

THE EFFECTS OF HOUSING FACILITIES ON THE LEARNING ACHIEVEMENT OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Abstract: The study determined how students measure the housing facilities of their learning environment. It is also identified the effects of housing facilities on the learning achievement of university students of Bulacan State University. A sample of 28 randomly selected students was taken from a population of Bulacan State University students. A quantitative method of research was applied in this study. A descriptive questionnaire was used using a Likert scale to compute for the weighted mean. Factorial analysis was used to describe variability among observed, correlated variables in terms of a potentially lower number of unobserved variables. Findings revealed that there are more male than female students in the housing facility outside of the university, more students in their second year level, more students received an average final rating, and there are more respondents occupying in a room but it is not a disturbance to them. It is also revealed that the respondents are slightly satisfied with bedroom amenities with study table, chair, wardrobe, towel railings, dressing mirror, ceiling fan and socket. The security of the housing facility is normally appreciated by respondents as they feel slightly satisfied. With regards to bathroom facility, the respondents are slightly satisfied with location, number of people shared, cleanliness and overall facility were perceived to be slightly satisfied by respondents.

Based on the results of the study it is recommended to focus on improving the following facilities namely bathroom, bedroom, and bathroom. It is necessary that sanitary facilities address the needs of the occupants and tenants based on accessibility and availability. It is also recommended that owners of said dormitories put extra effort in investing in better facilities and amenities for their businesses in order to truly cater to their clients' needs. Such measure will also give more opportunity for the dormitory owners to expand their brand by gaining reputation for giving quality service, facilities, and amenities through possible "word-of-mouth" that will entice potential customers in the future.

Keywords: Facilities, Housing, Achievement.

1. INTRODUCTION

Primarily, students are being judged based on their academic performance. Good work ethic leads to a path of having a good job, good income as well as happy life in the future, these were the results of excellence in education. The Learning achievement of a student is not solely based on intelligence alone. Academic performance of a student is always related with the many elements of learning environment. Joining Universities is a big challenge to every students. Furthermore, most of them choose to stay outside the campus due to the fact that there's a shortage of hostel facilities. Because of the limited vacancies they cannot accommodate all the students. Based on people perception, students who live outside the University will manifest a poor academic performance. This includes the students living satisfaction relevant to student housing. This study will focus on identifying the effects of housing facilities on the learning achievement of university students of Bulacan State University. Through this study, the researcher will describe the housing facilities and to find out the learning achievement of the university students housed in the identified facilities.

2. RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

The study aims to determine the following:

General objective: The effects of housing facilities on the learning achievement of university students.

Specific objectives:

1. To describe the housing facilities used by university students in terms of:

1.1 Study-bedroom

1.2 Common and recreation rooms

1.3 Washroom

1.4 Support services

1.5 Pantry

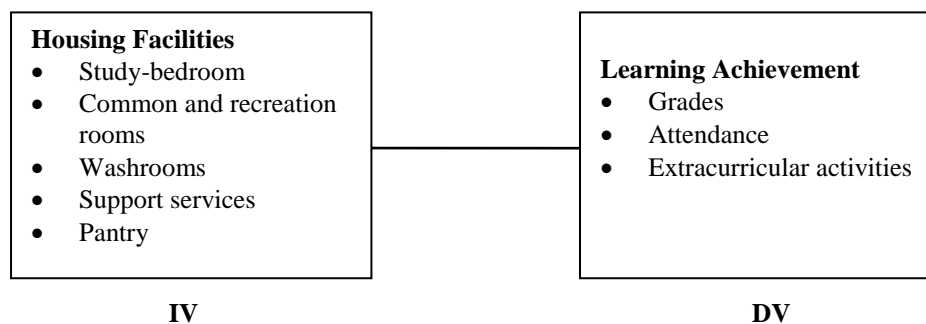
2. To determine the learning achievement of the students in terms of:

2.1 Grades

2.2 Attendance

2.3 Extracurricular activities

3. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



4. METHODOLOGY

A quantitative method of research shall be applied in this study. A descriptive questionnaire will be used using a Likert scale to compute for the weighted mean. Factorial analysis will be used to describe variability among observed, correlated variables in terms of a potentially lower number of unobserved variables.

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This part of the paper presents the data and information gathered from the respondents in the study.

Table 1. Profile of Students to Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	42	38.89
Female	66	61.11
Total	108	100.00

Table 1 presents the profile of the students respondents according to gender. Out of 108 respondents 66 or 66.11 percent are female and 42 or 38.89 percent are male.

It could further be explained on the same table that there are more female students in housing facility outside of the university for whom female students are ready to focus on their studies to become assets to their families.

Table 2. Profile of Respondents as to Year Level

Year Level	Frequency	Percentage
First Year	2	25.00
Second Year	15	13.89
Third Year	56	51.85
Fourth Year	8	7.41
	2	1.85
Total	108	100.00

Table 2 shows the profile of respondents according to year level. It is shown that 56 or 51.85 percent are third year college, 27 or 25.00 percent are first year college, 15 or 13.89 percent are second year college, 8 or 7.41 percent are in fourth year and 2 or 1.85 percent are in their fifth year.

