Data Article

Data on the awareness and adoption of ICT in town planning firms in Lagos state, Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

This dataset covers an investigation into awareness and adoption of information and communication technology (ICT) in town planning firms in Lagos state, Nigeria. A survey of thirty (30) town planning firms in Lagos state, Nigeria was conducted. The survey was carried out between January to March 2017 by the use of questionnaires. The dataset contains responses on the factors that influence ICT usage, barriers and constraints of ICT usage. The five (5) point Likert scale was used for quantitative data analysis. The data can help identify the level of ICT usage, identify areas of concern and solutions can be proffered based on the results of the analysis.

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Specifications Table

| Subject area          | Construction and Building |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| More specific subject area | Urban and Regional planning |
| Type of data          | Tables and Figures       |

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| How data was acquired | Field Survey |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Data format           | Raw and analyzed |
| Experimental factors  | Cross-sectional survey research design of town planning firms to determine factors that influence ICT usage, barriers and constraints of ICT usage. |
| Experimental features | Multistage sampling selection, simple boxplot, stacked bars, correlation matrix and analysis of variance (ANOVA) |
| Data source location  | Lagos, Nigeria |
| Data accessibility    | All the data are in this data article |

**Value of the data**

- The dataset can also be used by professional bodies in organizing training program seminars and workshops for Town planners in Lagos, Nigeria.
- The data could be used to advocate ICT usage for professional bodies.
- The data can be used for educational and research purposes [1].
- The questionnaire can be adapted, adopted for a similar research on this subject.

1. **Data**

The article describes data obtained from town planners in different town planning firms on their awareness and adoption of ICT. The data were mainly the analysis of responses from administering questionnaires. A total of 39 questionnaires was administered among the town planning firms in Lagos state, out of which only 30 questionnaires (70%) were retrieved for analysis. The questionnaire can be assessed as Supplementary data. Data collected using the questionnaire was analyzed and that provided the study information. Descriptive statistics (univariate analysis) using mean, frequency, percentages and proportions were used in the data analysis. The five point Likert scale was adopted to facilitate the data analysis. The data presented are the socio-demographics of the respondents and the organizational characteristics of the firm which are the variables used to measure the level of awareness and adoption of ICT in the surveyed Town planning firms.

1.1. **Socio-demographics of the respondents**

The socio-demographics are presented in percentages to facilitate easy comparison and interpretation. These are presented as follows: position of the respondents in the respective Town planning firms (Fig. 1), gender of the respondents (Fig. 2), age of respondents (Table 1), marital status of respondents. The data are presented as follows:

![Graph showing percentage of respondents by position](image.png)

**Fig. 1**. Position of respondent in firm.
respondents (Fig. 3), educational level of respondents (Fig. 4), years of experience (Table 2) and duration of ICT training of the respondents (Fig. 5).

1.2. Organizational characteristics of the firms surveyed

The organizational characteristics of the firm are vital in deterring the extent of the firms’ awareness and adoption of ICT. These are presented as follows: ownership of the surveyed firms (Fig. 6), numbers of locations of operations of the surveyed firms (Fig. 7), year of establishment of the surveyed firms (Table 3), surveyed firms’ annual turnover in millions of Naira (Fig. 8), number of staffs in the surveyed firms (Fig. 9), program for training your staff in ICT applications within the firm (Table 4) and training form of ICT literates (Table 5). Others are: investment committed annually to

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**Table 1**

| Age of respondents | Percentage |
|--------------------|------------|
| Below 25           | 6.7        |
| 25–40 yrs          | 43.3       |
| 41–50 yrs          | 23.3       |
| 61–70              | 26.7       |
| Total              | 100.0      |

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**Table 2**

| Ownership of the firms | Percentage |
|------------------------|------------|
| Public                 | 30.2       |
| Private                | 41.5       |
| Mixed                  | 28.3       |

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**Table 3**

| Year of establishment | Percentage |
|-----------------------|------------|
| 2000                  | 10.2       |
| 2001                  | 20.4       |
| 2002                  | 15.1       |
| 2003                  | 12.3       |
| 2004                  | 11.2       |
| 2005                  | 10.1       |

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**Table 4**

| Program for training | Percentage |
|----------------------|------------|
| On-site              | 50.0       |
| Off-site             | 30.1       |
| In-house             | 19.9       |

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**Table 5**

| Training form         | Percentage |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Classroom             | 60.0       |
| On-the-job            | 20.0       |
| Self-paced            | 20.0       |
ICT by the surveyed firms (Fig. 10), ownership of the websites of the surveyed firms (Fig. 11), time of introduction to ICT in the surveyed firms (Fig. 12), workstations operated by the surveyed firms (Table 6), internet connectivity of the surveyed firms (Table 7), facilities available in the surveyed firms (Table 8) and ease of change of system and applications at the surveyed firms (Table 9).

