Proposal #1:

A. interest 20/20

seems like a good topic for campus

B. research questions 20/20

this is a good start. many of the questions seem to be oriented toward making the parking meters themselves be the population of interest; that's interesting. some questions (eg. part d) seem better answered by having drivers be the population of interest. you will need to decide which of these (or something else) is the population of interest, define it more carefully (e.g. if your population is drivesrs, which drivers? all east-enders? all those who come to CMU? or... ; and how might you contact them?) , and refine your research questions to fit that population.

C. references fine 10/10

Proposal #2:

A. interest seems fine 20/20

B. research questions 10/20

this is a good start but will require some refinement. For example I'm not sure I understand your interest in finding an "adequate percentage of students who currently have no desire or are indiferent to marry". Also, you are talking about comparing students on several campuses in pgh. This is a great idea and would be quite interesting, but would require much more work than surveying students on only one campus for example. Please revise for l2, and also we can talk about this more if you are interested in pursuing this topic.

C. references fine 10/10

might be interesting to compare campus survey data with the results of the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth, for example.

TOTAL 90/100

Proposal 1: Parking at Carnegie Mellon University

Team F: Kaylee Makel, Nancy Geronian, Victor Wilczynski, Jeff Lee, Jungmoon Jang

A. Why is this topic interesting? Why does this survey need to be done now? Is there a client for whom you might do the survey?

Coin parking meters are becoming a rarity in today's technologically advanced era, so why at Carnegie Mellon has there not been a technological improvement in terms of parking on its campus since CMU is known for being such a big tech hub? In reality, Carnegie Mellon is in working stages of implementing technological improvements in terms of parking on its campus (i.e. Traffic21, ParkPGH). We want to survey on campus parking meters to determine if there is a high frequency in unpaid meters. To add, we would like to see if there are any correlations between other factors, such as owning an expensive car, time of day, mindset on paying parking meters, etc, and not paying a meter. This project is very interesting for anyone who uses the parking meters on campus, especially those who have been ticketed for parking violations.

B. What question(s) do you propose to study? Give a brief answer that would have been understandable by a non-statistician.

We wish to look at different aspects of parking at Carnegie Mellon University:
   a. How frequent do people not pay meters
   b. Are certain days/times more likely to have unpaid meters
   c. Are different types of cars more likely to be at an unpaid meter
   d. Why do people not pay meters
      i. Would they pay if there were alternative (more technologically advanced) pay methods
      ii. Timing
      iii. Over confidence in not getting caught

In our project we would like to survey the parking meters at different times and on different days and record how frequently they are unpaid and which types of cars are parked there. We also would look to survey students and faculty to look for reasoning behind unpaid meters and other general questions regarding parking at CMU. We hope to examine the future outlook about the integration of more technologically advanced methods of paying for parking.

C. What research has already been done on the topic or on the theoretical construct of central importance to your topic? What could be learned from survey results? Each group member should locate and review 1 relevant piece of research (e.g., article, report, book, etc)

1) Nancy Geronian: "Local, national companies contracted for parking meter efficiency: Revenue rises in Tampa with new meter technology" from Tampa Bay Business Journal by Mark Holan, Staff Writer on Friday December 31, 2011. Web. <http://www.bizjournals.com/tampabay/print-edition/2010/12/31/local-national-companies-contracted.html?page=all>.

Summary: The key point of this article states how advancing meter technology will reduce costs, increase revenue, and improve convenience, so in our project we can show how inefficient regular coin parking meters really are.

2) Kaylee Makel: Goals, IndustriesBy ApplicationsBy. "Integrated Parking Management." *Parking Solutions, Multi-Space Parking Meters | Digital Payment Technologies*. 2011. Web. 28 Jan. 2012. <http://www.digitalpaytech.com/parking-solutions/integrated-parking-management.aspx>.

