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**Effect of Covid-19 on the Socio-Economic Well-Being of
Households in Nigeria**

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Abstract: This study investigated the effect of COVID-19 on the socio-economic well-being of households in Nigeria. The main objective was to investigate the effect of COVID-19 on households' income, employment, expenditure and savings in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State, Nigeria. The descriptive non-experimental qualitative study used structured questionnaire to collect data from men and women of working ages between 25 and 65 in Ayobo-Ipaja. Convenience non-probability random sampling technique was used to select 384 participants. The data were analyzed using frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation and chi-square test. The chi-square results revealed that COVID-19 outbreak has significant effect on households' income, employment, expenditure, and savings in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State, Nigeria. It is recommended that government should intensify policy efforts towards economic growth recovery and poverty alleviation programs for increased social inclusion by creating jobs and providing support for the vulnerable citizens.

Keywords: COVID-19; Household; Chi-square; Economic Growth.

JEL Classification: I15, D14, C12, O11

Introduction

The current corona virus disease (COVID-19) outbreak started in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China, around December, 2019 (Ozil, 2020; Adenomon et al., 2020; Alani & Olanrewaju, 2020). On 30th January, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the

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outbreak a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) (Stanley et al., 2020), and as at mid-July 2020, the disease has spread across 216 countries with a total of 13,150,645 confirmed cases and 574,464 deaths (UNHCR, 2020; Stanley et al., 2020). As at 6th February, 2021, the total number of confirmed cases has increased by 91,805,794 and deaths by 1,716,024 globally (NCDC, 2021; WHO, 2021)

In Africa, between December, 2019 when the outbreak began and mid-May 2020, COVID-19 has spread with over 40,000 cases and 1,500 deaths (WHO, 2020; Alani & Olanrewaju, 2020). As at 6th February, 2021, total confirmed cases have increased to 2,634,075 across 47 African countries, with 24,464 deaths in Africa (WHO, 2021). Nigeria recorded its index COVID-19 case on the 27th of February, 2020, and by 21st April, 2020, the number of confirmed cases has risen to 782 with 25 deaths (Stanley et al., 2020). There have been confirmed cases of COVID-19 across the 36 states of Nigeria including the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) (World Bank, 2020; UNHCR, 2020). As at 6th February, 2021, total confirmed cases have risen to 139,242, while 112,557 cases have been discharged, death soared to 1,647. Thus, there are 25,038 active cases across 36 states including FCT, in Nigeria (NCDC, 2021).

Beyond the tragic health hazards and human consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, the economic uncertainties, and disruptions that have resulted come at a significant cost to the global economy, which stands at US\$2 trillion in 2020 (Stanley et al., 2020). It has had far-reaching negative effects on the global economy – health, education, social and economic sectors (Ozili & Arun, 2020; Stanley et al., 2020; OECD, 2020; UNHCR, 2020). It affected the global travel business, national health care systems, the food industry, events industry, education and global trade. One of the consequences of this global economic depression will be seen in the increase in pressure on prices, which will recover in mid-2022. As projections, the increase in the world unemployment rate will reach a mark of more than 10% at the end of 2020 in return for 5.2% seen in 2019 (Buheji et al., 2020).

Although socio-economic problems such as poverty, unemployment, low income, inequality, poor housing, ineffective health facilities, epileptic power supply etc. have far back in existence in developing countries, especially Nigeria, but the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic may further confound socio-economic livelihood in Nigeria where more than half of the of the population lives below international poverty line of US \$1.25 a day (Adeniran & Sidiq, 2018; Awofeso & Irabor, 2020).

Although there is paucity of studies on socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 pandemic on low- and middle-income countries, including Nigeria, the following studies have however reported their findings. In Nigeria, Alani and Olanrewaju (2020) examined the socioeconomic implications of lockdown as a preventive strategy against COVID-19 on Nigerians. They analyzed documents on social and economic events on the lockdown strategy as an effort to fight against the spread of COVID-19. They found that COVID-19 brought to limelight the creative potentials of Nigerians as a gain, but the effects of COVID-19 lockdown measure has increased worsening security challenges, poverty, corruption, and hunger as a pain on Nigerians.

In Nepal, Poudel and Subedi (2020) investigated the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on socioeconomic and mental health of Nepalese. A review of evidence on psychosocial effects of COVID-19 was done. They reported that while many countries were supporting

their citizens with appropriate health needs and reliefs, some developing countries were challenged in responding adequately to COVID-19 due to large vulnerable populations and limited resources to combat the pandemic.

Buheji et al. (2020) reviewed evidence on the extent of COVID-19 pandemic and socioeconomic impact on global poverty. The multidisciplinary study conducted integrative literature review to reveal the consequences of COVID-19 outbreak on global economy using four different continents. They reported that the indigents found it difficult to adhere to the restrictive measures of isolation and lockdown to combat COVID-19 pandemic due to the economic and social consequences on them.

In another related study in Nigeria, Stanley et al. (2020) reviewed health service records to analyse the socio economic implications of the coronavirus pandemic on Nigerians. The narrative review study utilized available data from hospitals, Nigeria Centre for Disease Control and World Health Organization. They found that COVID-19 is associated with apprehension and fear, and huge socioeconomic loss and difficulties due to lockdown measures of markets, shops, and other businesses. These measures caused small and middle cadre employments to loose their jobs, and further escalate hunger, dependency, suffering and insecurity.

