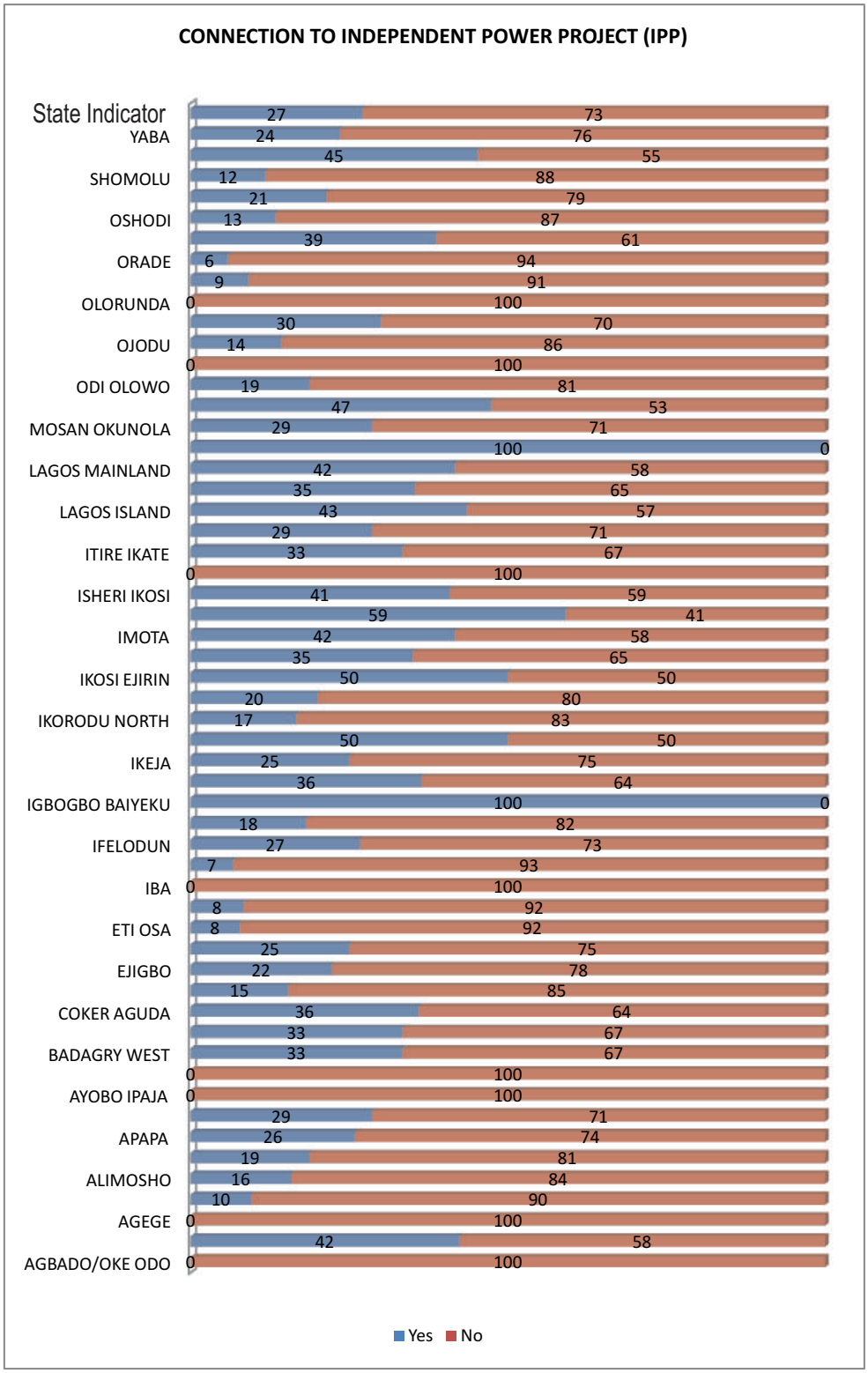
AWARENESS OF LAGOS STATE INDEPENDENT POWER PROJECT (IPP)

Lagos State Government had introduced an alternative source of generating power for its citizenry, called Independent Power Project (IPP). The survey tried to identify the level of awareness of the people. As regards this, only 55% of the households were aware and 45% respondents were not aware of IPP. Although, at Iba, Lekki and Olorunda LCDA, respondents showed 100% awareness of the intention of Lagos State Government with reference to the IPP, in addition Oshodi (87%) and Ifako (93%). However, it was revealed that all samples taken at Igbogbo Baiyeku, Epe and Badagry West have never heard of the project while in Ikorodu Central (50%) and Ikorodu North (75%) of respondents were not aware.



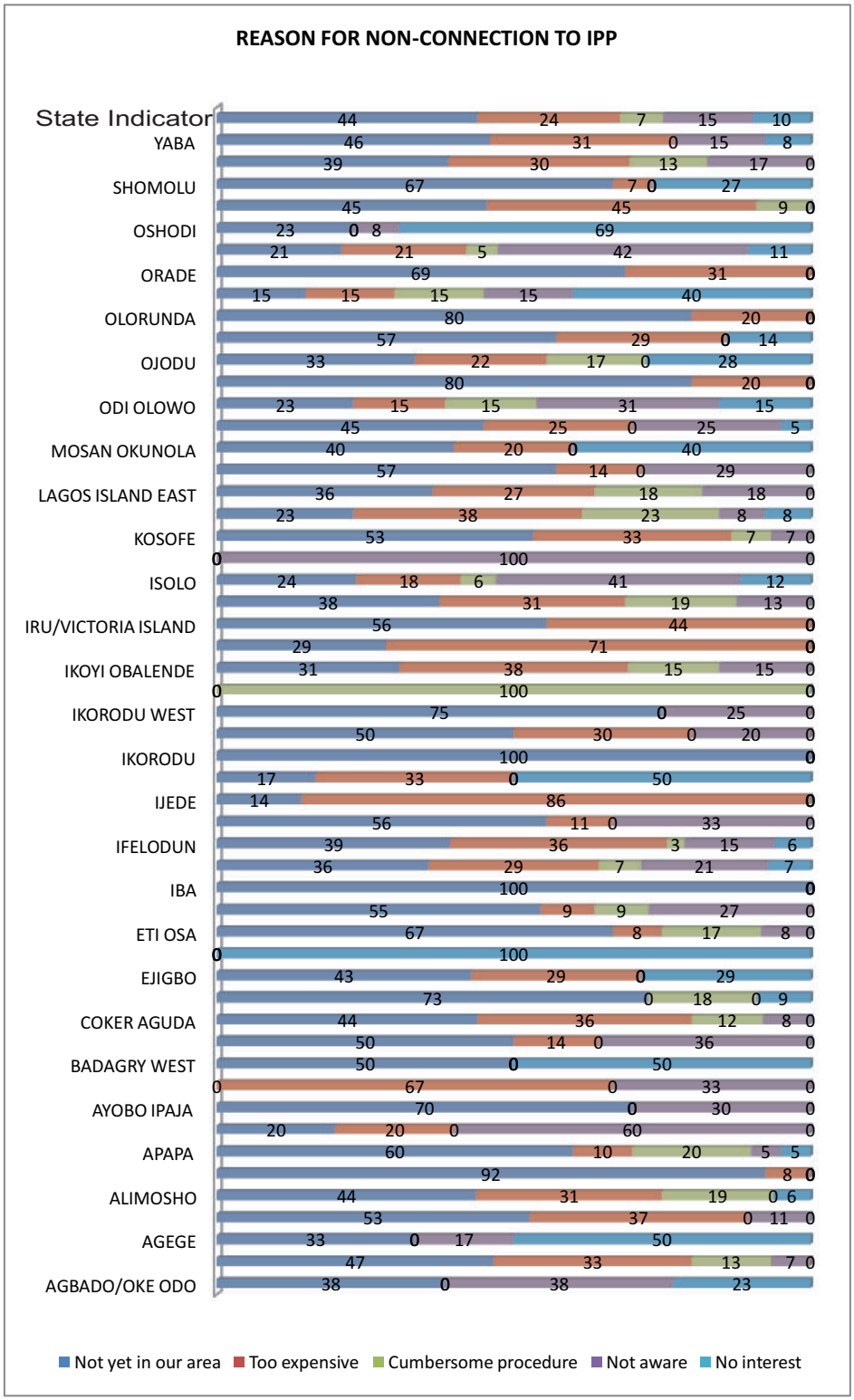
CONNECTION TO INDEPENDENT POWER PROJECT (IPP)

As at the time of the survey, 27% of the sampled were connected to IPP while 73% were not. It was notable that respondents in Lekki LCDA has 100% connection to the IPP, Ikosi Ejirin and Ikorodu 50% each while Iru/Victoria Island and Mushin reported 59% and 47% connection to IPP. On the other hand, the highest percentage of 100% of the sampled households at Agbado/Oke Odo, Agege, Ayobo Ipaja, Badagry, Iba, Isolo, Ojo and Olorunda LG/LCDA disclosed non-connection to the IPP.



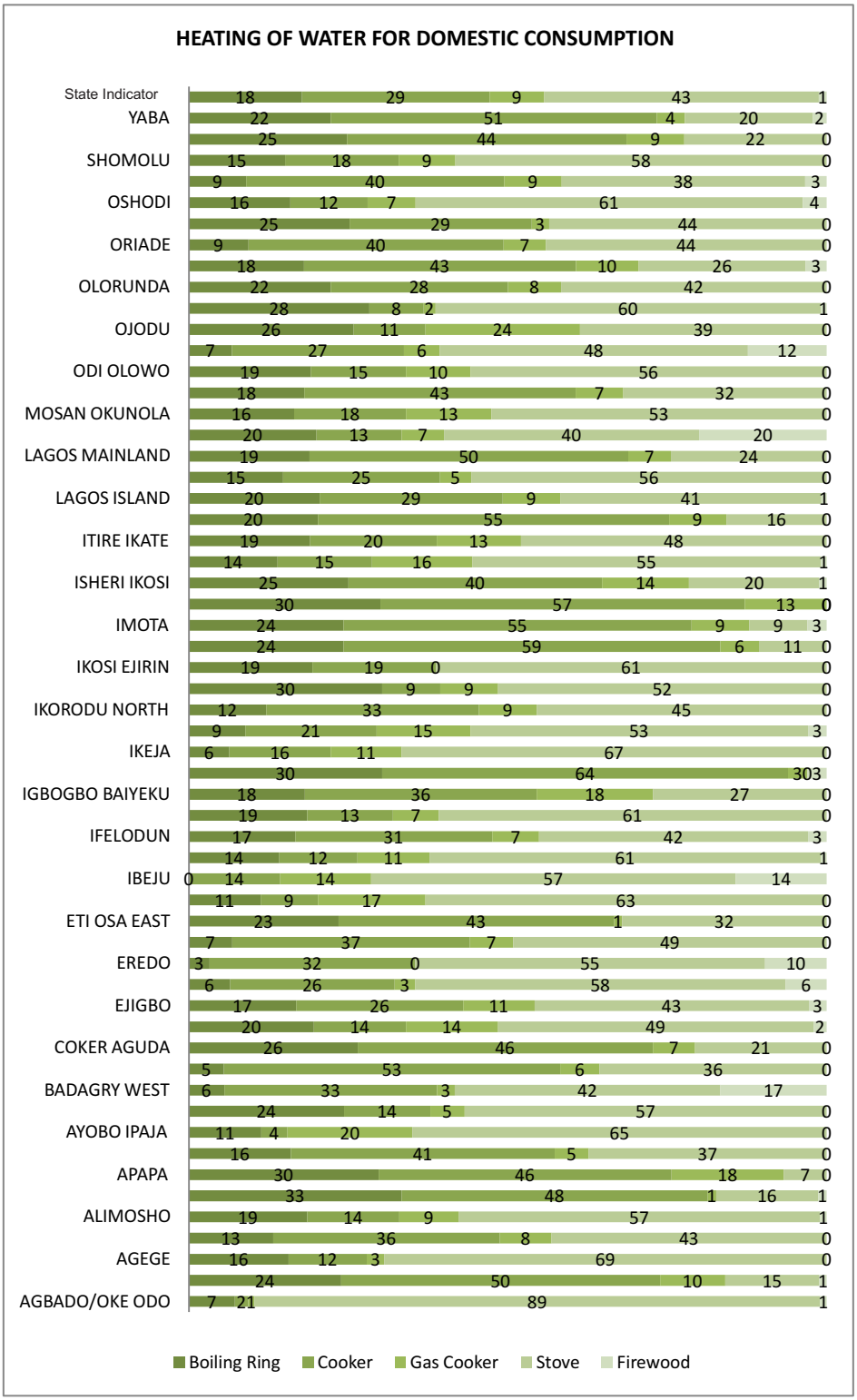
REASON FOR NON-CONNECTION TO IPP

The analysis showed that 44% of the households sampled complained that the reason for not connecting to the IPP was because it was not yet in their area, 24% respondents said it was expensive, 7% complained of the cumbersomeness of the process involved in connection, 15% of the sampled claimed not to be aware and 10% were not interested. Furthermore, all those respondents in Ikorodu and Iba claimed that the IPP connection was not yet in their area, likewise, Olorunda (80%), Ojo (80%) and Amuwo Odofin (92%). In the analysis, respondents from Oto Awori (45%), Iru/Victoria Island (44%), Imota (71%), Ijede (86%) and Badagry (67%) lamented the high cost of connecting to the IPP.



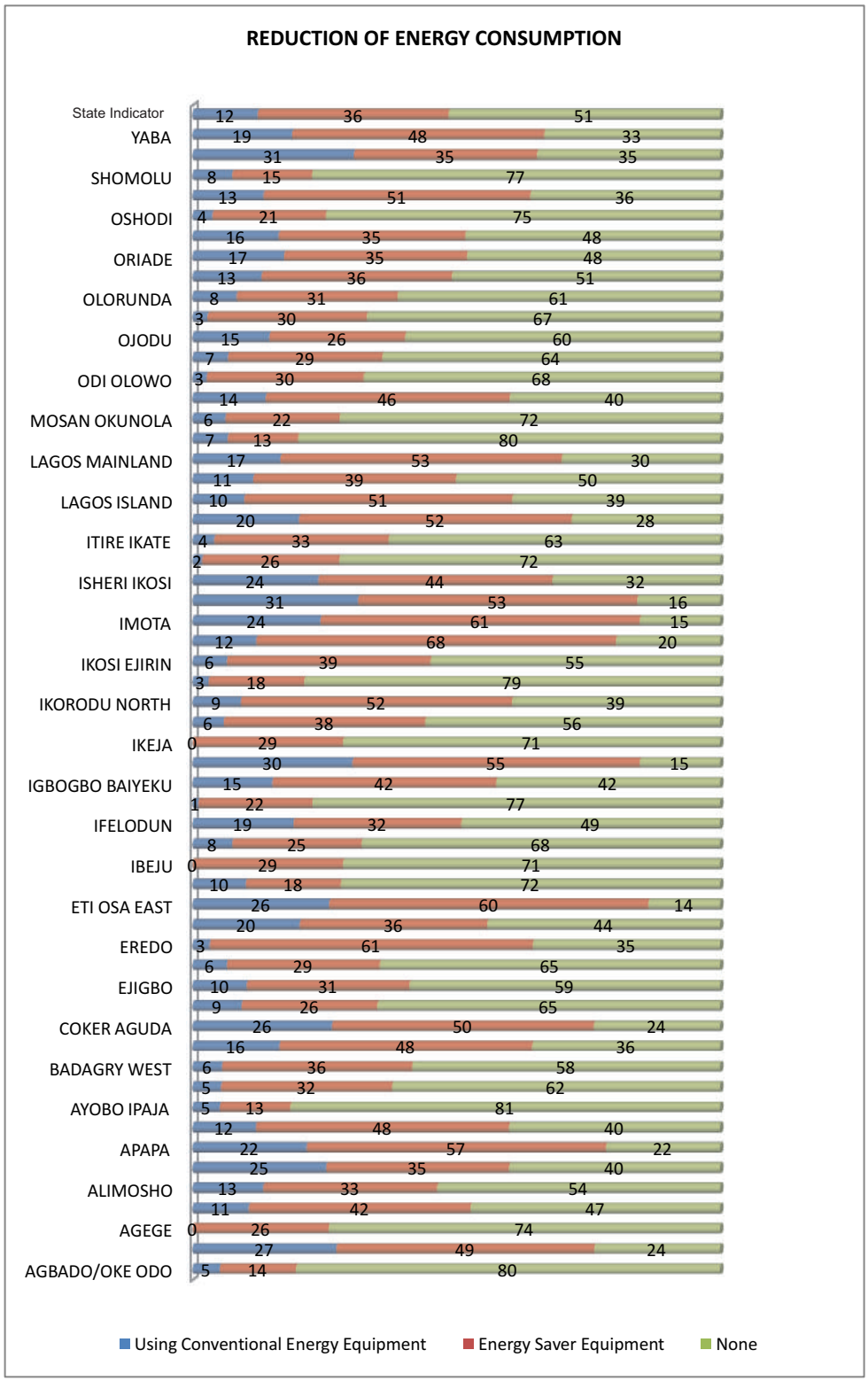
HEATING OF WATER FOR DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION

The main source of boiling water for domestic use in 2013 was stove (56%), which decreased to 43% in 2014, 18% of the total sampled claimed the use of boiling ring, 29% said cooker, 9% uses gas cooker and 1% make use of fire wood to boil water for domestic use. The use of electricity as source of energy for boiling water for domestic use was high in Amuwo Odofin (33%), Apapa (30%), Ijede (30%), Ikorodu West (30%) and Iru/Victoria Island (30%) and lower in Eredo (3%), Bariga (5%), Epe (6%), and Ikeja (6%) with Ibeju claiming use of boiling ring for boiling water for domestic use. The use of fire wood were particularly noticeable in Lekki (20%), Badagry West (17%), Ibeju (14%), Ojo (12%) and Eredo (10%) while the use of gas was more common in Ojodu (24%), Ayobo Ipaja (20%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (18%) and Apapa (18%).



REDUCTION OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION

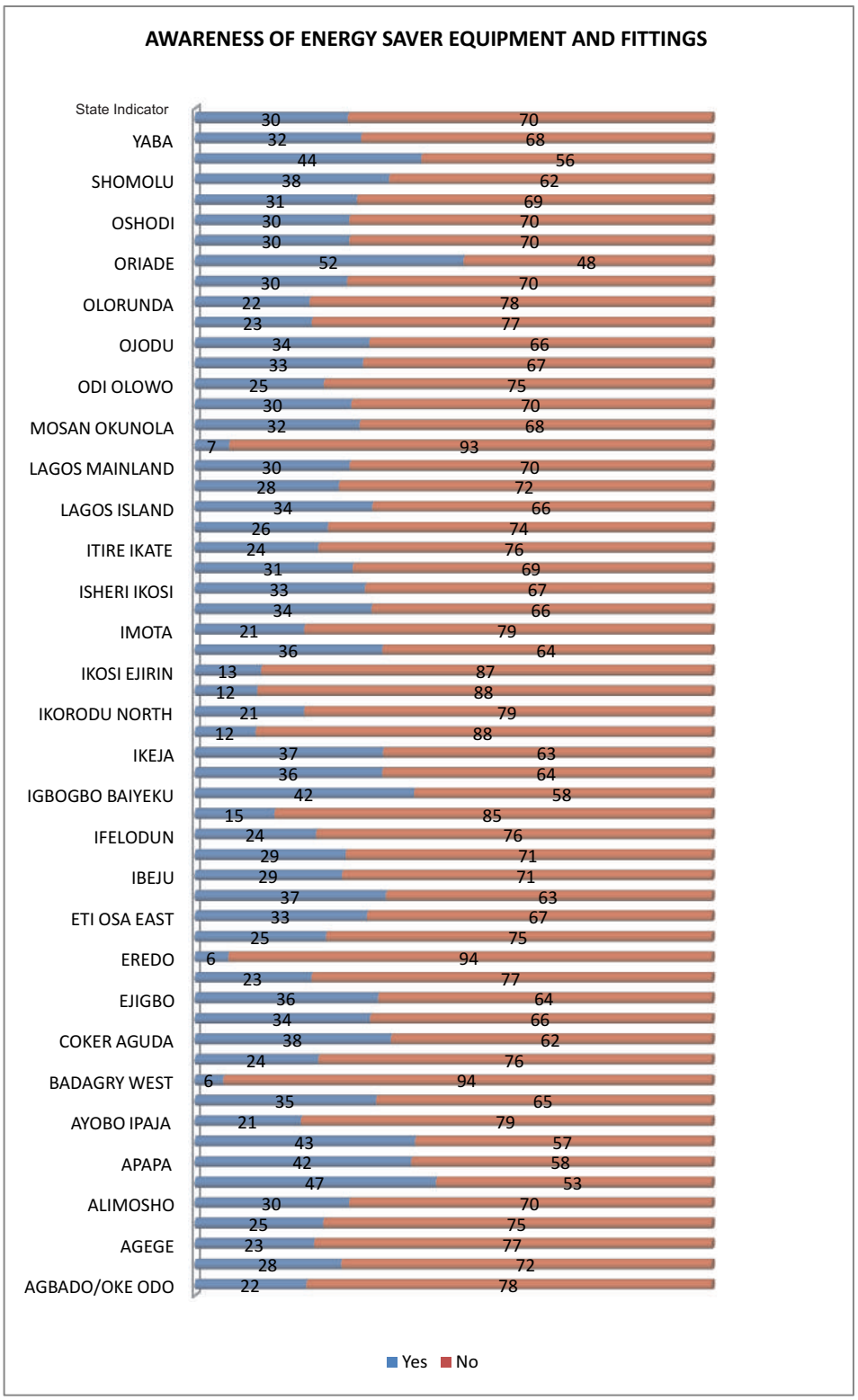
The survey result indicated that 36% of the sampled households used energy saver equipment as against 24% in 2013, 12% made used of convectional energy equipment and 51% claimed not to use any.



Disaggregation along the LGs/LCDAs, respondents at Ikoyi Obalende, Imota, Eredo, Eti-Osa East and Apapa used energy saver equipment in the following percentages 68%, 61%, 61%, 60% and 57% accordingly. However, the analysis showed that few respondents disclosed the use of energy saver equipment at Shomolu (15%), Lekki (13%), Ayobo Ipaja (13%) and Agbado/Oke Odo (14%).

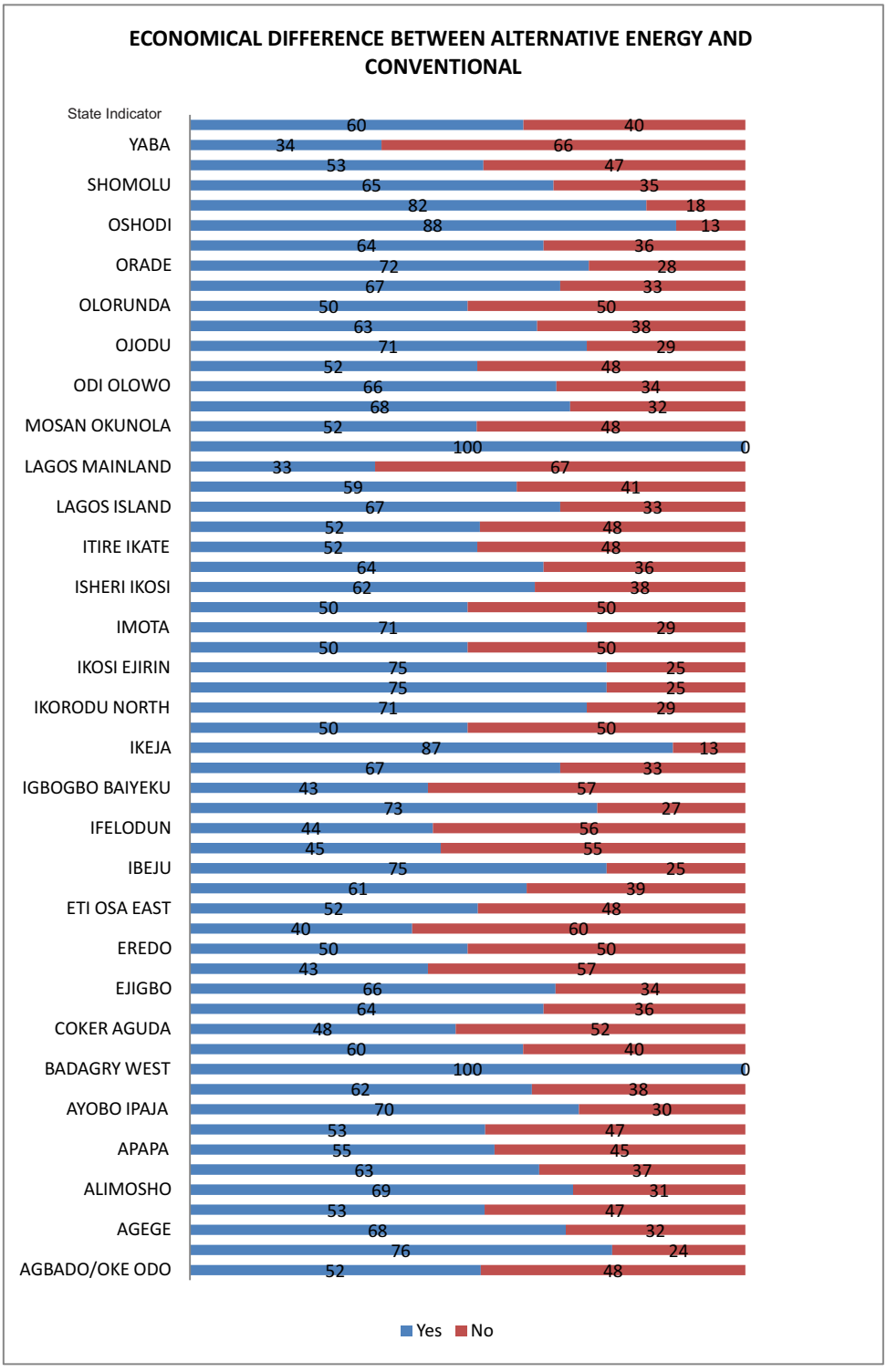
AWARENESS OF ENERGY SAVER EQUIPMENT AND FITTINGS

The survey result showed that an estimated 30% of sampled households were aware of energy saver equipment and fittings in 2014 which was an increase from 2013 (27%), further study revealed that 70% were unaware of energy saver equipment and fittings. Result analysis according to LGs/LCDAs showed that Oriade, Amuwo Odofin, Surulere, Apapa Iganmu and Apapa has highest percentage of 52%, 47%, 44%, 43% and 42% respectively as those that are aware of energy saver equipment and fittings. Those that were not aware were as follows Eredo (94%), Lekki (93%), Badagry West (94%), Ikosi Ejirin (87%), IKorodu West (88%) and Ikorodu Central (88%).



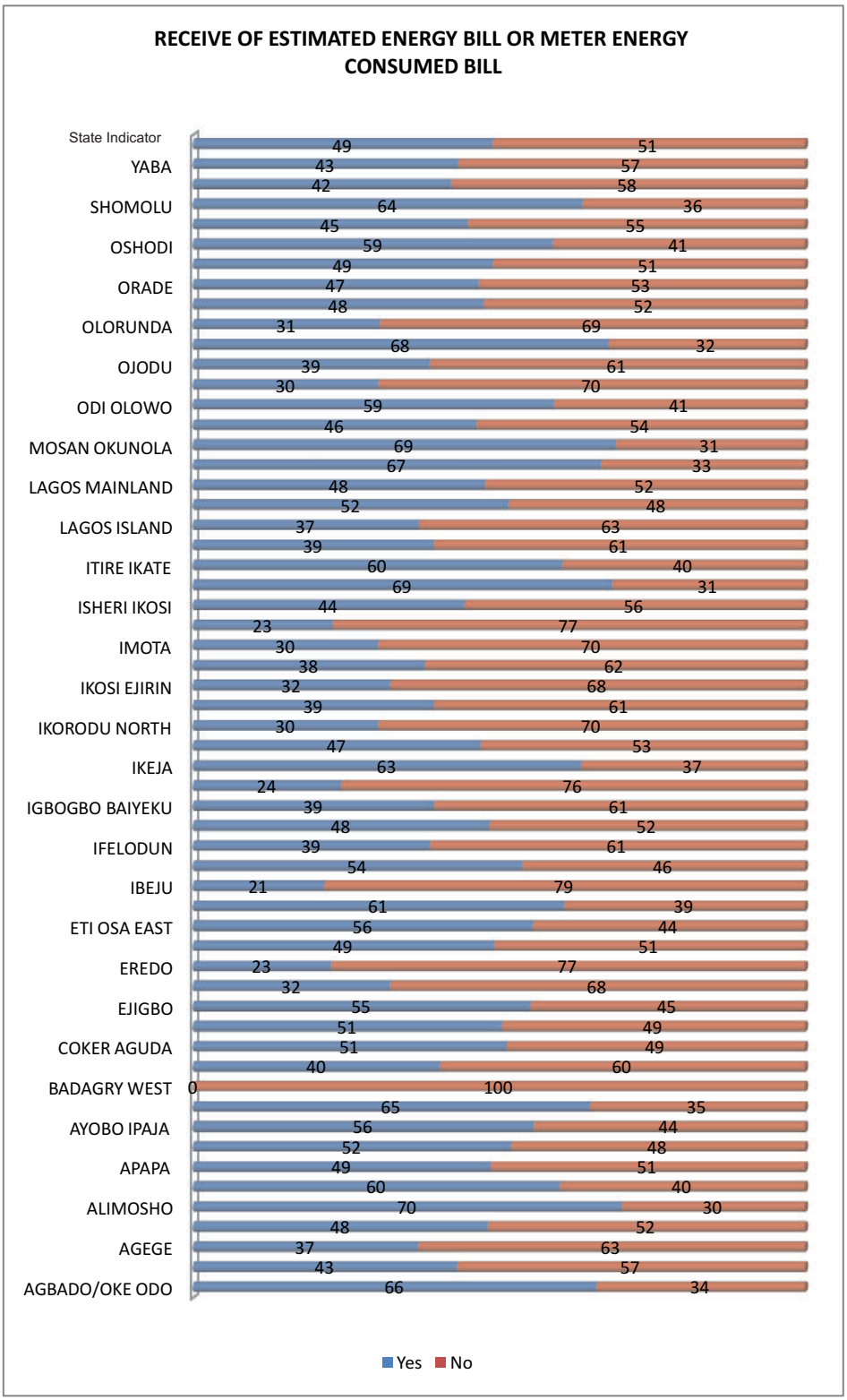
ECONOMICAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ALTERNATIVE ENERGY AND CONVENTIONAL

The survey sought to compare which was economical between energy saver equipment and conventional source of supply (PHCN). 60% claimed that the energy saver equipment and fittings were more economical compared to the conventional supply while 40% respondents said they prefer the conventional supply (PHCN). The frequency of those that said energy saver was more economical was highest in Oshodi (88%), Ikeja (87%), Oto Awori (82%) and Ibeju (75%). While, at Etii-Osa (60%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (57%) and Epe (57%) revealed that conventional source of energy was cheaper.



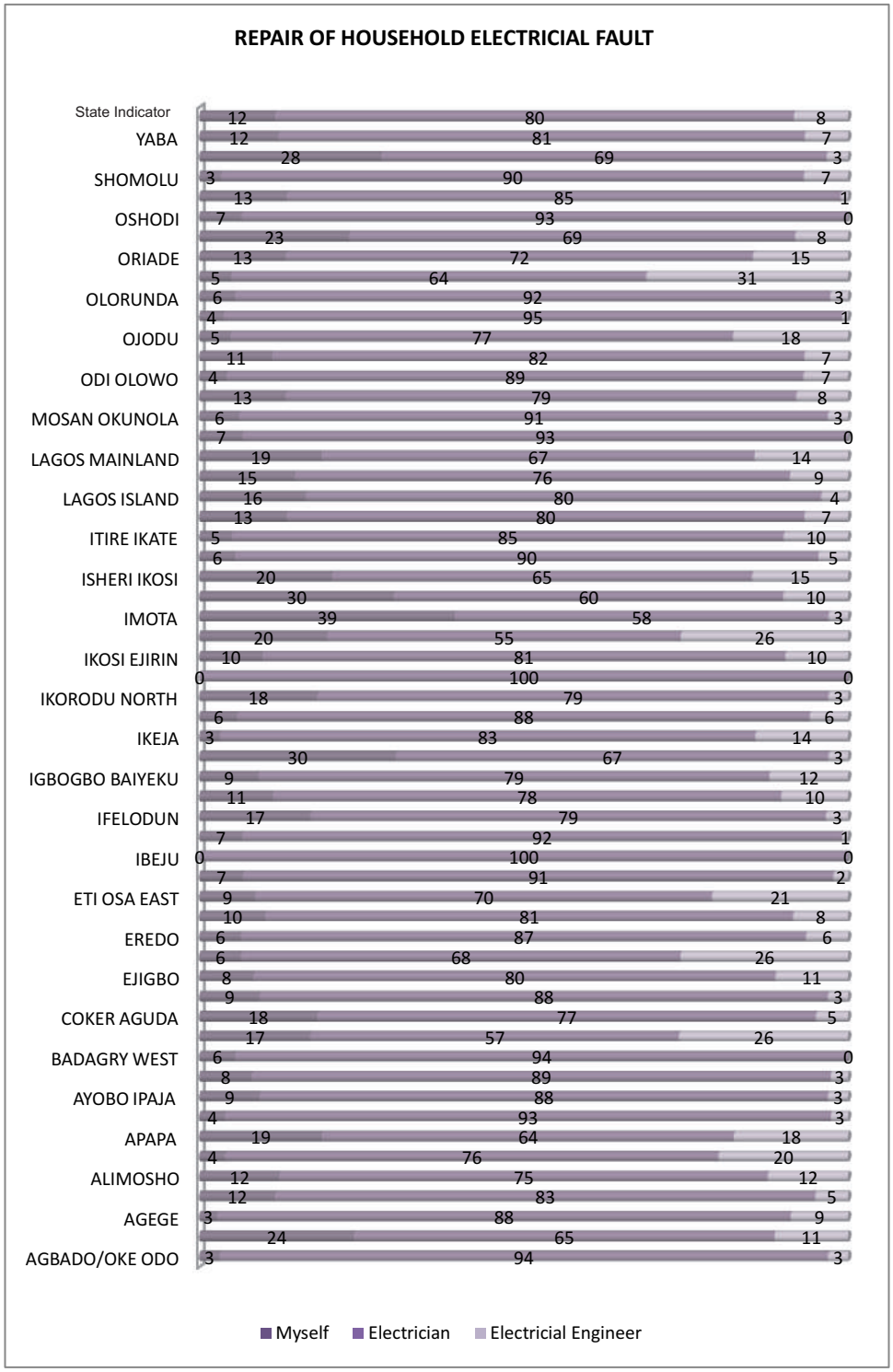
RECEIVE OF ESTIMATED ENERGY BILL OR METER ENERGY CONSUMED BILL

The issue of estimated bill was also investigated, it was discovered that 49% of the households complained that PHCN has being given them estimated bills and that their energy consumption bill has never been based on meter reading while 51% respondents said that their billing has been based on actual meter readings. At the LGs/LCDAs, more than 50% of the respondents from Ojokoro, Mosan Okunola, Lekki, Isolo and Alimosho all complained on the issuance of estimated bill by PHCN. Unlike, at Ojo, Badagry West, Ikorodu North, Imota, Iru/Victoria Island, IJede, Ibeju and Eredo where majority of respondents claimed that their energy consumption were based on actual meter readings



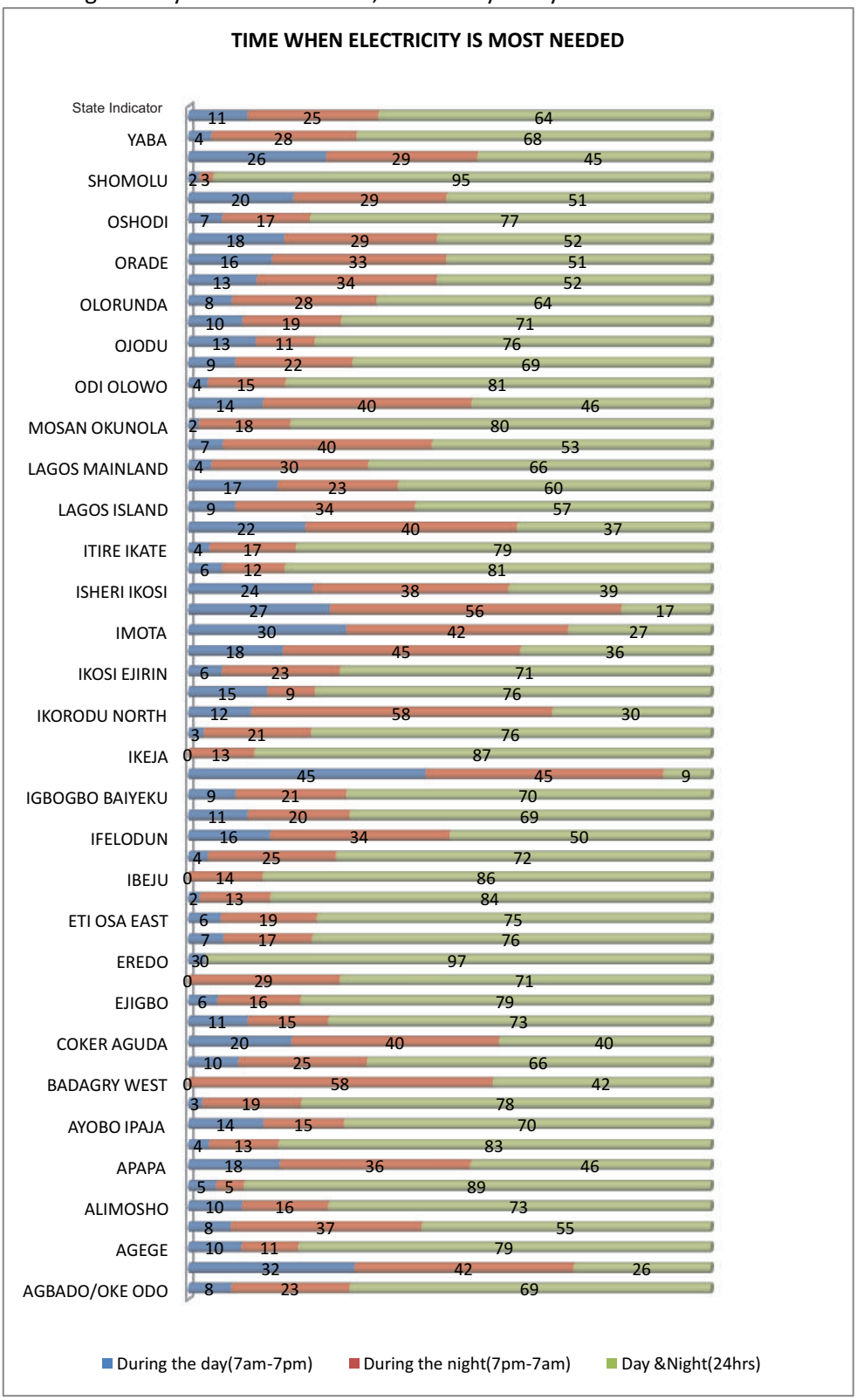
REPAIR OF HOUSEHOLD ELECTRICAL FAULT

This survey interviewed respondents on how repairs of household electrical appliances were done. In the course of the analysis, 80% responded that their repairs were done by electricians (Artisians) which is same as Y2013, 12% said repairs were done by themselves and 8% employed the services of electrical engineer. The study indicated that majority of respondents at Ikorodu North, Ibeju, Ojoroko, Apapa Iganmu and Badagry West had 100%, 100%, 95%, 93% and 94% accordingly, made use of electrician (Artisians) to repair their household appliances. The analysis also revealed that very few of the sampled make use of electrical engineers for repairs, namely Onigbongbo (31%), Ojodu (18%), Lagos Mainland (14%) and Isheri Ikosi (15%).



TIME WHEN ELECTRICITY IS MOST NEEDED

Consumers were encouraged to manage their energy and endeavor to switch off light when not in use or during the day time. As a result, the survey analyzed the time when electricity was mostly needed.



64% of the household reported that electricity was needed both day and night (24hrs), 25% said that they needed electricity mostly during the night (7pm-7am) and 11% of the sampled claimed to need it during the day (7am-7pm). It was discovered that more than 80% of respondents from Iba, Ibeju, Apapa-Iganmu, Ikeja, Eredo and Amuwo Odofin declared that they needed electricity both day and night (24hrs). At the following LGs/LCDAs the sampled said that they needed electricity mostly during the day, namely, Ijede (45%), Agboyi Ketu (32%), Ikoyi Obalende (30%), Iru/Victoria Island (27%) and Surulere (26%).

NOISE POLLUTION

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD

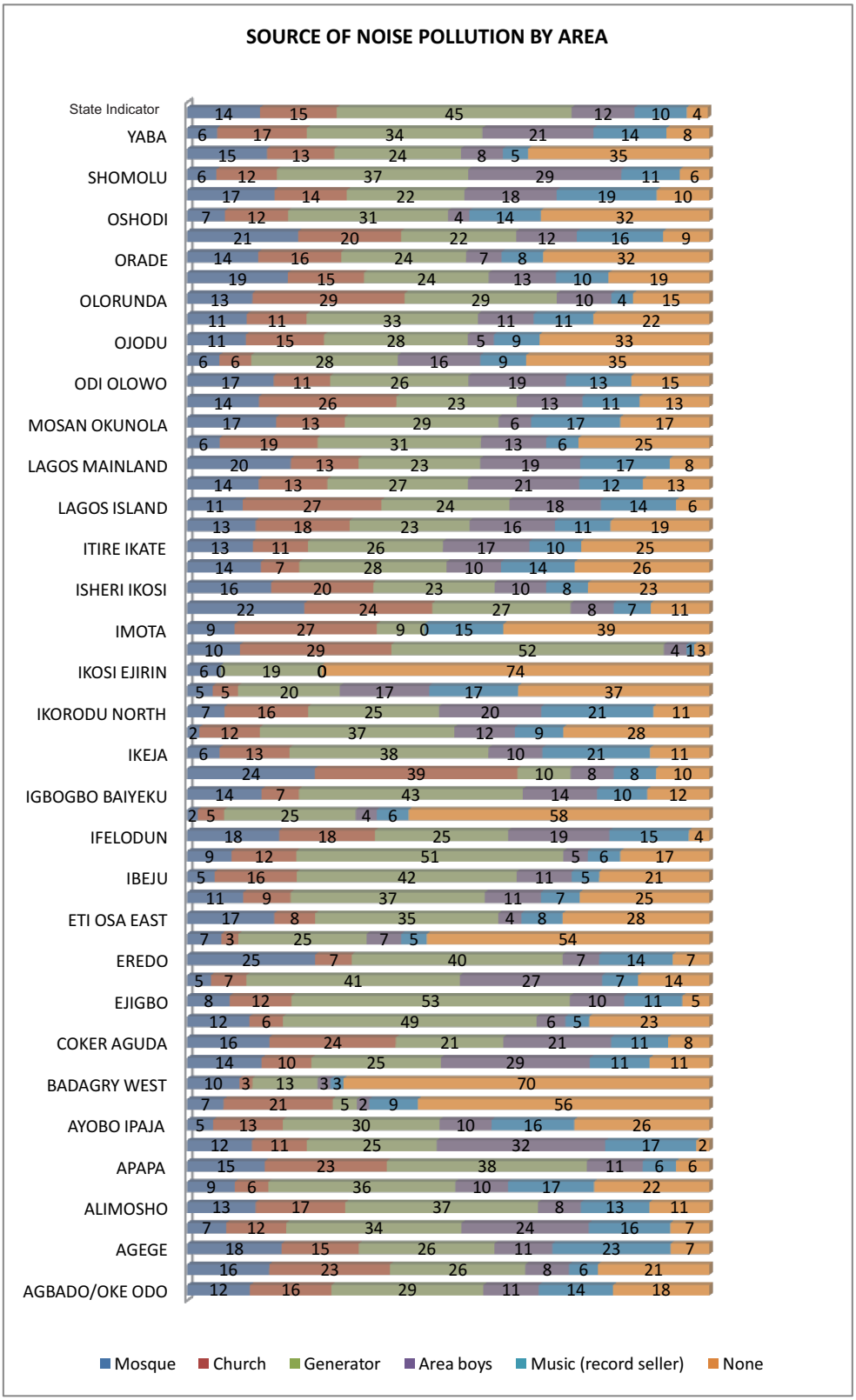
Environmental Hazard is the state of events which has the potential to threaten the surrounding natural environment and harmfully affect people's health. This term incorporates topics like pollution and natural disaster such as storms and earthquakes. Hazard can be grouped together to improve understanding and action planning. The action that is needed to carry out to protect the health of the community depends on knowing how these hazards can affect the community. In this study, the type of hazard, categories of environmental health hazards will be exposed and ways of prevention and control would be looked into.

POLLUTION

The purpose of the survey is to ensure excellent environment protection. Focusing on noise, air and water pollution control, the study is intended to highlight causes and protection of the community. Noise pollution is the disturbing or excessive noise that may harm the activity or balance of human or animal life. By definition, noise pollution takes place when there is either excessive decibel of noise or an unpleasant sound that causes temporary disruption in the natural balance. Our environment is such that it has become difficult to escape noise. Even electrical appliances at home have a constant hum or beeping sound. The lack of urban planning increases the exposure to unwanted sounds.

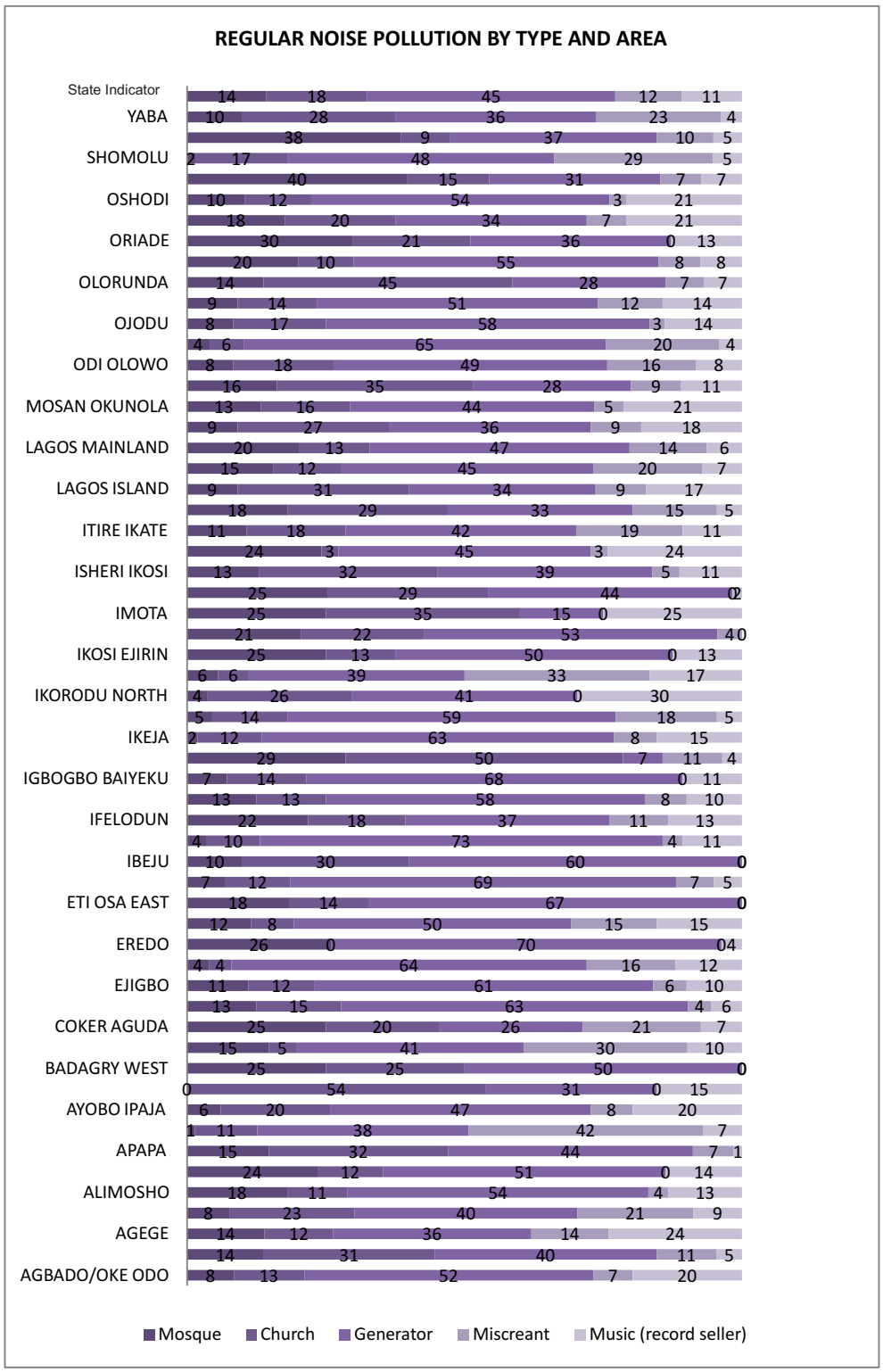
SOURCE OF NOISE POLLUTION BY AREA

In the survey 45% respondents disclosed that the source of noise pollution in their area was from the sound of generators, 14% and 15% claimed said that most noise was from activities of mosques and churches in their communities respectively, 12% recognized that activities of Area boys was major source of noise, 10% of the sampled households acknowledged music and video vendors while 10% were neutral. However at Local Governments/Local Council Development Area, Ikoyi Obalende, Ifako and Ejigbo complained that the major source of noise pollution in their areas was from generator with percentages range of 52%, 51% and 53% accordingly. Similarly, 23% each of the sampled from Lagos Mainland, Mushin, Kosofe, Isheri and Ikosi added also that generator sound causes noise pollution in their communities.



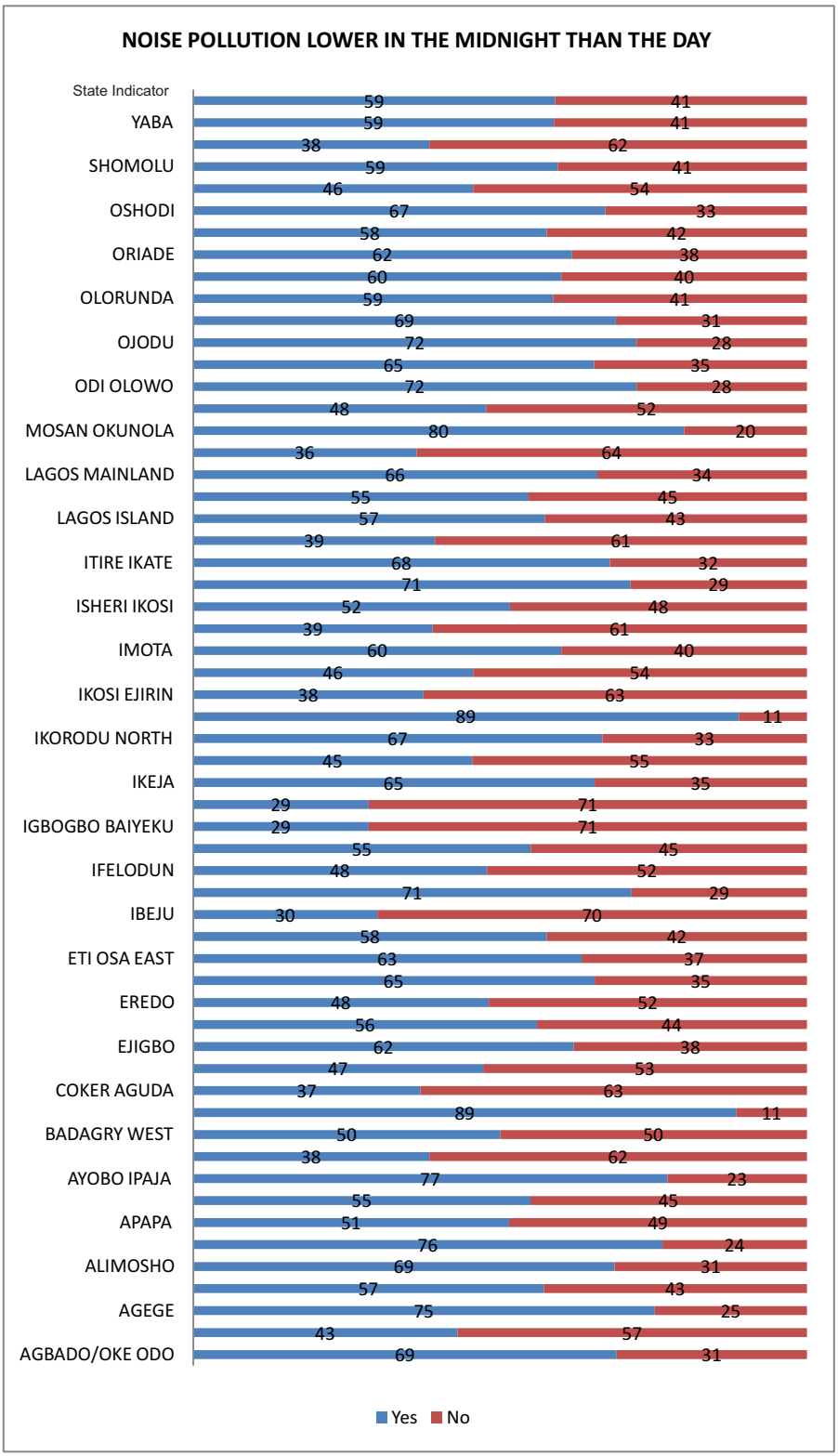
REGULAR NOISE POLLUTION BY TYPE AND AREA

The survey investigated the cause of regular noise pollution in our communities. 45% responded that regular noise was from generators, 14%, 18% and 12% mentioned mosques, churches and miscreants respectively while 11% said regular noise was from music and video vendors. Across LGs/LCDAs, more than 50% of respondents from Ifako, Iba, Eredo, Eti-Osa and Igbogbo/ Baiyeku claimed that regular noise pollution in their area was from generators. In areas like Bariga (30%), Apapa Iganmu (42%), IKorodu West (33%) and 21% each from Coker Aguda and Ajeromi LCDAs all disclosed that regular noise pollution was from miscreants.



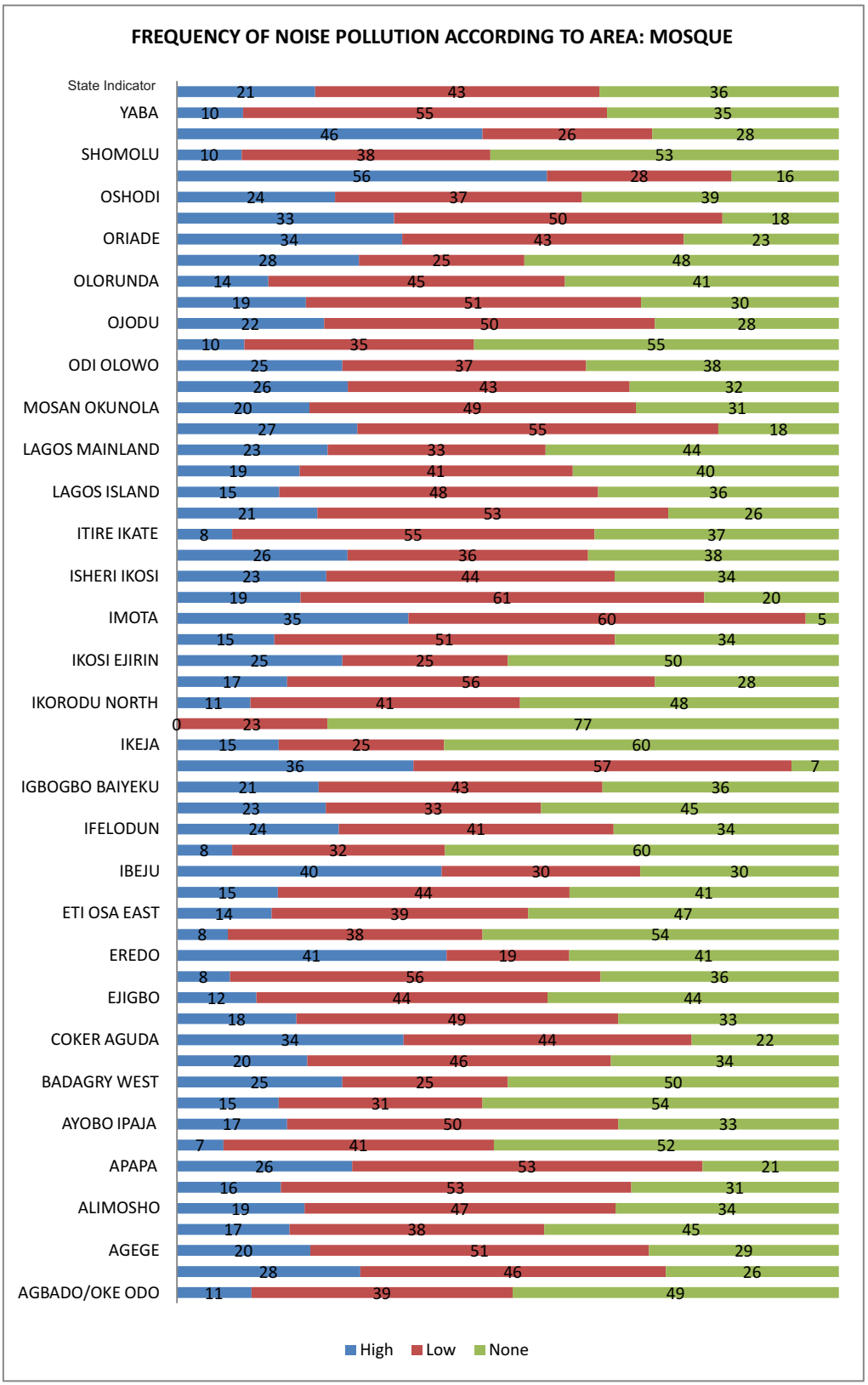
NOISE POLLUTION LOWER IN THE MIDNIGHT THAN THE DAY

Further study showed the degree of noise pollution during the day and midnight. In this investigation, 59% of respondents declared that noise was lower in the midnight than the day time while 41% disagreed. During the analysis, it was discovered that certain LG/LCDAs experience lower lever of noise in the midnight than the day, namely Bariga (89%), Mosan Okunola (80%), Ikorodu West (89%), Ayobo Ipaja (77%) and Amuwo Odofin (76%). In contrast, Igbogbo Baiyeku (71%), Ibeju (70%), Lekki (64%), and Coker Aguda (63%) respondents disclosed that noise was much more in the midnight than the day.



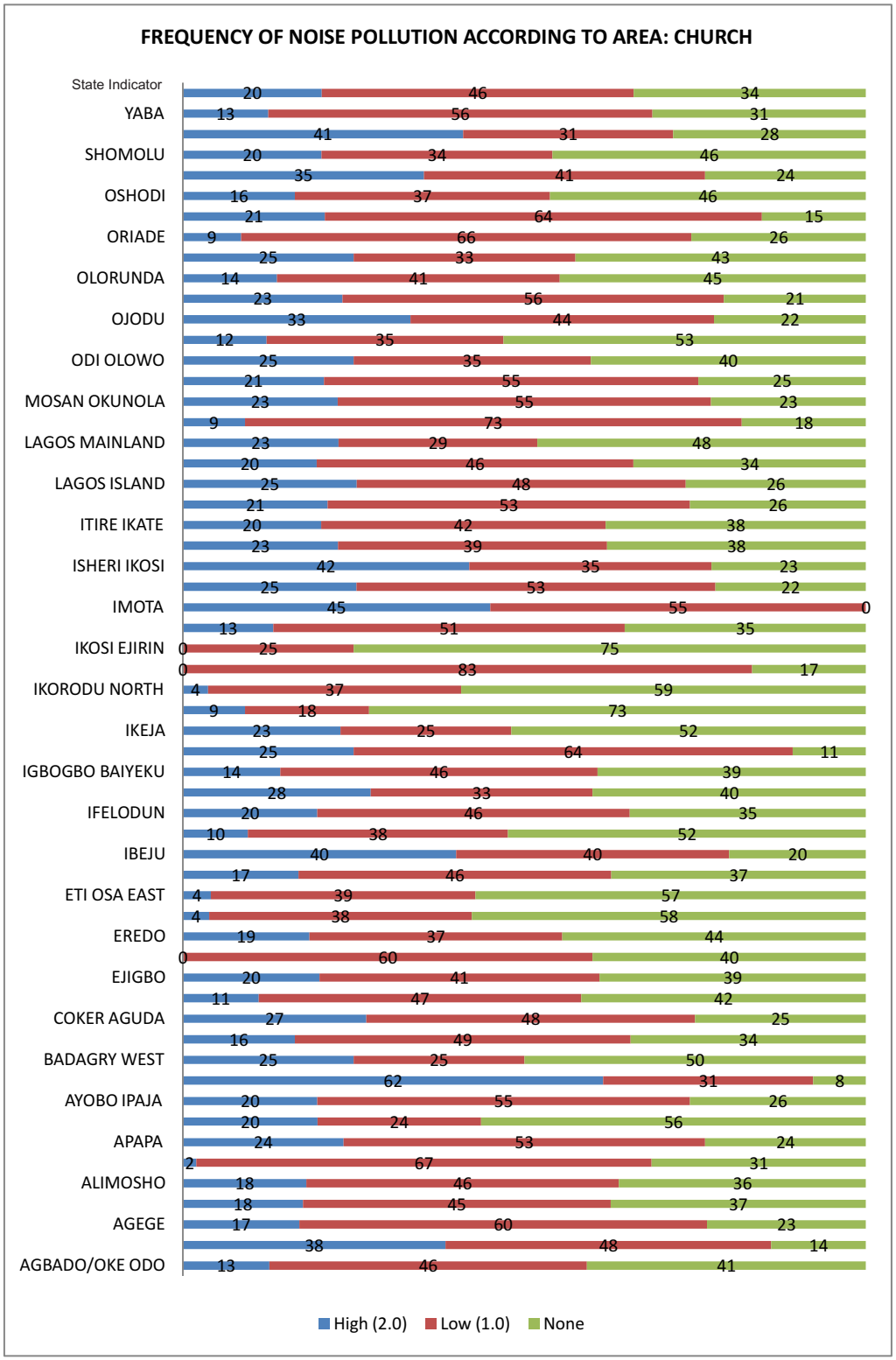
FREQUENCY OF NOISE POLLUTION ACCORDING TO AREA: MOSQUE

The observed analysis revealed that 21% of sampled households claimed that noise coming from the mosques was high, 43% declared it was low and 36% of the total sampled were neutral. Across the LG/LCDAs, Oto-Awori (56%), Surulere (46%), Ibeju (40%), Eredo (41%) and Ijede (36%) said noise from the mosques was high in their communities. The survey investigated further, in Yaba, Somolu and Ojo revealed 10% each of the sampled, that noise was high in the mosques and also 8% each from Itire Ikate, Ifako and Epe claimed same.



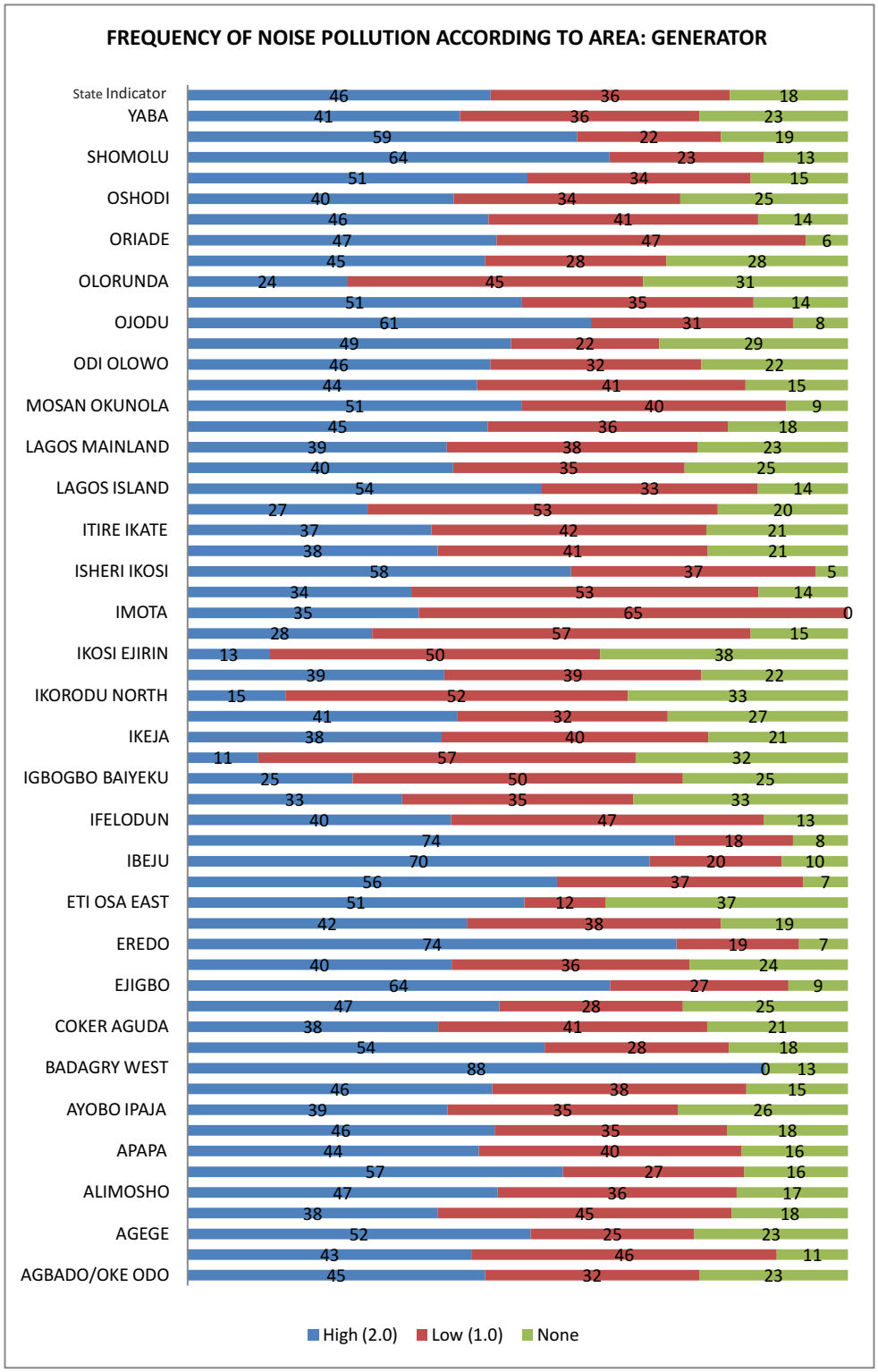
FREQUENCY OF NOISE POLLUTION ACCORDING TO AREA: CHURCH

The survey brought to light that 20% of the total sampled claimed that noise caused by churches was high, 46% reported low noise while 34% disclosed none. In certain LGs/LCDAs, more that 40% claimed that noise pollution caused by churches in their areas were high, namely, Badagry Central (62%), Surulere (41%), Isheri Ikosi (42%), Imota (45%) and Agboyi Ketu (38%). The study also exposed LGs/LCDAs where few respondents claimed a lower percentage of noise emanated from churches in their areas, 9% each from Oriade, Lekki and Ikorodu Central with Ikorodu North reporting 4%.



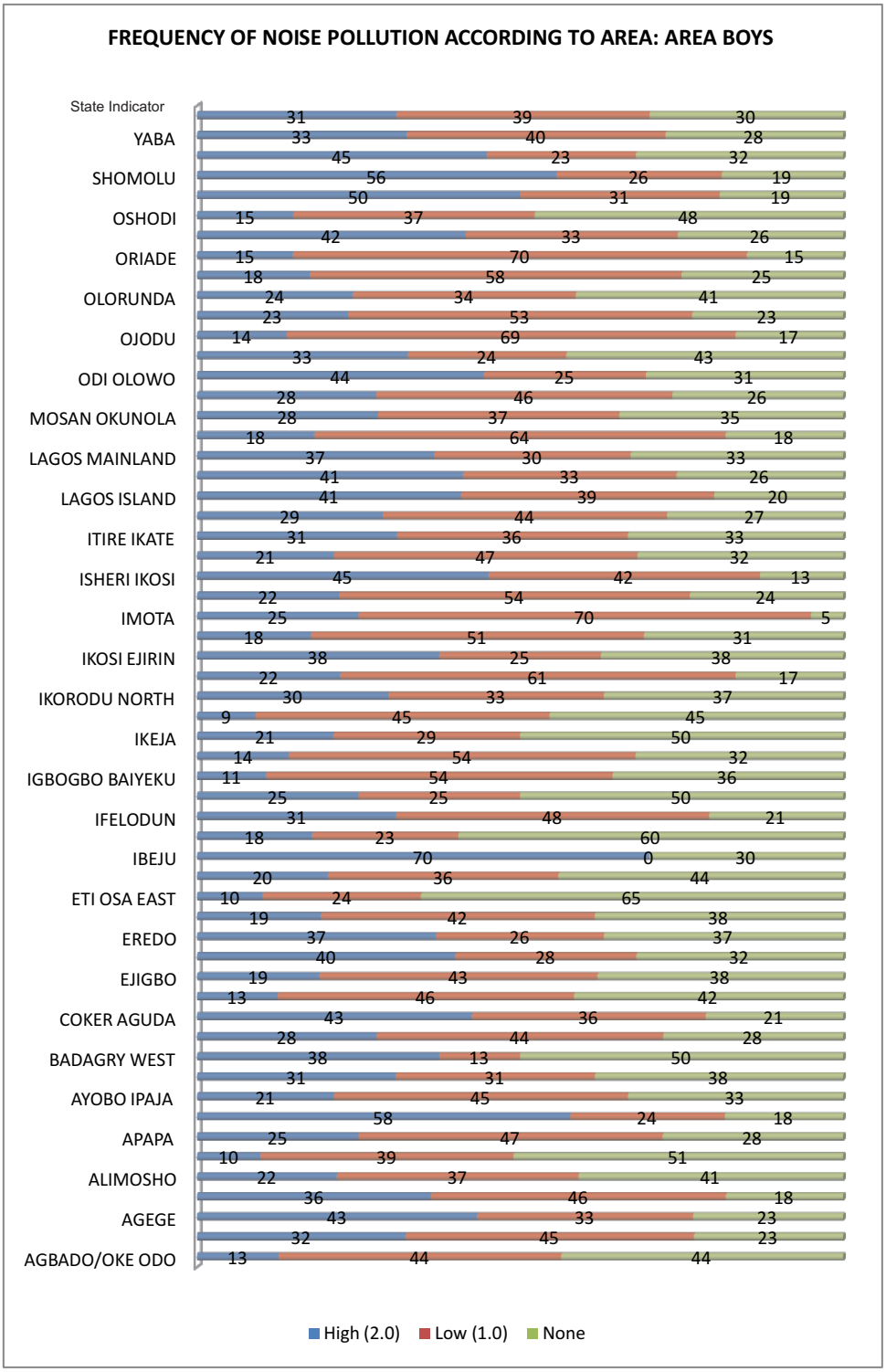
FREQUENCY OF NOISE POLLUTION ACCORDING TO AREA: GENERATOR

PHCN has fed citizenry with unstable and unreliable power over the years. Power supply has gone so bad that lately, power supply could be as little as 4 hours a day; this has made people to supplement with the use of generator for alternative power supply, thereby creating noise pollution in our communities. The study revealed that 46% households disclosed that the noise created using generators in their areas was high, 36% claimed that it was low, while 18% reported none of the two mentioned. At the Local Government/Local Council Development Areas, 75% of respondents at Ifako and Eredo rated the noise from generators as high, Badagry West (88%), Ibeju (70%) and Surulere (59%). The analysis also showed that respondents at Kosofe (27%), Ikosi Ejirin (13%), Ikorodu North (15%) and Ijede (11%) also rated as high, the noise of generators in their communities.



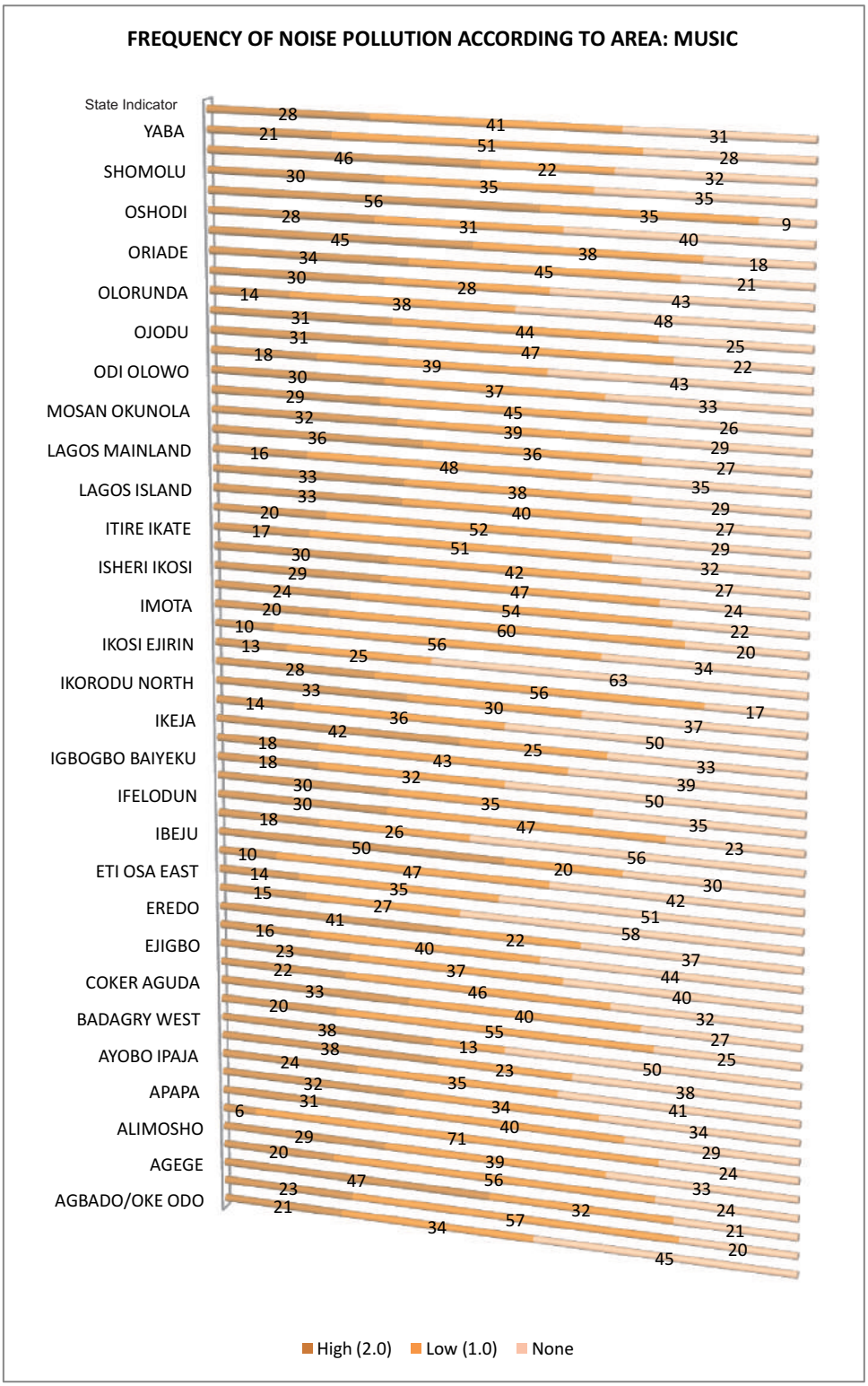
FREQUENCY OF NOISE POLLUTION ACCORDING TO AREA: AREA BOYS

The survey tried to examine the rate of noise pollution generated by Area boys. As a whole, 31% rated noise from area boys in their communities as high, 39% said its low while 30% reported none of the two. At the LGs/LCDAs level, Ibeju (70%), Apapa Iganmu (58%), Oto-Awori (50%), Somolu (50%) and Isheri Ikosi (45%) revealed that Area boys noise pollution was high with a lower percentage of rating coming from Oriade (15%), Agbado/Oke Odo (13%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (11%), Eti-Osa East (10%) and Ikorodu Central (9%) categorizing noise from Area boys in their communities as high.



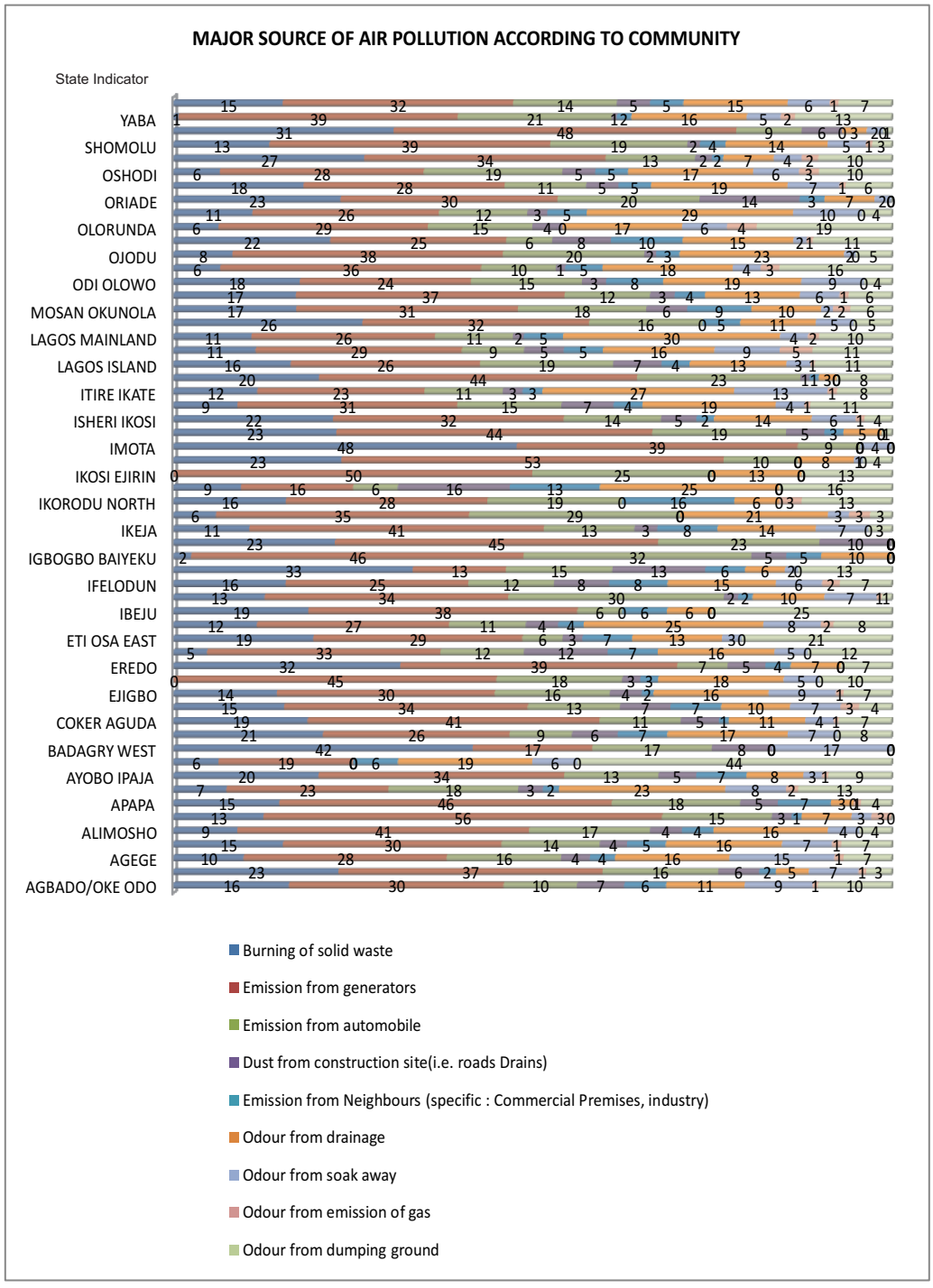
FREQUENCY OF NOISE POLLUTION ACCORDING TO AREA: MUSIC

In order to determine the level of noise pollution which was as a result of noise that emanate from music and video vendors, the survey investigated this issue, in which it was discovered that out of the total sampled household size, 28% sampled disclosed that noise from music and video vendors was high, 41% claimed it was low and 31% revealed that none of the two were the case. Viewing by Local Governments/Local Council Development Areas, more than 40% respondents each form Oto Awori (56%), Ibeju (50%), Agege (47%) Ikeja (42%) and Eredo (41%) complained that noise generated from music and video vendors was high. Whereas, 14% respondent each from Eti-Osa and Olorunda reported noise pollution emanating from music and record sellers. Likewise, Ikosi Ejirin (13%), Ikoyi Obalende (10%) and Amuwo Odofin (6%) of respondents reported noise pollution from this sources as high.



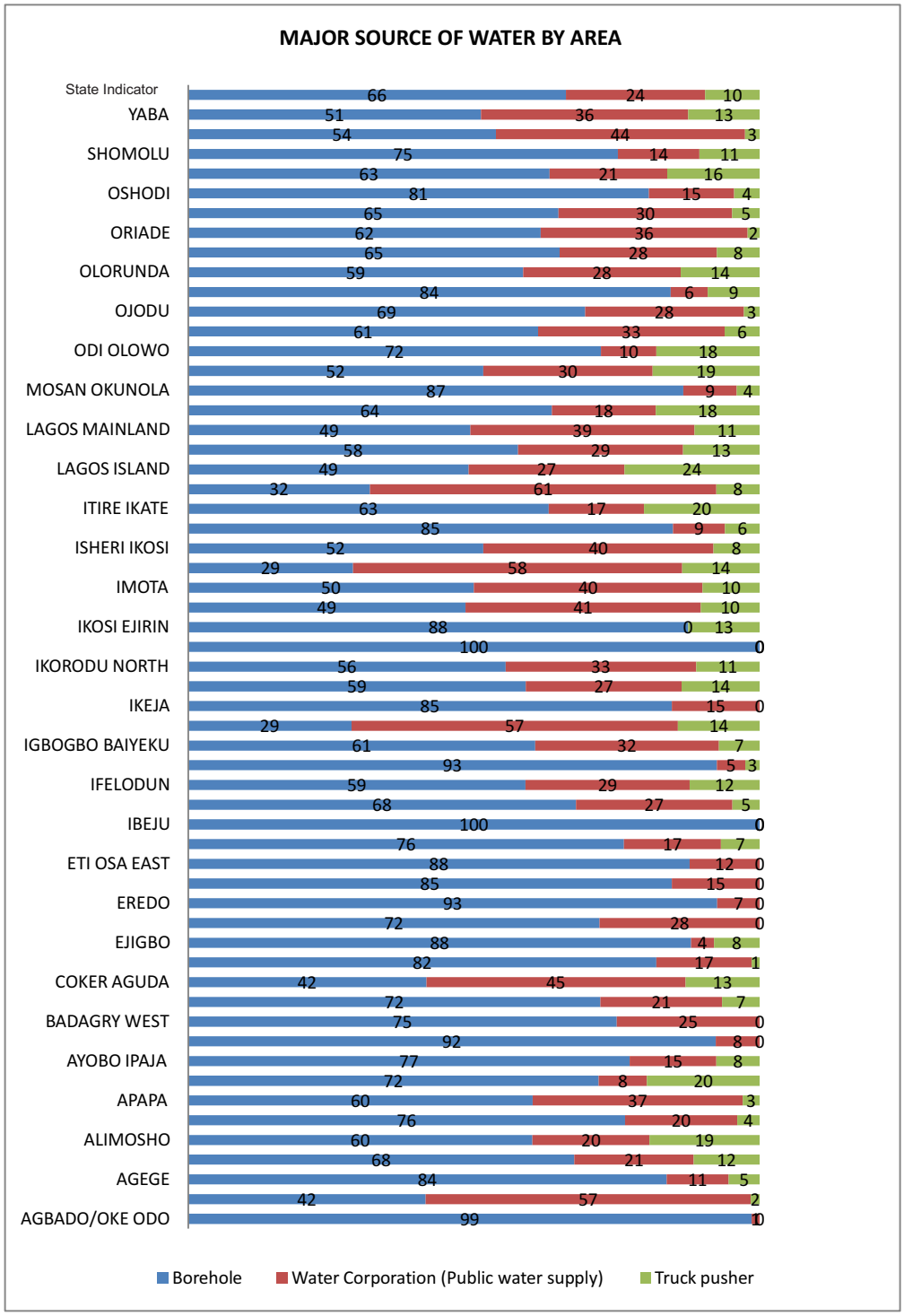
MAJOR SOURCE OF AIR POLLUTION ACCORDING TO COMMUNITY

Air pollution is an issue that cannot be ignored, it can lead to suffocation. In this regard, it was investigated in this survey. Power analysis showed that a lot of people used generators as an alternative source of energy whenever PHCN fails. The effect was captured when 32% respondents reported that emission from generators was the major cause of air pollution in their areas, 15% respondents each said major air pollution was from burning of solid waste and odour from drainage, 14% said emission from automobile, 5% respondents each replied dust from construction sites and emission from neighbours, 7% said odour from dumping grounds, 6% of the sampled said odour from soak away pits and 1% responded that odour from emission from gas. The survey revealed that respondents at Oto Awori (27%), Imota (48%), Igando (33%), Eredo (32%) and Badagry West (42%) reported burning of solid waste as the major cause of air pollution in their areas. At certain LGs/LCDAs, odour from dumping ground was the major source of air pollution in their areas, these were, Ibeju (25%), Eti-Osa East (21%), Badagry Central (44%) and Olorunda (19%).



MAJOR SOURCE OF WATER BY AREA

The Research investigated the major source of water in our communities. 66% households depend on bolehole, 24% of the whole sampled have access to public water supply by Lagos State Water Corporation and 10% got their water by the purchase of water from truck pusher. Across the local Governments/ Local Council Development Areas, 100% each of the respondents from Ikorodu West and Ibeju have boleholes in their residences. Likewise, at Agbado/Oke Odo (99%), Eredo and Igando have 93% of respondents having bolehole as major source of water in their residences. At Somolu, Mosan Okunola, Isolo, Ojokoro and Ejigbo only 14%, 9%, 9%, 6% and 4% respondents respectively had access to public water supply.

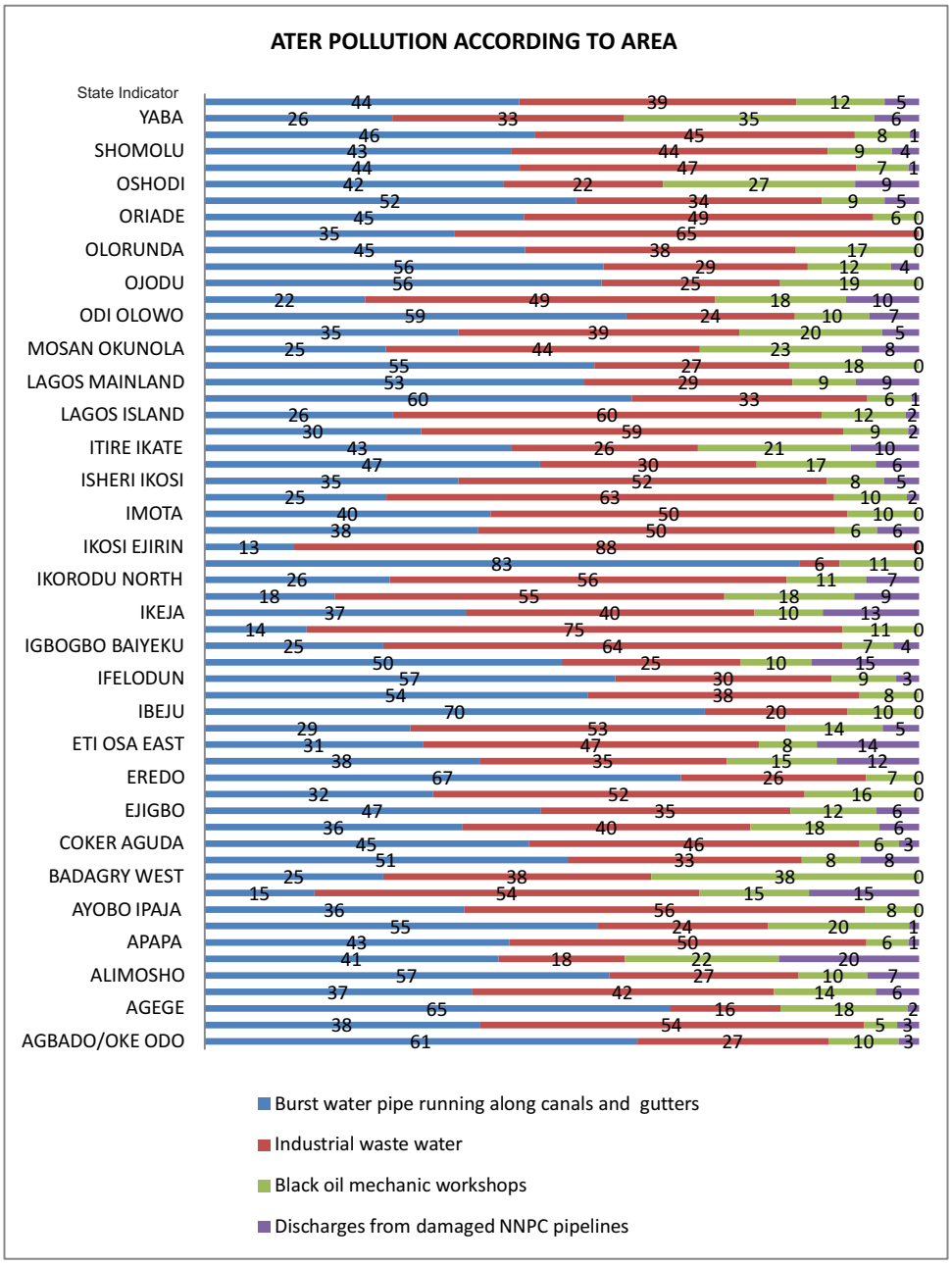


WATER POLLUTION

Water Pollution occurs when pollutants (particles, chemicals or substances that make water contaminated) are discharged directly or indirectly into water bodies without enough treatment to get rid of the harmful compounds. Humans have realized the importance of clean water as a foundation for life. Pollutants get into water by human causes. This study would be looking into certain causes of water pollution.

WATER POLLUTION ACCORDING TO AREA

The state indicator stated that 44% of the whole sample reported that the major source of water pollution was the issue of burst water pipe running along canals and drainages, 39% replied that they have industrial waste water that runs into the water pipes, 12% said that the black oil from the mechanic workshops in their areas and 5% mention the discharges from damaged NNPC pipelines were their major sources of water pollution. At Local Governments/ Local Council Development Areas, the survey revealed that Ikorodu West, Ibeju, Eredo, Agege, Agbado/Oke Odo and Alimosho have 83%, 70%, 67%, 65%, 61% and 57% respectively higher pollution level than the state indicator where respondents grumbled that the major water pollution was burst pipe in the canals and drainages. In Amuwo Odofin, Badagry Central, Igando, Eti-Osa East and Ikeja more than 12% of the sampled claimed that the major water pollution in their communities was the discharges from damaged NNPC pipeline in their area.

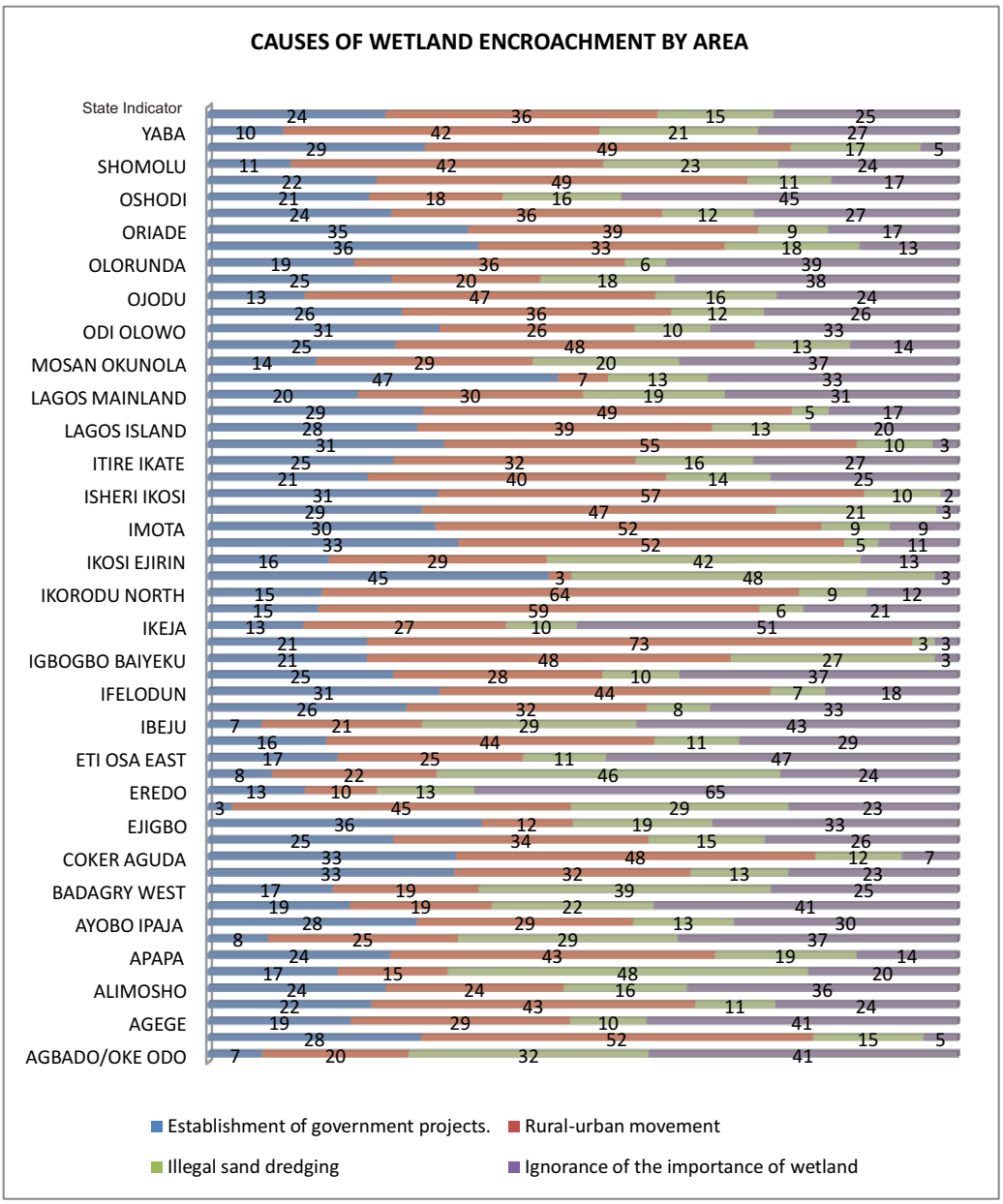


WETLAND MATTERS

A Wetland is a land area that is saturated with water, either permanently or seasonally, such that it takes on the characteristics of a distinct ecosystem. Wetlands play a critical role in providing essential ecosystem goods and services — such as clean air and water — and provides substantial economic benefits to our provincial economy. A wetland is defined as land having water at, near, or above the land surface, or which is saturated with water long enough to promote wetland or aquatic processes as indicated by poorly drained (hydric) soils, hydrophytic vegetation, and various kinds of biological activity that are adapted to the wet environment.

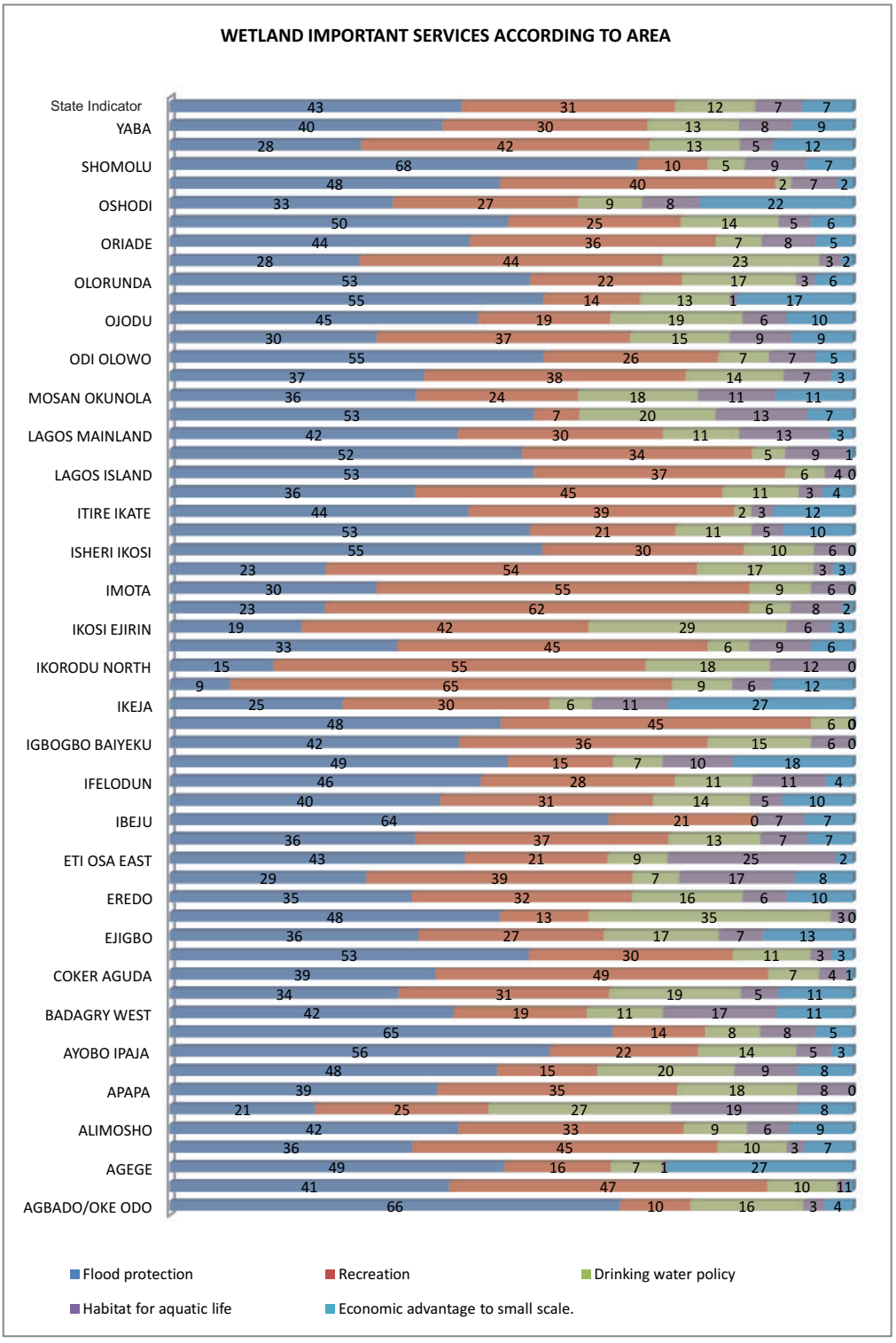
CAUSES OF WETLAND ENCROACHMENT BY AREA

The survey revealed the problem of wetland encroachment, where 36% mentioned the subject were caused by rural-urban movement, 24% were that of establishment of government projects. The proportion of households that felt that the problem was with illegal and sand dredging was 15%, while 25% of the sampled reported that ignorance of the importance of wetland was responsible for wetland encroachment. During the survey, more than 38% of households from Ikorodu West (48%), Eti-Osa (46%), Amuwo Odofin (48%), Badagry West (39%) and Ikosi Ejirin (42%) responded that in their communities, wetland encroachments were caused by illegal sand dredging. Further 33% respondents each from Bariga and Coker Aguda, Ejigbo (36%), Ifelodun (31%) and Lekki (47%) revealed wetland problems were due to establishment of government projects in their areas.



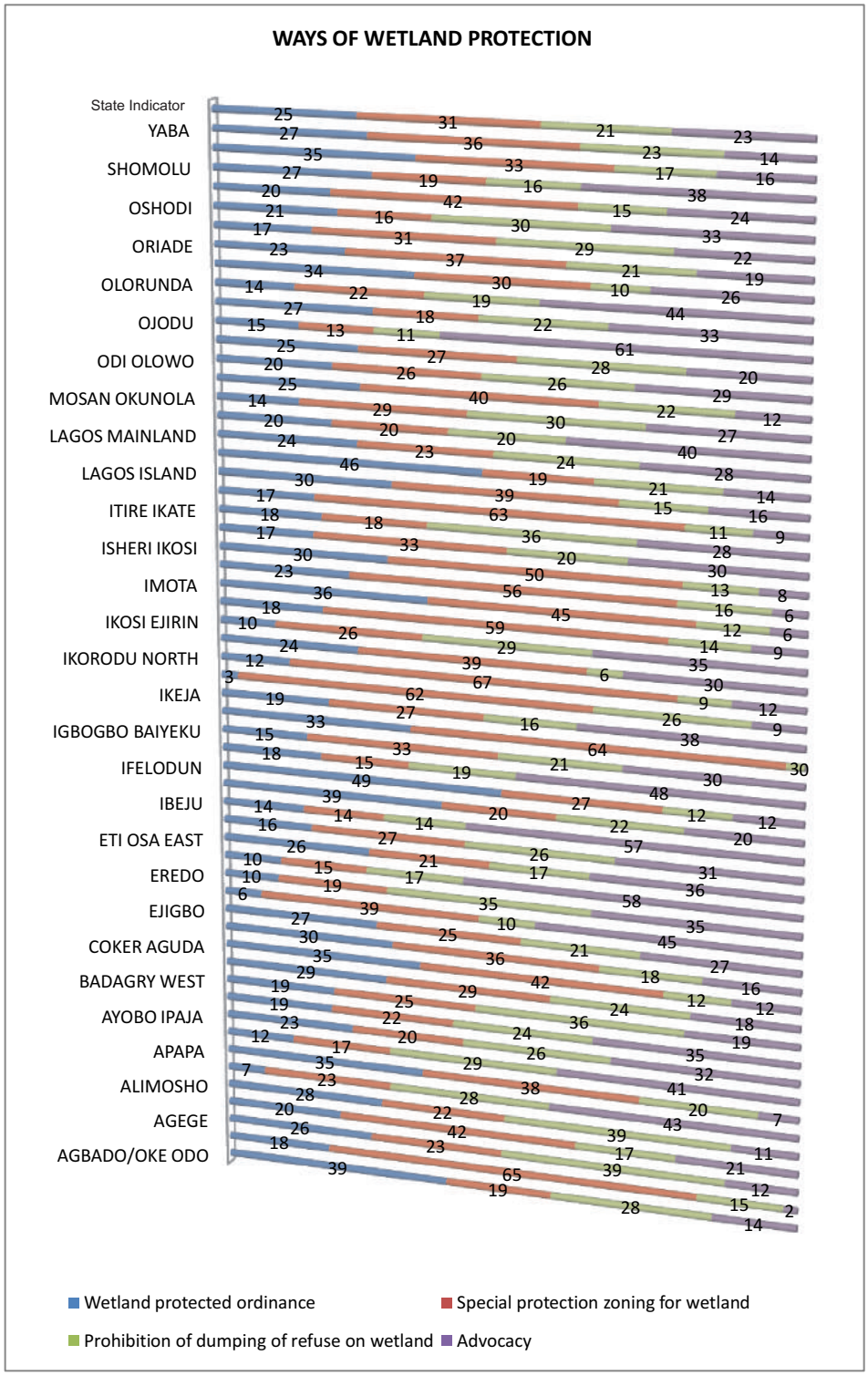
WETLAND IMPORTANT SERVICES ACCORDING TO AREA

An Analysis of important wetland services was investigated in which 43% reported flood protection would help the public, 31% said recreation, 12% replied drinking water policy, 7% each recorded habitat for aquatic life and economic advantage to small scale businesses all will be most interesting to the public. Most of the respondents at Somolu (68%), Agbado/Oke Odo (66%), Badagry Central (65%), Ibeju (64%) and Ayobo Ipaja (56%) suggested flood protection will be good for the public. By comparison, 11% each of the sampled households from Mosan Okunola, IKeja and Ifelodun recorded that creation of habitat for aquatic life will be better.



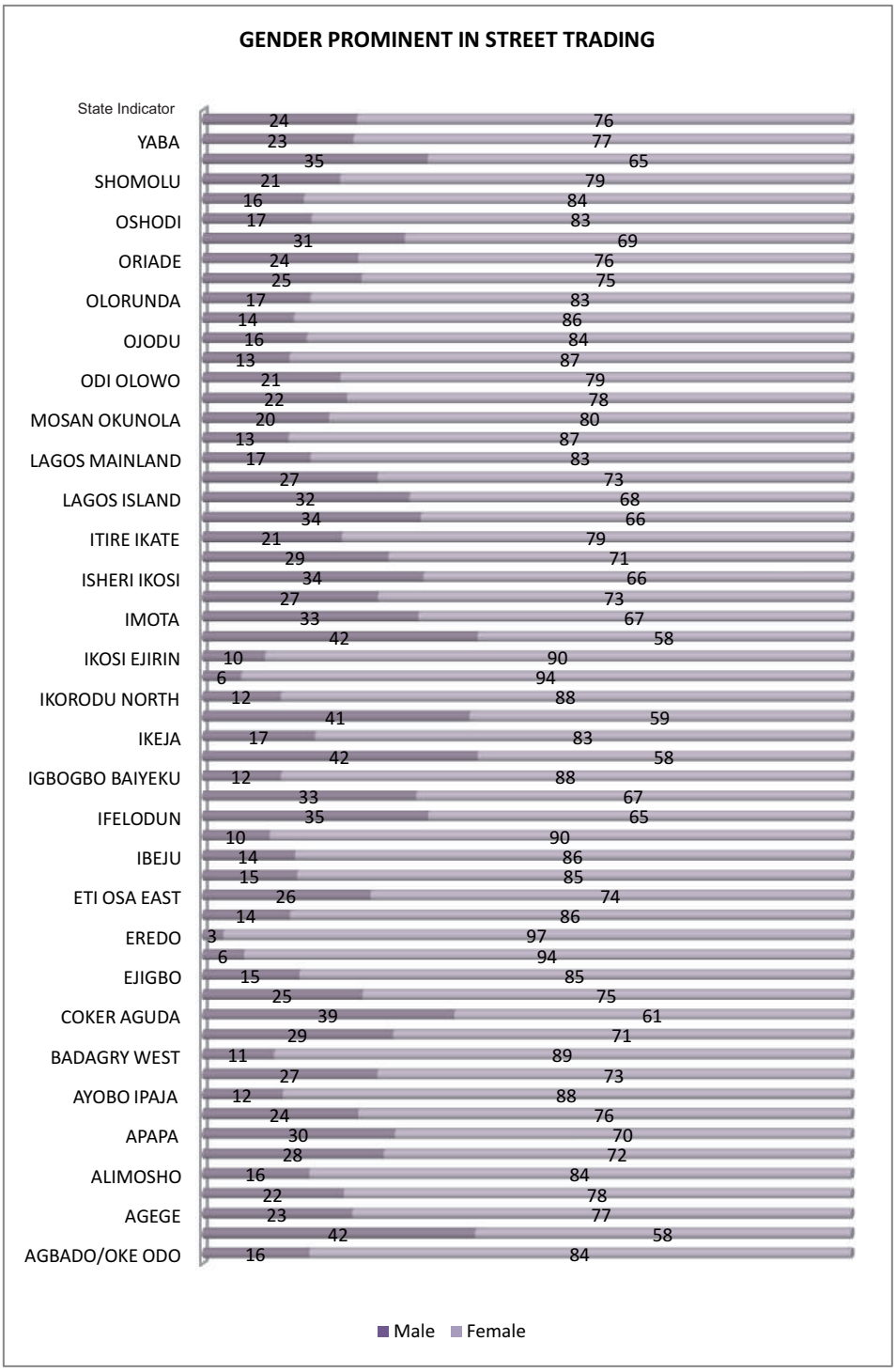
WAYS OF WETLAND PROTECTION

Of the households that were engaged in the survey, interviewers were asked to suggest ways of protection of wetland. 31% suggested special protection zoning for wetland, while 25% said Wetland protection Ordinance. Prohibition of dumping of refuse on wetland was recorded for 21% respondents while 23% also responded that advocacy will be best to way to protect wetland. Furthermore analysis was done according to Local Governments/Local Council Development Areas, where lot of respondents from Ikorodu North (67%), Agboyi Ketu (65%), Ijede (64%), Kosofe (63%) and Ikorodu Central recommended special protection zoning for wetland. On the contrary, the sampled taken from Alimosho (39%), Agege (39%), Badagry West (36%), Itire Ikate and Eredo (35%) suggested prohibition of dumping of refuse on wetland.



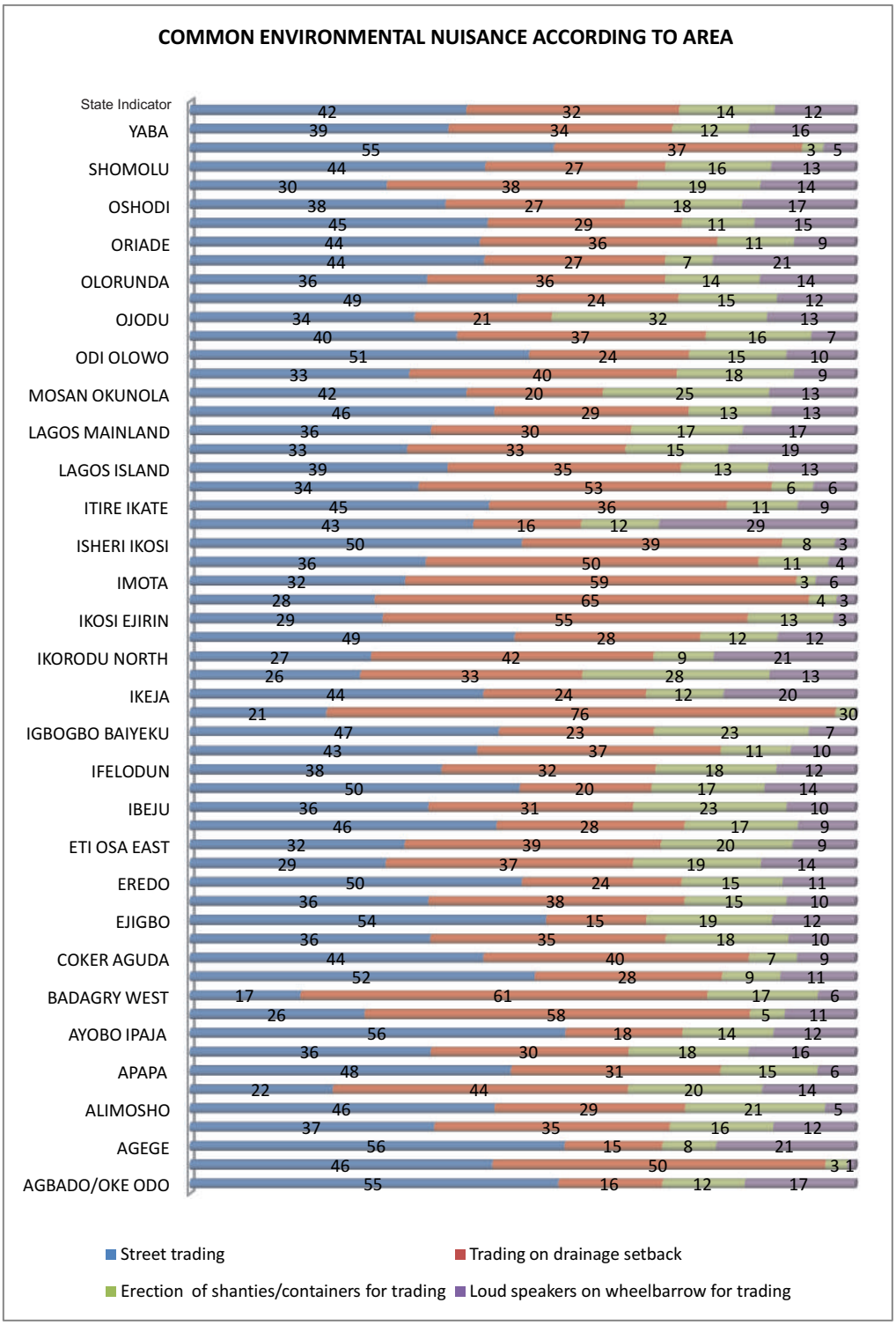
GENDER PROMINENT IN STREET TRADING

Across the state, the survey discovered that 76% households revealed that the gender prominent to street trading were females while 24% claimed males. At the Local Governments/Local Council Development Area levels, over 85% at Badagry West (89%), Ifako (90%), Ikosi Ejirin (90%), Ikorodu West (94%) and Eredo (97%) stated that in their communities Female were more prominent in street trading. Also Agboyi Ketu, Ikoyi Obalende and Ijede had 58% each respondents with Ikorodu (59%) and Isheri Ikosi (66%) that said in their areas females were more prominent in street trading than males.



COMMON ENVIRONMENTAL NUISANCE ACCORDING TO AREA

The survey result showed that 42% of the sampled respondents revealed that street trading was a serious environmental nuisance affecting the whole state, 32% showed trading on drainage setbacks, 14% replied that erection of shanties/containers for trading and 12% added that loud speakers on wheelbarrow for trading. In view of this, the analysis tried to show according to Local Governments/Local Council Development Areas, where more than 50% of the sampled in Ayobo Ipaja (56%), Agege (56%), Ejigbo (54%), Bariga (52%) and Agbado/Oke Odo (55%) declared street trading as the most common environmental nuisance in their areas. However, respondents at Badagry Central, Badagry West, Ijede, Kosofe and Ikoyi Obalende having 58%, 61%, 76%, 53% and 65% respectively claimed that trading on the drainage setbacks was really constituting nuisance in their communities.

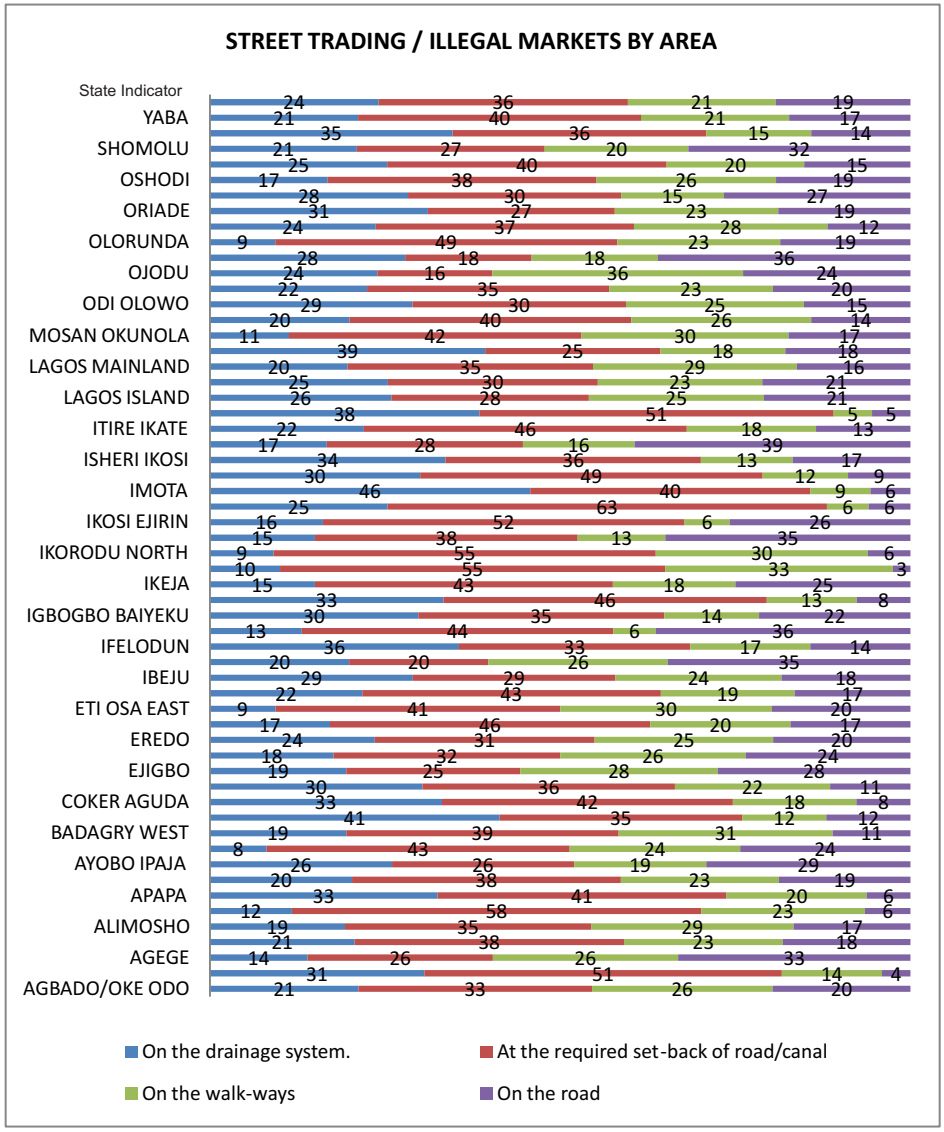


STREET TRADING/ILLEGAL MARKET

Street trading/Illegal Market has been a serious issue in Lagos State. Hawkers have turned the city highways into markets despite the efforts of government to provide designated markets all over the state. There is even no clear demarcation between residential and commercial areas. Residential houses are built with small shops/containers attached to them. It has been noticed that even in designated markets; traders prefer to display their wares on the main streets thereby causing traffic jam. Street Trading/Illegal Market has constituted serious environmental nuisance. For this reason of indiscipline, the survey launched investigation into street trading.

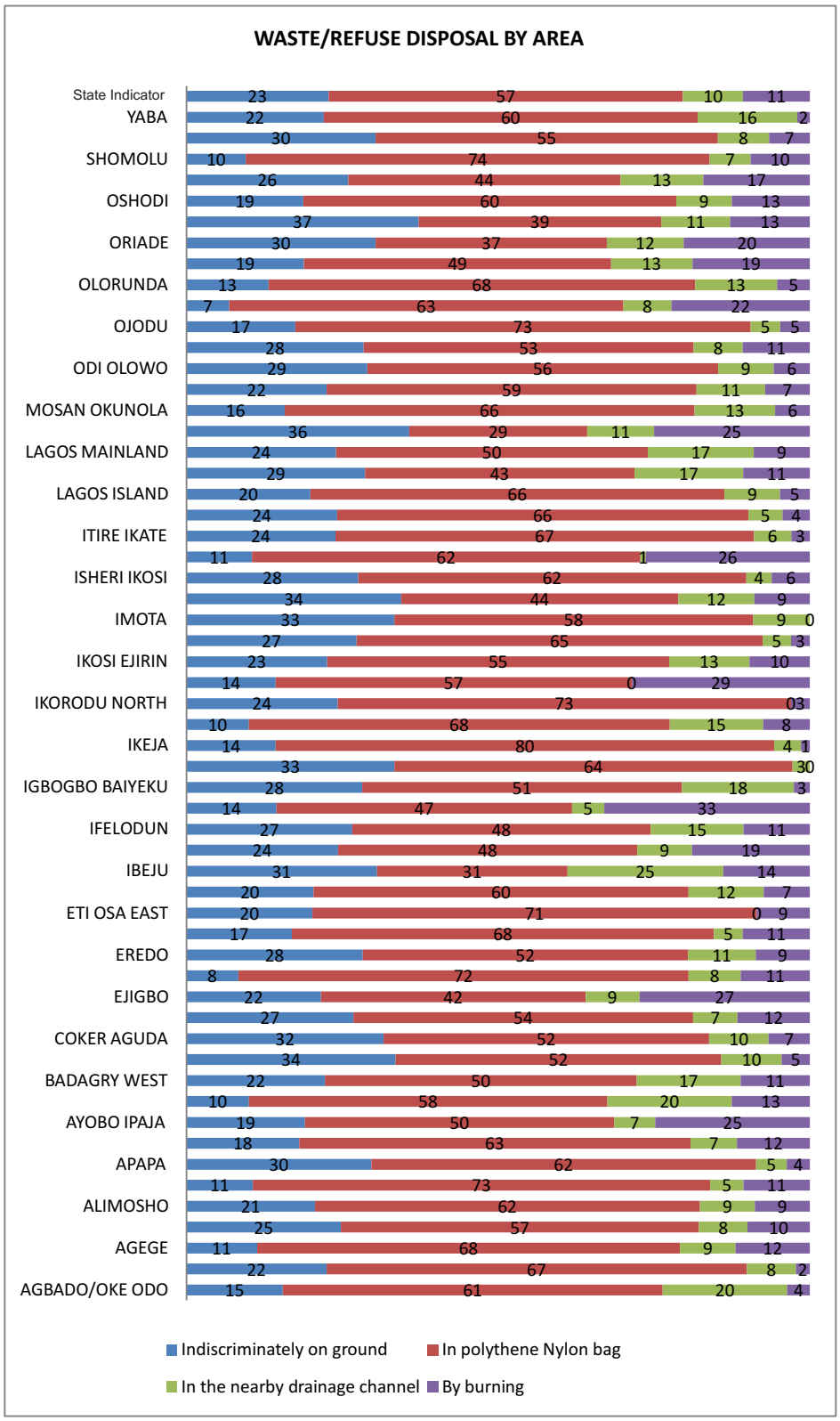
STREET TRADING / ILLEGAL MARKETS BY AREA

On the issue of street trading/illegal market, the survey sought to know communities where such was practiced. The analysis showed that 24% of the respondents indicated the occurrence of street trading/illegal market on the drainage system, 36% indicated that people trade on the set-back of roads/canals, 21% disclosed trading on the walk-ways and 19% recorded street trading/illegal market on the road. Further analysis revealed that across the Local Governments/Local Council Development Areas, Imota (46%), Bariga (41%), Lekki (39%), Kosofe (38%) and Ifelodun (36%) indicated that there were illegal markets located on the drainages in their areas. On the set-backs of roads/canals, Ikoyi Obalende, Amuwo Odofin, Ikorodu Central, Ikorodu North and Ikosi Ejirin has 63%, 58%, 55%, 55% and 51% respectively recorded that in their communities they have street trading/illegal market going on. Similarly, at Agege (33%), Ifako (35%), Igando (36%), Isolo (39%) and Ojokoro (36%) of respondents recorded that they have ill egal markets in their communities.



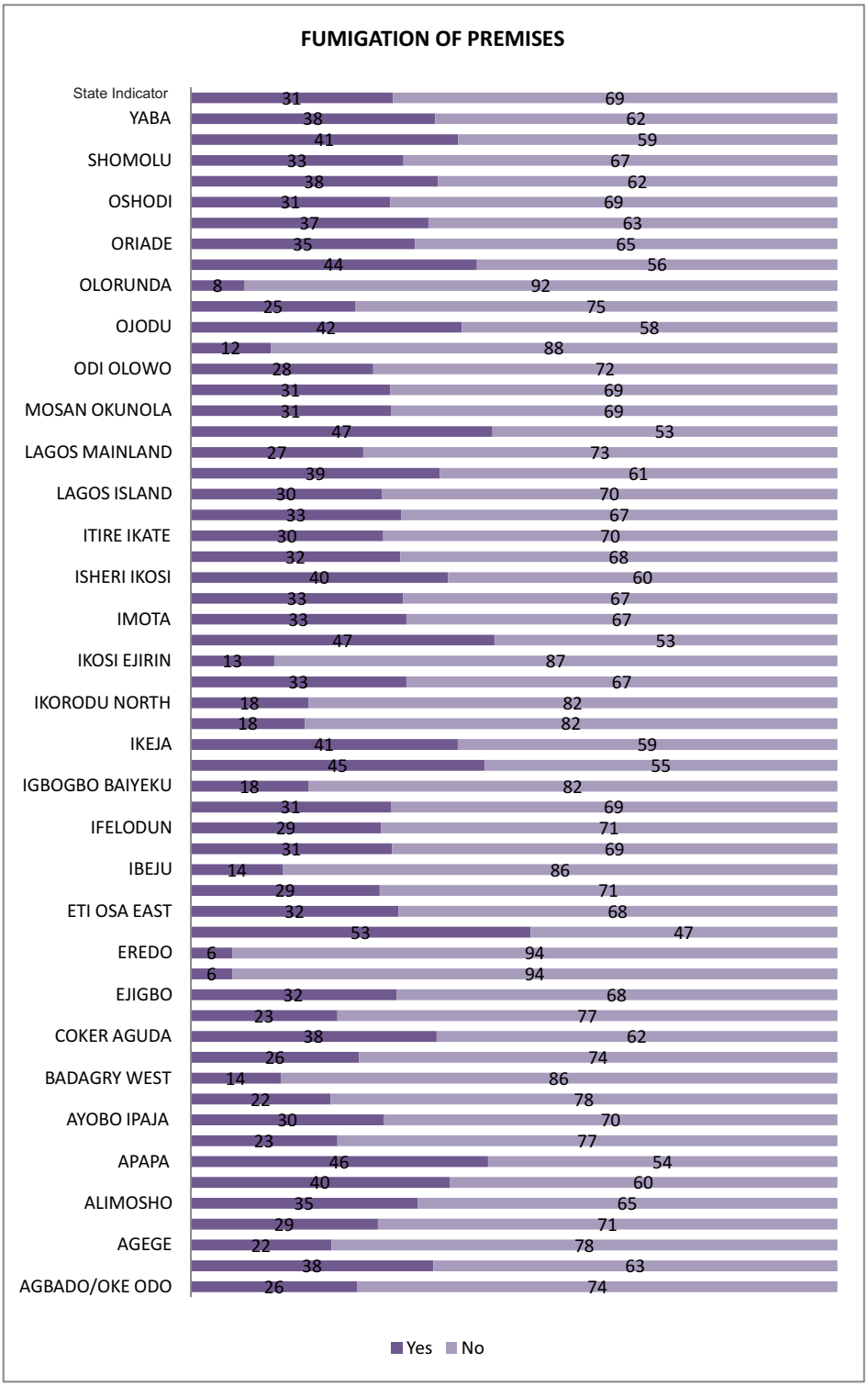
WASTE/REFUSE DISPOSAL BY AREA

The survey on waste disposal revealed that, 57% of respondents pack refuse/waste in polythene bags, 23% dump waste/refuse indiscriminately on the ground, 10% in the nearby drainage channels and 11% dispose waste by burning. Despite the efforts of LAWMA, Orile Agege, Lekki, Iru/Victoria Island and Bariga have respondents 37%, 36%, 34%, 34% that throw waste/refuse indiscriminately on the ground. A measureable majority of the households dump waste in the nearby drainage channels, in communities like, Agbado/Oke Odo (20%), Badagry (20%), Ibeju (25%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (18%) and Lagos Mainland LGs/LCDAs. Also the analysis discovered that, at Ayobo Ipaja (25%), Ejigbo (27%), Isolo (26%), Ikorodu West (29%) and Ojokoro (22%) of the respondents still dispose by burning.



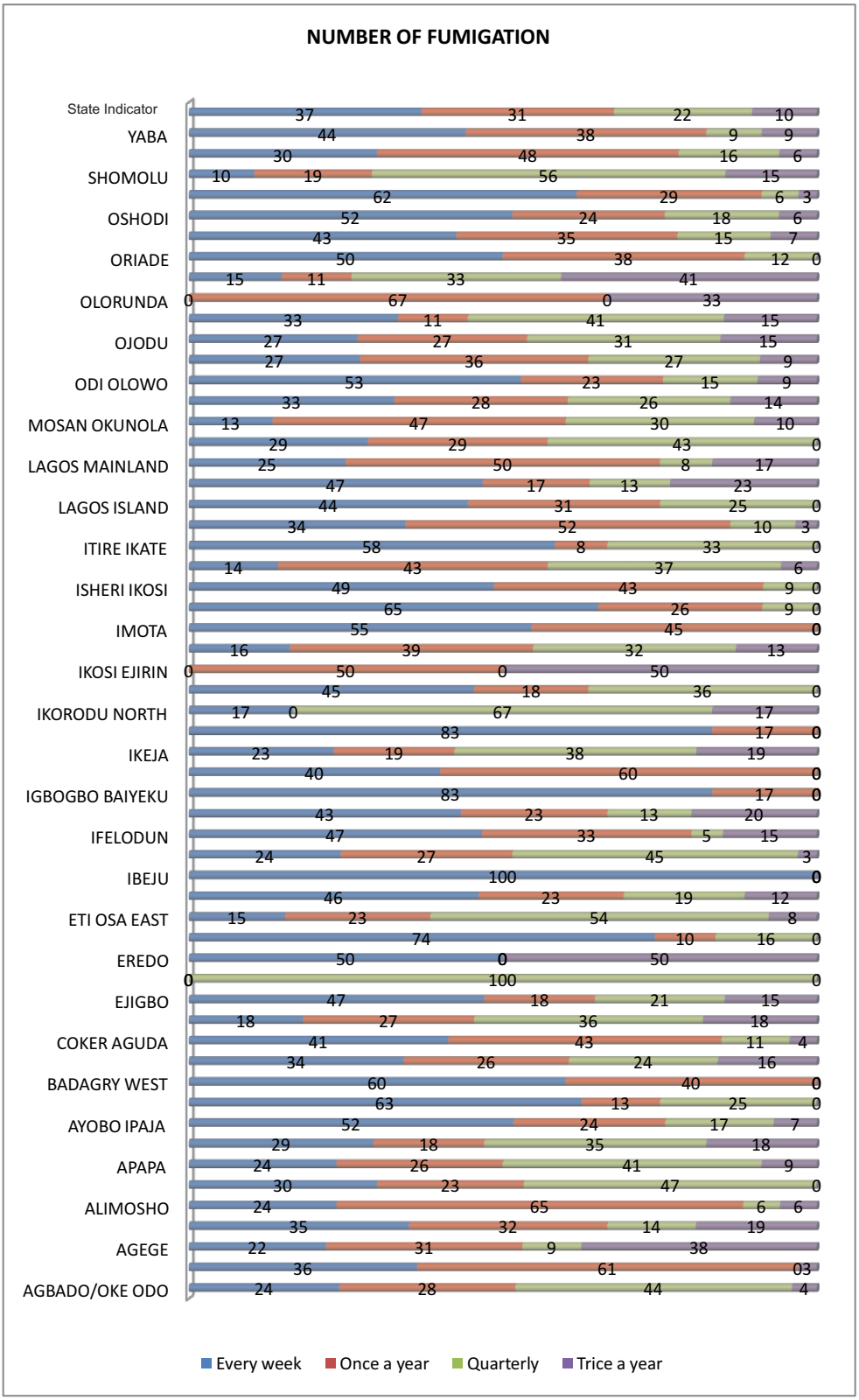
FUMIGATION OF PREMISES

The analysis showed the percentage of households that fumigate their dwellings. As a whole, 31% of the sampled affirmed fumigation of dwellings while 69% replied that they have not fumigated their dwellings. At the Local Governments/Local Council Development Areas, households sampled at Eti-Osa (53%), Apapa (46%) and Isheri Ikosi (40%) with 47% respondents each from Lekki and Ikoyi Obalende confirmed that they fumigate their apartments. The survey revealed that more than 50% of respondents from Olorunda (92%), Eredo (94%), Epe (94%), Ojo (88%) and Ikosi Ejirin (87%) do not fumigate their residences.



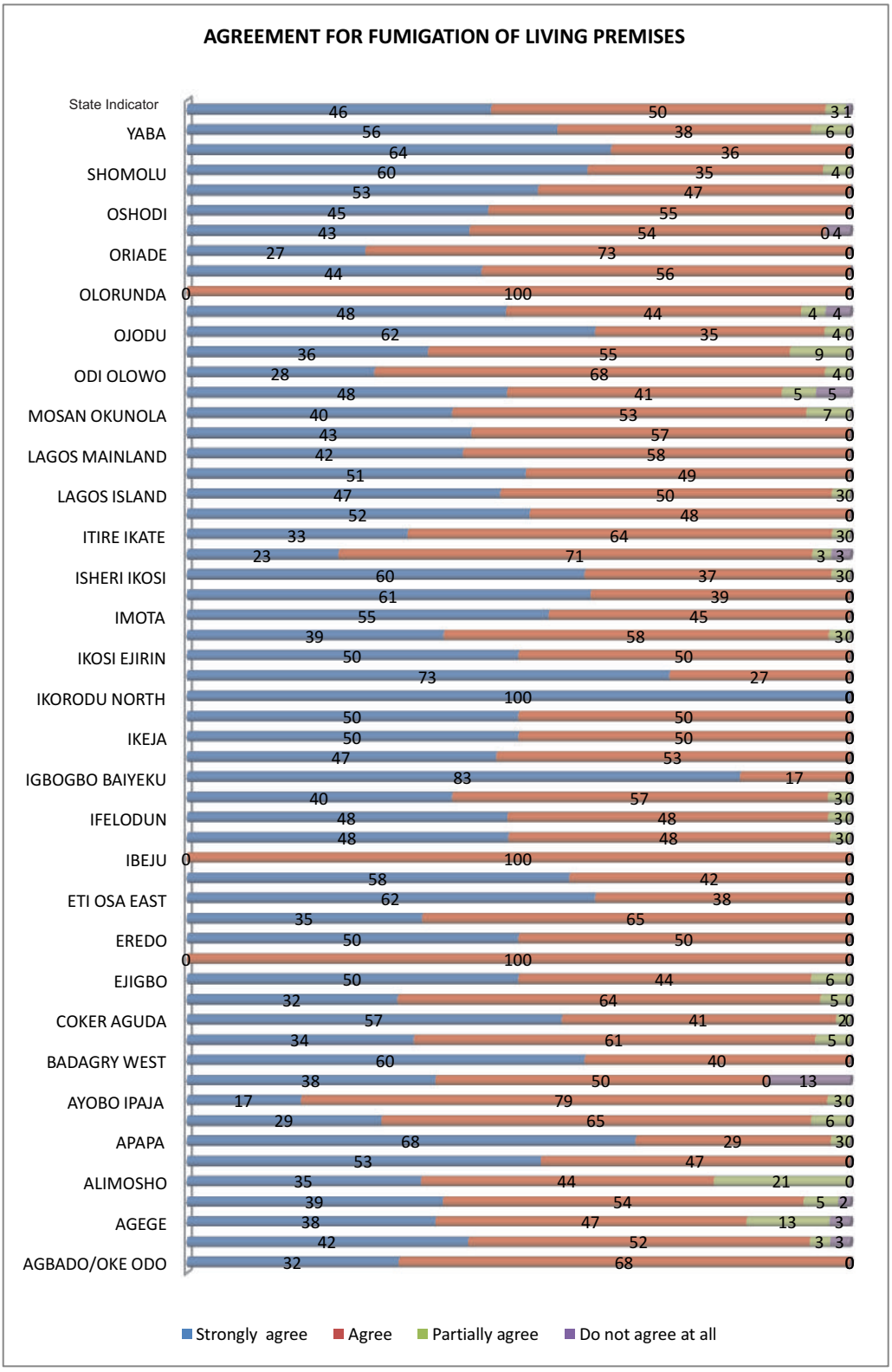
NUMBER OF FUMIGATION

The survey examined the number of fumigation done by households. While 31% of the total sampled fumigate once a year, 22% said on quarterly basis, 37% claimed weekly fumigation and 10% revealed thrice a year. During analysis according to Local Governments/ Local Council Development Areas, the sampled households at Olorunda (67%), Alimosho (65%), Agboyi Ketu (61%), Lagos Mainland (50%) and Ijede (60%) stated that fumigation was done once a year. While the sampled at Iru/Victoria Island (65%), Ayobo Ipaja (52%), Badagry Central (63%), Badagry West (60%) and Odi-Olowo (53%) revealed that they fumigate every week.

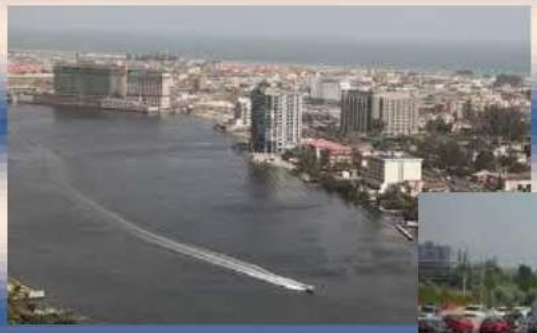


AGREEMENT FOR FUMIGATION OF LIVING PREMISES

The Survey further investigated whether living premises should be fumigated. 50% of the households sampled agreed that living premise should be fumigated, 46% of the sampled replied that they strongly agreed, 3% partially agreed while 1% do not agree at all. At the local Governments/Local Council Development Areas, 100% of respondents from Olorunda, Ibeju and Epe agreed that living premises should be fumigated while at Isolo and Itire Ikate, 71% and 64% of the sampled households also agreed that premises be fumigated.



WORKS & INFRASTRUCTURE



CHAPTER 7

WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

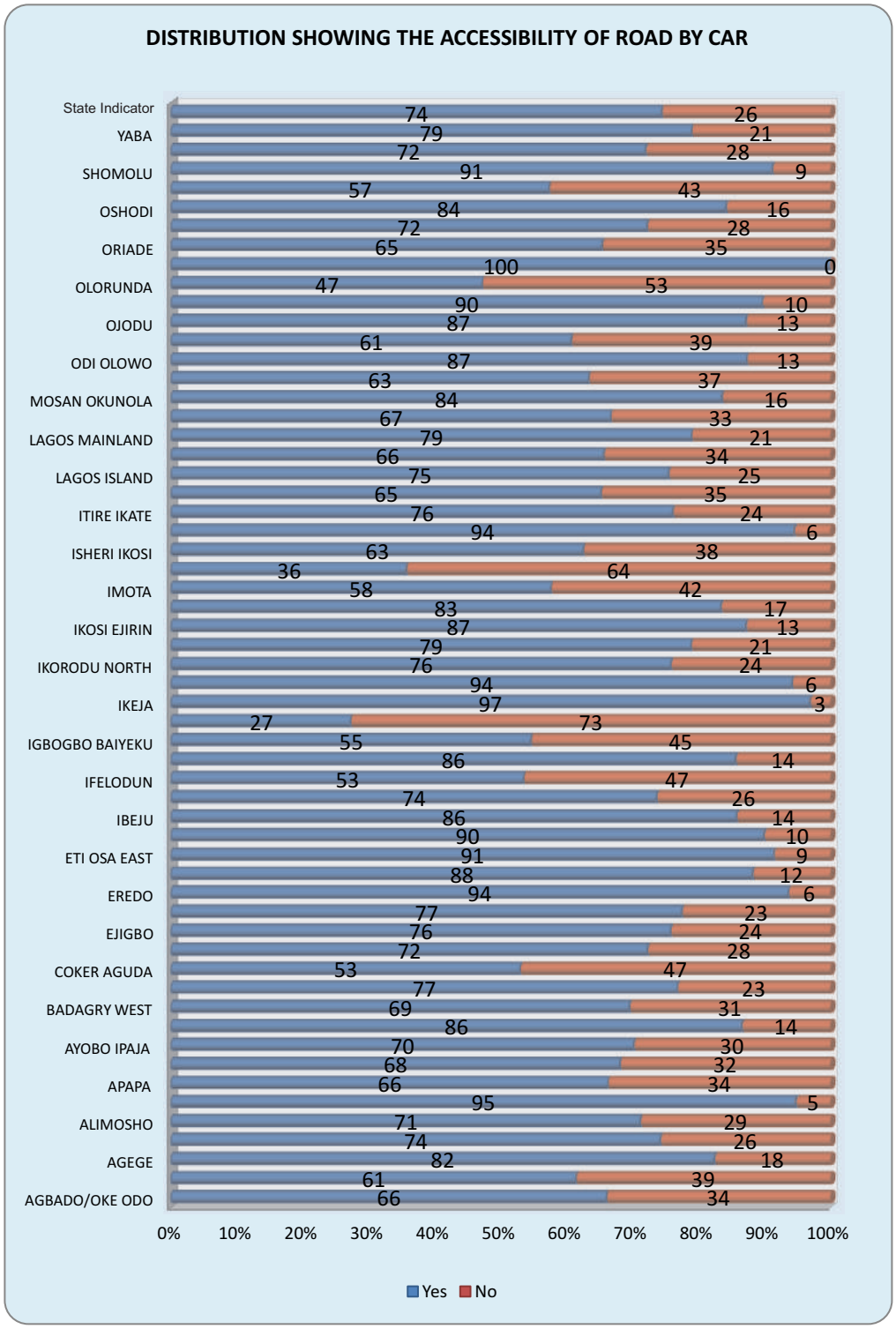
ROAD AND TRANSPORTATION

Transportation had always played a vital role in the development of any nation. This is borne out of the fact that the primary function of transportation is to move passenger or goods from a place of lesser value to a place of higher value or utility. Roads are used by various forms of transportation. Road is a path established over land for the passage of vehicles, people, and animals. Roads provide dependable pathways for moving people and goods from one place to another. They range in qua lity from dirt paths to concrete-paved multilane highways. Throughout history, the economic wealth and military power of a people or a nation have been closely tied to efficient methods of transportation. Transportation provides access to natural resources and promotes trade, allowing a nation to accumulate wealth and power.

Rehabilitation, Construction and re-construction of roads take a significant percentage of the State budget. Therefore, this survey examines the current views about the road usage and t ransportation in the State.

ACCESSIBILITY OF ROAD TO HOUSEHOLD DWELLING BY CAR

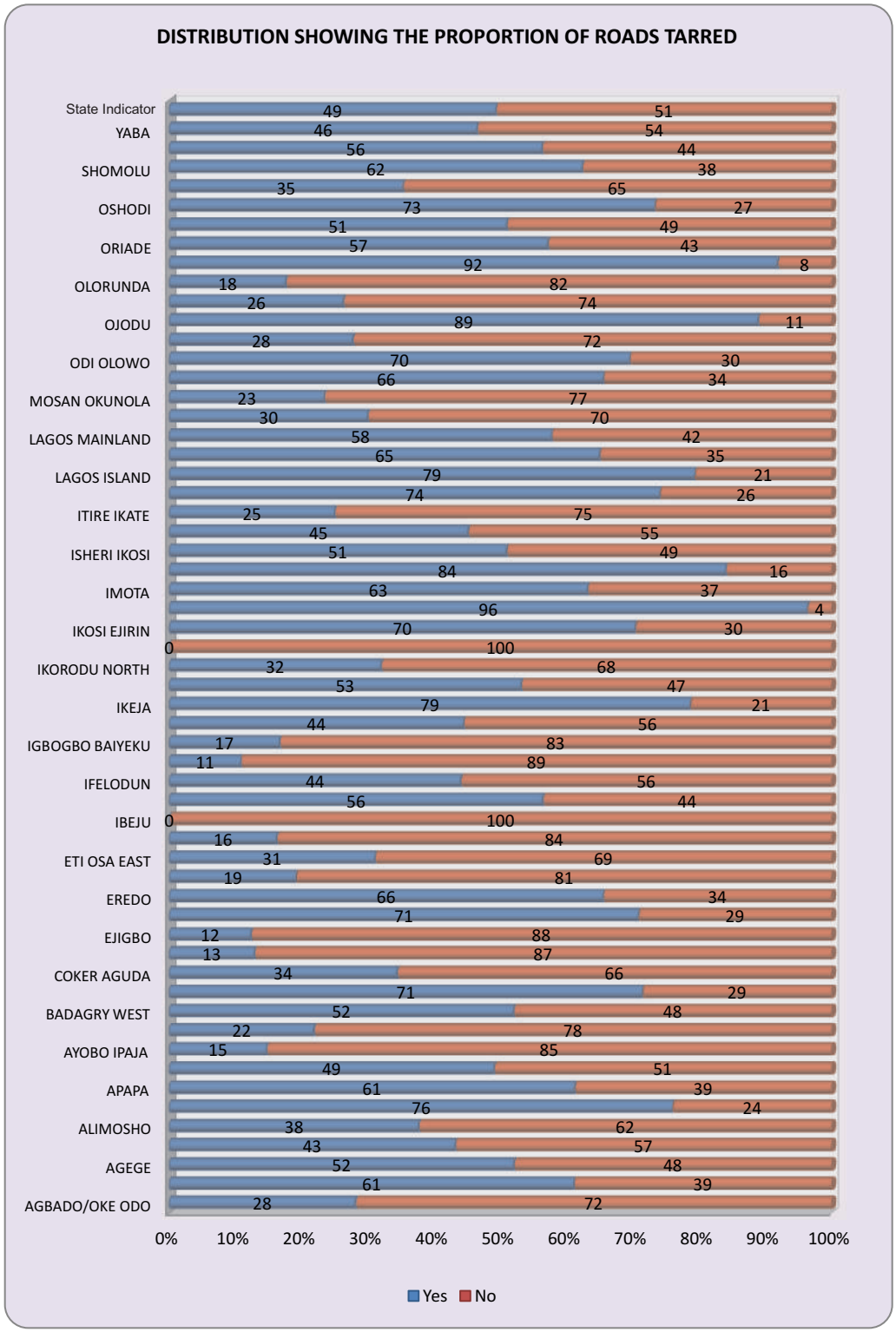
The survey result reveals that 74% of sampled respondents claim that routes leading to their houses were accessible by car while 26% indicated that their houses were inaccessible by car. In close comparison to 2013 household survey, the indicator reads 78% and 22% respectively.



At the Local Government/ Local Council Development Areas (LG/ LCDAs), Onigbongbo (100%) , Ikeja (97%), Amuwo Odofin (95%), Eredo, Ikorodu and Isolo each recorded 94% of the sampled respondents that said their routes were accessible by car while Ifelodun (53%), Coker Aguda (53%), Olorunda (47%), Iru/ Victoria Island (36%) and Ijede (27%) had less than 55% of respondent that claimed that the routes to their houses were accessible by car far below the State Indicator.

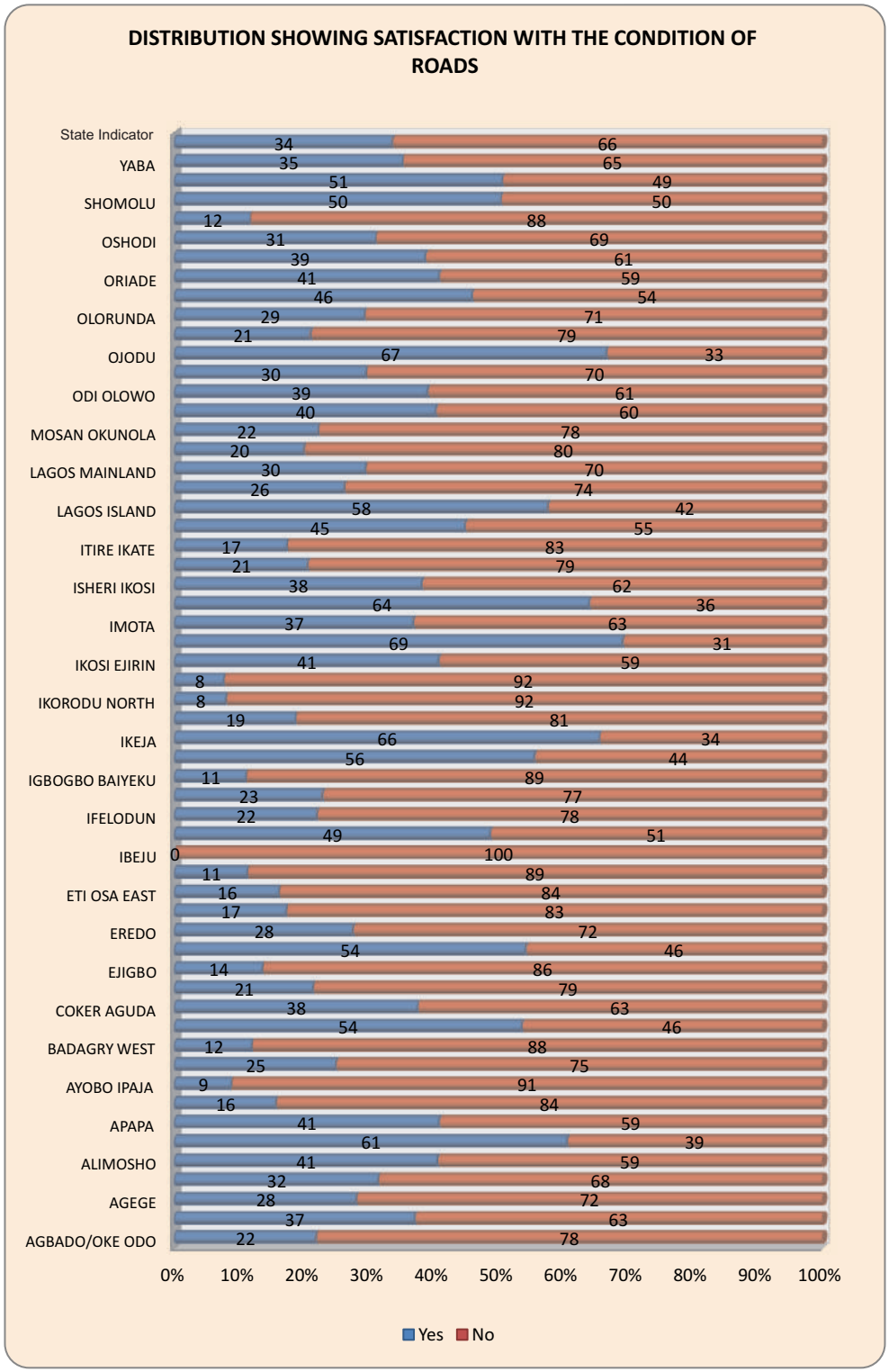
TARRED ROADS TO DWELLING

In this survey, it was indicated that 49% of respondents had tarred roads to their dwelling, a reduction as compared to 54% recorded last year. Across the LG/ LCDAs, more than 80% in Ikoyi Obalende, Onigbongbo, Ojodu and Iru/ Victoria Island with 96%, 92%, 89% and 84% respectively had their roads tarred. Those that have less than 15% tarred roads include Egbe Idimu (13%), Ejigbo (12%) and Igando (11%) while Ibeju and Ikorodu had almost zero tarred roads.



SATISFACTION WITH CONDITION OF ROADS TO DWELLING

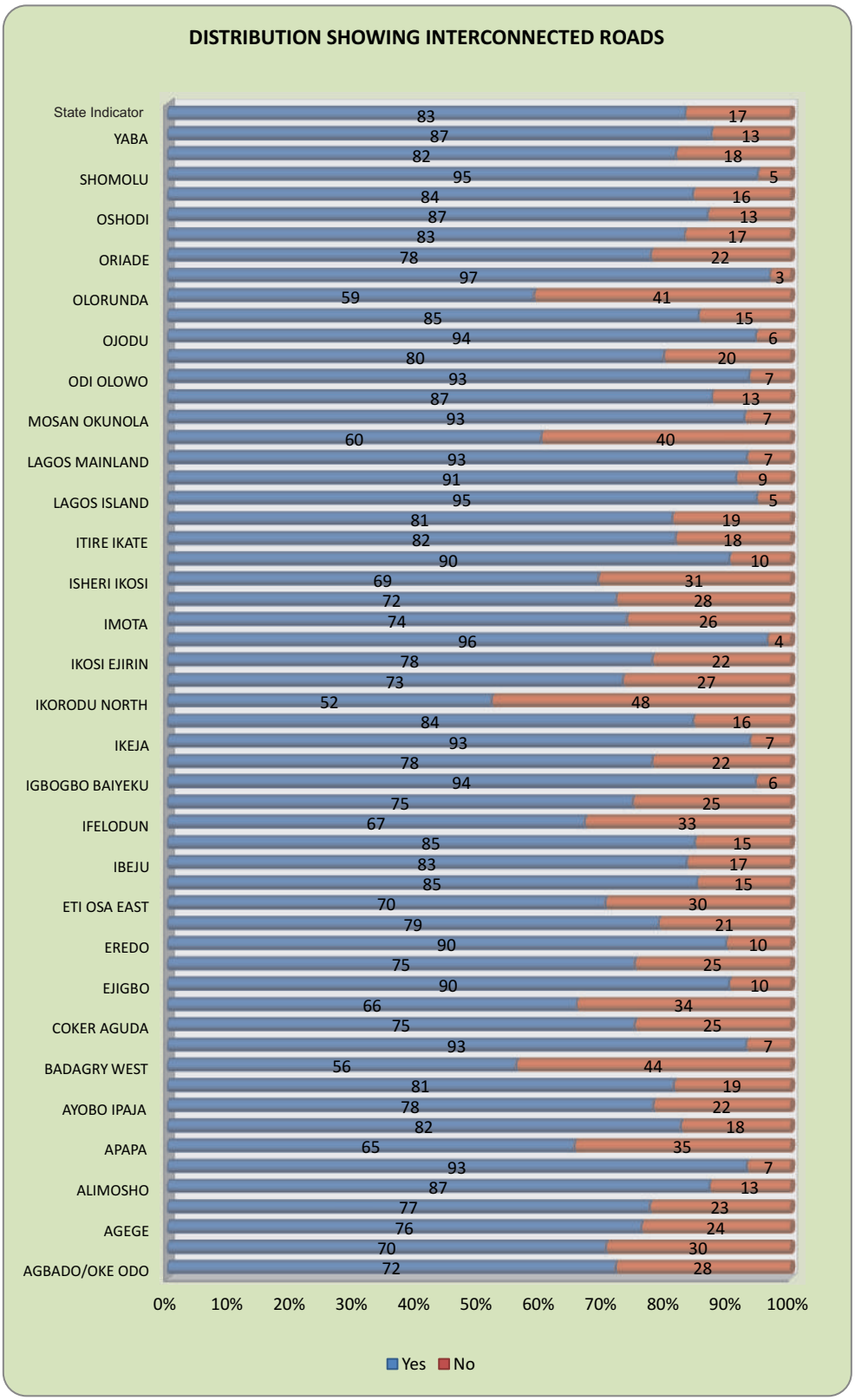
The result of the survey also reveals that out of the sampled households who said their houses were accessible by car; only 34% were satisfied with the condition of roads to their houses, while 66% of them were not satisfied as against 36% and 64% recorded respectively in the last year survey.



Over 60% of respondents in Ikoyi Obalende (69%), Ojodu (67%) Ikeja (66%), Iru/Victoria Island (64%) and Amuwo Odofin (61%) claimed satisfaction with road condition to their houses while in Iba, Igbogbo Bayeku, Ayobo Ipaja, Ikorodu North, Ikorodu West and Ibeju had less than 12% of sampled households satisfied with the condition of road.

INTERCONNECTED ROADS

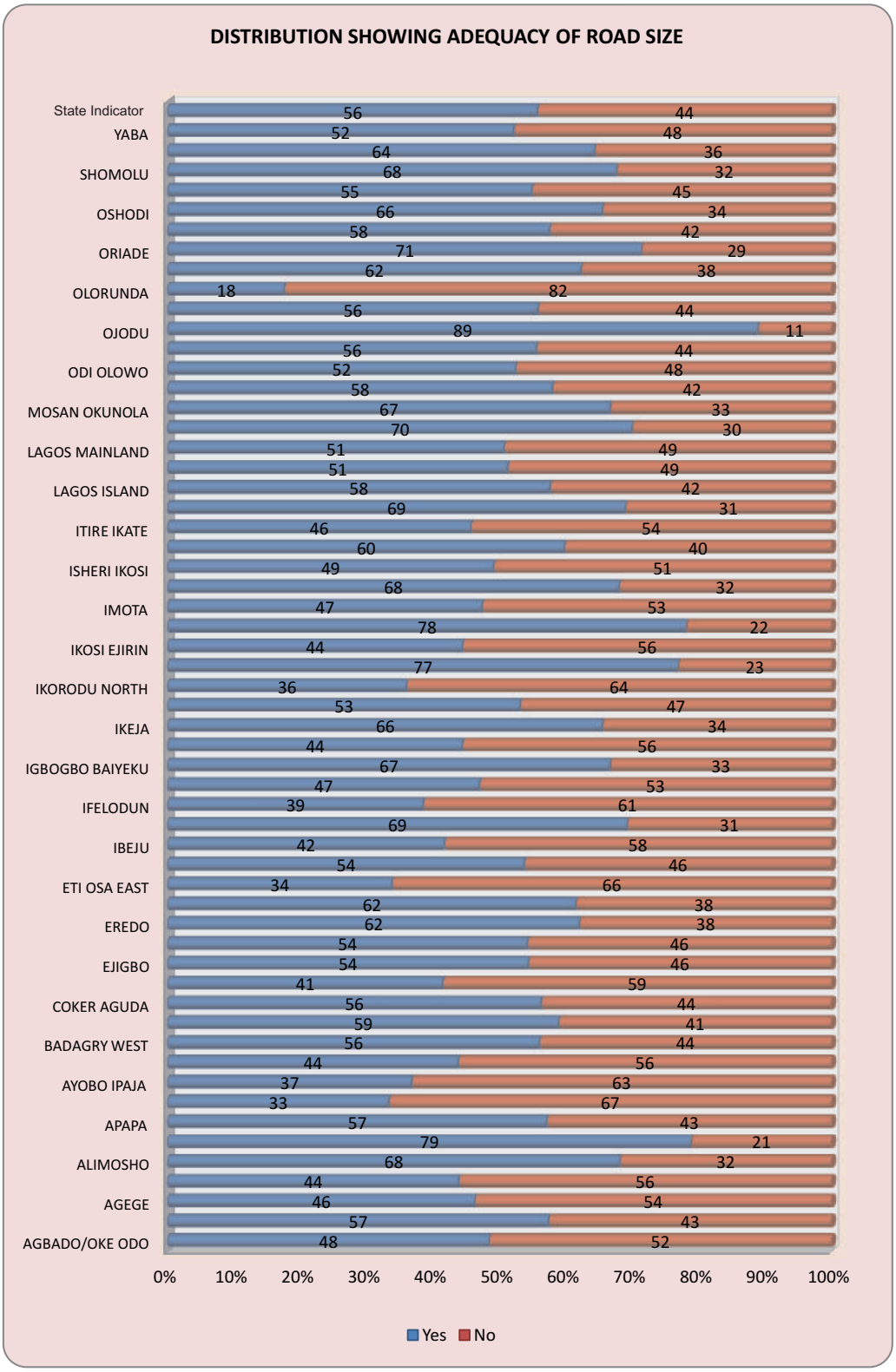
The study also indicated that 83% of respondents said YES on interconnected roads in their community while 17% do not agree against last year's 87% YES and 13% NO.



Onigbogbo (97%), Ikoyi Obalende (96%), Shomolu (95%) and Lagos Island (95%) all agreed to having higher proportion of interconnected roads with over 90%. Olorunda (59%), Badagry West (56%) and Ikorodu North (52%) had lower proportion of interconnected roads.

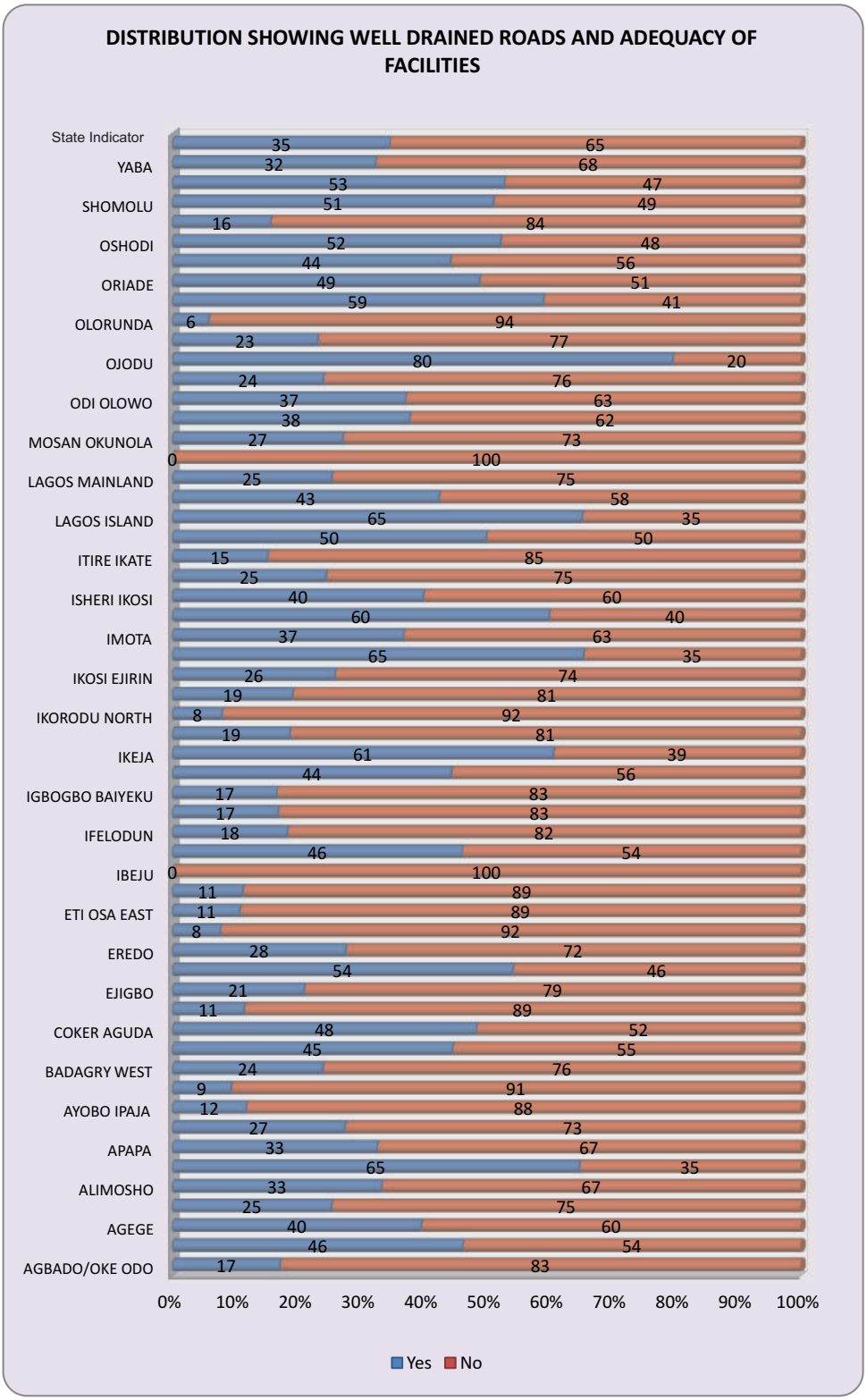
ADEQUACY OF ROAD SIZE

The survey showed that 56% of respondents agreed to adequacy of roads in their community while 44% indicated the No option. In the previous year's result, 65% indicated YES while 35% responded NO. Ojodu, Amuwo Odofin and Ikoyi Obalende recorded higher proportion with 89%, 79% and 78% respectively while Olorunda, Apapa Iganmu and Eti Osa East with 18%, 33% and 34% recorded the lowest among the LG/ LCDAs.



WELL DRAINED ROADS AND ADEQUACY OF FACILITIES

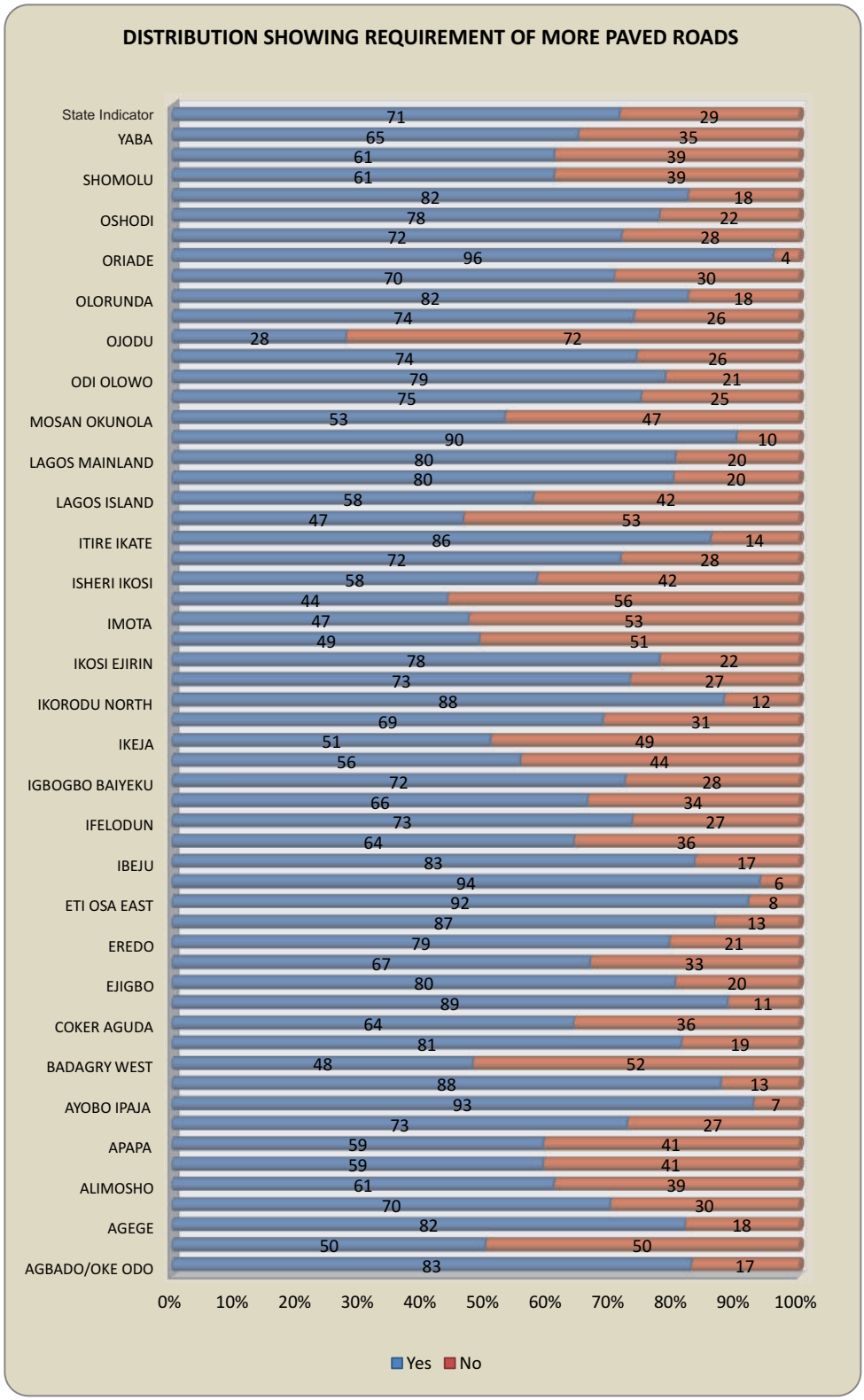
Drainage is the natural or artificial removal of surface and sub-surface water from an area. Many agricultural soils need drainage to improve production or to manage water supplies. Well drained community will improve the well being of the residents of such community.



The survey revealed 35% of respondent subscribed to having well drained roads and adequacy of facilities while 65% do not, as against 43% and 57% respectively recorded last year.

Across LG/ LCDAs, Ojodu respondents agreed to having well drained roads and adequacy of facilities with 80%. Ikoyi Obalende, Lagos Island and Amuwo Odofin also had 65% each. On the lower side of the coin, Ibeju and Lekki disagree almost to a nought in this regard while Olorunda recorded 6% in agreement.

REQUIREMENT OF MORE PAVED ROADS

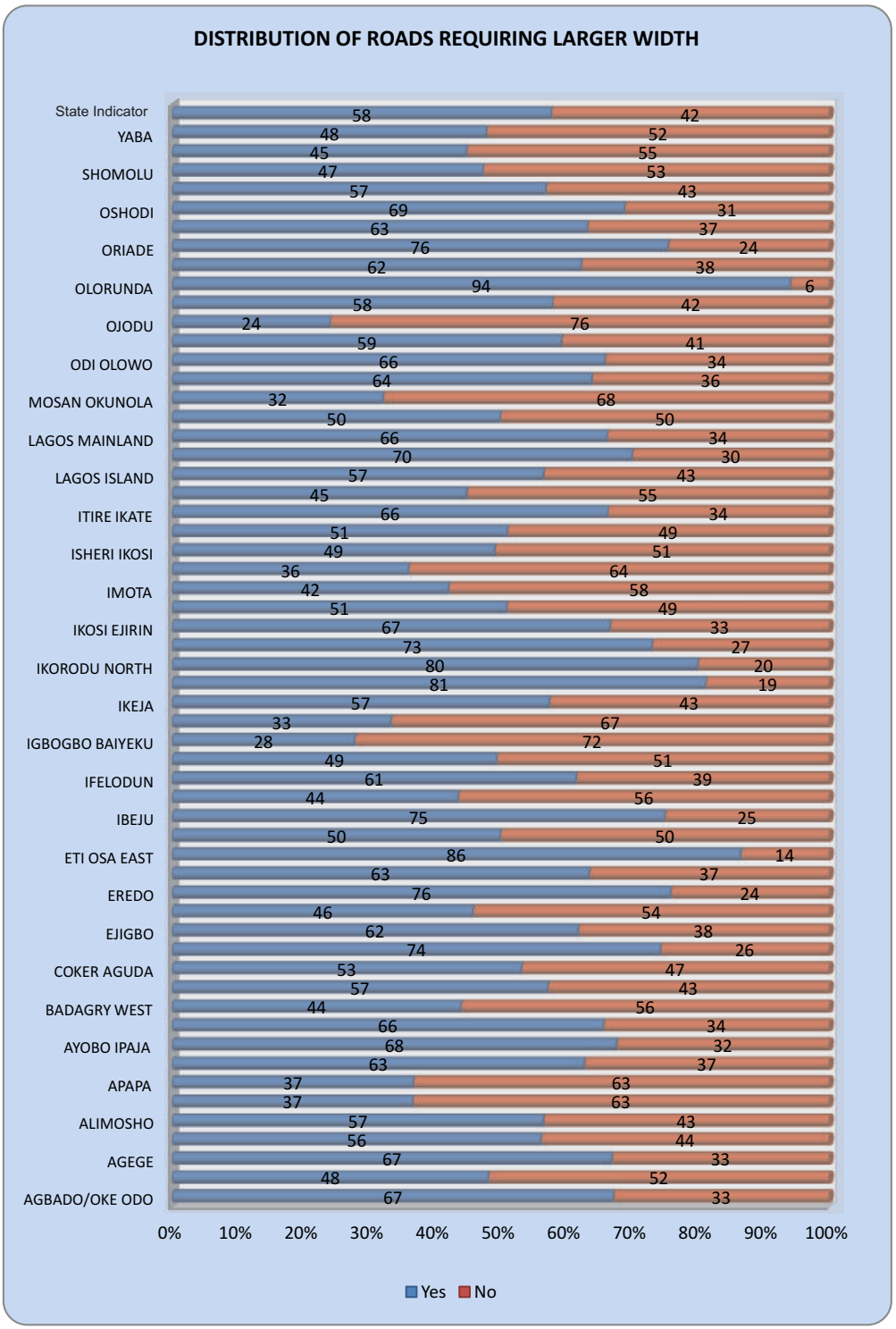


This survey indicated that 71% of respondent assent to requiring more paved roads as against 29% that disagreed. In the previous survey for the year 2013, it recorded 77% and 23% respectively.

