

Evaluating Residents' Quality of Life in Core Area of Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State

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The study assessed the residential quality of life in core area of Ado, Ekiti State. The study ascertains residents' perception of neighborhood attributes, residents' quality of life and the most important variable to enhance the residential quality of life. Primary data was collected, using questionnaire, from a sample of 162 respondents. The ANOVA method of Analysis was adopted. The study found that, residential quality of life was low with garbage on the streets. There was no traffic congestion; because; the area was not accessible and periodic flooding occurs in the neighborhoods. The study revealed that 18% of the residents were unhappy with their residential quality of life and majority of (45%) the residents perceived neighborhoods to be of medium quality. The study concluded that the improvement of conditions as perceived by the residents was important in raising the residential quality of life and recommended that in the provision of public services; the perceptions of the beneficiaries must be taken into consideration.

Keywords: Residential, Life Quality, Core area, Neighborhood condition.

INTRODUCTION

The hearts of many cities in Nigeria are like islands of poverty in seas of relative affluence. It does not require a professional skill in environmental perception to note the differences between the residential, environmental and the overall quality of life of the residents especially in the core areas (Andrew, 2008). The concept, "Quality of Life", encompass the basic conditions of life, including adequate shelter, food and safety which are based on the individual's values, beliefs, needs and interests (WHO-IACCID, 2000). Measuring quality of life means value quality within people's lives and to maintain or enhance the things that are already or could add quality to their lives (WHO-IACCID, 2000).

The search for quality of life, particularly in the city, has occupied post-industrial and predominantly urbanized societies (such as the United States of America and Great Britain) for more than 40 years. Senecal, (2002) argued that, the concept of quality of life, as applied to the urban environment is usually understood in two ways. The first concerns with the living environment involve the patterns of advantages, disadvantage and opportunities that affect each citizen through accessibilities to services, facilities and amenities. The second approach relates to the natural environment in urban spaces. This approach holds that such factors as air, water, soil quality; and the amount of available green space affect the ways residents'

live (Senecal, 2004). In addition to the rising urban poverty, there are worsening urban environmental challenges. Such challenges as poor solid waste management, uncontrolled housing and neighborhood development, flooding, traffic congestion, the poor state of urban physical environment and rising crime rates have been documented (Ugwuorah 2002; Mich, 2007). At the other polar end are the majority of urbanites citizens massing themselves in the unkempt and often squalid hearts of the cities living under conditions that are at times sub-human and sharing sub-standard houses in areas which by any standard, are slums (Popoola, 2013). More recently, Obinna, Owei and Mark (2010) have also noted the deplorable housing, inadequate space, and absence of basic services in the core areas of the city.

These required urgent intervention by the concerned Government and related bodies on environmental sustainability planning. The deplorable condition triggered the desire to measure residents' quality of life in the core areas of Ado-Ekiti, both Objective and Subjective data on residents' quality of life in core area especially in developing countries like Nigeria are scarce and very important. This is because the data will provide valuable information that will improve the areas in nearest future. It is germane to note here that Objective component involves reports made by residents who are not

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characterizing themselves while Subjective component refers to residents' perception or evaluation of aspects of their lives, for example, housing condition, (Andrew, 1999). The rationale behind the exposition in the housing and environmental quality developments are complimentary processes and both are vital components and useful mechanism for improving resident's quality of life in core area of Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The aim of this study is to assess the residents' quality of life in the core area of Ado-Ekiti with a view to proffering measures through public participation. To achieve the aim, objectives are to;

- I. identify the socioeconomic characteristics of residents in the study area
- II. ii. obtain Perceived Neighborhood Quality index (PNQI)
- III. iii. determine the variables that are most important to residents' in improving residential quality of life in the core areas of Ado-Ekiti.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION (STUDY AREA)

The population of Ekiti State was put at 1,647,822 (NPC1991) before the creation of the state after which was put at 2,384,212 as at 2006 census by the National Population Commission. Presently in 2016, the estimated population of Ekiti State can be put at 2,980,265 using 2.5% growth rate. Ekiti State is made up of three senatorial districts namely: Ekiti Central, Ekiti North and Ekiti South senatorial districts. The state is located in the tropical climate with distinct wet and dry season (Bankole, 2006). It is located between latitude 5° 25 and 7°N 80 and between longitude 4° 45 and 5° 46E.

