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Socio-Economic Characteristics and Its Effect on Housing and Environmental Conditions: A Case Study of Durumi Informal Settlement Abuja, Nigeria

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Abstract
Informal settlements in developing countries was as a results of housing shortage and policies failure on the part of governments. This study looked at the effect of socio-economic characteristics on housing and environmental conditions in Durumi informal settlement in Nigeria Federal Capital Territory (FCT) (Abuja). The study embraced both primary and secondary source of data, and sample size was 290 while sample frame was 1052 translating to 27.5%. Simple random was adopted for the research technique and procedures. The socio-economic variables considered were marital status, length of stay in the community and educational qualification. The data collected were analysed by chi square, step wise regression analysis and analysis of variance (ANOVA). The stepwise regression results revealed that marital status and length of stay in the community had significant indirect and direct influence on the housing conditions of Durumi residents at t-value = -3.076 ($p<0.05$) and 2.177 ($p<0.05$) respectively. The study concluded that, governments should make conscious effort focusing on provision of decent housing for the poor at an affordable rate. This can be achieved through different means such as site and services and compressive housing development.
Keywords: Socio-economic characteristics, Informal settlements, Housing and Environmental conditions, and Abuja
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Introduction

Developing countries are experiencing a rapid rate of urban growth. This is manifested more in Africa where African cities are currently undergoing an urban transition at an unprecedented scale and pace; with an estimated population growth rate of 5% per year, the proportion of Africans' urban residents double every 15 years (UN, 2002). Urbanization in Africa is characterized by a high population momentum, rural urban migration and the appropriation and reclassification of land around the periphery of urban areas (Cohen, 2004). However, Africa's urban transition is occurring within the context of a vulnerable economic base exposed to vagaries and pressure of global competition (Kessides, 2005). Consequently, there is the preponderance of the large proportion of urban dwellers living in housing and environmental conditions that are clearly an affront to human dignity. Nigeria, unlike other countries in Africa does not suffer from the problem of a single, large, primate city, where all the development is concentrated. Some cities in this network such as Kano, Ile-Ife, and Ibadan are pre-colonial in their defined configuration whilst others, such as Enugu, Port Harcourt and Kaduna, have their origin in colonial period. Irrespective of their origin, however, the character of a good number of Nigerian cities have been transformed in recent times especially as a result of their designation as capitals of the 36 States created between 1967 and 1976 (Mabogunje, 1980). Most cities in Nigeria are experiencing blight, slums and squalid conditions which constitute a degraded housing environment.

Durumi community in Abuja Federal, Capital City of Nigeria is not left out in this regards as most areas around city centre is a traditional setting of indigenous community that ought to have relocated during the implementation of Abuja master plan. The community have characteristics resembling that of precarious and substandard housing and poor environmental conditions. This study however determines the effects of socio-economic characteristics of informal residents in Durumi community on housing and environmental conditions with a view to proffer possible solutions to ameliorate the effect if not totally eradicate.

Study Area

Abuja is Nigeria Federal Capital Territory (FCT) located in the North Central part of the country. Many people from the North and other parts of the country reside in the FCT. Abuja with a population of about 1.4 million (NPC, 2006) is the capital city of Nigeria and one of the 10 most populous cities in Nigeria. Abuja is strategically located in the center of Nigeria and its main physical developments commenced in 1980. After about thirty-five years, it has grown into one of the fastest developing cities in Africa. The site was chosen for Nigeria's new capital because of its central location, easy accessibility, salubrious climate, low population density, and the availability of land for future expansion (Olotua 2005). It was the first planned city to be built in

Nigeria. The FCT is bounded on the north by Kaduna State, on the west by Niger State, on the east and south-east by Plateau State, and on the south-west by Kogi State. It falls within latitude 7° 25' N and 9° 20° North of the Equator and longitude 5° 45' and 7° 39' (Federal Capital Territory Administration, 2011).

