Open Data Platforms:
How Open Data Leads to Transparency

Holly St. Clair

ICMA Conference Presenter
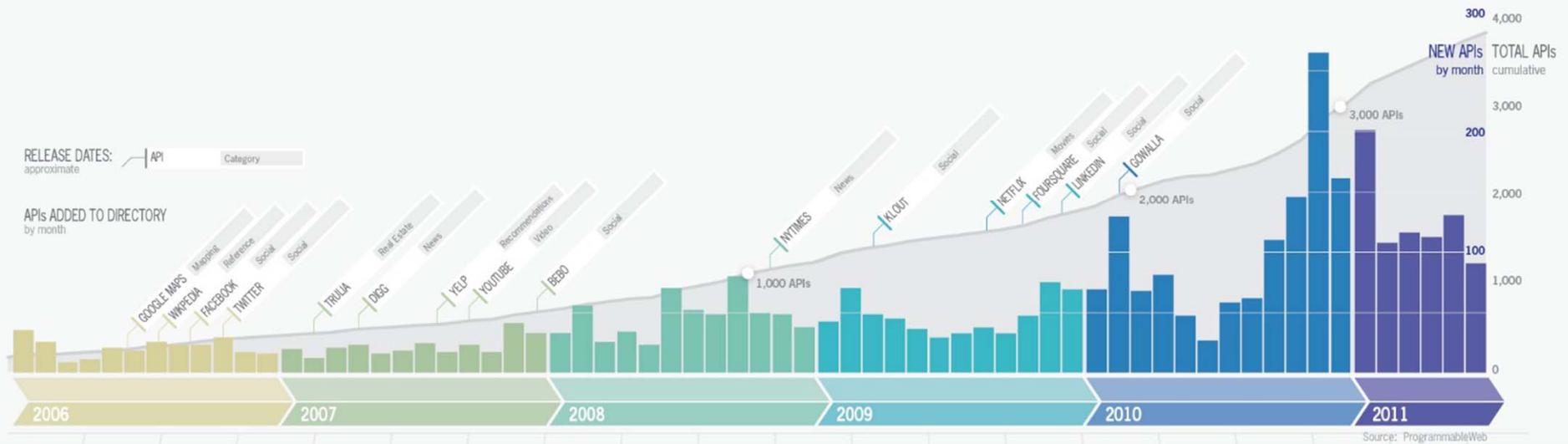
ICMA
99TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
BOSTON
NEW ENGLAND
September 22-25, 2013

OPEN DATA PLATFORMS: HOW OPEN DATA LEADS TO TRANSPARENCY

MAPC's Data Services Group
MISSION: SHARE INFORMATION
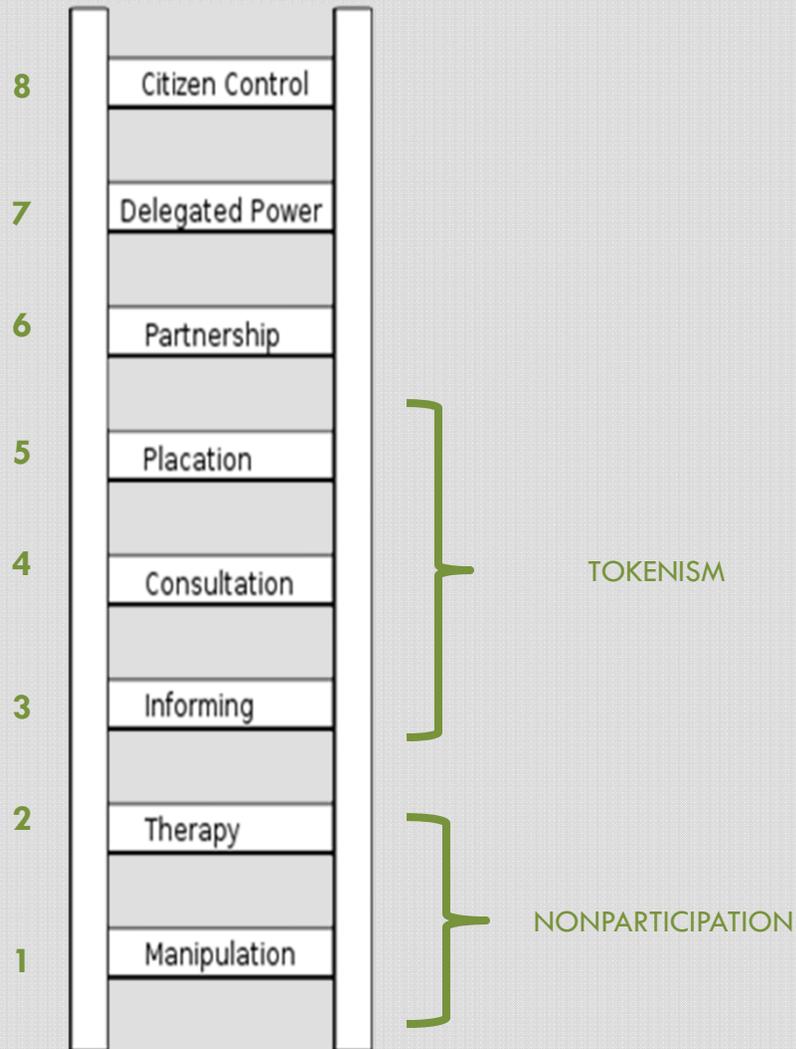
Data

