

Presentation on Sources of Invalidity

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Validity

- **“Validity is the degree to which a test or instrument measures what it purportes to measure”- Thomas and Nelson (2005)**
- The experiment tests the variable(s) that it purports to test.
- *Please note that validity discussed here is in the context of experimental design and not in the context of measurement.*

Types of Validity

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graph TD; A[Types of Validity] --> B[Internal validity]; A --> C[External validity];
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Internal validity

External validity

Internal Validity

- The extent to which the results of a study can be attributed to the treatments used in the study.

External Validity

- Generalizability of the results of study.

Threats to Validity...

Threats To Internal Validity

- **History**
- **Maturation**
- **Testing**
- **Instrumentation**
- **Statistical Regression**
- **Selection Bias**
- **Experimental Mortality**
- **Selection Maturation Interactions**
- **Expectancy**

History

- ▶ The occurrence of events that are not part of the experimental treatment but that occur during the study and affect the dependent variable.



Maturation

- ▶ The physical, intellectual, and emotional changes that occur naturally in a study's participants over a period of time.



Testing

- ▶ Refers to improved scores on a posttest as a result of having taken a pretest.



Pre test



Post test

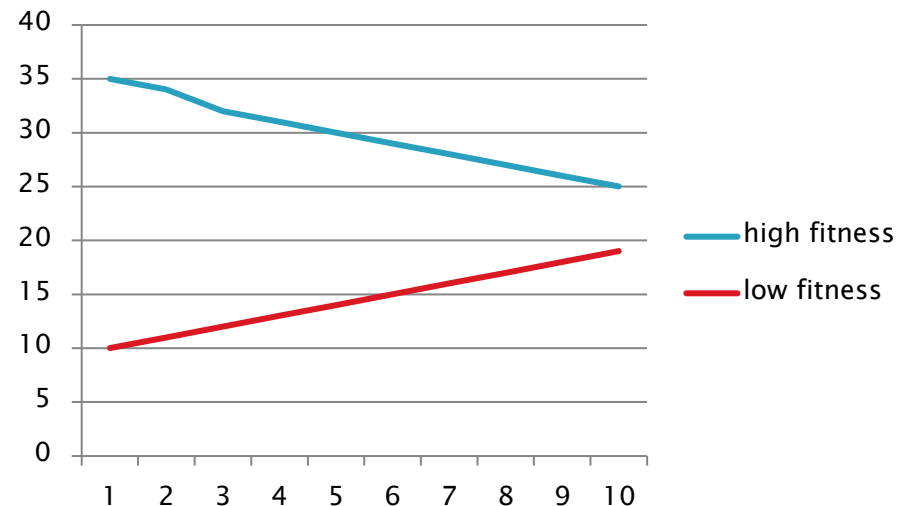
Instrumentation

- ▶ The unreliability or lack of consistency in measuring instruments that can result in an invalid assessment of performance.



Statistical Regression

- ▶ The facts the group selected on the basis of extreme scores are not as extreme on subsequent testing.



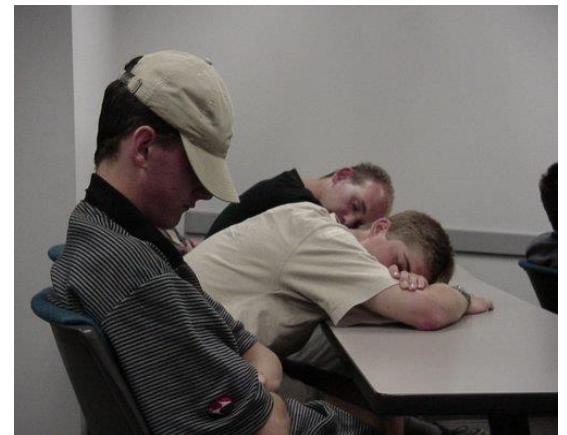
Selection Bias

- ▶ The outcome when already formed groups are compared raising the possibility that the groups were different before a study even begins.



Experimental Mortality

- ▶ The case in which participants drop out from a study which may significantly affect the study's results.



Selection Maturation Interaction

- ▶ If intact groups are used in a study, one group may profit more (or less) from a treatment or have an initial advantage because of maturation, history, or testing factors.



Treatment

Expectancy

- ▶ Researchers anticipates that certain participants will perform better.

Controlling Threats To Internal Validity

- ▶ Randomization
- ▶ Placebo
- ▶ Blind Set Up
- ▶ Double Blind Set Up

Placebos

- ▶ Method of controlling a threat to internal validity in which a control group receives a false treatment while the experimental group receives the real treatment.

Blind Setups

- ▶ Method of controlling a threat to internal validity in which the participant does not know whether he or she is receiving the experimental or control treatment.

Double-Blind Setups

- ▶ Method of controlling a threat to internal validity in which neither the participant nor the experimenter knows which treatment the Participants is receiving.

Uncontrolled Threats To Internal Validity

- ▶ Testing
- ▶ Instrumentation
- ▶ Experimental Mortality

THANK YOU