

## MODULE HANDBOOK

Module Name	Basic Statistic
Module level	Bachelor
Abbreviation, if applicable	8420403261
Sub-heading, if applicable	-
Course included in the module, if applicable	-
Semester/term	3 <sup>rd</sup> /Third Year
Module coordinator(s)	Prof. Dr. Suyono, M.Pd.
Lecturer(s)	Dr. Achmad Lutfi, M.Pd.
Language	Indonesian
Classification within the Curriculum	Compulsory Course
Teaching format/class hours per week during the semester:	3 hours lecturers (50 min per hours)
Workload:	1 CU for bachelor degree equals to 3 workhours per week or 170 minutes (50' face to face learning, 60' structured learning, and 60' independent learning). In one semester, courses are conducted in 14 weeks (excluding mid and end-term exam). Thus, 1 CU equals to 39.67 workhours per semester. One CU equals to 1.59 ECTS.
Credit points:	3 CU = 3 x 1.59 = 4.77 ECTS
Prerequisites course(s):	-
Targeted learning outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Able to make decisions based on conclusions from research data analysis.</li> <li>• Able to select and determine statistical methods to analyze data both theory and practice with the SPSS program</li> <li>• Mastering statistical methods: descriptive and inferential, parametric and non-parametric</li> <li>• Complete group and independent tasks according to the provisions.</li> </ul>
Content:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definition and concepts of statistics.</li> <li>• Definition of statistics and descriptive statistics</li> <li>• Centering measure</li> <li>• Definition of odds, discrete and continuous probability distribution: binomial, normal, student, x<sup>2</sup>, F</li> <li>• Point and interval estimates for population parameters (mean, proportion and variance)</li> <li>• Definition of hypothesis testing for parametric statistics.</li> <li>• Hypothesis testing for average parameters, proportions in cases one and two populations.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definition of Hypothesis testing for parametric statistics. Pengujian hipotesis untuk parameter rata rata, proporsi pada kasus satu dan dua populasi.</li> <li>• Hypothesis testing for the mean parameter, in the case of one and two populations.</li> <li>• Hypothesis testing for average parameters, the proportion of two populations and more than two populations / 1-way anava</li> <li>• Simple and multiple linear regression.</li> <li>• Correlation in linear regression.</li> <li>• Simple and multiple linear regression.</li> <li>• Correlation in linear regression.</li> <li>• Characteristics and requirements for using non-parametric statistics.</li> <li>• Test: sign, Wilcoxon, Kruskal Wallis.</li> <li>• Hypothesis testing parameters, regression, correlation, sign test, Wilcoxon test.</li> </ul>
Study / exam achievements:	<p>Students are considered to be competent and pass if at least get 55</p> <p>Final score is calculated as follows: 20% participation + 30% assignment + 20% middle exam (UTS) &amp; 30% final exam (UAS)</p> <p>Table index of graduation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A = 4 (85 ≤ - &lt; 100)</li> <li>• A- = 3,75 (80 ≤ - &lt; 85)</li> <li>• B+ = 3,5 (75 ≤ - &lt; 80)</li> <li>• B = 3 (70 ≤ - &lt; 75)</li> <li>• B- = 2,75 (65 ≤ - &lt; 75)</li> <li>• C+ = 2,5 (60 ≤ - &lt; 65)</li> <li>• C = 2 (55 ≤ - &lt; 60)</li> <li>• D = 1 (40 ≤ - &lt; 55)</li> <li>• E = 0 (0 ≤ - &lt; 40)</li> </ul>
Media:	Computer, LCD, White board
Learning Methods	Individuals assignment, group assignment, discussion, presentation, and project based learning
Literature:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sudjana, 1996, <i>Metoda Statistika</i>, Bandung : Tarsito</li> <li>2. Sugiyono, 2009, <i>Statistika untuk Penelitian</i>, Bandung: Alfabeta</li> <li>3. Sugiyono, 2010, <i>Statistik Nonparametris untuk Penelitian</i>, Bandung. Alfabeta</li> <li>4. Howell, D.C, 2010, <i>Statistical Methods For Psychology</i>, US : Wardsworth Learning</li> </ol>