Similarly, Obioma et al. (2020) conducted a systematic review on the potential impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the socioeconomic status of Nigerians. The review was made on peer reviewed documents, online news, and published articles on the study phenomenon. They reported that COVID-19 cases have risen to ten million cases within six months of outbreak. This brought into implementation the lockdown and shutdown of industries, schools, and religious activities. The implications are economic loss and lack of social interaction from quarantine.

Ozili (2020) investigated COVID-19 pandemic and economic crisis in Nigeria. The descriptive study analysed the economic and structural data collected from multiple sources to find out the effect of COVID-19 pandemic on the economy. They found that COVID-19 caused economy downturn such as declining oil price, oil demand fall, and halt to economic activities.

Likewise, Ajibo (2020) researched on the effect of COVID-19 on Nigeria socioeconomic wellbeing, health sector preparedness and Nigerian social workers' role. The study employed a phenomenological and exploratory research design. Focus group discussion and in-depth interview guide were the instruments for data collection. It was discovered that COVID-19 has negative impact on Nigerians socioeconomic wellbeing and the health sector. More so, Nigerian social workers have significantly played information sharing role on preventive measures with the populace, but the efforts were not lauded due to lack of government recognition and institutionalization of the profession.

Despite these scholarly attempts to examine the impact of COVID-19 on many aspects of the economy, such as global poverty (Buheji et al., 2020), mental health (Poudel & Sudebi, 2020), socioeconomic status (Obioma et al., 2020), economic crisis (Ozili, 2020), socioeconomic wellbeing, health sector preparedness and Nigerian social workers' role (Ajibo, 2020), yet no study has been carried out to explore the effect of COVID-19 on socio-economic well-being in Nigeria, specifically focusing on households in Ayobo-Ipaja

Local Council Development Area of Lagos State, and this forms the main thrust of this study.

Thus, the broad objective of this study is to find out the effect of COVID-19 on socio-economic well-being (income, employment, expenditure, and savings) of households in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State, Nigeria. The geographical coverage of the study is Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State, Nigeria. It is delimited to households in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State, Nigeria.

Literature Review

Review of Relevant Theory

The theoretical framework of the Theory of Socio-economic Disparities in Health is adopted from the study of Galama (2011), to examine the effect of COVID-19 on socio-economic well-being of households. Socio-economic status is a term that connotes economic well-being, prestige and power (Hoff et al., 2002; Oakes & Rossi, 2003). Scholars argued that socio-economic well-being can be measured by three indicators of employment, income and education (Bradley & Corwyn, 2002; Ensminger & Fothergill, 2003). Thus, socio-economic well-being is expedient as it influences household's welfare, that is, economic disadvantaged households are vulnerable to economic deprivation and social vices – hunger, malnutrition, unemployment, low income, poor housing, poverty, thuggery, etc. (Conger et al., 2002).

The Theory of Socio-economic Disparities in Health states that difference in health influences socio-economic well-being of individuals, and there are underlying mechanisms that foster a causal relationship between health and socio-economic well-being, these include education (Lleras-Muney, 2005; Oreopoulos, 2006; Silles, 2009), income, wealth, employment status (Case & Deaton, 2005; Galama, 2011).

Galama (2011) argued that healthcare utilization, job-related health stress, psychosocial stress, lifestyle factors, curative, labor force withdrawal or retirement, unemployment, income and mortality, have substantial association between socio-economic well-being and health. Thus, COVID-19, an adverse health factor, pose negative effect on socio-economic well-being of households and not only that, its policy measures such as total and/or partial lockdown, social distances are restrictive to economic activities of economic agents and thereby reduce work activities, job loss, workforce decline, or cause job-health related issues, declining income, morbidity and mortality, etc. that have direct impact on socio-economic well-being of households (Ozili & Arun, 2020; Stanley et al., 2020; OECD, 2020; UNHCR, 2020).

It is argued that socio-economic well-being is closely related to economic opportunities a household enjoys at a particular time. Employment opportunities and income position a household to invest in their socio-economic status by purchasing goods and services for the achievement and sustenance of a better living standard. Thus, high economic resources enjoyed by households result in increasing socio-economic well-being (Bradley & Corwyn, 2002). Economic hardship promotes economic pressures, household financial stress,

conflict, child abuse, which impinged on socio-economic well-being of households (Conger et al., 2010).

Methods

This study was conducted in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State. It is located on the Latitude 6.5858 and Longitude 3.23067 of Lagos State. It is a Local Council Development Area under Alimosho Local Government Area of Lagos State. The total population of Alimosho LGA is 2,804,919 (Lagos State Government, 2016).

The study employed descriptive non-experimental qualitative method, a case study design, in analyzing the effects of COVID-19 on socio-economic well-being of households in Nigeria. The target population of this study includes individuals between working ages of 25 and 65 in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State, Nigeria.

In administering the questionnaire, Convenience non-probability random sampling technique was used to select 384 male and/or female households' head that meets the study inclusion criterium in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State, Nigeria. The qualitative data collection procedure involve house to house or workplace visitation to meet individuals that meet the study's inclusion criterion. The quantitative data were extracted from Nigeria Centre for Disease Control publication.

The instrument for data collection is questionnaire. The instrument bears expressions seeking the response of participants on the effect of COVID-19 on their well-beings. The instrument was divided into five sections – Section A, B, C, D, & E. Section A addressed the demographic characteristics of the participants, section B focused on the effect of COVID-19 on households' income, section C centred on the effect of COVID-19 on households' employment, section D concentrated on the effect of COVID-19 on households' expenditure, and section E targeted the effect of COVID-19 on households' savings in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State, Nigeria.

