
Borough Data Partnership
Meeting #7
Digital Catapult
13 June 2017
GREATERLONDONAUTHORITY

Agenda

- **City Datastore**:
  Paul Hodgson, GLA

- **LODA Pilot**:
  Andrew Collinge, GLA

- **Digital Catapult**:
  Lucie Burgess, Digital Catapult

- **Smarter working using matched data***:*
  Ben Evans, LB of Newham

- **London Ventures**:
  Thomas Man, London Councils & Ian O'Donnell, LB of Ealing

- **London Data Sharing Alliance?:**
  Andrew Mobbs, LFB & Vivienne Avery, GLA

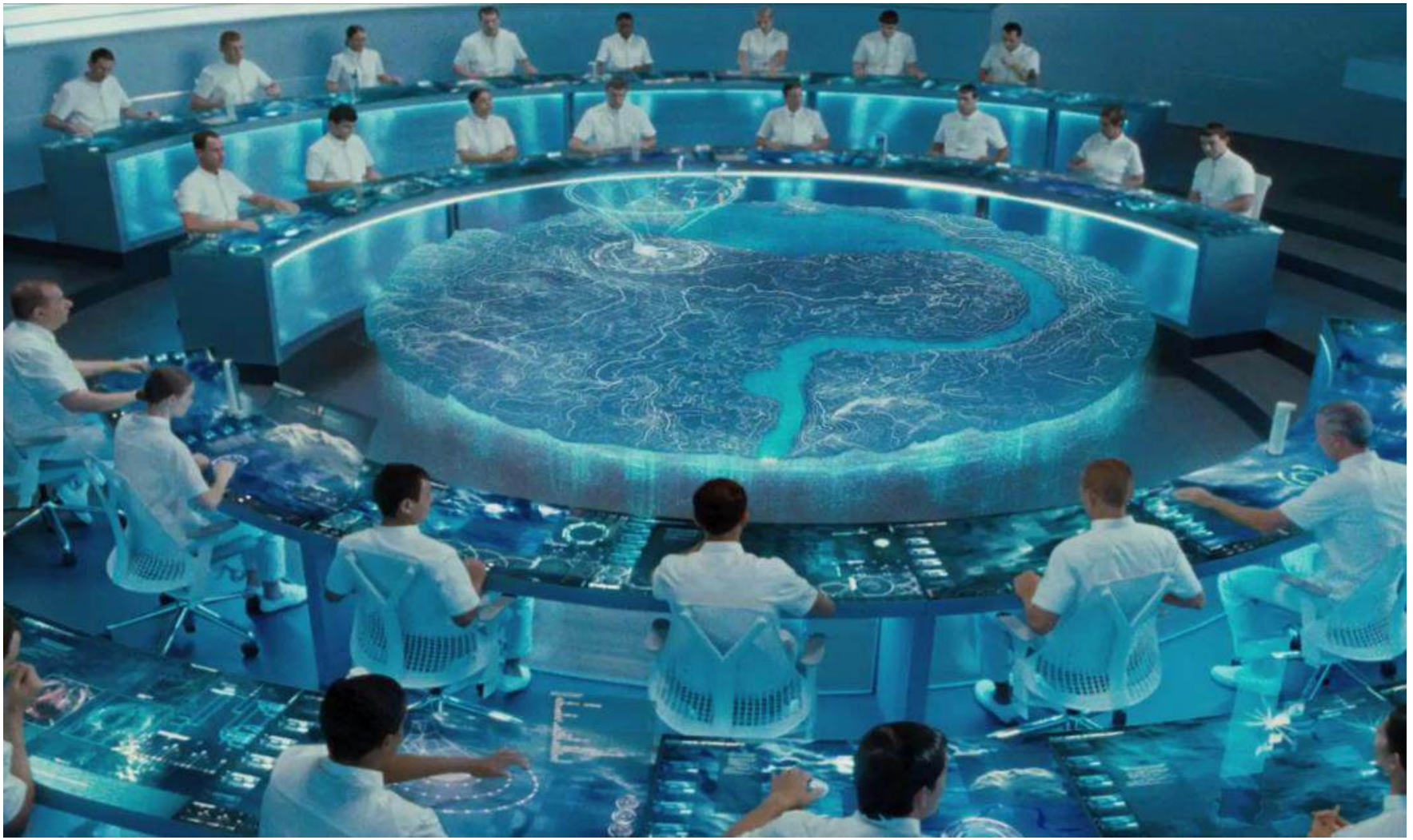
London Borough Data Partnership Meeting

13th June 2017

City Datastore

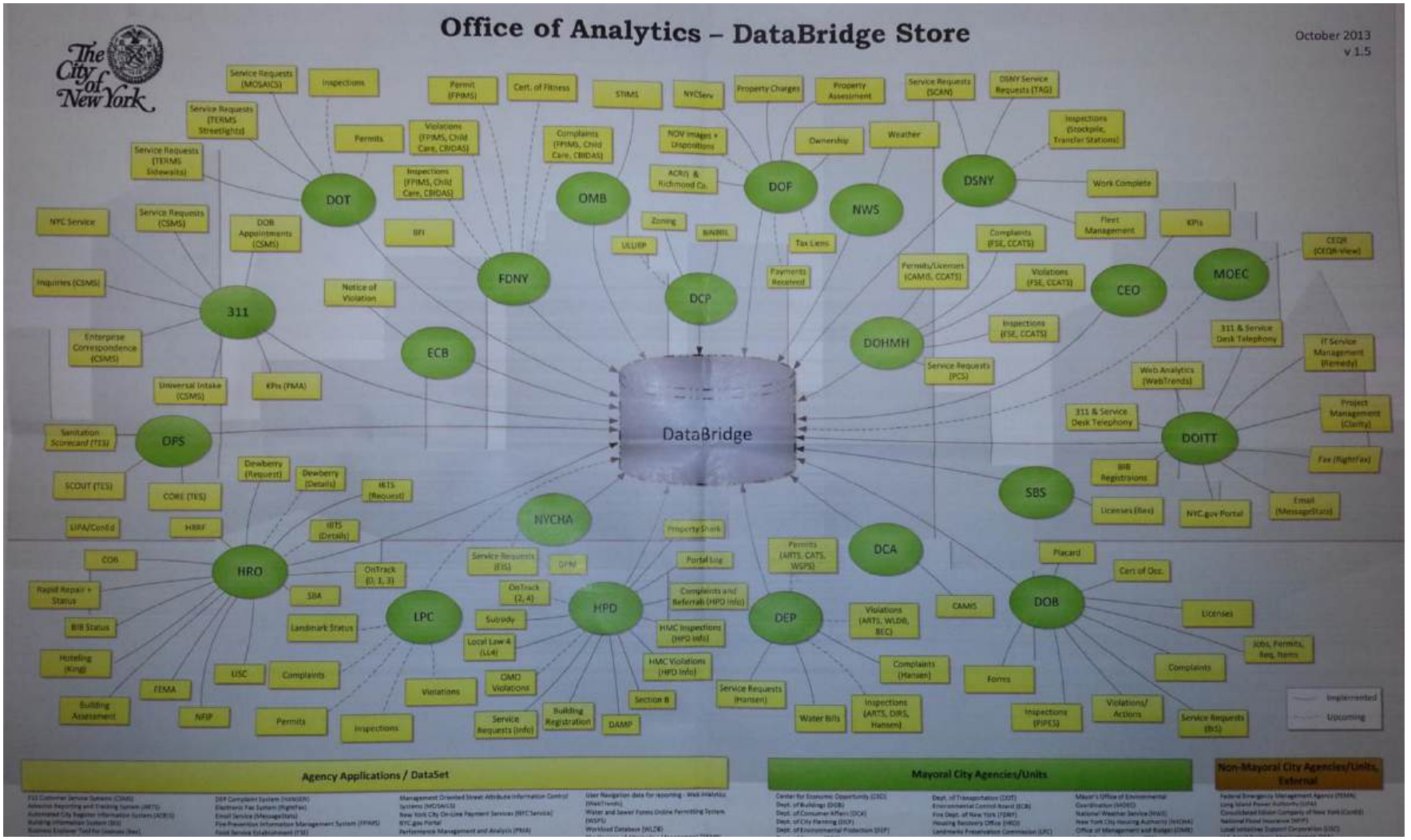
Paul Hodgson
GIS & Infrastructure Manager GLA

View of **Smart Cities** in popular culture

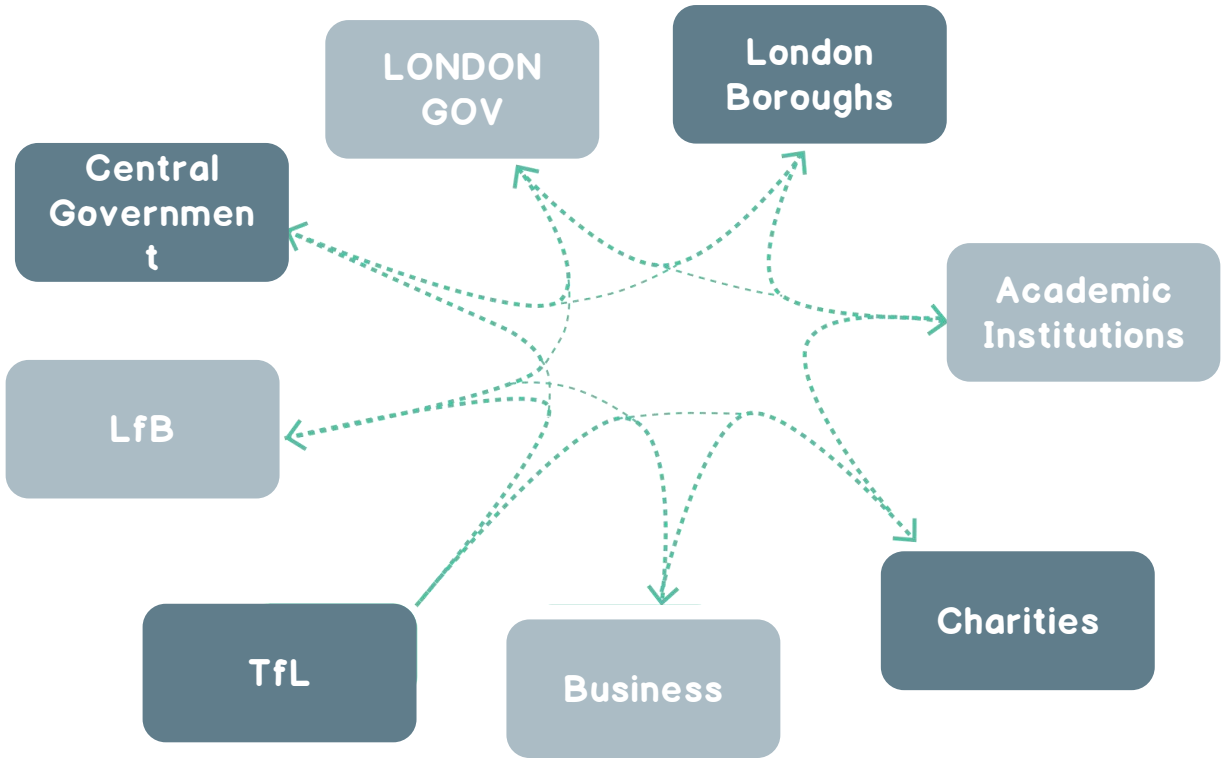


'The Hunger Games' ©Lionsgate

New York 'Hub & Spoke' model



There will never be a single warehouse for all of London's data, so we need to connect..



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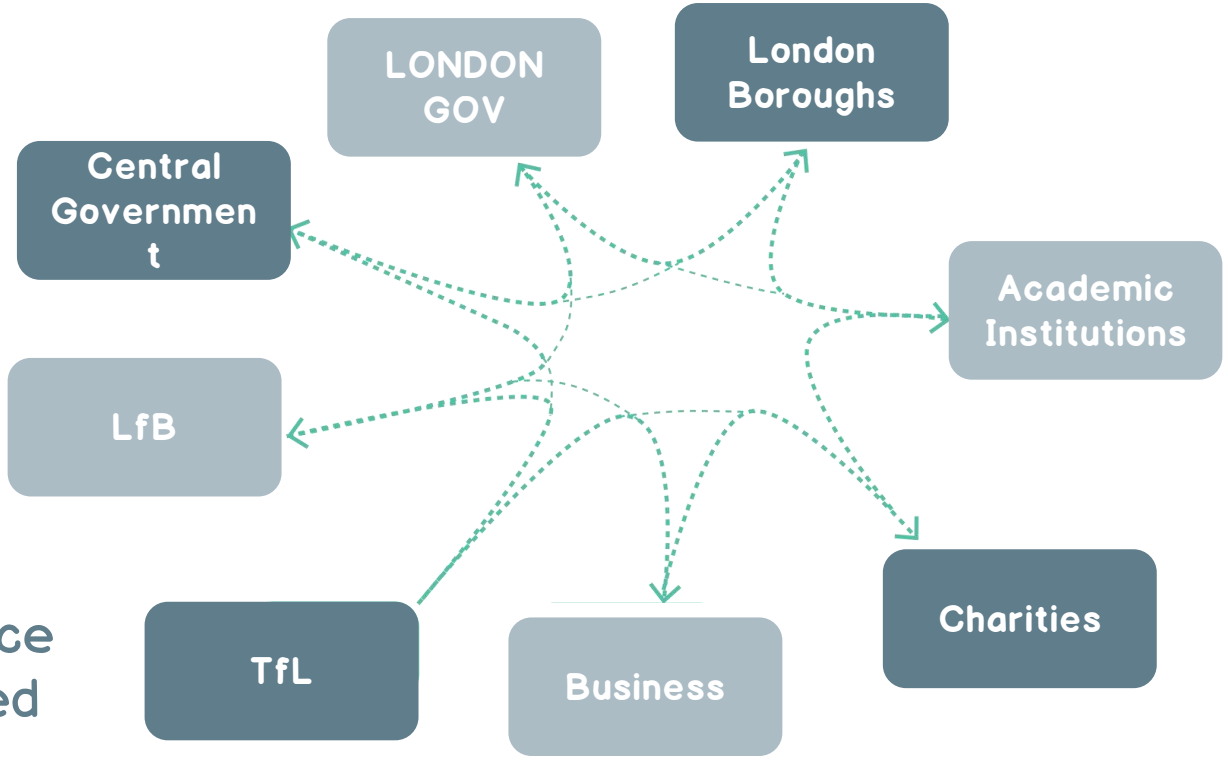
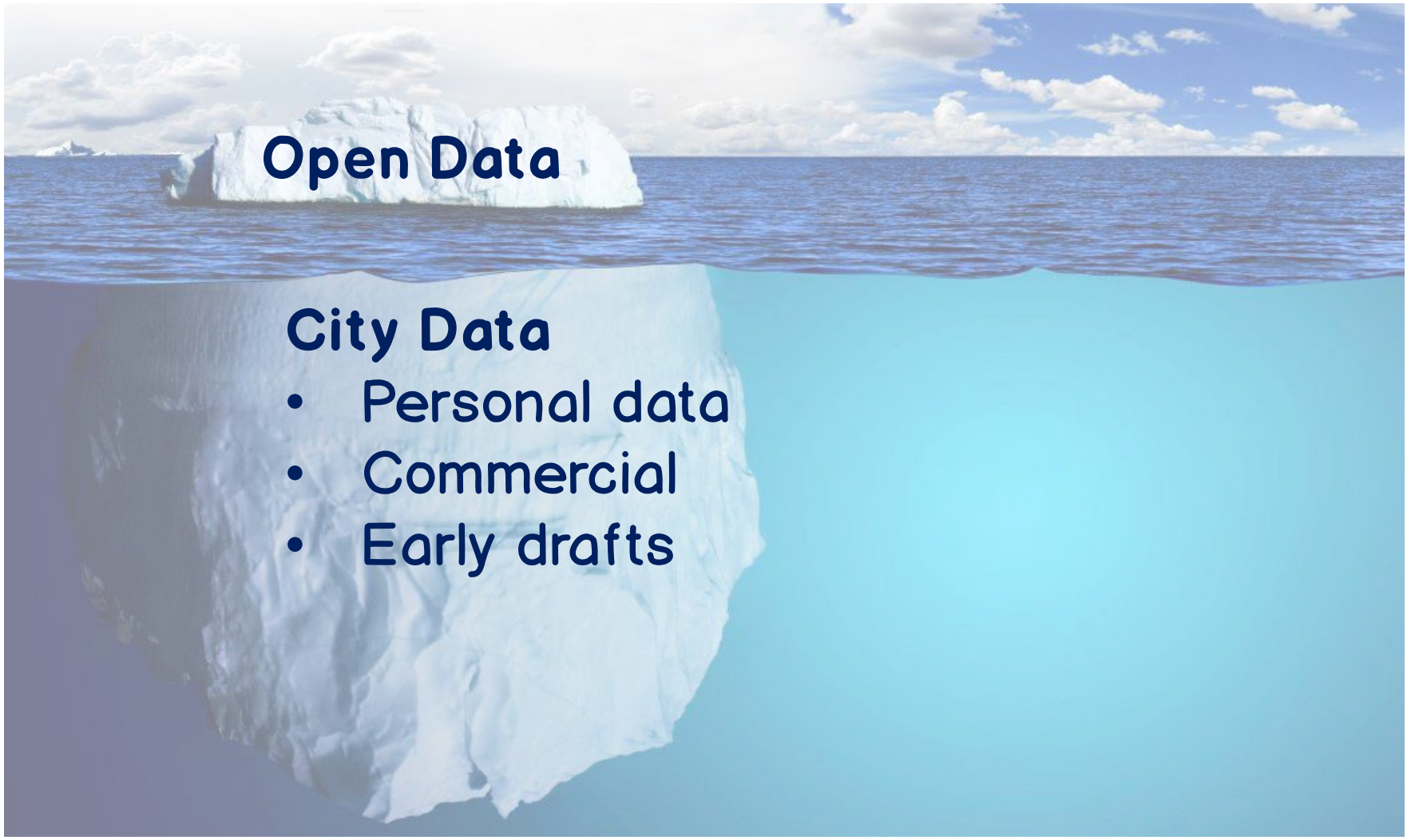


