

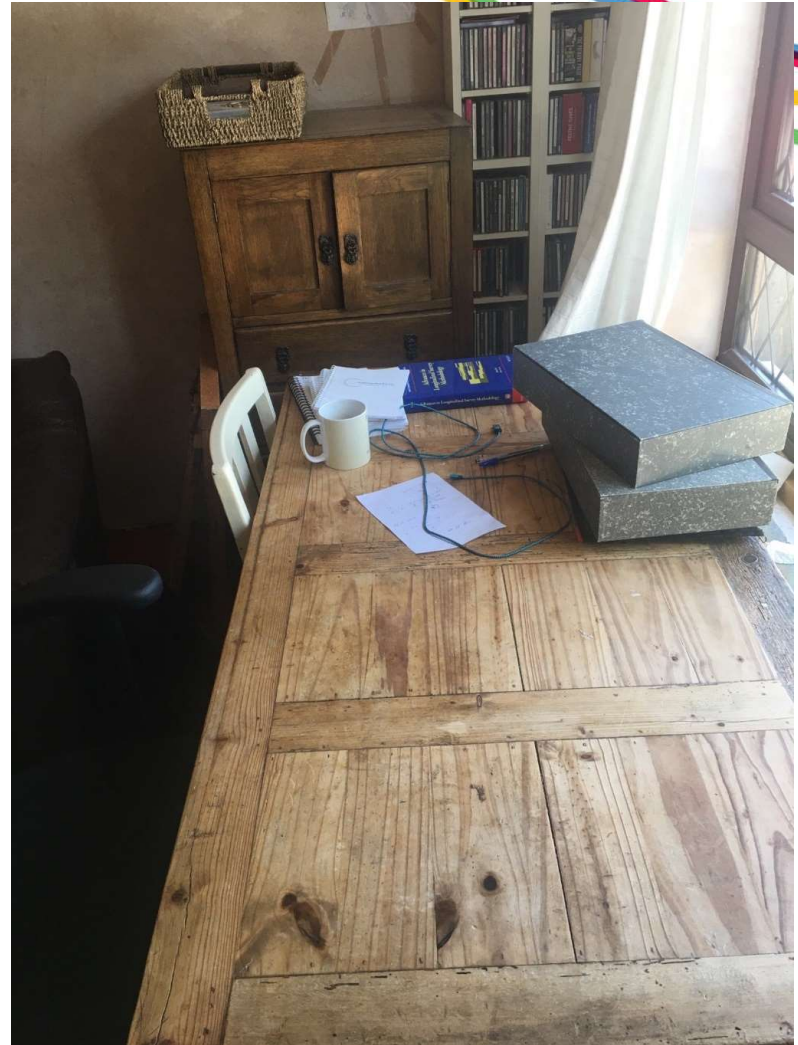
How to do surveys in a pandemic

Jonathan Burton
ISER, University of Essex





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This might be the wrong audience for this subject...

- It looks like we already know how to do surveys in a pandemic
- At AAPOR last month there were:
 - 29 sessions, and
 - 171 papers referring to COVID-19
- In this conference we have
 - 12 sessions, and
 - 54 papers which refer to COVID-19
- By the end of ESRA, we will all have a great deal more information about how we managed to do surveys in a pandemic!



Plus we've had special issues of journals focused on survey research during the pandemic

Survey Research Methods

Journal of the European Survey Research Association

[SRM](#) [Current](#) [Archives](#) [About](#) ▼

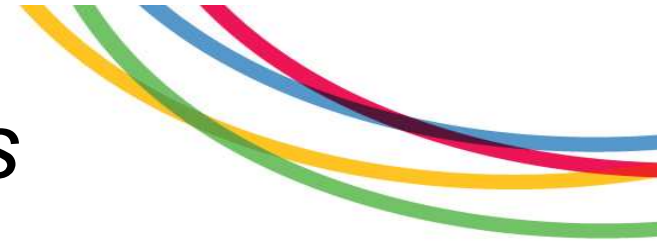
[Home](#) / [Archives](#) / Vol 14 No 2 (2020): Survey Research Methods During the COVID-19 Crisis

SRM presents a special issue on survey research during the COVID-19. The issue collects four types of papers: (1) Commentaries about ongoing research using surveys, or related methods. (2) Proposals of designs to study Coronavirus-related questions using survey research, (3) New research initiatives related to the pandemic that already started. (4) Descriptions of the adaptation of ongoing surveys (PSID, Share, Understanding Society, etc.) to the lockdown policies. In order to allow a swift publication of the papers, SRM changed its standard reviewing process and suspended the possibility for a revise and resubmit for papers that could make it into the issue with more rounds of revisions. The papers are considered to be contributions to ongoing debates instead of decisive research papers. Therefore they are published together with commentaries by peers, and sometimes with responses by the authors of the main article.

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The focus here is how to do *surveys*



- But I acknowledge there are many other ways to do research
- Crowd-sourcing initiatives to provide information on “how to turn fieldwork that was initially planned as using face-to-face methods into a more ‘hands-off’ mode” as well as “an alternative source of social research materials”
 - Lupton, D. (editor) (2020) Doing fieldwork in a pandemic (crowd-sourced document). Available at:
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1clGjGABB2h2qbduTgfqribHmog9B6P0NvMgVuiHZCl8/edit?ts=5e88ae0a#>
- Funded collection of resources, links, and case-studies
 - E.g., National Centre for Research Methods (NCRM): Changing Research Practices: Undertaking social research in the context of Covid-19 <http://eprints.ncrm.ac.uk/4397/>



The main reason around the concern about surveys was the suspension of face-to-face interviewing



But of course, not all surveys use face-to-face interviewers

- Web surveys largely unaffected
 - Perhaps some delays due to increasing demand for online surveys
- Telephone surveys could mostly continue
 - Some telephone surveys already used remote working, some paused to switch from telephone unit to remote working
 - e.g., PSID – Transition into Adulthood Supplement 2019 shifted from call centre to home working
- Mail surveys largely unaffected
 - Increased automation allows for ‘socially-distanced staff’ to oversee the printing/despatch of mail
 - But some delays in postal delivery because of the pandemic



Suspension of face-to-face interviewing affects...

- Who we interview
- How we interview

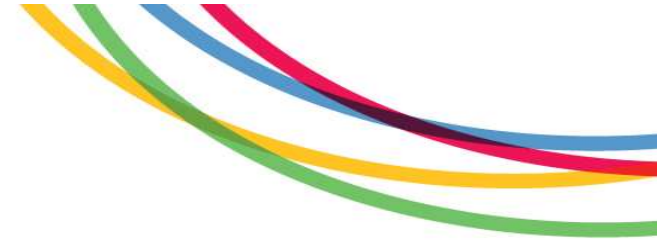


Who do we interview?

- Sampling and recruitment of a new probability sample harder in many places without face-to-face interviewers
 - Other modes less effective without the opportunity to follow-up initial non-responders face-to-face
 - Other methods could be used – e.g., non-probability samples (but, see Connelly & Gayle, 2020)
 - Less of an issue with longitudinal studies
- New surveys/samples re-designed or postponed
- E.g., Understanding Society Wave 13 (2021) boost sample postponed to Wave 14 (2022)



How do we interview?



- Without face-to-face interviewing, need to rely on other modes or a mix of modes
- For new samples – depends on availability of information on sampling frame
 - Push-to-web
 - Follow-up with mail questionnaire (if simple)
 - Follow-up with telephone call (if numbers available)
 - Postpone until F2F re-starts?
- Easier for longitudinal studies – where contact details have already been collected
 - But some longitudinal studies are designed as face-to-face only



Some **planned** F2F surveys had to be postponed

With some re-design

- Germany: IAB Quality of Life and Social Participation (QLSP): postponed from March to May 2020 to revise questionnaire content, introduce socially-distanced call centres and extend fieldwork period
- UK: 1970 British Cohort Survey (BCS70): postponed from June 2020, piloted video interviews, planning to launch Summer 2021
- European Social Survey: postponed from late-2020, but re-start in 2021 with some mode changes (web & paper self-completion) or video interviews in combination with face-to-face
- English Longitudinal Study of Ageing: postponed from October 2020 to May 2021 with video interviewing with face-to-face resume later in the year
- Scottish Health Survey: postpone face-to-face interviewing, switch to shortened telephone interview (2020)



Some F2F surveys already in the field had to be suspended



- European SHARE: data collection on Wave 8 paused in all countries
- USA: PSID Child Development Supplement terminated home visits and focused on telephone components
- UK: National Child Development Study (NCDS): started in January 2020 with an 80-minute interview + 60-minute nurse visit. Fieldwork suspended but re-launched Summer 2021 with video interviewing and later F2F
- USA: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES): suspended on March 16 due to the pandemic



Some F2F surveys already in the field switched modes

- Refugees in the German Educational System (ReGES): switched to telephone
- Germany: IAB Establishment Panel: switch from F2F/web sequential mode to web/paper/telephone
- Germany: IAB PASS: switch from F2F/telephone to just telephone
- Australia: HILDA: switch to telephone with a web self-completion (2020)
- English Longitudinal Study of Ageing: switch to online with telephone follow-up
- UK: Next Steps age 31: switch to web-first approach, with video interview and telephone follow-up until F2F resumes
- UK: Labour Force Survey: switch to telephone only
- USA: PSID: switch the half of the sample due to get F2F to telephone



