



RESIDENTS MOBILITY ACROSS RESIDENTIAL AREAS OF UNIVERSITY OF JOS SENIOR STAFF QUARTERS

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ABSTRACT

The study was a survey research meant to assess resident's mobility across residential areas of University of Jos Senior Staff Quarters. A set of questionnaires were used to elicit information from a sample of 183 household heads, which were selected through a stratified sampling technique. Findings revealed that causes of residents' mobility are as a result of promotion, condition of housing, inadequate space, insufficient facilities, services, inadequate water, distance to work, security, and indiscriminate refuse disposal. Water should be provided through installation of boreholes in every street. Adequate security should be provided by extension of fence and assigning security personnel at strategic locations. Good roads should be Constructed and maintained within the quarters. Improve sanitation practice by embarking on refuse collection points at every street and provision of refuse disposal facilities. Shopping facilities should be provided between every two streets.

Keywords: *residents, residential, mobility, university of Jos*

INTRODUCTION

Mobility of households inside and among the residential districts is gradually becoming a significant topic that has attracted renewed research attention for some years (Oluwole, 2013). Bassey & Akomaye (2019) opined that residential mobility which is the movement of individuals or households between and within residential districts in a city is an inevitable process in any society and has become part of our urban life. Mobility of residents within the residential areas also called urban residential relocation or intra-urban migration can be described variously by different scholars. Eze, Oluyomi and Ikechukwu (2017)

named the term as an interdisciplinary field that concentrated on population transfer within a city which has repercussions and related policy issues of that relocation. Animashaun (2011) using the term intra-urban residential mobility, opined that it has to do with movement of urban households from one housing to another. In the words of Gobillion (2008), it is mainly a response to a change in housing needs.

Mohit and Rajah (2014), stated that, the key cause of the tendency to move and, in turn, real mobility, is dissatisfaction with dwelling. However, studies have shown that age and household has a strong relationship between individual's likelihood of mobility in his/her life time (Dieleman, 2001). Residential mobility is a function of the locational behaviour and decisions of individuals and families (Eluru, et al, 2009). Hui and Yu (2009) opined that residential mobility tendency among the pre-elderly is restricted by the age limit which regulates eligibility for the elderly friendly schemes. A study by Groot et al (2011) has shown that the younger age group is more likely to perform real moving act after a period of mobility intentions compared to the elderly folks. The younger people are more likely to make numerous change moves before settling down in a permanent resident of their choice (Clark & Huang, 2003; Helderman et al., 2004).

One of the chief cause, inducing residential mobility pattern of households is the demographic features of urban neighbourhoods. Notwithstanding this kind there is dearth of empirical studies that discourses the pattern of residential mobility as several studies dwells mostly on the causes, effect and the trend. And none has written on resident's mobility in the university setting it is against this backdrop that this topic was conceived to examine residents mobility in University of Jos. The outcome provided the basis for making recommendations for an efficient resident's mobility across residential area within Jos University senior staff quarters.

THE STUDY AREA

The University of Jos has two campuses; Permanent site campus and Bauchi road campus and a number of Staff Quarters in different locations across the city. These include; Bauchi road estate, Bauchi road government house, Ajibola estate, Rock Haven flats, Zaria road flats, street, No 11 & 15 Church street, Gengere flats, No 6 Club road, Richard road houses No 9 Cole street, JF6 & JF61 New Jenta Layout, JUPCON Flats, NO 10 & No 57 Mohammadu Wada, No 40 Haliru street, No 14 & 16 Ndagi Faruk, Tudun Wada flats, Tudun Wada Houses and No 5 Gboko road. Also, there's the Junior staff housing at No 28 Shendam street, No 10 Cole street, No 12 Kashim Ibrahim street and D 13 Gengere road (Banah, 2018).

However, the focus of this research (Bauchi road and Permanent Site quarters) is approximately located on latitude $9^{\circ} 57' 2.6''N$ and Longitude $8^{\circ} 53' 10''E$ at an average elevation of about 1250m above sea level. The Quarters is bordered to the North by Old Legislative Quarters, to the South by former Government Quarters, to the East by Bauchi Ring road and to the West by Bauchi road. According to the Master Plans prepared by Jupcon in 1978, Dar Al-Handasah in 1980 and reviewed by the Faculty of Environmental Sciences in 2008, the quarters was designed to house senior staff and junior staff. Nonetheless, inadequate housing supply has caused the distribution of all dwellings to senior staff only, hence the name, "Senior Staff Quarters."

