Validity and Reliability

Student’s Name

Institutional Affiliation

Course Number and Name

Instructor’s Name

Due Date
Validity and Reliability

When evaluating the quality and effectiveness of research, the phrases’ reliability and validity are frequently used. They describe the precision with which an approach, technique, or test measure something. Validity is concerned with a measure's precision, whereas reliability is concerned with a measure's consistency (Middleton, 2020).

Comparing multiple versions of the same measurement can be used to determine reliability. Various statistical techniques can be used to measure various forms of reliability. To test test-retest reliability, a group of individuals fills out a questionnaire that assesses personality qualities. The test-retest reliability is high if the involved participants complete the questionnaire once more days, weeks, or months later and get the same findings (Middleton, 2020). Interrater consistency is determined when several investigators execute the same assessment or observation on the same sample. The correlation between their various sets of results is then calculated. The assessment has great interrater reliability if all researchers offer similar evaluations (Middleton, 2020).

A questionnaire is constructed to assess one's self-worth in order to test internal consistency reliability. There should be a considerable correlation between the two sets of findings if the results were randomly divided into two halves. If the two outcomes are drastically dissimilar, there is a lack of internal consistency (Middleton, 2020). Validity is more difficult to assess, although it can be done by comparing the results to other relevant data or hypotheses. Construct, content, and criteria evidence are the three basic categories of evidence used to estimate it. An expert judgment or statistical approach can be used to assess each kind (Middleton, 2020).
On some occasions, a measure or assessment can be reliable but not valid or valid but not reliable. It is possible for a statistic to be dependable but not valid if it is very consistent in assessing something yet regularly measures the wrong concept. Similarly, if a measure measures the correct concept but does so inconsistently, it may be valid but unreliable (Lumenlearning, 2019).
References


Production. https://courses.lumenlearning.com/suny-hccc-research-methods/chapter/chapter-7-scale-reliability-and-validity/