

Modul Pelatihan Analisis Data

VALIDITAS

Validitas suatu instrumen menunjukkan tingkat ketepatan suatu instrumen untuk mengukur apa yang harus diukur

Menurut Saisfuddin Azwar, (2012). Validitas dibagi dibagi 2 tipe adalah

1. Validitas Validitas Muka

Validitas Muka adalah tipe validitas yang terendah dikarenakan penilaian terhadap isi dari pernyataan.

2. Validitas Logis

Validitas logis adalah validitas yang menunjukkan sejauh mana isi alat ukur merupakan representasi dari aspek yang hendak diukur

Dalam validitas Logis terdapat

- 1. Validitas Konstruk adalah sejauh mana alat ukur mengungkap suatu konstruk teoritis yang akan diukur.**
- 2. Validitas berdasarkan kriteria adalah validitas ini menghendaki kesediaan kriteria eksternal yang dapat dijadikan dasar pengujian alat ukur.**

VALIDITAS ISI DENGAN AIKEN'S V

Validitas isi bertujuan untuk memastikan apakah alat ukur sudah sesuai dengan tujuan yang diharapkan. Penilaian dilakukan oleh professional judgement. Professional Judgement memberikan penilaian Relevan (R), Cukup Relevan (CR), Kurang Relevan (KR), atau Tidak Relevan (TR) terhadap butir soal terkait isi materi maupun bahasa.

Contoh Form Penilaian :

No	Dimensi / Aspek	Indikator	+/-	Pernyataan	R	CR	KR	TR	Saran
1	Intrapersonal	Mengenali emosi diri	+	Terkadang saya menyesal telah memarahi orang lain					
2	Intrapersonal	Mengelola emosi	+	Saya tidak mengambil keputusan saat marah					

+ Favorable - Unfavorable

Formula Aiken's V :

$$V = \Sigma S / [n(C-1)]$$

Dimana :

$$S = R - lo$$

n = Jumlah penilai

Lo = angka penilaian terendah

C = angka penilaian tertinggi

R = angka yang diberikan penilai

Contoh Perhitungan :

Seorang peneliti mengembangkan sebuah skala yang terdiri dari 6 item. Untuk melihat validitas isi, skala tersebut dinilai oleh 7 orang pakar. Kisaran nilai yang diberikan 1 sampai dengan 4. Distribusi penilaian mengikuti tabel berikut :

Penilai	Item					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	4	4	4	4	4	4
B	3	4	3	4	4	4
C	4	4	4	4	4	3
D	3	3	4	3	4	4
E	3	3	4	4	3	3
F	4	4	4	4	3	4
G	3	4	4	4	4	4

Diketahui :

$$n = 7$$

$$Lo = 1$$

$$C = 4$$

Penilai	Item						S					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
B	3	4	3	4	4	4	2	3	2	3	3	3
C	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
D	3	3	4	3	4	4	2	2	3	2	3	3
E	3	3	4	4	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2
F	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	2	3
G	3	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	3	3	3	3
ΣS							17	19	20	20	19	19
V	0,810	0,905	0,952	0,952	0,905	0,905						

