

MATERI SOAL SERTA MEMBACA OUTPUT SPSS

SERTA LANGKAH-LANGKAH

TUJUAN ANALISIS : MELIHAT HUBUNGAN (KORELASI)

KONDISI SAMPEL/VARIABEL	STATISTIKA PARAMETRIK (ANALISIS DATA KUANTITATIF) R/I	STATISTIKA NON PARAMETRIK	
		ANALISIS DATA SEMIKUANTITATIF (ORDINAL)	ANALISIS DATA KUALITATIF (NOMINAL)
Satu sampel 2 variabel atau Dua sampel 1 variabel	Product Moment dari PEARSON	Koefisien Korelasi Spearman Koefisien Korelasi Kendall-Tau	Chi-Square
Satu sampel 2 variabel atau dua sampel 1 variabel dg pengendalian	-----	Koefisien Korelasi Kendall Parsial	Chi-Square Atau Mantel Haenzel
Tiga sampel / var atau lebih	-----	Koefisien Korelasi Kendall Konkordan	Chi-Square

KORELASI PEARSON

Latihan soal dan studi Kasus

Contoh soal 1

Ingin diketahui seberapa kuat hubungan antara besarnya pendapatan seseorang dengan pengeluaran (konsumsi) per bulan. Data dari 6 orang yang diwawancarai diperoleh data sebagai berikut:

X (pendapatan) : 800 900 700 600 700 800 (ribuan)

Y (konsumsi) : 300 300 200 100 200 200 (ribuan)

CARA MEMASUKKAN DATA

The screenshot displays the SPSS Statistics Data Editor interface. The main window shows a data grid with two columns: 'PENDAPATAN' and 'KONSUMSI'. The data is as follows:

	PENDAPATAN	KONSUMSI	var	var	var	var	var	var	var	var	var	var	var	var	var	var	var	var	var
1	800	300																	
2	900	300																	
3	700	200																	
4	600	100																	
5	700	200																	
6	800	200																	
7																			
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The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Data, Transform, Analyze, DevTools, Graphs, Utilities, Add-ons, Window, Help) and a toolbar with various icons. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'IBM SPSS Statistics Processor is ready' and shows the system clock as 14:51 on 11/19/2017.

LANGKAH-LANGKAH ANALISIS KORELASI PEARSON :

The screenshot shows the IBM SPSS Statistics Data Editor interface. The 'Analyze' menu is open, and the 'Correlate' option is selected, which has opened a sub-menu containing 'Bivariate...', 'Partial...', and 'Distances...'. The main data grid shows a single variable named 'PENDAPATAN' with values ranging from 600 to 900. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'IBM SPSS Statistics Processor is ready'.

Case	PENDAPATAN
1	800
2	900
3	700
4	600
5	700
6	800
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
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SELANJUTNYA

The screenshot shows the IBM SPSS Statistics Data Editor interface. The main window displays a data table with two columns: 'PENDAPATAN' and 'KONSUMSI'. The data is as follows:

	PENDAPATAN	KONSUMSI	var	var	var	var	var	var	var	var	var	var	var	var	var	var	var	var	var
1	800	300																	
2	900	300																	
3	700	200																	
4	600	100																	
5	700	200																	
6	800	200																	
7																			
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The 'Bivariate Correlations' dialog box is open, showing the following settings:

- Variables: PENDAPATAN, KONSUMSI
- Correlation Coefficients: Pearson, Kendall's tau-b, Spearman
- Test of Significance: Two-tailed, One-tailed
- Display significant correlations

The 'OK' button is highlighted.

Ketik : OK

OUTPUT

The screenshot shows the SPSS Output window with the following menu items: File, Edit, View, Data, Transform, Insert, Format, Analyze, Direct Marketing, Graphs, Utilities, Add-ons, Window, Help. The toolbar includes icons for folder, save, print, search, undo, redo, star, grid, download, list, Venn diagram, pie chart, flowchart, bar chart, and print. The left pane shows a tree view under 'Output' with 'Correlations' selected. The main pane displays the following text:

```
CORRELATIONS
/VARIABLES=PENDAPATAN KONSUMSI
/PRINT=TWOTAIL NOSIG
/MISSING=PAIRWISE.
```

Correlations

[DataSet0]

Correlations			
		PENDAPATA N	KONSUMSI
PENDAPATAN	Pearson Correlation	1	.887 [*]
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.019
	N	6	6
KONSUMSI	Pearson Correlation	.887 [*]	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.019	
	N	6	6

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

BACA OUTPUT

Correlations			
		PENDAPATAN	KONSUMSI
PENDAPATAN	Pearson Correlation	1	.887*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.019
	N	6	6
KONSUMSI	Pearson Correlation	.887*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.019	
	N	6	6

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

HIPOTESIS STATISTIKA

H_0 : tidak ada hubungan antara PENDAPATAN dengan KONSUMSI

H_1 : ada hubungan antara PENDAPATAN dengan KONSUMSI

Syarat penolakan H_0 : H_0 ditolak jika nilai $p < \alpha = 0,05$

Ternyata nilai $p = 0,019 < \alpha = 0,05$, maka **H_0 ditolak**

Berarti ada hubungan yang signifikan / berarti antara PENDAPATAN dengan KONSUMSI

dengan nilai $r = 0,887$