But the pandemic also affects what we ask about

- Pandemic, and associated lock-down, affected all aspects of life
 - Acknowledge it? Ask about life now
 - Ignore it? Ask about “usual” or pre-pandemic (if early in lockdown?)
 - Ask about it? Additional questions about COVID-19
- Depends on the topic of the survey and the type of survey (time series, longitudinal, cross-section)
- Some content more restricted
 - E.g., biomeasure collection requiring nurse/interviewer visits (and require labs to be open)

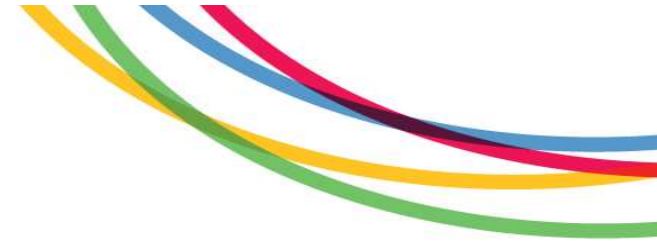


It also raises some additional ethical considerations

- Ethics Committees follow government guidance and don't allow F2F research when restrictions are in place
 - And monitor government guidance when loosening restrictions
- Burden to respondents, esp. those under strain because of the pandemic
 - Increasing sensitivity of some topics (e.g., mental health)
- Exclusion of those who are not online – digital inequalities
- Processes for obtaining informed consent for interview change as mode changes
- Safety of respondents and interviewers as restrictions lifted



Case study: Understanding Society



- Existing longitudinal study
- Household panel: similar to PSID (USA), SOEP (Germany), HILDA (Australia), etc...
- Continuous fieldwork
- Mode: Web-first followed by F2F, or F2F-first



Understanding Society: The UK Household Longitudinal Study



- Representative of UK population
 - Began 2009, incorporates BHPS sample (1991-)
 - Wave 10 (2018-19): approx. 20,000 responding households
- Includes ethnic minority and immigrant boost samples
- Annual interviews with the same people over time
 - All members of original households and their descendants form the core sample and are followed every year as long as they are living in the UK
 - Household questionnaire
 - Individual interviews: all aged 16+
 - Youth self-completion: 10-15 years
 - Information collected about 0-9 years from parent/guardian



Understanding Society: The UK Household Longitudinal Study



- Fieldwork partners: Kantar and NatCen
- Fieldwork spread over 2+ years
 - Sample split into 8 quarterly sub-samples
 - Each quarter is nationally representative
 - Each sample month in the field for ~5.5 months
 - Long gap between survey planning and data release, e.g.,
 - Wave 11 start planning content late-2017
 - questionnaire developed, specified, external consultation, scripted, tested in 2018
 - fieldwork start January 2019 and end mid-2021
 - data deposit late-2021



Structure: Long production cycle

- Each household issued annually – overlapping waves
- Limits practical feasibility of changing content mid-wave

	2019	2020	2021
Wave 9	■		
Wave 10	■	■	
Wave 11	■	■	■
Wave 12		■	■
Wave 13			■

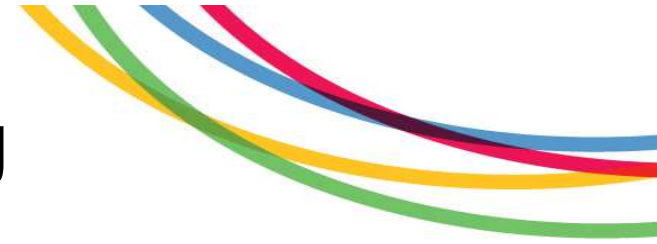
Impact of COVID-19

- Suspension of face-to-face interviewing mid-March 2020
- 3 waves in the field
- One advantage – already used mixed-mode data collection

	2019	2020		2021
Wave 9	Red			
Wave 10	Blue	Blue	Blue	
Wave 11	Green	Green	Green	Green
Wave 12		Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Wave 13				Purple



Testing mixed modes on Understanding Society



- Use the Innovation Panel
 - Representative sample, household panel, same design as main-stage
- IP2 (2009) – test telephone-first approach (CATI-CAPI) vs. CAPI only
 - Lower response with CATI-CAPI
 - Also lower response at the next (all CAPI) wave [1-5]
- IP5 (2012) – test web-first approach (Web-CAPI) vs CAPI
 - Initially lower response in Web-CAPI
 - Similar response with higher incentives at IP6
 - And higher response (with same higher incentives) at IP7 [5-7]



The introduction of mixed-mode data collection

- Waves 1-6 (2009-2016)
 - Face-to-face, at Wave 3 added a telephone mop-up
- Wave 7 (2015-2017)
 - Web-first for adults in non-responding households at Wave 6, non-respondents followed up face-to-face (+ telephone mop-up)
- Wave 8 → (2016 onwards)
 - Web-first for increasing % of sample
 - Non-respondents issued to interviewers – CAPI and telephone mop-up
 - Face-to-face ring-fenced sample (20%) & 'low propensity web households'
 - Non-respondents invited to complete online and telephone mop-up



Ongoing testing and experimentation on push-to-web

Series of experiments to improve web take-up

- Additional 'early bird' bonus [8]
- Additional reminder letter [8]
- Longer web-only fieldwork period [8]
- Use of SMS as mode of invite and/or reminders

Presentation: Pablo Cabrera-Álvarez: "Adding Text Messages to the Contact Strategy for a Mixed-Mode Survey: Does it Pay Off?"
Session: Non-response in longitudinal studies, Friday 16 July, 15:00 - 16:30



This COVID-19 thing



UK / [Understanding Society](#) timeline

- End January 2020 – UK Chief Medical Officers increase risk from “low” to “moderate”, first known cases confirmed in England
- February – public information campaign about the virus launched
- Early-March – government published COVID-19 Action Plan ([ISER & fieldwork agencies start contingency planning](#))
- March 11th – WHO declared COVID-19 a pandemic ([ISER added text to Understanding Society participant website to inform sample members about strict hygiene procedures followed by interviewers](#))
- March 12th – UK moves from “contain” to “delay” phase and new self-isolation measures announced

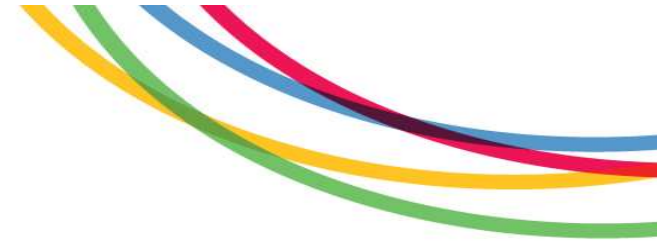


This COVID-19 thing

- Sunday March 15th – Understanding Society decided to suspend face-to-face interviewing
- 16th March – discussion with fieldwork agencies, initial suggestion of interim measures. Later that day UK Government introduced measures to stop all non-essential contact & unnecessary travel. Agreement to suspend face-to-face fieldwork.
- 17th March – fieldwork agencies contacted interviewers and face-to-face interviewing stopped. Ethics amendment submitted for change in fieldwork design
- 18th March – participant website updated to inform sample members about the suspension of face-to-face interviewing. Ethics amendment approved.
- 23rd March – Prime Minister closed non-essential shops, asked people to stay at home and only leave for a small number of essential purposes.



Mid-March 2020 changes



- For Waves in the field, we already had a **CAPI**, a **Web**, and a **CATI** version of the script
- Letters sent to all ‘active’ sample members allocated to interviewers
 - Notify that the interviewer won’t be visiting (and why)
 - Link and password to online interview
- Interviewers switch to CATI script and follow-up web non-responders

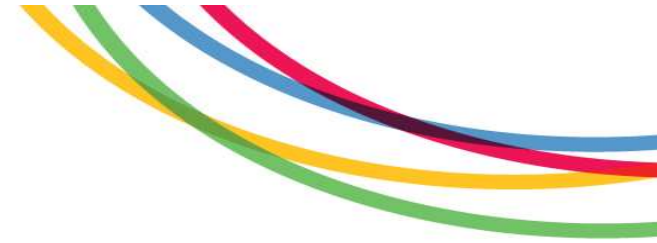


Mid-March 2020 changes

- April sample:
 - All adults issued web-first
 - Invitation letter/email with log-in details
 - Former CAPI-first sample, letter also includes note that interviewer can telephone them
- Seamless transition in data collection – multiple modes available and responsive and agile fieldwork agencies



Summer 2020 changes



- Minor updates to questionnaire for Waves 11 & 12
 - Introduction to the survey (“...answer according to your circumstances now, even if these are not normal...”)
 - Additional response options for furlough, self-employment income support scheme
 - Additional COVID-19 module: symptoms, COVID-19 test/results, NHS Shielding status
- Affected Wave 11 (Q7+Q8) and Wave 12 (Q3 onwards)
- Additional COVID-19 questions added for Wave 12 year 2 & Wave 13 (2021)
- Data available to researchers: December 2021 (W11); December 2022 (W12)

