

Tenement Housing and Domestic Conflict in Diobu Port Harcourt, Rivers State.

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ABSTRACT

Aims: To examine Tenement housing and domestic conflict among Residents in Rivers State, Nigeria

Study design: Cross sectional survey design

Place and Duration of Study: The study was carried out in Mile 1 and Mile 2 diobu, Port Harcourt

Methodology: Triangulation methodology was used in this study to obtain insight view of the problem. Both quantitative and qualitative methods were used. In quantitative method data was collected using questionnaires and in qualitative method data was collected using FGM and Interviews with respondents. Probability design was used wherein simple random sampling technique was used. The study made use of quantitative (questionnaires) and qualitative (interviews and focus group meetings) methods, through a simple random sampling method

Results: The result reveal an existing relationship between the common use of toilet, bathroom, kitchen etc. and conflict among dwellers of tenement houses, furthermore it was revealed that there was a relationship between over population and conflict among tenement house dwellers and the data analysis showed that there is a relationship between tenement house pattern and conflict among dwellers.

Conclusion: It was concluded that a comprehensive approach should be employed to continuously check quality in housing structures and allocation and also realistic policies that will alleviate the suffering of Nigerians as it pertains to housing should be enacted and implemented

Keywords: Tenement, conflict and Resident

1. INTRODUCTION

[1] asserts Asserts that shelter or housing is a basic human necessity. In advanced countries globally, the governments spend more of its budget on housing provision for their people, through different channels like public-private financing or even directly. [1] further buttressed that, in most Third World countries, the regard for housing is supposed to lie with the numerous governments, resulting from mode of governance, socio-economic considerations and partly, the populace's tradition. He further buttressed that, in many societies in African, long before colonialism, housing or shelter provision was an individual responsibility, and this trend obtains presently. The government owes its citizenry the provision and delivery of good housing and security.

25 In Nigeria, for diverse reasons, the reverse is the case. The continuous pattern of having citizenries bear the
26 responsibility of providing their accommodation has been a recurrent reason. Lack of capital investment,
27 corruption and uncaring attitude for the citizens could be other factors why the government has not taken
28 responsibility.

29 For clarity purposes, this study is aimed at the tenement nature of housing. The term tenement means tenancy
30 and/or to any accommodation rented. The New York State Legislature defined it in the Tenement House Act of
31 1867 in regards to rental occupancy by multiple households, as “any apartment, which is rented, or hired out to
32 be used, as the residence of many families upon a floor, living, cooking and having a common right in the halls,
33 stairways, yards, water-closets, or privies [2].

34 Tenement is a low-grade multi-family urban core accommodation, commonly taken by the underprivileged. In
35 Scotland, it is a multi-occupancy building of any sort, and in England, especially Cornwall and Devon, it
36 connotes an outshot part at the rear of a terraced house, having a roof of its own.

37 **2 AIM OF THE STUDY**

38 The investigation examined the rate to which tenement housing induces domestic conflict among residents.
39 Clear-cut objectives were considered to examine the aim which included;

- 40 i To determine if the use of privies contribute to conflict among tenement houses dwellers.
- 41 ii.To determine if over population contribute to conflict among tenement house dwellers.
- 42 iii.To discover if tenement house pattern contributes to conflict among dwellers.

44 **3 Research Hypothesis**

- 45 I. There is no significant relationship between common use of privies and conflict among dwellers of tenement
46 houses.
- 47 ii. There is no significant relationship between over conflict and population among tenement house dwellers.
- 48 iii. There is no significant relationship between tenement house pattern and conflict among
49 residents.

51 **4. STUDY AREA**

52 The study area was tenement settlement areas in Mile 1 and Mile 2, Diobu, Port Harcourt. Diobu is a densely
53 populated neighbourhood of Port Harcourt, Rivers State, within the Port Harcourt metropolis. According to
54 Fred (2013), the locality is known for its soccer talents and has produced locally and internationally known
55

56 players like Finidi George, Taribo West and Joseph Yobo. Diobu hosted on March 29, 2012 the 25th Most
57 Beautiful Girl in Nigeria Zonal screening [3]

58 Diobu comprises of three main extensions, which are: Mile 1, Mile 2 and Mile 3. It is surrounded by New GRA
59 to the north, D-line to the northeast, Rivers State University of Science and Technology to the north-west, Old
60 GRA to the east, Kidney Island to the south-east, and Eagle Island to the south-west. Diobu coordinates are:
61 4°47'24"N, 6°59'36"E (Latitude:4.772152; Longitude:6.994514).

