Usability testing of a data dissemination tool: an integrated approach of qualitative and quantitative data.

Alda Rivas, Erica Olmsted-Hawala, Shelley Feuer, & Lin Wang

Federal Computer Assisted Survey Information Collection (FedCASIC) workshops April 17th, 2019

Center for Behavioral Science Methods

U.S. Census Bureau

Washington D. C. 20233



U.S. Department of Commerce Economics and Statistics Administration U.S. CENSUS BUREAU *census.gov*

This presentation is released to inform interested parties of research and to encourage discussion. The views expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the U.S. Cen<u></u>us Bureau.

Background

- US Census Bureau is developing an integrated data dissemination tool.
 - to improve the public's access to demographic and economic data collected through official surveys.
- Since December 2016, we have conducted 7 rounds of usability tests



Objectives of each round of usability tests:

Identify issues where data users struggle with tool.

Provide suggestions to address usability issues.

Compare metrics across all rounds of usability testing.



Methodology:

Groups of users: Novices/Experts

Modality: Laptop/Smartphone

Complete 7 different tasks using the data dissemination tool think aloud screen/voice recording



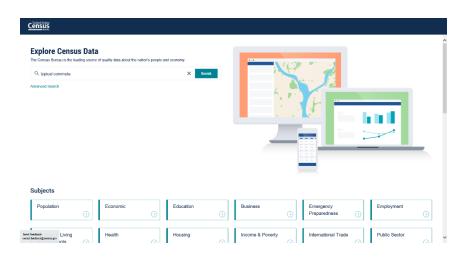
Methodology: Tasks

- 1.- Typical commute
- 2.- High school graduation rate
- 3.- Mortgage
- 4.- Grocery stores
- 5.- Poverty rate
- 6.- Gini index
- 7.- SNAP



Methodology: Task example

• Find the typical commute time in your area.





Methodology: Task example

• Find the typical commute time in your area.

Explore Census Data The Census Bureau is the loading source of quality data about the nation's people and economy. •, typical commute × Sustail					
Advanced Search	Census	Q typical commute			× Sea
	ALL TABLES MAPS PAGES 3 Results Filter	COMMUTING CHARACTERISTICS BY SEX SurveyProgram: American Continuity Survey Year: 2017 Estimate: 5Year Tablett: 50801			CUSTOMIZE TABLE
	COMMUTING CHARACTERISTICS BY SEX				
	Survey/Program: American Community Survey Years: 2017,2016,2015,2014,2013,2012,2011,2010 Table: \$0801		Total	Male	Female
			Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS Survey/Program: American Community Survey Years: 2017,2016,2015,2014,2013,2012,2011,2010 Table: 59002	Workers 16 years and over MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK	148,432,042	78,647,149	69,784)
		Car, truck, or van	85.6%	85.6%	85
ubjects	Table: S0802	Drove alone	76.4%	76.4%	76
Population Economic Education Business	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK BY OCCUPATION	✓ Carpooled	9.2%	9.3%	9
\odot \odot	Survey/Program: American Community Survey Years: 2017,2016,2015,2014,2013,2012,2011,2010	In 2-person carpool	7.0%	7.0%	1
Assess Living Inter Inte	Table: 808124 & Pove Accessibility	In 3-person carpool	1.3%	1.3%	1
		In 4-or-more person carpool	0.9%	1.0%	0
	Information Quality	Workers per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.06	
	FOIA	Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	5.1%	4.8%	5
	Data Protection and Privacy Policy	Walked	2.7%	2.8%	2
	U.S. Department of Commerce	Bicycle	0.6%	0.8%	C



Methodology: Task example

• Find the typical commute time in your area.