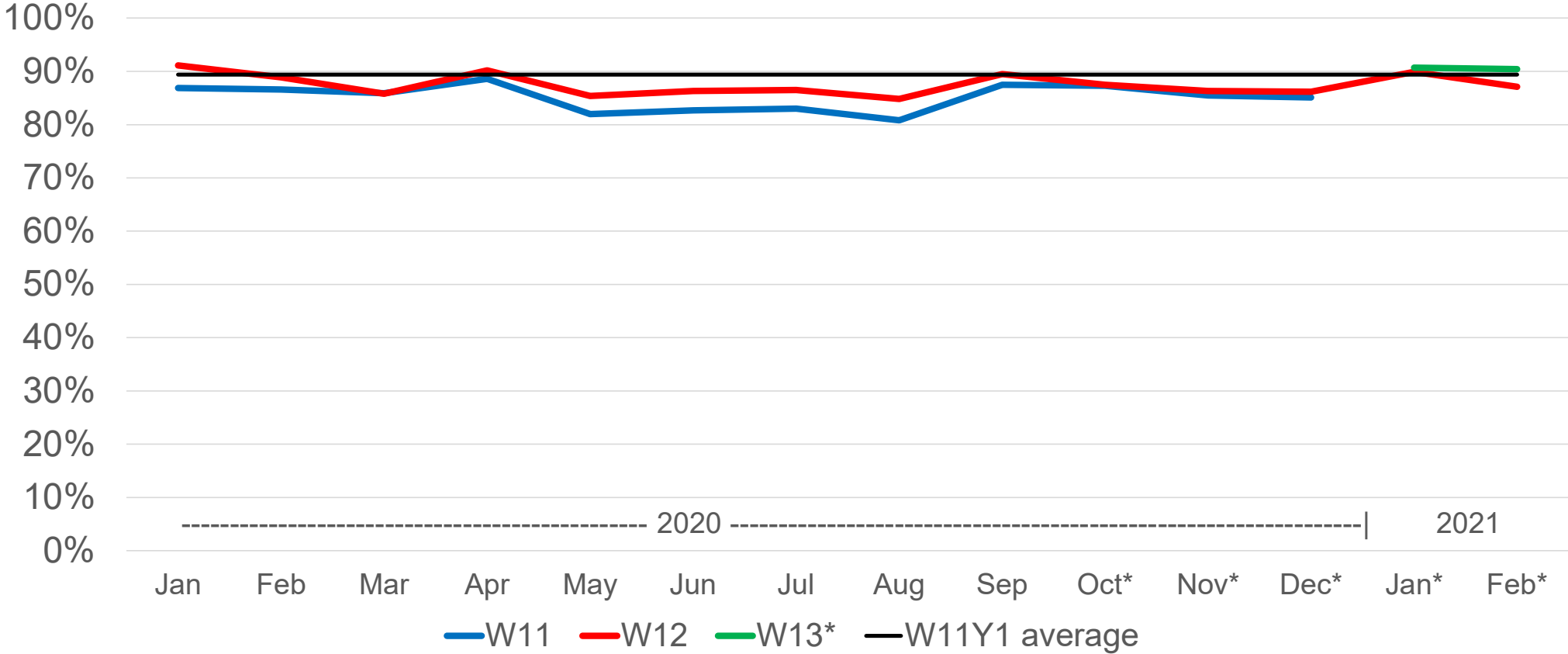
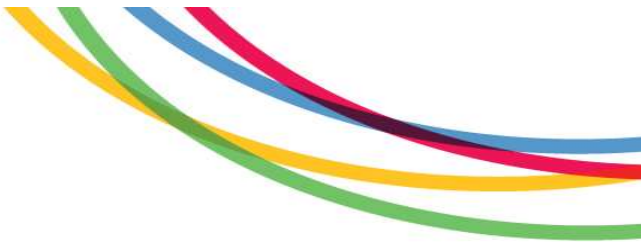


Effect on response rates

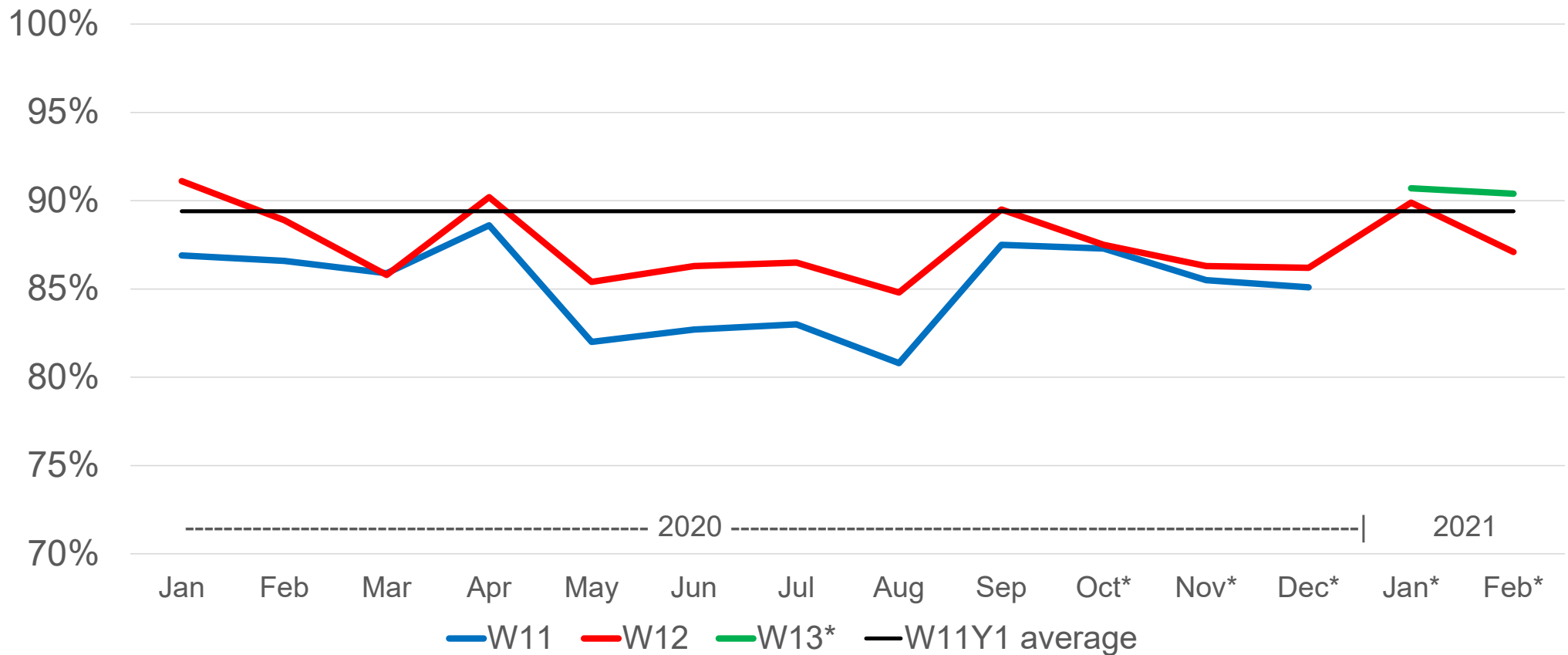
- Slight decline of response with the replacement of face-to-face with telephone
- 30% of sample being invited to complete online for the first time ever
 - Including the 10% of the sample with lowest propensity to complete online
- Relatively long interview for telephone surveys (40-45 minutes+)
- Despite annual collection, some individuals did not have a (working) telephone number on record



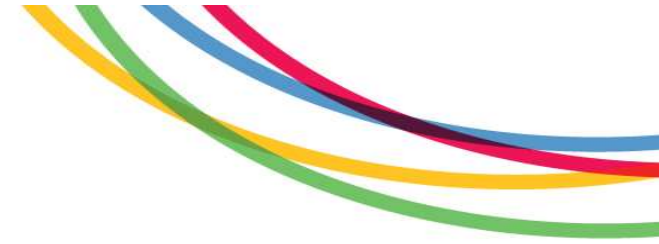
General Population Sample – individual re-interview rate



General Population Sample – individual re-interview rate

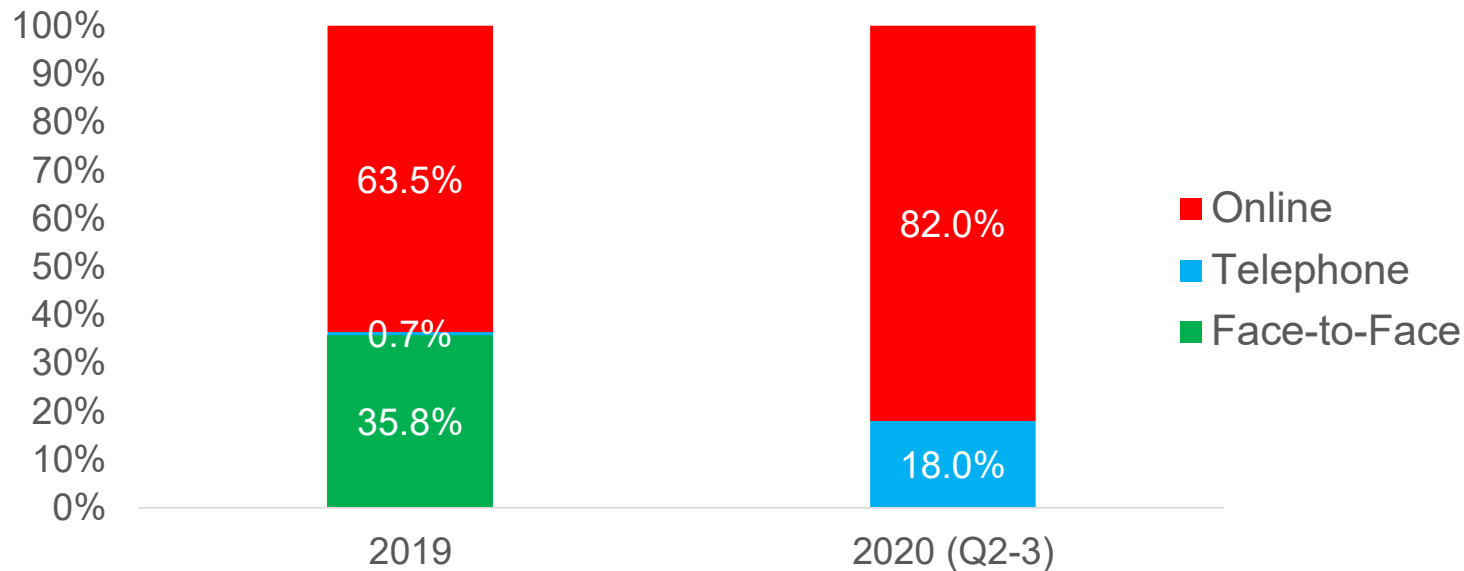


Response



- Overall – in Wave 12 April-September 2020 samples we have 94.5% of the adult interviews we had in the same sample one year earlier
- But higher proportion of interviews are being done online

