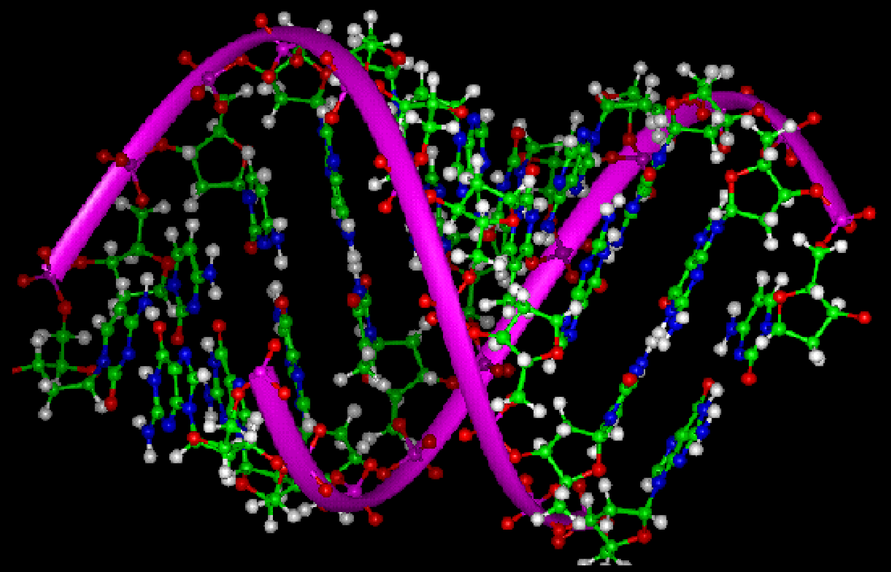
Lazio Pulse Impacts on European and National Strategies

Francesco Bellini - Eurokleis

Do you know?