It is bound to the north of Kwara and Kogi State, Osun state to the west, Edo state to the east and Ondo state to the South. The landlocked nature of Ekiti State made it not to have a coastal boundary. The administrative area of Ekiti State is located at Ado-Ekiti. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of Ekiti. This provides income and employment for more than 75% of the population. Some of the agriculturally produce include Tree crop, such as cocoa, oil palm, Kolanut, Plantain, banana, cashew, citrus and timber while food crops include rice, yam, cassava, maize and cowpea.

Literature Review on Residential Quality of life

The meaning of the phrase 'Urban quality of life' differ a good deal as it is variously used but, in general, it is intended to refer to either the conditions of the environment in which people live for example, poor housing, air and water pollution or to some attribute of people themselves such as health, educational achievement (Pacione,2003). Lofti and Solimani (2009) stated that a number of researchers have reviewed the literature on Quality of Life and there is general agreement that a meaningful definition of Quality of Life must recognize that there are two linked dimensions to the concept, namely, a physiological one and an environmental aspect.

Awokola and Olomolaiye (2007) added that other aspects that may be used to identify quality of life include aesthetic value, satisfaction with one's home and patterns of governance there are also, issues of perception that take into account people's experience in the core areas of Ado-Ekiti, the routes they travel and the sensory quality of their surroundings.

Nowadays, cities have become the target of quality of life measurement since they exhibit contemporary culture, ranging from technological development to social progress. Indeed, the process of urban planning and management is aimed at raising the quality of life, especially with regard to improvement of facilities and services that fulfill socio-economic needs such as education, health, housing, entertainment, and safety (Discoli, 2006). Unfortunately, concern over the slums, on the part of the privilege, the public authorities and the citizens themselves, is insignificant. There has been much talking, much academic analysis, and much propaganda, but there is little or no action. Hence, there has been a little accomplishment and hardly any change in the plight of the residents in the core area who directly bear the brunt of the urban problems.

Giannais (2006) used a structural approach to hedonic equilibrium model to obtain a quality of ranking of six cities in Southern Ontario, Canada namely: Guelph, Kitchener, London, Sarnia, St. Catharine, and Windsor and found that residential quality of life is a function of housing and neighborhood characteristics (number of rooms, age of the building, crime rate, air quality and mean annual temperature). The model was estimated using census tract data for six cities. The study revealed that each of the six cities provide a different Quality of Life distribution to its residents.

Camfield (2005) conducted a study on how different people characterize quality of life in twenty-four (24) rural, peri-urban and urban sites Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Thailand and Peru found out that the basic ingredient of a good life are very similar, such as having a partner, a family (and a support network that extends beyond it), a good home, a pleasant environment and enough money or other resources to meet the daily needs of the family. Camfield also reported that the main priorities for people from Bangladesh are maintaining family harmony, getting salary, employment and being educated, while for people in Ethiopia they are having their own home, enough to eat and drink and being respected by their neighbors'. He also added that the greatest differences are not between people from different ages and countries but between men and women of different ages whose different identities or experiences cause them to value different things.

For example, in Thailand, the older generation wanted to be healthy and able to attend the temple, while the young men wanted good jobs and motorbikes. Hall (2008) considered the valuation of amenities in urban neighborhoods and satisfaction with both those neighborhoods and life in general. First, rents were used to estimate neighborhoods amenities price in Sanjose, which explained Thirty-nine (39%) percent of the standardized variation in rents.

Some districts ranked very high in housing characteristic but poorly in neighborhood amenities, while others ranked poorly in housing characteristics but high in neighborhood amenities, suggesting that policy measures might reduce inequality in urban areas through improved neighborhood amenities. Second, the paper explored differences in the valuation of amenities by calculating prices in different urban areas. In more sparsely populated urban areas, distance to national parks was less important, but the distance to primary roads became more important. Finally, housing and safety satisfaction represented the key components of life satisfaction.