64 5. METHODOLOGY

65 5.1 Population of the Study

66
67
68 The study population comprised of adult men and women between the ages of 18 and 60 years who live in
69 tenement residential houses in Diobu, Port Harcourt. The populace of Diobu with reference to the 2006 census
70 figure stand at 5,000.

71 5.2 Sample and Sampling Technique

72 Mixed Methodology was adopted by the researcher to conduct this study. The ~~study made use of~~ quantitative
73 data was collected deploying (questionnaires) and qualitative data was collected using (interviews and focus
74 group meetings) ~~methods, through a~~ simple random sampling method (controlled conditions created to see that
75 everybody in the population has the same opportunity or chance of being captured in the sample, e.g. by way of
76 writing names of the elements on pieces of paper, folding the papers and putting them in one container and
77 making the people to pick i.e. balloting. [4] The sampling procedure adopted involves developing a
78 questionnaire defined by the residents of the selected areas based on the years of residence, size/number of
79 rooms, family size, the population of the compound, common use of facilities and challenges emanating from
80 individual/family differences among residents. The respondents interviewed from the selected areas did cut
81 across the different socioeconomic levels and ethnic/religious affinity. They replied to the interviews and
82 questionnaires of the researcher with the results collated and reviewed.

83
84
85 The minimum sample size for the study was estimated using simple percentage. As Diobu's populace is 5,000;
86 we hence took 14% of that population. Thus,

$$87 \frac{14}{100} \times 5,000 = 700$$

88
89

90

91 Sample size is = 700

92 This sample size, 700 was considered robust enough to justify for a 14% non-response or inappropriate entry
 93 and for the conduct of additional statistical analysis that was needed in the study. Out of this sample size of 700,
 94 only 673 were correctly filled and retrieved.

95

96 **6. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

97

98 **Research Question One: 1.** How can common use of toilet, bathroom, kitchen etc. contribute to conflict
 99 among dwellers of tenement houses?

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101 **Table 6.1** : Mean scores of participants on how common use of toilet, bathroom, kitchen etc. could contribute to
 102 conflict among dwellers of tenement houses

S/N	How common use of privies contribute to conflict among dwellers of tenement houses?	Men		Women		Mean set	Decision
		\bar{x}	SD ₁	\bar{x}	SD ₂		
1.	Mingling with different types of characters	3.98	0.134	3.93	0.259	3.96	Agreed
2.	No privacy	3.60	0.490	3.90	0.295	3.75	Agreed
3	Noise pollution e.g. blasting of music at odd hours, children's noise and generator sounds	3.60	0.490	3.90	0.295	3.75	Agreed
4	child vulnerability to abuse	2.70	0.557	3.09	0.665	2.89	Agreed
5	Limited number of conveniences	3.98	0.134	3.93	0.460	3.96	Agreed
	Aggregate Mean	3.57	0.361	3.75	0.388	3.57	Agreed

103

104 SOURCE: [5]

105 Data in table 6.1 presents the mean scores and standard deviation (SD) of participants on how common use of
 106 toilet, bathroom, kitchen etc. contribute to conflict among dwellers of tenement houses. The respondents agreed
 107 to all the items with mean scores greater than the criterion mean of 2.5. The aggregate mean scores of 3.57 for

men and 3.75 for women showed that common use of toilet, bathroom, kitchen etc. could add to conflict among dwellers of tenement houses and it includes: Mingling with dissimilar types of characters; lack of privacy, noise pollution e.g. blasting of music at odd hours, children's noise and generator sounds, child vulnerability to abuse and limited number of conveniences respectively.

Research question two: How can over population contribute to conflict among tenement house dwellers?

Table 6.2: Mean scores of participants on how over population could contribute to conflict among tenement house dwellers.

