

European Data Portal



EUROPEAN
DATA PORTAL

PSI Expert Group Meeting

Wendy Carrara

15 November 2017 - Luxembourg



Snapshot – November 2017

European Data Portal

1. Portal developments
2. Open Data Maturity 2017
3. Food for thought





What we do ▾

Data ▾

Providing Data ▾

Using Data ▾

Resources ▾

Datasets

Catalogues

Metadata Quality

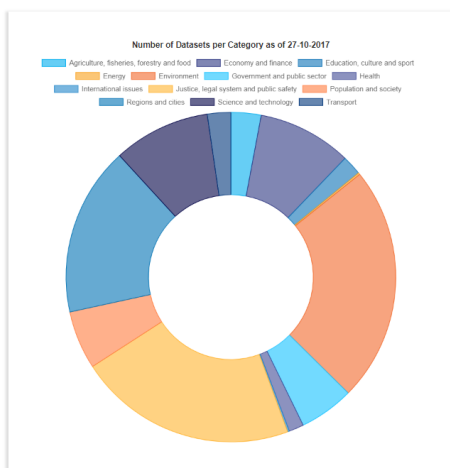
Licensing Assistant

SPARQL Manager

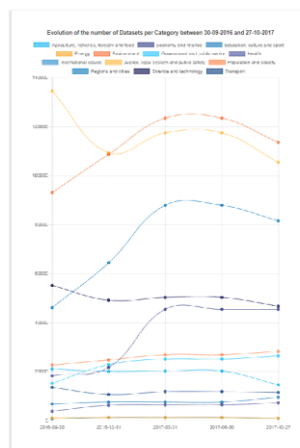
Statistics







Current State



Evolution



Portal Statistics

-  [Datasets per category](#)
-  [Datasets per catalogue](#)
-  [Datasets per country](#)
-  [Datasets per country and catalogue](#)

Small seamless improvements have also been made throughout the portal to improve user experience

Use of icons, search filters made more visible

Search

Current search

cars



Sort by

Relevancy ▾

Search found 7 item(s)

cars

Filter by content type:

 Article (3)

 Highlights (2)

 Library Use Case (2)

Did you mean
care

 **Finland - Parking fines in Vantaa**





The Helsinki Region Infoshare portal visualises where it is not allowed to park a car in Vantaa ...

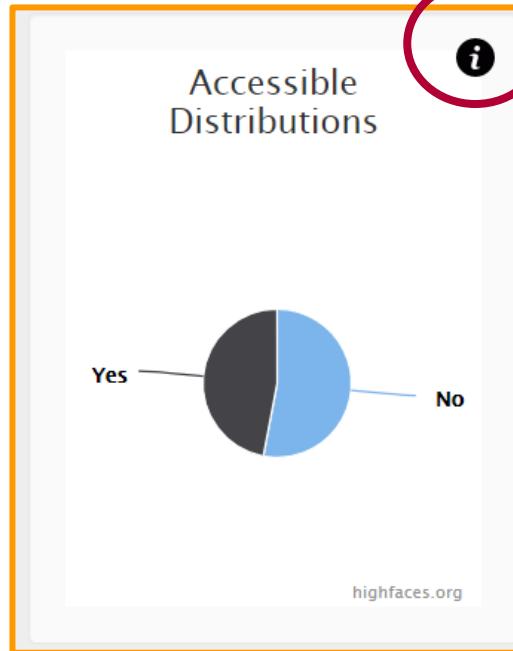
 **Denmark – AutoUncle**

AutoUncle values second hand cars using over 100 indicators Tuesday, 3 January, 2017- 15:30 ...

 **Navigating through the city with Open Data**

MQA

-  [Enhanced navigation](#)
-  [Improved design](#)
-  [Multiple download formats](#)
-  [Piloting MQA evolution \(next steps\)](#)



A dataset must have an AccessURL according to the DCAT-AP specification; a DownloadURL is optional. A distribution is accessible if its AccessURL is accessible and the DownloadURL is either accessible or not set. This is the percentage of distributions that don't have an accessible accessURL. The accessURL might be set, but the MQA check can still fail due to HTTP errors (404, 500, etc.).

