Quantitative Data Analysis: Inferential Statistic

Adibah Abdul Latif | Aqeel Khan | Hee Jee Mei| Mahani Mokhtar | Narina Abu Samah | Zainudin Hassan

INFERENTIAL STATISTIC

- Inferential statistics aims to draw conclusions about the population from the sample at hand.

- The probability that an observed difference between groups is a dependable one or one that might have happened by chance in this study

INFERENTIAL STATISTIC

- Involve test of significance

- Hypothesis
  a) Null hypothesis
  b) Alternative Hypothesis

NULL HYPHOTHESIS

- There is no actual relationship / differences between the variables

ALTERNATIVE HYPHOTHESIS

- There is relationship / differences between the variables

TYPE I ERROR

- Rejection of a true null hypothesis is labeled as Type 1 error
- The result shows there nothing when there is something

TYPE II ERROR

- Retention of false null hypothesis is labeled as Type II error
- The result shows there is something when there is nothing there

t-test

- The t-test assesses whether the means of two groups are *statistically* different from each other.

- This analysis is appropriate whenever you want to compare the means of two groups.

ANOVA

- The Analysis Of Variance, popularly known as the ANOVA
- It can be used in cases where there are more than two groups.
- For examples, we want to investigate is there any sig differences towards the students achievement across their types of learning style.

THE END