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

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: The study made use of quantitative (questionnaires) and qualitative (interviews and focus group meetings) methods, through a simple random sampling method
Results: The results revealed 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. Also, and also realistic policies that will alleviate the suffering of Nigerians as it pertains to housing should be enacted and implemented

Comment [A1]: The result

Keywords: Tenement, conflict and Resident

1. INTRODUCTION

[1] 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 notes that, in many African 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. In Nigeria, for diverse reasons, the reverse is the case. The continuous-pattern of having the citizenries bear the responsibility of providing their accommodation has been a recurrent onereason. Lack of capital investment,

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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 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 contributes to conflict among tenement houses dwellers.
- 41 ii.To determine if over population contributes 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.

Comment [A2]: Unclear meaning

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

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).

Comment [A3]: ? In full first

64 5. METHODOLOGY

65 5.1 Population of the Study

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

69 5.2 Sample and Sampling Technique

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

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

Comment [A4]: population?

$$82 \frac{14}{100} \times 5,000 = 700$$

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84 Sample size is = 700

Comment [A5]: Refers to what? People or questionnaires?

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

6. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

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

Table 6.1 : Mean scores of participants on how common use of toilet, bathroom, kitchen etc. could contribute to 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

SOURCE: [5]

Data in table 6.1 presents the mean scores and standard deviation (SD) of participants on how common use of toilet, bathroom, kitchen etc. contribute to conflict among dwellers of tenement houses. The respondents agreed 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

Comment [A6]: refers to what?

109 pollution e.g. blasting of music at odd hours, children’s noise and generator sounds, child vulnerability to abuse
 110 and limited number of conveniences respectively.

111

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

113 Table 6.2: Mean scores of participants on how over population could contribute to conflict among tenement
 114 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

115 SOURCE:[5]

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

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125

126 **Research question three: How can tenement house pattern contribute to conflict among residents?**

127 **Table 6.3** Mean scores of participants on how tenement house pattern contributes to conflict among residents.

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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

129 SOURCE: [5]

130
 131 Data in table 6.3 presents the mean scores and standard deviation (SD) of women and men on how tenement
 132 house pattern contributes to conflict among residents. The respondents agreed to all the items with mean scores
 133 greater than the criterion mean of 2.5. The aggregate mean scores of 3.41 for men and 3.49 for women
 134 displayed the rate to which tenement house pattern contributes to conflict among residents are through: Parents
 135 overreaction towards child protection; exposure to immoral and delinquent behaviours; problems of joint
 136 payment of utility bill e.g. NEPA; non-cooperation from some tenants toward cleaning of conveniences and
 137 sweeping of the compound; gossips from nosy neighbours and over dependent neighbours respectively.

138 **Test of Hypotheses**

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

141
 142 **Table 6.4:** Z-test Relationship between common use of toilet, bathroom, kitchen etc. and conflict among
 143 dwellers of tenement houses.

144

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				

145

146 SOURCE: [5]

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

149 The Z-calculated value of 2.029 is higher than the critical value of ± 1.96 at 0.05 alpha significant level.

150 Therefore, the null hypothesis is unaccepted. This infers that, there is a relationship between the mean scores of
 151 men and women on the relationship between common use of toilet, bathroom, kitchen etc. and conflict among
 152 dwellers of tenement houses.

153

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

156

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

158

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				

159

160 SOURCE: [5]

161 Data in Table 6.5 presented the Z-test dissimilarity between the mean scores of men and women on over
 162 population and conflict among tenement house dwellers. The Z-calculated value of 2.04 is greater than the
 163 critical value of ± 1.96 at 0.05 alpha significant level. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected. This means that,
 164 there is a difference between the mean scores of men and women on over population and conflict among
 165 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 conveniences and sweeping of the compound; gossips from nosy neighbours and over dependent neighbours respectively.

