

Evaluation Briefs

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Checklist to Evaluate the Quality of Questions

To get usable and accurate data from questionnaires and interviews, it is critical that you develop questions that are easily understood by the respondent. The *Question Appraisal System* (QAS-99) is a method for identifying and fixing miscommunication and other types of problems with questions. Use QAS-99 before formal field testing of your questions. The QAS-99 includes a checklist composed of eight steps. Within each step, you can determine whether specific problems with a question exist, and, if so, check the "YES" box associated with the particular problem. Go to the QAS-99 user's manual for more information on how to code the problems noted in each question and suggestions for correcting the problems. You can find the user's manual at http://appliedresearch.cancer.gov/areas/cognitive/qas99.pdf.

Below is the QAS-99 checklist. Although the QAS-99 was designed for reviewing telephone interviews, you can use the checklist for questionnaires, with the exception of Step 1.

Questionnaire Appraisal System

Questionnaire Appraisal System	
INSTRUCTIONS	
Use one form for EACH question to be reviewed. In reviewing each question:	
1) WRITE OR TYPE IN THE QUESTION NUMBER. ATTACH QUESTION.	
Question number or question here:	
2) Proceed through the form—Circle or highlight YES or NO for each Problem Type	(1a8).
3) Whenever a YES is circled, write detailed notes that describe the problem.	
STEP 1 – READING: Determine if it is difficult for the interviewers to read the ques	tion uniformly
to all respondents.	
1a. WHAT TO READ: Interviewer may have difficulty determining what parts of the	YES NO
question should be read.	
1b. MISSING INFORMATION: Information the interviewer needs to administer the	YES NO
question is <i>not</i> contained in the question.	
1c. HOW TO READ: Question is <i>not</i> fully scripted and therefore difficult to read.	YES NO
STEP 2 – INSTRUCTIONS: Look for problems with any introductions, instructions,	, or
explanations from the <i>respondent's</i> point of view.	
2a. CONFLICTING OR INACCURATE INSTRUCTIONS, introductions, or	YES NO
explanations.	
2b. COMPLICATED INSTRUCTIONS , introductions, or explanations.	YES NO
STEP 3 – CLARITY: Identify problems related to communicating the intent or mean	of the
question to the respondent.	
3a. WORDING: Question is lengthy, awkward, ungrammatical, or contains	YES NO
complicated syntax.	



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21 TECHNICAL TERM (C) 1 C 1 1 1	A/EC NO	
3b. TECHNICAL TERM(S) are undefined, unclear, or complex.	YES NO	
3c. VAGUE: There are multiple ways to interpret the question or to decide what is to be	YES NO	
included or excluded.		
3d. REFERENCE PERIODS (e.g., "during the past month") are missing, not well	YES NO	
specified, or in conflict.		
STEP 4 – ASSUMPTIONS: Determine whether there are problems with assumptions n	nade or the	
underlying logic.	_	
4a. INAPPROPRIATE ASSUMPTIONS are made about the respondent or about his/her	YES NO	
living situation.		
4b. ASSUMES CONSTANT BEHAVIOR or experience for situations that vary.	YES NO	
4c. DOUBLE-BARRELED: Contains more than one implicit question.	YES NO	
STEP 5 – KNOWLEDGE/MEMORY: Check whether respondents are likely to not kn	ow or have	
trouble remembering information.		
5a. KNOWLEDGE may not exist: Respondent is unlikely to <i>know</i> the answer to a factual	YES NO	
question.		
5b. ATTITUDE may not exist: Respondent is unlikely to have formed the attitude being	YES NO	
asked about.		
5c. RECALL failure: Respondent may not <i>remember</i> the information asked for.	YES NO	
5d. COMPUTATION PROBLEM: The question requires a difficult mental calculation.	YES NO	
STEP 6 - SENSITIVITY/BIAS: Assess questions for sensitive nature or wording, and	for bias.	
6a. SENSITIVE CONTENT (general): The question asks about a topic that is	YES NO	
embarrassing, very private, or that involves illegal behavior.		
6b. SENSITIVE WORDING (specific): Given that the general topic is sensitive, the	YES NO	
wording should be improved to minimize sensitivity.		
6c. SOCIALLY ACCEPTABLE response is implied by the question.	YES NO	
STEP 7 – RESPONSE CATEGORIES: Assess the adequacy of the range of responses	to be	
recorded.		
7a. OPEN-ENDED QUESTION that is inappropriate or difficult.	YES NO	
7b. MISMATCH between question and response categories.	YES NO	
7c. TECHNICAL TERM(S) are undefined, unclear, or complex.	YES NO	
7d. VAGUE response categories are subject to multiple interpretations.	YES NO	
7e. OVERLAPPING response categories.	YES NO	
7f. MISSING eligible responses in response categories.	YES NO	
7g. ILLOGICAL ORDER of response categories.	YES NO	
STEP 8 – OTHER PROBLEMS: Look for problems not identified in Steps 1-7.		
8. OTHER PROBLEMS not previously identified.	YES NO	
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