



Effect of Quality and Adequacy of Campus Accommodation on Students' Academic Performance in Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University (ATBU) Bauchi, Bauchi State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The status of commercial environment in students' lifecycle cannot be exaggerated; as such the extent of availability, appropriateness and functionality of hostel accommodation as the main feature in the fortitude of students' satisfaction and performance. This study aims to discover the effect of quality and adequacy of on-campus accommodation, and its link with academic performance of students in ATBU Bauchi. The study involved the use of quantitative method and 351 respondents randomly selected. 5-point Likert scale questionnaires was used to collect data, which was subjected to data analysis using SPSS using mean ranking, frequency tables and regression analysis to determine effect of quality and adequate of on-campus accommodation and the relationship with academic performance. The study revealed that respondents were dissatisfied with the adequacy of some services such as emergency response services, size of rooms, internet, waste disposal and bed space. The study recommended that management, as well as the governing council of the university need to improve on the above-mentioned services. These will ensure an improvement in satisfaction and performance.

Keywords: *Students, On-Campus Hostel Accommodation, Academic Performance.*

Introduction

The university, as we know it in the Western hemisphere has origin back to the medieval cities of Bologna, Paris and Oxford around the year 1200 (Owolabi,

2015). All through its history, the University has fascinated a large number of students of diverse nationalities and backgrounds. Yet, throughout the early years of the university, institutionally provided student accommodation did not exist and it was mutual for students to rent a room from local citizens or to rent a house to segment with other students. In the Middle Ages in Europe, students were often a conspicuous part of a town's population, and even back then there was often a severe unruly where and how to accommodate the student residents. Housing is part of students' social life at the tertiary institutions in Africa. From available information, students housing in tertiary institutions in Nigeria is severely overcrowded (Amole, 2009). For example, over the last two decades, student's accommodation at higher institution has reached a crisis level (Amole, 2009). The main cause of this persistent problem is the increasing number of students being admitted, without a corresponding increase in the number of bed spaces. In Nigeria, the condition of students' housing in tertiary institutions has generated a great deal of concerns on the part of government and administrators of higher institutions. The problems become more noticeable and disturbing when the number of students admitted to universities usually exceeds the available accommodation available in those institutions without a corresponding increase in the number of available accommodations to house them (Ayodeji, 2014). The limited accommodation leads to off-campus residence for majority of the students, where a student lives could have an important impact on the academic performance of that particular student. ATBU is one of the universities owned and funded by federal Government. It was established in the year 1980 and commenced academic activities in October, 1981 to cater for higher educational needs of the state and its neighboring communities. It started with two faculties namely School of Science and Science Education, now Faculty of Science and School of Engineering and Engineering Technology Now Faculty of Engineering and Engineering Technology. The University now has five additional faculties. The university started with the admission of its first batch of 100 students, but presently the students' population is estimated to be 21,691 (Student affairs unit, ATBU 2021) with an annual increase in the students' enrolment. Several researches on student's accommodation highlighted on student satisfaction with the facilities in their hostels (Amole et al., 2009). However, few of these studies focus on the assessment of the effect of quality and adequate of campus accommodation on students' performance. This research assesses the effect of quality and adequate of on-campus accommodation on students' performance in ATBU.

For the past twenty years, the problem of students' housing had effects on students' in-terms of academic performance. Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University made room available for the first and final year students to stay on-campus, while the remaining levels of students (200 and 300) are expected to look for accommodation elsewhere which has effects on the students and most of these students (200 and 300 levels) stay off campus as a result of shortage of accommodation in halls of residence. According to Owolabi, (2015), school authority in partnership with the government should endeavor to build hostels for

students in order to avoid the unruly of shortage of student accommodation. The author recommended that the government should enter into a partnership with private entrepreneurs in which the student housing is constructed. The purpose of this research work is to examine the effect of quality and adequate of campus accommodation on students' performance in Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi.