Untuk Item No. 1

$$V = \Sigma S / [n(C-1)]$$

$$V = 17 / [7(4-1)]$$

$$V = 0.810$$

$$V_{\text{tabel}} = 0.76$$

Status : Valid

No. of Items (<i>m</i>) or Raters (<i>n</i>)	Number of Rating Categories (<i>c</i>)													
	2		3		4		5		6		7			
	V	p	V	p	V	p	V	p	V	p	V	p		
2							1.00	.040	1.00	.028	1.00	.020		
3							1.00	.008	1.00	.005	1.00	.003		
3			1.00	.037	1.00	.016	.92	.032	.87	.046	.89	.029		
4					1.00	.004	.94	.008	.95	.004	.92	.006		
4			1.00	.012	.92	.020	.88	.024	.85	.027	.83	.029		
5			1.00	.004	.93	.006	.90	.007	.88	.007	.87	.007		
5	1.00	.031	.90	.025	.87	.021	.80	.040	.80	.032	.77	.047		
6			.92	.010	.89	.007	.88	.005	.83	.010	.83	.008		
6	1.00	.016	.83	.038	.78	.050	.79	.029	.77	.036	.75	.041		
7			.93	.004	.86	.007	.82	.010	.83	.006	.81	.008		
7	1.00	.008	.86	.016	.76	.045	.75	.041	.74	.038	.74	.036		
8	1.00	.004	.88	.007	.83	.007	.81	.008	.80	.007	.79	.007		
8	.88	.035	.81	.024	.75	.040	.75	.030	.72	.039	.71	.047		
9	1.00	.002	.89	.003	.81	.007	.81	.006	.78	.009	.78	.007		
9	.89	.020	.78	.032	.74	.036	.72	.038	.71	.039	.70	.040		
10	1.00	.001	.85	.005	.80	.007	.78	.008	.76	.009	.75	.010		
10	.90	.001	.75	.040	.73	.032	.70	.047	.70	.039	.68	.048		
11	.91	.006	.82	.007	.79	.007	.77	.006	.75	.010	.74	.009		
11	.82	.033	.73	.048	.73	.029	.70	.035	.69	.038	.68	.041		
12	.92	.003	.79	.010	.78	.006	.75	.009	.73	.010	.74	.008		
12	.83	.019	.75	.025	.69	.046	.69	.041	.68	.038	.67	.049		
13	.92	.002	.81	.005	.77	.006	.75	.006	.74	.007	.72	.010		
13	.77	.046	.73	.030	.69	.041	.67	.048	.68	.037	.67	.041		
14	.86	.006	.79	.006	.76	.005	.73	.008	.73	.007	.71	.009		
14	.79	.029	.71	.035	.69	.036	.68	.036	.66	.050	.66	.047		
15	.87	.004	.77	.008	.73	.010	.73	.006	.72	.007	.71	.008		
15	.80	.018	.70	.040	.69	.032	.67	.041	.65	.048	.66	.041		
16	.88	.002	.75	.010	.73	.009	.72	.008	.71	.007	.70	.010		
16	.75	.038	.69	.046	.67	.047	.66	.046	.65	.046	.65	.046		
17	.82	.006	.76	.005	.73	.008	.71	.010	.71	.007	.70	.009		
17	.76	.025	.71	.026	.67	.041	.66	.036	.65	.044	.65	.039		
18	.83	.004	.75	.006	.72	.007	.71	.007	.70	.007	.69	.010		
18	.72	.048	.69	.030	.67	.036	.65	.040	.64	.042	.64	.044		
19	.79	.010	.74	.008	.72	.006	.70	.009	.70	.007	.68	.009		
19	.74	.032	.68	.033	.65	.050	.64	.044	.64	.040	.63	.048		
20	.80	.006	.72	.009	.70	.010	.69	.010	.68	.010	.68	.008		
20	.75	.021	.68	.037	.65	.044	.64	.048	.64	.038	.63	.041		
21	.81	.004	.74	.005	.70	.010	.69	.008	.68	.010	.68	.009		
21	.71	.039	.67	.041	.65	.039	.64	.038	.63	.048	.63	.045		
22	.77	.008	.73	.006	.70	.008	.68	.009	.67	.010	.67	.008		
22	.73	.026	.66	.044	.65	.035	.64	.041	.63	.046	.62	.049		
23	.78	.005	.72	.007	.70	.007	.68	.007	.67	.010	.67	.009		
23	.70	.047	.65	.048	.64	.046	.63	.045	.63	.044	.62	.043		
24	.79	.003	.71	.008	.69	.006	.68	.008	.67	.010	.66	.010		
24	.71	.032	.67	.030	.64	.041	.64	.035	.62	.041	.62	.046		
25	.76	.007	.70	.009	.68	.010	.67	.009	.66	.009	.66	.009		
25	.72	.022	.66	.033	.64	.037	.63	.038	.62	.039	.61	.049		

Sumber (Aiken, 1985)

