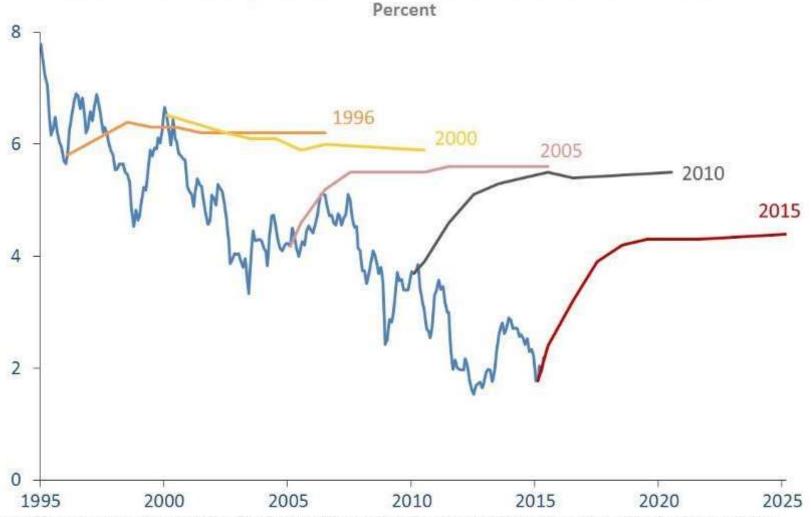


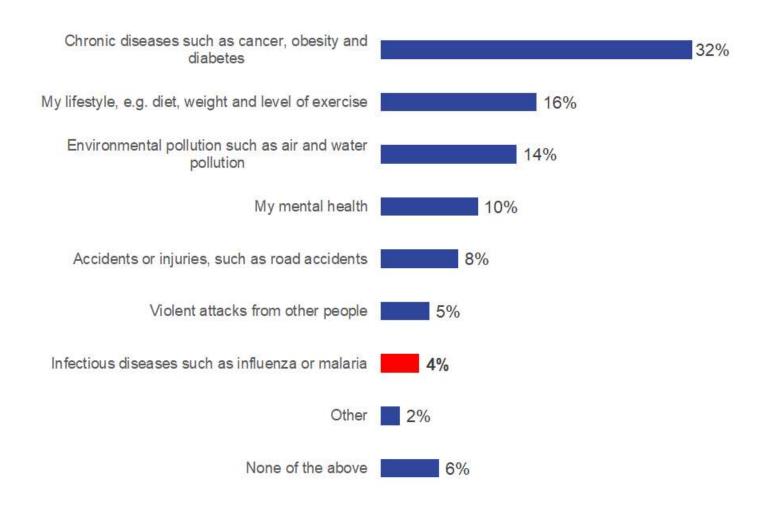
# Most predictions are wrong...

#### 10-Year Treasury Rates and Historical Economist Forecasts



Note: Forecasts are those reported by Blue Chip Economic Indicators released in March of the given calendar year, the median of over 50 private © Ipsos MORI | What's sector economists. Source: Blue Chip Economic Indicators, Aspen Publishers.

# What people most saw as a threat to health months before Covid 19.





# What is the future of face-to-face surveys?

# A year ago....



### **Trends before Covid19**

- Greater consideration of mixed mode approaches
  - ONS Digital by default
- Push-to-web
  - 2022 census moving to a push-to web approach
- Methodological innovation
  - Recent analysis on the Scottish Household Survey/ SCJS exploring whether high response rates necessarily mean better quality data

### Since March...

- The three major Scottish Surveys suspended on 17<sup>th</sup> March
- Period of uncertainty about what would be allowed and when.
- The short-term future is now clearer.
  - All three surveys paused in their previous forms.
  - Suspension of in-home face-to-face interviewing.
  - No interviewer travel whatsoever.
  - Return unlikely until after a vaccination is in widespread use.
  - Scottish Census pushed back until 2022.

### Two ironies

- 1. The need for high quality data is more important than ever.
  - Poverty and inequality, informal caring, mental health, loneliness, composition of households etc.
- 2. While Covid-19 has led to suspension of fieldwork on existing face-to-fac surveys, one of the main source of data on the infection rate is...
  - a large scale random pre-selected face-to-face survey the Covid Infection Study

### Since March...

- The three Scottish surveys have trialled new approaches...
  - SHS push to telephone/video interviewing with attempt to link telephone numbers to PAF sample.
  - SCJS follow-up telephone survey and respondents in previous waves
  - SHeS push to telephone
- Similar pattern in England but with limited socially distanced face-to-face OR knock-to-nudge
  - English Housing Survey External+ physical survey
  - Use of knock-to-nudge on BARB
  - Face-to-face on COVID related studies.

