

Students' Matriculation Factors for Higher Education in Private Universities of Bangladesh

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this research paper is to identify the matriculation factors of students for higher education in private universities of Bangladesh. A survey was conducted among 750 students of fifteen UGC (University Grant Commission) approved private universities in Bangladesh. A structured questionnaire was sent to Dhaka, Sylhet, Rahshahi, and Chittagong division to collect data from selected private universities. A number of statistical measures (e.g. demographic analysis, descriptive analysis, multiple regression analysis) have been used to draw conclusions and offer recommendations. The results show that the common factors related to the matriculation factors of students are the image of the university, preferred program, quality of teaching, medium of instruction, campus size, location of the campus, hostel facility, transportation facility, canteen facility, common room facility, tuition fees for the students etc.

Key Words: Bangladesh, Higher education, Matriculation factors, Private University and Student.

JEL Classification Code: I20; I23

INTRODUCTION

The development of a country largely depends on the attainment of higher education. But unfortunately the attainment of higher education is very low. According to UGC (University Grant Commission) statistics of 2008, there are 84 universities in Bangladesh of which 31 are public, 2 are international and 51 are private universities. The number of students in the public universities is around 176969 and in the private universities are around 182641(UGC: 2008). Due to some limitations of public universities (limited enroll capacity, political unrest, excessive time etc.), in mid- 1990's a large number of private universities emerged to fulfill the demand for the higher education. During the period of 1991 to 1996, sixteen private universities were opened (14 were in Dhaka and 02 were in Chittagong).But during 1996 to 2001 the condition was not favorable to build huge private universities. At that time only four new private universities were built. After 2001, the growth of private universities got a boost again. In 2001, According to BANBEIS, the total number of enrolled students in private universities increased from 27245 to 124267 in 2006. Debnath (2007) mentioned that almost 100,000 students themselves admitted into the private universities each year. In recent years the students' matriculation in higher education at private universities has been rapidly growing due to some significant factors. Age is one of the

most important factors for students for matriculation of higher education in private universities in Bangladesh. In public as well as national universities it takes seven to eight years to complete the higher education. But from the private university they can complete their higher education within five years. Another important factor is credit transfer facility from one university to another university even though foreign university. We know that tuition fees of the private universities are generally high but most of the private universities offer a handsome waiver for the meritorious students and some of the universities offer special scholarship for poor students. Good and political unrest free environment is another important factor for higher matriculation in private universities of Bangladesh.

Objectives of the Study

The fundamental objective of this study is to investigate the matriculation behavior of the students' of private universities in Bangladesh. In order to emerge the fundamental objective, the researcher has considered the following objectives:

- To identify the market share of the students in private universities in Bangladesh.
- To know the demographic information of the students of private universities in Bangladesh.
- To determine the matriculation factors of the students of private universities in Bangladesh.

Research Methodology

The total sample of this research paper was the students' of the private universities in Bangladesh. A structured questionnaire was used to conduct this study. The questionnaire was classified into two parts to collect two types of information like

- To find out the demographic information of students
- To identify the matriculation factors of students.

To collect the information relating to demographic information of the students' a set of multiple choice questions had been developed and for collecting the information relating the matriculation behavior, 25 factors had been identified and a five-point "Likert Type" scale was applied. The five-point scale indicated 5 as "strongly agree" while 1 meant "strongly disagree". The questionnaire was pre-tested on the students' of the Metropolitan University, Sylhet. And finally, data were collected from 750 students during the autumn session of 2011 at fifteen UGC (University Grant Commission) approved private universities. To verify the collected data several statistical analyses and tests i.e., descriptive analysis, multiple regression analysis were conducted.

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis 01: The mean observation (image of the university) about the population is equal to 4.38.

Hypothesis 02: There is no difference among the factors to the matriculation behavior of students' for higher education in private universities of Bangladesh.

