

Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif

Prodi MSTT
MZI

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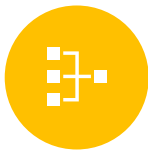
Hasil



Hasil adalah inti dari penelitian



Menyajikan data yang telah ditemukan oleh peneliti.



Himpunan hasil yang berkaitan harus diorganisir dalam tabel, atau diinterpretasikan melalui gambar atau diagram.



Kesalahan yang paling umum: prosa berulang yang sebenarnya sudah jelas dari pemeriksaan tabel dan gambar.

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Penyajian Hasil yang Baik itu

- Dinyatakan secara sederhana dan jelas.
- Melaporkan data yang representatif daripada data yang berulang-ulang tanpa henti.
- Reduksi sejumlah besar data menjadi nilai rata-rata, bersama dengan kesalahan standar atau deviasi standar.
- Laporkan data yang berulang dalam tabel dan grafik, bukan dalam teks.
- Ulangi dalam teks hanya temuan yang paling penting yang ditunjukkan dalam tabel dan grafik.
- Masukkan data negatif—apa yang tidak ditemukan—jika data tersebut mempengaruhi interpretasi hasil. Jika tidak, data negatif dihilangkan.
- Berikan hanya data yang berkaitan dengan subjek penelitian seperti yang didefinisikan dalam pendahuluan.
- Rujuk dalam teks ke setiap tabel dan gambar dengan nomor.
- Hanya sertakan tabel, gambar, dan grafik yang diperlukan, jelas, dan layak untuk direproduksi.

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Contoh narasi hasil dan ilustrasi – kurang baik

The most relevant socio-demographic variables of the sample are shown in table 4. (tidak ada ulasan; 1 paragraf hanya 1 kalimat)

Table 4. Socio-demographic profile

Variable	%	Variable	%
Gender		Place of residence	
Men	49.1%	Rural areas	63.5%
Women	50.9%	Urban areas	36.5%
Age		Academic level	
16 to 29	24.7%	Primary education	65.9%
30 to 39	25.2%	Secondary education	20.1%
40 to 49	28.3%	Higher education	14.0%
50 to 59	15.4%		
60 and over	6.4%		

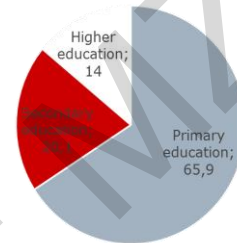
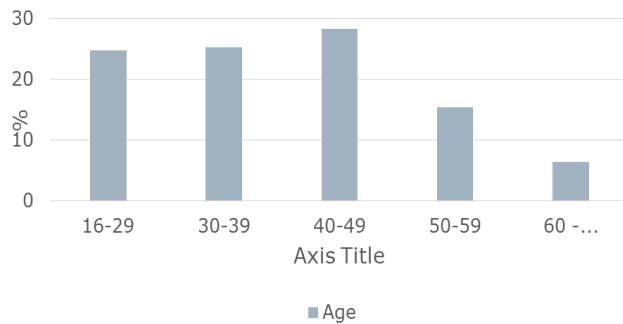
Once tourist resources had been identified, the first aspect in this investigation was to ask the local community (the target of economic

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Perbaikan narasi

The most relevant socio-demographic variables of the sample are shown in Table 4. In terms of gender, men and women are nearly similar in number. Most of the tourist in this area is less than 50 year's old and they come primarily from rural areas. Surprisingly, approximately 65% the visitors are having primary education.

Atau: gunakan ilustrasi untuk yang memang diperlukan. Misal:



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Diskusi / Pembahasan

- Jelaskan apa arti dari hasil tersebut dan implikasinya untuk studi selanjutnya.
- Jangan mengulangi apa yang telah disampaikan dalam tinjauan literatur atau dalam bagian Hasil.
- Hubungkan hasil dengan pertanyaan-pertanyaan yang telah ditetapkan dalam Pendahuluan (rumusan masalah)
- Ikuti urutan dari tujuan awal yang ditetapkan.
- Tunjukkan hubungan antara fakta-fakta yang diamati selama investigasi ini.
- Tunjukkan bagaimana hasil dan interpretasi setuju, atau tidak setuju, dengan penelitian yang telah dipublikasikan sebelumnya.
- Diskusikan implikasi teoretis dari pekerjaan ini.

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- Usulkan penelitian ke depan yang diperlukan untuk menindaklanjuti hasil.
- Isu kontroversial harus dibahas dengan jelas dan adil.
- Di mana hasil berbeda dari yang sebelumnya, penjelasan daripada bantahan harus dicari.
- Hasil anomali yang tidak memiliki penjelasan yang mudah tersedia harus ditekankan daripada disembunyikan, dan anomali tersebut harus diakui secara terbuka.
- Yang paling menarik dan berharga bagi ilmu pengetahuan akan membuka kemungkinan baru eksplorasi, dan ini harus dibawa ke depan.
- Spekulasi, jika ada, harus masuk akal.
- Hipotesis tunggal untuk menjelaskan hasil hampir wajib, tetapi menumpuk hipotesis atas hipotesis adalah hal yang buruk.

