

Qualitative Analysis of the Relationship between Hostel Conditions and Academic Performance of University Students in South Western Nigeria

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Abstract

University students' stays within and outside the campus. The quality of where they stay in the hostel (because this research focused on those staying within) has been one of the factors that influence their academic performance and achievements. This is evident in Sustainable Development Goals as related to education and housing. This paper however, discussed the quality of students' hostels in a Nigeria's tertiary institution. The objectives are to determine the factors responsible for students' choice of accommodation and examine the variation in students' accommodation based on their quality. Descriptive survey research design was employed. The survey research design was incorporated in this study as a result of the large population that was considered in the research. Descriptive survey research design is a social scientific research design used in the study of population by using samples from the population. This paper concludes that the availability of the component of hostel facilities mentioned are not guaranteed, because majority of the respondents attested to the fact that majority of the components mentioned are not available.

Keywords: Academic performance, housing, overcrowded, unsafe, hostel

1. Introduction

Academic performance of students in Higher Education is an issue of concern following rising global unemployment rates and funding problems because of its link to social and economic progress for many countries. Literatures reveal that living conditions notably: cleanliness, electricity and water supply, overpopulation and territoriality most influence academic performance. Students living on campus also perform better academically and room size significantly influenced academic performance.

There are some situations that surrounds living in a hostel and some of the conditions are: the definition of a hostel itself that is, it must be known for its dormitory-style rooms, often with bunks, along with security, shared bathrooms, a common room and a kitchen. Also, the cost of a hostel, the age limits of the hostel, probability of sharing of the room with an opposite sex, the sharing of bathroom, inclusion of breakfast, issue of bedbugs, negotiation on hostel curfews, hostel lockouts, location of the best hostels, closeness of the school management with students living in the hostel.

Academic performance here is defined as the level to which a student has achieved their educational goals. A lot of educators believe that there should be close proximity between a student's living and learning environment.

However, the lack of decent housing for students within campus means that a lot of these students are left to their devices and have to settle for whatever is available. The population of students admitted into Nigerian universities has seen a significant increase over the years. A case in point is University of Lagos (UNILAG) with a student population of 58,000 but has only 8000 bed spaces available. In other words, you passed the first major hurdle of gaining admission into one of the top tertiary institutions in Nigeria, but you now have to worry about where you will reside. This undue pressure is not a good start into the semester and students may end up struggling to keep up with their school work while looking for adequate accommodation. The appropriate authorities have done very little to curb this issue and students end up paying a high price for this. It is widely

believed that availability of decent housing units significantly reduces the risks of students dropping out and are more capable of achieving high level of academic performance.

Despite this common perception, it is difficult to categorically attribute a student's bad academic performance to his housing situation due to various reasons such as his socio-economic status — it could however, to a large extent contribute to it.

Statement of the Problem

There are several issues and problems surrounding the issue of hostel facilities affecting students' academic performance, these are major things that in one way or the other bring detrimental results to the academics of students. The problems are as follows:

Inadequate security: Not having adequate security is a major issue that affects a student's academic performance because they end up living in constant fear of danger/theft of properties and are not fully able to concentrate in their lectures or stay up at night to study.

Noisy and overcrowded residences: Living in noisy and overcrowded residences with minimal supervision put students at risk at falling ill or not being able to have private study time. They end up spending more time trying to get over one illness or the other rather than on spending time on their studies and as a result end up struggling to keep up with the school's curriculum.

Poor facilities: Research has shown that poor health seems to be the underlying factor for students' low performance and/or even early school dropout. This is as a result of poor facilities — unsafe water, unsanitary bathrooms/toilets and poorly ventilated rooms. Creating a hygienic and sanitary living environment has a great influence on the growth and development of the student both mentally and physically. On the other hand, some may argue that a students' academic performance is solely dependent on his resolve and determination to succeed regardless of his surroundings.

In conclusion, the lack of or deplorable conditions of facilities provided in student hostels across Nigeria is at an all-time high and has not received adequate attention from

university administrators. Living in such conditions is detrimental to the health of the students and will hinder them from attaining their full potential academically.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are to:

1. assess the current state of hostel facilities at Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife;
2. determine the causes of inadequate hostel facilities at Obafemi Awolowo University
3. investigate the effects of inadequate hostel facilities on the academic performance of undergraduates in Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife.

