

**Lampiran 6.**

Hasil Penelitian Data Awal Dan Data Akhir Nilai-Nilai Kepemimpinan

no.	tesawal (x)	tesakhir (y)
1	108	140
2	113	136
3	114	129
4	112	132
5	112	140
6	111	134
7	114	134
8	113	135
9	113	130
10	108	134
11	113	130
12	111	133
13	114	132
14	107	131
15	115	139
16	113	140
17	113	131
18	112	132
19	111	130
20	109	140

### Lampiran 7.

Tabel Distribusi Data Awal Dan Data Akhir Nilai-Nilai Kepemimpinan

no.	X	SDx	SDx <sup>2</sup>	Y	SDy	SDy <sup>2</sup>	XY
1	108	-3.8	14.44	140	5.9	34.81	-22.42
2	113	1.2	1.44	136	6.2	38.44	7.44
3	114	2.2	4.84	129	-0.8	0.64	-1.76
4	112	0.2	0.04	132	-2.1	4.41	-0.42
5	112	0.2	0.04	140	5.9	34.81	1.18
6	111	-0.8	0.64	134	-0.1	0.01	0.08
7	114	2.2	4.84	134	-0.1	0.01	-0.22
8	113	1.2	1.44	135	0.9	0.81	1.08
9	113	1.2	1.44	130	-4.1	16.81	-4.92
10	108	-3.8	14.44	134	-0.1	0.01	0.38
11	113	1.2	1.44	130	-4.1	16.81	-4.92
12	111	-0.8	0.64	133	-1.1	1.21	0.88
13	114	2.2	4.84	132	-2.1	4.41	-4.62
14	107	-4.8	23.04	131	-3.1	9.61	14.88
15	115	3.2	10.24	139	4.9	24.01	15.68
16	113	1.2	1.44	140	5.9	34.81	7.08
17	113	1.2	1.44	131	-3.1	9.61	-3.72
18	112	0.2	0.04	132	-2.1	4.41	-0.42
19	111	-0.8	0.64	130	-4.1	16.81	3.28
20	109	-2.8	7.84	140	5.9	34.81	-16.52
jml	2236		95.2	2682		287.26	-7.98

**Lampiran 8.****Langkah-langkah penghitungan distribusi frekuensi**

A. Variabel frekuensi data awal nilai-nilai kepemimpinan

$$1) \text{ Rentang (R)} = \text{data terbesar} - \text{data terkecil}$$

$$= 115 - 107$$

$$= 8$$

$$2) \text{ Kelas interval} = 1 + (3,3 \log n)$$

$$= 1 + (3,3 \log 20)$$

$$= 1 + 4,29$$

$$= 5,29$$

$$3) \text{ Panjang kelas (l)} = \frac{R}{KI}$$

$$= \frac{8}{5,29}$$

$$= 1,51 (2)$$

B. Variabel frekuensi data akhir nilai-nilai kepemimpinan

$$1) \text{ Rentang (R)} = \text{data terbesar} - \text{data terkecil}$$

$$= 140 - 129$$

$$= 11$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \text{ Kelas interval} &= 1 + (3,3 \log n) \\ &= 1 + (3,3 \log 20) \\ &= 1 + 4,29 \\ &= 5,29 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \text{ Panjang kelas}(l) &= \frac{R}{Kl} \\ &= \frac{11}{5,29} \\ &= 2.07 (2) \end{aligned}$$

**Lampiran 9.****Penghitungan data awal dan data akhir**

1) Tes awal

$$X = 2236$$

$$\sum SD_X^2 = 95,2$$

$$n = 20$$

2) Tes akhir

$$Y = 2682$$

$$\sum SD_Y^2 = 287,26$$

3) Mencari mean (rata – rata)

a. Data awal

$$\begin{aligned} M_x &= \frac{\sum X}{n} \\ &= \frac{2236}{20} \\ &= 111,8 \end{aligned}$$

b. Data akhir

$$\begin{aligned} M_Y &= \frac{\sum Y}{n} \\ &= \frac{2682}{20} \\ &= 134,1 \end{aligned}$$

4) Mencari SD (Standar Deviasi)

a. Data awal

$$\begin{aligned} SDx &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum X^2}{n}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4999696}{20}} \\ &= \sqrt{249984,6} \\ &= 499,98 \end{aligned}$$

b. Data akhir

$$\begin{aligned} SDy &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum Y^2}{n}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{7193124}{20}} \\ &= \sqrt{359656,2} \\ &= 599,71 \end{aligned}$$

## 5) Mencari Standar Deviasi Mean (SDm)

## a. Data awal

$$\begin{aligned}SD_{mx} &= \frac{SD}{\sqrt{n-1}} \\&= \frac{15,77}{\sqrt{20-1}} \\&= \frac{15,77}{\sqrt{19}} \\&= \frac{15,77}{4,35} \\&= 3,62\end{aligned}$$

## b. Data akhir

$$\begin{aligned}SD_{my} &= \frac{SD}{\sqrt{n-1}} \\&= \frac{18,94}{\sqrt{20-1}} \\&= \frac{18,94}{\sqrt{19}} \\&= \frac{18,94}{4,35} \\&= 4,35\end{aligned}$$

6) Mencari koefisien korelasi ( $r_{xy}$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{xy} &= \frac{\sum xy}{\sqrt{(\sum x^2)(\sum y^2)}} \\
 &= \frac{5996952}{\sqrt{(4999696)(7193124)}} \\
 &= \frac{5996952}{\sqrt{35963433290304}} \\
 &= \frac{5996952}{5996952} \\
 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

7) Mencari standar deviasi perbedaan mean ( $SD_{bm}$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
 SD_{bm} &= \sqrt{(SD_{mx})^2 + (SD_{my})^2 - 2r_{xy} (SD_{mx})(SD_{my})} \\
 &= \sqrt{(3,62)^2 + (4,35)^2 - 2 \cdot 1 \cdot (3,62)(4,35)} \\
 &= \sqrt{13,10 + 18,92 - 2(15,74)} \\
 &= \sqrt{32,02 - 31,48} \\
 &= \sqrt{0,54} \\
 &= 0,73
 \end{aligned}$$



8) Mencari  $t_{hitung}$  ( $t_{hit}$ )

$$\begin{aligned} t_{hit} &= \frac{Mx - My}{SDbm} \\ &= \frac{49998 - 43063}{0,73} \\ &= \frac{6935}{0,73} \\ &= 9,50 \end{aligned}$$

9) Mencari  $t_{tabel}$  ( $t_{tab}$ )

$T_{tabel}$  dengan derajat kebebasan (dk) = (n-1) pada taraf kepercayaan

$\alpha=0,05$ ,  $dk = 20-1 = 19$ ,  $t_{tabel} = 2,045$

10) Perbandingan  $t_{hitung}$  dengan  $t_{tabel}$

$$t_{hit} = 9,50 > t_{tab} = 2,045$$

Dengan demikian antara hasil tes awal dengan hasil tes akhir nilai-nilai kepemimpinan ada perbedaan yang berarti atau signifikan. Dengan kata lain *outbound* dapat berpengaruh positif terhadap nilai-nilai kepemimpinan pada siswa yang mengikuti ekstrakurikuler pramuka di SD Negeri 06 Pagi Jakarta.