

CRONOBACH'S ALPHA TEST



DR. SANGEETA MOHANTY

RELIABILITY REFERS TO THE CONSISTENCY OF THE RESULTS. A QUESTIONNAIRE USED ON A SIMILAR POPULATION THAT PRODUCES SIMILAR RESULTS CAN BE TERMED AS RELIABLE. CRONOBACH'S ALPHA IS THE MOST COMMON MEASURE OF RELIABILITY. IT IS COMMONLY USED WHEN WE HAVE MULTIPLE LIKERT QUESTIONS IN A SURVEY/QUESTIONNAIRE THAT FORM A SCALE AND WE WISH TO DETERMINE IF THE SCALE IS RELIABLE.

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CHRONOBACH'S ALPHA TEST

INTRODUCTION

RELIABILITY REFERS TO THE CONSISTENCY OF THE RESULTS. A QUESTIONNAIRE USED ON A SIMILAR POPULATION THAT PRODUCES SIMILAR RESULTS CAN BE TERMED AS RELIABLE. CRONOBACH'S ALPHA IS THE MOST COMMON MEASURE OF RELIABILITY. IT IS COMMONLY USED WHEN WE HAVE MULTIPLE LIKERT QUESTIONS IN A SURVEY/QUESTIONNAIRE THAT FORM A SCALE AND WE WISH TO DETERMINE IF THE SCALE IS RELIABLE.

PROBLEM

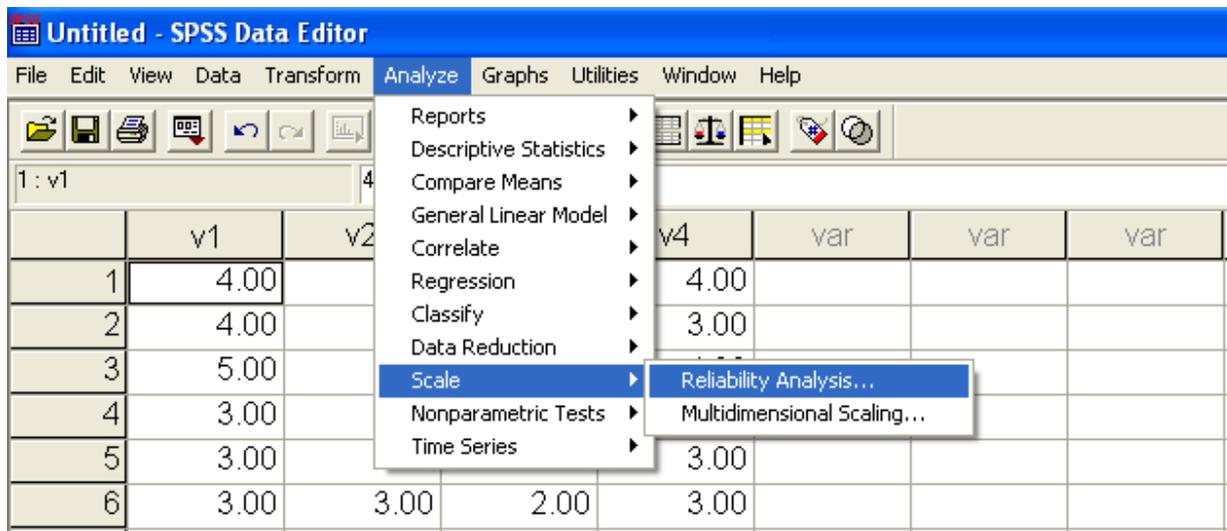
A RESEARCHER HAS DEVISED A QUESTIONNAIRE WITH 4 QUESTIONS NAMED AS V1, V2, V3, V4 TO MEASURE A PARTICULAR VARIABLE. EACH QUESTION IS MEASURABLE ON A 5-POINT LIKERT ITEM FROM "STRONGLY DISAGREE" TO "STRONGLY AGREE". A CRONOBACH'S ALPHA IS RUN ON A SAMPLE SIZE OF 20 ITEMS TO UNDERSTAND WHETHER THE QUESTIONS IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE (TABLE-1) RELIABLY MEASURE THE VARIABLE.

