Annex E – Project Proposal (20%)
(To be completed by the Team)

Module Group:	ITBW 21-01*
Team Name:	**The Wingston Team**
Team Members: (*denotes the Team Leader)	1. Parik 210895H* 2. Rawtbhik 210902G 3. Zowie 212345X 4. Jia Leng 213022J

Project Research & Proposed Work Plan

• User Requirements

(key stakeholder(s) profile, interview questions, user requirements using user story approach relating to business hypothesis, video/audio evidence of the interview Refer to Annex C & D

Key stakeholder profile:
- 50 - 60 year old
- singapore citizen/permanent resident working
- fixed hour job (e.g 9-5 job)

Interview Questions:

List of Interview Questions			
S/N	Question	User	Type of Question
1	Is Singapore a good place to live in?	**Singapore resident**	Open
2	Are you happy living/ working in SG?	**Singapore resident**	Open
3	What do you like about SG?	**Singapore resident**	Open

4	What is something you dislike about SG?	Singapore resident	Open
6	Explain how your life is like living in a diverse society(people of different ethical, racial and religious background)?	Singapore resident	Open
7	Does maintaining peace and harmony in a society help attract many people to live/work in SG?	Singapore resident	close
8	Is having a good life in SG defined as being able to afford more than one property?	Singapore resident	Close
9	What is your opinion on quality of life being determined by your salary(e.g earning more than your parents)? -	Singapore resident	Open
10	Is quality of life determined by how big your family is (e.g number of children you have)?	Singapore resident	Close
11	Do you agree that the level of education that you have is key to leading a good life?	Singapore resident	Close
12	Is having a good family financial background crucial in leading someone to have a good quality of life?	Singapore resident	Close
13	Is SG a good place to retire? If yes, do you seek a retirement fund? If not, why continue to choose SG as a place to work/live in?	Singapore resident	Open
14	Do you experience a good work-life balance in SG?	Singapore resident	Close
15	Is Singapore an expensive city to live in? Where do most of your salary go to?(certain % of salary goes to A, and certain % of salary goes to B)	Singapore resident	Close

16	What are the recreational activities that you engage in regularly?	**Singapore resident**	**Open**
17	Do you think it is convenient to get around in Singapore?	**Singapore resident**	**Closed**
18	Do you use public transport or private transport more frequently? Do you think public transport is easily accessible?	**Singapore resident**	**Open**
19	How do you think the type of housing you own (including no. of properties you own) defines your quality of life in SG?	**Singapore resident**	**Close/Open**
20	Do you feel that you have enough disposable income to spend for your leisure?	**Singapore resident**	**Close**
21	Do you believe one of the reasons people choose to live/ work in Sg is because of the low occurrence rate of natural disasters/air pollution/air quality?why?	**Singapore resident**	**Open**
22	Living in a safe city like Singapore has attracted many to choose to live/work here. Do you agree? Please elaborate (security)	**Singapore resident**	**Open**
23	If you're not living/working in SG, where would you choose to live? Why?	**Singapore resident**	**Open**
24	What other factors do you think that people are still continuing to work or live in SG?	**Singapore resident**	**Open**

User Stories

S/N	Use Case	User Story as a … i want to … so that i can	
1	Salary	As a singapore citizen, i want to earn more than $7000 a month so that i can achieve financial freedom	Zowie
2	Racial harmony	As a singapore resident, i want to continue being in a racially diverse environment, so that i can be in a workplace without racial discrimination.	Rawtbhik
3	Facilities	As a Singapore citizen/resident, I want to have adequate public facilities (public parks, public transport) so that I can commute around Singapore easily and have convenient access to facilities and recreational activities	Jia leng
4	Crime Rate	As a Singapore citizen/resident, I want to have a safe living environment (low crime rate, dependable police force) so that I can feel at ease.	Jia Leng
5	Retirement	As a Singapore citizen, I want to have financial security so that I can enjoy my retirement.	Rawtbhik
6	Education	As a Singapore citizen, I want to have a good education system for my family.	Parik
7	Jobs	As a Singapore resident, I want to have a good work-life balance so that I can have a happy work life. As a Singapore resident, I want to have opportunities to have career advancements at my job.	Parik
8	Housing	As a singapore resident, i want to have access to affordable housing so that i can put aside more funds into my living needs	Zowie