VALIDITAS FAKTORIAL

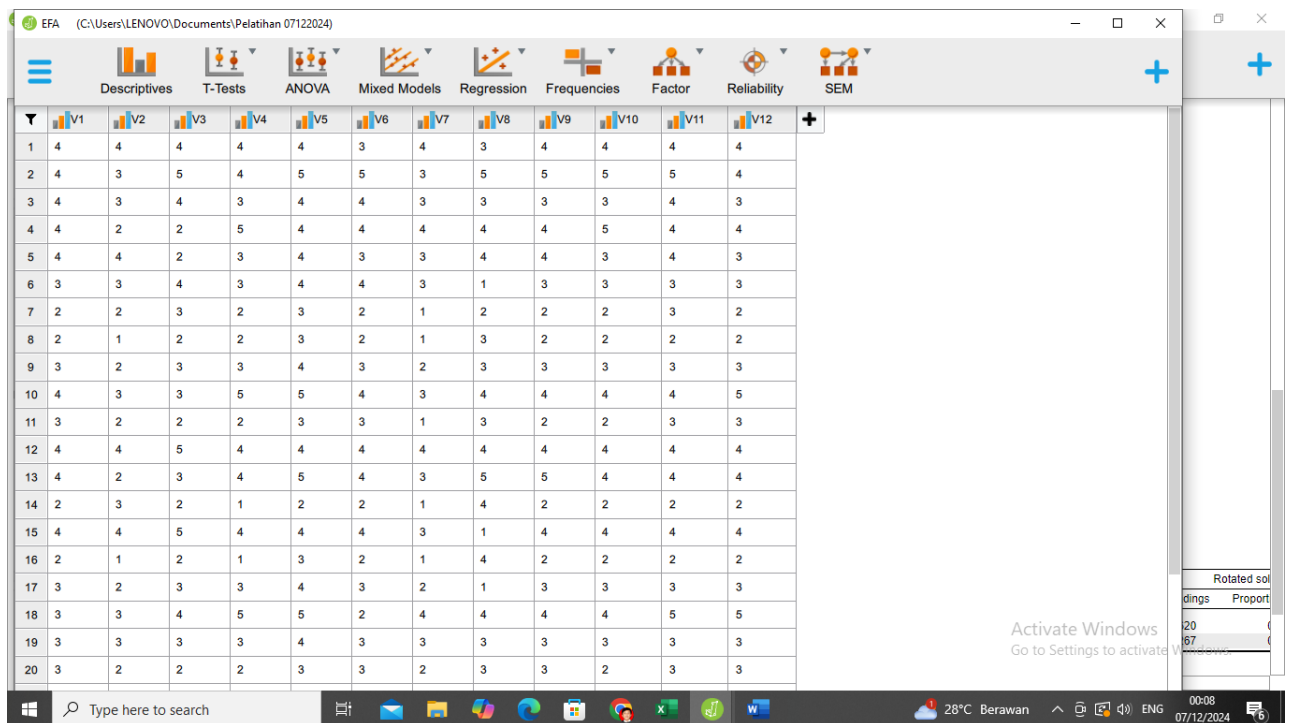
Validitas faktorial (Factorial Validity) merupakan salah satu metode estimasi validitas konstruk.

Langkah Validitas Faktorial :

Blue Print

Dimensi	Favorable	Unfavorable
Eksternal	1 , 2, 3	4, 5, 6
Internal	7, 8, 9	10, 11, 12

1. Buka program JASP
2. Klik Open data



	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	V10	V11	V12
1	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4
2	4	3	5	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	4
3	4	3	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	3
4	4	2	2	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4
5	4	4	2	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	3
6	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	1	3	3	3	3
7	2	2	3	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	3	2
8	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	2	2
9	3	2	3	3	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
10	4	3	3	5	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	5
11	3	2	2	2	3	3	1	3	2	2	3	3
12	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
13	4	2	3	4	5	4	3	5	5	4	4	4
14	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	4	2	2	2	2
15	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	1	4	4	4	4
16	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	4	2	2	2	2
17	3	2	3	3	4	3	2	1	3	3	3	3
18	3	3	4	5	5	2	4	4	4	4	5	5
19	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
20	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3

4. rubah semua item dari ordinal menjadi Scale

SPSS Data Matrix:

	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	V10	V11	V12
1	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4
2	4	3	5	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	4
3	4	3	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	3
4	4	2	2	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4
5	4	4	2	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	3
6	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	1	3	3	3	3
7	2	2	3	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	3	2
8	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	2	2
9	3	2	3	3	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
10	4	3	3	5	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	5
11	3	2	2	2	3	3	1	3	2	2	3	3
12	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
13	4	2	3	4	5	4	3	5	5	4	4	4
14	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	4	2	2	2	2
15	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	1	4	4	4	4
16	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	4	2	2	2	2
17	3	2	3	3	4	3	2	1	3	3	3	3
18	3	3	4	5	5	2	4	4	4	4	5	5
19	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
20	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3

