



Guidance on Facilities Used for Face-to-Face Data Collection

Guidance for the England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales

15th June 2021

Introduction

The Covid-19 pandemic continues to evolve and now as all four UK nations slowly ease restrictions it is essential that practitioners follow government guidance about social contact and social distancing.

The aim of this document is to provide an update on the current government advice from across the UK's four nations and to provide updated practical guidance for practitioners when undertaking face-to-face data collection with participants.

Context

This MRS guidance sets out the conditions for resumption of some face-to-face data collection activities.

The fundamental principle underlying this guidance is that face-to-face data collection will only be undertaken when it has been determined to be the most suitable methodology to use. This principle should be followed until the working from home and social contact messaging is reviewed as part of the four nation's approaches to post lockdown. **The MRS guidance may change if government advice is modified.**

Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales have also adopted specific measures. Research practitioners are required to give priority to local guidance i.e. where research practice takes place.

MRS advice is based on our current understanding of Government guidance and support on COVID-19 which is subject to continuous development. MRS will update and publish accordingly, but it remains the responsibility of research practitioners to keep up to date.

It should be noted the MRS guidance does not replace government advice; it is meant to supplement the official sources with the addition of some research considerations. Remember to continue to check the up-to-date guidance on the relevant Government websites:

- [England](#)
- [Northern Ireland](#)
- [Scotland](#)
- [Wales](#)

New Covid-19 Requirements for the UK's Four Nations

England

A roadmap out of lockdown was announced by the UK Government on 22nd February 2021 and are summarised on the UK Government site: <https://www.gov.uk/coronavirus>.

From **17th May** socialising indoors of up to six people or two households including overnight stays were permissible. Up to 30 people can meet outside and pubs, theatres, and other venues can open indoors. Hotels and B&Bs can open for people on holiday.

On **14th June** the UK Government announced a four-week pause of the easing of restrictions. It is expected that the England will move to Step 4 of the UK Government's 4-step plan on 19th July, though the data will be reviewed after 2 weeks to consider if the risks have reduced.

The UK Government has also issued additional guidance for a number of areas where a Covid-19 variant is spreading fastest:

- [Bedford Borough Council](#)
- [Birmingham City Council](#)
- [Blackburn and Darwen Borough Council](#)
- [Blackpool Council](#)
- [Cheshire East Council](#)
- [Cheshire West and Chester Council](#)
- [Greater Manchester Combined Authority \(Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Stockport, Tameside, Trafford, Wigan\)](#)
- [Kirklees Council](#)
- [Lancashire County Council \(Burnley, Chorley, Fylde, Hyndburn, Lancaster, Pendle, Preston, Ribble Valley, Rossendale, South Ribble, West Lancashire, Wyre\)](#)
- [Leicester City Council](#)
- [Liverpool City Region Combined Authority \(Halton, Knowsley, Liverpool, Sefton, St Helens, Wirral\)](#)
- [London Borough of Hounslow](#)
- [North Tyneside Council](#)
- [Warrington Borough Council](#)

The UK Government has stated that, where possible, in the areas affected individuals should try to:

- Meet outside rather than inside where possible
- Keep 2 metres apart from people that they don't live with (unless they have formed a support bubble with them), this includes friends and family individuals don't live with
- Minimise travel in and out of affected areas

Northern Ireland

In Northern Ireland up to six people from two households can meet including for overnight stays. Up to 15 people from three households can meet in a private garden. Visitors attractions and indoor areas of pubs and restaurants have reopened.

The Regulations are due to be reviewed on or before 8th July 2021.

A summary of the Northern Ireland restrictions can be found here: <https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/articles/coronavirus-covid-19-regulations-guidance-what-restrictions-mean-you>

Scotland

Scotland continues to operate a **Protection Levels** scheme (from Level 0 to Level 4). From **5th June** many areas of Scotland changed their protection levels with all parts of Scotland either Level 0, 1 or 2.

Details about the Scottish Government's protection levels can be found here:

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-protection-levels/>

For more detailed MRS guidance about this please refer to the [separate MRS guidance for Scotland](#).

Wales

From **17th May** any six people can meet indoors at pubs and restaurants. Other venues such as cinemas, theatres and museums re-opened.

From **7th June** regulated events allowed outdoors with up to 10,000 people seated or up to 4,000 people standing. Extended households can be formed between three households and up to 30 people can meet in an outdoor area including private gardens.

A summary of the Welsh Government restrictions can be found here:

<https://gov.wales/restrictions-7-june-2021-summary>

Undertaking Face-to-Face Data Collection in Halls, Venues and Viewing Facilities

Scope

The following is MRS current guidance on undertaking face-to-face data collection activities in halls, venues and viewing facilities to avoid potential infection to research practitioners, participants and contractors.

