	Universitas Negeri Surabaya Faculty of Social and Legal Sciences, Bachelor of Public Administration Study Program	Document Code

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses	CODE	Course Family	Credit Weight			SEMESTER	Compilation Date
Social Statistics	6320103114		T=3	P=0	ECTS=4.77	3	January 30, 2024

AUTHORIZATION	SP Developer	Course Cluster Coordinator	Study Program Coordinator
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Learning model	**Case Studies**

Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)

PLO study program which is charged to the course	
PLO-10	Mastering qualitative and quantitative analysis methods and techniques for administration.
PLO-12	Collaborate and have concern for society and the environment.
PLO-15	Able to utilize information technology in managing organizations.

Program Objectives (PO)	
PO - 1	Able to master qualitative and quantitative analysis methods and techniques in studying social statistics material
PO - 2	Able to utilize information technology in organizational management related to social statistics
PO - 3	Able to organize activities in carrying out and implementing matters related to social statistics on public service performance
PO - 4	Contribute to improving the quality of social statistics in social and state life

PLO-PO Matrix

P.O	PLO-10	PLO-12	PLO-15
PO-1			
PO-2			
PO-3			
PO-4			

PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)

P.O	Week															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PO-1																
PO-2																
PO-3																
PO-4																

Short Course Description	This course provides an understanding of data variability, inferential statistics and data normality

References	Main :	

	1. Aron, Arthur & Elaine N. Aron. 2010. Statistic for Behavioral and Social Sciences, A Brief Course , State University of New York at Stony Brook. New Jersey: Prentice Hall International, Inc. 2. Hasbullah, Josairi. 2013. Tangguh Dengan Statistik. Nuansa Cendekia 3. Pande,Peter S. 2010. The Six Sigma Way : Andi 4. Siregar, Syofian. 2013. Statistik Parametrik untuk penelitian Kuantitatif. Bumi Aksara 5. Sugiyono. 2011. Statistik Non-parametris. Alfabeta. Supranto, J. 2010. Analisis Multivariat. Rineka Cipta 6. Morissan. 2017. Statistik Sosial. Prenada Media
	Supporters:
	1. Sugiyono. 2012. Statistik Nonparametris. Bandung: Alfabeta.
Supporting lecturer	Dr. Tjitjik Rahaju, M.Si. Badrudin Kurniawan, S.AP., M.AP. Melda Fadiyah Hidayat, M.P.A. Ahmad Nizar Hilmi, S.AP., MPA. M. Noer Falaq Al Amin, SIP., M.KP.

Week-	Final abilities of each learning stage (Sub-PO)	Evaluation		Help Learning, Learning methods, Student Assignments, [Estimated time]		Learning materials [References]	Assessment Weight (%)
		Indicator	Criteria & Form	Offline (*offline*)	Online (*online*)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Students can understand the study contract and can understand the meaning of statistics	1.Able to explain statistical concepts in social research 2.Able to explain statistical concepts in the social science paradigm	**Criteria:** Non Test **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Discusses statistical concepts in social science paradigms and research 150 minutes		**Material:** Statistics in social research **Reference:** *Morissan. 2017. Social Statistics. Prenada Media*	4%
2	Students are able to understand the meaning of population, sample, types of data and types of statistics	1.Able to master how to determine populations and samples 2.Able to explain types of data 3.Able to explain descriptive and inferential statistics	**Criteria:** Non Test **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Discuss the concepts of population, samples, types of data and types of statistics 150 minutes		**Material:** Population, Sample, and Type of **Library Data:** *Morissan. 2017. Social Statistics. Prenada Media*	4%
3	Students are able to understand descriptive statistics and prepare statistical data presentations	Able to perform frequency tabulation, cross tabulation and graphing and charting	**Criteria:** Non Test **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Prepare a 150 minute presentation of statistical data		**Material:** descriptive statistics and presentation of statistical data **References:** *Hasbullah, Josairi. 2013. Tough With Statistics. Scholarly Nuance*	4%
4	Students are able to understand descriptive statistics and prepare statistical data presentations	1.Able to explain the size of the concentration and the size of the distribution 2.Able to use formulas to find the value of the central quantity and the quantity of the spread	**Criteria:** Non Test **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	preparing a presentation of statistical data 150 minutes		**Material:** descriptive statistics and presentation of statistical data **References:** *Hasbullah, Josairi. 2013. Tough With Statistics. Scholarly Nuance*	4%

5	Students are able to create and test hypotheses	1. Able to explain the meaning of hypothesis 2. Able to formulate a hypothesis 3. Able to test hypotheses	**Criteria:** Non Test **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Problem Based Learning. Create and test a hypothesis 150 minutes		**Material:** Hypothesis Testing **Reference:** *Morissan. 2017. Social Statistics. Prenada Media*	4%
6	Students are able to process data with the help of software	1. Able to input data into the software 2. Able to carry out hypothesis testing with the help of software 3. Able to present data in the form of graphs or charts with the help of software	**Criteria:** Non Test **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Practice/Performance	create and test hypotheses using software 150 minutes		**Material:** data processing with the help of software **Library:** *Morissan. 2017. Social Statistics. Prenada Media*	5%
7	Students are able to process data with the help of software	1. Able to input data into the software 2. Able to carry out hypothesis testing with the help of software 3. Able to present data in the form of graphs or charts with the help of software	**Criteria:** Non Test **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Practice/Performance	create and test hypotheses using software 150 minutes		**Material:** data processing with the help of software **Library:** *Morissan. 2017. Social Statistics. Prenada Media*	5%
8	Students are able to understand meeting material 1-7	Students are able to understand all the material from meetings 1-7	**Criteria:** Test **Form of Assessment** : Test	Midterm Exam 100 minutes		**Material:** Able to answer various questions on material 1-7 **References:** *Siregar, Syofian. 2013. Parametric Statistics for Quantitative Research. Literary Earth*	15%
9	Students are able to determine indicators of certain variables	1. Able to explain social theory in statistical analysis 2. Able to understand the meaning of theories, concepts, variables and indicators 3. Able to determine indicators of certain variables	**Criteria:** Non Test **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	determine a certain variable indicator of 150 minutes		**Material:** descriptive statistics and compiling the presentation of statistical data. **Reference:** *Morissan. 2017. Social Statistics. Prenada Media*	5%

