OPEN DATA STRATEGY FOR THE HOME OFFICE
2012 – 2013

28 June 2012

Open Data Strategy 2012 – 2013 for the Home Office

Contents

1. Introduction

The government's ambition is for Britain to have "the most open, transparent government in the world". Transparency is central to the way that the Home Office, and all organisations associated with it, delivers services and engages with the public, balanced of course with the need to protect the public, minimise bureaucracy and ensure value for money. Transparency is enabling the public to hold us to account in a meaningful way, and the re-use of data will help to drive growth, efficiency and improvements which in turn will help reduce the deficit. Although there is some information we cannot publish[1], where we can, we will.

The Home Office plans to work with its executive non-departmental public bodies, including SOCA, to maximise their contribution to the transparency agenda, and further development of this Open Data strategy. The governance of information assurance and risk, and transparency and open data, is managed across the Home Office Group by our Senior Information Risk Owners (SIROs). They combine this role with that of Transparency Champion to ensure that information assets, data and issues relating to the management of these are considered in an integrated manner as 'two sides of the same coin', as well as meeting our legal obligations regarding the management of information[2].

Information assets are essentially collections of data which are of value to the organisation, and are organised and managed in a systematic way, appropriate to the information they contain. Our publicly available Information Asset Register is published on the Home Office website, and accessible via data.gov.uk[3]. Information assets are reviewed by the relevant Information Asset Owners[4], in collaboration with others, to assess opportunities to provide re-usable data to support transparency, whilst considering the operational risk of doing so. The Home Office, and its executive non-departmental bodies, are externally assessed on an annual basis using the Information Assurance Maturity Model. We are also in the process of developing an internal model for assessing our maturity with regard to other aspects of information management, aligned with our knowledge and information management strategy.

The Home Office is committed to handling information as a valued and valuable asset, both in terms of an individual's personal data which must be held securely and protected from unauthorised access where appropriate, and in ensuring that the maximum value is derived from other data by ensuring its re-use[5] within the department, across government, and wherever feasible, by the public and developer

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[1] Examples of information that cannot be published include those that would impact on national or operational security, as well as those relating to the personal privacy of individuals, including the victims or witnesses of crime.

[2] The Home Office has robust procedures in place to meet our legal obligations regarding public access to information, particularly relating to the Freedom of Information Act and the Data Protection Act.

[3] http://data.gov.uk/dataset/home-office-information-asset-register

[4] The terms of reference for SIROs and IAOs in the Home Office are included at Annex A.

[5] Where appropriate the joint requirements of personal privacy and transparency can be met by means of anonymising data, or publishing data at a higher level of granularity to maintain anonymity.

community. To this end, we have developed a robust set of information policies[6], which reflect the lifecycle approach to information management. These policies are regularly reviewed, and aligned closely to the Information Principles[7] published as part of the government ICT strategy. The Home Office is committed to ensuring that public information is published in line with the public data principles[8], and developing services that will enable the public to access information about themselves in a secure and reliable way.

2. Big Data

In line with the emerging trend as outlined in the recent consultation on Making Open Data Real[9], the Home Office is moving from the broad brush approach of 'opening up data' to a more targeted approach. This focuses on publishing the big iconic datasets we hold that will capture public interest regarding data that is available to them, and that will enable new products or services to be developed by data users. Datasets for publication are identified by business units across the Home Office and its Executive Agencies as part of their regular review of assets for the information asset register. Consideration of priorities will be included in the annual departmental business plan. Business units are also required to include their approach to transparency in their Group business plans.

2.1   Crime mapping

To date, the best example of Big Data within the Home Office is the national crime mapping website, Police.uk[10], which enables members of the public to access street-level information about crime and anti-social behaviour, in order to empower communities to hold their police force and, from November 2012 their elected police and crime commissioners to account. In addition, the public can use the website to access information about how their local police force is performing as part of reforms to improve public accountability. Since its launch in January 2011, Police.uk has received over 47 million visits.

Police.uk has also received more than 4,500 items of feedback from the public about the site and development they would like to see, and recent developments reflect these. For example:

- From January 2012, the number of points where crimes are shown on Police.uk were doubled to provide an even greater level of information and the website now shows all incidents of crime and anti-social behaviour recorded at all train stations.

- January 2012 also saw the start of the process to map incidents which occurred on or near a range of locations such as shopping areas, nightclubs, hospitals and

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[6] High level information policies cover the creation, storage, use and disposal of information.

