

**PENGEMBANGAN ALAT UKUR *QUALITY OF LIFE***

**SKRIPSI**

diajukan untuk memenuhi sebagian syarat untuk memperoleh gelar  
Sarjana Psikologi



oleh

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Sebuah skripsi yang diajukan untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Psikologi pada Departemen Psikologi Fakultas Ilmu Pendidikan

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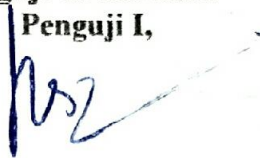
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## ABSTRAK

Latifa Resmiya (1404237). *Pengembangan Alat Ukur Quality of Life*. Skripsi. Departemen Psikologi, Fakultas Ilmu Pendidikan. Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. Bandung (2019).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengembangkan alat ukur *Quality of Life* di Indonesia. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode gabungan penelitian kualitatif dan kuantitatif (*mixed method*). Partisipan pada tahap kualitatif yang bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi tema kualitas hidup berjumlah 250 orang. Sedangkan, partisipan pada tahap kuantitatif yang bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi properti psikometri (validitas dan reliabilitas) berjumlah 759 orang. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan untuk data kualitatif adalah *open coding*. Sementara itu, untuk data kuantitatif terdiri dari uji validitas konstruk menggunakan validitas faktorial dengan analisis faktor eksploratori (EFA), validitas konvergen, dan validitas *by known-group*, serta estimasi reliabilitas konsistensi internal dengan menggunakan *Alpha Cronbach*. Hasil EFA menunjukkan bahwa alat ukur *Quality of Life* Indonesia terdiri dari 9 faktor dan 30 aitem dengan koefisien reliabilitas sangat tinggi ( $\alpha=0.88$ ). Validitas konvergen dalam penelitian ini dilakukan dengan cara mengkorelasikan alat ukur *Quality of Life* Indonesia dengan alat ukur WHOQOL-BREF. Validitas *by known-group* dilakukan dengan cara membandingkan data demografis usia, jenis kelamin, status pernikahan, tingkat pendidikan, status pekerjaan, dan kondisi kesehatan menggunakan *One-Way ANOVA*.

**Kata kunci:** Kualitas hidup, analisis faktor eksploratori, validitas konvergen, validitas *by known-group*, reliabilitas

## ABSTRACT

Latifa Resmiya (1404237). *Development of Quality of Life Scale*. Final Paper. Department of Psychology, Faculty of Education, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. Bandung (2019).

This study aims to develop quality of life scale in Indonesia. The method used in this study is mixed-method which combined qualitative and quantitative. 250 participants were involved in the qualitative stage to explore the theme of quality of life. In this stage, the data were analyzed by using open coding technique. Whereas, in the quantitative stage there are 759 participants were involved to identify psychometric properties (validity and reliability). In this stage, the data analysis consists of two steps. The first one is construct validity test by using factorial validity with Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA), convergent validity, and the known-group validity; and the second one is internal consistency reliability estimation by using Cronbach's Alpha. The EFA result shows that Indonesia's Quality of Life scale has 9 factors and 30 items with a high reliability coefficient ( $\alpha=0.88$ ). A convergent validity in this study was tested by correlating Indonesia's Quality of Life scale and the WHOQOL-BREF. The known-group validity test was conducted on age, gender, marital status, educational level, employment status and health condition by using the One-Way ANOVA.

**Keywords:** Quality of life, exploratory factor analysis, convergent validity, known-group validity, reliability

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