We have identified five concrete and significant opportunities for data to positively impact society.

1. Healthcare: Data can revolutionise healthcare, from selecting treatments for patients to managing public health crises. For example, during the COVID-19 pandemic, health data was crucial in understanding the spread of the virus and treating patients.

2. Education: Data can improve education outcomes. Personalised learning using data-driven insights can help tailor education to individual students' needs, enhancing learning experiences and outcomes.

3. Economic growth: Data can drive economic growth by fostering innovation and competitiveness. For instance, the UK's National Health Service (NHS) uses data to improve efficiency, productivity, and data-driven business practices.

4. Sustainability: Data can contribute to combating climate change by enabling more efficient resource use and informed decision-making. Companies and governments can use data to identify areas where they can reduce their environmental impact.

5. Trust and security: Data can be a tool for building trust and ensuring security. For example, data is used in financial transactions to prevent fraud and in supply chains to ensure product safety.

Achieving these opportunities will not be easy. While they are already being realised in some contexts, the means to do so are missing in many others. There is also a great deal more that can be done, and the potential benefits are enormous.

To succeed, we need a whole-government approach that ensures the value of its own data to improve a range of public services and inform decisions at scale, and to make available across the UK. It means maintaining a regulatory regime that is not overly burdensome or constraining.

This means asking fundamental questions about what data should and should not be collected, for whom, why, and under what circumstances. The UK is playing a leading role in these efforts, working with the European Union, the United States, and other countries to ensure that data flows freely and that data protection is robust.

In November 2020, the UK government published a call for evidence on the data strategy. The government has received over 600 responses to the call for evidence, with many from businesses, civil society, and the academic community.

We have gathered that data is increasingly important in shaping our future, and the UK is well-placed to take advantage of its potential. We have identified five concrete and significant opportunities for data to positively impact society. These opportunities include:

- Healthcare: Data can revolutionise healthcare, from selecting treatments for patients to managing public health crises.
- Education: Data can improve education outcomes. Personalised learning using data-driven insights can help tailor education to individual students' needs, enhancing learning experiences and outcomes.
- Economic growth: Data can drive economic growth by fostering innovation and competitiveness. For example, the UK's National Health Service (NHS) uses data to improve efficiency, productivity, and data-driven business practices.
- Sustainability: Data can contribute to combating climate change by enabling more efficient resource use and informed decision-making. Companies and governments can use data to identify areas where they can reduce their environmental impact.
- Trust and security: Data can be a tool for building trust and ensuring security. For example, data is used in financial transactions to prevent fraud and in supply chains to ensure product safety.

To succeed, we need a whole-government approach that ensures the value of its own data to improve a range of public services and inform decisions at scale, and to make available across the UK. It means maintaining a regulatory regime that is not overly burdensome or constraining.
Using our international engagement and influence, we will:

- be a force for good in the world, shaping global thinking and promoting the benefits that level, people rely on the flow of personal data to ensure their salaries are paid and to
- increase data use. We will look to understand inefficiencies in stored and processed climate change problems and help the UK meet its net zero 2050 target, but we will also
- management in the economy to make the UK resilient to cyber threats. The increasingly
- revolution. This is a shared responsibility of both businesses and individuals.
- that is neither unnecessarily complex nor vague. Businesses need certainty to thrive,
- protection standards allow businesses and consumers to thrive. We will seek
- the Centre for Data Ethics and Innovation (CDEI) and others to leverage
- national data strategy to integrate and maintain the health of national data assets. We propose that the UK need to invest in digital infrastructure to:
- to be able to share and use data in an ethical, temporally appropriate, and timely way. To help achieve this, the
- organisations across the public sector can leverage the data: as we move to implementation, we will work with partners to better
- culture of risk aversion towards a joined-up approach, where the presumption is that,
- government. As we move to implementation, we will work with partners to better
- vulnerable people in society.
- achieved through appropriate data sharing across central and local government and the
- Data First is an ambitious, pioneering data-linking programme led by the Ministry
- RECOVERY trial
- organisations were enrolled in the trial with data being tracked and analysed.
- for clinical trials, which provided centrally collected and curated data on a
- for example, 'there is an
- to support the programme and its impact. The
- evidence-based approach: government interventions to increase or decrease access to
- datasets across organisations, domains and sectors. We must ensure that the right
- These are:
- organised this into four highly interconnected pillars that describe the basis for better
- To harness the opportunities and realise our vision, we need to drive improvement
- biases arising from data or
- potentially harmful content.
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4.1 Data foundations in the wider economy and society

This characterises the exponential growth in the demand for advanced applications of technology – as exemplified by the Geospatial Commission and through our world-class research centres across the UK. Data and data-driven technology are now central to our everyday lives, with examples ranging from medicine to mobility, energy and urban planning. In the UK, we have an opportunity to set the UK apart and take an independent, individual approach to data and data-driven technology.

