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UK Data Ecosystem & Strategy

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UK Data Strategy: Objectives & Opportunities

- Boost national productivity
- Fuel business and job creation
- Boost trade
- Enable scientific breakthroughs
- “Revolutionise” public sector
- Create a fairer society for all

UK Data Strategy:

Pillars of Effective Data Use (“Ecosystem”!)

- Foundations
 - Data management, standards, quality, security
- Skills
 - Definitions, leadership, “ensuring formal/vocation education rises to the challenge”, labour market and training
- Availability
 - Discoverability, availability, access, sharing, portability
- Responsible Use
 - Compliance, fairness, transparency, trust

Also an Ecosystem of small, focussed, bodies

- Open Data Institute
- Ada Lovelace Institute
- Alan Turning Institute
- Geospatial Commission
- Centre for Data Ethics and Innovation
- (Health) Data Lab/Bennett Institute
- NESTA Data Analytics group
- TechUK
- Local Government Association Data Group
- ...

Three highlights (and lowlights)

- Data Ethics
- Data Standards in Municipalities
- Getting it wrong on Health Data

Data Ethics

- “Can I? Should I?” – *Winston Churchill*
- Emerging UK Data Ethics Framework
 - Transparency about data usage, benefits, risks and processes
 - Accountability through effective governance and oversight, and involving diverse expertise
 - Fairness through ensuring just and non-discriminatory outcomes
 - Restraint through recognising and respecting the quality and limitations of the data
 - Wide consultation about novel data usage

Standards need to be owned & accepted

Municipal data standards in the UK



Home > Our support > Guidance and resources

Tools and services supporting the use of local data

Online support tools and services to encourage wider data publication and sharing.

The LGA is a key advocate of open data publishing and local government transparency. For over a decade, the LGA has coordinated the development of sector-wide tools and guidelines.

Find more information about them below.

Data standards

Information standards in local government

A range of data publishing standards, schemas and practical search and publishing tools continue to be developed and maintained for free general use on the LGA [open data pages](#).

Semantic standards to reference data in local government

Semantic standards are definitions of all aspects of local government business that can be referenced by all suppliers or local services as tags to their information records to give assurance that all suppliers are referring to the same subject.

Since 2002 the LGA has facilitated the development and upkeep of the **Local Government Business Model (LGBM)** which is recognised as the definitive model of local government semantics. This comprises a series of open public interconnected lists of definitions for indexing everything we do in the public sector. Each list is maintained to reflect changes in legislation and is version controlled. Each item in each list is uniquely referenced with persistent identifiers in both human and machine readable form for use in local data standards. These standards are used in national data publication specifications and drive initiatives such as transparency reporting, GOV.UK discovery tools and app developments.

You can find the [Local Government Information Standards at LG Inform Plus](#).

National local data standards currently in development

- **Elections data, candidates and results**
- **Brownfield land register** (in partnership with DCLG and iStandUK – the local government eStandards body)
- **Directory of local services**



Requirement	Field
<input type="checkbox"/> Organisation 1 Optional	<input type="checkbox"/> Organisation name 1 Name of the organisation that is the asset owner and if not the owner the main user of the asset. <input type="checkbox"/> Organisation code 0.1 A unique code to identify the asset owning/using organisation. For LAs this can be the URI from Open Data Communities.
<input type="checkbox"/> Applicable date 0.1 Optional	<input type="checkbox"/> Applicable date 0.1 Date at which the information provided is true
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unique property reference number 0.1 Mandated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unique property reference number 0.1 Unique code describing the asset where it is a property
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unique asset identity 1.00 Mandated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unique asset identity 1.00 Local reference identifier used by the local body, sometimes known as local name or building block.



Schemas Datasets **Tools**

URI search **Validator** Aggregator Natural neighbourhoods Find my area

The validator lets you select which fields you are using to meet optional and mandatory requirements in your datasets. When you have picked the fields, you can generate documentation and a template CSV file. You can also validate a CSV dataset. The [schema guidance document](#) provides more details.

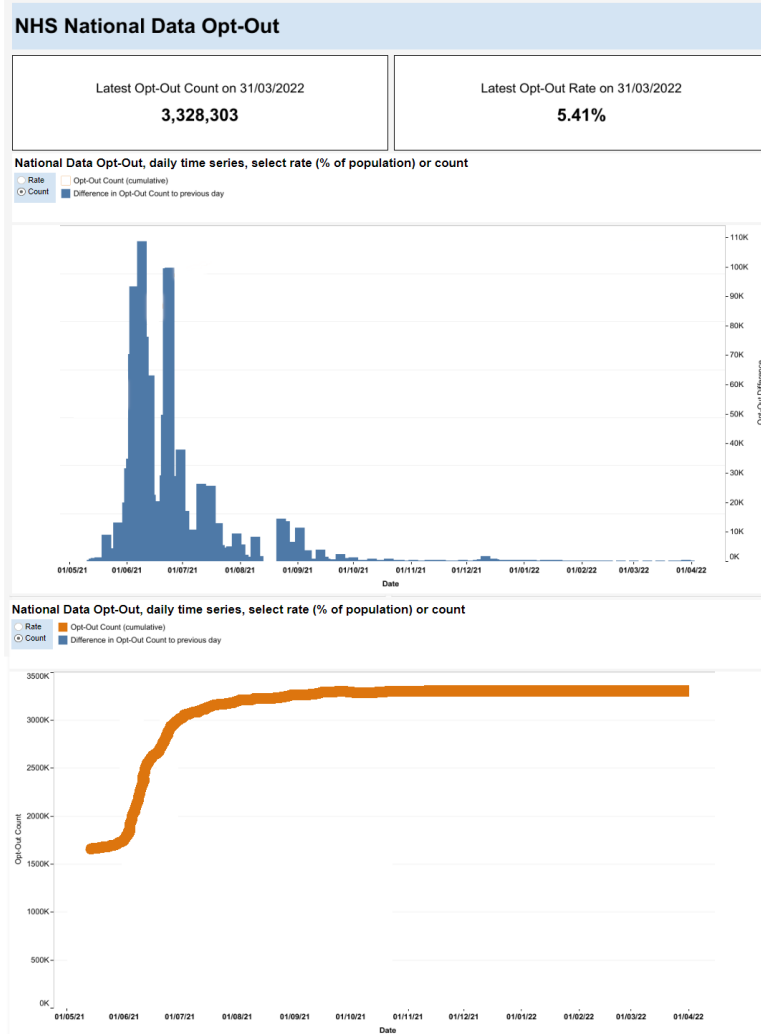
Validate your CSV against the schema

Pick the fields that you wish to validate against below, then validate your file.

CSV dataset URL OR Upload file

Show detailed results Allow additional columns Check column order

Getting it wrong: UK National Health Service data opt-outs



NHS data grab on hold as millions opt out

A plan to share GP data was set to launch in September, but an online summer campaign has prompted widespread dissent

More than a million people opted out of NHS data-sharing in one month in a **huge backlash** against government plans to make patient data available to private companies, the *Observer* can reveal.

But after the proposals were quietly announced in May, doctors' leaders objected to the short six-week deadline for the public to opt out of the scheme, while privacy campaigners warned the process to remove identities could be reversed.

The deadline was initially **delayed to September**, but an online campaign encouraging people to opt out grew over the summer. Government figures show that in May 107,429 people opted out. In June, a further 1,275,153 followed.

Getting it wrong: UK National Health Service data opt-outs

Learning Points

- Need transparency and wide consultation
- Come clean about what is already done
- Fair share of benefits for each stakeholder
- Prefer privacy-protecting technologies
- Good communications with public and all stakeholders

