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1.0 Background

1.1 Introduction

The Student Accommodation Experience Survey investigates the intricacies of student housing, with a specific focus on the distinctions between on-campus and off-campus accommodations. Through a comprehensive examination of factors such as accommodation pricing, the demographic composition of local and international students, comfort levels, accessibility to nearby amenities, distance to university campuses, and challenges encountered by students in both settings, this report aims to provide valuable insights into the diverse experiences and preferences of students. By shedding light on the strengths and limitations of on-campus and off-campus living arrangements, this study offers a holistic perspective essential for enhancing the quality and suitability of student accommodation services, ultimately contributing to the well-being and academic success of the student community.

1.2 Purpose of Study

1. To understand the demographic factors influencing student's choices between on-campus and off-campus accommodation.

2. To explore the perceived advantages and disadvantages of on-campus versus off-campus living arrangements.

3. To assess the impact of proximity to campus and amenities on students' overall satisfaction with their accommodation.

2.0 Data Collection

2.1 Data Collection Method

A virtual survey was disseminated to a random sample of people via social media channels to collect data for this study. Two components were made up in the survey. The survey's first section was used to gather the respondent's personal data. A person's gender, age, and current accommodation status are among the three inquiries.

Section 2 can be done based on students' experiences and satisfaction levels with their current accommodation, utilizing rating scales from 1 to 5. It also addressed common challenges faced by students, with multiple-choice options for both on-campus and off-campus residents. The questionnaire was made to provide a comprehensive understanding of students' living conditions and experiences, contributing valuable insights for analysis and decision-making.

2.2 Sample Selection

We distributed the survey on social media platforms like Facebook and Instagram as well as group chat rooms on messaging platforms like Telegram, WhatsApp, and Snapchat. We could get a range of responses from a larger number of respondents in this way. As a result, we were able to gather 63 questionnaire replies from a variety of respondents, including students from UTM and other universities.

2.3 Parameters and Variables

Population   : University students residing in the city and commuting to campus for their studies
Sample   : 63 University students from age 18 and above

Variable	Data Type	Level of Measurement	Parameter
Gender	Categorical	Nominal	Mode
Student Study Status	Categorical	Nominal	Mode
Age	Quantitative	Interval	Mean, Median
Current Accommodation	Categorical	Nominal	Mode
Preferred type accommodation	Categorical	Nominal	Mode
How much do you pay for rent per month?	Quantitative	Ratio	Mean
Primary means of transportation to the university	Categorical	Nominal	Mode
Level of comfort with current accommodation	Quantitative	Ordinal	Mode
To what extent do you feel safe in your accommodation?	Quantitative	Ordinal	Mean
How close is your accommodation to campus or your faculty?	Quantitative	Ordinal	Mode
How close is your accommodation to nearby amenities?	Quantitative	Ordinal	Mode
How comfortable are you with your roommate?	Quantitative	Ordinal	Mode
Common challenges faced by on-campus students	Categorical	Nominal	Mode
Common challenges faced by off-campus students	Categorical	Nominal	Mode

2.4 Limitations of the Study

We tried to get an equal number of responses from both local and International students but the questionnaire had a huge difference between them. So we are afraid the less number of local student respondents might not have an accurate survey analysis in our study.

