ER Environmental Review Journal

Volume 11 No.2, 2026.
ISSN:1118-7190

Assessment of the Conditions of Hostel Accommodation in Federal Polytechnics South-East, Nigeria.

Ebube O. C. [1], Okolie K. C. [2] and Okoye P.U. [3]

1, Building Technology Department, Auchi Polytechnic, Auchi
2 & 3, Department of Building, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka
Corresponding Author: ebubeogbonna46@gmail.com.

Abstract

Students are potential work force of any developing nation which the Federal Polytechnics in South-East are inclusive. The hostel accommodations provided by these institutions play significant roles in achieving the goals of parents who send their children to schools to study. The increase in students' admission into tertiary institutions without corresponding increase in the provision of hostel accommodations with adequate facilities have overcrowded the available hostels and over use of the available facilities. This study titled "Assessment of the Condition of Hostel Accommodations in Federal Polytechnics South-East of Nigeria" has the following objectives: to examine the current condition of hostel facilities in the study area and determine the satisfaction level of the students using the hostel facilities in Federal Polytechnics in South-East. In achieving the enlisted objectives, the study used a quantitative research design. The study involved a population of 270 students from the on-campus students in the institutions used for the study. Out of the population, a sample size of 243 was drawn representing (90.00%) which was used for the analysis. The data obtained from the questionnaire were analyzed using Simple Percentages, Weighted Mean Scores, Standard Deviation and Relative Satisfaction Index (RSI) where necessary. Pearson's Correlation test was used in testing of the hypothesis for the study, while SPSS 23.0 version statistical software was used for the analysis of the work. The study identified the bad condition of hostel accommodations and the level of dissatisfaction the students were with their hostel accommodation. The study observed poor security and hostel rules resulting into overcrowding of the rooms by unauthorized occupants. On the test of the Hypothesis, the Pearson's Correlation test results indicated a significant relationship between the state and condition of the hostels provided and students' satisfaction in Federal Polytechnics South-East. In view of the observations, the study recommends an increase in the number of hostels to match the high demand in admission into Federal Polytechnics in South-East and the hostels should be in a close proximity to the classrooms. The study also recommends the provision of wide internet connectivity in the hostel environments for researches and carrying out assignments. The study highlights the provision of maintenance manual for periodic maintenance of the facilities and better welfare packages for the hostel porters. This will improve hostel security, check overcrowding in the hostel rooms, reduce noise level, maintain clean and healthy environment and preserve the life span of the sanitary wares in the hostels.

Keywords: Hostel Accommodation, Facilities and Students' Satisfaction.

1.0 Introduction

Students are universities or tertiary institutions' assets. They become the human workforce upon graduation to keep the growth of any country's economy. Hence, it becomes imperative to focus on students' wellbeing and academic performance so that they can fulfill the supply chain in the labor market (Faizan, Zaidatulhasna and Wan-Kalthom, 2012). The importance of students' housing covers the entire aspect of students' life. Primarily, it involves physical protection from hazards which ordinarily may be regarded as shelter but also provide the setting from any of the basic biological and social processes necessary to sustain life, permitting the healthy growth and development of the mind. The student housing (hostels) has been a major area of concern with increasing students' population as a result of increasing interest in the higher institution of learning over the years. It becomes mandatory on the tertiary institutions to fulfill the campus requirements such as the provision of residential accommodation, libraries, parking spaces, comfortable classrooms and equipment so that students are able to undergo a good learning process and perform excellently in their academics (Faizan *et al*. 2012).

Hostel accommodation entails, residing in students' hostels far away from families for a long period of time, it allows students to learn, worship and establish many far-reaching good relationships among their peers. It is an enduring experience especially for young students (Khozaei, Ayub and Hassan, 2010). Based on the importance and preference of accommodation, students' hostels form part of the decisions that students take into consideration before making a choice of the tertiary institution they intend to attend among other considerations (Price, Matzdorf and Agahi, 2003).

