CHAPTER 4: DATA ANALYSIS

4.1 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

4.1.1 Characteristics of Respondents

A. Gender

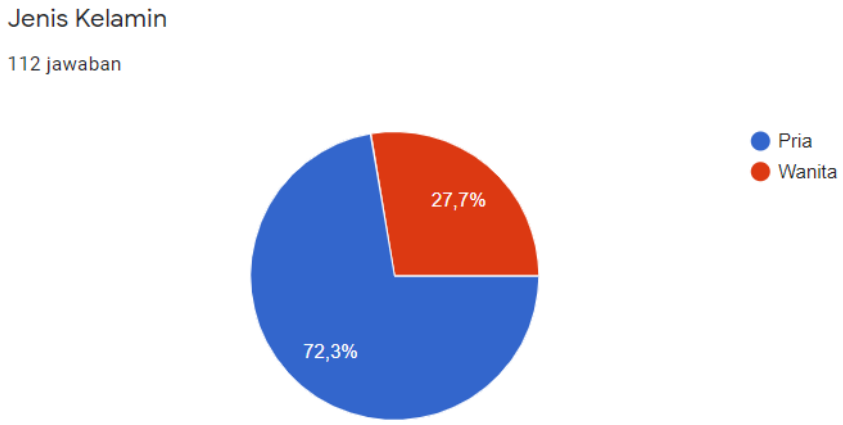

Figure 4.1 Percentage of Gender
Source: Data processed researchers, 2021

Figure 4.1 shows that 72.3 percent of respondents were men with 81 respondents. This is in accordance with observations and supported by data from research firm Newzoo in 2019 which states that, Indonesian mobile games players are dominated by men by 74 percent. Therefore, mobile games or apps developers can do development with target users among men.

B. Age of Respondents

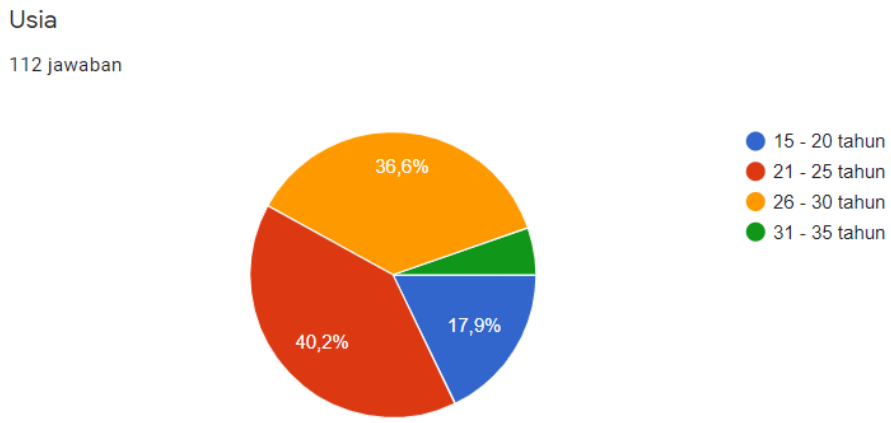

Figure 4.2 Percentage age of respondents
Source: Data processed researchers, 2021

In Figure 4.2 it can be seen that, respondents aged 21 to 25 years as the largest respondents with 40.2 percent gain with a total of 45 respondents. Meanwhile, respondents aged 31 to 35 years became the smallest respondent with 5.4 percent and numbered 6 respondents. So, mobile games or apps developers can develop by adding appropriate elements and can be enjoyed by users from the age of 21-30 years.

4.1.2 Variables

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Minat	112	4	20	17.18	2.702
Persepsi Kegunaan	112	4	20	16.80	2.971
Persepsi Kemudahan	112	4	20	17.30	2.986
Intensi Pengguna	112	4	20	16.21	2.981
Valid N (listwise)	112				

Figure 4.3 Descriptive Variables
Source: SPSS Results Output, 2021

In Figure 4.3 it can be known that, the sample number of this study is as many as 112 respondents. Interest variables, usability perception, ease perception, and user intentions have a minimum value of 4 and a maximum value of 20. The mean value of the interest variable is 17.18. The standard deviation value or gap between data is 2.702. That is, the data is homogeneous. The mean value of the usability perception variable is 16.80. The standard deviation value or gap between data is 2.971. That is, the data is homogeneous. The mean value of the ease perception variable is 17.30. The standard deviation value or gap between data is 2.986. That is, the data is homogeneous. The mean value of the user intention variable is 16.21. The standard deviation value or gap between data is 2.981. That is, the data is homogeneous.

