

### Maximising Census data for Evidence-Based Decision Making – Now and into the Future

#### Canberra Evaluation Forum 20 September 2012



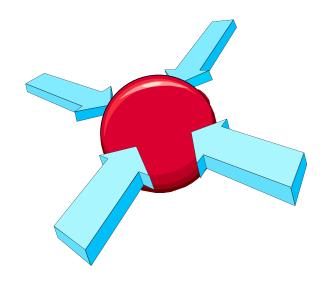
Jill Charker First Australian Statistician Population, Education and Data Integration Division Australian Bureau of Statistics



#### Outline

## Outline:

- Census Overview
- Census data for decision making
- Accessing 2011 Census data
- Evaluating the 2011 Census
- Future directions 2016 Census





#### Census overview

## **Census Overview**





Census overview

## Key goals for the Census

- Improving coverage is the primary goal of the Census.
- Ensuring the relevance of the Census data to users and providers.
- Using resources **effectively** and **efficiently**.
- Protecting the privacy of providers.





Census overview

## How the 2011 Census was conducted

- Largest data collection ever taken by the ABS
- Conducted on 9 August 2011- Australia's 16<sup>th</sup> national Census, marks 100 years
- Around 12 million Household Forms and 3 million Personal Forms printed
- 'Green' Census- Forms produced on carbon neutral paper and recycled
- Around 30% forms submitted online (eCensus)
- Around 40,000 workforce

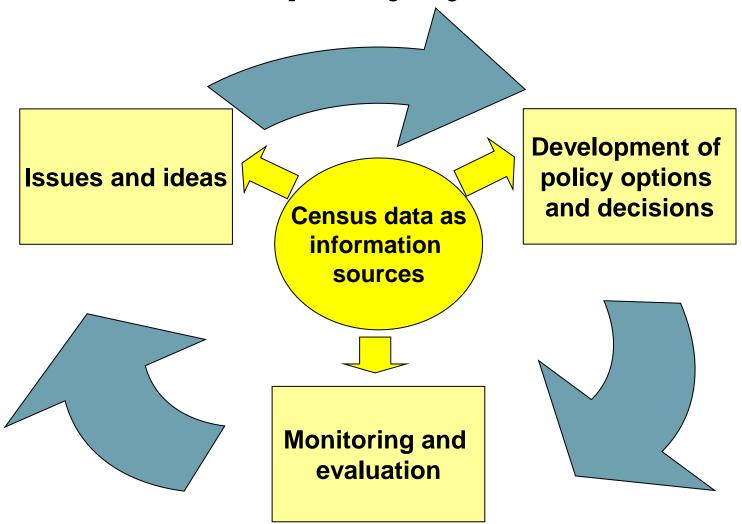


## **Census data for decision making**





## Census data and policy cycle



#### Australian Bureau of Statistics Census For a brighter future Census data for decision making

# Informing on the status of the nation planning for the future:

- One in 5 year snapshot of the nation
  - Measures key characteristics of persons and dwellings in Australia on Census night
- Snapshot of economic and social participation
  - Labour force participation, education attainment, family and household characteristics
- Closing the gap
  - Improvements in wellbeing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples



## Informing on the status of the nation - planning for the future (cont.):

- Sustainable and liveable Australia
  - Cultural, religious, social and economic diversity
- Allocation of Revenue by Commonwealth to States and Territories
  - Population estimates for each State, Territory and LGAs.
- Planning and delivering better services to the community
  - Target population, small area geography



## Informing policy decisions, Case Study

• Closing the gap





• Key Goal:

Census data for decision making

## Closing the gap:

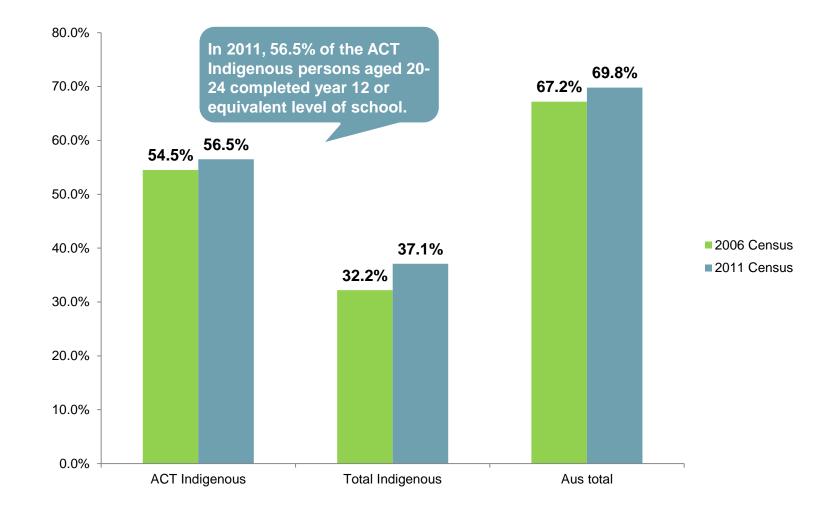


Improved health and wellbeing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population.

