

Data Demand and Reuse in the Public Sector

29 March 2022 10:00-12:00 CET

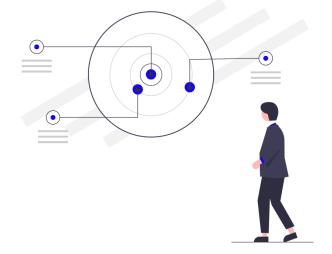






Goals

- Gain insight into the value of data re-use within the public sector
- Learn about different approaches to measure public institutions' data demand
- Strengthen the understanding of a demanddriven approach to data publication
- Reflect on how data.europa.eu can support data providers in taking on board public institutions' data demand



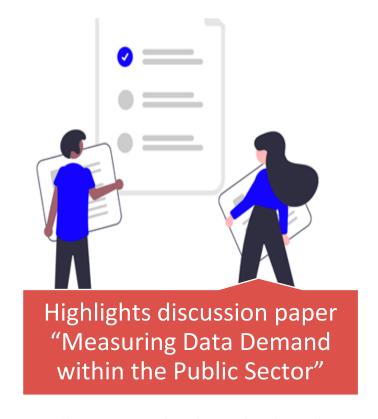


Agenda

10.00	Introduction to data re-use in the public sector and measuring demand Charlotte van Ooijen, associate director digital government and data, the Lisbon Council
10.30	 Best practices with expert speakers ➤ Frederika Welle Donker, assistant professor, Knowledge Centre Open Data, Delft University of Technology, the Netherlands ➤ Antonin Garrone, product owner data.gouv.fr, Etalab-DINUM-Prime Minister's Office, France
11.00	Short break
11.05	Interactive discussion How to improve the measurement of public institution's data demand in Europe, supported by data.europa.eu
11.25 (+30 min)	Recap and next steps
12.00	Closing



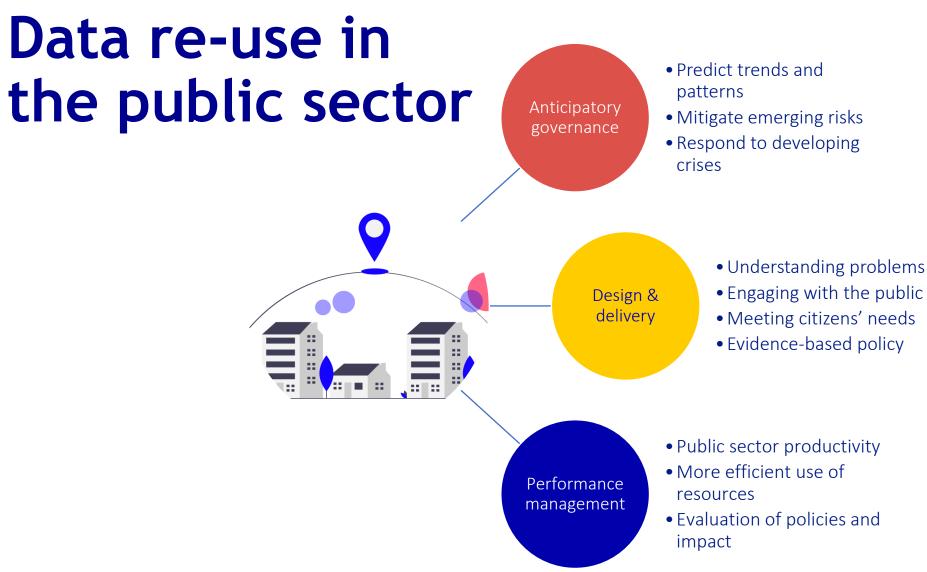
Introduction to data re-use in the public sector and measuring demand





https://data.europa.eu/sites/default/files/report/Discussion Paper Measuring Data Demand Within the Public Sector.pdf



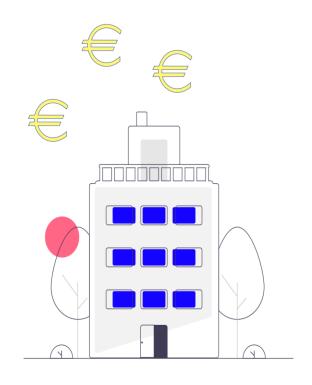


Source: Van Ooijen, Ubaldi and Welby, 2019



Missed potential of data re-use in the public sector

- Historic focus on economic value creation > business users
- Wrong assumption about free data flow in the public sector
- Lack of drive to scale-up scattered best practices
 - >> need to consider public institutions as data reusers from the outset of the data publication process!







Research questions

 What approaches and indicators do EU institutions and national public administrations have to measure the open data demand of public institutions as data re-users?



- What indicators to measure public institutions' open data demand are present in international measurement frameworks?
 - What do the indicators measure?
 - What method(s) are used for data collection?
 - What are the pros and cons of the different data collection methods?