Resulting to the following Research Questions in order to conduct this study successfully, the researchers developed the following research questions aimed at achieving the research objectives. They are as follows: How quality is the on-campus accommodation in ATBU, Bauchi? How adequate is the on campus accommodation in study area? What are the performance of students' in the study area? And how does the effect of quality and adequacy of campus accommodation affect students' Academic Performance in ATBU, Bauchi? The main research Objectives of Study is to ascertain the effect of quality and adequacy of campus accommodation on students' performance. Other specific objectives which answered the mentioned research questions are as follows: To determine the quality of the on-campus accommodation in ATBU, Bauchi, to determine the adequate of the on-campus accommodation in the study area, to determine the performance of students in the study area and to determine the effect of quality and adequacy of campus accommodation on students' performance in ATBU, Bauchi.

Review of Related Literature

Quality service provision is the combination of all technical and associated administrative activities intended to retain a hostel with its quality services or restore it to a state in which it can performed its required functions. This covered services such as hostel maintenance, water supply, electric supply, sanitation services, and crowdedness. This chapter deals with review of the literature related to the topic.

Quality service provision

Quality connotes a mental and moral attribute of a thing (Ado, 2018). It is also used when unfolding the nature, condition or property state of a thing. According to the author, is of the opinion that arriving at the definition for quality depends not only on the user and his or her desires and aspirations, but also on the factor being considered. From his observations, it is clear that quality cannot be considered in separation of the process which considers it. In the same vein, different individuals, groups and agencies have different concepts of what quality is. No definition given to the conception could be said to be certain and all encompassing. According to Adebisi, (2017), service quality or quality service was defined by researchers from two perspectives, organizational and customer.

Concept of Student Hostel Accommodation

Student housing is a residence that offers security and privacy in which the university housing administrators can meet the student necessities and anticipations by hiring or

renting out such spaces to them (Najib & Yusuf, 2009). Student hostel is a administered living-learning hostel consisting of shared hostel facilities and essential service amenities for the community of students who use it. It is usually built on-campus, owned by the institutions, provided for low-cost chargeable rooms, and administered to accommodate the diploma, HND, undergraduate, or postgraduate students (Najib, Yusof, & Osman, 2011). Likewise, Thomsen (2008) affirms that students' hostel are housing types specially designed to accommodate students', such as a 'live-in' residential college, boarding house or other purpose built development comprising student units with other essential service facilities such as good water supply, electricity study areas, communal lounge and kitchens amongst others. Similarly, a student hostel accommodation can also be referred to as a building which contains a dwelling unit occupied by two or more students'. According to Amole (2009), student housing is made up of bedroom units and other shared utilities including bathrooms, kitchens, laundry, toilets, recreation rooms and canteens that can be placed either on each floor or block or for the whole student. It is significant to note that students' lives on campus are not limited to just room accommodation, washroom, pantry and common and recreation rooms, but there are other facilities that will improve their quality of life that are called support services Najib (2011), because such facilities contribute to meeting the needs, desires and expectations of the students.

Students Hostel in Nigeria

Accommodation of student in Nigeria is not a constitutional responsibility of the school as the school is not obligated to providing housing accommodation to her students unlike what obtains in other developed nations. However, some schools still make available halls of residence to cater for the students housing requirements and in most cases, the provided accommodation is insufficient to cater for all the students hence students stay off campus and shuttle to school from other places. This may affect student's performance as stated by Hassanain (2008) in his research that the availability of on campus housing can make the student to reach the intellectual capability they necessity in forming a character and personal development which will lead to a gratification of living experience. This therefore means that there is the needs to provide on campus housing for the students to enable them face the task of studying in a comfortable environment. Onyegiri (2004) noted that insufficient hostel facilities have forced many students to live off-campus where they are exposed to all kinds of danger and threat by armed robbers and rapists. The author further stressed that the problems arising from inadequate hostel accommodation are massive because a room which is meant and structurally designed for two persons now accommodates eight to twelve students. The implication is that other household facilities like water supply, electricity and toilets are overused because they are now serving more people than it was originally meant.

State of Hostel Accommodation in Yelwa Campus, ATBU Bauchi

Problem of inadequacy of student accommodation still remain thrive in the institution. Impeding the capability to learn effectively. A room which supposed to be allocated to four students now accommodates eight students. The implication is that other household

facilities like water supply, electricity and toilets are overused because they are now serving more people than it was originally meant. Yet in such arrangements, not more than 40% of the students get official accommodation" Apart from the congestion of hostel rooms, students cook with kerosene stoves in that same room and in addition, there are no provision for other facilities in the hostel rooms.