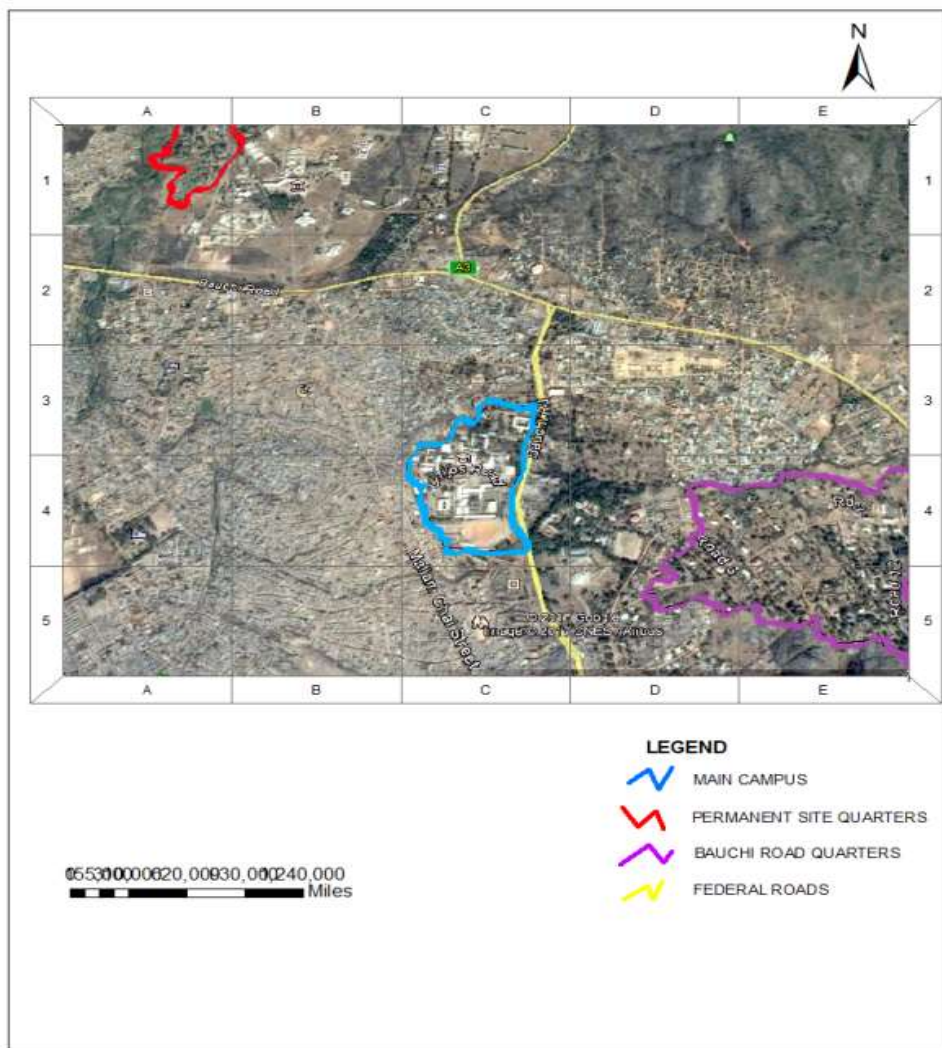
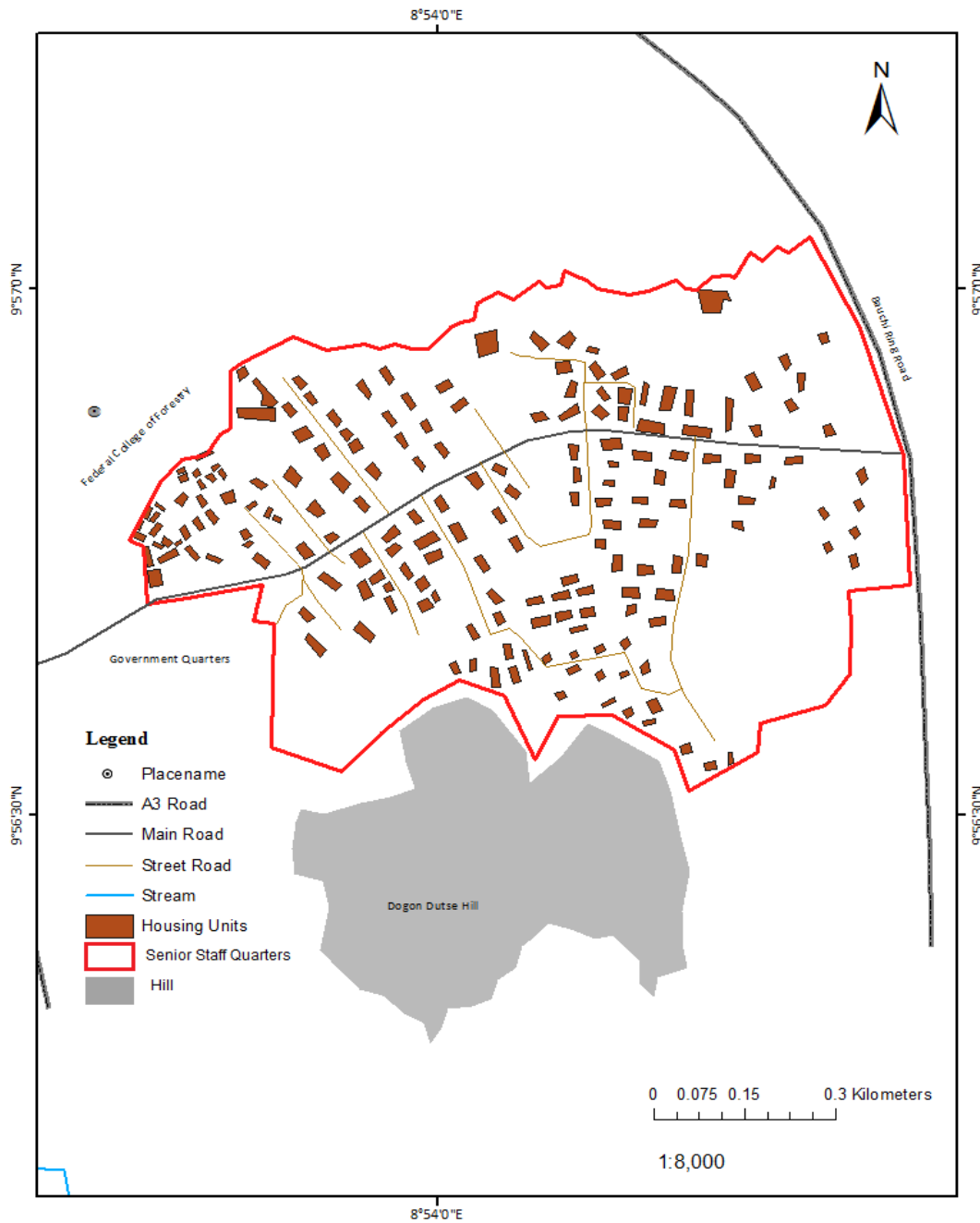


