**Student Preferences for On-Campus Hostel Accommodation at Kogi State University, Kabba, Nigeria**

21 .

22 **ABSTRACT**

**Background**: New admitted students have high expectations finding a conducive and futurist hostel facilities to rent. Hostel accommodation for students can be referred as student housing, dormitories, campus apartments, student hostels, halls of residence and student accommodation housing.

**Aims.** The achievement of academic excellence is intrinsically associated to the standard of students’ accommodation. This survey sought to investigate students’ preferences regarding on-campus university accommodation at newly gone operational Kogi State University, Kabba, Nigeria.

**Methods:** A school-based cross-sectional with a purposive sampling study was conducted from February 2024 to March 2024. A Close-ended, self-administered and pre-tested questionnaires were used to collect data. Data entry and cleaning were carried out on excel and analyzed using SPSS version 20.0. Analysis was done to measure the strength of association between potential predictive factors and students’ rooms preferences.

**Results:** A total of 844 students participated in the study, giving an overall response rate of 84.4%. Students of >20 - ≤ 25 years old were 2.1 times (p=0.001) more likely to reside in cheaper room, 2.3 times room with an attached toilet (p=0. .005), and 2.084 times in a new building (p=0. 003) than younger one (>20 years). The students affiliated at the faculty of SC were 1.404 times more likely to share their rooms with students of their own State (p=0.033), 1.588 times advocating entertainment halls in the residence (p=0.010) compared to students from MASS. The survey indicated significant differences in the students ‘preferences based on their age, gender, state/geopolitical location of the secondary schools, and faculties.

**Conclusion**. The study revealed that the most considered room' attributes were living in a new building, attached toilet to the room and the rental cost. Taken into accounts these attributes while conceptualizing, designing and constructing hostel accommodations for the students will create an ideal environment for them to excel academically.

**Keywords:** *Students, hostel, housing, accommodation, attributes, campus, Kogi State University and Kabba*.

## 24 1. INTRODUCTION

25

1. The university hostel is an essential accommodation provision for students throughout their time at university. In recent decades, there has been a shift toward the university hostel as a central location for student development and support. It is a place where students live, study, entertain and socialise with other students during their university life. Therefore, consideration of relevant students’ needs should not be overlooked in providing a conducive university hostel environment (Wong & Wei Jie, 2022).
2. There is a body of evidence suggesting that appropriate, well-designed and decent hostel
3. accommodations have a positive impact on the progress, behaviour, and social and academic
4. performances of students in the universities (1). Dizaj (2022) has postulated that ignoring
5. students’ preferences, differences and similarities by the designer/developers of hostel
6. accommodations will lead to dissatisfaction and possibly serious emotional and psychological
7. complications in students. Consequently, the academic level of students can be negatively be
8. impacted by the hostel environment (2). Hostel life has numerous benefits bounded to it such as peer support which helps boost their academic journey, access to essential facilities, and an environment which supports and creates an environment where students can delicate their time towards studies. However, along with this advantages there are numerous challenges that students residing in hostels have to face which includes peer pressure, social disturbance and financial related issues and in one way or another the implication of effective hostel management and various hostel related policies can help mitigate the issues which students face as this particular body houses will ensure that an inclusive and supportive environment is created that will help carter students with diverse needs and various backgrounds are looked after (Igbal et al., 2024).
9. New admitted students have high expectations of finding a conducive and futurist hostel facilities
10. to rent. In recent years, Nigeria has witnessed an exponential increase of Federal, State
11. and privately-owned universities consecutive to high demand for tertiary education. The
12. phenomenon has brought about a growth in student numbers which has consequently resulted
13. in high demand for hostel accommodations. Hostel accommodation is supervised living–
14. learning hostel consisting of basic housing as well as learning facilities and amenities, and is
15. administered to accommodate undergraduate and postgraduate students (3). Hostel
16. accommodation for students can be referred to as student housing, dormitories, campus
17. apartments, student hostels, halls of residence and student accommodation housing (4).
18. In Nigeria, the Eliot Commission of 1945 and Ashby Commission of 1960 highlighted
19. the necessity to accommodate undergraduates on-campus for educational, economic and
20. social reasons, thus every newly admitted student into the university is expected to be given
21. a living space. In the last decades, student enrolment has witnessed an unprecedented
22. increase in Nigeria tertiary level of education, hence, securing a hostel for incoming students
23. a herculean task (5). For instance, in 2005 only 200,000 students were successfully admitted
24. into Nigerian universities (6). Astonishingly, rising from 1.274261 to 1.7million students in
25. 2012 and 2017 respectively were declared to have been successfully admitted (7).
26. In the first-generation university such as Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, among others,
27. the situation is gloomy. The University, which was built for 244 students all properly
28. accommodated, had 37,000 as of 2017, but the available bed- space could only comfortably
29. cater for less than 11,000 (5). Report by Azeez and Taiwo (2016) indicated that student hostel
30. accommodation remained one of the major concerns in the Nigerian tertiary institutions due
31. to the aforementioned issue (8). A survey on the effects of Students’ Housing on Academic
32. conducted at the University of Ibadan, Nigerian by Owolabi (2015) demonstrated that hostel
33. accommodation improves academic excellence, more importantly among the students of poor
34. background and subsequently blend this category of students with the bright ones, expand
35. students’ interaction and networking social values and prepare students for the job market and
36. leadership (9). Cain (2006) concluded that the main reason of rejecting a tertiary institution
37. was considered a dilapidated, old and insecure physical structure. In spite of the fact that
38. more than seventeen years have elapsed since the study was published, the facts continue to
39. reverberate and remain factual till day (10).
40. The demand for on-campus accommodations in tertiary institutions in Nigeria is on increase
41. and as well as add-on facilities and services meant to meet the social recreational and
42. academic needs of incoming students (4). Thus, student on-campus housing is not only
43. shelter, but comprises the immediate environment and other economic and social activities
44. that are in accord with academic work. On-campus accommodation provides proximity to
45. faculties and lecture halls, convenience shops, entertainment hall, communal rooms because
46. it becomes cheaper and is more convenient than off-campus (9). However, some students
47. showed the preferences to off-campus model of accommodation privately owned which
48. provides maximum comfort (11), building with the latest architectural design and higher privacy,
49. In the last decade, the rental cost of student’s hostel has witnessed significant changes. In a
50. study by Claire (2010), students were ready to pay more for their accommodation including
51. certain facilities and amenities, contrary to their parents (12). Notwithstanding, Gawilk (2017)
52. found out that, the cost of off-campus accommodation elicits high apprehension in the
53. students. Also, off-campus accommodations among other things may lead to late coming to
54. classes and exams, due to poor transport systems and traffic congestion (13), which are
55. worsened during transporters/drivers strikes and fuel scarcity.
56. Students find solace in hostels that have been provided with spacious room sizes, individual
57. bathrooms, personal kitchen, laundries, electricity, water and electricity supplies, easy
58. accessibility to faculties, noise-free areas, cleanliness and support facilities like internet,
59. security and wireless internet as postulated by Maina and Aji (2017) (14). For instance, recent
60. study in Ghana revealed that students had high regard for the cleanliness of hostel
61. accommodation followed by the availability of electricity, bathroom and toilet facilities, security
62. services, kitchen and comfortable beds (15). Those amenities were portrayed in the university
63. such as Chandigarh University, India which is equipped with 24 hours power supply, music
64. room, cable TV, guest room, hot and cold-water bathroom, visitors room among others (16)
65. Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals 11 (SDG11) that are the creation of
66. hostel accommodations open to students, safe, and durable to provide equal education to
67. everyone requires a good implementation of appropriate protective measures to avoid the loss
68. of lives and properties. Thus, Eseyin (2017) required that safety deals should be putting the
69. right rules, people and resources in place to prevent unforeseen events that can cause
70. damages or loss (17). Thus, adequate hostel accommodations should be provided for the students
71. for their protection and safety from internal (rape, bullying, cultism and theft) or external threats
72. such as kidnaping and armed robbery ravaging Nigeria at this time, which can jeopardize their
73. sojourn in the university.
74. Several studies have dwelled on student housing that focus on students’ satisfaction, the
75. shortage and quality and quantity of the accommodations (9, 18). However, there is a paucity
76. of information related to newly admitted students' preferences on model hostel
77. accommodation. The housing futurist architectural design and coupled with appealing and
78. homey amenities and facilities have become an essential tool for enticing the gen Apha
79. students. Seemiller and Grace (19) hypothesized that university administrators must gain
80. better understanding of the new generational cohort’s defining personalities, views, attitudes
81. and learning flairs in order to attract, educate, and impact them successfully. Consequently,
82. there is a need to design a critical agenda to gain insights into new-generation students’ points
83. of view to ensure that the design of the university hostel remains relevant to them. The survey
84. aims to provide information on the current housing situation among students of the Kogi State
85. University and determine students’ room preferences for a model hostel accommodation. Data
86. generated from the study would inform policymakers and accommodation developers on
87. models housing to provide post-millennium students.

112

## 113 2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

114

## 2.1 Study Area and population

1. The Kogi State University, Kabba came into legal existence in April 2023 as one of the full-
2. fledged State Universities in Nigeria. The institution is located at Kabba-Bunu LGA of Kogi
3. State (Latitude 70 49' 37" N; Longitude 60 4' 30"E) situated at 512 km from Lokoja, the State
4. capital in the North-Central geopolitical zone of Nigeria (20). Its maiden matriculation took
5. place in January, 2024 and the total number of students enrolled in various programs pegged
6. at 1200 for the 2023/2024 session. Moreover, the University hosts students from different
7. cultural, social and religious backgrounds residing off-campus. The institution has no provision
8. for on-campus student' accommodation facilities yet. The institution offers 24-degree
9. programme distributed as followed; Faculty of Arts and Humanities (5), Faculty of Science and
10. Computing (11) and the Faculty of Management, Administration, and Social Science (8).