S/N	How over population could contribute to conflict among tenement house dwellers.	Men		Women		Mean set	Decision
		\bar{x}	SD ₁	\bar{x}	SD ₂		
1.	Inadequate infra-structure	1.59	0.758	1.56	0.732	1.58	Disagreed
2	Misrepresentation	3.78	0.456	3.58	0.495	3.68	Agreed
3	Back-biting	3.88	0.329	3.63	0.483	3.76	Agreed
4	Clashes between children	3.09	0.289	3.02	0.268	3.06	Agreed
5	Threat to parties' interests and concerns (e.g. amorous relationships)	3.90	0.307	3.68	0.467	3.79	Agreed
6	Envy	3.22	1.262	3.69	0.834	3.46	Agreed
7.	Uncooperative attitudes	3.51	0.501	3.63	0.484	3.57	Agreed
8	Non-settlement of bills	3.72	0.447	3.83	0.374	3.78	Agreed
	Aggregate mean	3.34	0.544	3.33	0.517	3.34	Agreed

SOURCE:[5]

Data in table 6.2 presents the mean scores and standard deviation (SD) of participants on how over population could contribute to conflict among tenement house dwellers. The respondents agreed to all the items with mean scores greater than the criterion means of 2.5 except for item one which is: Inadequate infra-structure: bathroom, toilet, kitchen, etc.). However, the aggregate mean scores of 3.34 for men and 3.33 for women showed that over population could add to conflict among tenement house dwellers in ways like: Misrepresentation, Back-biting, Clashes between children, threat to parties' concerns and interests (e.g. amorous relationships); envy, uncooperative attitudes and non-settlement of bills.

126

127 **Research question three: How can tenement house pattern contribute to conflict among residents?**128 **Table 6.3** Mean scores of participants on how tenement house pattern contributes to conflict among residents.

129

S/N	How tenement house pattern contributes to conflict among residents	Men		Women		Mean set	Decision
		\bar{x}	SD ₁	\bar{x}	SD ₂		
1	Parents overreaction towards child protection	3.67	0.507	3.61	0.536	3.64	Agreed
2	Exposure to immoral and delinquent behaviours	3.38	0.522	3.51	0.501	3.45	Agreed
3	Problems of joint payment of utility bill e.g. NEPA	3.80	0.404	3.77	0.419	3.79	Agreed
4	Non-cooperation from some tenants toward cleaning of conveniences and sweeping of the compound.	3.64	0.518	3.59	0.492	3.62	Agreed
5	Gossips from nosy neighbours	3.04	0.871	3.17	0.798	3.11	Agreed
6	Over dependent neighbours	2.92	0.599	3.28	0.608	3.1	Agreed
	Aggregate mean	3.41	0.652	3.49	0.637	3.45	Agreed

130

131 SOURCE: [5]

132 Data in table 6.3 presents the mean scores and standard deviation (SD) of women and men on how tenement
 133 house pattern contributes to conflict among residents. The respondents agreed to all the items with mean scores
 134 greater than the criterion mean of 2.5. The aggregate mean scores of 3.41 for men and 3.49 for women
 135 displayed the rate to which tenement house pattern contributes to conflict among residents are through: Parents
 136 overreaction towards child protection; exposure to immoral and delinquent behaviours; problems of joint
 137 payment of utility bill e.g. NEPA; non-cooperation from some tenants toward cleaning of conveniences and
 138 sweeping of the compound; gossips from nosy neighbours and over dependent neighbours respectively.

139 **Test of Hypotheses**

140 **Hypotheses one:** There is no important relationship between common use of toilet, bathroom, kitchen etc. and
 141 conflict among dwellers of tenement houses.

142

Table 6.4: Z-test Relationship between common use of toilet, bathroom, kitchen etc. and conflict among dwellers of tenement houses.

Status	N	\bar{x}	SD	Df	z-calculated value	Critical value	Decision
Men	349	3.75	0.361	671	2.029	± 1.96	Reject
Women	324	3.75	0.388				

SOURCE: [5]

Data in table 6.4 presented the Z-test dissimilarity between mean scores of participants on the relationship between common use of toilet, bathroom, kitchen etc. and conflict among dwellers of tenement houses.

The Z-calculated value of 2.029 is higher than the critical value of ± 1.96 at 0.05 alpha significant level. Therefore, the null hypothesis is unaccepted. This infers that, there is a relationship between the mean scores of men and women on the relationship between common use of toilet, bathroom, kitchen etc. and conflict among dwellers of tenement houses.