Coker (2007) carried out a survey of housing quality and neighborhood environment in Ibadan City, Nigeria. The study evaluated the housing infrastructure and identified those areas where there was a likelihood of future incidences of disease and epidemics. Based on existing demographic and land use

characteristics, the city could be divided into high-, medium- and low density. Penalty scoring, rather than positive scoring, was used to assess the conditions and quality of houses and the neighborhood environment in each of the zones.

Houses in the high-density area had the worst property and environmental characteristics followed by houses in the medium- density area. Based on housing condition alone, approximately half of all the dwellings surveyed (n=172) in the three zones were categorized as either substandard or unfit for human habitation. Based on neighborhood environment, none of the high and medium-density areas and only one of the low-density areas attained the good-scoring grade. This is attributed in part of many residents who are polygamists. The houses are overcrowded with perhaps up to eight persons per room and to tenant abuse by internal conversion to increase the occupancy rate.

More than half of the houses surveyed have at least one or more major defects. Recommendations include government-directed infrastructure improvement; a regeneration drive by private investors with possible displacement of residents from the high-density zone to new towns; a vigorous programmed of housing and health education; enhanced collaboration between stakeholders to develop enforceable standards for existing housing stock and future builds.

METHODOLOGY

Primary data were derived from fieldwork involving observation, investigation and administration of questionnaires. As a way of investigation; the researchers were involved in monthly environmental sanitation and synergizing for the period of (May-July) 2016 in the core area of Ado-Ekiti. The target population is composed of residents residing in the core area of Okeyinmi, Okeayo, Okesha, Okeureje, and Poly road. Questionnaires were administered on the residents within 150 (m) radius from the core area of Ado-Ekiti after the monthly environmental sanitation incidence. Systematic random sampling technique was adopted for this study. Identified houses within 150 meter from the core were selected for the survey.

The choice of this was anchored on the fact that physical planning activities were not experienced in these areas. However, it has been observed that most houses are built without approved survey plans, approved building plans and the area are inaccessible thereby affect their quality of life. In this respective stratum there were a total of 323 residential buildings. The first stratum consists of buildings below fifty meter to the core area; the second stratum consists of buildings within fifty to hundred meter; while the third stratum is between hundred and one-hundred meter to the core areas. For the administration of questionnaire, fifty percent (50%) of the building was selected for survey.

Sample was draw using systematic sampling technique. In this case, one out of every two buildings was selected from each stratum. The first building to be sampled was chosen randomly while subsequent unit of investigation was the second residential buildings. Where the sample buildings were not residential, the next residential building was chosen for questionnaire administration. Details of questionnaires administered in each stratum are presented in Table i below.

FINDINGS

Presented in these is the discussion of research findings under the various subsections. Unless otherwise stated, all the tables originated from the survey carried out by the authors.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Closely related to residents' occupational status is their income which is presented in table iv. To determined residents income status, monthly earnings were classified into three. Those who earned below #20.000 were classified as low-income earners. Within #21.000-40.000 were the middle-income earners. The high income-earners were those earning above #40.000. This classification was arrived at using the state civil service salary scale. It was evident that 41.4% of residents earned below #20.000 while 34.0% of residents earned within #21-40.000.

In addition, 24.2% of residents earned above #41.000. Majority of the residents lived in the first stratum of the study areas were low-income earners. Those that could be termed low and high-income earners were 15.4% and 9.0% of the residents reside in the first and third stratum respectively. The proportion of respondents in the low-income group showed that there was an increase in residents' income as distance increased from the first towards the third stratum.

The result of one-way ANOVA computed (F= value of 147.213, significant at 0.000) also revealed that income varied significantly in the five residential Ado-Ekiti. With variation in the monthly income of residents, factors responsible for flood Ado-Ekiti may also differ. Indeed, studies have shown that those who have high income are ready to contribute their quota towards ensuring flood free environment than those with low-income group.