• Target Users

User
- **PR/Foreigners** who intend to **apply for Singapore citizenship**.
- target users can **use this analysis to consider** whether Singapore would be **a good place to retire/work in/live in.**

Restrictions
- foreigners who are **not as tech savvy** may have difficulties accessing this analysis.
- publishing on the internet **may not get** a **large** audience.
- There are people who may **not understand jargons/technical terms** of the data

Platforms
- instagram; facebook
- reddit
- youtube
- activist blogs
- Analyst blogs

• Features (indicate which member in-charge of each feature)

(give a complete description of the features you plan to provide in your analysis/solution. Describe the possible insights for datasets provided or any other datasets (with URLs and justification for using the additional datasets).

Racial Harmony (Rawtbhik)

Possible use of visuals:

- Line graph
- Pie chart
- Bar chart
- Map
- Forecast
- Decomposition Tree

Dataset(Links):
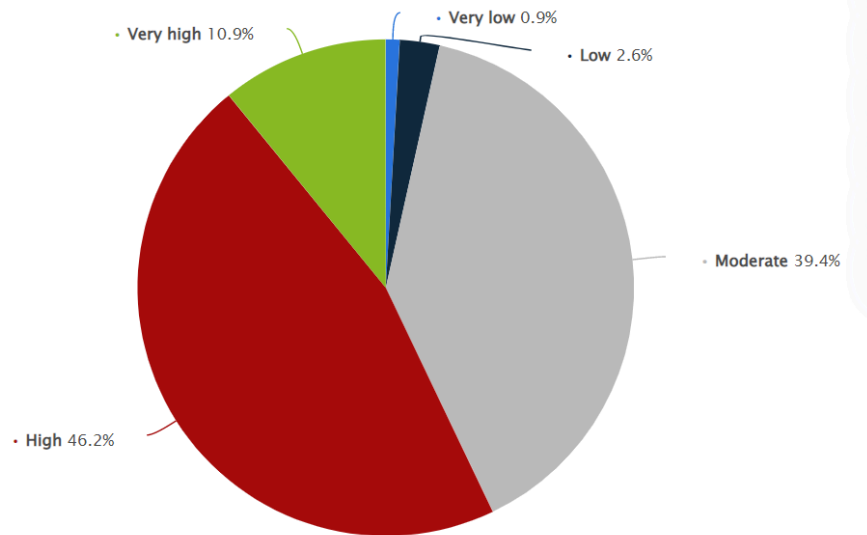
MOH | Population And Vital Statistics

- To see the possible percentage of different ages - with that it may be possible to think of an idea to tackle racial issues. For example, it is mentioned that 71.5% of Singapore's population is aged between 15-64 years old.
- From this, we can assume that within this group there are so many working adults. Perhaps, we could start having campaigns in workplaces to raise awareness about racial harmony as the younger you are, the easier to mold one's perception of life in Singapore.
- Goal would be to help reduce racial discrimination at workplaces to an almost negligible amount which could significantly benefit our society .

DOS | SingStat Website - Population and Population Structure - Latest Data

1)As mentioned before with regards to raising awareness, in this dataset we could calculate the possible number of working adults to start the campaign. In this dataset, there are 1.44 Million working adults (aged 30 -59) as of 2021 that could be huge impact made if campaigns are effective or even educating a percentage of the 1.44 million working adults about racial discrimination.

2)This dataset is about different ethnic groups of all ages. These datasets would be helpful to determine the percentage of the different racial groups in Singapore to help people have an idea of different ethnic groups that sums up SIngapore's Population.

