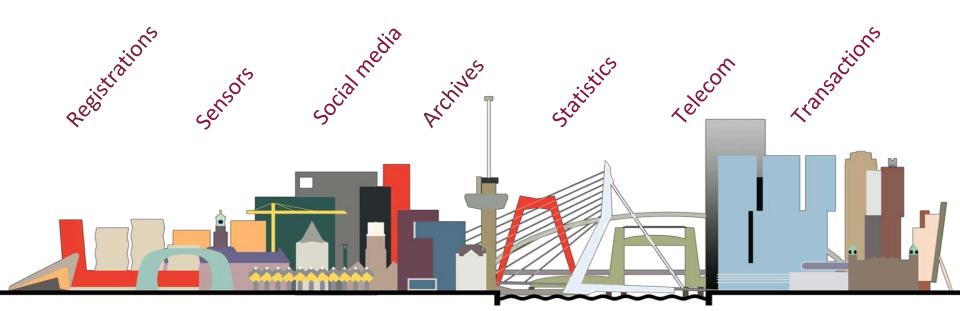
BIG, OPEN AND LINKED DATA (BOLD) CITIES

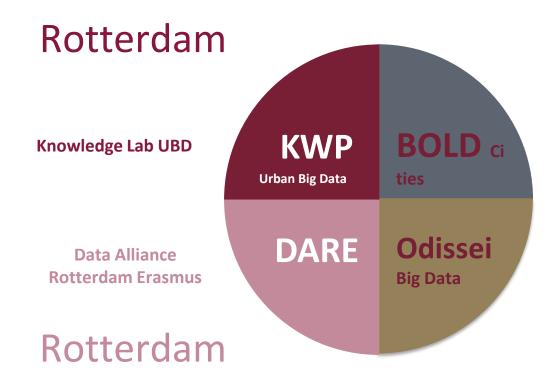


Liesbet van Zoonen, Erasmus University Rotterdam



BOLD CITIES: MULTIPLE STAKEHOLDERS AND CONNECTIONS





Regional

Erasmus Universiteit
TU Delft
Universiteit van Leiden

Office of Dutch Statistics
Data platform Social Sciences

National

WHERE ????





OUR RESEARCH



BOLD Trials

- Big data for vulnerable groups

BIG DATA FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS



People on benefits

- Personalising reintegration linking data Rotterdam
- Predicting fraud risk machine learning Rotterdam

Working poor

Preventing poverty plunge – linking data – The Hague

Young people

• Finding NEETS – geo and social urban data - Rotterdam

OUR RESEARCH



BOLD Trials

- Big data for vulnerable groups
- Technical and analytical challenges
- Ethical and epistemological issues
- Cost-benefit assessment

Data Empowerment

- Civil service lags behind
- Co-creation with municipality
- Data dialogues
- Data walks

WALKING



Big Four: Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Utrecht, Den Haag

- 16 groups of about 5 people each
- Contrast group of 20 students

Questions

- What do you see: digital, datafied, smart, etcetera?
- What is its purpose, goal, usage
- Who owns it?
- Which are the public interests/values at stake?

WHY WALK?



Common method in urban studies

City is embodied experience

Contrast

Smart city, datafication and digitization = invisible, disembodied

Action research:

- Identify and generate collective knowledge
- · Raise awareness, invite reflection

Towards designing a data empowerment tool

WHAT DO YOU SEE?

-

CCTV, traffic cameras, sensors, lamp posts, ATM's, mobile phones, free Wi-Fi, parking meters and garages, stock management in stores, customer loyalty cards, telecom masts, antennas, building permits, boat permits, cadastre, police cars, cars, some bicycles, post and package delivery, selfies, unknowns and invisibles

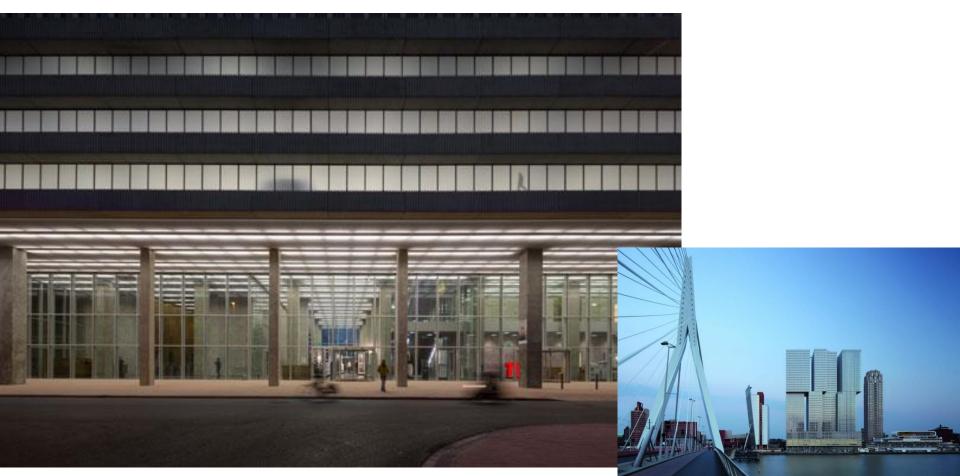


Connected measuring tube groundwater level



PURPOSE AND USAGE





PURPOSE AND USAGE



(Say they) Know	Have some sense	Claimers	Sector	Know
nothing	Or a hunch		specialists	much

NOBODY HAS A FULL PICTURE

WHO OWNS THE DATA?



Municipal silos

• Public transport, Environment, Harbour, Public health

QUESTIONS, QUESTIONS

- Cameras > public or private? Regulation?
- Residential buildings with electronic door systems
- When can the police request data?

NOBODY HAS A FULL PICTURE

PUBLIC VALUES AND INTERESTS



Transparency comes before privacy

- Strong belief in existing and upcoming regulation (GDPR)
- Privacy officers regularly experienced as limiting

Who is responsible for transparency

- Individual frameworks
 - I should know more, better
 - It does not affect me (students)
- No sense of collective or political responsibilities (civil servants)

Generic focus on citizen participation and engagement

Little sense of why, how and tensions (Netherlands)

NEXT STEPS



Design training and teaching instrument

- Guided tour for professionals, students and pupils
- Use also as data collection

Elaborate co-creation and data literacy

- Boundary crossing: safe/unsafe, privacy/surveillance
- Working with vulnerable youth

Health warnings for civil servants

- Epistemological and control fallacies
- Cost effectiveness
- Theorize and publish

ACADEMIC CONTEXT



Multistakeholder governance

• Meijer, A., & Bolívar, M. P. R. (2016). Governing the smart city: a review of the literature on smart urban governance. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 82(2), 392-408.

Actor network theory

• Campbell, T. (2013). *Beyond smart cities: how cities network, learn and innovate.* Routledge.

Innovation studies

• Leydesdorff, L., & Deakin, M. (2011). The triple-helix model of smart cities: A neo-evolutionary perspective. *Journal of Urban Technology*, 18(2), 53-63.

Critical data studies

• Kitchin, R. (2014). The real-time city? Big data and smart urbanism. *GeoJournal*, 79(1), 1-14.

THANK YOU



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