

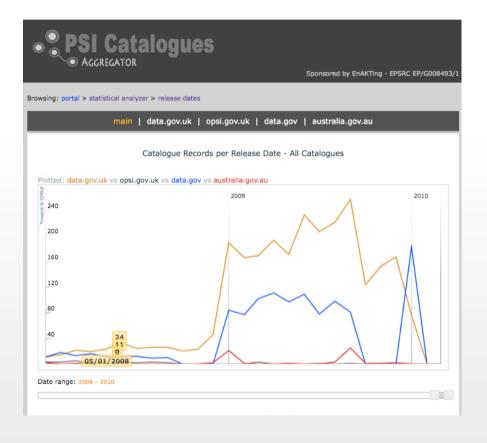


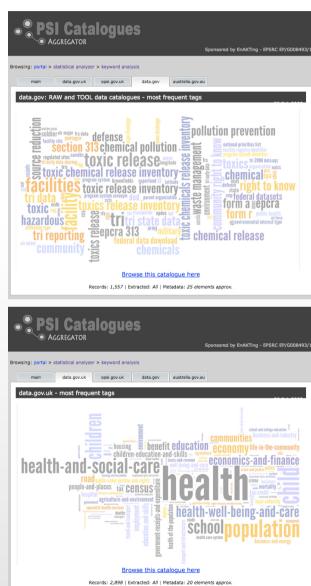
data.gov.uk - the linked data revolution

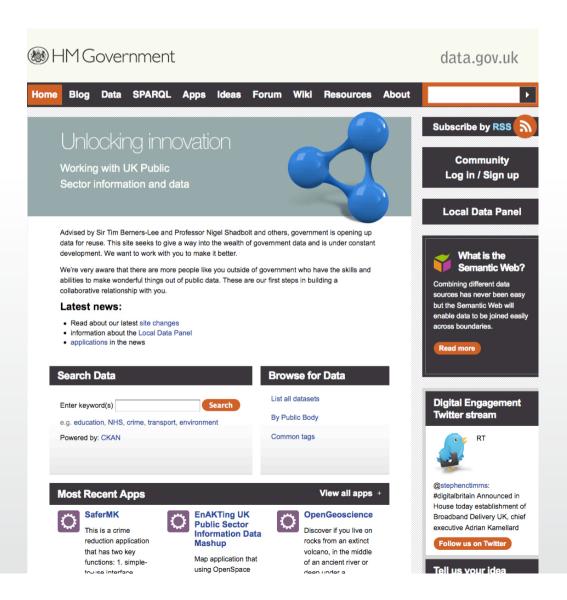
Nigel Shadbolt UK Government Information Advisor

SAP 24 March 2010

# data.gov.... is taking hold







## MPDP: Making Public Data Public

- Berners-Lee and Shadbolt June Appointed HMG Information Advisors
- Context Pol Taskforce
- Previous work with OPSI
- Strategic Drivers
  - Transparency and accountability
  - Economic and Social Value
  - Public Service Improvement
  - New Industries New Jobs



### Key Elements of our ToR

- 1. Establish single point of access for all public UK datasets data.gov.uk
- 2. Specific proposals to implement and extend to wider public sector PSI principle
  - Select and implement common standards for release of public data
  - Select, develop and implement common terms for data where necessary
  - Develop licenses CC variants
  - Support exploitation and publication of distributed and decentralised information assets
  - Potential for reform of information regulatory framework

### Progess to date

- Top down
  - Ministerial
  - CIO/CTOs
  - Engaged key data holders
- Middle Out
  - Civil Servants
  - Inventory of Information Assets
- Bottom up
  - Engaging with developer community
  - Cross Gov URI workshops
  - data.gov.uk



### Accomplishments

- Embodied Public Data Principles in Government
- Beta service launched data.gov.uk Jan 2010
  - Currently >3000 datasets including linked data
  - 2500 developer community
  - Open source and open standards
  - Self describing Catalogue
- Key data sets under consultation for release
- Applications emerging
- New Crown Commons data licence
- Local Data Panel launched
- Cross party interest and endorsement

### UK Public Data Principles

http://www.hmg.gov.uk/media/52788/smarter-government-final.pdf

Our public data principles state that:

- Public data will be published in reusable, machine readable form
- 2. Public data will be available and easy to find through a single easy to use online access point data.gov.uk
- 3. Public data will be published using open standards and following the recommendations of the World Wide Web Consortium
- Any 'raw' dataset will be represented in linked data form
- 5. More public data will be released under an open licence which enables free reuse, including commercial reuse
- 6. Data underlying the Government's own websites will be published in reusable form for others to use
- 7. Personal, classified, commercially sensitive and third-party data will continue to be protected.



