

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Agresti, A. 2000, *Categorical Data Analysis* (2nd ed.). New York: Wiley Interscience.
- BPS, 2019. *Jumlah Korban Kecelakaan di Jawa Tengah tahun 2018*. Retrieved Agustus 14, 2019. From <https://www.bps.go.id/linkTableDinamis/view/id/1134>
- Efron B dan Tibshirani, R. 2013, *An Introduction to The Bootsrap*. New York: Chapman and Hall.
- Fitriaingrum, H. 2013, *Estimasi parameter Model Regresi Loistik menggunakan Metode Jackknife*. Fakultas Matematika UGM.
- Husniyati, I. 2010. *Penerapan regresi Logistik Biner Multilevel Terhadap Nilai Akhir Metode Statistika tahun 2008/2009*. Fakultas Matematika dan Ilmu pengetahuan Alam IPB.
- Iskandar, R., Novitasari, M. 2013. *Perbandingan Metode Bootstrap dan Jackknife Dalam Menaksir Parameter Regresi untuk mengatasi Multikolinieritas*. Buletin Ilmiah Mat. Stat. dan Terapannya (Bimaster) Volume 02, No. 2, hal 137 – 146.
- Kamelia, 2011. *Penyusunan paket R untuk Pengembangan Pakar (Paket Analisis Regresi)*. Fakultas Matematika dan Ilmu pengetahuan Alam IPB.
- Karomah, Y., & Hendikawati, P. 2013. Estimasi Parameter *Bootstrap* pada Proses ARMA dan Aplikasinya pada Harga Saham. *UNNES Journal of Mathematics*, 2(1), 76–83.
- KOMINFO RI. 2017. *Rata-rata tiga orang meninggal dunia setiap jam akibat kecelakaan jalan*. Retrieved Agustus 15, 2019. From https://kominfo.go.id/index.php/content/detail/10368/rata-rata-tiga-orang-meninggal-setiap-jam-akibat-kecelakaan-jalan/0/artikel_gpr
- KORLANTAS POLRI. 2017. *Jumlah Kecelakaan Laka dan Statistik Fatalitas kecelakaan*. Retrieved Agustus 15, 2019, from KORLANTAS POLRI: <http://korlantas.polri.go.id/statistik-2/>
- Maesaroh, S. 2018. *Analisis Daerah Rawan Kecelakaan Lalu Lintas Tahun 2017*

Denga Cluster Analysis. Institut Teknologi Negeri Malang.

Ma'unah, S. 2016, *Estimasi Skewness (Kemiringan) Dengan menggunakan Metode Bootstrap dan Metode jackknife*. Fakultas Matematika dan Ilmu pengetahuan Alam UNNES.

MURIANEWS.COM. 2017. *Kabar Seputar Muria, Lismanto*. Retrieved Agustus 14, 2019, from MURIANEWS.COM: <http://www.murianews.com/2017/03/30/111039/ngeri-pati-ada-di-urutan-pertama-di-jateng-dengan-tingkat-kecelakaan-tertinggi.html>

NTMC KORLANTAS POLRI. 2017. *LAKA CANDI Integrates Road Safety Management System (IRSMS)*. Retrieved Agustus 14, 2019, from <http://korlantas.info/site/login>

Radar Karawang. 2017. *Berita Harian Angka Kecelakaan Lalu Lintas*. Retrieved Agustus 14, 2019, from <http://www.radar-karawang.com/2017/01/angka-kecelakaan-di-indonesia-peringkat.html>

Ramadhani, R. 2016. *Metode Bootstrap Aggregating Regresi Logistik biner Untuk Ketepatan Klasifikasi Kesejahteraan Rumah Tangga di Kota Pati*. Fakultas Sains dan Matematika UNDIP.

Reza, A. Suparti 2015. *Ketepatan Klasifikasi Pemilihan Metode Kontrasepsi di kota Semarang Menggunakan Bootstrap Aggregating Regresi Logistik Multinomial*. Jurnal Gaussian, Volume 4, Nomor 1, Tahun 2015, Halaman 11-29

Rianto H, Wahono RS. 2015. *Resampling Logistic Regression untuk Penanganan Ketidakseimbangan Class pada Prediksi Cacat Software*. Semarang.

Ruparel, N. H., Shahane, N. M., & Bhamare, D. P. 2013, *Learning from Small Data Set to Build Classification Model: A Survey*. *International Journal of Computer Applications*, 2013(x), 23–26.

