



Data Analysis

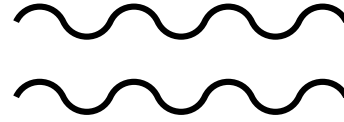
Zulkarnain Lubis

Data Analysis

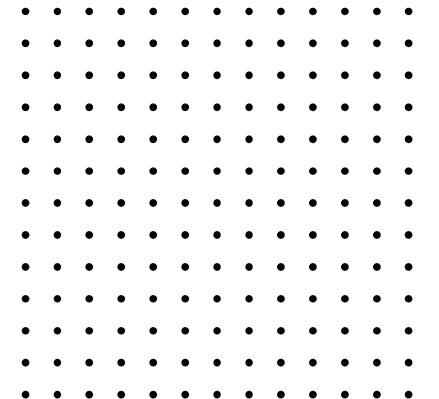
- **QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS**
- **STATISTICAL ANALYSIS**
- **QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS BESIDES STATISTICS**



Qualitative Data Analysis



- Qualitative data result from the collection of non-standardised data that require classification and are analysed through use of conceptualisation
- Qualitative analysis can involve **summarising, categorising and structuring data**
- The process of data analysis and collection are necessarily interactive



STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Explorative Data Analysis

- Searching and disclosure of structure and pattern of existing data,
- checking the form and pattern of distribution of data,
- revealing the presence of irregularities
- Using simple arithmetics and graphs

Confirmative Data Analysis

- Finding information about a population based on a sample,
- Performing inference or generalization from sample to population
- Consideration of strict assumptions



Hypothesis Test

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

- **Descriptive Statistics:** Part of statistics which is specifically used to describe data; describing **visually** and **measurement**
- **Inductive Statistics:** Part of Statistics for taking formal conclusions and generalizing to population based on data sample; classified on **Parametric Statistics** and **Non-Parametric Statistics**

Hypothesis Test

Descriptive Statistics

Visually

- **Table: Cross Tabulation, Frequency Tables, etc.**
- **Figure/Picture/ Chart/Graph: Histogram, Bar Chart, Plot Diagram, Box-Plot Diagram, Pie Chart, Run Chart, Control Chart, Time Series graph, Stem and Leaf Diagram**

By measurement

- **Measures of central tendency or measure of location: mean, median, modus, midrange, midhinge**
- **Measures of dispersion: range, variance, standard deviation, standard deviation, absolute deviation, inter-quartile range**
- **Other measures: proportion, percentages, ratio**

Descriptive Statistics

Visually

- **Table: Cross Tabulation, Frequency Tables, etc.**
- **Figure/Picture/ Chart/Graph: Histogram, Bar Chart, Plot Diagram, Box-Plot Diagram, Pie Chart, Run Chart, Control Chart, Time Series graph, Stem and Leaf Diagram**

By measurement

- **Measures of central tendency or measure of location: mean, median, modus, midrange, midhinge**
- **Measures of dispersion: range, variance, standard deviation, standard deviation, absolute deviation, inter-quartile range**
- **Other measures: proportion, percentages, ratio**

Analisis Statistik Deskriptif; Mendeskrepsi Secara Visual

- Mengidentifikasi Pola Penyebaran Data
 - histogram
 - diagram dahan dan daun (*stem and leaf diagram*)
 - diagram kotak garis (*box-plot diagram*)
- Mengidentifikasi Hubungan Antar Variabel dengan Gambar dan Tabel
 - tabulasi silang (*cross tabulation*); untuk data kategorikal
 - diagram plot (*plot diagram*): untuk data kontiniu (*continuous data*).



Analisis Statistik Deskriptif; Mendeskripsi Secara Visual

- Peramalan, Identifikasi Masalah, dan Pengamatan Proses
 - *run chart*,
 - *control chart*,
 - grafik deret waktu (*time series graph*)
- Mendeskripsi Penyebaran Data Untuk Skala Nominal
 - bagan melingkar (*pie chart*)
 - diagram batang (*bar chart*)



Analisis Statistik Deskriptif; Mendeskripsikan Menggunakan Ukuran

- ukuran pemusatan atau ukuran kecenderungan memusat (*measures of central tendency*) atau disebut juga sebagai ukuran lokasi (*measure of location*):
 - rata-rata (*mean*), median, modus, *midrange*, *midhinge*
- ukuran penyebaran (*measures of dispersion*):
 - ragam atau variansi (*variance*), standar deviasi (*standard of deviation*), jangkauan atau kisaran (*range*), jarak antar kuartil (*inter quartile distance*)
- ukuran-ukuran lain:
 - proporsi (*proportion*), nisbah (*ratio*), persentase (*percentage*), peragam (*covariance*).



