

Current issues in survey data collection

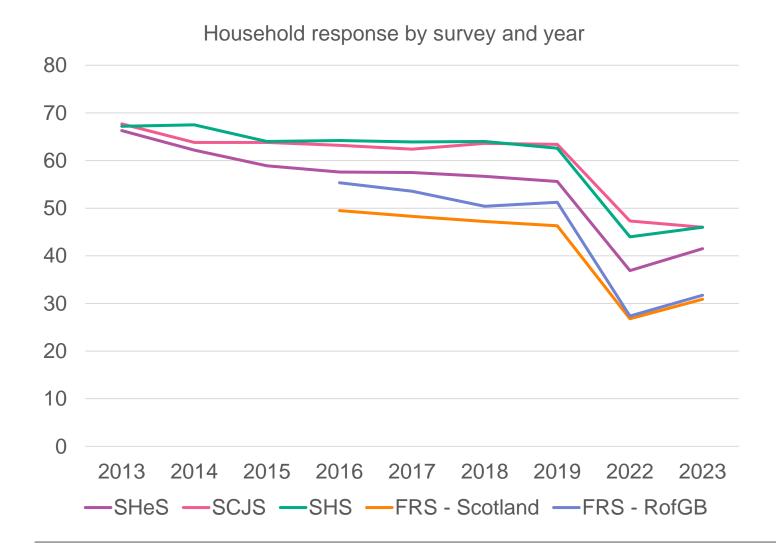
Paul Bradshaw



Overview

- What do we know about changes in response?
 - Is Scotland different?
 - What can we say about why response has decreased?
- Interviewer issues
 - Covering rural and remote populations
- Some thoughts on sampling
 - The potential of administrative data

Changes in response – is Scotland different?

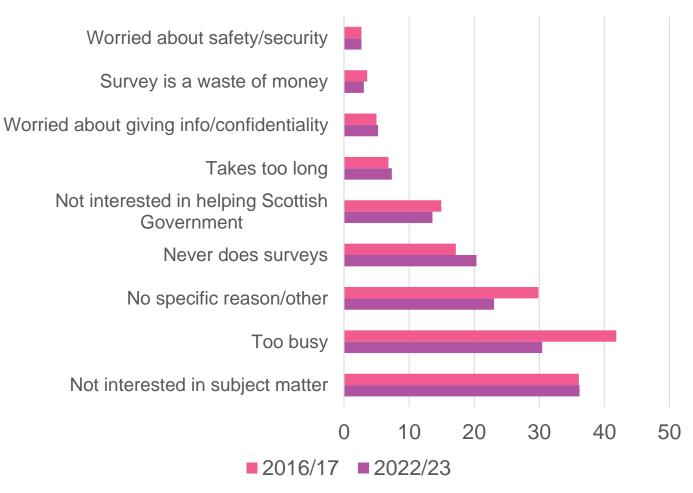


- Not particularly
- FRS response in rest of GB follows similar trend to Scottish surveys
- Scottish FRS response consistently marginally lower than rest of GB
- Similar patterns of refusal and non-contact rates between Scotland and rest of GB (until recently)

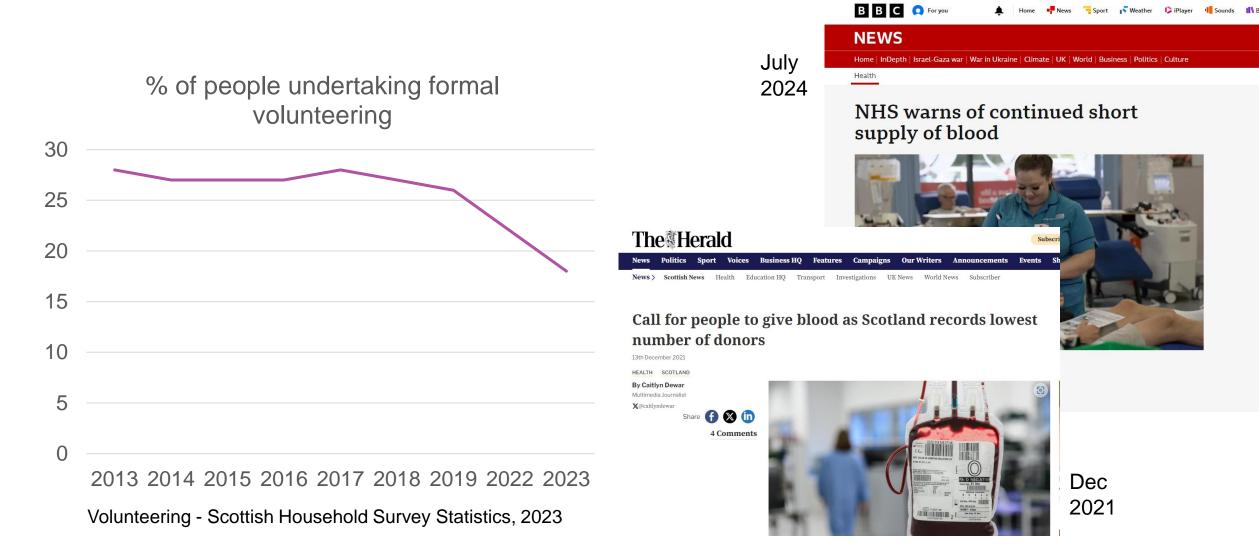
Why do people refuse?