Decoding human genome took

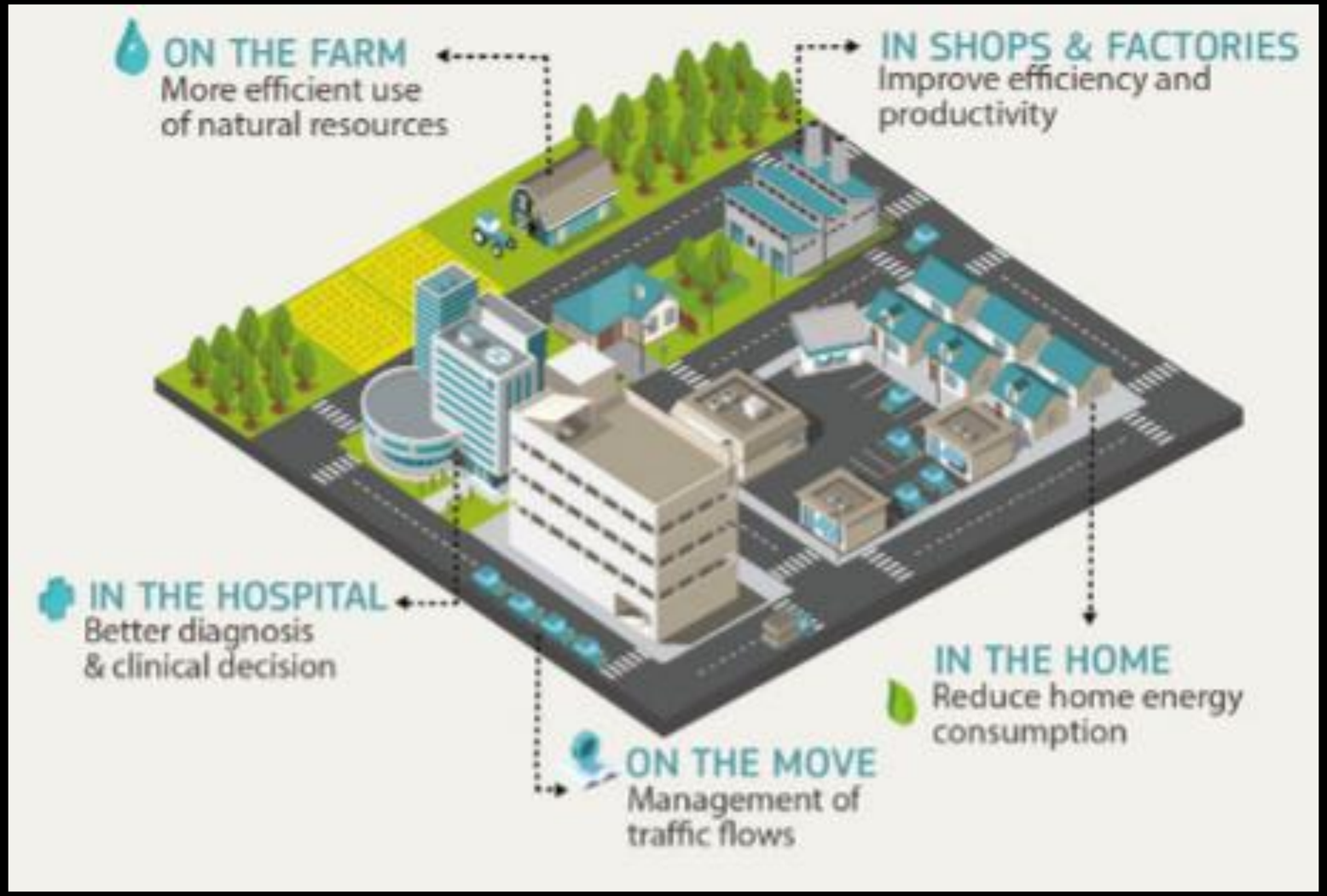
In 2003 10 years



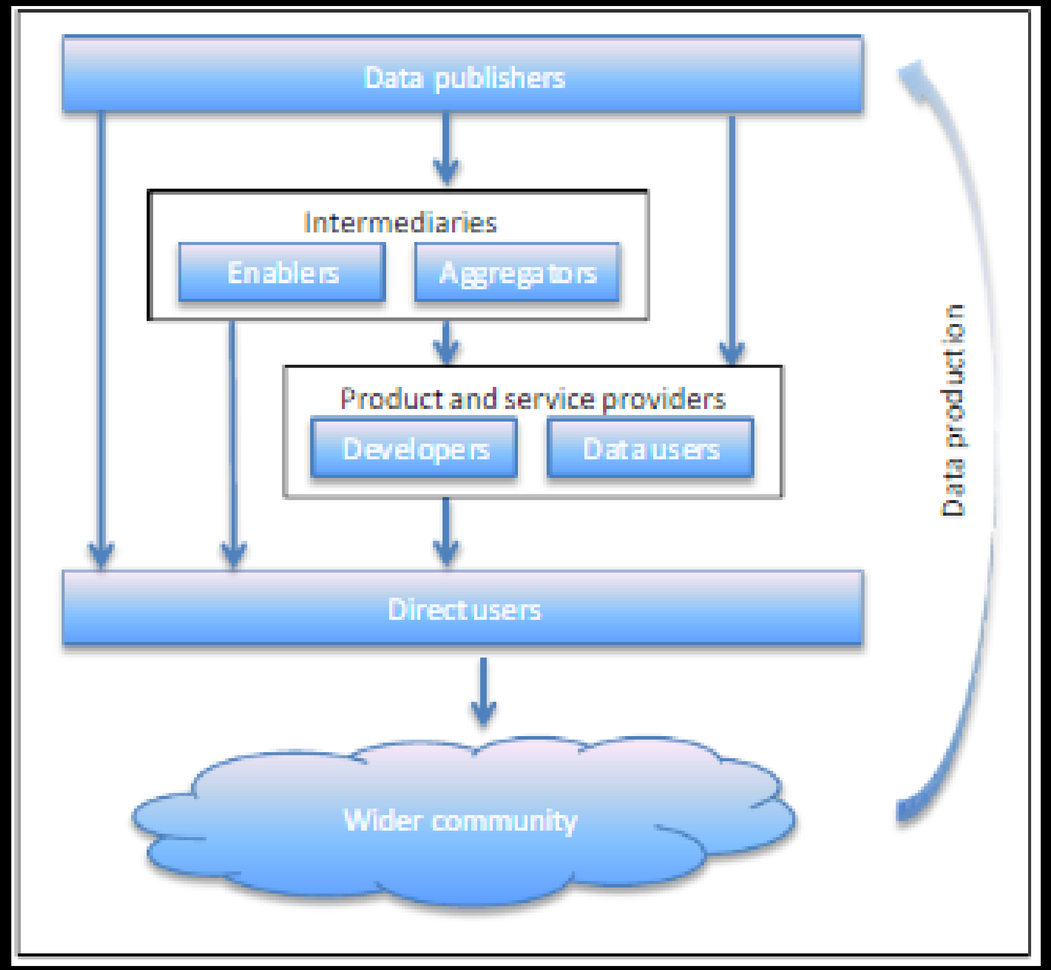
today about 26 hours

Tomorrow ?