4.1.3 Indicator

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
X1.1	112	1.00	5.00	4.1696	.84777
X1.2	112	1.00	5.00	4.4018	.81051
X1.3	112	1.00	5.00	4.5893	.72972
X1.4	112	1.00	5.00	4.0179	.90027
X2.1	112	1.00	5.00	4.2768	.86170
X2.2	112	1.00	5.00	4.3839	.79690
X2.3	112	1.00	5.00	4.2232	.92717
X2.4	112	1.00	5.00	3.9196	.90183
X3.1	112	1.00	5.00	4.4464	.74543
X3.2	112	1.00	5.00	4.2143	.94372
X3.3	112	1.00	5.00	4.3839	.84091
X3.4	112	1.00	5.00	4.2589	.94674
Y1	112	1.00	5.00	4.0982	.80494
Y2	112	1.00	5.00	3.8750	.87121
Y3	112	1.00	5.00	3.9375	1.06780
Y4	112	1.00	5.00	4.2946	.81250
Valid N (listwise)	112				

Figure 4.4 Descriptive Indicator
Source: SPSS Results Output, 2021

In Figure 4.4 it can be known that, each indicator has a different mean value and standard deviation. Therefore, it is necessary to calculate the category of Likert scale respondents' answers based on the range of mean values that the indicator has. The method will be optimal when combined with the percentage of respondents' answer frequency. To be able to know the range and category then, it is necessary to calculate the class interval value as follows.

Class Interval Value = (Highest Value – Lowest Value) ÷ Number of Classes

= (5-1) ÷ 5

= 0.8

Based on the calculation of interval values, the respondent's answer assessment rate has a limit of 0.8 as follows.

Table 4.1 Respondent Answer Categories

Average Value	Category
1.00-1.80	Strongly Disagree
1.81-2.60	Disagree
2.61-3.40	Simply Agree
3.41-4.20	Agree
4.21-5.00	Strongly Agree

Source: Data processed researchers, 2021

Respondents' answers can be seen based on mean values and standard deviations. If the standard deviation value is less than the mean, then the value can be expressed well and represents the entire data. The respondent's answer to each indicator is as follows.

A. User Intention (Y)

Table 4.2 Description of User Intention Variables

Question	Answer					Mean	Std. Dev	Category
	1 (STS)	2 (TS)	3 (CS)	4 (S)	5 (SS)			
	%	%	%	%	%			
Y1	0.9	2.7	14.3	50	32.1	4.09	0.804	Agree
Y2	0.9	4.5	25.9	43.8	25	3.87	0.871	Agree
Y3	4.5	8	14.3	39.3	33.9	3.93	1.067	Agree
Y4	0.9	1.8	11.6	38.4	47.3	4.29	0.812	Strongly Agree
Overall Mean						4.05	0.889	Agree

Source: Data processed researchers, 2021

Table 4.2 shows the percentage size of answers, mean, and standard deviation of each indicator of user intention variables. The user intention variable as a whole falls into the **"AGREE"** category. That is, the indicators and variables are in accordance with the sample or research respondents. In the table it is known that, the **indicator Y4** is independently in the category **"STRONGLY AGREE"**, because it has the highest mean value. This shows that, the **Y4** indicator is very optimal and matches the sample and research theme.