Summary: As technology advances, consumers are now able to pay their parking meters via phone without bearing weather conditions or leaving an office meeting. Parking meters are now being monitored by space sensors using a Smartphone application which yields immediate payment without ever having to visit the pay station. This sort of technological advancement is beneficial for consumers, especially students and professors on a tight schedule.

3) Jeff Lee: "Environmental Indicators for Carnegie Mellon University: Baseline Assessment." 2004. Web. <http://www.cmu.edu/greenpractices/campus-assessment/environmental-indicators/transportation.pdf> .

Summary: CMU wants to reduce the number of vehicles that travel to campus whereas more and more people find the convenience of driving to campus well worth the cost of permit/metered parking and/or the risk of being fined. There are multiple reasons as to why, including poor public transportation, unreliable shuttle service, and close proximity of metered parking.

4) Jung Moon Jang: M. Grynbaum, "The Last Days of the Old Parking Meter." September 18, 2011. <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/09/19/nyregion/uprooting-the-old-familiar-parking-meter.html?pagewanted=all>.

Summary: New York City has replaced all of the parking meters to a solar-powered meter with Wi-Fi and ability to control eight parking spaces at once and to speak seven languages. The new meter system is very convenient because instead of carrying coins in pocket, people can pay with credit card. Also, because the parking meters no longer define each spot, it is expected that the city will have 10 to 15% more parking spaces.

5) Victor Wilczynski: "Advanced Parking Meters Help Increase Asbury Park's Parking Revenue by More Than 60 Percent." November 1, 2011. <http://www.marketwatch.com/story/advanced-parking-meters-help-increase-asbury-parks-parking-revenue-by-more-than-60-percent-2011-11-01>.

Summary: The installment of 100 multi-space parking pay stations in New Jersey has increased parking revenue over 60 percent. The parking stations allow many different payment options including cash, coins, credit, and debit, so maybe Carnegie Mellon University should make a switch to more efficient methods.

Proposal 2: Perspective on Marriage among varying College Students

Team F: Kaylee Makel, Nancy Geronian, Victor Wilczynski, Jeff Lee, Jungmoon Jang

A. Why is this topic interesting? Why does this survey need to be done now? Is there a client for whom you might do the survey?

A topic on marriage is interesting because it is central to every culture in the world. Marriage is a topic that is currently transforming and becoming redefined. In the mid to late 20th century many women attended college to find a husband who will provide a stable social and economic life. Nowadays, proportionately there are more females than males in college, and many females do not agree with a life of dependency.

Therefore, living in an area such as Oakland with a large college student population, an overall attitude on marriage would be interesting and feasible to obtain from Carnegie Mellon University, University of Pittsburgh, and Duquesne University students. As a group, we chose these three schools because it would also be interesting to see the correlations and comparisons of college students' mindset on marriage in private, public, and private/Catholic universities.

This survey should be done now because the current generation is proclaimed to be much more liberal in social ideas. We want to see if this is indeed true, or if it varies between different locations, particularly the type of university. We do not currently have a client for whom we are doing the survey for.

B. What question(s) do you propose to study? Give a brief answer that would have been understandable by a non-statistician.

We propose to study several questions in this study, particularly:
    a. Is there an adequate percentage of students who currently have no desire or are indifferent to marry in their future?
    b. Do aspects of marriage vary among private, public, and private/Catholic schools?
        i. Desire/Necessity to get married in future
        ii. Goal age to get married
        iii. Qualities desired in a future partner
        iv. Live in a single parent household and views of it
        v. Against/For/Indifferent to gay marriage

In response to these fundamental questions, we expect a decently large percentage of students (roughly 5-15%) who feel strongly against the union of marriage. Also, we believe that University of Pittsburgh, which is a public university, will have a more liberal approach toward marriage than Duquesne, which is a private/Catholic university. Therefore, Carnegie Mellon University will fall in between the two other schools. We also believe that Carnegie Mellon students, the most competitive school of the three, will value intelligence in their future partner the most.