The instrument reliability was determined by computing the Pearson Spearman Rank Correlation coefficient. A total of 20 questionnaires were administered to households that met the inclusion of the study, apart from the participants to be selected for interview for the study in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State, Nigeria. The Pearson Spearman Rank Correlation coefficient is 0.76. The study employed descriptive analysis such as: frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation in analyzing the research questions. The research hypotheses were tested using chi-square at 0.05pvalue for the study. The data analysis was done using International Business Machine (IBM) Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) 20 statistical package.

Findings

Demographic Profile on COVID-19 distribution in Nigeria

This subsection presents the state by state distribution of COVID-19 confirmed cases, cases on admission, discharged cases, and death cases in Nigeria as of 28th February, 2020 to 11th February, 2021

Table 1. Number of Confirmed Cases, Cases on Admission, Discharged Cases and Deaths Cases of Covid-19 across States between 28th February, 2020 and 11th February, 2021 in Nigeria

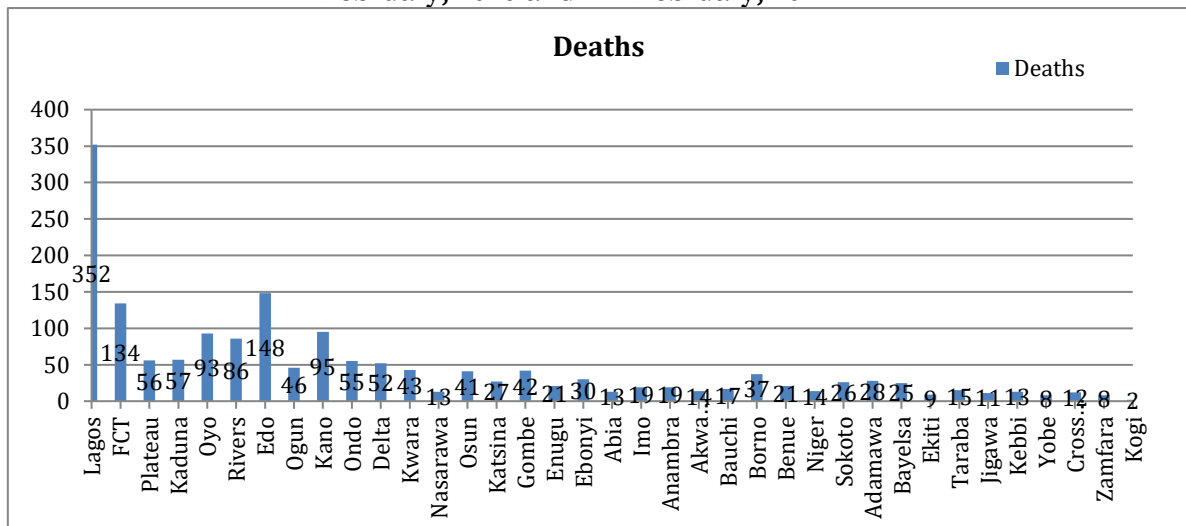
Geo-political Zone	State Affected	No. of Cases (Lab Confirmed)	No. of Cases (On Admission)	No. Discharged	No. of Deaths
North Central	Benue	959	388	550	21
	FCT	18,168	6,450	11,584	134
	Kogi	5	0	3	2
	Kwara	2,282	614	1,625	43
	Nasarawa	2,021	1,635	373	13
	Niger	862	431	417	14
	Plateau	8,475	320	8,099	56
North East	Adamawa	725	435	262	28
	Bauchi	1,176	19	1,178	17
	Borno	1,106	219	850	37
	Gombe	1,873	128	1,703	42
	Taraba	549	129	405	15
	Yobe	250	29	213	8
North West	Jigawa	486	59	416	11
	Kaduna	7,942	268	7,617	57
	Kano	3,414	416	2,903	95
	Katsina	1,919	21	1,871	27
	Kebbi	276	6	257	13
	Sokoto	763	18	719	26
	Zamfara	215	12	195	8
South East	Abia	1,338	113	1,212	13
	Anambra	1,271	918	334	19
	Ebonyi	1,615	248	1,337	30
	Enugu	1,829	297	1,511	21
	Imo	1,272	188	1,065	19
South South	Akwa Ibom	1,223	623	586	14
	Bayelsa	710	42	643	25
	Cross River	222	10	200	12
	Delta	2,439	643	1,744	52
	Edo	4,128	783	3,197	148
	Rivers	5,903	589	5,228	86
South West	Ekiti	656	109	538	9
	Lagos	52,282	4,686	47,244	352
	Ogun	3,615	387	3,182	46
	Ondo	2,563	428	2,080	55
	Osun	1,972	497	1,434	41
	Oyo	6,074	1,809	4,172	93

Source: Nigeria Center for Disease Control (NCDC) (2021)

Table 1 reveals that Lagos State in the South West was highly affected by COVID-19 at 52,282 confirmed cases and 352 confirmed death cases, while Kogi State in the North Central was highly unaffected at 5 confirmed cases and 2 confirmed death cases in Nigeria as of 11th February, 2021 in Nigeria. It could be drawn from the table that no less than 24 states documented at least 1,000 confirmed cases, while only Kogi State recorded the least confirmed cases at 5 as of 11th February, 2021 in Nigeria.

