

Influencing Factors to Stay Off-Campus Living by Students

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Abstract

The advanced education framework has quickly changed on the planet. It is a standout amongst the most generous parts of our training framework. These days, individuals are continually endeavoring to accomplish the further developed instruction. There is no exemption in Bangladesh. Hence, the interest for learning spaces, private enhancements, infrastructural offices and different offices is expanding step by step. The fast infrastructural change impacts understudies' day by day life. This investigation has been embraced to perceive the components that impact an understudy in considering the choice to remain in off-grounds living in the season of advanced education. This investigation has been done through an organized survey and a casual meeting with chose respondents from dynamic off-grounds living tutees. The respondents were chosen through accommodation inspecting strategy. This examination has been finished by factor investigation strategy. The discoveries demonstrated that the vast majority of the understudies pick off-grounds living to guarantee their solace, accommodation, and wellbeing. Besides, they can secure a peaceful perusing condition and delectable nourishment plan in off-grounds living. Off-grounds living understudies need to endure enormous challenges as opposed to inhabitant understudies regarding cost, transportation, connecting with social exercises, and so forth. Moreover, they are confronting issues amid tolerating house lease as Bachelor. Government and University experts can take some preventive ways like building a few lobbies on grounds, expanding transportation offices, diminishing the cost of nourishment on grounds, and so forth. What's more, they can guarantee the wellbeing of understudies' on-grounds and off-grounds to recoil the issues of off-grounds living understudies.

Keywords: - Off-campus Living, University Students, Students' Housing, Comfort, Convenient, Safety, Factor Analysis.

JEL Classification Number: C83, H52, I23.

1. Introduction

Lodging is an indispensable component in everyone's life. It impacts understudies in their scholarly area. The Students' lodging is comprise of two kinds of housing which are living off-grounds occupant and living on-grounds tenant. As per the Free Dictionary, "On-grounds living arrangement implies living on the territory of land that contains the primary structures of a college or school" [16]. Living off-grounds is an understudies' lodging situated outside of the grounds. Off-grounds living understudies are required to be in a loft, apartment suite, patio, semi-segregated, or a solitary abiding. Understudies lodging is as a basic segment to them to extend their scholarly capacities. Additionally, it teams up with understudies to accomplish the more extensive targets. It additionally depicts an essential part in the scholarly help. Solace, comfort, wellbeing, quiet living condition, understudies' cooperation in social exercises, lodging physical encompassing, and so on are imperative components of a tutees' prosperity. In any case, these variables might miss when an understudy begins living in off-grounds. Off-grounds living understudies have constrained access to the pleasantries of the foundation however they are allowed to enter in the libraries and different offices gave by the college. As off-grounds living understudies need to settle outside of the grounds without their family, they stand up to issues in a few divisions like house lease, security, nourishment, transportation, doing goods, and so on. Khozaei, Sanusi, Hassan and et al. (2010) expressed that understudies' homes assume a critical part on understudies. Lodging condition can impact understudies' sentiment solace, network, and affirmation [6]. Agron (1997) completed an investigation in North America and recognized that grounds living understudies have higher Grade Point Averages (GPA). They can assume more praise hours. In addition, they can manufacture a decent association with their employees and senior understudies of their specializations [3]. Kolawole and Boluwatife (2010) expressed that there is a connection between living condition and the scholastic execution of understudies. Higher Educational Institutions understudies' have an alternate sort of living background because of the assorted variety of lodging choices and situations accessible [10]. Owolabi, Babatunde, Oluwaseyi (2015) distinguished that there is a distinction in the scholarly execution of understudies who are remaining in on-grounds and off-grounds lodging. They found that On-grounds understudies' execution is superior to off-grounds understudies in their scholarly part. Understudy lodging isn't just incorporate lodging yet additionally incorporate natural and social exercises identified with scholastic viewpoints [14]. Addai, Isaac (2013) demonstrated that there is a more noteworthy

level of scholastic accomplishment among understudies who live in a steady and strong condition [2]. In this way, there is a reasonable confirmation of the connection between living condition and scholarly accomplishment of the understudies. The essential target of this investigation was to perceive the explanations behind picking off-grounds living choice by understudies. In addition, this investigation endeavored to decide various sorts of existing issues of the off-grounds living understudies, to distinguish the level of solace and wellbeing, to perceive their cost in a month.

