



ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA

Università di Bologna
Corso di laurea in Sviluppo e Cooperazione Internazionale
27 Novembre 2014
13:00 – 15:00
Aula IV, Strada Maggiore 45, Bologna

SEMINAR

**The R&D projects funded by the European Union.
The recent experience of Web-COSI project at the statistical and economic
research frontier.**

Donatella Fazio, Istat
Head of R&D Projects Unit



Index

- 1) Overview of Horizon 2020 in the frame of Europe 2020
- 2) Overview of the main research fields within H2020. Particular attention to beyond GDP debate and Web2.0 technologies
- 3) Overview of Web-COSI project: its aims, mid-term results and next activities

Europe 2020 strategy



Europe 2020 is the European Union's ten-year growth and jobs strategy that was launched in 2010

http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/index_en.htm

It is about addressing the weaknesses of our growth model and creating the conditions for a **smart, sustainable** and **inclusive** growth.

Five headline objectives have been set for the EU to achieve by the end of 2020: **employment; research and development; climate/energy; education; social inclusion** and **poverty reduction**.

The objectives of the strategy are also supported by **seven** 'flagship initiatives' providing a framework through which the EU and national authorities mutually reinforce their efforts in areas supporting the Europe 2020 priorities such as **innovation, the digital economy, employment, youth, industrial policy, poverty,** and **resource efficiency**.



Horizon 2020



Horizon 2020 is the financial instrument of Europe 2020 strategy, implementing the Innovation Union flagship initiative aimed at securing Europe's global competitiveness.

Horizon 2020 aims at supporting research to create an innovation-friendly environment that makes it easier for great ideas to be turned into products and services that will bring our economy growth and jobs.

Horizon 2020 is the biggest EU Research and Innovation programme with nearly €80 billion of funding available over 7 years (2014 to 2020)

<http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/what-horizon-2020>

Horizon 2020 is a means to drive economic growth and create jobs. Europe's leaders and the Members of the European Parliament agreed that **research is an investment in our future** and that it is necessary to put it at the heart of the EU's activities for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and jobs.

The goal is to ensure Europe produces world-class science, removes barriers to innovation and makes it easier for the public and private sectors to work together in delivering innovation.

Horizon 2020 is open to everyone, with a simpler structure that reduces red tape and time so participants can focus on what is really important



The main research streams in Horizon 2020:

<http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/h2020-sections>

How to participate

- Respond to the calls
 - the proposal made by a consortium
 - evaluation of the proposal

- Project management
 - grant agreement signature
 - consortium agreement signature
 - release of the deliverables (workplan)

Scientific reporting

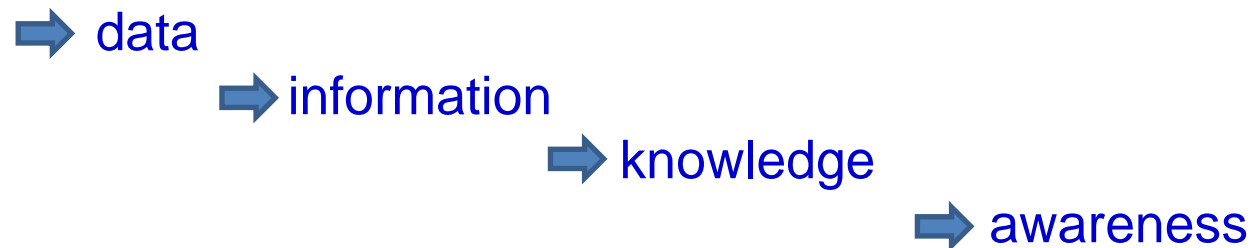
Financial reporting

In the frame of Europe 2020 two research main cross-cutting streams :

- Beyond GDP indicators
- ICT opportunities

➤ in statistical perspectives the **ideal chain**

Better statistics

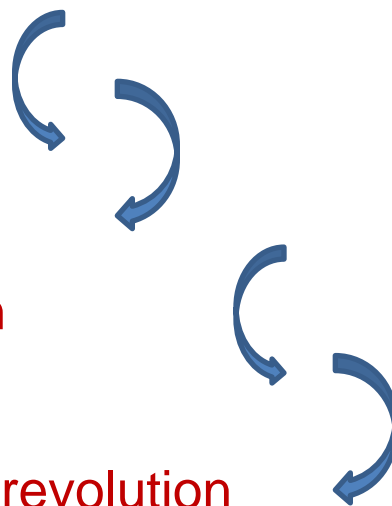


The last 10 years have been characterized by epochal innovations for the world of statistical and economic research and beyond:

- The “GDP & Beyond” debate

- The Internet explosion

- The Data revolution



GDP & beyond debate

In the last decade, discussions on measuring of well-being and societal progress beyond GDP have been at the forefront of the **European and global agenda.**

The topic of GDP as an unique measure of economic growth able to measure individual well-being and societal progress is not new.

