

A Field Study To Determine The Factors Affecting The Choice Dormitory: Bingol Example

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Sait PATIR

Bingol University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences Department of Business Administration Quantitative Methods. Bingol/TURKEY

Abstract; The aim of this study Dormitory students who are serving in Bingol province in the country to determine the factors affecting the domestic housing preferences and to investigate the satisfaction of the domestic service. For this purpose, by way of questionnaires to students in dormitories reached will apply to the information face to face and Delphi method.factors influencing satisfaction and preferences of the students were worked to be determined. Information obtained by descriptive statistics and log-linear analysis method described and explained factorial distributions were obtained by factor analysis.

Keywords— Satisfaction, Dormitory, Factorial distribution, Descriptive statistics

1 THEORICAL FRAMEWORK

21. In the first quarter of the century, the focus of all the work put in human understanding of modern management, customer satisfaction, continuous improvement and quality improvement efforts are progressing increasing day by day development. In today's competitive world, customer satisfaction is kept in the forefront and not a one-time purchase, the creation of purchasing habits that continuity is desirable. Continuous purchase, the goods and services they want and what the customer will be possible if there is desire. Businesses, goods or services where the customer wants, they are considered successful unless they take the time and amount (Patr,2009;63).

I'm more than happy to say that the largest advertising requires not an exaggerated claim. Today, every organization and business, is working to give importance to customer satisfaction. Therefore, there has been a wide range of applications of satisfaction surveys. From education to health, from production to service, it has found a wide range of applications in

both the public and private. If deficiencies are identified in this study are restructuring or to the front foot to new formations. with a government agency to investigate the nature of dormitories housing problems and satisfaction of the students have been many studies(Patr,2009,63).

The most important factor in the choice of the KJC country has a huge capacity of 310 thousand According to research on the dorms "to be financially fit" is. The second important factor in the Preferences "in the country's proximity to the school," the third in the grounds of "family, children shelter in their homeland under the state guarantee" they want. Students in the fourth preferred "the country is not safe" stated the reason(İkiz, 2008:100 ; GüllüveKuşderci, 2011:195).

Students in the residence, which is subject to investigation;

The main topics to be satisfied, to be financially fit, landscaping, feel the student's trust in him, that they informed about the social and cultural activities. Moreover, the results start to provide customized continuous 24-hour security andcleaning services have achieved high satisfaction rate in this service area(İkiz,2008;120).

The students in his study about the benefits that a student dormitory (Arli, (2013);

* "socialization that allows him to stay at home, it expands more than the group of friends in high school"

* "more careful to spend money to learn that"

* "many things that speak to the family but can share them easily with friends"

* "earlier that people no confidence, trust and where he learned to share, we used a cab to exert a solution to solve the problems, but now you're going to lose your friends"

* "silent and withdrawn into that one, cannot communicate easily with people, but it is now over thanks to the friends of both his confidence that the increased confidence of his family"

* "People already saw itself as everyone thinks like him but then he thought that many people recognize the environment in the country is to realize that no such"

* "The family of course cannot work are near, but inevitably dorms friends' working by himself course it works, they also work in groups on many exams"

"Dormitory on that solidarity, that will be of assistance in areas where friends hang out" they said.

Central Arizona College in 2004 by the Institute for Research and Planning, the housing 300 learners in the country, 233 students applied to the survey, the evaluation was made over 223 of them. The quality of life in the country, homeland of opportunity and reliability, technology and competence consists of activities in the country. Survey; living conditions in the country, in addition to safety and technological improvements, also focused on improving the effectiveness and performance of employees. (W.Brown,2004).

Oktay and Üstün (2001) study of 335 students in Erzurum Ataturk University, factors affecting the students to choose their dorm setup was investigated. sex in the choice of the country, inhabited settlement of the family, getting credit status, to know to work in crowded places such factors as the feature has been observed to be effective(Oktay and Üstün,2001).

Kaya and Erkip, in a survey they did in 2001, as an important indicator of satisfaction with the country, the effects of the perception of room size and height times the crowd were examined(Kaya and Erkip,2001).

Nigde University studied the thoughts about the satisfaction of students in study abroad students from the Institute of Social Sciences and the country (15.11.2009).

Patir et al (2009) study conducted on 245 students in Malatya Inonu University Campus Student residence in BattalGazi Male and female students Tevfik Based quarter survey was conducted on student housing in the country(Patir,2009).