5. Klik Factor klik Exploratory Factor Analysis dan Masukkan Semua item ke dalam kotak Variabel

Pada Number of factor based on

Klik Parallel Analysis

Pada Rotation Klik Orthogonal Klik Varimax

Pada Base Analysis On Klik Correlation Matrix

6. Klik Descriptives, Aktifkan KMO and Bartlett's Test of Sphericity dan Anti-Image, klik Continue

Hasil dan Interpretasi :

Bartlett's Test

X ²	df	p
240.343	66.000	< .001

Lihat hasil sig., jika sig. < 0.05, Data Layak di uji lanjut

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Test

	MSA
Overall MSA	0.790
V1	0.844
V2	0.621
V3	0.756
V4	0.876
V5	0.726
V6	0.798
V7	0.715
V8	0.631
V9	0.851
V10	0.817
V11	0.871
V12	0.803

Lihat hasil Measures of Sampling Adequacy (MSA) pada kolom Anti-image Correlation. Jika $MSA > 0.4$, item layak di uji lanjut.

Factor Loadings

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Uniqueness
V3	0.806		0.299
V2	0.750		0.438
V1	0.689	0.465	0.309
V4	0.659		0.507
V6	0.619	0.410	0.449
V10	0.531	0.697	0.232
V7	0.530		0.650
V11	0.496	0.716	0.242
V12	0.465	0.740	0.236
V5	0.459	0.576	0.458
V9	0.425	0.640	0.410
V8		0.558	0.661

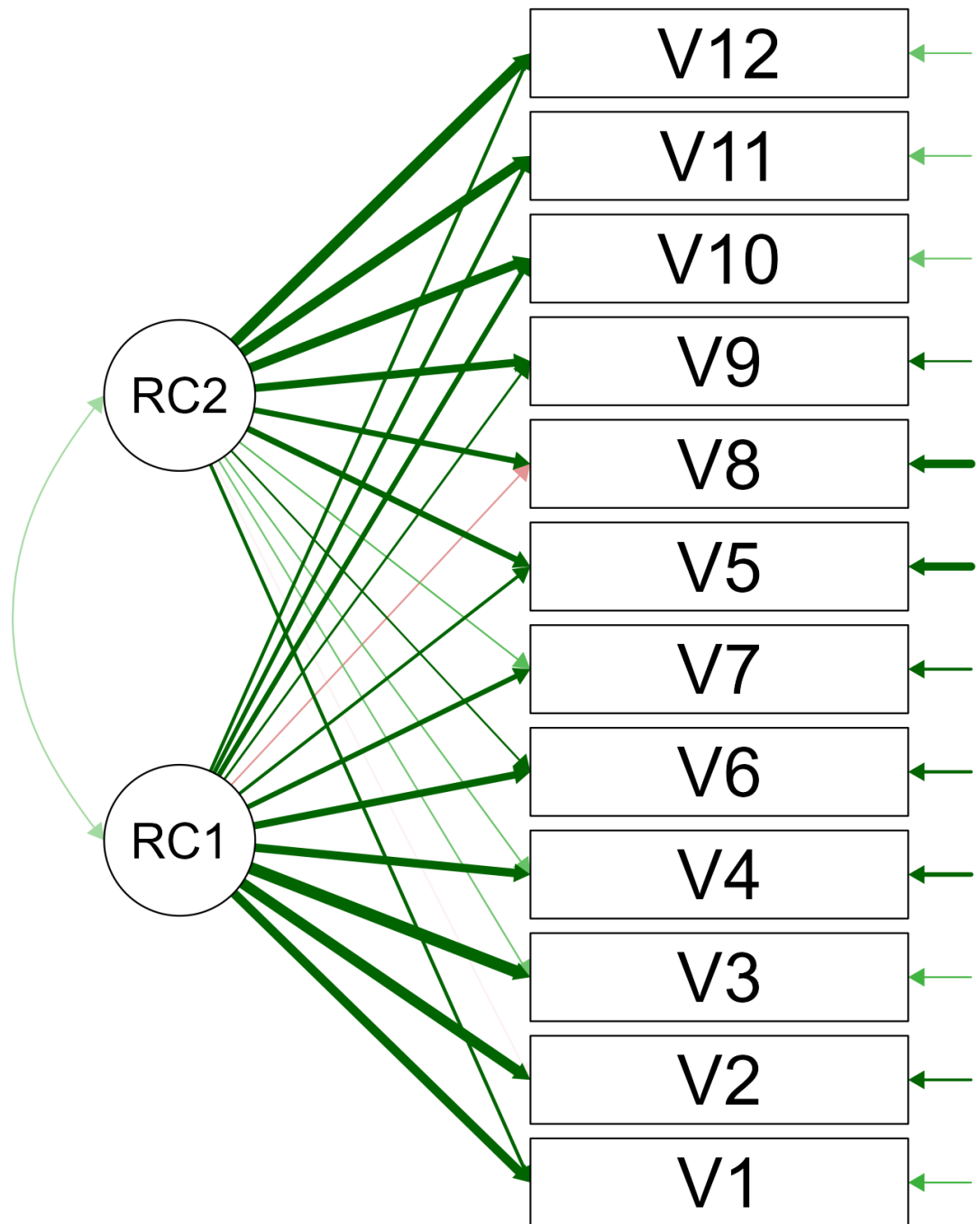
Note. Applied rotation method is varimax.