We are committed to working with the devolved administrations to align the NDS with the needs of the devolved regions and nations. We must work with individual organisations and bring them together to develop a cross-government strategy, so that everyone can benefit from the significant modern, economic asset. We are committed to addressing these issues, as well as the lack of (central) ownership of data standards/metadata/APIs, a lack of in-house skills and/or cost of training.

Lack of coordinated vision and leadership across multiple industry interests, the lack of alignment across government – as brought to the fore most recently, a lack of basic data and information can get to the right people at the right time – and, crucially, in the right format.

These problems extend into the wider public sector. For example, effective electronic money decisions, for the greatest benefit, while increasing accountability. As well as the lack of standards and frameworks to enable data sharing, the cost of training, and the lack of in-house skills.

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These problems extend into the wider public sector. For example, effective electronic money decisions, for the greatest benefit, while increasing accountability. As well as the lack of standards and frameworks to enable data sharing, the cost of training, and the lack of in-house skills.
This document discusses the importance of data in various sectors and the need for innovative and effective data-driven approaches. It highlights the benefits of data sharing, such as in the banking market, where different providers can thrive through increased competition and the development of new services. The document also touches on the government's role in supporting technologies that enable data access and the value of national registers.

In 2017, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) published a report on data and digital skills, which emphasized the need for data literacy across different sectors. The report also noted the importance of data sharing and the potential for synthetic data to support research and innovation.

The document further discusses the need for leadership and culture in data science, and the importance of integrating data skills in other subject areas. Universities and other institutions are encouraged to develop programs that can help train a new generation of data professionals.

Overall, the document underscores the importance of data for economic growth and innovation, and the need for governments and other organizations to support the development of data-driven skills and capabilities.
Given its focus, we believe that the consultation has particular relevance to: economy and society. As such, we need to ensure that our missions, associated areas of work and activities are delivered in a way that is aligned with these priorities. Each proposed priority mission and action will be delivered by an accountable owner with a comprehensive plan including timelines, resourcing and a clear mechanism for monitoring progress. These actions alone. Given the cross-cutting nature of data, collaboration across a wide range of governmental authorities and the public and private sectors is needed to ensure effective delivery of the National Data Strategy. A key area of focus will be to ensure that we put the right structures and mechanisms in place to monitor and assess progress against our targets and outcomes.

6.3.2 Personal data transfers

As our economy and public services become increasingly dependent on data, the legal questions remain. In particular, the transformation of government data, and the data-driven transformation of services and infrastructure on which data relies, is a key aspect of protecting individuals’ rights, service delivery across different governmental bodies, and coordination across nations and regions.

In recent years, creating great opportunities for businesses and consumers. However, the impact of poor data management and culture can also have severe drawbacks for employment and productivity. These differences may also extend to any organisation, public or private, delivering services for the public interest.

Case Study: Establishing the National Data Guardian

In 2019, the National Data Guardian began work. It was described as ‘one of the most complex ever attempted in the public sector’. The National Data Guardian has a statutory role to oversee data protection and management across government and public bodies across Defence for a more complete view of their assets. Not only did this require a wide range of knowledge and experience, but it also extended to any organisation, public or private, delivering services for the public interest.

The National Data Guardian has a responsibility to ensure that there is a clear and predictable legal basis for processing data in the UK, and this involves ensuring that the right protections are in place. The UK is already a major data user. This strategy sets out our ambition to make even better use of data to enhance algorithmic transparency. The government has a responsibility to ensure that there is a clear and predictable legal basis for processing data in the UK, and this involves ensuring that the right protections are in place.

In addition, we will:

- publish a National Data Strategy
- review the transitional arrangements for international data transfers
- publish an Assessment Framework
- establish an independent Data Governance Council
- appoint an independent Data Commissioner
- launch a focussed and co-ordinated approach to data sharing in the public sector.

The government will also work with businesses, organisations, researchers and civil society to provide the necessary skills and confidence to take active decisions around the use of data, in order to contribute to the wider societal benefit data can offer.

In recent years, there has been a widespread increase in the use of data and analytics across government, business and the public sector. This has led to a significant increase in the volume, variety and velocity of data. However, despite these developments, data is still not being used effectively. This is particularly true for the public sector, where data is often used to support decision-making, but is not always used to its full potential.

The government has a responsibility to ensure that there is a clear and predictable legal basis for processing data in the UK, and this involves ensuring that the right protections are in place. The government will also work with businesses, organisations, researchers and civil society to provide the necessary skills and confidence to take active decisions around the use of data, in order to contribute to the wider societal benefit data can offer.

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Economy

No

- **Responsibility**

Availability

Data

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