•••••

Skip ← Back Next →

 Global Dashboard

 Catalogues

 Download as report

Select catalogue for details

Data Directory 

data.gov.lv 

Open Data Portal Latvia

DATA - Grad Zagreb 

Open Data Portal Zagreb



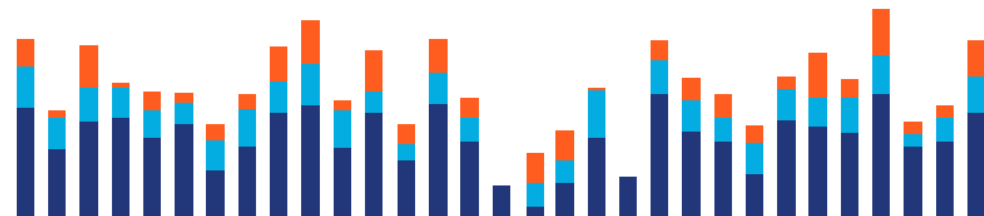
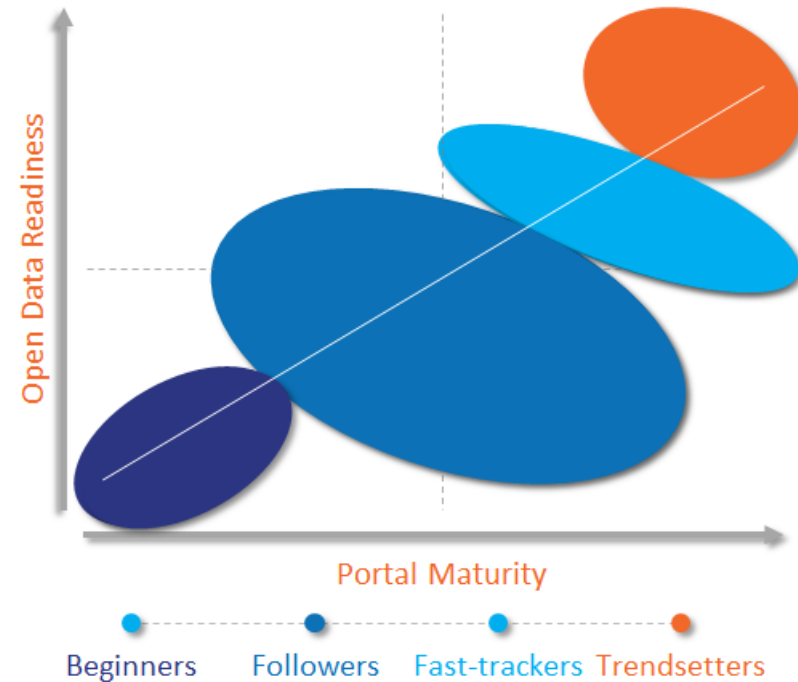
Open Data Maturity in Europe 2017

1. Report
2. Dashboard
3. 32 country factsheets
4. 4 levels of maturity

LIVE 16 NOVEMBER

Open Data Maturity in Europe 2017

Open Data for a European Data Economy

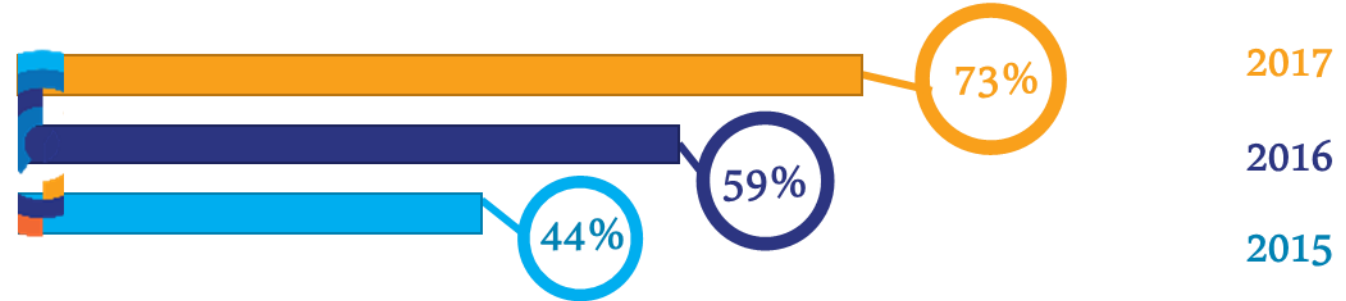


The report reveals that EU countries are racing to the top with Open Data to drive digital innovation

Open Data Maturity in the EU 28 - 2017

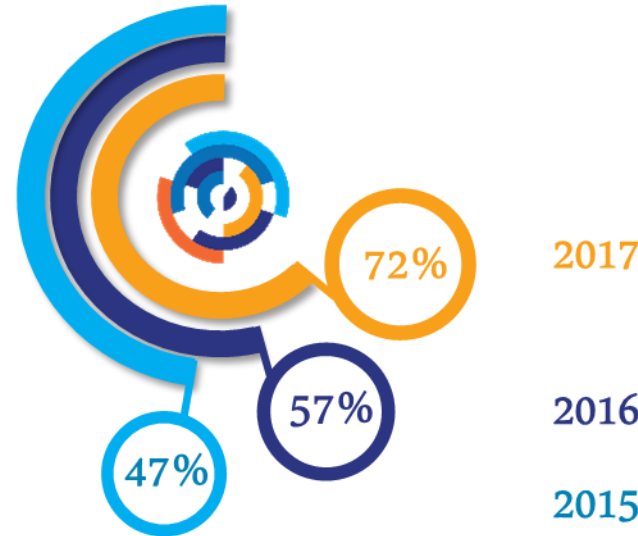
Key Trends

Open Data Maturity:
+ 14pp from 59% in 2016 to 73% in 2017
(44% in 2015)