Public institutions' data demand is...

a combination of:

- Popularity of existing datasets
- Interest in (new) data categories
- Requirements regarding data usability (quality, completeness, update frequency, quality of metadata, standardisation)
- Needs in terms of support to re-use (e.g. visualisation tools, online assistance, feedback mechanisms)
- >> that are specific to data-driven applications in the public sector



Approaches by Member States

- Community engagement
 - Data awareness projects, hackathons, co-creation events, information sessions and regular training for civil servants
 - Consultations regarding data publication (not support)
 - E.g. Data communities in the Netherlands
- User research (e.g. user surveys and interviews in France)
- Portal features (e.g. rating system in Ireland)
- >> Mechanisms to <u>foster</u> (not measure) <u>general</u> data demand (not by public institutions specifically) are dominant



Approaches by EU institutions

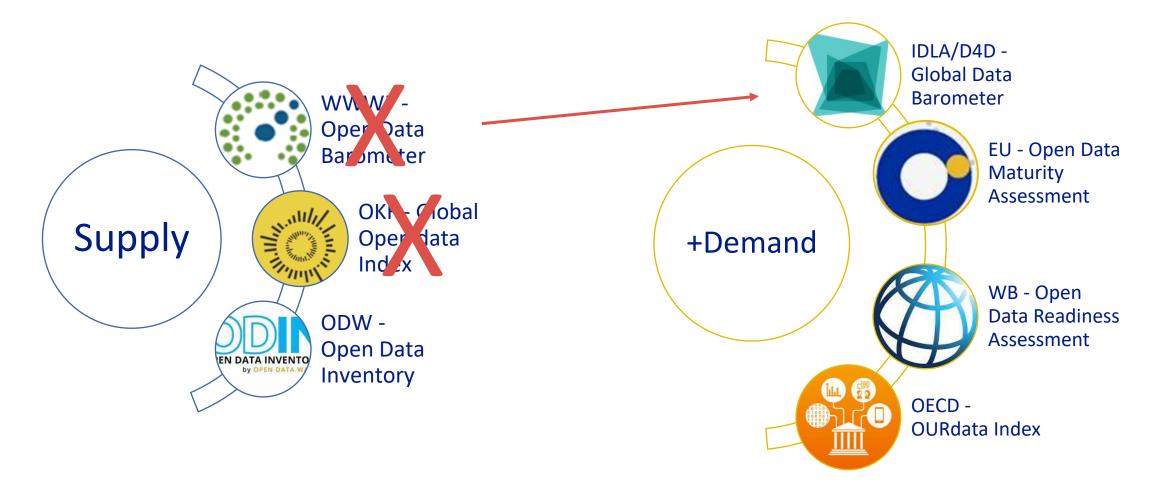
 Little public evidence available, except:

>> Under-documented?





International (open) data measurement frameworks





Demand-focused indicators



Global Data Barometer

There are clearly documented processes for soliciting and integrating feedback from external users to improve data quality. (No, Partially, • Core modules "governance" and "capability" e.g. Yes)



Open Data Maturity Assessment

• Dimensions "impact" and "portal", e.g.

Has open data had a low/medium/high impact on increasing government effectiveness, e.g. improving quality of service delivery? Please provide examples



Open Data Readiness Assessment

• Dimension "Demand for Open Data", e.g.

How responsive do external stakeholders consider the government is in responding to requests for information?



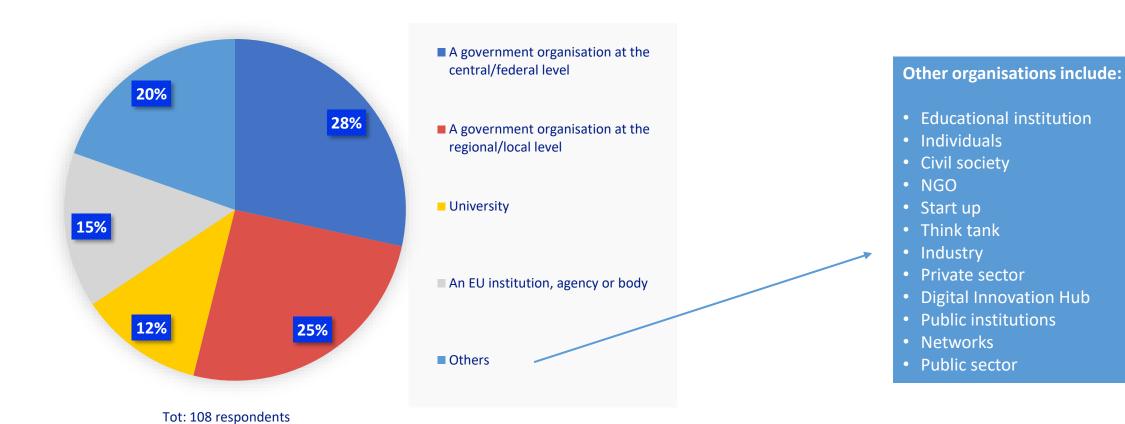
OURdata Index

• "Government support to the re-use" Pillar, e.g.

At the central/federal government are line ministries/agencies formally encouraged to raise awareness among public servants regarding the opportunities to re-use open government data inside the public sector?