[7] http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/sites/default/files/resources/Information_Principles_UK_Public_Sector_final.pdf

[8] http://data.gov.uk/opendataconsultation/annex-2

[9] http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/resource-library/making-open-data-real-public-consultation

[10] http://www.police.uk/

parks to provide the public with more information and context about where crime is occurring in their local area.

- From October 2011, the public has been able to access information about how their local police is performing against categories such as crime rates, quality of service and victim satisfaction. In addition, the public also has access to a more detailed breakdown of crimes in their area, such as criminal damage and arson, and shoplifting. These were previously reported in the 'other crime' category'.

- The Application Programming Interface (API) has been opened up to over 1,000 developers and a number of applications have been developed using this data, including Crime Finder, which uses augmented reality to give the user a visual sense of the crimes around them. The apps page on Police.uk shows further examples of apps built using the data accessible through the Police.uk website.

The Home Office and the National Policing Improvement Agency (NPIA) have also worked with the Ministry of Justice to ensure that data on crime and justice outcomes are available to the public in a joined-up way. To this end, from May 2012, the Police.uk website started to give communities information on what happens *after* a crime has been committed. The site now shows all police outcomes, such as whether a person was given a caution or a fixed penalty notice, and is starting to show court outcomes. This will provide the public with more information than ever before about what action has been taken in response to crimes in their area, and this work represents a significant shift to greater transparency of the criminal justice system.

2.2 Equality data

As the cross-government lead on equality, the Government Equalities Office (GEO) in the Home Office leads the drive to use data and transparency to ensure better equality outcomes. GEO published the government's Equality Strategy in 2010 and highlighted the role of the new public sector Equality Duty in supporting the government's drive to increase transparency. Under the Equality Duty, public bodies are subject to specific duties to publish information to show their compliance with the Equality Duty at least annually, and to set and publish equality objectives at least every four years, thereby increasing the accountability of those delivering public services. Publishing information about decision-making, and the equality data which underpins those decisions, will open up public bodies to informed public scrutiny. Moreover, knowing that such information will be published will help focus the minds of decision-makers on giving proper consideration to equality issues.

GEO has published quick start guides to help public bodies understand the Equality Duty and the specific duties. The Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) is the statutory body established to help eliminate discrimination and reduce inequality. GEO has worked with EHRC to ensure its non-statutory guidance on the Equality Duty and specific duties (in particular, the guidance entitled "Equality information and the Equality Duty: a guide for public authorities") reflects the government's wider policy on transparency and open data, and recommends that equality data is published in accordance with the Public Sector Transparency Board's Public Data Transparency Principles.

More widely, GEO also works with private sector organisations and political parties to encourage them to publish diversity data as part of their drive to promote equality of opportunity, and gender equality in the workplace.

The Strategic Diversity Action Team, within the Home Office's Human Resources Group, works with business partners across the Home Office and its agencies, on our equality objectives. These objectives, together with information that demonstrates how the department is considering equality in its policy and decision making, have recently been published on the Home Office website.

Information will be added regularly, providing ongoing evidence of 'due regard' to the Public Sector Equality Duty, and to signpost external stakeholders to any development of services or policies, providing a means to update and engage interested parties at the earliest opportunity.

2.3   National Statistics

A significant and growing amount of Home Office data is now published and can be referenced from both the Home Office website and Publication Hub maintained by the Office of National Statistics (ONS). Much of this data can rightly be regarded as Big Data, in particular data such as our crime and migration statistics fall into this category. The coverage and publication schedule for these statistical releases is decided by the Home Office Chief Statistician (subject to consultation with users with regard to significant changes). Data published on the Home Office website, both National Statistics and other information, can also be found via data.gov.uk[11].

Home Office Statistics already publish a wide range of data on crime, policing, drug seizures, terrorism, animal science and migration. For example, Home Office Statistics (Migration Statistics) publish quarterly immigration data (in February, May, August and November). Topics covered are Before Entry, Admissions, Extensions, Settlement, Citizenship, Asylum, Removals and Voluntary Departures, Detention, European Economic Area, Work, Study, and Family. Following consultation with users, a new format for data release that provides detailed data broken down by individual nationality has been introduced. This has been welcomed by key users as a huge improvement on what was previously available.

