



# Boarding Place Selection Priority and Preference

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**Abstract.** Boarding houses are one of the temporary housing options for students who are studying outside the region. The environment in which the boarding house affects student activity, productivity, and achievement. The boarding environment includes room facilities, shared facilities, and other factors (accessibility and social environment). This study aims to determine students' perceptions of ideal costs and prices of the facilities offered. This study used a quantitative descriptive approach. The population of this study was students of FISH Unesa, while the sample was taken from 10% of the total population. The sampling technique used is purposive random sampling. This research instrument is a questionnaire that covers aspects of boarding house type, environment, and accessibility as well as interview guidelines. In general, students categorize boarding houses above the price of 1 million rupiahs in the expensive category. Shared facilities such as shared bathrooms and wifi are basic facilities obtained for 400,000 – 800,000. Nowadays wifi is shifting into a basic need because the function of the internet itself is very versatile. Its functions vary, namely, social media and watching videos (recreational), communicating through cyberspace (social), and lectures and finding materials for learning (education). Most of the students choose the homogenous type because of their religion and culture which is placed in the same kecamatan as their campus. In addition, the average student also owns a motorbike. Currently, accessibility is that priorities are near eating place and café. It is because most of the boarding house doesn't have a pantry or kitchen

**Keywords:** boarding house, type, environment

## 1 Introduction

The existence of a university has an impact on the number of temporary immigrants in the area. Many students choose to pursue higher education in areas far from where they live. This is due to the uneven quality of higher education in each region and universities in Java Island are considered to choose good quality (Rufaida & Kustanti, 2018). Research (Nadlyfah & Kustanti, 2020) shows that the considerations for choosing universities outside the region are: [1] seeking a better education, [2] free from parental supervision, [3] seeking experience in a new area, [4] getting to know the customs and culture of a new area, [5] learning to adjust, [6] learning to live independently and seeking new experiences, and [7] expanding knowledge. These

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temporary migrant students have several alternative places to live, namely: [1] staying at a relative's house, [2] renting a house, [3] occupying a dormitory provided by the university, and [4] occupying a boarding house. The majority of students choose to live in boarding houses rather than renting or living in dormitories (Rahayu & Hartiningtyas, 2022). This has an impact on increasing the need for boarding houses (Adriantama & Brianorman, 2021). This is similar to what was stated by RB (2018), the increasing population of an area, the impact on increasing housing needs.

A large number of boarding places gives students the opportunity to choose a boarding place according to their needs. (Toisuta, 2018) said that most students choose boarding houses without paying attention to the environment. (Rahayu & Hartiningtyas, 2022) said that students usually choose a boarding house based on the suitability of the rental price and the facilities offered. Apart from that, the environment of the boarding house is also a consideration in choosing a boarding house.

The boarding house environment has a broad meaning, namely: [1] boarding houses, [2] location, [3] accessibility, [4] regulations, and [5] facilities. The environment influences academic achievement (Al-ayza, 2021) and student enthusiasm for learning (Maulida & Syahrani, 2022). Facilities, boarding friends, and accessibility are factors that determine the comfort of a boarding house. A comfortable boarding house will increase students' productive activities, for example: working part-time, organizing, and studying. A comfortable environment supports the development of student potential. On the other hand, the living environment and friendships have the potential to be the cause of students' failure to complete their studies at university.

This study aims to determine the factors considered and prioritized by students in choosing a boarding house. The priority factors for choosing a boarding house are limited to the type of boarding house, the range of boarding locations, and the environmental facilities of the boarding house. The results of this study can be used as a reference for tertiary institutions in helping students succeed in completing their studies. The boarding house environment can also describe the character and needs of students.

## 2 Method

This research uses a quantitative descriptive approach to find out. students' priorities in choosing a boarding place. The research population is students from the Faculty of Social and Legal Sciences, Surabaya State University (FISH) class 2021 and 2022. An overview of many subjects is shown in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Sample Population

No	Major	Class	
		2021	2022
1.	Pendidikan Sejarah	76	141
2.	Pendidikan IPS	75	148
3.	Pendidikan Geografi	91	116

4.	PPKN	82	111
5.	Sosiologi	149	182
6.	Ilmu Komunikasi	76	203
7.	Administrasi Negara	109	206
8.	Hukum	195	306
	Total	<b>853</b>	<b>1413</b>

The very large population makes it impossible to take samples. The research sample was taken from 10% of the total population. Determining the sample size uses the Slovin formula (Riyanto & Hatmawan, 2020)

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Information:

n = Sample size/number of respondents

N = Population size

The value of e = 0.1 (10%) for large populations

The sampling technique used is cluster random sampling, namely selecting samples randomly that represent each group. The samples selected were those that met the criteria: [1] Unesa FISH students. Class of 2021 – 2022, [2] live in a boarding house in the form of one boarding room plot, [3] come from outside Surabaya and its surroundings.

