# FINDINGS

## Preliminary data analysis

Frequency distribution refers to a grouping of data into mutually exclusive classes showing the number the number of observations in each class. The table 1 illustrates frequency distribution of gender (male and female). Among the total number of participants(15), male(15), male percentage are higher(8) than female parcentage (7). The results also indicate that male and female participants in this study, ratio is round 53:47 meaning that 53% male and 47% female participants in this study.

## Table 1. Frequency distribution of gender

| Gender | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Male | 8 | 53.33% |
| Female | 7 | 46.67% |
| Total | 15 | 100.00% |

Pie chart shows the proportion or percent that each class represents of the total number of frequencies. The following pie chart provides a graphical presentation of gender variable variable. It clearly indicates that male participants are higher than female participants.

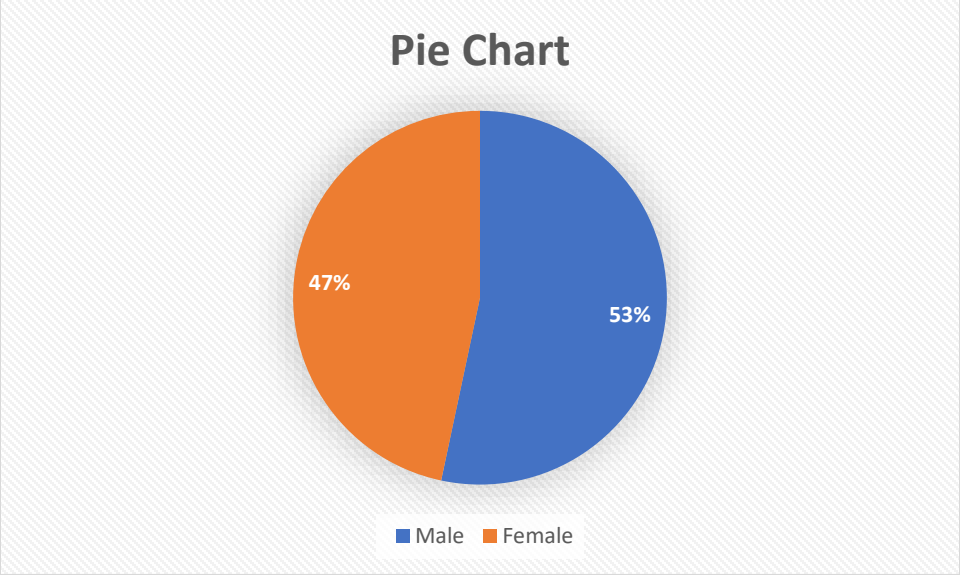


**Figure 1. Pie chart**

Bar chart means a graph in which the classes are reported on the horizontal axis and the class frequencies on the vertical axis. The class frequencies are proportional to the heights of the bars. The following bar chart provides a graphical presentation of gender variable. It clearly indicates that male participants are higher than female participants.