Research Questions

1. What is the current state of hostel facilities at Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife;
2. What are the causes of inadequate hostel facilities at Obafemi Awolowo University.
3. What are the effects of inadequate hostel facilities on the undergraduates in O.A.U

Significance of the Study

One of the cogent reasons why this study was taken up is to make other stakeholders see the place of hostel facilities in the general improvement of the students. This study seeks to look to at some health problems of living in a hostel where there are no adequate facilities. Such health problems like toilet diseases, malaria, typhoid as a result of bad water and so on. These findings are not just looking at the problem but it is looking for ways in which these community issues can be addressed. This study also seeks to let the educational administrators know about how proper hostel facilities boosts confidence, punctuality and emotional strength which in turn brings about good academic performance.

Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study is only confined to looking at hostel facilities in themselves and the sampled population that will be considered will be seven functioning hostels inside Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria, out of the eight hostels that exists in the University. There is also the case of the openness of the sampled population probably because of fear of the university management concerning criticism, however, attempt was made to use the questionnaire as research instrument and give assurance to the sampled population that their opinions will not be tagged to their names. There was also financial constraints on the part of the researcher which limited the severe the extent the researcher would have reached.

2. Literature Review

The researcher reviewed some concepts that are related to the effects of inadequate hostel facilities on the academic performance of students, as a result issues such as the definition of a hostel, types of hostels, structure of a hostel, importance of viable hostels to the students, factors that influence students' choice of residential accommodation, definition and measurement of academic performance, effect of accommodation on students' academic performance. A theoretical review of this project topic was also treated as well as looking at some theories that relate to the research topic, such theories are the expectancy disconfirmation theory, student satisfaction theory. Also, an empirical review was treated as well as issues like the reasons for students' disinterest in hostels in Federal University of Technology, Akure.

Conceptual Review

Definition of a hostel

A hostel can be defined as an apartment that is meant for accommodating different kinds of individuals for the sake of living there for a certain period of time. For students, it is a

place of relaxation and sleep and also a place of reading. The kind of educational hostel is usually consisting of different personality of students.

Types of hostels

1. Cheap hostels
2. Party hostels
3. Activity or adventure hostels
4. Eco-hostels
5. Flash packing or luxury hostels
6. Quirky, weird, and out of the ordinary hostels
7. Family hostels
8. Historic hostels
9. Educational hostels

Structure of a hostel:

1. Comfortable and inviting common areas
2. Clean and functional bathrooms
3. Good location or well connected to public transport
4. Not too many rules and notes about them everywhere
5. Free Wi-Fi
6. Book exchanges
7. Lockers
8. Well stocked kitchen facilities
9. Hostel events and activities
10. Café with cheap drinks and snacks
11. Laundry facilities or service
12. A variety of room/bed choices
13. Good and educated staffs

Importance of a hostel

A hostel is a shelter for the students who come from far places. Students live there with one another and learn the value of discipline and co-operation. The atmosphere of a hostel is conducive to study. Generally, hostels are situated close to school or college. Thus, the teachers have direct watch and supervision over the students in the hostels. Further, it saves time of the students for study. The hostel life is a disciplined life. Life in a hostel is helpful to the students. It teaches them a sense of responsibility in matters of taking care of books, clothes and health. Students do all the works with their own hands. On account of this, they become self-dependent. They try to manage themselves with the money from their parents. They try to adjust themselves with all kinds of situations. The students in hostel feel that they are not alone. The superintendent of the hostel acts as the father of a family.

The students adhere to a new routine life. They pay hostel dues and so on. Students have their study hour and meal hour in hostel. They are free from the worries of home. They devote themselves sincerely to their studies. A hostel is like a family of students with the superintendent as the head. Students develop a sense of friendship and fellow feeling. They read, play, dine and sit together. In hostel, students exchange their books., thus, does not need to buy all the books. Further, reading in company is more helpful to them than reading alone.

Factors that influence students' choice of residential accommodation

The Oxford English dictionary defined accommodation as a place to live or a place of temporary dwelling. Accommodation is a place to live which is rented over a period of time during the course of pursuing a degree in the university as well as other services enjoyed during this time (Adu-Gyamfi, Brenya & Lamptey, 2014). With respect to students' accommodation, (Owolabi, 2015) described it as a place where students reside within or outside the campus. Students residing within the houses on the campus are known as on-campus students, while those residing in housing outside the campus are

known as off-campus students. According to Schragger (1986), “students’ accommodation is more than just a place to live; it is an organization in which students are participants”.

The provision of students’ accommodation helps in catering for students’ housing needs in accomplishing academic, living, and social goals during their study life span at the university (Hassanain, 2008). Many researchers have discussed the different factors that influenced students’ choice of residential accommodation in their works. Roche, Flanigan, Kenneth & Copeland, (2010) for instance, examined the housing preferences of undergraduate students and reported that students desired housing options that fulfilled their high expectations for privacy and amenities.

