

CITIZENS AS AUDIENCE: WEB PLATFORMS FOR COMMUNICATION

Eurofound's experience

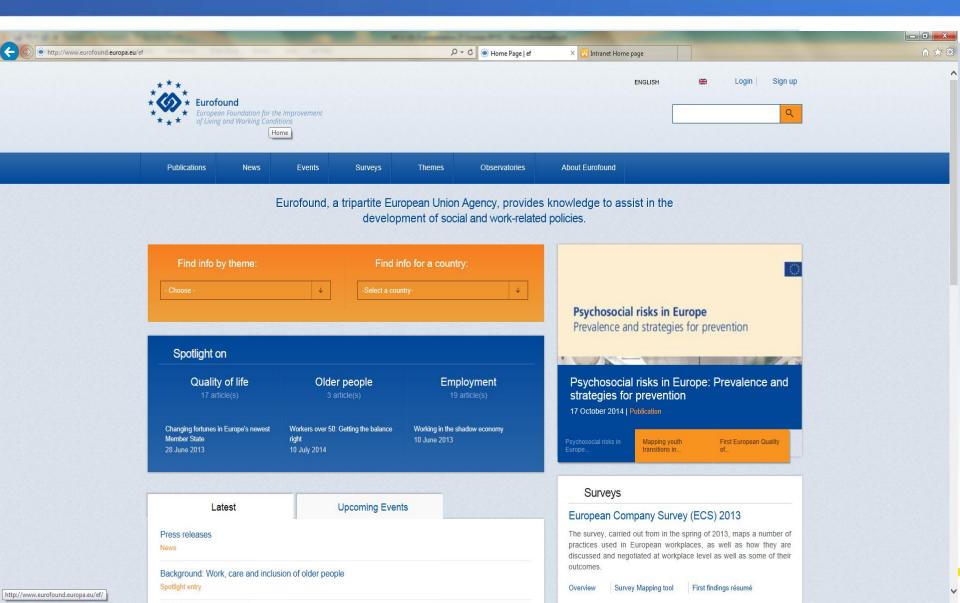
Mary McCaughey

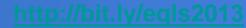


Eurofound's mandate

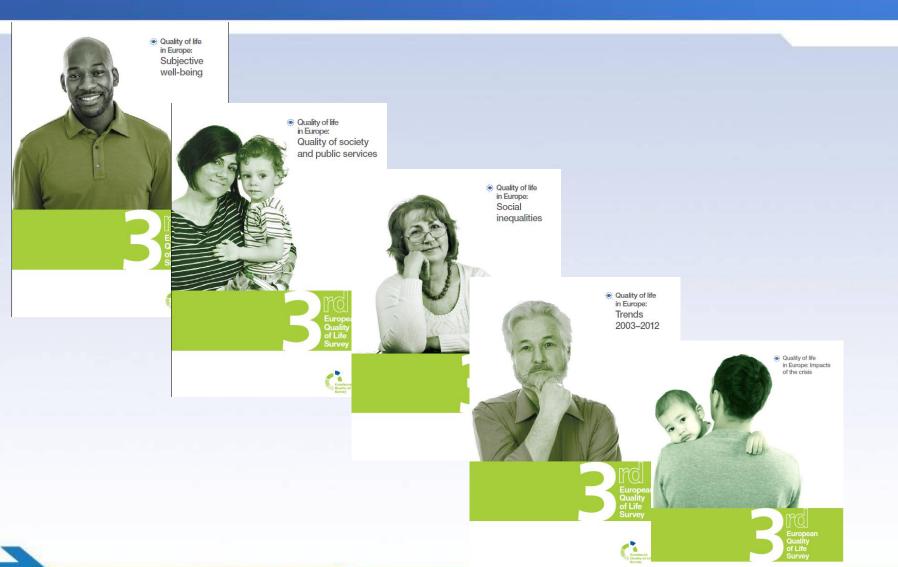
- To provide knowledge in the area of social and work-related polices ...
 - Multi-country
 - Multi-lingual
 - Multi-faceted
 - Multi-dimensional
- Web primary communication channel





















Eurofound well-being information

- Sourced from
 - European Working Conditions Survey
 - ▶ European Quality of Life Survey



Eurofound example

- European Quality of Life Survey
 - Every four years
 - Unique, pan-European survey
 - > Sample of adult population selected randomly for face to face interview
 - Examines objective circumstances of citizens' lives
 - How they feel about circumstances and lives in general
 - Looks at range of issues employment, income, education, housing, family, health, work-life balance
 - and subjective topics
 people's levels of happiness, how satisfied they are with their lives, and how they perceive quality of their societies