Fortunately, many believe that the racial harmony exists in SIngapore. 46.2% believe that there is high racial and religious harmony coexisting in Singapore. With this, there are some solution(reference from: Racial Discrimination in singapore (wordpress.com)) that could help with racial discrimination if such incidents still occur:

1) Educate people about this topic.
2) Add regulations that are directed towards the people/target groups.
3) Promoting a common English as well as common culture and values of all races is believed to be very helpful in solving this problem. With this, people can gain a better understanding of other cultures and possibly get rid of stereotypes. This results in a common language, culture and identity for all Singapore residents.

Retirement (Rawtbhik)

Possible use of visuals:

- Pie chart
- Bar chart
- Line chart

- These datasets would help calculate how many people who are retired(assuming 60 & Above are retired).
- With the total of 60 & above calculated will have to divide total annual withdrawal of annual CPF and divide it by 12 to get an estimate of how much does a retiree receive a month. After which check whether it would suffice to meet the target of $1130 which is the ideal amount for a retiree to survive on in Singapore for a month.
- calculate the estimated amount retirees get per month via CPF life and retirement sum scheme to find out how much retirees have to spend per month.

How Much Singaporeans Need To Save Now To Retire At 55 Or 62 Years Old (seedly.sg)

Retirement Age	Average Life Expectancy Of Singaporeans	Years Left To Enjoy Retirement	Retirement Savings Required
50		32.9	$473,760
55		27.9	$401,760
62	82.9	20.9	$300,960
67		15.9	$228,960

Current Age	Years To 62	Amount Needed	Annual Savings
25	37	$603,884	$16,322
30	32	$549,645	$17,177
35	27	$500,278	$18,529
40	22	$455,345	$20,698
45	17	$414,447	$24,380
50	12	$377,223	$31,436

Previously, I mentioned examining how much a retiree needs for a month's spending. With this data, we could guide/ advise the young adults to start saving in order to enjoy retirement and ensure that they have financial security during retirement.

[How Much Do I Need To Retire In Singapore And How Do I Build My Retirement Income Stream? - MoneyOwl](#)
-using this as a gauge: $1130 spending per month for retirees

Salary (Zowie)
Possible use of visuals:
- Line graph
- Forecast
- Bar chart
- to compare the difference of salaries with a year axis, as well as forecast the potential salaries in the near future.
- So that can help to see if the user's salary will allow the user to have financial freedom in Singapore.

    https://www.sc.com/sg/stories/financial-tips/are-you-earning-enough-singapores-average-household-income-revealed/

Dataset(Links):
https://data.gov.sg/dataset/income-of-individuals-by-income-type-annual
(2016) income of individuals in singapore

In this dataset, Employment income is the highest every year among other forms of income. This shows that Singaporeans rely most on their jobs rather than passive income like trade, interest or rent.

[DOS | SingStat Website - Population and Population Structure - Latest Data](#)
(2019) number of residents living in different housing types

From 2016 to 2019, It is evident that the total number of residents staying in HDB has gradually decreased, while the total number of residents in condominiums and other departments have increased.
This can be due to the fact that Singaporeans average household income increases with time, allowing for many Singaporeans to move from HDBs to condominiums.

- Salary can affect your quality of life in singapore as singapore is an expensive place to live in
- Since singapore is a very competitive country, singapore residents are more concerned about getting a job and good workplace environment/policies

- Career growth in singapore is possible as singapore work culture strives and encourages career growth.
- Salary may differ if a company discriminates employees (gender, race, nationality)

  A solution to discrimination in workplace is to encourage workers to discuss about their salary with people in a similar rank as them (e.g. intern with intern).
  This allows people to find out if their salary is lower than someone in a similar work position, so they can bring it up to their superiors/Ministry of Manpower and receive a fair salary.
  This also shows job hunters which companies are more inclusive and would give minorities a fair salary.

