

# MATERI SOAL SERTA MEMBACA OUTPUT SPSS

SERTA LANGKAH-LANGKAH

Ita Mardiani Zain

# 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 CHI SQUARE

Ingin mengetahui :

Apakah ada hubungan antara tingkat pendidikan dengan tingkat pengetahuan tentang COVID 19

Jumlah Responden : 50 orang

Skala data : nominal

Tingkat Pendidikan : Pendidikan Dasar dan Pendidikan Menengah ke atas

Tingkat Pengetahuan : Kurang dan Baik

# CARA MEMASUKKAN DATA VIEW

IBM SPSS Statistics Data Editor

	pendidikan	pengetahuan	var	var	var	var	var	var	var	var	var	var	var	var	var	var	var	var	var	var
1	2	1																		
2	2	0																		
3	1	0																		
4	2	1																		
5	2	0																		
6	2	1																		
7	2	0																		
8	2	1																		
9	2	1																		
10	1	0																		
11	1	0																		
12	1	0																		
13	2	1																		
14	1	0																		
15	2	1																		
16	2	1																		
17	1	0																		
18	2	1																		
19	1	1																		
20	2	1																		
21	2	1																		
22	1	0																		
23	2	0																		
24	2	1																		
25	1	0																		
26	2	0																		
27	1	0																		
28	2	0																		
29	2	0																		

Sampai 50 responden

# VARIABEL VIEW DIISI VALUES PENDIDIKAN

The screenshot shows the IBM SPSS Statistics Data Editor interface. The main window displays the Variable View for a dataset named 'Matsaw [DataSet3]'. The variable list includes 'pendidikan' and 'pengetahuan'. The 'Value Labels' dialog box is open, showing the configuration for the 'pendidikan' variable. The dialog box has fields for 'Value' and 'Label', and a list of value-label pairs. The list contains two entries: '1 = "Pendidikan Dasar"' and '2 = "Pendidikan Menengah ke Atas"'. The 'OK' button is highlighted.

	Name	Type	Width	Decimals	Label	Values	Missing	Column	Align	Measure	Role
1	pendidikan	Numeric	11	0		{1. Pendidik...	None	11	Right	Nominal	Input
2	pengetahuan	Numeric	8	0		{0. Kurang b...	None	14	Right	Nominal	Input

Value Labels dialog box:

Value Labels

Value: [ ]

Label: [ ]

1 = "Pendidikan Dasar"  
2 = "Pendidikan Menengah ke Atas"

OK Cancel Help

# VARIABEL VIEW DIISI VALUES PENGETAHUAN

The screenshot shows the SPSS Variable View dialog box for the variable 'pengetahuan'. The dialog box is titled 'Variable Labels' and contains the following information:

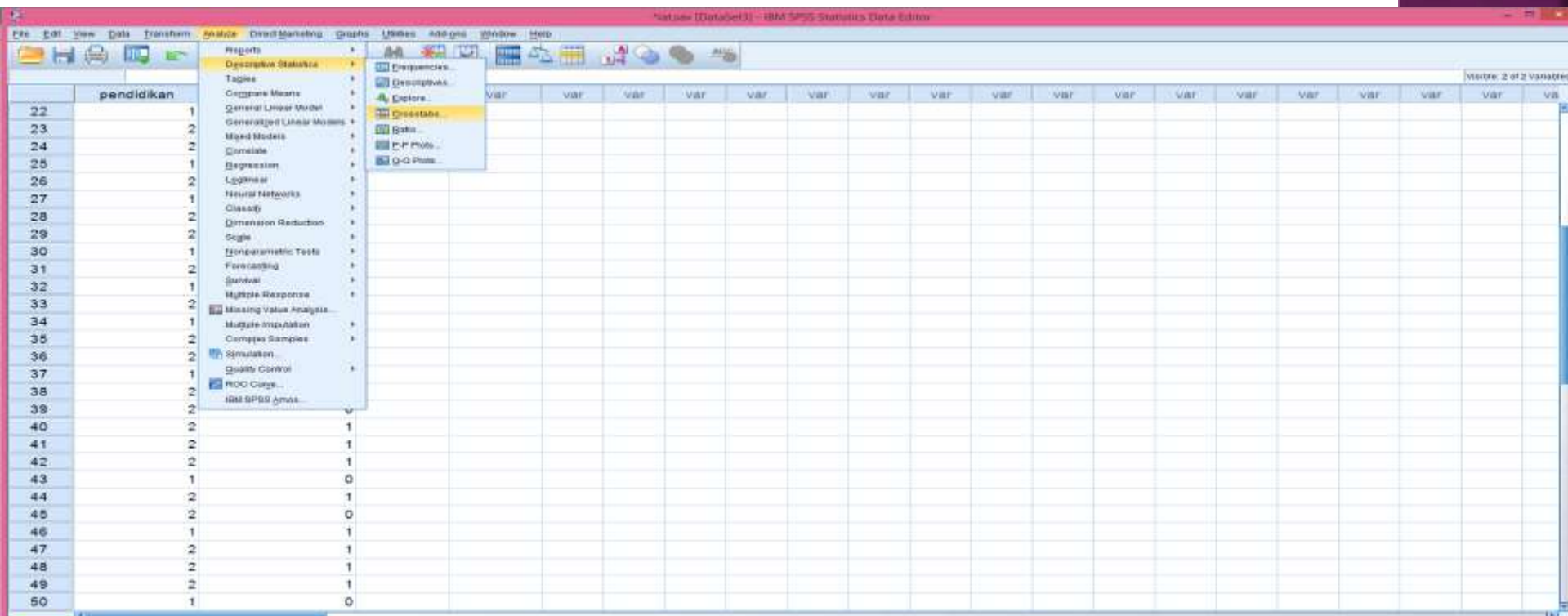
Name	Type	Width	Decimals	Label	Values	Missing	Column	Align	Measure	Role
1. pendidikan	Numeric	11	0		1. Pendidik...	None	11	Right	Nominal	Input
2. pengetahuan	Numeric	8	0		0. Kurang b...	None	14	Right	Nominal	Input

