

# Effect of Physical Characteristics on Resident's Satisfaction in a High-Density Area of Ilorin Metropolis

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**Abstract.** This study looked at the impact of a resident's physical attributes on housing satisfaction in Ilorin to figure out how to uncover the significant relationship in Ilorin. The research took a quantitative method. A questionnaire was designed and distributed to 126 household heads, with 94 responses. Households were polled using systematic random sampling to collect information on socio-economic variables and housing satisfaction. To analyze the effect of variables, the data were subjected to descriptive statistics and linear regression using SPSS. The study found that physical factors have a substantial impact on home satisfaction in the studied area. The study discovered that toilet facilities, rendered and painted walls, tiles, a well-equipped kitchen, no finishing wall, electricity and generator as an alternative means of lighting a kitchen without modern facilities, concrete, and a pit toilet are all factors that influence residents' satisfaction. It was also discovered that the most excellent mean score was for bathroom facilities, rendered and painted walls, and tiles. It was suggested that the government make the missing social amenities available and rehabilitate the deteriorating ones as urgent. To improve resident satisfaction in the study region, proper routine management of social amenities should be done.

**Keywords:** physical characteristics; housing; housing satisfaction; Ilorin; Nigeria.

## INTRODUCTION

Housing is seen as a basic need and a requirement for man's survival, making it one of the most crucial basic infrastructures in developing any community [11]. Housing impacts the lives of individuals and the nation; as a result, both nature and society place a high value on the role it plays in ensuring human comfort [7]. The author [4] claimed that shelter is one of man's most fundamental necessities. The right to appropriate housing is universally recognized internationally and in more than one hundred national constitutions worldwide. Despite this right, many 'homeless,' 'inadequately housed,' and 'evicted' people worldwide in cities and rural areas. Housing is inextricably tied to one's quality of life. It is influenced by various factors, including money, employment, education, work-life balance, life satisfaction, and society's perceived quality [14].

Housing has been referred to as "the determinant of the quality of life" since it is the only pillar of individual satisfaction [13].

Housing satisfaction is influenced by residents' perceptions of their neighbourhood and living conditions. This suggests a low level of dissatisfaction and a high degree of agreement between intended and actual circumstances and the satisfaction of residents' everyday housing demands. On the other hand, inconsistency between their existing and ideal home conditions can lead to dissatisfaction [10]. On the other hand, low-income families are more likely than middle-income families to be satisfied with housing with a more significant deficit [8]. Low income is a significant barrier for have-not families, as they cannot obtain non-deficit housing [6].

Many elements can influence resident satisfaction; one of these considerations is physical characteristics [11]. Physical qualities can influence residential satisfaction positively or negatively; for example, when the state of social amenities or infrastructure facilities is regarded as good, satisfaction is found to be substantially more significant, and vice versa. However, most people in developing countries still lack necessities, including shelter, health care, a strong road network, portable water, and reliable energy, to name a few. Moreover, many individuals cannot achieve their basic needs due to leaders' inept administration of public funds, a lack of sufficient workforce to harness available resources, political instability, and local government's lack of preparation [2]. As a result, a research gap has been discovered, and the purpose of this study is to answer questions about the impact of physical features on resident happiness in Ilorin.

This *study aims* to examine the impact of physical characteristics on residents' satisfaction in a high-density area of the Ilorin metropolis to reveal the effect of physical characteristics of residents on housing satisfaction.

Objectives: 1) To identify the physical characteristics of residents in the Ilorin metropolis. 2) To examine the level of residents' satisfaction in the study area. 3) To assess the effect of physical characteristics on residents' satisfaction in the study area.

## METHODOLOGY

Quantitative research methodologies were applied in this investigation. The responders were given a questionnaire to fill out and return. A total of 126 questionnaires were given, with 94 valid copies being filled out and returned out of 126. Other social science academics in Nigeria have utilized sample size selection to get sample size [3].

A total of 126 homes are sampled from each of these residential neighbourhoods. The low-density residential neighbourhoods of Kuntu and Adabata were chosen. The sampling method used was systematic random sampling, which is the most basic method and ensures that every subject in a population has an equal chance of being chosen. Following the extensive collection of data, descriptive, mean ranking, and multiple regression using SPSS Version 22 were used to analyze the data acquired from the field.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The socio-economic characteristics of the respondents are disclosed in Table 1.

Table1 – Demographic Data of the Respondents

	N	%
<b>Gender</b>	<b>94</b>	
Male	75	80.20
Female	197	19.80
<b>Age</b>	<b>94</b>	
Less than 30 years	50	53.19
between 31-40 years	20	21.28
between 41-50 years	18	19.15
above 50 years	6	6.38
<b>Marital status</b>	<b>94</b>	
Single	31	32.98
Married	63	67.02
<b>Education</b>	<b>94</b>	
Primary school	14	14.90
O level	29	30.85
OND/NCE	32	34.04
HND	12	12.77
BSC	5	5.32
MSC	1	1.06
PHD	1	1.06
<b>Occupation</b>	<b>94</b>	
Farming	17	18.09
Civil Servant	29	30.85
Business	9	9.57
Retired	14	14.89
Artisan	25	26.60
<b>Religion</b>	<b>94</b>	
Islam	82	87.23
Christianity	12	12.77
<b>Income</b>	<b>94</b>	
Less than #30,000	27	28.72
#31,000- #60,000	39	41.49
#61,0000-#91,000	18	19.15
#91,000 and above	10	10.64
<b>Household Size</b>	<b>94</b>	
6-10	51	54.26
11-15	23	24.47
16-20	14	14.89
21 persons and above	6	6.38
<b>Tribe</b>	<b>94</b>	
Yoruba	78	82.98
Hausa	10	10.64
Igbo	6	6.38

Males made up the majority of the respondents in the research area. Similarly, the study discovered that people under 30 made about half of the total population. In addition, the majority of those who responded to the survey were mar-

ried (63 %). The occupation of the households reveals that roughly 30.85 % of the respondents work as civil servants. Retirees, students, craftspeople, and artisans make up 69.15 % of the overall study region respondents. This suggests that the vast majority of respondents in the research area have a method of earning money. Also, according to an analysis of household income,

most participants earn between N31,000 and N60,000.

Furthermore, the majority of the locals follow Islam as their religion. This is in line with the findings of [12], who found that most residents in the Ilorin metropolitan region practice Islam. In addition, most respondents (51 %) have 6-10 persons in their families. Finally, the Yoruba are the most populous tribe, according to [12].

Table 2 – Physical Characteristics in Low-Density Area of Ilorin Metropolis

Physical Characteristics	N	Mean	S Std. Deviation	Rank	Remark
WC Toilet	94	4.0851	1.02296	1	Good
Tiles	94	4.0213	1.00513	2	Good
Terrazzo	94	3.8723	1.09970	3	Good
Rendered and painted	94	3.8085	1.25532	4	Good
Well Equipped Kitchen	94	3.7553	1.19754	5	Good
Aluminum	94	3.7234	1.13027	6	Good
Well	94	3.7234	1.03076	7	Good
Cemented	94	3.7021	1.14375	8	Good
Generator	94	3.6915	1.98403	9	Good
Sand Crete	94	3.6702	1.19487	10	Good
Bore Hole	94	3.6383	1.04574	11	Good
Pipe Borne	94	3.4894	1.09490	12	Good
Pit Toilet	94	3.4787	1.04448	13	Good
Kerosene Lamp	94	3.4043	1.26422	14	Fair
Rendered without Paint	94	3.4043	1.11026	15	Fair
Corrugated Iron Sheet	94	3.3404	1.10281	16	Fair
Asbestos	94	3.2021	1.23201	17	Fair
Burnt Bricks	94	3.1915	.97580	18	Fair
Electricity from Public main Source	94	3.0745	1.25501	19	Fair
Toilet and Bathroom Facilities	94	3.0745	1.54669	20	Fair
Waste Disposal Facilities	94	3.0213	1.31965	21	Fair
Kitchen without modern Facilities	94	2.9681	1.22213	22	Fair
Clay/Mud Block	94	2.8723	1.17532	23	Fair
No finishing at all	94	2.6809	1.27180	24	Fair

Table 2 depicts the housing situation in Ilorin's low-density areas. The households of the study area agreed that the WC toilet is in good working order (M=4.08, SD=1.02), and it was ranked 1. Tiles under their floor finishes were likewise in good shape (M=4.02, SD=1.00), and terrazzo was ranked 3 (M=3.87, SD=1.00), rendered and painted walls were ranked fourth (M=3.80, SD=1.25), and a well-equipped kitchen was ranked fifth (M=3.75, SD=1.19). On the other hand, toilet and bathroom facilities have (M=3.07, SD=1.54) was ranked 20, waste disposal facilities have (M=3.02, SD=1.31) was ranked 21, kitchen without modern Facilities has (M=2.96, SD=1.22) was ranked 22 clay/mud

block had (M=2.87, SD=1.17) was ranked 23. Finally, buildings with no finishing were placed 24 (M=2.68, SD=1.27), indicating that the bulk of physical characteristics of housing conditions in high-density areas of the Ilorin metropolis were in good condition, with only a few in fair condition.

The contentment of households in the low-density area of Ilorin Metropolis was reported in Table 3.