Hypotheses two: There is no significant relationship between over population and conflict among tenement house dwellers.

Table 6.5: Z-test Relationship between over population and conflict among tenement house dwellers.

Status	N	\bar{x}	SD	Df	z-calculated value	Critical value	Decision
Men	349	3.34	0.544	671	2.04	± 1.96	Reject
Women	324	3.33	0.517				

SOURCE: [5]

Data in table 6.5 presented the Z-test dissimilarity between the mean scores of men and women on over population and conflict among tenement house dwellers. The Z-calculated value of 2.04 is greater than the

critical value of ± 1.96 at 0.05 alpha significant level. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected. This means that, there is a difference between the mean scores of men and women on over population and conflict among tenement house dwellers.

Hypotheses three: There is no significant relationship between tenement house pattern and conflict among residents.

Table 6.6: Z-test Relationship between tenement house pattern and conflict among residents.

Status	N	\bar{x}	SD	df	Z-calculated value	Critical value	Decision
Men	349	2.88	0.657	671	-2.008	± 1.96	Reject
Women	324	2.98	0.637				

SOURCE: [5]

Data in table 4.7 presented the Z-test difference between the mean scores of men and women on how tenement house pattern contributes to conflict among residents. The Z-calculated value of -2.008 is greater than the critical value of ± 1.96 at 0.05 alpha significant level. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected. This infers that, a significant difference exists on how tenement house pattern contributes to conflict among residents.

6.1 Summary of Findings

1 Common use of toilet, bathroom, kitchen etc. contribute to conflict among dwellers of tenement houses in different ways and they include mingling with various kinds of characters; absence of privacy, noise pollution eg blasting of music at odd hours, children's noise and generator sounds, child vulnerability to abuse and few numbers of conveniences respectively.

2. Over population could contribute to conflict among tenement house dwellers in many ways which include: misrepresentation, clashes amongst children, threat to parties' concerns and interests (e.g. amorous relationships); envy (jealous better assets or few assets); uncooperative attitudes (sanitations, etc.) and non-settlement of bills (community levies and electricity).

3. Tenement house pattern contributes to conflict among residents through Parents overreaction towards child protection; exposure to immoral and delinquent behaviours; problems of joint payment of utility bill e.g. Port Harcourt Electricity Distribution Company (PHED); non-cooperation from some tenants toward cleaning of

190 conveniences and sweeping of the compound; gossips from nosy neighbours and over dependent neighbours
191 respectively.

192 4. There is an existing relationship between common use of toilet, bathroom, kitchen etc. toilet, bathroom,
193 kitchen etc. and conflict among dwellers of tenement houses.

194 5. There is a relationship between over population and conflict among tenement house dwellers.

195 6. There is a relationship between tenement house pattern and conflict among residents.

196 197 **6.2 Focus Group Discussion and KII**

198 The section below is a detailed transcription of the Focus Group discussion/interview done by the investigator
199 with a group of residents, KII.

200
201 **6.2.1: Section A:** Common use of toilets, bathrooms and kitchens and contribution to conflict among dwellers
202 of tenement houses.

203 It should be noted that living in tenement apartments come with challenges of various categories. Findings from
204 this study go further to emphasize that in tenement houses, challenges of loss of privacy, over population and
205 house pattern faced by dwellers exists. Discussants in an FGD affirmed:

206 There are challenges we encounter living in apartments like we have in Diobu.
207 This range from interacting with and managing difficult neighbours to as little as
208 airing our opinions to ourselves outside.

209
210 FGD 1, 2-Males and 1-Female Compound Residents Age 18 and above, Dwellers of tenement houses in Diobu.

211 Another group goes further to affirm:

212 You are not at liberty to speak your mind freely outside (compound) owing to the
213 speed at which information moves via the gossip channel.

214
215 FGD 2, 2-Males Compound Residents Age 18 and above, Dwellers of tenement houses in Diobu. Another
216 discussant noted on utilities:

217 Getting water – fetching water for home use is a challenge. The tap within works
218 only when someone remembers to on the water pump when light is on, because
219 the pump is manually operated not automatic. If light is available, and water does
220 not get pumped, and they run out of water; and the light is off, they are left with
221 no choice but to buy water from public tap. it is stressful buying frequently since
222 frequent power supply is already an issue in many parts of Nigeria.