B. Interest (X1)

Table 4.3 Description of Interest Variables

Question	Answer					Mean	Std. Dev	Category
	1 (STS)	2 (TS)	3 (CS)	4 (S)	5 (SS)			
	%	%	%	%	%			
X1.1	0.9	1.8	21.4	34.8	41.1	4.16	0.847	Agree
X1.2	2.7	4.5	9.8	25	58	4.40	0.810	Strongly Agree
X1.3	0.9	0	6.3	25	67.9	4.58	0.729	Strongly Agree
X1.4	1.8	7.1	32.1	28.6	30.4	4.01	0.900	Agree
Overall Mean						4.29	0.822	Strongly Agree

Source: Data processed researchers, 2021

Table 4.3 shows the percentage size of the answer, mean, and standard deviation of each interest variable indicator. The overall interest variable is in the **"STRONGLY AGREE" category**. That is, the indicators and variables are in accordance with the sample or research respondents. In the table it is known that, the indicators **X1.2** and **X1.3** are independently in the category **"STRONGLY AGREE"**, because both have high mean values. This shows that, the **indicators X1.2** and **X1.3** are very optimal and match the sample and research theme.

C. Perception of Usability (X2)

Table 4.4 Description of Usability Perception Variables

Question	Answer					Mean	Std. Dev	Category
	1 (STS)	2 (TS)	3 (CS)	4 (S)	5 (SS)			
	%	%	%	%	%			
X2.1	0.9	1.8	16.1	31.3	50	4.27	0.861	Strongly Agree
X2.2	0.9	0	14.3	29.5	55.4	4.38	0.796	Strongly Agree
X2.3	2.7	0.9	12.2	33.9	47.3	4.22	0.927	Strongly Agree
X2.4	2.7	2.7	20.5	48.2	25.9	3.91	0.901	Agree
Overall Mean						4.20	0.871	Agree

Source: Data processed researchers, 2021

Table 4.4 shows the percentage size of answers, mean, and standard deviation of each indicator of usability perception variables. The overall usability perception variable falls into the **"AGREE"** category. That is, the indicators and variables are in accordance with the sample or research respondents. In the table it is known that, the

indicators **X2.1**, **X2.2**, and **X2.3** are independently in the category **"STRONGLY AGREE"**, because both have high mean values. This shows that the **indicators X2.1**, **X2.2**, and **X2.3** are very optimal and match the sample and research theme.

D. Ease Perception (X3)

Table 4.5 Description of Ease Perception Variables

Question	Answer					Mean	Std. Dev	Category
	1 (STS)	2 (TS)	3 (CS)	4 (S)	5 (SS)			
	%	%	%	%	%			
X3.1	0.9	0	8.9	33	57.1	4.44	0.745	Strongly Agree
X3.2	2.7	5.4	21.4	22.3	48.2	4.21	0.943	Strongly Agree
X3.3	0.9	2.7	9.8	28.6	58	4.38	0.840	Strongly Agree
X3.4	4.5	4.5	14.3	26.8	50	4.25	0.946	Strongly Agree
Overall Mean						4.32	0.869	Strongly Agree

Source: Data processed researchers, 2021

Table 4.5 shows the percentage size of answers, mean, and standard deviation of each indicator of ease perception variables. The overall ease perception variable falls into the **"STRONGLY AGREE"** category. That is, the indicators and variables are in accordance with the sample or research respondents. In the table it is known that, all indicators are independently in the category **"STRONGLY AGREE**. This shows that, all indicators are very optimal and match the sample and research theme.

Based on descriptive variables and indicators there is a possibility of obtaining optimal or better research results in the future, when using indicators with **a range of "STRONGLY AGREE"**. Therefore, it can be re-researched using indicators that have been sorted as follows.

Table 4.6 Indicator Sort results

Variable	Indicators	Category
Interest (X1)	X1.2	Strongly Agree
	X1.3	Strongly Agree
Perception of Usability (X2)	X2.1	Strongly Agree
	X2.2	Strongly Agree
	X2.3	Strongly Agree
Ease Perception (X3)	X3.1	Strongly Agree
	X3.2	Strongly Agree
	X3.3	Strongly Agree
	X3.4	Strongly Agree
User Intention (Y)	Y4	Strongly Agree

Source: Processed data, 2021

Table 4.6 is the result of a sorted indicator. Future testing can use these indicators with other indicators relevant to the research theme. The use is expected to meet more optimal results in the development of mobile games and apps.