Durumi district is one of the fastest growing settlements in the city and still developing. It is located southwest of Abuja and bordered by Garki Districts I and II to the Northeast, Oladipupo Diya Road to the southwest, the Nnamdi Azikwe Express way to the Northeast, and Ahamdu Bello way to the southeast. Among the predominant tribes are the Gwaris, Hausa, Igbo, Tiv, Yoruba, Idoma and Igala (Anator and Abraham, 2020).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Informal Settlements and Housing Quality

Housing is an important component quality of life. (Agbola, 1998) notes that housing is a combination of characteristics which provide a unique home within any neighborhood; it is an array of economic, social and psychological phenomena. In other words, housing could be seen as a multidimensional package of goods and services extending beyond shelter itself. It is also the art of creating a living area through acquisition of land at the top of which buildings are constructed with provision of basic physical, social and cultural infrastructure. (Osuide, 2004), suggests that: “Having a safe place to live in is one of the fundamental elements of human dignity and this enhances human development”.

As was cited by Amao (2012), (Onibokun, 1972, Wahab et al 1990 and Olotuah, 2005) sites that 75% of the dwelling units in Nigeria’s urban centres are substandard and the dwellings are sited in slums. Housing in informal settlements are characterized by natural ageing of the buildings, lack of maintenance and neglect, wrong use of the buildings, poor sanitation in the disposal of sewage and solid waste and wrong development of land (UN-HABITAT, 2003).

Furthermore, So and Leung (2004) have also established a significant correlation between the quality of life and the comfort, convenience and visual acceptability of the house. Therefore the significance of adequate housing to the social well-being of the people in informal settlements cannot be overemphasized.

Housing, Environment and Informal Settlements

In informal settlements, the decline in living conditions is accompanied by rapid deterioration of existing housing and homelessness (UN-HABITAT, 2007). The urban poor living in these settlements are especially vulnerable to economic shocks; they lack access to services, safety nets and political representation.

The population growth which drives the increase of informal settlements can impose pressure on the inhabitants of informal settlements. While the people are usually poorly educated, competition in the city is high, and it is hard to find jobs. Pressures can also come from environmental hazards such as floods and fire. These pressures impact upon the well-being of the poor in these informal settlements. People are unable to obtain adequate food, clean water and other basic services, as well as education. Their health and living standards often suffer when their settlements are situated close to sources of pollution. The environmental hazards and vulnerable locations of informal settlements mean that the effects of the hazards on informal communities are great.

These inhabitants have little ability to provide for themselves. They live in a state of uncertainty as they have no tenure over the land they occupy are illegally. At the same time, people living in hazardous location such as swamp, canal setback, rail line setback, marginal land among others, have the continuous threat of unpredictable disaster. Both external and internal hazards affect their livelihoods. This makes them more vulnerable to environmental degradation, threats of eviction, ejection and demolition .World Health Organization (WHO) notes that informal habitants are frequently ill as a result of the poor quality of their environment and exposure to disease. They are in a state of persistent poverty and frustration. Disasters may cause death and loss, while the poor housing and sanitation also threaten their health.

Research Method

The research adopted both primary and secondary sources of data. The primary source of data was through structured questionnaire and personal observation, while the secondary source was through (published and unpublished) such as internet, FCT Ministry (data on number of Buildings in the community) among many others.

Durumi community is one of informal settlements in Abuja, and comprises Durumi I, II, III, IV and V (community leader). The total number of buildings when the research was carried out was 1052 which served as the sample frame, Yaro Yamane (1967) formular was adopted to calculate the sample size as stated below.

$S. = N/ 1+N (e)^2$

Where S = Sample Size

N = Given Population

e = degree of freedom (0.05).

All the buildings in the community were numbered and random table were used to randomly select the sampled buildings. Any building that had a corresponding number with the selected number on the random table was considered for selection. In each of the selected buildings, one household was selected and the researcher interviewed the head of the household selected. In all a total of 290 (27.5%) copies of questionnaire were administered to the selected household heads by simple random. A validated structured questionnaire was administered with the help of five research assistant over a period of one week from Monday to Saturday between the hours of 11am to 6pm. This period was chosen to allow for participants who were very busy at work to return home. The socio-economic variables considered for the study are; marital status, employment status, education qualifications and monthly income among the households. The data collected were analysed using Chi-square, Step wise regression and analysis of variance (ANOVA).