Oriade (96%), Iba (94%) and Ayobo Ipaja (93%) respondents conceded having more paved roads but Iru/ Victoria Island (44%) and Ojodu (28%) responded lowly in the requirement of more paved roads.

ROADS REQUIRING LARGER WIDTH

The survey revealed that 58% responded that their roads require Larger Width against 42%. In close comparison to previous year's survey, it recorded 53% and 47% respectively.

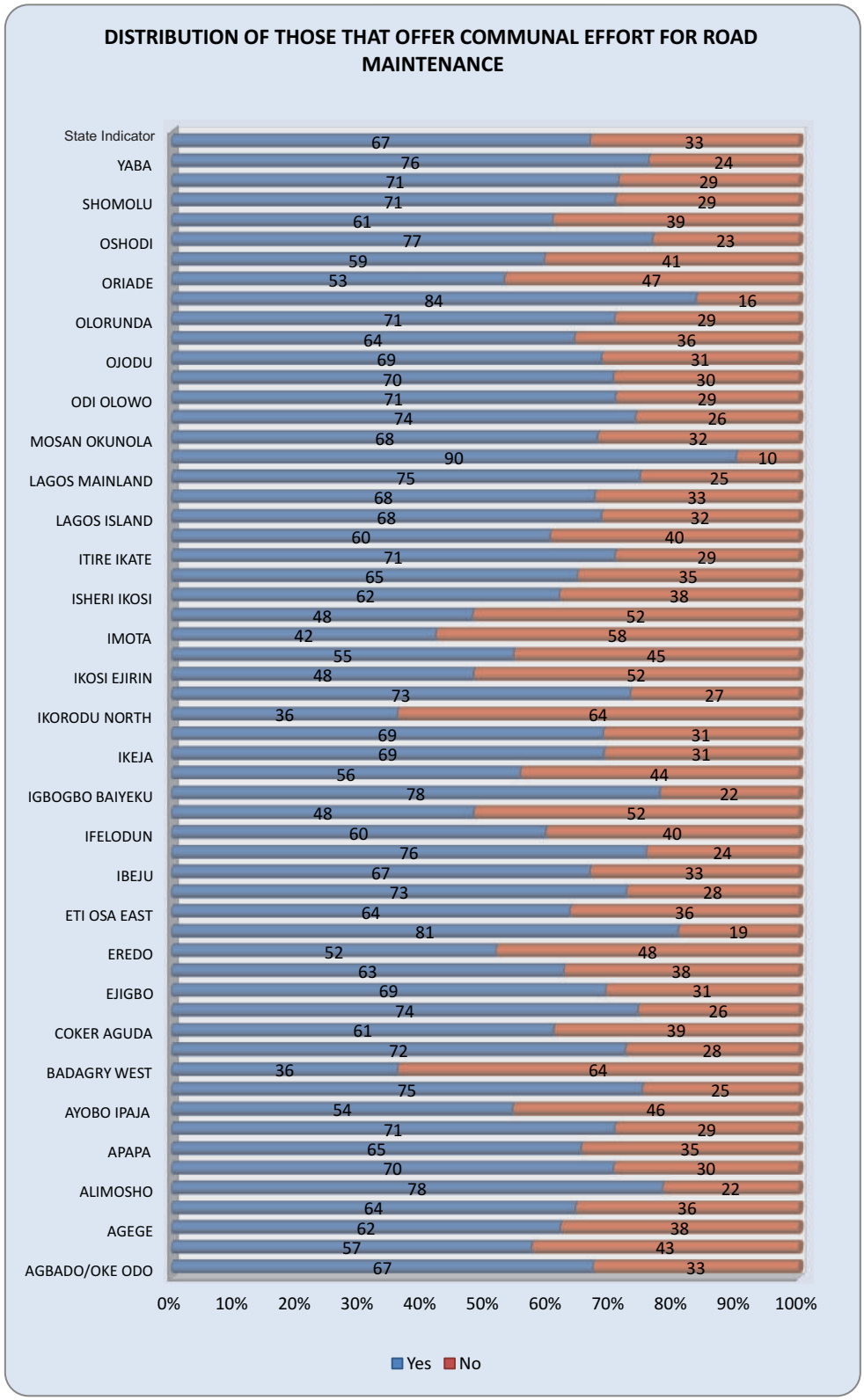


Olorunda, Eti Osa and Ikorodu respondents agreed that their roads require larger width with 94%, 86% and 81% respectively. However, Ojodu, Igbogbo Baiyeku and Mosan Okunola had 24%, 28% and 32% respectively.

OFFER COMMUNAL EFFORT FOR ROAD MAINTENANCE

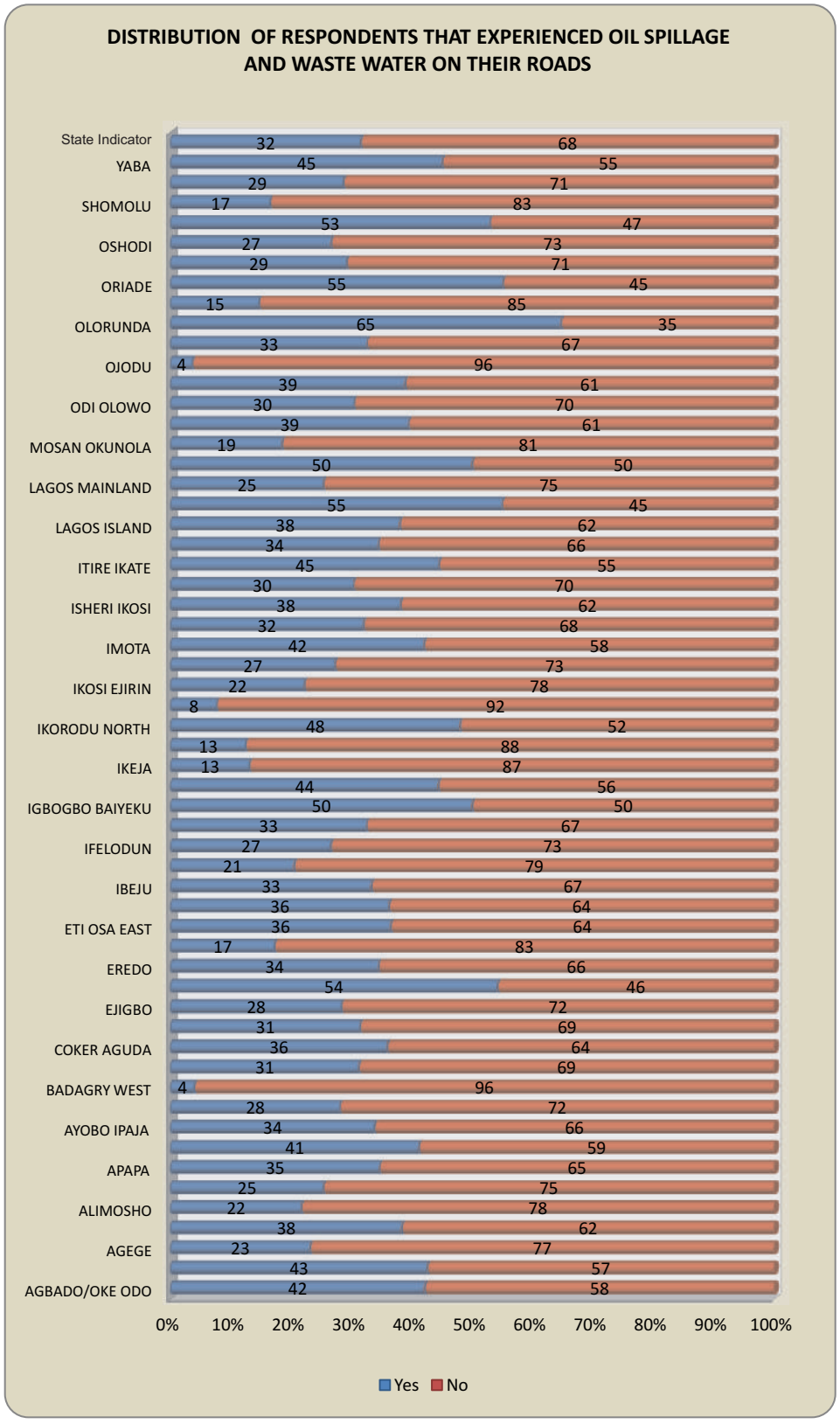
The survey reveals that 67% of respondents offered communal efforts for road maintenance as against 61% recorded last year while 33% do not.

Across LG/ LCDAs, Lekki (90%), Onigbongbo (84%) and Eti Osa (81%) recorded higher communal effort for road maintenance while Badagry West and Ikorodu North each recorded 36% which is much lower than the State Indicator.



RESIDENTS THAT EXPERIENCED OIL SPILLAGE AND WA STE WATER ON THEIR ROADS

The survey indicated that 32% of respondents agreed to have experienced oil spillage and waste water on their roads while 68% recorded 'No' option. This was exactly what was recorded in the last year survey (32% and 68% respectively).

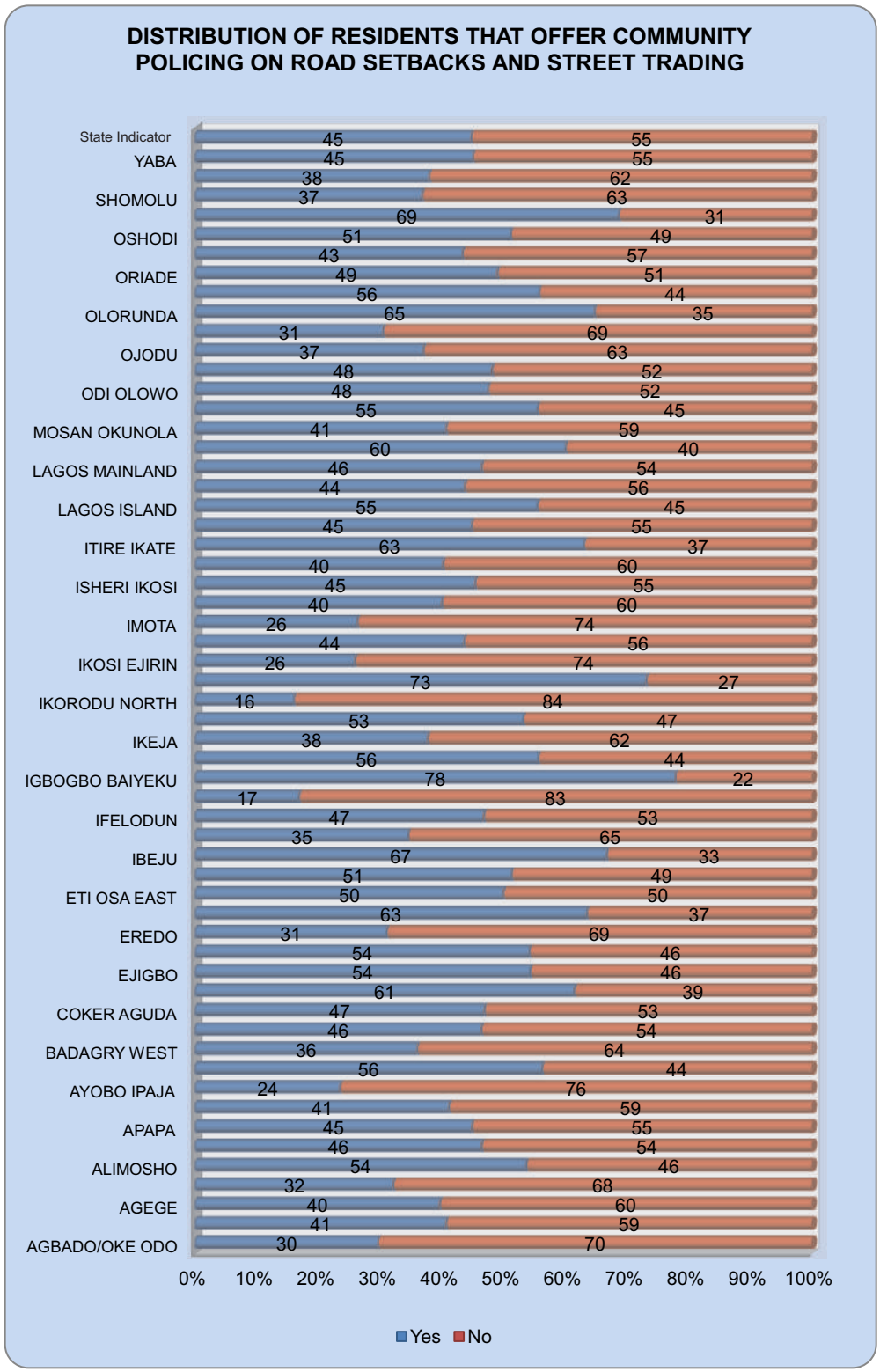


31 LG/ LCDAs respondents recorded more than the state indicator. They include Olorunda (65%), Oriade (55%), Lagos Island East (55%), Epe (54%), Oto Awori (53%) and Igbogbo Baiyeku and Lekki each had 50%.

Badagry West and Ojodu are far below with 4% each and also Ikorodu West (8%).

RESIDENTS THAT OFFER COMMUNITY POLICING ON ROAD SETBACKS AND STREET TRADING

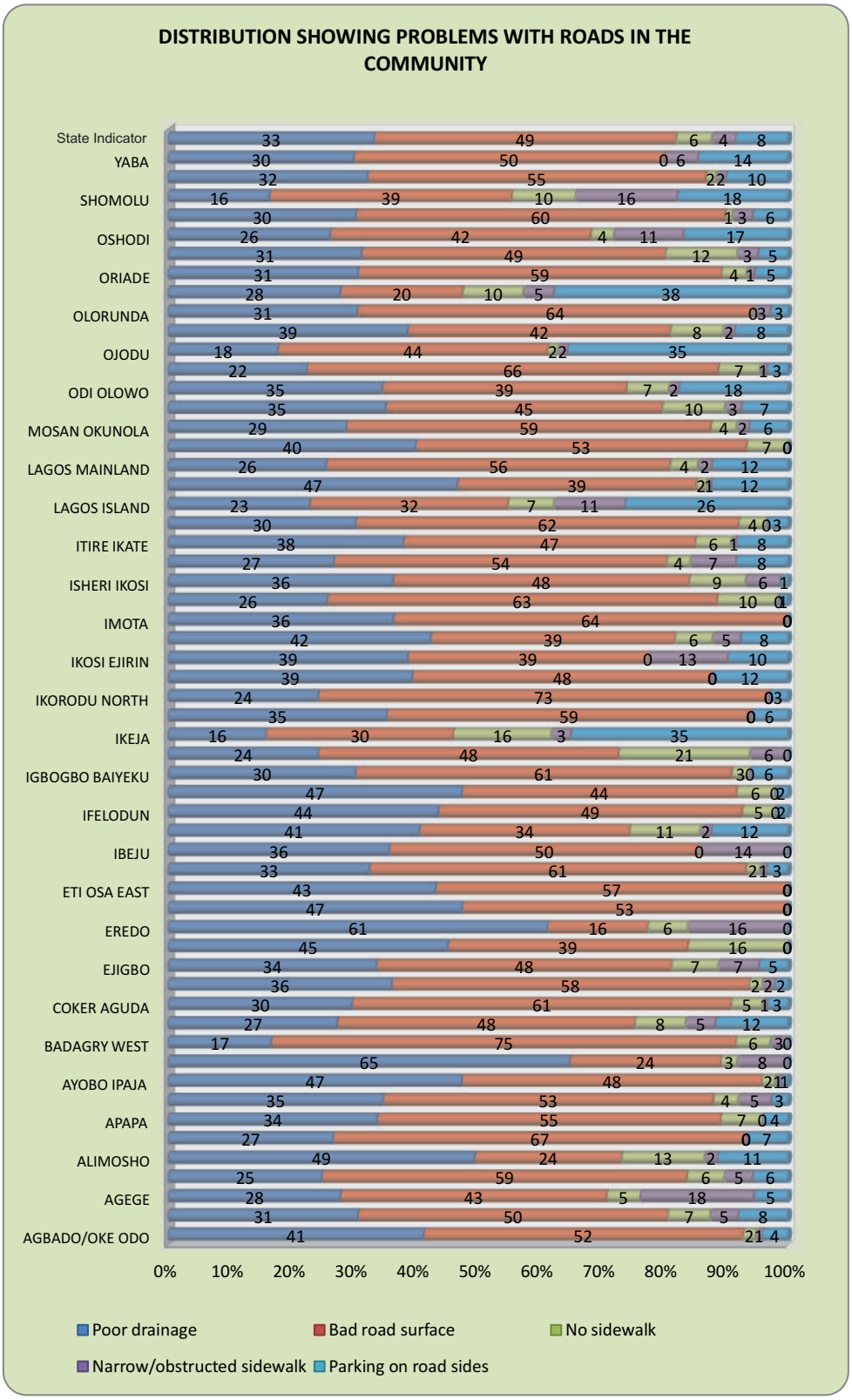
The survey revealed that 45% of respondents offer community policing on road setbacks and Street trading and 55% do not. Last year survey revealed 42% offering community policing on road setbacks and street trading.



Igbogbo Baiyeku (78%), Ikorodu West (73%) and Oto Awori (69%) revealed higher proportion of respondents that offered community policing on the road setbacks and Street trading while Ikorodu North (16%), Igando (17%) and Ayobo Ipaja (24%) recorded lower proportion in respect to State Indicator.

PROBLEMS WITH ROADS IN THE COMMUNITY

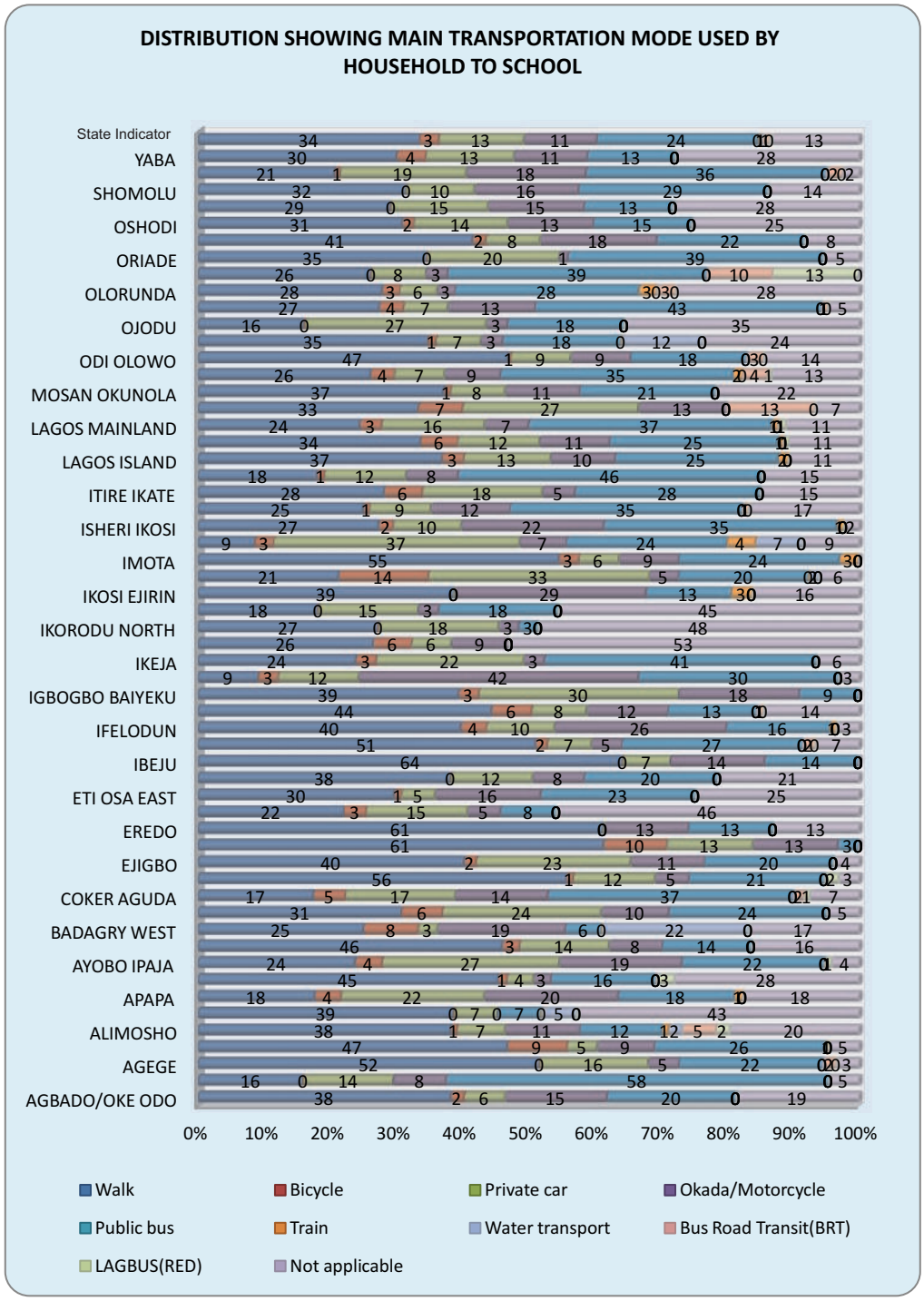
The Study also indicated that the main problems with the existing roads as claimed by the sampled households were Bad Road Surface (49%), Poor Drainage (33%), Parking on Road side (8%)No Sidewalk (6%), and Narrow Obstructed Sidewalk (4%) when compared to last year's reports with Bad Road Surface (57%), Poor Drainage (29%), Parking on Road side (4%)No Sidewalk (6%), and Narrow Obstructed Sidewalk (5%).



Problems of Poor Drainage was more prominent in Badagry (65%), Eredo (61%), and Alimosho (49%). Bad Road Surface appears higher in Badagry West (75%), Ikorodu North (73%) and Amuwo Odofin (67%). No Sidewalks were recorded more in Ijede (21%), Epe (16%) and Ikeja (16%). Narrow Obstructed Sidewalks are also prominent in Agege (18), Shomolu (16%) and Eredo (16%). Parking on the Road Side were recorded more in Onigbogbo (38), Ojodu (35%) and Ikeja (35%).

MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO SCHOOL

The !nalysis showed that majority of the respondents' mode of transp ort to school were "Walking" (34%), Public bus (24%) "Private Car (13%), Bicycle (3%), Okada/Motorcycle (11%), Water Transport and BRT each records 1%, LAGBUS (0) as well as 13% that recorded Not Applicable. In the last year survey, Walking (28%), Public bus (16%) "Private Car (31%), Bicycle (3%).

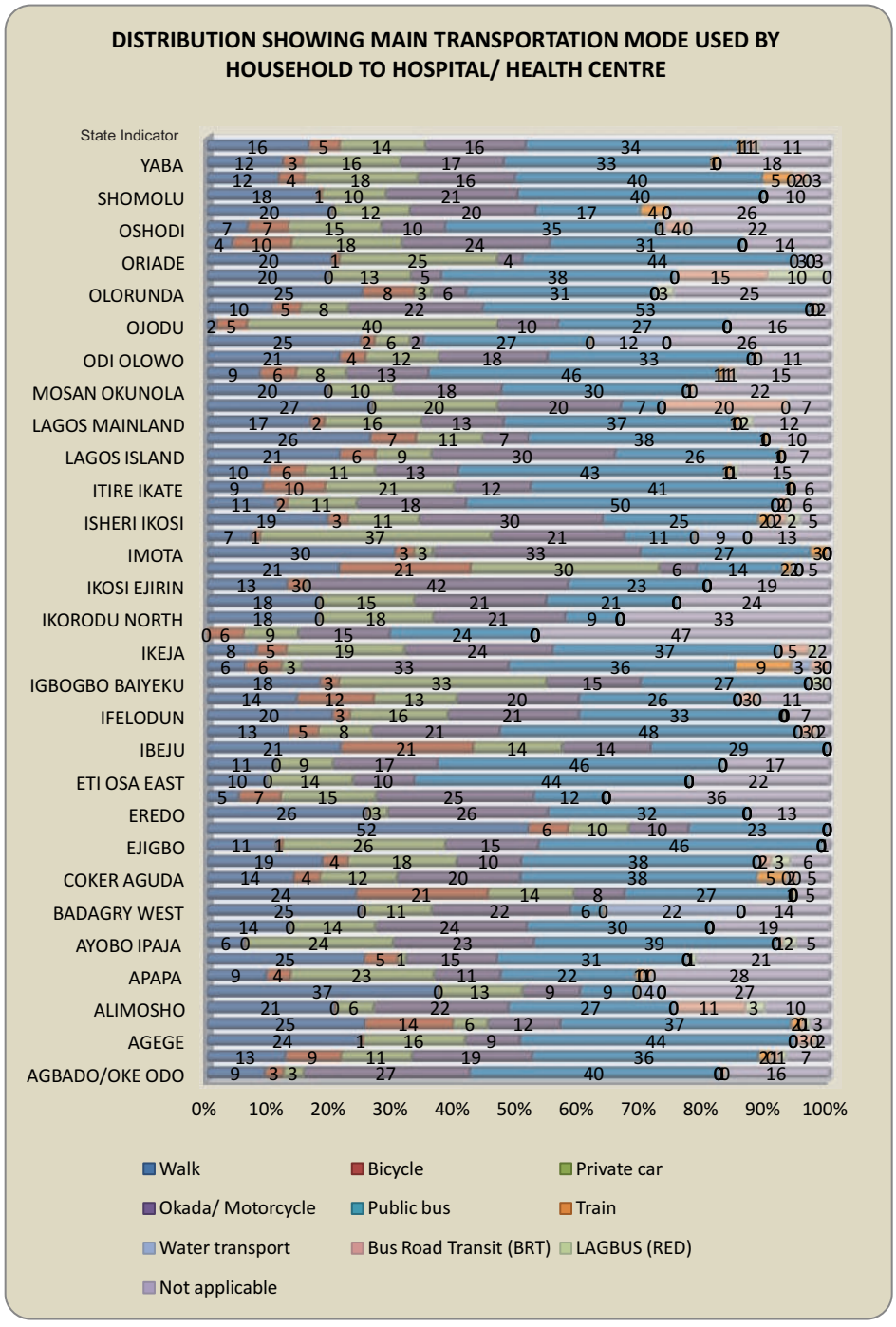


Walking is more pronounced from respondents in Ibeju (64%), Epe (61%) and Eredo (61%). Okada/ Motorcycle had higher Ijede (42%) and Ikosi Ejinrin (29%). Water Transport also recorded more in Badagry West (22%) and Ojo (12%). Respondents that use Public Bus to School were more in Agboyi Ketu (58%) and Kosofe (46%). Bus Road Transit is more in Lekki (13%) and Onigbongbo (10%). Respondents uses more of Private Cars in Iru/ Victoria Island (37%), Ikoyi Obalende (33%) and Igbogbo Baiyeku (30%). Train usage are more prominent in Iru/ Victoria Island (4%), Ikosi Ejirin (3%), Imota (3%) and Olorunda (3%). LAGBUS is more in Apapa- Iganmu (3%) and Onigbongbo (13%).

Those that recorded Not Applicable are more in Ikorodu and Ikorodu North with 53% and 48%.

MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO HOSIPITAL/HEALTH CENTRE

The distribution showed that 16% of mode of the sampled households reportedly asserted that their main transportation to Hospitals/ Health Centres was by walk while 5% used Bicycles, 14% used private Car, 16% used Okada/ Motorcycle, 1% uses BRT, 1% uses LAGBUS, 1% uses Train and 34% also affirmed that they used public buses to Hospitals/ Health Centres. Not applicable recorded 11%.

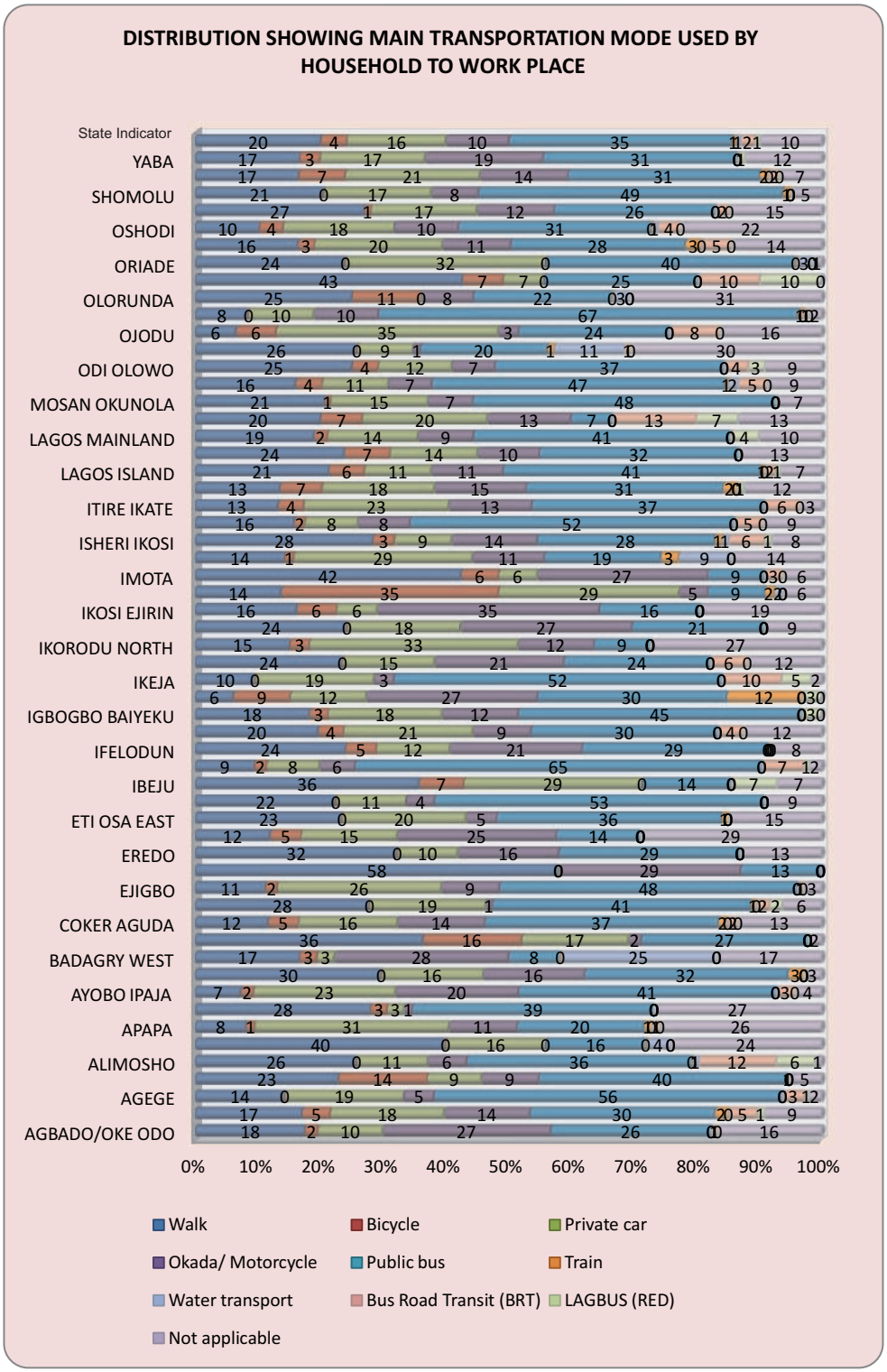


Walking is more pronounced from respondents in Epe (52%), Amuwo Odofin (37%), and Imota (30%). Okada/ Motorcycle had higher Ikosi Ejinrin (42%), Ijede (33%) and Imota (33%). Water Transport also recorded more in Badagry West (22%) and Ojo (12%). Respondents that use Public Bus to Hospitals/ Health Centres were more in Ojokoro (53%), Isolo (50%) and Ifako (48%). Bus Road Transit is more in Lekki (20%), Onigbongbo (15%) and Alimosho (11%). Bycycle is more pronounced in Ibeju, Bariga and Ikoyi Obalende with 21%. Respondents uses more of Private Cars in Ojodu (40%), Iru/ Victoria Island (37%), and Igbogbo Baiyeku (33%). Train usage are more prominent in Ijede (9%), Surulere (5%) and Coker Aguda (5%). LAGBUS is more in Onigbongbo (10%), Alimosho (3%), Egbe Idimu (3%), Igbogbo- Baiyeku (3%) and Olorunda (3%).

Those that recorded Not Applicable are more in Ikorodu, Eti Osa and Ikorodu North with 47%, 36% and 33%.

MAIN MODE OF TRANSPOTATION TO WORK PLACE

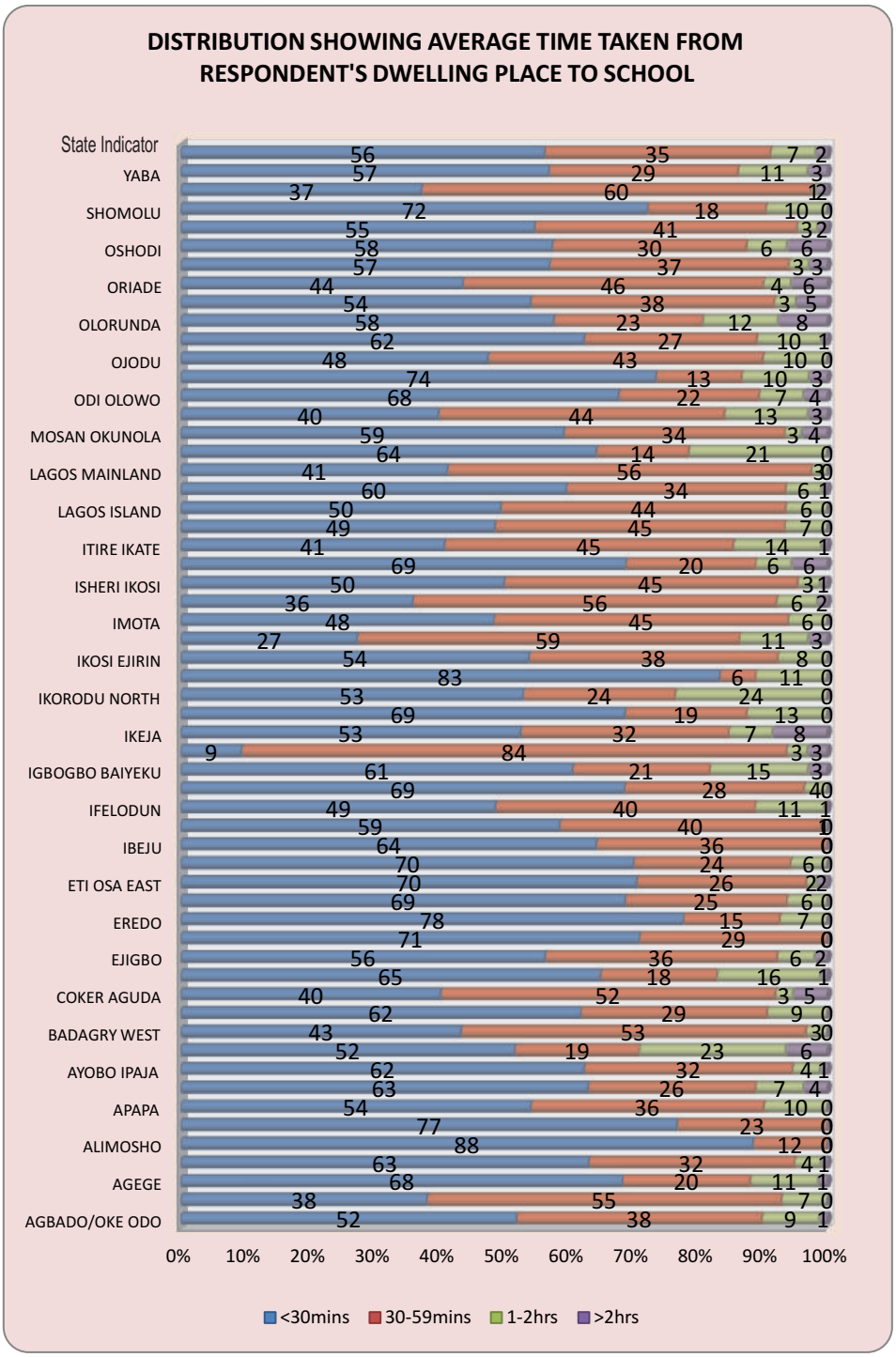
Observed analysis showed that 20% of mode of the sampled households reportedly asserted that their main transportation to Work Place was by walk while 4% used Bicycles, 16% used private Car, 10% used Okada/ Motorcycle, 2% uses BRT, 1% uses LAGBUS, 1% uses Train and 35% also affirmed that they used public buses to Work Place. Not applicable recorded 10%.



At the Local Government ranking, those that walk as a mode of transportation to work place shows: Epe (58%), Onigbongbo (43%) and Imota (42%). While those take Bicycle as the main mode of transportation to work place shows: Ikoyi Obalende (16%), Bariga (16%) and Ajeromi (14%). Also, those that goes to work place using private cars as their main mode of transportation revealed Ojodu (35%), Ikorodu (33%) and Oriade (32%). Those that goes to work place by public buses as the main mode of transportation revealed Ojokoro (67%), Ifako (65%) and Agege (56%). Those that uses BRT are more in Lekki (13%), Alimosho (12%), Onigbongbo (10%) and Ikeja (10%). Train usage are more in Ijede with 12% while LAGBUS usage are more Onigbongbo (10%).

AVERAGE TIME TAKEN FROM RESPONDENT'S DWELLING PLACE TO SCHOOL

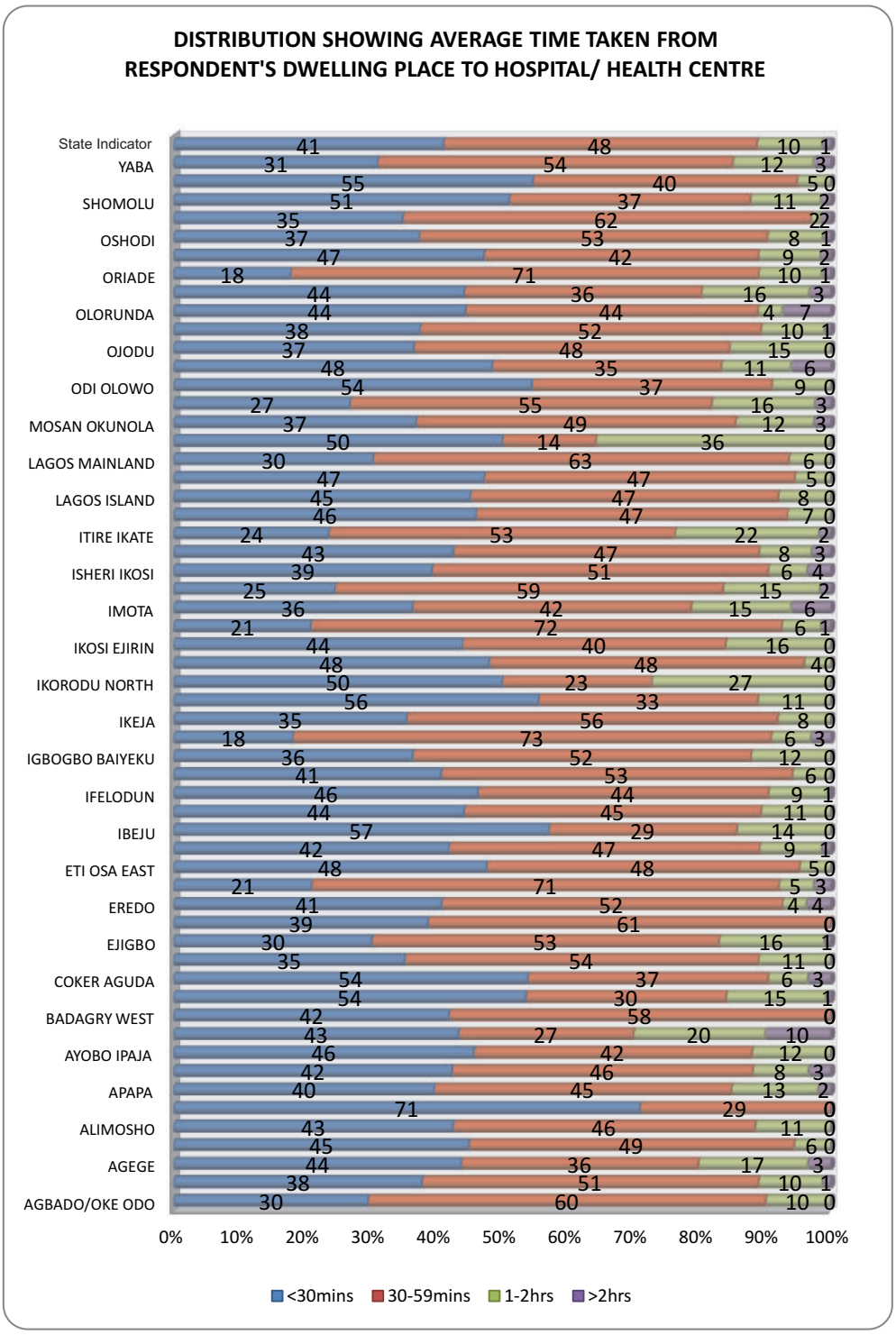
The survey showed that 56% of respondents use less than 30 minutes on average from dwelling to School, 35% used between 30 to 59 minutes, 7% used between 1 to 2 hours while 2% used more than 2 hours; In the last year's survey, these indicators recorded 56%, 32%, 10% and 3% for less than 30 minutes, between 30 to 59 minutes, between 1 to 2 hours and more than 2 hours respectively.



Across the LG/ LCDAs, Alimosho, Ikorodu West and Eredo recorded 88%, 83% and 78% respectively from respondents for the average time taken from dwelling to school of less than 30 minutes. Between 30 to 59 minutes, Ijede, Surulere and Ikoyi Obalende recorded 84%, 60% and 59% respectively. For between 1 and 2 hours, Ikorodu North, Badagry and Lekki recorded 24%, 23% and 21% respectively. While for more than 2 hours, Ikeja and Olorunda each recorded 8% while Badagry, Oshodi, Oriade and Isolo each recorded 6%.

AVERAGE TIME TAKEN FROM RESPONDENT'S DWELLING P LACE TO HOSPITAL/ HEALTH CENTRE

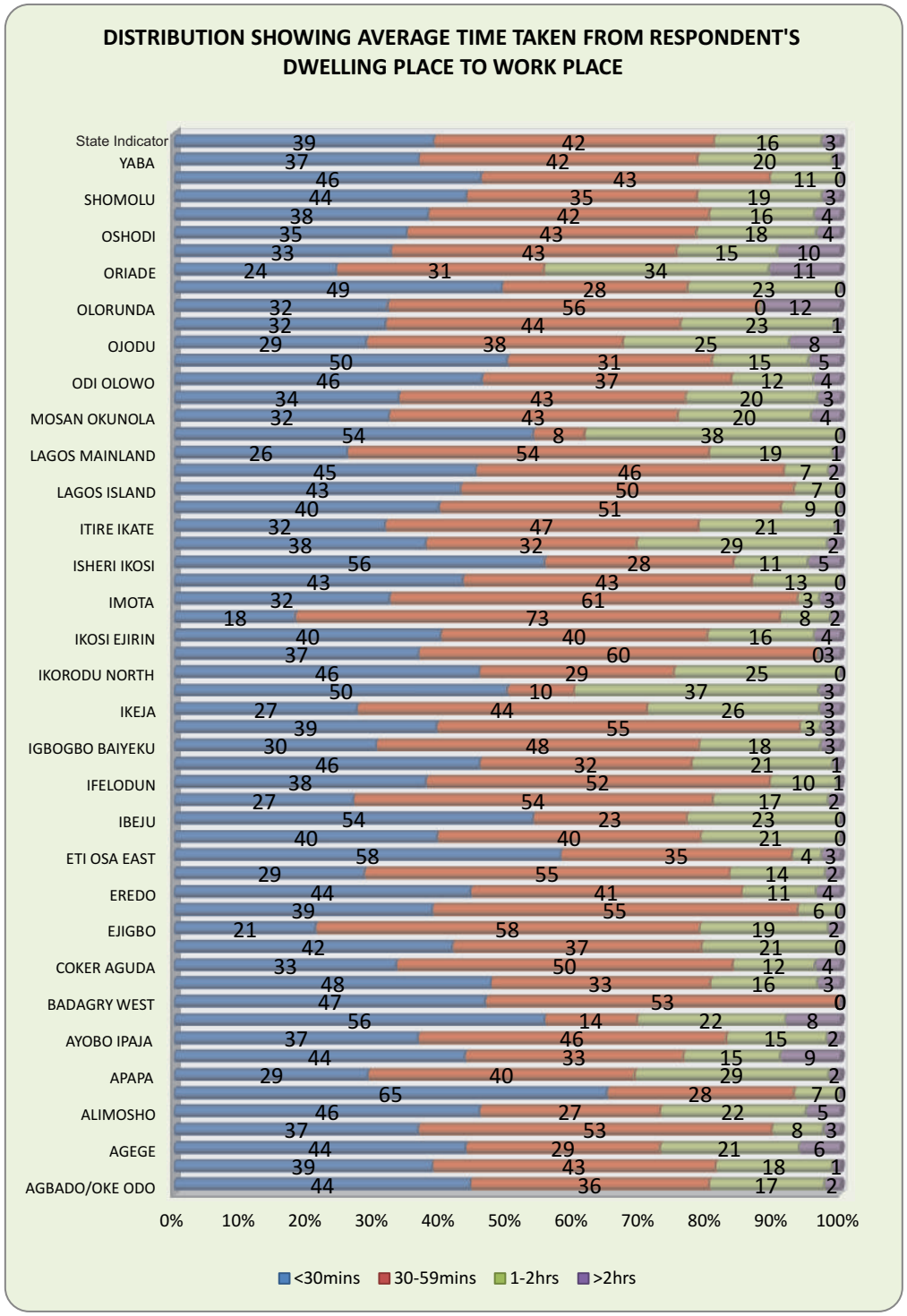
The survey showed that 41% of respondents use less than 30 minutes on average from dwelling place to Hospital/ Health Centre, 48% used between 30 to 59 minutes, 10% used between 1 to 2 hours while 1% used more than 2 hours. In the last year's survey, these indicators recorded 39%, 46%, 14% and 2% for less than 30 minutes, between 30 to 59 minutes, between 1 to 2 hours and more than 2 hours respectively.



Across the LG/ LCDAs, Amuwo Odofin, Ibeju and Eredo recorded 71%, 57% and 56% respectively from respondents for the average time taken from dwelling to Hospital/ Health Centre of less than 30 minutes. Between 30 to 59 minutes, Ijede, Ikoyi Obalende, Oriade and Eti Osa recorded 73%, 72%, 71% and 71% respectively. The Average time taken from dwelling to Hospital/ Health Centre for between 1 and 2 hours; Lekki, Ikorodu North and Itire Ikate recorded 36%, 27% and 22% respectively. While for more than 2 hours; Badagry and Olorunda recorded 10% and 7% respectively while Imota and Ojo each recorded 6%.

AVERAGE TIME TAKEN FROM RESPONDENT'S DWELLING PLACE TO WORK PLACE

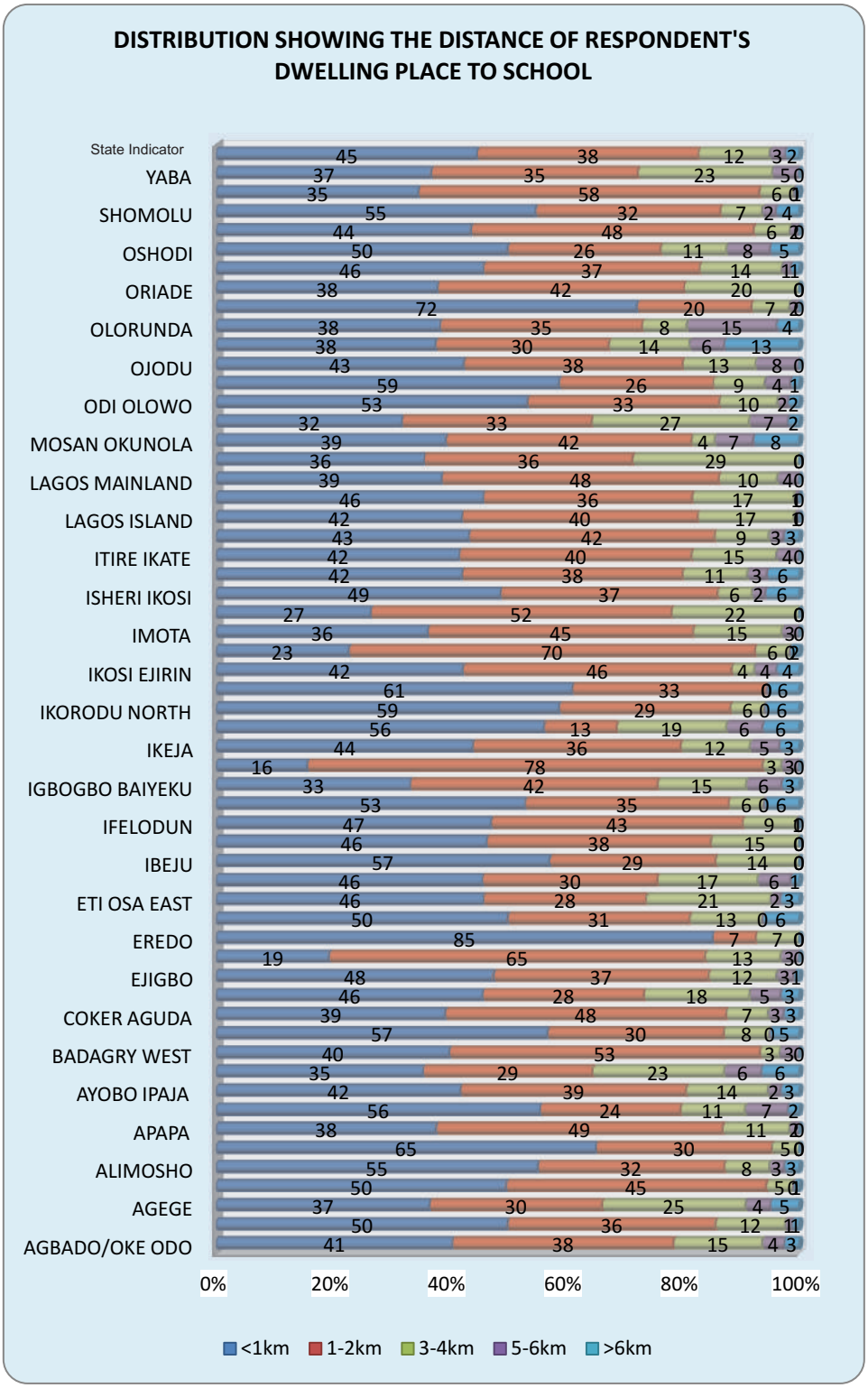
The survey showed that 39% of respondents use less than 30 minutes on average from dwelling place to the Place of Work, 42% used between 30 to 59 minutes, 16% used between 1 to 2 hours while 3% used more than 2 hours; In the last year's survey, these indicators recorded 35%, 40%, 22% and 3% for less than 30 minutes, between 30 to 59 minutes, between 1 to 2 hours and more than 2 hours respectively.



From the LG/ LCDAs: Amuwo Odofin, and Eti Osa recorded 65% and 58% respectively from respondents while Badagry and Isheri Ikosi each recorded 56% for the average time taken from dwelling to Place of Work of less than 30 minutes. Between 30 to 59 minutes; Ikoyi Obalende, Imota and Ikorodu West recorded 73%, 61% and 60% respectively. The Average time taken from dwelling to Place of Work for between 1 and 2 hours; Lekki, Ikorodu and Oriade recorded 38%, 37% and 34% respectively. While for more than 2 hours; Olorunda, Oriade and Orile Agege recorded 12%, 11% and 10% respectively.

DISTANCE OF RESPONDENT'S DWELLING PLACE TO SCHOOL

The survey also sought to estimate the distance of respondents from dwelling to their school. It revealed that 45% had a distance of less than 1km to School, 38% go the distance between 1 and 2km to get to School 12% had between 3 and 4km, 3%; between 5 and 6km while 2% use more than 6km. In comparison with last year, we had 46% for less than 1km, 34% for between 1 and 2km, 14% for between 3 and 4km, 4% for between 5 and 6Km and 2% for more than 6km.

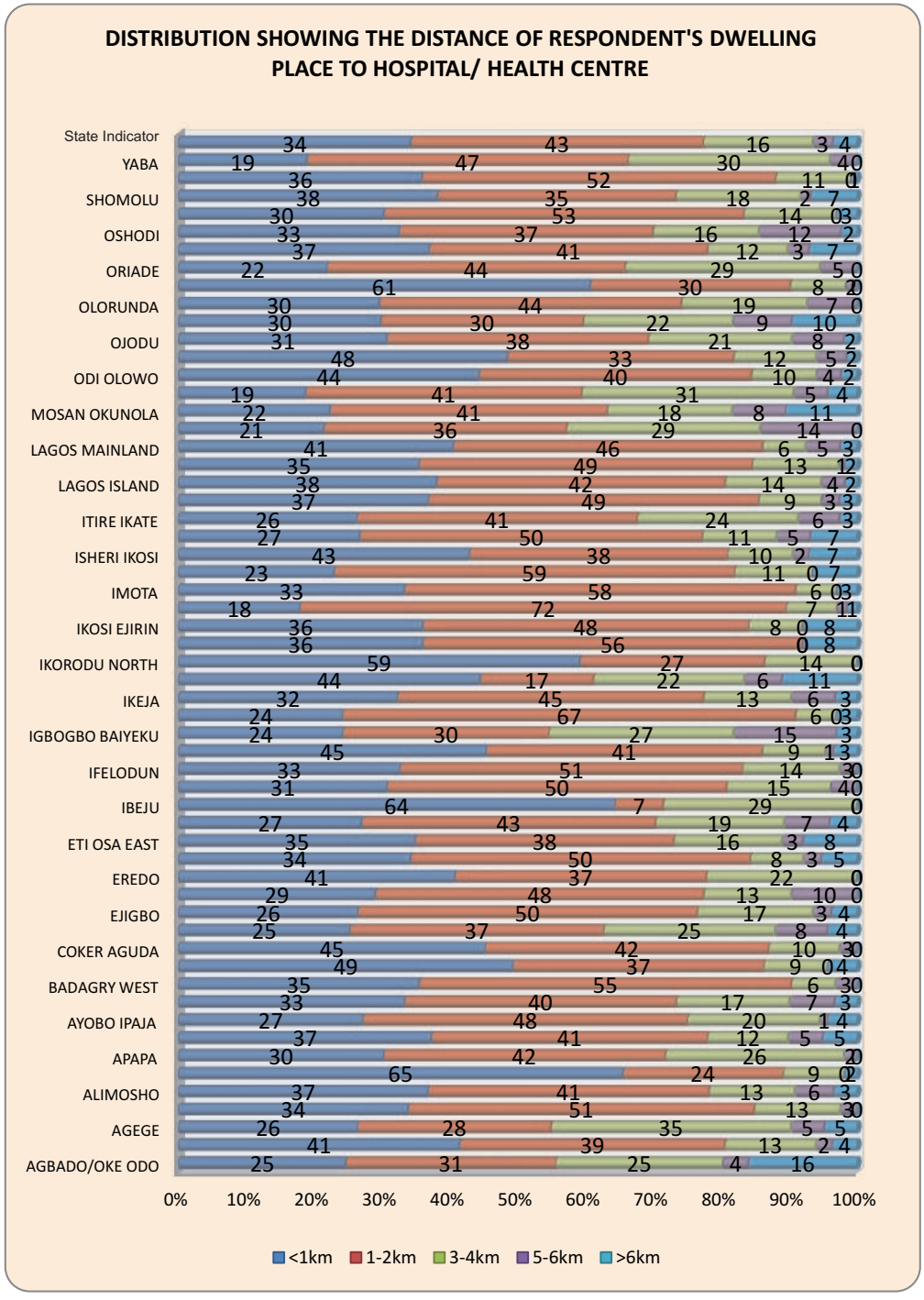


For the LG/ LCDAs, Eredo (85%), Onigbongbo (72%) and Amuwo Odofin (65%) go a distance of less than 1km. Ijede (78%), Ikoyi Obalende (70%) and Epe (65%) respondents go a distance of between 1 and 2km to get to School, Lekki (29%), Mushin (27%) and Agege (25%) go a distance of between 3 and 4km.

Olorunda (15%), Ojodu and Oshodi each 8%, travel a distance of between 5 and 6km to School. While Ojokoro (13%) and Mosan Okunola (8%) travel more than 6km to School.

DISTANCE OF RESPONDENT'S DWELLING PLACE TO HOSPITAL/ HEALTH CENTRE

The analysis of the survey also estimated the distance of respondents from dwelling to Hospital/ Health Centre. It revealed that 34% had a distance of less than 1km to Hospital/ Health Centre, 43% go the distance between 1 and 2km to get to Hospital/ Health Centre 16% had between 3 and 4km, 3%; between 5 and 6km while 4% use more than 6km. In comparison with last year, we had 34% for less than 1km, 42% for between 1 and 2km, 16% for between 3 and 4km, 5% for between 5 and 6Km and 4% for more than 6km.

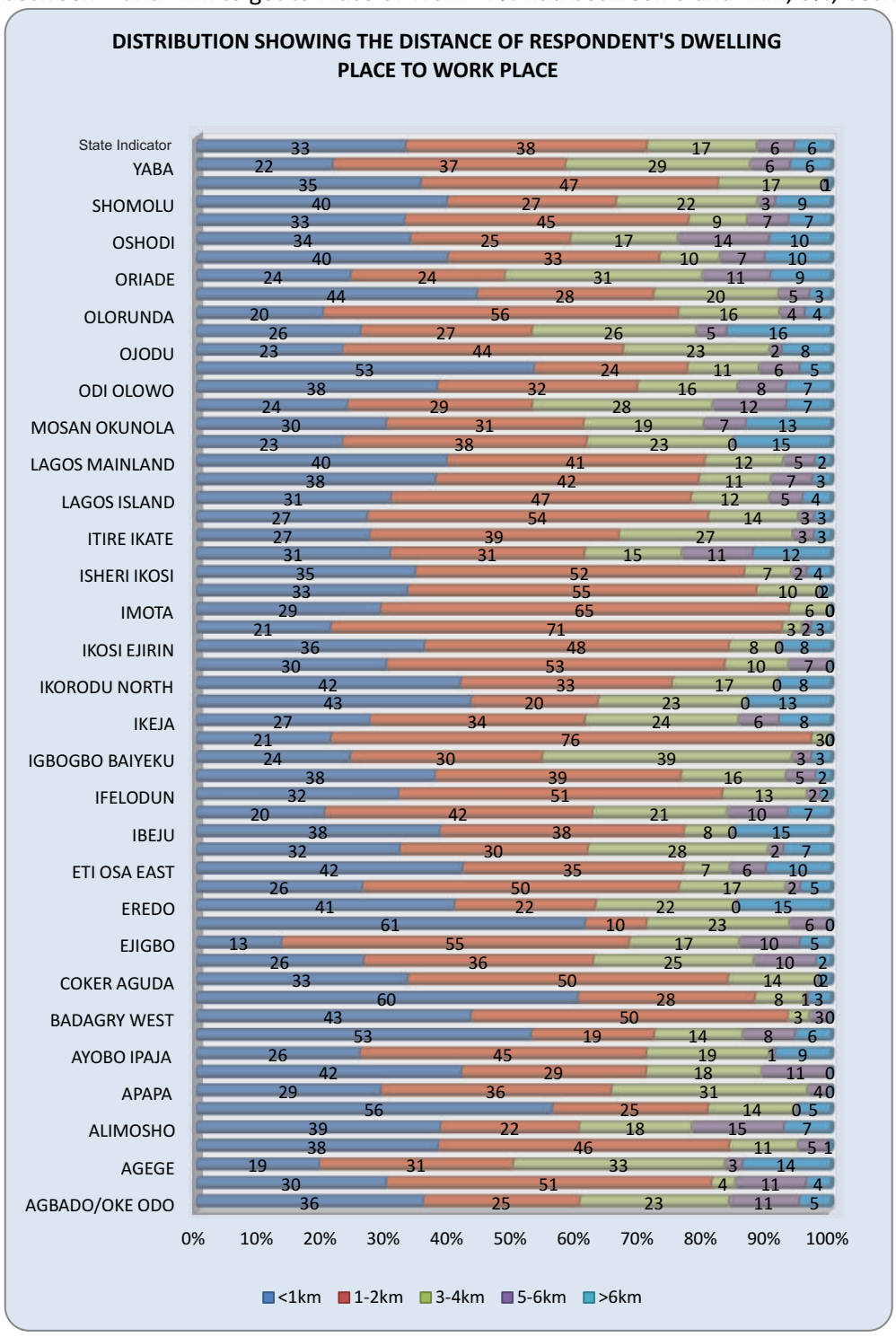


For the LG/ LCDAs, Amuwo Odofin (65%), Ibeju (64%) and Onigbongbo (61%) go a distance of less than 1km. Ikoyi Obalende (72%), Ijede (67%), and Iru/ Victoria Island (59%) respondents go a distance of between 1 and 2km to get to Hospital/ Health Centre, Agege (35%), Mushin (31%) and Yaba (30%) go a distance of between 3 and 4km.

Igbogbo Baiyeku (15%), Lekki (14%) and Oshodi (12%), travel a distance of between 5 and 6km to Hospital/ Health Centre. While Agbado Okeodo (16%), Ikorodu and Mosan Okunola 11% each travel more than 6km to Hospital/ Health Centre

DISTANCE OF RESPONDENT'S DWELLING PLACE TO WORK PLACE

The analysis of the survey further estimated the distance of respondents from dwelling to their Place of Work. It revealed that 33% had a distance of less than 1km to Place of Work, 38% go the distance between 1 and 2km to get to Place of Work 17% had bet ween 3 and 4km, 6%; between 5 and 6km while 6% use more than 6km. In comparison with last year, it was 29% for less than 1km, 34% for between 1 and 2km, 25% for between 3 and 4km, 5% for between 5 and 6Km and 6% for more than 6km.

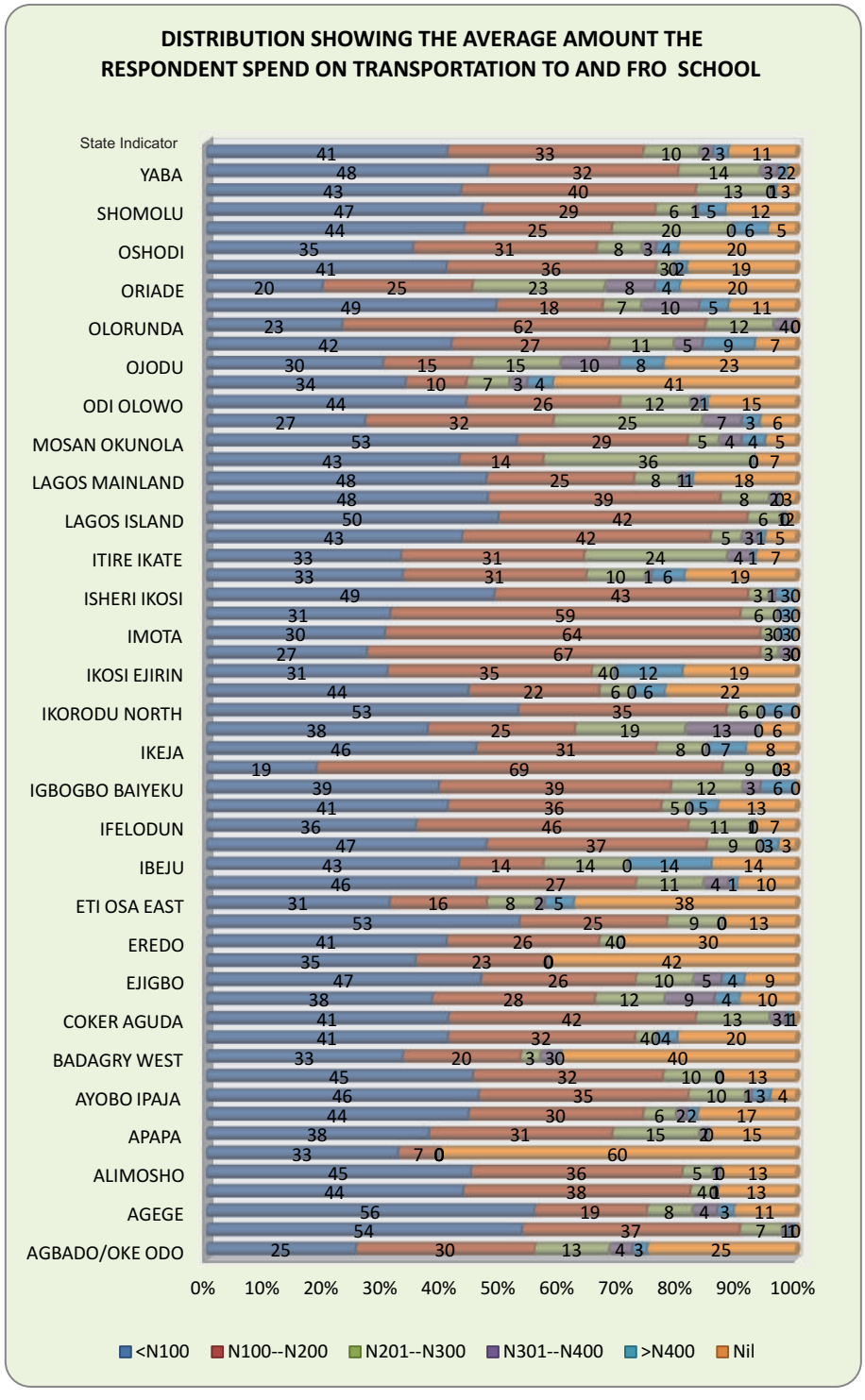


For the LG/ LCDAs, Epe (61%), Bariga (60%) and Amuwo Odofin (56%) go a distance of less than 1km. Ijede (76%), Ikoyi Obalende (71%), and Imota (65%) respondents go a distance of between 1 and 2km to get to Place of Work. Igbogbo Baiyeku (39%), Agege (33%), Oriade and Apapa each 31% go a distance of between 3 and 4km to get to work.

Alimosho (15%), Oshodi (14%) and Mushin (12%), travel a distance of between 5 and 6km to Place of Work. While Ojokoro (16%), Lekki, Ibeju and Eredo each 15% travel more than 6km to Place of Work.

!MOUNT SPENT ON TR!NSPORT!TION 'TO' !ND 'FRO' SCHOOL

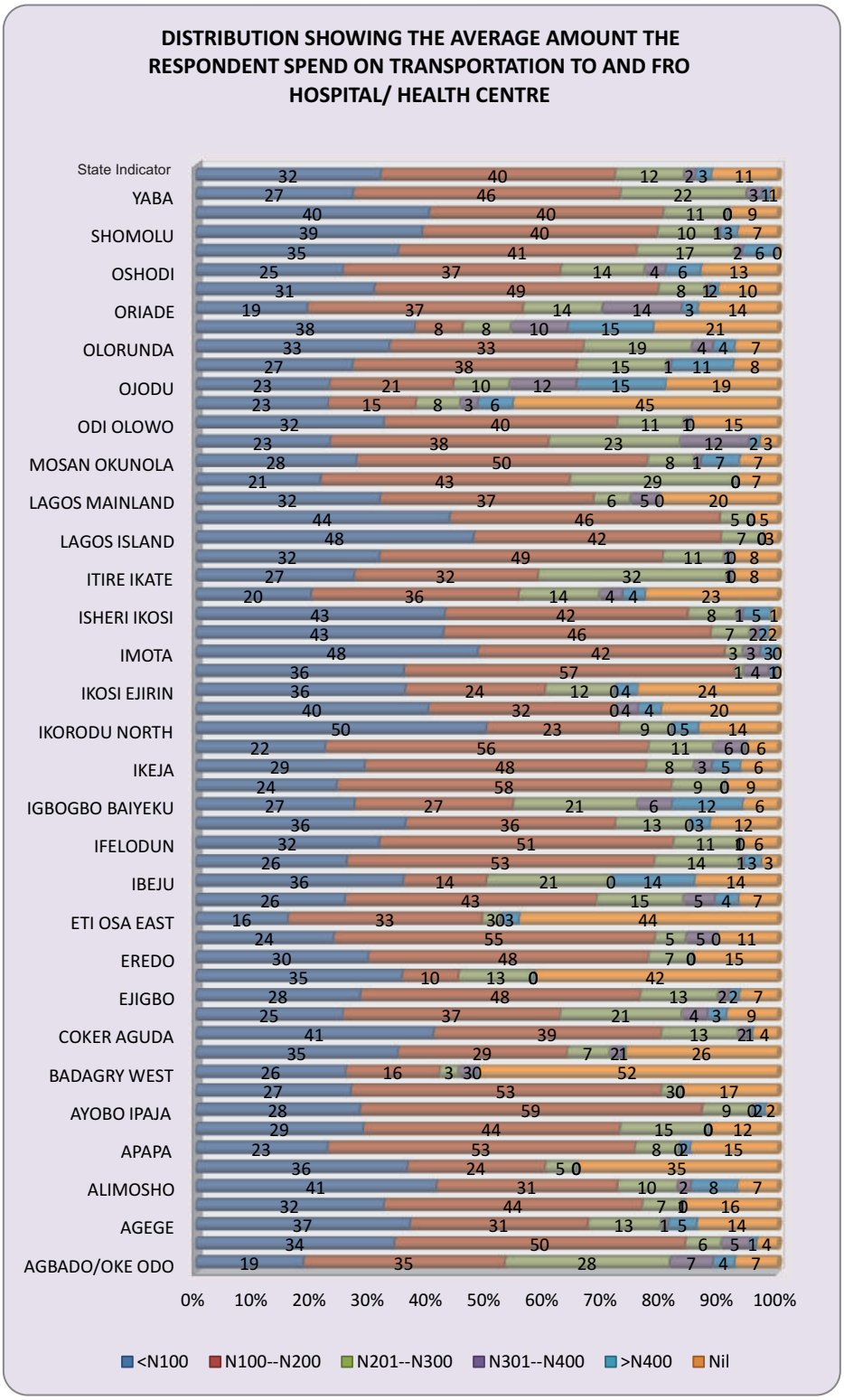
It was revealed in the survey that the average amount spent by respondents on transportation to and fro school as follows: 41% spent less than ₦100, 33% used between ₦100 and ₦200, 10% spent between ₦201 and ₦300 while 2% spent between ₦301and ₦400 and 3% spent more than ₦400. 28% declared nil expenditure on transportation to and fro school. In comparison to last year's survey 30% spent less than ₦100, 27% used between ₦100 and ₦200, 10% spent between ₦201 and ₦300 while 2% spent between ₦301and ₦400 and more than ₦400 each. 28% declared nil expenditure on transportation to and fro school.



The survey report as per LG/ LCDAs revealed: Those that spent less than ₦100 to and fro school are more in Agege (56%), Agboyi Ketu (54%), 53% each in Eti Osa, Ikorodu North and Mosan okunola while those that spent between ₦100 and ₦200 are more in Ijede (69%), Ikoyi Obalende (67%) and Imota (64%) LG/ LCDAs. Those that spent between ₦201 and ₦300 are more in Lekki (36%), Mushin (25%) and Itire Ikate (24%) LG/ LCDAs. Also those that spent between ₦301 and ₦400 are more in Ikorodu (13%), Ojodu and Onigbongbo each 10%. Furthermore, those that spent over ₦400 are more in Ibeju (14%), Ikosi Ejirin (12%) and Ojokoro (9%) LG/ LCDAs.Those that declared nil spending from dwelling to School are more among the respondents in Amuwo (60%), Epe (42%) and Ojo (41%).

!MOUNT SPENT ON TR!NSPORT!TION 'TO' !ND 'FRO' HOSPIT!L/ HE!LTH CENTRE

In this survey, the average amount spent by respondents to and fro Hospital/ Health Centre shows that 32% use less than ₦100, 40% spent between ₦100 and ₦200, 12% spent between ₦201 and ₦300, and 2% spent between ₦301 and ₦400 and 3% spent more than ₦400. 11% asserted Nil spending. Incomparison to last year survey, 24% use less than ₦100, 35% spent between ₦100 and ₦200, 13% spent between ₦201 and ₦300, and 3% spent between ₦301 and ₦400 and 3% spent more than ₦400.

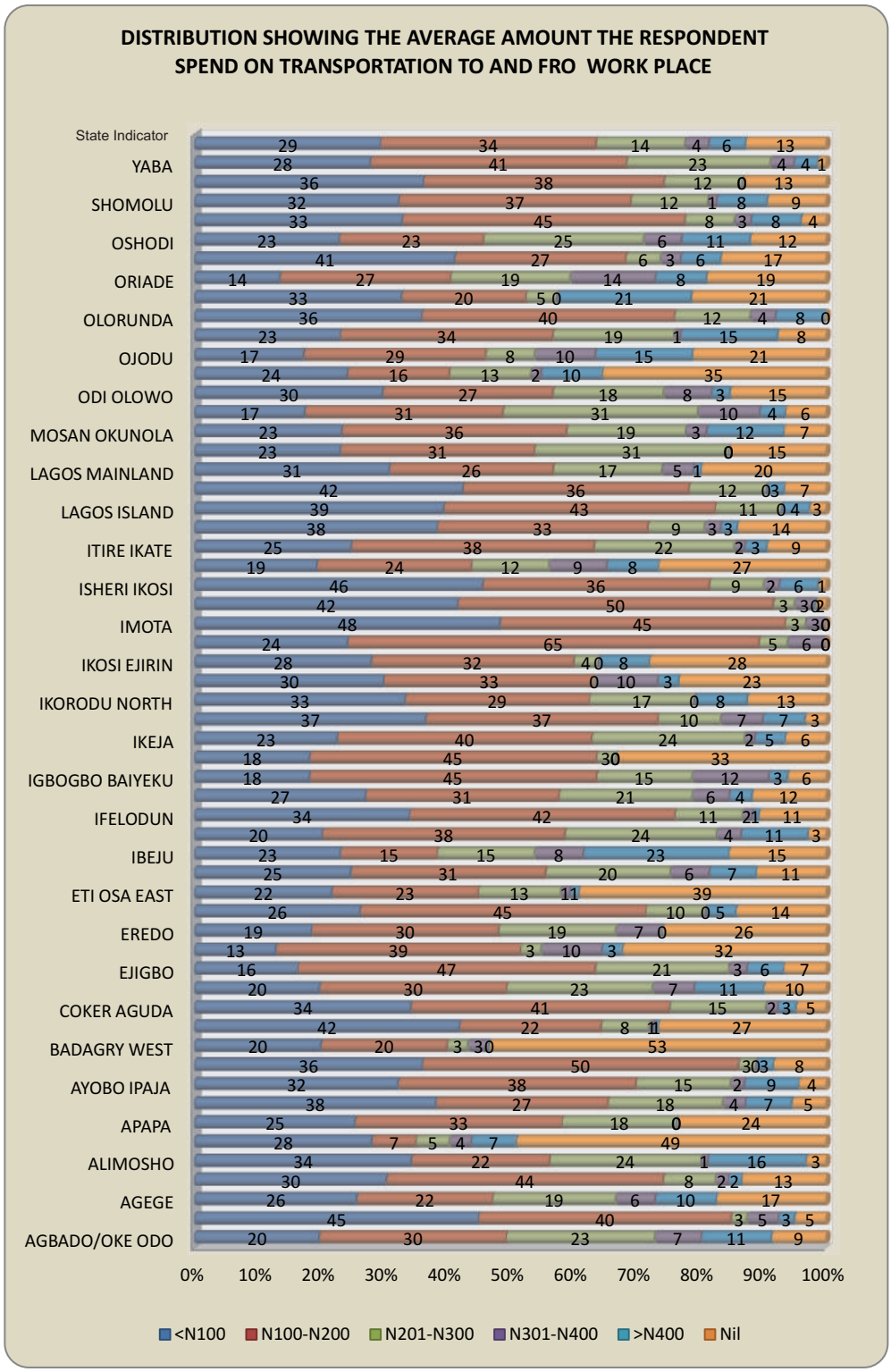


Across LG/ LCDAs, those that spent less than ₦100 are more in Ikorodu (50%), Imota (48%) and Lagos Island (48%) LG/ LCDAs. Also those that spent between ₦100 and ₦200 are more in Ayobo Ipaja (59%), Ijede (58%) and Ikoyi Obalende (57%) LG/LCDAs.

Furthermore, respondent that spent between ₦201 and ₦300 are more in Itire Ikate (32%), Lekki (29%) and Agbado Okeodo (28%). In addition, those that spent between ₦301 and ₦400 found in larger proportion Oriade (14%), Mushin and Ojodu each 12%. Also, respondens that spent over ₦400 are more in Ojodu and Onigbongbo each 15%, also Ibeju (14%) LG/LCDAs. Those that declared nil spending from dwelling to Hospital/ Health Centre are more among the respondents in Badagry West (52%), Ojo (45%) and Eti Osa East (44%).

!MOUNT SPENT ON TR!NSPORT!TION 'TO' !ND 'FRO' WORK PLACE

The average amount spent by respondents on transportation to and fro Work Place is as follows: 29% spent less than ₦100, 34% used between ₦100 and ₦200, 14% spent between ₦201 and ₦300 while 4% each spent between ₦301and ₦400 and 6% spent more than ₦400. It also of note that 13% did not spend a dime on transportation to and fro work place.

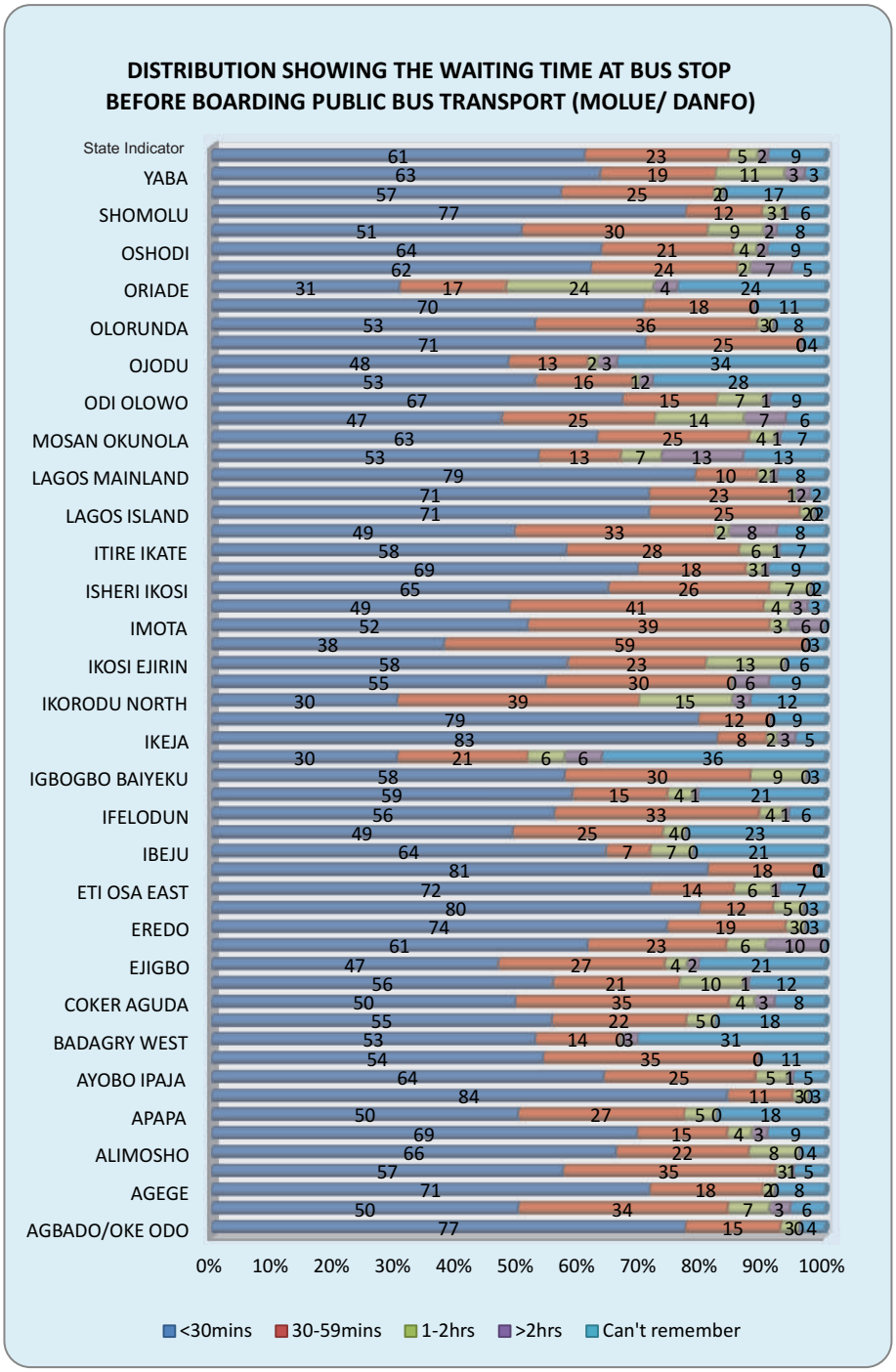


Across the LG/LCDAs, those that spent less than ₦100 are more in Imota (48%), Isheri Ikosi, (46%) and Agboyi Ketu (45%). While those that spent between ₦100 and ₦200 are more in Ikoyi Obalende (65%), Iru/ Victoria Island and Badagry each 50%. Also those that spent between ₦201 and ₦300 are more in Mushin and Kekki each 31%, Oshodi (25%).

Furthermore, those that spent between ₦301and ₦400 are more in Oriade (14%) and Igbogbo Baiyeku (12%). Also, those that spent over ₦400 are more in Ibeju (23%), Onigbongbo (21%) and Alimosho (16%).Those that declared nil spending from dwelling to Place of Work are more among the respondents in Badagry West (53%), Amuwo Odofin (49%) and Eti Osa East (39%).

WAITING TIME AT BUS STOP BEFORE BOARDING A PUBLIC BUS

Time is a conscious experience of duration, the period during which an action or event occurs. The waiting time at the bus stop before boarding a public bus is a measurement of level of the relative efficiency of economic activity.



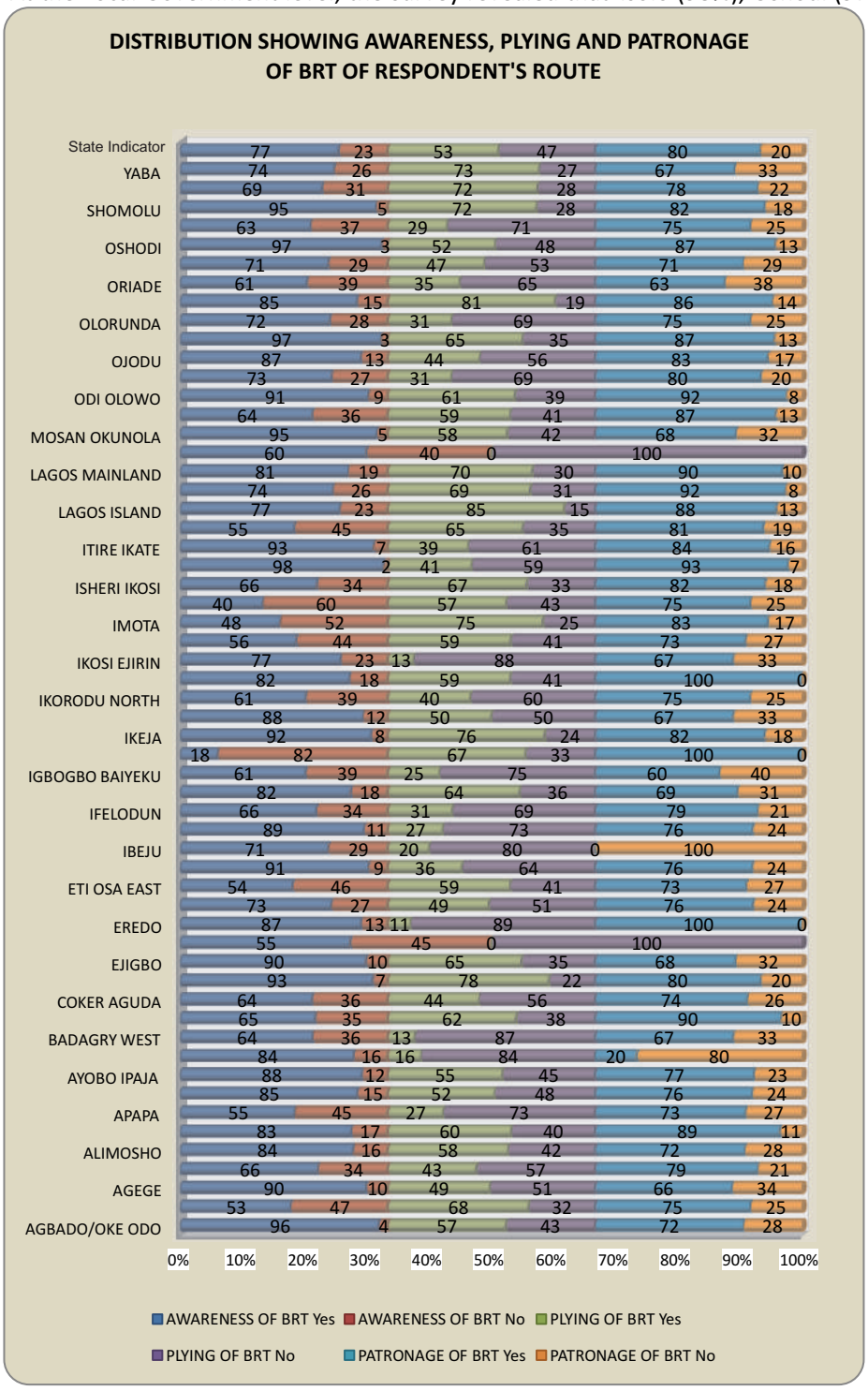
The analysis therefore shows that 61%, of respondents spend less than 30 minutes at the bus stop before boarding a bus, 23% of the sampled households wait between 30 and 59 minutes, 5% of them stays between 1 and 2 hours and 2% for those that spent more than 2 hours at the bus stop before boarding public bus. It further accommodated opinion of "Can't Remember" which recorded 9%. In close comparison to last year, 68%, of respondents spend less than 30 minutes at the bus stop before boarding a bus, 25% of the sampled households wait between 30 and 59 minutes, 5% of them stays between 1 and 2 hours and 2% for those that spent more than 2 hours at the bus stop before boarding public bus.

The analysis further revealed that local government such as Apapa-Iganmu (84%), Ikeja (83%) and Iba (81%) over 80% of the respondents spend less than 30 minutes before boarding a bus, while at Ikoyi Obalende (59%), Iru Victoria Island (41%) and Imota (39%) more than 38% of the respondents spend between 30-59 minutes before boarding a public bus. The survey also indicated that over 24% of households sampled at Oriade, Ikorodu North (15%) and Mushin (14%) spend between 1 and 2hours before boarding a public bus. Those that spent over 2 hours are more in Lekki (13%), Epe (10%) and Kosofe (8%). Those that could not remember are recorded more in Ijede (36%), Ojodu (34%) and Badagry West (31%).

AWARENESS, PLYING AND PATRONAGE OF BRT

The survey indicated that 77% of the sampled respondents are aware of Bus Rapid Transit services while 23% of them are not aware.

At the Local Government level, the survey revealed that Isolo (98%), Oshodi (97%) and Ojokoro (97 had over 96% awareness of respondents about BRT service while at Ijede (18%), Iru/ Victoria Island and Imota (48%) had less than 49% of the respondents that are aware of the BRT services.



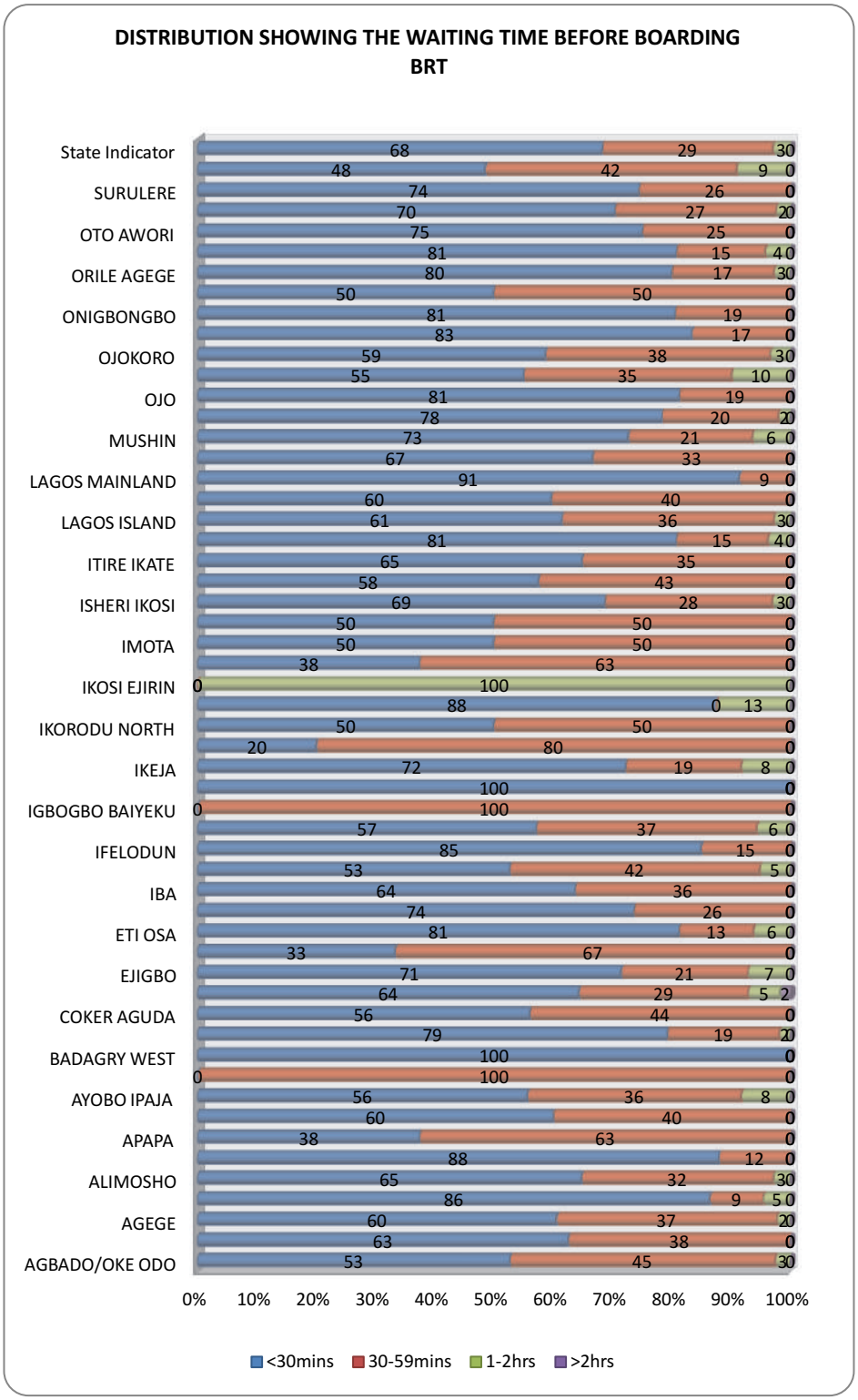
The more the numbers of routes plied by Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) make easy accessibility to the service rendered. The survey sought to know if respondent have BRT plying their routes. The result of the analysis showed that 53% of the sampled respondents had BRT plying their routes just as that of last year2013.

Across the Local Government Areas, the empirical analysis revealed that over 77% of the sampled respondents in Lagos Island (85%), Onigbongbo (81%) and Egbe Idimu (78%) declared they were aware of Bus Rapid Transits (BRT) plying their routes in their respective localities while at Lekki and Epe about 100% indicated that they do not have BRT ply their routes.

The Survey disclosed further that 80% of the respondent claimed to patronize BRT as against 85% recorded in the Y2013.At the Local Government level, 100% patronage of BRT services by respondents were recorded each in Ikorodu West, Eredo and Ijede. Ibeju and Badagry indicated 100% and 80% respectively of non patronage of BRT services.

WAITING TIME BEFORE BOARDING BRT BUS SERVICE

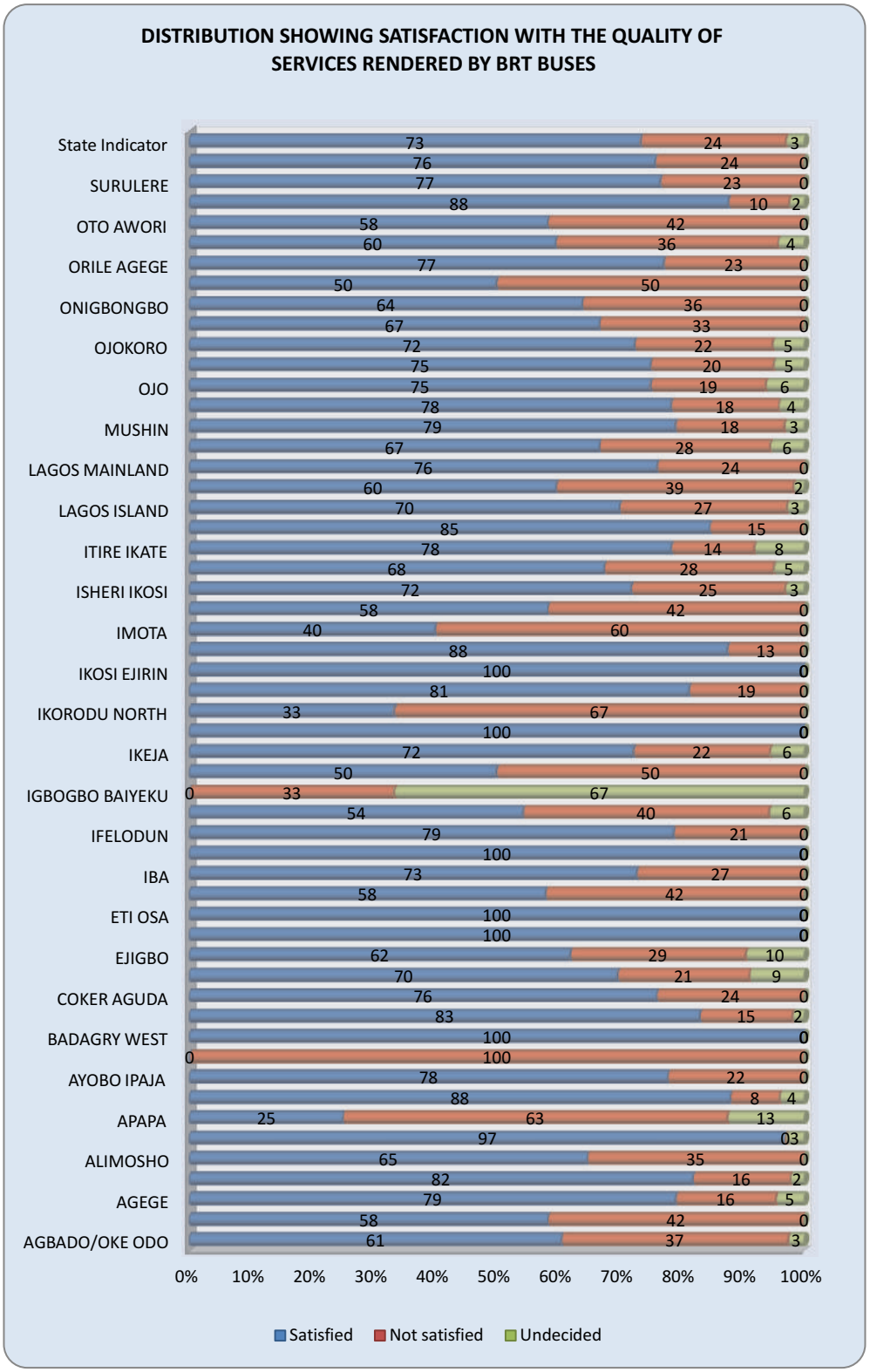
'How long do you have to wait to board BRT buses' was one of the questions posited to respondents. The survey revealed that 68% of respondents claimed to use less than 30minutes waiting to board BRT bus while 29%, 3%, 0% of them spend between 30 and 59 minute, 1-2hours and greater than 2hours respectively waiting for BRT bus.



91% upwards of sampled households were at Badagry West (100%), Ijede (100%) and Lagos Mainland (91%) spend less than 30 minutes waiting for BRT bus and at Badagry (100%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (100%) and Ikorodu (80%) claimed to use 30-59 minutes. Also, at Ikosi Ejinrin (100%), Ikorodu West (13%) and Ojodu (10%) spend between 1 and 2hours waiting to board BRT bus. Egbe Idimu (2%) spend more than 2hours.

SATISFACTION WITH QUALITY OF SERVICES RENDERED BY BRT BUSES

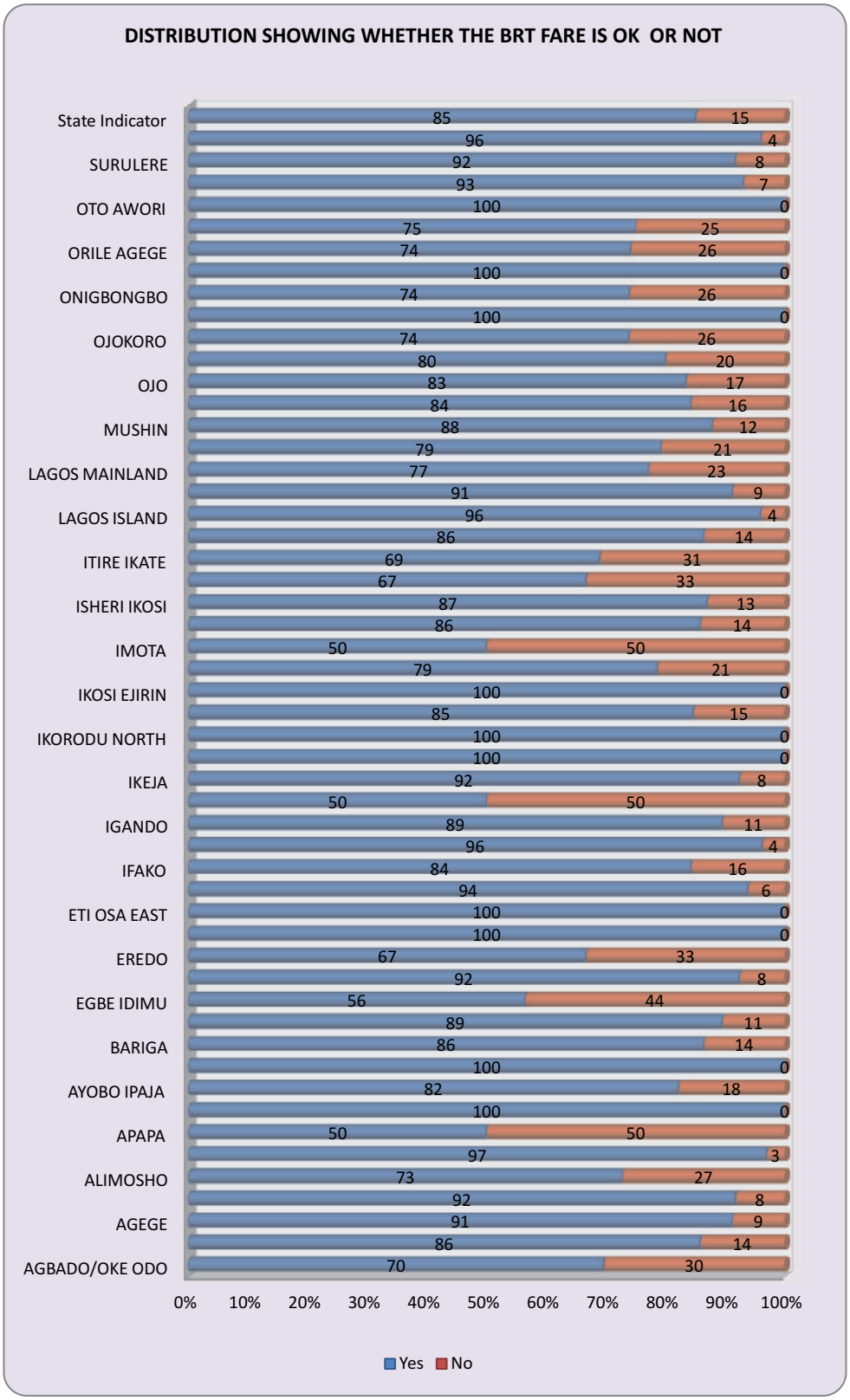
Respondent's satisfaction with BRT services was also sought after; The analysis showed that 73% of the respondents expressed their satisfaction over the quality of services being rendered by BRT while 24% indicated not satisfied and 3% undecided.



At the Local Government level, 100% of the sampled respondents in Eredo, Badagry west, Eti Osa, Ifako, Ikorodu and Ikosi Ejinrin claimed that they were satisfied with the quality services being rendered by BRT. Whereas, 100% in Badagry, 67% in Ikorodu north and 63% in Apapa of the respondents showed their dissatisfaction with the quality of services being rendered by BRT in their locality. Even then, 67% in Igbogbo Baiyeku, 13% in Apapa and 10% in Ejigbo are Undecided.

BRT FARE OKAY OR NOT

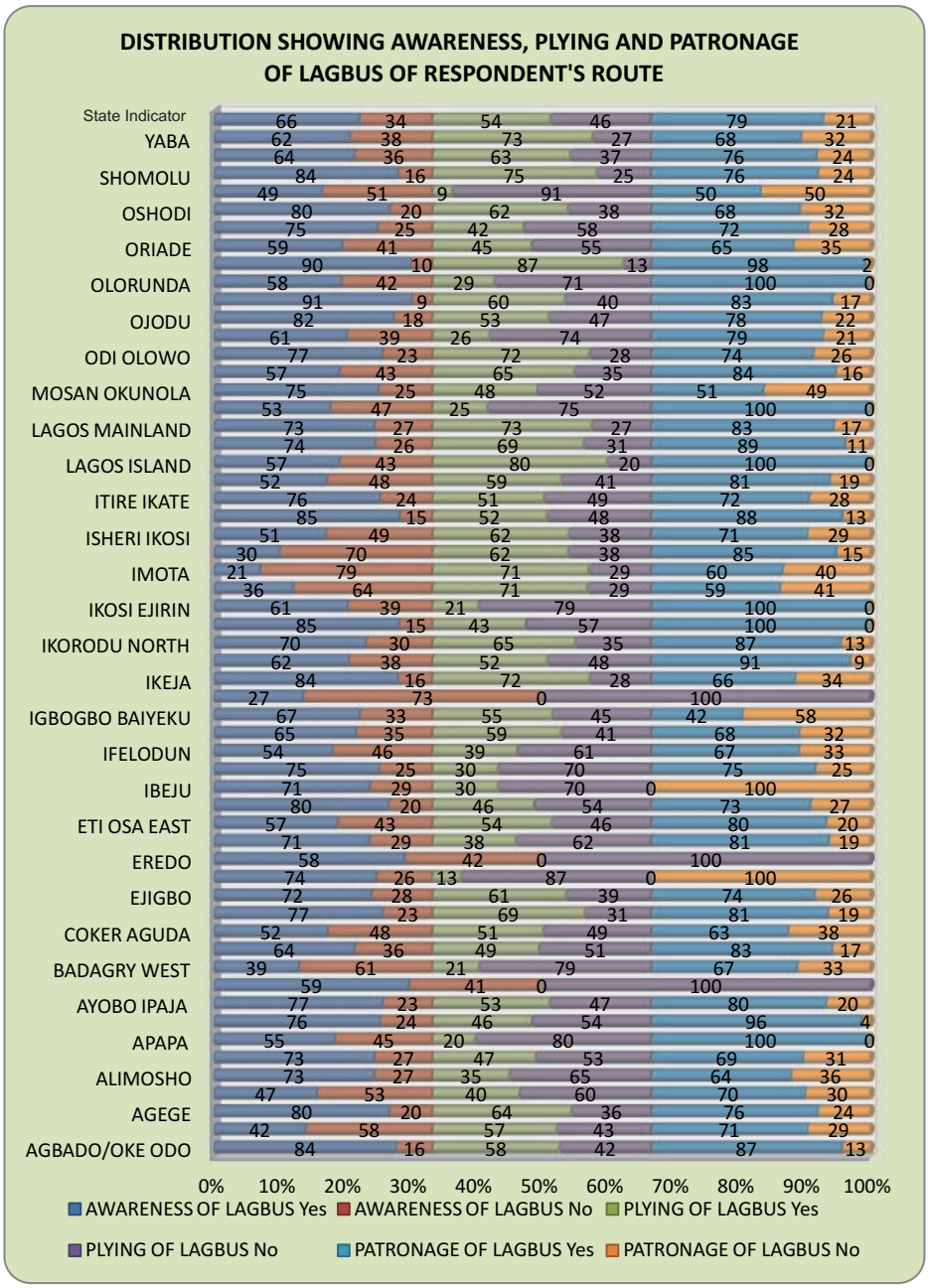
For those that patronized the BRT, 85% indicated that the fare is OK while 15% disagreed.



At Apapa-Iganmu, Badagry West, Eti-Osa, Eti Osa east, Ikorodu, Ikorodu North, Ikosi Ejirin, Olorunda, Oriade and Oto Awori 100% of sampled households affirmed that the pricing was excellent. While 50% each in Apapa, ijede and Imota agreed that the fare was just average.

AWARENESS, PLYING AND PATRONAGE OF LAGBUS

The survey indicated that 66% of the sampled respondents are aware of LAGBUS services while 34% of them are not aware.



At the Local Government level, the survey revealed that Ojokoro (91%), Onigbongbo (90%) and Isolo (85%), had over 84% awareness of respondents about LAGBUS services while at Imota (21%) Ijede (27%) and Iru/ Victoria Island (30%) had less than 31% of the respondents are aware of the LAGBUS services.

The more the numbers of routes plied by LAGBUS make easy accessibility to the service rendered. The survey sought to know if respondent have LAGBUS plying their routes. The result of the analysis showed that 54% of the sampled respondents had LAGBUS plying their routes just as that of last year2013.

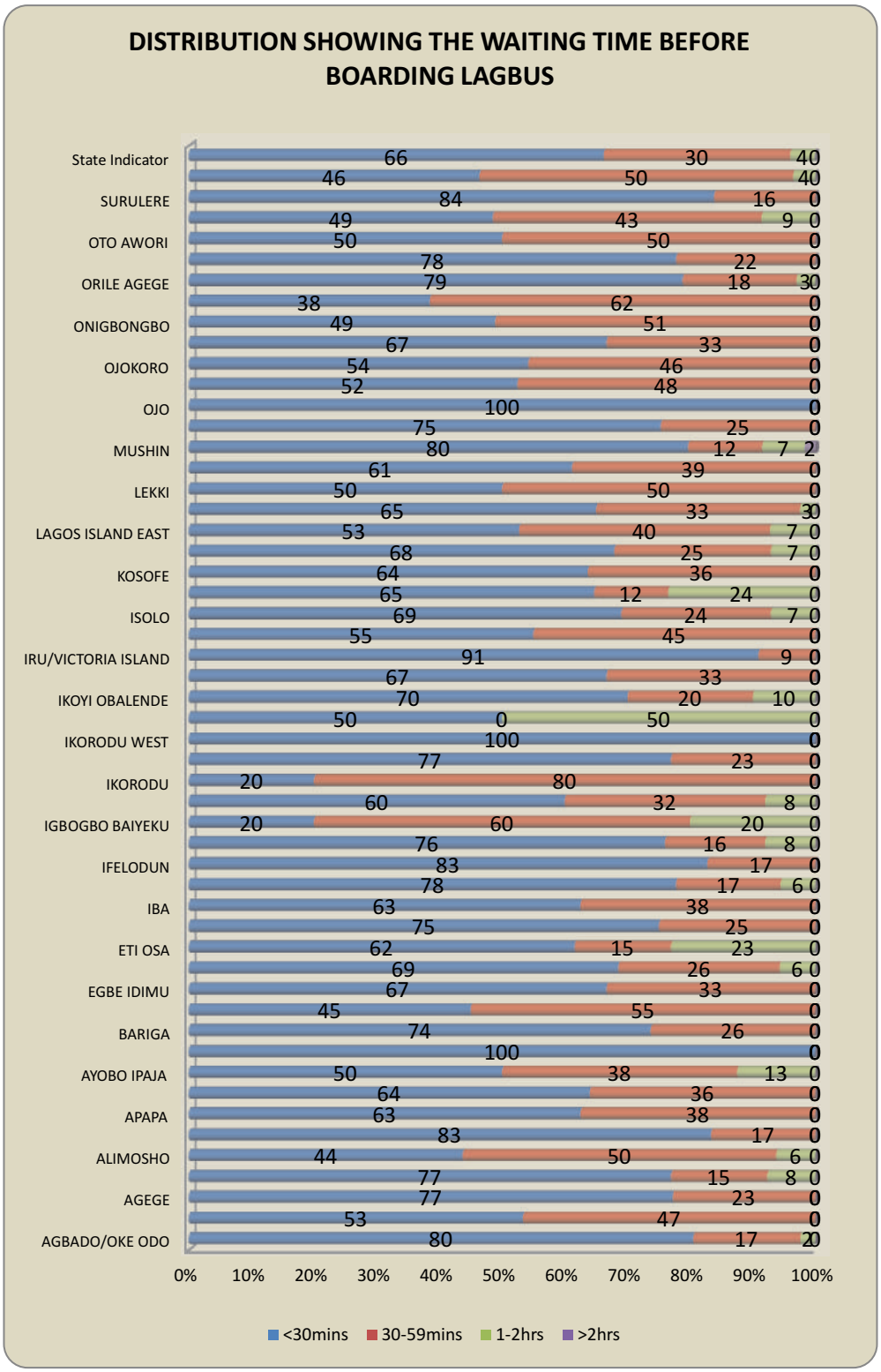
Across the Local Government Areas, the empirical analysis revealed that over 74% of the sampled respondents in Onigbongbo (87%), Lagos Island (80%), and Shomolu (75%) declared they were aware of LAGBUS plying their routes in their respective localities while at Ijede, Eredo and Badagry had about 100% indicated that they do not have LAGBUS plying their routes.

The Survey disclosed further that 79% of the respondent claimed to patronize LAGBUS as against 80% recorded in the Y2013.

At the Local Government level, 100% patronage of LAGBUS services by respondents were recorded each in Ikorodu West, Lagos Island, Olorunda, Lekki, Ikosi Ejinrin and Apapa. While Ibeju and Epe each indicated 100% of non patronage of LAGBUS services.

WAITING TIME BEFORE BOARDING LAGBUS BUS SERVICE

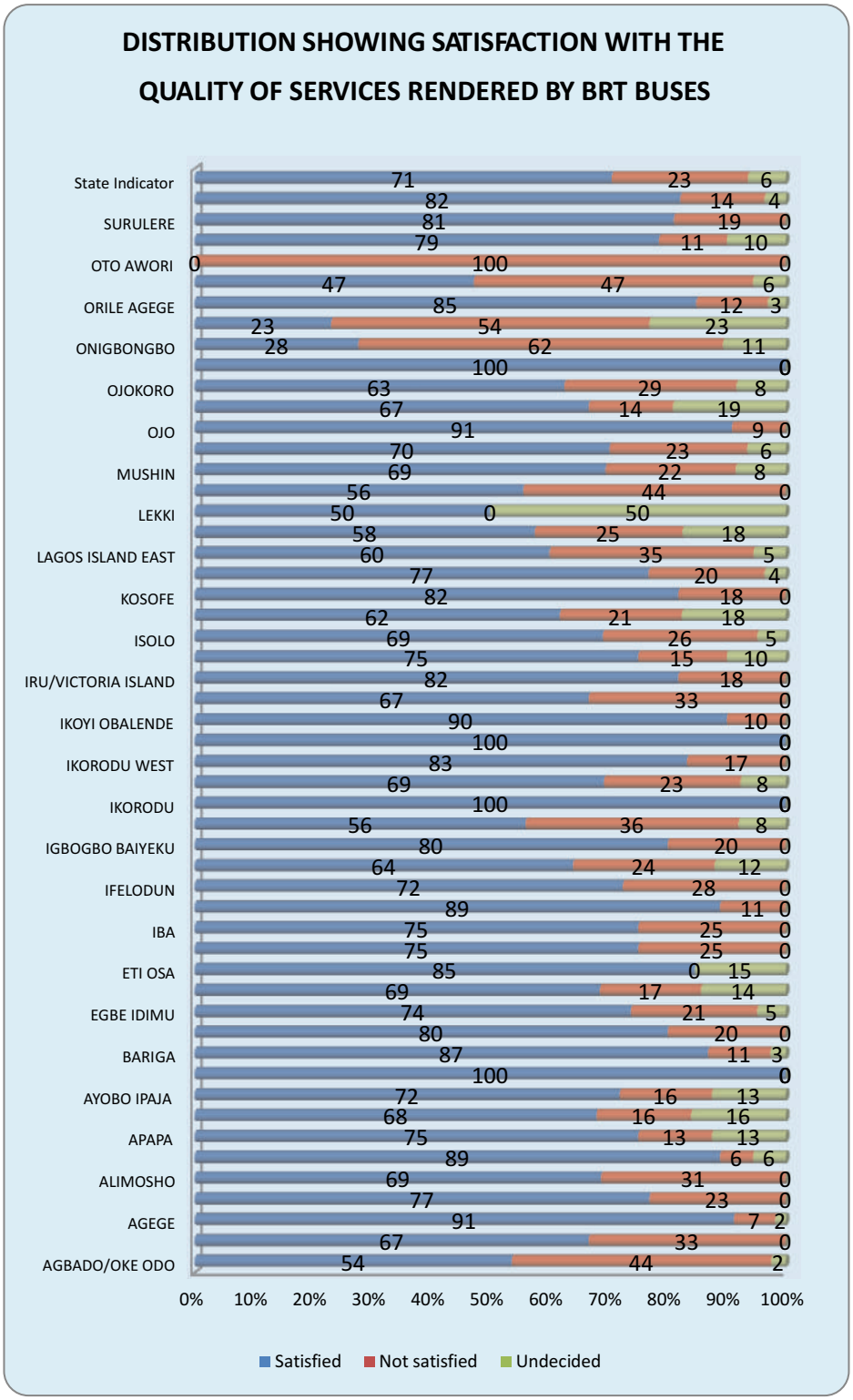
How long do you have to wait to board L!GBUS buses' was one of the questions also posited to respondents. The survey revealed that 66% of respondents claimed to use less than 30minutes waiting to board LAGBUS bus while 30%, 4%, 0% of them spend between 30 and 59 minute, 1-2hours and greater than 2 hours respectively waiting for LAGBUS bus.



100% of sampled households respondents at Badagry West, Ikorodu West and Ojo that spend less than 30 minutes waiting for LAGBUS bus and at Ikorodu (80%), Oriade (62%) and Igbogbo Baiyeku (60%) claimed to use 30-59 minutes. Also, at Ikosi Ejinrin (50%), Itire Ikate (24%) and Eti Osa (23%) spend between 1 and 2hours waiting to board LAGBUS bus. Mushin (2%) spend more than 2hours.

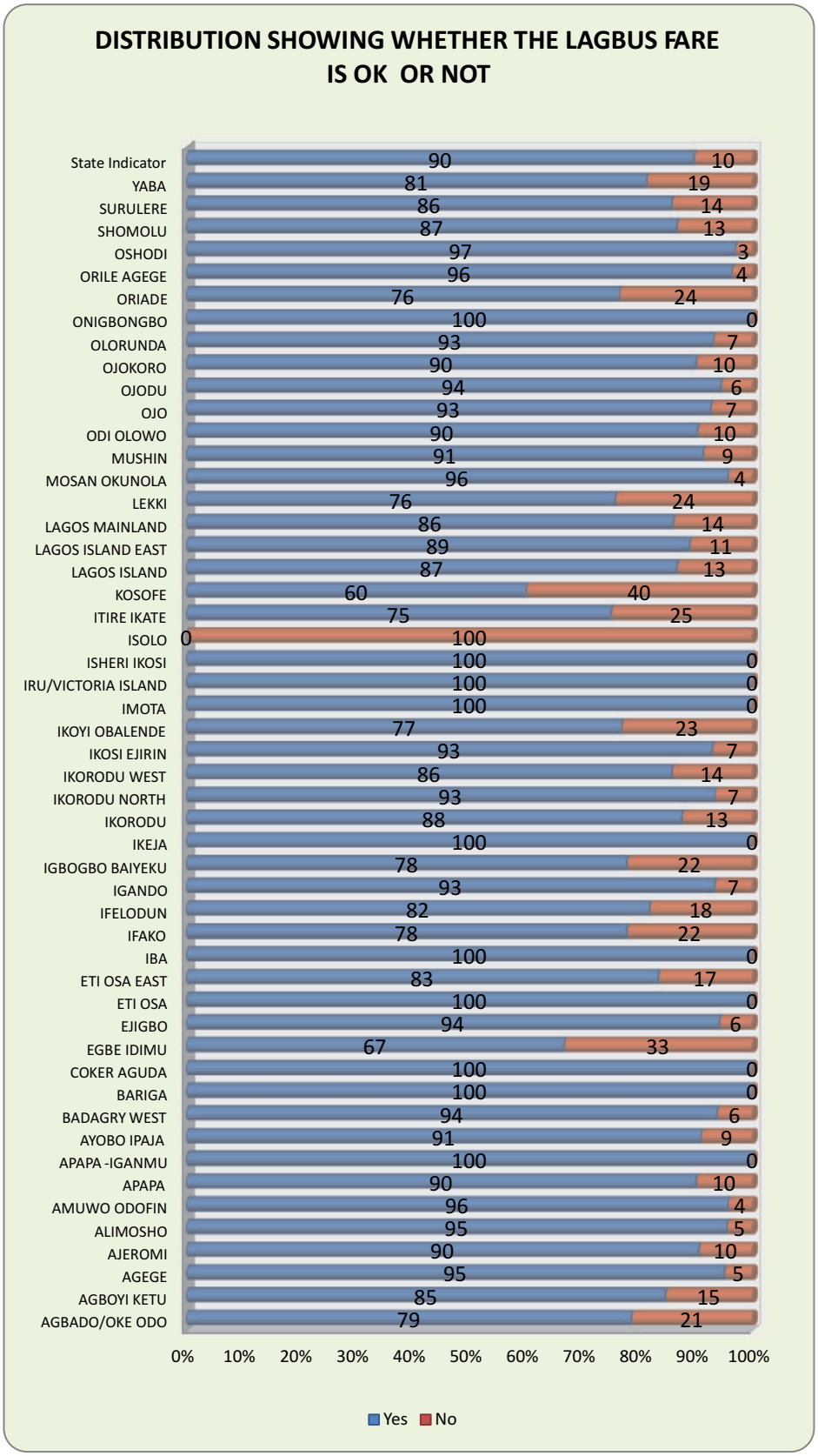
SATISFACTION WITH QUALITY OF SERVICES RENDERED BY LAGBUS BUSES

Respondent's satisfaction with L!GBUS services was also sought after. The analysis showed that 71% of the respondents expressed their satisfaction over the quality of services being rendered by LAGBUS while 23% indicated not satisfied and 6% undecided.



At the Local Government level, 100% of the sampled respondents in Olorunda, Badagry west, Ikorodu and Ikosi Ejinrin claimed that they were satisfied with the quality services being rendered by LAGBUS. Whereas, 100% in Oto Awori, 62% in Onigbongbo and 54% in Oriade of the respondents showed their dissatisfaction with the quality of services being rendered by LAGBUS in their locality. Even then, 50% in Lekki and 23% in Oriade are Undecided.

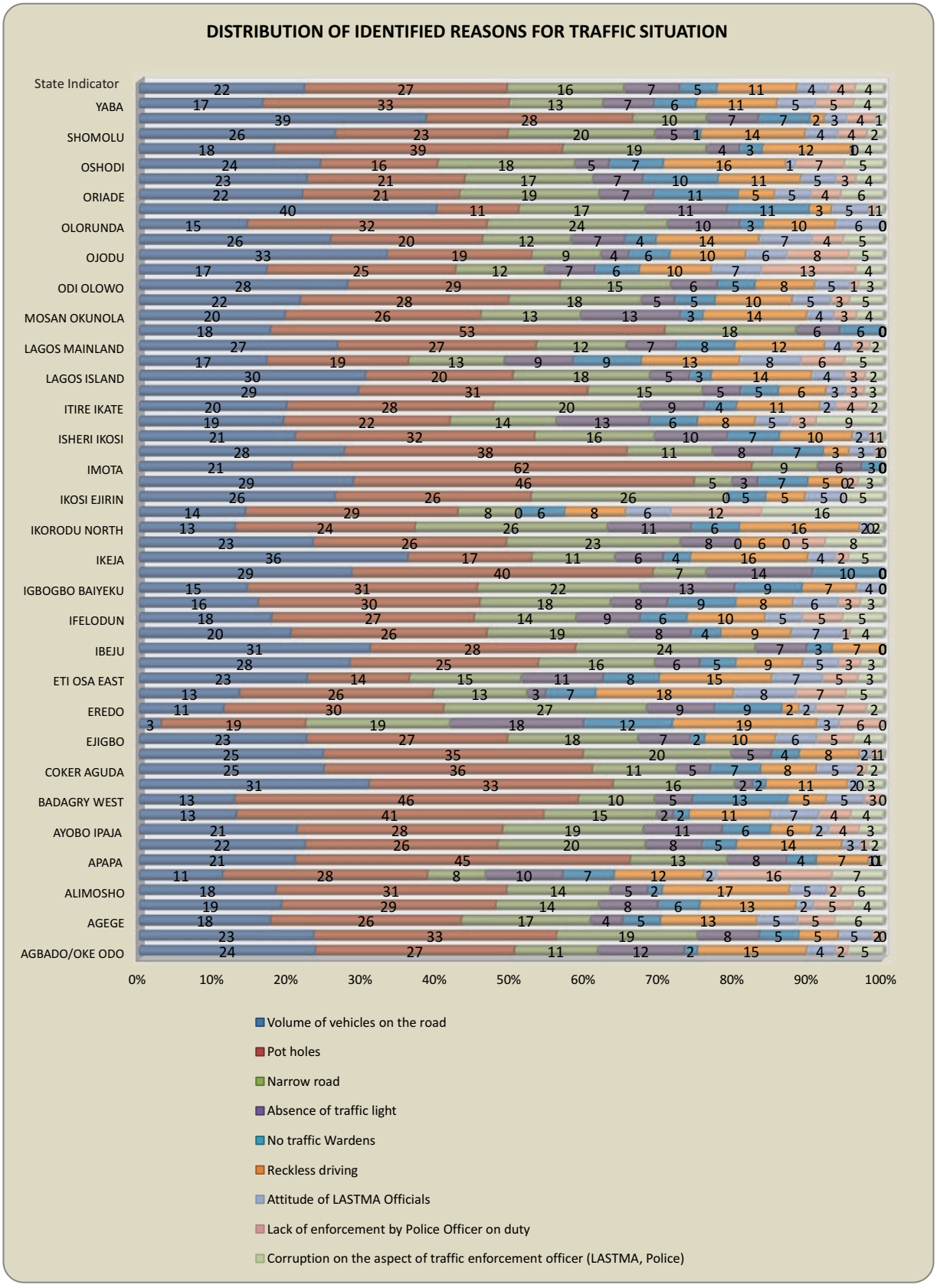
LAGBUS FARE IS OKAY OR NOT



For those that patronized the LAGBUS, 90% indicated that the fare is OK while 10% disagreed.

At Apapa-Iganmu, Bariga, Coker Aguda, Eti Osa, Iba, Ikeja, Imota, Iru/Victoria Island, Isheri Ikosi and Onigbongbo 100% of sampled households affirmed that the pricing was excellent. While 100% in Isolo, 40% in Kosofe and 33% in Egbe Idimu disagreed with the fare.

REASONS FOR TRAFFIC SITUATION



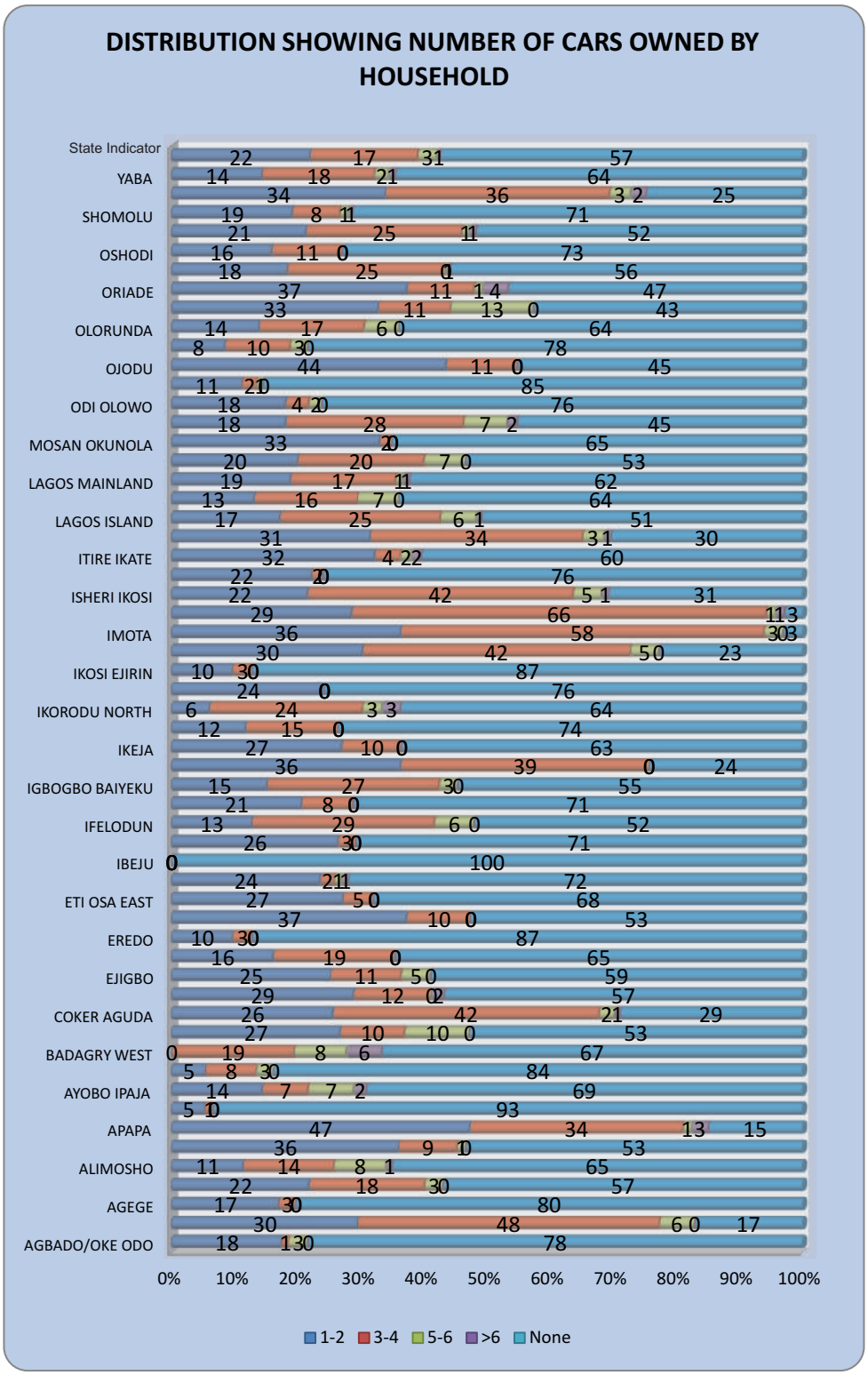
The stress and time wasted before getting to one destination or the other is determined by the traffic situation in the metropolis. The result revealed that 22% of the respondents attributed reason for traffic situation in the State to Volume of vehicles on the road, 27% attributed it to pot holes, 16% give in to narrow roads, 7% said it was the Absence of Traffic Light, 5% linked it to No Traffic Wardens 11% adjudged the traffic situation to reckless driving, 4% blamed it on the Attitude of LASTMA Officials, 4% said it is due to Lack of Enforcement by Police Officer on Duty and 4% claimed that it is caused by the Corruption on the aspect of Traffic Enforcement Officer (LASTMA, Police).

Quite close as compared to last year's survey with 23% of the respondents attributed reason for traffic situation in the State to Volume of vehicles on the road, 28% attributed it to pot holes, 16% give in to narrow roads, 8% said it was due to the Absence of Traffic Light, 5% linked it to No Traffic Wardens 11% adjudged the traffic situation to reckless driving, 4% blamed it on the Attitude of LASTMA Officials, 3% said it is due to Lack of Enforcement by Police Officer on Duty and 2% claimed that it is caused by the Corruption on the aspect of Traffic Enforcement Officer (LASTMA, Police).

In the LG/LCDA, the result showed that over 35% of the respondents in Onigbongbo (40%), Surulere (39%) and Ikeja (36%) attributed reason for traffic situation in the State to Volume of vehicles on the road. In Imota (62%) and Lekki (53%) attributed it to pot holes. In Eredo (27%), Ikosi Ejinrin (26%) and Ikorodu North (26%) give in to narrow roads. 18% said in Epe and 14% in Ijede that it was the Absence of Traffic Light. In Badagry (13%) and Epe (12%) linked it to No Traffic Wardens 19% in Epe and 18% in Eti Osa adjudged the traffic situation to reckless driving, 8% each in Eti Osa and Lagos Island East blamed it on the Attitude of LASTMA Officials, 16% in Amuwo Odofin, 13% in Ojo and 12% in Ikorodu West said it is due to Lack of Enforcement by Police Officer on Duty and 16% in Ikorodu West, 9% in Isolo and 8% Ikorodu claimed that it is caused by the Corruption on the aspect of Traffic Enforcement Officer (LASTMA, Police).

NUMBER OF C!R(S) OWNED BY RESPONDENT'S HOUSEHOLD

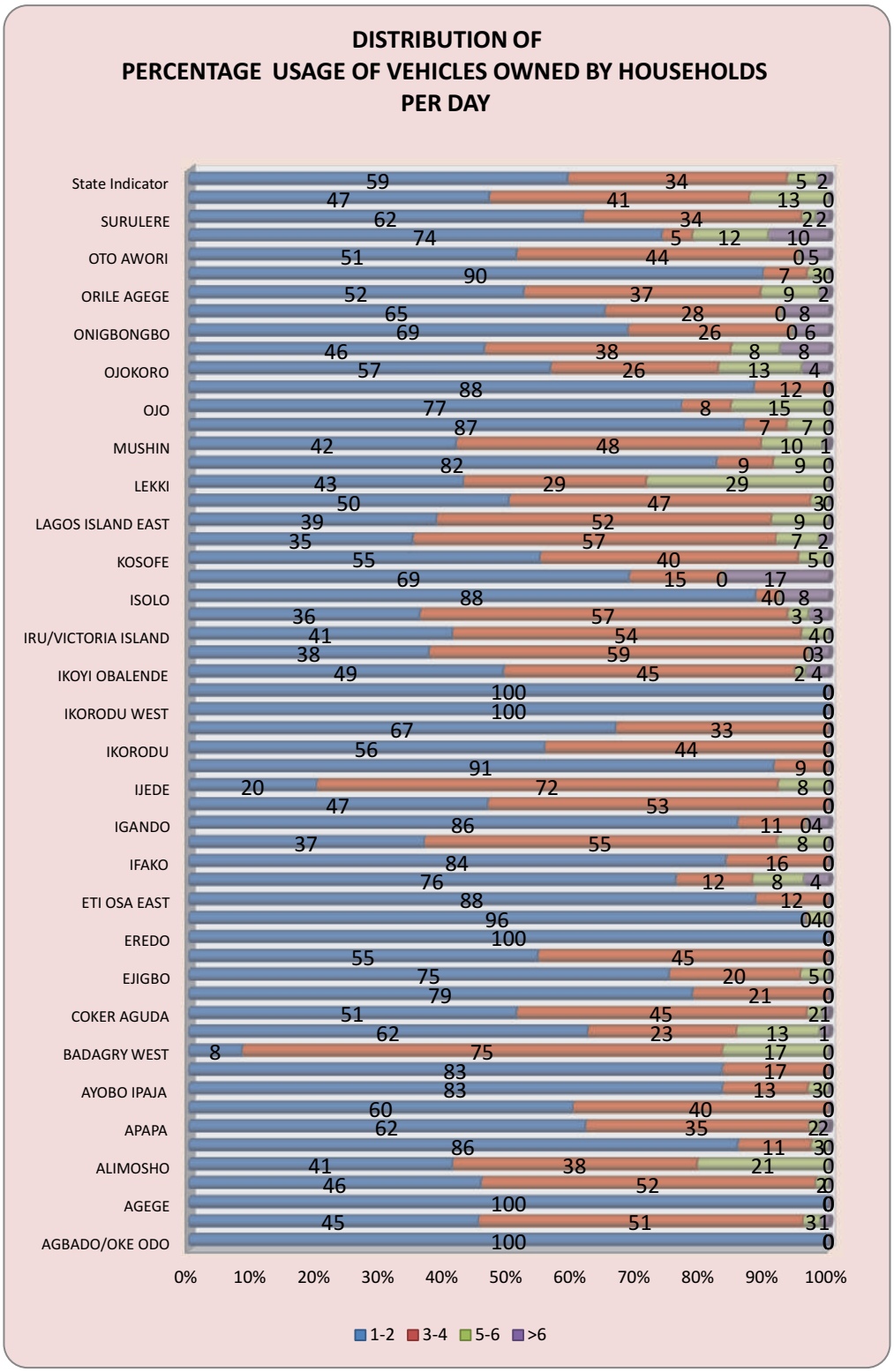
The Survey revealed that 22% of the sampled households claimed that they owned between 1 and 2 cars, 17% owned 3-4 cars while 3% reportedly owned between 5 and 6 cars and 1% owned more than 6 cars while 57% indicted not owning any car in the household.



At the local government/Local Council Development areas, those owning between 1 and 2 cars are higher in Apapa with 47%, Ojodu (44%), Oriade and Eti Osa each owning 37%. Those in the range of 3-4 cars are also higher in Iru/ Victoria Island with 66%, Imota with 58% and Agboyi Ketu with 48%. Between 5 and 6 cars ownership, we have them more in Onigbongbo (13%), Bariga (10%), Badagry West and Alimosho each (8%) while those that owned over 6 cars in their household are more in Badagry West (6%), Oriade (4%), Ikorodu North and Apapa each (3%). Those that do not own a car are higher in Ibeju (100%), Apapa Iganmu (93%), Eredo (87%) and Ikosi Ejinrin (87%).

USAGE OF VEHICLES OWNED BY HOUSEHOLDS PER DAY

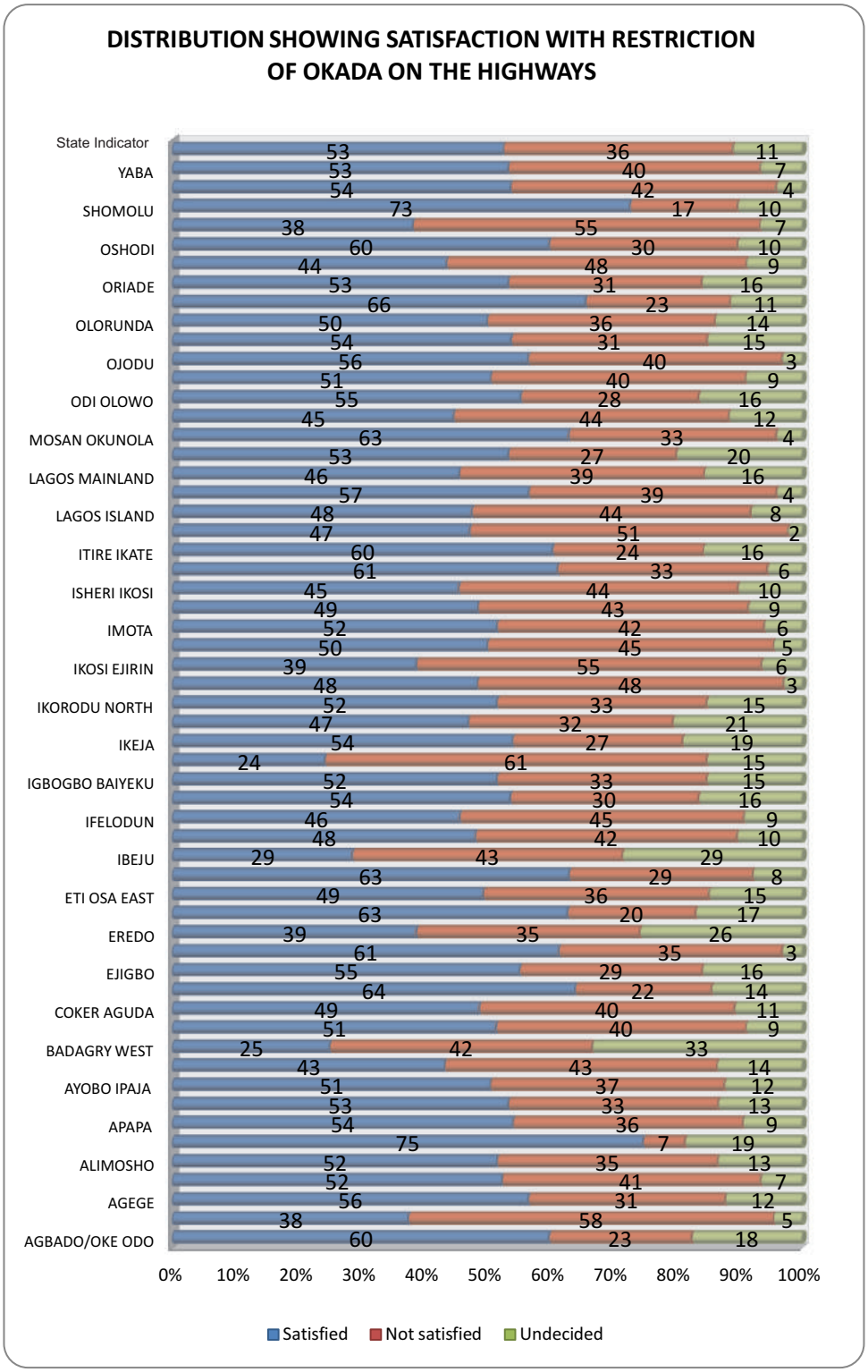
The Survey revealed that 59% of the sampled households claimed that they used between 1 and 2 cars daily, 34% used 3-4 cars daily while 5% reportedly used between 5 and 6 cars and 2% used more than 6 cars daily.



At the Local Government/Local Council Development Areas, those using between 1 and 2 cars are higher in Agbado/Oke Odo, Agege, Eredo, Ikorodu West and Ikosi Ejirin with 100% each. Those in the range of 3-4 cars are also higher in Badagry West (75%), Ijede (72%) and Imota (59%). Between 5 and 6 cars usage, we have them more in Odi Lekki (29%), Alimosho (21%) and Badagry West (17%) while those that use over 6 cars in their household are more in Itire Ikate (17%) and Shomolu (10%).

SATISFACTION WITH RESTRICTION OF OKADA ON HIGHWAYS

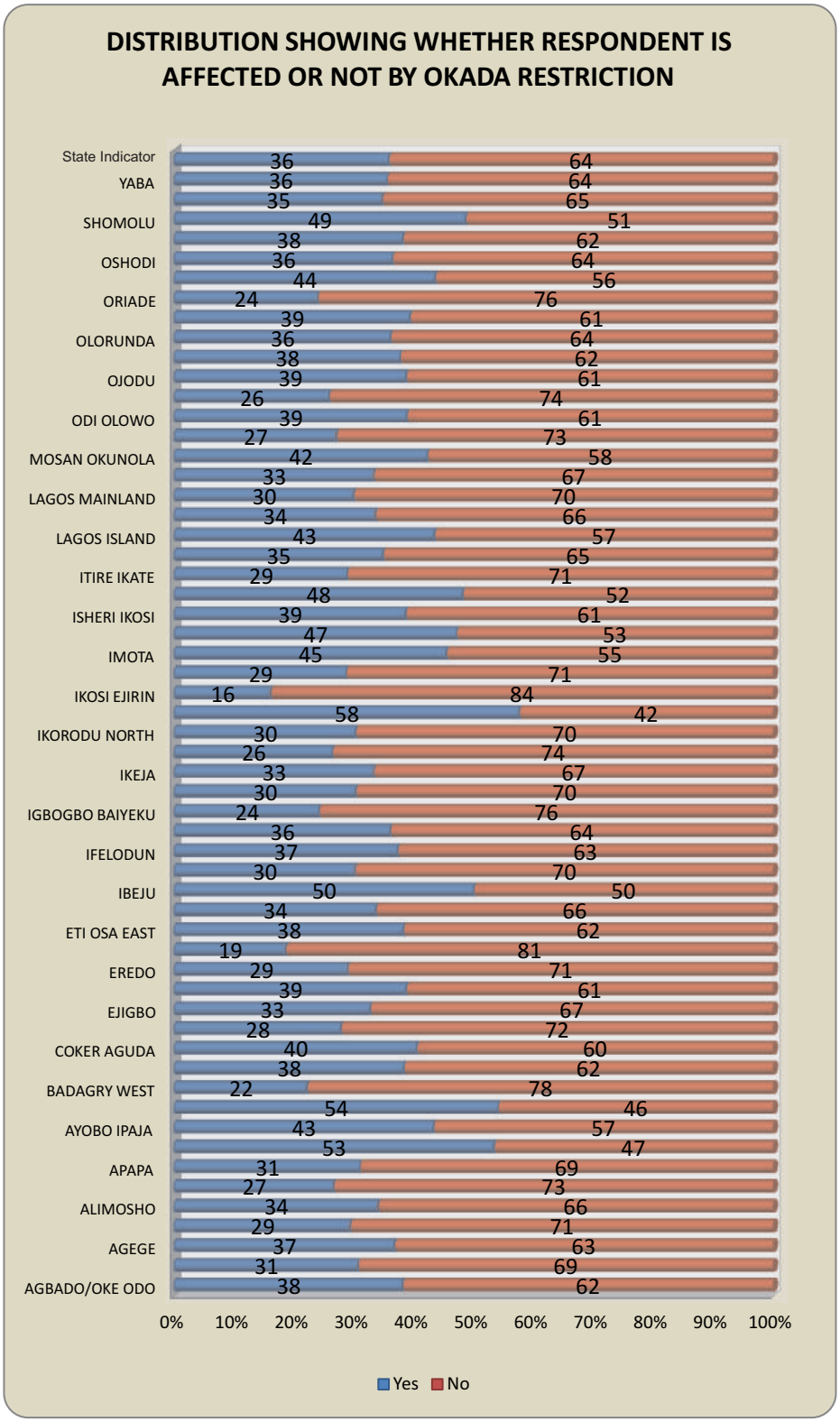
Satisfaction for the restriction of Okada on highways is appealing to general public with every New Year after the limiting. It was revealed by this survey that 53% are satisfied with the restriction as indicated by respondents in various household while 36% are not satisfied and 11% are undecided when compared with last year's 47% are satisfied with the restriction while 41% are not satisfied, 12% are undecided.



Across LG/LCDAs, satisfaction with the restriction is more pronounced in Amuwo Odofin (75%), Shomolu (73%) and Onigbongbo (66%). Dissatisfaction seems quite much in Ijede (61%), Agboyi Ketu (58%), Oto Awori (55%) and Ikosi Ejirin (55%) while those that are neither here nor there are more in Badagry West (33%), Ibeju (29%) and Eredo (26%).

RESTRICTION OF OKADA AFFECTING RESPONDENTS OR NOT

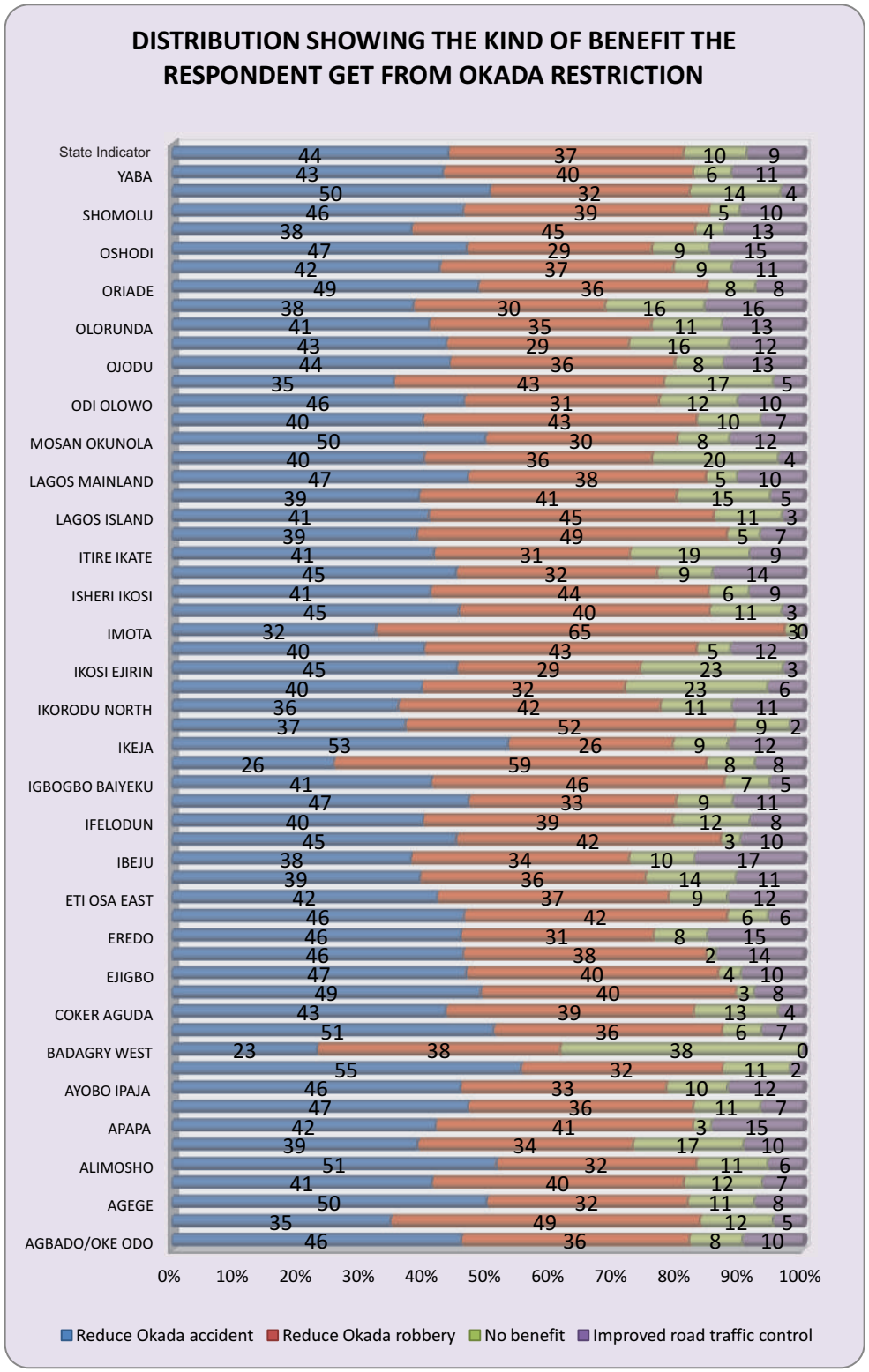
In this survey, it was revealed that Okada restriction has affected 36% of respondents while 64% were not affected against 47% of respondents affected last year.



Examining the LG/ LCDAs, the respondents affected by the restriction are more in Ikorodu West (58%), Badagry (54%) and Apapa-Iganmu (53%) while those that responded as 'No' to the question: '!re You Affected by the Restriction of Okada' are more in Badagry West (78%), Eti Osa (81%) and Ikosi Ejirin (84%).

BENEFITS THE RESPONDENT GET FROM OKADA RESTRICTION

In this survey, benefit of restricting Okada were sought after from the respondents and this sh ow that 44% claimed Okada accident has reduced, 37% say it reduces Okada robbery incidences and 10% say the restriction does not benefit them in anyway while 9% say it Improved Road Traffic Control.

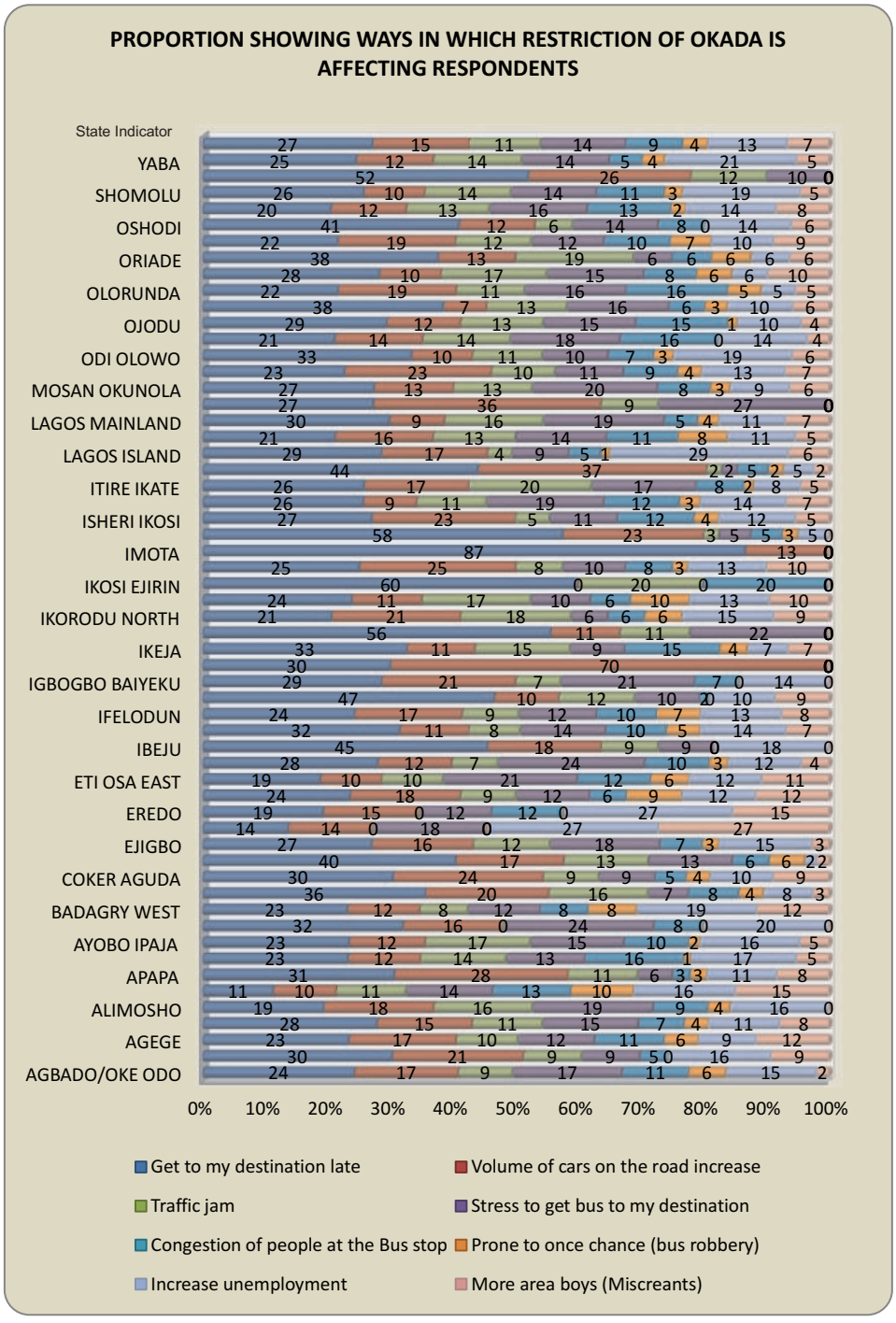


Across LG/LCDAs, more of respondents in Badagry (55%), Ikeja (53%), Alimosho (51%) and Bariga (51%) agreed that the restriction reduces okada accidents, In Imota (65%), Ijede (59%) and Ikorodu (52%) agreed that the restriction reduces Okada robberies and In Badagry West (38%), Ikorodu West (23%) and Ikosi Ejirin (23%) claimed not being affected by the restrictions.

Ibeju (17%) and Onigbongbo (16%) indicated it Improved Road Traffic Control.

THE WAYS IN WHICH RESTRICTION OF OKADA IS AFFECTING RESPONDENTS

However, in this survey, the way in which respondents are being affected by Okada restriction is sought and it reveals that 27% believed that the restriction make them get to their destination late, 15%believed it made the volume of cars on the roads to increase, 11% claimed created traffic jam, 14% said it created stress to get to their destination, 9% claimed it caused congestion of people at the bus stop, some 4% claimed they may be prone to entering 'one chance' bus robberies, another 13% believed may increase unemployment and 7% claimed it will breed miscreants (Area Boys). Across LG/LCDAs, more respondents in Imota(87%), Ikosi Ejirin (60%) and Iru/Victoria Island (58%) believed that the restriction make them get to their destination late, In Ijede (70%), Kosofe (37%) and Lekki (36%) believed it made the volume of cars on the roads to increase, In Ikosi Ejirin (20%), Itire Ikate (20%) and Oriade (19%)claimed created traffic jam, In Lekki(27%), Badagry (24%) and Iba (24%) said it created stress to get to their destination, In Ikosi Ejirin (20%), Olorunda (16%), Ojo (16%) and Apapa-Iganmu (16%) claimed it caused congestion of people at the bus stop, In Amuwo Odofin (10%) and Ikorodu West (10%) claimed they may be prone to entering 'one chance' bus robberies, In Lagos Island (29%), Epe (27%) and Eredo (27%)believed may increase unemployment and in Epe (27%), Eredo (15%) and Amuwo Odofin (15%) claimed it will breed miscreants (Area Boys).



ECONOMY

CHAPTER 8

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Economic activities are usually considered as activities involving money earned and spend. It is both mental and physical effort made by an individual with the intention to earn something in order to survive.

The survey is designed to measure the economic situation of household members, the employment status of household members, occupational classifications, and reasons for not working. How much income is accrued to household, number household members providing additional financial support as well as the age and gender classifications of such members.

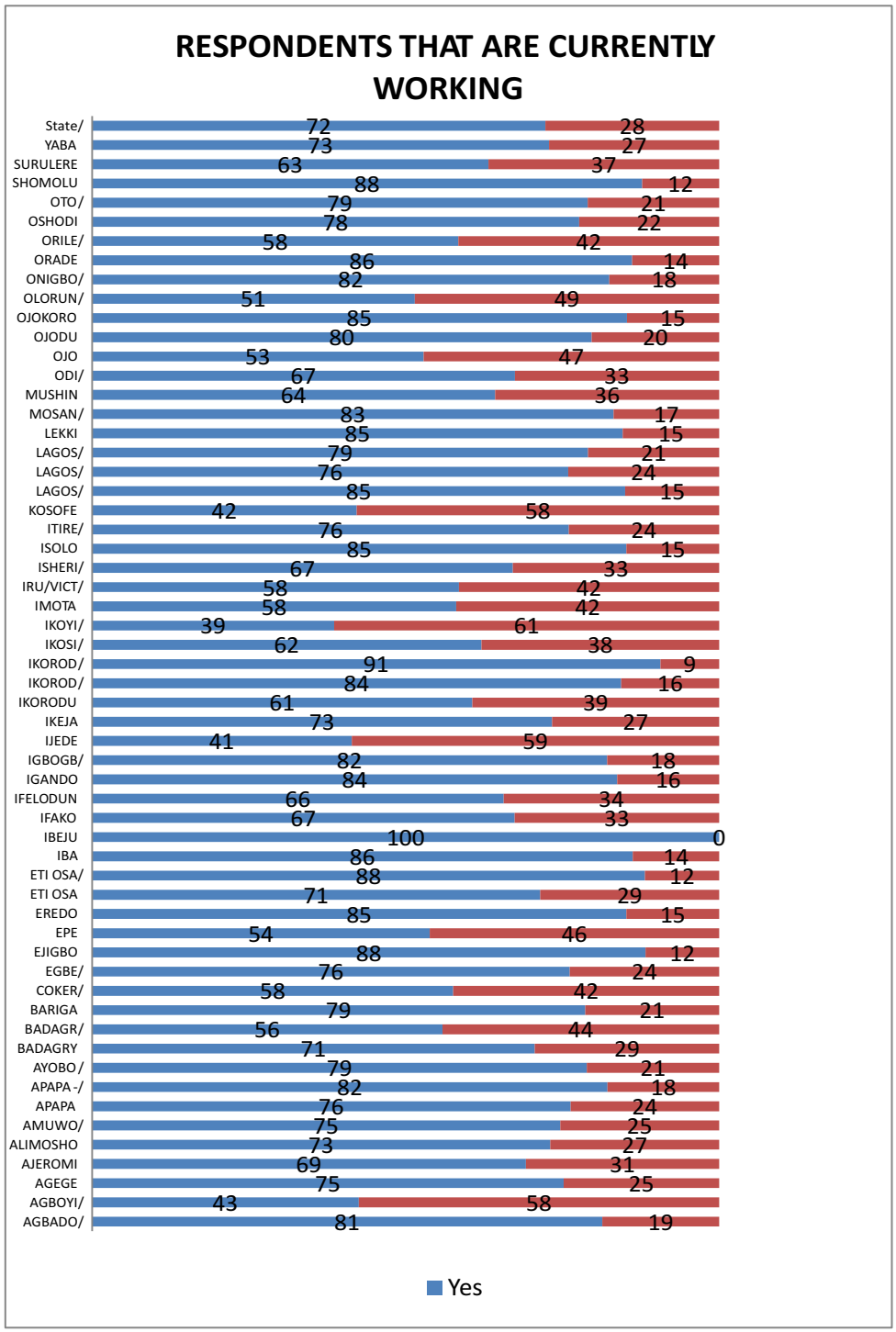
Also, the analysis further revealed the number of respondents with bank account, awareness of respondents on cashless policy introduced by Central Bank of Nigeria and their involvement in cashless transaction in the last twelve months. It examined the level of satisfaction of respondents with cashless policy. The awareness of Lagos State Micro Finance Initiative (LASMI) and if respondents have benefitted from the programme and if not the reasons for not benefitting as well as rating of their performance was also highlighted.

Furthermore, the survey showcase the household members belonging to professional/trade association, borrowing of money, the first source of such loan, purpose of the loan, the amount of loan, the duration of repayment, the frequency of repayment of such loan, the interest rate charged on the loan.

The survey also look into three most critical needs for which household would need to borrow money, interest of household members in starting a new business and expanding existing one, most useful input for this business and willingness for the respondents to take a loan to start a new business or expand existing one, the amount of loan the respondents is likely to borrow to start a new business or expand the existing one.

Finally the analysis reveal the present economic status of respondents, ability of the household heads to meet the payment of household members basic needs (food, cloth, shelter, education and health) and the reasons why household heads was unable to meet the household members basic needs.

RESPONDENTS THAT ARE CURRENTLY WORKING

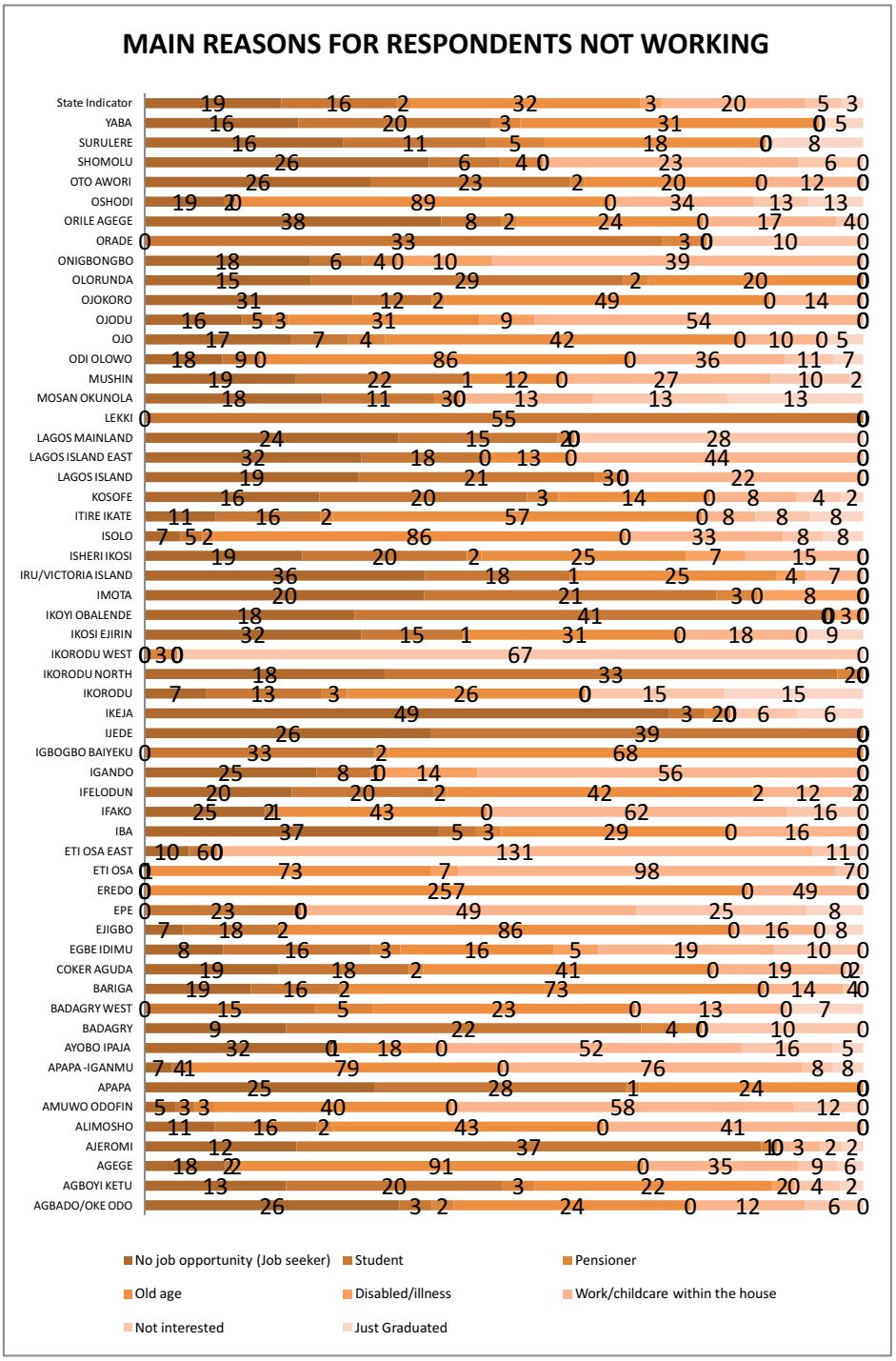


!s an adage says “an idle hand is a devil workshop” The survey sought to find out the current working status of the respondents and the analysis revealed that 72% of the sampled respondents are currently working while 28% indicated they are not. All the Local Governments /Local Council Development Areas recorded more than 60% of respondents who said that that they are currently working except Orile -Agege (58%), Imota (58%), Coker Aguda (58%), Iru Victoria Island (58%), Badagry West (56%), Epe (54%), Agboyi Ketu 43%, Ijede (41%), Ikoyi Obalende (39%) , Kosofe (42%), Ojo (53%), Olorunda (51%) .

In addition, respondents who claimed that they are not presently workings are most prominent in such Local Governments/ LCDAs as Ikoyi Obalende which recorded 61%, Ijede 59%, Kosofe 58%, Olorunda 49%, Ojo 47% and Epe 46%.

MAIN REASONS FOR RESPONDENTS NOT WORKING

The reason(s) for the sampled respondents not currently engaged in economic activity was also investigated and the result shows that 19% of the respondents said that they are presently not working as a result of no job opportunity (job seeker) . Other reasons given by respondents for not being economically active presently are students (16%), pensioner (2%), old age (32%), disability/Illness (3%), Work/Child care within the house (20%), not interested (5%) and Just graduated (3%).

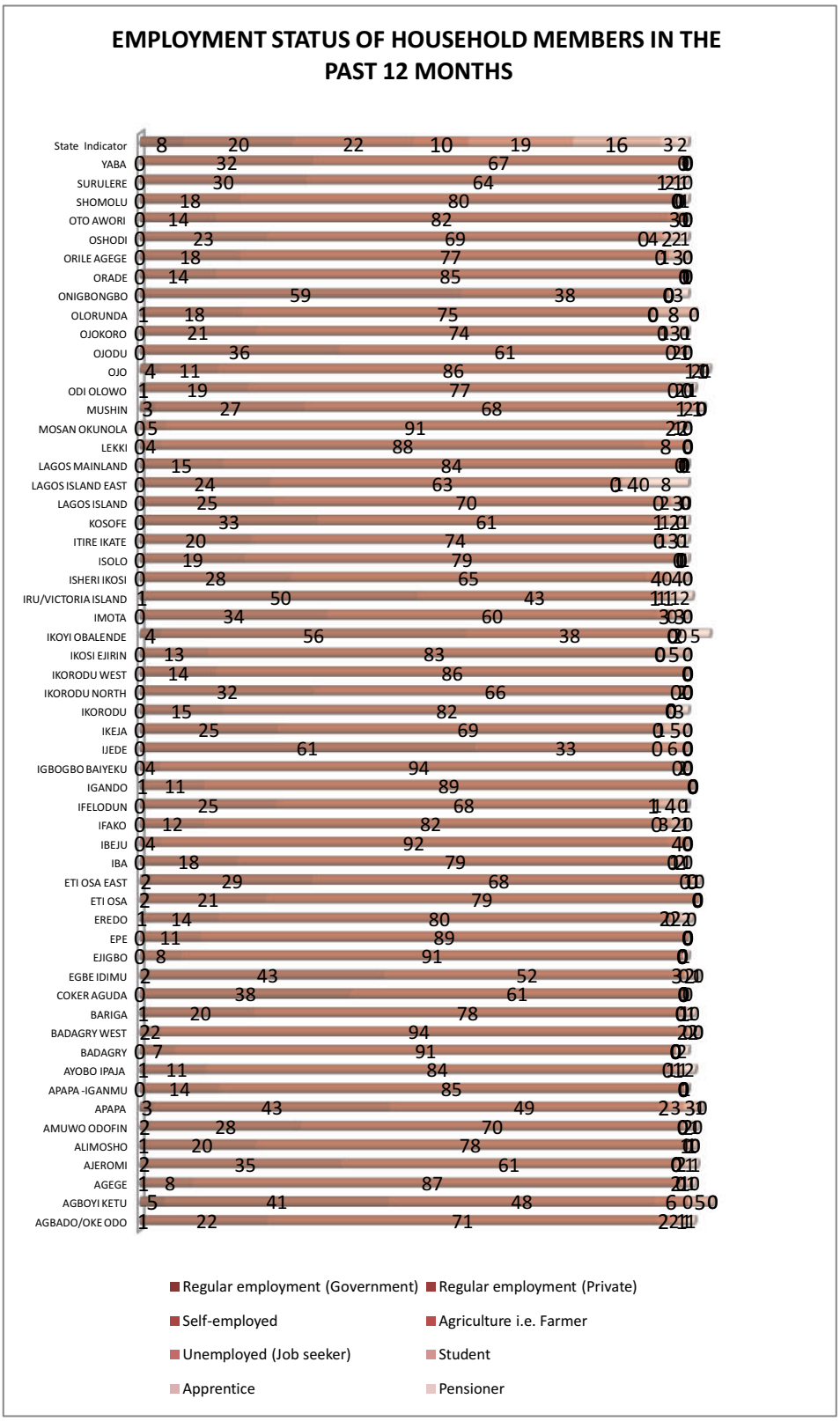


However, the following State indicators were recorded for Y2013; no job opportunity (job seeker) 17%, students (17%), pensioner (6%), old age (6%), disability/illness (2%), work/child care within the house (3%) and not interested only 4%.

However, at the Local Governments/ LCDAs level, Ikeja local government recorded the highest percentage of respondents who said that they had no job opportunity (job seeker) with 49%, followed by Orile Agege (38%), Iba (37%), Iru Victoria -Island (36%), Lagos Island East (32%) and Ojokoro (31%). Lekki LCDA recorded the highest percentage of student population with 55% while Eredo and Eti Osa LCDAs recorded 0% respondents each.