Oktay and Özçomak (2007) study conducted on 600 students in Erzurum Ataturk University Campus, Palandöken, Erzurum campus in dormitories housing the satisfaction of students in the girls dorm was investigated(Oktay and Özçomak,2007).

By Tennessee University in May of 1977 in the university dormitory housing 960 students on a

survey that was conducted from 8000 students. In this study, respectively, their attitudes towards life in the country, students satisfaction levels related to specific areas in the country, is that students are generally satisfied with the country, was conducted in order to identify areas of inadequate or missing in the country. Sheikh and Decamps, in a study conducted in 2006, studied the health conditions of students in the university dormitory housing. Study; course work stress, depression, problems associated with the academic and non-academic difficulties, health problems, especially due to problems being faced in adapting to its new placement of foreign students who are away from the home and family is investigated.

Colorado State University, in a study abroad in 2004 they have investigated the satisfaction about the student dormitory housing.

mc culough,philip n.,kenneth .l.stonerconducted in 1977, reads satisfaction and rental rates related to overseas students with low rental rates at Texas universities have investigated the formation of friendships with college students who live in the high country.

Wang et al, in the United States in 2001 at Midwestern University dormitory accommodation In a 1186 study on dorm life and studied the effects on academic achievement of gender.

The University of Michigan 'satisfaction was also investigated related to the use of technology in university dormitories in a study conducted in 2005. The study was conducted by the University of Michigan sheltering in a 5888 survey on student dormitories. Would be the use of English units as identifiers in trade, such as "3.5-inch disk drive."

A. Method of Study

Research survey method was used. A total of 24 questions were directed where three of the survey. According to faculty and students after class ranking in the first part where the demographic characteristics of the students gender, age, and income distribution has taken place. A factor affecting preference was assessed by considering the second part and 15 questions was administered. These questions in Liker scale were used. Accordingly: 1. I did not effective 2. I did not any effective, 3.not decided 4.it Became 1 5. The form was very effective. In the third part, which included students' expectations that they want to be in the country it has managed a total of 11 questions.

The survey has a total population of 1380 people, it consists of students in dormitories. as a sample of these students was reached in 1319. The sample size is large enough to represent the main mass so.

B. Research Assumptions

1. It is assumed that the data collection instrument used in the survey technique is a valid and reliable techniques.
2. Students of the responses to the questionnaire are presumed to be valid and reliable.
3. It was assumed that they represent all the remaining students in the dormitory of the samples taken from the three-country.

C. Research Findings

1. Demographic Findings

Gender distribution of the respondents are given in table 1.

Table1: Gender distribution

	Frequency	Percent
Male	512	38,8
Female	807	61,2
Total	1319	100

According to the survey; 61% of girls and 39% of men participated in the survey.

The distribution of the faculty of the respondents is given in table 2.

Table 2: As Faculty Distribution.

Faculty	Frequency	Percent
Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences	410	32
The arts and sciences faculty	557	42
Engineering	112	8
junior technical college	147	11
Health High School	93	7
Total	1319	100

When looking at the distribution as of Faculties of Arts and Sciences 42% 32% Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Engineering 9%, 7% have attended High School of Health.

As with the distribution of respondents classes are given in Table 3.

Table 3: The distribution of classes

Faculty	Frequency	Percent
1.class	276	21
2.	464	35
3.	387	29
4.	190	15
Wait	2	-
Total	1319	100

The distribution of respondents with nominal classes, 35% the second year, 29% the third grade, fourth grade is 21% to 15% premium. Maximum participation rate is seen as second class.

As of the age distribution of respondents Table 4 is given.

Table 4: The age distribution of respondents

	Frequency	Percent
17-18	237	18
20-22	818	62
23-25	251	19
30 plusover	13	1
Total	1319	100

Looking at age, 55% aged 20-22, 22% between 23-25 years, 21% is considered to be between 17-18 years of age. The previous table confirms this data.

Family income distribution table 5 of the respondents are given in.

Table 5: Family income distribution

	Frequency	Percent
500 ve altı	233	17
501-750	247	19
751-1000	288	22
1001-1250	142	11
1500 plusover	210	16
Total	1319	100

How many people are you staying in the dorm room distribution is given in Table 6.

Table 6: How many people are you staying in the room?