223
224 FGD 3, 4-Males and 2-Females Compound Residents Age 18 and above, Dwellers of tenement houses in
225 Diobu.;

226 A care-free attitude displayed by landlords and tenement housing owners towards the repeated complaints of
227 their tenants also spurs up booths of conflict. Respondents confirm as follows:

228 Reports about non-complaint tenants have often been presented to the brought to
229 the disciplinary committee and landlord for disciplinary actions but all these have
230 fallen on deaf ears. Dem no care.

231
232 FGD 3, 4-Males and 2-Females Compound Residents Age 18 and above, Dwellers of tenement houses in
233 Diobu.

234 Low sense of privacy among residents as a challenge they face living in tenement houses has ensued in
235 indifference among them as elucidated by respondents, below:

236 People especially females who are jobless sit down all day gossiping and
237 spreading rumours about others. Residents who are returning from their primary
238 places of assignments in the evenings are monitored closely by this group (mostly
239 when they have handy packages).

240
241 FGD 3, 4-Males and 2-Females Compound Residents Age 18 and above, Dwellers of tenement houses in
242 Diobu.

243 None payment of utility bills as at when due is a challenge to the complaint tenants and thus a root cause of
244 conflict. Respondents affirm this as is seen below:

245 If a tenant cannot meet up with payment of NEPA bills, these NEPA workers just
246 come at a time of the day when those who can represent the compound are at our
247 work stations. They go ahead and disconnect the light from the general source.

250 **6.2.2 Section B: Over population and conflict among tenement house dwellers.**

251 It is an established fact that conflict may occur when there are people from different backgrounds living
252 together or coming together for the same purpose. What can you say are the causes of conflict in your
253 compound of residence? The following responses ensued from discussants:

254 For here wey we dey live, plenty things dey cause problem. We disagree and
255 sometimes even fight when our rights as tenants are trampled upon or not
256 respected.

257 FGD 1, 2-Males and 1-Female Compound Residents Age 18 and above, Dwellers of tenement houses in Diobu.

258 Overcrowding in tenement houses cannot be under-emphasized as a major fuel for conflict among tenement
259 housing dwellers. The natural craves for space for human day-to-day activities showcases this need. Hence the
260 fight over a crowded living space. Discussants reiterated as follows:

261 The standard of living experienced here is really poor as there are not less than 8
262 persons on the average living in poorly ventilated apartments with not enough
263 living space to express their personal needs.

264 FGD 1, 2-Males and 1-Female Compound Residents Age 18 and above, Dwellers of tenement houses in Diobu.

265 One discussant particularly expatiated on the overcrowding dilemma:

266 The government has a low-cost housing scheme that was prepared for government
267 workers at a particular service grade/level but these houses have not been given to
268 those the persons that deserve them. This has led to overcrowding of the vicinity
269 we live in while we wait for when the administration will ask us to occupy these
270 houses.

271 FGD 1, 1-Female Compound Resident Age 18 and above, Dweller of tenement houses in Diobu.

272 Going directly to defaulters to question them about an inappropriate act leads to conflict among dwellers
273 especially when one lacks the authority to question them.

274 Insults arise from my neighbours once directly asked the reasons for non-
275 complying with set regulations and rules. Abusive names like – busybody have
276 been employed to classify those well-meaning neighbours who go to ask their
277 defaulting neighbour's questions.

278
279 FGD 2, 2-Males and 4-Females Compound Residents Age 18 and above, Dwellers of tenement houses in Diobu

280 So the method/approach used in addressing issues of the negligence of duties and non-compliance has an active
281 duty to play in fueling conflict among dwellers. Also not complying with the set rules the compound regulations
282 is usually the major cause of conflict among tenement housing residents.

283 Conflicts among dwellers also arise in the way of carrying out sanitation and Cleaning of utilities according to
284 set down schedules. According to discussants:

285 Challenges arise when people refuse doing what they are expected to do.
286 Example, if the turn comes for a certain household in the compound to carry out
287 sanitation (cleaning the toilet/bathroom and toilets) and they default, the gossip
288 rate among others is increased and which thus lead to heated arguments.

289 FGD 1, 2-Males and 1-Female Compound Residents Age 18 and above, Dwellers of tenement houses in Diobu.

290 Though on the opposing, other tenants had this to say:

291 Sharing these conveniences do not lead to any form of quarrel because duty
292 roasters are appropriately followed by persons responsible for clean-up.

