Proposed Standards and Guidelines for Mobile Instrument Design

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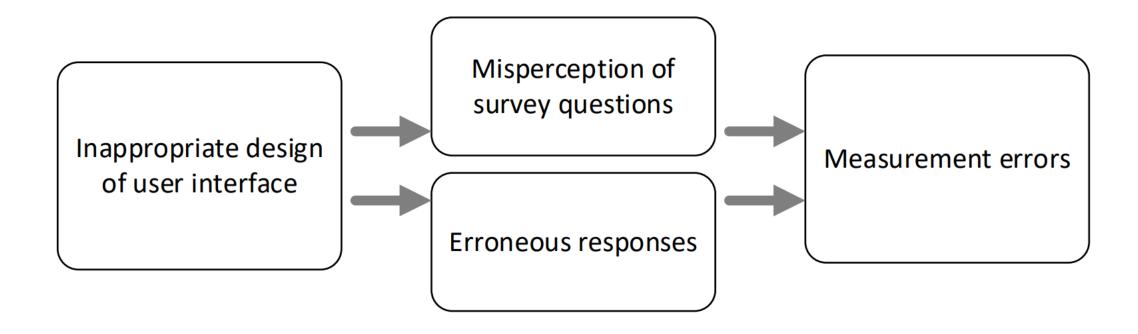
Why is instrument design important?

- A key concern over mobile survey instruments is the design of the smartphone screen (user interface) because it can have a significant impact on response quality.
- Devices' small screen size and touch interface creates usability challenges affecting the **effectiveness**, **efficiency**, **and satisfaction** of enumerator/respondent interaction with the survey instrument.
- Inadequate interface design could result in:
 - erroneous responses,
 - prolonged time in completing a survey,
 - breakoffs (incomplete surveys).
 - costs associated to re-designing and re-building a user interface





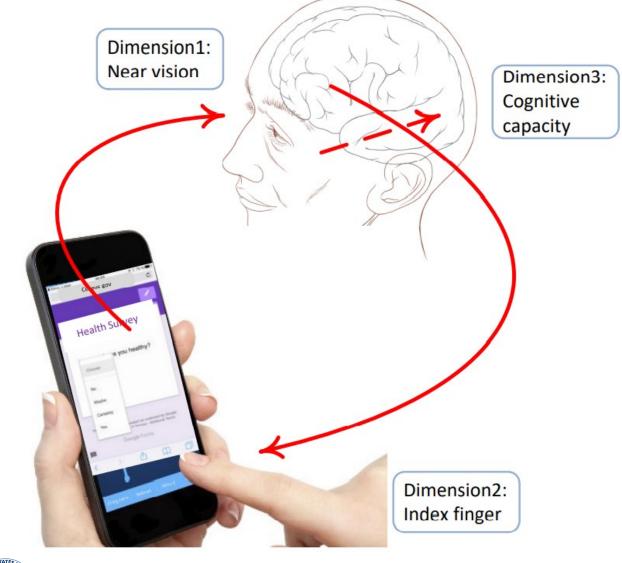
Total Survey Error Framework







Information **Processing** Model of Mobile **Survey Operation**







Mobile Survey Respondent Model

- Dimension I: Near vision
 - Habitual visual acuity: around 20/20
 - Normal contrast sensitivity
 - Color blindness
- Dimension II: Index finger
 - Operating fingertip breadth: 13 mm
 - Operating finger mobility: stiff but able to operate a smartphone/tablet
- Dimension III: Cognitive ability
 - Mentally alert
 - Fluent in a language (English)
 - Education: Middle school (8th grade or equivalent)





Proposed Standards Categories

- 1. Touch target size
- 2. Text display
- 3. Luminance and color





Proposed Guidelines Categories

- 30 guidelines on types of components in a mobile survey display:
 - Questionnaire display or layout
 - Supporting information display (e.g., help link)
 - Login ID entry
 - Navigation
 - Labeling of action buttons
 - Question stem and response option
 - Interviewer-administered surveys





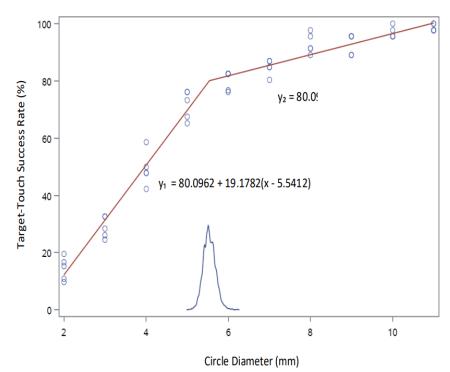
Standard 1: Touch Target Size

Size of Touch Button:

At least 6 mm of square side or circle diameter The following wireframe depicts a design of 6-mm radio buttons as response option icons

We depend too much on science and not enough on faith.
1 = strongly disagree
<u>2</u>
3
4
5
6
7 = strongly agree
Previous Next