Housing (zowie)
Possible use of visuals:
- Line graph
- Key influencer
- Bar chart with trendline
- to compare the difference in number of types of housing with a year axis, as well as forecast the potential trend.
- So that can help to see if type of housing the user desires in Singapore is possible with their current savings/future salary while working in Singapore

https://www.straitstimes.com/business/property/type-of-housing-singaporean-parents-own-can-impact-childrens-future-economic

Datasets(Links):
https://data.gov.sg/dataset/residential-dwellings-annual
(2016) number of residential dwellings

From 2014 to 2016, there was a steady decrease of about 1.0 and 0.1 in the number of HDBs and landed properties respectively, while there was a steady increase of 1.0 in the number of condominiums and other apartments.
This could be due to the removal of older HDBs and landed properties because of the old materials used, or to clear land to build condominiums.

https://data.gov.sg/dataset/price-range-of-hdb-flats-offered
(2016) price range of HDBs.

There was an average of $30,000 increase in price of HDB flats in Singapore from 2016 to 2019.

A price increase could be due to inflation, or a change to higher quality materials to build HDBs.

- Prices of housing in singapore increases overtime due to inflation as singaporeans income increases as well
- Types of housing that Singaporeans live in deviates more towards condominiums instead of HDBS or landed properties now. Because Singaporeans have a generally higher income as compared to the past, they are able to afford a condominium unit which is at a higher price point than HDBs.
- Having a larger house means a larger house loan/house mortgage/utilities bills. Many Singaporeans would prefer that only 25% of their salary go towards housing to have a better quality of life.
-
- However, due to inflation in the economy and the decreasing empty land in Singapore, a condominium unit in the heartlands of Singapore has the same value as a 5 room HDB located in town.
- Hence Singapore citizens are not concerned about getting a big extravagant house, just affordable and meets their lifestyle needs (enough parking lots/ public transport nearby)

A solution to this is to give more subsidies to Singapore residents according to their average family income and household size. This is to ensure that they can get a HDB unit that is suitable for their household size, and they can afford to pay their utility bills with their income.

Another solution would be to give greater career support to low income families so that they can get a more progressive career to support their family needs.

Facilities (jialeng)

Possible use of visuals:
- **line graph**
- **map**
- **decomposition tree**

Dataset(links):
https://tablebuilder.singstat.gov.sg/table/TS/M890361
- Attendance at public sports venues - including swimming pools, fitness gyms, indoor sports halls and stadiums - reached 17.7 million in 2020
- People of all ages frequent community centers where they are able to engage in activities they enjoy - ccs provide subsidized classes or facility needed

https://data.gov.sg/dataset/public-transport-utilisation-average-public-transport-ridership?view_id=29dd184a-55e2-4d85-8702-affc46ce7324&resource_id=552b8662-3cbc-48c0-9fbb-abdc07fb377a

https://www.statista.com/statistics/1006174/singapore-daily-public-transport-ridership/
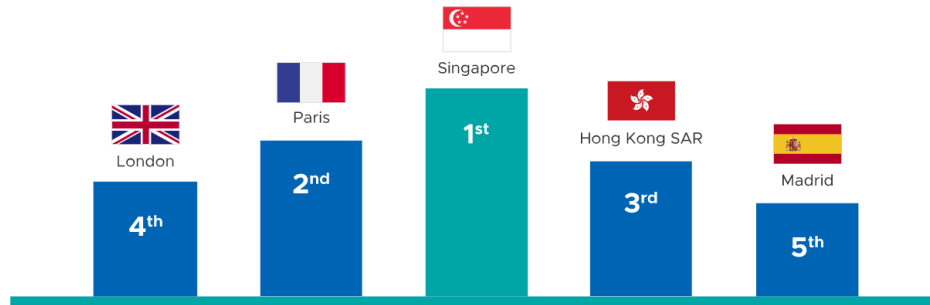
The ridership on public transport has been increasing steadily, from 6914 average passengers a day in 2015 to 7691 passengers in 2019. This shows that the people of Singapore have been making use of the public transport provided by the government.

https://www.statista.com/statistics/1232808/singapore-average-commute-time/#:~:text=In%202020%2C%20the%20   average%20commute,light%20rail%20transit%20(LRT).
Average commute time in Singapore is lower than that of other countries where public transport is not as developed as the ones in SG.