Data are also published by the United Kingdom Border Agency (UKBA) on its transparency framework indicators, and via the regular supply of information to the Home Affairs Select Committee (HASC). Other departments also publish data on a range of migration related topics – for example, national insurance numbers issued to migrants (Department for Work & Pensions, DWP), the labour force survey (DWP) and immigration / emigration patterns and trends (ONS), which can usefully be used in combination with UKBA data. Close collaboration between departments has resulted in the cross-referencing of data between different outputs, resulting in more coherent reporting.

As recommended by the National Statistician in her recent review, from April 2012 responsibility for publication of crime statistics has moved from the Home Office to the ONS, with ONS also being responsible for the British Crime Survey (to be renamed the 'Crime Survey for England & Wales'). The Home Office has retained

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[11] http://data.gov.uk/

responsibility for the collection and validation of the Police Recorded Crime series and will work closely with ONS to support them in producing National Statistics publications on crime that bring together both series.

Home Office Statistics and UKBA plan to both expand on the detail of the data currently published and also publish new sources of data. For example, publication of a more detailed breakdown of types of visa issued by nationality in the "Before Entry" topics was introduced in early 2012, and more detail on removals and voluntary departures will be published later in the year. Home Office Statistics will also publish new sources of data (for example certificates of sponsorship issued to migrants). More generally, data will be systematically released in response to regular demands for particular information through freedom of information requests, parliamentary questions and other requests.

2.4 Administrative data

The Home Office publishes monthly line item spend data regarding financial expenditure over £25,000 and items purchased using the Government Procurement Card (GPC) over £500. We also publish data on salaries for individual members of the Senior Civil Service at Director level and above, plus aggregate salaries and details of the remit of teams below that level. In addition, we publish monthly workforce information, and are exploring the feasibility of increasing this to include sick absence returns and other data, without breaching the individuals' right to privacy.

3. My Data

My Data is information held by the Home Office and its related organisations which can potentially be made available to the individuals to whom it relates, with the facility for individuals to correct data, if appropriate, without the need to make subject access requests. At a basic level, these data may simply be individual names and addresses, but at a more advanced level they could include details of transactions between the individual and the organisation, and advice as to when particular services will be received.

The processes for the release of personal data must be robust, reliable, secure and reflect legal obligations regarding access to such data: the Home Office approach to this will accord with requirements in the forthcoming Right to Data white paper. In particular, these processes must ensure that data are only released to those who have a right to the data, normally the individual to whom they relate.

Data held by the Home Office Group which could potentially be made available to enable members of the public to search for and access their own data includes:

- Identity & Passport Service (IPS) – progress of individual passport requests for those who are applying. This will be made available through the new online channel being delivered during 2012.

- Security industry applications – the Security Industry Authority (SIA) is introducing a facility for applicants to receive updates regarding the progress of their applications via text message, if they wish. Similar information is available to organisations who have submitted applications on behalf of their employees.

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- UKBA and the Border Force plan to increase the range of information about their activities and performance which is available to the public. UKBA and the Border Force will also explore whether it is possible to allow sponsors, employees and other citizens to interact with their systems. A steering group has been established to provide oversight of this work, and engage with relevant parts of the organisation.

The units identified above will be considering the feasibility of enabling the public to access their own data as described above within the lifetime of this Parliament.

The Criminal Record Bureau (CRB) already provide details on request of the progress of individual applications, to both the individual and to lead/counter signatory: requests can be made either by telephone or online. Similarly, disclosure numbers are provided on request to the individual. In exceptional circumstances, application forms and copies of the CRB check may be provided to lead/counter signatories when requested in writing, e.g. for court purposes, although exemptions to this may apply.

4. Satisfaction and Experience Data

These are data which provide an insight into customer satisfaction with Home Office services and the customer experience. These data helps us analyse and address concerns of users, customers or other stakeholders and improve our services. These data include both figures collected directly by the Home Office and its associated organisations and data collected by others on our behalf.

Details of actual data already held will be made available to the public in line with the public data principles. Possible data includes:

- Passport delivery data:

  o Performance reporting on customer service is assessed through customer satisfaction surveys which run a minimum of twice a year.

  o Customer intelligence findings about customer behaviour and expectations are published as collected.

- CRB publishes data regardng the time to complete checks and the customer experience of the process, by both individuals and organisations. These data are included in the IPSOS MORI research reports along with the CRB performance figures, which include customer service, and police performance standards.

- Crime mapping: since its launch in January 2011, the Police.uk website has received over 4,500 items of individual feedback and has opened up the raw data to more than 1,000 developers

- If public opinion polling is commissioned within the Home Office, then the outcomes will be published.