In 1968, in his famous campaign speech, **Robert F. Kennedy** declared:

“The Gross National Product does not allow for the health of our children, the quality of their education, or the joy of their play. It does not include the beauty of our poetry or the strength of our marriages, the intelligence of our public debate or the integrity of our public officials. It measures neither our wit nor our courage, neither our wisdom nor our learning, neither our compassion nor our devotion to our country; it measures everything, in short, except that which makes life worthwhile.”

GDP & beyond debate

GDP surely represents a macroeconomic measure of the size of economic activity, and, at the individual level, it is a requirement for well-being.

However, the relationship between the level of the **economic activity and individual well-being** is not directly proportional.

Moreover, the necessity to look at a **new vision** of measuring sustainable economic growth is vital in the perspective of the on-going international crisis which highlights the urgency to put **'Man'** at the centre of the economic evaluations.

GDP & beyond debate

Nowadays, the need to go beyond GDP to measure the well-being of people and societal progress is **fully recognised at all levels** in a worldwide dimension.

Since the beginning of the new millennium the methodological and conceptual diverse **research activities** for new measurements have been pushed by the debate on “beyond GDP” carried on through **several initiatives** promoted by both the public and private world of research and at institutional level

GDP & beyond starting initiatives

- OECD World Forums

Palermo in 2004, Istanbul in 2007, Busan in 2009 and New Delhi in 2012

<http://www.oecd.org/site/worldforumindia/>

<http://www.oecd.org/site/worldforumindia/previousoecdworldforums.htm>

- The EU “Beyond GDP” Initiative launched in 2007 (Roadmap 2009)

about developing indicators that are as clear and appealing as GDP, but more inclusive of environmental and social aspects of progress

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/beyond_gdp/index_en.html

- The Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress (the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission-2008)

stressed the necessity to move the attention from measuring economic production to measuring individual well-being, thereby identifying the limits of GDP as an indicator of economic performance and societal progress

http://www.stiglitz-sen-fitoussi.fr/documents/rapport_anglais.pdf

GDP & beyond starting initiatives

- The European Statistical System Sponsorship group on 'Measuring Progress, well-being and sustainable development (concluded in 2011)

Final Report, 2011, outlined a strategy to develop statistical information to meet the Stiglitz's Commission recommendations, pointing out the development of better statistics related to:

- 1) household perspective and distributional aspects of income, consumption and wealth
- 2) multidimensional measures of quality of life
- 3) environmental sustainability

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/pgp_ess/0_DOCS/estat/SpG_Final_report_Progress_wellbeing_and_sustainable_deve.pdf

GDP & beyond global movement

Over time the debate on measuring well-being and societal progress “beyond GDP” and on the complex phenomena to it related has grown up enormously creating a **global movement** involving a multiplicity of actors in the discussion for the “definition” of better statistics beyond GDP: besides the traditional stakeholders

NSIs, Academia, researchers, International Organizations

new actors are willing to give their voices

civil society organizations, social entrepreneurs, consumers, workers, citizens and society at large

GDP & beyond convergence

All the initiatives **converge** on the necessity to define better statistics beyond GDP with the aim to integrate the GDP measure with indicators (new and old) to measure well-being and societal progress.

In particular, the Sponsorship Group on 'Measuring Progress, Well-being and Sustainable Development' has called **National Statistical Institutes** (NSIs) to push the definition of sound and timely statistics, thus implying a better use of all the available statistics and developing new statistics and concise indicators following the recommendations of the the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission

GDP & beyond Italian initiative

- BES in Italy www.misuredelbenessere.it

ISTAT (the Italian NSI) has instituted with the Italian National Council for Economics and Labour (CNEL) the BES Initiative for measuring Equitable and Sustainable Well-being in Italy. BES has carried out a deliberative process to define the Italian domains and their indicators. Through the dialogue between a scientific commission of experts and a national steering committee (with entrepreneurs, unions and the civil society at large) - supported by public meetings, a national survey, a blog and an online questionnaire - BES has reached a co-established decision on which the methodological and technical research has built up its activities.

