

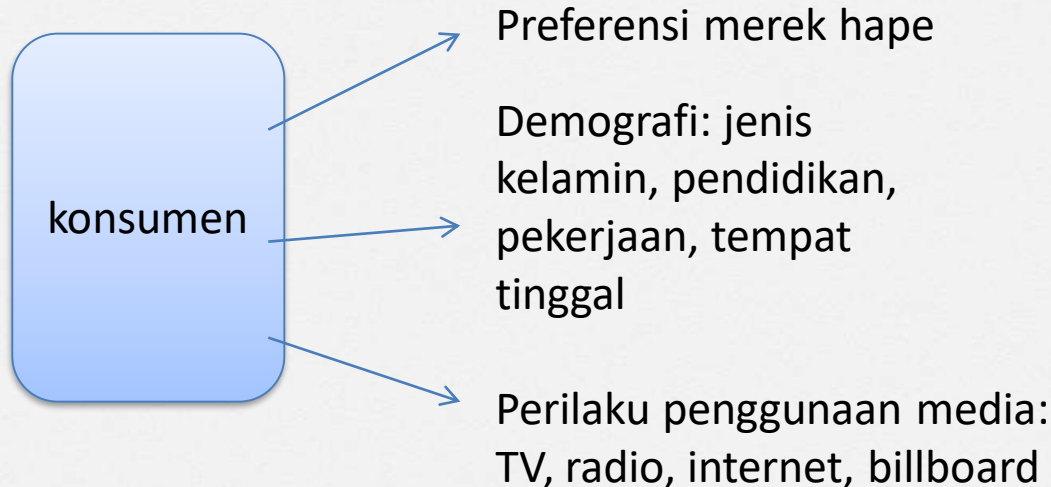
# **STK351**

# **Pengantar Analisis Data Kategorik**

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# Tabulasi

Suatu survei dilakukan untuk mendapatkan gambaran preferensi terhadap merek hape tertentu. Dari survei ini diharapkan diperoleh gambaran profil konsumen yang cenderung memilih merek hape tertentu. Informasi ini akan sangat bermanfaat untuk penajaman *marketing campaign*, desain produk, dsb.



# Tabulasi

merek Hape	Frek
A	85
B	115
C	200

Jenis Kelamin	Frek
Pria	220
Wanita	180

Jenis Kelamin	merek Hape			Total
	A	B	C	
Pria	35	25	160	220
Wanita	50	90	40	180
Total	85	115	200	400

Tabel kontingensi (Pearson)  
Tabulasi silang

# Struktur peluang

Jenis Kelamin	merek Hape			Total
	A	B	C	
Pria	$n_{ij}$ 35	25	160	$n_{i+}$ 220
Wanita	50	90	40	180
Total	$n_{+j}$ 85	115	200	$n_{++}$ 400

Sebaran bersama  $\pi_{ij} = n_{ij} / n$

Sebaran marjinal  $\pi_{i+} = n_{i+} / n$

$$\pi_{+j} = n_{+j} / n$$

$n$  acak  $\rightarrow Y_{ij} \sim \text{Poisson}(\mu_{ij})$

$n$  tetap  $\rightarrow Y_{ij} \sim \text{Multinomial}(n, \pi_{ij}); \pi_{ij} = \mu_{ij}/n$

$n_i$  tetap  $\rightarrow Y_{ij} \sim \text{Multinomial}(n_i, \pi_{j|i}); \pi_{ij} = \mu_{ij}/\mu_i$

$n_i$  dan  $n_j$  tetap  $\rightarrow$  hipergeometrik

# Struktur peluang

Row	Column		Total
	1	2	
1	$\pi_{11}$ $(\pi_{1 1})$	$\pi_{12}$ $(\pi_{2 1})$	$\pi_{1+}$ $(1.0)$
2	$\pi_{21}$ $(\pi_{1 2})$	$\pi_{22}$ $(\pi_{2 2})$	$\pi_{2+}$ $(1.0)$
Total	$\pi_{+1}$	$\pi_{+2}$	1.0

Saling bebas:

$$\pi_{j|i} = \pi_{ij} / \pi_{i+} = (\pi_{i+} \pi_{+j}) / \pi_{i+} = \pi_{+j}$$

# Tipe studi

- *Retrospective*: kasus diamati di masa kini, ditelusuri peristiwa yang terjadi di masa lalu
  - *Case control*
- *Prospective*: kondisi diamati sekarang untuk diamati dampaknya di masa depan
  - *Clinical trial* (alokasi perlakuan acak)
    - *cohort study* (alokasi perlakuan sukarela)
  - *Cross sectional study* (contoh dipilih untuk diamati perlakuan dan respon sekaligus)

# Tipe studi

- *Restrospective study*
  - mengendalikan  $n+j$ ,
  - menganggap frekuensi I sebagai contoh dari sebaran multinomial
- *Prospective study*
  - mengendalikan  $n_i+$ ,
  - menganggap frekuensi J sebagai contoh dari sebaran multinomial
- *Cross sectional study*
  - mengendalikan  $n$ ,
  - menganggap frekuensi IJ sebagai contoh dari sebaran multinomial

# Type studi

- Observational study
  - Case control
  - Cohort
  - Cross sectional
- Experimental study
  - Clinical trial