https://data.gov.sg/dataset/public-transport-utilisation-average-trip-distance

Cities with excellent urban mobility

Singapore
1st

Paris
2nd

London
4th

Hong Kong SAR
3rd

Madrid
5th

Source: McKinsey & Company, "Elements of success: Urban transportation systems of 24 global cities", June 2018

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Crime Rate (Jia Leng)

Possible use of visuals:

- line graph
- key influencer

Datasets(Links):
https://tablebuilder.singstat.gov.sg/table/TS/M890541
https://www.macrotrends.net/countries/SGP/singapore/murder-homicide-rate

- In the first half of 2021, the total number of reported crimes increased by 11.2% to 19,444 cases, from 17,492 cases in the same period in 2020. [SPF PDF STATS]
- Most of the crimes in Singapore mainly consist of scams, outrage of modesty and cyber extortion cases. Commercial crimes have been on a rise, with a huge jump of 12,710 cases in 2019 to 17,123 cases in 2020. Action can be taken to combat these. For example, scam cases can be tackled by conducting public education on scams online where most of it happens and through advertisements.
- Outrage of modesty cases can be combated by advising members of the public to stay vigilant by being aware of their surroundings. Public education videos can be screened at MRT stations to educate the public on what they should do if they ever encounter such a situation as most cases occur on public transport.
- Data from 2011 shows that the number of housebreaking and theft and cases has been having a steady decrease
- The number of violent crimes in Singapore reached a peak in violent crimes in 2014, but has been decreasing steadily since. The murder/homicide rate in 2018 was **0.16,** a **18.89% decline** from 2017. while countries like the United States have a rate of 4.96.
- Research firm Gallup says 94 per cent of adults here feel safe walking alone at night, compared with the global average of 68 per cent.

Percentage of people who feel safe walking alone at night
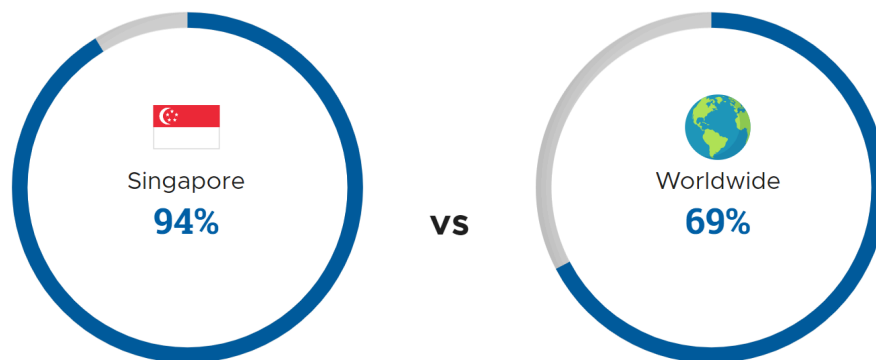
Singapore
94%

vs

Worldwide
69%

Education(Parik)

- Bar graph
- line graph
- Forecast

Government budget for education	SGD 12.8bn (2018)[104]
Ratio of students to teaching staff (Primary)	15.2 pupils (2017)[105]
Ratio of students to teaching staff (Secondary)	11.6 pupils (2017)[105]
Enrollment ratio, aged 6–20 years	87.4% (2004)[106]
Literacy rate (aged 15 years and above)	97.3% (2018)[107]
Mean years of schooling (aged 25 years and above)	11.1 years (2018)[107]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Singapore

- The country consistently ranks at the top of the OECD's Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA).The enrollment ratio is 87.4% which is one of the highest in the world which also carries on with the literacy rate being 97.3%. This shows that Singapore has a really good education system in place for Singapore residents.

Datasets:https://tablebuilder.singstat.gov.sg/table/TS/M850591

This dataset shows the mean years of schooling from 1980 to 2020 . This shows that the education system has improved by allowing more students to study and finish education.