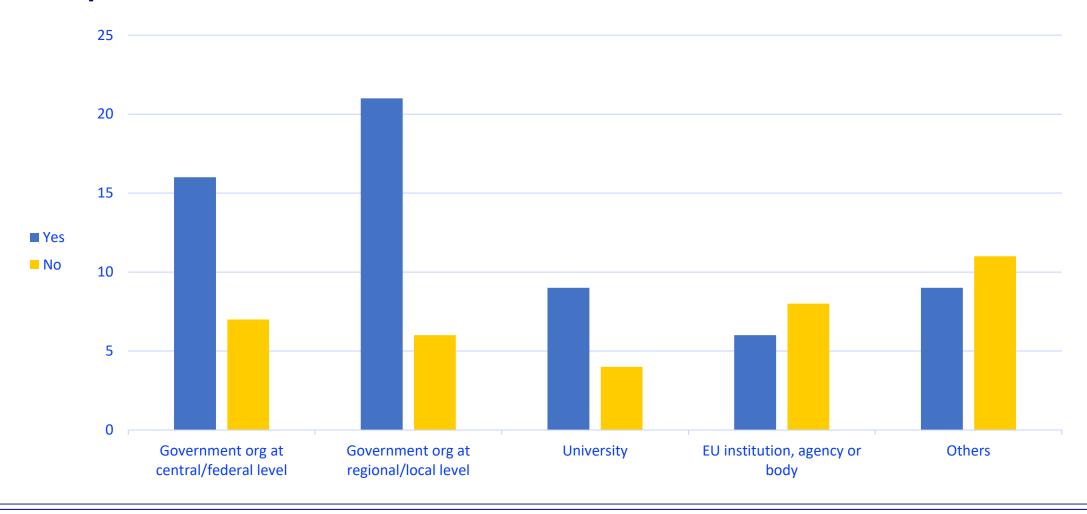


About you



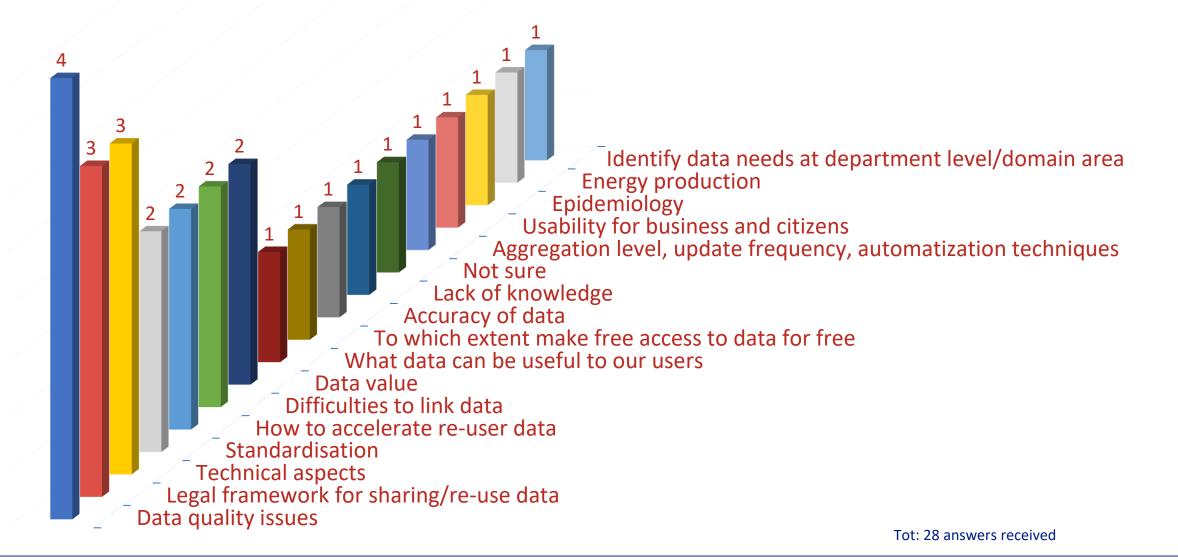


Had you given thought to data re-users from public institutions prior to this webinar?





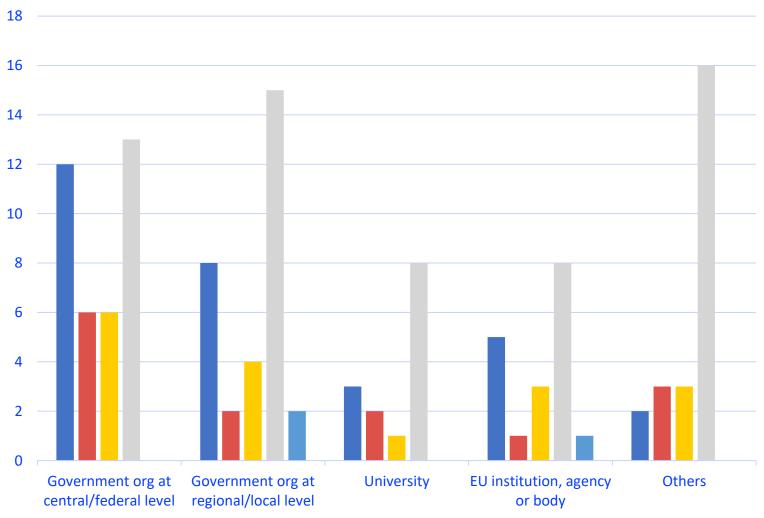
Issues with data re-users from public institutions





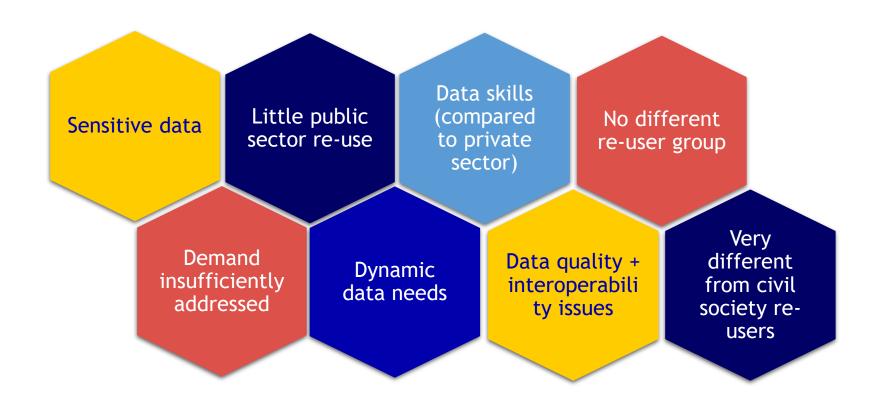
Has your organisation undertaken activities to assess the demand of data reusers from the public sector?





