

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH INSTRUMENT 2024 PRESIDENTIAL FIRST TIME VOTERS**

#### **QUESTIONNAIRE IN SEMARANG CITY**

This research instrument test was carried out using the Statistical Product and Service Solution (SPSS) program. The sample for this instrument test was 205 people which included instrument validity testing and instrument reliability testing. In this chapter, the identity of the respondent will also be explained. The identity of the respondent is used to make it easier for researchers to analyze the data to find out who has filled out the questionnaire that has been given.

#### **3.1 Test Instrument Data**

In testing the instrument, researchers used validity tests and reliability tests. The validity test is used to measure whether or not a research tool is valid or not in relation to the concept that has been explained. Validity testing is important to assess how good an instrument is, whether the statements we give in the questionnaire are in accordance with the concept. The purpose of a reliability test is to measure the degree of error-freeness of an instrument, which can guarantee the consistency of measurement results when the instrument is used at different times.

##### **3.1.1 Data Validity Test**

The validity test in this research was carried out on a total of 33 statements, 23 variable factors that could influence first time voters and 10 variable statements regarding the political interest of first time voters. In this test, researchers used SPSS 27.0 version software to carry out a validity test using Bivariate Pearson correlation and Correlated

Item-Total Correlation and a two-sided test with a significance level of 0.05. The basis for decision making in validity testing includes:

- If  $r$  counts  $r$  tables, then the statement items are considered valid.
- If  $r$  counts  $r$  tables, then the statement items are considered invalid.

The calculated  $r$  is the result of calculations carried out with the help of the SPSS program, while the  $r$  table value can be seen from the  $r$  table which is available with a significance level of 7% with a total of 205 respondents, so the  $r$  table used is 0.136. The results of the validity test can be seen as follows:

**Table 3.1 Independent Variable Validity Test**

Variable	Statement Indicators	R Table	R Counts	Explanation
Candidate Images	X1	0,136	0,645	Valid
	X2	0,136	0,724	Valid
	X3	0,136	0,498	Valid
	X4	0,136	0,529	Valid
	X5	0,136	0,673	Valid
Programs Offered by Candidates	X6	0,136	0,603	Valid
	X7	0,136	0,492	Valid
	X8	0,136	0,765	Valid
	X9	0,136	0,220	Valid
Environment Influences	X10	0,136	0,434	Valid
	X11	0,136	0,616	Valid
	X12	0,136	0,431	Valid
Candidate Political Parties	X13	0,136	0,345	Valid
	X14	0,136	0,416	Valid
	X15	0,136	0,510	Valid
Influence of Social Media	X16	0,136	0,423	Valid
	X17	0,136	0,286	Valid
	X18	0,136	0,246	Valid
	X19	0,136	0,492	Valid
	X20	0,136	0,614	Valid
Trust in Government	X21	0,136	0,285	Valid
	X22	0,136	0,142	Valid
	X23	0,136	0,158	Valid

Table 3.1 shows the results of the validity test of the research instrument for variable factors that influence first time voters. From the 23 statements above, it can be concluded that all statements about factors influencing first time voters are all valid and can be used in this research.

**Table 3.2 Dependent Variable Validity Test**

Variable	Statement Indicators	R Table	R Counts	Explanation
Personal Ideas	Y1	0,136	0,148	Valid
	Y2	0,136	0,680	Valid
	Y3	0,136	0,644	Valid
Values	Y4	0,136	0,198	Valid
	Y5	0,136	0,690	Valid
	Y6	0,136	0,433	Valid
Priorities	Y7	0,136	0,382	Valid
	Y8	0,136	0,455	Valid
	Y9	0,136	0,189	Valid
	Y10	0,136	0,405	Valid

Table 3.2 shows the results of testing the validity of the research instrument for the political interest variable of first time voters. Based on the data above, it can be concluded that all instruments are valid because they are based on decision making, namely  $r \text{ count} > r \text{ table}$ .

### 3.1.2 Data Reliability Test

In this test, researchers used the Cronbach's Alpha reliability measurement technique. The criteria for assessing the reliability of research instruments are:

- If the Cronbach's Alpha value is  $> 0.60$ , then the research instrument is considered reliable.
- If the Cronbach's Alpha value is  $< 0.60$ , then the research instrument is considered unreliable.

**Table 3.3 Reliability Test**

Cronbranch's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha coefficient	Number of Question Items	Explanation
0,745	0,60	33	Reliable

The table above is the result of testing the reliability of factor variables that influence first time voters and the political interest of first time voters using the Cronbach's Alpha method. Based on the data above, the Cronbach's Alpha value is more than 0.60, so it can be concluded that the reliability test results for the two variables are reliable.