Data regarding some aspects of customer satisfaction are already published. For example, figures relating to complaints against the police are published by the Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC); details of the percentage of passports delivered to deadline by IPS; and the clearance of passengers through the

border are published as part of the impact indicators agreed in our 2011/12 business plan.

In addition to National Statistics on migration, published by Home Office Statistics, UKBA also publishes information about its transparency indicators, its asylum system and its performance in dealing with customer complaints and correspondence. These data include details of the percentage of migration applications decided within published standards, and the cost of these. UKBA plan to increase the range of information about their activities and performance that is made available to the public.

5. Creation of dynamic Information Markets

This aspect of transparency relates to work with external stakeholders, including developers, academics, voluntary organisations and the business community, to maximise the use of public data and the benefits derived from this. This work will build on existing relationships, for example with members of the Crime and Justice Transparency Sector Panel, set up by the Home Office and Ministry of Justice, and chaired by Dr Kieron O'Hara, which provides external challenge, support and advice in shaping the work on transparency in the criminal justice system.

Relevant work relating to this aspect of transparency includes:

- Opportunities which transparency and open data present to support the Home Office in meeting its objectives. For example the GEO is using transparency as a means of encouraging partnership working between voluntary and public sector organisations to ensure the public sector Equality Duty promotes better equality outcomes. The Equality and Diversity Forum and Citizens Advice have been jointly awarded a contract to prepare a package of support for the voluntary and community sector on the Equality Duty. The package will include tools to help the sector understand the requirements of the Equality Duty, and to work with public bodies to promote transparency, accountability and good practice on equality across the public sector.

- Participation in events which enable engagement with developers and other stakeholders, e.g. UK GovCamp, hack days, and the Crime and Justice Transparency Sector Panel. We continue to work with data developers and social media entrepreneurs to identify more ways to drive transparency and culture change.

- Work with 'trailblazer' areas across the country, which build on the success of Police.uk, to drive even greater transparency across crime, policing and justice at a local level. This involves commissioning research to better understand public and practitioner experiences of local innovations. Avon and Somerset's case tracking system for victims, TrackMyCrime[12], is one example of a current trailblazer and we will look to identify future trailblazing initiatives to support later this year.

- Our commitment to publishing the underlying data which supports Police.uk has led to some exciting innovations including the trailblazing app Surrey Police

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[12] http://www.trackmycrime.police.uk/

Beat[13] which allows Neighbourhood Police Teams to 'tweet on the beat'. In addition, SafeTrip[14], one of the winners of Silicon Valley Comes to the UK Appathon, uses the Police.uk API to calculate a statistically safe route home. Further examples can be viewed on the Police apps[15] page on Police.uk.

- Work with other government departments to maximise re-use of data, e.g. Cabinet Office/HM Treasury regarding the use of spend, organogram, salary and workforce data. For example, both UKBA and IPS share data with other government departments including DWP and Department of Health and law enforcement agencies for the prevention of fraud and identity related crime. In addition, IPS share civil registration data with ONS. UKBA also share data with ONS for statistical and administrative purposes.

- This work may include progress on the linking of different datasets, where demand from the user or developer community highlights this requirement. It will also include work to publish reference data, where this is needed.

6. Improving the quality of data

The continuous improvement of data quality is important in driving forward the benefits of transparency, as well as increasing public confidence in government data. Home Office work on this will build on previous work to ensure that data published by the Home Office are fit for purpose, and are described, recorded and communicated consistently.

The Home Office is committed to publishing data in open format, and has information policies and guidance in place to support this. Data are published on the most appropriate website for the subject matter concerned, for instance the Home Office website or Police.uk, and digital continuity is provided through the application of guidance produced by The National Archives. Published data are also linked from data.gov.uk, which is used as the principal mechanism for promoting re-usable data published by the Home Office. We have a documented process on opening up government data, and we will review this during 2012/13 to ensure that the need to publish data to open standards and on an appropriate technology platform is included at an early stage in the publication process.