Dataset: https://tablebuilder.singstat.gov.sg/table/TS/M850581

This data set shows the educational attainment since 1990. More residents are completing their studies at the university stage. This shows that the education system is now allowing students to continue and graduate at a higher stage which allows them to have more knowledge and skills to get a job in the industry.

Dataset:https://tablebuilder.singstat.gov.sg/table/TS/M850011

This shows the expenditure the government has done for education(pri and sec sch,poly and jc,uni) in a year to year basis. The more money the government invests, the better facilities, education, and different methods the students can learn from.

Jobs(Parik)

Possible use of visuals:

- stacked bar graph
- line graph
- Forecast

Stakeholders	Initiatives
Students	• Education and Career Guidance • Enhanced Internships • SkillsFuture Earn and Learn programmes • MySkillsFuture (to be launched in phases from 2017)
Adult learners	• SkillsFuture Credit • SkillsFuture Study Awards • SkillsFuture Fellowships • SkillsFuture Mid-Career Enhanced Subsidy • SkillsFuture Engage
Employers	• Industry Manpower Plan • Skills Frameworks • SkillsFuture Mentors • SkillsFuture Leadership Development Initiative
Training providers	• iN.LEARN 2020 • Training and Adult Education Sector Transformation Plan

Dataset(link):
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Singapore#/media/File:SkillsFuture_Chart.png

Singapore has given opportunities for both non-working and working residents to learn or improve their skills by having SkillsFuture guidance. This will attract many foreigners to come to Singapore as it has a platform for upscaling themselves, and helps the residents to have lifelong learning. The world is changing fast. Employees will have to upgrade their skills to keep up with the evolution in the industry.

Subsidies for training:
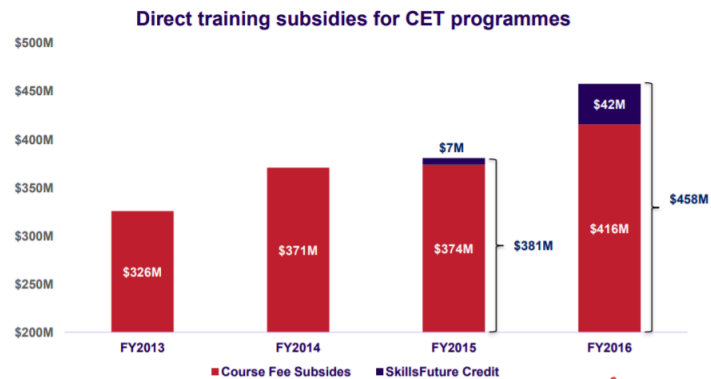
Direct training subsidies for CET programmes

This data shows the subsidies placed by the government for the programmes. The government has been making the courses cheaper so that more residents sign up for the courses and improve their skills. The government has been supporting the residents financially and finding ways to motivate more people to enhance their skills by making courses cheaper.

A solution to motivate more employees to go for training is by giving incentives to them. For example by doing 10 courses every year, they will get bonuses from the company for their completion of the programs.

Another solution is by increasing the skillsfuture credit. This will help the employee financially as they have more money to spend on higher-end courses which will help them in their career development with sought after skills in the industry.

Exhibit 1: Number of Employer-Sponsored Training Places (Thousands), 2010-2017*

Dataset: Economic Survey of Singapore Second Quarter 2021 Feature Article

This graph shows that the number of employers that sponsor for the training places have improved from 117 to 282 which means that the employers are investing in the development of the employees by increasing the number of training places being added.
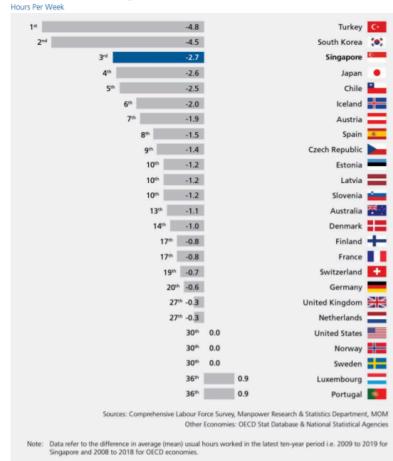
(i)Work-Life Balance:

Datasets(Links):
https://www.getkisi.com/work-life-balance-2020#table,https://www.getkisi.com/work-life-balance#table

https://blog.seedly.sg/work-life-balance/

Chart 38 Change in average (mean) usual hours worked per week in Singapore and OECD economies over last ten years
Hours Per Week

Rank	Value	Country	
1st	-4.8	Turkey	
2nd	-4.5	South Korea	
3rd	-2.7	Singapore	
4th	-2.6	Japan	
5th	-2.5	Chile	
6th	-2.0	Iceland	
7th	-1.9	Austria	
8th	-1.5	Spain	
9th	-1.4	Czech Republic	
10th	-1.2	Estonia	
10th	-1.2	Latvia	
10th	-1.2	Slovenia	
13th	-1.1	Australia	
14th	-1.0	Denmark	
17th	-0.8	Finland	
17th	-0.8	France	
19th	-0.7	Switzerland	
20th	-0.6	Germany	
27th	-0.3	United Kingdom	
27th	-0.3	Netherlands	
30th	0.0	United States	
30th	0.0	Norway	
30th	0.0	Sweden	
36th	0.9	Luxembourg	
36th	0.9	Portugal	

Sources: Comprehensive Labour Force Survey, Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM
Other Economies: OECD Stat Database & National Statistical Agencies

Note: Data refer to the difference in average (mean) usual hours worked in the latest ten-year period i.e. 2009 to 2019 for Singapore and 2008 to 2018 for OECD economies.

The Work-Life balance in Singapore is 41 out of 50 cities.Singapore is top 5 in overworked cities and has a very high stress level. People work many hours in the day and have to commute very long too. They are given very little vacation time to relax and rejuvenate. It also shows that Singapore is trying to make the work-life balance better by having the 3rd most drop in mean usual hours worked per week.

Datasets(Link):
https://www.getkisi.com/work-life-balance-2020#table,https://www.getkisi.com/work-life-balance#table

This calculates the work intensity, city livability, society and institutions and finds out the work-life balance result. This data compares many different factors which can affect the work-life balance of residents.

A solution for work-life balance is to stagger the work rate. There can be a 3:2 ratio work day where 3 days employees come to the office and work and the 2 days are work from home. By doing this, people can save time as they do not need to commute to the office everyday. The company can also provide transport fees for the employee if they stay very far from the workplace which can save their time traveling from public transport or can arrange a bus for employees who live very far. This will make the employee feel that the company cares for their well-being too.

Dataset(Links):
(1) https://data.gov.sg/dataset/average-weekly-paid-hours-worked-per-e

[mployee-by-industry-and-type-of-employment-annual?view_id=febb5](#)
[18b-53d3-49dc-8aaa-8007aad140a2&resource_id=ecc88c54-6d33-4d1](#)
[c-9af5-896825386d56](#)

This dataset shows the mean hours of work from 2011 to 2019. With decreasing mean hours worked, there is less stress on the employees. The employees are not very stressed and tired to go to work the following day.

(2) https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/productivity/pwt/?lang=en

This dataset shows all countries with the number of hours worked.
By cleaning the data, I will compare the other countries' decrease in mean hours worked compared to Singapore and how Singapore is trying its best to strive for work-life balance by decreasing the mean hours worked.

(ii) Job Opportunities:
Value added per worker/productivity:
Dataset(Link):https://tablebuilder.singstat.gov.sg/table/TS/M015211#

This dataset shows value added per worker. Productivity increases from skills development. More productivity means that an employee possesses more skills from the training the employers provide to the employees. With more skills training to the employees, the skills advancements increase the productivity of the employees which helps the advancement in the employees career like pay raise and promotion.