Literature Review

The progress of higher education in this country (Bangladesh) has largely been due to the rapid growth of private universities in recent years. Rezwanaul Huque Khan et al (2009), mentioned "Students are considered as the customers of the university" So it is very essential for a university to focus first on their targeted customers and ensuring the quality education. The quality education depends on some factors. Mamun and Das (1996)

undertook a study and pointed towards some other attracting factors such as library facilities, laboratory facilities and internship assistance for students as the key factors of students' choice of private universities. On the other hand Andaleeb (2003) analyzed seven issues crucial for effectively fostering higher education in Bangladesh, namely teaching quality, method, content, peer quality, direct facilities, indirect facilities and political climate. Majid, Mamun, and Siddique (2009) found the similar factors mentioned above and they identified teaching quality, teaching learning methodology, teaching aids and support facilities as the basic selection factors of business education in private institutions. On another research studied by Zahid, Chowdhury and Sogra (2009), and mentioned an extensive qualitative study of performance of business education in Bangladesh and identified the course system, quality of teaching, medium of instruction, campus size and location, accommodation for the students, campus facilities such as auditorium, parking, canteen, indoor and outdoor parking facilities as the factors of satisfaction.

Tuition fees are one of the important factors for the students to enroll themselves as a student of private university. For this reason Salahuddin et al (2008) mentioned that "it is obvious that students do consider cost and cost related factors more than anything else because private university education is still very expensive from an economic perspective and a significant number of students are from middle-class families. On the other sense Schofield (1996), mentioned that tuition fees as the main factor affecting a student's choice of a private university in Bangladesh as the tuition fees of these universities very widely here. We everybody know that Bangladesh is a developing country and most of the students do not have any opportunity to engage themselves in any earning source. So they have to depend on their parents to pay their tuition fees. Sometimes it is considered as a burden to the guardian who bears the educational expenses. Another important factor mentioned by Rezwanul Huque Khan and et al (2009), that parents' decision has been considered as the selection factors of private university.

Thus the matriculation factors regarding private universities found from the literature review as few factors that may motivate the students to choose a university. In this case the researcher has focused some factors which are the lower tuition fees, library and laboratory facilities, location of the campus, market oriented subjects, credit transfer facility, and hostel facility for the students, common room facilities for the students, brand value of the university, parents' decision and approved by UGC (University Grant Commission).

Empirical Findings and Analysis

Table: 01 Demographic Analysis of the students

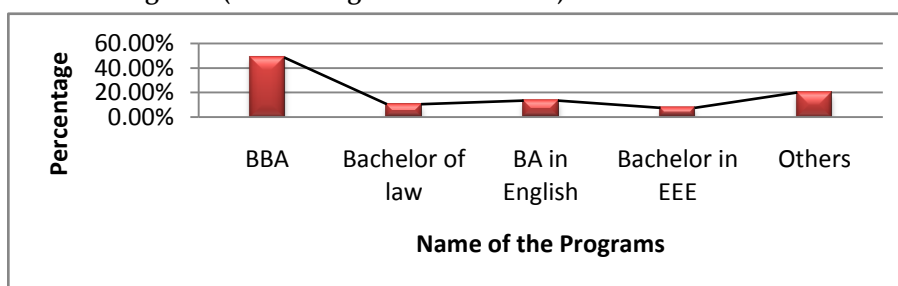
Variable	Categories	Total Respondents	No. of Responses	Percentages
Age	Below -19 Years	750	13	01.73%
	19-23 Years		491	65.47%
	24-28 Years		169	22.54%
	29-33 Years		47	06.26%
	33 Years- Above		30	04.00%
Guardian Income	Below-25,000	750	44	05.93%
	25,000-40,000		338	45.06%
	40,000-55000		222	29.54%
	55000- Above		146	19.47%

Passing Group in HSC	Science	750	294	39.20%
	Business Studies		278	37.07%
	Humilities		102	13.60%
	Others		76	10.13%
Religion	Islam	750	667	88.93%
	Hindu		53	07.07%
	Christian		15	02.00%
	Buddhist		12	01.60%
	Others		03	0.40%

The table shows the demographic information of the students. The demographic information of students' is designed on the basis of four important variables: Age, Guardian Income, Passing group in HSC (Higher Secondary Certificate) and Religion. The result on respondent's "Age" states that almost 65.47% students' age range between 19-23 years and 22.54% of the students are in the range of 24-28 years. So it can be said that most of the undergraduate students' age range is 19-23 years. The findings regarding the "Guardian Monthly Income" demonstrates that almost 45.06% students' guardian average monthly income is more than BDT 25000 but less than BDT 40000 which indicates that most of the students of the private universities come from middle class family. On the other hand 29.54% students' guardian average monthly income is more than BDT 40000 which indicates that a large portion of students' come from upper middle class family. This study also represents that 39.20% students' who are studying in private universities had their educational background in HSC (Higher Secondary Certificate) level in science, 37.07% students' educational background had business studies, 13.60% had humilities group and rest 10.13% of the students' are from other educational background like A level, Vocational and Madrasa etc. It has also been found from the research that 88.93% students have come from Muslim family while 07.07% of the students have come from Hindu family and 2%, 1.60% and 0.4% respectively from Christian, Buddhist and Other religions.

