

Using cost modelling in the 2021 England and Wales Census to inform design decisions

Cal Ghee, Office for National Statistics

Meeting of the Group of Experts on Population and Housing
Censuses

28 - 30 September 2016

Overview

- Importance/purpose of cost modelling
- 2021 Census overview
- Areas of cost modelling
 - Field staff allocation
 - Self-response
 - Paper capture
 - Coding
- Next steps

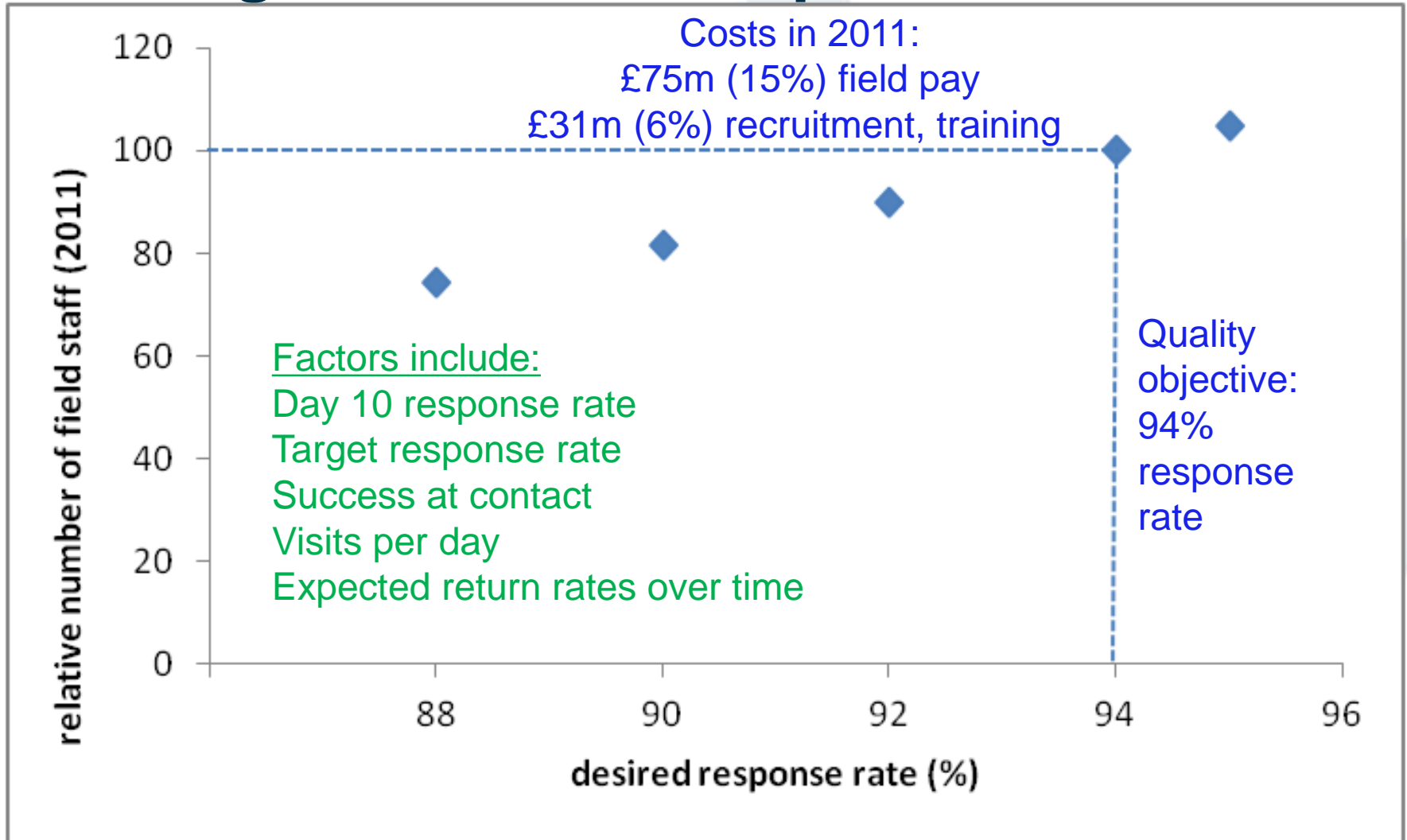
Importance/purpose of cost modelling

- Better information for scrutiny of business case
- Informing the design
- Understand impacts if assumptions made are not met in operation
- Informing decisions to out-source services
- Feeding into cross-cutting transformation services

