

**RUBRIC PROJECT STA104
SEMESTER MAC – AUG 2022**

No.	Criteria	Poor				Satisfactory	Good		Excellent		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Introduction	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	Sampling Technique	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	Data Analysis and Results	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	Conclusion	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6	Creativity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

$$\frac{\quad}{60} \times 15 =$$

NO.	CRITERIA	RANGE OF MARKS		
		8 – 10	4 – 7	1 – 3
1	Introduction	Gives a very clear overview of the topic and issue. Triggers the interest of readers to read further.	Gives some overview of the topic and issue. Does not really trigger the interest of readers to read further.	Does not give a clear overview of the topic and issue. Does not trigger any interest of readers to read further.
2.	Objectives	All objectives are very clear/ related to the topic	Some of the objectives are moderately clear/ moderately related to the topic.	Most of the objectives are NOT clear/ NOT related to the topic.
3.	Sampling technique	Sampling technique is explained in an interesting way. All the details make sense. Pictures are used to make the explanation more appealing.	Sampling technique is explained in a good way. The details make sense.	Sampling technique is explained in a simple way. Some of the details do not make sense.
4.	Data Analysis and Results	Accurate with no mistakes and related to the objectives. Very easy to understand.	Accurate with a few mistakes and related to the objectives. Easy to understand.	Not accurate and not related to the objectives. Some are not easy to understand.
5.	Conclusion	Very clear and concise. Sums up the whole project.	Moderately clear and concise. Sums up the whole project.	Not very clear and concise. Does not really sum up the whole project.
6.	Creativity	Use a fun and unique way of writing. Know how to capture readers' interest. Readers feel extremely happy after reading the report.	Use a normal way of writing. Know how to capture readers' interest a little bit. Readers feel a bit happy after reading the report.	Use a typical and mundane way of writing. Does not know how to capture readers' interest. Readers do not feel happy after reading the report.

LECTURER'S COMMENTS:

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF STUDY

- *Give introduction on what are you doing.*
-

Example:

If you study about depression, then give definition about depression and some other info about depression.

- *Where and when you conduct the study?*
- *Your population and sample?*
- *Your sampling technique?*
- *Source / Method of data collection?*

*****USE YOUR CREATIVITY*****

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

Objectives of the study are as follows:

- 1) To describe the quantitative and qualitative variables using graphical and numerical techniques.
- 2) To analyze and describe the quantitative variables using measure of central tendency, measure of central location and measure of dispersion.
- 3) To determine the shape of data distribution for quantitative variables.
- 4) To compare the dispersion of quantitative variables by qualitative variables using coefficient of variation.

CHAPTER 2

METHODOLOGY

2.1 POPULATION AND SAMPLE

2.2 SOURCE OF DATA

2.3 STATISTICAL METHODS

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2.4 DATA DESCRIPTION

Table below summarizes all the variables used in this study. In this study, we have 3 qualitative variables namely....

Table 1: Description of variables

Variable	Type of Variable	Scale	Method of Analysis
Gender	Qualitative	Nominal	Bar chart Frequency distribution
Program	Qualitative	Nominal	Pie chart Frequency distribution
Race	Qualitative	Nominal	Bar chart
Frequency	Qualitative	Ordinal	Line Graph
Spent	Qualitative	Ordinal	Bar chart
Food	Quantitative	Ordinal	Bar chart
Cleanliness	Quantitative	Ordinal	
Facilities	Quantitative	Ordinal	