Findings and Discussions

Table 1. Chi-square Analysis of Effect of Socio-Economic characteristics of Durumi Slum residents on Environmental Conditions

Variable	Characteristics	Environmental Conditions					Total	Chi-Square	Sig.
		Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High			
Gender of Respondent	Male	75.0%	68.6%	63.1%	50.0%	61.1%	66.2%	2.689	.611
	Female	25.0%	31.4%	36.9%	50.0%	38.9%	33.8%		
Gender of Household Head	Male	100.0%	97.1%	92.8%	100.0%	88.9%	94.8%	8.213	.084
	Female	0.0%	2.9%	7.2%	0.0%	11.1%	5.2%		
Age of Respondent	< 20 years	0.0%	1.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	30.414*	.033
	20-29	27.8%	26.7%	20.7%	0.0%	27.8%	24.5%		
	30-39	25.0%	52.4%	37.8%	50.0%	41.7%	42.1%		
	40-49	36.1%	14.3%	29.7%	50.0%	25.0%	24.5%		
	50-59	11.1%	2.9%	9.9%	0.0%	5.6%	6.9%		
	> 60	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%		
Marital Status	Married	80.6%	72.4%	77.5%	100.0%	69.4%	75.2%	12.547*	.043
	Single	19.4%	26.7%	18.0%	0.0%	22.2%	21.7%		
	Divorced	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	5.6%	1.7%		
	Widowed/widower	0.0%	1.0%	1.8%	0.0%	2.8%	1.4%		
	Separated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
Education Qualification	No formal Edu	0.0%	4.8%	15.3%	0.05	5.6%	8.3%	31.104*	.002
	Primary	2.8%	7.6%	4.5%	50.0%	2.8%	5.5%		
	Secondary	55.6%	56.2%	63.1%	0.0%	66.7%	59.7%		
	Tertiary	41.7%	31.4%	17.1%	50.0%	25.0%	26.6%		
Nationality	Nigerian	100.0%	99.0%	100.0%	100.0%	97.2%	99.3%	3.456	.485
	Non-Nigerian	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.7%		
Employment status	Formal (Public)	16.7%	5.7%	5.4%	0.0%	8.3%	7.2%	37.250*	.041
	Formal (Private)	19.4%	27.6%	12.6%	50.0%	33.3%	21.7%		
	Self-employed	44.4%	55.2%	73.0%	0.0%	55.6%	60.3%		
	Not self-employed	5.6%	1.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%		
	Retired	2.8%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%		
	Unemployed	8.3%	8.6%	4.5%	50.0%	2.8%	6.6%		
	Others	2.8%	1.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%		
Monthly Income	1-25,000	30.6%	38.1%	33.3%	50.0%	38.9%	35.5%	17.500*	.020
	25,001-50,000	38.9%	40.0%	48.6%	50.0%	38.9%	43.1%		
	50,001-75,000	25.0%	15.2%	12.6%	0.0%	22.2%	16.2%		
	75,001-100,000	0.0%	2.9%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%		
	101,001-125,000	2.8%	3.8%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%		
	> 150,000	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%		
Household Size	1-4	36.1%	46.7%	31.5%	50.0%	30.6%	37.6%	20.337*	.009
	5-8	47.2%	45.7%	60.4%	0.0%	69.4%	54.1%		
	9-12	16.7%	7.6%	8.1%	50.0%	0.0%	8.3%		
	Above 12	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		

Variable	Characteristics	Environmental Conditions					Total	Chi-Square	Sig.
		Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High			
Length of Stay in the Community	< 10 years	52.8%	55.2%	45.0%	50.0%	69.4%	52.8%	19.866*	.036
	11-20 years	41.7%	38.1%	44.1%	50.0%	27.8%	39.7%		
	21-30 years	2.8%	1.9%	9.9%	0.0%	2.8%	5.2%		
	31-40 years	2.8%	2.9%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%		
	41-50 years	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%		
	51-60 years	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%		
Ethnic Background	Hausa	25.0%	25.7%	39.6%	0.0%	22.2%	30.3%	14.557*	.047
	Igbo	27.8%	22.9%	20.7%	0.0%	30.6%	23.4%		
	Yoruba	13.9%	16.2%	17.1%	0.0%	16.7%	16.2%		
	Others	33.3%	35.2%	22.5%	100.0%	30.6%	30.0%		
Religion of Respondent	Christianity	86.1%	77.1%	59.5%	50.0%	80.6%	71.7%	23.187*	.003
	Islam	13.9%	22.9%	40.5%	50.0%	16.7%	27.9%		
	Traditional	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.3%		
	Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
Total			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		

Source: Field Survey 2020. Sample size N = 290. * Test is significance at 5% level.