The 'Variable Labels' dialog box is open, showing the 'Value Labels' section. The 'Value' field is empty, and the 'Label' field is empty. The 'Value Labels' section contains the following text:

0 = "Kurang baik" (3) bawah nilai rata  
1 = "Baik" (3) atas nilai rata

The dialog box has 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Help' buttons at the bottom.

# LANGKAH-LANGKAH ANALISIS KORELASI DENGAN CHI SQUARE:



The screenshot displays the IBM SPSS Statistics Data Editor interface. The main window shows a dataset with one variable named 'pendidikan'. The data is organized into rows and columns. The 'Reports' menu is open, showing various statistical options. The 'Descriptives' option is highlighted in yellow, indicating it is the selected menu item. The data table contains the following values:

Row	pendidikan
22	1
23	2
24	2
25	1
26	2
27	1
28	2
29	2
30	1
31	2
32	1
33	2
34	1
35	2
36	2
37	1
38	2
39	2
40	2
41	1
42	1
43	1
44	0
45	1
46	1
47	1
48	1
49	1
50	0

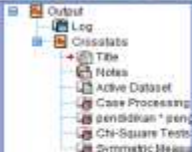




# SELANJUTNYA

Klik : Cells  
Centang : Observed, Expected, Row, Column, Total  
Lalu Klik OK

# OUTPUT



### Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
pendidikan* pengetahuan	50	100.0%	0	0.0%	50	100.0%

### pendidikan \* pengetahuan Crosstabulation

			pengetahuan		Total
			Kurang baik = Di bawah rata-rata	Baik = Di atas rata-rata	
pendidikan	Pendidikan Dasar	Count	14	3	17
		Expected Count	8.0	8.0	17.0
		% within pendidikan	82.4%	17.6%	100.0%
		% within pengetahuan	56.0%	12.0%	34.0%
		% of Total	28.0%	6.0%	34.0%
Pendidikan Menengah ke Atas	Count	11	22	33	
	Expected Count	16.5	16.5	33.0	
	% within pendidikan	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%	
	% within pengetahuan	44.0%	66.0%	66.0%	
	% of Total	22.0%	44.0%	66.0%	
Total	Count	25	25	50	
	Expected Count	25.0	25.0	50.0	
	% within pendidikan	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	
	% within pengetahuan	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Total	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (1- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.784 <sup>a</sup>	1	.001		
Continuity Correction <sup>b</sup>	8.813	1	.003		
Likelihood Ratio	11.461	1	.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				.002	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	10.588	1	.001		
N of Valid Cases	50				

- a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8.00.
- b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

### Symmetric Measures

	Value	Asymp. Sig. Exact <sup>a</sup>	Approx. T <sup>b</sup>	Approx. Sig.

# BACA OUTPUT

pendidikan * pengetahuan Crosstabulation					
			pengetahuan		Total
			Kurang baik = Di bawah rata- rata	Baik = Di atas rata-rata	
pendidikan	Pendidikan Dasar	Count	14	3	17
		Expected Count	8.5	8.5	17.0
		% within pendidikan	82.4%	17.6%	100.0%
		% within pengetahuan	56.0%	12.0%	34.0%
		% of Total	28.0%	6.0%	34.0%
	Pendidikan Menengah ke Atas	Count	11	22	33
		Expected Count	16.5	16.5	33.0
		% within pendidikan	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
		% within pengetahuan	44.0%	88.0%	66.0%
		% of Total	22.0%	44.0%	66.0%
Total	Count	25	25	50	
	Expected Count	25.0	25.0	50.0	
	% within pendidikan	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	
	% within pengetahuan	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Total	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	

# LANJUTAN BACA OUTPUT

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.784 <sup>a</sup>	1	.001		
Continuity Correction <sup>b</sup>	8.913	1	.003		
Likelihood Ratio	11.461	1	.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				.002	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	10.569	1	.001		
N of Valid Cases	50				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8.50.  
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

## Hipotesis Statistika :

$H_0$  : tidak ada hubungan antara tingkat pendidikan dengan pengetahuan ttg covid

$H_1$  : ada hubungan antara tingkat pendidikan dengan pengetahuan ttg covid

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

Ternyata nilai  $p = 0,003 < \alpha = 0,05$ ,  $H_0$  ditolak (yg dilihat yang Continuity Correction)

Berarti ada hubungan antara tingkat pendidikan dengan pengetahuan ttg covid

# LANJUTAN BACA OUTPUT

		Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Asymp. Std. Error <sup>a</sup>	Approx. T <sup>b</sup>	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Contingency Coefficient	.421			.001
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	.464	.119	3.633	.001 <sup>c</sup>
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	.464	.119	3.633	.001 <sup>c</sup>
N of Valid Cases		50			
a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.					
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.					
c. Based on normal approximation.					

Dengan coefisient contingensi = 0,421