

## AN ASSESSMENT OF HOUSING CONDITION OF OFF CAMPUS STUDENTS' IN FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION(FCE) (SPECIAL), OYO

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### **Abstract**

*This study examines housing condition of students of FCE (Sp), Oyo residing in Akinmorin and Jobele settlements. The total population of the study is 683(comprising 304 for Akinmoorin and 379 for Jobele settlements). A multistage sampling technique was used and only students' residing off campus in these two locations was purposively sampled. Out of this population, a 60% sample size of 408 (181 and 227 for Akinmoorin and Jobele respectively) was chosen and sent out to students. However, 337 questionnaire were finally retrieved (126 for Akinmorin and 211 for Jobele). In addition, oral interviews were conducted with some students and data collected were analyzed through the use of simple percentages (%), chi square and correlation analysis. The information gathered reveals that underground well water is the major source of water in the two settlements. Furthermore, information gathered indicates that bush is the mainly used method of defaecation in Akinmorin (45%) while pit toilet (32.2%) is most significant in Jobele. However, it was recommended that concerned authority should enter into partnership with private entrepreneur in order to build more hostel facilities to house the increasing number of students'. In addition, urban planners and public health officers should ensure that the various accommodation available in these locations meet the minimum environmental and health standards.*

**Key words:** hostel, students, choice, condition, Akinmorin, Jobele

### **Introduction**

Housing is recognized worldwide as one of the basic necessities of life and a prerequisite to survival of man (United Nations, 1992). Housing is one of the basic infrastructures needed by human being for optimum performance of daily activities. The quality of housing facilities available to an individual or population goes a long way to affect the total wellbeing of the citizens. Housing touches the life of individual as well as that of the nation and great importance is ascribed to the roles it plays in engineering human comfort by both nature and society (Agboola, 1998).

Furthermore, it has been revealed that academic productivity is one of the most important components that leads to success especially in tertiary institution (Shahid;

Hussain & Samidi 2012) and is highly depended upon available facilities and services for the students (Adewumi, 2011). Moreover, study further reveals that physical environment that is conducive for students expands their intellectual abilities and also helps to achieve social cohesion and responsible citizenship (Najib, 2011). This view was corroborated by Shahid, Hussain and Samid (2012) who noted in their study that the contribution of sustainable housing facilities on campus should be given adequate consideration if students' performance would be improved in our tertiary institutions.

The provision of housing in tertiary institution worldwide takes different forms. This include, non-residential where students source for their own accommodation.

Residential where the institution house all its students and dual residential where the institution houses the students for some period of time only probably the first and final year while the students during the remaining period source for their own accommodation (Yusuff, 2011). Globally, in recent times, there has been about 166% increase in the demand for tertiary education (Sharma, 2012). Nigeria has the biggest tertiary education system in sub-Saharan Africa with well over 300 accredited tertiary institutions. More than 50 percent of these tertiary institutions have large students' population. The tertiary institutions (specifically, Colleges of Education in Nigeria) have continue to experience a tremendous rise in students' enrolment over the past decades (National Bureau of Statistics, 2010). This surge in students' enrolment has not been matched by a corresponding growth in students' accommodation (Ezra, Bijimi & Aliba, 2013). Also, data from the National Commission for Colleges of Education (NCCE) have shown that the provision of students housing is less than 30% of the demand for students housing. The vast majority of students live in privately rented accommodation (Ezra, Bijimi & Aliba, 2013).

The increase in the number of student's population in tertiary institution has been a great concern on the part of government and administrators of tertiary institutions. The problem becomes more pronounced as a result of huge number of students seeking formal education without corresponding increase in accommodation to house them. In a tertiary institution that is not fully residential for its students, seeking accommodation in a nearby community has become a norm, thus creating stiff competition between the students and other public users. The competition is intense especially in neighbourhood close to institutions with variations in housing condition and other students housing problems within the settlement (Olatunji,

2014). This state of competition has made access to affordable and decent accommodation to be an illusion. Moreover, the housing situations in Nigeria had been reported to be deficient in quality and quantity (Oyebanji, 2006), this has given rise to students living in hostel without necessary infrastructure that can make living conducive.