### In the short-term...

#### Fleetness of foot/adaptability is paramount.

- The situation is very fluid
- Recognise the uncertainty and develop/test a range of adaptations
- Experimentation and variability in methods is good

## SHS push to telephone/video pilot

#### All interviews undertaken remotely, no interviewer travel

- 1,000 addresses from unworked 2020 sample
- Telephone matching was attempted all addresses (23% success).
  - Cases with a matched number were sent one advance letter, followed by telephone recruitment
  - Cases without a telephone number were sent initial advance letter, followed by two reminders
- Advance materials directed respondents to a portal where they could request an appointment
- Interview by telephone or by online via MS Teams (one-way)

### Four trends...

1

Increasing difficulty of meeting target response rates

2

Increasing difficulty of recruiting good interviewers

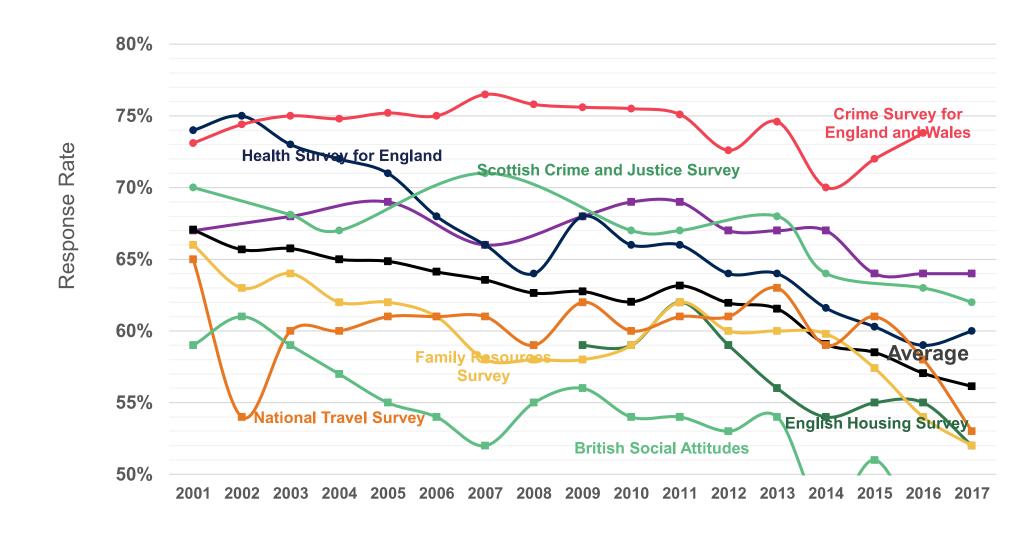
3

Increasing pressure on public sector budgets

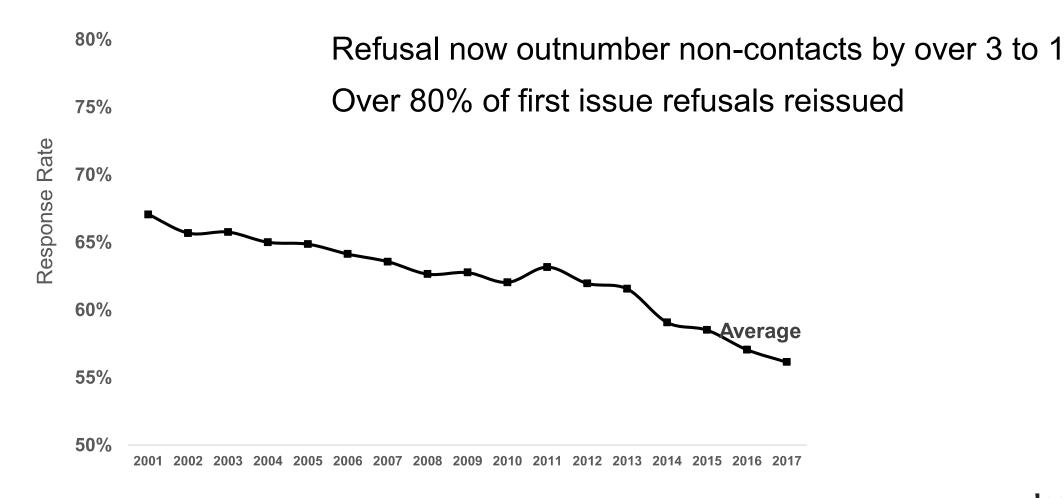
4

Greater potential of other sources of information eg. admin data

### **Trend 1: Response rates**



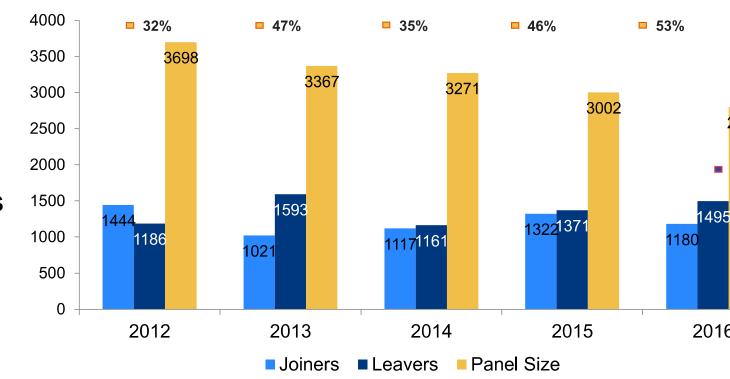
# Response rates have been falling (despite more effort)