OUR PHILOSOPHY

Decision-Making Power

ARNSTEIN'S LADDER OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

8	Citizen Control
7	Delegated Power
6	Partnership
5	Placation
4	Consultation
3	Informing
2	Therapy
1	Manipulation

TOKENISM

NONPARTICIPATION

Decision-Making Power
ARNSTEIN'S LADDER OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

8	Citizen Control	
7	Delegated Power	CITIZEN POWER
6	Partnership	
5	Placation	
4	Consultation	TOKENISM
3	Informing	
2	Therapy	
1	Manipulation	NONPARTICIPATION
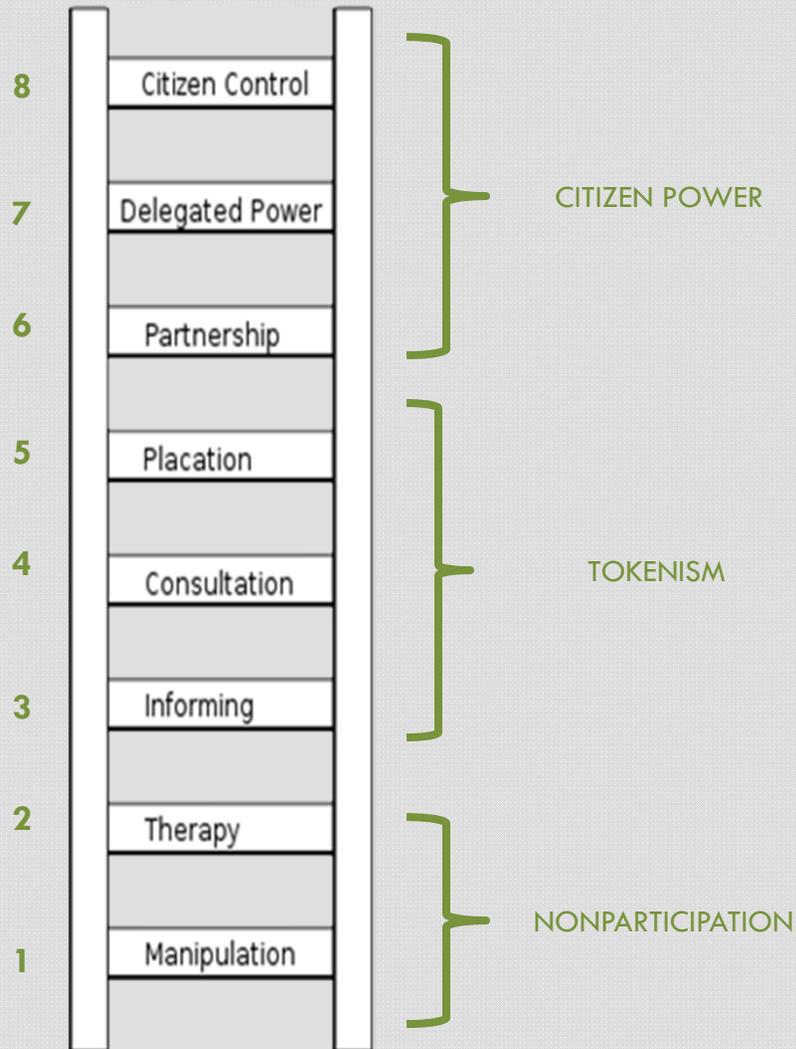
Current Conditions