Housing situation in Nigeria has been well documented in various studies on tertiary institutions. The studies have focused on the health implication of students housing (Ezra, 2013) satisfaction and perception of students on rented apartment (Akinyode, 2014) impact of non-residential tertiary institution on housing (Umaru, et al 2012) housing quality in terms of building components and students rating (Olatunji, 2014). Nevertheless, the physical characteristics of these students living in adjoining settlement close to the school especially in Federal Colleges of Education have not receive much attention in terms of survey.

Moreover, at present the non-residency status of most of the students in Federal College of Education (Special), Oyo has made the provision of housing to be left in the hands of private investors/communities whose aim is to make profit without due consideration for the quality of the houses. A study of this housing condition of students in these settlements will reveal the pattern of housing condition and the degree of inadequacies in the housing of different areas under study. It is base on this that this study aimed at assessing students housing condition in two nearby settlements of Akinmorin and Jobele in Afijio Local Government area of Oyo state with a view to determining the actual physical characteristics of houses/ hostels playing host to these students in these settlements. It is hoped that identifying the spatial inequality in housing conditions in these settlements will assist in repackaging appropriate government interventions in

students housing improvement in this and other similar institutions in Nigeria.

### **Review of Related Literature**

Many attempts have been made by scholars to document hostel situation in Nigerian tertiary institution. An earlier study by Kerlin, Rosen and Epsetein (1979) affirmed that hostel room size can indeed influence students' level of satisfaction. The study further showed that students who lived in triple sharing rooms were less satisfied and unhappy with their living condition than students residing in double sharing rooms. Similarly, Kayas and Erkip (2001) while investigating the influence of physical attributes of campus accommodation on students' satisfaction in Bilkent University, Ankara reveals that students living on the highest floor perceived their rooms larger and found them to be less crowded compared to those on the lowest floor. Hence, there is more satisfaction than those living in the lowest floor.

Furthermore, Amole (2009) reported the result of a study of residential satisfaction in students housing in Nigeria. The study which was carried out in four universities in south western Nigeria to examine how satisfied students were and the factors that predicted students' residential satisfaction. It was revealed in the study that more than half, that is 53% of the respondents were dissatisfied with their residences and the variables which explained the level of satisfaction include social densities, kitchenette, bathroom, storage facilities and length of corridor. In a related study by Olawunmi and Akinjare (2012) on users' satisfaction with residential facilities in a Nigeria private Universities reveals that the inhabitant of the Universities are mostly satisfied with facility provided. However, the focus of this study was on staff and not related to students.

A study by Akinyode (2014) on the perception of students of Ladoke Akintola University of Technology satisfaction on rented apartment, using variables such as age

of building, materials used (mud, bricks, blocks and stone) building type reveals that the level of satisfaction on housing material was moderate while the level of satisfaction on house rent was very low. The study further looks at the relationship between house rent and housing material; between house rent and students' satisfaction on housing as well as between the housing material and students' satisfaction on housing. The result revealed a significant low relationship of 0.43 between house rent and housing materials. Also, between house rent and students satisfaction there was a low relationship with correlation coefficient of 0.79 while the relationship between housing material and students' satisfaction revealed very strong positive relationship with correlation coefficient of 0.8.

In a related study by Olatunji (2014) on the physical characteristics of students' accommodation in Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomosho using mean index and students' perception index in relation to building components such as wall, floor, ceiling, roof, and door and window facilities. On the whole, the result shows that the students' perception index were less than 2.5 of the expected 5. This indicates an inadequate and poor condition of building components in the study area.

Adopting investigative approach to post occupancy evaluation on the facilities of postgraduate hostel in the University of Lagos, Adewumi, Omirin and Famuyiwa (2011) identified maintenance as a major area of deficiency using self-administered questionnaire. Yusuf (2011) examining the access to housing among students using Lagos State University, reveals that students suffer from discrimination such as incessant increase in house rent, domestic violence and disturbances from neighbours. He further opined that there is the need for the University authority to get involve by mediating between the students and house owners within the community in order to solve accommodation problem. Also using Lagos state University as a case study,

Umaru, Abdrazack, Aiyejina and Ajagbe (2012) examine the impact of absence hostel accommodation on housing dynamics. They reported an increase in the demand for housing units in the area because of the nearness to the University campus. It was further revealed that there is high occupancy ratio in the room, high demand leading to increment in rent, development of shanty and illegal expansion of existing building.

Ezr, Bijimi and Aliba (2013) in their study of the health implication of students housing in Nigerian tertiary institution using students residing in Kaduna State College of Education hostels posited that as a result of the poor condition of hostels, there is easy spread of diseases among students residing in the hostels. Also, the study reported that as a result of the inadequacy of the existing hostel facilities, it has created high occupancy ratio thereby leading to over utilization of the available resources putting the facilities in deplorable state.

### Research Questions

1. What is the physical condition of students' housing in Akinmoorin and Jobele settlements?
2. What are the differences between the condition of housing in Akinmoorin and Jobele settlements?
3. What prompted the choice of students' choosing these hostels in these locations?
4. What is the difference between the amounts charged per room between the two locations?

### Aim and Objectives

The aim of this study was to access the condition of housing of students of Federal College of Education (Special) Oyo residing in Akinmoorin and Jobele settlements in Afijio Local Government Area. Specifically, the study sought to achieve this by:

1. Analyzing the physical facilities of hostel/housing in the selected settlements.

2. Identifies the factors that led to the choice of these hostels.
3. Examine the variations in the condition of hostels in the two settlements.
4. Compare the amount charge for a room and the condition of facilities provided between the two locations.

### Hypotheses

1. There is no significant difference in the physical characteristics of students hostels/housing between Akinmoorin and Jobele.
2. There is no relationship between the quality of students' hostels/housing and the amount charge for a room in the two settlements.
3. The choice of houses/hostel is significantly influenced by factors such as proximity to school, availability of water, availability of kitchen and sanitary facility, availability of electricity and presence of fellow students.

### Methodology

This study used descriptive survey as the main data collection method. The reason for using this method is that it investigate and describe the phenomenon in details using different data gathering techniques (Newton, 2006). Also, it involves obtaining information directly from a group of individuals (Dan, 1990, p120). For this study, the group of individuals are the students of Federal College of Education (Special) Oyo, residing in Akinmoorin and Jobele settlements. The quantitative method consists of structured questionnaire. This consists of closed and open-ended questions meant to elicit information on the socio-demographic characteristics of the students as well as the students housing/hostel condition such sources of water supply, types of toilet facilities, methods of solid waste disposal. Qualitative method consists of

direct personal observation, oral interviews conducted among students in the settlements.

The population for the study consisted of students of Federal College of Education (Special) Oyo living off campus in Akinmoorin and Jobele neighbouring settlement to the college. Based on reconnaissance survey, a total of twenty (20) houses/hostels housing three hundred and four (304) students and fourteen (14) houses/hostels housing three hundred and seventy-nine (379) students in Akinmoorin and Jobele respectively serve as the baseline population from which the sample size was derived.

A multistage approach was adopted. The first stage involves determining the number of students' houses/hostels outside the campus in the two locations. In the second stage, reconnaissance survey was conducted in Akinmoorin and Jobele to identify the actual number of building housing the students' and the number of students residing per houses/hostels. Personal visits were necessitated because of the fact that there is no data base on number of houses/hostels and students' living outside the college.

As a result of these visits, one hundred houses hosting these students were identified in the two settlements. That is, 79 for Akinmoorin and 21 for Jobele, these includes both privately built hostels and residential houses. Apart from Susan, Goshen, Omotoso, Legend, Citadel Villa and Castle of Mercy hostels, others are residential houses which are either wholly occupied by students or with co-tenants and landlords/landlady (which of cause are the majority) serves as students'

accommodation. This count was based on buildings/hostels that are presently being occupied by students at the time of conducting this research and accessibility. To ensure spatial equity and total coverage in the administration of questionnaire in each settlement, 34 houses/hostels (that is, a total of 683 students were identified in the selected houses/hostels) for the purpose of this research were systematically selected out of the 100 houses/hostels identified to minimize bias and enhance the probability of selecting a representative sample.

To determine the sample size (number of respondents in each houses/hostel), 60% of the total students' population for each houses/hostel were chosen based on the total students' population for each of the settlement. It was proportionally selected based on the total students' population for each of the settlement (That is, 304, 44.51%) for Akinmoorin and 379 (55.49%) for Jobele). Thus, a total of 408 questionnaire (which is the sample size were administered in the two settlements, 181 for Akinmoorin and 227 for Jobele). The choice of 60% to determine the sample size is to allow for spatial equity and equal selection of sample size for each residential area where students are residing.