FIG 1: Satellite Image Showing the Study Area

SOURCE: GOOGLE EARTH 2020



Map showing Senior Staff Quarters at Bauchi Road
Source: Authors Map Analysis Using Google Earth and ArcMap 10.1, 2017

Figure 2: Map of Staff Quarters, Bauchi Road Showing Housing Distribution

Source : Google earth

METHODOLOGY

A total of 226 questionnaires were distributed to household heads, of which, 183 questionnaires were retrieved. This represents 80.97% of the population sample of the study area. The questionnaires targeted household heads of residents of the study area and dealt with their responses in five sections. However, in unique situations where the household head was unavoidably absent, the next in line was administered the questionnaire, hence, the disparity in occupation of respondents. Observations and responses gathered from questionnaires, interviews and the inferences drawn from there was presented in form of figures, tables, plates and maps. This was used to assess the housing characteristics of the study area.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The first section provided information on the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents such as marital status, income range, mode of transportation to work, and percentage of salary for rent. The second section consisted of items on housing tenure; which includes length of stay in residence, residential mobility and rent. The fourth section provided information on respondents' preferred residential area and information on preferred area of improvement.

Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents

Marital Status

Figure 3 shows the distribution of marital status of the study respondents. The figure revealed that two-third (69%) of the study respondents were married. 28.7% were single, 2% were divorced, and 0.6% had other marital status. Overall, the majority of the respondents were married.