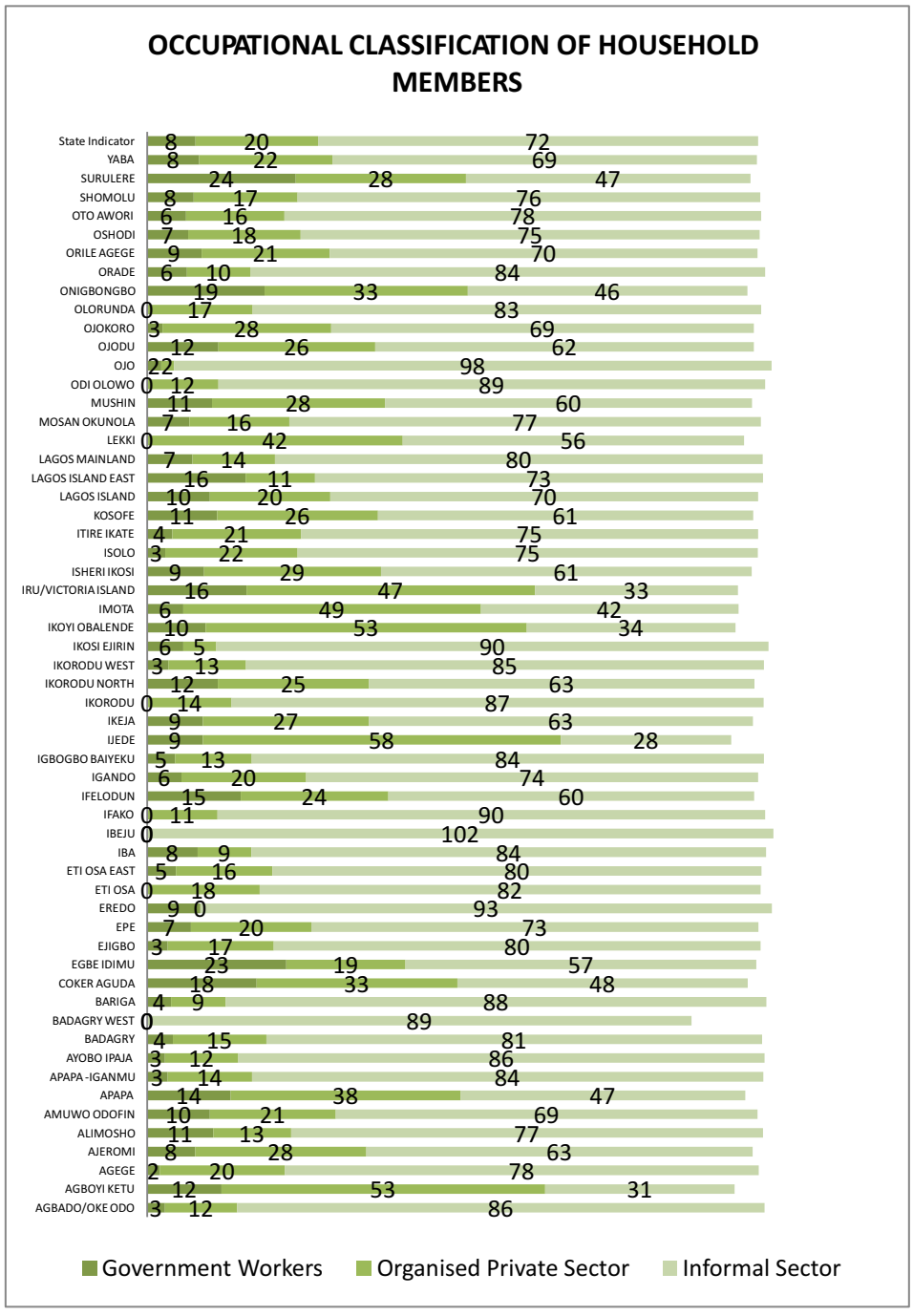
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

The employment status of the household members is a reflection of their economic status as well as social inclusion. A critical look at the result of the survey shows that 8% of the household members are government employee while20% are private workers. 22% are self employed, 10% into agriculture (farmers), 19% unemployed, 16% students, 3% apprentice while only 2% are pensioners. The trend was however different in year 2013 as 11% of the respondents are government employee, 19% private workers, 30% self employed, 17% unemployed and students while 6% are pensioners.



OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Further classification of the employment status of the household members shows that only 8% are government workers, 20% worked in the Organised Private Sector while majority (72%) are from the Informal sector.



However, Y2013 occupational classification of household members showed that 11% were government workers, 19% were in the organised private sector while majority (70%) worked in the informal sector.

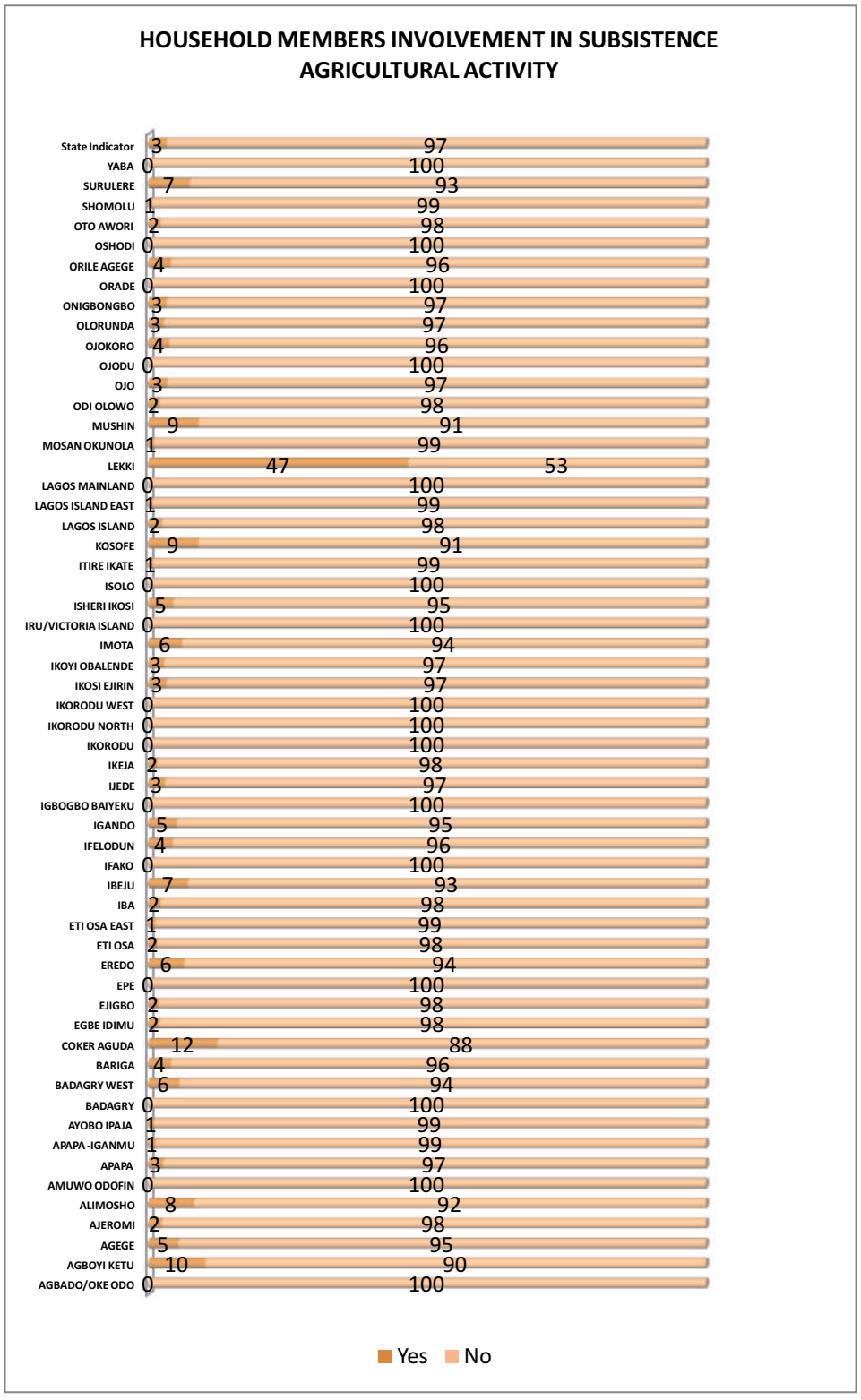
The result also revealed that only Egbe Idimu and Surulere local governments/local council development areas recorded the highest percentage of respondents with 23% and 24% respectively who claimed to be Government workers.

Further analysis shows that Ijede LCDA recorded the highest percentage of respondents who claimed to work in the organized private sector with 58% followed by Agboyi Ketu and Ikoyi Obalende with 53% respectively. All other Local Governments/ LCDAs recorded less than 50%

The result also shows that majority of respondents in all the Local Governments/LCDAs work in the informal sector (more than 50%) except in Coker Aguda, Apapa, Surulere, Onigbongbo, Imota , Ikoyi Obalende, Iru Victoria Island, Agboyi Ketu and Ijede where 48%, 47%, 47%, 46% 42%, 34%, 33% 31% and 28% were recorded respectively.

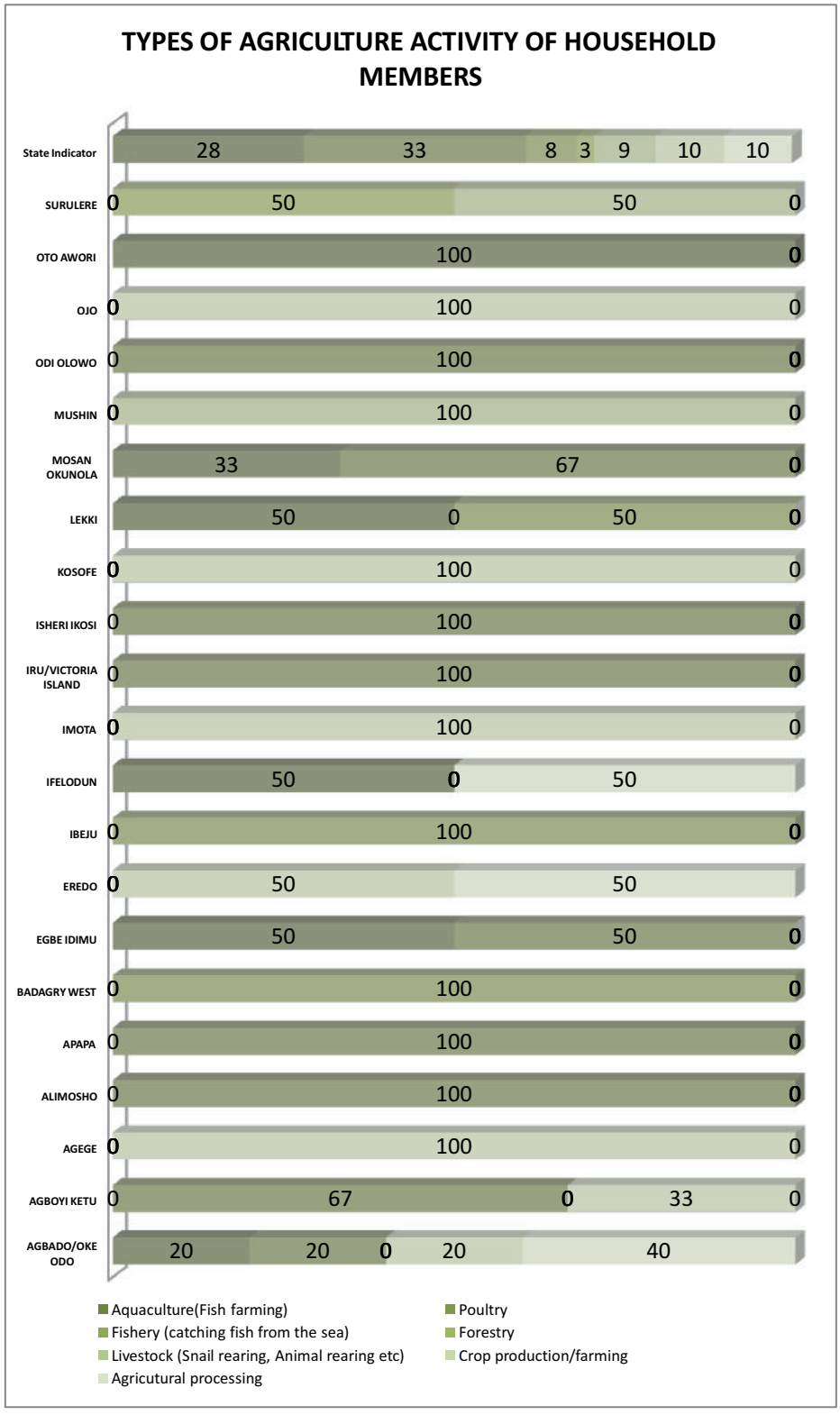
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS INVOLVEMENT IN SUBSIST ENCE AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

The economy situation of the country had made many households to engage in subsistence (small) agriculture activities in other to make ends meet. 3% of the household members asserted to the fact that they engaged in small agriculture activities. However, the population of respondent household members engaged in subsistence agriculture activities was more prominent in Lekki (47%), Egbe Idimu (12%), Agboyi Ketu (10%), Alimosho (8%) and Surulere (7%).



TYPES OF AGRICULTURE E ACTIVITY OF THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Food is an essential commodity for the general well being ofpeople. It produces energy and stimulates growth. A country that has a well fed population will have better psychological informed citizens. The nature and types of agriculture occupation engaged in by the household members were also examined and the findings revealed that 28% were involved in Aquaculture (fish farming), Poultry (32%), Fishery (8%), Forestry (3%), Livestock (9%), and 10% for Crop Production and Crop processing.

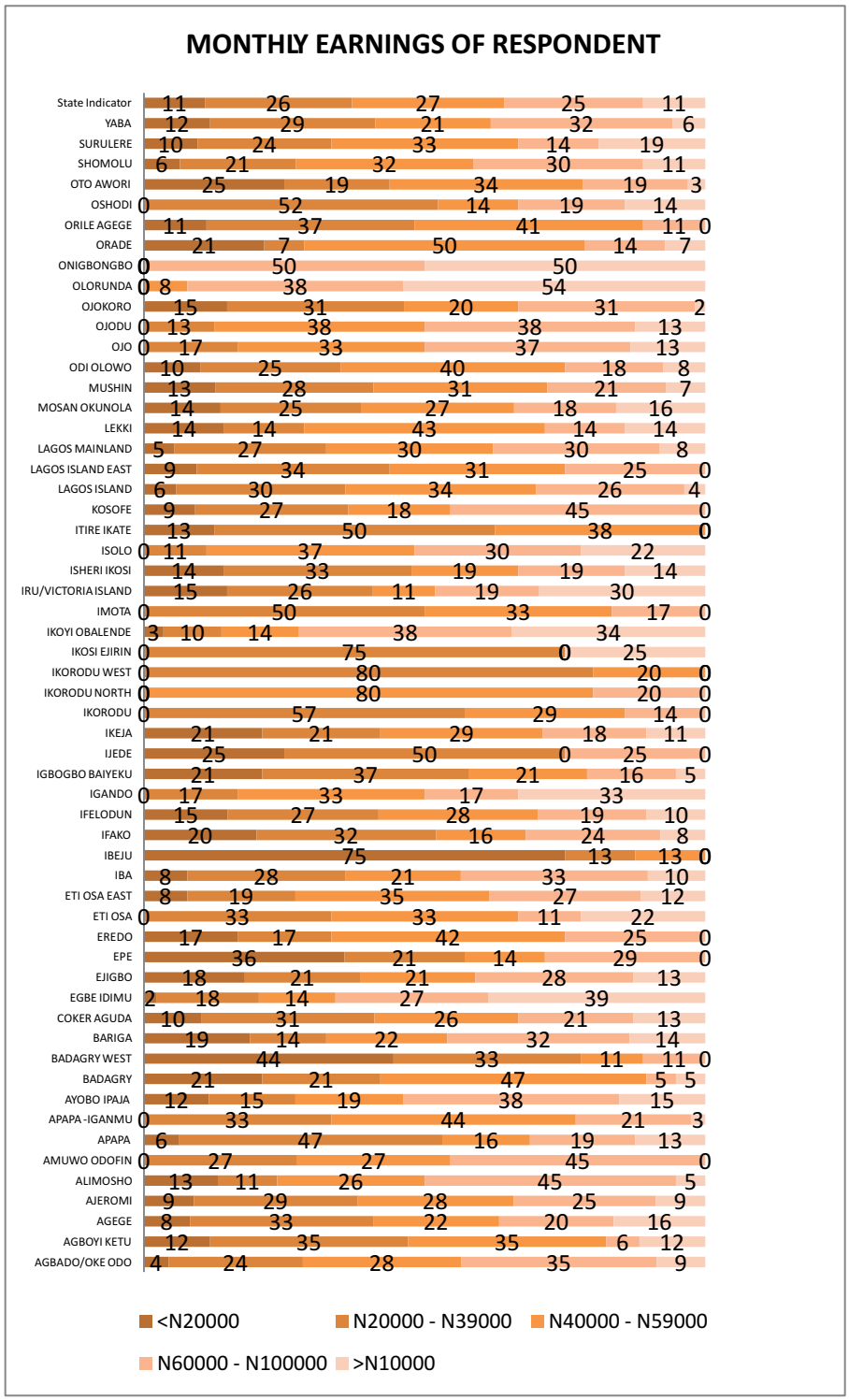


At the Local Governments/LCDAs levels, the analysis showed that 100% respondent household members from Oto Awori participated in Aquaculture(fish farming) followed by Egbe Idimu, Ifelodun ,and Lekki with 50% participation each, Mosan Okunola (33%) and Agbado Oke Odo (20%).

Respondent household members involved in Poultry farming were more prominent in Alimosho, Apapa, Iru Victoria Island, Isheri Ikosi and Odi Olowo with each recording 100% participation respectively followed by Agboyi Ketu (67%), Mosan Okunola (67%) and Agbado Oke Odo (20%).

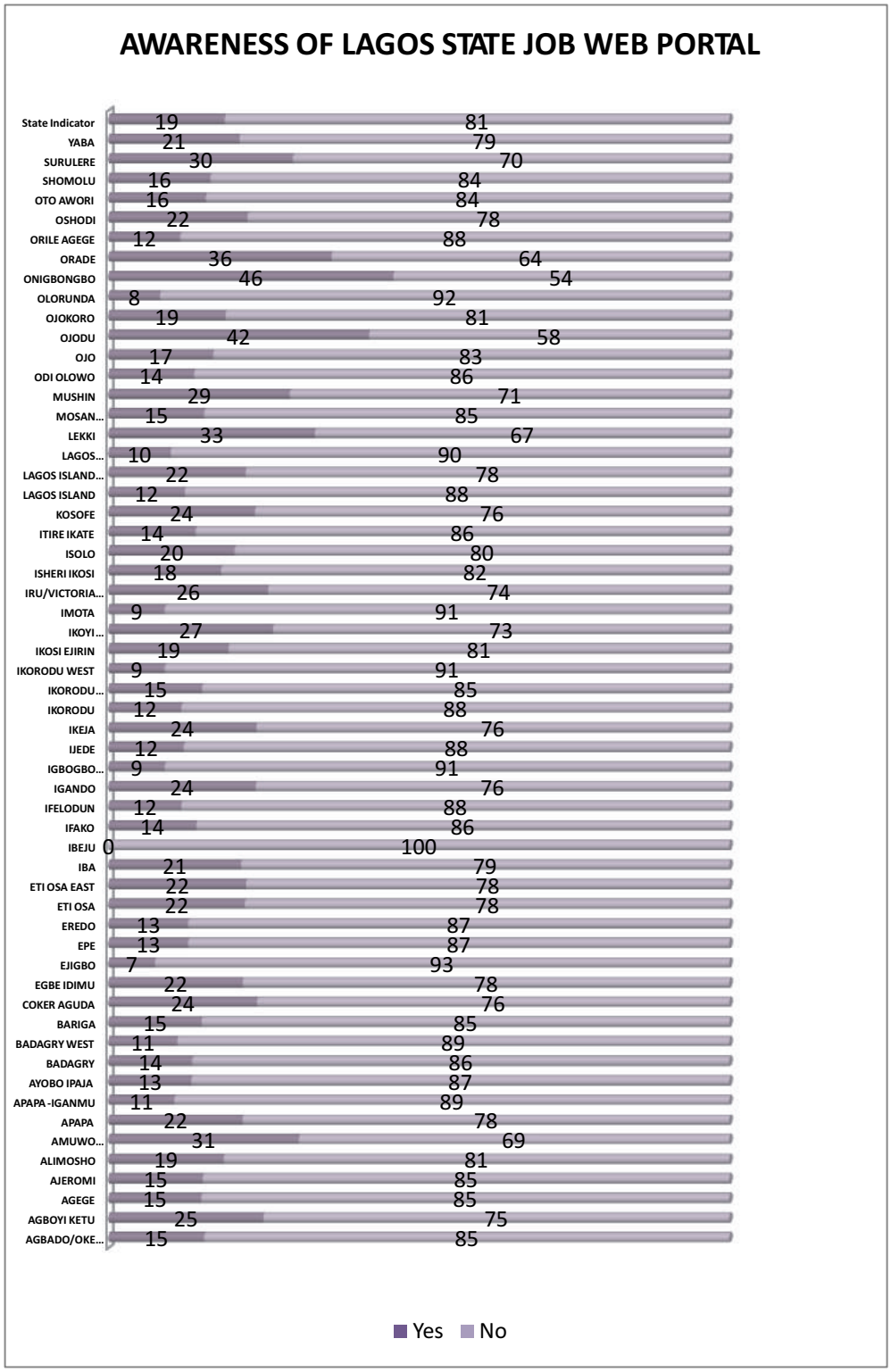
MONTTHLY EARNINGS OF RESPONDENT

The amount of money available to household respondents to purchase goods and services will reflect on the economy strength of that household as well as their purchasing power. The monthly income accruing to the household members from employment was examined and the following findings were revealed; 11% of household members earn less than N20,000, 26% earns between N20,000 – N 39,000 , while 27% earns between N40,000 – N59,999 , 25% between 60,000 – N100,000 and 11% earns more than N100,000. Y2013 indicators however revealed that 38% of household members earns less than N20,000, 33% earns between N20,000 – N39,000, 16% earns between N40,000 – N59,000, 8% earns between N60,000 – N100,000 and 4% greater than N100,000. Prominent amongst the local governments/LCDAs that have household members earning less than N20, 000 are Ibeju (75%), Badagry West (44%), Epe (36%), Ijede (25%) and Igbogbo Baiyeku (21%) while those that earn above N100, 000 are Egbe Idimu (39%), Ikoyi Obalende (34%), Igando (33%), Ikosi Ejirin (25%) and Eti-Osa (22%).



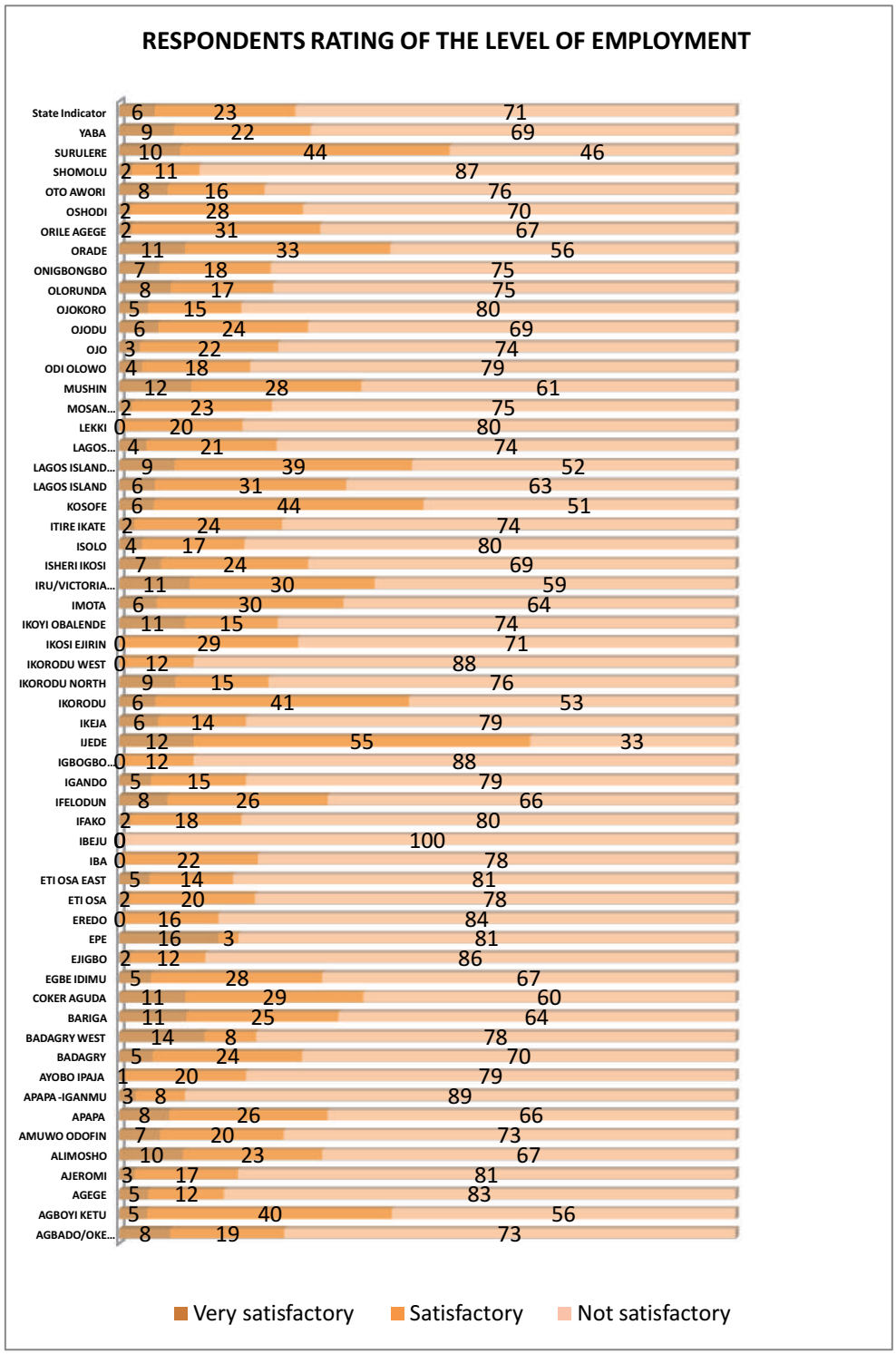
AWARENESS OF LAGOS STATE JOB WEB PORTAL

Employment generation is one of the cardinal policies of good governance. However, in other to achieve this, a job web porter was created by the Lagos State Government so as to know the number of job seekers as well as making provisions for their engagement. The analysis of the findings shows that 19% of sampled respondents are aware of Lagos State job web portal while 81% asserted to the fact that they are not aware. At the Local Governments/LCD As level, respondents from Ibeju, Imota, Lagos Island, Orile-Agege and Odi-Olowo claimed ignorance or the awareness of the web portal with recordings of 100%, 91%, 90%, 88%, 86% respectively.



RESPONDENTS RATING OF THE LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT

Gainfully employment has become a nightmare to many household members that are job seekers and this cut across all local governments' areas in the State. Findings from the analysis revealed that 6% of the household members said the level of employment in their areas were very satisfactory, while 23% of the sampled respondents said they are satisfied and 71% expressed their dissatisfaction. The local governments where respondents expressed their level of dissatisfaction are Ifako 100%, Apapa Iganmu 89%, Ikorodu West 88%, Shomolu 87% and Ojokoro 87%.



THE NUMBER, AGES AND GENDER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS PROVIDING ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE UPKEEP OF THE FAMILY

Generally family support has become the norms in many households has the head of the family alone cannot fed for the needs of the entire household members. Everyone small or big in the family now engaged in one economy activity or the other to support the family. This is done in order to bring addition income to the coffer of the family so as to cushion the economic hardship being experienced.

The level of financial constraints facing a household and the instinct to survive is making household heads to engage other members in the household in one economy activity that can bring additional income to support the financial needs of the household. The survey shows that on the average one (1) member representing 72% contribute to the financial needs of the household while two(2) members 18%, three(3), 6%, four(4), 3% and more than four(>4) , 1% contributes to the needs of the household respectively. In theY2013 the trend of numbers of household members providing additional financial support revealed that one member (1) accounted for 60%, two members(2) 26%, three members(3) 9%, four members(4) 3% and more than four members (>4) 2%.

At the local governments divide, Imota 100%, Eti -OSA 95%, Kosofe (93%), Ayobo – Ipaja 90% and Olorunda 90% had one member of the household providing financial support for the upkeep of the family.

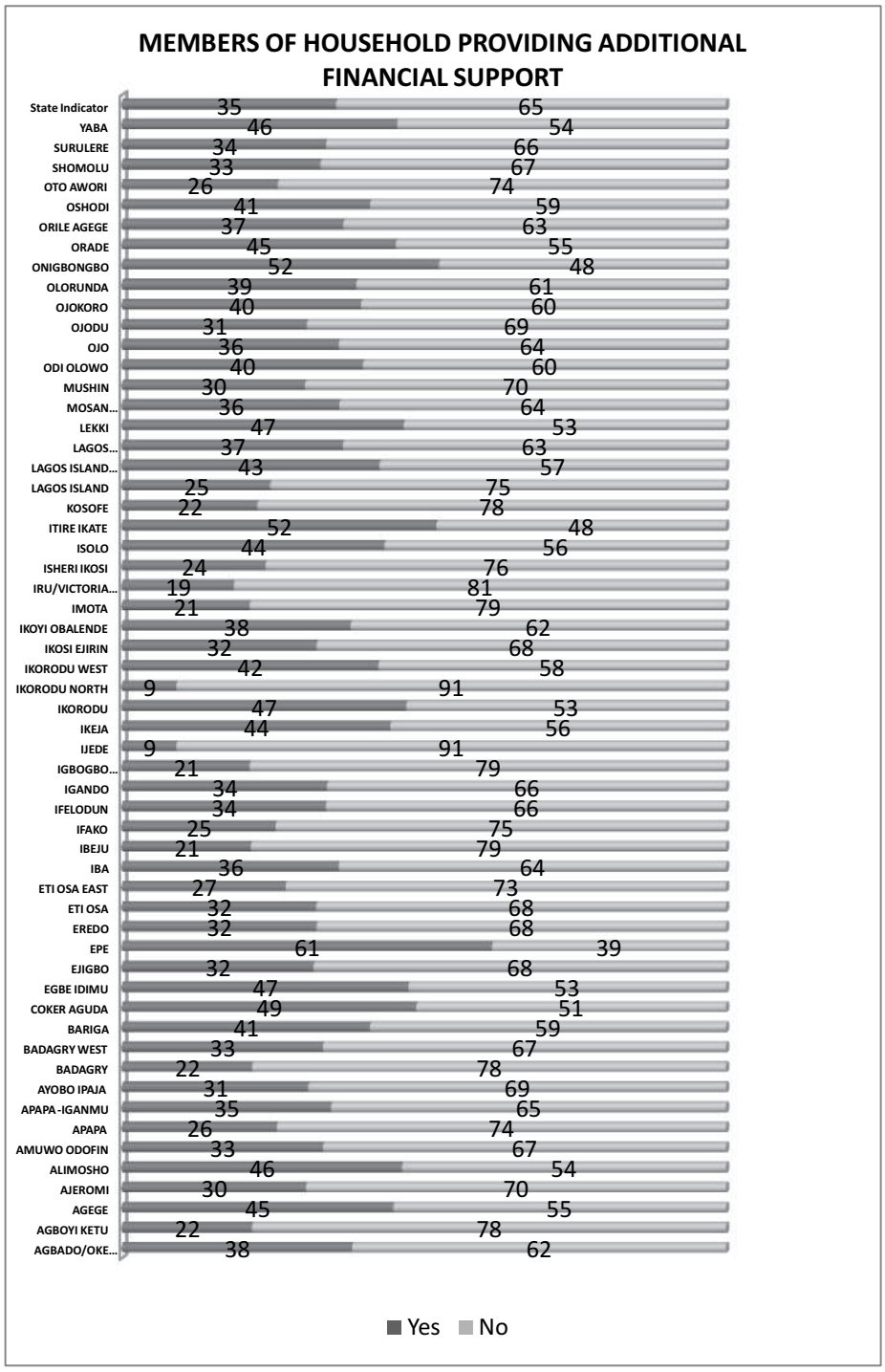
The ages of the family members providing this financial support indicated that 3-6 (10%), 7-10(2%), 11-14(1%), 15-18(1%) and >18(86%). The percentage of 10% for age bracket 3-6 shows there is child labour in many homes and this is a reflection of poverty. The indicator for Y2013 for the ages of children providing additional financial support to the family shows that for age bracket 3-6 (9%), 7-10(4%), 11-14(2%), 15-18(2%) and >18 (83%).

Amongst the local government that are Prominent in child labour (3-6 years) are Ikorodu West 85%, Badagry 83%, Ikorodu 75%, Ikorodu North 67% and Yaba 49%.

The gender disaggregation of household members providing additional financial support to the family indicated that 47% are male while 53% are female. The engagement of female in providing financial support was common among the following local governments Iru Victoria Island 88%, Ikosi Ejirin 80%, Igando 79%, Surulere 74% and Oshodi 73%.

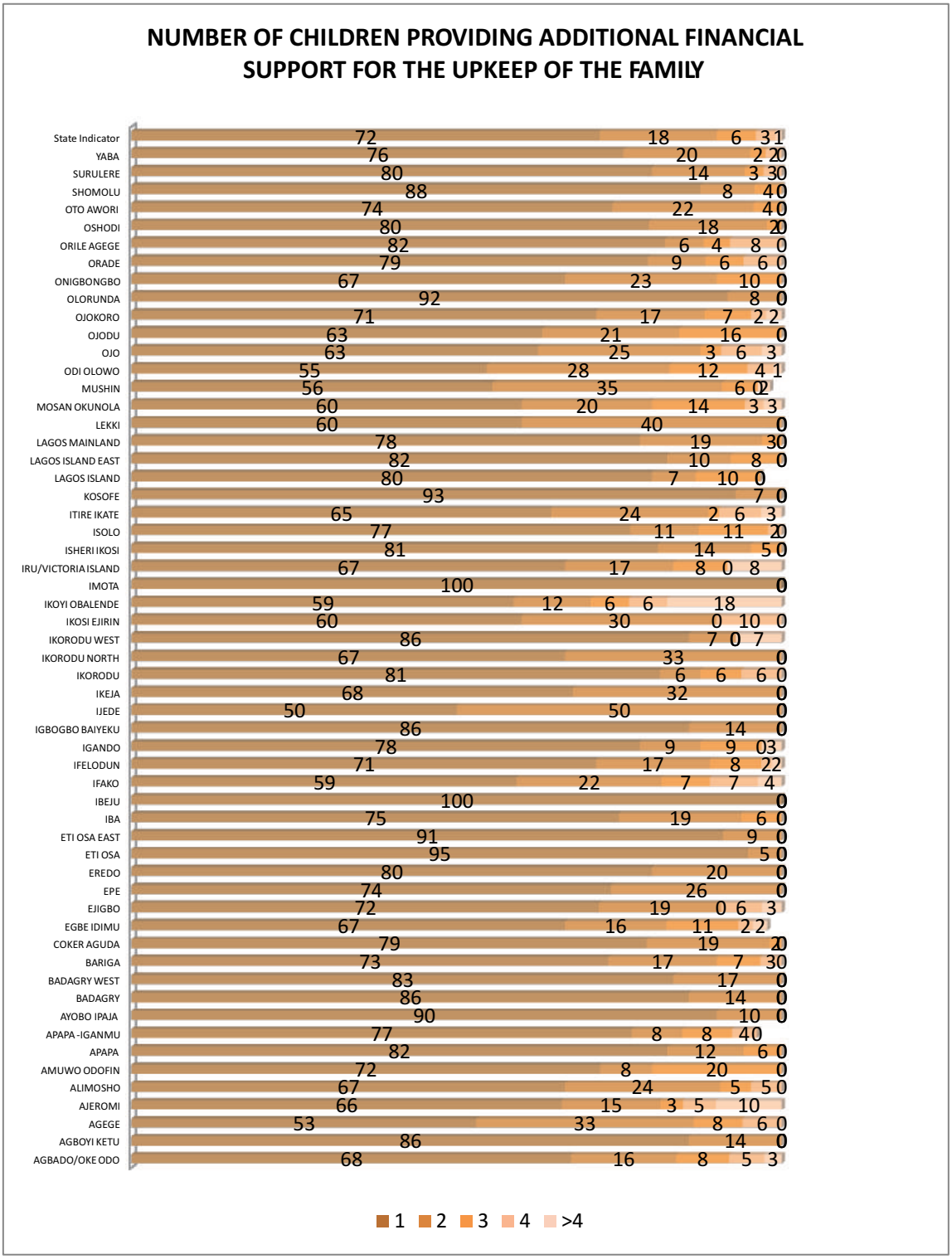
MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD PROVIDING ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Economic survival is becoming more and more challenging and in order to find a way round this many household heads are being supported by other members of the household s by providing financial support for the upkeep of the family. 35% of the household he ads asserted to the fact that other members of the household are providing additional financial support for the upkeep of the family as against 31% recorded in Y2013.

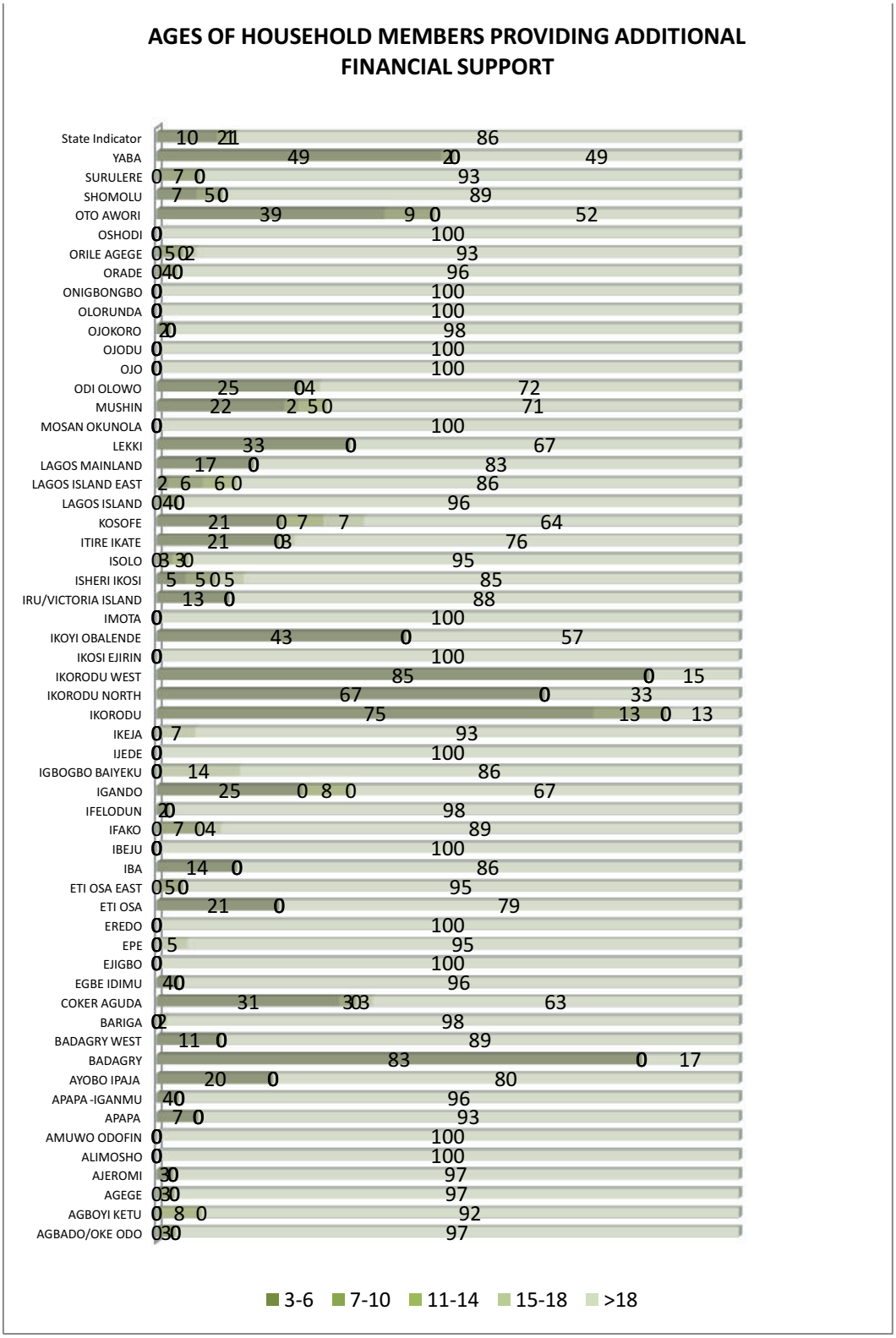


Onigbongbo and Itire Ikate LCDAs recorded the highest percentage of members of households providing additional financial support to their heads of household with 52% each followed by Ikorodu (47%), Isolo (44%) and Ikorodu West (42%).

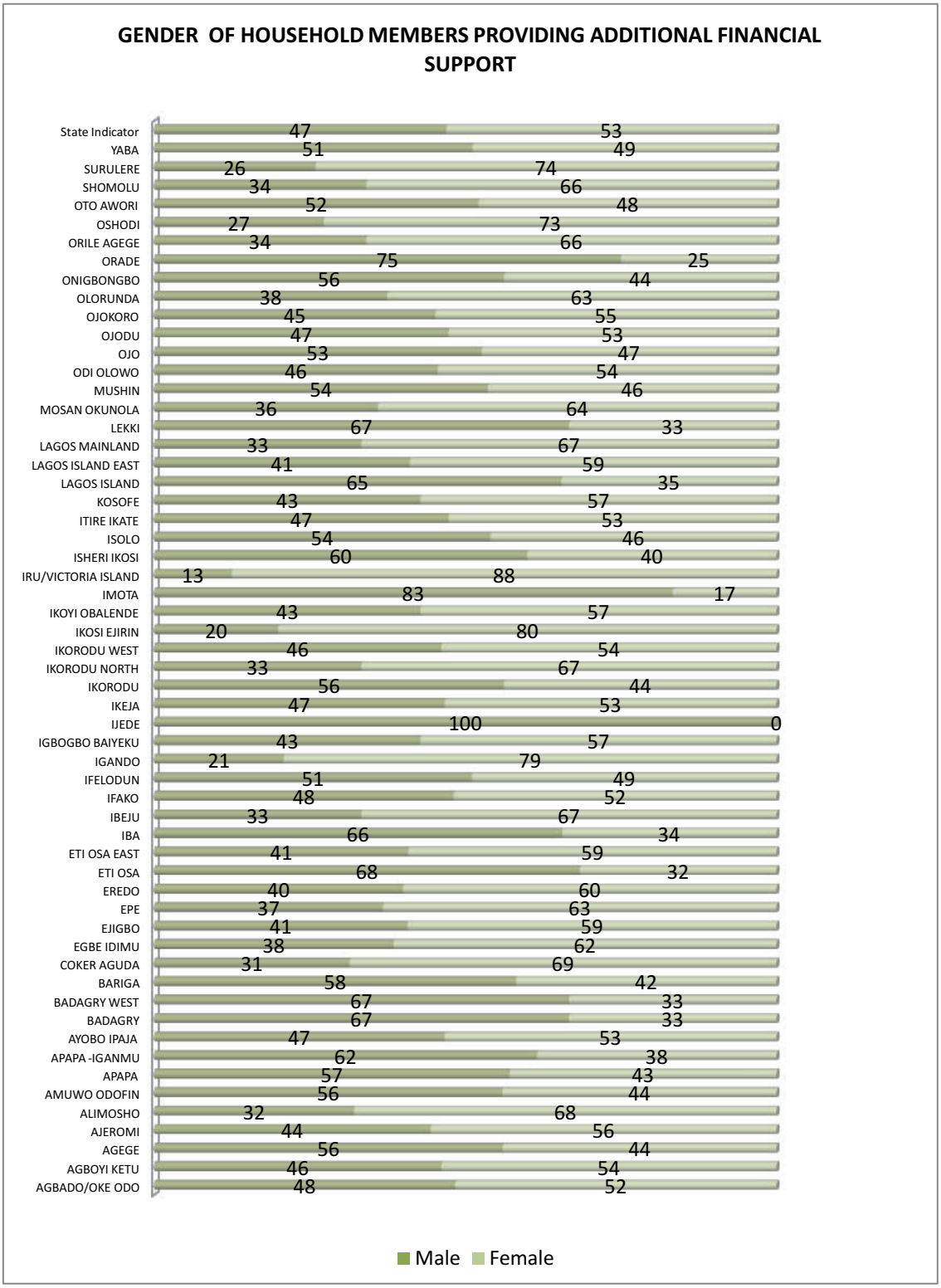
NUMBER OFCHILDREN PROVIDING ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE UPKEEP OF THE FAMILY



AGES OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS PROVIDING ADDITIOAN FINANCIAL SUPPORT

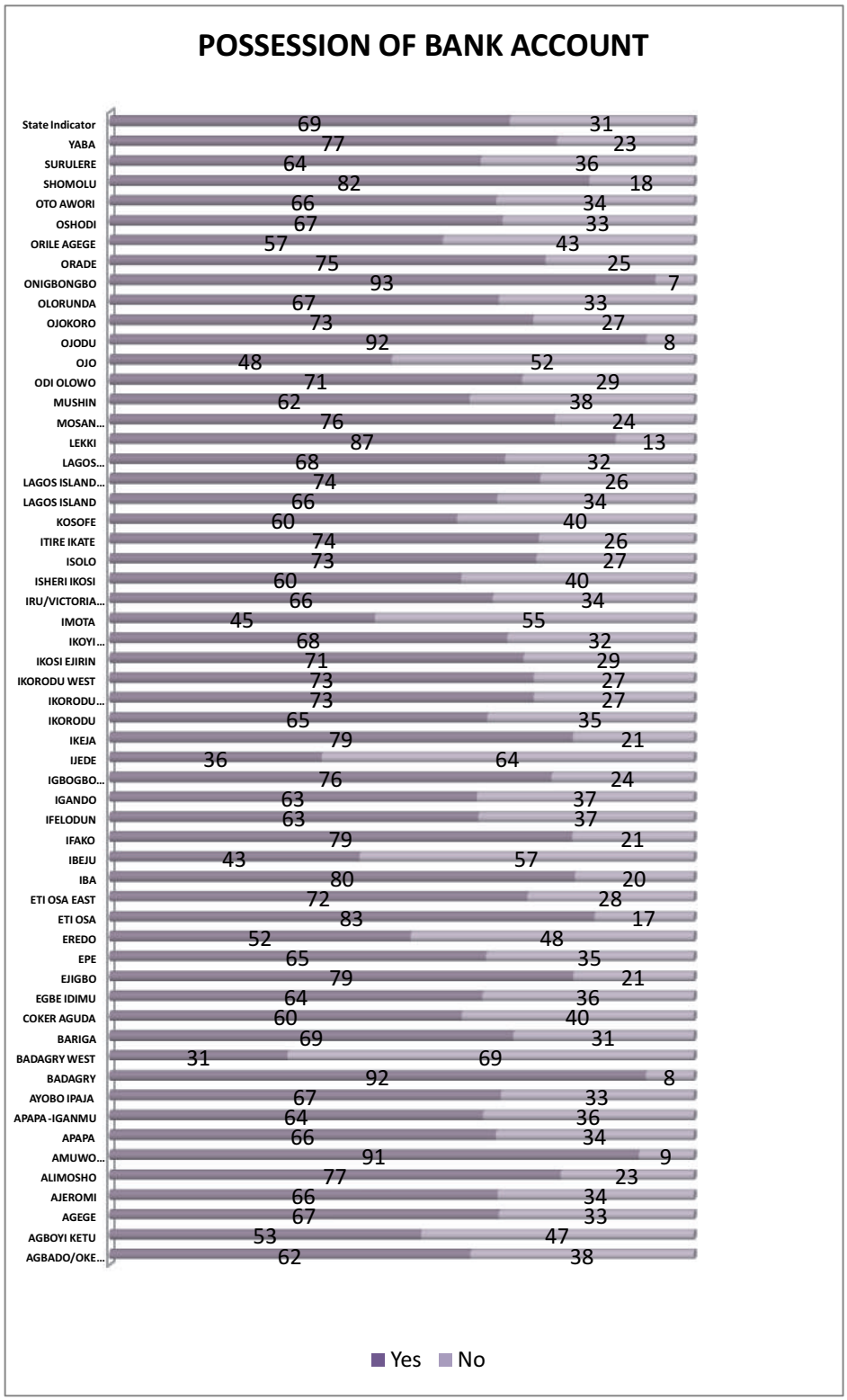


GENDER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS PROVIDING ADDITIOAN FINANCIAL SUPPORT



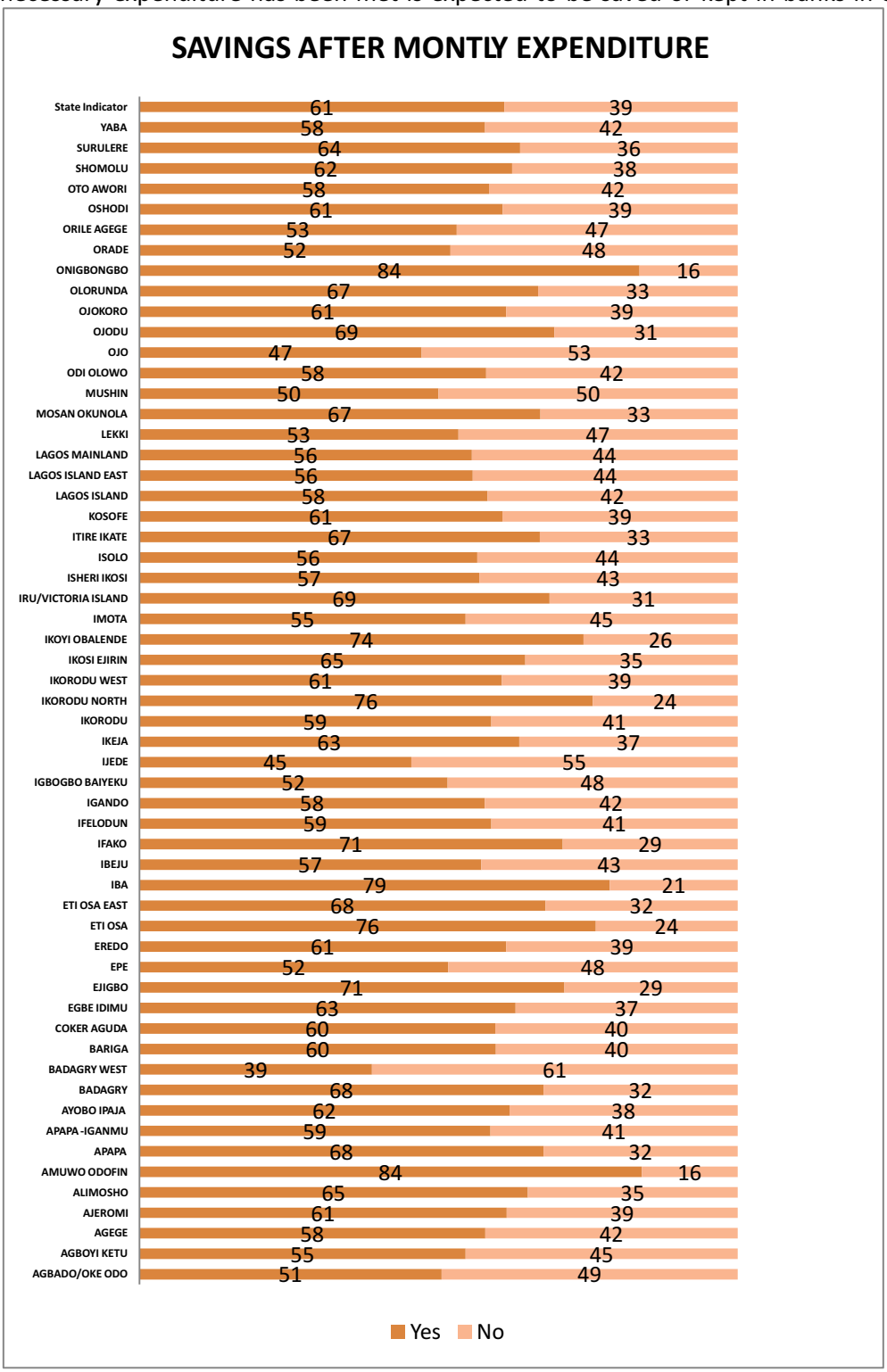
POSSESSION OF BANK ACCOUNT

Keeping money in safe custody through possession of Bank Accounts was also investigated. The result of the findings revealed that 69% of respondents indicated that they possessed Bank Account as against 57% recorded in the year 2013. Further analysis shows that more than 50% of respondents in all the Local Government /LCDAs have bank accounts except Badagry West with 31%, Ibeju (43%), Iru Victoria Island (45%), Ojo (45%).



SAVINGS AFTER MONTLY EXPENDITURE

The saving culture of respondents was also examined after monthly expenditure. Excess money after all necessary expenditure has been met is expected to be saved or kept in banks in order to meet future needs.

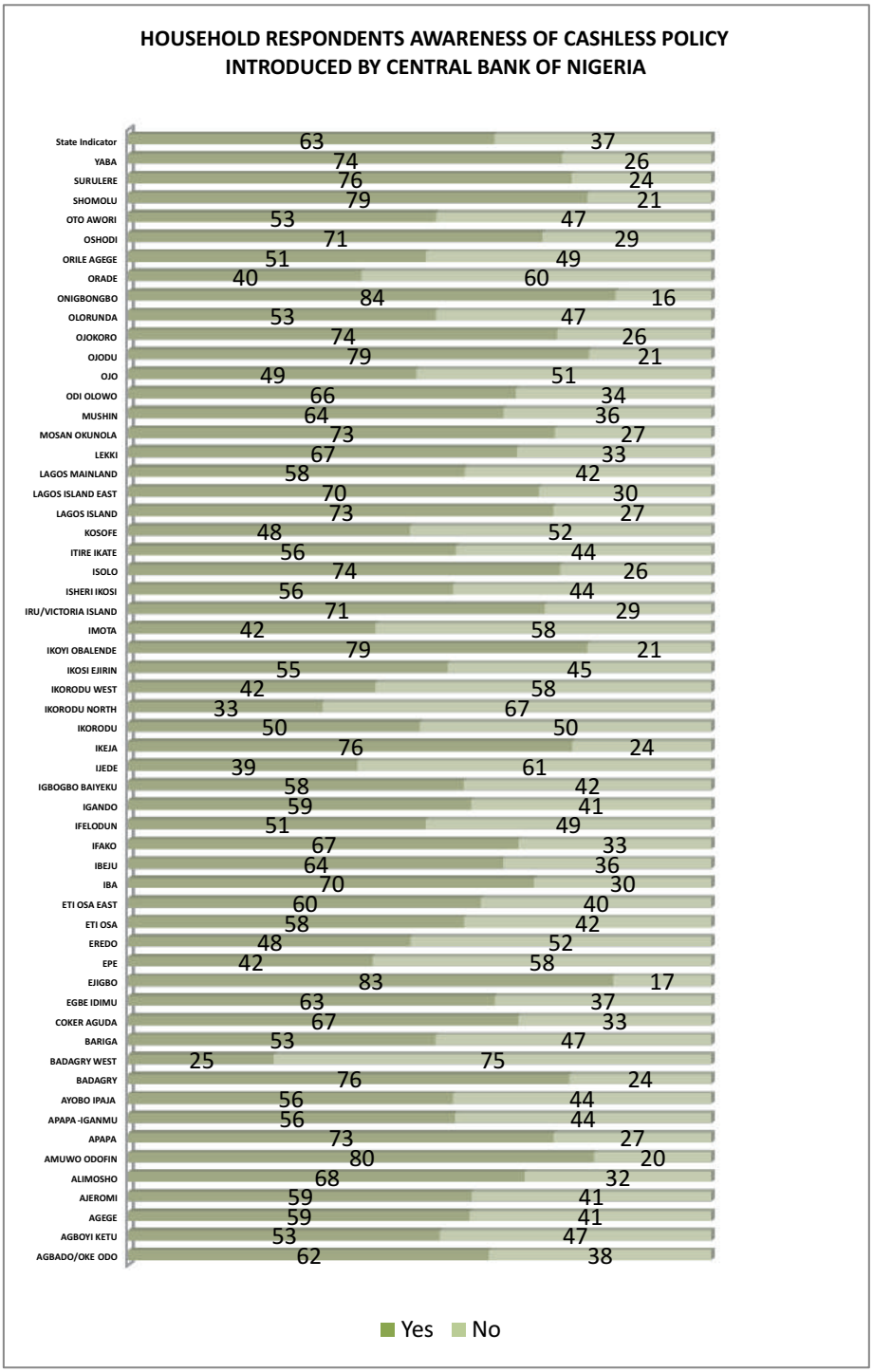


The findings revealed that 61% of the respondents claimed that they keep their excess funds in banks after all necessary monthly expenditure while 39% claimed otherwise.

Badagry West 61%, Ijede 55%, Agbado Okeodo 49%, Isolo 44% and Ibeju 43% are among the Local Government that respondents do not have savings culture.

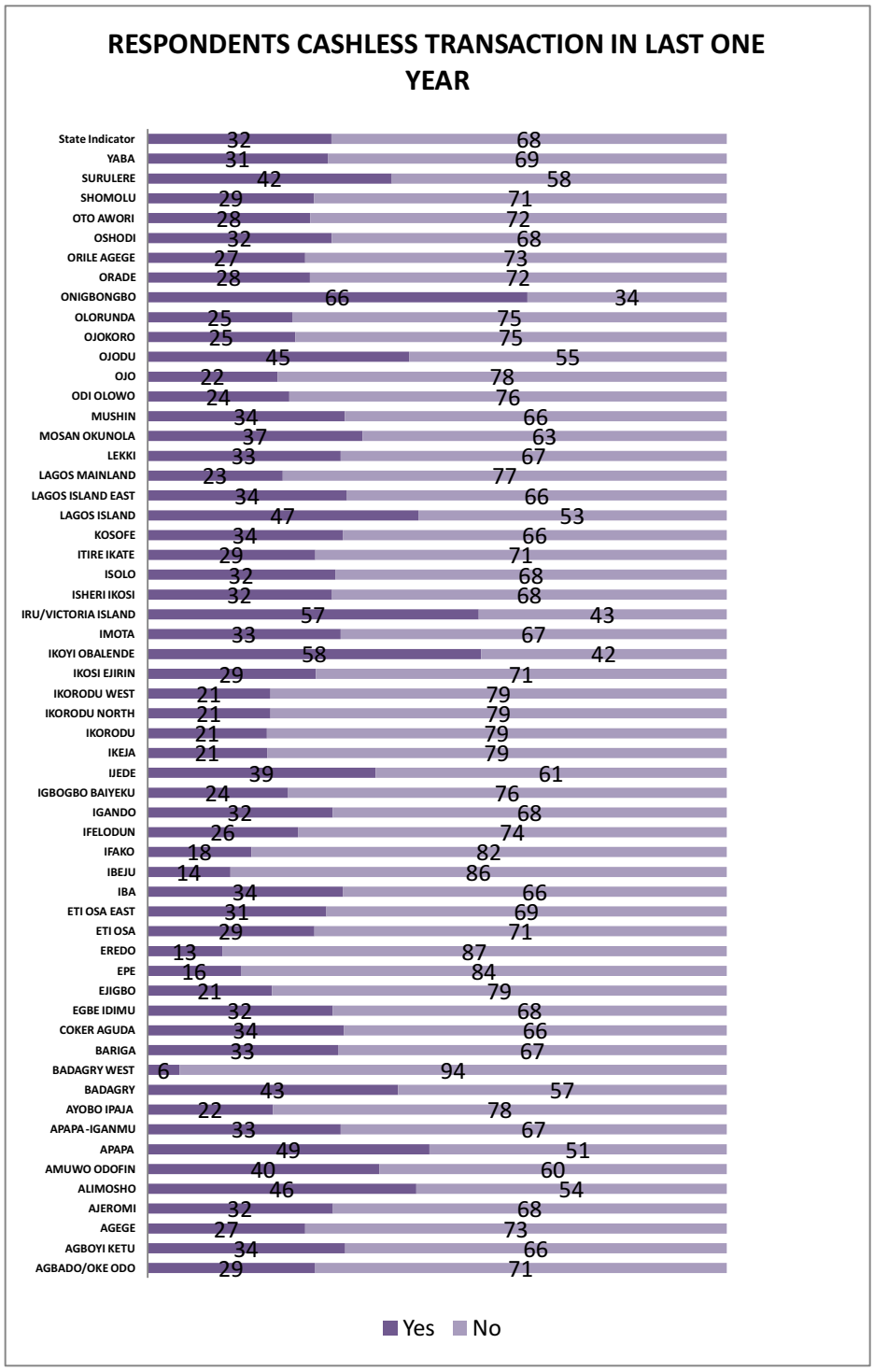
HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENTS AWARENESS OF CASHLESS POLICY INTRODUCED BY CENTRAL BANK OF NIGERIA

Carriage of money from one location to another is subjected to security risk and as such money can be lost through this process. However, in order to forestall such incidence as well as for accountability and transparency in banking transaction, the Central Bank of Nigeria introduced the cashless policy whereby individuals or corporate bodies do not have to physically carry cash for any business, every transactions would be done through electronic transfer (E-Banking).The respondents views were sought in respect of their awareness of this policy and the analysis indicated that 63% respondents said they were aware as against 53% in the year 2013 while 37% asserter to the fact of their unawareness. The rate of unawareness by respondents was revealed in the following local governments Badagry West 75%, Ikorodu North 67%, Ijede 61%, Oriade 60% and Imota 58%.



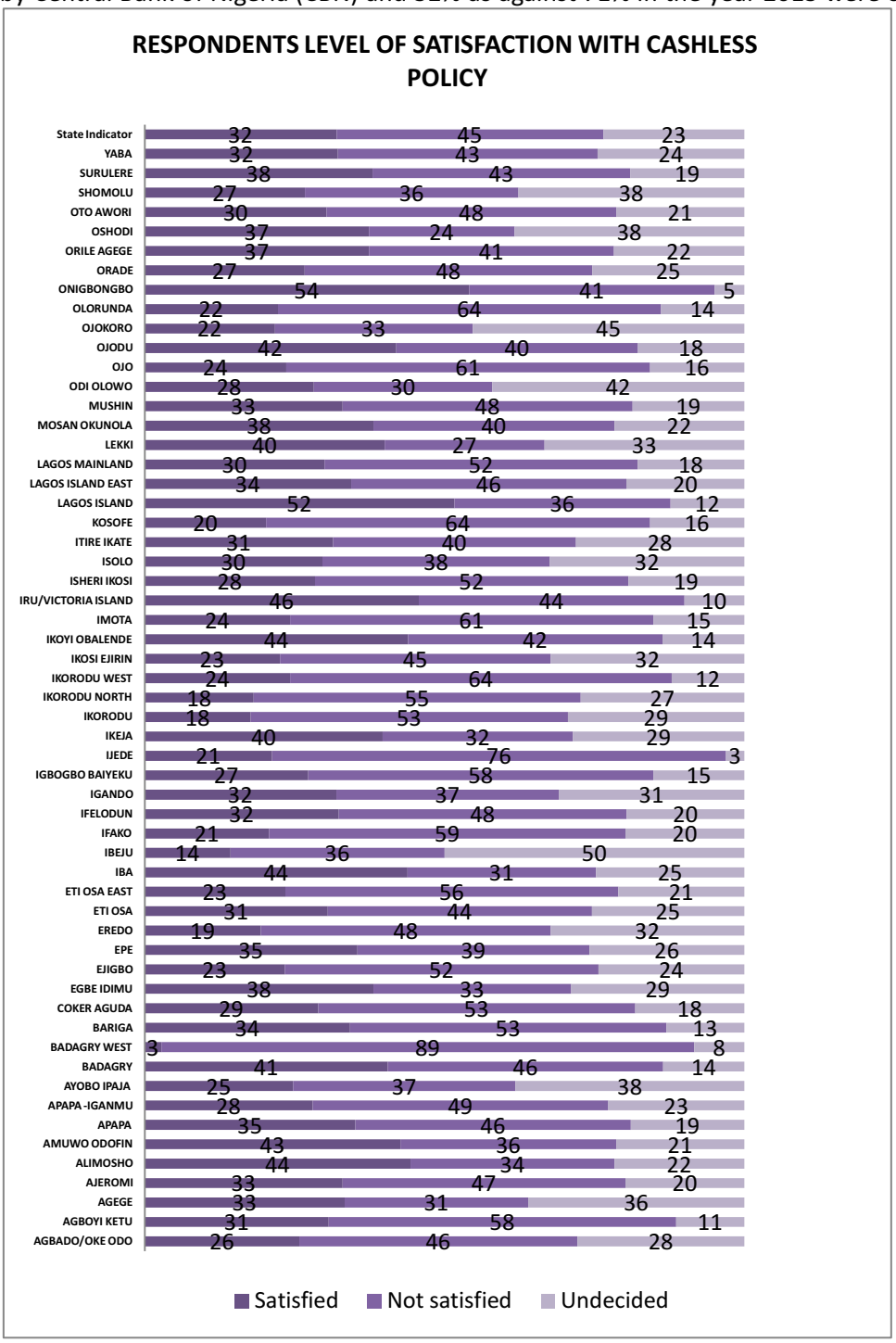
RESPONDENTS CASHLESS TRANSACTION IN LAST ONE YEAR

32% as against 39% recorded for the Y2013 of the sampled household members claimed they are involved in cashless transaction in last one year while 68% said they are not involved in such transaction. Onigbongbo LCDA recorded the highest percentage of respondents who claimed they are involved in cashless transaction in last one year with 66% followed by Ikoyi Obalende (58%) and Iru Victoria Island 57% LCDAs. All other Local Governments/ LCDAs recorded less than 50%.



RESPONDENTS LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH CASHLESS POLICY

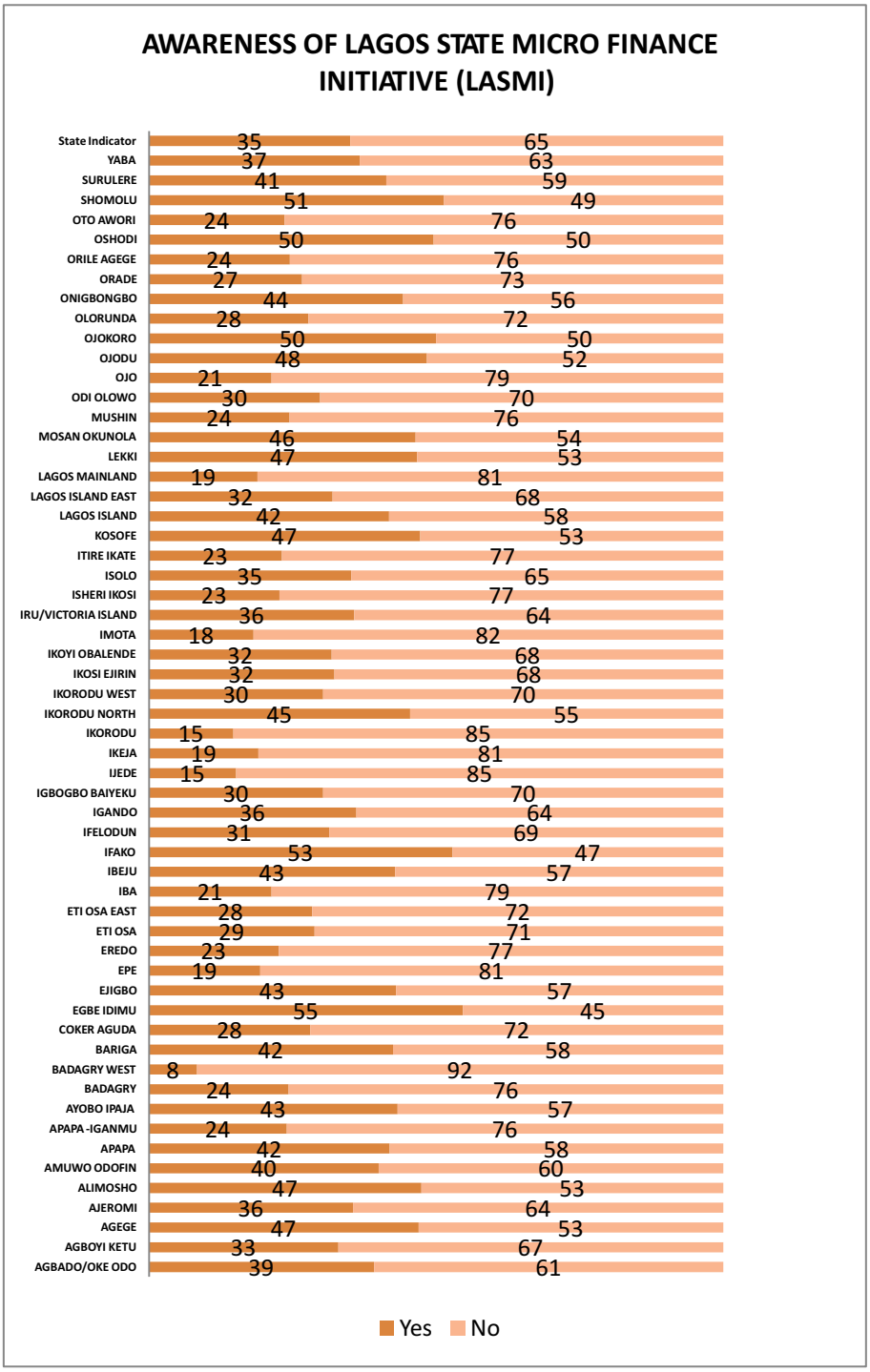
The views of respondents were sought on their level of satisfaction with the cashless policy introduced by Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and 32% as against 71% in the year 2013 were of the opinion that they are satisfied with the policy while 45% as against 21% recorded for Y2013 claimed they were not satisfied. Only 23% as against 8% in the previous year are undecided.



Along the local governments/LCDAs divide, Badagry West LCDA has the highest percentage of respondents who claimed that they are not satisfied with the cash less policy with 89% followed by Ijede (76%), Ikorodu and Onigbongbo LCDAS with 64% each.

AWARENESS OF LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT MICRO FINANCE INITIATIVE (LASMI)

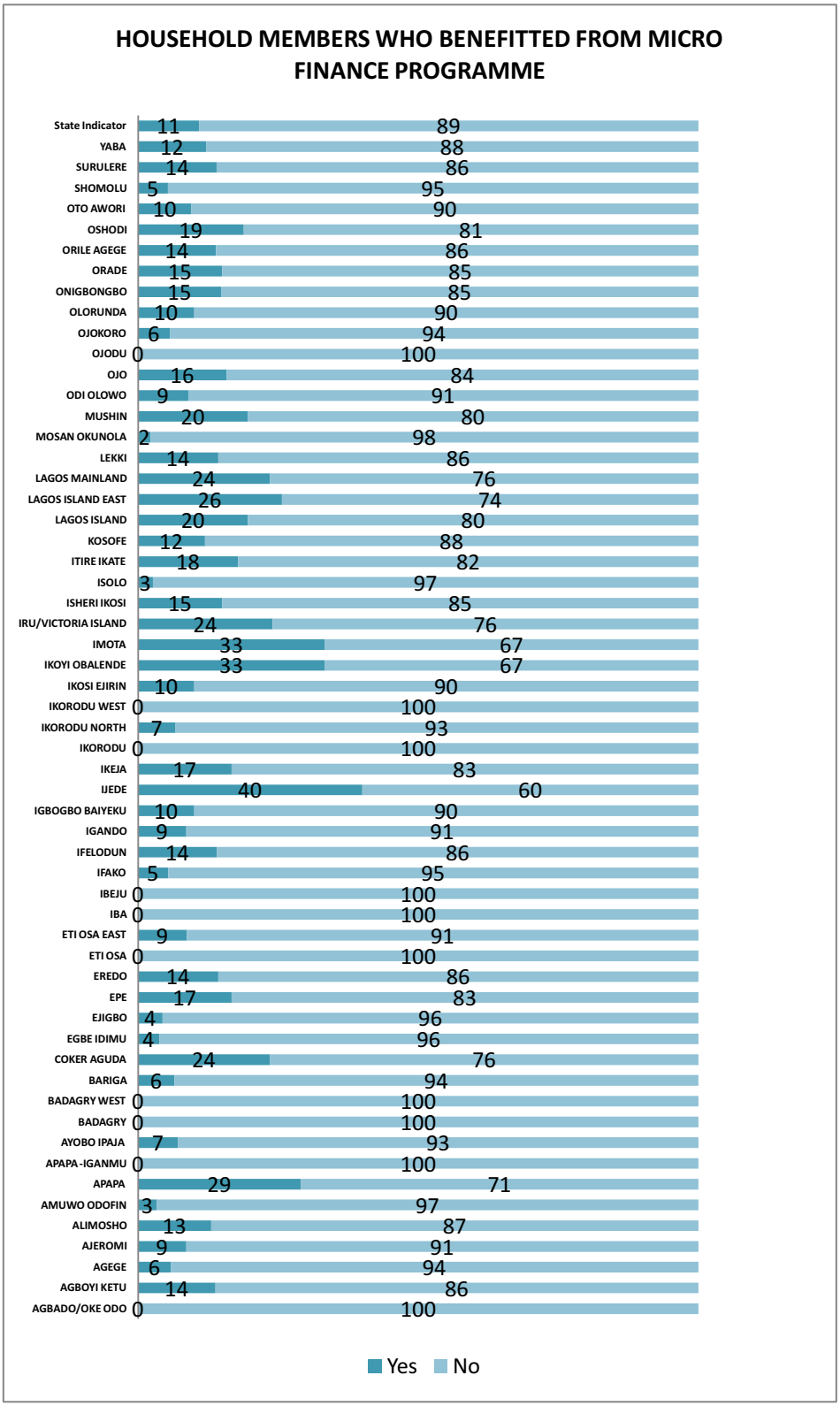
The Lagos State Government put in place a Micro Finance Initiative (LASMI) to eradicate poverty amongst the citizens of the State by the provision of credit facilities that will support their business through Micro Finance Banks. However, just 35% of the respondents claimed they were aware of the activities of the State Micro Finance Initiative (LASMI) as against 41% recorded for the previous year.



The analysis across the Local Governments/ LCDAs shows that the non awareness of LASMI programme were prominent in the following local governments/ LCDAs; Badagry West (92%), Ikorodu (85%), Ikeja (81%), Lagos Mainland (80%) and Orile Agege (76%).

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO BENEFITTED FROM MICRO FINANCE PROGRAMME

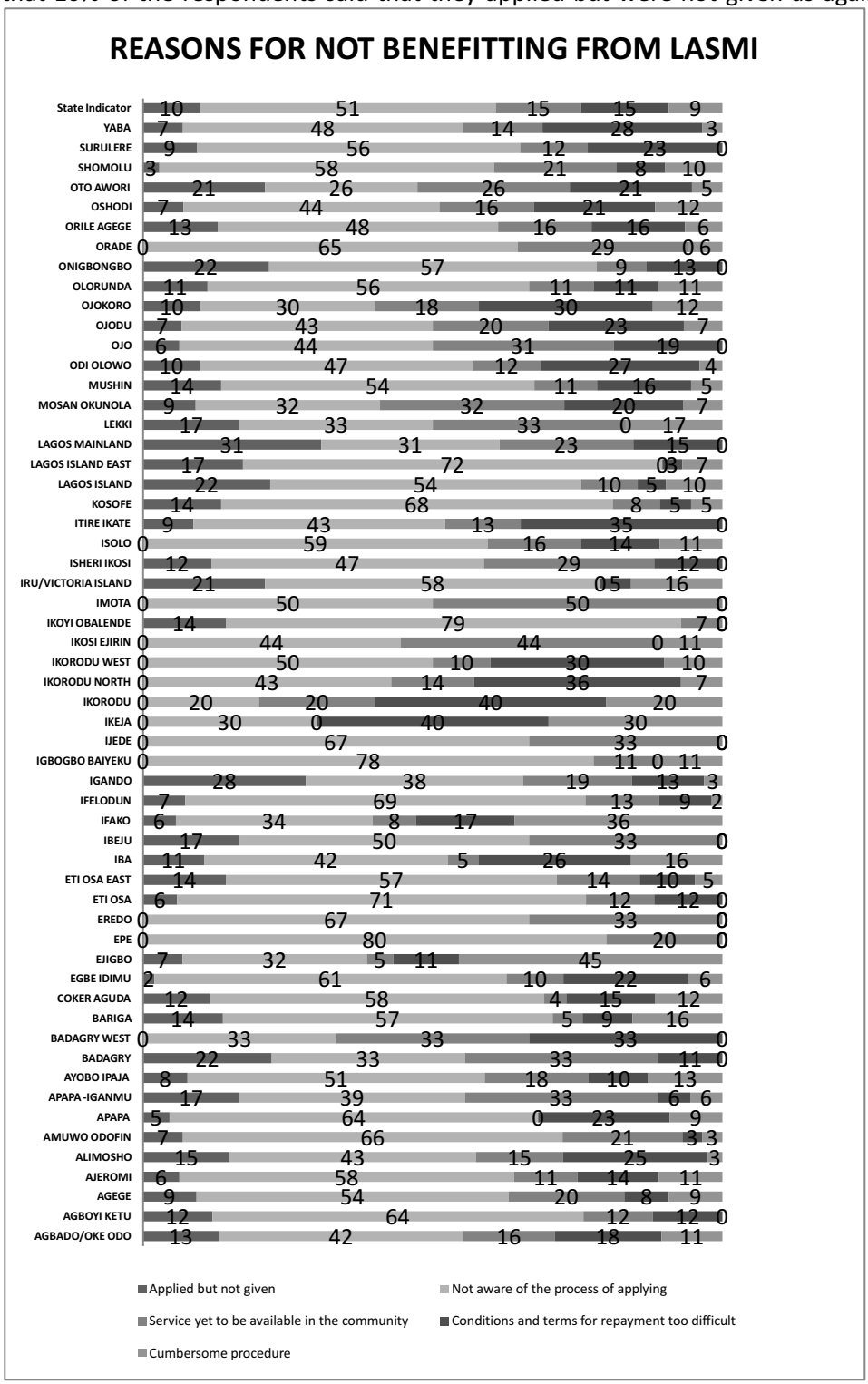
A critical look at the survey result showed that only 11% of the respondent households indicated that they benefitted from the LASMI credit facilities. The same figure was recorded for the previous year.



Across the Local Governments/ LCDAs divide, the breakdown shows that the highest percentage of respondents who claimed that t they did not benefit from LASMI credit facilities came from Ojodu with 100%, Mosan Okunola (98%), Isolo (97%), Ifako (95%), and Ikosi Ejirin (90%).

REASONS FOR NOT BENEFITTING FROM LASMI

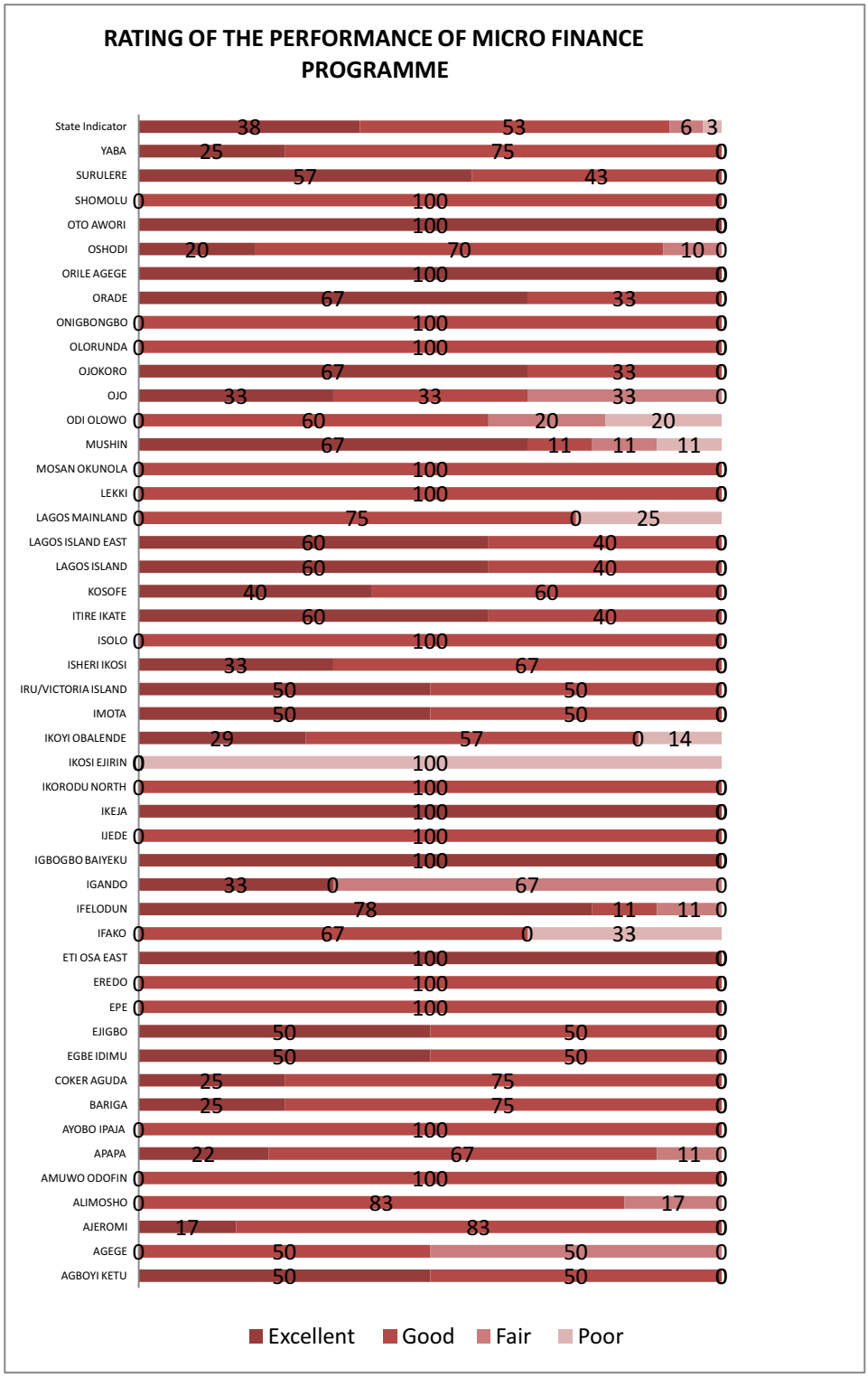
The reasons why respondents did not benefit from LASMI was also investigated and the result revealed that 10% of the respondents said that they applied but were not given as against 9% recorded for the previous year. 51% of the respondents as against 45% recorded for the previous year said they were not aware of the process of applying. Other reasons given reasons adduced by the sampled households were service not yet to be available in the community 15% as against 19% in the Y2013, conditions and terms for repayment too difficult 15% as against 14% in previous year and cumbersome procedure 9% as against 33% in the Y2013.



The analysis along Local Governments/LCDAs divide shows that the highest percentage of respondents who said they were not aware of the process of applying came from Ikoyi Obalende with (79%, Igbogbo Baiyeku (78%), Eti Osa (71%), Ifelodun (69%) and Eredo (67%).

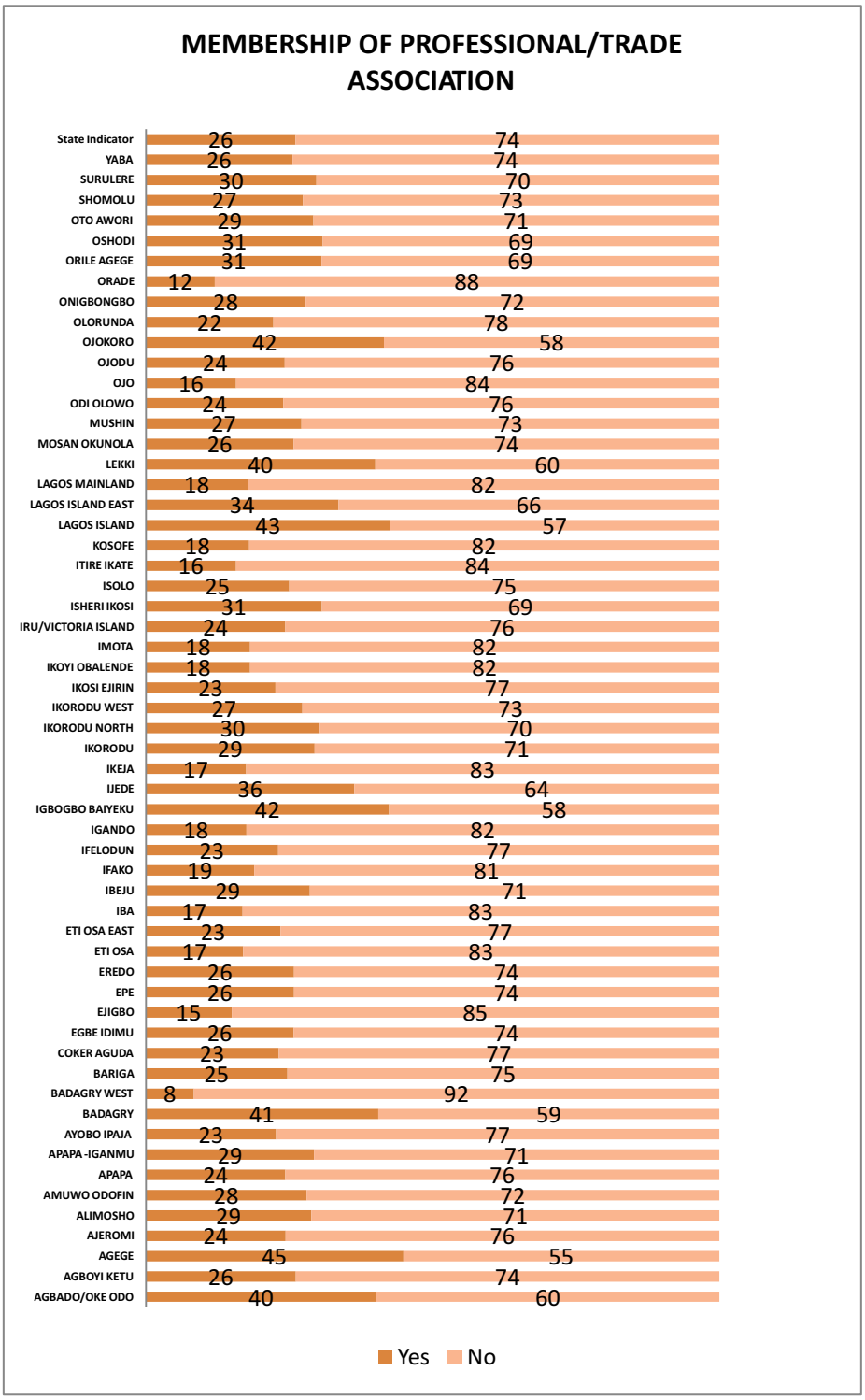
RATING OF THE PERFORMANCE OF MICRO FINANCE PROGRAMME

For those respondents who benefitted from the performance LASMI, the result shows that 38% as against 19% recorded for the Y2013 rated it as excellent while 53% as against 64% recorded in the previous year claimed that their performance was good. Also, 6% as against 13% recorded in the previous year declared that their performance was fair while 3% as against 4% reported in the Y2013 said that it was poor. Amongst the Local Governments/ LCDAs where the performance of LASMI was rated to be poor are Ikosi Ejirin (100%), Ifako (33%), Lagos Mainland (25%), Odi Olowo (20%) and Ikoyi Obalende (14%).



MEMBERSHIP OF PROFESSIONAL/TRADE ASSOCIATION

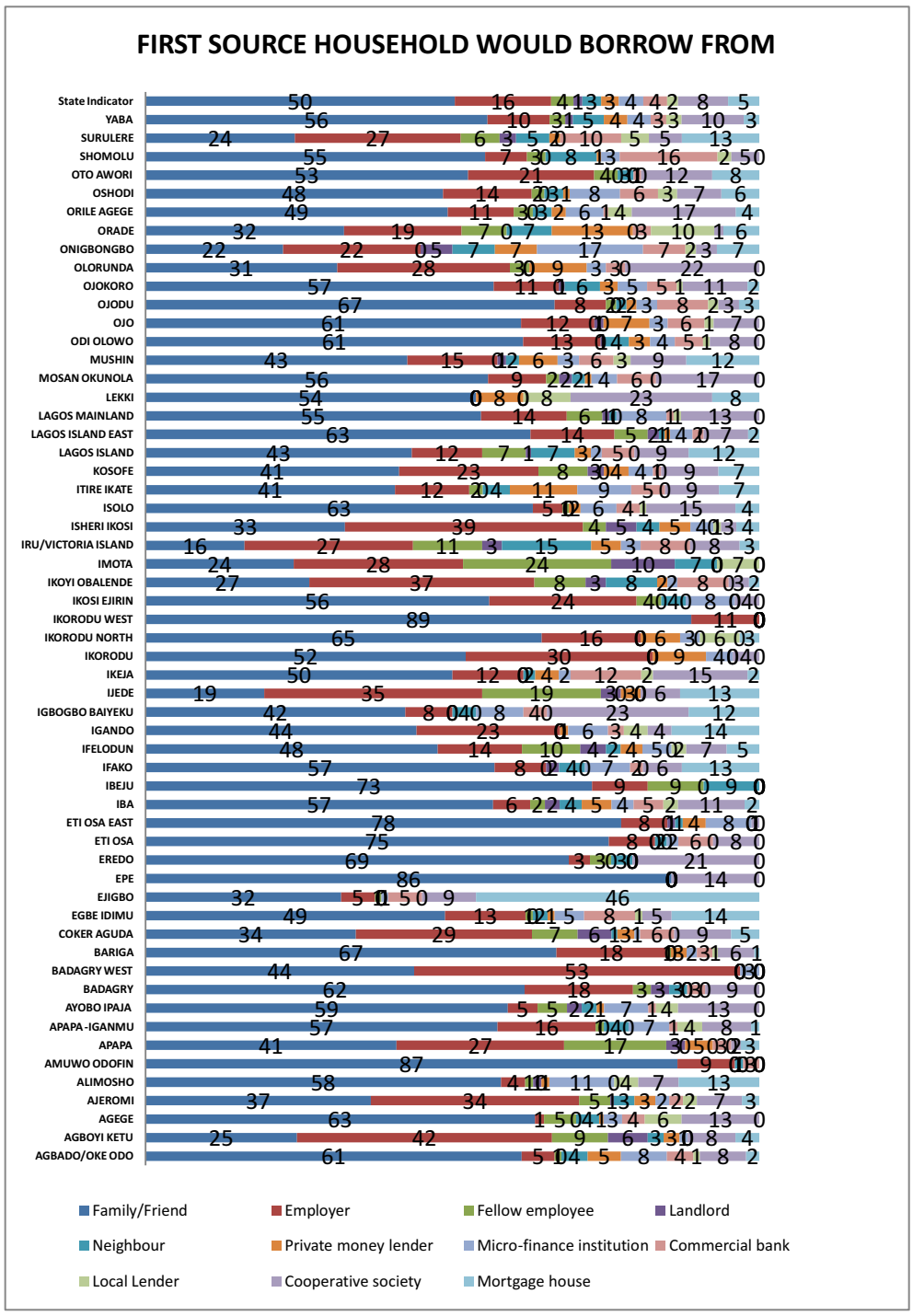
Trade Associations promote the businesses of members through interaction and standardization.



The survey result indicated that 26% of the sampled household members belong to professional/trade association as against 23% in the previous year, while 74% does not belong to any professional/trade association. Badagry West, Itire Ikate, Ikeja, Lagos Mainland and Ifako Local Governments/LCDAs have the highest percentage of respondents who claimed they did not belong to any professional bodies with 92%, 84%, 83%, 82% and 81% respectively.

FIRST SOURCE HOUSEHOLD WOULD BORROW FROM

In order to add to the finance at hand to execute one project or the other there is the need to seek for additional fund through loan. The findings revealed that the first source that the respondents will borrow money for the execution of a project is family/ friends (50%), Employer (16%), Fellow Employee (4%), Landlord (1%), Neighbour (3%), Private Money Lender (3%), Micro Finance (4%), Commercial Bank (4%), Local Lender (2%, Cooperative Society (8%) and Mortgage House (5%).

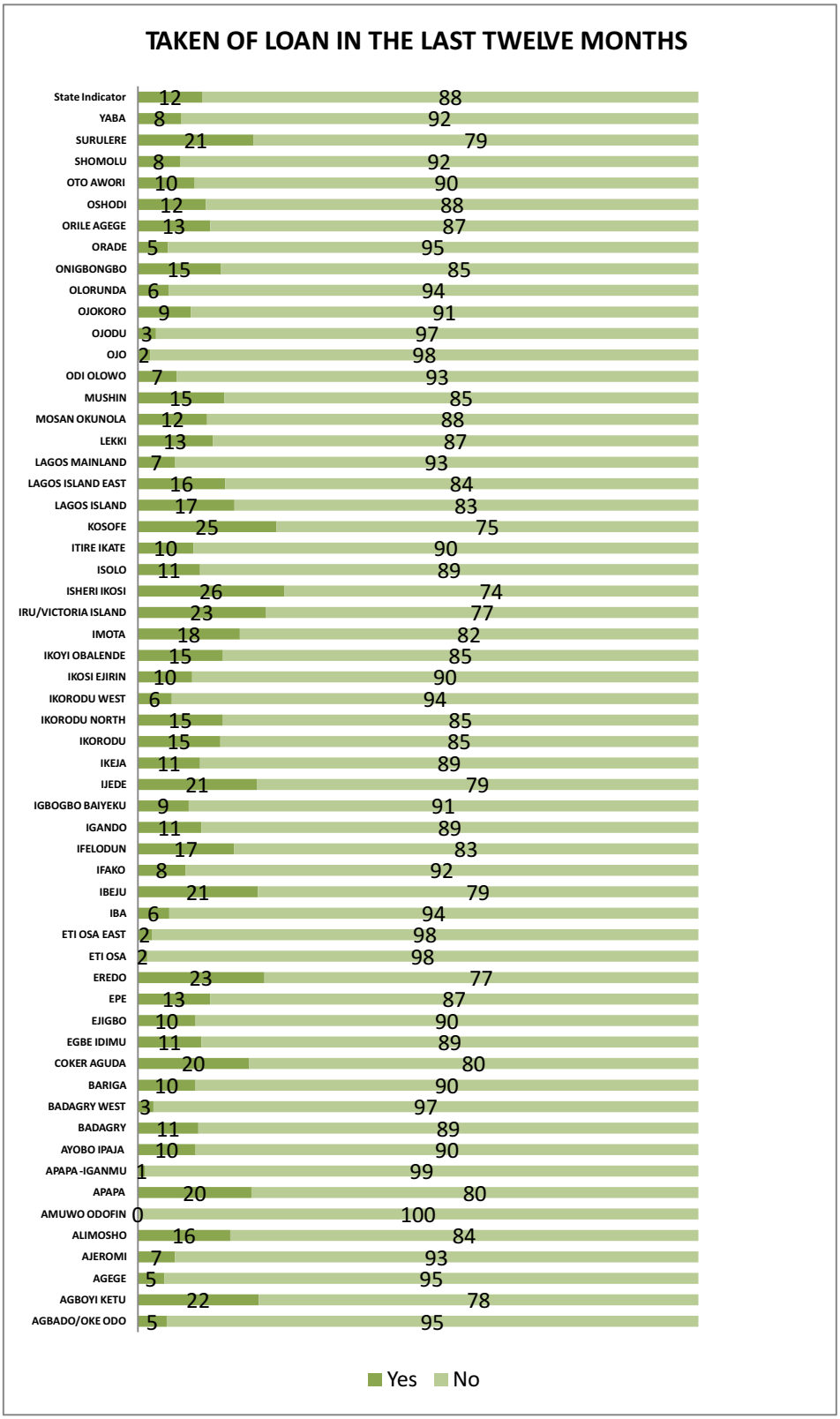


However, Y2013 indicators revealed that the first source that respondents will borrow money for the execution of a project is family/friends (53%), Employer (9%), Fellow Employee (2%), Landlord (1%), Neighbour (3%), Private Money Lender (2%), Micro Finance (7%), Commercial Bank (5%), Local Lender (2%), Cooperative Society (7%) and Mortgage House (4%) .

At the Local Governments/LCDAs level, more than 60% of respondents from Ikoyi West, Amuwo Odofin, Epe, Agege and Odi Olowo Local Governments/LCDAs prefer to borrow money from family/friends

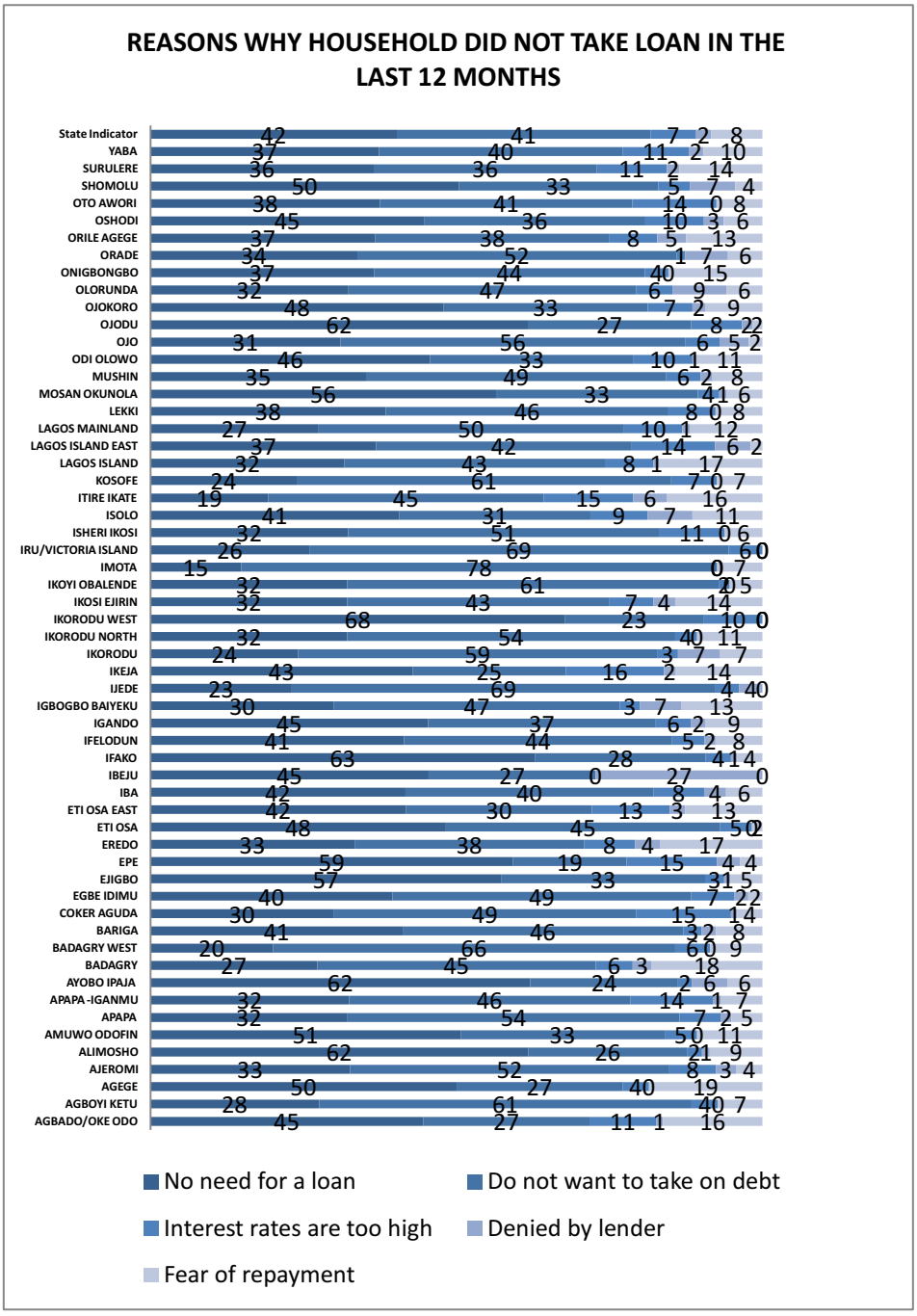
TAKEN OF LOAN IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS

The result shows that 12% of respondents as against 8% recorded in the previous year claimed to have taken loan in the last twelve months while 88% asserted otherwise. The analysis shows that Isheri Ikosi LCDA have the highest percentage of respondents who claimed to have taken loan in the last twelve month with 26% followed by Kosofe (25%), Iru Victoria Island (23%), Agboyi Ketu (22%) and Surulere 21%.



REASONS WHY HOUSEHOLD DID NOT TAKE LOAN IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

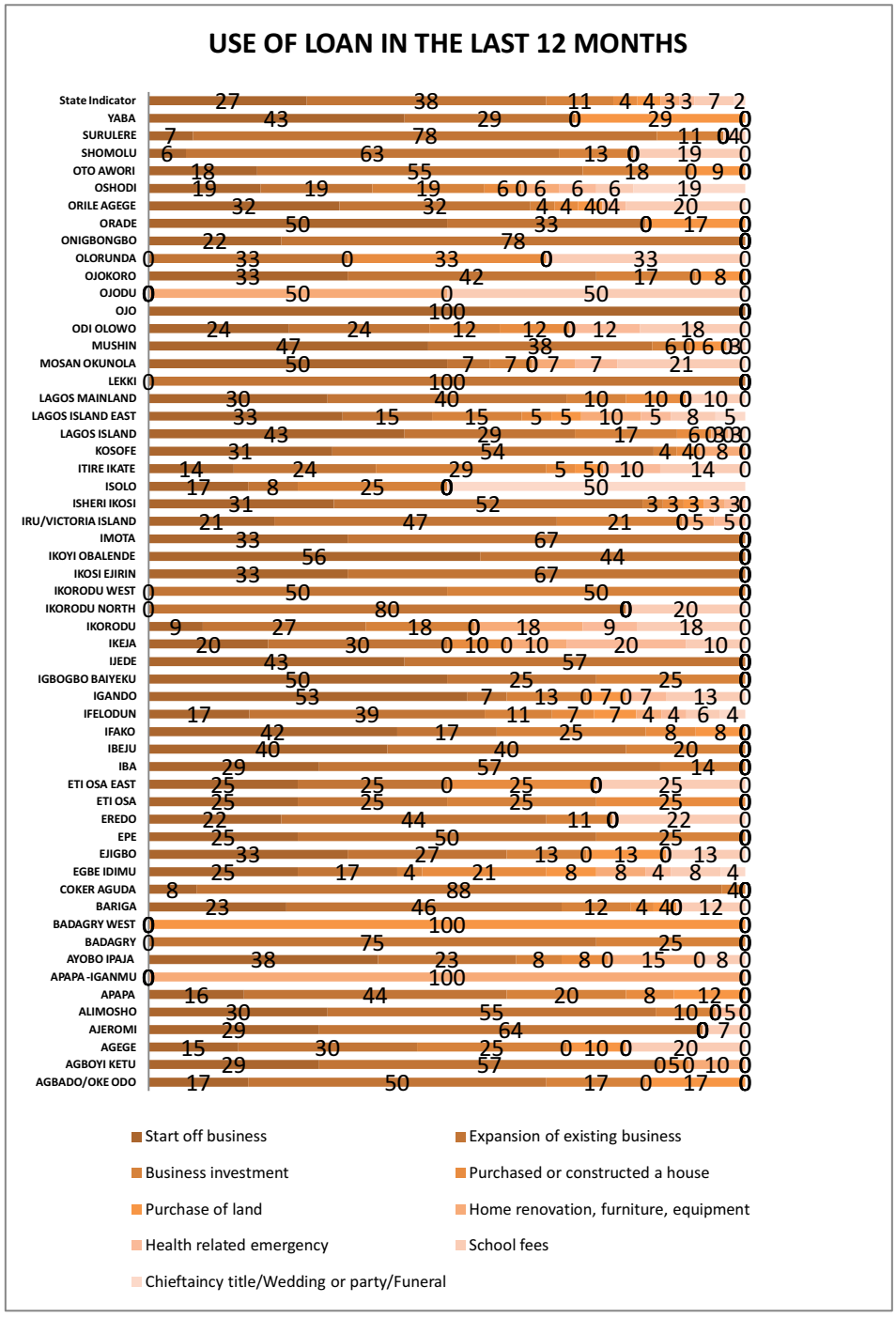
42% of the households interviewed acclaimed that the reason for their not taking loan in the last twelve months was there is no need for it as against 41% respondent recorded the previous year. Likewise, 41% of the respondents claimed they do not want to take loan as against 41% in the previous yea while 7% said the interest rate is too high 7% as against 10% in the year 2013 household report. 2% of the respondents same as recorded previous year said they were denied the loan while 8% as against 7% in the previous year claimed that fear of repayment prevented them from taking loan.



However, at the Local Governments/LCDAs, level respondents who said they do not want to take loan because they don't want to be in debt are more prominent in Imota (78%), Iru Victoria Island (69%), Badagry West (66%), Agboyi Ketu (61%) and Oriade (52%).

USE OF LOAN IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

There are always reasons for accessing loan. The survey examined the various reasons why respondents took loans. The result of the findings revealed that 27% of the respondents said the reason for accessing loans is to start a business while 38% said it is for expansion of existing ones. 11% said it is purely for business investment while 4% claimed they want for purchase/ construction of house. 4% of the respondents also said it is for purchase of land while another 4% wants to use the loan for home renovation, furniture/ equipment while 3% use it for health related emergency matters. In addition, 7%, of the respondents will want loan to pay school fees while only 2% will want to use the loan for chieftaincy title/ wedding or party/ funeral purpose.

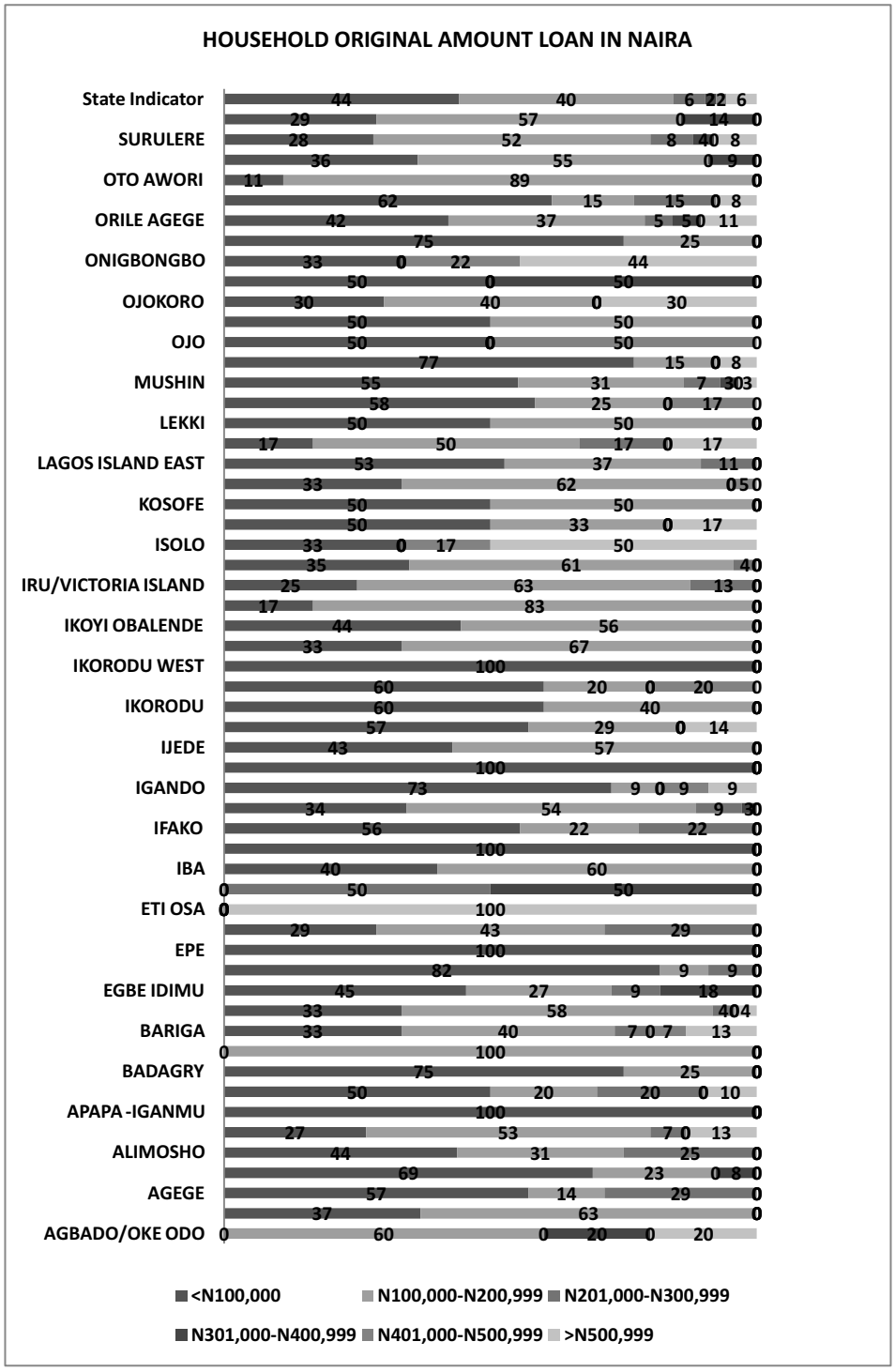


However, Y2013 household report shows that the reasons for taken loans by respondents follows this trend to start a business (30%), expansion of existing ones (40%), business investment (16%), purchase/construction of house (3%), purchase of land (2%), home renovation, furniture/equipment (3%), health related emergency (2%), school fees (4%), and chieftaincy title/wedding or party/funeral (1 %).

Respondents who claimed they want loan for expansion of existing business ventures are more prominent in such Local Governments/ LCDAs as Lekki (100%), Coker Aguda (88%), Ikorodu North (80%), Badagry (75%) and Ajeromi (64%).

HOUSEHOLD ORIGINAL AMOUNT LOAN IN NAIRA

The level of needs is a reflection of the amount of loan to be accessed by borrowers. The study shows that 44% of the respondents received less than N100, 000 while 40% access between N100, 000 - N200, 999. The analysis further revealed that the 6% of the respondents took between N201, 000-N300,999, N301, 000-N400, 999 (2%), N401, 000-N500, 999 (2%), and 6% more than N500, 999.

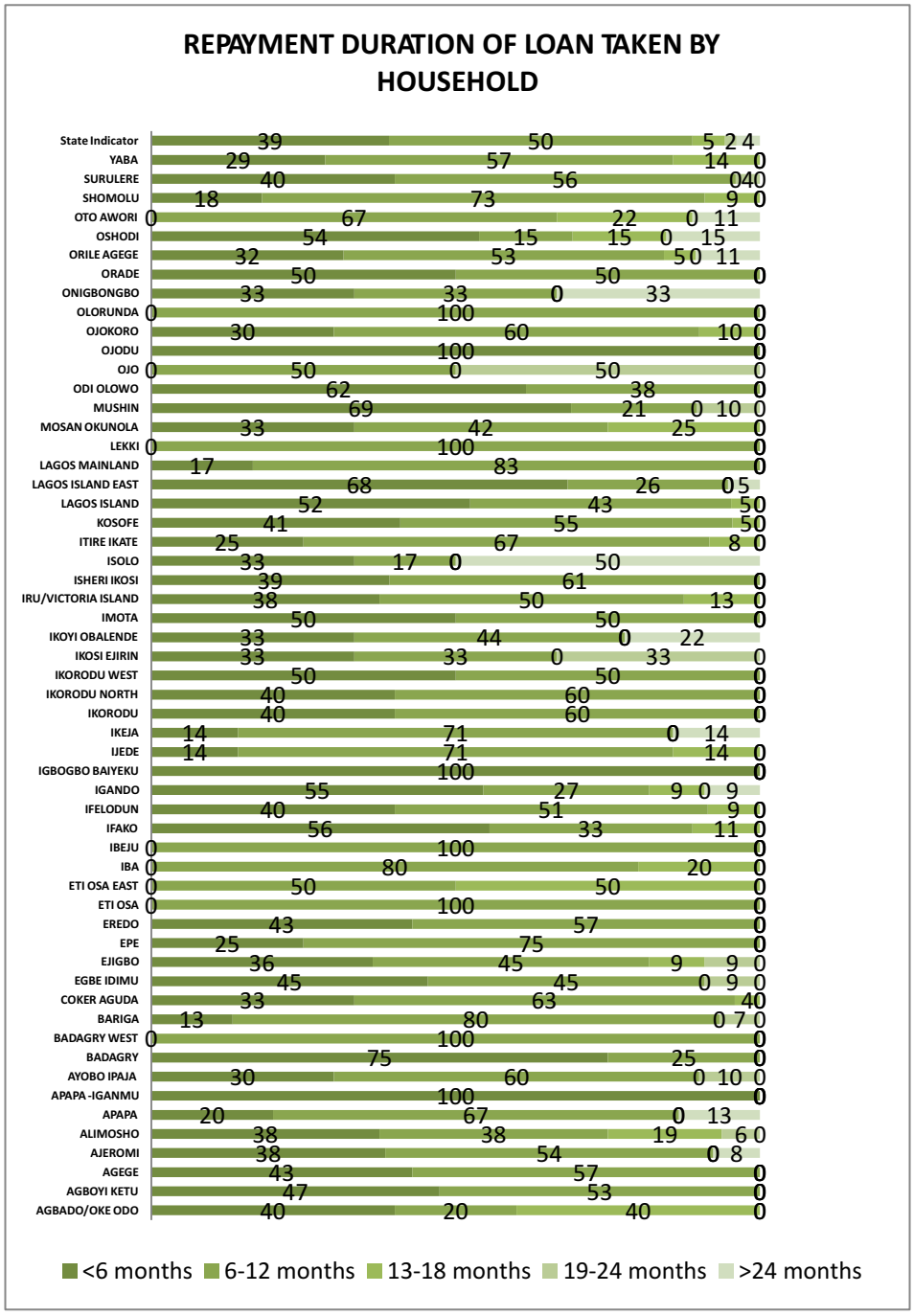


However, in the year 2013 household survey report it was revealed that 35%of the respondents received less than N100, 000 while 35% access between N100, 000- N200, 999. The analysis further revealed that 13% of the respondents took between N201, 000-N300, 999, N301, 000-N400, 999 (4%), N401, 000-N500, 999 (3%), and 9% respondents more than N500, 999.

At the Local Governments/LCDAs level, respondents that received less than N10, 000 are very prominent in Ikoyi West (100%), Ejigbo (82%), Odi Olowo (77%), Oriade (75%) and Igando (73%).

REPAYMENT DURATION OF LOAN TAKEN BY HOUSEHOLD

The duration for the repayment of the money received was also examined and the findings showed that the duration of repayment varies according to the amount of money borrowed. The analysis shows that 39% of the respondents claimed they repay their loan within a period of less than 6 months while 50% said they pay back between a periods of 6-12 months. 5% said they repay the loan between 13-18 months. Also, 2% and 4% of respondents claimed to pay back the loan between 19-24 months and more than 24 months respectively.

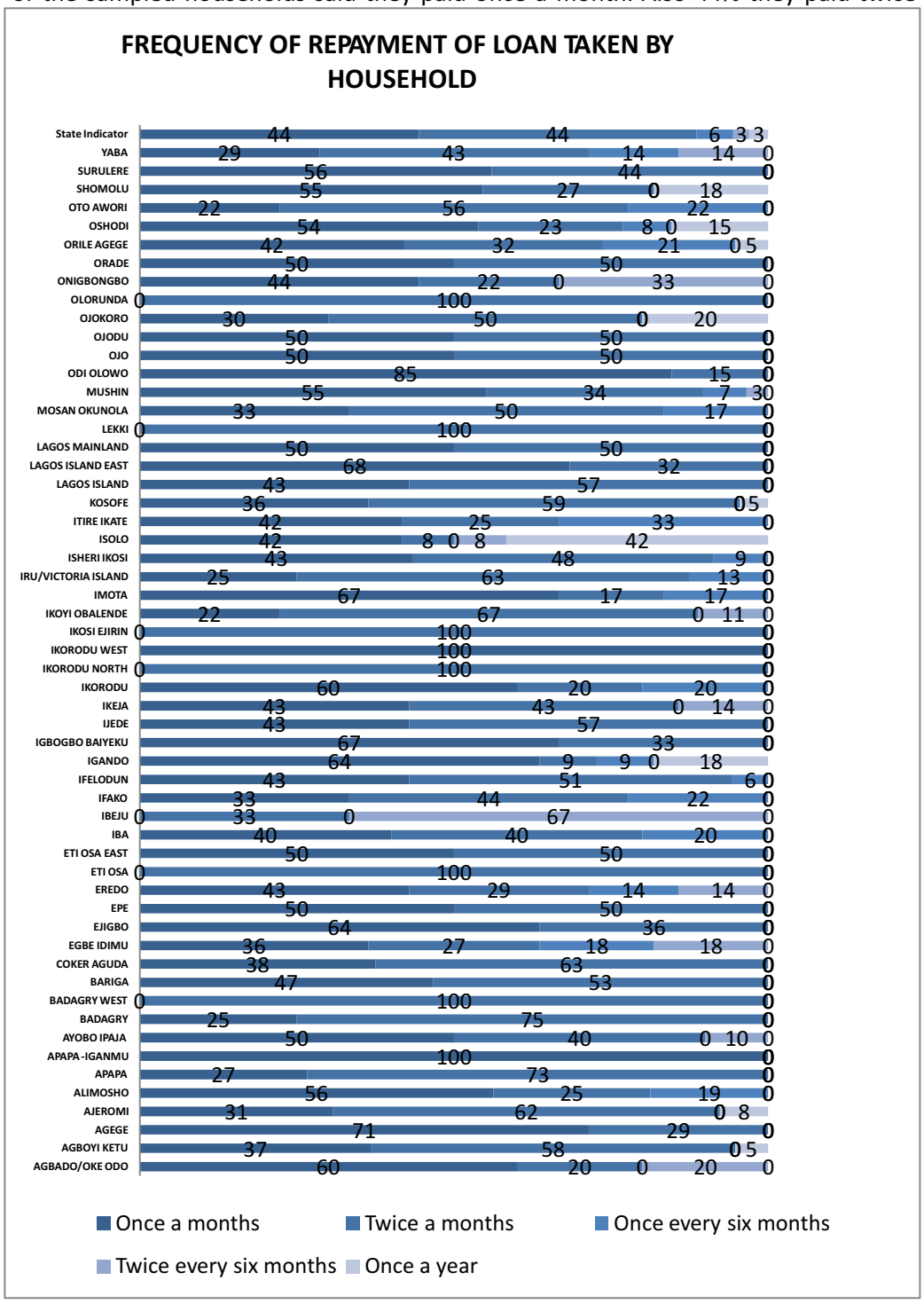


The indicators for year 2013 in terms of repayment period shows that 31% of respondents paid within a period of less than 6 months while 47% said they paid back between a periods of 6-12 months. Also, 13% said they paid between 13-18 months, and 4% of respondents a each claimed to pay back between 19-24 months and more than 24 months respectively.

The respondents that claimed they paid back the loan within a period of less than 6 months are more prominent in the following Local Governments /LCDAs; Ojodu (100%), Badagry(75%), Mushin (69%), Lagos Island (68%) and Ifako (56%).

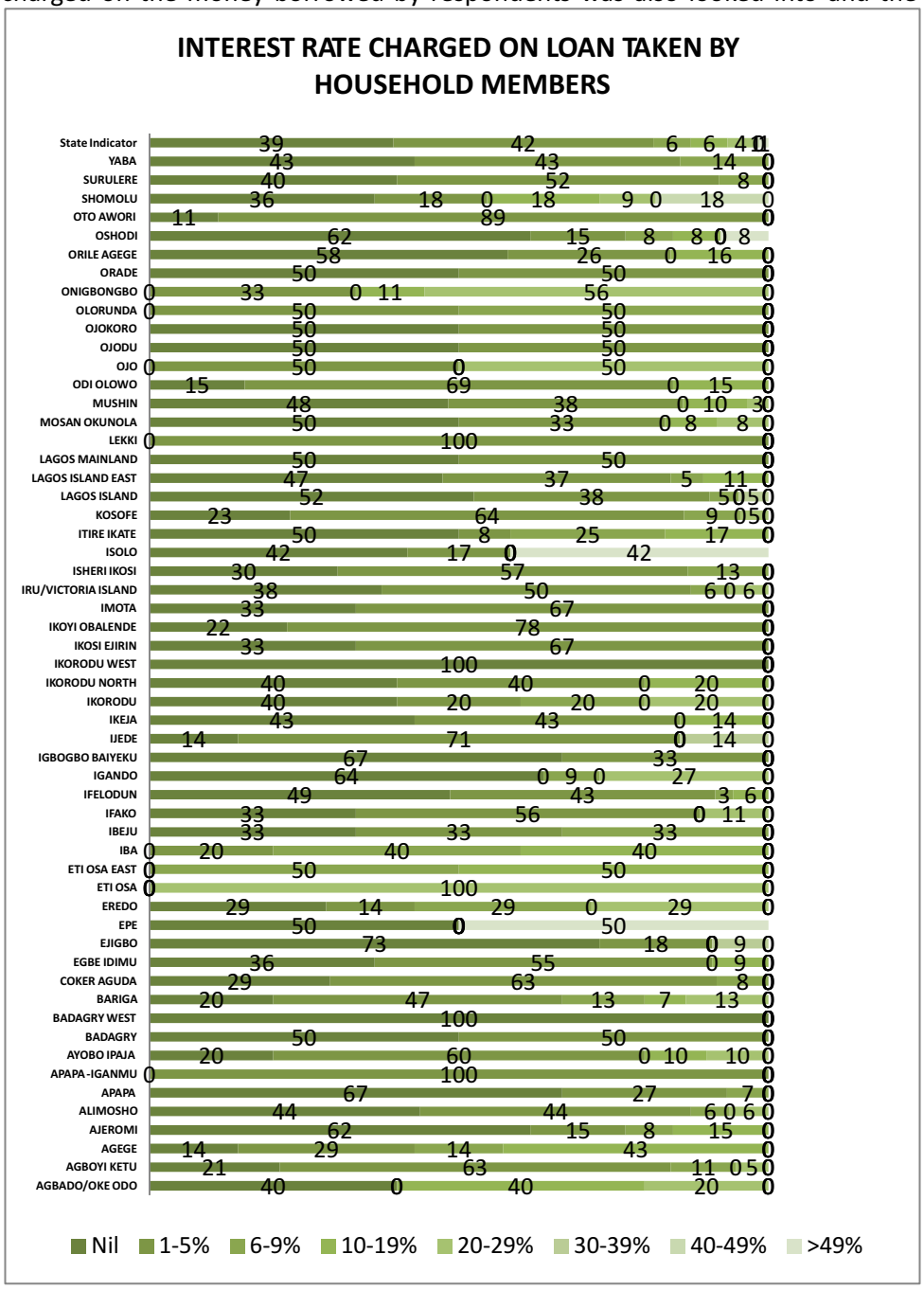
FREQUENCY OF REPAYMENT OF LOAN TAKEN BY HOUSEHOLD

The repayment period of loan taken by respondents was also investigated. The result showed that 44% of the sampled households said they paid once a month. Also 44% they paid twice a month, 6% paid once in every six months. The analysis further revealed that 3% of the respondents each asserted that they paid twice every six months and once a year respectively. The frequency of repayment as indicated in the year 2013 household survey report shows that 38% of the sampled households said they paid once a month. Also 45% paid twice a month, 10% paid once in every six months. The analysis further revealed that 4% and 3% of the respondents asserted that they paid twice every six months and once a year respectively. The Local Governments/ LCDAs where respondents paid their loan once a month are Ikorodu West 100%, Odi Olowo 85%, Agege 71%, Igbogbo Baiyeku 67% and Ejigbo 64%.



INTEREST RATE CHARGED ON LOAN TAKEN BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

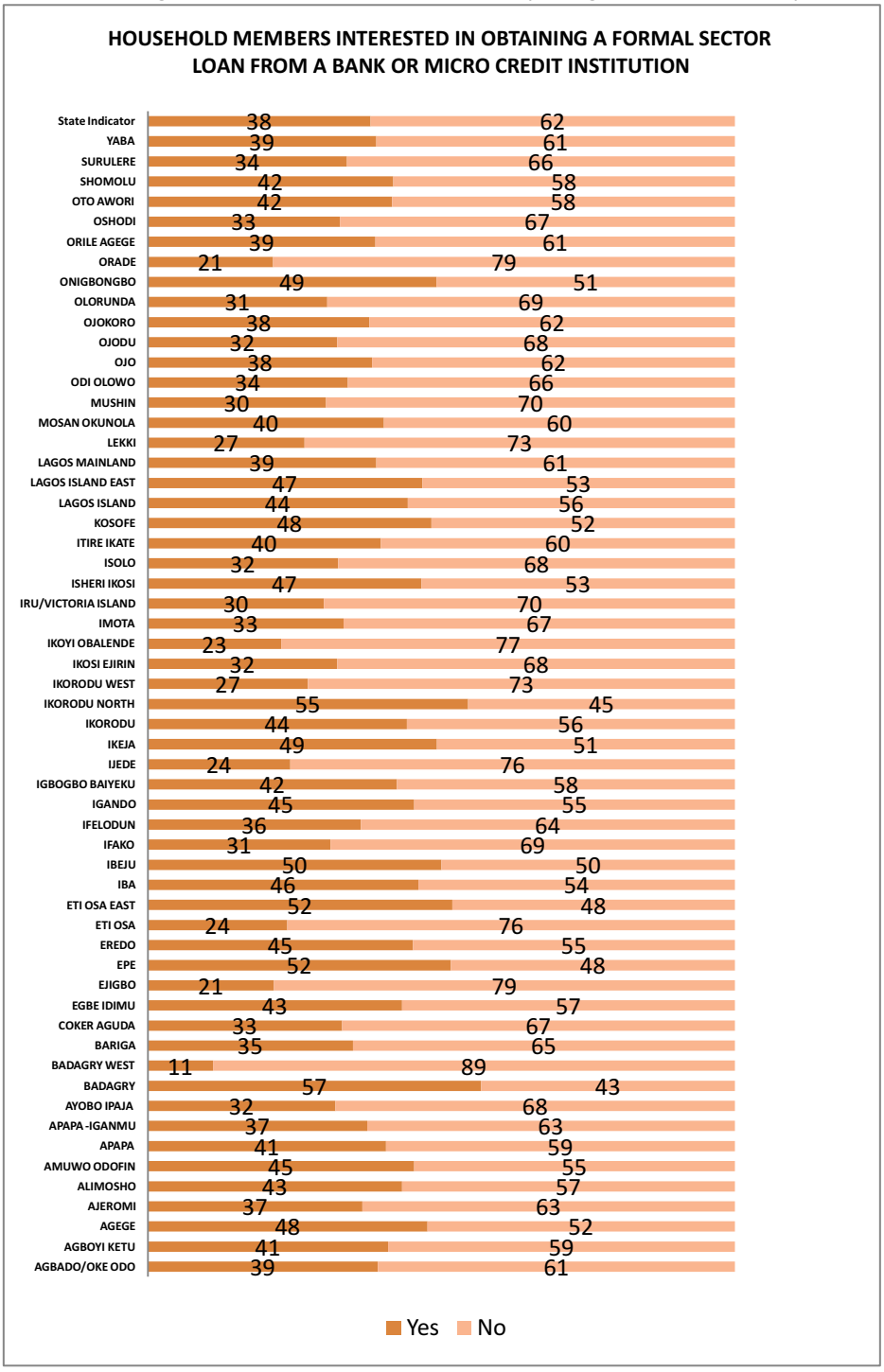
The source of money borrow is determinant of the interest rate charged on the loan. The interest rate charged on the money borrowed by respondents was also looked into and the analysis revealed that 39% of the respondents disclosed that they paid no interest rate on the money borrowed. However, for those that paid interest, the interest rate charged on the amount of money borrowed ranged from 1-5% as asserted by 42% of the sampled respondents. Furthermore, the result shows that 6% of the respondents said they each paid between 6-9% and 10-19%. Also, 4%, 1%, 1% and 1% of the respondents said the interest rate they paid on loan ranges from 20-29%, 30-39%, 40-49%, and more that 49% respectively.



The result of Y2013 analysis revealed that 34% of the respondents disclosed that they paid no interest rate on the money borrowed. However, for those that paid interest, the interest rate charged on the amount of money borrowed ranged from 1 -5% as asserted by 39% of the sampled respondents. Further more the result shows that 12% and 10% of respondents said they paid between 6-9% and 10-19%. Also, 3%, 1%, 0% and 0% of the respondents said the interest rate they paid on loan ranges from 20-29%, 30-39%, 40-49%, and more that 49% respectively. Prominent amongst the local governments that respondents do not pay interest rate on money borrowed are Badagry West 100%, Ejigbo 73%, Apapa 67%, Igando 64% and Ajeromi 62%.

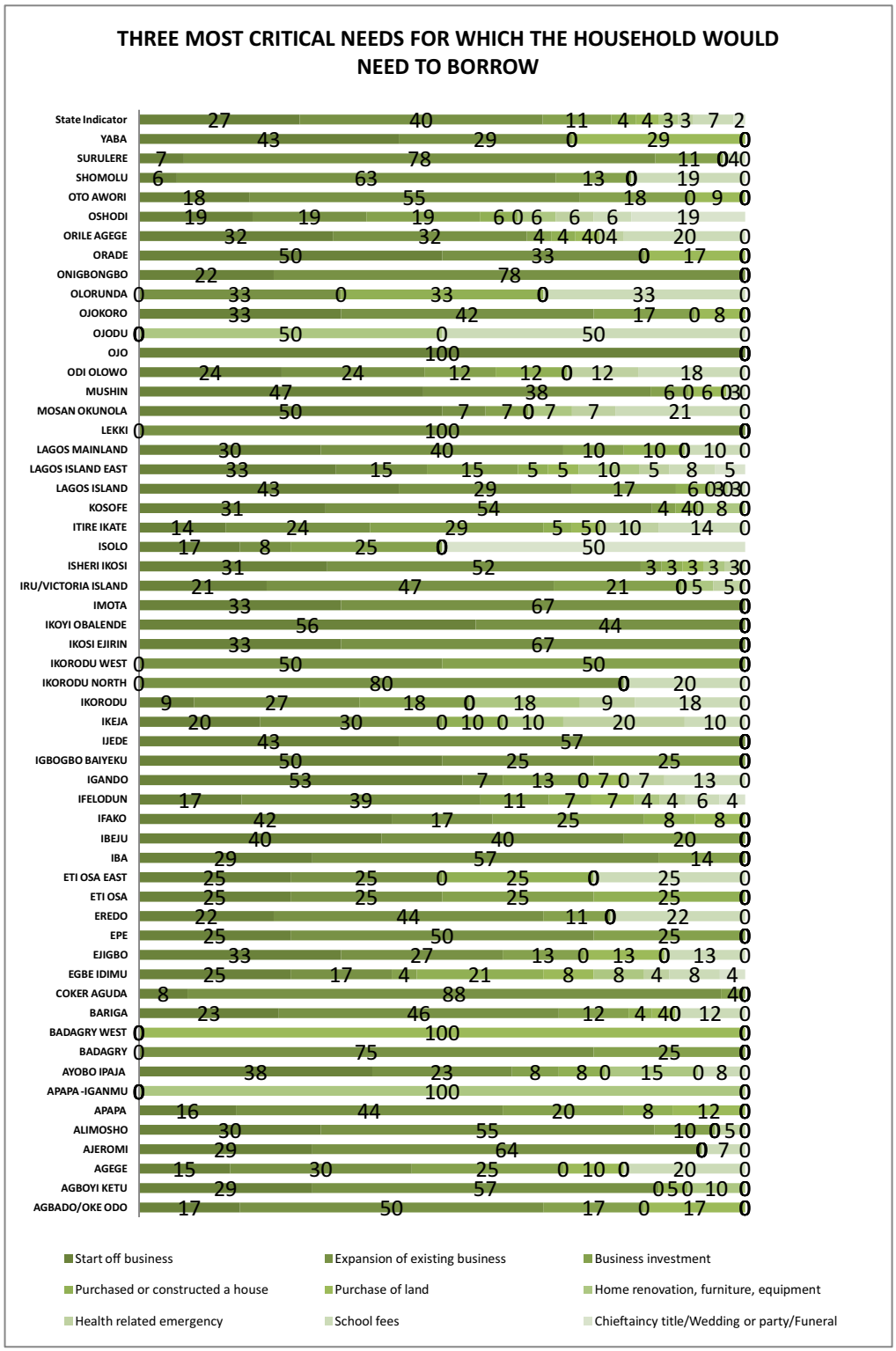
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS INTERESTED IN OBTAINING A FORMAL SECTOR L OAN FROM A BANK OR MICRO CREDIT INSTITUTION

As a result of the collateral requested by Banks and Micro Finance Institutions most common man desist from obtaining loan from this sector. The study sought to know the opinion of the respondents on this issue and the findings shows that 38% as against 34% recorded in the previous year indicated their interest in obtaining loan from formal sector while 62% of the respondents said they do not have interest. However, sampled households in the following local governments indicated that they do not have interest in obtaining loan from the formal sector; Badagry West (89%), Oriade (79%), Ikoyi Obalende (77%), Ijede (76%) and Lekki (73%).



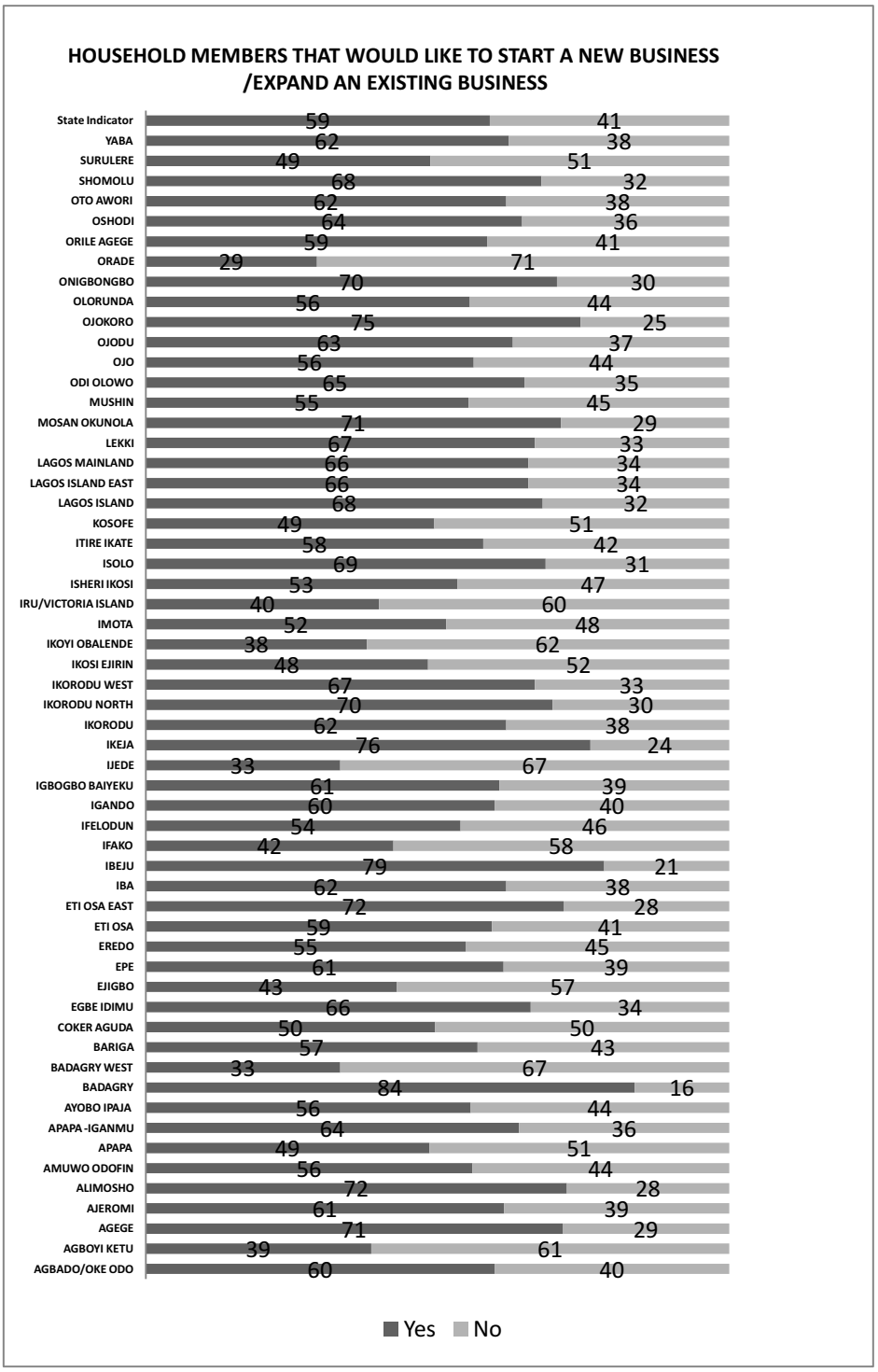
THREE (3) MOST CRITICAL NEEDS FOR FORMAL SECTOR LOAN

The purpose of obtaining loan is best known to the borrower(s). The study sought to investigate the three most crucial needs of respondents for obtaining formal sector loan and the findings shows that the three most crucial needs for obtaining formal sector loan are expansion of business (38%), starting of business (27%) and business investment (11%). However, the year 2013 household report shows that the three most critical needs to borrow money as indicated by sampled respondents are to start a business (32%), purchased or constructed a house (39%) and purchased of land (29%).



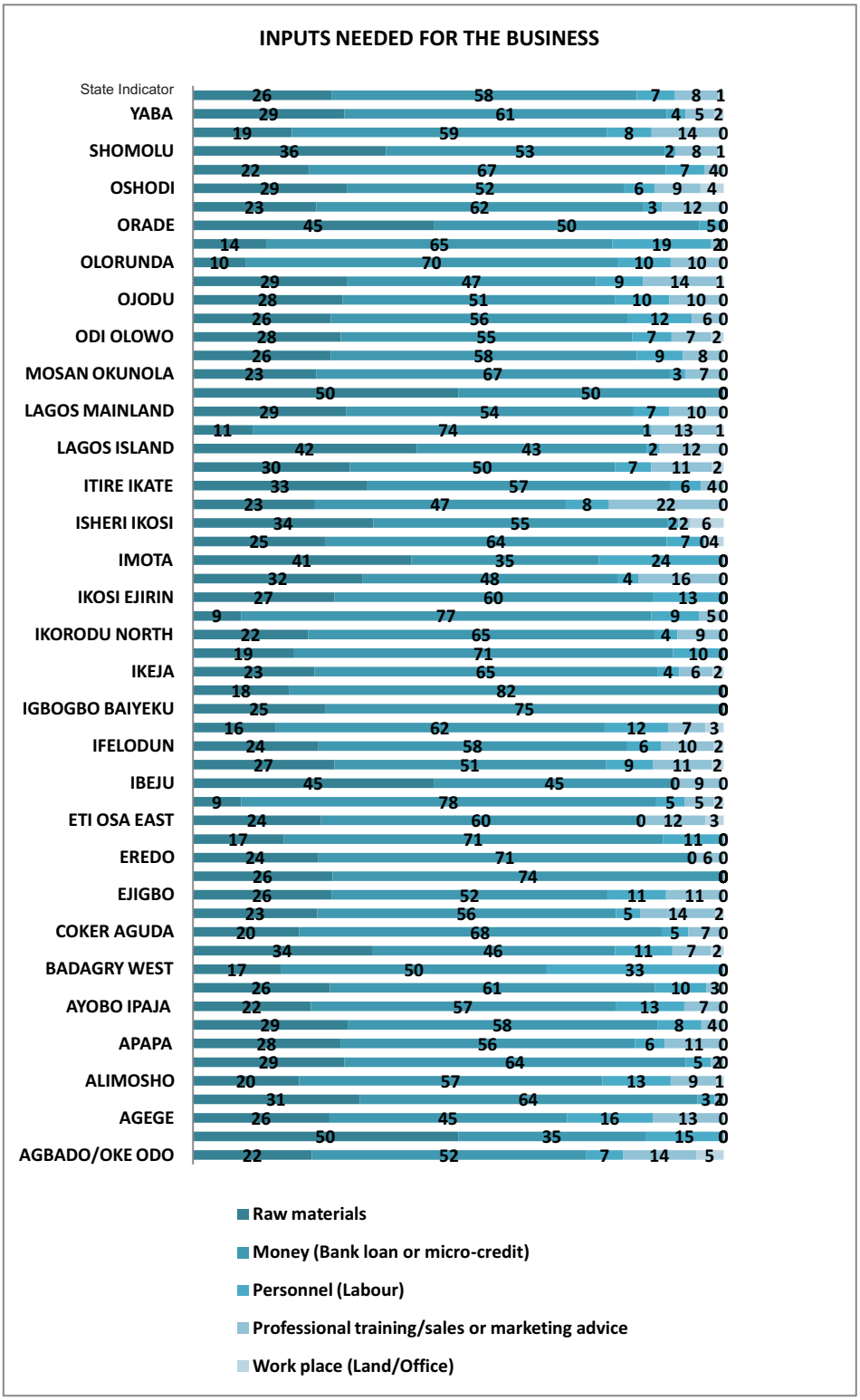
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS THAT WOULD LIKE TO START A NEW BUSINESS /EXPAND AN EXISTING BUSINESS

The empirical analysis revealed that 59% as against 51% recorded for the previous year of the sam pled household indicated their readiness to start a new business or expand the existing business while 41% asserted otherwise. Prominent amongst the local governments that respondents indicated their interest in starting a business or expansion of the existing ones are Badagry (84%), Ojokoro (75%), Onigbongbo (70%), Shomolu (68%) and Yaba (62%).



INPUTS NEEDED FOR THE BUSINESS

The success of a business depends on factors of production such as land, labour, capital and entrepreneurship. The survey investigated the most useful input for the business to strive and the analysis revealed that 58% of respondents claimed money (Bank loan or micro finance credit), raw materials (26%), personnel (Labour) 7%, while 8% said professional training/sales or marketing advice and 1% claimed is work place (land/office).

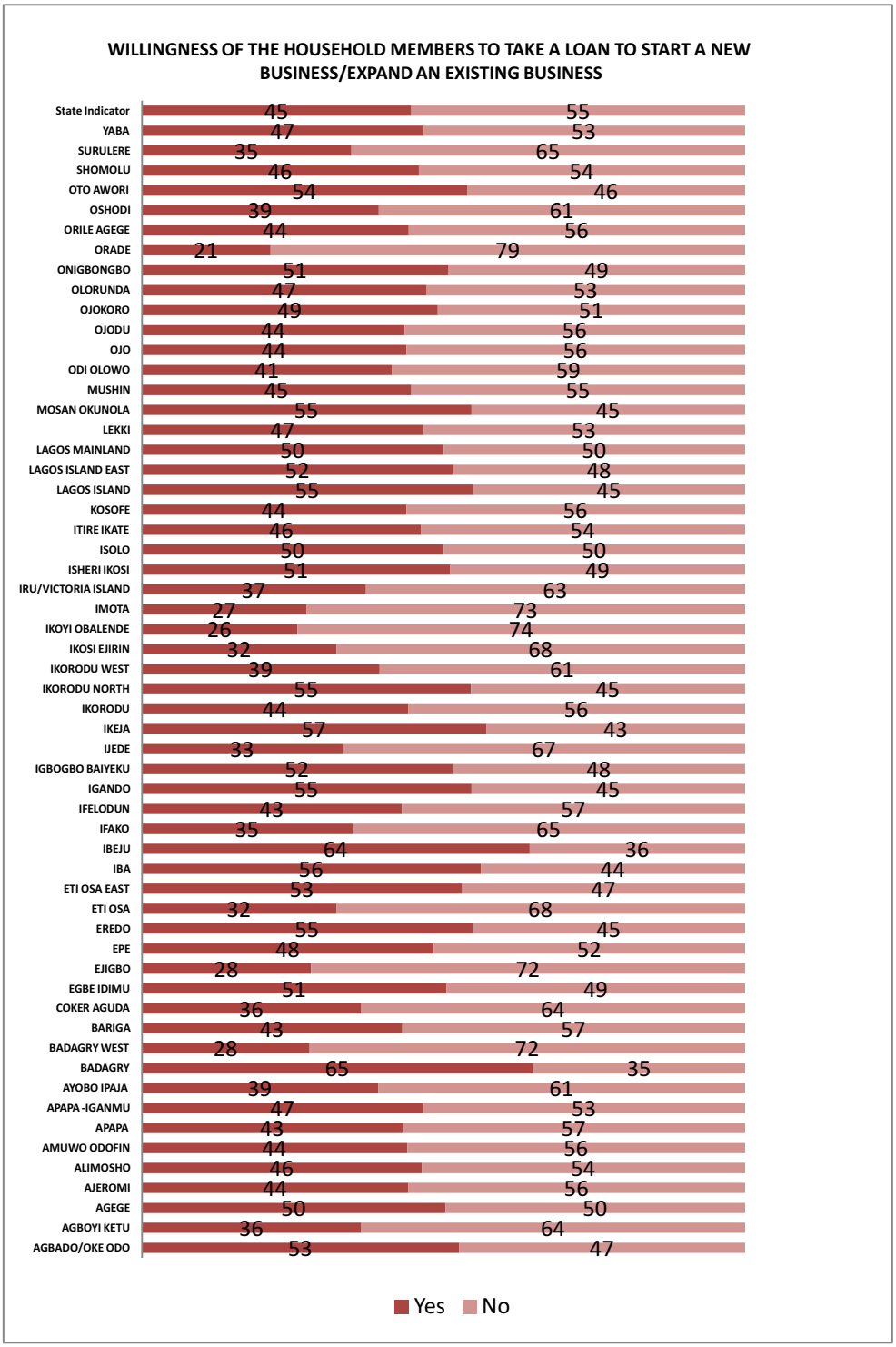


The year 2013 household survey result revealed that 51% of respondents claimed money (Bank loan or micro finance credit, raw materials), personnel (28%) and Labour (7%), while 12% said professional training/sales or marketing advice and 3% claimed work place (land/office).

The Local Governments/LCDAs that respondent indicated money as the most useful for the business are Ijede (82%), Iba (78%), Olorunda (70%), Onigbongbo (65%) and Yaba (61%).

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

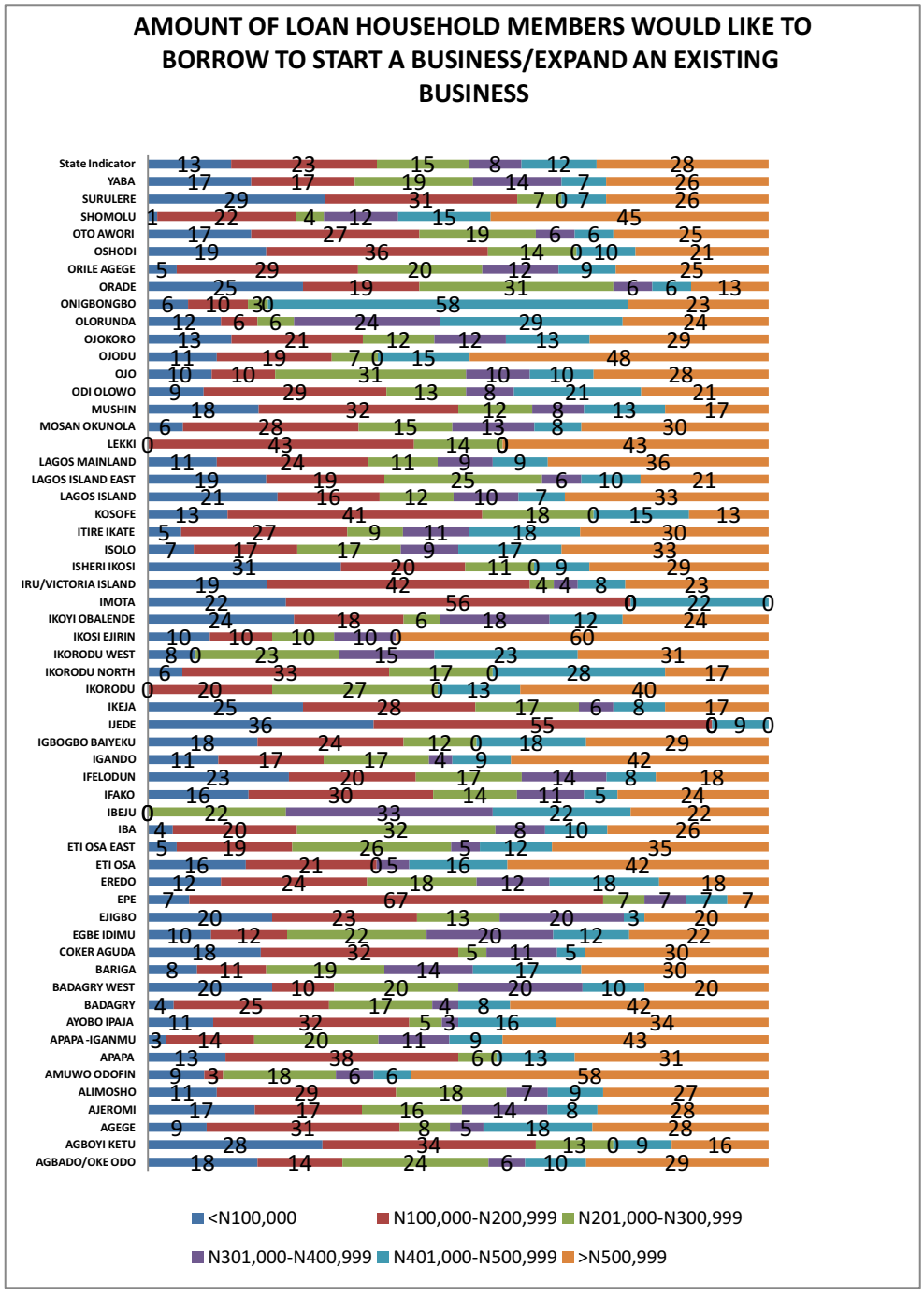
The start up or expansion of existing business is based on the availability of capital (fund) to an individual or organisation and this is made possible by savings and sourcing for loan. The analysis of the result shows that 45% of the respondents indicated their willingness to take loan to start a new business or expand the existing one as against 40% recorded in Y2013, while 55% had contrary opinion.



Some of the Local Governments/LCDAs where respondents said they are interested in obtaining loan to start a business or expand the existing ones are Badagry (65%) , Ibeju (64%), Iba (56%), Eredo (55%) and Olorunda (49%)

AMOUNT OF LOAN HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WOULD LIKE TO BORROW TO START A BUSINESS/EXPAND AN EXISTING BUSINESS

The amount of capital available to a company allow for the smooth operation of the organisation. The survey result shows that 13% of the respondents said they would like to borrow less than N100, 000 to start or expand their existing business while 23% will go for between N100,000 and N200,999. 15% of the respondents they will like to borrow N201,000-N300,999 while 0nly 8% will go for N301,000-N400,999 (8%). 12% and 29% of the respondents claimed will like to borrow N401,000-N500,999 and more than N500,999 respectively.



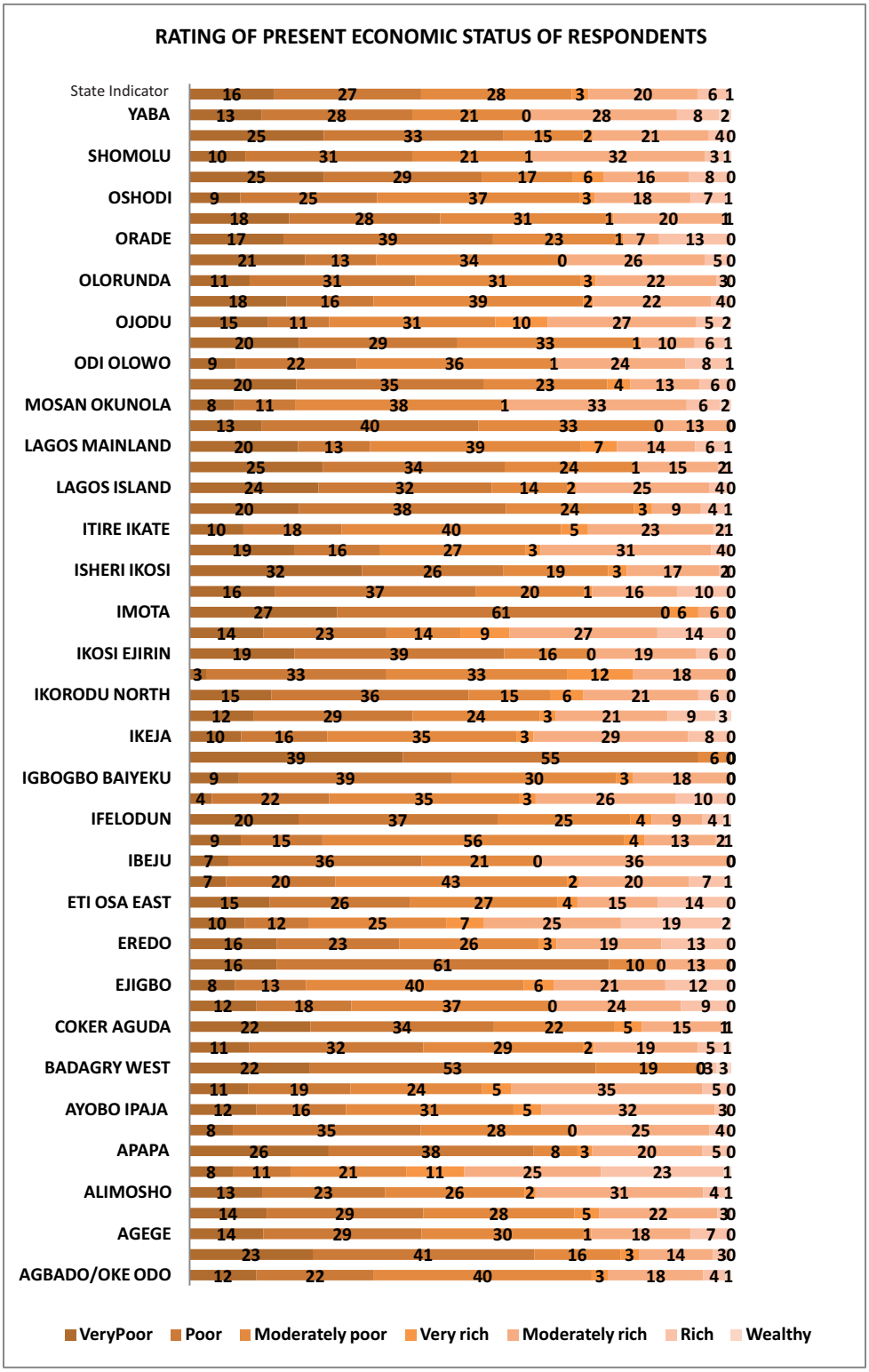
In the year 2013 survey result it shows that 8% of the respondents will like to borrow less than N100,000 to start or expand the existing business ranges while 16% said they will go for between N100,000 and 200,999. However, 13% of the respondents claimed they will like to borrow N201,000 to-N300,999 while 12% will go for between N301,000 and N400,999(12%). 14% and 37% said they will borrow N401,000-N500,999 and more than N500,999 respectively.

Ikosi Ejirin, Amuwo Odofin, Shomolu, Eti Osa and Ikorodu are some of the Local Governments/LCDAs where respondents indicated their interest to take a loan of more than N500, 999 to start a business or expand an existing one with 60%, 58%, 45%, 42% and 40% respectively.

RATING OF PRESENT ECONOMIC STATUS OF RESPONDENTS

The financial status of an individual in a society is an indication of the social class he/she belongs. The study investigated the present economic status of the respondents and the result shows that 16% considered themselves very poor, 27% said they are poor, while 28% claimed they are moderately poor. 3% claimed to be very rich, 20% moderately rich while 6% constitute the rich. Only 1% claimed to be wealthy.

Some of the Local Governments/LCDAs where respondents indicated their economic status as poor are Epe (61%), Ijede (55%), Badagry West (53%), Agboyi Ketu (41%) and Lekki (40%).



ABILITY OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS TO MEET HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BASIC NEEDS (FOOD, CLOTHING, SHELTER, EDUCATION AND HEALTH)

The ability to meet the household members basic needs are the sole responsibilities of the households' heads and this is a reflection of how responsible the heads of the households are. The survey result revealed that 25% of the household heads are unable to meet the household members needs for food, 27% of the households heads asserted to the fact that they are unable to meet their family needs in terms of clothing while 26% of the sampled households heads said they are unable to meet their basic responsibilities to their household members in terms of shelter. Also, the finding shows that 27% each of the sampled household's heads were unable to meet their basic responsibility of providing for the education and health needs of their family.

At the Local Governments/LCDAs level, Ijede with 64%, Agboyi Ketu (47%), Oriade (45%), Coker Aguda (40%) and Eredo (35%) are among the local governments that heads of households claimed that they are unable to meet the basic needs of the household members in terms of food.

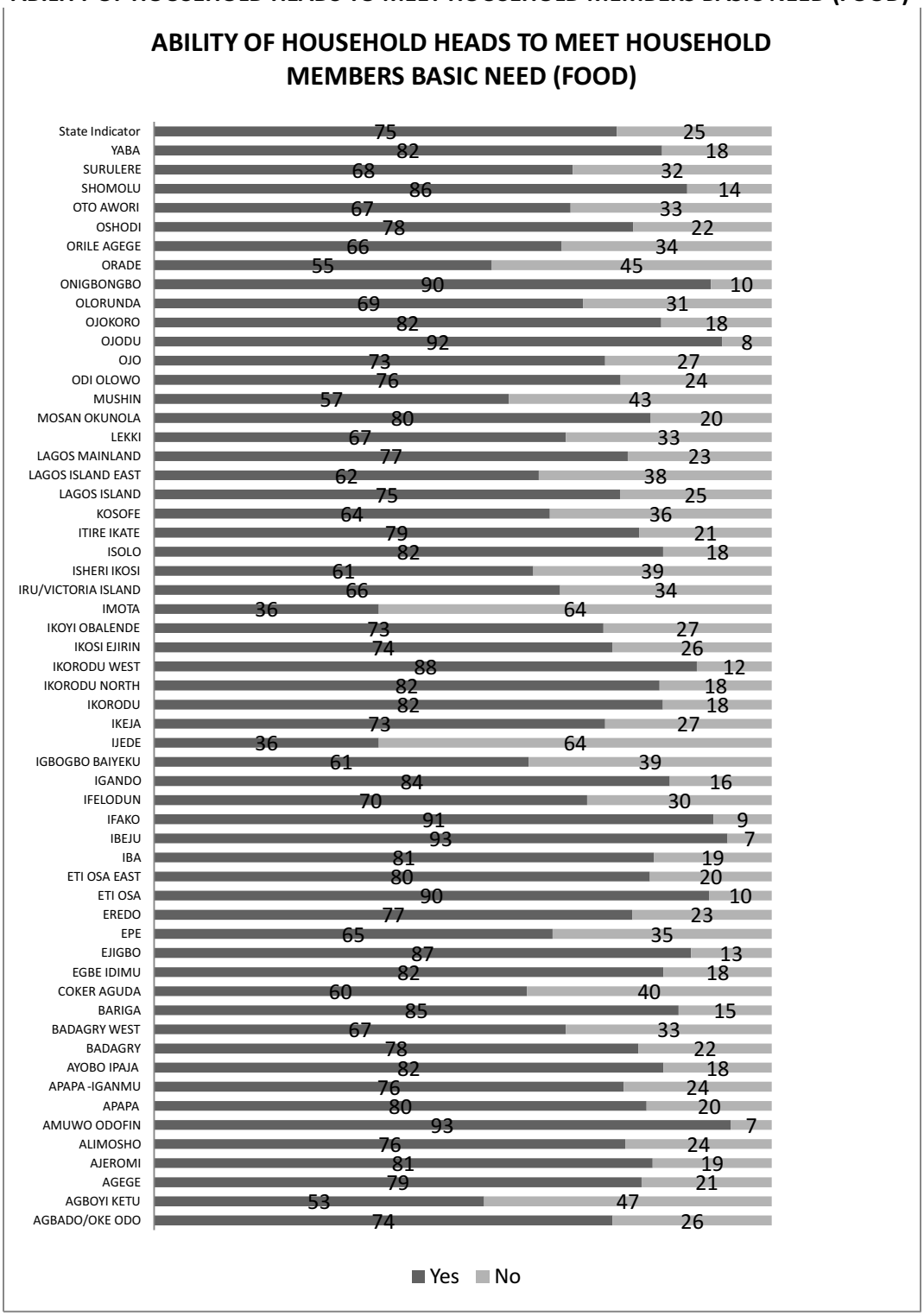
However, the inability of the heads of the households to meet the clothing needs of the household members are more pronounced in the following Local Governments/LCDAs, Ijede (55 %,) Agboyi Ketu (47%), Iru Victoria Island (46%) , Epe (45%) and Agbado Okeodo (34%).

Also, Ikeja (70%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (48%), Lekki (47%), Oriade (42%) and Agboyi Ketu (42%) are among the Local Governments/LCD!s where heads of households are unable to meet the household member's basic need regarding shelter.

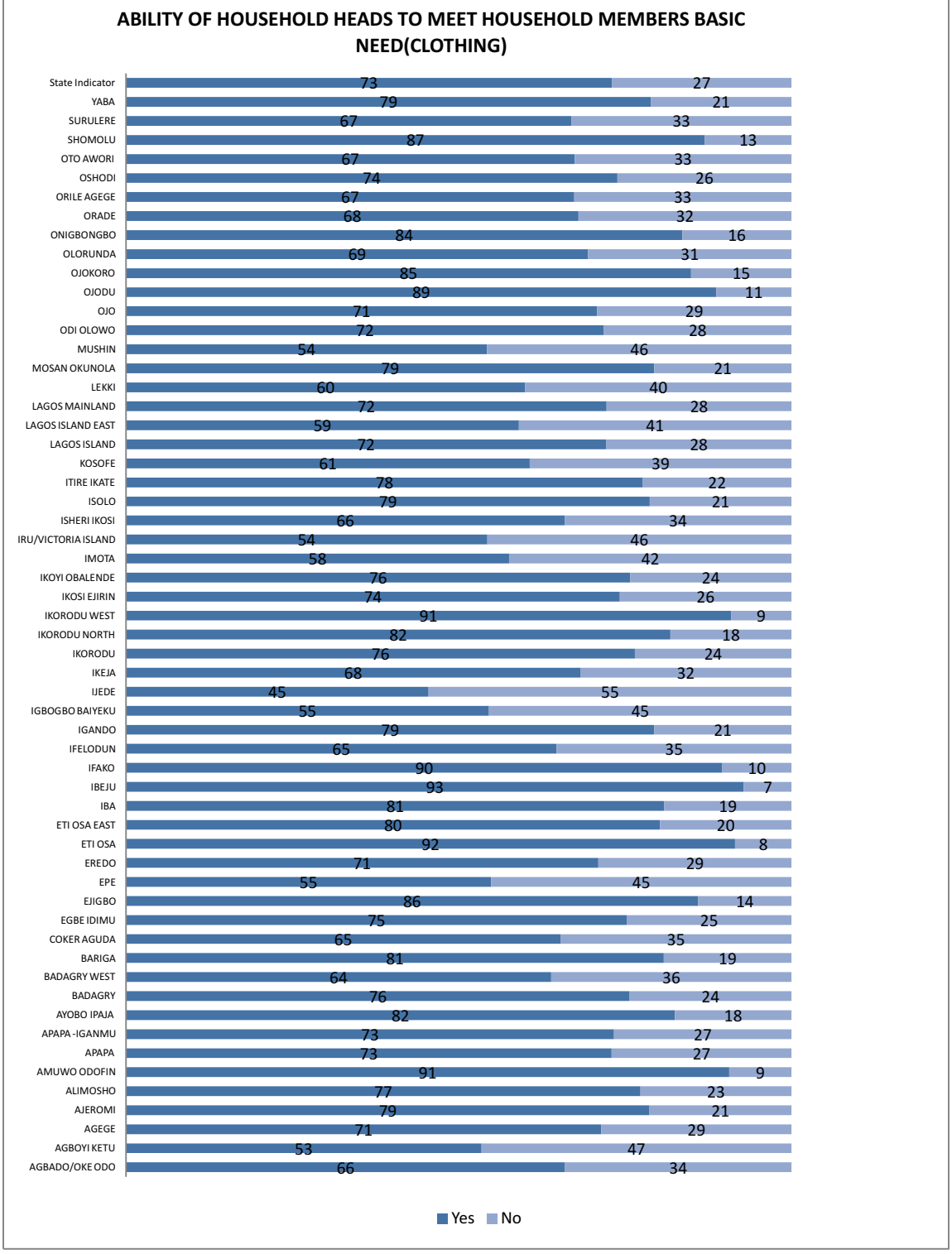
Some of the Local Governments/LCDAs where heads of households cannot meet the education needs of household members are prominent in Ijede (67%), Epe (48%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (45%), Badagry West (42%) and Oriade (41%).

The inability of the heads of households to meet the health challenges of household members was also pronounced in the following local governments, Ijede 55%, Agboyi Ketu 52%, Mushin 43%, Imota 42% and Surulere 40%.

