

Value Engineering 2015

Summary of Results

Continuous Improvement Zone

Value Engineering

- An annual risk assessment of ONS outputs
- Gives a high level overview of how risks to quality are distributed
- Outputs are assessed on 8 dimensions of risk
- On each dimension each output is rated as:
 - Green – No issues/Low risk
 - Amber – Improvement possible/Moderate risk
 - Red – Action required/High risk
- This then feeds into an overall ‘composite score’ for each output

Dimensions

Sources

Methods

Systems

Processes

Quality

Users

Reputation

People

How it works

Risks self assessed by output managers

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graph TD; A[Risks self assessed by output managers] --> B[Scores are assured by Deputy Directors, data collection areas and DTM]; B --> C[Importance weights reviewed by Directors]; C --> D[Challenges responded to by output managers/DDs];
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Scores are assured by Deputy Directors, data collection areas and DTM

Importance weights reviewed by Directors

Challenges responded to by output managers/DDs

How it gets used

KPI for NSEG

Feeds into
Regular Quality
Reviews

Prioritises Quality
Team
workstreams

Presented to
ONS-wide and
divisional boards

Used by divisions
for business
planning and risk
management

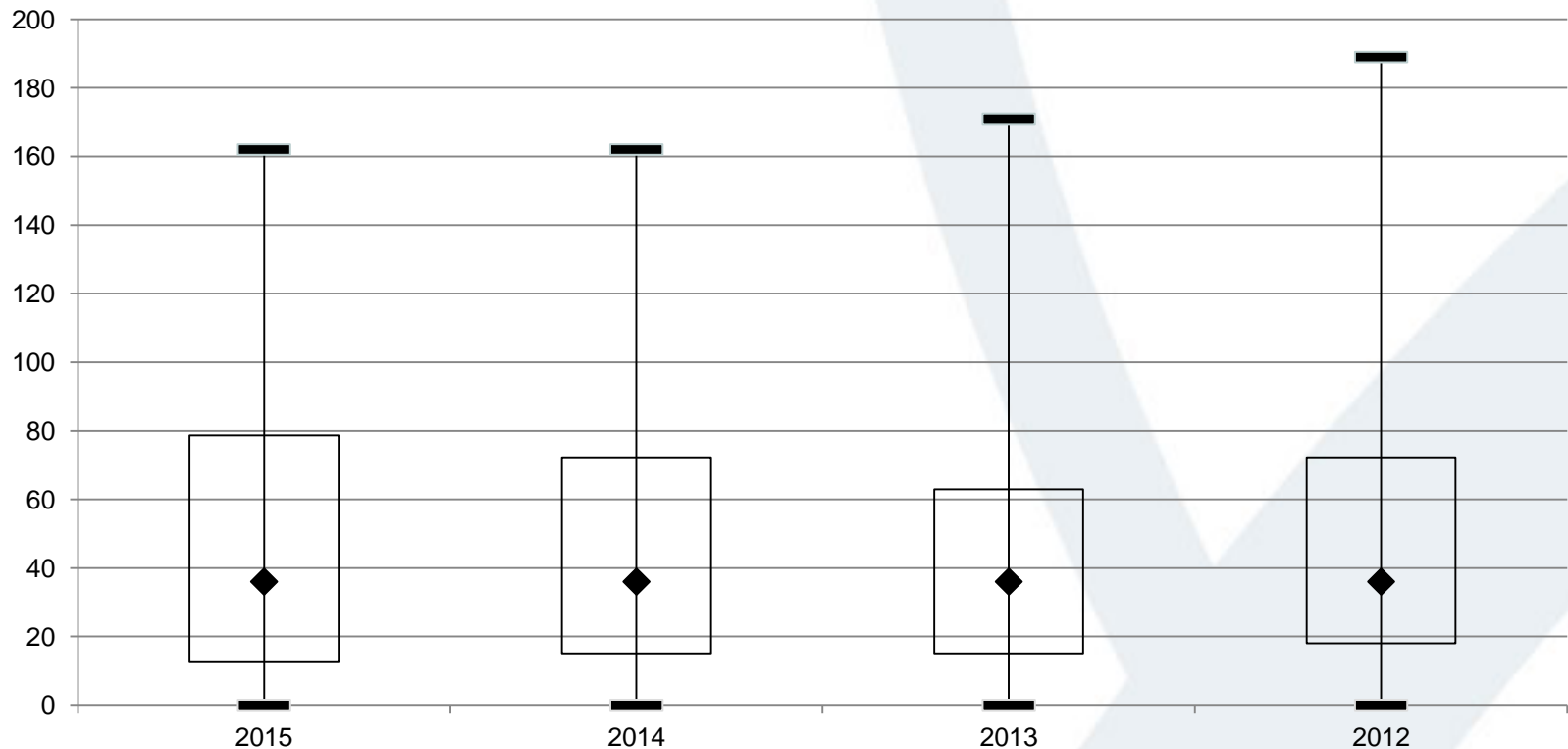
Overall RAG Status Percentages

	2015	2014 adj.	2014	2013	2012
% Red	15.6	12.6	17.0	19.1	21.4
% Amber	45.9	42.1	51.9	48.7	32.0
% Green	38.6	45.33	31.0	32.2	46.6