Image: The Govloop Guide: Innovating at the Point of Citizen Engagement

Role of Data in Decision Making
EASTON'S CYCLE OF INQUIRY

Use research to examine impact

Use data to identify problem

Identify possible solutions

Monitor continuous progress
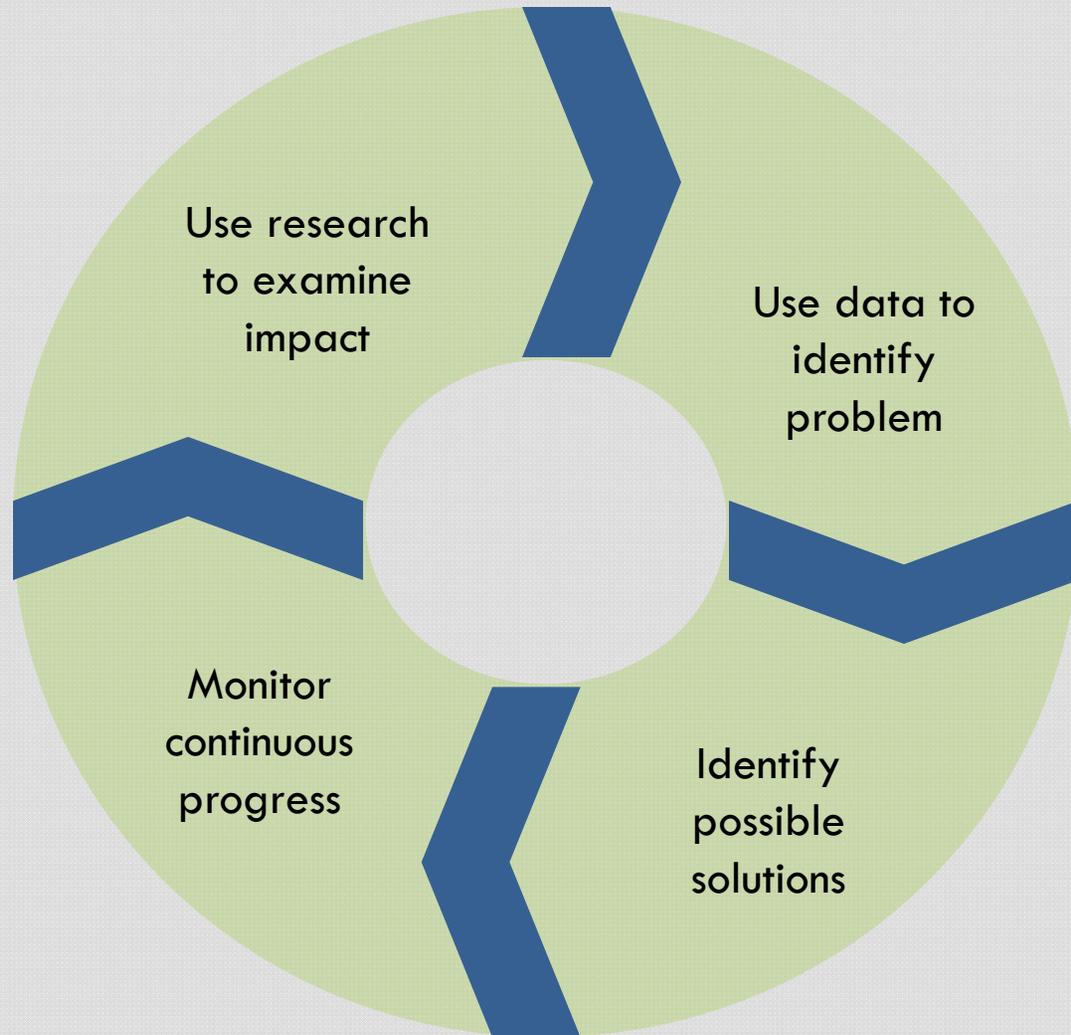
Example of Open Data to Transparency
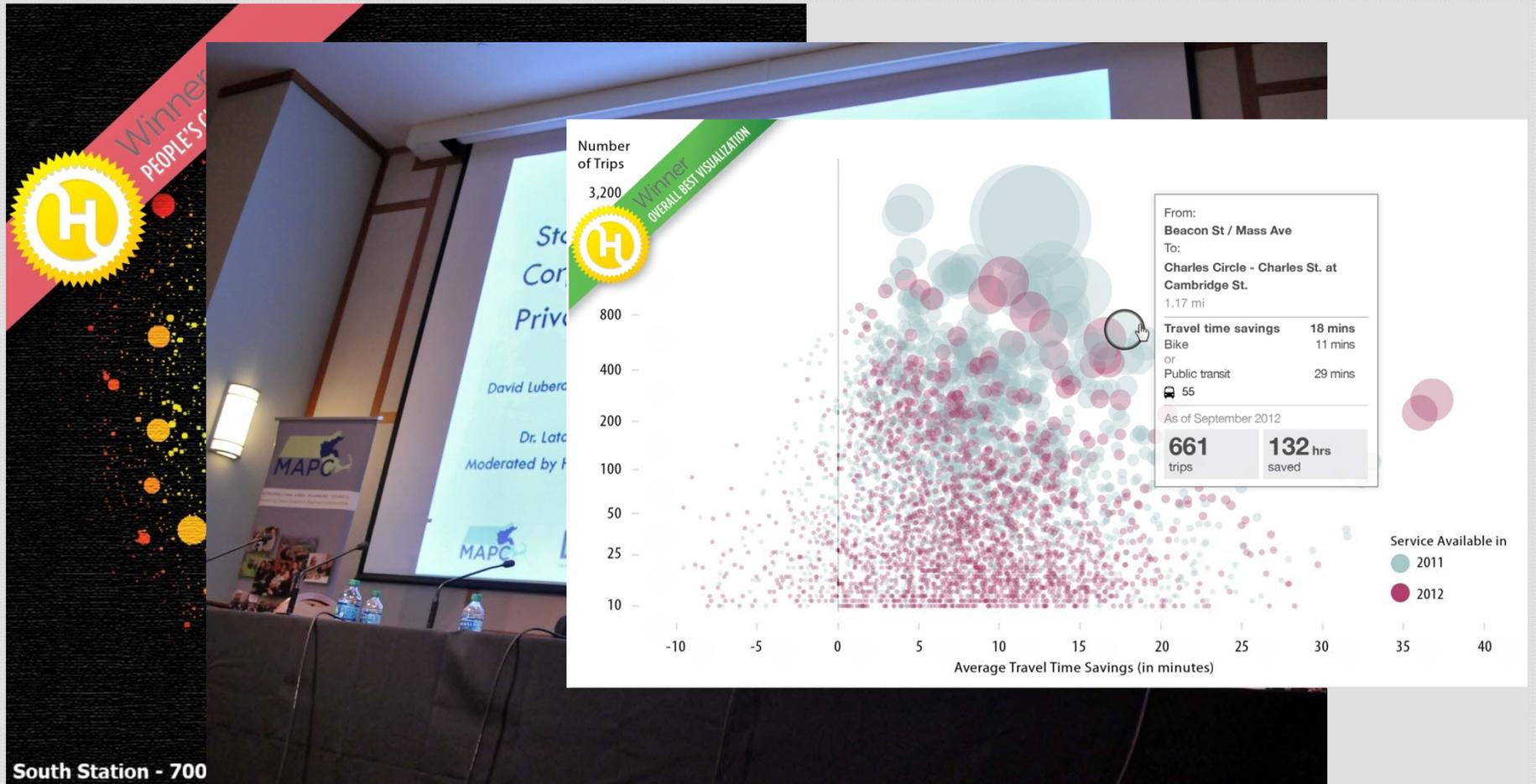
National Neighborhood Indicators Partnership