Salary increment:

Datasets(Link):
https://data.gov.sg/dataset/average-mean-monthly-nominal-earnings-per-employee-by-sex-annual

The dataset shows the mean salary of every year from 1998. This shows the improvement in the salary from 1998 to 2017. This shows that the company gives a significant increment every year to the employees. By giving salary increments, it motivates the employees to work more productively.

• Benefits (indicate which member in-charge of each benefit)
  (describe how your analysis/solution will help the target users with the business question)

  1. **Help users see the difference / benefits of living/working in singapore as compared to their home countries by exploring community facilities, public transport…**(Jia Leng)

     ● It helps users see the statistics of the various factors in Singapore before making an informed decision to come to Singapore.
     ● Singapore has many facilities offered to their people such as community clubs, public transport and recreational places. In Singapore, there are community clubs in every neighborhood where citizens can participate in activities organized by its town council such as yoga and taichi.
     ● There are also facilities like basketball courts and swimming pools offered for public use. ActiveSG, is an inclusive national movement for sport, allowing members of the public to book sports facilities and join programmes for low prices or for free.
     ● Commuting to and fro is extremely efficient as there are trains and buses connecting the country from one end to another. Places are easily accessible as there are MRT stations and bus stops everywhere. The average commute time is 46 on average which is significantly lower than that in other countries.

  2. **Aid users in making the decision of moving to singapore based on education and job opportunities**(Parik)
     ● It helps the user know how good the education is in Singapore and how the government is always trying to make the education better with more percentage of residents completing their basic studies and graduating from universities.

     ● Help the users know that the companies and industries care about the employer's career growth. There are platforms for Singapore residents to improve in their skill sets. The government also providing subsidies and awards to motivate residents to enhance their skills

     ● It helps the user know how invested the government is in the education of Singapore and in the programs for the career development of the residents.

3. **Allow users to have a clearer insight on life as a working adult that has lived in singapore for many years by expanding on salary and housing (Zowie)**
    - The analysis can show the type of housing that a range of salaries can afford on average.
    - This gives a good target salary range for singapore residents depending on what housing type they aim to purchase.
    - Analysis of salaries in Singapore also allows users to compare it with salaries in other countries so that they can have a better gauge of the salaries. Whether the salary is higher or lower than their current or desired salary.

4. **Help users to consider whether to retire here/work in/ live in Singapore(Rawtbhik)**
    - Analysis on CPF would allow young Singaporeans to gauge their life savings in order to have a high payout for their monthly payout once they have retired.

    - To allow audiences to consider the average amount of savings they have to save for retirement, so that when they retire, they would retire with an ideal amount of $1130 per month.

    - This would help retirees in planning to utilize their savings for their children's spendings, their outstanding house mortgage, future utility bills, basic necessities and recreation.

5. **Help users to consider whether Singapore is a peaceful place to live even if there are many different races, religions and ethnicity.(Rawtbhik)**
    - Analysis on how high the racial harmony is in Singapore which shows how accepting Singaporeans are to other people with races and religious backgrounds.
    - This helps foreigners/ permanent residents to decide whether to continue to live/work/retire here in Singapore as it simply shows that Singaporeans have a high tolerance level of one another from different racial and religious backgrounds.
    - There are solutions to be shared with activists/ influencers so that they can share to reduce racial discrimination in Singapore.

<u>Miscellaneous</u>

(anything else you wish to add about your project can be included here)

Annex G – Final Project Report (30%)

(To be completed by the Team)

This report should follow the guidelines stated below. As a rule, your report (excluding the cover page, contents page and the appendixes) **should not exceed 30 pages**. The report should be prepared using **one and a half line spacing**.

Header and/or footer should be included to show at least the project name, the chapter name, the file name of the document and the page number. <u>Each section/chapter should begin on a new page</u>   with an appropriate heading. **<u>Name of the student</u>** <u>who has documented the section</u> **<u>should appear at the header of the section</u>**.

You may include additional sections such as preface, acknowledgement, glossary of terms and symbols used, etc.

Recommended content outline: