Data kualitatif dan kuantitatif pdf

Research is one of the activities that is often carried out by both students and employees. Students, from elementary school to college, are not separated from their studies. Similarly, after work in both public and private research, it is still common. Studies that are almost mandatory at the college level is final duty, THESIS, THESIS, and DISSERTATION. As for those who worked research often office assignment. Usually for those in government related to environmental spatial, research on tourists, industrial waste, population, public health, while for private sometimes market research becomes one of the divisions in the company. The method of research exists two quantitative and qualitative. The quantitative methods of research are a type of study that includes searching for statistics so that calculations and intrepreations can be performed in the form of diagrams, diagrams, tables and hypothetical tests. As for qualitative research is a social study that uses related information in evaluating results. This type of research used documentation and interviews to draw up research conclusions. A combination of qualitative and quantitative research is also widely used. The reason is that using only one method, the results are less strong when drawing conclusions. Descriptive statistics Many types of quantitative studies, for example, on the narrative or with the hypothesis. For quantitative studies, descriptive results of studies can be presented in the form of tables and diagrams. The contents of the table present usually represent such standard minimum, maximum, medium, and standard deviation values. Variable Min Max Average Std. Dev Services C Right 6 29 19.25 6.16 Service Out of the middle 13 33 22.79 5.79 Service Left 4 25 15.88 5.05 Fourth kind of this calculated statistic is used because it has its own value in indexing the results of the study. While there are still many descriptive statistics that exist but are rarely used in reading research results. In addition to displaying minimum, maximum, medium, and standard deviations in narrative statistics, descriptive quantitative methods also sometimes remove data in the form of intervals or categories. These data categories vary by usage. In a book that once said abaca measuring the scale of Syaifrudin Azwar presented the data categories in the form of category three, category four, and category 5. Each category has its own but similar formula. All of them include minimum, maximum, medium and deviations. It's just that some use empirical values there are also those that use theoretical values. Sometimes empirical values and combined to come to a conclusion. Usually psychology specialties use both calculations. While the value interval is derived from the data grouping. The calculation is not to miss out on the formula that we actually learned since sitting in the 6th grade of elementary school. This is simple because it is trapped for the duration of time sometimes when creating a report forgets the conditions in creating interval values. Almost all fields often use a view of the intervals of this value. It is also in the departments of education, where many values want to compare visually. Charts, graphs, and graph curves are used to make it easier to read injured or interconnected data. Time Series Charts This time series graph is usually presented for research related to many data such as sales results year after year, rainfall per month for one year, financial data, increase in value over time, etc. bar and chart circle In addition to charts there are also charts. The diagram function is also the same as visually presenting data for quick understanding. Lawyers' diagrams, commonly used in both lectures, final assignments, THESIS, THESIS and DISSERTATION, often include charting bars for easy reading. Office reports often include diagrams of both bars and circles. While the bar chart itself is many shapes. The Pareto Pareto Chart is a diagram consisting of two variables and used as a diagram. This pareto chart is widely used in industrial or research specialties related to market research. The ROC ROC curve is included in the data presentation form. This curve is commonly used by the Department of Health, or Medicine, to determine the limit of the suspected disease. Hypothesis Testing Every table, graph, curve, or chart in creating office tasks, final tasks, THESIS, THESIS, and DISSERTATION has its own purpose. For quantitative research using hypotheses, decision-making should be based on hypothetical testing. Hypothetical testing is a test of a case where it was previously suspected of results. The presumption will prove whether the allegations are true or false. The presentation of the hypothesis is usually symbolized with Ha/H1 while the enemy is an alternative hypothesis, namely Ho. The composition of the test hypothesis is as follows: HipotesisHo : H1 Error Level: α and 1%, 5%, or 10% Test Statistics: a data analysis tool that meets the criteria of desperation:Ho rejected if α qlt; error level Calculation: data resolution process: according to the criteria Conclusion: intrepretation How to determine the statistics used for the relevant analysis tools must pass through first of all: We need to know the type of data used. There are 4 different types of data, each type of data has different criteria, so make no mistake in determining statistical tests because it does not pay attention to the type of data used. Often, when processing data for tasks, reports, and final tasks, THESIS, THESIS, and DISSERTATION, they don't pay attention to the type of data they use, so they'll be confused when they're asked by teachers why they use test statistics. In another article, I'll discuss nominal data types, orders, intervals, and ratios, as explained. Variables: Gender (male and female) ⇒ nominal variables: scale likert (always, often, sometimes never) ⇒ serial variables: student grades (daily student playback scores, lowest scores of 0 highest 10) ⇒ interval variables: distance (speed time) ⇒ distribution of research data should be a discourse about use or not. This is due to data processing decisions about whether or not parametric statistics should be used. If the data is distributed normally, then process the data using parametric statistics, while if the distributed data is not normal, then process the data using parametric statistics. But sometimes, in the process of data transfer, specific specialties between teachers and students have mutually agreed whether or not to ignore the dissemination of this data. If research is designed to market research in a company, sometimes data distribution is ignored when processing data. This is because parametric and non-margintry data processing has its weaknesses and advantages. Once the type of data and distribution of the data have been analyzed further is the goal of the study. Often researchers are less clear for their research purposes, so the calculation of data search is not thought out. The goals of this study are, for example: comparison/comparison, knowing the amount of impact, knowing the size of the relationship, knowing the consumer of preferential/more interest to evaluate something in the future/forecasting, etc. Many variable studies need to be known to determine the exact test statistics. This is due to the presence of non-orative data and multivariate data. Once the entire phase has been received, no test statistics will be selected to process the reports. Data processing is often an obstacle for people who do not study specifically in the field of statistics. Therefore, there should be a statistical consultant for friends sharing information about data processing. In addition, statistical consultants are also needed to assist those in the work. The processing of statistics among people employed in the field, especially statistics, is not a lot of time. This makes the results of the study study be effective and able to analyze properly and in accordance with your research goals. Statistical advice is often needed not only by researchers among students, but also by all researchers from certain backgrounds, such as teachers and civil servants, as well as private employees, who often use the processing of research data on statistical consultants. This is because he wants to get results that fit the short and effective time. Statistics can be fully passed on to consultants, can only learn, and can collaborate between statisticians and research consultants. This is tailored to the needs and time of the researchers. Published by Khrisna, October 19, 2020 Go to the contents Examples of qualitative and quantitative data that will be presented here are taken from several sources. As we already know, quality data is descriptive or narrative. Descriptive data differs with numerical data in the form of numbers or numbers. Data, describing a certain amount, are called quantitative data. In this post, I will provide a few examples of qualitative and quantitative data for readers looking for information on how to determine which data are qualitative, where the quantitative data is and how to create or collect these types of both data. The exposure will be delivered by example, so that the reader can easily absorb it to become an understanding. High-quality data is data used for qualitative research. Unlike quantitative studies, which use numerical data, statistics, graphs, etc., qualitative data describe the quality of a phenomenon that is usually complex or unquanifiable. What is quality data? High-quality data is descriptive or descriptive data that explains the quality of a phenomenon. The quality of the phenomenon is usually not easy or cannot be measured numerically. As mentioned at the beginning, qualitative data are used for qualitative studies where the objects studied cannot be easily measured. What is quantitative data? To understand what qualitative data is, we can also do this by knowing what quantitative data is. Here, understanding these two types of data, along with differences, will be presented in examples. Here's an example of qualitative and quantitative data. READ ALSO: Researching the types of quality data examples scientists have difficulty starting a business because they don't have capital. The proposal can be used as an example of quality data. If we look at the offer, we know who is in trouble, what difficulties, and why it is difficult. From this proposal, we also cannot know information about a particular for example, how many scientists are difficult, difficult, capital, and so on. Another example: Indonesians are taller than the Japanese. The information provided from the proposal is qualitative information because it shows the quality of something, namely height. However, we do not know how tall Indonesians are and how tall the Japanese people are. In other words, the data does not provide information about a specific amount. Another example: Congestion in Jakarta suffers from poor public transport services. Examples of qualitative data show the quality of a phenomenon, namely congestion and poor public transport. Again, we can't know, for example, how many kilometers of congestion is going on, and so on. Another example: Beijing is more stuck and the air is dirtier than Jakarta. The proposal contains a comparison of the two cities that show which cities are more clogged and dirty in the air. Information on the quality of the proposal phenomenon is clear, namely traffic jams and dirty air. Read also: Qualitative research methods quantitative data examples to learn more about what qualitative data we need to also know the characteristics of quantitative data. The quantitative data are numerical data that usually show the measurement of a particular phenomenon by number. Here are a few examples of quantitative data just to know. The exchange rate of the rupee against the US dollar weakened to 15,000 rupees. Calipath can be used as an example of quantitative data. The figure is clear there, which is to loosen up to 15,000 rupees. Another example: a scientist has difficulty starting a business because he needs 1 billion rupees of capital. This example is also an example of quantitative data, as it shows the quality that can be measured by a figure, namely a capital of 1 billion rupees. Another example: The average growth of Indonesians is 165 cm. Again we get information on the number or size of the phenomenon, namely height. This example points to the characteristics of quantitative data, which can always be measured by numbers. The measurement process with this number is called quantitative estimation. How to get qualitative and quantitative data? How to get qualitative and quantitative data In studies, qualitative data are usually obtained through interviews. During the interview, the informant gives an oral response. The answer we transcript becomes a narrative that is ready for analysis. A series of transcripted letters is the usual description of the answer to our question. Indeed, an interview is not the only way. We can also get qualitative data from observations or literary studies and so on. However, when the data we receive leads to a description of the quality and quantitative data are usually obtained through surveys using questionnaires or questionnaires. The polling method is done in order to find tough answers in the form of numbers. For example, ktia conducted a poll on what percentage of people want a new seat in the next presidential election. To find out the answer, we do a survey. Read more: Methods of data collection studies From some examples and explanations above we know that qualitative data and how qualitative data can differ from quantitative data. Examples of qualitative data presented in the above examples are provided to help readers properly identify and collect qualitative and quantitative data. Knowledge and the ability to distinguish between types of data are necessary, especially in research. READ ALSO: Differences in quantitative and quantitative research data penelitian kualitatif dan kuantitatif. data statistik kualitatif dan kuantitatif. data kualitatif dan kuantitatif dalam penelitian. data kualitatif dan kuantitatif pdf. data kualitatif dan kuantitatif brainly. data kualitatif dan kuantitatif menurut para ahli. data kualitatif dan kuantitatif biologi. data kualitatif dan kuantitatif dalam biologi