2. Experimental design, materials and methods

A combination of quantitative and qualitative research method was adopted for this work. A cross-sectional survey was conducted, and in-depth interviews were also conducted to complement the
empirical data generated. The data that emanate from the interviews were not included in this work. The questionnaire used in data collection was designed by the researchers and had three sections according to the major research issues addressed in this study. Similar methods and contributions can be seen in [1–15]. Specifically, the data presented in the article can be helpful in policy implementation and monitoring in ICT adoption and assessing the gains accruable to ICT investments, some of the articles [16–32] addressed similar issues. In addition, different analytical paths can be explored [33–36].

Section 1 is centered on the respondents’ personal characteristics (age, sex, marital status, income, education, level of experience, duration of ICT training). Section 2 focused on the organization/facility characteristics of the firm such as; number of branches, the year of the establishment of the firm, the firm’s annual turnover, the number of staffs in the firm, training programs, ownership of website(s), internet connectivity and perceived number of ICT literates. Section 3 is mainly on ICT usage,

Table 3
Year of establishment of the surveyed firms.

| Year of establishment | Percentage |
|-----------------------|------------|
| 1961–1970             | 0.0        |
| 1971–1980             | 10.0       |
| 1981–1990             | 6.7        |
| 1991 or above         | 83.3       |
| Total                 | 100.0      |

Fig. 6. Ownership of the surveyed firms.

Fig. 7. Numbers of locations of operations of the surveyed firms.
responses were solicited from the respondents based on a five point Likert scale: “1” for not at all; “2” for rarely; “3” averagely; “4” for often and “5” for daily. Respondents were also asked to rate the factors that determine the level of ICT usage by their firm on a five point Likert scale: “1” for not at all; “2” not very much; “3” A little; “4” very much and “5” for A great extent, respondents were also asked to rate the level of ICT application usage by your firm on a five point Likert scale: “1” low; “2” Below
Table 6
Work stations operated by the surveyed firms.

| Work stations operated | Frequency | Percentage |
|------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1–5                    | 20        | 66.7%      |
| 6–10                   | 6         | 20.0%      |
| 11–20                  | 4         | 13.3%      |
| Total                  | 30        | 100.0%     |

Fig. 10. Investment committed annually to ICT by the surveyed firms.

**FIRM OWNING A WEBSITE**

| No | Yes |
|----|-----|
| 50%| 50% |

Fig. 11. Ownership of website by the surveyed firms.

Fig. 12. Time of introduction to ICT in the surveyed firms.
Table 7  
Internet connectivity of the surveyed firms.  

| Internet connectivity | Percentage |
|-----------------------|------------|
| No                    | 3.3        |
| Yes                   | 93.3       |
| Total                 | 100.0      |

Table 8  
Facilities available in the surveyed firms.  

| Facilities available in firm | Percentage |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Internet and intranet       | 46.7       |
| Internet, intranet, extranet| 20.0       |
| Internet, intranet, extranet, and CSCW | 6.7 |
| None of the above           | 13.3       |
| Unanswered                  | 13.3       |
| Total                       | 100        |

Table 9  
Ease of change of system and applications at the surveyed firms.  

| Ease of change of system and applications | Percentage |
|------------------------------------------|------------|
| Strongly disagree                        | 3.3        |
| Disagree                                 | 3.3        |
| Undecided                                | 13.3       |
| Agree                                    | 56.8       |
| Strongly Agree                           | 23.3       |
| Total                                    | 100.0      |

Table 10  
Representation of the applications for design technologies of the firms.  

| Applications                  | L | BA | A | AA | H | SWV | Index | Rank |
|-------------------------------|---|----|---|----|---|-----|-------|------|
| Autocad                       | 1 | 0  | 0 | 2  | 26| 139 | 4.63  | 1ST  |
| ArcGis                        | 3 | 2  | 5 | 5  | 14| 114 | 3.80  | 2ND  |
| Autodesk Land development     | 6 | 1  | 4 | 9  | 9 | 101 | 3.36  | 3RD  |
| Surfer                        | 8 | 2  | 5 | 8  | 9 | 99  | 3.3   | 4TH  |
| Sketchup                      | 9 | 1  | 3 | 5  | 9 | 91  | 3.03  | 5TH  |
| Others                        | 6 | 4  | 6 | 6  | 6 | 86  | 2.86  | 6TH  |

L = low, BA = below average, A = average, AA = above average, H = high.