# PUTTING THE FRONTLINE FIRST:

smarter government

### **Technical Principles**

The four micro principles of the Semantic Web

- 1. All entities of interest, such as information resources, real-world objects, and vocabulary terms should be identified by URI references.
- 2. URI references should be dereferenceable, meaning that an application can look up a URI over the HTTP protocol and retrieve RDF data about the identified resource.
- 3. Data should be provided using the RDF/XML syntax
- 4. Data should be interlinked with other data.

#### **The Semantic Web Revisited**

Nigel Shadbolt and Wendy Hall, University of Southampton Tim Berners-Lee, Massachusetts Institute of Technology



Nigel Shadbolt is a professor of artificial intelligence in the School of Electronics and Computer Science at Southampton University. Contact him at nrs @ecs.

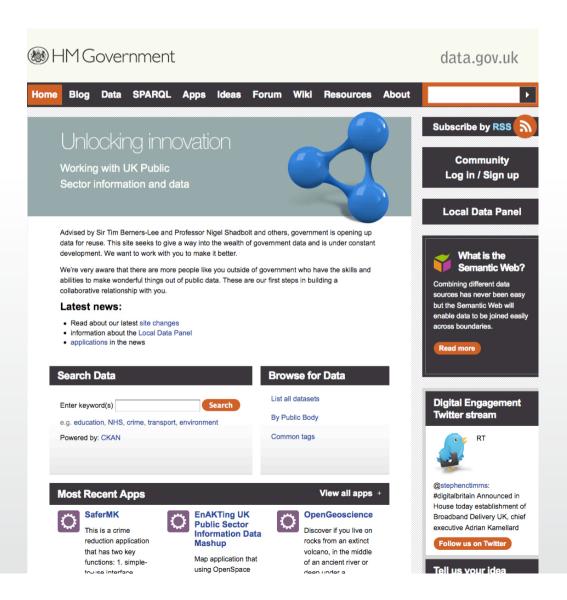


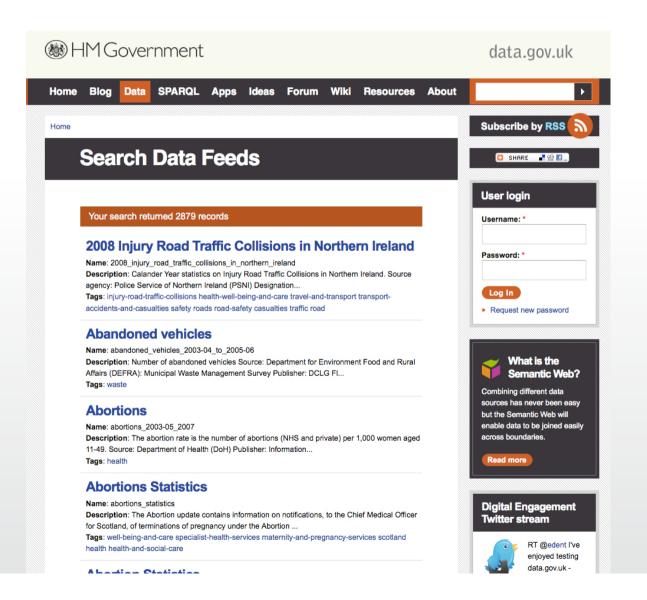
Tim Berners-Lee is the director of the World Wide Web Consortium, a senior researcher at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Computer Science and Artificial Intelli-

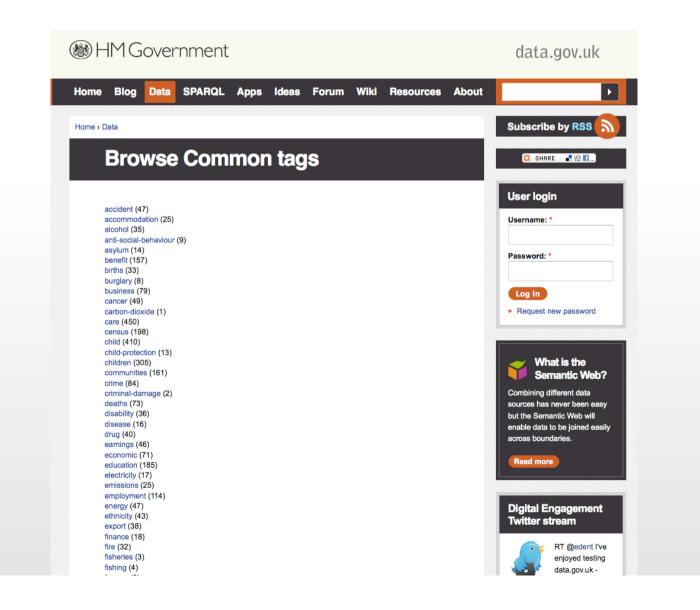
gence Laboratory, and a professor of computer science in the Department of Electronics and Computer Science at Southampton University, Contact him at timbl@w3.org.

