

Attitudes Toward Psychological Test Use in Indonesia

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Psychological tests in Indonesia have been evolving very slowly. Most psychological practice is still using outdated versions of tests. Psychometric properties such as validity, reliability, and even norms are often based on outdated data or entirely omitted in the manual. Thus, the ability of the tests to yield valid data for various purposes is highly questionable. Most test users, including the psychological community, seem to be indifferent to this situation as they keep using these tests despite the risk of error in the test results which could have legal implications. In this study, we did a survey about test users' attitudes towards psychological tests. We recruited 149 participants, of which 71.8% were female. The age ranged from 22 to 71 years old ($M = 29.4$; $SD = 7.32$). The survey assessed participants' opinion toward legal properties of psychological test on a five-point scale. All participants had an undergraduate or higher degree in Psychology. The results were interesting. Participants acknowledge that they should use reputable test even though they perceived the price is too expensive. Also, they are willing to pay if those tests are up to date and provide adequate psychometric properties. The results indicate that there is a big opportunity for psychologists and psychometricians to gather forces to fulfill these needs and make more contribution to the society.

Keywords: psychological test, survey, legal test, test use

Tes psikologi di Indonesia berkembang sangat lambat. Kebanyakan praktik psikologis masih menggunakan versi awal dari suatu tes psikologis. Pengujian psikometrik seperti validitas, reliabilitas, dan norma-norma bahkan seringkali didasarkan pada data yang sudah uzur atau seluruhnya dihilangkan dalam manual. Dengan demikian, kemampuan tes untuk menghasilkan data yang sah untuk berbagai keperluan sangat dipertanyakan. Sebagian besar pengguna tes, termasuk komunitas psikologi, tampaknya acuh tak acuh terhadap situasi ini karena mereka tetap menggunakan tes ini meskipun risiko kesalahan dalam hasil tes yang bisa memiliki dampak hukum. Dalam studi ini, kami melakukan survei tentang sikap pengguna tes terhadap tes psikologi. Kami merekrut 149 peserta yang memiliki gelar sarjana atau lebih tinggi di bidang Psikologi. Sebanyak 71.8% partisipan adalah perempuan dengan usia antara 22-71 tahun ($M = 29.4$; $SD = 7.32$). Hasilnya partisipan mengakui bahwa mereka harus menggunakan tes yang diperoleh secara legal meskipun mereka menganggap harga tes terlalu mahal. Namun, mereka bersedia membayar jika mereka bisa memperoleh tes terkini secara legal dengan keterangan karakteristik psikometrik yang memadai. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa ada peluang besar untuk psikolog dan ahli psikometrika (*psychometricians*) untuk bekerja sama, memenuhi kebutuhan tersebut, dan memberikan kontribusi lebih kepada masyarakat.

Kata kunci: tes psikologi, survei, tes legal, penggunaan tes

The expansion of professional and scientific psychology in Indonesia has also expanded the use of psychological tests in many settings. Psychological tests have been widely used for decision making in

an industrial setting (e.g. applicant selection), clinical diagnosis, and even for behavioral prediction. However, as psychological tests become more widely used, the quality of the tests and the procedures of test use also become more crucial. Evers et al. (2012) suggest that the quality of test use rests on the adequacy of the tests' psychometric properties and the whole procedure where the tests are used. In this case, we need

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