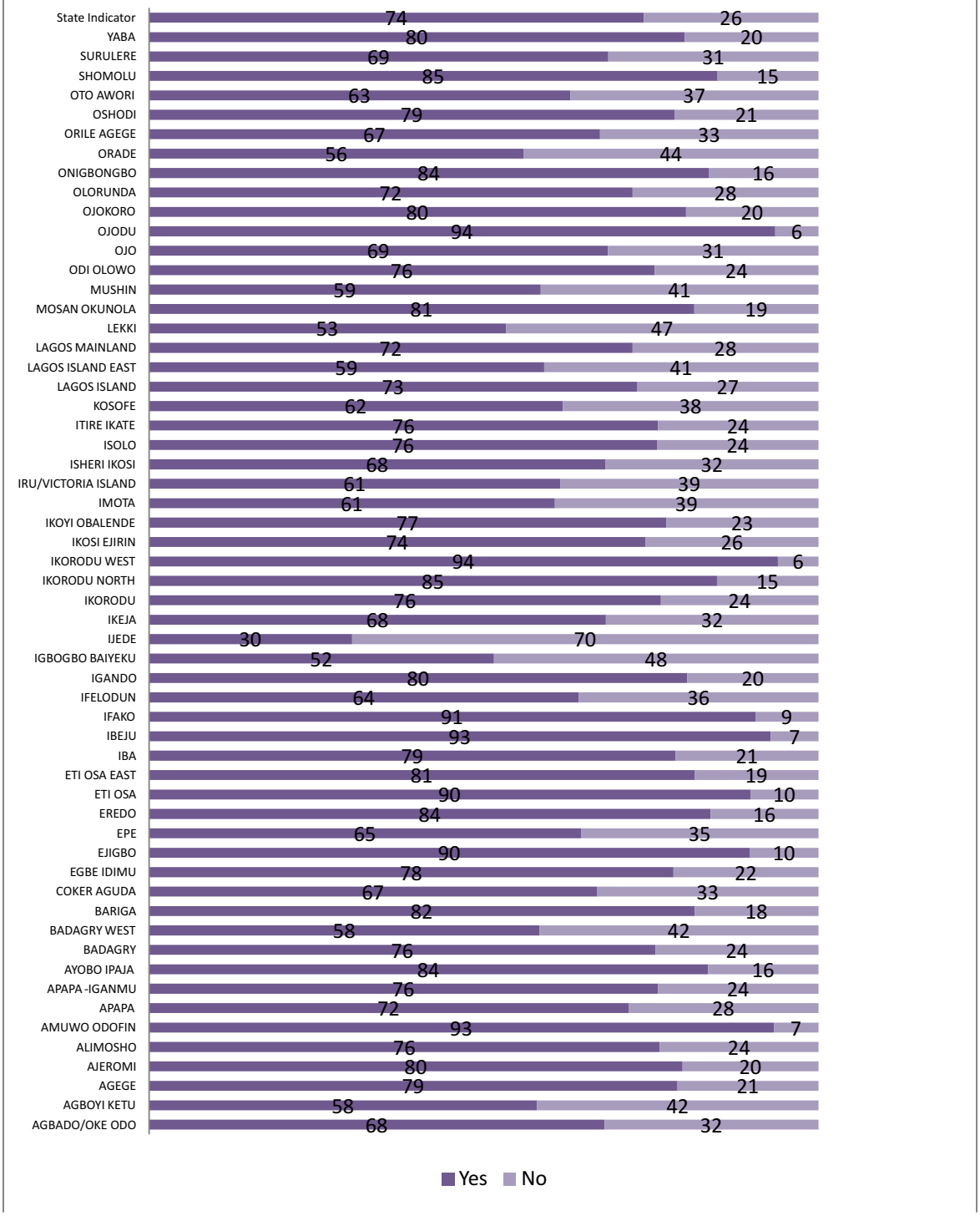
ABILITY OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS TO MEET HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BASIC NEED (FOOD)



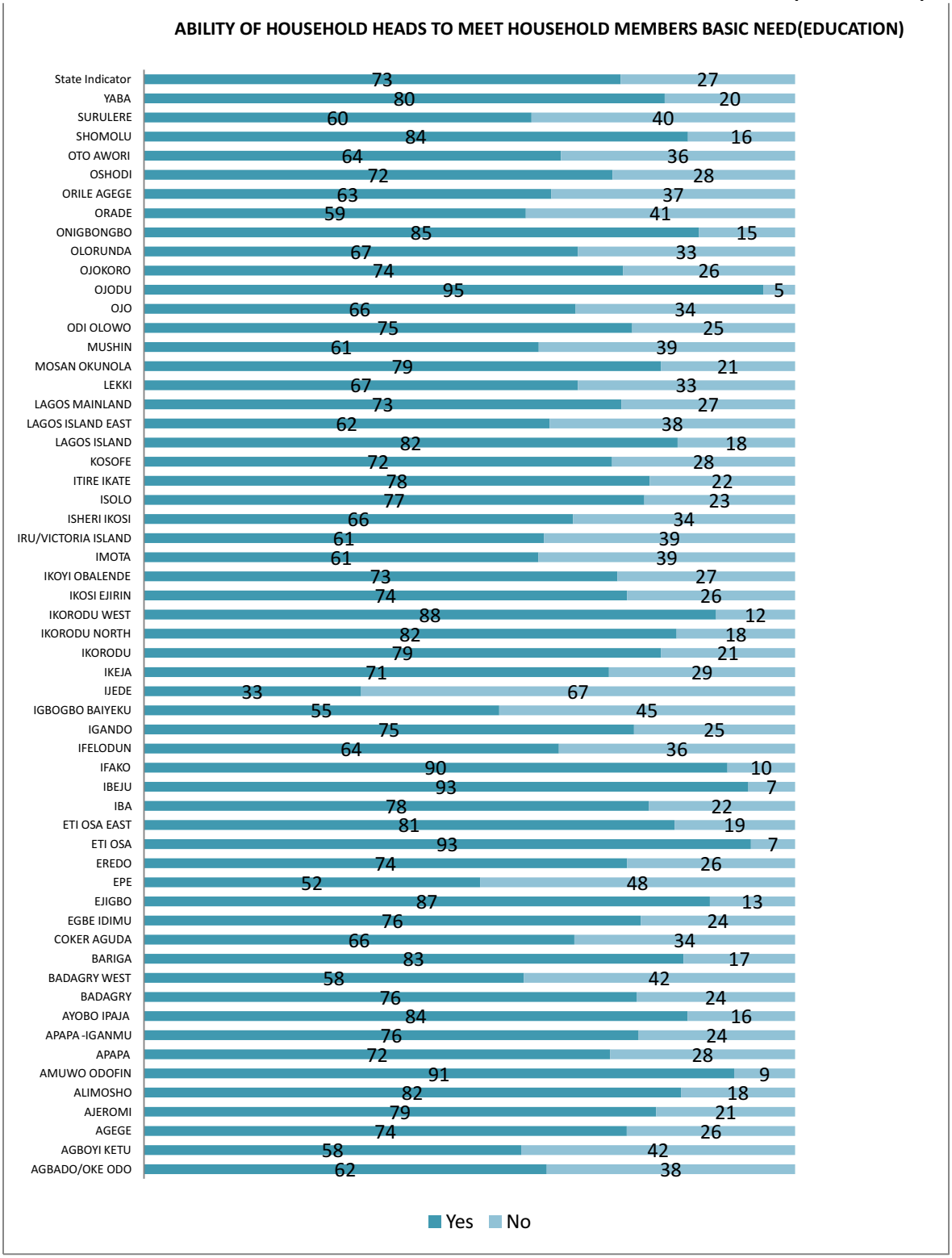
ABILITY OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS TO MEET HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BASIC NEED (CLOTHING)



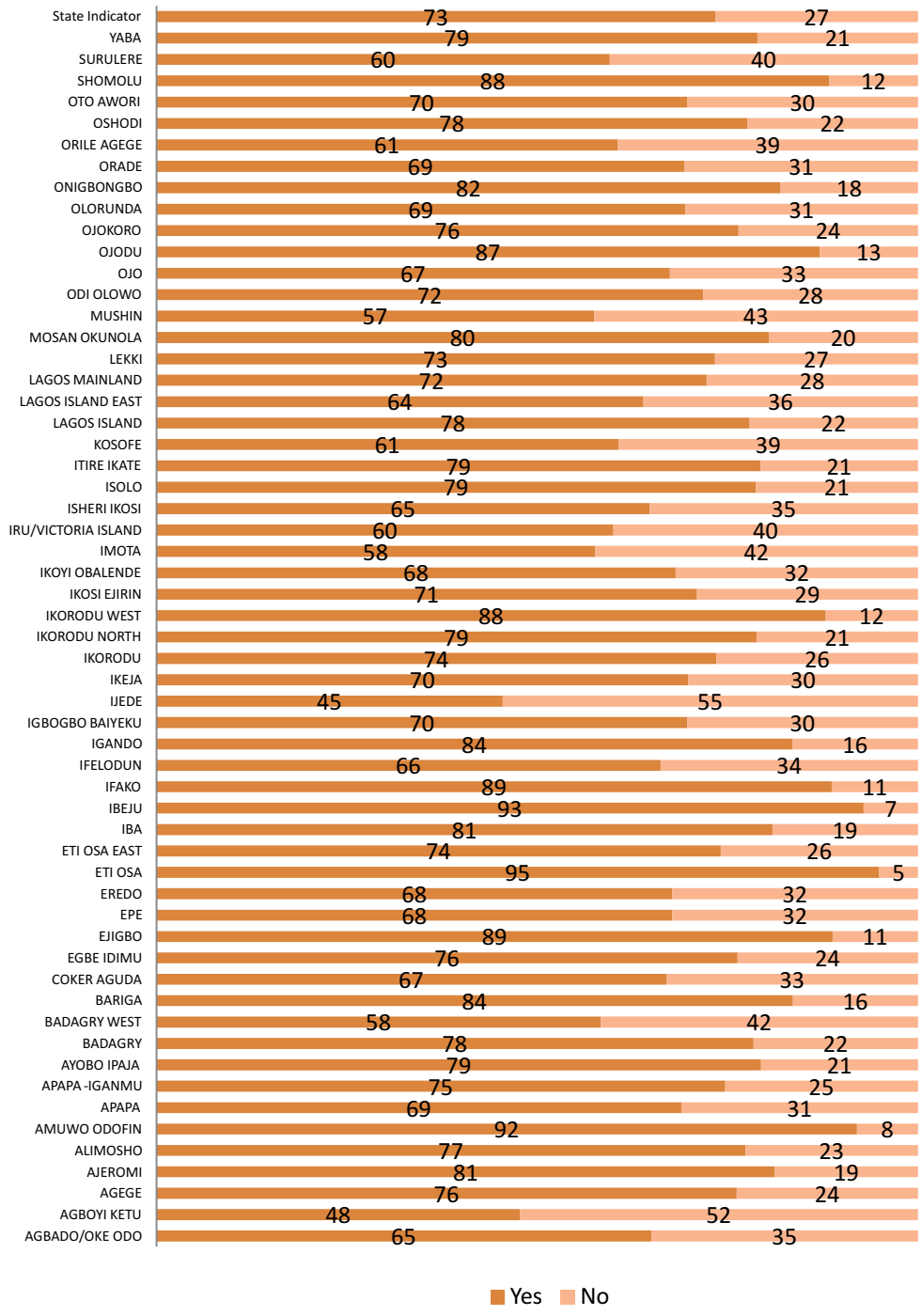
ABILITY OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS TO MEET HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BASIC NEED (SHELTER)



ABILITY OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS TO MEET HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BASIC NEED (EDUCATION)

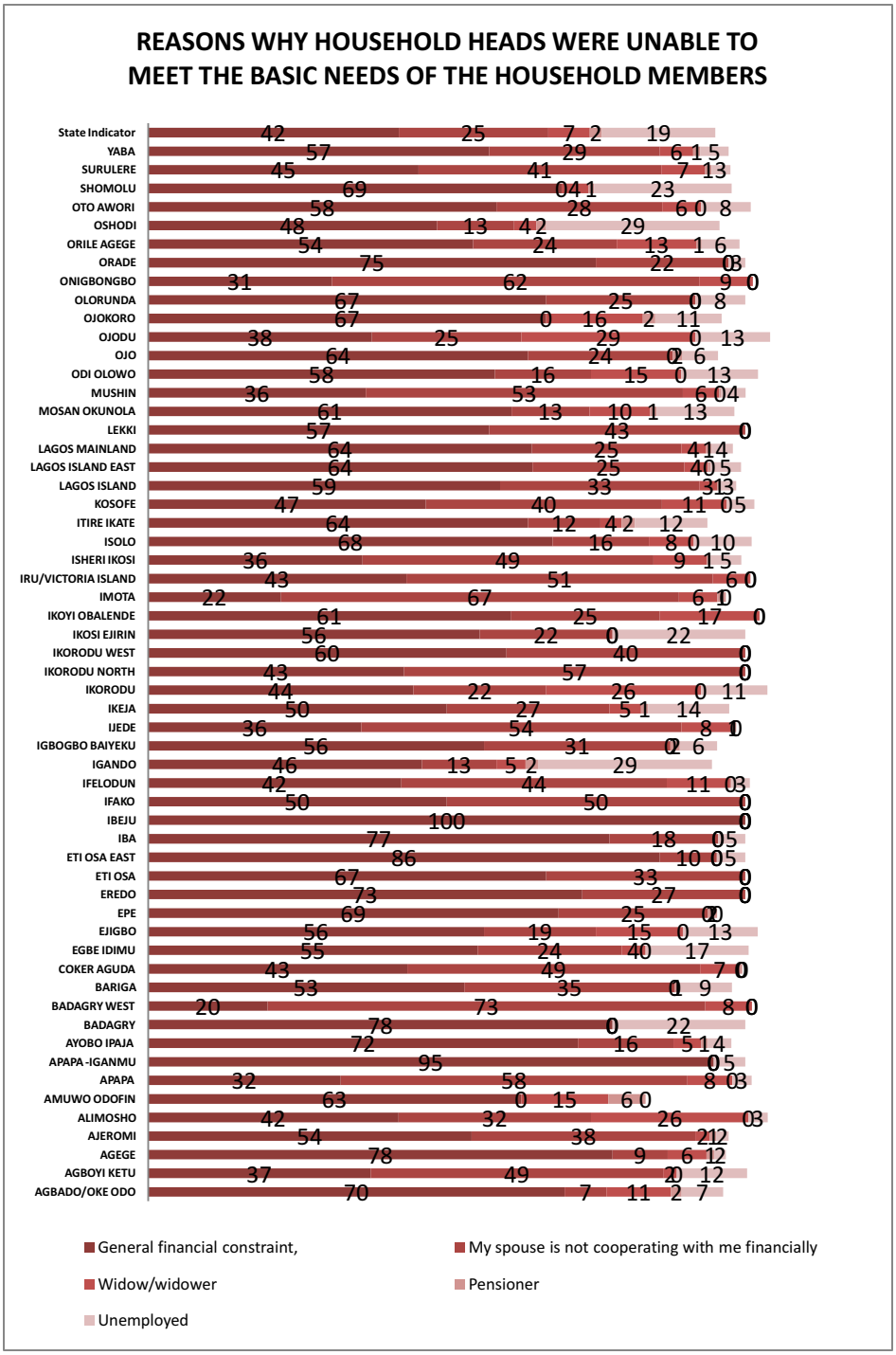


ABILITY OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS TO MEET HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BASIC NEED (HEALTH)



REASONS WHY HOUSEHOLD HEADS WERE UNABLE TO MEET THE BASIC NEEDS OF THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

The economic challenges affecting several homes cannot be overemphasized due to the financial constraint facing them. The survey investigated the reasons why households heads were unable to meet the basic needs of their household members such as food, clothing, education, shelter, health challenges and the study revealed that 42% of the households heads attributed it to general financial constraint, 25% asserted to the fact that it was due to the uncooperative attitude of their spouses financially, while 7% claimed they are widow and widower. Also, the result shows that some of the challenges confronting the households' heads in meeting their obligations to the household members were pensioner 1% and unemployed 19% respectively. The analysis further shows that among the local governments that heads of households claimed inability to meet their obligations to their family due to general financial constraints are Ibeju Lekki (100%), Apapa Iganmu (95%), Eti Osa East (86%), Badagry (78%) and Iba (77%).

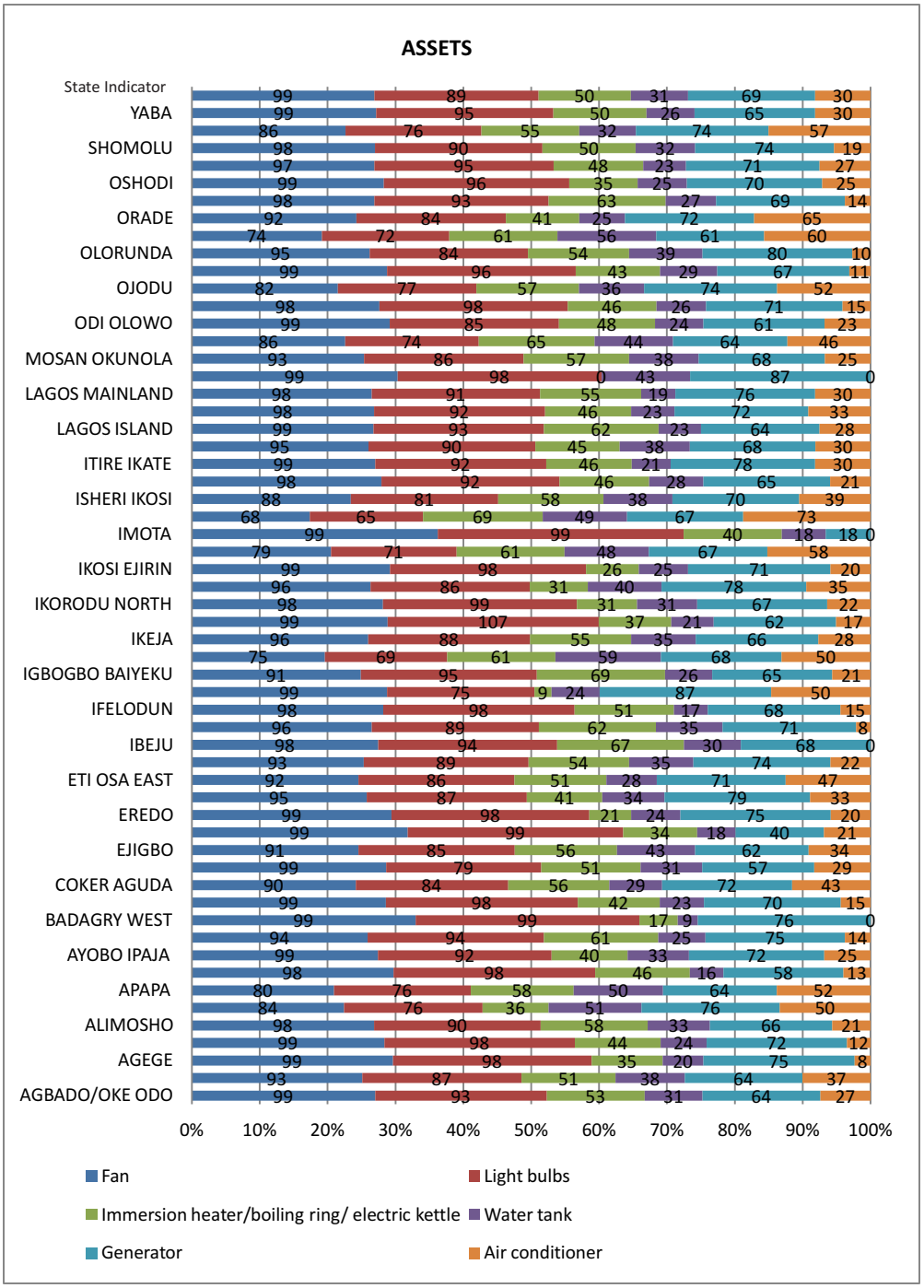


ASSETS

ASSETS

An asset is an economic resource. i.e anything tangible or intangible that is capable of being owned or controlled to produce value and that is held to have positive economic value. Charts 1-4 reflects the assets of residents of Lagos State.

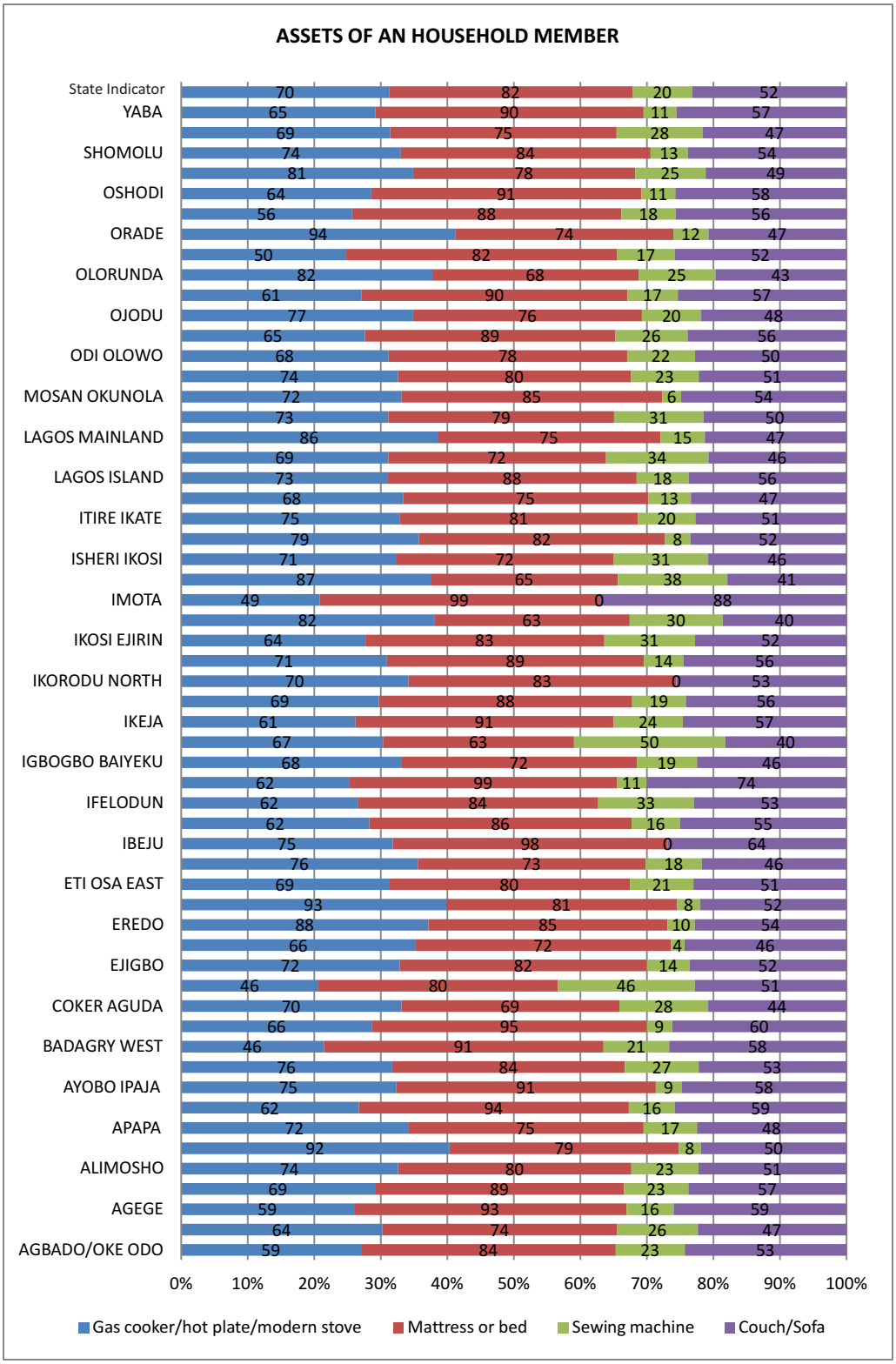
The survey result showed that 99%, 89%, 50%, 31%, 69% and 30% of the enumerated Households had fan, light bulb, immersion heater/boiling ring/kettle, water tank, generator and air -conditioner in their homes respectively. While in Y2013 99% (fan), 87% (light bulb), 51% (immersion heater/boiling ring/kettle), 33% (water tank), 72% (generator) and 29% (air -conditioner) were recorded, which implies that there was slight improvement in the possession of the listed household items.



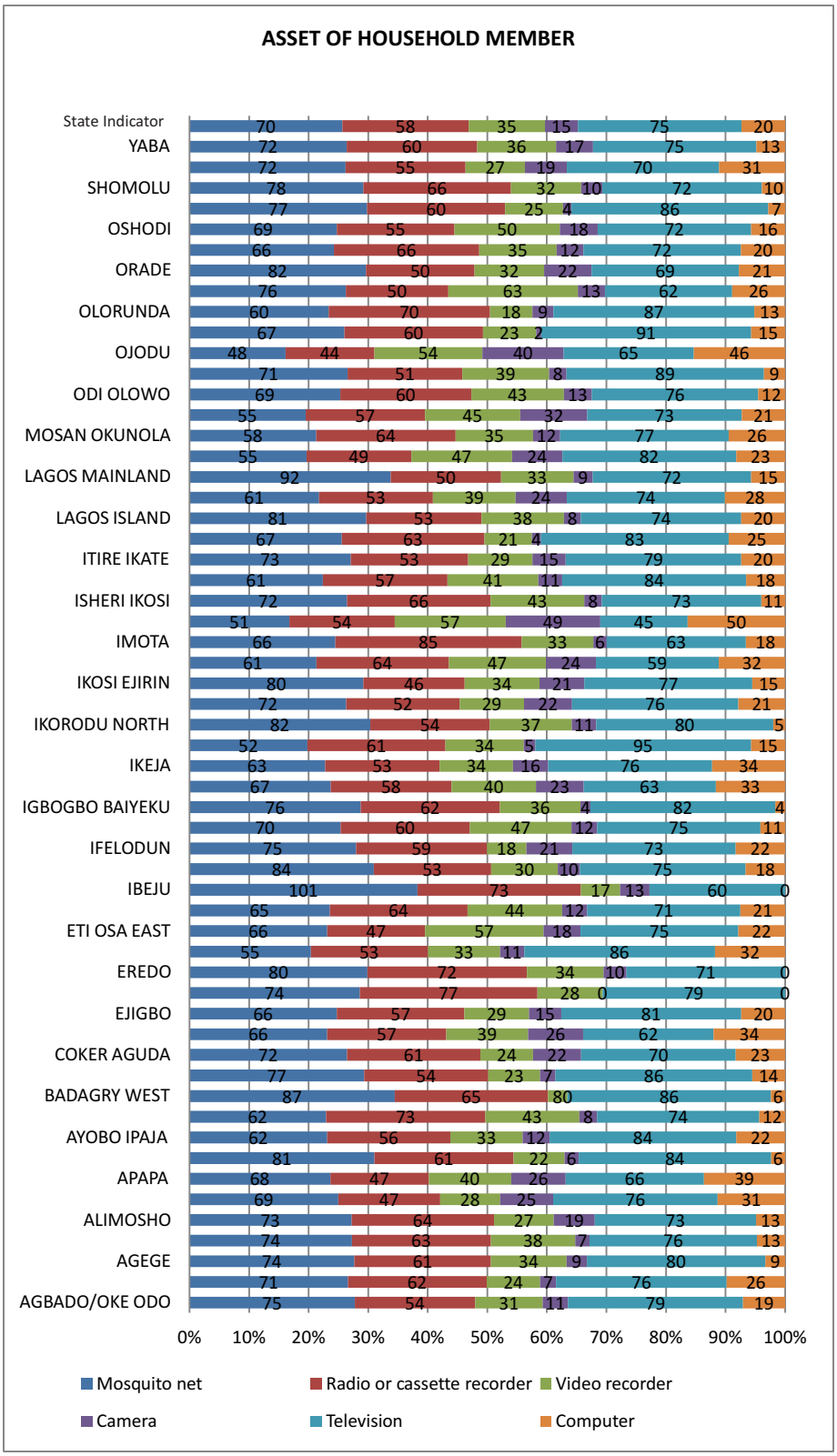
ASSETS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

The analysis indicated that 82%, 17%, 30%, 18%, 35% and 61% of the respondents had electric irons, coal irons, laundry machines, dish washers, microwaves and refrigerators in their houses respectively. The percentage of respondents that possessed laundry machine increased from 22% in Y2013 to 30% while there was slight decrease in the household that possess coal iron.

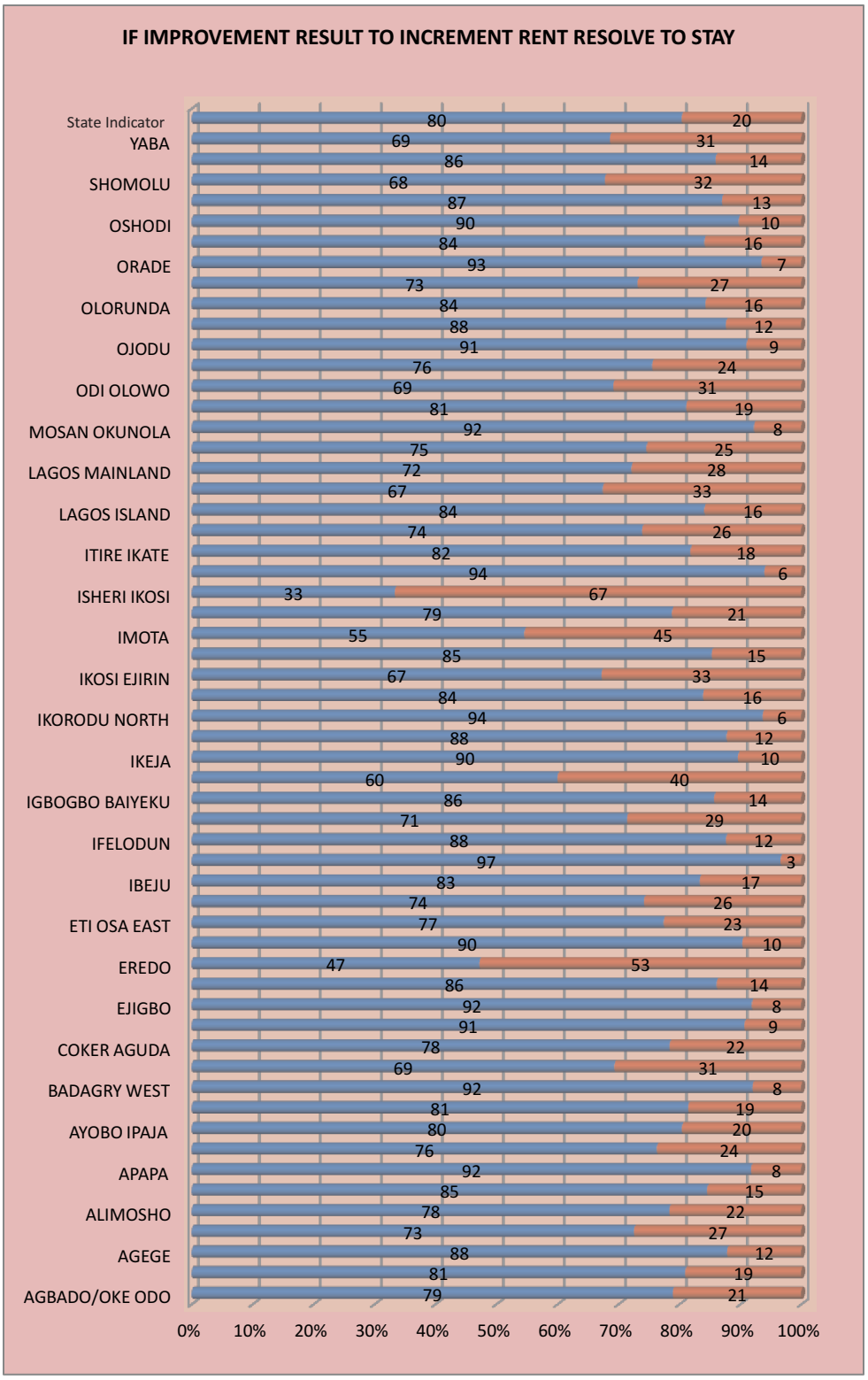
The analysis showed that 70% of respondents possessed gas cookers/hot plates/modern stoves, 82% (mattresses or beds), 20% (sewing machines) and 52% (couch/sofa) to make life more comfortable and meaningful for living. There is slight increase in the quantity of items possessed by the respondents.



The analysis also revealed that 70%, 58%, 35%, 15%, 75% and 20% of respondents had mosquito nets, radio cassette recorders, video recorders, cameras, televisions and computers respectively in their homes. There is shortfall in the asset on video recorders.



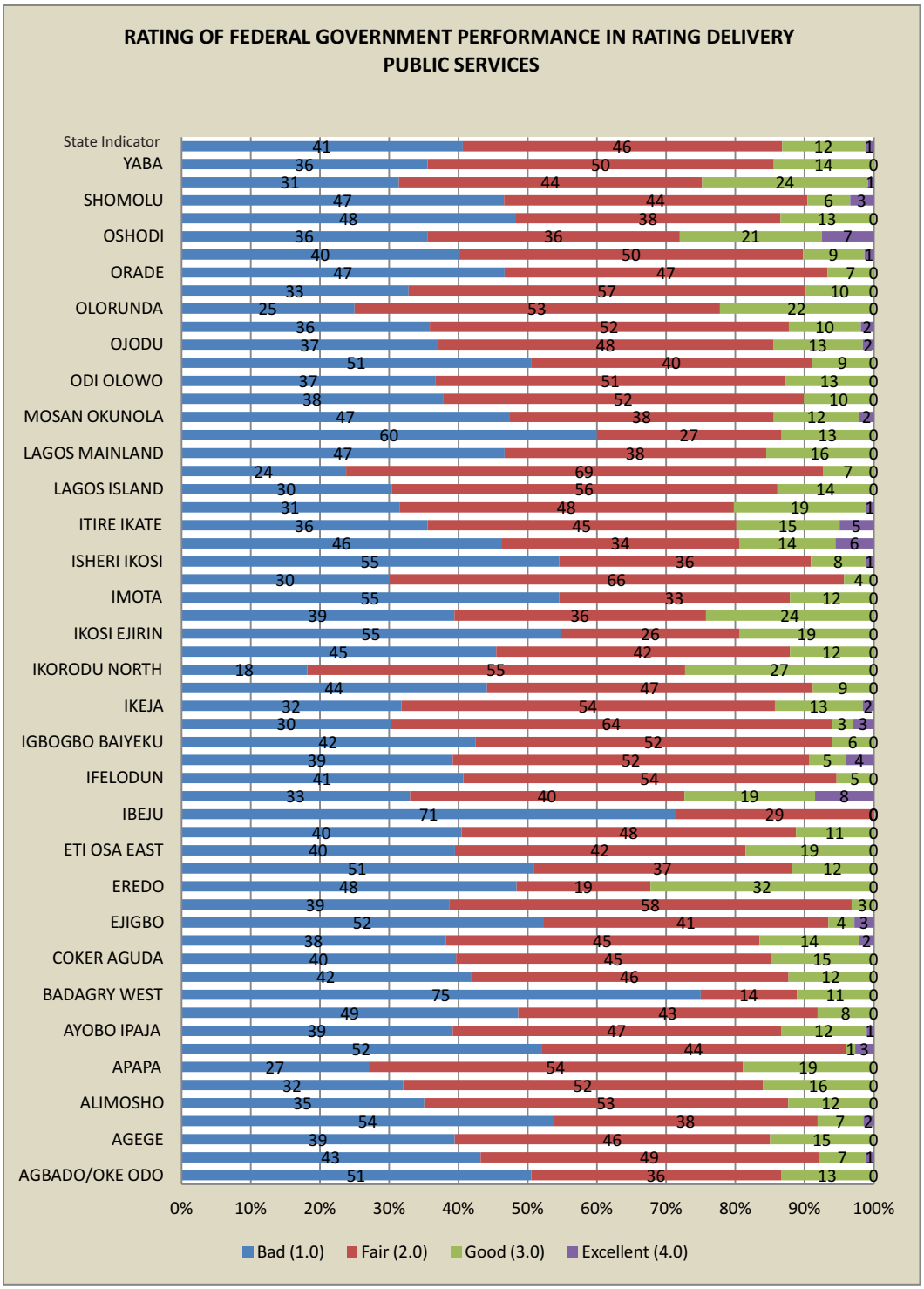
IF IMPROVEMENT RESULT TO INCREMENT RENT RESOLVE TO STAY



The survey result indicated that the citizenry preferred to stay, if the provision of these amenities by the Government results in increase in rent.

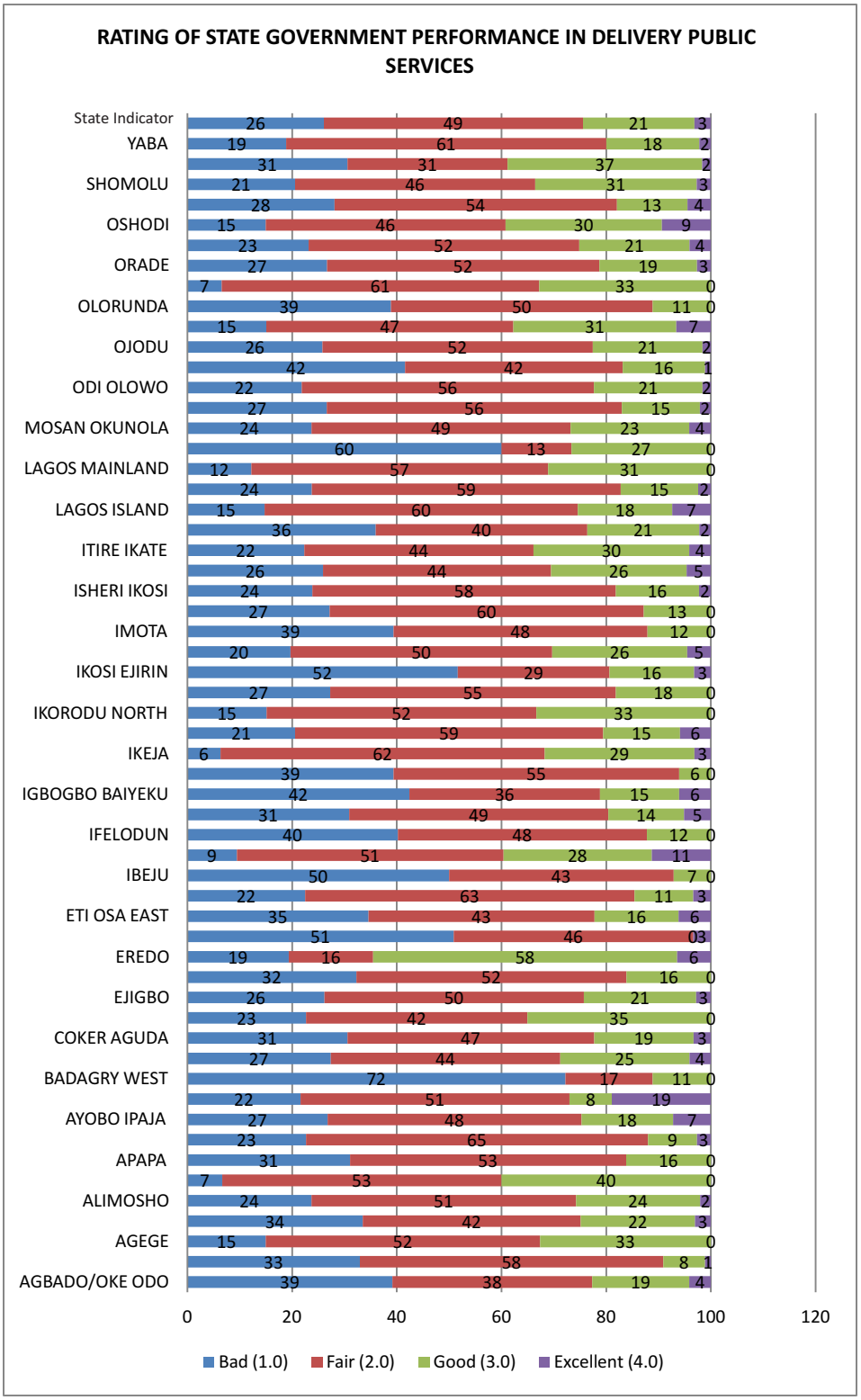
RATING OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE IN DELIVERY OF PUBLIC SERVICES

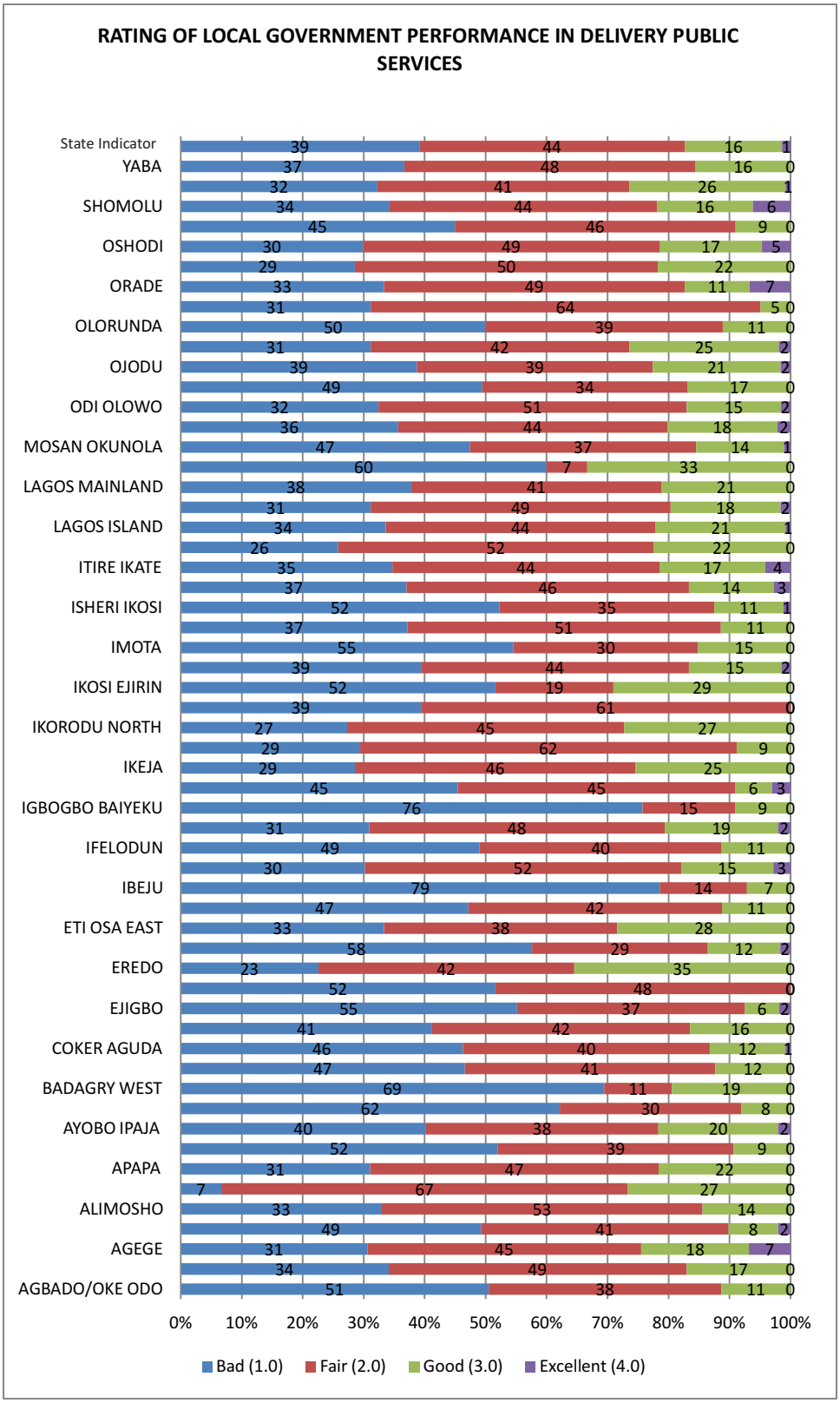
The analysis tends to compare the level of performance at three tiers of government in delivery of public services such as water, electricity, law and order.



The result of the survey shows that 1%, 12%, 46% and 41% of sampled respondents rated the level of performance of Federal Government in delivery of such public services as excellent, good, fair and bad respectively. While in Y2013, 5% of respondents were of opinion that the service provided by the Federal Government is excellent, 14 %(good), 44 %(fair) and 40% (bad).

The analysis of the survey data revealed that 3% of respondents agreed that the State Government performed excellent in delivery of public services, 21% claimed that the performance were good, while 49% and 26% indicated that it was fair and bad.



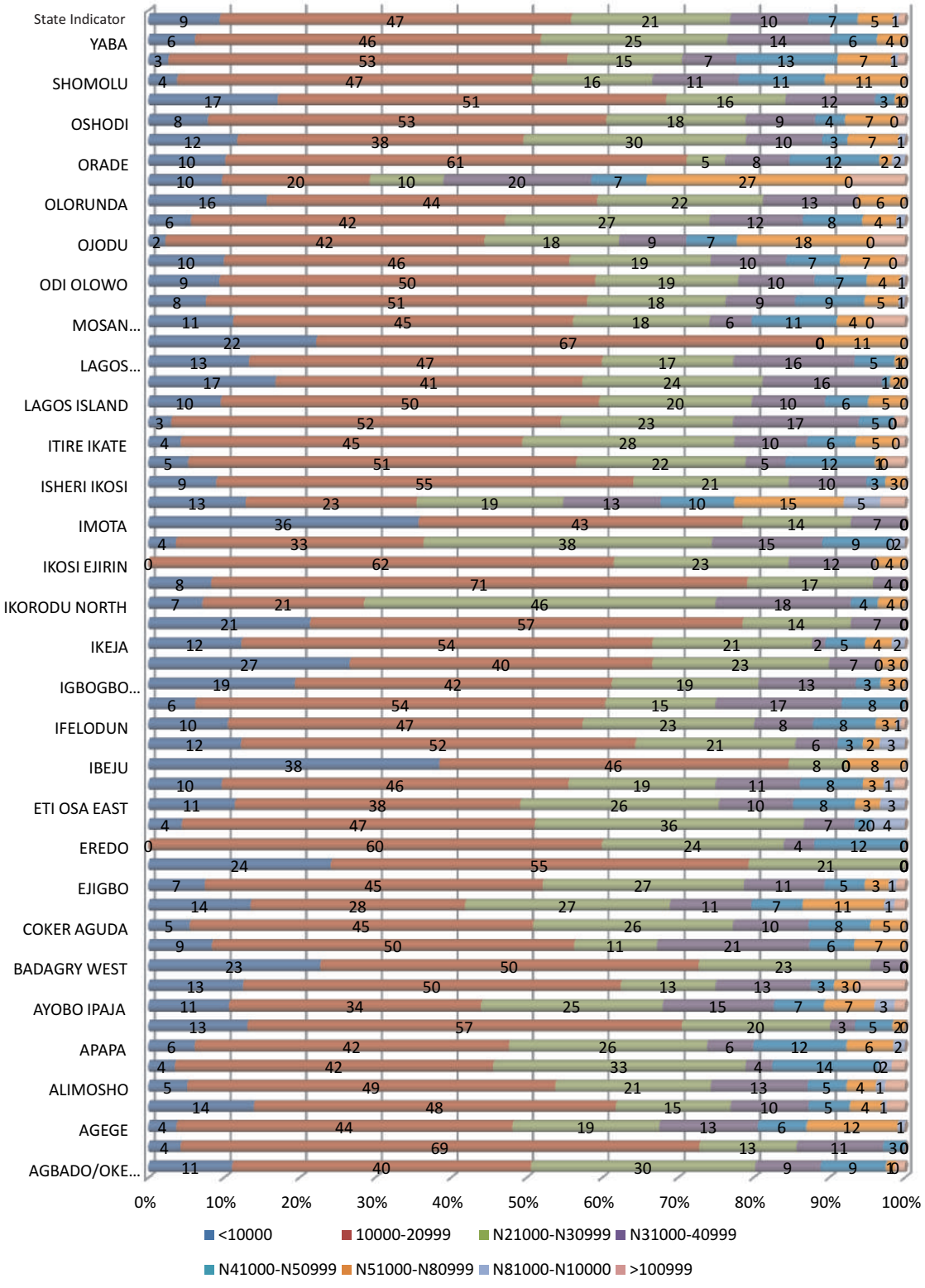


The analysis shows further that 1%, 16%, 44% and 39% of the respondents rated level of performance at the Local Government level as excellent, good, fair and bad in delivery public services.

CONSUMPTION & EXPENDITURE

CONSUMPTION & EXPENDITURE

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE



Average monthly expenditure consists of the expenditure incurred by resident households on individual consumption goods and services, including those sold at prices that are not economically significant. It also includes various kinds of imputed expenditure of which the imputed rent for services of owner-occupied housing.

The survey measures the average monthly expenditure spent by the household members.47% sa mpled respondents spend between N10,000-N20,9999 monthly, 21% spend between N21,000-N30,999,10% spend between N31,000-N40,999,9% spend <N10,000,7% spend N41,000-N50,999,5% spend between N51,000-N80,999,while 1% spend N 81,000-N100,000 and lastly, 1% spend above N100,999.The money spend on food items include rice ,fish ,meat, vegetables, fruits, wheat flour, cereals and plantain.

The analysis indicated from the Local Government/Local Council Development Areas the household that spend <N10000 Imota 36%,Ibeju 38%,Epe 24% and Badagry West 23%,while Ikorodu West 71%,Agboyi Ketu 69%,Lekki 67% and Oriade 61% spend between N10000-N20999.Also.,Ikorodu North 46%,Eti-Osa 36%,Ikorodu Obalende 36% and Amuwo Odofin 33% spend between N21000-N30999,Bariga 21%,Onigbongbo 20%,Igando and Kosofe 17% respectively spend between N31000-N40999. Furthermore, Amuwo Odofin 14%,Apapa and Eredo 12%, Surulere 13%.Agege 12%,iru/Victoria Island 15%,Ojodu 18% and Onigbonbgo 27% spend between N51000-N80999,Eti-Osa 4%,Ifako and Ayobo Ipaja 3%,Iru/Victoria Island 5% spend between N81000-N100000 and finally, Badagry 6%,Isolo 3%, Mosan Okunola 4% and Ojodu 4%.

FOOD INTAKE (BREAKFAST)

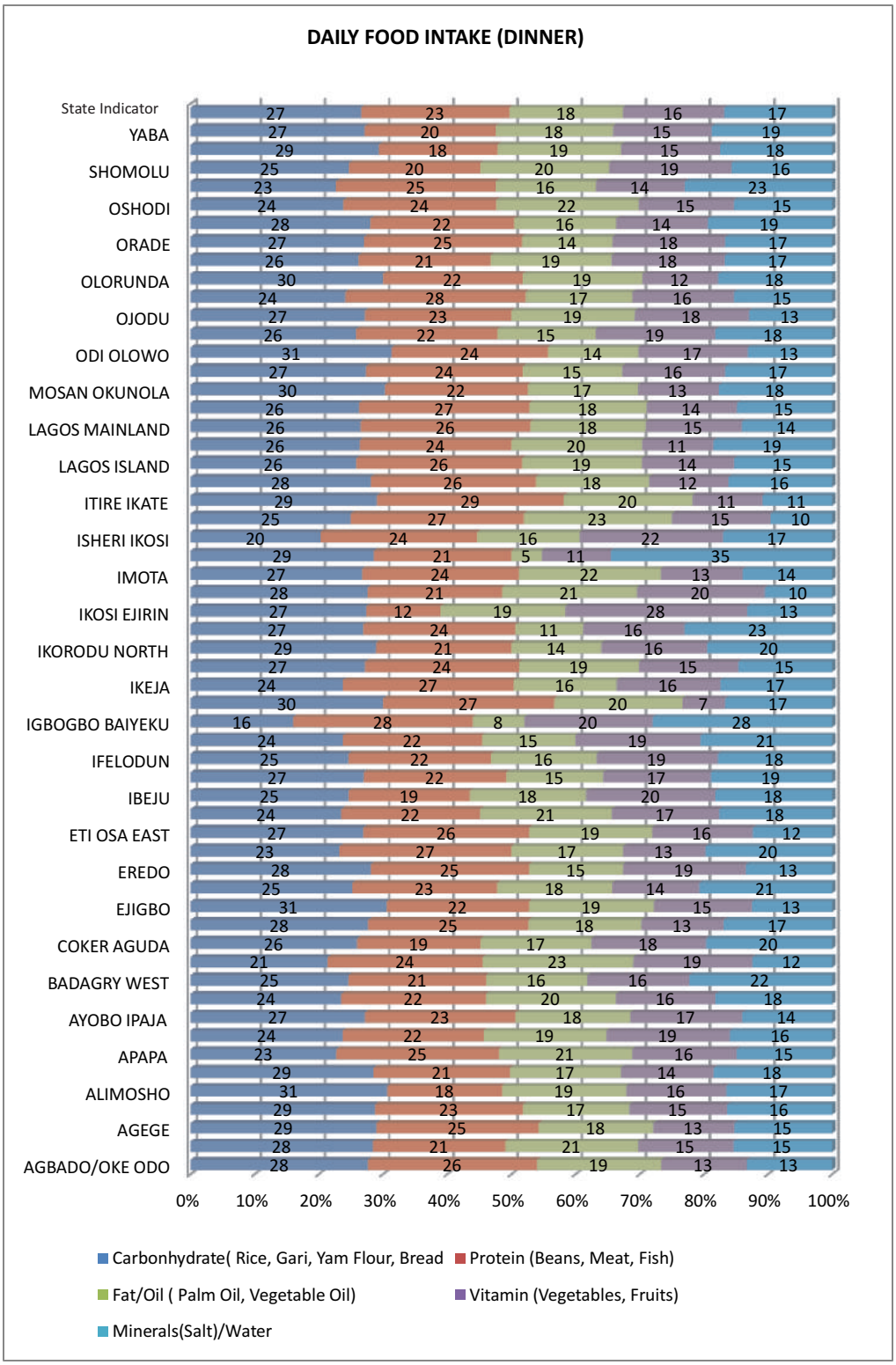
Household final consumption expenditure (HFCE) is measured at purchasers' prices which is the price the purchaser actually pays at the time of the purchase. It includes non-deductible value added tax and other taxes on products, transport and marketing costs and tips paid over and above stated prices.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

The survey shows that 37% of the household take carbohydrate foods such as garri, rice, yam flour and bread for their breakfast. It also indicated that 25% take protein related foods such as beans, me at, and fish for their breakfast, while 13% take meals that are rich in fat/oil (palmoil, vegetable oil) 10% take meals rich in vitamins (vegetable and fruits).15% take meals rich in minerals, salt /water for their breakfast. However, at the Local Governme nt/Local Council Development Areas Ijede 46%, Igbogbo Baiyeku and Bariga 48%, Agboyi Ketu 46% are primarily the sampled households that take carbohydrate foods such as garri, rice, yam flour and bread for their breakfast, also Ikosi Ejirin and Ikorodu Nort h 38%, Ajeromi 26%, Amuwo Odofin 27% are households that mainly take protein foods for breakfast.

DAILY FOOD INTAKE (LUNCH)

The analysis revealed that 24% of the sampled respondents take carbohydrate foods like Rice, Gari, Yam flour and Bread for their lunch in Lagos State, while 31% take foods rich in protein Beans, Meat, Fish to compliment their lunch, 16% take fats and oil related meals while 13% take vitamins related meals and 16% minerals salt and water. The survey results across the LG/LCDAs of household that take carbohydrate foods Odi olowo 37%,Itire Ikate 34%,Ikosi Ejirin 31% and Oriade 29% while, Bariga 42%,Lagos Mainland, Egbe Idimu and Ejigbo 39%, respectively take protein related foods. Furthermore, Iru/Victoria Island 33%,Iba,Ibeju Lekki and Ifako 22% take minerals (salt),water for lunch.

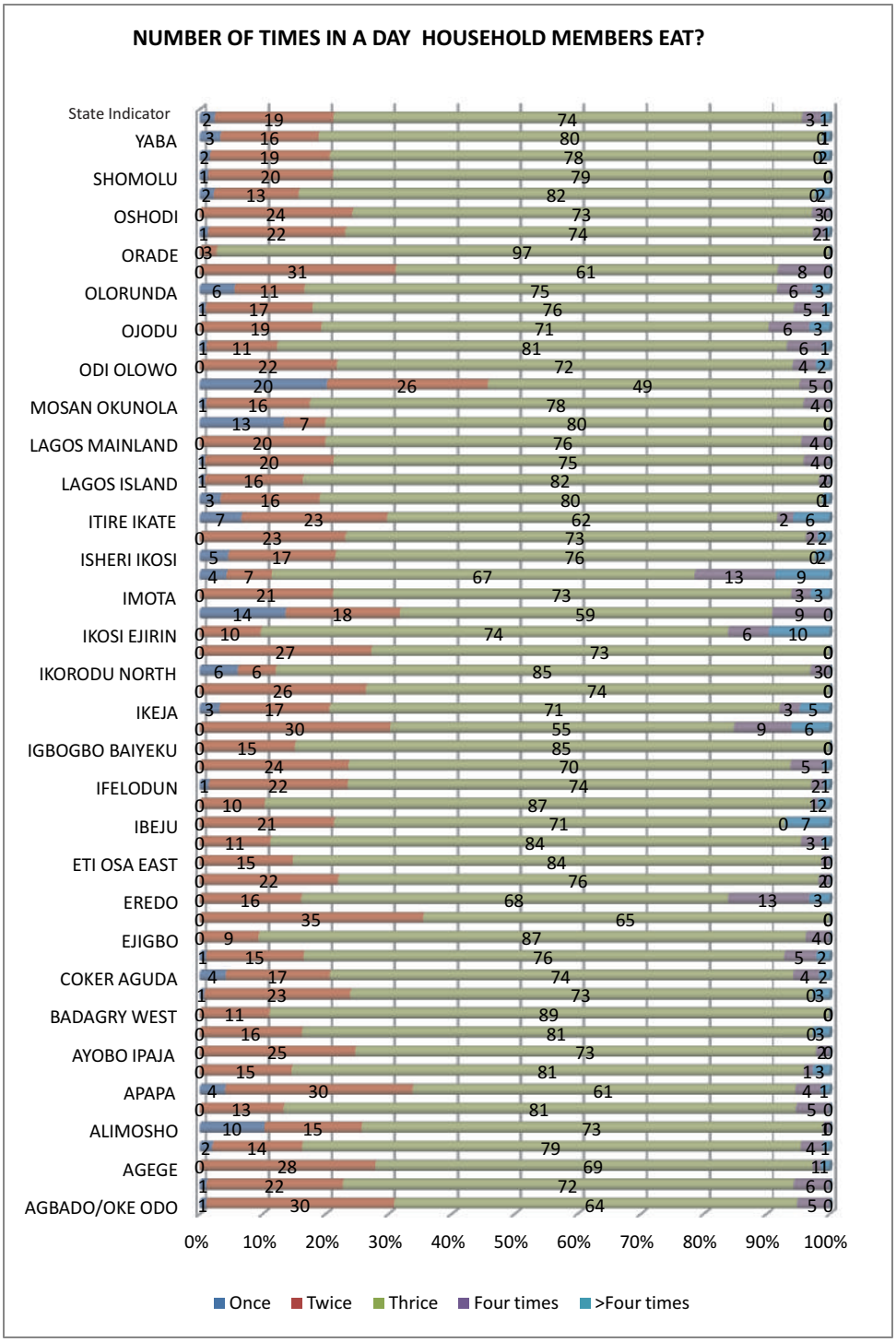
DAILY FOOD INTAKE (DINNER)



It was indicated that 27% of the respondents take carbohydrates for dinner, 23% protein, 18% take food rich in fats and oil while 16% take food rich in vitamins, vegetables and fruits. It also revealed that 17% take mineral salt/water for their dinner. From the Local Government Olorunda 30%, Ijede 30%, Alimosho and Ejigbo 31% take carbohydrate for food, while Egbe Idimu and Agege 25%, Ikeja and Ijede 27% take protein related food for dinner. Isheri Ikosi and Ikosi Ejirin 22%, Ojo 19% and Igbogbo Baiyeku 20% for vitamins food compliment for their dinner.

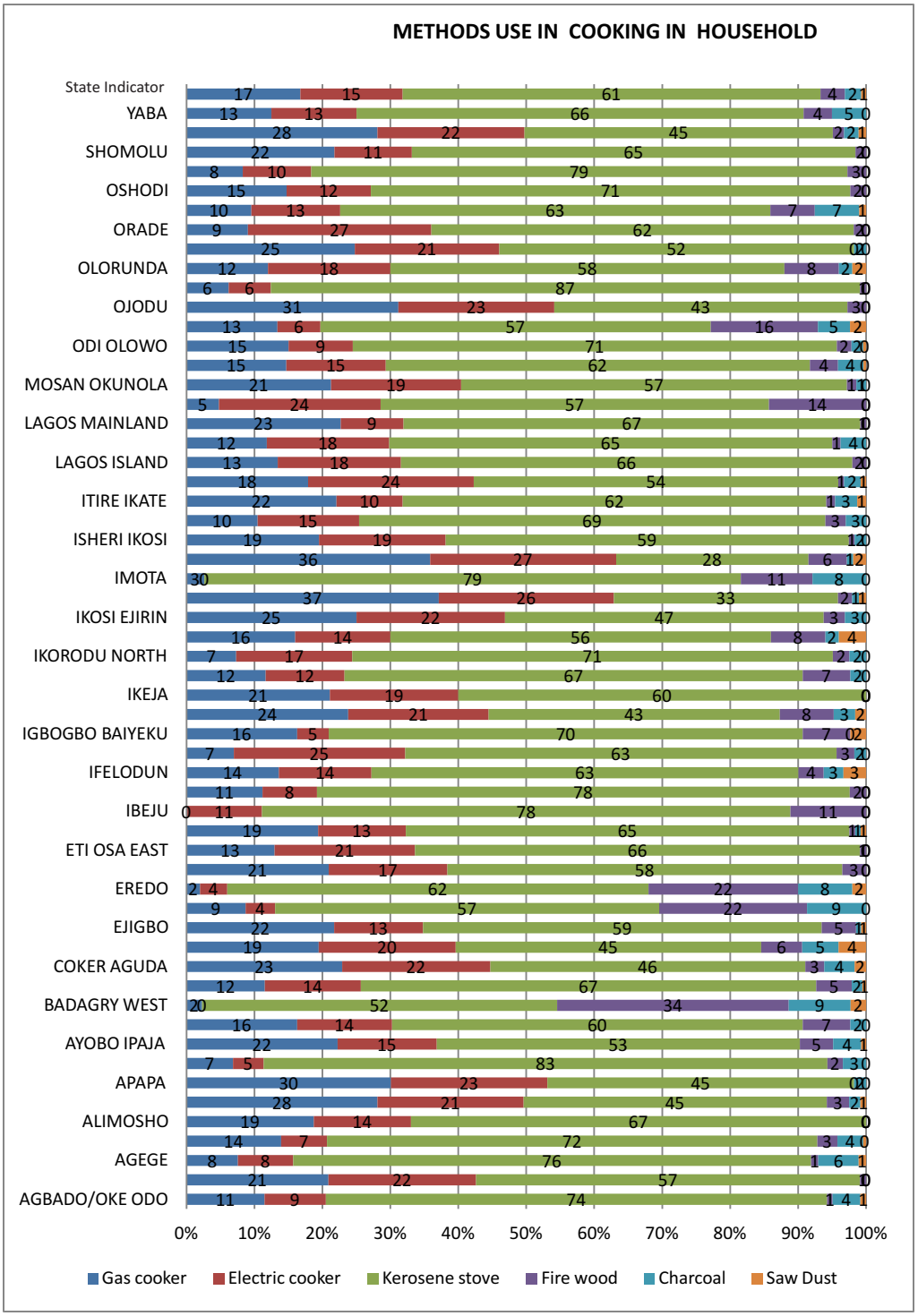
NUMBER OF TIMES IN A DAY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS EAT

The analysis revealed the number of times household members eat in day. The household member that eats three times in day had the highest percentage of (74%), followed by twice in day (19%),four times (3%), once (2%) and greater than four (1%) respectively. There are average family members in the State that cannot afford to eat at most three square meals per day. Across Local Government the sampled respondents that eat once daily, Mushin 20%, Ikoyi Obalende 14%, Lekki 13% and Alimosho 10%, also the households that eat twice daily were Epe 30%, Agbado Oke odo and Apapa 30%, Agege 28%. Oriade 97%, Badagry West 89%, Ejigbo and Ifako 87% eats thrice daily. The household members that eat four times daily Eredo and Iru/ Victoria Island 13%, Ijede 9%, Onigbongbo 8% and lastly, Ikosi Ejirin 10%, Ibeju 7%, Ijede 6% and Ikeja 5% eats more than four times daily.



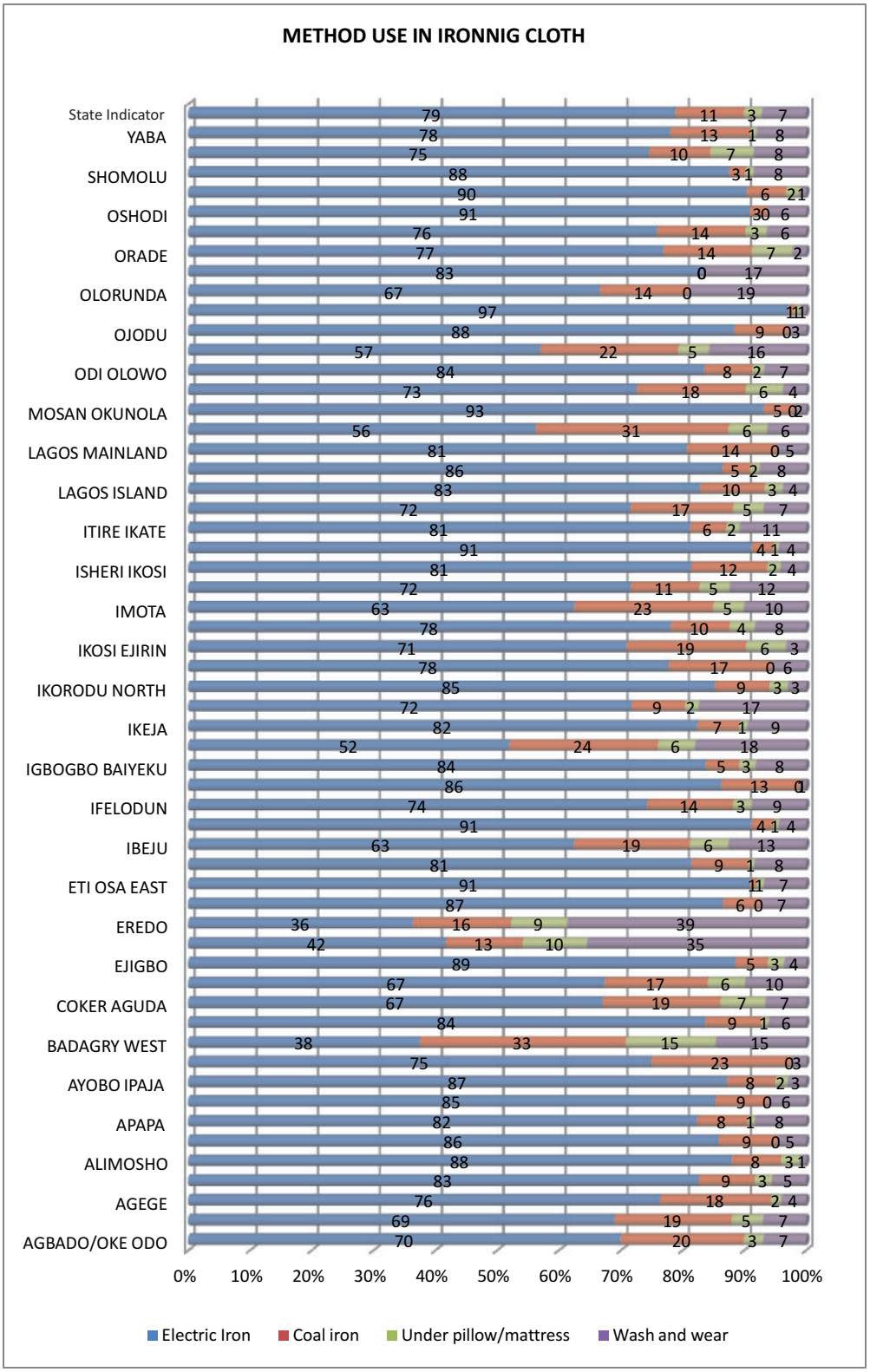
METHODS USE IN COOKING IN THE HOUSEHOLD

The analysis revealed that 61% of the sampled respondents use kerosene as a method of cooking,17% use gas cooker,15% use electric cooker,4% use firewood, also 2% use charcoal and lastly,1% use saw dust respectively. Despite the fact the price of kerosene is on the high side respondents still preferred to use kerosene stove. Further analysis shows across the LG/LCDAs Ikoyi Obalende 36%, Iru/Victoria Island 36%, Apapa 30% and Amuwo Odofin 28% use gas cooker as conventional methods for cooking ,also Oriade 27%, Ojodu 23%, Agboyi Ketu 22% and Apapa 23% are the sampled respondents that use electric cooker for cooking. Ojokoro 87%, Imota 79%, Ibeju and Ifako 78% use kerosene for cooking, Badagry West 34%, Epe and Eredo 22%, Ojo 16% use firewood as a means of cooking. Imota 8%, Orile Agege 7%, Agbado Okeodo and Ajeromi 4% are the households that use charcoal for cooking and finally, Ikorodu west 4%, Olorunda, Ojo and Iru/Obalende 2% respectively use saw dust unconventional method for cooking.



METHODS USE IN IRONING CLOTH

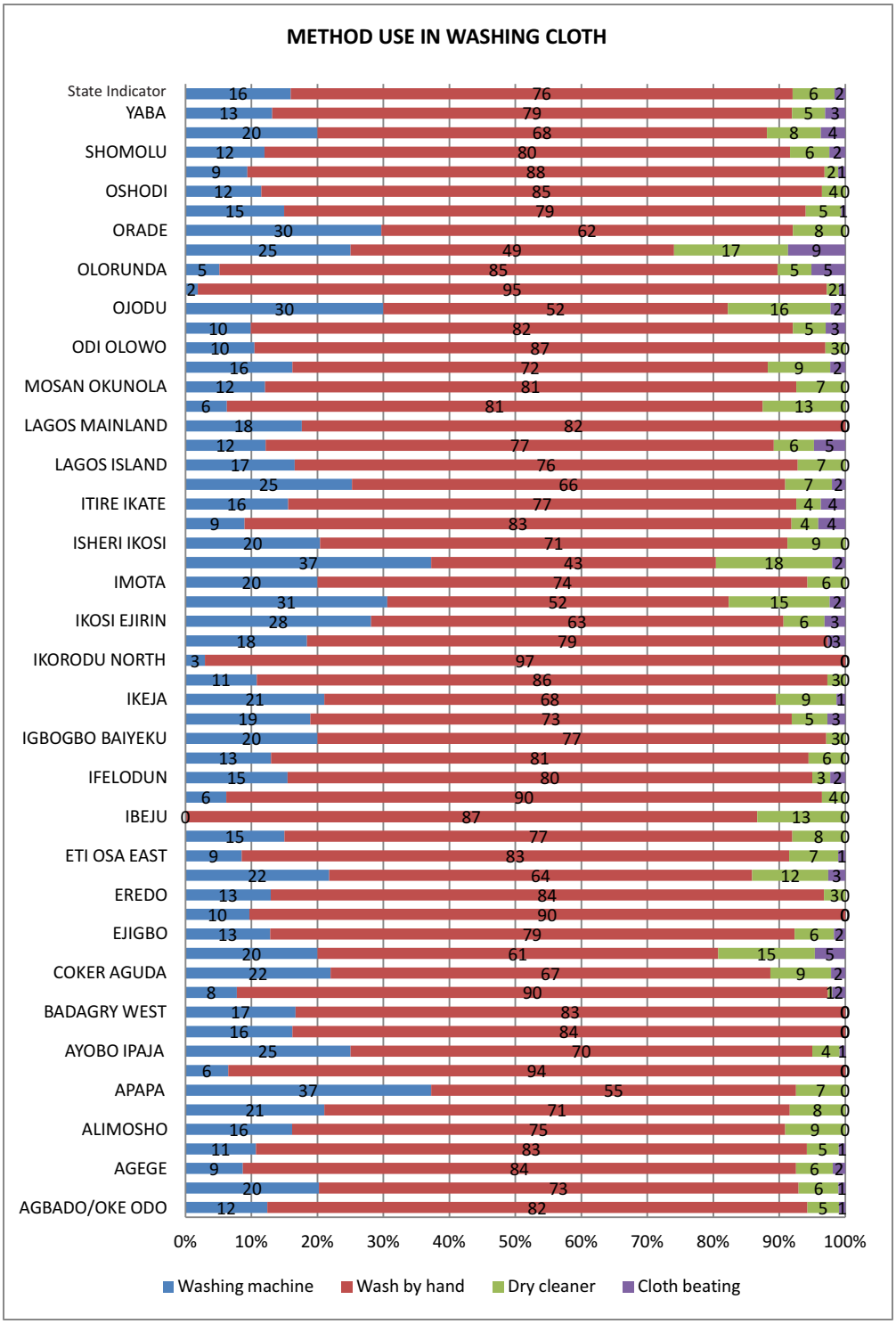
The result shows that (79%) of the sampled respondents use electric iron in ironing their cloths,(11%) use coal iron, (7%) wash and wear, while (3%) iron their cloth by using under pillow/mattress methods. At the Local Government the percentage of sampled household that use electric iron for ironing, Ojokoro 97%, Mosan Okunola 93%, Oshodi and Ifako 91%, Badagry West 33%, Lekki 31% ,Ijede 24% and Imota 23% use coal iron for ironing, also under pillow/ mattress method Badagry West 15%,Epe 10%, Eredo 9% and Coker Aguda 7%. Household using wash and wear methods of ironing Eredo 39%, Epe 35%, Olorunda 19% and Onigbongbo 17%.



METHODS USE IN WASHING CLOTH

The analysis indicated that 76% of the household members wash their cloths by hand, 16% wash with washing machine, 6% use drycleaner and lastly, 2% use cloth beating methods. At the LG/LCDAs methods of washing cloth by washing machine Ojodu and Oriade 30%, Apapa 37% and coker Aguda 22%, while washing by hand Ikorodu 97%, Apapa Iganmu 94%, Epe and Bariga 90%.

Furthermore, using dry cleaner Iru/ Victoria Island 18%, Onigbongbo 17%, Ojodu 16% and Coker Aguda 15% and finally, household using washing by cloth beating method Onigbongbo 9%, Lagos Island East 5%, Egbe Idimu 5% and Isolo 4%.



PUBLIC ORDER & SAFETY

CHAPTER 9

PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY

Safety and Security of lives and properties of the citizenry are the basic responsibilities of government at all levels. There is clearly much work to be done on the part of security agencies and institutions in Nigeria (both State and Federal) to improve its public's under-standing of institutional competencies and build trust between them. Safety and Security of lives and properties of the citizenry are the basic responsibilities of government at all levels.

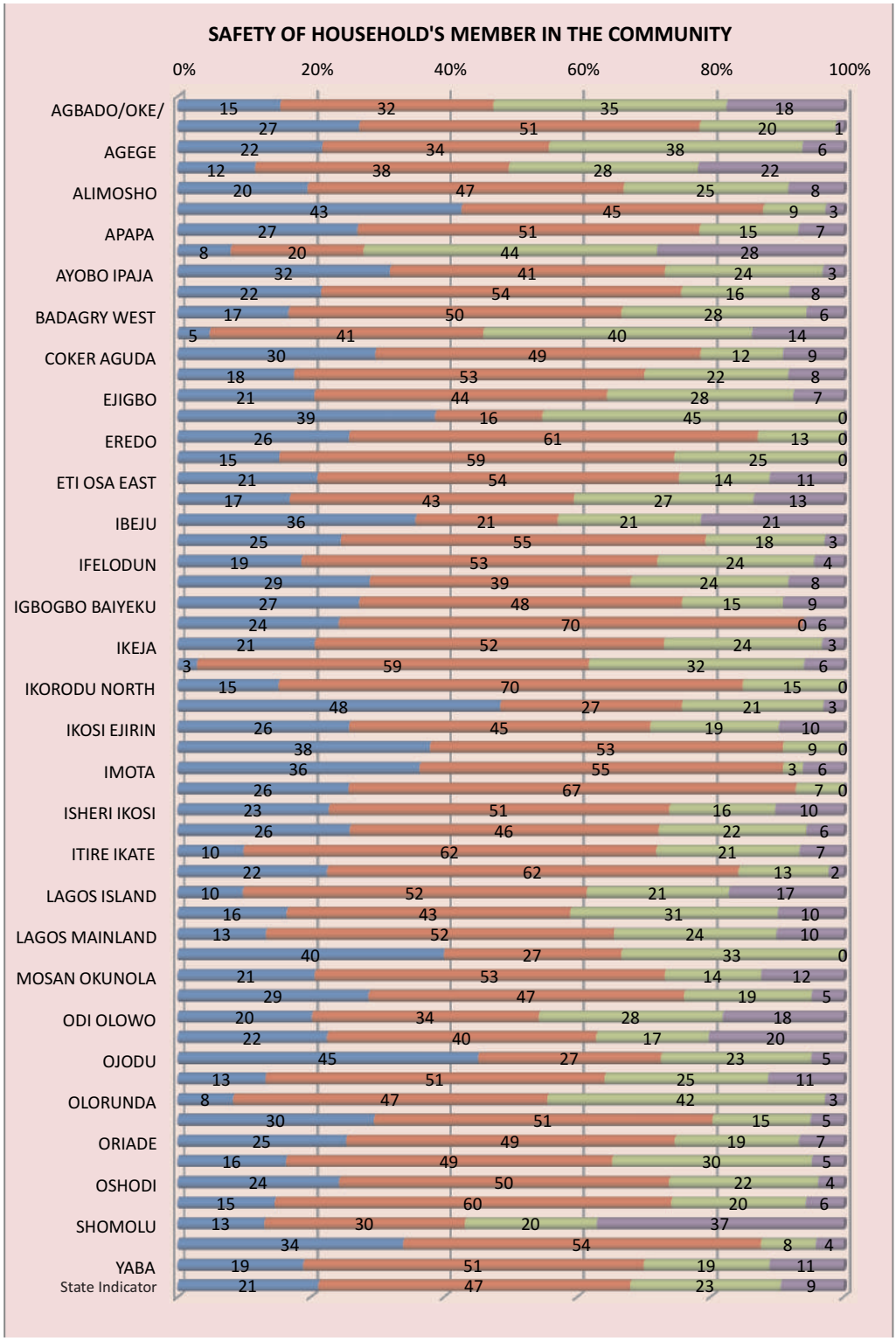
In order to reduce the increasing fear of becoming a victim of crime in Lagos State, there is also a need to strengthen community partnerships with the police to facilitate co-operation and communication between Police and the community. The law and order challenge is seriously heightened in megacities. The higher the population density, the more difficult it becomes to keep people in check. When common social disorder crimes are allowed to go unchecked, it creates a conducive atmosphere for festering more serious violent crimes.

It is therefore necessary to determine the trend and pattern of victimization in the State in order to enhance security and criminal justice. The Survey sought to know if the households were actually victims of any crime and why they think the environment is not safe for their survival.

SAFETY STRUCTURE IN THE COMMUNITY

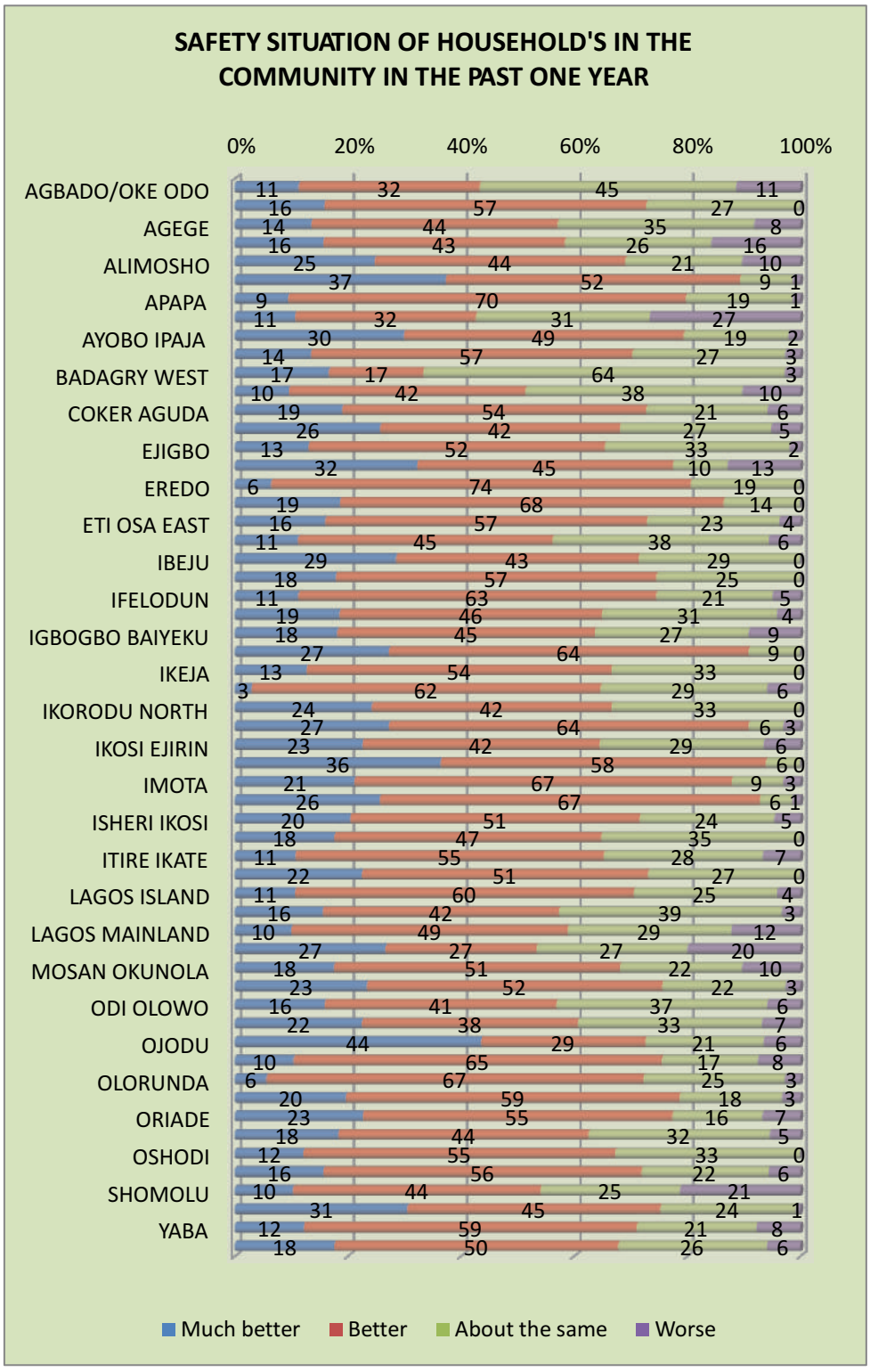
The level of security as revealed by the study on how safe the household's member felt within the Community showed that 21% of the respondents felt "very safe", 47% indicated that they were "safe", 23% respondents indicated that they were "fairly safe" while 9% felt they were "not safe". !nalysis was further done on the respondents who indicated that they were "very safe" In Ikorodu west (48%), Ojodu (45%) and Amuwo (43%) while it was low in Ikorodu (3%), Bariga (5%), Apapa (8%), Olorunda (8%) and Itire-Ikate (10%). ! higher proportion of those that felt "safe", were in Ikorodu north (70%), Iru-Victora (67%), Itire-Ikate (62%), Kosofe (62%) and Eredo (61%). Those who indicated "fairly safe" are in Epe (45%), Apapa –Iganmu (44%), Olorunda (42%), and Badagry-West (40%) while the ''least safe'' areas were in Ijede(0%),Imota (3%), Iru-Victoria (7%), Surulere (8%) and Ikoyi Obalende (9%). The majority responses of those who indicated "not safe" were highest in Shomolu (37%), Apapa-Iganmu (28%) and Ajeromi-Ifelodun (22%). The survey(Y2013) revealed that the responses "not safe" has moved up to 9% compared to 8% in the presenting study which confirmed that the level of security measures put in place by the State Government has been fairly sustained.

SAFETY OF HOUSEHOLD'S MEMBER IN THE COMMUNITY



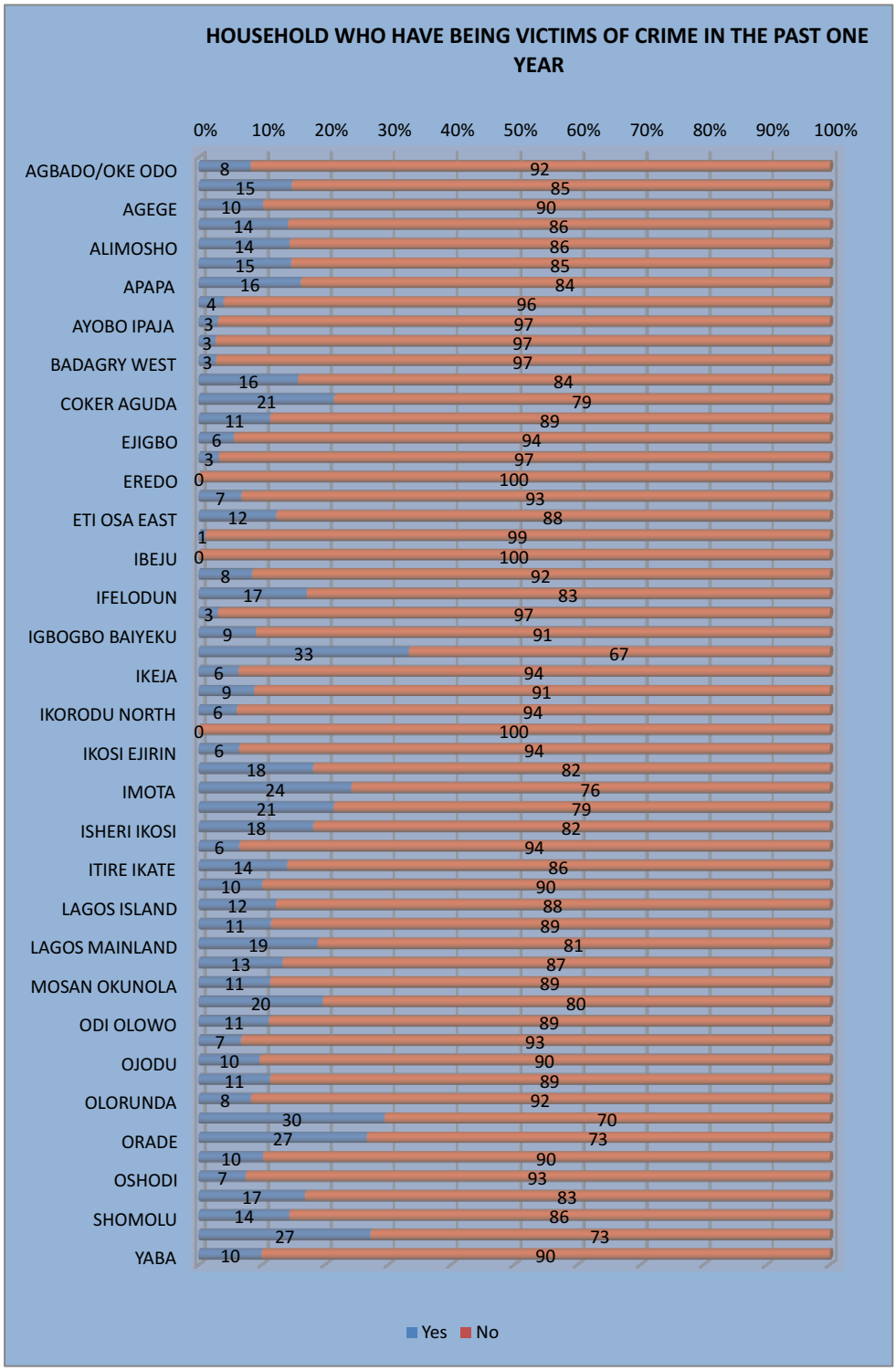
SAFETY SITUATION IN THE COMMUNITY COMPARED TO LAST YEAR (Y2013)

The survey on safety in communities revealed that 18% indicated ”much better” 50% indicated “better” 26% felt “about the same” while 6% indicated worse. In comparison with Y2013, there was slight improvement of the “much better” respondents from 12% to 18% with 6% increase in “better” respondents. Similarly, the “better” group shifted from 50% to 68% with an increase of 18%. The “about the same” and “worse” respondents reduced from 31% to 26% and 8% to 6% respectively. And for those who considered the safety situation as ‘been better’ were mostly reported in Eredo (74%), Apapa (70%) and Eti-Osa (68%) while it was ‘worse’ in Apapa-Iganmu (27%), Shomolu (21%) and Lekki (20%).



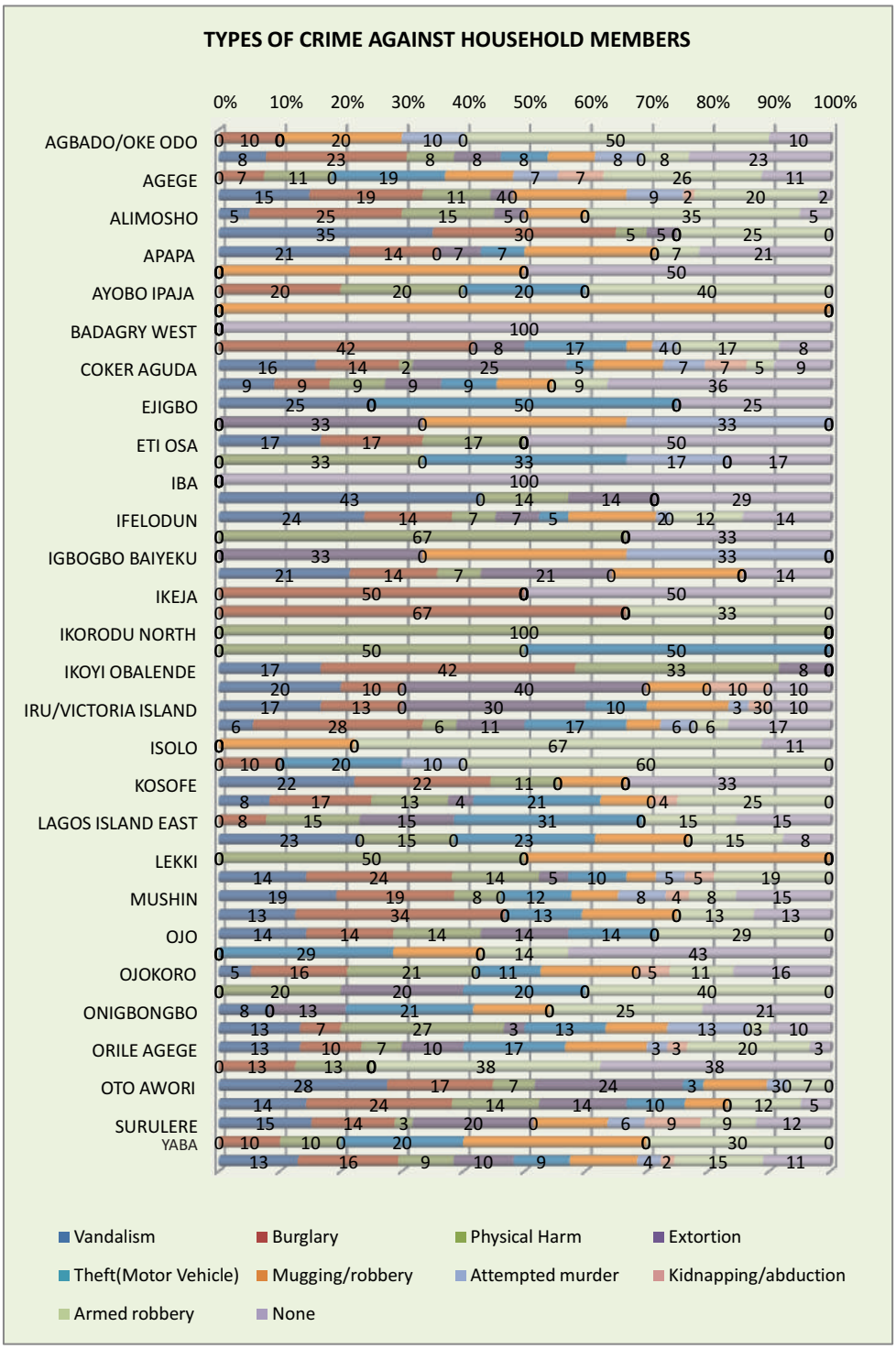
PERCENT!GE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD'S WHO HAVE BEEN A! VICTIM OF CRIME IN THE L!ST ONE YEAR

Respondents were asked whether they had been a victim of crime in the last one year. The Survey revealed that 13% of the sampled households indicated that they have been victim of crime in the State as against 11% in the previous year. Crime was more experienced in the following LGAs/LCDAs Ijede (33%), Onigbongbo (30%), Surulere (27%) and Oriade (27%) while it was zero in Ibeju, Eredo, and Ikorodu-west with 0%. Unlike in the previous year where two Local Government/Local Council Development Areas affirmed 100% of 'No crime victims', it has only improved to three LG/LCDAs with a return of 100% this year i.e. Ibeju, Eredo and Ikorodu-west of the sampled respondent.



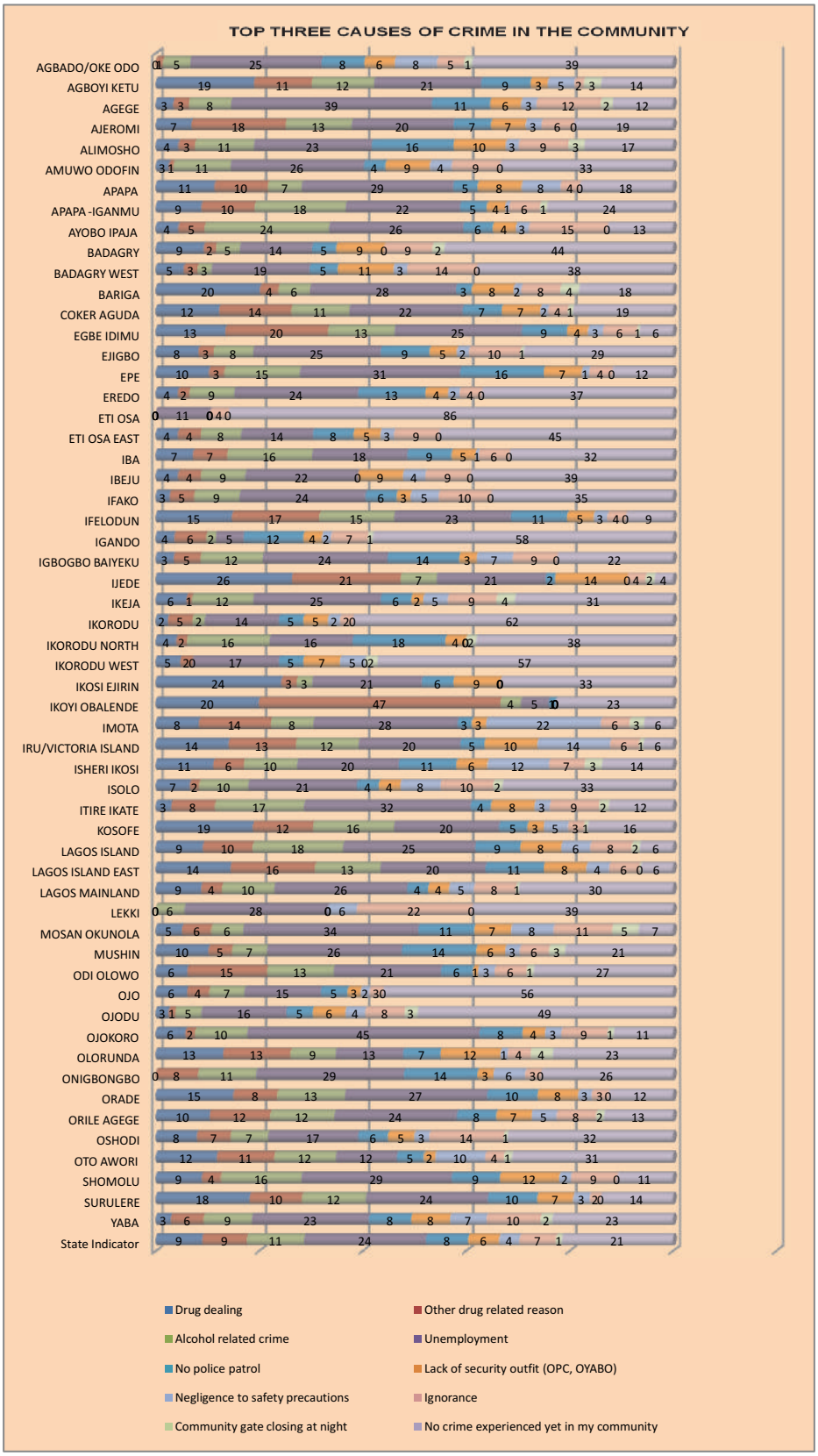
TYPES OF CRIME AGAINST MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS

The survey also sought to find out about measures taken by respondents on crime against members of household and the results obtained, showed that 13% of respondents experienced vandalism, 9% were victims of physical harm, 16% experience burglary while 10%, 9%, 11%, 2%, 4%, 11% and 15% accounted for extortion, theft, mugging robbery, kidnapping, attempted murder and armed robbery respectively. Among those who did not experience any types of crime recorded just 11%.



In the Y2013 survey, "physical harm" (19%) was recorded as the highest crime rate while armed robbery (17%) ranked second, but shifted to Vandalism (15%) and armed robbery (15)% as the highest in the current survey.

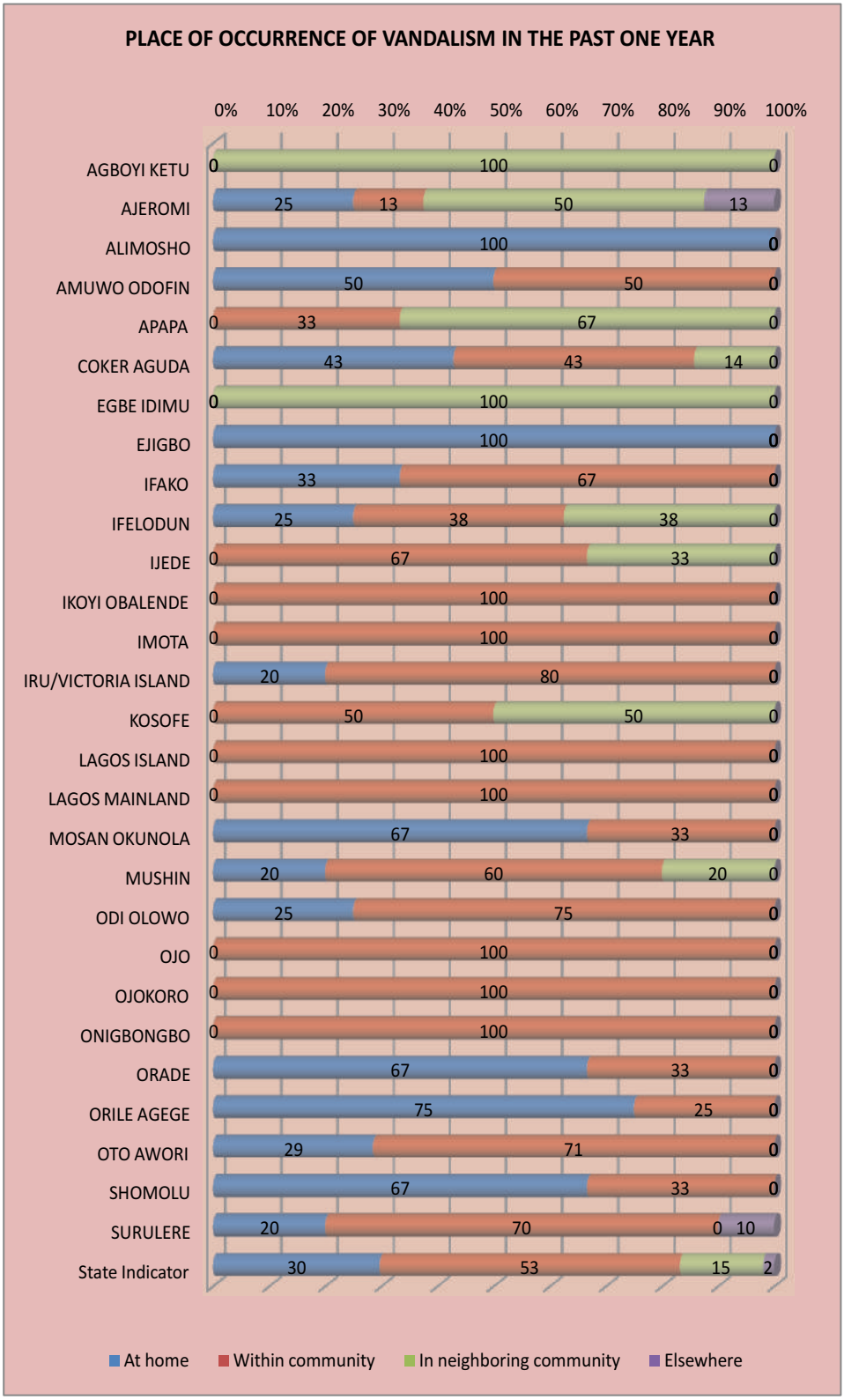
TOP THREE CAUSES OF CRIME AND DISORDER IN THE COMMUNITY



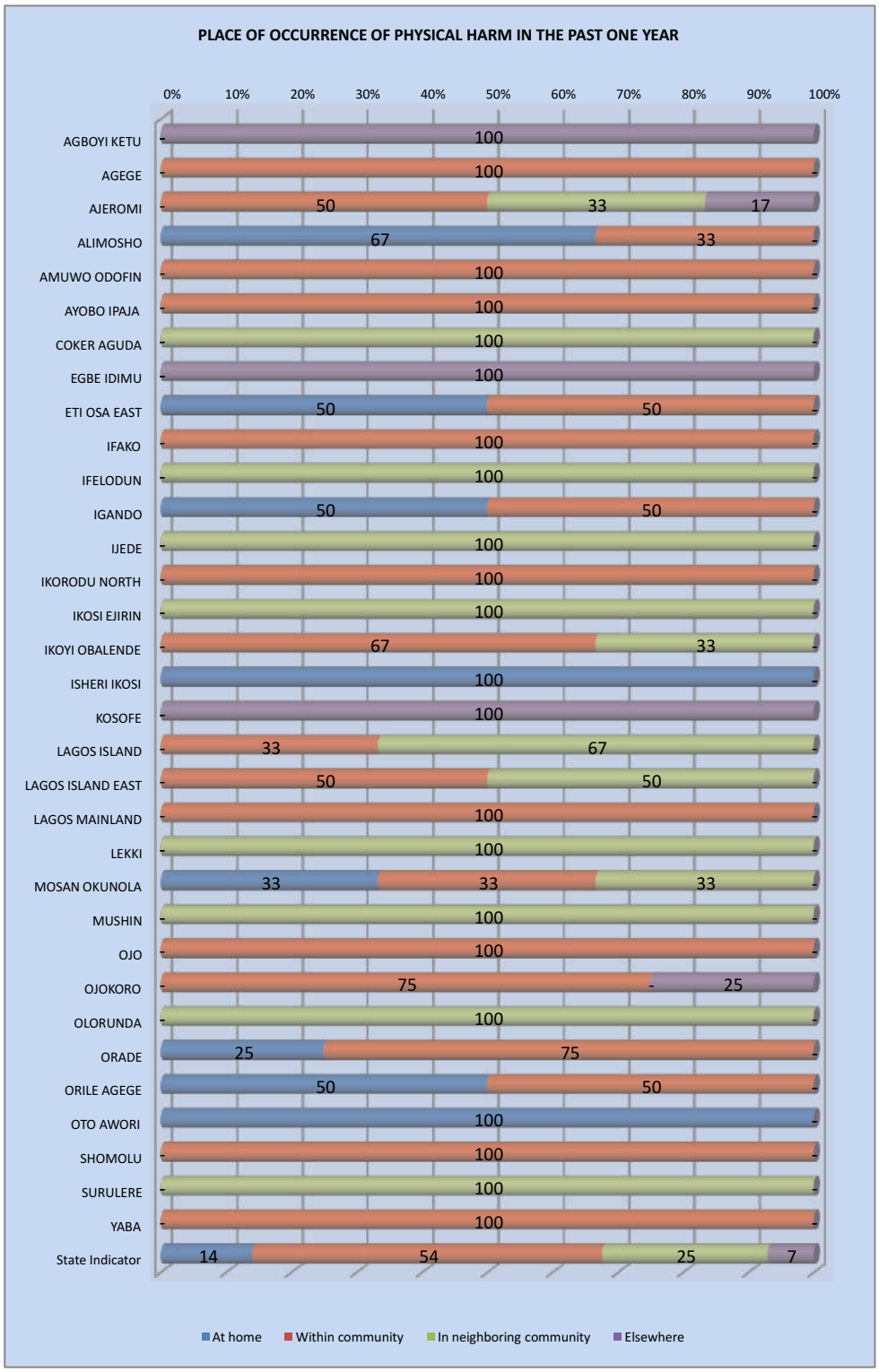
Causes of crime as related to households vary from one community to the other. The survey therefore investigated the three most causes of crime in their respective areas. Nine areas of causes of crime were surveyed into which are. Unemployment (24%), Alcohol related crime (11%), other drug related reason(9%), Drug dealing (9%), No police control(8%), Ignorance (7%), Lack of security outfit(OPC, OYABO) (6%), Negligence to safety (4%) and community gate closing (1%), The result of the survey revealed the top three causes of crime in their communities as follows: 24% Unemployment as the topmost cause of crime in the community was indicated in Ojokoro (45%), Agege (39%), Mosan-Okunola (34%), and Epe (31%).Alcohol related crime which ranked second in the survey was noted to be high in Lagos-Island (18%), Apapa-Iganmu (18%), Itire-Ikate (17%), Ikorodu-north (16%), Kosofe (16%) and Shomolu (16%). Other drug related causes of crime in the community was highly indicated in Ikoyi-Obalende (47%), Ijede (21%), Ajeromi (18%), and Ifelodun (17%).

PLACE OF CRIME OF VANDALISM

Vandalism is the third rated crime in the State. It is the most frequently experienced by respondents within the community 50%, while at home was (30%), 15% and 20% occurred in the neighbouring community and elsewhere respectively. Vandalism that occurred 'at home' has the highest proportion of respondents in Alimosho and Ejigbo (100%), while vandalism 'within the community' was prominent in Ikoyi, Obalende, Imota, Lagos-Island, Lagos-Mainland, Ojo, Ojokoro and Onigbongbo at (100%). Its occurrence in the "neighbouring community" was higher in Egbe-Idimu and Agboyi-Ketu. (100%). Vandalism that happened elsewhere was slightly more at Ajeromi (13%) and Surulere (10%) with a low percentage



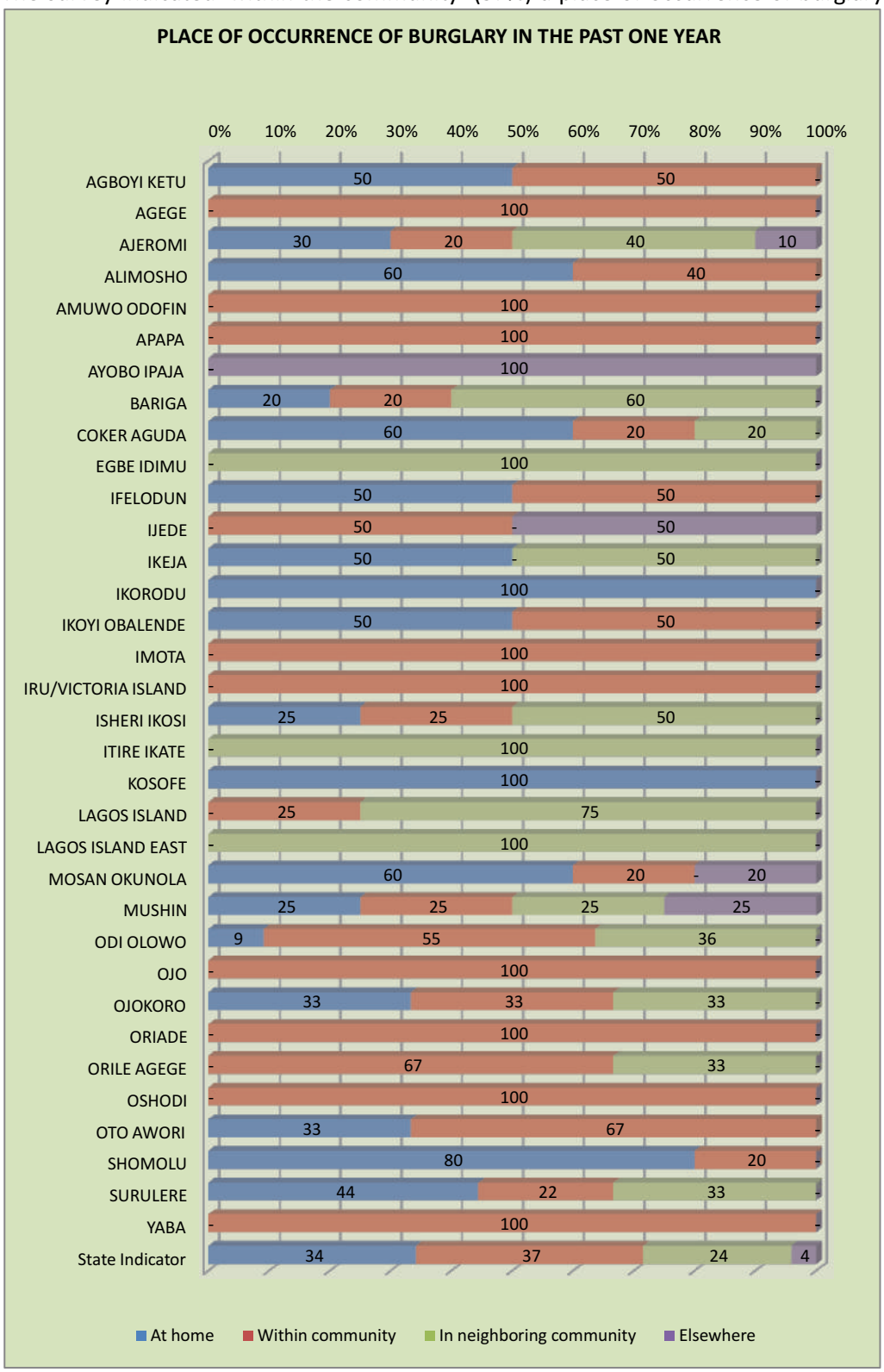
PLACE OF OCCURENCE OF PHYSICAL HARM



The Survey revealed that the occurrence of physical harm 'Within the community' (54%) ranked highest, at home (14%), (14%), neighbouring community recorded 25% while elsewhere (7%).

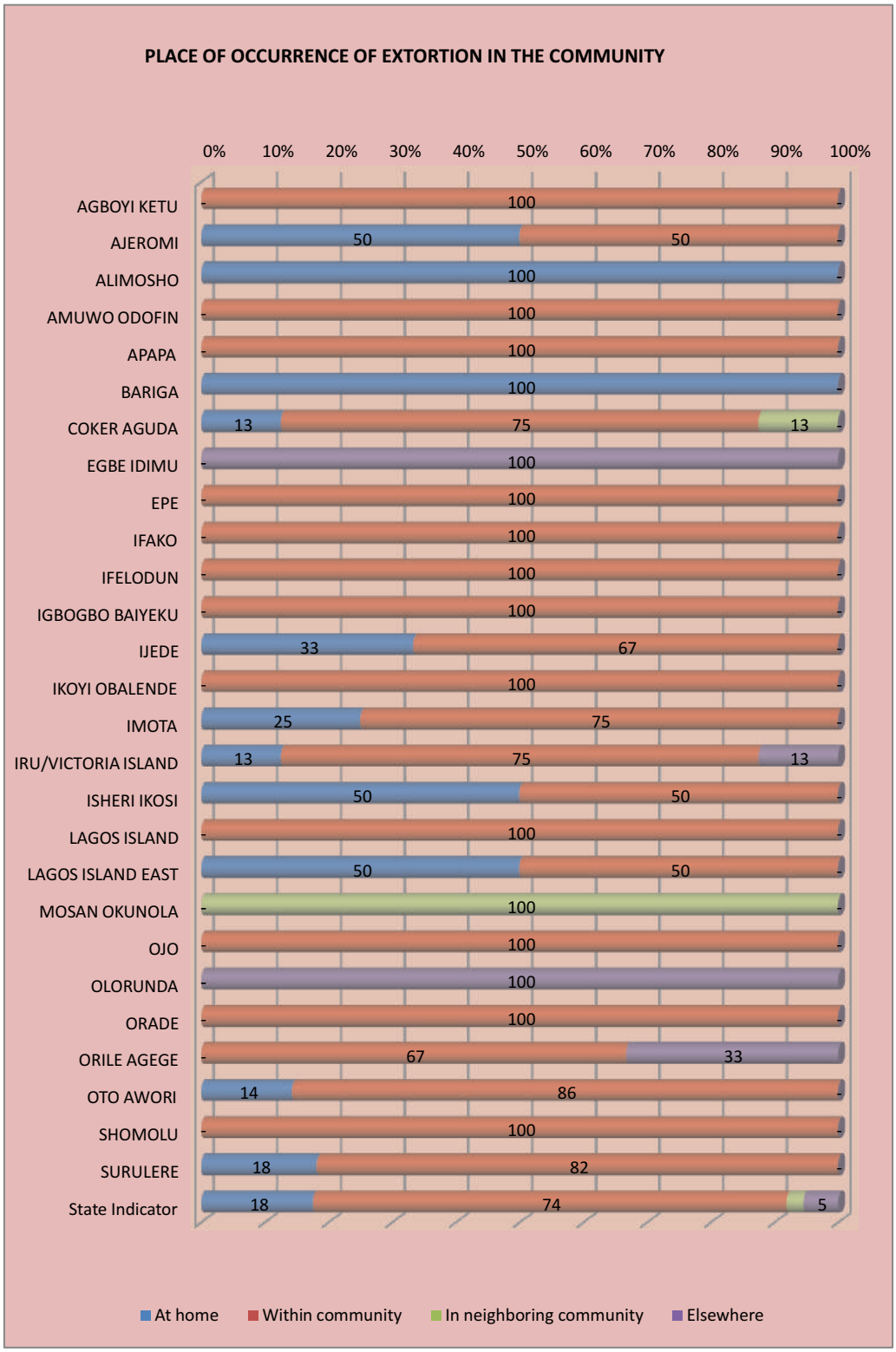
PLACE OF OCCURENCE OF BURGLARY

The survey indicated 'within the community' (37%) a place of occurrence of burglary as the highest from the sampled respondents while the least was 'Elsewhere' (4%). In the current year, burglary showed the most occurrences within the community (37%) as against 60% the previous year.

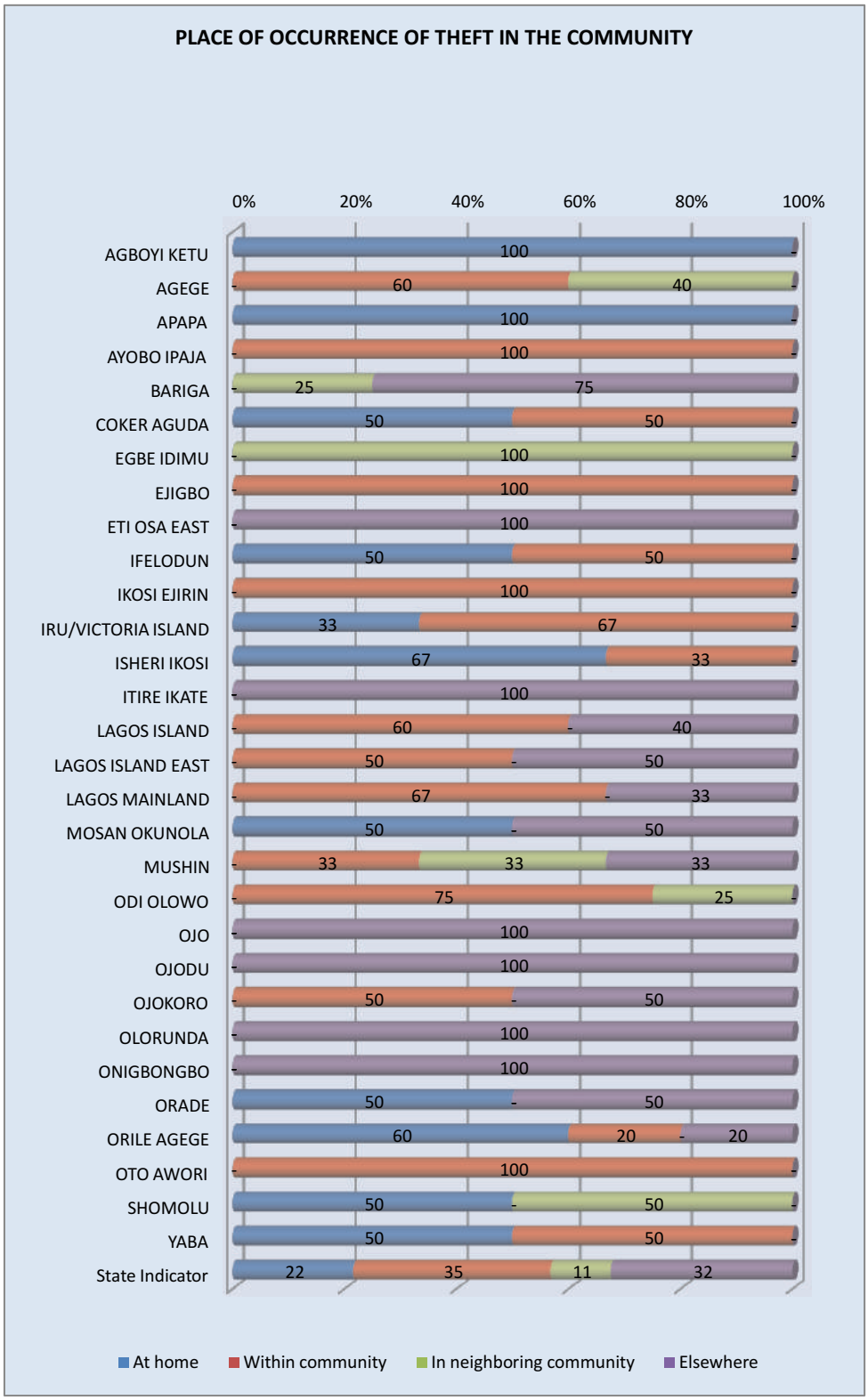


PLACE OF OCCURENCE OF EXTORTION

Respondent were asked about the place of occurrence of extortion in their household. Almost three quarter (74%) indicated that extortion was prevalent while less than a quarter was expressed within the community. A minority of respondents expressed likelihood of extortion in 'elsewhere' and neighbouring community with 55% and 3% respectively.



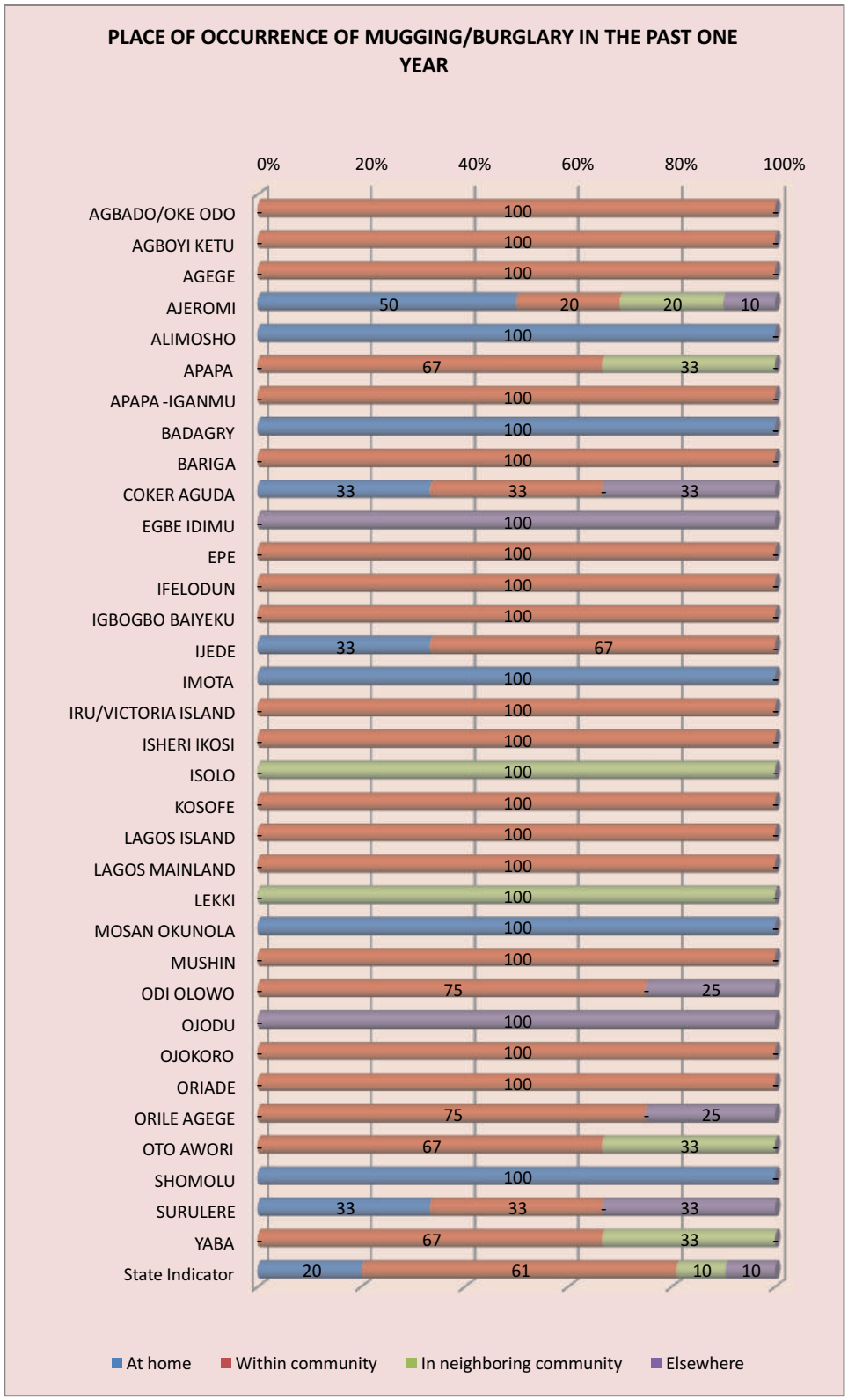
PLACE OF OCCURRENCE OF THEFT



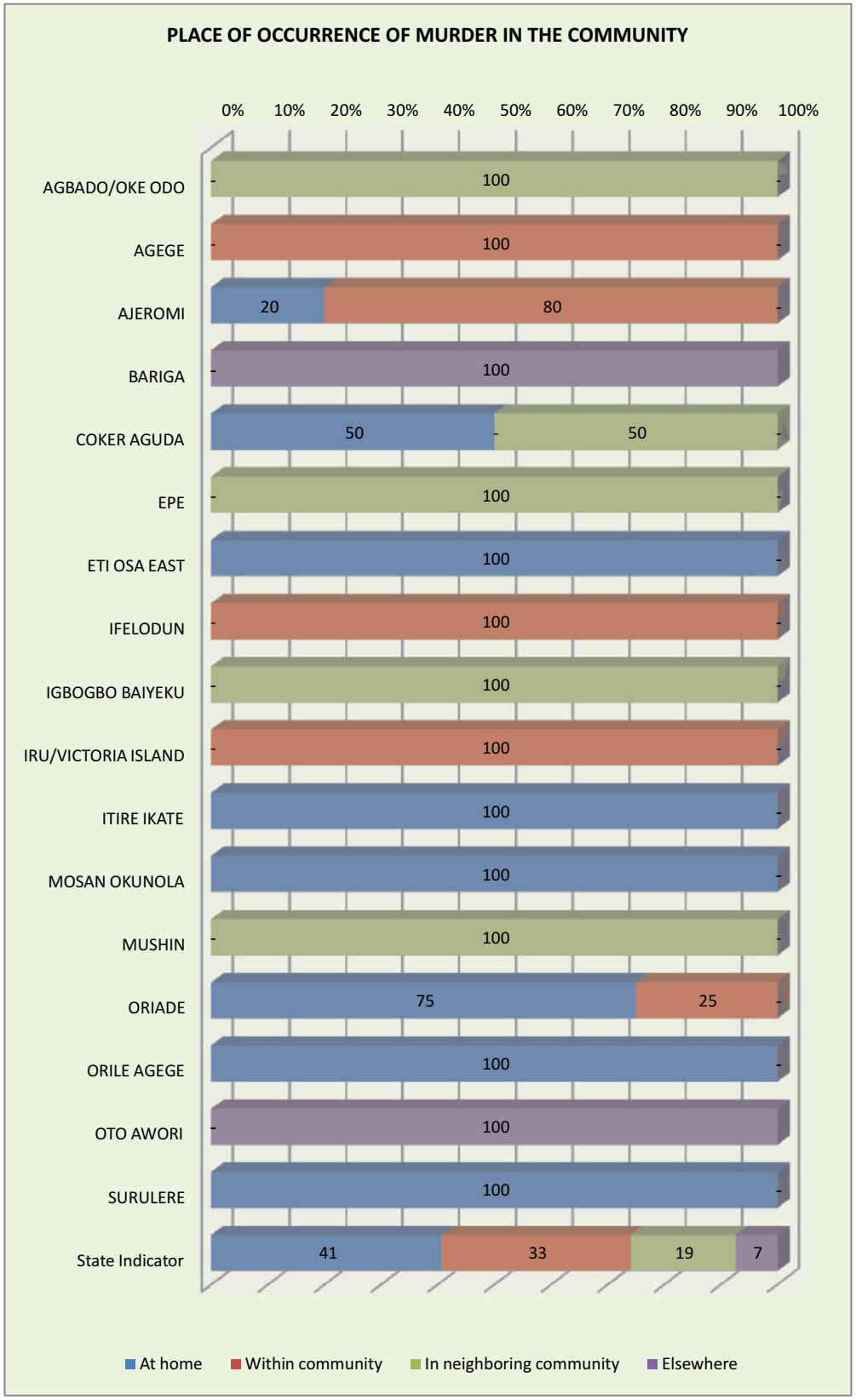
The place of occurrence of crime in the State showed that "theft" was most prevalent "within the community" (35%), 'Elsewhere' (32%), in "at home" (22%) and neighbouring community 11%.

PLACE OF OCCURENCE OF MUGGING/BURGLARY

The analysis of the survey indicated that Mugging/burglary occurred mostly within the community (61%) followed by "!t home" (20%) while in 'neighbouring community' and 'Elsewhere' was (10%). Though there was wide range between the community which is about three fifth and At home just one fifth of the respondents.

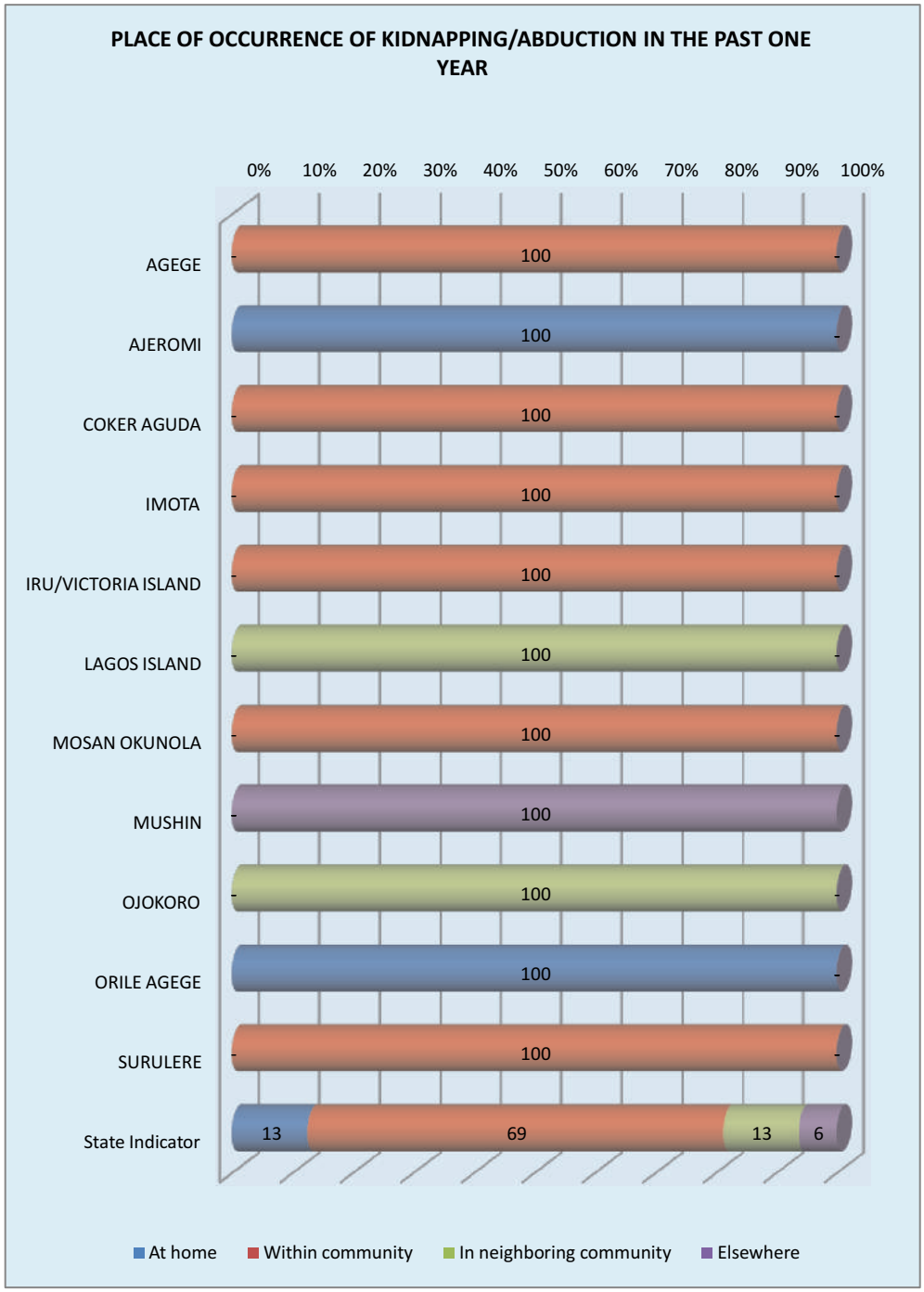


PLACE OF OCCURENCE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER



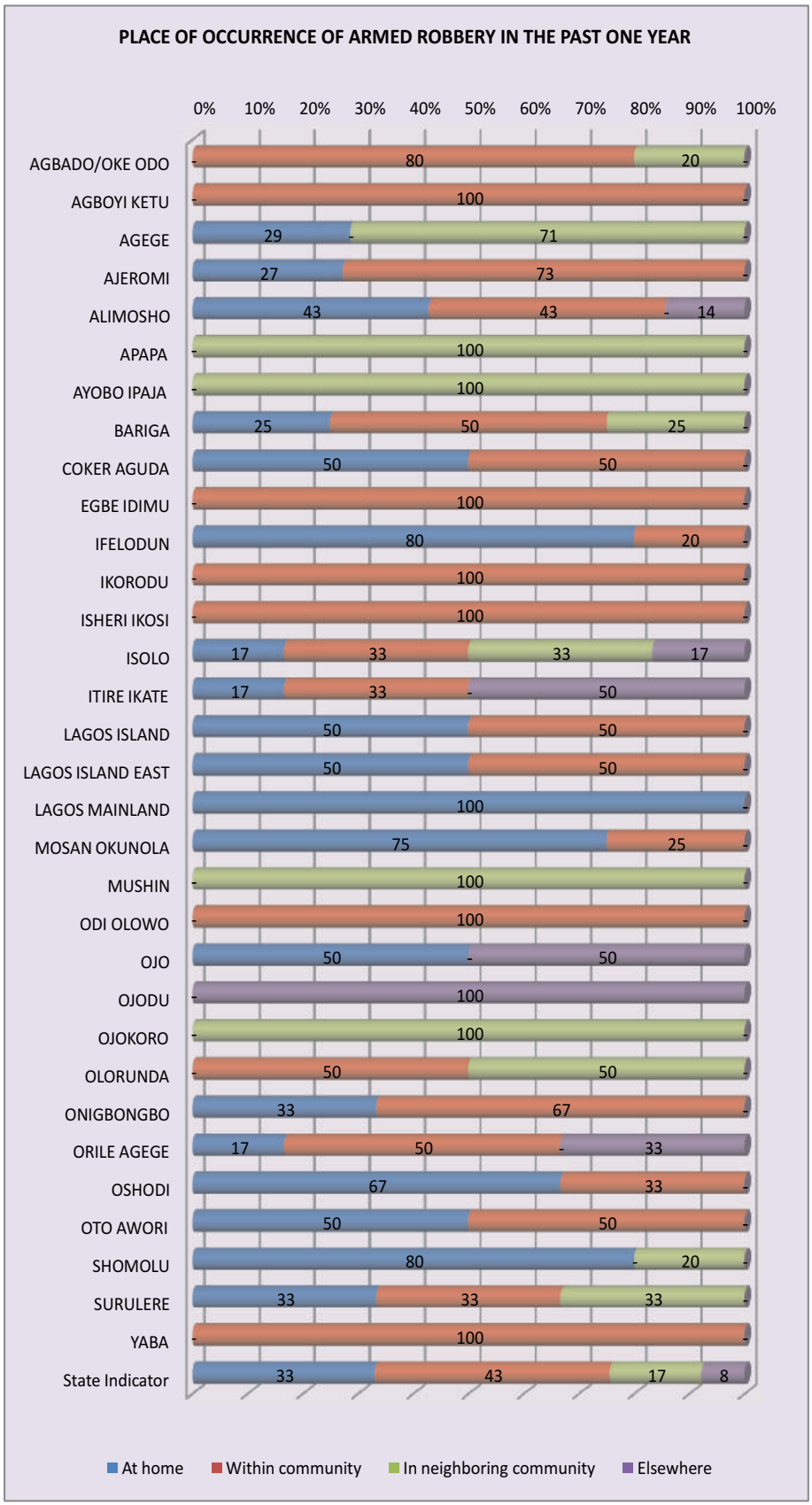
The reported cases of murder were sought and the results showed that 'at home.' 41%, 'Within the community' at 33% and other place of occurrence of murder was in the neighbouring community (19%) and elsewhere (7%)

PLACE OF OCCURENCE O F K I D N A P I N G /ABDUCTION



The analysis of crime in the State showed that kidnapping /abduction was mostly reported 'In the community' 69%. Kidnapping/abduction that occurred 'at home' and 'neighbouring community' stood at 13% and 'Elsewhere' 6%.

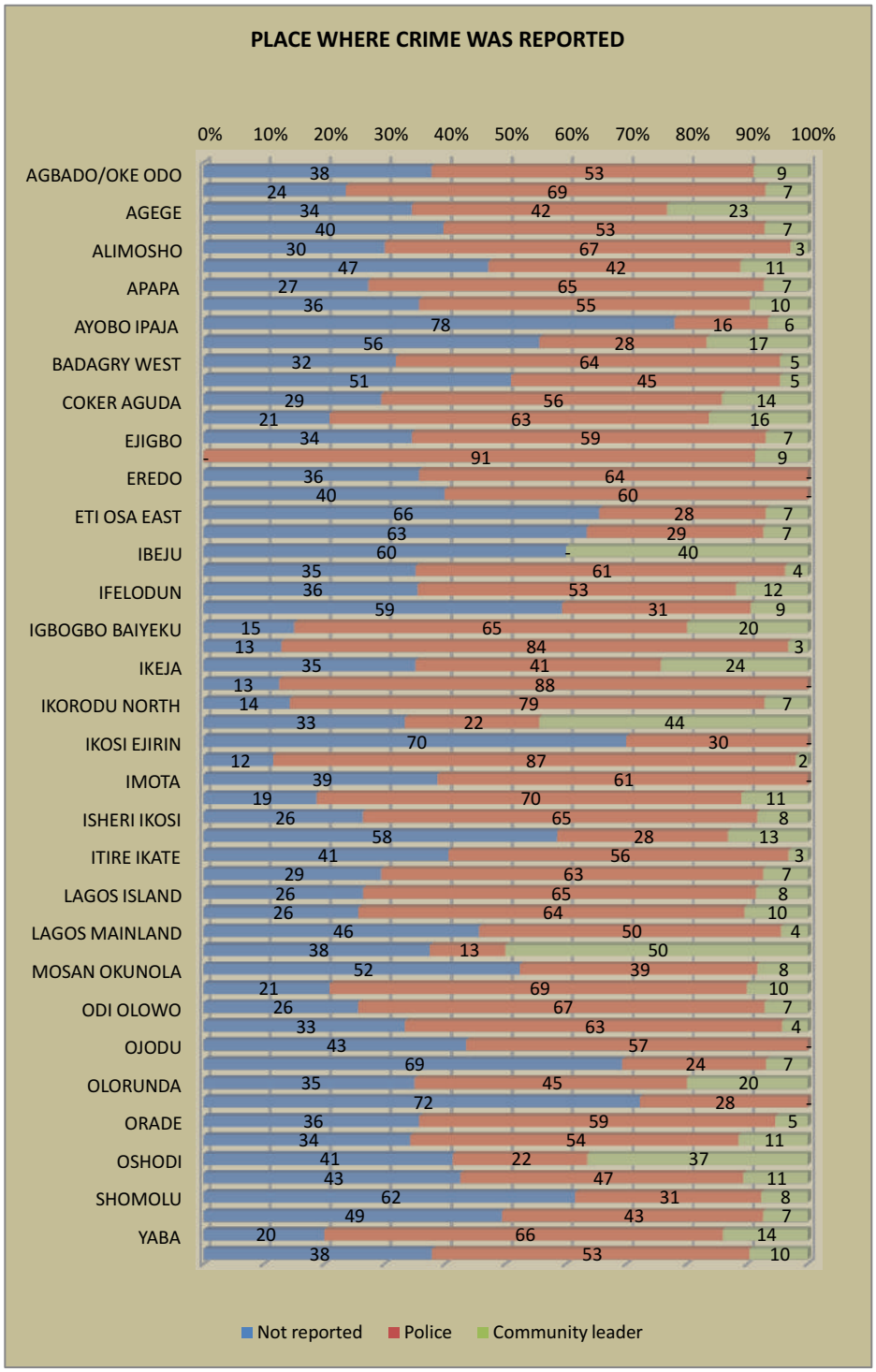
PLACE OF OCCURENCE OF ARMED ROBBERY



The level of crime from the survey showed that Armed robbery occurred most 'Within the community' 43% and followed by 'at home'' 33%. In the neighbouring community' 17% and 'Elsewhere indicated' 8%. There was a slight drop in armed robbery occurrence 'within the community 7% from the previous year which was 50% but now 43%.

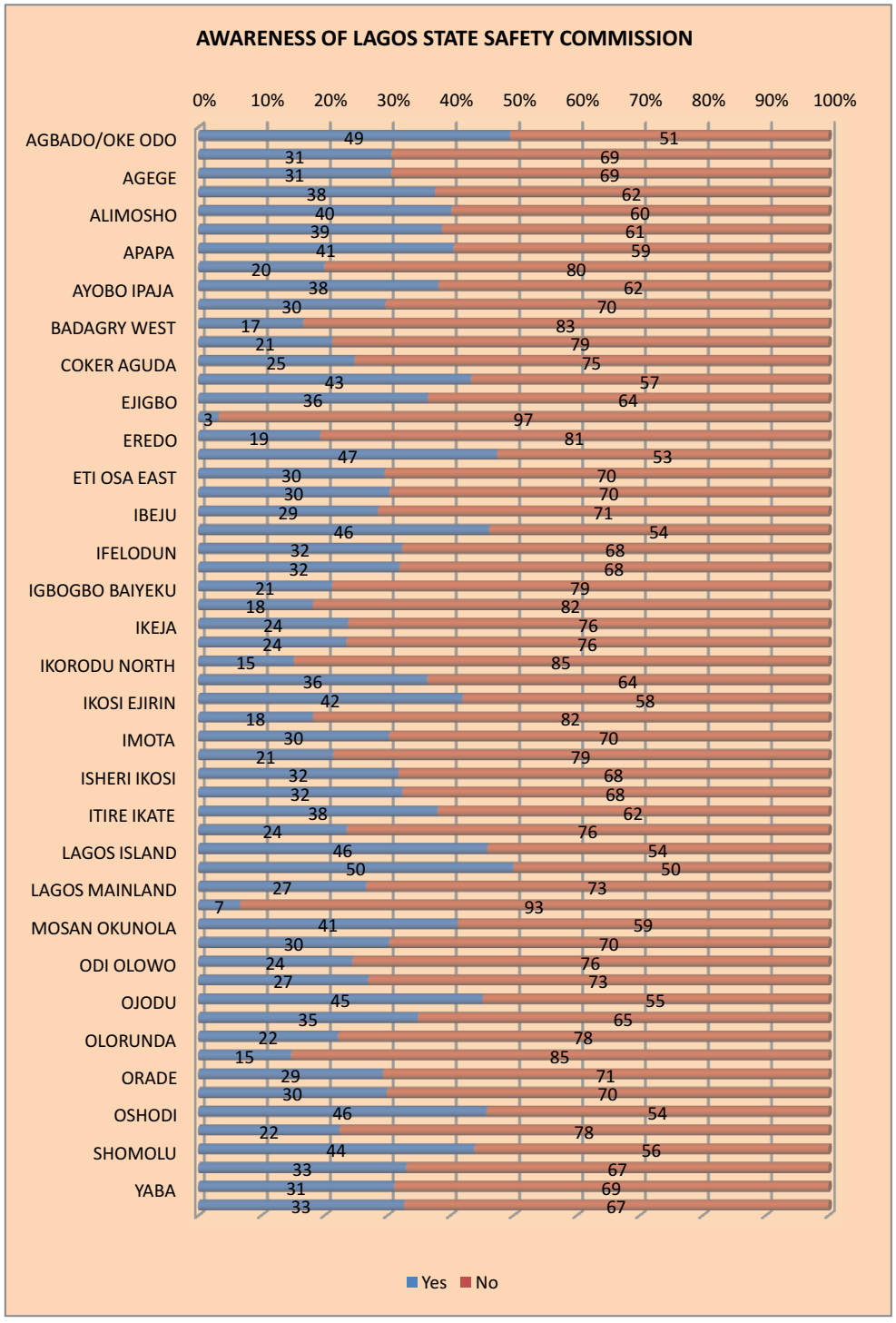
PLACE WHERE CRIME WAS REPORTED

Respondents were asked whether they had been affected by any crime since last year Those who had been victims were further asked whether they reported the incidence to the police or the community leaders. In general, the survey revealed that 38% of crime incident were not reported while 52% were reported to the police and 10% to community leaders. However, such areas like Ayobo-Ipaja (78%), Onigbongbo (72%), Ikosi-Ejinrin (70%) and Ojokoro (69%) are in front in the LG/LCDAs where crime experienced by households were "Not reported" to either community leaders nor the Police. Respondents who reported mostly to the Police were in Epe (90%), Ijede (89%), Ikorodu-north (87%), Ikorodu (80%) and Iru-Victoria (70%). Most cases of crime were reported to the "Community Leaders" In Lekki (50%), Ikorodu-west (44%) Ibeju (40%), Oshodi (37%) and Agege (23%) .



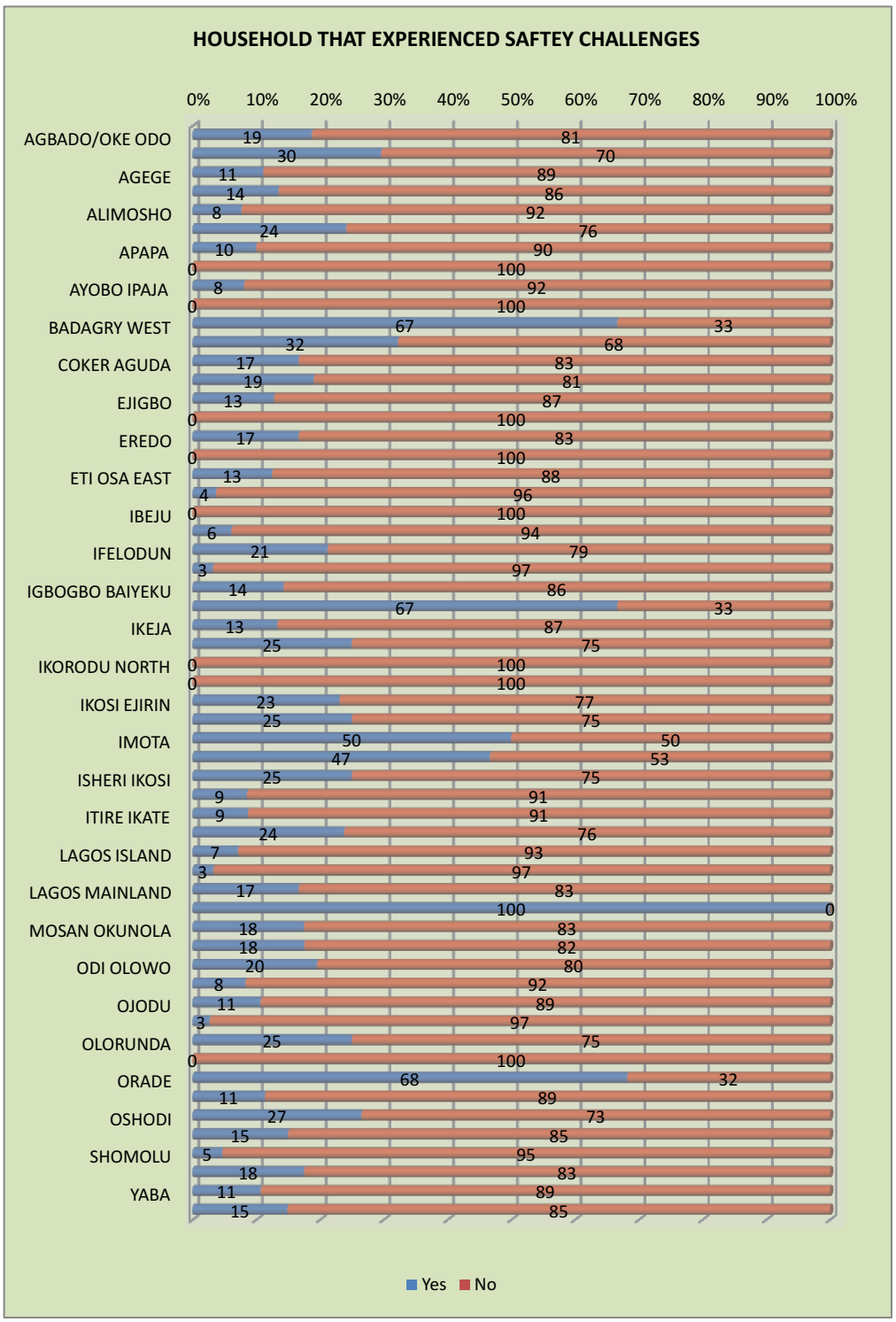
AWARENESS OF LAGOS STATE SAFETY COMMISSION

Lagos State Safety Commission is mandated to put in place mechanisms that will response to safety situation in the State. In State wide, only 33% of households were aware of the Commission's existence and operation in the State as against 44% the previous year. This is an indication that the Commission's Campaign and enlightenment be reinforced to the interior parts of the State. The survey revealed that most respondents in Epe (97%), Lekki (93%), Ikorodu-north (85%), Ijede (82%), Ikoyi-Obalende (82%) and Apapa-Iganmu (80%) are not aware of the Commission and its activities in their community.

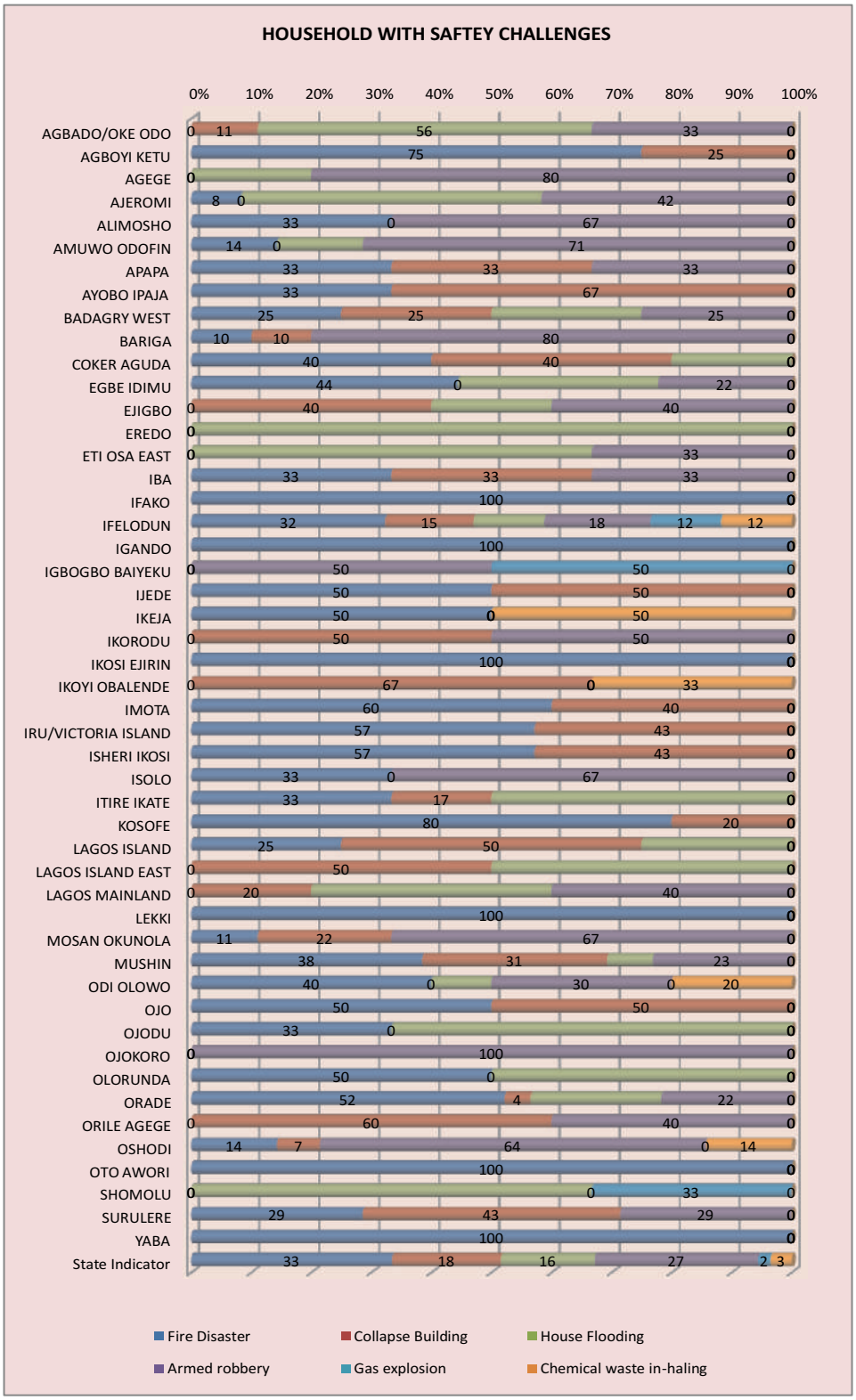


HOUSEHOLD THAT EXPERIENCED SAFTEY CHALLENGES

Lagos State as one of the most densely populated State in Nigeria is bound to face some safety challenges. The study revealed that 15% of the respondents are having safety challenges and further enquiries into the source of their safety challenges were exposed as follows: fire disaster challenges (33%), Armed robbery (27%), collapse building challenges,(18%), House flooding challenges 16%, Chemical waste inhaling (3%) and gas explosion (2%).



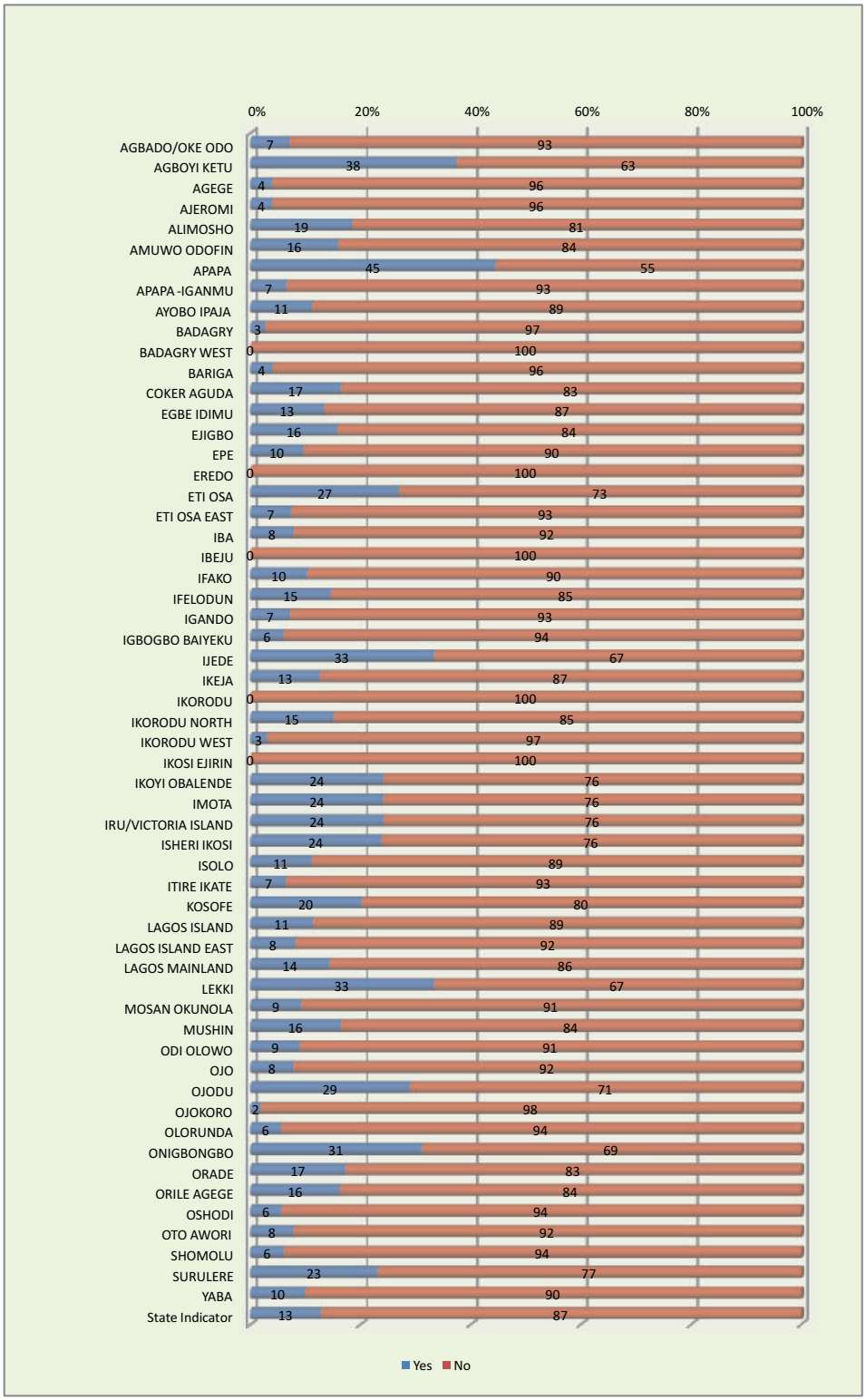
HOUSEHOLD WITH SAFTEY CHALLENGES



The survey further sought to know the types of safety challenges experienced by households and results showed that fire disaster (33%), Armed robbery (27%), collapse building (18%), House flooding (16%) chemical (3%) and Gas explosion 2% were faced by the respondents.

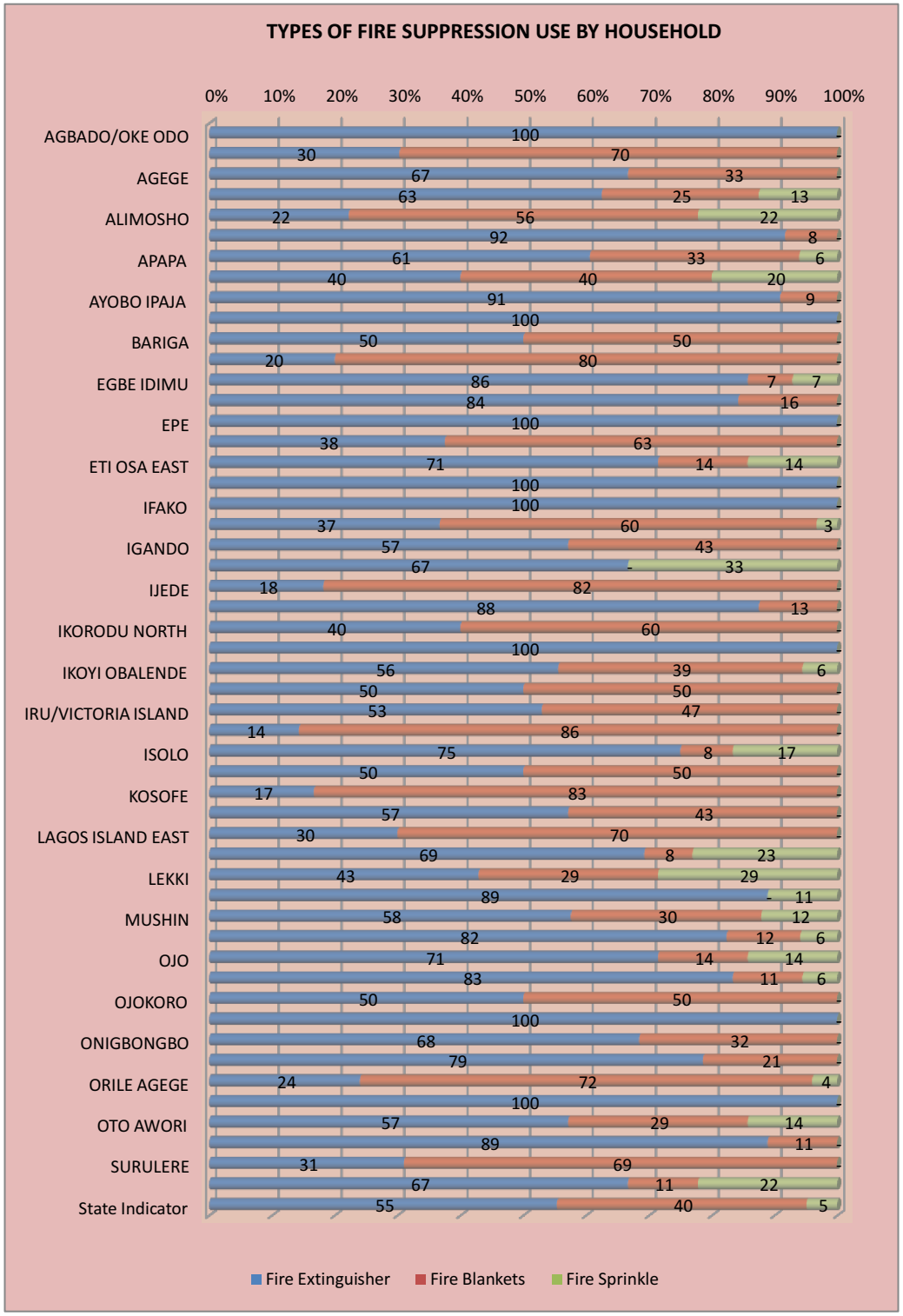
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FIRE SUPPRESSION EQUIPMENT

Households' possession of fire suppression equipment was investigated and the result showed that 13% of Lagosians acquired fire suppression equipment to combat fire outbreak in their various households as against 17% in the previous year with a chop or 4%. Most households with fire suppression equipment were reported in Apapa (45%), Agboyi-Ketu (38%), Lekki (37%), Ikeja (33%) and Onigbongbo (31%). More awareness campaign has to be undertaken to educate Lagosians on the need to acquire fire suppression equipment in their homes in case of fire outbreak in these respondent response were below average.



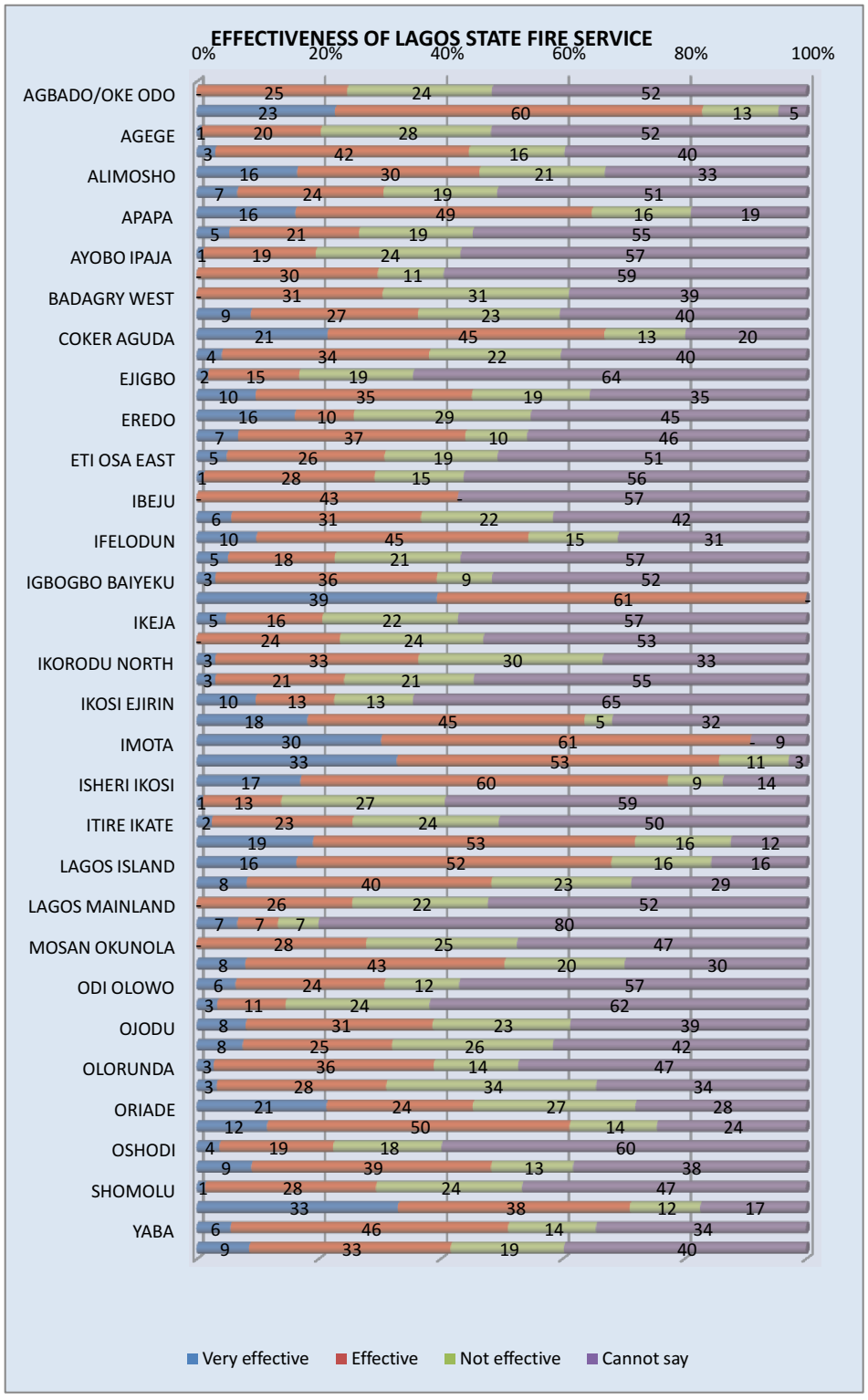
TYPES OF FIRE SUPPRESSION EQUIPMENT

The Survey revealed that three fire equipment were used by household members in this order -fire sprinklers(5%), fire extinguisher (55%) and fire blankets (40%). It was also revealed that the use of fire sprinkles still remain the same as that of last year (5%). Though the use of fire extinguisher indicated the most combating fire outbreak with 555 in this current year, there was drastic chop with 28% compared to 83% in the previous year.



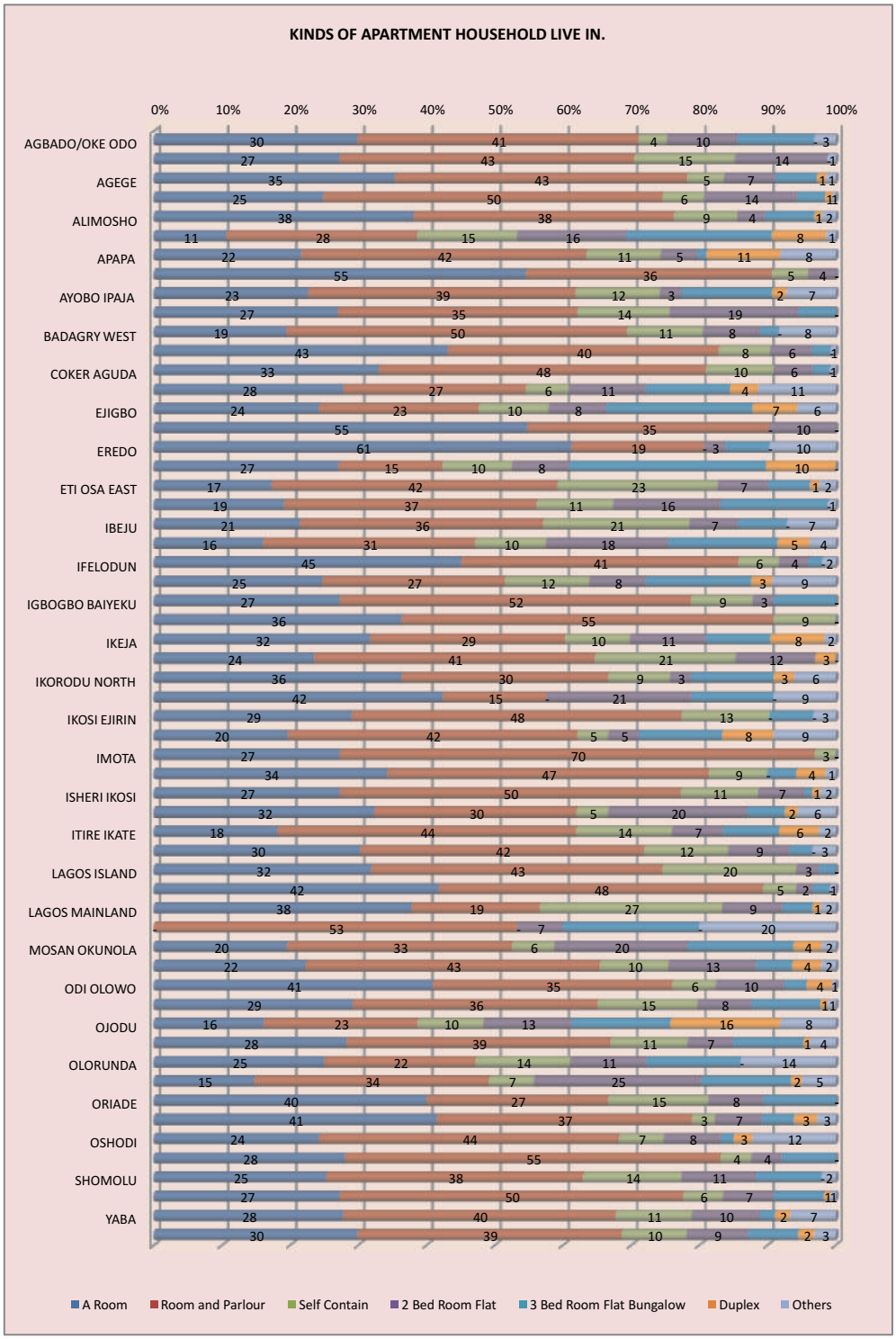
EFFECTIVENESS OF LAGOS STATE FIRE SERVICES

The measurement of the efficiency of Lagos State Fire Services in the way they respond to the occurrence of fire incidents was sought. The analysis revealed that 9% chose 'Very effective' while 33% indicated 'Effective' while 19% indicated that the Agency was 'Not effective' and 40% of the respondents cannot say anything on their efficiency.. The rating of the effectiveness of Lagos State Fire Services was on the decline in this year survey as against 48% the previous year. LG/LCDA Areas where 'Very effective' was indicated for the Agency included: Surulere 33%), Agboyi-ketu (23%), Coker-Aguda (21%), and Oriade (20%). Over 25% of the sample respondents in onigbongbo, Isolo, Eredo, Agege Badagry-West, Mosan-Okunola, Oriade, Ojokoro and Ikorodu-North indicated that these !gency was 'Not effective'. Most respondents who could not provide any judgment were reported in Lekki (80%), Ikosi-Ejinrin (65%) and Oshodi (60%).



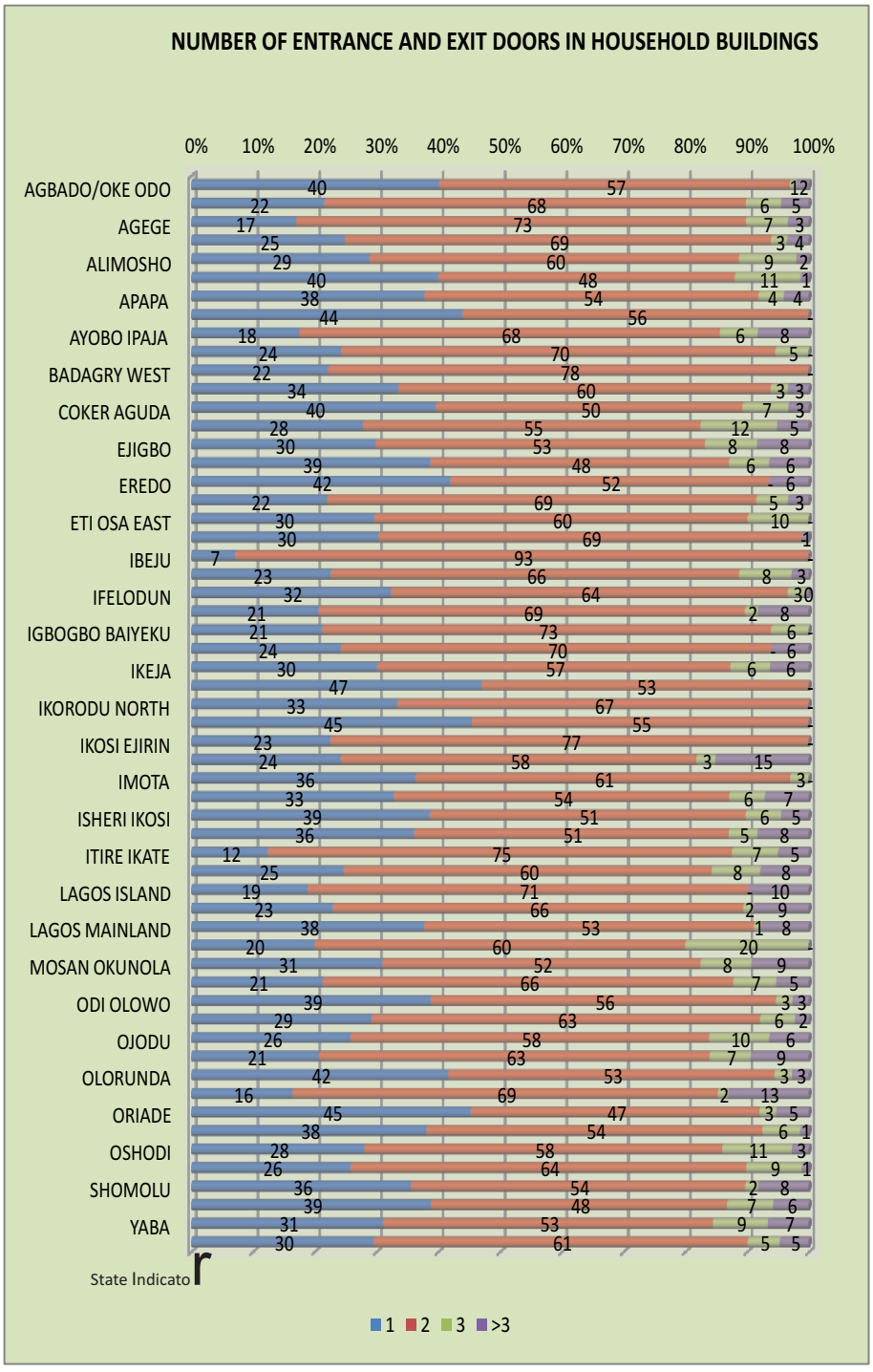
KIND OF APARTMENT HOUSEHOLD LIVE IN

The kind of apartment engaged by households shown much about the quality and well being of the Citizens. The survey sought on the types of apartment occupied by households revealed that 30% occupied one room , 39% are in Room & Parlour while 10% lived in Self Contained. Further analysis showed that 9% stay in 2 bedroom flats, 7% live in 3 bedroom flat while only 2% occupy duplexes and 3% others .The proportion of those households that live in "! room" and "Room & parlour" (64%) in the previous year increase to (69%) indicating the harsh condition which people faced in getting good apartment for their home. There was a drastic decrease in other apartment 3% in the current year as against 36% in the previous year. However, the Housing Policy in the State have to be reviewed continuously in order to accommodate more households in better apartments.



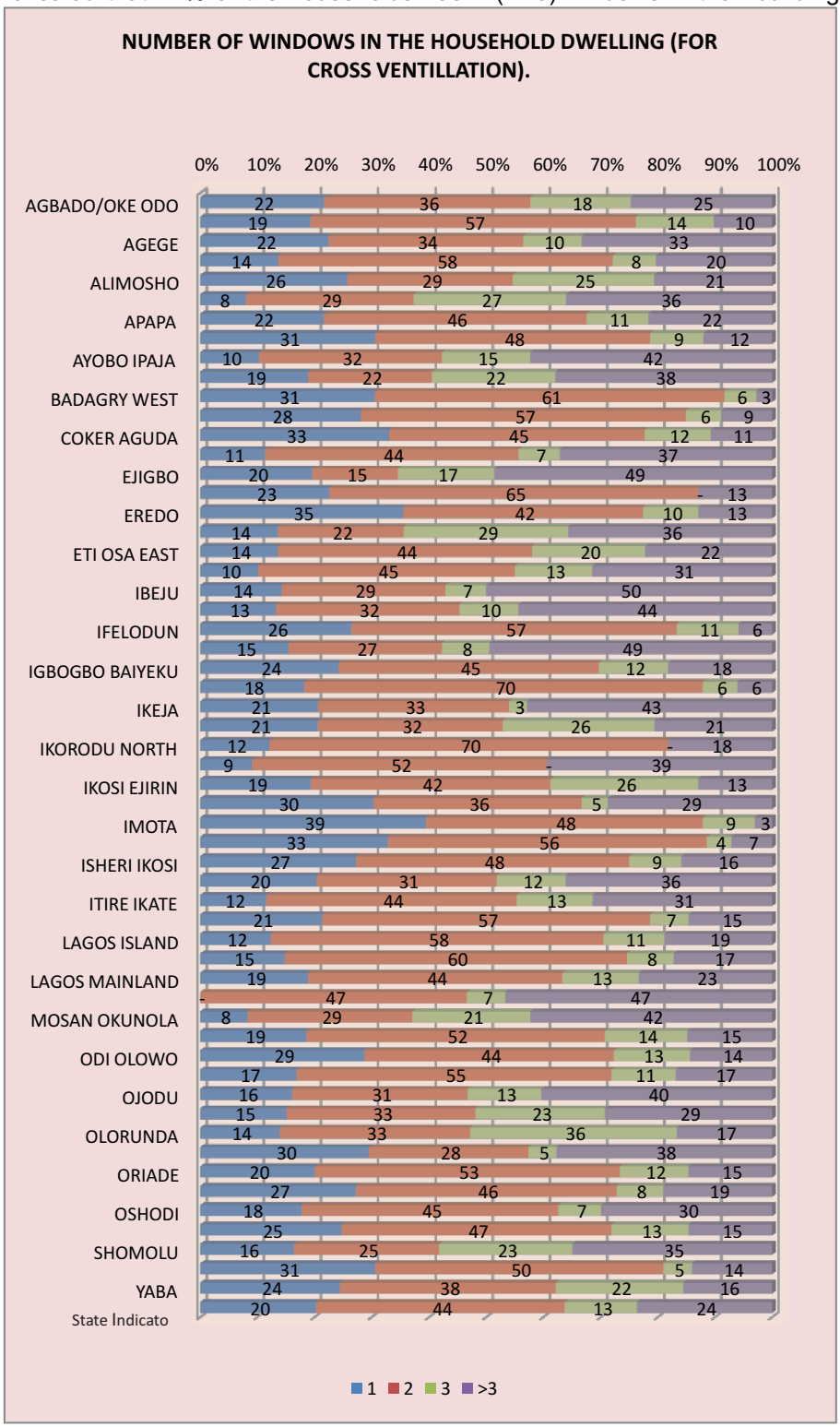
NUMBER OF ENTRANCES DOORS INTO HOUSE-HOLDS BUILDING

The numbers of exits/ entrance doors into a building are good indicators of preparedness of households against any security challenge that may arise in time from fire incidents and other emergencies factors. The survey revealed that 61% of the households has 2 (Two) entrances and exit doors while those with 1(one) exit door were 30%. Those that were with at least 3 (three) exits in a building were just 10%. Those entrance door with one(1) number of exits entrance door has declined from 37% to 30% in the current survey while those with two (2) entrance/exit doors increased from 56% to 61%. Households in Oriade, Ikorodu, Eredo, Ikorodu-west, Agbado-Okeodo Olorunda and Apapa Iganmu have higher numbers of 'One entrance' in households buildings while those with 'two entrances' were more prominent in Badagry-west ,Ibeju ,Igbogbo-baiyeku, Ikosi-ejinrin,Itire-Ikate and Agege were above 70%.



