

# **SOCIAL PARTICIPATION, PLACE IDENTITY, SOCIAL NETWORKS, AND SUPPORT AS PREDICTORS OF INTEGRATION AND NEEDS FULFILLMENTS IN AN URBAN NEIGHBOURHOOD**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*In urban neighbourhoods, social participation, place identity, social networks, and support are crucial for fostering community cohesion and resilience. Although there is a widespread indication in the literature that these factors do predict integration and needs fulfillment, there are realizations that there is a need to explore how they also jointly predict interaction and needs fulfillment. The objective of the study therefore is to assess the relationship between these factors integration and fulfillment of needs in the context of the 2 broad house types in a typical residential neighbourhood:- Single-family and Multiple-family. The survey method was adopted in the study. The area was divided into nine distinct neighbourhoods based on the dominant house types. Questionnaires were administered to gather relevant data relating to the factors in consideration. The findings suggest that social participation, place identity, social networks, and support have a significant influence on neighbourhood integration and fulfillment of needs across single-family and multiple-family neighbourhoods. However, for single-family neighbourhoods, social participation is a marginally significant predictor while for multiple-family it indicates a highly significant predictor. Similarly, both place identity and social network demonstrate*



*consistent association in both housing types but with social networks being positive in single-family whereby both place identity and social network should have a high significance in multiple-family neighbourhoods indicating their significant role in fostering a sense of integration in more densely populated neighbourhood settings.*

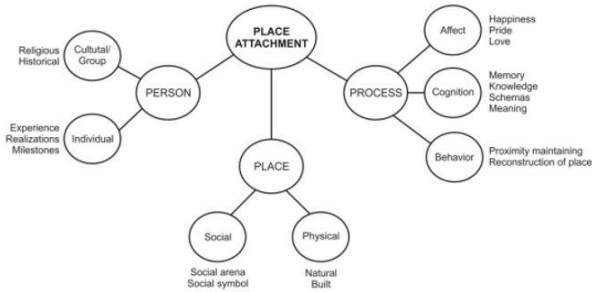
**Keywords:** *Social participation, Place identity, Social networks, Needs fulfilment*

## INTRODUCTION

Social participation involves actively engaging in collective community activities, fostering a sense of belonging and collective responsibility, and improving quality of life (Eirini, 2022); (Weichhart, 2018); (Yixin, et al., 2023). Place identity refers to the emotional attachment people form with their surroundings, influencing their sense of community and involvement (Ming & Hongyi, 2024). Social networks offer vital emotional support and access to resources, enhancing residents' ability to navigate urban challenges (Carola, 2024). Social networks provide critical resources and support for interventions, and social support ensures residents receive emotional and practical assistance during crises. Social support ensures individuals can cope with personal or community-wide stresses, particularly in environments where formal support systems may be limited. Together, these concepts contribute to community cohesion, individual well-being, and the fulfillment of needs within urban neighborhoods (Omnia, Yasser, Abeer, & Ayman, 2022), Joseph, 2004); (Edi & Arnis, 2020). This study utilizes an organizational framework known as the tripartite model of place attachment to explore the sense of community attachment to urban space. This model is structured around three distinct yet interconnected dimensions: people, processes, and places (Figure 1).

Urban neighbourhoods face challenges such as social isolation, economic inequality, and lack of access to resources. Social isolation stems from the anonymity of dense city populations, leading to feelings of loneliness and limited social connections. Economic inequality creates stark wealth disparities, hindering access to essential services and perpetuating poverty cycles (Mohd & Mafarhanatul, 2023); (Shukran, 2014). Indeed, a

deeper understanding of how social participation, place identity, and social networks impact community resilience is vital for strengthening urban neighborhoods. Previous studies on the social constructs of place have not examined these constructs in the context of house types in residential neighbourhoods.



**Figure 1. Tripartite Model from Place Attachment**

Source: Edi & Arnis, (2020)

The objective of this study is to investigate the strength and direction of how social participation, place identity, social networks, and support predict integration and fulfillment of needs in the context of the two broad typologies that define urban neighborhood as single-family and multiple-family.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Social participation, place identity, social network, and support elements promote collaboration, attachment, and community resilience, helping to address challenges and improve well-being. Understanding their interaction is crucial for designing effective interventions that meet the needs of urban populations (Oates, et al., 2024).

### Social Participation (SP) in Urban Communities

Social participation in urban communities refers to the active involvement of individuals in various social, cultural, and civic activities within their neighborhood or city (Bollenbach, Niermann, Schmitz, & Kanning, 2023). In urban settings, social participation plays a pivotal role in shaping the social fabric of the area, fostering a sense of belonging, and

creating a foundation for collective action helping to bridge gaps between residents, enabling them to collaborate on common goals and address shared challenges (Dasimah, et al., 2016); (Du, Jiang, Huang, & Yang, 2023). For example, through participation in neighborhood associations or local advocacy groups, individuals can collectively work toward improving public services, reducing crime, or enhancing the local environment (Gamo & Park, 2024).

This involvement leads to a greater sense of ownership and pride in the community, which can be crucial in fostering long-term development and resilience (Ma, Dong, Chen., & Zhang, 2018); (Chen, Hall, Yu, & Qian, 2019). As cities continue to grow and become more diverse, social participation remains a critical factor in ensuring that urban communities remain cohesive, inclusive, and responsive to the needs of their residents (Abusaada & Elshater, 2020).

Previous studies have shown that social participation play a crucial role in improving integration outcomes in urban neighborhoods. Some Studies also found that social participation leads to more successful urban revitalization, better health outcomes, and greater satisfaction with community-based interventions (Bollenbach, Niermann, Schmitz, & Kanning, 2023).

## **Place Identity (PI) and Community Cohesion**

Place identity refers to the emotional connection and sense of belonging that individuals develop with a particular geographic location, such as a neighborhood, town, or city. It encompasses the personal and collective significance that residents attach to their surroundings, shaped by historical, cultural, and social experiences (Omnia, Yasser, Abeer, & Ayman, 2022). This bond with a place goes beyond just physical features; it is deeply rooted in the shared memories, values, and experiences that define the community for its residents (Weichhart, 2018) (Ming & Hongyi, 2024).

The concept of place identity is often intertwined with the idea of social capital as individuals with a strong attachment to their community are more likely to build trust, establish social networks, and participate in civic activities (Edi & Arnis, 2020). These social connections are key factors

for addressing urban challenges, such as crime, economic inequality, and infrastructural decline (Mohd & Mafarhanatul, 2023). In summary, place identity is a significant factor in promoting community cohesion (Eirini, 2022); (Ogundele, Ayo, Odewumi, & Aigbe, 2011).

Residents who feel emotionally connected to their neighborhood are likely to engage in activities that improve the environment, support local businesses, and maintain public spaces (Chen, Hall, Yu, & Qian, 2019). Moreover, a strong place identity enhances the community's ability to respond to external challenges, ensuring that practical and emotional needs are met through collective efforts (Eirini, 2022).

### **Social Networks and Support (SNS)**

Social networks in urban areas are crucial for providing emotional, social, and material support. They offer emotional care, helping individuals cope with isolation and stress. Social networks also provide practical advice, information, and guidance on navigating urban life, such as finding services or opportunities (Abusaada & Elshater, 2020). Additionally, they offer material support, like financial assistance or access to resources, especially during times of need. These networks strengthen community resilience, well-being, and quality of life by fostering interconnectedness and mutual aid (Oates, et al., 2024).

Social support plays a vital role in addressing healthcare, education, and social welfare needs within neighborhoods. It helps individuals navigate healthcare systems, providing emotional and logistical assistance (Mohd & Mafarhanatul, 2023). In education, social support networks aid families in overcoming barriers, offering resources like tutoring or financial assistance. For social welfare, community networks connect residents to essential services such as food, housing, and financial aid. These networks ensure that individuals, particularly in underserved urban areas, can access and benefit from critical resources, fostering resilience and well-being (Weichhart, 2018).

