



Web-COSI
Web Communities for
Statistics for Social Innovation
INCREASING TRUST IN COLLECTIVELY
GENERATED STATISTICS



Web-COSI Project (2014-2015)

Web COmmunities for Statistics for Social Innovation

www.webcosi.eu

FP7 Call ICT 10

Objective ICT-2013.5.5

Collective Awareness Platforms for Sustainability and Social Innovation

Progress Report - November 2014

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Web-COSI started on 1 January 2014. The kick off meeting organized in Rome on 9 January 2014 by Istat, the project coordinator, launched the project presenting, its vision, work plan and expected impact.

During its first 10 months, the Consortium, has performed the following activities:

Communication tools

Logo, brochure and set up of the website of the project by i-genius	March 2014
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Digital Initiatives

On line discussion on “Engaging citizens in well-being and progress statistics: good practice from Europe and around the world “ by OECD	April 2014
Webinar on “Civil society engagement in well-being statistics: good practices from Italy” by LUNARIA	June 2014
On line discussion on “Making data more accessible for society at large” by OECD	June 2014

Documents

Report on mapping initiatives best practice, the results of citizen dialogue on well-being and societal progress by OECD	August 2014
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Workshops

Workshop on “Using Technology to Engage Citizens with Well-being Statistics – Perspectives from Civil Society” organised by OECD	September 2014
Workshop on “Using Technology to Engage Citizens with Well-being Statistics – Perspectives from Official Statistics and Government” organised by Istat and OECD	October 2014

Development of Web2.0 tool

Development of Wiki of progress statistics on Wikiprogress.org (hosted by OECD)	First release August 2014
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The above listed activities have been described in corresponding deliverables that the coordinator has submitted to the European Commission for their approval. All deliverables are available on the project website at www.webcosi.eu.

1. Kick off meeting by Istat

Web-COSI project is funded by the EC-DG CONNECT, FP7 Work Programme 2013, Theme 3, ICT-Information and Communication Technologies to respond to the call launched by the Collective Awareness Platforms for Sustainability and Social Innovation (CAPS)¹, based on the idea that collaborate through crowd sourced platforms can produce solutions for a wide range of social needs². The two-year co-ordination action activities of *Web-COSI* (1/2014-12/2015) were officially launched by the kick off meeting³ organised by Istat on 9 January 2014 in Rome. The kick-off agenda was organised to provide an overview of the content and vision of the project in the light of the “GDP and beyond” statistics debate focusing on the *setting and the challenges for a better integration of official and non-official data*. To this effect the first session focused on: 1) expectations and potential of the Collective Awareness Platforms for Sustainability and Social Innovation (CAPS) objective, presented by Loretta Anania, Project Officer, EC DGConnect; 2) the Web 2.0 challenges for NSIs, presented by Emanuele Baldacci, Department Director, Istat; 3) the ESS perspectives on GDP and beyond looking

¹ <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/collective-awareness-platforms-sustainability-and-social-innovation>

² Sestini F. (2012). Collective Awareness Platforms: Engines for Sustainability and Ethics. IEEE Technol. Soc. Mag. 31(4) pp. 54-62 .Available at: <http://caps2020.eu/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/CollectiveAwarenessPlatformsEngineforSustainabilityandEthics-1.pdf>

³ See the report at http://www.webcosi.eu/images/2013/11/Web-COSI_Report-on-KOM-9January2014_to-submit-V2.pdf

at Horizon 2020, presented by Marleen De Smedt, Adviser to the DG, Eurostat. Finally, the session was concluded by Donatella Fazio, Web-COSI project coordinator from Istat, who gave an overview of the project focusing on its vision, main objectives and expected impacts. In the second session all the partners of the project presented their involvement and their planned contributions to the project activities. The presentations were organised as follows: 1) engaging and motivating citizens to contribute, a Wiki for progress statistics, by OECD; 2) information and data from civil society to empower policies, by LUNARIA; 3) data needs to support the effectiveness of social entrepreneurship initiatives, by i-genius. Finally, the communication strategy of the project was presented by the partner i-genius, in charge of this activity.

2. Communication tools: logo, brochure and set up of project website by i-genius

The design and the implementation of the communication tools, released by the third month of the project, were made keeping in mind that the general aim of Web-COSI is to improve the way the multiplicity of stakeholders and society at large (social entrepreneurs, civil society, policy makers, researchers, data producers and data users) engage with statistics beyond GDP, whether they be officially produced or are generated via community based organisations. Thus, the logo has been shaped circularly to represent unity and the earth. At the centre the figure represents people. It was decided upon a figure that was neither male nor female in order to allow for people to better relate to and accept it. The colors selected represent the diversity of people and characteristics. Using the same designer who created the logo it was created a colorful and fresh-looking brochure that details the project partners, relevant links, as well as introduction information to the Web-COSI project. The choice of icons helps better anchor each information bullet-point. Following the EC Communication guidelines, the Web-COSI website (www.webcosi.eu) was built to act as a perfect and easily navigable site allowing visitors to access relevant information and documents within a few clicks. It was developed on a Wordpress user template, which enables quick and easy access to updating and maintenance. The website allows for the hosting of static information pages, as well as events listings and news postings. As the Web-COSI project will evolve over time, the website is designed to ensure it can be updated with ease of use.

3. On line discussion on “Engaging citizens in well-being and progress statistics: good practice from Europe and around the world “ by OECD

This activity, which represents the first OECD deliverable⁴ of the project, took the form of an online discussion in order to involve the maximum number of participants into the debate. The online discussion was open on Wikiprogress⁵ platform from the 22 -30 April 2014, with the title: “*Engaging citizens in well-being and progress statistics: good practice from Europe and around the world*”⁶. The main purpose was to crowd-source knowledge from the Wikiprogress global community of practitioners, experts and engaged non-experts on best practice in citizen engagement methods related to well-being and progress measurement. By starting from some general questions about people’s experience with citizen engagement, the discussion was able to be fairly wide-ranging, taking in the many different types of citizen engagement that exist, and providing a preliminary survey of relevant initiatives and methods. Participants of the discussion were asked to address the following questions:

- How can citizen engagement improve the development and use of well-being and progress statistics?
- Do you have any examples of good practice in citizen engagement in well-being and progress statistics?

⁴ See the report at http://www.webcosi.eu/images/2014/07/Del-2.1_Well-being-societal-progress-initiatives_OECD.pdf

⁵ Wikiprogress is a global platform for sharing information in order to evaluate social, environmental and economic progress: <http://www.wikiprogress.org>

⁶ Follow the discussion at http://wikiprogress.org/index.php/Online_Discussion_Engaging_citizens_in_well-being_and_progress_statistics

- What role can technology - such as mobile apps or interactive web platforms - play in improving citizen engagement with well-being and progress statistics?

The discussion received 93 comments from 32 different participants, and 1,070 unique visitors, engaged over 100 twitter accounts and tweets reached over 200,000 accounts. The discussion was a success and its objectives met, in that a conversation was started on engaging citizens in well-being and progress statistics; the discussion created a momentum and connected a diverse range of participants who exchanged experiences, ideas and good practice. The content from the discussion will be used to design others activities of the Web-COSI project. The discussion was wide-ranging and showcased a good balance of initiatives from Europe and from the rest of the world. Participants included links to relevant websites, reports and other resources which will be useful for informing future Web-COSI deliverables. Overall, the quality of the discussion was very high and covered the whole range of potential roles of citizen engagement in the measurement process, from the development of indicators/frameworks, to data collection, through to communication, analysis and re-use of open data. Participants represented different sectors of society, including government, research organisations, social enterprise, and civil society. The content provided a useful initial survey of current work, allowing to develop a simple typology of citizen engagement methods, and to identify the areas where technology and collective platforms can contribute the most effectively.

4. Webinar on “Civil society engagement in well-being statistics: good practices from Italy” by LUNARIA

The webinar, organized by Lunaria, the Italian Association for Social Promotion, was a two-hours event held in Rome on 20 June 2014, aimed at exchanging and disseminating the most incisive and successful contents and methods implemented by civil society organizations (CSOs) for societal innovation in the field of collecting statistics on well-being⁷. The webinar⁸ was introduced by Donatella Fazio (Web-COSI Project Coordinator, ISTAT) and Duccio Zola (Web-COSI researcher, Lunaria), and hosted four speakers, each one representing an example of good practice carried out by CSOs: Eva Alessi (Head of the Sustainability Program, World Wildlife Fund-Italy) on *The Ecological Footprint Initiative*; Luigi Reggi (Co-founder, Monithon) on *The Civic Online Monitoring of Italian Public Policies*; Mirko Laurenti (Head of the Urban Ecosystem Program, Legambiente) on the “*Urban Ecosystem*” Report. The speakers presented their initiatives and discussed with each other and the public connected online on a range of issues of major relevance, dealing with the relationship between well-being, statistical information, and the role of CSOs and new technologies.