Moore, (2000) also found out that some students preferred off-campus accommodation to on-campus due to lack of privacy, noise and sharing of beds pace that is associated with on-campus accommodation. Therefore, they wanted to reside off-campus if they could secure a cheaper, decent and good housing that was in close proximity to campus with adequate facilities and could offer privacy.

Wang & Li, (2006) also identified convenience, security, price and proper layout as the major factors that influenced students’ choice of residential accommodation. Reporting their work, Khozaei, Ayub, Hassan & Khozaei, (2010) found the rental rates, distance from university facilities, room safety, room size, hostel security, and the hostel’s other facilities as the most important factors that predict students’ satisfaction with their hostels. In support of Khozaei et al., (2010) further studies also reported that proximity to campus, rental value of the property, facilities and amenities, convenience of the room, location, social contact and security are the most important factors that influence the accommodation preferences of student [Khozaeia, Ramayah & Hassana, (2012); Kolawole & Boluwatife, (2016)]. Oppewal, Poria, Ravenscroft & Speller, (2005) on the hand identified that factors such as a mixed- or single-gender floor, view from the room, distance from campus, age of the building, and weekly rent were influential in students’ housing preferences.

Definition and Measurement of Academic Performance

Academic performance is the outcome of education—the extent to which a student, teacher or an institution has achieved their educational goals (Annie, Howard & Mildred, 1996). It has also been defined by Nabaseruka, (1997) as the knowledge and skills a student gained at school designated by test scores or marks assigned by teachers. Students' academic performance is mostly measured by the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) (Gupta & Maksy, 2014).

CGPA shows the overall students' academic performance where it considers the average of all examinations' grade for all semesters during the tenure in university and it is believed that a higher CGPA is an indication of better learning (Ali, Jusoff, Ali, Mokhtar & Salamat, 2009). In Malaysia, researchers evaluated students' academic performance based on CGPA [Ervina & Othman, (2005); Manan & Mohamad, (2003) and Agus & Makhbul, (2002)]. In addition, a study in the United States by Nonis & Wright (2003) also evaluated students' performance based on CGPA.

Effects of Accommodation on Students' Academic Performance

Results of previous studies on the effect of accommodation on students' academic performance are somewhat mixed. Thompson, Samiratedu, & Rafter, (1993) examined the effects of on-campus residence on first-time college students and found that fresh students who lived on campus had higher retention, a greater degree of academic progress, and higher academic performance. Agron, (1997) reported that studies in North America indicates that students in hall of residence have higher Grade Point Averages, higher retention of their grades, are able to take on more credit hours and had the ability to form connections with the faculty members on campus. They also had a higher propensity to be more involved in students' leadership and politics on campus. Nabaseruka, (1997) also indicated that accommodation has a significant effect on the academic performance of students and in schools where accommodation facilities were

good, the performance of students was also high compared to schools where accommodation facilities were poor.

Other studies also found evidence of an increase in cumulative GPAs of students who lived on-campus than their counterparts in off-campus. This was because students who lived on campus were more able to benefit from the university's provided resources such as computer and information technology, university clubs, exercise facilities, and other extra-curricular activities [Araujo & Murray, (2010); and Owolabi, (2015)]. On the contrary, Delucchi, (1993) examined a 'college town' where most students who lived off-campus and were in close walking distance of their lecture hall and university resources and found no statistically significant difference in academic achievement between students that live on campus and off-campus. Zhao & Kuh, (2004) argued that the impact of residential accommodation on a university student's academic performance may also depend on how satisfied the student is with the type of living arrangement.

3. Theoretical Framework

Student satisfaction theory

The theory of student satisfaction is mainly derived from management and satisfaction theory in psychology. The study of satisfaction has been researched in industrial psychology and students' behavior in their hall of residence. The theory of student satisfaction is relative since it depends on what students expect at the beginning. It is also subjective as appraisals depend on comparison standard. In order to measure student satisfaction, the expectation and the performance need to be examined. This is the basis of the Expectation Disconfirmation Theory proposed by Oliver who posits satisfaction or dissatisfaction as the result of confirmation or disconfirmation of the expected hostel service with the hostel service perceived performance.

Previous researches show that expectation could increase satisfaction through positive disconfirmation. However, some researchers argue that instead of measuring satisfaction, it is the disconfirmation that should be measured. Other researchers consent that disconfirmation has significant impact on customer satisfaction; it is found that disconfirmation has positive relationship to student satisfaction. Disconfirmation is a better predictor of customer satisfaction (Baird, Ouschan, and Phau, 2005).