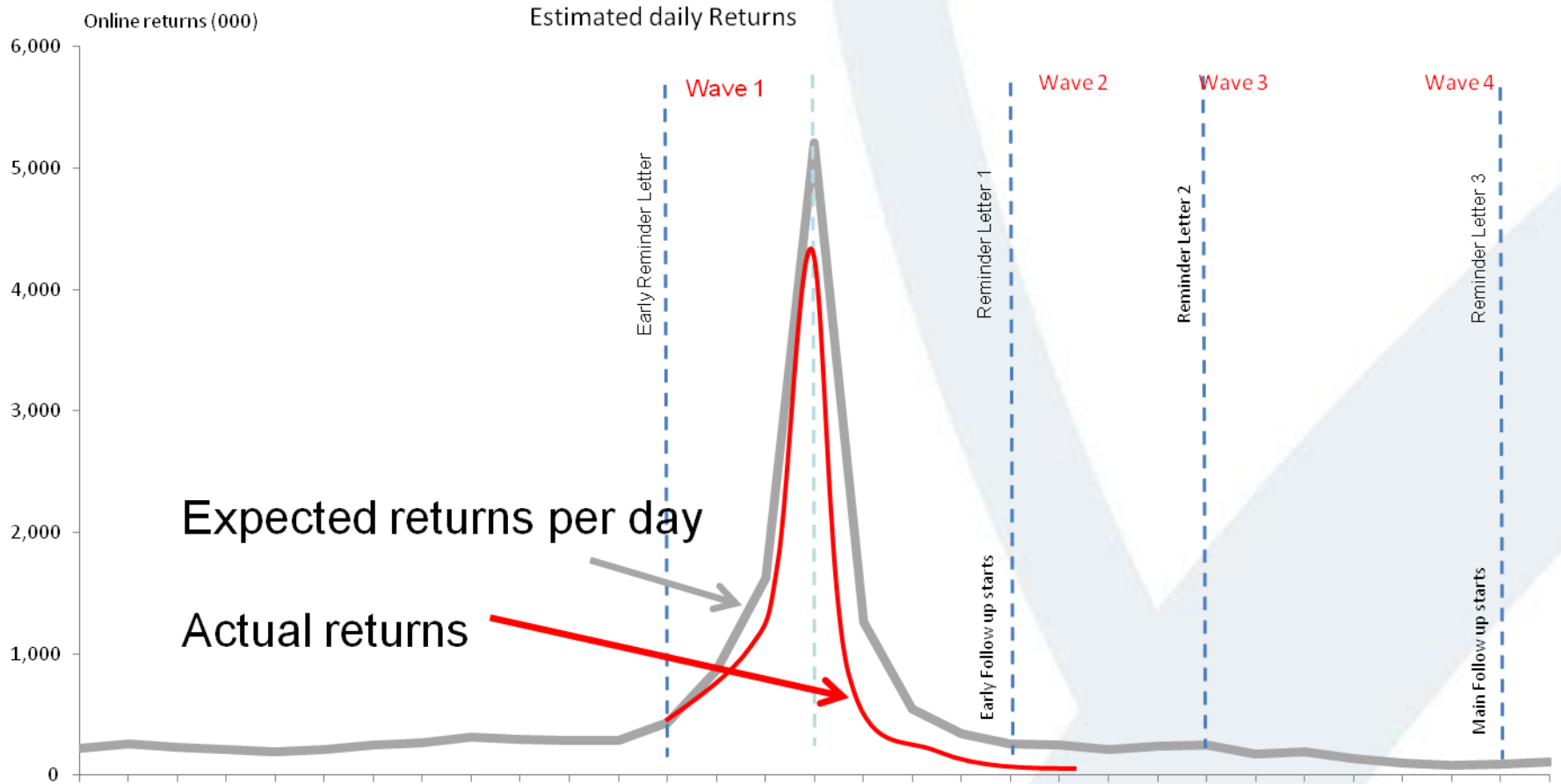
2021 Census – main areas of change

- Online questionnaire
- Digital inclusion
- Follow-up
- Operational management
- Data processing
- Census outputs