States with NNIP Partners
States with Potential NNIP Partners

0   250   500   1,000 Miles

Washington
Montana
North Dakota
Minnesota
Maine
Oregon
Idaho
South Dakota
Wisconsin
Michigan
New York
Vermont
Massachusetts
Nebraska
Iowa
Pennsylvania
Nevada
Utah
Colorado
Kansas
Missouri
Illinois
Indiana
Ohio
West Virginia
Virginia
California
Kentucky
North Carolina
Oklahoma
Arkansas
Tennessee
Arizona
New Mexico
Texas
Alabama
Georgia
South Carolina
Mississippi
Louisiana
Florida
Gulf of Mexico
MEXICO

Created by MAPC 2013
Data Sources: NNIP, ESRI Basemap

Copyright: ©2013 Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ

National Examples

DATA DRIVEN DETROIT

National Examples
CONNECTICUT DATA COLLABORATIVE

National Examples
RHODE ISLAND DATA HUB

National Examples

MIAMI-DADE MATTERS

Metro Boston

DATACOMMON & REGIONAL INDICATORS

MetroBoston Data Common User Profiles

CZARINA BITON

REGIONAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS COORDINATOR

GOALS

Public health emergency preparedness

Social justice & civic engagement

Visualizing community assets

TOOLS UTILIZED

Community snapshots

Datamap tool

MetroBoston Data Common User Profiles

JOHN FITTERER

NUESTRA COMUNIDAD CDC

GOALS

Neighborhood foreclosure crisis analysis

Explore connections between lending & race/ethnicity

Proactive, hands-on community analysis
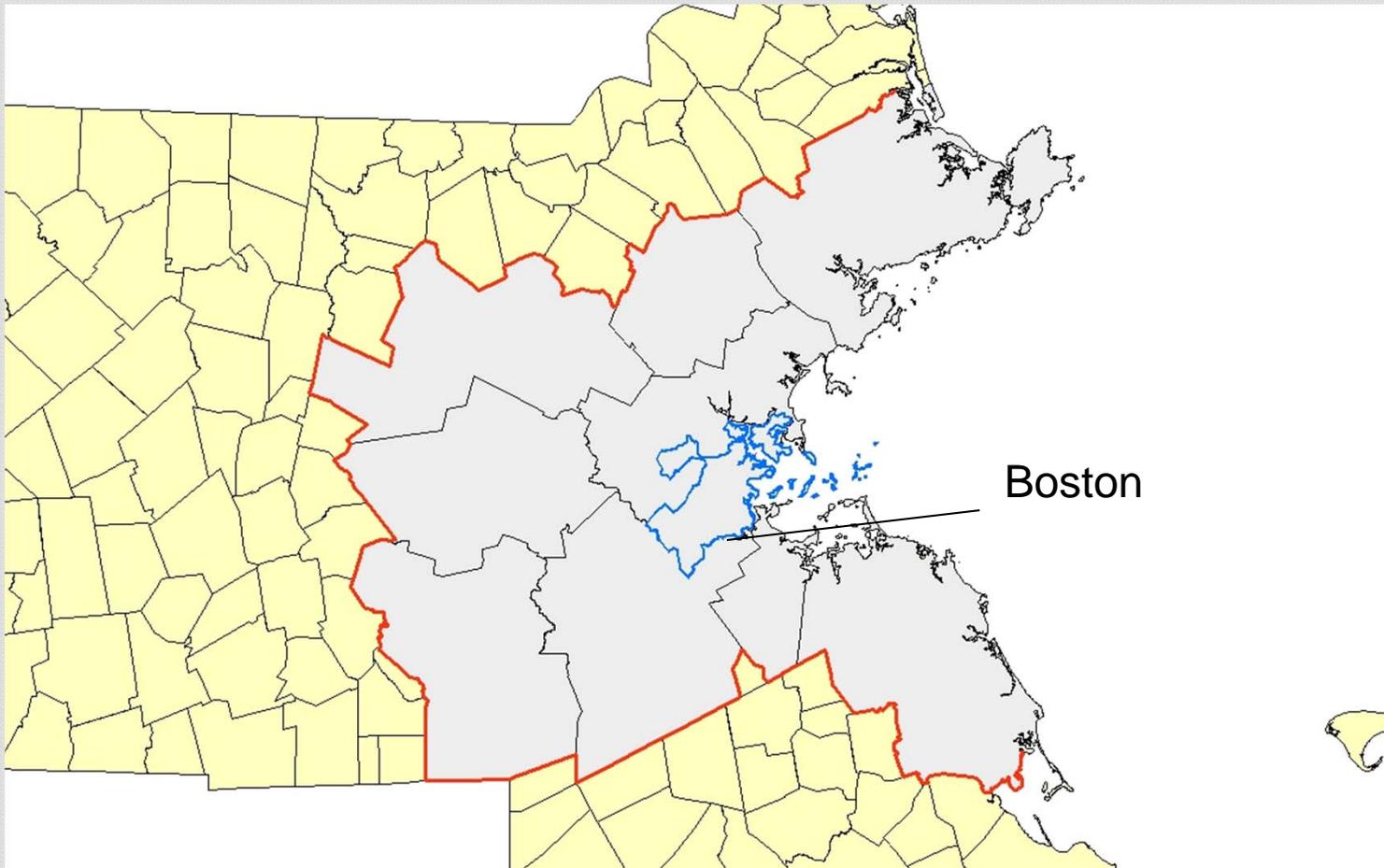
Develop a way to tell story to funders