- Data is indicative only
- Some change over time (perhaps due to coding):
 - Decrease in 'too busy'
 - Decrease in 'other'/'no specific reason'
- But dominant reasons persist:
 - Too busy
 - Not interested
 - Indifference?

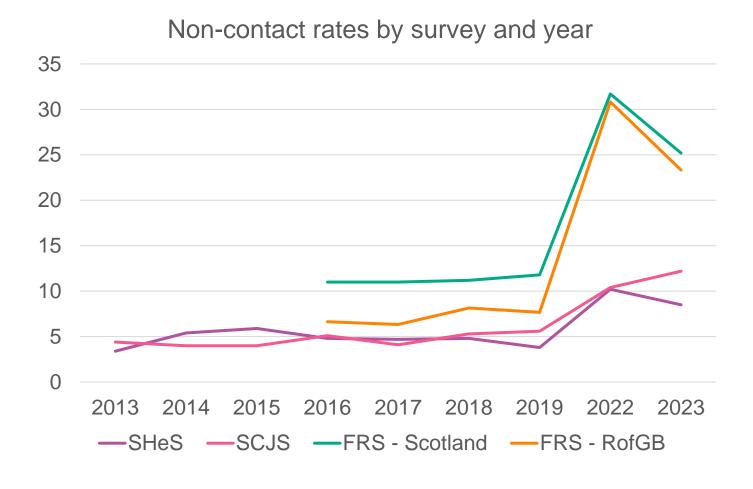
Reasons for refusal on SCJS by survey year



Is there a wider societal participation issue?



Interviewer issues – non-contact



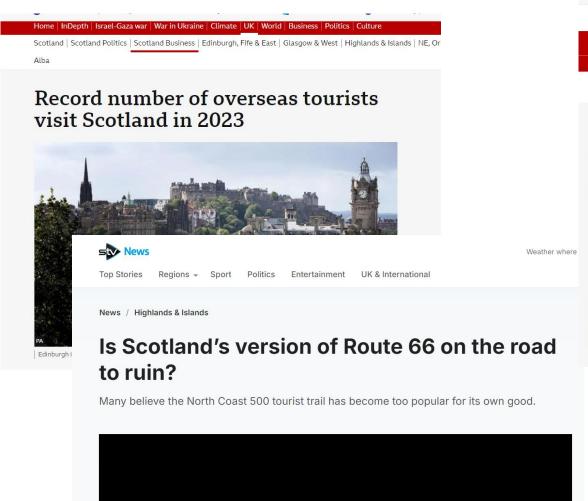
- NC rates fairly static over 2013-2019
- FRS rates consistently higher and slightly higher in Scotland than rest of GB
- All surveys see an increase post-pandemic
- Notably larger increase in FRS overall
- This has persisted in 24/25 for Scotland but not rest of GB

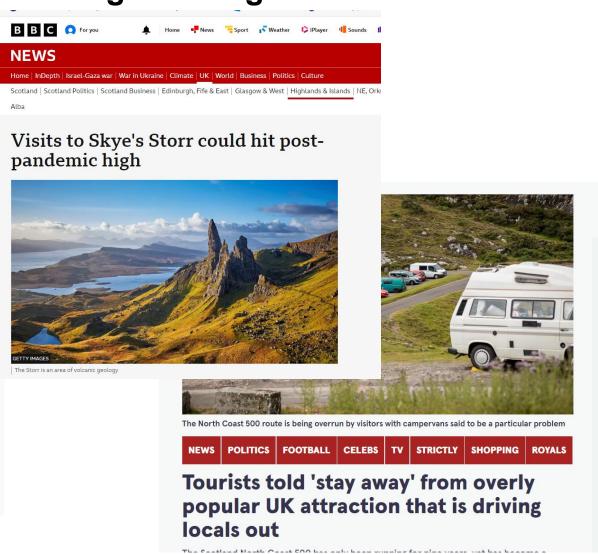
A lesson in Scottish geography

- Difficulties with recruitment and retention post-pandemic meaning reduced panel size
- Lack of full geographic coverage
- Not just an issue in highlands and islands but in other remote and rural areas
- Increased travel time reduces strike rate and efficiency
- Challenge with fully covering all addresses



Cost-effective 'mobile' fieldwork an increasing challenge





Some thoughts on sampling

- Survey commissioners and funders want views of specific sub-groups (e.g. parents, school pupils, service users, benefit recipients, younger/older adults) including seldom heard and under-represented groups (e.g. ethnic minorities, people with a disability, care experienced) with lower response, are we increasingly missing these groups?
- Household surveys rely on PAF
 - Complete coverage but offers little to nothing on characteristics of residents
- Budgets and timescales do not always allow a robust, probability approach to sampling but solutions are possible, e.g.
 - Random probability panels
 - Enhancing PAF via health administrative records (SHeS Child Boost, HAGIS)
 - Birth registrations linked to health administrative records
- Potential for a population spine suitable for survey sampling?



Thank you

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