Data from real life



Value chain

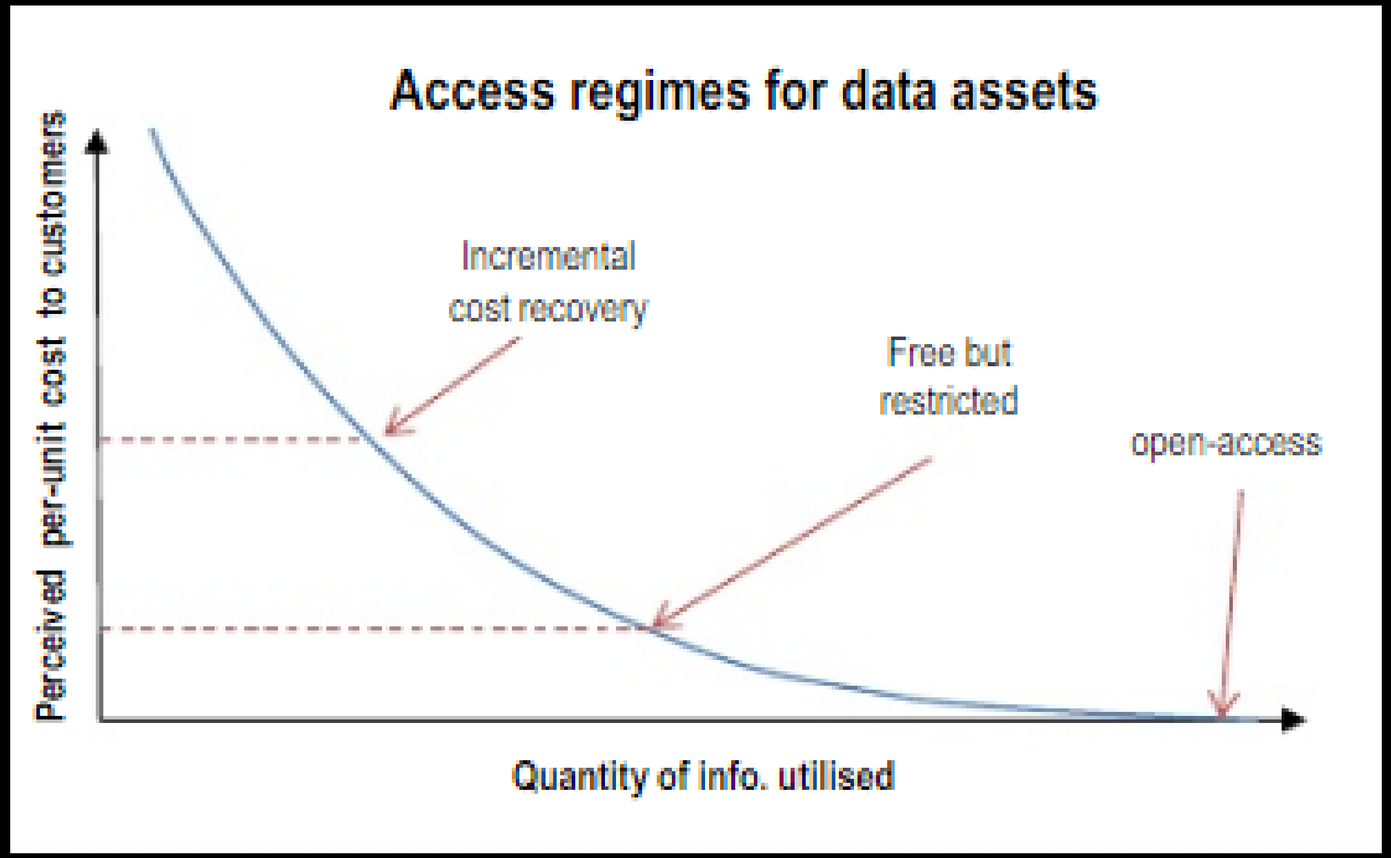


Source: Lateral Economics

Charging regimes

- Paid access
  - Profit maximisation
  - Cost-recovery of data production
  - cost-recovery of initially establishing data distribution for re-use
  - marginal cost pricing of additional distribution
- Zero-priced access (subject to restrictions on its use and redistribution)
- Open Data