2. Literature Review

One of the conspicuous inquiries for universities understudies is the place they will live after university confirmation. They can live in on-grounds or off-grounds. The choice is differed from individual to individual. This choice relies upon numerous variables like the family choice, security, comfort, cost, transportation offices, and so on.

Product and Miller (1997) completed an exploration on understudies' private life. They found that understudies' living condition assumes a vital part in the scholastic help mission identified with understudy undertakings. From this examination, it is cleared that understudy achievement and constancy can be affected by living condition factors. Baird (1978) found that college condition influences grounds life and likewise college understudy's conduct [5]. Additionally, Feldman (1969) recognized that grounds living encourages an understudy to include in social exercises which aren't workable for the understudies who live off-grounds [7]. Moreover, Nurul 'Ulyani, Nor' Aini, and Nazirah (2011) examined the contrasts between corridor life and off-grounds living. They found that off-grounds living comprises of a fundamental room with other shared offices like lavatories, toilets, kitchens, and so on. Then again, lobby life incorporates rooms, lavatories, and toilets with other lodging offices, for example, a play area, shops in the area [12]. Likewise, Muhammad Hilmy, Hafazah and Ishak Che (2012) completed an examination on the difficulties of non-occupant understudies. They discovered some vital components which make an understudy fulfilled or disappointed [11]. Their findings are shown in the below picture.

Off-Campus Living Environment for Non-Resident Students' Well-Being	Students' Living Condition	Students' Social Activities	Community Facilities and Services	Neighbourhood Physical Surroundings
Perceptions on satisfaction	Nearby campus	Collaborative together with residents Many friends to hang out	Active associations Near to many facilities Strategic location of accommodation	Good urban design and spatial distribution
Perception on dissatisfaction	Limited space for study Size of rooms House too small to invite friends come over to do assignment Expensive rental rate Limited financial support Limited home furniture Safety of household belonging	Immoral Behaviour Noisy and loud neighbours Theft of motorcycles Unfriendly neighbours Lack of sense of belonging No interaction with neighbours	Small recreational facilities Lack of parking space Need to pay for use of facility No free internet access for student Lack of public transport Inaccessible services e.g. Public transport	Noise from commercial activities e.g. workshop Unpleasant odour from restaurant, workshop Bad visual image of flat cause by hanging clothes at window Bad smell from rubbish bins

Source: Muslim, M., Karim, H. and Abdullah, I. (2012). Challenges of Off-Campus Living Environment for Non-Resident Students' Well-Being in UiTM Shah Alam. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 50, pp.875-883.

Tidimalo, Ayodeji, Clinton (2017) distinguished that the area of the living arrangement; level of security; nearness to grounds; accessibility of pantries; web access; secure stopping; the building outline; PC labs; inaccessibility of on-grounds home; blended home; recreation center; think about rooms and the quantity of inhabitants in a unit were among the fundamental factors that influence understudies' decision of inhabitation in exclusive living arrangements [9]. Khozaei, Amole, Hassan, et al, (2010) recognized some factors of student residence satisfaction which are: cleanliness, safety, room size, security, gym facility, location, internet access, study areas, laundry room, water supply, etc. [6]. Ann Sloan Devlin (1994) stated that students prefer off-campus living because on-campus living has lack of privacy, noisy environment, shared bed space. Hence, understudies incline toward remaining off-grounds homes that are reasonable, private, close to grounds and having additional offices [1].

To evade these issues, understudies pick off-grounds living. Additionally, there are a few advantages like.

- Living off grounds can be a more reasonable alternative.

- One can learn prominently significant life lessons by paying bills and going shopping for food.
- Living off grounds exhibits an understudy his/her own space and a different mentality.
- It is considerably more casual to have companions. Along these lines, one can remain with companions at the house which may not be conceivable in lobby life.
- In living off-grounds, there is an enormous chance to think about. It's not possible for anyone to irritate you.

Along these lines, with numerous professionals and cons of living off-grounds, it a conspicuous examination point why understudies favour off-grounds living.

3. Materials & Methods

3.1 Sources of Data Collection, Sampling Method & Sample Size of the Study:

The data used to decorate this study have been collected from both the primary and secondary sources. Most of the information has been collected from the primary sources through a questionnaire and an informal interaction. The vital part of the study has been done by surveying respondents. All replies were collected from *University of Dhaka* area. The secondary data have been collected from the previous journals, books & research.