Rounds

European Quality of Life Survey

110 01103	2003, 2007, 2011 (Hext 2010)
Target population	Resident population of 18+ years living in private households, 34 countries
Fieldwork period	Sept 11 – Feb 12 for EU27 (20 N=1000 countries and 7 larger sample countries) May-July 2012: HR, IS, FYROM, ME, KO, RS, TR
Sampling type	Random probability sampling: 15 EU countries (5 name-based, 10 household registers) + Iceland Random route sampling: 12 EU and 6 non-EU countries
Sample stratification	By region and urbanisation level (except MT)
F2F interview type	CAPI: 20 EU countries and Macedonia and Iceland PAPI: 7 EU countries and 5 non-EU countries

2003, 2007, 2011 (next – 2016)



WHO-5 mental well-being

Stress and busyness

Q29c free to decide

Q29d no time to enjoy

-Q45b calm and relaxed

Q46a particularly tense

Q45

Subjective well-being measures:

Eudaimonic measure

Overall

All Q29

Q30 Life satisfaction

Q45 (WHO-5 mental well-being)

Q41 Happiness

Q29a Optimistic about future

Q29b what I do is worthwhile

Q29c I am free to decide how to live

****	26 Indicators in the EQLS		
Life satisfaction	Happiness	Hedonic	
Q30, scale 1-10	Q41, scale 1-10	Q45a cheerful and in good spirits	
		Q45b calm and relaxed	
		-Q46a particularly tense	
		-Q46c downhearted and depressed	

Perceived social exclusion

Q29e feel left out of society

Q29g value of what I do not

Q46b: I have felt lonely

Q29h people look down on me

Q29f Life's become too complicated

recognised.

