Comparability of Self Rated Health: Cross Sectional Multi-Country Survey Using Anchoring Vignettes

Citation

Published Version
doi:10.1136/bmj.37963.691632.44

Permanent link
http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.InstRepos:10169554

Terms of Use
This article was downloaded from Harvard University’s DASH repository, and is made available under the terms and conditions applicable to Other Posted Material, as set forth at http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.InstRepos:dash.current.terms-of-use#LAA

Share Your Story
The Harvard community has made this article openly available. Please share how this access benefits you. Submit a story.

Accessibility
Comparability of self rated health: cross sectional multi-country survey using anchoring vignettes

Joshua A Salomon, Ajay Tandon, Christopher J L Murray, for the World Health Survey Pilot Study Collaborating Group

Abstract

Objective To examine differences in expectations for health using “anchoring vignettes,” which describe fixed levels of health on dimensions such as mobility.

Design Cross sectional survey of adults living in the community.

Setting China, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Turkey, and United Arab Emirates.

Participants 3012 men and women aged 18 years and older (self ratings); subsample of 406 (vignette ratings).

Main outcome measures Self rated mobility levels and ratings of hypothetical vignettes using the same questions and response categories.

Results Consistent rankings of vignettes are evidence that vignettes are understood in similar ways in different settings, and internal consistency of orderings on two mobility questions indicates good comprehension. Variation in vignette ratings across age groups suggests that expectations for mobility decline with age. Comparison of responses to two different mobility questions supports the assumption that individual ratings of hypothetical vignettes relate to expectations for health in similar ways as self assessments.

Conclusion Anchoring vignettes could provide a powerful tool for understanding and adjusting for the influence of different health expectations on self ratings of health. Incorporating anchoring vignettes in surveys can improve the comparability of self reported measures.

Introduction

Valid, reliable, and comparable measures of health are critical components of the evidence base for clinical practice and health policy. Clinical trials and national surveys rely heavily on self reported measures of health, but interpretation of these measures is complicated by lack of comparability when different people understand and respond to a given question in different ways. Paradoxical findings have been reported in many analyses of population health surveys, suggesting that self reported measures may be misleading without adjustment for these differences.

Distinguishing between differences in self ratings due to actual health differences and differences due to varying norms or expectations for health is a key challenge in interpreting self reported measures of health. Differing expectations for health can lead to differences in the levels at which people change from using one response category to the next—that is, differences in response category cut points. For example, a 90 year old man who struggles to climb the stairs might characterise himself as having “mild difficulties” in moving around, but a 40 year old man with the same mobility might describe himself as having “moderate difficulties.” These responses are not comparable because the individuals have different response category cut points for questions about mobility.

“Anchoring vignettes” are a new component of survey instruments that can be used in conjunction with extended statistical models to position self reported responses on a common interpersonally comparable scale. We describe an application of this strategy from a series of pilot studies for the world health survey.

Methods

Components of the world health survey were pilot tested in 12 countries during May and June 2002, including six countries that tested the module on health measurement (China, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates). Researchers selected a cross section of the adult population (≥18 years) in each country, with an emphasis on enlisting similar numbers of men and women and getting similar numbers of male and female names, and interviewers presented the set of names matched to each respondent’s gender. See bmj.com for more vignettes.
enough representation at all ages and at different levels of income and education. Researchers completed face to face surveys with one respondent per household using a standardised questionnaire translated into the local language through defined protocols.

The health module included a self assessment component consisting of one to three questions pertaining to each of 12 domains, along with 15 different anchoring vignettes per domain. In this paper, we focus on the domain of mobility as an example. An anchoring vignette is a description of a concrete level on a given domain that respondents evaluate with the same questions and response scales used for self assessments on that domain (box). Vignettes are fixed (by design) across respondents so that variation in categorical responses is attributable to differences in the same set of response categories in describing mobility levels, which is consistent with the notion of shifting norms for health over the life course.

When survey respondents rate a series of vignettes on a domain, we can summarise the responses in different groups using stacked bar diagrams. Comparisons of vignette ratings can reveal cut point differences within and between countries, show how cut points for the same person change over time, or place cut points for multiple questions relating to the same domain on a common scale. For example, figure 2 shows the ratings for an array of 10 vignettes using the two different mobility questions. This figure shows that the second question is “more difficult” in the sense of tapping a higher level of mobility than the first; that individuals rate themselves favourably on mobility but recognise on average that the top two vignettes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Q1 (v global)</th>
<th>Q2 (v global)</th>
<th>Q1 v Q2</th>
<th>Q1 (v global)</th>
<th>Q2 (v global)</th>
<th>Q1 v Q2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>0.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>0.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>0.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All countries</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*ABecause multiple vignettes may be rated in the same category, complete orderings may not be observed. Consistency of rankings and Spearman’s rank order correlation coefficients were therefore computed with ties resolved in favour of the consistent ordering.

The primary purpose of including anchoring vignettes linked to self assessments is to detect and then adjust for differences in response category cut points that may relate to varying norms and expectations for health, figure 1 shows the distribution of ratings for one mobility vignette in different age groups for the three countries that included this vignette (Myanmar, Pakistan, and Turkey). The youngest and oldest age groups differed significantly (P = 0.001). This example suggests that older individuals use a more lenient interpretation of the same set of response categories in describing mobility levels, which is consistent with the notion of shifting norms for health over the life course.

