

www.casp-uk.net
info@casp-uk.net
Summertown Pavilion, Middle

Way Oxford OX2 7LG

CASP Checklist: 10 questions to help you make sense of a Qualitative research

How to use this appraisal tool: Three broad issues need to be considered when appraising a qualitative study:

- Are the results of the study valid? (Section A) What are the results? (Section B)
- Will the results help locally? (Section C)

The 10 questions on the following pages are designed to help you think about these issues systematically. The first two questions are screening questions and can be answered quickly. If the answer to both is "yes", it is worth proceeding with the remaining questions. There is some degree of overlap between the questions, you are asked to record a "yes", "no" or "can't tell" to most of the questions. A number of italicised prompts are given after each question. These are designed to remind you why the question is important. Record your reasons for your answers in the spaces provided.

About: These checklists were designed to be used as educational pedagogic tools, as part of a workshop setting, therefore we do not suggest a scoring system. The core CASP checklists (randomised controlled trial & systematic review) were based on JAMA 'Users' guides to the medical literature 1994 (adapted from Guyatt GH, Sackett DL, and Cook DJ), and piloted with health care practitioners.

For each new checklist, a group of experts were assembled to develop and pilot the checklist and the workshop format with which it would be used. Over the years overall adjustments have been made to the format, but a recent survey of checklist users reiterated that the basic format continues to be useful and appropriate.

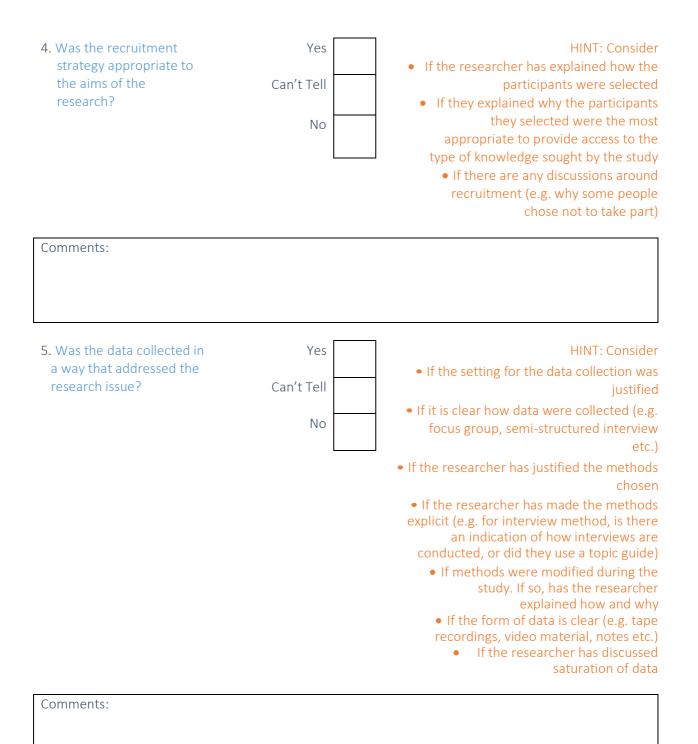
Referencing: we recommend using the Harvard style citation, i.e.: *Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (2018). CASP (insert name of checklist i.e. Qualitative) Checklist. [online] Available at: URL. Accessed: Date Accessed.*

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Yes Can't Tell No	HINT: Consider • what was the goal of the research • why it was thought important • its relevance
Yes Can't Tell No	HINT: Consider • If the research seeks to interpret or illuminate the actions and/or subjective experiences of research participants • Is qualitative research the tight methodology for addressing the research goal
Yes Can't Tell	HINT: Consider • if the researcher has justified the research design (e.g. have they discussed how they decided which method to use)
	Can't Tell No Series Se







HINT: Consider

- If the researcher critically examined their own role, potential bias and influence during (a) formulation of the research questions (b) data collection, including sample recruitment and choice of location
 How the researcher responded to events during the study and whether they considered the
 - whether they considered the implications of any changes in the research design

Comments:

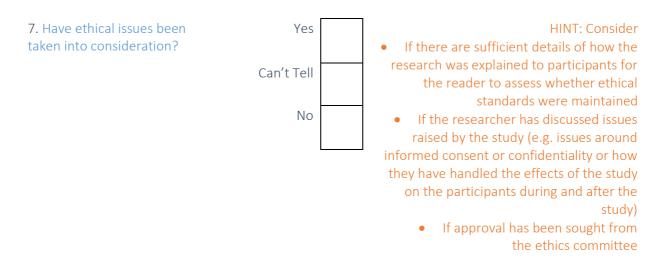
6. Has the relationship

participants been

between researcher and

adequately considered?

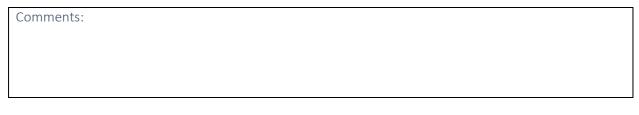
Section B: What are the results?



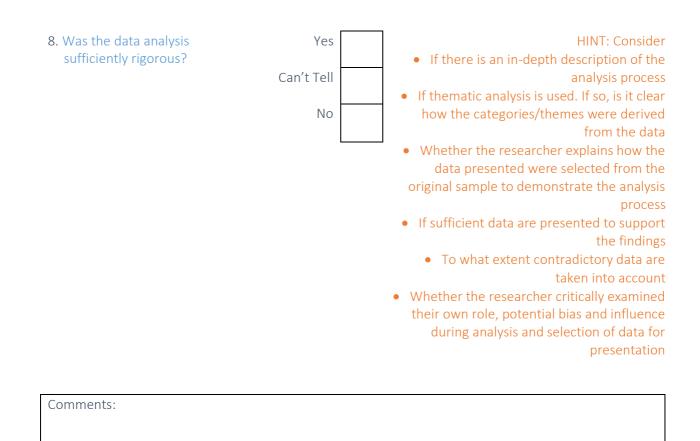
Yes

No

Can't Tell







9. Is there a clear statement	Yes	HINT: Consider whether
of findings?		 If the findings are explicit
	Can't Tell	• If there is adequate discussion of the
		evidence both for and against the
	No	researcher's arguments
		• If the researcher has discussed the
		credibility of their findings (e.g.
		triangulation, respondent validation, more
		than one analyst)
		• If the findings are discussed in relation to
		the original research question



Section C: Will the results help locally?

10. How valuable is the	HINT: Consider
research?	• If the researcher discusses the
	contribution the study makes to existing
	knowledge or understanding (e.g. do they
	consider the findings in relation to current
	practice or policy, or relevant research-
	based literature
	 If they identify new areas where research
	is necessary
	 If the researchers have discussed whether
	or how the findings can be transferred to
	other populations or considered other
	ways the research may be used

Comments: