

## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF HOUSING INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

**Chikibayeva Zarina**

[Zarina.chikibayeva@nu.edu.kz](mailto:Zarina.chikibayeva@nu.edu.kz)

Postgraduate of 8D04108-Analytical Economics, Eurasian National University, city Nur-Sultan  
Supervisor – U.Shalbolova

Currently, there is an increased attention to the development of housing infrastructure to maintain the modern level of universities. Students from both foreign and domestic universities have access to housing infrastructure. The developed housing infrastructure of universities is aimed at creating a comfortable environment for living and quality education of students. The infrastructure changes, expands and becomes saturated over time, which allows us to maintain a high-quality level of education [1]. The restructuring of the socio-economic sphere of society on market conditions poses new challenges in the design of housing. Today, the housing market forms a differentiation of housing needs: from economical municipal housing for low-income families to high-comfort housing for families with high income.

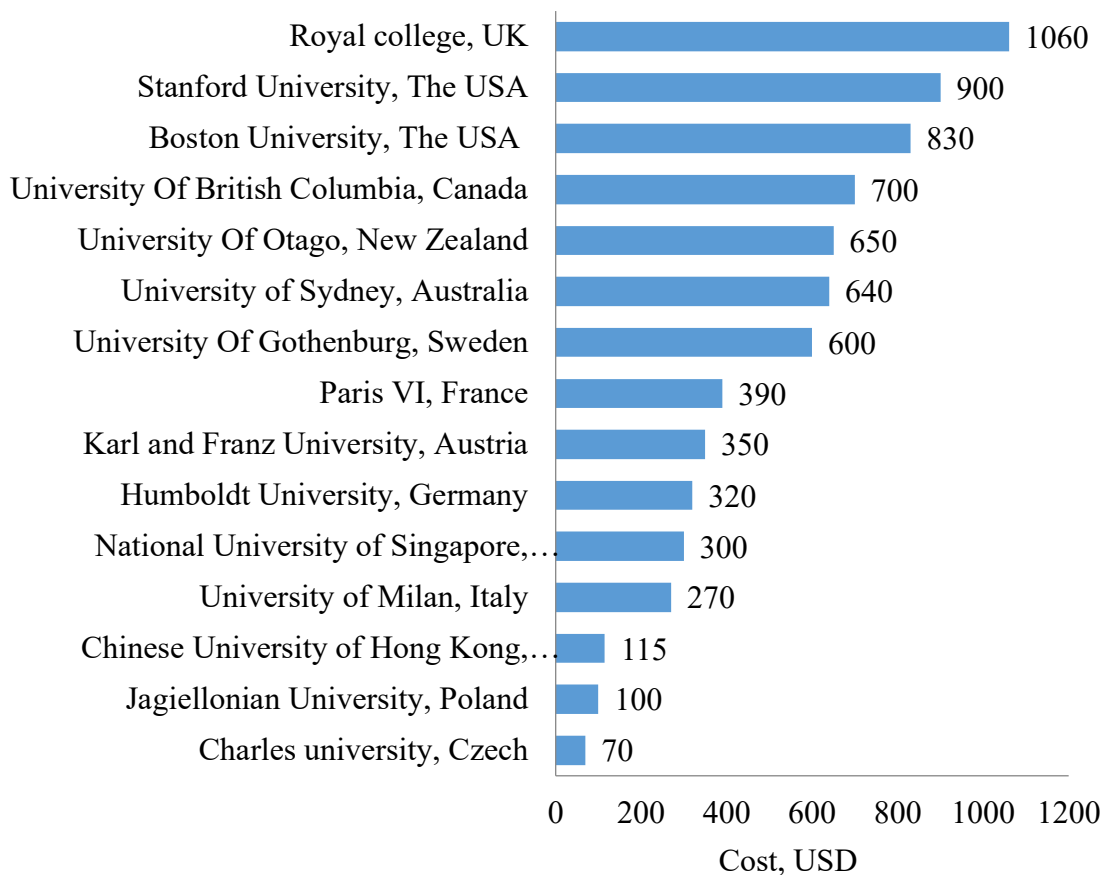
Young people have always been and remain a special category of housing consumers. Having a large life potential and, as a rule, not having large financial opportunities, being a fairly mobile category of the population, it has always been a customer of special forms of housing intended for singles and families who do not lead an extended household – dormitories [2].

Student dormitories are the main choice of foreign students while studying at a foreign University. There are no uniform standards for student dormitories in the world, so they are very different from each other: in some cases, they are ordinary residential blocks of the type of apartment buildings with rooms designed to accommodate several people, with shared kitchens and bathrooms, and in others — original architectural buildings with comfortable single rooms. Unlike Kazakh universities, the cost of living in a hostel abroad can be quite high, but the quality of service in them is usually much higher (Picture 1).