GDP & beyond BES statistics

“Better statistics” beyond GDP means indicators referring to a very wide range of statistics belonging to several domains:

- Italian BES domains

Economic well-being

Health

Education and training

Work and life balance

Social relationships

Policy and Institutions

Security

Landscape and cultural heritage

Environment

Research and innovation

Quality of services

Set of Indicators

- at various levels:

Spatial

Temporal

Subjective

Objective

.....

GDP & beyond initiatives

- OECD Better Life Initiative

<http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/>

The tool is designed to invite users to visualise and compare some of the key factors – like education, housing, environment – that contribute to well-being in OECD countries. The aim is to allow understanding what drives well-being of people and nations and what needs to be done to achieve greater progress for all. This initiative is once more pushing the research to explore the diverse dimensions of subjective and objective concepts of quality of life.

The Internet explosion

Contextually to the growing debate on beyond GDP, Internet has **revolutionised the manner in which information is created and shared**

Web 2.0 applications (Wikipedia, Facebook and Twitter) have introduced a new **participatory process** expanding the horizons, encouraging the sharing of information and data

The Web 2.0 technologies have a **direct impact on statistical data** collection, production, dissemination, visualisation

The interaction among the online communities allows producers and consumers of information to meet without “boundaries” **exploring the role of official and non official statistics** contributing to shape “the way” information and data are collected, produced and shared

Many **interactive digital initiatives** have began to set up to involve communities for definition of new indicators to go beyond GDP bringing to a bottom-up approach.

from the Survey to new sources of data

Data Revolution

The inexorable Internet evolution has opened huge new opportunities for the collection and production of statistics

Now we are facing a Data Revolution in which

“New technologies are leading to an exponential increase in the volume and types of data available, creating unprecedented possibilities for informing and transforming society”

A world that counts (www.undatarevolution.org)

The Secretary-General’s Independent Expert Advisory Group on a Data Revolution for Sustainable Development (IEAG), chaired by Enrico Giovannini, November 2014

The *liquid data* available in the Net - **Open Data**, **Big Data** and **crowd sourced data** - are challenges for data producers who are called to explore how to exploit them as new sources of data to integrate and complement the official statistics

 GDP and Beyond



Web-COSI Web Communities for Statistics for Social Innovation

INCREASING TRUST IN COLLECTIVELY
GENERATED STATISTICS



Web-COSI has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration under grant agreement no 610422.

Against this framework

Web-COSI project

Web Communities for Statistics for Social Innovation

www.webcosi.eu

Web-COSI project



Web-COSI
Web Communities for
Statistics for Social Innovation

INCREASING TRUST IN COLLECTIVELY
GENERATED STATISTICS

Is a two-year FP7 coordination action (2014-2015) funded by the EC-DG CONNECT under the FP7 Work Programme 2013, ICT- Information and Communication Technologies within the call launched by [Collective Awareness Platforms for Sustainability and Social Innovation](#) (CAPS)

The CAPS call, within Europe 2020 and the priorities of the Digital Agenda for Europe (DAE), has the objective *“to stimulate and support the emergence of innovative ICT based platforms for grassroots Social Innovation, providing societally, environmentally and economically sustainable approaches and solutions to tackle societal challenges. Such collective intelligence platforms will include collective decision-making tools and innovation mechanisms allowing and encouraging individual and community creativity, participation and situational awareness”*

Web COSI context

is one of the 10 CAPS projects <http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/caps-projects>

based on the idea that collaborate through crowd sourced platforms can produce solutions for a wide range of social needs

DecarboNet	Raising collective awareness about environmental challenges
CAP4ACCESS	Collectively removing barriers to inclusion
CATALYST	Experimenting new collective forms of creativity and collaboration
Wikirate	Enabling citizens to rate companies on corporate social responsibility
D-CENT	New tools for direct democracy, participation, new economic models
SciCafe2.0	Promoting new collaboration models
Ia4Si	Impact assessment of collective awareness platforms
CAP2020	Increasing awareness of the potential of the network effect
CHEST	Seed funding for digital social innovation based on the network effect
Web-COSI	Increasing trust in collectively-generated statistics

