

ABSTRAK

Cornelia Riris Ratrinawati (2004). Hubungan antara Hasil Tes Kraepelin dengan Produktivitas Kerja Karyawan. Yogyakarta : Fakultas Psikologi, Jurusan Psikologi, Program Studi Psikologi, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara hasil tes Kraepelin dengan produktivitas kerja karyawan. Subjek penelitian ini adalah para karyawan bagian produksi PT Mirota Indah Indonesia di Yogyakarta. Tes Kraepelin digunakan dalam penelitian ini untuk mengetahui kecepatan, ketelitian, keajegan dan ketahanan kerja karyawan. Produktivitas kerja karyawan diperoleh dari data dokumentasi perusahaan PT Mirota Indah Indonesia.

Hipotesis mayor yang diajukan yakni ada hubungan antara hasil tes Kraepelin dengan produktivitas kerja karyawan. Hipotesis minor yang diajukan yakni ada hubungan positif antara kecepatan kerja dengan produktivitas kerja karyawan, ada hubungan positif antara ketelitian kerja dengan produktivitas kerja karyawan, ada hubungan positif antara keajegan kerja dengan produktivitas kerja karyawan, serta ada hubungan positif antara ketahanan kerja dengan produktivitas kerja karyawan. Data yang terkumpul dianalisis dengan teknik analisa regresi metode *backward*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara hasil tes Kraepelin dengan produktivitas kerja karyawan ($R = 0.711$; $p = 0.000$). Selain itu juga menunjukkan hubungan positif antara kecepatan kerja dengan produktivitas kerja karyawan ($r = 0.560$; $p = 0.000$), namun menunjukkan hubungan negatif antara ketelitian kerja dengan produktivitas kerja karyawan ($r = - 0.606$; $p = 0.000$) dan keajegan kerja dengan produktivitas kerja karyawan ($r = - 0.497$; $p = 0.001$). Hasil perhitungan korelasi skor ketahanan kerja dengan produktivitas kerja karyawan tidak signifikan, dalam arti tidak ada hubungan antara ketahanan kerja dengan produktivitas kerja karyawan ($r = 0.139$; $p = 0.196$).

ABSTRACT

Cornelia Riris Ratrinawati (2004). The Correlation between Kraepelin's Test Result and the Productivity of Employee Performance. Yogyakarta : Department of Psychology; Faculty of Psychology, Sanata Dharma University.

This research aims to find out the correlation between Kraepelin's Test Result and the Productivity of Employees Performance. The subjects of the research are the employees of the production division of PT Mirota Indah Indonesia in Yogyakarta. Kraepelin's test used in the research is to find speed, accuracy, rithme, and ausder of employee's work. The productivity of employee performance is observed from the data of PT Mirota Indah Indonesia's document.

The major presented hypothesis is the correlation between Kraepelin's test result and the productivity of employee performance. The minor presented hypotheses are that there is positive correlation between the speed of work and the productivity of employee performance, there is positive correlation between the accuracy of work and the productivity of employee performance, there is positive correlation between the rithme of work and the productivity of employee performance, and there is positive correlation between the ausder of work and the productivity of employee performance. The gathered data is analyzed by regression analysis technique of backward method.

The result shows that there is significant correlation between Kraepelin's test result and the productivity of employee performance ($R = 0.711$; $p = 0.000$). Besides that, it shows positive correlation between the speed of work and the productivity of employee performance ($r = 6.560$; $p = 0.000$), but shows negative correlation between the accuracy of work and the productivity of employee performance ($r = - 0.606$; $p = 0.000$) and the rithme of work and the productivity of employee performance ($r = - 0.497$; $p = 0.001$). The result of calculation of the correlation between the score of the ausder of work and the productivity of employee performance is not significant, in the sense of being no correlation between the ausder of work and the productivity of employee performance ($r = 0.139$; $p = 0.196$).