	Frequency	Percent
2 person	191	15
4 “	589	45
6 “i	422	32
8 “	117	8
Total	1319	100

According to the survey "the number of remaining rooms" Given the 45% 4% 32 6% 14 2 is 9% and 8 people. At least 4 people and over 77% of the respondents are seen staying. This situation gives the country the result is pretty much the number of students in the room. Dormitories' said to be quite high in the number of students per room.

Remain the same in the normal and secondary state is given in table7.

Table 7: Did I stay in the same room as normal and secondary education, state.

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	234	18
No	1085	82
Total	1319	100

Given the survey results, 82% no, you stay, stay in the form of 18% yes. Students are safety and efficacy of both education students stay at the same place.

Do you feel confident in dormitories state table 8 is given.

Table 8: Is it safe to dormitory?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	705	54
No	614	46
Total	1319	100

Looking at the survey results; 53% yes, I'm safe, I'm no confidence in 47% was obtained in the form. One out of every two people based on the total survey participants are to feel safe. Increasing this ratio will be good.

Is it enough dormitory shelter service status table 9 'is given?

Table 9: Is it enough dorm service ?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	292	22
No	1027	78
Total	1319	100

According to the respondents; 78% is not enough no, 22% yes enough said. If the dormitory services will be well again in a later review, it could be called. In particular, it poses a serious problem for students in Bingol place to stay. Authorities this problem should be solved by building new dorms.

The respondents of the family income distribution is given in the table.10.as the Turkish Lira

Table10: Income distribution

	Frequency	Percent
500 and less	233	17
501-750	247	19
751-1000	288	22
1001-1250	142	11
1251-1500	199	15
1501 over plus	210	16
Total	1319	100

When looking at the distribution of family income, between 22 751-1000%, 19%, 501-750,

500 and 17% under 18% from 1251 to 1500, 1001 to 1250 15% stated that they have an income of 11% from 1001 to 1250. More than half of the respondents stated that 58% of the income is \$ 1,000 or less.

Respondent's monthly income distribution is given in Table 11, as the Turkish lira.

	Frequency	Percent
150 and less	231	18
151-350	731	55
351-450	248	19
450 over plus	109	8
Total	1319	100

Referring to survive income distribution; 55% 151-350 19% 351-450 18% 150 TL and six, have stated that they have 450, and 8% higher revenue. More than 70 percent of the respondents stated that the monthly income of 350 and less. Noting that it draws very little monthly income distribution.

2. Findings about the causes remain in the state pension.

A total of 21 questions as directed, factors affecting domestic preferences were determined.

Q1: Does it affect the security of your stay in the country, state, it is presented in table 12.

Table 12: Does it affect the security of your stay in the country, state?

	Frequency	Percent
Not at all effective	299	22
not effective	250	19
I am not sure	185	14
It was effective	126	10
It was very effective	459	35
Total	1319	100

Did affect the choice of security concerns in the country, the total of the question; Was effective 45% + was very effective, not effective 41% + never been as effective and I'm not sure 14%. The general opinion is shaped to be effective. Here they have chosen to move here for the rest of the safety concerns. If judged by the weighted average; Weighted average: Positive side of +1 and +2, -1 and -2 collected by multiplying the negative side of giving those who choose this option and not sure of whether it is decided by dividing it remains removed from the total. The result is positive, the decision is located next to

the proposition that, interpreted as negative, it was thought the opposite. In this case, the calculation for this stylish AO: $(320 * -2) + (219 * -1) / (1319-181) = 0.18$ was obtained. Respondents safety factor, consider that domestic preference affects.

Q2) Is dormitory was effective choice in the opportunities offered

Q3: Did affect prices in the dorm preferences, status.

Q4: Does your family abroad at the request choice was effective, state.

Q5: Did he influence your choice in the presence of study abroad, the state.

Q6: According to the respondents; Do you prefer the situation was effective in warming factor?

Q7: The existence of hot water according to the respondents, affect your preference status.

Q8: Did the noise factor affect preference status.

Q9: Did it influence your choice of preferred cleaning dormitories in the situation

Q10: Features of the room to the respondents, did affect the choice of?

Q11: It does not affect the choice of electrical outlets for respondents state?

Q12: For respondents in the room, the table, did influence the choice of cabinets and bunk presence, status?

Q13: Normal and secondary education for the respondents prefer to stay in the same room did affect the situation?

Q14: For respondents did not affect the choice of the Computer and Internet infrastructure status?