- Open Source
- Cloud-based
- Open APIs
- Sharing knowledge with other cities

- **secure sharing of catalogues &/or data**

City Data



City DataStore

1. upload files
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3. share
4. metadata
5. event driven
6. break apart tables
   - Join
   - Aggregate
   - sub-set
   - auto-schema)
7. search

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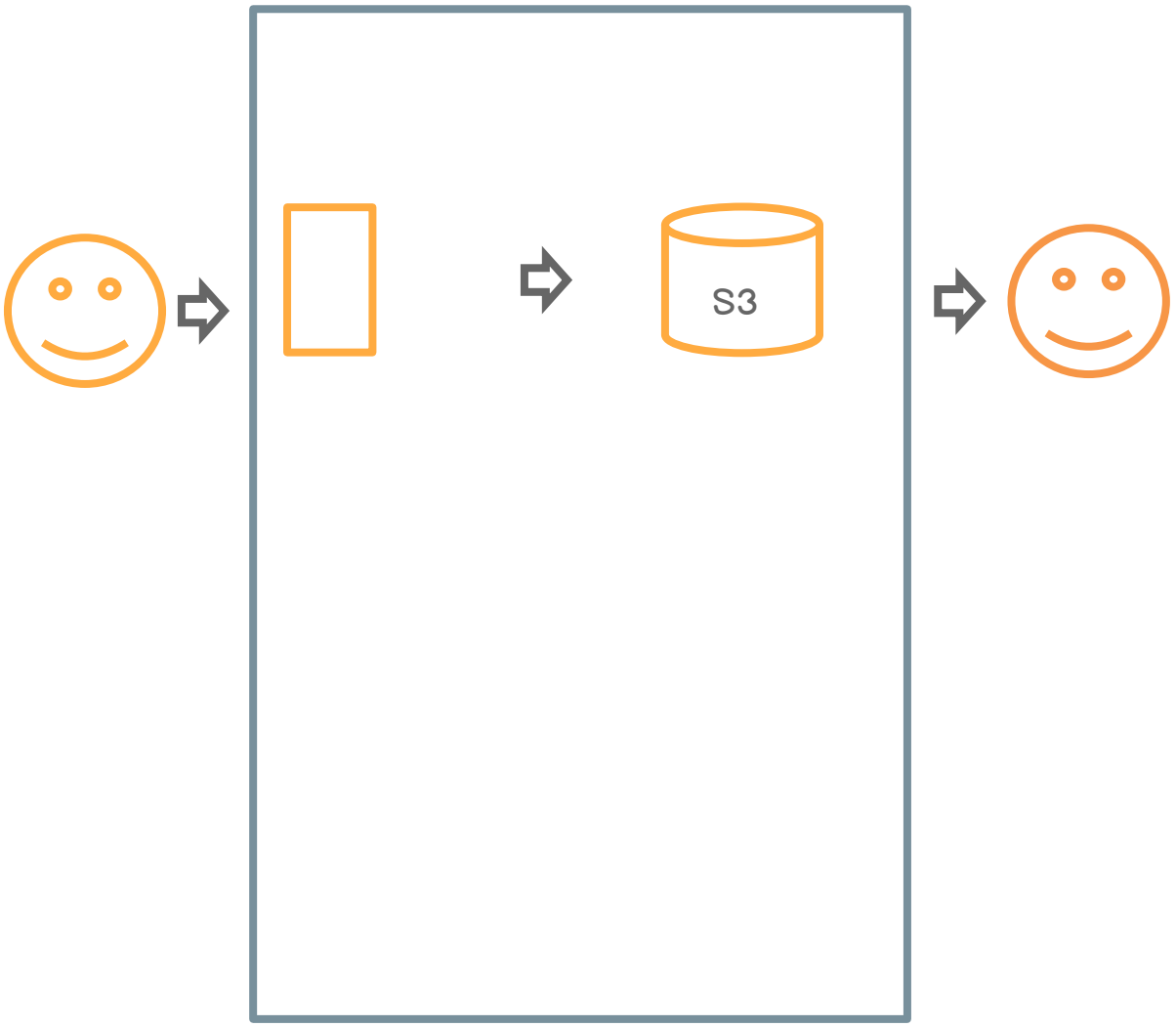

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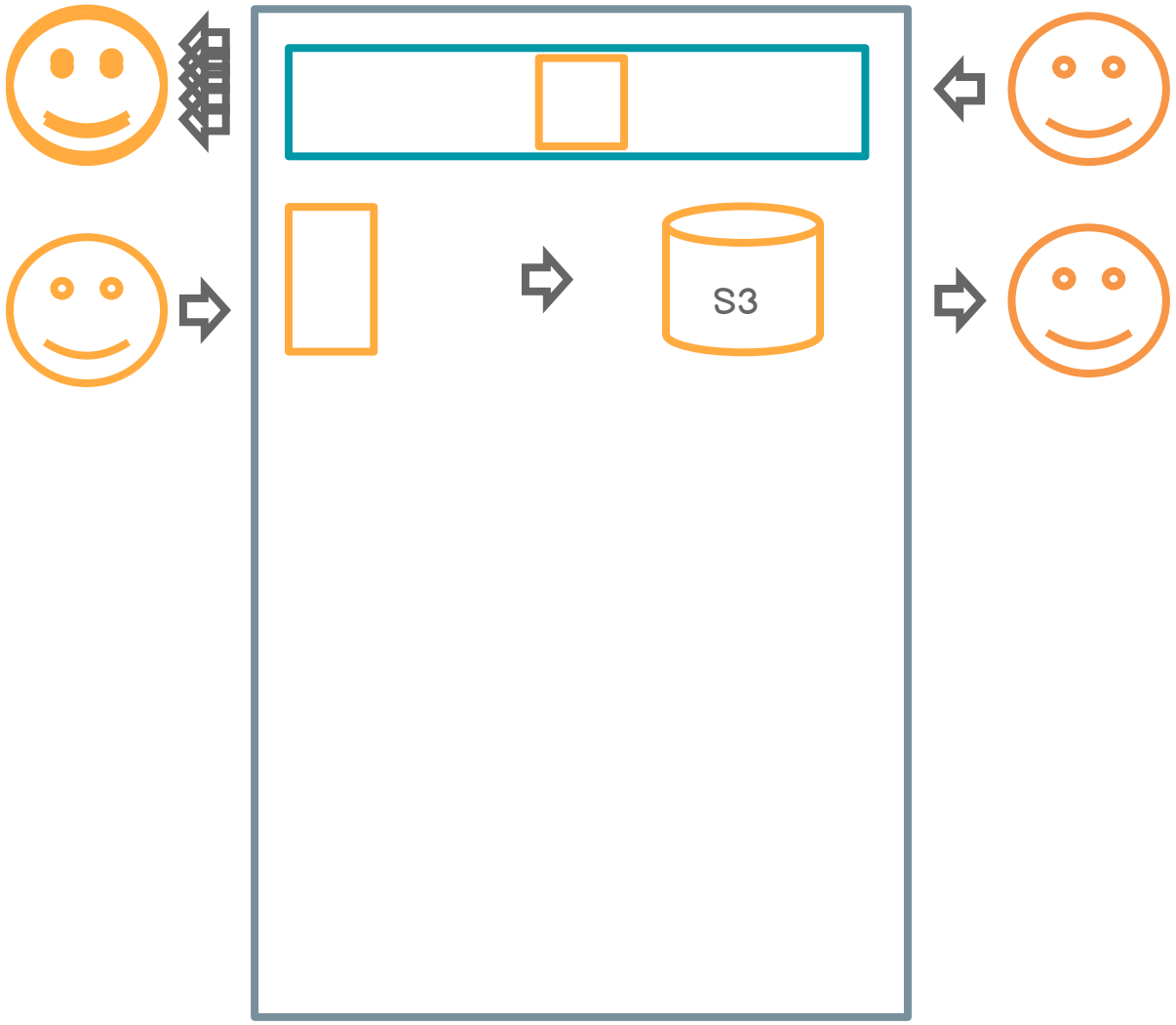

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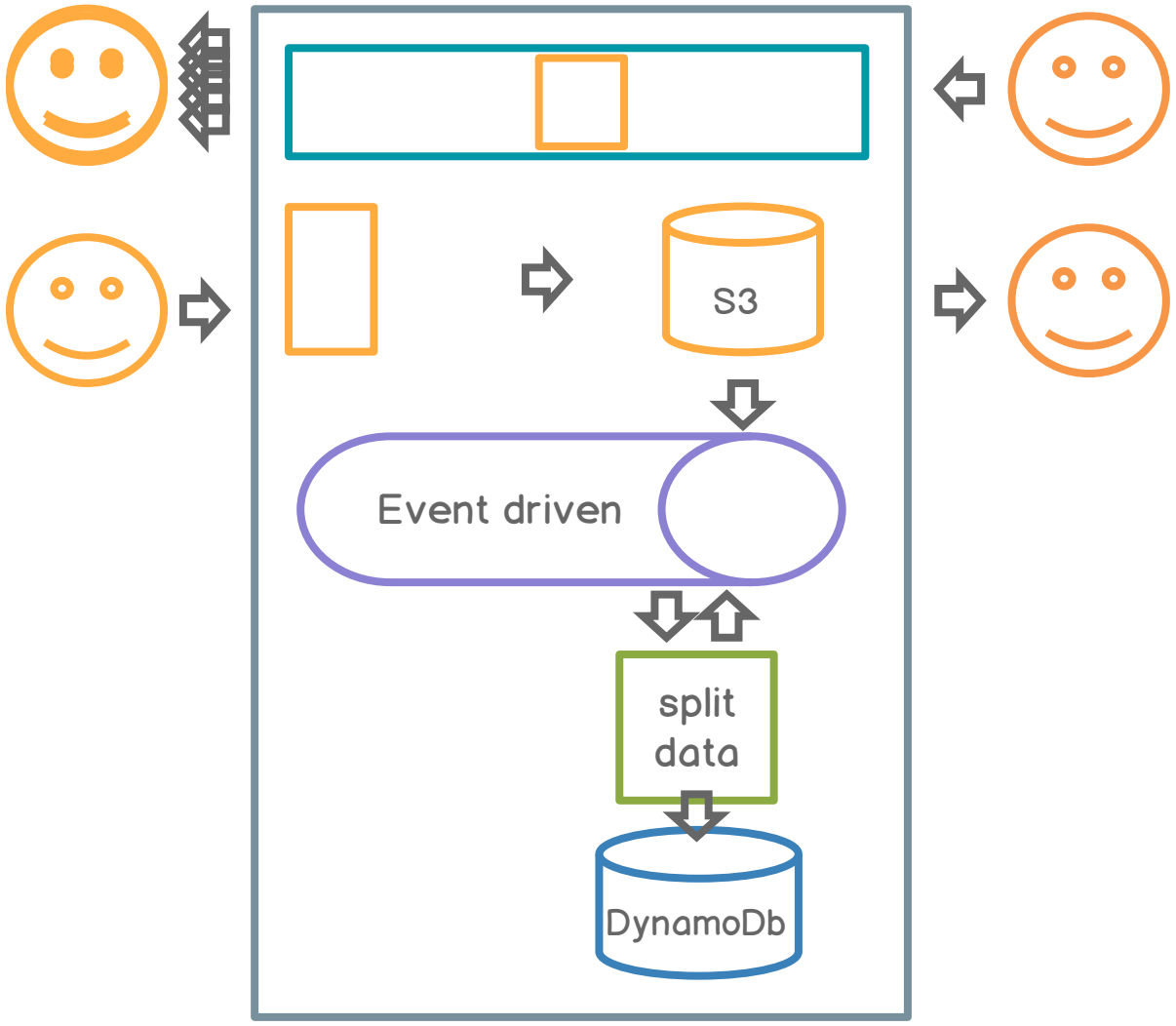

