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# Hypothetical and factual willingness to participate in biobank research

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## **Abstract**

In the debate on biobank regulation, arguments often draw upon findings in surveys on public attitudes. Surveys on willingness to participate in research may not always predict actual participation rates, however. We compared hypothetical willingness as estimated in eleven surveys conducted in Sweden, Iceland, UK, Ireland, US, and Singapore to factual participation rates in twelve biobank studies. Studies were matched by country and approximate time frame. Of 22 pairwise comparisons, twelve suggest that factual willingness to participate in biobank research is greater than hypothetical, six indicate the converse relationship, and four are inconclusive. Factual donors, in particular when recruited in health care or otherwise face-to-face with the researcher, are possibly motivated by factors that are less influential in a hypothetical context, such as altruism, trust, and sense of duty. The value of surveys in assessing factual willingness may thus be limited.

## **Introduction**

Successful biobank research depends on people's attitudes and trust in science.<sup>1-3</sup> Unsurprisingly, arguments for various regulative practices often rely on survey assessments of such attitudes.<sup>4,5</sup> A well-known limitation of surveys, however, is that in matters of low salience to the responders, their actions may contradict their stated intentions.<sup>6</sup> Factual participation in biobank research has sometimes been much greater than predicted.<sup>7</sup> In this study we hypothesize that this is a general tendency rather than an isolated phenomenon.

## Materials and methods

By tracking references from contemporary literature on public attitudes to biobank research we identified nine public attitude surveys from Sweden,<sup>2,8</sup> Iceland,<sup>9</sup> the UK,<sup>10</sup> Ireland,<sup>11</sup> the US,<sup>12-14</sup> and Singapore<sup>15</sup> addressing willingness to participate in biobank research or to store samples for future research. As sample donors are often recruited in health care, we also included two British surveys conducted on patients.<sup>16,17</sup> Surveys carried out on previous research subjects or subpopulations could not be expected to be representative of the general population and were thus excluded.

Several published biobank studies carried out in the UK,<sup>18,19</sup> US,<sup>20-24</sup> Iceland,<sup>25</sup> and Singapore<sup>26,27</sup> had data on factual participation rates. In Sweden, we obtained participation data from a biobank maintained by the department of Endocrine Oncology, Uppsala University Hospital. The Trinity Biobank in Dublin provided us with Irish recruitment data. All included studies used opt-in for enrollment.

We endeavored to match each survey to one or several biobank research projects carried out in the same country in approximately the same time frame. Due to the small number of studies we accepted a five year gap (mid-enrollment).

### *Statistical analysis*

Survey estimates of hypothetical willingness were compared to factual participation rates using the Chi-squared test with continuity correction and  $\alpha=0.05$ . Some studies did not report raw numbers; in these cases, ranges of possible numerators and denominators were reverse-engineered from percentages and n-values. Those ratios least likely to reject the null hypothesis were selected for analysis. In cases where subjects were recruited to a real-world study from a population of previous responders, we used the

cumulative participation rate for comparisons in order to eliminate selection bias. P-values less than 0.0001 are reported as <0.0001; others are presented as exact values.

## Results

The willingness of Swedes to donate samples for genetic research and long-term storage was estimated to 78% in 2002 (table 1).<sup>2</sup> According to another survey from 2003, 94% would agree or consider agreeing to storage of traceable samples for future research if allowed to choose between various models of consent ranging from renewed consent for each purpose to blanket consent.<sup>8</sup> Of 307 unique patients admitted to the department of Endocrine Oncology in Uppsala in July–December 2003, 233 correctly filled out at least one consent/refusal form. Of the latter, 98% consented to research and open-ended storage, which is more than predicted by the surveys.

According to an Icelandic public survey (ELSAGEN) conducted in 2002, 65% thought they would be very or rather likely to participate in genetic research in the future.<sup>9</sup> Factual recruitment rates in the Icelandic Cancer Project (ICP) during 2001–2002 were higher: 88% of eligible patients and 82% of controls agreed to open-ended storage of samples for use in other cancer research projects, including genetic and commercial research.<sup>25</sup>

In 2002, the willingness to join the UK Biobank was estimated to 34%.<sup>10</sup> Such participation implies consent to open-ended storage and genetic research. A survey on British dental patients in 2003 found that 82% would donate excess tissue to cancer research if asked.<sup>17</sup> In 2005, 96% of postoperative patients in a teaching hospital thought they would not object to their tissue being used in research.<sup>16</sup> Participation in a biobank study from 1998–2002 was higher than predicted by any of the three surveys,

with 99% of surgical patients donating leftover tissue to commercial biomedical research.<sup>18</sup> In the UK Biobank pilot phase in 2006, invitations were sent by mail to a random sample of the population in the vicinity of an assessment centre. Of those contacted in February-April, 10% agreed,<sup>19</sup> which is lower than predicted by the reviewed surveys.