Students Matriculation at Different Arenas of Study

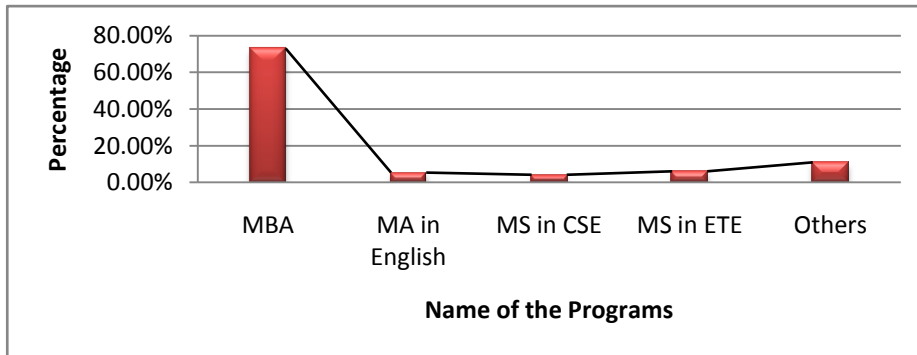
Preferred Programs (For Undergraduate Students)



The figure represents top undergraduate program for the students. The findings of the study show that majority of the students (48.43%) have been studying in BBA program followed by BA in English (13.43%), Bachelor of Law (10.51%), Bachelor of EEE (7.54%) and other program (20.06%). So it is clear that in terms of selecting preferred program BBA gets high priority than others program because the students in private universities think

that the demand of BBA program is increasing day by day and after completing BBA program it is easy to manage a demandable job.

Preferred Programs (For Post Graduate Students)



The figure represents top post graduate program for the students. The findings of the study show that majority of the students (73.12%) have been studying in MBA program followed by MS in ETE (Electronics and Telecom Engineering) (06.15%), MA in English (05.45%), MS in CSE (Computer Science and Engineering) (04.25%) and other program (11.03%). So it is clear that in terms of selecting preferred program MBA program gets high priority than others program.

Descriptive Statistics

Table: 02 Descriptive Statistics of Students' Matriculation Factors

No	Students' Matriculation Factors/ Independent Variable	Total Respo nses	Total Respon dents	Mean	SD	CV
1.	Permanent campus	3263	750	4.35	0.57	0.33
2.	Location of the campus	3092	750	4.12	0.69	0.48
3.	Library facility (Books, Journals, etc.)	2665	750	3.55	1.06	1.13
4.	Parents decision	3057	750	4.08	0.61	0.37
5.	Computer lab	2101	750	2.80	1.15	1.13
6.	Image of the university	3300	750	4.40	0.55	0.30
7.	Preferred program	3280	750	4.37	0.56	0.31
8.	Classroom facility	2962	750	3.95	0.67	0.45
9.	Canteen facility	1977	750	2.64	1.09	1.19
10.	Common room	2658	750	3.54	1.05	1.11
11.	Laboratory facility	1988	750	2.65	0.99	0.99
12.	Hostel facility	3250	750	4.33	0.59	0.35
13.	Indoor games facility	2007	750	2.68	1.10	1.21
14.	Prayer room	2351	750	3.13	0.96	0.93
15.	Medical facility	2011	750	2.68	1.09	1.19
16.	Transportation facility	3156	750	4.21	0.62	0.38

17.	Auditorium	2184	750	2.91	1.20	1.44
18.	Credit transfer facility	3224	750	4.30	0.60	0.36
19.	Cultural club	2007	750	2.68	1.10	1.21
20.	Social & academic status of the VC	2643	750	3.52	0.53	0.28
21.	Quality of teaching	3267	750	4.36	0.58	0.33
22.	Freedom to choose the major subject	2645	750	3.53	1.06	1.12
23.	Discussion room	2075	750	2.77	1.13	1.28
24.	Wash Room facility	2141	750	2.85	1.16	1.34
25.	Tuition fees	3034	750	4.05	0.62	0.38