DATA UTILIZED

Subprime lending data

Foreclosure data

Transit, schools and other neighborhood facilities

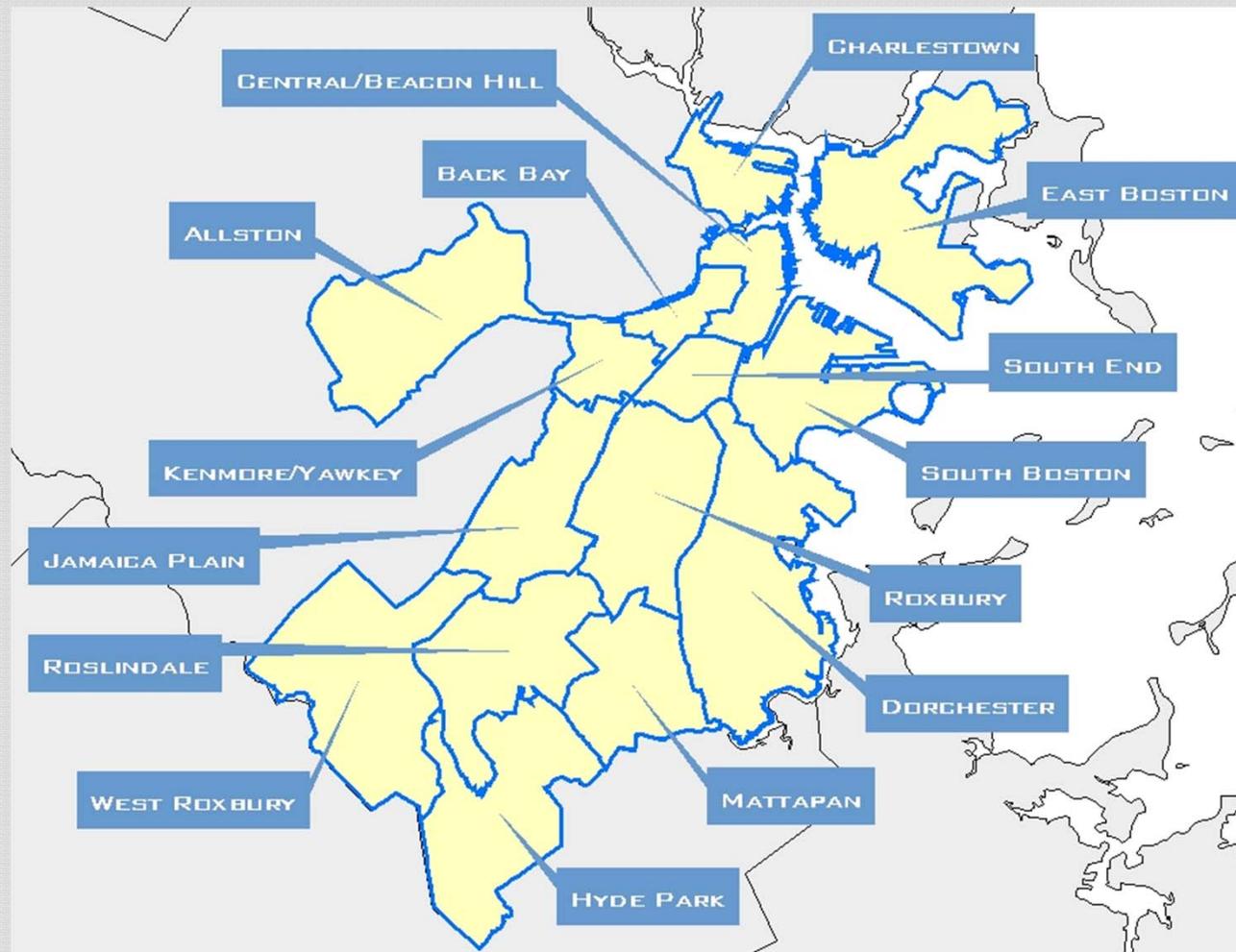# Massachusetts and the
Metropolitan Area Planning Council Region
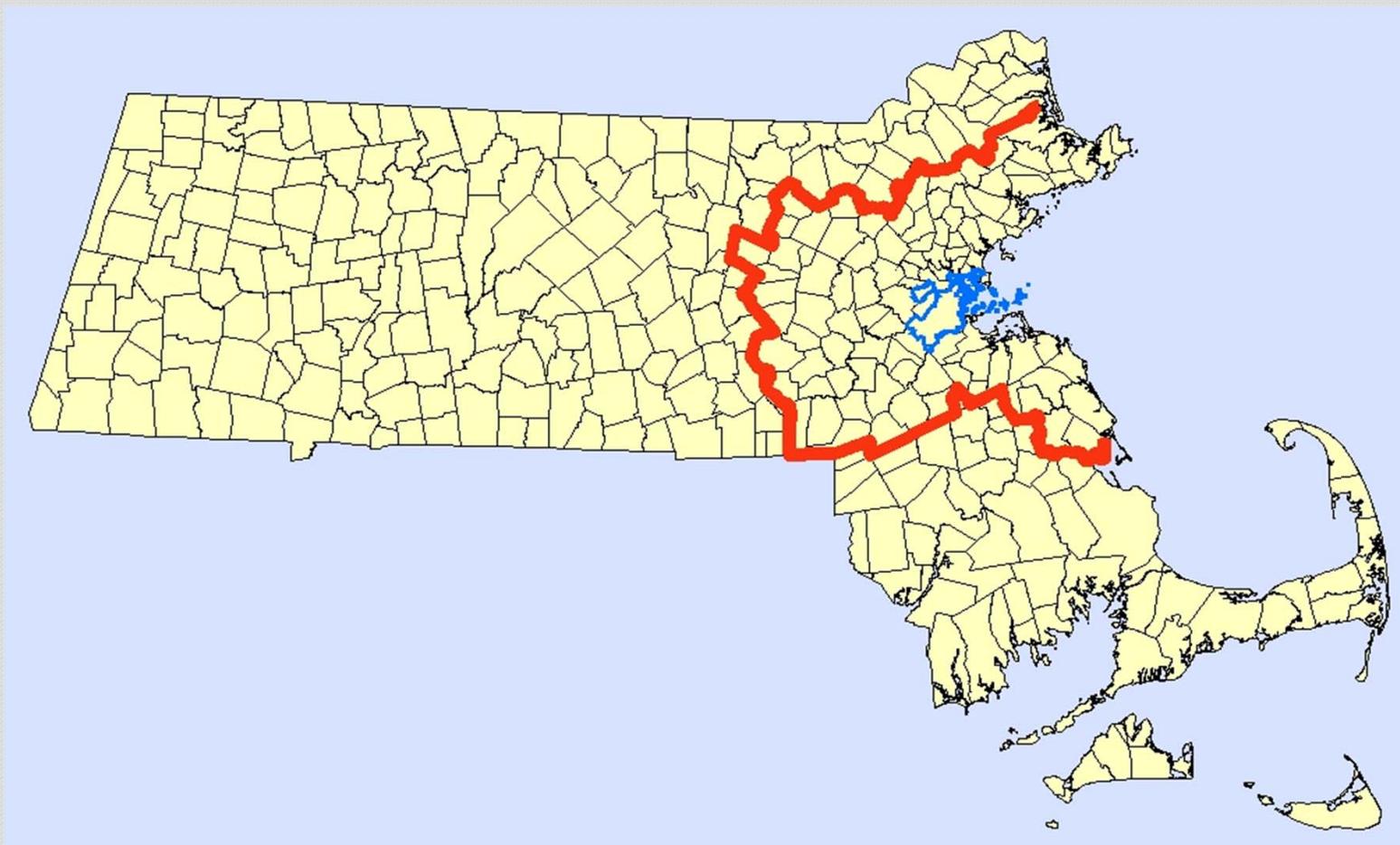
Metropolitan Area Planning Council Region and Boston

Boston

Boston and Neighborhoods

Lessons Learned

STORY TELLING & FRAMEWORK

### Population and Housing Unit Change 2000-2010

Metro Boston gained 95,000 residents from 2000 to 2010.
Despite some indicators of population decline early in the decade, the MAPC region grew by 3 percent, to 3.16 million people. Boston led the pack with 28,500 new residents, and Cambridge, Everett, Quincy and Revere each gained over 3,500 people. Surprisingly, 27 municipalities lost residents over the decade, ranging from a decline of just 25 people in Needham to over 1,700 people in Somerville.