Using systematic sampling techniques, every 2<sup>nd</sup> room in each house/hostel was selected for the administering of questionnaire. The details of houses/hostels, number of students and sample size in each house/hostel is as shown in Table 1. It should be noted that the names of these houses were according to the nomenclature given to them by the students living there and not by the house owners.



**Table 1a: Summary of houses/hostels, number of students and sample size**

No	Houses/Hostels in Akinmoorin	Number of Students	Sample Size
1	Goshen	35	21
2	West end	35	21
3	Kano Villa	30	18
4	Niniola	10	06
5	Canaan	25	15
6	Born Again	9	05
7	Olori	11	07
8	Extra Cool	7	04
9	Somate	10	06
10	Igbadun	12	07
11	Tenifayo	5	03
12	Caro Villa	15	09
13	Tuwo Villa	10	06
14	Pillar Villa	9	05
15	One Love	12	07
16	Comrade Villa	13	08
17	Success Villa	11	07
18	Peacemaker Villa	14	08
19	Gold and Silver Villa	12	07
20	Ama Kip Kip	19	11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>181</b>

**Table 1b: Summary of houses/hostels number of students and sample size**

No	Houses/Hostels in Jobele	Number of Students	Sample Size
1	Susan	32	19
2	Omotoso	29	17
3	Legend	15	09
4	9nice	18	11
5	Castle of Mercy	25	15
6	Afijoo	45	27
7	Small London	46	28
8	Big Mama	30	18
9	Kebbem	34	20
10	Embassy	12	07
11	God's General Villa	16	10
12	Duni Villa	22	13
13	Citadel Villa	36	22
14	Damola Villa	19	11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>227</b>

Source: Fieldwork 2015

### Study Area

The study area is Jobele and Akinmoorin settlements within Afijio Local Government Area of Oyo state in south western Nigeria. These settlements host the students of Federal College of Education (special), Oyo. Jobele and Akinmorin towns, like any other Yoruba towns in the country have existed for long. Using the disaggregated 1991 census figures, the projected estimated population of the towns for 2006 is put at 3767 and 806 for Jobele and Akinmoorin respectively using a growth rate of 3.2% from 2006 census (NPC, 2006). These two settlements because of its

closeness to the Federal College of Education (Special) Oyo, host a number of students' population. Federal College of Education (Special) has three hostels of less than 1000 capacity. This has resulted to students' relying on housing provision in settlements such as Akinmorin, Jobele and Oyo towns.

The purposive choice of Akinmorin and Jobele as the study area is justified on the ground that, these areas are the two major settlements that adjoin the college (Federal College of Education (Special) Oyo) and it play host to large number of students from the college as regards accommodation.

### Results and Discussion

Table 2: Respondents' Characteristics

Variables	Category	Akinmorin	Percentage	Jobele	Percentage
Gender	Male	44	35%	91	43%
	Female	82	65%	120	57%
Age Grp (Yrs.)	Below 17	5	4%	30	14.2%
	17-20	52	41%	110	52.1%
	21-24	65	51.6%	65	30.8%
	Above 24	4	3%	6	3%

Source: Fieldwork, 2015

### Characteristics of Respondents

For the characteristics of the respondents in the two settlements, in terms of gender, 35% and 43% are males in Akinmorin and Jobele while 65.07% and 56.8% were females in Akinmorin and Jobele respectively. 4%, 41% and 51% of the respondents in Akinmorin were within the ages of below 17,

17-20 and 21-24 respectively and 14.2%, 52.1% and 30.8% were in ages below 17, 17-20 and 21-24 in Jobele respectively. This implies that majority of the respondent in Akinmorin were in ages range of 21-24 with about 51.6% while in Jobele, majority of the respondent were in age range of 17-20 (52.1%). (See Table 2).

Table 3: A Comparison of Physical Characteristics and the Variation of Housing/Hostel Facilities in Jobele and Akinmorin Settlements

Variables	Category	Akinmoorin	Percentages	Jobele	Percentages
Source of Water	Tap	19	15%	20	9.5%
	Well	100	80%	160	75%
	Rain	7	5%	8	4%
	Borehole	-	-	8	4%
	River	-	-	7	3%
	Stream	-	-	8	4%
Toilet	Water Closest	12	10%	50	24%
	Pit	50	40%	70	33.2%
	Bush	57	45%	60	28.4%
	Public Toilet	3	2%		

	Toilet in other	4	3%	31	14.7%
	Hostel				
Waste Disposal	Dustbin	38	30%	20	9.5%
	Surrounding	51	40%	60	2.8%
	Dumpsite			6	3%
	Burning	25	20%	110	52%
	Buried	12	10%	15	7%
	Refuse Collector	-	-	-	-

Source: Fieldwork, 2015

From Table 3, it is evidenced that most respondent main source of water supply is largely through underground well water. This is reflected with a share of 80% and 75% in Akinmorin and Jobele respectively. This is followed by tap with a significant 15% and 9.5% for Akinmorin and Jobele respectively.