3.0 Data Analysis

3.1 Categorical Data

Gender:
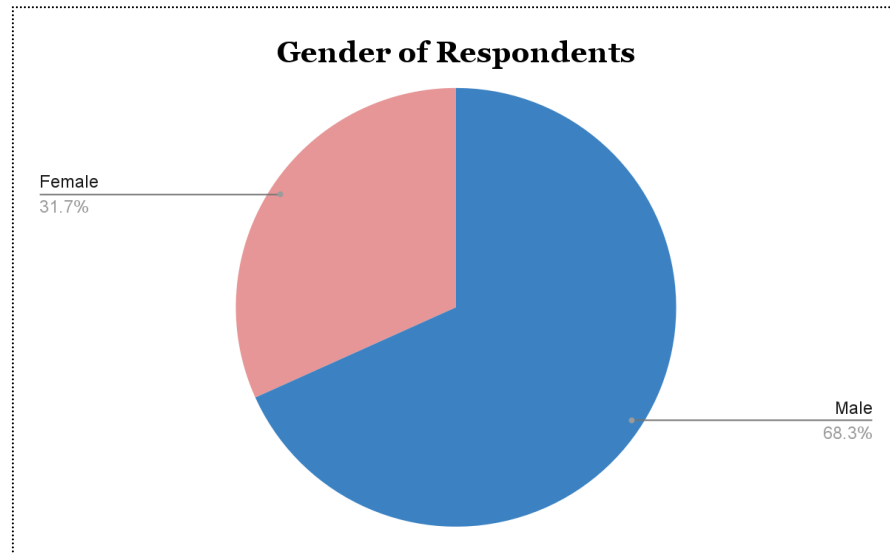
Gender of Respondents

Female
31.7%

Male
68.3%

Figure 1: Gender of Respondents Pie Chart

According to the pie chart above (Figure 1), the survey has 43 male respondents and 20 female respondents. Male respondents make up the majority of those who replied to the survey, 68.3%, compared to female respondents at 31.7%.
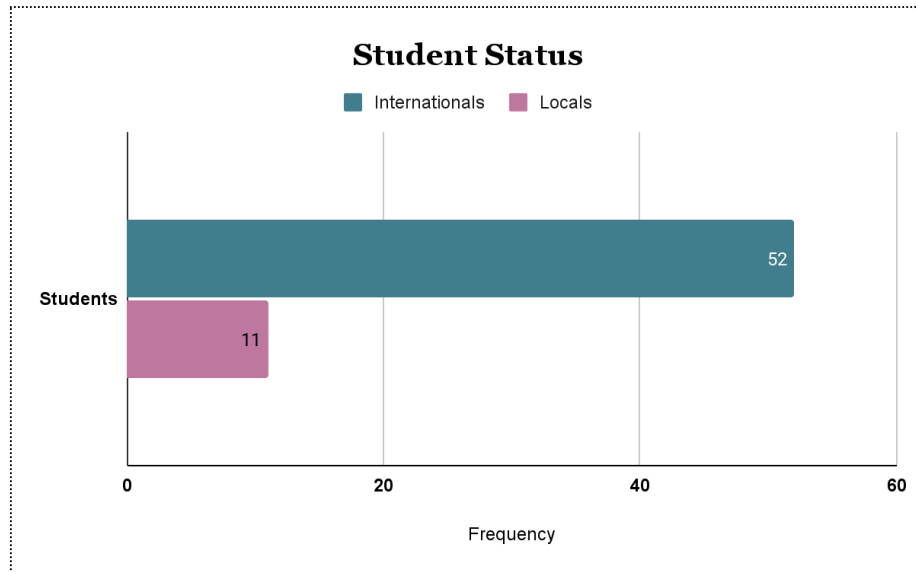
Students' Status:

Figure 2: Student Status Comparison Bar Graph

Figure 2 shows a bar chart that compares whether the student respondents are internationals or locals. Most respondents are international students with 52 participants (82%), while the other 11 participants are local students (18%).

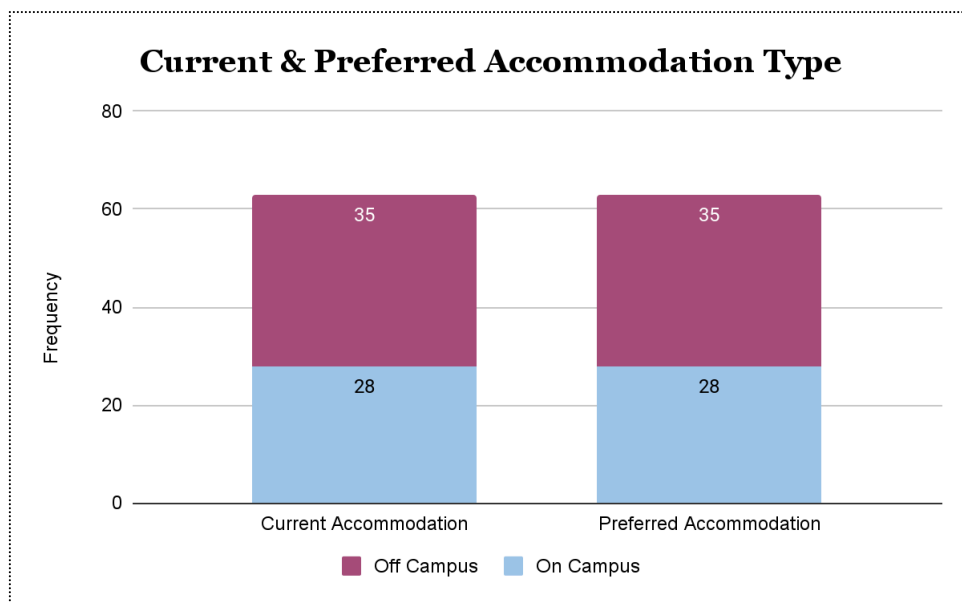Current and Preferred Accommodation Type:

Figure 3: Current & Preferred Accommodation Type Comparison Bar Graph

Figure 3 is an illustrated bar chart showing student's current and preferred accommodation choices. According to the survey and the figure, currently, 28 students live on campus while 35 live off campus, and 28 students prefer to live on campus while 35 students prefer to live off campus.