In 2004, 74% of the Irish claimed to be willing to donate excess tissue for non-genetic research and storage for future research.<sup>11</sup> In the same year Trinity Biobank recruited subjects by posting buccal swab kits to a random sample of the population (Joe McPartlin, personal communication). The participants gave broad consent for use of their samples, including genetic research and open-ended anonymized storage. The participation rate was 17%, which is far less than estimated by the survey.

Of participants in the 1998 American Healthstyles Survey, 43% thought themselves willing to donate samples for genetic research and storage for future research; 53% would consent to genetic research but not to storage.<sup>13</sup> Another American survey from 2005 found that of those respondents that could be segmented into categories depending on their attitudes to genetic research, 46% were either “supportive” or “altruistic”.<sup>12</sup> A third survey conducted in 2007-2008 estimated the willingness of Americans to participate in a cohort study involving genetic research to 60%.<sup>14</sup> We matched these studies to five American biobank studies. Of Americans eligible for the 1999 NHANES survey, 60% (84% of respondents) donated samples to be stored for future academic biomedical research, including genetic research.<sup>23</sup> In another study conducted in 1999–2000, a random sample of the population were interviewed by phone about their smoking behavior and asked to mail buccal swabs for genetic analysis. Participation among interviewees was 26%.<sup>20</sup> A large-scale

population-based biobank had a 44% enrollment rate in 2002–2004.<sup>21</sup> In a study on colorectal cancer patients in 2001–2004, 63% donated samples to genetic research.<sup>24</sup> In 2003–2004, samples collected from NHANES respondents were no longer used for genetic research or stored for future research; under these conditions, 71% of eligible Americans (98% of respondents) donated samples.<sup>22</sup> Of the resulting ten comparisons, five indicate that actual participation was higher than predicted, two suggest the converse relationship, and three show no difference.

An interview study on the general population in Singapore in 2002 estimated the willingness to donate blood for genetic research and storage for future research to 40%.<sup>15</sup> In the Singapore Prospective Study Program (SP2), the recruitment rate in 2004–2007 was 64%. Participants were recruited from the 1992<sup>26</sup> and 1998<sup>27</sup> Singapore National Health Surveys; adjusting for the 68% response rate of these surveys yields a cumulative response rate of 43%, which is comparable to the survey estimate.

## **Discussion**

Of 22 pairwise comparisons, twelve suggest that factual willingness to participate in biobank research is greater than surveys predict, six indicate the converse relationship, and four show no difference (figure 1). Due to the small number of studies included, we could not control for some potentially influential confounders, nor is it possible to analyze them statistically. We will, however, give a rough indication of the extent to which they may have affected our results.

Some studies suggest that fewer people are willing to donate material for research and open-ended storage than for research alone.<sup>2,13,15,17</sup> Involvement of commercial interests has been identified as another deterring factor in some



contexts.<sup>3,4,28,29</sup> However, these two factors explain nothing of our findings (table 2).

Some people may associate genetic research with eugenics or discrimination<sup>3,29</sup> or think of it as “tampering with nature.”<sup>11,28</sup> It is at least possible that genetic research could have been a deterring factor in seven cases, though other factors may partly explain these differences.

Patients may be more inclined to participate in research than the general public,<sup>11</sup> possibly from a sense of duty to reciprocate<sup>30</sup> or because they find themselves part of a social agreement,<sup>16</sup> community, or alliance.<sup>31</sup> Potential research subjects may find it easier to trust researchers whom they meet face-to-face, and so may be more likely to agree to participate. These two factors together may have influenced the outcomes of twelve comparisons. They may not always be crucial, however: In the Icelandic Cancer Project, controls were recruited by phone and mail, but participation in this group was almost as high as among patients, with whom the researcher had face-to-face contact at some point.<sup>25</sup>

The above factors do not, in isolation or jointly, explain all of our results. We argue that this residue can be explained by reference to fundamental differences between hypothetical and factual choice. Psychologists have found that the more highly embedded an attitude, the more strongly it is related to behavioral intentions.<sup>32</sup> If a survey fails to engage the subject, it may reflect mere opinions rather than stable attitudes.<sup>6</sup> In contrast, finding that one’s choice really matters could awaken a fuller range of emotional rationality.