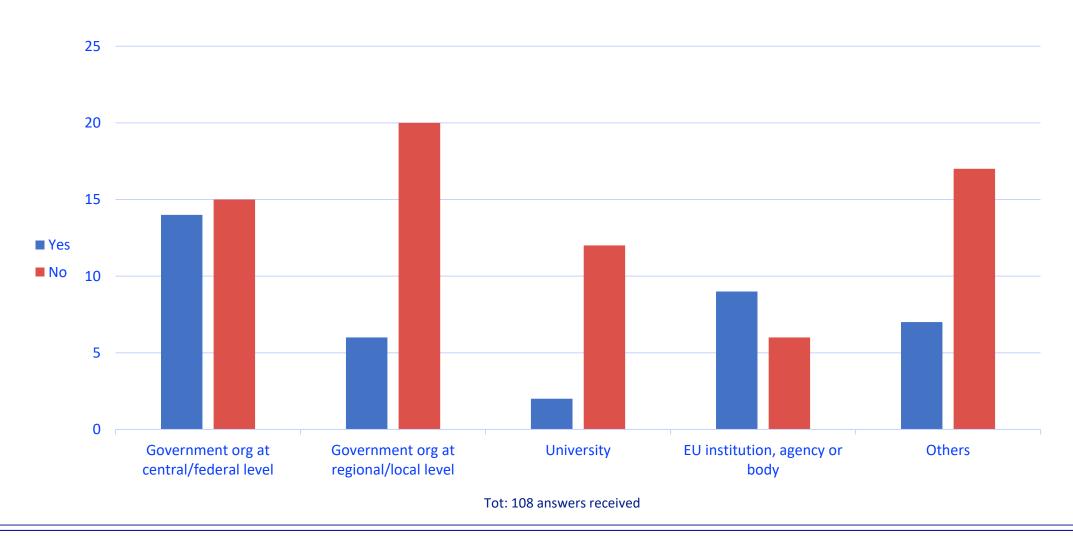


Experiences with data re-users from the public sector





Has your organisation ever acted as an open data reuser?





Examples of open data re-use in the public sector

SOURCES
EUROSTAT
Icelandic institutions
Data.Overheid.nl
INE
CORDIS
ESTAT
European Commission
European Parliament
Datasets on EU funding programmes

DATA TYPES
Labour participation
Postal codes
Tax data
Administrative data for official statistics
Basic statistics (e.g. population data)
Energy statistics
Air quality measurements
Various statistics

Tot: 20 answers received

PURPOSES To reshape electoral areas For different studies For impact assessments for legislative needs To provide better accuracy when analysing aggregated citizens' profiles To make comparisons among cities To tailor products To identify grant representatives to contact For environmental and health impacts For market research

To support the rational for mental healthcare proposals



Conclusion

Feeble evidence in academic and policy literature of existing approaches and indicators developed by EU institutions and Member States to assess <u>public institutions</u> open data demand

>> not well-documented and published

Available evidence suggests that initiatives are aimed at:

- Fostering demand for existing open data rather than measuring demand for (new) data and required support
- Data re-users as a homogeneous group, not public sector re-users specifically



Key questions



- 1. Why is it important to measure public institutions' data demand?
- 2. What are suitable engagement activities for public sector re-users?
- 3. What is needed to evolve demand measurement from an occasional to a structural activity?
- 4. How can automated metrics be leveraged to measure the data demand by public institutions?
- 5. To what extent can existing international indicators be re-used and complemented to measure public institutions' data demand?
- 6. How can data providers in EU institutions and Member States be supported in adopting a demand-driven approach towards the publication of open data for public sector purposes?



Open Data Reusers

data.europa academy webinar 29 March 2022

Data demand and re-use in the public sector.

Frederika Welle Donker,
Assistant Professor Delft University of Technology

f.m.welledonker@tudelft.nl





What to expect

 Quick overview of research carried out in 2019 for Dutch Ministry of the Interior & Kingdom Relations into open data reusers

Developments since then





Open Data in the Netherlands

- Open data since 2011
- Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations (BZK) responsible for Open Data Agenda
- Many open data portals
 - National: e.g. statistical data, geodata
 - Local: local governments
- Indications of large scale open data reuse
- However, by which types and for which goals?





Research Questions in 2019

- 1. Who are open data reusers?
 - Which types / categories?
 - Interrelations?
- 2. In which ways are open data reused?
 - How to find / which datasets, etc.
- 3. Which barriers do open data reusers encounter?
 - E.g. data quality
 - Which suggestions
- 4. What are the needs of open data reusers?
 - Accessibility
 - Quality





Research Methodology

- Quantitative analysis of IP numbers of log file data Jan-Feb 2019:
 - CBS Open Data Portal (statistical data)
 - PDOK Open Data Portal (geodata)
 - Data.overheid.nl (open government data)
- Qualitative analysis:
 - Online questionnaire (23 Nov. 2018-31 Jan. 2019)
 - Workshop TUD researchers 8 March 2019
 - Interview with reusers (June 2019)
 - Online validation with interviewees for rating
- Quantitative analysis of Tweets related to Open Data sentiment between 2010 and 2018





Identified types of reusers (as enablers)

- Commercial
 - Micro enterprises (1-9 staff)
 - Small to medium enterprises (10-249 staff)
 - Large enterprises (≥ 250 staff)

- Not-for-Profit
 - Government organisations
 - NGOs
 - Research / education institutes
 - Concerned citizens



