# DESAP condensed
## The checklists assessment questions

**The DESAP assessment questions....**

are here summarised for you if you don't want to complete the whole checklist but only the questions pertinent to the DESAP assessment diagram. For any instructions and guidelines please look at the first pages of the main checklist.

## Questions relating to Relevance

**2**    **How do you appraise the information available on user satisfaction of (key) users? (V.2)**

1 – **Little information** on key users and on other users available ☐

2 – **Some** information on key users and **little** information on other users available ☐

3 – **Some** information on key users and **some** on other users available ☐

4 – **A lot of** information on key users and **some** on other users available ☐

5 – **Complete** information on key users and other users available ☐

**3**    **How do you appraise the overall relevance of your survey? (V.3)**

1 – The survey is **of little relevance** ☐

2 – Key areas are relevant to some extent, other areas covered are **of little relevance** ☐

3 – Key areas and other areas covered are **relevant to some extent** ☐

4 – Key areas are highly relevant, other areas covered are **relevant to some extent** ☐

5 – Key areas and other areas covered are **both highly relevant** ☐

## Questions relating to Accuracy

**6**    **How do you appraise the problem of overcoverage? (II.6)**

1 - **Major overcoverage**: An unacceptably high number of units not belonging to the target population were included in the frame; or the overcoverage rate not known ☐

2 - **Considerable overcoverage**: Many units not belonging to the target population were included in the frame ☐

3 - **Some overcoverage**: Some units not belonging to the target population were included in the frame ☐

4 - **Slight overcoverage**: Few units not belonging to the target population were included in the frame ☐

5 - **Nearly no overcoverage**: There is only a very small difference between the frame and the target population ☐

**7**   **How do you appraise the problem of undercoverage? (II.7)**

1 - **Major undercoverage**: An unacceptably high number of units belonging to the target population were not included in the frame; or the undercoverage rate not known ☐

2 - **Considerable undercoverage**: Many units belonging to the target population were not included in the frame ☐

3 - **Some undercoverage**: Some units belonging to the target population were not included in the frame ☐

4 - **Slight undercoverage**: Few units belonging to the target population were not included in the frame ☐

5 - **Nearly no undercoverage**: There is only a very small difference between the frame and the target population ☐

**8**   **Are there any problems with misclassification of statistical units? (II.8)**

1 - There are is **a large number** of misclassifications ☐

2 - There is a **considerable number** of misclassification ☐

3 - There are **some misclassifications** ☐

4 - There is a **slight problem** with the number of misclassifications ☐

5 - There are **nearly no misclassifications** ☐

**4**   **How do you appraise the necessity of editing the raw data? (IV.4)**

1 - A lot of errors were discovered in the original data material and checking is indispensable ☐

2 - Few errors were discovered in the original data material which need to be corrected ☐

3 - Few errors were discovered in the original data material; however they need not be corrected ☐

4 - The raw data have already been sufficiently checked during the collection process by integrated pre–programmed plausibility checking systems ☐

5 - As far as possible the raw data material is error free and no data editing is necessary ☐

**6**   **How do you appraise the coefficients of variation (CVs) for key variables? (V.6)**

1 - CVs are **very high** for the entire statistics ☐

2 - CVs are **high** for a lot of items and items and/or in a large part of the subdivisions ☐

3 - CVs are **medium** both for relevant items and some important subdivisions ☐

4 - CVs are **small** for most of the relevant items and important classification levels ☐

5 - CVs are **small for all key items** and all important classification levels ☐

**15**   **How do you appraise the extent of unit non-response in your survey? (V.15)**

N. B.: Due to the fundamentally different pre–conditions of different survey types, unit non–response assessment criteria for mandatory surveys, short voluntary surveys and demanding voluntary surveys have to be distinguished. Please use the following categories of unit non–response for your assessment:

|  | mandatory survey | short voluntary survey | demanding voluntary survey |
|---|---|---|---|
| low non-response rate | < 5 % | < 20 % | < 40 % |
| medium non-response rate | 5 % up to 15 % | 20 % up to 40 % | 40 % up to 60 % |
| high non-response rate | > 15 % | > 40 % | 60 % |

1 – The rate of unit non–response is **not known** or unacceptably high   ☐

2 – **High** unit non-response rate   ☐

3 – **Medium** unit non-response rate   ☐

4 – **Low** unit non response-rate   ☐

5 – There is **nearly no unit non-response**   ☐

**18**   **How do you appraise the extent of item non-response in your survey (for key variables)? (V.18)**

1 – The rate of item non–response is **not known** or unacceptably high (>50%)   ☐

2 – There is **a lot of** item non-response (15% to under 50%)   ☐

3 – There is **some** item non-response (5% to under 15%)   ☐

4 – There is **little** item non-response (<5%)   ☐

5 – There is **nearly no item non-response**   ☐

# Questions relating to Timeliness and Puncutality

**21**   **How do you appraise the time lag between the reference period and the first publication of the preliminary or final results? (V.21)**

1 – There is a **substantial** time lag   ☐

2 – There is a **larger** time lag   ☐

3 – There is a **certain** time lag (within the agreed time schedule)   ☐

4 – There is a **small** time lag   ☐

5 – There is a **very** small time lag   ☐

**22**   **Are the planned publication dates for the main publication (e. g. comprehensive tables with results including web publications) usually kept? (V.22)**

1 – There is **frequently a large delay**   ☐

2 – They are **frequently not met with a certain delay**   ☐

3 – They are **mostly** kept (> 50% of the publications)   ☐

4 – They are **usually** kept (> 80% of the publications)   ☐

5 – They are (nearly) **always** kept   ☐

## Questions relating to Comparability

**24    How do you appraise the comparability of your statistical product across non-geographical domains (relating to concepts and survey design of important other statistics)? (V.24)**

1 – There are **serious** differences to other important related statistics ☐

2 – There are **larger** differences to other important related statistics ☐

3 – There are **some** differences to other important related statistics ☐

4 – There are **slight** differences to other important related statistics ☐

5 – There are **no major** differences to other important related statistics ☐

**25    How do you appraise the comparability of your statistical product over time (relating to preceding reference periods of your survey)? (V.25)**
**Comparability over time can be restricted due to changes in concepts and/or survey design.**

1 – The survey is **not comparable** over time due to fundamental changes or problems ☐

2 – Comparability over time is seriously restricted ☐

3 – Comparability over time is restricted **to some extent** ☐

4 – Comparability over time is **slightly** restricted ☐

5 – There **no restrictions** concerning comparability over time ☐

## Questions relating to Coherence

**27    Concerning the results for different frequencies, how do you appraise the coherence of your statistics – in other words can the results of different frequencies for the same reference period be reliably combined? (V.27)**

1 – There are **substantial problems** ☐

2 – There are **a lot of** contradictions ☐

3 – There are **some** contradictions ☐

4 – There are **few** contradictions ☐

5 – There are **no major** contradictions ☐

**28    How do you appraise the coherence of your statistic within the same socio–economic area? Can results be reliably combined with statistics originating from other sources (also including important non-official statistics)? (V.28)**

1 – There are **substantial** differences ☐

2 – There are **a lot of** differences ☐

3 – There are **some** differences ☐

4 – There are **few** differences ☐

5 – There are **no major** differences ☐