## **The Role of Social Participation (SP), Place Identity (PI), and Social Networks and Support (SNS) in Predicting Integration of Needs (IFN)**

Studies have shown that social participation, place identity, and social networks significantly influence the effectiveness of interventions in urban neighborhoods. Research indicates that when residents are actively engaged in their communities (social participation), they are more likely to support and sustain interventions, leading to better outcomes (Dasimah, et al., 2016). Strong place identity enhances residents' emotional attachment and sense of responsibility toward their neighborhood, motivating them to contribute to integration efforts. Social networks also play a crucial role by providing emotional, social, and material support, helping residents access resources, and cooperate influencing integration. These factors, when combined, foster a sense of community cohesion and resilience, which improves the success of urban interventions aimed at addressing issues like infrastructure, health, and social well-being (Abusaada & Elshater, 2020).

## **METHODOLOGY**

This research adopted a quantitative method to explore the impact of social participation, place identity, social networks, and support systems on community integration, and the fulfillment of needs in Festac Housing Estate, Lagos. The study utilized quantitative data through surveys, assessing factors like social participation, place identity, social networks and support, and perceived community needs fulfillment to explore personal and collective experiences.

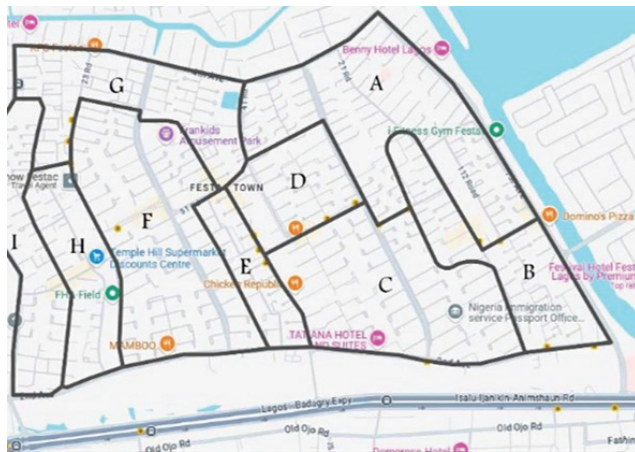
The study area was delineated into nine (9) distinct neighbourhoods identified as either single-family or multiple-family with the former comprising of duplexes, and terraces, and the latter comprises flats of various sizes on average of between 3 and 4 floors. The sample size for the study was 10,300 out of which 10%. Stratified systematic sampling was used to target 1 out of every 10 units in the constituent neighbourhoods.

A total of 1,400 questionnaires were administered and 1132 were returned and subsequently analysed. The objectives of the study are as

follows: (i) to assess the relationship of the social participation of residents to the fulfillment in an urban neighborhood based on house type in Festac Town; (ii) to access the relationship between place identity and integration and fulfillment based on house type in Festac Town (iii) to access the relationship of Social Network and Support and integration and fulfillment of needs in house types; and (iv) effect of social participation, place identity, and social network on fulfillment of resident need based on housing type in Festac Town

## **The Study Area: Festac**

FESTAC Town, located in Lagos' Amuwo-Odofin area, is about 20 kilometers southwest of the city centre and serves as both a residential and commercial hub. It was originally established in 1977 for participants of the Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture, it was designed as a modern living space (Ogundele, Ayo, Odewumi, & Aigbe, 2011). However, over time, FESTAC has struggled with deteriorating infrastructure, environmental issues, and rising crime which have negatively impacted residents' sense of security and emotional attachment to the community (Abayomi & Olumide, 2013). (Figure 1). Neighbourhoods A, C, F and I are Single-family while B, D, E, G, and H are Multiple-family.



**Figure 1. FESTAC Map showing Different Neighbourhoods**

Source: Author, 2025

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### Social Participation and Integration and Fulfillment of Needs based on house types

Figure 2 revealed that all (100%) of those residing in multiple-family unit housing belong to either cultural or leisure groups, while over three-quarter (77.8%) of those residing in single-family units belong to leisure and culture.