Students were asked about 25 important factors relating to university, whether they were influenced by those factors and to what extent. Based on their answers (Mean, Standard deviation and Co-efficient of variance), it is observed that students are highly influenced by image of the university, preferred program, and quality of teaching (Table: 02). Majority of students consider an important factor that is permanent campus including some facilities like hostel facility, credit transfer facility, transportation facility, class room facility, common room facility, laboratory facility, medical facility, auditorium facility, wash room facility etc. From the above table it is found that location of the campus, parent's decision and tuition fees have significant impact to the enrolment factors of private universities of Bangladesh.

After analyzing the descriptive statistics the researchers have found maximum number of students at various private universities in Bangladesh think that image of a university is very important along with preferred program and permanent campus to enroll them as a student of a university especially a private university. So the researcher has decided to conduct a hypothesis testing regarding image of the university and tried to show the relationship independent variables (25 factors) and dependent variable (students' matriculation).

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis Testing: The mean observation (image of the university) about the population is equal to 4.38.

A sample of 750 students' is found to have a mean observation about image of the university is 4.40. Can it be reasonably regarded as a sample from a large population with mean observation about image of the university is 4.38 and Standard deviation is 0.31? Test at 5% level of significance.

Taking the null hypothesis that the mean observation (Image of the university) about the population is equal to 4.38, so we can write:

$$H_0: \mu = 4.38$$

$$H_a: \mu \neq 4.38$$

And the given information as $\bar{X}=4.40$, $\sigma_p = 0.31$, $n=750$ Assuming the population to be normal, we can work out the test statistic Z as under

$$Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_{H_0}}{\frac{\sigma_p}{\sqrt{n}}} = 1.81$$

As H_a is two-sided in the given question, we shall be applying a two-tailed test for determining the rejection regions at 5% level of significance which comes to as under, using normal curve area table:

$$R: Z < -1.96 \text{ or } Z > 1.96$$

The observed value Z is 1.81 which is less than the table value of Z and thus the null

hypothesis is accepted. So it may conclude that the given sample (Image of the university=4.40) can be regarded to have been taken a population with mean observation about image of the university 4.38 and standard deviation 0.31 at 5% level of significance.

Hypothesis Testing: There is no difference among the factors to the matriculation factors of students for higher education in private universities of Bangladesh.

Multiple Regression Analysis

As in our research, there are more than two independent variables, so the researchers have thought multiple regression analysis would be an ideal analysis.

From the appendix=01

$$Y (\text{Stu_Enr}) = \beta_i \cdot (-.005 (\text{Par_Cam}) + .001 (\text{Loc_Cam}) + .002 (\text{Lib_Fac}) + .004 (\text{Parn_Dec}) + .009 (\text{Com_Lab}) + .959 (\text{Img_uni}) - .010 (\text{Pre_Prog}) - .013 (\text{Cls_Fac}) + .004 (\text{Can_Fac}) + .006 (\text{Com_Fac}) - .001 (\text{Lab_Fac}) - .019 (\text{Host_Fac}) \beta_1 \cdot (-.004 (\text{Ind_Fac}) - .014 (\text{Pray_Fac}) - .074 (\text{Med_Fac}) - .011 (\text{Tran_Fac}) - .011 (\text{Audit_Fac}) + .021 (\text{Crd_Tran}) + .067 (\text{Cul_Club}) - .014 (\text{Sta_VC}) + .026 (\text{N.Qul_Tc}) - .006 (\text{Maj_Sub}) + .012 (\text{Dis_Room}) + .004 (\text{Wash_Room}) + .009 (\text{Tut_Fees})$$

Y: Student Matriculation	Ind_Fac=Indoor Game Facility
β_i : Constant	Pray_Fac=Prayer Room Facility
Par_Cam= Permanent Campus	Med_Fac=Medical Facility
Loc_Cam=Location of the Campus	Tran_Fac= Transportation Facility
Lib_Fac=Library Facility	(Audit_Fac= Auditorium Facility
Par_Dec= Parents Decision	Crd_Tran= Credit Transfer Facility
Com_Lab=Computer Lab	Cul_Club= Cultural Club
Img_Uni=Image of the University	Sta_VC= Status of Vic-chancellor
Cls_Fac=Class Room Facility	N.Qul_T=No of qualified teachers
Can_Fac=Canteen Facility	Maj_Sub= Major Subjects
Com_Fac=Common Room Facility	Dis_Room= Discussion Room
Lab_Fac=Labrotary Facility	Wash_Room=Wash room Facility
Host_Fac=Hostel Facility	Tut_Fees= Tuition Fees

The researcher has assumed the null hypothesis (H_0), there is no difference among the factors to the matriculation factors of the students' for higher education in private university of Bangladesh whereas alternative hypothesis (H_a) is that there are some differences among the factors the factors to the enrolment behavior of the students' for higher education in private university of Bangladesh.