Shifting regimes

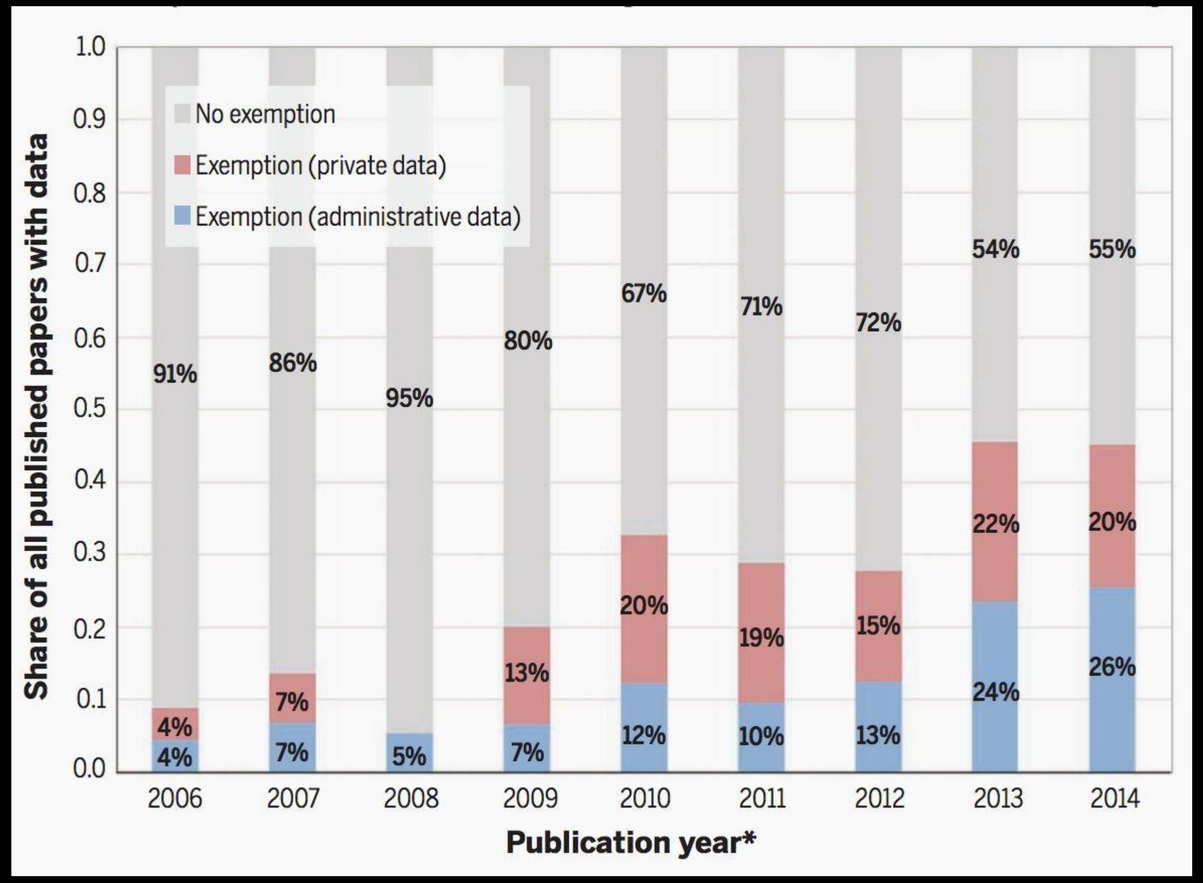


Source: Lateral Economics

Economics of *big* and *open* data

Study (year)	Country/ region	Measure estimated	As % of GDP	GVA % of GDP
Studies estimating current value				
PIRA (2000)	PSI in Europe	Total value added of PSI		1.4%
DotEcon (2006)	UK	Net surplus (i.e. net of costs of supply) of PSI, excluding wider economic benefits	0.25%	n/a
MEPSIR study (2006)	EU25 + Norway	Market size for PSI, excl. wider economic benefits	0.25%	n/a
Pollock (2011)	UK	Welfare gains of opening up of PSI in 2006	0.11-0.13%	0.3-0.4%[8]
Vickery (2011)	Europe PSI	GVA of PSI in 2008 (incl. wider economic benefits)		1.2%[9]
Deloitte (2013)	UK PSI	GVA of PSI (incl. wider economic benefits)		0.4%[10]
Studies estimating potential benefits				
McKinsey (2013)	Global	Potential additional value	1.4%[11]	n/a
Lateral Economics (2014)	G20 countries	Potential additional value from selected case studies	1%[12]	n/a

Scientific data paradox



Exemption from Data Availability Policy – Source: American Economic Association

Open data rankings

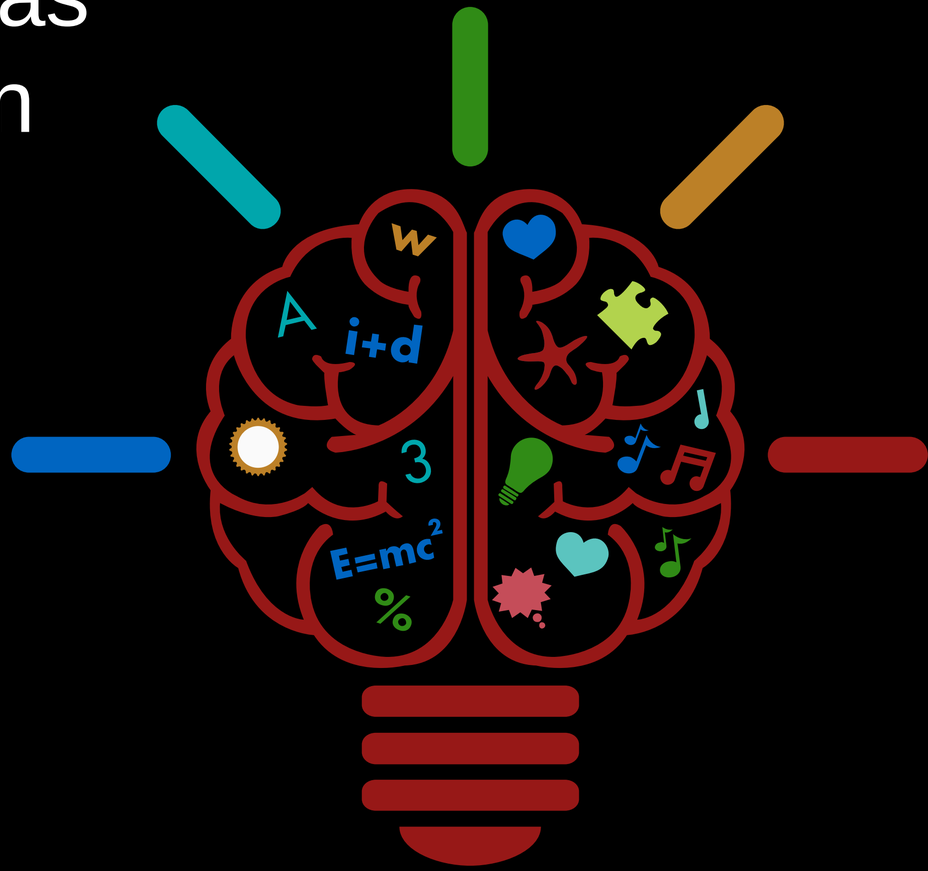