The Pearson Chi-Square test results revealed that Age, Marital Status, Educational qualification, Employment status, Monthly income, Household size, Length of stay in the community, Ethnic background and Religion have significant influence on Environmental conditions in Durumi informal community at Chi-Square value = 30.414 ($p<0.05$), 12.547 ($p<0.05$), 31.104 ($p<0.05$), 37.250 ($p<0.05$), 17.500 ($p<0.05$), 20.337 ($p<0.05$), 19.866 ($p<0.05$), 14.557 ($p<0.05$), and 23.187 ($p<0.05$) respectively.

Table 2. Stepwise Regression Analysis to investigate the Effect of Socio-economic factors on Environmental Conditions in Durumi slum residents

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	2.833	.100		28.376	.000
Education Qualification	-.084	.032	-.559	-2.644	.009
Dependent Variable: Environmental Conditions. *Significant at the 0.05 level					
R-square = .312, F-value = 6.993 (p = 0.009<0.05)					

The model results for Durumi slum residents revealed goodness of fit index $R^2 = 0.312$ (31.2%) significant at F-value = 6.993 ($p<0.05$). Hence the model is acceptable for further analysis. To assess the effect of socio-demographic factors on environmental conditions, stepwise regression analysis method is used. The stepwise regression results revealed that educational qualification has significant indirect influence on the environmental conditions of Durumi residents at t-value = -2.644 ($p<0.05$). Hence, increase in educational qualification will reduce environmental conditions in Durumi informal community. The test for significance variation is carried out using analysis of variance (ANOVA).

Table 3. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) test for Educational Qualification

Education Level	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F-value	Sig.	Post-Hoc Test			
						Variables	Mean Difference	Std. Error	Sig.
No formal education	24	2.7738	.24534	2.897	.035	No formal education - Primary	.23810*	.14048	.021
Primary	16	2.5357	.60045			No formal education – Secondary	.17926*	.09481	.040
Secondary	173	2.5945	.39807			No formal education - Tertiary	.28772*	.10175	.005
Tertiary	77	2.4861	.51469			Primary - Secondary	-.05884	.11373	.605
Total	290	2.5773	.43951			Primary - Tertiary	.04963	.11958	.678
						Secondary - Tertiary	.10846	.05963	.070

Dependent Variable: Environmental Conditions. *. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

The test for significant variation across the education levels on Environmental condition using ANOVA indicated that there is a significant variation at F-value = 2.897 ($p<0.05$). To determine the education level with the greatest effect, post-hoc analysis is carried out based on least significance difference. The results showed that people with no formal education are most likely to negatively impact environmental condition in Durumi community, since there is significance mean difference with people with tertiary qualification at .28772 ($p<0.05$),

secondary education at .17926 ($p<0.05$) and primary education at .23810 ($p<0.05$) respectively.

Table 4. Chi-square Analysis of Effect of Socio-Economic characteristics of Durumi Slum residents on Housing Conditions

