



International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews

Journal homepage: www.ijrpr.com ISSN 2582-7421

Influence of Physical Facilities on Students' Enrollment in Public Senior Secondary Schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis Rivers State

Catherine U. Osuji & DAPPA-WILCOX, Hannah

Department of Educational Management, Rivers State University

ABSTRACT

This study examined the influence of physical facilities on students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State. The study was guided by three objectives, three research questions and three hypotheses. The study adopted a descriptive survey design with a population of 27,004 students and teachers comprising 25,077 students and 1,927 teachers in the 36 public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt and Obio-Akpor Local Government Areas of Rivers State. The sample size of the study was 391 respondents which consisted of 363 students and 28 teachers in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis. The sample size was determined using Taro Yamane formula while the multi-stage sampling technique was used to select the sample of the study. The instrument for data collection was a self-structured questionnaire titled: Influence of Physical Facilities on Students' Enrollment Questionnaire. The instrument was validated by the researcher's supervisor and two experts in Measurement and Evaluation in Rivers State University. The reliability of the instrument was determined using Cronbach Alpha reliability statistics which gave reliability coefficient of 0.79, 0.81 and 0.83 which indicated that the instrument was reliable. Copies of the questionnaire were administered with the help of two research assistants. Mean and standard deviation were used to answer the research questions, while the hypotheses were tested using z-test at 0.05 level of significance. The findings of the study revealed that instructional, health and recreational facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State to a high extent. Based on the findings, it was recommended among others that Government at all levels should through the various Boards of education provide instructional materials to public schools as this will increase the rate of enrolment into such schools.

Keywords: Physical Facilities, Students' Enrolment

Introduction

Education is believed to be a veritable tool for the development of a country. This is obvious because of the roles played by educated people in the development of science, socio-economic and political structures to improve the individual, families and making the society a better place to live. In the light of these values, education today must prepare the child to function effectively as an adult to be, and this cannot be achieved without adequate school facilities. According to Koko and Osuji (2018), education is globally acknowledged as the greatest legacy anyone or governments can bequeath its citizenry and expect high dividend and socio-economic gain. Physical facilities in schools play a major role in the determining the quality of education given to learners and the rate of enrolment in public schools.

Over the years, enrolment into secondary education has been on the increase, following series of educational programmes being introduced. One of such is the Universal Basic Education (UBE) scheme. Also successive governments have and are still allocating an appreciable percentage of their annual budgets to the provision and maintenance of physical school facilities meant to improve the educational sector (Candoh, 2018). In the view of Balderstenb (2014), education in Nigeria began to expand first gradually, and then, dramatically. The consequence is the demand for education in general and physical facilities in particular which can be enormous. This is supported by the fact that, the quality of education can be greatly affected if schools are deficient in essential physical facilities and in the teaching and learning process.

The subject of physical facilities had received great attention from the public as well as educators in recent times (Comb, 2015). According to Best (2015), the responsibility of every administrator is to ensure that every child has access to quality education in a learning environment that has the required physical facilities to enhance teaching and learning. Also, implementing educational policies that results in high quality, high performance, and well designed and maintained physical school facilities, has direct and indirect impact on the teaching and learning process. Mbadiwe-Woko, Ogwo and Taylor (2019) observed that without adequate facilities and resources, it is extremely difficult to serve large number

of learners with multiple needs.

In the opinion of Hale (2012), students in classrooms with large windows, natural lighting and well-designed skylights were found to perform well by 25% better than their peers in classroom without these features. Not only environmental conditions in schools affect the students but also the staff as observed by Hunter (2016) which includes the inoperative heating system, inadequate ventilation and poor lighting system. The overall building condition, the age of the building, and the windows as well as the instructional areas were positively related to students' academic achievement in learning (Bullock, 2017).