### **3.2 Characteristics of Questionnaire Respondents**

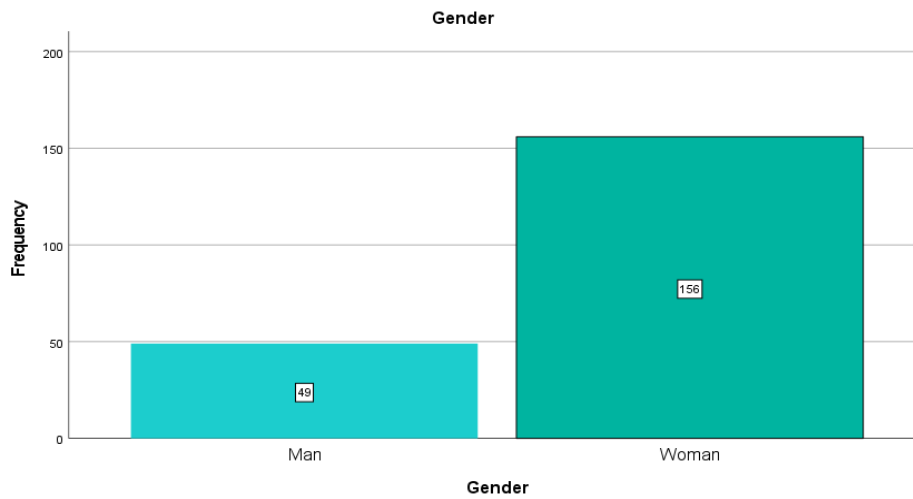
Referring to the description of research methods in Chapter I, the number of samples that met the criteria to become research respondents was 205 respondents. Thus, these 205 data will later become a source of information for use in statistical testing. The explanation below will explain the findings from the 205 respondents obtained.

#### **3.2.1 Demographics of Questionnaire Respondents**

A respondent is someone who will respond or answer questions. The respondents taken as samples for this research were young people in Semarang City who were first time voters in the 2024 Presidential Election in Semarang City. The selection of respondents was based on data from the Semarang City KPU before carrying out the research. When filling out a questionnaire, respondents need to fill in the respondent's identity section to make it easier for researchers to analyze the data so that they can know who filled out the questionnaire. There are five categories that respondents must answer, including gender, education level, district of origin, and parents' income.

a. Based on Gender

**Figure 3.1 Respondent Gender Bar Chart Diagram**



Based on Figure 3.1, there is a diagram regarding the gender of respondents who filled out the questionnaire and shows that 49 men and 156 women have filled in the questionnaire that was distributed.

b. Based on Education Level

**Figure 3.2 Bar Chart Diagram of Respondents' Education Level**

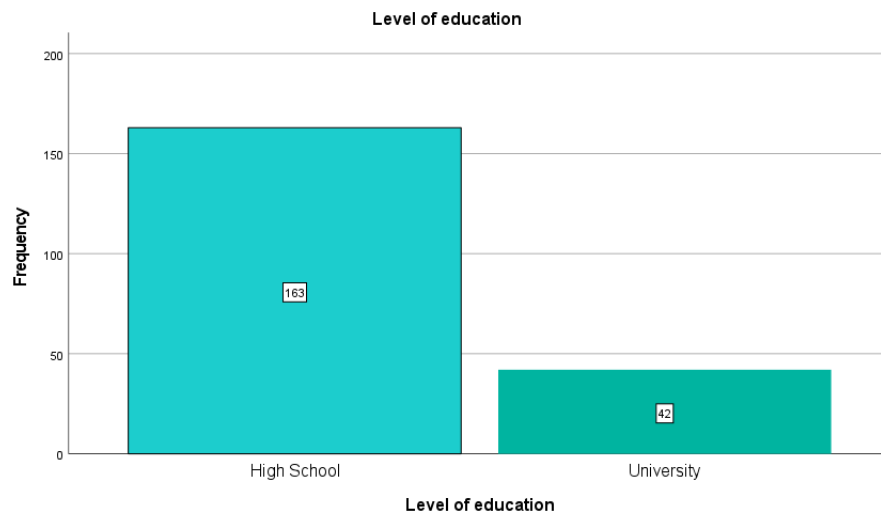


Figure 3.2 shows that the education level of the respondents is high school students in Semarang City with a total of 163 people, while the other 42 people are university students.

