

AMS E-GOS Local governance and performance of open data policies at municipal level

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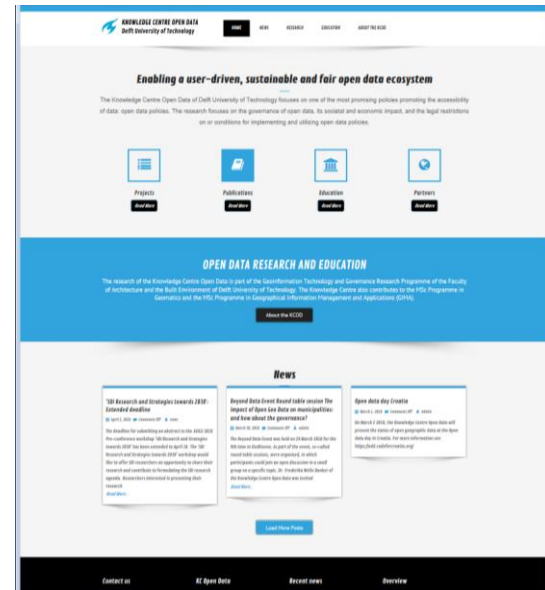
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Knowledge Centre Open Data

Data

Research focuses on the governance of open data, its impact, legal and financial conditions for implementing and adopting open data policies.

- Assessment of open data infrastructures
- Governance of open data
- Open data business models
- Legal aspects of open data
- Use and users of open data



Some of our current projects

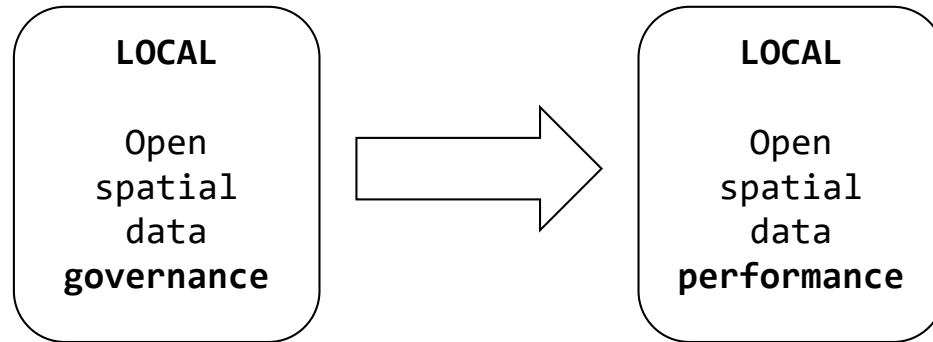
- Use of location data in social media by government organisations (2018)
- Open Spatial Data Infrastructure (open SDI)
- Safeguarding Data Protection in an Open Data World (SPOW) (2015-2019)
- Effective governance of open spatial data (at local level), E-GOS (2016-2018) & E-GOS Local (2017-2018)
- The STIG: Stress Testing the Infrastructure for Geographic information (2011-2019)
- 4D Open Spatial Information Infrastructure for Participatory Urban Planning Monitoring (2016-2019)

E-GOS Local: effective governance of open geodata of local governments

- Addition to Marie Skłodowska-Curie Individual Fellowship project E-GOS (Glenn Vancauwenberghe) 2016-1018
- Extra funding from AMS Institute for research that is relevant to the City of Amsterdam

E-GOS Local

What is the impact of different models for governing open spatial data - at the Local Level - on the performance of open spatial data policies - at the Local Level - in Europe?



Amsterdam Open Data Assessment

Objective

- Study of the open spatial data governance model of the City of Amsterdam and its impact on the performance of the open spatial data policy of the City.

Track

- Investigation of the governance and performance of open data policy of City of Amsterdam, and
- A comparison of Amsterdam with four other Cities, focusing on the governance of open spatial data policies.

Governance

- *The sum of the many ways in which individuals, institutions, public and private, manage their common affairs. It is the continuing process through which conflicting or diverse interest maybe accommodated and cooperative action taken”*
- *“The ways in which stakeholders interact with each other in order to influence the outcomes of pubic policies”*
- *It’s about managing the interdependencies between stakeholders (internal and external)*

Existing assessment frameworks

- Focus on similar but also different non-technological aspects
- Similar, but organized in different manners
 - **OECD:** strategy, implementation, organization, communication, interaction
 - **Open Data Barometer:** Open data policy and/or strategy; Data management and publication approach & Importance of ICT to government vision
 - **SDI Organisational Maturity:** Leadership, Vision, Communication and Self-organizing ability
 - ...

Relation governance instruments and performance of open (spatial) data

Governance	Performance
1. Strategic planning and evaluation	7. Availability and accessibility of spatial data for non-government users
2. Joint decision-making	8. Use of spatial data by companies, citizens, researchers, non-profit organisations
3. Allocation of tasks and responsibilities	9. Benefits for non-government actors / stakeholders using spatial data
4. Creation of internal and external markets	
5. Shared culture and knowledge management	
6. Legal framework	

Relation governance and open data performance

1. Readiness	2. Data	3. Use	4. Impact
<p>Technological and non-technological components</p> <p>Involving non-government actors in development and implementation of open data</p>	<p>Availability and accessibility of open data and open data services</p> <p>For companies, citizens, non-profit organisations and other actors</p>	<p>Use of open data and open data services</p> <p>By companies, citizens, non-profit organisations and other actors</p>	<p>Socio-economic benefits through use of open data and open data services</p> <p>For companies, citizens, non-profit organisations and other actors</p>
Governance	Performance		

1. Readiness / implemented governance instruments

Goal: *to gain insight into the use of different instruments for the governance of open (spatial) data on the performance of open (spatial) data*

- Strategic management
- Joint decision-making
- Allocation of tasks and responsibilities
- Market creation
- Culture and knowledge management
- Legal framework

2. Data

Goal: to gain insight into the performance (*present and past*) of open spatial data related to accessibility of data

- Accessibility of data
 - current situation
 - first steps and main changes / developments
 - monitoring of efforts

3. Use



How to find them?

