

# FINDING ANSWERS THROUGH DATA COLLECTION

*Presentation and  
Analysis of Data*



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# ON THE AGENDA



1 *Collect data using appropriate instruments*

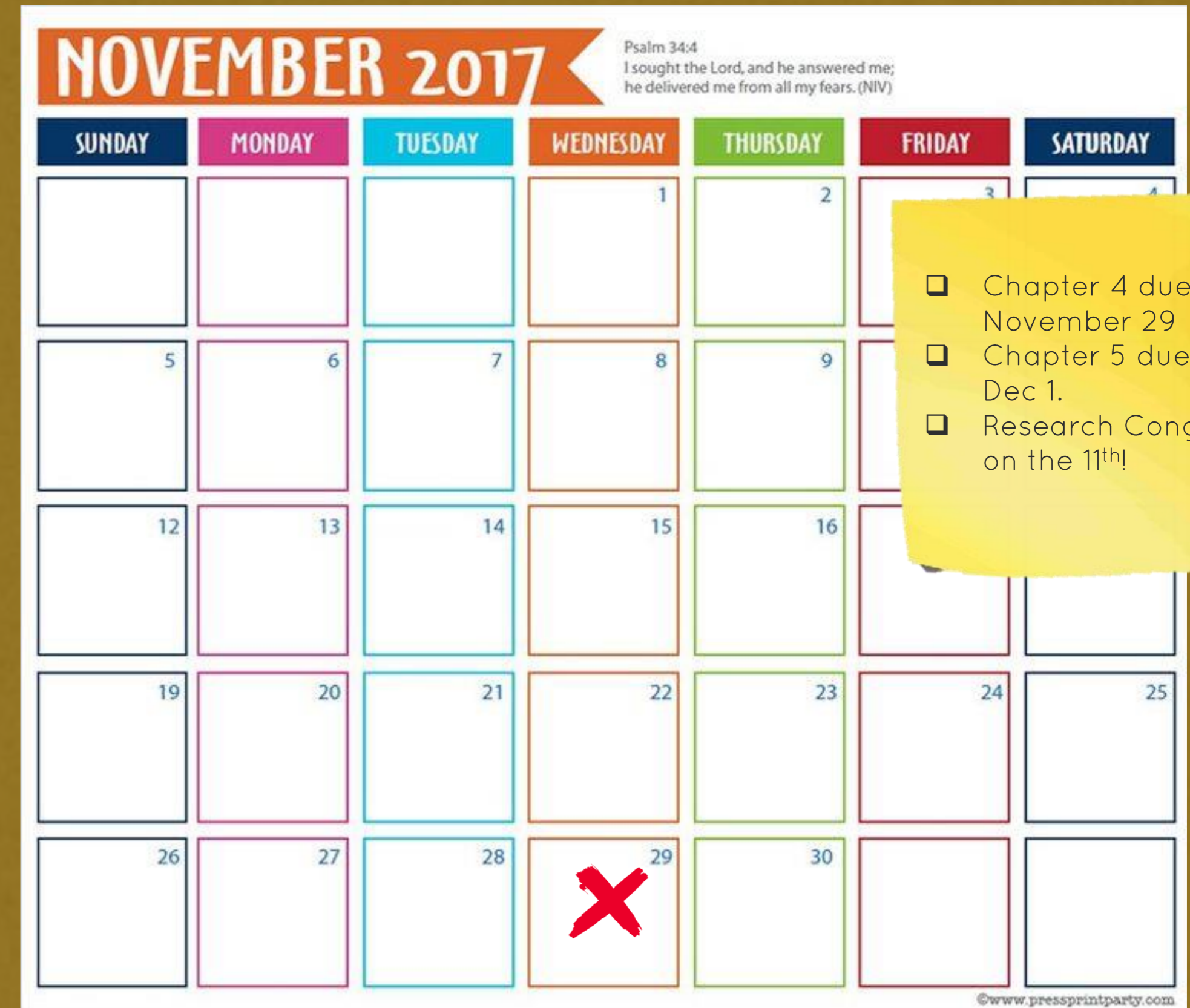
2 *Present and interpret data in tabular and graphical forms*

3 *Use statistical techniques to analyze data – study of differences and relationships limited for bivariate analysis*

# Chapter 4

## PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

In reporting the results, the researcher stays close to the statistical findings without drawing broader implications or meaning from them. Further, this section includes **summaries of the data rather than the raw data** (e.g., the actual scores for individuals). A results section include tables, figures, and detailed explanations about the statistical results



### *Before writing this section,*

- Rewrite Chapters 1-3 before or after data analysis and before writing Chapter 4.
- Rewrite Chapters in past tense, wherever applicable, and make corrections for actual data collection and data analysis procedures.

## Preparing Data for Analysis

1. Score the data (Coding)
2. Select a statistical program (e.g. IBM SPSS Statistics).
3. Input the data
4. Clean and account for missing data.

## Analyzing Quantitative Data

1. Describe trends in the data to a single variable or question on your instrument.
2. Compare two or more groups on the independent variable in terms of the dependent variable.
3. Relate two or more variables.
4. Test hypothesis about the differences in the groups or the relationships of variables.

- DESCRIPTIVE
- EXPERIMENTAL
- CORRELATIONAL

If one of the research questions seeks to determine a "significant difference", compare means

Describe trends in the demographic profile of the respondents

Doing correlational research? Establish how significant the relationship is.

YES, you can!





## Stating the Results

1. Do not state any differences were present between groups unless a significant p-value is attached.
2. Do not comment on results.
3. Select statistics and place them in the most reasonable order
4. Include
  - tables, graphs, figures for quantitative study
  - statistical results of hypotheses tested
  - possible explanations of unexpected results
  - Implications of results to existing situation

Let your  
**faith**  
BE BIGGER  
than your fear.

 QUANTITATIVE DATA ARE ORGANIZED & SUMMARIZED IN TABLES AND FIGURES.

 INFORMATION SHOWN IN TABLES AND FIGURES IS ELABORATED IN THE TEXT.

 PRESENT RESULTS OF HYPOTHESIS TEST IN TABLES USING STATISTICAL FORMAT

## In writing this section

1

Allot one subsection for every question under the Statement of the problem.

2

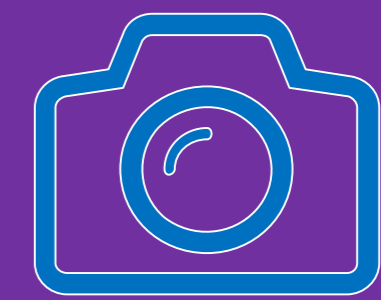
Present the data relevant to every section by using a table or a graph.

3

Analyze the data by inferring from it. Compare values.

4

Interpret by drawing possible explanations for the results.



## Off the Field

INSPIRING POSITIVITY, WELLNESS & ADVENTURE



# Possible Explanations

- Was the conduct of research not implemented as planned?
- Was dosage or duration of experiment of intervention sufficient?
- Are there characteristics of sample that affected the results?
- Were there issues with the fielding of the instruments?
- Was there any instance of resistance of sample to intervention?



## Tā-Da List

- Analyze the descriptive data through MS Excel.
- Decide whether to use a table or a graph for each variable.
- Consult with Sir Chua to run data on IBM SPSS for statistical questions.
- Write Chapter 4 and have it submitted before deadline.

*No excuses*