126

127

### Study Design

1. The study was a school-based cross sectional conducted in February- March 2024 at the Kogi
2. State University, Kabba. A close-ended questionnaire was used to collect data on students’
3. rooms attributes of an ideal hostel accommodation.

### Sampling Technique

1. The purposive sampling technique was selected due to the
2. fact that structurally no students stayed on-campus, consequently no sampling frame for the
3. population of interest. The study area was constituted of a single location; thus, respondents
4. were selected purposively.

### Data Collection tool

1. Questionnaires were prepared, pre-tested on students in the neighbourhood of the university
2. to determine its clarity and comprehension and distributed to students on campus. A close-
3. ended questionnaire was used to collect socio-demographic data, the current accommodation
4. situation and attributes of room preferences of students and determine potential predictors.

### Questionnaire Administration

1. A total of 1000 closed-ended and self-administrated questionnaires was used for obtaining the
2. student’s room preferences in the study. Surveys were conducted within the university
3. premises with the assistance of Nigeria Youth Service (NYS) members performing their one-
4. year military service to the nation. The information provided by the office of the Vice Chancelor
5. (VC) showed that they are above 1200 students on campus for the 2023/ 2024 academic year.
6. The questionnaire consisted of three sections: (1) quatre items on socio-demographic
7. information. (2) twenty items on room attributes, (3) twelve items on current location.

### Statistical Analysis

152

1. The data were entered, cleaned, edited, and coded using excel spreadsheet and then
2. exported to SPSS 22.0 for analysis. In the study, the dependant variable were the students’
3. preferences for hostel accommodation. The independent variables were the age, gender,
4. State/geopolitical zone of the secondary school and faculty. Descriptive statistics were used
5. to assess the socio-demographic characteristics of the participants and were summarized into
6. proportions and frequency tables. Comparison of proportions between sociodemographic
7. characteristics of participants and the room attributes was performed by cross-tabulation using
8. the Chi-square test. Multivariate logistic regression model was performed to identify potential
9. predictors of rooms attributes. A p-value of less than 0.05 was considered significant.

### Ethical considerations

1. Ethical issues related to social sciences research were observed. Verbal consent was sought
2. from respondents after comprehensive explanation. Study identification numbers were used
3. instead of participant’s names while the confidentiality and anonymity strictly observed.

166

167 **3. RESULTS**

168

### Socio-characteristics of the students

1. Out of the 1000 questionnaires administered, only 844 were valid (properly completed), thus
2. giving the response rate of 84.4%. Most of the respondents were females 54.6% (461/844),
3. 77.1% (651/844) aged ≤ 20 years, 55.6% (469/844) attended secondary school in Kogi State
4. (Table 1). As regards to the faculty selected, the respondents were mainly from the
5. Management, Administration and Social Science (MASS) with 51.5 % (435/844), which is not
6. surprising as this is the largest faculty with 47.1% of total enrolments. The mean age was
7. 19.36 with a standard deviation of 2.50.

# Table 1. Socio-characteristics of the students

178

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Category | Number(n) | Frequency (%) |
| Gender | Female | 461 | 54.6 |
|  | Male | 383 | 45.4 |
| Age group | ≤ 20 years | 655 | 76.6 |
|  | > 20- ≤ 25 years | 175 | 20.7 |
|  | > 25 years | 14 | 1.7 |
| Secondary school attended (State/Geopolitical zone) | Kogi | 469 | 55.6 |
| FCT | 81 | 9.6 |
| North Central (Except Kogi) | | 104 | 12.3 |
|  | South West | 119 | 14.1 |
|  | South East | 41 | 4.9 |
|  | Others | 30 | 3.6 |
| Faculty | AH | 102 | 12.1 |
|  | SC | 307 | 36.4 |
|  | MASS | 435 | 51.5 |
| Study level | First year | 844 | 100 |
| Total | Total | 844 |  |

179 FCT: Federal Capital Territory/Abuja

180

# Current location and accommodation

1. In the present study, students were asked to indicate the category encompassing various
2. attributes that best describes the room they had been staying. The table 2 showed that 844
3. (100%) students lived off-campus, 84.2% (711) live on a single room, 62.4% (527) share their
4. room with one student only and 35.2% (297) share their room with more than two students.
5. Surprisingly, 27.0% (228) share the kitchen with more than seven people and 61.1% (516)
6. share toilet and shower with other occupants. Regarding the room size, majority of students
7. 45.3% (382) live in 8 square metres (2x4), 247(29.3%) in 12 square metres (3x4) and 25.5%
8. (215) in the room of approximately 18 square metres (3x6). Concerning transportation fares
9. to campus, 42.2% (356) paid ≤ ₦2000 per month and 29.9% (252) disbursed between ₦2000
10. - ≤ ₦3000. Regarding water supply, the data revealed that, a substantial proportion of the
11. students 14.1% (119) get their water supply from the nearby rivers. However, Public Tap
12. 24.4% (206), Borehole 22.6% (191), Private Tap 20.0% (169), Shallow Well 18.8 % (159) are
13. representing the major sources of water supply of the students. To ensure steady wireless
14. connection, 35.1% (296) of respondents readily pay ₦1500 while 26.2 % (221) of them spend
15. ₦3000 monthly.

# Table 2. Current housing situation

198

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Category | Frequency n (%) | |
|  |  | No | Yes |
| Do you have your own room? |  | 133(15.8%) | 711(84.2%) |
| Do you share the room with | one student only? | 317**(**37.6%**)** | 527(62.4%) |
|  | more than two students? | 547(64.8%) | 297(35.2%) |
| Do you share toilet with | four people? | 486(57.6%) | 358(42.4%) |
|  | other people? | 328(38.9%) | 516(61.1%) |
| Do you have your own kitchen? |  | 380(45.0%) | 464(55.0%) |
| Do you share the kitchen with | up to four other people? | 553(65.5%) | 290(34.4%) |
|  | more than seven people? | 616 (73.0%) | 228(27.0%) |
| Do you have a pre-paid electricity meter? |  | 551(65.3%) | 293(34.7%) |
| Is your room WIFI provided by the landlord? | | 654(77.5%) | 190(22.5%) |
| How is the approximate surface area of your room? | 18 square metres (3X6) | 215(25.5%) | |
| 12 square metres (3X4) | 247(29.3%) | |
|  | 8 square metres (2X4) | 382(45.3%) | |
| Transport fares to campus per month | ≤ ₦2000 | 356(42.2%) | |
|  | >₦2000 - ≤ ₦3000 | 252(29.9%) | |
|  | >₦3000 - ₦10000 | 179(21.2%) | |
|  | None | 57(6.8%) | |
| Source of water supply | Borehole | 191(22.6%) | |
|  | Shallow Well | 159(18.8%) | |
|  | Public Tap | 206(24.4%) | |
|  | Private Tap | 169(20.0%) | |
|  | River | 119(14.1%) | |
| Where do you live now? | On-campus | 0(0.0%) | |
|  | off-campus | 100 (100%) | |
| What is your average monthly WIFI bills? | ₦1500 | 296 (35.1%) | |
|  | ₦2000 | 164 (19.4%) | |
|  | ₦3000 | 221 (26.2%) | |
|  | None | 163 (19.3%) | |

1. ₦=Naira, 1US Dollar = ₦1200

### Hostel room attributes

1. Table 3 depicts the most important attributes of student room. There should be provision of
2. attached toilet to their room 793(94.0%), followed by living on single room 790(93.6%), living
3. in a new building (89.7%) and have a 24-hour computer lab in the building 757(89.6%). More
4. than half of the respondent’s dislike sharing their room with someone else 476(56.6%). The
5. provision of wireless internet 748(88.6%) and their security 730(86.5%) were also key
6. attributes requested by the students. The vast majority of respondents 578(68.5%) agreed
7. that they would prefer to share their rooms with only students of their own State and share the
8. toilet with students of the same gender 664(78.7%). The favourable attitude towards a
9. convenience shop/ kiosk/ provision store 719(85.2%) and entertainment hall 667(79.0%) in
10. the hostel accommodations were very high among the respondents.

### Table 3. Hostel room attributes



|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Frequency (%) | |
|  | No | Yes |
| Do you want your own room? | 54(6.4%) | 790(93.6%) |
| Do you want an attached toilet to the room? | 51(6.0%) | 793(94.0%) |
| Do you want a cheapest room? | 102(12.1%) | 742(87.9%) |
| Do you want a cleaning service for the hostel? | 227(26.9%) | 617(73.1%) |
| Do you want to live in a new building? | 87(10.3%) | 757(89.7%) |
| Do you want sharing your room with someone else? | 366(43.4%) | 476(56.6%) |
| Do you want a 24-hour computer lab in the building? | 88(10.4%) | 756(89.6%) |
| Do you want to have unlimited Wifi at ₦2000 per month? | 96(11.4%) | 748(88.6%) |
| Do you want to have 24-hour security? | 114(13.5%) | 730(86.5%) |
| Do you want to have in-house laundry facilities? | 170(20.1%) | 674(79.9%) |
| Do you want to have a shuttle service to and fro campus | 112(13.3%) | 732(86.7%) |
| Do you want to have a self-catering kitchen in the hostel? | 118(14.0%) | 726(86.0%) |
| Do you want to have communal study room in the building? | 102(12.1%) | 742(87.9%) |
| Do you want to have a TV in your room? | 328(38.9%) | 516(61.1%) |
| Do you want to share your room with students of your own State? | 266(31.5%) | 578(68.5%) |
| Do you want to share the toilet with students of your gender? | 180(21.3%) | 664(78.7%) |
| Do you want to be within walking distance to faculty? | 186(22.0%) | 658(78.0%) |
| Do you want provision stores in the residence hall? | 125(14.8%) | 719(85.2%) |
| Do you want to an entertainment hall in the residence? | 772(21.0%) | 667(79.0%) |
| Do you want to live | Off - campus | On-campus |
|  | 426(50.5%) | 418(49.5%) |

213

### The relationship between the gender and age group among participants and

1. **responses to the room’ attributes**
2. The results in Table 4 revealed a significant difference between respondents of >20 - ≤25
3. years of age and their preferences for residing in cheaper rooms (p=0.002), requesting an
4. attached toilet to the room (p=0.016) and living in a new building(p=0.009) while those of ≤ 20
5. years of age chosen having provision stores in the residence (p=0.003) and
6. entertainment halls in the residence (p=0.009).

221

222

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variables** | **Gender n (%)** | | **Age group n (%)** | |  |
|  | Female | Male | ≤ 20 years | >20 - ≤25  years | >25 years |
| Do you want your own room? | 432**(**93.7%) | 358(93.5%) | 615(93.9%) | 161(92.0%) | 14(100.0%) |
| Total |  |  | 790(93.6%) |  |  |
| *P*-value | 0.889 | |  | 0.407 |  |
| Do you want an  attached toilet in the room? | 436(94.6%) | 357(93.2%) | 400(61.1%) | 116(66.3%) | 11(78.6%) |
| Total |  |  | 793(94.0%) |  |  |
| *P*-value | 0.407 | |  | 0.204 |  |
| Do you want a cheapest room? | 405(87.9%) | 337(88.0%) | 587(89.6%) | 141(80.6%) | 14(100.0%) |
| Total |  |  | 742(87.9%) |  |  |
| *P*-value | 0.952 | |  | 0.002 |  |
| Do you want your own toilet in the room? | 433  (93.9%) | 355(92.7%) | 94.7%  (94.7%) | 155(88.6%) | **13(**92.9%**)** |
| Total |  |  | 788(93.4%) |  |  |
| *P*-value | 0.472 | |  | 0.016 |  |
| Do you want a cleaning service for the hostel? | 335(72.7%) | 282(73.6%) | 479(73.1%) | 129(73.7%) | 9(64.3%) |
| Total | 617(73.1%) | |  | 617(73.1%) |  |
| *P*-value | 0.754 | |  | 0.746 |  |
| Do you want to live in a new building? | 411(89.2%) | 346(90.3%) | 598(91.3%) | 146(83.4%) | 13**(**92.9%**)** |
| Total | 757(89.7%) | |  | 757(89.7%) |  |
| *P*-value | 0.573 | |  | 0.009 |  |
| Do you want sharing your room with someone else? | 248  (53.8%) | 230(60.1%) | 357(54.7%) | 113 (64.6%) | 8(57.1%) |
| Total | 478(56.6%) | |  | 478(56.6%) |  |
| *P*-value | 0.068 | |  | 0.058 |  |
| Do you want a 24-hour computer lab in the building? | 408(88.5%) | 348(90.9%) | 592(90.4%) | 151(86.3%) | 13(92.9%) |
| Total | 756(89.6%) | |  | 756(89.6%) |  |
| *P*-value | 0.264 |  |  | 0.266 |  |
| Do you want to have unlimited Wifi at ₦2000 per month? | 402  (87.2%) | 346(90.3%) | 582(88.9%) | 153(87.4%) | 13(92.9%) |
| Total |  |  | 748(88.6%) |  |  |
| *P*-value | 0.153 | |  | 0.767 |  |
| Do you want to have 24-hour security? | 405  (87.9%) | 325(84.9%) | 357(54.5%) | 113(64.6%) | 8(57.1%) |
| Total | 730(86.5%) |  |  | 730(86.5%) |  |
| *P*-value | 0.205 | |  | 0.058 |  |
| Do you want to have in- house laundry facilities? | 369(80.0%) | 305(79.6%) | 524(80.0%) | 141(80.6%) | 9(64.3%) |
| Total | 674(79.6%) | |  |  |  |
| *P*-value | 0.883 | |  | 0.337 |  |

### Table 4. Hostel room attributes by gender and age group among participants

223

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Do you want to have a shuttle service to and  fro campus? | 399(86.6%) | 333(86.9%) | 568(86.7%) | 151(86.3%) | 13(92.9%) |
| Total | 732 (86.7%) | |  | 732(86.7%) |  |
| *P*-value | 0.867 | |  | 0.784 |  |
| Do you want to have a self-catering kitchen in  the hostel | 394(85.5%) | 332(86.7%) | 570(87.0%) | 145(82.9%) | 11(78.6%) |
| Total | 726(86.0%) | |  | 726(86.0%) |  |
| *P*-value | 0.612 | |  | 0.266 |  |
| Do you want to have  communal study room in the building? | 402(87.2%) | 340(88.8%) | 576(87.9%) | 133(87.4%) | 13(92.9%) |
| Total | 742(87.9%) | |  | 742(87.9%) |  |
| *P*-value | 0.486 | |  | 0.835 |  |
| Do you want to have a TV in your room? | 269(58.4%) | 247(64.5%) | 399(60.9%) | 107(61.1%) | 10(71.4%) |
| Total | 560(61.1%) | |  | 516(61.1%) |  |
| *P*-value | 0.134 | |  | 0.727 |  |
| Do you want to live |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-campus | 229(49.7%) | 197(51.4%) | 332(50.7%) | 87(49.7%) | 7(50.0) |
| On-campus | 232(50.3%) | 186(48.6%) | 323(49.3%) | 88(50.3) | 7(50.0) |
| *P*-value | 0.610 | |  | 0.974 |  |
| Do you want to share your room with students of your own State? | 304(65.9%) | 274(71.5%) | 436(66.6%) | 130(74.3%) | 12(85.7%) |
| *P*-value | 0.087 | |  | 0.056 |  |
| Do you want to share the toilet with students of your gender? | 347(75.3%) | 317(82.8%) | 521(79.5%) | 132(75.4%) | 11(78.6%) |
| *P*-value | 0.008 | |  | 0 .498 |  |
| Do you want to be within walking distance to faculty? | 354(76.8%) | 304(79.4%) | 518(79.1%) | 130(74.3%) | 10(71.4%) |
| *P*-value | 0.367 | |  | 0.332 |  |
| Do you want provision  store in the residence? | 397(86.1%) | 322(84.1%) | 571(87.2%) | 139(79.4%) | 9(64.3%) |
| *P*-value | 0.405 | |  | 0.003 |  |
| Do you want to an entertainment hall in  the residence? | 356(77.2%) | 311(81.2%) | 531(81.1%) | 128(73.1%) | 8(57.1%) |
| *P*-value | 0.158 | |  | 0.009 |  |

224

### Hostel room attributes by students’ secondary schools State/Geopolitical zone and

1. **faculties.**
2. Students that attended secondary school in Kogi State and South West geopolitical zone
3. significantly preferred cheapest room (P=0.040) than other students. The questions 'Do you
4. want to live in a new building?' (P=0.011) and 'Do you want sharing your room with someone
5. else?' (P=0.021) were attributes that significantly varied among students according to their
6. secondary school (State/geopolitical zone) as shown in the table 5. However, students have
7. similar opinions on the questions "Do you want your own room?", "Do you want an attached
8. toilet in the room?", "Do you want a cleaning service for the hostel?", "Do you want to have
9. unlimited WiFi at ₦2000 per month?", "Do you want to have in-house laundry facilities?"
10. irrespective of the secondary attended and faculty in which they have enrolled. However, a
11. significant difference was found between students on their preferences for the yearly
12. accommodation fee (p=0.040), residing in the new residence halls (p=0.011), sharing your
13. room with someone else (p=0.021), the number of people sharing a kitchen (p=0.021), been
14. in the within walking distance to campus (p=0.042) and location of their secondary school
15. (Table 5).

### The table 5. Hostel room attributes by students’ secondary schools State/Geopolitical

1. **zone and faculties.**

243

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variables** |  | **Secondary school (State/geopolitical zone) n (%)** | | | |  |  | **Faculty n (%)** |  |
|  | Kogi | FCT | North  Central | South  West | South  East | Others | HA | SC | MASS |
| Do you want your | 438(93.4%) | 79(97.5% | 97(93.3%) | 112(94.1%) | 36(87.8% | 28(93.3% | 97(95.1% | 285(92.8% | 408(93.8%) |
| own room? |  | ) |  |  | ) | ) | ) | ) |  |
| Total |  |  | 790(93.6%) | |  |  |  | 790(93.6%) |  |
| P-value |  |  | 0.480 |  |  |  |  | 0.701 |  |
| Do you want a | 419(89.3%) | 72(88.9% | 85(81.7%) | 108(90.8%) | 36(87.8% | 22(73.3% | 88(86.3% | 269(87.6% | 385(88.5%) |
| cheapest room? |  | ) |  |  | ) | ) | ) | ) |  |
| Total |  |  | 742(87.9%) | |  |  |  | 742(87.9%) |  |
| *P*-value |  |  | 0.040 |  |  |  |  | 0.808 |  |
| Do you want an | 437(93.2%) | 77(95.1% | 98(94.2%) | 114(95.8%) | 36(87.8% | 26(86.7% | 94(92.2% | 286(93.2% | 408(93.8%) |
| attached toilet in |  | ) |  |  | ) | ) | ) | ) |  |
| the room? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  | 788(93.4%) | |  |  |  | 788(93.4%) |  |
| *P*-value |  |  | 0.318 |  |  |  |  | 0.823 |  |
| Do you want a | 332(70.8%) | 62(76.5% | 77(74.0%) | 94(79.0%) | 32(78.0% | 20(66.7% | 82(80.4% | 216(70.4% | 319(73.3%) |
| cleaning service |  | ) |  |  | ) | ) | ) | ) |  |
| for the hostel? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  | 617(73.1%) | |  |  |  | 617(73.1%) |  |
| *P*-value |  |  | 0.410 |  |  |  |  | 0.139 |  |
| Do you want to live | 433(92.3%) | 74(91.4% | 85(81.7%) | 106(89.1%) | 35(85.4% | 24(80.0% | 91(89.2% | 277(90.2% | 389(89.4%) |
| in a new building? |  | ) |  |  | ) | ) | ) | ) |  |
| Total |  |  | 757(89.7%) | |  |  |  | 757(89.7%) |  |
| *P*-value |  |  | 0.011 |  |  |  |  | 0.926 |  |
| Do you want | 250(53.3%) | 45(55.6% | 59(56.7%) | 70(58.8%) | 31(75.6% | 23(76.7% | 63(61.8% | 178(58.0% | 237(54.5%) |
| sharing your room |  | ) |  |  | ) | ) | ) | ) |  |
| with someone |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| else? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  | 478(56.6%) | |  |  |  | 478(56.6%) |  |
| *P*-value |  |  | 0.021 |  |  |  |  | 0.343 |  |
| .Do you want a 24- | 417(88.9%) | 77(95.1% | 90(86.5%) | 110(92.4%) | 36(87.8% | 26(86.7% | 95(93.1% | 273(88.9% | 388(89.2%) |
| hour computer lab |  | ) |  |  | ) | ) | ) | ) |  |
| in the building? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  | 756(89.6%) | |  |  |  | 756(89.6%) |  |
| *P*-value |  |  | 0.379 |  |  |  |  | 0.451 |  |
| Do you want to | 418(89.1%) | 73(90.1% | 92(88.5%) | 100(84.0%) | 38(92.7% | 27(90.0% | 94(92.2% | 272(88.6% | 382(87.8%) |
| have unlimited |  | ) |  |  | ) | ) | ) | ) |  |
| WiFi at ₦2000 per |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| month? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  | 748(88.6%) | |  |  |  | 748(88.6%) |  |
| *P*-value |  |  | 0.621 |  |  |  |  | 0.462 |  |
| Do you want to | 408(87.0%) | 74(91.4% | 89(85.6%) | 101(84.9%) | 34(82.9% | 24(80.0% | 88(86.3% | 262(85.3% | 380(87.4%) |
| have 24-hour |  | ) |  |  | ) | ) | ) | ) |  |
| security? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  | 730(86.5%) | |  |  |  | 730(86.5%) |  |
| *P*-value |  |  | 0.606 | |  |  |  | 0.730 |  |