Our study has some important limitations. Some biobank studies relied on invitees to respond to mailed invitations (UK Biobank and Trinity Biobank), possibly yielding dropout that does not reflect unwillingness to participate as such. As we have

expressed participation rates as percentages of all invitees, actual willingness may have been underestimated in these cases. Willingness to participate in research may also be context-sensitive in ways that escape the above categorization; for instance, people's views regarding a specific biobank do not necessarily reflect their attitudes toward biobank research as a whole.

Public surveys are expected to provide accurate estimates of people's attitudes and to be representative of the population. Those that we reviewed in this study predicted behavior poorly, which could be due to either individual flaws or a general tendency to reflect attitudes other than those that are operative in actual decisions to participate in research. Both possible sources of error must be held in mind when surveys assessing willingness to participate in research are used in policy making.

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## **Conflict of interest**

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

## **Ethics approval**

Ethics approval was not required for this study.

## Author contributions

LJ, GH, SE and MGH designed the study. LJ, TR, IH, and CKS collected the data. LJ analyzed the data and wrote the paper. All authors contributed to revision of critical intellectual content and approved the publication of the final version of this article.

## Keywords

Biobanks

Tissue banks

DNA banks

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Sample repositories

Genetic databases

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Trust

Public surveys

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## **Titles and legends to figures**

**Figure 1: Willingness to participate in biobank research.** In 12 of 22 pairwise comparisons, factual willingness to participate in biobank research was higher than estimated in the corresponding surveys. Six comparisons yielded the opposite result. In two of these (IE and US2), the biobank studies recruited participants by asking them to supply buccal swabs by mail. In three others (GB4, GB5, and GB6) the first stage of recruitment to the biobank study in question (UK Biobank) relied on potential subjects to respond to a mailed invitation, which could explain part of the dropout. Significant differences ( $p < 0.05$ ) are marked with an asterisk. Each comparison has an index that identifies the study country (SE = Sweden, IS = Iceland, GB = Great Britain, IE = Ireland, US = United States, SG = Singapore). For details on the studies in each pair, see table 1.

