WellbeingToronto



Open Data / Open Analysis: The Democratization of Indicators and their Analyses



Definitions

Open Data is a philosophy and practice that makes data easily available in order to enable re-use of the data in new and unforeseen ways. (web2maps)

A piece of content or data is open if anyone is free to use, reuse, and redistribute it — subject only, at most, to the requirement to attribute and share-alike. (Open Definition)

etc...

NOTE: OPEN DATA ≠ OPEN GOVT ≠ OPEN ANALYSIS



10 Principles

Modified from the principles found now on the internet...

Government data is "open" if:

- ✓ **ACCURATE**: It is complete and accurate
- ✓ **RELIABLE**: It is collected at the source or can be linked back to the source
- ✓ **USEFUL**: It is useful to the community
- ✓ **PROTECTS PRIVACY**: It is at a level of granularity that does not breach privacy
- ✓ **CURRENT**: It is up-to-date
- ✓ **PROCCESSIBLE**: It structured to allow automated processing
- ✓ NON-PROPRIETARY: It is available in formats where no entity has exclusive control
- ✓ LICENSE FREE: It is free for open use and re-use where no entity has exclusive controls
- ✓ **ACCESSIBLE**: It is available to all users without discrimination
- ✓ **EXPLAINS**: It informs users what they are getting (relatively new)



Current Environment in CANADA

Federal

- Geogratis & Geobase & Discovery Portal & Atlas of Canada GeoConnections Natural Resources Canada
- Office of the Information Commissioners Open Government Resolutions
- Treasury Board of Canada OpenData.gc.ca
- Research Data Canada National Research Council
- ALMOST OPEN Statistics Canada & Universities Data Liberation Initiative
- Data dot GC.ca, Citizen's initiative to Inspire the Canadian Government
- Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) Open Data

Provinces

• Data BC – Province, OpenData BC – Citizen Led

Source Datalibre.ca



Current Environment in CANADA

Cities

- G4 Open Data Framework; Municipal Open Government Framework
- City of Burlington (ON)
- City of Calgary (AB)
- City of Edmonton (AB)
- City of Guelph (ON), Guelph Coffee and Code Citizen Led
- City of Hamilton (Transit Feed) (ON), Open Data Hamilton Citizen Led
- OpenHalton (ON) Citizen Led
- City of London (ON), OpenData London Citizen Led
- Township of Langley (BC)
- City of Mississauga Mississauga Data (ON)
- Montréal Ouvert (QC)- Citizen Led
- City of Nanaimo (ON)
- City of Niagara Falls (ON)
- District of North Vancouver (BC) GeoWeb
- City of Ottawa (ON), Citizens' APP Group OpenData Ottawa
- Capitale Ouverte (QC)- Citizen Led in Québec City
- City of Prince George (BC)
- City of Surrey(BC)
- City of Toronto (ON); DataTO Citizen Group
- City of Vancouver (BC); Open Data Wiki
- Region of Waterloo (ON) Citizen Led
- City of Windsor (ON) Open Data Catalog



Toronto - Current Status



- Open Data launched in September 2009 (www.toronto.ca/open)
- Part of the original G4 (Edmonton, Ottawa, Toronto, Vancouver): Now developing OD frameworks, policies, and standards
- Internal City Committees to proactively review, refine, and develop OD polices related to:
 - records management, retention, and licensing
 - refined procedures for data capture and release
 - improved quality control
 - expanded representation across all areas of the City
 - a systematic approach!

- After data comes applications - New related business applications that focus on OPEN DATA and OPEN ANALYSIS (e.g., WELLBEING TORONTO – launched in June 2011) →

www.toronto.ca/wellbeing





Community Response



Browse Requests

Create Reques

Hi, Guest User. Sign in | Become a Member

Searc

Welcome!

This site is for users and publishers of open access data in the Toronto region (toronto.ca/open). It is a very early alpha release, so if you experience issues report them here. Today you can publish a request for data to the community, where members can comment and rate the request. In future iterations of this site, publishers and others will be able to post details of known and existing data sources so that community members can rate them for prioritization. Users will then be able to find data sources that have been published.

Create a Request

About Us

We are a community of people from the Toronto region who have an interest in freeing data to support innovation in the public, social and private sectors. This site has been built by and for the community. It is a space for community members to find, unlock, publish and use open data for civic, social and economic purposes. More...