Students' Academic Performance

Academic performance is the degree to which students outshine in their subject, course, discipline or registered program. Sometimes expressed as academic achievement, "it represents performance results that indicate the level to which a person has accomplished specific goals that were the focus of actions in instructional environments" (Steinmayr, Meibner, Weidinger & Wirthwein, 2015). The cumulative grade point average (CGPA) at the end of a semester or entire program is often employed to measure academic success and achievement (Muslim, Karim, & Abdullah, 2012; Baharin, 2015; Ranjandran, Hee, Kanawarthy, Soon, Kamaludin, & Khezrimotlagh, 2015).

Findings on students' individualities are overall often opposing. This in part is because of the difficulty to control all factors that affect university achievement and academic performance (Thiele, Singleton, Pope, & Stanistreet, 2016). Ranjandran (2015) note that gender is not an important factor for determining first year students' academic performance in Malaysia. The study found that entry qualifications, "a student characteristic, was the strongest variable that determines the CGPA of first year students".

Quality Service Provision and Students' Academic Performance

There are some researchers that had studied the relationship between hostel and performance level of students academically. The examination revealed that students' who had lived in the class at two different British Universities with good essential service provision achieved only about one-third of the average result in their examination. In one university, students' living in the hostels achieved "average" or "below average" (30 percent) more often than those living off-campus, with little quality services. This shows that the students' hostels were fragile academically than those living off-campus with inadequate quality service. Amole (2009) suggested where and how students live while they are pursuing their higher studies is matter of educational importance even more than of sociological importance. This is because the form or daily life outside the classrooms and laboratory can affect not only academic progress but the development of the student as a person.

Rationale for Student Hostel Accommodation

Those who have lived in hostels provided by schools will attest to the helpfulness of the facilities for students. Jennifer (2011) identified some of the benefits of hostel accommodation.

Facilitating Reading: At any level of education (primary, secondary, university including postgraduate work), staying in the hall of residence or hostel does increase the aspiration to read. There are fewer distractions, there can be control and the activities of studious colleagues can force less serious ones to read. It is also easier to relate colleagues who are close by or teachers where a student has a difficulty on a subject matter. Akpan (2009) has showed quantitatively, that a more optimal policy option in funding education in increased student income support (as in bursary payments) going along with improved facilities if academic performance is to be enhanced.

Co-curricular Activities: Students in hostels have a greater chance of participating in sports, games, club, and social activities that are expected to make them more rounded individuals and inhabitants than those living off-campus who may find themselves forced into domestic activities once they are at home.

Security: Students are definitely more secure on campus than off campus in spite of the jeopardy of cult activities in the tertiary institution in Nigeria. This is because institutions maintain security personnel on campus and do monitor the activities of students. Some private universities are known to lock their gates early and to insist on students' obtaining exit permits before they travel home.

Moral Training: Persons from tertiary institutions are graduated based on satisfactory performance in character and in learning. Moral training includes individual behavior in group situations as in hostels. All institutions have codes of conduct that guide and regulate student behavior in hostels.

Private Relationships: Private relations in hostels rooms could blossom into live time positive relationships that would be advantageous to both parties.

Effects of Accommodation on Students' Academic Performance

Results of previous studies on the effect of accommodation on students' academic performance are somewhat mixed. Douglas, (2018) observed the effects of on-campus residence on first-time college students' and found that freshman students' who lived on campus had higher retention, a greater degree of academic progress, and higher academic performance. He reported that studies in North America indicate that students in hall of residence had 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. The researcher 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 in on-campus housing than their counterparts in off-campus housing. This was because students who lived on campus were more able to benefit from the university provided resources such as computer and information technology, university clubs, exercise facilities, and other extra-curricular activities (Araujo & Murray, 2010; Owolabi, 2015). On the contrary, Douglas (2018) 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.

Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework of this study will emphasize on theories that relates to the topic under study. Therefore, system theory, Contingency theory and Human relation theory are to be reviewed:

System Theory

The system theory hold that an organization is a social system made up of integrated parts. The system theory was propounded by (Gilbert, 2011). According Mgbodile (2003) a system is a unit with series of interacted and interdependent parts, such that the interplay of any part affects the whole. A system is therefore a structure with interdependent parts. The hierarchical and lateral structure in a system and their associated interactions and transformations are geared towards achieving the goal and purpose. ATBU is a social system that has structure and process. ATBU as a system involves management of such areas as curriculum, staff personnel, student personnel, funds, school plant, and school community relations. Quality and student hostel accommodation is very important aspect of student personnel management and therefore a very vital area of school administration. This theory is related to this study because the students' ATBU form part and parcel of the institution as a system. When the provision, allocation, supervision and maintenance of student hostel accommodation are not given due attention, and when they are inadequate and low quality, it will dampen the morale of students' and generate tension. This will of course affect their input in their studies and equally affect what they acquire in terms of knowledge, skills and values.

Contingency Theory

The contingency approach sometime called situation approach was developed by the managers, consultants and researchers such as Regan (2011). They tried to apply the concepts of the major schools to the real life. When technique is highly active in one situation and failed to work in other situation, they sought an explanation, e.g. why did an organization development work intensely in one situation and fail miserably in another. Advocates of the contingency approach had a logical answer to such question. Result differs because situation differs. A technique that works in one case will not work in another situation. According to the contagious technique, the managers'/ researcher job is to find which technique will be suitable in a particular situation, under particular circumstances and at a particular point in time. The implication of this theory to the problem under investigation is that it enables school administrators to choose among the various strategies suggested by various authorities on how to deal with the problem of students' hostel accommodation, the most suitable strategy that will bring a lasting solution to the problem under study. This is because contingency theory suggests that each situation requires special approach.

Human Relations Theory

This theory was developed by Mary Packer Follet, a social philosopher who existed between 1868-1933. She argued that, it is only when individuals are treated humanely that they can have the enthusiasm to participate effectively in the achievement of organization goals. The theory focuses on people and how they interact. It is believed that the basic problem of any organization, whether it is an industry, educational system or even a family is the building and maintenance of good relationship among the various group of people within the organization.

Review of Empirical Studies

A study was conducted on Hostel Accommodation in tertiary educational institutions in Nigeria (Ubong, 2007). It was a descriptive design study, five research questions and five null hypotheses guided the study. Five hundred students of Omoku Federal College of Education were used for the study. A questionnaire containing 24 items were distributed to the respondent. The finding revealed that in order to relieve the force on government finances in the areas of student housing, the older universities should henceforth finance construction of student living accommodation with loans, while government should finance one third of the student accommodation required by the newer universities; the later recommendation should put the newer universities at par with the older ones which have had at least one third of their student accommodation requirements financed by government. The student should contribute a substantial part of the repayment.

Ajayi (2015) carried out a study on Students' Satisfaction with Hostel Facilities in Federal University of Technology, Akure, Nigeria. The study determines the significant of social environment in students' life which cannot be exaggerated. Availability, adequacy, and functionality of hostel facilities are the key factors in the determination of students' satisfaction. Using the hostels in the Federal University of Technology, Akure as a case study, the facilities provided in the hostels were identified and the level of satisfaction with each of the facilities measured using Relative Satisfaction Index. Questionnaires were used in data collection from a total of 322 students taken as the sample size for the study. The study revealed that respondents were dissatisfied with the adequacy and functionality of some facilities such as the laundry, bathroom and toilet facilities due to distance from rooms and the level of cleanliness. The paper recommends the necessity for provision of more hostels with better designs and current facilities through public-private partnership to meet the needs of the growing students' population.

A study was conducted on the effects of students' housing on academic performance at the University of Ibadan in Nigerian by Owolabi (2015), the study was carried out to determine the effects of students housing on academic performance. Also, if there is difference in the academic performance of students that are staying in on-campus and off-campus students housing. The questionnaires administered was used to gather and analyze information (data) received from the respondents. The information (data) was collated,

analyzed and presented through the use of Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). According to the findings, which show there is difference in the academic performance of students that are staying in on-campus and off-campus students housing. On campus students perform better than off-campus students in their academic

A study was conducted on factors affecting students' academic performance in Colleges of Education in Southwest, Nigeria by Olufemi (2018), and the study was carried out to assess factors affecting students' academic performance in Colleges of Education in southwest, Nigeria. Four hundred and eighty students from six Colleges of Education were randomly selected for the study. Data collected were analyzed with descriptive and inferential statistics. The results obtained showed that 52.4% of the respondents were between 20 – 24 years of age, predominantly female (67.6%), supported by family/guardian (88.9%), stayed off-campus (69.8%), had personal motivation for studying Education (65.8%) and bold (91.1%). Also, results of parental background revealed that the parents were married (63.8%), educated (68.2%), and earned average income of ₦60,604.5/month. The study concludes that students' factors, parental background, school factors, and teachers' factors have serious influence on students' academic performance. It is hereby recommended that school facilities should be adequately provided; Colleges of Education should be given appropriate attention and funding while government should provide alternative power supply by purchasing generator plant for Colleges of Education.