Average; “3” Average; “4” Above Average and “5” for high. Section 4 is on the benefits of ICT usage on a five point Likert scale: “1” for not at all; “2” not very much; “3” A little; “4” very much and “5” A great extent. Section 5 is on the constraints to ICT usage, respondents were asked to rate the constraints to the use of ICT by their firm on a five point Likert scale: “1” for not at all; “2” not very much; “3” A little; “4” very much and “5” A great extent. Then, Likert scale was used to rank the variables using the sum of the weighted values (SWV) and summarized as the respondents’ index.

2.1. Analysis of level of adoption of ICT usage

The following data presented are the measures of the level of adoption of ICT usage in the surveyed firms. These include: design technologies (Table 10), level of usage of word processing, analysis
and presentation tools by the firms (Table 11), applications for communication system used by the firms (Table 12), perceived usage of hardware systems as responded by the firms (Table 13), tasks and services performed using ICT in the firms (Table 14), perceived factors that determine the use of ICT

### Table 11
Level of usage of word processing, analysis and presentation tools by the firms.

| Applications            | L  | BA | A  | AA | H  | SWV | Index | Rank |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-------|------|
| MS Word                 | 2  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 28 | 149 | 4.96  | 1ST  |
| MS Excel                | 1  | 0  | 1  | 5  | 22 | 134 | 4.46  | 2ND  |
| MS PowerPoint           | 3  | 1  | 3  | 5  | 15 | 109 | 3.63  | 3RD  |
| SPSS                    | 7  | 0  | 4  | 6  | 10 | 93  | 3.1   | 4TH  |
| Adobe PageMaker         | 5  | 2  | 4  | 4  | 11 | 82  | 2.73  | 5TH  |
| Corel draw              | 6  | 4  | 6  | 6  | 6  | 86  | 2.86  | 6TH  |
| In-design               | 9  | 0  | 4  | 7  | 4  | 69  | 2.3   | 7TH  |
| Illustrator             | 9  | 1  | 3  | 7  | 4  | 68  | 2.3   | 7TH  |
| MS Perfect              | 7  | 0  | 4  | 6  | 10 | 93  | 3.1   | 8TH  |

L = low, BA = below average, A = average, AA = above average, H = high.

### Table 12
Applications for communication system used by the firms.

| Applications              | L  | BA | A  | AA | H  | SWV | Index | Rank |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-------|------|
| Internet                  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 25 | 84  | 2.8   | 1ST  |
| Video conferencing        | 11 | 0  | 1  | 5  | 8  | 66  | 2.2   | 2ND  |
| Electronic data management| 8  | 0  | 1  | 6  | 8  | 75  | 2.5   | 3RD  |
| Intranet                  | 11 | 1  | 3  | 3  | 7  | 69  | 2.3   | 4TH  |
| Voicemail                 | 11 | 2  | 2  | 2  | 3  | 44  | 1.5   | 5TH  |

L = low, BA = below average, A = average, AA = above average, H = high.

### Table 13
Perceived usage of hardware systems as responded by the firms.

| Applications             | L  | BA | A  | AA | H  | SWV | Index | Rank |
|--------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-------|------|
| Computer System          | 0  | 0  | 0  | 4  | 24 | 128 | 4.26  | 1ST  |
| Printer                  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 4  | 22 | 118 | 3.93  | 2ND  |
| Plotter                  | 1  | 1  | 4  | 4  | 17 | 106 | 3.53  | 3RD  |
| GPs                      | 1  | 1  | 7  | 4  | 13 | 105 | 3.50  | 4TH  |
| Lidar Camera             | 9  | 1  | 3  | 3  | 6  | 50  | 1.6   | 6TH  |
| Drone                    | 10 | 2  | 3  | 3  | 4  | 55  | 1.83  | 5TH  |

### Table 14
Tasks and services performed using ICT in the firms.

| Tasks                               | NA | RLY | AVG | OFT | DLY | SWV | Index | Rank |
|-------------------------------------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|------|
| Detailed layout design              | 0  | 0   | 5   | 14  | 11  | 126 | 4.2   | 1ST  |
| Report Writing                      | 0  | 1   | 1   | 14  | 13  | 126 | 4.2   | 2ND  |
| General office Administration       | 1  | 0   | 3   | 8   | 17  | 127 | 4.2   | 3RD  |
| Data analysis                       | 0  | 1   | 5   | 17  | 7   | 120 | 4.0   | 4TH  |
| Presentation works                  | 0  | 1   | 5   | 17  | 7   | 120 | 4.0   | 4TH  |
| Project planning and management     | 1  | 2   | 4   | 13  | 10  | 119 | 4.0   | 5TH  |
| Collaborative works                 | 0  | 1   | 6   | 10  | 12  | 120 | 4.0   | 6TH  |
| Design/Research Info Search         | 0  | 3   | 4   | 11  | 11  | 117 | 3.9   | 7TH  |
| Physical modeling                   | 1  | 6   | 3   | 9   | 10  | 108 | 3.6   | 8TH  |
| Digital modeling                    | 1  | 4   | 5   | 9   | 6   | 86  | 3.4   | 9TH  |
| Public relations                    | 3  | 9   | 8   | 2   | 5   | 78  | 2.6   | 10TH |
| Others                              | 0  | 0   | 0   | 3   | 4   | 32  | 1.1   | 11TH |