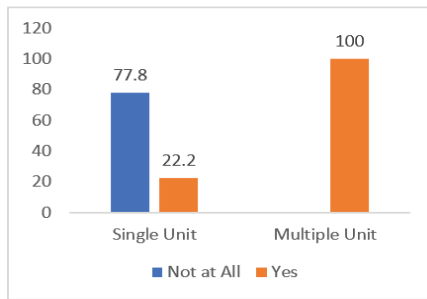


Figure 2. Belong to Cultural or Leisure Group

Source: Author, 2025

Figure 3 illustrates the frequency of those that participated in cultural group. It can be seen from the chart that those in multiple-family participated very often (42.7%) compare to those in single-family unit housing.

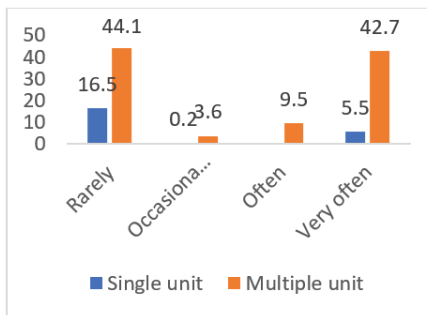
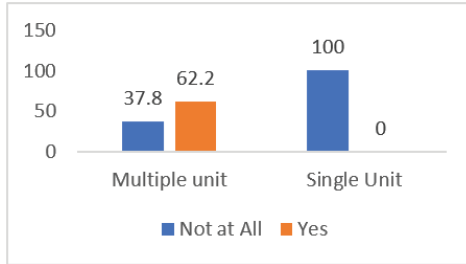


Figure 3. Frequency of Participating in Cultural and Leisure Group

Source: Author, 2025



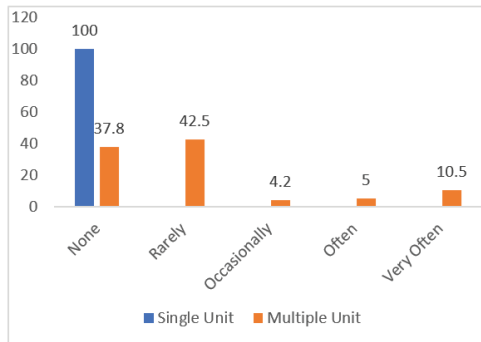
Figure 4 shows that those residing in single-family unit housing do not engage in religious activities (100%) while those who reside in multiple-family units are more (62.2%) engaged in religious activities.



**Figure 4. Engaging in Religious Activities based on the Housing Unit Present in Festac**

Source: Author, 2025

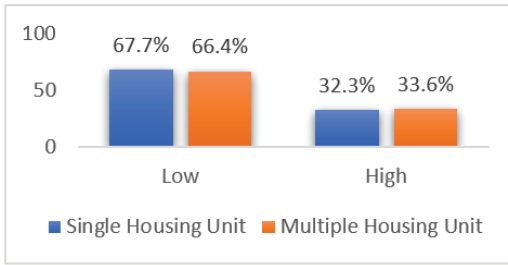
Figure 5 shows the frequency of those that participated in religious activities among the multiple unit houses since none of the single-family unit is in the religious activities. It was shown in the figure that most multiple-family unit resident rarely (42.5%) participates in religious activities in their neighbourhoods.



**Figure 5. Frequency of Participating in Religious Activity**

Source: Author, 2025

Figure 6 illustrates that those in multiple-families have a higher (33.6%) integrated and fulfillment level than those residing in single-family housing units (32.3%).



**Figure 6. Distribution based on Respondent Integration and Fulfillment Level based on Housing Unit Residents**

Source: Author, 2025

All previous figures (6) show that those living in multiple family house type participate in socio-cultural and religious activities

### **Objective 1: Relationship of Social Participation of Residents to the Integration Fulfilment of Needs**

For single-family unit housing, Pearson's correlation showed a weak negative relationship between social participation and integration/fulfillment ( $r = -0.05$ ,  $p = 0.265$ ) (Table 1), with no significant statistical association. This aligns with the Chi-square results, where no significant differences were found in membership or engagement in cultural, recreational, or religious activities which indicates social participation does not meaningfully affect residents' sense of neighborhood integration or fulfillment in single-family unit housing.