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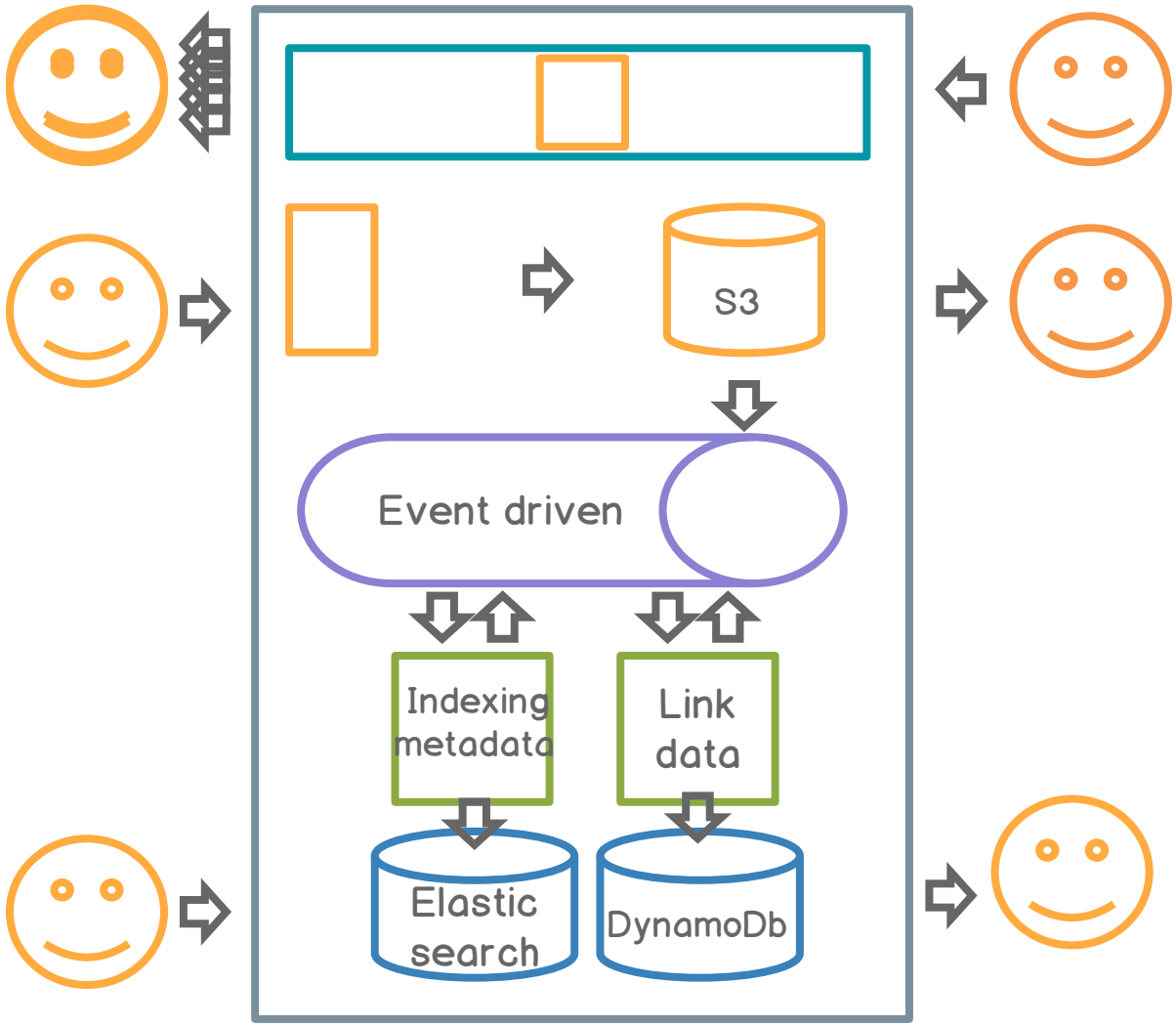

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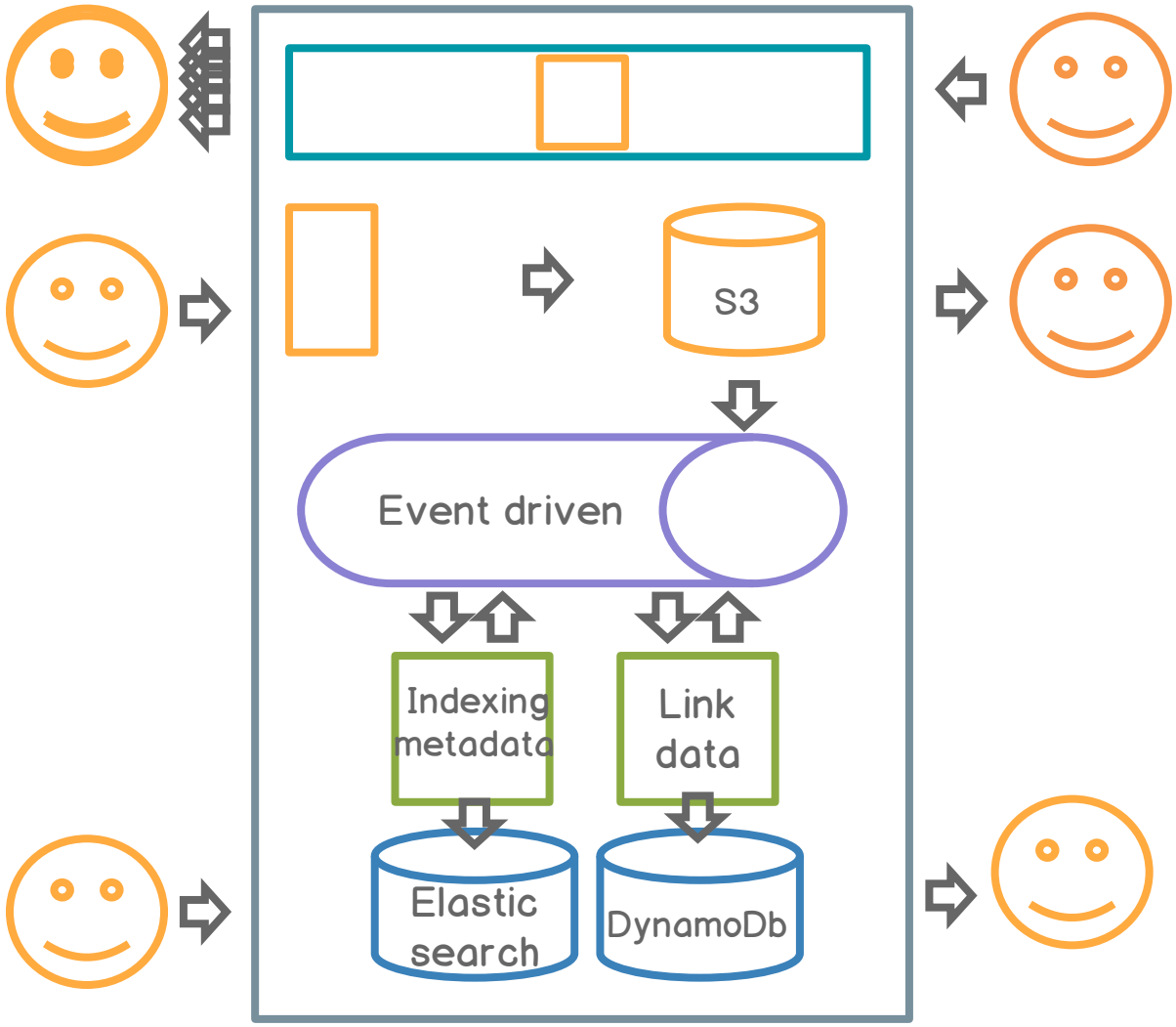
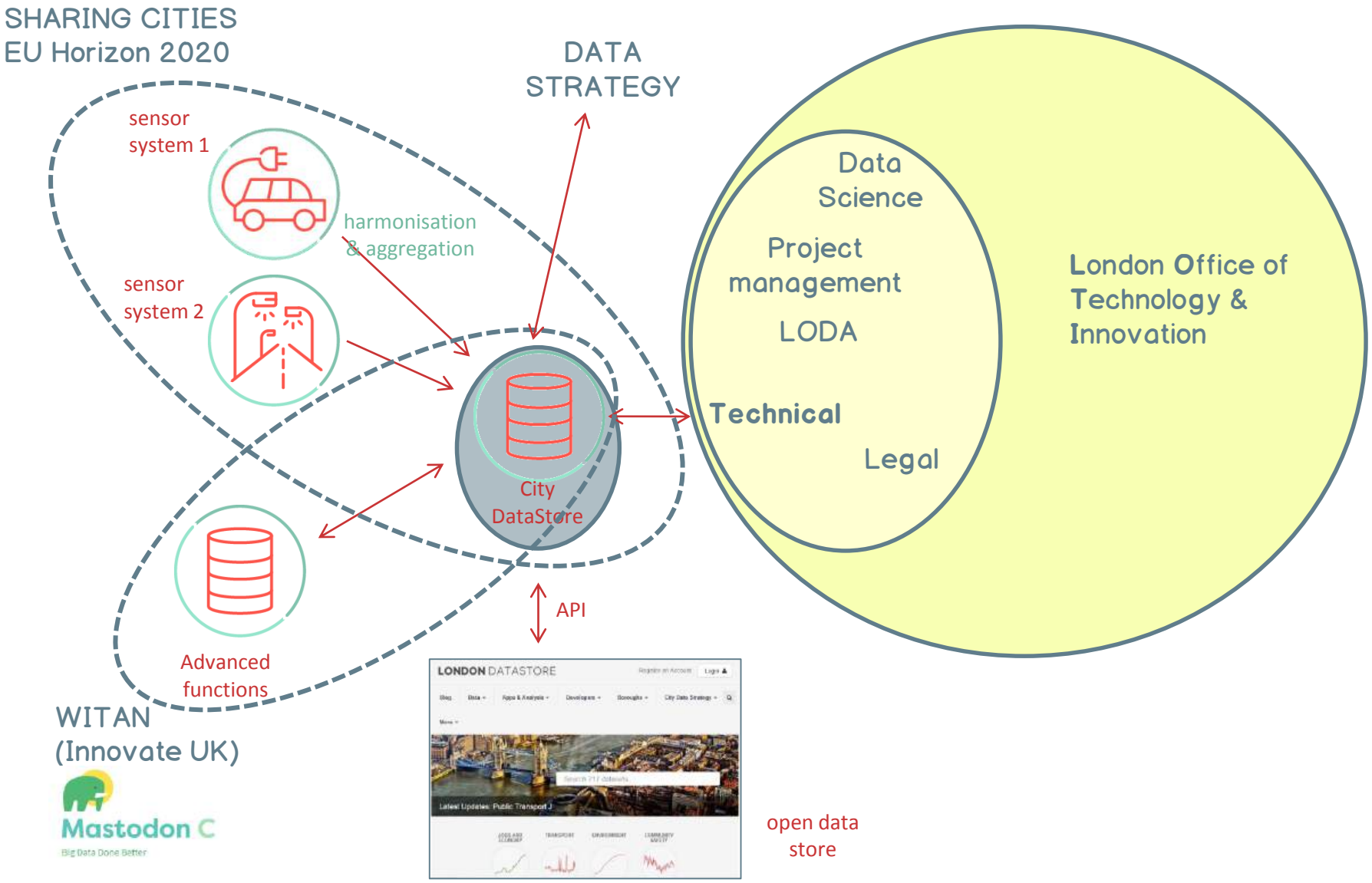
Future developments

- Automatic schema recognition
- Building up topics



How do the different programmes fit together?



London Borough Data Partnership Meeting

13th June 2017

London Office of Data Analytics

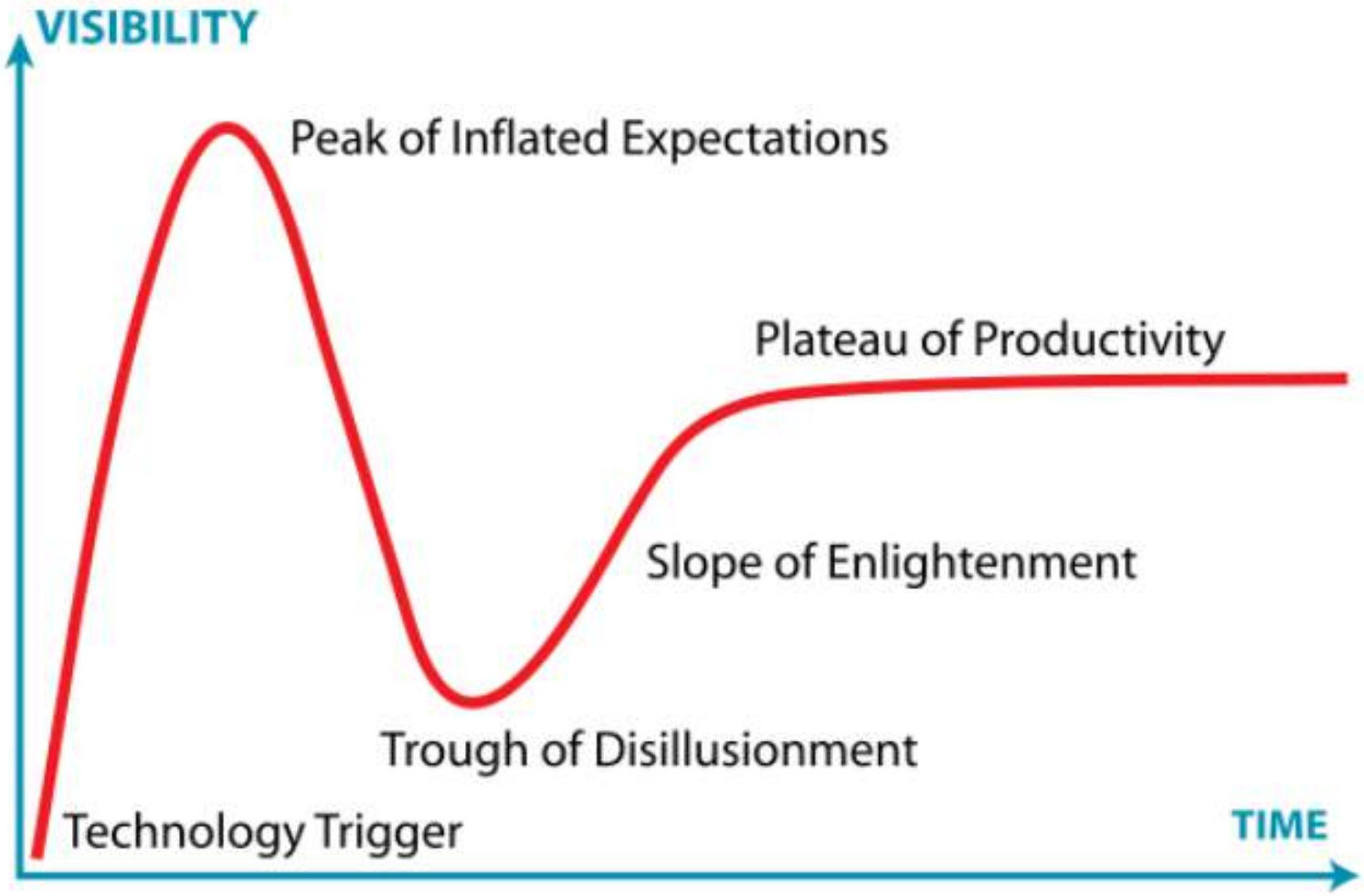
Andrew Collinge
Assistant Director of GLA Intelligence Unit

A LONDON OFFICE OF DATA ANALYTICS

Using data to address urban challenges that we share because they cross administrative boundaries; and to drive collective innovation in public service delivery.

