# UJI VALIDITAS & RELIABILITAS

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# VALIDITAS

Someone who will measure the weight of an object must use the scales as the measuring tools. That is because the scale is a valid measurement tool and the results can be trusted. Similarly in a research, a researcher must be able to use a definite measurement tool so the result will accurate. In other words, validity is a notion that refers to the extent to which a measurement tool is able to measure what is being measured.

In the “Data View”, fill in the questionaire answers result. Then click the tab “Analyze”, choose “Correlate” then click “Bivariate”

In the “Bivariate Correlations” window, move the variables that will be test the validity, then in the “Correlation Coefficients” part, choose “Pearson”.

# PRINSIP

Jika r hitung > r tabel ( item angket VALID)
Jika r hitung < r tabel ( item angket TIDAK VALID)

Atau

Jika sig 2 tailed < 0.05 dan pearson correlation positif ( item angket VALID)

Jika sig 2 tailed < 0.05 dan pearson correlation negative ( item angket TIDAK VALID)

Jika sig 2 tailed > 0.05 ( item angket TIDAK VALID)

# RELIABILITY

Cronbach's alpha is the most common measure of internal consistency ("reliability"). It is most commonly used when you have multiple Likert questions in a survey/questionnaire that form a scale and you wish to determine if the scale is reliable.

# PRINSIP

Jika nilai Cronbach Alpha > 0.60 (maka angket Reliabel/konsisten)

Jika nilai Cronbach Alpha < 0.60 (maka angket Tidak Reliabel/konsisten)

Analyze – scale – reliability
Model – Alpha
Statistic – Cek Scale if item deleted

# Thank You!

Any Questions?