The graph below shows the success rate of touching a circular target as a function of target diameter: success rate rapidly increases to above 80% when target size increases from 2 mm to 6 mm, then the curve is bent. Similar behaviors were observed for a







Standard 2: Text Display

Font Size for Text Display:

At least 2-mm x-height The beaver is an excellent swimmer. It can achieve a speed of up to seven miles per hour in water. Its protection against the cold consists of a skin with thousands of single hairs and a thick layer of fat. With its big lungs it can easily stay under water for more than twenty minutes. The beaver is not only skilful in felling trees, but also an experienced craftsman in building dams. When the beaver fells a tree, it gnaws on the trunk in such a way that the upper and the lower part of the trunk are only connected with each other at a small point. When the connection is narrow and the beaver has become tired, the wind will do the rest. The twigs and thin branches are cut off by the beaver and piled up near its den, which is built on a small island. The thick branches are sorted out and

1 mm x-height

on the tops of high mountains and in deserts. If an empty piece of land is left to itself for long enough, after some time trees will start to grow. At first, the ground is covered with low plants. Later, bushes grow and in their shade, some of the lower plants that had established themselves first, then die. When still more time has passed, trees start to grow. As they grow bigger,

1.5 mm x-height

plants survive times of drought in the form of seeds which often lie buried in the ground for several years and do not put out shoots before it rains. When that happens, the plants grow very

2 mm x-height

deep cellar. Every night, mice came in droves out of this cellar into the shop. They ate apples and pears, grapes and

2.5 mm x-height



animals face the problem of how to get hold of their prey. Many animals seek and

3 mm x-height



Standard 3: Luminance

Luminance
Ratio
between
Text and
Background:

4.5:1

contrast

3.66:1

contrast

2.78:1

contrast

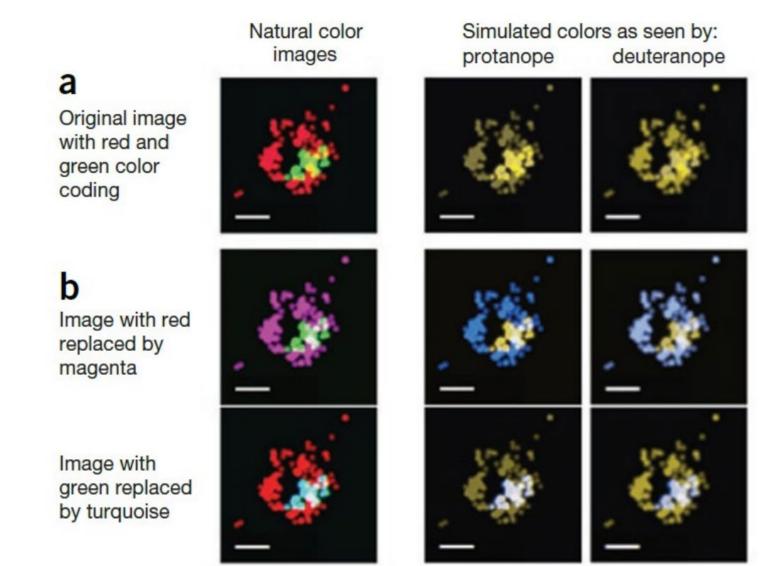
Maintain a ratio of at least 4.5 to 1





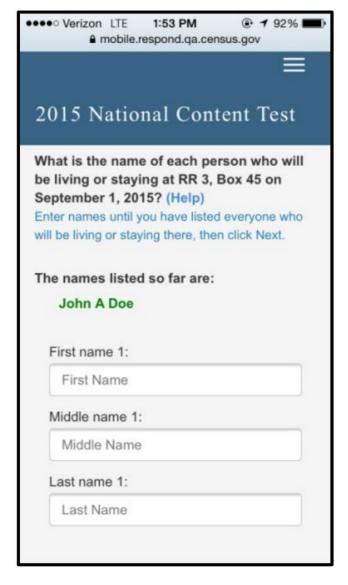
Standard 3: Color

Use of Color:
Avoid placing red and green colors next to each other





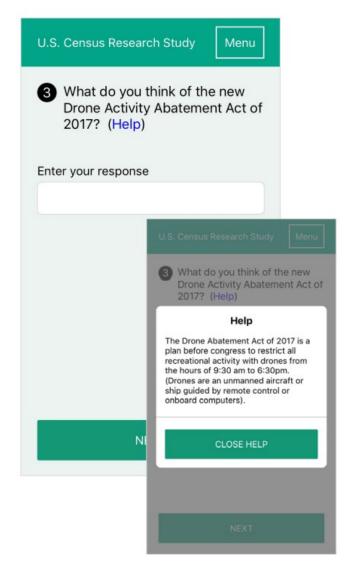
Guideline 1: Design questionnaires optimized for portrait orientation