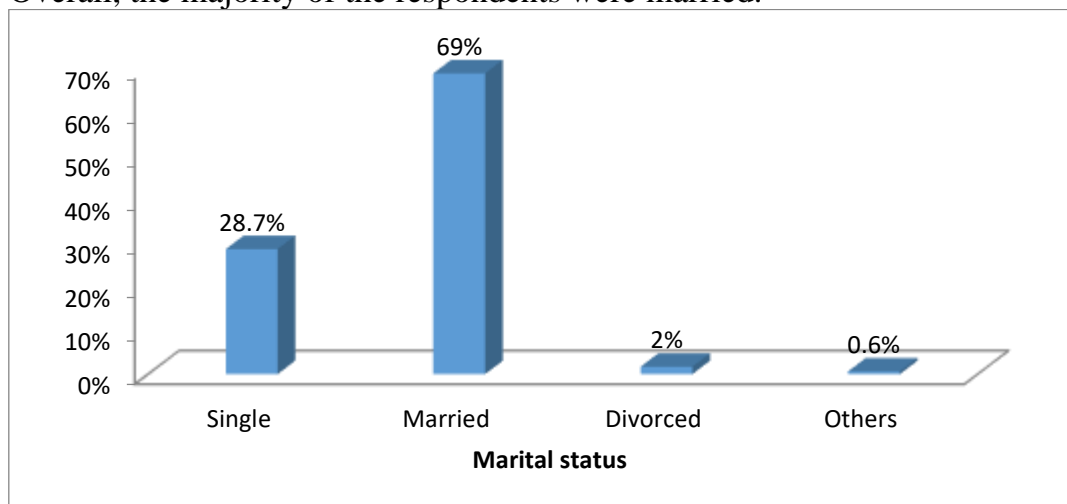


Figure 3: Marital status

Income Range

Figure 4 shows the monthly range of salary income of the respondents in naira. The figure showed that 5.4% of the respondents were within N18, 000 – N20, 000 income ranges, a total of 9.5% were within N21, 000 –N40, 000 income range, and 14.4% of the respondents were within N41, 000 – N65, 000 income range, while the majority (70.7%) of the respondents earned greater than N66, 000 monthly.

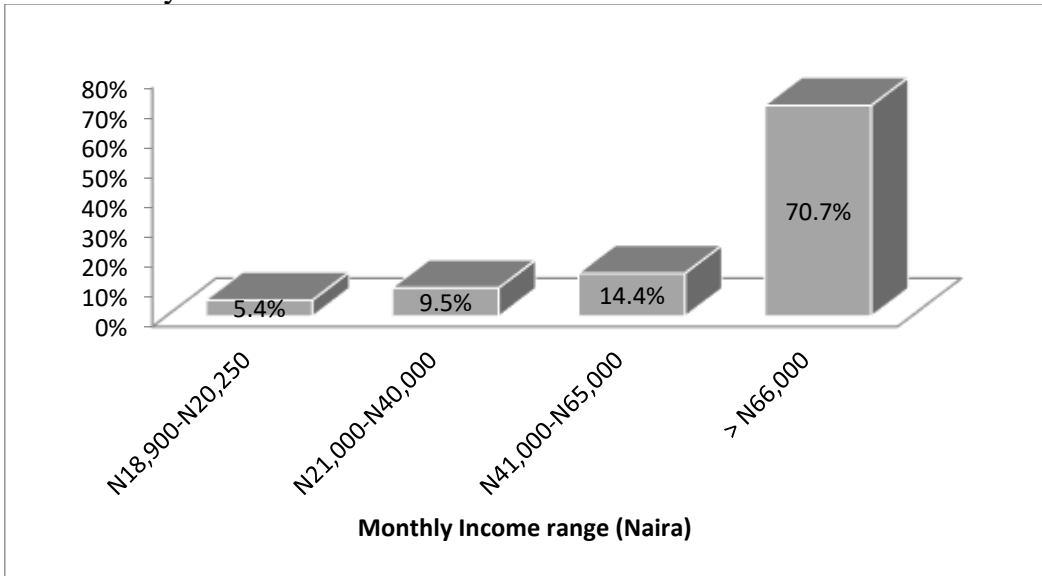


Figure 4: Income Range

Mode of Transportation to Work

Figure 5 shows the responses on the mode of transportation. The figure revealed that the majority (64.2%) of the respondents use personal vehicles to work from residence, 12.5% go on foot, also, 12.5% use cycles, while 10.8% of the respondents use official vehicles.

