

## Reliability Coefficients

<b>Reliability Type</b>	<b>How Derived</b>	<b>Uses</b>
<b>Internal Consistency</b>	Derived from scores obtained during one administration of the test to the standardization sample	Not suitable for timed tests or tests that are not completed by the entire group taking the test; does not provide any estimate of a test's stability over time, but shows homogeneity of test
<b>Split-half</b>	Division of the test into two equivalent parts and comparison of performance between the two parts	Appropriate for long tests that have items all intended to measure the same trait
<b>Intercorrelations</b>	Estimated by determining how all the items on a test relate to all other items and to all comparable parts of the test.	Provides a measure of the extent to which items measure the same characteristic
<b>Test-retest</b>	Determined by administering a test to the same group of individuals on two separate occasions within a short period of time (two weeks to one month) and correlating the scores	Yields a stability coefficient that indicates the consistency of a test over time; Good for tests that are not subject to practice effect
<b>Equivalent forms (Alternate forms) (Parallel forms)</b>	Correlates the results of two equivalent forms of a test that are administered to the same individuals and reflects variation in performance from one set of items to another.	Measure of stability and equivalence obtained when the same children are tested with one form on one occasion and with another form on the second occasion, providing scores on two forms correlated over time