Space for Convenience Planning and Academic Performance of Secondary School Students in Oyo State, Nigeria

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Abstract
Every secondary school leaver is expected to be able to seek and gain admission into institutions of higher learning, both locally and internationally. However, this has become unattainable as a result of the poor academic performance seen in senior secondary school examinations; the quintessential example being the West African Senior School Certificate Examination (W.A.S.S.C.E.). Therefore, in line with this worrisome predicament, the study investigated the influence of space for convenience planning on the academic performance of students in Oyo State, Nigeria. The study adopted the descriptive survey research design of the ex-post facto type and made use of a sample of 1,440 selected through a multi-stage sampling procedure. The two validated instruments used for data collection were space for convenience planning scale (r=0.81) and student academic performance scale (r=0.70). Three hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance. Data collected were analysed using Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) and Multiple Regression analysis. Two, out of the three independent variables, had significant relationship with the academic performance of students. These were toilet facility (r = 0.336; P < 0.05) and water facility (r = 0.262; P < 0.05). Also, the independent variables (i.e. the three spaces for convenience planning elements) accounted for 13.9% of the variance in the dependent variable and the joint effect of space for convenience planning is significant on the academic performance of students. Thus, based on the findings, some of the recommendations made include provision of adequate toilet and water facilities.

Keywords: Influence, Space for convenience, Toilet facility, Water facility, Academic performance of Students.

Introduction
Any impartial individual who examines the Nigerian system of education critically would agree that plentiful problems confront it. These problems include corruption, inadequate funding, poor academic performance of students, inconsistent educational policies, insufficient infrastructural facilities among others; the most worrisome and persistent being the poor academic performance of students. This is especially particular in secondary schools as evidenced by the performance of students at the examinations conducted by the West African Examination Council (W.A.E.C.) (Ojo and Olaniyi, 2011). The disturbing development of the Nigerian education sector, especially as regards the academic performance of students, has persevered for a long time despite efforts made by stakeholders to reverse it (Idakwoji, 2016). This is clearly demonstrated in table 1.

Table 1: Nigerian West African Senior School Certificate Examination Results: 2012-2016.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Year of Examination</th>
<th>Number of Students Who Sat for the Examination</th>
<th>Number of Students who Passed with 5 Credits or More, Including English &amp; Mathematics</th>
<th>% of Those who Passed with 5 Credits or More, Including English &amp; Mathematics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1,695,878</td>
<td>658,170</td>
<td>38.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1,543,683</td>
<td>564,524</td>
<td>36.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,705,976</td>
<td>529,425</td>
<td>31.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1,593,442</td>
<td>616,370</td>
<td>38.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1,552,758</td>
<td>878,040</td>
<td>52.92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WAEC, Oyo State 2016.

As shown in table 1, in the West African Senior School Certificate Examination (W.A.S.S.C.E.) conducted between the months of May and June in 2012, 38.81 per cent of the total number of candidates who sat for the examination had a minimum of five credit passes, including English and Mathematics respectively. Nonetheless, in 2013, it fell to 36.57 per cent, and in 2014, it further deteriorated as only 529,425 candidates out of the total 1,705,976 who sat for the examination (representing 31.03 per cent) had five credits, including English Language and Mathematics respectively. Contrary to previous performances, it slightly improved in 2015 as only 616,370 candidates, representing 38.68% out of 1,593,442 candidates who sat for the 2015 May/June W.A.S.S.C.E. obtained credits in five subjects and above, including Mathematics and English Language respectively. It further improved in the 2016 May/June W.A.S.S.C.E. as reported by the examination
body that out of the 1,552,758 students who sat for the May/June examinations, 878,040 candidates representing 52.92%, obtained credits in five (5) subjects and above, including English Language and Mathematics respectively.