The guidance provides mandatory requirements, interpretation and additional best practice. Members and Company Partners are reminded that this document is designed to complement the MRS Code of Conduct and should not be consulted in isolation.

The MRS Covid-19 guidance does not take precedence over national law. Members and Company Partners responsible for international projects shall take its provisions as a minimum requirement and fulfil any other responsibilities set down in law or by nationally agreed standards.

As specified in the MRS Code, it is the responsibility of research practitioners to keep abreast of any legislation which could affect research and to ensure that all those involved in a project are aware of and agree to abide by the MRS Code of Conduct.

This guidance is not legal advice and should not be relied upon as such. Specific legal advice should be taken in relation to any specific issues.

Principles of the Guidance

- Research is a business activity, not a social activity.
- Research practitioners have a responsibility to protect participants and the reputation of the profession.
- Face-to-face data collection will only be undertaken when it has been determined to be the most suitable methodology to use.
- Research practitioners must undertake risk assessments of any proposed essential face-to-face data collection exercise before beginning the activity.
- When face-to-face data collection is undertaken it can only be undertaken in those locations that remain open as a result of Covid-19 restrictions and in locations allowed within the MRS guidance.
- In-home face-to-face data collection continues to be restricted to on the doorstep only.

Interpretation of Requirements

When requirements use the word "must" these are mandatory requirements and is a principle or practice that applies the MRS Code of Conduct, which Members and Company Partners are obliged to follow.

The requirements which use the phrase "should" describe implementation and denotes a recommended practice.

"May" or "can" refer to the ability to do something, the possibility of something, as well as granting permission.

MRS Code of Conduct

The following MRS Code of Conduct (2019) rules, which are extracted from the *Business and Professional Ethics* section of the Code, are the fundamental rules from which this guidance has been created:

Rule 6: Members must act honestly in their professional activities.

Rule 7: Members must take reasonable action to ensure that others do not breach or cause a breach of this Code.

Rule 8: Members must not act in a way which might bring discredit on the profession, MRS or its Members.

Rule 9: Members must take all reasonable precautions to ensure that participants are not harmed or adversely affected by their professional activities and ensure that there are measures in place to guard against potential harm.

The rules regarding vulnerable participants are also essential:

Rule 23. Members must take reasonable steps to assess, identify and consider the particular needs of vulnerable people involved in their professional activities.

Rule 24. When working with vulnerable people, Members must ensure that such individuals are capable of making informed decisions and are not unfairly pressured to cooperate with a request to participate and that they are given an opportunity to decline to take part.

In addition, the following data collection rule is key to the guidance, particularly point 28 (a):

Rule 28: Members must take reasonable action when undertaking data collection to ensure all of the following:

- a) that data collection processes are fit for purpose and clients have been advised accordingly;*
- b) that the design and content of data collection processes are appropriate for the audience being analysed;*
- c) that participants are able to provide information in a way that reflects the view they want to express, including don't know/prefer not to say;*
- d) that participants are not led toward a particular point of view;*
- e) that responses and/or data collected are capable of being interpreted in an unambiguous way;*
- f) that any potential use of the personal data is revealed;*
- g) that personal data collected and/or processed is limited to what is relevant; and*
- h) that personal data is stored and transmitted by secure means and only accessible to authorised individuals*

Relevant Definitions

Client: *A client includes any individual, organisation, department or division, including any belonging to the same organisation as an MRS Member, which is responsible for commissioning or applying the results from a project.*

Clinically extremely vulnerable individuals¹: *individuals who have specific underlying health conditions that make them extremely vulnerable to severe illness if they contact Covid-19. For current UK Government definition see: <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/people-at-higher-risk/who-is-at-high-risk-from-coronavirus-clinically-extremely-vulnerable/>*

Common areas: *are areas and amenities which are provided for common use of more than one person including building entrances, stairs, lifts, fire escapes, etc.*

¹ Alternative terms used by the devolved governments include 'extremely high risk' or 'extremely vulnerable'.