Table 3 – Ranking Residents Satisfaction

Physical Characteristics	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Ranking
Toilet and	94	3.6809	1.88248	1

Physical Characteristics	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Ranking
Bathroom Facilities				
Rendered and painted	94	3.5745	1.20473	2
Tiles	94	3.5426	1.48588	3
Well equipped kitchen	94	3.5000	1.41231	4
No finishing at all	94	3.3617	1.12500	5
Electricity from public main	94	3.3404	1.21419	6
Generator	94	3.2872	1.20592	7
Kitchen without modern Facilities	94	3.1596	1.24696	8
Sand Crete	94	3.1489	1.48075	9
Pit toilet	94	3.0957	1.38400	10
Waste disposal facilities	94	3.0213	1.42918	11
Rendered without Paint	94	2.9787	1.42164	13
Burnt bricks	94	2.9574	1.45849	14
Bore hole	94	2.8723	1.45346	15
Aluminium	94	2.6809	1.71152	16
Cemented	94	2.6596	1.50664	17
Well	94	2.6170	1.52475	18
Terrazzo	94	2.4681	1.47890	19
Clay/Mud Block	94	2.2979	1.48708	20
Corrugated iron sheet	94	2.2234	1.43050	21
Kerosene Lamp	94	1.9894	1.30750	22
Security	94	1.8191	1.29484	23
Pipe borne	94	1.6915	1.20952	24

The family's satisfaction level is moderate, according to them. The Toilet and Bathroom Facilities were placed 1 with (M=3.68, S= 1.88) points. The Rendered and Painted were ranked 2 with (S=3.57, S=1.20). The Tiles were rated 3 with (M=3.54, S=1.48). Their satisfaction with Well Equipped Kitchen was similarly moderate

Table 6 – Coefficient Table

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.943	.228		4.130	.000
Ranking Toilet and Bathroom Facilities in the area	.116	.050	.170	2.295	.024
Ranking Rendered and Painted wall in the area	.159	.040	.298	3.949	.000
Ranking Tile in the area	.073	.029	.179	2.483	.014
Ranking Well Equipped Kitchen facilities in the area	.115	.029	.303	4.024	.000
Rankin their no finishing wall	.059	.032	.139	1.860	.065
Ranking Electricity from public main	.056	.025	.149	2.188	.031
Ranking Generator as a source of Lightning in	.012	.036	.022	.327	.744

(M=3.50, S=1.41), putting it in 4. In addition, they were unhappy with their Kerosene, which was ranked 22 (M=1.98, S=1.30). The Asbestos has (S=1.81, 1.29) and was ranked 23, Pipe-borne has (M=1.69, S=1.20) and was ranked 24. As a result, the table shows that the majority of the household members are satisfied with their physical attributes to a modest degree. However, they are dissatisfied with a few of their physical features.

Table 4 – Model Summary

Model	R	R <sup>2</sup>	Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.723a	.523	.481	.37384

The R<sup>2</sup> value in the model summary table above indicates how much variance in the dependent variable (resident satisfaction in the study area) is explained by the model (which includes physical characteristics variables). This means that the model accounts for 52.3 % of the variance in resident satisfaction in the study area.

Table 5 – ANOVA

Df	Mean <sup>2</sup>	F	Sig.
10	1.744	12.476	.000b
114	.140		
124			

The statistical significance of the analysis is shown in the table above. The table reveals a highly significant value of ".000," smaller than .05 (p.0005). This indicates that the regression is accurate and well-suited to the analysis.

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
the area					
Ranking their kitchen without modern facilities in the area	.020	.035	.043	.585	.560
Ranking sand crete in the area	-.056	.029	-.134	-1.943	.055
Ranking /Pit Toilet condition in the area	.042	.029	.100	1.443	.152

The coefficient table above illustrates that physical characteristics have a considerable impact on resident satisfaction. For example, toilet facilities rendered and painted walls, tiles, well-equipped kitchen, no finishing wall, electricity and generator as an alternative means of lighting were the physical characteristics that significantly influenced resident satisfaction, with Beta values of .298, .303, .179, .170, .149, -.134 and .139, respectively, and p values of .000, .000, .014, .024, .031, .055 and .065 respectively.

While kitchens without modern amenities, concrete, and pit toilets have Beta values of .100, .043, and .022, respectively, with p-values of .152, .560, and .744, they were shown to have a lesser influence. As a result, it can be concluded that rendered and painted walls, a well-equipped kitchen, and access to power were the physical characteristics that hurt residents' satisfaction with sanitary services.

## CONCLUSIONS

Physical characteristics and resident satisfaction were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social

Science, as shown in the preceding analysis and discussion (SPSS). According to the study, toilet facilities rendered and painted walls, tiles, well-equipped kitchen, no finishing wall, power and generator, kitchen without modern amenities, concrete, and pit toilet ices all impact home satisfaction. It also shows that physical factors have a considerable impact on residents' satisfaction in the study area.

Because the physical qualities impact resident contentment, the government must provide more and better social amenities to improve resident satisfaction. Because the majority of the households in the neighbourhood think that their security is terrible, the government or policymakers must develop better measures to help the area become more secure. To ensure acceptable neighbourhood conditions and resident satisfaction in the research area, proper routine management of social amenities should be implemented.

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