Convenience sampling method has been applied for selecting respondents as it allows the researcher to gather basic data regarding the study without any complications. Because of some limitations, only 100 students of different departments of "*University of Dhaka*" were selected as respondents.

3.2 Research Instrument:

A self-administered questionnaire was prepared based on literature review & objectives of the study. The questionnaire occupied three parts. To determine the influencing factors in taking the decision to stay in off-campus living, factor analysis method was applied. Basically, to measure the unit of variables, all the items were supported with 5 point Likert scales. The range of the scale is One to Five, where Strongly Disagreed = One, Disagree = Two, Neutral = Three, Agree = Four & Strongly Agreed = Five.

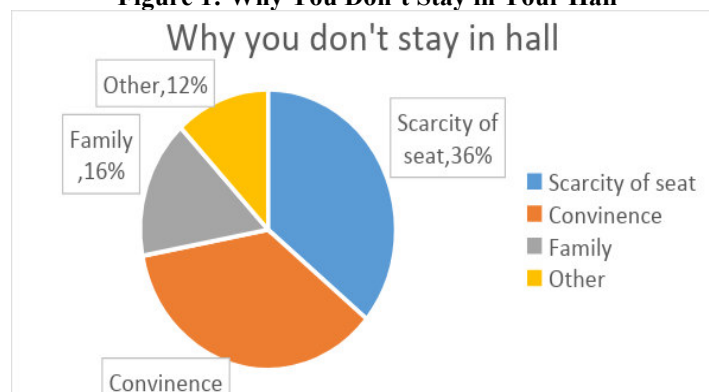
4. Analysis & Discussion

4.1 Demographic Profile of the Respondents

In this study, there were 100 respondents. Among of them 75% were males & 25% were females. Most of the respondents were 20-22 years. Conferred upon the demographic information in terms of Birth Place, it was found that only 10% respondents were birth in Barishal, 30% were in Chittagong, 45% were in Dhaka, 8% were in Rajshahi & another 7% were in Khulna. Almost 75% respondents were in Bachelor program & other 25% were in Master's program. (Table 1)

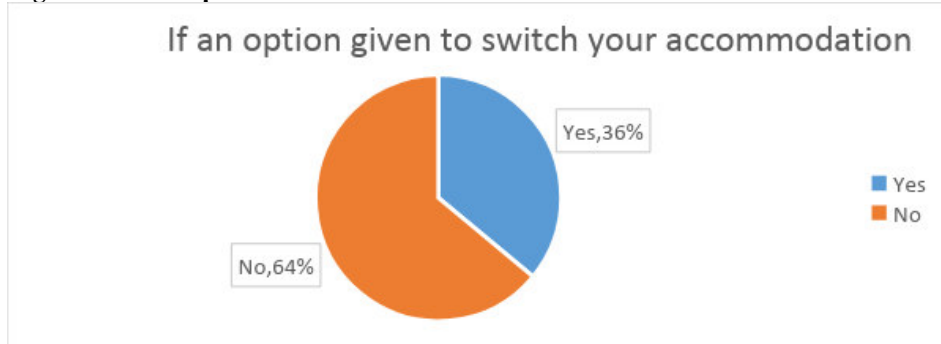
This study tried finding out the major influencing factors of a student to consider the decision of staying off-campus. The following graph will help to furnish some basic information.

Figure 1: Why You Don't Stay in Your Hall



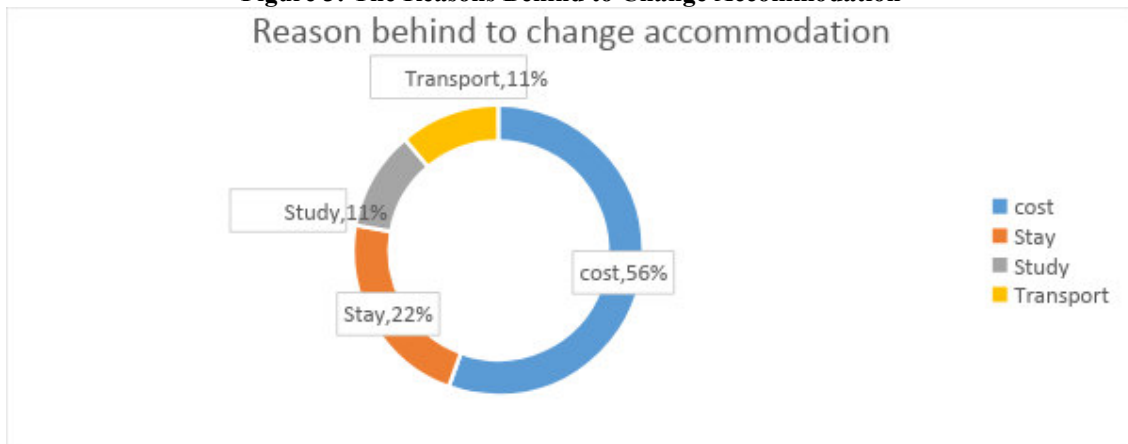
This figure shows the reasons of why students aren't keen to stay in the hall. About 36% respondents faced scarcity of seat in their assigned hall. Another, 36% respondents didn't linger in the hall for their convenience. 16% respondents said they had faced family pressure not to stay in the hall.