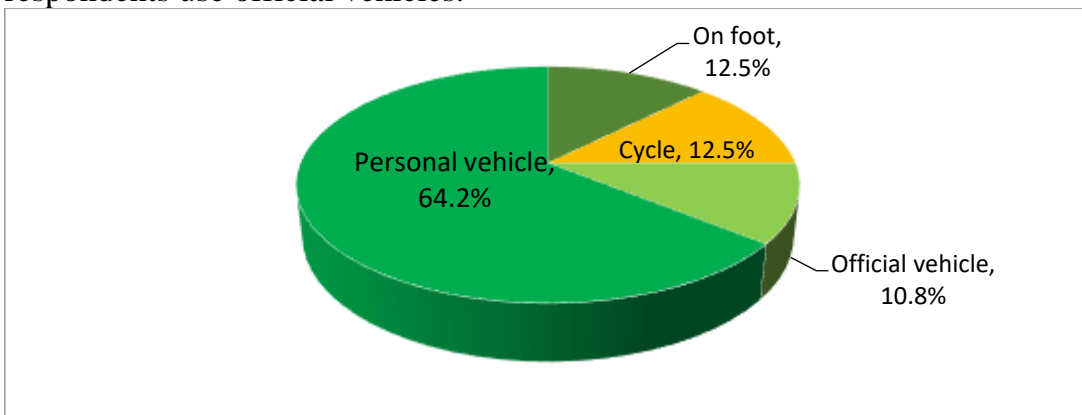


Figure 5: Mode of Transportation to Work

Percentage of Salary for Rent

Figure 6 shows the bar chart for the percentage of salary spent on rent by respondents. The figure revealed that one-third of the respondents use between 5 – 10% of their salary on rent, 25% of the respondents use less than 5% of their salary, 19.5% of the respondents use between 11-15% of their salary on rent, while 16.9% indicated that they use between 16-20% of their salary on rent, and 0.6% of the respondents spend unspecified percentage of their salary on rent.

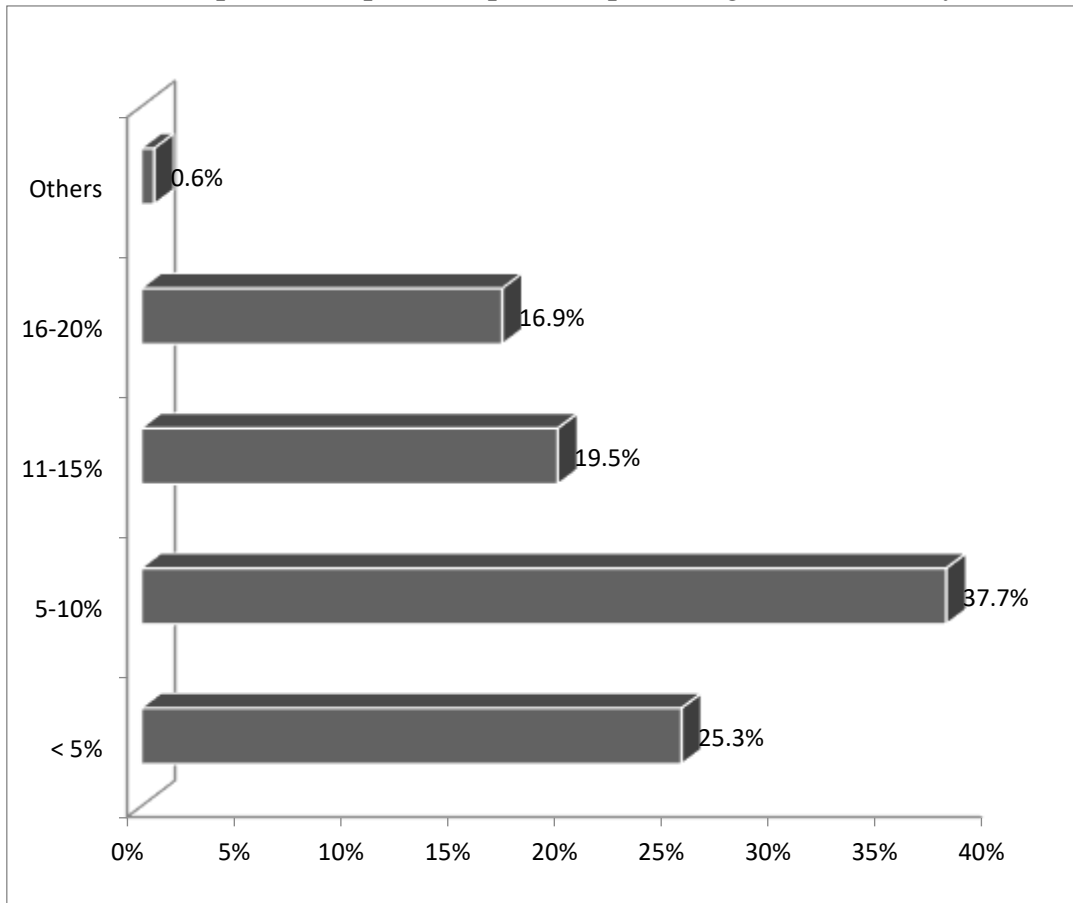


Figure 6: Percentage of Salary for Rent

Type of Dwelling Unit

Figure 7 shows the type of dwelling units of respondents. The figure showed that 8.5 live in transit houses, 16.4% live in 3-in-one unit, 30.5% live in block of 6 flats, 29.9% of the respondents live in bungalows, while 14.7% live in the professorial units. This shows that more than two-thirds of the respondents dwell in the bungalow and block of 6 flats.

