

TEST OF THE VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF THE SOCIAL STIGMATIZATION SCALE OF ATTITUDES TOWARDS PRISONERS (ATP) CORRECTIONAL CLIENTS

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Abstract

One of the challenges in the correctional system is the negative stigma associated with clients and released inmates, making it difficult for inmates to integrate positively into society. Until now, there has been no method to assess the extent of the community's attitudes towards released or parolee inmates in a specific region. This research aims to test the validity and reliability of the Attitudes Towards Prisoners (ATP) scale in the Indonesian language. Developed by Melvin, the ATP scale has been validated and demonstrated good trial reliability, with excellent consistency when tested in various countries. The adaptation of this instrument involved steps such as Forward-Backward Translation, instrument panel testing based on translation results, instrument revisions, content validity, back translation, instrument approval, data collection, and instrument reliability. For testing the validity and reliability, the scale was distributed online using Google Forms to 224 respondents, including correctional groups, students, the general public, and correctional officers. The results of the ATP scale's validity test found that 35 items were valid, while 1 item was not valid, with a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.917. The findings of this study recommend the use of the ATP as a supporting instrument in assessing the community's attitudes towards released inmates and further research in the field of inmate integration.

Keywords: Stigmatization, Attitudes Towards Prisoners, Validity, Reliability

Abstrak

Salah satu tantangan system pemsarakatan adalah stigma negatif yang diperoleh klien dan narapidana yang bebas, sehingga narapidana mengalami kesulitan untuk berintegrasi secara positif dengan masyarakat. Selama ini belum ada metode untuk mengetahui sejauhmana sikap masyarakat terhadap narapidana yang bebas atau menjalani bebas bersyarat di suatu wilayah. Penelitian ini untuk menguji validitas dan reliabilitas dari skala Attitudes Towards Prisoners (ATP) dengan versi Bahasa Indonesia. Dikembangkan oleh Melvin bahwa skala ATP sudah divalidasi dan memiliki reliabilitas uji coba yang baik dan terdapat konsistensi yang sangat baik ketika di uji di sejumlah negara. Adaptasi instrumen ini melalui langkah-langkah Forward-Backward Translation, uji panel instrumen dari hasil penerjemahan, revisi instrumen, validitas isi, penerjemahan balik, persetujuan instrumen, pengambilan data, reliabilitas instrumen. Untuk pengujian validitas dan reliabilitas, skala disebarakan secara online menggunakan

google form terhadap 224 responden yang terdiri dari kelompok masyarakat, mahasiswa, masyarakat umum, dan petugas masyarakat. Hasil uji validitas skala ATP menemukan bahwa 35 item dinyatakan valid dan 1 item tidak valid, dengan Cronbach's Alpha sebesar 0.917. Temuan studi ini merekomendasikan penggunaan ATP sebagai instrumen pendukung ATP dalam pembuatan litmas integrasi narapidana dan penelitian lebih lanjut bidang integrasi.

Kata Kunci: *Stigmatisasi, Sikap Terhadap narapidana, validitas, reliabilitas*

INTRODUCTION

Social conditions regarding social reintegration give rise to a negative stigma that creates turmoil in society. The negative stigma that plagues society is the emergence of social reintegration clients who commit repeat crimes. People are stigmatized if they are returned to society, then they may act out again because they have difficulty living a social life according to the rules of society (Handayani, 2023; Setyabudi et al., 2023). There is a negative social stigma towards correctional clients which is currently developing in society, that those who have been outside the correctional institution through social reintegration are less welcome to return to their environment. The public assumes that correctional clients who have served time in prison can still repeat criminal acts and clients are seen as troublemakers (Hanifa, 2023; Nisa, 2024). This can result in correctional clients not getting their social life rights in society in the sense that correctional clients are discriminated against from their social environment. Through this negative social stigma, correctional clients try to adjust or adapt to their environment, even though for them this is difficult, which hurts the client's view of themselves in society in the form of self-doubt. According to Saraswati & Novianty, (2023), Social stigmatization of former prisoners can hinder their rehabilitation and reintegration process into society. Therefore, valid and reliable measuring instruments are needed to measure the social stigmatization felt by correctional clients (Astuti et al., 2020; Syahputra, 2021).

One instrument that can be used to measure the social stigmatization of prisoners is the Attitudes Towards Prisoners (ATP) scale (Daniswara, 2021). The ATP scale has been widely used in various studies abroad but has not been adapted and tested for validity and reliability in the Indonesian context. The development of social stigma towards clients makes it challenging for experts to improve reliable and tested measurement instruments. Attitudes Towards Prisoners (ATP) is useful for measuring social stigmatization by society. This instrument has been used to test validity in several countries such as Singapore, the United States, and Norway. This instrument aims to validate all forms of social attitudes towards clients (Syafiq et al., 2023).

This research aims to test the validity and reliability of the ATP scale in measuring social stigmatization felt by correctional clients in Indonesia. It is hoped that the results of this research can contribute to the development of a valid and reliable instrument for measuring social stigmatization, which can be used in research and practice in the correctional sector. Research testing the validity and reliability of the Attitudes Towards Prisoners (ATP) Social Stigmatization Scale for correctional clients in Indonesia aims to:

- a) Adapt the ATP scale into Indonesian so that it can be used in the cultural context and

correctional environment in Indonesia, b) Test the construct validity of the ATP scale which has been adapted, to ensure that the instrument can accurately measure the construct of social stigmatization of prisoners in the correctional client population in Indonesia, c) Evaluate the reliability of the adapted ATP scale, to ensure the internal consistency of the measuring instrument in producing consistent and stable scores when used repeatedly, d) Provide empirical evidence regarding the feasibility of using the ATP scale which has been adapted to measure social stigmatization felt by correctional clients in Indonesia.