CHAPTER 3

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

3.1 ANALYSIS FOR QUALITATIVE VARIABLES

3.1.1 Your First Qualitative Variable

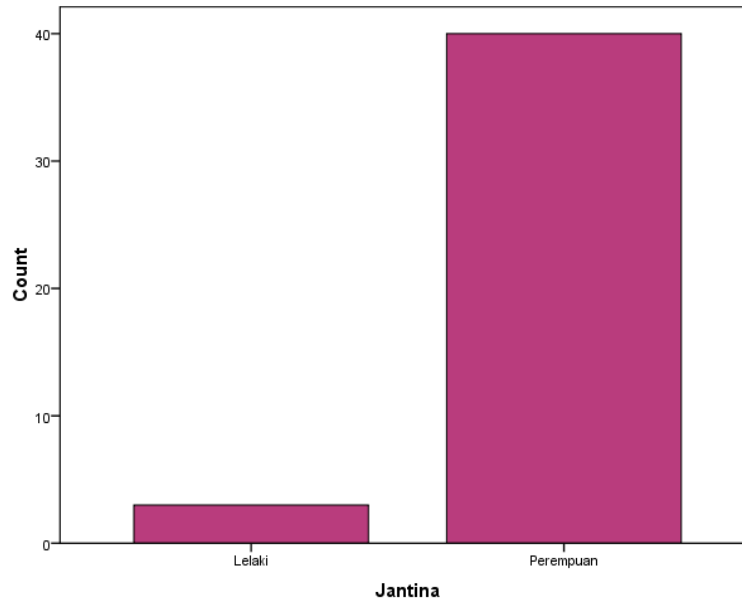


Figure 1: Bar chart of respondent's gender

Table 1: Frequency distribution of respondent's gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	3	7
Female	40	93
Total	43	100

Figure 1 and Table 1 show frequency distribution of respondent's gender in this study. Majority of respondents is female which accounted for 93%. However, only 7% of respondents are male.

3.1.2 Your Second Qualitative Variable

3.1.3 Your Third Qualitative Variable

3.2 GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION FOR QUANTITATIVE VARIABLES

3.2.1 Your First Quantitative Variable

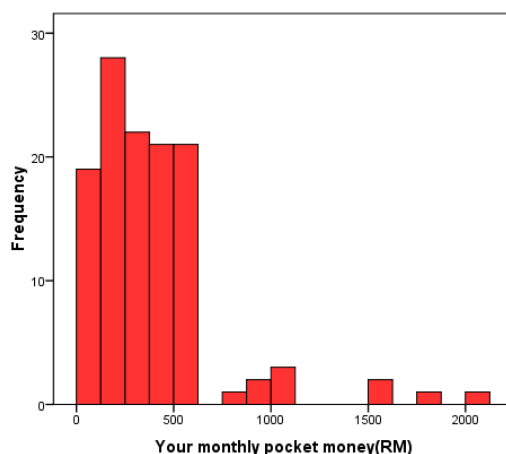


Figure 6: Histogram for monthly pocket money

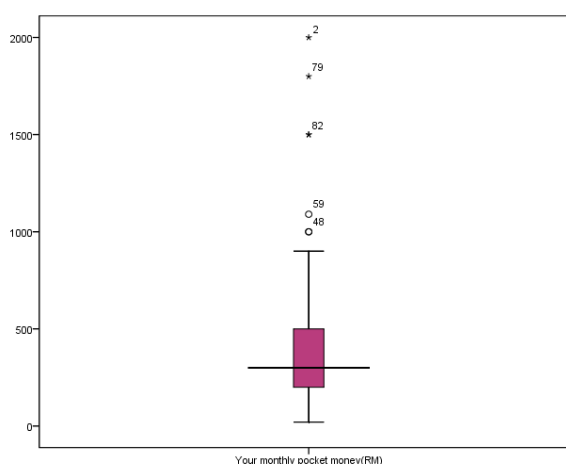


Figure 7: Boxplot for monthly pocket money

Figure 6 and 7 above represent histogram and box plot for variable monthly pocket money, respectively. From histogram we can see that the distribution of monthly pocket money is skewed to the right. This is matched with Pearson coefficient of skewness of 2.712 as discuss in Section 3.2 which is also skewed to the right. However, from box plot we can see that there are five outliers present in variable monthly pocket money. Box plot also give the same conclusion towards the skewness of monthly pocket money which is skewed to the right.