In contrast, multiple-unit housing exhibited a weak but positive correlation between social participation and neighborhood integration ( $r = 0.082$ ,  $p = 0.04$ ). This was supported by the Chi-square tests, which found significant differences in social participation, such as cultural/recreational membership (Chi-square = 12.47,  $p = 0.000$ ) and engagement in religious activities (Chi-square = 11.56,  $p = 0.01$ ). These results suggest that for residents in multiple-unit housing, greater social participation whether in cultural, recreational, or religious activities is associated with a higher sense of integration and fulfillment within the neighborhood.

**Table 1. Chi- square for Association between Social Participation and Integration Fulfillment of Needs**

Social Participation	Single Unit			Multiple Unit		
	Chi-Square	Df	P-value	Chi-Square	Df	P-value
Are you a member of any cultural or recreational organizations within your neighborhood?	12.49	1	0.000	12.47	1	0.00
If so, how often do you engage in activities organized by these groups?	13.549	3	0.004	20.361	4	0.000
Do you participate in any religious practices or activities within your neighborhood?	0	0	0	11.56	1	0.01
If yes, how frequently do you engage in these religious activities?	0	0	0	14.33	4	0.006

\*The keywords are: membership, engagement, participation, and frequency.

Source: Author, 2025

This indicates that, for individuals in single-unit housing, there is no meaningful association between their social participation and their sense of integration or fulfillment within the neighborhood. Also, for multiple-family housing units, the correlation coefficient of 0.082 reflects a weak positive relationship. The p-value of 0.04 is statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ), suggesting that, for individuals in multiple-family unit housing, social participation is slightly associated with a higher level of neighborhood integration and fulfillment. Though weak, this relationship is meaningful and indicates that as social participation increases, so does the sense of integration and fulfillment in the neighborhood.

**Table 2. Pearson Correlation Showing Correlation between Social Participation (SP) of Residents to the Integration Fulfillment of Needs**

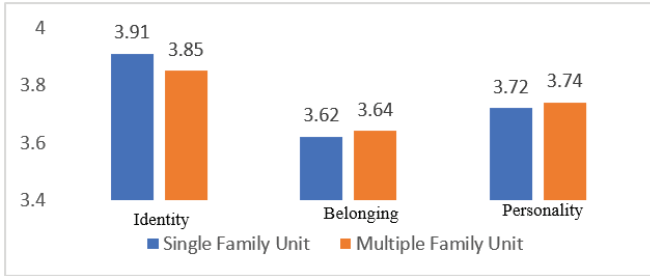
	Single unit		Multiple Unit	
	r (correlation)	Significance	r correlation)	Significance
Social participation	-0.05	0.265	0.082*	0.04

Source: Author, 2025

## Objective 2: Place Identity and Integration and Fulfilment of Needs

The result in Figure 7 compared the mean of single-unit and multiple-unit housing based on place of identity derived from their residency. Here, those in single-family unit houses strongly identified with the neighbourhood

(3.91), while those in multiple units felt oneness with their neighbourhood (3.64/and the neighbourhood aligned with their personality (3.74).



**Figure 7. Distribution of Mean of Place Identity based on Housing unit in FESTAC town**

(The keywords are: identity, belonging, and personality)  
Source: Author, 2025

The Chi-square tests for social network indicators across Single-family Units and Multiple-Unit housing categories reveal significant differences in how residents perceive their neighborhood regarding their identity and overall fulfillment. For the statement "I identify strongly with this neighborhood", Single-family Unit residents show a Chi-square value of 10.87 ( $p = 0.28$ ), which is not significant, indicating no strong association between neighborhood identification and fulfillment in this group. In contrast, Multiple-family Unit residents have a Chi-square value of 20.48 ( $p = 0.00$ ), which is highly significant, suggesting that these residents have a stronger sense of identification with their neighborhood, likely contributing to a greater level of fulfillment and integration.

For "I feel this neighborhood is part of me", Single Unit residents show a Chi-square value of 90.80 ( $p = 0.00$ ), indicating a significant and strong connection to their neighborhood, which likely enhances their sense of neighborhood fulfillment. Similarly, Multiple-family Unit residents have a Chi-square value of 103.08 ( $p = 0.00$ ), which is even more significant, showing a strong identification with their neighborhood, further enhancing their sense of community integration and overall neighborhood fulfillment.

