**Government Transformation Strategy: better use of data**

**《政府数据转化策略：数据的充分利用》**

**现状Current situation**

This strategy is fundamentally about the relationship between the citizen and the state. Central to any successful relationship is trust. How government stores and uses data is critical to this.

该数据转化策略从根本上来说是公民与国家之间的某种联系。它的核心观念是，任何一条公民与国家成功建立的数据联系，都必须是受到民众充分信任的。这个战略中是至关重要的一点，是政府如何存储以及使用数据。

Data is driving fundamental changes in our daily lives and in the economy. The ability to make easy data-driven decisions is becoming vital to the way that we all live and work. This should be the way that government provides services.

数据正驱动我们的日常生活及整个社会经济发生着根本性的改变。使用简单的数据分析来驱动决策的能力在我们的生活和工作中变得越来越重要，而这也应该成为政府提供服务的一种方式。

Data is a critical resource for enabling more efficient, effective government and public services that respond to users’ needs. It is the foundation upon which everything else rests. Government holds datasets with a range of different characteristics. Some of this data is unstructured and some contains personal data relating to individual citizens. Other data sets contain information that is collated and curated by the government on behalf of the nation, such as lists of schools and hospitals.

数据对于响应老百姓需求，实现更有效的政府和公众服务来说，是一种非常重要的资源。数据是其他一切信息的基础，政府掌握着各个领域的数据，有些数据是非结构性的，有些数据包含了公民的个人隐私信息，还有些数据包含了由政府代表国家来收集和处理的数据，比如说学校和医院。

When government makes effective use of data, we make better policy and deliver better, more tailored services for users. For example, data can be used in real-time by front-line staff to ensure the person they are serving gets the best possible support to meet their needs. Increasingly, government will be able to use predictive analytics to anticipate demand for services or policy changes and to prepare to meet citizens’ and businesses’ changing needs, informing government’s decisions on what services to offer and how they should work.

当政府有效的利用数据时，我们能够制定更好的政策以及为公民提供更好更定制化的服务。例如，数据能够被在前线的人员实时使用，用于确保他们在服务的时候得到最佳的数据支持，从而更好的满足被服务人员的需求。政府将能利用数据预测分析的方法，来预估对服务或者对政策变化的需求，并对公民和企业不断变化的需求提前做出相应的准备。

Sharing private data between different parts of government has significant benefits for citizens and businesses and is critical to delivering many essential services. Government must be more transparent about how we use data to develop policy and deliver services. We must earn and retain the trust of citizens and provide reassurance that personal and sensitive data, such as health data, is treated safely, securely and ethically within appropriate governance frameworks. When we do share data, we must ensure that it is appropriate and done in such a way to ensure citizens’ privacy.

不同政府部门之间共享各自的似有信息对于每一个公民和企业都十分受益，并且它对于提供一些基本必要的服务来说也是非常重要的。在如何使用数据去发布政策以及提供更优质的服务这个过程中，政府必须保证充分的透明性。政府必须赢得并保持公民的信任并为他们的个人和敏感信息提供强有力的保障，例如健康信息等伦理上的信息应该要在恰当的管理框架下被安全地、有保障地处理。当政府在数据共享的时候，我们必须采取相应的措施来保证公民隐私数据的安全、不泄露。

The pace of technological change means we can use ever more sophisticated, data-driven approaches to tackle our biggest public policy challenges. Technology offers huge opportunities to achieve better policy and service outcomes for citizens. However, while an approach might be possible technologically, it might not be appropriate for government to use it. As we transform government, we must ensure we retain public trust and confidence in our use of data.

随着科技的发展，意味着我们可以使用更加精细的、基于数据驱动的方法来应对公共政策的挑战，给我们实现更好的政策和公民服务提供了无限的可能。然而，尽管某种方法在技术上可能是可行的，但政府来使用它可能并不合适。作为政府，我们必须确保我们在使用数据时保持公众对我们充分的信任和信心。

Delivering public services more effectively and efficiently requires joining together data from multiple public sector bodies. Across government, private data is already being harnessed to improve the quality and effectiveness of our policies and services, resulting in better outcomes. Online processes to apply for a passport, a driving licence, a Blue Badge or many other government-provided services depend on the connection of data held by different public agencies. The convenience and cost-effectiveness of these digital services are felt by individual citizens and society as a whole. They would not be possible without the ability to share data securely within government.