Figure 2: If an Option Given to Switch Your Accommodation from Outside to Hall



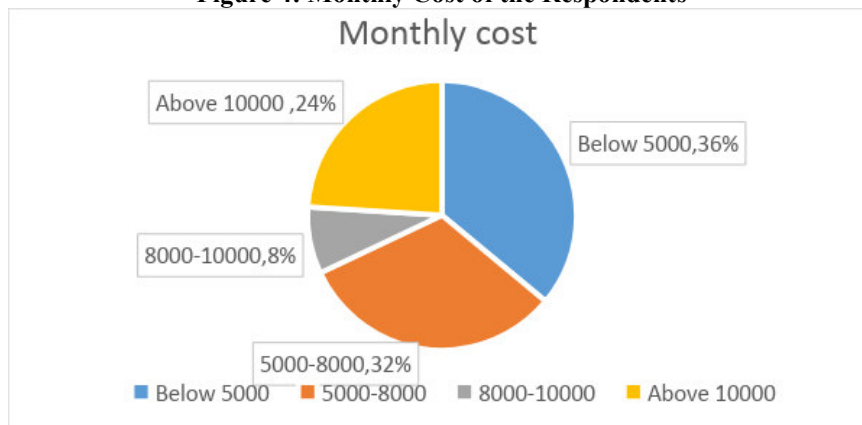
This figure shows that about 64% respondents didn't willing to change their accommodation from off-campus to on-campus while another, 36% participants in this study were willing to switch their house.

Figure 3: The Reasons Behind to Change Accommodation



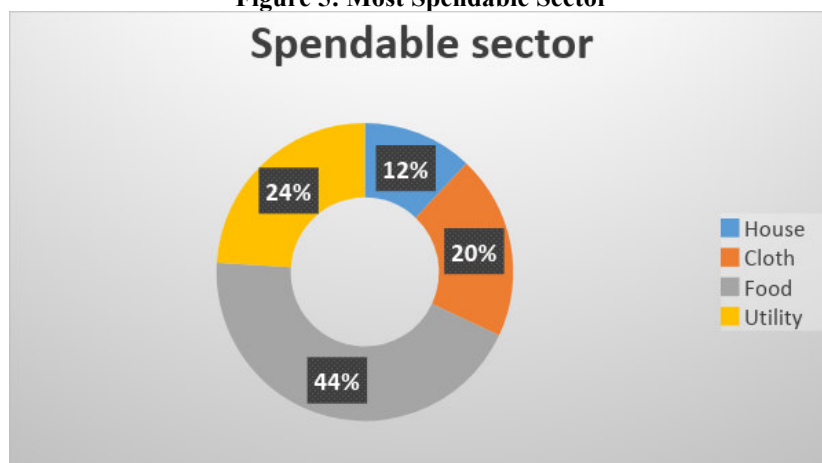
According to Figure 2, about 36% respondents were willing to transfer their house. Now, the question is what the reasons behind it were. Figure 3 shows that most of the respondents (about 56%) wished for changing their accommodation to minimize their monthly cost. Other 22% respondents desired to do it to stay safe, 13% respondents wanted to study properly & 11% respondents wanted to minimize the transportation problems.

Figure 4: Monthly Cost of the Respondents



This figure shows that 64% respondent had to spend 5000- above 10000 BDT to stay outside of the campus. Only 36% respondents had to spend below 5000 BDT in every month.

