



S.LI.DES. Project Newsletter #3

Data management and valorisation: challenges for research

Open data vs Public data Research and practical applications

First Open Regional Workshop

On 1st December 2020 the Department of Management of Ca' Foscari organized the first Open Regional Workshop of the project: "**Open data vs Public data: Research and practical applications**". The topic of the workshop, organized in agreement with CISET, Ecipa, City of Venice and the WP2 leader SIPRO, was the use of public data.

Analytics is one of the most important tools available to researchers, government agencies, and companies to gain information on needs, desires, and behaviours of their citizens and customers and to support decision makers in optimizing processes, services, and products. **Big Data space is set to reach over \$273 Billion by 2023** (Frobes, 2020) and companies like Microsoft, Amazon and Google invested in collecting data and enabling data for the enterprise and government.

The open data movement, supported also by EU, promote the idea that data should be freely available to everyone to use and republish as they wish, without restrictions from copyright, patents, or other mechanisms of control (Wikipedia).

Unfortunately, open data have not lived up to their potential. They represent only a small fraction of what is available and often are of the scarce interest for players (companies, governmental and non-governmental organizations, universities, and research centres). Specifically, In Italy, lack of resources prevents building a national program for open data and the constitution of a dedicated body for its governance. In addition, the frequent lack of automation and the consequent manual updating of data make it difficult to make it accessible at national level (EU, Italian open data maturity, 2019).

On the other hand, much public data are freely available but unstructured, and whose usage requirements and restrictions are at best vague. Furthermore, companies and organizations are often reluctant to share data as a common even if the see is as a possible way of improving their performance.

The purpose of the workshop, which saw the contribution of experts from universities, companies and public policy makers, was to **discuss the technological and legal tools and issues for the use of public data and how to boost the sharing of data among companies and organizations** in a perspective "I contribute/I receive" that can contribute to the development of innovative services, the creation of new business models, the incentive of research.

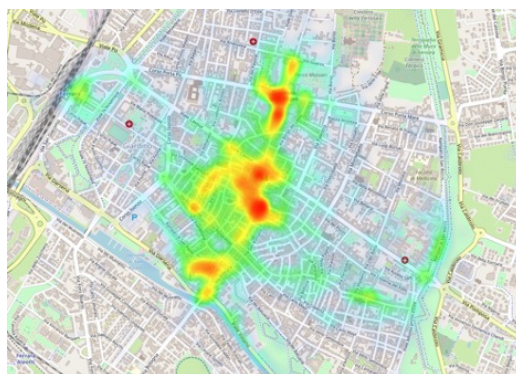


Sensors' installation in Croatia

Thanks to S.LI.DES project, Šibenik Tourist Board was offered the chance to **install 4 counters of people on 3 key strategic locations of the city**. Selected locations represent 2 key entry points to the historical part of the city and one major attraction inside the parameter of project interest – Cathedral of St.James, dating back to 1431-1536 and nowadays UNESCO listed cultural heritage.

First counter was strategically positioned very high above ground level on the roof of the hotel Bellevue from which it captures the junction of two important roads, on one side it counts all the tourists and locals coming from the direction of Port of Šibenik and Main Bus station and on the other side, all tourists and locals who descend towards waterfront from the main square Poljana. On Poljana square, two counters were installed at the corner of National theatre in Šibenik and the building of the Public Library "Juraj Šižgorić" covering the area of Poljana and another square from which pedestrians can take various little narrow streets entering the old city area. This narrow passage was in the past one of the guarded city gates and nowadays an important crossroad, very lively and crowded, especially since May 2020 when the works on renovation of the square and building of underground garage were completed. Last but not least, the 4th counter was installed on the Šibenik Townhall (Vjećnica), covering the square on which the Cathedral of St. James is located. This square is of key interest for every visitor of Šibenik and will be crucial for counting the tourist flows as in high season this area is mainly visited by tourists and rarely by locals except during some important and now traditional events such as International children s festival and Šibenik Dance Festival which are on the other hand predominantly followed by local audience.

The main goal of this pilot project for Šibenik Tourist Board and its key partners is to assess the impact and number of daily visitors, patterns of people's movements within a day by hour, by day in the week and during special events. This kind of information will allow for better strategic planning and envisioning measures for preventing tourist overcrowding faced by Dubrovnik and Venice, ensuring the high quality of tourist experience for all guests and maintaining the good quality of life for local residents.



First data processing of Ferrara's sensors

The city of Ferrara is experimenting with new technologies for the analysis of tourist flows and, more generally, of mobility in the historic center. These technologies were implemented in an experimental campaign to test their potential based on the **installation of 6 sensors able to recognize the presence of a mobile device connected to wifi in a specific area, recording an anonymized ID and a time of stay**. These sensors were installed in 6 points of the historic center from the month of July 2020. The data analysis collected and the integration of data in a dynamic mobility model are, in fact, among the objectives of the SLIDES project to provide the Municipality new tools for the study and the management of tourist flows in historic centers

By calculating, for example, the presences detected by the sensor placed in Piazza Castello during the days from 7th to 11th August 2020, **the data shown significant differences in attendance in the days concurrent with some initiatives organized by the Municipality.**

The data collected in real time can also be used by integrating them into a dynamic model for mobility, that reproduces a possible scenario for mobility flows along the streets of the historic center, also allowing short-term forecasts. **The results of this model are then displayed in a dashboard developed by the project in the form of a Heatmap for attendance with a dynamic flow map.**



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