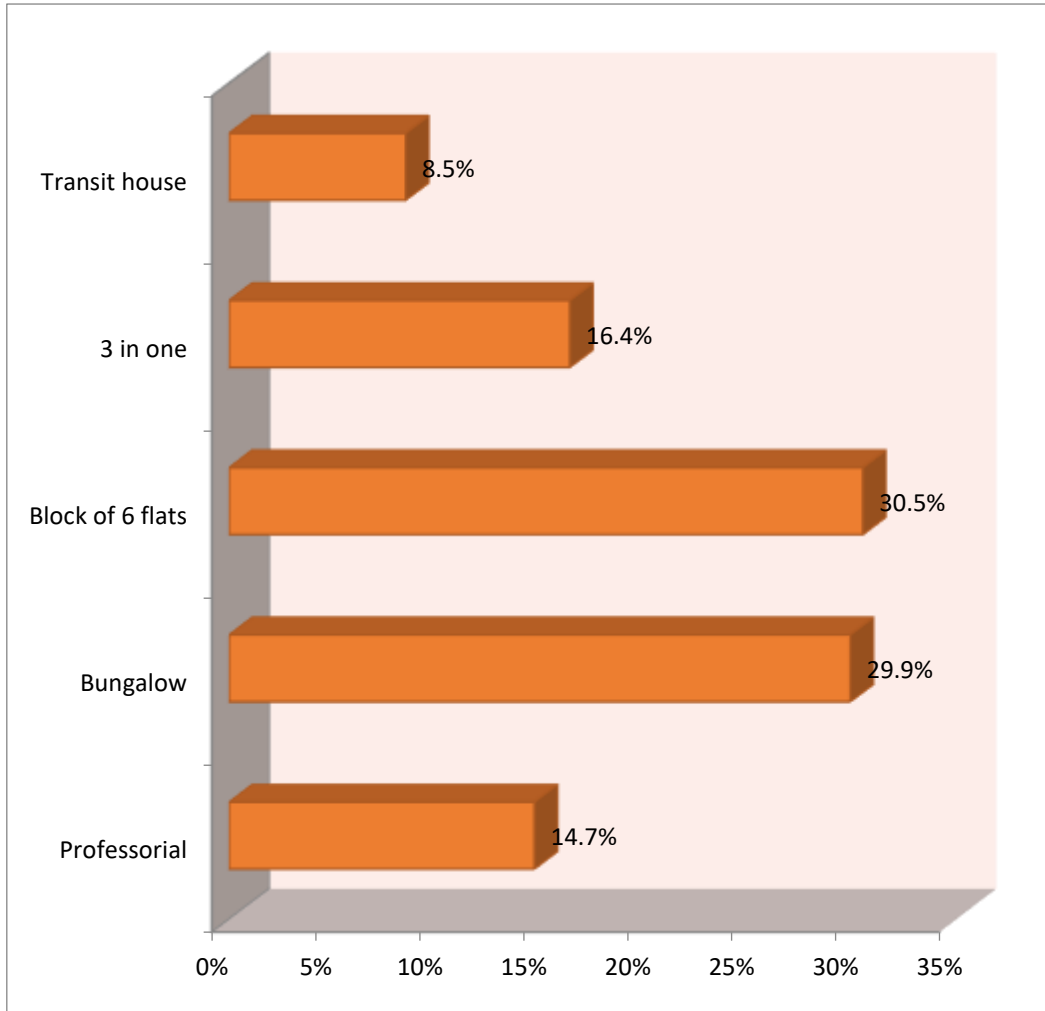


Figure 7: Type of Dwelling Housing

Source: Authors' fieldwork 2018

Preferred Residential Areas

Figure 8 shows the bar chart for preferred residential areas. The figure revealed that 1.9% preferred Tudun-wada flats, 0.9% preferred the No. 6 club road residential area, and, 0.9% of the respondents preferred the Gengere residential area. Furthermore, 0.9% of the respondents preferred the Church street residential area, and 0.9% preferred the New Layout residential area. A total of 1.9% of the respondents preferred the Zaria road residential area, 4.6% preferred the Ajibola estate residential area, more than two-fourth of the respondents preferred the permanent site residential area, and more than one-fourth of the respondents preferred the Bauchi road residential area.