We need to focus on creating meaningful insight and measurable value.

The Hype Cycle



Gartner Group


Cowdray Hall
NYC Analytics
tyreco
tyreco
A1

LODA PILOT AIMS

Test the policy or service impact of data science

Show that data-sharing is possible and has tangible benefits

Develop data sharing protocols useful for the longer term

Identify barriers to collaborative working and develop solutions

Contribute to the development of a culture of data-sharing within London

LODA PILOT CHALLENGE SHORTLISTING

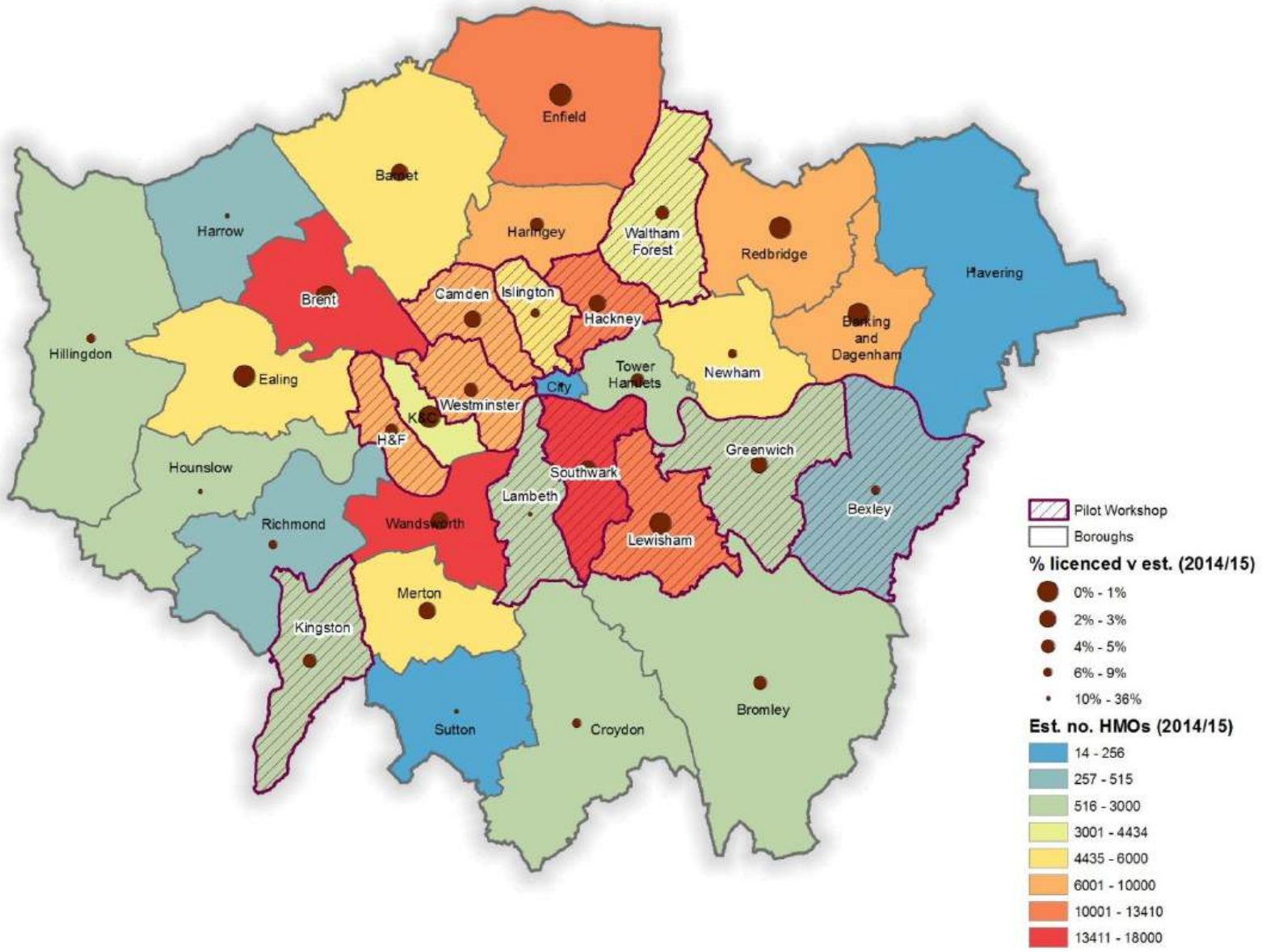
Build a ‘coalition of the willing’ (15 LBs attended)

Develop a long list of challenges, problem areas, ideas for action

Shortlist to a single pilot project

Identifying unlicensed Homes of Multiple Occupancy (HMOs)

LODA PILOT HMOS



LODA PILOT TIMELINE

Consultation
Ideas for the LODA pilot were discussed at a meeting of the Borough Data Partnership

April 2016

June 2016

Workshop
15 boroughs attended a workshop to determine the subject of the pilot

July 2016

Start Pilot
ASI data Science were commissioned to work on the project

Proof of concept
achieved using Westminster CC data

Nov 2016

Jan 2017

DSP Finalised
Data Sharing Protocols completed and signed

March 2017

Testing
6 participating boroughs testing the model outputs

Evaluation
Publication of LODA evaluation including recommendations for Next steps

June 2017

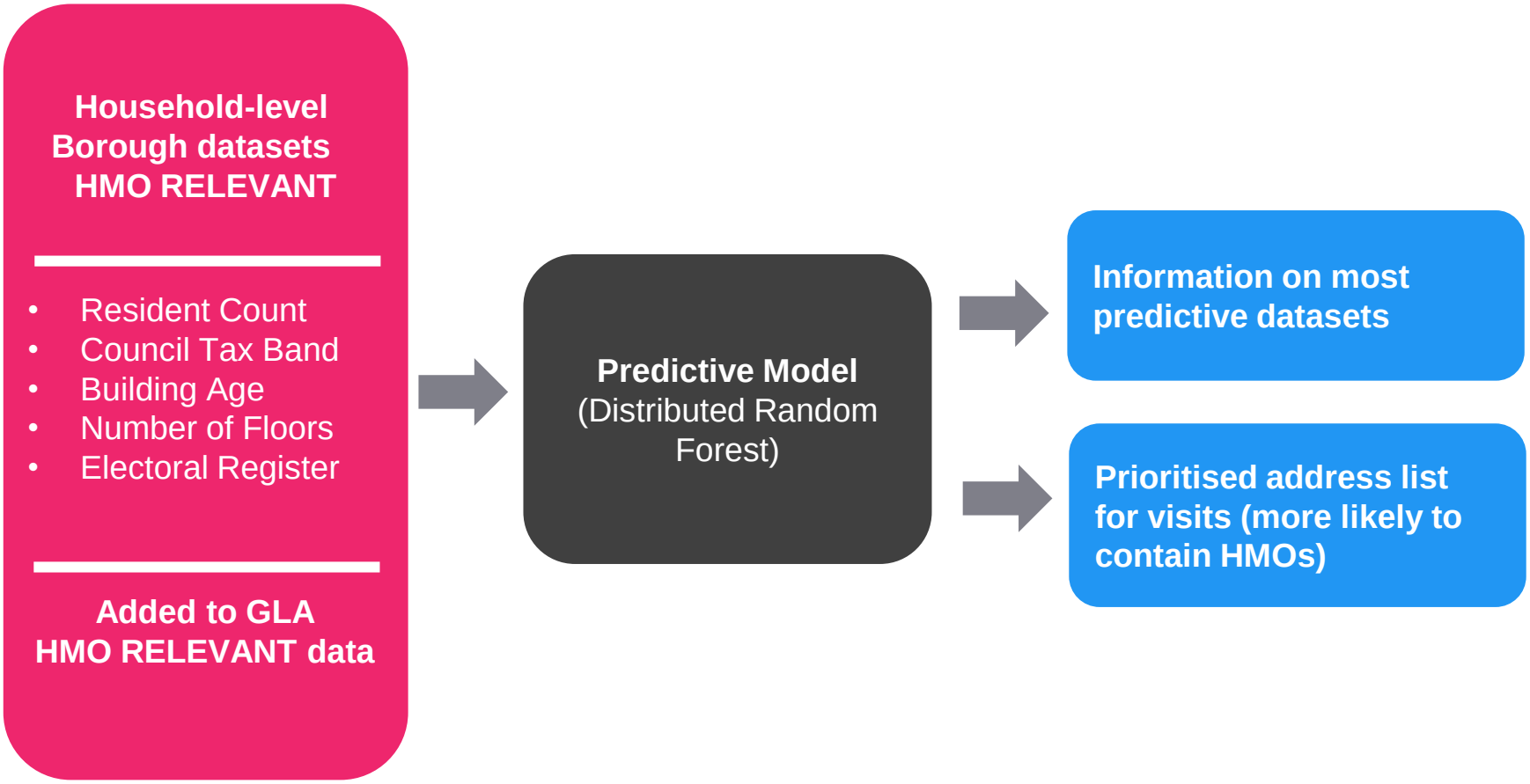
LODA PILOT PROGRESS TO DATE

1 month	5 months	1 month	3 months
Problem identification	Data gathering and preparation	Analysis / modelling	Mobilise front-line staff

Most significant effort here

Today

LODA PILOT FROM DATA MODEL TO SERVICE TRIAL



LODA PILOT ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS

12 Boroughs commit to moving forward with the ‘data ask’ and service pilot (inc. randomised control trials)

6 move forward into live pilots, for now…

On time, sufficient data quality

City of Westminster

Camden

Royal Kingston

London Borough of Barking & Dagenham

Behind schedule, sufficient data quality

Lambeth

ISLINGTON

Outstanding issues or blockers

Brent

Sutton

LONDON BOROUGH OF BEXLEY

Lewisham

LODA PILOT EARLY LESSONS ON THE PROCESS

Biggest issue: matching and linking data to UPRN or similar unique identifier

- Data Maturity Assessment needed at start of project to save time/effort

Huge range of 'housing features' data (>40 to 5)

- Most boroughs do not have sufficient technology/capacity to meet requirements within project timeframe

Precise data requirements would have helped LBs to prioritise activities under resource constraints

- This rather than flexibility and creativity

Absence of data warehousing in LBs means significant effort and time needed to work across departments

DATA ISSUES

Data quantity: When it comes to machine learning, the more data the better. However, most boroughs struggled to provide a sufficient quantity and variety of data across all properties within the timescales of the pilot. Also, a lack of known HMOs in the borough meant the machine learning model had too few cases to train on to reliably predict other HMOs.

Data quality: Data submitted by most boroughs required significant cleaning, processing and merging. With every merge, as much as 10% of properties would be lost when records failed to match up.

Data availability: Data on Private Rental Sector properties, which could have helped filter out owner-occupied and other ineligible property types, was a critical missing piece of the puzzle.

Lack of precise data requirements: In some cases more precise and prescriptive requests for datasets could have helped boroughs prioritize what they provided.

TECHNICAL ISSUES

Lack of matching technologies in boroughs: The inability to accurately match and link datasets significantly influenced the quality and quantity of data individual boroughs were able to provide.

Absence of data warehousing: Boroughs with centralised business intelligence teams and data warehouses had an easier time pulling data from across the organisation.

In-house expertise: The range of technical expertise available in-house varied across boroughs. For example, in one case, a borough would have had to contract a supplier to extract data related to its housing benefits.

CAPACITY ISSUES

In Boroughs: Though every effort was made to minimise the burden on participants the pilot required a larger number of staff and resources to implement than anticipated.

In Nesta: Most staff time was spent on fielding highly specific technical, legal, and operational questions, and supporting the overall data acquisition process. This left less time to focus on risk mitigation, creative problem-solving and identifying opportunities for development and sharing of best-practice.

In ASI: As the project increased in complexity, our data science partner was challenged to provide on-going and in-depth guidance across all participating boroughs. This level of support was unexpected and difficult to meet on a consistent basis throughout the project.

LODA PILOT OPEN LEARNING EXERCISE

LODA Pilot Update

By Nevena Dragicevic (Nesta) and Wil Tonkiss (GLA)

In June this year the GLA's Intelligence Unit began working with Nesta on the pilot for the London Office for Data An (LODA). As the year draws to a close, this post provides an update on the key milestones we have already achieved forward to some of the next steps being taken in 2017.

The Data Science – Identifying HMOs

Working with the City of Westminster our data science partners at the ASI have developed a predictive model to iden unlicensed HMOs. The model uses the local authority's own data on properties in the private rented sector to identify likely they are to be an HMO. The database of properties can then be passed back to the local authority as a priorit follow-up by the housing team.

The next step is to feed in data from the other pilot boroughs, and to that end we are currently working with a first w boroughs (Bexley, Camden, Islington, and Lambeth) to supply housing and environmental health data to the ASI. Eac dataset will help to improve and refine the model and we are keen to get as many of the pilot boroughs involved as p

This is a really exciting project which we think will help boroughs to more efficiently prioritise their investigations of p HMOs. We hope that this data-based approach will have real tangible impacts on HMO registration in London, potent improving living conditions for thousands of Londoners.

The Process – Enabling Information Sharing

With help from five boroughs, we have drafted an Information Sharing Protocol for the pilot to ensure we can share d securely, legally and ethically. T we are going to demonstrate the

Traditionally, the complexities of government. The pilot is proving share data rather than why we c pilot showing the way forward fo

As announced in previous blogs, Nesta is working with the GLA and more than a dozen boroughs in London - and with local authorities, the Digital Catapult and Sunderland Software City in the North East - to pilot data analytics projects that address public service challenges.

This post provides a brief update on the latest developments.

What can you do with data?

For each pilot the first objective has been to identify a public service challenge for which there is: 1) a big problem to solve, 2) good data available, and 3) a strong likelihood of identifying actionable insights that can deliver measurable results within a few months.