NA = Not at all, RLY = Rarely, AVG = Averagely, OFT = Often, DLY = Daily.
Table 15
Perceived Factors that determine the use of ICT by the Firms.

| Factors                              | NAA | NVM | AL  | VM  | AGE | SWV  | Index | Rank |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|------|
| Level of competition                 | 0   | 1   | 3   | 9   | 16  | 127  | 4.2   | 1ST  |
| Changing trends in global construction demands | 0   | 1   | 3   | 8   | 16  | 123  | 4.1   | 2ND  |
| Construction industry demands        | 1   | 0   | 2   | 10  | 15  | 122  | 4.1   | 3RD  |
| Client/customer demand               | 1   | 1   | 4   | 5   | 17  | 120  | 4.0   | 4TH  |
| Job/Project requirement              | 1   | 3   | 11  | 12  | 0   | 100  | 3.3   | 5TH  |

NAA = Not at all, NVM = Not very much, AL = A little, VM = Very much, AGE = A great extent.

Table 16
Perceived benefits of ICT by the firms.

| Benefits                               | NAA | NVM | AL  | VM  | AGA | SWV  | Index | Rank |
|----------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|------|
| Enhances productivity                  | 1   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 28  | 141  | 4.7   | 1ST  |
| Saves time                             | 1   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 28  | 141  | 4.7   | 1ST  |
| Improves public image of user          | 1   | 0   | 0   | 1   | 27  | 140  | 4.66  | 3RD  |
| Gives users competitive advantage      | 1   | 0   | 0   | 1   | 27  | 140  | 4.66  | 3RD  |
| Facilitates decision making            | 0   | 1   | 1   | 6   | 22  | 139  | 4.63  | 5th  |
| Savings in operating cost              | 1   | 0   | 0   | 4   | 24  | 137  | 4.56  | 6TH  |
| Makes professional job easier          | 0   | 0   | 0   | 2   | 25  | 133  | 4.43  | 7TH  |
| Improves document presentation         | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 4   | 20   | 0.66  | 8TH  |

NAA = Not at all, NVM = Not very much, AL = A little, VM = Very much, AGA = A great extent.

Table 17
Perceived constraints to ICT usage and adoption by the firms.

| Constraints                                  | NAA | NVM | AL  | VM  | AGA | SWV  | Index | Rank |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|------|
| High cost of professional to employ          | 2   | 4   | 5   | 4   | 14  | 115  | 3.83  | 1ST  |
| Inadequate power supply                      | 5   | 0   | 5   | 7   | 13  | 113  | 3.76  | 2ND  |
| High cost of hardware and software           | 3   | 2   | 7   | 6   | 11  | 105  | 3.50  | 3RD  |
| Continual need to upgrade                   | 3   | 3   | 8   | 9   | 6   | 99   | 3.33  | 4TH  |
| System and computer malfunction              | 3   | 4   | 4   | 8   | 10  | 97   | 3.23  | 5TH  |
| Poor security and privacy                   | 6   | 7   | 6   | 4   | 6   | 94   | 3.13  | 6TH  |
| Incompatibility in software packages         | 6   | 4   | 6   | 7   | 91  | 3.03 | 7TH   |
| Inadequate ICT content in construction       | 5   | 4   | 8   | 6   | 6   | 91   | 3.03  | 7TH  |
| Scarcity of professional software            | 4   | 10  | 5   | 7   | 3   | 82   | 2.93  | 9TH  |
| Job size and fees not enough for ICT         | 4   | 5   | 8   | 7   | 4   | 86   | 2.86  | 10TH |
| Poor return on investment                    | 7   | 5   | 9   | 3   | 5   | 81   | 2.70  | 11TH |
| Personal abuse                              | 8   | 9   | 7   | 2   | 2   | 65   | 2.20  | 12TH |
| ICT making town planners redundant           | 13  | 5   | 4   | 4   | 3   | 66   | 2.16  | 13TH |

NAA = Not at all, NVM = Not very much, AL = A little, VM = Very much, AGA = A great extent.
by the firms (Table 15), perceived benefits of ICT by the firms (Table 16) and perceived constraints to ICT usage and adoption by the firms (Table 17).

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Transparency document. Supplementary material

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Appendix A. Supplementary material

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found in the online version at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2018.08.036.

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