Figure 5: Most Spendable Sector



This figure shows that off-campus living students had to spend 44% of their monthly cost in the food sector. About 24% of their monthly cost went to bear utility bill & other costs. Moreover, they had to spend 12% for their house & 20% for their cloth.

4.2 Result of Factor Analysis

In this study, for analyzing the collected data factor analysis method has been applied.

The factor analysis indicates the strongly associated elements for considering the off-campus living decision by students. The result of correlation of factor analysis is given in Figure 6. In this analysis, there were 11 variables found with their eigenvalue (Table 2). From the Table 2, the first 3 factors (factor-1, factor-2 & factor-3) were identified (using eigenvalue greater than one rule) that explained 84% of the total variance (Table 5). These three factors with the factor loading of 0.5 and above have been selected. Because in 1998, Hair et al. suggested that variables with factor loadings 0.5 & above are very significant to determine the minimum loading necessary to comprise an item. From the result of factor analysis, factor loading has also found. It has been seen that 8 variables are strongly correlated with some specific factors. Inherently, it indicates what extent those variables load on the factors (Table 3).

In Table 4, it has been shown how much a single variable has in common with all factors. It has also been shown the percentage of a variable's variation that is explained by the factors. A relatively high commonality indicates that a variable has much in common with the other variables taken as a group. A relatively low commonality means the variable does not sustain an established relationship with the other variables. From Table 4, it has been observed that "Study Environment" is the highest commonality variable & "Affordable Cost" is the lowest commonality variable.

The analysis found that most of the students chose off-campus living to ensure their comfort, safety, privacy, tasty food arrangement, ensuring other facilities, nice reading environment, having housing facility near the campus.

5. Conclusion

The examination is planned to recognize the affecting variables to remain off-grounds living by understudies. The present investigation has uncovered some intriguing perspectives from off-grounds living understudies. These perspectives are probably going to be useful for college expert. There is an enormous shortage of seat in the University's lobby. All understudy can't remain in lobby, in spite of their ability. They need to expend a monstrous measure of cash to remain in an abundant room and their sustenance division. A large portion of the understudies would prefer not to settle in grounds lobby in light of the fact that there are a few confinements like the shortage of seat, low nourishment quality, low web office, ragging, and so on.

6. Recommendations for Further Research

University specialists can construct a few more lobbies to limit the shortage of the seat with expanding transportation offices so that off-grounds living understudies can come and go to grounds. Lobby expert can expand sustenance quality. Government can set up a rental and wellbeing rule to end up a center individual between understudy's family and landowner. Likewise, University specialist can support off-grounds living understudies to play out their program, exercises and group benefit. What's more, lobby expert can give free web surfing (wired and Wi-Fi), self-benefit clothing and humble parlors to take care of the issues looked by the off-grounds living students.

A comparative research to this investigation should be possible with more respondents from the University

of Dhaka. Moreover, this examination can be stretched out to incorporate more state funded colleges of Bangladesh other than different nations'.

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Appendix:

Table 1: Demographic Information of the respondents

Serial No.	Variable	Categories	Frequency (n=100)	Percentage
1	Gender	Male Female	75 25	75% 25%
2	Age of Respondents	Below 20 20-21 21-22 22-23 23-24 Above 24	12 25 23 10 18 12	12% 25% 23% 10% 18% 12%
3	Place of Birth of Respondents	Barisal Chittagong Dhaka Khulna Mymensingh Rajshahi Rangpur Sylhet	10 30 45 7 0 8 0 0	10% 30% 45% 7% 0% 8% 0% 0%
4	Educational Level	Bachelor Masters	75 25	75% 25%

Table 2: Eigenvalue of the Factors

Factor	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	Factor 6	Factor 7	Factor 8	Factor 9	Factor 10	Factor 11
Eigenvalue	3.39344	1.46408	1.09027	0.77443	0.45355	0.29453	0.19828	-0.07086	-0.10334	-0.15308	-0.24176

Table 3: Factor Loading Estimates

Serial No.	Variables	Factor-1	Factor-2	Factor-3
1	Comfort	0.6569	0.0220	-0.0856
2	Safety	0.8551	-0.3499	-0.0778
3	Housing Facility Near the Campus	0.4790	0.5095	-0.2261
4	Having Single Room	0.6947	-0.0469	-0.3169
5	Food arrangement	0.7252	-0.2541	0.0212
6	Participated in Social Activities	0.5198	0.5458	-0.1538
7	Other Facilities	0.3557	0.6022	0.3343
8	Reading environment	0.6947	-0.0469	-0.3169