Kplore Census Data Consul Bureau is the leading source of quality data about the nation's people and sconomy. R, typical commute × Ease	reh	N.C. C.								
vanced Search			Q typical commute				× Search			
		ALL TABLES MAPS PAGES	COMMUTING CHARACTERIS Survey/Program: American Community Survey Year: 2				CUSTOMIZE TABLE			
		COMMUTING CHARACTERISTICS BY SEX			United States					
		Survey/Program: American Community Survey Years: 2017,2016,2015,2014,2013,2012,2011,2010		Total	Male		Female			
		Table: S0801		Estimate	Estimate		Estimate			
		MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK	VWorkers 16 years and over	148,432,042	78,647,149		69,784,893	^		
		BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS Survey/Program: American Community Survey	✓ MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK							
iects		Years: 2017,2016,2015,2014,2013,2012,2011,2010 Table: S0802	✓ Car, truck, or van	85.6%	85.6%		85.6%			
·		MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK	Drove alone	76.4%	🐘 • 🗔 • 🗔 🖶 • Page	 Safety Tools 	• • • •			
opulation Economic Education	Business	BY OCCUPATION	✓ Carpooled	9.2%	Census					
		Survey/Program: American Community Survey Years: 2017,2016,2015,2014,2013,2012,2011,2010	In 2-person carpool	7.0%	// Search / Tables (1) / Se	0001				
Living Health Housing	Income & P	Table: 808124	In 3-person carpool	1.3%	W objects / Tables (1) / or					
ints		Accessibility	In 4-or-more person carpool	0.9%	Geography					
		Information Quality	Workers per car, truck, or van	1.06	0.00.0					
		FOIA	Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	5.1%	FILTERS		« GEOGRAPHY	« PLACE WITHIN STATE		
		Data Protection and Privacy Policy	Walked	2.7%	Topics		part)	Pennsylvania	All places in Virginia	
		U.S. Department of Commerce	Bicycle	0.6%	Geography		County within Place	Puerto Rico	Abingdon town, Virginia	
		Release Notes and FAQs	Taxicab, motorcycle, or other means	1.2%	Years Surveys		State-County-Estimates Universe Place/Balance (or	Rhode Island South Carolina	Accomac town, Virginia	
			Worked at home	4.7%	Industries		part) within County Census Tract within Place	South Dakota	Adwolf CDP, Virginia	
Send Feedback certect feedback@census.gov		back@census.gw s People, Places and V PLACE OF WORK				State-County-Place (or part)	Tennessee	Alberta town, Virginia Alexandria city, Virginia		
		11.11.					Place within State	Texas United States Virgin Islands	Allisonia CDP, Virginia	
							Estimates Universe Place	Utah	Altavista town, Virginia	
							State-Consolidated City State-Consolidated City-Place	Vermont	Amelia Court House CDP, Virginia	
							Within Consolidated City-Mace	Virginia	Virginia	
							Alaska Native Regional	Washington	Annandale CDP, Virginia	
							Corporation American Indian Area/Alaska	West Virginia Wisconsin	Appalachia town, Virginia Appalachia town, Virginia	
							Native Area/Hawaiian Home	 Wyoming 	Apple Mountain Lake	
					Selected Filters:			and the second second		



Methodology: Quantitative outcomes

1. Effectiveness:

Task accuracy. Proportion of sample that successfully completed each task.

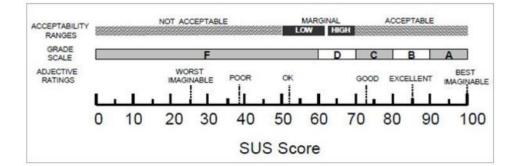
2. Efficiency

Time on task: Average completion time for tasks that were successfully completed.