Comment [A7]: Unclear meaning

- 191 4. There is an existing relationship between common use of toilet, bathroom, kitchen etc. toilet, bathroom,
192 kitchen etc. and conflict among dwellers of tenement houses.
- 193 5. There is a relationship between over population and conflict among tenement house dwellers.
- 194 6. There is a relationship between tenement house pattern and conflict among residents.

195

196 **6.2 Focus Group Discussion and KII**

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

199

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

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

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

208

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

210 Another group goes further to affirm:

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

213

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

216 Getting water – fetching water for home use is a challenge. The tap within works
217 only when someone remembers to on the water pump when light is on, because
218 the pump is manually operated not automatic. If light is available, and water does

219 not get pumped, and they run out of water; and the light is off, they are left with
220 no choice but to buy water from public tap. it is stressful buying frequently since
221 frequent power supply is already an issue in many parts of Nigeria.

222
223 FGD 3, 4-Males and 2-Females Compound Residents Age 18 and above, Dwellers of tenement houses in
224 Diobu.;

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

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

230
231 FGD 3, 4-Males and 2-Females Compound Residents Age 18 and above, Dwellers of tenement houses in
232 Diobu.

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

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

239
240 FGD 3, 4-Males and 2-Females Compound Residents Age 18 and above, Dwellers of tenement houses in
241 Diobu.

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

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

247

248

249 **6.2.2 Section B: Over population and conflict among tenement house dwellers.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

264 One discussant particularly expatiated on the overcrowding dilemma:

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

Comment [A8]: ?

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

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

273 Insults arise from my neighbours once directly asked the reasons for non-
274 complying with set regulations and rules. Abusive names like – busybody _ have

275 been employed to classify those well-meaning neighbours who go to ask their
276 defaulting neighbour's questions.
277

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comment [A9]: omission
(realise/observe/find???)

307
308 FGD 2, 2-Females Compound residents, Age 18 and above, Dwellers of tenement houses in Diobu.

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

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

Comment [A10]: interviewees own English
(language?)

314
315 FGD 1, 2-Males and 4-Females Compound residents, Age 18 and above, Dwellers of tenement houses in Diobu.

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

318
319 FGD 1, 1-Male Compound resident, Age 18 and above, Dweller of tenement houses in Diobu:

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

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

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

329 6.2.3: Section C: Tenement House Pattern Contributing to Conflicts Among Residents

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

333 12 households live in this compound; each household has their own space in a
334 commonly shared kitchen. There are 3 toilets and 3 bathrooms of which 4
335 households use same toilet/bathroom and crisis arise on the occasion of misuse of
336 the facilities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

352

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

354 **7. CONCLUSION**

355

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

359

360

361 **CONSENT**

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

366 **ETHICAL APPROVAL**

368 It is not applicable
369
370

371 **COMPETING INTEREST**

372 Author has declared that no competing interest exists.
373
374
375

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390 **APPENDIX**

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392 **APPENDIX II**
393 **QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS**
394

395 **Section A: Demographic data**

396 Instruction: kindly tick (✓) the right answers

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

398 (d) Divorced

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

400 20 – 29 years (c) 30 – 39 years (d) 40 – 60 years

401 (e) More than 60 years

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

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

404 Atheist/non-religious

405 (e) Others (please specify) _____

406 5. Social class: (a) Social class 1 (senior public servants, highly skilled professional e.g. doctors,
407 engineers, lecturers, managers, top government and business executives)

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

410 (c) Social class 3 (semi-skilled junior grade public servants e.g. drivers, artisans, junior clerks,
411 rank and files of the police)

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

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

414
415 6. Tribe: (a) Yoruba (b) Ikwerre (c) Hausa

416 (d) Ibo

417 (e) Others (Please Specify): _____

418 **SECTION B: QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS**

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

S/N	Challenges encountered by residents of tenement houses	SA	A	SD	D
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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428 **PLATE ONE**

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

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

431 **19th April, 2017**



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433 **PLATE TWO**

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

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

437 **19th April, 2017.**



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440 **PLATE FOUR**

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

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

443 **19th April, 2017**

UNDER PEER REVIEW