Today, most school physical facilities which are supposed to promote students' enrollment, enhance teaching, learning and co-curricular activities in secondary education are absent and hereby, creating serious challenges to the 21st Century educational needs of the learners (Mgbodile, 2016). In places where they are available, they are dilapidated and not suitable to motivate secondary school students to learn. Educational facilities are otherwise referred to as school facilities. The school facilities are the physical facilities provided for in the school, such as the school site, the buildings and equipment. These facilities are likened to capital in any industrial settings. In understanding the national goal of developing the educational system so as to provide a satisfactory flow of men and women, capable of acquiring the skills necessary to exploit to the fullest, the natural resources of the country makes it imperative for facilities to be abundantly available in schools. Buildings are needed to shelter staff and students, sport/games facilities are needed to develop the mental, social and physical aspects of the students (Onuorah, 2014). Physical facilities are made up of the school land and all the physical structure on it. It refers to the school building, the play grounds, the equipment and other material resources provided in the school for effective teaching and learning operations. The physical facilities are the space interpretation of the school curriculum (Mgbodile, 2016).

In the view of Ani (2017), physical facilities include the instructional facilities, health facilities, recreational facilities, welfare facilities and sport facilities. It also entails: fixed and mobile structures and materials in the school such as the classroom buildings, laboratory equipment, the furniture, the chalkboard, audio and visual aids. The instructional facilities mean all facilities and equipment within the school, which are used by the members of the school community (Abraham, 2013). It was asserted that no matter the strength of manpower resources in the system, educational process must require conducive physical accommodation, libraries, furniture and playground to motivate students' enrollment (Nwaogu, 2015). When these instructional facilities are lacking, it can negatively affect the productivity of the teachers which in turn lead to poor academic performance. Thus how can we expect students to achieve academic excellence in the absence of adequate physical facilities? Learning takes place better and faster in a school environment with high level of buildings, accommodations, furniture's and equipment, than in an environment where all these items are lacking.

Adesina and Ogunsanji (2014) suggested that the following materials should be made available for teachers' use to enhance learning, they include: textbook, programmed materials and devices, newspaper and magazines, and other library materials, pictures, slides, film stripes, maps, globes, charts, motion pictures, radio, television, chalkboards and chalks, specimens to concretize the ideas and stimulates imagination.

Instructional facilities, according to Afolabi (2012) refers to the site, building, furniture and equipment that contribute to a positive enrollment, learning environment and quality of education for all students. The learning facilities available within an educational institution have positive relationship with the quality of teaching and learning activities which in turn leads to the attainment of goals set. The learning facilities of the school building and furniture will determine how long such will last while comfortable classroom. Health facilities are those facilities that are provided to protect and promote the health of staff and students in an educational institution. Preventive and emergency 20 school based health facilities are provided in accordance with local school health facilities which is jointly developed by the country's health department, school district and school health advisory committee. School based health facilities are important component of the school health system (Alcon, 2017).

Recreational facilities have been defined by Ezeanichinedu (2019) as type of the instructional material and other infrastructural facilities such as building tools, equipment and other teaching-learning aids that are necessary for the students' enrollment and to learn at leisure hours. The author however described recreational facilities as materials that are necessary for the students teaching and learning process. The author describes recreational facilities as an aid to effective students' enrollment. The author also noted that there are some recreational facilities that the 21 century students can use, and that its subject could aid effective teaching and learning process. Ezeanichinedu (2019), further stated that every subject has its own recreational facilities for instance in mathematics, there are abacus, computer, calculations pyramid, Ayo, whots, ludo, shopping corner. In English Language there are Novels, dramatization, reading corner. Also, in science subjects there are scientific equipment in the laboratory. Every type of facilities played with has significant impacts on the teaching learning processes in the schools and they have positive impacts on the students' enrollment into schools.

Furthermore, it has been observed that most public secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis, struggle with the issue of adequate physical facilities and instructional facilities. Most secondary school buildings today were built during the colonial era; many of them are so old that they

are dilapidated and unsafe for human occupation, while those that are relatively good are congested by students. These buildings should be replaced, reinforced or placed so as to avoid catastrophic loss of lives of the students and other occupants. These have also led to the poor enrolment of students in public schools (Nwuzor, 2019).