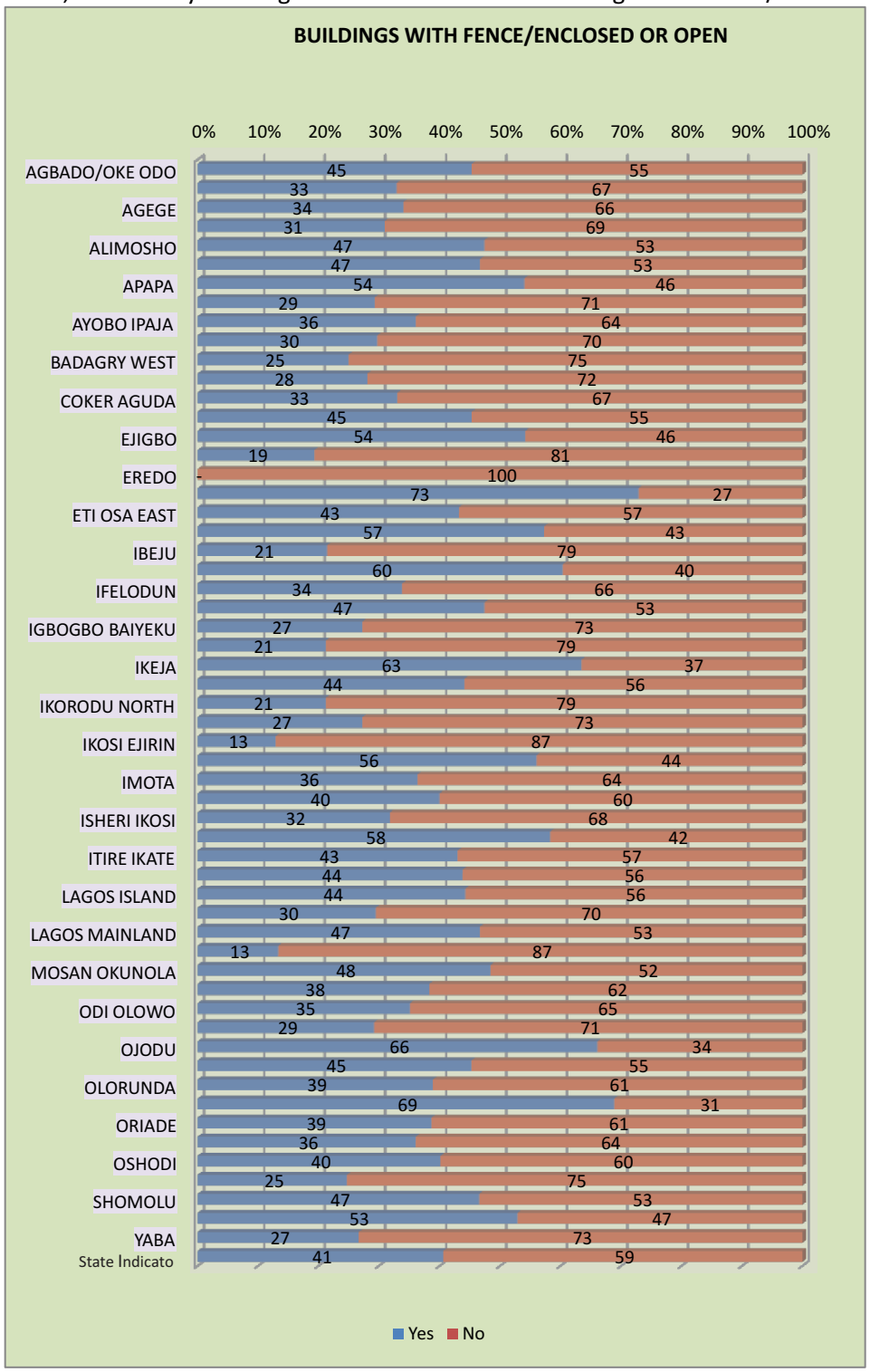
NUMBER OF WINDOWS IN BUILDING

The number of windows in a building is indicative of good ventilation in such apartment. The survey revealed that 44% of the households has 2 (Two) windows in their building while those in with 1 (One) exit window were 20%. Those with 3 (Three) windows in a building were just 13% but more than 3 (three) windows indicated 24%. Households with only one window in an apartment were very high in the following areas: Imota (39%), Eredo (35%), Apapa-Iganmu (31%), Surulere (31%), Badagry-West (31%), and Iru-Victoria (33%), while those with two windows were mostly reported in Ijede (70%), Ikorodu-north (70%), Epe (65%), Badagry-west (61%) and Lagos-Island (60%).Those who indicated three windows were prevalent in Olorunda (36%), Eti-Osa (29%), Amuwo-Odofin 27%), Ikorodu (26%),Ikosi-Isheri (26%) and Alimosho (25%) while those with more than three (3) windows were prominent in Lekki (47%), Ikeja (43%), Mosan-Okunola (42%), and Ojodu (40%)



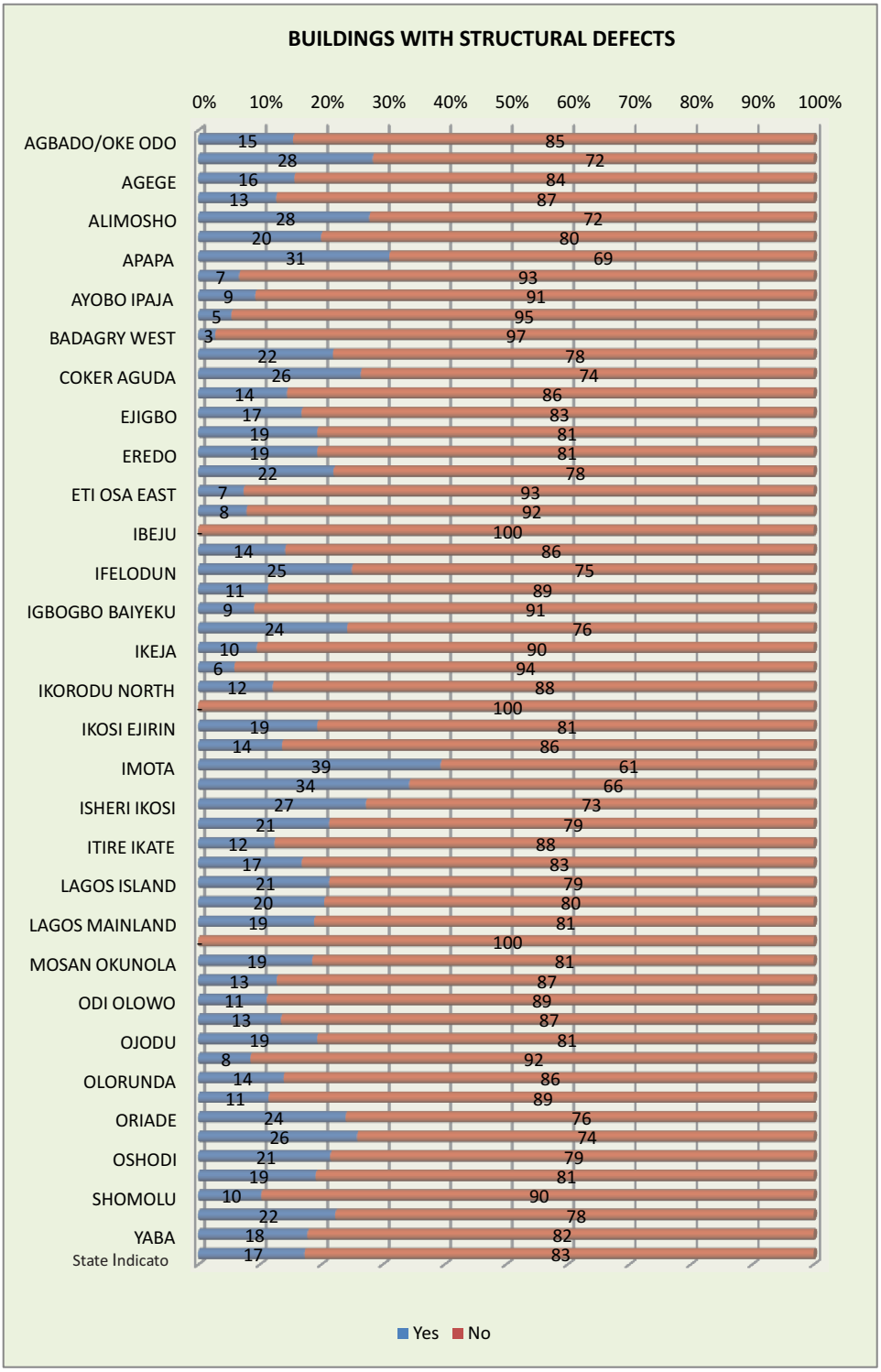
BUILDING WITH FENCE/ENCLOSURE OR OPEN

The assembly of fences for a building is to give enhanced security at lives and property in the house. As a result, the Survey investigated the incidence of buildings with fence/enclosure or open. The analysis indicated that 41% of households constructed fence /enclosure for their buildings as against 47% the previous year while those who were without fence recorded 59% in the current year. A further analysis revealed that buildings without fences were highest in Eredo (100%), Ikosi-Ejirin (87%), Epe (81%), Lekki (87%) and Oto-Awori (75%) while those that were with fence were mostly in Eti-Osa (73%), Onigbongbo (69%), Ojodu (66%) and Ikeja (63%)



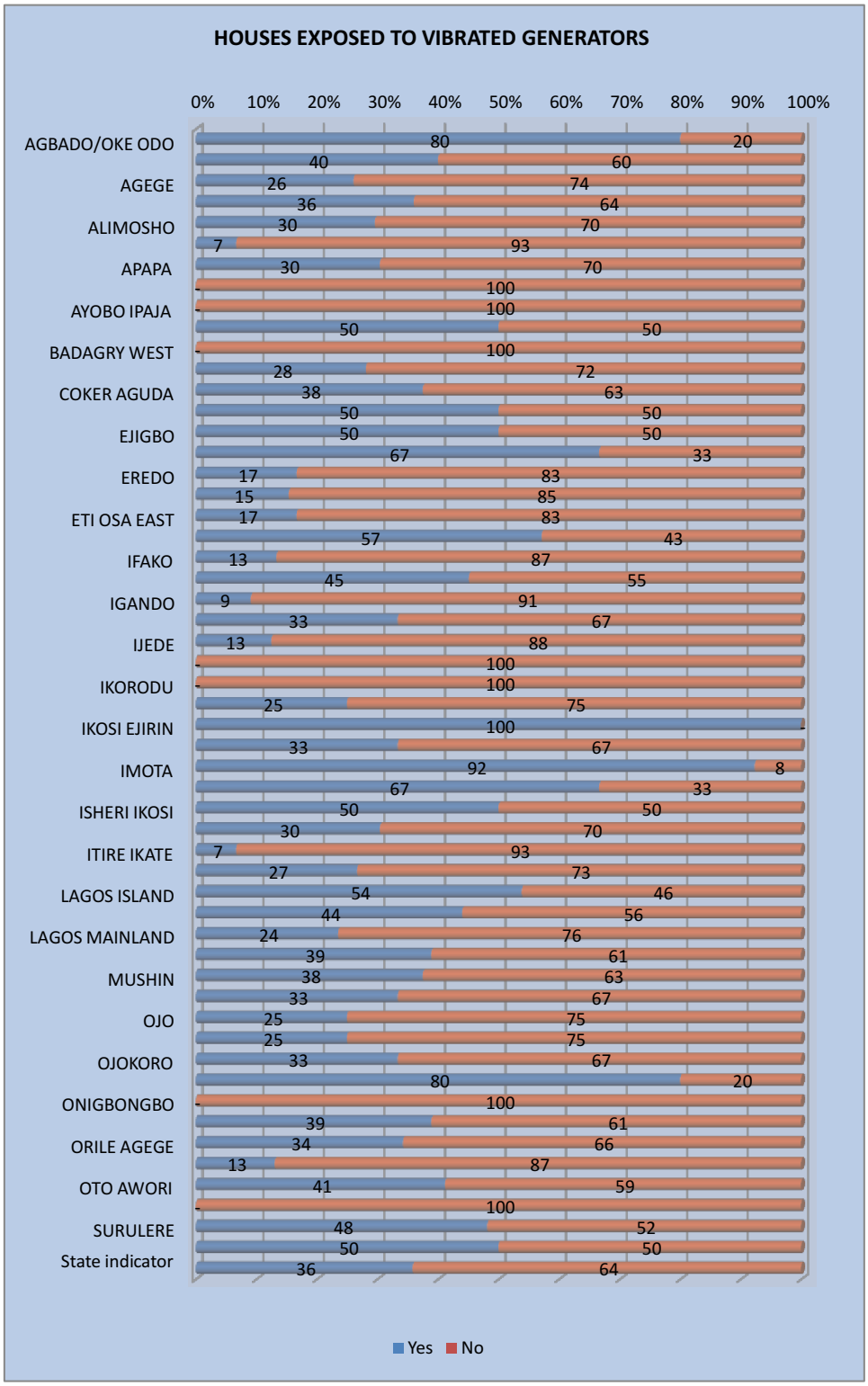
B U I L D I N G W I T H STRUCTURAL DEFECTS

The incidence of collapse of buildings in the State has informed the survey to know the number of buildings with structural defects. Survey results indicated that 17% of the buildings were observed to have structural defects as against 26% the previous year. This shows a decrease in the number of building with structural defects. The structurally defective buildings were highly reported in Imota, Ikosi-Ejinrin, Iru-victoria, Apapa, Alimosho, Agboyi-ketu, Coker-Aguda, Ifelodun, and Isheri-Ikosi ranging between 25-39%.



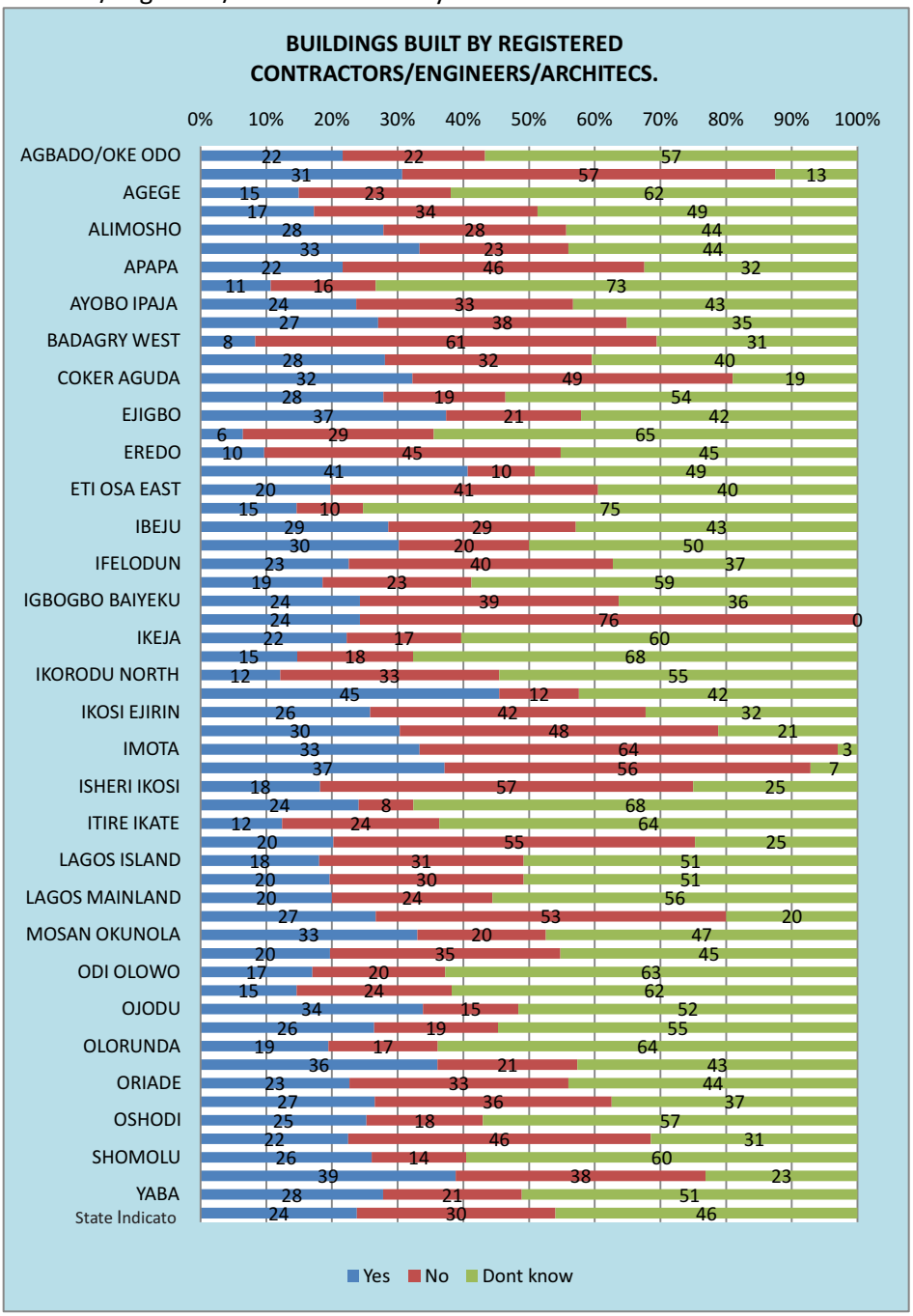
HOUSES EXPOSED TO VIBRATED GENERATORS

The survey sought to know the relationship between the condition of vibrated generators in a building and the effects it has on their building. The result of the survey showed that 36% of the respondents are putting on a vibrated generator in the house. Further analysis revealed that most houses with vibrated generators are very rampant in such areas as Ikosi-Ejinrin (100%), Imota (92%), Agbado-Oke odo (80%), Surulere (80%), Epe (67%) and Iru-Victoria (67%).



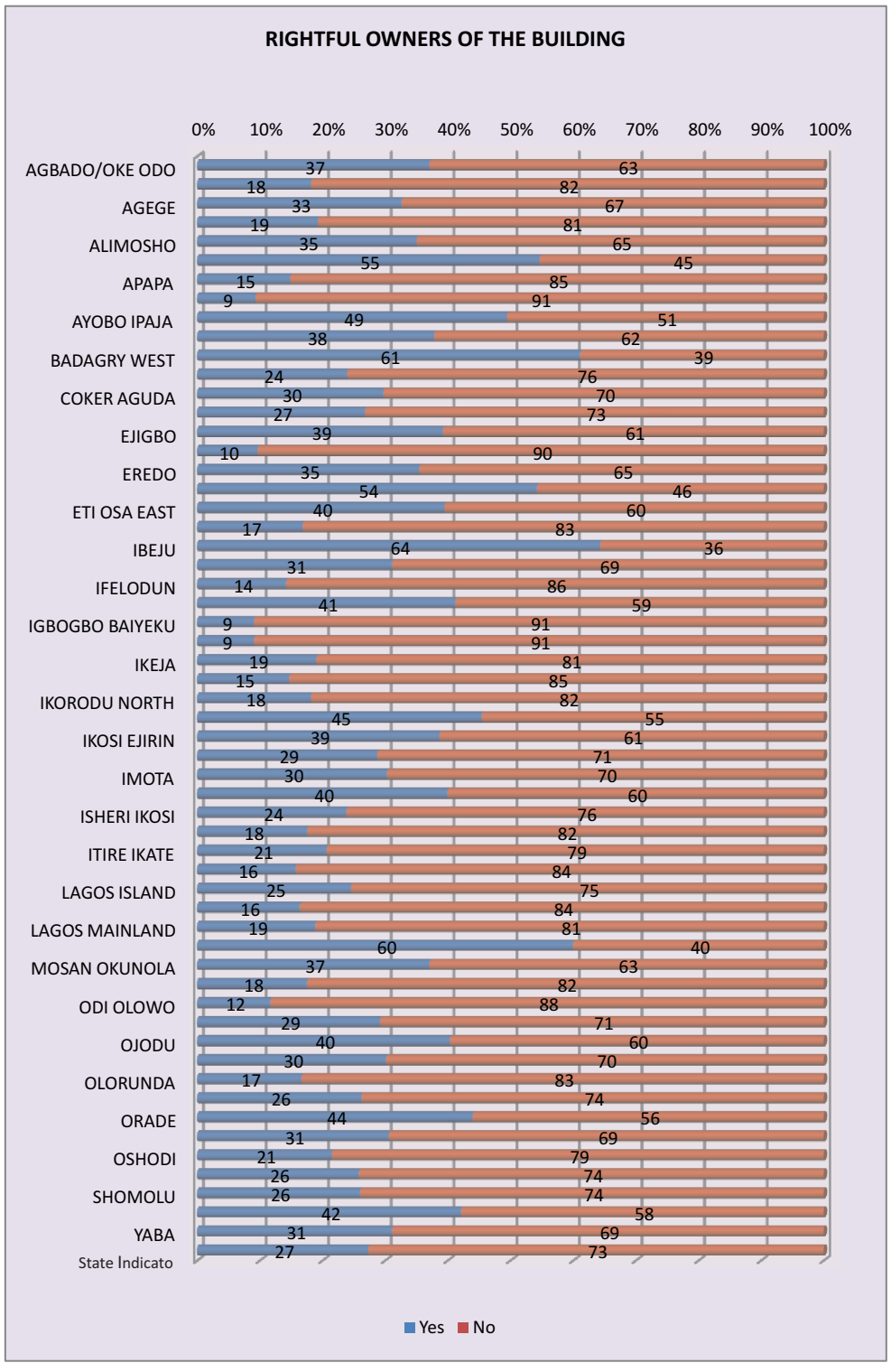
BUILDINGS BUILT BY REGISTERED CONTRACTORS/ENGINEERS/ARCHITECTS

An ideal condition for a building to be well erected is for the construction to be supervised by registered contractor/Engineers/architects. Survey results that 24% of the houses were built by registered Contractors/Engineers/Architects as against 47% the previous year while 30% did not engage these professional but 46% could not establish whether the construction of the building was supervised by registered contractors/ engineers/architects.



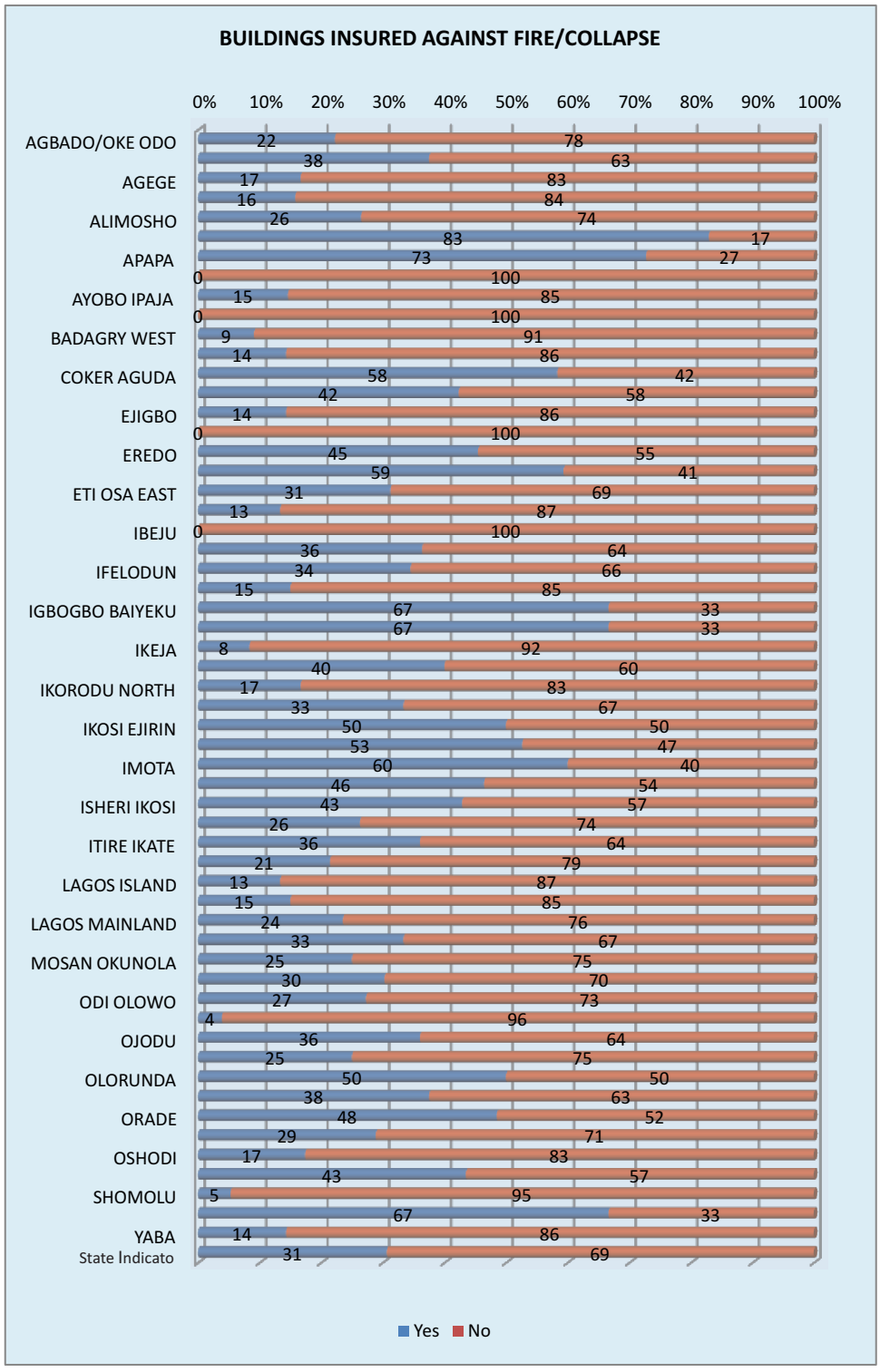
OWNERSHIP OF BUILDING

The survey further enquires for the rightful owner of the buildings and the result revealed that 27% of the respondents own the building they reside in. Most of the respondents who confirmed the ownership of their building were well indicated in Lekki (60%), Ibeju (64%), Badagry-west (61%), Ayobo-Ipaja (59%), Amuwo-odofin (55%), Eti-Osa (54%) and Ikorodu-west (45%).



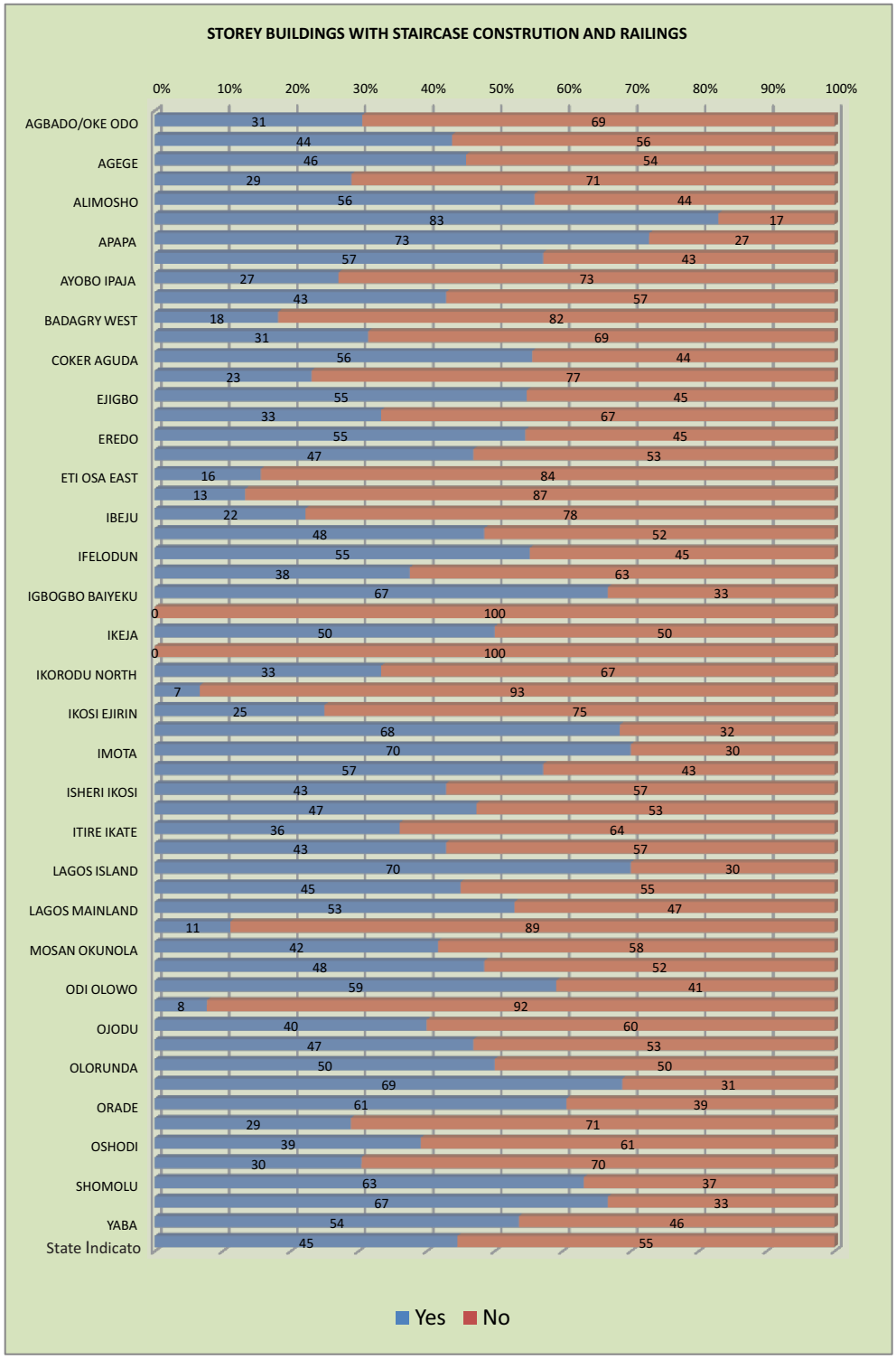
OWNERS THAT INSURED THEIR BUILDINGS AGAINST FIRE/COLLAPSE

The insurance of a building against fire disaster and collapse is to provide recuperation for any loss that may be incurred during the occurrence. The survey sought to confirm from the rightful owner of the building whether their houses were properly insured against fire disaster and collapse and the result showed that 31% of the owner of buildings confirmed the insurance of their building against fire and collapse. It was observed that, Apapa, Iganmu, Badagry and Ibeju percentage distribution of owners that insured their buildings against fire collapse were zero% while Amuwo Odofin recorded the highest percentage of 83%. The step forward for these results is to create more awareness to Lagosians on the need to insure their building against such a possible loss.



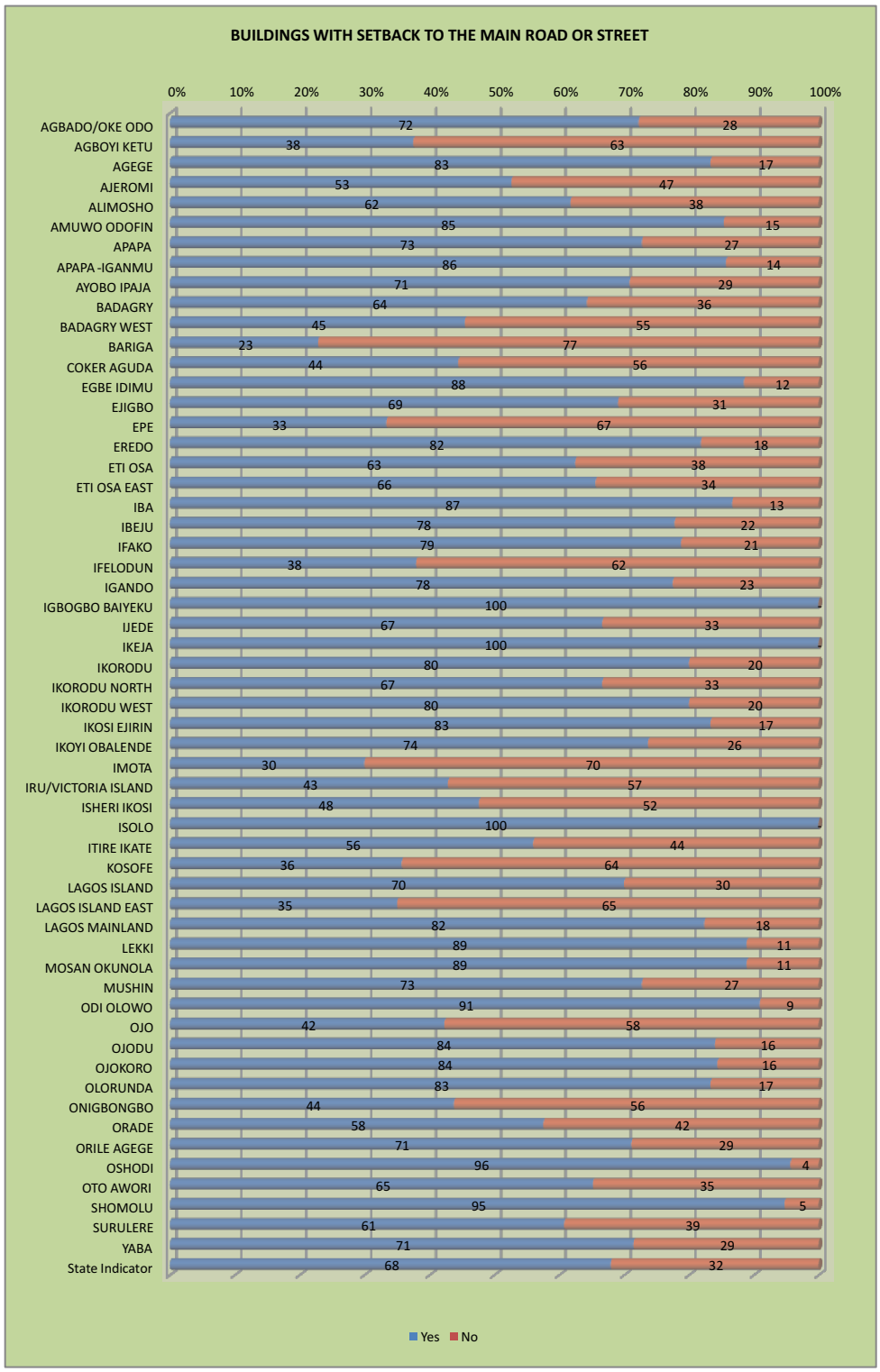
STOREY BUILDINGS WITH EFFICIENT STAIRCASES CONSTRUCTION AND RAILINGS

For a safe and worthwhile storey building, a good/wide staircases and railings must be accompanied so as to ensure the safety of households' members and other users. The results from the survey indicated that 45% of the storey buildings had good staircases and railings compared to 35% in the last survey. The survey further revealed that the most buildings with efficient staircases and railings were in Amuwo-Odofin (83%), Apapa (73%), Lagos-Island (70%), Imota (70%), Onigbongbo (69%), Ikoyi-Obalende (68%),Surulere(67 %), Igbogbobaiyeku (67%) and Shomolu (63%) while those that did not have efficient staircases were extensive in Ijede (100%), Ikorodu (100%) Ikorodu-west (93%), Lekki (89%), Eti-Osa (84%) and Eti-Osa (84%).



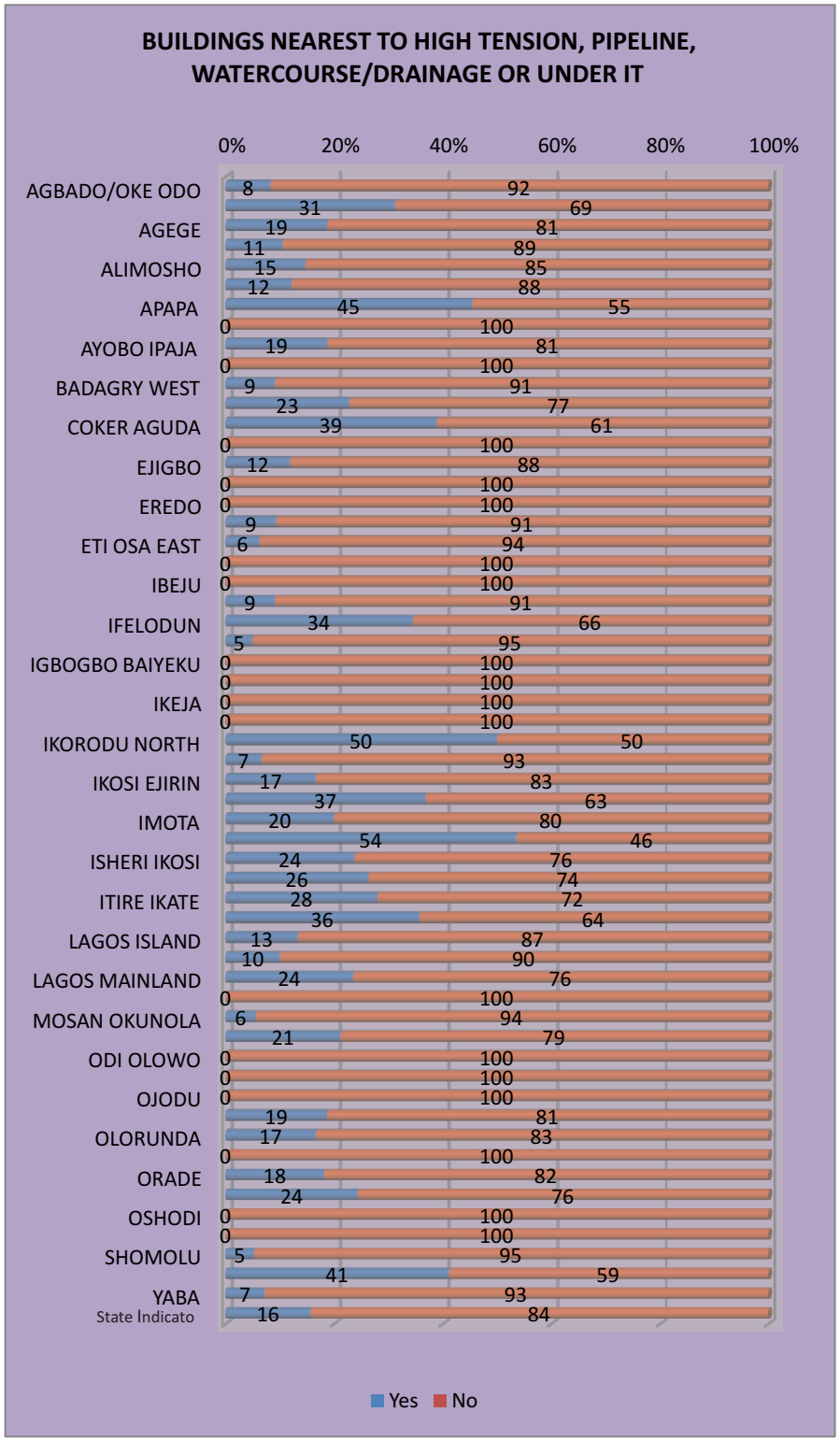
BUILDING WITH SET-BACK TO THE MAIN ROAD OR STREET

Construction of setback extend to the main road is to give adequate safety to household members especially when linking the major road. The outcome of the survey reveals that 68% of the buildings have setbacks to the main road as against 55% in the last survey. Areas that indicated non availability of setbacks to the main roads were very prominent in Bariga (77%), Imota (70%), Epe (67%), and Lagos-Island East (65%).



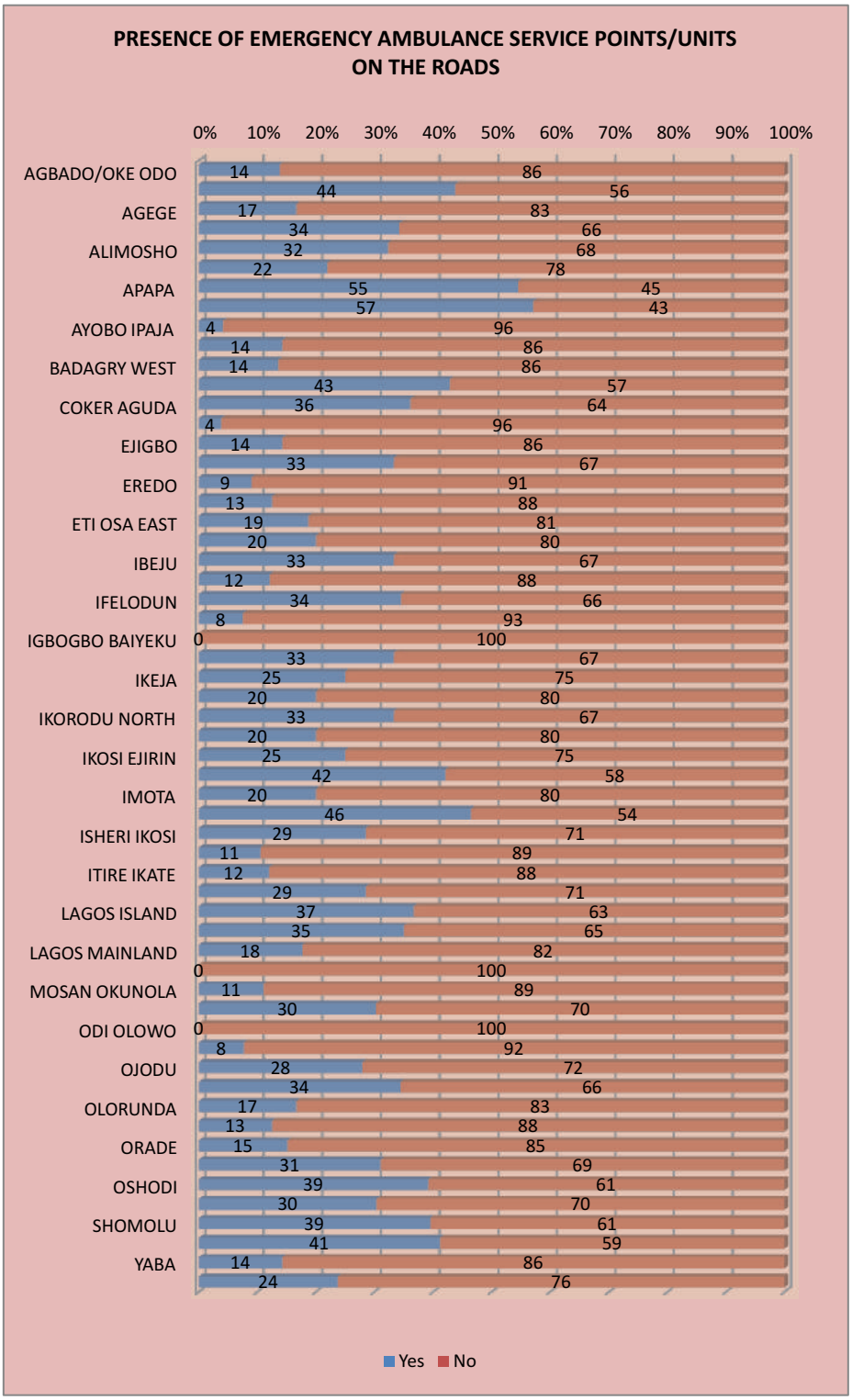
BUILDING NEAREST TO HIGH TENSION, PIPELINE, WATERCOURSE/DRAINAGE OR UNDER IT

In order to provide adequate safety to lives and properties and prevention of disasters in the house, certain rules and guidelines are expected to be followed when a building is site in the community. The result on this indicated that 16% of the houses were sited near high tension cables, pipelines, and watercourses/drainages as against 13% the previous year. There is an increase of 3% in the number of buildings near high tension cables, pipelines, and water-courses/drainage Most of the houses in this category are mostly in the following areas: Iru-Victoria (54%), Ikorodu-north (50%), Apapa (45%), and Surulere (41%).



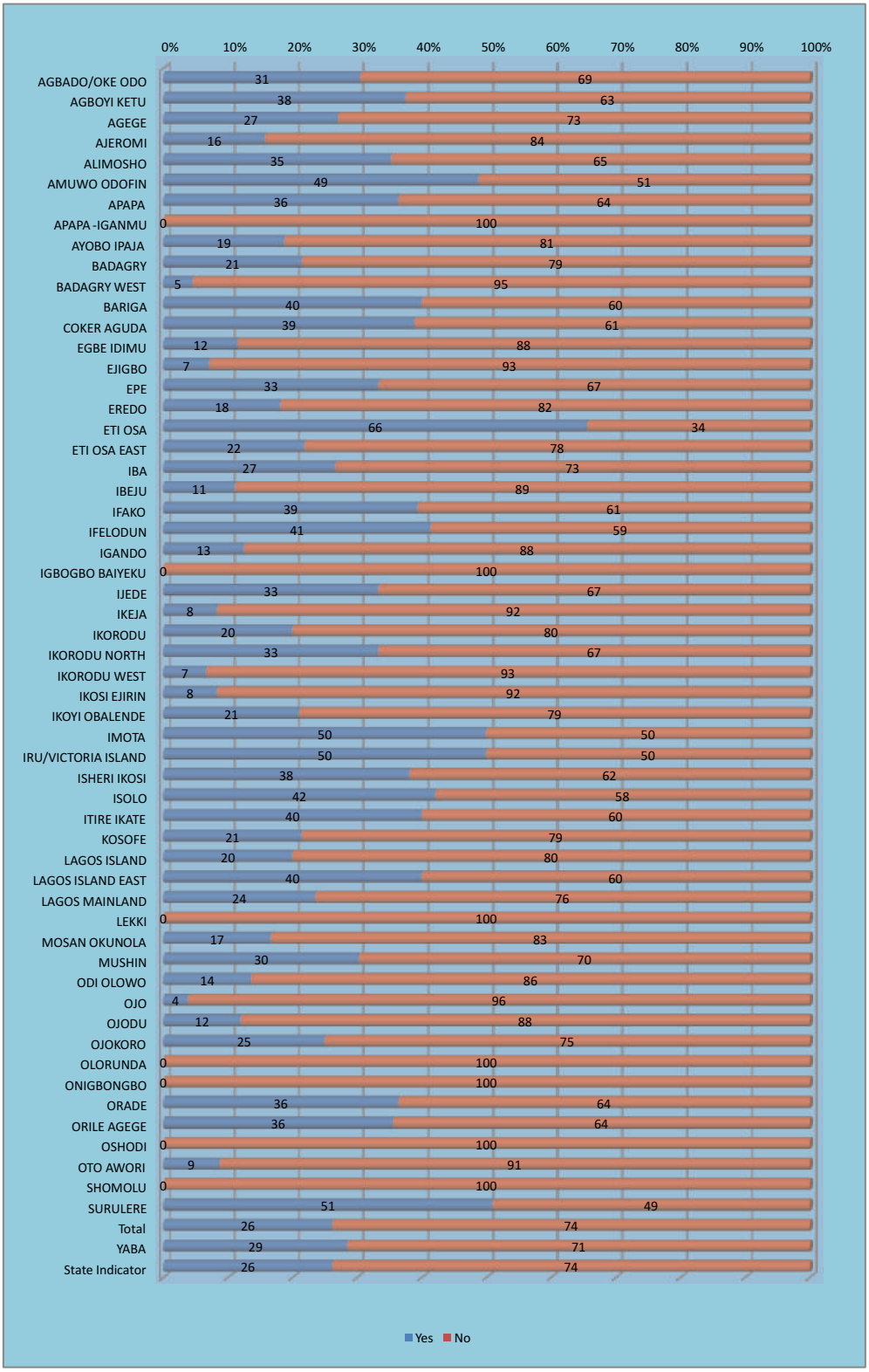
PRESENCE OF EMERGENCY AMBULANCE SERVICE POINTS/ UNITS ON THE ROADS

The volume of movement vehicles and influx of people on major roads in Lagos State makes the occurrence of motor accidents and other emergencies inevitable on a daily basis. In an attempt to lessen the casualty on the roads, the State Government had positioned emergency ambulance service points/units on the roads. The presence of emergence ambulance service points/units on the roads was investigated and the results revealed that 24% of the households confirmed the location of the emergency ambulance service points/units on the roads compared to 22% in the previous survey. Its presence was confirmed more in such areas as: Apapa-Iganmu (57%), Agege (55%), Iru-Victoria Island Ikoyi-Obalende (42%), (46%) ,Bariga (43%), and Surulere (41%). While it was 0% at Igbogbo bayeku, Lekki and Odi-Olowo but there was 2% increase in awareness.



HOUSES WITH TOO MANY ELECTRICAL OR TELEPHONE POLES AROUND HOUSE

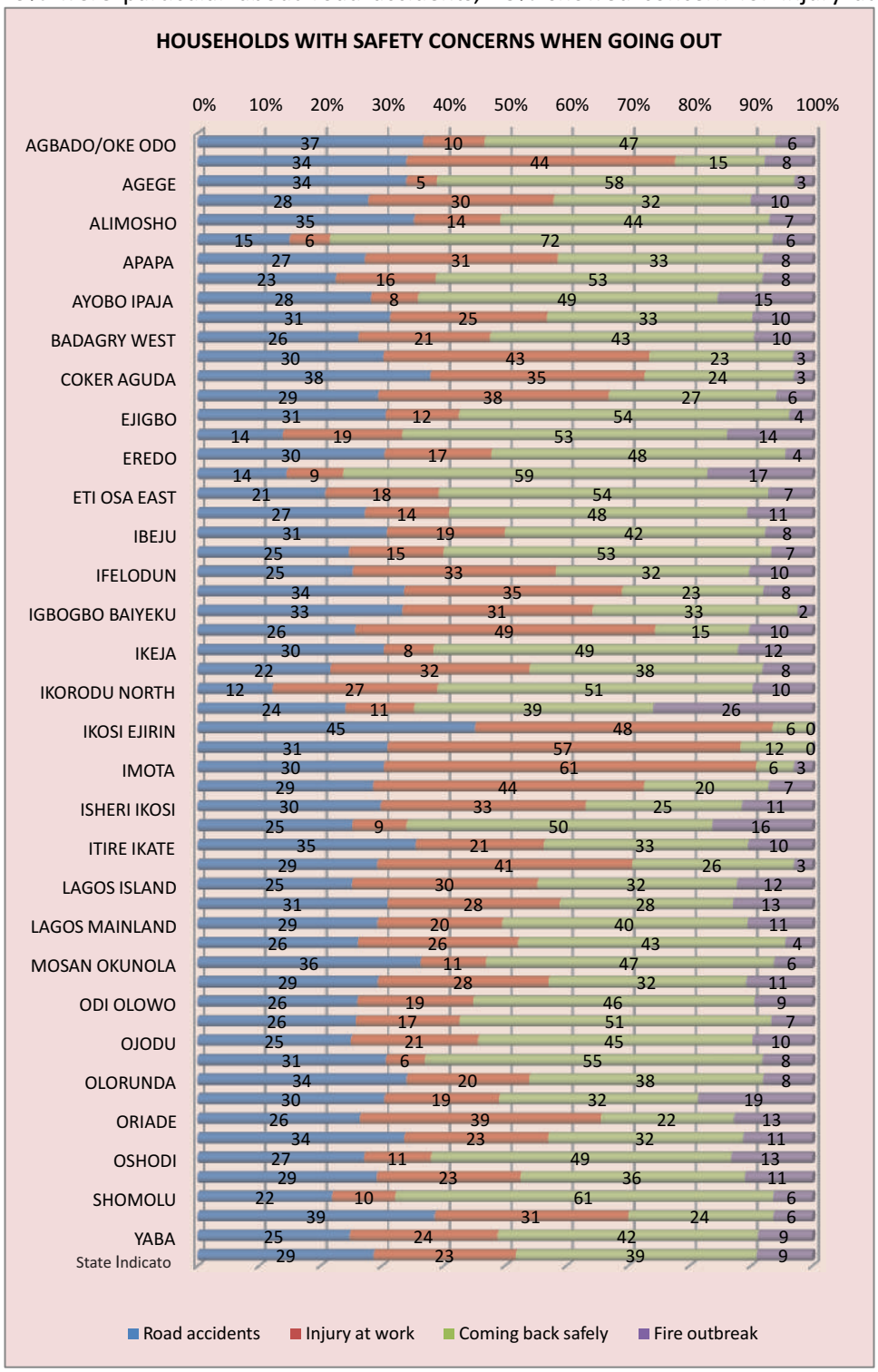
The houses with too many electrical or telephone poles around them were investigated from the survey.



The results showed that 26% of houses has too many electrical or telephone poles erected around them as against 24% in the previous survey. Those who had too many electrical or telephone poles around them were mostly indicated in places like: Eti-Osa (66%), Surulere (51%), Imota (50%), Iru-Victoria (50%) and Amuwo-Odofin (49%).

RESPONDENTS SAFETY CONCERN WHEN GOING OUT

Households' cogent safety concerns when going out was also investigated and the result showed that 29% were particular about road accidents, 23% showed concern for injury at work while 39% were anxious about coming back safely. 9% indicated anxiety about fire outbreak. However, the greatest safety concern of respondents when going out was about "Coming back safely" as against 45% in the previous year. Interesting to note is that safety concerns of respondents when "going out" remain the most safety concern as that of the precedent year.

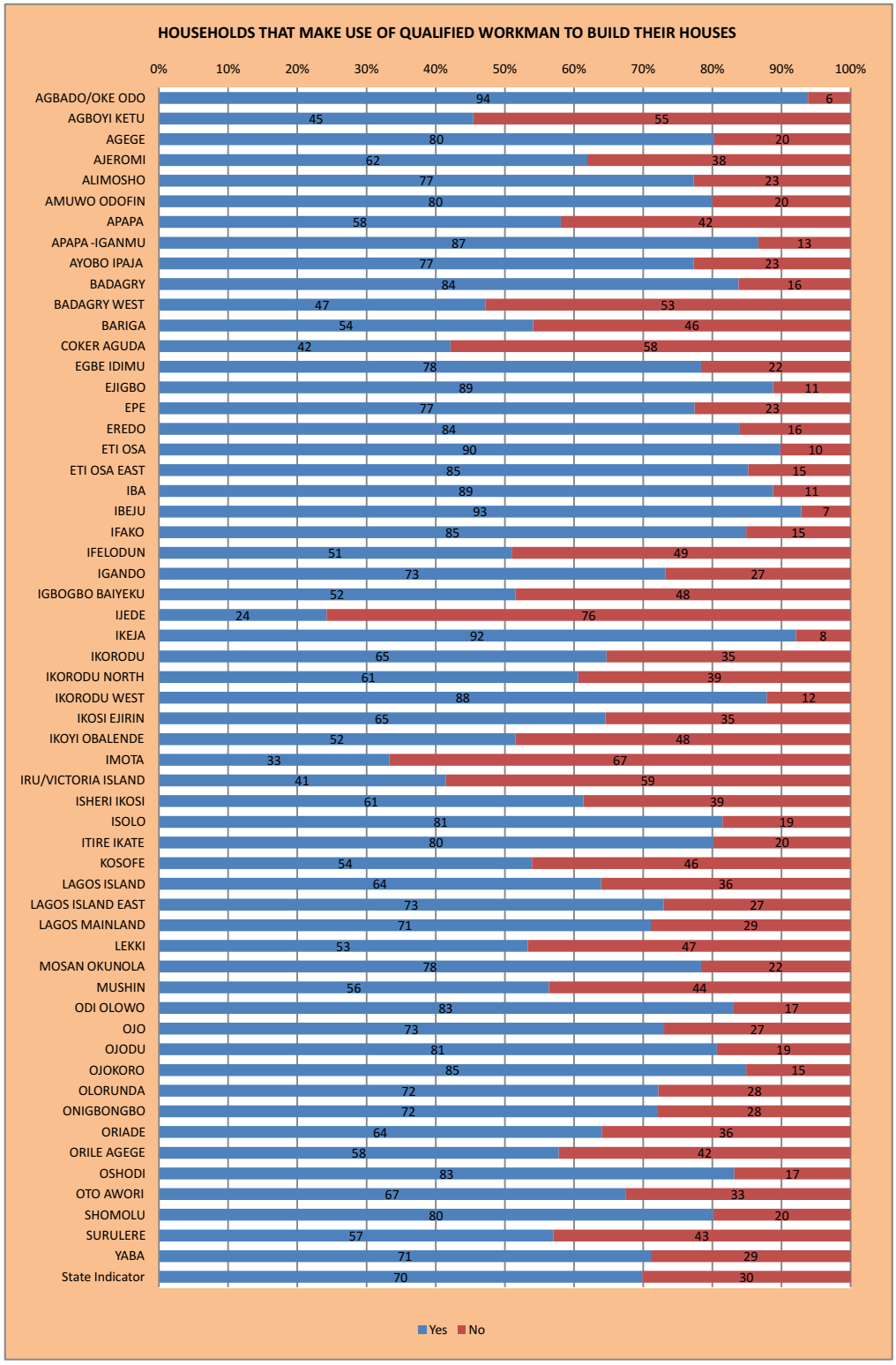


IMPORTANCE OF SIDE WALKS TO PEDESTRIAN

The construction of sidewalks on the roads is to ensure the safety of pedestrians against accident and injuries. The result from the survey Showed that respondents consider side walk was 'Very important' (64%) while 31% were of the opinion that side walks for pedestrians was 'Fairly important'. Only 5% of the households indicated that side walk to pedestrians were not so important. Most households who shown "Very important" for sidewalks are in, Agege, Amuwo-odofin, Badagry, Iba, Ikeja, Ojodu and Agbado-Okeodo ranging from (83-85)%.Those respondents that considered sidewalk as "not very important" were in Badagry-west, Lekki, Ojo, Ijede, and Epe ranging from (12-19)%

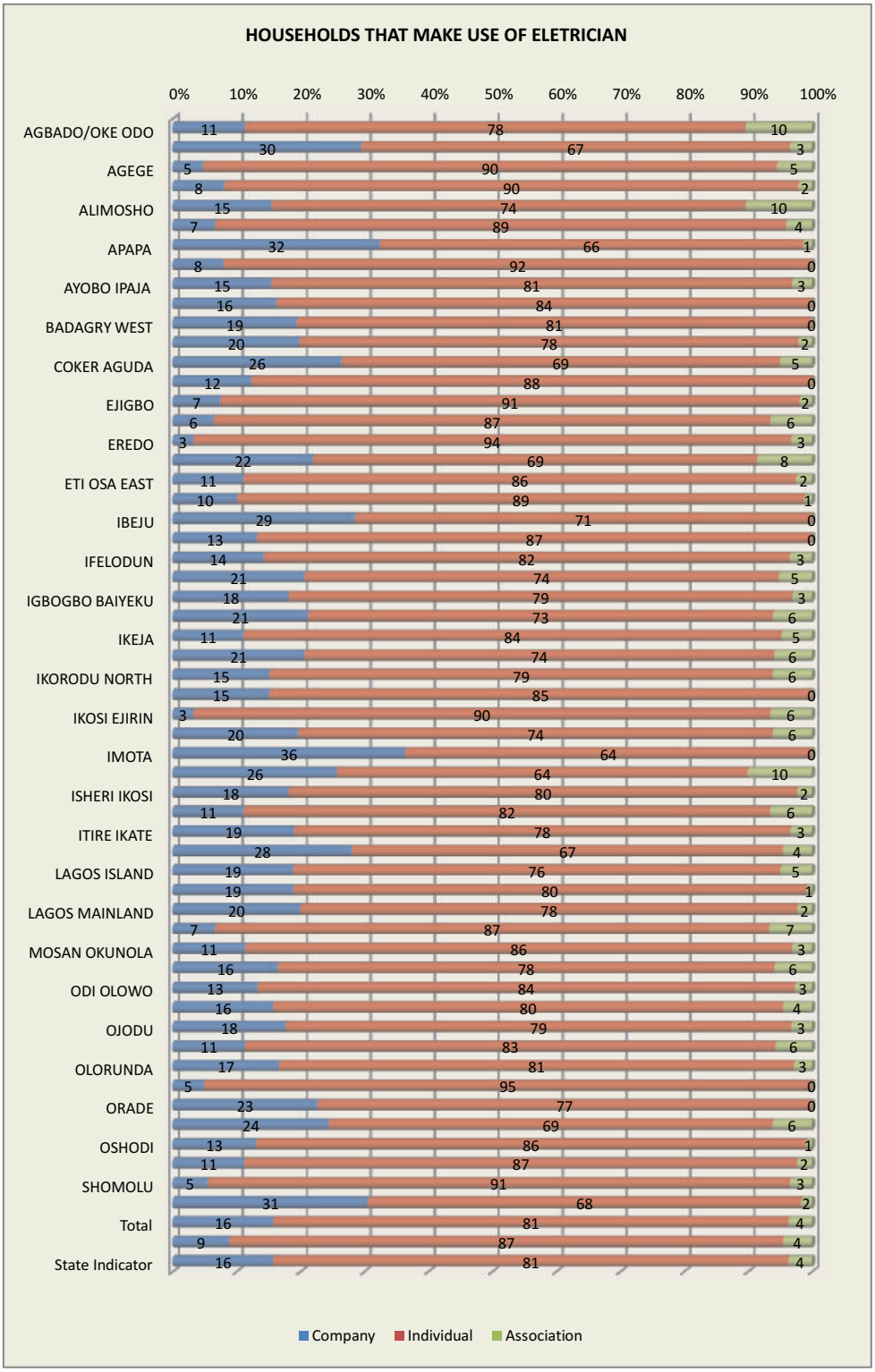
HOUSEHOLDS THAT MAY MAKE USE QUALIFIED WORKMAN TO BUILD THEIR HOUSE

The opinion of respondents on whether or not they might engage the services of qualified professional to build their houses, 70% affirmed they built with the assistance of a qualified work man in the State as against 72% the previous survey. Most households that make use of qualified professionals in constructing their houses were prominent in Agbado-Oke odo (94%), Ibeju (93%), Ikeja (92%), Eti-Osa (90%), Ikorodu-West (88%), Ojokoro (85%) and Oshodi (83%).



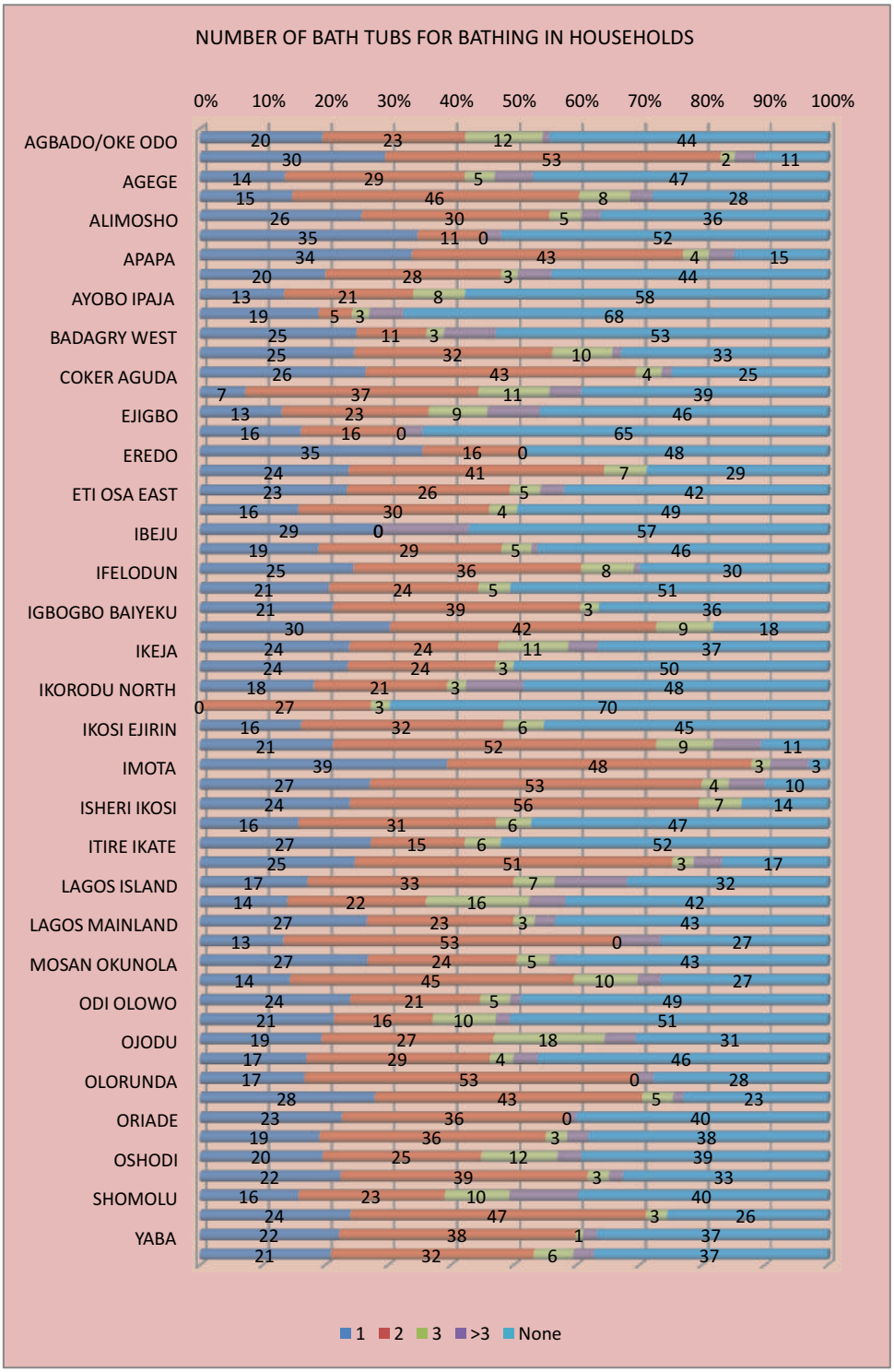
WHERE HOUSEHOLDS MAKE USE OF AN ELECTRICIAN

The source of electricians used by the households were in three categories: Company, Individual and Associations. The survey analysis revealed that 81% engaged the use of individual as electrician while 15% consulted companies and 4% indicated the use of an association. Households in the following areas sourced their electricians from companies, Imota (36%), Apapa (32%) Surulere (31%), Agboyi-Ketu (30%) Ibeju (29%) and Kosofe (28%) while those who patronized through an Association were common in Agbado-Oke odo, Alimosho, Iru-Victoria, Eti-Osa, and Lekki ranged between (7-10%).

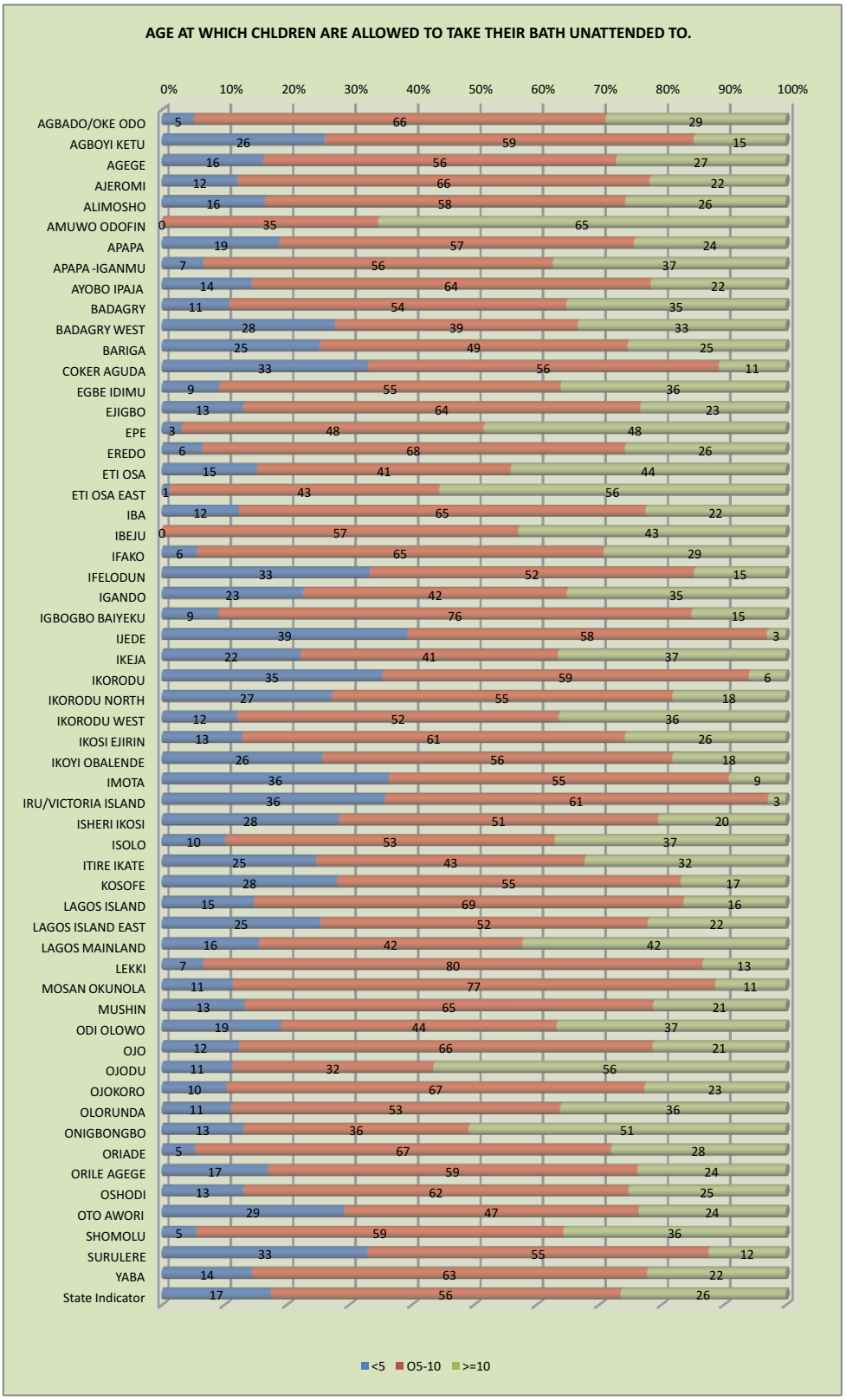


NUMBER OF BATH TUBS IN HOUSEHOLD

The quantity of bath tubs available in the respective households was sought and the analysis revealed that 21% had only one (1) bath tub while 32% had just two (2) bath tubs. Those who confirmed three (3) or more bath tubs in their respective homes were 9% and those who did not have bath tubs were 37%.Households that do not have bath tubs were very prominent in such places like Ikorodu-west (70%), Badagry (68%), Epe (65%), Ayobo-Ipaja (58%), Ibeju (57%), Imota (55%), Ikorodu-West (70%), Agboyi-ketu (51%), Bariga (48%), Itire-Ikate (52%), Amuwo-Odofin (52%), Ojo (51%), Odi-Olowo (51%) and Ikorodu (50%).



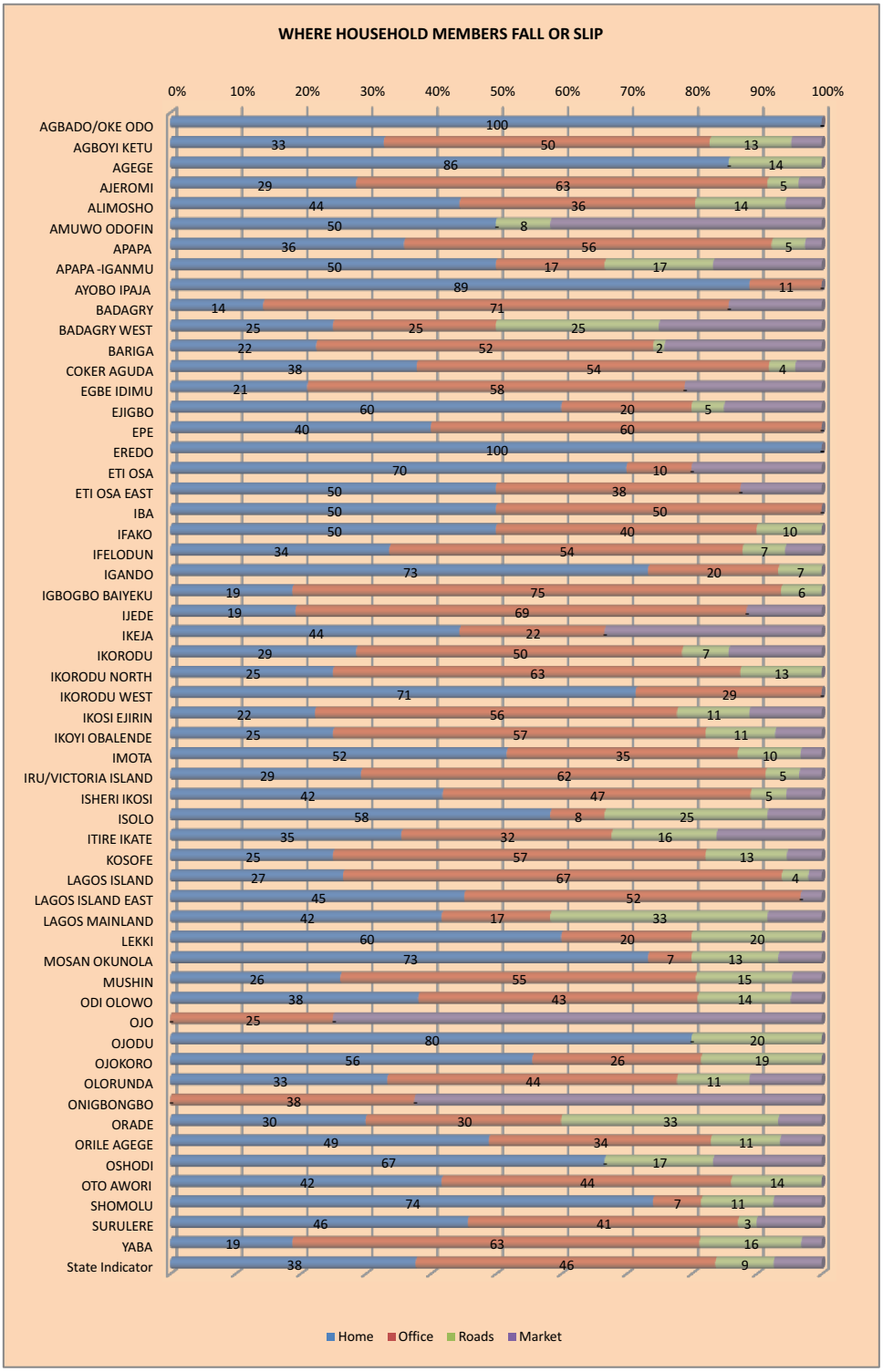
AGE AT WHICH CHILDREN ARE ALLOWED TO HAVE THEIR BATH UNATTENDED TO



The results obtained on the age at which children were allowed to have their bath unattended to indicated that children between 5 and 10 years constituted the highest (57%), while children less than 5 years indicated 17%. Only 26% of children ages 10 or more years were allowed to have their bath unattended to.

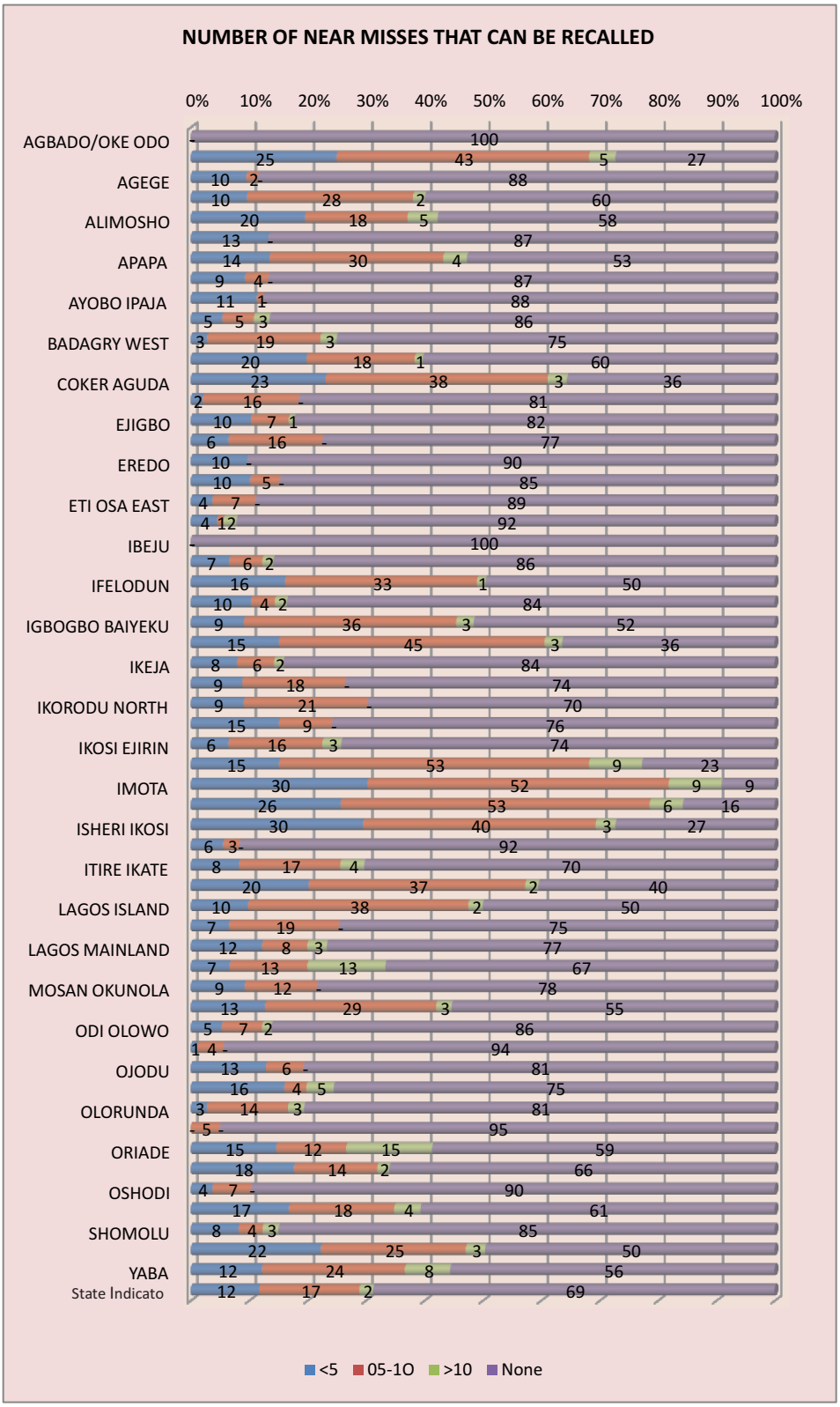
WHERE MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD FELL OR SLIPPED

The place where household members fall or slip was sought in the survey. The percentage of respondents that fell or slipped at home was 38% and 46% fell or slipped in the office. While 9% of household member fell or slipped on the roads. Only 7% fell or slipped in the market. Other household members that fell or slipped in other public places indicated only 7%. Those who fall or slipped at home were prominent in Agbado-Oke odo (100%), Eredo (100%), Ojodu (80%), and Ayobo-Ipaja (89%). Those that fell or slipped in the office were mostly reported in Igbogbo-baiyeku (75%), Badagry (71%), Ijede (69%), Ikorodu-north (63%), Yaba (63%) and Iru-Victoria (62%). Households member that fell or slipped on the roads were extensively revealed in Lagos-Mainland (33%), Oriade (33%), Badagry-west (25%) and Isolo (25%), while those that fell or slipped in the market were highest in Ojo (75%).



NUMBER OF NEAR MISSES THAT CAN BE R ECALLED

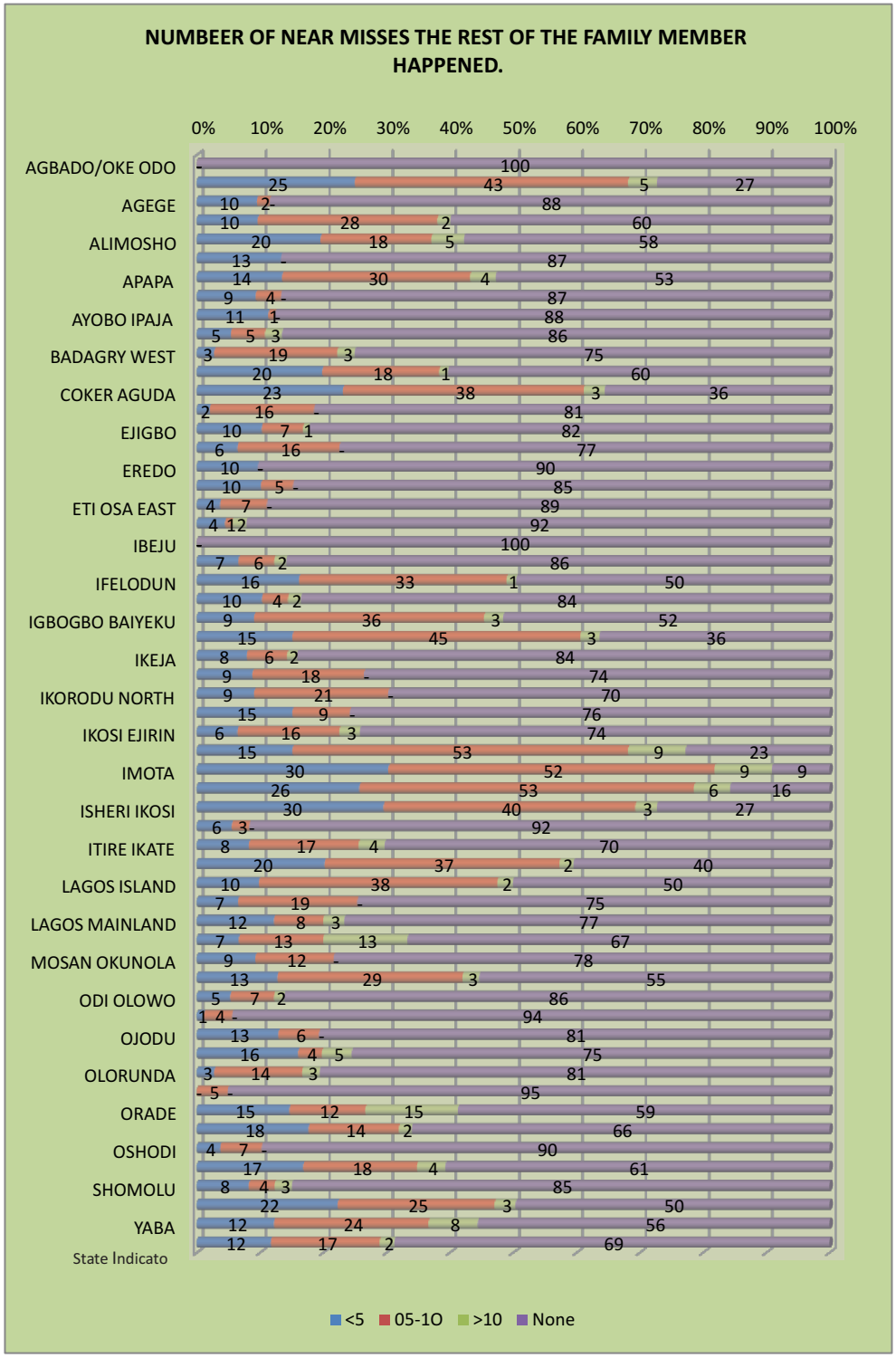
Near misses are some of the horrible incidents that usually occur at home to members of household.



The survey analysis revealed that an average of 12% of household members experienced 'Near misses' "less than 5 times" and 17% disclosed they experienced it. "Between 5 and less than 10 times" in the last one year while those near misses that can recall more than ten times were just 2%. On the other hand, a huge number (73%) of household members could not recall the number of near misses that had occurred to them.

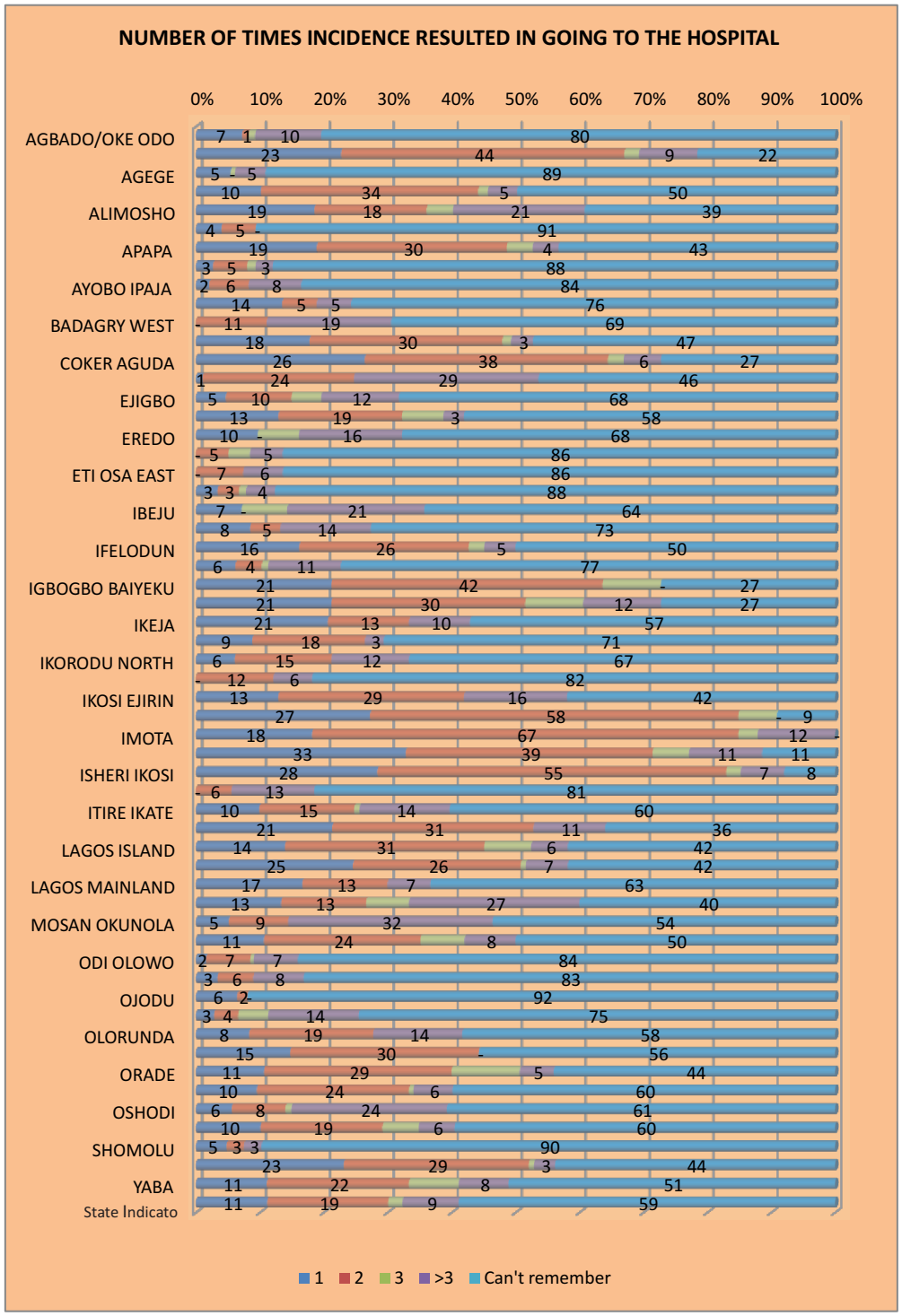
NUMBER OF NEAR MISSES THE REST OF THE FAMILY MEMBER HAPPENED

The number of near misses that happened to the rest of the family member and the result showed that 8% experienced near misses less than 5 times in the last one year and those that experienced near misses by the rest of the family between 5 and 10 times in the last one year indicated 13% while those that experienced near missed more than 10 times recorded 3%. In addition, 76% of the households could not remember the number of near misses that had happened or occurred to them.



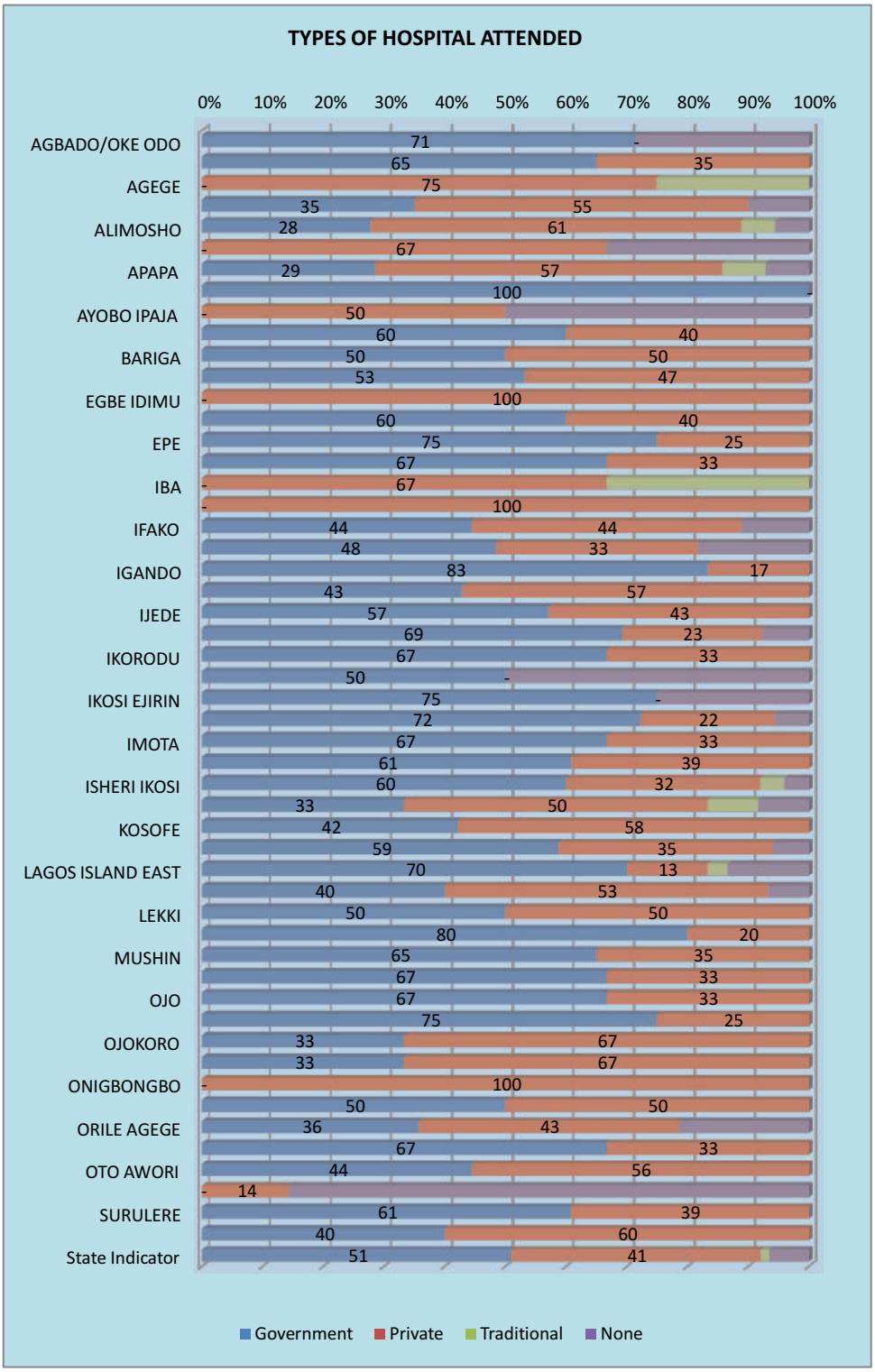
NUMBER OF TIMES INCIDENT RESULTED IN GOING TO HOSPITAL

The occurrence of a fall or slip which entailed medical intervention was also investigated. The analysis re-veiled that 11% of such incidents resulted in going to the hospital once while 19% confirmed that such led to going to hospital twice. A Further analysis showed that 4% of such incidents had led some respondents going to hospital thrice and those that went to hospital more than thrice were 9% while 59% could not remember when such incidents had resulted in going to the hospital. Falls/Slips that resulted in going to hospital thrice were mostly indicated in: Mosan-Okunola (32%), Egbe-Idimu (29%), Lagos-Mainland (27%), and Oshodi (24%)



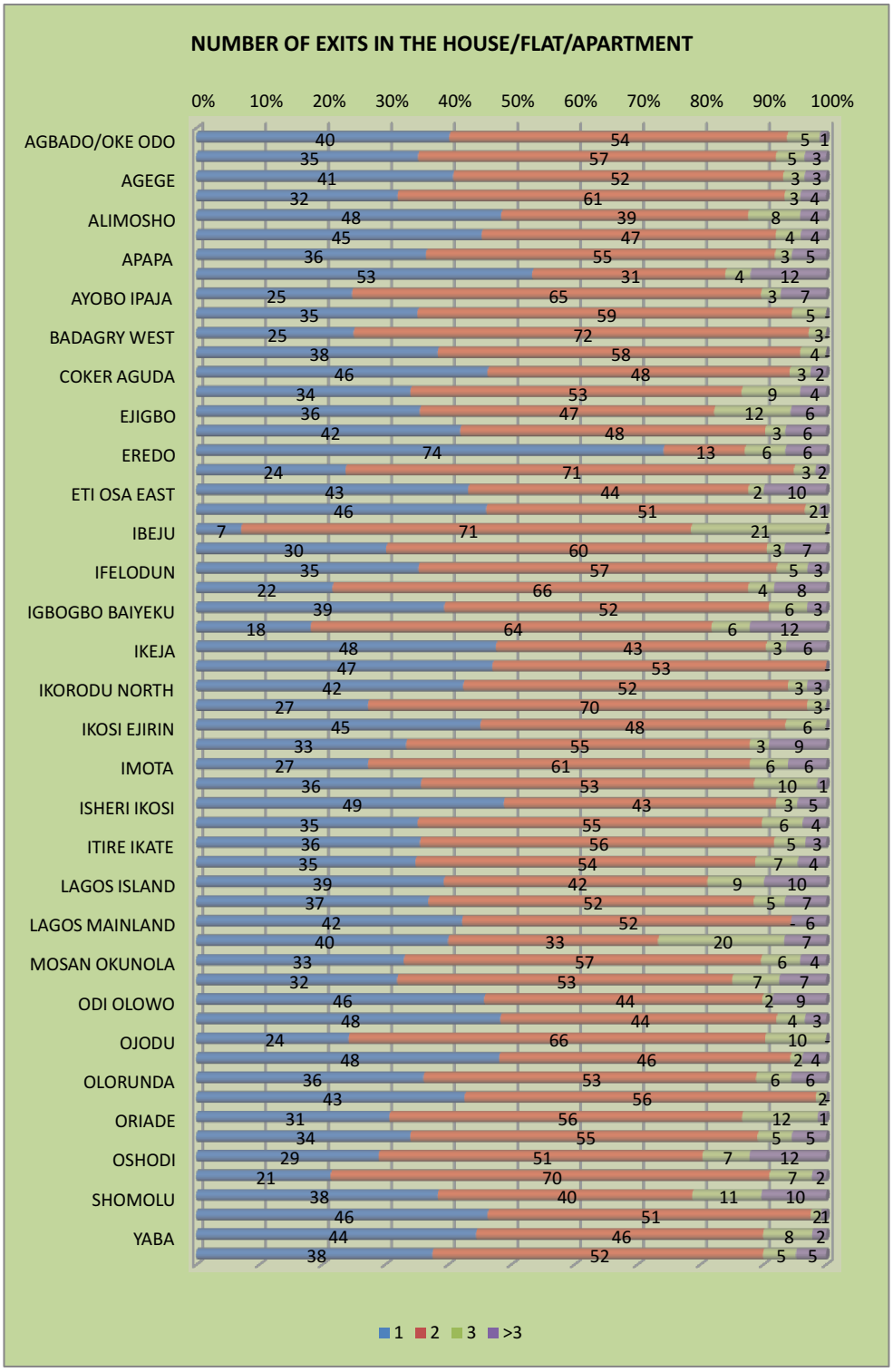
TYPE OF HOSPITAL ATTENDED

The types of hospital patronized by household's members when fall or slip occurred were investigated. The result showed that 51% of households attended government hospitals while 41% attended private hospitals. Only 2% attended traditional clinics. The proportion of those who attended government hospitals was high in four(4) Local Government areas Apapa-Iganmu, Mosan-Okunola, Agbado-Oke odo and Lagos-Island East ranging (70-100)% while those that attended private hospitals recorded 100% for Egbe-Idimu, Ibeju and Onigbongbo but those incidents of slip resulted in attending traditional clinic were top in Iba (33%)



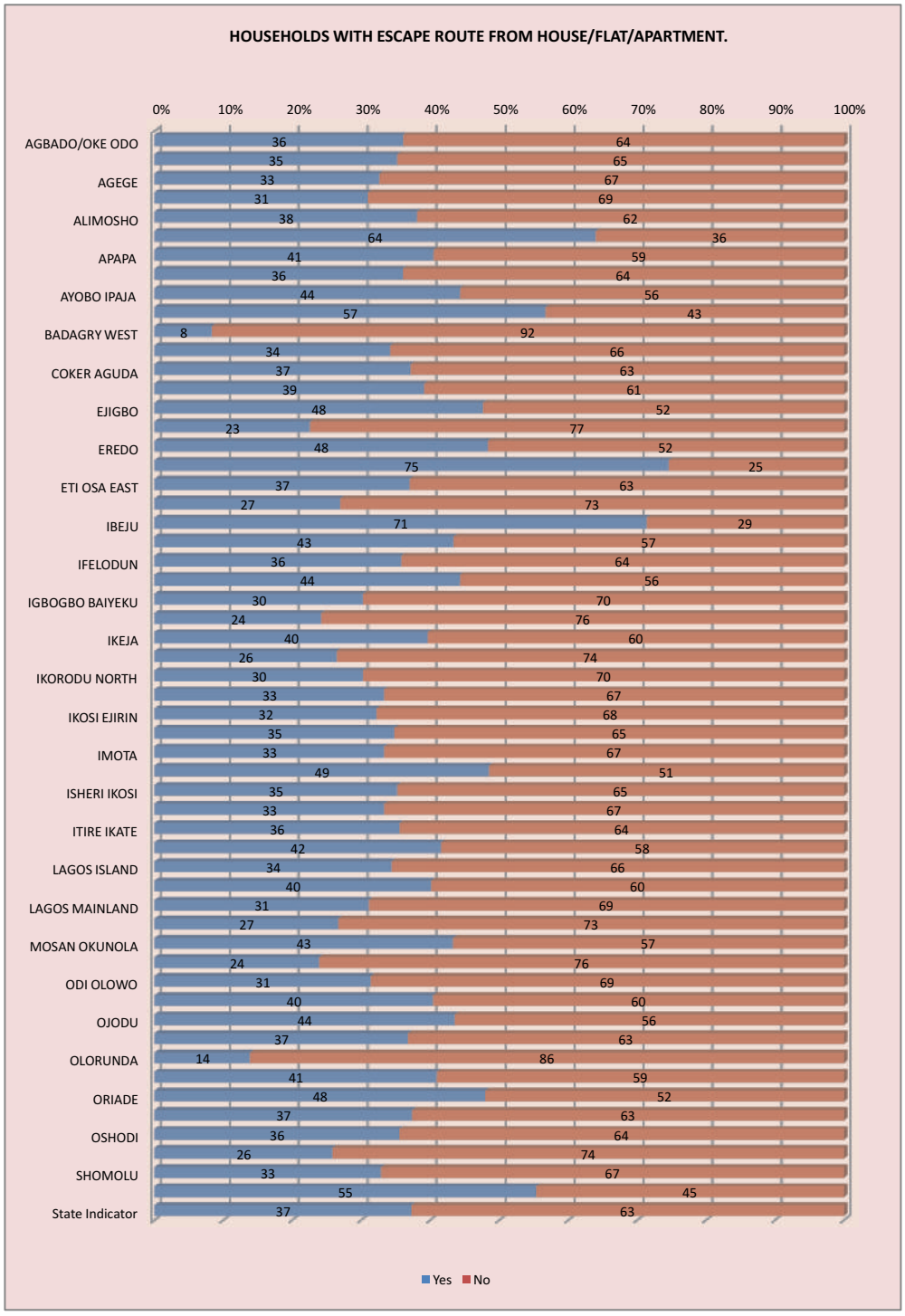
NUMBER OF EXITS IN HOUSE/FLAT/APARTMENT

The number of exits in house/flat/ apartment was sought in the survey and the result showed that 37% of the households confirmed having one (1) exit in their various houses while 52% revealed that they have two (2) exits. In addition, 10% of the household reported that they have three (3) or more exits in their houses. Most of the households that had only one (1) exit were widely distributed in Eredo (74%), Apapa-Iganmu (53%), Ojokoro (48%), Ojo (48%), Ikeja (48%) and Alimosho (48%). Those house-holds that have three (3) or more exits reported mostly in such areas as Apapa-Iganmu (12%), Oshodi (12%), Oshodi (10%), Shomolu (10%) and Eti-Osa (10%).



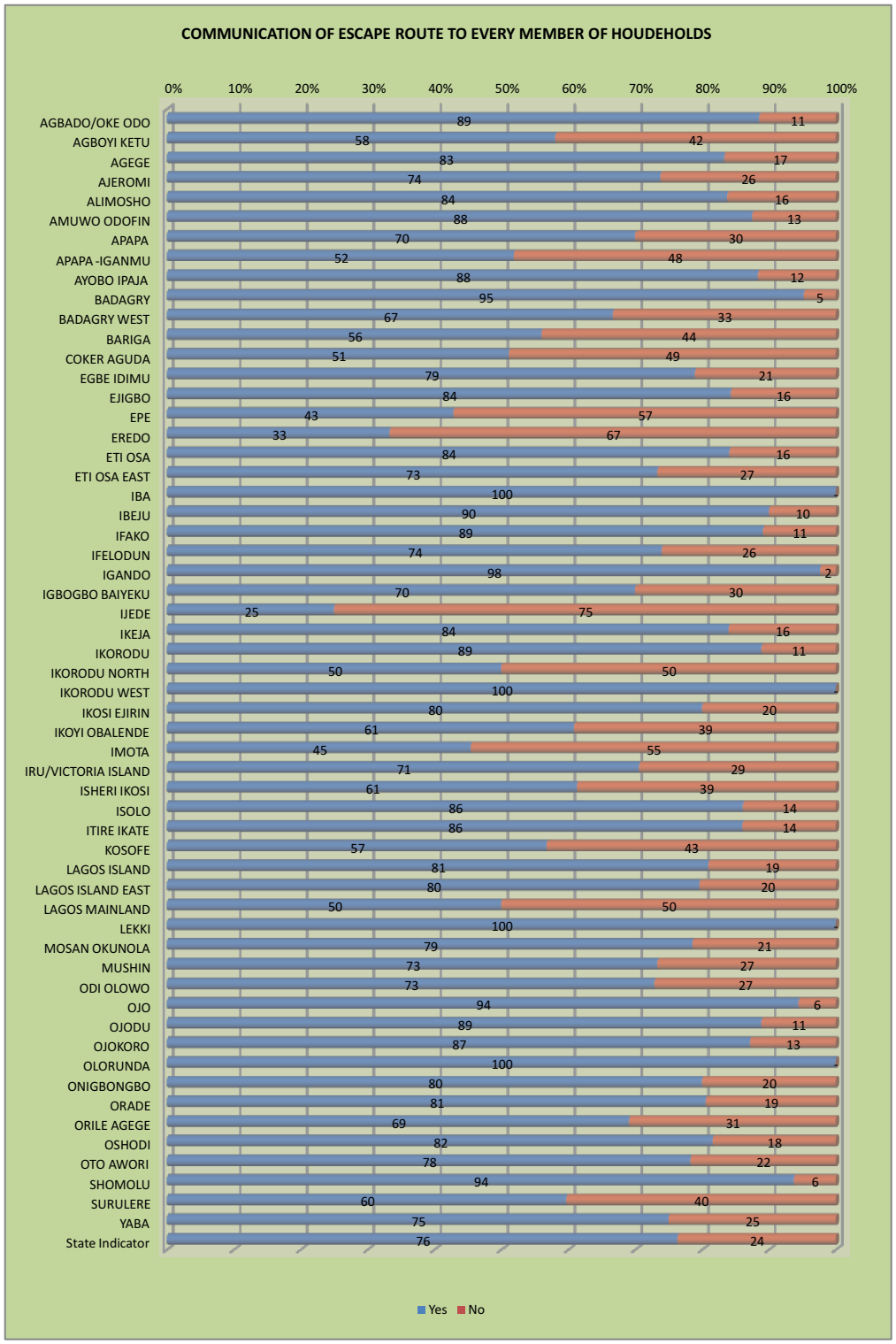
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ESCAPE ROUTE FROM HOUSE/FLAT/APARTMENT

The construction of escape routes in house/flat/apartment is to provide an alternative route to occupants of a building in case of emergency. The opinion of respondents was sought from the survey and the results showed that 37% have escape route while 63% were to the contrary. Those households that confirmed the possession of possessing escape route in their houses were mostly shown in Eti-Osa (75%), Ibeju (71%) Amuwo-Odofin (61%) and Surulere (55%). Those households that confirmed not having escape routes in their houses were mostly shown in Badagry-west (92%), Olorunda (86%), Epe (77%), Ijede (76%) and Mushin (76%).



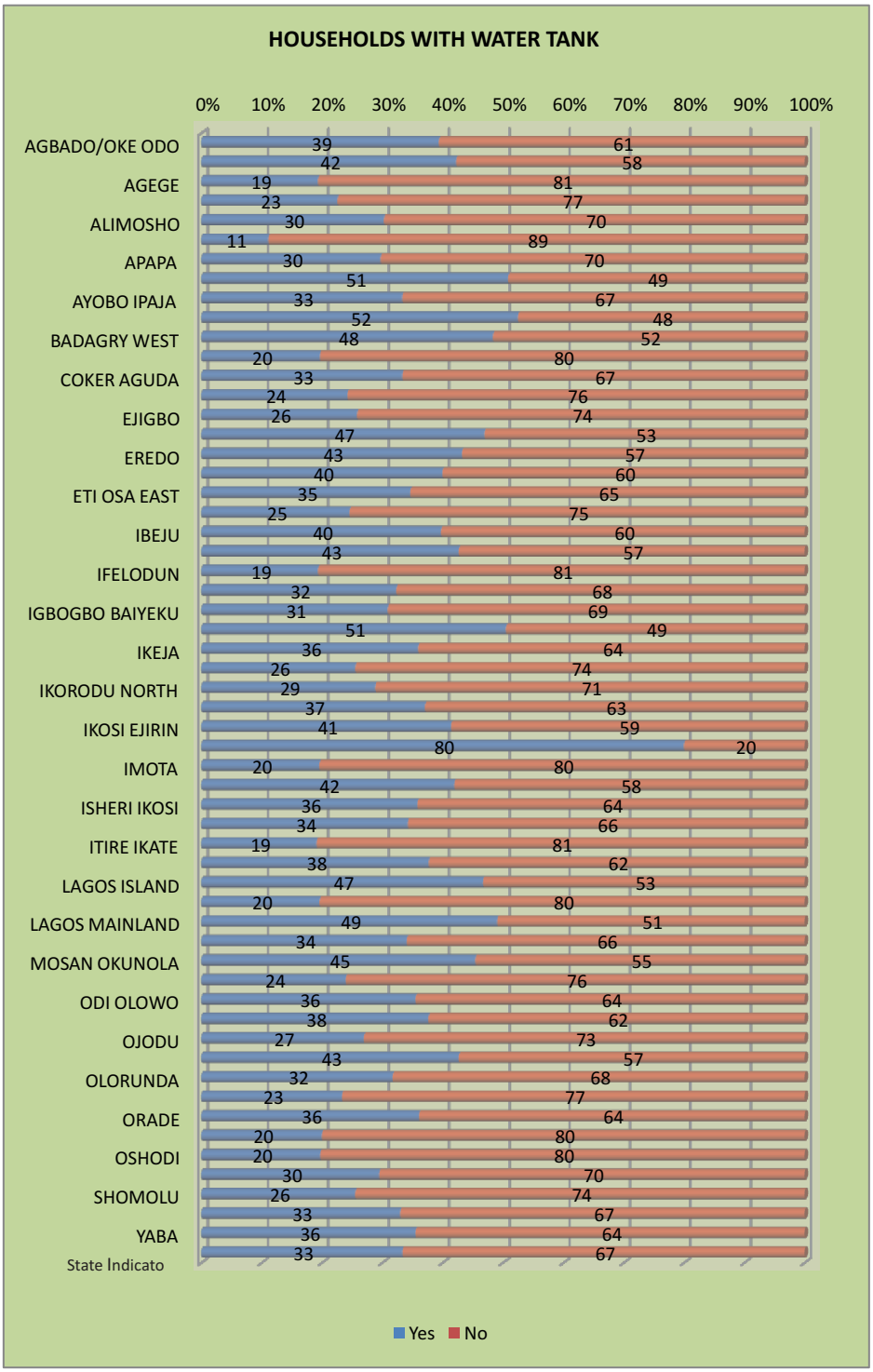
COMMUNICATION OF ESCAPE ROUTES TO EVERY MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

The communication of the existence of escape route to every member of the households was sought from the survey and the results showed that 76% were aware about the escape route while 24% were unaware. Those members of the household who confirmed being informed of the presence of escape route were mostly shown in Iba (100%), Ikorodu-west (100%), Lekki (100%), Olorunda (100%) and Badagry (97%) while members of the household that indicated not been informed about the escape route were mostly shown in Ijede (75%), Eredo (67%), Imota (55%), Ikorodu-north and Lagos-Mainland (50%).



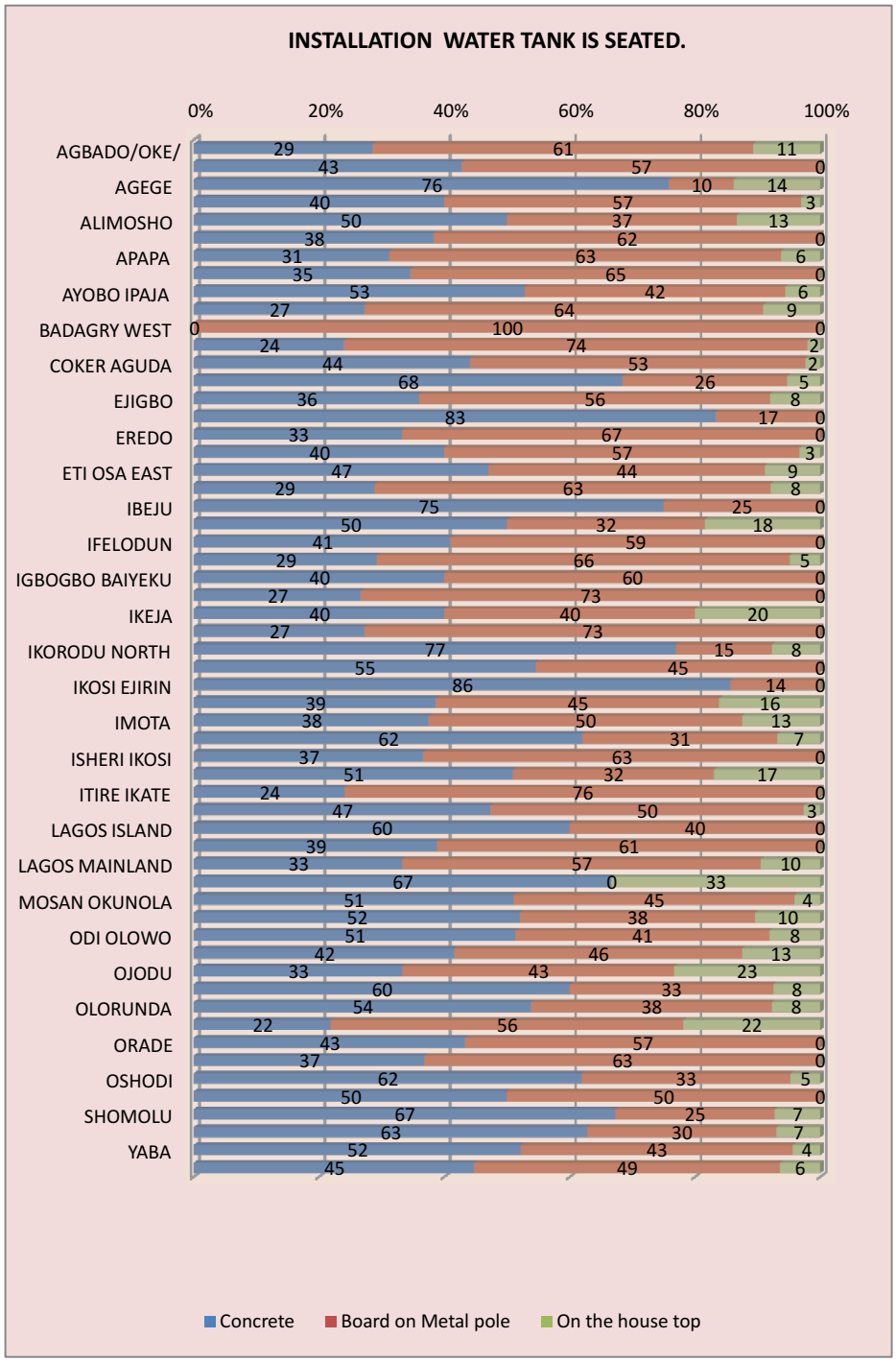
HOUSEHOLDS THAT HAS WATER TANK

The ownership of water tank was inquired by the survey and the result showed that 33% have water tanks in their home for water storage and 67% were to the contrary. The study showed decrease in the number of those who possessed water tanks compared to 37% in previous survey. Those households that confirmed having water tanks were mostly reported In Ikoyi - Obalende (80%), Ijede (80%), Badagry (52%) and Apapa-Igannmu (51%) and those households that do not have water tanks were significant in Agege, Oshodi, Orile-Agege, Lagos-Island, Itire-Ikate, Iru-Victoria, Ifeldun, Amuwo-Odofin and Bariga ranging (80-89%).



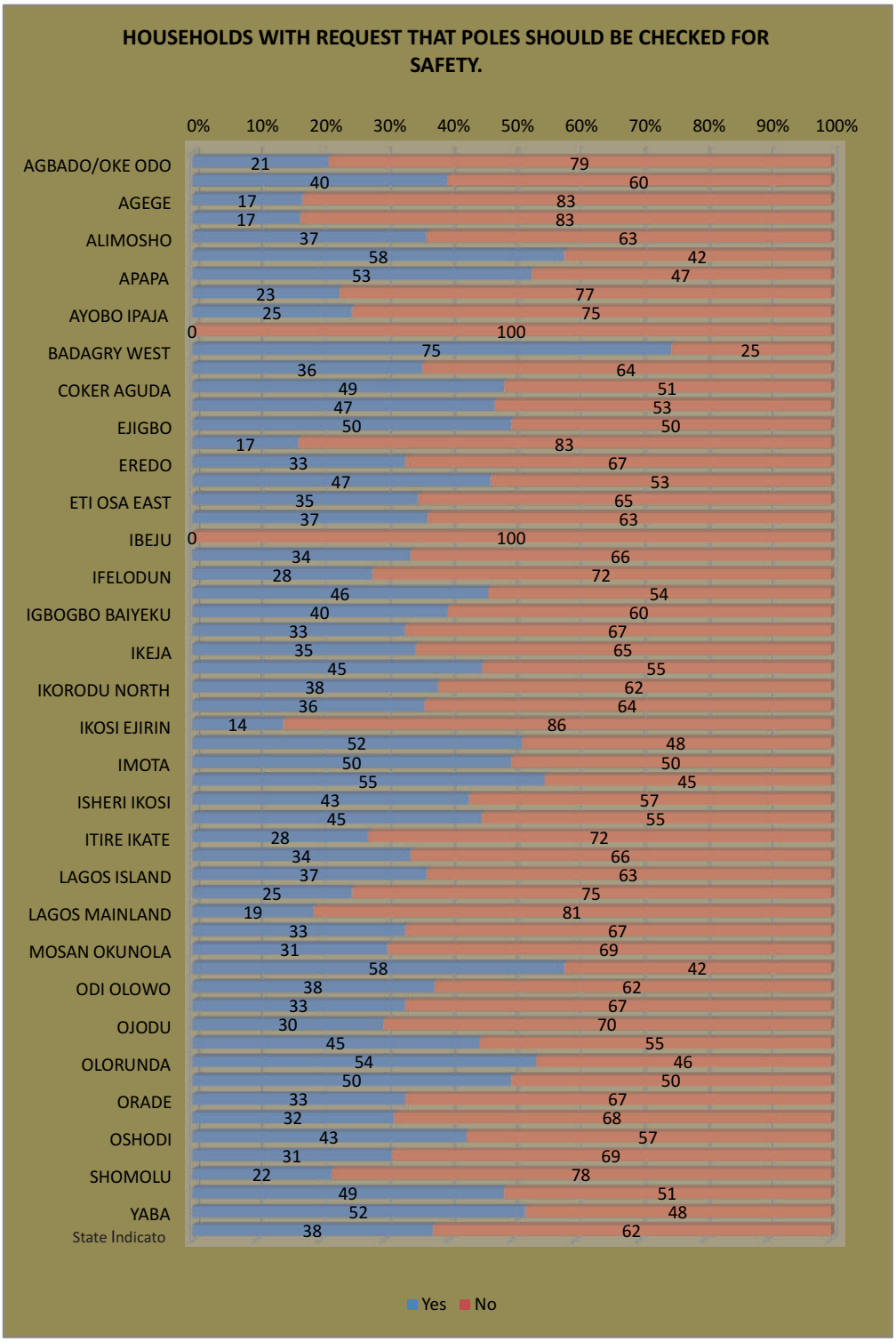
INSTALLATION OF WATER TANK

The possession of water tank and where it was located was sought by the survey and the result showed that 45% were found installed on concretes, 49% were board on metal pole, and 6% on roof top the houses. Most of households that has water tanks installed on roof top of their houses were mostly found in Lekki (33%), Ojodu (23%), Onigbongbo (22%) and Ikeja (20%). Households that have water tank installed on metal poles were high in Badagry (100%), Itire-Ikate (76%), Bariga (74%), Ijede (73%) and Ikorodu (73%).The households where water tanks were installed on concretes were mostly found in Ikosi-Ejinrin (86%), Epe (83%), Ikorodu-north (77%), Agege (76%) and Ibeju (75%).



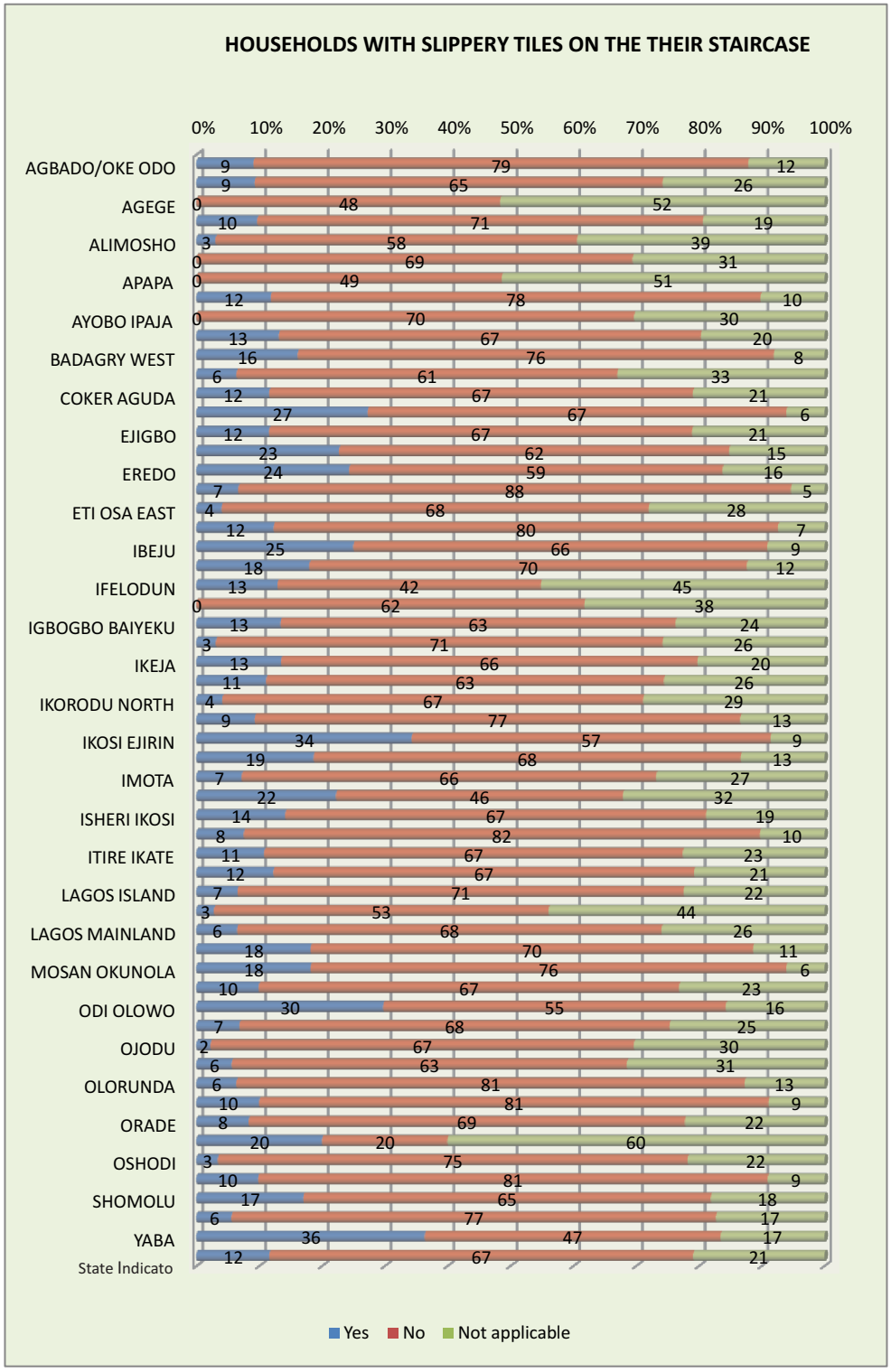
HOUSEHOLDS THAT REQUESTED FOR POLES TO BE CHECKED FOR SAFETY

Safety around houses on the erected poles was examined. The survey showed that 38% of households requested for poles to be checked for safety and 62% were to the contrary. The households that did not request for erected poles to be checked for safety were mostly found in Badagry (100%), Ibeju (100%), Agege (83%), Epe (83%), Ajeromi (83%) and Lagos-Island (81%). Those households that checked their poles for purpose of safety were mostly found in Badagry West (49%), Onigbongbo, Olorunda, Mushin, Iru-victoria, Imota, Ikoyi-Obalende, Ejigbo and Apapa ranging (50-75%).

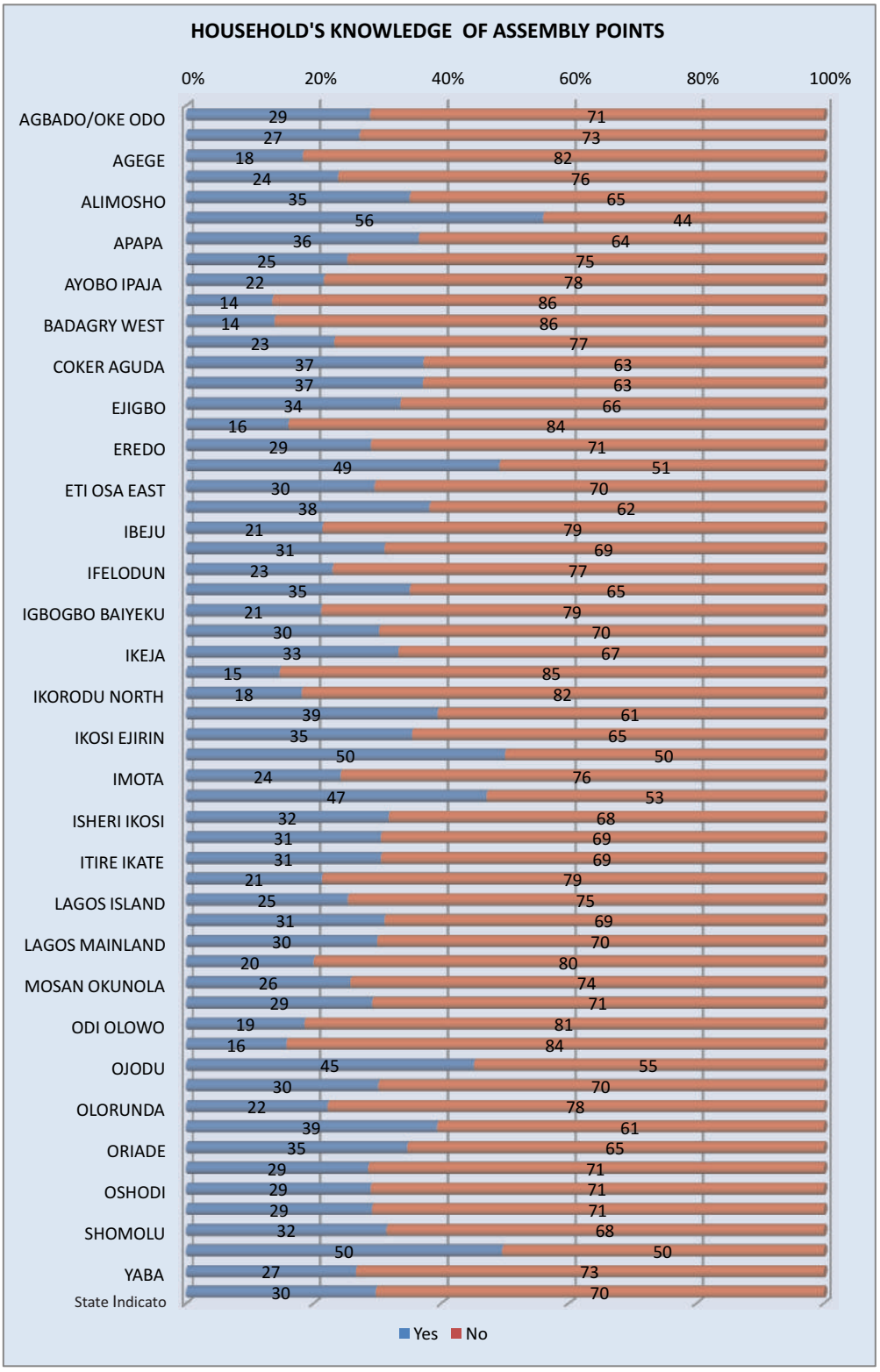


HOUSEHOLDS WITH SLIPPERY TILES ON THEIR STAIR CASE

The reality of slippery tiles on the stair case had posed a lot of hazards to many homes. The results from the survey showed that 12% had slippery tiles on their staircases and 67% on the contrary while those that confirmed not applicable recorded 21%. Further analysis of the households that confirmed having slippery tiles on their stair cases were mostly found in Yaba (36%), Ikosi-Ejinrin (34%), Odi-Olowo (30%), Egbe-Idimu (27%), Iru-victoria (22%), Orile-Agege (20%).



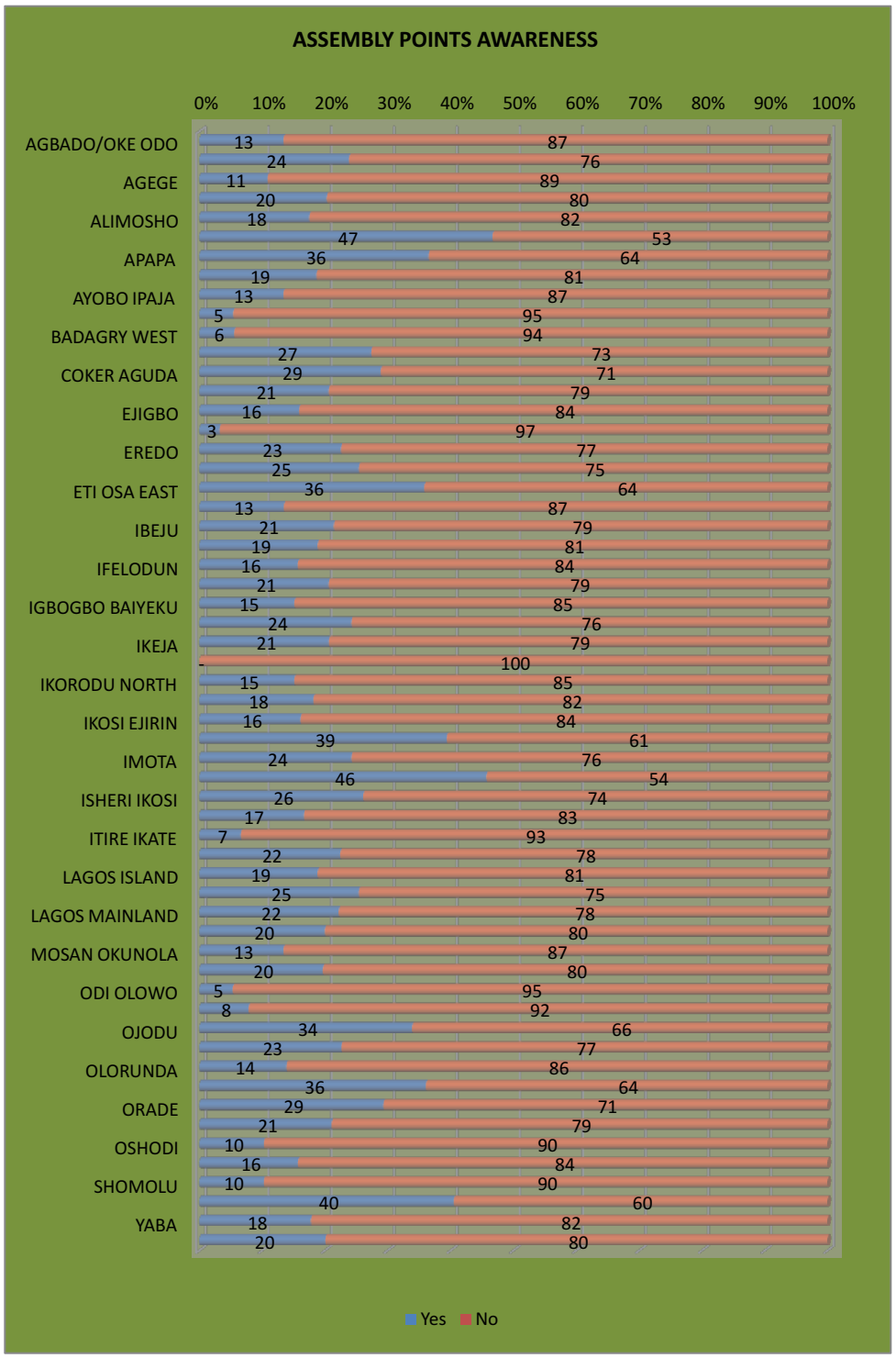
HOUSEHOLD'S KNOWLEDGE OF ASSEMBLY POINTS



Households knowledge of the Assembly point were sought from the survey and it was revealed that 30% of the people in the community have adequate knowledge of the assembly point while 70% were on the contrary.

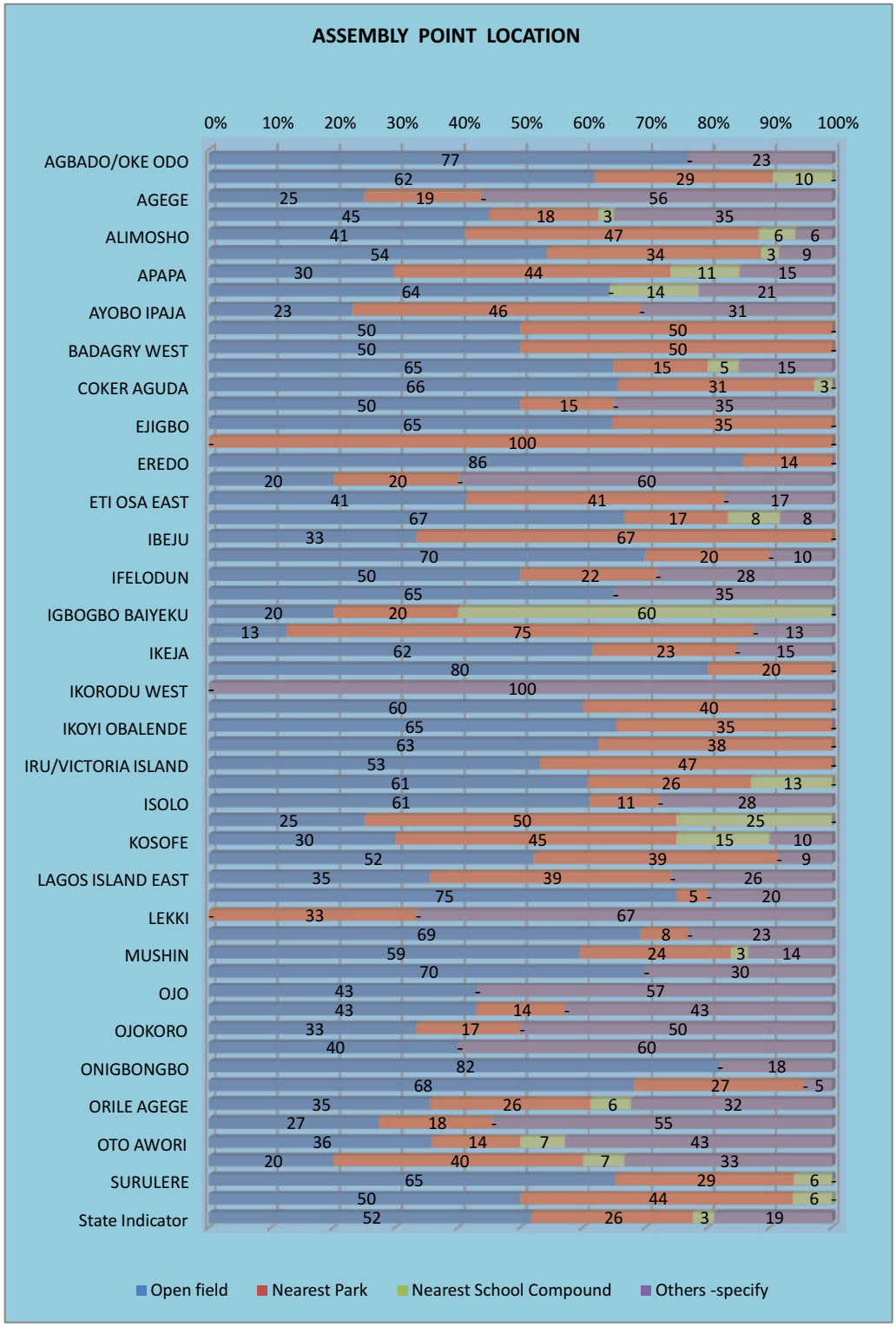
AWARENESS OF ASSEMBLY POINTS

Awareness of assembly points in the households was sought out in the survey and the result showed that 20% were aware and 80% were not aware of the presence of assembly points. Respondents who confirmed the awareness of assembly points were in Apapa, Surulere, Iru-Victoria, Amuwo-Odofin, Onigbongbo, Ojodu, Ikoyi-Obalende and Eti-Osa east ranging 34-47%. Most of the respondent who were not aware of the assembly points were in Ikorodu (100%), Epe (97%), Eti-Osa (97%), Odi-Olowo (95%), Badagry (95%), Epe (97%) and Itire-Ikate (93%).



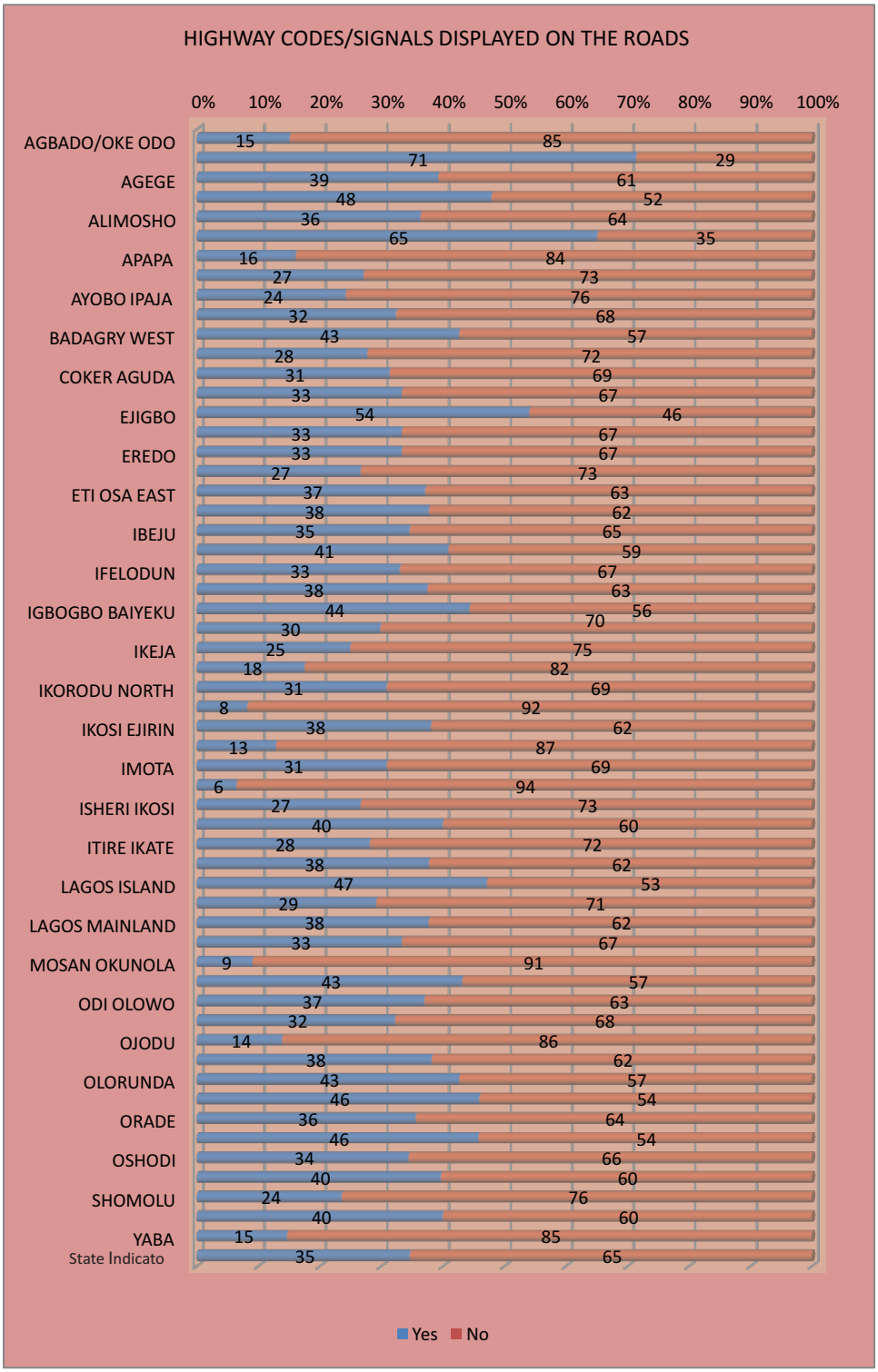
ASSEMBLY POINT LOCATION

A designated place where people have been told to wait after evacuating a building in the event of a fire or other emergency. The survey further sought from the respondents on the location of assembly point in the community and the results confirmed that 52% of the assembly points were located on the open field, 26% said they were located nearest to the park while 3% reported the location to nearest school compound and others revealed 19%.



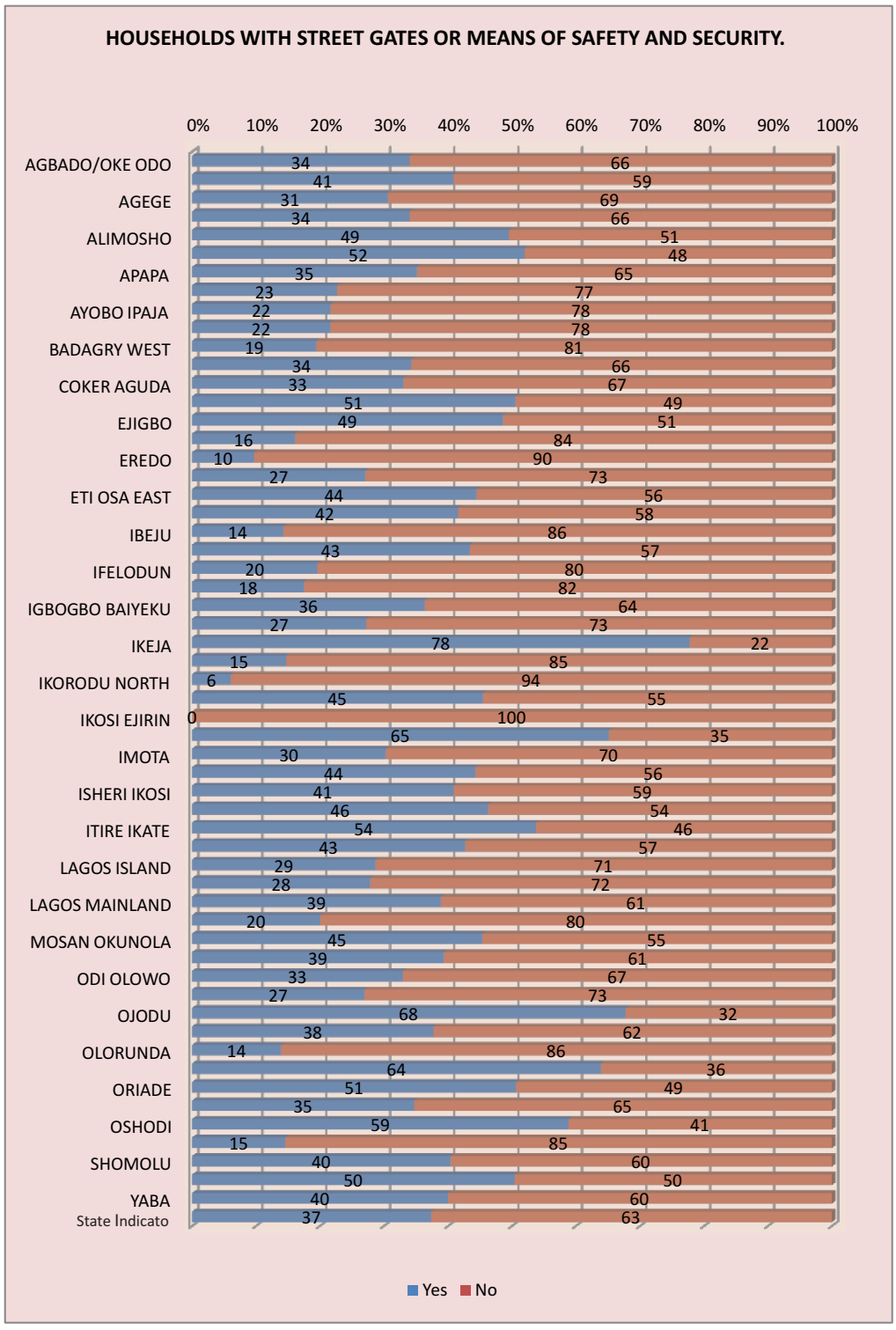
HIGHWAY CODES/SIGNALS CLEARLY DISPLAYED ON THE ROADS

The whole essence of high way code/signals clearly displayed on strategic points is to provide adequate safety for road users and prevention of accidents on the roads. The result obtained from the survey showed that 35% of the respondents confirmed that they see furniture/signals clearly displayed whereas 65% of those respondents could not see these roads signs clearly displayed on the roads.



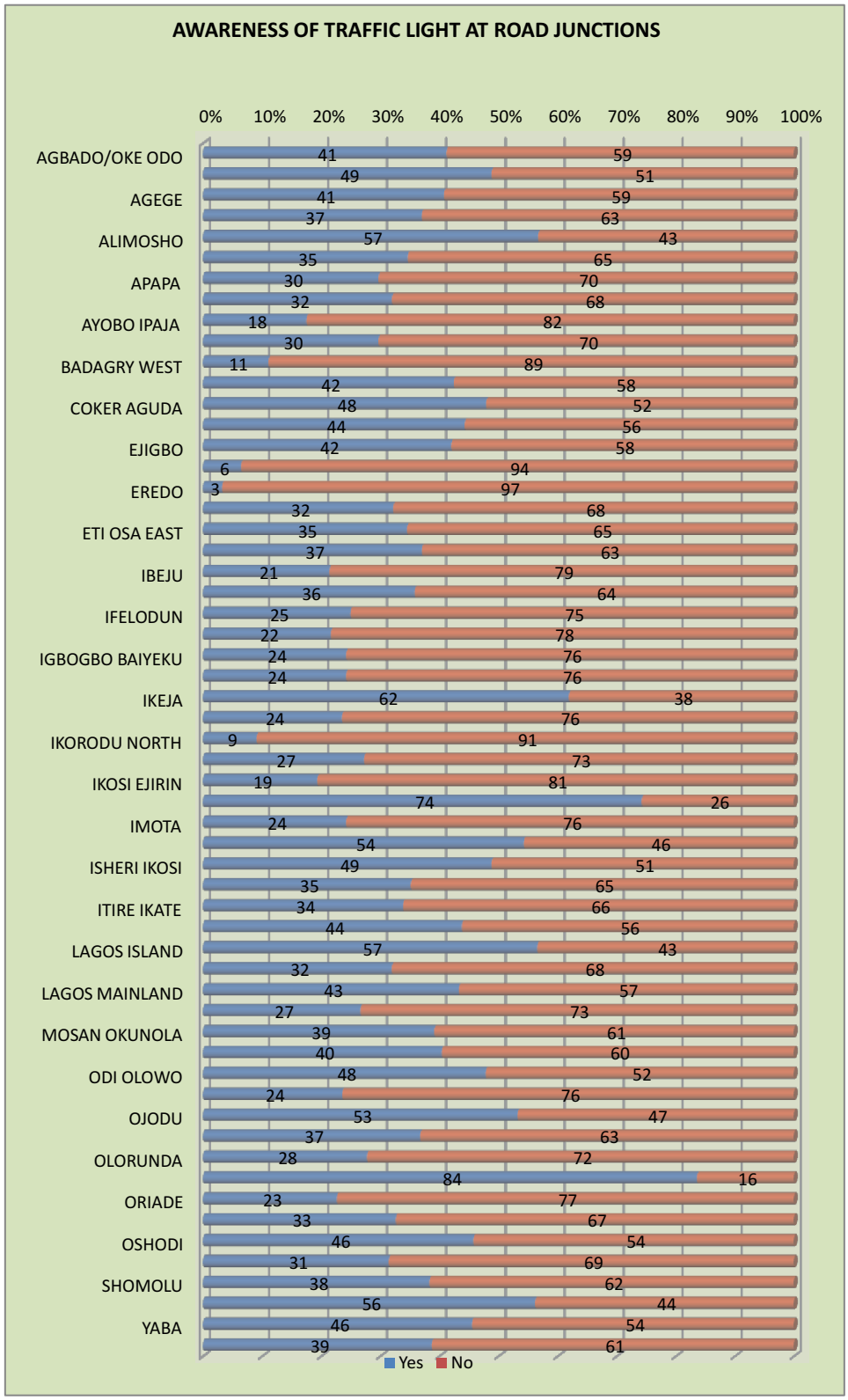
HOUSEHOLDS WITH STREET GATES OR MEANS OF SAFETY AND SECURITY

Survey sought from respondents on whether gates and other means of safety and security are produced on their streets. The result revealed that 37% of those interviewed have street gates and other means of safety and security. The creation of street gates or other means of safety and security was high up in; Ikeja (78%), Ojodu (68%), Onigbongbo (64%), and Ikoyi-Obalende (65%) and Oshodi (59%). However, the erection of street gates was mostly invisible in Ikosi -Ejirin (100%), Ikorodu-north (94%), Eredo (90%), Olorunda (86%) and Lekki (80%).



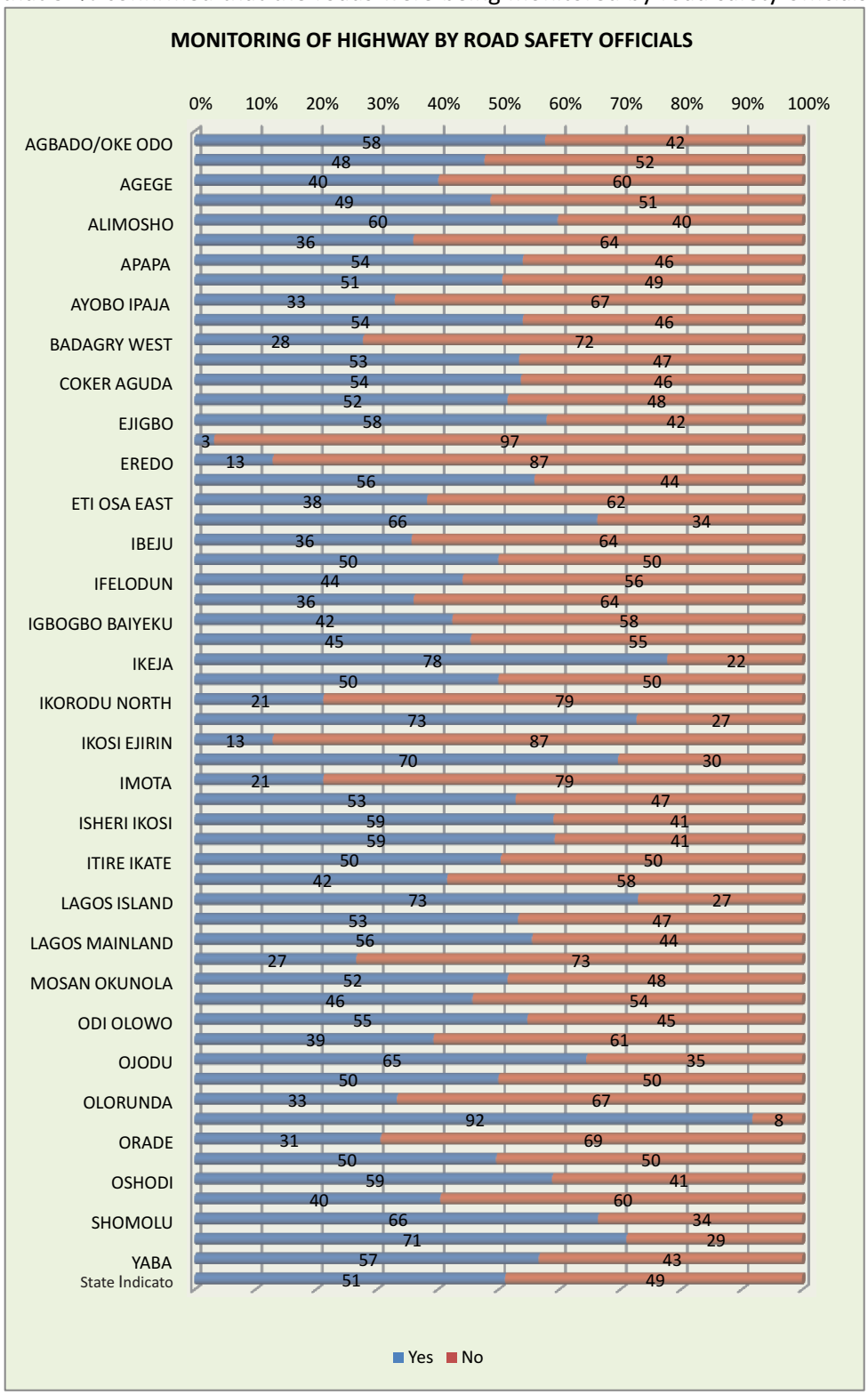
AWARENESS OF TRAFFIC LIGHT AT ROAD JUNCTIONS

The provision of traffic light is to ensure adequate control and management of the flow of vehicles on roads. The survey results revealed that 39% of the responses confirmed the presence of traffic light at various strategic locations. Those who confirmed the installation of traffic light on the roads were mostly in Onigbongbo (84%), Ikoyi -Obalende 74%, Ikeja (62%), Alimosho (57%), Lagos-Island (57%) Surulere 56%, and Ojodu (53%) and Areas with the least awareness of traffic light installation are Ayobo-Ipaja, Ikorodu-north, Epe, Imota, Oriade, Ojo, ikosi-Ejinrin Eredo, and Badagry-West ranging from (76-97%)



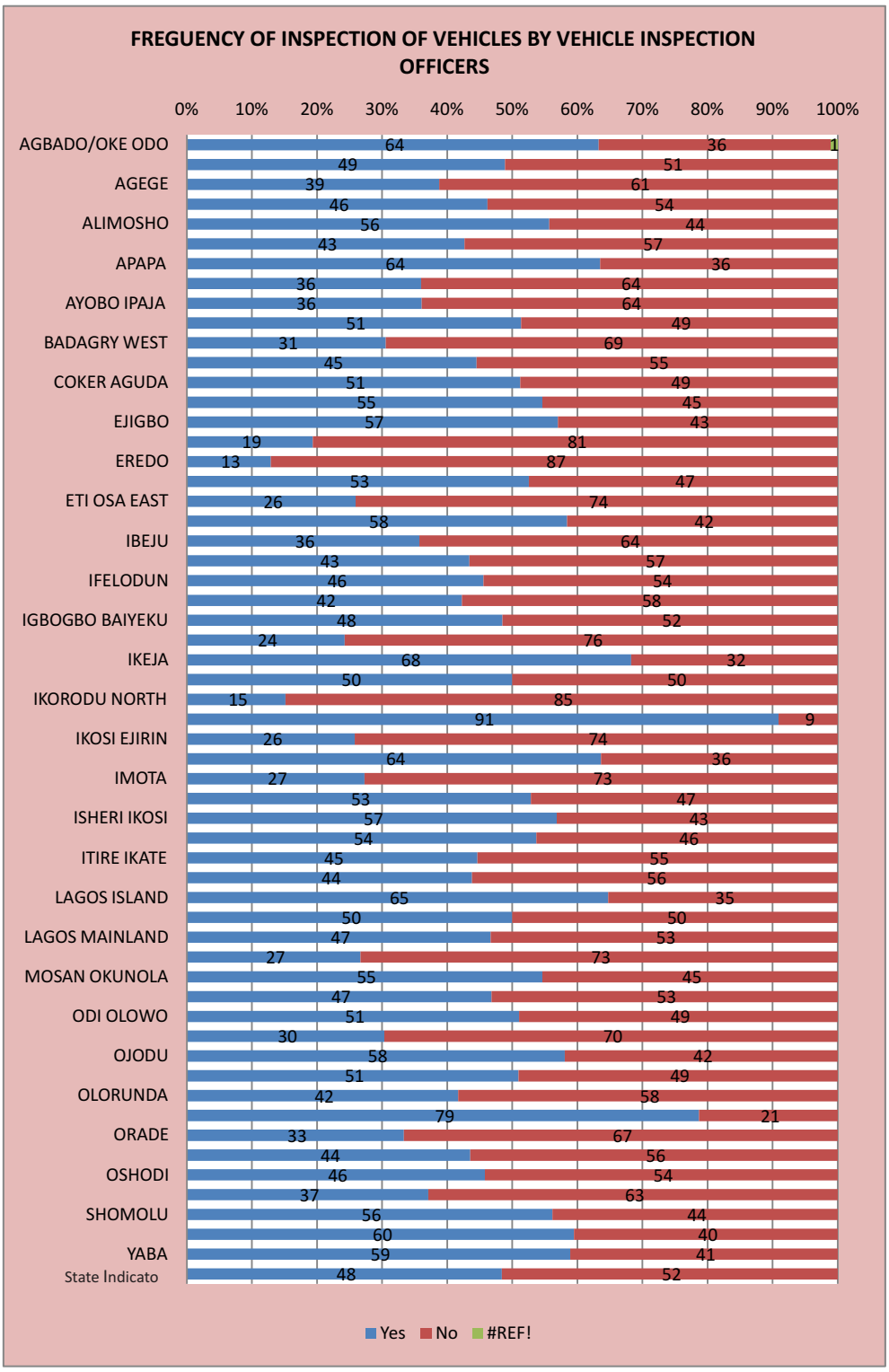
MONITORING OF THE HIGH WAYS BY ROAD SAFETY OFFICIALS

Monitoring of the highway by road safety officials was sought by the survey and the results revealed that 51% confirmed that the roads were being monitored by road safety officials while 49% responded otherwise. The existence of these safety officials on the roads were indicated in Onigbongbo, Lagos-Island, Ikoyi-Obalende, Ikorodu-west, Ikeja and Surulere ranging from (70-92%).The presence of these safety officials were not seen mostly in Imota , Ikosi-Ejirin, Eredo, Badagry-west, Ikorodu-north, Lekki and Epe (72-97%)



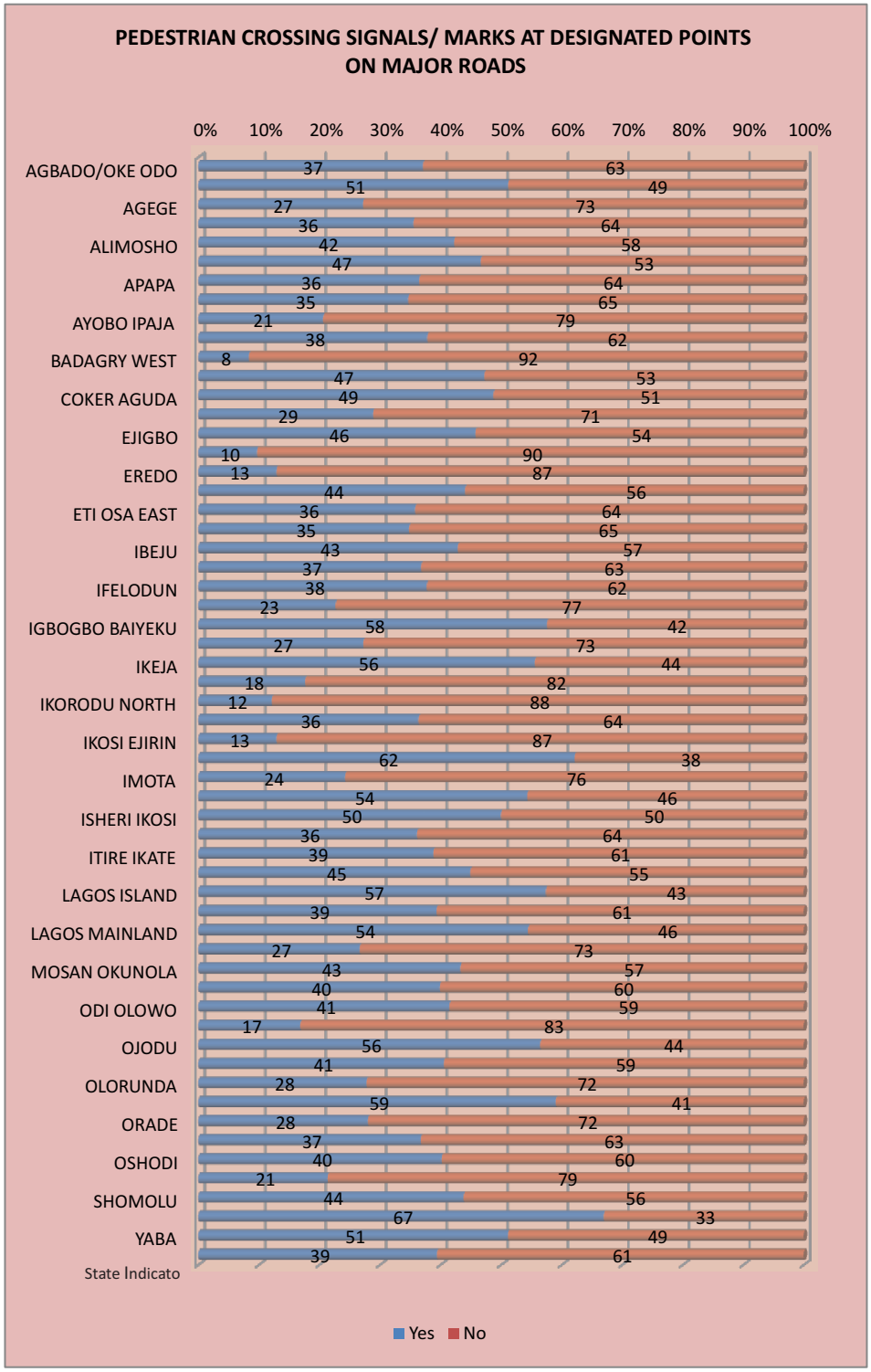
F R E Q U E N C Y O F INSPECTION OF VEHICLE BY VEHICLE INSPECTION SERVICES OFFICIALS

The survey sought to know the frequency of inspection of vehicle by Vehicle Inspection Services Officials on the roads. The results indicated that 48% of the household's respondents confirmed the existence of Vehicle Inspection Services Officials on the roads which is higher than the previous year with 6%.



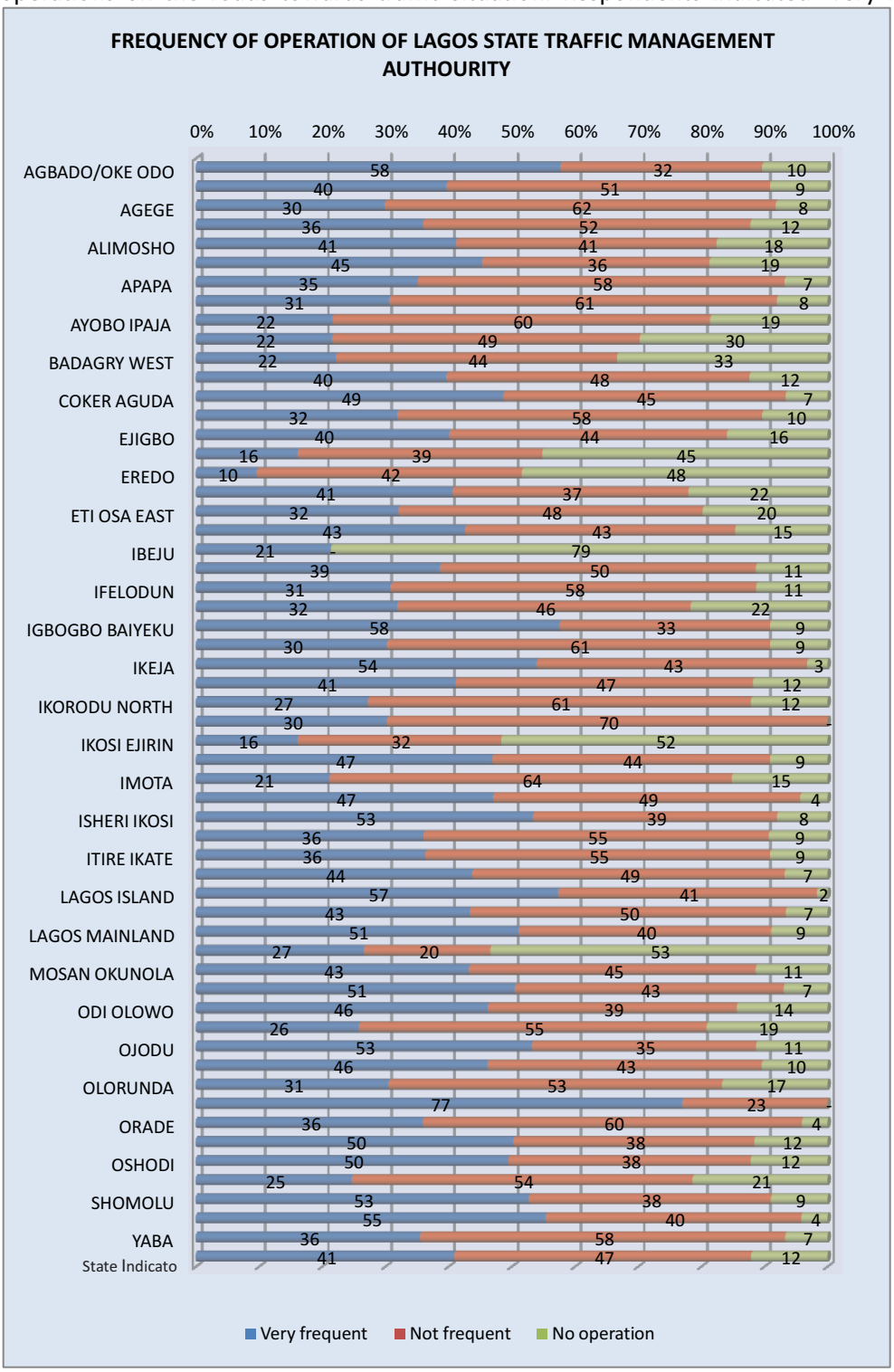
PEDESTRIAN CROSSING AT DESIGNATED POINTS

Existence of pedestrian crossing at designated points on major roads was investigated and the result showed that 39% confirmed the presence of the pedestrian crossing marks at designated points on the roads while 61% were to affirm the contrary. Over 60% of the respondents in Onigbongbo, Iru/Victoria island, Yaba, Ikoyi Obalende, Surulere, Agboyi-ketu, Igbogbo-Baiyeku, Ikeja, Isheri-Ikosi, Lagos-Island, Lagos-Mainland and Ojodu reportedly claimed the existence of pedestrian crossing marks at designated points on the roads while it is otherwise in places like Badagry-west, Epe, Ojo, Ikosi-Ejinrin, Ikorodu-north, Eredo where over 83% of respondents indicated non presence of pedestrian crossing marks.



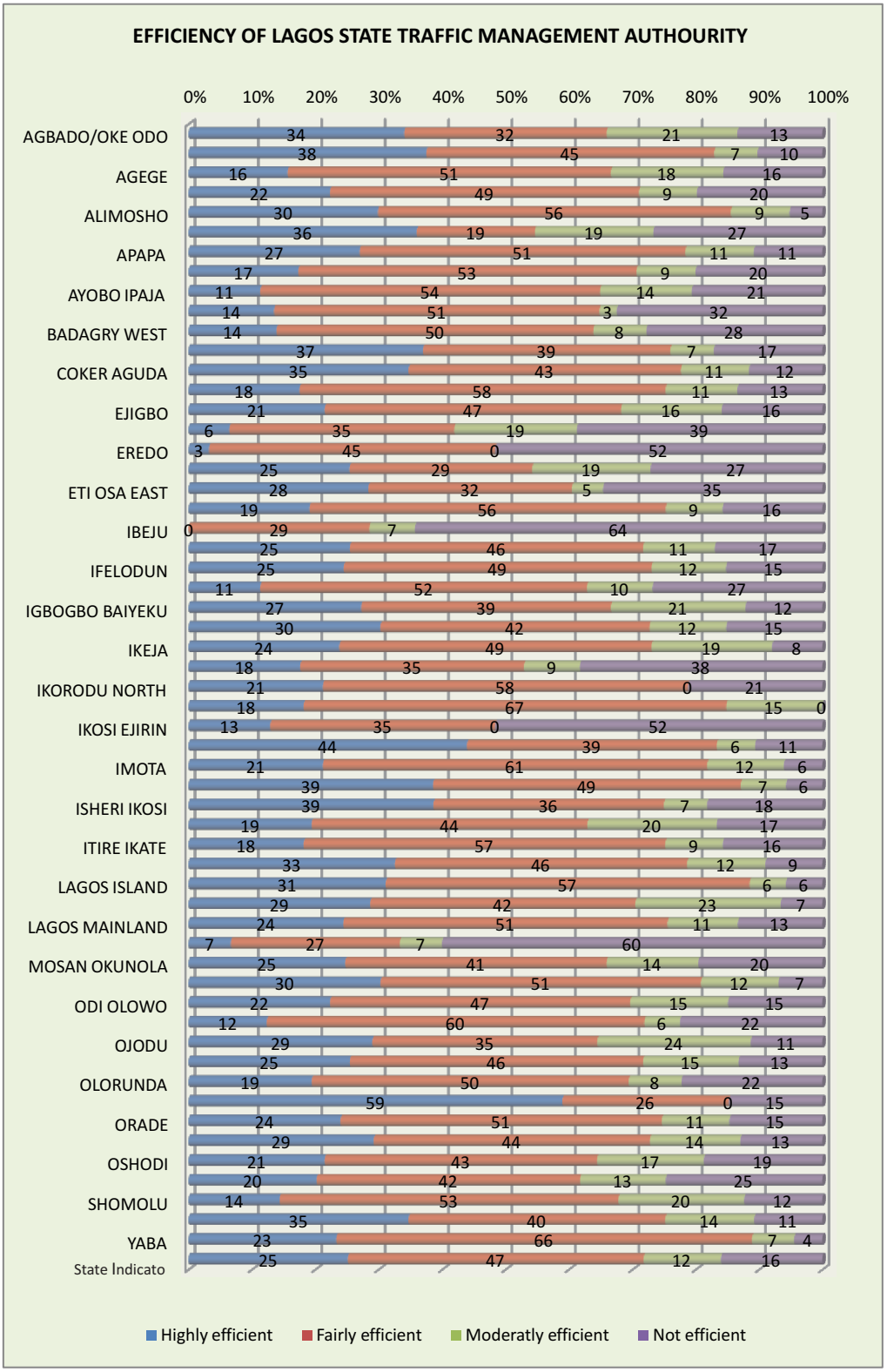
FREQUENCY OF THE OPERATION OF LAGOS STATE TRAFFIC MANAGE -MENT AUTHOURITY

The Survey investigated the effectiveness of LASTMA (Lagos State Traffic Management Authority) operations on the roads towards traffic situation. Respondents indicated 'Very frequent' (41%), 'Not frequent' (47%) and 'No operation' (12%). LASTMA operations indicated as 'Very frequent' in Onigbongbo (77%), Agbado-Oke odo (58%), Lagos-Island (57%), Igbogbo-baiyeku (55%), Surulere (55%), Ikeja (54%), Isheri-Ikosi (53%) and 'Not frequent' in Ikorodu-west (70%), Imota (64%) Agege 62%), Ijede (61%), Ikorodu-north, Apapa-iganmu (61%) and Oriade (60%). It returned as 'No operation in areas like in Ibeju (79%) Lekki (53%), Ikosi-Ejirin (52%), Eredo (48%) and Epe (45%).