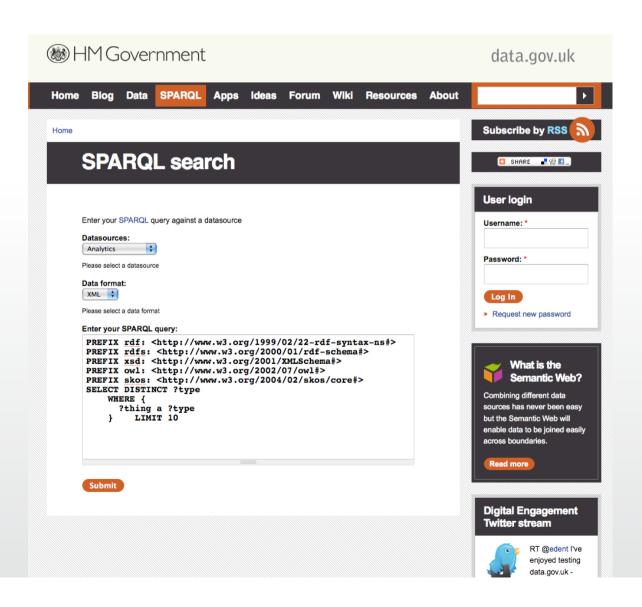


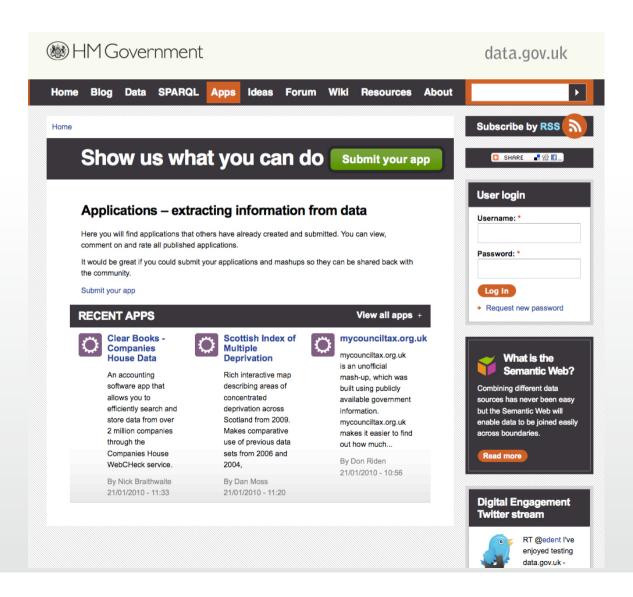
Wendy Hall is a professor of computer science in the School of Electronics and Computer Science at Southampton University. Contact her at wh@ecs.soton. ac.uk.