Also, across the six geopolitical zones, a group of twenty-three states including FCT, Plateau, Kaduna, Oyo, Rivers, Edo, Ogun, Kano, Ondo, Delta, Kwara, Nasarawa, Osun, Katsina, Gombe, Enugu, Ebonyi, Abia, Imo, Anambra, Akwa Ibom, Bauchi and Borno, were having total confirmed cases of COVID-19 each in thousands, between 1,000 (lowest extreme) and 18,168 (highest extreme), following Lagos States (52,282 – the disease epicenter). While in the third group of states, the total confirmed cases were below 1,000. These include: Benue, Niger, Sokoto, Adamawa, Bayelsa, Ekiti, Taraba, Jigawa, Kebbi, Yobe, Cross River, Zamfara, and Kogi States. Of notable is Kogi State that reported 5 total confirmed cases of COVID-19 as of 11th February, 2021, since the pandemic spread into Nigeria.

Figure 1. **State-wise COVID-19 Total Death Cases in Nigeria, between 28th February, 2020 and 11th February, 2021**



Source: Authors' Computation (2021)

From the figure 1 above, Lagos State, the Federal Capital Territory (Abuja), and Edo States documented highest COVID-19 death cases in Nigeria. They had total death cases of 352, 134, and 148 respectively as of 11th February, 2021. Other 34 States including Plateau, Kaduna, Oyo, Rivers, Ogun, Kano, Ondo, Delta, Kwara, Nasarawa, Osun, Katsina, Gombe, Enugu, Ebonyi, Abia, Imo, Anambra, Akwa Ibom, Bauchi, Borno, Benue, Niger, Sokoto, Adamawa, Bayelsa, Ekiti, Taraba, Jigawa, Kebbi, Yobe, Cross River, Zamfara, and Kogi had total death cases below 100. In fact, Ekiti, Zamfara, and Kogi States had low death cases at 9, 8, and 2 respectively as of 11th February, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

This subsection presents the overall background of the study respondents

Table 2. Distribution of respondents by sex, age, marital status, educational attainment, occupation, family size, income, monthly average expenditure, and extent of COVID-19

	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Sex				
Male	186	52.7	52.7	52.7
Female	167	47.3	47.3	100.0
Total	353	100.0	100.0	
Age				
25-34	156	44.2	44.2	44.2
35-44	81	22.9	22.9	67.1
45-54	83	23.5	23.5	90.7
55-64	33	9.3	9.3	100.0
Total	353	100.0	100.0	
Marital Status				
Single	128	36.3	36.3	36.3
Married	225	63.7	63.7	100.0
Total	353	100.0	100.0	
Educational attainment				
Primary	8	2.3	2.3	2.3
Secondary	53	15.0	15.0	17.3
Tertiary	276	78.2	78.2	95.5
None	16	4.5	4.5	100.0
Total	353	100.0	100.0	
Occupation				
Unemployed	14	4.0	4.0	4.0
Employed	229	64.9	64.9	68.8
Self-employed	100	28.3	28.3	97.2
Others	10	2.8	2.8	100.0
Total	353	100.0	100.0	
Family size				
1 – 5	278	78.8	78.8	78.8
6 – 10	67	19.0	19.0	97.7
11 – above	8	2.3	2.3	100.0
Total	353	100.0	100.0	
Income				
₦10,000 – ₦30,000	83	23.5	23.5	23.5
₦31,000 – ₦60,000	67	19.0	19.0	42.5
₦61,000 – ₦90,000	61	17.3	17.3	76.2
₦91,000 – ₦120,000	34	9.6	9.6	85.8
₦121,000 – above	50	14.2	14.2	100.0
Total	353	100.0	100.0	
Monthly Average Expenditure				
₦10,000 – ₦30,000	93	26.3	26.3	26.3
₦31,000 – ₦60,000	115	32.6	32.6	58.9
₦61,000 – ₦90,000	61	17.3	17.3	76.2
₦91,000 – ₦120,000	34	9.6	9.6	85.8
₦121,000 – above	50	14.2	14.2	100.0
Total	353	100.0	100.0	

Extent of COVID-19

Highly unaffected	28	7.9	7.9	7.9
Unaffected	35	9.9	9.9	17.8
Neutral	71	20.1	20.1	38.0
Affected	132	37.4	37.4	75.4
Highly affected	87	24.6	24.6	100.0
Total	353	100.0	100.0	

Source: Authors Field Survey, 2021.

Table 2 reveals that the study participants were slightly more of male 186 (52.7%) than female 167 (47.3%). The participants were largely dominated by age group 25 – 34 at 156 (44.2%), married 225 (63.7%), with tertiary educational attainment 276 (78.2%). They were employed 229 (64.9%), with family size between 1 and 5 at 278 (78.8%). They fell between two income groups: ₦121,000 – above at 109 (30.9%), and ₦10,000 – ₦30,000 at 83 (23.5%). Their monthly average income was between ₦31,000 – ₦60,000 at 115 (32.6%), and 219 (62.0%) of the participants agreed that they were affected by COVID-19.