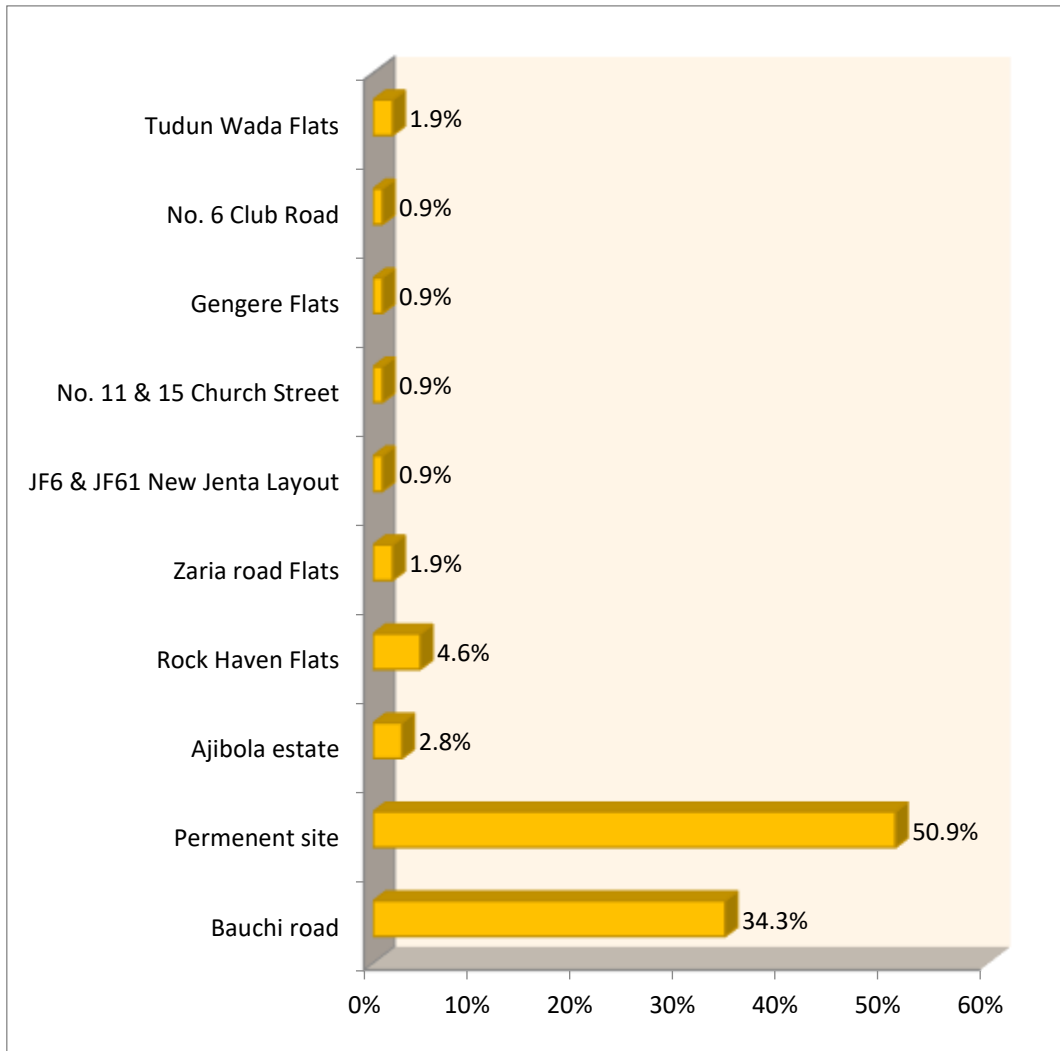


Figure 8: Preferred Residential Areas by Respondents

Residents Mobility across Residential Areas

Table 1 shows responses on residents' mobility across residential areas. The table revealed that 52.6% of the respondents indicated that their present residence is the first official residence they occupied since they were employed by the University of Jos. 53.9% of respondents that have moved from one house to another indicated that their movement was not within the same quarters; 67.9% indicated they pay house rent, and 55.3% indicated they desire to move to any of the available University of Jos Staff Quarters, while 54.8% indicated their desire to move to a house with more rooms.

