The Process of Psychometric Validation of an Instrument across Language and Culture Halfway around the World

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PURPOSE

To present the results of comprehensive psychometric tests of the Chinese version of the decisional balance scale (CDBS) from 3 different studies.



INTRODUCTION

Smoking is a gate way to drug and alcohol use.

Empirical evidences from previous studies with adolescents suggest that the DBS has acceptable reliability and validity.



INTRODUCTION

Reliability & Validity of an instrument are fundamental to research results.

Although an instrument might have established sound psychometric properties in the original version, it is necessary to evaluate the reliability and validity in the translated version.

INSTRUMENT DECISIONAL BALANCE SCALE (DBS)

The DBS was originally developed by Velicer, DiClemente, Prochaska, and Brandenburg (1985) founded on Janis and Mann's theory.

When people weighed the benefits more than the costs for a particular behavior, they would be motivated to take up the new behavior.



INSTRUMENT DECISIONAL BALANCE SCALE (DBS)

- The DBS is a 12-item instrument with a 5-point
 Likert type scale with 1 = strongly disagree to 5
 = strongly agree. There are 2 subscales.
- Pros of Smoking- benefits or advantages of smoking acquisition
- Cons of Smoking- costs or disadvantages of smoking acquisition



PRELIMINARY WORK (RESEARCH IN NURSING & HEALTH; 2003)

- This preliminary work was intended to establish the equivalence of meaning and cultural congruence between the DBS and the CDBS.
 - **Image:** Translating and Back Translating
 - **EXECUTE** Forming a Focus group
 - Having a Panel of Experts & Lay People
 - Pilot Testing of the CDBS
 - **Testing of the CDBS**



PRELIMINARY WORK (RESEARCH IN NURSING & HEALTH; 2003)

Translation & Back Translation step

The form and meaning of the original instruments and the translated instruments were determined to be equivalent.

- Focus Group Step (10 students)
 - **"smoking cigarettes makes you look like an adult" (+)**
 - **III** "smoking makes you look cool" (+)
 - **"kids who smoke go out on more dates" (-)**



PRELIMINARY WORK

- Panel of Experts & Lay Persons Step
 - Examine content validity: C.V.I. above 0.92
 - "smoking cigarettes makes you feel good" (-)
 - Examine face validity- the clarity of each item
- Pilot Testing of the CDBS
 - \blacksquare Internal consistency reliability (α)
 - Pros: 0.90 vs. Cons: 0.94



PRELIMINARY WORK

- Testing of the CDBS
 - Sample- 401 students were randomly selected from 2 primary schools and 1 junior high school
 - \bowtie Internal consistency reliability (α)
 - Pros- 0.90 ; Cons- 0.87
 - Item analysis: r > 0.72
- Construct validity (PCA; 59.3%)
 - Pros: 37.3%
 - Cons: 22%
 - Item loadings : > 0.60



PSYCHOMETRIC TESTING (HEALTH EDUCATION & BEHAVIOR, 2006)

- Sample- Random cluster sampling was used with 554 students.
- **Lange** Internal Consistency Reliability (α)
 - Pros- 0.87; Cons- 0.91
 - ltem analysis: r > 0.50
- Construct Validity
 - **Exploratory Factor Analysis (PCA; 70.2%)**
 - Pros: 37%
 - Cons:33.2%
 - Item loadings : > 0.61



PSYCHOMETRIC TESTING

- Concurrent Validity
 - Contrasted Group Approach (ANOVA & post hoc tests)
 - Comparing mean scores of the Pros & Consamong 3 different smoking status (non-smoker, experimental smoker, and regular smoker)
 - Significant differences were found for the 2 subscales, Pros & Cons (p<.005)
 - E CDBS-short, reliable, 2 components.



FURTHER PSYCHOMETRIC TESTING (NURSING RESEARCH, 2006)

- Sample- 979 5th to 9th graders.
- Pilot test- 50 students aged 11 to 17
- Test-retest- 30 students; 2wks
 - Pros- 0.90 ; Cons- 0.87
- \blacksquare Internal Consistency Reliability (α)
 - Pros- 0.88 (.62 to .74)
 - Cons- 0.85 (.48 to .73-)



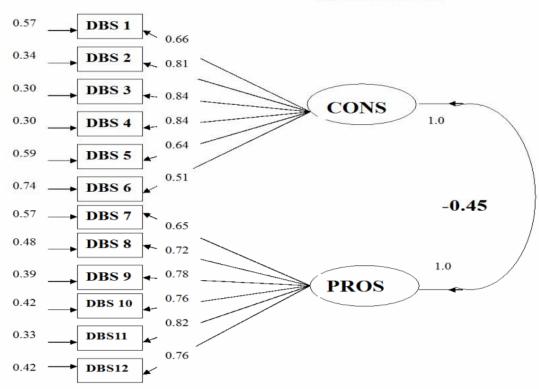
FURTHER PSYCHOMETRIC TESTING

- Construct Validity
 - Confirmatory Factor Analysis (Maximum likelihood estimation; MLE)
 - GFI: .90
 - NFI: .95
 - NNFI: .95
 - CFI: .96
 - 2-factor Model was a good fit for the data
 - SEM confirmed the 2-factor model (Pros & Cons)



Confirmatory Factor Analysis Model for the CDBS

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Confirmatory factor analysis model for the CDBS

DISCUSSIONS

Caution must be used when generalizing the findings to young adolescents in other cities or countries.

Further validation of the CDBS scale with different populations and settings is suggested.



CONCLUSIONS

- The CDBS demonstrated satisfactory construct validity, stability, and internal consistency reliability in a population of Taiwanese adolescents.
- It is suggested that the CDBS was applicable to and congruent with the culture of the Taiwanese adolescents in assessing smoking attitudes.



THANKS !!! QUESTIONS???



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