Q15: For respondents in each room, it did not affect the choice of tables and chairs, state

Q16: Every time there is hot and cold water, a affect me?

Q17: Rooms to be clean every day of the week, it does affect?

Q18: Have a washing machine on each floor, Affect?

Q19: A lack of sports facilities in an at home, does affect?

Q20: Having a library at Home, Affect?

Q21: Organizing cultural events in the sauce you abroad, Affect?

Answers to questions and weighted average of these are shown in table 13.

Table 13: answer to question and weighted mean.

QUESTION	I am Not any effective	I am not effective	I am Not sure	I am effective	I am very effective	Weight Mean
1	320	219	181	134	465	0,18
2	299	250	185	126	459	0,17
3	220	145	129	523	302	0,45
4	243	190	94	482	310	0,69
5	467	287	160	294	111	-0,60
6	363	250	139	151	416	0,005
7	341	239	131	179	429	0,10
8	496	314	174	224	111	-0,75
9	465	306	184	250	114	-0,66
10	409	257	169	335	149	-0,37
11	411	270	163	335	140	-0,41
12	410	229	141	374	165	-0,29
13	449	235	182	235	218	-0,40
14	47	47	71	447	707	1,37
15	52	35	51	433	748	1,41
16	38	39	61	381	800	1,48
17	36	28	53	390	812	1,51
18	40	43	50	320	866	1,52
19	50	38	51	326	854	1,50
20	41	32	49	315	882	1,54
21	53	31	41	324	880	1,52

A1: Respondents safety factor, consider that domestic preferences affect

A2: The choice of the respondents are of the opinion that the services to be effective.

A3: Of respondents admit a large part of the price of the preferred country is not appropriate to be effective.

A4: A large part in the survey, share the family thought to be effective on staying in the dorms.

A5: Of respondents preferred that the work did not affect the room.

A6: Heating factor, though very slightly affected form, yielding a result. It was almost identical with but did not affect.

A7: The presence of hot water, dorms are preferred suction effect, opinion was adopted .

A8: The noise of the respondents argues that choice is not very impressive element.

A9: Survey respondents whether they think an important factor in the choice of cleaning factors. The choice of cleaning issues that not enough attention, said. Because there is no country enough.

A10: Survey respondents prefer that the special status of the room to be effective, they think.

A11: A large proportion of respondents making a positive contribution have a choice of outlets

A12: Survey respondents thought the choice was not effective in the basic materials in the room, they carry

A13: Regular education students and secondary education students share the same room, they think would prefer to have a negative impact

A14: Very strong computer and internet hardware to be at home, the choice is a positive influence.

A15: Respondents; and the lack of locker rooms desk in the room and choose to think of it as necessary to affect positive

A16: A large majority of respondents were in favor of adoption of this proposition. Every hour hot water and prefer to have the cold water of the day, had a positive effect.

A17: Respondents are very powerful, almost all of their support this proposition. To be cleaned every day of the week, choose a positive impact.

A18: Almost all of the respondents that the washing machine on each floor, they think that prefer to make a positive contribution

A19: The majority of respondents accept this proposition, they support. Having a choice of sports facilities have been affected.

A20: A large part in the survey, 1197 people reported a favorable opinion. They see it as a huge library of respondents needs. It influenced their preferences.

A21: This proposal was seen by a large proportion of respondents agreed. So, the impact of the presence of sauce you prefer cultural activities .

According to Pearson correlation analysis results are given in Table 14.

Table 14: Pearson Correlation results according to gender, age and relationship between satisfaction

		Gender	Old	Satisfaction
Gender	Pearson Correlation	1	,157*	,084*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000
	N	1319	1319	1319
Old	Pearson Correlation	,157	1	,015
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,503
	N	1319	1319	1319
Satisfaction	Pearson Correlation	,084	,015	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,503	
	N	1319	1319	1319

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*A negative correlation was found between age and gender. The level of interaction with the age distribution by gender was a significant difference.