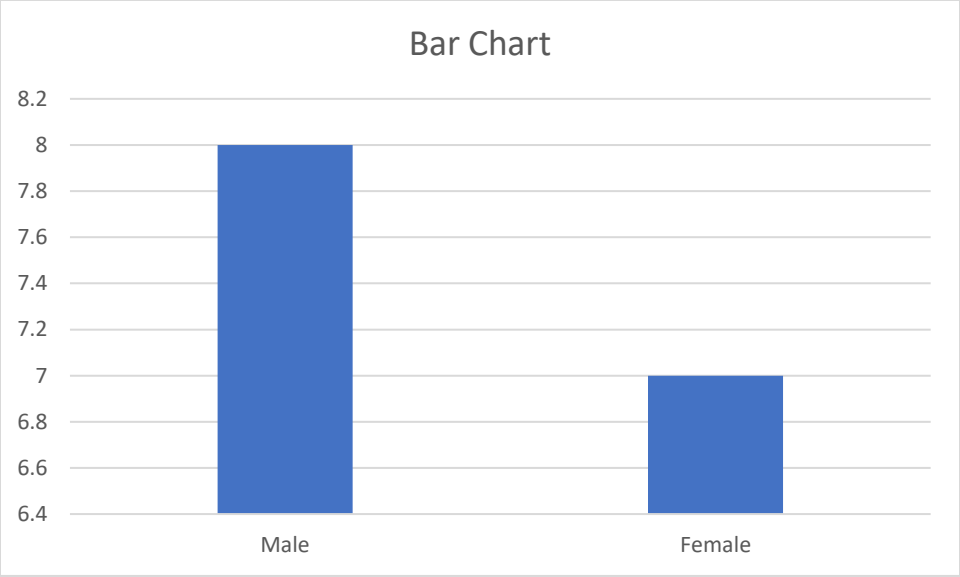


**Figure 2. Bar chart**

Histogram is a graph in which the classes are marked on the horizontal axis and the class frequencies on the vertical axis. The class frequency are represented by the heights of the bars and the bars are drawn adjacent to each other. The following histogram graphically depicts frequency distribution of CGPA. It shows that the CGPA range from 3.4 to 3.5 and 3.6 to 3.7 got the highest frequency(3)

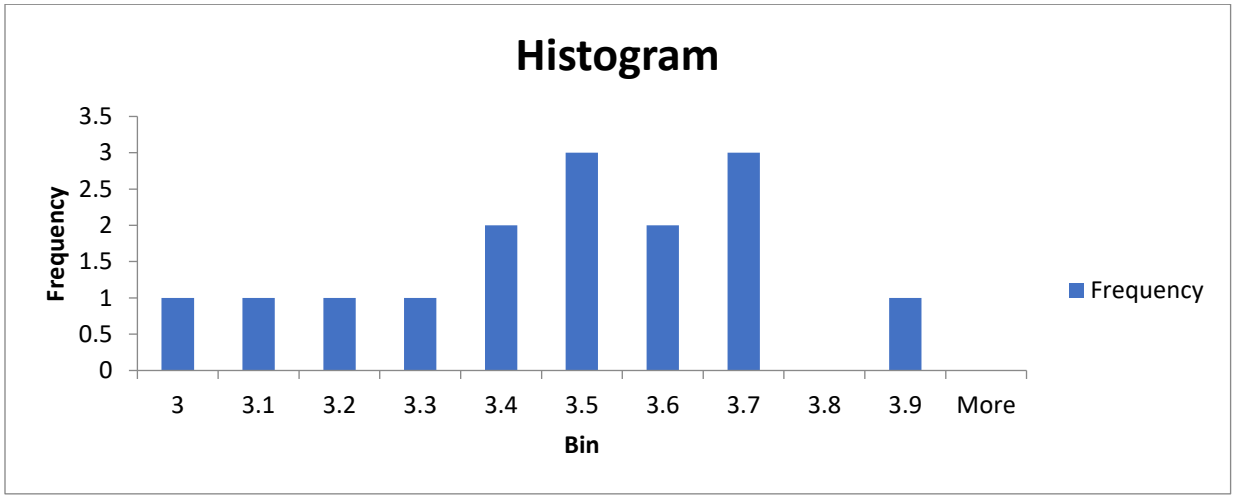


**Figure 3. Histogram**

## Descriptive analysis

The descriptive analysis includes mean, standard deviation, skewness and kurtosis values. Mean or average value, a measure of central tendency, is popularly used to indicate the center of distribution. In addition, the standard deviation is used to see how the data have deviated from the mean. Kurtosis and skewness are generally used to delineate the shape of distribution. Mean value analysis indicates that mean age is 15.54 years, mean study hour is 5.03 hours and mean GPA is 3.11. The kurtosis and skewness values fall within the range ±2 indicating the normal distribution of the data.

**Table 2. Descriptive Statistics**

| | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Std. Deviation | Skewness | | Kurtosis | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Statistic | Statistic | Statistic | Statistic | Statistic | Std. Error | Statistic | Std. Error |
| Age | 15 | 18 | 15.54 | .655 | 1.106 | .269 | 1.345 | .532 |
| Study hour | 1.10 | 9.20 | 5.0263 | 2.44699 | .183 | .269 | -1.254 | .532 |
| GPA | 1.00 | 4.00 | 3.1125 | .67951 | -.760 | .269 | .099 | .532 |