244

245

246

### Sociodemographic characteristics as predictors of hostel room' preferences

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Do you want to | | | 368(78.5%) | 68(84.0% | 85(81.7%) | 99(83.2%) | 31(75.6% | 23(76.7% | 77(75.5% | 247(80.5% | 350(80.5%) |
| have in-house | | |  | ) |  |  | ) | ) | ) | ) |  |
| laundry facilities? | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | | |  |  | 674(79.9%) | |  |  |  | 674(79.9%) |  |
| *P*-value | | |  |  | 0.683 |  |  |  |  | 0.503 |  |
| Do you want to | | | 399(85.1%) | 73(90.1% | 93(89.4%) | 109(91.6%) | 32(78.0% | 26(86.7% | 91(89.2% | 268(87.3% | 373(85.7%) |
| have a shuttle | | |  | ) |  |  | ) | ) | ) | ) |  |
| service to and fro | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| campus? | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | | |  |  | 732(86.7%) | |  |  |  | 732(86.7%) |  |
| *P*-value | | |  |  | 0.173 |  |  |  |  | 0.607 |  |
| Do you want to | | | 402(85.7%) | 71(87.7% | 86(82.7%) | 106(89.1%) | 36(87.8% | 25(83.3% | 95(93.1% | 260(84.7% | 371(85.3%) |
| have a self- | | |  | ) |  |  | ) | ) | ) | ) |  |
| catering kitchen in | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| the hostel? | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | | |  |  | 726(86.0%) | |  |  |  | 726(86.0%) |  |
| *P*-value | | |  |  | 0.793 |  |  |  |  | 0.085 |  |
| Do you want to | | | 413(88.1%) | 75(92.6% | 90(86.5%) | 106(89.1%) | 34(82.9% | 24(80.0% | 97(95.1% | 267(87.0% | 378(86.9%) |
| have communal | | |  | ) |  |  | ) | ) | ) | ) |  |
| study room in the | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| building? | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | | |  |  | 742(87.9%) | |  |  |  | 742(87.9%) |  |
| *P*-value | | |  |  | 0.448 |  |  |  |  | 0.060 |  |
| Do you want to | | | 280(59.7%) | 49(60.5% | 62(59.6%) | 85(71.4%) | 26(63.4% | 14(46.7% | 56(54.9% | 192(62.5% | 268(61.6%) |
| have your own TV | | |  | ) |  |  | ) | ) | ) | ) |  |
| in my room? | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | | |  |  | 516(61.1%) | |  |  |  | 516(61.1%) |  |
| *P*-value | | |  |  | 0.128 |  |  |  |  | 0.374 |  |
| Do you | want | to | 230(49.0%) | 35(43.2% | 53(51.0%) | 61(51.3%) | 24(58.5% | 15(50.0% | 47(46.1% | 153(49.8% | 218(50.1%) |
| live? |  |  |  | ) |  |  | ) | ) | ) | ) |  |
| Total | | |  |  | 418(49.5%) | |  |  |  | 418(49.5%) |  |
| *P*-value | | |  |  | 0.715 |  |  |  |  | 0. 757 |  |
| Do you want to | | | 321(68.4%) | 52(64.2% | 77(74.0%) | 78(65.5%) | 25(61.0% | 25(83.3% | 72(70.6% | 196 | 310(71.3%) |
| share your room | | |  | ) |  |  | ) | ) | ) | (63.8%) |  |
| with students of | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| your own State? | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | | |  |  | 578(68.5%) | |  |  |  | 578(68.5%) |  |
| P-value | | |  |  | 0.237 |  |  |  |  | 0.089 |  |
| Do you want to | | | 364 (77.6%) | 63(77.8% | 91(87.5%) | 89(74.8%) | 33(80.5% | 24(80.0% | 85(83.3% | 243(79.2% | 336(77.2%) |
| share the toilet | | |  | ) |  |  | ) | ) | ) | ) |  |
| with students of | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| your gender? | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | | |  |  | 664(78.7%) | |  |  |  | 664(78.7%) |  |
| P-value | | |  |  | 0.272 |  |  |  |  | 0.388 |  |
| Do you want to be | | | 363(77.4%) | 66(81.5% | 92(88.5%) | 85(71.4%) | 31(75.6% | 21(70.0% | 82(80.4% | 237(77.2% | 339(77.9%) |
| within walking | | |  | ) |  |  | ) | ) | ) | ) |  |
| distance to | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| faculty? | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | | |  |  | 658(78.0%) | |  |  |  | 658(78.0%) |  |
| *P*-value | | |  |  | 0.042 |  |  |  |  | 0.797 |  |
| Do you want | | | 400(85.3%) | 75(92.6% | 91(87.5%) | 94(79.0%) | 32(78.0% | 27(90.0% | 87(85.3% | 261(85.0% | 371(85.3%) |
| provision store in | | |  | ) |  |  | ) | ) | ) | ) |  |
| the residence? | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | | |  |  | 719(85.2%) | |  |  |  | 719(85.2%) |  |
| *P*-value | | |  |  | 0.081 |  |  |  |  | 0.994 |  |
| Do you want to an | | | 372(79.3%) | 63(77.8% | 86(82.7%) | 96(80.7%) | 29(70.7% | 21(70.0% | 84(82.4% | 227(73.9% | 3568(1.8%) |
| entertainment hall | | |  | ) |  |  | ) | ) | ) | ) |  |
| in the residence? | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | | |  |  | 667(79.0%) | |  |  |  | 667(79.0%  ) |  |
| P-value | | |  |  | 0.505 | |  |  |  | 0.023 |  |

\* Tel.: +234 9133359167

E-mail address: [btientche@ksukabba.edu.ng](mailto:btientche@ksukabba.edu.ng)

1. Students of >20 - ≤25 years old were 2.1 times (p=0.001) more likely to reside in cheaper
2. room, 2.3 times room with an attached toilet (p=0. .005), and 2.084 times live in a new building
3. (p=0. 003) than younger one (>20). The students registered in the faculty of SC were 1.404
4. times more likely to share your room with students of their own State (p=0.033), 1.588 times
5. having entertainment hall in the residence (p=0.010) compared to students from MASS (Table
6. 6).

253

1. **Table 6. Independent predictors of hostel room attributes among newly admitted’s**
2. **students at Kogi State University, Kabba, Kogi Sate (n = 844) based on the final logistic**
3. **regression model (Crude odds ratios).**

257

258

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| haracteristics | Attributes | P-value | Odds ratio | 95%CI |
| Age group | Do you want a cheapest room? |  |  |  |
| ≤ 20 years (655) |  | Reference |  |  |
| >20 - ≤25 years  (175) |  | 0.001 | 2.082 | 1.326 -  3.267 |
| >25 years (14) |  |  |  |  |
|  | Do you want an attached toilet in  the room? |  |  |  |
| ≤ 20 years (655) |  |  |  |  |
| >20 - ≤25 years  (175) |  | 0.005 | 2.286 | 1.284 -  4.070 |
| >25 years (14) |  | 0.769 | 1.363 | 0.173 -  10.715 |
|  | Do you want to live in a new building? |  |  |  |
| ≤ 20 years (655) |  |  |  |  |
| >20 - ≤25 years  (175) |  | 0.003 | 2.084 | 1.287 -  3.375 |
| >25 years (14) |  | 0.838 | 0.807 | 0.104 -  6.281 |
|  | Do you want to have 24-hour on- site security? |  |  |  |
| ≤ 20 years (655) |  |  |  |  |
| >20 - ≤25 years  (175) |  | 0.002 | 2.003 | 1.292 -  3.105 |
| >25 years (14) |  | 0.260 | 2.109 | 0.575 -  7.732 |
|  | Do you want to be within walking distance to campus? |  |  |  |
| ≤ 20 years (655) |  |  |  |  |
| >20 - ≤25 years  (175) |  | 0.174 | 1.309 | 0.888 -  1.929 |
| >25 years (14) |  | 0.490 | 1.512 | 0.467 -  4.896 |
|  | Do you want to an entertainment hall in the residence? |  |  |  |
| ≤ 20 years (655) |  |  |  |  |
| >20 - ≤25 years  (175) |  | 0.022 | 1.572 | 1.068 -  2.316 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| >25 years (14) | 0.034 | 3.212 | 1.095 -  9.423 |
| Secondary schools | Do you want a cheapest room? |  |  |
| Kogi (469) | Reference |  |  |
| FCT (81) | 0.904 | 0.904 | 1.048 -  .494 |
| North Central (104) | 0.033 | 0.033 | 1.873 -  1.052 |
| South West (119) | 0.651 | 0.854 | 0.430 -  1.695 |
| South East (41) | 0.762 | 1.164 | .437 -  3.102 |
| Others (30) | 0.011 | 3.047 | 1.289 -  7.206 |
| Secondary schools | Do you want to live in a new building? |  |  |
| Kogi (469) |  |  |  |
| FCT (81) | 0.765 | 1.138 | .488 -  2.652 |
| North Central (104) | 0.001 | 2.689 | 1.472 -  4.911 |
| South West (119) | 0.255 | 1.475 | .756 -  2.879 |
| South East (41) | 0.127 | 2.062 | .813 -  5.228 |
| Others (30) | 0.024 | 3.007 | 1.155 -  7.830 |
| Secondary schools | Do you want sharing your room with  someone else? |  |  |
| Kogi (469) |  |  |  |
| FCT (81) | .708 | .913 | .568 -  1.468 |
| North Central (104) | .526 | .871 | .567 -  1.336 |
| South West (119) | .281 | .799 | .532 -  1.201 |
| South East (41) | .008 | .368 | .176 - .768 |
| Others (30) | .017 | .347 | .146 - .825 |
| Secondary schools | Do you want to be within walking distance to campus? |  |  |
| Kogi (469) |  |  |  |
| FCT (81) | 0.414 | 0.778 | 0.427 -  1.419 |
| North Central (104) | 0.013 | 0.447 | 0.236 -  .847 |
| South West (119) | 0.173 | 1.370 | 0.871 -  2.154 |
| South East (41) | 0.793 | 1.105 | 0.524 -  2.327 |
| Others (30) | 0.353 | 1.468 | 0.653 -  3.300 |
| Secondary schools | Do you want to an entertainment  hall in the residence? |  |  |
| Kogi (469) |  |  |  |
| FCT (81) | 0.753 | 1.096 | 0.620 -  1.937 |
| North Central (104) | 0.438 | 0.803 | 0.461 -  1.398 |

259

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| South West (119) | 0.743 | 0.919 | 0.553 -  1.525 |
| South East (41) | 0.202 | 1.587 | 0.781 -  3.224 |
| Others (30) | 0.231 | 1.644 | 0.730 -  3.703 |
| Faculty | Do you want to an entertainment  hall in the residence? |  |  |
| HA (102) | 0.903 | 0.966 | 0.549 -  1.698 |
| SC (307) | 0.010 | 1.588 | 1.116 -  2.260 |
| MASS (435) | Reference |  |  |
| Faculty | Do you want to share your room with students of your own State? |  |  |
| HA (102) | 0.892 | 1.033 | 0.643 -  1.660 |
| SC (307) | 0.033 | 1.404 | 1.028 -  1.919 |
| MASS (435) |  |  |  |
| Faculty | Do you want to have a self-catering kitchen in the hostel? |  |  |
| HA (102) | 0.040 | 0.427 | 0.190 -  0.962 |
| SC (307) | .822 | 1.048 | .696 -  1.577 |
| MASS (435) |  |  |  |

260

# DISCUSSION

1. This research article reports findings of a cross-sectional exploratory study on students
2. hostels accommodation preferences conducted among newly admitted students at a
3. newly created Kogi State University, Kabba, Nigeria. The questionnaire yielded an
4. 84.4% response rate. The high response is similar to that achieved in Malaysia
5. (92.59%) by Nimrod Siluyel (12) and (91.79%) Khozaei (4) but lower to that recorded
6. in Johannesburg (50.8%) by Ijasan and Ahmed (21). The preponderance of female
7. participants is due to the fact that there are more overall female students than male
8. which in line with school management to empower the female child and the
9. international student housing studies carried out by Gabbianelli (22) at the University
10. of Urbin (Italy). However, the findings contrast with lesser female participants in a
11. study by Siluyele (12).
12. There is body of evidence suggesting that study on student’s hostel preferences should
13. be preceded with a situational analysis of the current conditions. In a survey at School
14. of Housing Building and Planning, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Khozaei (23)
15. pinpointed the fact that the accessibility of student accommodation hostels has been
16. recognized as one of the major issues that students must consider when choosing a
17. university. Currently, Kogi State University Kabba offers no on-campus
18. accommodation for its students. Consequently, students are facing additional housing
19. pressure specially those coming from others geopolitical zones of Nigeria. More than
20. 86.9% of students ≤ 20 years are living singly and share their kitchen with more than
21. seven peoples which may be a cause of concern for parents in view of the rise of
22. security challenges facing the country. The cost of transportation and provision of
23. water supply in the off-campus are major drawbacks and can represent an impediment
24. for academic excellence of the students (24). Substantial proportion of the students
25. still rely on flowing water from the river to cater for their needs. Thus, exposing them
26. to various parasitic and bacteriological, diseases such as malaria, schistosomiasis and
27. onchocerciasis which are still widespread in the areas, and reducing considerably the
28. times allocated for academic purposes.
29. The present study revealed that the concept of privacy is highly valued by the vast
30. majority of the students. In regard to the privacy in the room, students ≤ 20 years of
31. age preferred singly room than rooms of three or even four people and there was
32. significant difference between the age groups (*P*=0.0001). The findings of this study
33. are consistent with a research work assessing various criteria in students’ residential
34. preferences by Oppewal (25) which revealed that either undergraduate or graduate
35. students at a university in the United Kingdom are sensitive to sharing rooms and
36. toilets facilities with other students. However, contradicts the work of Olusegun
37. (2015) indicate that, on the average, the occupancy ratio of on-campus accommodation
38. compared to hostels facilities in Nigerian tertiary institutions has increased by 300 per
39. cent, implying that a room designed for four bedspace is occupy by averagely fourteen
40. students (26). Kelly (27) further clarified that some of the standing tables and chairs
41. have been carted away to provide space for supplementary double bunks. Various
42. authors have opined that the concept of privacy is diverse and can vary from intrinsic
43. characteristics, cultures, education levels and social backgrounds, genders, age, as well
44. as economical levels (28). In Nigeria, where the context of extended family is
45. prevailing, students find it accommodating to have one to two roommates without any
46. difficulty. This is more acceptable if they are coming from the same secondary
47. school/geopolitical zone. The questions ‘transport fares to campus per month’
48. (p=0.023), ‘Water Supply’ (p=0.004) varied significantly within the age groups. Male
49. students expressed marked preferences for extra-large rooms compared to females
50. (p=0.047). Nearly half of male students preferred (p=0.047) settling for bigger room
51. compared to female as shown in supplementary Table S1and S2. The results of the
52. study are consistent with the work of (2), Consequently, developers should adequately
53. factor the size of rooms to meet that particular variable while building new
54. accommodations for new generational Nigerian students. The room size appears to be
55. a crucial attribute in decision making in selecting a room. This is due to the fact that
56. in advent of adding a roommate the room will be wide enough for comfortability (29).
57. The preference for single room occupancy is tantamount to bed and bathroom parity.
58. Our analysis revealed that 94.0% of students preferred attached bathroom in their room
59. and 93.6% a single room occupancy. This fact might be attributed to an increasing
60. appreciation of privacy among students. This tendency illustrates that single room
61. occupancy and a toilet attached that provide more privacy are thereby becoming the
62. hostel accommodation model among students. After the COVID-19 pandemic, single
63. occupancy might become a norm as a means of breaking the transmission of the virus
64. or any emerging viruses. Adama (30) emphasized a huge concern of the new
65. generation for privacy among Nigerian students as one of the keys determining factors
66. in the room preference. Such attitudes were corroborated in Malaysian (4) and Belgian
67. students (31). Other reasons mentioned by Wong (32) were dirtiness, uncomforted,
68. indiscrete. In addition, students do not have to line up to use bathroom, toilets when
69. those facilities are attached to their rooms. In contrast**,** Olayinka (33) found on-campus
70. hostel accommodation were occupied as much as eight students due to the squatting
71. with fellow students.
72. The study highlighted the fact that participants with ≤ 20 years of age (p=0.009)
73. indicated a greater propensity to live in a new building, as well as students that
74. attended secondary in Kogi State (p=0.011). In contrast, Oppewal (25) working on
75. "Student preferences for university accommodation: an application of the stated
76. preference approach" found out that undergraduate students show a strong preference
77. for mixed gender floors and renovated instead of new buildings. This could be
78. attributed to the fact that younger and students residing in Kogi State where the
79. university is located would like to live in a different environment and be empowered
80. and experienced and independent live far from their parental homes.
81. The importance of technological pedagogical and content knowledge (TPACK) in the
82. tertiary education at the twilight of covid-19 pandemic is dramatically growing
83. worldwide. The demands on the teaching in universities level dictated by globalisation
84. necessitate students to be also equipped and stayed connected. ICT infrastructure and
85. access can significantly contribute to improving teaching and learning at university
86. level (34). Access to the internet was reported as one of the highest preferred facilities
87. in the hostel accommodation for students. The results of the present study underline
88. the vitality of internet access to the newly admitted students. For instance, in university
89. residence halls at Universiti Sains Malyasia (USM), Penang Island, Malaysia, by
90. Khozaei (35), free internet access was the most preferred facility. This is in consistent
91. with our study in which students periodize internet connection as one ideal tool to link
92. up with their lecturers, research in the web, search for recent information for their
93. seminars and thesis and submit online their assignments as well as zooming for
94. teleconferences.
95. In the recent past, Nigeria has experienced incidents of security breach in educational
96. institutions just to mention among others, as follows: On 2nd April 2023 — Armed
97. bandits abducted two female students at the Federal University Gusau (FUGUS) in
98. Zamfara State (36) and 9th May 2024 armed bandits invaded and abducted 9 students
99. from Confluence University of Science and Technology (CUST), Okene, Kogi State
100. (37). Niyi (36) concluded that insecurity challenges have resulted in kidnapping,
101. maiming, arson, rape, extortion, killing of students, lecturers, non-academic staff and
102. ultimately destruction of infrastructural facilities in Nigeria. Wong (32) in exploring
103. university students’ preference for on-campus hostel attributes, revealed that security
104. is the highest among these motivational values and security value relates to the sense
105. of security about their future, personal health and integrity, privacy and safety issues
106. while residing in the university hostel far from home.
107. The present study indicates that the vast majority of students (71.2%) were ready to
108. pay for ₦200.000 yearly for on-campus accommodation. Unexpectedly, students
109. showed a strong preference for an average monthly rent, that falls within the range of
110. rent amounts the highest and the lowest. In comparison, in 2016, the rental fees for the
111. students at the Federal University of Technology living on-campus paid per academic
112. session for a bed space were ₦8,000 for the old hostels and ₦18,000 for the new
113. building (38). This is in agreement with a survey by (12) in Zambia a Survey on
114. Student Preferences of Facilities and Models of Accommodation at Kapasa Makasa
115. University, Zambia which showed that students were strongly reluctant to pay high
116. rental fees if a new hostels accommodations were constructed. This indicates that the
117. student’s eagerness to pay an acceptable, reasonable and Affordable accommodation
118. fee that equate the value of the room, the facilities, the amenities and the services in
119. the building.
120. The present study showed that students were consistent for the provision of 24-hour
121. computer lab in the building, unlimited Wifi, 24-hour, on-site security, in-house
122. laundry facilities, a self-catering kitchen, communal study room. Our results are
123. consistent with a student housing research and survey conducted by (39) which
124. revealed that students placed more value on operational facilities, such as Wi-Fi, in-
125. house laundry, 24-hour computer hall, and parking over pools, fitness centres, and hot
126. tubs. Therefore, Booty, (40) emphasized that “student housing is increasingly being
127. positioned at the centre of mixed-use developments". Knight Frank (41) elucidated the
128. concept by adding that mixed-use developments provide a combination of residential,
129. office, hospitality, laundry, fitness centres restaurants and groceries into a single
130. development.
131. Students in their vast majority preferred to have provision store in the building.
132. Though. we found out students affiliated to the faculty of AH have elevated preference
133. to the provision of a provision store/kiosk (P=0.060) in the new building. The presence
134. of provision store renders the accessibility of various products needed (groceries,
135. snacks, foods, drinks, toiletries) by the students easy, saves time and energy which
136. will be used for others academic activities. Our findings are consistent with works of
137. Wong (32) and Miller (42) who pinpointed that the provision of laundry facilities,
138. security systems, communal spaces, 24-hour computer hall, coffee shops, satellite
139. dining facilities, convenience stores do blend studying and relaxing for the students.

401

402

403

404

405

406

407

408

409

410

411

412

413

414

428

### CONCLUSIONS

The objectives of the survey were to give an insight of the student housing preferences of a newly admitted students in the Kogi State University, Kabba, Nigeria. Our findings revealed that the most considered room' attributes were living in a new building, attached toilet to the room and the rental cost. Taken into accounts these attributes while conceptualizing, designing and constructing hostel accommodations for the students will creates an optimum environment for students to excel academically.

### Limitation to the study.

The study findings are limited to the Kogi State University, Kabba, Kogi State, Nigeria and as such findings cannot be generalized to other tertiary institutions in the country due to differences in social, cultural and academic environments among tertiary institutions in Nigeria. However, this study can be replicated in other newly approved universities within Nigeria so that findings can be generalized.

**Consent:**

As per international standards or university standards, respondents’ written consent has been collected and preserved by the author(s).

**Disclaimer (Artificial intelligence)**

Option 1:

Author(s) hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc.) and text-to-image generators have been used during the writing or editing of this manuscript.

Option 2:

Author(s) hereby declare that generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models, etc. have been used during the writing or editing of manuscripts. This explanation will include the name, version, model, and source of the generative AI technology and as well as all input prompts provided to the generative AI technology

Details of the AI usage are given below:

1.

2.

3.

### REFERENCES

1. 1. Nomkhosi Xulu-Gama. (2019). The Role of Student Housing in Student Success: An
2. Ethnographic Account. *Journal of Student Affairs in Africa*. 7(2), 15-25
3. 2. Dizaj Mohammadreza Daliri & Tohid Hatami Khanghahi (2022). Students’ residential
4. preferences: a case study is dormitories of University of Mohaghegh Ardabili, *Journal of Asian*
5. *Architecture and Building Engineering,* 21:4
6. 3. Najib, M.N.U., Yusof, N.A. and Osman, Z. (2011), “Measuring satisfaction with student
7. housing facilities”, *American Journal of Engineering and Applied Sciences*, 4(1), 52-60
8. 4. Khozaei, F., Hassan, A.S., Kodmany, K. and Aara, Y. (2014), Examination of student
9. housing preferences, their similarities and differences. *Facilities*, 32(11/12). 709-722.
10. 5. Subair, S. ‘Tayo, Adeniyi, A. Omotosho (2021). Assessment of Availability, Accessibility and
11. Adequacy of Hostel Facilities in Nigerian Universities. *International Journal of Humanities*
12. *Social Sciences and Education (IJHSSE).* 8(7), 17-25
13. 6. Dang, Emmanuel Istifanus (2015)*.* The Impact of Nigerian Universities Enrolment and The
14. Unemployment Situation in Nigeria (1980 – 2014). *Journal of Social Sciences and Public*
15. *Policy.* 7.
16. 7. Hli access network, (2024). Retrieved May, 2024 from, [info@waawfoundation.org](mailto:info@waawfoundation.org)
17. 8. Azeez T. and Taiwo D. (2016). Comparative Assessment of Students Satisfaction with
18. Hostel Accommodation in Selected Private Universities in Ogun State, Nigeria. *European*
19. *Scientific Journal*. 123(32). 410 – 425.
20. 9. Owolabi, B. O. (2015). The Effects of Students’ Housing on Academic Performance at the
21. University of Ibadan in Nigerian. *International Journal of Scientific & Engineering Research*,
22. 6(3), 1118 – 1132
23. 10. Cain D. and Gary R. (2006). The impact of facilities on recruitment and retention of
24. students. Part 1. *Facilities Manager Magazine*,222006.
25. 11.Siluyele Nimrod, Edward Nkonde, Malawo Mweemba, Goodhope Kaluba and Cleopas
26. Zulu, (2020), A Survey on Student Preferences of Facilities and Models of Accommodation at
27. Kapasa Makasa University, Zambia. In: *Education Quarterly Reviews*. 3(2), 261-270.
28. 12.Claire Reeves Laroche, Mary A. Flanigan and Kenneth P. Copeland Jr. (2010). Students
29. housing: trends, preferences and needs. *Contemporary Issues in Education Research*. 3(10).
30. 13. Gawlik Remigiusz, Michał Głuszak, Agnieszka Małkowska, (2017). The Measurement of
31. Housing Preferences In The Analytic Hierarchy Process. *Folia Oeconomica Stetinensia*
32. 14.Maina, J. and Aji J.Y. (2017) Influence of Accommodation on the academic performance
33. of Architecture Students. *Built Environment Journal*.14(2).
34. 15. Awotwe Eric, Daniel Abina Dwaase and Elizabeth Okyerewa Obuobi Obese (2022).
35. Ghanaian Students’ Expectations on Off-Campus Housing Facilities: A Case of University of
36. Cape Coast. *Journal Of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*. 27(4). 53-*58*.
37. 16.Chandigarh University (2013). Hostels: Home away from home. Retrieved May 2024 from
38. [http://www.cuchd.in/student-services/hostel-facility.php.](http://www.cuchd.in/student-services/hostel-facility.php)
39. 17.Emmanuel O. Eseyin (2017). Safety Conditions of Hostel Accommodation in Public
40. Universities in Nigeria. Knowledge. *Review.* 36(1).
41. 18.Olayinka Ajala, Adewale Akingbade, Afolabi Olabamiji, Elijah Folorunsho. Obafemi
42. Awolowo University, Nigeria. Quality of Students’ Accommodation in Nigeria’s Tertiary
43. Institutions. (2022). Quality of students’ accommodation in Nigeria’s tertiary institutions.
44. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Education Research, 4*, 60-74,
45. 19. Seemiller, C., & Grace, M. (2017). Generation Z: Educating and Engaging the Next
46. Generation of Students. *About Campus*, *22*(3), 21-26. <https://doi.org/10.1002/abc.21293>
47. 20. Mohammed, A. B., Adewumi, M. O., and Omokolu O. A. (2016). Malaria Incidence and
48. Determinant of Welfare Loss Among Farming Households in Kabba/Bunnu Area Of Kogi
49. State, Nigeria, *Nigerian Journal of Agriculture, Food and Environment.* 12(4):105-109,
50. 21. Ijasan, K. & Ahmed, V. 2016. Studentification and the housing needs of international
51. students in Johannesburg. In V. Ahmed, A. Opoku, & Z. Aziz, eds. *Research methodology in*
52. *the built environment: A selection of case studies*. London: Routledge: 132–150.
53. 22. Gabbianelli Linda and Tonino Pencarelli (2022). On-campus accommodation service
54. quality: the mediating role of students’ satisfaction on word of mouth. *Emerald Insigh.* 35(5),
55. 1224-1255
56. 23. Khozaei Fatemeh, Ahmad Sanusi Hassan, Nordin Abd Razak (2011). Development and
57. validation of the student accommodation preferences instrument (SAPI). *Journal of Building*
58. *Appraisal*. 6(3;4), 299–313
59. 24. Oladiran, O.J. (2013). A post occupancy evaluation of student’s hostels accommodation,
60. *Journal of building performance*, volume 4 (1): 33-43.
61. 25. Oppewal, H., Y. Poria, N. Ravenscroft, and G. Speller. (2017). “Student Preferences for
62. University Accommodation: An Application of the Stated Preference Approach.” *Housing,*
63. *Space and Quality of Life Chapter* 9: 113–124
64. 26. Olusegun P.A (2015), Students’ Assessment of Hostel Facilities in the Polytechnic Ibadan,
65. Ibadan, Nigeria: Realities and Challenges. *Research on Humanities and Social*
66. *Sciences*. (5)17
67. 27. Kelly O, Miriam M. N. and Alloys W. M. (2016). The Influence of Availability of College
68. Hostel Accommodation Facilities on Students’ Academic Performance in Kenya
69. Medical Training Colleges in Western Kenya Region. *African Journal of Education*
70. *and Practice.*4, (1).
71. 28. Osman, D.O. and Halime, D. (2000), “Privacy dimensions: a case study in the interior
72. architecture design studio”, *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, Vol. 20 No. 1, pp. 53-64;
73. 29. Gbadegesin, Marais, Von Maltitz, Cloete, Lenka, Rani, Campbell, Denoon Stevens,
74. Venter, Koetaan and Pretorius (2022). *Journal of Student Affairs Research and Practice*
75. 30. Adama Joshua Ugbede, Douglas Omoregie Aghimien, Christopher Odunmorayo Fabunmi
76. (2018). Students’ Housing in Private Universities in Nigeria: Influencing Factors and Effect on
77. Academic Performance *International Journal of Built Environment and Sustainability.*
78. 31. Verhetsel, A., Kessels, R., Zijlstra, T., and Van Bavel, M. (2017). Housing preferences
79. among students: Collective housing versus individual accommodations? A stated preference
80. study in Antwerp (Belgium). *Journal of Housing and the Built Environment*. 32(3), 449-470.
81. 32. Wong Chih Siong, and Allen Chin Wei Jie (2022). University Students’ Preference for On-
82. Campus Hostel Attributes. *International Journal of Social Science and Human Research*
83. 33. Ajala Olayinka, Adewale Akingbade, Afolabi Olabamiji, Elijah Folorunsho (2022). Quality
84. of students’ accommodation in Nigeria’s tertiary institutions. *Interdisciplinary Journal of*
85. *Education Research, 4*, 60-74
86. 34. Muianga, X., Klomsri, T., Tedre, M., & Mutimucuio, I. (2018). From teacher-oriented to
87. student-centred learning: Developing an ICT-supported learning approach at the Eduardo
88. Mondlane University, Mozambique. *Turkish Online Journal of Educational Technology,* 17(2),
89. 46- 54.
90. 35. Khozaei Fatemeh, Ahmad Sanusi Hassan and T Ramayah (2011). The students’ degree
91. of preference for residence hall facilities and amenities, study of a developing country
92. *African Journal of Business Management*. 5(17), 7335-7341,
93. 36. Ogunode Niyi Jacob, Conrad Ugochukwu Ukozor, Victor Olugbenga Ayoko (2023).
94. Insecurity Challenges and Higher Education in Nigeria, *Best Journal of Innovation In*
95. *Science, Research and Development.* 2(5).
96. 37. Retrieved May 2024 from https://punchng.com>kogi-varsity
97. 38. Oyetunji Abiodun Kolawolea, Abidoye Rotimi Boluwatifeb, (2016) Assessment of The
98. Factors Influencing Students’ Choice of Residence in Nigerian Tertiary Institutions. *Sains*
99. *Humanika*. 8:2, 39–47
100. 39. Meuller, P. and Havsy, J. (2020). The US Student Housing: On-Campus Student Housing
101. and Student-Competitive Properties*.* Washington, DC: [NMHC Research Foundation.](https://www.nmhc.org/globalassets/research--insight/research-reports/student-housing/student-housing-research-report-final.pdf)

