Bombarding people with questions: a reconsideration of survey ethics

Hirotsgu Aiga

“A survey, again? You are the third survey team who visited us during these couple of months. I am fed up with...”

These words greeted me and my assistant at a house in Zalingei Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camp in Darfur in 2004. Health surveys play an increasingly critical role in responses to humanitarian crises and in monitoring progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, yet survey ethics are rarely discussed.

A survey provides an opportunity for vulnerable people to speak of the obstacles they are encountering and copling with. Participation in a survey allows them to debrif, yet interview may ask questions that respondents are reluctant to answer or even think about. Sensitive questions can increase psychological stress and compromise the accuracy of responses. Talking about traumatic experiences can sometimes be positive, but often it is not. Participation in a survey also deprives respondents of economic opportunities, e.g. time for farming, trading or gathering water and firewood.

Because of the risk of emotional and economic opportunity costs, individuals should be given the choice of whether to participate in surveys. To ensure informed consent, questionnaires often include protocol phrases. Unfortunately obtaining consent by stating prescribed phrases becomes mechanical. Getting consent by stating prescribed phrases becomes mechanical. When two surveys are conducted in the same area to measure the same indicators during the same period, the results could be significantly different due to differences in survey methods.

For instance, WHO concluded that the crude mortality rate in Darfur exceeded the emergency threshold in its mortality survey in June–August 2004, while the World Food Programme (WFP) maintained that it fell below the threshold. This was interpreted as contradictory and led to political debate. Epidemiologists should have reviewed the survey reports more carefully and guided stakeholders to the correct interpretation. The reports make clear that the WHO survey targeted only IDPs, while the WFP survey targeted both IDPs and residents, so the different results are reasonable, not contradictory.

Survey practitioners and epidemiologists should avoid creating unnecessary political debate that stems from survey results; their professional ethics should not be limited to conducting surveys but also extend to taking responsibility for the impacts of survey results.

According to the informed consent protocol phrases of the demographic and health survey questionnaire, 40 (minimum) to 75 (maximum) minutes were allocated for completing an interview with a household with one child under five years of age and one reproductive-age woman, by asking 583 questions. The mean of the designated time per question ranges from 4.1 (40 x 60/583) to 7.7 seconds (75 x 60/583). It is highly doubtful whether the entire process for each question (i.e. asking a question, receiving an answer, verifying and recording it) is completed correctly in such a short time. It must have taken a much longer time to complete an interview. Other surveys are likely to share similar flaws.

Two ethical issues are raised in this situation. First, there are too many questions to complete the interview within the allotted time. Questions without a clear analysis plan should be dropped, particularly when a survey has key questions and hypotheses. Second, it is a violation of informed consent to interview a respondent for a much longer time than projected.

Surveys have been conducted in a practitioner-driven manner. Survey ethics need to be reconsidered more from the respondents’ viewpoint. The frequency and content of surveys must be reasonable and justified, or they will lack accurate data and, ultimately, significance.

References
Available at: http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/85/11/07-047381/en/index.html

---

4 Japan International Cooperation Agency, Tokyo, Japan. Correspondence to Hirotsgu Aiga (e-mail: aiga.hirotsgu@jica.go.jp).

doi: 10.2471/BLT.07.047381
References

8. CEDAT brief Darfur, Sudan: analysis of mortality and nutrition surveys from North and West Darfur (Update 2). Brussels: Centre for Research on Epidemiology of Disasters (CEDAT); 2004.