Primary means of transportation to the university:

Categories	Frequency
Public Transport	23
Public Transport & Personal vehicle (Car/ Motorcycle/ Bicycle)	4
Public Transport & Taxi services (Grab/ InDrive/ Kumpool..etc)	9
Public Transport & Walking	2
Public Transport, Taxi services (Grab/ InDrive/ Kumpool..etc), Walking	5
Personal vehicle (Car/ Motorcycle/ Bicycle)	6
Personal vehicle (Car/ Motorcycle/ Bicycle) & Taxi services (Grab/ InDrive/ Kumpool..etc)	1
Taxi services (Grab/ InDrive/ Kumpool..etc)	10
Walking	3

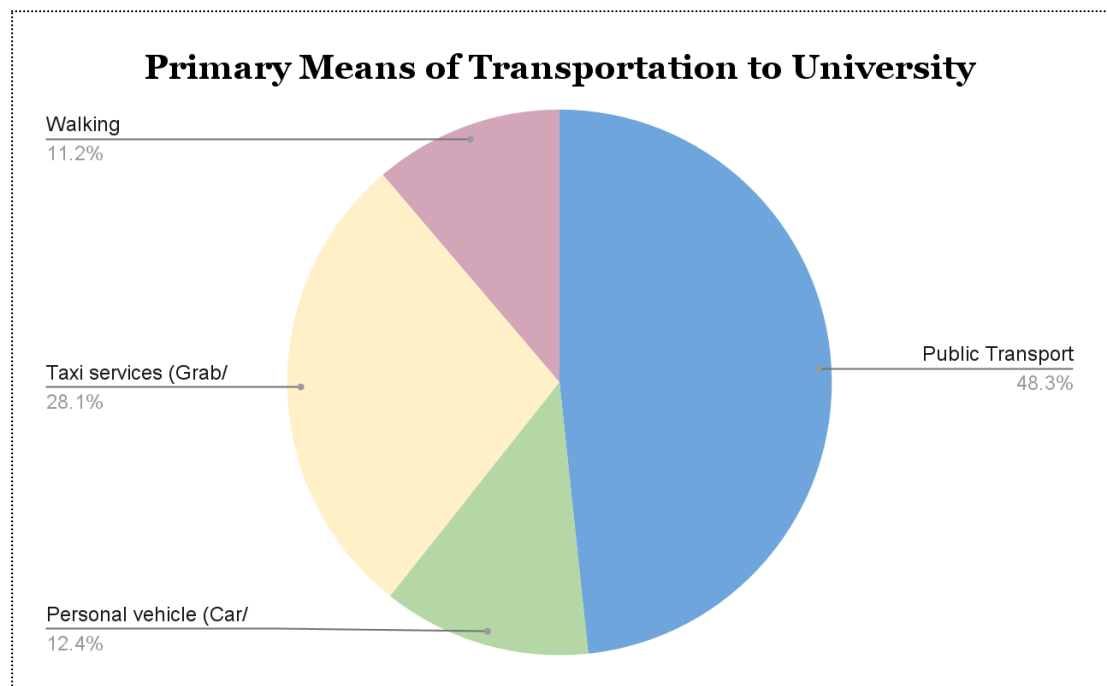*Figure 4.1: Primary Means of Transportation to University Frequency Table*

Figure 4.2: Primary Means of Transportation to University Pie Chart

The pie chart above (figure 4.2) showcases the primary means of transportation to the university used by students who filled out the survey. 36.5% of the students use public transportation while 4.8% of the students walk to university. 15.9% of the students use taxi (Grab/ Indrive/ Kumpool etc) services while 9.5% use personal vehicles (Car/ Motorcycle/ Bike). 1.6 % use personal vehicles (Car/ Motorcycle/ Bike) and taxi services (Grab/ Indrive/ Kumpool etc), 7.9 % use public transport, taxi services(Grab/ Indrive/ Kumpool etc), walking, and 3.2% use public transport and walking to get to university.

Common Challenges Faced By On-Campus Students:

Categories	Frequency
Limited variety of rooms types and quality levels	1
Limited variety of rooms types and quality levels, Cooking limitations within the accommodation	4
Limited variety of rooms types and quality levels, Cooking limitations within the accommodation, Restrictions on late-night access to accommodation	3
Limited variety of rooms types and quality levels, Cooking limitations within the accommodation, Restrictions on late-night access to accommodation, others	1
Limited privacy and personal space	1
Limited privacy and personal space, Cooking limitations within the accommodation	5
Limited privacy and personal space, Cooking limitations within the accommodation, Restrictions on late-night access to accommodation	3
Limited privacy and personal space, Limited variety of rooms types and quality levels, Restrictions on late-night access to accommodation	6
Limited privacy and personal space, Limited variety of rooms types and quality levels, Cooking limitations within the accommodation, Restrictions on late-night access to accommodation	3
Limited privacy and personal space, Restrictions on late-night access to accommodation	2
Cooking limitations within the accommodation	3
Cooking limitations within the accommodation & Restrictions on late-night access to accommodation	10
Cooking limitations within the accommodation, Restrictions on late-night access to accommodation, others	1
Restrictions on late-night access to accommodation	2