Other sources of water as revealed in the table are river, rain, stream and borehole. However, only few, about 4% enjoy tap water and this is found only in Jobele (see Table 3). Also, the type of toilet facilities available in the two settlements of Akinmorin and Jobele show some differences. In Akinmorin, bush as a method of defaecation is most significant (45%) and pit is second (40%) while in Jobele, pit toilet ranked the highest (32.2%) followed by bush (28.4%). The use of toilet facilities in

other hostels by students is quite high in Jobele (14.7%) compared to only 3% in Akinmorin.

On the method of waste disposal, it was revealed that dumping of refuse in the nearest surrounding form the highest in Akinmorin (40%) closely followed by the use of dustbin in the same settlement. On the other hand, the burning of refuse (52%) is the major method being adopted by respondents for the disposal of waste in Jobele followed by dumping in the nearest surrounding (28%). None of the respondents in the two settlements seems to be using the service of refuse collector. This reveals the general poor state of waste disposal in the settlements. It is well-known facts that burning of refuse cause air pollution and deplete the ozone layer while the disposal of waste to nearby surrounding can hamper the free flow of run-off and constitute a breeding ground for flies and mosquitoes which can cause infectious diseases.

**Table 4: Choice of Hostel in the Settlements**

Accommodation Choice	Affordability	50	40%	110	52%
	Proximity to School	40	31.7%	30	14.2%
	Availability of Water	20	15.7%	40	19%
	Presence of Kitchen	-	-	-	-
	Electricity	10	7.9%	20	9.5%

Source: Fieldwork, 2015

Looking at the choice of hostel accommodation in the two settlements shows some regular pattern and similarities. From table 4, it was revealed that affordability, proximity to school, availability of water and presence of fellow students in the hostels influence the choice of hostel accommodation in both Akinmorin and Jobele. Besides, the condition of bathroom, kitchens in these

hostels is appalling. From the analysis (see table 4), a large proportion of the hostel examined have these facilities although they are inadequate or inconveniently located. In an interview with some of the students, it was revealed that many of the bathrooms are small enclosures which cannot accommodate the number of students living in the hostels. Furthermore, the use of outdoor and indoor for



cooking is prevalent in the two settlements. Also, questions were asked about the general problems perceived by the students in the

hostel, lack of privacy, noise pollution, overcrowding and fighting among themselves dominates.

**Table 5: Comparing the amount paid for a room and the condition of facilities between the two settlements**

	Amount	Akinmoorin	Percentages	Jobele	Percentages
Amount Paid	5000-10000	13	10.32%		
	10000-20000	60	47.6	12	6%
	20000-25000	28	22.2%	30	14%
	25000-30000	25	19.8%	60	28.4
	Above 30000			109	51.6%

Source: Fieldwork, 2015

The amount paid between the two settlements varies. Most of the respondents in Jobele paid above 30,000 (51.6%) compared to that of Akinmorin (47.6%) who paid between 10,000 to 20,000. In addition, no room is less than 10,000 in Jobele settlement compared to 10.32% of the respondents' house rent ranges from 5,000 to 10,000 per room (see Table 5). Comparing the amount paid per room and the conditions of facilities especially in the provision of borehole facilities and water closet toilet show some marked differences between the two settlements. In Jobele, there is the presence of borehole as a source of water for the students residing there and the absence of hostel with such facilities in Akinmoorin (see table 3). Also, there is more presence of water closet

toilet system in Jobele (24%) compared to Akinmoorin (10%).

### Hypotheses

1. Ho: There is no significant difference in the physical characteristics of students hostel/housing between Akinmorin and Jobele.

The results presented in table 6 show that the chi-square tests gave values greater than the value in the acceptance region. Clearly, Pearson chi-square  $0.564 > 0.05$  acceptance level. The null hypothesis is rejected. It is obvious from the results that the physical characteristic of hostels at Jobele is significantly different from those at Akinmorin.