4.2 Instrument Test

4.2.1 Validity Test

Table 4.7 Validity Test Result

Variable	Question	Sig (2-tailed)	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Conclusion
Interest (X1)	X1.1	0.000	0.657	Valid
	X1.2	0.000	0.746	Valid
	X1.3	0.000	0.663	Valid
	X1.4	0.000	0.624	Valid
Perception of Usability (X2)	X2.1	0.000	0.749	Valid
	X2.2	0.000	0.676	Valid
	X2.3	0.000	0.772	Valid
	X2.4	0.000	0.717	Valid
Ease Perception (X3)	X3.1	0.000	0.630	Valid
	X3.2	0.000	0.733	Valid
	X3.3	0.000	0.830	Valid

	X3.4	0.000	0.770	Valid
User Intention (Y)	Y1	0.000	0.785	Valid
	Y2	0.000	0.681	Valid
	Y3	0.000	0.683	Valid
	Y4	0.000	0.661	Valid

Source: SPSS Results Output, 2021 (Appendix 1)

In Table 4.7 it can be found that, the validity test of the research shows all indicators of interest variables, usability perceptions, ease perceptions, and intentions of users have a Sig (2-tailed) value of < 0.05 each. The Corrected Item-Total Correlation value > 0.5 each. Based on these gains it can be concluded that, each indicator on the research variable is declared valid, so it can be used for the testing of linear regression multiples of this research.

4.2.2 Reliability Test

Table 4.8 Reliability Test Result

Variable	Cronbach Alpha	Conclusion
Interest (X1)	0.837	Reliable
Perception of Usability (X2)	0.872	Reliable
Ease Perception (X3)	0.877	Reliable
User Intention (Y)	0.852	Reliable

Source: SPSS Results Output, 2021 (Appendix 2)

Table 4.8 shows that Cronbach Alpha's values of interest variables, usability perception, ease perception, and user intentions each have a > value of 0.6. Based on these acquisitions it can be concluded that, all variables are declared reliable, so they can be used for the testing of multiple linear regressions of this research.

4.3 Classic Assumption Test

4.3.1 Normality Test

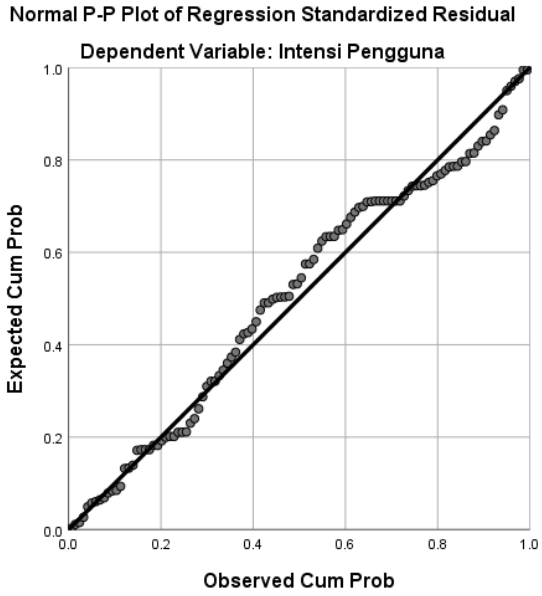

Figure 4.5 Normal P-P Plot Graph Test Result
Source: SPSS Results Output, 2021

Based on the normality test in Figure 4.5 shows that, the plot normality graph has dots that follow the diagonal line of regression, so the regression model can be declared normal. This is also evidenced in the results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test as follows.

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		112
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	1.93825352
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.082
	Positive	.066
	Negative	-.082
Test Statistic		.082
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.060[c]

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

Figure 4.6 Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test Result
Source: SPSS Results Output, 2021

Figure 4.6 shows that the value of Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) from the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test of 0.06 and the value > 0.05. It can be concluded that residual distributed is

normal. These results could strengthen the multiple linear regression analysis conducted in this study.