To that end, on 21 June, 15 London boroughs came together for a workshop with Andrew Collinge's GLA data team to explore six challenges suggested by the boroughs themselves. A summary of the challenges and the assessments made of them can be found in a report on the London DataStor

The issue that was thought to have the most potential was ident unlicensed HMOs - houses of multiple occupancy. (HMOs are pr out to at least three people who are not from one 'household' - but who share facilities such as a bathroom and kitchen.) HMO l extra responsibilities on landlords to ensure that their properties suitable for their tenants. According to Local Authority Housing returns, there are up to 10,000+ estimated HMOs in some Londo The percentage of those that are licensed varies considerably, b boroughs it's estimated to be less than 10%.

Eddie Copeland

nalytics: Documenting the Learning Process

July 7, 2016

the GLA and Nesta are working together to run a pilot to demonstrate that urced from multiple local authorities and other novel sources can help reform public ovides a link through to a more detailed report of the workshop we held on 21st June, were present.

pactful analysis that produces new approaches to public service delivery, and that can wider range of policy challenges featured in the report is, of course, vital. But just as ocess as we set about our first attempt to run a data analytics exercise across le. As I often say, exercises like these are as much about organisational capacity they are about technology and data.

nethod, and broader process – we are confident we can pave the way for the creation nalytics.

out our candidate for the final challenge area and do get in touch with us if you at Nesta and the GLA will take to make the pilot a reality.

London Office of Data Analytics Pilot: two weeks of showing and telling to focus the data science and sharpen the overall approach

By Lora Armstrong

August 12, 2016

It's been 6 weeks since our kickoff workshop for the London Office of Data Analytics (LODA) pilot programme, a joint venture between the GLA and Nesta, with involvement from nearly half of the London boroughs. The broader context shows a real sense of growing intent and purpose around data sharing for impact. In the same week as our latest LODA meeting – a show and tell session that we report on here – London Councils announced a deal for CIPFA (a public sector accountancy agency) and BAE Systems to launch a data analytics driven counter-fraud hub.

But back to our own exercise, the straightforward goals are to find actionable insights that save money on public services, and in the process show that joining up data from multiple boroughs can lead to solutions benefitting Londoners that wouldn't be possible otherwise. The consensus view is that unlicensed HMOs (houses of multiple occupation) is an issue that is both important to the boroughs and well suited to a data-driven approach that will lead to those much desired practical, identifiable outcomes. The task of working out a detailed approach to the problem has now begun.

This has involved Nesta, the GLA and the ASI data science team (who will be performing the analysis for the LODA pilot) meeting with Boroughs who have been sharing with us how they currently find unlicensed HMOs. As expected, this is not a simple problem. Methods vary, as does the data available; the interpretation placed on top of a base level of licensing also differs borough to borough and consequently so do the types of HMOs that are licensed in each borough. What is also clear is that in those Boroughs we spoke to, there is a recognition that more can be done to increase the identification of HMOs, and that this will drive a series of policy and business process related outcomes.

Three lessons on City Data Analytics from Mike Flowers

By Eddie Copeland, Director of Government Innovation, Nesta

June 30, 2016

I've previously written about plans by the GLA's Andrew Collinge and Nesta to run a pilot for a London Office of Data Analytics, inspired by the Mayor's Office of Data Analytics (MODA) in New York City.

Last week saw significant progress when 15 London boroughs came together for a workshop with the GLA to select a public service challenge that could be tackled with data. We'll shortly publish details of the six shortlisted challenges discussed (which covered areas from health to waste management, and from housing to social care), and the conclusions we reached. The boroughs were asked to score each one according to the extent that it would be likely to:

- save significant money
- have good data available
- and lead to actionable insights

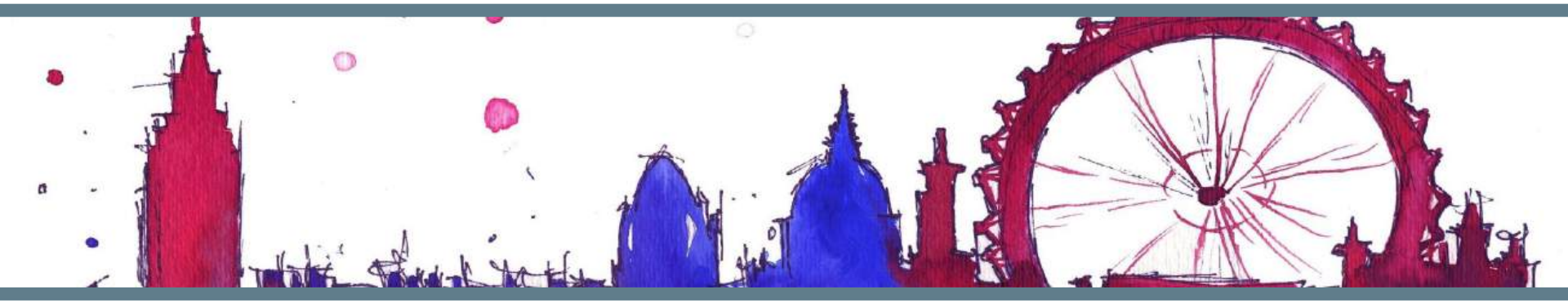
Deliberations were made much easier thanks to the presence of Mike Flowers, Chief Analytics Officer of Enigma (a leading US data analytics company), and the creator of the MODA model. Mike advised the boroughs to consider three additional factors when making their assessments.

1. Keep it simple

Given the extreme pressure on public finances, local authorities are understandably tempted to tackle their most expensive and important problems first. After all, what good would an office of data analytics be if it didn't address areas such as adult and child social care – the two biggest line items of local authority expenditure?

Mike's advice: walk before you run. One significant challenge with social care issues is that they entail using a lot of personal data. Ensuring that all the right protections have been put in place, laws correctly adhered to and consents received can take a huge amount of time. At best, that delays the start of any data initiative. At worst, there's a risk of inadvertently stumbling into another care data, spooking people, and setting the whole data analytics agenda back by years.

LODA PILOT WILL DELIVER…



- Open source, reusable data model (across LBs and other regions)
- Full toolkit (Data Sharing Agreement; Privacy Impact Assessment)
- Actionable intelligence for a front line service in participating boroughs
- Proof of concept – demonstrate to boroughs that a LODA is feasible and worthwhile
- Evaluation report…

LODA PILOT EVALUATION

- Evaluation of results (did the data science work?)

  - Was the pilot successful in terms of driving new practice, savings and other (e.g. public health) outcomes

- Review of the process

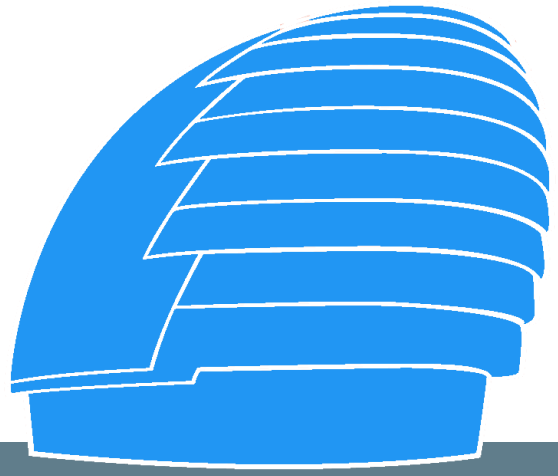
  - Full costs and benefits, estimation of time spent across key project activities (e.g. data sharing)

- Recommendations on future operating model

THE BEHAVIOURAL INSIGHTS TEAM

Other observations at this stage

1. 80:20 rule
   - Culture, organisational capacity, co-ordination
   - Data science and supporting technology/data infrastructure
2. A LODA is more complex than a MODA because of the operating environment
   - So what can we achieve and how can we achieve it?
   - Boroughs are very important as data and ‘problem’ owners



OPERATING MODEL

ADAPTING THE LONDON OPEN MODEL

CORE LODA ACTIVITIES

- Provide additional (or initial) **Data Science expertise**
  - data-driven policy decisions and tools
  - new products and services (for front-line staff)

- Facilitate **data sharing**
  - technical/legal support (e.g. let's do GDPR once only)
  - develop and promote open shared standards for data management and use
  - share/exchange data via London Datastore or a secure City Datastore

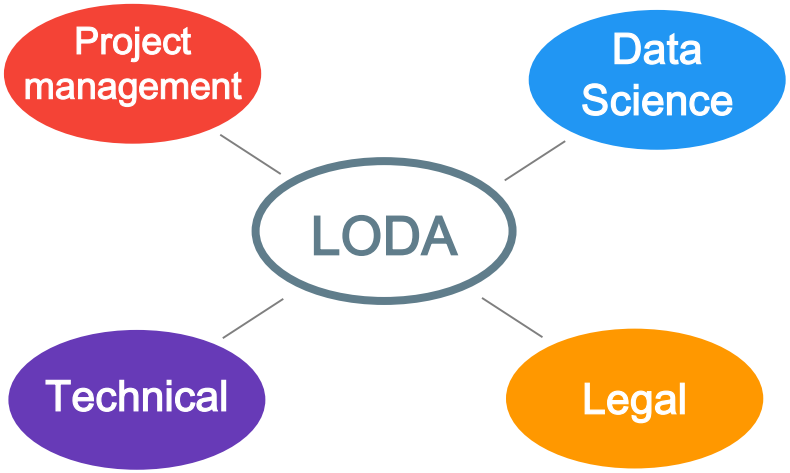
- Moving from Borough Data Partnership to a **Data Academy** (management, visualisation, analysis – see San Francisco)

- **Programme and Project management** (identify "good data projects" >2 / partner / yr)

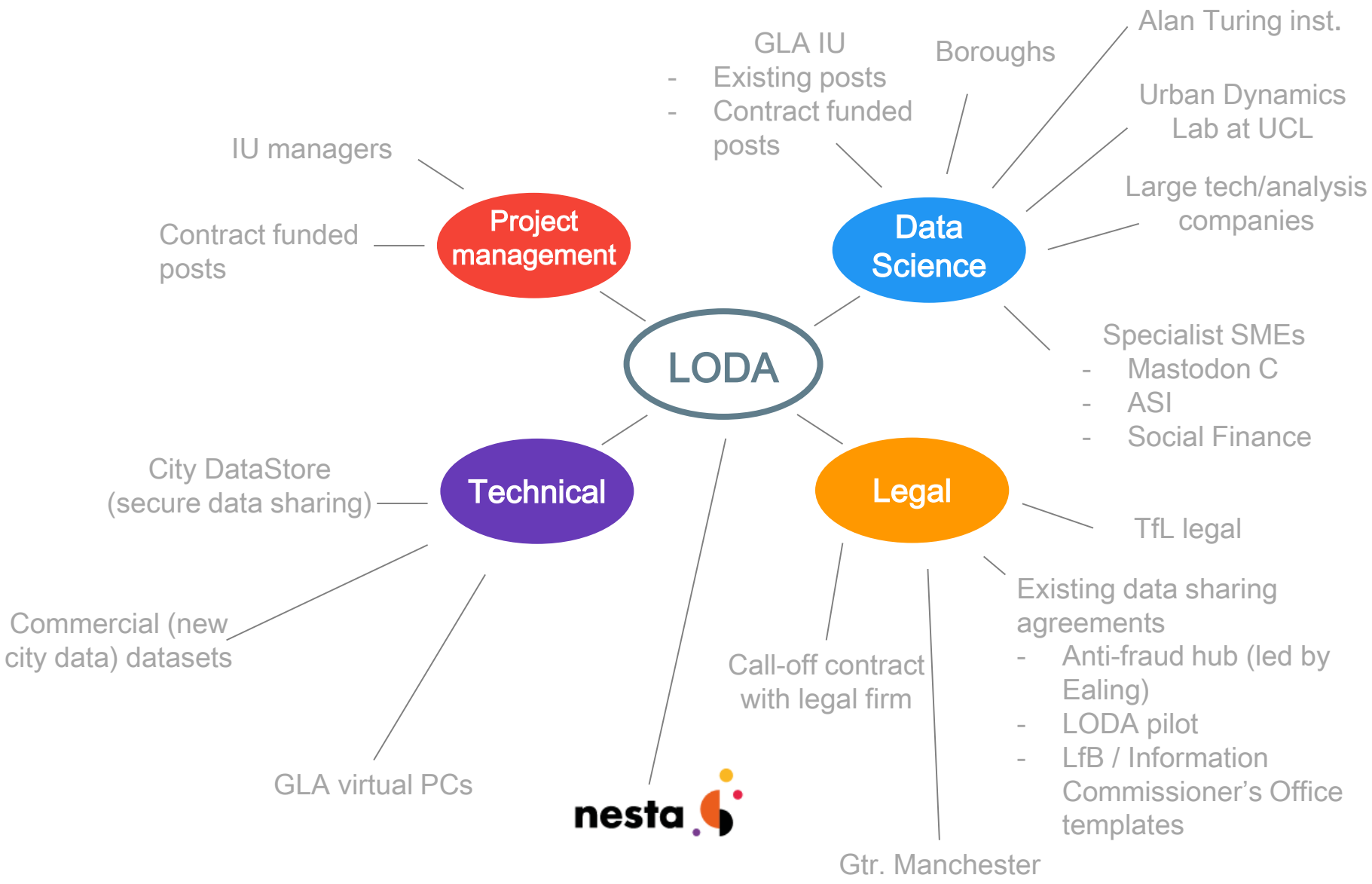
Impactful Questions | Accessible data | Actionable insights

NEW FORMS OF DATA, NEW RELATIONSHIPS, NEW LINES OF INQUIRY…. NEW RULES

OPERATING MODELS



OPERATING MODELS RESOURCES WE COULD CALL ON



OPERATING MODEL OPTIONS

A.Virtual team

- 100% existing resources from GLA, Boroughs (& possibly universities)
- Would lead to greater sharing than at present
- Project-by-project agreements
- Limited initial impact

B.Core LODA team

- Recruit small dedicated team (e.g. 2/3 staff)
- Grow organically by demand & funding (possibly through savings)

C.Consultants

- Pay by results
- ‘free’ offers
- Project-by-project agreements

D.Big Bang

- Large initial investment (go straight to Amsterdam-sized team of 14 + staff)
- Capacity to tackle large challenges