Regarding "Living in this neighborhood says a lot about who I am", both groups show significant results. Single Unit residents have a Chi-square value of 46.37 ( $p = 0.00$ ), indicating a significant relationship

between neighborhood identity and personal fulfillment, while Multiple-Unit residents report a Chi-square value of 38.22 ( $p = 0.00$ ), further supporting the idea that a strong connection to the neighborhood contributes to a greater sense of identity and fulfillment within the community (Table 3).

**Table 3. To Assess the Relationship of the Place of Identity of Residents to the Fulfillment of Needs in an Urban Neighborhood**

Social network	Single Unit			Multiple Unit		
	Chi-Square	Df	P-value	Chi-Square	Df	P-value
I identify strongly with this neighbourhood	10.87*	4	0.28	20.48**	4	0.00
I feel this neighbourhood is part of me	90.80**	4	0.00	103.08**	4	0.00
Living in this neighbourhood says a lot about who I am	46.37**	4	0.00	38.22**	4	0.00
			0.00	52.34	4	0.00

Source: Author, 2025

The correlation results indicate a significant relationship between place identity and the dependent variable, which in this context refers to neighborhood integration and fulfillment. The values of the Pearson correlation coefficient ( $r$ ) for both Single-Unit and Multiple-Unit housing types are noteworthy.

For Single-family Unit housing, the  $r$  value is 0.33 with a  $p$ -value of 0.00, signifying a moderate positive correlation between place identity and neighborhood integration/fulfillment. This means that as residents of single-family unit homes feel a stronger connection to their neighborhood, their sense of integration and overall fulfillment within that neighborhood also increases. The statistical significance ( $p < 0.01$ ) reinforces that this relationship is not due to chance, suggesting that place identity plays a crucial role in how Single-family Unit residents perceive their level of satisfaction and emotional connection to their community.

Similarly, for Multiple-family Unit housing, the  $r$  value is 0.31 with a  $p$ -value of 0.00, again indicating a moderate positive correlation between place identity and neighborhood integration/fulfillment. While the strength of the correlation is slightly lower than that for Single-family Unit housing, it remains significant, showing that Multiple-family Unit residents also experience a positive relationship between their place identity and their satisfaction with the neighborhood. The statistical significance ( $p < 0.01$ )

further underscores the robustness of this association.

In both housing categories, the positive correlations suggest that a stronger place identity the degree to which residents associate their personal identity with their neighborhood contributes to a higher level of neighborhood integration and fulfillment. These findings imply that fostering a sense of attachment and belonging within one's neighborhood can enhance emotional well-being and increase residents' overall satisfaction with their living environment (Table 4).

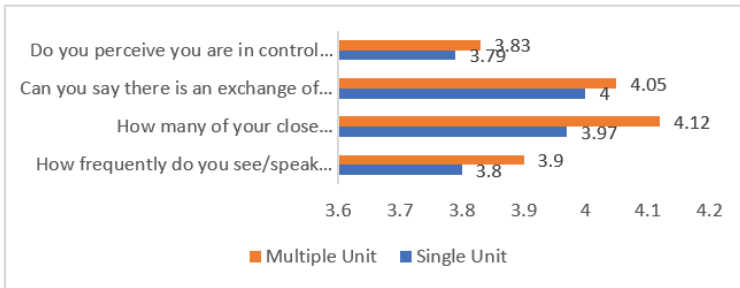
**Table 4. Pearson Correlation Showing a Correlation between Place Identity and Integration Fulfillment of Needs**

	Single unit		Multiple Unit	
	r (correlation)	Significant	r correlation)	Significant
Place identity	0.33**	0.00	0.31**	0.00

Source: Author, 2025

### Objective 3: The Impact of Social Network and Support on Integration and Fulfillment Levels

Figure 8 shows the distribution of social network and support derived from multiple and single-unit housing. It showed that multiple-unit house had better social network and support in terms of satisfaction (means = 3.83), exchange of help from neighbours (mean = 4.05), having more close friends and relatives (mean = 4.12) and better frequency in interacting with relatives and friends (mean = 3.90).