The rise in students' population has led to various problematic conditions in the students' housing, which ranges from inadequate infrastructural facilities to overcrowding of the available hostels. This condition give rise to renewed interest in sourcing and researching for the best practicable approach towards the enablement of efficient and conducive driven environment (Ajayi, Nwosu and Ajani 2015). Nevertheless, there are many issues arising from the hostel facilities provided by the tertiary institutions on residential matters. The provision of these hostels facilities in good working order is something that worries the mind of every intending student. It is a fairly common occurrence for these facilities to either be unavailable or be in a state of disrepair. This condition increases the demand for more and equipped students' accommodation to accommodate the admitted students. The challenges in students' accommodation become a task on tertiary institutions to balance the number of intake of students into their various institutions to the available accommodation provided by the institutions. The hostel facilities are meant to

provide not only learning convenience but also to enhance students' behavioral attitude needed for social interaction and leadership purposes (Kobue, Oke and Aigbavboa 2017).

There are two residential status in our tertiary institutions, the on-campus (hostels) and off-campus residence, this two categories have been thoroughly reviewed by many researchers in the past considering the students' satisfaction and dissatisfaction with their accommodations (Muhammad, Hafazah and Ishak, 2012; Othman, 2015; Ajayi, Nwosu and Ajani, 2015; Adeyemi, 2017), accessing the drivers to students' satisfaction (Bella-omunagbe, 2015), impact of residence satisfaction on students' goals and objectives (Lippman, 2010).

Students are adapted to their new places of residences either as on-campus or off-campus residents, it is obvious that the social, physical and the academic lives of these students is a function of their residential environments. Therefore, students' residential environments must be kept at a standard condition to yield the deserved positive impact in the lives of the occupants. These expected qualities are enhanced by close proximity to classrooms, easy accessibility to libraries, campus wide internet connectivity, quick laundry services, participation in school social activities etc.

Most of the developed countries are strongly ensuring that students' hostel accommodations are given a prior attention but, students' hostel accommodation has been one of the major challenges in Nigeria tertiary institutions, due to the explosion in students' population and negligence by the authorities (Offiong, 2002).

Satisfaction is defined as a process of evaluation between what is received to what is expected (Parker and Mathew 2001) and in this context, it can be assessed as the difference between what is provided by the management of the hostel accommodations to what is expected by the users of the hostels (students).

Student hostels are residences which come in different types and classes, Jiboye (2010) described them as permanent shelter for students, which gives them an identity. Most of the studies on students' hostel accommodation in Nigeria are all pointing to the bad condition of students' hostels (Ajayi *et al*, 2015: Adeyemi, 2017: Bella-Omunagbe, 2015 and Lippman 2010). These conditions range from the hostels located far away from classrooms making it difficult for students trekking long distances to meet up with lectures. In most cases, the school management hire buildings around its environment, converting the spaces into rooms for students' accommodation. Absent of internet facilities within the student hostels, which deprive the students the privileges of obtaining information related to their academic activities resulting to dissatisfaction of the hostels.

Muhammad, Hfazah and Ishak (2012) state that convenience, independence, security, visitation restrictions, reduced noise level, hostel rules and privacy were perceived advantages of

on-campus residence. These advantages for on-campus hostel accommodation as suggested in (Muhammad *et al*, 2012) becomes rear to accomplish in our tertiary institutions in Nigeria.

Most of the studies analyzed above pointed at overcrowding of the hostel spaces leading to additional supply of materials and damages of sanitary appliances, it also leads to increase in noise level which discourages reading and concentration. These have made the hostels lose its original purpose of providing conducive academic atmosphere (Adeleye, Akinpelu and Azeez 2018).

Satisfaction has been defined as the difference between expectation and provision of amenities as described in (Othman, 2015). The satisfactory level of students with their hostel accommodations in Federal Polytechnics South-East raises some questions, such as the conditions of the various residential accommodations in these institutions? Students' hostel accommodation in Nigeria institutions has been a highly neglected section in academics for quite a number of years.