Methodology

The study makes use of descriptive research design. Quantitative method was adopted for this study because it involves collection and analysis of data in numerical form, which will indicate that such kinds of studies are carried out using quantitative measures (Berkenholz & Stewart, 1991; Oviawe & Oshio, 2011). Area of the Study the study area comprises of all the male and female student hostels in Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University Bauchi (ATBU) Nigeria. There are eleven (15) blocks of hostel in the study area, which comprises of eight (12) male blocks and three (3) female blocks the male blocks comprises of block A to H. The targeted Population in this study refers to the entire set of students, which the sample was draw. These comprises of students staying on the campus of Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University Bauchi, Nigeria.). Sample Frame of the total number of students' residing in the hostels was estimated at 4,425 (ATBU E-hostel report, 2020). The sample size used for this study was obtained using Krejcie and Morgan table. Therefore, since the sample frame of the study area is 4,425, sample size of 351 was adopted for questionnaire administration purpose. Simple random sampling was used for this research as it is more appropriate for this study because most of the previous researches conducted on student respondents used the random sampling and a questionnaire was used to collect the data. The researchers analyzed the data using descriptive statistics parametric measurements. Mean (\bar{X}) scores and standard deviation (SD). The mean scores and standard deviation

were be employed in answering the research questions. This was carried through the instrumentality of the Statistical Package of Social Science (SPSS) 22.

Data Analysis, Presentation and Discussion

Table 1: Demography Data of the Respondents

Variables	Option	Frequency	Percent (%)
Gender	Male	153	62.2
	Female	93	37.8
Age Bracket	16 – 20 years	92	37.4
	21 – 25 years	85	34.6
	26 – 30 years	68	27.6
	30 years and above	1	0.4
Hostel (Hall /block)	Block A	15	6.1
	Block B	20	8.1
	Block C	19	7.7
	Block D	17	6.9
	Babylon	31	12.6
	Zion	27	11.0
	Bethel	36	14.6
	PG block E	12	4.9
	PG Block F	9	3.7
	PG block G	9	3.7
Students/ Per Room	PG block H	8	3.3
	Less than 4	1	0.4
	4 students	26	10.7
	6 students	92	37.4
	8 students	89	36.2
	More than 8	38	15.4

Table 1 above, shows that 153 (62.2%) respondents are male, while 93 (37.8%) respondents are females. This implies that there are more male respondents than females while 16-20 years' bracket were the highest with 92 (37.4%) respondents and 1 (0.4%) respondent were 30 years and above. This implies that majority of the respondents are in the 16-20 years' age bracket.

Respondents from hostel (hall/block). Bethel hall (block) has the highest with 36 (14.6%) respondents, 31 (12.6%) respondents were residing in Babylon hall (block), 27 (11.0%) respondents were residing in Zion hall (block), 20 (8.1%) respondents were residing in Block B, 19 (7.7%) respondents were residing in Block C, 17 (6.9%) respondents were residing in Block D, 16 (6.5%) respondents were residing in Block E, 15 (6.1%) respondents were residing in Block A, 14 (5.7%) respondents were residing in Block G,

13 (5.3%) respondents were residing in Block F, 12 (4.9%) respondents were residing in PG Block E, 9 (3.7%) respondents were residing in PG Block F, 9 (3.7%) respondents were residing in PG Block G, and 8 (3.3%) respondents were residing in PG Block H. Finally, for the total number of students per room. A total of 92 (37.4%) respondents occupied 6-students in a room, 89 (36.2%) respondents were 8-students in a room, more than 8 were 38 (15.4%), 4 students in a room were 26 (10.6%) and 1 (0.4%) were less than 4 in a room.

