



Paradata for Nonresponse Adjustment – panel discussion

Peter Lynn

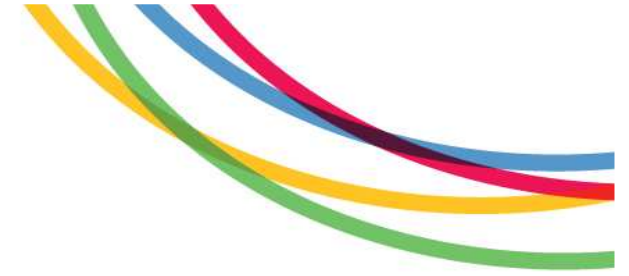
Institute for Social and Economic Research

University of Essex

An initiative by the Economic and Social Research Council, with scientific leadership by the Institute for Social and Economic Research, University of Essex, and survey delivery by the National Centre for Social Research.



(Potential) Roles of Paradata



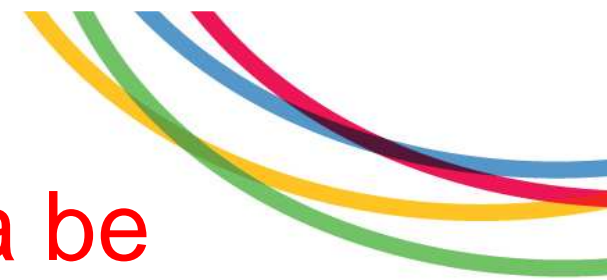
1. *Of primary relevance to non-response*
 - 1.1 To plan data collection protocols (in advance)
 - 1.2 To amend data collection protocols (in real time: **responsive designs**)
 - 1.3 To monitor and control fieldwork operations
 - 1.4 For **statistical adjustment**
2. *Of primary relevance to other aspects*
 - 2.1 To inform instrument design
 - 2.2 To monitor and control in-interview interviewer performance
 - 2.3 To inform organisation and planning

Paradata for Statistical Adjustment



Questions

- In what contexts?
- What variables?
- What criteria for the paradata?
- Models/ assumptions for adjustment



In what contexts would paradata be most useful for adjustment?

- When no other (useful) auxiliary data are available?
- When in combination with certain other types of auxiliary data?
- For certain types of survey

What paradata variables are most likely to be useful for adjustment?

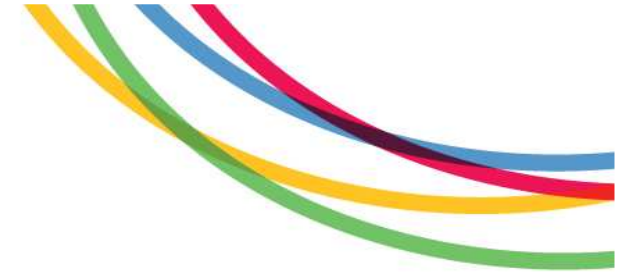
- Objective vs. subjective measures
- Observation vs. process measures
- Standard vs. survey-specific

What criteria should be applied to the paradata?



- Indicators of measurement quality (Francois)
- Mode of collection
- Other

Models/ assumptions for adjustment?



- Do classic population characteristics models apply to process indicators?
- Viz. assumption of fixed characteristics
- (esp. observation vs. process vbles)



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