Granting that the improved performance of students as evidenced by the result released by the West African Examination Council (W.A.E.C.) in the W.A.S.S.C.E. between the months of May and June in 2016 is highly commendable when compared with the previous years, nevertheless, it is on the average which continues to be a source of worry to the researcher. Deductively, the 47% students who failed the 2016 May/June W.A.S.S.C.E. are not eligible to seek and gain admission into higher institutions of learning in Nigeria. Consequently, the broad goal of secondary education which shall be to prepare every individual for higher education is yet to be achieved.

The most worrisome is the fact Oyo State (the main focus of the researcher in this work) which is supposed to set the pace for other states in the south-west region is not found in the leading position. A breakdown of the released results of students who sat for the W.A.S.S.C.E. in 2016 revealed that Oyo state came 26th out of 36 states and Abuja, the Federal Capital Territory of Nigeria (F.C.T.). Furthermore, only 19% obtained credits in five (5) subjects and above, including English and Mathematics respectively. Lagos state ranked highest in the southwest (6th), followed by Ekiti (11th), Ondo (13th), Ogun (19th), Oyo State (26th) and Osun (29th) (WAEC, 2016). Besides the rate at which students fail, there have also been complaints that secondary schools are not meeting the expected requirements of producing qualitative students (Olorundare, 2011). Jaiyeoba (2011), in her own opinion, lamented that the stakeholders’ aspiration and expectation from secondary schools are not meeting the expected requirements of producing qualitative students (Olorundare, 2011). Jaiyeoba (2011), in her own opinion, lamented that the stakeholders’ aspiration and expectation from secondary schools are not meeting the expected requirements of producing qualitative students (Olorundare, 2011). Jaiyeoba (2011), in her own opinion, lamented that the stakeholders’ aspiration and expectation from secondary schools are not meeting the expected requirements of producing qualitative students (Olorundare, 2011). Jaiyeoba (2011), in her own opinion, lamented that the stakeholders’ aspiration and expectation from secondary schools are not meeting the expected requirements of producing qualitative students (Olorundare, 2011).
extreme cases, open defecation around schools or absenteeism in order to use a home toilet (Pillitteri 2012). Similarly, Jaiyeoba and Atanda (2011) stated that unavailability or poor toilet facility repels students’ regularity in school. If such happens, important topics missed may not be recovered, thereby leading to students’ failure since the continuity of such subject’s content has been tampered. Studies have revealed the relationship between toilet facilities and students’ academic performance. For instance, Jaiyeoba and Atanda (2011) discovered that toilet facility has a relationship with students’ academic achievement in mathematics and has contributed significantly. Similarly, Sirengo (2015), in his study, found that toilet has significant positive relationship with students’ academic achievement.

Water facilities are necessary requirements for institutions, whether running day or boarding system (Jedo, 2007). According to Adu and Aremu (2012), providing adequate levels of water supply in schools is of direct relevance to the United Nation Millennium Development Goals of achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and reducing child mortality. In view of the importance accorded water facilities in the school system, its provision in schools ought to be one of the requirements for granting approval for its commencement. However, this is not usually enforced by the government. Even in some schools with such facilities, the water is found to be contaminated and therefore, undrinkable. The students, therefore, go out of the school premises during the break period to get drinking water and return after the break period has passed (Afework and Asfaw, 2014). Topics missed when the students were absent owing to unavailability of portable water supply may not be taught again by the teacher and thereby affect their academic performance negatively. In addition, the water drunk is untreated and could be adulterated, capable of causing water borne diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea which may become widespread. In fact, it is estimated that 88% of diarrhoea disease is caused by unsafe water supply (UN, 2008). These could question the health situation of students as the infected one would not be in school go to seek treatment at the hospital (Afework and Asfaw, 2014). This invariably means that, schools with portable water supply for consumption have students who are healthy and thereby have better chances of achieving high academic excellence. According to the United Nations Children Emergency Fund (U.N.I.C.E.F.) (2006), water is linked to school attendance and academic performance.