Expectancy disconfirmation theory

Expectancy Disconfirmation Theory (EDT) was proposed by Oliver in 1977. He further explains that students set expectation, standard and perception before applying for hostels. After getting a hostel, the students will compare it with the performance they received. The expectation disconfirmation model is widely accepted to view the process of students in developing feelings of satisfaction or dissatisfaction (Mukankusi, Celimene, Michel, Lawson-Body, 2008).

According to Oliver, satisfaction is the size and direction of the disconfirmation experience that happens as an outcome of comparing the perceived performance of the service with students' expectations. Later, Oliver added, by implying three broad level of satisfaction; under-fulfillment, mere-fulfillment and over-fulfillment, to the definition of the theory. The Expectancy Disconfirmation Theory explains satisfaction and dissatisfaction is the consequence of confirmation or disconfirmation of the expected hostel service with the perceived performance. Confirmation means that the hostel service performance meets the students' expectation. Positive disconfirmation means if the hostel service performance exceeds the students' expectation, the student will be satisfied. Negative disconfirmation means if the hostel service is lower than the student's expectation, the student will be dissatisfied.

Most researchers postulate that Expectancy Disconfirmation Theory is the most suitable for assessing student satisfaction since it plays a very affective role in the process of

student satisfaction by recognizing the multifaceted emotional response of students towards hostel service.

Empirical Review

Reasons for Students' Disinterest in Hostels in Federal University of Technology, Akure

In the past, students' housing existed traditionally and almost exclusively on-campus in Nigeria. However, Akingbohunge and Akinluyi (2012) stated that student population explosion and paradigm shift in university on-campus accommodation policy combined to give rise to spontaneous development of commercial off-campus (Private) Students' Hostel. Adebisi, Ezeokoli, Oletubo and Alade (2015) further corroborated this by stating that the siting and expansion of the Federal University of Technology, Akure (FUTA) have attracted academic and non-academic staff, students, parents and those providing support services to live close to their employment centers resulting in increased economic activities. This however has led to increased demand for residential accommodation within the neighborhood of the FUTA which used to be a cocoa plantation in its early years of existence.

Student hostel has been a major area of concern with increasing student population as a result of increasing interest in the higher institution of learning over the years. Globally, student enrolment in higher institutions has been increasing in recent times, and it is estimated that there has been about 160% increase in tertiary education globally (Sharma, 2012). Average growth rate of students' population in FUTA is 9.5%; the average growth rate of the students living on the campus is 2.4% while that of the off-campus dwellers is 12.3% (Adebisi et al., 2015).

Adebisi et al. (2015) further stated that the percentage of students residing off-campus out of the total students' population increased from 62.74% in 2001/2002 session to 80.88% in 2011/2012 session. This rise in population has brought to the fore various problematic

conditions of students' hostel, ranging from inadequate infrastructural facilities such as electricity, toilets, water, canteen, kitchenette and recreational areas to overcrowding. In addition, it has indeed met with renewed interest in sourcing and researching the best practicable approach towards the enablement, efficient, conducive and academic driven environment (Aluko, 2011). This has resulted to continuous need for private investors to fill the gap for the provision of hostel accommodation for students due to the increase in enrolment of students into the universities. This is because hostel accommodations provided by the institution management are grossly inadequate and facilities are been over stretched (Ojo et al., 2013, Adebisi et al., 2015).

Therefore, there is a need to evaluate from the students' perspective the facilities provided in such hostels by private investors who are mostly profit driven bearing in mind that students are expected to be in a good state of mind to excel in their academic endeavour which can be achieved by a good students' housing system. It is against this background that this study is undertaken to examine students' perspectives on private hostel facilities of selected private hostels within FUTA environment.

4. Research Methodology

This chapter was presented under the sub-headings of research designs, population of the study, population sampling and sampling technique, sample frame, research instrument, validity of instrument, method of data collection.

Research design: the research design that was used was the descriptive survey research design. The survey research design was incorporated in this study as a result of the large population that was considered in the research. Descriptive survey research design is a social scientific research design used in the study of population by using samples from the population.

Population of the study: The population of this research comprised all the students that are resident in the hostels at Obafemi Awolowo University, IleIfe.

Sampling techniques: The sample consists of 175 students from the seven functioning hostels the sampled population based on the area of study was tilted towards seven hostels in the university which comprise of Angola hall, Adekunle Fajuyi hall, Mozambique hall, Moremi Hall, Awolowo hall, Akintola hall, Alumni hall. Also, one hundred and seventy-five students were sampled from the aforementioned halls of residence which brought about an assessment from twenty-five students for each of the halls. Also, the random sampling technique was utilized in this research because of the general experience of the undergraduates in each hostel towards the service of hostel facilities in the halls.