10	Students are able to understand correlation analysis techniques	1. Able to explain correlation analysis techniques 2. Explain the direction and strength of the relationship between variables 3. Explain the importance of relationships between variables	**Criteria:** Analytical rubric (non-test) **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	test the hypothesis with a 150 minute correlation technique		**Material:** Hypothesis Testing & Correlation Analysis **Literature:** *Morissan. 2017. Social Statistics. Prenada Media*	5%
11	Students are able to understand simple linear regression analysis techniques	1. Able to explain causality analysis techniques 2. Able to explain the logic of a simple linear regression model 3. Be able to explain the use of linear regression	**Criteria:** Analytical rubric (non-test) **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	test the hypothesis using simple linear regression techniques 150 minutes		**Material:** Hypothesis Testing & Regression Analysis **Literature:** *Morissan. 2017. Social Statistics. Prenada Media*	5%
12	Students are able to understand simple linear regression analysis techniques	1. Able to explain causality analysis techniques 2. Able to explain the logic of a simple linear regression model 3. Be able to explain the use of linear regression	**Criteria:** Analytical rubric (non-test) **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	test the hypothesis using simple linear regression techniques 150 minutes		**Material:** Hypothesis Testing & Regression Analysis **Literature:** *Morissan. 2017. Social Statistics. Prenada Media*	5%
13	Students are able to understand logistic regression analysis techniques	1. Be able to explain the logic of the logistic regression model 2. Be able to explain the use of logistic regression	**Criteria:** Non Test **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Practice/Performance	hypothesis testing using logistic regression analysis techniques 150 minutes		**Material:** Logistic Regression Analysis **Reader:** *Sugiyono. 2011. Non-parametric Statistics. Alphabet. Supranto, J. 2010. Multivariate Analysis. Rineka Cipta*	5%
14	Students are able to understand logistic regression analysis techniques	1. Be able to explain the logic of the logistic regression model 2. Be able to explain the use of logistic regression	**Criteria:** Non Test **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Practice/Performance	hypothesis testing using logistic regression analysis techniques 150 minutes		**Material:** Logistic Regression Analysis **Reader:** *Sugiyono. 2011. Non-parametric Statistics. Alphabet. Supranto, J. 2010. Multivariate Analysis. Rineka Cipta*	5%
15	Students are able to understand survey research methods	1. Able to explain sampling techniques 2. Able to create questionnaires	**Criteria:** Test **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Develop a questionnaire and conduct sampling for 150 minutes		**Material:** Sampling Techniques **Literature:** *Sugiyono. 2012. Nonparametric Statistics. Bandung: Alphabeta.*	5%

16	Students are able to do the UAS well	Students are able to understand all material from meetings 1-15	**Criteria:** Test **Form of Assessment** : Test	Final Semester Exam 100 minutes		**Material:** Able to answer various questions on material 1-15 **Reader:** *Sugiyono. 2012. Nonparametric Statistics. Bandung: Alphabeta.*	20%

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	55%
2.	Practice / Performance	10%
3.	Test	35%
		100%

Notes

1. **Learning Outcomes of Study Program Graduates (PLO - Study Program)** are the abilities possessed by each Study Program graduate which are the internalization of attitudes, mastery of knowledge and skills according to the level of their study program obtained through the learning process.
2. **The PLO imposed on courses** are several learning outcomes of study program graduates (CPL-Study Program) which are used for the formation/development of a course consisting of aspects of attitude, general skills, special skills and knowledge.
3. **Program Objectives (PO)** are abilities that are specifically described from the PLO assigned to a course, and are specific to the study material or learning materials for that course.
4. **Subject Sub-PO (Sub-PO)** is a capability that is specifically described from the PO that can be measured or observed and is the final ability that is planned at each learning stage, and is specific to the learning material of the course.
5. **Indicators for assessing** abilities in the process and student learning outcomes are specific and measurable statements that identify the abilities or performance of student learning outcomes accompanied by evidence.
6. **Assessment Criteria** are benchmarks used as a measure or measure of learning achievement in assessments based on predetermined indicators. Assessment criteria are guidelines for assessors so that assessments are consistent and unbiased. Criteria can be quantitative or qualitative.
7. **Forms of assessment:** test and non-test.
8. **Forms of learning:** Lecture, Response, Tutorial, Seminar or equivalent, Practicum, Studio Practice, Workshop Practice, Field Practice, Research, Community Service and/or other equivalent forms of learning.
9. **Learning Methods:** Small Group Discussion, Role-Play & Simulation, Discovery Learning, Self-Directed Learning, Cooperative Learning, Collaborative Learning, Contextual Learning, Project Based Learning, and other equivalent methods.
10. **Learning materials** are details or descriptions of study materials which can be presented in the form of several main points and sub-topics.
11. **The assessment weight** is the percentage of assessment of each sub-PO achievement whose size is proportional to the level of difficulty of achieving that sub-PO, and the total is 100%.
12. TM=Face to face, PT=Structured assignments, BM=Independent study.