**Table 6: Chi-Square Tests on Hypothesis One**

	Value	Df	Asymp.Sig(2sided)	Exact Sig.(2-sided)	Exact Sig.(1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.332a	1	.564		
Continuity Correction b	.005	1	.943		
Likelihood Ratio	.312	1	.576		

Fisher's Exact Test				.624	.443
Linear by Linear Asso	.330	1	.566		
N of Valid Cases	133				

- a. 2 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.43.

- b. Computed only for a 2\*2 Table

2. Ho: There is no relationship between the quality of students hostel/housing and the amount charge for a room in the two settlements.

The result shown in Table 7 is an indication that, there is positive correlation (although very small) between the quality of hostels facilities and charges attached to the hostels accommodation in both areas under study. The null hypothesis is rejected.

**Table 7: Correlations Quality of HostelVR Quality of Hostel VR Analysis on the Quality of Charges at Akinmorin Charges at Jobele Houses/Hostels and Rent fees in these Settlements**

Quality of Hostel Vs Charges at Akinmorin	1	.349**
Quality of Hostel Vs Charges at Jobele	.349	1

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

3. Ho: The choice of houses/hostel is significantly influenced by factors such as proximity to school, availability of water,

availability of kitchen and sanitary facility, availability of electricity and presence of fellow students.

**Table 8: Choice of house/hostel vs Identified factors in Jobele**

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
Disagreed	51	105.5	-54.5
Agreed	160	105.5	54.5
Total	211		

**Table 9: Choice of Houses/Hostel vs Identified Factors in Akinmorin**

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
Disagreed	59	66.5	-7.5
Agreed	74	66.5	-7.5
Total	133		

### Test Statistics

	Choice of Hostel VR Identified Factors in Jobele	Choice of Hostel VR Identified Factors in Akinmorin
Chi-Square	56.308a	1.692b
Df	1	1
Asymp.Sig	.000	.193

- 0 cells (.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 105.5
- 0 cells (.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 66.5.

The results presented in Table 9 revealed that the choice of houses/hostels at Jobele is significantly influenced by the identified factors such as availability of kitchen, sanitary facility, presence of fellow students' and others as chi-square calculated value

56.308 is greater than acceptance region value. On the other hand, the choice of houses/hostel at Akinmorin is not significantly influenced by these factors as clearly indicated by the table.

### Conclusion

The aim of the study was to access the choice and condition of students housing in Akinmorin and Jobele settlements. Specifically, it sought to analyses the physical characteristics of hostel/housing in the settlements. The study also examines the variation in the conditions of hostel in the two settlements. The finding in the study shows that there is a marked difference in the types of toilet facilities available for use by the students in the two locations. In Akinmorin, it was revealed that student makes use of bush (45%) and pit (40%) while in Jobele, pit toilet (32.2%) and bush (28.4%) are the toilet facilities being used. Also, the use of toilet facilities in other hostel other than the students rented apartment is also a common practice by the students residing in Jobele (14.7%) compared to only 3% in Akinmorin. Furthermore, on the method of waste disposal, it was revealed that dumping of refuse in the nearest surrounding form the highest in Akinmorin (40%) while burning of refuse (52%) is the common method in Jobele. Factors such as affordability, proximity to school, availability of water and presence of fellow students in the hostel influenced the choice of hostel in the two locations. The analysis in the study has shown that there is a significant difference in the physical characteristics of hostel between Akinmorin and Jobele. Moreover, there is a close relationship between the quality of hostel facilities and charges attached to the hostel accommodation in both areas under study.

### Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, it is recommended that the present policy of the government of not building hostel in Nigeria tertiary institution (most especially Colleges of Education) should be revisited. Through government –private partnership, hostels can be built in order for students to have access to decent, safe and affordable accommodation. This will go a long way in reducing the exploitation and untoward hardship that these students are subjected to when seeking for hostel/accommodation around the school vicinity.

In addition, urban planner/ public environmental sanitary officer should be empowered and mobilized to enforce existing sanitation and environmental laws. They should ensure that public building where these students are residing especially in these locations meet the minimum standard for a habitable resident.

To bring down the price of accommodation facilities in these locations, indigenes and other individuals should be encourage to build hostels by given them access to cheap land and other necessary titles on the land.

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