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#### Overview

Defining open data

**Benefits** 

Open, closed and personal data

Why now?





#### Exercise

What is Data?



### Definition of Data (1)

A collection of **facts**, **information** and statistics that can be analysed to develop new knowledge



#### Definition of Data (2)

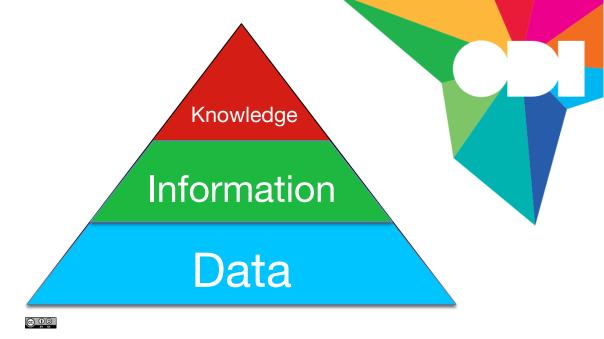
A collection of numbers assigned as values to quantitative variables and/or characters assigned as values to qualitative variables



### Definition of Data (3)

The **lowest level** of abstraction from which information and then knowledge are derived.





#### Exercise

What is Open Data?



### Definition of Open (OKF)



A piece of data or content is open if **anyone** is **free to use, reuse, and redistribute** it — subject only, at most, to the requirement to attribute and/or share-alike.



### Definition of Open (ODI)

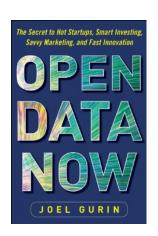
Open data is information that is available for anyone to use, for any purpose, at no cost.





### Definition of Open Data

Open Data is accessible public data that people, companies and organizations can use to launch new ventures, analyze patterns and trends, make data-driven decisions, and solve complex problems.





### opendefinition.org



Access

Attribution

Redistribution

Non-discriminatory

Reuse

Remix and Combine

Integrity



# Data is the raw material of the new industrial revolution





#### **Justifications**

Trust and Transparency

Enabling the economy





### Former MP Jim Devine jailed for 16 months over expenses

Ex-Labour MP Jim Devine has been jailed for 16 months for fraudulently claiming £8.385 in expenses.

Devine was last month found guilty of using false invoices for cleaning and printing work.

The ex-MP for Livingston, 57, is the third current or former MP to be jailed for fiddling their expenses, but was the first to stand trial.

The judge, Mr Justice Saunders, said he "set about defrauding the public purse in a calculated and deliberate way".



Devine was the first MP to stand trial over his expenses

Related Stories



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http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/newstopics/mps-expenses/





### **Commercial Opportunity**







Open Data found a £200m saving in the NHS budget





#### Home

Detailed statin analysis

Why prescriptions matter

Methodology Contact us

About this site

#### **About Prescribing Analytics**

Prescribing Analytics is a joint venture of a group of UK technologists and NHS doctor who believe in the power of data and technology to help t NHS.

Drop us an email at info@prescribinganalytics.com

#### NHS efficiency savings: the role of prescribing analytics

The NIST has been challenged or make £20 billion in "differency senings" by 2015 (f). £10 billion a year are sport by the NIST on essential drugs. Often, there's a choice between a cheap "generic" medication, or an expensive "branded" one. Branded drugs can cost over ten times as much, for the same therespout benefit. "Prescribing Advisors" in the NIST, with the support of NICT, encourage doctors to use the most cost effective treatments. We have analysed exactly how much is spent on expensive "branded" medicines for one class of drugs, namely statins, in Findand.

#### Percentage of proprietary statin prescribing by CCG Sep 2011 - May 2012



Powered by Leaflet — Map data © 2011 OpenStreetMap contributors, Imagery © 2011 CloudMade, Prescription data from NHS

Show PCT data

Home

Where generic alternatives exist, NHS purchasing of branded drugs has a number of effects:

1. There is only a finite amount of money to spend on treatments. Prescribing a patient expensive branded drugs, when cheaper equivalents would have the same therapeutic effect, means that money is wasted. As a result the NHS has less money to spend on the care needed by other patients.

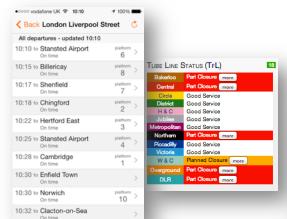


## Cross sector benefits





#### Social Data



Helps us get from A to B guicker

# Open data can help make decisions that affect our safety



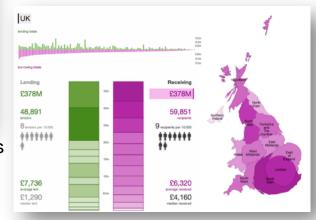


#### **Economic Data**



Open data reveals how countries spend (or underspend) their budgets.

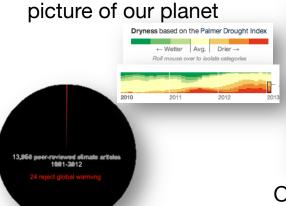
Open data identified a £1bn industry, and changed the regulation of this industry.

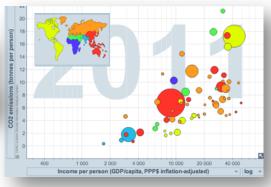




#### **Environmental Data**

Open data shows the clear picture of our planet





Open data makes us aware of the impact we have on our planet



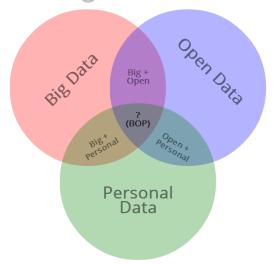
- Public Services innovation and savings
- Civil Society enables greater scrutiny
- Private Sector enhances services

# Enables benefits across the economy





### Challenges and Risks







### Types of personal data

Open personal data

Data about people not a person

Available to anyone

Has been anonymised

e.g. number of people attending event, gender split, age ranges. (bigger numbers are better!) Available personal data

Data about a person

Available to the person only!

Often known as MiData

e.g. credit scores, energy and other consumption data.

Personal data

Data about a person which is neither open nor available.

Might belong to you or be collected by a company.



### Opportunities

Open Data

Brings transparency, open peer review

Big Data

Brings the evidence

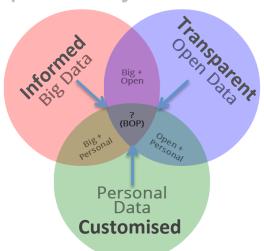
Personal Data

Makes it relevant





### Opportunity







## Why now?





#### Why now?



**Policy Drivers** 







**Best Practice Guidelines** 



#### Open Data

#### **Best Practice Guidelines**







#### **Technical Standards**













