

Use of Artificial Intelligence in Government

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in

DigiGov Expo



DIGIGOVEXPO

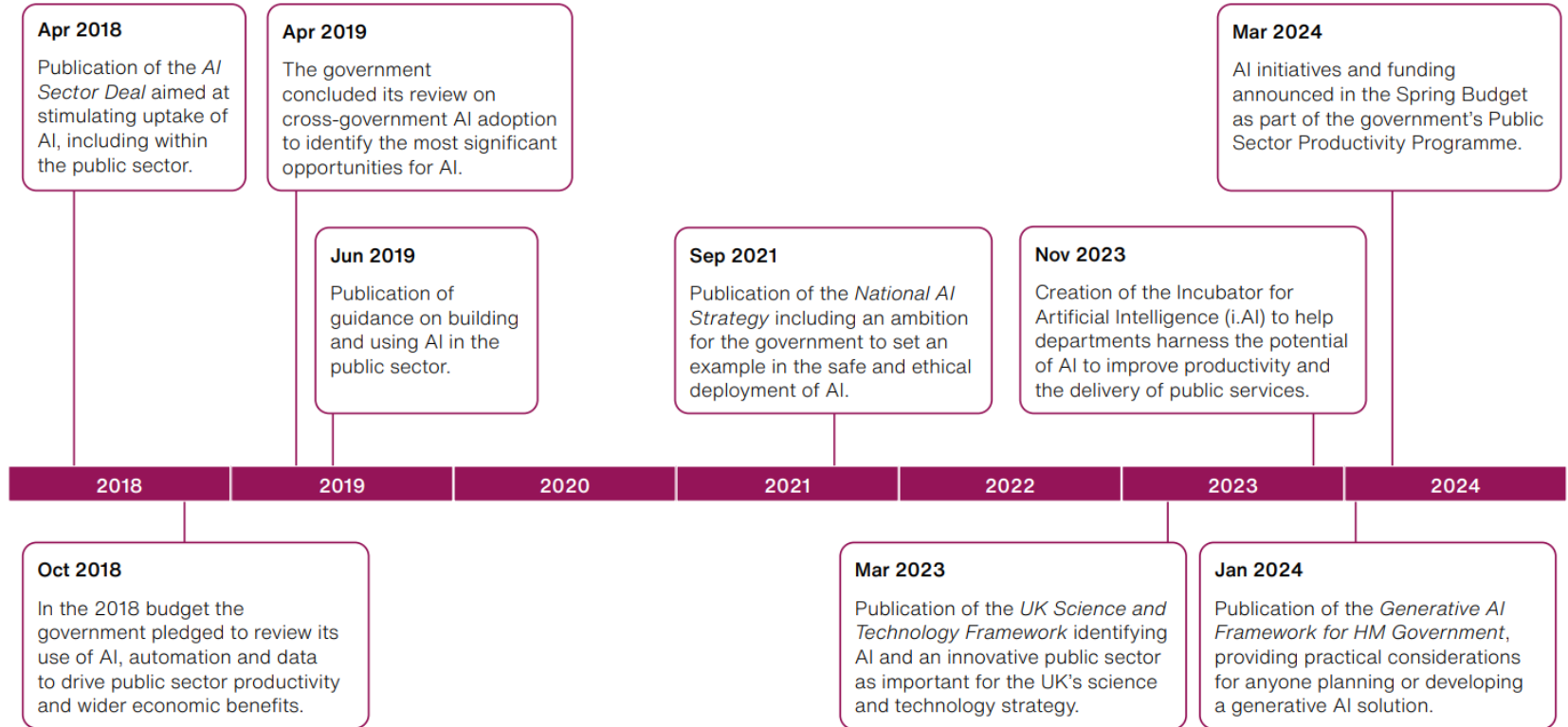


National Audit Office

Use of Artificial Intelligence

Yvonne Gallagher, Digital Director

Public Sector AI adoption since 2018



Source: National Audit Office review of publicly available sources

Examples of AI deployed in government



HMRC: AI-powered Digital Assistant

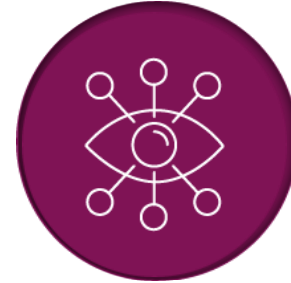
Automatically helps customers complete tasks or find the information they are looking for and links customers to an adviser through webchat if it is unable to help

(Not generative AI)



HM Land Registry: AI Document Comparison

Tool to support case workers by automatically identifying differences between application forms and other registration documents