Table 3. Cross tabulation of the respondents by age, marital status, occupation, family size, income, monthly average income, and extent of COVID-19 on households

		Age				
		25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	Total
Sex	Male	76 (21.5%)	40 (11.3%)	54 (15.3%)	16 (4.5%)	186 (52.7%)
	Female	80 (22.7%)	41 (11.6%)	29 (8.2%)	17 (4.8%)	167 (47.3%)
	Total	156 (44.2%)	81 (22.9%)	83 (23.5%)	33 (9.3%)	353 (100.0%)
		Marital Status				
		Single	Married			Total
Sex	Male	75 (21.2%)	111 (31.4%)			186 (52.7%)
	Female	53 (15.0%)	114 (32.3%)			167 (47.3%)
	Total	128 (36.3%)	225 (63.7%)			353 (100.0%)
		Educational Attainment				
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	None	Total
Sex	Male	4 (1.1%)	31 (8.8%)	144 (40.8%)	7 (2.0%)	186 (52.7%)
	Female	4 (1.1%)	22 (6.2%)	132 (37.4%)	9 (2.5%)	167 (47.3%)
	Total	8 (2.3%)	53 (15.0%)	276 (78.2%)	16 (4.5%)	353 (100.0%)
		Occupation				
		Unemployed	Employed	Self-employed	Others	Total
Sex	Male	9 (2.5%)	123 (34.8%)	47 (13.3%)	7 (2.0%)	186 (52.7%)
	Female	5 (1.4%)	106 (30.0%)	53 (15.0%)	3 (0.8%)	167 (47.3%)
	Total	14 (4.0%)	229 (64.9%)	100 (28.3%)	10 (2.8%)	353 (100.0%)
		Family size				
		1 – 5	6 – 10	11 – above	Total	
Sex	Male	148 (41.9%)	34 (9.6%)	4 (1.1%)	186 (52.7%)	
	Female	130 (36.8%)	33 (9.3%)	4 (1.1%)	167 (47.3%)	
	Total	278 (78.8%)	67 (19.0%)	8 (2.3%)	353 (100.0%)	
		Income				

		N10,000 – N30,000	N31,000 – N60,000	N61,000 – N90,000	N91,000 – N120,000	N121,000 – above	Total
Sex	Male	52 (14.7%)	35 (9.9%)	18 (5.1%)	24 (6.8%)	57 (16.1%)	186 (52.7%)
	Female	31 (8.8%)	32 (9.1%)	30 (8.5%)	22 (6.2%)	52 (14.7%)	167 (47.3%)
	Total	83 (23.5%)	67 (19.0%)	48 (13.6%)	46 (13.0%)	109 (30.9%)	353 (100.0%)
Monthly Average Expenditure							
		N10,000 – N30,000	N31,000 – N60,000	N61,000 – N90,000	N91,000 – N120,000	N121,000 – above	Total
Sex	Male	50 (14.2%)	67 (19.0%)	29 (8.2%)	15 (4.2%)	25 (7.1%)	186 (52.7%)
	Female	43 (12.2%)	48 (13.6%)	32 (9.1%)	19 (5.4%)	25 (7.1%)	167 (47.3%)
	Total	93 (26.3%)	115 (32.6%)	61 (17.3%)	34 (9.6%)	50 (14.2%)	353 (100.0%)
Extent of COVID-19 on household							
		Highly Unaffected	Unaffected	Neutral	Affected	Highly Affected	Total
Sex	Male	14 (4.0%)	15 (4.2%)	37 (10.5%)	78 (22.1%)	42 (11.9%)	186 (52.7%)
	Female	14 (4.0%)	20 (5.7%)	34 (9.6%)	54 (15.3%)	45 (12.7%)	167 (47.3%)
	Total	28 (7.9%)	35 (9.9%)	71 (20.1%)	132 (37.4%)	87 (24.6%)	353 (100.0%)

Source: Authors’ Field Survey, 2021.

Table 3 shows that the study participants were majorly in age group 25 – 34 at 156 (44.2%), married 225 (63.7%), with tertiary level of education 276 (78.2%). They are employed in either public or private establishments 229 (64.9%), with family size of 1 – 5 at 278 (78.8%), and income ₦121,000 – above at 109 (30.9%). Their monthly average expenditure fell between ₦31,000 – N60,000 at 115 (32.6%), and at least 219 (62.0%) of them were affected by the extent of COVID-19 on households.

Descriptive Analysis of the Research Questions

In analyzing the research questions, respondents’ responses to items on the extent of COVID-19 on households were used. Frequency counts, percentage, mean and standard deviation score were presented. To determine the extent of COVID-19 on household (such as income, employment, expenditure, savings), the mean criterion was calculated by finding the total of the response (SA = 5, A = 4, U = 3, D = 2, SD = 1), and divided by number of the response (5). That is, the mean criterion = $5 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1 = 15/5 = 3.0$. Thus, if the mean of an item is above the mean criterion (3.0), it implies most respondents agreed that the item was true. But if the mean of an item is below the mean criterion (3.0), it indicates most respondents agreed that the item was not true, according to Okanta (2018) and Ojong & Chukwudozie (2019).

Does COVID-19 have effect on households' income in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State, Nigeria?

