Swiss Open Cultural Data Hackathon 2018 – Final Report, Appendix A: Project Goals

Goal	Achievements 2015	Targets / Achievements 2016	Targets / Achievements 2017	Targets / Achievements 2018	Suggested Targets 2019
Open up cultural data and content for re-use and make them available at a central location	34 open datasets / collections from ca. 20 institutions made available through the make.opendata.ch website. 10-15 datasets / collections were specifically made available in view of the hackathon *(this number is difficult to estimate and should be treated with precaution).* Several institutions used the hackathon as an occasion to announce newly released datasets to the public and the community of potential re-users.	**Target:** 70 open datasets / collections from 40 institutions made available through the make.opendata.ch website and/or the Open Knowledge Foundation's Open Collections website **Fully achieved:** ca. 75 open datasets / collections from ca. 45 institutions have been made available through the make.opendata.ch website and/or the Open Knowledge Foundation's Open Collections website	**Target:** 110 open datasets / collections from 65 institutions made available through the make.opendata.ch website, the Open Knowledge Foundation's Open Collections website or on an alternative platform. **Fully achieved:** 116 open datasets / collections from 60 institutions have been made available through the make.opendata.ch website. Apart from a few exceptions, they are also available on the opendata.swiss platform. The numbers do not include all the datasets and data providers of e-rara and e-manuscripta; in late 2017, the two platforms have switched to a policy which is in line with the OpenGLAM principles and does not impose any restrictions on the use of public domain works. The following 9 institutions are among the e-rara network but have	**Target:** 150 open datasets / collections from 80-90 institutions made available through the make.opendata.ch website and opendata.swiss, including at least 10 museums. **Partly achieved:** 148 open datasets / collections from 66 institutions have been made available through the make.opendata.ch website. Apart from a few exceptions, they are also available on the opendata.swiss platform. The numbers do not include all the datasets and data providers of e-rara and e-manuscripta. The following 9 institutions are among the e-rara network but have not been included in the above count: Stiftung der Werke von C.G. Jung; BPU Neuchâtel; Universitätsbibliothek Bern; SUPSI (Fondo Gianini; Biblioteca Salita dei Frati; Schweizerisches Institut für Kinder- und	**Target:** 190 open datasets / collections from 80-90 institutions made available through the make.opendata.ch website and opendata.swiss, including at least 15 museums. *Note that the dataset and institution count depends on the cataloguing policy adopted in the context of the dataset inventory as well as on the criteria applied by the various institutions when defining their datasets and collections (e.g. a collection containing 100'000 pictures may easily be broken down into smaller collections of several hundred pictures).*

			not been included in the above count: Stiftung der Werke von C.G. Jung; BPU Neuchâtel; Universitätsbibliothek Bern; SUPSI (Fondo Gianini); Biblioteca Salita dei Frati; Schweizerisches Institut für Kinder- und Jugendmedien SIKJM; Eisenbibliothek Schlatt; Stiftung Bibliothek Werner Oechslin; Bibliothèque de Genève.	Jugendmedien SIKJM; Eisenbibliothek Schlatt; Stiftung Bibliothek Werner Oechslin; Bibliothèque de Genève. The list of data providers so far comprises only 5 museums.	
Improve the visibility of Swiss heritage data and content at an international level	Open collections have in large parts been made available on Wikimedia Commons (but not all of them). There is no overview statistics regarding the re-use of Swiss heritage content on Wikipedia. So far, open collections from Switzerland are hardly promoted on the Open Knowledge Foundation's Open Collections Website. Only a subset of open heritage data and content from Swiss institutions is available through Europeana or the Archives Portal	**Target:** Make all open collections from Switzerland available on Wikimedia Commons where this makes sense from the point of view of the Wikipedia / Wikimedia Community. **Widely Achieved:** There are 10 new datasets from 7 institutions relevant to Wikimedia Common. In the case of 5 institutions, the upload has been completed, 1 institution (ETH Bibliothek) is in the uploading process, while 1 institution (Sozialarchiv) may not upload the files itself (Sozialarchiv). In the case of the image upload by ETH Bibliothek, uploading the images is taking much longer than	**Target:** Make all open collections from Switzerland available on Wikimedia Commons where this makes sense from the point of view of the Wikipedia / Wikimedia Community. **Not achieved:** Most newly released collections still await uploading to Wikimedia Commons (ca. 10 collections). The same goes for datasets that would be eligible for an upload to Wikidata: Roughly one third of approx. 15 datasets are in the focus of some ingestion projects. Note that almost all	**Target:** Make all open collections from Switzerland available on Wikimedia Commons where this makes sense from the point of view of the Wikipedia / Wikimedia Community. **Partly achieved:** Newly released collections from at least two institutions still await uploading to Wikimedia Commons. Others have been made available directly through Wikimedia Commons. The backlog from the previous year still remains. **Target:** Make the datasets available through opendata.swiss and the European Data Portal.	**Target:** Make all open collections from Switzerland available on Wikimedia Commons where this makes sense from the point of view of the Wikipedia / Wikimedia Community. **Target:** Reference all open collections from Switzerland on Europeana. **Target:** Make the datasets available through opendata.swiss and the European Data Portal.