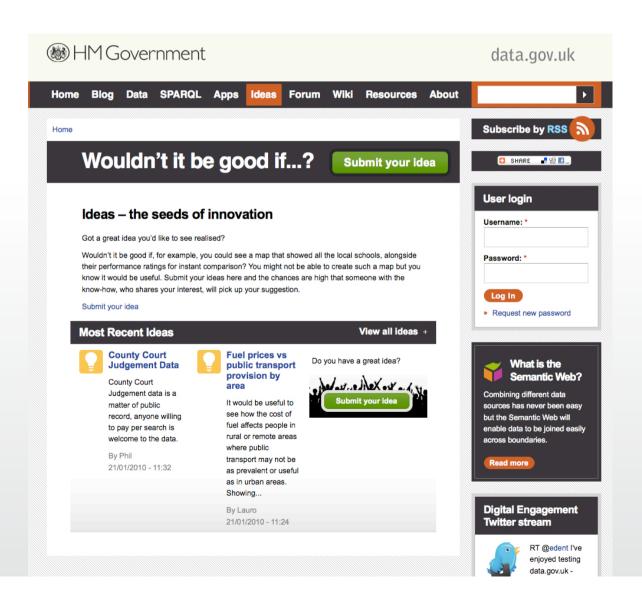


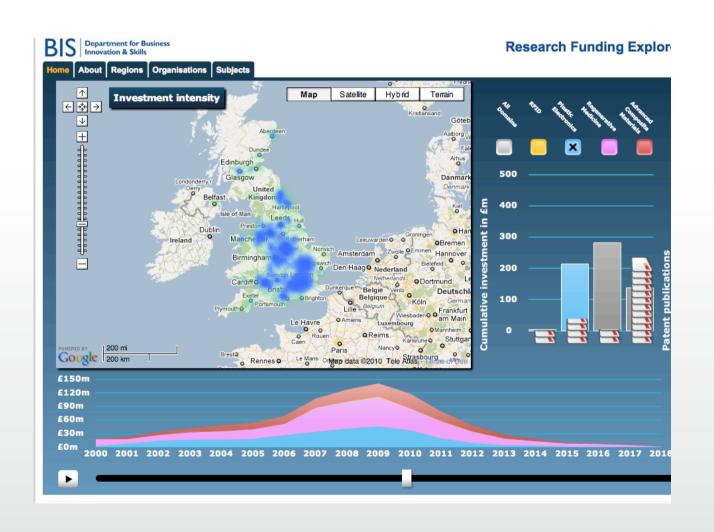














**ASBOrometer** is a mobile application that measures levels of anti-social behaviour at your current location (within England and Wales) and gives you access to key local ASB statistics.

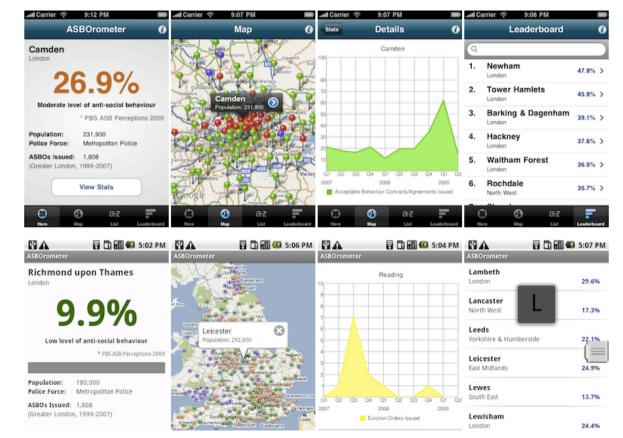
ASBOrometer is available for iPhone and Android phones. Get it FREE from the iTunes App Store or Android Market now!

This app was created by Jeff Gilfelt and made possible by the data.gov.uk initiative, which is opening up UK government data for public reuse.









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#### **UK Dentists**



Find your nearest NHS dentist quickly and easily!

The National Health Service has over 7,500 dental surgeries across England but finding one can be a difficult and time consuming task. This app is based on data provided by the UK's Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC)\* and covers 99.4% of all registered NHS dental surgeries in England.

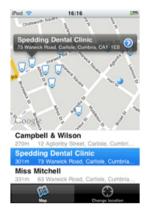
Search for an NHS dentist around your current location, or look for one in another area (where you may be moving to, or for a friend) via a simple place name or postcode search. Distances can be displayed in metric or imperial units (configured in the application preferences).

UK Dentists uses the built in GPS on the iPhone to get your current location, but can also locate an iPod Touch in built-up WiFi areas. If your location cannot be determined automatically then you can always enter your post code to get started. Please note that an internet connection is required to get location and map data.