Web COSI purpose

- In this context the **general objective** of Web-COSI is to **implement the engagement of society at large with statistics** beyond GDP to foster their understanding and usage

Specific objectives of Web-COSI are:

- to explore how **digital initiatives** are functioning to engage citizens and involve communities to exploit on line data (open data, crowd sourced data)
- to **implement tools** for collecting/producing/visualizing information and data for a better integration and complementarity of official and non-official statistics (development of a **Wiki of progress statistics**)

Web-COSI Consortium

• *ISTAT the Italian National Statistical Institute (coordinator)*



• *OECD the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development*



• *LUNARIA a Social Promotion Association (www.lunaria.org)*



• *i-GENIUS a World Community of Social Entrepreneurs (www.i-genius.org)*



The consortium sees the collaboration among **two relevant Institutions** – Istat and OECD- and **two young NGOs** - Lunaria– a civil society organization from Italy and i-genius – a social entrepreneur community from UK- representing society at large

The four partners are fully involved on beyond GDP debate, representing stakeholders' different perspectives, naturally bridging the top-down and bottom-up approaches for the fostering of statistics beyond GDP.

Istat, the coordinator of the project, is the historical producer of official statistics characterized by a top-down approach. Now NSIs are conscious that have to face the opportunities given by the new sources of non official data in a bottom-up approach.

Web-COSI networking strategy

- ❑ Web-COSI works networking with [CAPS projects](#) and with other [European](#) and abroad projects and initiatives
- ❑ Mechanisms for information-sharing with [Eurostat](#), is undertaken for a better dissemination and exploitation of project results and activities. The role and the presence of the relevant EU DGs and of Eurostat are actively encouraged at the workshops and the final conference of the project.
- ❑ A strong [communication strategy](#) on the work on going is carried out through videos and short films for social media distribution
- ❑ The digital activities of the project are carried on www.webcosi.eu and www.wikiprogress.org and on the other Internet platforms managed by the partners, using social networks, online discussions, blogs, eBrief and an extensive network and local grassroots partnerships.

Web-COSI Advisory Board

- ❑ Web-COSI is supported by an [Advisory Board](#). A counselling body providing advice and guidance for the development of the project to ensure high quality and excellence.
- ❑ It is coordinated by Istat.

Chair:

Enrico Giovannini, professor in Economic Statistics, Department of Economics and Finance, University of Tor Vergata, Rome, former Italian Minister for Labour and Social Policies.

Members:

1. Filippo Addarri, Executive Director, Euclid Network | Young (UK)
2. Tony Bradley, Director The SEED Center, Liverpool Hope Business School (UK)
3. Bob Doherty, Professor and Chair in Marketing, Director of Faculty, University of York (UK)
4. Filomena Maggino - President International Society for Quality of Life Studies (ISQOLS) (IT)
5. Geoff Mulgan – Chief Executive of the National Endowment for Science Technology and the Arts (NESTA) (UK)
6. Martin O'Connor - Professor in Economic Sciences at Université de Versailles St-Quentin-en-Yvelines, Director REEDS (Recherches en Economie écologique, Eco-innovation & ingénierie du Développement Soutenable), Rambouillet (FR)
7. Laszlo Pinter - Professor, Department of Environmental Sciences and Policy at the Central European University (CEU) in Budapest, Hungary/ Senior Fellow and Associate for International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)(H)
8. Marina Signore, Istat, project co-coordinator of FP7 “e-Frame – European Framework for Measuring Progress” project (IT)

Web Communities for Statistics for Social Innovation

an ICT project dealing with beyond GDP statistics

wants to give its contribution in

*an era of data, information, technologies, opportunities
deluge*

carrying out coordination activities through the following WORKPLAN

1. **Mapping of digital initiatives** for communities' involvement carried out by NSIs, civil society, social entrepreneurs, governments and International organizations
 - the release of an **interactive crowd-sourced map** on Wikiprogress.org
2. **empowering the engagement of communities creating critical mass** through
 - various on line initiatives: blogs, on line discussions, webinars, news letters, target citizens campaigns, data visualization competitions, youth initiatives
 - the set up of a European Wikiprogress University Programme
 - the organization of face2face open events (5 workshops, 4 focus groups and a final conference)
3. the development of a **Wiki of progress statistics** on the Wikiprogress platform
4. the delivery of **5 stocktaking** and **reporting documents** alongside **Policy briefs**

