



#### **Emma Dickinson**

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#### Overview

- 1. Why: Context, explore why is it important to consider and research.
- 2. How: Approaches, principles and tools that underpin the development of the questions
- 3. What: Examples of our qualitative and quantitative work and products
- 4. Recap
- 5. Questions

# 1. Why?

. . .

### Setting the scene

'Digital by default 2020'

Government Digital Service (GDS)

Public expectations

ONS transformation programme

New opportunities admin/big data

Evolving user requirements

Declining response rates

Better Statistics, better decisions

#### Where we are...





#### Where we need to be...



"Users don't care about your process. They just want to do what they need to do, get stuff done, and get on with their lives. Users have needs."

**GDS, 2019** 

### 2. How?

Approach, research methods and design process

#### **Desk review**

- Understand the business needs/requirements
- Establish who the data users are
- Examination of the current survey:
  - Question length and complexity
  - Response options
  - Use of definitions
  - Routing and relevance
  - Practicalities e.g. use of showcards

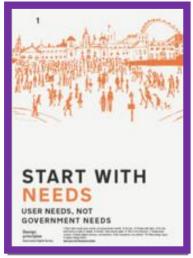
### **Engage with field staff**

- Run focus group and workshops with interviewers
- Explore current challenges and barriers
- Understand successful techniques and messages
- Mental models

# Re-design starts

**User Centred Design** 













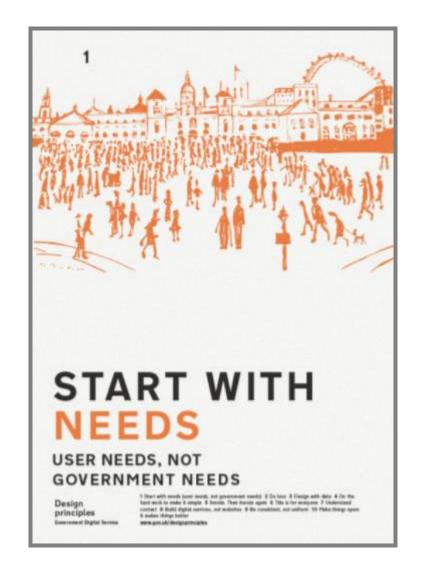












### Respondent centric design

#### **Mental Models**

- How does the respondent understand a concept?
- How do they expect to answer?
- What do they need to provide an answer?

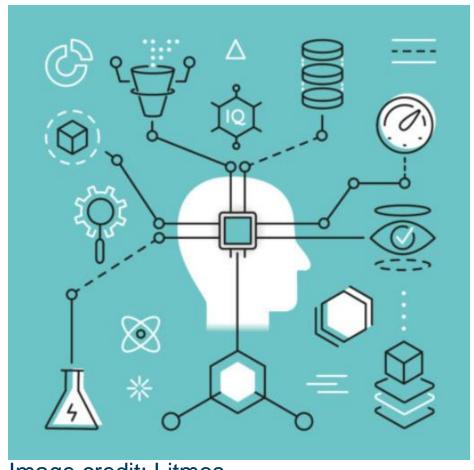


Image credit: Litmos

### Focus groups

 Explore understanding, clarity, perceptions and feelings toward a topic

Facilitates discussion - people bounce ideas around and

challenge each other

Less time-intensive than conducting individual interviews



### **Question design**

- Research from NSIs and other survey organisations
- Usability guidelines
- Accessibility guidelines