#### **Application Screenshots**

Click on any of the images to see a larger version







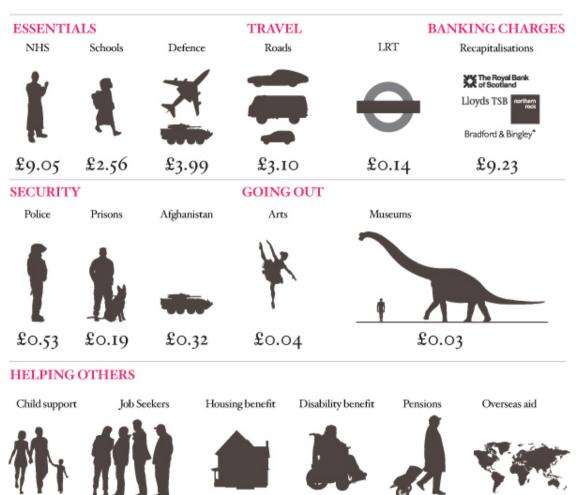


#### Buy on iTunes



#### GOVERNMENTS





£1.44

£5.55

£0.43

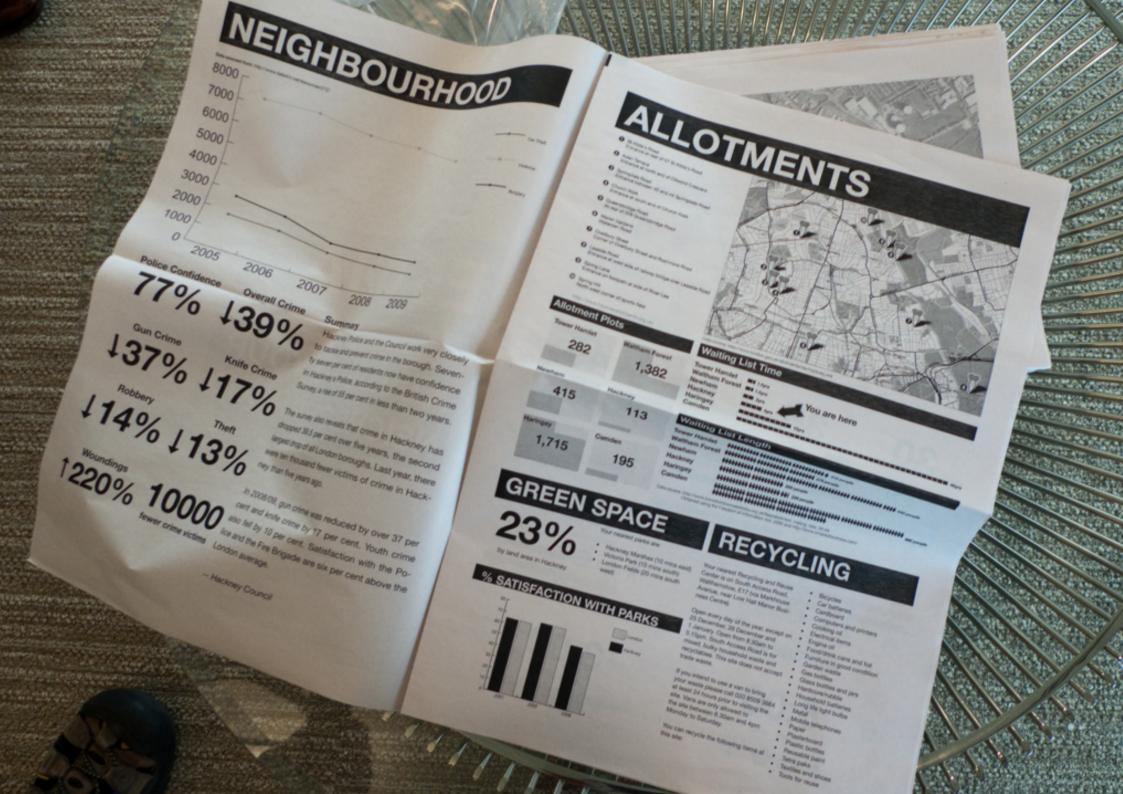
£1.52

### David McCandless

£1.86

£0.25





### New data?

- The objective of the Public Data work is to make data available for re-use.
- The data on data.gov.uk includes:
  - data not previously available at all
  - data previously only available in non-reusable form (eg PDF)
  - data previously only available with licensing restrictions on its reuse (there is a new, open licence for data on data.gov.uk)
  - data previously only available to a limited or specialist set of users
  - data previously not easy to find

### What else needs to happen in HMG

- •each body needs a clear, published commitment on releasing data, and there needs to be consistency between similar bodies
- •agencies need to release transaction data like the bicycle accident data and not just statistical aggregates
- •this needs to extend not only through central Government but also into local government and the other public services
- •agencies need always to publish for re-use the underlying data for web services that they supply like Directgov, NHS Choices and the Camden "where's my nearest" service.
- •bodies should proactively release data, but there should also be the ability to challenge bodies to release more.

### Nuturing the community

- •Government also needs to to nuture and support activities which would add new value to data.
- •support community activism and "hyperlocality" in using this information
- •help integration with community networks e.g civic society services
- •assist the use of linked data technologies by investing in the development of tools and software and making these "open source".
- •giving support, encouragement and targeted funding to people developing innovative software and services which use public data.