Web-COSI outputs so far

- the release of the first Beta version of **Wiki progress data portal** at <http://wikiprogressdata.org/> (August 2014) to test with users in the next months
- 2 on line discussions
 - Engaging citizens in well-being and progress statistics (April 2014)
 - Making data more accessible for society at large (June 2014)
- 1 webinar
 - Civil society engagement in well-being statistics: good practices from Italy (June 2014)
- Workshop on **Using Technology to Engage Citizens with Well-being Statistics in the Perspectives from Civil Society** (18 September 2014)
- Workshop on **Using Technology to Engage Citizens with Well-being Statistics in the Perspectives from Official Statistics and Government** (27 October 2014)

The discussion so far has involved a **large number of participants**

- the two discussions on line and the webinar have been followed by:
 - 84 different participants
 - 2.200 unique visitors
 - 300 twitter reaching about 180.000 accounts
- the workshops counted 60 participants and were transmitted in streaming with a large number of followers :
 - about 400 visitors for the live webcast for each event
 - about 1000 page views and 700 unique visitors for the Wikiprogress event page of each workshop
 - over 1000 people reached on Facebook via posts related to each workshop
 - over 50 accounts were engaged on Twitter during each workshop

Participants and followers represented **different sectors** of society, including government, research organizations, social enterprise, and civil society.

The debate generated was very impressive. Its themes are deeply illustrated in the reports on the activities released on www.webcosi.eu

The results of the mapping exercise so far

The mapping exercise so far brought to list a large number of Web2.0 initiatives carried out by **civil society**, **NSIs**, **Governments** and **International organizations**, interacting with citizens to share information and data, combining top-down and bottom-up approaches.

The initiatives aim, in **various ways** and at **global, national, local level**, to:

- A. **include people in the development of well-being frameworks** (e.g. through online consultation tools and social media)
- B. **facilitate the access to the findings and analysis of data** (e.g. through interactive data visualization tools)
- C. **engage people as data interpreters** (e.g. through open data initiatives)
- D. **engage people as data producers themselves** (e.g. through technology that allows for the crowdsourcing)

A - Public consultation initiatives

While public consultation is the type of citizen engagement most closely associated with the new measures of well-being and progress, it is an area where the **potential of interactive technology is still to be fully realized.**

- **Notable initiatives carried out by Statistical Offices using a mix of offline events and surveys with online consultation tools are:**
 1. UK's 'Measuring National Well-being' Programme, managed by the Office for National Statistics
 2. Italy's 'Equitable and Sustainable Well-being' (BES) project, led by Istat
 3. 'Measures of Australia's Progress' (MAP), run by the Australian Bureau of Statistics

- **Other notable initiatives for consultation carried out on line by civil society are:**
 1. Italy's Sbilanciamoci and Rome Province project
 2. Ireland's Health and Wellbeing Cluster on Collective Intelligence and Wellbeing

B - Communication and dissemination (1/2)

➤ Initiatives carried out by Statistical Offices

On this side the NSIs are investing a lot to improve the communication and dissemination of statistics using Web2.0 tools.

UK, France and the US are examples of official statistics whose websites provide a significant number of **interactive data visualisation tools**

Germany, Italy, the Czech Republic, Slovenia, Croatia, Estonia, Hungary, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Belgium, and Switzerland are examples of official statistics whose websites provide **well-designed data visualisation tools**

Some specific **digital interactive initiatives** are being carried out by NSIs to facilitate the access to information and data. Some of these:

1. Office for National Statistics, UK: **Measuring National Well-being Wheel** - tools that engage citizens with well-being measurement data, including interactive maps and which allows users to select dimensions
2. Australia Bureau of Statistics: **"Run that Town"** - a tool which is a game able to engage citizens with official statistics from Census data in a fun way

B - Communication and dissemination (2/2)