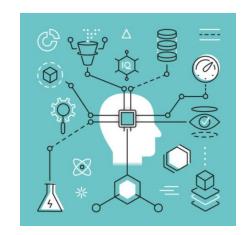
### Known best practice



Progressive enhancement



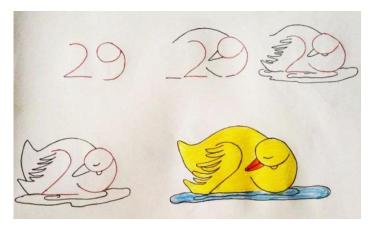
Use their language



Mental models

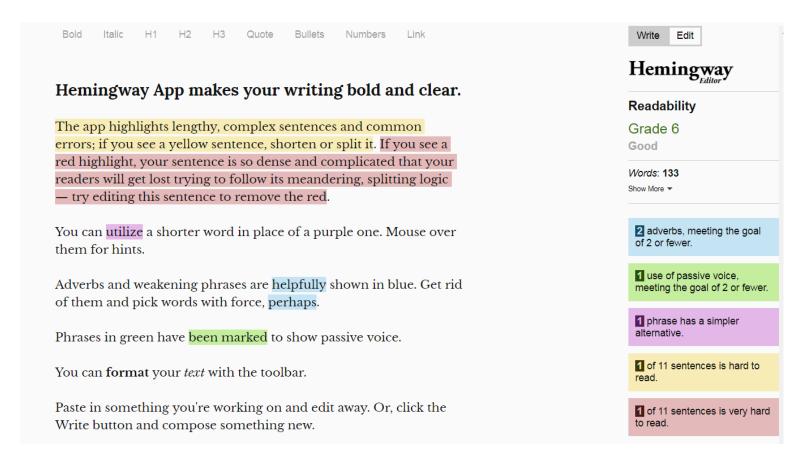


Design without guidance



Design with data

### Hemmingwayapp.com

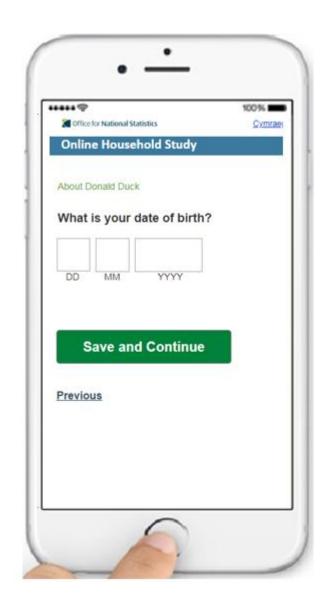


GOV.UK - understanding how people read

# Qualitative question testing starts

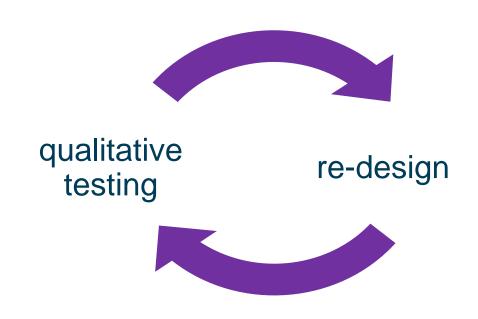
### 1:1 testing

- Cognitive interviewing Used concurrently
- Usability testing
- Use a prototype
- End to end journey provides full context
- Participants home
- Participants device