- Based on the 2014 adjusted results, **we performed slightly worse on our KPI than last year** (though we're still meeting our target)
- The highest risk score was 162 – a decrease on last year after adjustments
- The systems dimension remains the primary driver of risk
- Lots of movement of statistics across the red/amber threshold
- Our very riskiest outputs have mainly stayed the same or improved – the key rises in risk have come from moderately risky outputs

Box plots of composite scores

Composite scores are a summary of the overall risk to an output, weighted by importance - a higher score represents more of a risk to the ONS.
The scale runs from 0 to 216.



Outer lines = Max/Min

'Boxes'=LQ/UQ

Diamonds=Median

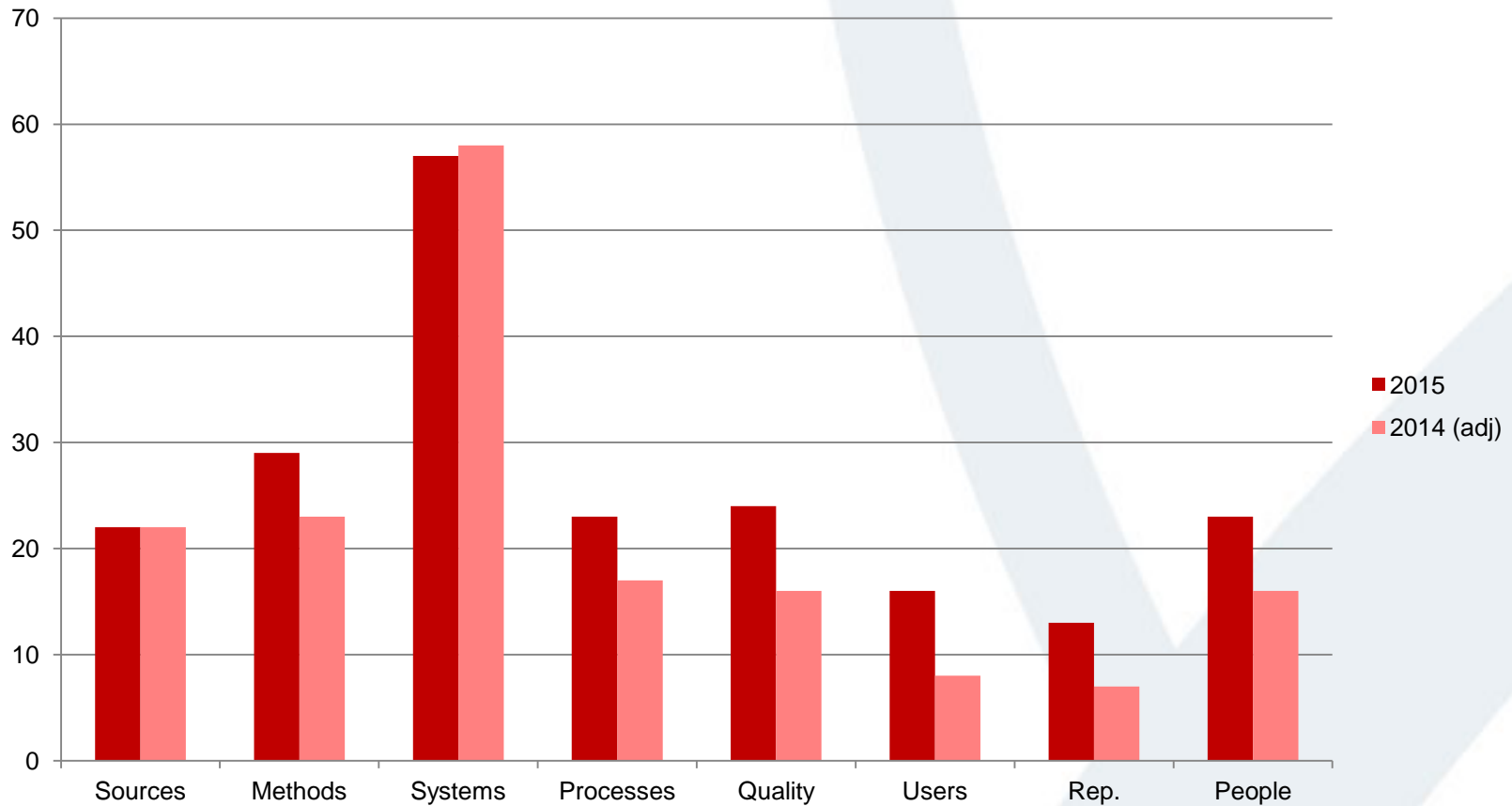
2014/13/12 scores are unadjusted

Highest Risk Outputs 2015

Directorate	Division	Output	2015 Score	2014 Score (Adj.)	2015 Rank	2014 Rank
NAES	EH&EI	Business investment-provisional results (first release)	162	162	1=	2=