C. What research has already been done on the topic or on the theoretical construct of central importance to your topic? What could be learned from survey results? Each group member should locate and review 1 relevant piece of research (e.g., article, report, book, etc)

1) Kaylee Makel: Regan, Pamela C. "Chapter 1 Mate Preferences." *The Mating Game A Primer on Love, Sex, and Marriage*. Second ed. SAGE Publications, 2008. SAGE Publications, Inc., 22 Jan. 2008. Web. 29 Jan. 2012. <https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&q=cache:2ztnb8xNBjEJ:www.sagepub.com/upm-data/19613_Chapter_1.pdf&hl=en&gl=us&pid=bl&srcid=ADGEEShLvZB9Y4SbHftqUgsqztcA5GUbhT

B2bdFmN7HRarFxqqcLt9PiO7nVCVXuKdPT09BtqKSPo_bNU9nNbOGuoV-
GvnsRcDlzuHnwi2kARqe-
G0p2q0Z1bbnayA5bR1J2inD0GTX&sig=AHIEtbS491b0LijOHlJZxZiaKrMhQ2JxwA&pli=1>.

Summary: Social psychologist Pamela Regan and her colleague's (Regan, Levin, Sprecher, Christopher, & Cate, 2000) research reveals traits desirable to both men and women when seeking a marriage partner. Both sexes reported desiring a long-term romantic partner who, in order of importance, possessed prosocial personality attributes, characteristics related to intellectual and mental drive, physically appealing attributes, similarity—on demographic characteristics, values and attitudes, and interests and hobbies, as well as characteristics related to social status.

2) Nancy Geronian: "Statistics on College Students view on Marriage" by March 11, 2011 by Ryan Hayes on collegiate-ministry.com. This article takes a piece of a longer article posted on March 9, 2011 by Wendy Wang and Paul Taylor on pewsocialtrends.org. Web. <http://collegiate-ministry.com/_blog/collegiate-ministry-blog/post/Statistics_on_College_Students_view_on_Marriage/>.

Summary: The importance of the survey data is that it showcases how there is a large gap in percentage of college students (18 to 29 year-olds) who married in 2010 in comparison to 1997 (a drop of 7% from 29% to 27%). To add, the survey also showcases how nowadays college students are less likely than adults ages 30 and older to say that a child needs a home with both a father and mother to grow up happily and that single parenthood and unmarried couple parenthood are bad for society.

3) Victor Wilczynski :"Who Marries and When? Age at First Marraige in the United States: 2002" June 2009 Paula Goodwin, Brittany McGill, Anjani Chandra. <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db19.htm>.

Summary: Data and data summaries of the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth includes information such as percentage of married Americans, unmarried Americans, marriage rates, divorce rates, ages of married couples. This data is a good bench mark to compare what is currently happening with what the next generation believes and feels about marraige.

4) Jeff Lee: Mattera, Julianne. "Single Nation: People Waiting Longer to Say 'I Do'--If Ever". Jan 15,2012. Times Herald. <http://www.thetimesherald.com/article/20120115/LIFESTYLE/201150309/Single-nation-People-waiting-longer-say-do-ver?odyssey=tab%7Ctopnews%7Ctext%7CFRONTPAGE>.

Summary: This article provides many statistics in regards to marriage; for instance, today, barely half of all adults in the United States are married. In 1960, 72% of people 18 and older were married. That dropped to 57% in 2000 and 51% today, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of census data.

5) Jungmoon Jang: Lapp, David. "Did I Get Married To Young?". Feb 11, 2010. <http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052748704107204575039150739864666.html>.

Summary: As many young people decide to get married late thinking how marriage puts limits in their lives, it is in fact more helpful to get married early. The divorce rate of couples who get married between age of 20 to 24 is only 29% compared to 24% for those who get married after 25. Also, it is more likely that once young people get married, they have higher chances of gaining wealth faster than singles and a study from the University of Texas shows that people who married in their early 20s reported to have experienced the happiest marriages.