





Introducing new survey technologies into the Church of England

Social Research Association conference workshop December 2014

Key themes

Background and context



Society is changing and the Church needs to respond

Digital opportunity



Increasingly connected citizens offer opportunities to innovate

Challenges and outcomes

Barriers encountered and what has emerged so far



Learnings

Key reflections and initial results from evaluation survey

Moving towards Church census in future









Background and context



Church of England







Episcopally-led, synodically governed, Established church (in 1534)

Canon Law approved by Parliament

26 bishops are also part of House of Lords

6 state offices are also ex officio Church Commissioners

Archbishops' Council appointments, elected positions and staff

All of England arranged into
Parishes

Two provinces

42 dioceses, including
Europe (with another 43)
member Churches and
Provinces of the
international Anglican
Communion)

16,000 churches and 42 mainland cathedrals

Each work relatively autonomously

alt lor fall

1.7m attend each month, although relatively stable long-term trend towards falling congregation size

'Open door' approach

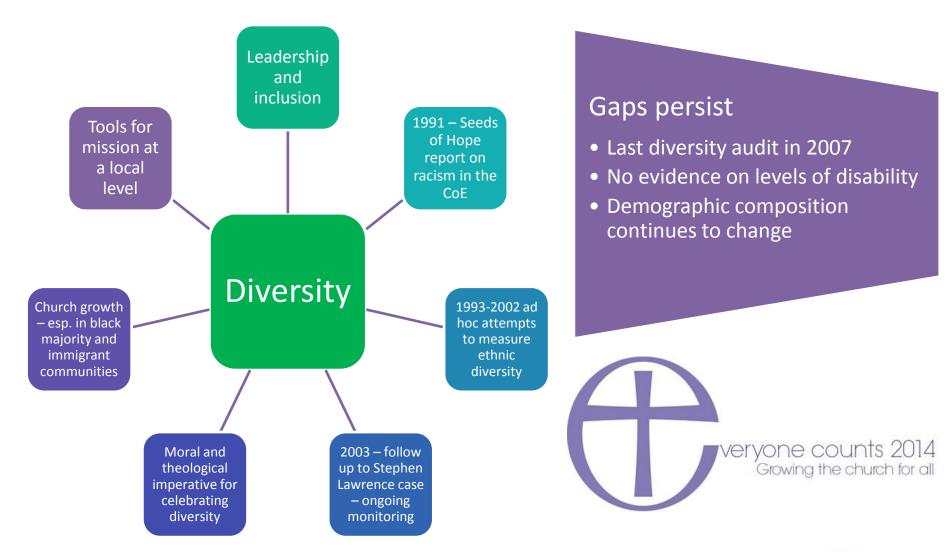
Electoral roll for each Parish (opt-in)

Implications for measuring membership





Rationale for capturing diversity







So where next?

This left us with a pressing need to update our knowledge on the current demographic profile of congregations. This information also needs to be compared to known resident populations (derived from Census data)





Although churches have their own 'electoral roll' system, no sampling frame of church attendees formally exists. This leaves the church building itself as the only known sampling point to attempt an intercept

In addition, we appreciated that ownership and attitudes towards technology had changed considerably in seven years. This field had not been systematically explored for use with congregations