NAES	EH&EI	Business investment-revised results (first release)	162	162	1=	2=
NAES	GCC	Public Sector Finances (First Release) and related data and tables	162	126	1=	8=
NAES	SIS	UK trade (first release)	162	162	1=	2=
S&A	WISE	EU Statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)	162	144	1=	7
NAES	EH&EI	Capital stocks and consumption of fixed capital	144	162	6=	2=
NAES	EH&EI	UK balance sheets	144	144	6=	6
NAES	GCC	Government debt and deficit under the Maastricht Treaty (First Release) and International Government Finance Statistics transmissions to Eurostat, ECB, IMF, OECD and World Bank	144	126	6=	8=
NAES	PRICES	Service Producer Price Index (SPPI)	144	117	6=	14=
DC	SSD	Family Spending publication & LCF	126	108	10=	18=
NAES	LMD	Claimant Count	126	189	10=	1
NAES	NACD	Input - Output - Supply & use tables for the United Kingdom	126	126	10=	8=
S&A	WISE	Effects of Taxes and Benefits on household income	126	99	10=	18=

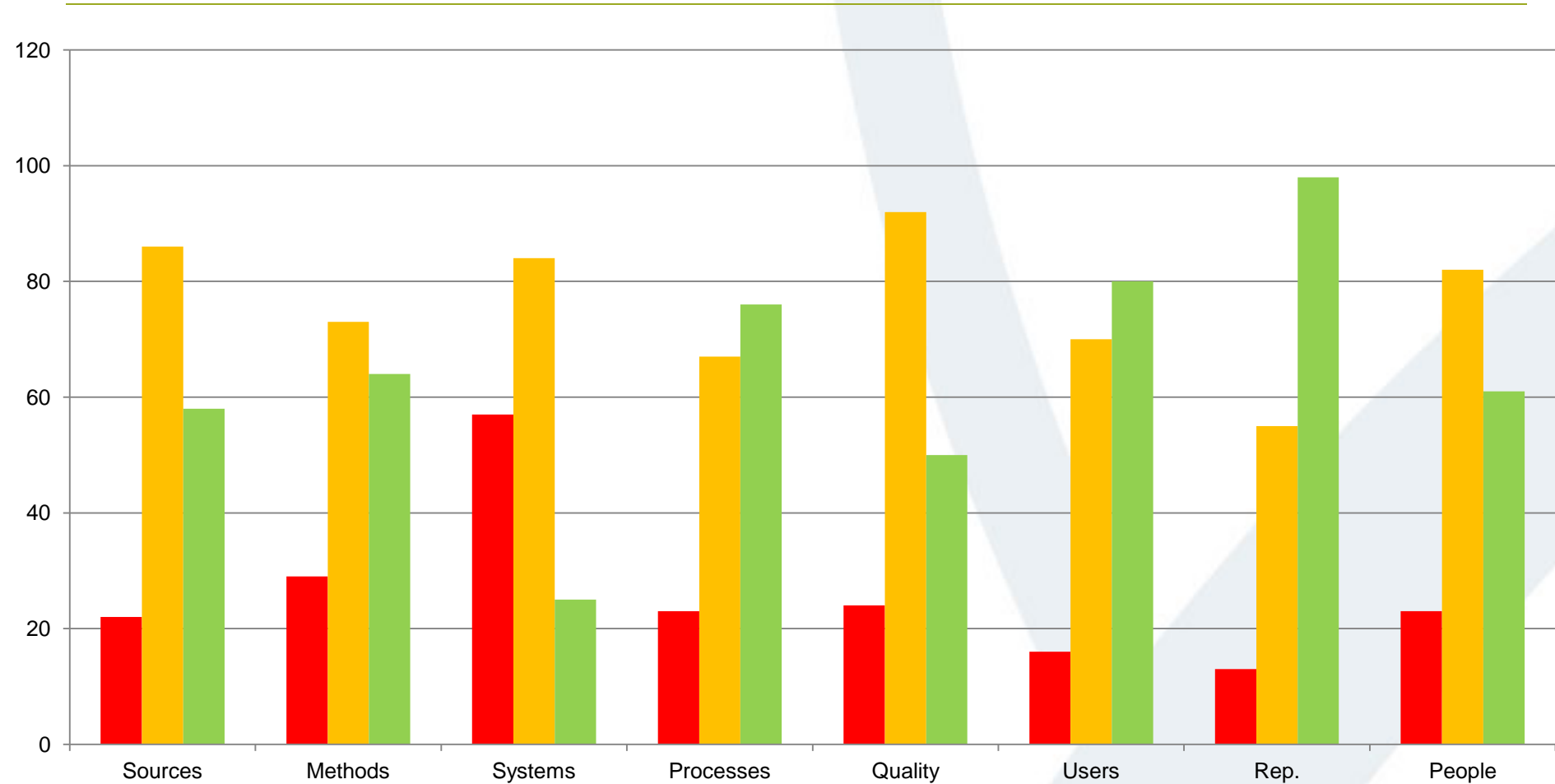
Red = Increase in risk since last year. Green = Decrease in risk since last year.