% of adult interviews in each mode

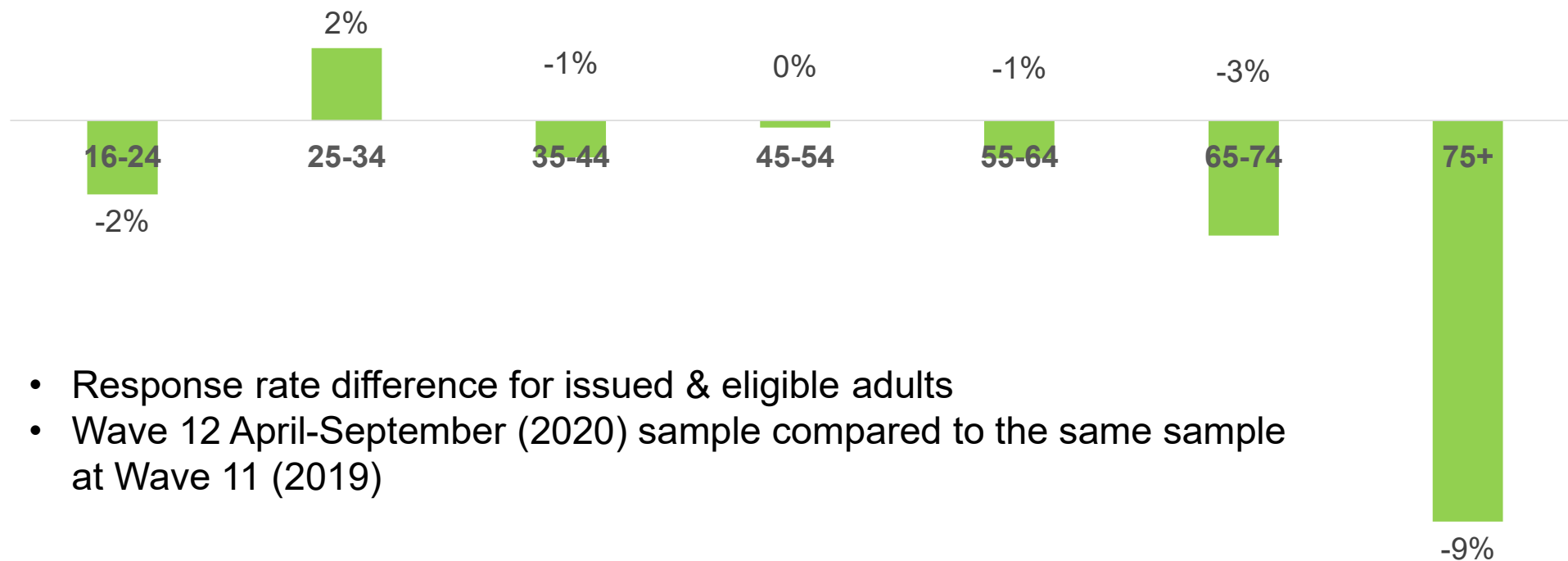


But... who are we missing?

- We can continue to collect data
- ... and get reasonable response rates
- But who are we missing?
 - (Unweighted differences)



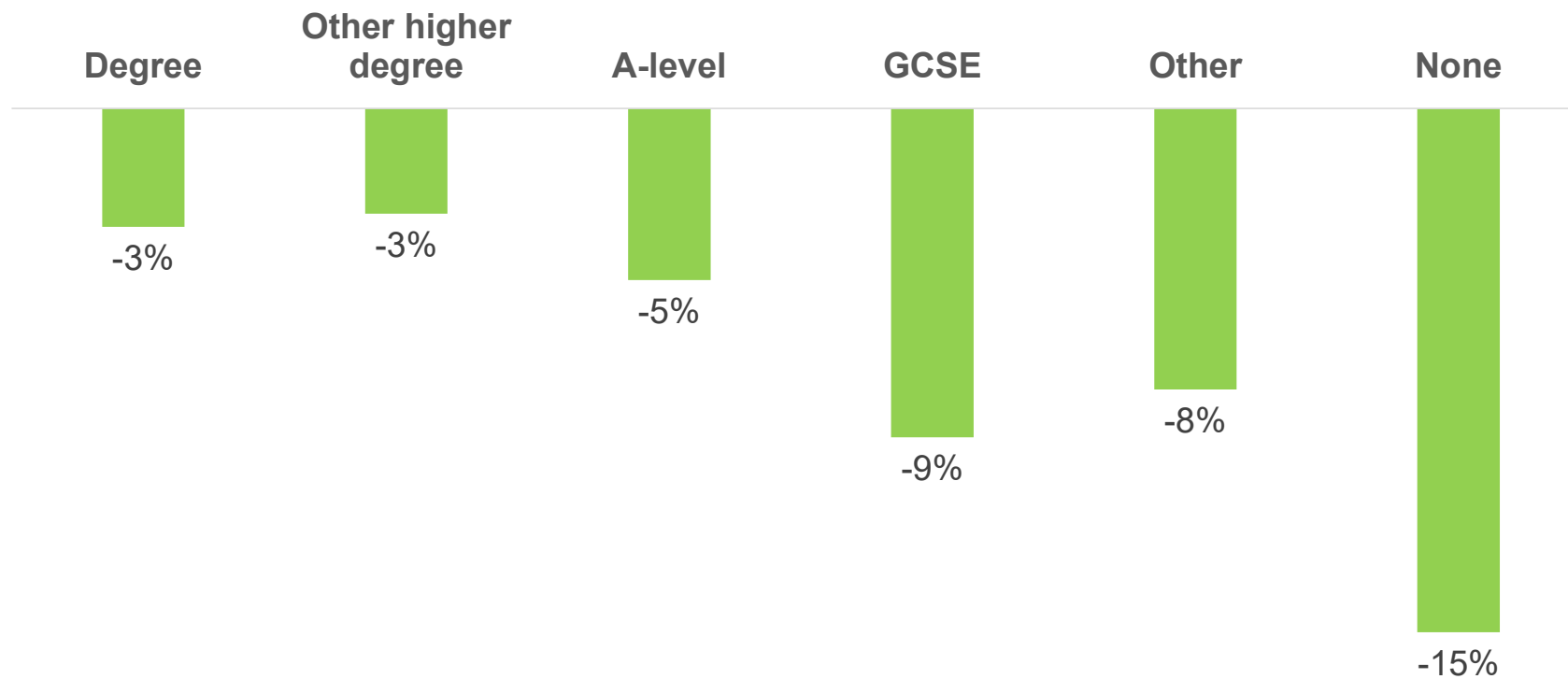
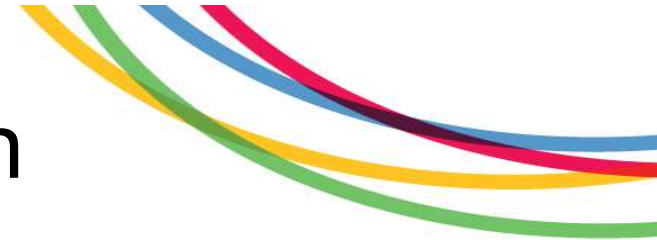
We're more likely to be missing older sample members



