

PEARLS Practical Evidence About Real Life Situations

Response rates to postal questionnaires can be increased

Clinical question	How can response rates to postal questionnaires be increased?
Bottom line	Response rates to postal questionnaires can be increased by contacting people before they are sent the questionnaire. Questionnaires should be sent by first- class post or recorded delivery, and a stamped-return envelope provided. Questionnaires and letters should be maybe personal, and kept short. Incentives should be offered (preferably a small amount of money), and one or more reminders should be sent with a copy of the questionnaire to people who do not reply.
Caveat	The odds of response were reduced when the questionnaire included questions of a sensitive nature, when questionnaires began with the most general questions or when participants were offered an opportunity to opt out of the study.
Context	Postal questionnaires are widely used for data collection in epidemiological studies but non-response can reduce effective sample size and can introduce a bias. Finding ways of increasing response rates would improve the quality of health research.
Cochrane Systematic Review	Edwards P et al. Methods to increase response rates to postal questionnaires. Cochrane Review 2007. Issue 1. This review contains 69 trials and 64029 participants.
Pearls No. 20 May 2007 (Brian R McAvoy)	

PEARLS are succinct summaries of Cochrane Systematic Reviews for primary care practitioners. They are funded by the New Zealand Guidelines Group.

PEARLS provide guidance on whether a treatment is effective or ineffective. PEARLS are prepared as an educational resource and do not replace clinician judgement in the management of individual cases.

View PEARLS online at:

• www.cochraneprimarycare.org