METHOD

Research methods are a method used to obtain data that has a purpose and use. So when conducting research, an appropriate research method is needed to obtain the data that researchers need in social research. One method of social research is research through surveys involving statistical calculations such as tables, diagrams, and graphs, and careful observation according to criteria for the order of social conditions. This makes social research involve quantitative (numerical) and qualitative (non-numerical/non-statistical) data. Quantitative and qualitative research results can complement each other. Researchers used a quantitative approach method in this research. A quantitative approach is research that uses statistics in data analysis to find the results of a study.

The research was carried out using validity and reliability tests. Testing of this instrument was carried out through content validity and reliability tests so that the amount of data could be analyzed using static methods. The use of quantitative methods is to test theories and examine the variables being measured to produce numerical data which is then analyzed statistically (Djaali, 2021). Researchers do this by validating or testing a theory, identifying variables, and research hypotheses, using validity and reliability criteria, as well as observing and measuring information numerically (numbers). Data is obtained from the instrument that will be tested based on the theory used by researchers which will later become a benchmark for whether the instrument is valid or not, which is calculated numerically (numbers) via SPSS.

Researchers in this quantitative research adapted from previously existing measuring tools, which started with language transfer and then continued by making adjustments to the statement items to the dimensions of the measuring tool. Adaptation will continue in the assessment procedure until testing the measuring instrument. The selection of measuring instruments in quantitative research is based on empirical data (test results on subjects with equivalent characteristics). A more complete selection will include validity and reliability analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A validity test is a useful test to see whether a measuring instrument is valid or invalid. The measuring instrument in question is in the form of statement items contained in the instrument. An instrument can be declared valid if the statements in the instrument can express something that is measured by this instrument. Invalidity testing will explain the significance of each item. The criteria for the test are if r calculated $> r$ table then the

measuring instrument used is valid, but if $r_{\text{calculated}} < r_{\text{table}}$, the measuring instrument is declared invalid. To determine the value of the R table, use the $R_{\text{table}} = df (N-2)$, significance test level or 0.05 (5%).

Reliability test According to Notoatmodjo (2005), reliability will show the extent to which a measuring instrument can be trusted in a study. Therefore, reliability tests are useful for researchers to determine the consistency of measuring instruments. The measuring instrument remains reliable even if measurements are carried out repeatedly with the same results. For research data and instruments for reliability, the Cronbach's Alpha method can be used using the same application as the validity test in the form of SPSS. A test is declared good as a measuring instrument that must be able to meet the test requirements, such that the test carried out must have a high level of validity and reliability. Not only is the validity good but it also has high reliability. The research being conducted by researchers regarding the Validity and Reliability Test of the Social Stigmatization Scale for Attitudes Towards Prisoners (ATP) for Correctional Clients has obtained results in the form of calculations from respondents on the ATP instrument. First, there will be a discussion regarding the validity test of the ATP instrument, which consists of 36 items.

In this research, it is known that the correlation of all statement items in the instruments used has a value greater than the r_{table} , except for the 16th statement item with a smaller calculated r of 0.029. This means that one statement item is invalid, and 35 statement items are declared valid. The validity test in this study received a value between 0.029 to 0.818. In general, the average validity value can be seen through the higher value of $r_{\text{calculated}}$ than the r_{table} . This validity test obtained results that were not much different from previous validity tests that had been carried out in other research, where the values of this validity test were consistent and the results were relevant in research. So with the ATP instrument validity test value where each item gets a calculated r value greater than the table r value of 0.131, it can be used in research.

A measuring instrument can be declared reliable if it meets the reliability requirements in the form of a Cronbach's Alpha value > 0.7 . If the Alpha value is > 0.7 then it can be declared feasible. As for Alpha with a value between 0.7 to 0.9, reliability is declared high. On the ATP instrument, the results of the reliability tests that have been tested by researchers are obtained as shown in Table 4.9. The Cronbach's Alpha value in the table above is $0.917 > 0.7$, so based on the results in the table, it can be concluded that the measuring instrument is declared reliable and can be used for research.

This ATP measuring instrument test is in line with research conducted by Melvin (1985) which has a good reliability test of the previous items, Melvin tested 73 initial items until the final result was 36 items. Researchers here tested the validity and reliability of the final results obtained by Melvin (1985) of 36 items. The results of the validity and reliability tests on the 36-item ATP measuring instrument are quite good and have high reliability, but improvements still need to be made in the validity test because there are items whose r_{table} value is less than 0.131. Testing was carried out on 224 respondents consisting of correctional officers from the general public and community groups that

care about corrections and students with the criteria of male and female gender and the age of the respondents.

CONCLUSION

Based on research conducted on 224 respondents regarding the ATP instrument, data, and test results obtained good validity and high reliability. This research concluded that the 35 items of the Indonesian adaptation of the Attitudes Towards Prisoners (ATP) scale were declared valid with an r -value of 0.220 to 0.818. One item was declared invalid, namely item 16 ($r=0.029$). The Attitudes Towards Prisoners (ATP) scale is stated to have high reliability with a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.917 which means that the value is (> 0.7).

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