Aligning internal data capabilities with external research partnerships:

A Case Study of the City of Cape Town

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- 2. Data use examples
- 3. Using administrative data for research
- 4. A framework for research collaboration
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The authors

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Motivation and background

A story of two perspectives:

- City of Cape Town: Democratically elected local government for ~4 million residents of Cape Town, South Africa
 - Service provision responsibilities include electricity, water, sanitation, refuse, transportation, housing, emergency services, primary healthcare, environmental health, community development
 - Commitment to evidence-based policy-making and leveraging data for effective governance
 - 2016 restructuring laid the groundwork, including hiring of Hugh Cole

Motivation and background

A story of two perspectives:

- 2) **J-PAL Africa and UCSB**: Researchers engaged in collaborations with the City of Cape Town that relied on administrative data
 - Collaborations revealed both the strength of CCT's administrative data and areas for improvement
 - Also highlighted challenges sharing data with researchers, both in South Africa and internationally
 - These challenges also face data analysts and decision-makers *within* the municipal government

Motivation and background

Capitalizing on shared interests and goals:

- 1) Lower the time burden of identifying, standardizing and sharing datasets
- 2) Improve security, transparency and reciprocity of data sharing relationships
- 3) Identify opportunities for research -- by both internal and external researchers -- to contribute to policy

Data use examples

Three cases highlighted needs of both parties:

- 1) Impacts of pre-paid electricity metering (research collaboration)
- 2) Data use for planning and policy during Cape Town's drought (policy)
- 3) Responding to and recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic (policy)

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Impacts of prepaid electricity metering

Question: How does prepaid electricity metering affect residential use and City costs and revenue, relative to postpaid metering (monthly billing)?

Collaboration: A randomized phase in of meter replacements

- Close coordination of operations, research design and data flow
- Iterative process that worked around CCT logistical constraints

Impacts of prepaid electricity metering

Data needs: Electricity data from multiple sources

- Billing data from SAP system, Vending data from PoS system, GIS data on properties, contractor data on installations

Data challenges: Complicated data flow requiring in-person interactions to transfer data, use of administrative data both for design and for study outcomes, and multi-step process for linking across data sources

Impacts of prepaid electricity metering

Institutional set up:

- Built on an existing research relationship between CCT's electricity department and a PhD student at UCT, Grant Smith
- Existing Data Use Agreement with CCT, which was modified to include Kelsey Jack

Outcome: Jack, B.K. and G. Smith (2020) "Charging ahead: Prepaid electricity metering in South Africa" *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 12(2).

Impacts of prepaid electricity metering



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Data use example: Policy

Policy challenge: Historic drought in Cape Town threatened CCT's water supply, led to threat of "Day Zero"

Data needs: Internal use for communication, behavior change and water management (including pressure reductions, infrastructure upgrades)

Data challenges: Real-time data sharing across departments and between contractors and CCT, geo-referencing and communicating data to the public

Outcome: Massive decline in water use allowed CCT to avoid Day Zero

Data use example: Policy



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Using administrative data for research

Goal: Make administrative datasets more accessible for both internal and external research

Status quo challenges:

- Variety of sources generating different types of data stored in different formats and managed by different people
 - Electricity and water, billing, transportation, GIS, etc.
- Ownership of data \rightarrow data stewards
- Make data FAIR (findable, accessible, interoperable, and re-usable)
- Maintain anonymity and security of restricted-use data

A framework for research collaboration









A framework for research collaboration

Solutions to the status quo challenges:

- Policy foundation drafted and accepted by CCT: Data Strategy and Research Framework
 - *Data Strategy* lays out data management process, approaches to lowering the costs of sharing and combining data across sources, creates specific roles within CCT
 - *Research Framework* clarifies procedures for sharing data with external partners, updates research management practices, stresses reciprocal exchange of value and prioritizes research that will inform policy

A framework for research collaboration

Solutions to the status quo challenges:

- Investment in people: Chief Data Officer, Organizational Policy and Planning, Data science team, many others
- Investment in technology and infrastructure
 - Data sharing platform \rightarrow CKAN, downloading/uploading, metadata
 - Data APIs to populate platform, reduce time burden for data stewards
- Data sharing process: Revised workflow and SOPs, data inventory (over 1000 research-relevant datasets), searchable metadata

Work in progress

Implementation of the *Data Strategy* and *Research Framework* are underway in Cape Town

Data sharing platform being used on a limited basis

- Uploads by data stewards and downloads by researchers

COVID-19 has both slowed things down and highlighted the importance of remote data sharing

 Data use example #3: Nascent data sharing platform has been used heavily for internal purposes

Comments? Questions?

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