2.0 Literature Review

The literature review in this study, aimed at assessing the hostel accommodation development in line with satisfaction theories and concepts in Federal Polytechnics in South-East of Nigeria.

2.1 Concept of Students' Hostel Accommodation Development

Students' hostel development, represents an opportunity for students' affairs administrators' contribution to the educational experiences of students. It is critical to view students' hostel facilities as major contributors to the fulfillment of the goals of higher education, as it is not all learning that takes place within the confines of the classroom (Adeyemi, 2017). In most institutions in Nigeria, the conventional design arrangement for students' hostel accommodations had been two or a maximum of three students occupying a room of 3.5m by 3.0m (Offiong, 2002). Most students' accommodations in our tertiary institutions are designed in single rooms, cubicles, or common rooms sharing conveniences. These hostel buildings could be in bungalows or in storey buildings, depended on the design type, room sizes, appliances and financial strength from the management of the institutions. The design of students' hostel accommodations in our tertiary institutions, facilities like study rooms, kitchen and laundry are not considered, as they are referred to as additional expenses to the hostel providers. These negligence result to students eating at different cafes in the campus and washing their clothes at any convenient point of their choice within the school environment. An ideal design of students' hostel accommodation should contain all the features which facilitates occupant's satisfaction.

Abramson (2009) stated that, the student hostels should have facilities such as ATM machines, car parks, mini markets, bookshops and cafeterias within the hostel environment.

In academic settings, one of the pivotal roles of any school management, is to provide an enabling, conducive environment, and facilities for learning. It has been established that student hostels have a profound influence on the health, efficiency, social behavior, satisfaction, and general welfare of students. With the above believe, it means that an ideal hostel exerts influence on the overall performance of its residents and should be adequately taken care of.

Akingbohungbe, Akinluyi and Muyiwa (2012) classified students' hostels as residences which exists in diverse forms namely:- Dormitories, Apartments, Cubicles, Hostels (rooms), Flats and Suites

The class and type of hostel concepts adopted in Federal Polytechnics South-East of Nigeria is a function of the school's management decision coupled with the available land spaces and the students' population.

2.1.1 Dormitory Design

In dormitory design concept, the institutions build the students' hostel accommodation in form of long halls with free empty spaces. This type of hostel accommodation allows the students to live in groups within the open space. The number of students to be occupied in dormitory hostel design is been decided by the length and breadth of the open space. In most dormitory accommodations, the students stay in double bonk bed arrangement where they live in down and up beds.

2.1.2 Apartment Design

Apartments system of hostel design is achieved where the free empty spaces in dormitory design is partitioned into rooms for students' accommodation. The partitioning is done in normal room sizes of 3.0m by 3.0m which will occupy at maximum of three students per partition. In students' hostel regulation, two or a maximum of three students are to occupy a single partition of 3.5m by 3.0m. This will give the required comfort and concentration for the students.

2.1.3 Cubicle Design

Some student hostels are built in cubicles, these are single detached rooms carved out for students' accommodations. The sizes of the cubicles are being determined by the school management in line with the free spaces within the environment. Cubicles contain fewer students compared to dormitories.

2.1.4 Hostel Design

Hostels are the most common form of students' residence. It consist of buildings with single rooms or self-contain rooms. The normal sizes of hostel rooms are 3.0m by 3.0m but 3.0m by 3.6m for standard rooms, while a normal hostel occupies a maximum of three students.

2.1.5 Flats and Suites

Student accommodations can be in flats and suites. Flats can come as one bed room flat, two bed room or three bed room flats depending on their choice. This is mostly for rich classes or wealthy students. The accommodation consists of the required number of rooms which can have individual toilets and bathrooms, kitchen, store, living room with dinning. Flats and suites are mostly found outside the school environment which management has no control over.

The students' hostel is said to include facilities such as bedrooms which can serve the dual purpose of study and sleeping, bathrooms and toilets, kitchen, laundry, recreational areas and access to internet services as this will further, enhance the learning experience of students (Ajayi *et al*. 2015).