When survey respondents rate a series of vignettes on a domain, we can summarise the responses in different groups using stacked bar diagrams. Comparisons of vignette ratings can reveal cut point differences within and between countries, show how cut points for the same person change over time, or place cut points for multiple questions relating to the same domain on a common scale. For example, figure 2 shows the ratings for an array of 10 vignettes using the two different mobility questions. This figure shows that the second question is “more difficult” in the sense of tapping a higher level of mobility than the first; that individuals rate themselves favourably on mobility but recognise on average that the top two vignettes

![Fig 1 Variation in vignette ratings across age groups in three countries (Myanmar, Pakistan, and Turkey) (n=211). Responses are shown for the question, “How much difficulty does [Rob] have with moving around?”](https://example.com/image.png)
describe higher levels than their own; and that respondents use the available categories similarly in providing self ratings and vignette ratings, suggested by the correspondence between the two questions on both the self assessments and vignette ratings—in both cases, individuals respond to the second question in a way that accords with tapping a higher level of difficulty. (See bmj.com for further examples.)

**Discussion**

Inclusion of anchoring vignettes in health surveys is part of an integrated strategy of instrument design and analysis to make self reported measures more comparable between individuals, communities, and populations. Anchoring vignettes may be applied to many different problems in which ordered categorical self report data are collected. This approach enables examination of systematic differences in categorical cut points between populations, within populations across different sociodemographic groups, or within individuals or groups over time. The anchoring vignette method also allows comparisons between different questions relating to a common domain, enabling the interpretation of responses to these related questions on a single underlying scale, providing a bridge between data collected using different instruments.

Our study shows that variation in vignette ratings for mobility can reveal differences in expectations for health—for instance, between different age groups. Formal statistical models have been introduced to allow anchoring vignette data to be used in adjusting self rated measures of health, but fundamental insights can be gained into differences in the use of particular questions and their associated response categories by analysing distributions of vignette ratings, even before any models are applied. Anchoring vignettes have been developed for the world health survey for a range of different health domains, as well as for other areas that share similar methodological challenges, such as health system responsiveness and social capital. Although more work is needed to refine individual vignettes and identify those that work best, this study shows that the anchoring vignette strategy is feasible in a variety of settings and offers promise for more widespread application of the approach.

A number of limitations should be noted. Firstly, the sample size in this pilot study is small and cannot be assumed to represent general populations. Although we aim to show the types of empirical findings that are available through the use of anchoring vignettes, the data collected in the probability samples of the world health survey will allow further investigation on some of the questions that we raise. Cross validating the anchoring vignette approach will be useful—for example, using measured performance tests on selected health domains. Current understanding of the causes of differences in cut points is limited. Research on psychology and decision making has highlighted a range of biases and heuristics that shape responses to survey questions; similar quantitative understanding of how different health expectations influence self perceptions of health and key correlates of these differences would aid interpretation of self reported measures of health.

Interest has been rising recently in the challenges of interpreting self assessments of health, relating to issues of perception versus observation and experi...
Perinatal outcome of singletons and twins after assisted conception: a systematic review of controlled studies

Frans M Helmerhorst, Denise A M Perquin, Diane Donker, Marc J N C Keirse

Abstract

Objective To compare the perinatal outcome of singleton and twin pregnancies between natural and assisted conceptions.


Studies reviewed 25 studies were included of which 17 had matched and 8 had non-matched controls.

Main outcome measures Very preterm birth, preterm birth, very low birth weight, low birth weight, small for gestational age, caesarean section, admission to neonatal intensive care unit, and perinatal mortality.

Results For singletons, studies with matched controls indicated a relative risk of 3.27 (95% confidence interval 2.03 to 5.28) for very preterm (<32 weeks) and 2.94 (1.80 to 3.23) for preterm (<37 weeks) birth in pregnancies after assisted conception. Relative risks were 3.00 (2.07 to 4.36) for very low birth weight (<1500 g), 1.70 (1.50 to 1.92) for low birth weight (<2500 g), 1.40 (1.15 to 1.71) for small for gestational age, 1.54 (1.44 to 1.66) for caesarean section, 1.27 (1.16 to 1.40) for admission to a neonatal intensive care unit, and 1.68 (1.11 to 2.55) for perinatal mortality. Results of the non-matched studies were similar. In matched studies of twin gestations, relative risks were 0.95 (0.78 to 1.15) for very preterm birth, 1.07 (1.02 to 1.13) for preterm birth, 0.89 (0.74 to 1.07) for very low birth weight, 1.03 (0.99 to 1.08) for low birth weight, 1.27 (0.97 to 1.65) for small for gestational age, 1.21 (1.11 to 1.32) for caesarean section, 1.05 (1.01 to 1.09) for admission to a neonatal intensive care unit, and 0.58 (0.44 to 0.77) for perinatal mortality. The non-matched studies mostly showed similar trends.

Conclusions Singleton pregnancies from assisted reproduction have a significantly worse perinatal outcome than non-assisted singleton pregnancies, but this is less so for twin pregnancies. In twin pregnancies, perinatal mortality is about 40% lower after assisted conception compared with natural conception.

Introduction

There is a widespread belief that pregnancy outcome is substantially worse after assisted than after natural conception.1,2 The difference, however, relates predominantly to the higher frequency of multiple pregnancies.3 The first indication that assisted singleton pregnancies may also have poorer outcomes appeared in 1985,4 but it was not clear how much related to assisted reproduction or to confounders, such as maternal age and parity. Several matched cohort studies have since confirmed these findings.1,4