Join the discussion in our Google Group.

Activity 🔯

Hottest Requests

- 1. Subway GIS Shapefile
- My thesis about leftover spaces in Toronto
- 2006 City of Toronto Ward profiles

Most Recent Requests

- 2006 City of Toronto Ward
 profiles
- My thesis about leftover spaces in Toronto
- 3. Subway GIS Shapefile
- 4. WiFi Usage
- 5. City of Toronto Employment
 Districts

Most Commented Requests

- Request to make the TTC's Next Vehicle Information System data available
- 2. TTC Bus GPS data
- 3. What Toronto Police Dataset do you wish to have?
- Better automated computer access to data
- Toronto Orthophotos (rectified air photography)

Most Contentious Requests

- 1. Create Dev Community
- Provide TTC route information in mashable format
- Committee of Adjustments
 Decisions
- OW Payment to City vs. Direct Benefit Payment to Recipient
- 5. One way streets



Toronto A city of Neighbourhoods



CHALLENGES

- The Municipal Funding Model (lack of resources & fiscal tools)
- Pressures of Urbanization and Offloading
- Economic & Social Transformation (Aging, Migration, Immigration, Changing economies)
- Weakening of the Global Economy
- Municipalities must ADAPT

SOME RESPONSES

- ✓ Mixed Service Delivery Model
- ✓ Creative Collaboratives & MOUs
- ✓ Open Data --> Open Mapping --> OPEN ANALYSIS
- ✓ **WELLBEING TORONTO** ... A different approach to Creative Mapping

WELLBEING TORONTO

Key Outcome from Strong Neighbourhoods Task Force:

☐ Established <u>legitimacy</u> of analysis and targeted investment at the neighbourhood level

Achieved through:

- ☐ Development of <u>fact base</u> to inform the identification of service inequities
- New method for measuring service accessibility
- Overlaid service accessibility information with demographic data
- ☐ Result central to the identification of 13 priority areas
- Now lays the foundation for new system of monitoring wellbeing across <u>all</u> neighbourhoods

What is WELLBEING TORONTO?

- ✓ A new web tool that helps measure neighbourhood wellbeing.
- ✓ Increases government capacity to manage and plan for the human services sector from a "systems" perspective
- ✓ Improves decision making, and government transparency when a place-based lens is needed
- ✓ Leverages & consolidates data across the entire corporation!
- ✓ Empowers users by allowing them to custom select indicators and see their results instantly on a map, graph or table, and to do their own analysis by emphasizing the importance (weighting) of indicators to suit their own needs!
- ✓ Provides transparency by providing access to over 150 indicators from City sources that describe neighbourhood wellness free for use by all levels of government and the public

WELLBEING TORONTO



New web tool that helps measure "neighbourhood" wellbeing



Select indicators and see your results instantly on a map, graph or table or table



Combine and weight data to suit your own needs



Improves decision making and government transparency when a place-based lens is needed



Leverages & consolidates data across "silos"



An evolving supplementary tool and new approach (NO MORE **BLACK BOX)**

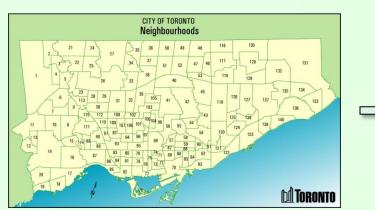


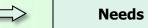
A collaborative Open Data approach, full range of indicators across domains, value-free, and accessed for free