**Figure 8. Distribution of Mean of Social Networks and Supports based on Housing Unit**

Source: Author, 2025

The logistic regression results for social networks and support in relation to neighborhood integration and fulfillment, based on housing type, show notable differences between Single-Family Units (SFUs) and Multiple-Family Units (MFUs). For SFU residents, the model indicates a strong fit with a Cox & Snell  $R^2$  of 0.354 and Nagelkerke  $R^2$  of 0.488, meaning social networks explain approximately 35.4% to 49% of the variance in integration and fulfillment. In contrast, for MFU residents, the model explains 25% of the variance (Cox & Snell  $R^2 = 0.250$ ) and 34% (Nagelkerke  $R^2 = 0.340$ ), indicating a weaker, but still moderate, relationship. These results suggest social support networks are more influential for SFU residents in fostering neighborhood engagement and satisfaction, while for MFUs, other factors may also significantly contribute to fulfillment (Table 5).

**Table 5. Model for Social Network and Support on Integration and Fulfillment Levels based on Housing Unit**

Neighbourhood	Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
Single Family Unit	1	330.829a	.354	.488
Multiple Family Unit	1	546.394b	.250	.340

Source: Author, 2025

#### **Objective 4: Effect of Social Participation, Place Identity, and Social Network on Integration Fulfillment of Residents' Needs**

Table (6) presents the model fit statistics for social participation, place identity, and social networks in explaining the fulfillment of resident needs in both single-family and multiple-family housing. For single-family units, the model explains 10.1% of the variance (Cox & Snell  $R^2 = 0.101$ ) with a slightly higher Nagelkerke  $R^2$  of 0.142, indicating a modest relationship between these factors and resident fulfillment. In multiple-family units, the model explains 13.3% of the variance (Cox & Snell  $R^2 = 0.133$ ), with a higher Nagelkerke  $R^2$  of 0.185, suggesting these factors have a stronger influence on fulfillment in more densely populated housing environments. Thus, social participation, place identity, and social networks contribute more significantly to resident need fulfillment in multiple-family units than in single-family units.

**Table 6. Model of Social Participation, Place Identity, and Social Network on Integration Fulfillment of Resident Needs**

Neighbourhood	Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
Single Family Unit	1	566.591a	.101	.142
Multiple Family Unit	1	725.550b	.133	.185

Source: Author, 2025

The results presented in Table 7 below revealed the significant influence of social participation, place identity, and social network on neighborhood integration and fulfillment levels, across both single-family unit and multiple-family unit housing contexts. These findings are explored through odds ratios (Exp B), indicating the likelihood of increased integration and fulfillment with changes in these variables. The analysis highlights the similarities and differences in how these factors operate within distinct housing environments.

For single-family unit housing, social participation emerges as a marginally significant predictor of neighborhood integration (OR = 1.089,  $p = 0.053$ ). This suggests an increased level of social participation correlates with an 8.9% higher likelihood of neighborhood fulfillment. However, as the p-value is just above the conventional threshold for significance ( $p < 0.05$ ), this relationship should be interpreted as indicative rather than definitive. The confidence interval (1.00–1.19) reinforces the possibility that social participation may still play a role in fostering neighborhood engagement, but the strength of this association is weaker compared to other variables.

However, for multiple-family unit housing, the relationship between social participation and integration is highly significant (OR = 1.254,  $p = 0.000$ ). The odds ratio indicates that for every unit increase in social participation, the likelihood of experiencing higher integration and fulfillment increases by 25.4%. The confidence interval (1.16–1.35) confirms that this relationship is both statistically robust and meaningful, illustrating the key role of social participation in promoting neighborhood engagement, particularly in multiple-family unit housing.