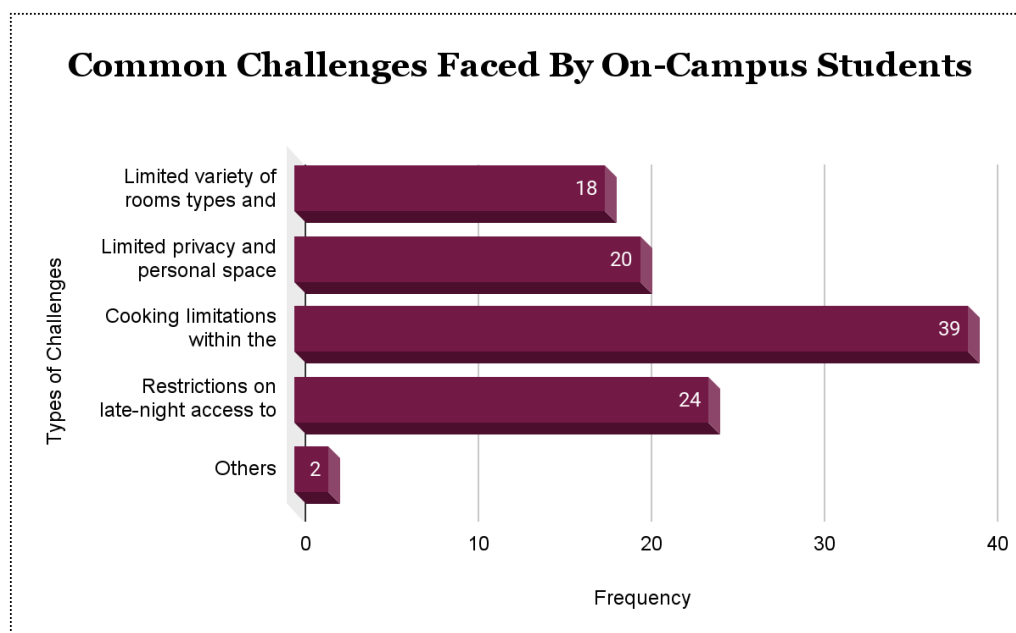*Figure 5.1: Common Challenges Faced By On-Campus Students Table*

Figure 5.2: Common Challenges Faced By On-Campus Students Bar Graph

The table (figure 5.1) and bar graph (figure 5.2) above illustrates the common challenges faced by students living on campus, according to the survey. The table (figure 5.1) represents a more broadened range of data that is categorised in the bar graph. According to both the table (figure 5.1) and bar graph (figure 5.2) 'cooking limitations within the accommodation' has the highest frequency in terms of challenges faced by students who filled the survey.

Common Challenges Faced By On-Campus Students:

Categories	Frequency
Challenges in communication and negotiations with landlords	2
Challenges in communication and negotiations with landlords, Safety and security concerns within the neighborhood	1
Hard to find good meat or chicken	1
Managing household duties and obligations	8
Managing household duties and obligations, Challenges in communication and negotiations with landlords	1
Managing household duties and obligations, Safety and security concerns within the neighborhood	3
Struggles with timely commuting to university	15
Struggles with timely commuting to university, Challenges in communication and negotiations with landlords	5

Struggles with timely commuting to university, Challenges in communication and negotiations with landlords, Safety and security concerns within the neighborhood	2
Struggles with timely commuting to university, Managing household duties and obligations	6
Struggles with timely commuting to university, Managing household duties and obligations, Challenges in communication and negotiations with landlords	7
Struggles with timely commuting to university, Managing household duties and obligations, Challenges in communication and negotiations with landlords, Safety and security concerns within the neighborhood	3
Struggles with timely commuting to university, Managing household duties and obligations, transportation fees	1
Did Not Answer	7

Figure 6.1: Common Challenges Faced by Off-Campus Students Bar Graph
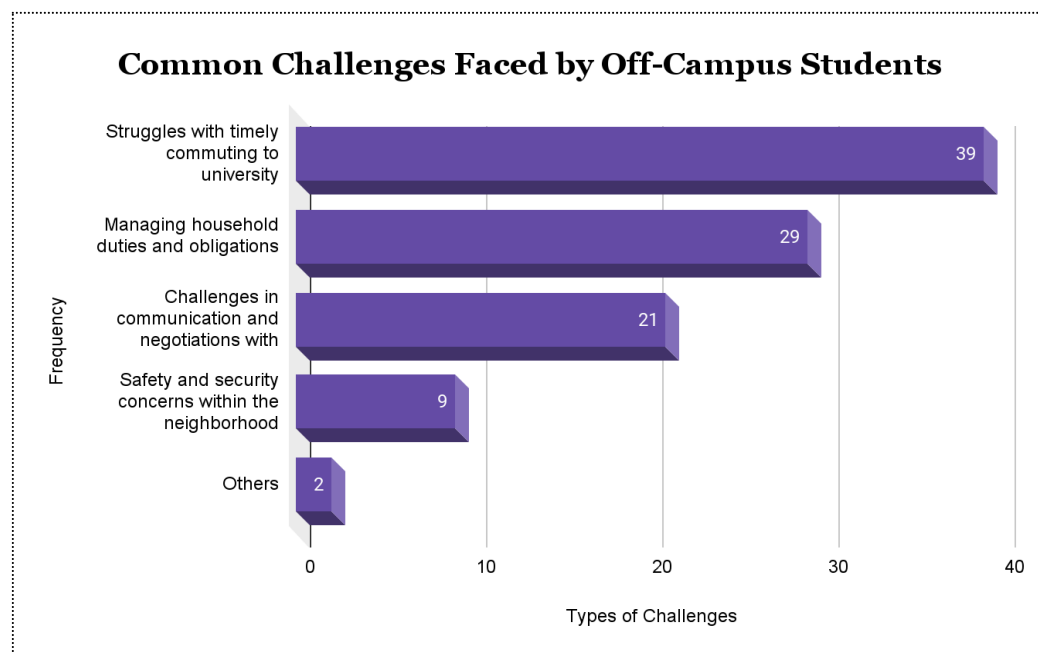