Open Data Readiness:
+15pp from 57% in 2016 to 72% in 2017
(47% in 2015)

Open Data Readiness



Portal Maturity

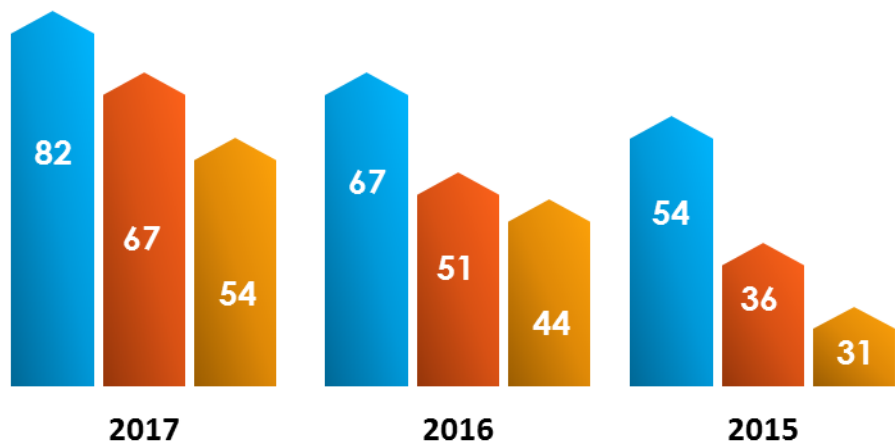


Portal Maturity: +10pp
from 66% in 2016 to 76% in 2017 (32% in 2015)

Main trends in Open Data policies

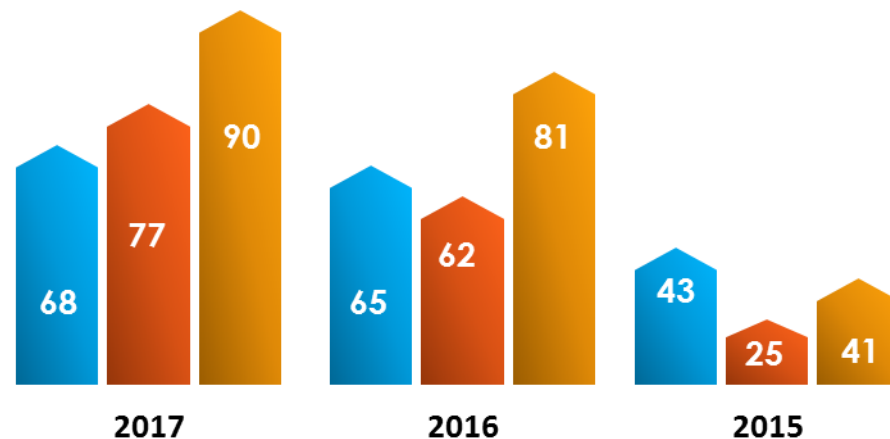
- 🌐 In 2017 all EU28 have a national Open Data Portal (Malta and Latvia now also have a national portal)
- 🌐 93% of the EU28 (amounting to 26 countries) recommend a specific licence. In comparison to 2016, this is an increase of 3 countries
- 🌐 Significant increase in maturity in terms of national coordination (from 52% in 2016 to 87% in 2017)
- 🌐 57% (16 MS) of the countries score above the EU average on Open Data Readiness
- 🌐 64% or 18 out of EU28 Member States have indicated that at least 90% of the available datasets are available in machine-readable formats (only 14 in 2016)