The cafeteria is a place set aside for food vendors to sell food to students. Students who are famished would find it difficult to concentrate in class, especially those ones whose parents do not cook before leaving home. The school administrator should therefore, endeavour to provide a school cafeteria, built under strict sanitary condition as it is essential for students to take their meals in a serene and hygienic environment. In light of this, the cafeteria has to be attractively built and spacious enough to occupy all students conveniently and make for free movement into and out of the place (Jedo, 2007). However, experience has shown that most public secondary schools do not have cafeteria. The food vendors, in most cases, use the classroom corridors or stay under trees to sell their food. One, therefore, wonders if unavailability of cafeteria in most schools could be responsible for the poor academic performance of students.

From the discussion so far, the empirical studies have established that there are a number of spaces for convenience planning found within the school which could influence students’ academic performance. It is on this premise that this study investigated the extent to which space for convenience planning influences students’ academic performance in Oyo State, Nigeria.

**Statement of the Problem**

The poor performance of secondary school students has persevered for a long time despite efforts by stakeholders to reverse it. It is worrisome to note that secondary schools in Nigeria are not meeting the expected requirement of producing qualitative students who are eligible to seek and gain admission into higher institutions of learning and are also employable upon graduation. This ugly situation actually tends towards threatening the future of the nation. One, therefore, wonders if poorly planned spaces for convenience are responsible for low academic performance of secondary school students. Thus, the study investigated the influence of space for convenience planning on academic performance of senior secondary school students in Oyo State, Nigeria.

**Hypotheses**

The following hypotheses were formulated to guide the study:

**Ho1** There is no significant relationship between spaces for convenience planning (toilet facilities, water facilities and cafeteria) and students’ academic performance in Oyo State, Nigeria.

**Ho2** Spaces for convenience planning (toilet facilities, water facilities and cafeteria) have no significant joint effect on students’ academic performance in Oyo State, Nigeria.

**Ho3** Spaces for convenience planning (toilet facilities, water facilities and cafeteria) have no significant relative contribution to students’ academic performance in Oyo State, Nigeria.

**Methodology**

The study adopted descriptive survey research design of the *ex-post facto* type. There was no manipulation done
to the variables under study. The population of the study covered principals and teachers in all the public secondary schools in Oyo State. The total number of schools in Oyo state as at the time of data collection was 631. The sample for the study was selected through multi-stage sampling procedure. The first stage was selecting 16 out of the 33 Local Government Areas of Oyo State using simple random sampling technique. The total number of schools sampled in the selected Local Governments was 240. The Principals and Vice-principals of all the selected schools (720) participated in the study while 2 teachers (1 English Language teacher and 1 Mathematics teacher teaching SSS 3) were sampled in each of the 240 schools through purposive sampling technique. Therefore, a total of 1440 respondents consisting of 240 school principals, 480 vice-principals and 720 teachers formed the sample of the study. Two research instruments were used for data collection: Space for Convenience Planning Scale (SCPS) and Student Academic Performance Scale (SAPS) completed by the teachers were face and content validated. The reliability coefficient for space for convenience planning scale (SCPS) was 0.83 and that for student academic performance scale (SAPS) was 0.79 indicating that the instrument was reliable for the study. The content validity was determined by experts in Educational Management and Test and Measurement who examined the instrument to determine whether or not they measured what they purported to measure. Their comments were made use of to improve the quality of the instrument in relation to the research hypotheses. The data collected were analyzed with multiple regression and hypotheses were considered at 0.05 level of significance.

Results and Discussion

Results

Ho1 There is no significant relationship between space for convenience planning (toilet facilities, water facilities and cafeteria) and students’ academic performance in Oyo State, Nigeria.