| | | Europe. | expected, partly due to unexpected administrative hurdles on the side of the Wikimedia Community; also the quantity of images is much higher than for the other institutions (several 10'000s of pictures.

Target: Create overview statistics regarding the re-use of Swiss heritage content on Wikipedia.

Not achieved: Wikimedia CH is presently planning to develop a new tool for usage statistics on Wikipedia and Wikimedia Commons that is expected to provide this kind of overview statistics.

Target: Reference all open collections from Switzerland on the Open Knowledge Foundation's Open Collections Website.

Fully achieved: All open collections from Switzerland have been referenced on the Open Knowledge Foundation's Open Collections Website. | datasets have been made available through the opendata.swiss platform, from where they catalogue entries are automatically harvested and made available also through the European Data Portal. | **Widely Achieved:** Most datasets have been referenced on opendata.swiss and are thus also available through the European Data Portal.

Note that these targets should be extended: *It is not just about uploading content / ingesting data, but about building communities around them so that they eventually get used.* | |

| Encourage the re-use of cultural data / content, with a special focus on sustainability | Ca. 100 active participants worked on 24 projects re-using cultural data / content.

At least three of the projects received additional funding by external partners and are going to be presented to a wider audience *(this aspect has not been systematically tracked; the number may be underestimated.)* | **Target:** 150 active participants working on 36 projects re-using cultural data / content.

Only partly achieved: Ca. 100 active participants worked on approx. 15 projects re-using cultural data / content. In addition, one hackathon participant provided three tools which he developed in view of the hackathon and that are to be used in the context of the publication of data as linked data; several projects focused on the publication of heritage data as linked open data and/or on its ingestion into Wikidata in view of its use in Wikipedia or in other contexts.

Target: 12 projects developed during the hackathon are further promoted and are presented to a wider public or are otherwise put to some outside use (e.g. in research).

Partly achieved: 3 hackathon projects were presented at the Digital Humanities Conference taking place in Bern in February 2017; several projects were presented at | **Target:** 120 active participants working on 25 projects re-using cultural data / content.

Only partly achieved: There were approx. 90 active participants working on projects. Approx. 5 projects re-used cultural data / content to create some form of product. Another approx. 5 projects focused on data management and enhancement tasks, such as linking data sets among each other, ingesting data into Wikidata, etc., and one project created a tool to facilitate ontology development and data monitoring in Wikidata.

Target: 12 projects developed during the hackathon are further promoted and are presented to a wider public or are otherwise put to some outside use (e.g. in research).

Partly achieved: There is episodic evidence that some of the projects were further pursued and presented at other occasions. There is however no systematic data on this. In the | **Target:** 120 active participants working on 25 projects re-using cultural data / content.

Only partly achieved: There were approx. 65 active participants working on 15 different projects, which involved the use of cultural data / content (two only at the conceptual stage). The projects focused on making or enhancing a product allowing for user interaction (no projects uniquely focusing on data integration and interlinking).

Target: 12 projects developed during the hackathon are further promoted and are presented to a wider public or are otherwise put to some outside use (e.g. in research).

Still ongoing: Needs to be evaluated at a later point in time. | **Target:** 90 active participants working on 20 projects re-using cultural data / content.

Target: 12 projects developed during the hackathon are further promoted and are presented to a wider public or are otherwise put to some outside use (e.g. in research). |

		the public domain event in spring 2017 in Basel. Some other projects have been further pursued by individual hackathon participants or organizations. In the participants survey, 16 respondents indicated that they further pursued their project after the hackathon (although it is unclear how many projects are concerned; the survey's response rate was 50%)	participants survey, 17 respondents indicated that they further pursued their project after the hackathon (although it is unclear how many projects are concerned; they survey's response rate was 44%)		
Foster the exchange and cooperation among various stakeholders and encourage cross-pollination between different areas, in particular between software programmers, data/content providers, researchers, Wikipedians/ Wikimedians, designers, and artists	There is episodic evidence that such exchange and cooperation has taken place; some people are even asking for more of it. In the participants' survey 2015, 80% of respondents indicated that the hackathon has been effective for meeting interesting people / networking, and 74% indicated that it has been effective to get new inspirations or ideas.	**Target:** Reach the same level of satisfaction regarding networking, and getting new inspirations or ideas as in previous years. **Fully achieved:** In the participants' survey of the 2016 edition, 81% of respondents indicated that the hackathon had been effective for meeting interesting people / networking, and 76% indicated that it has been effective to get new inspirations or ideas. As in the previous year there was a good mix of professional backgrounds among the participants.	**Target:** Reach the same level of satisfaction regarding networking, and getting new inspirations or ideas as in previous years. **Fully achieved:** In the participants' survey of the 2017 edition, 78% of respondents indicated that the hackathon had been effective for meeting interesting people / networking, and 78% indicated that it has been effective to get new inspirations or ideas. As in the previous year there was a good mix of professional backgrounds.	**Target:** Reach the same level of satisfaction regarding networking, and getting new inspirations or ideas as in previous years. **No data yet:** *Data to be gathered through the participants' survey.*	**Target:** Reach the same level of satisfaction regarding networking, and getting new inspirations or ideas as in previous years.

Promote the propagation of the OpenGLAM principles within the Swiss heritage sector	A pre-event targeted at heritage institutions was held in Zurich, allowing to reach out to ca. 20 heritage institutions. More than 100 data owners were approached individually in view of the hackathon, and many more through mailing lists.	**Target:** Hold a pre-event, reaching 10-15 heritage institutions in the Romandie **Fully achieved:** Two pre-events were held, one in Bern with 17 participants, and one in Lausanne with 27 participants. In both events, we have been able to attract new data providers and new hackathon participants who were able to inform themselves and to exchange views ahead of the main event. The events allowed to reach out to ca. 10 new data providers. Interestingly, the Lausanne event also attracted a large number of digital humanists from the Lausanne and Geneva areas. **Target:** Approach 100 data owners directly in view of the hackathon. **Fully achieved:** ca. 120 data owners were approached individually in view of the hackathon, and over 1000 through mailing lists and mass mailings.	**Target:** no specific target set with regard to the holding of pre-events. 3 pre-events were held, two of them in the form of hackdays (one in Zurich and one in Geneva). The pre-events were highly successful in attracting new data providers (especially the one in Zurich), and in attracting hackathon participants (especially the ones in Suisse romande). **Target:** Approach 100 data owners directly in view of the hackathon. **Fully achieved:** Approx. 135 data owners were approached individually in view of the hackathon – many of the institutions in Suisse romande for the first time.	**Target:** Hold one or several pre-events reaching 15-20 museums. **Not achieved:** The only pre-event that was held was not targeted at museums, but at students. The opportunity to present the event at the VMS general assembly was missed. **Target:** Approach 100 data owners directly in view of the hackathon, with a special focus on museums. **Only partly achieved:** Approx. 30 data owners were approached individually in view of the hackathon. **Target:** specifically reach out to portal providers in order to win them over to support the OpenGLAM cause. **Fully achieved:** Several Swiss heritage data portals respect the OpenGLAM principles and/or actively promote the GLAM cause. Notable examples are: - e-rara - e-manuscripta - FotoCH	**Target:** Hold one or several pre-events reaching 15-20 museums. **Target:** Approach 50 data owners directly in view of the hackathon, with a special focus on museums. **Target:** Get providers of content platforms to reach out to data providers in view of the hackathon. **Target:** Reinforce the cooperation with Memoriav in its new role as the national aggregator of audio-visual and photographic heritage. **Target:** Get e-codices to embrace the OpenGLAM principles.