Such findings may be explained by the fact that students respondents are in their third year level who are interested of studying inside the housing facility hence what is important to them is to learn and master the prescribed competencies in a curriculum.

Table 3. Profile of Respondents as to Residence in Campus

Residence on Campus	Frequency	Percentage
On Campus	2	1.85
Within Walking Distance	56	51.85
Farther than Walking Distance	50	46.30
Total	108	100.00

Table 3 manifests the profile of respondents as to residence in the campus. It could be gleaned that student respondents choose a housing facility within a walking distance whose frequency in 56 and a percentage of 51.85. This is followed by 50 or 46.30 percent whose housing facility is farther than walking distance and 2 or 1.85 percent as inside the campus.

In general staying in a housing facility within a walking distance is advantage to respondents hence, there is comfort to their studies and they have ample time to rest after a tedious activity in the classroom.

Table 4. Profile of Respondents as to Grades

Grades	Frequency	Percentage
1.0 – 1.25	23	21.30
1.5 – 1.75	40	37.04
2.0 – 2.25	33	30.56
2.5 – 3.00	12	11.11
No Grade	0	0
Total	108	100.00

Table 4 explains the profile of respondents as to their grades where 40 or 37.04 percent whose grade ranges from 1.5 to 1.75, 33 or 30.56 percent with final rating equivalent to 2.0 – 2.25, 23 or 21.30 percent with a grade of 1.0 – 1.25, 12 or 11.11 percent whose grade is 2.5 – 3.00. This could further be explained that student respondents have better grades as manifested by about 96 of them whose grade bracket is 2.0 – 1.0.

Table 5. Profile of the Respondents as to Room Sharing

Room Sharing	Frequency	Percentage
2	26	24.07
3	30	27.78
4	45	41.67
Alone	7	6.48
Total	108	100.00

Table 5 shows the profile of respondents as to room sharing. It is shown on the table that out of 108 student respondents, 45 or 41.67 percent are have 3 or more roommates. This is followed by having 3 roommates with 30 or 27.78 percent of the total respondents. Finally 26 or 24.07 percent are having 2 roommates. It could be analysed further that there are 7 or 6.48 percent of the respondents who are alone in the room. They would continue to develop a good study habit since what is significant to them is perform outstanding performance in their studies.

Table 6. Level of Satisfaction

STUDY - BEDROOM	MEAN	INTERPRETATION
Are you satisfied with studying in your room?	3.54	Satisfied
Are you satisfied with sleeping in your room?	3.54	Satisfied
Are you satisfied with relaxing and resting in your room?	3.43	Slightly Satisfied
Are you satisfied with the number of persons in your room?	3.18	Slightly Satisfied
Are you satisfied with entertaining friends in your room?	3.21	Slightly Satisfied
How satisfied are you with the privacy in your room?	3.22	Slightly Satisfied
TOTAL MEAN	3.06	Slightly Satisfied
How satisfied are you with the bedroom amenities provided?		
i. Study table with chair	2.64	Slightly Satisfied
ii. Capacity of wardrobe	2.77	Slightly Satisfied
iii. Towel railings	2.64	Slightly Satisfied
iv. Dressing mirror	2.48	Dissatisfied
v. Ceiling fan and socket	2.68	Slightly Satisfied
How satisfied are you with the security of the property in your room?	3.00	Slightly Satisfied
Overall satisfaction of the provided room	3.39	Slightly Satisfied
BATHROOM		
Are you satisfied with the location of the bathroom from your room?	2.75	Slightly Satisfied
Are you satisfied with the number of people you share the bathroom and toilet with?	2.82	Slightly Satisfied
How satisfied are you with the cleanliness of the bathroom and toilet?	2.39	Dissatisfied
Overall Satisfaction on the bathroom	2.96	Slightly Satisfied
TOTAL MEAN	2.73	Slightly Satisfied

Table 6 shows the level of satisfaction on the housing facilities and its effects to learning achievement of students as to bedroom and bathroom location.

It could be explained on the table that the study bedroom registered a total mean of 3.06 which is interpreted to be slightly satisfied. Such findings is attributed by the phenomenon that respondents are satisfied with studying in their room before sleeping. They intend to relax and rest in their bedroom even with number of persons shared in a room. Respondents are satisfied in entertaining friends in the room but they enjoy with privacy.

Further, the respondents are slightly satisfied with bedroom amenities with study table, chair, wardrobe, towel railings, dressing mirror, ceiling fan and socket. The security of the housing facility is normally appreciated by respondents as they feel slightly satisfied.

With regards to bathroom facility, the respondents are slightly satisfied with location, number of people shared, cleanliness and overall facility were perceived to be slightly satisfied by respondents.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the study it is recommended to focus on improving the following facilities namely bathroom, bedroom, and bathroom. It is necessary that sanitary facilities address the needs of the occupants and tenants based on accessibility and availability.

It is also recommended that owners of said dormitories put extra effort in investing in better facilities and amenities for their businesses in order to truly cater to their clients' needs. Such measure will also give more opportunity for the dormitory owners to expand their brand by gaining reputation for giving quality service, facilities, and amenities through possible "word-of-mouth" that will entice potential customers in the future.

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