



VALIDITY

PSIKOMETRI

MODULE 8

CRITERION-RELATED VALIDATION

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- Criterion related validation strategies remind us to inquire about *what exactly the test is valid for*.
- Skor tes dpt valid utk memprediksi skor 1 kriteria, tp dpt tdk valid utk kriteria lain.
 - Contoh: skor inteligensi menjadi prediktor yg baik utk IPK, tp bukan prediktor utk moralitas.
 - Kriteria → hal yg hendak diprediksi tes.
- **3 Jenis criterion-validity:**
 - 1. Predictive validity**

studies correlate test scores at one time with criterion scores collected at some future date.
 - 2. Concurrent validity**

studies collect test and criterion scores at about the same time.
 - 3. Postdictive validity**

criterion scores are collected prior to obtaining test scores.

INTERPRETING THE VALIDITY COEFFICIENT

- **Validity coefficient** will typically range from 0 to 1.
- **Rekomendasi Cohen: (p. 98)**
 - small:** 0,1 – 0,29
 - Moderate:** 0,3 – 0,49
 - Large:** $\geq 0,5$
- **Coefficient of determination :**
the percentage of variance accounted for in the criterion by use of the predictor.

ATTENUATION AND INFLATION OF OBSERVED VALIDITY COEFFICIENTS

- p.98
- Tinggi-rendahnya koefisien validitas dipengaruhi oleh:
 - 1. Inadequate Sample Size**

Sampel yg terlalu kecil membuat korelasi yg 'spurious'
→ solusi: tambahkan sampel
Berapa jumlah sampel yg 'baik'?
 - 2. Criterion Contamination**

Terjadi ketika pengukuran kriteria dipengaruhi oleh faktor2 yg tdk relevan dgn konstruk yg diukur.
→ Biasanya terjadi ketika: seorang penilai kriteria mengetahui nilai tes dari orang yg hendak dinilai kriterianya.
Solusi: ...

ATTENUATION AND INFLATION OF OBSERVED VALIDITY COEFFICIENTS

- p.98
- Tinggi-rendahnya koefisien validitas dipengaruhi oleh:
 - 3. Attenuation Due to Unreliability**
 - Terjadi ketika pengukuran kriteria tdk reliabel.
 - Solusi: Formula p.100
 - 4. Restriction of Range**