c. Based on District

**Figure 3.3 Bar Chart Diagram of Respondent District Origin**

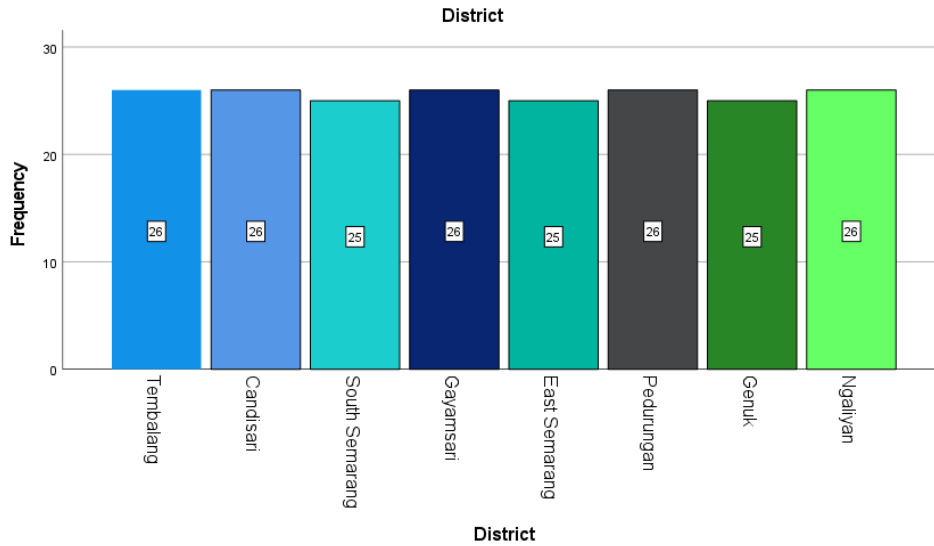


Figure 3.3 depicts the domicile of origin of the respondent's district as stated on the respondent's KTP with 25 people in each of Tembalang, South Semarang, East Semarang and Genuk districts. Meanwhile, in Candisari, Gayamsari, Pedurungan and Ngaliyan districts, there were 26 people in each districts who had filled out the questionnaire.

**Table 3.4 Details of respondents in each district**

No	District	Urban Village	Number of respondents
1	Ngaliyan	Wates	3
		Bringin	5
		Ngaliyan	10
		Wonosari	8
2	Genuk	Bangetayu Kulon	4
		Penggaron Lor	15
		Genuksari	6
3	Pedurungan	Gemah	4
		Palebon	4
		Penggaron Kidul	2

		Pedurangan Tengah	3
		Pedurangan Kidul	2
		Pedurangan Lor	3
		Tlogosari Kulon	8
4	East Semarang	Karang turi	10
		Rejomulyo	9
		Bugangan	6
5	Gayamsari	Gayamsari	15
		Pandean Lamper	7
		Kaligawe	4
6	South Semarang	Peterongan	7
		Pleburan	2
		Lamper Kidul	4
		Lamper Tengah	10
		Wonodri	2
7	Candisari	Jatingaleh	9
		Jomblang	7
		Candi	10
8	Tembalang	Tandang	6
		Sendangmulyo	5
		Sendangguwo	3
		Tembalang	5
		Kedung mundu	2
		Sambiroto	2
		Meteseh	3
Total			205

d. Based on Parent's Income



**Figure 3.4 Bar Chart Diagram of Respondent's Parents Income**

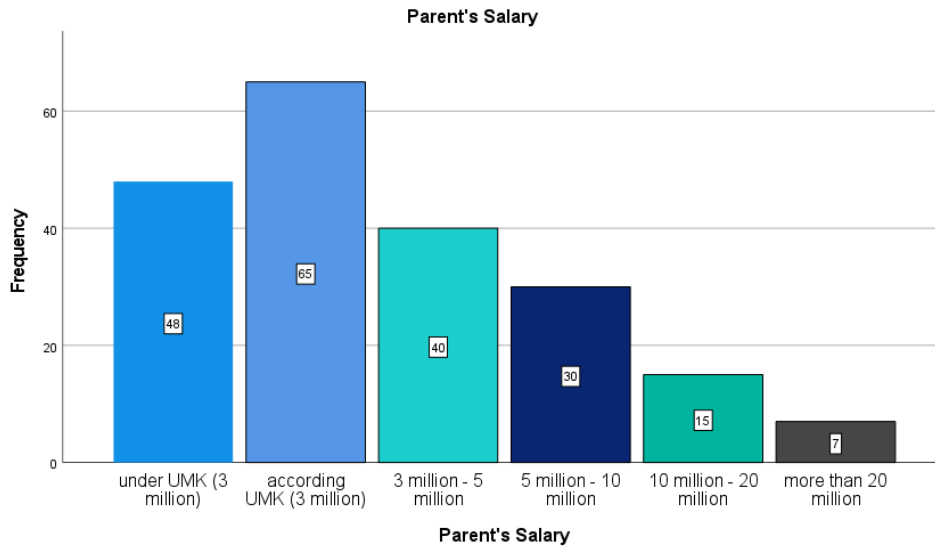
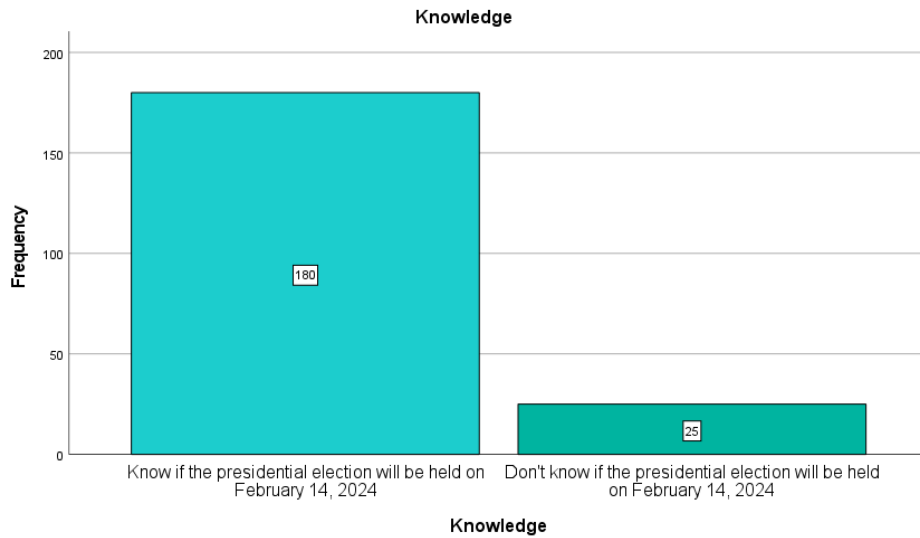