Relative number of field staff needed for a given desired response rate, 2011



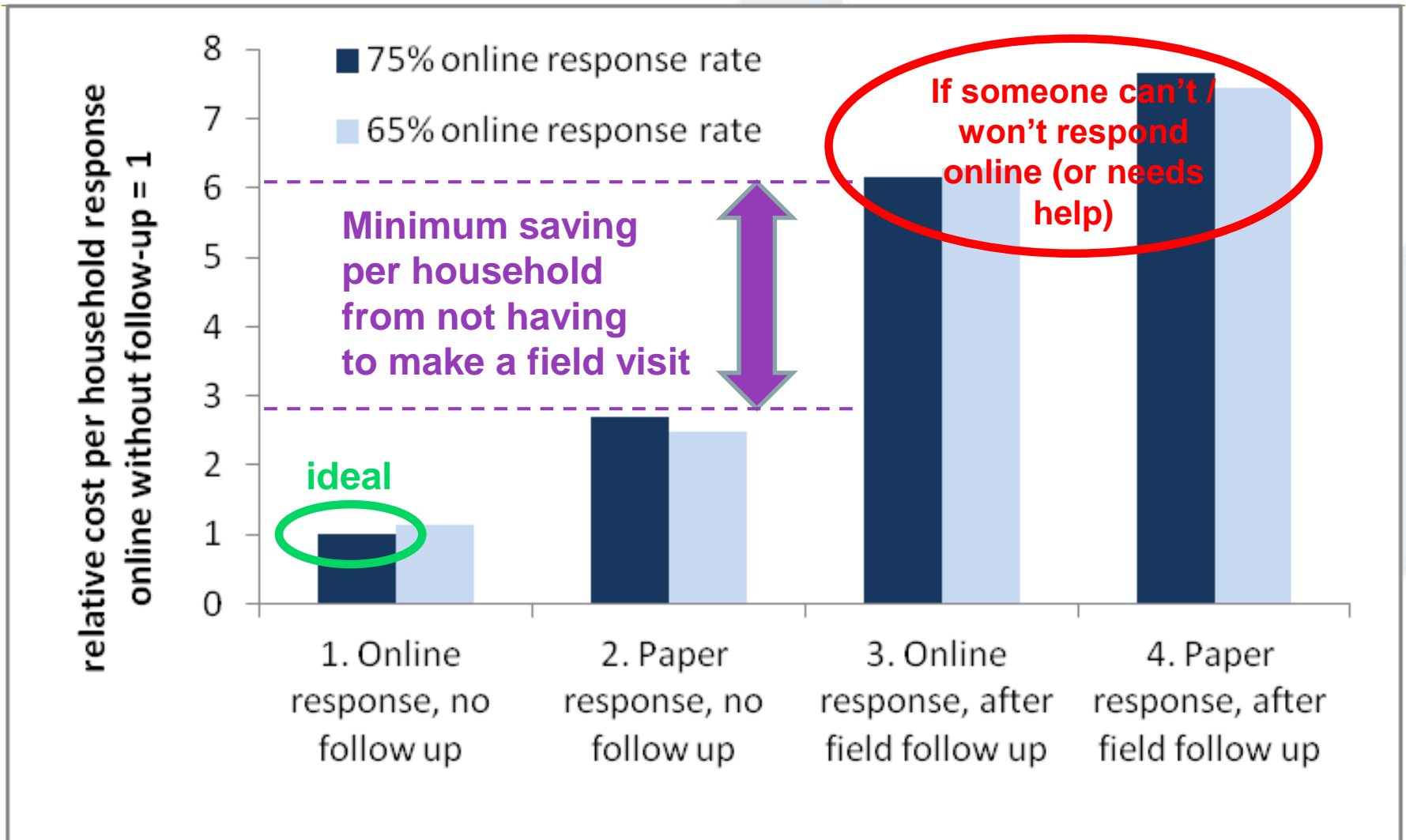
Expected versus live return profile – understand impact of interventions