Factor Loadings (Structure Matrix)

	Factor 1	Factor 2
V1	0.689	0.465
V2	0.750	
V3	0.806	
V4	0.659	
V5	0.459	0.576
V6	0.619	0.410
V7	0.530	
V8		0.558
V9	0.425	0.640
V10	0.531	0.697
V11	0.496	0.716
V12	0.465	0.740

Note. Applied rotation method is varimax.

1. Path Diagram



Jadi Faktor menjadi 2 yaitu

No item	Faktor 1	Faktor 2
1		0.522
2		0.721
3		0.533
4	0.768	
5	0.631	
6		0.428
7		0.894
8		
9	0.750	
10	0.820	
11	0.740	
12	0.861	

DAYA BEDA ITEM

Blue Print

No	Faktor	Indikator	Favorable	Unfavorable
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1	Intrapersonal	Dapat mengenali emosi diri	1,2	3,4
		Dapat mengelola emosi	5,6	7,8
		Dapat memotivasi diri	9,10	11,12
2	Interpersonal	Mengenali emosi orang lain	13,14	15,16
		Mampu membina hubungan	17,18	19,20
Total			10	10

Prosedur Analisis

1. Buka program JASP
2. Klik Open



3. Pindahkan data dari excel (CSV) ke dalam JASP

IBM SPSS Statistics Data Editor

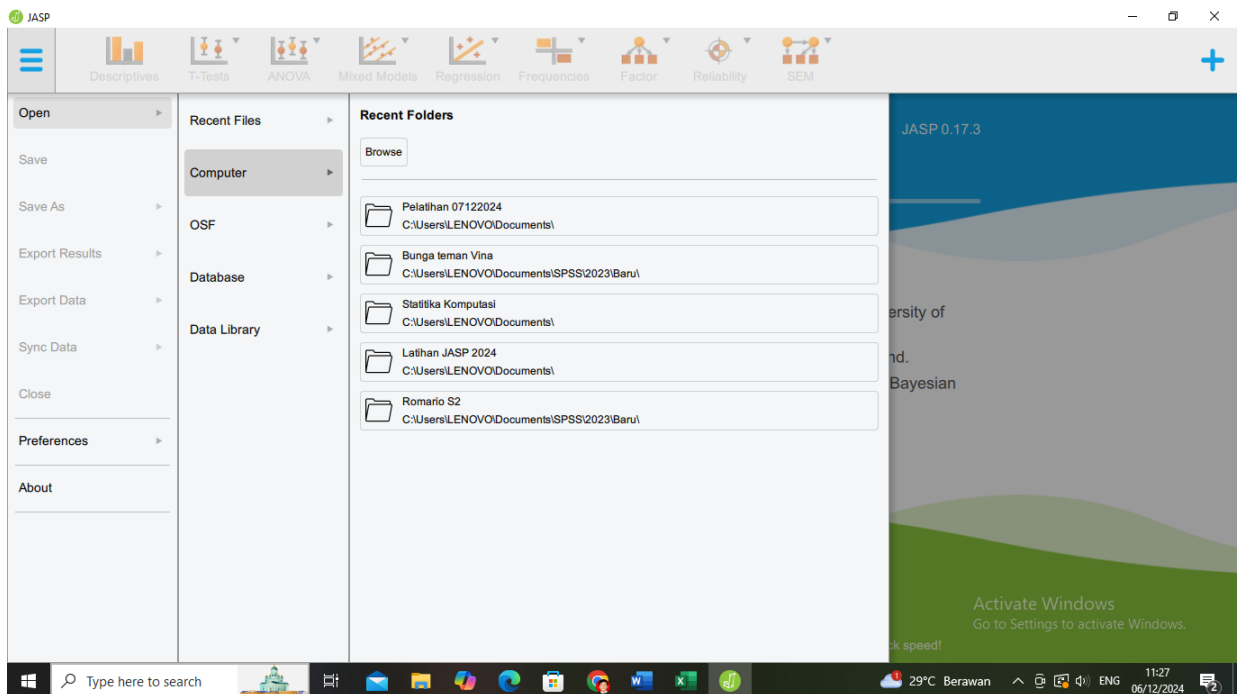
File Edit View Data Transform Analyze Direct Marketing Graphs Utilities Add-ons Window Help

