Quality Considerations	Data Quality Control Procedures	
	Quantitative Data	**Qualitative Data**
Validity	If data collection tools did not have established validity, conduct an analysis of the validity of the tools used (construct, content, and criterion validity). Review each variable to ensure the values are appropriate (i.e., no outliers).	Assess credibility, transferability, and confirmability of the data as compared to similar other populations and contexts.[1]
Reliability	If data collection tools did not have established reliability, conduct an analysis of the reliability of the tools used.	Assess dependability of the data on individual circumstances.[8]
Missing information or loss to follow up	With sufficient sample sizes, and representativeness, consider imputation, interpolation, or modeling techniques to recapture this data.	N/A
Bias	Report any potential sources of bias in sampling, data collection, or data analysis.	
Unintended consequences and extraneous variables (confounding, modifying)	Ensure the analysis data set is complete, including variables for population and sample characteristics and contextual conditions.	
Measurement timing	Outcome data must be collected after intervention delivery has begun. Account for multiple intervention components or changes in dose of the intervention.	
Measure adaptation	Avoid changes in measures from baseline to follow up.	

[1] *Lincoln, YS. & Guba, EG. (1985). Naturalistic Inquiry. Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.*