Open Data Readiness – EU28 in %



▶ Open Data Policy ▶ Use of Open Data ▶ Impact of Open Data

Portal Maturity – EU28 in %

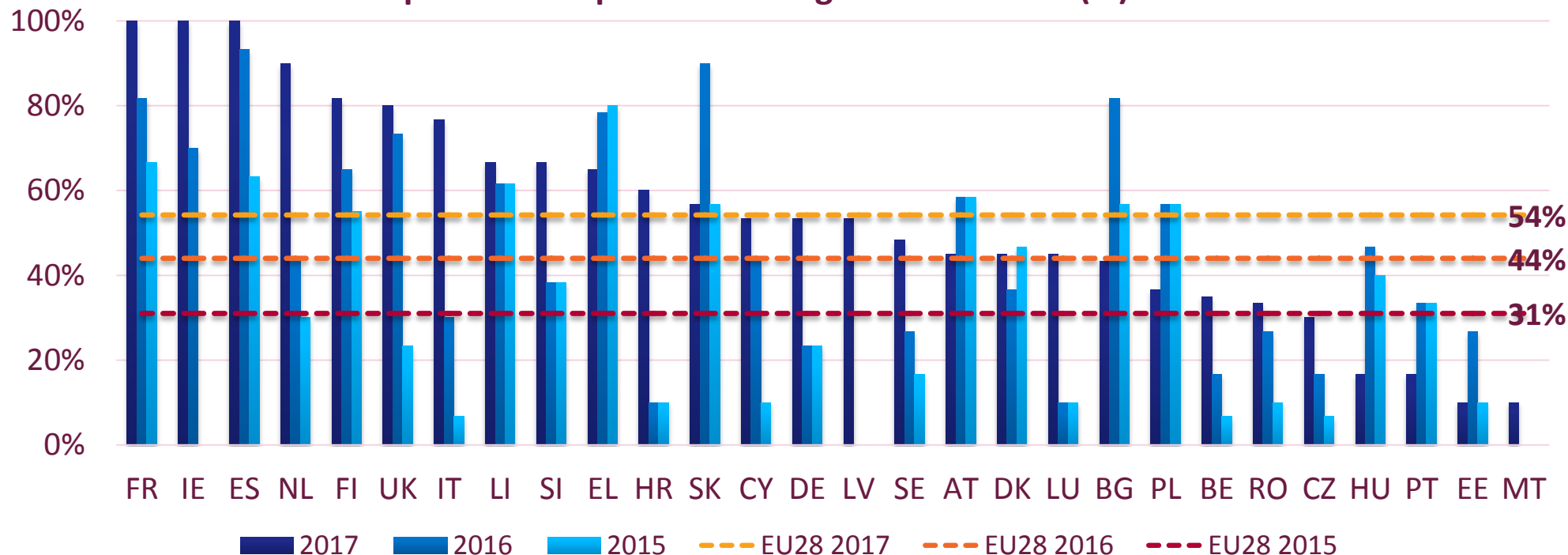


▶ Usability of Portal ▶ Re-usability of Data ▶ Spread of data across domains

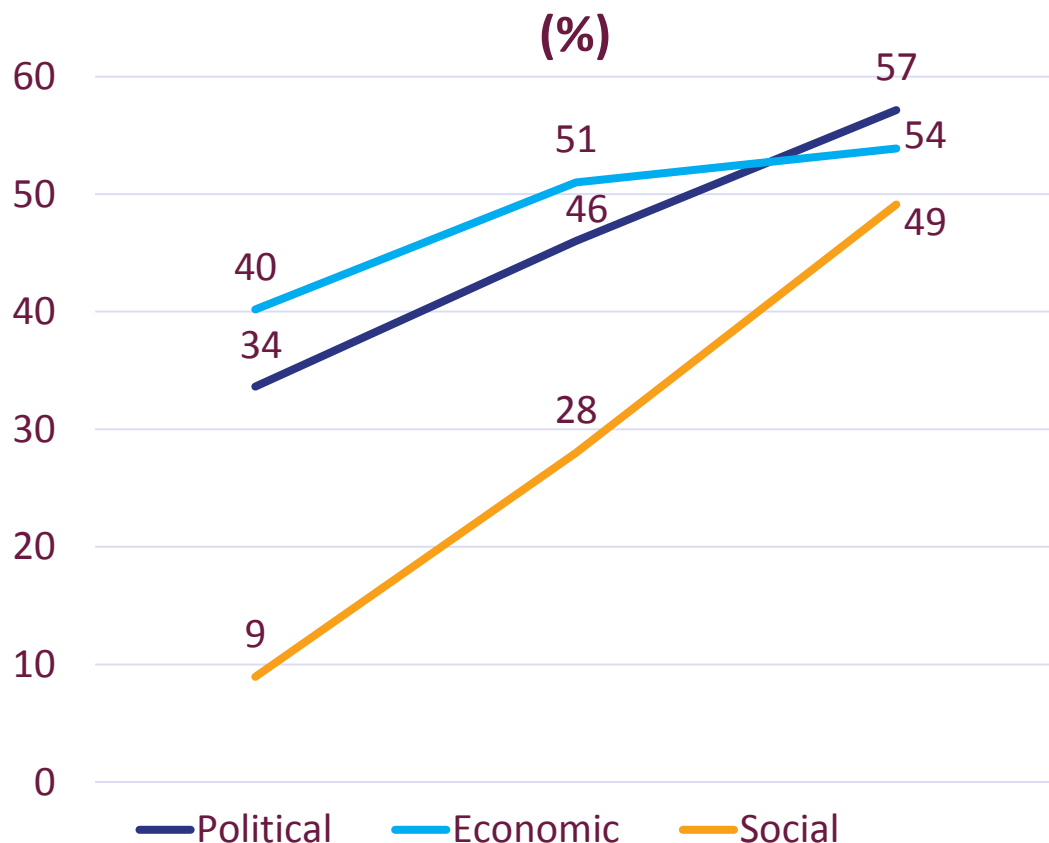
European Countries are understanding and documenting impact more systematically