Considering the quality and standard of the available hostels in Federal Polytechnics in South-East, it is obvious that students' hostels in Nigeria have not received the desired attention both from the government and the management of the institutions (Ubong, 2007).

2.2 Students' Satisfaction Level with Hostel Facilities in Federal Polytechnic South-East

Satisfaction is a process of evaluation between what was received and what was expected (Parker and Mathew 2001). Students' Hostel is often viewed as an entity involving a large number of units, displaying its characteristics such as physical appearance, quality, location, standard of services offered, as well as neighborhood characteristics (Curley, 2003). Satisfaction towards the living condition of hostel signifies no complaints are made since the hostel units fulfill the needs, and aspirations of the residents (Ajayi *et. al*., 2015; Mohit, Ibrahim and Rashid 2010). In other words, hostel satisfaction attracts no complaints from occupants. This signifies fulfilment with facilities and other attributes from the hostels making it very comfortable to users.

In assessing students' hostel satisfaction, an understanding of the factors influencing students' contentment with their hostel accommodation should be considered, this is of utmost importance to all stakeholders in hostel accommodation design. These stakeholders include the government, management of the institutions and private investors. The assessment of the level of students' satisfaction would therefore, require evaluation of hostel accommodations located within some environments that are managed under the management of some institutions (Oladapo, 2006).

These includes the direct effect of students' hostel conditions on academic performances or addresses satisfaction, attitude, perception, quality, and experience on students' achievements (Maina and Aji, 2017).

Many researchers on students' hostels have observed that, there is a direct correlation between satisfaction levels of students and their hostel environment. Satisfaction with hostel accommodation is often in consonance with satisfaction indicators. (Adeyemi, 2017) enlisted the following as residential satisfaction indicators with student's hostels:-Security, Water supply, Room size, Availability of fire protection, Nearness to worship centers, Drainage system, Proximity to Classrooms, Room temperature during the day, Refuse disposal, Kitchen facilities, Hostel fees, Hostel Ventilation System, Hostel rules and regulations, Conveniences, Cleanliness of surroundings, Room temperature at night, Adequacy of natural lighting, Internal arrangement of rooms, Nearness to banking facilities, Electricity supply, Privacy, Nearness to lecture facilities, Nearness to market, Common room space, Internet facilities, Nearness to sporting facilities and Parking spaces.

3.0 Research Methodology

This study adopted a quantitative research design. A total of 270 well-structured questionnaire were administered to the on-campus students in the study area.

3.1 The Study Area

This study was conducted within the Federal Polytechnics in South-East of Nigeria. The three identified Federal Polytechnics used for the study are; Akanu Ibiam Federal Polytechnic Unwana, Federal Polytechnic Nekede and Federal Polytechnic, Oko in Anambra State.

The South-East came from Alex Ekwueme's recommendations, although it was formerly known as Eastern Nigeria following the division of the country into three parts in 1950s. South-East was one of the initial twelve (12) states, created during the Nigerian civil war, with a population of about three million (3 million) people (Ikenwa, 2018).

South-East later became the name of one of the six geo-political zones in the country in 1990s consisting of Abia, Anambra, Ebonyi, Enugu and Imo state with their local language as Igbo.

South-East of Nigeria is on Latitude of 5^0 45' 00'' N and Longitude of 8^0 30' 00" E and occupy a land mass of 29,385km^2, which is 3.1% of the land mass of Nigeria. South-East has a population of 40million people, from (2015 population estimate) and has a density of 400/km^2 (1000/sqm) (Omonnakoda, 2016).

South-East is bounded geographically from the north by North-Central geo-political zone and from the East, West and South by South-South geo-political zone as shown in the Figures 3.1 and 3.2.