要更有效地提供公共服务，需要将多个公共部门机构的数据结合在一起。在政府里面，公民的个人数据已经被用来提高我们的政策和服务的质量和有效性。申请护照、驾驶执照、蓝色徽章或其他政府提供的服务的在线程序，在运行的时候也需要使用不同政府机构持有的数据来进行互通，相信个人公民和整个社会都能所感受到这些数字化服务带来成本效益和便利性。但如果政府部门没有在内部安全地共享数据的能力，这些程序和服务就不可能实现。

In October 2016 we launched the National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC). In November 2016, we published the [National Cyber Security Strategy](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-cyber-security-strategy-2016-to-2021). The NCSC supports local government, health and the wider public sector (as well as advising the third sector). The government is taking steps to further reduce the levels of cyber security risk in its supply chain by requiring many suppliers (such as those which handle sensitive or personal data) to adopt the [Cyber Essentials scheme](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/cyber-essentials-scheme-overview), which provides organisations with basic protection against the most common internet threats.

2016年10月，我们成立了国家网络安全中心(NCSC)，并在11月的时候发布了国家网络安全战略。网络安全中心为地方政府、健康和更广泛的公共部门提供服务，以及为第三部门提供建设性意见。政府正采取措施进一步降低数据供应链中的网络安全风险水平，要求许多数据提供部门(特别那些处理敏感或个人资料的部门)采用网络要件计划（注：Cyber Essentials is a government-backed, industry supported scheme to help organisations protect themselves against common cyber attacks. 网络要件计划是一政府为背景、提供工业级支持的计划，用于确保政府部门网络不受到互联网攻击），该计划为组织提供基本的保护，以防范最常见的互联网威胁。

There are many challenges in making better use of government data. It is frequently stored and used only within the organisation that collected it, with sharing under legal constraints limited by old technology.

政府在更充分的使用数据方面还面临着许多的挑战，政府的数据通常只在收集它的组织内部进行存储和使用，并在受旧技术限制的法律约束下共享

While sharing data should be needs-based and proportionate, it is too difficult to work across the public sector (including ministerial departments, the health system, local authorities and devolved administrations) to provide better services, deliver on our policy promises and to operate efficiently.

虽然共享数据应该是基于需求和比例的，但要在公共部门(包括部长部门、卫生系统、地方当局和地方政府部门)开展工作，要提供更好的服务、兑现我们的政策承诺和高效运作，是非常困难的。

However, much of the data government holds is not personal or sensitive data. Rather, it is information the government holds on behalf of the nation, such as a definitive list of schools in the country. Information like this has to be accurate, reliable and easily accessible for those who depend on it, whether they are businesses, public agencies, voluntary sector organisations or individuals.

然而，政府持有的大部分数据都不是个人或敏感数据。相反，这是政府收集的整个国家的信息，比如全国的学校名单。无论是企业、公共机构、志愿部门组织还是个人，都应该可以轻松的获取这些信息，而政府同时必须保证这些数据是准确可靠的。

Among the most important data in a modern digital economy is geospatial data - the core reference data that enables things to be linked to a physical location, such as data maintained by Ordnance Survey. In the UK we have high-quality geospatial data that is available for consumption in a wide range of formats and digital services, in many cases as open data.

在现代数字经济中，最重要的数据之一是地理空间数据——它的核心参考数据，能够使事物与物理位置相联系，例如地形测量所维护的数据。在英国，我们有高质量的地理空间数据，可以在各种格式和数字服务中使用，在许多情况下是开放数据。

This government was elected in 2015 with a manifesto committing the UK to being the most transparent government in the world. We continue to work internationally on open data and transparency and are a founder member of the D5 group of countries - five of the world’s most digitally advanced countries.

本届政府于2015年当选，并发表了一份宣言，承诺英国将成为世界上最透明的政府。我们继续在公开数据和透明度方面开展国际工作，并是D5集团的创始成员——世界上最先进的五个数字国家之一。

We will also ensure that we have the right people with the right skills and capabilities to manage and analyse data effectively. [Read more about people, skills and culture](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/government-transformation-strategy-2017-to-2020/government-transformation-strategy-people-skills-and-culture).