#### Iterate, iterate and iterate again

- Transcription + analysis
- Group themes
- Iterate designs
- Re-test

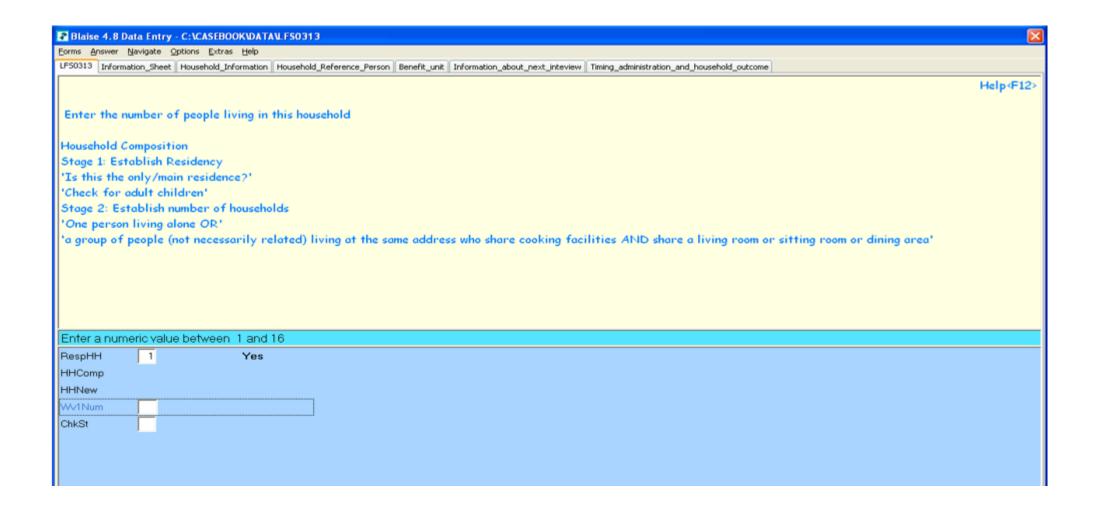


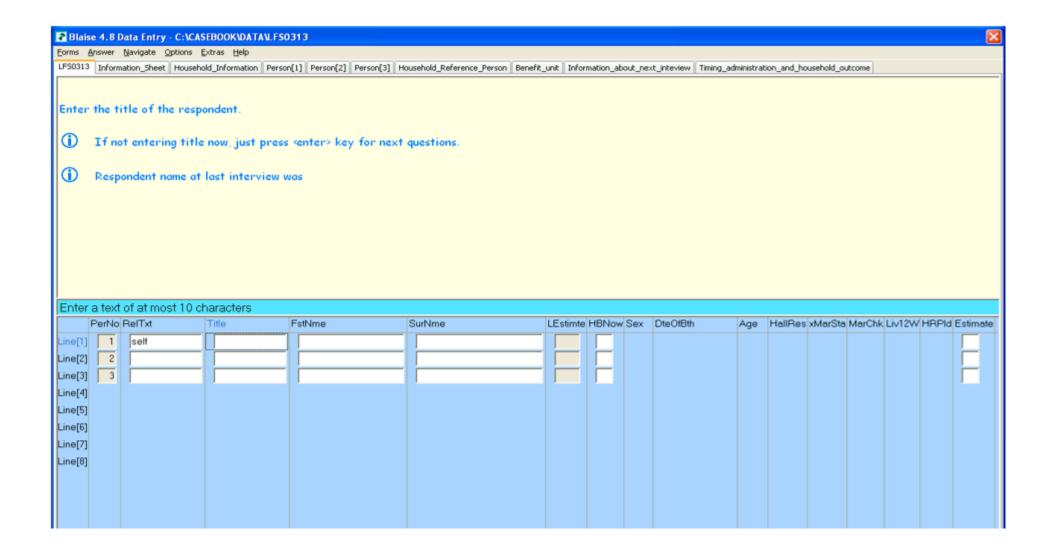
### What

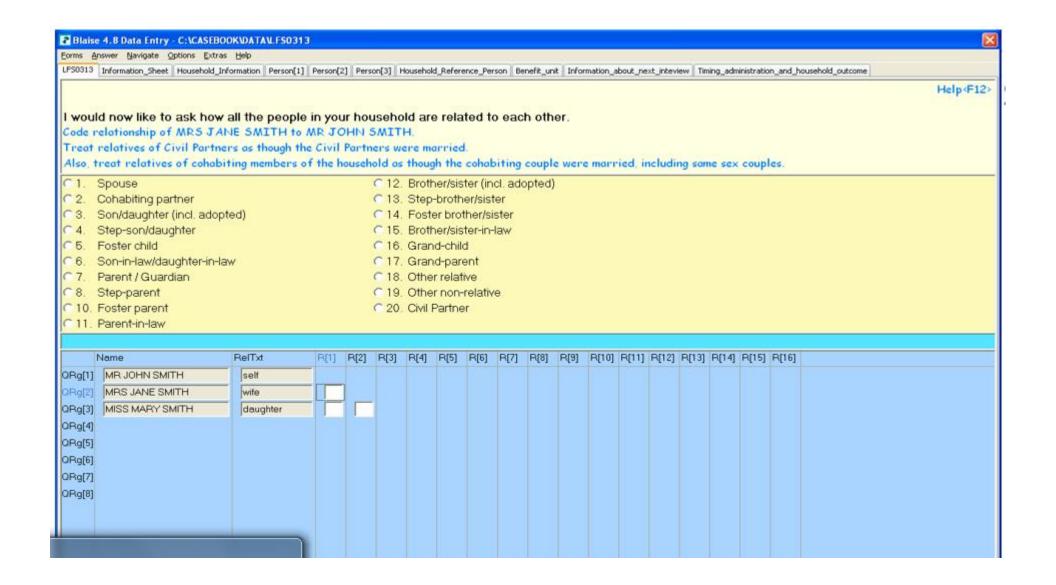
Learnings and examples from our findings

## Household Composition

Mobile first design









#### **Labour Force Survey** Free phone help line number: 0800 298 5313













#### How many people live in your household, including yourself, and any children and babies?

Please include all people who have this accommodation as their only residence.

For people with more than one address please click the descriptions below and follow the include/exclude guidance.

- > Students away at university/college, student nurses, children at boarding school
  - INCLUDE: Children under 19 at boarding school/college

  - EXCLUDE: Students NOT living in a hall of residence
  - A hall of residence is a property connected to a particular educational establishment that provides communal accommodation for students attending there.
  - EXCLUDE: Student nurses living away in NHS accommodation
- > Other people living away

For example, working away from home, in prison, in hospital, in a nursing home:

- INCLUDE: If for less than 6 months
- EXCLUDE: If for 6 months or more, even if this address is considered to be their main residence
- > People here temporarily while looking for permanent accommodation

INCLUDE

> People normally resident abroad

EXCLUDE

> Second home/holiday home

EXCLUDE: If this address is a second home/holiday home for anyone (even if this means the answer is '0')

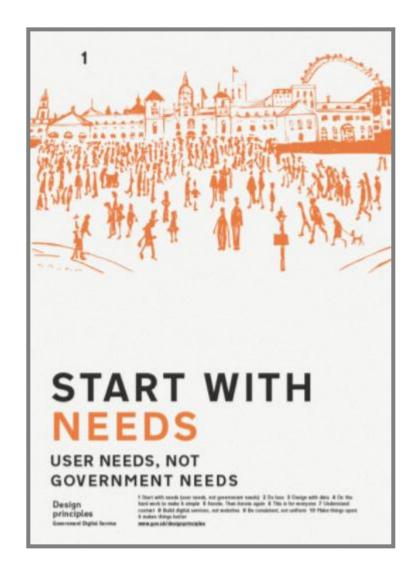
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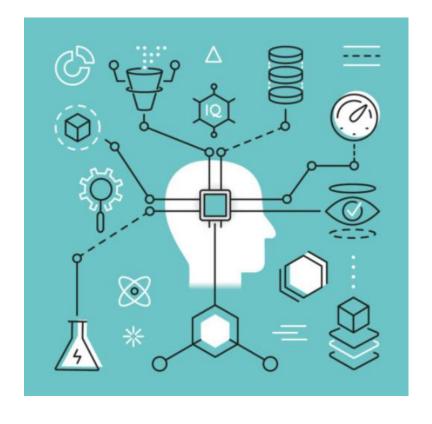


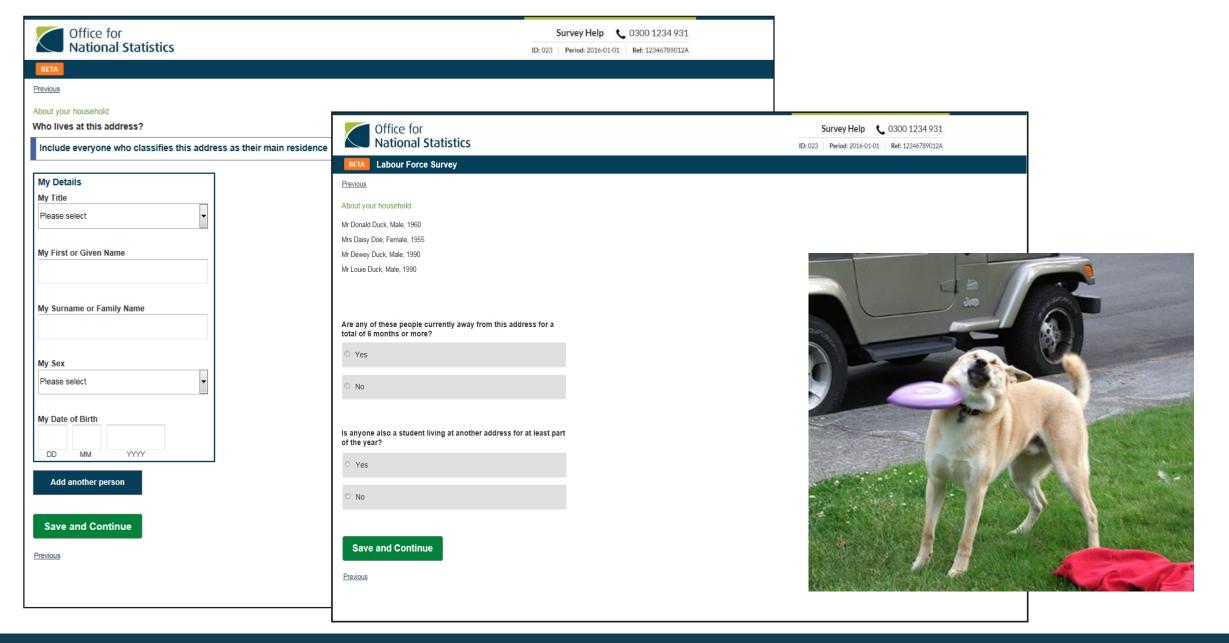


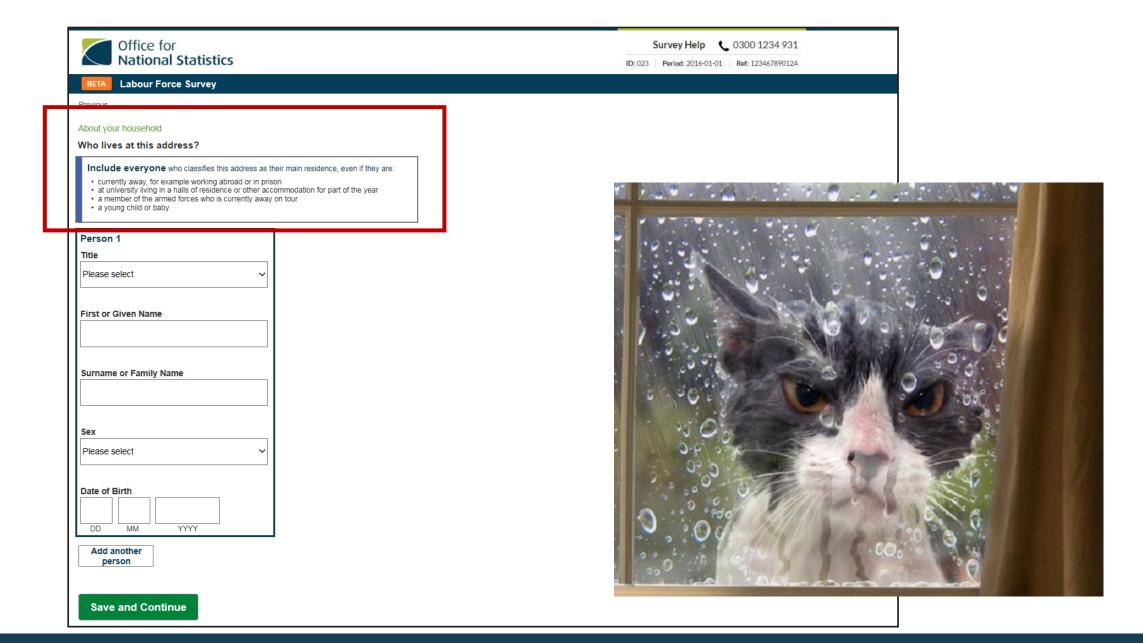


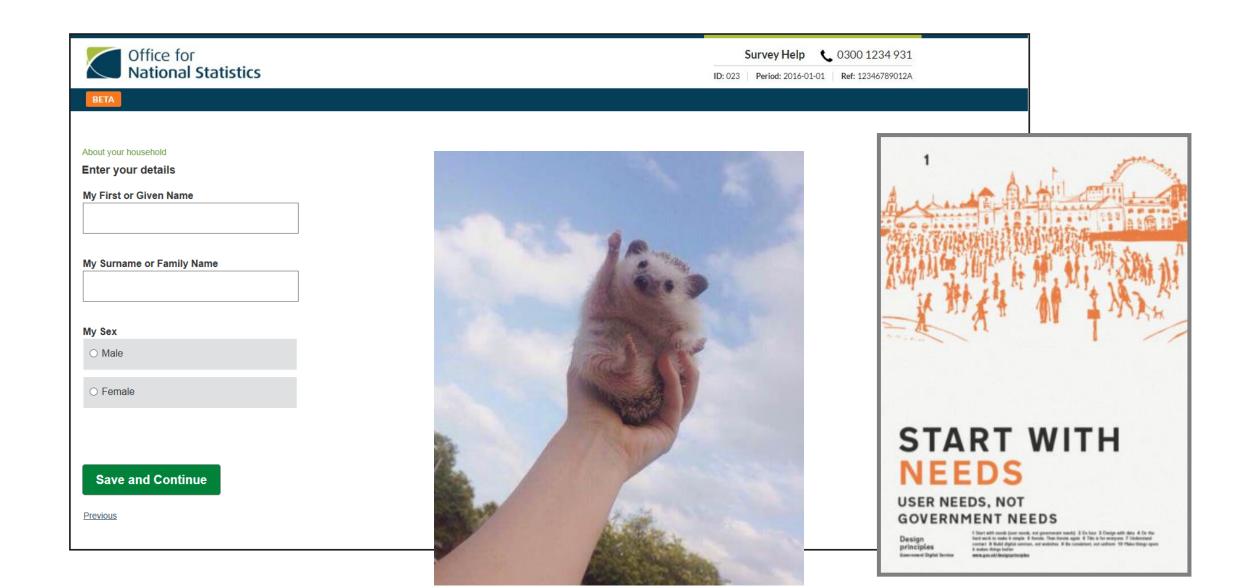












#### **Online Household Study**

About your household

#### Does anyone else live at 1 High Street?

O Yes

This is the main residence of other adults, children or babies, even if they are currently away for a continuous period of up to 6 months