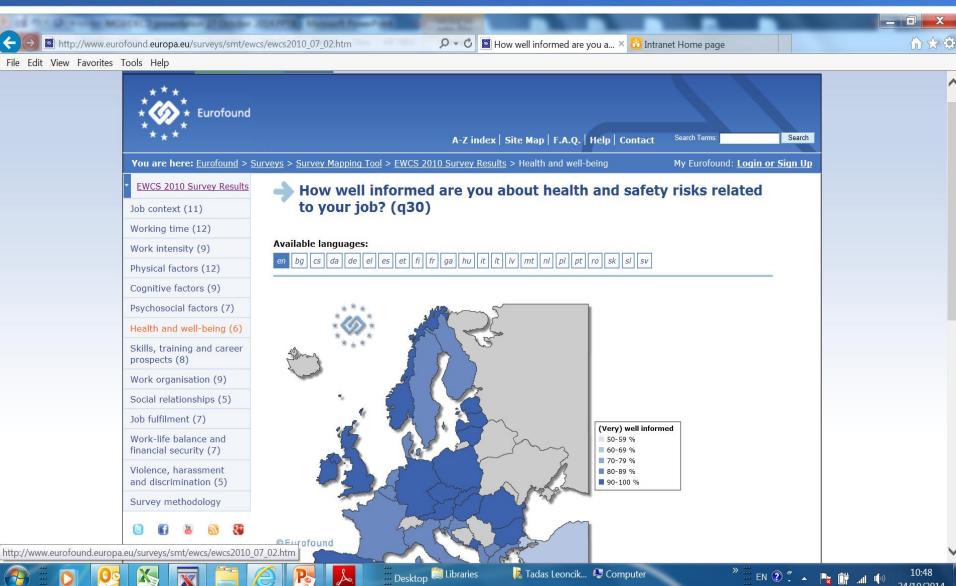
Loneliness











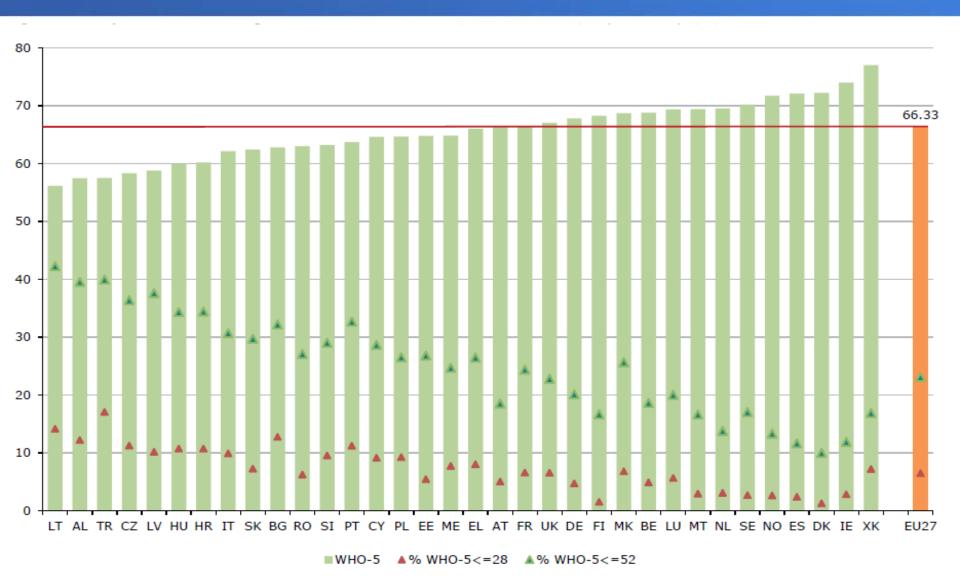


- As a part of subjective well-being measurement, EF continuously surveys the mental well-being of Europeans, both in the EQLS and EWCS.
- WHO-5 is a 5 item scale used for that:
 - Range 0-100
 - If below mid-point, an indication to preventively test for depression
 - ▶ If below 28, likely depression and warrants further assessment.



Mental well-being of workers in Europe

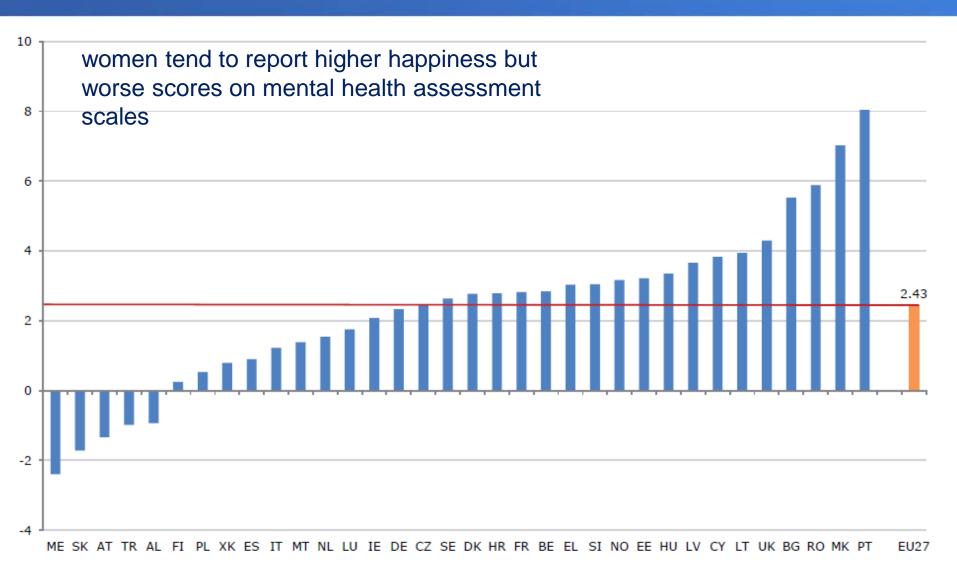
Eurofound (2013), Health and well-being at work, p.8