The researcher assumes the β values of each independent variable as group parameters. If the β of all independent variable is same it indicates the independent variables (25 factors) have no effect on the dependent variable (student matriculation) which means the null hypothesis would be accepted. But if the β of all the independent variables are not same then it can be said that the null hypothesis is rejected and automatically the alternative hypothesis would be accepted. From the above relationship, it is clear that the β value associated with each independent variable is not same, that means the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted for the matriculation factors of the students' for higher education in private universities of Bangladesh.

The researcher also uses the R^2 value to the test hypothesis. If this value is 0, then it can be said that there is no relationship among the independent and dependent variables for the

matriculation factors of the students' for higher education in private universities of Bangladesh. If not, then we can say there is some relationship among the variables, which means it can reject the null hypothesis and accept alternative hypothesis.

Description of the hypothesis with multiple regression analysis given below:

1st method using β
$\beta_1=\beta_2=\beta_3=\beta_4=\beta_5=\beta_6=\beta_7=\beta_8=\beta_9=\beta_{10}=\beta_{11}=\beta_{12}=\beta_{13}=\beta_{14}=\beta_{15}=\beta_{16}=\beta_{17}=\beta_{18}=\beta_{19}=\beta_{20}=\beta_{21}=\beta_{22}=\beta_{23}=\beta_{24}=\beta_{25}=0$
1st method using R^2 value
$H_0: R^2 = 0 \quad H_0: R^2 \neq 0$

From the result shown in the SPSS analysis for regression analysis, the following relationship was found for the independent and dependent variables-

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.961(a)	.924	.921	.15481

Here,

$$R^2 \text{ value} = 0.924$$

$$\text{Adjusted } R^2 = 0.921$$

Also $R^2 \neq 0$ which also means that the null hypothesis can be rejected and alternative hypothesis can be accepted. So, the hypothesis test can be done in both ways and result would be the same; rejection of null hypothesis and acceptance of alternative hypothesis. So, it can conclude that there are some relationships among the variables.

Conclusion

This study furnishes with some useful information for both business and academic community who are either involved or intense to get involved into higher education in private sectors. The development of a country largely depends on the attainment of higher education and this research paper shows a real picture of the matriculation factors of as well as Matriculation rate of higher education in private universities in Bangladesh. The matriculation rate in private universities of Bangladesh is increasing day by day. Out of them most of the students come from muslim family and their education expenses totally depends on their guardian income. Majority of the students studying in private universities had science in HSC level and the percentage of the students from other (Madrasa and English) background is very lower. The students mostly prefer BBA program followed by Bachelor of Arts in English and Bachelor of Law program. It also shows that in Post Graduate level more than half of the students are in MBA program followed by MA in English, MS in CSE(Computer Science and Engineering), MS in ETE(Electronic and Telecom Engineering). This research paper also indicates that there is a significant relationship between image of the university and permanent campus. That means the private universities who have their own campus including quality of teaching, medium of instructions, campus size, location of the campus, hostel facility for female,

transportation facility, canteen facility, common room facility for the students etc get some benefits to enroll the students. This study indicates some important factors relating to the matriculation factors such as image of the university, preferred programs, permanent campus, tuition fees, parent's decisions, quality of teaching etc.

Recommendations

The overall education rate is increasing day by day so the market share of the students will be increased. So the authority of the private universities should give special attention to the students in following specific important areas.

- a. The authority of the private universities should focus on BBA, English, law (Undergraduate Level), MBA and MA in English (Graduate Level).
- b. They should consider the quality of teaching including full time qualified teachers and modern teaching aids.
- c. To give some special offers for the students' who passed from other discipline (Madrasa, Vocational, etc.)
- d. To organize special scholarships for poor meritorious students.
- e. Keep political unrest free environment as much as possible.
- f. The authority of the private universities should focus on permanent campus including library and laboratory facilities, location of the campus, market oriented subjects, credit transfer facility, hostel facility, and common room facilities for the students.

