# The New World of Unofficial Data



Lloyd Waller Professor of Digital Transformation Policy and Governance Defare to raw, unprocessed facts, figures, or information that are collected, recorded, or observed.

- Data can take various forms, including numbers, text, images, and more.
- Data can be unorganized and lacks meaning on its own.
- It serves as the foundation for generating statistics.

Statistics is the propess of organizing, analyzing, interpreting, and presenting data in a meaningful and useful manner. Statistics transform raw data into valuable information by applying various techniques, methods, and tools. Statistics often involve summarizing data using measures such as averages, percentages, standard deviations, and correlations. Statistics help in making informed decisions, identifying trends, drawing conclusions, and testing hypotheses.

#### HOW DATA IS USED

- **1.** Monitoring and Evaluation
- 2. Resource Allocation
- 3. Stakeholder Engagement
- 4. Economic Planning
- 5. Disaster Preparedness
- 6. Informed Decision-Making
- 7. Transparency and Accountability
- 8. Long-Term Vision
- 9. Strengthening Partnerships
- **10. Feedback Mechanism**
- **11. Data Science**
- **12.** Big Data
- **13.** Artificial Intelligence (AI):
- 14. Advanced Information Systems



# DATA FORMATS AND TYPES

#### **Digital and Online Data**

- Big Data
- Transactional Data
- Web Scraping Data
- Log Data
- IoT Data

#### **Human-Sourced Data**

- Citizen-generated Data
- Qualitative Data
- Open Data

#### **Scientific and Technical Data**

- Sensory Data
- Satellite and Geospatial Data

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- Scientific Data
- Time Series Data

#### **Physical and Biological Data**

- Biometric Data
- Healthcare and Medical Data
- Audio-Visual Data
- Audio and Video Data
- Operational and Business Data

# DATA FORMATS AND TYPES

#### **Official Data**

**Definition:** Data sourced from governmental agencies, international organizations, or other authoritative institutions. **Examples:** 

> Census data provides information about the population, demographics, and housing.

#### **Unofficial Data**

**Definition:** Data sourced from nonauthoritative or informal sources, including individuals, private entities, and some NGOs.

#### **Examples:**

Citizen-generated data

### **Citizen-generated data**

#### Citizen-generated data

encompasses a wide range of data types produced by individuals, often with the help of technology or through voluntary participation.

- **1.** Crowdsourced/Crowdfunding Data
- **2.** Social Media Posts
- **3.** Citizen Science Data.
- **4.** Community Surveys
- 5. Crowdsourced Reviews and Ratings
- 6. Emergency Reports
- 7. Volunteered Geographic Information (VGI)
- 8. Civic Complaints and Requests
- **9.** Online Petitions and Campaigns
- **10.** Community Health Data
- **11.** Environmental Observations
- **12.** Crisis Reporting
- **13.** Consumer Data Cultural and Historical Data

## **Citizen-generated data**

### **Advantages Citizen-Generated Data:**

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- 1. Trustworthy
- 2. Complements Official Data
- 3. Real-time Insights
- 4. Hyper-local Perspectives.
- 5. Highlights Overlooked Issues.
- 6. Greater Public Engagement
- 7. Cost-Effective

- Accuracy Concerns
- Reliability Issues
- Representativeness
- Potential Biases
- Lack of Standardization
- Privacy Concerns

### THE FUTURE OF DATA

**Tools and Platforms 1.Data Analytics and Spreadsheet Software 2.**Data Visualization Tools **3.Statistical Analysis Software 4.Text Analysis Tools 5.Geospatial Analysis Tools 6.Social Media Analytics Platforms 7.Survey and Feedback Analysis Tools** 8.Web Scraping and Data Extraction Tools **9.Machine Learning and AI Tools 10.Community Engagement/Crowdsourcing Platforms 11.Big Data Tools 12.Network Analysis Tools 13.Dashboards and BI Tools 14.Sentiment Analysis Tools 15.Open Data Platforms** 