Since 2000, the region added 81,000 housing units, an increase of 7 percent. About 34,000 households moved to the region since 2000, and new units are also needed for residents who move or create a new household. Even so, the number of vacant units regionwide increased by 35,000, and housing unit growth is not always correlated with population growth. A notable example is Somerville, which added 1,200 housing units but lost 1,700 residents due to higher vacancy rates and smaller households. Only four towns lost housing since 2000, led by Lincoln, which lost nearly 300 units due to changes at Hanscom Air Force Base.

The growth shown here differs considerably from past decades. The Inner Core–home to 44% of the region's residents–accounted for 48% of the region's population increase, compared to only 26% of growth in the 1990s and 5% during the 1980s. Meanwhile, growth rates in the region's low-density Developing Suburbs slowed considerably. These towns grew by 14% in the 1990s but just 4% since 2000. With robust growth inside Route 128 and decidedly mixed growth in suburbs, the past decade represents a transition from previous decades characterized by suburban sprawl and urban decline, toward a more balanced pattern of growth.
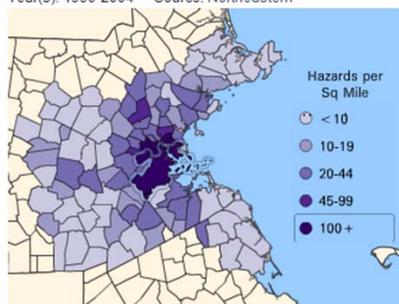
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, MAPC Analysis
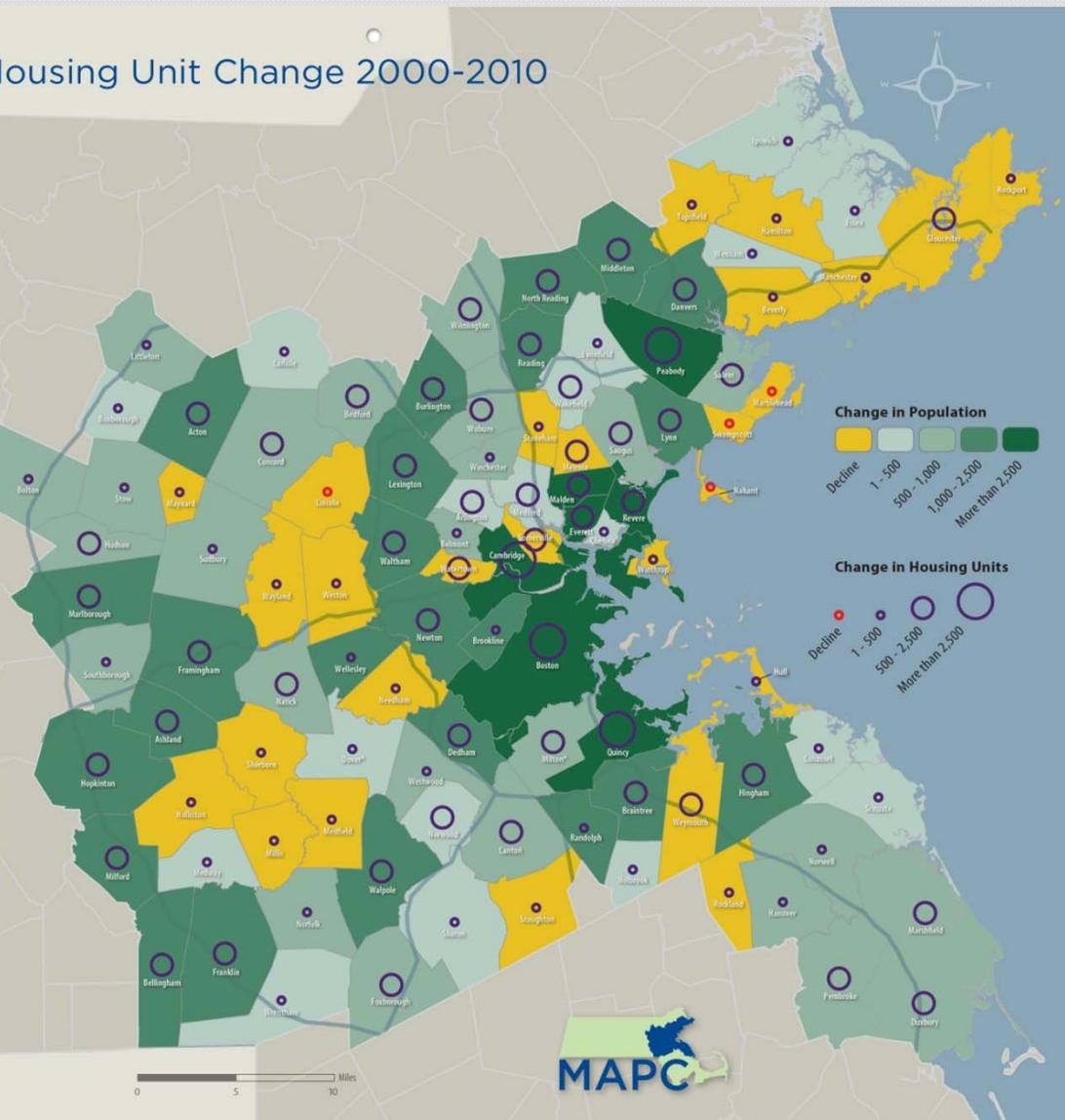
Lessons Learned

INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE
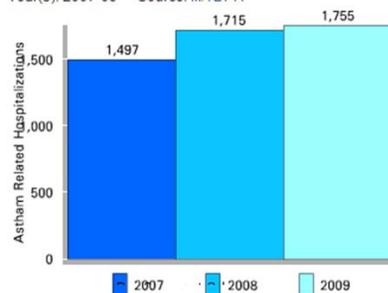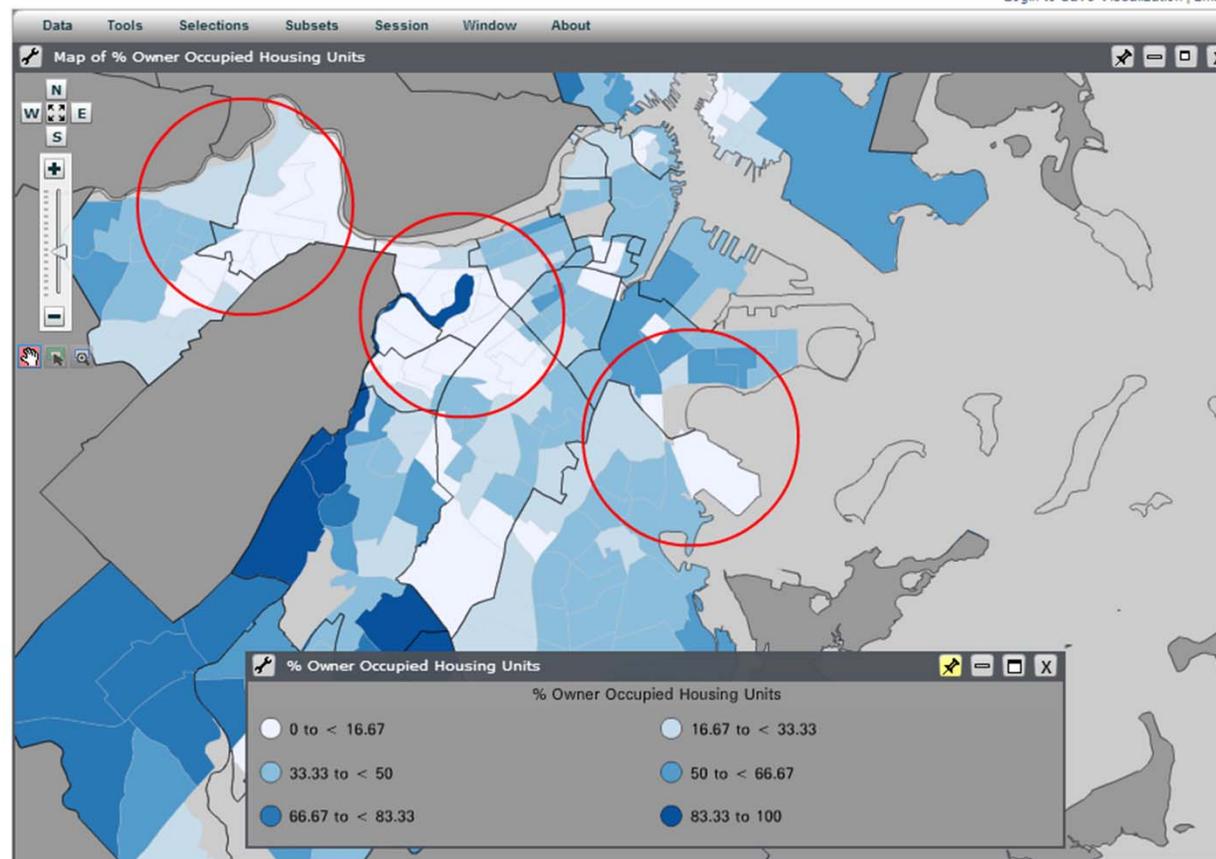
Lessons Learned

ADVOCACY AGENDA, IMPARTIAL DATA & CAPACITY BUILDING

...... and the importance of:
PARTNERSHIPS & COLLABORATION

……. and the importance of:

BALANCING IMMEDIATE DATA NEEDS & BUILDING DATA SERVICES FOR THE FUTURE

Questions/Comments?

Additional Information...