Country	Barometer Rank	ODB Scaled	Readiness (Scaled)	Implementation (Scaled)	Impact (Scaled)	2013 ODB	ODB Change	2013 Rank	Rank Change
UK	1	100	98	100	100	100	0	1	0
US	2	92.66	96	88	100	93.38	-0.72	2	0
Sweden	3	83.7	100	76	88	85.75	-2.05	3	0
France	4	80.21	91	75	84	63.92	16.29	10	6
New Zealand	4	80.01	81	88	55	74.34	5.67	4	0
Netherlands	6	75.79	95	76	57	63.66	12.13	10	4
Norway	7	74.59	88	73	64	71.86	2.73	5	-2
Canada	7	74.52	90	75	58	65.87	8.65	8	1
Denmark	9	70.13	94	54	95	71.78	-1.65	5	-4
Australia	10	68.33	92	69	43	67.68	0.65	7	-3
Germany	10	67.63	85	67	53	65.01	2.62	9	-1
Finland	12	66.49	93	54	78	49.44	17.05	14	2
Estonia	13	60.18	84	51	64	49.45	10.73	14	1
Spain	13	59.89	78	60	42	48.19	11.7	17	4
Chile	15	58.7	69	73	8	40.11	18.59	25	10
Austria	15	58.52	83	42	84	46.03	12.49	18	3
Czech Republic	17	58.07	64	61	46	43.18	14.89	22	5
Korea	17	57.65	79	54	48	54.21	3.44	12	-5
Japan	19	53.58	81	53	30	49.17	4.41	14	-5
Israel	20	52.97	70	51	43	45.58	7.39	18	-2
Brazil	21	52.13	66	63	9	36.83	15.3	28	7
Switzerland	22	51.33	81	38	63	43.24	8.09	22	0
Italy	22	50.58	55	54	36	45.3	5.28	20	-2
Mexico	24	50.09	67	54	24	40.3	9.79	25	1
Uruguay	25	49.37	66	51	29	33.04	16.33	34	9