531

532 40. Booty, J. D. (2019). Mixed-Use Makes Sense for Student Housing. Arlington, VA: [NAA.](https://www.naahq.org/news-publications/units/january-2019/article/mixed-use-makes-sense-student-housing#%3A~%3Atext%3DMixed%2DUse%20is%20the%20Future%20of%20Competitive%20Communities%26text%3DFurther%2C%20as%20an%20extension%20of%2Coffice%2C%20hospitality%20and%20other%20uses)

533

534 41. Knight Frank. (2019). Global Student Property. London, UK: [Knight Frank](https://content.knightfrank.com/research/1775/documents/en/global-student-property-report-2019-may-2019-6426.pdf)

535

536 42. Herman Miller Inc. (2007). Room and board redefined: Trends in residence halls.

43. Wong, C. S., & Wei Jie, A. C. (2022). University Students’ preference for on-campus hostel attributes. International Journal of Social Science And Human Research, 5(12), 6055-6065.

44. Igbal, M. R., Iqbaal, U. B., Kumar, S. S., Devi, S. R., & Kumar, S. (2024). Exploring the Impact of Students Hostel Life on Academic Performance. Journal of Ecohumanism, 3(8), 2144-2158.

53

### 538 SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

539 **Table S1. Current student's housing situation by gender and age group among**

540 **participants**

541

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variables** | **Category** | **Gender n (%)** | | **Age group n (%)** | | |
|  |  | Female | Male | ≤ 20 years | >20 - ≤25 years | >25 years |
| Do you have your own room |  | 380(82.4%) | 331(86.4%) | 569(86.9%) | 132(75.4%) | 10(71.4%) |
| Total |  | 711(84.2%) | |  | | |
| P-value |  | 0.113 | | 0.0001 | | |
| Do you share the room with one  student only |  | 282(61.2%) | 245(64.0%) | 400(61.1%) | 116(66.3%) | 11(78.6%) |
| Total |  | 527(62.4%) | |  | | |
| P-value |  | 0.403 | | 0.204 | | |
| Do you share the room with more than two  students |  | 139(30.2%) | 158(41.3%) | 214(32.7%) | 78(44.6%) | 5(35.7%) |
| Total |  | 297(35.2%) | | | | |
| P-value |  | 0.001 | | 0.014 | | |
| Do you have your own kitchen |  | 246(53.4%) | 218(56.9%) | 373(56.9%) | 84(48.0%) | **7(**50.0%**)** |
| Total |  | 464(55.0%) | | | | |
| P-value |  | 0.301 | | 0.100 | | |
| Do you share the kitchen with more than seven  people |  | 103(22.3%) | 125(32.6%) | 156(23.8%) | 67(38.3%) | **5(**35.7%**)** |
| Total |  | 228(27.0%) | | | | |
| P-value |  | 0.001 | | 0.0001 | | |
| Do you share the kitchen with up to four other  people |  | 139(30.2%) | 151(39.5%) | 208(31.8%) | 77(44.0%) | 5(35.7%) |
| Total |  | 290(34.4%) | | | | |
| P-value |  | 0.004 | | 0.011 | | |
| Do you share toilet and shower  with other people |  | 279(60.5%) | 237(61.9%) | 391(59.7%) | 117(66.9%) | 8**(**57.1%**)** |
| Total |  | 516(61.1%) | | | | |
| P-value |  | 0.687 | | 0.215 | | |
| Do you share toilet and shower with four people |  | 183(39.7%) | 175(45.7%) | 264()40.3% | 86(49.1%) | 8(57.1%) |
| Total |  | 358(42.4%) | | | | |
| P-value |  | 0.079 | | 0.058 | | |
| Do you share toilet and shower  with seven people |  | 138(29.9%) | 150(39.2%) | 201(30.7%) | 80(45.7%) | 7(50.0%) |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total |  | 288(34.1) | | | | |
| P-value |  | **0**.005 | | 0.0001 | | |
| Do you have a pre-paid NEPA  meter |  | 149(32.3%) | 144(37.6%) | 206(31.5%) | 82(46.9%) | 5(35.7%) |
| Total |  | 293(34.7%) | | | | |
| P-value |  | 0.109 | | 0.001 | | |
| Is your room  wifi provided by the landlord |  | 97(21.0%) | 93(24.3%) | 122(18.6%) | 62(35.4%) | 6(42.9%) |
| Total |  | 190(22.5%) | | 190(22.5%) | | |
| P-value |  | 0.262 | | 0.0001 | | |
| How is the approximate surface area of  your room | 8 square metres (2X4) | 124(26.9%) | 164(25.0%) | 164(25.0%) | 46(26.3%) | 5(35.7%) |
|  | 12 square metres (3X4) | 146(31.7%) | 201(30.7%) | 201(30.7%) | 43(24.6%) | 3(21.4%) |
|  | 18 square metres (3X6) | 191(41.4%) | 290(44.3%) | 290(44.3%) | 86(49.1%) | 6(42.9%) |
| P-value |  | 0.047 | | 0.482 | | |
| Transport fares to campus per month | ≤2000 Naira | 186(40.3%) | 170(44.4%) | 287(43.8%) | 67(38.3%) | 2(14.3%) |
|  | ₦2000≤₦3000 | 135(29.3%) | 117(30.5%) | 180(27.5%) | 64(36.6%) | 8(57.1%) |
|  | ₦3000-  ₦10000 | 100(21.7%) | 79(20.6%) | 138(21.1%) | 38(21.7%) | 3(21.4%) |
|  | None | 40(8.7%) | 17(4.4%) | 50(7.6%) | 6(3.4%) | 1(7.1%) |
| P-value |  | 0.086 | | 0.023 | | |
| Water Supply | Borehole | 101(21.9%) | 90(23.5%) | 148(22.6%) | 39(22.3%) | 4(28.6%) |
|  | Shallow Well | 84(18.2%) | 75(19.6%) | 134(20.5%) | 23(13.1%) | 2(14.3%) |
|  | Public Tap | 120(26.0%) | 86(22.5%) | 166(25.3%) | 38(21.7%) | 2(14.3%) |
|  | Private Tap | 96(20.8%) | 73(19.1%) | 133(20.3%) | 34(19.4%) | 2(14.3%) |
|  | River | 60(13.0%) | 59(15.4%) | 74(11.3%) | 41(23.4%) | 4(28.6%) |
| P-value |  | 0.608 | | 0.004 | | |
| What is your average WIFI bills per month | ₦1500 | 160(34.7%) | 136(35.5%) | 226(34.5%) | 66(37.7%) | 4(28.6%) |
|  | ₦2000 | 81(17.6%) | 83(21.7%) | 125(19.1%) | 35(20.0%) | 4(28.6%) |
|  | ₦3000 | 118(25.6%) | 103(26.9%) | 164(25.0%) | 54(30.9%) | 3(21.4%) |
|  | None | 102(22.1%) | 61(15.9%) | 140(21.4%) | 20(11.4%) | 3(21.4%) |
| *P-value* |  | 0.105 | | 0.114 | | |