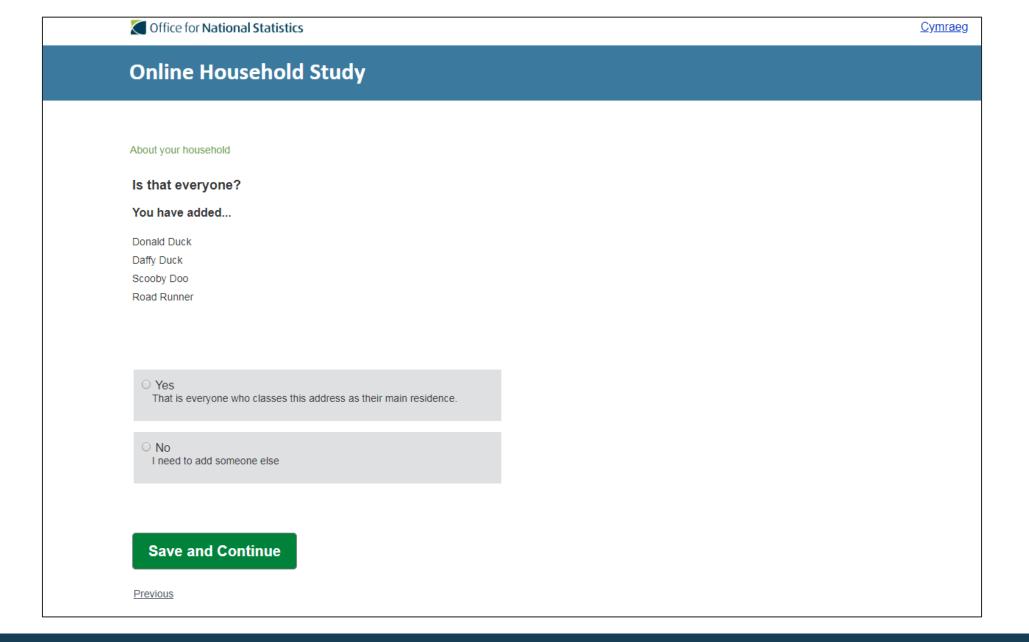
O No

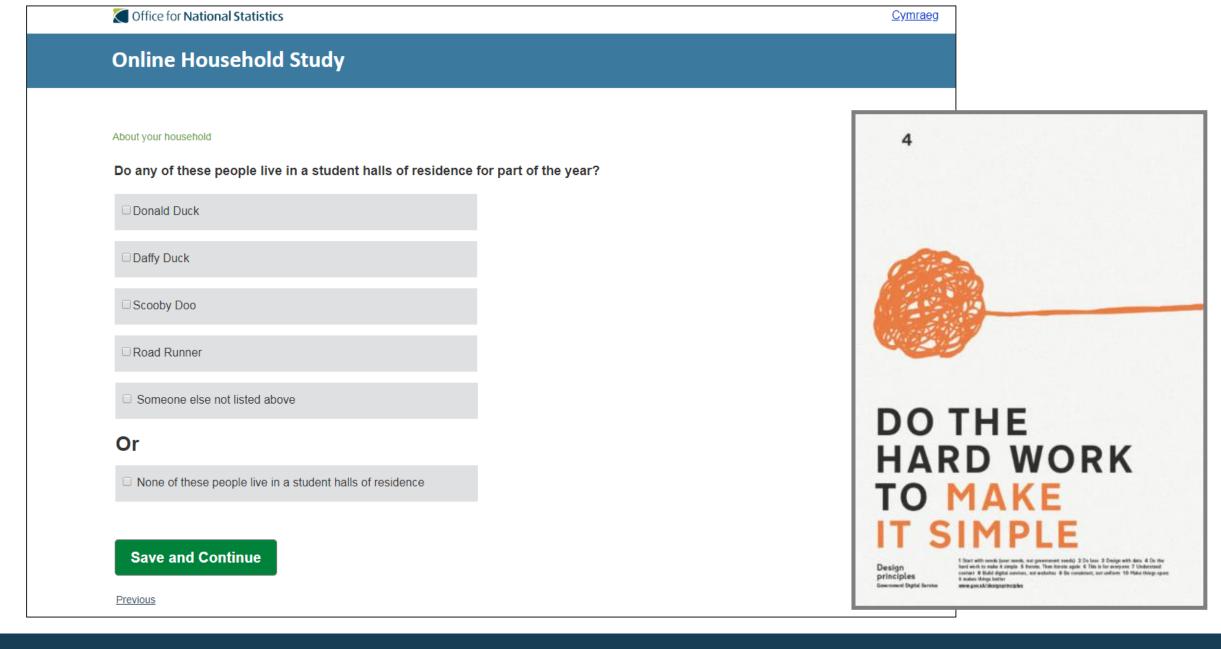
This is not the main residence of any other adults, children or babies

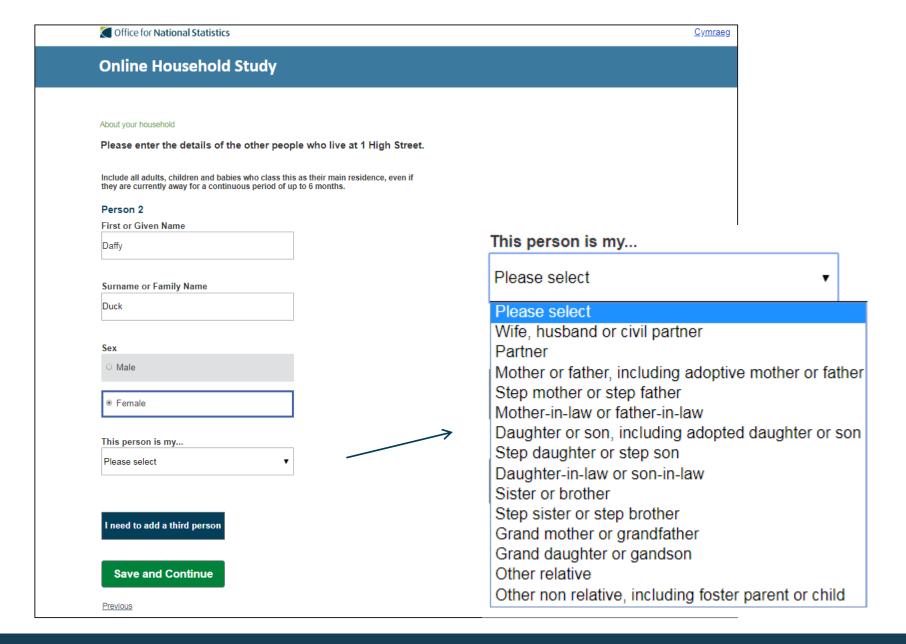
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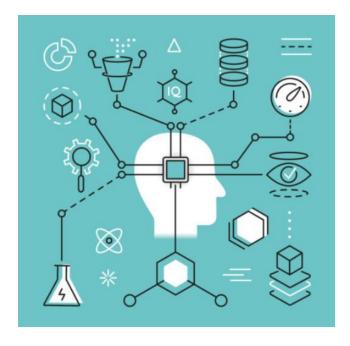
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# What about the other modes?

