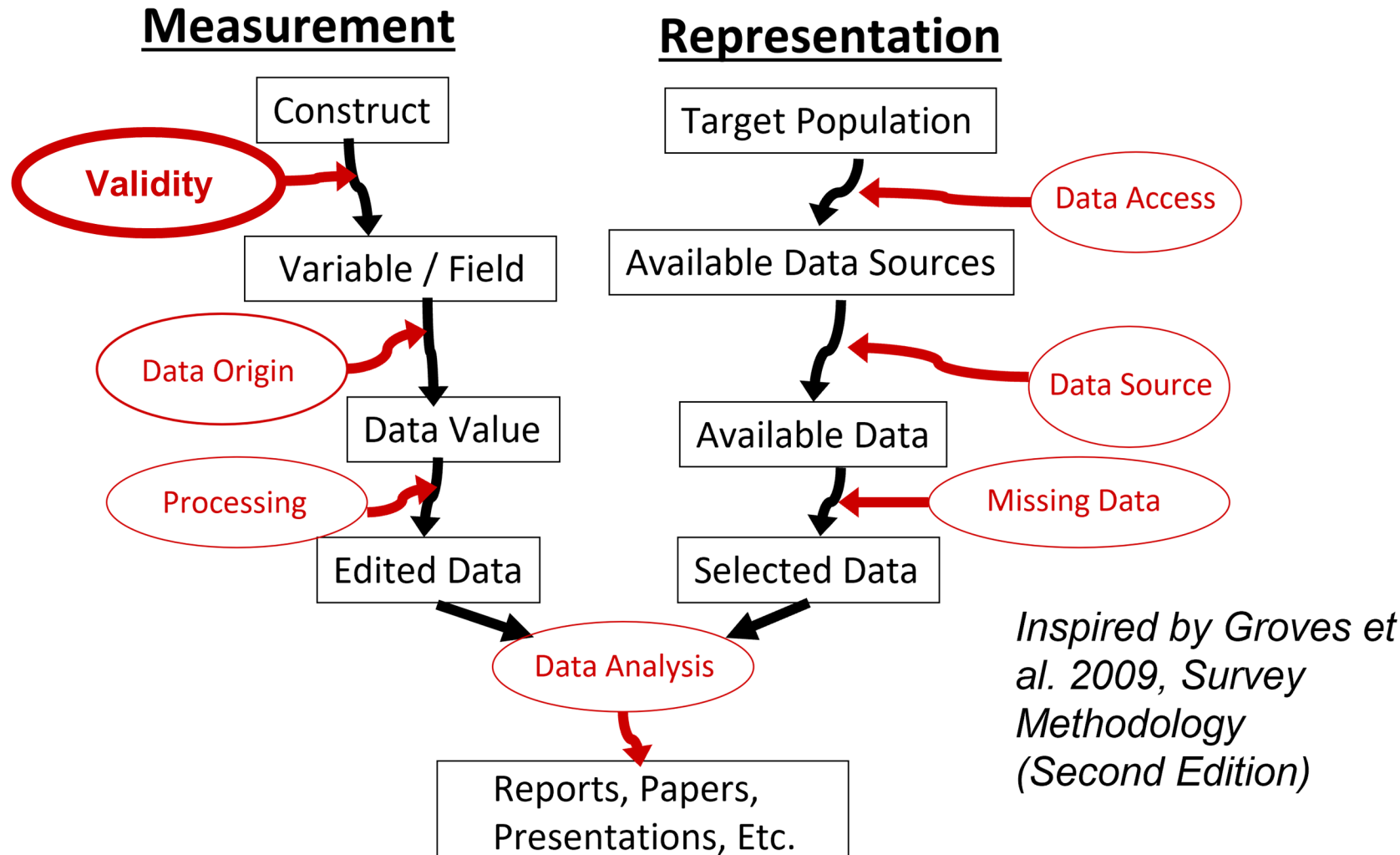


Defining Validity

By Brady T. West

Dimensions of TDQ: The Big Picture!