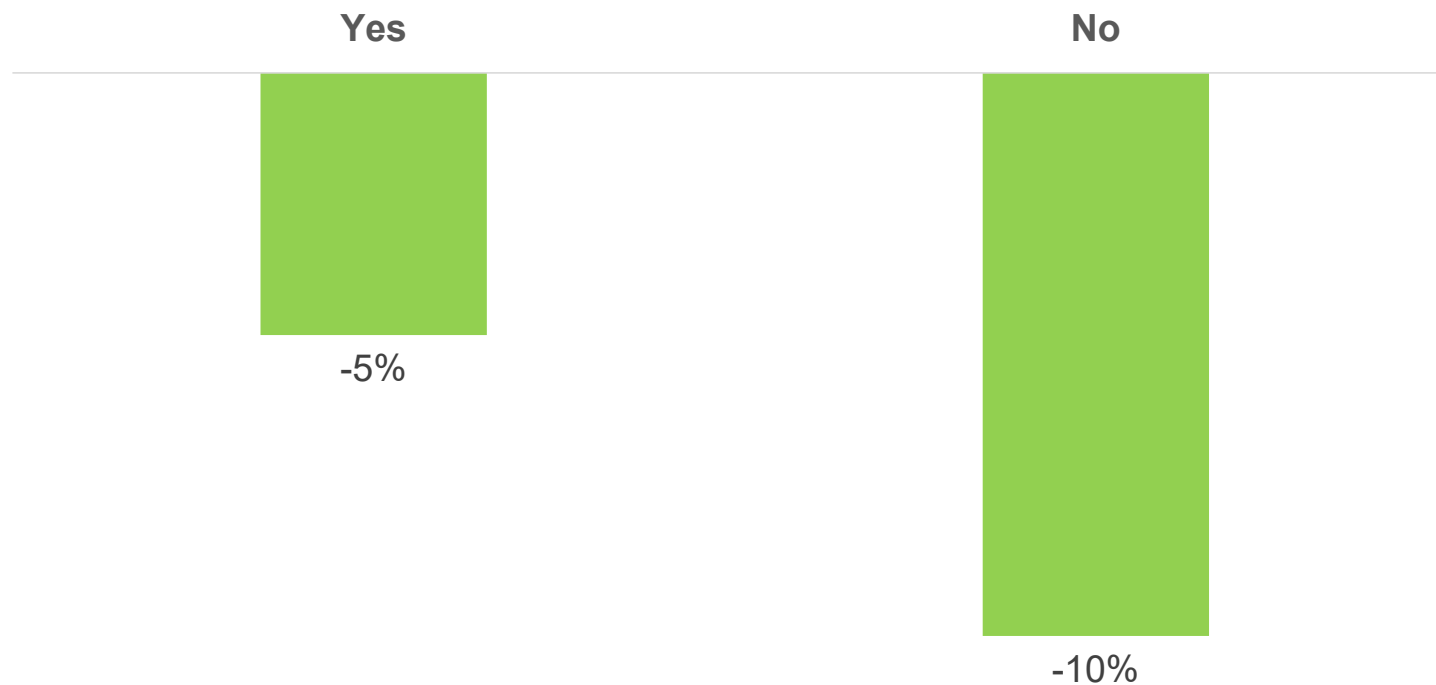
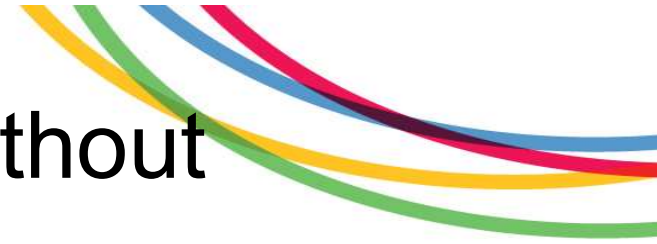
- Response rate difference for issued & eligible adults
- Wave 12 April-September (2020) sample compared to the same sample at Wave 11 (2019)



We're likely to be missing those with lower education levels



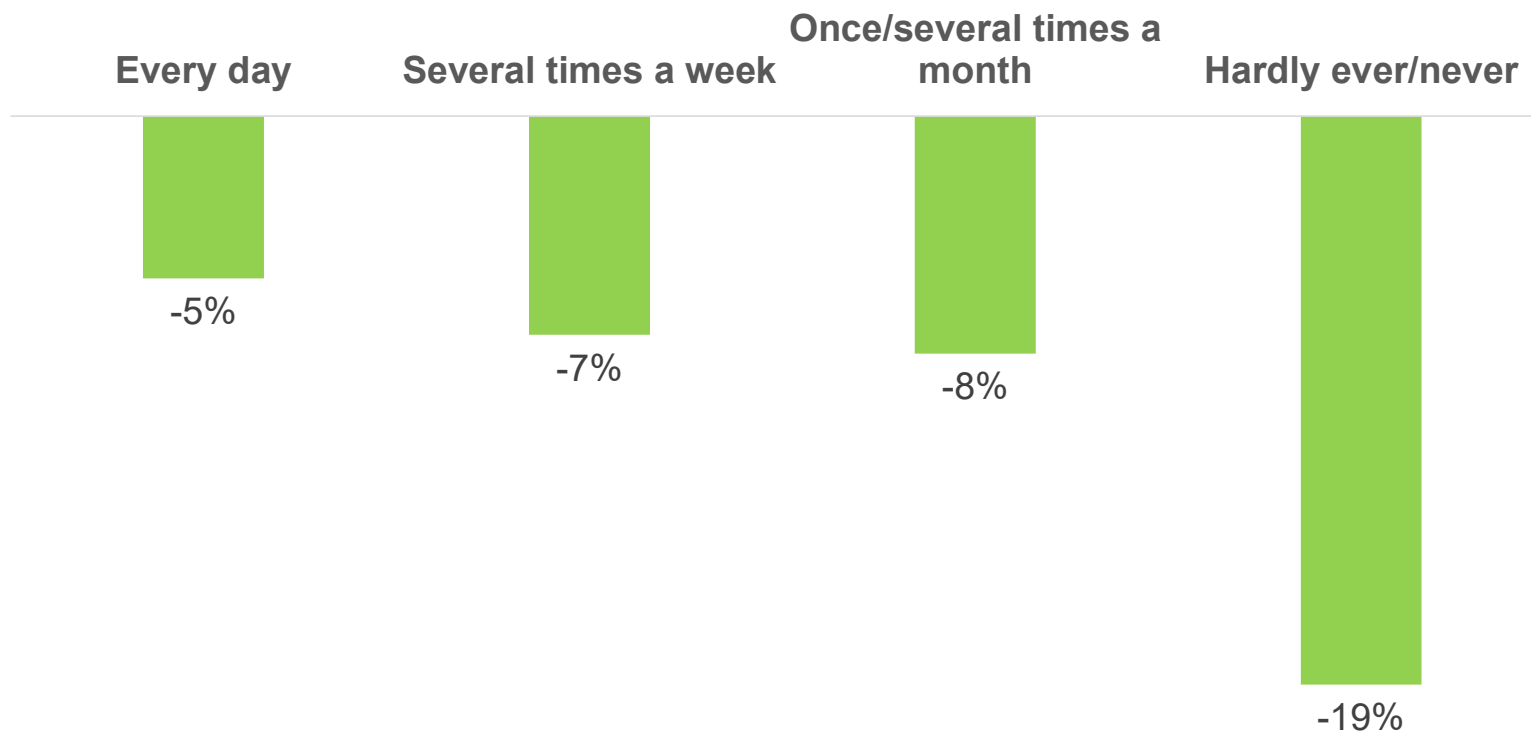
We're likely to be missing people without a mobile computing device



- Response rates at Waves 11 & 12 for those who participated at Wave 10



We're missing those who are less likely to use the internet for their personal use



- Response rates at Waves 11 & 12 for those who participated at Wave 10

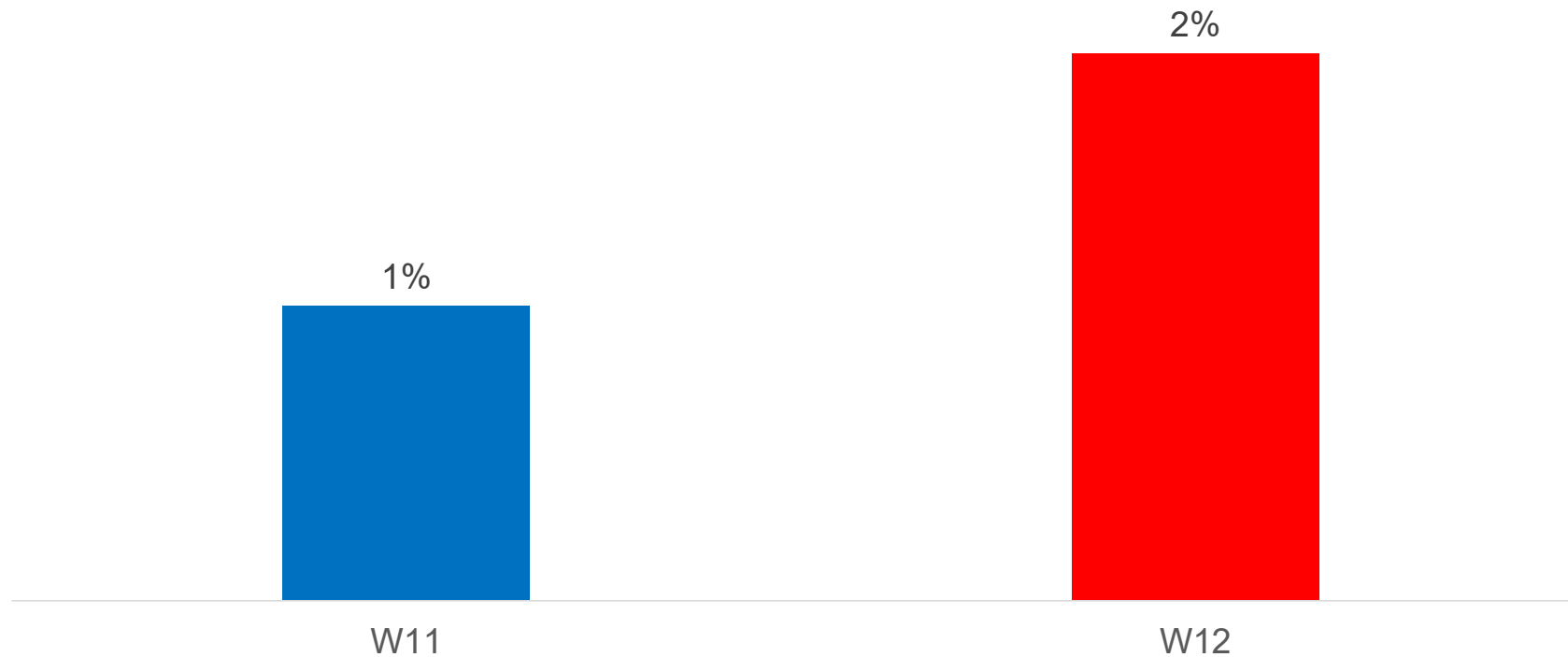
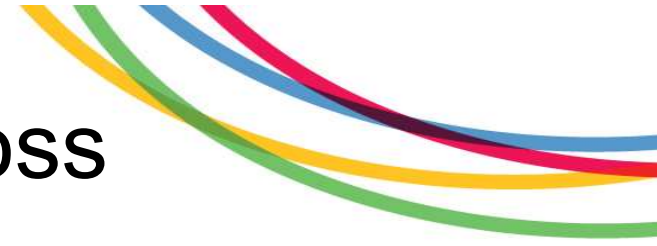


Those who take part, do they answer the questions?