The webinar was followed by around 30 attendees, and the video-registration of each speech given by the speakers was uploaded on both Web-COSI website (www.webcosi.eu) and Lunaria’s Youtube channel (<http://goo.gl/NyEgxD>): at mid-July 2014, there were about 40 visualizations.

Among others, the webinar led to the development of the very first core of an informal network of Italian CSOs active in the field of providing statistical information on well-being. In this light, the connections established with the partners of the Web-COSI project represent an added value for both the next steps of the project, and the possibility for the speakers to publicize to a wider audience the aims, contents and work methods of the organizations to which they belong.

5. On line discussion on “Making data more accessible for society at large” by OECD

The main purpose of this activity⁹ was to crowd-source knowledge and examples from a community of practitioners, experts and engaged citizen on how open data, visualisation, and other technology-based approaches such as data-gathering through mobile apps can enable all members of society to contribute as data consumers, data interpreters and even, data producers. The online discussion was open from the

⁷ See the report at http://www.webcosi.eu/images/2014/07/Del-2.2_Civil-Society-Engagement-in-Well-being-Statistics_Lunaria.pdf

⁸ See the presentations at <http://www.webcosi.eu/web-cosi-news/web-cosi-webinar-by-lunaria/>

⁹ See the report at http://www.webcosi.eu/images/2014/07/Del-3.1_Making-Data-More-Accessible-for-Society-at-Large_OECD.pdf

11 -24 June (14 days) 2014 and explored the role of open data, communication and technology in making data more accessible for society at large¹⁰. Participants of the discussion were asked to address the following questions:

- What role can Open Data play to increase citizen's engagement with well-being and progress statistics?
- How can data visualisation and storytelling be used to increase our understanding of data?
- What are the best examples of crowd-sourced data related to well-being and progress?
- How else can technology or other innovative methods be used to make data more accessible to society at large?

The discussion achieved extensive engagement and knowledge exchange, that is highlighted by the following: i) 60 comments from 22 different participants; ii) over 1,520 page views from 1,147 different people; iii) over 124 twitter accounts and reached over 164,600 Twitter accounts.

The online discussion met its objectives and a conversation started on the role of Open Data, communication and technology in making well-being data more accessible for society at large. The discussion created a momentum, identified a new community for Wikiprogress and connected a diverse range of participant's ideas and good practice. The profiling and number of people reached and engaged for this activity were extensive.

The number and diversity of comments has bought to surface sufficient examples, ideas and initiatives for the preparation of report and the design of workshops. The next step would be to foster and develop this community, to build upon this success to ensure the Web-COSI project uses the knowledge acquired for future activities. Individuals and organisations who joined the Wikiprogress community through the discussion will be contacted on a regular basis to maintain contact and to identify potential participants for the forthcoming workshops.

6. Report on mapping initiatives best practice, the results of citizen dialogue on well-being and societal progress by OECD

This report¹¹ presents the preliminary result of an ongoing mapping exercise carried out to identify some of the key initiatives being undertaken by civil society to engage citizens with well-being and societal progress data and statistics. It focuses principally on experiences and best practices highlighted by the two Web-COSI on line discussions managed by Wikiprogress as well as through discussions on social media and with partners in the Wikiprogress network.

Within this framework the report maps out an initial typology of the different types of initiatives using collective awareness platforms for sustainability and social innovation (CAPS) to engage citizens with well-being and societal progress statistics. The different types of initiatives can be grouped as follows: i) Public consultation initiatives; ii) Communication initiatives; iii) Citizen-generated data initiatives; iv) Open data initiatives.

The report analyses each initiative describing how new technologies have changed the way people can be involved in the process, this means that well-being and societal progress initiatives can provide information in a much more innovative and interactive manner. Analysis stresses the importance of each type of initiative and a number of examples of best practices of CAPS are provided for each type. As to *public consultation initiatives*, they are most closely associated with the new measures of well-being and progress, however this is an area where the potential of interactive technology is still to be fully realized. Face-to-face consultations allow people to communicate with each other and project managers in a more personalised way and can involve those groups whose primary method of engagement is not through digital technology. However that method can involve only a limited number of people, while for public consultations on national scale it is important the representativeness of the

¹⁰ Follow the discussion at http://wikiprogress.org/index.php/Online_Discussion_Making_data_more_accessible_for_society_at_large

¹¹ See the report at http://www.webcosi.eu/images/2013/11/Web-COSI_Deliverable-2.3.pdf

process. Thus there seems to be a greater willingness to complement face-to-face events with online consultation methods.

Even if example of the use of dedicated platforms is scarce, the report mentions the OECD better life Index which is an attractive and user-friendly communication platform that allow users to share their own, personalized indices with others and with the OECD. Other examples are the civil society project *Sbilanciamoci* in Italy, the health and Wellbeing Cluster on Collective Intelligence and Wellbeing in Ireland and the national consultation launched as part of the BES (*Benessere Equo e Sostenibile*) project in Italy by the Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) and the National Council for Economics and Labour (CNEL) to define a shared set of indicators of the progress of Italian society.

As to *communication initiatives*, digital technology can provide information in a much more innovative manner. Finding innovative ways to communicate is a powerful way of making statistics more accessible to a broader audience. This can be done by the data producers themselves or by intermediaries. On this side the document reports on a number of different examples of CAPS for communications. Aside the example from civil society, NSIs have also recognized the need to create engaging platforms to inform a wider audience. Many NSIs websites show an interactive data content in form of tables, charts, maps or dashboard even if the amount and quality of data is variable.

With respect to *crowd-sourced generated* data, they empowers people to be producers as well as consumers of data and thus can be considered the ultimate in the democratization of data. Digital technologies allow people to participating as data producers and provide means to crowd-source data from members of the public at minimal cost. The document reports on different ways that platforms for citizen-generated data can function. Citizen-generated data has been identified as necessary in the context of the “Data Revolution”. Actually given the limitations in coverage and timeliness of official statistics in many developing countries this new form of data collection has been seen as a core element of the data revolution needed to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals¹². Among the limitations, there are quality issues of data and the circumstances that crowd-sourcing data means seeking out information from people motivated to provide that information, thus data can be statistically biased. The document reports on a number of examples of crowd-sourced data related to progress and well-being statistics.

Open data are data that people are free to use, re-use and redistribute without any legal, technological or social restriction. Making available previously restricted data citizen can be better informed and involved in decision-making. However, as stressed in the report, while opening up access to data empower citizens, not everyone has the necessary skills or time to make the most of raw data. There is the need to build capacity among citizens and to provide data in a format which maximizes its potential to be accessed and re-used by citizens. Many are the examples provided of projects working with CAPS for Open Data and also of projects whose primary focus is to build capacity among citizens to encourage the development and use of CAPS for Open Data.

It emerges that thanks to the opportunities provided by digital technology the ways that citizens can get involved in the process of measuring well-being and societal progress have multiplied: 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 visualisations. An important lesson from this mapping exercise is that just as there are different types of citizen engagement, there are different types of citizens, it is important to be clear about the profile and skillset of the groups targeted in order to tailor their approach accordingly. Moreover, more effort needs to be made to combat digital exclusion and to build up capacity in marginalised groups (e.g. the young, the elderly, the poor, and low-skilled).

¹² See the Report “A world that counts” released by the Secretary-General’s Independent Expert Advisory Group on a Data Revolution for Sustainable Development (IEAG), November 2014 <http://www.undatarevolution.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/A-World-That-Counts.pdf>

7. Workshops on Using Technology to Engage Citizens with Well-being Statistics in the “Perspectives from Civil Society” and in the “Perspectives from Official Statistics and Government” organised by Istat and OECD

Building on the results of the previous activities, the two workshops focused on the use of digital technology to engage citizens with well-being data and statistics related in particular to communication and dissemination methods, crowd sourcing, big data and open data in the perspectives from Civil Society on one side and in the perspectives from Official Statistics and Government on the other side. The workshops have provided an opportunity to scope out both the limitations as well as the potential of different methods. The **first workshop**, “Using Technology to Engage Citizens with Well-being Statistics in the *Perspectives from Civil Society*”¹³, took place on 18 September 2014 in Paris at the OECD premises and brought together practitioners working with the issues of crowd sourcing and citizen engagement with data from different perspectives. The agenda was designed around different types of use of CAPS, with the morning session focusing on “Citizens as Audience: Web Platforms for Communication and Dissemination” and included presentations on the Global AgeWatch Index, the Social Progress Index and the Global Peace Index. The afternoon session entitled “Citizens as Participants: Opportunities and Challenges with Open and Crowd sourced Data”, encompassed a first part on crowd sourced data and a second one on Open Data. There were presented the Happy City Index, the EmoMap, the Big Development Datashift project, as best practices of crowd sourced data for sustainability and social innovation. As to the open data, the EC Inspire project, the Code for Germany and the work performed by Five by Five company were presented as best practices of use and re-use of open data.