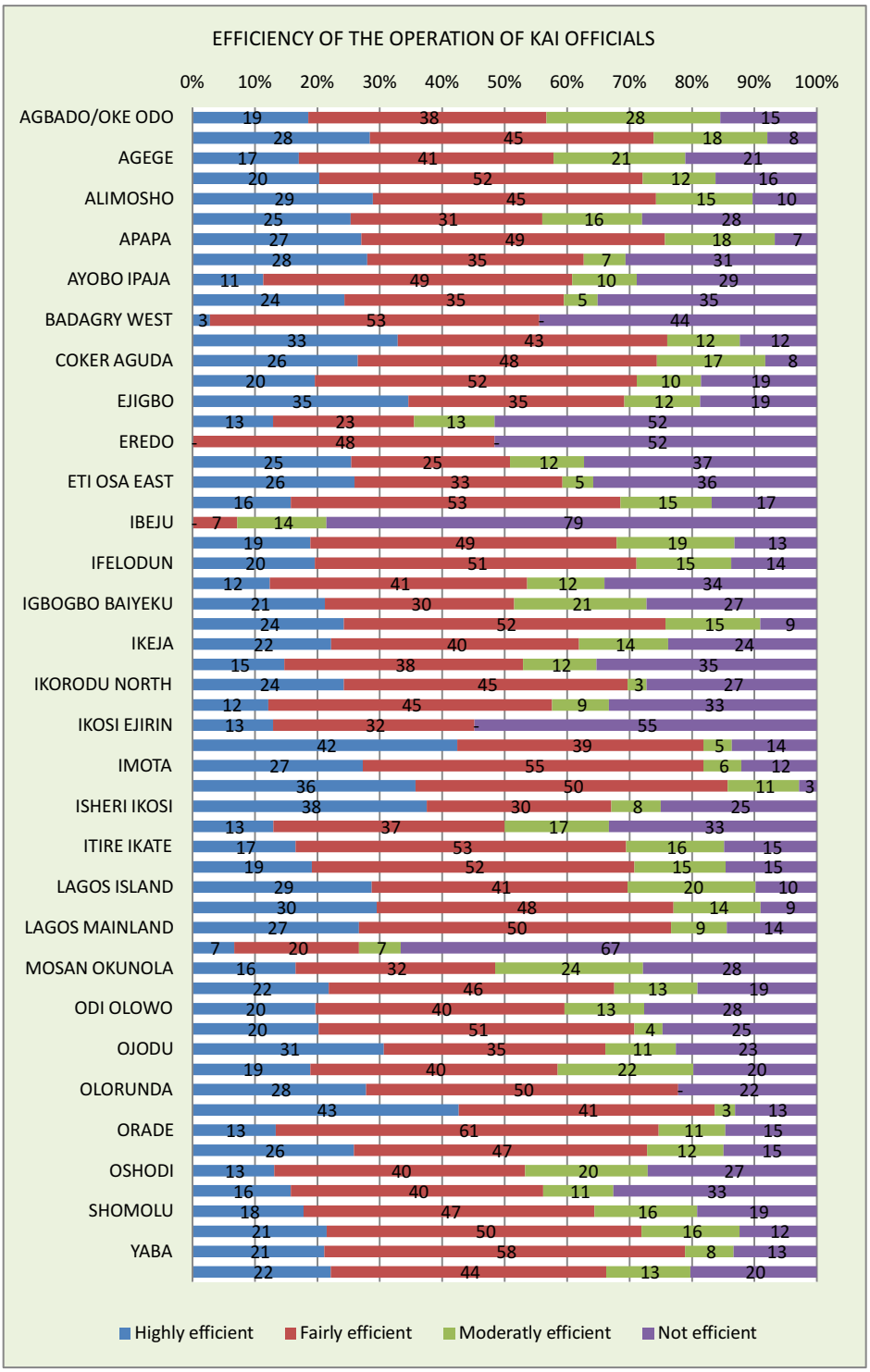
EFFICIENCY OF LAGOS STATE TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

The efficiency of Lagos State Traffic Management Authority (LASTMA) was sought by the survey and the results showed that 25% of the respondents rated the operation of L!STM! 'Highly efficient' while 47% indicated 'Fairly efficient'. Further analysis indicated that 12% returned by 'Moderately efficient'. 16% indicated that the operation of LASTMA were 'Not efficient'



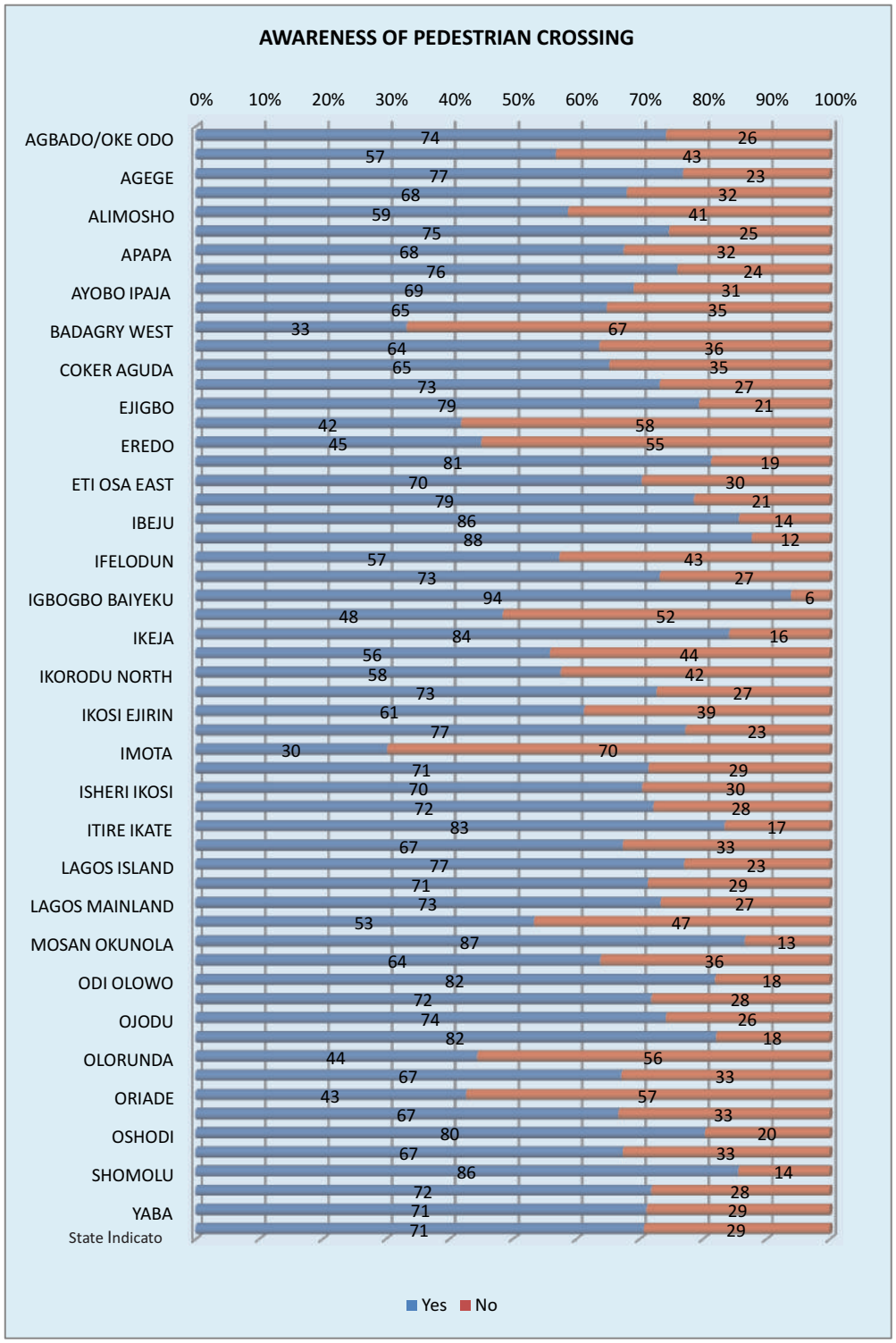
EFFICIENCY OF THE OPERATION OF KAI OFFICIALS

Efficiency of the operation of 'Kick against Indiscipline' (KAI) was also sought by the survey. Results indicated that 22% of the respondents rated its operations 'Highly efficient' while 45% indicated 'Fairly efficient'. Further analysis indicated that were 'Moderately efficient' 13% while 20% indicated 'Not efficient'. "Not frequent" operations of KAI was mostly reported in Lekki (67%), Ikosi-Ejinrin (55%), Ikorodu-west (33%), Isolo (33%) and Oto-awori (33%) while those that indicated 'Highly efficient' were in Onigbongbo (43%), Ikoyi-Obalende (42%) Isheri-Ikosi (38%) Ojodu (31%) and Iru-Victoria Island (31%).



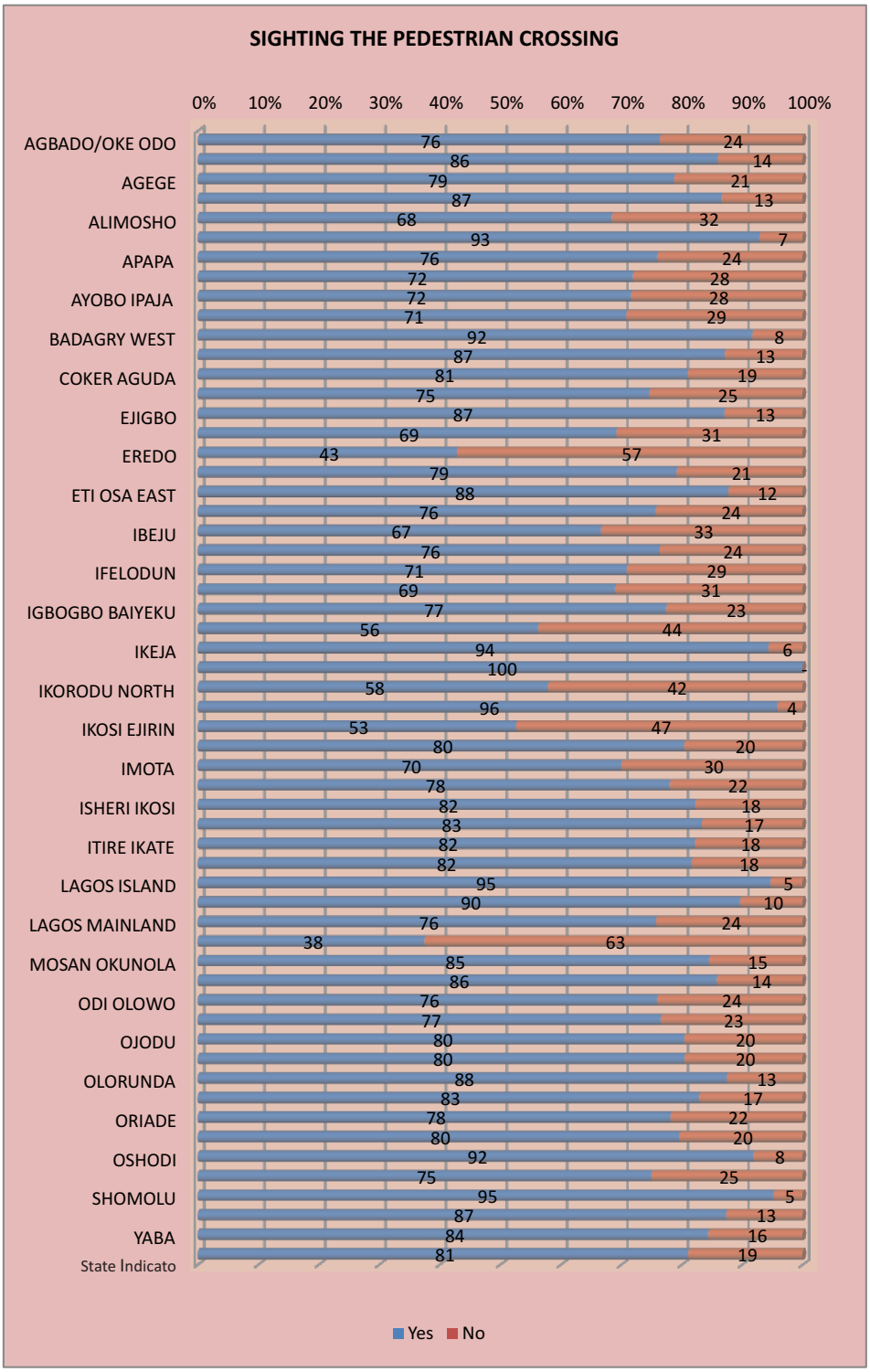
PEDESTRIAN CROSSING AT DESIGNATED POINTS

Existence of pedestrian crossing at designated points on major roads was investigated and the result showed that 71% confirmed the presence of the pedestrian crossing marks at designated points on the roads while 29% affirmed contrary. Over 80% of the respondents in Shomolu, Mosan-Okunola, Igbogbo-baiyeku, Ifako, Ibeju, Eti-Osa, Ikeja, Itire-Ikate, Odi-olowo, Ojokoro and Oshodi reportedly claimed the existence of pedestrian crossing marks at designated points on the roads while it is otherwise in places like Imota, Olorunda, Oriade, Eredo, Epe, Ijede and Badagry-west where 50% of respondents indicated non presence of pedestrian crossing marks.



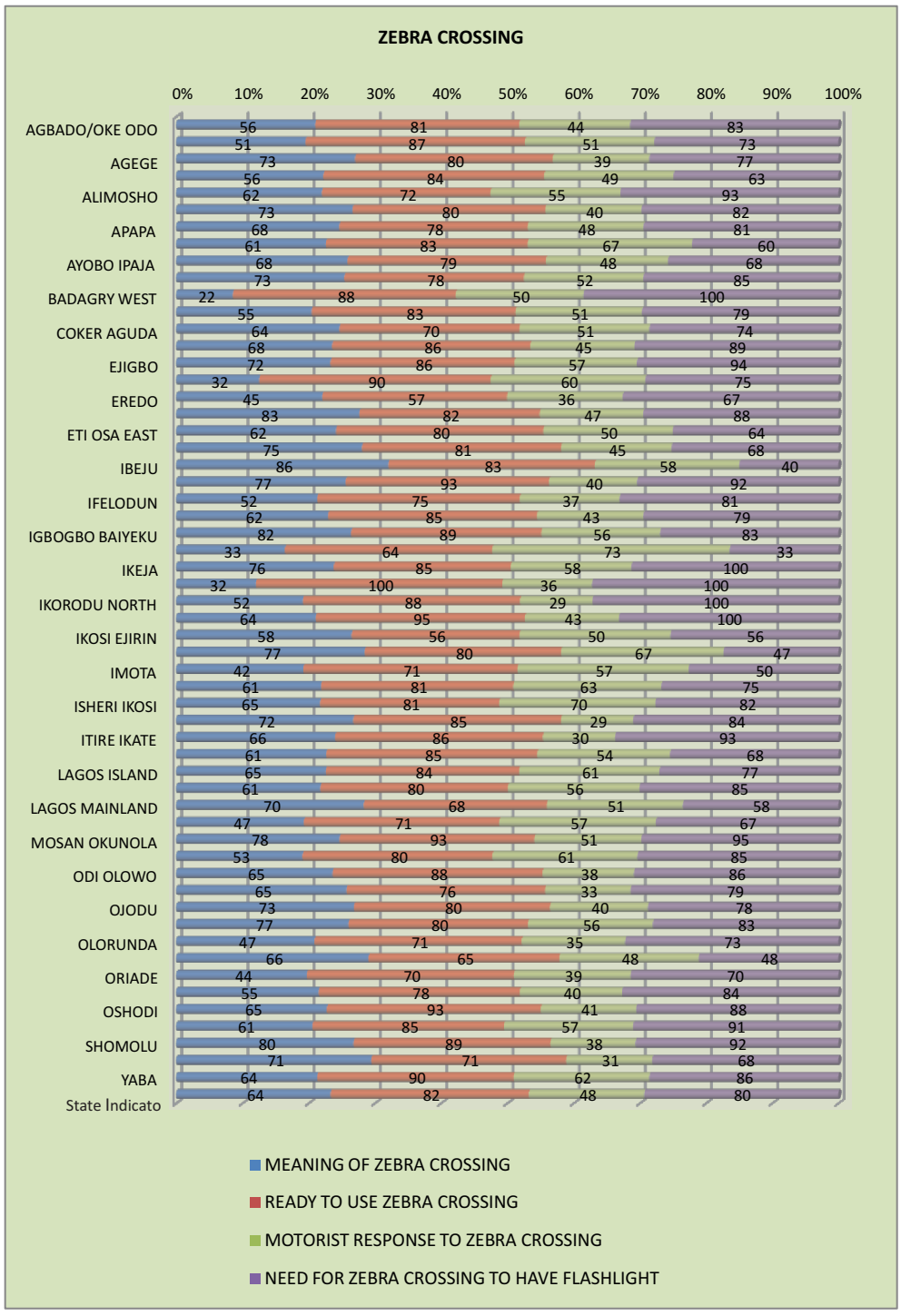
SIGHTING THE PEDESTRIAN CROSSING

Responses on whether or not the pedestrians crossing were sighted on roads were sought from the respondents and the results showed that 81% had seen the pedestrian crossing signs on the roads while 19% were on the contrary. Most respondents who confirmed the sighting of the pedestrian crossing on the roads were high up in Ikorodu (100%), Ikorodu-west (96%), Shomolu (95%), Lagos-Island (95%), Ikeja (94%), Amuwo-odofin (93%), Oshodi (92%) and Badagry-west (92%) while those area: Lekki, Eredo, Ikosi-ejinrin, Ikorodu - North, Alimosho, Ijede, Ibeju and Imota were mostly revealed for not seeing the pedestrians crossing signs on the roads.



ZEBRA CROSSING

Zebra crossing is one of the major roads signs specially design for both pedestrians and motorist as a safety measures for the prevention of accidents on busy roads.



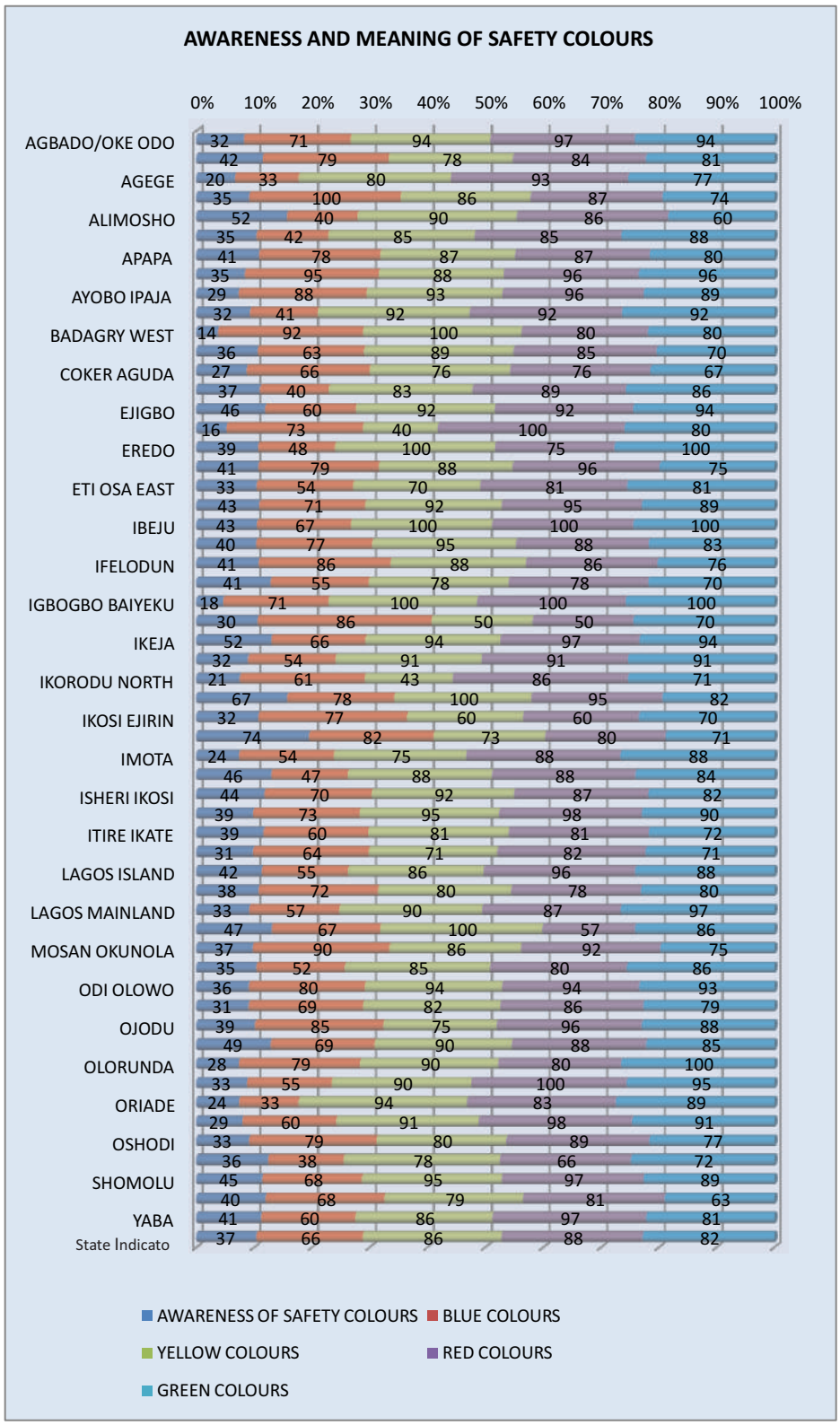
The meaning and understanding of Zebra crossing sought from respondents showed that 64% of them have depth knowledge of the Zebra-crossing on the roads while 36% did not show any understanding. Also revealed from the survey was that 82% of the respondents who were aware of Zebra crossing are ready to use the Zebra crossing lines mark on the roads.

Among those who had been using the Zebra-crossing lines marks on the roads revealed that 48% of motorist had responded accordingly to the Zebra crossing signs for pedestrians comfort use.

Further analysis showed that 80% of the respondents would prefer the installation of flash light on the Zebra crossing lines to encourage more use of the point and to compel motorists to comply to the rules accordingly.

SAFETY COLOURS

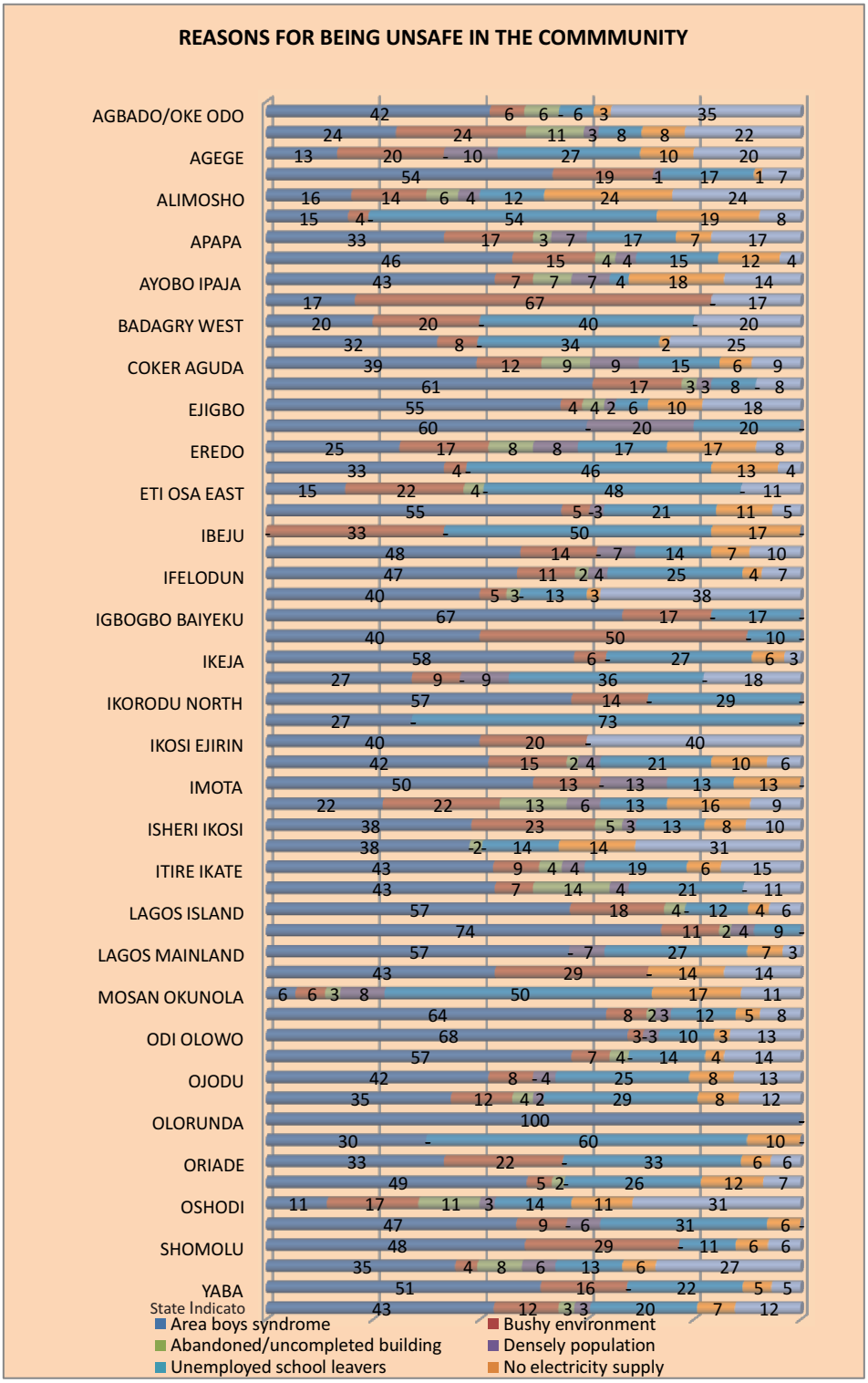
Safety colours are colours purposely designed on the roads as measures for an effective control of the movement of vehicles on the roads. These types of colours are to provide signal information for the operation of traffic rules on the roads. The information sought from the respondents on the awareness of safety colours on Lagos roads showed that 37% of them were only aware of safety colours on the roads while 67% were not conscious of its existence.



The understanding and meaning of these safety colours were sought from the survey and results showed that 66% of the respondents fully understand correctly the meaning of “Blue colour” while 86% of them could give a correct meaning to the use of “yellow colour” on the roads. further analysis of the study confirmed that 88% could give the meaning to the use of “red colours” while 82% attested to the meaning of “green colours” on the roads.

REASONS FOR BEING UNSAFE IN THE COMMMUNITY

Considering the safety situation in State, the survey further sought to know the reasons why some of the respondents were not safe in the community. Some of the reasons tendered were analysed as follows:



"!rea boys' syndrome" (43%) is given as the main reason for their unsafely in the community, unemployed school leavers (20%) was rank next as some of the reasons for be unsafe while "bushy environment" (12%) and "no security outfit" (12%) are reasons given for not safe in the community. Other reasons tendered for their unsafely in the community were "no electricity supply" (7%), "!bandon/ uncompleted building" (3%) and "Densely Population" (3%). Such areas where "!rea boys' syndrome" has been the contributing factor to their unsafe environment were high up in Olorunda, Lagos-island, Odi-Olowo, Igbogbo-baiyeku, Mushin, Egbe-idimu, Ikeja, Ikorodu-north, Iba, and Ajeromi ranging (60-100%)

HOUSING & COMMUNITY AMENITIES

CHAPTER 10

HOUSING AND TENURE

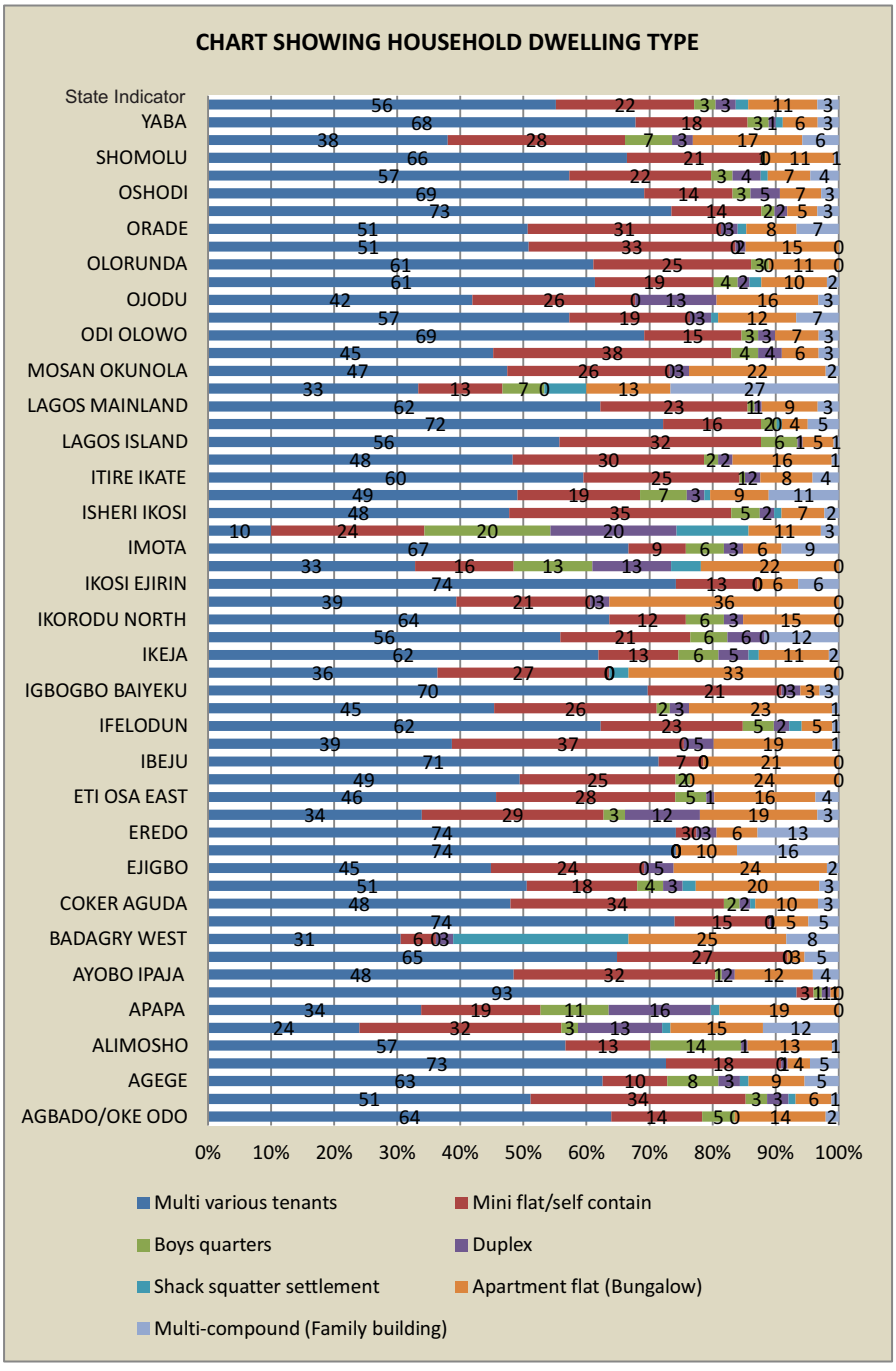
Housing can generally be referred to as accommodation or a home that individuals and their families live in, it could be a house or some other kind of dwelling, lodging or shelter. Tenure is the arrangements under which the individual has the right to live in the dwelling, nature of an occupant's legal stature on a piece of land, house or property (freehold or leasehold) which indicates whether the occupant is an owner or tenant.

Housing and Tenure in this survey highlighted types of houses occupied by households, type of major materials used for the dwellings, household access to major street, condition/completion status of building, major material of the roof of household dwelling, type of major materials used for construction of external walls, primary materials of the floor used for household dwelling, average number of rooms occupied by household, the size of room occupied by household, the number of household members occupying bedroom, number of other households sharing the dwelling, length of stay in the community by household members, preference by household to stay in the area, occupational status of household members etc. Issues of rent like who collects rent from household in case of rented dwelling, amount paid as rent per year by household, frequency of payment of the rent by household, type of agreement household had with landlord are also investigated.

In addition issue of Certificate of Occupancy (C of O) like household ownership title to the land on which house is built, reason(s) why household do not have ownership title to the land on which house is built, household building conformity with the building permit granted many more are examined in the study.

HOUSEHOLD DWELLING TYPE

The study examined the type of dwellings occupied by households in the State and the result shows that 56% of the sampled households live as **Multi Various Tenants** while 22% occupies **Mini Flat/Self Contain**. 11% stays in **Apartment flat (Bungalow)** while 3% each live in **Boys' Quarters, Duplex and Multi Compound (family building)** and 2% lives in **Shack Squatter.**



The Y2013 analysis showed that 53% lived in **Multi Various Tenants** kind of dwelling, 21% occupied **Mini Flat/Self Contain** , 13% in **Apartment flat (Bungalow)**, 5% in **Duplex,** 4% in **Boys Quarters ,** 3% in **Multi Compound (family building)** while only 1% lives in **Shack Squatter settlement.**

At the Local Governments/LCDAs level, the study reveals that more than 60% of sampled households in Agbado Oke Odo, Agege, Ajeromi, Apapa Iganmu, Badagry, Bariga, Epe, Eredo, Ibeju, Ifelodun, Igbogbo Baiyeku, Ikeja, Ikorodu North, Ikosi Ejirin, Imota, Itire-Ikate, Lagos Island East, Lagos Mainland, Odi Olowo, Ojokoro, Olorunda, Orile Agege, Oshodi, Shomolu and Yaba each lived in **Multi Various Tenants** type of dwellings.

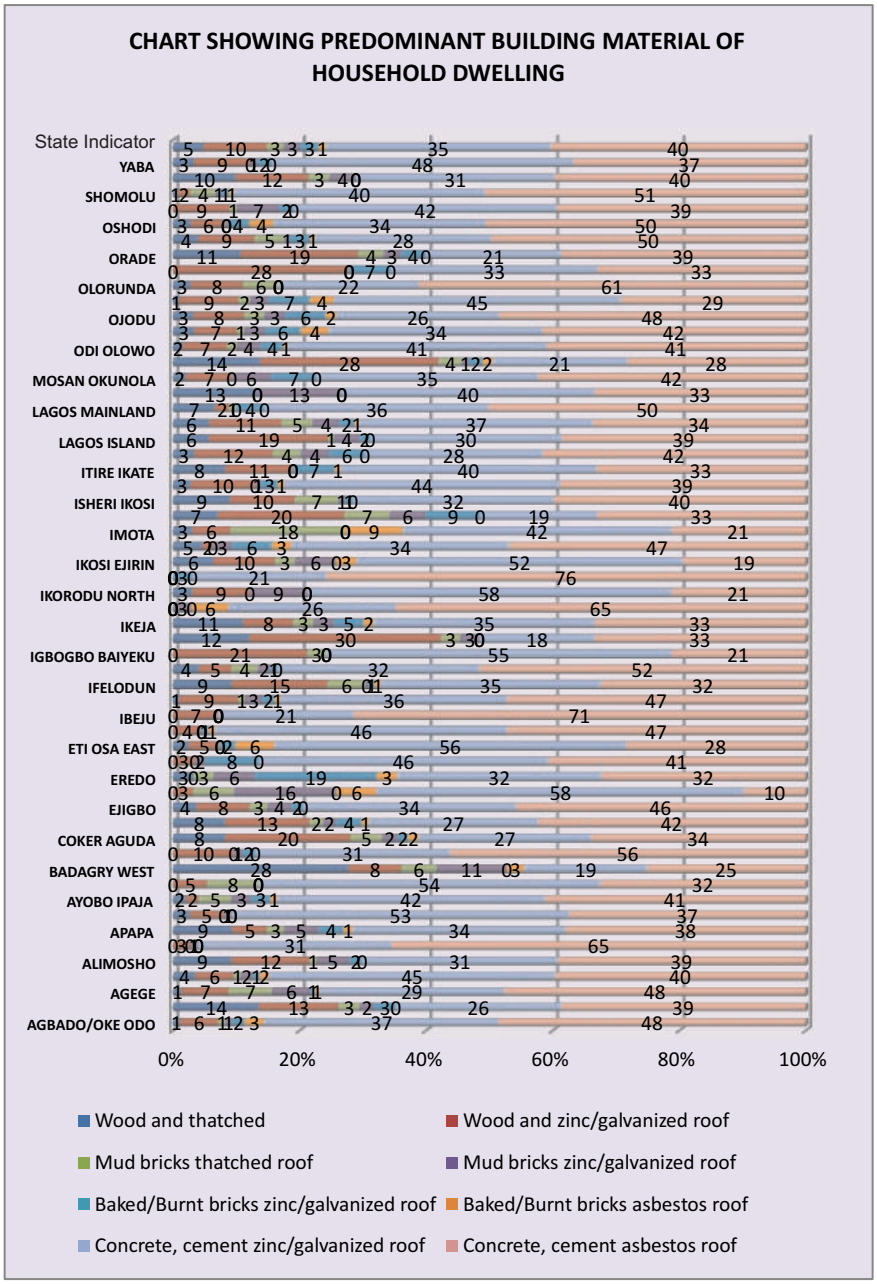
However, Agboyi Ketu, Amuwo Odofin Ayobo Ipaja, Ifako. Kosofe, Lagos Island West, and Mushin Local Governments/LCDAs all recorded the highest percentage of sampled households who claimed to be living in **Mini Flat/Self Contain** with 34%, 32%, 32%, 37%, 30%, 32% and 38% respectively.

Further analysis shows that Lekki LCDA recorded the highest percentage of sampled households who lived in **Multi Compound (family building**) with 27% while all other Local Governments/LCDAs recorded less than 20% each.

Sampled households who lived in **Shack Squatter Settlement** are more prominent in such Local Governments/LCDAs like Badagry West with 28% and 11% in Iru Victoria Island.

PREDOMINANT BUILDING MATERIALS OF HOUSEHOLDS DWELLING

The result of the survey on the type of predominant building materials of households dwellings revealed that 40% of sampled households claimed that Concrete, Cement/Asbestos roof was used for their dwellings, 35% said Concrete Cement/Zinc/ Galvanized roof was used, 10% claimed Wood and Zinc/Galvanized roof was used while dwellings made of Wood and Thatched roof constituted 5%. In addition, dwellings made of Mud Bricks/Thatch roof, Mud Bricks Zinc/Galvanized roof and Baked/Burnt Bricks/Asbestos roof materials each recorded 3% respectively. Household dwellings made of Baked/Burnt Bricks/Zinc/ Galvanized roof materials constitute only 1%.



At the Local Governments/ LCDAs level, Ikorodu West, Ibeju, Amuwo- Odofin, Ikorodu and Olorunda each recorded more than 60% of sampled households who claimed that Concrete Cement/Asbestos roof was the predominant building materials used for their dwellings with 76%, 71%, 65%, 65% and 61% respectively.

Furthermore, Ikorodu-North, Epe, Eti-Osa West, Igbogbo-Baiyeku and Badagry Local Governments/ LCDAs recorded the highest percentage of sampled respondents who said that Concrete/Cement/Zinc/ Galvanized roof was used for their dwelling with 58%, 58%, 56%, 55% and 54% respectively.

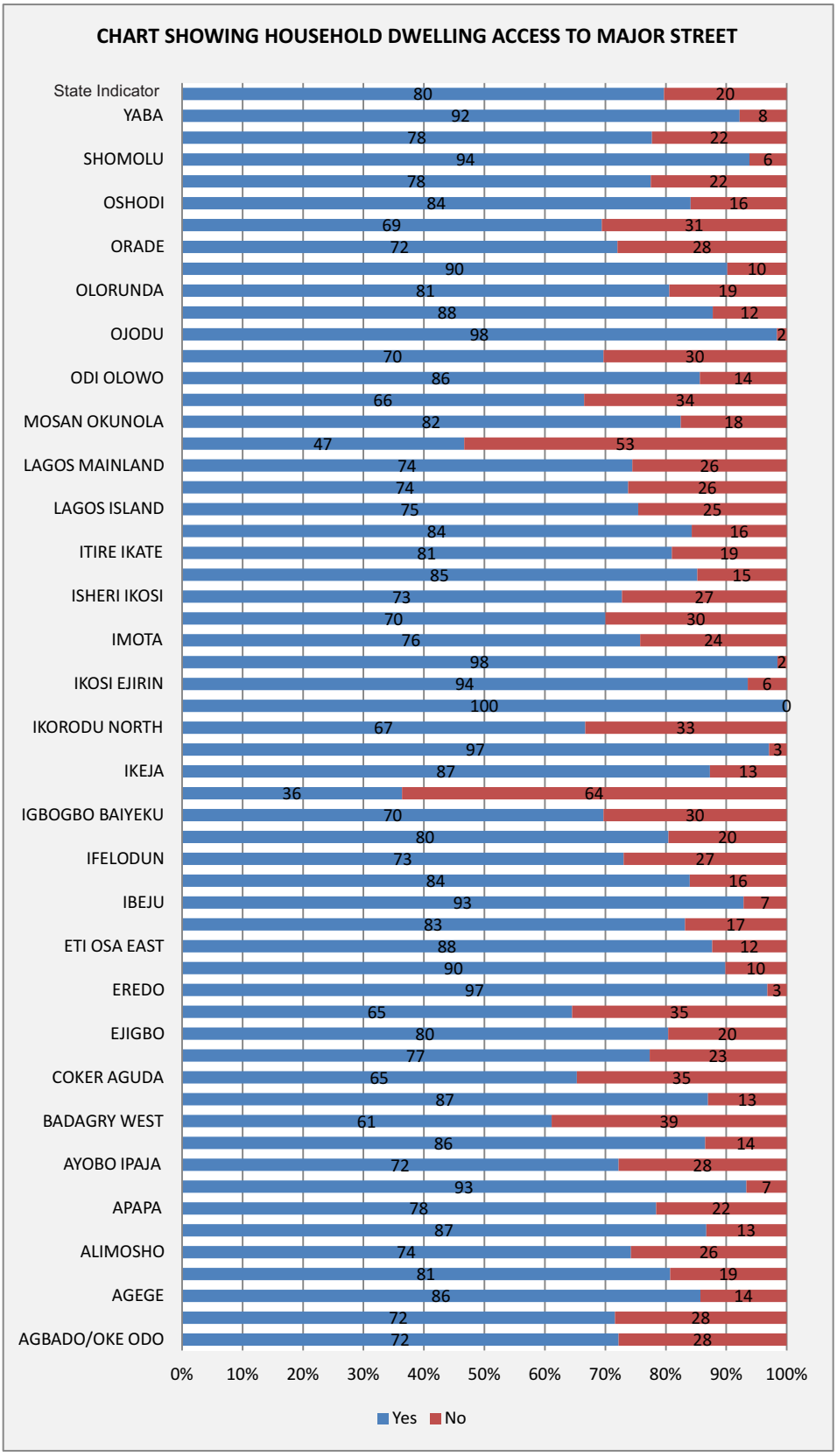
The State indicator for respondents that used mud bricks thatched for roofing material is 3%, Imota, Badagry, Iru/Victoria Island, Agege and Isheri-Ikosi recorded 18%, 8%, 7%, 7% and 7% respectively that are observed to be higher than the State indicator of 3 % while Agbado/Oke-odo, Ajeromi, Ojo and Alimosho recorded 1% each from the rear.

3% of the sampled respondents in the State used mud bricks zinc/galvanized for roofing their dwellings. This method of roofing materials was reported to be predominant in Epe (16%), Lekki (13%), Badagry West (11%) and Oto-Awori (7%). The respondents that live in Baked/Burnt bricks asbestos roof recorded 9% for Imota, 6% Epe, Eti-Osa East (6%) and 6% Ikorodu above State indicator of 3% while Onigbongbo, Surulere and Yaba had no record of household s that lived in Baked/Burnt bricks asbestos roof.

HOUSEHOLD DWELLING ACCESS TO MAJOR STREET

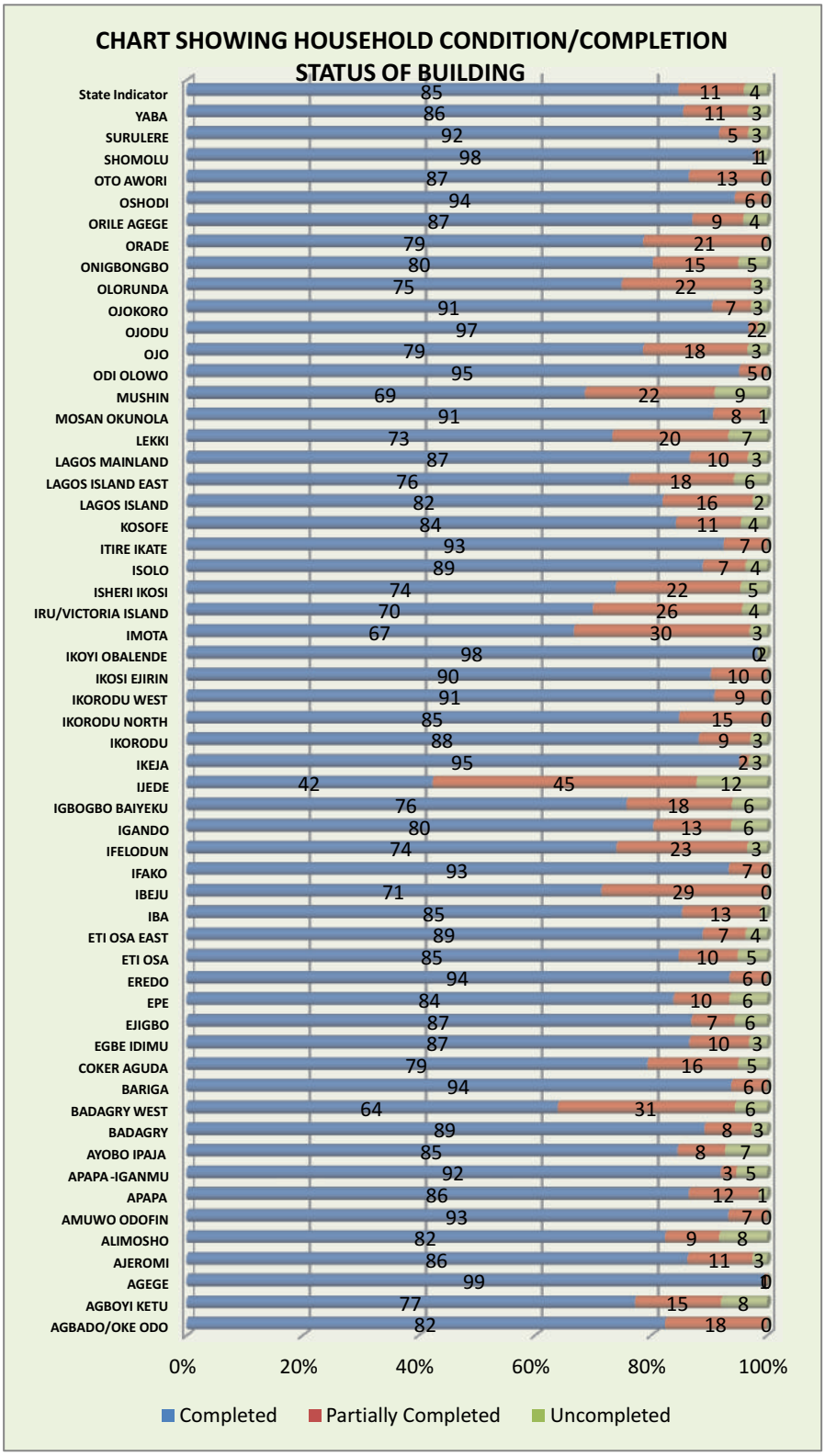
The result of the survey on the distribution of household dwellings that have access to major street shows that 80% of the sampled households said their dwellings have access to major street while 20% claimed otherwise.

At Local Governments/ LCDAs level, the analysis revealed that more than 70% of sampled households in all the Local Governments/ LCDAs claimed that their dwellings have access to major street except in Orile Agege, Ikorodu North, Mushin, Epe, Coker-Aguda, Badagry, Lekki, and Ijede with 69%. 67%, 66%, 65%, 65%5, 61%, 45% and 36% respectively.



HOUSEHOLD CONDITION/COMPLETION STATUS OF BUILDING

The analyses of the result of the condition/completion status of household buildings shows that 85% household buildings have been completed, 11% are reported to be partially completed while only 4% are uncompleted buildings in the State. At Local Governments/ LCDAs level, more than 70% of household buildings in all the Local Governments/LCDAs are reported to be completed except in Mushin, Badagry West and Ijede where 69%, 64% and 42% are recorded respectively.

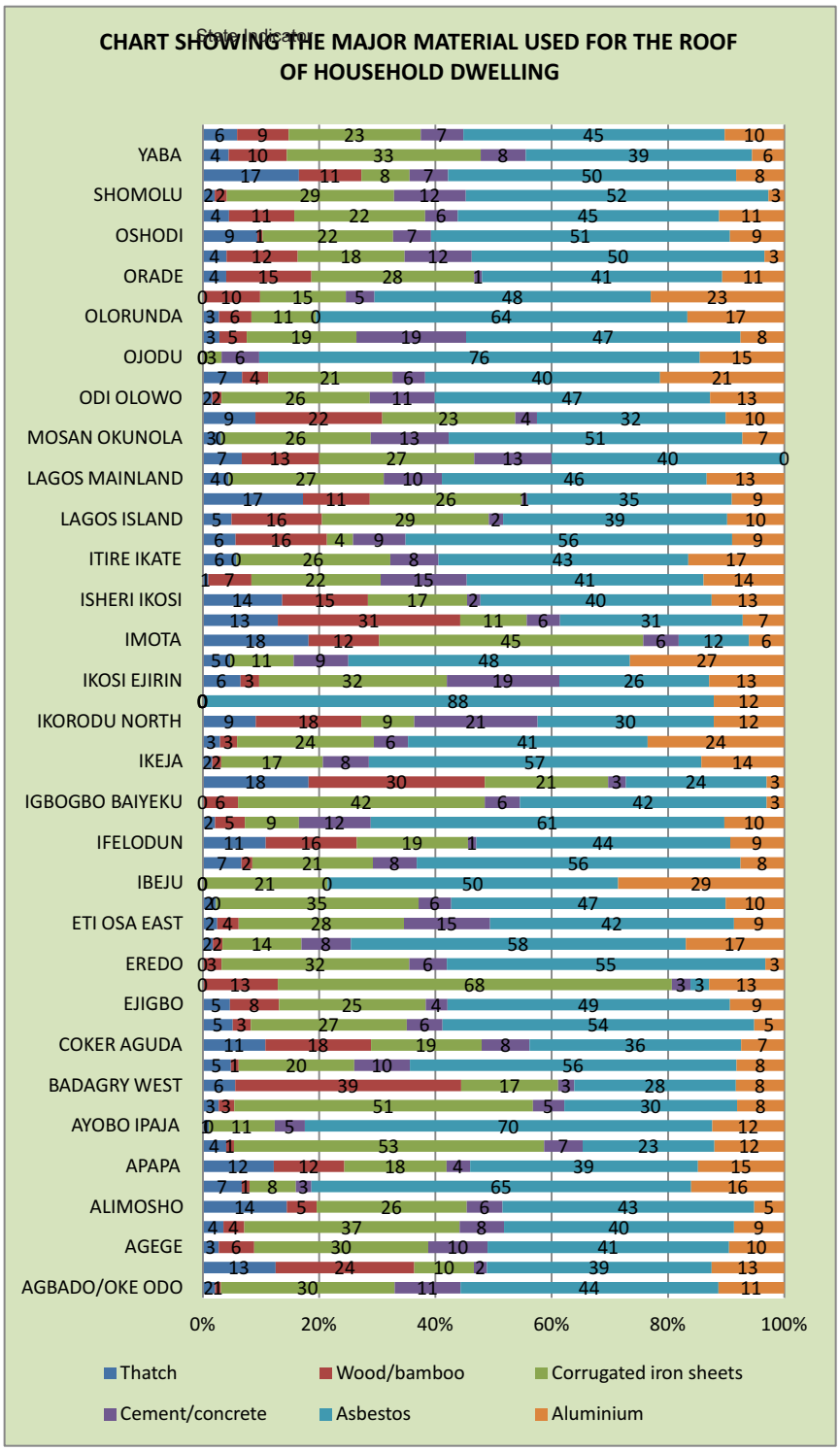


Partially completed household buildings are prominent in Ijede, Badagry West, Imota, Ibeju, Iru/Victoria Island, Ifelodun, Isheri-Ikosi, Olorunda and Oriade Local Governments/ LCDAs where 45%, 31%, 30%, 29%, 23%, 22%,22% and 21% are recorded respectively. All other Local Governments/ LCDAs each recorded less than 20% of partially completed buildings

In addition, all the Local Governments/ LCDAs each recorded less than 10% of Uncompleted buildings except Ijede with 12%.

MAJOR MATERIAL USED FOR THE ROOF OF HOUSEHOLD DWELLING

The result obtained from the analysis on major material used for the roof of household dwelling showed that 45% used Asbestos, 23% used Corrugated Iron Sheet, 10% used Aluminum, 9% used Wood/ Bamboo, 7% used Cement/ Concrete and 6% used Thatch.



At Local Governments/ LCDAs level, Ikorodu-west, Ojodu, Ayobo-Ipaja, Olorunda and Igando each recorded more than 60% of household dwellings that used asbestos material for roofing with 88%, 76%, 70%, 64% and 61% respectively.

Household dwellings that use Corrugated Iron Sheets materials for their roofing are more prominent in Epe, Apapa-Iganmu, Badagry, Imota and Igbogbo-Baiyeku Local Governments/ LCDAs where 68%, 53%, 51%, 45% and 42% are recorded respectively. In addition Igando, Amuwo Odofin, Surulere, Kosofe and Ojodu Local Governments/LCDAs each recorded less than 10% with 9%, 8%, 8%, 4% and 3% respectively.

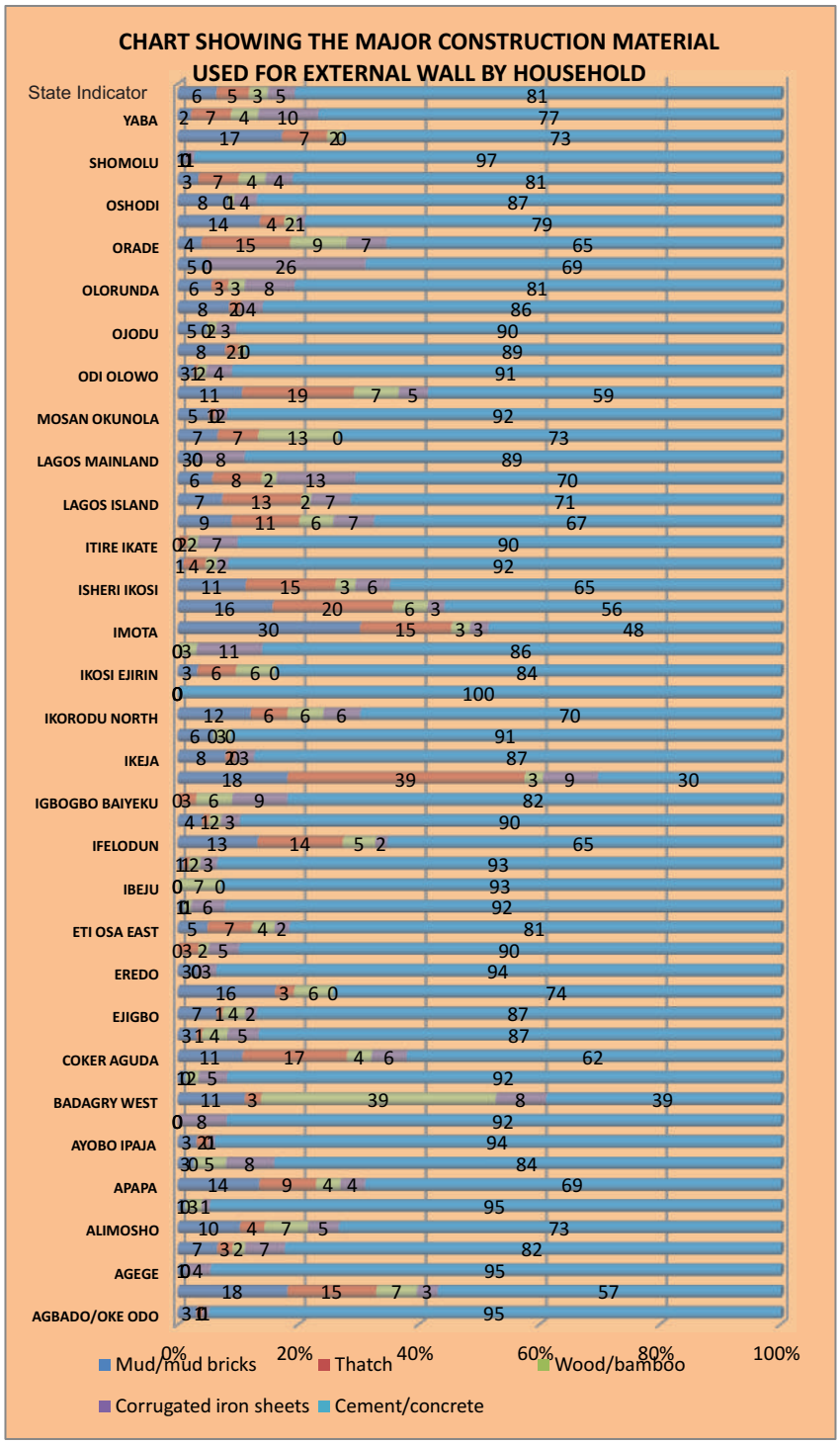
Ibeju LCDA with 29%, Ikoyi – Obalende (27%), Ikorodu (24%), Onigbonbgo (23%) and Ojo (21%) each recorded percentages above the State indicator of 10% for respondents that claimed to use Aluminum material for roofing their dwellings while, Eredo, Ijede, Igbogbo-Baiyeku, Orile-Agege and Shomolu recorded 3% each which is below the State indicator.

In addition the analysis revealed that Badagry West with 39%, Iru/Victoria Land (31%),Ijede (30%), Agboyi-ketu(24%) and Ikorodu North(18%) each recorded percentages higher than the State Indicator 9% of household dwellings that used Wood/Bamboo materials for roofing while Agbado/Oke-Odo, Amuwo-Odofin, Apapa-Iganmu, Bariga and Oshodi have 1% each below the state indicator.

The Survey result also showed that Ijede, Imota with (18%) each, Lagos Island-East, Surulere with (17%) each and Isheri-Ikosi (14%) of the sampled households indicated that the roofing materials used for their buildings was thatch. This proportion is however higher than the state indicator of 6% in that category

TYPE OF MAJOR MATERIALS USED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF EXTERNAL WALLS

The result of the study on the type of major materials used for construction of external walls of household dwelling in the State for Y2014 showed that 81% used cement/concrete, 6% used mud/ mud bricks, 5% used corrugated iron sheet, 5% used thatch and 3% used wood/ bamboo as against 82% recorded for cement/concrete, mud/mud bricks (5%) , corrugated iron sheet (6%), Wood/ bamboo (2%) and 5% for thatch roof recorded in Y2013.



Across the Local Governments/LCDAs level, 100% of the respondent households in Ikorodu, Somolu (97%) and 95% each for Amuwo-Odofin, Agege and Agbado/Oke-odo claimed to use cement/concrete materials to construct their external walls of their dwellings respectively are higher than State indicator while Imota (48%), Badagry West (39%) and Ijede (30%) are below the State indicator.

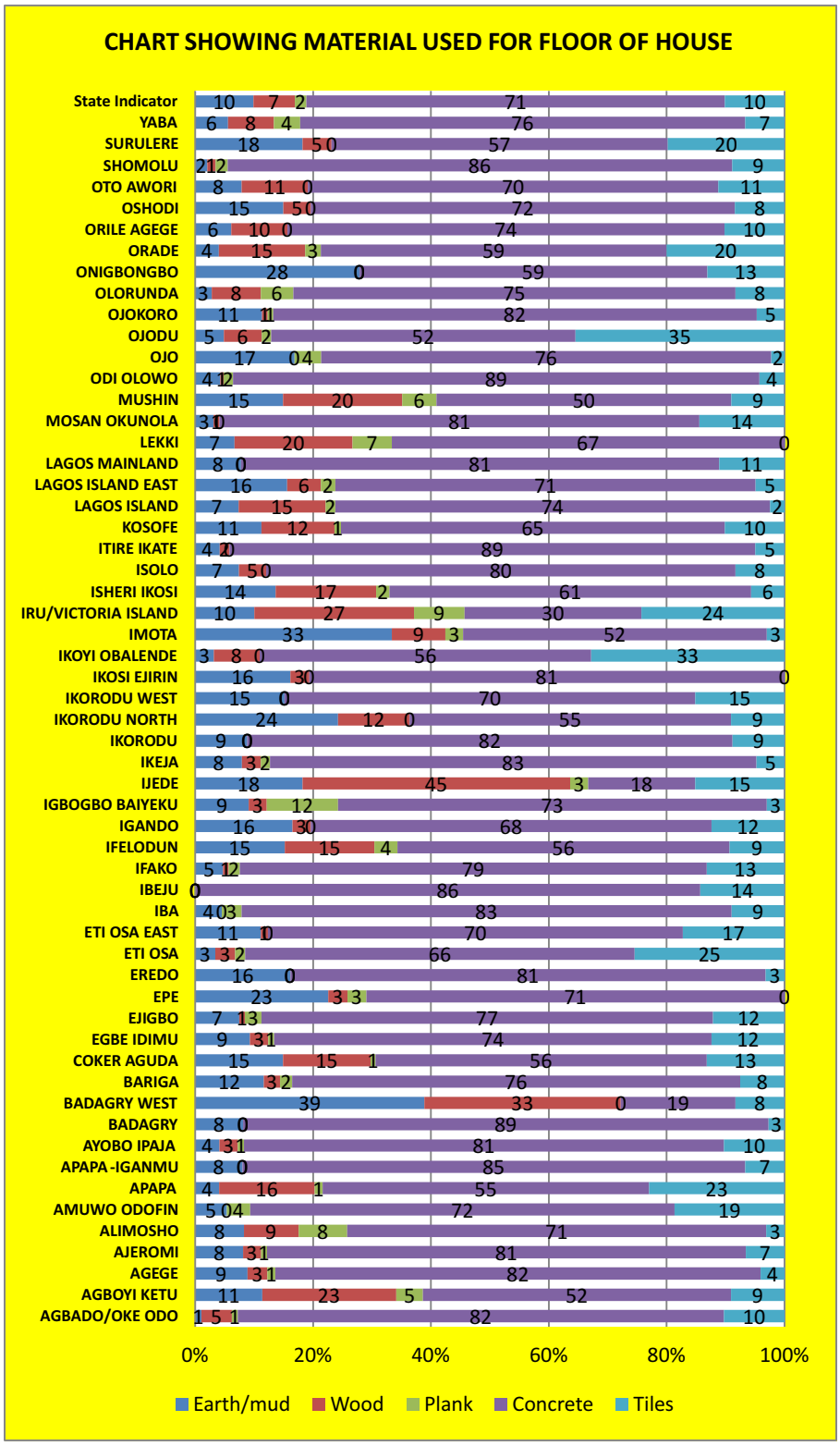
More than 8% of the sampled households in Onigbongbo, Lagos Island East, Ikoyi Obalende, Badagry and Badagry West Local Governments/LCDAs claimed to have used corrugated iron sheets as major materials for the construction of their external walls. The use of this material was less popular in Agbado/oke-odo, Amuwo-Odofin, Ayobo-Ipaja, Orile-Agege and Shomolu Local Governmets/LCDAs where 1% each of the respondent households claimed the use of the material for their external walls respectively.

The analysis showed that the use of mud/mud bricks for external walls are more prominent in such Local Governments/LCDAs as Imota (30%), Ijede (18%), Agboyi-ketu (18%), Surulere (17%) and Epe (16%).

Local Governments/LCDAs where the use of thatch as major material for the construction of their external walls of household dwellings was more prominent are Ijede (39%), and Iru/victoria Island (20%).

THE PRIMARY MATERIALS USED FOR THE FLOOR OF HOUSEHOLD DWELLING

The survey also sought to know the primary material used for floor household dwelling in the State and the result showed that 71% used concrete, 10% used tiles, 10% used earth/ mud, 7% used woods and 2% used plank for floor of the dwellings as against 74% who used concrete, tiles (11%), earth/mud woods (7%), wood (6%) and plank (3%) recorded for Y2013.



At Local Governments/ LCDAs level, the survey revealed that the sampled respondents in Badagry (39%), Imota (33%), Onigbongbo (28%), Ikorodu North (24%) and Ijede (18%) claimed to use earth/mud materials as primary materials for the floor of household dwellings.

The use of wood for flooring household's dwellings was prominent in Ijede (45%), Badagry West (33%), Iru/Victoria Land (27%), Mushin (20%) as well as Lekki (20%).

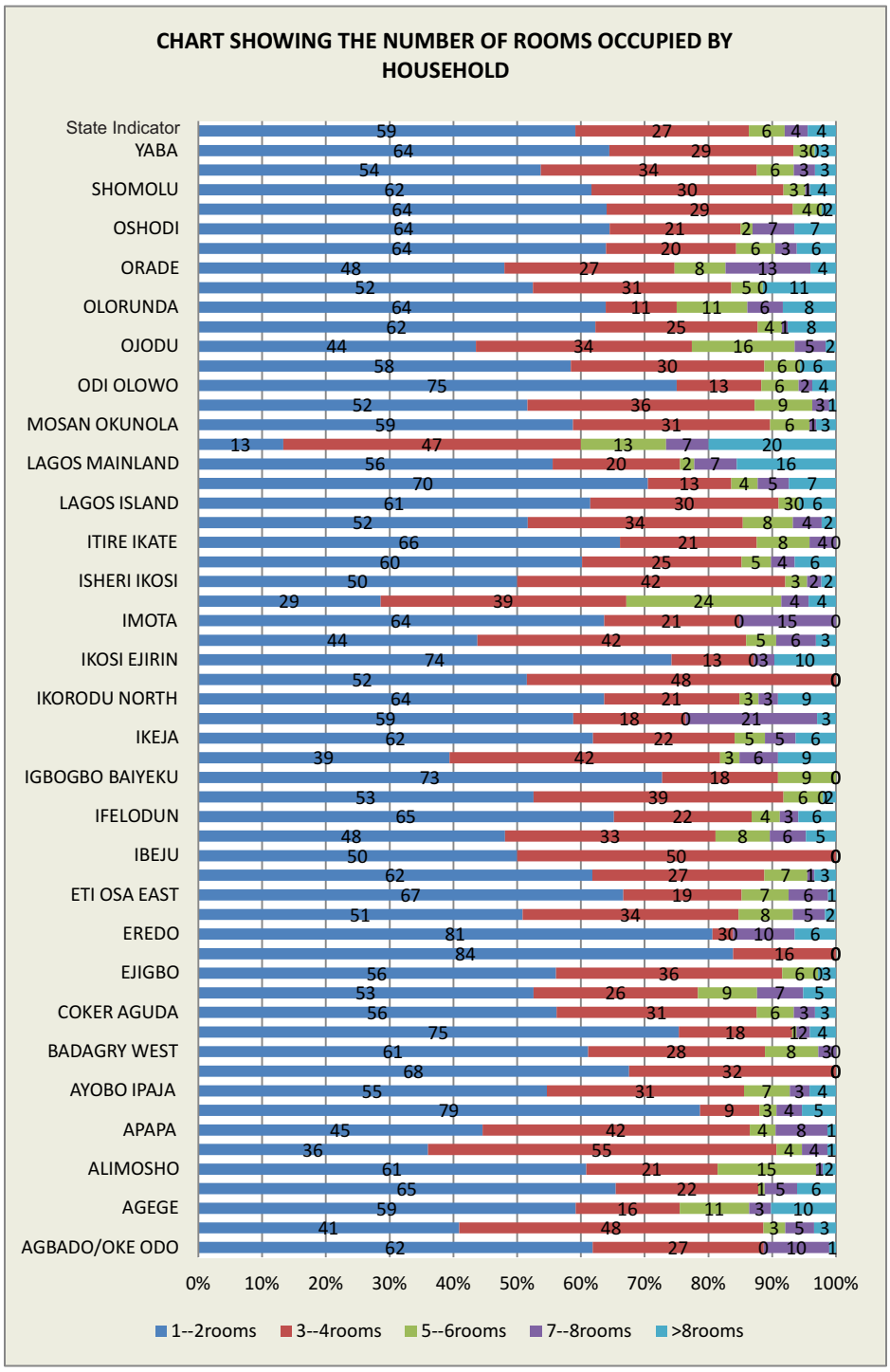
Further analysis revealed that the use of plank for flooring was reported to be high in Igbogbo-Baiyeku (12%), Iru/ Victoria Island (10%) and Alimosho (8%).

Odi-Olowo, Itire-Ikate, Badagry with (89%) each, Ibeju, Shomolu with (86%) respectively have higher percentage of the sampled households who said they used concrete material for their floors.tor.

In addition, Ojodu (35%), Ikoyi-Obalende (33%), Eti-osa (25%) and Iru/Victoria Island have the highest percentage of sampled households who disclosed that they use tiles as primary materials for their floors.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED BY HOUSEHOLD

The survey also examined the average number of rooms being occupied by the households and revealed that 59% of the sampled respondents occupied between 1-2 rooms as against 55% recorded in Y2013. 27% occupied 3-4 rooms compared to 30% recorded in the previous year. 6% occupied between 5-6 rooms. 4% each occupied 7-8 rooms and more than 8 rooms.



Across the Local Governments/LCDAs level, the empirical analysis displayed that sampled households in Epe (84%), Eredo (81%), Apapa-Iganmu (79%), Odi-olowo (75%) and Ikosi-Ejirin occupied between 1-2 rooms respectively while Ijede (39%), Amuwo-odofin (36%), Iru/victoria Island (29%) and Lekki (13%) came from the rear in the order.

Furthermore, the sample respondents in Amuwo-odofin (55%), Ibeju (50%) Agboyi-ketu and IKorodu-west (48%) each affirmed that they occupied between 3-4 rooms while Apapa-Iganmu (9%) and Eredo (3%) recorded the lowest proportion of households that occupied 3-4 rooms.

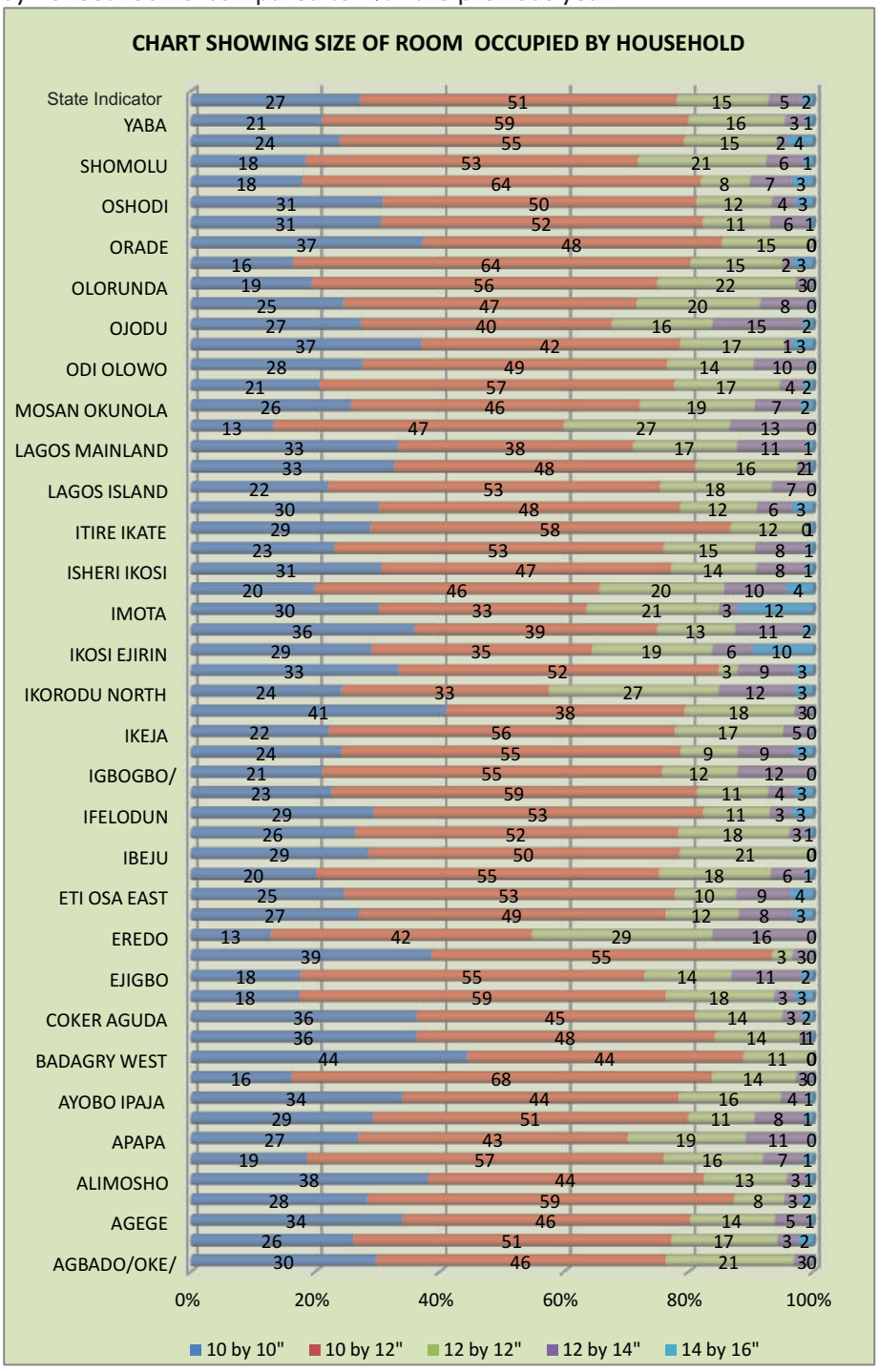
The sampled respondents in Iru/ Victoria Island (24%), Ojodu (16%), Alimosho (15%) and Lekki (13%) indicated that they occupied 5-6 rooms respectively while Ajeromi and Bariga with a proportion of 1% each came from the rear in this category.

Further analysis showed that the highest proportion of households who claimed that they occupied 7-8 rooms were recorded in Ikorodu (21%) and Imota (15%).

Lekki with 20%, Lagos mainland (16%), Onigbongbo (11%), Agege and Ikosi-Ejirin with (10%) each recorded the highest proportion of sampled households who occupied more than 8rooms.

THE SIZE OF ROOM OCCUPIED BY HOUSEHOLD

The result of the survey on the size of room occupied by households in the State that 27% occupied 10 by 10 feet rooms as against 23% recorded for Y2013.Also 51% occupied 10 by 12feet inch rooms as against 55% for Y2013. 15% of the households occupied 12 by 12 feet rooms as against 17% in Y2013, 5% stayed in 12 by 14 feet rooms as against 4% in Y2013 while 2% respondents occupied 14 by 16 feet rooms compared to 1% the previous year.



The survey revealed that 44%, 41%, 39%, 38% and 37% of the sampled households in Badagry West, Ikorodu, Epe, Alimosho and Ojo Local Governments/LCDAs respectively occupied 10 by 10 feet rooms. Badagry, Onigbongbo, Eredo and Lekki Local Governments/LCDAs recorded lower percentages with 16%, 16%, 13% and 13% respectively which is below the State indicator of 27%.

The result of the analysis also shows that the highest proportion of the sampled households in Badagry (68%), Onigbongbo (64%), Oto-Awori (59%), Igando (59%) and Yaba (39%) occupied 10 by 12 feet rooms.

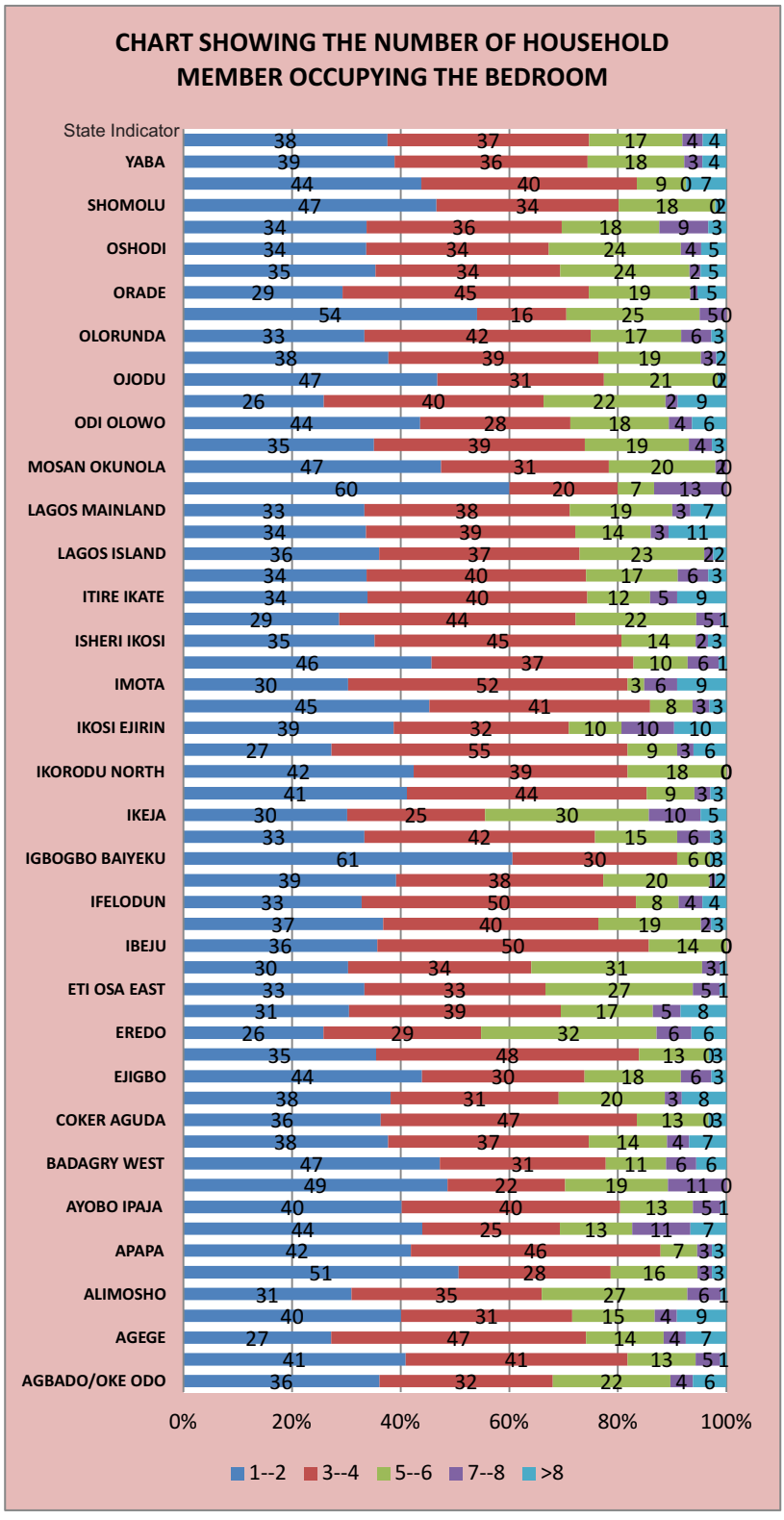
Further analysis revealed that 29%, 27%, 27%, 22% and 21% of the sampled households in Eredo, Lekki, Ikorodu North, Olorunda and Imota Local Governments/ LCDAs occupied 12 by 12 feet rooms respectively while occupation of 12 by 12 feet rooms was less prominent in Epe and Ikorodu West with a record of 3% each.

Also, the respondents that claimed to occupied 12 by 14 feet rooms size were visible in Eredo (16%), Ojodu (15%), Lekki (13%), Ikorodu North and Igbogbo/Baiyeku with 12% each.

The highest percentages of sampled households who claimed to occupy 14 by 16 feet rooms were recorded from Imota (12%) and Ikosi-Ejirin (10%).

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS OCCUPYING BEDROOM

The result of the survey showed that 38% of the household members occupied 1-2 bedrooms and 37% `lived in 3 -4 bedrooms as compared with 31% and 40% recorded in Y2013 respectively. 17% of sampled household occupied 5-6 bedrooms compared with 20% recorded in the last exercise while 4% stayed in 7-8 bedrooms and 4% occupied more than 8 bedrooms as against 5% in Y2013.



At Local Governments/LCDAs level, Igbogbo/Baiyeku, Lekki, Onigbongbo and Amuwo-Odofin recorded higher percentages of 61%, 60%, 54% and 51%, of the household members that occupied 1-2 bedrooms while Oriade, Agege, Ikorodu, Eredo and Ojo came from the rear with 29%, 27%, 27%, 26% and 26% respectively in that category.

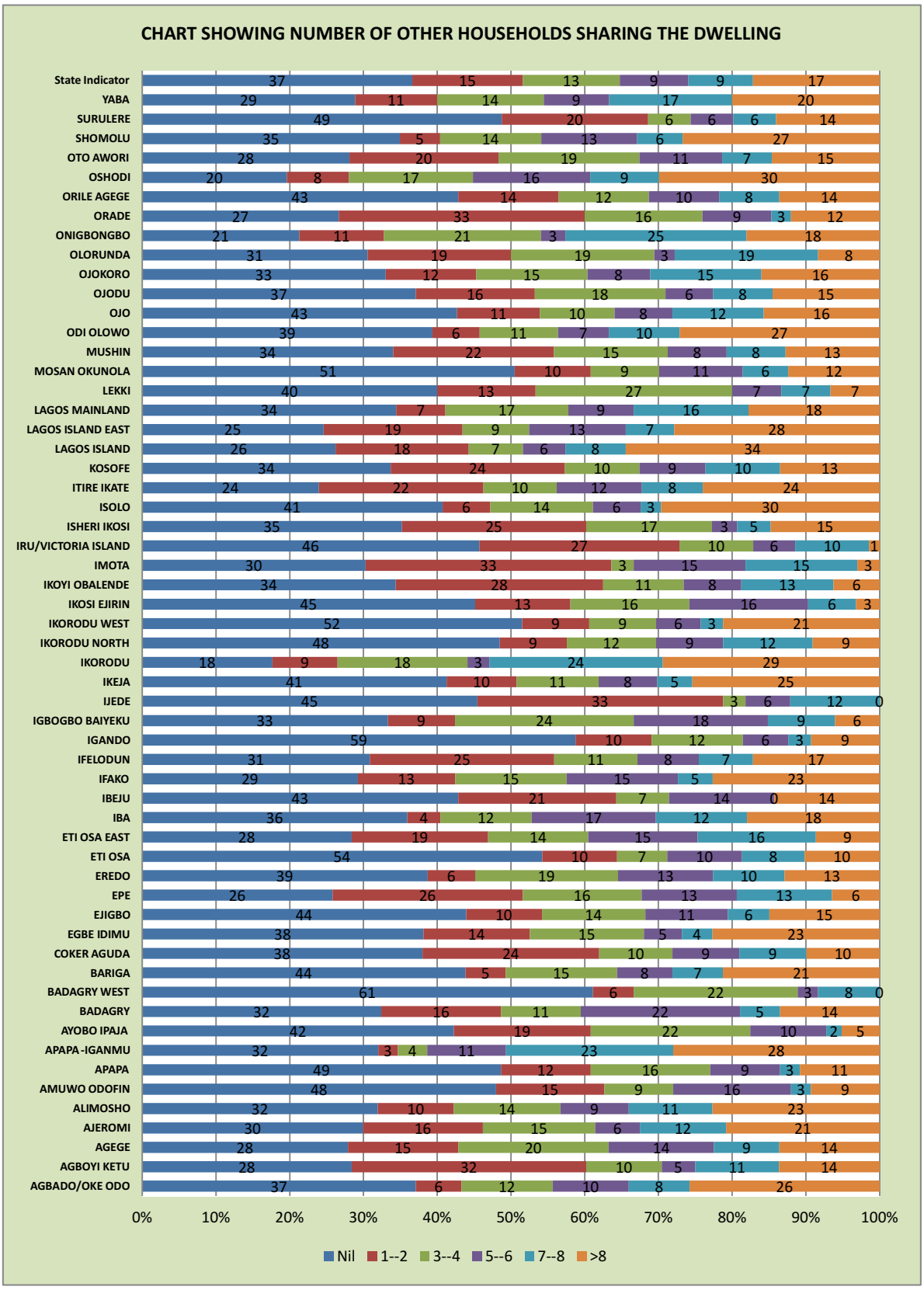
The empirical analysis showed that 55%, 52%, 50%, 50% and 48% of the household members in Ikorodu West, Imota, Ibeju, Ifelodun and Epe respectively lived in 3-4 Bedrooms while less than 26% occupied 3-4 bedrooms in Apapa-Iganmu, Ikeja, Ayobo-Ipaja, Lekki and Onigbongbo with 25% 25%, 22%, 20% and 16% respectively.

Also, the study result showed that 32%, 31%, 30%, 27%, and 27% of the sampled households claimed to occupy 5-6 bedrooms in Eredo, Iba, Ikeja, Alimosho, and Eti Osa respectively.

13% of sampled respondents in Lekki, 11% in Badagry, Apapa Iganmu (11%), Ikeja (10%) and Ikosi Ejirin with10% said they lived in 7-8 bedrooms while only 1% was recorded in Igando and Oriade respectively.

Further analysis shows that sampled households who claimed to occupy more than 8 bedrooms are more in Lagos Island East with 11%, Ikosi Ejirin (10%), Itire Ikate (9%) Imota (9%) and Eti Osa (8%)

NUMBER OF OTHER HOUSEHOLDS SHARING THE DWELLING



The survey also sought to know the number of other households sharing the dwelling and the result obtained revealed that 15%, 13%, 9% disclosed that household members shared their dwellings with 1-2, 3-4, and 5-6 other households respectively as against 13%, 13% and 13% other households recorded respectively in the last exercise. Further analysis revealed that 9% of the residents reportedly shared their dwellings with 7-8 other households compared to 10% recorded in Y2013. Also, 17% of the sampled respondents indicated that they shared their dwellings with more than 8 other households as against 17% in Y2013 while 37% of sampled households do not have any other households sharing their dwelling as against 29% for Y2013.

Across the Local Governments/LCDAs level, Badagry West, Igando, Eti-Osa, Ikorodu West and Mosan-Okunola all recorded higher percentages of sampled households with 61%, 59%, 54%, 52% and 51% respectively who claimed they do not share their dwellings with other houdholds

33%, 33%, 24%, 20% and 16% of sampled households in Imota, Ijede, Coker–Aguda, Oto-Awori and Ojodu Local Governments/ LCDAs respectively said they shared their dwellings with 1—2. Other Local Governments/LCDAs recorded lower percentages in this category.

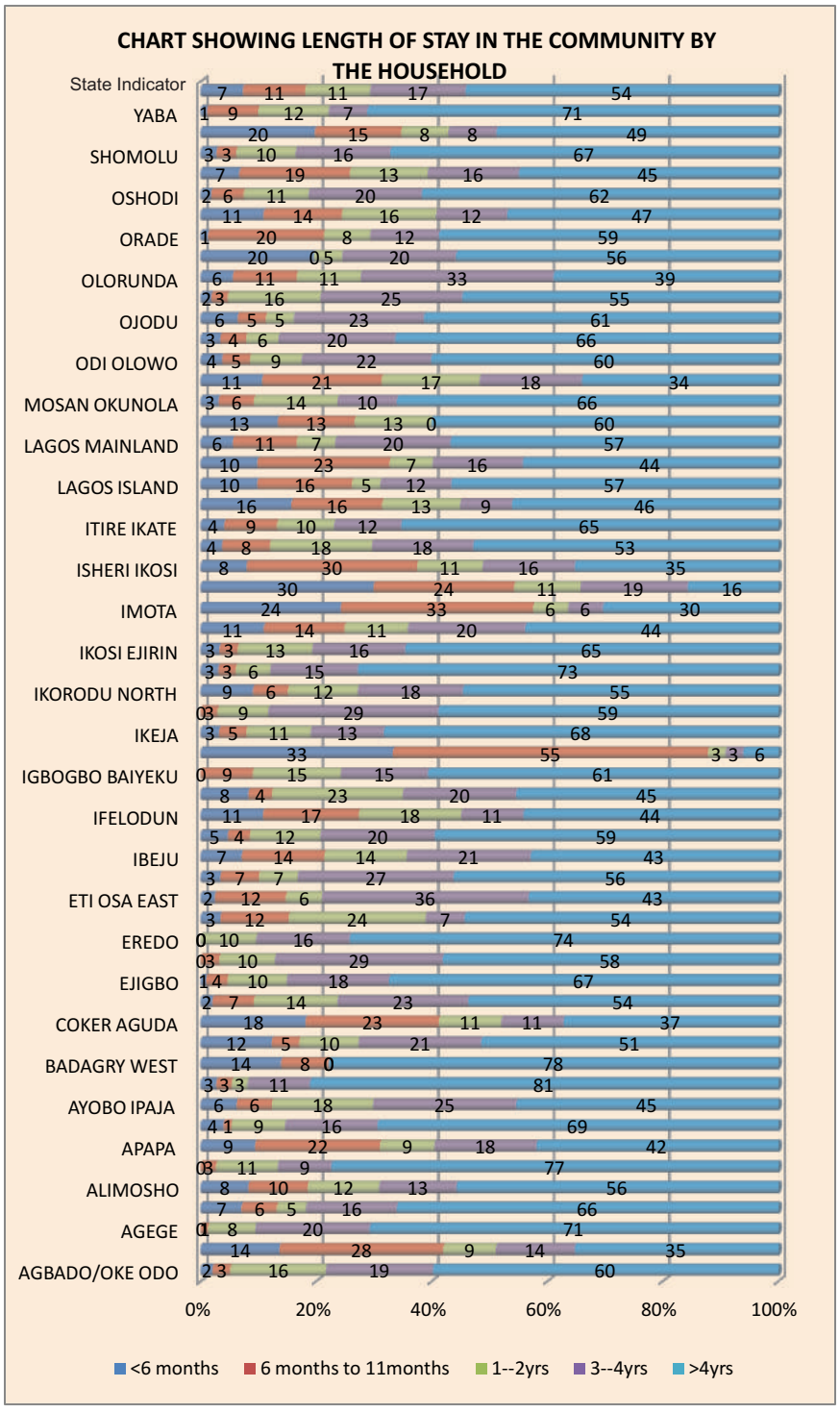
Lekki, Igbogbo Baiyeku, Olorunda, Oshodi and shomolu have 27%, 24%, 19%, 17% and 14% respectively higher than the State indicator for respondents that shared their dwellings with 3-4 other household members. On the other hand, the survey result displayed that 12%, 10%, 9% each of the residents in Oriade-Agege, Kosofe, Lagos Island East, Mosan-Okunola and Ikorodu West respectively affirmed sharing their dwellings with 3-4 other households.

The empirical analysis revealed that Badagry (22%), Ikosi-Ejirin (16%), Oshodi (16%), Imota (15%) and Shomolu (13%) recorded the highest proportion of respondents sharing their dwellings with 5-6 other households while Badagry, Ikorodu, Isheri-Ikosi, Onigbongbo and Olorunda recorded 3% respectively from the rear.

The survey result revealed further that 34%, 30%, 30%, 28% and 23% of the sampled respondents in Lagos Island, Isolo, Oshodi, Apapa Iganmu and Ifako respectively disclosed that they share their dwellings with more than 8 other households while Amuwo – odofin, Igando and Ikorodu have 9% each Badagry and ijede have zero percent amongst others with least percentage below the State indicator.

LENGTH OF STAY IN THE COMMUNITY BY HOUSEHOLD

The outcome of the study on the length of stay in the community by the respondent households in the State for Y2014 revealed that 7% of household have stayed for less than 6 months, 11% each of household have stayed for 6 months and 1-2yrs in the community compared to 5%, 9% and 16% in Y2013. 17% of household have stayed between 3-4years in the community and 54% of household have stayed more than four years in the community as against 20% and 50% for Y2013.



At Local Governments/LCDAs level, Ijede, Imota, Isheri Ikosi, Agboyi Ketu, Iru Victoria, Coker Aguda, Lagos East, Apapa and Oriade each recorded higher percentages of sampled households who claimed they have stayed in the community for a period of 6 months to 11 months with 55%, 33%, 30%, 28%, 24%, 23%, 23% and 20% respectively while other Local Governments/LCDAs recorded each recorded less than 20%.

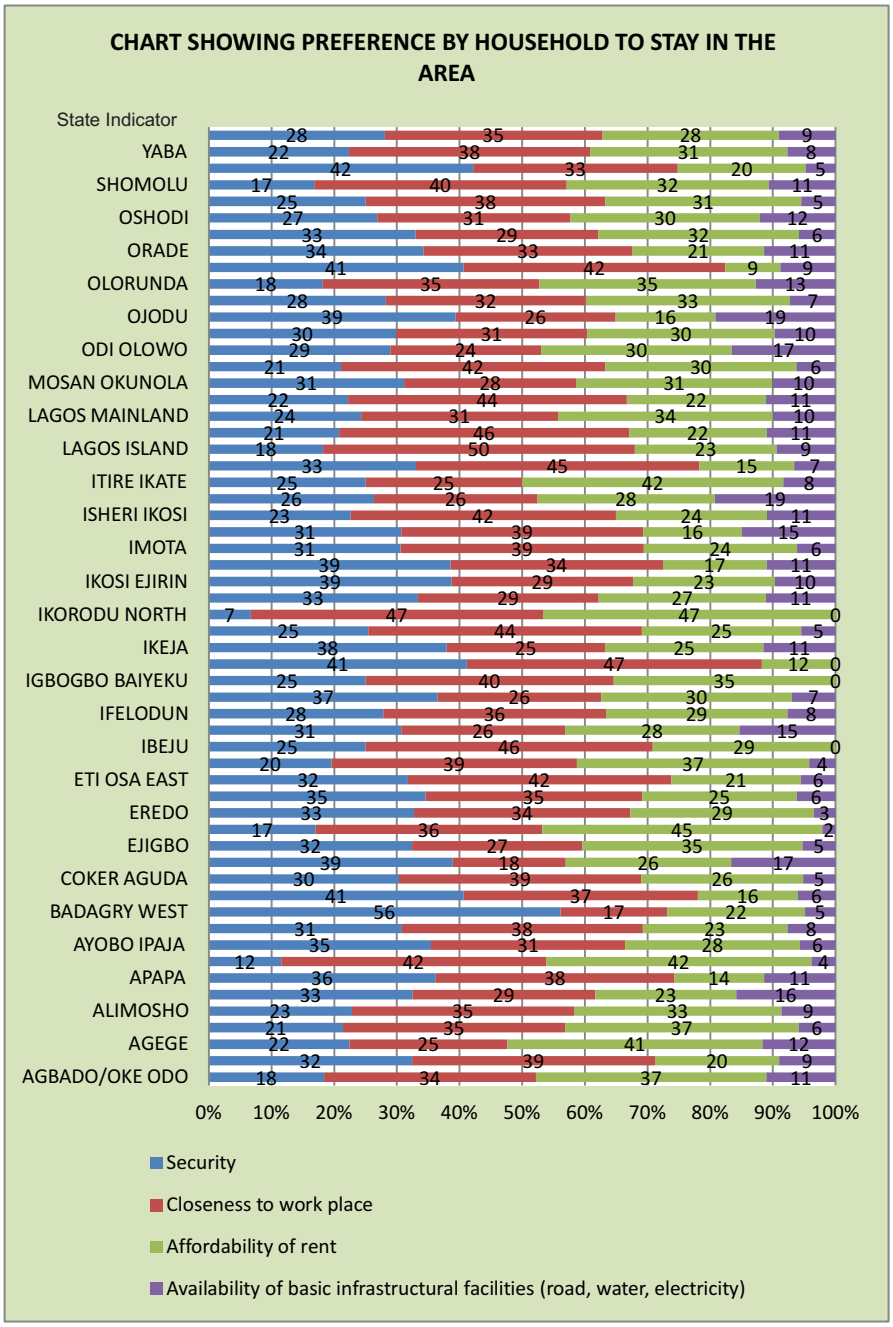
All the Local Governments/ LCDAs each recorded less than 20% of sampled households who said they have stayed in the community for between 1 and 2 years except in Eti Osa East and Igando which recorded 24% and 23% respectively.

Also, all the Local Governments/LCDAs each recorded less than 25% of sampled households who claimed they have stayed in the community for between 3 and 4 years in except Eti Osa East , Olorunda, Epe, Ikorodu, Iba and Ojokoro with records of 36%, 33%, 29%, 29%, 27% and 25% respectively

The sampled households in Badagry, Badagry west, Amuwo-Odofin, Eredo and Ikorodu west have 81%, 78%, 77%, 74% and 73% respectively with percentage distribution higher than State indicator for the respondents that have stayed for more than 4years in the community while Kosofe, Mushin, Imota, Iru/Victoria Land and Ikeja have 46%, 34%, 30%, 16% and 6% respectively with percentage distribution lower the State indicator.

PREFERENCE BY HOUSEHOLD TO STAY IN THE AREA

The survey also sought to know the preference by which households preferred to stay in the area and the result showed that for Y2014, 28% stay for security reasons as against 24% in Y2013, 35% stayed for closeness to work place as against 36% recorded Y2013, 28% stayed for affordability of rent as against 32% in Y2013, 9% stayed for availability of basic infrastructural facilities (road, water, electricity etc.) as against 8% in Y2013.



At Local Government/ LCDAs level, Badagry, Surulere, Bariga, Onigbongbo and Ikosi-Obalende have 56%, 42%, 41%, 41% and 39% respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator for household that would stay in the area for security reasons while Ikorodu North, Apapa-Iganmu, Agbado/Oke-Odo, Oto-Awori and Oshodi are amongst others that have 7%, 12%, 18%, 25% and 27% with percentage distribution lower than State Indicator.

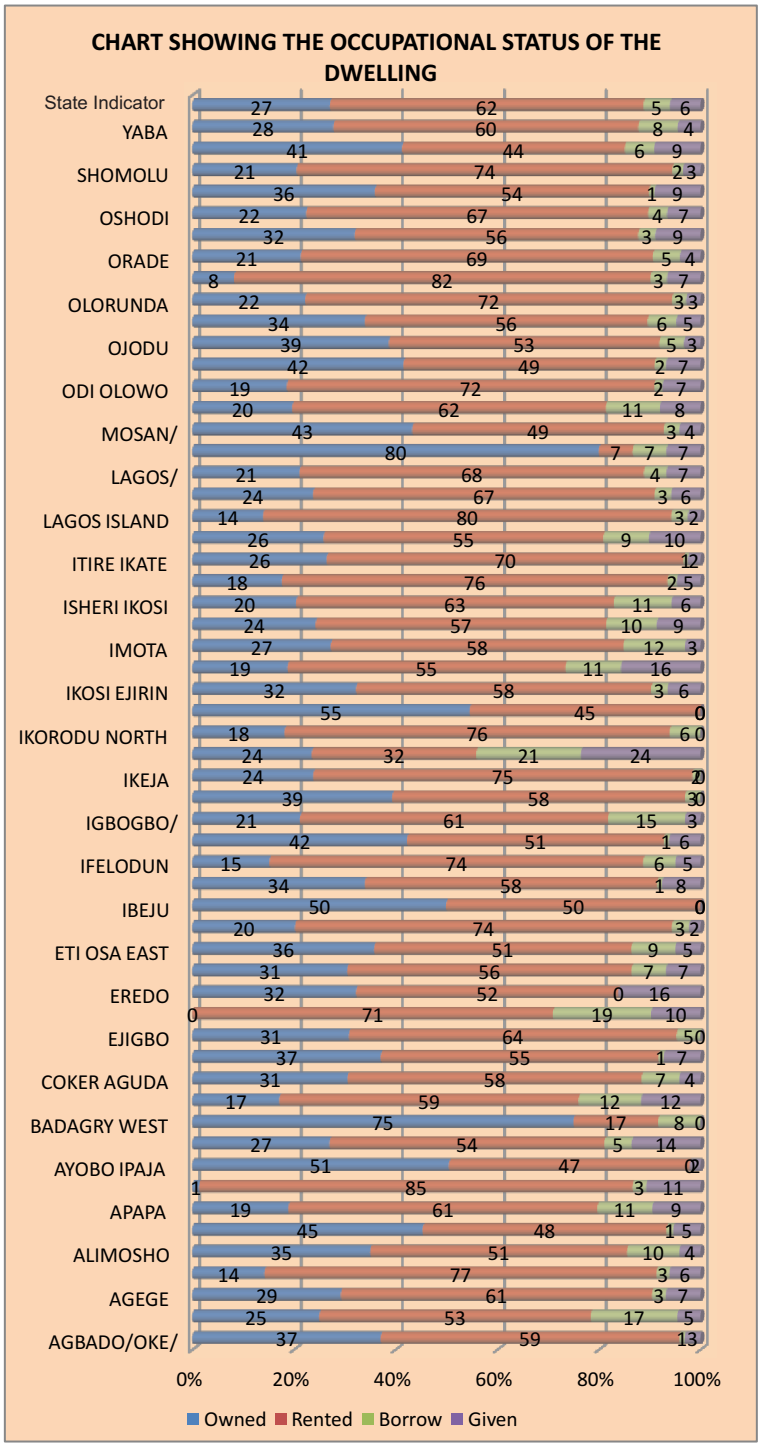
Furthermore, the sampled households in Lagos Island, Ijede, Ibeju, Eti-Osa East and Coker Aguda have 50%, 47%, 46%, 42% and 39% respectively claimed that their preference for staying in their communities was due to Closeness to work place while Badagry, Egbe-Idimu, Odi-Olowo, Isolo and Ojokoro are amongst others that have 17%, 18%, 24%, 26 and 32% with percentage lower than State indicator.

The analysis revealed that Ikorodu North, Epe, Apapa-Iganmu, Itire-Ikate and Agege have 47%, 45%, 42%, 42% and 41% respectively recorded the highest proportion of respondents preference to stay in the community due to affordability of rent while Imota, Surulere, Ojodu, kosofe and Onigbongbo are amongst others that have 24%, 20%, 16%, 15% and 9% with percentage distribution lower than State indicator.

On availability of basic infrastructural facilities road, water, electricity etc. as factor for respondents preference to stay in the community Ikosi-Ejirin and Apapa recorded a higher proportion of 26% and 23% respectively.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE DWELLING

The Survey result on occupational status of the dwelling showed that 27% of the sampled households owned their dwellings in Y2013 as well Y2014 simultaneously. 62% of the respondents reportedly rented their dwellings compared to 64% in Y2013 while 5% borrowed their dwellings and 6% were reported to be free occupants (i.e. given) as against 3% recorded in Y2013.



At Local Government/LCDA level, the analysis revealed that the sampled households in Lekki, Badagry West, Ikorodu west, Ayobo –Ipaja and Ibeju have 80%, 75%, 55%, 51% and 50% respectively with higher proportion of households claimed to have owned their dwellings while Oshodi (22%), Isolo (18%), Onigbongbo (8%), Apapa-Iganmu (1%) and Epe (0%) respectively recorded lower proportion of households that owned their dwellings.

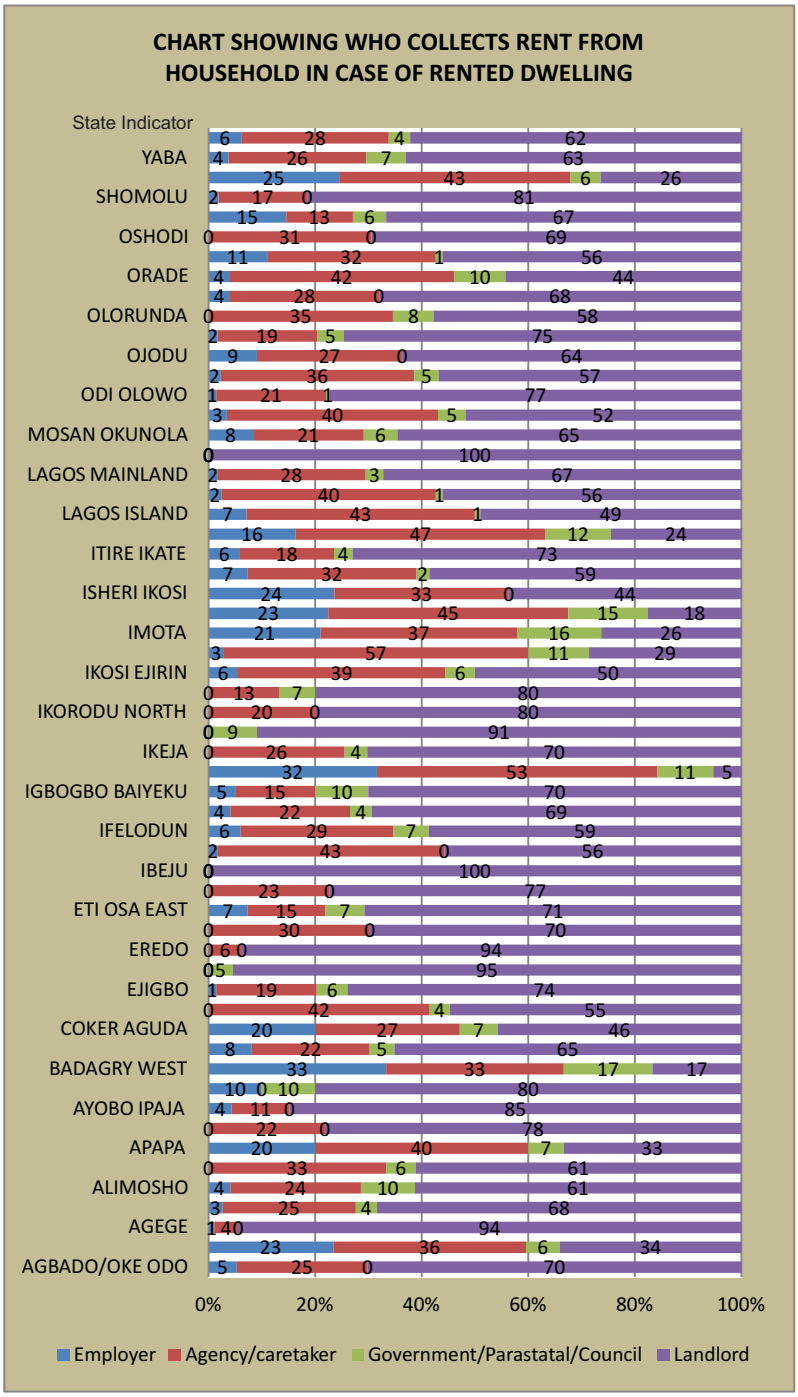
Further analysis shows that the higher proportion of households who claimed to have rented their dwellings were prominent in Apapa-Iganmu (85%), Onigbongbo (82%), Lagos Island (80%), Ajeromi (77%) and Ikorodu North (76%) respectively, while lower proportion of respondents that rented their dwelling were recorded in Lekki (7%), Badagry West (17%), Ikorodu (32%), Mosan okunola (49%) and Orile Agege (56%).

The result of the survey also showed that Ikorodu (21%) ,Epe (19%), Agboyi ketu (17%), Igbogbo-Baiyeku (15%) and Lekki (7%) with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator for households that borrow their dwelling while Ayobo-Ipaja, Eredo, Ibeju and Ikorodu west are amongst others that have zero percentage distribution for households that borrow their dwelling.

Furthermore, the result of the survey revealed that the higher proportion of households who disclosed that their dwellings were given to them were reported in Ikorodu (24%), Eredo (16%), Ikoyi Obalende (16%), Kosofe (10%) and Surulere (9%) while Ejigbo (0%),Iba (2%), Lagos Island (2%), Imota (3%) and Alimosho (4%) respectively amongst others with the least percentage distribution of the household that are giv en dwelling.

WHO COLLECTS RENT FROM HOUSEHOLD IN CASE OF RENTED DWELLING

The result of the survey on who collects rent from household in case of rented dwelling in Y2014 showed that 6% of the households rent were collected by their employers as against 4% in Y2013, 28% said their rents are collected by Agency/Caretaker as against 26% recorded in Y2013. 4% disclosed that their rents being collected by Government/Parastatals/Council for Y2014 same as recorded for Y2013. 62% said they paid their rents to Landlord as against 66% recorded in last exercise.



At Local Governments/LCDAs level, sampled respondents who indicated that their rent are collected by employer have the highest proportion than the State indicator in Badagry west (33%), Ijede (32%), Surulere (25%), Isheri-Ikosi (24%) and Kosofe (16%) while Ikeja, Ikorodu, Lekki, Olorunda and Oshodi are amongst others that have zero percentage distribution.

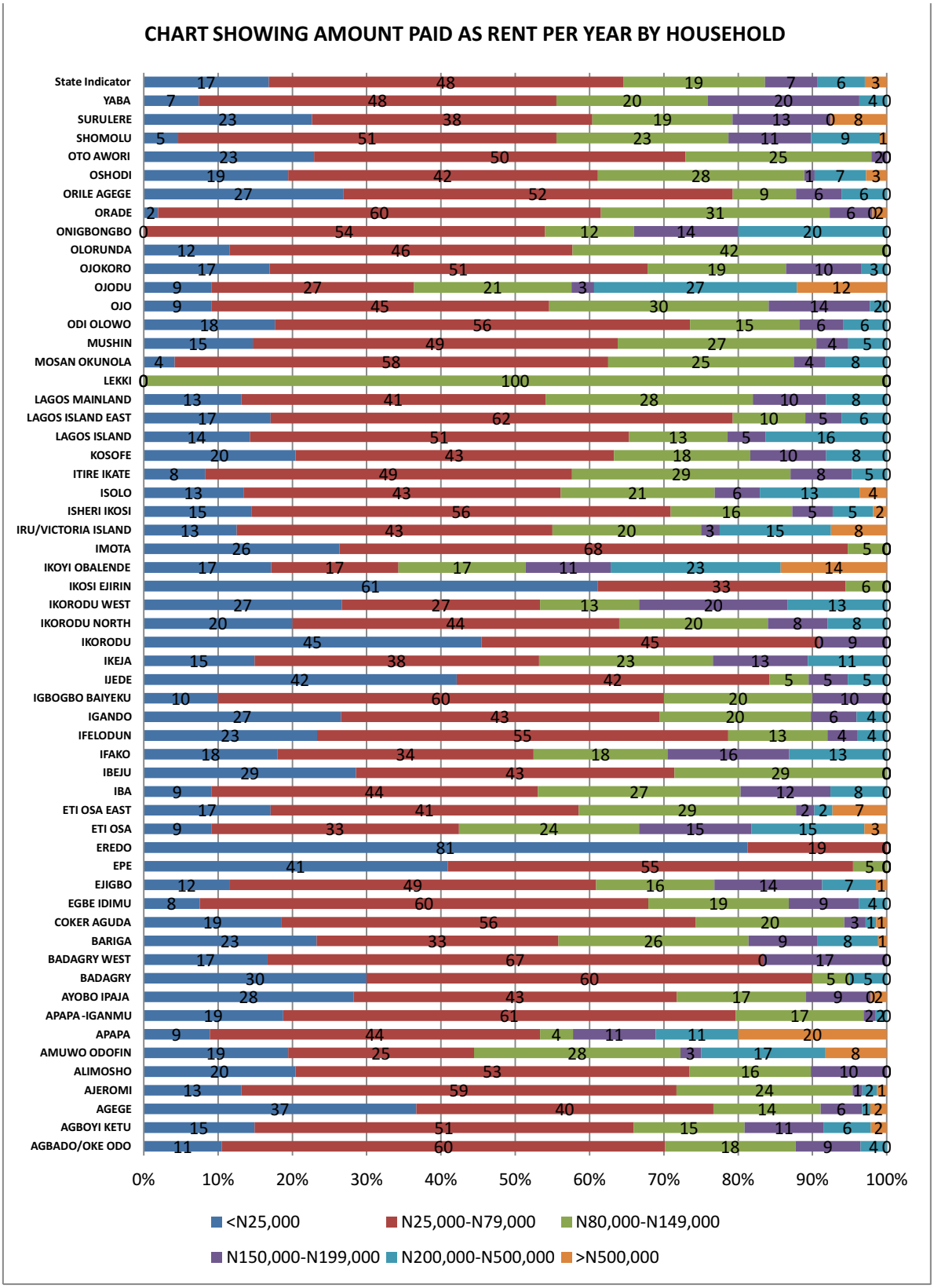
Further analysis shows that the highest proportion of respondents paid their rents to Agency/Caretaker in Ikoyi – Obalende (57%), Ijede (53%), Egbe-Idimu (42%), Apapa (40%) and Amuwo-Odofin (33%) which are higher than the state indicator of 28%, while Ejigbo (25%), Alimosho (24%), Ayobo-Ipaja (11%), Eredo (6%) and Lekki (0%) respectively with percentage distribution below State indicator.

Percentage of respondents whose rent are collected by Government/ Parastatal/Council are higher in Badagry-West (17%), Imota (16%), Kosofe (12%), Oriade (10%) and Olorunda (8%) than the State indicator of 4% while Agege, Apapa-Iganmu, Eredo, Eti-Osa and Lekki are amongst that have 0 respectively with percentage distribution below the State indicator.

The State indicator for respondents whose rents are collected by Landlord is 62% while Lekki, Ibeju, Epe, Eredo and Ikorodu-West recorded 100%, 100%, 95%, 94% and 80% respectively which are fairly higher than the State indicator and Ijede, Badagry west, Imota, Oriade and Orile-Agege recorded lower proportion of 5%, 17%, 26%, 44% and 56% respectively.

AMOUNT PAID AS RENT PER YEAR BY HOUSEHOLD

CHART SHOWING AMOUNT PAID AS RENT PER YEAR BY HOUSEHOLD



The result of the survey on the amount paid as rent per year by household in the State for Y2014 showed that 17% of the households paid less than N25,000 as rent per year as against 15% in Y2013, 48% paid between N25,000 to N79,000 as against 46% in Y2013, 19% between N80,000 and N149,000 as against 20% the previously year. 7% of sampled households paid between N150,000 to N199,000 for Y2014 as against 9% recorded in Y2013. 6% said they paid between N200,000 to N500,000 as against 8% recorded in the last exercise while 3% paid more than N500, 000 as against 2% in Y2013.

At Local Government/LCDAs level, the survey revealed that Eredo, Ikosi Ejirin, Ikorodu, Ijede and Badagry option of 81%, 61%, 45%, 42% and 30% respectively of the households who paid less than N25,000 per year with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator while Oriade, Shomolu, Ojodu, Isolo and Mushin with 2%, 5%, 9%, 13% and 15% respectively with percentage distribution below State indicator.

The State indicator for respondents whose rent paid per year was between N25,000 to N79,000 is 48%, Imota, Badagry west, Lagos Island East, Agbado/Oke-Odo and Epe respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator while Ikoyi Obalende, Amuwo Odofin, Bariga, Eti osa east and Ibeju are amongst others that have 17%, 25%, 33%,41% and 43% respectively with percentage distribution below State indicator.

The State indicator for respondents whose rent paid per year was between N80,000- N149,000 is 19%, Lekki (100%), Olorunda (42%), Ojo (30%) Ibeju (29%) and Lagos mainland (28%) respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator while Orile-Agege (9%), Onigbongbo (12%), Ifelodun (15%), Odi-Olowo (15%) and Kosofe (18%) respectively with percentage distribution below State indicator.

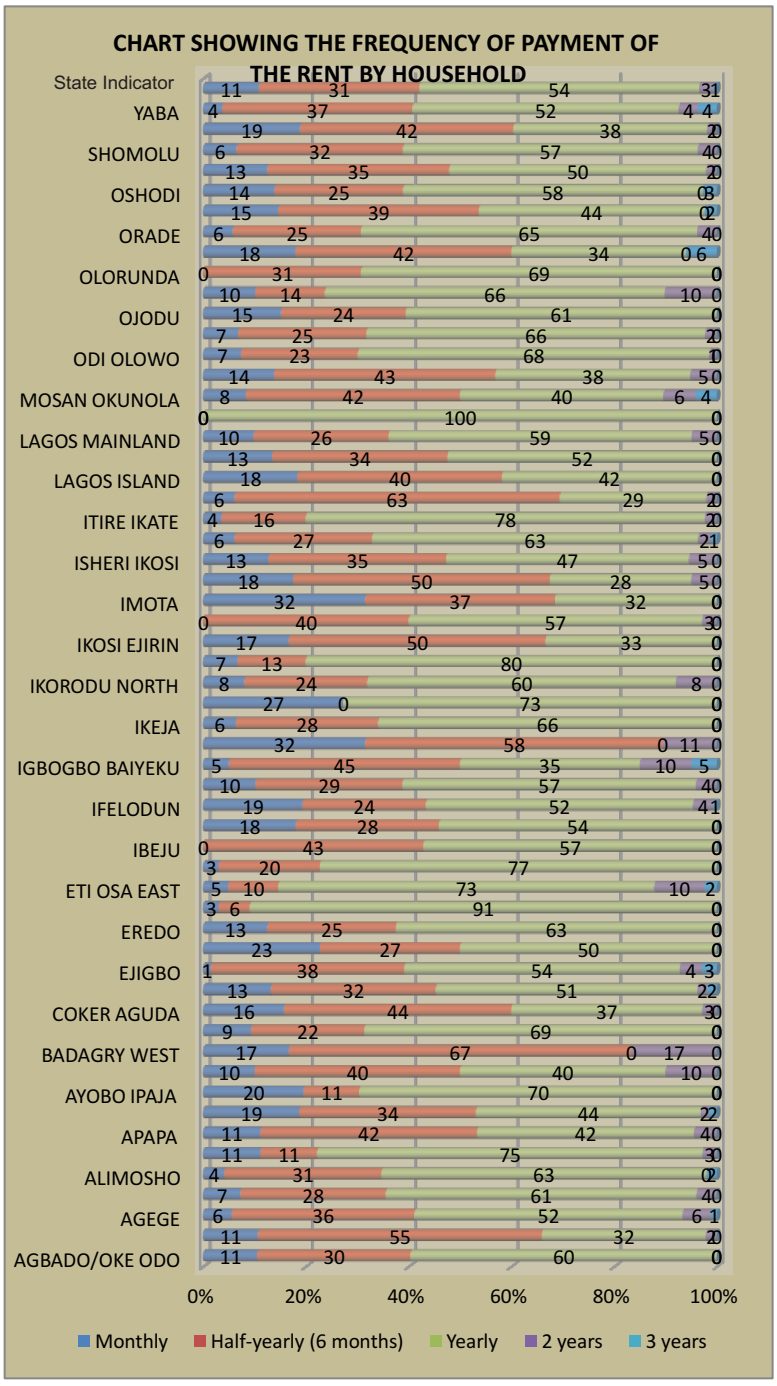
The State indicator for respondents whose rent paid per year was between N150,000 to N199,000 is 7%, Ikorodu west (20%), Badagry west (17%), Ifako (16%) Eti-Osa (15%) and Surulere (13%) respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator while Imota (0%), Oshodi (1%), Oto-Awori (2%), Mosan-Okunola (4%) and Isheri Ikosi (5%) respectively with percentage distribution below State indicator.

The State indicator for respondents whose rent paid per year was between N20,000-N500,000 is 6%, Ojodu (27%), Onigbongbo (20%), Isolo (13%), Ikeja (11%) and Iba (8%) respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator while Alimosho, Epe, Eredo, Ibeju and Ikorodu are amongst others that have zero percentage distribution.

The State indicator for respondents whose rent paid per year was more than N500,000 is 3%, Apapa (20%), Ikoyi Obalende (14%), Ojodu (12%), Surulere (8%) and isolo (4%) respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator while Alimosho, Badagry, Iba, Ifelodun and Igando are amongst others that have zero percentage distribution

THE FREQUENCY OF THE RENT BY HOUSEHOLD

The result of the survey on the frequency of payment of rent by the respondents revealed that 11% of the sampled households paid monthly as against 9% recorded for Y2013. 31% said they paid their rent half-yearly (6 months) as against 29% for Y2013. 54% indicated that they paid their rent yearly compared to 59 % for Y2013. 3% of household paid 2 years for Y2014 as same as for Y2013. 1% of household paid 3 years for Y2014 as against 0% in Y2013.



At Local Governments/LCDAs level, the study revealed further that monthly payment of rents was higher in Ijede (32%), Epe (23%), Ayobo-Ipaja (20%), Onigbongbo (18%) and Badagry west (17%) respectively above the State indicator while Eti-Osa East (5%), Shomolu (6%), Ojo (7%), Mosan-Okunola (8%) and Ojokoro (10%) respectively with percentage distribution below State indicator.

The State indicator for respondents with frequency of payment of rent by household paid half-yearly (6 months) is 31%, Badagry West (67%), Ijede (58%), Agboyi ketu (55%), Ikosi-Ejirin (50%) and Iru/Victoria Island (50%) respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator while Amuwo –odofin (11%), Bariga (22%), Epe (27%), Ifako (28%) and Igando (29%) respectively with percentage distribution below State indicator.

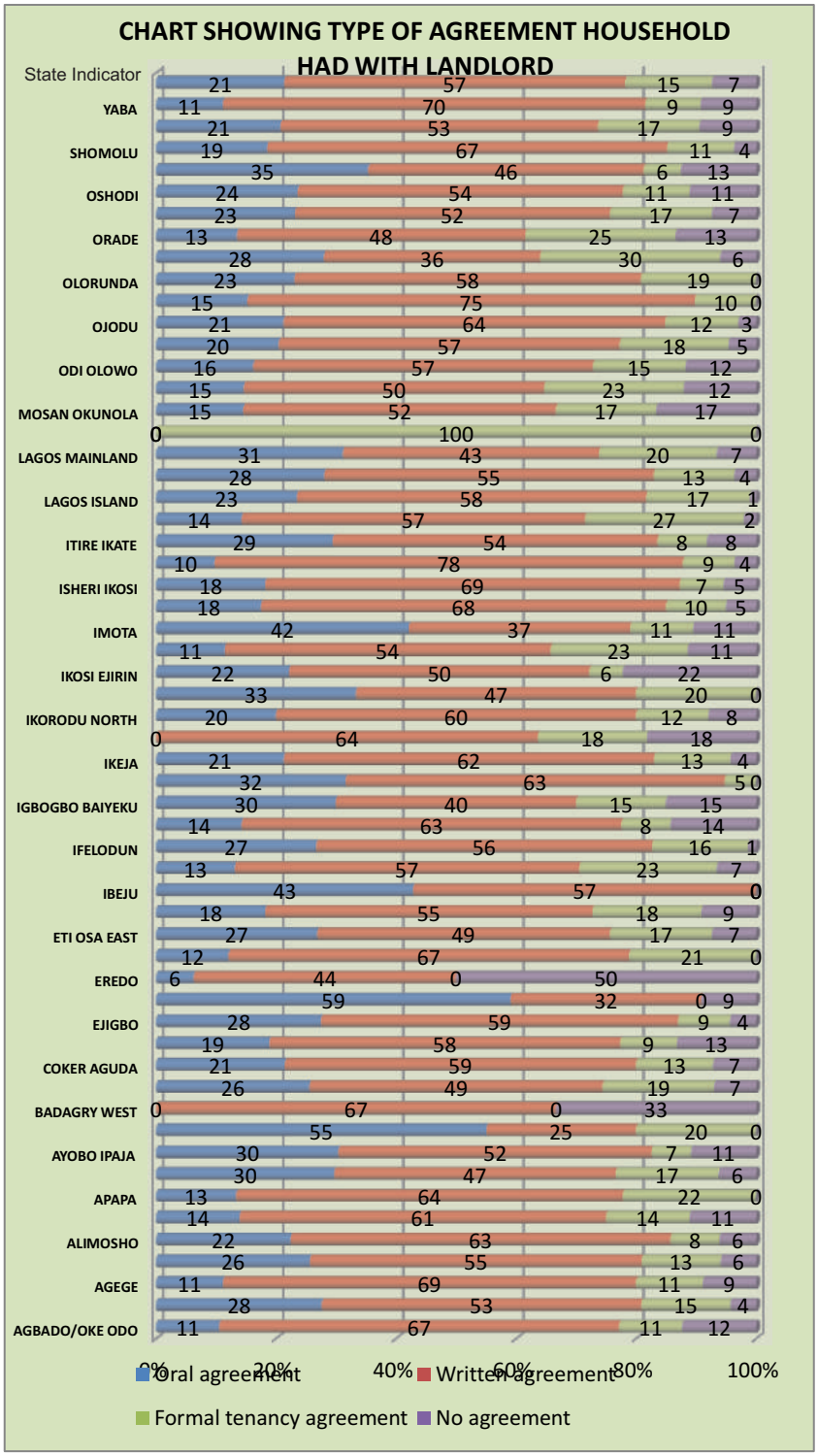
The State indicator for respondents with frequency of payment of rent by household paid yearly is 54%, Lekki (100%), Eti-Osa (91%), Ikorodu West (80%), Iba (77%) and Amuwo-Odofin (75%) respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator while Badagry (44%), Apapa (42%), Coker-Aguda (37%), Igbogbo/Baiyeku (35%) and Kosofe (29%) respectively with percentage distribution below State indicator.

The State indicator for respondents with frequency of payment of rent by household paid for 2 years is 3%, Badagry West (17%), Ijede (11%), Ojokoro (10%), Ikorodu North (8%) and Mosan-Okunola (6%) respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator while Imota, Ojodu, Olorunda, Orile Agege and Oshodi are amongst others that have zero percentage distribution.

The State indicator for respondents with frequency of payment of rent by household paid 3 years is 1%, Onigbongbo (6%), Igbogbo/Baiyeku (5%), Yaba (4%), Ejigbo (3%) and Alimosho (2%) respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator while Ajeromi, Apapa, Badagry, Bariga and Ibeju are amongst others that have zero percentage distribution.

TYPE OF AGREEMENT HOUSEHOLD HAD WITH LANDLORD

The survey sought to know the type of agreement respondents had with the landlord and the result showed that 21% of the sampled households had oral agreement as against 19% for 2013, 57% of the household had written agreement as against 59% for 2013, 15% of household had formal tenancy agreement as against 20% for 2013 while 7% had no agreement as against 2% for 2013.



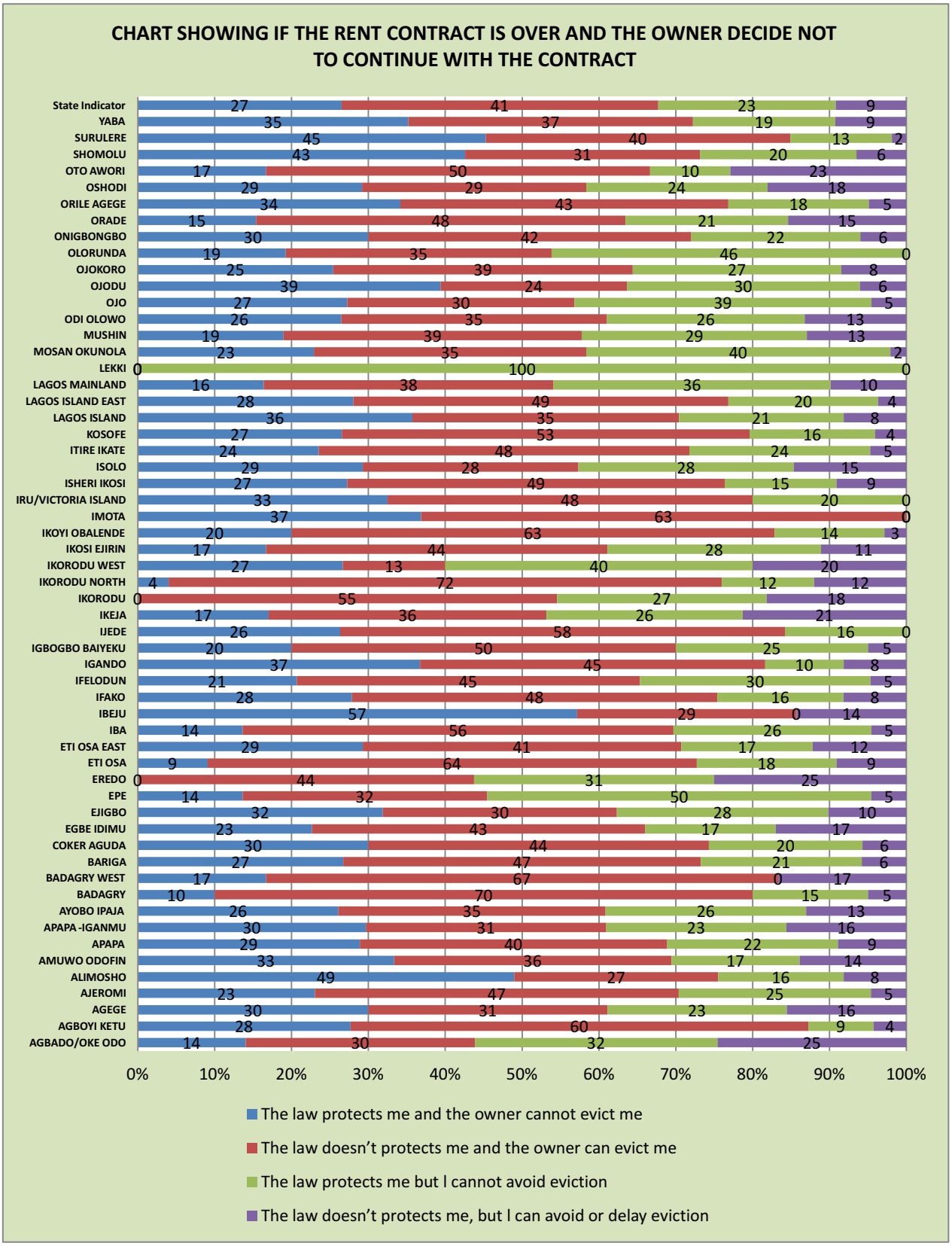
At Local Government/LCDAs level, the result revealed that Epe, Badagry, Ibeju, Ijede and Bariga have 59%, 55%, 43%, 32% and 26% respectively with the percentage distribution higher than the State indicator for household that had oral agreement while Ikorodu, Eredo, Eti-Osa, Iba and Isheri-Ikosi have 0%, 6%, 12%, 13% and 7% respectively amongst others with the percentage distribution lower than the State indicator.

The Survey revealed further that Isolo (78%), Ojokoro (75%),Yaba (70%),Isheri-Ikosi (69%) and Ifako (57%) have percentage distribution higher than the State indicator for the household that had written agreement while Lekki, Badagry, Epe, Eredo and Ayobo-Ipaja have 0%, 25%, 32%, 44% and 52% respectively with the percentage distribution lower than the State indicator.

The Survey result revealed that Lekki, Onigbongbo, Kosofe, Badagry and Apapa-Iganmu have 100%, 30%, 27%, 20% and 17% respectively with the percentage distribution higher than the State indicator for household that had formal tenancy agreement while Ijede, Ikosi Ejirin, Itire Ikate, Imota and Ikeja have 5%, 6%, 8%, 11% and 13% respectively with the percentage distribution lower than the State indicator.

Further analysis shows that Eredo, Badagry West, Ikosi Ejirin, Mosan Okunola and Mushin have 50%, 33%, 22%, 17% and 12% respectively with the percentage distribution higher than the State indicator for household that had no agreement with the landlord while Apapa, Badagry, Eti-Osa, Ibeju and Ijede have zero for this distribution

IF THE RENT CONTRACT IS OVER AND THE OWNER DECIDES NOT TO CONTINUE WITH THE CONTRACT



The study sought to know what happens if the rent contract is over and the owner decides not to continue with the contract and result revealed that 27% of the sampled households said the law protects them and the owner cannot evict them, 41% said the law does not protect them and the owner can evict them, 23% said the law protects them but they cannot avoid eviction while 9% said the law does not protects them but they can avoid or delay eviction.

At Local Governments/LCDAs level, the result showed that Ibeju, Alimosho, Surulere, Shomolu and Imota have 57%, 49%, 45%, 43% and 37% respectively topped in that order of respondents that said the law protects them and the owner cannot evict them while Ikorodu, Ikorodu North, Oriade, Lagos Mainland and Oto-Awori recorded 0%, 4%, 15%, 16% and 17% respectively with the percentage distribution lower than the State indicator.

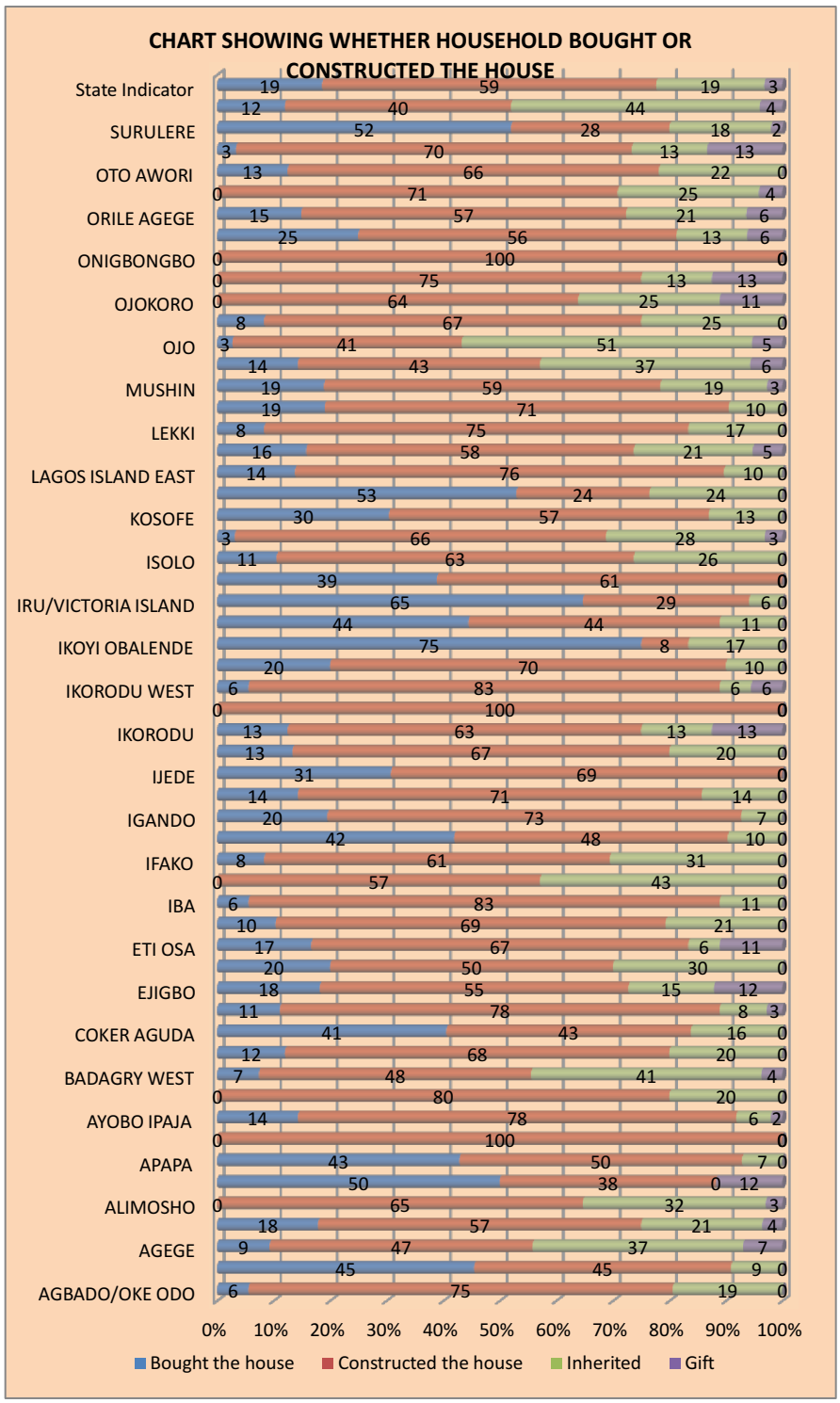
The result of the survey also showed that Ikorodu North, Badagry, Eti-Osa, Agboyi/ketu and Iba have 72%, 70%, 64%, 60% and 56% respectively with the percentage distribution higher than the State indicator for household that said the law does not protects and the owner can evict while Ikorodu West, Ojodu, Isolo, Olorunda and Yaba have 13%, 24%, 28%, 35% and 37% respectively with the percentage distribution lower than the State indicator.

Further analysis show that Lekki, Epe, Olorunda, Ikorodu West and Ojo recorded 100%, 50%, 46%, 40% and 39% respectively with the percentage distribution higher than the State indicator for households that said the law protects but cannot avoid eviction while Agboyi ketu, Igando, Ikorodu North, Surulere and Kosofe have 9%, 10%, 12%, 13% and 16% respectively with the percentage distribution lower than the State indicator.

The analysis result revealed that Eredo, Oto-Awori, Egbe-Idimu, Apapa-Iganmu and Odi-Olowo have 25 %, 23%, 17%, 16% and 13% respectively with the percentage distribution higher than the State indicator for households that said the law does not protect them but can avoid or delay eviction while Olorunda, Surulere, Lagos Island East, Ojodu and Ojokoro have 0%, 2%, 4%, 6% and 8% respectively with the percentage distribution lower than the State indicator.

WHETHER HOUSEHOLD BOUGHT OR CONSTRUCTED THE HOUSE

The result of the survey on whether sampled households bought or constructed the house showed that 19% bought the house as against 21% in Y2013, 59% constructed the house as against 79 % in Y2013, 19% Inherited the house while 3% were giving the house (Gift).



At Local Government/ LCDAs level, Ikoyi Obalende, Iru/Victoria Island, Lagos Island, Mushin and Oriade have 75%, 65%, 53%, 30% and 25% respectively with the percentage distribution higher than the State indicator for households who claimed to have bought the house while Shomolu, Ojodu, Odi – Olowo, Orile-Agege and Eti-Osa have 3%, 8%, 14%,15% and 17% respectively with the percentage distribution lower than the State indicator.

The analysis indicated that Onigbngbo, Ikorodu North, Apapa-Iganmu have 100% each while Badagry (80%) and Iba (83%) respectively with the percentage distribution higher than the State indicator for households claimed to have constructed the house as well as Ikoyi-Obalende (8%), Lagos Island (24%), surulere (28%), Ojo (41%) and Agege (47%) are amongst others with the percentage distribution lower than the State indicator.

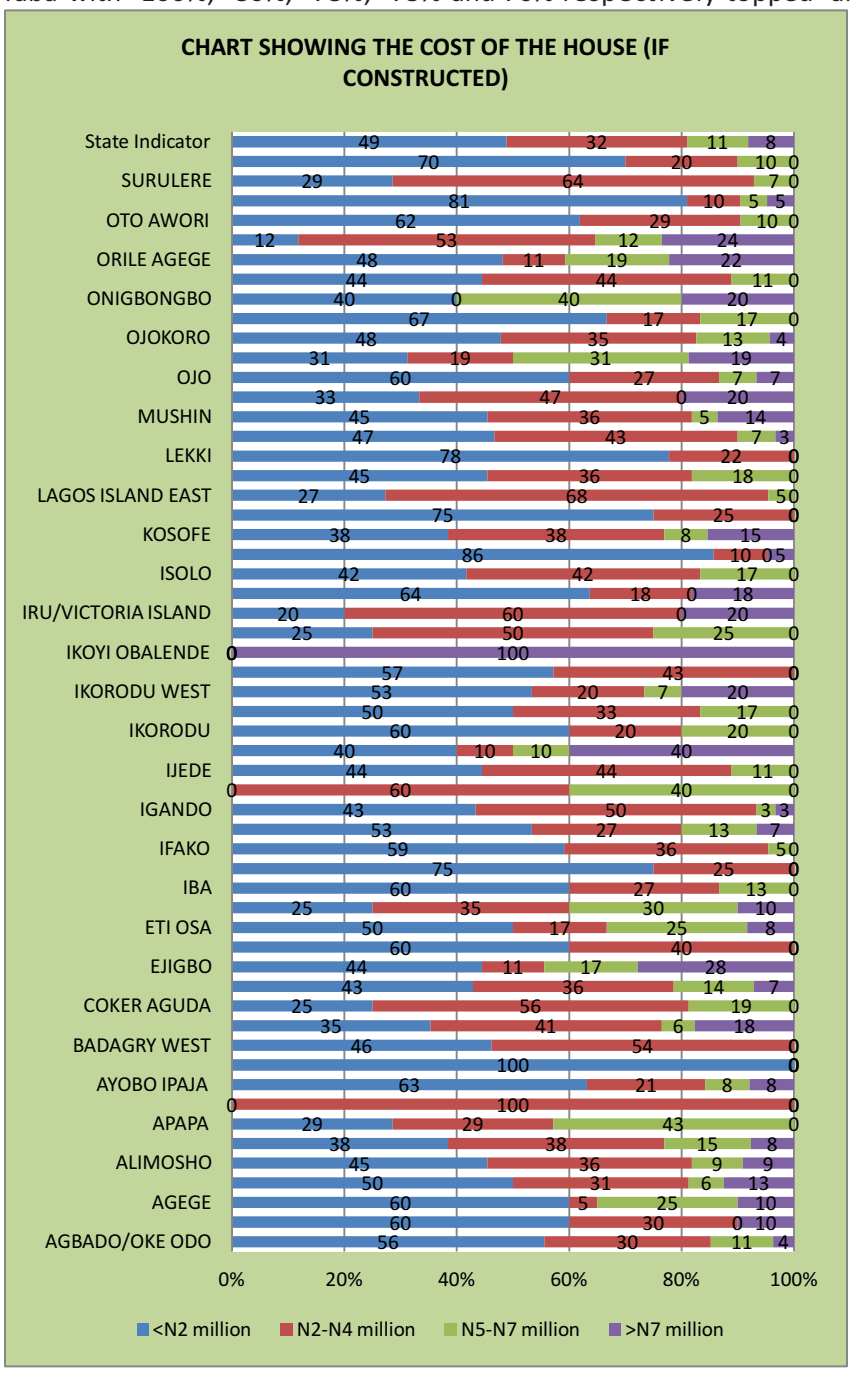
Further analysis show that Ojo (51%), Ibeju (43%), Agege (37%), Eredo (30%) and Ajeromi (21%) with respondents who claimed to have inherited the house and percentage distribution higher than the State indicator while Eti-Osa (6%), Egbe-Idimu (8%), Igbogbo/Baiyeku (14%),Ejigbo (15%) and Lekki (17%) are amongst others with the percentage distribution lower than the State indicator.

Shomolu (13%), Olorunda (13%), Ikorodu (13%), Ojokoro (11%) and Agege (7%) topped in that order with respondents that claimed to have gift the house while Ibeju, Ikeja, Imota, Isolo and Kosofe are amongst other that have zero percentage distribution

IF CONSTRUCTED HOW MUCH WAS THE TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION

The result of the survey revealed that the State indicator for respondents who said that the total cost of construction of the house is below N2million is 49% while 32% put the cost at between N2 to N4 million. 11% said the cost ranged between N5 to N7 million while 8% of the respondents said that the total cost of construction was more than N7 million.

At Local Government/LCDAs level, the survey revealed that Badagry, Itire-Ikate, Lekki, Ibeju and Yaba with 100%, 86%, 78%, 75% and 70% respectively topped among the sampled households that said that the total cost of construction of the house is less than N2 million while Igbogbo/ Baiyeku, Imota, Lagos Island East, Ojodu and Oriade have 0 %, 25%, 27% 31% and 44% respectively with the percentage distribution lower than the State indicator.



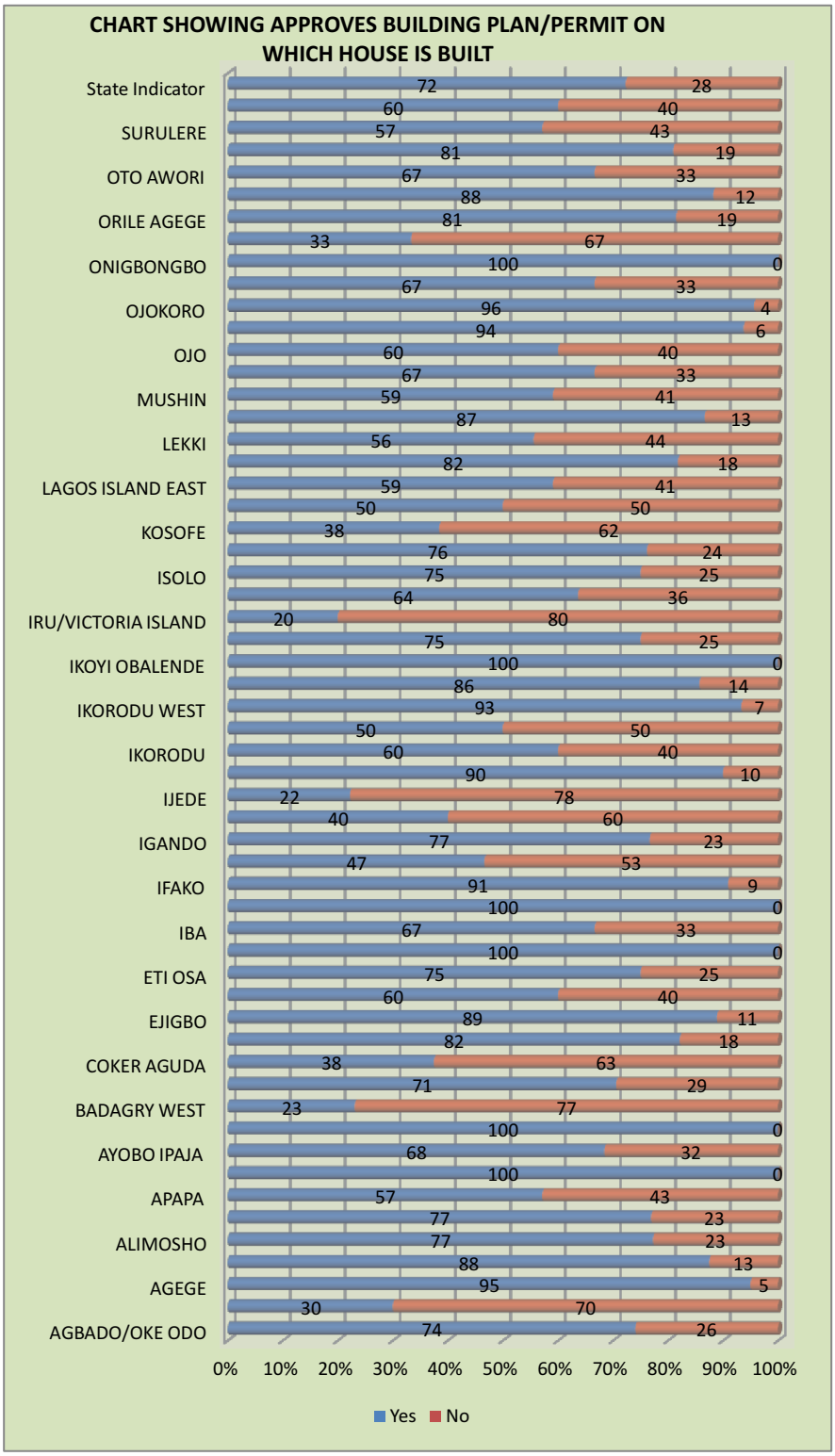
The analysis result revealed that Apapa-Iganmu, Lagos Island East, Surulere, Oriade and Mushin have 100%, 68%, 64%, 44% and 36% respectively with the percentage distribution higher than the State indicator for households that the total cost of construction of the house ranged between N2 to N4 million while IKeja, Isheri-Ikosi, Yaba, Lagos Island and Ojodu have 10%, 18%, 20%, 25% and 29% respectively with the percentage distribution lower than the State indicator.

Furthermore, the analysis also showed that the sampled respondents in Igbogbo/ Baiyeku, Eti-Osa East, Imota, Isolo and Ojokoro have 40%, 30%, 25%, 17% and 13% respectively indicated that the total cost of construction of the house ranged between N5-N7 millions while Badagry, Mushin, Ajeromi, Ojo and Yaba have 0%, 5%, 6%, 7% and 10% respectively with the percentage distribution lower than the State indicator.

Ikoyi-Obalende, Ikeja, Ejigbo, Oshodi and Odi-Olowo have 100%,40%, 28%,24% and 20% respectively with the percentage distribution higher than the State indicator for households that the total cost of the construction of the house was more than N7million respectively while Badagry, Eredo,Iba,Ibej u and Ikosi -Ejirin are amongst other that have zero percentage distribution.

HOUSEHOLD WITH APPROVED BUILDING PLAN/PERMIT ON WHICH THE HOUSE WAS BUILT

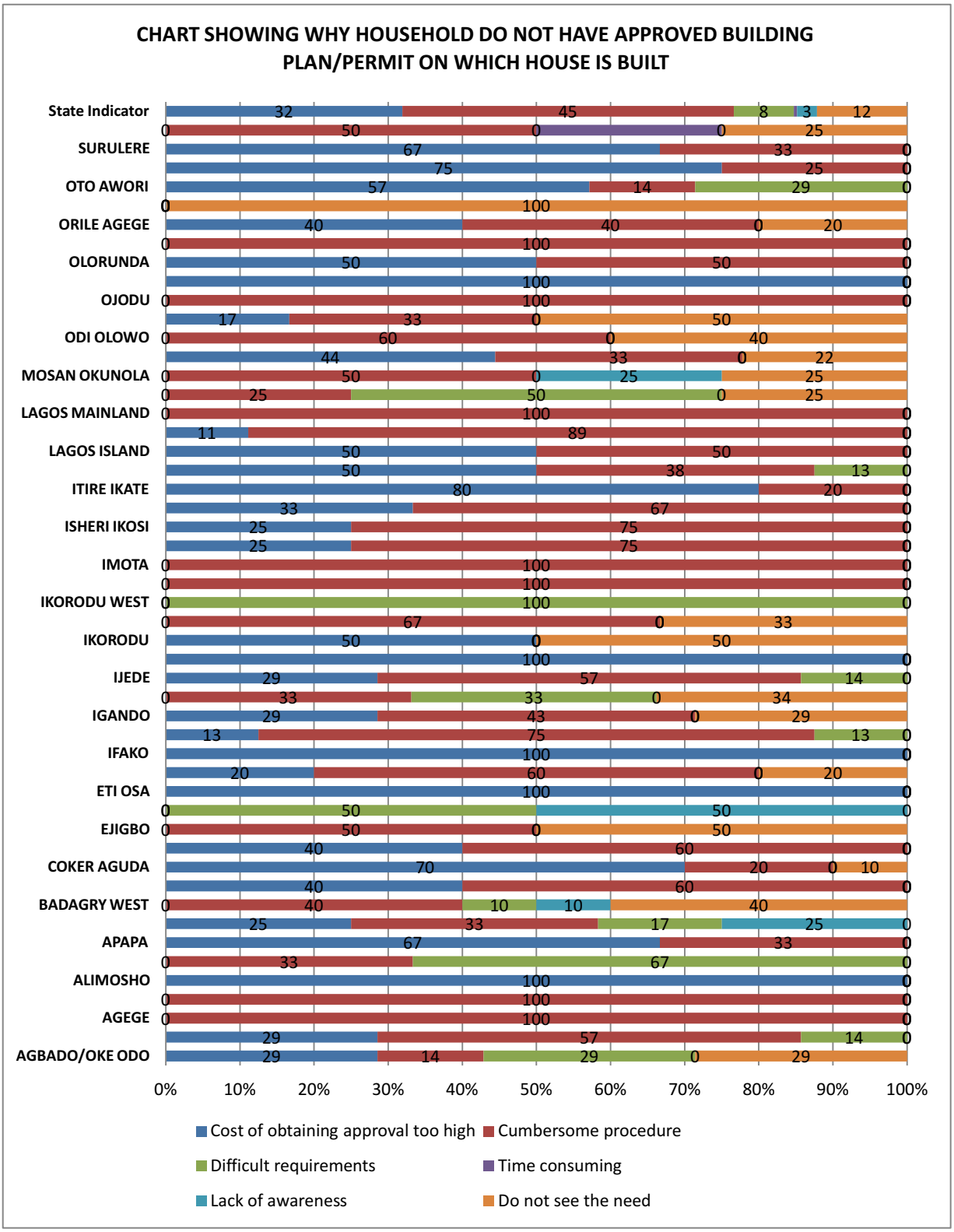
The State indicator for respondents with approved building plan/permit on which the house was built is 72% for those who said YES while 28% is recorded for respondents that do not have approved building plan/ permit on which the house was built.



At Local Governments/ LCDAs level, Onigbogbo, Ikoyi Obalende, Ibeju, Badagry and Apapa-Iganmu recorded 100% each with the percentage distribution higher than the State indicator for respondents obtained approved building plan/permit on their houses while Ijede, Agboyi-ketu, Ikorodu North, Lekki and IKorodu amongst others that have 22%, 30%, 50%, 56% and 60% respectively which fall below the State indicator.

Iru/Victoria Island, Ijede, Badagry, Agboyi-ketu and Oriade have 80%, 78%, 77%, 70% and 67% respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator (28%) of the respondents without approved building plan/ permit on which the house was built while Isolo, Lagos mainland, Mosan-Okunola, Ojodu and Ojokoro have 25%, 18%, 13%, 6% and 4% respectively with the percentage distribution lower than the State indicator.

REASON HOUSEHOLD DO NOT HAVE APPROVED BUILDING PLAN/PERMIT ON WHICH HOUSE IS BUILT



The State indicator shows that 32% of the sampled households said that they do not obtain approved building plan/permit on which their house was built due to high cost of obtaining the approved plan or permit while 45% claimed that the procedure was cumbersome. 8% of the respondents said it was as a result of difficult requirements while only 3% said it was due to lack of awareness. 12% of the respondents said they do not see the need for it while respondents who think the process is time consuming recorded 0%.

At Local Government/LCDAs level, Alimosho, Ifako, Ikeja,Eti Osa and Ojokoro have 100% each with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of the sampled respondents said that the cost obtain approved building plan/permit was too high while Lagos Island East, Ifelodun,Ojo,Isheri-Ikosi and Igando are amongst others that have 11%, 13%, 17%, 25% and 29% respectively which fall below the State indicator of household who said that the cost of obtaining approved building plan was too high.

Ikosi-Ejirin, Imota, Lagos Mainland, Ojodu and Oriade have 100% each with the percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of the sampled households said the reasons for not obtaining approved building was due to cumbersome procedure while Oshodi, Agbado/Oke-odo, coker-Aguda, Apapa and Igando are amongst others that have 0%, 14%, 20%, 33% and 43% respectively which fall below the State indicator of household who said that the procedure was cumbersome.

Ikorodu West, Amuwo-Odofin, Eredo, Lekki and Igbogbo/Baiyeku have 100%, 67%, 50%, 50% and 33% with the percentage distribution higher than the State indicator for the respondents that said the reasons for not obtaining approved building plan/permit was the difficult requirement while Ejigbo, Eti Osa, Igando, Ikeja and Lagos Island are amongst other that have zero percentage distribution who said the reasons for not obtaining approved building plan/permit was the difficult requirement.

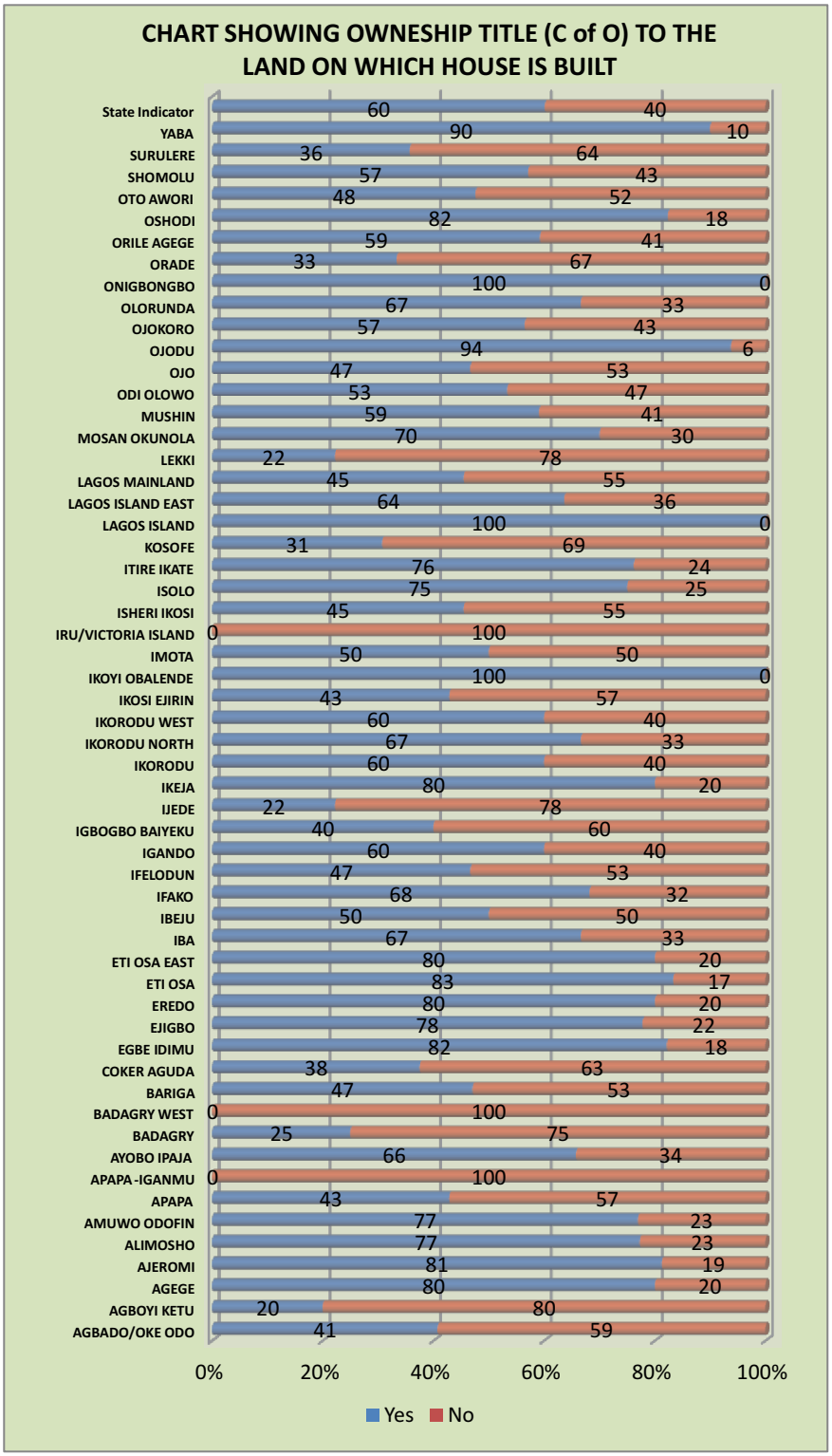
Only Yaba LCDA recorded 25% of respondents who indicated that the process of obtaining approved building plan/permit was time consuming. All other Local Governments/LCDAs in this category recorded 0% each.

Eredo, Ayobo-Ipaja, Mosan-Okunola and Badagry have 50%, 25%, 25% and 10% with the percentage distribution higher than the State indicator for the respondents that said the reasons for not obtaining approved building plan/permit was lack of awareness.

Oshodi, Ejigbo, Badagry West, Yaba and Mushin have 100%, 50%, 40%, 25% and 22% with the percentage distribution higher than the State indicator for the respondents that said the reason for not obtaining approved building plan/permit was that they do not see the need for it.

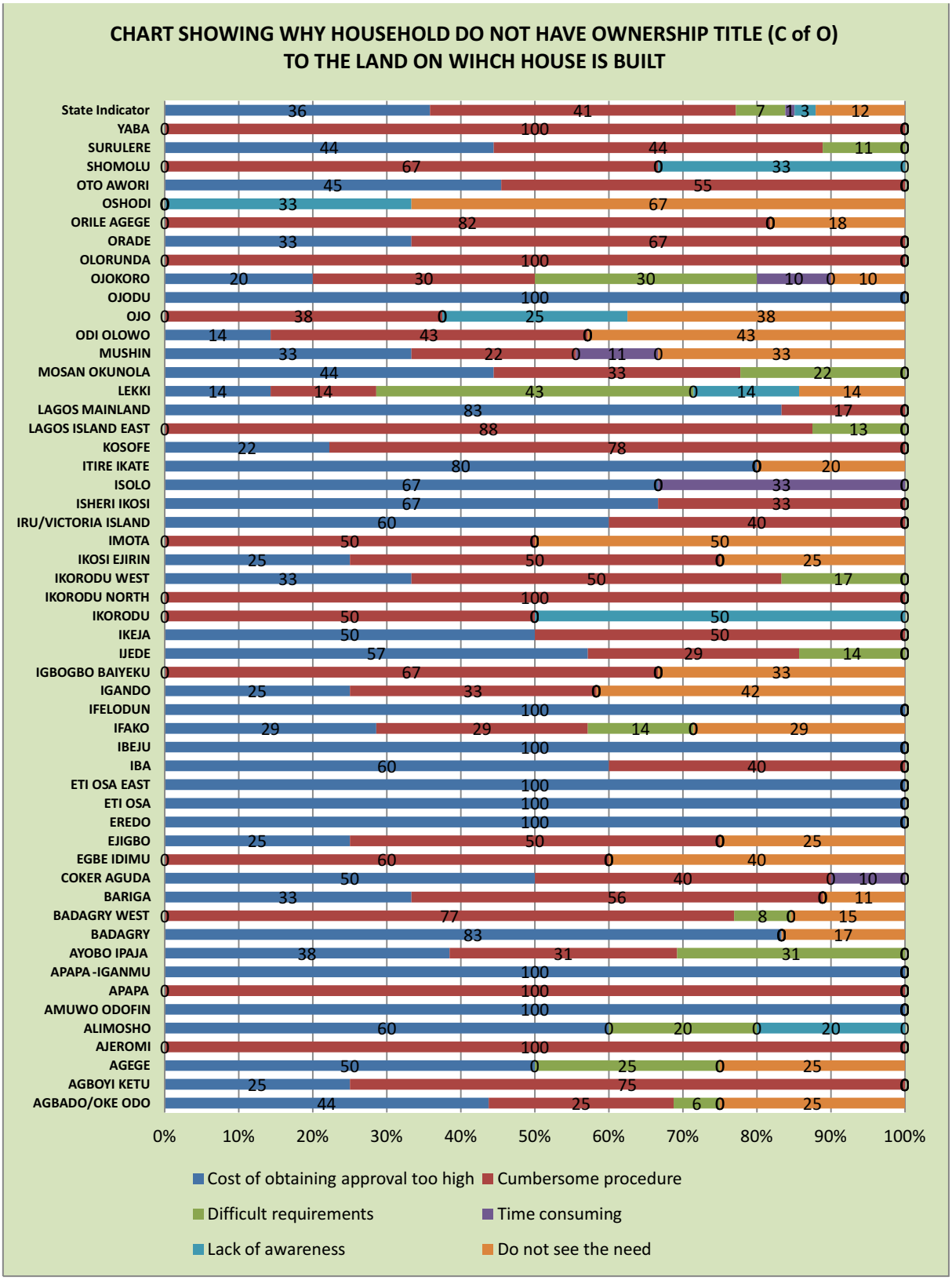
DO YOU HAVE OWNERSHIP TITLE (C of O) TO THE LAND ON WHICH THIS HOUSE IS BUILT

Ownership title(C of O) on which house is built was also investigated in the Survey and the result shows that 60% of the respondents said they have ownership title while 40% admitted that they don't have.



At Local Government/LCDAs level, Onigbongbo, Lagos Island, Ikoyi Obalende, Yaba and Eti-Osa are amongst others that have 100%, 100%, 100%, 90% and 83% respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 60% for household respondents that had ownership title (C of O) to the land on which their house is built while Bariga, Ijede, Kosofe, Oriade, and Surulere amongst others that have 0%, 22%, 31%, 33%, and 36% respectively which fall below the State indicator for household respondents that had ownership title (C of O) to the land on which their house is built.

REASON WHY HOUSEHOLD DO NOT HAVE OWNERSHIP TITLE (C of O) TO THE LAND ON WHICH THIS HOUSE BUILT



The State indicator for respondents that gave the reason why households do not obtain ownership title (c of o) the land on which their house was that the cost of obtaining approval was too high is 36%, 41% of the respondents said the procedure was cumbersome and 7% of the respondents said it was as a result of difficult requirements, 1% of the respondents said it was due to time consuming. Furthermore, 3% of the sampled households said it was due to lack of awareness and 12% affirmed that they do not see the need of obtaining ownership title (c of o) the land.

At Local Governments/LCDAs level, the survey revealed that Ojodu, Ifelodun, Ibeju, Eti-Osa and Eti-Osa East have 100% each with the percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of households that claimed that they do not have ownership title (C. of. O) of the land on which house was built due to high cost of obtaining approval while Badagry west, Lekki, Ojokoro, Igando and Oriade are amongst others that have 0%, 14%, 20%, 25% and 33% respectively which fall below the State indicator.

Ajeromi, Apapa, Ikorodu North, Olorunda and Yaba have 100% each with the percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of the sampled households said the reasons for not obtaining ownership title (C. of. O) of the land was due to cumbersome procedure while Agbado/Oke-odo, Ijede, Isheri Ikosi, Ojo and Iba are amongst others that have 25%,29%,33%,38% and 40% respectively which fall below the State indicator of household who said that the procedure was cumbersome.

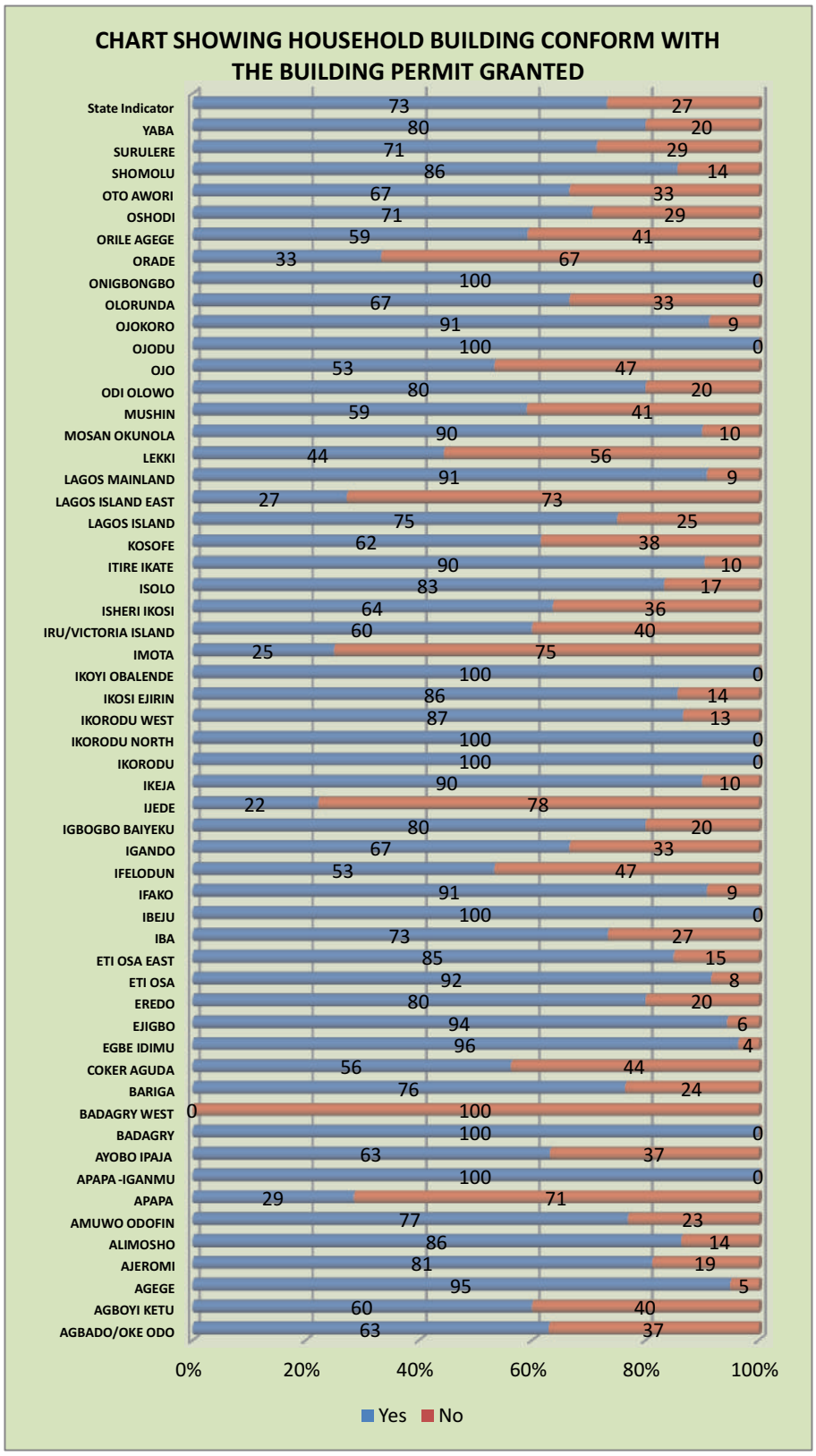
Lekki, Ayobo-Ipaja, Ojokoro, Alimosho and Ifako have 43%, 31%, 30%, 20% and 14% with the percentage distribution higher than the State indicator for the respondents that said the reasons for not obtaining ownership title (C. of. O) of the land was the difficult requirement while Ejigbo,Eti Osa, Igando, Ikeja and Lagos Island East are amongst other that have zero percentage distribution who said the reasons for not obtaining ownership title (C. of. O) of the land was the difficult requirement.

The sampled households in Isolo (33%), Mushin (11%), Coker-Aguda (10%) and Ojokoro (10%) respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator, also indicated that the process of obtaining ownership title (C. of. O) of the land was time consuming.

Ikorodu, Shomolu, Oshodi, Ojo and Lekki, have 50%, 33%, 33%, 25% and 14% respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 3% for household respondents that said that reason they do not have ownership title (C. of. O) to the land on which house is built was due to lack of awareness.

Oshodi, Imota, Odi-Olowo, Igbogbo/Baiyeku and Badagry have 67%, 50%, 43%, 33% and 17% with the percentage distribution higher than the State indicator for the respondents that said the reason for not obtaining ownership title (C. of. O) to the land was that they do not see the need for it.