As part of its regular programme of monitoring and assessment, the UK Statistics Authority has assessed and confirmed the accreditation as 'National Statistics' the Home Office's crime statistics. Implementation of the recommendations of the independent National Statistician's review of crime statistics is intended to lead to further improvements to improve the public's understanding of official crime statistics, and their confidence in them. During 2011, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) conducted a review of police crime and incident recording. The results of that inspection were published in January 2012. Assurance of the integrity of police recorded crime figures will continue to be part of the Inspectorate's

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[13] http://itunes.apple.com/gb/app/surrey-police/id451120732

[14] http://itunes.apple.com/us/app/safe-trip/id436319378?mt=8

[15] http://www.police.uk/police-apps?q=London%20SW1P,%20UK

work programme. The assessment of immigration statistics[16] is complete and is set to confirm the accreditation of the data released under the main quarterly release as 'National Statistics' subject to the implementation of a limited number of requirements. Assessments of animal science and policing statistics have started.

Work will also be undertaken to further embed the application of the public data principles, and the Information Principles which have recently been published as part of the government ICT strategy, into the way that the Home Office works in terms of its processes, policies and procedures.

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[16] http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment/assessment-reports/report-177---statistics-on-immigration.pdf

Annex A: Terms of Reference for Senior Information Risk Owners (SIROs) and Information Asset Owners (IAOs) in the Home Office

SIRO Terms of Reference:

Role

The Home Office Senior Information Risk Owner (SIRO) is a member of the Home Office Board who has responsibility for ensuring that information risks are managed appropriately, balancing this with the requirement to make public data open and re-usable. The SIRO is accountable to the Permanent Secretary and is required to submit an annual report providing an assessment of information risks in the Home Office.

Responsibilities

The SIRO is responsible for leading and fostering a culture that values, protects and uses information for the public good. This includes:

- ensuring that the department has a plan to achieve and monitor the right culture, across the department and its partners, balancing the requirements of the effective management of information risks and the benefits of greater transparency of public data;
- taking visible steps to support and participate in that plan (including completing own information assurance training);
- ensuring that the department has Information Asset Owners (IAOs) who are skilled, focussed on the issues, and supported; in addition to any specialists the department needs.

The SIRO owns the overall information risk policy and risk assessment process, tests its outcome, and ensures that it is used effectively. This includes:

- ensuring that the risk policy comprehensively provides for the department to implements at least the minimum mandatory compliance measures in force from time to time; that it covers its own activity and that of its delivery partners; and specifies how compliance will be monitored;
- ensuring that a departmental risk assessment is completed at least quarterly taking account of extant Government-wide guidance (as provided by the Cabinet Office) and of a threat assessment provided by DSU;
- taking account of the risk assessment, understanding the information risks carried by the department through its delivery chain; ensuring that they are addressed, and establishing that they inform investment decisions;
- ensuring that risk assessment and actions taken in mitigation benefit from an adequate level of independent scrutiny;
- considering any requests from the department to deviate from the policy (the SIRO is the only person who may approve deviations).

The SIRO leads within the Home Office in championing greater transparency of public data. This includes:

- providing advice to the Home Secretary, ministers and the Home Office Board on the implications of transparency initiatives for the Home Office
- responding to requests for greater transparency from other government departments, and the public
- ensuring that all business units within the Home Office assess data within their control based on the assumption of transparency
- oversee the transparency section in the Home Office business plan and ensure delivery of this

The SIRO is responsible for advising the Accounting Officer on the information risk aspects of his statement on internal control. This includes:

- receiving an annual assessment of performance, including material from the IAOs and specialists, with reference to Government minimum mandatory measures as well as department-specific measures;
- providing advice to the Accounting Officer on the information risk elements of the statement on internal control;
- sharing assessment and supporting material with Cabinet Office, to support cross-Government work in this area.

Relationship with Agencies and NDPBs

Agencies and NDPBs are responsible for their own information risk management arrangements and input to the government's Transparency Agenda. They are required to comply with:

- the Home Office Risk Management Policy and Guidance (HORMPG); and
- the Home Office Information Risk Management Policy and Guidance;
- the Home Office policy on Open Access to and Re-use of Public Data (draft)

The Chief Executive or Chair (depending on the constitution of the Agency / NDPB) is accountable to the Home Secretary and Permanent Secretary for the work of their organisation, including transparency and information risk management. The Chief Executive may appoint their own SIRO to support them in this.

The Home Office SIRO will include in their report to the Permanent Secretary, the information risk associated with the Home Office family which includes its Agencies and its NDPBs. The process for this will be in accordance with the HORMPG and the working arrangements set up for the sponsorship of Agencies and NDPBs. Thus:

- Agencies and NDPBs will have a sponsor or sponsor unit in the Home Office responsible for managing the relationship with that body. The sponsor is responsible for understanding the Agency/NDPB's most significant risks and risk management capability. Where appropriate, the sponsor will escalate these risks within the Home Office in accordance with the HORMPG;
- The UKBA and IPS do not currently have a Home Office sponsor unit. However, for risk management (including information risk) the Performance and Delivery Unit will fulfil the sponsor function.

