





























Table 9: Variable (1) analysis

Ethnic group	Total number sampled	Reasons	Dual choice Ranking		Importance Ranking %
			Important	Not important	
Hausa traders	13	"a"	13		100%
		"b"	13		
Ibo traders	13	"a"	6	7	46.15%
		"b"	13		100%
Yoruba traders	7	"a"	6	1	85.71%
		"b"	7		100%
others	2	"a"	1	1	50%
		"b"	1	1	50%

Source: Authors' field survey, 2014

#### Variable (2) findings:

- "c" impacts significantly on the hypothesis from a contemporary perspective – contemporary vernacular.
- "d" impacts significantly on the hypothesis from a mixed conservative standard – conservative vernacular.
- "e" impacts **most** significantly on the hypothesis from a core indigenous perspective – indigenous vernacular.

In the context of this study, "e" is adopted as benchmark for measuring vernacular.

Table 10: Variable (2) analysis

Ethnic group	Total number sampled	Choice size	choice combinations			Sample score %
			"c"	"d"	"e"	
Hausa traders	13	4		x		30.77%
		5	x		x	38.46%
		3			x	23.08%
		1	x	x		7.69%
Ibo traders	13	1	x			7.7%
		8	x	x		61.53%
		4		x		30.77%
Yoruba traders	7	6	x	x		85.71%
		1		x		14.29%
Others	2	1	x	x		100%
		1	x			50%

Source: Authors' field survey, 2014

Table 10 reflects a variety of interpretations based on ideological differences which therefore links this hypothesis ( $H_4$ ) to ( $H_2$ ). The findings on the Hausa traders who represent the most varied classification are a reflection of this. The variety shows a flexibility of choice in use of materials. It also shows the significance of adaptation of space for multi-use purposes. Therefore, climatic considerations and the use of indigenous building strategies connote subjectivity, through flexibility, adaptive use which is significant factors to urban spatial vernacular.