- There was a positive interaction between satisfactions with sex. Differences in satisfaction levels between the sexes were also significant.
- There was significant difference in sex headaches with age.
- There was a positive interaction between satisfactions with age. There is no difference in satisfaction levels between age groups, and the difference was not significant

Table 15: Factor Analysis

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	5,530	26,335	26,335	5,5	26,33	26,335
2	4,507	21,463	47,793	30	5	47,798
3	1,410	6,713	54,510	4,5	21,46	54,510
4	1,212	5,770	60,281	07	3	60,281
5	1096	5,221	65,501	1,4	6,713	65,501
6	,928	4,417	69,918	10	5,770	
7	,807	3,845	73,763	1,2	5,221	
8	,702	3,342	77,104	12		
9	,630	3,001	80,105	1,0		
10	,573	2,728	82,833	96		
11	,522	2,486	85,319			
12	,453	2,156	87,475			
13	,419	1,994	89,283			
14	,381	1,815	91,283			
15	,340	1,624	92,905			
16	,321	1,529	94,434			
17	,284	1,353	95,787			
18	,260	1,238	97,025			
19	,257	1,225	98,250			
20	,203	,967	99,217			
21	,164	,783	100,00			

Confidence analysis results are given in Table 15.

Table 15: Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
,791	,774	48

Data represent up a large enough sample.

Factors distribution of components are given in table 16.

Table 16: Factors distribution of components

Factors	Competent				
	1	2	3	4	5
Warming factor	,151	,696	-	,110	-
The lack of hot water, factor	,182	,707	,072	,053	,283
The situation is noise	,061	,648	-	-	-
The lack of cleanliness, condition	,106	,777	,140	,028	,348
The savvy administration, state	,104	,772	,155	,016	,110
The room is large, state	,152	,508	,127	,035	,108
Electricity is the receptacle, the factor	,154	,757	-	-	-
Have enough of bunk cabinets and fixtures	,135	,714	,053	,592	,073
Normal and secondary education remain in the same room, factor	,140	,479	,371	,100	,131
Service satisfaction has to offer, factor	,080	,245	-	,130	,110
Rooms and closets to be	,562	-	,004	,245	,211
		,118			,342

large, factor	,674		,092		
Each room is of the electric infrastructure, factor	,755	,138		,292	,683
Computer and having internet, factor	,768	-	,149	,319	-
Each pouch is a special table and a library, a factor	,500	,094	,335	,256	,276
Every hour hot and cold water is, factor	,399	-	,105	,355	,174
Rooms to be clean every day of the week, factor	,808	,086		,317	-
Study rooms to be more clean and tidy, factor	,812	-		,270	-
Each floor have washing machines factor	,792	-	,048	,549	,171
There is a sports facility, factor	,769	,156	-	-	,033
It is a library factor.	,698	-	,077	,087	-
Arranging social and cultural events, factor in the		,125	-	-	,229
		-	,178	,104	-
		,151	-	-	,000
		-	,284	,112	,079
		,118	-	-	-
		-	-	,077	,127
		,145	,329	-	,169
		-	-	,097	,097
		-	,298	-	-
		-	-	-	-
		-	,380	-	-

The factor analysis has identified five factors. Collected described condition is 65.5%. The first factor; 26.335%, the second factor: 21.463%, the third factor: 6.713%, the fourth factor, 5.770%, and the fifth factor: It has 5.221% of the variance.

The first factor; 26% variance in the room to be given the title of the basic necessities. "Rooms and closets should be broad, should be that the rooms are p, must be in-room internet access, there must be room at the table and a library, should be hot and cold water every hour, the room should be clean, the rooms should be clean and tidy, there must be a washing machine on each floor should be sports facilities, the library should be the social and cultural events "have occurred in sub-titles. The second factor like 21% variance; The main factor affecting the title to be given preference; "Affected the heating factor in the Preferences, the lack of hot water, has affected the lack of noise, the impact is clean, has affected the lack of good governance, cabinets and effects to be bunk, influenced the lack of secondary education with the normal" have occurred in sub-titles. The third factor;

ensuring the needs of 6.713% per day luxury variance given the title; "The fact that the hot and cold water every hour" is composed of sub-titles. The fourth factor, 5.77% variance "condition of room" is composed of sub-titles. The fifth factor: 5.21% variance; "Service satisfaction is the" sub-headings can be given.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Surveyed 1319 people participated; 61% female and 39% male form.
- When looking at the distribution as of Faculties of Arts and Sciences 42%, 32% The Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, 9% Engineering, participated in 7% commission.
- The distribution of respondents As with classes, 35% the second year, 29% the third grade, fourth grade is 21% to 15% premium. Maximum participation rate is seen as second class.
- Looking at age, 55% aged 20-22, 22% aged 23-25, 21% is considered to be between 17-18 years of age. The previous table confirms this data.
- *When looking at the distribution of family income, between 22 751-1000%, 19%, 501-750, 500 and 17% under 18% from 1251 to 1500, 1001 to 1250 15% stated that they have an income of 11% from 1001 to 1250. More than half of the respondents stated that 58% of the income is \$ 1,000 or less.
- According to survey results, "the number of remaining rooms" Given the 45%, 4 people, 32%, 6 people, 14%, 2%, 9, 8 people. According to the respondents; The number of people in the room, it is seen that at least 4 people and up to 77%. This situation gives the country the result is pretty much the number of students in the room. Dormitories' said to be quite high in the number of students per room
- When the survey results; 53% yes, I'm safe, I'm no confidence in 47% was obtained in the form. One out of every two people based on the total

