The Public Sector holds vast quantities of data about:

- Individuals
- Public processes – transport, tax, security
- Events – weather, public events
- Statistics
- Public procurement

What else is there?......
Public Data could include:

- **Doctors/ Hospitals** – staff numbers, treatment rates, health outcomes, patients nos, visitor nos, drug use, travel times to appointments, emergency calls, public health records, mental health outcomes, ...

- **Transport Authorities** – staff numbers, station locations, timetables, ticket purchases, concessionary ticket rates, real time service information, road traffic speeds / flows, on vehicle video images, routes, delays, cost of operations, types of vehicles in service,...;

- **Public Security** – crime reports, police numbers/deployment, convictions, accident reports, prisoner numbers, reoffending rates, convictions, court times, sentencing, judge details, trial length,...;

- **Employment Services** – unemployment records, job listings, wage rates, on-job accidents,...;

- **Environment** – weather records, water /air pollution, currents, water temperatures, tides,...;

- **Education** – teacher nos, testing outcomes, course choices, student nos, tertiary student age, overseas students origin, tuition fees, tuition support, school meal take up, student health,...;

- **Planning** – application nos, development values, new building characteristics, environmental efficiency;

- **Public Spending/ Tax, Defence, Licensing records, Public Sport Funding, Culture/ Heritage, Business Investment/ Support,**...
A Few Key themes are intersecting on the role of Data

• Public Sector policy makers no longer see themselves as the source of solutions to all of their challenges. In fact, some see solutions only outside the public sector! Therefore, the need to open up government processes.

• The power of data and its ability to deliver innovation is growing rapidly in the information age.
9. Public Sector Innovation

9.2 Open Data Example

Some Examples of Data in Use
Private Data sets are independently used to drive the development of private businesses – but, private data could also be used to drive better public policy.
9. Public Sector Innovation

9.3 Open Data in Public (Private) Services

Another summary of “Data”:

[Diagram showing Venn diagram of Big Data, Open Government, and Open Data with categories]

http://intedanddevelopment.blogspot.co.uk/
9. Public Sector Innovation

9.3 Open Data in Public (Private) Services

Another summary of “Data”:

The Data Spectrum helps you understand the language of data.
Open Data – In Summary

- Open data is usable electronic information that is publicly available to anyone for any purpose at no cost and on simple terms and conditions.

- Typically, the data is provided by a public body based on existing data collection processes, but then made publically available via a web interface.

- The data may be very voluminous (*Big Data!*) or very valuable (*Relevant Data!*).
So, can Open Data reinvent the visitor proposition in your city or country?

Discuss amongst your neighbours for 5 mins

Report back in a 2 mins summary per group
All businesses are facing an increasingly global and competitive landscape. There are a range of tactics that large organisations are adopting.

This is the era of disruption, including in the visitor industry.

London has, so far, been very successful in the visitor market, but will this continue?

Can open data assist in these innovations?
Thank You!

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