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OPERATING MODELS OPTIONS

- Information Scheme

  - All boroughs contribute an annual sum

- Commissioning Model

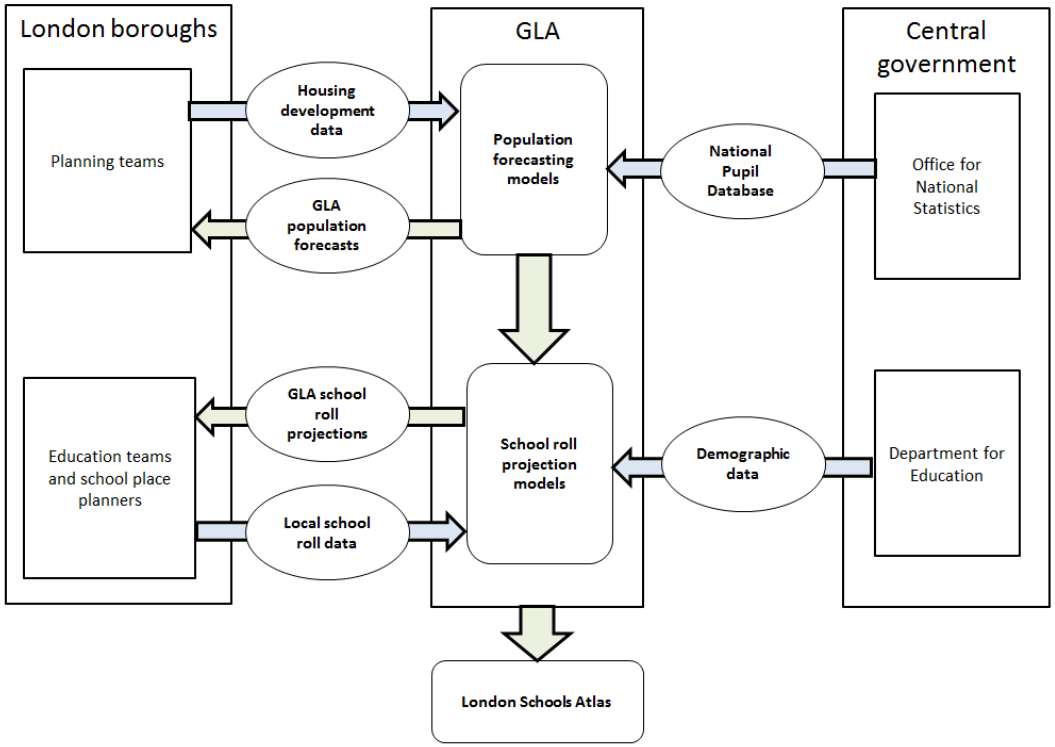
  - Project-by-project commissioning with different groups of boroughs involved in different projects

- Pay by Results

  - Partner organisations are commissioned on a pay by results model

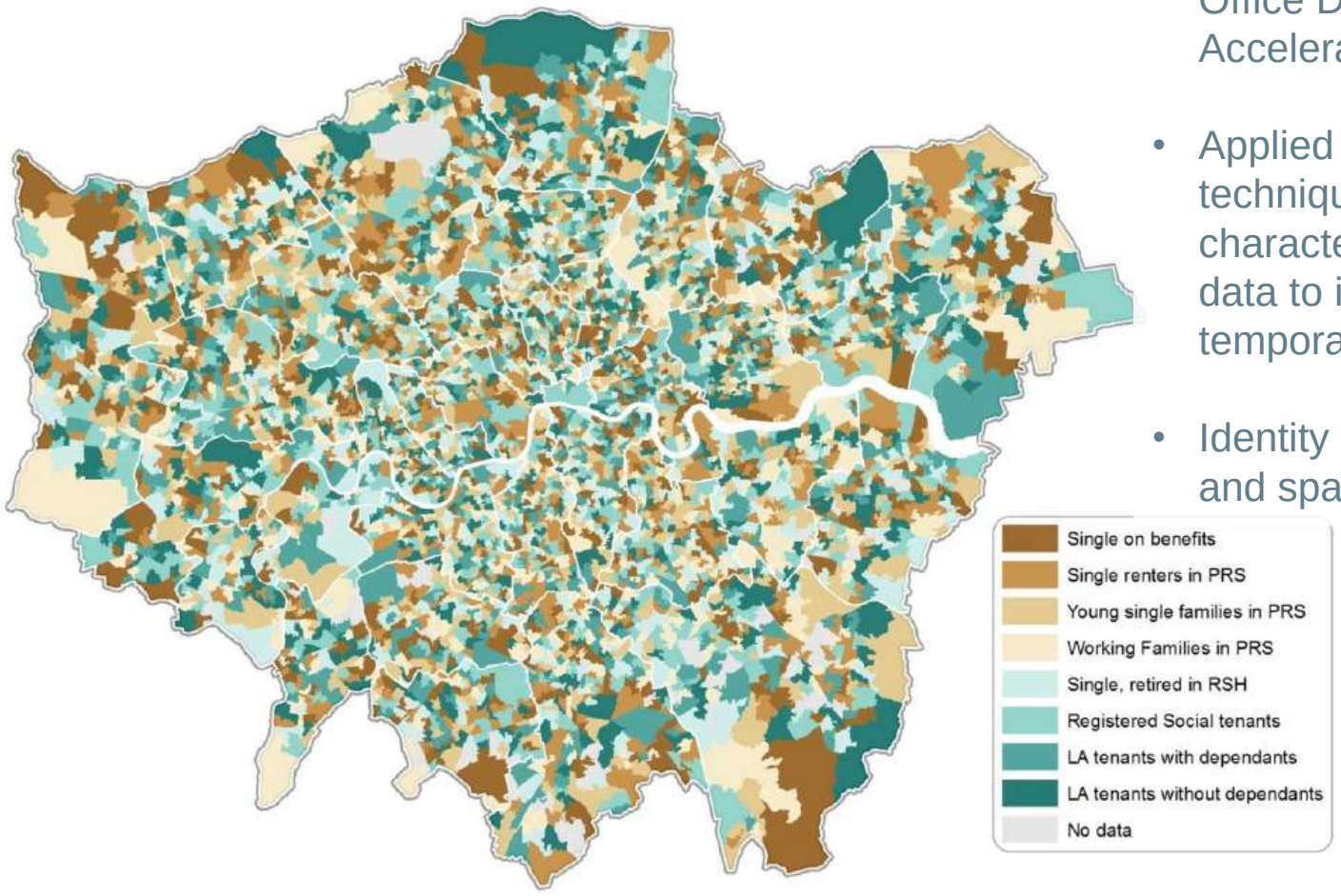
EXISTING ACTIVITIES AND PIPELINE

DATA-LED CHALLENGES SCHOOL ROLL PROJECTIONS



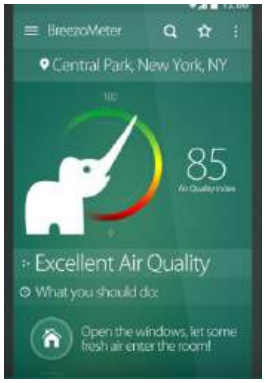
- Bespoke demographic and school roll projection service for Boroughs
- Boroughs provide local intelligence to GLA
- GLA combines national and local data in its state-of-the-art projection models
- Outputs inform local school place planning and sites such as the Schools Atlas

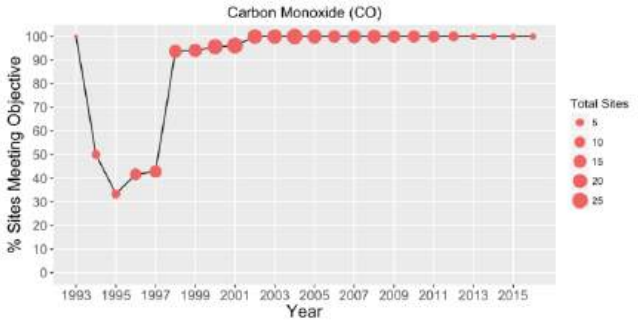
DATA-LED CHALLENGES HOUSING BENEFIT



- Mobility of Housing Benefit claimants as part of Cabinet Office Data Science Accelerator programme
- Applied Data Science techniques to claimant characteristics date from DWP data to identify spatial and temporal characteristics
- Identity any trends over time and space

DATA-LED CHALLENGES AIR QUALITY





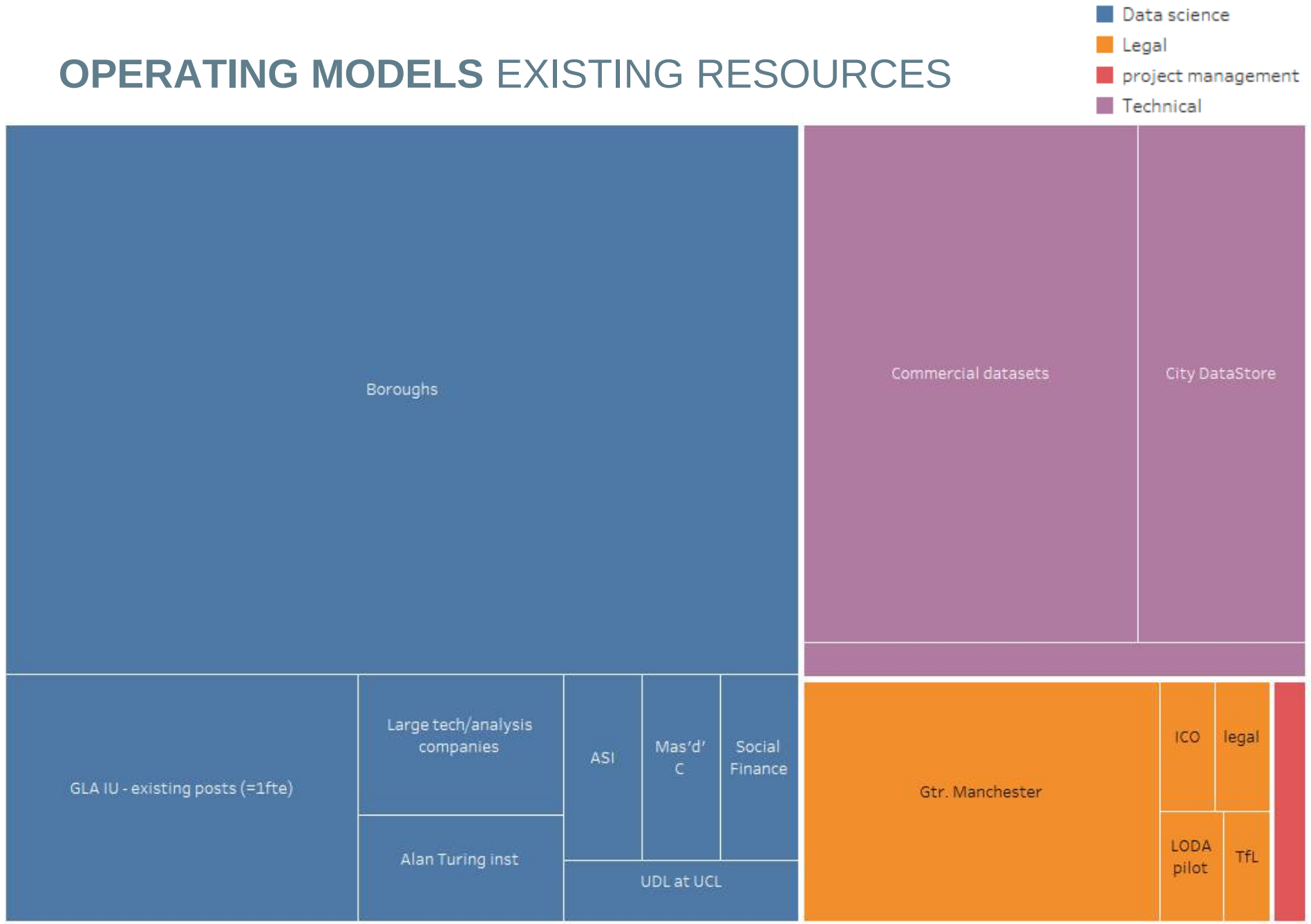
Project 1 - Set up a central Air Quality Data Store

Project 2 - Work with London's tech sector to create a first generation of apps and websites

Project 3 - Carry out analytics to identify the areas and times of day/week when interventions would have the greatest impact.

Project 4 - Carry out research and develop guidelines for how a multi-layered network of sensors can be used to maximum benefit.

OPERATING MODELS EXISTING RESOURCES



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13th June 2017

Digital Catapult

Lucie Burgess, Head of Personal Data and Trust
Digital Catapult

London Borough Data Partnership Meeting

13th June 2017

Smarter working using matched data

Ben Evans, Data Warehouse Programme Manager
LB of Newham

Newham London

Data Warehouse and Business Intelligence Programme

Smarter working using matched data

a place where people choose to
live, work & stay

About Newham

Newham London

- Population: 343,015
- It is one of the most ethnically diverse places in the UK with no single ethnic group having a majority
- Deprivation is high in Newham but improving. Ranked 25th in IMD 2015, down from 2nd in 2010
- Directly Elected Mayor: Sir Robin Wales

a place where people choose to live, work & stay

Our Issue

Newham London

Homeless
Police
Landlord Licensing
Housing Stock
Rent Payr
Audit

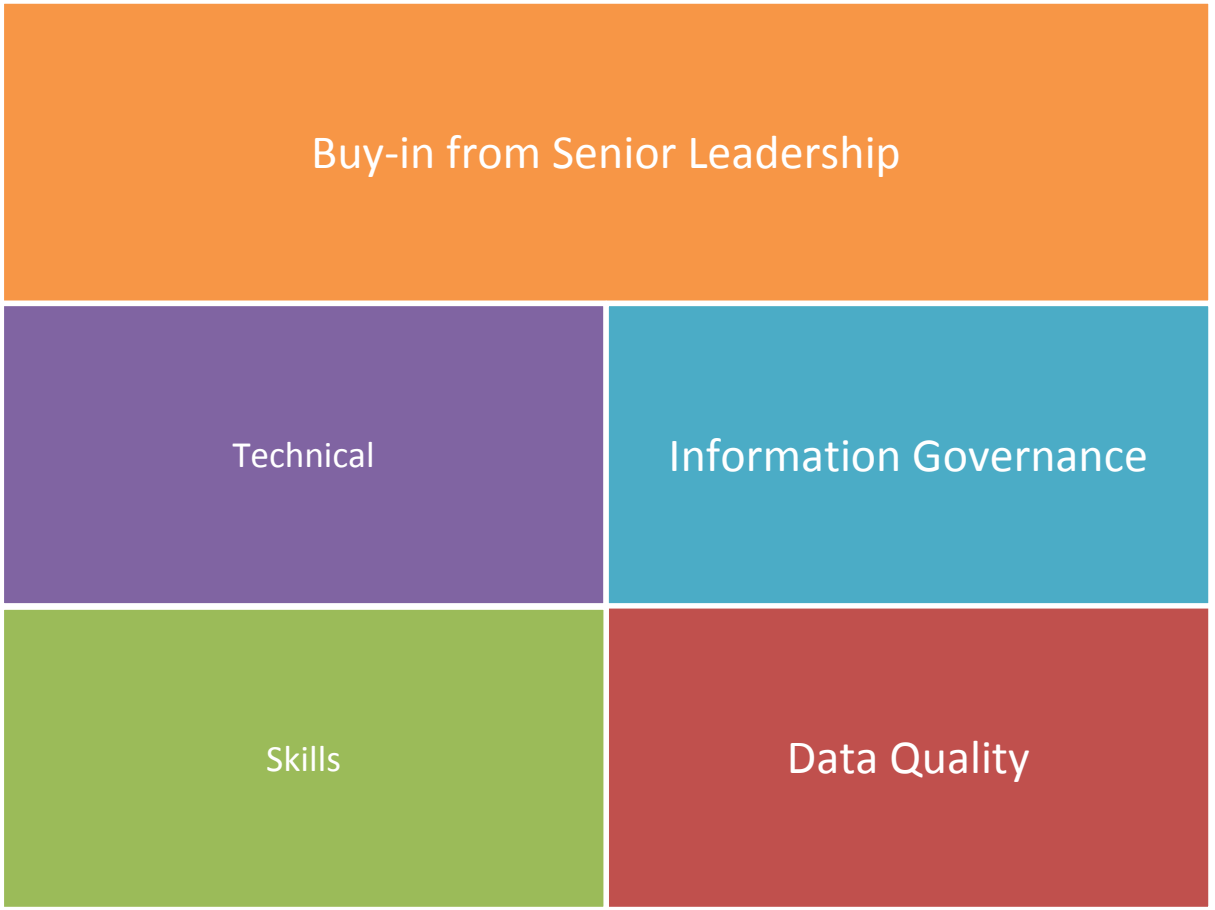
A genuine single view of Newham's people and properties