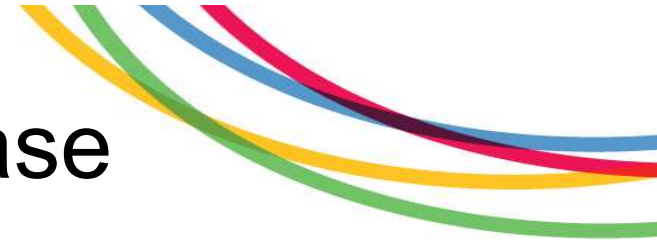
- Effects of mode on item non-response
 - (unweighted data)



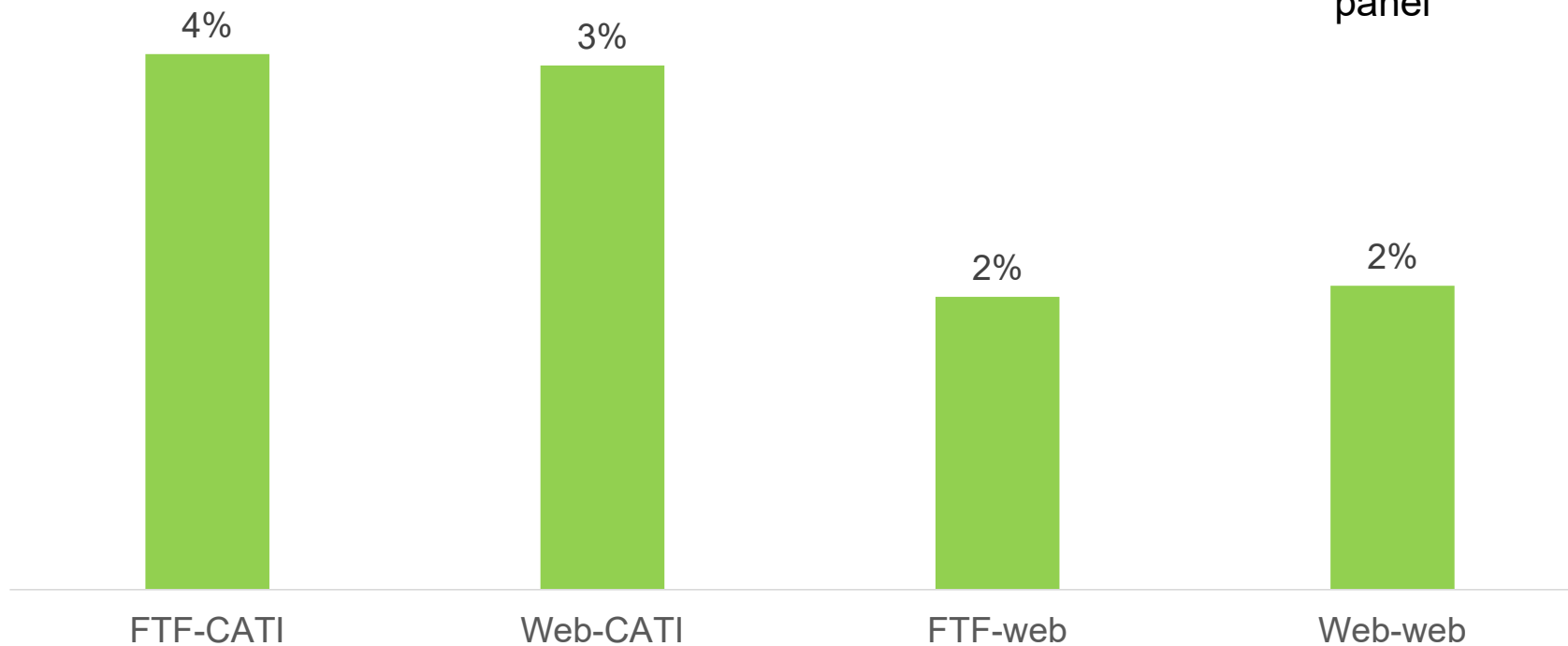
The level of item non-response across all items increased



A switch to telephone saw an increase in item non-response



Wave 11 / Wave 12 balanced panel

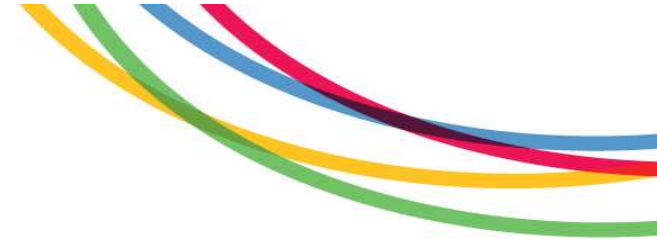


Existing surveys...

- We **can** do surveys in a pandemic
- We might have to pause whilst we re-design
- Or switch to other modes
- But we can collect data
- Although, we need to also be aware that the changes we make to enable us to collect data, might also affect (i) who responds to the survey, and (ii) how they respond.
- This is also the case when considering the 'opportunities' of the pandemic...



Opportunities



- The pandemic and the associated lock-down affected many countries
- It affected most of our lives
 - Health
 - Work
 - Schooling
 - Travel
 - Socialising ...
- Many countries saw their economy put “on hold” / “deep freeze”
- Great need and appetite for data during this period to understand how the pandemic was affecting lives

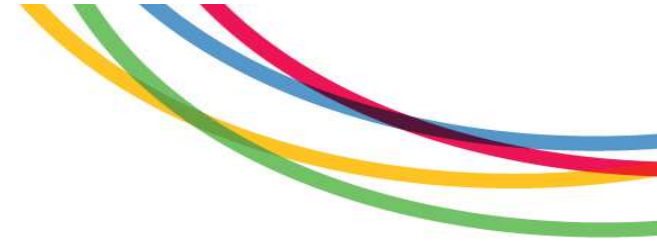


There was a large number of new COVID-19 surveys launched

- Societal Experts Action Network (SEAN)
<https://www.nationalacademies.org/our-work/societal-experts-action-network>
 - “Langer Research Associates independently developed and maintains the archive and produces a weekly summary of COVID-19 survey results”
 - <https://covid-19.parc.us.com/client/index.html>
 - “includes more than 1,000 pandemic-related surveys since February 2020 from the United States and 35 other countries”



A large number of new surveys were launched



Some completely new surveys

- But some limitations (depending on the design of the survey)
 - Some concerns over representativeness, e.g., if use non-probability samples
 - Lack of baseline data to weight for non-response and to assess potential mode effects
 - Plans to follow through people to measure outcomes unknown
 - No household context



A large number of new surveys were launched

And some surveys launched from existing (longitudinal) studies

- Probability samples, able to calculate design and response weights
- Baseline data, to improve model-based weighting (over calibration weighting)
- Better contact details collected at prior waves
- Built up rapport/engagement with sample members
- Information about the circumstances before pandemic
- Follow people through the pandemic and plans to collect data post-pandemic
- Household Surveys – able to link experiences of all household members



For example...

- Europe: SHARE: <http://www.share-project.org/share-covid19.html>
- Germany IAB: High-Frequency Online Personal Panel (HOPP) <https://www.iab.de/962/section.aspx/Projektdetails/k200420301>
- Germany: SOEP-Cov: <https://www.soep-cov.de/>
- USA: Understanding America: <https://uasdata.usc.edu/index.php>
- Swiss Household Panel Survey special wave: <https://forsbase.unil.ch/project/study-public-overview/16970/0/>
- South Africa: National Income Dynamics Study - Coronavirus Rapid Mobile Survey <http://nids.uct.ac.za/about/nids-cram/nids-cram>
- England: ELSA: <https://www.elsa-project.ac.uk/covid-19>
- UK: Birth cohorts <https://cls.ucl.ac.uk/covid-19-survey/>
- UK: Understanding Society COVID-19 Study: <https://www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/topic/covid-19>



Why introduce a separate UKHLS COVID-19 study?

- As noted earlier – on the main survey the time between changing content and the data being released was very long
- Significant part of Study already online, so measurement differences less of issue than for studies switching from entirely FTF
- Able to build approach based on previous development work for monthly **event-triggered data collection** with Ipsos MORI so could implement and turn round rapidly



Event-triggered data collection

Development work

1. Qualitative research, Kantar [9]
 - What would UKHLS respondents be willing to do?
 - Under which conditions? Messaging?
2. Experimental testing (NatCen panel) [10]
 - Invitation to monthly survey by SMS or email?
 - Wording of monthly Life Events question?
3. Experiment in Innovation Panel (2019)
 - Change 'contact details' module to prioritize mobile phone numbers
4. Experiment in Innovation Panel (2020)
 - Consent to ask questions by SMS



Event-triggered data collection Development work (2)

5. Consultation on content
6. Experiments with monthly “Life Events” question on Innovation Panel sample (Ipsos MORI 2020)
 - Invitation: by SMS/Email
 - Web survey

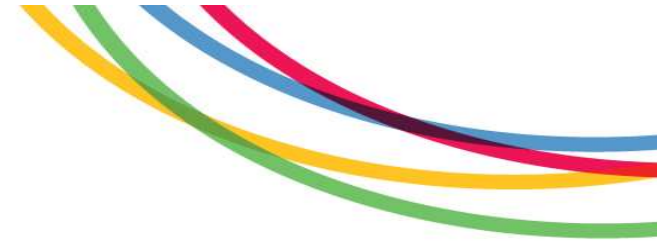
e.g., 1st Feb survey: “Did you experience any of the following during January 2020?”