- A clear increase of the political, social and economic impact of Open Data
 - Political: countries with full maturity increased from 5 (BG, FR, EL, IE, SK) in 2016 to 6 in 2017 (FR, EL, IE, NL, SK, ES)
 - Social: countries with full maturity increased from 2 (ES, UK) in 2016 to 8 in 2017 (HR, CY, FR, IE, IT, SI, ES, UK)
 - Economic: countries with full maturity increased from 2 (SK, ES) in 2016 to 5 in 2017 (FI, FR, IE, NL, ES)
- Three countries have reached full Open Data maturity in terms of impact: FR, IE and ES

Open Data Impact EU28 Progress 2015-2017 (%)



Impact of Open Data EU28 2015-2017



Ongoing challenges in measuring impact:

- 🌐 It takes time to measure impact. With more countries becoming more mature and experienced in Open Data, impact can be better measured
- 🌐 Tailored support workshops and regular contact with the EDP team have helped countries to better understand and document impact
- 🌐 Countries learn from each other's best practices and develop similar apps used in other countries
- 🌐 Making more data available and making portals more user friendly have resulted in more re-use of data used to create apps

15 out of 32 European countries are trendsetters in 2017 (14 out of the EU28)

EU28: 14 Trendsetters, 8 fast-trackers, 6 followers, 0 beginners

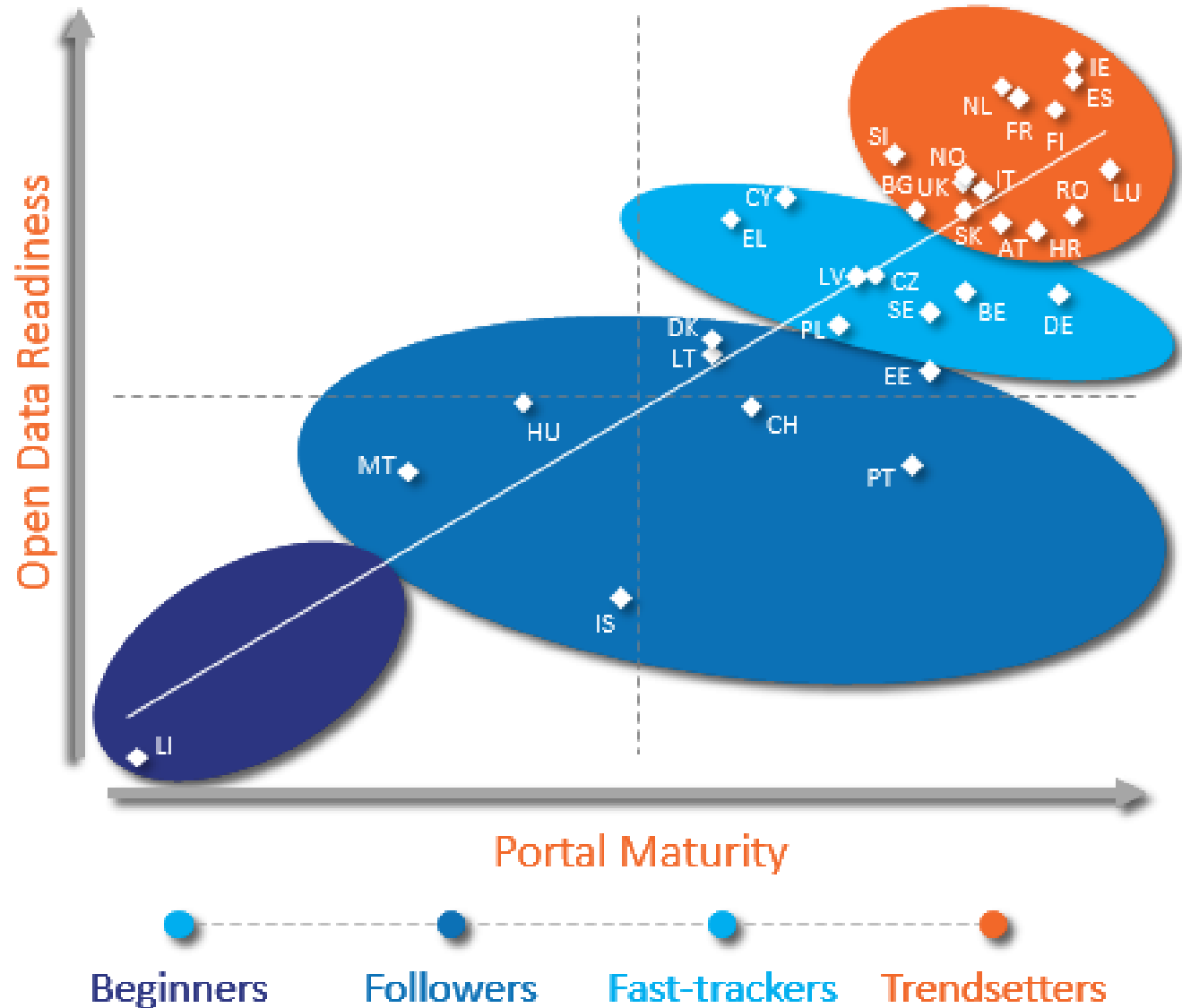
Categorisation

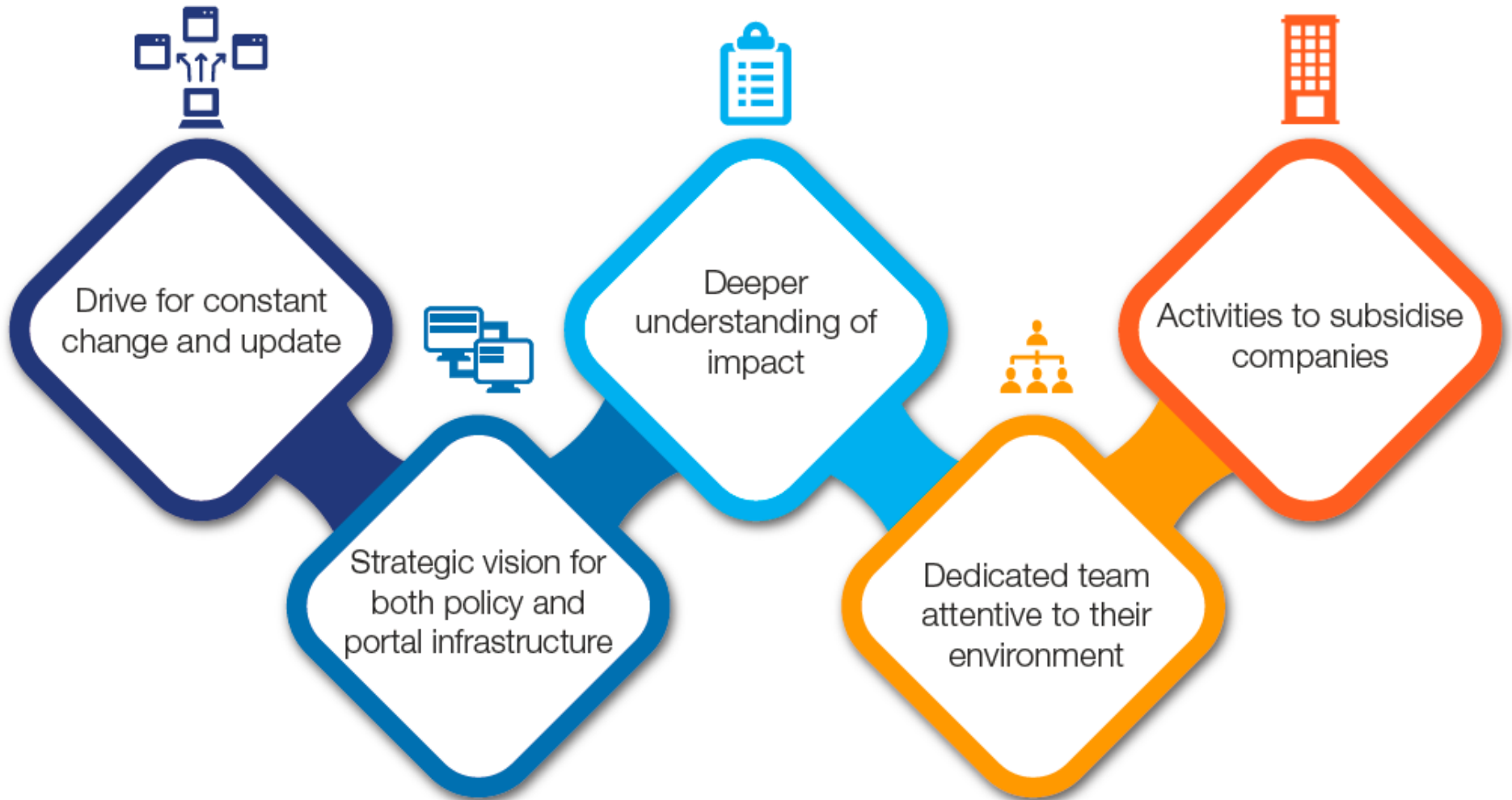
Trendsetters: Ireland, Spain, Netherlands, France, Finland, Luxembourg, Slovenia, Italy, Norway, UK, Romania, Slovakia, Austria, Croatia, Bulgaria

Fast-trackers: Cyprus, Greece, Germany, Latvia, Belgium, Czech Republic, Sweden, Poland

Followers: Estonia, Lithuania, Denmark, Switzerland, Portugal, Hungary, Malta, Iceland

Beginners: Liechtenstein






Recommendation #1: Enhance your Data Portal

-  Develop a comprehensive sustainability strategy for your Open Data portal and embed it into the road map towards reaching the envisaged To-Be state

Recommendation #2: Sustain funding

-  Address the question of funding by employing alternative financing models as well as by demonstrating the impact of Open Data to secure long term support

Recommendation #3: Document Impact

-  Hold events, Rally further support around Open Data by gathering proof of impact, in particular on the impact of Open Data at micro-economic level

Recommendation #4: Interact with your users

-  Get to know your audience and your users by using metrics and enhancing interaction and feedback mechanisms

Recommendation #5: Drive Digital Transformation

-  Use Open Data and PSI as a means to drive digital transformation within the public administration

Recommendation #6: Explore privately held data

-  Leverage the use of privately held data of public interest to increase efficiency and value of policy making

Recommendation #7: Offer real time data

-  Become a one-stop-shop for data by offering information about and access to real time data

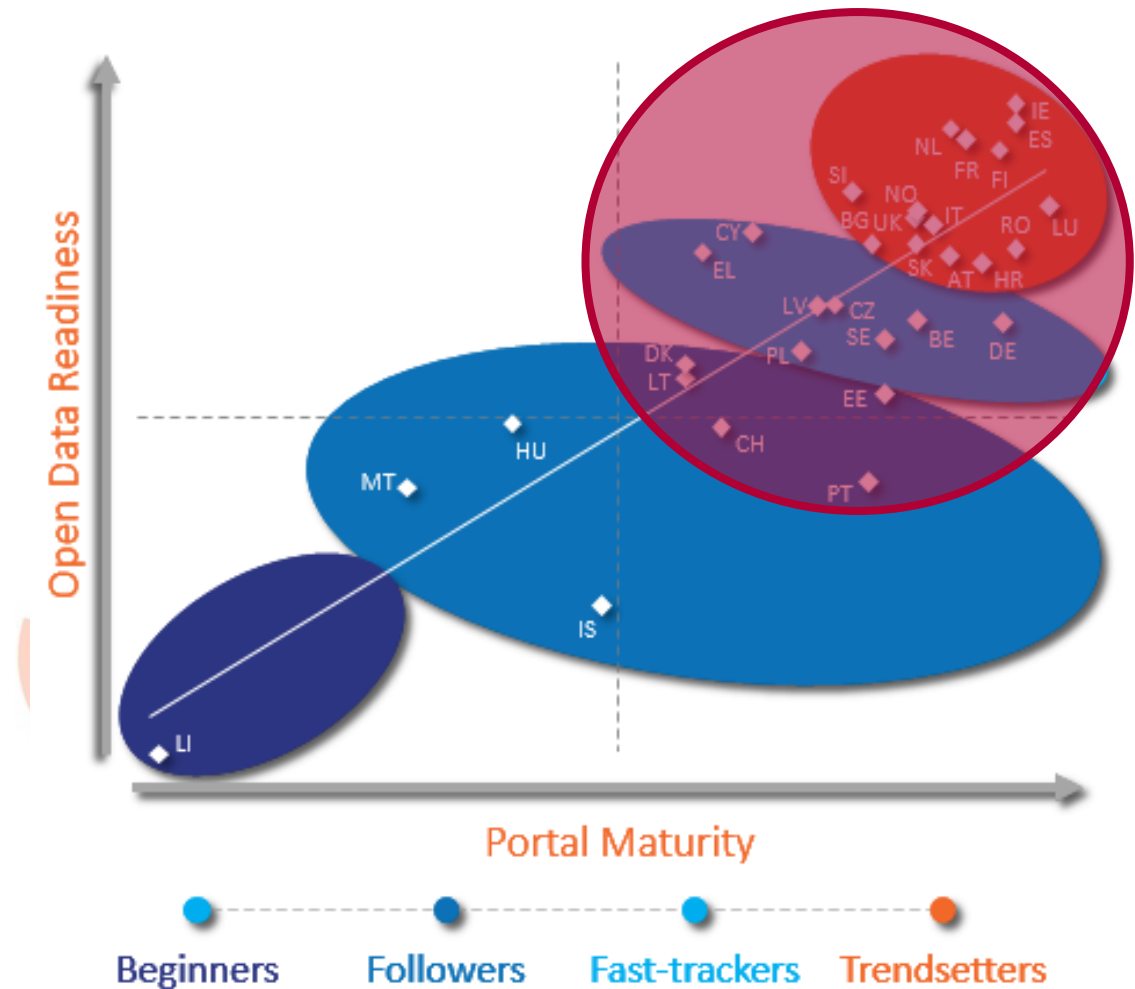
Food for Thought



With half of Europe being a trendsetter, what should be changed in the measurement to remain relevant in the years to come?