Table 4. Descriptive analysis showing the effect of COVID-19 on households' Income in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State, Nigeria

Items	SA	A	U	D	SD	Mean	Standard Deviation	Decision Rule
a. My salaries were paid regularly and timely within the last 24 months despite the COVID-19 outbreak	37 (10.5%)	98 (27.8%)	62 (17.6%)	63 (17.8%)	93 (26.3%)	2.78	1.374	Disagree
b. My daily/weekly/monthly earnings fell in the last 24 months because of the COVID-19 outbreak	84 (23.8%)	120 (34.0%)	56 (15.9%)	56 (15.9%)	37 (10.5%)	3.45	1.294	Agree
c. I couldn't access my wage/salary in the bank as a result of COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown during the last one year	35 (9.9%)	97 (27.5%)	41 (11.6%)	92 (26.1%)	88 (24.9%)	2.71	1.361	Disagree
d. My debtors/customers fell default of daily/weekly/monthly payment into my account in the last 24months due to COVID-19 outbreak	71 (20.1%)	129 (36.5%)	91 (25.8%)	36 (10.2%)	26 (7.4%)	3.52	1.141	Agree

**** Criterion Mean is 3.0**

Source: Authors' Field Survey, 2021.

Table 4 reveals that the mean value for the groups, that is the parameters estimated (items a, b, c, & d) for the effect of COVID-19 on household income were 2.78, 3.45, 2.71, and 3.52 respectively. The parameter estimated a and c (2.78 & 2.71) are below 3.0 (mean criterion) which means most respondents disagree. Other parameters b and d (3.45 & 3.52) are above 3.0 (mean criterion) which means most respondents agree.

Thus, it is interpreted for parameters estimated a and c (2.78 & 2.71) that: (a) majority of the respondents disagreed that their salaries were paid regularly and timely within the last 24 months despite the COVID-19 outbreak; and (c) majority of the respondents disagreed that they couldn't access their wage/salary in the bank as a result of COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown during the last one year.

The parameters estimated b and d (3.45 & 3.52) interpreted that: (a) majority of the respondents agreed that their daily/weekly/monthly earnings fell in the last 24 months because of the COVID-19 outbreak; and (d) most respondents agreed that their debtors/customers fell default of daily/weekly/monthly payment into their account in the last 24months due to COVID-19 outbreak.

Does COVID-19 have effect on households' employment in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State, Nigeria?

Table 5. Descriptive analysis showing the effect of COVID-19 on households' employment in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State, Nigeria

	Items	SA	A	U	D	SD	Mean	Standard Deviation	Decision Rule
a.	I was laid off at work due to COVID-19 outbreak that affected the company I worked for, in the last one year	29 (8.2%)	47 (13.3%)	52 (14.7%)	82 (23.2%)	143 (40.5%)	2.25	1.328	Disagree
b.	Customers were restricted from patronizing my wares/goods/stocks due to COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown in the last one year	54 (15.3%)	123 (34.8%)	89 (25.2%)	49 (13.9%)	38 (10.8%)	3.30	1.202	Agree
c.	I lost my customers because my shop/office remained closed for a long time due to COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown in the last 24 months	56 (15.9%)	93 (26.3%)	80 (22.7%)	75 (21.2%)	49 (13.9%)	3.09	1.289	Agree
d.	My goods/stocks were expired/damaged in store from prolonged lockdown of COVID-19 during the last one year	33 (9.3%)	70 (19.8%)	98 (27.8%)	73 (20.7%)	79 (22.4%)	2.73	1.267	Disagree

** *Criterion Mean is 3.0*

Source: Authors' Field Survey, 2021.

Table 5 reveals that the mean value for the groups, that is the parameters estimated (items a, b, c, & d) for the effect of COVID-19 on household employment are 2.25, 3.30, 3.09, and 2.73 respectively. The parameters estimated a and d are 2.25 and 2.73 respectively, both below 3.0 (mean criterion), which means most respondents disagree. Other parameters (b and c) are 3.30 and 3.09 respectively, both above 3.0 (mean criterion), which means most respondents agree.

Thus, it is interpreted for parameters estimated a and d (2.25 & 2.73) that: (a) the majority of the respondents disagreed that they were laid off at work due to COVID-19 outbreak that affected the company they worked for, in the last one year; and (d) most respondents disagreed that their goods/stocks were expired/damaged in store from prolonged lockdown of COVID-19 during the last one year.

The parameters estimated b and c (3.30 & 3.09) interpreted that: (b) the majority of the respondents agreed that customers were restricted from patronizing their wares/goods/stocks due to COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown in the last one year; and (c) most respondents agreed that they lost their customers because their shops/offices remained closed for a long time due to COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown in the last 24 months.

Does COVID-19 have effect on households' expenditure in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State, Nigeria?

Table 6. Descriptive analysis showing the effect of COVID-19 on households' expenditure in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State, Nigeria

	Items	SA	A	U	D	SD	Mean	Standard Deviation	Decision Rule
a.	My family financial upkeep increased during the last one year as a result of COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown	134 (38.0%)	106 (30.0%)	40 (11.3%)	26 (7.4%)	47 (13.3%)	3.72	1.383	Agree
b.	My family spent additional money on purchase of medical supplies for prevention of COVID-19 in the last one year	64 (18.1%)	119 (33.7%)	47 (13.3%)	77 (21.8%)	46 (13.0%)	3.22	1.326	Agree
c.	My family incurred more cost on house bills (e.g. DSTV, Electricity, Water etc) due to COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown in the last one year	124 (35.1%)	138 (39.1%)	36 (10.2%)	40 (11.3%)	15 (4.2%)	3.90	1.132	Agree
d.	My family bought more consumables (e.g. food, kerosene, gas, etc) during COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown	128 (36.3%)	169 (47.9%)	15 (4.2%)	22 (6.2%)	19 (5.4%)	4.03	1.068	Agree
e.	Do your expenses on call cards / data increases during covid-19 in the last 24 months	107 (30.3%)	150 (42.5%)	35 (9.9%)	40 (11.3%)	21 (5.9%)	3.80	1.164	Agree

** Criterion Mean is 3.0

Source: Authors' Field Survey, 2021.

