Most of the population lives in households that rely on one water source for their drinking water needs. This is true across wealth quintiles, meaning that wealthier households tend to rely on the same number of water sources as poorer households.

Among households whose main water source is improved, most report that their water source is always available.

Households identify one source as the main drinking water source. A regular drinking water source is used at least a few times a week for a season of the year. The most commonly used drinking water sources in Lagos are sachet water, bottled water, and tubewells.

28% of households in Lagos can access a dedicated handwashing station. 11% of all surveyed households have a dedicated hand washing station with soap and water at the station at the time of the interview.
The PMA2016/Lagos-R3 survey used a two-stage cluster design. A sample of 52 enumeration areas (EAs) was drawn from the National Population Commission’s master sampling frame. In each EA households and private health facilities were listed and mapped, with 40 households randomly selected. Households were surveyed and occupants enumerated. The final sample included 1,727 households with a total population of 6,131. Data collection was conducted between May and June 2016. The definitions of improved and unimproved water sources and sanitation facilities follow the definitions used in the 2013 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey.

The practice of open defecation is inversely related to household wealth. Across all wealth quintiles, the percent of the household population regularly practicing open defecation is greater than the percent reporting open defecation as their main practice. Open defecation is not common in Lagos. A higher percent of the household population reports open defecation as a regular rather than main practice. Thus, the overall prevalence of open defecation practice is higher than that implied by the main practice indicator.

**Sample Design**

The PMA2016/Lagos-R3 survey used a two-stage cluster design. A sample of 52 enumeration areas (EAs) was drawn from the National Population Commission’s master sampling frame. In each EA households and private health facilities were listed and mapped, with 40 households randomly selected. Households were surveyed and occupants enumerated. The final sample included 1,727 households with a total population of 6,131. Data collection was conducted between May and June 2016. The definitions of improved and unimproved water sources and sanitation facilities follow the definitions used in the 2013 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey.

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