### The telephone mode

 What aspects of the online mode woks for the telephone interviewers?

What doesn't?

How can we optimise it for them?

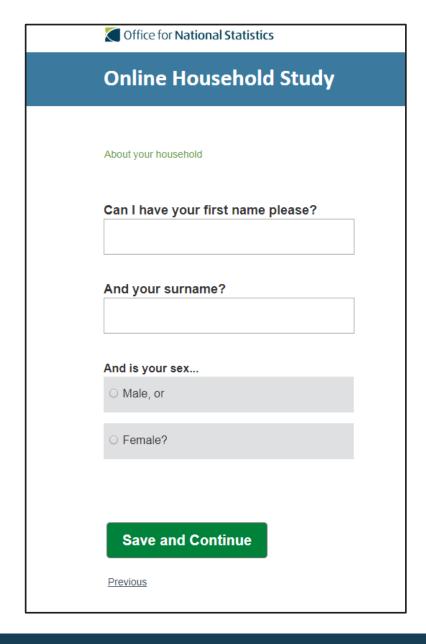
## Telephone mode

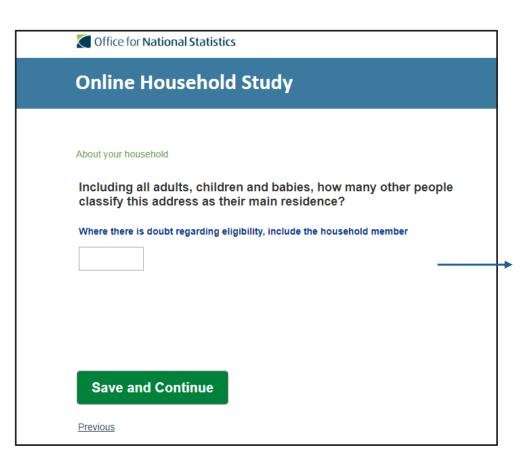
Different context

Conversational

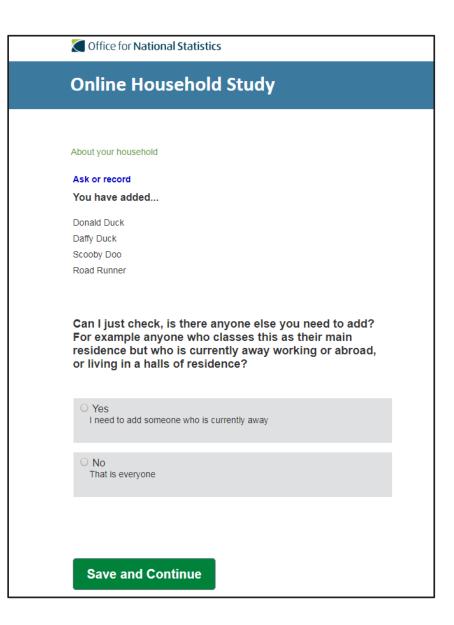
Fewer questions required

BUT data quality shouldn't be lost





Householders names collected



# Telephone testing

"Real life" situation

Cognitive interview

Using interviewers

Gain interviewer and respondent perspective



### Face to face

- Different context and situation again
- Often sorted "on the doorstep"
- Conversational
- Visual clues
- No need for multiple questions



Image credit: 123RF

#### Remember to:

**Include** all adults and children, especially babies, including those who are living in a student halls of residence.

**Exclude** those who are living in the UK on a temporary basis if they remain a resident of another country. For example they may be here for recreation, holiday, business or medical treatment

The LFS household definition is one person alone OR a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities AND share a living room OR sitting room OR dining area.

If members of the household do not share cooking facilities AND a living room or sitting room or dining room then more than one household should be identified at this address. Contact FEL for advice on which household to interview

The address is ineligible if it is purely a holiday home, second home or business address.

#### What if a householder has a second address?

The other address is	Include as part of the household?	Notes
A student halls of residence	<b>✓</b>	
Student accommodation rented through a private landlord	Х	Do not include this person as part of the household. They should be included at their student address
NHS student accommodation	Х	This person would be included at their NHS accommodation address
A boarding school. This is a child under the age of 16	<b>✓</b>	
Another type of address. The householder is away from this address for a continuous period of 6 months or more. This could be at a second home or holiday home for example	х	Do not include this person as part of the household. They should be included at their other address

#### Lodgers:

Up to 3 lodgers	<b>✓</b>	Include all lodgers as part of the household
4 or more lodgers	Х	The lodgers would be viewed as business clients. Include the proprietor and their household. Do not include the lodgers.







Enter number of people who class this as their main residence

Refer to 'A5 definitions' card when determining eligibility of household members.