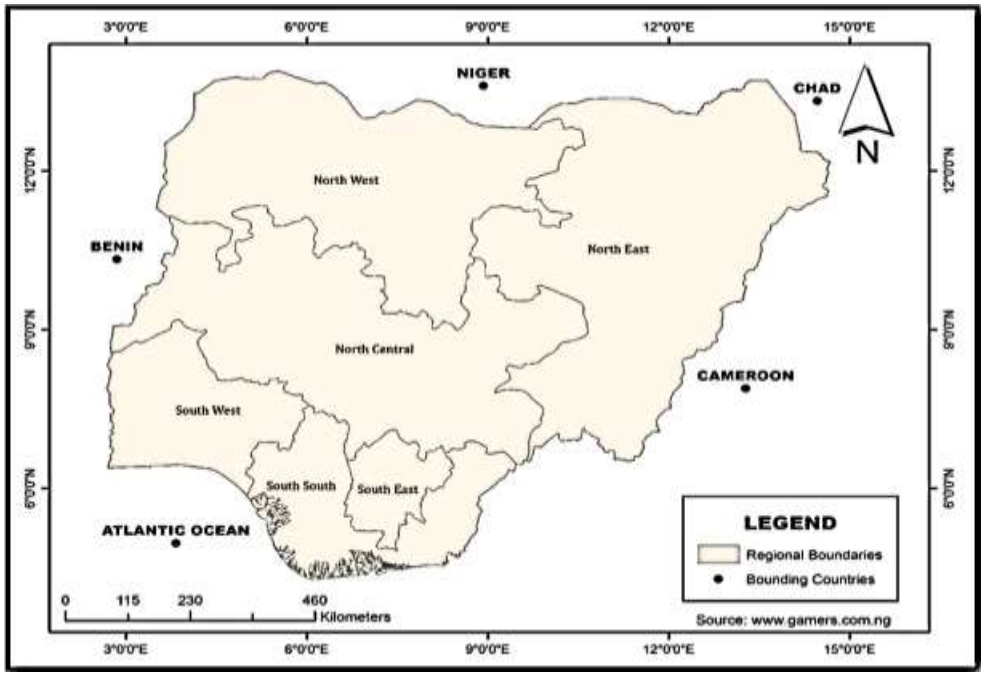


Figure 3.1: Map showing six geo-political zones
Source: Akinlua, Meakin, Umar and Freemantle (2015)

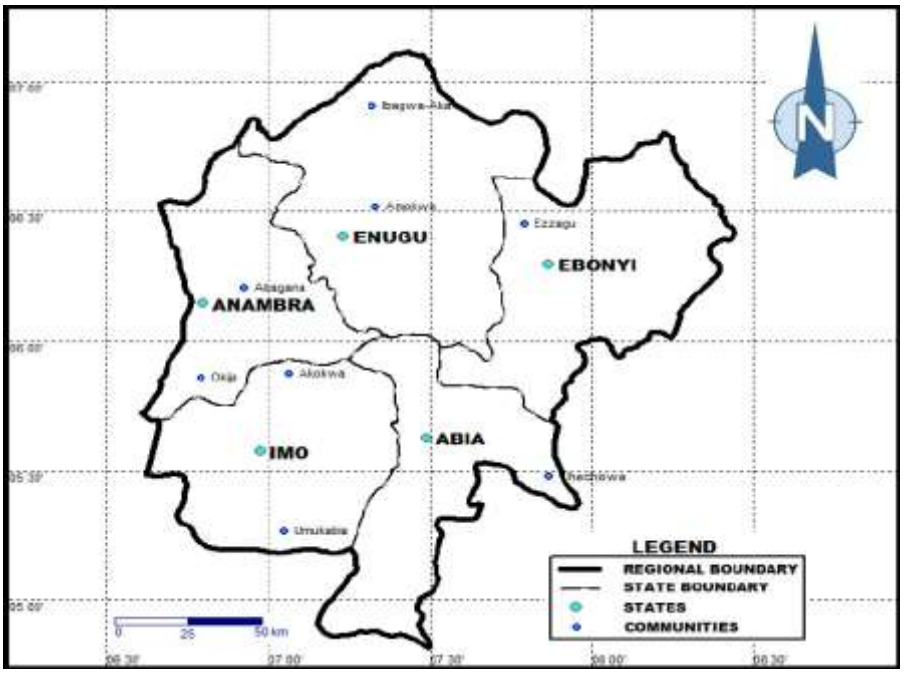


Figure 3.2: Map of South-East of Nigeria showing its states
Source: Source: Okonkwo and Eyisi (2014).