Source: EWCS 2010



Gender gap in mental well-being of workers in Europe

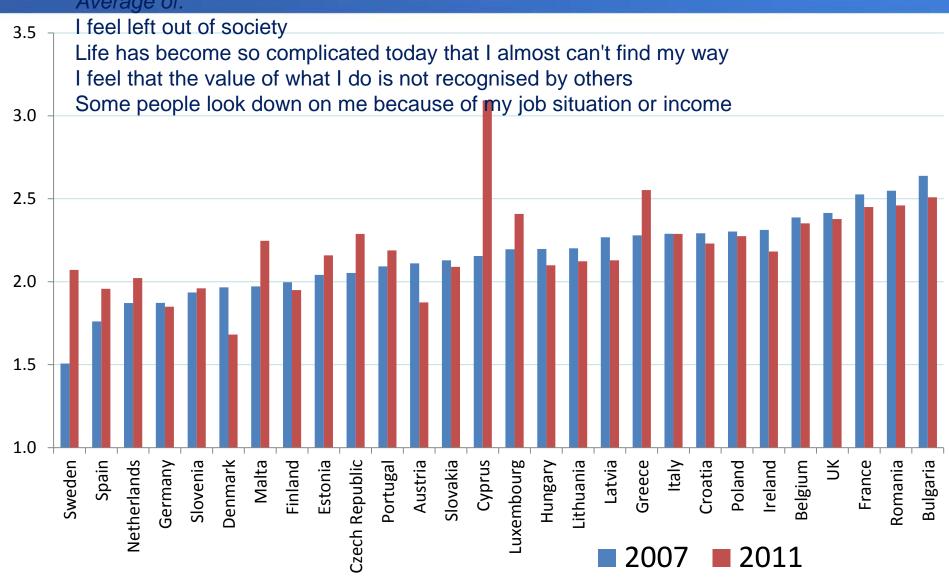


Source: EWCS 2010

Eurofound

Perceived social exclusion (index 1-5) of young people

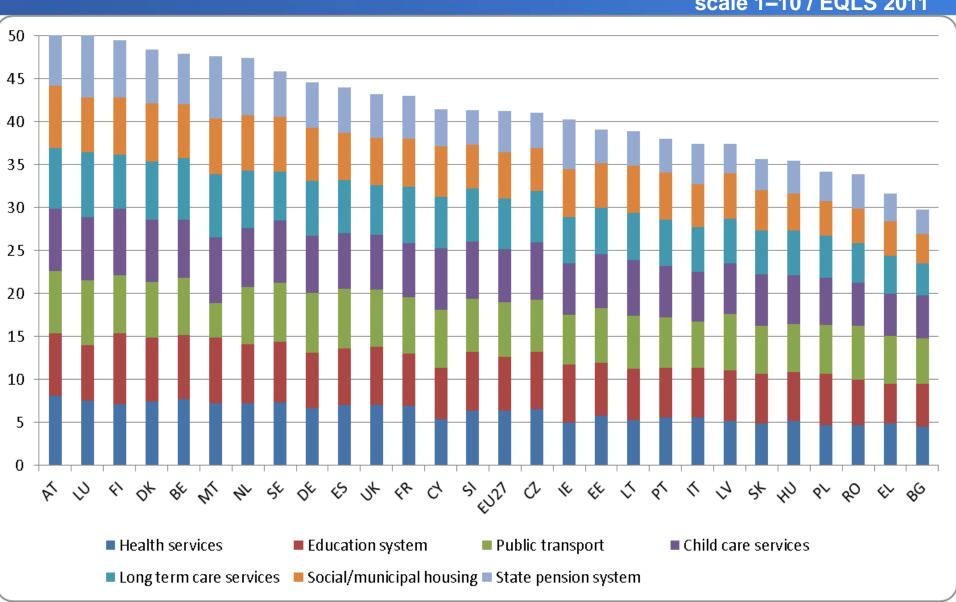






How would you rate the quality of each of the following public services in [COUNTRY]?

scale 1-10 / EQLS 2011





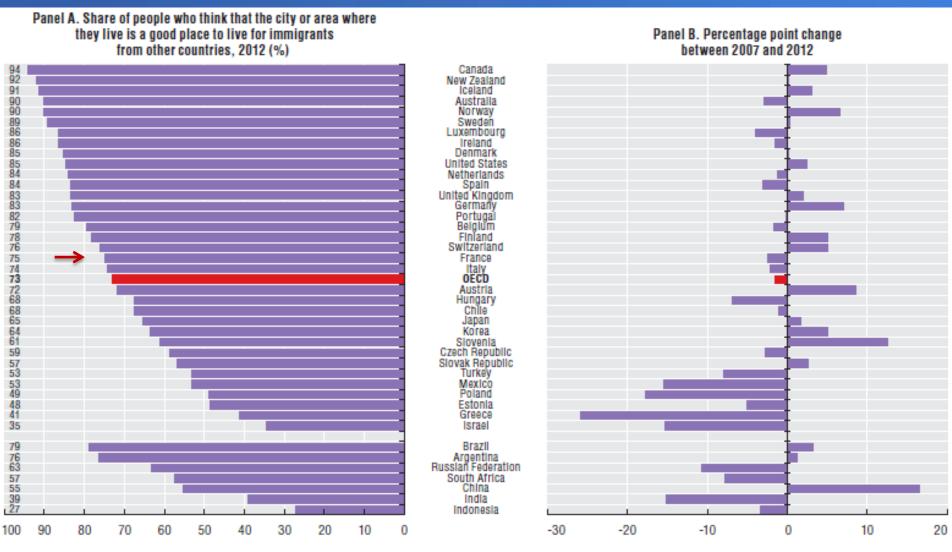
Social tensions – EQLS measures

EQLS Q25. In all countries there sometimes exists tension between social groups. In your opinion, how much tension is there between each of the following groups in this country?