In the opinion of Ezeanichinedu (2019), several factors contribute to the success of a world class enrollment in the school. One of these key ingredients lies in how efficient and responsive they are. Applicants are not only looking for personalized attention at each step but also looking to get it quick. More than ever, relevant, valuable and timely information could be ample determinants in a prospect's decision. And this ultimately links back to the enrollment system in place. Enrollment systems, when implemented correctly, give admission teams a better leverage over student needs and motivations. The entire process, from contact to conversion, becomes seamless with a centralized system in place. Let us take an organized look at some of the reasons why automated enrollment systems have become a priority when it comes to student enrollment. The admission process begins long before the applicant ever submits their first application. It starts when the prospects are weighing their options. As an admission officer, when a student asks to know more about your school, there is a very high chance that they are doing the same to several other schools, hence the need to improve your facilities (Ajayi, 2019).

Statement of the Problem

In the 21st Century, there has been a tremendous growth in students' population without corresponding growth in the number of facilities as a result of economic depression and corresponding rise in cost. This has put much pressure on existing facilities, thus, it appears that school facilities have been allowed to decay. For any school to effectively function, the school facilities must be in good condition. Thus, the general public has expressed concern over the inadequacy, inefficiency and insufficiency of school facilities among Public Senior Secondary Schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis. To many, the condition of facilities in the school is a major criterion for selecting schools for their children. It is not uncommon these days to see some classrooms full of potholes on the floor comparable to the scenes in the road (Bullock, 2017). Children scarcely find space to sit or move about. Lack of ceiling makes classrooms extremely hot for learning activities in hot weather. Some buildings have sagging roofs on them. When facilities are not maintained, they constitute health and safety hazards to the users of facilities. This is the state of some secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis.

Teachers on their own will not perform effectively well without the aforementioned facilities in good state. Students' enrollment will be negatively affected, the tone of the school will be at its lowest ebb without human and adequate material resources (Ajayi, 2019). Today, poor facilities such as lack of electrical and power, lack of telecommunications, lack of security, and fire suppression system, as well as lack of athletic fields, playgrounds, areas for outdoor learning, and vehicular access and parking among secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis affect teaching, learning, mental stability, inter-personal relationship as well as the psychomotor domain of the students, thus mitigating their enrollment and then leaving a gap. It is this gap that the study seeks to fill, hence the reason why the researcher investigated the influence of physical facilities on students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State..

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to investigate the influence of physical facilities on students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State. Specifically, the study sought to:

Determine the extent to which instructional facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State.

Examine the extent to which health facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State.

Ascertain the extent to which recreational facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State.

Research Questions

The following research questions guided the study:

To what extent do instructional facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State?

To what extent do health facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State?

To what extent do recreational facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State?

Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance:

There is no significant difference in the mean ratings of students and teachers on the extent to which instructional facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State.

There is no significant difference in the mean ratings of students and teachers on the extent to which health facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State.

There is no significant difference in the mean ratings of students and teachers on the extent to which recreation facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State

Method

This study adopted a descriptive survey design with a population of 27,004 students and teachers comprising 25,077 students and 1,927 teachers in the 36 public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt and Obio-Akpor Local Government Areas of Rivers State. The sample size of the study was 391 respondents which consisted of 363 students and 28 teachers in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis. The sample size was determined using Taro Yamane formula while the multi-stage sampling technique was used to select the sample of the study. The instrument for data collection was a self-structured questionnaire titled: "Influence of Physical Facilities on Students' Enrollment Questionnaire". The instrument had two sections (A and B). Responses to the questionnaire items were structured on a four-point summated rating scale of: Very High Extent (VHE) – 4 points, High Extent (HE) – 3 points, Low Extent (LE) – 2 points and Very Low Extent (VLE) – 1 point. The instrument was validated by the researcher's supervisor and two experts in Measurement and Evaluation in Rivers State University. The reliability of the instrument was determined using Cronbach Alpha reliability statistics which gave reliability coefficient of 0.79, 0.81 and 0.83 indicating. Copies of the questionnaire were administered with the help of two research assistants. Mean and standard deviation were used to answer the research questions, while the hypotheses were tested using z-test at 0.05 level of significance. Decision rule for the research questions were based on the classification of level of extent as shown below:

Classification	Value Range
Very High Extent (VHE) = 4	3.50 – 4.00
High Extent (HE) = 3	2.50 – 3.49
Low Extent = 2	1.50 – 2.49
Very Low Extent = 1	1.00 – 1.49

The null hypotheses was rejected and the alternate hypotheses accepted when the computed value was greater than the critical value of ± 1.96 at the significance level of 0.05. On the contrary, the null hypotheses was also accepted and the alternate hypotheses rejected when the computed value is less than the critical table value of ± 1.96 .

Results

Research Question 1: To what extent do instructional facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State?

Table 1: Mean Ratings on the Extent Instructional Facilities Influence Students' Enrollment in Public Senior Secondary Schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State.

S/No.	Items	Students (363)			Teachers (28)		
		\bar{x}	SD	Decision	\bar{x}	SD	Decision
1	Most parents consider if a school has adequate classrooms students before enrolling them in a school.	3.26	1.15	HE	3.18	1.09	HE
2	The use of projectors for learning influence parents' choice of public schools to send their children to.	2.13	1.10	LE	2.28	1.17	LE
3	Insufficient desks for students in classrooms discourage parents from sending their children to public secondary schools	3.20	1.18	HE	3.11	1.06	HE
4	Unavailability of computer laboratory for students discourages students' enrolment in public senior secondary schools.	3.47	1.13	HE	3.43	1.09	HE
5	Unavailability of science laboratory for students discourages students' enrolment in public senior secondary schools.	3.18	1.16	HE	3.28	1.04	HE
6	Parents look out for school libraries in secondary schools before enrolling them.	3.33	1.11	HE	3.26	1.19	HE
7	Parents will rather enroll their children in secondary schools that use white boards than those that don't	3.21	1.15	HE	3.08	1.10	HE
Grand Mean		3.11		HE	3.09		HE

Table 1 above revealed the extent to which instructional facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State. Majority of the respondents agreed with all the items in the table except item 2. The grand mean scores of 3.11, 3.09 and standard deviation scores of 1.14 and 1.11 for students and teachers respectively indicate that instructional facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State to a high extent..

Research Question 2: To what extent do health facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State?

Table 2: Mean Ratings on the Extent Health Facilities Influence Students' Enrollment in Public Senior Secondary Schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State.

S/No.	Items	Students (363)			Teachers (28)		
		\bar{x}	SD	Decision	\bar{x}	SD	Decision
8	The availability of sick bay in public senior secondary schools determines whether or not parents will enroll their children in a school.	3.30	1.08	HE	3.10	1.07	HE
9	Parents would rather send their children to schools that have first aid kits in classroom than those that don't..	3.01	1.12	HE	3.05	1.13	HE
10	The use of treated bed net to prevent malaria parasites for boarding students influence parents' choice of secondary schools to enroll their children in.	2.02	1.17	LE	2.10	1.15	LE
11	The availability of toilet facilities determines whether or not parents' will enroll their children in secondary schools .	3.10	1.10	HE	3.20	1.14	HE
12	When dustbins and incinerator for refuse disposal are unavailable to keep the environment clean it discourages students' enrollment in a secondary school.	3.48	1.13	HE	3.41	1.17	HE
13	Availability of portable water for drinking and hand washing determines whether or not parents will enroll their children in a particular secondary school.	3.31	1.07	HE	3.19	1.20	HE
14	Availability of spacious classrooms that could avoid contraction of contagious diseases influence parents' choice of secondary school to enroll their children in	2.15	1.11	LE	2.04	1.16	LE
Grand Scores		2.91	1.11	HE	3.01	1.15	HE

Table 2 above revealed responses of respondents on the extent to which health facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State. majority of the respondents agreed with items 8, 9, 11, 12 and 13 while majority of them disagreed with items 10 and 14. The grand mean scores of 2.91, 3.01 and standard deviation scores of 1.11 and 1.15 for students and teachers respectively implies that health facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State to a high extent..