Figure 6.2: Common Challenges Faced by Off-Campus Students Bar Graph

The table (figure 6.1) and bar graph (figure 6.2) above illustrates the common challenges faced by students living off campus, according to the survey. The table (figure 6.1) represents a more broadened range of data that is categorized in the bar graph. According to both the table (figure 6.1) and bar graph (figure 6.2) 'struggles with timely commuting to university' has the highest frequency in terms of challenges faced by students who filled the survey.
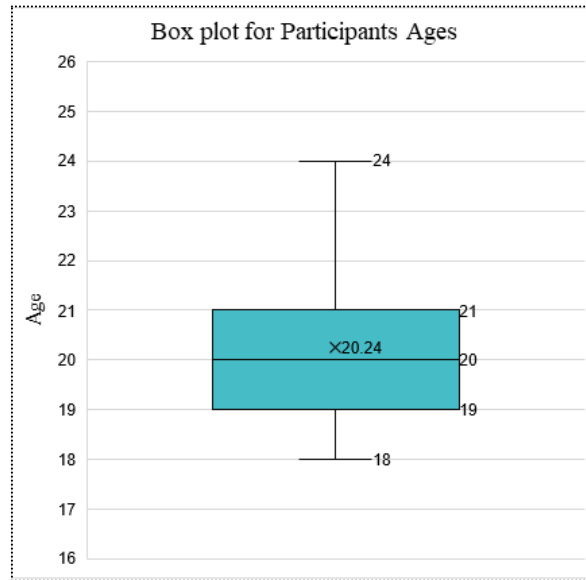
3.2 Quantitative Data

Age:

Figure 7: Box plot of participants ages

The above box plot (figure 7) represents the ages of the respondents. It reveals that the ages of our respondents ranged between 18 to 24, notably the majority fall within the range of 19 to 21 encompassing 69.8% of total respondents. The calculated mean is 20.24, with the mode being 19 with 18 respondents (28.8%) and the median being 20.

How much do you pay for rent per month?

Rental	Class Boundaries	Class Midpoint (x)	Frequency (f)	Cumulative Frequency	xf
1 - 400	.5 - 400.5	200.5	14	14	2807
401 - 800	400.5 - 800.5	600.5	40	54	24020
801 - 1200	800.5 - 1200.5	1000.5	5	59	5002.5
1201 - 1600	1200.5 - 1600.5	1400.5	4	63	5602
Total			63	63	37431.5

Figure 8: Frequency distribution table of monthly rental prices

From Figure 8 We can see that the majority of respondents (40) pay a monthly rent ranging from 401 to 800 for their accommodation. There's a notable drop in respondents in the highest rental bracket, indicating a preference among students for more budget-friendly accommodation choices. The average monthly rental price for respondents was calculated to be 594.151 RM.

How would you rate your current accommodation?:

Level of comfort with current accommodation	Frequency
0	0
1	0
2	8
3	19
4	25
5	11
Total	63

Figure 9 Frequency table for respondents level of comfort with their current Accommodation

Figure 9 represents the frequency of respondents' reported comfort levels in their current accommodations. The majority of respondents (25) rated their comfort level as 4, indicating a high degree of satisfaction. Additionally, 19 respondents rated their comfort level as 3, suggesting a generally positive perception of their living situation. It's worth noting that there were no respondents who rated their comfort level as 0 or 1, indicating a lack of dissatisfaction.

Rating of Current Accommodation:

Rating Scale Of Accommodation	Frequency
1 (Bad)	2
2	10
3	16
4	26
5 (Best)	9

The table above (figure 10) represents how the students, who filled out the questionnaire, would rate their respective accommodation. According to the table most students would rate their accommodation 4 out of 5 based on the scale we presented.