Research instrument: The instrument that was used for the study is a self-developed questionnaire titled “the effects of inadequate hostel facilities on the academic performance of undergraduates in Obafemi Awolowo University”. The questionnaire consisted of four sections. Section A is made up of the students’ bio data (age, hall of residence, department, level, sex). Section B deals with the current state of hostel facilities in the university. Section C deals with the causes of inadequate hostel facilities. Section D focuses on the effects of inadequate hostel facilities on the academic performance of undergraduates in the university.

Validation of Instrument: The questionnaires were personally designed by the researcher and submitted to experts in hostel management for perusal and corrections.

Method of Data Collection: An explanation on the basics of the research was explained in the questionnaire before administering to the students of Obafemi Awolowo University. The students fill and returns the questionnaire back immediately. Data collected for the purpose of this study were gathered with the instrument inferential statistics.

5. Results and Discussion of Findings

This chapter presents the results of data collected and analyzed as well as the discussion of findings from the study. It also provides answers to the research questions raised earlier

in the study to examine the effects of inadequate hostel facilities on the academic performance of undergraduates in Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Osun State. Data collected were analyzed by scoring students’ responses to the questionnaire.

For responses to the causes and effects of inadequate hostel facilities on students’ academic performance, **Strongly Agree (SD)** was scored 4 points (mean score = 3.5 – 4.0), **Agree (A)** was scored 3 points (mean score = 2.5 – 3.5), **Disagree (D)** was scored 2 (mean score = 1.5 – 2.4), while **Strongly Disagree (SD)** was scored 1 point (mean score = 0.5 – 1.4). On the other hand, responses to the availability of hostel facilities were rated as **Available** was scored 2 points (mean score = 1.5 – 2.0), **Partly Available (Inadequate)** was scored 1 point (mean score = 0.5 – 1.4), while **Not Available** was scored 0 point (mean score = 0 – 0.4).

Table 4.1: Descriptive statistics of demographic data

Characteristics	Classification	N % (N = 175)
Age	15-19	41.4%
	20-24	50.9%
	25-29	7.1%
	35-39	0.6%
	Total	100.0%
Sex	Male	42.9%
	Female	57.1%
	Total	100.0%
Level	100	32.6%
	200	23.3%
	300	18.0%

400	22.1%
500	4.1%
Total	100.0%

Source: Researcher’s field survey, October 2019

The study sample was limited to students from seven students’ hostels within Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife. Table 4.1 shows that majority of the students (51%) are between the ages of 20 to 24 years followed by 15 to 19 years (41%), 25 to 29 years (7%) and 35 to 39 years old (1%). The sex distribution revealed majority to be female students (57%) while only 43% are male students. Finally, the students’ academic levels reveal most (33%) in 100 level while only 4% are in 500.

Answering Research Questions

Research Questions 1: Which hostel facilities are inadequate at Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife?

Table 4.2: Inadequate hostel facilities at Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife.

Hostel Facilities	Not Available %	Partly Available %	Available %	Total			
				N % (N = 175)	Mean	St. Dev.	Sum
Internet connectivity/hotspot	79.4%	12.6%	8.0%	100.0%	0.3	0.61	50
Portable water supply	20.6%	48.0%	31.4%	100.0%	1.1	0.71	194
Dry cleaning/laundry service	72.6%	14.3%	13.1%	100.0%	0.4	0.71	71

Restaurant/Eatery	33.7%	28.6%	37.7%	100.0%	1.0	0.85	182
Standard toilet/bathroom	49.7%	37.1%	13.1%	100.0%	0.6	0.71	111
Stable electricity supply	5.7%	29.7%	64.6%	100.0%	1.6	0.60	278
Spacious and well ventilated reading rooms	50.3%	35.4%	14.3%	100.0%	0.6	0.72	112
Kitchenette	68.6%	15.4%	16.0%	100.0%	0.5	0.76	83
Firefighting	70.9%	16.6%	12.6%	100.0%	0.4	0.71	73
Waste disposal	16.0%	29.1%	54.9%	100.0%	1.4	0.75	243

Source: Researcher's field survey, October 2019

Table 4.2 reveals the status of hostel facilities at the Obafemi Awolowo University. Analysis on the table indicated that most student were of the view that Internet connectivity/hotspot (79.4%, $\bar{x} = 0.3$, laundry service (72.6%, $\bar{x} = 0.4$), and Firefighting (70.9%, $\bar{x} = 0.4$) are not available in the University. On the other hand, majority of the students believed that Portable water supply (48%, $\bar{x} = 1.1$), Restaurants/eatery (37.7%, $\bar{x} = 1.0$), Standard toilet/bathroom (49.7%, $\bar{x} = 0.6$), Spacious and well ventilated reading rooms (50.3%, $\bar{x} = 0.6$), and Kitchenette (68.6%, $\bar{x} = 0.5$), are inadequate in the University's hostels.