# Trend 2: increasing effort to maintain interviewer panels

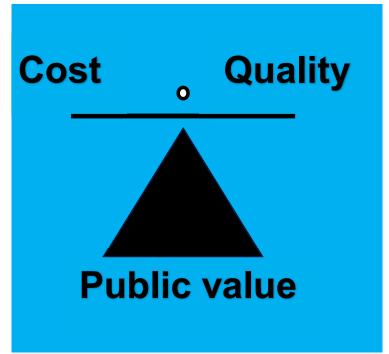
Interviewer turnover across agencies

- Challenges include:
  - Recruitment
  - Retention
  - Engagement
  - Response rate targets



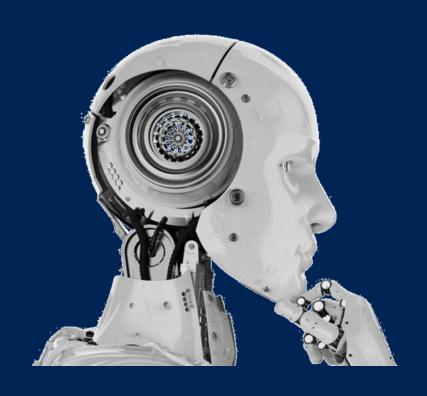
# Trend 3: Pressure on public sector budgets







### Trend 4: Growth of alternative methods



Growth of online
Push-to-web
Big data and social media
Use of administrative data

# Covid19 likely to accelerate all four trends

1

Increasing difficulty of meeting target response rates

2

Increasing difficulty of recruiting good interviewers

3

Increasing pressure on public sector budgets

4

Greater potential of other sources of information eg. admin data

### What has remained the same?

#### 1. The need for evidence to inform policy

High quality data to measure...

- Characteristics and behaviours
- Changes over time

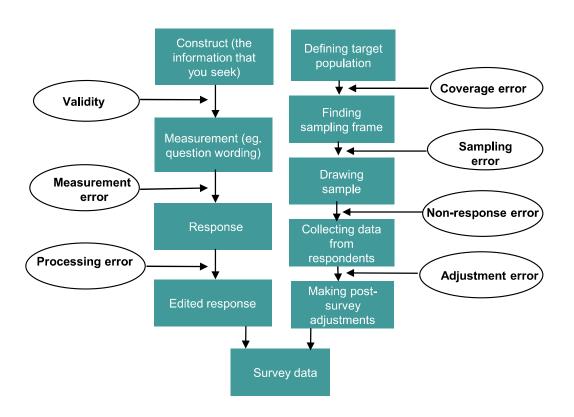
Surveys are not only to measure the world but to change it...

 A commitment to base policy on evidence underpins the demand for all social surveys



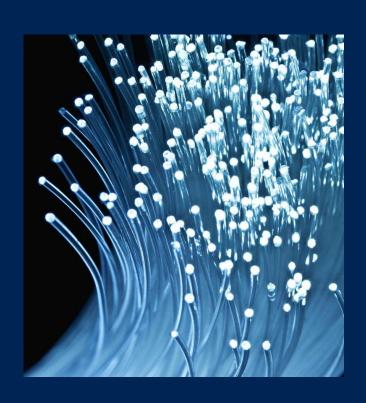
### What has remained the same?

### 2. Face-to-face means higher quality



- Higher response rate = lower legonse
   bias
- Higher engagement = lower measurement error
- Potential for add-ons.

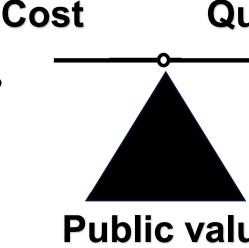
# 12% of people in Scotland do not use the internet (Scottish Household Survey, 2019)





### Likely trends post-covid....

- Where precise, high quality data is needed, face-to-face will remain.
- Mixed-mode approaches likely to become more common.
  - Responsive designs?
  - Opt-in first, targeted knock-to-nudge?
- More nuanced approach to quality and value for money?
  - Focus on minimising non-response bias rather than maximising response rates?
  - Greater emphasis on other forms of error, especially measurement error.



# Some challenges...

- Disentangling mode effects
- Shifting existing face-to-face to mixed mode
  - Long-term trends
  - Use of showcards
  - Complexity of questions.
- Length of questionnaires
  - Point estimates versus multivariate analysis?



### But, we have a window for innovation

## So, is there a future for face-to-face?

Yes! So long as we can clearly articulate their benefits and the impact they have in shaping policy.