➤ Initiatives carried out by civil society

1. Global AgeWatch Index, Help Age International, UK : Monitor wellbeing of older people across the world
2. Global Peace Index, Institute for Economics and Peace, Australia: Aims at building a greater understanding of the key drivers and measures of peace identifying the economic benefits of increased peacefulness
3. Social Progress Index, Social Progress Imperative, US: offers a rich framework for measuring the multiple dimensions of social progress

➤ Initiatives carried out by International organizations

1. Eurofound – EC: New way of presenting survey data online, allowing users to select findings they wish to view. It provides knowledge in the area of social and work related policies. Facilitating user engagement with data.
2. Better Life Index and Regional well-being tool, OECD: Interactive and web-based tool to engage people in the debate on well-being. People can create their own index and thus it can function also as a “rudimentary” consultation tool

C - Open Data initiatives

From the mapping exercise we can list some platforms that have been set up to give access to open data.

➤ Some initiatives carried out by civil society

1. Code for Germany: A civic tech community that provides solutions to specific problems in using and re-using open data made available by local government.
2. Peterborough DNA: A living data portal developed by the council city that intends to provide an intelligent online platform that encourages greater sharing of data between organizations in order to boost economic growth and improve social well-being.

➤ Some initiatives carried out by International organizations

1. Inspire project, Joint Research Centre EC: the project aims at establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community to use open data related to the environment comparable across the EU.
2. Open Government project – OECD: It investigates among OECD countries the initiatives undertaken to promote re-use of open government data and how governments track the economic or social values of this data re-use

D - Crowd sourcing initiatives (1/2)

From the mapping exercise we can list interactive platforms that have been set up to foster data collection and usage:

➤ Some initiatives carried out by civil society

1. Happy City Index – UK: Combines technology and community engagement in a highly interactive process. It engages, informs and enables people to transform their own lives, in simple, low-cost, low-carbon, high-happiness ways.
2. EmoMAP – Austria: Acquisition of people's affective responses (subjective information) to environments (via smartphones or social media) and use of the information for navigation system that can provide more satisfying routing results
3. Big Development Datashift, CIVICUS – South Africa: An initiative aiming at leverage the potential of new technologies for more creative and effective social accountability. It would promote coverage and comparability of citizen-generated data to monitor the post -2015 goals.
4. The Civic Online Monitoring of Italian Public Policies (Monithon), Italy: A civic initiative for monitoring European public financed projects. By collecting available open data provides information on the process of implementation of the projects and on their results.

D - Crowd sourcing initiatives (2/2)

➤ Some initiatives carried out by NSIs

1. SMART platform, Istat: It is an innovative tool developed by Istat that allows informed citizens (local policy makers) to obtain local statistics using official data tailored uploading local specific information. The web system is based on a robust methodology to produce small area estimates in the labour market and thus provides an innovative and interactive tool for local economic planning activities.

➤ [The Wiki of progress statistics on Wikiprogress platform](#)

The platform, released in August 2014 as Web-COSI output, is based on open-source software, CKAN (by the Open Knowledge Foundation) and was developed with a user-friendly interface and functionalities that make it easy to access, share, visualize, upload and interact with information and results (including data and metadata). The platform is open and all data is freely available.

The data portal will contribute to bring together both official and non-official statistics, into what will eventually be a comprehensive catalogue of data and statistical resources related to the measurement of well-being and progress.

It will be tested during the next months of the project.

The mapping exercise so far has highlighted:

NSIs are investing a lot

to improve the communication and dissemination of statistics using Web2.0 tools and are beginning to develop tools to make “use” of on line data (Open data, Big Data, crowd sourced data)

Civil society engagement with statistics through technology can take many forms

with the development of technology citizens can be collectors, interpreters, communicators, developers, and informed users of different types of data, ranging from unprocessed forms of open data, through to official statistics packaged in the form of ready-made visualizations

Opening up data by Governments , IO and others means more than putting it on a website

for data to be truly open, not only must it be freely available online, but it should also be presented in a format that maximizes its potential for re-use. Methodology to re-use data is needed. Linkage of Open Data from different sources

Digital technology can be a powerful tool for social inclusion, but not everyone has the capacity to make the most of it

more effort needs to be made to combat digital exclusion and to build up capacity in marginalized groups (e.g. developing countries, the young, the elderly, the poor, and low-skilled)

