



## Inclusive Data Charter monitoring form - guidance

### Please note the following:

- This is a voluntary exercise but it would be great if **every** IDC Champion could complete the form in as much detail as you can. Some IDC Champions have only recently launched their action plan/or are in the process of finalising/revising theirs but it is important and useful if we have baseline data on all Champions (even if this might be brief). This will enable us to really track progress year on year.
- You do not need to report against every Principle (if there are some) that do not link to actions in your action plan. In this case, please just put N/A in the free text box next to the Principle.
- To mark the 1 year anniversary of the launch of the IDC, we hope to develop a range of materials (including some case studies; a summary of actions; and social media activity) to showcase the progress that has been made by Champions and the impact of the IDC. This will be put together using the information you include on the form. The more detail you are able to include the better. Please write the content as clearly as possible and ensure you explain any acronyms or organisation/country/sector specific terms.
- Please attach any supplementary documents (articles/reports/guidance/training material/social media coverage) or links you have that support the content of the form.
- If you have progress to share around actions (not in your IDC action plan but contributing to strengthening data disaggregation as we work towards the SDGs), please detail this in **Section 4 – Additional comments about progress**.

# INCLUSIVE DATA CHARTER INITIATIVE (ANNUAL MONITORING) 2019

<b>Name of IDC Champion:</b>	Office for National Statistics		
<b>Date that your IDC action plan was published:</b>	13 July 2018		
<b>Date of submission of this monitoring form:</b>	20 June 2019		
<b>Name of person responsible for completing your IDC monitoring form:</b>	Geeta Kerai		
<p>Before you complete this form, please refer to the guidance above. Please return the form to Linsey (<a href="mailto:lwinter@sightsavers.org">lwinter@sightsavers.org</a>) by Friday 14 June.</p>			
<h2>1. PROGRESS - THE FIVE IDC PRINCIPLES</h2> <p><b>SCORE</b> 1. No Progress; 2. Some Progress; 3. On Track to Deliver; 4. Delivering a little faster than plan; 5. Delivering much faster than plan</p>			
		<b>SCORE</b>	<b>ACTION PLAN PROGRESS (NARRATIVE).</b> Please describe key achievements in the past year or since you signed up to the Charter (in relation to each principle) and justify your scoring. This should link to actions in your IDC action plan. Please attach any supporting documents.
1.1	<b>Principle One</b> - All populations must be included in the data.	N/A	
1.2	<b>Principle Two</b> - All data should, wherever possible, be disaggregated in order to accurately describe all populations.	2	<p>We are currently reporting UK headline data for 180 of the Global SDG Indicators, of which 131 (73%) have at least one disaggregation. This includes characteristics stipulated by the UN Leave No One Behind (LNOB) agenda and additional characteristics that may be more relevant to an indicator. For example, 3.1.1: <i>maternal mortality</i> is disaggregated by death classification (direct/indirect) as well as age, ethnicity, country of birth (as a proxy for migration) and deprivation quintile (as a proxy for income).</p> <p>We are collaborating with Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) to improve reporting of SDG indicator 2.1.2: <i>Food insecurity</i> and ensure greater coverage of population groups. A suite of questions has been added to the 2019 Family Resource Survey (FRS) to increase reporting of disaggregated data.</p>

			<p>Since we published our action plan in July 2018, we have filled 50 disaggregation data gaps (11% increase); of which 2 indicators (16.1.4 &amp; 16.7.2) are fully disaggregated by the 7 LNOB characteristics. <b>Note:</b> while these 2 indicators are fully disaggregated, they are not reported at the UK level. Disaggregating data by geography is a UK priority and one where the highest number of disaggregations have been filled. In 2018 there were 92 geography disaggregation data gaps which has decreased to 63 gaps. Work disaggregating other characteristics is also in progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geography: We are disaggregating data to the lowest level possible (e.g. local authority). 59 of the 180 reported indicators now include lower levels of geography (e.g. 9.1.1 and 11.6.2). We have geocoded all of our data to improve reporting and allow map functionalities on our reporting platform.</li> <li>• Disability status: A total of 18 indicators are now disaggregated by disability (compared to 7 last July). These are based on labour market and crime-related indicators. Work to increase this number is ongoing.</li> <li>• Migration status: An additional 10 indicators are now disaggregated by migratory status (n = 13). Work to increase this number is ongoing.</li> </ul>
1.3	<b>Principle Three</b> - Data should be drawn from all available sources.	3	<p>We have liaised with data providers to access their microdata to improve data disaggregation gaps. Examples include using the Labour Force Survey and Crime Survey for England and Wales to report data based on the 8 LNOB characteristics.</p> <p>We have also made progress using non-survey data sources to disaggregate data to lower geographic levels, using Geographic Information Systems. We recently took part in a pilot project with a number of other countries and the software company ESRI which resulted in filling 2 headline data gaps (9.1.1 &amp; 11.3.1) using earth observations and satellite imagery.</p> <p>We are currently working with the Data Science Campus and ONS' Data as a Service (DAAS) team to report on indicators 8.10.1 and 8.10.2 using non-official data (LINK ATM data).</p>
1.4	<b>Principle Four</b> - Those responsible for the collection of data and production of statistics must be accountable.	5	<p>ONS complies with the <a href="#">Code of Practice for Statistics</a>. We are committed to publishing statistics that are of public value, high quality and trustworthy.</p> <p>ONS Quality Centre is working on developing a toolkit for appraising non-official data.</p>
1.5	<b>Principle Five</b> - Human and technical capacity to collect, analyze, and use disaggregated data must be improved,	3	<p>The SDG team in ONS completed a project to accelerate efforts in disaggregating data by disability status using the Labour Force Survey to report labour market specific indicators. As a result, this has increased the team's technical knowledge in analysing data and</p>