If yes, follow-up questions about events

Monthly since 1st Feb 2020 until 1st Jan 2021



New monthly COVID-19 survey



- 23rd March – “Stay at home” guidance from Government
- 17th April – Ethics approval received for COVID-19 Study & 42,000 pre-notification letters to sample members (introducing survey and check on contact details)
- 24th April – first wave of UKHLS COVID-19 study
 - Fieldwork limited to 1 week
 - 50% response among those who had taken part in previous annual wave
- 29th May – Data released by UK Data Archive
 - Data cleaned, weights created, derived variables, user guide, data documentation
- Funding for data collection from ESRC and the Health Foundation



UKHLS COVID-19 Study

- 20 min survey
 - Invitations by SMS, email, post + email/SMS reminders (days 2, 3, 6)
- £2 incentive (conditional) most months (some experimentation)
- **Web** surveys (Ipsos MORI)
 - April, May, June, July, September, November 2020, January & March 2021
- **Telephone** surveys (Kantar)
 - Sample – those who did not respond to the April web survey AND live in a household with no regular web users: older, more health problems, higher proportion of ethnic minorities
 - May and November
- **Youth** surveys
 - Strengths & Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) in July 2020 & March 2021 (Ipsos MORI)
 - Full self-completion booklet in November (Kantar)
- **Antibody testing** – Serology to test for COVID-19 antibodies (March 2021)



Questionnaire - core content

- Household composition and relationships
- Coronavirus illness
 - Symptoms, tests, contact with Test & Trace, shielding, vaccinations (from Jan.)
- Long-term health conditions and access to health care
 - Able to access different NHS, community and social care services
 - Whether health treatment had been planned – and effect of COVID-19 on access
- Employment
 - Include “baseline” questions (situation Jan/Feb) & current employment/hours/WAH/earnings
- Finance, financial security
 - Include “baseline” questions (situation Jan/Feb) & current benefits (inc. UC), financial transfers, mortgage holidays, subjective financial well-being...
- Loneliness
- Mental health (GHQ)

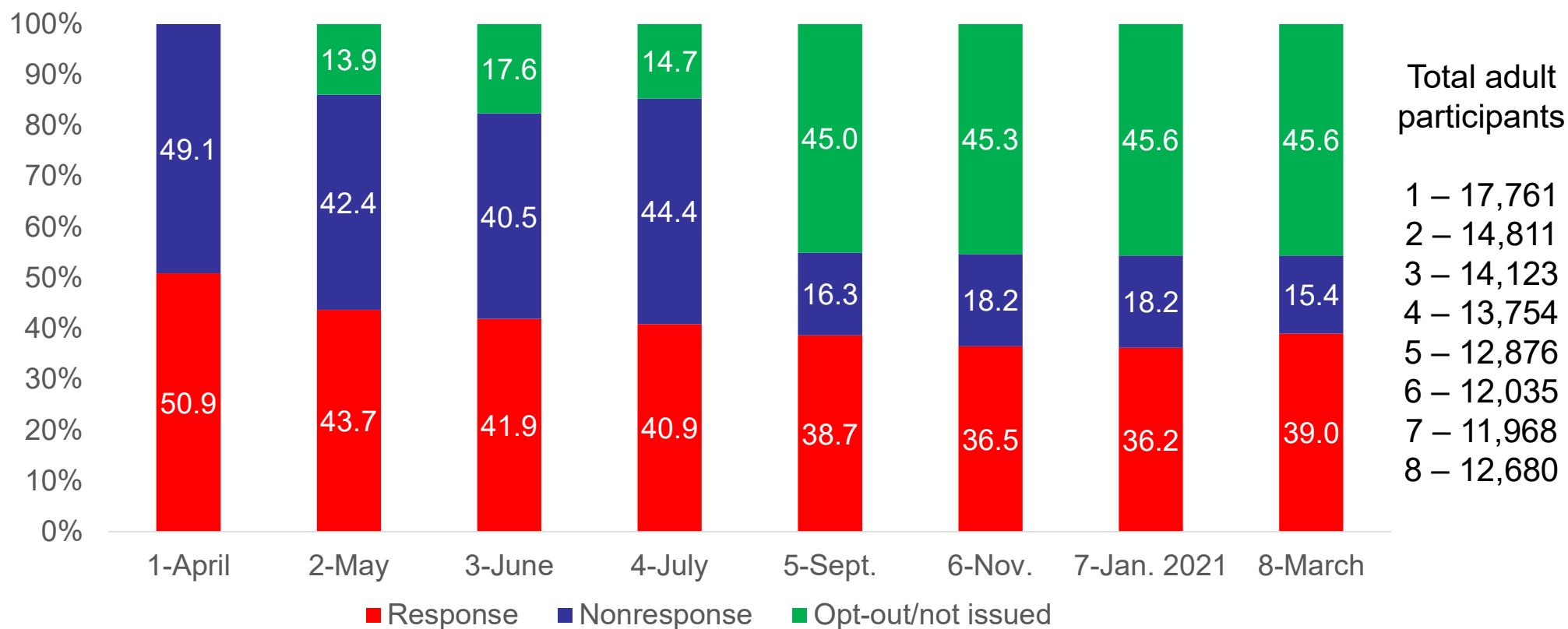


Questionnaire - rotating & occasional modules

- Home schooling/return to school (child-level) – April, Sept., Nov., Jan.
- Diet
- Food banks and food insecurity
- Alcohol consumption
- Smoking
- Exercise
- Children's mental health (SDQ)
- Partner relations
- Parent-child relations
- Domestic division of labour
- Time use
- Caring responsibilities
- Couples living apart together
- Grand-parenting
- Contact friends & family out HH
- Young adults aspirations/ expectations
- Transport
- Working conditions\productivity
- Training
- Job search
- Neighbourhood cohesion
- Life satisfaction
- Non-resident parents & children



COVID-19 response among Wave 9 participants



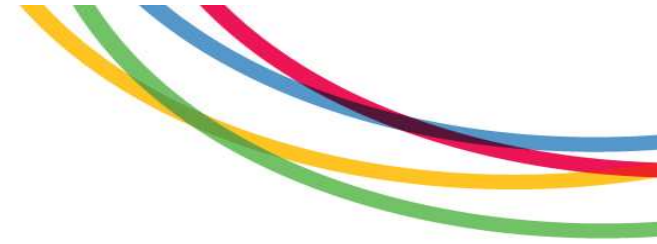
Addressing non-response and selection to COVID-19 Survey



- Analysis of three (partly over-lapping) groups [11]
 - 1) regular internet users issued to web;
 - 2) non-regular internet users issued to web; and
 - 3) non-responding non-regular internet users issued to telephone



Summary of evaluation of weighting performance



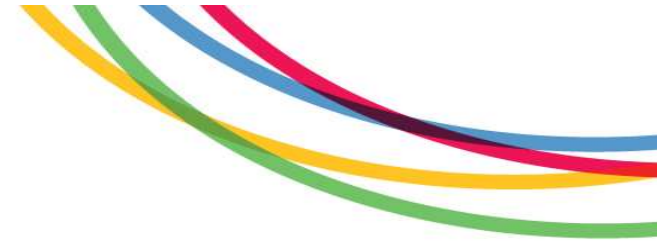
- There is selection into the web survey
- The use of the telephone follow-up increases dataset quality compared to web-only
 - Reduced variability of weights – improves precision and reduces bias (less trimming)
- Inviting non-regular web users to web survey does not increase quality
 - Reduces weighted estimates biases, but also reduces precision

Presentation: “Bias prevention and bias reduction in a national longitudinal Covid-19 survey”,
Jamie Moore

Session: “Longitudinal studies in times of COVID-19”, Friday 16 July, 16:45 - 18:00



COVID-19: Data



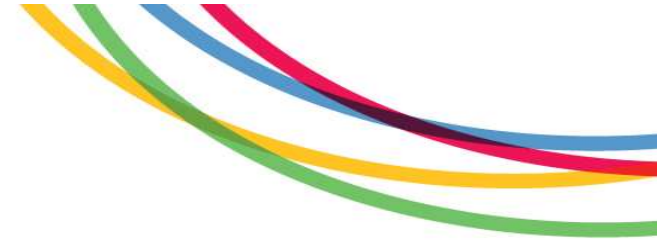
- End User License COVID-19 Study

<https://beta.ukdataservice.ac.uk/datacatalogue/studies/study?id=8644>

- April, May, June, July, September, November 2020, January & March 2021 web surveys
- May & November telephone survey
- July 2020 & March 2021 youth SDQ survey & November youth self-completion
- Pre-pandemic - 2019 mainstage data (Wave 10 yr 2 / Wave 11 yr 1)
- Soon to come – serology (antibody) test results for COVID-19