Strong Neighbourhoods – the Evolution

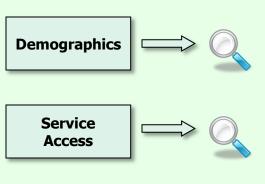
Traditional Analysis

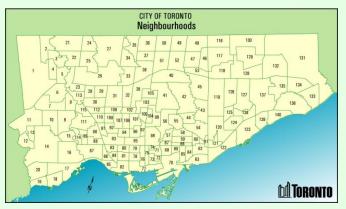






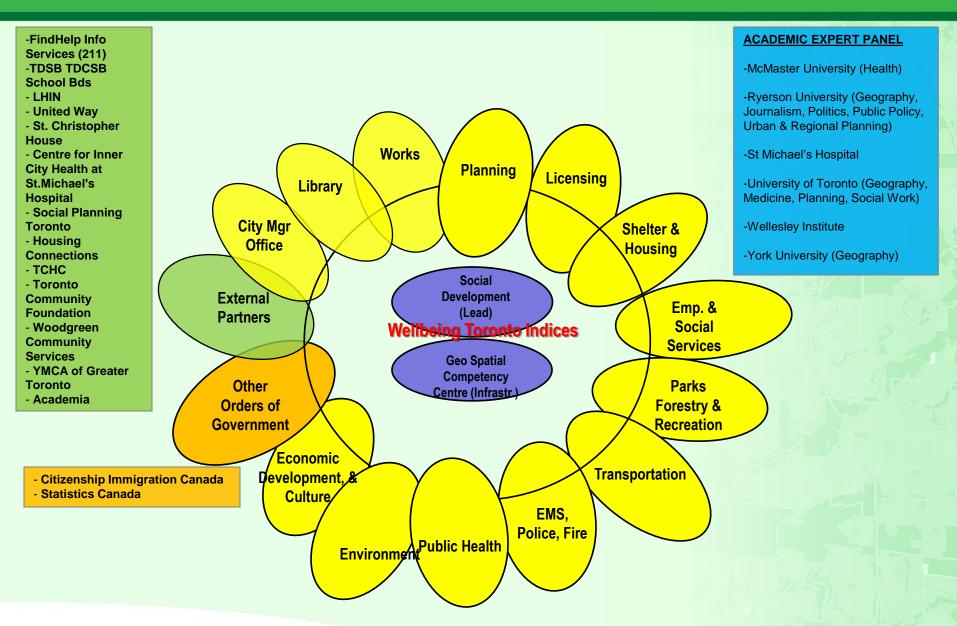
SNTF Analysis







Partnerships & Collaborations



QUALITY CONTROL

Accessibility: data can be obtained easily and at an affordable cost

Comparability: can be related to other indicators and standardized

Consistent: geographically spread and does not change much over time

Credible: believable to domain experts and comes from a reliable source

Relevant: indicator measures progress towards a goal, not just random number-counting. It resonates with the audience, both public and expert.

Measurable: indicator can be framed as a number, percentage or proportion

Valid: the indicator measures what it is intended to measure and not a by-product. Well-grounded in theory and fact.

Wellbeing Toronto

Indicator Domain Areas

Housing

Environment

Health

Safety

Education

Civics

Transport

Recreation

Culture

Economics

Human Services Infrastructure

Location of schools, libraries, recreation centres, etc.

Socio-demographics

Population Age, sex, income, education, etc.

Types of Indicators for first Release – June 2011

HEALTH

- Health outcomes (e.g., premature mortality)
- o Community-based programs & services

HOUSING

- City program use (e.g., rent bank applications)
- Social Infrastructure (social housing, long-term care for seniors)
- Housing locations

ECONOMICS

- Employment & unemployment
- Local employment

ENVIRONMENT

- Green space, tree canopy
- o Programs & resources (e.g., community gardens)

SAFETY

- o Incidents (e.g., fire, crime, EMS)
- Location of services

TRANSPORTATION

- Public transit use
- Traffic statistics

RECREATION

- o Program use
- Service infrastructure (arenas, parks & recreation centres)

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

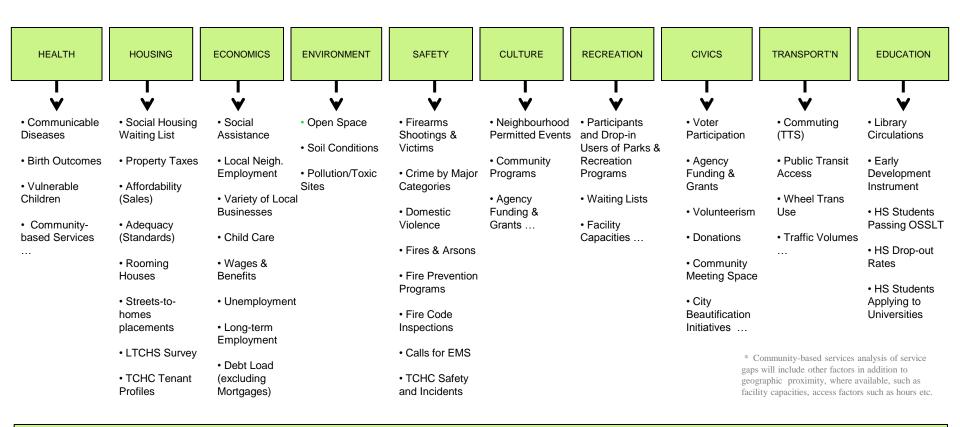
- City beautification initiatives
- Voter turnout
- City program use (e.g., rent bank applications)
- Social Infrastructure (social housing, long term care form seniors)
- Housing locations (highrises/condominiums)

EDUCATION

- School preparedness
- School statistics (applications to universities/colleges, drop out rates)

<u>DEMOGRAPHIC DATA</u> (age, gender, income etc.)