Frequencies; Histogram Frequency, Descriptive Statistics; Deskripsi Data, Explore, Crosstab

- Histogram
- rata-rata (*mean*),
- median,
- modus,
- *midrange*,
- *Midhinge*
- *Quartile*
- Stem And Leaf Diagram
- Plot Diagram
- Box-plot Diagram
- *Skewness*
- *Curtosis*
- *Variance*
- *standard of deviation*
- *Range*
- *inter quartile distance*



Inductive Statistics

Parametric Statistics

Parametric Statistics: based on strict assumptions relating to the characteristics of the population from which data were obtained

Such assumptions: normal distribution, independent, homogenous variance

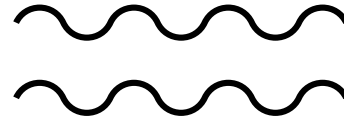
Usually used interval and ratio scale of measurement

Suitable for natural science

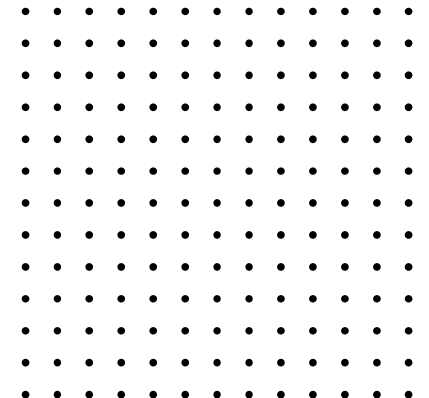
Non-Parametric Statistics

- **Non-Parametric Statistics:** The assumptions are not so strict, the assumption is usually required only symmetry
- **Can be used for an ordinal, interval, and ratio scale of measurement**
- **Suitable social sciences which are sometimes the data are difficult to be quantified**

Berbagai Jenis Analisis Statistik dan Uji hipotesis



- **analisis statistik univariat (univariate statistical analysis) yang merupakan uji hipotesis terhadap hanya satu variabel**
- **analisis statistik bivariate (bivariate statistical analysis) yang merupakan uji hipotesis untuk dua variabel**
- **analisis statistik multivariat (multivariate statistical analysis) yang merupakan uji hipotesis untuk banyak variabel**



Uji Hipotesis



- hipotesis relasional (relational hypothesis) berupa uji hipotesis pengaruh perubahan satu variabel kepada perubahan variabel lainnya
- hipotesis untuk mengidentifikasi perbedaan antar group untuk melakukan pengujian apakah nilai satu variabel berbeda antara satu group dengan group lainnya
- hipotesis untuk melakukan pengujian apakah nilai variable tertentu sama besar atau berbeda dengan satu ukuran yang telah ditentukan



Test for population mean

- **One sample t test for population mean**
- **T test for comparing two population means**
- **ANOVA for testing population means of k independent**

Uji Hipotesis Relasional

- sekedar keamatan hubungan, digunakan koefisien korelasi
- mengetahui pengaruh satu atau lebih variabel terhadap variabel lain, digunakan analisis regresi
- analisis regresi, dua jenis variabel:
 - variabel yang mempengaruhi (variabel bebas)
 - variabel yang dipengaruhi (variabel tak bebas)
- uji hipotesis untuk analisis regresi, apakah perubahan variabel bebas signifikan memberi perubahan pada variabel tak bebas
- untuk analisis korelasi, hanya sekedar ingin mengidentifikasi keamatan hubungan dua variabel tanpa memerlukan yang mana yang mempengaruhi dan yang mana yang dipengaruhi.



ESTIMATING RELATIONSHIP AMONG VARIABLES

- **Simple correlation**
- **Simple linear regression**
 - Population: $\mu_{Yi} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$, $Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \epsilon_i$, $Y_i = \mu_{Yi} + \epsilon_i$
 - Sample : $Y = b_0 + b_1 X_i + e$, $\hat{Y} = b_0 + b_1 X$, $e = Y - \hat{Y}$
- **Multiple linear regression**
 - Population: $Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \beta_2 X_{2i} + \dots + \beta_k X_{ki} + \epsilon_i$
 - Sample : $Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + \dots + b_k X_k + e$
- **Non-linear regression**

More On Estimating Relationship Among Variables

- **Logistic Regression**
- **Path Analysis**
- **Structural Equation Modeling**
- **Partial Least Square**



Statistika Nonparametrik

- **Ketika asumsi statistika parametrik tak dapat dipenuhi**
- **Test yang dilakukan kekuatannya lebih rendah daripada statistika parametrik**



- In general, statistical parametric and non-parametric statistics have equivalent analytical tools that can be used for the same purpose

The Pair of Data Analysis Tools of Parametric and Non Parametric Statistics

Hypothesis	Parametric	Non Parametric
• One sample or paired samples	Z-test or t-test	Sign test or Wilcoxon sign test
• Two independent samples	Z-test or t-test	Mann-Whitney-(Wilcoxon) test
• Many independent samples	F-test (ANOVA)	Kruskal Wallis test or Friedmen test
• The parameters of location or dispersion of two independent samples	F-test	Siegel Tukey test
• Association or Correlation Analysis	Pearson Correlation or χ^2 test or F-test	Spearman Correlation or Tau Kendall Correlation



Good Luck

email: prof.zulkarnain@gmail.com

phone: 082277096951