Face coverings: *a non-surgical (or other medical grade) mask for facial covering of the mouth and nose, that is made of cloth or other textiles, and through which an individual can breathe e.g., a scarf. See for example UK government guidance on [Face coverings: when to wear one, exemptions, and how to make your own.](#)*

Face-to-face Data Collection: *is any in-person data collection process used to obtain information from or about participants e.g. 1-2-1 interviews, group discussions, hall tests, product testing etc. It includes all face-to-face data collection for research and non-research purposes which are undertaken by research practitioners.*

Facilities: *a location used for undertaking face-to-face data collection e.g. group discussions for research purposes. Facilities include locations such viewing facilities, halls, commercial venues.*

Facilities Staff: *all individuals who are either employed and/or their services retained by a face-to-face data collection facility.*

Incentive: *is any gift, payment or other consideration offered to participants to encourage participation in a project.*

Participant: *is any individual or organisation from or about whom data is collected.*

PPE: *protective equipment which protects users against health and safety risks. It can include items such as safety helmets, face masks, gloves, eye protection, high-visibility clothing, safety footwear, etc.*

Protected Characteristics²: *the groups protected from discrimination in the workplace as defined by the Equality Act 2010. It is against the law to discriminate against anyone because of age, gender reassignment, being married or in a civil partnership, being pregnant or on maternity leave, disability, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation.*

Research: *is the collection, use, or analysis of information about individuals or organisations intended to establish facts, acquire knowledge or reach conclusions. It uses techniques of the applied social, behavioural and data sciences, statistical principles and theory, to generate insights and support decision-making by providers of goods and services, governments, non-profit organisations and the general public.*

Research Practitioners: *includes all individuals within the research supply-chain e.g. researchers, moderators, interviewers, recruiters, mystery shoppers, contractors, freelancers and temporary workers.*

Social Distancing (can be called 'physical distancing'): *limiting face-to-face contact with other individuals by means of keeping space between people.*

Codeline

The MRS Standards Team are continuing to review and update the MRS guidance as and when required.

If you have any queries about the MRS Code or any of the [MRS' Covid-19 guidance](#) please contact the MRS Standards Team via the MRS Codeline service (codeline@mrs.org.uk).

² See the UK Government website for more details: <https://www.gov.uk/discrimination-your-rights>

Before Participants Attendance in Face-to-face Data Collection Facilities

General

1. Research practitioners must adhere to the appropriate requirements detailed in the [MRS Guidance on undertaking safe face-to-face data collection.](#)
2. Research practitioners must adhere to the appropriate government safe working documents. For example in England the relevant documents for facilities is: [Working safely during coronavirus: Labs and research facilities](#) and [Working safely during coronavirus: Offices and contact centres.](#)
3. For research practitioners with multiple face-to-face data collection facilities the guidance of the country where facilities are located must be adhered to.

Facility Owners/Managers

4. Research practitioners responsible for facilities must ensure that facilities used for face-to-face data collection facilities are clean and safe to use by clients, participants and staff.
5. Research practitioners responsible for facilities must complete the relevant government safe working risk assessment for each facility which they are responsible for.
6. Research practitioners responsible for facilities must share risk assessments and supporting documents with facility staff.
7. Research practitioners responsible for facilities must ensure that risk assessments and supporting documents are made available to any clients, participants or other visitors who request a copy.
8. Research practitioners responsible for facilities must display the appropriate risk notification posters in a prominent places in facilities and their websites.
9. Research practitioners must consider the outcome of facility risk assessments to determine the appropriate measures to be undertaken, activities to be considered include:

Staff:

- Provide training to all those who work in the facility on the safe working requirements and arrangements within facilities.
- Provide refresher and update training when safe working arrangements change.
- Where possible reduce the number of people each person has contact with by using fixed teams or partnering.
- Provide personal cleaning materials to all those who work in facilities.
- Provide personal storage space to all those who work in facilities.
- Consider which staff are essential for on-site, and only those who are needed to provide services are on-site.

- Consider individual staff risks and requirements, including those classified as [clinically extremely vulnerable](#) and with [protected characteristics](#) (e.g. new or expectant mothers)³.

Communications:

- Communicate with clients, participants and other staff the safety measures and controls in place within a facility, what is expected of them when they are on site and how to report any concerns or safety issues.
- Install posters with the general safety measures, e.g. about personal hygiene, handwashing, etc detailed.
- Install signs and floor and/or wall markings to indicate recommended social distancing.
- Consider the needs of those with [protected characteristics](#), such as those who are hearing or visually impaired.

Cleaning:

- Undertake a deep clean of all facilities.
- Undertake enhanced and/or more frequent cleaning schedules.
- Disinfect taps, showers and other sources of water, ensuring these are flushed through before use and tested if appropriate.
- Undertake frequent cleaning of contact/touch surfaces such as tabletops, work equipment, door handles and handrails.