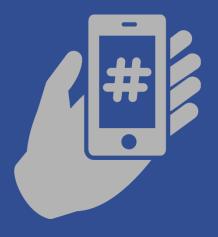








The digital opportunity



Increasingly connected... in personal and business lives



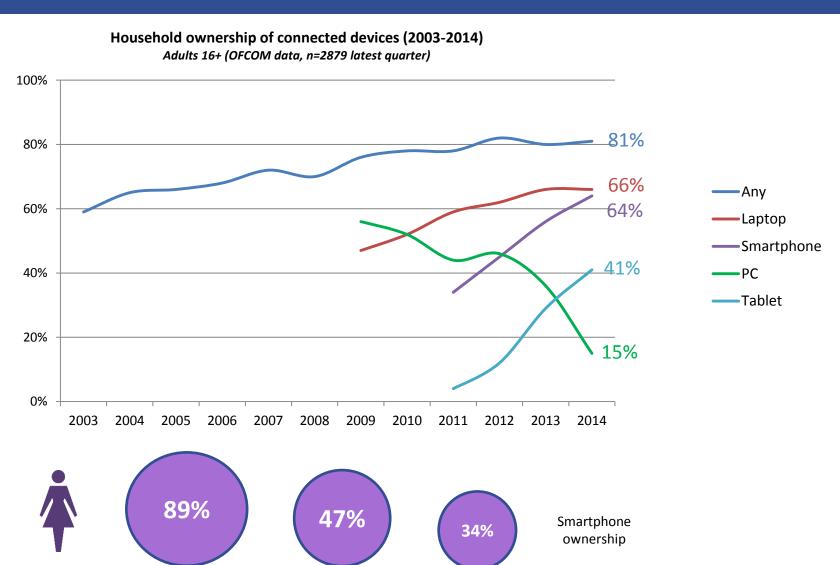




Household ownership of technology

AB social class,

female, 25-34 yrs



AB social class,

female, 65+ yrs

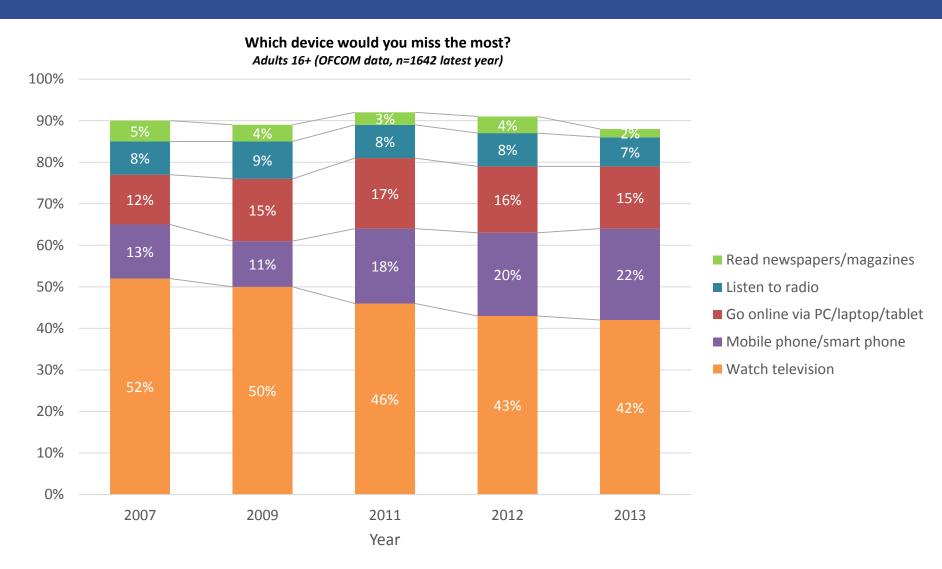
AB social class,

female, 55-64 yrs



Source: IPSOS MediaCT Q2 2014

Engagement with smartphone technology growing







Mobile goes from strength to strength

Examples of the growing strategic importance of mobile and tablet technology







Four in ten adults access their bank account from their mobile – immediacy and control are two key drivers. The rate of adoption has been rapid - it took 13 years for Barclays to encourage 2 million users to adopt internet banking, but only 2 months to get the same number of users to adopt mobile banking



Just Eat, the huge disruptor in the UK takeaway industry now takes 57% of orders from mobile devices (source: October 2014) – which is interesting for a product that you need to be in the house to receive delivery



A split sample approach was designed



Paper (traditional)



Designed to be suitable for self completion

Harmonised questions, permission to optout clearly labelled

Distributed to randomly selected churches

Churches asked to print out copies and hand out before/after Sunday service

Post back and machine scannable

Self-standing randomly stratified sample

A method that churches and churchwardens comfortable and familiar with



Digital (app)



Experimental design, never been attempted in church environment before. Interviewer or respondent led

Downloadable survey app to avoid problems associated with poor 3G or Wi-Fi in rural areas

Instructions issued to download app at home or in Wi-Fi area beforehand

Adaptive technology to ensure a professional appearance and feel across different devices

Separate stratified sample, designed not to overlap with main (paper) based sample