我们同时将会保证我们会配备相应的人才，他们具有相当的专业和能力来有效的分析和管理数据

**Priorities until 2020**

**2020年以前的需要优先解决的问题**

We will enable better use of data by addressing the technical, ethical and legal issues, specifically focusing on the following priorities:

我们会处理技术、道德和法律相关的问题，使数据得到更好的利用。首先要特别关注下列几条内容:

1. making better use of data as an enabler for public services, particularly where those services cross organisational boundaries

充分利用数据作为公共服务的推动者，特别是在那些服务于跨组织边界的地方

1. removing barriers to effective data use by all parts of government through the data sharing provisions of the Digital Economy Bill, once it is passed by Parliament

一旦议会通过了数字经济法案的数据共享条款，这个条款便消除了政府所有部门有效使用数据时的障碍

1. make better use of data to improve decision making, by building and expanding data science and analytical capability across government, for analysts and non-analysts alike

不管你是不是数据分析师，都可以通过建立并延伸政府的数据科学与分析能力，更好地利用数据来改进决策。

1. managing and using data securely and appropriately, ensuring that public sector workers understand the ethics of data sharing - including what is and what is not permissible

妥善管理和使用数据，确保政府部门的公务员理解数据共享的相关条例，例如哪些数据是他们有权查看的，哪些是不可以查看的。

1. building a national data infrastructure of registers (authoritative lists that are held once across government) and ensuring that they are secured appropriately

建立一个国家级的数据基础存储设施(在政府间进行的权威清单)，并确保它们能够得到适当的保护

1. opening up government data where appropriate

适当的开放政府数据

1. continuing to open up government services internally and externally through the use of APIs where appropriate

后续通过使用api，适当的在内部和外部开放政府服务

1. improving data discovery tools for users both within and beyond government

针对政府内部和外部的用户改善数据挖掘工具

1. transforming the way that government’s major repositories of data are stored and managed

改变政府主要数据存储库的存储和管理方式

The European General Data Protection Regulations are intended to be implemented across the UK by May 2018. These will change the standards and responses we must have in place to manage and protect the personal data of citizens. The Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) will work closely with the Department for Exiting the European Union (DExEU) on implementation of these regulations.

欧洲的《通用数据保护规定》将于2018年5月在英国各地实施。它会改变我们在管理和保护公民个人资料方面实施的标准和反应。文化、媒体和体育部门(DCMS)将与欧洲联盟(欧盟委员会)密切合作，以执行这些规定。

**How we will do this**

**我们即将采取的措施**

**Removing barriers to effective data use in government**

**消除在使用政府有效数据过程中的障碍**

Through the Digital Economy Bill we are in the process of modernising legislation to enable data access for defined public interest purposes within government. At present, data sharing between public agencies takes place via a large number of bespoke, bilateral legal gateways. The Digital Economy Bill will enable the better use of data across government and the economy. Currently at House of Commons Report stage, the bill provides new legal mechanisms to support better use of data for targeted interventions, tackling fraud error and debt, the sharing of civil registration information and producing better statistics and research.

通过《数字经济法案》，我们正在推动现代化的立法，让那些以造福公众利益为目的的机构能够访问到政府内部的数据。目前，公共机构之间的数据共享是通过大量定制的双边法律网关进行的。数字经济法案将使政府和金融机构更好地利用数据。目前在下一个议院的报告阶段，该法案提供了新的法律机制，用于支持更好地利用数据进行有针对性的干预，处理一些不易发现的错误，共享民事登记信息，并催生出更好的统计和研究成果

**Make better use of data to improve decision making**

**充分利用数据分析来改善决策**

We will:

我们会：

1. set up teams of our best data analysts and behavioural scientists to tackle cross cutting policy and operational issues, working alongside policy developers to deliver predictive models that inform and provide a stronger evidence base to underpin important policy and business decisions

建立最好的数据分析师和科学家团队，以解决交叉政策和运营问题，与政策开发人员一起提供预测模型，为预测重要政策和业务决策提供依据和提供更有力的证据基础

1. give professional analysts producing our national and official statistics much better, secure access to an array of administrative and other new sources of data which will benefit the wider UK data infrastructure as well as the UK statistics system, enabling better, more well-informed decision making, more efficient data collection, processing and dissemination, and less administrative and financial burden on those who are required to respond to government surveys

给予专业分析师更好地制作我们的国家和官方统计数据，安全地访问一系列行政和其他新的数据来源，这将有助于英国更广泛的数据基础设施以及英国的统计系统，从而使更好，更有利的信息 决策，更有效的数据收集，处理和传播，以及对需要对政府调查作出回应的人员的行政和财务负担较小

1. deliver fresh statistical insight on social and economic change, in more relevant and timely ways through new and better statistical sources, informing public debate and policy-makers much earlier than is currently possible

通过新的和更好的统计来源，以更加相关和及时的方式提供关于社会和经济变化的新的统计学意见，使公众辩论和决策者比目前可能早得多

1. embed behavioural insight thinking and practice in mainstream policy making - there are now 15 UK government departments or agencies that either have their own behavioural insights unit or individuals appointed to co-ordinate behavioural insight activities, or have commissioned projects from the Behavioural Insights Team directly.