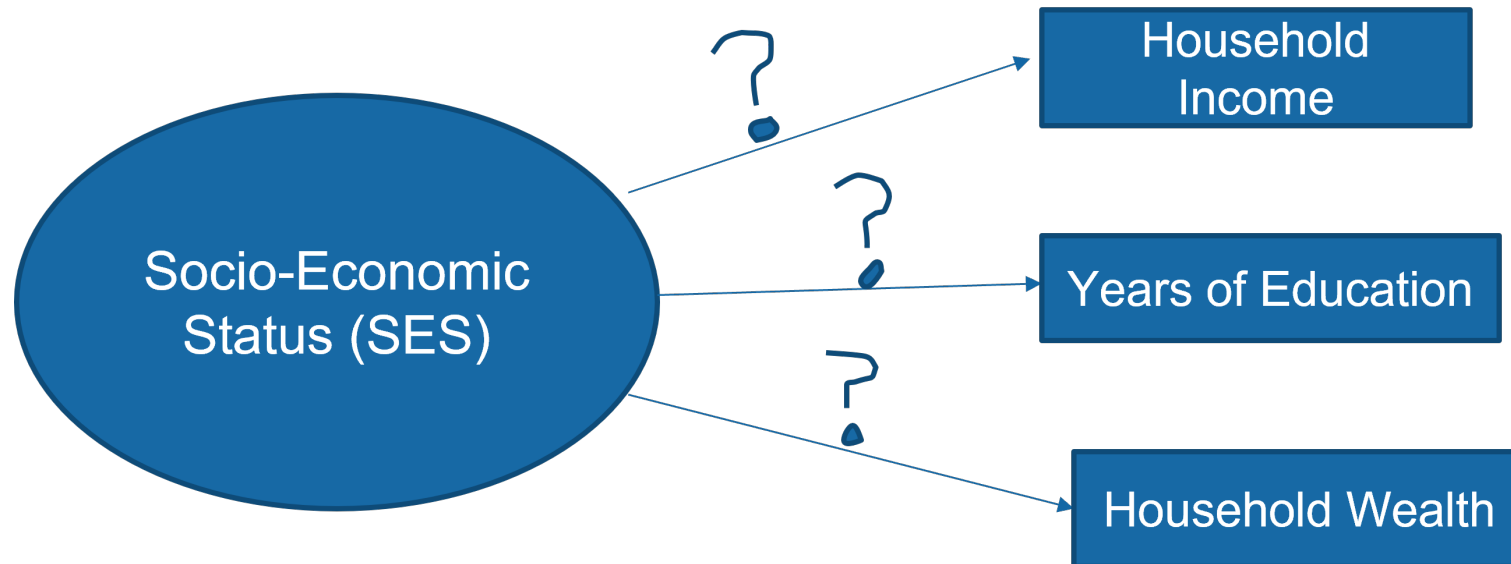


Validity: Definition

- **Validity:** A variable for analysis is accurately measuring what it is supposed to measure in theory.
- This concept could pertain to **construct validity** (for designed surveys) or **face validity** (for gathered data: on the surface, is something measuring what it is supposed to measure?)
- **Construct:** a theoretical trait, or characteristic, that we attempt to quantify for the different units under study (e.g., physical functioning, personality, Socio-Economic Status, etc.)