Considerable cost and time efficiencies

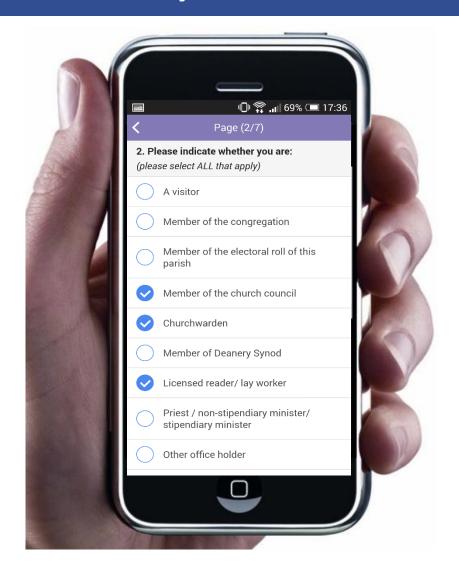


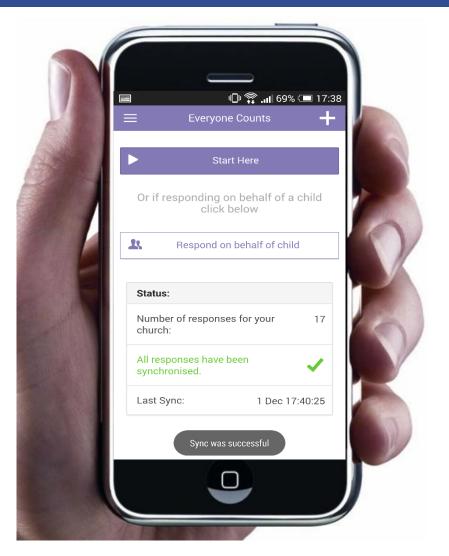


Everyone Counts 2014 was launched in November



Mobile app – user friendly lay out and real time sync functionality













Challenges and outcome



Key challenges encountered

Cascade vs. hurdles

- Hierarchical structures to reach congregations
- Gatekeepers' attitudes, assumptions, capacity

Content

 Objections to the scope of the questions: too far and not far enough

Resources

Technology, infrastructure, skills, time, costs, volunteers

Diocesan needs and priorities

Pragmatic variations in design





Outcome...so far



By the end of the original fieldwork period, over 30,000 responses had been received. We have no way of calculating a meaningful respondent-level response rate since no robust denominator exists. Initial results do indicate some diocesan variations across the country

More females than males took part in the survey. In some ways, this is unsurprising given that women are more likely to attend church...



Overall, the digital approach appears to have been more successful amongst younger church attendees





1.45 females to every 1 male



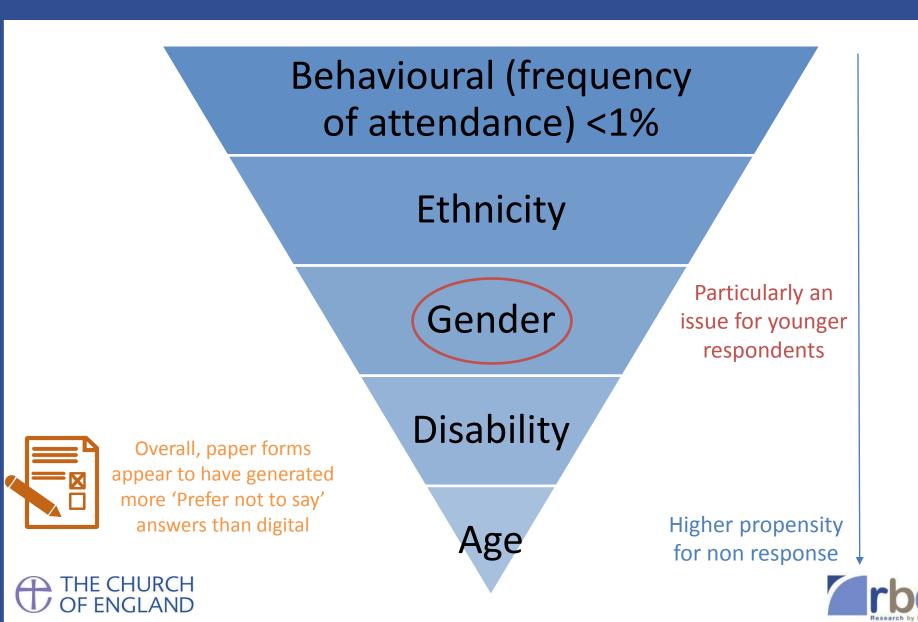
1.74 females to every 1 male

Male: 4 years younger than (paper) average
Female: 3 years younger than (paper) average