	<p>including through adequate and sustainable financing.</p>	<p>disaggregating data at appropriate levels, using statistical packages such as SPSS, R and python.</p> <p>We worked with Ordnance Survey to develop methodology using non-official data to report indicator 9.1.1 at the UK level and disaggregated to local authority level. This methodology is applicable globally and was presented at the UN World Data Forum in Dubai and the Commonwealth Heads of Statistics conference.</p> <p>The data accessed from Link ATM is available for analysis on ONS' Data Access Platform (DaP). This will require the SDG team to be trained in DaP to access and analyse the data.</p>
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## 2. PROGRESS – OUTCOMES, OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT

**OUTCOMES, OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT PROGRESS (NARRATIVE).** Please describe in detail what you have done in relation to each question (over the past year or since you signed up to the IDC). Please attach any supporting documents.

2.1	Has the progress described in your narrative response above (in section 1) brought about any change in policy; programmes; and/or practice? This could be internal or external.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Food Insecurity Bill led by MP Emma Lewell-Buck further supports the importance of reporting data for 2.1.2 and as a result this information will be collected in the Family Resource Survey from 2019.</li> <li>We are engaging with statistical production areas within ONS to ensure that the LNOB agenda is addressed within their workplans and encourage them to provide the required disaggregations.</li> </ul>										
2.2	Which of the following has signing up to the Inclusive Data Charter helped strengthen in your organisation in relation to data disaggregation? Select all that apply.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>a) Data</td> <td>X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) Skills</td> <td>X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Knowledge</td> <td>X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) Resources</td> <td>X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) Other</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	a) Data	X	b) Skills	X	c) Knowledge	X	d) Resources	X	e) Other	
a) Data	X											
b) Skills	X											
c) Knowledge	X											
d) Resources	X											
e) Other												
2.3	Have you collaborated with other IDC Champions in terms of the actions you have outlined above in the past year (in section 1)? If yes, then please name them and describe what you did.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Bank: We have collaborated with the World Bank to develop indicator 9.1.1 in terms of scalability and replicability at the Global level.</li> <li>UNICEF: We have collaborated with UNICEF to determine the defining age and definitions for children.</li> </ul>										
2.4	Are there specific Champions you would like to collaborate with over the next year; and if yes, what on?	HelpAge International to support data disaggregation by age, sex and disability. UNICEF to improve reporting of data related to children.										
2.5	Have you shared practice with other countries/organisations on the actions	No										

	you outline in Section 1? If so, please name them and what you did.	
2.6	Have you encouraged other countries/organisations to sign up to the Inclusive Data Charter? If yes, which were these?	No, but we are recruiting someone to lead on the IDC and data disaggregations. Their role will also involve talking to other organisations and encouraging them to sign up to the IDC.

### 3. CHALLENGES - IMPLEMENTING YOUR ACTION PLAN

3.1	What, if any, have been the challenges with implementing your IDC action plan? How have you overcome these challenges?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. We have asked data providers to add new disaggregations, but their resources have been limited. Therefore, we have used resources within the SDG team to carry out this work (such as analysis of the data provider's micro data to identify new disaggregations). However, this is not a sustainable solution and we are looking to devolve responsibility for updating our National Reporting Platform to the relevant data providers.</li> <li>2. There has been limited understanding within our team on what constitutes appropriate data disaggregation by geography, given that the UK is made up of 4 countries. For example, if data disaggregated at the UK level counts as a disaggregation or if it should be at a lower level to add value. To overcome this, we have sought advice from the IDC lead who put us in touch with topic experts that provided us with useful advice.</li> <li>3. We are currently reviewing our action plan to ensure the feasibility of delivering it and aim to update it accordingly.</li> </ol>
3.2	How can the IDC Secretariat support you over the next year?	Regular meetings and updates on the IDC and how it can affect our work.

