

APA PsycTests® Methodology Field Values

Value	Definition
Test Validity	The extent to which evidence and theory support specific interpretations of test scores for the proposed use of the test.
Concurrent Validity	The extent to which the results of a test or measurement correspond to those of a previously established and related measure, collected at the same point in time.
Construct Validity	The extent to which a measure accurately assesses the construct or latent attribute that it is intended to measure.
Content Validity	The extent to which a test reflects the various components of the construct it is intended to measure.
Convergent Validity	The extent to which test scores or responses demonstrate a strong relationship with scores or responses on conceptually similar tests.
Criterion Validity	Evaluation the validity of a measure based on its relationship to a specific criterion.
Discriminant Validity	A form of construct validity that defines how well the test or measure does not correlate with unrelated constructs.
Nomological Validity	The degree to which a test assesses the specific constructs it is intended to assess, based on the theorized relationships between the construct of interest, other constructs, and observable indicators.
Predictive Validity	The degree to which a test score predicts future behavior or performance on an accepted criterion measure.
Test Reliability	Consistency and correlation of test scores across test replications.
Internal Consistency	The interrelatedness of items on a test, demonstrating that they are measuring the same construct.
Interrater Reliability	Statistically measured correspondence between judgements by observers of a common event.
Split-Half Reliability	A correlation between test scores when the same test is given to the same group of individuals on two different occasions.
Test-Retest Reliability	The correlation between test scores when the same test is given to the same group of individuals on two different occasions.
Factor Analysis	A statistical procedure that reduces intercorrelations across tests to a small number of underlying variables.
Confirmatory Factor Analysis	A form factor analysis which is used to verify the fit of a hypothesized factor structure of observed variables and their underlying latent constructs.
Exploratory Factor Analysis	A form of factor analysis which is used to verify the fit of a hypothesized factor structure of observed variables and their underlying latent constructs.
Principal Component Analysis	A statistical method for reducing the dimensionality of a data set or interrelated variables into its underlying dimensions, or principal components, using orthogonal rotation.
Item Response Theory	A statistical theory and a set of related methods which model the relationship between test item performance, test taker ability, and test item characteristics.
Measurement Invariance	The statistical property in which a scale or construct provides the same results across several different samples, populations, or time.
Measurement Model	Models that display the relationship between indicators and latent variables within a measure.
Structural Equation Modeling	Any of a range of multivariate statistical analysis methods, which examine the structural relationship between measured and latent variables.
Test Sensitivity	The ability of a test to correctly classify an individual as having a disease or condition.
Test Specificity	The ability of a test to correctly determine the absence of a disease or condition.
Qualitative Assessment Methods	A broad class of assessment methodology which uses qualitative strategies for the collection and/or analysis of descriptive data.