Educational Status of Respondents

A total of 81% of the 162 of residents that indicated their education status had one form of formal education or the other. Residents in core areas of Ado without formal educational background were predominant in the areas (see table ii). The implication of this was that there was a direct variation between the educational status of residents and quality of life increase in distance from the first stratum towards the third stratum. Out of 45 residents in the first stratum only 1% had tertiary education. This was confirm to be significant through Chi-square test computed ($\chi^2 = 13.127$ and $p = 0.000$).

Investigation into the education status of respondents' established that residents had spent different number of years in pursuit of formal education. Thus; from our view, it is expected that those residents with formal education residing in core areas of Ado would engage in activities that would friendly to the neighborhood when compared with the residents with no formal education.

Occupational distribution of respondents

Occupational distribution of residents is summarized in (Table iii). It was discovered that 8% of respondents in the first stratum were traders. Only 4% of respondents were employed into the public sector. It has been confirmed that traders generate waste more than others. And the quantity of waste generated increase as the distance increases from the core. Out of 162 sampled in the areas, 14% of the residents were into private business.

Table i: Residential Strata and number of Buildings in each Stratum

Areas	<50(m)	51-100(m)	101-150(m)	Total	Sample (50%)	Recovered
Okeyinmi	32	24	18	74	37	37
Okeayo	18	29	21	68	34	34
Okesha	27	23	11	61	31	31
Oke-ureje	17	19	22	58	29	29
Poly-road	19	27	16	62	31	31
Ground total	113	122	88	323	162	162

Source: Authors field survey, 2017

Table ii: Educational Status of Respondents

Attributes	<50(m)	51-100(m)	101-150(m)	Total
Primary	18(9)	21(11)	23(12)	62(31)
Secondary	12(6)	9(5)	12(6)	33(17)
Tertiary	2(1)	7(4)	15(8)	24(12)
No formal edu.	13(6)	9(5)	21(11)	43(22)
Ground total	45(23)	46(23)	71(36)	162(81)

Source: Authors field survey, 2017

Table iii: Occupational distribution of respondents

Attributes	<50(m)	51-100(m)	101-150(m)	Total
Civil servant	7(4)	13(7)	11(6)	31(16)
Trader	16(8)	21(11)	14(7)	51(26)
Artisan	21(11)	24(12)	7(4)	52(26)
Self employed	5(3)	10(5)	13(7)	28(14)
Ground total	49(25)	68(34)	45(23)	162(81)

Source: Authors field survey, 2017

Therefore, educational status is a crucial determinant of the type of occupation the resident does and this has significant impact in their quality of life.

Respondents' monthly income

Closely related to residents' occupational status is their income which is presented in table iv below. To determine residents' income status, monthly earnings were classified into three. Those who earned below #18,000 were classified as low-income earners. Within #18,000-30,000 were the middle-income earners. The high-income earners were those earning above #30,000. Thus, classification was arrived at using the state civil service salary scale. It was evident that 44% of respondents earned below #18,000 while 22% of respondents earned within #18-30,000. In addition, 15% of residents earned above #30,000.

Majority of the residents lived in the first stratum of the study areas were low-income earners. Those that could be termed low and medium income earners were 66% and 25% of the residents reside in the first and third stratum. The proportion of respondents in the low-income group showed that there was an increase in resident income as distance increased from the first towards the third stratum. Result of one-way ANOVA computed ($F =$ value of 109.113, significant at 0.000) also revealed that income varied significantly in the core area of Ado-Ekiti. With variation in the monthly income of residents, factors responsible for the quality of life may also differ. Indeed, studies have shown that those who have high income are ready to contribute their quotas toward ensuring flood free neighborhood than those with low-income group.

NEIGHBOURHOOD QUALITY INDEX (CORE OF ADO-EKITI)

Perceived neighborhood Quality of the Area (Density)

Out of 162 respondents sampled in the core area of Ado-Ekiti, 31% of the respondents live within fifty-one to hundred meter to the core areas. 14% of the respondents live in high density 10 % and 7 of the respondents live in medium and low density respectively. Out of 18% of respondents that sampled in the third stratum, 5% and 6% of respondents reside in low- and – medium-density of the core area of Ado. The implication of this is that greater percentage 38% of respondents residing in High-density areas while 29% of the respondents were residing in medium-density zone. Only 17% of the respondents out of 162 residents sampled in the areas live in low density without adequate attentions to their quality of life.