Table 2: Pattern of Relationship between Space for convenience (Independent Variables) and Students’ Academic performance in Oyo State, Nigeria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Independent Variables</th>
<th>Academic Performance</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toilet facilities</td>
<td>.336</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water facilities</td>
<td>.262</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cafeteria</td>
<td>-.027</td>
<td>Not Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 shows pattern of relationship between space for convenience planning (toilet facilities, water facilities and cafeteria) and students’ academic performance in Oyo State. Out of the three independent variables, two have significant positive relationship with students’ academic performance. These are toilets (r = .336; P < 0.05) and water facilities (r = .262; P < 0.05).

The Results of Testing Research Ho2

The study established the relationship between space for convenience planning and joint effect on students’ academic performance in secondary schools in Oyo State. The responses were arranged into the effect of Independent variables on students’ academic performance presents through ANOVA in Table 3.

Table 3: Composite Effect of Independent Variables on the dependent variable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R</th>
<th>R Square</th>
<th>Adjusted R Square</th>
<th>Std. Error of the Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.376</td>
<td>.141</td>
<td>.139</td>
<td>1.33401</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANOVA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>DF</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regression</td>
<td>419.606</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>139.869</td>
<td>78.597</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>Sig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residual</td>
<td>2555.476</td>
<td>1436</td>
<td>1.780</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2975.083</td>
<td>1439</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From table 3 coefficient of determination (Adjusted R2) = 0.139 and this gives proportion of variance (Adjusted R2 x 100) = 13.9%. This implies that the independent variables accounted for 13.9% of the variance in the dependent variable. The joint effect of space for convenience planning is significant on the students’ academic performance in Oyo State (F=78.597; df(1439); P<0.05).

The Results of Testing Research Ho3

The study established the relationship between space for convenience planning and relative contribution to students’ academic performance in secondary schools in Oyo State. The responses were arranged into three items of Independent variables and presents in Table 4.
Table 4: Relative Contribution of Space for convenience planning on Students’ Academic performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Unstandardized Coefficients</th>
<th>Standardized coefficients</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Sig</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Constant)</td>
<td>7.800</td>
<td>.289</td>
<td>26.955</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilet facilities</td>
<td>.182</td>
<td>.017</td>
<td>.285</td>
<td>10.941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water facilities</td>
<td>.135</td>
<td>.021</td>
<td>.167</td>
<td>6.419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cafeteria</td>
<td>-.028</td>
<td>.013</td>
<td>-.052</td>
<td>-2.106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4 shows the relative contribution of independent variables on dependent variable. Out of the three variables, the two variables that contributed significantly to student’s academic performance are toilet and water facilities ($\beta = 0.285, t = 10.941, P < 0.05$) and ($\beta = 0.135, t = 6.419; P < 0.05$) respectively.

**Discussion**

The study revealed that toilet facilities are related to students’ academic performance. This shows the importance of toilet facilities in school system. The findings of Jaiyeoba and Atanda (2011) are in agreement with the findings of this study. They found in their study that toilet facilities contributed significantly to the praiseworthy academic performance of students in mathematics. Similarly, Sirengo (2015) found that toilet has significant positive relationship with students’ academic achievement.

The study also confirms that water facility has strong relationship with students’ academic performance. Therefore, the study is in line with the assertion of United Nations Children Emergency Fund (U.N.I.C.E.F.) (2006) that water is linked to school attendance and academic performance.

The relationship between cafeteria and students’ academic performance was not significant. This explains that cafeteria alone cannot enhance students’ performance as other factors are responsible.

**Conclusion**

It has been shown that toilet and water facilities are not only necessary for, but also stimulate excellent academic performance. This implies that where other school plants are well catered for without provision for adequate toilet and water facilities, excellent students’ academic performance may not be guaranteed.

**Recommendations**

In view of the above, the following recommendations were made for the improvement of students’ performance in secondary schools:

- Government should ensure that schools are provided with effective and adequate toilet facilities on the one hand, while the school authorities should also sensitize parents and contact the alumni about the need for toilet facilities and solicit for their support on the other hand.

- Portable water supply should be made available so as to prevent students from leaving the school premises during school hours.

**References**