Equipment:

- Perform maintenance checks and activities on all facility equipment and systems.
- Undertake a deep clean of equipment.
- Establish cleaning procedures for products entering the facility.
- Test fire safety systems, including battery-powered units such as emergency lighting and alarms, which due to lockdown may not have been used for some time.
- Clean support equipment provided for participants e.g. pens, paper, stimulus materials.
- Allocate support equipment (e.g. pens, paper, stimulus materials) for sole use by each participant.

Furniture:

- Position all furniture to ensure social distancing including in public and participant spaces (including outdoor if applicable).

³ In other countries of the UK different terms are used for clinically extremely vulnerable, for example high-risk or extremely vulnerable. Generally, the medical conditions being covered are the same or similar. The appropriate nation guidance should be referred to.

- Consider the suitability of side-to-side and back-to-back furniture positioning as opposed to face-to-face.
- Consider how individuals move through facilities and how adjustments to furniture could be made to reduce congestion and contact between individuals.

Personal hygiene:

- Provide enhanced personal hygiene facilities, including additional handwashing stations where possible and hand sanitizer points where this is not possible, ensuring these are accessible to all participants including those with disabilities.
- Ensure toilet facilities are managed to facilitate safe use including signage for social distancing, supply of hand sanitisers on entry to toilets (where possible) and the supply of hot water, soap and paper towels in toilet facilities.
- Install and complete visible cleaning schedules for toilets and washroom facilities.
- Provide more waste facilities to enable the safe disposal of disposable hygiene products such as tissues, hand wipes, etc.
- Provide facial coverings and gloves, including instructions on use, for clients, research practitioners, participants and other staff as appropriate and as required.
- Provide PPE only for those face-to-face data collection activities which would have required PPE prior to Covid-19 e.g. whilst serving food.

Incentives:

- Ensure physical incentives are wrapped/sealed and cleaned (if appropriate) before being transferred to participants.
- Consider the use of digital incentives (e.g. e-gift cards) to reduce infection risks.

Food and drink:

- Minimise self-service of food, cutlery and condiments.
- Provide cutlery and condiments only when food is served.
- Follow appropriate government guidance on food safety (such as the [FSA guidance on what you and your staff must do when handling food](#) and the UK Government [Guidance for food businesses on coronavirus \(COVID-19\)](#)).
- Ensure food preparation and serving areas are frequently and deeply cleaned.
- Minimise numbers of staff working in food preparation and serving areas at any one time.
- Minimise contact between those responsible for food and front of house facility staff (if the staff are different sets of individuals).

Ventilation:

- Maximize fresh air ventilation by keeping windows open, if this is an option.
- Turn off air recirculation AV systems and open windows where possible.
- Increase the use of exhaust ventilation (if applicable).
- Restart and test specialist equipment (e.g. air conditioners) which may have been unused for longer than usual.

Public areas:

- Manage entrance into public areas, including the possibility of introducing queueing systems, protecting staff, participants, clients and visitors from contact with others including the use of physical structures to ensure social distancing and avoiding congestion.
- Manage arrival times in public areas and consider the possibility and suitability of staggered start times.
- Create public zones to limit the number of people in any one area.
- Reorganize moveable equipment, desks and workstations to enable physical distancing.
- Install Perspex screens where necessary e.g. reception desks.
- Fix doors open to reduce touching or door handles (excluding doors required for fire safety, security or privacy).
- Establish processes for safe entry and exit from facilities.
- Establish one-way systems in corridors, stairways and other common areas and take other actions to mitigate the risks where this is not possible.
- Determine safe ways of using lifts/elevators, including limiting capacity and providing hand sanitizer, ensuring guidance for safe use is communicated both inside and outside of lifts/elevators.

Parking and travel:

- Determine if additional parking or travel facilities can provide including facilities such as bike-racks where possible.

Emergency preparedness:

- Review fire evacuation processes to assess suitability for Covid-19 social distancing and other requirements.
- Provide additional PPE for First Aiders in case of medical emergency and accidents.
- Provide each First Aider within facilities their own First Aid resources i.e. do not allow shared First Aid equipment.

Common areas:

- Coordinate and cooperate with other organizations if any share the same location as any facilities, including with contractors, managing agents, landlords and other tenants, to ensure that appropriate safe working considerations are understood by others in the building.
- Manage entrance into common areas, including the possibility of introducing queueing systems, protecting staff, participants, clients and visitors from traffic and/or contact with others including the use of physical structures such as street furniture to ensure social distancing and avoid congestion.

Use of Third-Party Facilities

10. When research practitioners use third party facilities, they must check the completed risk assessments and supporting documents, and only use facilities where they are satisfied that all reasonable measures, including risk mitigations, have been undertaken.