A lot / Some / No tension

- Poor and rich people
- Management and workers
- Men and women
- Old people and young people
- Different racial and ethnic groups
- Different religious groups
- Groups with different sexual orientation (added 2011)





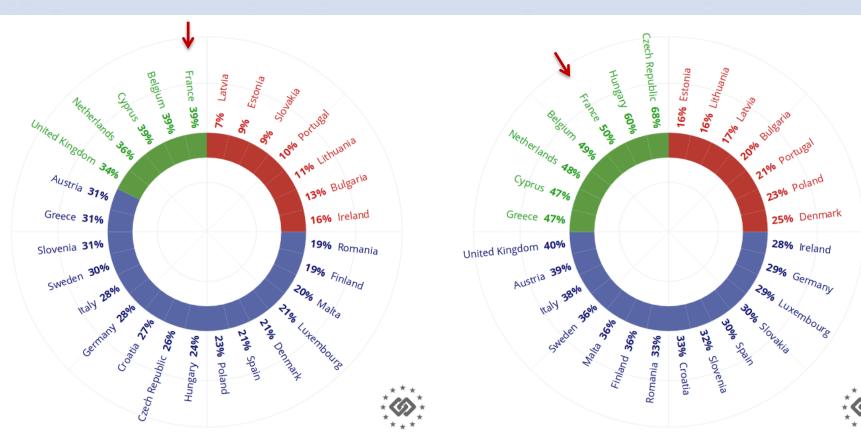
OECD (2014), "Tolerance", in Society at a Glance 2014. Data source: Gallup World Poll



But: % saying there is 'A lot' of tension

between religious groups

between ethnic or racial groups





Using web to communicate this data Issues facing Eurofound

- Increased number of Member States
- Increase complexity of data (questions and filters)
- Increased presentational difficulties (print and online)
- Increased desire to provide graphical comparisons
- Increased demand for multilingual information
- Increased demand for interactivity



Using web to communicate this data Issues facing Eurofound

- Trends in web communication show more innovative ways of using web for two-way communication than just publishing
- European Parliament requests that the Agency communicate results and impact its work has on European citizens in an accessible way, mainly through its website
- Roadmap calls on Agencies to be multilingual, transparent
- Important to investigate to what degree Eurofound and target audiences would benefit from increased engagement and interactivity, for what purpose and how



Eurofound approach

- New way of presenting survey data online
- Allowing users to select findings they wish to view
 - breakdowns e.g. country, gender, age
 - formats: table, bar chart or map
- Facilitating user engagement with data
- Complement survey reports
 - comprehensive online, selective in print
 - European Working Conditions Survey 2010



What we required

- Web based tool to be installed on the server
- Integration with Drupal, active community
- Mobile friendly and accessible
- Tool does not limit amount of data in, or number of, charts
- Export options for web users, data and graphics
- Good aesthetics and size of chart gallery
- Accurate maps



Advantages

- Real maps
- Accessible and responsive
- Works on all devices
- Better quality graphics (.svg), also print quality
- Bookmarkable urls
- Fully multilingual
- More visualisations: country comparisons, groupings, tables
- Searchable menus



New data visualisation tool



Into the future

 Discussion with UK Data Service on using EQLS data (adjusted – simplified, with data protection perspective in mind) for software application development

- EU-open data portal
- Data gathering through the web that could complement surveys and provide data between iterations



Into the future

- Incentive for users to provide their input chance to benchmark themselves against the 'average' European
- Provide tool for gathering responses, comparison with existing data, serving the comparison online
- Publish and promote new tool to assess users' willingness to provide data
- Not representative sample, but could provide indication of change for further investigation by traditional means



Into the future

- Another option to ask for opinions on what important to cover in a survey
- No claim to produce valid data for research purposes
- But could argue target groups have assigned importance to certain topics to feed into questionnaire development process and further analysis reporting



Lessons learned

- Data explorer increasingly popular
- User specific needs
- User sessions grow
- Replication across Agencies
- Extraction, reproductions, references





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