RQ 1: *What is the level of quality services facilities provision in your hostel?*

Table 2: Assessment of Quality Services/Facilities Provision

S/N	Items	Mean	Ranking
1	Electricity supply	4.3496	1 st
2	Water supply	3.7602	2 nd
3	Fire protection equipment	3.5691	3 rd
4	Electrical maintenance service	3.0610	4 th
5	Hostel security	2.9390	5 th
6	Size of room	2.9065	6 th
7	Emergency response service	2.8089	7 th
8	Bed space	2.7602	8 th
9	Ventilation	2.4065	9 th
10	Number of toilets/ baths provided	2.2967	10 th
11	Waste disposal	2.1463	11 th
12	Toilet/ baths maintenance	1.9472	12 th
13	Internet service	1.8780	13 th

From table 2 on the level of quality services facilities provision. Which is rank 1st having a mean of 4.3496. This study is not in line with the study of Wang & Li, (2006) who identified convenience, security, price and proper layout as the major factors that influenced students' choice of residential accommodation. For water supply, which is rank as 2nd with a mean of 3.7602. fire protection equipment, which is been rank as 3rd with a mean of 3.5691. Electrical maintenance services, which is rank as 4th having a mean of 3.0610. hostel security, which is rank as 5th with a mean of 2.9390. The result shows that size of room is ranked as 6th with a mean of 2.9065. emergency response service, which is ranked as 7th having a mean of 2.8089. bed space, which is ranked 8th with a mean of 2.7602. Ventilation, Ranked 9th with of 2.4065. Number of toilets/ baths provided, which is ranked as 10th with a mean of 2.2967. Waste disposal, which is ranked as 11th having a mean of 2.1463. Toilets/baths maintenance, which is ranked as 12th with a mean of 1.9472. And finally, for internet service, which is ranked as 13th with a mean of 1.8780.

The results emerged from the study based on the analyzed data collected revealed that of the major thirteen (13) quality services facilities provision showed that electricity supply

and water supply were the most efficient facilities/services provided in Yelwa campus students' hostels. Also, rooms size, bed space, electrical maintenance, fire protection equipment, hostel security, and emergency response were in the inefficient facilities/service provided. It was further revealed that there was inefficiency in the provision of ventilation, number of toilet/ baths, toilet maintenance, internet service and waste disposal. However, the study agreed to the findings in post occupancy evaluation of student's hostels accommodation by Oladiran (2013) goes with the findings of this research on students' hostel satisfaction. The study assessed the students' hostel accommodation facilities in University of Lagos, Nigeria. These include electricity supply, water provisions, size of the rooms, emergency response service and hostel maintenance. The study suggested that the students are not satisfied with most of the facilities, which represent the opinion of majority of the respondents and it confirms their bottom positions in mean rating.

RQ 2: *What is the level of adequacy of hostel accommodation?*

Table 3: Adequacy of hostel accommodation.

S/N	Items	Mean	Rank
1	Bed space per room	4.4634	1 st
2	Size of room	4.4593	2 nd
3	Overcrowding	4.1911	3 rd
4	Location of hostel very far from classroom area	2.0569	4 th

From the table 3 on adequacy of hostel accommodation, the result shows that bed space per room was ranked 1st with a mean of 4.4634 in terms of poor level of adequacy. followed by size of room which ranked 2nd with a mean of 4.4593. overcrowding was ranked 3rd with a mean of 4.1911 in terms of poor level of hostel accommodation. And finally, the result disagreed with the location of hostel far from classroom area with a mean of 2.0569 ranked 4th.

Furthermore, the findings revealed that students disagreed with the adequacy of hostel accommodation in terms of bed space, size of rooms and location of hostels far from classroom. The respondents further reemphasized that the available hostels accommodation were overcrowded. This simply indicates that students agree that overcrowding is considered one of the problems of shortage of student accommodation. The result of these is that they resolve to share space with their friends since they cannot get full value for the space if they should book and pay. These results are also inconsonance with the findings of Ojugwu and Alutu (2009); they revealed that there are acute shortages of essential services provision of hostel facilities in the University of Benin, Nigeria. It indicated those hostels that were originally meant for two students now officially accommodate eight (8) students. Ojugwu and Alutu (2009) recommend that

institutions should desist from total dependence on government for finance and provision of more essential services to students; they should source money from other means to solve problems of essential services provisions facilities shortages. Ubong (2007) notifies that tertiary schools not only lack sufficient essential services in accommodations but institutions have not been able to maintain the available ones at minimum standard due to acute shortage of funds.