### Challenges we faced

- Cultural & Organisational
  - Data hugging
  - We have released it sort of...
  - License impediments
- Worries about
  - Confidentiality
  - How it will be Interpreted
  - Qol
  - Lost value
  - Disrupted workflow
  - New IT procurement
- Importance of local authority and other public bodies

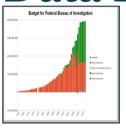
#### Capability

- What assets have we got (no duty to hold register of public non-personal datasets)
- Who can do this work
- How to share best practice
- Minting URIs
- Policy
  - Extending the principle to all public sector bodies
  - Consistency in what is published, how it is licensed and its format
  - Range of exceptions do need to be appreciated
  - Cconfidentiality, accuracy, liability and reputation

The US Linked Data Effort

























**XSLT Service** 

Diff Service

**Link Annotator** 

**RSS Generator** 

**Data Processors** (Web Services & Analyzers)

SPARQL End Point

SPARQL Web Service



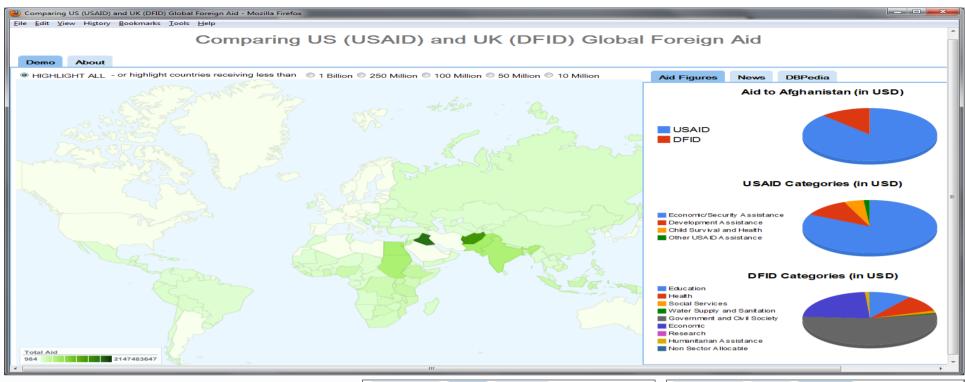
Linked GOV data Data (RDF)

RDF/XML

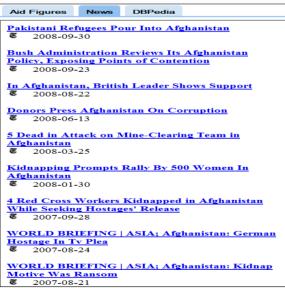
**DATA.GOV** 

**CSV XSL** 





This application presents a mashup of foreign aid data (represented in US Dollars) from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and UK Department for International Development (DFID) for the 2007 US Fiscal Year.