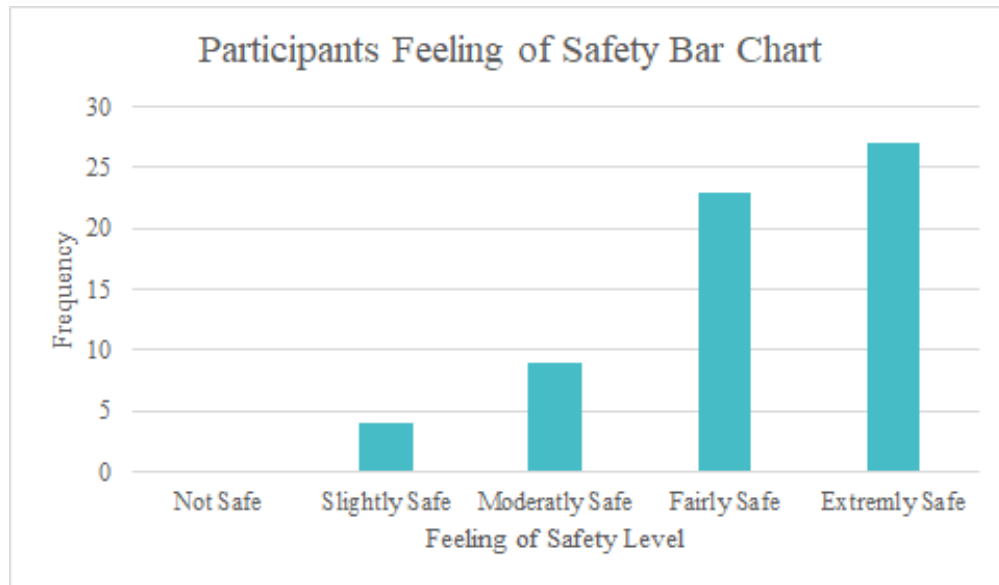To what extent do you feel safe in your accommodation?:

Figure 11 Bar chart shows Participants feeling of safety in their current Accommodation

The above bar chart (Figure 11) shows the participants' varying degrees of safety perceptions in their accommodations, ranging from the second level (slightly safe) to the fifth level (extremely safe). Notably, none of the participants indicated feeling completely unsafe. Among respondents the mean of this Likert scale response is approximately 4.16 (fairly safe), and the mode is 5 (extremely safe) with 27 participants (42.8%). Overall, this indicates that the sample population generally has a positive perception of safety, with a significant majority reporting feelings of safety. However, there are still appreciable percentages of participants who said they felt less secure.
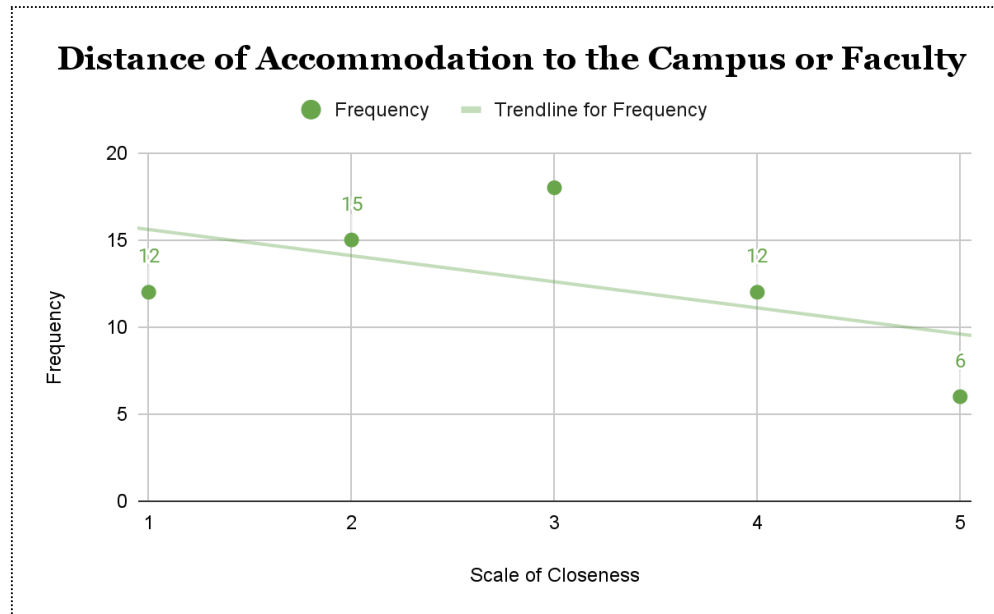
Distance to University from the Accommodation:

Distance of Accommodation to the Campus or Faculty

Figure 12: Distance of Accomodation to the Campus or Faculty Dot Plot

The graph (figure 12) represents the scale of closeness to campus or faculty, through a dot plot. According to students who filled out the survey, most students say they stay on a scale 3 (18) when it comes to closeness to the campus or faculty. The graph has a downward trendline.
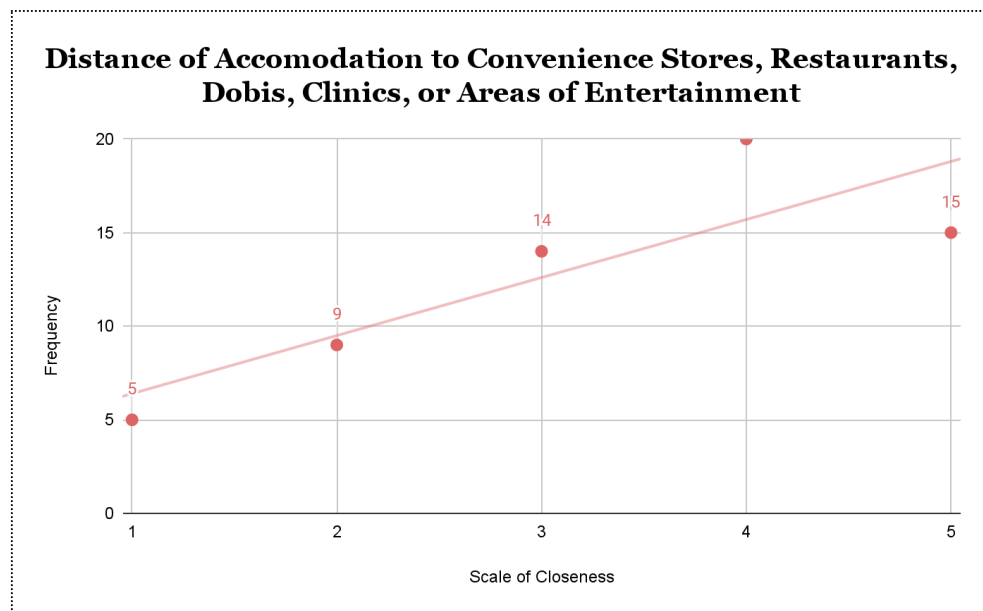
Distance to nearby amenities:

Distance of Accomodation to Convenience Stores, Restaurants, Dobis, Clinics, or Areas of Entertainment

Figure 13: Distance of Accomodation to Convenience Stores, Restaurants, Dobis, Clinics, or Areas of Entertainment Dot Plot

The graph (figure 13) represents the scale of closeness to convenience stores, restaurants,dobis, clinics, or areas of entertainment, through a dot plot. According to students who filled out the survey, most students say they stay in a scale 4 (20) when

it comes to closeness to the nearest convenience stores, restaurants, dobis, clinics, or areas of entertainment. The graph has an upward trendline.
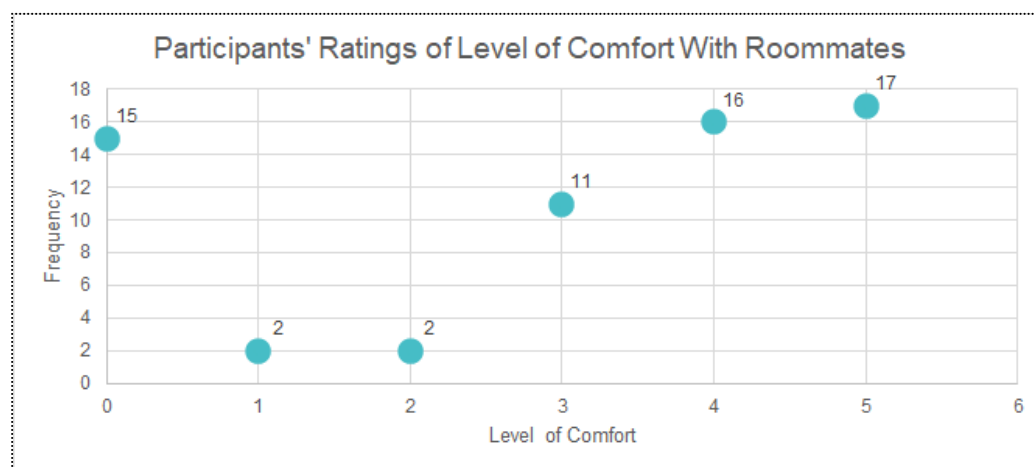
How comfortable are you with your roommate?

Figure 14: dot plot shows Participants Ratings of level of comfort with their roommates

Figure 14 shows dot plots for Participants' Ratings of their level of comfort with their roommates. There are 15 participants living without roommates (23.8%) suggesting a significant portion of individuals living independently. Among those with roommates 2 participants (3.2%) expressed strong discomfort with their roommates, another 2 participants (3.2%) said they feel uncomfortable, Indicating that a minority of participants are having real issues with their roommates. While 11 participants rated their comfort as neutral (17.5%). Next 16 participants (25.4%) stated that they are feeling comfortable, the largest group of 17 participants (26.9%) are feeling very comfortable living with their current roommates, showing a generally positive roommate experience among the majority.

3.3 Comparison

Comparison of rental prices in on campus and off campus accommodation:

Rental	Frequency		Relative Frequency	
RM	On-campus	Off-campus	On-campus	Off-campus
1 - 400	6	8	0.214	0.23
401 - 800	18	22	0.643	0.629
801 - 1200	4	1	0.143	0.029
1201 - 1600	0	4	0	0.114
Total	28	35	1	1

