

OGP NAP 4 Workshop 3 Government use of data and personal information

Theme	Idea	Purpose	Unique ID
Facilitating access to and sharing of data	Allow for joined up data by agencies to enhance service delivery (data sharing)	Joined up data would create more efficiency by reducing duplication and repetitive information gathering by individual agencies. Would also provide richer information or data sets.	GUDPI 1
	Transparency around the objectives of data being collected and use of this data	Be clear on what data is being collected, the purpose, and who will see it. Without this transparency can lead to distrust for government. Provide options why govt wants to talk to other organisations, using your data. If you can gain trust through transparency, individuals are more likely to engage and feel empowered.	GUDPI 2
	Better use of data.govt.nz website by government & local government to make for their data sets/content available.	Opportunity to use data.govt.nz more and improve access to information - a lot of data more difficult to access than it should be	GUDPI 3

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Use of data to develop insights and improve services	Improve the transparency of, and practical access to, the information that is publicly available	Make the available information, open data, immediately accessible, applying an all of government approach and continue to build authoritative government datasets of organisations as open, machine-readable data following on from the NAP3 commitment	GUDPI 4
	Make use of the data collected by agencies relating to complaints about performance to improve services, including in relation to service delivery, responsiveness,	Use the data collected in the community to improve services Government agencies are not paying attention to communication from the public and using the data they collect to improve services, spot issues and proactively	GUDPI 5

	engagement and also policies and legislation	manage risks relating to their business performance. They are not always using the data, monitoring it and analysing it.	
	Maintain and publish an information asset register listing all of the systems of record	This would provide greater transparency and enable public access to the detailed documents for the system, including Ethics evaluations, if any, Privacy Impact Assessments, Opt-in or data collection agreements, Business case, Architecture, Design etc	GUDPI 6
	Develop a data quality and governance strategy and all-of government approach to the use of information in the public domain	In order to have an appropriate level of assurance over the integrity of the data being used and the quality of analysis, create and publish a data quality and governance strategy which is fit for purpose and at least complies with the Government Chief Data Steward's Data Strategy. One size may not fit all. Larger agencies may need to apply more appropriate standards. Other standards to consider include ISO/IEC 38505 and ISO 8000-150. Ensure the public can fully participate in the development of the government strategy and govt approach to a data strategy and regulation and it is developed with good transparency. Require regular and transparent auditing and monitoring for compliance of a data quality/ governance strategy and regulation of the use of public information	GUDPI 7
	Create a public place for measuring and monitoring wellbeing across Aotearoa New Zealand	Generate regular 1 page reports on every place in NZ with key metrics including wellbeing. Independent measures of wellbeing in New Zealand would assist in understanding whether the quality of life here is trending in the right directions and would provide an independent baseline against which new	GUDPI 8

		initiatives could be measured and assessed. Making this data accessible and easy for anyone to drill down to their community or area, and to make it easy to identify any measurable impact (good or bad) of new policies, services or programmes.	
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Need for digital security measures	Develop audit trail where you can see how your data has been used by government, every time you give info, there should be a way you are notified if that info is then shared.	<p>Clear and available statement about the generic information the government knows about all citizens as individuals.</p> <p>People want to know what and how info kept about them is being used.</p>	GUDPI 9
	Invest in better servers in NZ - Local - Secure - Ethical	<p>It is important to have information on where Government data is held.</p> <p>Government uses Microsoft and data is held in Australia. Good to have information around this. Government agencies publish details of their activities in collecting data from or about New Zealanders and explain why they collect it and how they review and manipulate and store it. Domestically owned, domestically operated, domestically-hosted, e-mail accounts and social networks linked with 'RealMe'. Can be closed to some extent from the rest of the internet, in order to prevent phishing. Can be used for government communications (e.g. newsfeed), civic engagement (e.g. similar to 'Loomio'), online local and regional voting, and as verification e-mail for various domestic services requiring a higher security level such as internet banking. Better cybersecurity to protect data of submitters on government initiatives</p>	GUDPI 10

Theme	Idea	Purpose	Unique ID
Understanding use of artificial intelligence eg algorithms, facial recognition	Develop a local and central government strategy, and a legal and ethical policy framework, to regulate the use of artificial intelligence, including by 3rd party algorithm providers, to increase accountability, transparency, security and to protect personal information privacy	There is a need to adequately resource and prioritise mandatory regulation of AI and progress algorithmic transparency that deals with key issues around data privacy and bias. The draft Algorithm charter is not fit for purpose. Regulating AI use for accountability and transparency must be fit-for-purpose and well-considered. There is a lack of transparency and education about algorithms and their misuse leading to misinformation and bias. The use of personal (eg facial and plate number) recognition technology by central and local government agencies needs to be regulated post haste	GUDPI 11
	Algorithm Charter for Aotearoa New Zealand	Recognise the pervasive influence of Artificial Intelligence and the need for an oversight There exists an Algorithm Charter for Aotearoa New Zealand. However not all agencies who are authorised to collect data on people have signed up to this. The Charter provides guidelines but does not mandate any commitment to open government. AI systems have been able to proliferate due to the exponential growth of human and machine generated data leveraged by powerful machine learning algorithms, whose performance on a given task increases with labelled data. This recent progress is remarkable in important respects, but also creates unique challenges. Without proper oversight, AI may replicate or even exacerbate human bias and discrimination, cause potential job displacement and	GUDPI 12

		<p>lead to other unintended consequences. This is problematic when AI is deployed in high-stakes domains such as criminal justice, healthcare, or employment. Government officials throughout the world are increasingly aware of both the opportunities and risks associated with AI and urged to act as AI's influence over society increases at a fast pace. Further information provided (https://www.opengovpartnership.nz/active-citizenship-and-partnership/publicise-use-of-artificial-intelligence)</p>	
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