survey participants are to feel safe. Increasing this ratio will be good.

- When the survey results, 82% no, you stay, you stay in the form of 18% yes. Students in both education students is not appropriate dwell the opinion.

REFERENCE

- ARLI, E. (2013). BarınmaYerininÜniversiteÖğrencilerininKişiselveSosyalGelişimveAkademikBaşarıÜzerindekiEtkilerininOdakGrupGörüşmesi İle İncelenmesi. YükseköğretimveBilimDergisi, 3(2).
- BROWN, William, Kerensa Williams;2004 Residence Life StudentSatisfactionSurvey, Central Arizona College; <http://www.centralaz.edu/Documents/ipr/highlights2004.pdf.E.T.4.8.2008>
- GÜLLÜ, K.,& Kuş derci, S. (2011). : Yüksek Öğrenim Kredi ve Yurtlar Kurumunun Verdiği Hizmetlerin Üniversite Öğrencileri Tarafından Algılanması: Sivas YURTKUR Örneği. Erciyes Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi, (30).
- İKİZ, M. (2008). Yüksek Öğrenim Kredi Ve Yurtlar Kurumu'nda Hizmet Kalitesi Ve Müşteri Tatmin Düzeyinin Ölçülmesi: Edirne Selimiye Öğrenci Yurdu Müdürlüğü Örneği, (Yayımlanmamış YL Tezi), Trakya Ü., Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü
- KAYA,N.,F.Erkip,," Satisfaction in A DormitoryBuilding: TheEffects of FloorHeight on thePerception of Room Size andCrowding" Environment and Behavior,Vol:33.No.1.2001.p:33-35.
- MC CULOUGH,Philip N.,Kenneth .I.Stoner (1977); "A Survey of StudentOpinionConcerningtheResidenceHallsLiving EnvironmentattheUniversity of Tennessee,Knoxville.
- OKTAY,E. Özcomak, M. S. Çantay, N., Erzurum İl Merkezindeki Yurt- Kur Yurtlarında Barınan Öğrencilerin Yurtlardan Memnuniyetlerinin Araştırılması,2007,Erzurum.
- OKTAY,E.Üstün,,S(2001); Lojistik Regresyon Modelleri Yardımıyla Erzurum'daki Yüksek Öğrenim Öğrencilerinin Yurt- Kur Yurtlarını Tercih Etmelerinde Etkili olan Faktörlerin Belirlenmesi, Atatürk Üniversitesi İİBF Dergisi,Cilt 15,Sayı3-4,s.347-364.
- PATIR, Sait, " Dinamik Programlama Ve Bir Ecza Deposunun Şehir İçi İlaç Dağıtımına Alternatifli Bir

Çözüm Önerisi” Atatürk Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Dergisi, Cilt: 23, Sayı: 2, 2009. s. 63.

PATIR,Sait,Tetik,Nevzat,Ugur,Ahmet,Karahan,Mehmet,Ünal,Ahmet;Yurt Kur Yurtlarında Barınan Öğrencilerin Memnuniyet Araştırması, Öz Serhat Yayıncılık,2010,Malatya.

Yüksek Öğrenim Kredi ve Yurtlar Kurumu – 2013 Yılı Faaliyet Raporu.

Yüksek Öğrenim Kredi ve Yurtlar Kurumu - 2014 Yılı Performans Programı

<http://www.kyk.gov.tr/kyk/html/index.php>; erişim tarihi 10.09.2015

<http://dspace.trakya.edu.tr:8080/jspui/handle/1/736>.erişim tarihi

10.09.2015

http://www.nigde.edu.tr/duyuru/formlar/sbe_stratejik_plan.pdf Erişim Tarihi 15.11.2009