Table 6 depicts that the mean values for the groups, that is the parameters estimated (items a, b, c, d & e) for the effect of COVID-19 on household expenditure were 3.72, 3.22, 3.90, 4.03, and 3.80 respectively, all above 3.0. These imply most respondents agreed since the mean values are higher than 3.0, the mean criterion. It is thereby interpreted that majority of the respondents agreed that: (a) their family financial upkeep increased during the last one year as a result of COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown, (b) their family spent additional money on purchase of medical supplies for prevention of COVID-19 in the last one year, (c) their family incurred more cost on house bills (e.g. DSTV, Electricity, Water etc) due to COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown in the last one year, (d) their family bought more consumables (e.g. food, kerosene, gas, etc) during COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown, and (e) their expenses on call cards / data increases during covid-19 in the last 24 months.

Does COVID-19 have effect on households' savings in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State, Nigeria?

Table 7. Descriptive analysis showing the effect of COVID-19 on households' savings in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State, Nigeria

	Items	SA	A	U	D	SD	Mean	Standard Deviation	Decision Rule
a.	My family lived on savings during the COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown	133 (37.7%)	102 (28.9%)	27 (7.6%)	60 (17.0%)	31 (8.8%)	3.70	1.355	Agree
b.	My family depleted her savings on household needs during the last one year, due to COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown	86 (24.4%)	128 (36.3%)	78 (22.1%)	40 (11.3%)	21 (5.9%)	3.62	1.145	Agree
c.	My family lived /sought for financial borrowings to meet her needs during the COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown in the last one year	69 (19.5%)	84 (23.8%)	47 (13.3%)	101 (28.6%)	52 (14.7%)	3.05	1.378	Agree
d.	My family resorted to palliatives collection and/or supports from friends/family in the last one year, due to COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown	48 (13.6%)	81 (22.9%)	34 (9.6%)	91 (25.8%)	99 (28.0%)	2.68	1.435	Disagree

** Criterion Mean is 3.0

Source: Authors' Field Survey, 2021.

Table 7 indicates that the mean values for the groups, that is the parameters estimated (items a, b, c, & d) for the effect of COVID-19 on household savings were 3.70, 3.62, 3.05,

and 2.68 respectively. The parameter estimated (d) 2.68, was below 3.0 the mean criterion, which means most respondents disagree. Other parameters estimated (a, b and c) are 3.70, 3.62 & 3.05, are above 3.0 (mean criterion), which means most respondents agree.

Thus, it is interpreted for the parameters estimated (a, b and c) 3.70, 3.62 & 3.05 imply that: (a) most respondents agreed that their family lived on savings during the COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown; (b) most respondents agreed that their family depleted their savings on household needs during the last one year, due to COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown; and (c) majority of respondents agreed that their family lived /sought for financial borrowings to meet their needs during the COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown in the last one year. But, for the parameter estimated (d) 2.68, it is interpreted that most respondents disagreed that their family resorted to palliatives collection and/or supports from friends/family in the last one year, due to COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown.

Chi-Square Analysis of the Research Hypotheses

- H₀ : COVID-19 has no significant effect on households’ income in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State, Nigeria.
- H₁ : COVID-19 has significant effect on households’ income in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State, Nigeria

Table 8. Chi-Square analysis on the effect of COVID-19 on households’ income in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State, Nigeria

		My salaries were paid regularly and timely within the last 24 months despite the COVID-19 outbreak								
		SA	A	U	D	SD	TOTAL	Pearson chi-square value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Sex	Male	23	63	28	25	47	186	12.477 ^a	4	.014
	Female	14	35	34	38	46	167			
	Total	37	98	62	63	93	353			

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 17.50

Source: Authors’ Field Survey, 2021.

Table 8 revealed that the chi-square statistics for the parameter estimated is 12.477, at 4 degree of freedom, and the p-value or asymptotic significance for the estimated parameter is 0.014. The result is statistically significant at 5% level of significance or alpha value. Since the p-value 0.014 (1.4%) for the estimated parameter is less than the alpha value 5%, the null hypothesis is rejected, and it is concluded that COVID-19 has significant effect on household income in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State.

- H₀ : COVID-19 has no significant effect on households’ employment in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State, Nigeria.
- H₁ : COVID-19 has significant effect on households’ employment in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State, Nigeria.

Table 9. **Chi-Square analysis on the effect of COVID-19 on households' employment in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State, Nigeria**

		I was laid off at work due to COVID-19 outbreak that affected the company I worked for, in the last one year								
		SA	A	U	D	SD	TOTAL	Pearson chi-square value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Sex	Male	13	16	26	50	81	186	10.581 ^a	4	.032
	Female	16	31	26	32	62	167			
	Total	29	47	52	82	143	353			

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 13.72.

Source: Authors' Field Survey, 2021.

Table 9 showed that the chi-square statistics for the parameter estimated is 10.581, at 4 degree of freedom, and the p-value or asymptotic significance for the estimated parameter is 0.032. The result is statistically significant at 5% level of significance or alpha value. Since the p-value 0.032 (3.2%) for the estimated parameter is less than the alpha value 5%, the null hypothesis is rejected, and it is concluded that COVID-19 has significant effect on household employment in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State.