Open data rankings

Switzerland	22	51.33
Italy	22	50.58
Mexico	24	50.09

Step 1 – Investing in ideas

- Search for game-shifting ideas
- Public-Private Partnership on Data
- Research

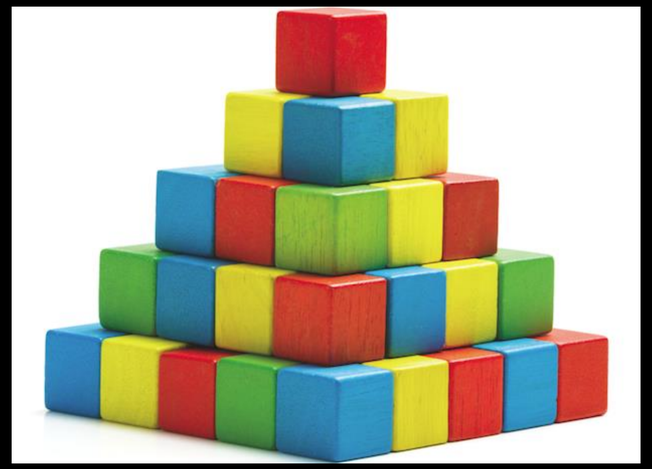


Step 2 – Infrastructures

- Networks of data processing facilities
- Big data mobile internet 5G PPP
- Supercomputing centres of excellence
- Telecoms Single Market

Step 3 – Develop building blocks

- Guidelines
- Mapping big data standards
- Digital entrepreneurship and open data incubator
- Developing a skills base
- Data market monitoring tool



Forbes says

Report: Why "Data Scientist" Is The Best Job To Pursue In 2016

Gregory Ferenstein, CONTRIBUTOR

FULL BIO

Opinions expressed by Forbes Contributors are their own.