293 FGD 3, 1-Male and 1-Female Compound residents, Age 18 and above, Dwellers of tenement houses in Diobu.

294 Religious/Inter-denominational wars are being fought around the world as evidenced among residents of this
295 sort of housing. They said:

296 Some mini church services called “home cells” belonging to different churches
297 hold in some houses within our area of residence and they sometimes constitute a
298 kind of noise pollution as when one is to be resting, the echo of musical
299 instruments and raised voices to dispel the sleep.

300 FGD 2, 4-Males and 2-Females Compound Residents Age 18 and above, Dwellers of tenement houses in
301 Diobu.

302 Findings from this research emphasize that their off springs are also a cause of conflicts among parents in
303 tenement houses. This is described by the replies of few discussants:

304 Children are known to play a lot and sometimes be rough towards themselves but
305 some are well trained with proper upbringing. So correcting younger persons in a
306 manner that shows no love can attract the wrath of their owners (parents). Parents
307 sometimes fight each other when they that their children were maltreated.

308

309 FGD 2, 2-Females Compound residents, Age 18 and above, Dwellers of tenement houses in Diobu.

310 Of interest is the pattern clothes are hung out on the clothesline to dry after they are washed. This has added to
311 inducing conflict among tenement housing residents. As affirmed by some interviewees:

312 Mal-handling of others' clothing wears hanged on the clothesline to dry after been
313 washed is not an experience to be smiled at. It has been frowned at because this
314 ensues in staining of the wears especially the white coloured wears.

315

316 FGD 1, 2-Males and 4-Females Compound residents, Age 18 and above, Dwellers of tenement houses in Diobu.

317 If I dry my clothes on the rope and someone pushes them (my clothes) to the side
318 to spread theirs, I just throw theirs on the ground, re-spread mine and go my way.

319

320 FGD 1, 1-Male Compound resident, Age 18 and above, Dweller of tenement houses in Diobu:

321 Some victims of this practice go to the extent as calling the awareness of family members to witness the ill-
322 treatment they are receiving from fellow tenants.

323 If I discover that such has been done to the clothes I hang to dry, I just tap on the
324 individuals door who mal-handled my clothes and calls their attention to it,
325 hoping it was an oversight. I try to have a conversation to such person to the best
326 of my ability and if he/she proves to be stubborn, I would immediately call their

327 family members to witness the ill treatment but in a very aggressive manner this
328 time.

329 FGD 1, 1-Female Compound resident, Age 18 and above, Dweller of tenement houses in Diobu.

330 **6.2.3: Section C: Tenement House Pattern Contributing to Conflicts Among Residents**

331 From previous literature, it has been an observed trend that housing patterns have a major contributory role to
332 play in fueling conflict among tenants. This research goes further to buttress this fact as discussants in the FGD
333 gave their various views:

334 12 households live in this compound; each household has their own space in a
335 commonly shared kitchen. There are 3 toilets and 3 bathrooms of which 4
336 households use same toilet/bathroom and crisis arise on the occasion of misuse of
337 the facilities.

338 FGD 3, 1 Male, Compound resident, Age 18 and above, Dweller of tenement houses in Diobu.

339 Repair/replacement of dilapidated housing accessories by the landlord or property owner has been mentioned to
340 be a major frontier to sparking conflicts among residents and both their respective landlords. A respondent
341 particularly affirmed this:

342 Our landlord is particularly interested in collecting his rent alone. The dilapidated
343 condition of the toilets and housing amenities do not move him. We the occupant
344 carry out repairs of these amenities on our own and we are never refunded.

345 FGD 3, 1 Female, Compound resident, Age 18 and above, Dweller of tenement houses in Diobu

346 Compound tightly structured with no spaces to park cars, have been a contributory factor to conflicts caused
347 resulting in the housing pattern.

348 Of the 11 households who reside in this compound, only 2 of are car owners and
349 the space designated as car park can only contain one car at a time. So whoever
350 comes home first gets to park his car in that space. The other person has no choice
351 but to park on the side of the road which attracts the thieves and property
352 vandalizers.

353
354 FGD 3, 1 Male, Compound resident, Age 18 and above, Dweller of tenement houses in Diobu.