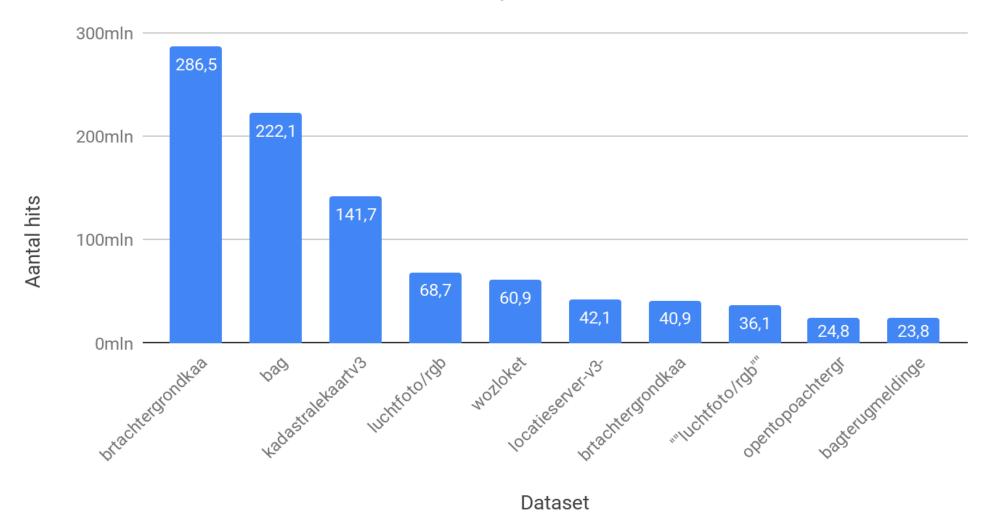


Conclusion Log File Analysis

- Most users from public sector, universities and via ISP
- Quarter of CBS users from abroad
- PDOK mostly users from the Netherlands
- PDOK data more often used for commercial goals than CBS data
- Circa 2x PDOK users compared to CBS (Statline) users
- Usage of data.overheid.nl much lower than for CBS and



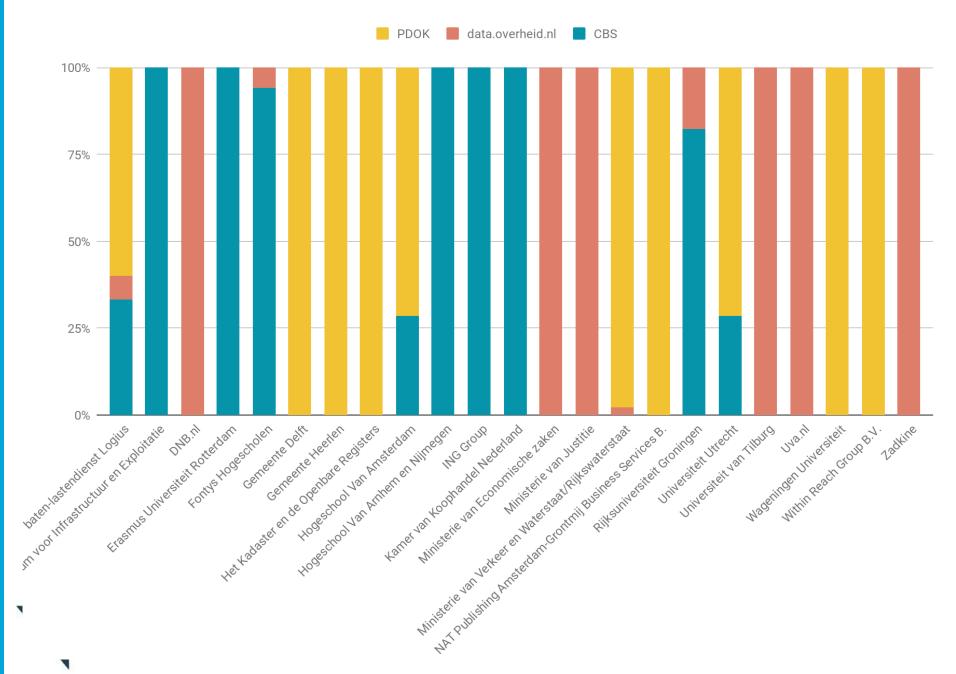
Gebruiksaantallen top 10 datasets PDOK







Platformgebruik grootgebruikers open data





Conclusion Twitter sentiment analysis

Most Tweets with neutral sentiment

 Twitter mainly used to announce new products / apps and no longer for questions related to open data

- Most comments related to
 - Findability
 - Data quality
 - Availability





Interviews with OD reusers

- 20 reusers selected after analysis of news items related to open data
- 12 reusers interviewd
 - Micro enterprises
 - SME / large enterprises
 - NGOs
 - Tinkering citizens / researchers / public servants
 - Knowledge institute (public sector)





Results interviews

- Reuse for:
 - Commercial purposes
 - Fee-based services / platforms
 - Free services / platforms
 - Societal purposes
 - To serve citizens
 - As spin-off of other activities
 - On behalf of the public sector





OD search strategies and sources

- Search via
 - Google
 - Own network
 - Social Media
 - Data catalogues (data.overheid.nl, National GeoRegister)
- Sources
 - Mainly direct from original data holder
 - Via thematic platforms (CBS, PDOK, NDW)
 - occasionally via commercial enterprises (Esri)