RQ 3: *How does the effect of quality and adequacy of campus accommodation affect students' Academic Performance in the study area?*

Table 4: Academy GPA/ CGPA for 2020/2021 semester

Result (GPA/ CGPA)	Frequency	Percent (%)
1.00 – 1.49	6	2.4
1.50 – 2.39	72	29.3
2.40 – 3.49	86	35.0
3.50 – 4.49	66	26.8
4.50 – 5.00	16	6.5
Total	246	100.0

The result in table 4 on students' performance of respondents shows that 86 (35.0%) respondents result falls under 1.00 – 1.49 GPA/CGPA, 72 (29.3%) respondents result falls under 1.50 – 2.39GPA/ CGPA, 66 (26.8%) respondents result falls under 3.50 – 4.49 GPA/ CGPA, 16 (6.5%) respondents result falls under 4.50 – 5.00 GPA/ CGPA and 6 (2.4%) respondents result falls under 1.00 – 1.49 GPA/ CGPA.

Table 5: Effect of quality service provision and adequate of hostel accommodation on academic performance.

Model Summary									
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R	F	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.220 ^a	.049	.041	.93900	.049	6.206	2	243	.002

From table 5, the R square reads 4.9%, which is negligible, F change indicate 6.206 and Sig. F change indicate 0.02 which indicate that adequacy and quality of accommodation are not the only variable which affect academic performance of student, that is to say there are other factors or variable that affect the academy performance of student.

Coefficients ^a								
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	5.020	.584		8.597	.000		
	Quality	-.326	.155	-.132	-2.109	.036	.992	1.008
2	Service							
	Adequate hostel	-.277	.092	-.189	-3.000	.003	.992	1.008

From the coefficients table, show that quality service indicates 13.2% on the beta level with a sig. of 3.6% while adequate hostel accommodation indicates 18.9% on the beta level with a sig. of 0.3%. these indicate that there is effect between quality and adequacy of hostel accommodation on academic performance.

Finally, on students' performance, most student results fall under the class of second class lower and second-class upper. In addition, students staying on-campus agreed that the effect of quality service provision and adequate hostel accommodation has an effect on their academic performance. The implication from the above is that the students are trying to do their best even under stringent conditions. Their performance is bound to improve given the best circumstances.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The study concluded that availability of quality services/ facilities and adequate accommodation have an effect on academic performance of students. Adequacy of facilities range from the number of students who stay in each room, infrastructure of the hostels in terms of basic facilities like maintenance, electricity, water, security to whether students perceive these facilities as supportive to learning. When students perceive accommodation facilities as supportive, it influences their use of these facilities positively and this translates to adequate performance. Only reasons students preferred on-campus hostel accommodation was their proximity to classrooms and their affordability.

Based on the findings from the evaluated students living in hostel and information provided by the students of different demographic characteristics on campus, it is essential to make some viable recommendations on the way of improving the provision efficiency and students' satisfaction with the facilities provided in the student hostels. The following recommendations are made:

For every hostel design proposal, research of the end users should be made. The university management as well as the governing council of the institution and other stakeholders

responsible for providing university hostel accommodation should incorporate policies that would encourage the efficient provision and use of services provided as it will help to increase the life span of the facilities. The students' hostels should be designed to suit students' satisfaction efficiently in relation with activities to acquiring knowledge and other basic students' hostel needs. This way, a higher student's satisfaction would be achieved.

Federal government should ensure effective policy implementation to address the problems of overcrowding in the hostels. Overcrowding has adverse effect on the student satisfaction, such problems can be solved by increasing the number of rooms and hostels should be equipped with facilities such as internet services reading facilities to students. It is also recommended that the hostel maintenance and services provided be contracted out to direct labour to ensure effectiveness. This can be monitored and controlled by the physical planning unit of the institutions.

The study also recommends that public private partnership (PPP) should have agreements with developers to construct hostels within the college where they will obtain rent for a given period of time to recoup their costs of investments and profits.

There is need for massive and intense reorientation of students on how to handle and use provided facilities, and also to take pride on ways to make their hostel clean regularly.

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