Sahinler, S. and topuz, D., 2007, *Bootstrap and Jackknife Resampling Algorithms or Estimation of regression Parameter*, JAQM, no.2, 2, 188-199

Suma'mur. 2009, *Higiene Perusahaan dan Kesehatan Kerja (Hiperkes)*. Jakarta: CV. Sagung Seto

Sungkono, J. 2013, *Resampling Bootstrap pada R*. *Magistra*, (84), 47–54.

Tri, D. 2017. *Estimasi Paramete Regresi Logistik Biner dengan Metode Bootstrap dan Jackknife Untuk Penanganan Sampel Kecil*. Akademi Statistika

Muhammadiyah Semarang

Ustyannie, W. 2014, *Perbandingan Metode Bootstrap dan Jackknife untuk Estimasi Parameter Model*. Institut Sains&Teknologi AKPRIND.

Varamita, A. 2017. *Analisis regresi Logistik dan Aplikasinya pada Penyakit Anemia Untuk Ibu Hamil di RSKD Ibu dan Anak Siti Fatimah Makassar*. Fakultas matematika dan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam UNM.

Walpole, R. E., Myers, R. H., Myers, S. L., & Ye, K. 2007, *Probability & Statistics for Engineers & Scientists Probability & Statistics for Engineers & Scientists*. London: Pearson Pretince Hall.

Widhiarso, W. 2012, *Berkenalan dengan Bootstrap*. Yogyakarta: Fakultas Psikologi UGM.

World Health Organization. 2013, *Global Status Report on Road Safety 2013*. Retrieved Juli 28, 2019, from Luxembourg: WHO : http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/road_safety_status/2013/en/

Yuliawati, A. 2016. *Estimasi Parameter Model Regresi Logistik Menggunakan Metode Jackknife untuk Penanganan keidakseimbangan Kelas*. Akademi Statistika Muhammadiyah Semarang.





Lampiran 1. Data kecelakaan lalu lintas di Kabupaten Pati tahun 2017

No	Y	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7
1	1	2	2	6	3	1	2	1
2	0	1	2	6	3	1	2	1
3	0	2	2	6	3	1	2	1
4	1	2	2	6	3	1	2	2
5	0	2	2	6	3	1	2	2
6	0	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
7	0	1	1	3	1	2	2	1
8	0	1	1	8	1	2	2	1
9	0	1	2	5	1	1	2	1
10	0	2	2	5	1	1	2	1
11	0	2	1	4	1	1	1	1
12	0	2	1	4	1	1	2	1
13	0	2	1	3	1	1	2	1
14	0	1	1	3	1	1	2	1
15	0	2	1	8	1	1	2	2
16	0	1	1	8	1	1	1	2
17	0	2	1	2	1	1	2	1
18	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	1
19	0	2	1	2	1	2	2	1
20	0	2	1	2	1	1	2	1
21	0	2	1	3	1	1	2	1
22	0	2	1	3	1	1	2	1
23	0	2	1	2	1	1	2	1
24	0	2	1	2	1	1	2	1
25	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	1
26	0	2	1	4	1	2	2	1
27	0	2	1	7	1	2	2	1
28	0	2	1	7	1	1	2	2
29	0	2	1	4	1	1	2	1
30	0	2	1	4	1	1	2	1
31	0	1	2	3	1	2	1	1
32	0	2	2	3	1	2	2	1
33	0	2	2	3	1	1	2	1
34	0	2	2	3	2	1	2	1
35	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	2

36	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
37	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
38	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
39	0	2	1	3	1	1	2	1
40	0	1	1	3	1	2	2	1
41	0	1	1	6	1	2	2	1
42	0	2	1	6	1	1	2	1
43	0	1	1	6	1	1	2	1
44	0	1	1	6	1	1	2	1
45	0	1	1	3	1	2	2	1
.								
.								
.								
238	0	2	1	7	1	2	2	2
239	0	2	1	5	4	2	2	2
240	0	3	2	7	4	2	2	2
241	1	1	2	7	1	2	2	2

Keterangan variabel :

Y = keadaan korban kecelakaan

X1 = usia korban

X2 = waktu kejadian kecelakaan

X3 = jenis kecelakaan

X4 = jenis kendaraan

X5 = faktor manusia

X6 = penggunaan atribut berkendara

X7 = peran korban kecelakaan

Lampiran 2. Syntax dan Output Estimasi Parameter Regresi Logistik Biner

Dengan Menggunakan *Maximum Likelihood Estimation* model ke-1

```
> skripsi = read.delim("clipboard")  
> skripsi
```