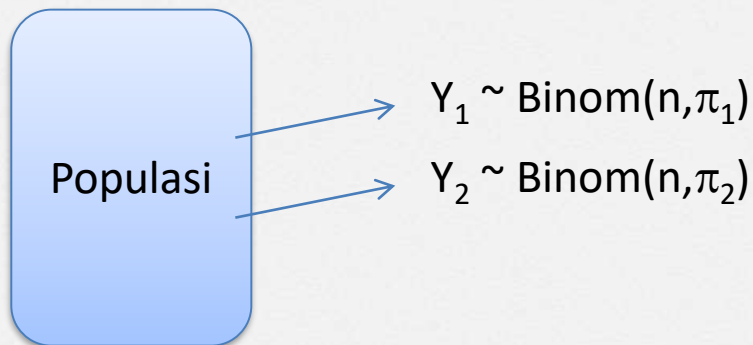
Kanker	Hasil diagnosa		Total
	Positif	Negatif	
Ya	85	15	100
Tidak	50	150	200
Total	135	165	300

Kepekaan (*sensitivity*) → kemampuan mendeteksi yang sakit

$$85/100 = 0.85$$

Kekhususan (*specificity*) → kemampuan mendeteksi yang tidak sakit

$$150/200 = 0.75$$



Pengujian asosiasi:  $\pi_{ij} = \pi_i \pi_j$

$$\begin{aligned} E_{ij} &= \pi_i \pi_j n \\ &= (n_i/n) (n_j/n) n \\ &= (n_i n_j/n) \end{aligned}$$



$Y \sim \text{Binom}(n, \pi_1)$      $Y \sim \text{Binom}(n, \pi_2)$

Pengujian kehomogenan:  $\pi_1 = \pi_2 = \pi$

$$\begin{aligned} E_{ij} &= n_i \pi \\ &= n_i n_j/n \end{aligned}$$

# Uji Khi Kuadrat

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^b \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}} \sim \chi^2_{(db=bk-1)}$$

$$p = P(\chi^2 > \chi^2_{(db=bk-1)})$$

$O_{ij}$  = besarnya frekuensi teramati

$E_{ij}$  = besarnya frekuensi di bawah  $H_0$

$b$  = banyaknya baris

$k$  = banyaknya kolom

Jenis Kelamin	merek Hape			Total
	A	B	C	
Pria	35 (46.75)	25 (63.25)	160 (110)	220
Wanita	50 (38.25)	90 (51.75)	40 (90)	180
Total	85	115	200	400

H0: Tidak ada asosiasi antara jenis kelamin dan preferensi merek HP  
H1: Ada asosiasi antara jenis kelamin dan preferensi merek HP

$$E_{11} = (220 \cdot 85)/400 = 46.75$$

$$E_{21} = (180 \cdot 85)/400 = 38.25$$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(35-46.75)^2}{46.75} + \dots + \frac{(40-90)^2}{90} = 108.471$$

$$p = P(\chi^2_{db=4} > 108.471) = 0.000$$

Tolak H0 → ada asosiasi antara keduanya

# Beda Proporsi

During the early 1950s, polio rates in the U.S. were above 25,000 annually; in 1952 and 1953, the U.S. experienced an outbreak of 58,000 and 35,000 polio cases, respectively, up from a typical number of some 20,000 a year, with deaths in those years numbering 3,200 and 1,400.



The first effective polio vaccine was developed in 1952 by Jonas Salk and a team at the University of Pittsburgh that included Julius Youngner, Byron Bennett, L. James Lewis, and Lorraine Friedman, which required years of subsequent testing.

“Polio pioneers”—some of the many children who took part in trials of poliomyelitis vaccine

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1114166/>

# Beda Proporsi

$$H_0 : \pi_1 = \pi_2$$

$$H_0 : \pi_1 \neq \pi_2$$

- Populasi 1: mendapat vaksin
- Populasi 2: mendapat plasebo
- $n_1$  dan  $n_2$ : banyaknya contoh dari populasi 1 dan 2
- $x_1$  dan  $x_2$ : banyaknya kasus dari contoh populasi 1 dan 2
- $\pi_1$  dan  $\pi_2$ : proporsi populasi 1 dan 2
- $p_1$  dan  $p_2$ : proporsi contoh populasi 1 dan 2

$$z = \frac{(p_1 - p_2)}{SE}$$

$$p_1 = \frac{x_1}{n_1} \quad p_2 = \frac{x_2}{n_2}$$

$$SE = \sqrt{\frac{p_1(1-p_1)}{n_1} + \frac{p_2(1-p_2)}{n_2}}$$

# Beda Proporsi

Double blind experiment

Study group	Study population	Total Polio Case
Vaccinated	200745	57
Placebo	201229	142



## Test and CI for Two Proportions

Sample	X	N	Sample p
1	57	200745	0.000284
2	142	201229	0.000706

Difference =  $p(1) - p(2)$

Estimate for difference: -0.000421721

95% CI for difference: (-0.000559175, -0.000284267)

Test for difference = 0 (vs not = 0):  $Z = -6.01$  P-value = 0.000

Fisher's exact test: P-value = 0.000

# Perbandingan proporsi

Jenis kelamin	merek hape		Total
	A	B	
Pria	35	185	220
Wanita	50	130	180
Total	85	315	400

## Resiko relatif

$$P(A | \text{Pria}) = 35/220 = 0.16$$

$$P(A | \text{Wanita}) = 50/180 = 0.28$$

$$RR = 0.16/0.28 = 0.57$$

## Rasio Odds

$$P(A | \text{Pria}) = 35/220 = 0.16$$

$$P(B | \text{Pria}) = 185/220 = 0.84$$

$$P(A | \text{Wanita}) = 50/180 = 0.28$$

$$P(B | \text{Wanita}) = 130/180 = 0.72$$

$$\text{Rasio odds} = 0.19/0.38 = 0.49$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Odds pria} &= 0.16/0.84 \\ &= 0.19 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Odds wanita} &= 0.28/0.72 \\ &= 0.38 \end{aligned}$$