				- kirchen.ch/archive - Swissbib Furthermore, Memoriav has indicated that they want to adopt an OpenGLAM-compatible strategy for the further development of its Memobase platform. First implementation steps are expected for 2019. Similar discussions have taken place with the KIM.bl platform. As of today, e-codices is the only recalcitrant platform in Switzerland that continues to claim copyright and to apply non-free licenses on content that is clearly in the public domain.	
Promote the public visibility of OpenGLAM	Media coverage in various daily newspapers (Berner Zeitung, Le Temps, Le Nouvelliste, La Liberté) as well as on Swiss Radio (SRF2 Kultur Kompakt) Various blog contributions targeting specific communities (digital humanities, heritage institutions, international Wikimedia community, international	**Target:** Media coverage in 5 daily or weekly newspapers and on radio. **Only partly achieved:** The event was covered by one daily online newspaper (2 articles in Tageswoche). **Target:** increased media focus on the projects themselves. **Achieved:** One of the Tageswoche articles	**Target:** Media coverage in 5 daily or weekly newspapers and on radio. **Not achieved:** There was no echo of the hackathon in the classical media. **Target:** Media focus on the hackathon projects....??? **Only partly achieved:** There was rather little media focus on the	**Target:** Media coverage in 5 daily or weekly newspapers and on radio. **Not achieved:** There was no echo of the hackathon in the classical media. **Target:** Presentation of 10 projects developed during the hackathon at a public event. **Fully achieved:** 12 projects were presented at the public presentation	**Target:** Media coverage in 2 daily or weekly newspapers and on radio. **Target:** Presentation of 10 projects developed during the hackathon at a public event attracting 80-100 visitors.

	OpenGLAM community, Swiss OpenGLAM community) 3 (?) projects developed during the hackathon have been / are going to be presented to a wider audience at another public event *(this aspect was not systematically tracked; the number should therefore be treated with precaution)*	focuses on concrete projects. **Target:** Project presentation session at the end of the second hackathon day with at least 30 external participants (especially potential sponsors). **Only partly achieved:** We were able to attract ca. 10 additional participants for the project presentation session. **Target:** Public presentation of 10 projects developed during the hackathon at another public event (e.g. museums night) during the year following the hackathon. **Partly achieved:** The following presentations are known to the organizers: Archiv für Zeitgeschichte, Jubiläumsanlass, Zürich (27.11.2016): - vsjf refugees migration Digital Humanities Conference, Bern (Feb. 2017): - vsjf refugees migration - Visual exploration of corporis fabrica	projects themselves. *(needs to be re-assessed as some of the expected blog/media contributions have not been published yet: Blog ETH Bibliothek; La Gazette)* **Target:** Public presentation of 10 projects developed during the hackathon at another public event (e.g. museums night) during the year following the hackathon. **Only partly achieved:** Individual project have been presented at other occasion; yet certainly fewer than 10 projects. There is no systematic follow-up.	event at the National Museum on the Sunday of the hackathon. The event was attended by approx. 80 people external to the hackathon, which is significantly more than attend the Saturday evening project presentations in the previous years.	

| | | - Dodis goes Hackathon

Public Domain Tagung, Basel (April 2017):
- Projects related to Dodis
- Thomas Weibel's game projects

Wikimania (August 2017):
- Performing Arts Ontology | | | |
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