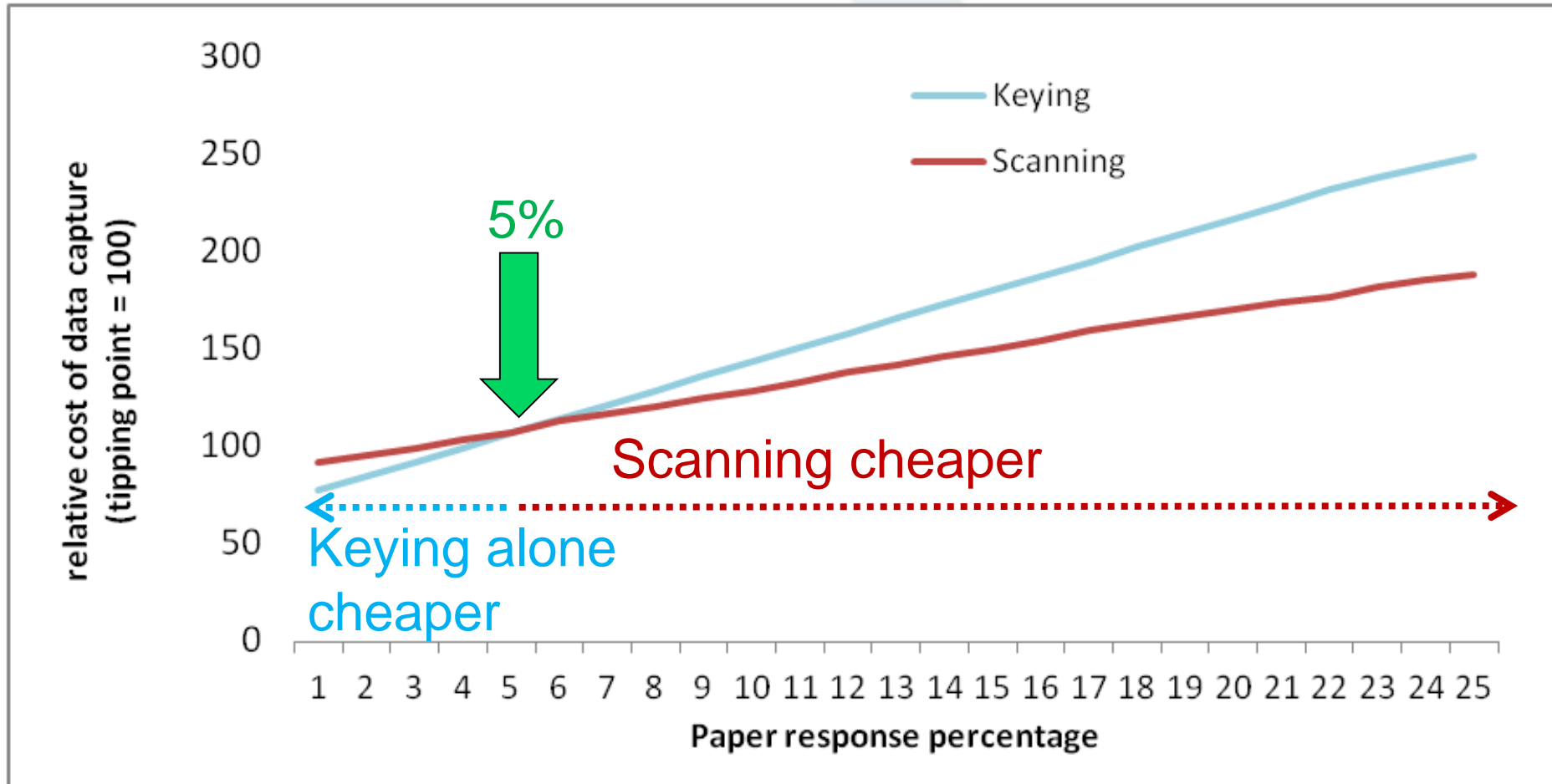
Three examples going forward for 2021

- Cost per household with and without field follow-up, online and paper
- Tipping point for data entry method
- Coding savings