Figure 15.1 Relative Frequency distribution table for comparing On-campus and Off-campus monthly rental prices
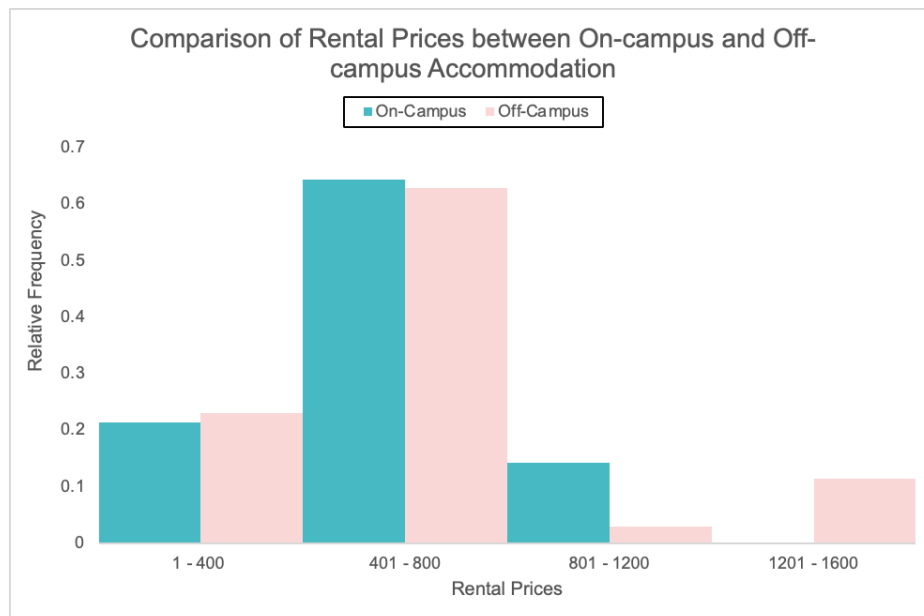

Figure 15.2 Comparative Bar Chart comparing Rental Prices for On-campus and Off-campus Accommodation

Figures 15.1 and 15.2 provide a comprehensive overview of rental prices for both on-campus and off-campus accommodation. The relative frequencies show that the distribution of rental prices is fairly similar between the two accommodation types, with slightly higher relative frequencies for off-campus rentals in the 1 - 400 RM and 801 - 1200 RM ranges. We can also see that off-campus accommodation offers slightly more flexibility in pricing.

Comparison of monthly rent and level of comfort and overall of rating of accommodation:
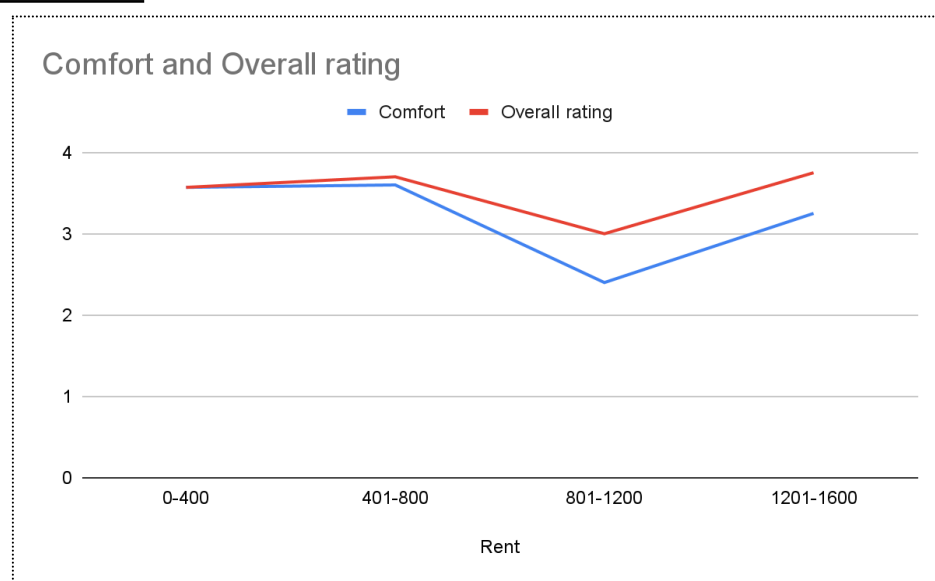

Figure 16: Line chart comparing the comfort level,overall rating with the rent paid

From figure 16, we can see that the overall rating which includes the distance to nearby amenities and safety level, and comfort level which includes the comfort of current accommodation and roommate compared against rent does not entirely depend on the rate of rent paid.But we can say on an overall basis the higher the rent the better the accommodation.The level of comfort and overall rating almost depend on each

4.0 Conclusion

On a whole, even though students were unsatisfied with their current accommodation they still don't want to change their current accommodation type.The students that live on campus find the limitation to cook the most pressing issue, we hope that in the future university accommodation could provide the option or a common space where students could cook. Through this study, we learnt how to use multiple software to create graphs and to understand the data we have to further interpret it so that it could be easily understood by everyone. We believed we had fulfilled the idea we wanted to achieve at the start of the study.

5.0 Appendix

5.1 Questionnaire

https://forms.gle/wU9f9T5FwDTPqWBn8

5.2 Responses

docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/18IOdqJhgH8Rf1fpoPIke3On33CVadfWk2UJS FuYVDfk/edit?usp=drive_link