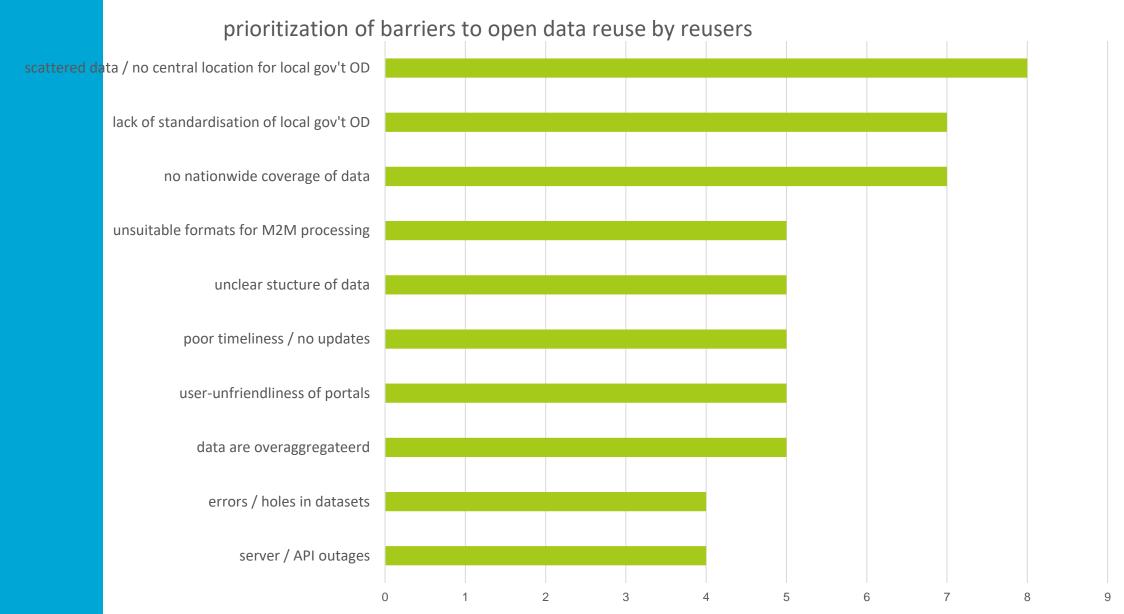


Most mentioned barriers

- Findability (of local gov't data)
- Structure
- M2M processability
- Actuality
- Detail level: too aggregated
- Fragmented supply, esp. of local gov't data
- File formats (complexity, size)
- Limited metadata / documentation
- Sustainability / long-term availability











Needs of OD reusers

- Multiple file formats
- Multiple data services (via APIs, data dumps and downloads)
- Show sample of dataset
- Better geo-referencing
- Data of local governments via 1 central platform
- Persistent identifiers
- Data governance (structure, standardisation, metadata, etc. but also having a CDI/CDO within the organisation)





Suggestions of OD reusers

- Data with higher level of detail made available via APIs
- Publication of datasets with standardised and consistent coding
- More integration between data platforms
- Gov't should make better of use expertise of private sector / knowledge institutes
- Better data governance
- Binding agreements with all levels of gov't and public enterprises which datasets should be made available





More feedback

- More timely reaction to feedback of reusers
- Make sure there are easy reporting facilities (big red button)
- Communicate feedback / reported errors with other reusers
- Government:
 - Don a citizen's / company's hat more often
 - Visit a company to observe OD reuse in practice





Main conclusions

- Improve findability of data:
 - intuitive search functionality for non-expert reusers
- Improve open data governance:
 - (Top-down) directing and coordinating open data of local governments and public enterprises
 - Unambiguous semantics / structure / standardisation
- Think in societal challenges and consider which datasets will contribute to solutions
 - involve per challenge stakeholders / science
 - Commercial reusers have limited time