Both place identity and social network demonstrate significant and consistent associations with integration and fulfillment across both housing types. In single-family unit housing, place identity is a strong predictor (OR



= 1.374,  $p = 0.000$ ), with every unit increase in place identity associated with a 37.4% higher likelihood of integration and fulfillment. The confidence interval (1.24–1.53) supports the significance of this relationship, suggesting that the stronger a resident's connection to the neighborhood, the greater their sense of belonging and fulfillment. Similarly, social network (OR = 1.087,  $p = 0.024$ ) is positively associated with integration, with an 8.7% increase in fulfillment for each unit increase in the strength of social networks (confidence interval: 1.01–1.20). This underscores the importance of social ties in fostering a sense of community and integration.

In multiple-unit housing, place identity (OR = 1.360,  $p = 0.000$ ) and social network (OR = 1.119,  $p = 0.001$ ) show even stronger relationships with neighborhood integration and fulfillment. For place identity, the odds ratio of 1.360 suggests that a stronger sense of neighborhood attachment increases the likelihood of fulfillment by 36%. The confidence interval (1.24–1.49) further solidifies this finding. Similarly, social network increases the odds of neighborhood fulfillment by 11.9% for each unit increase in the strength of social ties, with the confidence interval (1.05–1.19) confirming the statistical significance of this effect. These results highlight the critical role of place identity and social networks in fostering a sense of integration, particularly in more densely populated multiple-family unit housing settings.

**Table 7. Social Participation, Place Identity, and Social Network on Integration Fulfillment of Residents' Needs**

	Single unit housing			Multiple housing		
	Odd ratio (Exp B)	Significant	CL	Odd ratio	Significant	CL
Social participation	1.089	.053	1.00 – 1.19	1.254	.000	1.16 -1.35
Place of identity	1.374	.000	1.24 - 1.53	1.360	.000	1.24-1.49
Social network	1.087	.024	1.01-1.20	1.119	.001	1.05-1.19

Source: Author, 2025

**Table 8. Comparison between the Results of the Two House Types on SP; PI & SNS to IFN**

No		Single-Family	Multiple-Family
1	Social Participation (SP)	Weak but negative	Weak but positive relationship
2	Place Identity (PI)	Moderate positive correlation	Moderate but positive correlation
3	Social Network & Support (SNS)	even though lower but results are more influential	Better rating but weaker influence

4	Integration and Fulfillment of Needs (IFN)	PI&SNS has significant and consistent association with IFN	SP is highly significant PI&SNS has significant and consistent association with IFN
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Soucer: Author, 2025

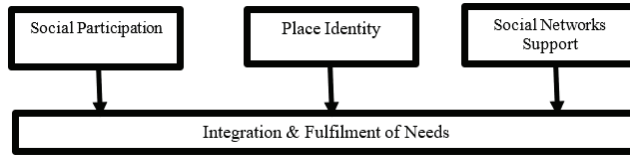
## CONCLUSION

The study demonstrates that in urban neighbourhoods; social participation, place identity, social networks, and support are crucial for fostering integration and needs fulfillment regardless of house type which should be a compelling goal in the conceptualization of residential neighbourhoods. Specifically, the study suggests that for single-family neighbourhoods social is a marginal predictor while it's a significant predictor in multiple-family house types. Both place identity and social network demonstrate association but there is a stronger association in multiple-family neighbourhoods. These outcomes suggest that they have practical implications for improvement, quality of life, and are crucial for designing effective interventions that meet the needs of urban populations.

The key findings are:

- Those living in multiple-family housing types participate in socio-cultural and religious activities
- An increase in social participation increases a sense of integration and needs fulfillment
- In both house types place identity has a positive moderate correlation with integrations and fulfillment of needs
- Within multiple-family house types, social networks and support are greater indicating higher social engagement. However, the single-family house types benefit more from the construct.
- Changes in the elements (SP; PI & SNS & S) will likely increase integration and fulfillment of needs (IFN).

These findings indicate a greater sense of ownership, community cohesion, individual well-being, improved integration, urban revitalization while useful in addressing crime economic inequality and infrastructural decline.



**Figure 9. Proposed Conceptual Framework**

Source: Author, 2025

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## **AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS**

All authors contributed to the design of the research, the questionnaire, and the write-up. The survey, data cleaning and tabulation was undertaken through the personal efforts of the authors. The authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

## **CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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