将行为洞察思维和实践纳入主流政策制定中 - 现在有15个英国政府部门或机构有自己的行为见解单位或个人被委任来协调行为洞察活动，或委托行为洞察团队的项目 直。

1. invest in building data science and analytical capability across government, for analysts and non-analysts alike

在政府间投资建立数据科学和分析能力，对分析师和非分析师都一样

**Managing and using data securely and appropriately**

**安全合理的管理和使用数据**

We will:

在这方面，我们将：

1. appoint a new Chief Data Officer for government to lead on use of data

set up a new Data Advisory Board to align efforts to make the best use of data across government, which will oversee a number of examples of better use of data and areas where we can build momentum

任命一位新的首席数据官，让政府领导数据的使用

建立一个新的数据咨询委员会，一致努力充分利用跨政府的数据,将监督的更好地利用数据和领域的例子我们可以建立动量

1. provide public sector bodies with the necessary guidance to ensure they can make best use of data while adhering to best practice in the management of data including its collection, storage, access and analysis

为公共部门机构提供必要的指导，以确保他们能够最好地利用数据，同时遵守数据管理的最佳做法，包括收集，存储，访问和分析

1. provide assurance that decisions made on the basis of data insight and analysis are compliant with the very latest best practice and standards

确保在数据洞察和分析的基础上做出的决策符合最新的最佳做法和标准

1. reassure citizens that government is using data in the best way possible to improve the lives of individuals and the efficiency of services while behaving responsibly and appropriately

向公民保证，政府正在以最有效的方式利用数据来改善个人的生活和服务的效率，同时负责任地适当地行事

1. uphold our duty to keep personal and sensitive data safe and secure, working across government to embed common security standards that keep pace with advances in technology and implementing the recommendations of Dame Fiona Caldicott’s [Review of Data Security, Consents and Opt-Outs](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/review-of-data-security-consent-and-opt-outs) in health

维护我们的责任，保护个人和敏感数据的安全和安全，在政府间工作，嵌入符合技术进步的共同安全标准，并实施Dion Fiona Caldicott对数据安全，同意和退出卫生检查的建议

1. make it easier for citizens to view and, if necessary, correct data about themselves when using transactional public services

使公民在使用交易性公共服务时更容易查看并在必要时更正自己的数据

1. adhere to and continue to refine a set of ethical principles for the use of data science techniques in public services, for use across government

坚持并继续完善在公共服务中使用数据科学技术的一套伦理原则，供政府使用

HMRC’s Making Tax Digital for Business programme plans to make intelligent use of data to reduce the burden for business users. [Read how they will stop users having to complete separate tax returns](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/government-transformation-strategy-2017-to-2020/government-transformation-strategy-appendix-case-studies) or provide HMRC with information they have already given.

HMRC的“数字商业计划”旨在使智能数据使用减少企业用户的负担。 了解他们如何阻止用户完成单独的报税表，或向HMRC提供他们已经提供的信息。

**Creating registers**

We will improve government data by creating a linked ecosystem of trusted, resilient and authoritative lists. We call these registers. These will ensure reference data is easy to create, maintain, discover and use. As a single source of data, registers will be secured appropriately, in line with their criticality to other services.

我们将通过建立一个相互信任的，有弹性的和权威性的列表相联系的生态系统来改善政府数据 我们称这些寄存器。 这些将确保参考数据易于创建，维护，发现和使用。 作为单一来源的数据，注册表将被适当地保护，符合其对其他服务的关键性。

We will work with relevant departments and agencies to deliver the first tranche of these registers, starting with domains for which the user need is greatest ([see the list of potential data registers](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/government-transformation-strategy-2017-to-2020/government-transformation-strategy-appendix-list-of-potential-data-registers)).

我们将与相关部门和机构合作，提供这些寄存器的第一批，从用户需求最大的领域开始（见可能的数据寄存器列表）。

We will provide multiple access routes to registers based on clear user needs, including APIs, download options with automated update mechanisms, and integration guidance.

我们将根据明确的用户需求（包括API，具有自动更新机制的下载选项以及集成指导）为注册表提供多路访问路由。

We will create tools that make registers easy to use within the public sector and beyond. This will include feedback loops to enable data owners to crowdsource data cleaning and validate proposed changes, as well as flexible register update tools designed to integrate easily with data owners’ existing processes. This work will drive and support data quality at all levels, underpinning citizen trust in government data with robust, provable integrity and authority, and helping services provide consistent user journeys using core data.