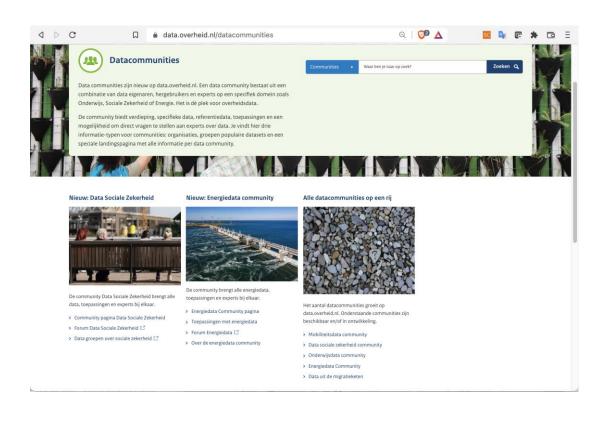




Actions taken

Data communities via data.overheid.nl

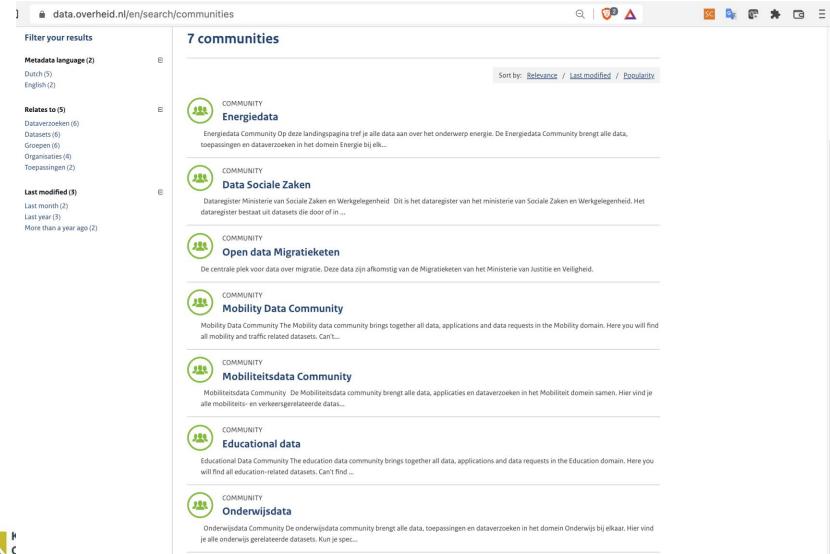
Open Data User Meetings







Data communities in data.overheid.nl







Impressions from research since 2019

Shift from open data as a goal to a means

Shift towards digital transformation

Shift from data portals to data platforms

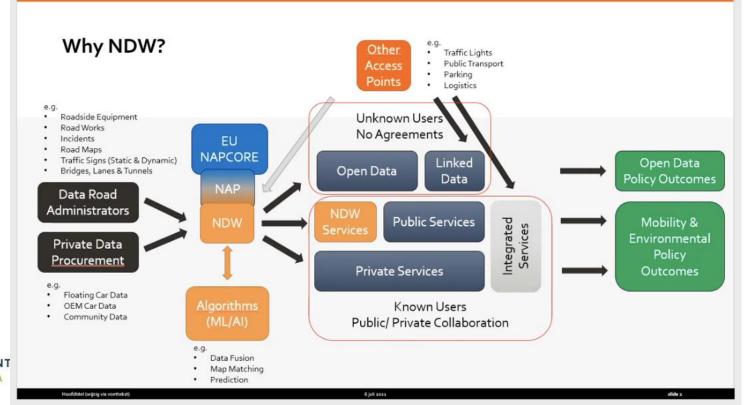
(some) Anticipation of upcoming EU legislation





National Road Traffic Data Portal

- 20 Gov't national and local agencies as data suppliers
- 11 Market parties through 'Data4Data' / 'Data4Services' agreements to enhance data quality



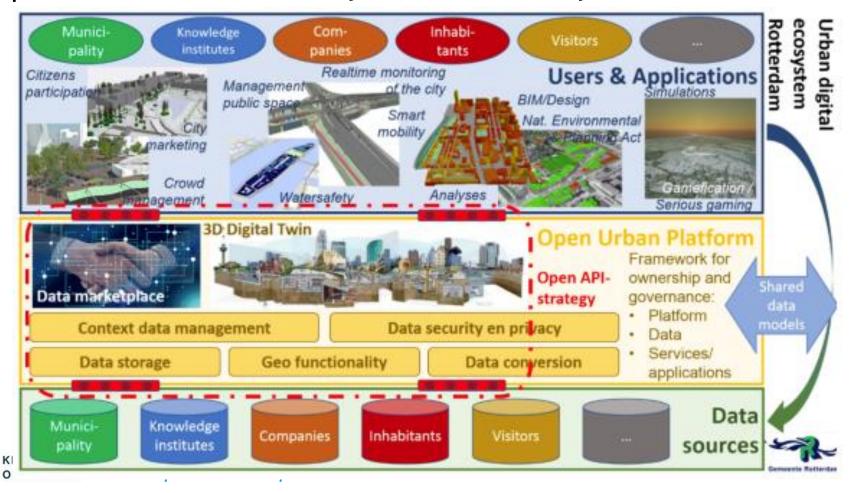




Data Platforms as hybrid platforms

 Data platforms integrating Digital Twins with private sector data, sensor data, citizens, data

Source: Rotterdam School of Management Erasmus University (2021). Digital City Rotterdam: Open Urban Platform, p. 4





UK National Data Strategy 2020

National Data Strategy Forum in 2021

Opportunities Public Growth Jobs Research Society Services

Includes data ethics & transparency of algorithmassisted decisionmaking

TRUST





Estonia

- Has a head start in terms of data literacy skills and trust in e-services
- X-Road as a Data Exchange Platform interconnecting public sector data and citizens data.
 - Citizens provide consent which public register data may be shared with which private sector parties
- Kratt strategy to boost uptake of AI in the public sector and in the private sector





Common issues raised in the meetings

- How to get in touch with OD reusers?
- How to deal with lack of resources?

- How to build trust?
 - AI developments
 - Decision-making based on algorithms
- How to increase digital skills / data literacy?





Open data not a goal but a means?

- Publishing open data a by-product for many public sector organisations
- Within local administrations no broad recognition of the value of their data for others, especially other public sector bodies
- With increasing datafication of cities (sensor data), data ownership and data sharing more important
- In an (open) data ecosystem all stakeholders including other public sector users - need to be involved





EU Data Strategy by 2030

- Aim is to create a single European data space a genuine single market for data open to data from across the world where personal as well as non-personal data, including sensitive business data, are secure and businesses also have easy access to an almost infinite amount of high-quality industrial data, boosting growth and creating value, while minimising the human carbon and environmental footprint.
- It should be a space where EU law can be enforced effectively, and where all data-driven products and services comply with the relevant norms of the E&&&sttps:i/ng-lee.emankee/tegal-

content/EN/TXT/?qid=1593073685620&uri=CELEX%3A52020DC0066





The expectations are high

Projected figures 2025



530%

increase of global

data volume

From 33 zettabytes

in 2018 to 175

zettabytes



€829 billion

value of data economy in the

EU27

From €301 billion

(2.4% of EU GDP)

in 2018



10.9 million

data

professionals in

the EU27

From 5.7 million in

2018



65%

Percentage of EU

population with

basic digital skills

From 57% in 2018





And more to be negotiated

- Data Governance Act (25 Nov. 2020)
- Digital Services Act (15 Dec. 2020)
- Digital Markets Act (15 Dec. 2020)
- Artificial Intelligence Act (April 2021)
- Data Act (Feb. 2022)





If only it were simple ...