3. Satisfaction

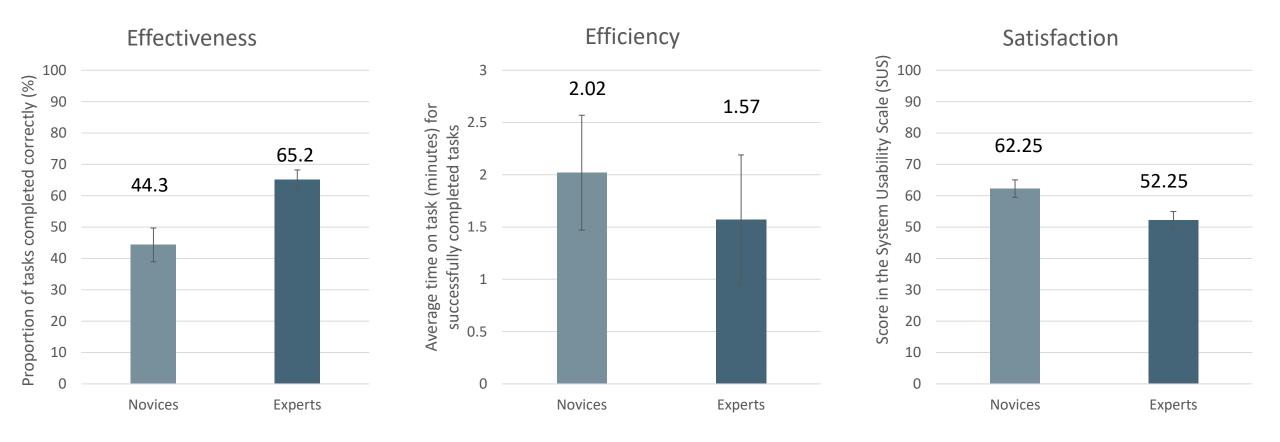
Satisfaction score as measured by the System Usability Scale (SUS)



