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**THE
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An analysis of the Commission for Countering Extremism's call for evidence

Technical annex

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Work package 1

Analysis was conducted in a three-stage process:

1. Ipsos MORI coded responses to all open questions
2. Researchers at KCL further grouped those codes
3. Counts on code IDs that fall within each category were then performed

Ipsos codeframe

Coding is the process by which free-text comments, answers and responses are matched against standard codes from a coding frame compiled to allow systematic statistical and tabular analysis. The codes within the coding frame represent an amalgam of responses raised by those registering their view and are comprehensive in representing the range of opinions and themes given.

Contains detailed codes of both public and practitioner responses for the text answers to question: “Q34. 1b) If you said ‘yes’ or ‘not sure’, please describe what extremism looks like to you. (100 word limit)”. Three rounds of iteration were undertaken between Ipsos and researchers at KCL to develop the initial codeframe.

Categorised codes

After coding was complete, researchers at KCL categorised the rest of the data and iteratively developed the categories for the extremist behaviours and beliefs with the commissioners at the CCE.

Count by category

We performed counts for each category identified in step two based on data supplied by Ipsos MORI, which combines original survey data with code IDs for open questions. QA was conducted through cross referencing the counts.

Work package 2

Analysis was conducted in a three-stage process:

1. Ipsos MORI coded responses to all open questions
2. Researchers at KCL further grouped those codes
3. Counts on code IDs that fall within each category were then performed

Ipsos codeframe

The Ipsos MORI coding team worked with the research team at King’s to draw up an initial code frame for each open-ended free-text question using the first 50 comments. An initial set of codes was created by drawing out the common themes and points raised. Each code thus represents a discrete view raised. The code frame was continually updated throughout the analysis period to ensure that newly emerging themes were captured.

All coding was carefully monitored to ensure data consistency and to ensure that all coders were sufficiently competent to work on the project. To check and ensure consistency of

coding, a minimum of 10 per cent of coded responses were validated by the coding supervisor team and feedback given to the coder on anything requiring attention. Three rounds of iteration were undertaken between Ipsos and researchers at KCL to develop and structure the codeframe.

Categorised codes

After coding was complete, researchers at KCL categorised c. 1,000 codes in the richest categories of data: types of extremism; harms; and tactics (n's were too low for other codes, e.g. objectives of extremism) or had too much overlap with other codes (eg objectives of extremists vs tactics). Three internal iterations of these groupings were conducted, alongside three formal iterations with commissioners at the CEC plus various informal refinements.

Count by category

We performed counts for each category identified in step two based on data supplied by Ipsos MORI, which combines original survey data with code IDs for open questions. Cells were shaded grey to represent instances of each code that fell within each category, by respondent. These are then totalled into binary choices (eg see column OM) – ie “1” means that the respondent mentioned the category type and “0” means they did not – in order to avoid double counting (ie even if the respondent mentions two or more subcategories, it will only register as one. QA was conducted through cross referencing the counts in the grey cells (ie by code label) against totals in the original "Ipsos Codeframe".