The need to provide some paper first

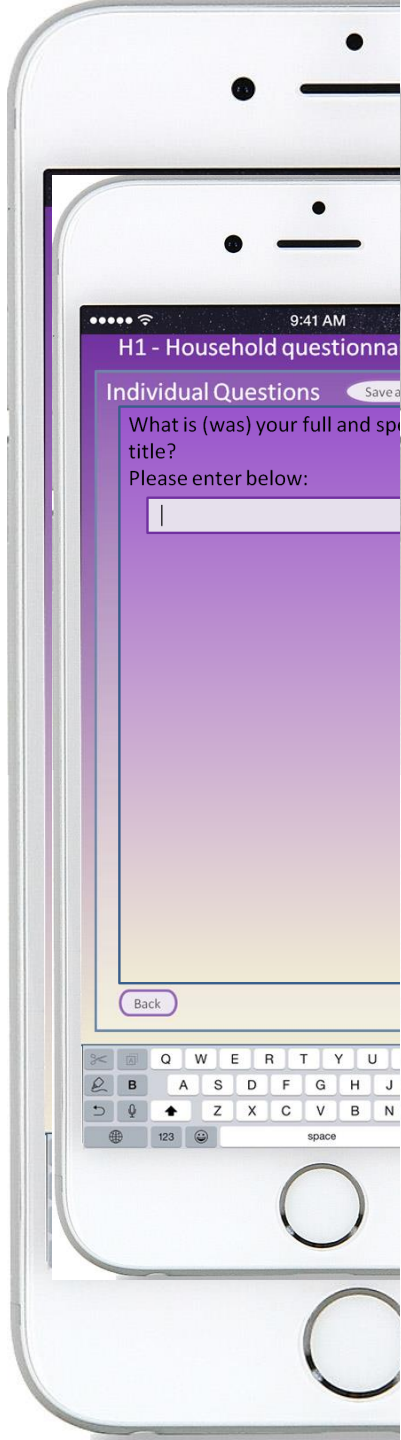


Paper capture – tipping point where scanning becomes more cost effective

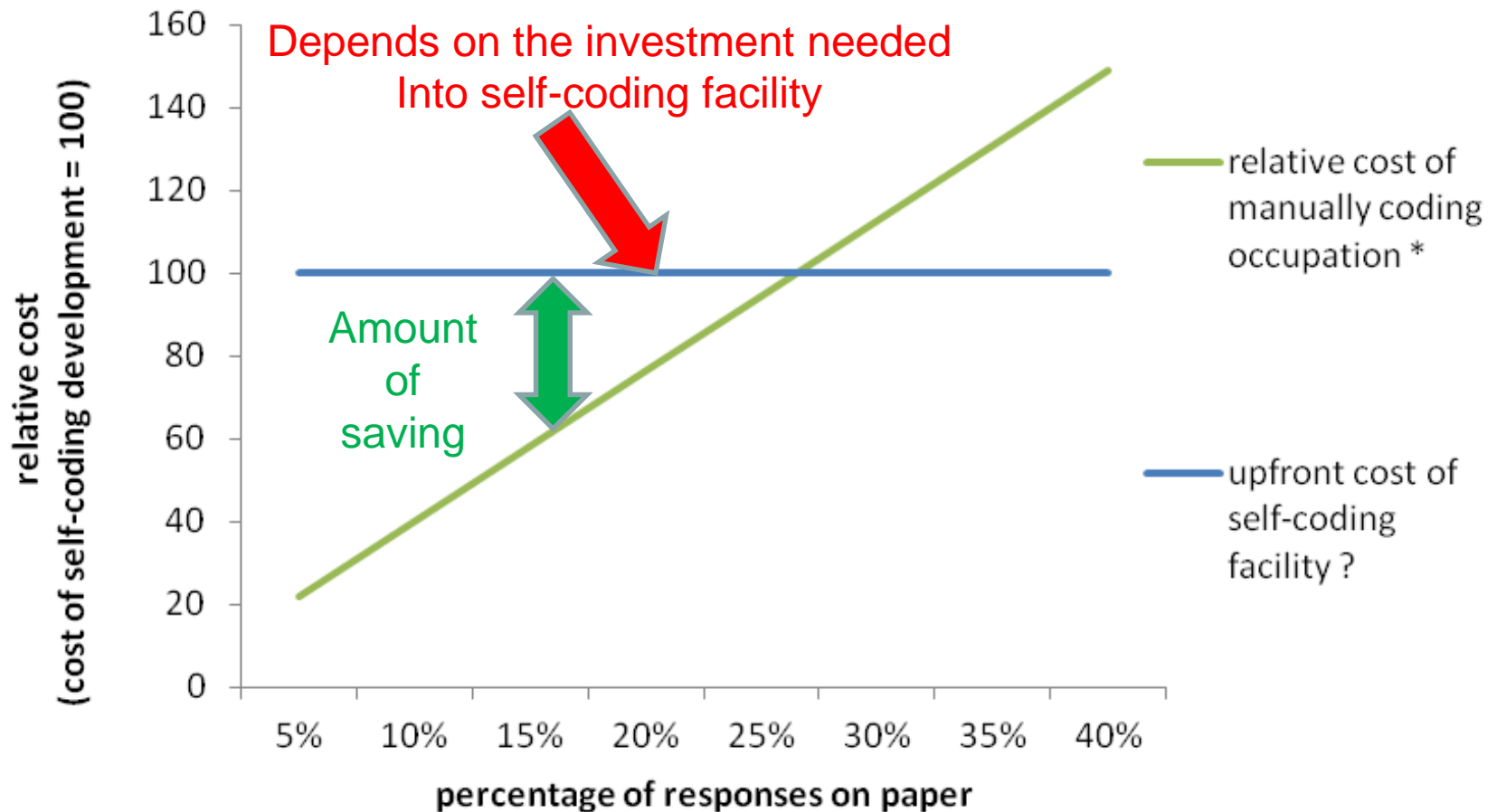


Coding

- Online questionnaire – opportunity to improve quality and reduce cost
 - self-coding by respondent
 - clarification questions only where necessary
- But with some development could reduce costs even further?
 - only online coding?
 - only a validation sample of paper responses?



Self-coding occupation – tipping point?



* assuming 100% of paper responses manually coded plus 1% of online self-response not on coding frame

What happens next

Continue to monitor and review assumptions

Update assumptions as testing confirms design

Volumetrics

Thank you.

Comments, questions?