However, stable electricity supply (64.6%, $\bar{x} = 1.6$) is the hotel facility that is fully available and enjoyed by the students in the University's hostels.

Research Questions 2: What are the causes of inadequate hostel facilities at Obafemi Awolowo University?

Table 4.3: Causes of inadequate hostel facilities.

Statements	SA%	A%	D%	SD%	NS%	Total			
						N % (N = 175)	Mea n	St. Dev.	Su m
There is lack of maintenance culture on the part of the university management	42.3%	33.7 %	11.4 %	4.0%	8.6%	100.0%	3.0	1.21	520
The equipment are not durable enough	28.6%	42.3 %	15.4 %	1.7%	12.0 %	100.0%	2.7	1.24	479
There are unfinished projects in the hostel	34.9%	37.1 %	8.6%	1.7%	17.7 %	100.0%	2.7	1.42	472
There is insufficient funding of quality projects	32.0%	38.9 %	7.4%	4.0%	17.7 %	100.0%	2.6	1.42	461
Project implementers are not sincere with the delivery of quality equipment for the hostels	25.1%	32.6 %	7.4%	1.1%	33.7 %	100.0%	2.1	1.64	375
Lack of maintenance culture or poor handling on the part of the students	32.6%	49.1 %	7.4%	1.7%	9.1%	100.0%	2.9	1.14	515
Increase in annual student enrolment	24.1%	39.1 %	14.4 %	5.7%	16.7 %	100.0%	2.5	1.36	432

Low cost of hostel accommodation at the University.	33.3%	30.5 %	16.1 %	8.6%	11.5 %	100.0%	2.7	1.33	462
Students' violation of hostel rules and regulations such as harboring colleague, illegal occupation of hostel rooms, selling space etc.	30.9%	39.4 %	14.3 %	4.0%	11.4 %	100.0%	2.7	1.26	480
Vandalization of hostel facilities by protesting students etc.	11.4%	27.4 %	26.3 %	11.4 %	23.4 %	100.0%	1.9	1.34	336

Source: Researcher's field survey, October 2019

Table 4.3 shows students responses to the perceived causes of inadequate hostel facilities at Obafemi Awolowo University? Analysis on the table reveals that most student strongly agreed or agreed that lack of maintenance culture on the part of the university management (76%, \bar{x} = 3.0), poor durability of equipment (70.9%, \bar{x} = 2.7), inability to complete hostel projects (72%, \bar{x} = 2.7), paucity of fund (70.9%, \bar{x} = 2.6), poor maintenance/handling by students (81.7%, \bar{x} = 2.9), increase annual student enrolment (63.2%, \bar{x} = 2.5), low cost of hostel accommodation (63.8%, \bar{x} = 2.7), and students' violation of hostel rules and regulations (70.3%, \bar{x} = 2.7) are some of the causes of inadequate hostel facilities in the University.

However, an appreciable number of students did not agree that insincerity of project implementers in the delivery of quality equipment for the hostels (42.2%, \bar{x} = 2.1) and

vandalization of hostel facilities by protesting students(61.1%, \bar{x} = 1.9) are causes of inadequate hostel facilities in the University.

Research Questions 3: What effects has inadequate hostel facilities on the academic performance of undergraduates in Obafemi Awolowo University?

Table 4.4: Effects of inadequate hostel facilities on the academic performance of undergraduates.

Statements	SA%	A%	D%	SD %	NS %	Total			
						N % (N = 175)	Mean	St. Dev.	Sum
Lack of internet connectivity in my hostel does not make my studying for tests and exams thorough	36.0 %	32.6 %	17.7 %	5.1 %	8.6 %	100.0%	2.8	1.22	494
Lack of electricity supply in my hostel does not encourage my enthusiasm study	26.3 %	28.0 %	20.0 %	16.6 %	9.1 %	100.0%	2.5	1.29	430
Lack of spacious and ventilated reading rooms in my hostel does not encourage my reading enthusiasm	34.3 %	34.3 %	16.0 %	4.0 %	11.4 %	100.0%	2.8	1.28	483