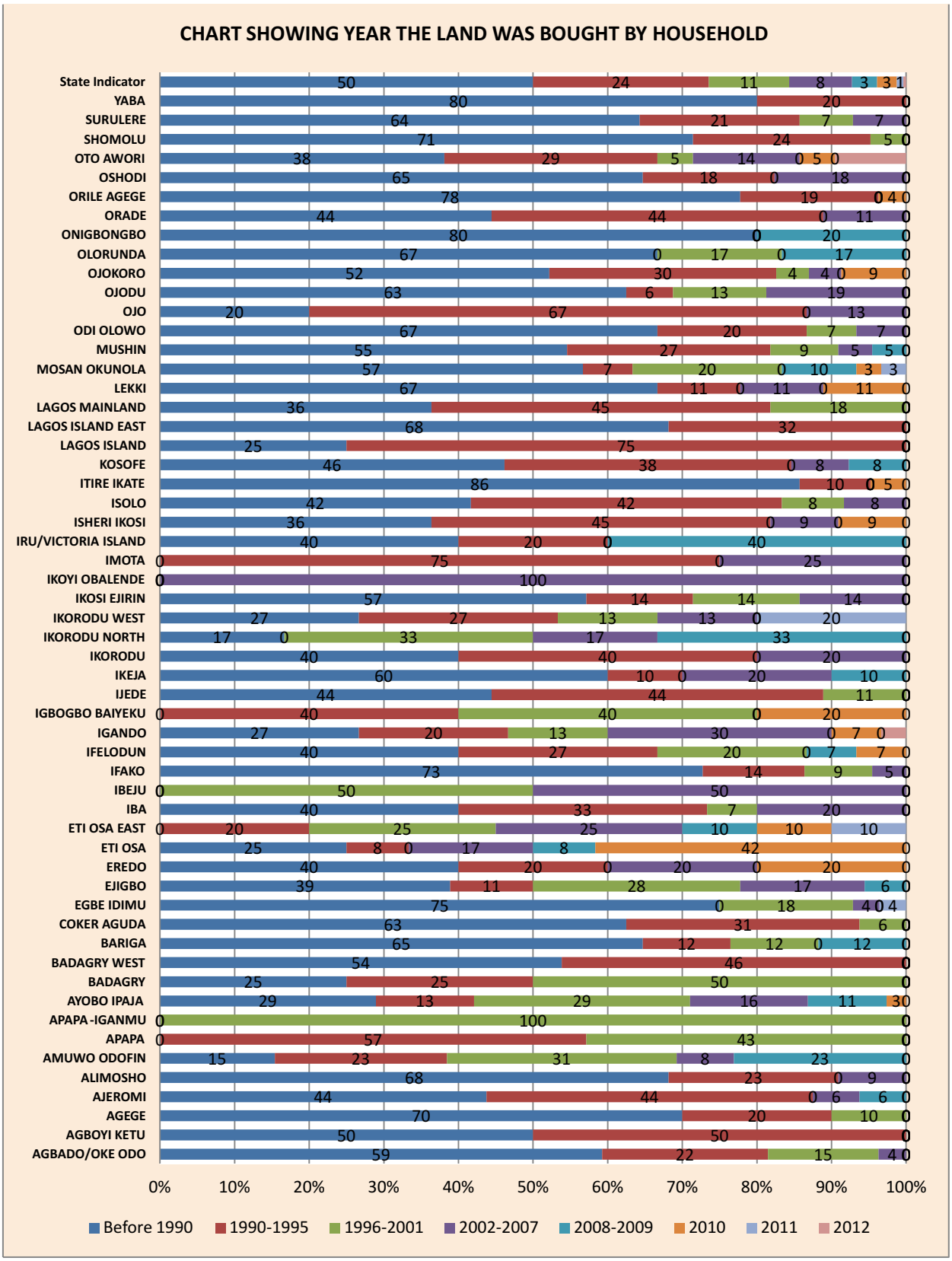
HOUSEHOLD BUILDING CONFORMITY WITH THE BUILDING PERMIT GRANTED



The State indicator for respondents that had building conformity with the building permit granted is 73% while 27% of the respondents do not have building conformity with the building permit granted.

However, At Local Governments/LCDAs level, the Survey revealed that Onigbongbo, Ikoyi Obalende,Ibeju, Ikorodu and Ojodu recorded 100% each of households respondents that had building conformity with the building granted while Ijede, Lekki, Coker-Aguda,Ayobo-Ipaja and Surulere amongst others that have 22%, 44%, 56%, 63% and 71% respectively which fall below the State indicator.

YEAR HOUSEHOLD BOUGHT LAND



The State indicator for household respondents that bought land before 1990 is 50%, those that bought between 1990 and 1995 is 24%, those between 1996 and 2001 is 11%, while those from 2002 to 2007 and 2008 to2009 are 8% and 3%, those that bought in the year 2010, 2011 and 2012 are 3%,1% and 0% respectively.

At Local Governments/LCDAs level, Itire-Ikate, Onigbongbo, Yaba, Orile Agege and Egbe-Idimu are amongst others that had 86%, 80%, 80%, 78% and 75% respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 50% for household respondents that said they bought their land before 1990, while Ikorodu North, Ojo, Isheri-Ikosi, Oto-Awori and Oriade are amongst others that had 17%, 20%,36%,38%, and 44% respectively with percentage distribution lower than the State indicator for household respondents that said they bought their land before 1990.

Lagos Island, Imota, Ojo, Apapa and Agboyi-ketu are amongst others that had 75%, 75%, 67%, 57% and 50% respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 24% for household respondents that said they bought their land between 1990 and 1995 while Mosan-Okunola, Itire-Ikate, Lekki, Orile-Agege and Surulere are amongst others that had 7%, 10%,11%,19%, and 21% respectively with percentage distribution lower than the State indicator, for household respondents that said they bought their land between 1990 and 1995.

Apapa-Iganmu, Badagry, Ibeju, Igbogbo/Baiyeku and Ikorodu are amongst others that had 100%, 50%, 50%, 40% and 33% respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 11% for household respondents that said they bought their land between 1996 and 2001 while Coker-Aguda, Iba, Surulere, Ifako and Agege are amongst others that had 6%, 7%,7%,9%, and 10% respectively with percentage distribution lower than the State indicator, for household respondents that said they bought their land between 1996 and 2001.

The result of survey show that Ikoyi-Obalende, Ibeju, Igando, Imota and Iba have 100%, 50%, 30%, 25% and 20% respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 8% for household respondents that said they bought their land between 2002 and 2007 while Ojokoro, Mushin, Ifako, Ajeromi and Surulere have 4%, 5%, 5%, 6% and 7% respectively with percentage distribution lower than the State indicator

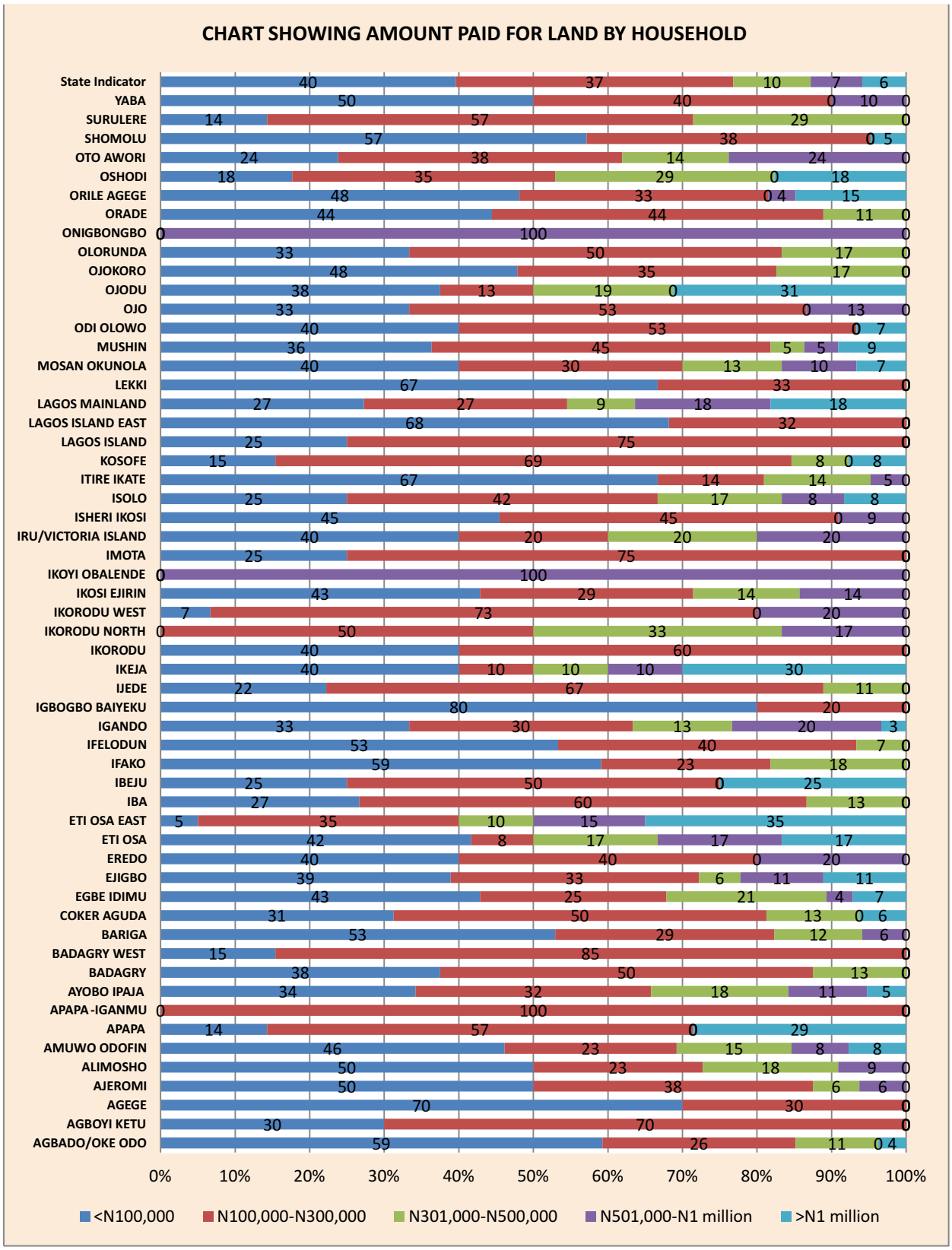
Further analysis revealed that Iru/Victoria Island, Ikorodu North, Amuwo-Odofin, Onigbogbo and Bariga have 40%, 33%, 23%, 20% and 12% respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 3% for household respondents that said they bought their land between 2008 and 2009 while Agege, Iba, Ibeju, Lekki and Oshodi are amongst others that have zero percentage distribution lower than the State indicator.

Eti-Osa, Eredo, Lekki, Eti-Osa east and Isheri-Ikosi have 42%, 20%, 11%, 10% and 9% respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 3% for household respondents that said they bought their land in Y2010.

IKorodu West, Eti-Osa East, Egbe-Idimu and Mosan-Okunola have 20%, 10%, 4% and 3% respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 1% for household respondents that said they bought their land in Y2011.

The analysis shows that Oto-Awori (10%) and Igando (3%) with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 0% for household respondents that said they bought their land in Y2012.

AMOUNT PAID FOR THE LAND BY HOUSEHOLD



The outcome of survey on the amount paid by households for the land in the State Y2014, showed that 40% of the sampled respondents indicated that they paid less than ₦100,000 compared to 34% recorded in the last exercise. 37% of the households also disclosed that they paid between N100,000 to N300,000 as against 34% recorded in Y2014 while 10% reportedly pad between N301,000 to N500,000 for their land as against 16% recorded in Y2013. The analysis showed further that 7% of the exampled household paid between N501,000 to N1 million for their land as same as Y2013 while 6% paid more than N1million as against 9% recorded in Y2013.

At the local government level, the analysis revealed that a high proportion of the sampled households who reportedly paid less than N100,000 for their land were recorded in Igbogbo/Baiyeku (80%), Agege (70%), Lagos Island East (68%), Itire-Ikate (67%) and Agbado/Oke–Odo (59%) while Mushin (36%), Imota (25%), Badagry West (15%), Apapa (14%) and Eti-Osa(5%)% respectively with percentage distribution lower than the State indicator of 40%

The State indicator for respondents whose household paid between between N100,000 to N300,000 for their land is 37%,were recorded in Apapa-Iganmu (100%), Badagry west (85%), Imota (75%),Lagos Island (75%)and Agboyi-ketu (70%) respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator .

while Ikoyi Obalende (0%), Eti-Osa (8%), Ikeja (10%), Ojodu (13%) and Igando (30%) respectively with percentage distribution lower than the State indicator.

The State indicator for respondents whose household paid between between N301,000 to N500,000 is 10%, Ikorodu North (33%), Oshodi (29%), Egbe-Idimu (21%),Ojodu (19%) and Eti-Osa (17%) respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator, while Ikorodu, Ojo, Onigbogbo, Shomolu and Yaba are amongst others that have zero percentage distribution.

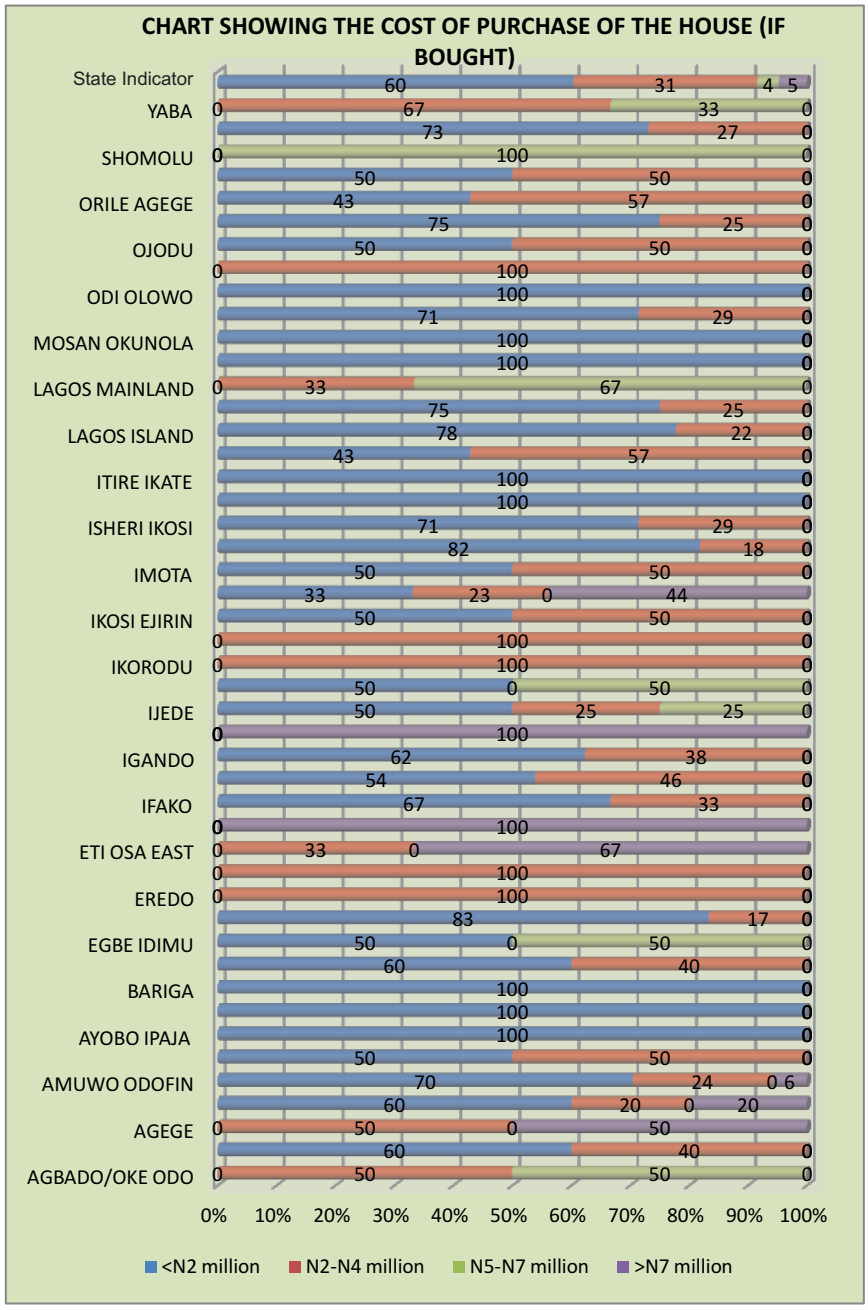
The State indicator for respondents whose household paid between between N500,000 to N1 million is 7% Onigbongbo (100%), Ikoyi-Obalende(100%), Oto-Awori (24%), Ikorodu West (20%) and Lagos Mainland(18%) respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator while Surulere (0%),Egbe-Idimu (4%), Orile-Agege (4%), Itire-Ikate (5%) and Ajeromi (6%) respectively with percentage distribution lower than the State indicator.

Further analysis revealed that the respondents whose household paid more than N1million in Eti-Osa East (35%), Ojodu (31%), Ikeja (30%), Apapa (29%) and Ibeju (25%) respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 6%, while Bariga (0%), Igando (3%), Agbado/Oke-Odo (4%), Ayobo-Ipaja and Shomolu with (5%) each

AMOUNT HOUSEHOLD BOUGHT THE HOUSE

The study also examined that the State indicator for households that said that the amount they bought the house less than N2 million is 60% while 31% purchased their house between N2million to N4million, 4% claimed to have bought their house between N5million to N7million and 5% claimed to have bought their house more than N7million.

At the Local Governments/LCDAs level, the survey revealed that Ayobo-Ipaja, Bariga, Isolo, Itire-ikate and Lekki have 100% each with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 60% for household that bought their house less than N2million while Ikoyi Obalende, Kosofe, Apapa, Egbe-Idimu and Ifelodun are amongst others that have 33%, 43%, 50%, 50% and 54% respectively with percentage distribution lower than the State indicator.



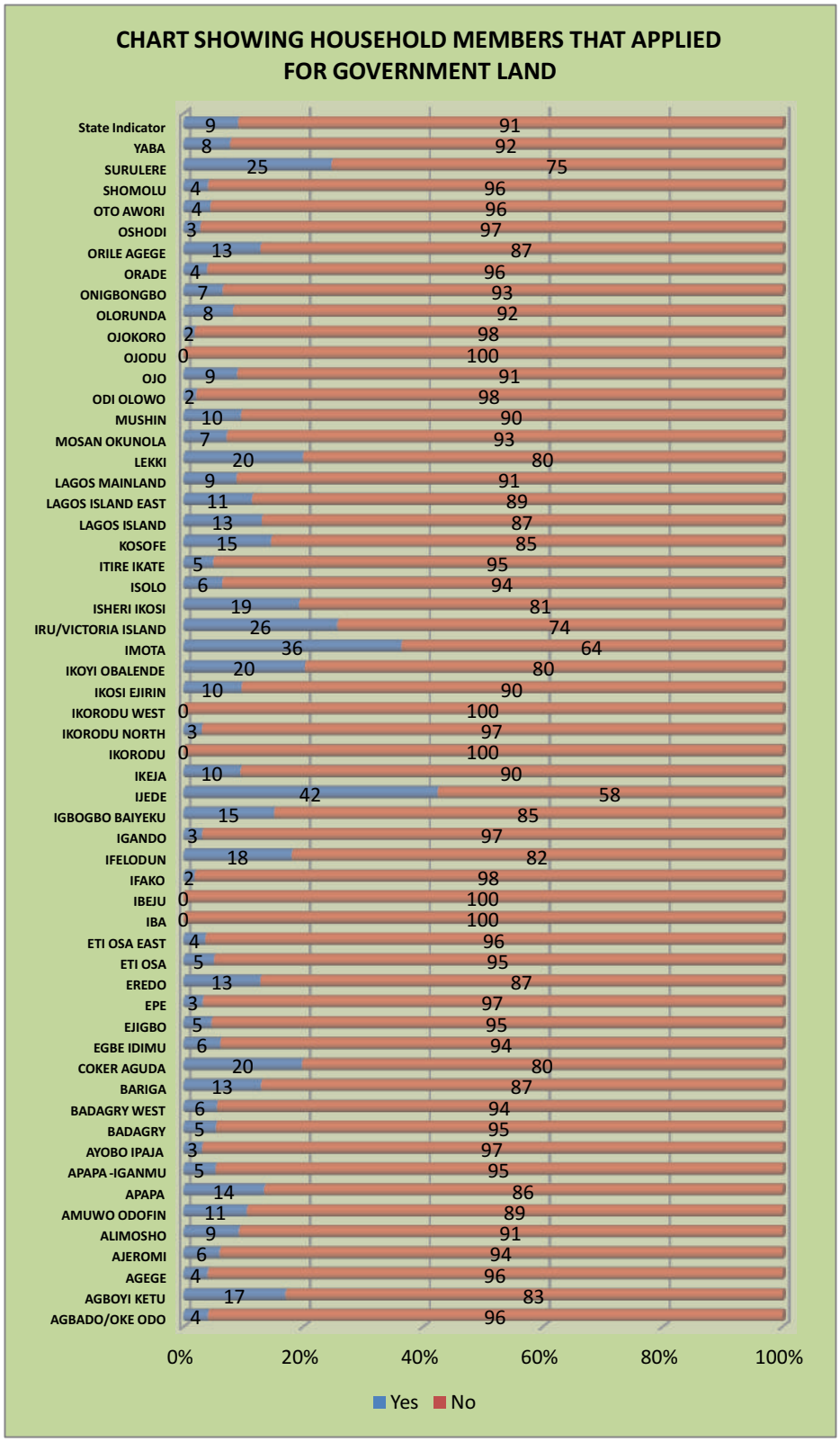
Further analysis also revealed that Eredo, Eti-Osa, Ikorodu, Ikorodu-West and Ojo have 100% each with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 31% for household that bought their house between N2million and 4million respectively while Bariga, Iru/Victoria Island, Lagos Island, Oriade and Mushin are amongst others that have 0%, 18%, 22%, 25% and 29% respectively with percentage distribution lower than the State indicator.

The result of survey shows that the higher proportion of the sampled respondents recorded in Shomolu (100%), Lagos Mainland (67%), Agbado/ Oke-Odo (50%),Egbe-Idimu (50%) and Ikeja (50%) than the State indicator of 4% claimed to have bought their houses between N5 million and N7 million while Isolo, Kosofe, Lekki, Odi-Olowo and shomolu are amongst others that have zero percentage distribution.

The survey revealed that Iba (100%), Igbogbo/Baiyeku (100%), Eti-Osa (67%), Agege (50%) and Ikoyi-Obalende (44%) with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 5% for household that bought their house more than N7million.

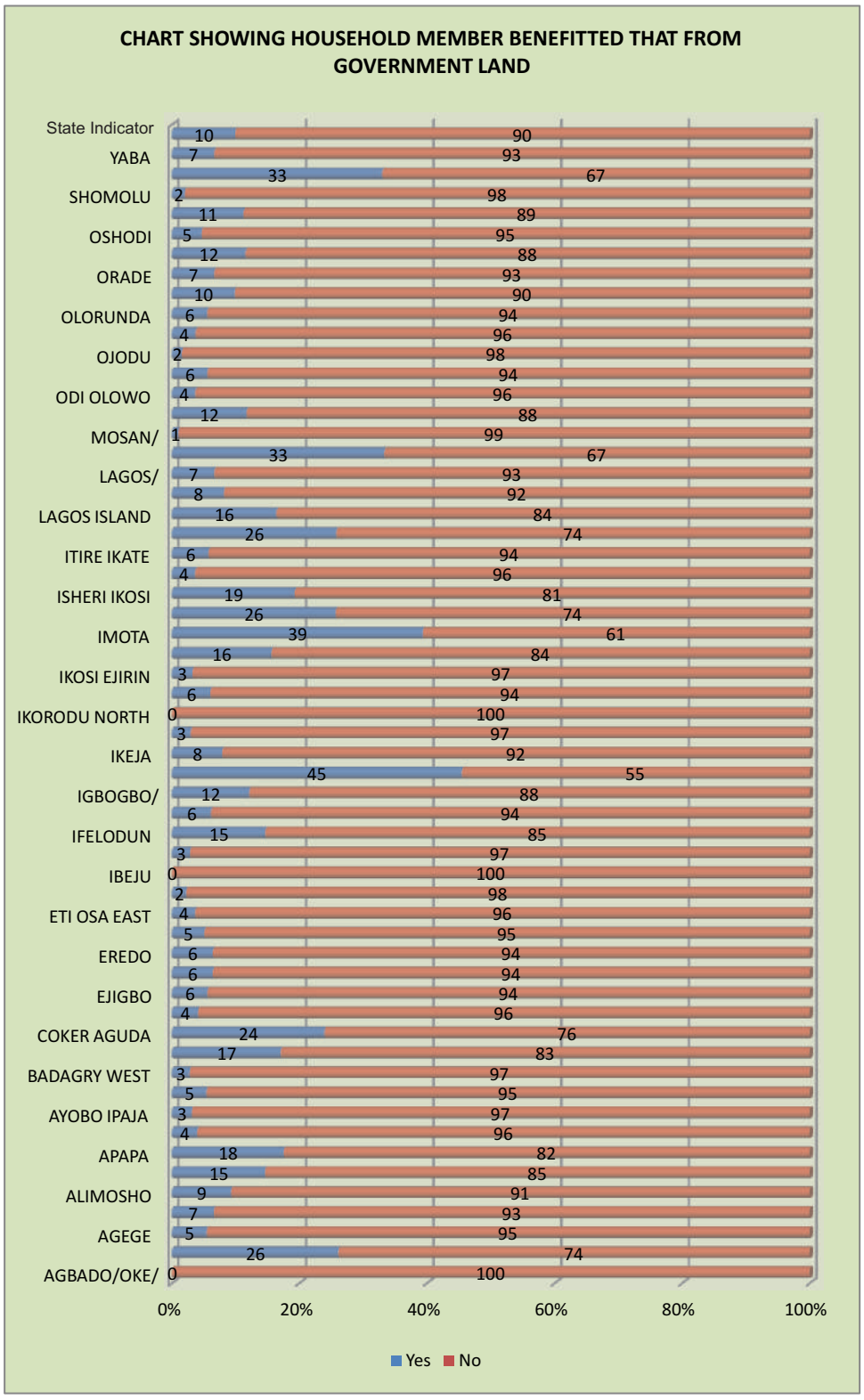
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS THAT APPLIED FOR GOVERNMENT LAND

The survey revealed that, the State indicator for households members that applied for Government land is 9% (Yes) of the respondents as against 10% for Y2013 while 91% (No) of the respondents did not applied for Government land as against 90% for Y2013



At Local Governments/ LCDAs level, Ijede, Imota, Iru/Victoria Island, Surulere and Lekki are amongst others that have 42%, 36%, 26%, 25% and 20% respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 9% for households members that applied for Government land while Agege, Itire-Ikate, Isolo, Onigbongbo and Yaba are amongst others that have 4%, 5%, 6%, 7% and 8% respectively which fall below the State indicator.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBER THAT BENEFITTED FROM GOVERNMENT LAND



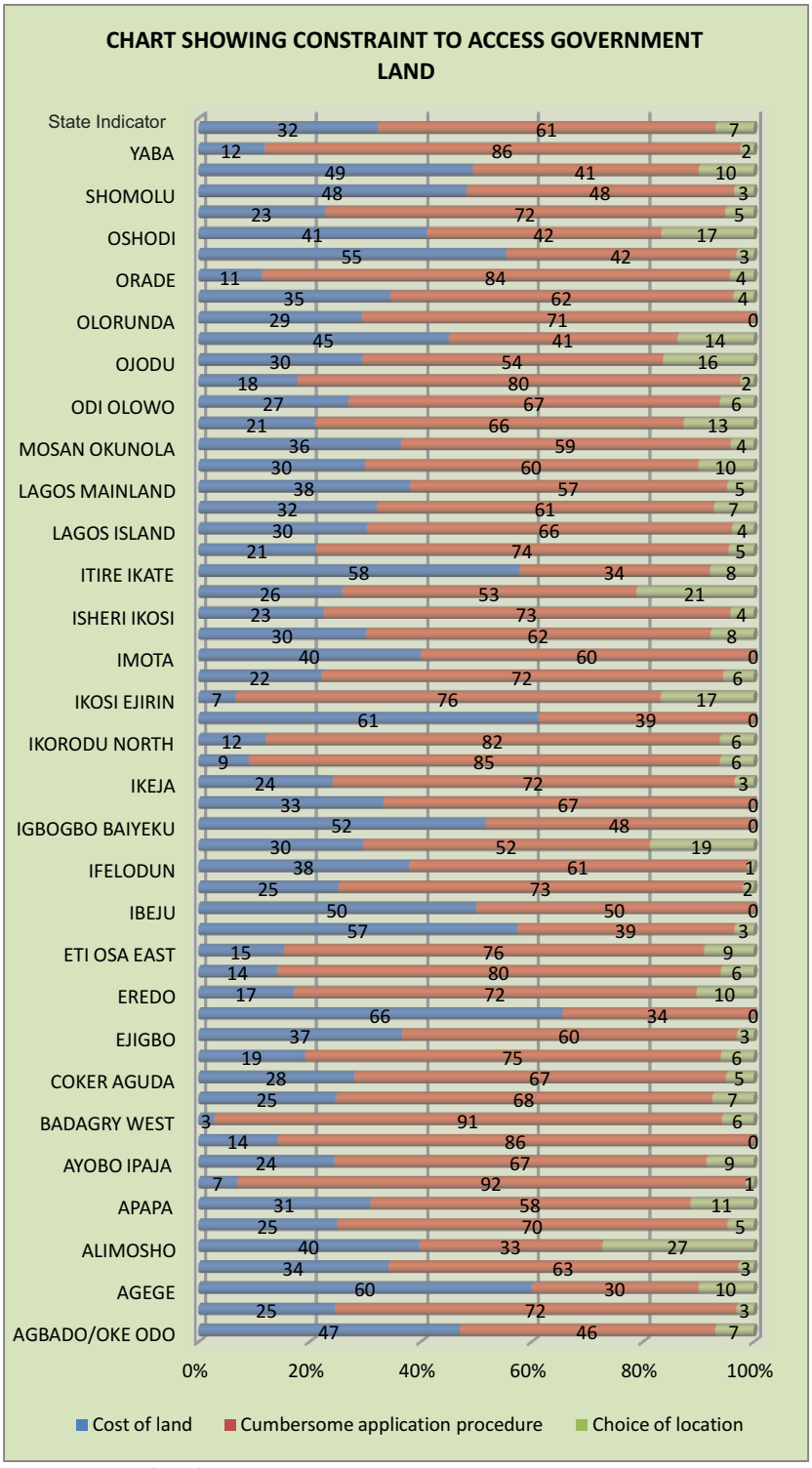
The analysis revealed that the State indicator for household members that benefitted from Government land is 10% while 90% of the household members did not benefit.

At Local Government/ LCDAs level, the survey revealed that Ijede, Imota, Lekki, Surulere and Kosofe recorded high proportion of respondents households who benefitted from Government land with 45%, 39%, 33%, 33% and 26% respectively while Iba, Eti-Osa, Epe, Ajeromi and Alimosho recorded 2%, 5%, 6%, 7% and 9% respectively in this category which fall below the State indicator for sampled households that benefited from Government land.

Agbado/Oke-Odo, Ibeju, Ikorodu North, Shomolu, and Ikosi Ejirin Local Governments/LCDAs have 100 % 100%, 100%, 98% and 97% respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 90% for household respondents that did not benefit from the Government land while Surulere, Kosofe, Lagos Island, Orile-Agege and Oto-Awori have 67%, 74%, 84%, 88% and 89% respectively which fall below the State indicator of 90% for household respondents that did not benefit from Government land.

CONSTRAINTS HOUSEHOLD FACED TO ACCESS GOVERNMENT LAND

The result of the survey revealed that the State indicator shows that 32% of household respondents say that "cost of land is too high", 61% say "! pplication procedure was cumbersome" while 7% say the "Choice of location" as constraint to access government.



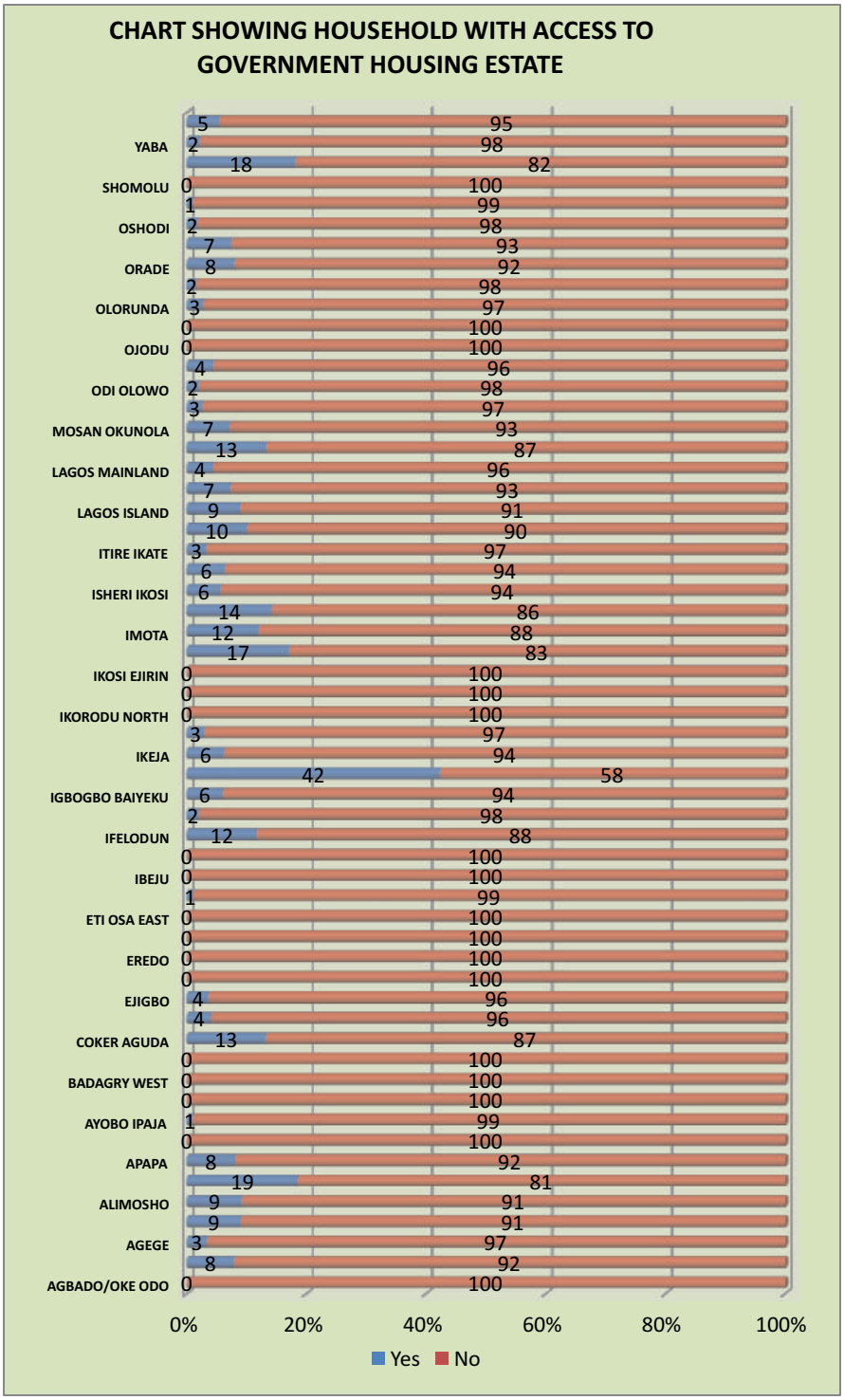
At the Local Governments/LCDAs level, Epe, Ikorodu West, Agege, Itire-ikate and Iba have 66%, 61%, 60%, 58% and 57% respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 32% while Badagry west, Yaba, Ojo, Oto-Awori and Ojodu are amongst others that have 3%, 12%, 18%, 23% and 30% respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator for household that said the cost of land is too high.

The survey revealed that Apapa-Iganmu, Badagry west, Yaba, Oriade and Ojo have 92 % 91%, 86%, 84% and 80% respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 61% for household respondents that say the cumbersome application procedure while Lekki, Apapa, Ibeju, Igbogbo/Baiyeku and Epe have 60%, 58%, 50%, 48% and 34% respectively which fall below the State indicator of 61% for household respondents that say the cumbersome application procedure.

The State indicator for household respondents who complain on choice of location is 7%, Alimosho (27%), Isolo(21%), Igando (19%), Mushin (13%) and Itire-Ikate (8%) respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator while Olorunda (0%),Ojo (2%), Shomolu (3%), Kosofe (5%) and Odi-Olowo (6%) respectively are amongst others with percentage distribution lower than the State indicator of 7% that complain on choice of location .

HOUSEHOLD WITH ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT HOUSING ESTATE

The outcome of the survey revealed that, the State indicator for household members with access to Government Housing Estate is 5% (Yes) of the respondents as against 10% for Y2013 while 95% (No) of the respondents did not access to Government Housing Estate as against 90% for Y2013

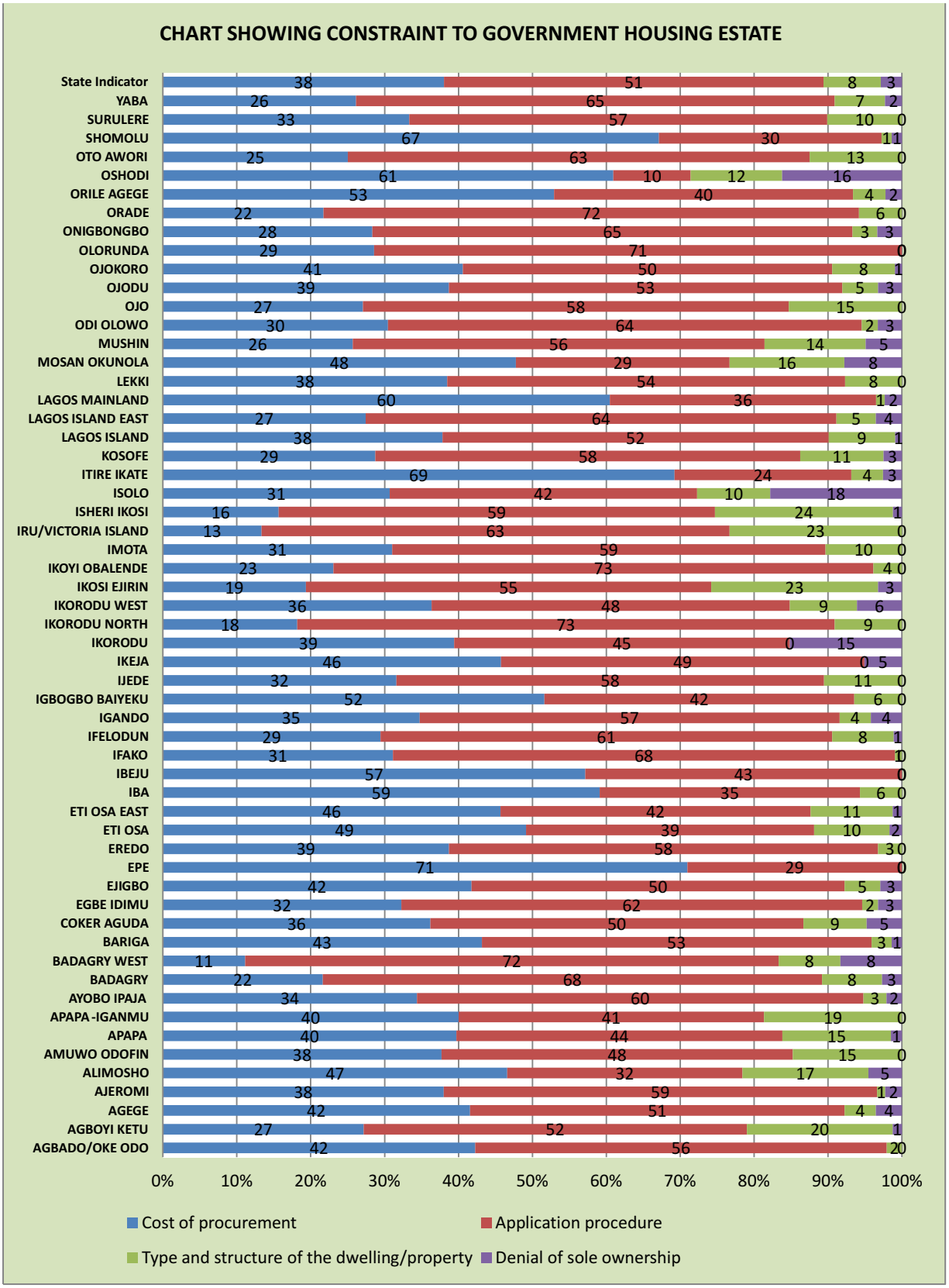


At Local Governments/ LCDAs level, Ijede, Amuwo-Odofin, Surulere, Kosofe and Lagos Island are amongst others that recorded 42%, 19%, 18%, 10% and 9% respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 5% for households members that access to Government Housing Estate while Ojokoro, Oto-Awori, Oshodi, Mushin and Ejigbo are amongst others that have 0%, 1%, 2%, 3% and 4% respectively which fall below the State indicator.

The survey revealed that Agbado/Oke-Odo, Ibeju, Ikorodu North, Shomolu, and Ikosi Ejirin are amongst others that have 100 % each with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 95% for household respondents that did not have access to Government Housing Estate while Ijede, Imota, Ajeromi, Oriade and Orile-Agege have 54%, 88%, 91%, 92% and 93% respectively which fall below the State indicator of 95% for household respondents that did not have access to Government Housing Estate

CONSTRAINTS FACED BY HOUSEHOLD TO ACCESS GOVERNMENT HOUSING ESTATE

CHART SHOWING CONSTRAINT TO GOVERNMENT HOUSING ESTATE



CONSTRAINTS FACED BY HOUSEHOLD TO ACCESS GOVERNMENT HOUSING ESTATE

The result of the survey on the constraints to access government housing Estate faced by household in the State for Y2014 according to the State indicator revealed that 38% as against 45% for Y2013 said it was due to cost of Procurement," 51% of the respondents said it was due application procedure compared to 35% in Y 2013, 8% said it was due to type and structure of the dwelling/property as against 10% in the last exercise, as well as 3% said it was due to "denial of sole ownership" as against 10% recorded in the last exercise.

At Local Governments/LCDAs, sampled households in Epe (71%), Itire -Ikate (69%) , Shomolu (67%) , Oshodi (61%) and Lagos Mainland (60%) with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 38% complained about cost of procurement as constraint to access government housing estate while Badagry west (11%), Onigbongbo (28%), Kosofe (29%),Surulere (33%) and Coker Aguda (36%)respectively with percentage distribution lower than the State indicator.

Ikoyi-Obalende (73%), Oriade (72%), Olorunda (71%), Odi-Olowo (64%)and Ifelodun (61%) respectively of respondents with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 51% complained about the application procedure as the constraint being faced in access to government housing estate while Oshodi (10%), shomolu (30%), Orile-Agege (40%), Isolo (42%) and Ojokoro (50%) respectively with percentage distribution lower than the State indicator.

The State indicator for respondents that complained about the type and structure of the dwelling/property as their constraint faced in the access to government housing estate is 8%, Isheri-Ikosi (24%), Ikosi-Ejirin (23%), Agboyi-ketu (20%), Apapa-Iganmu (19%) and Mosan-Okunola (16%) respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator while Olorunda (0%), Ikoyi-Obalende (4%), Ojodu (5%),Oriade (6%) and Yaba (7%) respectively with percentage distribution lower than the State indicator.

The State indicator for respondents that complained about the denial of sole ownership as constraint faced in the access to government housing estate is 3%, Isolo (18%), Oshodi (16%), Ikorodu (15%) Mosan-Okunola (8%) and Mushin (5%) respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator while Lekki (0%), Ifelodun (1%), Ojokoro (1%), Eti-Osa (2%) and Orile-Agege (2%) respectively with percentage distribution lower than the State indicator.

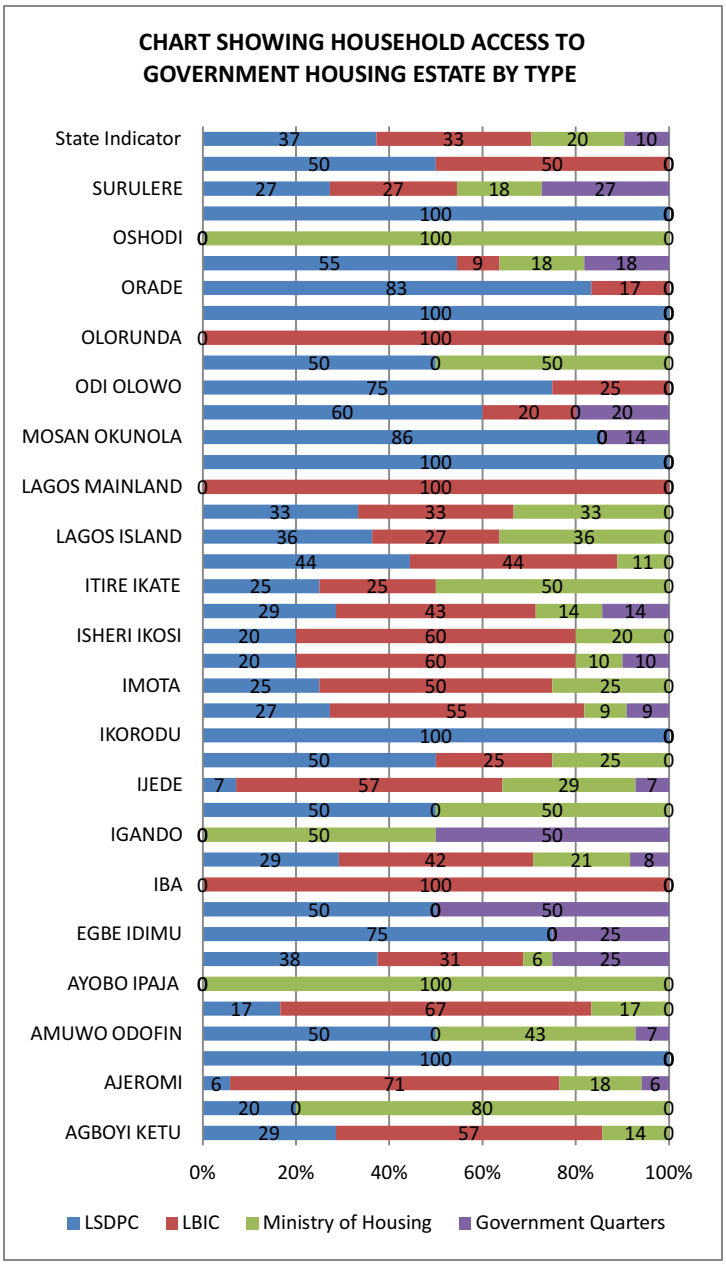
The outcome of the survey revealed that, the State indicator for household members with access to Government Housing Estate is 5% (Yes) of the respondents as against 10% for Y2013 while 95% (No) of the respondents did not access to Government Housing Estate as against 90% for Y2013

At Local Governments/LCDAs level, Ijede, Amuwo-Odofin, Surulere, Kosofe and Lagos Island are amongst others that recorded 42%, 19%, 18%, 10% and 9% respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 5% for households members that access to Government Housing Estate while Ojokoro, Oto-Awori, Oshodi, Mushin and Ejigbo are amongst others that have 0%, 1%, 2%, 3% and 4% respectively which fall below the State indicator.

The survey revealed that Agbado/Oke-Odo, Ibeju, Ikorodu North, Shomolu, and Ikosi Ejirin are amongst others that have 100 % each with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 95% for household respondents that did not have access to Government Housing Estate while Ijede, Imota, Ajeromi, Oriade and Orile-Agege have 54%, 88%, 91%, 92% and 93% respectively which fall below the State indicator of 95% for household respondents that did not have access to Government Housing Estate.

HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT HOUSING ESTATE BY TYPE

The State indicator for the households access to Government Housing state by type, the analysis revealed that 37% of the respondents accessed Government Housing estate by LSDPC, 33% of the respondents accessed Government Housing estate by LBIC, 20% of the respondents accessed Government Housing estate by the Ministry of Housing and 10% accessed Government Housing estate by Government Quarters.



At Local Governments/ LCDAs level, respondents in Alimosho, Ikorodu, Lekki, Onigbogbo and Oto-Awori each have 100% respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 37% for the respondents accessed Government Housing estate by LSDPC while Ijede (7%), Apapa (17%),Imota (25%), Surulere (27%) and Lagos Island East respectively are amongst others with percentage distribution lower than the State indicator for the respondents accessed Government Housing estate by LSDPC.

Iba (100%), Lagos Mainland (100%), Olorunda (100%), Ajeromi (71%) and Iru/Victoria Island (60%) respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 33% for the respondents accessed Government Housing estate by LBIC while Oriade (17%), Mushin(20%), Odi-Olowo (25%),Surulere (27%) and Coker-Aguda (31%) are amongst others with percentage distribution lower than the State indicator for the respondents accessed Government Housing estate by LBIC

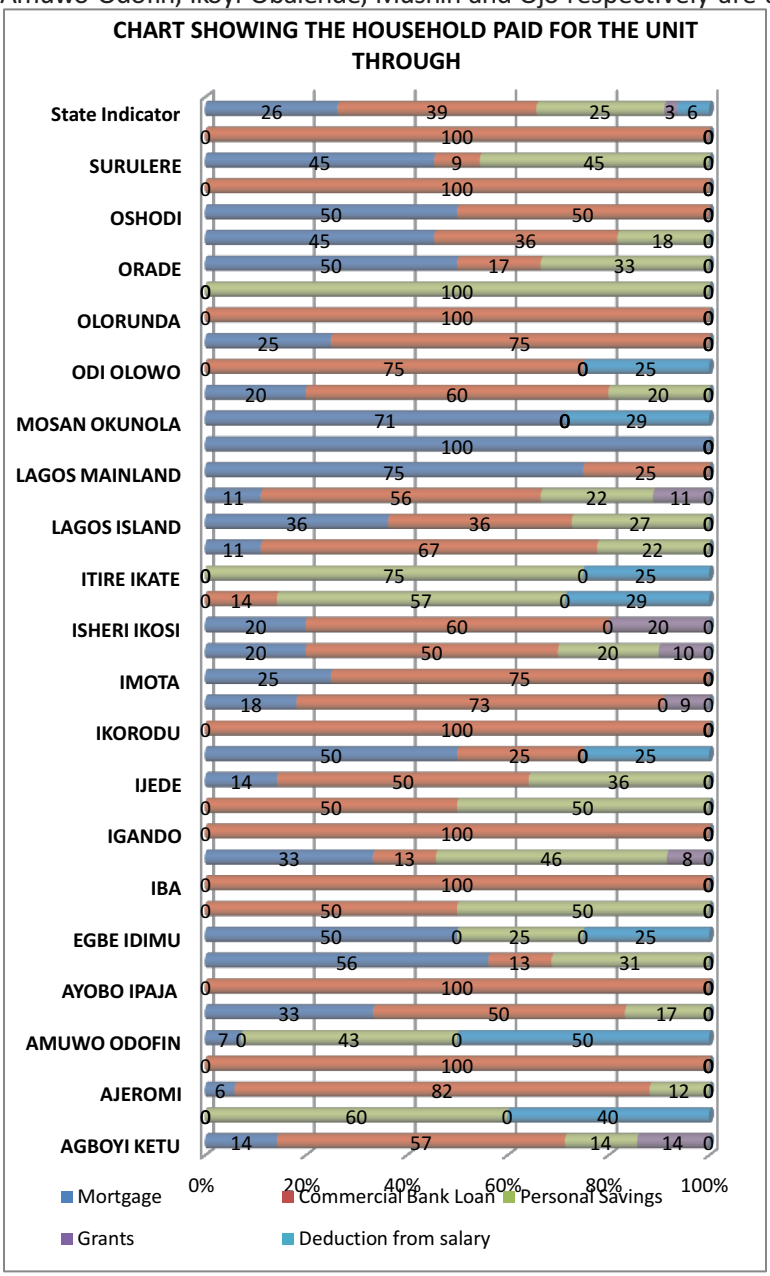
The survey revealed that the respondents in Ayobo-Ipaja (100%), Oshodi (100%), Agege (80%), Ojo (50%) and Ijede (29%) respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 20% for the respondents accessed Government Housing estate by the Ministry of Housing while Lekki (0%), Kosofe (11%), Isolo (14%), Apapa (17%) and Ajeromi (18%) are amongst others with percentage distribution lower than the State indicatorfor the respondents accessed Government Housing estate by the Ministry of Housing.

The analysis shows that respondents in Ejigbo (50%), Surulere (27%), Coker-Aguda (25%),Orile-Agege (18%) and Isolo (14%) respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 10% for the respondents accessed Government Housing estate by Government Quarters while Agege (0%), Ajeromi (6%), Ifelodun(8%), Ijede (7%) and Ikoyi-Obalende (9%) with percentage distribution fall below the State indicator for the respondents accessed Government Housing estate by Government Quarters.

MODE OF PAYMENT FOR HOUSING UNIT BY HOUSEHOLD

The outcome of the survey revealed that the State indicator for household that paid for their unit through Mortgage is 26% for Y2014, 40% of the respondents paid for their unit through Commercial Bank Loan, 25% of the respondents paid for their unit through personal savings while 3% paid through grants and 6% paid through Deduction from salary.

At Local Governments/LCDAs, respondents in Lekki, Lagos Mainland, Mosan-Okunola, Coker-Aguda and Oshodi have 100%, 75%, 71%, 56% and 50% respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 26% for the respondents that paid for their unit through Mortgage while Ajeromi, Amuwo-Odofin, Ikoyi-Obalende, Mushin and Ojo respectively are amongst others have 6%, 7%, 18%, 20% and 25% with percentage distribution lower than the State indicator for the respondents that paid for their unit through Mortgage



The study revealed that respondents in Alimosho (100%), Igando (100%), Olorunda (100%), Yaba (100%) and Imota (75%) respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 40% for the respondents paid for their unit through Commercial Bank Loan while Egbe-Idimu (0%), Ifelodun (13%), Isolo (14%), Lagos Mainland (25%) and Orile-Agege (36%) are amongst others with percentage distribution lower than the State indicator for the respondents that paid for their unit through Mortgage.

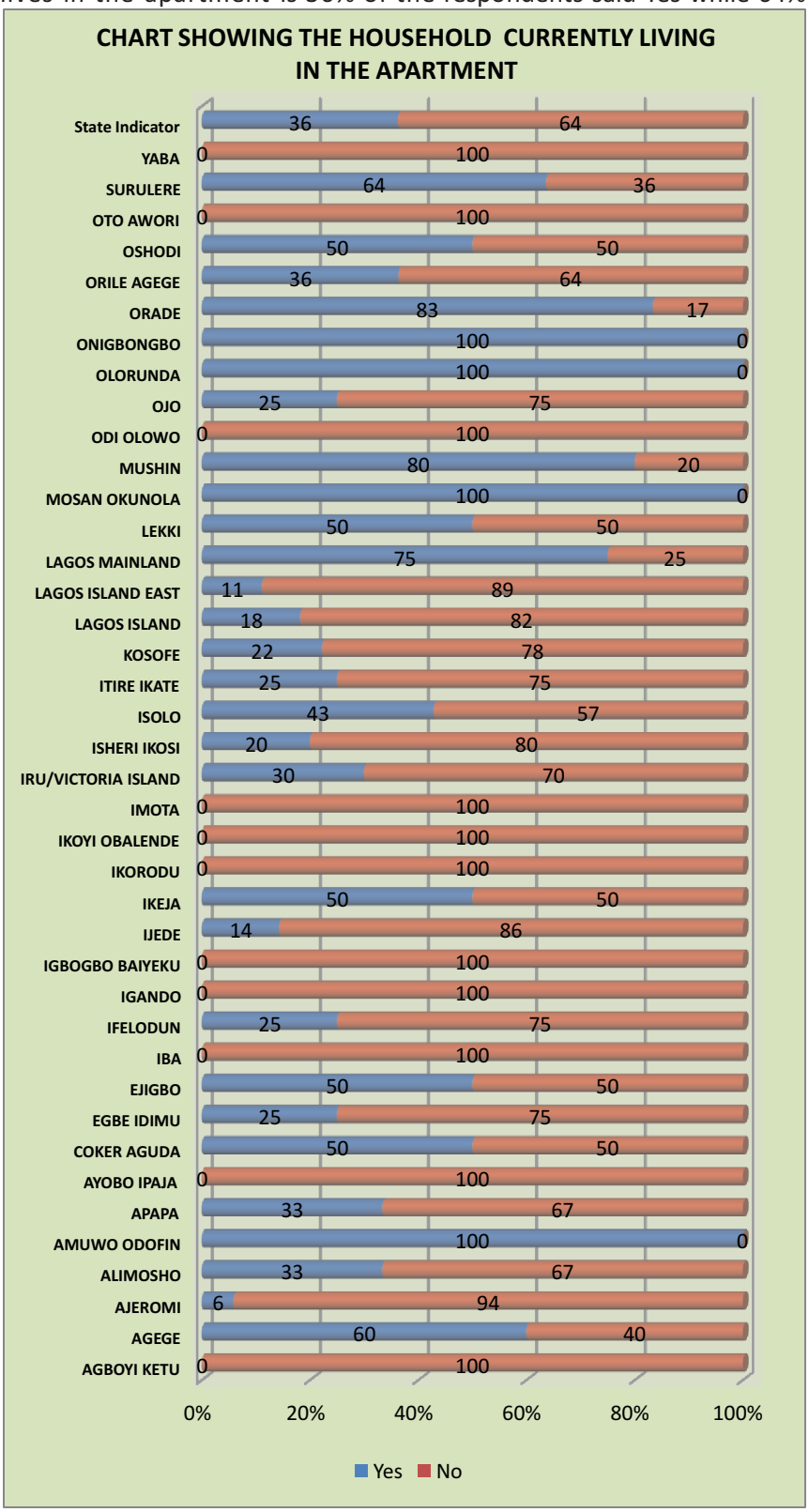
Onigbongbo (100%), Itire-Ikate (75%), Agege (60%), Isolo (57%) and Igbogbo/Baiyeku (50%) respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 25% for the respondents paid for their unit through personal savings while Lekki (0%), Agboyi-ketu(14%), Apapa (17%),Iru/Victoria Island(20%) and Kosofe (22%) are amongst others with percentage distribution lower than the State indicator for the respondents paid for their unit through personal savings

The State indicator for respondents that paid for their unit through grants is 3%, Isheri-Ikosi (20%), Agboyi-ketu (14%), Lagos Island east(11%) Iru/Victoria Island (10%) and Ikoyi-Obalende (9%) respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator while Lekki, Iba, Ojo, Ejigbo and Odi-Olowo respectively are amongst others that have zero percentage distribution lower than the State indicatorfor the respondents paid for their unit through grants.

The analysis result shows that the respondents in Amuwo-Odofin (50%),Agege (40%), Isolo (29%), Itire-Ikate (25%) and Ikeja (25%) have percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 6% for the respondents that paid for their unit through Deduction From Salary while Apapa, Ajeromi, Igando, Ijede and Ikoyi-Obalende are amongst others that have zero percentage distribution lower than the State indicatorfor the respondents paid for their unit through Deduction from salary.

HOUSEHOLD CURRENTLY LIVING IN THEIR APARTMEN T

The outcome of survey revealed that, the State indicator for household members who currently lives in the apartment is 36% of the respondents said Yes while 64% of the respondents said No for Y2014.



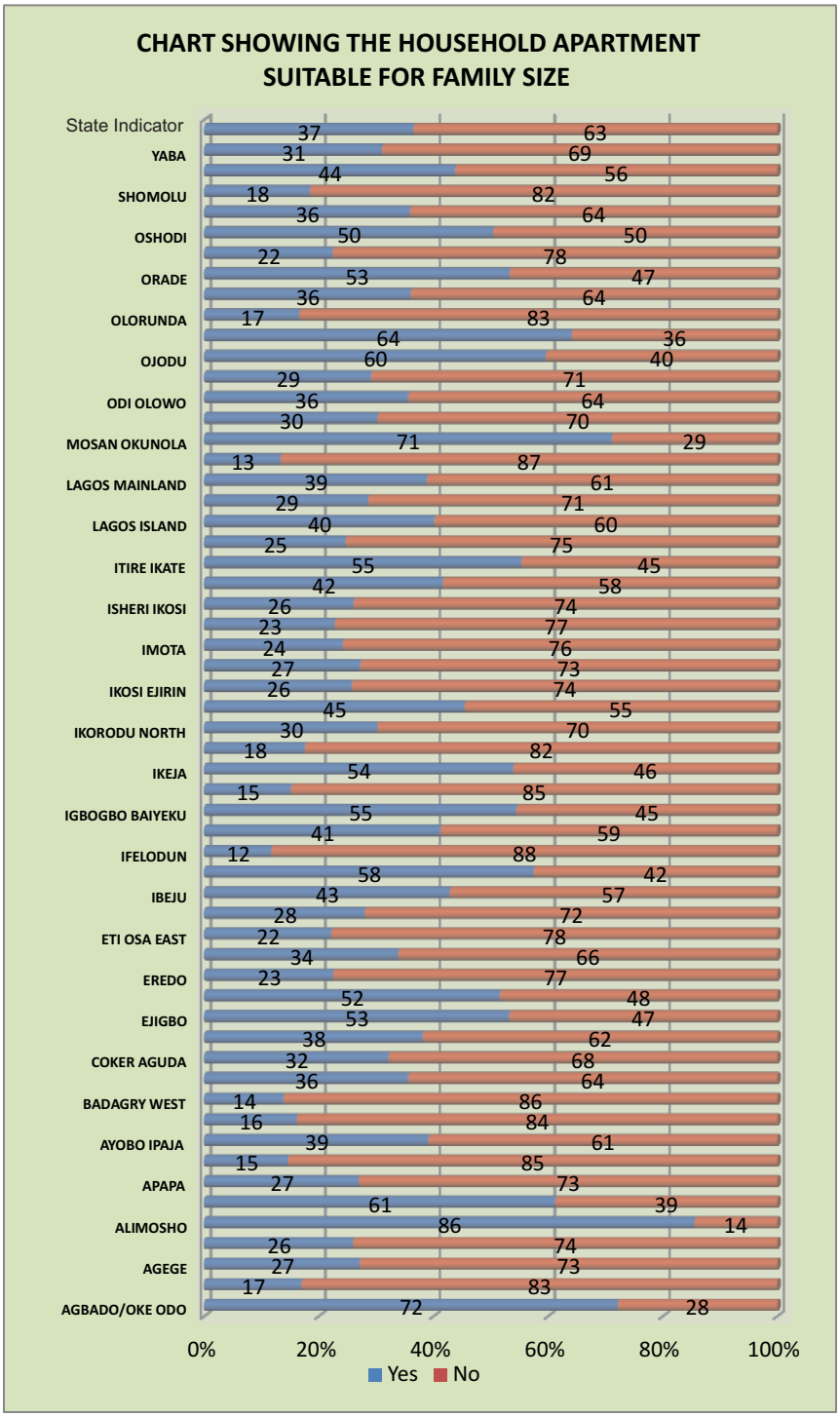
At Local Governments/ LCDAs level, Amuwo-Odofin, Onigbongbo, Olorunda, Mosan-Okunola each recorded 100% and Oriade with 83% are amongst others with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 36% for household members who currently living in the apartment while Ijede, Lagos Island, Ojo, Iru/Victoria Island and Alimosho are amongst others that have 14%, 18%, 25%, 30% and 33% respectively which fall below the State indicator.

The survey revealed that Ayobo-Ipaja, Iba, Igando, Ikorodu and Odi-Olowo are amongst others that have 100 % each with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 64% for household respondents that said No while Mushin, Surulere, Agege, Lekki and Isolo have 20%, 36%, 40%, 50% and 57% respectively which fall below the State indicator of 64% for household respondents that said No.

HOUSEHOLD APARTMENT SUITABLE FOR FAMILY SIZE

The analysis revealed that 37% of the respondents said that the apartment they occupy is suitable for their family size while 63% claimed that it is no suitable.

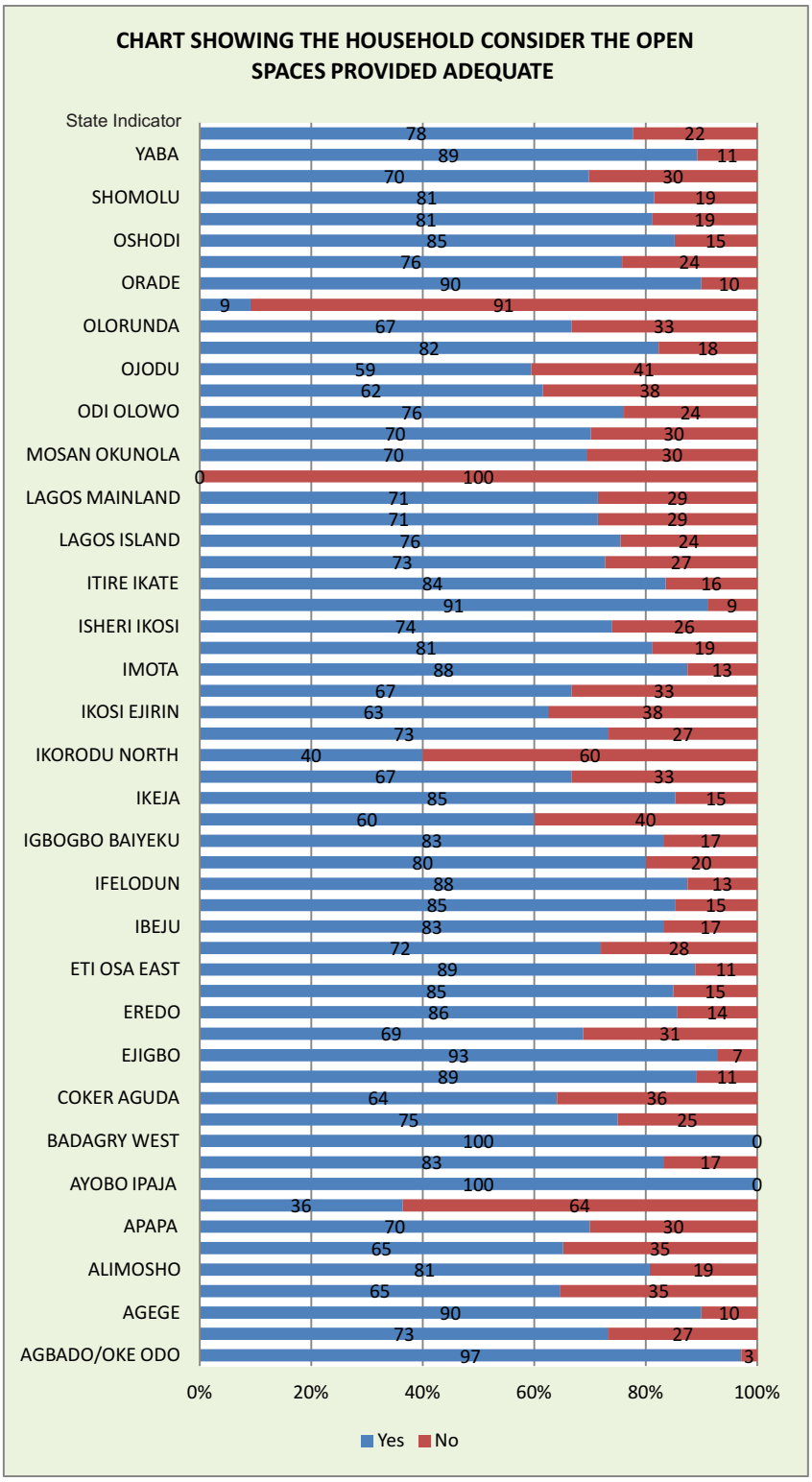
At Local Government/LCDAs level, Alimosho, Agbado/Oke-Odo, Mosan-Okunola, Ojokoro and Amuwo-Odofin recorded high proportion of 86%, 72%, 71%, 64% and 61% households that said their apartment suitable for family size while Imota, Kosofe, Mushin, Yaba and Oto-Awori have 24%, 25%, 30%, 31% and 36% respectively which fall below the State indicator for households members that said their apartment suitable for family size.



The survey revealed that Ifelodun, Badagry West, Ijede, Apapa-Iganmu, and Badagry have 88 %, 86%, 85%, 85% and 85% respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 63% for household respondents that said No (i.e their apartment not suitable for family size) while Ibeju, Isolo, Igando, Lagos Island and Lagos Mainland have 57%, 58%, 59%, 60% and 61% respectively which fall below the State indicator of 63%.

HOUSEHOLD COSIDERATION OF ADEQUATE OPEN SPACES PROVIDED

The outcome of survey on whether the open spaces provided is adequate revealed that, the State indicator for Y2014 is 78% for household members who say the open spaces provided are adequate while 22% of the respondents said No (i.e. the open spaces provided not adequate)

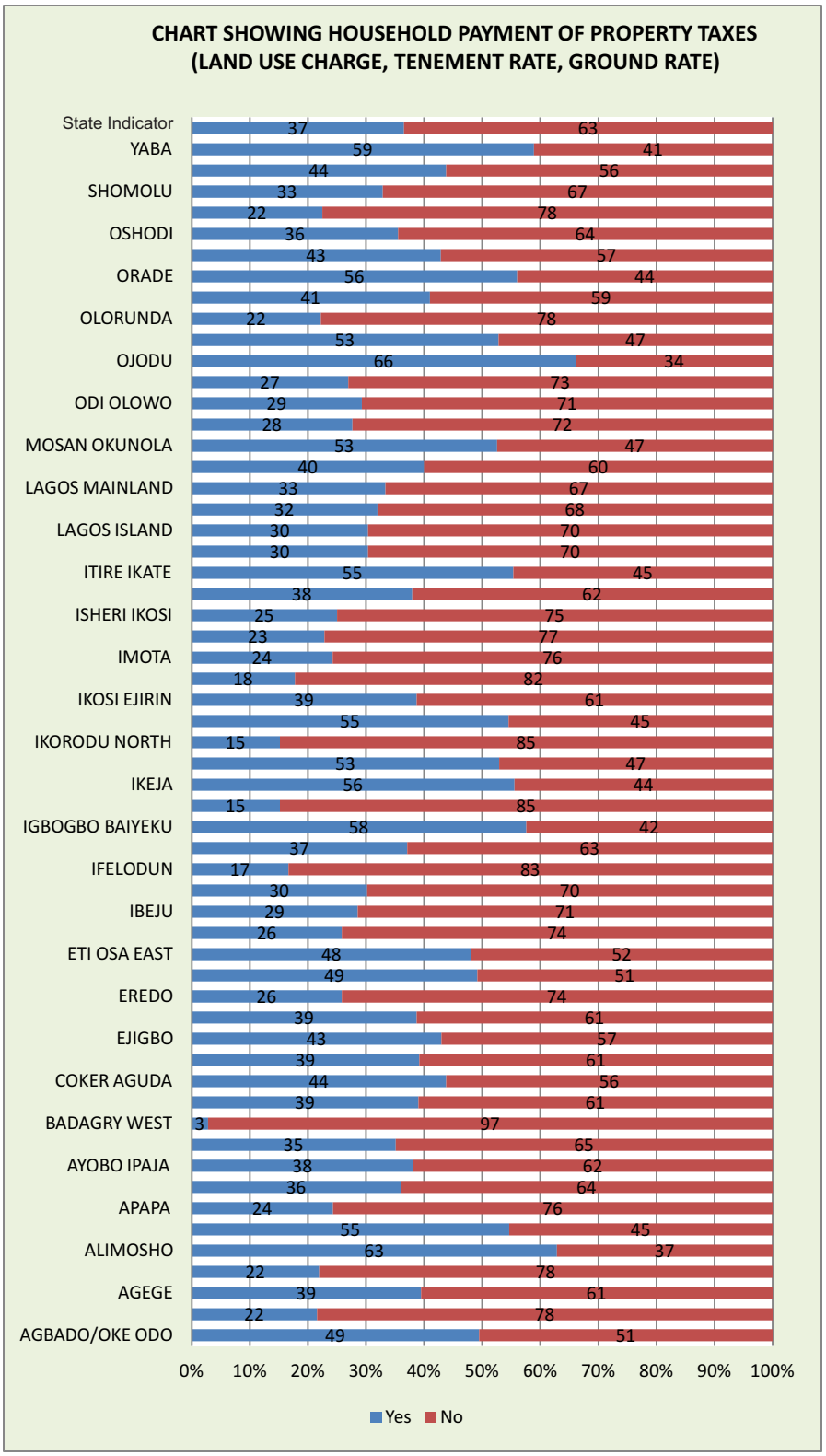


At Local Governments/LCDAs level, Ayobo-Ipaja, Badagry west, Agbado/Oke-Odo, Ejigbo and Isolo are amongst others that have 100%, 100%, 97%, 93% and 91% percentage distribution which are higher than the State indicator of 78% while Iba, Kosofe, Isheri-Ikosi, Bariga and Orile-Agege are amongst others that have 72%, 73%, 74%, 75% and 76% respectively which fall below the State indicator for household members who say the open spaces provided are adequate .

The survey revealed that Lekki, Onigbongbo, Apapa-Iganmu, Ikorodu North and Ijede are amongst others that have 100 %, 91%, 64%, 60% and 40% with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 22% for household respondents that said No while Ifelodun, Eti-osa, Itire-Ikate, Badagry and Alimosho have 13%, 15%, 16%, 17% and 19% respectively which fall below the State indicator of 22% for household respondents that No (i. e. the open spaces provided not adequate).

RESPONDENT PAYMENT OF PROPERTY TAXES

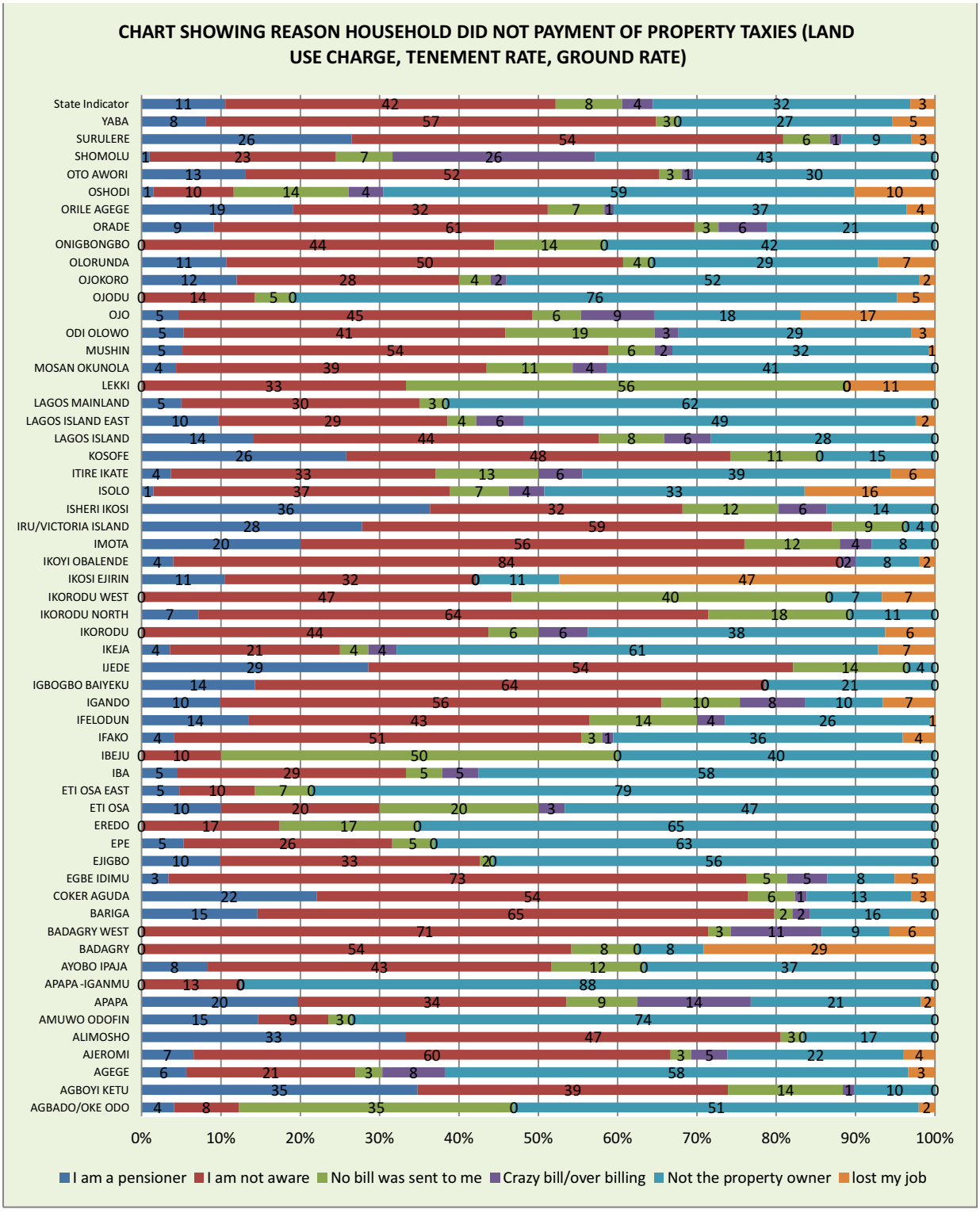
The outcome of the survey on property taxes (Land use charge, Tenement rate, Ground rate) paid by household in the State for Y2014 revealed that 37% of the household said they paid property taxes as against 62% in Y2013 while 63% reported did not paid Land Use Charge as against 38% recorded in Y2013.



At Local Governments/ LCDAs level, Ojodu, Alimosho, Yaba, Igbogbo/ Baiyeku and Oriade have 63%, 63%, 59%, 58% and 56% respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of the sampled households who paid property taxes while Kosofe, Lagos Island East, Shomolu, Badagry and Oshodi are amongst others that have 30%, 32%, 33%, 35% and 36% respectively which fall below the State indicator for household members who paid property taxes.

The survey revealed that Badagry west, Ikorodu North, Ijede, Ifelodun and Ikoyi-Obalende are amongst others with 97 %, 85%, 85%, 83% and 82% that have percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 63% for respondents that said No, while Orile-Agege, Onigbongbo, Lekki, Ikosi-Ejirin and Isolo have 57%, 59%, 60%, 61% and 62% respectively which fall below the State indicator of 63% for household respondents that No (i.e property taxes).

REASON RESPONDENTS DID NOT PAY FOR PROPERTY TAXES



REASON RESPONDENTS DID NOT PAY FOR PROPERTY TAXES

The State indicator for respondent that are pensioner is 11% while 42% of the respondents are not aware while 8% of the respondent said no bill was sent to them while 4% of the respondent said crazy bill/overbilling while 32% of the respondents said that they are not the property owner while 3% of the respondent said that they lost their job.

At Local Governments/LCDAs level, Isheri Ikosi (36%), Agboyi ketu (35%), Alimosho(33%), Ijede (29%) and Kosofe (26%) recorded higher proportion of the sampled respondents more than State Indicators of 11% for respondents that are pensioner, while Agege, Ajeromi, Yaba, Oriade and Lagos Island East have 6%, 7%, 8%, 9% and 10% respectively which fall below the State indicator.

Ikoyi Obalende, Egbe-Idimu, Badagry, Bariga and Igbogbo/Baiyeku have 84%, 73%, 71%, 65% and 64% respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 42% for respondents that said that they were not aware while Ojokoro, Iba, Orile Agege, Mosan-Okunola and Odi-Olowo have 28%, 29%, 32%, 39% and 41% respectively with percentage distribution below the State Indicator.

Lekki, Ibeju, Ikorodu West, Agbado/Oke-Odo and Eti-Osa are amongst others that have 56%, 50%, 40%, 35% and 20% with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 8% for respondents that said no bill was sent to them while Ifako, Ikeja, Iba, Coker Aguda and Eti-Osa East have 3%, 4%, 5%, 6% and 7% respectively with percentage distribution below the State Indicator.

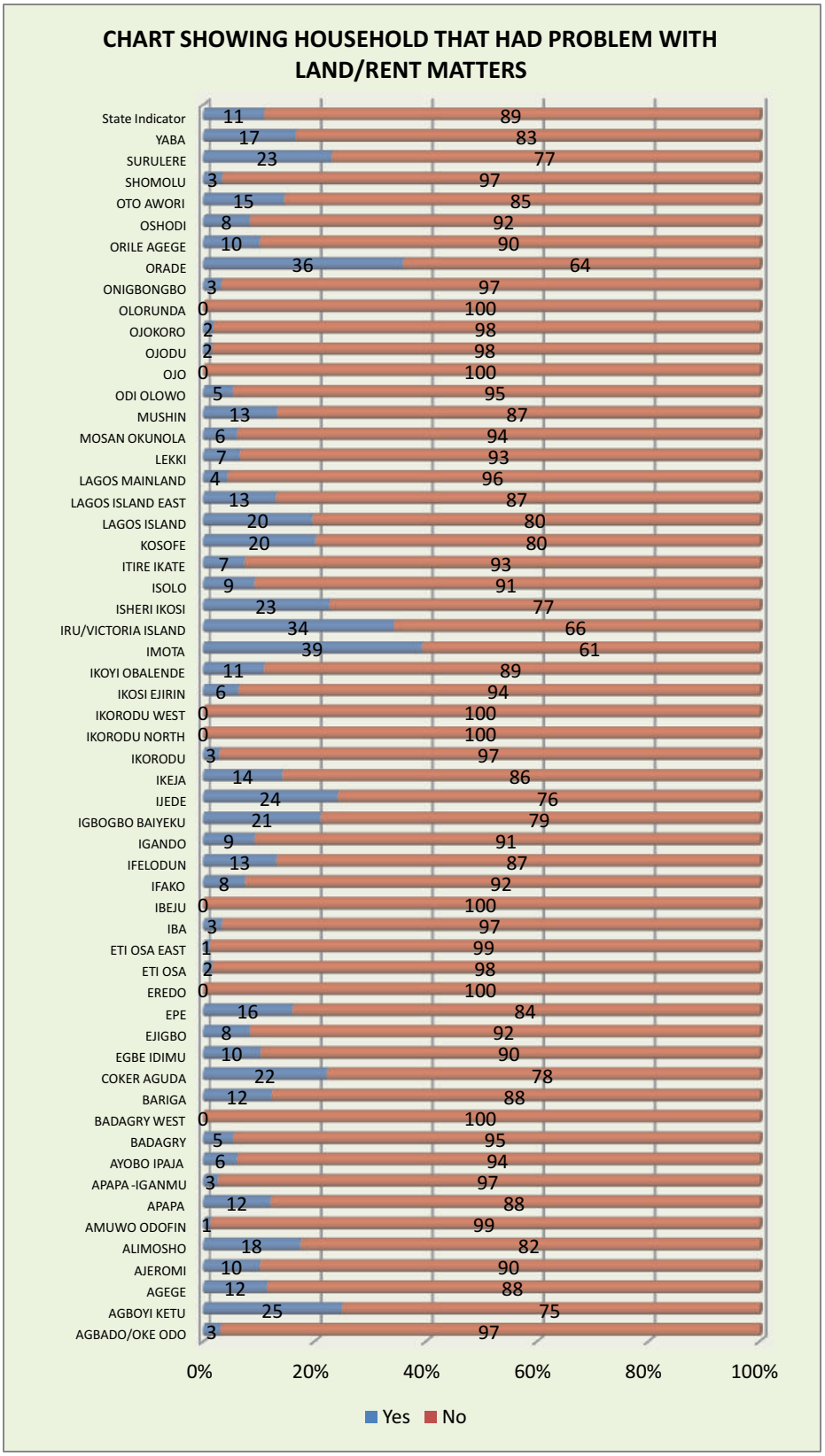
Shomolu, Apapa, Badagry West, Ojo and Igando are amongst others that have 56 %, 50%, 40%, 35% and 20% with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 4% for respondents that has crazy bills/overbilling while Ibeju, Ifako, Bariga, Eti-Osa and Odi-Olowo are amongst others that have 0 %, 1%, 2%, 3% and 3% with percentage distribution lower than the State indicator.

In addition, Apapa-Iganmu, Eti-Osa East, Eredo, Epe and Ikeja are amongst others that have 88 %, 79%, 65%, 63% and 61% with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 32% for household respondents that are not the proper owner while Bariga, Ifelodun, Lagos Island, Olorunda and Oto-Awori have 16%, 26%, 28%, 29% and 30% respectively which fall below the State indicator of 32% for household respondents that are not the proper owner

Ikosi-Ejirin, Badagry, Ojo, Isolo and Lekki are amongst others that have 47 %, 29%, 17%, 16% and 11% with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 3% for household respondents that has lost their jobs while Agbado/Oke-Odo, Apapa, Ojokoro, Ifelodun and Mushin have 2%, 2%, 2%, 1% and 1% respectively which fall below the State indicator of 3% for household respondents that has lost their jobs.

HOUSEHOLD THAT HAD PROBLEMS WITH LAND/RENT MATTERS

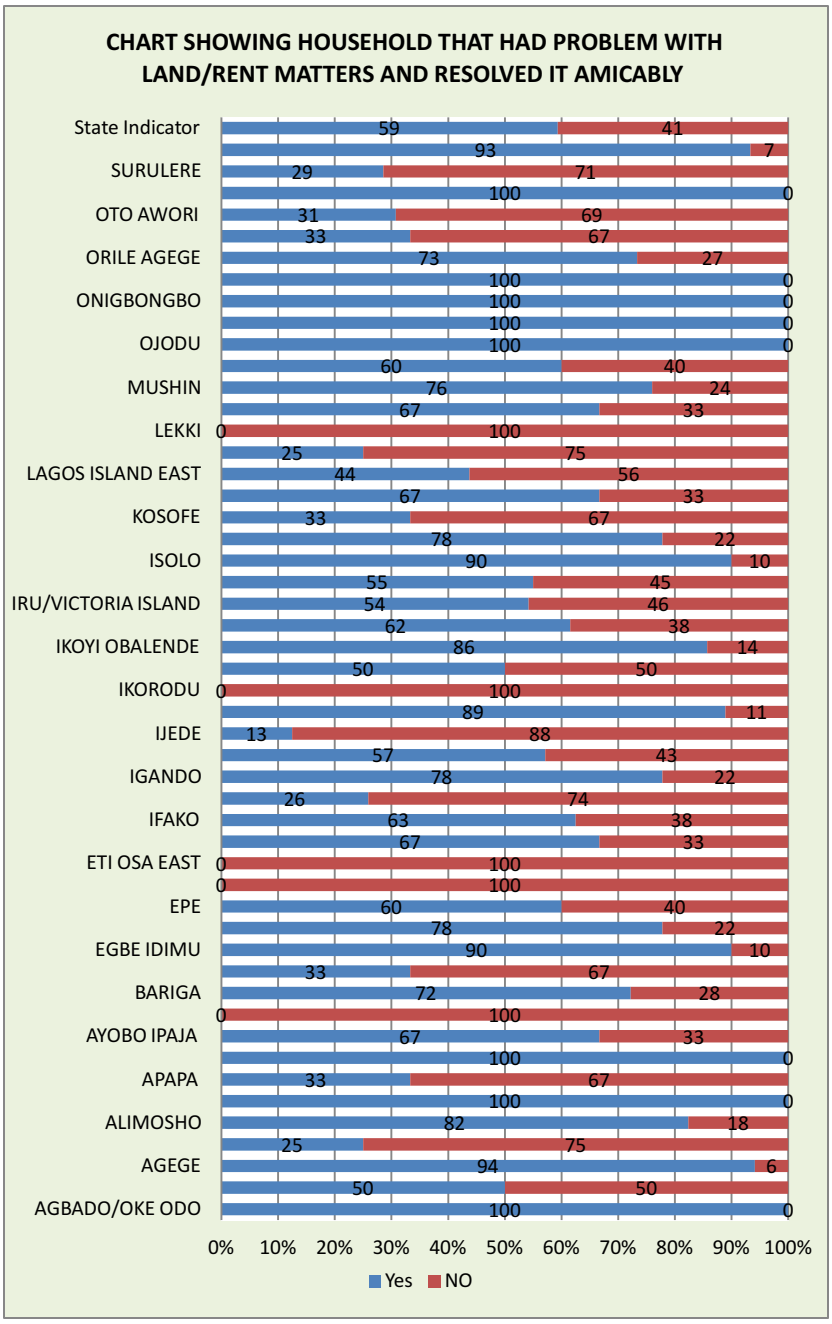
The State indicator for respondent that had problem with land/rent matte rs is 11% while 89% of the respondents did not have problem with the land/rent matters.



At the Local Government/LCDAs level, Imota, Oriade, Iru/Victoria Island, Agboyi-ketu and Ijede are amongst others that have 39%, 36%, 34%, 25% and 24% percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 11% while Odi-Olowo, Ikosi-Ejirin, Lekki, Isolo and Orile-Agege are amongst others that have 5%, 6%, 7%, 9% and 10% respectively which fall below the State indicator for household members that had problem with land/rent matters.

HOUSEHOLD(S) THAT HAD PROBLEM WITH LAND/RENT MATTERS AND RESOLVED OTHERWISE

The analysis shows that the state indicator for Y2014 on the respondents that had problems with land/rent matters and resolved it otherwise revealed that 22% of the sampled respondents were resolved by the police, 63% of the respondents resolved by Baale, 6% of the respondents resolved by court and 9% of the respondents problem with land/rent matters was not resolved.



At Local Governments/LCDAs level, Agege, Igando, Ikoyi-Obalende, Lekki and Odi-Olowo have 100% each with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 22% for respondent that had problem with land/rent matters and resolves by police while Ajeromi, Agboyi-ketu, Isheri-Ikosi, Iru/Victoria Island and Surulere are amongst others that have 7%, 9%, 11%, 18% and 22% respectively which fall below the State indicator for respondent that had problem with land/rent matters and resolves by police.

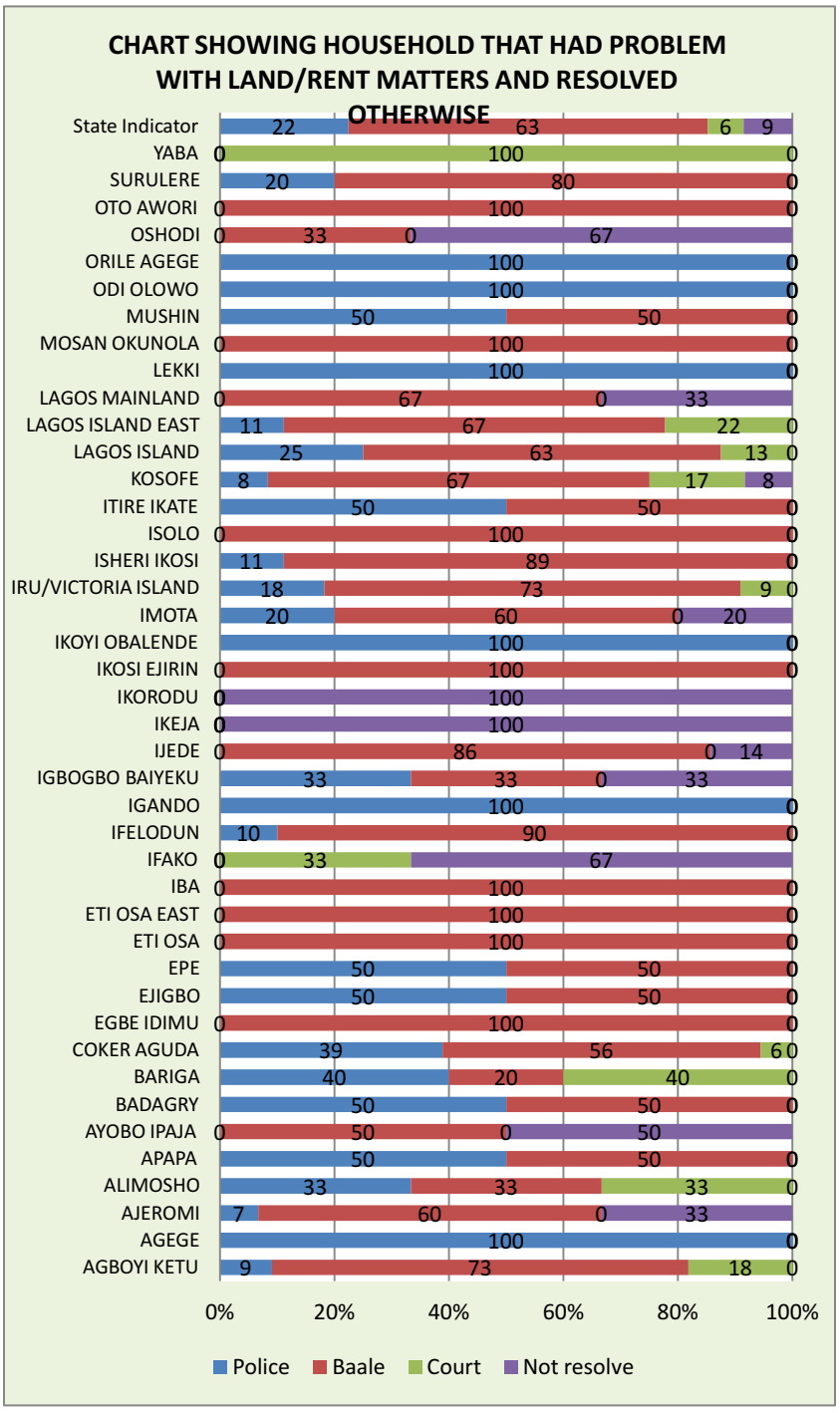
Egbe-Idimu, Eti-Osa, Iba, Ikosi-Ejirin and Isolo have 100% each with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 63% for respondent that had problem with land/rent matters and resolves by Baale while Bariga, Alimosho, Mushin, Coker-Aguda and Imota are amongst others that have 20%, 33%, 50%, 56% and 60% respectively which fall below the State indicator for respondent that had problem with land/rent matters and resolves by Baale.

Further analysis also revealed that Yaba, Bariga, Alimosho, Agboyi-ketu and Kosofe have 100%, 40%, 33%, 18% and 17% with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 6% for respondent that had problem with land/rent matters and resolves by court.

The survey report show that Ikeja, Ikorodu, Ifako, Ayobo -Ipaja and Lagos Mainland are amongst others that have 100%, 100%, 67%, 50% and 33% respectively with percentage distribution higher the State indicator of 9% for respondent that had problem with land/rent.

HOUSEHOLD(S) THAT HAD PROBLEM WITH LAND/RENT MATTERS AND RESOLVED OTHERWISE

The analysis shows that the state indicator for Y2014 on the respondents that had problems with land/rent matters and resolved it otherwise revealed that 22% of the sampled respondents were resolved by the police, 63% of the respondents resolved by Baale, 6% of the respondents resolved by court and 9% of the respondents problem with land/rent matters was not resolved.



At Local Governments/LCDAs level, Agege, Igando, Ikoyi-Obalende, Lekki and Odi-Olowo have 100% each with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 22% for respondent that had problem with land/rent matters and resolves by police while Ajeromi, Agboyi-ketu, Isheri-Ikosi, Iru/Victoria Island and Surulere are amongst others that have 7%, 9%, 11%, 18% and 22% respectively which fall below the State indicator for respondent that had problem with land/rent matters and resolves by police.

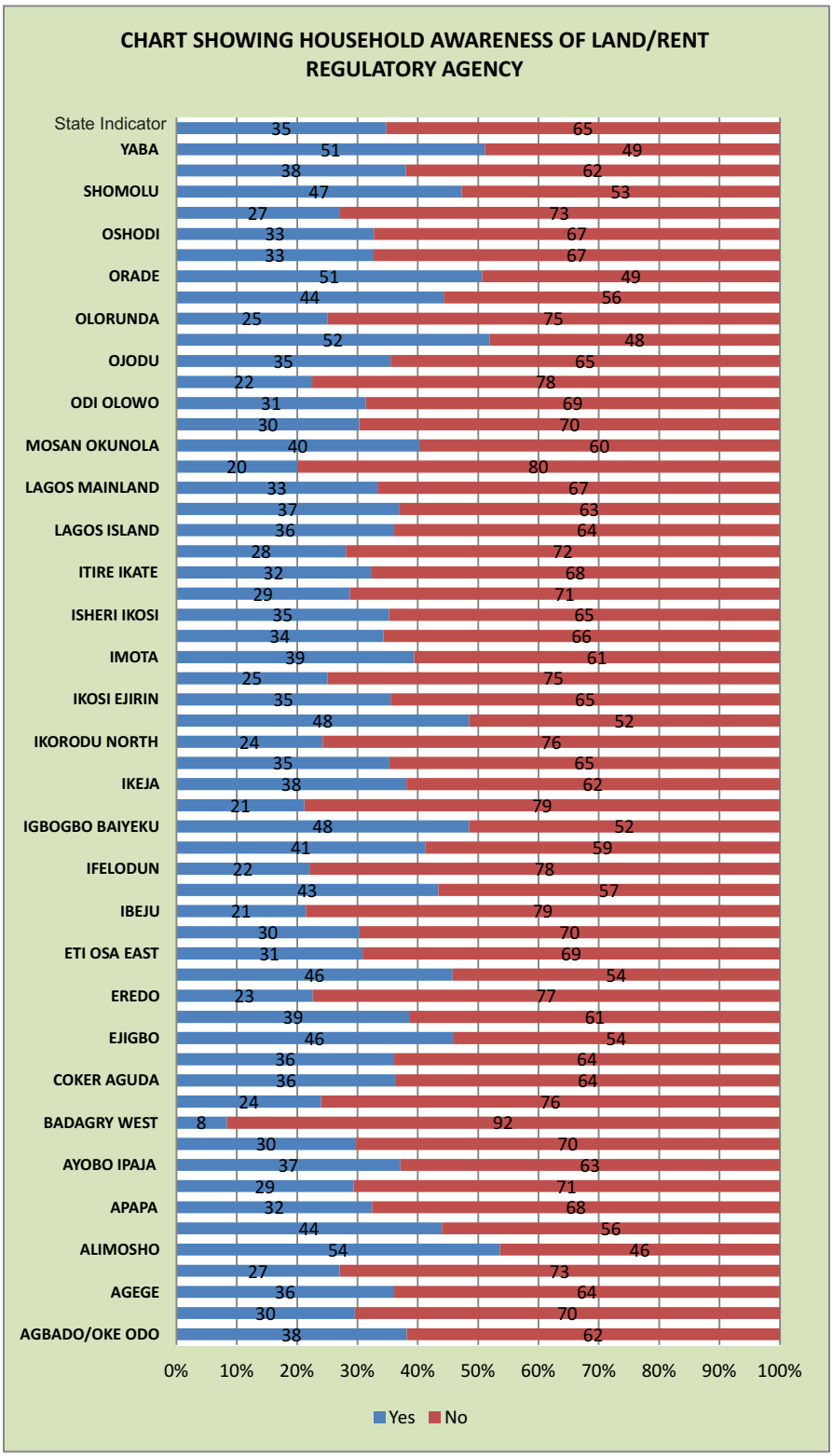
Egbe-Idimu, Eti-Osa, Iba, Ikosi-Ejirin and Isolo have 100% each with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 22% for respondent that had problem with land/rent matters and resolves by Baale while Bariga, Alimosho, Mushin, Coker-Aguda and Imota are amongst others that have 20%, 33%, 50%, 56% and 60% respectively which fall below the State indicator for respondent that had problem with land/rent matters and resolves by Baale.

Further analysis also revealed that Yaba, Bariga, Alimosho, Agboyi-ketu and Kosofe have 100%, 40%, 33%, 18% and 17% with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 6% for respondent that had problem with land/rent matters and resolves by court.

The survey report show that Ikeja, Ikorodu, Ifako, Ayobo -Ipaja and Lagos Mainland are amongst others that have 100%, 100%, 67%, 50% and 33% respectively with percentage distribution higher the State indicator of 9% for respondent that had problem with land/rent matters and was not resolved.

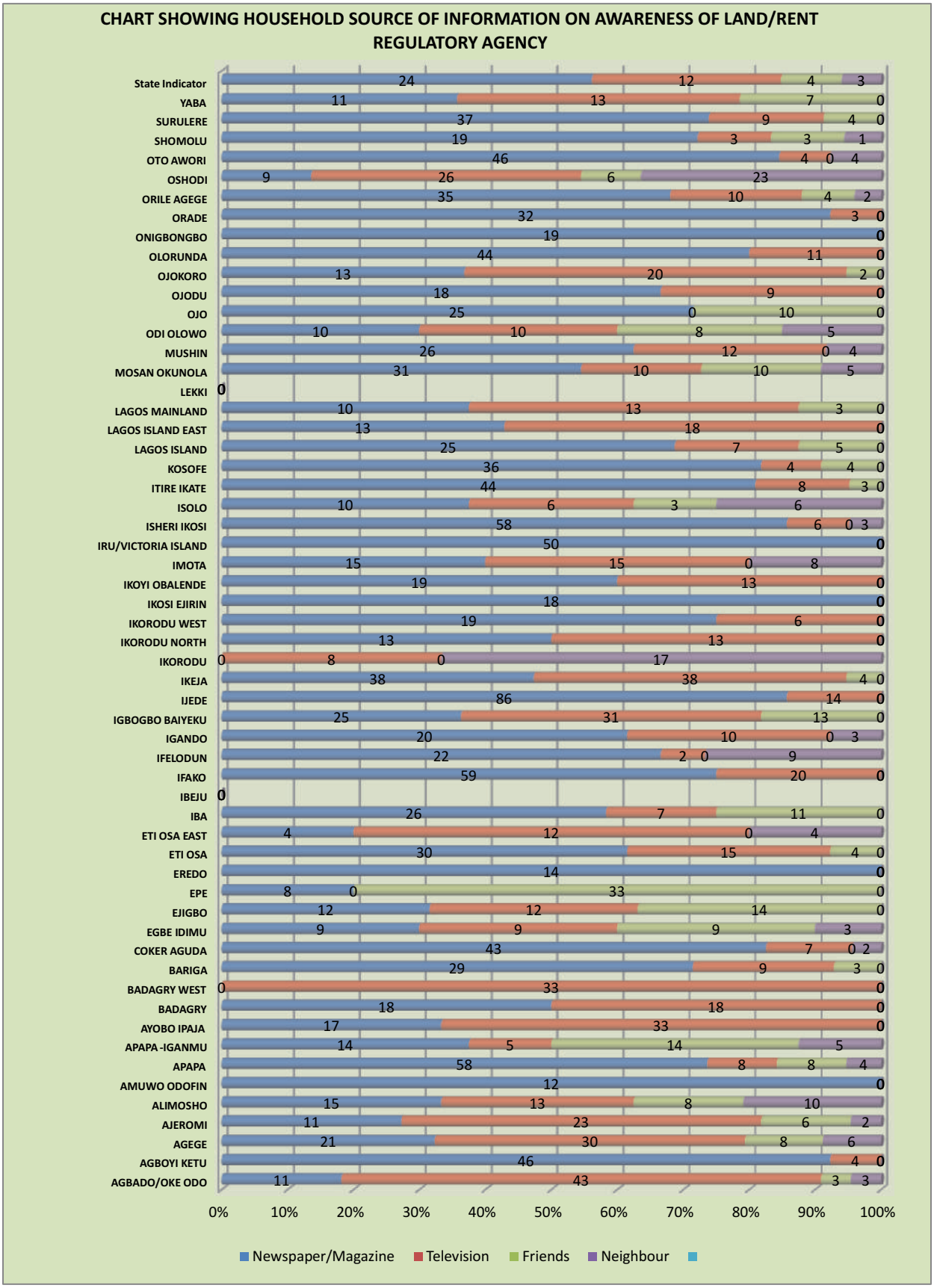
HOUSEHOLD AWARENESS OF LAND/RENT REGULATORY AGENCY

The State indicator for respondent that are aware of land/rent regulatory agency is 35% while 65% of the respondent are not aware of land/rent regulatory agency.



At Local Governments/ KCDAs level, Alimosho, Ojokoro, Oriade, Ikorodu west and Shomolu are amongst others that have 54%, 52%, 51%, 48% and 47% respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 35% for respondent that are aware of land/rent regulatory agency while Isolo, Badagry, Eti-Osa East Apapa and Iru/Victoria Island are amongst others that have 29%, 30%, 31%, 32% and 34% respectively which fall below the State indicator for respondent that are not aware of land/rent regulatory agency.

HOUSEHOLD SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON THE AWARENESS OF LAND/RENT REGULATORY AGENCY



The State indicator for respondents source of information on the awareness of land/rent regulatory agency through **Radio** is 57%, 24% of the respondents source of information on the awareness of land/rent regulatory agency is **Newspaper/Magazine**, 12% of the respondents source of information on the awareness of land/rent regulatory agency is **Television**, 4% of the respondents source of information on the awareness of land/rent regulatory agency is **Friends** while 3% of the respondents source of information on the awareness of land/rent regulatory agency is **Neighbours**.

At Local Government/ LCDAs level, Lekki, Ibeju, Amuwo-Ofin, Eredo and Ikosi-Ejirin are amongst others that have 100%, 100%, 88%, 86% and 82% respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 57% for respondent that said that their source of information on the awareness of land/rent regulatory agency through **Radio** while Itire-Ikate, Coker Aguda, Ayobo-Ipaja, Eti-Osa and Kosofe are amongst others that have 40%, 48%, 50%, 52% and 56% respectively which fall below the State indicator for respondent that said that their source of information on the awareness of land/rent regulatory agency through **Radio**

The survey report show that Ijede, Ifako, Isheri-ikosi, Iru/Victoria Island and Oto-Awori are amongst others that have 86%, 59%, 58%, 50% and 46% respectively with percentage distribution higher the State indicator of 24% for respondent that source of information on the awareness of land/rent regulatory agency is **Newspaper/Magazine** while Oshodi, Imota, Onigbongbo, Igando and Ifelodun are amongst others that have 9%, 15%, 19%, 20% and 22% respectively which fall below the State indicator for respondent that said that their source of information on the awareness of land/rent regulatory agency through **Newspaper/Magazine**

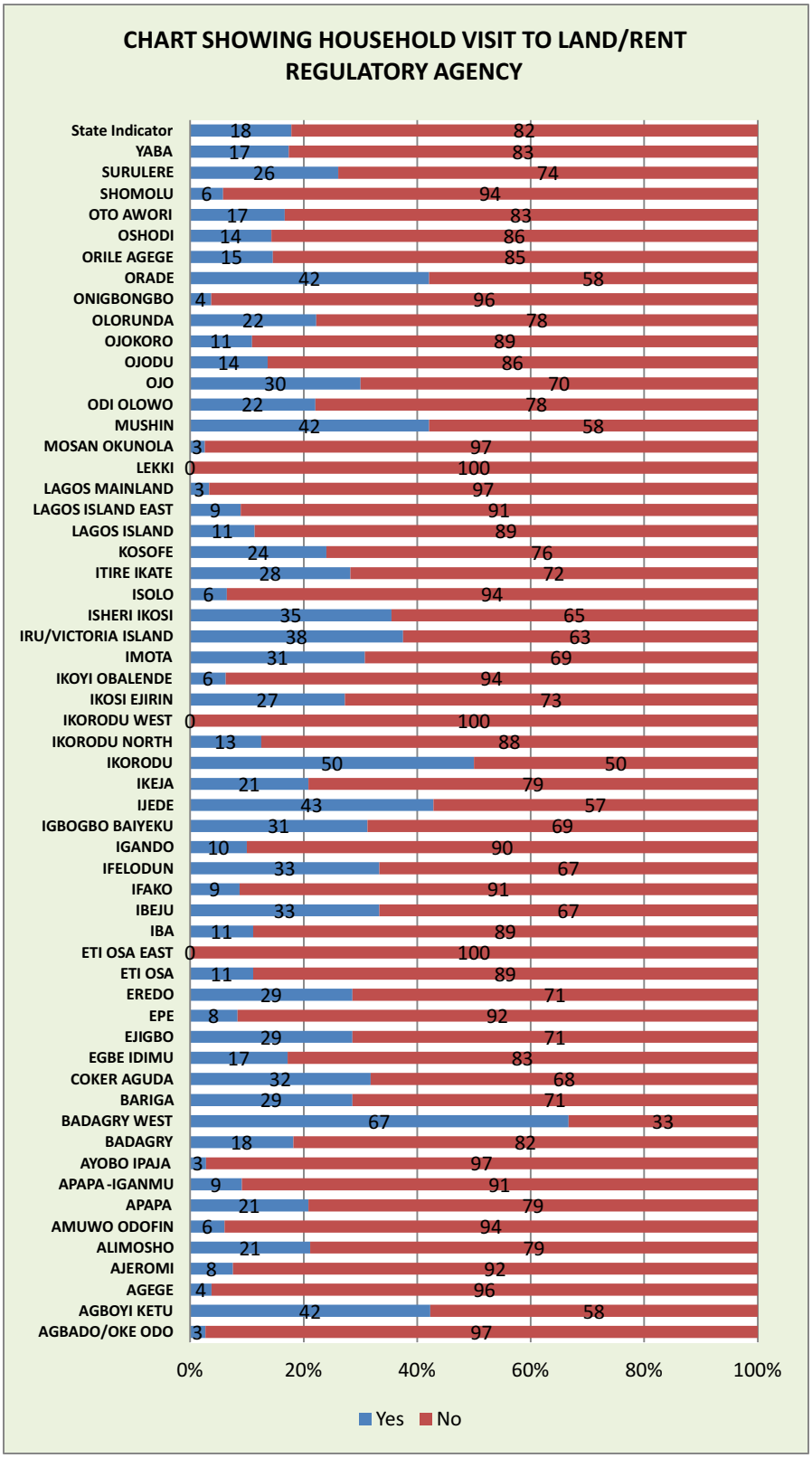
Further analysis also revealed that Agbado/Oke-Odo, Ikeja, Ayobo-Ipaja, Igbogbo/Baiyeku and Agege have 43%, 38%, 33%, 31% and 30% with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 12% for respondent that said that their source of information on the awareness of land/rent regulatory agency is **Television** while Lagos Island, Apapa, Ojodu, Igando and Olorunda are amongst others that have 7%, 8%, 9%, 10% and 11% respectively which fall below the State indicator for respondent that said that their source of information on the awareness of land/rent regulatory agency is **Television**

Epe, Ejigbo, Igbogbo/Baiyeku, Iba and Mosan-Okunola have 33%, 14%, 13%, 11% and 10% with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 4% for respondent that said that their source of information on the awareness of land/rent regulatory agency is **Friends** while Bariga, Isolo, Itire, Shomolu and Ojokoro have 3%, 3%, 3%, 3% and 2% with percentage distribution lower than the State indicator.

Ikorodu, Alimosho, Ifelodun,Imota and Isolo are amongst others that have 17%, 10%,9%, 8%, and 6% respectively which higher the State indicator of 3% for respondent that said that their source of information on the awareness of land/rent regulatory agency is **Neighbours**.

HOUSEHOLD VISIT TO LAND/RENT REGULATORY AGENCY

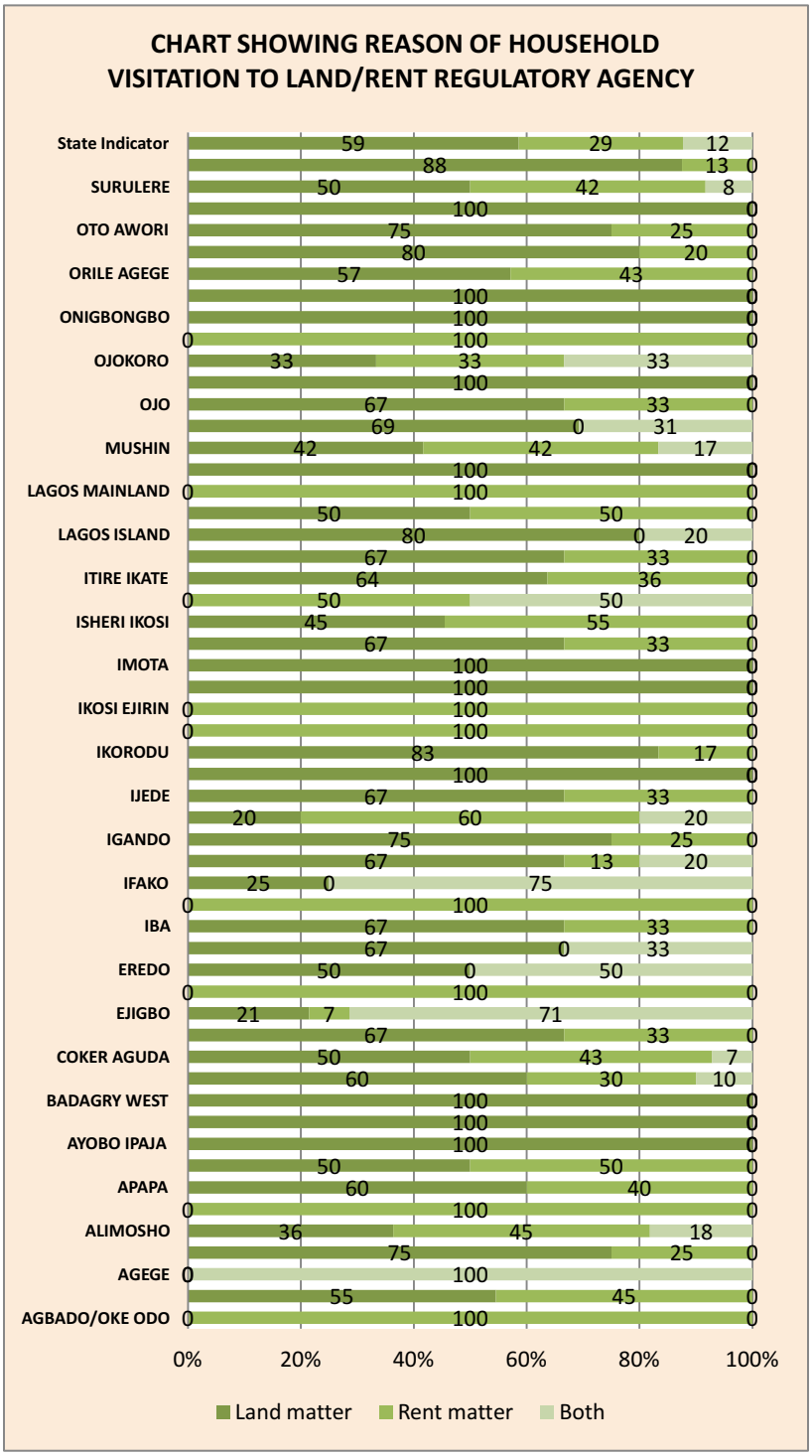
The State indicator for respondent that visit land/rent regulatory agency is 18% while 82% of the respondents does not land/rent regulatory agency.



At Local Government/LCDAs level, Badagry west, Ikorodu, Oriade, Iru/Victoria Island and Ifelodun are amongst others that have 67%, 50%, 42%, 38% and 33% respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 18% for respondent that visit land/rent regulatory agency while Ifako, Igando, Ojodu, Orile-Agege and Oto-Awori are amongst others that have 9%, 10%, 14%, 15% and 17% respectively which fall below the State indicator for respondent that visit of land/rent regulatory agency.

REASON OF HOUSEHOLD VISITATION TO LAND/RENT REGULATORY

The State indicator for the households that visits Land/Rent Regulatory Agency for Land Matters is 59%, 29% of the households that visits Land/Rent Regulatory Agency for Rent Matters while 12% of the households visits Land/Rent Regulatory Agency for both .



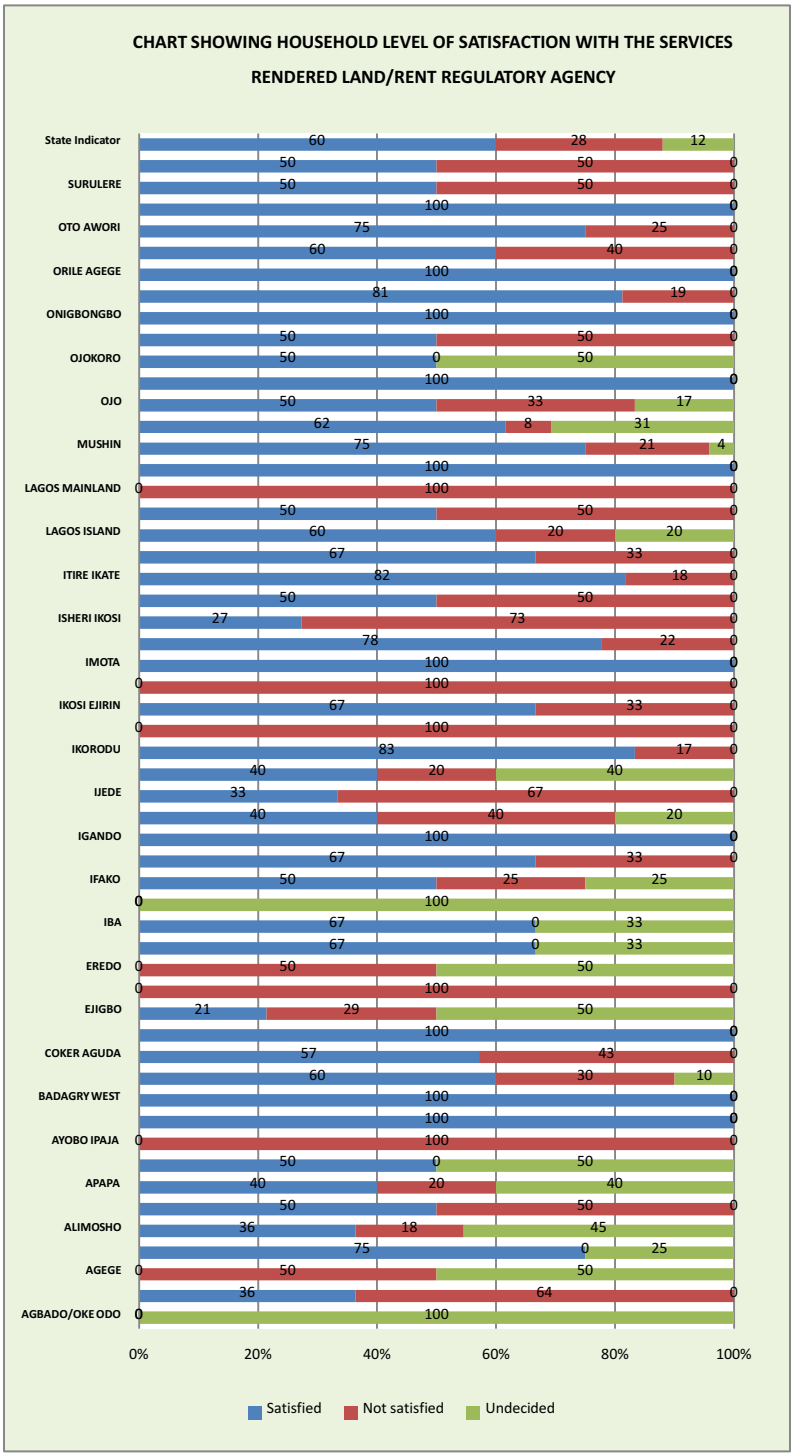
At Local Government/LCDAs level, respondents in Ikeja, Ikoyi-Obalende, Imota, Mosan-Okunola and Ojodu have 100% each with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 59% for the respondents that visits Land/Rent Regulatory Agency for Land Matters while Ifako (25%), Ojokoro (33%), Alimosho (25%), Isheri-ikosi (45%) and Eredo (50%) respectively are amongst others with percentage distribution lower than the State indicatorfor the respondents that visits Land/Rent Regulatory Agency for Land Matters.

Agbado/Oke-Odo, Amuwo-Odofin, Olorunda, Epe and Ibeju have (100%) each with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 29% for the respondents that visits Land/Rent Regulatory Agency for Rent while Ejigbo (7%), Ifelodun(13%), Ikorodu (17%),Oshodi (20%) and Oto-Awori (25%) are amongst others with percentage distribution lower than the State indicator.

The survey revealed that the respondents in Agege (100%),Ifako (75%), Ejigbo (71%), Eredo (50%) and Ojokoro (33%) respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 12% for the respondents that visits Land/Rent Regulatory Agency for both while Coker-Aguda (7%), Surulere (8%) and Bariga (10%) are amongst others with percentage distribution lower than the State indicator.

HOUSEHOLD LEVEL OF SATISFACTION W ITH SERVICES RENDERED BY LAND/RENT REGULATORY AGENCY

The result of survey on the state indicator of the household level of satisfaction with services rendered by Land/Rent Regulatory Agency show that 60% of the respondents claimed to be satisfied with the services rendered by the Agency, 28% of the respondents were not satisfied while 12% of the respondents were undecided.



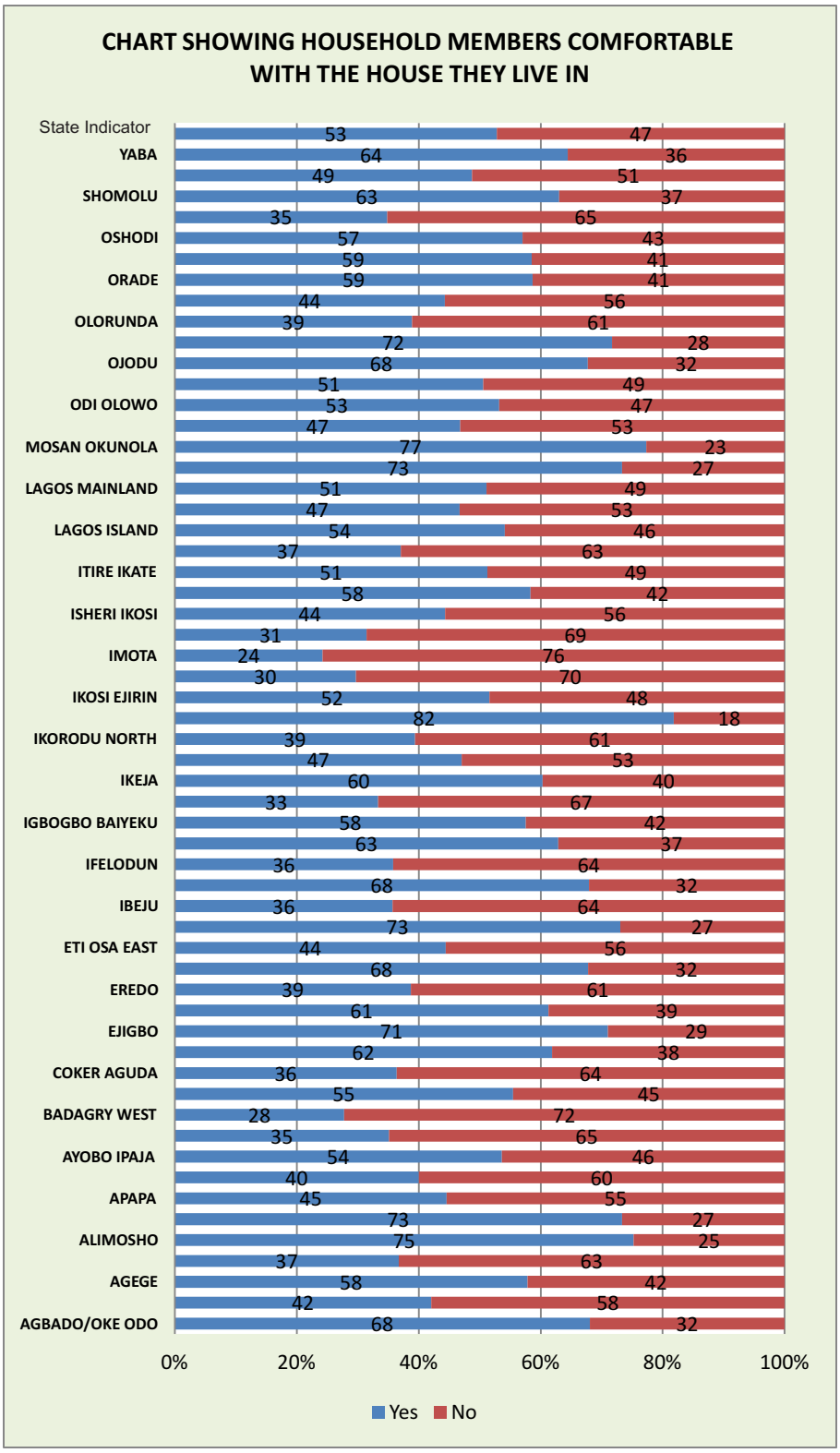
At the Local Government/LCDAs level, larger proportion of the sampled respondents in Igando, Imota, Orile-Agege, Onigbongbo and Mosan-Okunola have 100% each claimed to be satisfied with the services rendered by Land/Rent Regulatory Agency while Ejigbo (21%), Ijede (33%), Agboyi-ketu (36%), Apapa (40%) and Coker-Aguda (57%) are amongst others with percentage distribution lower than the State indicator of 60% of the respondents claimed to be satisfied with the services rendered by the Agency.

Ayobo-Ipaja, Epe, Ikorodu North, Ikoyi-Obalende and Lagos Mainland have 100% each with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 28% of the respondents were not satisfied with the services rendered by Land/Rent Regulatory Agency while Alimosho (18%),Oriade (19%),Lagos Island (20%),Mushin (21%) and Oto-Awori (25%) are amongst others with percentage distribution lower than the State indicator of 28% of the respondents were not satisfied with the services rendered by the Agency.

Further analysis also showed that Ibeju (100%), Agbado/Oke-Odo (100%), Agege (50%), Alimosho (45%) and Apapa (40%) with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 12% of the respondents were undecided while Bariga (10%) and Mushin (4%) are amongst others with percentage distribution lower than the State indicator of 12% of the respondents were undecided with the services rendered by the Agency.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS COMFORTABLE WITH THE HOUSE THEY LIVE IN

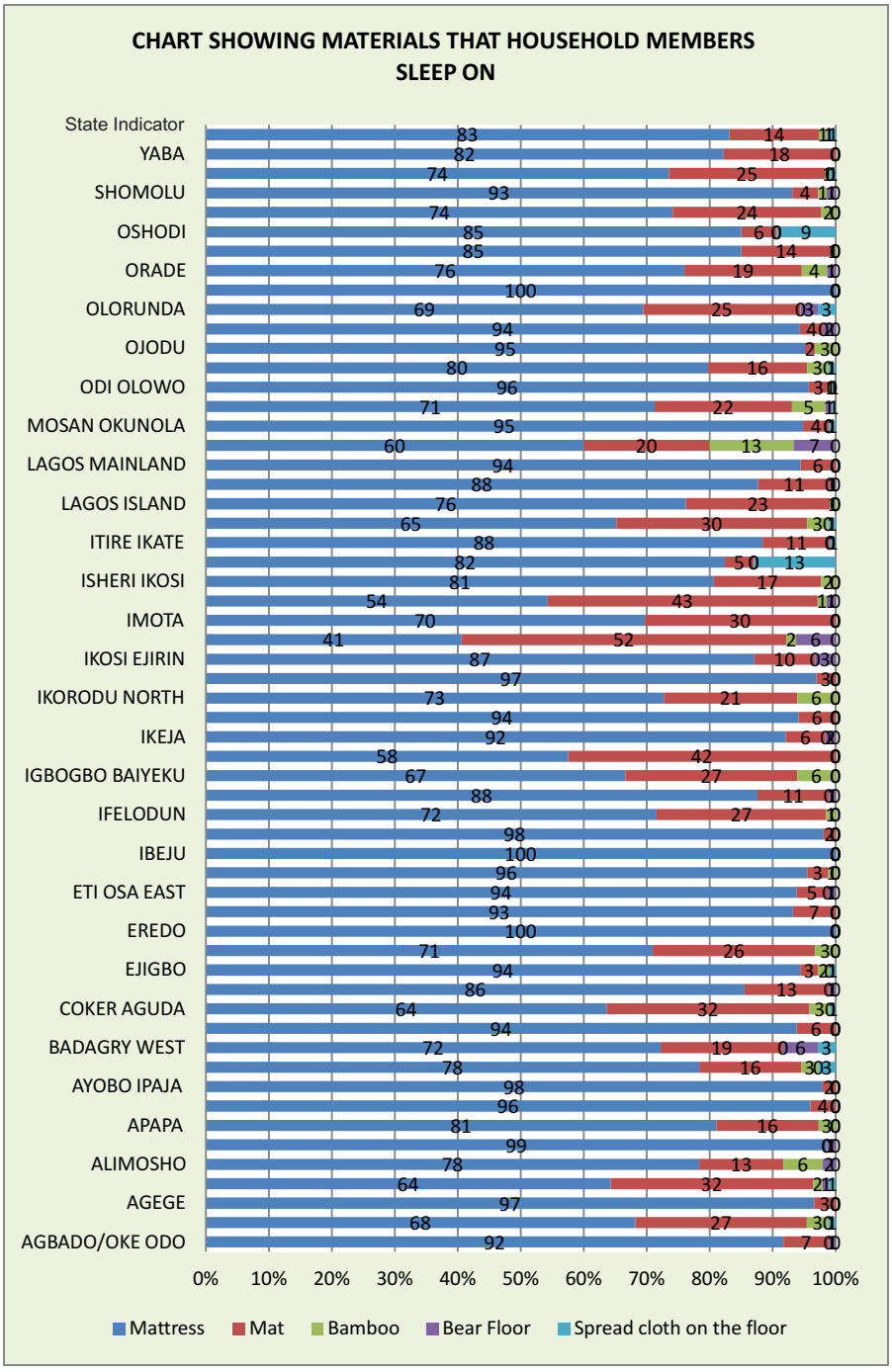
The State indicator on whether the household and household members were comfortable with the house their living show that 53% of household are comfortable with the house while 47% of household are not comfortable.



At Local Government/ LCDAs level, the survey revealed that Ikorodu west, Mosan-Okunola, Alimosho, Lekki and Ojokoro are amongst others that have 82%, 77%, 75%, 73% and 72% respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 53% for household that are comfortable with the house while Apapa, Mushin, Surulere, Ojo and Ikosi-Ejirin are amongst others that have 45%, 47%, 49%, 51% and 52% respectively which fall below the State indicator for household that are comfortable with the house.

TYPE OF MATERIALS THAT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS SLEEP ON

The outcome of the survey on the materials used for sleeping by household members in Y2014 revealed that 83% of household members that used **Mattress**, 14% of household members used **Mat**, 1% of household members used **Bamboo,** 1% of household members used **Bear Floor** while 1% of household members used **Spread cloth on the floor**.



At Local Government/ LCDs level, the survey revealed that Eredo, Ibeju, Onigbogbo, Amuwo-Odofin and Ayobo-Ipaja are amongst others that have 100%, 100%, 100%, 99% and 98% respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 83% of household members that used **Mattress** while Alimosho, Badagry, Ojo, Isolo and Apapa are amongst others that have 78%, 78%, 80%, 81% and 82% respectively which fall below the State indicator for household that used Mattress.

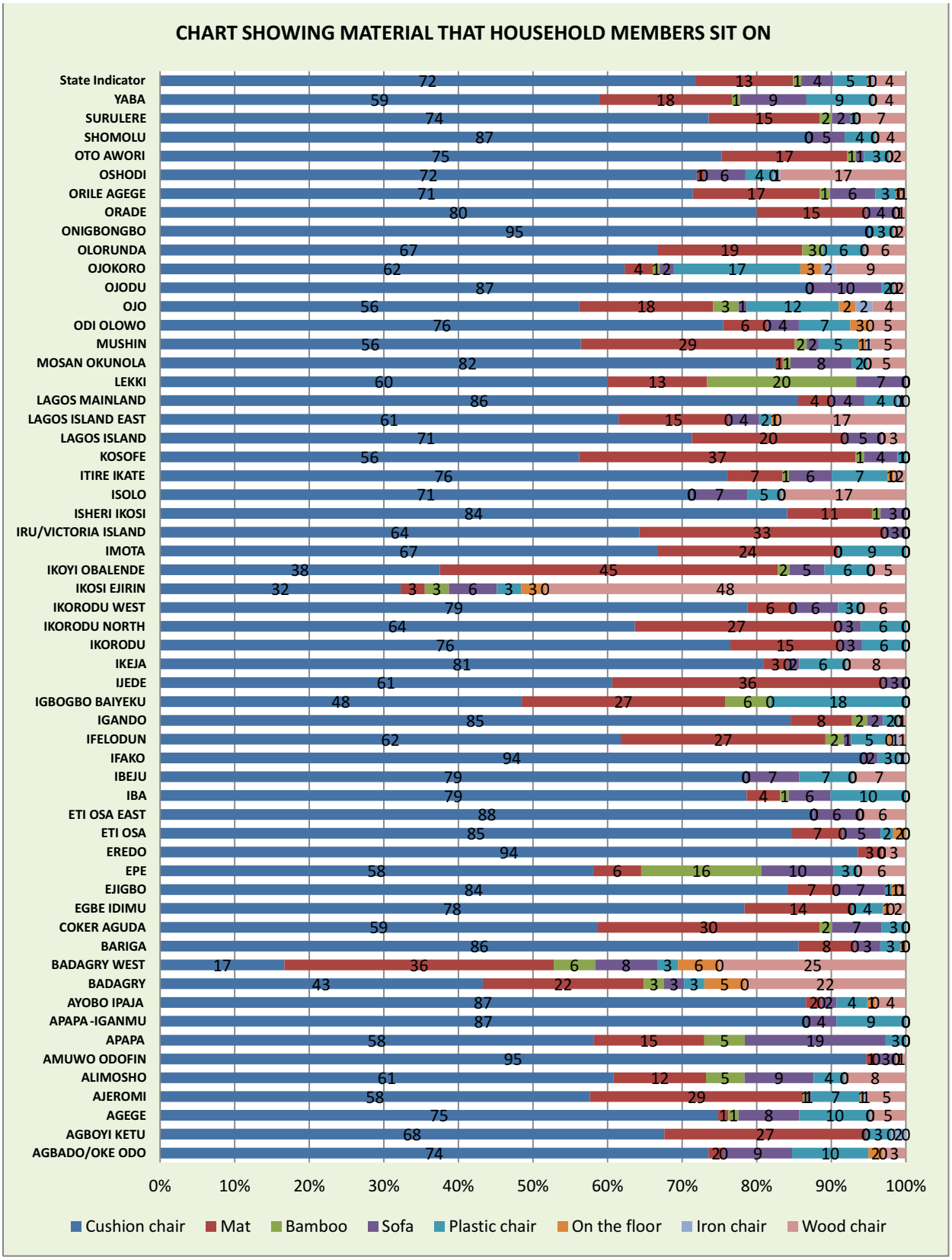
Further analysis also showed that Ikoyi-Obalende (52%), Iru/victoria Island (43%), Ijede (42%), Coker-Aguda (32%) and Kosofe (30%) with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 14% of the household members that used **Mat** while Bariga (6%), Eti-Osa (7%), Ikosi-Ejirin (10%), Itire-Ikate (11%) and Egbe-Idimu (13%) are amongst others with percentage distribution lower than the State indicator of 14% of the household members that used **Mat**

The analysis revealed that the larger proportion of the household members in Lekki (13%), Ikorodu North (6%), Igbogbo/Baiyeku (6%), Alimosho (6%) and Mushin (5%) higher than the State indicator of 1% used **Bamboo.**

Lekki (7%), Ikoyi-Obalende (6%), Badagry west (6%), Ikosi-Ejirin (3%) and Ojokoro (2%) with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 1% of the household members that used **Bear Floor.**

Isolo, Oshodi and Olorunda are amongst others that have 13%, 9% and 3% with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 1% of household members used **Spread cloth on the floor**

TYPE OF MATERIAL THAT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS SIT ON



TYPE OF MATERIAL THAT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS SIT ON

The result of the survey on the materials used for sitting by household members in Y2014 show that 72% of household members sit on **Cushion chair**, 13% of household members sit on **Mat**, 1% of household members sit on **Bamboo,** 4% of household members sit on **Sofa**, 5% of household members sit on **Plastic chair**. 1% of household members sit on **the Floor** while 0% of household members sit on **Iron chair** and 4% of household members sit on **Wood chair**

At Local Government/LCDAs level, the survey revealed that Amuwo-Odofin, Eredo, Ifako, Eti-Osa East and Ojodu are amongst others that have 95%, 94%, 94%, 88% and 87% respectively with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 72% of household members that sit on **Cushion chair** while Lekki, Ikorodu North, Imota, Agboyi-ketu and Orile-Agege are amongst others that have 60%, 64%, 67%, 68% and 71% respectively which fall below the State indicator for household that sit on **Cushion chair**.

The survey report show that Ikoyi-Obalende, Kosofe, Badagry west, Iru/Victoria Island and Coker-Aguda are amongst others that have 45%, 37%, 36%, 33% and 30% respectively with percentage distribution higher the State indicator of 13% for household members that sit on **Mat** while Epe, Ejigbo, Bariga, Isheri-Ikosi and Alimosho are amongst others that have 6%, 7%, 8%, 11% and 12% respectively which fall below the State indicator for household members that sit on **Mat**

Further analysis also showed that Lekki (20%), Epe (16%), Badagry west (6%), Alimosho (5%) and Ojo (3%) with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 1% of the household members that sit on **Bamboo.**

The survey report show that Apapa (19%), Ojodu (10%), Yaba (9%), Agege (8%) and Ejigbo (7%) respectively with percentage distribution higher the State indicator of 4% for household members that sit on **Sofa** while Ifelodun (1), Ifako (2%), Igando (2%), Bariga (3%) and Badagry (3%) respectively which fall below the State indicator for household members that sit on **Sofa**

Igbogbo/Baiyeku (18%), Ojo (12%), Ojokoro (12%), Iba (10%), and Agege (10%) with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 5% of the household members that sit on **Plastic chair** while Ejigbo (1%), Eti-Osa (2%), Badagry (3%), Apapa (3%) and Alimosho (4%) respectively which fall below the State indicator for household members that sit on **Plastic chair**

The analysis result showed that Badagry west (6%), Badagry (5%), Odi-Olowo (3%), Ikosi-Ejirin (3%) and Agbado/Oke-Odo (2%) with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 1% of the household members that sit on **the Floor.**

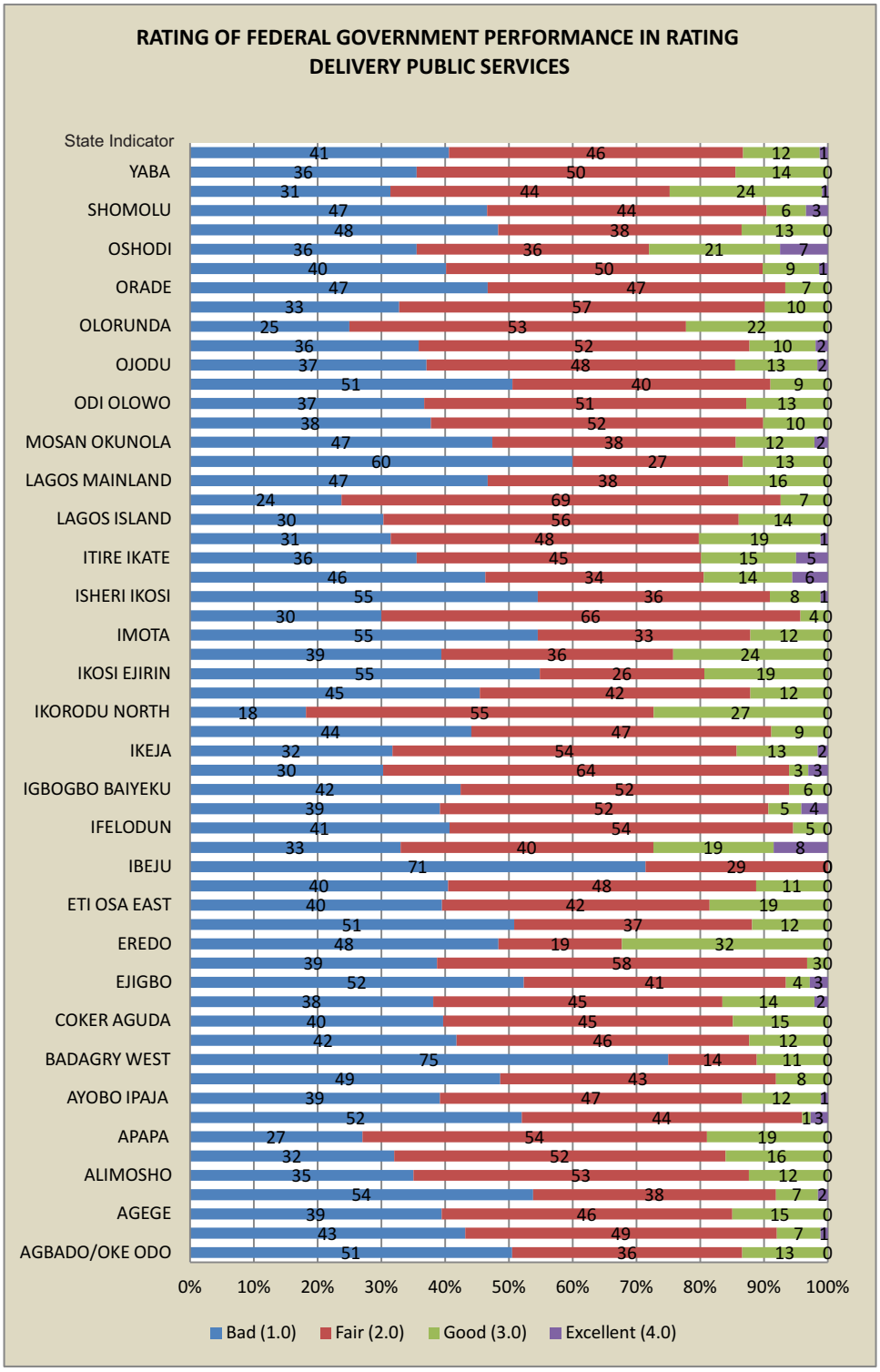
The analysis result showed that Agboyi-ketu (2%), Ojokoro (2%), Ajeromi (1%), Ifako (1%) and Oshodi (1%) with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 0 % of the household members that sit on **Iron chair.**

Ikosi-Ejirin (48%), Badagry west (25%), Badagry (22%), Isolo (17%), and Oshodi (17%) with percentage distribution higher than the State indicator of 4% of the household members that sit on **Wood Chair** while Igando (1%), Egbe-Idimu (2%), Itire-Ikate (2%), Eredo (3%) and Agbado/Oke-Odo (3%) respectively which fall below the State indicator for household members that sit on **Wood chair.**

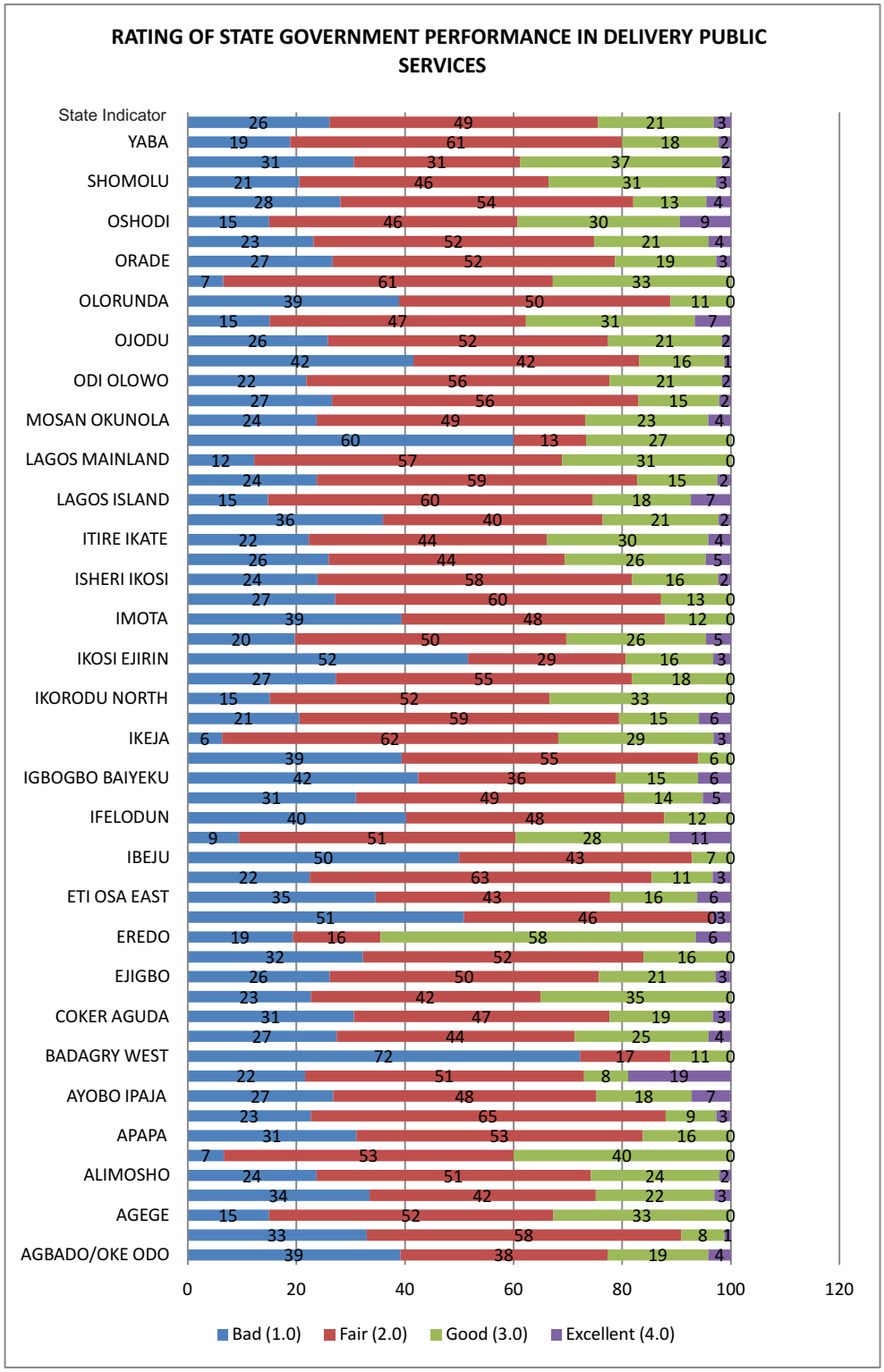
COMMUNITY PREFERENCE AND PARTICIPATION

RATING OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE IN DELIVERY OF PUBLIC SERVICES

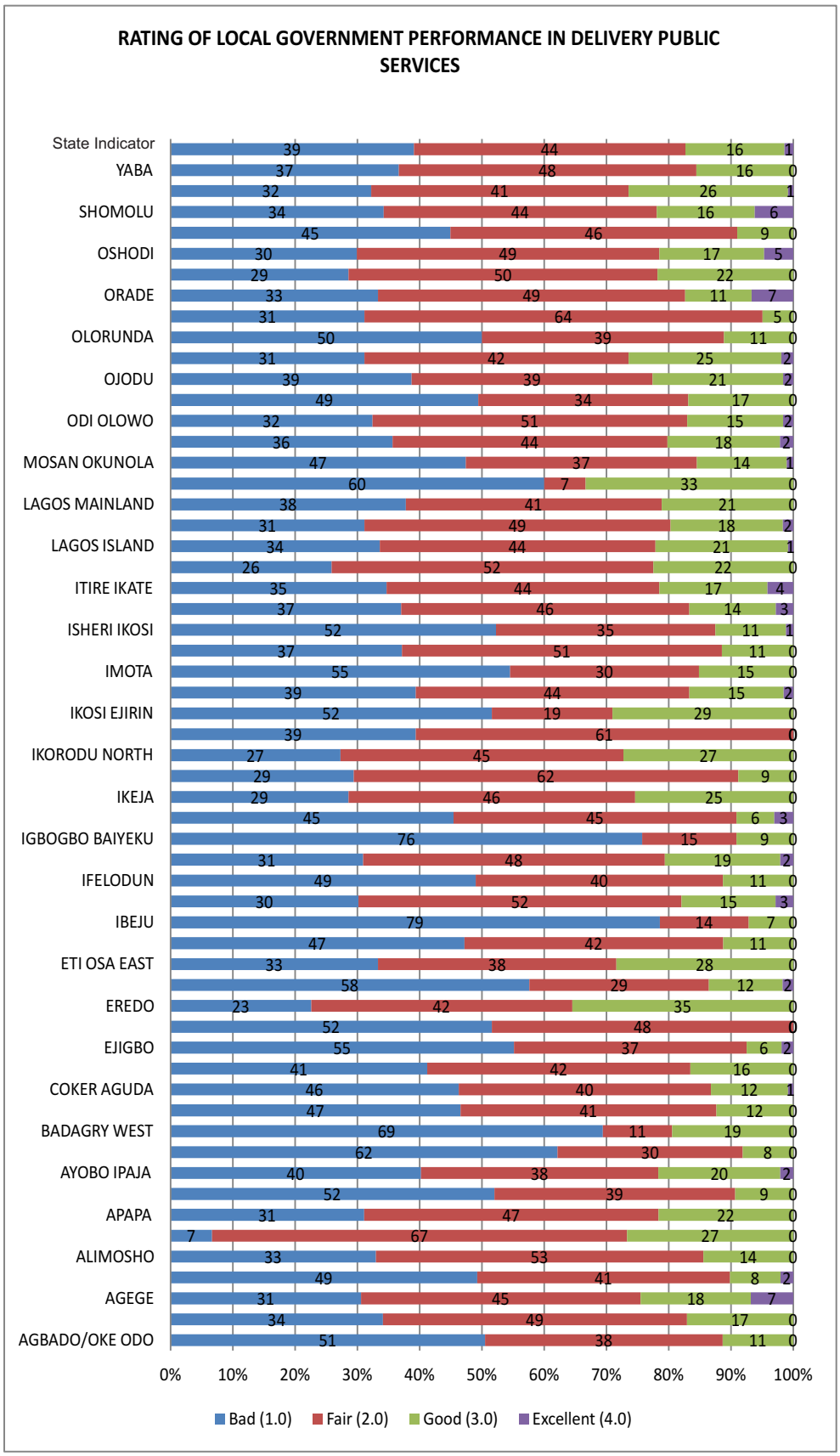
The analysis tends to compare the level of performance at three tiers of government in delivery of public services such as water, electricity, law and order.



The result of the survey shows that 1%, 12%, 46% and 41% of sampled respondents rated the level of performance of Federal Government in delivery of such public services as excellent, good, fair and bad respectively. While in Y2013, 5% of respondents were of opinion that the service provided by the Federal Government is excellent, 14 % (good), 44% (fair) and 40% (bad).

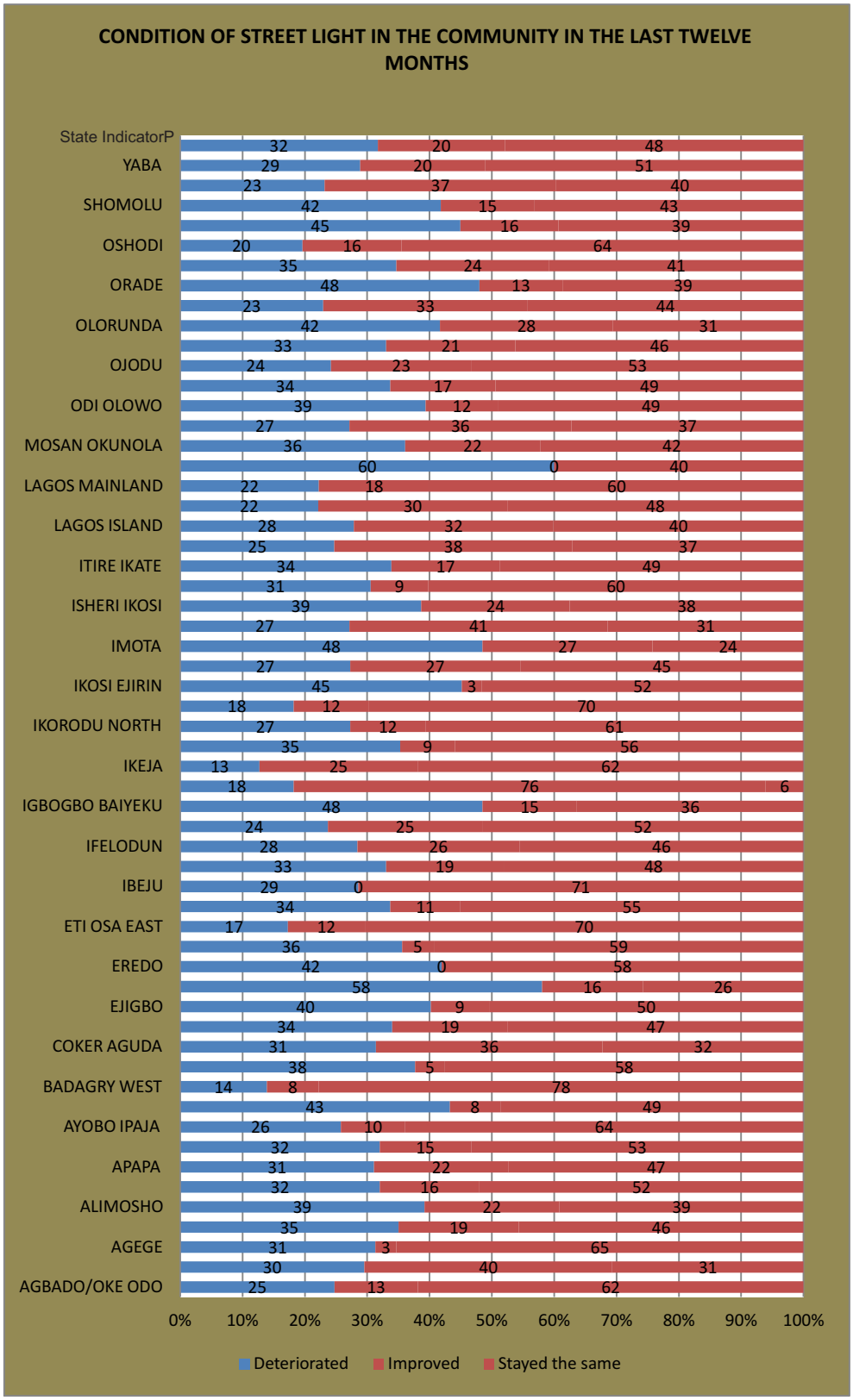


The analysis of the survey data revealed that 3% of respondents agreed that the State Government performed excellent in delivery of public services , 21% claimed that the performance were good, while 49% and 26% indicated that it was fair and bad.



The analysis shows further that 1%, 16%, 44 and 39% of the respondents rated level of performance at the Local Government level as excellent, good, fair and bad in delivery public services.

In tables on pages 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 & 32 the survey asked the condition of the facilities such as street lights, roads, drainage, security, water, hospitals/health centres and beatification provided by the Government in the past 12 months.



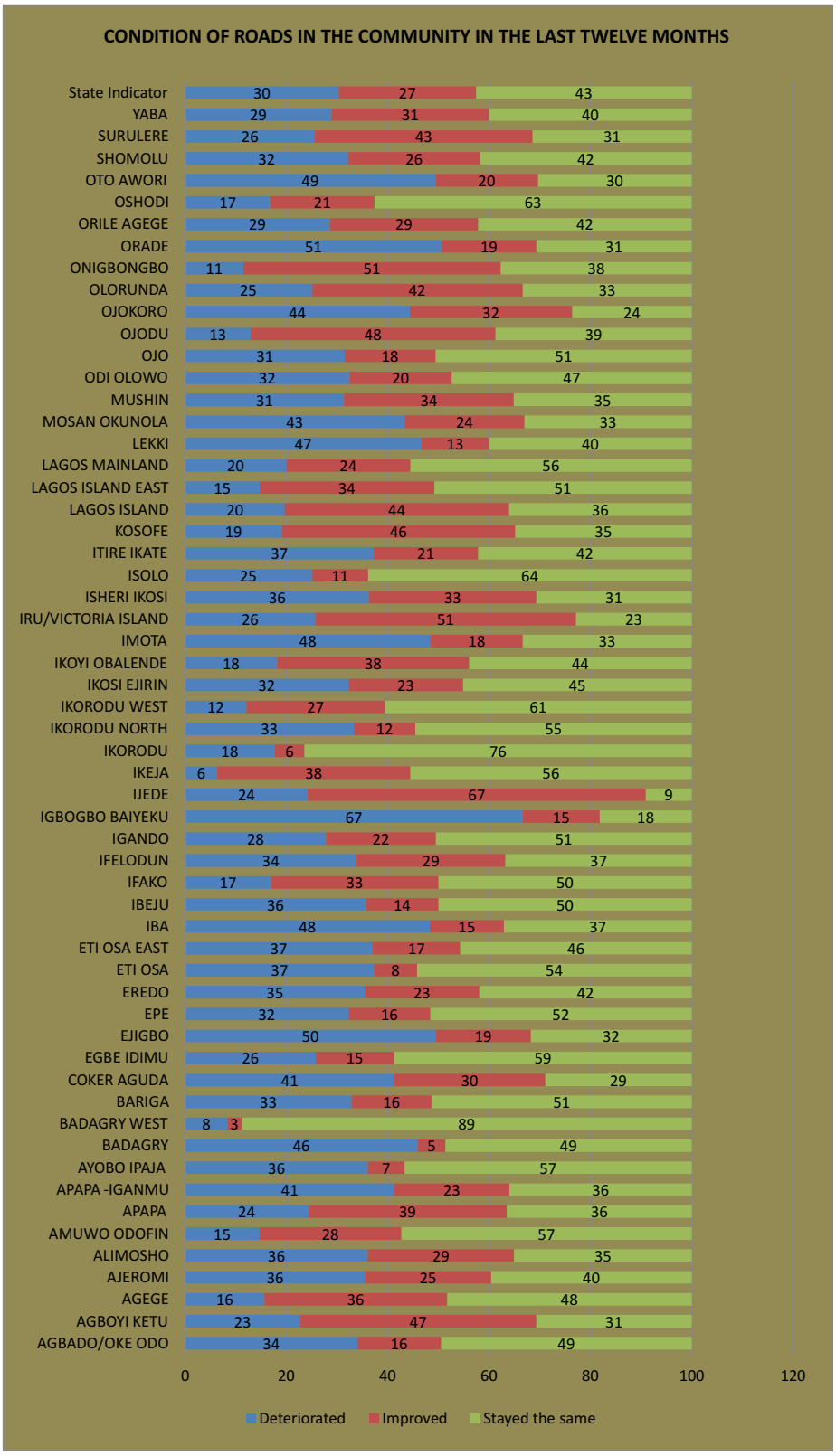
Street lighting is a raised source of light on the edge of a real or walkway which is used to provide light when it is needed. It's one of the social amenities provided by the Government to the citizenry to minimize crime rate in the State.

62% of the respondents believed that the condition of street lighting stayed the same while 13% agreed its improving and 25% said it has deteriorated in their communities.

Local Government/ LCDA that reported deterioration were Lekki (60%), Epe (58%), Imota (48%) and Oriade (48%), LGAs/LCDAs such as Badagry West (78%), Ibeju (71%), Ikorodu West (70%), Eti Osa East (70%), Agege (65%) are of opinion that it stayed the same while Ijede (76%), Iru/Victoria Island (41%), Agboyi Ketu (40%) and Kosofe (38%) established that it is improving.

CONDITION OF ROADS IN THE COMMUNITY IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS

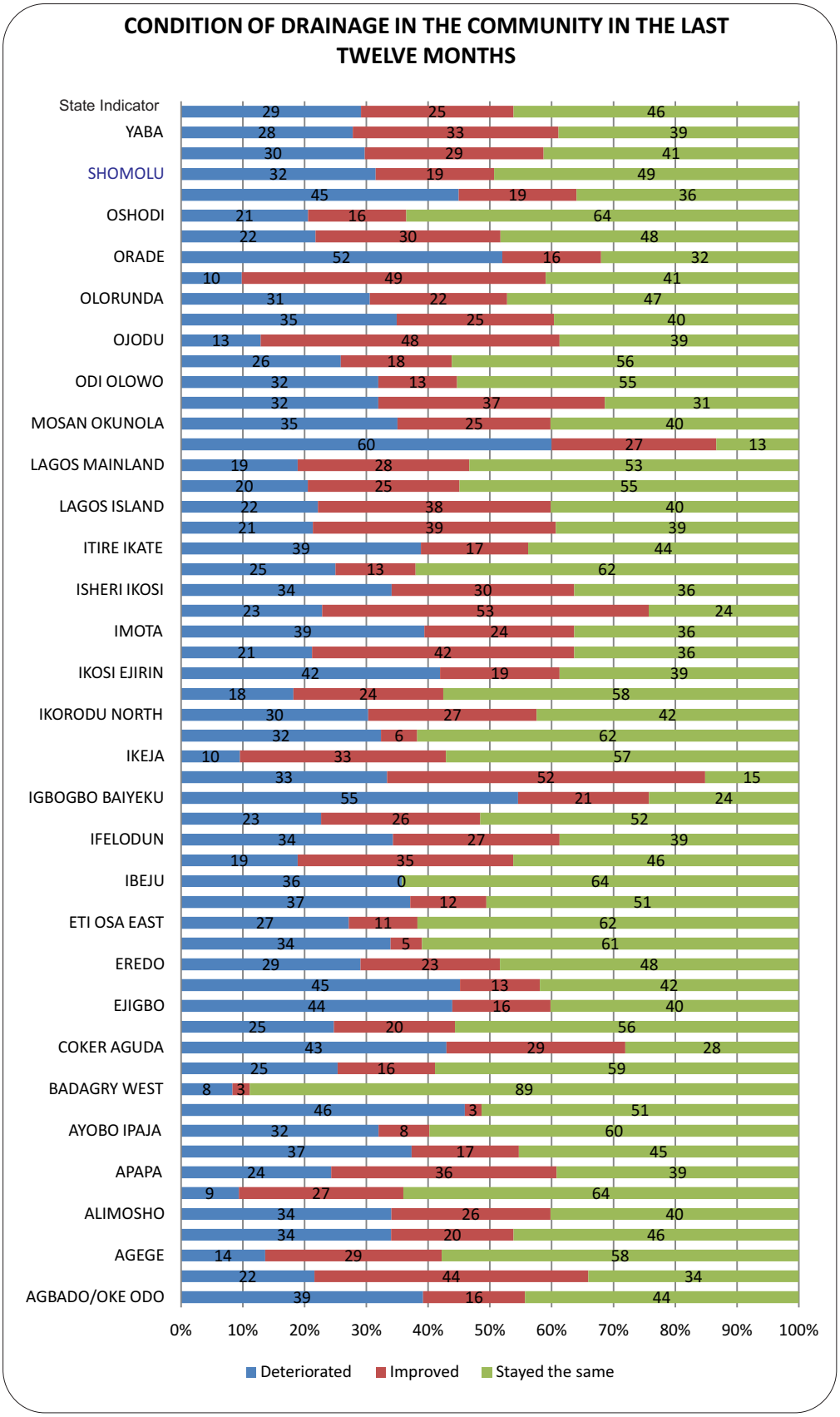
Road is an integral part of transportation system, road network should be efficient in order to maximize economic and social benefits. It enhance mobility and it is also one of the social amenities provided by the Government.



A tangible percentage is allocated for the construction/rehabilitation of roads in the State Budget therefore the survey tends to know the condition of roads in the community in the last 12 months.

The analysis revealed that 30%, 27% and 43% of the sampled respondents expressed their opinion of the state of the roads in their communities in the past 12months as deteriorated, improved and stayed the same respectively.

The survey also showed further that the LGs/LCDAs in support of deteriorated roads were Igbogbo Baiyeku (67%), Ejigbo (50%), Iba (48%), Imota (48%) and Badagry (46%) while Ijede (67%), Iru/Victoria Island (51%), Onigbogbo (51%), Ojodu (48%) said it was improved and Badagry West (89%), Oshodi (63%), Egbe Idimu (59%), Amuwo Odofin (57%), Ayobo Ipaja (57%) said it stayed the same.



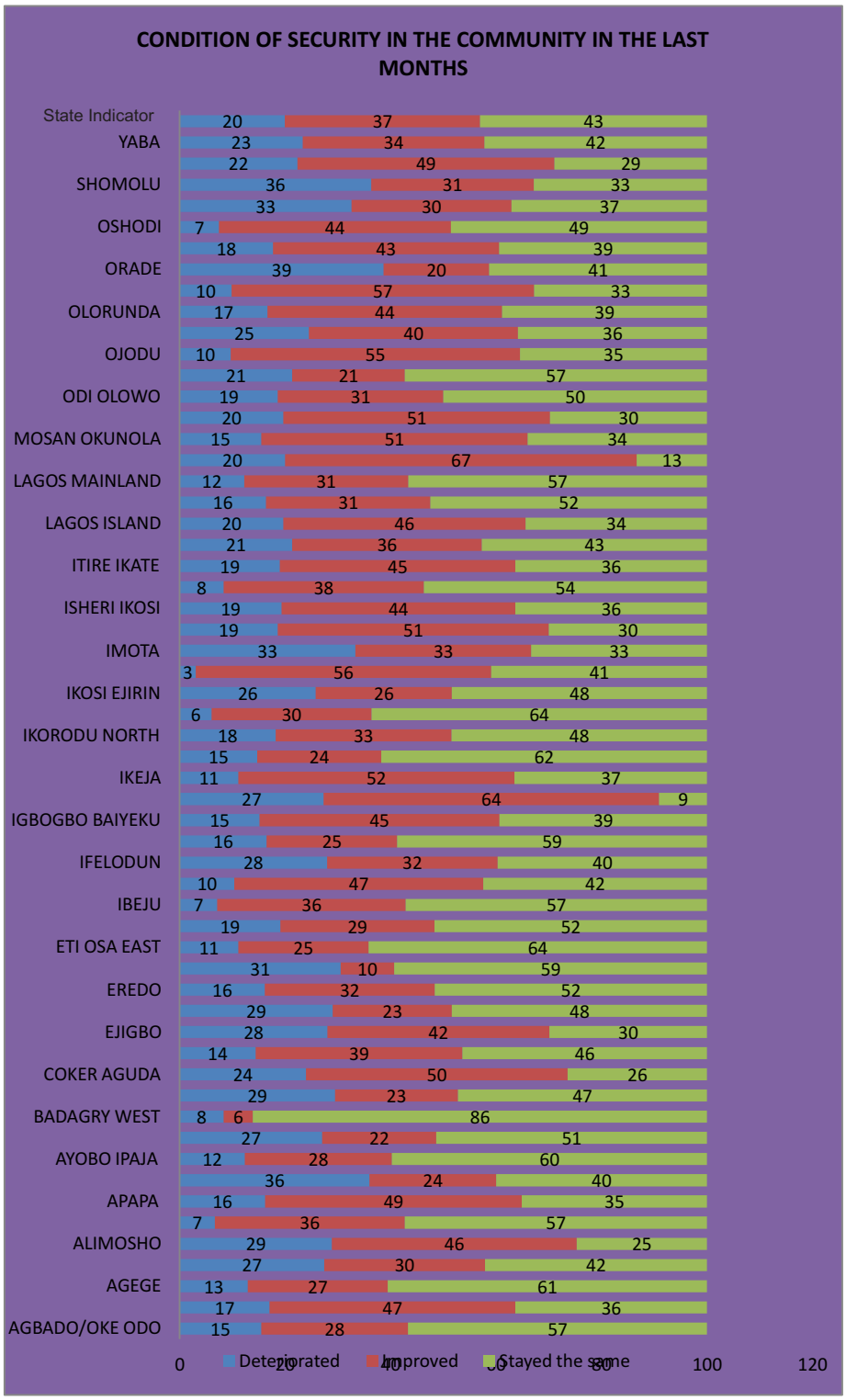
CONDITION OF DRAINAGE IN THE COMMUNITY IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS

The survey show case the condition of drainage in the community in the last 12 months.

The analysis revealed that 29% of the respondents agreed that the condition of the drainage in the community in the last 12months had deteriorated, 25% believed that it had improved while 20% claimed that it had stayed the same.

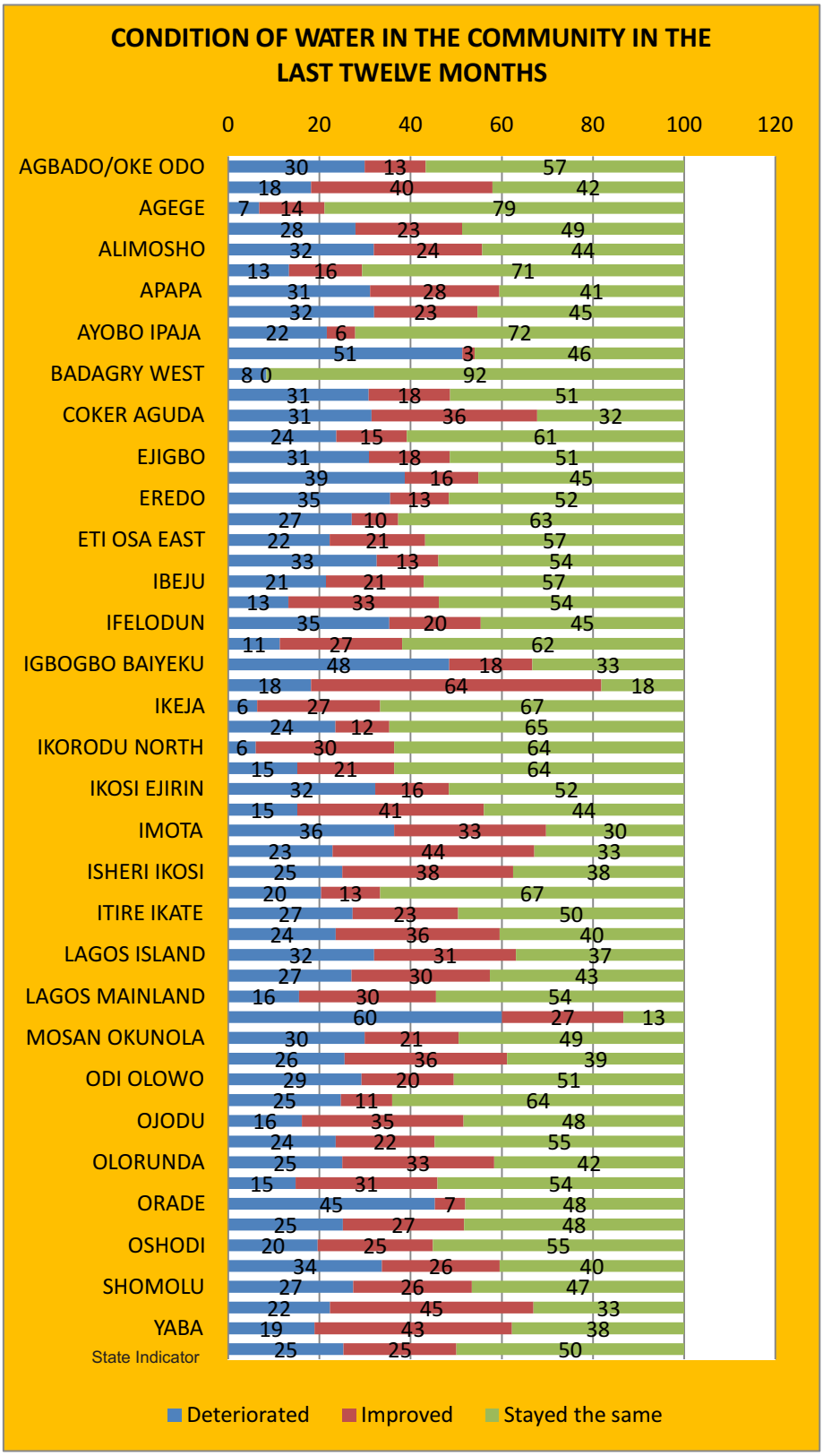
CONDITION OF SECURITY IN THE COMMUNITY IN THE LAST MONTHS

On the level of security, the survey tends to show level of security in the community in the last 12 months.