References

"Managing Information Risk: a guide for accounting officers, boards and SIROs" The National Archives. March 2008

"Working in Partnership for a Secure and Resilient UK Information Infrastructure". Cabinet Office CSIA. 2005

"Public Data Transparency Principles". www.data.gov.uk

Home Office
OCIO
March 2011

IAO Terms of Reference:

Role

Information Asset Owners (IAOs) are senior people involved in running a relevant business area which uses a registered Home Office Information Asset. Their role is to understand what information is held, what is added and what is removed, how information is moved, and who has access and why. As a result they are able to understand and address risks to the information, and ensure that information is fully used within the law for the public good, and provide written input to the SIRO annually on the security and use of their asset.

Responsibilities

Lead and foster a culture that values, protects and uses information for the public good

- understand the Home Office's plans to achieve and monitor the right culture, across the Department and its partners
- take visible steps to support and participate in that plan (including completing own training)
- participate in and contribute to activities of the IAO community, identifying best practice and opportunities for continuous improvement

Know what information is held in the asset, and what is added and removed and how

- keep understanding of the asset and how it is used up to date
- approve and minimise transfers while achieving the business purpose
- approve arrangements so that information put onto removable media such as disks or laptops is minimised and protected appropriately with approved encryption methods where required
- approve the disposal mechanisms for paper or electronic records from the asset, in accordance with DSU guidance

Know who has access to the asset and why, and ensure their use of it is monitored

- understand the Home Office's policy on use of the information

- be aware of and understand relevant statutory requirements with regard to handling information
- check that access provided is the minimum necessary to achieve the business purpose
- consider requests for access to information from other business users, and maintain log of requests and decisions
- receive records of checks on use and assures self that they are being conducted
- report breaches promptly in accordance with HO procedures

Understand, identify and control risks to the business in relation to their asset(s), and provide assurance to the SIRO

- contribute to implementation of the Information Risk Management Policy in their business area
- contribute to the department's risk assessment
- provide an annual written assessment to the SIRO on the use and security of the information assets they are responsible for and the information they hold
- make the case where necessary for new investment to secure the asset

Ensure the asset is fully used for the public good, including responding to requests for access from others

- consider whether better use of the information could be made
- receive and log requests from others for access
- ensure decisions on access are taken accordingly

Further guidance on carrying out these responsibilities is available via the IAO Toolkit on the Information Assurance Programme website

Annex B: List of data to be released for first time 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2014

Dataset Name	Description of data (including fields)	To be first published on (i.e. date, including month and year)	Frequency of update (e.g. monthly, quarterly, annually)	Issued under the Open Government Licence (OGL) Yes or No[17]
Beat meeting engagement	People engaging with local beat meetings	July 2012	Quarterly	Yes
Costs of crime	Estimated scale and costs of organised crime to the UK, broken down by crime type (drugs, fraud, etc)	Summer 2012	One-off publication (NB: substantial piece: to be updated 2014/2015 at the earliest)	Yes
Disruption of crime	Number of substantial disruptions to organised crime groups in the previous 3 months	July 2012	Quarterly (NB: Figures will be included as they become available by quarter. Figures for all agencies will be available by October 2012)	Yes
Hate crime	Hate crime offences	Summer 2012	Annual	Yes

[17] The OGL allows the public and business to, for free: copy, publish, distribute and transmit the Information; adapt the Information; exploit the Information commercially for example, by combining it with other Information, or by including it in their own product or application. The full licence can be found at http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence

Dataset Name	Description of data (including fields)	To be first published on (i.e. date, including month and year)	Frequency of update (e.g. monthly, quarterly, annually)	Issued under the Open Government Licence (OGL) Yes or No[17]
Police action after crime	Police.uk updated to include information on what happens after a crime has been committed in terms of police action and court outcomes	May 2012	Monthly	Yes
Equal Civil Marriage	Response to public consultation on same-sex marriage	End 2012	One-off publication	Yes
Sick absence returns	Sick absence details categorised within the Home Office Group, including details of costs and reasons	Spring 2013	TBA	Yes
Workforce management information	Exploring the feasibility of further publication of workforce data, including equality data	Spring 2013	TBA	Yes