Data collection used questionnaires and semi-structured interview guides. The questionnaire is distributed online so that it can reach a wider range of respondents and make data processing easier. The questionnaire consists of three questions. The questionnaire includes: [1] type, [2] distance, and [3] accessibility. The questionnaire used has been validated by researchers to determine the validity of answers during interviews. Interviews were conducted to dig deeper into students' reasons when choosing a boarding house. Interviews were conducted with several samples representing each category or choice. Interview samples have good communication skills, so they can provide clear and in-depth information.

Data analysis went through three stages. First, calculate the percentage of respondents' answers to the questionnaire. Second, make interview transcripts with selected samples. Third, draw conclusions.

### 3 Results and Discussion

#### 3.1 Boarding House Type

Boarding house types are divided into two, namely homogeneous and heterogeneous types. Homogeneous type is a boarding house that only has residents of the same gender. All residents are male or all female. The heterogeneous type is a boarding

house type with mixed gender occupants, namely men and women. Analysis of the priority types of boarding houses students choose is shown in Table 2.

**Table 2.** Priority for Selecting the Type of Boarding House

Type Boarding House	Male	Female
Heterogen	4 (9%)	3 (2%)
Homogen	36 (84%)	136 (98%)
Lain-lain	3 (7%)	-
<b>Jumlah Total</b>	<b>43 (100%)</b>	<b>139 (100%)</b>

In general, students prefer homogeneous type boarding houses. More female students choose heterogeneous type boarding houses than male students. Considerations for choosing a homogeneous boarding house type are cultural and religious reasons. Subject PS22056 and subject PS22013 have lived in Islamic boarding schools. According to PS22056, it is unethical and uncomfortable to live with residents of different genders, even if they are in different rooms or floors. He feels awkward and uncomfortable when he often meets people of the opposite sex who are not related to him at home. This shows that comfort is a priority in choosing a boarding house (Amilia, 2019)

Subject PS22013 also said that the majority of Indonesia's population is Muslim. The rules of Islam say that men and women have different natures. When a man or woman lives in the same house, but does not have a family relationship (muhrim), it can give rise to negative thoughts and slander from the surrounding environment. Apart from that, Javanese culture is conservative.

IK22028's opinion is a representation of subjects who choose to live in heterogeneous boarding houses. Subject IK22028 thinks that homogeneous type boarding houses tend to have stricter regulations, for example: there is a curfew. Subject IK22028 chose a boarding house that enforced many rules because he liked hanging out outside until late at night.

In table 1 there are three (7%) male respondents who did not choose a homogeneous or heterogeneous boarding house type. Subject PS22066, who represents this type, said that the gender of boarding house occupants was not a consideration. He pays more attention to the appearance of the building, neatness and cleanliness. This is in accordance with the character of subject PS22066 who likes neatness and is a perfectionist. Sipayung et al. (2021) said that cleanliness and good and well-maintained building conditions are one of the criteria for choosing a boarding house.

### 3.2 Distance of Boarding House Locations to Campus

Location range is the distance between the boarding house and the campus. The distance between the boarding house and the campus is a consideration in choosing a boarding house (Setiawan & Karyadiputra, 2023). Considerations for choosing the range of boarding house locations are divided into five, namely: [1] how many are in the same kecamatan, [2] are in the same kelurahan, [3] are in the same city, [4] are

close to the campus with a distance of approximately one kilometer, and [5] others. The results of the analysis regarding the location range are shown in Table 3.

**Table 3** Boarding House Distance

<b>Boarding house location</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
In the same kecamatan	15 (49%)	30 (21%)
In the same kelurahan	21 (35%)	90 (65%)
In the same city	6 (14%)	14 (10%)
Near campus ( $\pm 1$ Km)	1 (2%)	4 (3%)
etc	-	1 (1%)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>43 (100%)</b>	<b>139 (100%)</b>

In general, students choose boarding houses that are in the same kecamatan as the campus, namely Kecamatan Ketintang. This means that students choose a boarding house that is relatively close, but not too close. This is confirmed by data that only 2% choose a boarding house within a range of  $\pm 1$  Km. The boarding house does not have to be too close to campus, but can be reached in a matter of minutes. This option takes into account that students are not late when attending morning lectures. Another consideration is being able to take part in extracurricular activities (such as seminars, HMP work program development meetings. With a relatively close distance, subjects have more freedom to take part in extracurricular activities because they don't need too much time to get to campus or the location of the activity.