The format of dormitories directly depends on the location of the University. Universities located in Metropolitan areas do not always have their own residences, or they are located far from educational campuses. The exception, perhaps, is the ancient universities (Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard), which have entire student cities on their territory, where the educational campuses are adjacent to dormitories or small villages consisting of cottages. As for suburban and rural University campuses, they will most likely have dormitories. Thus, student residences can be divided into three main types (Table 1).

**University dormitories** are the most popular accommodation option among international students, since you can usually book a place in such residences at the stage of applying for University studies. Such dormitories are often found at major universities in the United States, Canada, great Britain and China, and about 70% of universities in the world's top 100 universities have their own dormitories. University residences are much less common in universities in Western Europe and Australia. It is very rare to find them at universities in Japan and Iceland.

**State dormitories** were built with funds from the state budget to accommodate the increased number of students in European countries in the 1960s. Such residences are most typical in France, where the Crocus system provides places in dormitories for all French government fellows and Erasmus program participants, but despite this, the problem of student accommodation in France has not yet been solved. In Germany, universities rarely have their own dormitories, and all matters concerning the accommodation of foreigners are handled by the German state Association for student Affairs (Studentenwerk), which combines various regional associations. Active steps to build public dormitories are being taken in Ireland, Finland and China.



Picture1. Cost of living in dormitories in foreign universities

**Private student dormitories** are located in major and student cities around the world. Living in such residences is usually more expensive, so it is much easier to get a place in them. However, in popular student cities, it can be difficult to find free places even in private dormitories. In some countries (for example, in Austria), universities enter into cooperation agreements with private residences located near their academic buildings, so you can only get into them if you are a student of a particular University.

Cleanliness and comfort are first of all evident when you check into a hostel in one of the Western countries. If we are talking about University residences, then their content in the proper form emphasizes the status of the University. Dormitories at prestigious universities in the United States are often located in historic buildings that are regularly updated and restored. Modern design of rooms in student residences, the presence of new furniture in the rooms and appliances in the shared kitchens — another advantage of dormitories at foreign universities.

An equally important difference between domestic and foreign residences is the cost of living. In most Kazakh universities, the cost of living is symbolic, while in Western countries it is rare to find a place in residence for less than 300 USD per month. Please note that room cleaning is not always included in the monthly fee. At the same time, the price usually includes services such as Internet, air conditioning, heating and access to shared Laundry or washing machines.

Since the number of places in dormitories at universities is often less than the number of people who want to live in them, not every foreign student will be able to get a chance to budget accommodation. The issue of places in student dormitories in European cities is particularly acute. In suburban universities in the United States, this problem is not so acute, since campuses are designed in advance for training and accommodation of a certain number of students and are able to accept almost all applicants.

Usually the process of getting a room consists of the following steps:

1. application for accommodation in a hostel (issued online on the University's website after receiving information about enrollment);
2. receiving confirmation of the application and information about the availability of seats in the residence;
3. filling out the questionnaire online;
4. selecting the appropriate meal plan (if meals are provided);
5. choice of Dorm room (in some cases, the choice is not provided at all, it is noteworthy that in University dormitories in the United States and Canada, applicants have the opportunity to choose a roommate by filling out an online form. A possible future neighbor receives a letter offering to stay in the same room. If the student agrees, the hostel administration will consider the possibility of cohabitation);
6. payment of registration fee and payment for the first month of stay;
7. check in to the hostel is usually 1-2 weeks before the start of classes. The possibility of early check-in should be found out separately from the management of the hostel;
8. changing a room in a hostel is only possible after a certain period of time (3-6 months).

There are certain criteria that increase the possibility of getting a place in a hostel:

- participation in the scholarship program-students who have received a grant to study at a particular University are almost always provided with a place of residence. Almost all universities in the European Union have special conditions for obtaining a room if a student participates in the Erasmus program;
- master's or doctoral studies — the higher the educational level, the more attention will be paid to the needs and requirements of the student;
- speed filling applications for accommodation in residences where demand far exceeds supply, often the principle of primacy in application, so the student should start processing the application immediately after receiving information about admission to the University;
- citizenship or residence permit in the country of study.

The main alternative to living in dormitories is rented housing. It should be noted that in major cities of the United States and Canada, accommodation in residences can be so expensive (up to 18 USD thousand per year) that it is easier for students to rent an apartment for several people. So, international students can consider several rental options.

Renting a room in an apartment is one of the cheapest accommodation options. In fact, the apartment becomes a mini-hostel where previously unknown people can live. There are various Internet search services for cohabitation. The student will have to take care of the relationship with the landlord, prepare food, clean the room and adjacent premises (shower, bathroom).