Existence /Non-Existence of selected neighborhood characteristic

Table vi below indicated that 27% of respondents residing in the first stratum of the study area showed that waste generated were found around the street. Only 16% of respondents in the third stratum indicated that there is no existence of dustbin material in their areas and these necessitate their waste to be found all around the street. Out of 81% of respondents sampled in the study areas 39% of respondents were of the opinion that there is no existence of traffic congestion in the areas. 42% of the residents expressed their feelings as related to the presence of thugs in the areas, 39% of respondents from the table expressed their dissatisfaction as related to the road condition of the areas and these actions resulted in the occurrence of flood each time it rains in the study areas.

Table iv: Respondents monthly income

Attributes	<50(m)	51-100(m)	101-150(m)	Total
>18,000	24(12)	27(14)	37(19)	88(44)
18-30	16(8)	9(5)	19(10)	44(22)
Above 31,000	9(5)	8(4)	13(7)	30(15)
Ground total	49(25)	44(22)	69(35)	162(81)

Source: Authors field survey, 2017

Table v: Perceived neighborhood Quality of the Area

Attributes	<50(m)	51-100(m)	101-150(m)	Total
Low	11(6)	10(7)	9(5)	30(15)
Medium	28(14)	31(16)	31(16)	90(45)
High	14(7)	9(5)	19(10)	42(21)
Ground total	53(27)	50(31)	59(29)	162(81)

Source: Authors field survey, 2017

Table vi: Existence /Non-Existence of selected neighborhood characteristic

Attributes	<50(m)	51-100(m)	101-150(m)	Total
Waste on the street	54(27)	76(38)	32(16)	162(81)
Traffic congestion	78(39)	51(26)	33(17)	162(81)
Neighborhood Thugs	82(42)	39(20)	42(21)	162(81)
Urban flood	94(47)	55(28)	13(7)	162(81)
Road condition	77(39)	72(36)	13(7)	162(81)
Ground total	387(194)	293(147)	133(67)	810(405)

Source: Authors field survey, 2017

Table vii: Hours of electricity supply in a day on the Average

Attributes	<50(m)	51-100(m)	101-150(m)	Total
>2 hrs	34(17)	51(26)	64(32)	149(75)
3-4hrs	3(2)	5(3)	5(3)	13(7)
5-6hrs	-	-	-	-
7-8 hrs	-	-	-	-
9-10hrs	-	-	-	-
Above 10 hrs	-	-	-	-
Ground total	37(19)	56(28)	69(35)	162(81)

Source: Authors field survey, 2017

Table viii: potable water supplied to the neighborhood (Core of Ado)

Attributes	<50(m)	51-100(m)	101-150(m)	Total
Tap water	2(1)	3(2)	4(2)	8(4)
Bore-hole	34(17)	47(24)	52(26)	133(67)
Well water	4(2)	7(4)	10(5)	21(11)
Sachet water	-	-	-	-
Ground total	39(20)	57(29)	66(33)	162(81)

Source: Authors field survey, 2017

Table ix: Neighborhood Condition of Street Surface

Attributes	<50(m)	51-100(m)	101-150(m)	Total
Tarred	7(4)	9(5)	4(2)	20(10)
Not tarred	21(11)	21(11)	28(14)	70(35)
Tarred with pot hole	19(10)	27(14)	26(13)	72(36)
Ground total	47(24)	57(29)	58(29)	162(81)

Source: Authors field Survey, 2017

Table x: Perceived Residents Quality of Life

Attributes	<50(m)	51-100(m)	101-150(m)	Total
Terrible	14(7)	16(8)	25(13)	55(28)
Unhappy	11(6)	9(5)	16(8)	36(18)
Dissatisfied	9(5)	12(6)	16(8)	37(19)
Most satisfied	2(1)	4(2)	7(4)	13(7)
Pleased	2(1)	3(2)	3(2)	8(4)
Delighted	2(1)	7(4)	4(2)	13(7)
Ground total	40(20)	51(26)	71(36)	162(82)

Source: Authors field Survey, 2017

Hence, a higher percentage of the respondent in the first stratum believed that attributes such as waste, urban flood, thugs, poor road network, and traffic congestion are predominance in the neighborhood when compared with those residents residing in the third stratum of the area.