TABLE-1: LIKERT SCALE DATA IN QUESTIONNAIRE

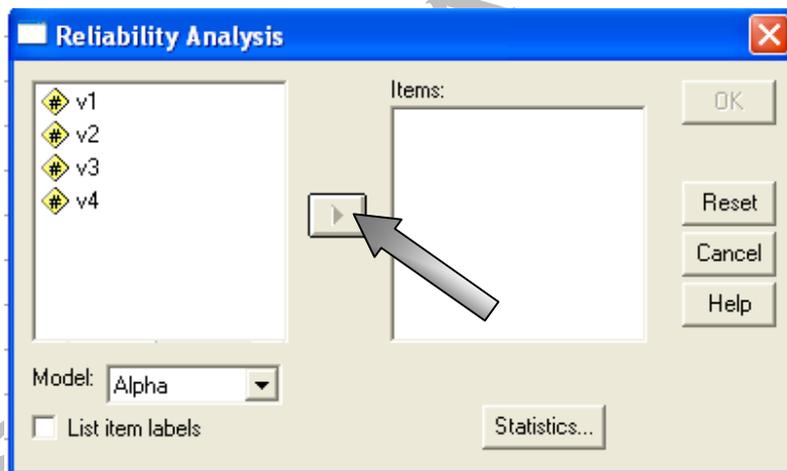
SERIAL No.	V1	V2	V3	V4
1	4	3	4	4
2	4	3	3	3
3	5	5	5	4
4	3	4	4	5
5	3	4	3	3
6	3	3	2	3
7	2	3	2	2
8	4	5	4	5
9	4	5	3	5
10	5	3	3	5
11	3	2	1	4
12	2	3	4	3
13	3	2	2	2
14	3	3	4	2
15	4	4	4	3
16	4	4	1	4
17	2	3	3	2
18	2	1	1	1
19	3	2	3	3
20	3	4	3	3

PERFORMING THE ANALYSIS WITH SPSS

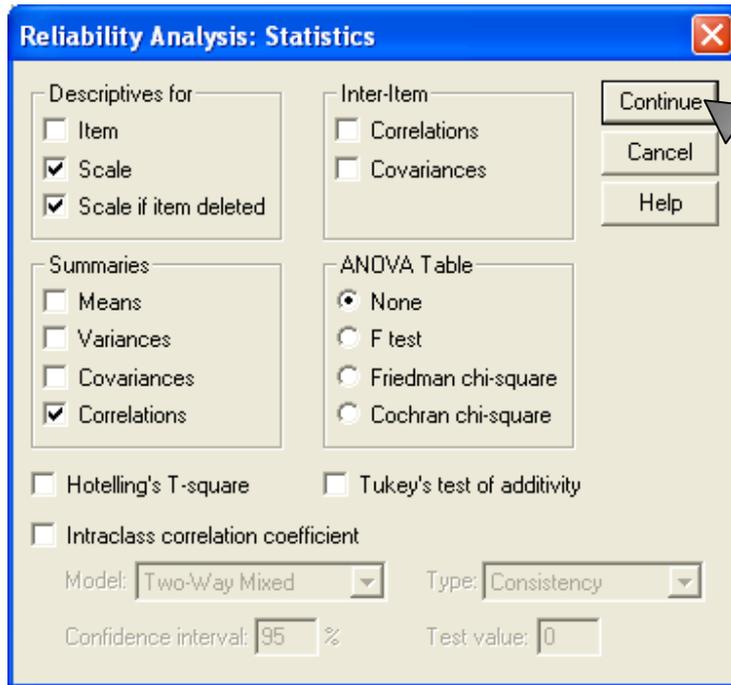
FOR SPSS VERSION 11, CLICK ON ANALYZE → SCALE → RELIABILITY ANALYSIS. THIS WILL BRING UP THE SPSS SCREEN DIALOGUE BOX AS SHOWN BELOW.