Table 4: Measuring Commuality

Serial No.	Variables	Uniqueness	Commuality $\sum (\text{loading}_v)^2$ or (1- uniqueness) %
1	Cost afford	0.6483	0.3517=35%
2	Comfort	0.2691	0.7309=73%
3	Safety	0.0713	0.9287=92%
4	Housing Facility Near the Campus	0.2491	0.7509=75%
5	Reading Environment	0.2319	0.7681=76%
6	Food Facilities	0.1986	0.8014=80%
7	Social Activities	0.2163	0.7837=78%
8	Other Facilities (Internet, Printing Facility, etc.)	0.3708	0.6292=63%
9	Furnished Room	0.3527	0.6473=65%
10	Theft Fear	0.3173	0.6827=68%
11	Go Outside at Night	0.4060	0.5940=59%

Table 4: Explained Variance

Serial No.	Factors	Proportion	Explained variance
1	Factor 1	0.4780	0.8376 or 84%
2	Factor 2	0.2062	
3	Factor 3	0.1536	

Figure 6: Factor Analysis

Factor analysis/correlation
 Method: principal factors
 Rotation: (unrotated)

Number of obs = 24
 Retained factors = 7
 Number of params = 55

Factor	Eigenvalue	Difference	Proportion	Cumulative
Factor 1	3.39344	1.92936	0.4780	0.4780
Factor 2	1.46408	0.37380	0.2062	0.6842
Factor 3	1.09027	0.31584	0.1536	0.8378
Factor 4	0.77443	0.32087	0.1091	0.9469
Factor 5	0.45355	0.15902	0.0639	1.0107
Factor 6	0.29453	0.09626	0.0415	1.0522
Factor 7	0.19828	0.26914	0.0279	1.0802
Factor 8	-0.07086	0.03248	-0.0100	1.0702
Factor 9	-0.10334	0.04974	-0.0146	1.0556
Factor 10	-0.15308	0.08869	-0.0216	1.0341
Factor 11	-0.24176	.	-0.0341	1.0000

LR test: independent vs. saturated: $\chi^2(55) = 116.94$ Prob> $\chi^2 = 0.0000$

Figure 7: Factor loading

Factor loadings (pattern matrix) and unique variances

Variable	Factor1	Factor2	Factor3	Factor4	Factor5	Factor6	Factor7	Uniqueness
icanafford-t	0.0883	0.0676	-0.4309	-0.0317	0.2608	0.2865	0.0508	0.6483
ifeelcomfo-e	0.6569	0.0220	-0.0856	0.4654	0.2628	0.0428	0.0636	0.2691
myhouseiss-e	0.8551	-0.3499	-0.0778	0.0108	0.2208	-0.1418	0.0014	0.0713
university-r	0.4790	0.5095	-0.2261	0.3168	-0.2415	0.1557	-0.1670	0.2491
youhaveane-g	0.6947	-0.0469	-0.3169	0.1470	-0.2962	-0.2624	0.0681	0.2319
foodarrang-e	0.7252	-0.2541	0.0212	-0.3841	0.1210	-0.0334	-0.2174	0.1986
iparticipa-r	0.5198	0.5458	-0.1538	-0.4285	0.0170	0.0371	0.0819	0.2163
i havealiki-i	0.3557	0.6022	0.3343	-0.1501	0.0075	-0.0410	-0.0625	0.3708
myroomsfu-d	0.6109	-0.1182	0.3349	-0.1132	-0.1623	0.1515	0.2930	0.3527
idonthavea-f	0.3405	0.0237	0.7006	0.2474	0.0689	0.0631	-0.0733	0.3173
icangoouts-n	-0.3148	0.5790	0.0261	0.0839	0.2750	-0.2576	0.1002	0.4060

Calculation of measuring communality:

The highest commonality of variable, “Safety” = $(0.8551)^2 + (-0.3499)^2 + (-0.0778)^2 + (0.0108)^2 + (0.2208)^2 + (-0.1418)^2 + (0.0014)^2 = 92\%$.

The lowest commonality of variable, “Cost Afford” = $(0.0883)^2 + (0.0676)^2 + (-0.4309)^2 + (0.0317)^2 + (0.2608)^2 + (0.2865)^2 + (0.0508)^2 = 35\%$.