Hours of electricity supply in a day on the Average

Residents in the neighborhood have significant impact on resident quality of life in core areas of Ado-Ekiti these tables indicate the hours of electricity supply in a day. 75% of the respondents out of 82% were of the opinion that electricity supply in the areas is below two hours in a day. 17% of the respondents residing in the first stratum, while 26% of the respondents live in the second stratum.

32% of the respondents that live in the third stratum did not experience electricity supply in their neighborhood. Summarily, 19% of the respondents in the first stratum has electricity supply in their areas below two hours, 28% of the respondents in the second stratum experienced supply of electricity in the neighborhood below two hours in a day, and greater percentage 35% of the respondent residing in the third stratum of the neighborhood didn't have more than two hours in a day. The implication of this shows the epileptic power supply experience in the city.

Potable water supplied to the neighborhood (Core of Ado)

The summary of residents' potable water supplied to the neighborhood (core of Ado) was analyzed in table viii. It was indicated in the table that 17% of the respondents depend on bore-hole water as the only source of water supplied to the neighborhood in the first stratum and 24% of the respondents in the second stratum. Only 5% of the respondents depended on well water as a potable water residing in the third stratum. Majority of respondents at 67% in the neighborhood depend on bore-hole water as only means of their potable water in the areas. Deductively, this study revealed that the proportion of the respondents in the study areas did not have access to potable water suitable for drinking and this has serious effects on the residents' quality of life in the neighborhood.

Neighborhood Condition of Street Surface

The residents Neighborhood condition of street surface were presented in the table above. It was revealed that 35% of the respondents out of 82% sampled were in opinion that the road in their neighborhood is not tarred, 36% of respondents in the neighborhood the road is tarred with pot-holes. 21% of the respondents in the neighborhood said the road is not tarred and 13% of the residents in the third stratum subscribed to the view that their roads are tarred with pot-holes. This was due to

the inaccessibility of the area implication of these on residents as relating to quality of life is undesirable in the area of health.

Perceived Residents Quality of Life

The table above revealed how the residents in the core area of Ado-Ekiti perceived their quality of life. It was observed from the table that 7%, 6% of the respondents in the first stratum perceived their quality of life to be terrible and unhappy, 6%, and 2% of the respondents were dissatisfied and most satisfied respectively as regard their quality of life while 2% each of the respondents were pleased and delighted with their quality of life. Hence, 28% of the respondents out 162 sampled for the purpose of this work perceived their quality of life to be terrible, 7%, 4% of the residents in core area rated their quality of life most satisfied and pleased. While 18%, 19% of the residents in the core area of Ado-Ekiti were not happy and dissatisfied respectively toward their quality of life as at the time of gathering the information.

The area with Neighborhood are well maintained

This information was drawn from the table xi above. It revealed how neighborhoods are maintained in the areas. Out of 56 residents in the first stratum 9% of the sampled respondents strongly disagreed with the well-maintained neighborhood, 5%, 7% of these residents agreed somehow and disagreed respectively. Only 6% of the respondents in the third stratum agreed strongly with the well-maintained neighborhoods, and 16% of respondents disagree with the well-maintained neighborhoods. Hence, 33% of these respondents in the study area neither agree nor disagree with the neighborhoods maintenance at the time of this research. Deductively, majority of the respondents in the core areas of Ado-Ekiti expressed their mind that their neighborhoods are not well maintained especially during the rainy season. The implication of this as related to the residents' quality of life is highly ironical.

This neighborhood is safe to live in

Table xii revealed the neighborhoods safety information released by the resident live in core areas of Ado-Ekiti. Out of 162 respondents sampled in the areas 48% of the respondents strongly disagree and disagreed somehow respectively. Only 5% of respondents agree somehow reside in the first stratum, while 8% in the third stratum strongly disagreed. Furthermore, 18 % of residents strongly disagreed with the safety of their neighborhood. This means that greater proportion of respondents strongly disagreed with the safety of their neighborhood all this has direct bearing on residents' quality of life.