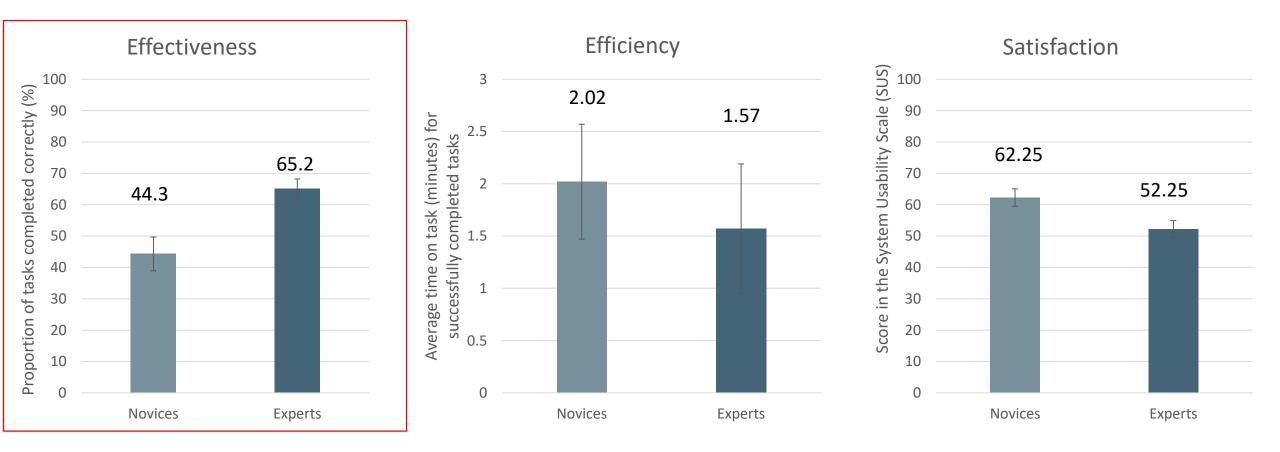




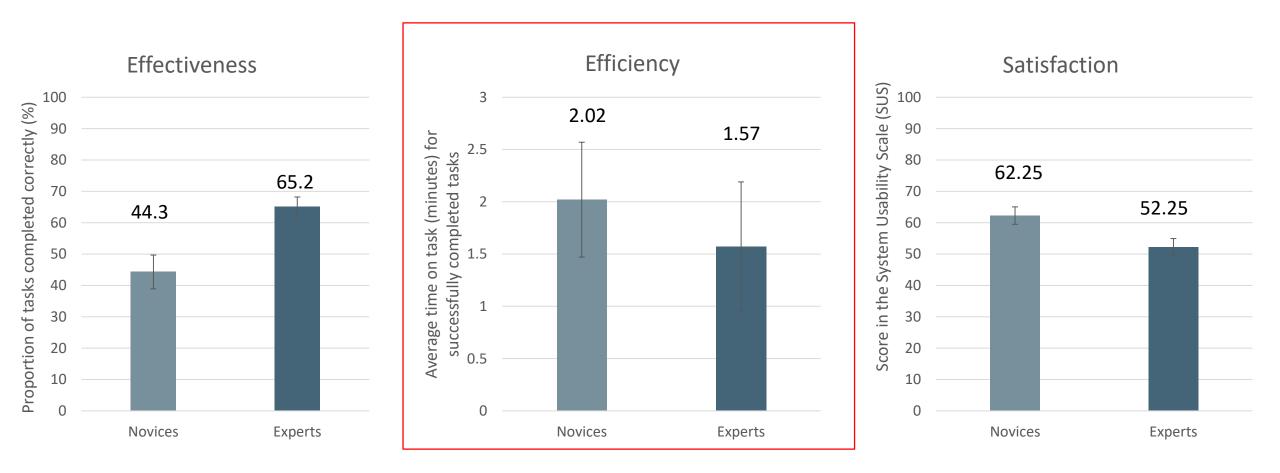




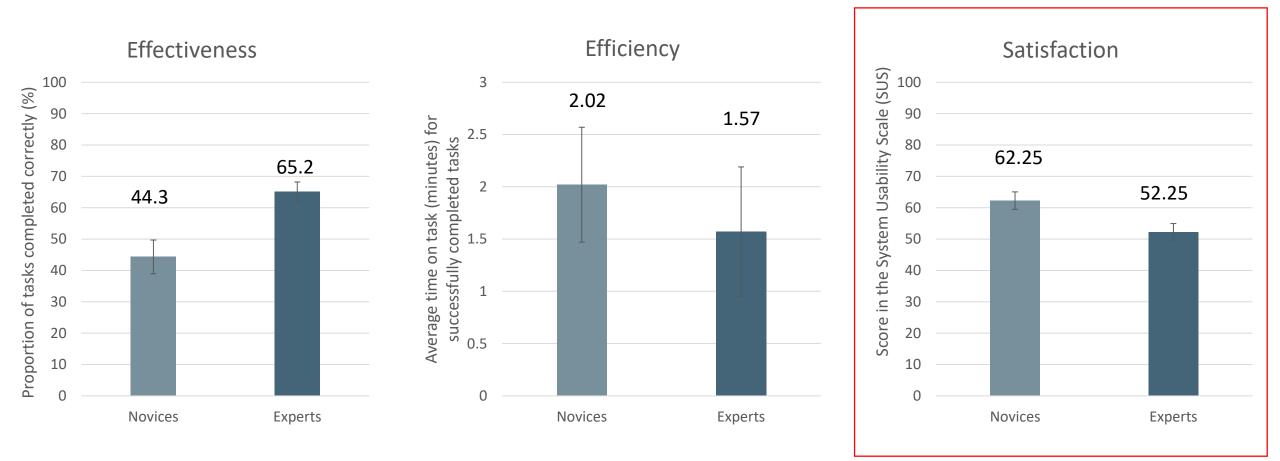






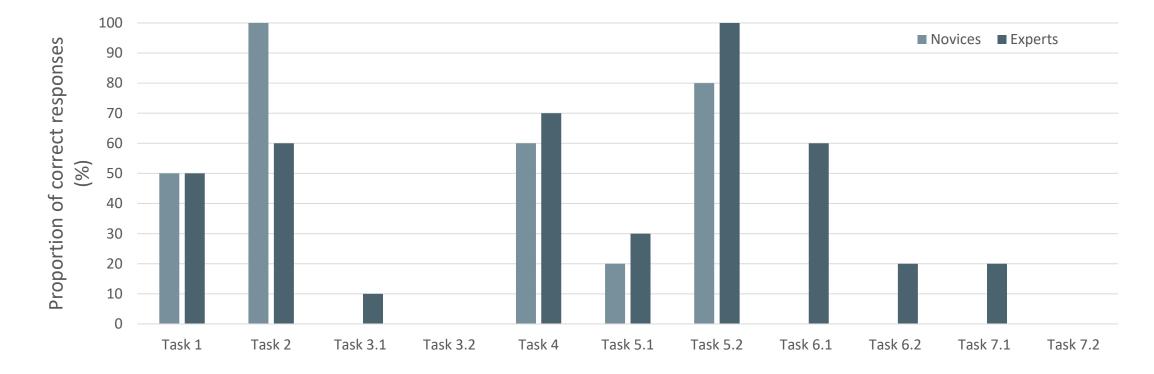






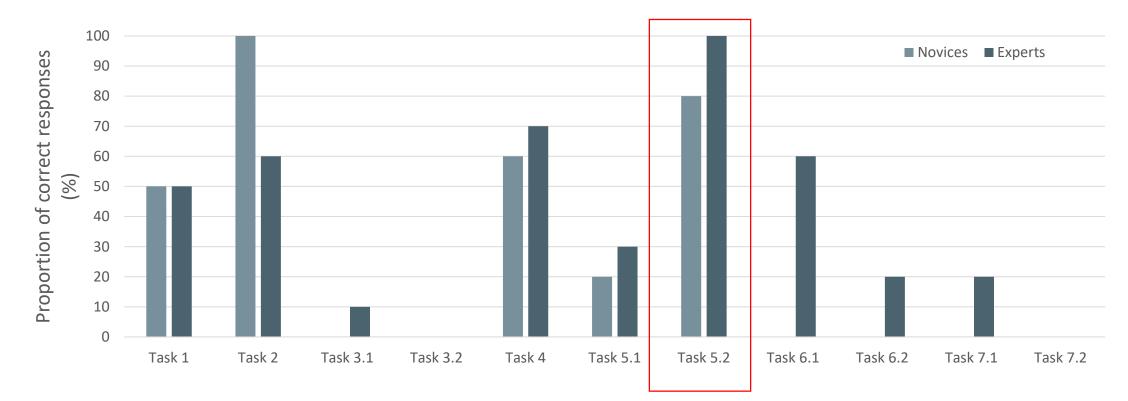


Effectiveness: Proportion of correct responses



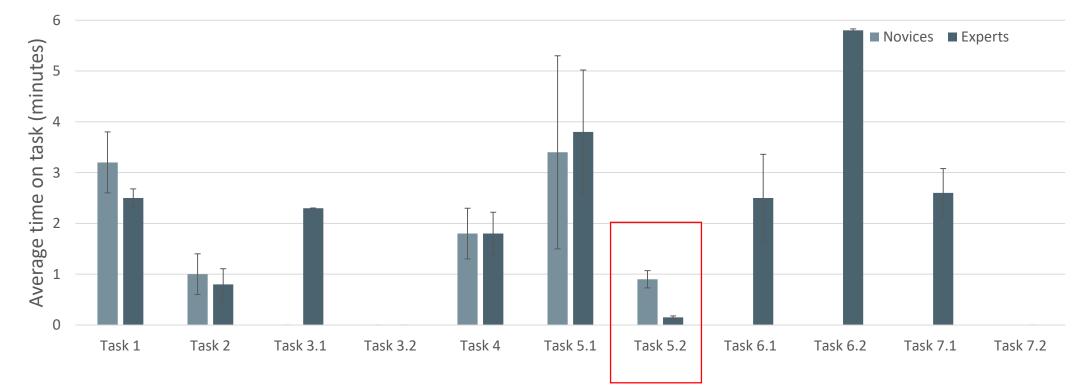


Effectiveness: Proportion of correct responses





Efficiency: Average time on task





Methodology: Qualitative outcomes

Thematic classification of issues from researchers' notes Frequency of issue

Proportion of sample encountering issue