% of red outputs by dimension



Systems remains the key source of risk but it has improved since last year.

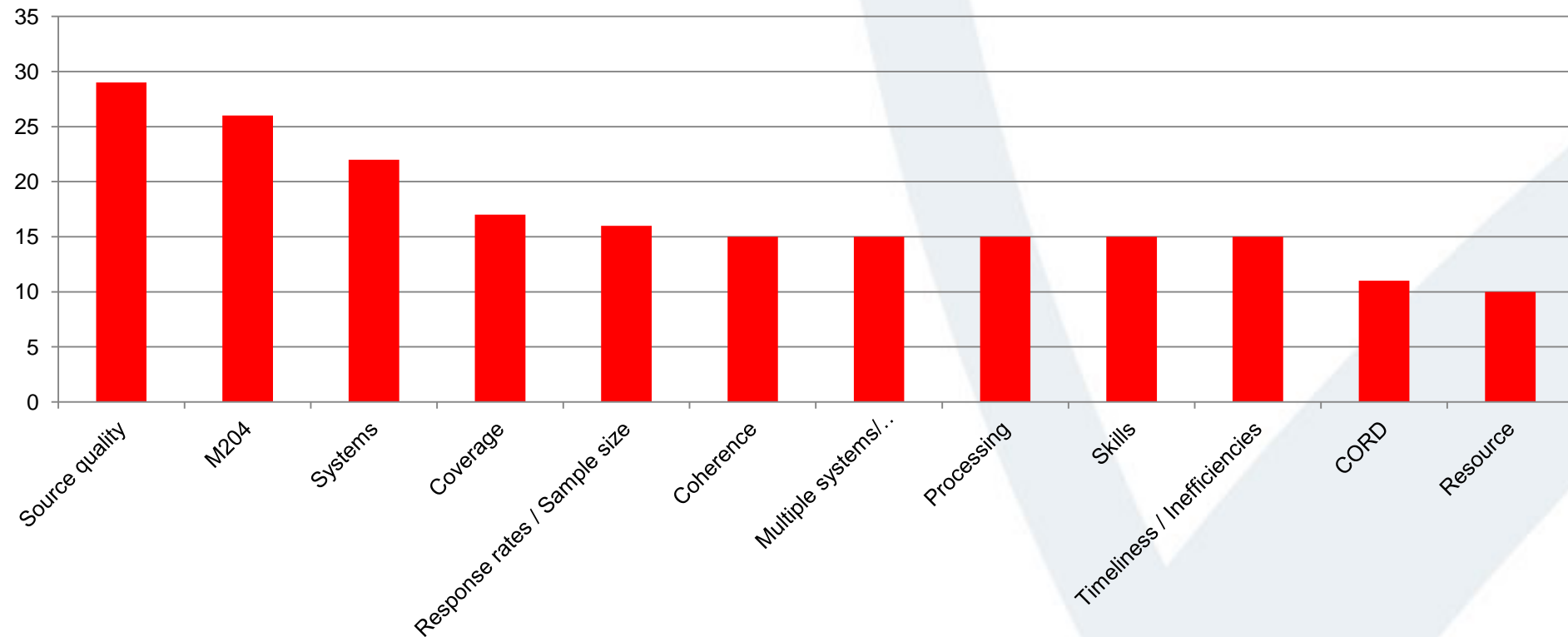
Summary of 2015 output scores



Amber scores outweigh red scores on every dimension.
Green scores outweigh red scores on every dimensions except systems.

Top Cross Cutting Themes

Number of red scores



- Themes with fewer than 10 red scores excluded.
- Key issues are systems, processes and sources.
- If you bundled M204, Systems and CORD they would dwarf the other themes.

What next..?

- Consider results in business planning etc
- Is additional information required?
- Additional analysis