### 4. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ABOUT PROGRESS (NOT COVERED ABOVE) SINCE YOU SIGNED UP TO THE IDC

This section could be used to describe other actions you have completed/are completing since signing up to the Charter (not necessarily outlined in your IDC action plan).

Our National Reporting Platform (NRP) is an open source solution for visualising SDG indicators and sharing national progress with custodian agencies. Interactive maps, multiple data visualisations, and eight translations are currently available, and SDMX functionality is being developed to improve data sharing. We work closely with our African and Asian partner countries to improve reporting of their indicators in an open and transparent way. Members of the SDG team have travelled to Ghana, Rwanda and Kyrgyzstan to share good practice and train colleagues to replicate our NRP and maintain this in their countries. Both Rwanda and Ghana have launched their own versions of the NRP this year with our support, and we continue to work with them on increasing indicator coverage and disaggregation.

Our reporting platform is currently undergoing user testing to improve the layout of the NRP as well as the way data is searched and visualised. We are also currently working with the Digital Accessibility Centre (DAC) to make our site more accessible to screen readers and keyboard only users as it is important that all users can locate indicators and view data, regardless of their need or disability.

The ONS international development team have developed medium term partnerships with some key National Statistical offices on statistical modernisation (Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda and with the UNECA). These partnerships are very much in line with the IDC principles, as they focus on building human and technical capability and on using a wide range of data sources to fill evidence gaps. We have worked with the GSS in Ghana to ensure the Washington Group questions are added to the census questionnaire (and to ensure that the census is robust), we are working with NISR in Rwanda to put in place the capabilities and legal and policy structures to improve data sharing and use, and we are working with KNBS in Kenya to develop their code of practice. The ONS Data Science Campus are also working with Rwanda's NISR to develop a data science capability programme to collect data using innovative methods.

The ONS launched 5 new centres in 2018 to focus on filling evidence gaps and producing incisive analysis to inform better decisions, particularly at the policy level:

- Centre for Ageing and Demography – assessing the needs of an ageing population
- Centre for Equalities and Inclusion – addressing questions about fairness and equality in society
- Centre for Crime and Justice – improving the understanding of the nature of crime
- Centre for Subnational Analysis – to help local areas design their own policies
- Centre for International Migration – understanding migration's significance in our population and economy

These centres play an important role in data to leave no-one behind and support the SDGs global agenda where relevant. To date the following work is being carried out which will improve reporting of SDG data disaggregations:

- The Centre for Ageing and Demography have published a [series of articles](#) on the implications of the ageing population on the economy, services, society and the individual. Coinciding with this Centre, the Titchfield City Group on Ageing are continuing their work to improve measurement of aging and age-disaggregated statistics within the UK and internationally to ensure older populations are not left behind.
- The Centre for Crime and Justice are exploring ways to measure modern slavery and trafficking to support reporting of SDG indicators 8.7.1 and 16.2.2 (which is currently a data gap). They are also working with us to improve reporting of crime-related indicators and ensure all survey-based data are appropriately disaggregated.
- The Centre for International Migration are leading the Government Statistical Service (GSS) Migration transformation programme in collaboration with other government departments and the devolved administrations to produce statistics on the impact migrants have while they are in the UK, including the sectors in which they work, the communities they live in and the impacts on public services such as the NHS and schools. The centre has reviewed the SDG indicators and are working towards provided disaggregated data by migratory status via survey and admin data sources.
- The Centre for Equalities and Inclusion carried out an [equalities data audit](#) on the availability and quality of UK data across the nine protected characteristics (specified in the Equality Act 2010). The audit serves as a tool to analysts to help identify the most suitable data for their research purposes. It also helps us to identify gaps in the current evidence base on equalities. It identifies ~230 unique sources of data from both government and non-government sources, highlighting which protected characteristics are captured and includes information about people at higher risk of harm, abuse, discrimination or disadvantage (i.e. because they are carers, homeless etc.).

- The Centre for Subnational Analysis has met with a range of stakeholders and produced analysis including estimates of the [night time economy](#) with London and Greater Manchester, and is working with Ordnance Survey on developing new spatial analysis projects.

In addition to the Centres, the ONS Geography team are continuing to accelerate efforts in reporting data at the lowest geographic level as possible using non-official data sources such as earth observations (15.1.1, 15.1.2 and 15.4.1).

Finally, the ONS Strategic Communications team have started work on ensuring data is communicated clearly and is accessible (using different channels and audience tailored messages to communicate information) to a range of groups. For example, newspaper or providing digital assistance to older populations, local publications or tv and radio to populations in rural areas and social media or online publications to home hoppers or the younger population. While this work is based on promoting the 2021 census, it has relevance to reaching different audiences in appropriate formats and including all populations.