- H₀ : COVID-19 has no significant effect on households' expenditure in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State, Nigeria.
 H₁ : COVID-19 has significant effect on households' expenditure in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State, Nigeria

Table 10. **Chi-Square analysis on the effect of COVID-19 on households' expenditure in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State, Nigeria**

		My family incurred more cost on house bills (e.g. DSTV, Electricity, Water etc) due to COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown in the last one year								
		SA	A	U	D	SD	TOTAL	Pearson chi-square value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Sex	Male	73	79	16	11	7	186	14.432 ^a	4	.006
	Female	51	59	20	29	8	167			
	Total	124	138	36	40	15	353			

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.10.

Source: Authors' Field Survey, 2021

Table 10 indicated that the chi-square statistics for the parameter estimated is 14.432, at 4 degree of freedom, and the p-value or asymptotic significance for the estimated parameter is 0.006. The result is statistically significant at 5% level of significance or alpha value. Since the p-value 0.006 (0.6%) for the estimated parameter is less than the alpha value 5%, the null hypothesis is rejected, and it is concluded that COVID-19 has significant effect on households' expenditure in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State.

- H₀ : COVID-19 has no significant effect on households' savings in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State, Nigeria.
 H₁ : COVID-19 has significant effect on households' savings in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State, Nigeria

Table 11. **Chi-Square analysis on the effect of COVID-19 on households' savings in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State, Nigeria**

		My family lived /sought for financial borrowings to meet her needs during the COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown in the last one year						Pearson		Asymp.
		SA	A	U	D	SD	TOTAL	chi-square	df	Sig. (2-sided)
								value		
Sex	Male	34	57	22	51	22	186	11.171 ^a	4	.025
	Female	35	27	25	50	30	167			
	Total	69	84	47	101	52	353			

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 22.24.

Source: Authors' Field Survey, 2021.

Table 11 revealed that the chi-square statistics for the parameter estimated is 11.171, at 4 degree of freedom, and the p-value or asymptotic significance for the estimated parameter is 0.025. The result is statistically significant at 5% level of significance or alpha value. Since the p-value 0.025 (2.5%) for the estimated parameter is less than the alpha value 5%, the null hypothesis is rejected, and it is concluded that COVID-19 has significant effect on households' savings in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State.

Discussion of Findings

Findings from the empirical investigation show there is a significant effect of COVID-19 on socio-economic well-being of household in Ayobo-Ipaja, Lagos State. Specifically, the survey analysis found that COVID-19 has a significant effect on households' income, employment, expenditure, and savings. For instance, evidence established that: daily/weekly/monthly earnings fell in the last 24 months, and they could not access their wage/salary in the bank because of the COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown. More so, the lockdown measures affected households from work (both formally and informally employed) - they lost their customers because their shops/offices remained closed for a long time. Also, their goods/stocks were expired or damaged in store from prolonged lockdown of COVID-19 during the last one year.

Similarly, not less than 132 (37.4%) and 87 (24.6%) survey participants were affected and highly affected respectively by the effect of COVID-19 on socio-economic well-being of households in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State, Nigeria. For instance, families' financial upkeep increased during the last one year as a result of COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown - families incurred more cost on house bills (e.g. DSTV, Electricity, Water etc), consumables (e.g. food, kerosene, gas, etc), and their expenses on call cards / data increases during covid-19 in the last 24 months.

These findings are similar to UNHCR (2020) study on socio-economic impact of COVID-19 pandemic among persons of concern in Nigeria. They found that there has been incidence of increase in the prices of goods and services. 80.09% have reportedly experienced increase in prices, 75.77% lack food, 52.46% restricted from accessing basic need 12.51% shelters. The increase in the prices of goods and services are due to scarce in the resources, low supply and high demand, hence the inflation.

Ajibo (2020)'s study on the effect of COVID-19 on Nigerian socio-economic well-being also corroborated that coronavirus pandemic led to a high rate of unemployment and crime and a hike in prices of commodities, most especially personal protective equipment. A lot of middle-income and poor people cannot afford food. The price of food stuffs in many cities has been hiked. Further report from Lagos State shows a state of anarchy: hungry and unemployed youths are out in the street every night looking for a house to burgle and who to rob.

Conclusions

The study examined the effect of COVID-19 on the socio-economic well-being of households in Nigeria. The study found that COVID-19 has significant effect on households' income, employment, expenditure, and savings in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area of Lagos State, Nigeria. Evidence established that families' daily/weekly/monthly earnings fell, they could not access their wage/salary in the bank, and debtors/customers default daily/weekly/monthly payment in the last 24 months due to COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown.

Further evidence revealed that they were restricted from conducting business/office activities due to COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown in the last one year, as a result, small businesses/office could not recruit labor. More so, families expended more money on consumables (e.g. food, kerosene, gas, call cards, data etc.) during COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown. In fact, families lived and/or depleted their savings during the COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown.

Recommendation

In combating the negative effects of COVID-19 on socio-economic well-being of households in Ayobo-Ipaja, Lagos State, the major policy recommendations is that the federal and state governments should intensify policy efforts and implementations towards economic growth recovery and poverty alleviation programs for increased social inclusion by creating jobs and providing support for the poorest and most vulnerable members of society through investments in social programs and providing social amenities.

More so, broader scope of research is advised in Lagos State to further establish the research findings. Future studies could consider econometric analyses and theoretical postulations that support COVID-19's impact on economy, as an emerging area of research in the field of economics.

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