Subject PS22056 explained that living in the same kecamatan as the campus is close to the campus. The consideration is the issue of time management. Subject PS 22056 finds it difficult to get up early, so if you wake up late, it won't take too long to get to campus. Apart from that, living close by makes it easier for him to get the things he needs suddenly. Subject PS22013 gave the reason for efficiency, namely saving fuel costs and in forced conditions it was still affordable if you had to walk. A boarding house that is relatively close to campus will save time, energy and costs for traveling to campus (Amilia, 2019)

Students who choose a boarding house in the same kecamatan take into account that they have a vehicle. They feel that the boarding house is not too far if it can be reached by vehicle in  $\pm 30$  minutes. The subject of IK22028 choosing a boarding house that is not close to the campus is that the price tends to be expensive. This also happens around the Undiksha campus, where the rental price for rooms within a radius of less than one kilometer is very high (Resmi & Mekarsari, 2011). Apart from that, when you first started looking for a boarding house in Surabaya, the places near the campus were already fully occupied.

Subject PS22066 chose a location near campus ( $\pm 1$  km) because he did not have a vehicle that would make it easier for him to carry out various activities on campus. Subject PS22066 is a student who has many activities, from HMP activities to just hanging out with friends in the campus gazebo.

### 3.3 Environment

The environment is also a consideration in choosing a boarding house. The environment or strategic location that is a consideration for choosing a boarding house includes: close to campus, places to eat, internet cafes, photocopying, shopping centers, or other entertainment places (Hajar et al., 2012). In this research, the environment includes: [1] close to campus, [2] close to places to eat, [3] close to laundry places, [4] close to malls/entertainment, and [5] far from crowds. Subjects may choose more than one boarding environment. Environmental analysis of the boarding house is presented in Table 4.

**Table 4. Boarding House Environment**

<b>Priority</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Near Campus	36	130	166
Near eating place	25	99	124
Near laundry	10	52	62
Near Mall/Entertainment	10	49	59
Away from crowd	5	20	25

Subject PS22066 chose a boarding house that was close to campus and close to places to eat. Actually, PS22066 subject can cook itself. However, the boarding house subject PS22066 does not have a shared kitchen. Therefore, he chose a boarding house that was close to places to eat (SWK). SWK is a priority because it has a wide variety of food.

Subject PS22013 chose a boarding house that was near places to eat, laundry, and malls/entertainment. PS22013 subjects spend a lot of time doing activities on campus and outside the city, so they don't have much time to cook and wash clothes. Therefore, subject PS22013 chose a boarding house that was close to places to eat and laundry. There are a lot of PS22013 subject activities and I feel more comfortable completing assignments on campus. The boarding house is a place to rest. When he comes home the boarding house really becomes a place to rest. Apart from that, to relieve fatigue and boredom, subject PS22013 entertained himself by visiting malls/entertainment places close to the boarding house. Malls, shopping places, or shops are one of the criteria for selecting a boarding house location (Wardhani & Nur, 2017) Therefore, the choice of boarding house environment does not take accessibility into consideration.

Subject IK22028 also chose a boarding house that was close to places to eat and crowds. This is because the subject is an active social individual. He prefers to hang out with friends in coffee shops (café). In fact, he often does assignments with friends at hangouts. That way, he can discuss discussions with his friends.

Subject PS22056 is one of the students who chooses to live far from the crowds. Subject PS22056 does not like crowds and rarely communicates with other people. Subject PS22056 feels uncomfortable when in crowded situations. Socialization is carried out by subject PS 22056 by hanging out/drinking coffee with close friends who can understand him. Subject PS22056 also prefers a calm atmosphere when

studying. He prefers to sit in the corner of the classroom and read alone when the discussion atmosphere in class is busy. Sometimes he chooses to study in his room or the lake near campus which has a calm atmosphere. Some students choose a boarding house with an environment that is conducive to studying or some also choose a boarding house environment close to the crowds (Rasti, 2015)

## **4 Conclusion**

A boarding house to support students in completing their studies at a university. Considerations in choosing a boarding house can be divided into three criteria, namely: type of boarding house, range of boarding house locations, and the environment around the boarding house. The majority of students prefer boarding houses that are homogeneous, that is, they have the same gender for reasons of comfort, culture and religious norms. Selecting a range of locations for boarding houses is prioritized within the same kecamatan as the campus. This is to save time and transportation costs, making it easier to carry out activities on campus. The boarding environment that students are interested in is one that is close to the campus and places to eat. The close distance to campus will make it easier for students to carry out activities on campus, while it is close to places to eat because boarding houses generally do not have shared kitchens. Some students choose boarding places based on their unique characteristics.

This research can be developed further into aspects of financial capability and boarding house facilities. The selection of boarding facilities can be reviewed based on gender. Amenities can also be related to price.

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## **Author contribution**

The research team consisted of 4 people. I am Esa PBGG Patridina, S.S, M.A. as the head researcher in charge of making research design proposals, analyzing data and writing up the results of the discussion. Farid Pribadi, S. Sos., M. Sosio. as Researcher (Theory and Questionnaire Validity Test), Rahmanu Wijaya, S.H., M.H. as Researcher (Cluster Analysis and Coordinator), and Agung Stiawan, S.Pd., M.Pd. as a Researcher (Interviewer and Cluster Analysis)

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