



Responsibilities of interviewers  
November 2005

## **The Responsibilities of Interviewers**

This statement of the responsibilities of research interviewers towards the people they interview, and the clients who commission the surveys on which they work, is based on the detailed Code of Conduct, issued by:

### **The Market Research Society. (MRS)**

It is intended for:

- New interviewers – to help with learning the key DOs and DON'Ts of the job
- Experienced interviewers – as a quick reference guide.

MRS has issued this as part of its policy of supporting people in the profession, so that they are able to maintain the reputation of market research and ensure that it prospers by the professionalism they bring to their work.

The formal code is supplemented by a '**Code of Commonsense**' for interviewers – something suggested by experienced market researchers who were consulted when this version was in preparation.

### **Market and social research principles (from Principles section of the Code)**

These are the principles which **market and social research** seeks to follow:

- It must be based on willing co-operation between the public and business organizations.
- Both parties must be able to have confidence that the research is carried out honestly and objectively, without intruding on the people who take part, or harming them.
- Its purpose is to collect and analyse information, not to sell, and not to influence opinions of those taking part.
- The rights of privacy must be respected; people who take part must not be identified without their agreement; and they must not be harmed or embarrassed as a result of taking part.
- Wherever possible, those who take part must be told the purpose of the research.
- The findings must be reported accurately and must never be used to mislead.

### **The people concerned**

Four sets of people are primarily concerned in market and social research

- 1** The clients who commission research
- 2** The researchers who carry it out: interviewers, their managers, the companies that employ them

- 3 The people they interview
- 4 The public who see interviewers at work, and the wider public in general.

**Before you begin a project:**

You must be properly trained so that you fully comply with the Code and all legal requirements and be briefed on the particular job to enable you to understand the project. This may include the following issues:

**Client supplied lists: (B7.)**

Knowing whether the client supplied the sample list. In this instance, if requested by the respondent, the client's identity must be revealed at some point in the research.

**Confidentiality v's non confidentiality**

Understanding whether the research you are administering is **confidential** or **non-confidential** as this will affect what you say to the respondent in the introduction.

**What is confidential research? (B8)**

'**Confidential survey research**' means research projects based on the anonymity of the people who supply information; in which their identity and personal details are used only with their consent, and only for purposes of the research project in which they take part.

**What is non confidential research? (B9, B10)**

Non-confidential research means research projects that require personal details to be passed back to the client for a particular reason. You must get permission from the respondents to be able to do this and the permission statement must include what the client wishes to do with this data and who (in general) is likely to see it.

**When introducing a survey: (B15, B17, B18, B21, B22)**

Don't mislead or pressurise a respondent when asking them to take part.

State your name and the name of the research supplier.

Show your Interviewer Identity card.

Make it clear that the interview will be carried out according to the MRS Code of Conduct.

State what the interview is about.

If asked, state how long it will take.

Tell them where you got their name from (if appropriate).

If the respondent is to be monitored during the research let them know so they can make an informed decision whether to continue (unless it is for internal quality control/supervision purposes in which case you do not need to tell respondents they are being monitored).

**During the project: ( A3, A6, A8, A10,B17)**

Your responsibility to the people you interview:

The following responsibilities must be adhered to:

Researchers must take all reasonable precautions to ensure that Respondents are not directly harmed or adversely affected as a result of participating in a research project.

Any assurances you give about the interview including how long it will take must be factually correct.

If you promise an incentive to respondents this promise must be honoured.

Avoid criticism or disparagement of other researchers

Tell the truth about your own skills and experience and about the organization you work for and never make false claims.

Always act to maintain the good name of market and social research, and public confidence in it.

**Special circumstances – in addition to the above requirements the following statements are here to help you when interviewing in special circumstances.**

### **Interviewing Children (B26 – B33)**

The Code states that children and young people are defined as those under the age of 18.

#### **If you are interviewing**

- In home/at home (face to face and telephone interviewing)
- Group discussion/depth interviews
- Postal questionnaires
- Internet questionnaires
- Email
- Where you are alone with the child

You must get parental or responsible adult permission.

#### **If you are interviewing**

- On street/In-store/Central locations

14 + year olds can be approached to ask if they want to take part in a survey without parental consent, however they must be given a letter to give to their parent(s) /responsible adult explaining what they have taken part in with contact details of the research supplier if they have any problems.

You can only collect personal information relating to other people from a child if it's for the purpose of gaining consent. i.e you can't ask them about their parents income etc until you have the parents consent to interview them.

### **Recording/observation (B36-B41, B47)**

#### **If you are interviewing**

- whilst recording/observation is taking place

You must let the respondent know at recruitment stage  
You must not pass off clients as one of the research team

## **Mystery Shopping (B43-B46)**

### **If you are interviewing**

- Using mystery shopping techniques

You must not record anyone, unless they are employed by the client and the client has forewarned them that a mystery shopping exercise will take place at some point in the future and they may be recorded.

### **After the project (B62-B64)**

If you are storing the data for any length of time you must keep this data secure. If anything were to happen to the data in your care the Office of the Information Commissioner (the body responsible for data protection legislation in the UK) would expect that the data was kept adequately secure..

If you are keeping the data for any length of time and reusing the data you may need to register with the Information Commissioner as a registered data controller..

### **Code of Common Sense**

Preparing for research interviewing

Don't be afraid to ask your supervisor about anything that isn't clear in the instructions for the research. If you understand fully, you will work with confidence and that communicates itself to the people you interview and makes the experience more successful for them and for you.

### **Seeking interviews**

Approach people courteously when you request an interview: show your MRS identity card, and introduce yourself as a market or social research interviewer and give the name of your company.

Respect their convenience: in the street, don't force them to step into the road, or stop anyone who is about to go into a shop or get on to a bus.

Accept a refusal without question, at once, and with a smile

### **Courtesy to the general public**

Show good manners to other street users: don't obstruct the pavement, or block access to shop windows or entrances

Look good: dress appropriately for the place and circumstances where you are working, don't eat or smoke on the street.

### **Taking care of yourself**

Take commonsense precautions for your own security: always tell your family and /or the company where you are going before starting work on interviews; leave your bag/wallet at home, and carry the minimum of essential possessions and cash; keep your car keys in your pocket.

