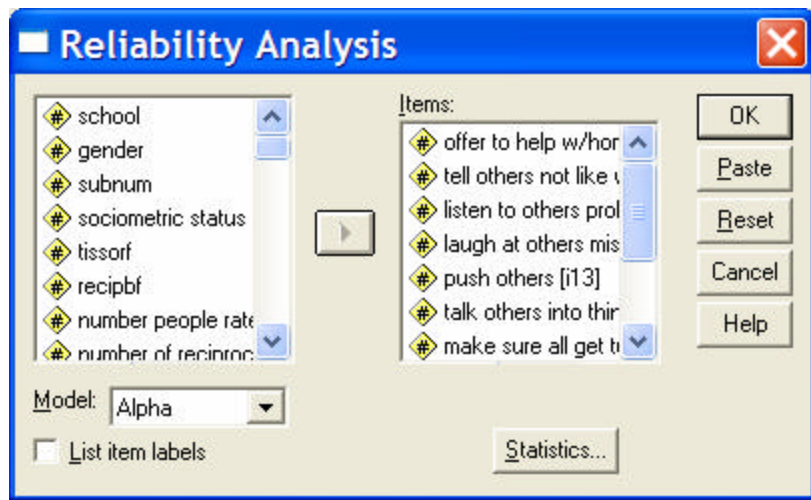


Using SPSS Reliabilities

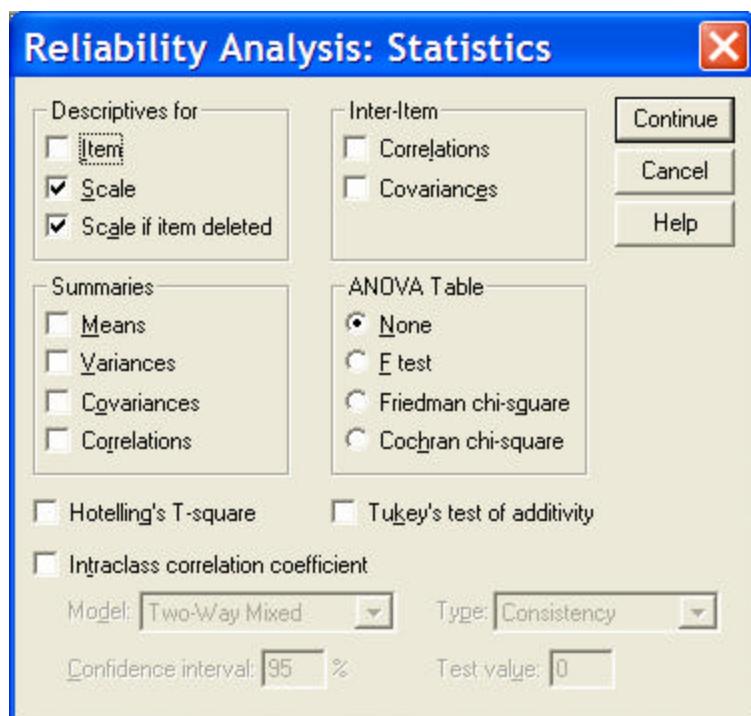
Analyze → Scale → Reliabilities



Move the desired items into the "Items" window.

Be sure "Alpha" is showing in the Model window

Click the "Statistics" button



Be sure "Scale" and "Scale if item deleted" buttons are checked.

***** Method 1 (space saver) will be used for this analysis *****

—

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (A L P H A)

Statistics for	Mean	Variance	Std Dev	N of Variables
SCALE	24.6419	24.1512	4.9144	8

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
I9	21.3757	20.9429	.0850	.5359
I10	22.7198	18.9153	.3495	.3993
I11	19.7242	21.5233	.0654	.5388
I12	22.0254	19.0677	.3213	.4093
I13	22.6865	19.2443	.2567	.4331
I14	21.9273	18.1972	.3647	.3873
I15	20.2513	21.3399	.1145	.4868
I16	21.7828	19.6233	.2253	.4462

Reliability Coefficients

N of Cases = 1142.0

N of Items = 8

Alpha = .4829

Alpha shows the Cronbach's a value for the item set – values > .70 are usually considered good.

First, look at the Corrected Item-Total Correlation. This is the correlation between each item and a scale score that excludes that item (uses all the other items, but not that one). Items with negative item-total correlations probably aren't good items. But don't discard more than 1-2 at a time.

Next, carefully evaluate the "Alpha if Item Deleted" for each item. You are looking for items that, if deleted, will lead to a "substantial" increase in the scale a. Don't get carried away (you can lose a lot of items quickly) and don't discard more than an item or at most two at a time.