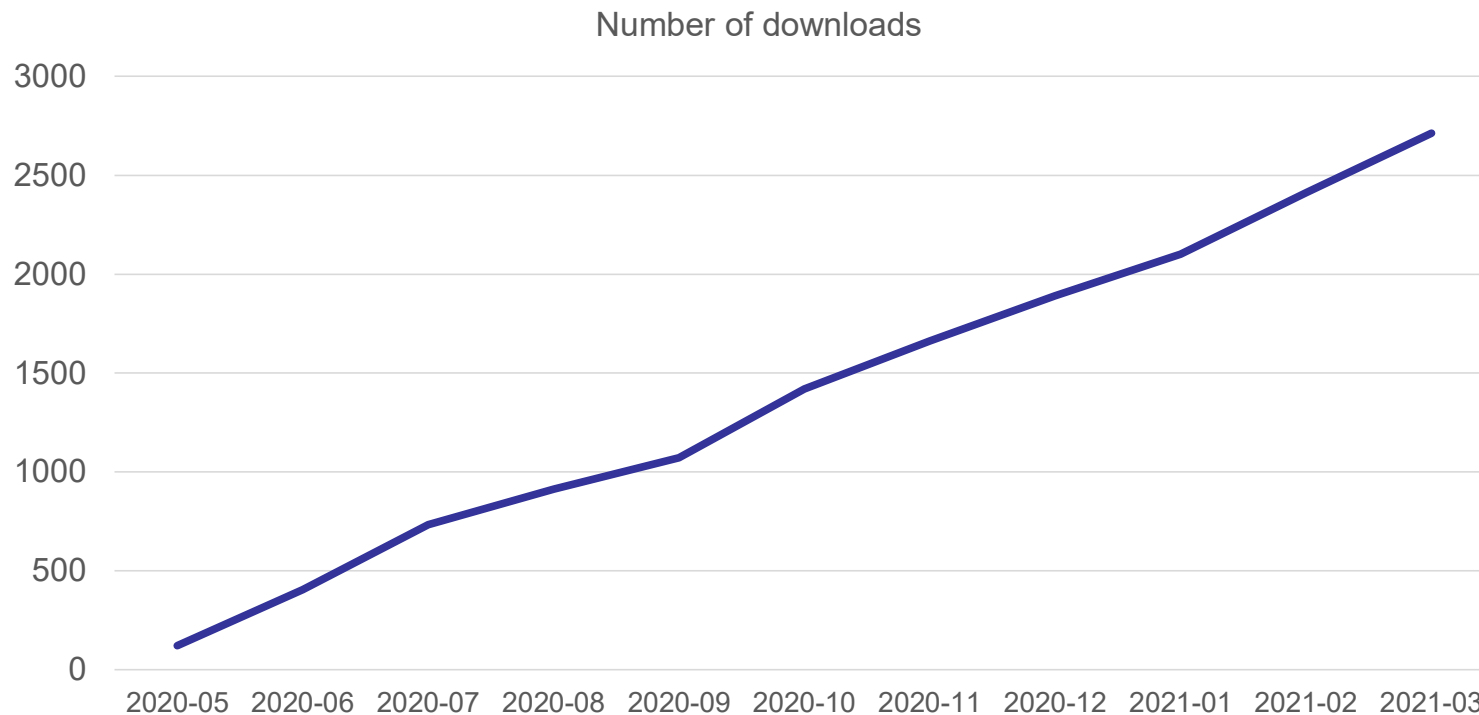
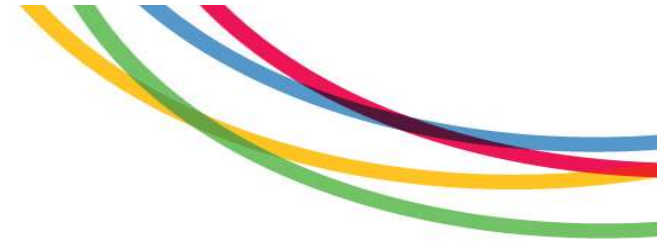


COVID-19: Data



- Special licence
 - Lower level of geography (around 1500 people/650 households)
<https://beta.ukdataservice.ac.uk/datacatalogue/studies/study?id=8663>
 - Local Authorities (districts in UK)
<https://beta.ukdataservice.ac.uk/datacatalogue/studies/study?id=8664>
 - Schools <https://beta.ukdataservice.ac.uk/datacatalogue/studies/study?id=8730>

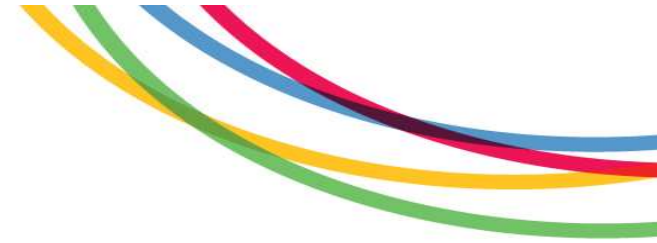
Number of data downloads & publications



- 187 publications
- 94 journal articles
 - 53 reports
 - 49 research papers
 - 7 Parliamentary papers
 - 6 books/chapters



How to do surveys in a pandemic?



- As a community, we have demonstrated that we can do surveys in a pandemic
- We have been able to carry on a lot of existing surveys
 - With changes to the way we collect data for those who rely on F2F interviewing
- We have launched a lot (a lot!) of new surveys to provide evidence for researchers to understand the effect of the pandemic on society



How to interpret surveys in a pandemic



- We must remain aware of selection and measurement effects introduced when we change the design of an existing survey
- Or launch a new survey
- But society is also changing and so disentangling real change from mode-switch change is important (e.g., decreased mental health due to the pandemic, or a switch from F2F to self-completion?)
- On Understanding Society we had a ring-fenced sample to be able to look at mode effects – but the suspension of F2F interviewing has removed this option



What's next?

- Has the pandemic accelerated changes that were already happening (e.g., shift to more online collection, greater use of apps and smart devices, linkage to other data sources)?
 - Or will we go back to “normal”?
- It is unlikely this will be the last pandemic we will face



What's next?

- We will need to design surveys in the future which have a back-up plan
 - Agility to revise survey content in the field
 - Ability to switch to a different mode
 - Ability to allow interviewers to work remotely
 - More development and testing of other modes – e.g., video interviewing – to assess acceptance, response, and measurement
 - The feasibility and value of linking to more non-survey data
- But vitally – more analysis of the data collected in the last year+ from a methodological perspective to improve the design and interpretation of surveys in the future
 - And that's what we'll hear much more about over the next month of Fridays



Thank you

Jonathan Burton

jburton@essex.ac.uk

@jburton123

Understanding Society

<https://www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/>

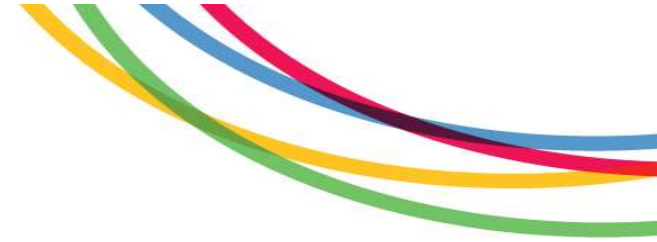
@usociety

Upcoming:

<https://www.understandingsocietyconference.co.uk/>

Survey Methods week

27 September – 1st October

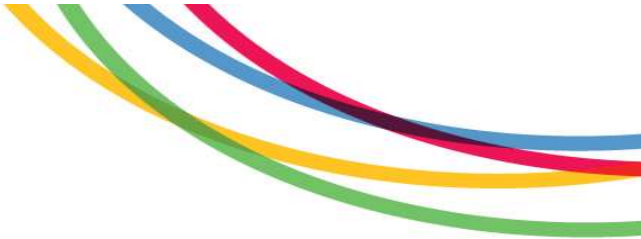


ESRA presentations

- 9th July
 - 3.00-4.30: **The collection of bio-markers: nurses, interviewers, or participants?** – Jonathan Burton, Michaela Benzeval & Meena Kumari
 - 6.15-7.00: Podcast **Data Linkage and Sharing**: Annette Jackle, Florian Keusch, Emanuela Sala
- 16th July
 - 3.00-4.30: **Adding Text Messages to the Contact Strategy for a Mixed-Mode Survey: Does it Pay Off?** - Pablo Cabrera-Álvarez & Peter Lynn
 - 3.00-4.30: **Testing higher levels of incentive on the UK Household Longitudinal Study** - Hannah Carpenter & Pablo Cabrera-Álvarez
 - 3.00-4.30: **Weighting for mortality in a longitudinal study** - Olena Kaminska
 - 4.45-6.00: **Bias prevention and bias reduction in a national longitudinal Covid-19 survey** - Jamie Moore, Michael Benzeval, Jonathan Burton, Thomas Crossley, Paul Fisher, Colin Gardner, Annette Jäckle
- 23rd July
 - 3.00-4.30: **Understanding Consent to Data Linkage** – Jonathan Burton, Mick Couper, Thomas Crossley, Annette Jäckle, Sandra Walzenbach.
 - 3.00-4.30: **Consent to Data Linkage: Wording and Placement Experiments** – Jonathan Burton, Mick Couper, Thomas Crossley, Annette Jäckle, Sandra Walzenbach.



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- [9] Anna Horsley, Kelsey Beninger, Naomi Day, Gurprit Dhillon, Annette Jäckle, Jonathan Burton and Mick P. Couper, “The acceptability and feasibility of asking monthly “life-event” questions in between waves of a panel study”, Understanding Society Working Paper 2019-06. <https://www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/research/publications/525767>
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