The debate generated so far has highlighted:

The new sources of data arises many **open issues on their usage:**

- The trade-off between having more and real-time information and the quality of the information produced
- The validation and certification of crowd sourced data
- Legal aspect on data protection and privacy
- Metadata
- Meta information
- Need of a narrative and story telling
- The different weight of the usage of crowd sourced data at local, national and global level
- Way to integrate and complement non official data with official data (labeling)
- Methodology to re-use open data
- Linkage of Open Data from different sources
- New skill to treat new sources of data

How to organize the statistical information beyond GDP (generated by non official data together with official data) in an integrated framework to represent an understandable “ real tool” for policy makers to drive policies close to the real citizens needs in terms of well-being ?

The next activities (1/3)

Web-COSI is at mid-term, the following activities are envisaged in the next months:

- The conduction of a [Survey on “Web2.0 NSIs’ initiatives vs citizens for statistics”](#) addressed to European NSIs and some abroad
- [Digital Initiatives for fostering the engagement of communities by:](#)
 - Citizens campaigns, ‘youth section’ and a data visualisation competition on the Wikiprogress platform
 - Set up of a European Wikiprogress University Programme

The next activities (2/3)

- Organization of events in the perspective from social entrepreneurs
 - Workshop to create new methods and develop existing methods on creating critical mass on the usage of data for driving social entrepreneurship initiatives
 - EU Seminar comprising social entrepreneurs and EU policy makers to explore the findings of the data and consultations in order to explore implications for policy
 - Four focus groups of social entrepreneurs in four EU locations to gain a sample perspective on how data can be best utilized in their locality
- Organization of event in the perspective from civil society
 - Workshop to promote and disseminate the contents and methods implemented by civil society for societal innovation in the field of collecting statistics on well-being

The next activities (3/3)

➤ Release of documents

- Report on better practice models in a variety of areas related to social entrepreneurship (e.g. health, education, community cohesion) and on the mapping exercise
 - Report on the NSIs experiences and best practices, focus on EU level
 - Report on the potential in civil society participation in the definition of statistics for societal progress beyond GDP, leading to suggestions to civil society networks and EU policy makers
 - Final document to outline the European dimension, in a global perspective, on the involvement of communities at large for official and non official statistics on well-being and societal progress
- The release of the interactive crowd-sourced map of initiatives in Europe and in the World on Wikiprogress.org

Hyperlinks

e-FrameNET <http://www.eframeproject.eu/index.php?id=103>

Wikiprogress http://www.wikiprogress.org/index.php/Main_Page

CAPS <http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/collective-awareness-platforms-sustainability-and-social-innovation>

CAPS Projects <http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/caps-projects>

OECD www.oecd.org

LUNARIA www.lunaria.org

i-genius www.i-genius.org

Web-COSI kick off workshop <http://www.webcosi.eu/web-cosi-news/kick-off-meeting-2/>

On line discussion Engaging citizens in well-being and progress statistics (April 2014)

http://www.wikiprogress.org/index.php/Online_Discussion_Engaging_citizens_in_well-being_and_progress_statistics

On line discussion Making data more accessible for society at large (June 2014)

http://www.wikiprogress.org/index.php/Online_Discussion_Making_data_more_accessible_for_society_at_large

Webinar on Civil society engagement in well-being statistics: good practices from Italy (June 2014)

<http://www.webcosi.eu/web-cosi-news/web-cosi-webinar-by-lunaria/>

Wikiprogress data portal <http://wikiprogressdata.org/>

Report on "Mapping initiatives and best practice: the results of citizen dialogue on well-being and societal progress"

http://www.webcosi.eu/images/2013/11/Web-COSI_Deliverable-2.3.pdf

Workshop on Using Technology to Engage Citizens with Well-being Statistics

➤ in the Perspectives from Civil Society (September 2014)

http://www.wikiprogress.org/index.php/Event:Using_Technology_to_Engage_Citizens_with_Well-being_Statistics_-_Perspectives_from_Civil_Society

➤ in the Perspectives from Official Statistics and Government (27 October 2014)

http://www.wikiprogress.org/index.php/Event:Using_Technology_to_Engage_Citizens_with_Well-being_Statistics_-_Perspectives_from_Official_Statistics_and_Government

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Donatella Fazio
dofazio@istat.it