Table xi: The area with Neighborhood are well maintained

Attributes	<50(m)	51-100(m)	101-150(m)	Total
Strongly Disagre.	17(9)	15(8)	12(6)	44(22)
Agree somehow	13(7)	11(6)	11(6)	35(18)
Disagree somehow	10(5)	9(5)	9(5)	28(14)
Agree strongly	9(5)	13(6)	11(6)	33(17)
Neither agree/Disagree.	7(4)	8(4)	7(4)	22(11)
Ground total	56(28)	56(28)	50(25)	162(81)

Source: Authors field Survey, 2017

Table xii: This neighborhood is safe to live in

Attributes	<50(m)	51-100(m)	101-150(m)	Total
Strongly Disagre.	14(7)	7(4)	15(8)	36(18)
Agree somehow	9(5)	16(8)	13(7)	38(19)
Disagree somehow	11(6)	11(6)	8(4)	30(15)
Agree strongly	12(6)	13(7)	6(3)	31(16)
Neither agree/Disagree.	13(7)	5(3)	9(5)	27(14)
Ground total	59(30)	52(26)	51(26)	162(81)

Source: Authors field Survey, 2017

Table xiii: Elementary School is within easy reach from my home

Attributes	<50(m)	51-100(m)	101-150(m)	Total
Strongly Disagre.	24(12)	17(9)	23(12)	64(32)
Agree somehow	12(6)	13(6)	15(8)	40(20)
Disagree somehow	9(5)	10(5)	9(5)	28(14)
Agree strongly	7(4)	6(3)	7(4)	20(10)
Neither agree/Disagree.	3(2)	2(1)	5(3)	10(5)
Ground total	55(23)	48(24)	59(30)	162(81)

Author field Survey, 2017

Table xiv: There is a Hospital/Clinic within workable distance from dwelling

Attributes	<50(m)	51-100(m)	101-150(m)	Total
Strongly Disagre.	21(11)	17(9)	26(13)	64(32)
Agree somehow	7(4)	10(5)	7(4)	24(12)
Disagree somehow	7(4)	9(5)	14(7)	30(15)
Agree strongly	11(6)	11(6)	14(7)	36(18)
Neither agree/Disagree.	2(1)	4(2)	2(1)	8(4)
Ground total	48(24)	51(26)	63(32)	162(81)

Author field Survey, 2017

Table xv: There is a Police Station within easy reach from dwelling

Attributes	<50(m)	51-100(m)	101-150(m)	Total
Strongly Disagre.	28(14)	26(13)	31(16)	85(43)
Agree somehow	9(5)	6(3)	7(4)	22(11)
Disagree somehow	6(3)	4(2)	5(3)	15(8)
Agree strongly	9(5)	11(6)	10(5)	30(15)
Neither agree/Disagree.	4(2)	3(2)	3(2)	10(5)
Ground total	56(28)	50(25)	56(28)	162(81)

Source: Author field Survey, 2017

Elementary School is within easy reach from my home

This table revealed how accessible the elementary school within the neighborhood. 9% of the residents in the second stratum strongly disagree with the easy reach of elementary school from home, 5% of 162 respondent sample in the third stratum disagree somehow that elementary school is within the reach of their children in the neighborhoods. Only 5% of

respondent at the time of this information neither agrees nor disagrees with the accessibility of elementary school within the reach of their children's in the neighborhood. Though proximity of elementary school to the children in the neighborhood will determine how often they will visit hospital or clinic in the area.

There is a Hospital/Clinic within trekkable distance from dwelling apartment

Health is wealth so the people said. This table revealed the assertion as related to the residents' quality of life in the core area of Ado-Ekiti. 13% of respondents in the third stratum strongly disagreed that clinic is within the trekkable distance, while 75 of the respondent disagreed. Only 4% of the residents neither agrees nor disagrees with the availability of clinic within a workable distance from their dwelling, therefore the area is not health wise secure and this may jeopardize the quality of life of the resident in core areas of Ado-Ekiti.