4.0 Result Presentation and Discussion

A total of 270 questionnaire were administered to on-campus students in the following ways:

Table 1 Questionnaire Distribution to Students

Name of School	No. of Questionnaires Administered	No. of Questionnaires Retrieved	No. of Questionnaires Usable	Percentage of questionnaires used
Fed. Poly. Nekede	85	78	76	89.40
Fed. Poly. Uwana	100	90	89	89.00
Fed. Poly. Oko	85	81	78	91.76
Total	270	249	243	90.00

Table 1 explain the questionnaire distribution to students in the three Federal Polytechnics in the South-East of Nigeria. From Table 1, 85 questionnaires were administered in Federal Polytechnic Nekede, 100 questionnaires administered in Uwana and 85 questionnaires were administered to students in Federal Polytechnic Oko.

4.1 Assessment of the Current Condition of Hostel Facilities in Federal Polytechnics in South-East.

The literature review identified features of the current condition of students' hostels in Federal Polytechnic South-East. These features which are to be considered must be within the hostel environment and must be captured at its current condition and then assessed in conformity with its functionality in the students' hostel accommodation. The students were asked to rank their current hostel features and conditions with respect to its functionality. The condition of these hostels will form a guide in ascertaining the level and condition to which South-East Federal Polytechnic students' hostels are

Table 2 Current Condition of Students' Hostel in Federal Polytechnics in South-East

S/N	Features of an Ideal students' Hostel	Scale					*f*	Mean	RSI	Rank
		SS	S	N	DS	SDS				
1	Close proximity to classrooms	62	85	25	32	39	243	3.41	0.68	1st
2	Easy accessibility to library	60	62	21	48	52	243	3.12	0.62	3rd
3	Campus wide internet connectivity	4	10	12	87	130	243	1.65	0.33	15th
4	Quick laundry services	31	21	8	110	73	243	2.29	0.46	13th
5	Close sporting arena	32	29	19	82	81	243	2.38	0.48	10th
6	Relaxation centers	38	63	21	42	79	243	2.75	0.55	5th
7	Well-Furnished cafeterias	39	32	25	68	79	243	2.52	0.50	9th
8	Shopping mall/ stores	32	47	27	73	64	243	2.63	0.53	7th
9	Banking halls/ ATM machines	42	56	31	67	47	243	2.91	0.58	4th
10	Adequate room sizes with fittings	32	41	36	81	53	243	2.66	0.53	8th
11	Adequate toilet facilities	5	12	18	76	132	243	1.69	0.31	16th
12	Car parks within hostels	33	36	17	70	87	243	2.42	0.48	11th

13	Constant water supply	69	58	23	59	34	243	3.28	0.66	2nd
14	Constant electricity supply	12	21	35	91	84	243	2.12	0.42	14th
15	Adequate security system	41	52	22	66	62	243	2.77	0.55	6th
16	Maintenance policy	23	41	16	89	74	243	2.38	0.48	12th

Table 2 shows the Current condition of Federal Polytechnic South-East students' hostels. From Table 2, the result shows that all the parameters of hostel satisfaction tested in the hostels covered is this research work had low assimilation and poor acceptance level because, none of the items scored a mean value above 3.50.

Most items like: close proximity to classrooms, easy accessibility to library, relaxation centers, well-furnished cafeteria, shopping malls, banking halls, room sizes and fittings, water supply and security systems in their hostels were undecided because, they all have mean values between 2.50 to 3.49.