Guideline 7: Place a questionspecific "Help" link next to question stem or on a new line below question stem



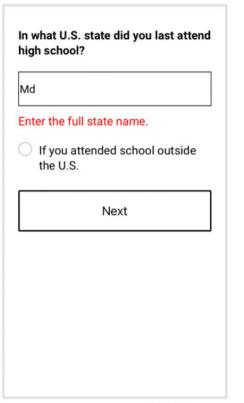




Guideline 8: Display error messages at the top of screen











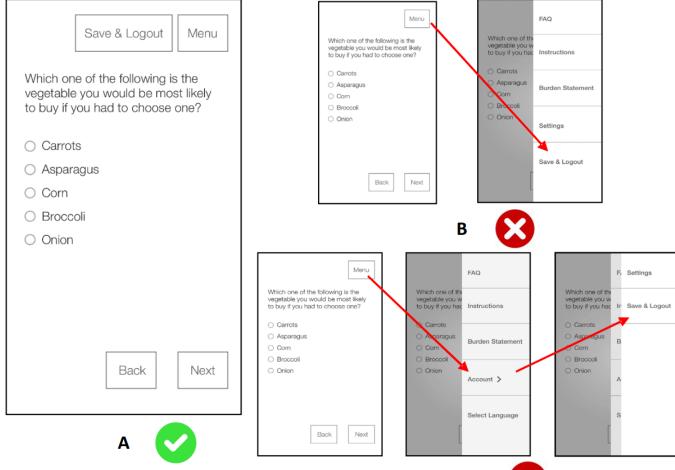






Guidelines 12 and 13:

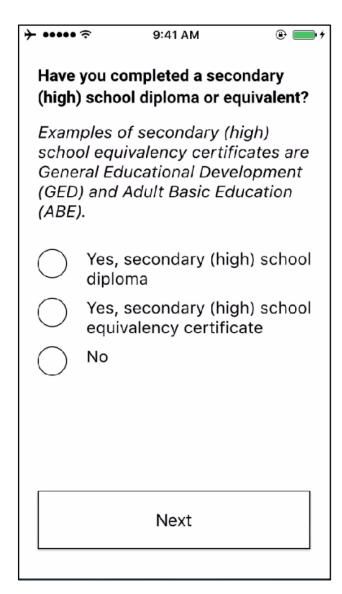
Label a Logout button with the text of "Save and Logout" Place the "Save & Logout" button on screen where it is visible







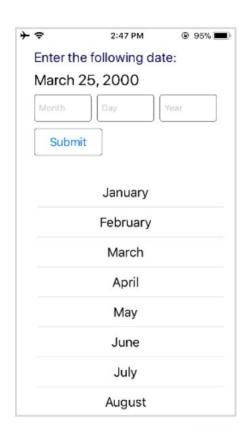
Guideline 15: Bold survey question stems and italicize instructions



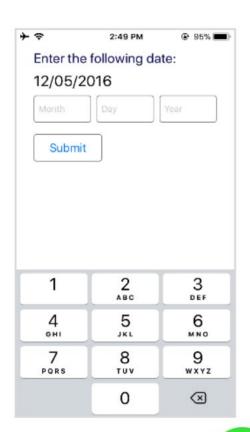




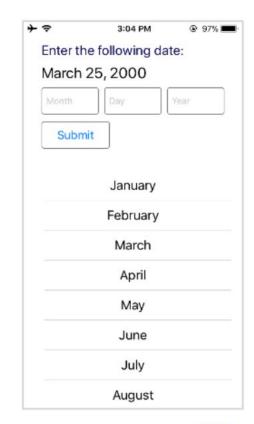
Guideline 17: Use keyedentry format for Date entry

















Guideline 18: Use a radio button or text box for "Choose-one" response options





















Guidelines 20 and 21: Display response options in vertical orientation Use single questions in place of grids













Guideline 26: Use predictive text for openended questions that have a finite list of known answers











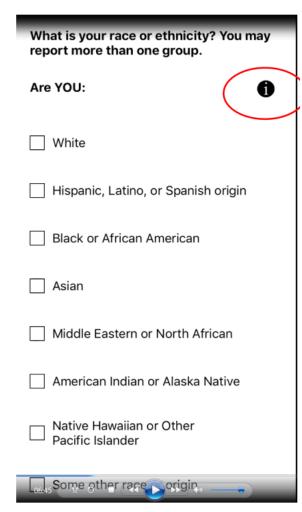


Guideline 27: Place instructions visible on screen always for intervieweradministered surveys

What is your race or ethnicity? You may report more than one group.
Are YOU:
Show screen to respondent after reading the response options.
White
Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
Black or African American
Asian
Middle Eastern or North African
American Indian or Alaska Native
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander













Guideline 28: Place Don't **Know/Refused** option on the screen for intervieweradministered survey in conjunction with comprehensive training on response entry