我们将创建工具，使登记易于在公共部门及以外使用。 这将包括反馈回路，使数据所有者能够对数据进行清理并验证提出的更改，以及灵活的注册更新工具，旨在轻松与数据所有者现有流程进行整合。 这项工作将推动和支持各级数据质量，支持公民对政府数据的信任，具有强大，可证明的诚信和权威性，并帮助服务使用核心数据提供一致的用户旅程。

We will deliver better services and drive innovation by ensuring the use of high quality, authoritative address data across the economy. We will continue to explore options for achieving this.

我们将通过确保在整个经济中使用高质量，权威的地址数据，提供更好的服务并推动创新。 我们将继续探索实现这一目标的方案。

We have already delivered the [country register](https://country.register.gov.uk/) and are considering the case for additional registers from across different departments, including [territories](https://territory.alpha.openregister.org/) and the constituent units of the UK, local authorities in England, types of local authority and schools in England.

我们已经提交了国家登记册，并正在审议来自不同部门的额外登记情况，包括英国的领土和组成单位，英国的地方当局，英国的地方当局和学校的类型。

Other potential registers are shown in the [list of potential data registers](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/government-transformation-strategy-2017-to-2020/government-transformation-strategy-appendix-list-of-potential-data-registers).

其他可能的寄存器显示在潜在数据寄存器的列表中。

**Opening up government data**

**开放政府数据**

We will:

我们将：

1. engage widely with current and potential data users in the development of our open data agenda, in order to ensure that our work meets users’ needs and that limited resources are focused on high-priority areas

与当前和潜在的数据用户广泛参与开发我们的开放数据议程，以确保我们的工作满足用户的需求，有限的资源集中在高优先领域

1. tap into leading-edge thinking on data innovation through the Data Steering Group

通过数据指导小组挖掘数据创新的前沿思想

where appropriate, release open government data to spur innovation and economic g rowth, including additional, higher quality contracting data through our commitment to the Open Contracting Data Standard for all contracts administered by our central purchasing authority, the Crown Commercial Service (CCS)

在适当的情况下，通过我们对中央采购机构，皇冠商业服务（CCS）管理的所有合同的承诺，对公开合同数据标准的承诺，发布公开政府数据，以刺激创新和经济发展，包括提供更高质量的合同数据。

1. implement our third Open Government Partnership national action plan, which sets out ambitious goals for open government in the UK, and promote the Open Government Partnership, advocating transparency, open data principles, good governance and new economic opportunities worldwide

实施我们的第三个开放政府伙伴关系国家行动计划，为英国开放政府制定雄心勃勃的目标，并促进开放政府伙伴关系，倡导透明度，开放的数据原则，善政和全球新的经济机会

**Improving data discovery tools for users both within and beyond government**

**为政府内外的用户改进数据挖掘工具**

We will improve the experience of publishing and accessing open data, enabling a shift in behaviour towards better open data management. This will lead to the provision of higher quality data, offering more relevant results when searching for government data.

Better management of open government data will improve the experience for end users (those working in policy, service teams and the private and civil society sectors) by making data easier to find and use and available in consistent structures and formats.

We will meet citizens’ expectations that we store and process their data in a way which is secure and which protects everyone from misuse and fraud.

我们将改进发布和访问开放数据的经验，使行为转向更好的开放数据管理。 这将导致提供更高质量的数据，在搜索政府数据时提供更多相关的结果。

更好地管理公开的政府数据将通过使数据更容易找到和使用，并以一致的结构和格式提供，从而改善最终用户（在政策，服务团队和私营和民间社会部门工作的人员）的经验。

我们将满足公民的期望，我们以安全的方式存储和处理数据，并保护每个人免受误用和欺诈

**Transforming the way that government’s stores of data are held and managed**

**转变政府数据存储的方式**

We will explore if we can transform the way that the public sector holds and processes data. We are especially interested in large organisations that are effectively data custodians or registrars, particularly where these offer the opportunity for greater economic growth or prosperity, or greater efficiency/lower operating costs.

For example, as announced in the Autumn Statement 2016, we have decided that HM Land Registry should focus on becoming a more digital data-driven registration business and to do this will remain in the public sector. The Land Registry will be transformed into a modern registration business, with the ambition that it will become the world’s leading land registry for speed and simplicity.

我们将探讨如果我们能够改变公共部门的方式和处理数据。 我们对有效的数据保管人或注册商的大型组织特别感兴趣，特别是在这些组织为提高经济增长或繁荣提供机会，或提高效率/降低运营成本的机构。

例如，正如“2016年秋季报”所宣布的那样，我们已经决定，土地注册处应注重成为一个更加数字化的数据驱动的注册业务，并将继续留在公共部门。 土地注册处将转变为现代化的注册业务，雄心勃勃，将成为世界领先的土地登记处，以加快和简化。