- ABS (Census):
  - Measure targets on education, health, housing, economic participation.

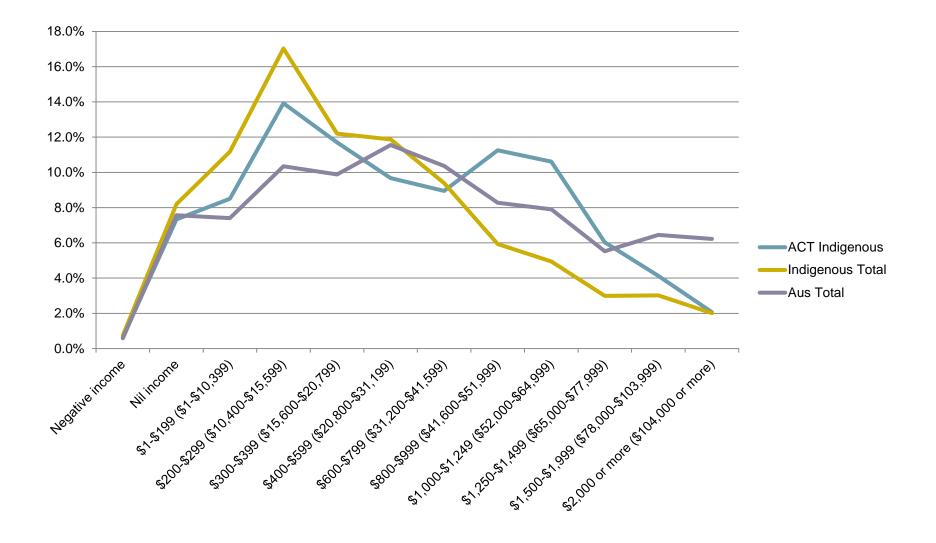


Highest level of primary or secondary school completed: Year 12 or equivalent (persons aged 20-24 years)





#### Personal weekly income – 2011



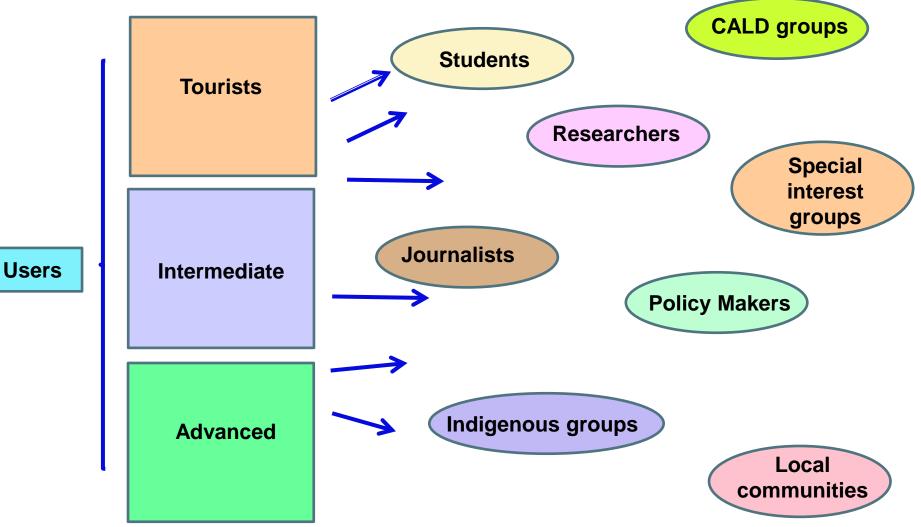


## Accessing 2011 Census data





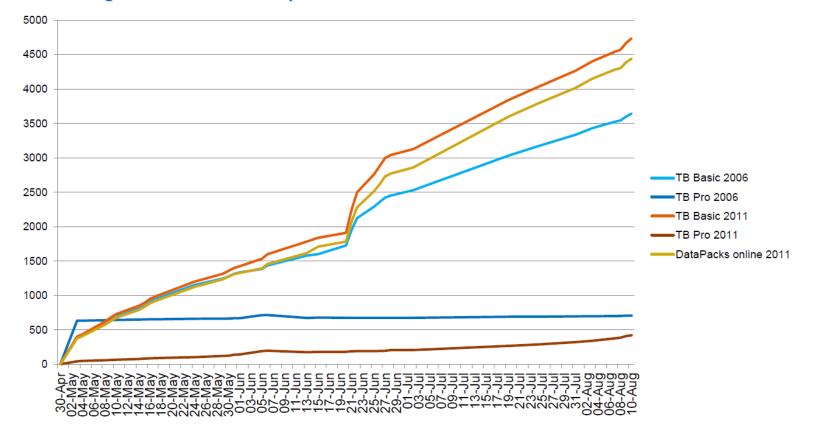
#### The users:





### **Registered Users:**

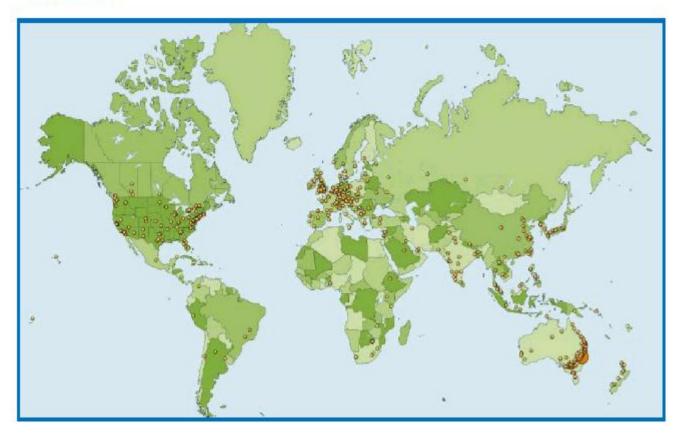
**Registrations (TBuilder & DPacks)** Registrations since 30 April





### Where the users are located:

Location of Census website visitors – top 500 Since 21 June





## 2011 products:



QuickStats



**Community Profiles** 



DataPacks



TableBuilder 2011





## Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA)



Census Sample Files (1% and 5%)



Statistical Longitudinal Census Dataset (SLCD)



Evaluating the 2011 Census





# Improvements in 2011: Enumeration and Processing

- Improved coverage
  - Undercount 1.7% in 2011 compared to 2.7% in 2006
- Improved data quality and response rates

Census

For a

- Person non response rate reduced to 3.7% compared to 4.2% in 2006
- Dwelling non response rate reduced to 3.5% compared to 4.2% in 2006



## Improvements in 2011: Dissemination

• Diverse media coverage after release

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- 150 media interviews across Australia
- 1770 articles on Census in the two weeks after release
- Fastest release of the data
  - Released just 10 months after enumeration
- Improved access to data



- 8226 registered users of TableBuilder and Datapacks.
- Over 70,000 tabulations till 10 September

## Strategies used to improve coverage

Changed approach to distribute eCensus

Census

- Significant change in processes to engage with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population
- Simplified procedures to identify unoccupied dwellings

- Targeted specific population groups such as CALD group, travellers, homeless people etc
- Early engagement with local government and regional community organisations
- Improvement in on-line help documentation

## Strategies used to improve quality and response rates :

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 Improved integration between Field and Processing operations to identify enumeration/coverage issues.

- Dedicated processing team for discrete Indigenous communities.
- High quality data capture in under 4 months. More time available for quality investigations and review.
- Automated and manual checks to identify and improve data quality issues and reduce output editing.

## Strategies used to improve media coverage:

Evaluating the 2011 Census

- Coverage on social media (facebook and twitter).
- Media event on the first release date.

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- Community event to announce key Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples results.
- Smart phone applications to showcase Census data.
- Campaign partnership with key youth media partners Channel V and Triple J.
- Special event for CALD media and stakeholders.

# Strategies used for improved access to data:

Evaluating the 2011 Census

- Modernised website, greater data visualisation
- Comprehensive range of reference material published
- Dates fixed early and met

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- Improved and expanded functionality of products
- Provision of data through a new geography standard, optimised to produce customised geographic areas