355 **7. CONCLUSION**

356
357 It was concluded that a comprehensive approach should be employed to continuously check quality in housing
358 structures and allocation and also realistic policies that will alleviate the suffering of Nigerians as it pertains to
359 housing should be enacted and implemented
360

361
362 **CONSENT**

363
364 As per international standard or University standard, Respondents written consent has been collected and
365 preserved by the author
366

367
368 **ETHICAL APPROVAL**

369
370 It is not applicable
371

372
373 **COMPETING INTEREST**

374
375 Author has declared that no competing interest exist
376

377
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391 **APPENDIX**

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394 **APPENDIX II**
395 **QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS**

396 **Section A: Demographic data**

397 Instruction: kindly tick (√) the right answers

- 398 1. Marital status:(a)Unmarried (b)Married (c) Widowed

399

(d) Divorced

400

2. How old are you? How old are you? (a) Less than 20 years

401

20 – 29 years (c) 30 – 39 years (d) 40 – 60 years

402

(e) More than 60 years

403

3. What is your gender? (a) Male (b) Female

404

4. Religion: (a) Christianity (b) Islam (c) African traditional religion (d)

405

Atheist/non-religious

406

(e) Others (please specify) _____

407

5. Social class: (a) Social class 1 (senior public servants, highly skilled professional e.g. doctors,

408

engineers, lecturers, managers, top government and business executives)

409

(b) Social class 2 (Intermediate grade public servants e.g. senior school teachers, nurses

410

technicians)

411

(c) Social class 3 (semi-skilled junior grade public servants e.g. drivers, artisans, junior clerks,

412

rank and files of the police)

413

(d) Social class 4 (Unskilled e.g. petty traders, labourers, messengers etc.)

414

(e) Social class 5 (Unemployed e.g. full time house wives, students, subsistence farmers)

415

416

6. Tribe: (a) Yoruba (b) Ikwerre (c) Hausa

417

(d) Ibo

418

(e) Others (Please Specify): _____

419

SECTION B: QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS

420

SA= strongly agree, A=Agree, D=Disagree, SD=strongly disagree

S/N	Challenges encountered by residents of tenement houses	SA	A	SD	D
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1.	Mingling with different types of characters				
2.	No privacy				
3.	Noise pollution e.g. blasting of music at odd hours, children and generator sounds				
4.	child vulnerability to abuse				
5.	Limited number of conveniences				

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S/N	Causes of conflict among tenement house residents	SA	A	SD	D
1	Inadequate infra-structure: bathroom, kitchen, toilet, etc.)				
2	Misrepresentation (carrying rumours, and unfounded stories)				
3	Back-biting (group of people maliciously discussing others)				
4	Clashes between children (disagreement between children leading to conflicts amongst their parents)				
5	Threat to parties' interests and concerns (e.g. amorous relationships)				
6.	Envy (jealous of little success or better assets)				
7.	Uncooperative attitudes (in cleaning the common parts, etc)				
8.	Non-settlement of bills (electricity, and community levies)				

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S/N	How tenement house pattern contributes to conflict among residents	SA	A	SD	D
1.	Parents overreaction towards child protection				
2.	Exposure to immoral and delinquent behaviours				
3.	Problems of joint payment of utility bill eg NEPA				
4.	Non-cooperation from some tenants toward cleaning of conveniences and sweeping of the compound.				
5.	Gossips from nosy neighbors				
6.	Over dependent neighbors				

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429 **PLATE ONE**

430 **A Picture of Typical Tenement Houses (face me I face you) in Diobu, Port Harcourt**

431 **Photo Credit: ALAGBOGU, GLORIA IFEYINWA**

432 **19th April, 2017**



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434 **PLATE TWO**

435 **A Picture of a Typical Narrow Corridor of Tenement Houses (face me i face you) in Diobu, Port**
436 **Harcourt**

437 **Photo Crewdit: ALAGBOGU, GLORIA IFEYINWA**

438 **19th April, 2017.**



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441 **PLATE FOUR**

442 **Another Overview of Tenement Houses in Mile 2, Diobu, Port Harcourt**

443 **Photo Credit: ALAGBOGU, GLORIA IFEYINWA**

444 **19th April, 2017**

UNDER PEER REVIEW