

The Validity and Reliability Study of Turkish Version of the Strengths Use Questionnaire

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Abstract: *The present study investigated the validity and reliability of Turkish version of Strengths Use Questionnaire (Wood, Linley, Maltby, Kashdan, & Hurling, 2011). The sample of study consists of 244 university students. Of the participants 166 were female and 78 were male and the mean age of them was 20,4. In this study construct validity and internal consistency reliabilities of the scale were examined. The results of confirmatory factor analysis indicated that the model was well fit ($\chi^2=204.70$, $df=74$, $RMSEA=.085$, $NFI=.93$, $CFI=.94$, $IFI=.94$, and $SRMR=.046$). Cronbach alpha internal consistency reliability coefficient of the scale was .94. Overall findings demonstrated that this scale had acceptable and fairly high validity and reliability scores.*

Keywords: *Strengths Use, Confirmatory Factor Analysis, Validity, Reliability*

1. Introduction

Personal strengths are the personal properties of an individual that allow him/her to perform well. The broader positive psychological prediction that using people strongest characteristics leads to increased well-being (Wood et al., 2011). In this case appears to be strong need to have a reliable and valid measurement tool to measure Turkish individual's levels of strengths use. Thus the aim of this research is to translate the Strengths Use Questionnaire (Wood et al., 2011) to Turkish and to examine its psychometric properties. This questionnaire contains 14 items (e.g., "I am regularly able to do what I do best.") with each item rated on a 7-point Likert-type scale. The Strengths Use Questionnaire was found to have an internal consistency reliability coefficient of .97.

2. Method

The study was conducted on 244 university students from different programs of Education Faculty of Amasya University, Turkey. Of the participants 166 were female and 78 were male and the mean age of them was 20,4. Primarily the Strengths Use Questionnaire was translated into Turkish by three academicians. After that the Turkish form was back-translated into English and examined the consistency between the Turkish and English forms. Than Turkish form has been reviewed by two academicians from educational sciences department. Finally they discussed the Turkish form and along with some corrections this scale was prepared for validity and reliability analyses. In this study confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was executed to confirm the original scale's structure in Turkish culture. As reliability analysis internal consistency coefficient and the item-total correlations were examined.

3. Results

Validity. The results of confirmatory factor analysis indicated that the model was well fit ($\chi^2=204.70$, $df=74$, $RMSEA=.085$, $NFI=.93$, $CFI=.94$, $IFI=.94$, and $SRMR=.046$). According to these values it can be said that the structural model of Strengths Use Questionnaire which consists of one factor was well fit to the Turkish culture (Marsh, Balla, & McDonald, 1988).

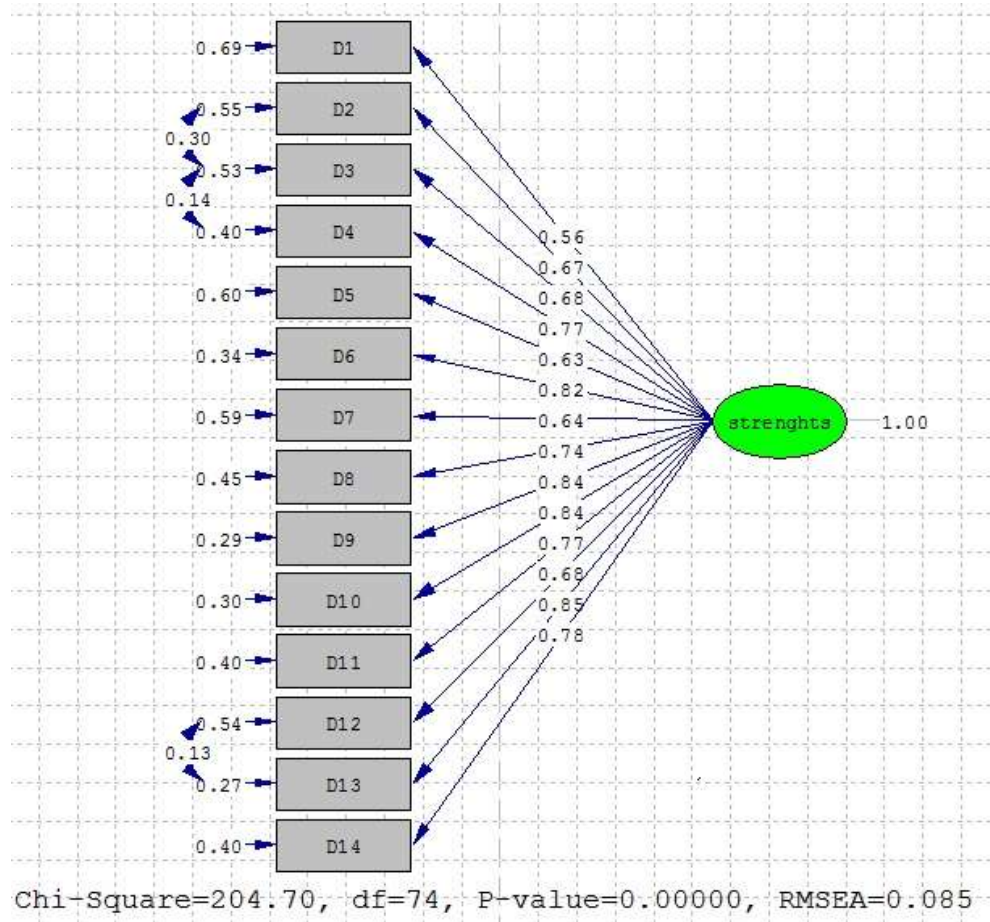


Fig. 1: Results of confirmatory factor analysis of Strengths Use Questionnaire.

Reliability. Cronbach alpha internal consistency reliability coefficient of the scale was .94. The corrected item-total correlations of Strengths Use Questionnaire ranged from .56 to .84.

TABLE I: Corrected item-total correlations of Strengths Use Questionnaire

Item no	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
1	66,5164	183,576	,560	,943
2	66,5123	181,576	,694	,940
3	66,5656	180,329	,706	,940
4	66,9918	176,288	,760	,938
5	67,8893	179,054	,622	,942
6	67,0779	173,282	,797	,937
7	67,6107	177,111	,613	,943
8	67,4098	176,037	,710	,939
9	67,2090	171,985	,796	,937
10	67,2090	173,787	,792	,937
11	67,0246	176,831	,744	,939
12	67,3115	175,466	,672	,941
13	67,3770	170,162	,836	,936
14	67,1311	176,345	,738	,939

4. Discussion

The purpose of purpose of this study was to translate Strengths Use Questionnaire into Turkish and to examine its psychometric properties. Overall findings demonstrated that this scale had acceptable and fairly high validity and reliability scores and that it may be used as an efficient instrument in order to assess levels of strengths use of individuals of. So it can be said that the Turkish version of Strengths Use Questionnaire is a reliable and valid measure of the constructs it was intended to assess (Büyüköztürk, 2004; Marsh, Balla, & McDonald, 1988; Tezbaşaran, 1996). Nevertheless, further studies that will use Strengths Use Questionnaire are important for its measurement force.

5. References

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