	Y	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7
1	1	2	2	6	3	1	2	1
2	0	1	2	6	3	1	2	1
3	0	2	2	6	3	1	2	1
4	1	2	2	6	3	1	2	2
5	0	2	2	6	3	1	2	2
6	0	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
7	0	1	1	3	1	2	2	1
8	0	1	1	8	1	2	2	1
9	0	1	2	5	1	1	2	1
10	0	2	2	5	1	1	2	1
11	0	2	1	4	1	1	1	1
12	0	2	1	4	1	1	2	1
13	0	2	1	3	1	1	2	1
14	0	1	1	3	1	1	2	1
15	0	2	1	8	1	1	2	2
16	0	1	1	8	1	1	1	2
17	0	2	1	2	1	1	2	1
18	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	1
19	0	2	1	2	1	2	2	1
20	0	2	1	2	1	1	2	1
21	0	2	1	3	1	1	2	1
22	0	2	1	3	1	1	2	1
23	0	2	1	2	1	1	2	1
24	0	2	1	2	1	1	2	1
25	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	1
26	0	2	1	4	1	2	2	1
27	0	2	1	7	1	2	2	1
28	0	2	1	7	1	1	2	2
29	0	2	1	4	1	1	2	1
30	0	2	1	4	1	1	2	1
31	0	1	2	3	1	2	1	1
32	0	2	2	3	1	2	2	1
33	0	2	2	3	1	1	2	1
34	0	2	2	3	2	1	2	1
35	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	2
36	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
37	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
38	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
39	0	2	1	3	1	1	2	1
40	0	1	1	3	1	2	2	1
41	0	1	1	6	1	2	2	1

42	0	2	1	6	1	1	2	1
43	0	1	1	6	1	1	2	1
44	0	1	1	6	1	1	2	1
45	0	1	1	3	1	2	2	1
46	0	1	1	3	1	1	2	1
47	0	1	1	3	1	1	2	2
48	0	1	2	3	1	1	2	2
49	0	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
50	0	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
51	0	1	2	2	1	1	2	2
52	0	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
53	0	2	1	8	1	1	2	1
54	1	2	1	8	1	1	2	1
55	0	2	1	8	1	1	2	1
56	0	1	1	4	1	1	2	1
57	0	1	2	7	1	2	2	1
58	0	2	2	4	1	2	2	1
59	1	2	1	8	1	2	1	1
60	0	2	1	8	2	2	2	1
61	0	1	1	8	2	2	2	1
62	0	1	1	8	1	2	2	1
63	0	2	1	8	2	1	2	1
64	0	2	2	8	2	1	2	1
65	0	2	1	8	2	1	2	1
66	0	1	2	7	4	2	2	2
67	0	1	1	3	1	1	2	1
68	0	1	1	3	1	1	2	1
69	0	2	1	3	1	1	2	1
70	0	2	1	3	1	1	2	1
71	0	2	1	3	2	1	2	1
72	0	2	1	3	1	2	1	1
73	0	2	1	4	1	2	2	1
74	0	2	1	3	1	2	1	1
75	0	2	1	3	2	1	2	1
76	0	2	1	3	4	1	2	1
77	0	1	1	3	1	1	2	1
78	0	2	1	3	1	2	2	1
79	0	2	1	3	1	1	2	1
80	0	3	1	4	4	1	2	1
81	0	1	1	3	1	2	2	2
82	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	1
83	0	2	2	2	1	2	2	1
84	0	2	1	2	3	2	2	1
85	0	2	1	4	2	2	2	1
86	0	1	2	6	1	1	2	1
87	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	1
88	0	2	1	2	3	2	2	1
89	0	2	1	2	3	1	2	1
90	0	2	2	2	1	1	2	1


```

91 1 3 1 2 1 2 2 1
92 0 2 1 4 1 1 2 1
93 0 2 2 6 1 1 2 1
94 0 1 1 3 2 2 2 1
95 0 1 1 2 1 1 2 1
96 0 1 2 6 1 1 2 1
97 0 2 1 3 1 2 2 1
98 0 2 1 2 1 2 2 1
99 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1
100 0 1 1 6 1 1 2 1
101 0 1 1 7 1 1 2 1
102 0 2 1 3 1 1 2 1
103 0 2 1 2 1 1 2 1
104 0 3 1 3 1 1 2 1
105 0 2 1 2 2 2 2 1
106 0 1 1 6 1 2 2 1
107 0 1 1 3 4 2 2 1
108 0 2 1 2 1 1 2 1
109 0 2 1 6 4 1 2 2
110 0 1 1 8 4 2 2 2
111 0 2 1 3 1 2 2 1
112 0 2 1 7 1 1 2 1
113 0 2 1 4 1 1 2 1
114 1 3 1 3 1 2 2 1
115 0 2 1 3 1 1 2 1
116 0 2 1 7 2 1 2 1
117 0 1 1 3 1 1 2 1
118 0 1 1 3 1 1 2 1
119 0 2 1 4 1 1 1 1
120 0 2 1 3 1 1 2 1
121 0 3 1 3 1 1 2 1
122 0 2 1 3 1 2 2 1
123 0 3 1 7 4 1 2 1
124 0 1 1 7 4 2 2 1
125 0 1 1 3 1 1 2 1