Protection
Pol outs
Electoral Register
pass data
requests

a place where people choose to live, work & stay

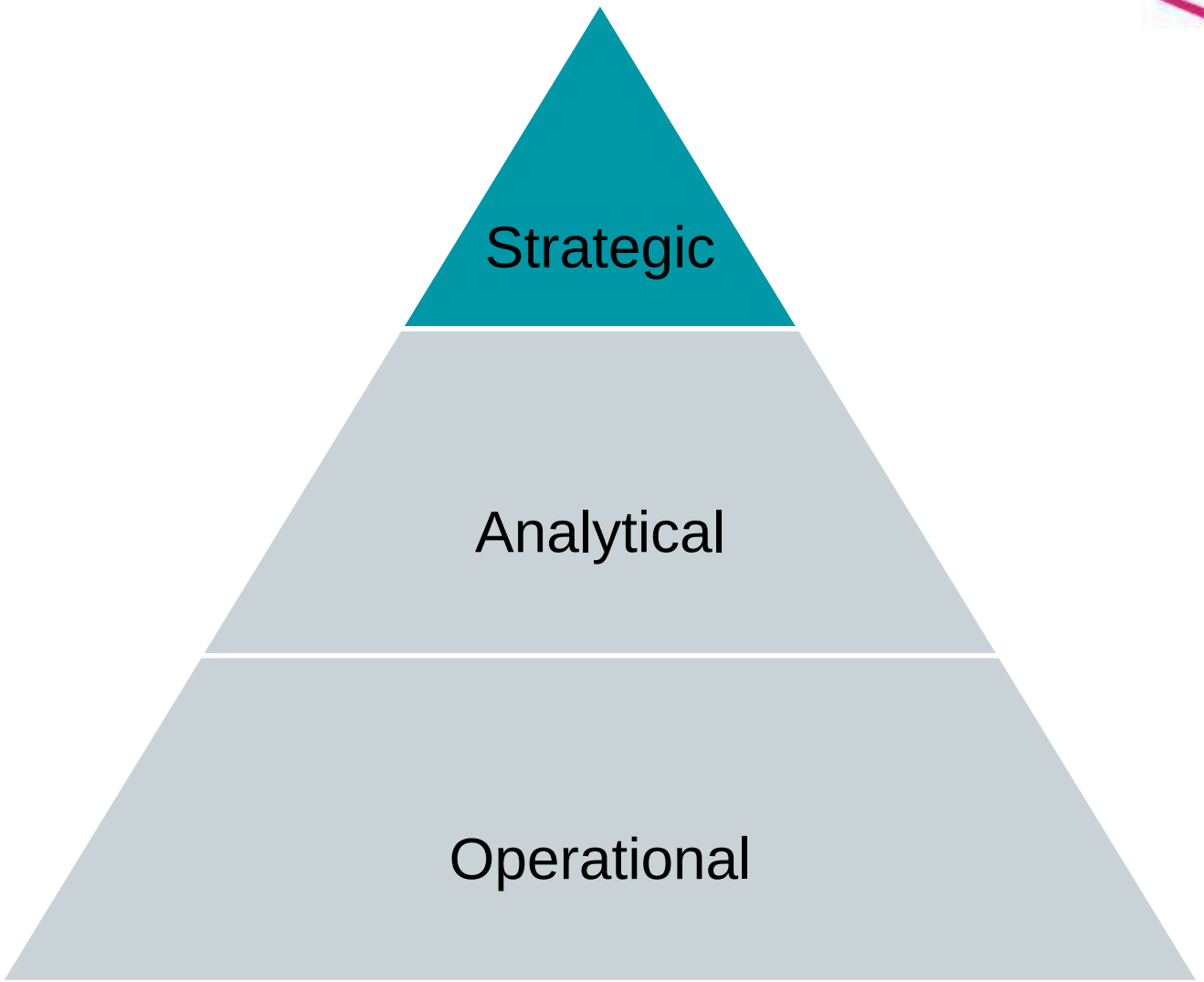
Challenges

Newham London



Using The Data Warehouse

Newham London



Person Details

Virtual Id	1381424
Customer Name	Bill Gates
Date Of Birth	28/10/1955 (60)
Gender	Male
UPRN	000046067795
Postcode	SW1A 2AA
Address	10 Downing Street
NINO	WE542542D
NHS Number	442453444
Marital Status	Single
Mobile Number(s)	07803777777 (01/05/2015)
Telephone Number(s)	0208555666 (14/11/2014) 0208222333 (08/06/2012)
Email Addresses(s)	Bill.Gates@microsoft.com (22/03/2015) newham@gmail.com (01/05/2015)
First Known Date	07/10/1996
Last Known Date	22/03/2015
Most Likely Property Ranking Value Max10	10
Most Likely Property Ranking Value	1330

Troubled Families

Hide

3 Social Care Overall Flag	True
3G Social Care Section47	True
3H Social Care Child Protection Plan	True
4A Employment Out Of Work Benefits	True
6 Health Overall Flag	True
6A Health Adult Mental Health And Parent	True

Predictive Analytics

Using statistical and machine learning techniques such as regression, classification, probabilistic modelling to target our resources effectively

Outcomes

We have saved or generated an estimated £1.2m in the first year

Transactional

Single Person Discount Fraud
Estimated £35k per annum

Freedom Pass Fraud
Estimated £100k saving p/a

New Homes Bonus
Estimated £280k income

Transformational

PRS Landlord licensing
£700k income p/a

CYPS Triage
£500k saving p/a

Homeless applications
Estimated £20k saving p/a

Building on our success

Newham London

Push the boundaries

Share our knowledge

Grow the current system

a place where people choose to
live, work & stay

London Borough Data Partnership Meeting

13th June 2017

London Ventures

Thomas Man, Head of Capital Ambition
Ian O'Donnell, Executive Director of Corporate Resources, LB of Ealing

London Borough Data Partnership

Tuesday 13 June 2017

LONDON COUNCILS EY

What is London Ventures?

London Ventures is a partnership between London Councils and EY. The programme brings innovative solutions to local government to transform services, save money, and ultimately deliver improved benefits for Londoners.

General Ventures

SOCIAL CARE & WELLBEING

xantura

MyCognition

alcove

THE CORNERSTONE PARTNERSHIP

circle

visbuzz

COMMUNITY

Spacehive

Ccommunity Connect

Commonplace

BACK OFFICE

blueprism

OXYGEN FINANCE

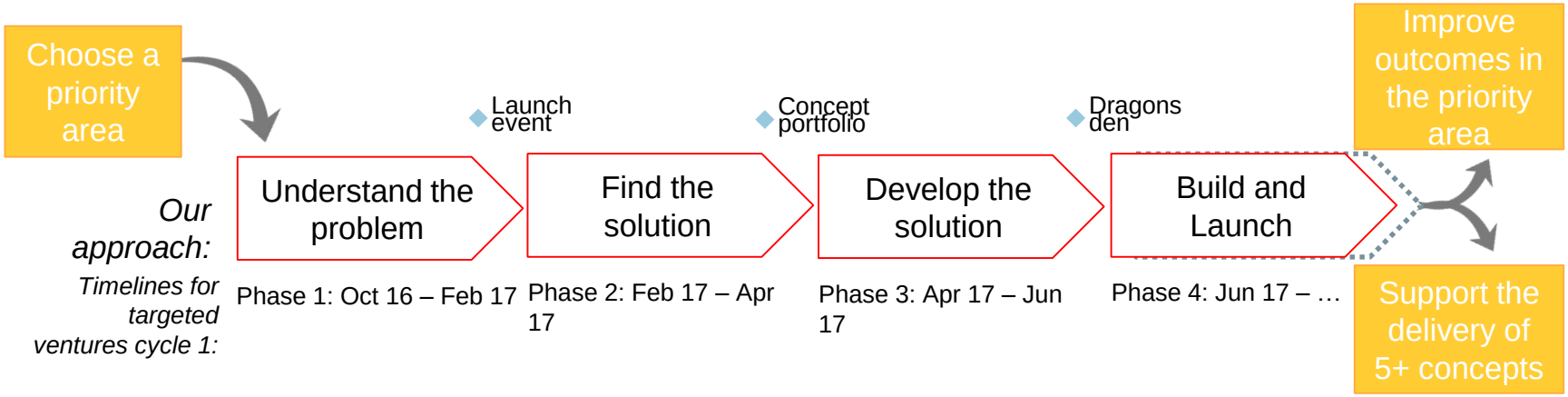
Cerno

FISCAL TECHNOLOGIES®

London Counter Fraud Hub

Quadnet

Targeted Ventures



Support concepts and solutions to implementation

- We have £100,000 seed funding to support and nurture initiatives
- We are committed to delivering better outcomes for Local Authorities and Londoners through innovation
- We have a trusted brand in the local authority market, LV provide endorsement and access to the LA market
- We have strategic relationships with local authorities who can sponsor programmes of work and initiatives

We’d love to support innovation in your local authority

Please contact us to find out more…

londonventures@uk.ey.com

@LdnVentures

Search ‘London Ventures’

London Counter Fraud Hub

Ian O'Donnell

Executive Director of Corporate Resources

London Borough of Ealing

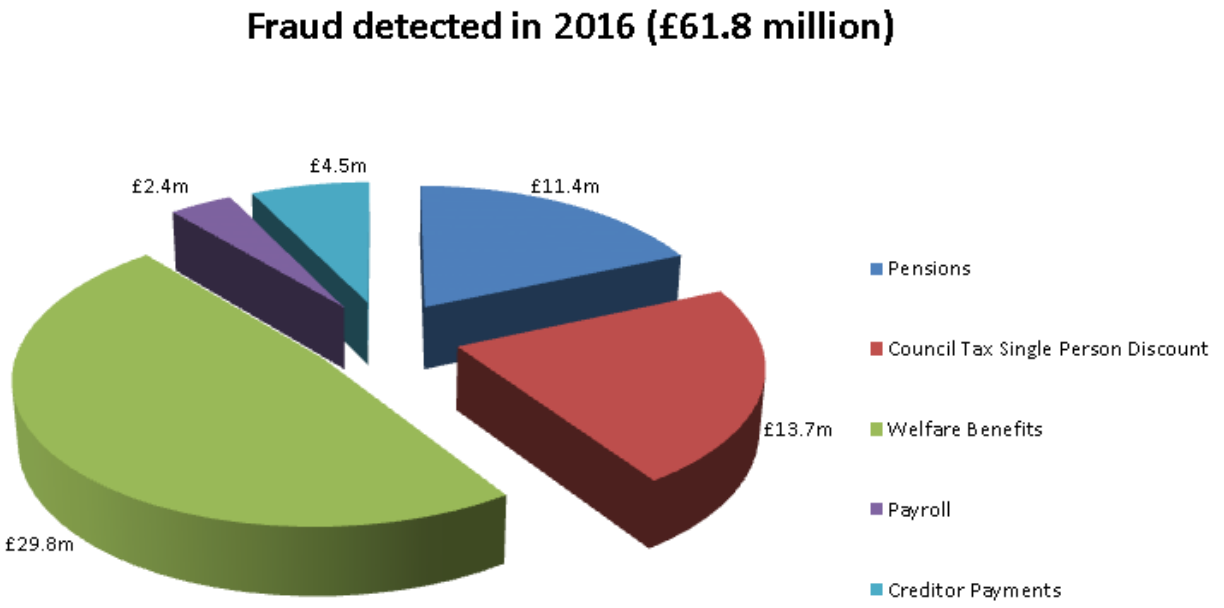
13th June 2017

Agenda

- Drivers for change
- Challenges
- Solutions
- Data & Data Analytics
- Lessons Learnt

Drivers for Change

- Fraud losses
- Ongoing funding cuts to local government
- National counter fraud strategy for councils
- Opportunity to harness new technologies



Challenges

London Counter Fraud Hub

Data Sharing

Collaboration

Funding

London Counter Fraud Hub

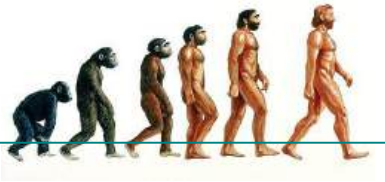
A collaboration between all 33 London boroughs using the latest data analytics technology to prevent and detect fraud, aiming to save £60 million+ per annum.

Value For Money

Market

Analytics

Evolving Solution



Solutions

Collaboration – Multi level stakeholder engagement. Obtained backing from London Councils through Capital Ambition project. Used London local authority professional networks.

Data Sharing – Shared legal advice commissioned on data protection issues, and data-related agreements necessary to manage risk included in contract.

Funding – Small grant from DCLG used to develop concept further and conduct procurement. Private sector risk capital identified as primary funding source, leveraged through payment by results commercial model over 9 year term.

Market – Held informal dialogue with market to gauge interest, plant ideas with suppliers, and shape model using Capital Ambition / EY.

Solutions

Evolving Solution – Payment by results drives investment in innovation and log term transfer from detection to prevention.