There is a Police Station within easy reach from dwelling

The protection of life and properties of the citizenry is very crucial to Government at any level and the detail of which is revealed in the table xv. 11% out of 162 residents sampled in the core area of Ado-Ekiti agreed somehow to the availability of police station within the reach of dweller, 15% of this respondents agreed strongly to the availability of police station in the neighborhood. Only 5% of respondents are neither agreed nor disagreed with the availability of police station within the neighborhood. Hence, majority of the residents 43% at the time of filing this report strongly disagreed to the availability of Police Station within easy reach from the dwelling apartment. The implication of these is that quality of life of the residents is not guaranteed.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The study aimed at assessing the residents' quality of life in the core area of Ado-Ekiti with a view to proffering measures through public participation, after proper analysis it was discovered that the quality of life of inhabitants of Ado-Ekiti people are grossly inadequate. Here are the adduced reasons;

(i) Socio-economic Standard; The study reveals that most residents in the core area of Ado Ekiti exhibit the characteristics of urban poor with low level of education, low income with larger percentage of people earning below N18,000 as minimum wage in Nigeria (44%), of the residents have constant struggle for survival and a spatial housing location with all the characteristics of slums and shanty squatters.

(ii) Access to Basic Facilities; Reconnaissance survey of the neighborhood revealed that most of the houses in the area do not have proper access to their houses as most of the roads were in very horrible conditions with so many potholes and untarred roads. Their water supply also was relatively fair with most of the residents making use of public boreholes which is not totally safe for drinking and could lead to several diseases such as diarrhea, typhoid and cholera. The drainage facilities were in poor conditions with waste disposal taking a larger percent. This, however, in turn has led to blockage of drainages, also most of the area which were close to the river empty their wastes as disposed then into the rivers.

CONCLUSION

Decent housing is one of the basic needs of every individual, the family and the community at large. Generally, the state of infrastructures in Nigeria especially in housing schemes is

deplorable. The woe of such scheme has been that planning and provision of infrastructure is relegated to the background. Policy that is not so favorable and a financial system was housing finance usually not the priority, infrastructure among other issues is bound to suffer. Infrastructure Facility thrives where there is judicious budgeting.

It becomes obvious that the problems of infrastructural facility shortfall in housing multifaceted and it would require machinery that has its track record of comprehensiveness. However, to put any participation on one hand and user participation on the other hand. However, the former only has the capacity to boost the capital investment that would be needed to provide and sustainer thriving infrastructural scheme in housing provision on a large scale.

This study has established that good health is crucial for a better standard of living. Communities should therefore be encouraged to adopt method of simple but healthy and environmentally friendly building with a view to assist in the achievement of the millennium development goal and contribute to the attainment of the vision 2020 of making Nigeria one of the first twenty most developed economy of the world

Quality of housing in the core area of Ado-Ekiti is under the microscope, is a typical example of a unique Government initiative called site and service scheme. It was observed that a good number of residents are not satisfied with the state of infrastructure in the estate. The state of infrastructure is unacceptable due to the obvious incorporation of both public and private participants. While the former provide the enabling environment, the latter is directly responsible for infrastructural provision.

In conclusion it is worth reiterating that progressive and sustainable development in housing needs is the corporation of both the public and private sectors while; a private sector oriented approach should be sort in the aspect of infrastructural provision in housing in the Nigeria housing sector.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the analyses of results and major findings of this research, it is imperative at this stage to make some recommendations that will address the issue of developing the aspect of infrastructural provision in housing. In view of the foregoing, the following recommendations are hereby put forward as policy guidelines toward public participation management of the study area:

- I. The policies that account for proper development in housing infrastructure should be enacted.
- II. The different ties of Government should stimulate private sector provision of housing infrastructures by incentives such as loans, tax relief among others.
- III. More institutions should be empowered to regulate the activities of the private sector in the provision of housing infrastructures.
- IV. The Government should sponsor informed research into the particular issue of infrastructures in housing so that policy formulation can be betterly informed.
- V. The system of approval processes for private sector participation should be reviewed to minimize cost and time.
- VI. Professionals in all facets of infrastructures should be part of the planning process of housing development right from its earliest stage.

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