```

```
[ reached 'max' / getOption("max.print") -- omitted 116 rows ]
```

```
> reglog=glm(formula = Y~X1+X2+X3+X4+X5+X6+X7, data = skripsi, family = binomial(link = "logit"))
> summary(reglog)
```

```
Call:
glm(formula = Y ~ X1 + X2 + X3 + X4 + X5 + X6 + X7, family = binomial(link = "logit"), data = skripsi)
```

```
Deviance Residuals:
```

```
Min          1Q      Median          3Q          Max
```

-1.2477 -0.4685 -0.3583 -0.2890 2.6487

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)	
(Intercept)	-5.39161	1.75167	-3.078	0.00208	**
X1	0.76356	0.36141	2.113	0.03463	*
X2	0.80961	0.48225	1.679	0.09319	.
X3	-0.08333	0.12038	-0.692	0.48879	.
X4	0.01058	0.22582	0.047	0.96265	.
X5	0.40628	0.46173	0.880	0.37892	.
X6	-0.44542	0.68761	-0.648	0.51713	.
X7	0.98159	0.56302	1.743	0.08126	.

Signif. codes:

0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)

Null deviance: 156.25 on 240 degrees of freedom
 Residual deviance: 141.23 on 233 degrees of freedom
 AIC: 157.23

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 5

> lrtest(reglog)

Likelihood ratio test

Model 1: Y ~ X1 + X2 + X3 + X4 + X5 + X6 + X7

Model 2: Y ~ 1

	#Df	LogLik	Df	Chisq	Pr(>Chisq)
1	8	-70.613			
2	1	-78.125	-7	15.025	0.03568 *

Signif. codes:

0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Lampiran 3. Syntax dan Output Estimasi Parameter Regresi Logistik Biner

Dengan Menggunakan *Maximum Likelihood Estimation* model ke-2

```
> reglog=glm(formula = Y~X1, data = skripsi,family = binomial(link = "logit"))
> summary(reglog)
```

```
Call:
glm(formula = Y ~ x1, family = binomial(link = "logit"),
data = skripsi)
```

Deviance Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-0.6900	-0.4658	-0.4658	-0.3089	2.4764

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)
(Intercept)	-3.8710	0.7669	-5.048	4.47e-07 ***
x1	0.8523	0.3524	2.418	0.0156 *

Signif. codes:

0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)

Null deviance: 156.25 on 240 degrees of freedom
Residual deviance: 150.18 on 239 degrees of freedom
AIC: 154.18

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 5

```
> lrtest(reglog)
```

Likelihood ratio test

Model 1: Y ~ X1

Model 2: Y ~ 1

	#Df	LogLik	Df	Chisq	Pr(>Chisq)
1	2	-75.091			
2	1	-78.125	-1	6.0672	0.01377 *

Signif. codes:

0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Lampiran 4. Syntax dan output replikasi menggunakan *resampling Bootstrap* terhadap data asli sebanyak 241 data

>logit y x1, vce(bootstrap mse)

R=5

```
. bootstrap _se, reps(5) : logit y x1, vce(bootstrap, mse)
(running logit on estimation sample)
```

Bootstrap replications (5)

```
-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
      1       2       3       4       5
.....
```

```
Logistic regression                Number of obs    =        241
                                   Replications      =         5
```

	Observed Coef.	Bootstrap Std. Err.	z	P> z	Normal-based [95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	.3677844	.1762885	2.09	0.037	.0222652	.7133035
_cons	.7813257	.4012514	1.95	0.052	-.0051125	1.567764

R=10

```
. bootstrap _se, reps(10) : logit y x1, vce(bootstrap, mse)
(running logit on estimation sample)
```

Bootstrap replications (10)

```
-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
      1       2       3       4       5
.....
```

```
Logistic regression                Number of obs    =        241
                                   Replications      =        10
```

	Observed Coef.	Bootstrap Std. Err.	z	P> z	Normal-based [95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	.4543493	.1218583	3.73	0.000	.2155115	.6931872
_cons	.9402709	.3130744	3.00	0.003	.3266562	1.553886

R=20

```
. bootstrap_se, reps(20) : logit y x1, vce(bootstrap, mse)
(running logit on estimation sample)
```

Bootstrap replications (20)

-----| 1 |-----| 2 |-----| 3 |-----| 4 |-----| 5
.....