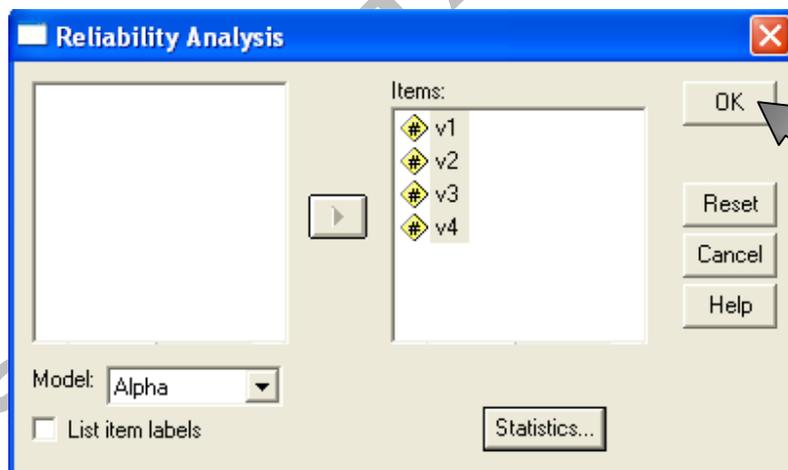
AFTER CLICKING RELIABILITY ANALYSIS, THIS WILL BRING UP THE FOLLOWING SPSS SCREEN DIALOGUE BOX



SELECT THE VARIABLES AND CLICK THEM TO MOVE TO ITEMS BOX. CLICK STATISTICS AND IT OPENS UP THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUE BOX.



SELECT SCALE AND SCALE IF ITEM DELETED UNDER 'DESCRIPTIVE FOR' AND CORRELATIONS UNDER 'SUMMARIES' AND THEN CLICK CONTINUE. THIS WILL BRING UP THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUE BOX.



FINALLY CLICK OK TO GET THE OUTPUT.

SPSS OUTPUT

➔ Reliability

***** Method 2 (covariance matrix) will be used for this analysis *****

□

RELIABILITY ANALYSIS - SCALE (ALPHA)

N of Cases = 20.0

Statistics for Scale	Mean	Variance	Std Dev	N of Variables
	12.8500	11.9237	3.4531	4

Inter-item Correlations	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Range	Max/Min	Variance
	.5184	.3246	.6893	.3646	2.1232	.0193

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
V1	9.5500	7.7342	.6497	.5017	.7513
V2	9.5500	6.6816	.7290	.5470	.7042
V3	9.9000	7.5684	.4825	.3328	.8261
V4	9.5500	6.5763	.6589	.5753	.7395

Reliability Coefficients 4 items

Alpha = .8063 Standardized item alpha = .8115

DECISION

IF THE ALPHA VALUE FOR THE SCALE IS 0.7 OR MORE THEN IT IS CONSIDERED TO BE GOOD.

INTERPRETATION

WE CAN SEE THAT IN THE EXAMPLE, CRONBACH'S ALPHA IS **0.8063**, WHICH INDICATES A HIGH LEVEL OF CONSISTENCY FOR THE SCALE WITH THIS SPECIFIC SAMPLE.

THE COLUMN "**ALPHA IF ITEM DELETED**" PRESENTS THE VALUE OF CRONBACH'S ALPHA IF A PARTICULAR QUESTION IS DELETED FROM THE SCALE. WE CAN SEE THAT REMOVAL OF ANY QUESTION EXCEPT QUESTION V3, WOULD RESULT IN A LOWER CRONBACH'S ALPHA. THEREFORE, WE SHOULD NOT REMOVE THESE QUESTIONS. REMOVAL OF QUESTION V3 WOULD LEAD TO A SMALL IMPROVEMENT IN CRONBACH'S ALPHA AND WE CAN ALSO SEE THAT

THE CORRECTED ITEM-TOTAL CORRELATION VALUE IS ALSO LOW (0.4825) FOR THIS ITEM. THE QUESTION V3 MAY BE DROPPED AND IT IS BASED ON THE RESEARCHER'S REQUIREMENTS.

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