The **second workshop**, “Using Technology to Engage Citizens with Well-being Statistics in the *Perspectives from Official Statistics and Government*”¹⁴, took place in Paris on 27 October 2014 at the OECD premises, too. It was organised in two sessions. The first session focused on citizens as audience and explored the best practices on the use of web platforms for communications and dissemination. Presentations were given by representatives from the UK Office for National Statistics, the Eurofound, the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the OECD Better Life Index and Regional Well-being interactive tool. The second session dealt with citizens as participants and providers focusing on opportunities and challenges with new data sources: crowd sourced and big data and open data. Presentations were on SMART, the new tool developed by the Italian National Statistical Institute (ISTAT), the Task Force on Big Data of Eurostat, the on-going project of PARIS21 on Informing Data Revolution and on lessons and challenges on crowdsourcing and government from a study by the University College of London (UCL). The section continued focusing on open data, examples of best practices were given by the Open Data Institute (UK), the Open Government Project by OECD and the Peterborough DNA.

Both workshops gave rise to an interesting and stimulating debate that took advantage by the diversity and inter-disciplinarity of the participants. Some main insights and open issues are grouped as follows. As to communication and dissemination, the numerous experiences highlighted the importance of visualisation and storytelling to make people care about the data and make them more than just passive receivers of information but be engaged in the data and being inspired to take action. Among the challenges there are the need to provide a multilingual information, comparisons among countries and to afford the complexity of data in order to make them easily readable. It’s growing a demand for interactivity and the need to provide methodology for using data.

As to crowdsourcing data, it emerged the potential to fill data gaps and to provide real-time, granular, geo-coded information. From the NSIs perspective crowd sourced data represent a very new field that

¹³ <http://www.webcosi.eu/web-cosi-news/using-technology-to-engage-citizens-with-well-being-statistics-workshop/>

¹⁴ <http://www.webcosi.eu/web-cosi-news/workshop-and-live-webcast-using-technology-to-engage-citizens-with-well-being-statistics-perspectives-from-official-statistics-and-government/>

provide the opportunity to collect information strictly relevant for people well-being that can complement official statistics. The possibility to gather well-being data from people led to a discussion on how to verify data quality of non-official statistics; the need for guidelines or simple data standards and harmonisation was mentioned, but also the need to improve statistical literacy.

As to Big Data, the current data deluge represents a great opportunity for development and social well-being. The debate stressed the importance to unlock the power of data in order to get the right data, to the right people, at the right time, in the right format. Data gaps have to be identified so that more and better data can effectively contribute to improving peoples live. NSIs have now clearly recognised the potential of Big Data that can be an input for official statistics with a great potential for producing more relevant and timely statistics. Major concerns refer to data quality, data protection and to the stability of data sources. New selected skills are needed to harness the potential of these data. At a European level, a Eurostat Task Force on Big Data is acting through the definition of a Big Data strategy and a roadmap.

As to Open Data the various experiences focused on how to make data more easily available and re-useable for sustainability and social innovation. Data are often too complex, in a variety of formats, incomplete and out-of date and there is public mis-trust of data sources and privacy concerns. It was suggested a certificate of open data in order to allow trust in data and to have good data about the data, that is metadata. Resources are needed for harmonisation and coordination in order to make open data sources comparable across countries. As to open government data, it is important to investigate on how governments promote their re-use and if they can contribute to economic growth and well-being.

8. Development of a Wiki of progress statistics by OECD

On 29 August 2014 there was the first release of the new data-sharing portal, Wiki of progress statistics¹⁵, on the OECD Wikiprogress website. The portal is one of the main outcome of Web-COSI project representing an important tool for improving people's engagement with beyond GDP statistics¹⁶. It is a central feature of Web-COSI project in line with the wider EU CAPS initiative of which the project is part. Wiki of progress statistics represents a user friendly platform that improves the data-sharing aspect and finds ways to better integrate official and non-official measures of well-being and progress. The new data-sharing portal has been developed as a redesign of Wikiprogress.stat on Wikiprogress and is going to be the key reference for progress and wellbeing data and statistical resources such as reports, visualisations and interactive tools, able to allow external data providers to upload their own data. The portal is intended to be used by researchers, practitioners, policy makers, engaged citizens, app developers, and anyone interested in accessing data on well-being and progress. The use of the open-source software, CKAN, will enable the platform to evolve as developers create and share additional tools and functionalities. To allow data to be really crowd sourced, it is necessary to reach a critical mass of dataset and to profile and foster a community of active users. The data visualisation competition, Wikiprogress University and social media campaign, that are other scheduled activities of Web-COSI project, will all be used to support this aim. All the Wikiprogress tools and the Wikiprogress platform will be realigned to feed into the Wikiprogress data portal also beyond the activities of Web-COSI project.