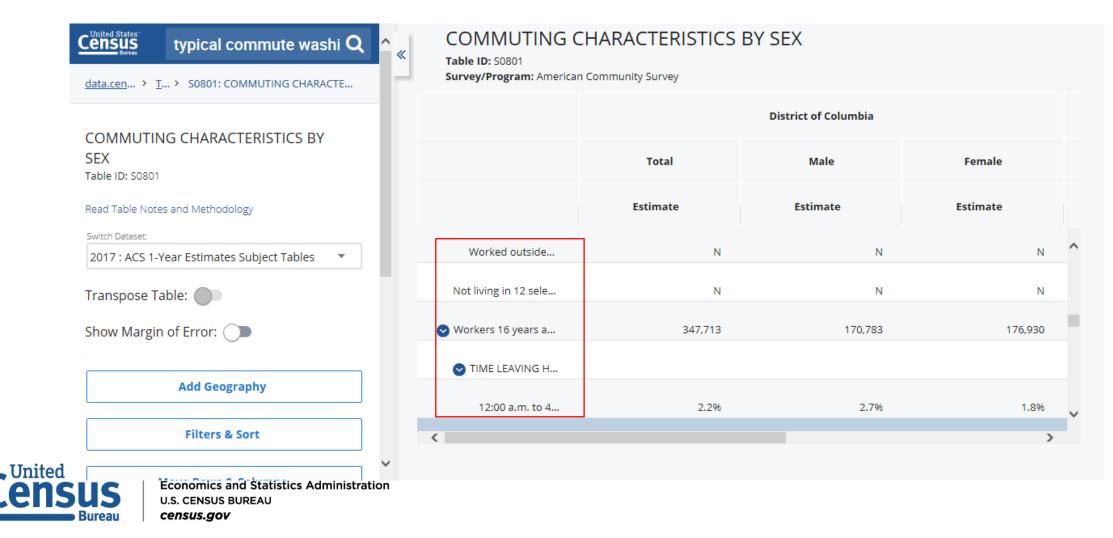


Summary of qualitative data

Issue	Priority	Occurrences	Observed participants	Total participants	Proportion of sample showing issue (%)
1. Table layout	High	26	15	20	75%
2. Difficulty interacting with maps	High	13	10	20	50%
3. Glitch	High	11	7	20	35%
4. Missing information in table	High	5	4	20	20%



Current table layout: Collapsed rows as default

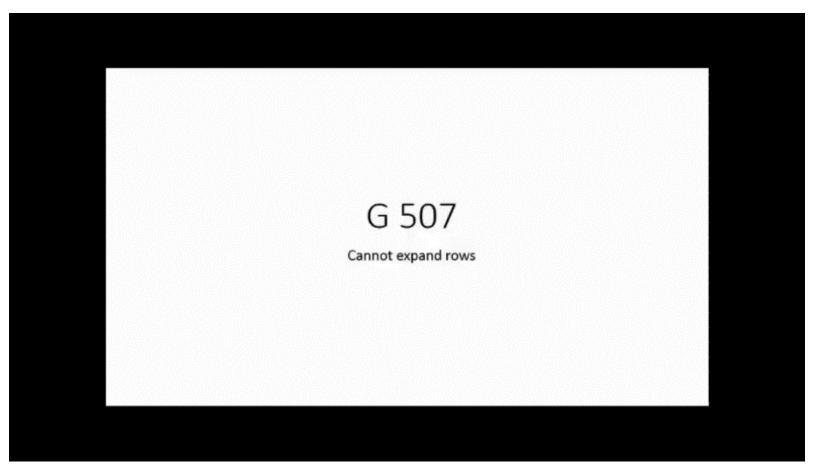


Recommendation: Expanded rows as default.

Census typical commute dc Q data.cen > I > 50801: COMMUTING CHARACTE	Table ID: 50801					
		District of Columbia				
COMMUTING CHARACTERISTICS BY SEX Table ID: 50801		Total	Male	Fen		
Read Table Notes and Methodology		Estimate	Estimate	Estim		
Switch Dataset:						
2017 : ACS 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables 🔹	Not living in 12 selected states	Ν	N	^		
Transpose Table:	S Workers 16 years and over who did not	347,713	170,783			
Show Margin of Error: 🕕	TRAVEL TIME TO WORK			-		
Add Geography	VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
Filters & Sort	PERCENT ALLOCATED			>		
×						