The result also highlighted items like : campus internet connectivity, laundry services, sporting arena, toilet facilities, car parks, electricity supply and maintenance policies applicable at their various institutions having weighted mean values between 1.51 to 2.49, indicating that these items are neither not existing or are in bad conditions in most of the Federal Polytechnics in South-East.

4.2 Determining the Satisfaction Level of Students Using the Hostel Facilities in Federal Polytechnics in South-East.

From the information in Table 2, the availability and working condition of the hostel features determine the level of satisfaction of the students. The information was tested using Relative Satisfaction Index (RSI) which provides the level of satisfaction by the students. From Table 2, the result shows that the students are not satisfied with all the features of hostel satisfaction available in their institutions because, only two items have a RSI values above 0.60 which indicated a slightly acceptable level of Satisfaction. The rest fourteen items had RSI below 0.59 which shows low acceptance level.

4.3 Test of Research Hypothesis

The Pearson's Correlation Test was used to determine the extent of relationship between the variables stated in the hypothesis. At 5% level of significance, the Pearson's Correlation Statistics Test was used to test hypothesis (H_{01}) as follows:

(H_{01}): There is no significant relationship between the state and condition of hostel accommodation provided in Federal Polytechnic in South-East and students satisfaction level.

Table 3: Pearson's Correlation Table for Hypothesis (H_{01})

		Hotel Quality	State Condition of Hotel
Hotel Quality	Pearson Correlation	1	.352*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.018
	N	16	16

From Table 3, the P-Value of 0.018 was obtained. Since the P-Value (0.018) is less than the significance level of 0.05, the null hypothesis (H_{01}) is rejected. This implies that there is a statistical significant relationship between the state and condition of hostels provided in Federal Polytechnics in South-East and students' satisfaction level with their hostels. The result shows a significant positive correlation between the variables. This implies that an improvement with provision in hostel facilities will significantly increase the satisfaction level of students in Federal Polytechnics in South-East.

Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the key findings and the research objectives, the following conclusions were drawn:

(1) Hostels in Federal Polytechnics in South-East were built far away from the classrooms. This made it difficult for student trekking long distances before attending to classes. This condition results into fatigue and dissatisfaction with their hostels.

(2) The condition of hostel facilities in Federal Polytechnics in South-East of Nigeria is so poor. There is need for adequate security at the hostels and wide internet connectivity, this will encourage the students in carrying out their online assignments, reduces high level of downloads in meeting up academic activities.

(3) The Federal Polytechnics in South-East hostel rooms are overcrowded. The students assigned to the rooms bring unauthorized friends and relations into the hostel rooms. This overcrowding add pressure to water supply and other services in the hostels.

(4) The maintenance practices adopted in the Institutions are poor and can not restore the facilities to good performances.

5.2 Recommendations

From the key findings of this research, the following recommendations were made:

1 The study recommends that Federal Government with private organizations should ensure that the increase in admissions within the Federal Polytechnics in South-East should have a corresponding increase with provisions of hostel accommodations.

2 The hostel accommodations should be within walking distances to classrooms for effective learning because long trekking results into fatigue and less attention to studies.

3 Federal Government with private organizations should ensure adequate security systems and campus internet connectivity, this will assist the students in carrying out all their assignments online and download research materials, it will reduce financial burden on the students searching for online information.

4 This study also recommends that the managements of the Federal Polytechnics in South-East should adopt a proactive method of maintenance of facilities within the institutions. There should be proper maintenance manuals which should be adequately enforced. The idea of repair of facilities after failure or damage should stop.

REFERENCES

Abramson, P. (2009). Downsizing residence halls: space and costs, living on-campus, 2009. *College housing report, 12*(5), 20-27.

Adeleye, O. A., Akinpelu, O. P., & Azeez, T. O. (2018). Students housing satisfaction in selected public tertiary institutions in Oyo State, Nigeria. *International journal of Economics, Commerce and Management, United Kingdom, 6*(5), 712-725.