Visible: 20 of 20 Variables

	VAR00001	VAR00002	VAR00003	VAR00004	VAR00005	VAR00006	VAR00007	VAR00008	VAR00009	VAR00010	VAR00011	V
1	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	
2	4.00	3.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	
3	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
4	4.00	2.00	2.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	
5	4.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	
6	4.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	
7	2.00	5.00	3.00	1.00	4.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	
8	2.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
9	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
10	4.00	3.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	
11	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	
12	4.00	4.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	
13	4.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	
14	2.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
15	4.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	1.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	
16	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
17	3.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	
18	3.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	
19	4.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
20	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	4.00	
21	4.00	1.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	
22	3.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
23	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	

Data View Variable View

4. Analisis dilakukan per aspek / dimensi. Klik Reliability



5. klik Reliability lalu unidemisional reliability

Data pelatihan (C:\Users\LENOVO\Documents\Pelatihan 07122024)

Descriptives T-Tests ANOVA Mixed Models Regression Frequencies Factor Reliability SEM

Classical

- Unidimensional Reliability
- Intraclass Correlation
- Rater Agreement
- Bland-Altman Plots

Bayesian

- Unidimensional Reliability

	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	V10	V11	V14	V15	V16	V17	V18	V19
1	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4		5	5	3	4	4
2	4	3	5	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	5		5	3	3	5	5
3	4	3	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	4		4	3	3	4	4
4	4	2	2	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4		5	4	4	4	5
5	4	4	2	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	4		3	3	3	4	3
6	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	1	3	3	3		4	3	3	3	3
7	2	2	3	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	5	1	2
8	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	1
9	3	2	3	3	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
10	4	3	3	5	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	3	4	3	4
11	3	2	2	2	3	3	1	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	5	2	3
12	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
13	4	2	3	4	5	4	3	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	3	5
14	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	4	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	1	4
15	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
16	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	1	1
17	3	2	3	3	4	3	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
18	3	3	4	5	5	2	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	2	4	4
19	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	3
20	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Type here to search

Ide daftar pantauan

13:21
06/12/2024

6. Masukkan item-item ke kotak Variabel

Data Daya Beda* (C:\Users\Acer\Documents\Statistika Komputasi\Materi)

Unidimensional Reliability

Variables

V1
V2
V3
V4
V5
V6
V7
V8
V9
V10
V11
V12
V13
V14
V15
V16

Analysis

Scale Statistics

☒ Confidence Interval 95.0 %

☐ Coefficient ω

☒ Coefficient α

☐ Guttman's λ_2

☐ Guttman's λ_6

☐ Greatest lower bound

Individual Item Statistics

☐ Coefficient ω (if item dropped)

☒ Coefficient α (if item dropped)

☐ Guttman's λ_2 (if item dropped)

☐ Guttman's λ_6 (if item dropped)

☐ Greatest lower bound (if item dropped)

☒ Item-rest correlation

Frequentist Scale Reliability Statistics

Estimate	Cronbach's α
Point estimate	0.939
95% CI lower bound	0.898
95% CI upper bound	0.966

Note: The following item correlated negatively with the scale: V20.