Acknowledgement

I would like to mention the contribution of all those who have inspired, influenced and helped me on the way of completing this research paper. First of all, my deepest and sincere gratitude goes to my honorable teacher as well as elder brother Mr. Saifur Rahman Buyhian, assistant professor, Department of Business Administration, Metropolitan University, Sylhet, who has given me the opportunity to go through the processes of this paper. I also wish to acknowledge my honorable teacher Dr. Taher Billal Khalifa, dean, Department of Business Administration who also inspired and influenced me to continue the research activities along with all of my respected teachers of Department of Business Administration for their suggestions and kind co-operations. At last I want to give a special thanks to my younger brother Md. Saidur Rahaman, student of BBA program, university of Rajshahi, who directly helped me to prepare this research paper.

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Appendix: 02 Name of the university from which data were collected

Division	Name of the University	Number of Respondents
Dhaka	Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology	50
	ASA University Bangladesh	50
	Atish Dipankar University of Science and Technology	50
	Independent University, Bangladesh	50
	Northern University, Bangladesh	50
	Asian University of Bangladesh	50
	Bangladesh University of Business and Technology	50
	Green University of Bangladesh	50
Sylhet	Metropolitan University, Sylhet	50
	Leading University, Sylhet	50
	Sylhet International University.	50
Chittagong	International Islamic University, Chittagong	50
	Premier University, Chittagong	50
	University of Science and Technology, Chittagong	50
Rajshahi	University of Information Technology and Sciences	50

Appendix: 01 Results found from the SPSS analysis

Y (Stu_Enr) = β_0 + β_1 (Par_Cam) + β_2 (Loc_Cam) + β_3 (Lib_Fac) + β_4 (Parn_Dec) + β_5 (Com_Lab) + β_6 (Img_uni) + β_7 (Pre_Prog) + β_8 (Cls_Fac) + β_9 (Can_Fac) + β_{10} (Com_Fac) + β_{11} (Lab_Fac) + β_{12} (Host_Fac) + β_{13} (Ind_Fac) + β_{14} (Pray_Fac) + β_{15} (Med_Fac) + β_{16} (Tran_Fac) + β_{17} (Audit_Fac) + β_{18} (Crd_Tran) + β_{19} (Cul_Club) + β_{20} (Sta_VC) + β_{21} (N.Qul_Tc) + β_{22} (Maj_Sub) + β_{23} (Dis_Room) + β_{24} (Wash_Room) + β_{25} (Tut_Fees)

Mode I	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	.232	.145		1.606	.109
Par_Cam	-.005	.010	-.005	-.445	.656
Loc_Cam	.001	.008	.001	.121	.904
Lib_Fac	.002	.006	.004	.375	.708
Parn_Dec	.004	.010	.004	.389	.698
Com_Lab	.009	.005	.019	1.806	.071
Img_uni	.959	.011	.957	89.961	.000
Pre_Prog	-.010	.014	-.010	-.728	.467
Cls_Fac	-.013	.009	-.016	-1.533	.126
Can_Fac	.004	.005	.007	.673	.501
Com_Fac	.006	.006	.011	1.000	.318
Lab_Fac	-.001	.006	-.002	-.212	.832
Host_Fac	-.019	.011	-.021	-1.788	.074
Ind_Fac	-.004	.005	-.008	-.742	.458
Pray_Fac	-.014	.007	-.025	-2.125	.034
Med_Fac	-.074	.030	-.147	-2.462	.014
Tran_Fac	-.011	.010	-.012	-1.136	.256
Audit_Fac	-.001	.005	-.002	-.162	.871
Crd_Tran	.021	.012	.023	1.702	.089
Cul_Club	.067	.030	.134	2.237	.026
Sta_VC	-.014	.011	-.013	-1.241	.215
N.Qul_Tc	.026	.011	.028	2.376	.018
Maj_Sub	-.006	.006	-.011	-1.072	.284
Dis_Room	.012	.005	.025	2.340	.020
Wash_Room	.004	.005	.008	.701	.483
Tut_Fees	.009	.010	.010	.889	.374