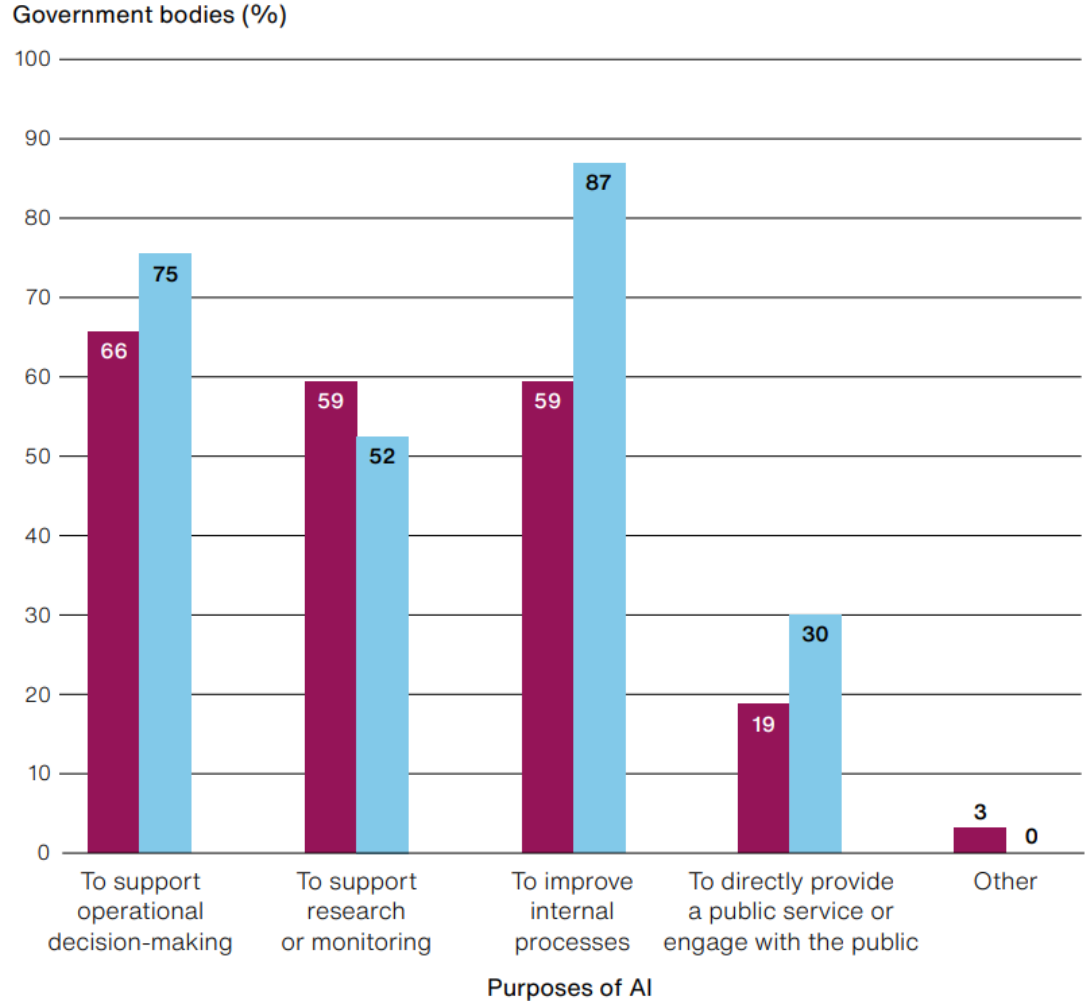


Natural England: 'Living England' Project

Uses machine learning and satellite images, field data records and other geospatial data to predict habitats aligned to a UK habitat classification system, without the need to survey the whole country