## **Tables**



Index*	Attitude survey				Biobank study				p
	Study	year	Rate	Rate in % (95% CI)	Study	year	Rate	Rate in % (95% CI)	
SE1	Kettis-Lindblad 2006	2002	2 220 / 2 830	78 (77 to 80)	Uppsala	2003	228 / 233	98 (96 to 100)	<0.0001
SE2	Nilstun 2006	2003	853 / 904	94 (93 to 96)	Uppsala	2003	228 / 233	98 (96 to 100)	0.042
IS1	Gudmundsdottir 2007	2002	598 / 915	65 (62 to 68)	Rafnar 2004 (patients)	2001-2002	3 352 / 3 817	88 (87 to 89)	<0.0001
IS2	Gudmundsdottir 2007	2002	598 / 915	65 (62 to 68)	Rafnar 2004 (controls)	2001-2002	1 435 / 1 743	82 (81 to 84)	<0.0001
GB1	Hapgood 2004	2002	441 / 1 283	34 (32 to 37)	Jack 2003	1998-2002	3 102 / 3 140	99 (98 to 99)	<0.0001
GB2	Goodson 2004	2003	82 / 100	82 (74 to 90)	Jack 2003	1998-2002	3 102 / 3 140	99 (98 to 99)	<0.0001
GB3	Bryant 2008	2005	184 / 191	96 (94 to 99)	Jack 2003	1998-2002	3 102 / 3 140	99 (98 to 99)	0.011
GB4	Hapgood 2004	2002	441 / 1 283	34 (32 to 37)	UK Biobank	2006	2 860 / 28 812	10 (10 to 10)	<0.0001
GB5	Goodson 2004	2003	82 / 100	82 (74 to 90)	UK Biobank	2006	2 860 / 28 812	10 (10 to 10)	<0.0001
GB6	Bryant 2008	2005	184 / 191	96 (94 to 99)	UK Biobank	2006	2 860 / 28 812	10 (10 to 10)	<0.0001
IE	Cousins 2005	2004	1 703 / 2 294	74 (72 to 76)	Trinity Biobank	2004	1 267 / 7 500	17 (16 to 18)	<0.0001
US1	Wang 2001 (storage)	1998	1 122 / 2 621	43 (41 to 45)	McQuillan 2003	1999	1 635 / 2 721	60 (58 to 62)	<0.0001
US2	Wang 2001 (storage)	1998	1 122 / 2 621	43 (41 to 45)	Kozlowski 2002	1999-2000	870 / 3 383	26 (24 to 27)	<0.0001
US3	Wang 2001 (storage)	1998	1 122 / 2 621	43 (41 to 45)	McCarty 2005	2002-2004	17 463 / 39	44 (44 to 44)	0.25
US4	Wang 2001 (no storage)	1998	1 391 / 2 621	53 (51 to 55)	Ford 2006	2001-2004	696 / 1 111	63 (60 to 65)	<0.0001
US5	Pulley 2008	2005	362 / 795	46 (42 to 49)	McCarty 2005	2002-2004	17 463 / 39	44 (44 to 44)	0.40
US6	Pulley 2008	2005	362 / 795	46 (42 to 49)	McQuillan 2006	2003-2004	4 960 / 6 971	71 (70 to 72)	<0.0001
US7	Pulley 2008	2005	362 / 795	46 (42 to 49)	Ford 2006	2001-2004	696 / 1 111	63 (60 to 65)	<0.0001
US8	Kaufman 2008	2007-2008	2 818 / 4 659	60 (59 to 62)	McCarty 2005	2002-2004	17 463 / 39	44 (44 to 44)	<0.0001
US9	Kaufman 2008	2007-2008	2 818 / 4 659	60 (59 to 62)	McQuillan 2006	2003-2004	4 960 / 6 971	71 (70 to 72)	<0.0001
US10	Kaufman 2008	2007-2008	2 818 / 4 659	60 (59 to 62)	Ford 2006	2001-2004	696 / 1 111	63 (60 to 65)	0.20
SG	Wong 2004	2002	217 / 548	40 (36 to 44)	SP2	2004-2007	4 044 / 9 329	43 (42 to 44)	0.093

**Table 1: Pairwise comparison of surveys and biobank studies.** Surveys were matched to biobank studies by country and approximate time frame. Some studies that were comparable to several others appear more than once in the table. Where a survey made multiple assessments of willingness based on different scenarios, we used the one that best matched the setting of the corresponding biobank study. The 46% found by Pulley refers to the proportion of respondents described as "supportive" or "altruistic"; counting also "passively supportive" individuals, the proportion is 79%, which is higher than the corresponding factual participation rates ( $p < 0.0001$ ).  
\* SE = Sweden, IS = Iceland, GB = Great Britain, IE = Ireland, US = United States, SG = Singapore

<b>Factor</b>	<b>Expected effect</b>	<b>Consistent findings*</b>	<b>Inconsistent findings*</b>
Open-ended storage	Deterring	GB1, GB5, GB6, US8	IS1, IS2, US6, US9
Commercial involvement	Deterring	GB5, GB6	IS1, IS2, GB2, GB3
Genetic research	Deterring	SE1, GB1, GB5, GB6, IE, US6, US9	
Being a patient	Facilitating	SE1, SE2, IS1, GB1, GB5, GB6, US4, US7	
Face-to-face recruitment	Facilitating	SE1, SE2, IS1, GB4, GB5, GB6, US1, US4, US6, US7, US9	

**Table 2: Possible confounders.** None of the 22 pairwise comparisons was a perfect match with regard to all conceivable confounding factors. Each row in this table lists comparisons with asymmetrical distribution of one factor. Comparisons whose outcomes are consistent with the expected effect appear in the third column; the fourth column lists findings to the contrary. Notably, some studies had high participation rates in spite of open-ended or long-time storage and commercial involvement, suggesting that other factors were more influential in these cases. Genetic research may have contributed as a deterring factor, whereas being a patient and being recruited face-to-face appears to facilitate participation. There is, however, a residue of three comparisons (IS2, GB2, GB3), the outcomes of which cannot be explained by any of the factors above.  
 \* SE = Sweden, IS = Iceland, GB = Great Britain, IE = Ireland, US = United States, SG = Singapore



