



Government
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CANADA OPEN GOVERNMENT WORKING GROUP

Joint councils – October 4, 2017

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OPEN
GOVERNMENT



Open Data

Open Information

Open Dialogue

Purpose

- To report on the outcome of Working Group participation in the Canadian Open Data Summit, held in Edmonton from June 12 - 14, 2017.
- To provide update on the work plan activities of the Working Group and outline immediate next steps.

Canada Open Government Working Group

- A forum for multi-jurisdictional collaboration on open government initiatives.
- Provides expert advice and reports to the Joint Councils of the PSCIOC and PSSDC on open government priorities.
- Comprised of representatives from the federal government, as well as each province and territory.
- Co-Chaired by Government of Canada and Government of Alberta.
- Meets monthly to share information and experiences and advance key priorities on open government across Canada.

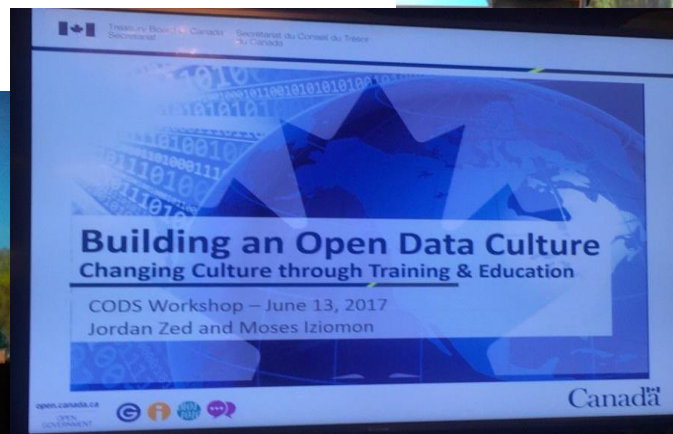
Canadian Open Data Summit 2017 (CODS17)

- Hosted by the City of Edmonton from June 12-14, 2017
- Brought together 450 participants from governments, industry, civic technology groups, academics and open data community
- Featured 37 plenary and parallel sessions, 32 topics and 70 speakers
- Themes focused on:
 - Open data analytics
 - Open data partnerships
 - Crowdsourcing



CODS17 Activities of Canada Open Government Working Group

- Half-day senior executive meeting to forge a cohesive approach to open government across Canada.
- Workshop on building Open Data Culture.
- Panel sessions on:
 - Aligning Open Data across Canada;
 - Open Data and First Nations
 - Commercial use of Open Data
 - Adoption of International Open Data Charter



Key CODS17 Working Group's Outcomes

- Announcement on the completion of a pilot project on a Do-it-Yourself (DIY) Municipal Open Data Toolkit*.
- Development of a pan-Canadian framework on open government and strengthening of intergovernmental collaboration.
- Engagement on Indigenous data governance, infrastructure, analytics and reporting.
- Significant learning and networking opportunities for participants to foster transition to a more open and agile environment.
- National recognition of Ontario for open data excellence and Alberta for open data innovation.

* *The DIY municipal open data toolkit is a pilot project between the Government of Canada and Open North and is being released on open.canada.ca*

Working Group's Six Key Priorities

- Following deliberations at CODS17, the Working Group developed a work plan around six key priorities, each of which is being led (or co-led) by one or two jurisdictions.
- The priorities are:
 - Adoption of international open data charter (led by Ontario);
 - Identifying high value datasets (led by Quebec and Nova Scotia);
 - Online federated open data search (led by Alberta);
 - Economic benefits of open data (led by Saskatchewan);
 - Skills Development (led by New Brunswick and British Columbia); and
 - Performance measures (led by Government of Canada).



Annex

Canada Open Government Working Group Key Priorities

Overview of Activities and Next Steps



1. Adoption of Open Data Charter

Issue	There is currently no common policy or set of shared principles to guide cross-jurisdictional work on open data.
Expected Outcome	Promote open, accessible, comparable and timely data for all Canadians through the adoption of the International Open Data Charter (IODC).
Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The province of Alberta is currently in the process of adopting the IODC and is collaborating with Ontario.• The Government of Canada has announced it's commitment to adopt the IODC.
Current Action	Validating current state and collating jurisdictions that would support the principles of the Charter.
Next Steps	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Create a shared space for collecting resources and sharing actions taken toward adopting the IODC.• Provide jurisdictions a forum to document their open data policies and IODC adoption.• Embed IODC principles in Working Group activities.

2. High Value Data-sets

Issue	Each jurisdiction currently defines its own criteria for open data prioritization, without a systematic evaluation of the value of the datasets.
Expected Outcome	Foster the release of common core and other important datasets across jurisdictions by developing a tool for identifying high value datasets during data prioritization process.
Partners	The Provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia are working with other members of the Working Group on this priority.
Current Action	Reviewing high value dataset identification criteria used by Canadian governments and those proposed internationally.
Next Steps	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Define common, generic high-level dataset identification criteria, data standards, and metadata.• Recommend a list of core datasets that all jurisdictions should seek to release, and consult publicly on this list.• Release datasets identification criteria.

3. Federated Open Data Search

Issue	Currently, Canadians must search each individual jurisdiction's open data portal in order to find the data they need.
Expected Outcome	Pilot a federated search service that will allow Canadians to access the data they are looking for, regardless of which government owns it.
Partners	Government of Canada currently working with Government of Alberta to define potential pilot solution. The provinces of Ontario, British Columbia, and Quebec have also expressed interest in federated open data with the Government of Canada.
Current Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Finalizing an MOU for a pilot project between the Governments of Alberta and Canada.• Mapping of multijurisdictional metadata profile.
Next Steps	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gather functional specifications for federated service.• Create technical architecture.• Implement and test.

4. Economic Benefits of Open Data

Issue	In many jurisdictions, there is limited information about the direct and indirect economic impact of open data.
Expected Outcome	Demonstrate the economic impact of open data through case studies.
Partners	The Government of Saskatchewan is the lead on this priority, and partners include British Columbia and the Government of Canada.
Current Action	Developing a template for case studies and researching methodology approaches to measuring economic benefits of open data.
Next Steps	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Solicit potential case study examples from Working Group members.• Conduct interviews with governments, citizens and others for cases.• Write up findings.

5. Skills Development

Issue	There is growing demand for open government education and training targeted at civil servants.
Expected Outcome	Provide open government skills (including training in open data literacy and data management) to public servants in order to support open government goals.
Partners	The provinces of British Columbia, Ontario, Government of Canada are partnering with New Brunswick on this work.
Current Action	Defining the taxonomy of a curriculum on open government (including open data literacy).
Next Steps	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Map and collate the body of work that currently exists on engagement and training across the jurisdictions.• Co-create shared curriculum and engage with governments across Canada.• Establish how and when to deliver the curriculum.

6. Performance Measures

Issue	Lack of concrete, measurable evidence on the impact of open government and growing demand to show results.
Expected Outcome	Provide a performance measurement framework for open government, with clear indicators that could be applicable to all Canadian jurisdictions.
Partners	British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario have expressed interest in collaborating with the Government of Canada on this work.
Current Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Released progress tracker for the third biennial plan to Open Government Partnership.• Taking stock of existing domestic and international indicators.
Next Steps	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Determine whether there are common outputs and outcomes to inform work on an indicator framework.• Engage key stakeholders to identify measurement priorities and refine indicators.• Synthesize engagement perspectives and findings into a report.• Implement framework and publish outcomes.