542

543

# 544 Table S2. Current student' housing situation by Secondary school

545 **(State/geopolitical zones) and faculty among participants.**

546

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variables** | **Categor y** | **Secondary school (State/geopolitical zone) n (%)** | | | | | | **Faculty n (%)** | | |
|  |  | **Kogi** | **FCT** | **North Central** | **South West** | **South East** | **Others** | **HA** | **SC** | **MASS** |
| Do you have |  | 396(84.4% | 71(87.7%) | 82(78.8% | 100(84.0% | 35(85.4% | 27(90.0% | 86(84.3% | 246(80.1% | 379(87.1%) |
| your own | ) |  | ) | ) | ) | ) | ) | ) |  |
| room |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  | 711(84.2%) | | | | | | | | |
| P-value |  | 0.579 | | | | | | **0**.036 | | |
| Do you share |  | 286(61.0% | 50(61.7%) | 67(64.4% | 74(62.2%) | 27(65.9% | 23(76.7% | 75(73.5% | 180(58.6% | 272(62.5%) |
| the room | ) |  | ) |  | ) | ) | ) | ) |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| with one student only |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  | 527(62.4%  ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| P-value | 0.636 | | | | | | | **0**.027 | | |
| Do you share the room  with more  than two students |  | 158(33.7%  ) | 23(28.4%) | 39(37.5%  ) | 44(37.0%) | 13(39.0%  ) | 17(56.7%  ) | 42(41.2%  ) | 106(34.5%  ) | 149(34.3  %) |
| Total |  | 297(35.2%) | | | | | | | | |
| P-value | 0.115 | | | | | | | 0.401 | | |
| Do you share toilet and shower with  other people |  | 277(59.1%  ) | 47(58.0%) | 73(70.2%  ) | 67(56.3%) | 25(61.0%  ) | 27(90.0%  ) | 71(69.6%  ) | 194(63.2%  ) | 251(57.7%) |
| Total |  | 516(61.1%) | | | | | |  | | |
| P-value | 0.006 | | | | | | | 0.055 | | |
| Do you share the kitchen  with more  than seven people |  | 107(22.8%  ) | 18(22.2%) | 32(30.8%  ) | 44(37.0%) | 15(36.6%  ) | 12(40.0%  ) | 23(22.5%  ) | 98(31.9%) | 107(24.6%) |
| Total |  | 228(27.0%) | | | | | |  | | |
| P-value | 0.006 | | | | | | | 0.048 | | |
| Do you share toilet and shower with  four people |  | 186(39.7%  ) | 34(42.0%) | 46(44.2%  ) | 46(38.7) | 22(53.7%  ) | 24(80.0%  ) | 41(40.2%  ) | 143(46.6%  ) | 174(40.0%) |
| Total |  | 358(42.4%) | | | | | |  | | |
| P-value | 0.001 | | | | | | | **0**.180 | | |
| Do you share the kitchen with up to four other  people |  | 151(32.2%  ) | 26(32.1%) | 41(39.4%  ) | 43(36.4%) | 13(31.7%  ) | 16(53.3%  ) | 33(32.4%  ) | 118(38.6%  ) | 139(32.0%) |
| Total |  | 290(34.4%) | | | | | |  | | |
| P-value | 0.187 | | | | | | | **0**.158 | | |
| Do you share toilet and  shower with seven people |  | 152(32.4%  ) | 25(30.9%) | 38(36.5%  ) | 41(34.5%) | 15(39.0%  ) | 16(53.3%  ) | 35(34.3%  ) | 114(37.1%  ) | 139(32.0%) |
| Total |  | 288(34.1%) | | | | | |  | | |
| P-value | **0**.249 | | | | | | | 0.341 | | |
| Do you have  your own kitchen |  | 265(56.5%  ) | 42(51.9%) | 54(51.9%  ) | 75(63.0%) | 17(41.5%  ) | 11(36.7%  ) | 63(61.8%  ) | 150(48.9%  ) | 250(57.7%) |
| Total |  |  | 464(55.0%  ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| P-value | 0.045 | | | | | | | 0.020 | | |
| Do you have  a pre-paid NEPA meter |  | 160(34.1%  ) | 19(23.5%) | 38(36.5%  ) | 42(35.3%) | 19(46.3%  ) | 15(50.0%  ) | 34(33.3%  ) | 94(30.6%) | 165(37.9%) |
| Total |  |  | 293(34.7%  ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| P-value | 0.067 | | | | | | | **0**.114 | | |
| Is your room wifi provided by  the landlord |  | 96(20.5%) | 18(22.2%) | 23(22.1%  ) | 34(28.6%) | 6(14.6%) | 13(43.3%  ) | 26(25.5%  ) | 61(19.9%) | 103(23.7  %) |
| Total |  | 190(22.5%) | | | | | |  | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| P-value | **0**.028 | | | | | | | 0.352 | | |
| How is the surface area of your room | 8  square  metres (3X4) | 115(24.5%  ) | 24(29.6%) | 35(33.7%  ) | 25(21.0%) | 11(26.8%  ) | 5(16.7%) | 27(26.5%  ) | 86(28.0%) | **102(**23.4%**)** |
| 12  square metres  (3X4) | 133(28.4%  ) | 25(30.9%) | 37(35.6%  ) | 33(27.7%) | 11(26.8%  ) | 8(26.7%) | 28(27.5%  ) | 81(26.4%) | 138(31.7%) |
| 18  square metres  (3X6) | 221(47.1%  ) | 32(39.5%) | 32(30.8%  ) | 61(51.3%) | 19(46.3%  ) | 17(56.7%  ) | 47(46.1%  ) | 140(45.6%  ) | 195(44.8%) |
| *P*-value |  | 0.140 | | | | | | 0.487 | | |
| Transport fares to campus per month | ≤₦2000 | 199(42.4%  ) | 34(42.0%) | 44(42.3%  ) | 51(42.9%) | 16(39.0%  ) | 12(40.0%  ) | 44(43.1%  ) | 139(45.3%  ) | 173(39.8%) |
| ₦2000-  ≤₦3000 | 127(27.1%  ) | 24(29.6%) | 33(31.7%  ) | 41(34.5%) | 15(36.6%  ) | 12(40.0%  ) | 34(33.3%  ) | 87(28.3%) | 130(30.1%) |
| ₦3000-  ₦10000 | 108(23.0%  ) | 19(23.5%) | 20(19.2  %) | 19(16.0%) | 9(22.0%) | 4(13.3%) | 24(23.5%  ) | 68(22.1%) | 87(20.0%  ) |
| None | 35(7.5%) | 4(4.9%) | 7(6.7%) | 8(6.7%) | 1(2.4%) | 2(3.5%) | 0(0.0%) | 13(4.2) | 44(10.1%  ) |
| ***P*-value** |  | 0.855 | | | | | | 0.003 | | |
| Water Supply | Boreho le | 106(22.6%  ) | 18(22.2%) | 22(21.2%  ) | 30(25.2%) | 8(19.5%) | 7(23.3%) | 29(28.4%  ) | 58(18.9%) | 104(23.9  %) |
| Shallo w Well | 92(19.6%) | 21(25.9%) | 20(19.2%  ) | 18(15.1%) | 6(14.6%) | 2(6.7%) | 12(11.8%  ) | 65(21.2%) | 82(18.9%  ) |
| Public Tap | 119(25.4%  ) | 17(21.0%) | 28(26.9%  ) | 25(21.0%) | 10(24.4%  ) | 7(23.3%) | 26(25.5%  ) | 83(27.0%) | 97(22.3%  ) |
| Private Tap | 99(21.1%) | 13(16.0%) | 16(15.4%  ) | 28(23.5%) | 7(17.1%) | 6(20.0%) | 21(20.6%  ) | 67(21.8%) | 81(18.6%  ) |
| River | 53(11.3%) | 12(14.8%) | 18(17.3%  ) | 18(15.1%) | 10(24.4%  ) | 8(26.7%) | 14(13.7%  ) | 34(11.1%) | 71(16.3%  ) |
| *P*-value |  | 0.406 | | | | | | 0. .096 | | |
| What is your average WIFI bills per month: | ₦1500 | 146(31.1%  ) | 30(37.0%) | 47(45.2%  ) | 50(42.0%) | 13(31.7%  ) | 10(33.3%  ) | 39(38.2%  ) | 101(32.9%  ) | 156(35.9  %) |
| ₦2000 | 93(19.8%) | 11(13.6%) | 17(16.3%  ) | 31(26.1%) | 6(14.6%) | 6(20.0%) | 27(26.5%  ) | 45(14.7%) | 92(21.1%  ) |
| ₦3000 | 131(27.9%  ) | 22(27.2%) | 27(26.0%  ) | 21(17.6%) | 16(39.0%  ) | 4 (1.8%) | 31(30.4%  ) | 100(32.6%  ) | 90(20.7%  ) |
| None | 99(21.1%) | 18(22.2%) | 13(12.5%  ) | 17(14.3%) | 6(14.6%) | 10(.1%) | 5(4.9%) | 61(19.9%) | 97(22.3%  ) |
| *P-value* |  | 0.015 | | | | | | 0.0001 | | |

547

548