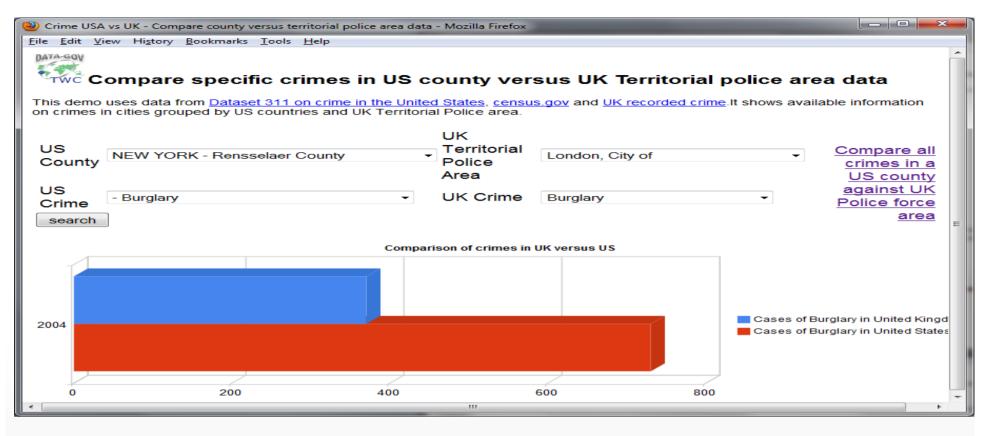


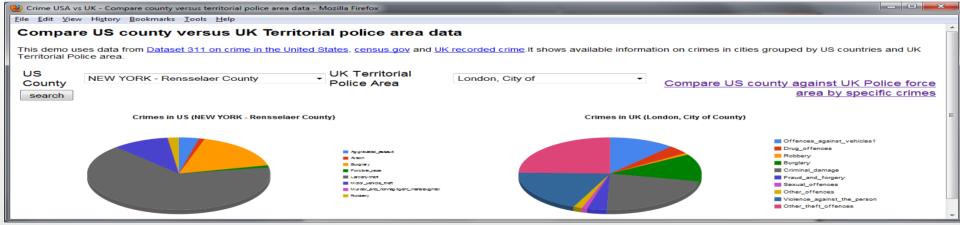
The [[Islamic republic|Islamic Republic of Afghanistan is a [[landlock in south central Asia. It is variously described as being located within Asia, [[South Asia, or the [[Middle East. It is bordered by [[Iran in the west, [[Pakistan in the south and east, [[Turkmenistan, [[Uzbekistar [[Tajikistan in the north, and [[China in the far northeast. Afghanista crossroads between the [[Eastern world|East and the [[Western w and was an ancient focal point of the [[Silk Road and [[Human migration|migration, It has an important [[geostrategy|geostrategic connecting South and Central Asia and Middle East. Because of th has been a target of various invaders and conquerors, as well as a from which local powers invaded surrounding regions to form their empires, [[Ahmad Shah Durrani created the [[Durrani Empire in 174 considered the beginning of modern Afghanistan. Subsequently, th was shifted to [[Kabul and most of its territories ceded to former ne countries. In the late 19th century, Afghanistan became a [[buffer s "[[The Great Game" played between the [[British Indian Empire and Empire. On August 19, 1919, following the [[European influence in Afghanistan#Third Anglo-Afghan War and Independence|third Angl war, the country regained full independence from the United Kingd [[foreign affairs. Since the late 1970s Afghanistan has suffered con brutal [[Afghan Civil War|civil war in addition to foreign intervention of the 1979 [[Soviet war in Afghanistan|Soviet invasion and the 200 Afghanistan (2001-present)|U.S. -led invasion that toppled the [[Ta government. In late 2001 the [[United Nations Security Council auth creation of an [[International Security Assistance Force|International Assistance Force (ISAF) composed of [[NATO troops

DBPedia

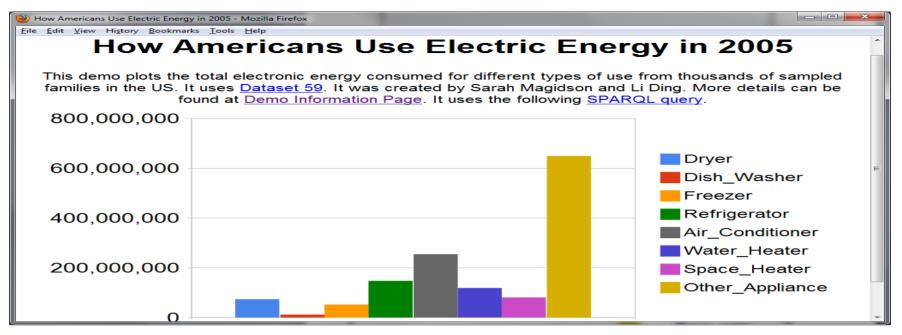
Aid Figures

Users may retrieve foreign aid data for specific countries by clicking on a provided world map (shaded based on total combined contributions for USAID and DFID). Upon clicking on a desired country, three kinds of information are presented: Aid Figures, New York Times news, and wikipedia description. http://data-gov.tw.rpi.edu/demo/linked/aidviz-1554-10030.html