4.3.2 Multicollinearity Test

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.283	1.340		.211	.833		
	Minat	.465	.089	.421	5.212	.000	.599	1.670
	Persepsi Kegunaan	.263	.093	.263	2.835	.005	.456	2.191
	Persepsi Kemudahan	.203	.082	.203	2.464	.015	.576	1.737

a. Dependent Variable: Intensi Pengguna

Figure 4.7 Multicollinearity Test Images

Source: SPSS Results Output, 2021

Based on Figure 4.7 it can be seen that from the variable interest, usability perception, and ease perception has Collinearity Statistics with a Tolerance value of > 0.100 and a VIF value of < 10.00. It can be concluded that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity in this study, so there is no relationship between independent variables that are strong in nature. These results could strengthen the multiple linear regression analysis conducted in this study.

4.3.3 Heteroscedasticity Test

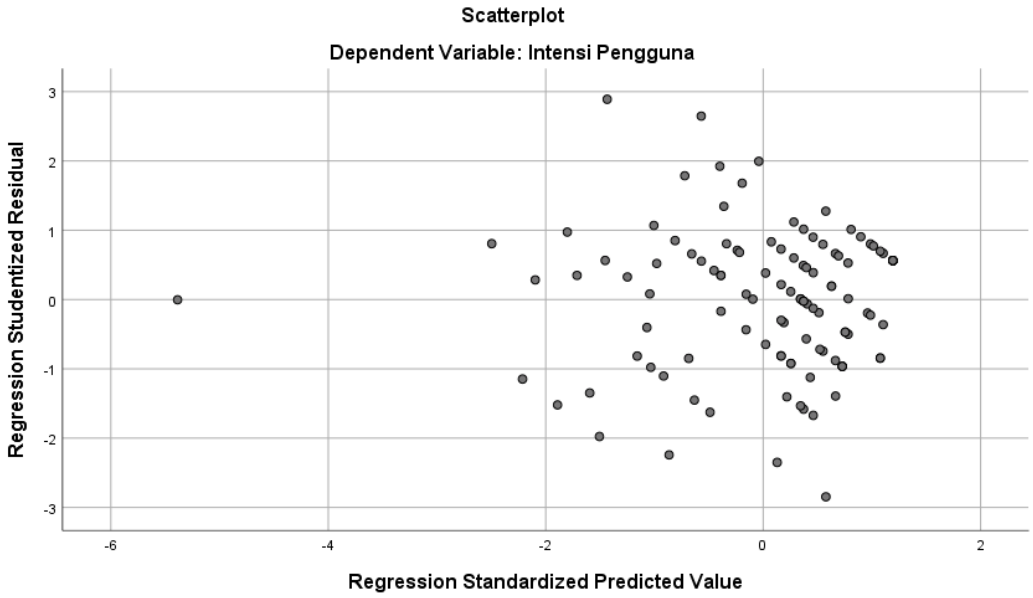

Figure 4.8 Scatterplot Test Result

Source: SPSS Results Output, 2021

Based on Figure 4.8 shows that scatterplot dots spread and do not describe the presence of a particular pattern. Thus, this research regression model does not show any symptoms of heteroskedasticity. This is supported by the following Glejser test results.

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.586	.796		3.249	.002
	Minat	-.020	.053	-.046	-.374	.709
	Persepsi Kegunaan	-.011	.055	-.027	-.191	.849
	Persepsi Kemudahan	-.030	.049	-.078	-.618	.538

a. Dependent Variable: Abs_Res

Figure 4.9 Glejser Test Result
Source: SPSS Results Output, 2021

Based on Figure 4.9 shows that, the value of the significance of an independent variable to absolute residual is greater than 0.05. It can be concluded that, this research regression model does not occur heteroskedasticity. These results could strengthen the multiple linear regression analysis conducted in this study.

4.4 Correlation Coefficient (R) Test

Correlations

		Minat	Persepsi Kegunaan	Persepsi Kemudahan	Intensi Pengguna
Minat	Pearson Correlation	1	.625**	.481**	.683**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000
	N	112	112	112	112
Persepsi Kegunaan	Pearson Correlation	.625**	1	.644**	.657**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000
	N	112	112	112	112
Persepsi Kemudahan	Pearson Correlation	.481**	.644**	1	.575**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000
	N	112	112	112	112
Intensi Pengguna	Pearson Correlation	.683**	.657**	.575**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
	N	112	112	112	112

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Figure 4.10 Correlation Coefficient (R) Test Result
Source: SPSS Results Output, 2021

Figure 4.10 shows that the significance value of each independent variable in the form of interest, usability perception, and ease perception is less than 0.05. Thus, a partially independent variable can explain a dependent variable. Pearson Correlation values can be spelled out as follows.