Variable	Characteristics	Housing Conditions					Total	Chi-Square	Sig.
		Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High			
Gender of Respondent	Male	56.3%	65.4%	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	66.2%	2.207	.332
	Female	43.8%	34.6%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.8%		
Gender of Household Head	Male	100.0%	94.9%	92.5%	0.0%	0.0%	94.8%	2.091	.352
	Female	0.0%	5.1%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%		
Age of Respondent	< 20 years	0.0%	0.9%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	17.785*	.049
	20-29	18.8%	25.2%	22.5%	0.0%	0.0%	24.5%		
	30-39	62.5%	44.4%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	42.1%		
	40-49	18.8%	21.8%	42.5%	0.0%	0.0%	24.5%		
	50-59	0.0%	6.8%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%		
	> 60	0.0%	0.9%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%		
Marital Status	Married	68.8%	73.1%	90.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.2%	18.831*	.004
	Single	18.8%	24.4%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	21.7%		
	Divorced	12.5%	0.9%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%		
	Widowed/widower	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%		
	Separated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
Education Qualification	No formal Edu	0.0%	9.4%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	13.326*	.038
	Primary	6.3%	5.6%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%		
	Secondary	31.3%	61.5%	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	59.7%		
	Tertiary	62.5%	23.5%	30.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.6%		
Nationality	Nigerian	93.8%	99.6%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	99.3%	7.736	.091
	Non-Nigerian	6.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%		
Employment status	Formal (Public)	12.5%	5.6%	15.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.2%	32.877*	.001
	Formal (Private)	37.5%	22.6%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.7%		
	Self-employed	31.3%	62.4%	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	60.3%		
	Not self-employed	6.3%	1.7%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%		
	Retired	0.0%	0.4%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%		
	Unemployed	0.0%	6.8%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%		
	Others	12.5%	0.4%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%		
Monthly Income	1-25,000	18.8%	35.0%	45.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35.5%	21.287*	.019
	25,001-50,000	50.0%	45.3%	27.5%	0.0%	0.0%	43.1%		
	50,001-75,000	12.5%	15.4%	22.5%	0.0%	0.0%	16.2%		
	75,001-100,000	12.5%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%		
	101,001-125,000	6.3%	2.1%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%		
	> 150,000	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%		
Household Size	1-4	62.5%	36.8%	32.5%	0.0%	0.0%	37.6%	7.230	.124
	5-8	31.3%	56.0%	52.5%	0.0%	0.0%	54.1%		
	9-12	6.3%	7.3%	15.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%		
	Above 12	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
Length of Stay in the Community	< 10 years	87.5%	52.6%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	52.8%	23.544*	.009
	11-20 years	12.5%	39.7%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	39.7%		
	21-30 years	0.0%	6.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%		
	31-40 years	0.0%	1.7%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%		
	41-50 years	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%		
	51-60 years	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%		
Ethnic Background	Hausa	18.8%	30.3%	35.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.3%	5.282	.508
	Igbo	25.0%	24.8%	15.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.4%		
	Yoruba	12.5%	17.1%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	16.2%		
	Others	43.8%	27.8%	37.5%	0.0%	0.0%	30.0%		

Variable	Characteristics	Housing Conditions					Total	Chi-Square	Sig.
		Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High			
Religion of Respondent	Christianity	81.3%	71.8%	67.5%	0.0%	0.0%	71.7%	1.557	.816
	Islam	18.8%	27.8%	32.5%	0.0%	0.0%	27.9%		
	Traditional	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%		
	Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		

Source: Field Survey 2020. Sample size N = 290. * Test is significance at 5% level.

The Pearson Chi-Square test results revealed that Age, Marital Status, Educational qualification, Employment status, Monthly income, and Length of stay in the community have significant influence on housing conditions in Durumi slum residents at Chi-Square value = 17.785 ($p<0.05$), 18.831 ($p<0.05$), 13.326 ($p<0.05$), 32.877 ($p<0.05$), 21.287 ($p<0.05$), and 23.544 ($p<0.05$) respectively.

Table 5. Stepwise Regression Analysis to investigate the Effect of Socio-economic factors on Housing Conditions in Durumi slum residents

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	2.124	.073		29.123	.000
Marital Status	-.116	.038	-.578	-3.076	.002
Length of Stay in the Community	.060	.028	.482	2.177	.030
Dependent Variable: Housing Conditions. *Significant at the 0.05 level					
R-square = .232, F-value = 8.128 (p = 0.000<0.05)					

The model results for Durumi slum residents revealed goodness of fit index $R^2 = 0.232$ (23.2%) significant at F-value = 8.128 ($p<0.05$). Hence the model is acceptable for further analysis. To assess the effect of socio-demographic factors on housing conditions, stepwise regression analysis method was used. The stepwise regression results revealed that marital status and length of stay in the community had significant indirect and direct influence on the housing conditions of Durumi residents at t-value = -3.076 ($p<0.05$) and 2.177 ($p<0.05$) respectively. Hence, increase in marital status will reduce housing conditions in Durumi slum community while increase in length of stay in the community will improve housing conditions. The test for significance variation is carried out using analysis of variance (ANOVA).