- Who are the (main) users of open data
- Which data do they use
- Why do they use these data, and
- What for do they use the data?

4. Impact / benefits

- **Which type of benefits?**

- - Participation in democratic processes
- - Economic development
- - Transparency / accountability
- - Increased efficiency / effectiveness
- - *or political - economic - social (- living environment)*

- **Who gets the benefits?**

- - External (user)
- - Internal (provider)
- - Relation internal with external (producer & user)

The 5 Cities



Amsterdam online

- City Open Data portal: <http://data.amsterdam.nl/>
- Amsterdam municipality: <https://www.amsterdam.nl/>
- Smart city project: <http://amsterdamsmartcity.com/>
- Cultural Amsterdam: <http://www.iamsterdam.com/nl/>

Context

- 834,713 inhabitants (01/01/2016)
- 1st largest city of the Netherlands
- Population density of 4,994/km² (01/01/2015)
- Average age of the inhabitants is 42.3
- Average GDP per capita is 61,490 euro in 2009

Policies & regulations

- City's priorities:
 - Dynamic and inspirational capital
 - Good place to live and work
 - International character

Open Data strategy

- A specific Data Point facilitates 3 different topics:
 - Internal data sharing
 - Shared data
 - Open Data
- Focus on improved internal data sharing

Licensing

- Free of charge
- Open licence
- CC BY 4.0 or CC0 1.0 licence

Portal features

- 663 datasets
- API accessible
- 5 popular topics: Tourism & Culture, Care & Wellbeing, Traffic & Infrastructure, Urban development and Public Spaces and green
- Example Apps for Amsterdam
- Possibility to share and read ideas of others

Top datasets & domains

- Top data domains:
1. Economy & labour market
 2. Basic data
 3. Mobility
 4. Spatial planning
 5. Health & Well-being

Source: European Data Portal (2016).
Analytical Report no. 4, Open Data in Cities

Events 2016

- 10 March: [Smart City Dialogue](#)
- 26 – 27 May: [The Next Web conference 2016](#)
- 7 – 10 June: [Smart City Event](#)
- 11 July: [Hackatrain](#)

Partnerships

- Amsterdam Economic Board
- [Wag Society](#)
- [Vrije Universiteit](#)
- [Universiteit van Amsterdam](#)
- 2CoolMonkeys

Smart City areas

Smart Mobility, Smart Living, Smart Society,
Smart Areas, Smart Economy, Big & Open
Data, Infrastructure, Living Labs

Integration portal

- The Open Data portal of Amsterdam is **partly** harvested by the national portal <https://data.overheid.nl/>

Social media

- Twitter:
<https://twitter.com/amstmsmartcity>

Initiatives

- Apps4Amsterdam: initiative that organises app development contests
- App boot camps: seminars around what Open Data is

Next steps

- Amsterdam just opened a Data Lab to further interact with Open Data re-users

Findings to date

Governance	Performance
1. Strategic planning and evaluation ✓	7. Availability and accessibility of spatial data for non-government users ✓
2. Joint decision-making ✗	8. Use of spatial data by companies, citizens, researchers, non-profit organisations ~✓
3. Allocation of tasks and responsibilities ✓	9. Benefits for non-government actors / stakeholders using spatial data ~✓
4. Creation of internal and external markets ~	
5. Shared culture and knowledge management ~	
6. Legal framework ✓	

(Spatial) Open Data availability

- Reassessment of existing portals / services / datasets
 - Less focus on quantity, more on quality
 - Own data platform versus external data platform
- Spatial data not really a separate category
 - Which standards to follow?
 - How to connect with (external) users?

Communication between municipalities

- Formal communication
 - G4 meetings
 - NVG (Association of Dutch Municipalities)
 - Metropole meetings
- Informal communication
 - Civity (external data platform developer) user meetings
 - Other meetings, e.g. open data user platform, LinkedIn platforms

Communication with users

- Formal communication
 - ???
- Informal communication
 - Datalabs (Amsterdam, Eindhoven)
 - Pub meetings (Utrecht)
 - Social media (Eindhoven, Utrecht, Den Haag)
 - Existing networks (all)

Expected benefits of open spatial data

- Amsterdam: become more efficient and achieve more effective internal use
- Rotterdam: become a data-driven organisation + benefits for companies
- Utrecht: become a data-driven organisation + benefits for start-ups / citizens
- Eindhoven: become a (very) Smart City
- The Hague: all of the above + become a leader within local region

Final conclusions

1. *Each municipality has its own processes, activities and instruments*
2. *Each municipality has its own motivation for publishing open (spatial) data*
3. *Impact of national governance processes, activities and instruments appears (for the moment) to be weak*
4. *Large municipalities cope, small(er) municipalities struggle and want guidance*

Questions?