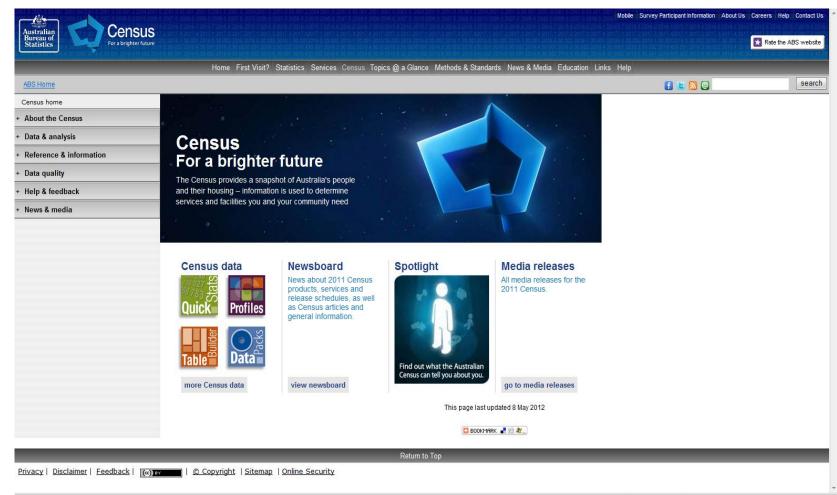


### Evaluating the 2011 Census

### Intuitive navigation: Census homepage

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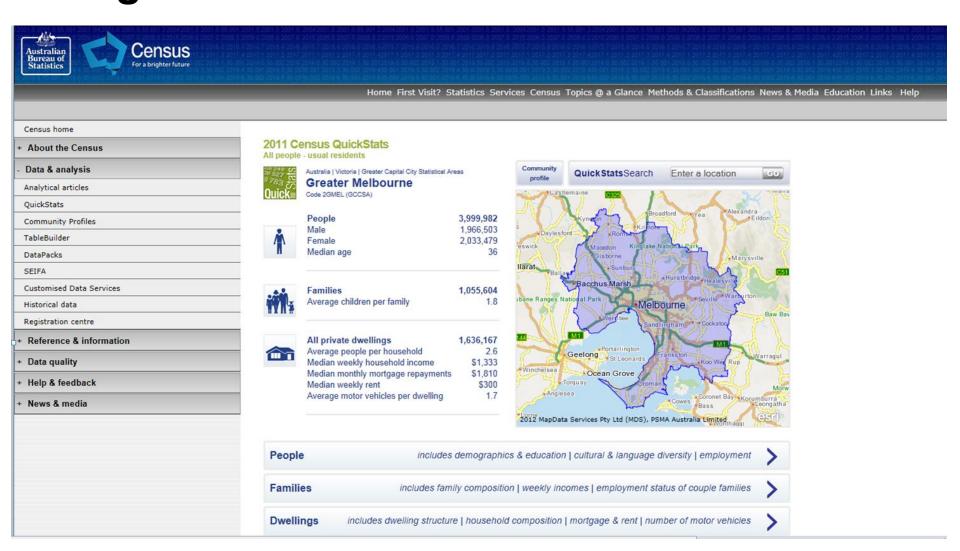
## At a glance summaries for an area:

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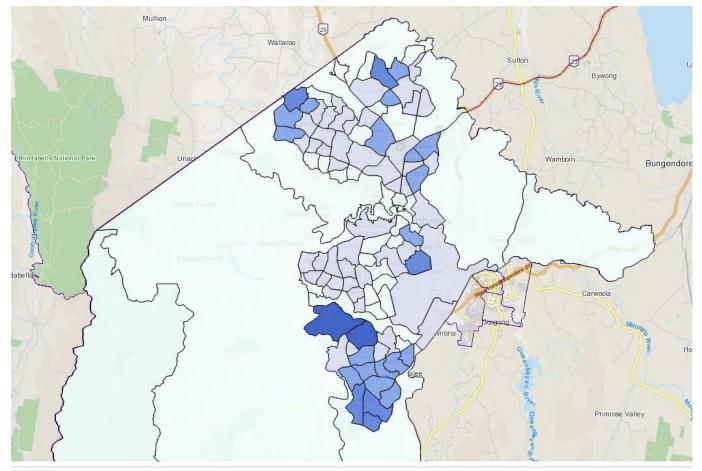
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### Improved data visualisation:



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Evaluating the 2011 Census

## International Comparisons

- No direct comparisons available
  - UK and USA have 10 yearly Census
  - No Census held in NZ in 2011
  - Canada collected basic information (very short form) in 2011



#### Australian Bureau of Statistics For a brighter future

Evaluating the 2011 Census

## International Comparisons

- Dissemination comparison
  - Australia's first release just 10 months after enumeration
    - Released core demographic data for most of the geographies
  - Canada's first release was 9 months after enumeration
    - Released population and dwelling counts
  - UK's first release was 16 months after enumeration
    - Key statistics on age, sex and household estimates
  - USA's first release after 10 months
    - Basic population and housing counts at state level





Future directions – 2016 Census

## **Future Directions-2016 Census**





#### Future directions

## Where to from here : 2016 Census

- First Digital Census
- Target of 60% eCensus uptake
- Wave model



- Real time management information to manage coverage
- Development of comprehensive and accurate Basic Address Register
- Development of integrated infrastructure



## Where to from here : 2016 Census (cont.)

- Optimise the relevance and sustainability of topics for 2016 Census
- Review all current and proposed Census topics
- Public topic consultation period
  - November 2012 through to June 2013
- Recommendation to Government re topics
  - March 2014
- Major Test
  - August 2014
- Final topics determined by Government
  - by November 2014





### Questions?