Survey result indicated that 43% of the respondents believed that it had stayed the same, 20% claimed that it had deteriorated and 37% indicated that it had improved.

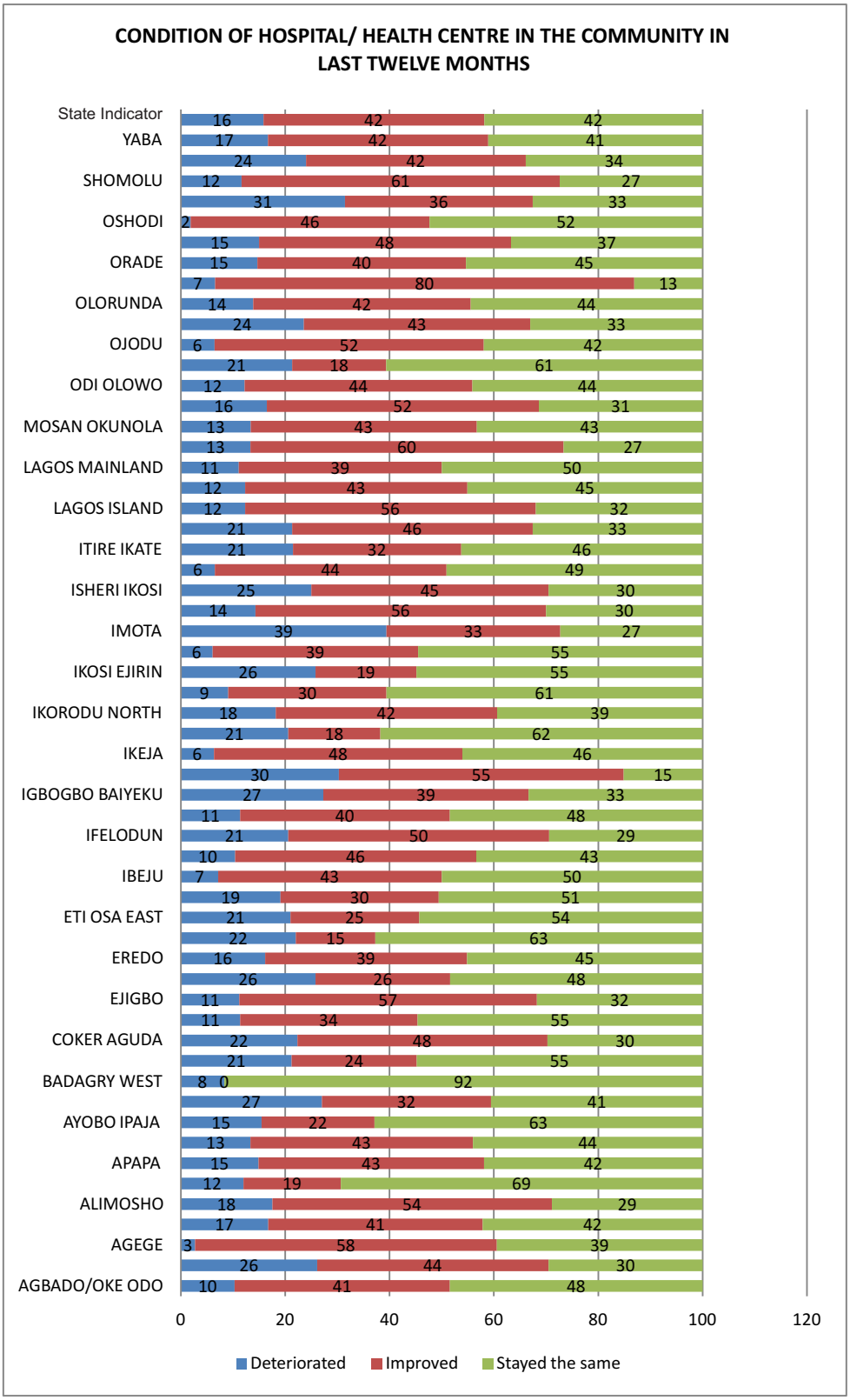
LGs/LCDAs breakdown revealed that Lekki (67%), Ijede (64%), Onigbongbo (57%), Ikoyi Obalende (56%), Ojodu (55%) were of the view that the condition of security in the community in the period of 12 months had improved, Badagry West (86%), Eti Osa East (64%), Ikorodu West (64%), Ikorodu (62%), Agege (61%) believed it had stayed the same and Oriade (39%), Apapa Iganmu (36%), Shomolu (33%), Imota (33%), Eti Osa (31%) said it had deteriorated.



CONDITION OF WATER IN THE COMMUNITY IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS

Water is the most essential element of life on earth. However, the survey intends to know the condition of water in the community in the period of 12months.

The survey showed that 50% of the respondents claimed that the condition of water in the community stayed the same, 25% said it had improved and 25% is of opinion that it had deteriorated.

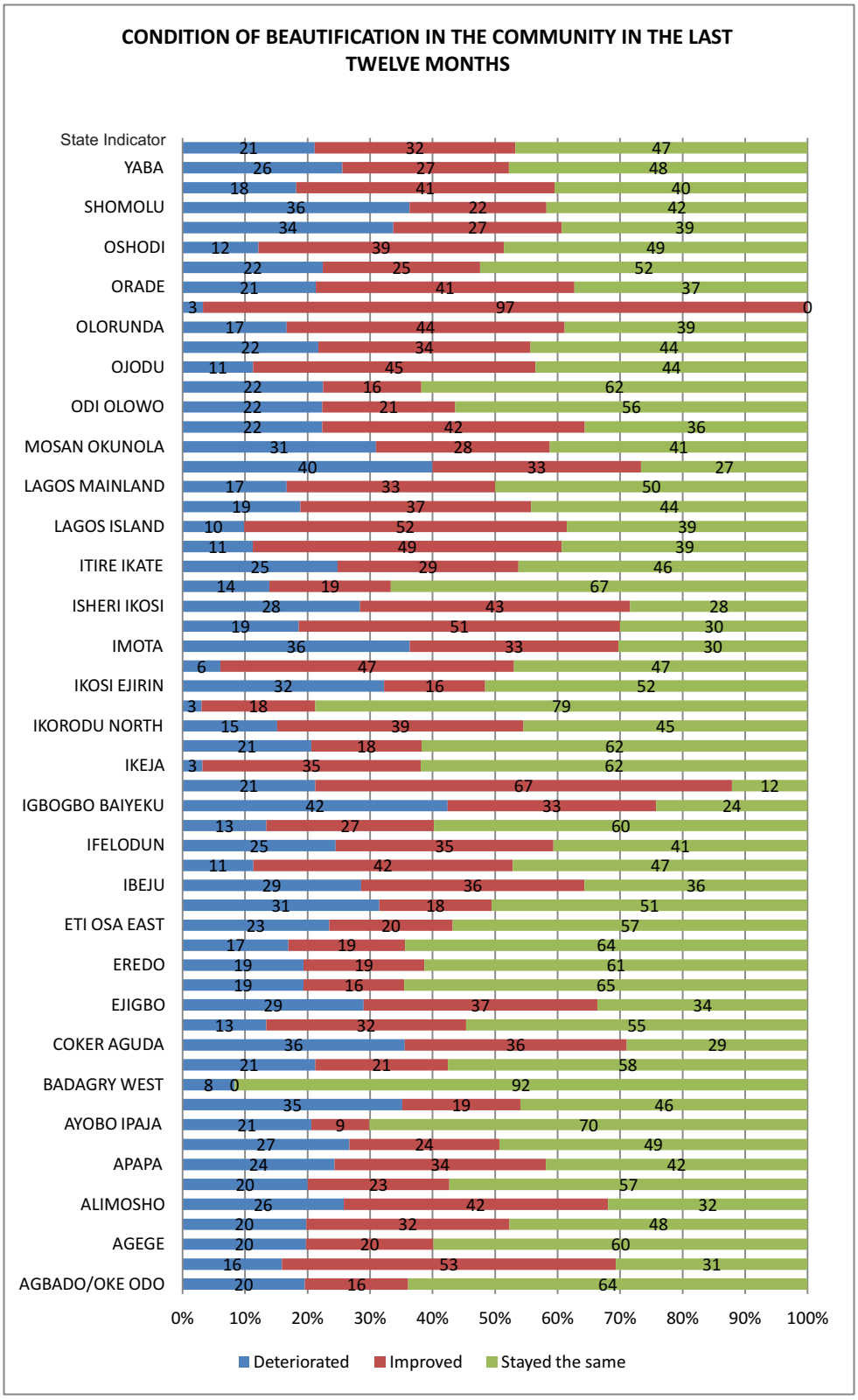


CONDITION OF HOSPITAL/ HEALTH CENTRE IN THE COMMUNITY IN LAST TWELVE MONTHS

A significant amount in the state budget was budgeted for hospital facilities and management, consequent upon this, the survey intends to show the implication of the amount budgeted on these Hospitals/ Health Centres in the State for the past 12 months

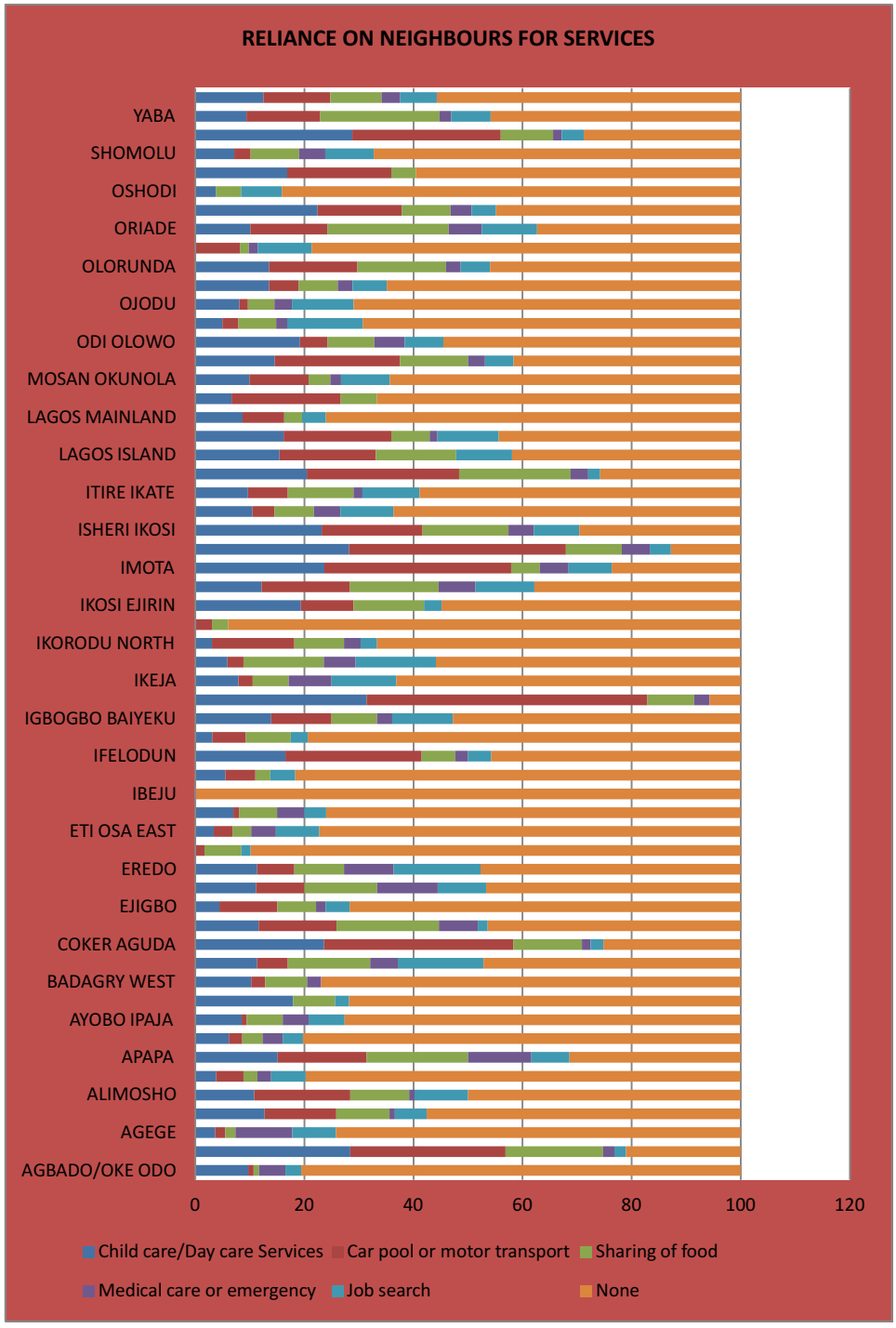
The analysis showed that 42% of the respondent claimed that the condition stayed the same, 42% claimed it had improved while 16% said it had deteriorated.

The survey revealed that 21%, 32% and 47% of the sampled respondents agreed that the condition of beautification in their communities in the last 12months had deteriorated, improved and stayed the same respectively.



The survey analysed further that Igbogbo Baiyeku (42%), Lekki (40%), Shomolu (36%), Imota (36%), Coker Aguda (36%) agreed it had deteriorated, Onigbongbo (97%), Ijede (67%), Agboyi Ketu (53%), Lagos Island (52%) believed it had improved and Badagry West (92%), Ikorodu West (79%), Ayobo Ipaja (70%), Epe (65%), Agbado/ Oke Odo (64%) were of the view that it had stayed the same.

Neighbourhood are often social community with face-to-face interaction among members. The analysis showed the extent the respondents relied on neighbours for services such as child care/Day care services, car pool or motor transport, sharing of food, medical care emergency, job search etc.



The survey result revealed that proportion of respondents that relied on neighbours on child care/day care services was 12% as against 11% in Y2013. LGs/LCDAs that rely on neighbours on child care/day care services were Ijede (31%), Surulere (29%), Iru/Victoria Island (28%), Agboyi Ketu (28%), Coker Aguda (24%).

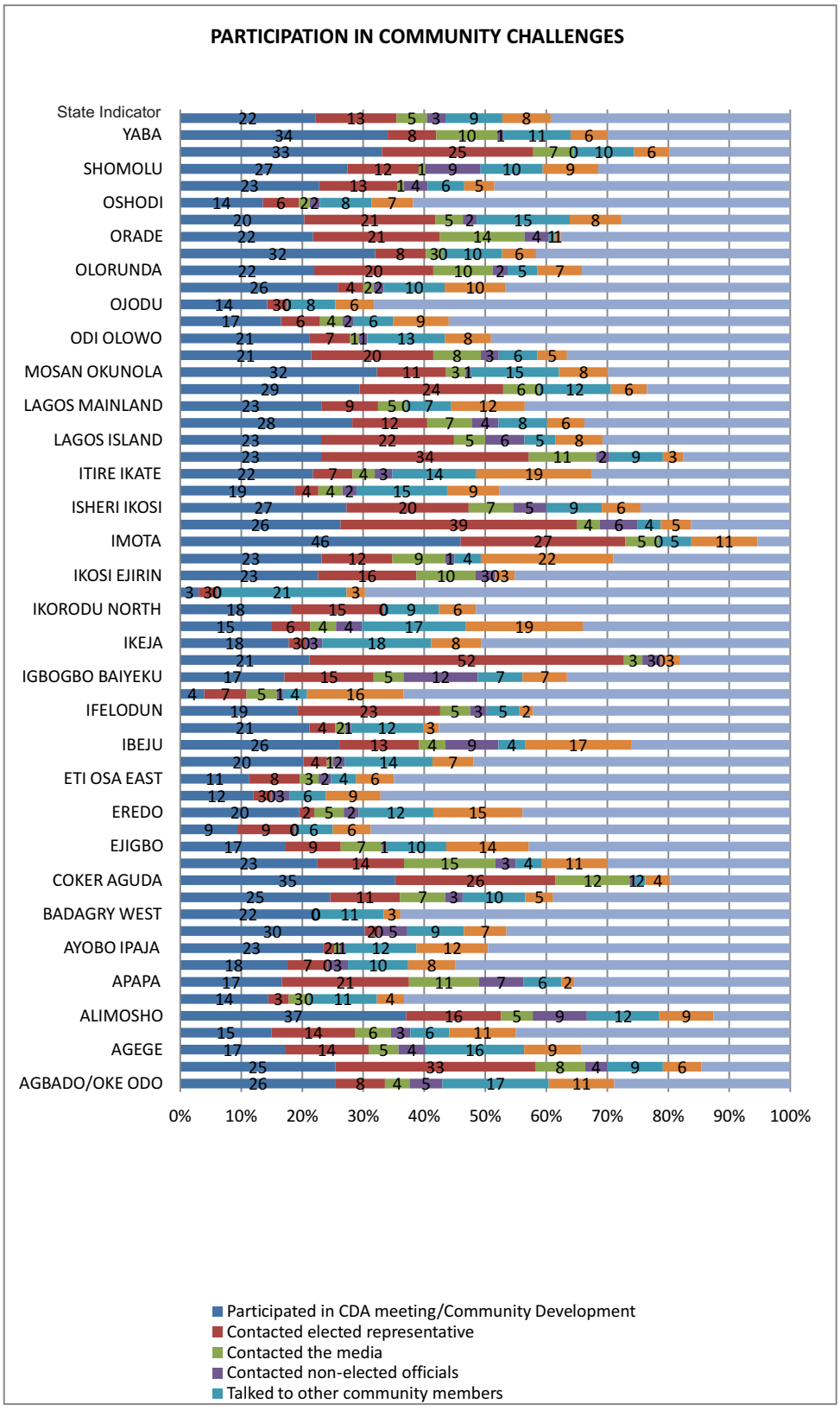
Neighbours that relied on car pool/motor transport in the community was 12% against 12% as against 8% in Y2013.At the LGs/LCDAs level, Ijede had (51%), Iru/Victoria Island (40%), Coker Aguda (35%), Imota (34%), Kosofe (28%).

The percentage of households that shared food in the state stood at 9% as against 6% in Y2013. At LGs/LCDAs level we had Oriade (22%), Yaba (22%), Kosofe (20%), Egbe Idimu (19%), Apapa (19%)

The percentage of respondents that relied on neighbours for medical care or emergency remained 3% same as in Y2013. At LGs/LCDAs Level Apapa had 12%, Agege (10%), Epe (11%), Eredo (9%), Ikeja (8%).

The proportion of households that relied on neighbours for job search in the State was 7% while 56% of sampled respondents is of the view that they did not enjoyed any of these communal benefits.

The survey result revealed that 22% of sampled respondents claimed that they participated in CDA meeting/community development when compared to 24% for Y2013 survey.



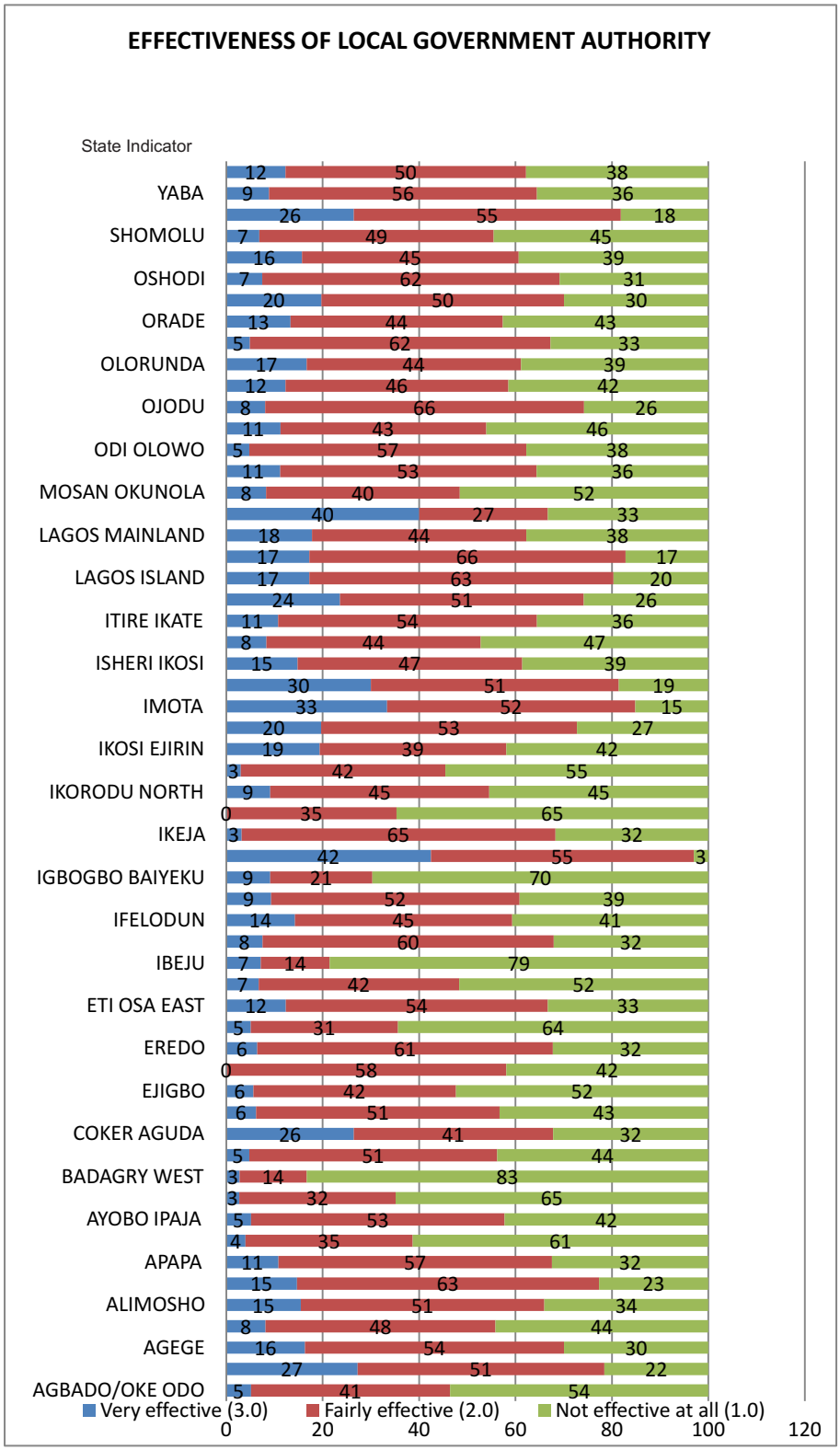
Furthermore, analysis on those who participated in the CDA meeting across the local governments showed that Imota had 46%, Alimosho (37%), Coker Aguda (35%), Yaba (34%), Surulere (33%) participation.

The analysis indicated that 13% participated in the community activities by contacting elected representatives to relate their ordeal in the last 12 months against 9% in Y2013 survey, Ijede (52%), Iru/Victoria Island (39), Kosofe (34), Agboyi Ketu (33%).

5% claimed that they contacted the media houses to express their views to the government, 3% said they contacted non-elected officials to make their opinions known to the government.

9% talked to other community members to share their view, 8% talked to voluntary organization that helped in their communities and participated in community activities.

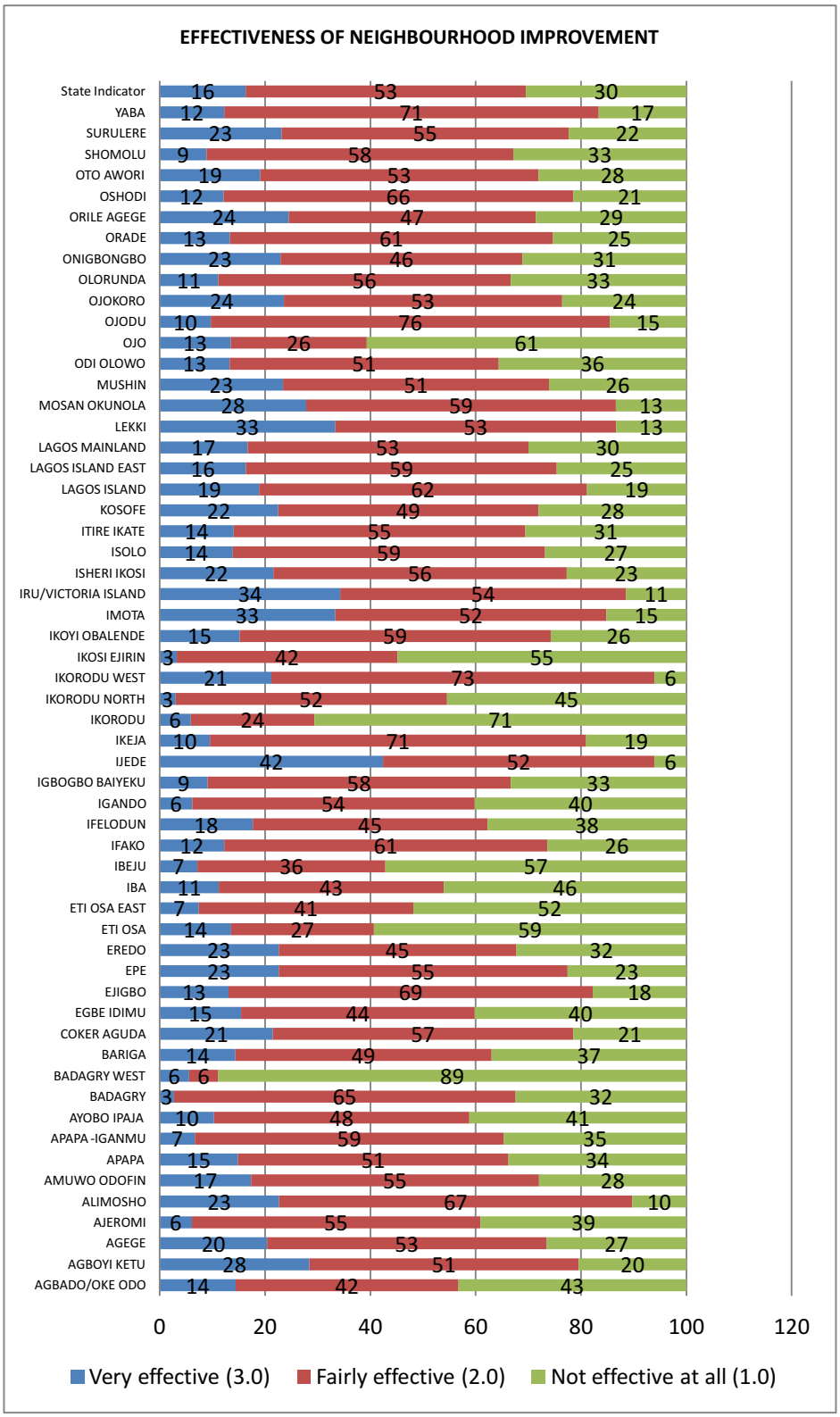
Local Government is the third tier of government and it is very close to people at the grassroots. Its services complement that of State Government in bringing good governance to the people at the community level.



12% of the sampled households indicated that local government authorities are very effective, 50% claimed that they were fairly effective while 38% said they are not effective at all.

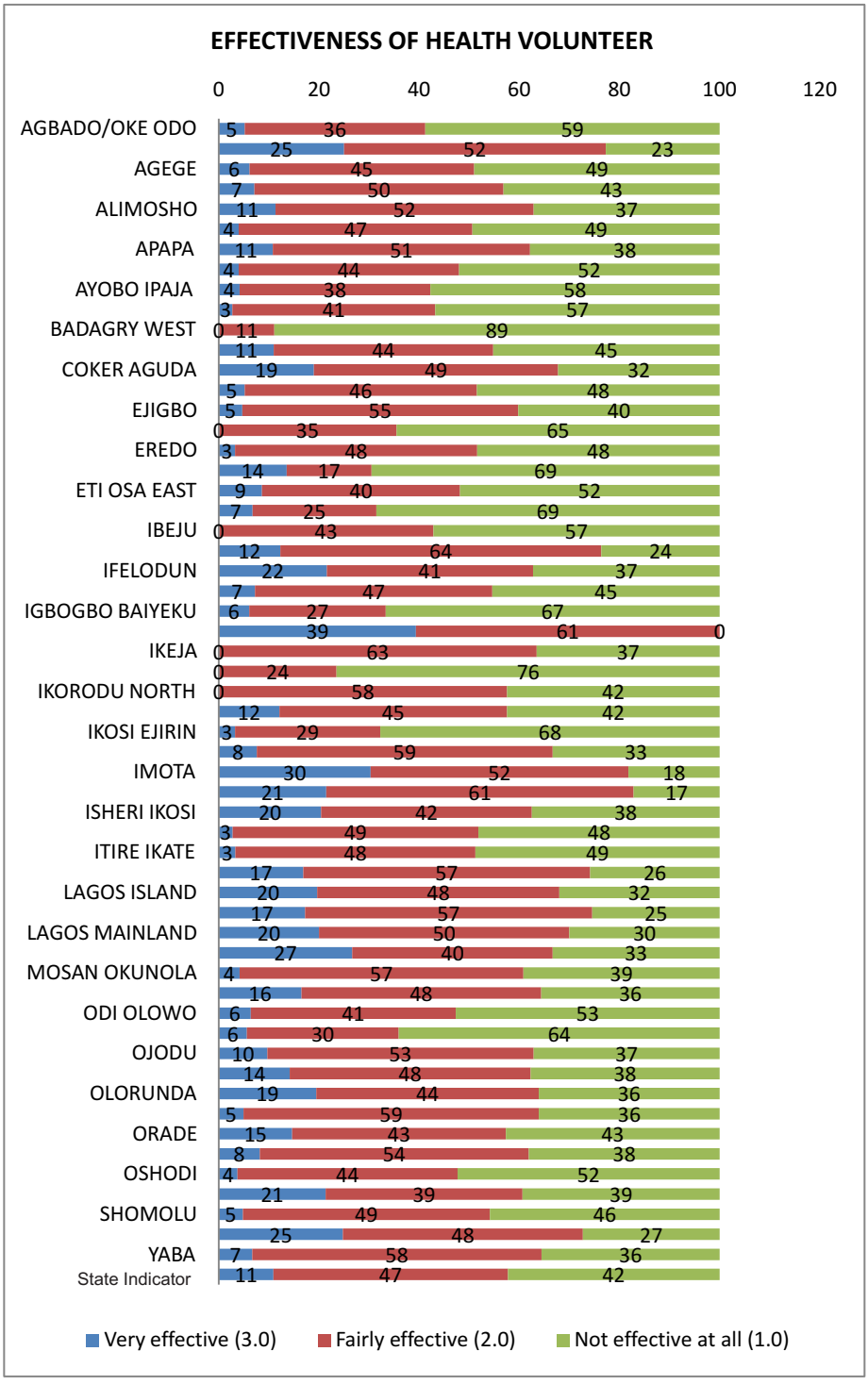
The local governments that were rated by respon-dents to be very effective were Ijede (42%), Lekki (40%), Imota (33%), Agboyi Ketu (27%), Coker Aguda (26%), LGs/LCDAs claimed by respondents fairly effective were Lagos Island (66%), Ojodu (66%), Ikeja (65%), Amuwo Odofin (63%) Badagry West 83%, Ibeju (79%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (70%), Ikorodu (65%) were rated as not effective at all.

The analysis showed the effectiveness of neighbourhood improvement in various local Governments and Local Council Development Areas, 16% of the respondents claimed that the services of neighbourhood groups were very effective; 53% claimed they were fairly effective while 30% claimed that they were not effective at all.



Local Governments where respondents indicated neighborhood improvement groups were very effective include Ijede (42%), Iru/Victoria Island (34%), Imota (33%), Lekki (33%) while LGAs/LCDAs where they said they were fairly effective were Ojodu (76%), Ikorodu West (73%), Yaba (71%), Ikeja (71%) and LGAs/LCDAs where they were rated not effective at all include Badagry West (89%), Ikorodu (71%), Ojo (61%).

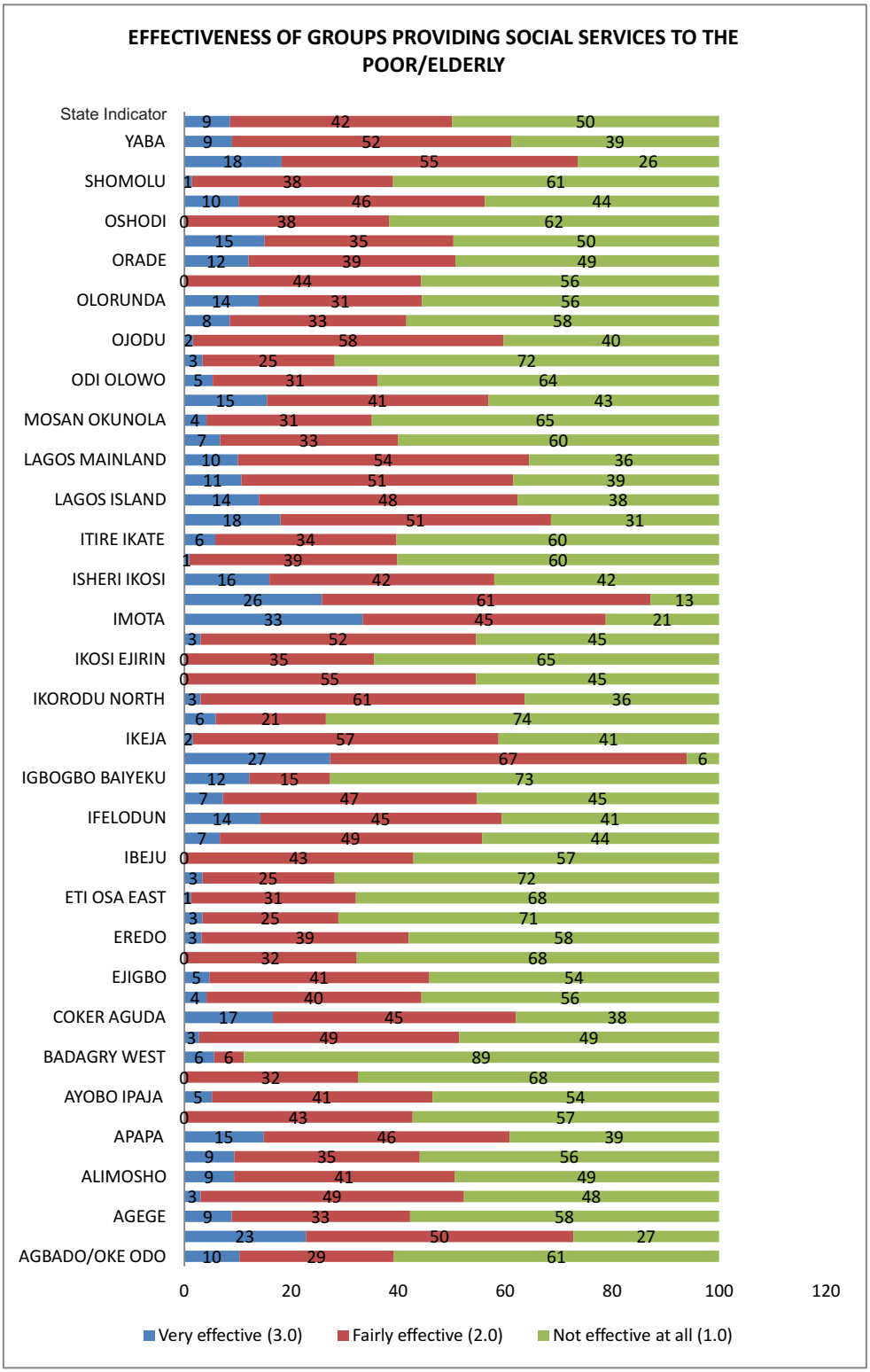
Health volunteers are healthy persons that agree to participate in clinical tria ls for non-medical reasons and receive no direct health benefit from participating.



11% of the respondents are of the opinion that the services of health volunteers were very effective in the communities. 47% claimed their services were fairly effective a nd 42% said their services were not effective at all

The survey revealed that the LGAs/LCDAs claimed that rated their health volunteers very effective include Imota (30%), Surulere (25%), Agboyi Ketu (25%), Ifelodun (22%) while LGAs/LCDAs where respondents said they were fairly effective include Ifako (64%), Ikeja (63%), Ijede (61%), Iru/Victoria Island (61%). Respondents at Badagry West (89%), Ikorodu (76%), Iba (69%), Eti-Osa (69%) claimed health-care volunteers were not effective at all.

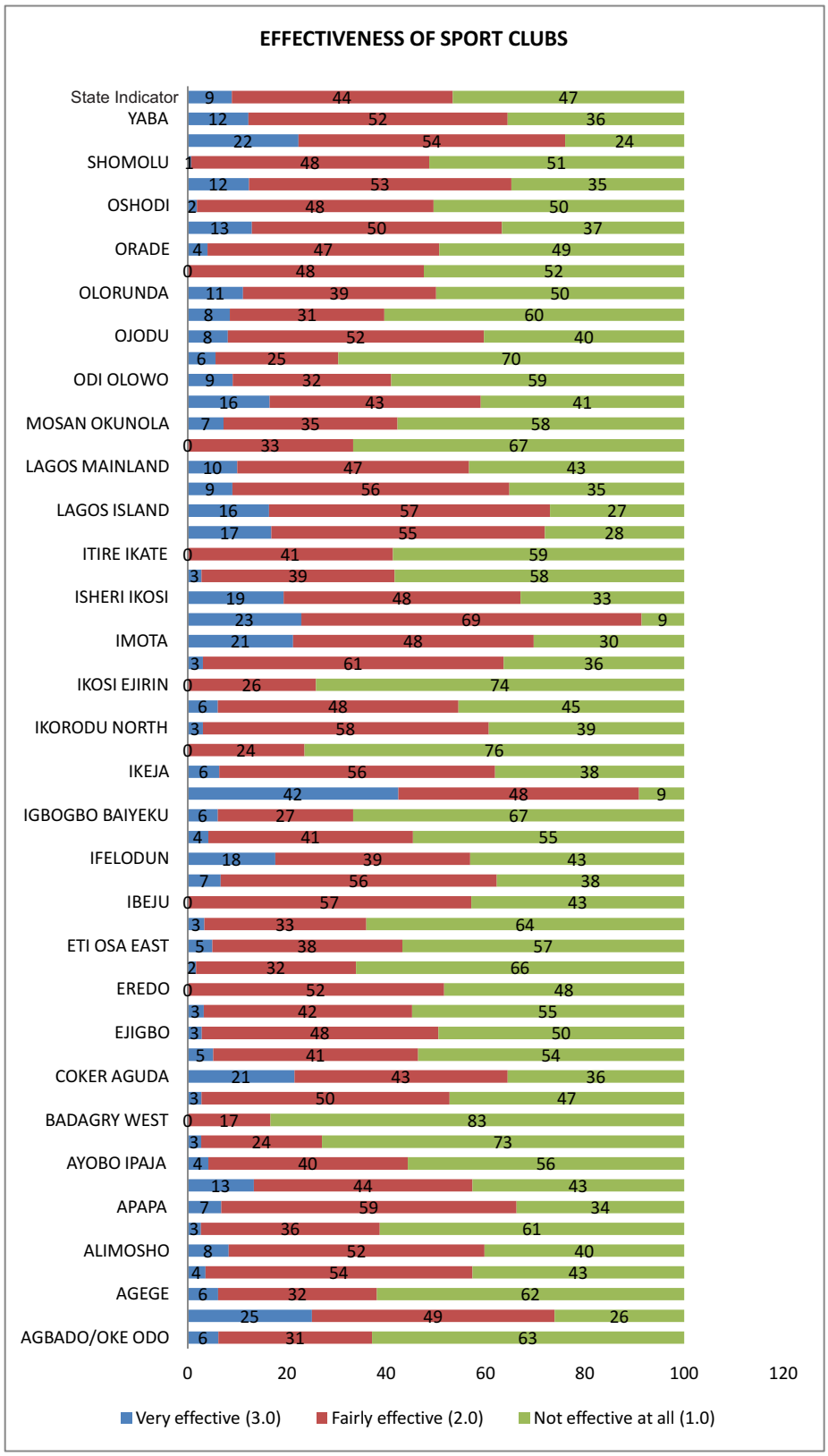
Social services to the poor/elderly are crucial in our community. The poor and elderly that are within the communities need support of people around for their survival.



The analysis showed that among the respondents that answered the questionnaires, 9% attested to the effectiveness of groups providing social services to the poor/elderly in their communities, 42% claimed they were fairly effective and 50% claimed they were not effective at all

The breakdown of the result showed the LGAs/LCDAs where respondents claimed the services were very effective as Imota (33%), Ijede (27%),Agboyi Ketu (23%), LGAs/LCDAs where respondents said groups providing social services to the poor /elderly were fairly effective include Ikorodu North (61%), Ikeja (57%), Ikorodu West (55%) while respondents that claimed that provision of social services to the poor /elderly was not effective at all include Ikorodu (74%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (73%), Iba (72%).

Sport is one of the most popular leisure time activities among people, and often organized in the form of sport clubs or extracurricular athletics at schools. It aims at promoting and creating healthy body.

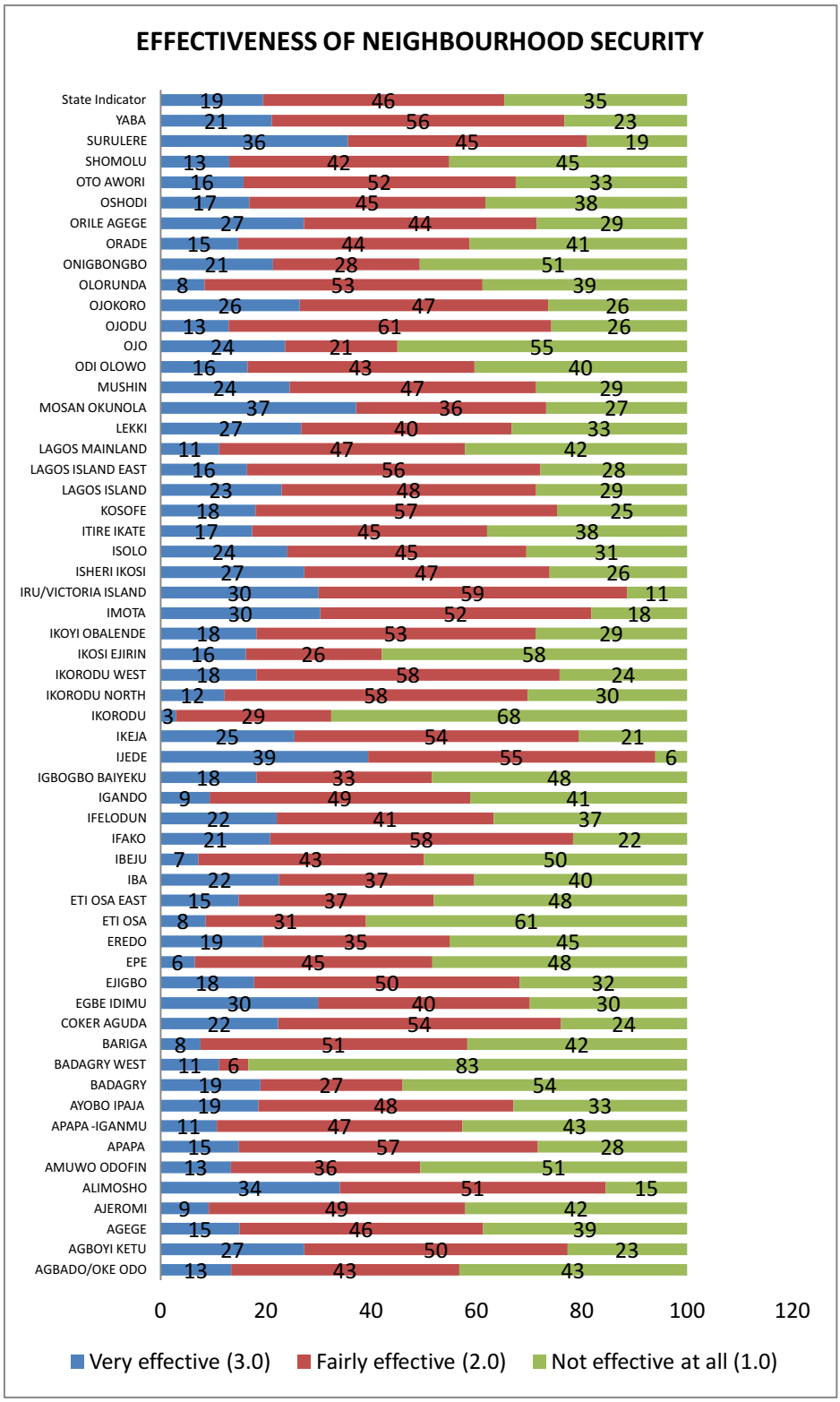


Sporting activities are encouraged by government among people with the creation of sport clubs and improved facilities.

From the survey, 9% of respondents that claimed that sport clubs were very effective, 44% claimed they were fairly effective and 47% said they were not effective at all.

LGs/LCDAs where sport clubs were very effective are Ijede (42%), Agboyi Ketu (25%), Coker Aguda (21%); LGs/LCDAs where respondents said sport clubs were fairly effective were Iru/ Victoria Island (69%), Ikoyi Obalende (61%), Ikorodu North (58%). Respondents claimed sport clubs were not effective at all at Badagry West (83%), Ikorodu (76%), Ikosi Ejirin (74%), and Badagry (73%).

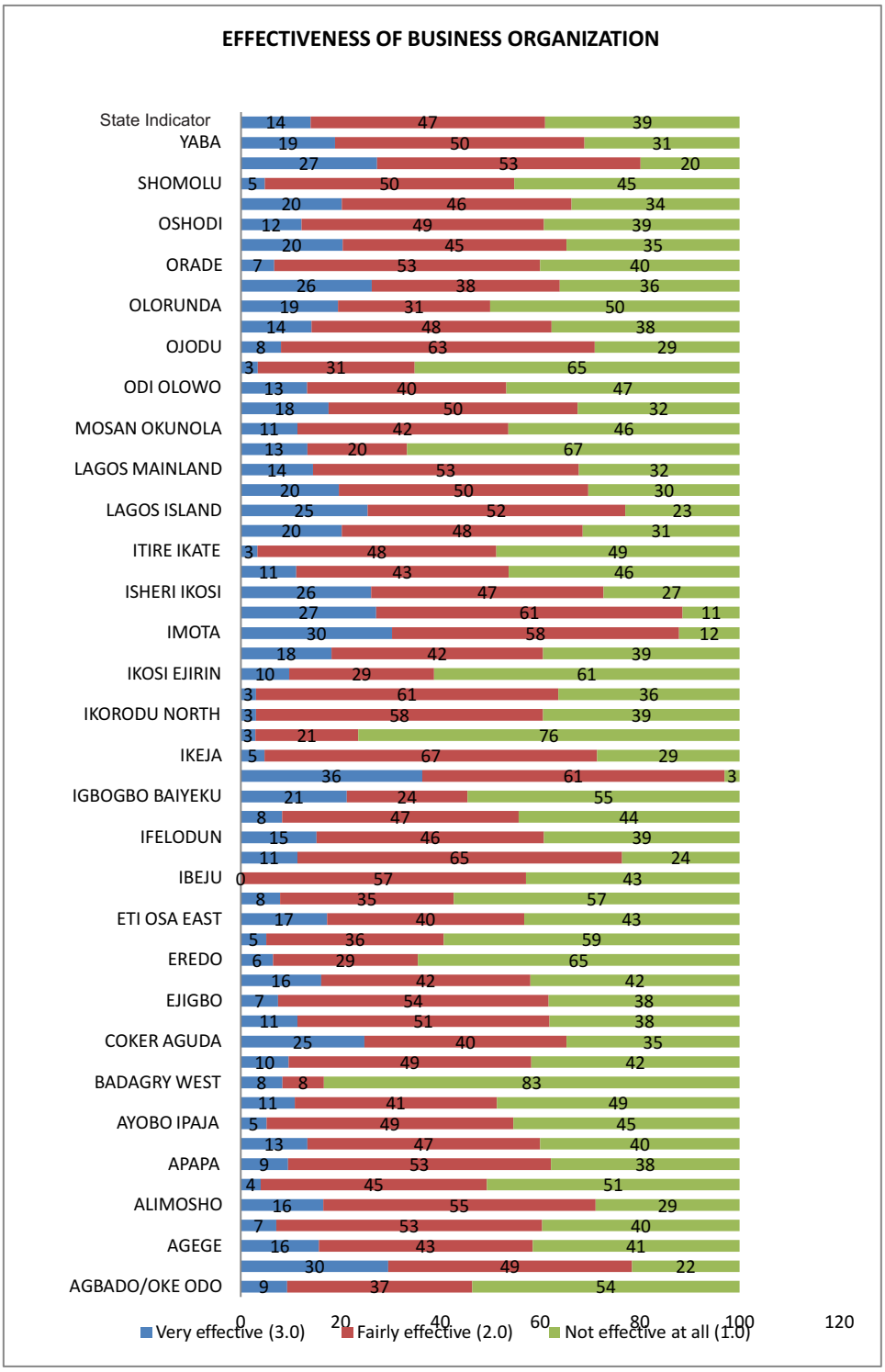
The survey revealed the security situation in the state especially in the use of neighbourhood security service of the Nigeria Police.



19% of the respondents claimed that the services of neighbourhood watch was very effective, 46% said it was fairly effective while 35% said it was not effective at all. When compared with last year's result, survey showed that 35% claimed that their services had deteriorated; 15% agreed that it had improved and 57% respondents agreed that it had stayed the same.

Respondents at Ijede (39%) , Mosan Okunola (37%), Surulere (36%) believed it was very effective, while people who responded that it was fairly effective came from the following LGs/LCDAs Ojodu (61%), Ifako (58%), Apapa (57%), Yaba (56%) while LGs/LCDAs where respondents claimed that the service was not effective are Badagry West (83%), Ikorodu (68%), Eti Osa (61%), Ojo (55%).

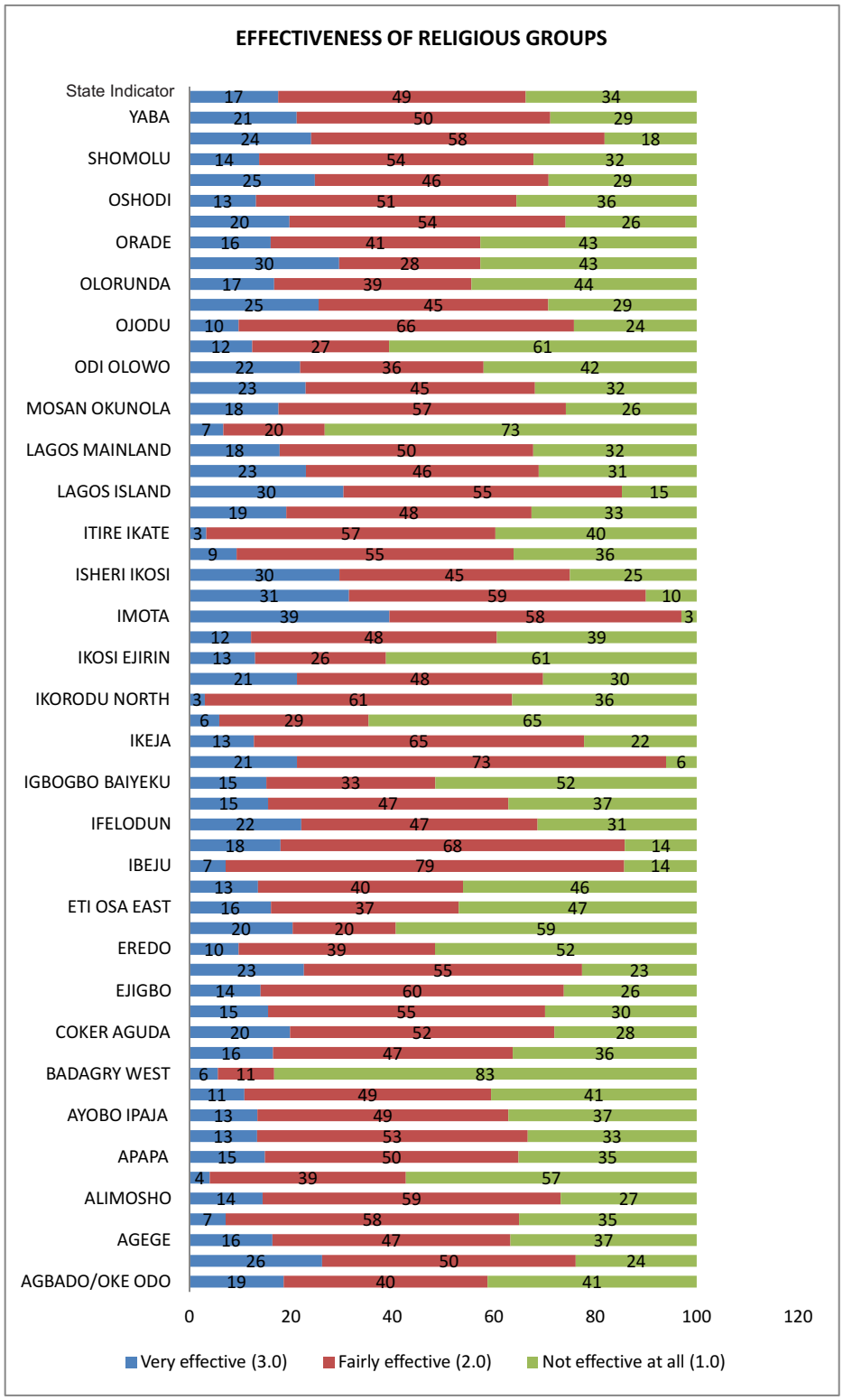
Analys is of survey data confirms that 14% of respondents believed that business organizations were very effective in their LGs/LCDAs 47% claimed that business organizations were fairly effective, while 39% said no business organization was effective at all.



Y2013 result showed that 13%, 49% and 38% were very effective, fairly effective and not effective at all respectively.

Respondents that claimed business organizations were very effective were Ijede (36), Agboyi Ketu (30%), Imota (30%), Surulere (27%) while community that claimed that business organizations were fairly effective includes Ikeja (67%), Ojodu (63%), Iru/Victoria Island (61%), Ikorodu West (61%). LGs/LCDAs where respondents claimed that business organizations were not effective at all in their community include Ikorodu (76%), Lekki (67%), Agbado Oke-Odo (65%), Ikosi Ejirin (61%).

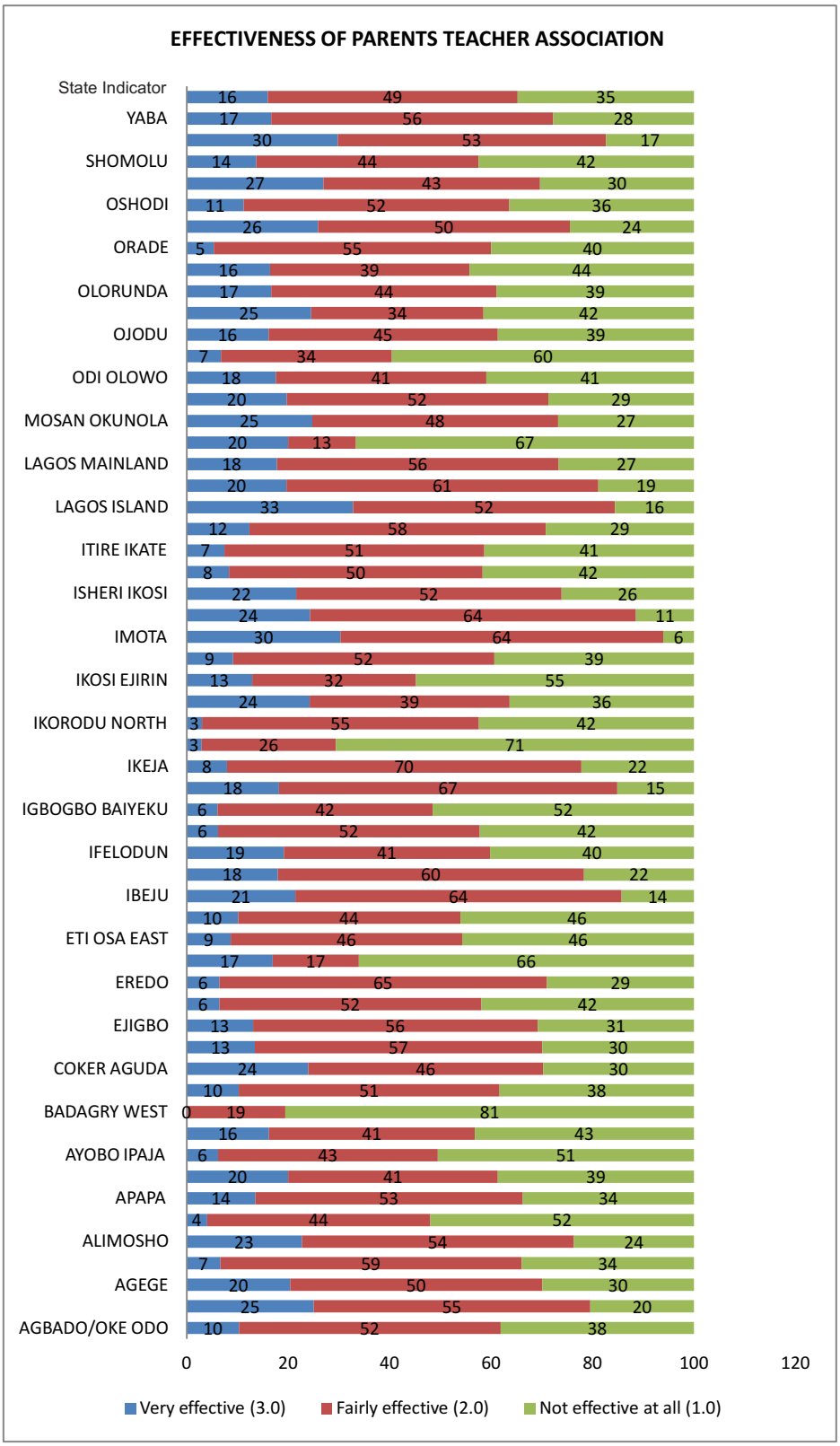
The analysis presented in this report shows that 17% of the respondents claimed that activities of religious groups were very effective 49% claimed they were fairly effective and 34% claimed not effective at all.



Y2013 survey result showed that 16%, 57% and 33% believed that activities of religious groups were very effective, fairly effective and not effective at all respectively.

Respondents claimed religious groups were very effective in LGs/LCDAs such as Imota (39%), Iru/ Victoria Island (31%), Onigbogbo (30%). Respondents claimed religious groups were fairly effective in LGs/LCDAs such as Ijede (73%), Ifako (68%), Ojodu (66%), Ikorodu North (61%) while Badagry West (83%), Lekki (73%), Ikorodu (65%), Ikosi Ejirin (61%) claimed religious were not effective.

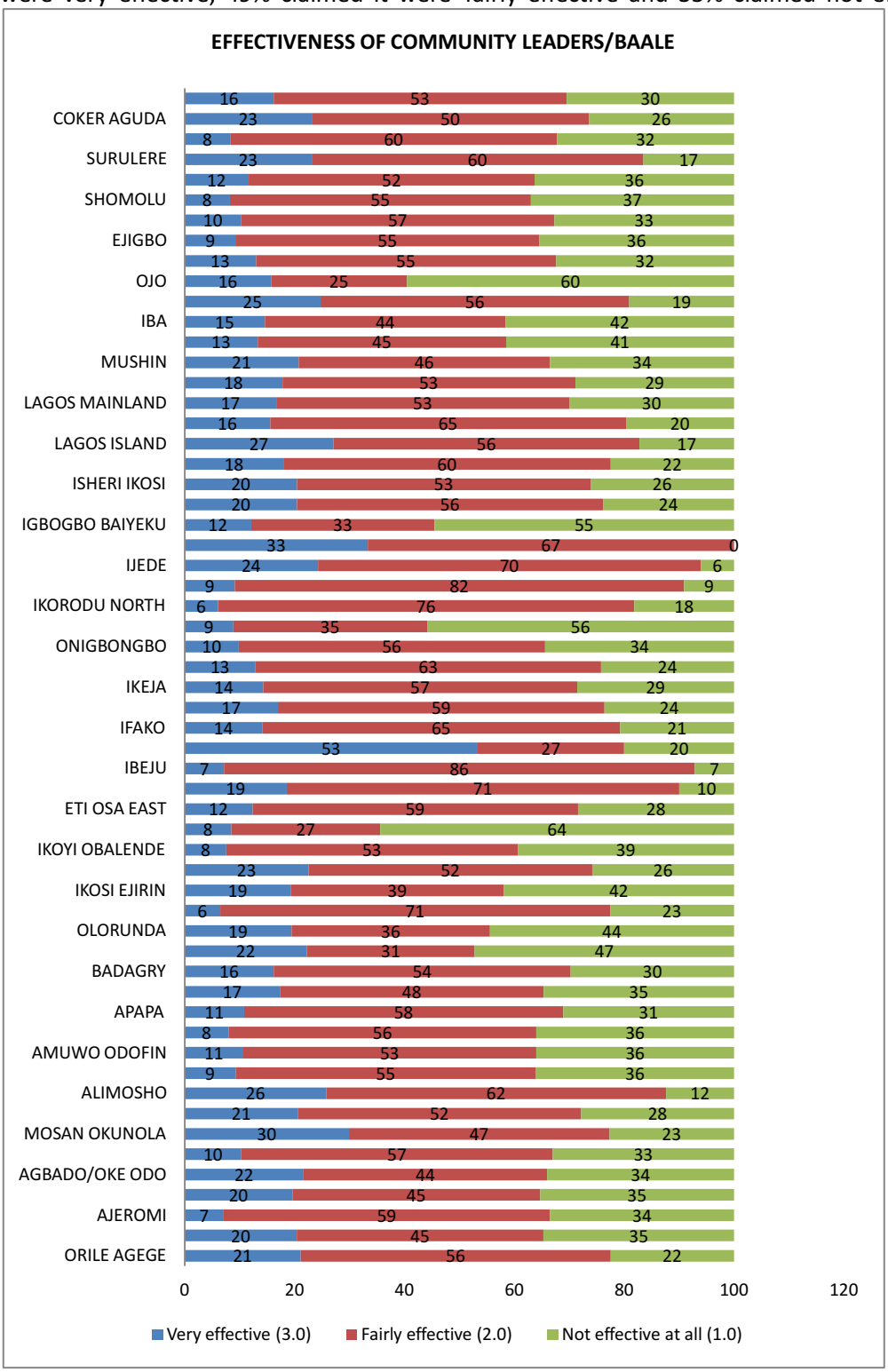
The survey revealed that the effectiveness of Parents Teachers Association varied from one community to another.



16% of the respondents claimed that P.T.A in the state was effective, 49% claimed that PTA was fairly effective and 35% said it was not effective at all, compared to Y2013 survey result of 15%, 48% and 37% for very effective, fairly effective and not effective at all respectively.

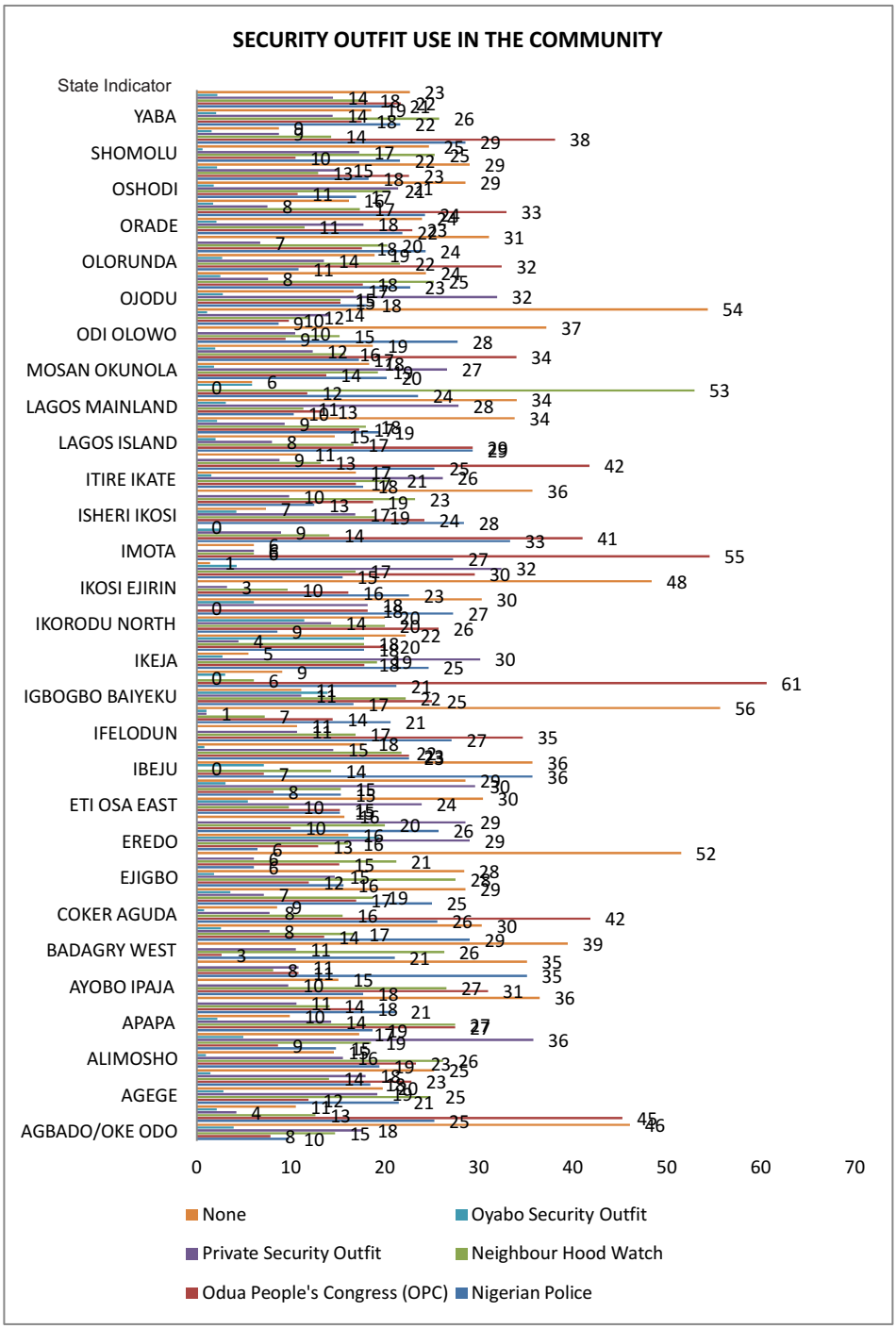
Local Government breakdown is as follows: Coker Aguda (24%), Imota (30%), Lagos Island (33%) rated their PTAs as very effective. LGs/LCDAs that rated PTA fairly effective include Ikeja (70%), Ijede (67%), Eredo (65%), Ibeju (64%), and respondents at Badagry West (81%), Ikorodu (71%), Lekki (67%), Eti Osa (66%) claimed their PTAs were not effective at all.

Leadership role of each Baale is very significant to the peace and tranquility in that community. The survey revealed the effectiveness of leadership pattern in a community by Leaders/Baale varies from community to community. 16% of respondents interviewed showed that Community Leaders/Baales were very effective, 49% claimed it were fairly effective and 35% claimed not effective at all, when compared with Y2013 result of 12%, 53% and 35% for very effective, fairly effective and not effective at all respectively. This implies that the leadership role in the communities had improved slightly in the past 12 months.



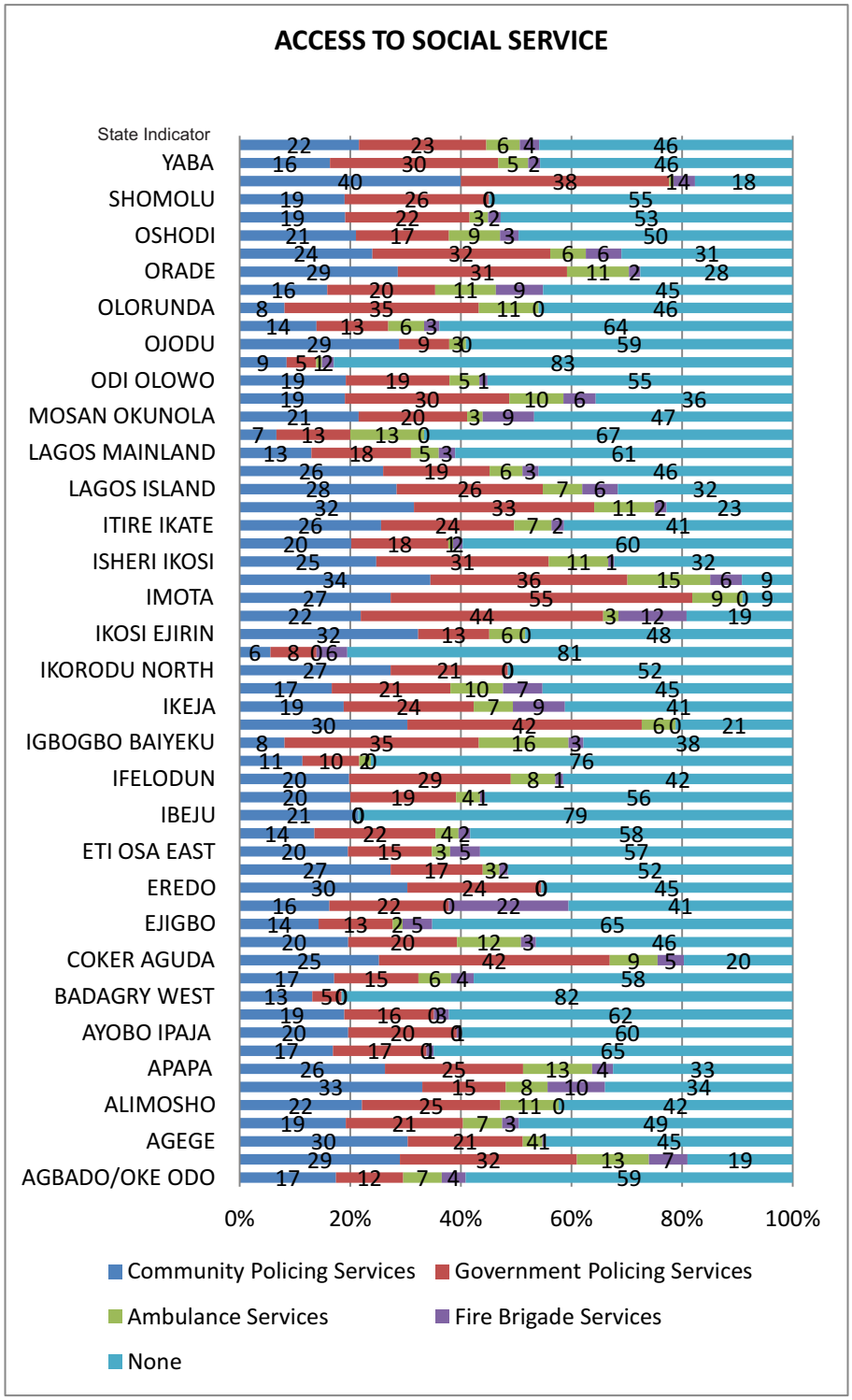
Local Government breakdown went as follows: Lagos Island (33%), Surulere (30%), Oto Awori (27%) rated their PTAs as very effective. LGs/LCDAs that had fairly effective include Ikeja (70%), Ijede (67%), Eredo (65%), Ibeju (64%), respondents at Badagry West (81%), Ikorodu (71%), Lekki (67%), Eti Osa (66%) claimed their PTAs were not effective at all.

Security involves the activities carried out to protect property, persons and communities from any harm. It is agreed that government cannot do all these things alone; there was need to complement government efforts in providing security for the citizenry such as community, CDAs, Neighbourhood and everybody living in a community or area.



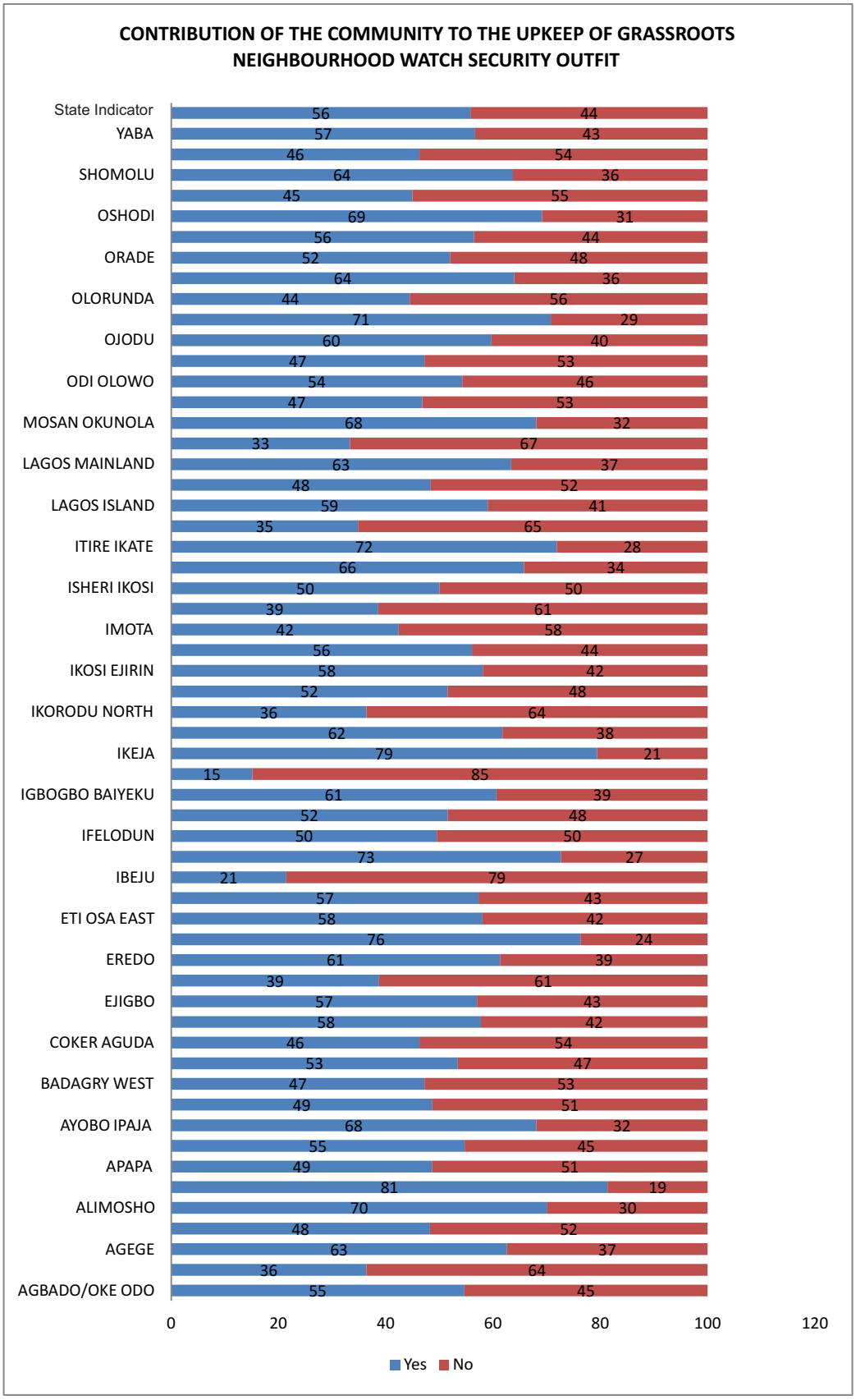
The survey result revealed that Nigeria Police only account for 21% of security protection in their area, Odua People Congress (OPC) a local outfit employed to serve as additional effort to Nigeria Police 22%, Neighbour-hood watch gave 18% security protection, private security outfits 14%, Oyabo Security outfit 2%, while those that could not provide additional security in their area stand at 23%. They site lack of means to support security outfits or believe that God will take care of their communities for them. Local Governments where Nigeria Police activities were reportedly active include Ibeju (36%), Badagry (35%), Iru/Victoria Island (33%), Lagos Island (29%), Surulere (29%) .Among communities that rely on OPC were Ijede (61%),Imota (55%), Agboyi Ketu (45%),Coker Aguda (42%) while Neighbourhood watch is more pronounced in areas such as Lagos Island (53%), Ejigbo (28%), Apapa (27%), Yaba (26%) and other private security outfits were more pronounced in Amuwo Odofin (36), Ikoyi Obalende (32%), Ojodu (32%), Iba (30%) Amongst LGs/LCDAs that said they have none of the security outfit presence were Igando (56%), Ojo (54%), Epe (52%), Ikosi Ejirin (48%), Agbado Oke Odo (46%).

This section researched into households'access to social services such as Community Policing Services, Government Policing Ambulance Service, Fire Brigades Services etc.

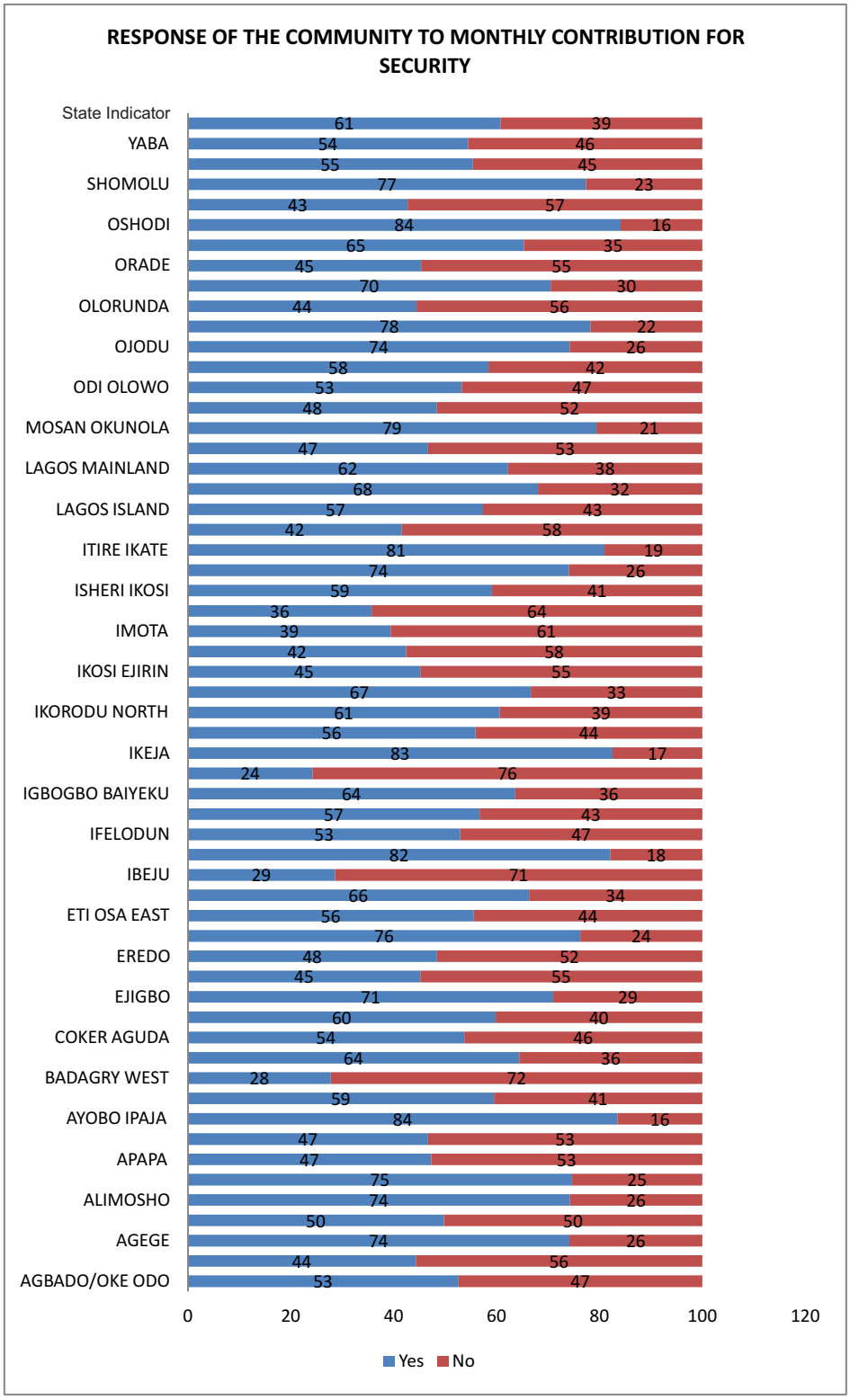


From the survey, the respondents who agreed that, they only have access to Community Policing Service (Baba Olode) was 22%, Government Policing Service was 23% while who those have access to Ambulance Services was 6% and fire Brigade services was 4%. 46% of respondents complained of not receiving any of the aforementioned social services in their areas.

Local Governments where community policing were noticeable include Surulere (40%), Iru/Victoria Island (34%),Amuwo Odofin (33%), Kosofe (32%).Government Policing Service was pronounced in areas such as Imota (55%), Ikoyi Obalende (44%),Coker Aguda (42%), Ijede (42%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (35%); Ambulance Service was only available in such places as Igbogbo Baiyeku (16%), Iru/Victoria Island (15%), Agboyi Ketu (13%) while Fire Brigade Service was noticeable in areas such as Epe (22%),Ikoyi Obalende (12%), Amuwo Odofin (10%). Communities that complained bitterly through their survey results include Ojo (83%), Badagry West (82%), Ikorodu West (81%), Ibeju (79%), Igando (76%) that they did not benefit from the social amenities services.



The survey gives information about the contribution of the community to the upkeep of grassroots neighbourhood watch security outfit.56% of the respondents confirmed that they contribute meaningfully to the upkeep of grassroots neighbourhood watch security while 44% said they did not.

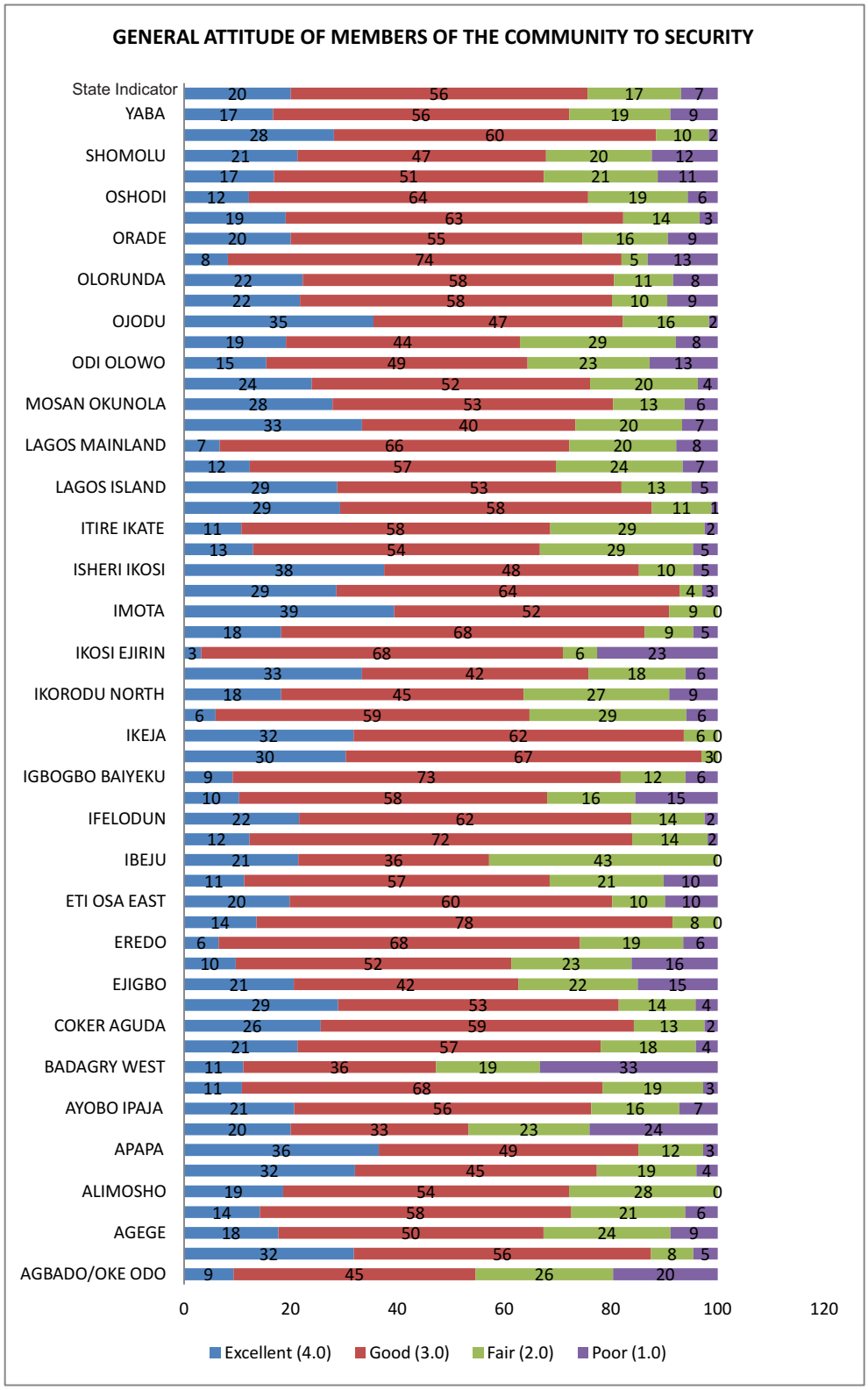


The survey showed the response of the residents of the communities to the monthly contribution for security.

The result of the survey indicated that 61% of the sampled house-holds respond to the monthly contribution for security in the locality, while 39% confirmed that they did not contribute to the monthly contribu-tion for security.

COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO SECURITY

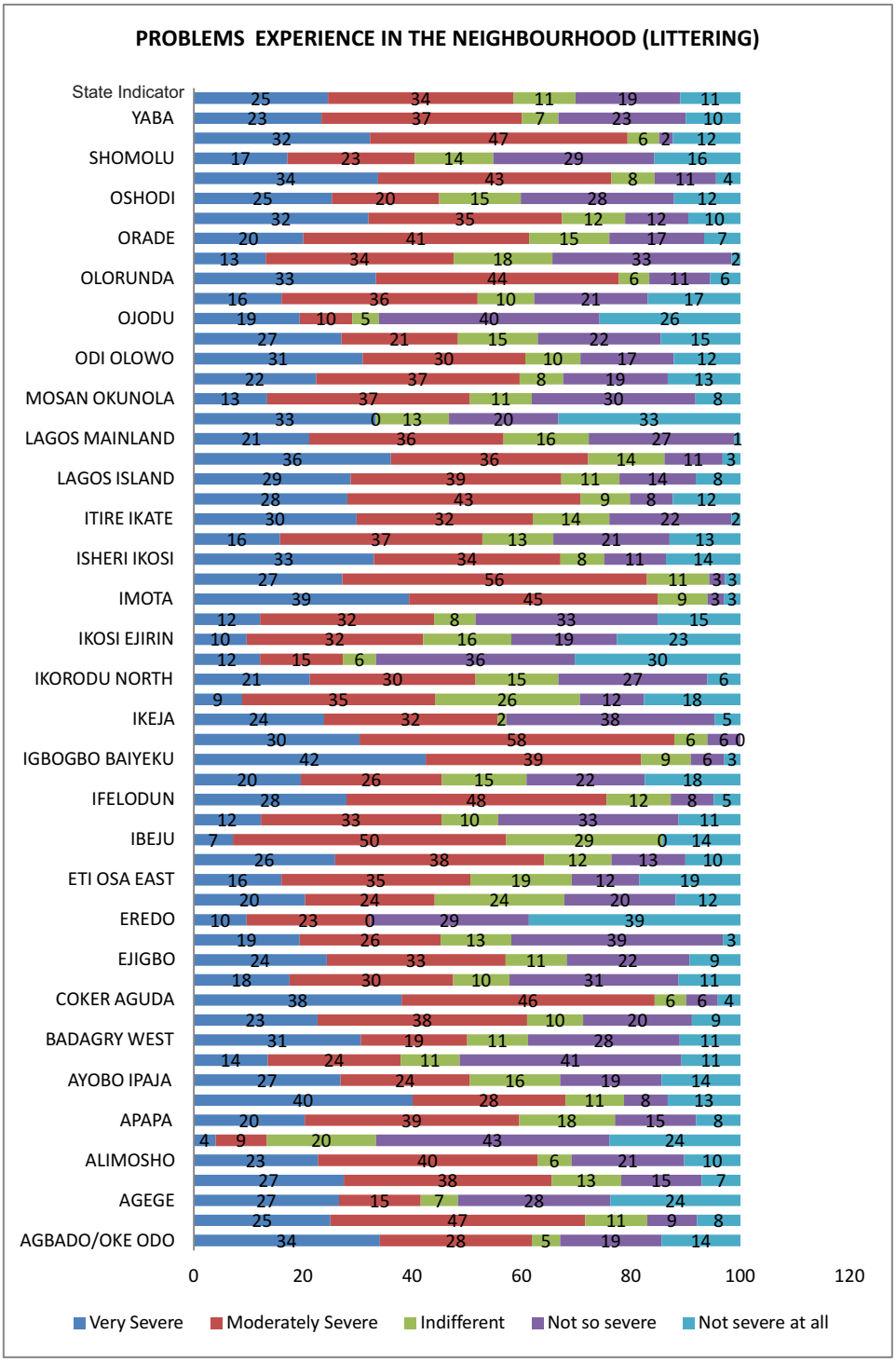
The analysis revealed the general attitude of respondents to security.20%, 56%, 17% and 7% rated attitude to security as excellent, good, fair and poor respectively.



Local Governments that rated attitude of members of the community to security as excellent include Imota (39%), Isheri Ikosi (38%), Apapa (36%) Ojodu (35%). Onigbongbo (74%), Igbogbo Baiyeku (73%), Ikoyi Obalende (68%), Ijede (67%) rated attitude to security as good. Ibeju (43%), Ojo (29%), Ikorodu (29%) rated as fair while Badagry West (33%), Apapa Iganmu (24%), Ikosi Ejirin (23%), Agbado Oke-Odo (20%) rated the attitude of members of community to security as poor.

LITTERING OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Problems experienced in Neighbourhood are numerous; one of such is the littering of the environment which can cause deadly diseases outbreak in the community.

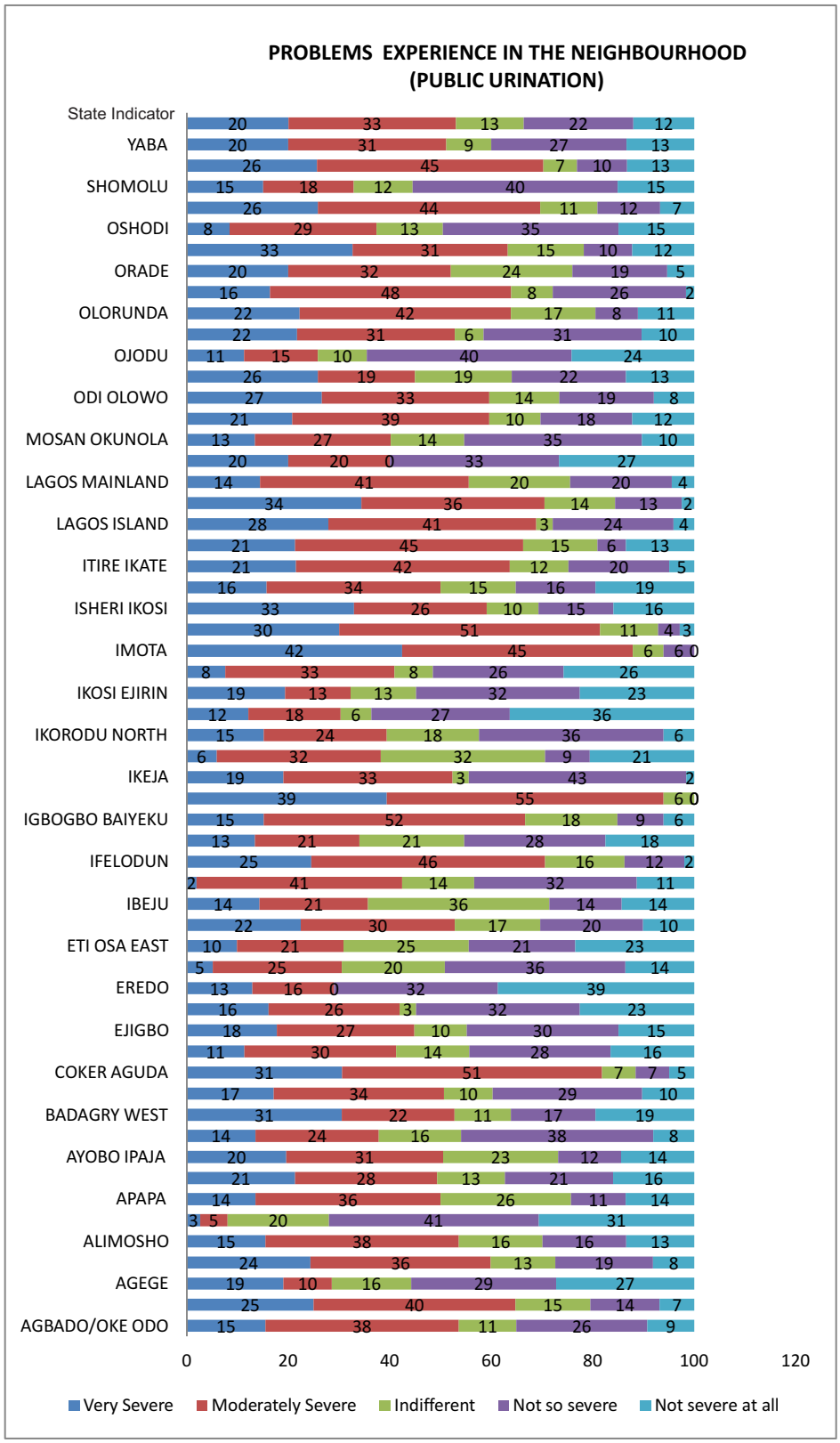


The survey revealed that 25% of the respondents agreed that the problem is very severe, 34% agreed that the problem is moderately severe, while 11% said they were indifferent to the health problem this might cause, 19% concluded that the problem is not so severe, 11% stated that the problem is not severe at all.

It was established from the survey that Local Governments/ LCDAs where the problem of littering is very severe are Igbogbo Baiyeku (42%), Apapa Iganmu (40%), Lagos Island East (36%) while respondent in the following LGs/LCDAs Eredo (39%), Lekki (33%), Ikorodu West (30%), Ojodu (26%) agreed that the problem is not severe at all in their areas

PUBLIC URINATION

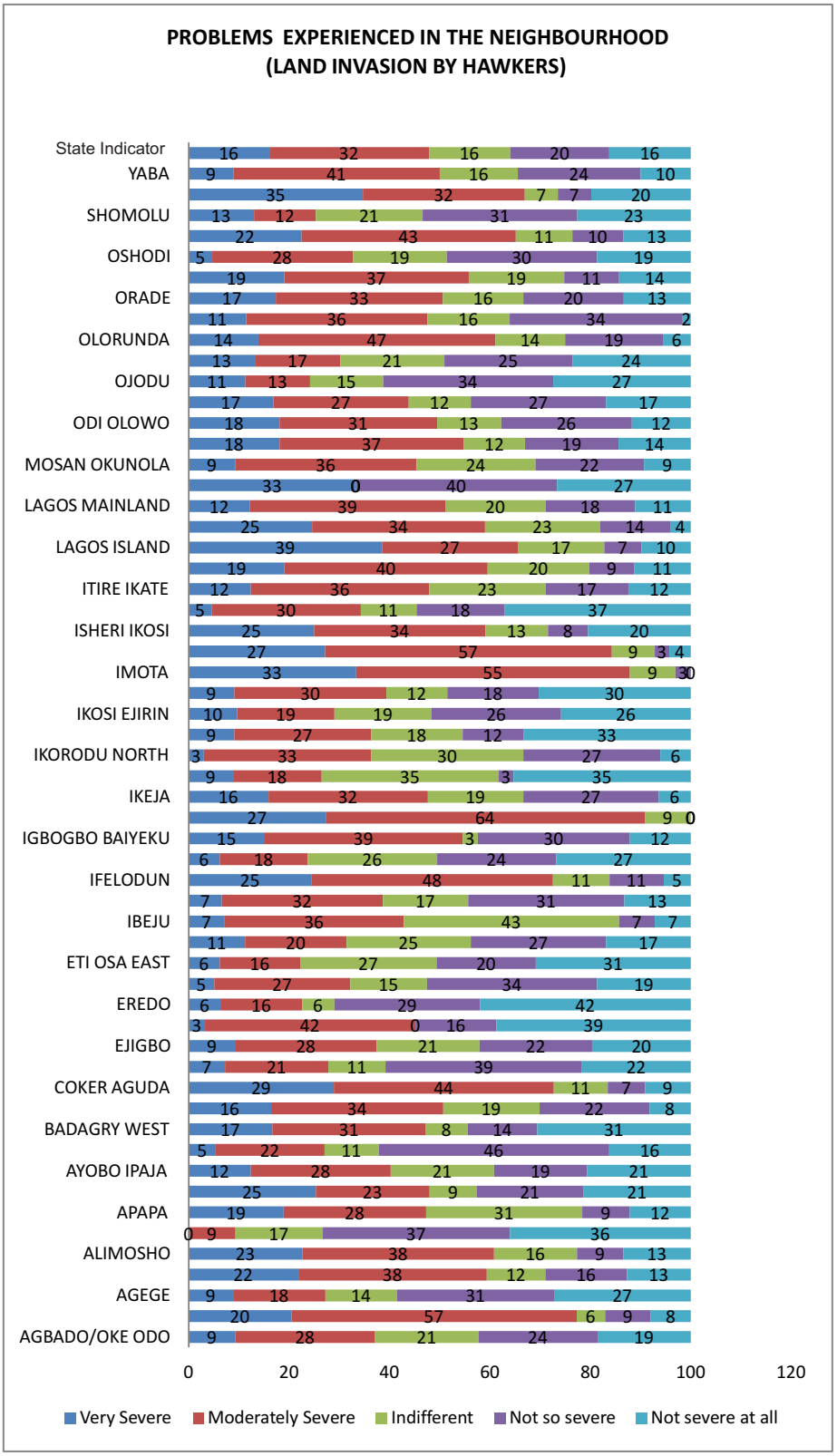
Public Urination is one of the problems being faced in the neighbourhood in public places. This causes health challenge, odour, sickness and diseases in a communities. This manner is more pronounced in Imota (42%), Ijede (39%), Lagos Island East (34%), Orile Agege (33%). Respondents from the area listed below said that the challenge is not severe at all in their communities Eredo (39%), Ikorodu West (36%), Amuwo Odofin (31%), Lekki (27%).

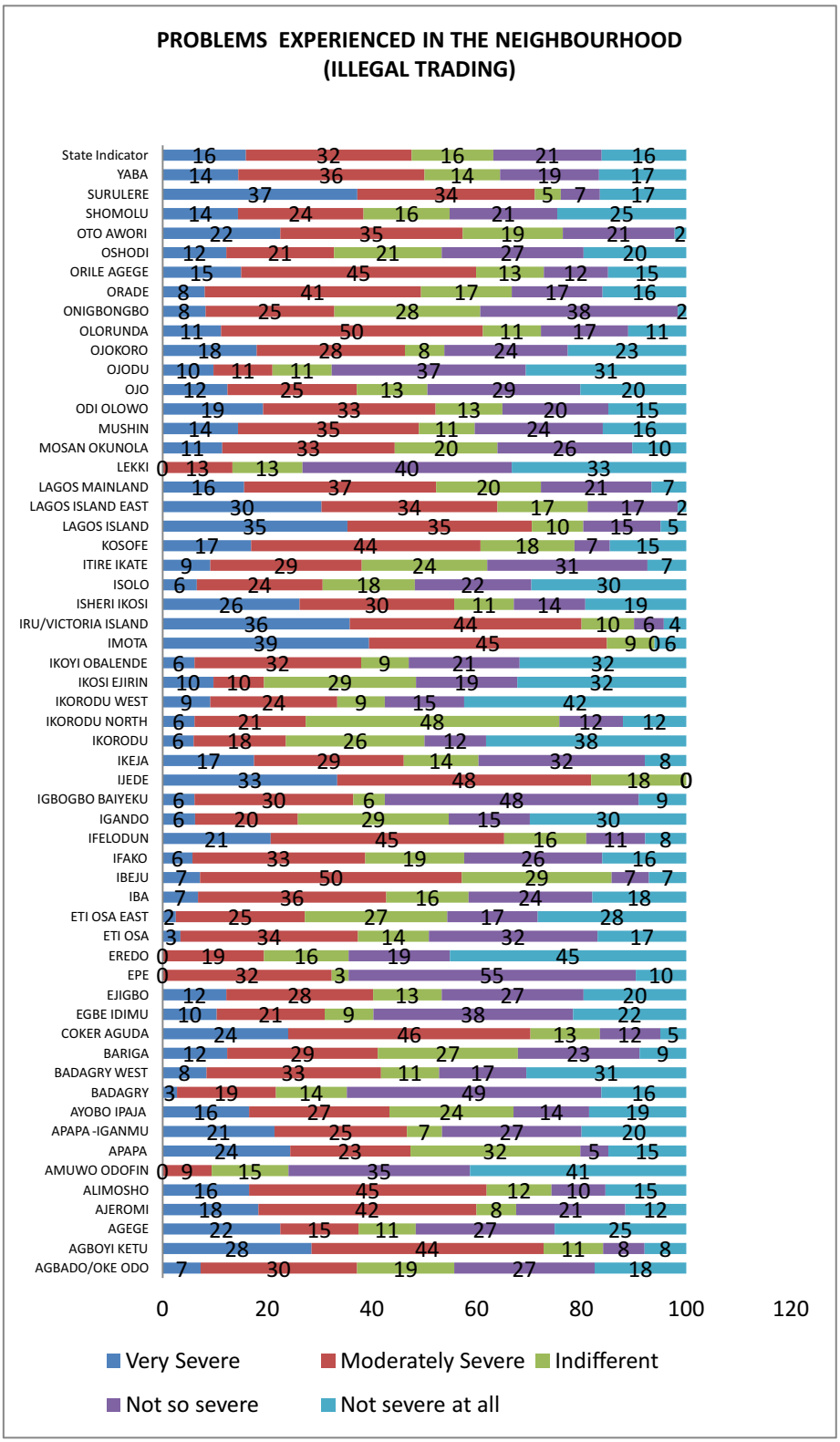


LAND INVASION BY SPECULATORS

Respondents agreed that the problem of land invasion by speculators (called Ajagungbade) is one of the problems confronting neighbourhood people living in some of our LGs/LCDAs.

The people in areas such as Lagos Island (39%), Surulere (35%), Imota (33%), Coker Aguda (29%) said the problem is severe, while residents in LGs/LCDAs listed below believed that the problem is not severe Eredo (42%),Epe (39%), Isolo (37%),Ikorodu (35%).





ILLEGAL TRADING

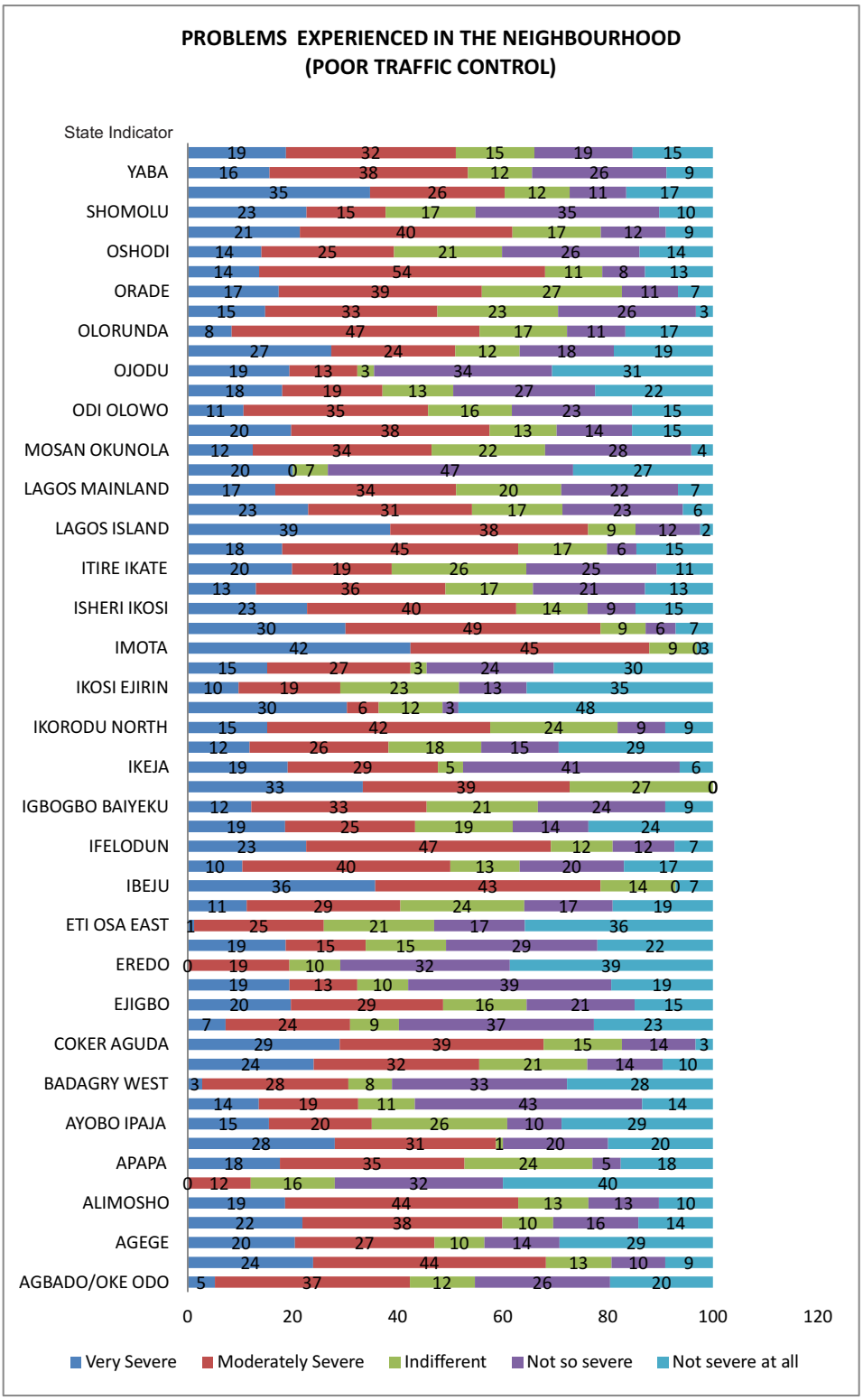
Illegal trading is one of the problems confronting major cities and towns. This involves school age children and grown up boys and girls in our neighbourhood trading on major streets in our cities and towns.

16% agreed that this is a major problem in our society, 32% rated it as moderately severe, 16% are indifferent, 21% said it was not so severe, while 16 answered not severe at all.

Among the Local Governments that agreed that this was a major problem in our society were Imota (39%), Surulere (37%), Iru/Victoria Island (36%), Lagos Island (35%); Olorunda (50%), Ijede (46%), Coker Aguda (46%), Alimosho (45%) agreed that the problem of illegal trading was moderately severe in their localities. While in Eredo (45%), Ikorodu West (42%), Amuwo Odofin (41%), Isolo (33%) they said the problem experienced by illegal trading was not severe at all in their neighbourhood.

TRAFFIC CONTROL

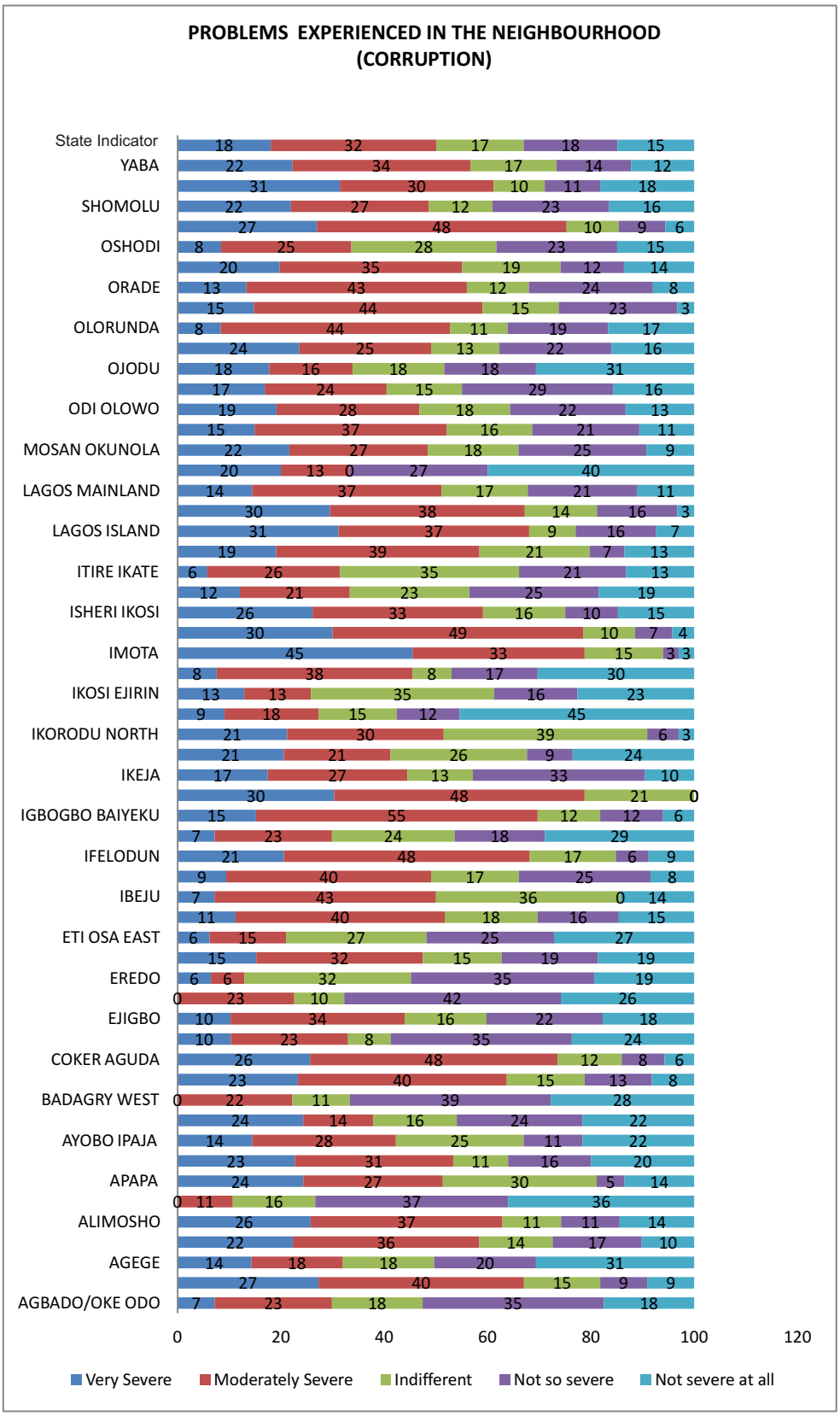
Transport involves movement of people, vehicles and other mode of transportation from one location to another. This can also be referred to as vehicular movement which needs effective countdown management along our roads to reduce the man-hour spent on the roads. Poor traffic control is noticeable on our roads in Lagos, although it is more pronounced in some areas than the others.



19% of the respondents agreed that the problem is very severe, 32% said it is moderately severe, 15% are indifferent,19% said it was not so severe while 15% confirmed that the problem is not so severe at all in their areas.

Among the Local Government that complained of it being very severe were Imota (42%), Lagos Island (39%), Ibeju (36%), Surulere (35%) while the Local Governments that indicated that it was not so severe were Lekki (47%), Badagry (43%), Ikeja (41%), Epe (39%).Those that are not severe at all are Ikorodu west (48%), Amuwo Odofin (40%), Eredo (39%).

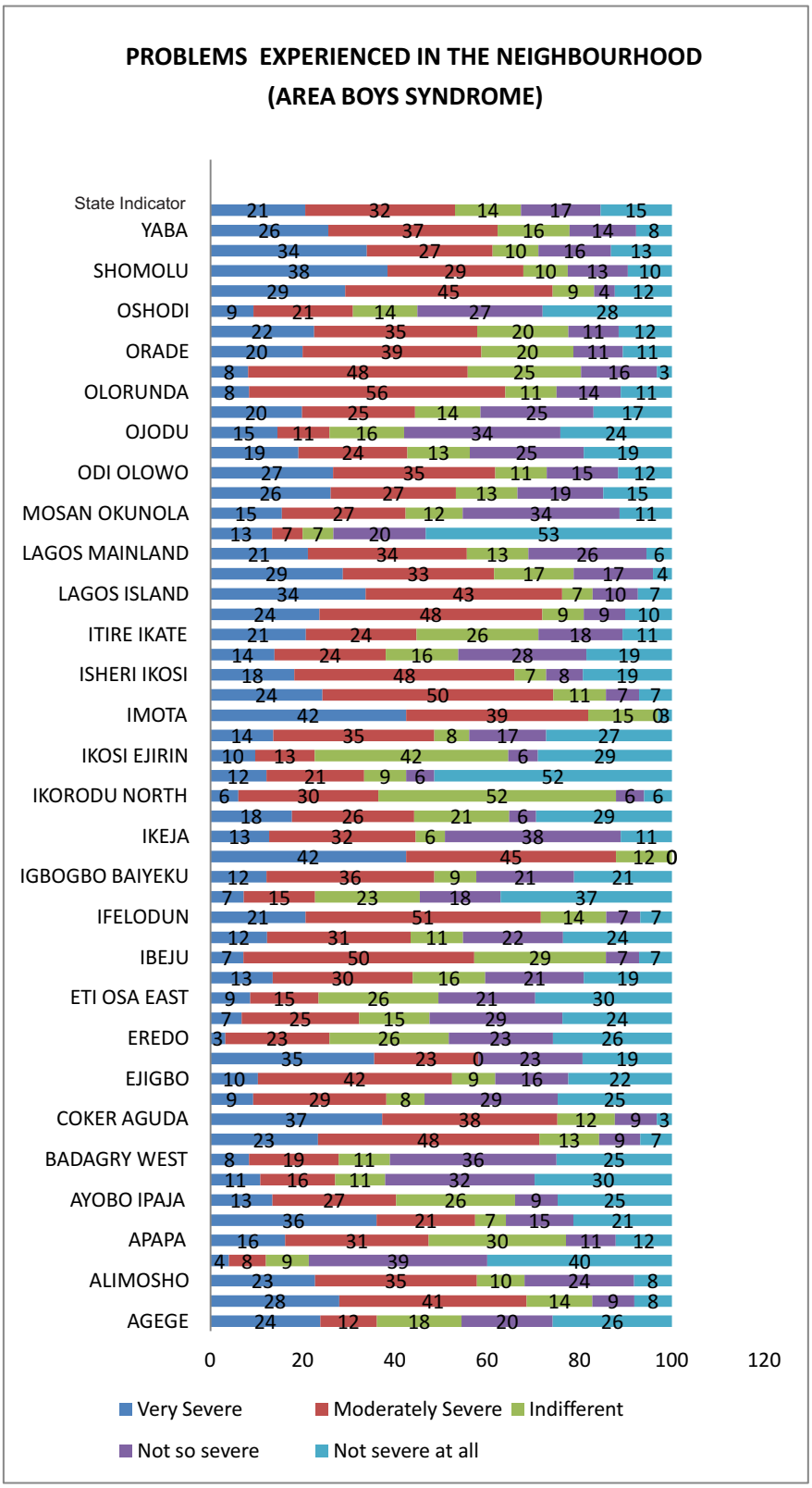
CORRUPTION OF SERVICE DELIVERY OFFICIALS



The survey showed corruption of Service Delivery Official's as a problem faced in the State. 18% claimed that the problem is severe, 32% said it was moderately severe, 17% were indifferent, 18% rate it as not so severe and 15% not severe at all. This is against Y2013 survey result that revealed 17% very severe, 23% moderately severe 18% indifferent, 24% not so severe, 18% not severe at all.

THE AREA BOYS SYNDROME

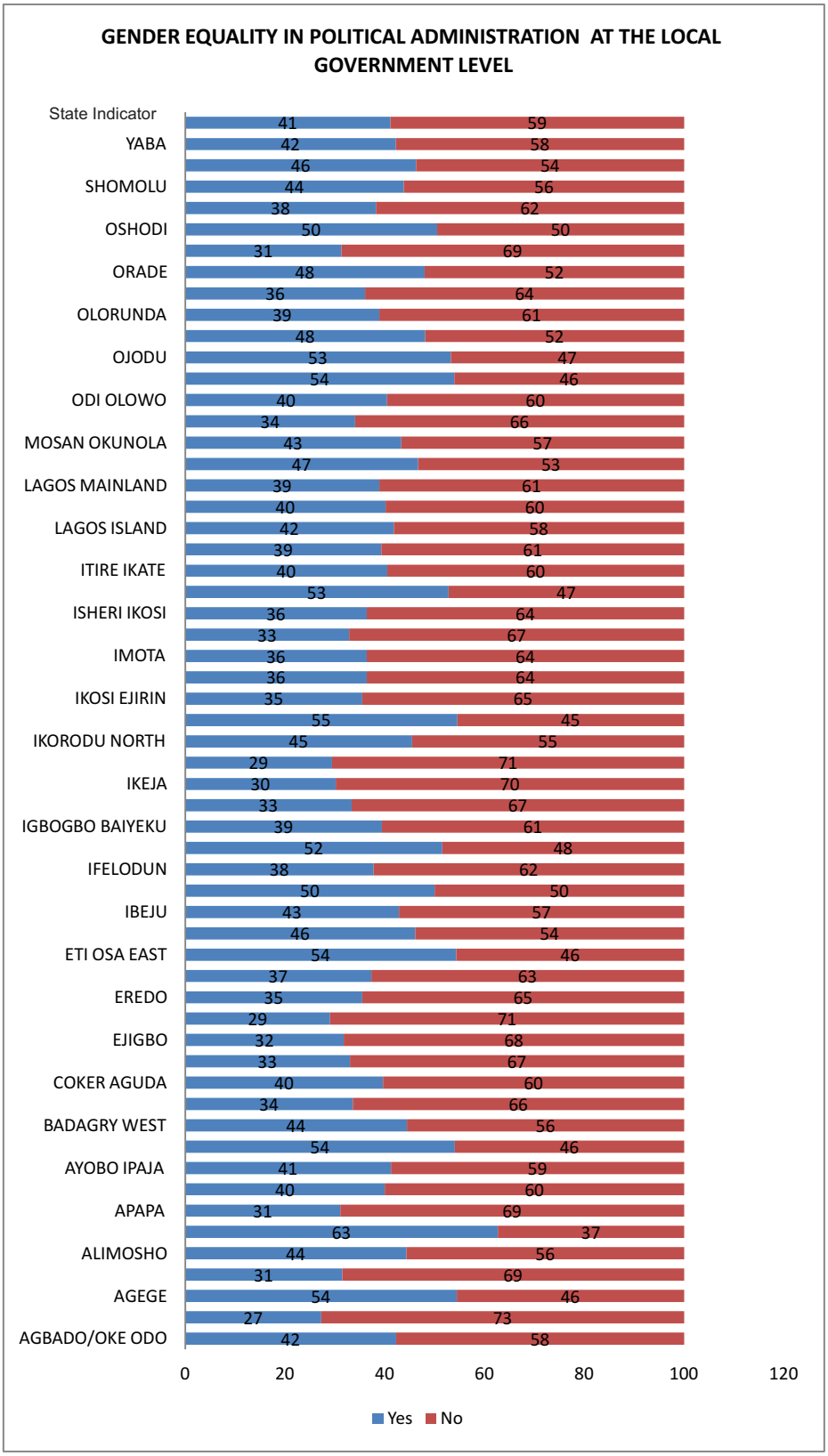
The survey showed probles experienced in the neighbourhood as a result of the area boys syndrome in the state. The survey showed that 21% claimed the problem is very severe, 32% said it is moderately severe, 14% indifferent, 14% not so severe and 15% not severe at all. When compared with year 2013 survey result of 17% very severe, 33% moderately severe 24%, 15% indeferrent, 25% not so severe 19% not severe at all, it could be savely concluded that the problem is reducing.



Area boys syndrome problem is very severe in Ijede (42%), Imota (42%), Shomolu (38%) while it is not severe at all in Lekki (53%), Ikorodu West (52%), Amuwo Odofin (40%), Igando (37%).

GENDER EQUALITY AT LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEVEL

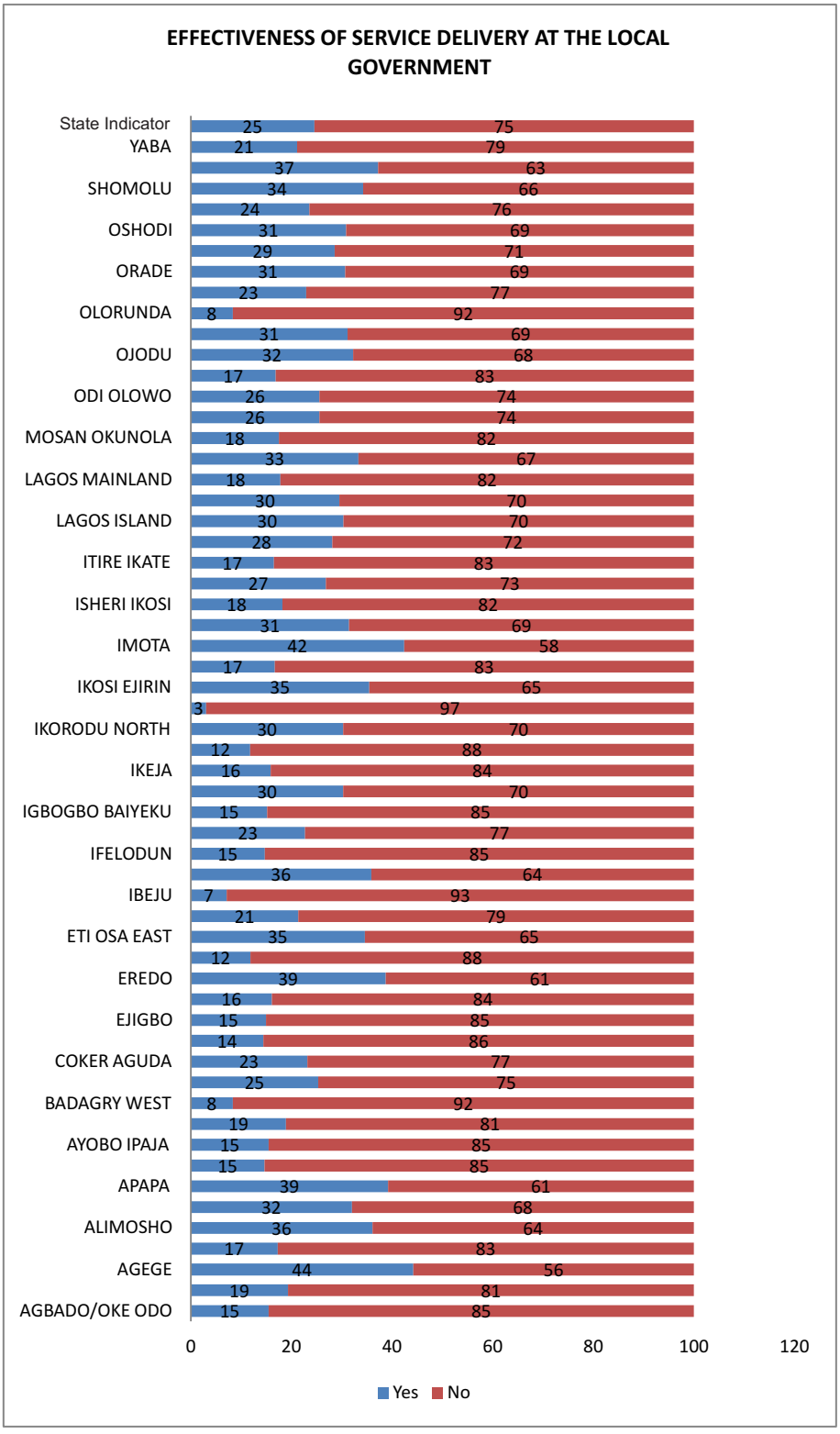
The analysis showed that 41% believed there is gender equality in the political administration at the Local Government level in the state while 59% is of the view that there is no gender equality.



LGs that are of opinion that there is gender equality were Amuwo Odofin (63%), Ikorodu West (55%), Ojo (54%), Isolo (53%) while respondents that believe there is no gender equality in the political administration in the Local Governments include Agboyi Ketu (73%), Ikeja (70%), Apapa (69%), Ejigbo (68%).

EFFECTIVE SERVICE DELIVERY AT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

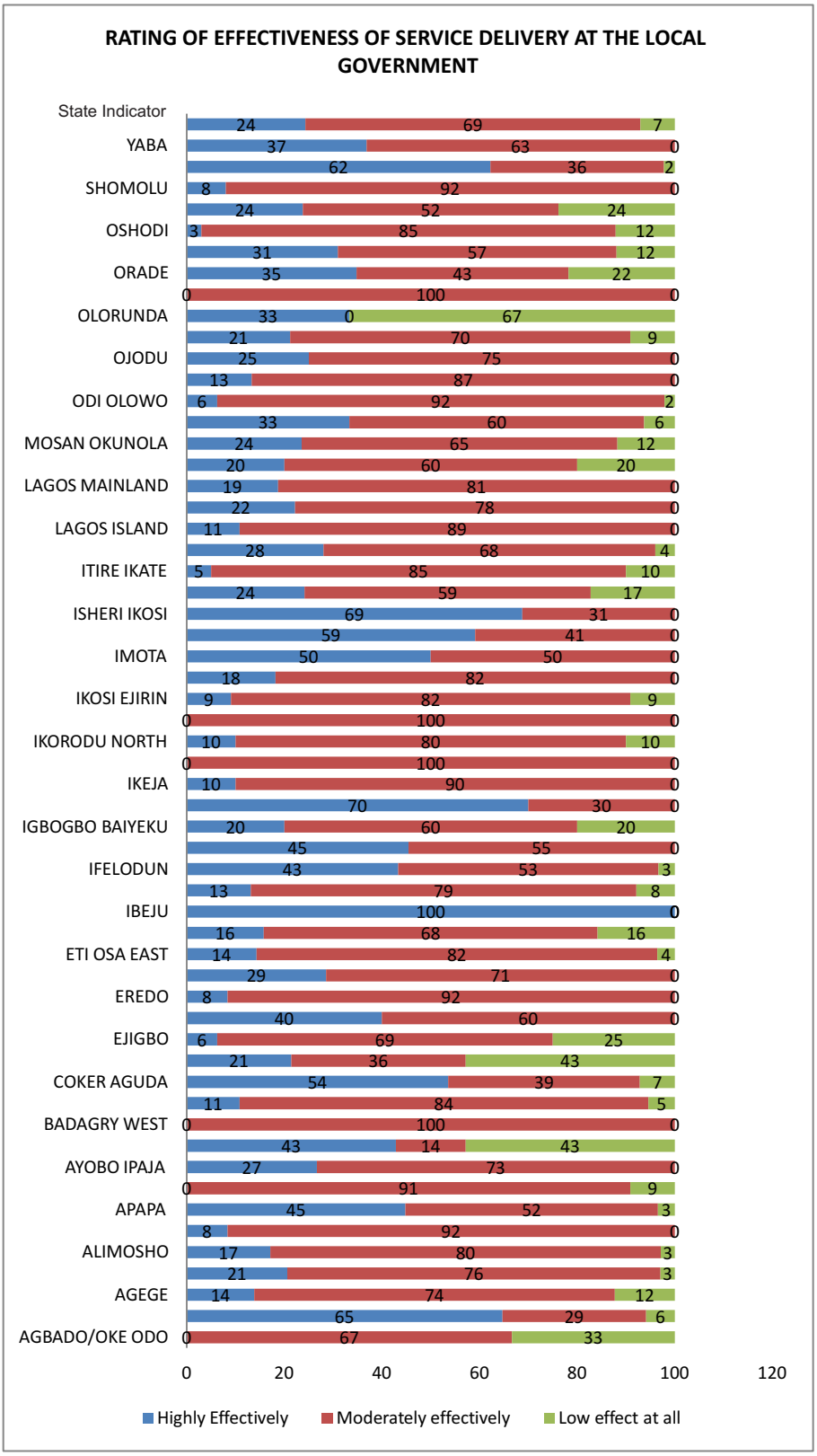
The result of the survey indicated that 25% respondents agreed that there was effective service delivery at the Local Government level while 75% said disagreed.



When compared with Y2013 survey result of 25% agreed and 75% disagreed. This implies that there is no improvement in service delivery at the Local Government level since Y2013.

Local Governments where they believe there is effective service delivery include Imota (42%), Eredo (39%), Apapa (39%), Surulere (37%). Ikorodu West (97%), Ibeju (93%), Olorunda (92%), Eti Osa (88%) are among others that said service delivery at the Local Government level are ineffective.

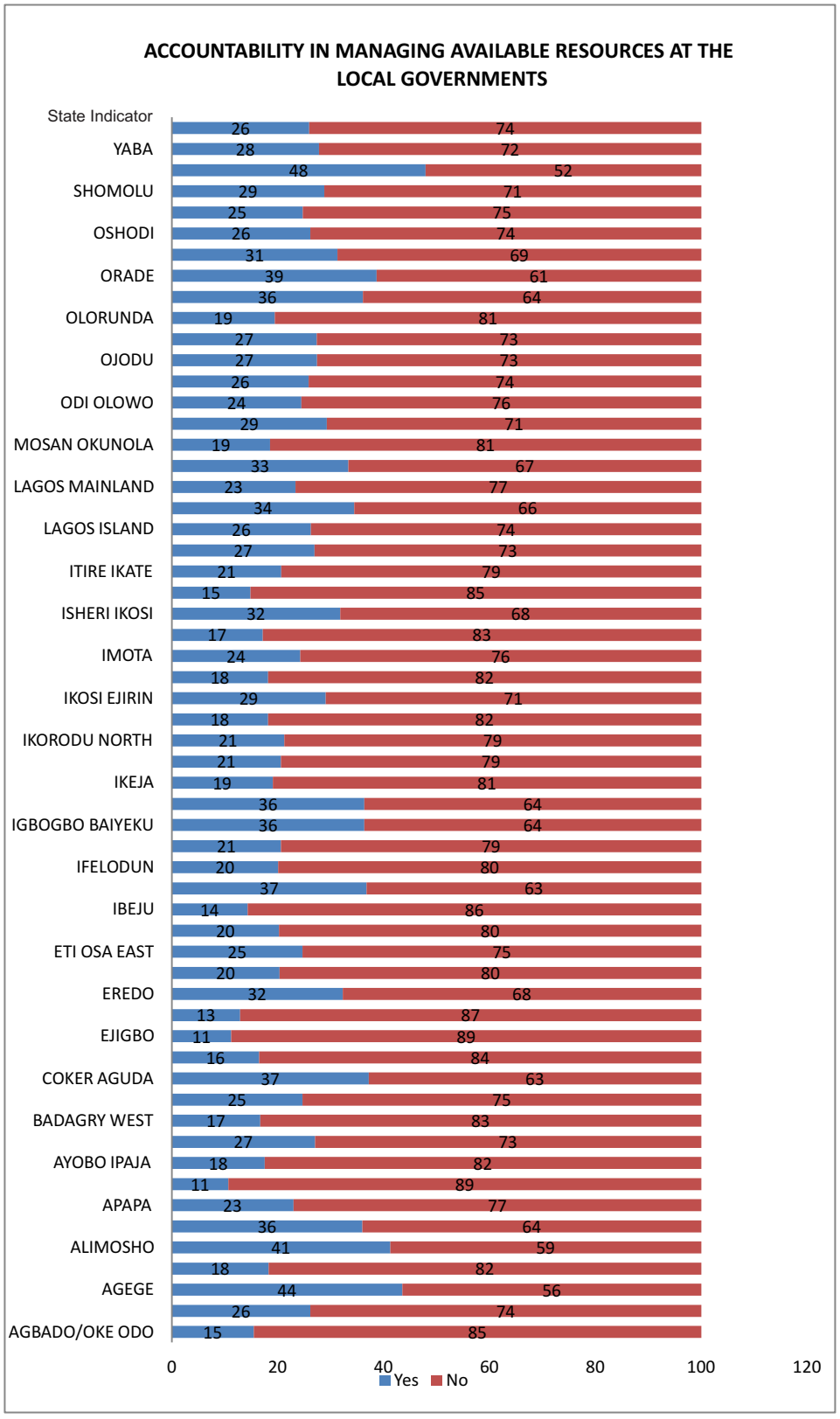
RATING OF EFFECTIVENESS OF SERVICE DELIVERY AT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT



The survey result revealed that 24% of the sampled respondents were of the view that, service delivery at the Local government is highly effective, 69% said service delivery at the local government level is moderately effective while 7% said otherwise.

Local government where they believe that service delivery at the local government level are moderately effective include Badagry West, Ikorodu, Ikosi Ejirin, Onigbongbo (100%), Odi Olowo (92%) while Olorunda (67%), Badagry, Egbe Idimu (43%) believed that are among others that said otherwise.

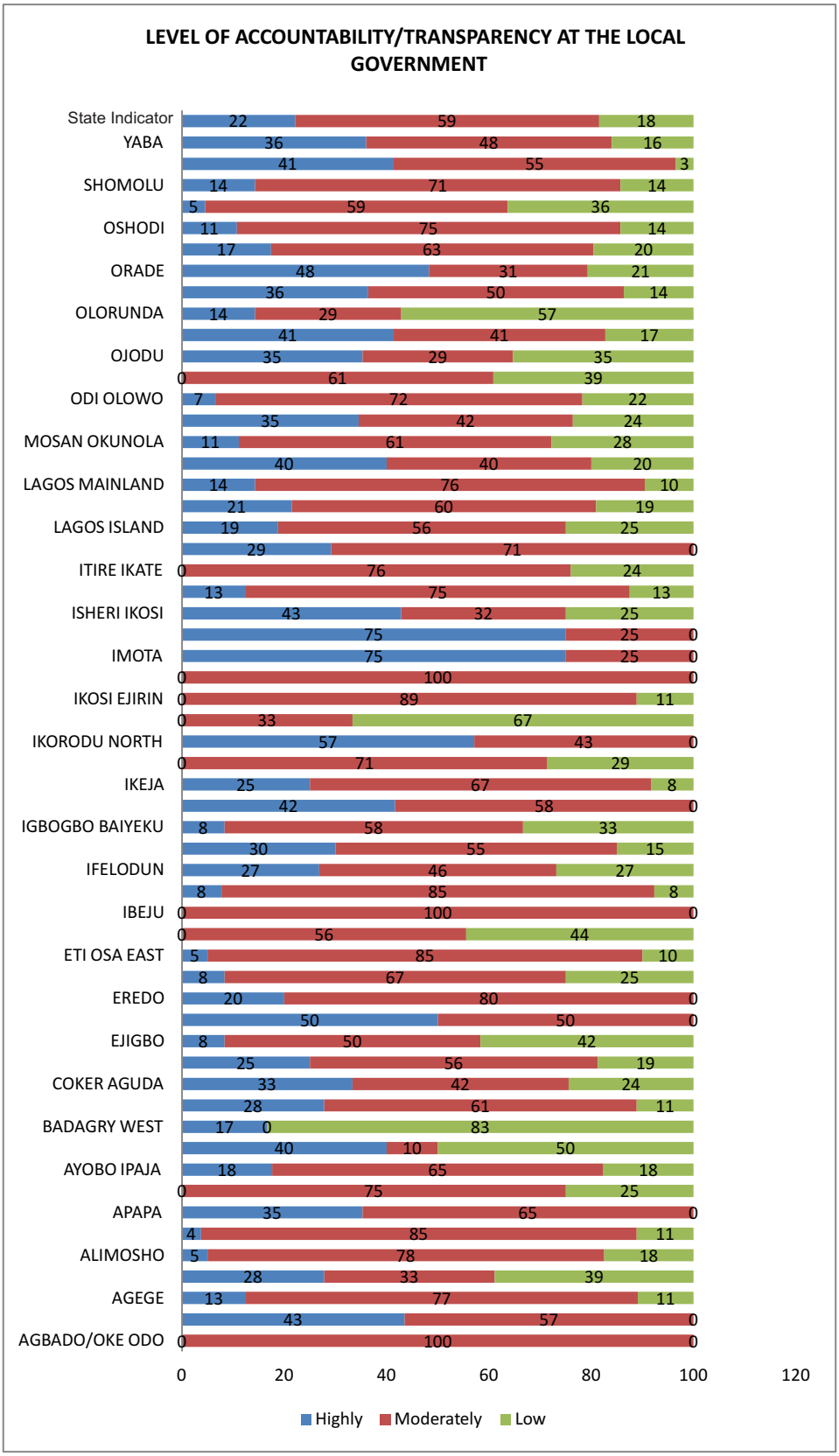
ACCOUNTABILITY AT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS



The survey revealed the accountability of managing available resources at the local government. 26% of the sampled households believed that there is accountability of managing available resources while 74% said there is no accountability of managing available resource in the Local Governments of the State.

ACCOUNTABILITY/TRANSPARENCY AT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The survey revealed the level of accountability/transparency in the Local Government Areas in the state.

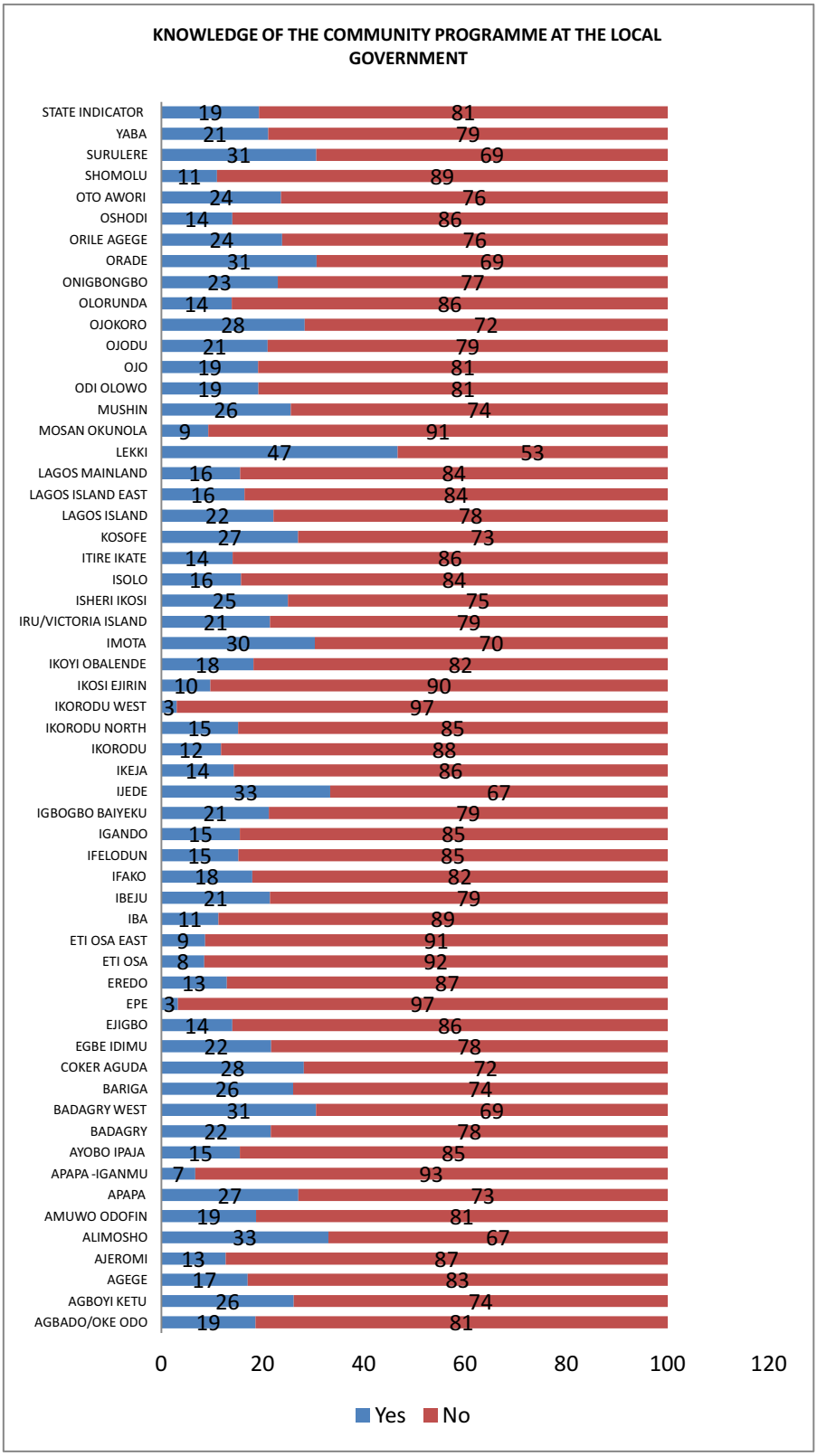


22% said the level of accountability/transparency in the Local Government was high, 59% believed it was moderate while 18% was of view that the level of accountability/transparency in the local government is low.

Local Governments where respondents said it was high include Imota (75%), Iru/Victoria Island (75%); Ikorodu North (57%), Ejigbo (50%) said it was moderate and Badagry West (83%), Ikorodu West (67%),Badagry (50%) said level of accountability at the local government is low.

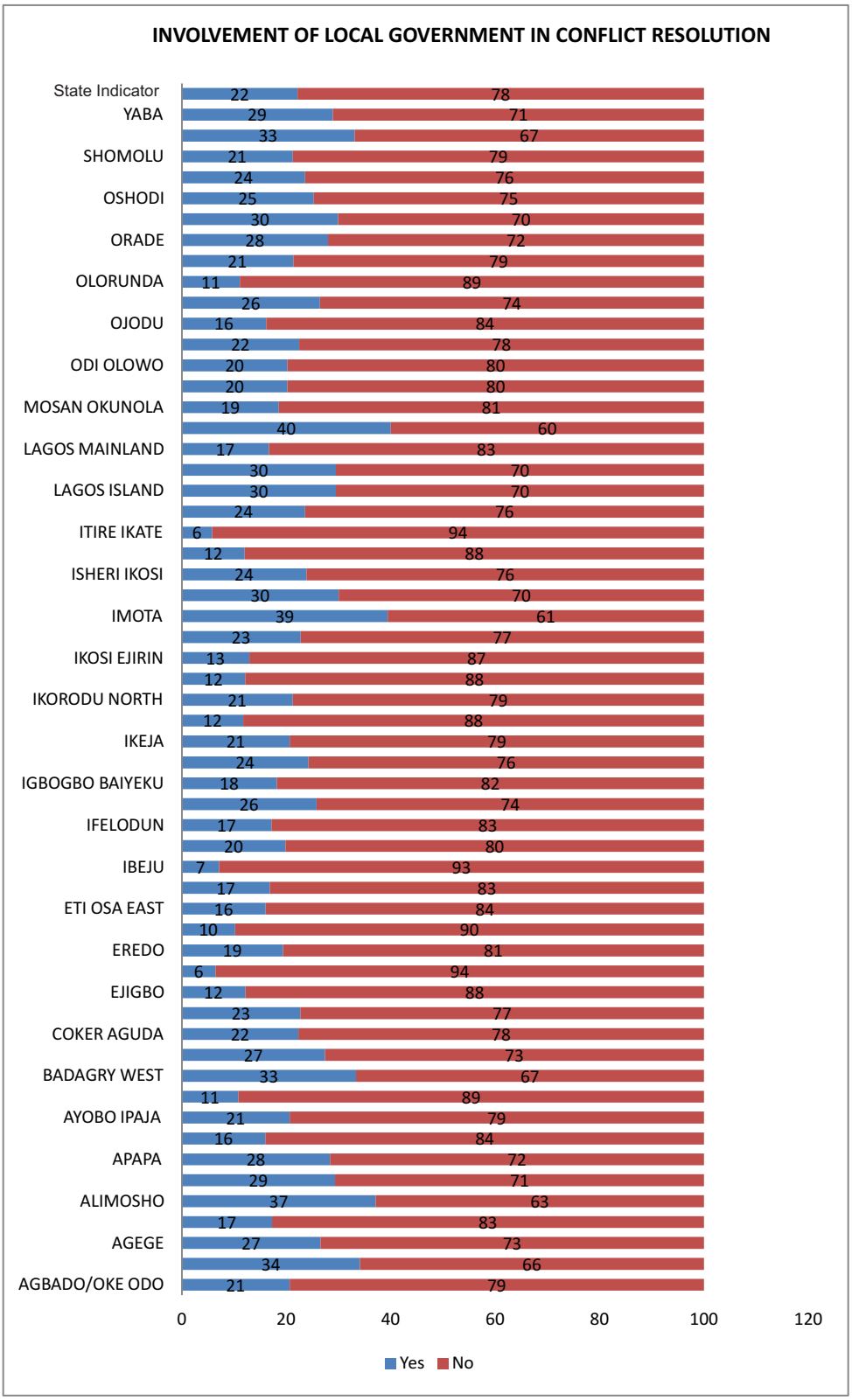
KNOWLEDGE OF THE COMMUNITY PROGRAMS AT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Analysis of household survey carried out in terms of community programmes by the Local Governments indicated that 19% of the respondents said that they were carried along in terms of community programmes while 81% were not aware. The result of the survey is the same with that of Y2013.



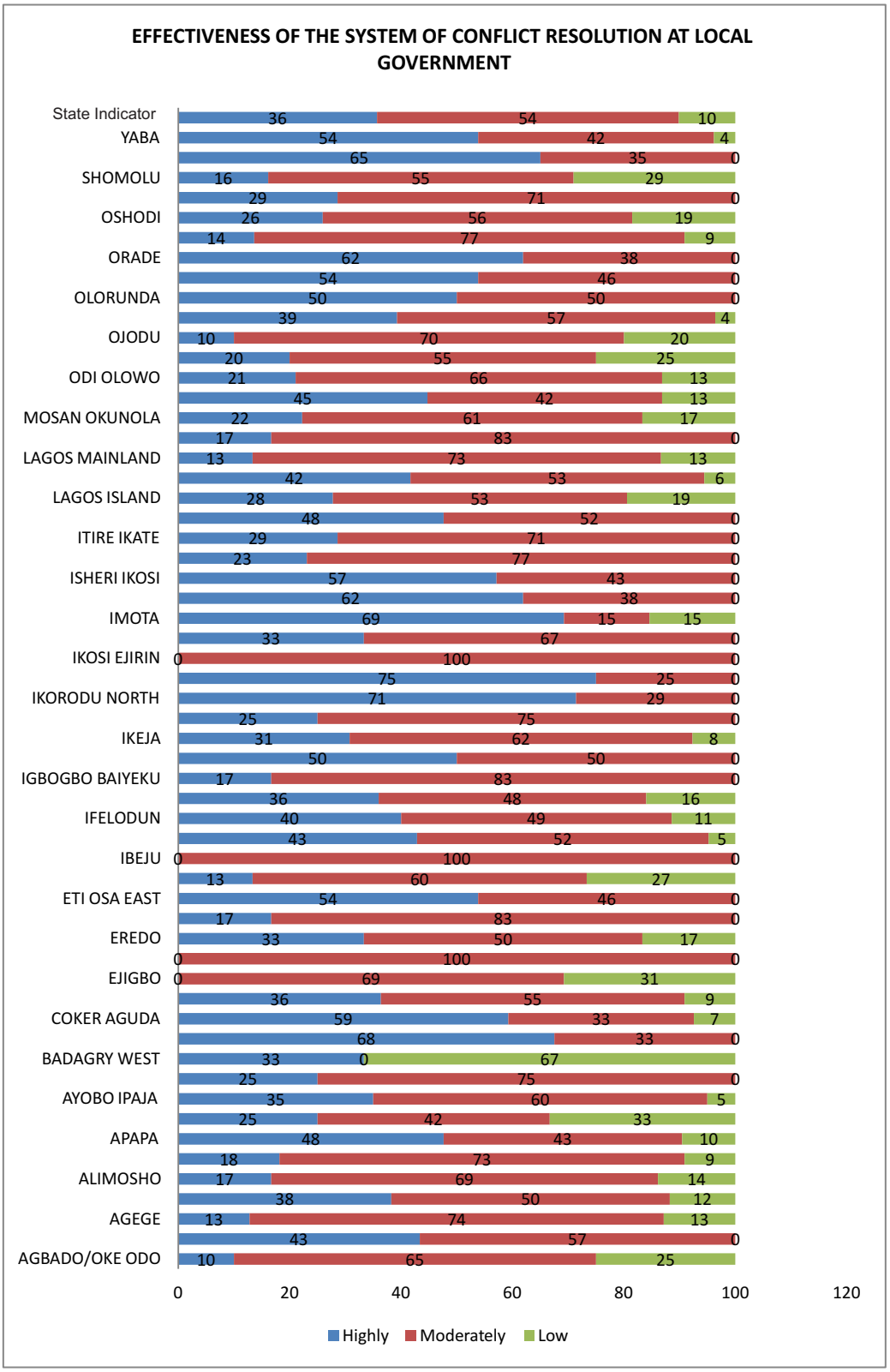
Local Governments where respondents claimed that they were carry along include Lekki (47%), Alimosho, Ijede (33%), Surulere and Oriade(31%) while Epe and Ikorodu West (97%), Eti Osa (92%),Shomolu, Iba (89%) said the were not carried along.

CONFLICT RESOLUTION



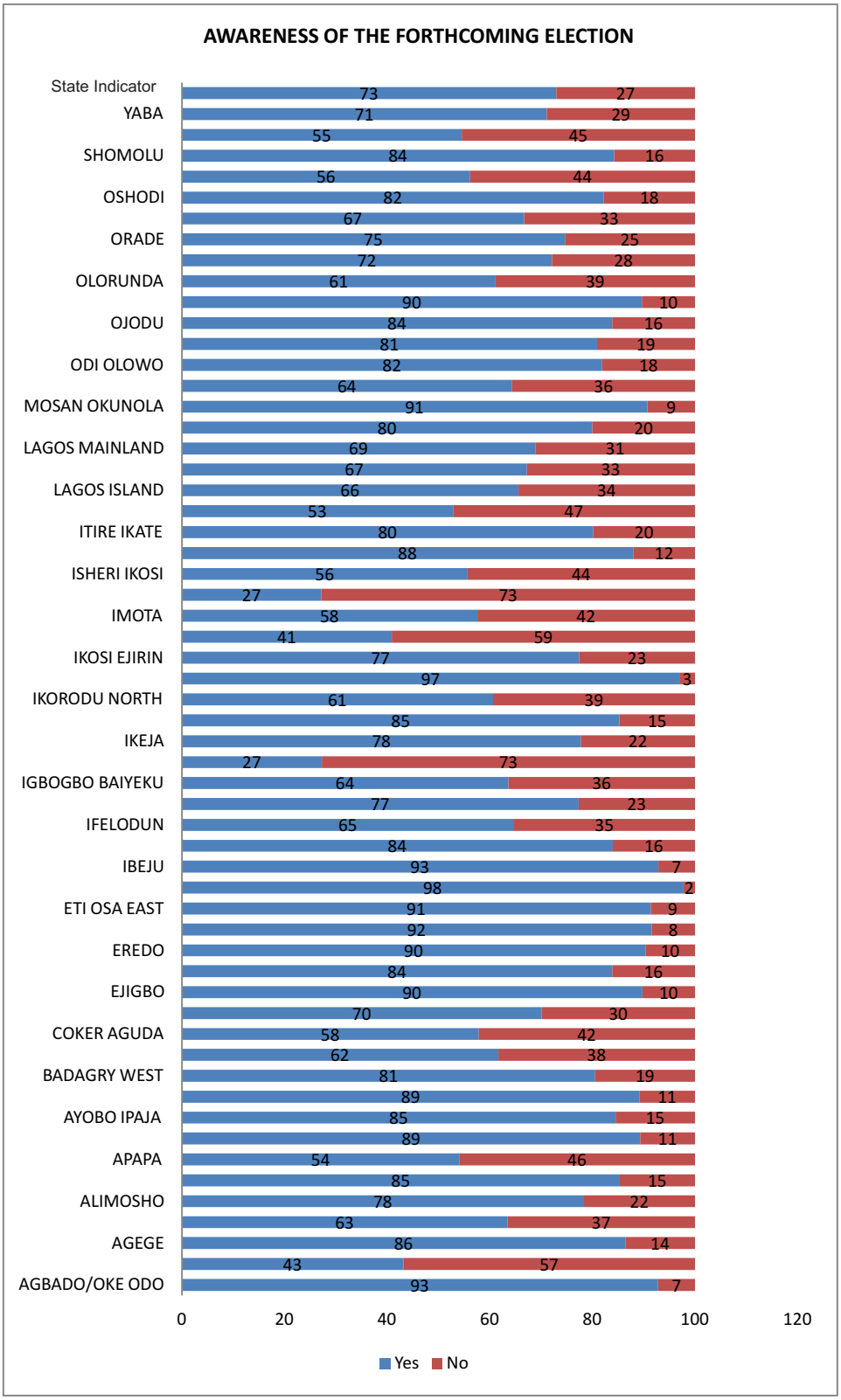
The result of the survey showed that 22% of the sampled households claimed that Local Governments were involved in conflict resolutions in the communities while 78% said Local Governments were not involved in the conflict resolution in the communities.

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SYSTEM OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION AT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT



The survey examined the effectiveness of the Local Governments in conflict resolution. The analysis showed that 36%, 54%, 10% rated the Local Governments in conflict resolutions as high, moderate and low respectively.

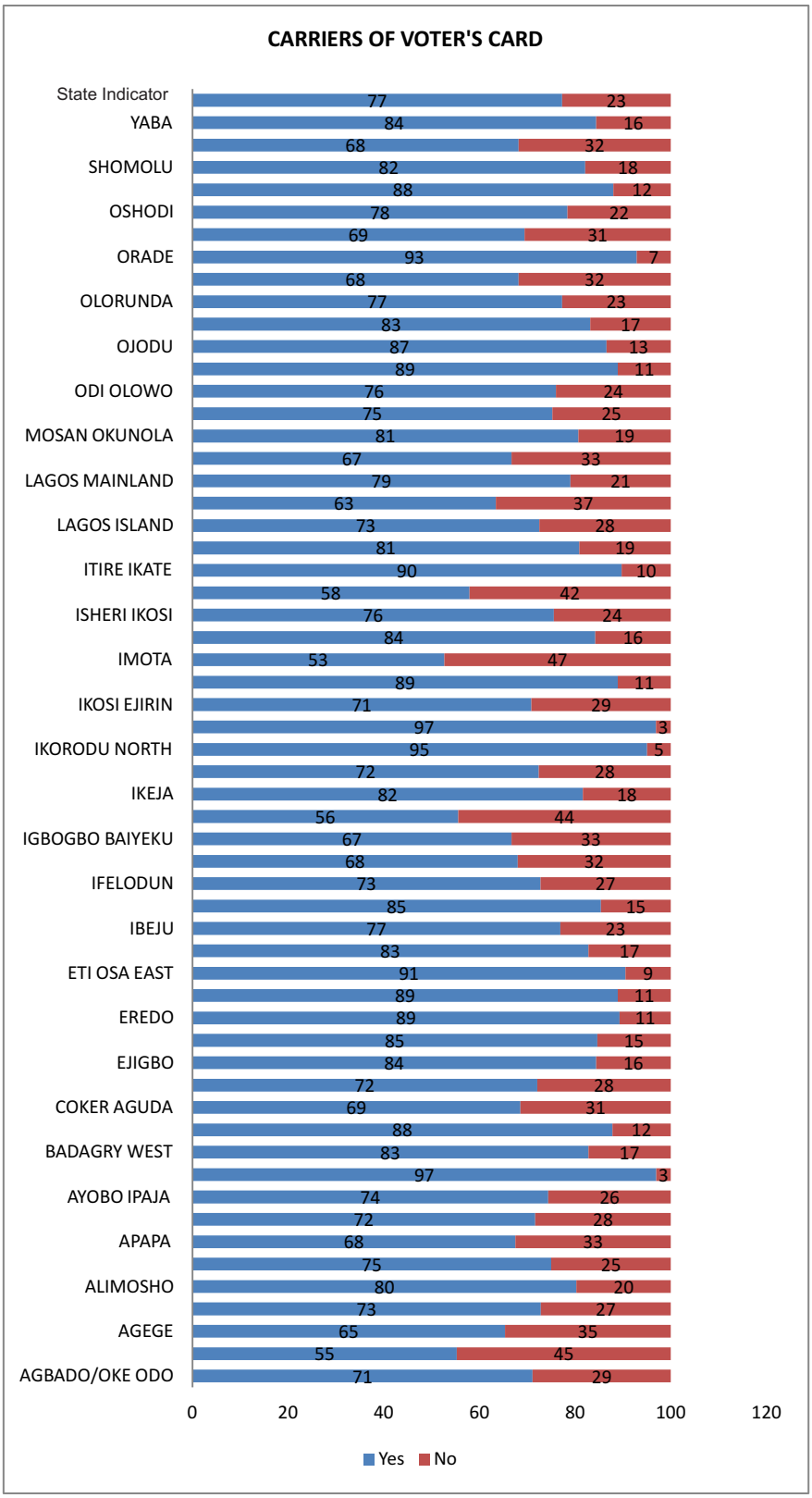
AWARENESS OF THE FORTHCOMING ELECT ION



The result of survey showed that 73% of the sampled households claimed that they were aware of the forth coming election while 27% claimed that they were not aware.

The Local Governments that claimed they were not aware include Iru/Victoria island (73%), Ikoyi Obalende (59%), Agboyi Ketu (57%), Apapa (46%), Coker Aguda(42%).

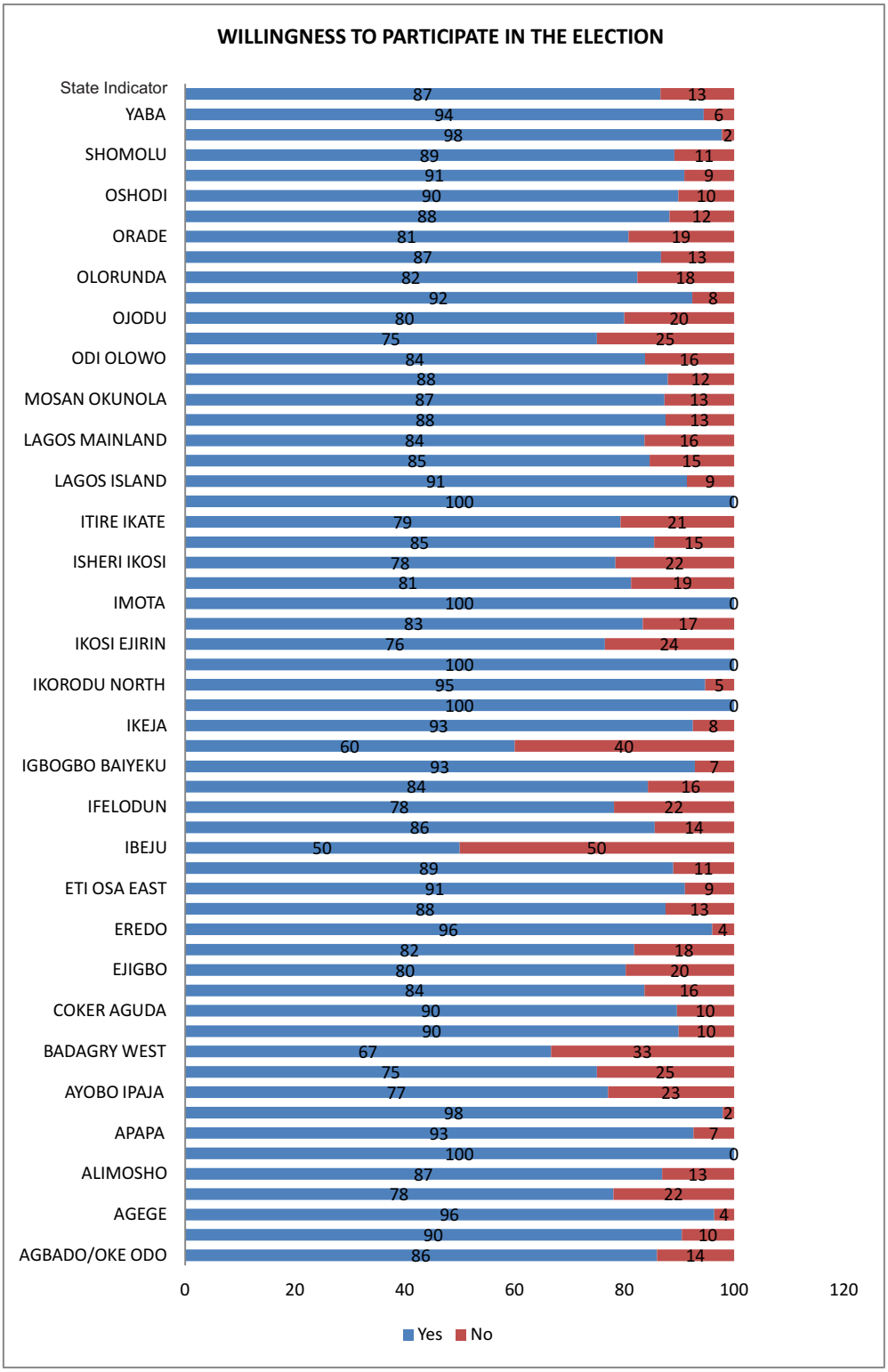
CARRIERS OF VOTER'S CARD



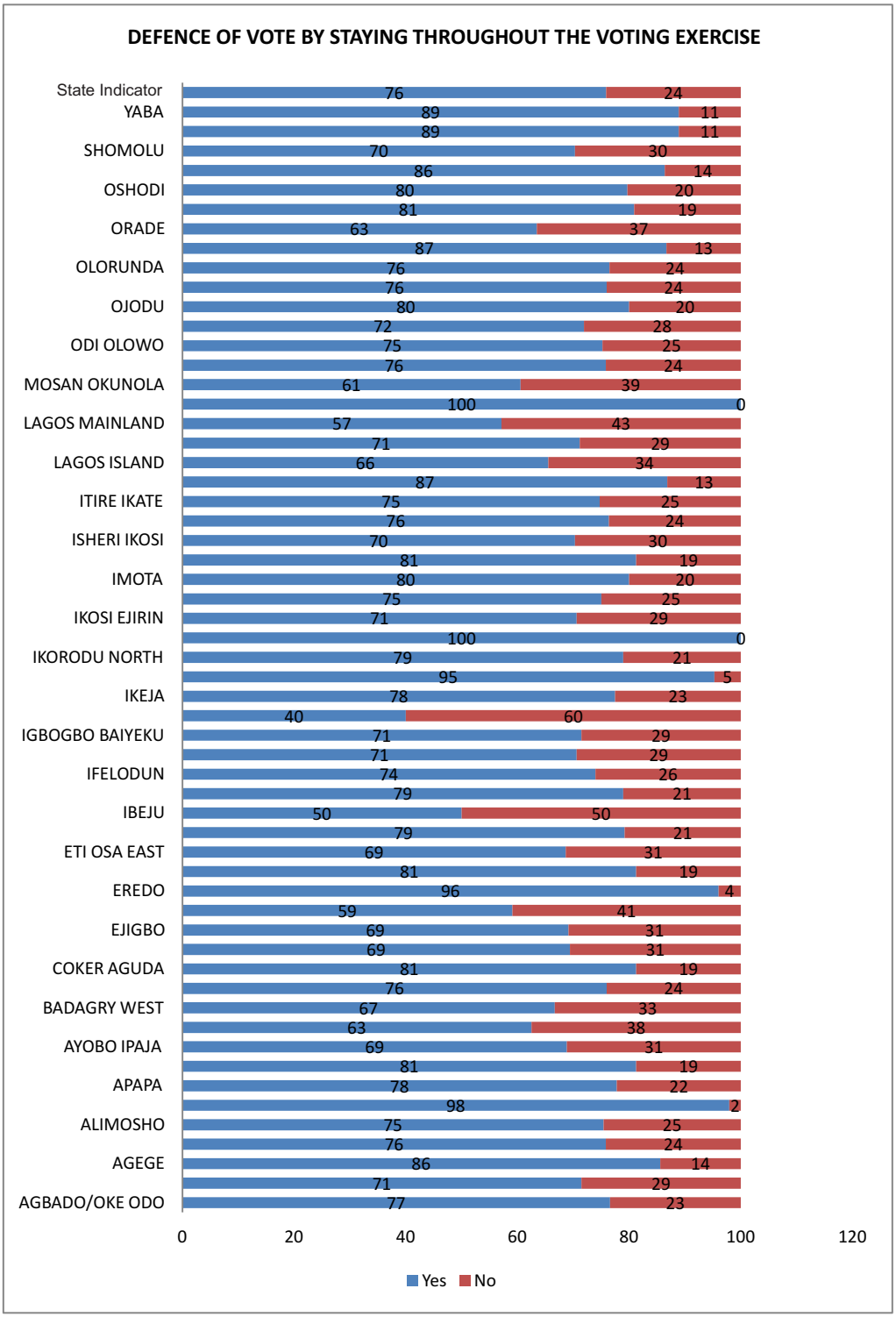
The analysis revealed that 77% of the respondents have voter's card while 23% claimed they did not have.

Local Governments that claimed that they did not have voter's card were Agboyi Ketu (45%), Lagos Island East (37%), Igbogbo Baiyeku, Apapa (33%), Onigbogbo , Surulere (32%).

WILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ELECTION

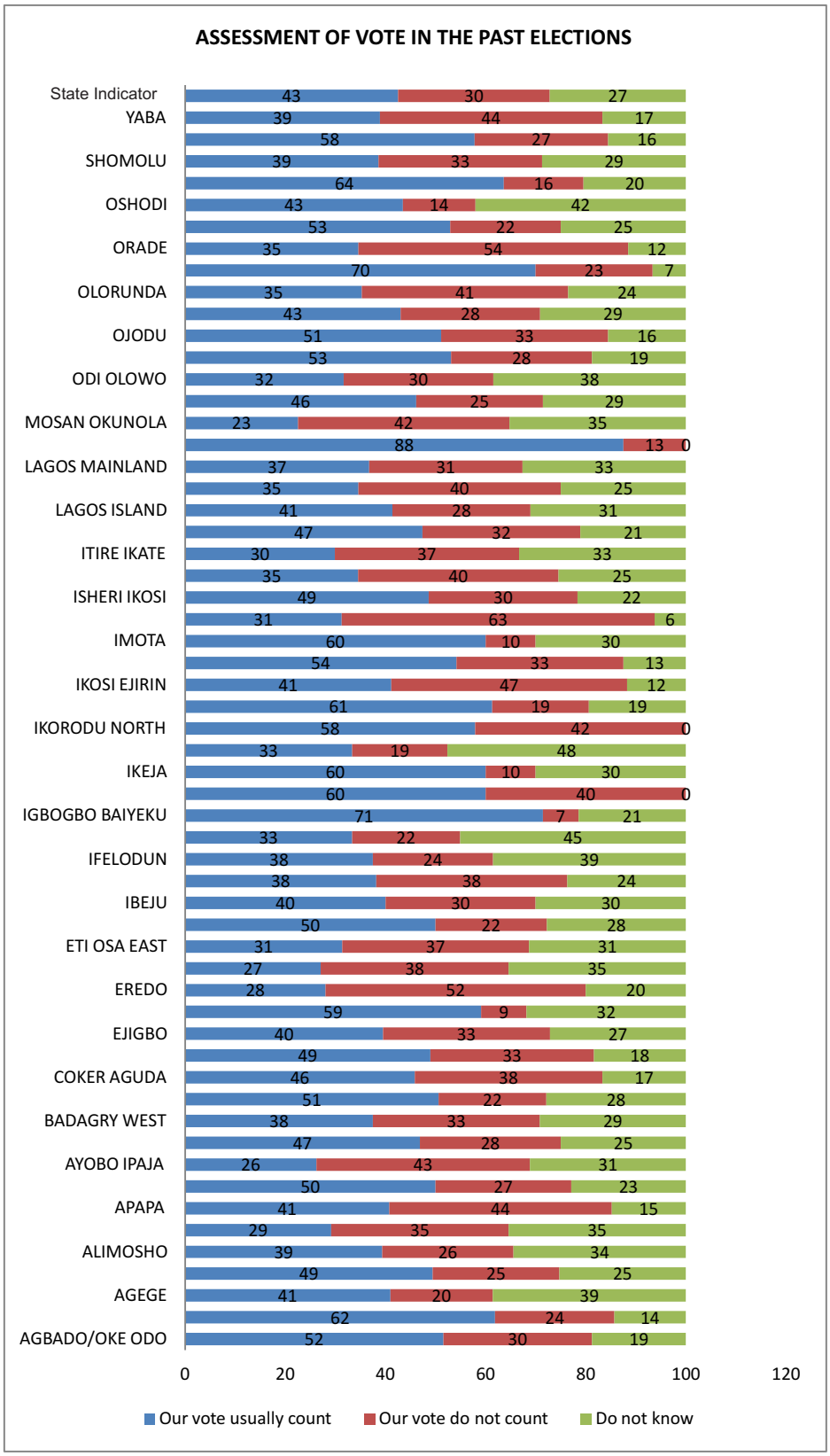


The survey result showed that 87% of the respondents were willing to participate in the forthcoming election while 13% were not.



DEFENCE OF VOTE

The analysis showed that 76% of the respondents signified that they would defend their votes by staying throughout the voting exercise while 24% said otherwise.



ASSESSMENT OF VOTE IN THE PASS ELECTION

The survey revealed that 43% of the sampled households were of the opinion that there votes usually count during the past elections, 30% said their votes did not count while 27% said they do not know whether their votes counted or not.