CHURCH ...but 9% did not complete this NGLAND question on paper

An emerging hierarchy of item non-response







Key learnings



Good practice – gain feedback as swiftly as possible

Fieldwork

Anecdotal feedback

Post fieldwork evaluation

Reflect and learn

Church Census











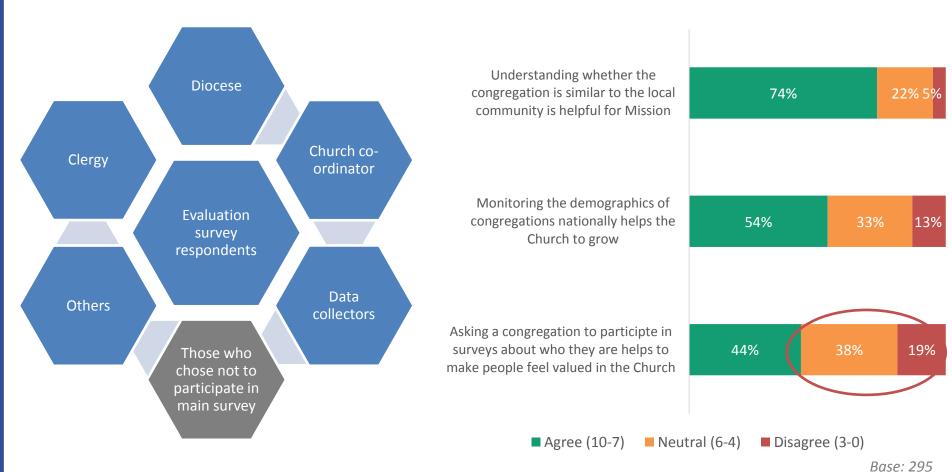




Feedback survey

Evaluation is still live but feedback has already been obtained from the following sources

Engagement with strategic drivers for Everyone Counts 2014









Overall impressions of Everyone Counts

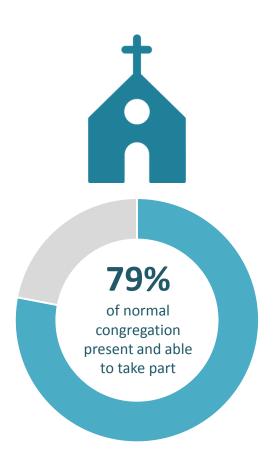
How would you describe your experience with Everyone Counts?

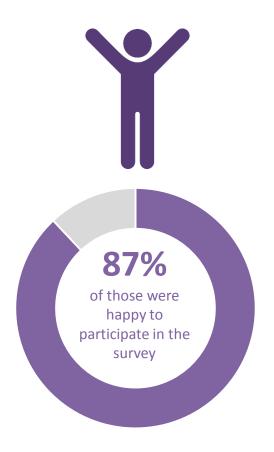






Congregation penetration of Everyone Counts 2014









Feedback on operational aspects of survey

Most highly endorsed (78%+)



- Post back arrangements
- Questionnaire layout
- Sufficient time to prepare
- Instructions and guidance

Good endorsement (60%-77%)



- Ability to answer concerns that congregation had
- Additional expenditure reasonable
- Purpose of survey was clear
- App was easy to use*

Weaker endorsement (>60%)

- Questions were appropriate
- Best time of year to conduct such a survey
- App worked on different sorts of devices*





Modal preferences in the real world

Just over one half of those who used the app approached preferred this option



Around 1 in 3 would have actually preferred paper and one fifth were unsure

Some churches notified us that they had actually utilised <u>both</u> methods



This is likely to be an under-representation as some co-ordinators will have used the digital platform to enter the data from paper forms directly

7% of respondents to evaluation revealed that they had actually used both methods

Base: warning low base (n=21)





Summary of key learnings...so far



Start strategic planning early. Secure steering group with strong voice and get this established as soon as possible



Develop a robust comms strategy – this should be executed well before launch, including use of 'teasers'. Your team also need to be ready to manage buzz immediately post-launch. Consider video/other engaging collateral



Visit stakeholders and observe fieldwork. It's unlikely you will have the resources to visit a large number of sampling points, particularly within a fixed fieldwork period, but the learnings will be invaluable



Don't assume you know how modal changes will be received in the field. Challenge others people's preconceptions and be prepared to adapt and find solutions



Engage with respondents ... and non-respondents. Do this swiftly and then demonstrate that you have listened!





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