Table 6. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) test for Marital Status

Marital Status	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F-value	Sig.	Post-Hoc Test			
						Variables	Mean Difference	Std. Error	Sig.
Married	218	2.1047	.37809	3.857	.010	Married - Single	.11092*	.05218	.034
Single	63	1.9938	.30311			Married - Divorced	.24040*	.16500	.016
Divorced	5	1.8643	.57301			Married - Widowed	.45290*	.18406	.014
Widowed/widower	4	1.6518	.09883			Single - Divorced	.12948	.16949	.446
Total	290	2.0702	.37016			Single - Widowed	.34198	.18810	.070
						Divorced – Widowed	.21250	.24471	.386

Dependent Variable: Housing Conditions. *. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

The test for significant variation across the marital status on housing condition using ANOVA indicated that there was a significant variation at F-value = 3.857 ($p<0.05$). To determine the marital status with the greatest effect, post-hoc analysis was carried out based on least significance difference. The results showed that married people were most likely to had negatively impact on the housing conditions in Durumi slum community since there was significance mean difference with single people at .11092 ($p<0.05$), divorced at .24040 ($p<0.05$) and widowed at .45290 ($p<0.05$) respectively.

Table 7. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) test for Length of stay in the community

Time (Years)	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F-value	Sig.	Post-Hoc Test			
						Variables	Mean Difference	Std. Error	Sig.
< 10 years	153	2.0294	.37480	2.884	.013	< 10 years - 11-20 years	-.07535	.04548	.099
11-20 years	115	2.1048	.36248			< 10 years - 21-30 years	-.08884	.09969	.374
21-30 years	15	2.1183	.31205			< 10 years - 40 years +	-.26140*	.14242	.006
40 years +	7	2.2908	.43524			11-20 years - 21-30 years	-.01349	.10115	.894
Total	290	2.0702	.37016			11-20 years - 40 years +	-.18605*	.14345	.019
						21-30 years - 40 years +	-.17256*	.16866	.030

Dependent Variable: Housing Conditions. *. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

The test for significant variation across length of stay in the community on housing condition using ANOVA indicated that there was a significant variation at F-value = 2.884 ($p<0.05$). To determine the years of length of stay in the community with the greatest effect, post-hoc analysis was carried out based on least significance difference. The results showed that people who have spent 40 years and above were most likely to had impact positively on the housing conditions in Durumi slum community since there was significance mean difference with people who have spent <10 years at -.26140 ($p<0.05$), 11-20 years at -.18605 ($p<0.05$) and 21-30 years at -.17256 ($p<0.05$) respectively.

Recommendations

- The governments should make conscious effort focusing on provision of decent housing for the poor at an affordable rate. This can be achieved through different means such as site and services and compressive housing development.
- Governments should trashed the issue of land tenure because land is a major factor of housing provision. It becomes very difficult to provide decent housing and basic services to the poor where the title or the interest on the land is uncertain.
- Government should educate urban informal settlements dwellers the importance of improve housing and general environmental conditions of their settlement through land regularization that guaranties security of tenure and provision of array of basic facilities.
- Improvement in the living environment of the poor will help them to be more productive and increase their income over time while security of housing and land tenure is expected to help the poor overcome the problem of social exclusion from urban life.
- Government should provide adequate infrastructural facilities as this is a major factor that determines the environmental condition and livability of any settlement.
- Government should develop a comprehensive infrastructural facilities development plan that will cut across all sphere of life, since most of the residents had stayed in the community for more than 40 years, the implementation of the plan should be bottom-up approach this will avail the residents inclusiveness in decision of their community.
- Government should made deliberate effort to improve the livelihood of this category of people. Their means of livelihood which is centered on informal sector should be recognized and be supported.

Conclusion

The development of any human society is depend on the nature and availability of infrastructural facilities that make life comfortable for the residents. The Durumi community was one of popular community in Abuja metropolis in which the infrastructural facilities eluded the whole community. This had made the residents to witness so many health hazard, which were difficult to cope with. It is therefore, requires a paradigm shift in approach whereby informal settlements becomes an integrated part of city development through the provision of basic socio-economic amenities to upgrade and integrated them with the main city, since it has become practically impossible to eliminate nor even reduce the growth and spatial spread of the informal settlements.

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