Frequentist Individual Item Reliability Statistics

Item	If item dropped	
	Cronbach's α	Item-rest correlation
V1	0.934	0.745
V2	0.937	0.578
V3	0.935	0.715
V4	0.935	0.670
V5	0.935	0.668
V6	0.935	0.661
V7	0.936	0.648
V8	0.938	0.553
V9	0.935	0.687
V10	0.935	0.665
V11	0.934	0.777
V12	0.934	0.768
V13	0.935	0.705
V14	0.935	0.658
V15	0.935	0.667
V16	0.935	0.681
V17	0.935	0.683
V18	0.936	0.645
V19	0.936	0.654
V20	0.946	-0.029

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7. Klik Scale Statistic klik Cronbach α lalu individual item statistic klik cronbah ∞ (alfa if item deleted dan item rest correlation

Data Daya Bada* (C:\Users\Acer\Documents\Statistika Komputasi\Maten)

Unidimensional Reliability

Variables

- V1
- V2
- V3
- V4
- V5
- V6
- V7
- V8
- V9
- V10
- V11
- V12
- V13
- V14
- V15
- V16

Analysis

Scale Statistics

- ☒ Confidence Interval 95.0 %
- ☐ Coefficient ω
- ☒ Coefficient α
- ☐ Guttman's A2
- ☐ Guttman's A6
- ☐ Greatest lower bound

Individual Item Statistics

- ☐ Coefficient ω (if item dropped)
- ☒ Coefficient α (if item dropped)
- ☐ Guttman's A2 (if item dropped)
- ☐ Guttman's A6 (if item dropped)
- ☐ Greatest lower bound (if item dropped)
- ☒ Item-rest correlation

Frequentist Scale Reliability Statistics

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V17	0.935	0.683
V18	0.936	0.645
V19	0.936	0.654
V20	0.946	-0.029

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Output :

2. Unidimensional Reliability

Frequentist Scale Reliability Statistics

Estimate	Cronbach's α
Point estimate	0.939
95% CI lower bound	0.898
95% CI upper bound	0.966

Note. The following item correlated negatively with the scale: V20.

Frequentist Individual Item Reliability Statistics

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V17	0.935	0.683
V18	0.936	0.645
V19	0.936	0.654
V20	0.946	-0.029

Intepretasi

Pada dasarnya validitas item adalah daya beda item. Intepretasi daya beda item dapat dilakukan dengan cara :

1. Membandingkan r_{hitung} dengan $r_{kriteria}$. Item lolos seleksi jika r_{hitung} lebih besar dari $r_{kriteria}$

Hasil intepretasi dengan Cara 1

r_{kriteria} ditentukan oleh pengembang tes. Intinya pengembang tes menentukan sudah cukup puas dengan r_{kriteria} berapa.

Rekapitulasi Data

No	r Hitung	r Tabel	Status
1	0.745	0.3	Seleksi
2	0.578	0.3	Seleksi
3	0.715	0.3	Seleksi
4	0.670	0.3	Seleksi
5	0.668	0.3	Seleksi
6	0.661	0.3	Seleksi
7	0.648	0.3	Seleksi
8	0.553	0.3	Seleksi
9	0.687	0.3	Seleksi
10	0.665	0.3	Seleksi
11	0.777	0.3	Seleksi
12	0.768	0.3	Seleksi
13	0.705	0.3	Seleksi
14	0.658	0.3	Seleksi
15	0.667	0.3	Seleksi
16	0.681	0.3	Seleksi
17	0.683	0.3	Seleksi
18	0.645	0.3	Seleksi
19	0.654	0.3	Seleksi
20	-0.029	0.3	Tidak seleksi

LATIHAN 1

Hitung dan interpretasi pada faktor Interpersonal !, kemudian isi tabel berikut :

No	r hitung	r kriteria	Keterangan
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			

UJI RELIABILITAS

Reliabilitas sering disebut juga sebagai kehandalan adalah sejauh mana alat ukur memberikan hasil ukur yang konsisten, sejauh atribut yang diukur belum berubah. Salah satu metode estimasi reliabilitas adalah internal konsistensi dengan formula yang populer Alpha Cronbach.

Secara teknis, reliabilitas dihitung berdasarkan item-item yang telah terseleksi sebelumnya. Sehingga item-item drop tidak ikut di hitung. Secara umum alat ukur memiliki reliabilitas yang memadai jika memiliki koefisien diatas 0.7.

Langkah menghitung reliabilitas sebagai berikut :

1. Klik Reliability
2. Masukkan semua item terseleksi ke kolom item
3. Keluarkan item yang tidak Terseleksi
4. Klik Cronbach α

Diperoleh hasil :

3. Unidimensional Reliability	
Frequentist Scale Reliability Statistics	
Estimate	Cronbach's α
Point estimate	0.963