



## Taking Stock: Pretesting in Comparative Contexts

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# Cross-cultural Survey Guidelines for Pretesting

- Definition: “...a series of activities designed to evaluate...”
  - “a survey instrument’s capacity to collect the desired data
  - “the capabilities of the selected mode of data collection
  - “and/or the overall adequacy of the field procedures”
- Common language
  - **Pretest**, field test, **pilot**, dress rehearsal
- List of tools
  - Cognitive tests, behavior coding, IRT, etc.
- References



# A Benchmark

- Methods for Testing and Evaluating Survey Questionnaires (Presser et al, ed, 2002)
- No definition
- No common terms
- Cognitive interviewing appraisal (Willis)
- Description of cross-cultural problems (Smith), translation agenda (Harkness)



# Progress

- Translation
- Cognitive interviewing
- Vignettes
- Paradata
- Analysis
- Documentation?



# Lack of Progress

- Experiments
- Mode
- Technology
- Dissemination ?



## Barely Mentioned

- Usability testing
- Prototyping
- Scenario testing
- Regression testing
- Database testing
- Life cycle ?



# Translation as a Metaphor for Comparative Methods

- A translation can never exceed the quality of a source document, but it can reveal problems with the source.
- Comparative pretesting methods cannot exceed the quality of pretesting in a monolingual/monocultural environment, but it can reveal problems with the basic methods.



# Toward a “Unified Theory” of Pretesting

- Where we started
- Where we are now
- Where we hope to go
- Quality Assessment
  - “Fitness for use”
- Computer Systems Development
  - Risk assessment and management





“...no expert can write a perfect questionnaire...”

“If you don’t have the resources to pilot-test your questionnaire, don’t do the study.”

Sudman & Bradburn, 1982