3.2.2 Your Second Quantitative Variable

3.2.3 Your Third Quantitative Variable.

3.3 ANALYSIS FOR QUANTITATIVE VARIABLES

This section summarized numerical methods that is used for quantitative variables in our study. There are **three quantitative variables in this study which are age, amount of monthly pocket money and amount of saving per month.**

NOTE:

You can analyze Section 3.2 either by variables or by measurements. Use your creativity.

Example by Variables:

3.3.1 Your First Quantitative Variable

Here explain/interpret all measurements for your first quantitative variables (mean, median, mode, & etc ...)

3.3.2 Your Second Quantitative Variable

3.3.3 Your Third Quantitative Variable

Example by Measurements:

3.3.1 Measure of Central Tendency

Table 5: Summary statistics for measure of central tendency

Variable	Mean	Median	Mode
Age	20.04	20	20
Monthly pocket money	373.55	300	200
Monthly saving	29.77	0.00	0

Table 5 above presents summary statistics for measure of central tendency for all quantitative variables in this study. Average age of respondents in this study is 20.04 years old. Median value of 20 indicates that half of respondents is older than 20 years old and another half is younger than 20 years old. Similarly, modal value of 20 tells us that most of our respondents is 20 years old.

3.3.2 Measure of Central Location

Table 5: Summary statistics for measure of location

Variable	First Quartile	Third Quartile
Age	20	20
Monthly pocket money	200	500
Monthly saving	0.00	0.00

Summary measure for central location is presented in Table 5. For variable age, first quartile is 20 which indicates that 25% of respondents is younger than 20 years old and 75% of them is older than 20 years old. However, third quartile of 20 indicates that 25% of respondents are older than 20 years old.

Apart from this, 25% of respondents in this study have more than RM500 for their monthly pocket money and those who are less than RM500 is only 75%. Nonetheless, 25% of respondents have monthly pocket money less than RM200 while the other 75% of them have more than RM200.

3.3.3 Measure of Dispersion

Table 5: Summary statistics for measure of dispersion

Variable	Variance	Standard Deviation
Age	0.34	0.58
Monthly pocket money	103 494.78	321.71
Monthly saving	2417.73	49.17

3.3.4 Measure of Skewness

Table 5: Summary of descriptive statistics

Variable	Minimum	Maximum	Skewness
Age	18	22	0.254
Monthly pocket money	20	2000	2.712
Monthly saving	0	200	2.110

Minimum, maximum and skewness values also were examined for all quantitative variables in this study. Results show that the youngest respondents in this study is 18 years old while the oldest is 22 years. Pearson coefficient of skewness for variable age is 0.254 which is positively skewed. This tells us that respondents who are younger than the average are more.

For monthly pocket money. The least and most amount of monthly pocket money among respondents is RM20 and RM2000, respectively. Even this value is

ambiguous, this may be due to error while answering the questionnaire by respondents. Skewness value of 2.712 indicates that the data distribution is skewed to right. This means that more respondents have lower monthly pocket money as compared to the average of RM373.55.

3.4 COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION (CV)

Give some introduction about CV here. You can read more info from internet. Do not copy points from my note.

Table 6: Coefficient of variation for age by gender

Gender	Age	Mean	Std. Deviation	Coefficient of Variation
	Male	20.03	0.736	3.67%
	Female	20.05	0.507	2.53%

Table 6 above presents summary statistics of coefficient of variation for age by gender. We can conclude that male respondents are less consistent in their age distribution.

Table 7: Coefficient of variation monthly pocket by gender

Gender	Mean	Std. Deviation	Coefficient of Variation
Male	656.92	1621.237	246.79%
Female	366.86	346.068	94.33%

Coefficient of variation is examined between variable monthly pocket money and gender. Table 7 above shows that female respondents has more consistent in monthly pocket money as compared to male respondents with coefficient of variation of 94.33%.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

- *Summarized your findings as a whole here.*
- *How you conduct the study & etc.*
- *Can give any related points about your variables (read more from internet)*

APPENDIX