Research Question 3: To what extent do recreational facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State?

Table 3: Mean Ratings on the Extent Recreational Facilities Influence Students' Enrollment in Public Senior Secondary Schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State.

S/No.	Items	Students (363)			Teachers (28)		
		\bar{x}	SD	Decision	\bar{x}	SD	Decision
15	Having a music band for students encourages enrolment into secondary schools.	3.46	1.19	HE	3.43	1.14	HE
16	Availability of playground for students influences parents' choice of enrolling their children in your school.	3.28	1.15	HE	3.37	1.17	HE
17	Having commonrooms in secondary schools where students relax and interact among themselves increases students' enrolment in the school.	3.41	1.08	HE	3.49	1.02	HE
18	Having cultural customs for cultural day display influences students' enrollment in secondary schools.	3.40	1.14	HE	3.46	1.11	HE
19	Availability of gymnasiums influences parents' choice of enrolling their children in secondary schools.	3.45	1.06	HE	3.48	1.19	HE
20	Having a cyber café for students in a school increases enrolment in secondary schools.	3.33	1.13	HE	3.29	1.03	HE
21	Having television in students common room increases enrolment in secondary schools.	3.49	1.12	HE	3.47	1.08	HE
Grand Scores		3.40	1.12	HE	3.43	1.21	HE

Table 3 above revealed responses of respondents on the extent recreational facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State. The analysed data revealed that majority of the respondents agree with all the items in the table. The grand mean scores of 3.40, 3.43 and grand standard deviation scores of 1.12 and 1.21 representing the opinion students and teachers respectively implies that recreational facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State to a high extent.

Test of Hypotheses

H₀₁: There is no significant difference in the mean ratings of students and teachers on the extent to which instructional facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State.

Table 4: Z-test Analysis of Difference in the Mean Ratings of Students and Teachers on the Extent Instructional Facilities Influence Students' Enrollment in Public Senior Secondary Schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State.

Category	of Respondents	N	X	SD	A	Df	z-cal	z-crit	Decision
Students		363	3.11	1.14	0.05	389	0.81	±1.96	Ho
Teachers		28	3.09	1.11					Failed to reject

From Table 4 above, the calculated z-value of 0.81 is less than the z-critical value of 1.96 at 389 degree of freedom. Given the above, the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant difference in the mean ratings of students and teachers on the extent to which instructional facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State is hereby accepted. The implication of this is that students and teachers consented that instructional facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State to a high extent..

H₀₂. There is no significant difference in the mean ratings of students and teachers on the extent to which health facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State

Table 5: Z-test Analysis of Difference in the Mean Ratings of Students and Teachers on the Extent Health Facilities Influence Students' Enrollment in Public Senior Secondary Schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State.

Category of Respondents	N	X	SD	A	Df	z-cal	z-crit	Decision
Students	363	2.91	1.11	0.05	389	0.93	±1.96	Ho
Teachers	28	3.01	1.15					Failed to reject

From Table 5 above, the calculated z-value of 0.93 is less than the z-critical value of 1.96 at 389 degree of freedom. Given the above, the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant difference in the mean ratings of students and teachers on the extent to which health facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State is hereby accepted. The implication of this is that students and teachers agreed that health facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State to a high extent.

H₀₃: There is no significant difference in the mean ratings of students and teachers on the extent to which recreational facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State.

Table 6: Z-test Analysis of Difference in the Mean Ratings of Students and Teachers on the Extent Recreational Facilities Influence Students' Enrollment in Public Senior Secondary Schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State.

Category of Respondents	N	X	SD	A	Df	z-cal	z-crit	Decision
Students	363	3.40	1.12	0.05	389	0.84	±1.96	Ho
Teachers	28	3.43	1.21					Failed to reject

From Table 6 above, the calculated z-value of 0.84 is less than the z-critical value of 1.96 at 389 degree of freedom. Given the above, the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant difference in the mean ratings of students and teachers on the extent to which recreational facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State is hereby accepted. The implication of this is that recreational facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State to a very high extent.