Logistic regression

Number of obs = 241
Replications = 20

	Observed Coef.	Bootstrap Std. Err.	z	P> z	Normal-based [95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	.4741903	.0962436	4.93	0.000	.2855562	.6628243
_cons	1.009322	.2407079	4.19	0.000	.5375434	1.481101

R=30

```
. bootstrap_se, reps(30) : logit y x1, vce(bootstrap, mse)
(running logit on estimation sample)
```

Bootstrap replications (30)

-----| 1 |-----| 2 |-----| 3 |-----| 4 |-----| 5
.....

Logistic regression

Number of obs = 241
Replications = 30

	Observed Coef.	Bootstrap Std. Err.	z	P> z	Normal-based [95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	.3618018	.0999525	3.62	0.000	.1658984	.5577051
_cons	.8548482	.2427845	3.52	0.000	.3789994	1.330697

R=40

```
. bootstrap_se, reps(40) : logit y x1, vce(bootstrap, mae)
(running logit on estimation sample)
```

```
Bootstrap replications (40)
```

```
-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----
         1         2         3         4         5
.....
```

```
Logistic regression          Number of obs   =      241
                             Replications    =       40
```

	Observed Coef.	Bootstrap Std. Err.	z	P> z	Normal-based [95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	.376174	.0728206	5.17	0.000	.2334483	.5188997
_cons	.7902915	.1840872	4.29	0.000	.4294871	1.151096

R=50

```
. bootstrap_se, reps(50) : logit y x1, vce(bootstrap, mae)
(running logit on estimation sample)
```

```
Bootstrap replications (50)
```

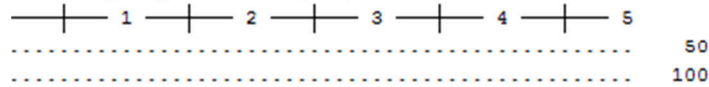
```
-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----
         1         2         3         4         5
.....
```

```
Logistic regression          Number of obs   =      241
                             Replications    =       50
```

	Observed Coef.	Bootstrap Std. Err.	z	P> z	Normal-based [95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	.4389589	.0751461	5.84	0.000	.2916752	.5862426
_cons	1.026987	.1887032	5.44	0.000	.6571357	1.396839

R=100

Bootstrap replications (100)



```

Logistic regression               Number of obs   =       241
                                 Replications     =       100

```

	Observed Coef.	Bootstrap Std. Err.	z	P> z	Normal-based [95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	.4530625	.0860453	5.27	0.000	.2844168	.6217081
_cons	.9503615	.2042497	4.65	0.000	.5500394	1.350684

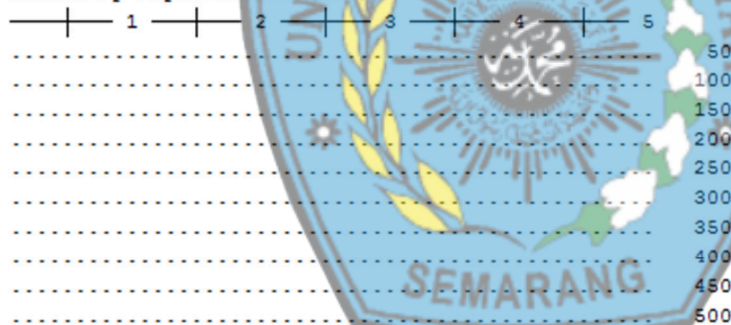
R=500

```

. bootstrap_se, reps(500) : logit y x1, vce(bootstrap, mse)
(running logit on estimation sample)

```

Bootstrap replications (500)



```

Logistic regression               Number of obs   =       241
                                 Replications     =       500

```

	Observed Coef.	Bootstrap Std. Err.	z	P> z	Normal-based [95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	.3569989	.085242	4.19	0.000	.1899277	.52407
_cons	.7250718	.2093316	3.46	0.001	.3147895	1.135354