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To fill this gap, this study aims to investigate the activity-travel behavior changes during the beginning of COVID-19 outbreak as an effect of attitudes, descriptive norms, protective behaviors toward COVID-19, travel frequency before the pandemic, and spatial and socio-demography in accordance with the use of ICT. Specifically, the objectives of this study are threefold. First, to analyze factors influencing activity-travel behavior change and to explore the interrelationship between the influence factors. Second, to investigate the ability for ICT to facilitate activity-travel behavior change and to understand how ICT facilitated activities correlate to each other. Third, to explore the impact of individual and spatial characteristics on activity-travel behavior change in accordance with ICT use. Some policies are then recommended to optimize the implementation of mobility and activity restriction policies in Indonesia. Note that even though we mentioned ride-hailing usage

replications. Answering the first objective of this study, a significant negative correlation exists between the frequency of travel during the pandemic and the activity-travel behavior changes, as expected. It means that the lower frequency of travel during the COVID-19 pandemic corresponds to an increase in nonparticipation in out-of-home activities. Also,

For the second objective, the model results found the possibility for teleworking or e-learning to support the reduction in out-of-home activities. Workers and students are more likely to perform teleworking or e-learning compared with other counterparts. However, teleworking or e-learning had no effect on the decline in travel frequency during the outbreak, including engagements in shopping trips, eating out, sightseeing, social exploration,

For the last objective of this research, regarding the impact of individual characteristics on activity-travel behavior change, Table 3 shows that they were all insignificant, suggesting that personal characteristics did not affect the changes in activity-travel behavior. The reason might be due to a possibility that the effect of individual characteristics is already

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Contoh sajian pembahasan yang baik

PROS



The income factor had a significant positive effect on teleshopping, teleworking or e-learning, ICT and online services use duration, and positive protective behaviors. It means that individuals with higher incomes more often shop online and telework during the COVID-19 pandemic. A study by Beck et al. (2020) also found that Australians' high-income had a higher probability of being able to telework. Higher-income people

CONS



Teleshopping could not substitute trips and out-of-home activities during the COVID-19 pandemic. This is evident by the absence of a significant correlation with the frequency of travel and activity-travel behavior change. The outcome was not expected because teleshopping was predicted to result in fewer trips and the minimization of out-of-home activities. This finding can be explained by the limited opportunities to participate in out-of-home activities during the pandemic, especially for leisure activities. Due to this, people seem to shop online for enjoyment purposes, and not for in-store shopping activity substitution. This reason is supported by Koch et al. (2020) who found that entertainment and enjoyment experienced from online shopping influenced teleshopping behavior during the COVID-19 outbreak. Similarly, the use of ride-hailing has no direct effect on activity-travel

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Simpulan

- Bukan rangkuman hasil percobaan
- Tekankan pada temuan penting
- Selaraskan dengan pernyataan tujuan penelitian
- Tak perlu sistem nomor atau poin
- Buatlah generalisasi dengan hati-hati (perhatikan keterbatasan hasil temuan)
- Implikasi temuan dapat ditulis
- Saran harus berkaitan dengan pelaksanaan atau hasil penelitian (tidak mengada-ada)

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Contoh Simpulan yang baik

This study found a decrease in travel frequency during the beginning of COVID-19 pandemic that has resulted in activity-travel behavior changes, as also has been found by other studies (de Haas et al. 2020; Molloy et al. 2020; Parady et al. 2020; Shamshiripour et al. 2020). As expected, work and study habits evolved from office and school to telework and e-learning, significantly cutting back out-of-home activities. Similar to Hotle et al.'s (2020) and Nguyen's (2021) findings, attitudes toward COVID-19 contributed to the activity-travel behavior change; the more people perceived the severe virus effects, the more they reduced out-of-home activities. Descriptive norms positively affected the frequency of travel and ride-hailing. Although there was a decline in ride-hailing use, changes in this action did not significantly contribute to out-of-home activity changes. The model results also revealed that the experience of ICT directly reduced travel frequency and ride-hailing use during the pandemic. By contrast, the experience of online service impacted an increase in teleshopping and ride-hailing. For the last finding, it meant a greater dependency on ride-hailing use for longtime users of online services. That cohort used this mode more often during COVID-19 pandemic than their counterparts. Our result also found that males tend to travel more often than females for both normal conditions and during the COVID-19 pandemic. Younger people were more likely to participate in teleshopping. Meanwhile, higher-income people were more likely to participate not only in teleshopping but in teleworking. Higher-income people also tend to have more ICT use and online services experience.

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Contoh implikasi

The research findings led to proposals to reduce out-of-home activities as a means of curbing the spread of COVID-19 in Indonesia. These recommendations are generally useful for initial steps in an emergency. First, the government must massively educate the public about the deadly seriousness of COVID-19 via television and social media because the model results showed that attitudes toward the pandemic significantly reduced travel frequency and out-of-home activities. Once the travel frequency and out-of-home activities participation can be minimized since the beginning of COVID-19 pandemic, it is expected that the virus spread in the future can be suppressed.

Second, considering how descriptive norms have positively affected travel frequency during the pandemic, the society must be educated in personal responsibility for suppressing the spread of COVID-19 by minimizing their frequency of travel during the pandemic. It is not expected that people travel more to fulfill their needs during the COVID-19 outbreak because they perceive safe since other people behave positively toward the disease. This action is especially for those with low education level and older people because the model results reveal that those persons had a positive correlation with descriptive norms.

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