(Ferenstein Wire) - Data scientists lead the pack for best jobs in America, according to a new report from company review site, Glassdoor. The report is based on voluntary reviews and self-reported incomes of the company's massive dataset; each job is ranked based on a composite score of median reported salary, job openings, and career opportunities.

According to the report, the median salary for a Data Scientist is an impressive $116,000 and there are over 1,700 job openings. For those curious, a "data scientist" typically refers to a mix of skills, part statistician and part computer programmer. For instance, data scientists often have to employ computer code (like the Python programming language) to scrape the web for data that may not be in a neatly packaged format, whereas a straight "statistician" is conventionally hyper-focused on sophisticated data analysis techniques (though opinions do vary).

This is why "data science" training programs, like those from coding bootcamps or an online provider, such as Udacity, teach both basic statistics and computer programming, but not advanced mathematics. For many data science jobs, advanced mathematics isn't necessary; many of the techniques were developed decades ago and software packages, such as R, run sophisticated algorithms with just a few lines of code.

Instead, companies need someone who can comb through dirty datasets and apply simple statistical tools to unearth patterns. Data science is often more about finding simple trends with basic summary statistics and colorful charts.

More and more tech companies are collecting vast amounts of data, but few managers or executives are trained in the computer code necessary to compile it into a report. That gives data

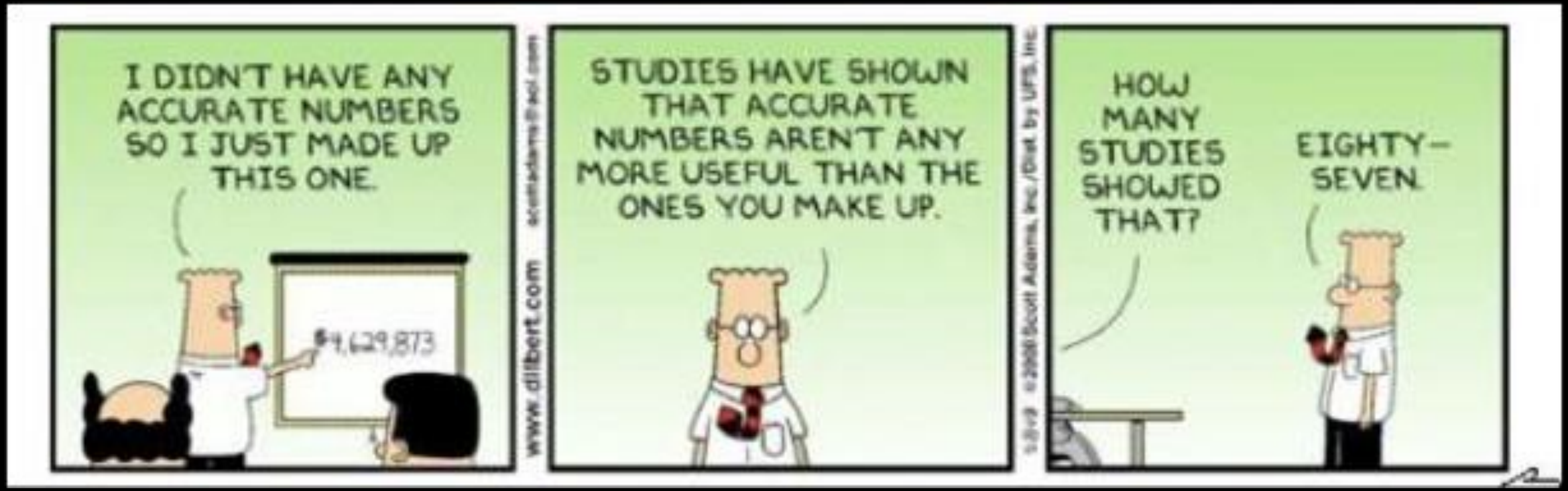
Step 4 – Trust and security

- Personal data protection and consumer protection
- Data-mining
- Security
- Ownership/transfer of data

Measuring the impacts

How we make the difference?

Dealing with numbers



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THANK YOU!