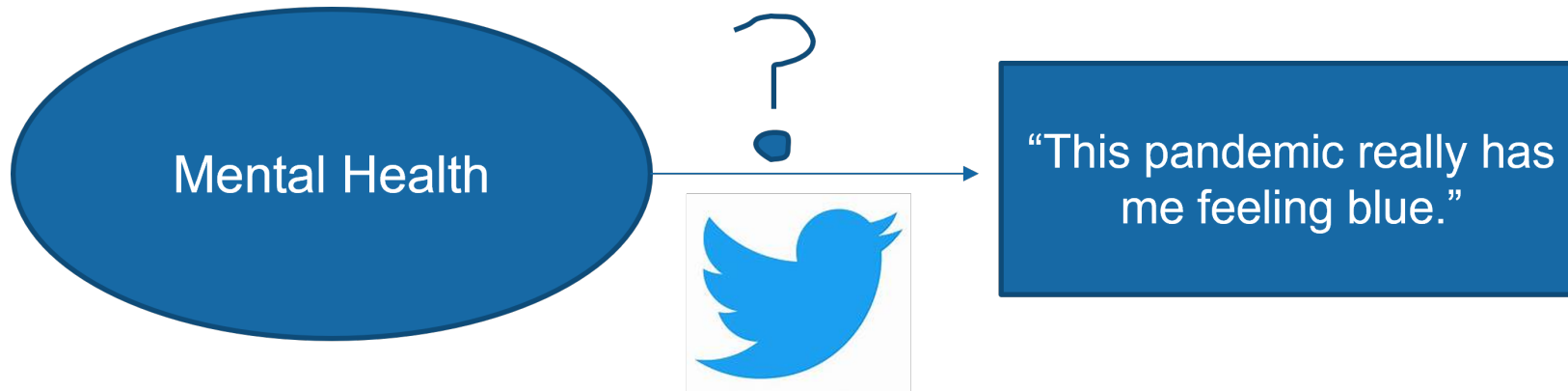
Example: Designed Data

- Does a measure of **socio-economic status (SES)** derived from other variables measured in a survey (e.g., household income, education, wealth, etc.) accurately measure the “construct” known as someone’s overall SES?



Example: Gathered Data

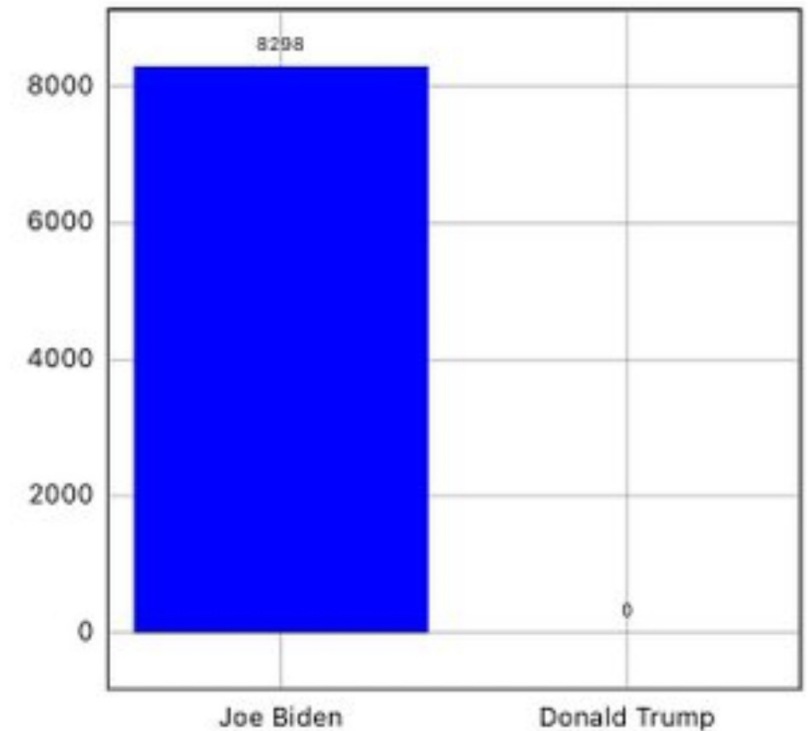
- Does a qualitative analysis of the text gathered from a collection of tweets about mental health difficulties with the pandemic provide valid measures of the mental health of Twitter users with particular characteristics?



A Fun (?) Example

- What's wrong with using the number of deaths attributed to COVID-19 in the first 100 days of the presidency as a comparative measure of performance for the last two presidents?
- Is this a valid measure of performance?

COVID-19 deaths 1st 100 days in office



What's Next?

- Validity is crucial when designing a research study: we need to make sure that our measures are valid!
- This week, we will continue to learn about threats to validity for both designed and gathered data
- Then, we will turn to the **data origin** and **data processing** measurement dimensions of the TDQ framework



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