**RELIABILITY**

Definition of Reliability

Nature of Reliability

Methods or Types of Reliability

 **Definition of Reliability**

Is the degree to which an assessment tools produces stable and consistent results.

 **Nature of Reliability**

* Reliability refers to the results obtained with an evaluation instrument and not to the instrument itself.
* Reliability refers to a type of consistency.
* Reliability is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for validity.
* Reliability merely provides the consistency that makes validity possible.

**Method or types of Reliability**

**1-Test -retest Method**

When we administer same test twice to group after same interval of time. In this method we look for stability of test e.g. GRE, Aptitude test.

**2-Equivalent Reliability Method**

We administer two different but equivalent form of test.Equivalency should be in four things.

1-Content

2-No of questions

3-Nature of question e.g. if one test have MCQS, the other must have MCQS.

4-Difficulty level.

 But questions should be different e.g. first test have a questions “define validity”. The other test should have question “define reliability”.

 **3- Split-Half Method**

In it we measure internal consistency of question we administer a single test once, but divide test into two parts on the basis of odd and even No item

Odd No of item: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9…….

Even No of item: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10……….

Half test reliability coefficient: r ½ or rh (half test reliability)

Total test reliability: RT or rt.

**Spearman Brown Prophecy formula:**

2(reliability of half test)

 1 +(reliability of half test)