Lack of regular water supply does not encourage punctuality and regular attendance in classes	24.7 %	37.4 %	21.3 %	5.7 %	10.9 %	100.0%	2.6	1.23	451
Inefficient security does not put me at rest to read anytime	17.7 %	15.4 %	32.0 %	21.1 %	13.7 %	100.0%	2.0	1.28	354
Uncomfortable bed/bunk space makes my body reluctant to go to class the next day	18.3 %	25.7 %	28.6 %	13.1 %	14.3 %	100.0%	2.2	1.29	386
Washing my clothes by myself makes my reading intensity low	11.4 %	8.0 %	35.4 %	30.3 %	14.9 %	100.0%	1.7	1.16	299
Unclean environment does not encourage my reading in the hostel	21.3 %	35.6 %	23.6 %	7.5 %	12.1 %	100.0%	2.5	1.25	429
Lack of book shelves makes me look for my books when I am in dire need of them	19.5 %	34.5 %	23.0 %	11.5 %	11.5 %	100.0%	2.4	1.25	416
Too many squatters in my makes me fed up of reading in the room	22.9 %	29.1 %	17.1 %	14.3 %	16.6 %	100.0%	2.3	1.40	398

Source: Researcher's field survey, October 2019

The effects of inadequate hostel facilities on the academic performance of undergraduates in Obafemi Awolowo University can be seen in Table 4.4. Majority of the students agreed that inadequate hostel facilities prevents thorough preparation for exams (68.6%, $\bar{x} = 2.8$), discourage enthusiasm for study (54.3%, $\bar{x} = 2.5$), discourage interest for reading (68.6%, $\bar{x} = 2.8$), hinders punctuality and regular attendance in classes (62.1%, $\bar{x} = 2.6$), and discourage reading in the hostel (56.9%, $\bar{x} = 2.5$).

Testing of Hypotheses

In order to test the three hypotheses listed for this study, the sum of students' responses was analyzed and the results are shown in tables 4.5, 4.6 and 4.7 below.

Ho1: There is no significant difference in the available facilities at various hostels in the University.

Table 4.5: ANOVA of difference in the available facilities at various hostels in the University.

Level	N	Mean	Std. Dev		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Awolowo	25	7.56	2.66271	Between Groups	140.389	6	23.398	2.503	.024
Moremi	25	7.28	2.76164	Within Groups	1570.560	168	9.349		
Akintola	25	9.52	3.26752	Total	1710.949	174			
Alumni	25	6.68	2.57747						

Angola	25	8.56	2.8296						
			1						
Mozambique	25	8.64	3.6501						
			1						
Fajuyi	25	7.64	3.4746						
			7						
Total	175	7.982	3.1357						
		9	7						

Table 4.5 above shows the differences in the views of students that are resident in various hostels in the University on the availability of hostel facilities. Students that were resident in Akintola hostel recorded the highest mean score of 9.52 while those who were resident in Alumni hostel recorded the lowest mean score of 6.68. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) performed on the data indicated that there is a significant difference in the students' views on the availability of hostel facilities, $F_{(6, 174)} = 2.503$, $p(0.024) < 0.05$. The hypothesis was therefore rejected. Post-hoc analysis revealed a significant mean difference between Akintola Alumni hostels, mean difference = 2.84, $p(0.026) < 0.05$.

Ho2: There is no significant difference in the causes of inadequate hostel facilities among students at different levels in the University.

Table 4.6: ANOVA of difference in the causes of inadequate hostel facilities among students at different levels.

Level	N	Mean	Std. Dev		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
100	56	24.79	7.008	Between Groups	198.783	4	49.696	1.284	.278
200	40	25.60	5.874	Within Groups	6464.845	167	38.712		

300	31	26.19	6.047	Total	6663.628	171			
400	38	27.58	5.588						
500	7	27.43	5.255						
Total	172	25.95	6.243						

Table 4.6 above reveals that the views of undergraduate students at different academic levels on the causes of inadequate hostel facilities in the University were closely related. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) performed on the data indicated that there is no significant difference in the students' views on the causes of inadequate hostel facilities in the University, $F_{(4, 171)} = 1.284$, $p(0.278) > 0.05$. The hypothesis was accepted.

Ho3: There is no significant difference in the effects of inadequate hostel facilities on the academic performance of undergraduates in the University.

Table 4.7: ANOVA of difference in the effects of inadequate hostel facilities on the academic performance of undergraduates.