1. Interest (X1) towards user intention (Y) = 0.683, so it is strongly correlated.
2. Usability Perception (X2) to user intention (Y) = 0.575, thus strongly correlated.
3. Ease Perception (X3) to user intention (Y) = 0.575, so it is moderately correlated.

4.5 Coefficient of Determination (R^2) Test

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.760[a]	.577	.565	1.965

a. Predictors: (Constant), Persepsi Kemudahan, Minat, Persepsi Kegunaan

b. Dependent Variable: Intensi Pengguna

Figure 4.11 Coefficient of Determination (R^2) Test Result

Source: SPSS Results Output, 2021

Based on Figure 4.11 shows that, the R value yields 0.760. That is, the value is close to 1 so that it shows a positive strong relationship independently. While the value of R^2 (R Square) is 0.577. Thus the contribution of interest-independent variables (X1), usability perception (X2), and ease perception (X3) to user intention dependent variables (Y) by 57.7%. The remaining 42.3% was due to other factors that were not present in the study.

4.6 Multiple Linear Regression Test

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.283	1.340		.211	.833
	Minat	.465	.089	.421	5.212	.000
	Persepsi Kegunaan	.263	.093	.263	2.835	.005
	Persepsi Kemudahan	.203	.082	.203	2.464	.015

a. Dependent Variable: Intensi Pengguna

Figure 4.12 Multiple Linear Regression Test Result

Source: SPSS Results Output, 2021

Based on Figure 4.12 the multiple linear regression equations in this study are as follows:

$\boldsymbol{Y = \alpha + \beta X1 + \beta X2 + \beta X3 + e}$, then

$\boldsymbol{Y = 0.283 + 0.465X1 + 0.263X2 + 0.203X3}$

The multiple linear regression equations above can be explained as follows:

1. The constant value (α) of 0.283 is the constant or state when the user's intention variable (Y) has not been affected by the interest variable (X1), usability perception (X2), and ease perception (X3).
2. The βX1 (the regression coefficient value X1) of 0.465 is the interest variable (X1) has a positive effect on the user's intentions with the meaning that, every increase of 1 (one) unit of interest variable will affect the user's intention of 0.465 assuming that, other variables were not studied in the study.
3. The βX2 (the regression coefficient value X2) of 0.263 is the usability perception variable (X2) has a positive effect on the user's intentions with the meaning that, every increase of 1 (one) unit of usability perception variable will affect the user's intention of 0.263 assuming that, other variables were not studied in the study.
4. The βX3 value (the regression coefficient value X3) of 0.203 is a convenience perception variable having a positive effect on the user's intentions with the meaning that, every increase of 1 (one) unit of ease perception variable will affect the user's intention of 0.203 assuming that, other variables were not studied in the study.

4.7 Hypothesis Test

4.7.1 F Test (Model Fit)

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	569.269	3	189.756	49.145	.000[b]
	Residual	417.008	108	3.861		
	Total	986.277	111			

a. Dependent Variable: Intensi Pengguna

b. Predictors: (Constant), Persepsi Kemudahan, Minat, Persepsi Kegunaan

Figure 4.13 F Test (Model Fit) Result

Source: SPSS Results Output, 2021

Based on Figure 4.13 shows that the result of a significance value of 0.000 < 0.05. It can be concluded that, simultaneously independent variables in the form of interests, usability perceptions, and ease perceptions affect dependent variables of user intentions. Therefore, this research analysis model is feasible (Fit).

4.7.2 t Test

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.283	1.340		.211	.833
	Minat	.465	.089	.421	5.212	.000
	Persepsi Kegunaan	.263	.093	.263	2.835	.005
	Persepsi Kemudahan	.203	.082	.203	2.464	.015

a. Dependent Variable: Intensi Pengguna

Figure 4.14 t Test Result

Source: SPSS Results Output, 2021

Figure 4.14 shows that, each value of significance on an independent variable is smaller than 0.05. So that the results are as follows.