Table 1: Movement across Residential Areas

	No		Yes	
	f	%	f	%
Is this first official residence you have occupied since you were employed by the University of Jos?	83	47.4	92	52.6
If you have moved into more than one house, was the move within the same quarters?	69	53.9	59	46.1
Do you pay house rent?	51	32.1	108	67.9
Do you desire to move to any of the available University of Jos Staff Quarters?	84	55.3	68	44.7
Do you desire to move to a house with more rooms?	70	45.2	85	54.8

Table 2 : Causes that Influence Change of Residents' Mobility

Factors	Frequency	Percentage
Promotion	36	20
Condition of housing	73	40
Inadequate space	9	5
Insufficient Facilities, services and inadequate water	36	20
Distance to work	9	5
Security	15	8
Indiscriminate refuse disposal	5	3
Total	183	100

Table 2 shows responses on causes that influence change of residents' mobility. The table revealed that promotion, condition of housing, inadequate space, insufficient facilities, services, inadequate water, distance to work, security, and indiscriminate refuse disposal influenced change of residents' mobility.

Preferred Areas of Improvement on Residential Area by Respondents

Figure 9 show respondents preferred area for improvement regarding residential area. The figure revealed that 3.8% preferred security improvement, 3.2% preferred improved access road, 29.5% preferred improvement in renovation of

house (see plate 15 and 18), 8.3% preferred provision of recreation area (see plate 12 and 14), 32.1% preferred provision of boreholes and water reservoir (see plate 13) and 16% preferred improvement in sanitation (see plates 16 and 17), while 7.1% preferred improvement in ventilation (see plate 11).

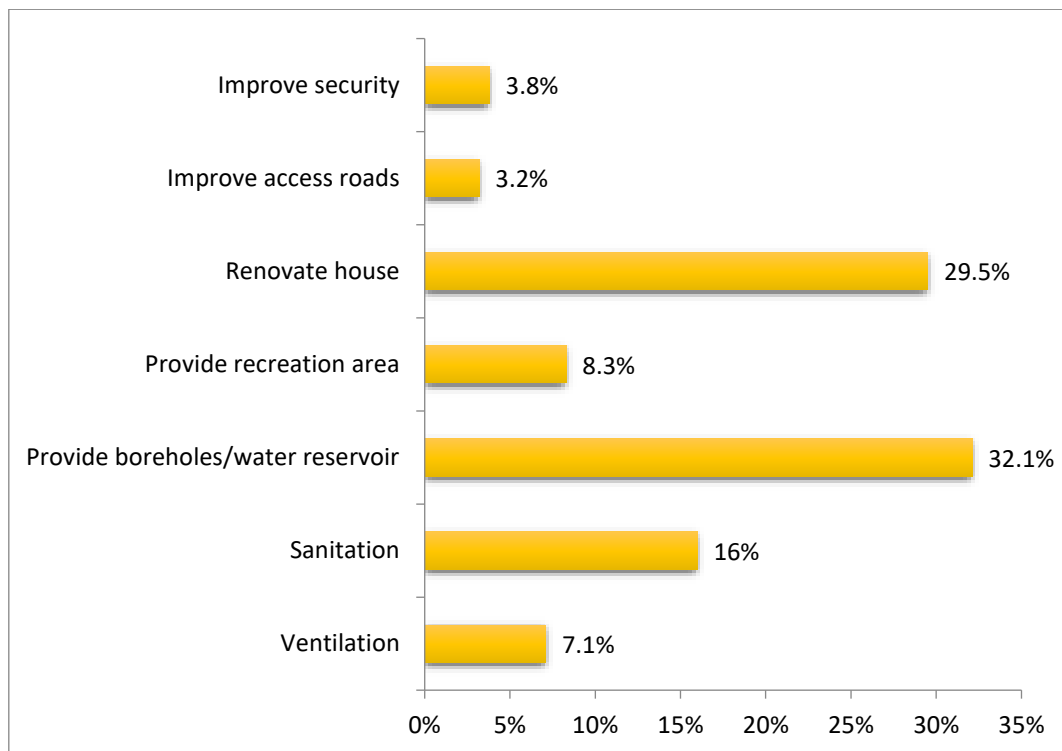


Figure 9: Preferred areas of improvement on residential area by respondents

Source: Authors' fieldwork 2018

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

CONCLUSION

RECOMMENDATION

Existing houses should be renovated. Water should be provided through installation of boreholes in every street. Adequate security should be provided by extension of fence and assigning security personnel at strategic locations. Recreational facilities should be renovated and new ones provided where necessary. Good roads should be constructed and maintained within the quarters. Improve sanitation practice by embanking refuse collection points at

every street and provision of refuse disposal facilities. Shopping facilities should be provided between every two streets.

All proposed facilities should adhere to the following locational principles

- Centralization
- Convenience
- Safety

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