Level	N	Mean	Std. Dev		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
100	56	23.95	6.840	Between Groups	89.327	4	22.332	.547	.702
200	40	22.68	5.797	Within Groups	6820.784	167	40.843		
300	31	24.81	6.750	Total	6910.110	171			
400	38	23.53	5.894						
500	7	22.86	6.890						
Total	172	23.67	6.357						

Table 4.7 above reveals that the responses of students at different academic levels on the effects of inadequate hostel facilities on the academic performance of undergraduates in the University were very similar. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) performed on the data indicated that there is no significant difference in the responses of students on the effects of inadequate hostel facilities on the academic performance of undergraduates in the University, $F_{(4, 171)} = 0.547$, $p(0.702) > 0.05$. The hypothesis was therefore accepted.

Discussion of Findings

The study investigated the Effects of Inadequate Hostel Facilities on The Academic Performance of Undergraduates in Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife. The section begins with the discussion of findings from demographic information of respondents. Thereafter, the findings from each of the three research questions which were based on the Effects of Inadequate Hostel Facilities on The Academic Performance of Undergraduates in Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife Osun State were discussed. The study sample was limited to students from seven students' hostels within Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife.

The demographic characteristics of respondent's analysis revealed that shows that majority of the students (51%) are between the ages of 20 to 24 years followed by 15 to 19 years (41%), 25 to 29 years (7%) and 35 to 39 years old (1%). The sex distribution revealed majority to be female students (57%) while only 43% are male students. Finally, the students' academic levels reveal most (33%) in 100 level while only 4% are in 500. The findings from the research question one reveals the status of hostel facilities at the Obafemi Awolowo University as majority of the respondents attested that majority of the components mentioned are not available.

The findings from the research question two reveals students' responses to the perceived causes of inadequate hostel facilities at Obafemi Awolowo University as over 50% of the respondents attested to the components of the research question except for vandalization of hostel facilities by protesting students.

The findings from the research question three reveals the effects of inadequate hostel facilities on the academic performance of undergraduates in Obafemi Awolowo University as majority of the respondents attested to most of the component mentioned in the sense of agreeing with them.

6. Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations

Summary

The study investigated the influence of effects of inadequate hostel facilities on the academic performance of undergraduates in Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile Ife. This study employs survey research design, the survey research design is the techniques that involve a larger number of persons and describes population characteristics by the selection of an unbiased sample and it involves using questionnaires to generalize the result of the sample to the population from which it is drawn. The Population of the Study is 25 undergraduates each from the seven hostels that are functioning in the university (as at 2018/2019 session) making the total population to be 175 undergraduates.

The sampling technique that was used is the simple random technique. The questionnaire was used to collect data for the study. The questionnaire is titled effects of inadequate hostel facilities on the academic performance of students in Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile Ife, and it is provided to collect information about the causes, effects of inadequate hostel facilities on academic performance of undergraduates in Obafemi Awolowo University, it also looked at the condition(availability) of hostel facilities in the university. The research was analyzed with the use of frequency counts, and percentages.

Major findings of the study were outlined below. The findings from the research question1 reveals the status of hostel facilities at the Obafemi Awolowo University as majority of the respondents attested that majority of the components mentioned are not

available. The findings from the research question two reveals students' responses to the perceived causes of inadequate hostel facilities at Obafemi Awolowo University as over 50% of the respondents attested to the components of the research question except for vandalization of hostel facilities by protesting students. The findings from the research question three reveals the effects of inadequate hostel facilities on the academic performance of undergraduates in Obafemi Awolowo University as majority of the respondents attested to most of the component mentioned in the sense of agreeing with them.

Conclusion

The study concluded that the availability of the component of hostel facilities mentioned are not guaranteed, because majority of the respondents attested to the fact that majority of the components mentioned are not available. The study also concluded that the respondent attested to the fact that most of the components of the causes of inadequate hostel facilities are agreed to. This same thing also applies to most of the component of the effects of hostel facilities on the academic performance of undergraduates in the university.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations were made:

1. That internet connectivity/hotspot, laundry service, firefighting, portable water supply, restaurants/eater, standard toilet/bathroom, spacious and well-ventilated reading rooms, and kitchenette should be made available to the students as this will have a long way in affecting their academic performance effectively. Electricity supply should also be improved upon.
2. Division of students' affairs should also look into the silent and loud grievances of the students

3. Students should make all efforts to maintain the structures made available by the university management, the hall of residence executives and porters can carry out this responsibility.
4. The university management should also review and evaluate the durability and the effectiveness of the hostels facilities that they have made available, in order to see if the facilities are performing the functions they are made for or they are being malfunctioned.
5. The federal government of Nigeria should also assist the university management in providing basic quality hostel facilities for the students.
6. The implementation process of hostel projects should also be properly monitored for the sake of credibility and quality functionality of the hostel facilities.

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