1. The interest variable (X1) has a significance value of 0.000 < 0.05, then H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted. That is, interest (X1) has a significant effect on the user's intention (Y).
2. The usability perception variable (X2) has a significance value of 0.005 < 0.05, then H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted. That is, the perception of usability (X2) has a significant effect on the user's intention (Y).
3. The ease perception variable (X3) has a significance value of 0.015 < 0.05, then H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted. That is, the perception of ease (X3) has a significant effect on the user's intention (Y).

APPENDIX

Appendix 1: Validity Test

Correlations

		X1.1	X1.2	X1.3	X1.4	X1_Total
X1.1	Pearson Correlation	1	.595**	.463**	.598**	.816**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	112	112	112	112	112
X1.2	Pearson Correlation	.595**	1	.754**	.521**	.864**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	112	112	112	112	112
X1.3	Pearson Correlation	.463**	.754**	1	.478**	.801**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	112	112	112	112	112
X1.4	Pearson Correlation	.598**	.521**	.478**	1	.806**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	112	112	112	112	112
X1_Total	Pearson Correlation	.816**	.864**	.801**	.806**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	112	112	112	112	112

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
X1.1	13.0089	4.279	.657	.469	.799
X1.2	12.7768	4.175	.746	.648	.759
X1.3	12.5893	4.677	.663	.579	.799
X1.4	13.1607	4.190	.624	.414	.817

Correlations

		X2.1	X2.2	X2.3	X2.4	X2_Total
X2.1	Pearson Correlation	1	.605**	.677**	.655**	.863**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	112	112	112	112	112
X2.2	Pearson Correlation	.605**	1	.639**	.545**	.808**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	112	112	112	112	112
X2.3	Pearson Correlation	.677**	.639**	1	.668**	.883**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	112	112	112	112	112
X2.4	Pearson Correlation	.655**	.545**	.668**	1	.848**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	112	112	112	112	112
X2_Total	Pearson Correlation	.863**	.808**	.883**	.848**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	112	112	112	112	112

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
X2.1	12.5268	5.152	.749	.562	.828
X2.2	12.4196	5.633	.676	.469	.857
X2.3	12.5804	4.822	.772	.596	.819
X2.4	12.8839	5.095	.717	.527	.841

Correlations

		X3.1	X3.2	X3.3	X3.4	X3_Total
X3.1	Pearson Correlation	1	.529**	.658**	.524**	.768**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	112	112	112	112	112
X3.2	Pearson Correlation	.529**	1	.690**	.694**	.862**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	112	112	112	112	112
X3.3	Pearson Correlation	.658**	.690**	1	.768**	.908**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	112	112	112	112	112
X3.4	Pearson Correlation	.524**	.694**	.768**	1	.883**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	112	112	112	112	112
X3_Total	Pearson Correlation	.768**	.862**	.908**	.883**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	112	112	112	112	112

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
X3.1	12.8571	6.051	.630	.444	.882
X3.2	13.0893	4.947	.733	.549	.845
X3.3	12.9196	5.066	.830	.700	.806
X3.4	13.0446	4.818	.770	.641	.830

Correlations

		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y_Total
Y1	Pearson Correlation	1	.686**	.657**	.630**	.878**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	112	112	112	112	112
Y2	Pearson Correlation	.686**	1	.553**	.536**	.822**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	112	112	112	112	112
Y3	Pearson Correlation	.657**	.553**	1	.561**	.850**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	112	112	112	112	112
Y4	Pearson Correlation	.630**	.536**	.561**	1	.801**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	112	112	112	112	112
Y_Total	Pearson Correlation	.878**	.822**	.850**	.801**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	112	112	112	112	112

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
Y1	12.1071	5.322	.785	.621	.779
Y2	12.3304	5.376	.681	.499	.817
Y3	12.2679	4.612	.683	.479	.828
Y4	11.9107	5.668	.661	.447	.826

Appendix 2: Reliability Test

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.837	.840	4

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.872	.873	4

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.877	.878	4

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.852	.859	4