Figure 3.4 is data on the income of the respondents' parents, where 48 of the respondent's parents earn below the Semarang City UMK, 65 of the respondent's parents earn according to the Semarang City UMK, 40 of the respondent's parents earn between Rp. 3,000,000.00-Rp. 5,000,000.00, 30 people The respondent's parents earned between Rp. 5,000,000.00-Rp. 10,000,000.00, 15 of the respondent's parents earned between Rp. 10,000,000.00–Rp. 20,000,000.00, and the remaining 7 respondent's parents earned more than Rp. 20,000,000.00. Meanwhile, the jobs carried out by the respondents' parents are self-employed, private employees, civil servants, laborers, police, lecturers, teachers, housewives, retirees, prosecutors, small traders, etc. from which we can conclude that the respondents come from different family backgrounds.

### **3.2.2 Knowledge of Questionnaire Respondents**

- a. Knowledge about the implementation of the 2024 Presidential Election

**Figure 3.5 Bar Chart Diagram of Respondents' Knowledge about the 2024 Presidential Election**



Based on Figure 3.5, the diagram shows that 180 out of 205 respondents already know when the 2024 Presidential Election will be held, while 25 respondents do not know.

b. Decisions regarding to use the voting rights

**Figure 3.6 Bar Chart Diagram of Respondents' Attractive in Using Their Voting Rights in the 2024 Presidential Election**

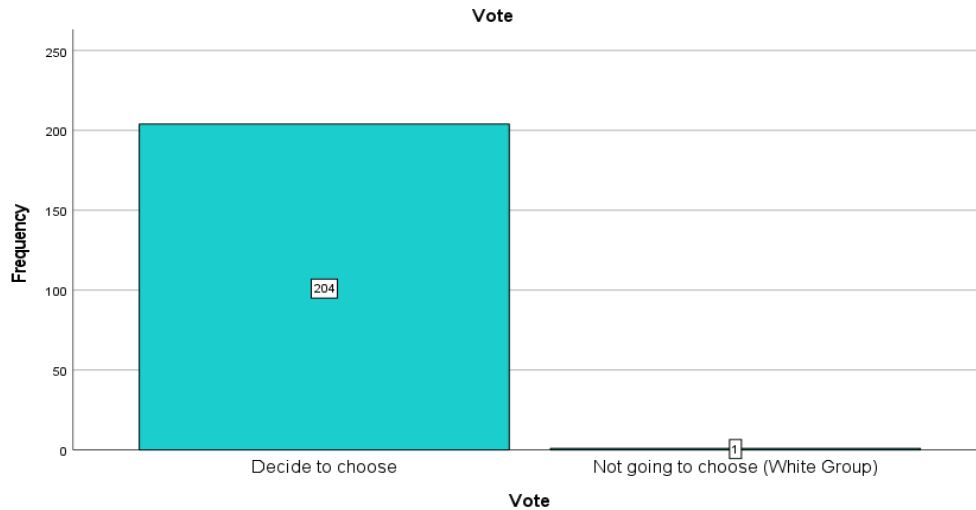


Figure 3.6 shows that 204 out of 205 respondents will use their voting rights in the 2024 Presidential Election, which is a very positive result that first time voters are aware of the importance of using their voting rights in the 2024 Presidential Election, although there is 1 respondent who will not use their right to vote because they feel that the candidate is not suitable, in the sense that they are happy with the leader of the candidate but not with the deputy.