Where there is doubt regarding eligibility, include the household member

Enter up to 16 people

**Save and Continue** 

Previous

# Quant Tests

Online Labour Market Survey (LMS)

## **Quant test findings**

- Household grid has low drop off
  - 2017: 37,800 sample: 0.8% drop off
  - o 2019: 50,000 sample: 0.4% drop off
- Respondents come back!
  - 2017, wave 2, 5,226 sample
  - 0.7% drop off
  - o 59.9% response

# Sociodemographic questions

Office for National Statistics Cymraeg

#### **Online Household Study**

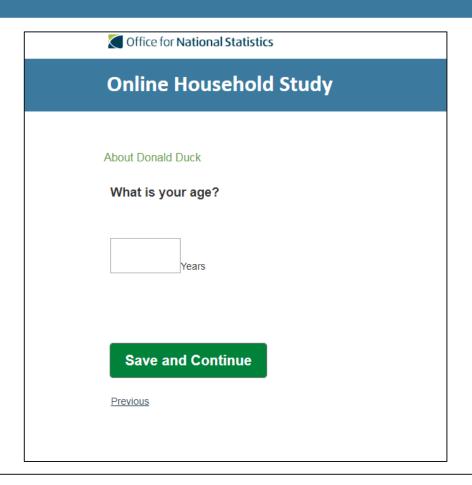
About Donald Duck

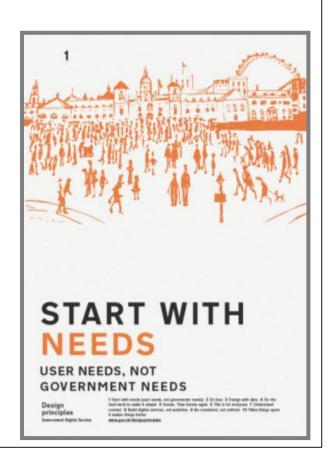
What is your date of birth?

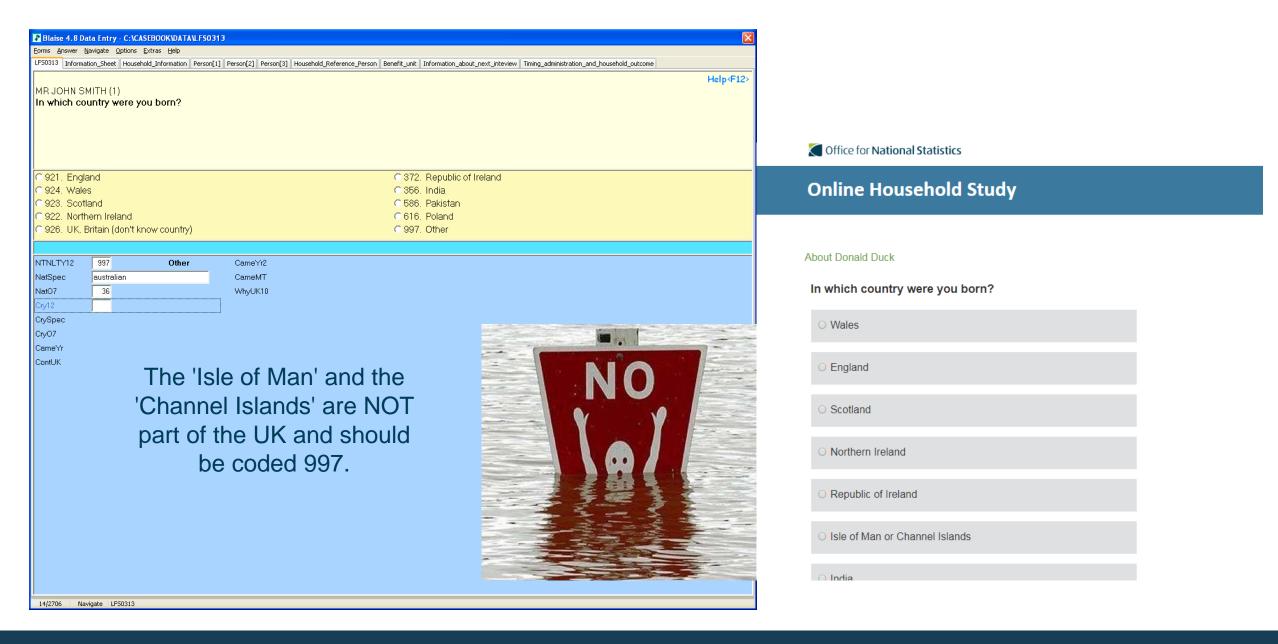


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#### PART 1 ETH11

Applies to all

Interviewer to read:

What is your ethnic group?
I will read out the options, choose one option that best describes your ethnic group or background

#### In England and Wales

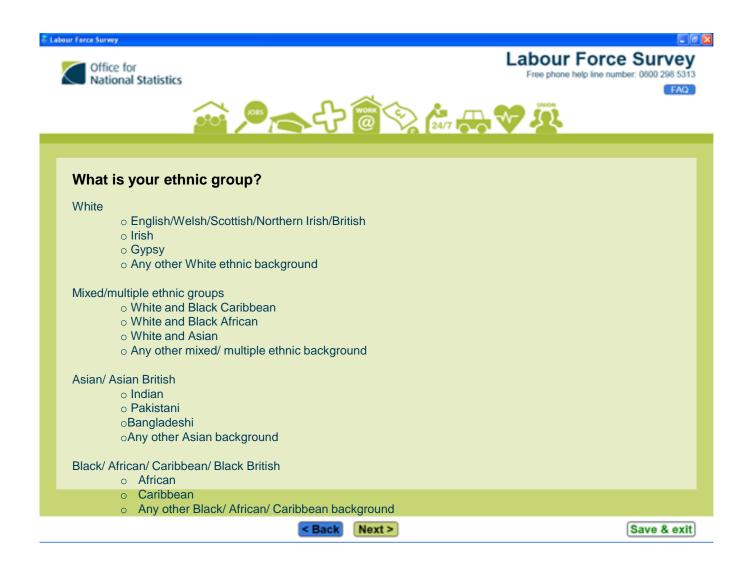
Interviewer to read options:

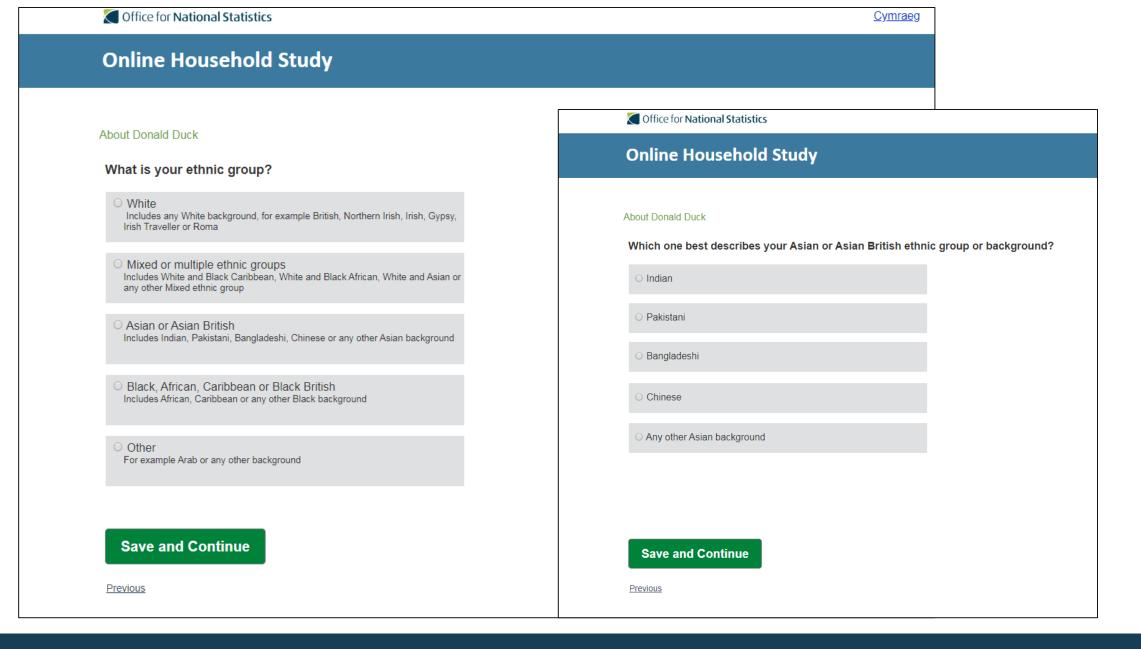
- . White, or
- 2. Mixed/ Multiple ethnic groups, or
- 3. Asian/ Asian British, or
- 4. Black/ African/ Caribbean/ Black British, or
- 5. Chinese, or
- 6. Arab, or
- 7. Other ethnic group

- English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British, or
- 2. Irish, or
- 3. Gypsy or Irish Traveller, or
- 4. Any other White background?
- 1. White and Black Caribbean, or
- 2. White and Black African, or
- White and Asian, or
- 1. Indian, or
- 2. Pakistani, or
- 3. Bangladeshi, or
- 4. Any other Asian background?
- 1. African, or
- 2. Caribbean, or
- 3. Any other Black / African / Caribbean background?

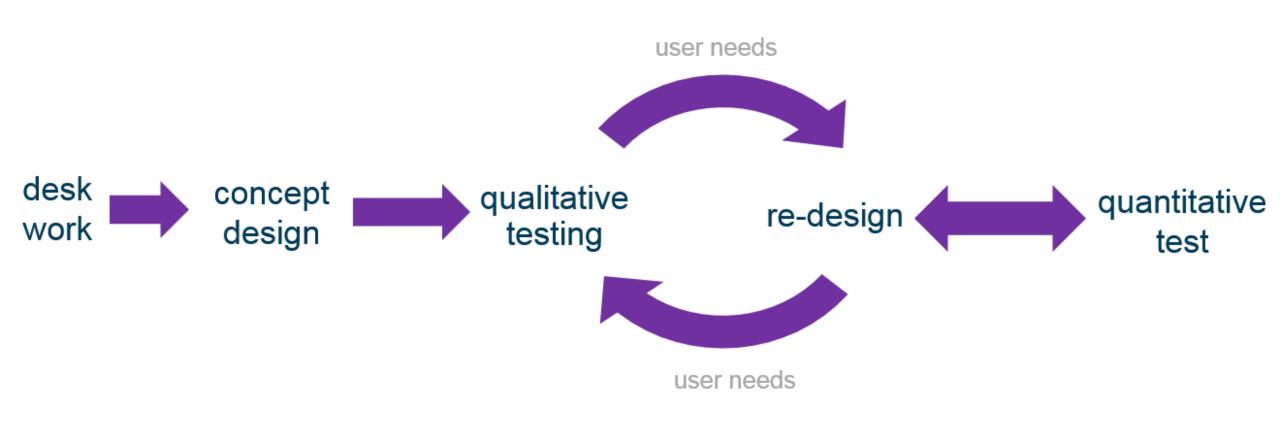
Please can you describe your ethnic group or background?

Record respondent's answer





# What's next?



# Top tips

# Top tips

- Identify your users
- Establish their needs
- Use expert knowledge that's already out there
- Develop standards and principles, and stick to them
- Get out and test
- Design small, win big
- Re-iterate regularly

## **Useful Sources**

#### **Websites**

- Government Digital Service
- Gov.uk Service Manual

#### **ONS Blogs**

- Labour Market Survey Transformation2
- Designing the future of ONS surveys

#### **Webinars**

- The ONS Labour Force Survey Transformation Project Designing a web-first approach to data collection
- <u>Designing user-centred engagement strategies for online-first surveys part of the ONS Social Survey</u> <u>Transformation Project</u>

#### Some literature

- The SAGE Qualitative Research Kit (series of books) (2018). SAGE
- Couper, M. (2008). Designing effective web surveys. Cambridge University Press
- Krug, S. (2000). Don't make me think!: a common sense approach to Web usability. Pearson Education India.