Purpose of AI in government

- Deployed AI
- Piloted or planned AI



Range of AI being piloted and planned



Information retrieval



Image classification



Coding assistance



Fraud & error



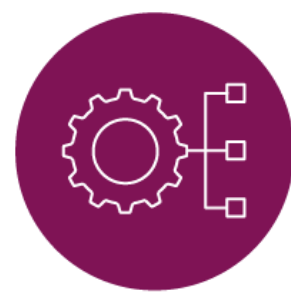
Virtual Assistant



Research & monitoring



Text generation

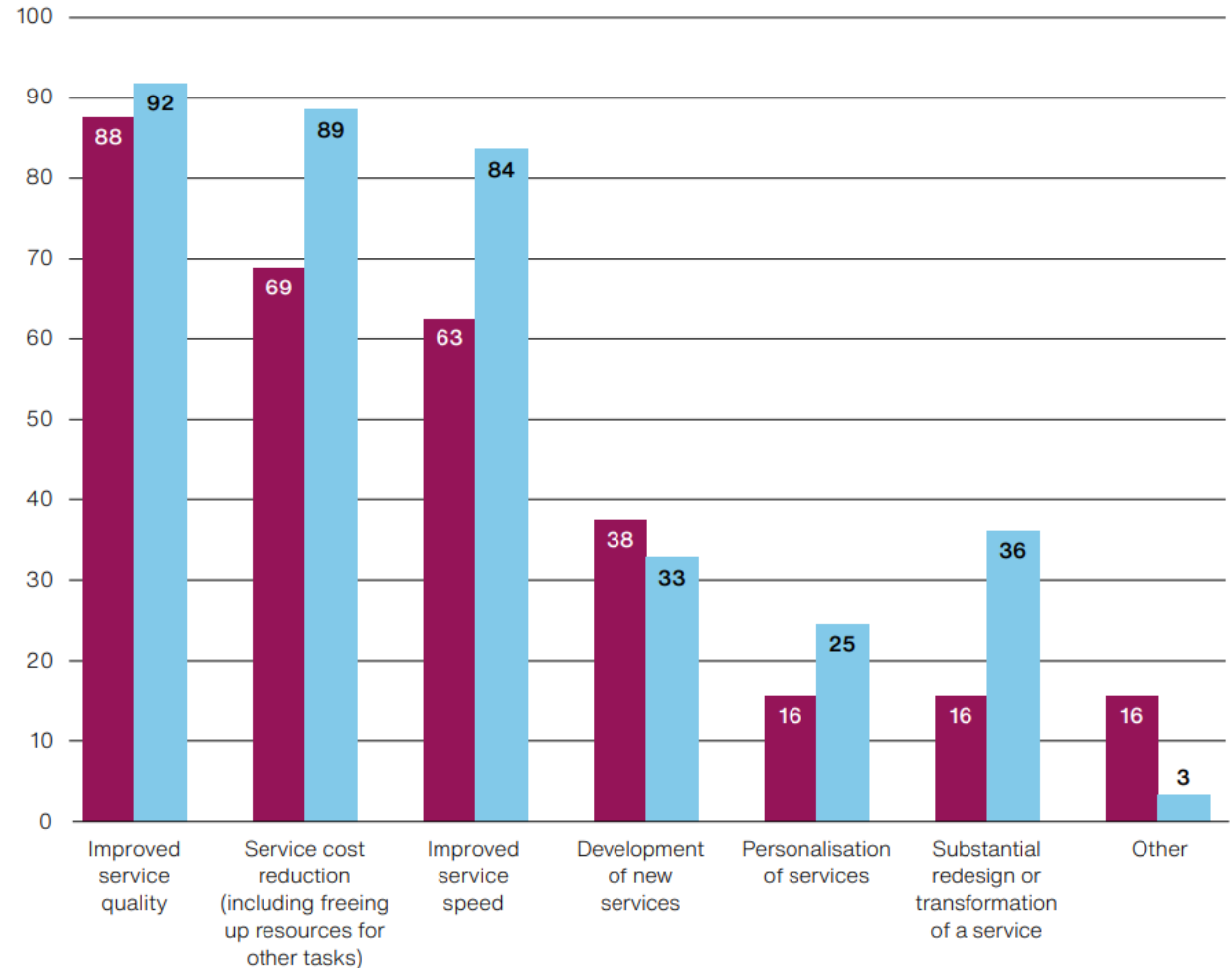


Managing operations

The impacts expected by government

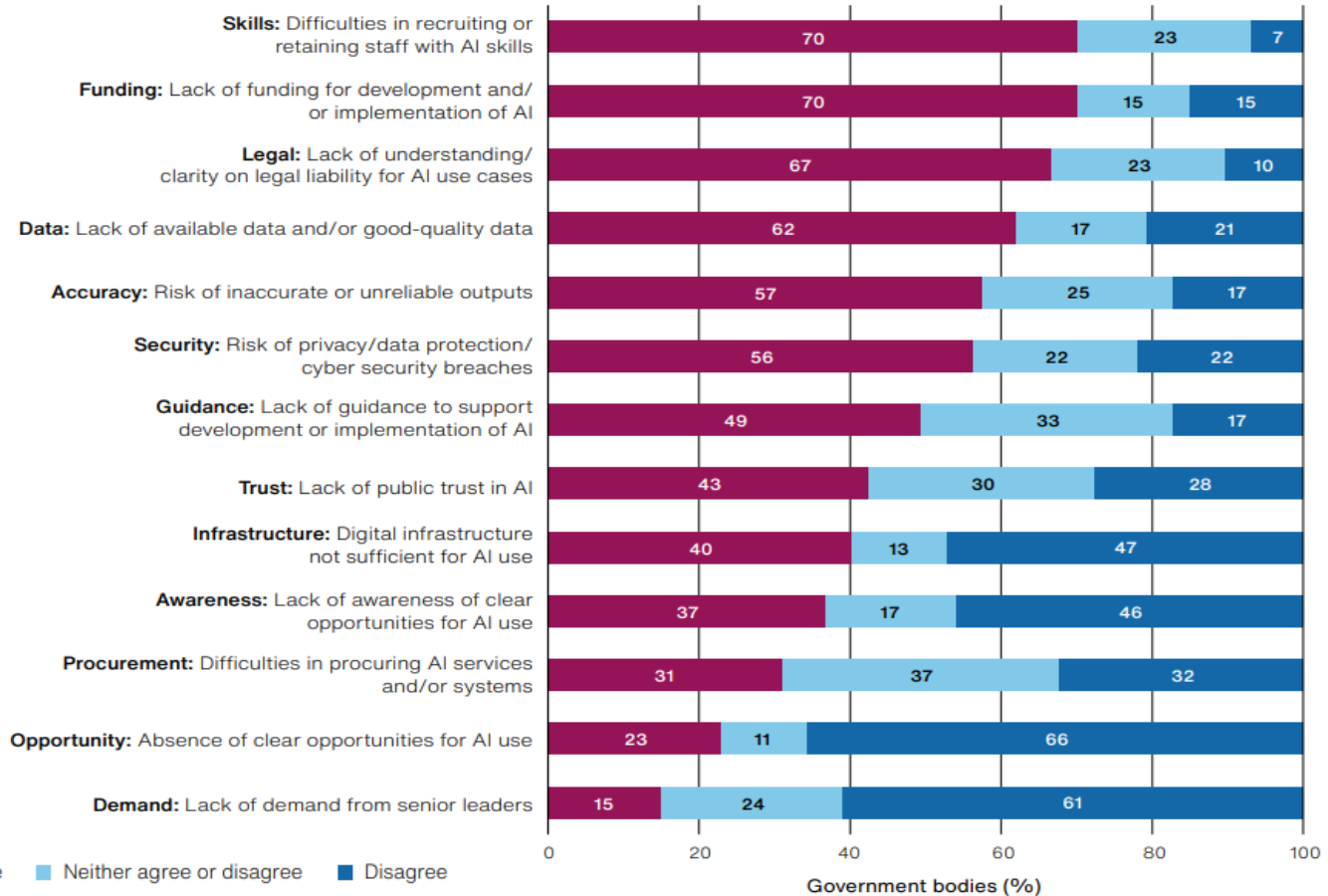
- Deployed AI
- Piloted or planned AI

Government bodies (%)



Barriers faced by government bodies

“To what extent do you agree or disagree that the following are barriers to implementing AI use cases in your organisation?”



What issues did we find?

Strategy and Governance



Lack of coherent plan

Overall ownership and accountability

Governance arrangements

Implementation



Insight and learning

Learning lessons from transformation

Legacy systems and data quality

Standards, guidance, and assurance

Conclusions

AI has the potential to deliver large-scale productivity gains in the public sector

- While AI is not widely used across government, 70% of government bodies we surveyed are piloting or planning the use of AI
- Government departments are required to create AI adoption plans by June 2024

Achieving large scale benefits will require major digital transformation

- Achieving large scale benefits is likely to require not just adoption of new technology but significant changes in business processes and corresponding workforce changes
- Government needs to learn lessons from previous cross-government transformation efforts

Fundamental barriers to AI adoption, such as legacy systems, data access and sharing must be addressed

- The overall programme for AI adoption should be supported by a realistic plan for the skills, funding and wider enablers needed
- Otherwise, these will limit the extent to which it can exploit the future potential of AI



Next steps

Read our report on AI

www.nao.org.uk/reports/use-of-artificial-intelligence-in-government

See also

www.nao.org.uk/reports/digital-transformation-in-government-addressing-the-barriers

www.nao.org.uk/insights/digital-transformation-in-government-a-guide-for-senior-leaders-and-audit-and-risk-committees

THE SPARK

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