Thank you for you attention

f.m.welledonker@tudelft.nl

Part of this presentation builds on research carried out in 2020 to 2022 for the Twinning Open Data Operational (TODO) Project, funded from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under Grant Agreement Number 857592 - TODO, www.todo-project.eu





Data demand and re-use in the public sector

March 2022

data.gouv.fr



How to foster data reuse in the public sector?

How do we measure data demand?

How do we measure usage?

Some use cases

What is Etalab?

Data opening and data circulation

- data.gouv.fr
- api.gouv.fr

Data exploitation

Data science, artificial intelligence

Innovation and openness of public action

Public Interest Entrepreneurs



How to foster data reuse in the public sector?

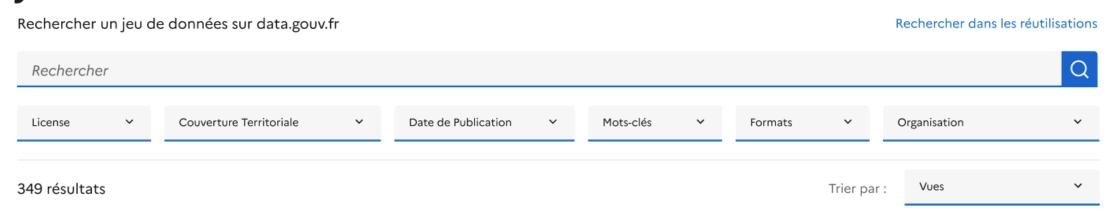
No discrimination between users

- There is no strict distinction between public bodies and any other users
- Everyone is welcome to publish both datasets and reuses
- Moderation is done post publication



- Better-off the search experience
- Editorial selection (popular or trending datasets)

Jeux de données





Encourage the use of data schemas

Base Adresse Locale (BAL)

Foster metadata quality (quality scoring)



Catalogue simplifié

Budget des collectivités et

établissements publics locaux

Foster exchange between stakeholders

Portal features

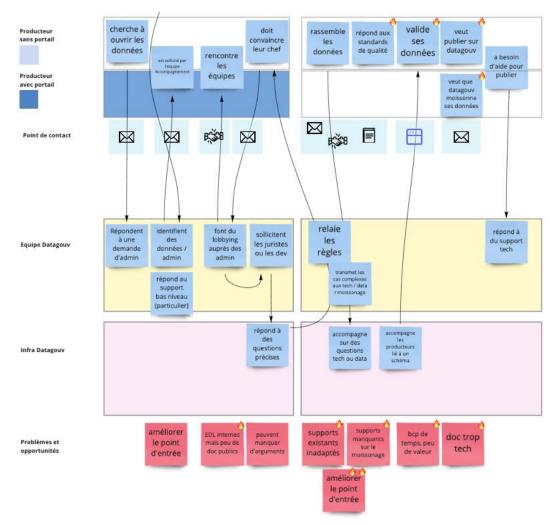
- Discussions
- Community ressources
- Reuses





→ Simplify data reuser onboarding

- A lot of ressources : guides et documentations
- A need to display the right ressource at the relevant moment
- Build user story



How do we measure data demand?

A dedicated team

Empowers producers on the publication

- Data literacy
- Technical and legal support
- Proactive team that works on specific thematics

Next step: empowers producers on how to measure usage and data demand

- Understand their needs
- Ressources on metrics
- Ressources on community animation

The struggles of user support

- A lot of unqualified requests
- Limited ressources to answer
- Public bodies contact us directly



How do we measure usage?



Who are they?
What are they doing and why?
How do they use the portal?
What are their frustrations and needs?



- Quantitative methods
- Portal metrics
- Surveys
- Qualitatives methods
- User interview
- Editorial use cases





- **Establish qualitative impact indicators**
- Data discoverability
- Data quality
- Beware of vanity metrics
- Number of datasets or reuses
- Numbers of visits



We encourage data reusers to share their work

- Critic to information
- To measure impact
- To encourage discussion

Reuses (3032)





Reuses referencing

- Public bodies often doesn't identify themselves as such
- Incitive to publish reuse of their own datasets too



Cartographie des indicateurs sur les crimes et délits



Published on March 16, 2022



See the reuse



SUMMARY

- 1. Description
- 2. Used datasets (1)
- 3. Discussions (0)
- 4. More reuses

Some use cases!



Accès Libre gathers and maps information on the accessibility of establishments open to the public

Camino opens the data of the mining domain to share information on projects and facilitate their management

Datagir develop simulators that evaluate the environmental impact of our behaviors (food, everyday objects, mobility, telecommuting).

National adress database

Used in many private and public applications: autocomplete

Facilitate broadband network installation

Used to more locate firefighter responses more accurately





Signaux Faibles: facilitate the targeting of government remedial actions towards companies in difficulty.

Annuaire des Entreprises : find all public information concerning French companies.

Merci! Thank-you!!!

antonin.garrone@data.gouv.fr

To conclude...





Please provide us your feedback!



Please take a minute to help us move forward with the data.europa academy



Up next...

Keep an eye on upcoming activities:

- data.europa blog posts
- Follow-up paper on fostering datadriven value creation in the public sector
 Mid-2023

Open data representatives are invited to continue the discussion on the data.europa academy Collaboration Channel



Join more initiatives of the data.europa academy to continue learning

Join our upcoming events:

- Webinar on Citizen-generated Data On 21 April 2022, from 14:00-15:00 CET
- Webinar on The Role of data.europa.eu in the Context of the EU Data Spaces On 4 May 2022, from 14:00-15:00 CET



Thank you for your participation!