Food for thought

- With 26 countries in the top right corner in 2017, these are all likely to become trendsetters in 2018.
- What was a trend in 2015 has become the norm in 2017
- What should be measured in the future?
- How to keep the measurement relevant and meaningful?
- How to automate certain aspects?
- How to plan the evolution of the measurement over time to ensure minimum comparability?



Germany

- National portal: 20703 datasets
 - Berlin: 1295 (1449)
 - München: 107 (not published on National portal)
 - Hamburg: 5267 (5277 on National portal)
 - Bayern portal: 852 (not published on National portal)
 - Nordrhein-Westfalen: 2799 (2417 on National portal)
 - Bremen: 247 (175 on National portal)
 - Rheinland-Pfalz: 4300 (4347)
 - Cologne: 224 (not published on National portal)
 - Rostock: 188 (186 on National portal -> minimal gap)
 - Moers: 295 (not published on National portal)
 - Bonn: 239 (not published on National portal)

Spain

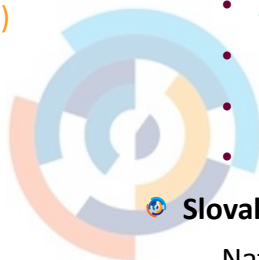
- National portal: 16039 datasets
 - Madrid: 306 (305 on National portal)
 - Barcelona: 426 (425 on National portal)
 - Valencia 118 (115 on National portal)
 - Catalonia 1519 (not published on National portal)
 - Junta de Andalucia 140 (not published on National portal)

Netherlands

- National portal: 11782 datasets
 - Amsterdam: 351 (162 on National portal)
 - Rotterdam: 107 (9 on National portal)
 - The Hague 82 (163 on National portal)
 - Noord-Holland (available via National portal only)
 - Zuid-Holland 19 (215 on National portal)

Denmark

- National portal: 826 datasets
 - Copenhagen 239 (245 on National portal)
 - Aarhus 147 (147)
 - Odense (available via National portal only)
 - Region Hovedstaden (available via National portal only)
 - Region Midtjylland (available via National portal only)



Slovakia

- National portal: 1230 datasets
 - Prešov: 41 (58 on National portal)
 - Trnava 6 (5 on National portal)

Colouring

Green: positive/minimal gap

Orange: negative gap

Red: local data not harvested on National portal

Discrepancies between national Open Data portals and local/regional portals - continued

Italy

- National portal: 18241 datasets
- Rome: 887 (not published on National portal)
- Florence: 1425 (778 on National portal)
- Pisa: 663 (670 on National portal)
- Lecce: 387 (292 on National portal)
- Milan: 292 (not published on national portal)
- Trentino: 6059 (6022 on National portal + 6009 on EDP)
- Reggio Emilia: 137 (137 on National portal)
- Rimini: 47 (47 on National portal)

Ireland

- National portal: 5475 datasets
- Dublin region Dublinked: 251 (9 on National portal)
- Dublin city: unknown (106 on National portal)
- Cork: 4 (3 on National portal)
- Galway 10 (25 on National portal)
- Limerick 12 (not published on National portal)

France

- National portal: 29197 datasets
- Lyon 1015 (694 on national portal)
- Toulouse 284 (324 on national portal)
- Bordeaux 154 (17 on national portal)
- Nice 181 (9 on national portal)
- Rennes 235 (6 on national portal)
- Lille 151 (154 on national portal)
- Paris 221 (443 on national portal)
- Marseille – as part of region PACA – no

Croatia

- National portal: 500 datasets
- Zagreb 44 (77 on national portal)
- Rijeka 103 (99 on national portal)
- Virovitica 6 (not published on National portal)
- Pula 61 (15 on national portal)



Although some portals harvest local portals more systematically than others, it is key to make data available more broadly, in a seamless fashion.

What are MS planning in this regard and where should the EDP play a role?

Colouring

Green: positive/minimal gap

Orange: negative gap

Red: local data not harvested on National portal

It's more than just a Data Portal



 Thank you for your attention!

 Wendy Carrara

 wendy.carrara@Capgemini.com

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