Co-renting a room in an apartment is the most affordable accommodation option, when choosing which the student should take into account that they will have to constantly stay in the same room with another person/people. It is recommended to consider this option only if absolutely necessary and only rent a room with good friends. The problems described in the previous paragraph do not go away, but the issue of personal space and privacy becomes more acute. The best option for studying at universities with urban and suburban campuses.

Table 1 - Comparison of University dormitories in different countries

Higher educational	Dormitory	The capacity of the dorm, persons	Distance from campus, in min.	Number of people in the room	Conveniences	Gym	Kitchen
Boston University	Kilachand Hall	418	5	4, 5	Floor	Yes	Floor
Stanford University	Roble Hall	308	5	1, 2, 4	Floor	Yes	Floor
Royal college	Wolfson House	250	5–30	1, 2	Room	Yes	Room
Humboldt University	Studentendorf Adlershof	300	10	1,2	Room	Yes	Floor
Charles university	Hostivar	150	25	2–4	Floor	No	Floor
Jagiellonian University	Piast	400	25	1–4	Room	No	Floor
University Of British Columbia	Walter Gate	1334	5	1	Room	Yes	Floor
University of Sydney	Nepean Lodge	98	5	1	Room	Yes	Floor
University Of Otago	Knox	262	12	1	Floor	Yes	Floor
National University of Singapore	Raffles Hall	642	5	1,2	Floor	Yes	Building
Chinese University of Hong Kong	Kuo Mou Hall	576	10	1, 2, 4	Floor	No	Floor

Rent - for-work / help is an increasingly popular accommodation option that usually involves caring for elderly landlords, doing housework or helping with household management (if the landlord lives in a rural area), looking after children, or even teaching their own language in exchange for free accommodation. This option will help you save significantly on accommodation, but it will certainly lead to significant time costs. In addition, you should carefully choose the landlord to avoid possible conflict situations.

Renting a room in a private house is an opportunity to live in comfortable conditions (perhaps in nature), but the only disadvantage of such accommodation is the need to share the house with its owner or the whole family. In addition, the private sector can be quite far from the University campus, but the advantage of such accommodation is that renting a room in the country will cost many times cheaper than accommodation in a city apartment.

Renting an apartment is considered the most expensive accommodation option, even taking into account the fact that small Studio apartments can be rented in large cities. The cost of renting urban housing depends on the distance of the apartment — the closer the apartment is to the center, the higher their price. Often, the cost of renting depends on the distance of the apartment to the University, because landlords are well aware that few people want to travel to study from far away. In addition, prices for rental housing are higher in student cities and large Metropolitan areas, where many educational institutions are located and, accordingly, a large number of foreigners are looking for housing.

Rent an apartment or cottage at the University — in many prestigious universities in the UK and USA, you can rent a Studio or spacious apartment, but their cost may be more expensive than renting real estate in the city. This is a great accommodation option for couples who are still studying at the University, as universities often provide discounts on accommodation or utilities to such students. For example, in France, students can receive a living subsidy of 20-40% of the rent for a house / apartment. The amount of the grant depends on the type of housing chosen and the level of income of the student or his family.

Accommodation in a hostel is a good option while searching for permanent residence in the city. Hostels are widely distributed in major cities and can help out students in case of housing problems [3].

A comprehensive approach is needed to take into account the factors and conditions that affect the quality of architecture of student housing. The Identified needs of students and the formulation of adequate regulatory requirements will allow us to purposefully solve a number of tasks, both social and architectural, during the reconstruction of existing and construction of new dormitories: creating a "complex housing" with a rational synthesis of "individual" and "public" space, which, combined with increasing the degree of "dynamism" of the residential cell in time and solving new aesthetic problems, provide conditions for creating a modern architecture of the residential environment that meets the new requirements of society [2].

The article was prepared as part of the AR05134552 project.

### **Literature**

1. [https://studbooks.net/2413578/pedagogika/infrastruktura\\_universiteta](https://studbooks.net/2413578/pedagogika/infrastruktura_universiteta)
2. Верещагина Э.И. основная проблематика и тенденции формирования студенческих общежитий// Architecture and Modern Information Technologies, T2(19), 2012
3. <https://www.unipage.net/ru/housing>.
4. –URL: [www.ng.ru/education/2011-07-20/8\\_vuzy](http://www.ng.ru/education/2011-07-20/8_vuzy)
5. –URL: [http://www.gks.ru/scripts/db\\_inet/dbinet.cgi](http://www.gks.ru/scripts/db_inet/dbinet.cgi)