Wiki of progress statistics has already got important feedback in terms of visitors. Currently there are no barriers to uploading data, users are merely required to create an account with an email address, although content will be checked for relevance and to reduce spamming. The portal can host data freely available to everyone using and republishing data without restrictions from copyright, patents or other mechanisms of control. There will be a continual improvement of the portal: the necessary instructions and a guide for open data sharing will be provided; a range of data producers, users and communicator will be invited to use the platform getting instant feedback from them; data producers will be contacted to encourage data sharing and to obtain feedback on their experiences with the portal;

¹⁵ <http://wikiprogressdata.org/>

¹⁶ See the report at http://www.webcosi.eu/images/2014/02/Del-3.3_Redesign-of-Wikiprogress.stat_OECD_V2.pdf

a data visualisation competition and social media campaign will be implemented to reach out to potential user of the portal and data communicators. The portal will allow to visualise the well-being data and initiatives easily enabling their geographical mapping.

9. Other dissemination activities carried out for Web-COSI

Web-COSI project was presented at various International events carried out in 2014. Several papers and articles illustrating the project were published. Web-COSI was presented at the International II level University Master of University of Florence and Istat and at e-Frame Summer School.

- 1) Overview of Web-COSI project objectives and activities by Donatella Fazio at the CAPS2014 Conference in Brussels on 2 July 2014 (http://caps2020.eu/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/CAPS2014_4_CAPS_projects_Web-COSI-.pdf)
- 2) Presentation of Web-COSI project by Donatella Fazio at the Special Session: Beyond GDP of Q2014 European Conference on Quality in Official Statistics Vienna, Austria, 3-5 June 2014 (<http://www.q2014.at/abstracts-papers/papers-presentations.html>)
- 3) Paper “Exploiting crowd sourced platforms for statistical purposes”, co-author Donatella Fazio, published in Q2014 Conference proceedings (<http://www.q2014.at/abstracts-papers/papers-presentations.html>)
- 4) Statistics for society, by Donatella Fazio, Article on Science and Technology Journal, Issue 11, pages 30-32, Pan European Networks Publication, 2014 (<http://www.paneuropeannetworks.com/ST11/#30>)
- 5) Organization of the parallel section “Web 2.0 Networking for measuring progress. Web-COSI project” at the Final Conference of e-Frame project – European Framework on Measuring Progress, held in Amsterdam on 10-11 February 2014 (<http://www.cbs-events.nl/e-frame/presentations>). The session was chaired by Romina Boarini (Head of Section, Well-Being and Progress, OECD). Speaker: Donatella Fazio (Web-COSI scientific coordinator, ISTAT).
- 6) Lecture by Donatella Fazio on “Communication and policy use of indicators beyond GDP- Web-COSI project”, QoLexity - Measuring, Monitoring and Analysis of Quality of Life and its Complexity, International II level University Master, University of Florence and Istat, 26th September 2014, Rome
- 7) Lecture by Katherine Scrivens (OECD) on “How knowledge can be transferred to policy” at ”, QoLexity - Measuring, Monitoring and Analysis of Quality of Life and its Complexity, International II level University Master, University of Florence and Istat , 7th November 2014, Florence
- 8) Lecture by Donatella Fazio on “Moving forward: some key messages from the e-Frame project- The new Web-COSI project”, e-Frame Summer School on measurement of wellbeing and societal progress, University of Pisa, 13 September 2013 <http://www.eframeproject.eu/index.php?id=107>
- 9) Poster session at CAPS2014 OFF and the CAPS2014 Conference held in Brussels on 1-2 July 2014 (<http://caps2020.eu/caps-conferences/>)
- 10) Poster session at the ICT2013 event in Vilnius on 6-7-8 November 2013, organised by the European Commission in partnership with the Lithuanian Presidency of the Council of the EU (<http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/ict-2013-conference>)

Other forthcoming dissemination activities

- 1) Presentation of Web-COSI project at NTTS 2015 Conference on New Techniques and Technologies for Statistics, Charlemagne Conference Centre in Brussels, Belgium, 10-12 March 2015
- 2) Lecture on Web 2.0 technologies for statistics-Web-COSI project, 27 November 2014, University of Bologna