Adeyemi, S. I. (2017). Residential satisfaction in private tertiary student housing facilities in Akoka, Lagos State Nigeria. *Journal of Advancement in Science and Technology Research, 3*(2), 8-14.

Ajayi, M., Nwosu, A., Ajani, Y. (2015). Students' Satisfaction with Hostel Facilities in Federal University of Technology, Akure, Nigeria. *European Scientific Journal., 11*(34).

Akingbohungbe, D. O., Akinluyi, D., & Muyiwa, L. (2012). Residents' perception of off campus students' housing performance in Ile-Ife, Nigeria. *Journal of Environment and Earth Science, 2*(7), 69-76.

Akinlua, J. T., Meakin, R., Umar, A. M., & Freemantle, N. (2015). *Map of Nigeria showing the Geo-Political Zones*. Retrieved December 12th, 2018, from https://openi.nih.gov.

Bella-Omunagbe, C. O. (2015). *Drivers and consequences of residents' satisfaction with off-campus student housing in South-South, Nigeria.* Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University,, A P.hD thesis submitted to post graduate school, South Africa.

Curley, P. (2003). Residence halls; making campus a home. *American school and University, 75*(12), 245-256.

Faizan, A., Zaidatulhasna, I., & Wan-kalthom, Y. (2012). An empirical study towards students' academic performance and students' residential status, . In K. akademik (Ed.), *conference paper submitted to Konferensi akademik*, (pp. 422-427). Retrieved November 23, 2018, from https ://www.researchgate.net/publication/280918623 .

Ikenwa. (2018). *Weather and climatic conditions in South-East*. Retrieved October 22nd, 2018, from https://en.m.wikipedia.org.

Jiboye, A. D. (2010). The correlates of public housing satisfaction in Lagos, Nigeria. *Journal of Geography and Regional Planning, 3*(2), 17-28.

khozaei, F., Ayub, N., Hassan, A., & Khozaei, Z. (2010). The factors predicting students' satisfaction with hostel: a case study of University Sains Malaysia. *Asian Culture and History, 2*(2), 148-158.

kobue, T., Oke, A. and Aigbavboa, C. (2017). Understanding the Determinants of Students' Choice of Occupancy for Creative Construction. *Procedia Engineering, 196*(3), 423-428.

Lippman, P. C. (2010). Can the physical environment have an impact on the learning environment. *CELE Exchange 2010/13,*.

Maina, J. J., & Aji, J. Y. (2017). Influence of accommodation on the academic performance of Architecture students. *Built Environment journal faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, 14*(2), 47-59.

Mohit, M. A., Ibrahim, M., & Rashid, Y. R. (2010). Assessment of residential satisfaction in newly designed public low-cost housing in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. *Habitat international, 34*(10), 18-27.

Muhammad, H. M., Hafazah, A. K., & Ishak, C. A. (2012). Satisfaction of students' living environment between on campus and off campus settings: A conceptual overview. *Asia pacific international conference on Environment - Behaviour studies*, *68*, pp. 601-614.

Offiong, G. (2002). How to reverse Decay in Tertiary Institutions. *26th of February, Guardian Newspaper, Daily*.

Oladapo, A. A. (2006). A study of tenant maintenance awareness, responsibility and satisfaction in institutional housing in Nigeria. *International journal of strategic property management Vilnius Gediminas Technology, University, 10*, 217-231.

Othman, H. Y. (2015). *Residents' satisfaction and responsiveness in students' housing; Design proposal of post graduate students' hostel for Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.* Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, A thesis submitted to the school of post graduate studies.

Parker, C., & Mathew, B. (2001). Customer satisfaction: Contrasting academic and consumer interpretations. *Marketing intelligence and planning, 19*(1), 38-44.

Price, I., Matzdorf, F., & Agahi, H. (2003). The impact of facilities on student choice of University. *Facilites, 21*(10), 212-222.

Ubong, B. (2007). *Hostel accommodation in tertiary Educational institutions in Nigeria: To be or not to be*. Retrieved November 28th, 2018, from http://www.basseyubong.com/hostel.