

Pengukuran reliabilitas dan validitas skala baru untuk perilaku obsesif kompulsif = Measuring the reliability and the validity of the new obsessive compulsive behaviour scale

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK
 Studi ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi reliabilitas dan validitas sebuah alat ukur baru untuk mengukur Obsessive Compulsive Behaviour (OCB). Alat ukur yang terdiri dari 12 item disusun dan disebarakan kepada mahasiswa PSYC3020, yang berusia 18-47 tahun di Universitas Queensland, Australia. Studi ini berhasil menemukan bahwa alat ukur baru ini memiliki reliabilitas yang tinggi. Terdapat tiga hipotesis yang diajukan didalam studi ini untuk mengevaluasi validitas alat ukur baru ini. Hal lain juga ditemukan bahwa OCB mempunyai korelasi dengan neuroticism ($r = .14, p < .05$). Selain itu perbedaan rata-rata skor OCB antara perempuan dan laki-laki juga dapat ditemukan, dimana perempuan memiliki nilai lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan laki-laki, walaupun perbedaan tersebut tidak signifikan ($t(189) = 3.50, p = .001$). Hubungan antara OCB dan Desirability of Control juga dievaluasi di dalam studi ini. Berdasarkan hasil yang diperoleh tidak ditemukan adanya korelasi antara dua variabel tersebut ($r = .07, p = .33$). Dari berbagai tes yang dilakukan, dapat disimpulkan bahwa alat ukur baru ini memiliki reliabilitas yang tinggi dengan validitas yang rendah. Perbaikan dalam beberapa bagian studi perlu dilakukan guna mengembangkan alat ukur baru ini bermanfaat untuk menangani pasien tahap remaja akhir penderita Obsessive Compulsive disorder yang tidak mendapat intervensiABSTRACT
 This study aimed to evaluate the reliability and the validity of the new Obsessive-Compulsive Behaviour (OCB) measurements. Twelve items were designed and distributed to post adolescence PSYC3020 students, ranging from 18 to 47 years, in Univeristy of Queensland. This study has brought us to the conclusion that the new scale has a high reliability. Three hypotheses were proposed to evaluate the validity of this new scale. This study also revealed that OCB is correlated with Neuroticism ($r = .14, p < .05$). Mean differences was found between male and female participants ($t(189) = 3.50, p = .001$), even though it was not statistically significant, female was found to have a higher score than males in OCB. Another correlation was tested between OCB and Desirability of Control, however the study indicated that there is no correlation between OCB and Desirability of Control ($r = .07, p = .33$). Overall result revealed that this new measure is high in reliability but low in validity. The result also indicated that further improvements need to be done. However, this measurement contributes

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