Usability issue: table layout



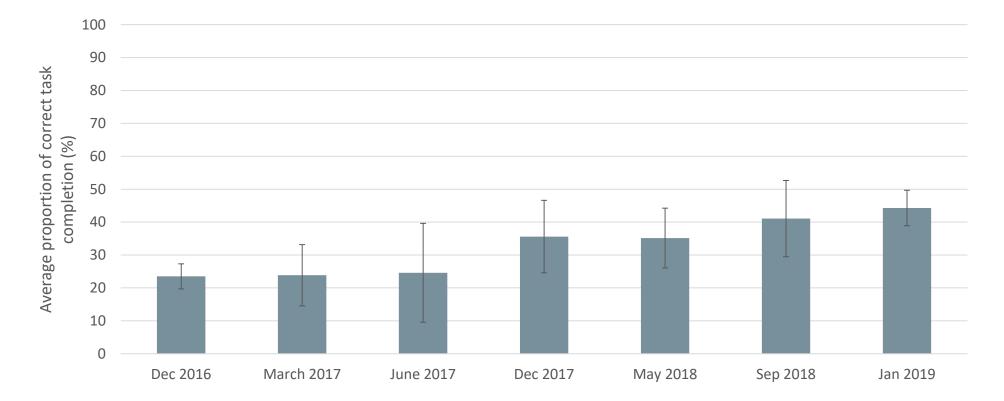


Comparison across iterations

Effectiveness, Efficiency, and Satisfaction

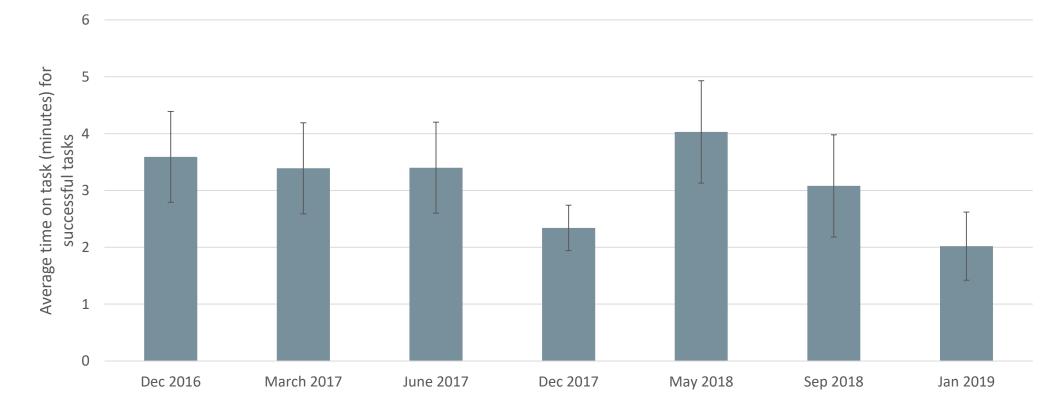


Comparison across iterations: Effectiveness Novices on laptop



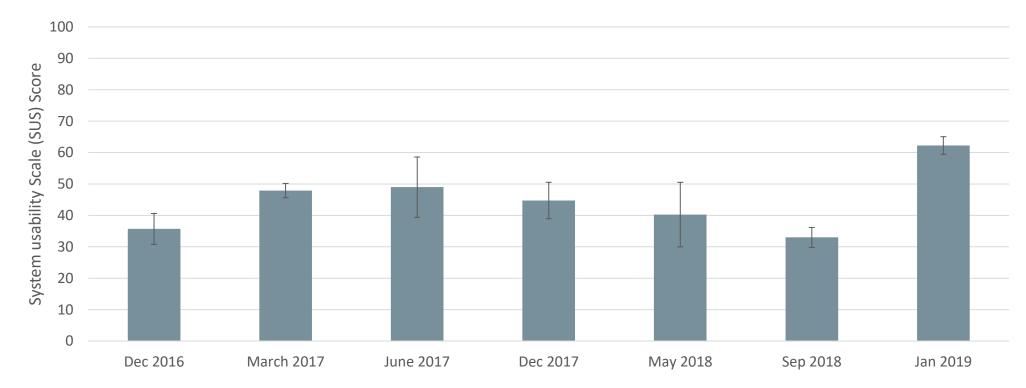


Comparison across iterations: Efficiency Novices on laptop





Comparison across iterations: Satisfaction Novices on laptop





Conclusion

- Quantitative data provides important information about usability of the data dissemination tool.
- Qualitative data helps uncover reasons why users struggle in different tasks and to help us provide recommendations.
- Video snippets help us portray users' pain points.
- Report of quantitative data across iterations allows the developing team see how changes have impacted the user's ability to find the data of interest with ease.



Thank you!

Alda G. Rivas Alda.g.rivas@census.gov