Discussion of Findings

Findings on research question 1 in table 1 revealed the extent instructional facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State with grand mean scores of 3.11, 3.09 representing the opinion students and teachers respectively implies that instructional facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State to a high extent. Similarly, corresponding hypotheses 1 on table 4 showed no significant difference in the mean ratings of students and teachers on the extent to which instructional facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State with the calculated z-value of 0.81 which was less than the z-critical value of 1.96 at 389 degree of freedom. This finding is supported by the view of Afolabi (2012) who found in his study that instructional facilities refers to the site, building, furniture and equipment that contribute to a positive learning environment and quality of education for all students. The learning facilities available within an educational institution have positive relationship with the quality of teaching and learning activities which in turn leads to the attainment of goals set. The learning facilities of the school building and furniture will determine how long such will last while comfortable classroom. Undoubtedly, if the instructional facilities and equipment are not adequate or in good state in secondary schools, the planning of the programmes would be hampered. In public secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis, the problems of available structures, physical facilities and teaching equipment is acute. Most secondary school buildings today were built during the colonial era; many of them are so old that they are dilapidated and unsafe for human occupation, while those that are relatively good are congested by students. These buildings should be re-placed, reinforced or placed so as to avoid catastrophic loss of lives of the students and other occupants. These have also led to the poor performance of students, attributed to poor learning environment and lack of facilities among others (Nwuzor, 2019).

Findings on research question two in table 2 revealed the extent health facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State, with grand mean scores of 2.91, 3.01 and grand standard deviation scores of 1.11 and 1.15

representing the opinion students and teachers respectively implies that health facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State to a high extent. Similarly, corresponding hypothesis 2 on table 5 showed no significant difference in the mean ratings of students and teachers on the extent to which health facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State with the calculated z-value of 0.93 is less than the z-critical value of 1.96 at 389 degree of freedom.

This finding is in line with the view of Alcon (2017) who opined that health facilities are those facilities that are provided to protect and promote the health of staff and students in an educational institution. Preventive and emergency 20 school based health facilities are provided in accordance with local school health facilities which is jointly developed by the country's health department, school district and school health advisory committee. School based health facilities are important component of the school health system. A conducive healthy environment is important to the quality of teachers engaged in the inculcation of desired attributes to the students. Stressing further, the impact of healthy environment on teaching and learning to be effective, the school building and its surroundings must be free from threats, hostility and frustration. Findings on research question three in table 3 revealed the extent recreational facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State, with grand mean scores of 3.40, 3.43 and grand standard deviation scores of 1.12 and 1.21 representing the opinion students and teachers respectively, implies that recreational facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State to a very high extent. Similarly, corresponding hypothesis 3 on table 6 showed no significant difference in the mean ratings of students and teachers on the extent to which recreational facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools in Port Harcourt Metropolis of Rivers State with the calculated z-value of 0.84 is less than the z-critical value of 1.96 at 389 degree of freedom.

In line with this finding, recreational facilities have been defined by Ezeanichinedu (2019) as type of the instructional material and other infrastructural facilities such as building tools, equipment and other teaching-learning aids that are necessary for the students to learn at leisure hours. The author however described recreational facilities as materials that are necessary for the students teaching and learning process. The author describes recreational facilities as an aid to effective students' academic performance. The author also noted that there are some recreational facilities that the 21 century students can use, and that its subject could aid effective teaching and learning process. Ezeanichinedu (2019), further stated that every subject has its own recreational facilities for instance in mathematics, there are abacus, computer, calculations pyramid, Ayo, whots, ludo, shopping corner. In English Language there are Novels, dramatization, reading corner. Also, in science subjects there are scientific equipment in the laboratory. Every type of facilities played with has significant impacts on the teaching learning processes in the schools and they have positive impacts on the students' academic performance.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study, it was concluded that physical facilities such as instructional facilities, health facilities and recreational facilities influence students' enrollment in public senior secondary schools to a high extent. Parents and children alike look out for these facilities when making a choice of secondary school to enroll in and often times their decision to enroll in a particular school is inform by the availability of these facilities in a school. This is because it is assumed that such facilities contribute significantly to students' learning.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, it was recommended that:

1. Government at all levels should through the various Boards of education provide instructional materials to public schools as this will increase the rate of enrolment into such schools.
2. Schools should partner with organizations and companies within their neighbourhood to solicit their support in providing sickbays and other health facilities for public schools as this will encourage parents to enroll their children and wards in such schools.
3. Principals should solicit help from philanthropist to support them with funds that would be used to provide adequate recreational facilities such as common room, garden, seesaw, swings, and playgrounds.

References

- Abraham, M.U. (2013). Resource allocation in education. Port Harcourt: Andison Nigeria Publishers Limited.
- Adesina, S., & Ogunsanji, E. (2014). Secondary education in Nigeria. Ile-Ife: University of Ife Press.
- Afolabi, M. (2012). Introduction to research methods for writing proposals. Zaria: Alpha Publishers.
- Ajayi, A. O. (2019). Quality improvement of teaching, supervision and administration in primary schools. *Kinetics and Health Education Journal*, 8(3), 123-143.

- Alcon, D. (2017). Promoting health education in Nigeria. Ile-Ife: Unique Press Limited.
- Ani, E.B. (2017). Limits of education reform. Stanford University and centre for economic studies. New York: David McKay Company Incorporated.
- Balderstenb, A. (2014). Maintenance of school physical plat: A case study of college of education. Reflection on Nigeria education. Ibadan: Kola Okaniawon Publishers.
- Best, D.A. (2015). Adult education in Nigeria. Ile Ife: University of Ife Press.
- Bullock, T.I. (2017). Education and social action community service and the curriculum in higher education. London: George Allen & Union Limited.
- Candoh, P. (2018). Maintenance of sports facilities and equipment. The experience of Nigeria college of education in Nigeria. *Journal of Nigeria Academy of Sports Administration*, 1(2), 64-65.
- Comb, P. (2015). Sports resources: Predictors of sport performance in colleges of education in western Nigeria. *Journal of Health, Physical Education, Recreation, Sport Education*, 6(2), 1-17.
- Ezeanichinedu, D.C. (2019). Supervision, facilities utilization and students' academic performance. Unpublished M.Ed Project in the University of Ilorin.
- Hale, B.I. (2012). The influence of school size on educational planning in Nigeria: Introduction to educational planning in Nigeria. Ile Ife: University of Ife Press Limited.
- Hunter, S.D. (2016). Problems and prospects of implementation, Nigeria's national policy on education. *A Journal of Education in Developing Areas*, 11(9), 46-83.
- Koko, M.N. & Osuji, C.U. (2018) Role of Education in Promoting Gender Equality and Women Empowerment: Implication for Social Justice and Development. *Journal of Education and Practice*. 9(33) 207-213
- Mbadiwe-Woko, E. F, Ogwo, P. N. & Taylor, D.I (2019) Relevance of Physical Facilities in enhancing Adult Learning in continuing education programmes in tertiary institutions in Rivers State, Nigeria. *International Journal of Innovative Psychology and Social Development* 7(2) 21-26
- Mgbodile, T.O. (2016). Educational administration and supervision. Ibadan: Heinemann Educational Books.
- Nwagu, N. A. (2010). Primary school administration. Ibadan: Macmillan Publishing Company.
- Nwaogu, E.J. (2015). The word educational crises: A system analysis. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Nwuzor, F. (2019). The challenges of ownership of enterprises in Nigeria: Management prospects and problems. *Journal of Management*, 33(4), 729-738.
- Onuorah, M.I. (2014). School business administration: Perspectives in educational management. Agbor: Central Books Limited.
- Unachukwu, B.E., & Nwankwo, S. (2015). The encyclopedia of education. London: Macmillan Company and the Free Press..