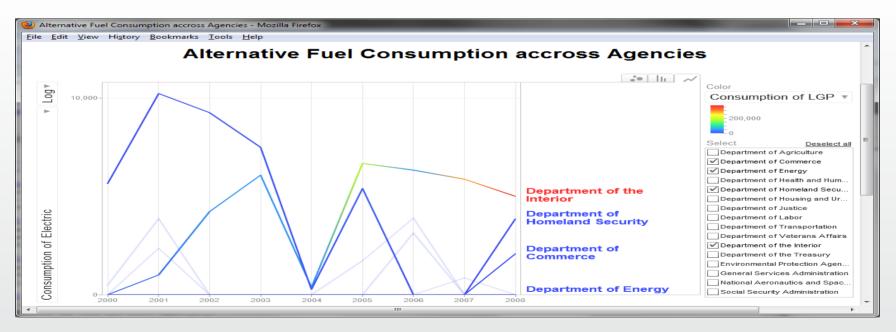




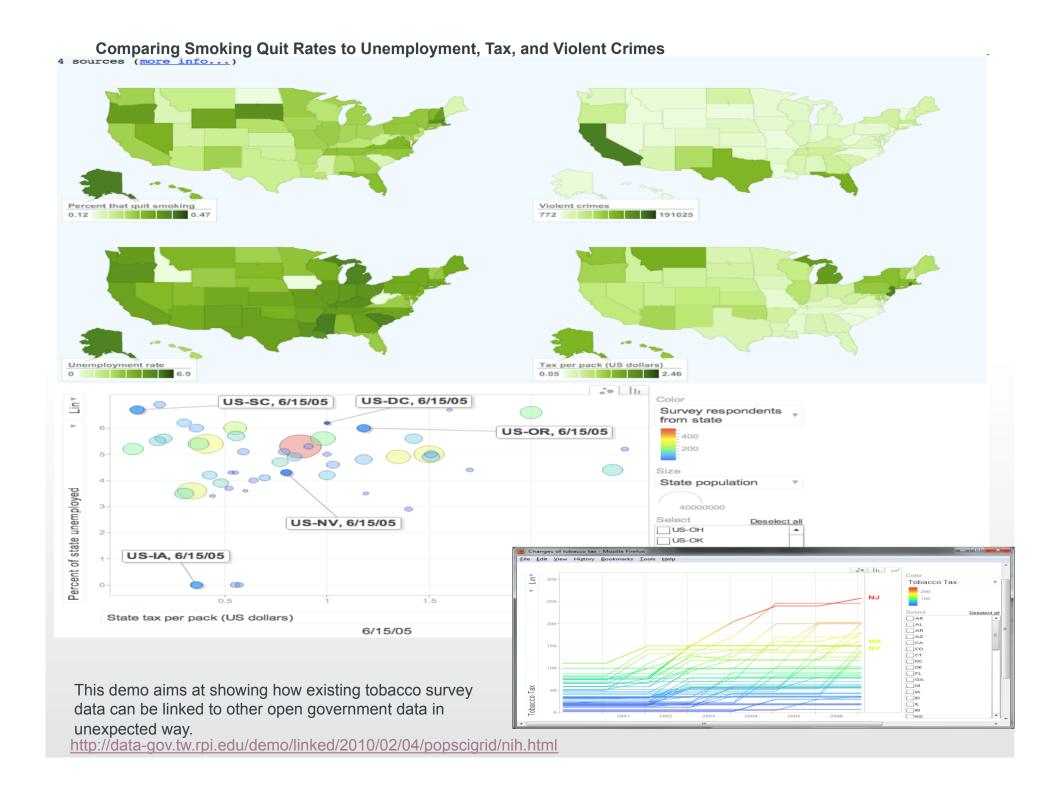
This demo uses data from <u>Dataset 311 on crime in the United States</u>, <u>census.gov</u> and <u>UK recorded crime</u>.It shows available information on crimes in cities grouped by US countries and UK Territorial Police area.



Household energy usage statistics. <a href="http://data-gov.tw.rpi.edu/demo/static/demo-59-ec2.html">http://data-gov.tw.rpi.edu/demo/static/demo-59-ec2.html</a>



Energy usage (by energy type) of US government agencies. http://data-qov.tw.rpi.edu/demo/interactive/demo-10029-agency.html



# The Guardian Editorial 23-1-2010 Government information: Creative commons

....It is equally hazardous trying to envision how freer data will redraw the boundaries between different communities or recast their relationship with power. But it is reasonable to speculate that the uncovering and unlocking of so much information will drive improvements in public policy. It will level the territory on which voters meet politicians, and could prove a powerful brake on campaigning hyperbole in the coming election. Without the printed word there would have been no informed electorate, no demand for accountability from our leaders – and indeed no democracy at all. Open data will surely revive it, and in time could transform it too.

### Web of Linked Data

- The Web of Linked Data is next
- Can change
  - Government
  - Business
  - Cities
  - Universities
  - \_
- Exploitation of
  - open data
  - open standards
- Can apply to data intranets as well as extranets



### So the question is...

If you could get the data under Freedom of Information request why shouldn't it be published as an RSS stream?

The question is not why but why not?



### Thank you

 Any further information or follow up on the research questions please email

nrs@ecs.soton.ac.uk