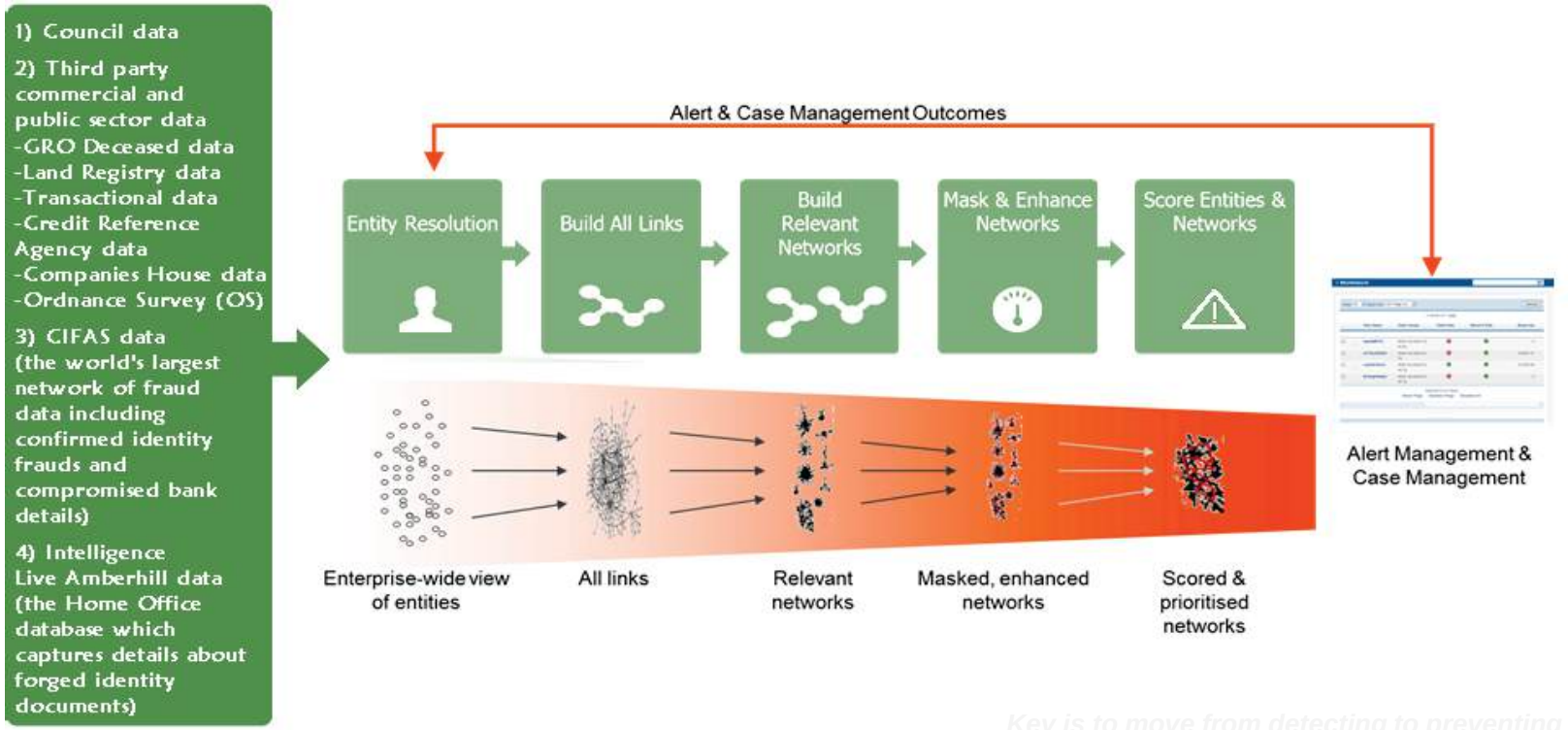
Analytics – Procured advanced data analytics capabilityAbility to design and run enquiries is built into solution, enabling evaluation of identity and entitlement at point of contact

Value For Money – Competitive tendering process and pilot period testing the product thoroughly

Use of Data & Data Analytics

The solution performs both complex data matching and sophisticated risk analysis of the data. Therefore, the cases that are presented to end users are not just the result of data matching, they have also been analytically assessed for risk. This approach is extremely effective at reducing false positives, as the solution is able to analyse the most complete set of data available for an entity before deciding whether that entity poses a risk or not.

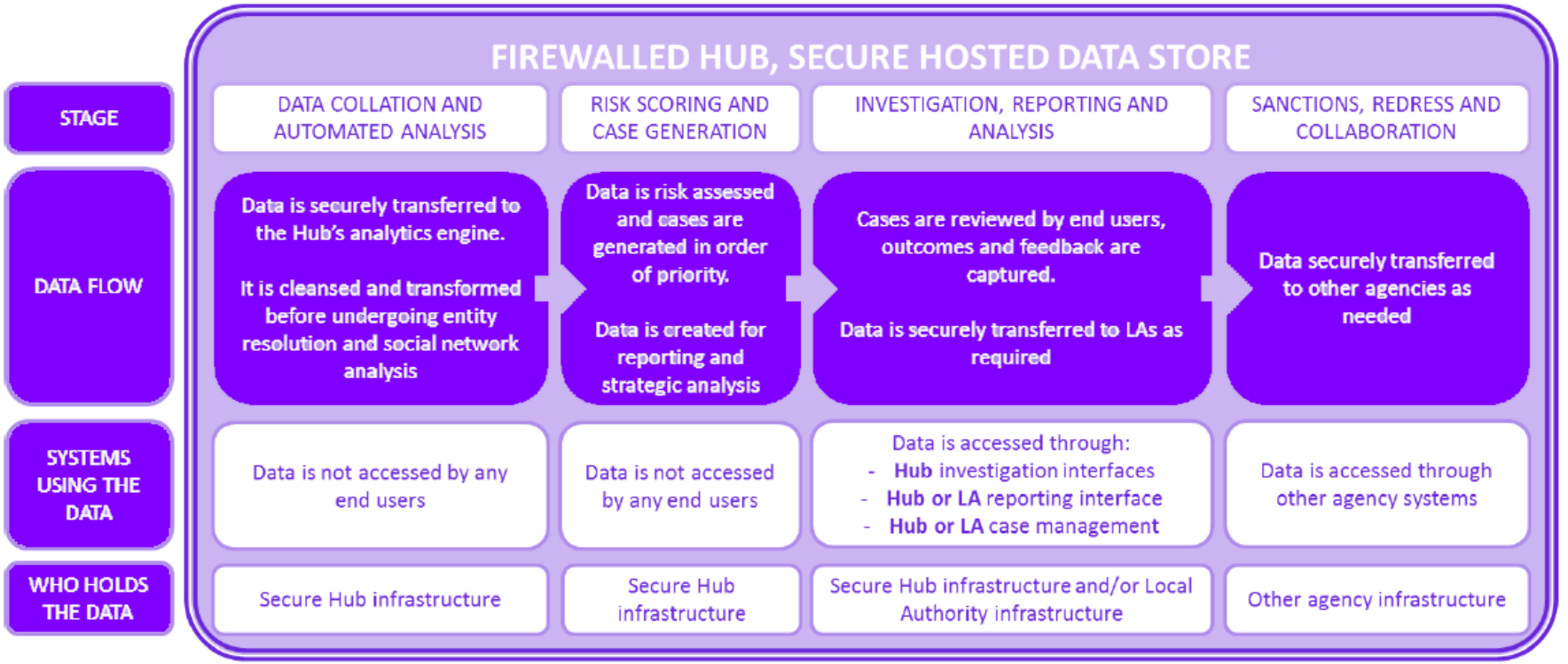
High level data flow and how the Hub's analytics engine generates data for the end user



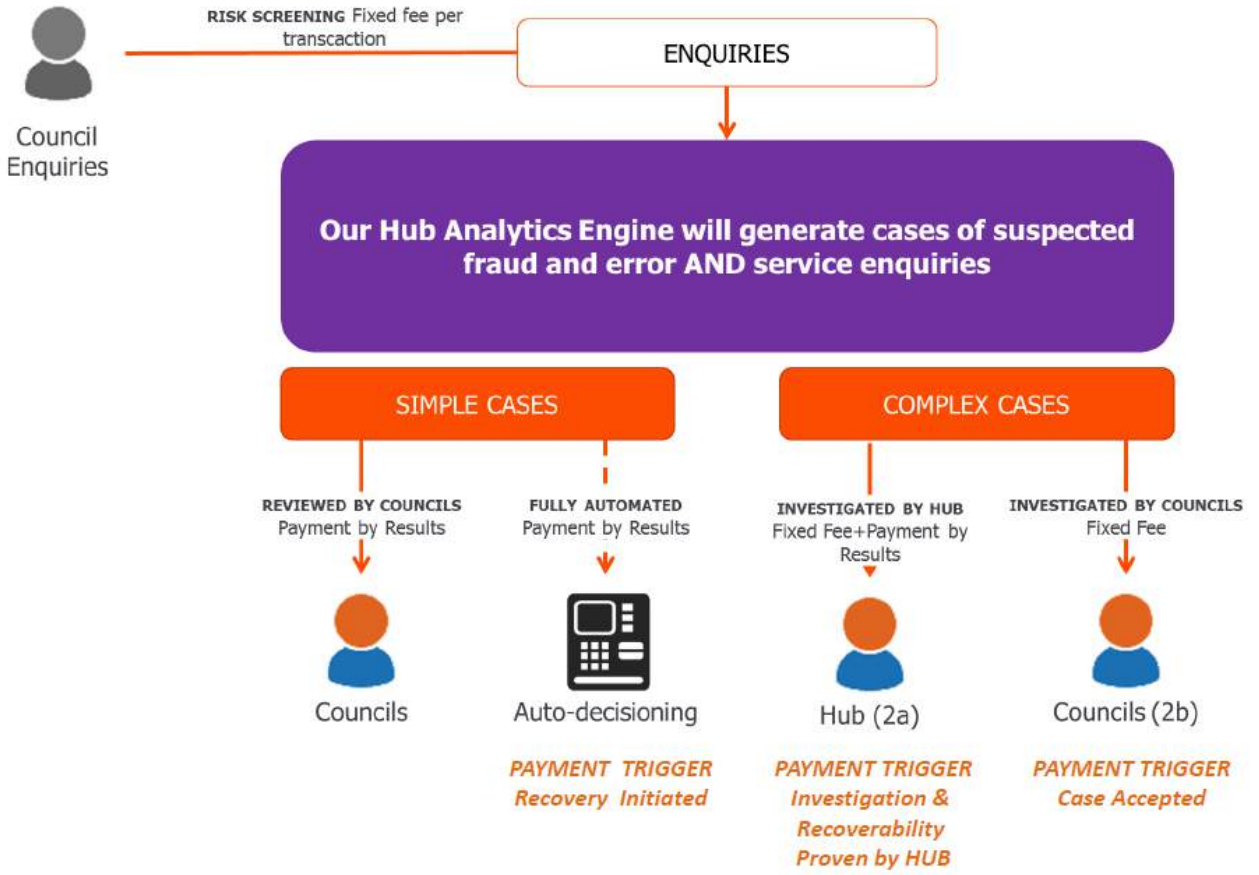
Key is to move from detecting to preventing fraud

London Counter Fraud Hub

Data Flow



Case Types


Council Enquiries
RISK SCREENING Fixed fee per transcaction
ENQUIRIES
Our Hub Analytics Engine will generate cases of suspected fraud and error AND service enquiries
SIMPLE CASES
COMPLEX CASES
REVIEWED BY COUNCILS
Payment by Results
FULLY AUTOMATED
Payment by Results
INVESTIGATED BY HUB
Fixed Fee+Payment by Results
INVESTIGATED BY COUNCILS
Fixed Fee
Councils
Auto-decisioning
Hub (2a)
Councils (2b)
PAYMENT TRIGGER
Recovery Initiated
PAYMENT TRIGGER
Investigation & Recoverability Proven by HUB
PAYMENT TRIGGER
Case Accepted

Progress To Date

5 Pilot Authorities are taking part in the pilot

NFI and NNDR data provided for POC

Testing commercial and operating model principles

Governance structure set up

Clearly defined and measurable performance targets

Ensuring there is operational readiness and available resources to deal with the case plans

London Counter Fraud Hub

London Borough Data Partnership Meeting

13th June 2017

A London Data Sharing Alliance?

Andrew Mobbs, BI Manager, LFB
Vivienne Avery, Demography & Policy Manager, GLA

London wide data sharing

Existing example of SafeStats crime and disorder intelligence depository

Impact of the GDPR on existing data sharing arrangements

What about data sharing for other objectives?

Can we work together to deliver a London-wide data sharing platform?

What is Safestats?

Secure data repository hosting and visualising multi-agency crime and community safety data

Available on an authorised-only basis to professionals working on the reduction of crime

Operating since 2001

Holds data from

London Ambulance Service

British Transport Police

Metropolitan Police Service

London Fire Brigade

Transport for London

Hospital Emergency departments

Current Safestats data sharing

Disclosure MoU

- Allows GLA to receive data from ‘Disclosing Bodies’ and act as a depository
- In line with statutory duties in crime and disorder legislation
- These duties set a framework for the receipt of the data

Receipt MoU

- Allows users to receive data via the GLA from disclosing bodies
- For purpose of reducing crime and disorder
- Allows both GLA and disclosing bodies to carry out those duties

Safestats and the GDPR

- Current MoUs date back to 2008 and have generally worked well
- Reliance on particular legislation can be restrictive e.g. policy making on public health and alcohol usage
- As part of a rebuilding project considering how Safestats will address the GDPR – General Data Protection Regulation

  - Designed to strengthen data protection for EU citizens

  - Comes into force in May 2018

Should we develop a new Safestats solution to GDPR

or

Would London benefit from a broader approach to data-sharing across the region?

How will you share data under GDPR?

ICO's Overview of the GDPR

- Individuals right to be informed [about]

  - Any recipient or categories of recipients of the personal data

  - The source the personal data originates from and whether it came from publicly accessible sources

- Individuals right of rectification/erasure/restriction

  - If you have disclosed the personal data in question to third parties, you must inform them of the rectification where possible. You must also inform the individuals about the third parties to whom the data has been disclosed where appropriate.

  - If you have disclosed the personal data in question to third parties, you must inform them about the erasure of the personal data, unless it is impossible or involves disproportionate effort to do so.

  - If you have disclosed the personal data in question to third parties, you must inform them about the restriction on the processing of the personal data, unless it is impossible or involves disproportionate effort to do so.

- Accountability and governance

  - Implement appropriate technical and organisational measures that ensure and demonstrate that you comply.

  - Maintain relevant documentation on processing activities.

  - Implement measures that meet the principles of data protection by design and data protection by default. Measures could include: … Allowing individuals to monitor processing

ICO's draft guidance on consent

- you must identify yourself, and also name any third parties who will be relying on consent.

- Name your organisation and any third parties who will be relying on consent – even precisely defined categories of third-party organisations will not be acceptable under the GDPR.

Can we solve together?

- Inspired by examples of other counties working within one data sharing framework

  - Whole Essex Information Sharing Framework (https://weisf.essex.gov.uk)

  - Lancashire and Cumbria Information Sharing Gateway (www.informationsharinggateway.org.uk)

- Common framework
- Agreed set of templates for data sharing protocols, agreements, PIAs, etc
- Can we go further a have a common secure platform?

London data sharing alliance

- Common framework with agreed set of templates for data sharing protocols, agreements, PIAs, etc
- Organisation signs up to the data sharing partnership
- Securely upload their data to the platform
- Assign which other organisations can access the data
- Recipients authenticate and confirm purpose
- Transactions and downloads fully audited and logged
- Individuals can view their records and who/when data has been transferred [gov.uk verify?]
- Notification process for rectification/ erasure/ restriction