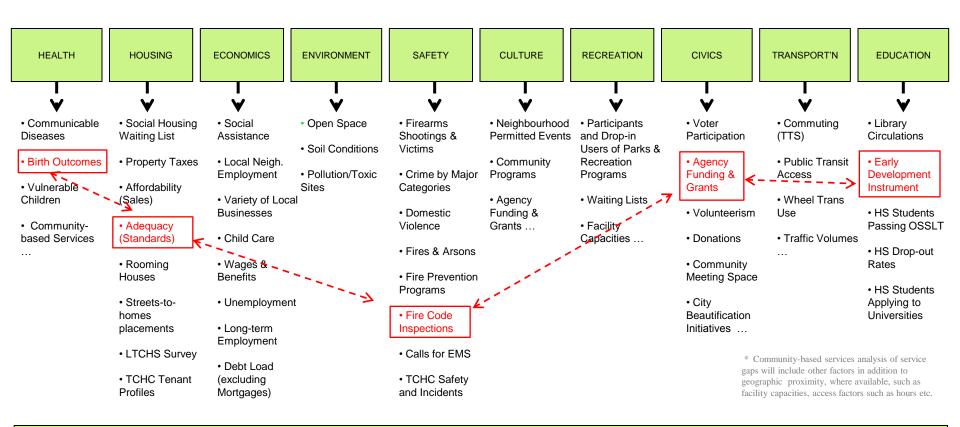
Version 1 – Indicators may change and evolve.



Socio-demographics: Age, Sex, Income, Ethnicity, Language, Poverty, Immigration, Tenure, etc.

Human Services Infrastructure: Recreation Centres, Police Stations, Parks, Libraries, TESS Offices, Clinics, Schools, etc.

Step 1. Choose metric indicators

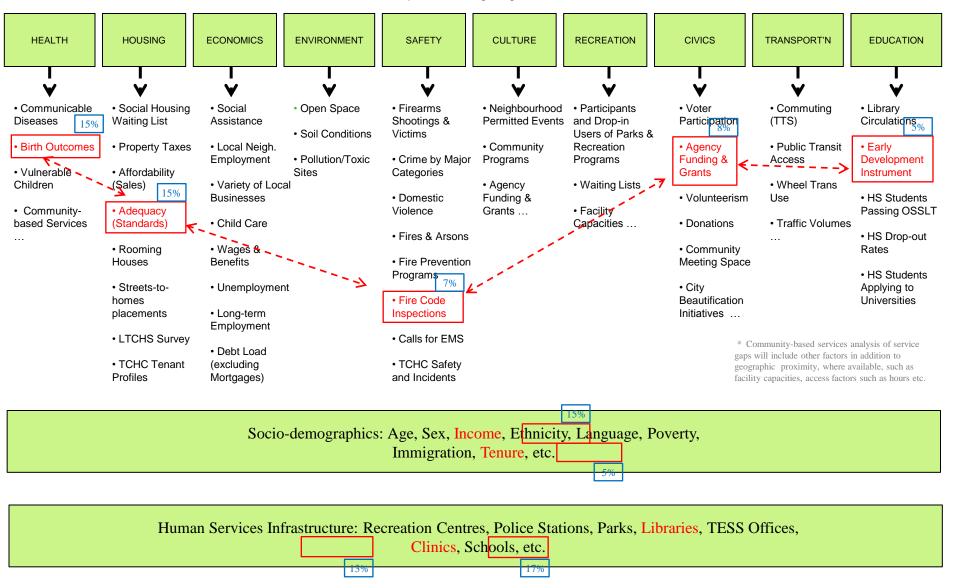


Socio-demographics: Age, Sex, Income, Ethnicity, Language, Poverty, Immigration, Tenure, etc.

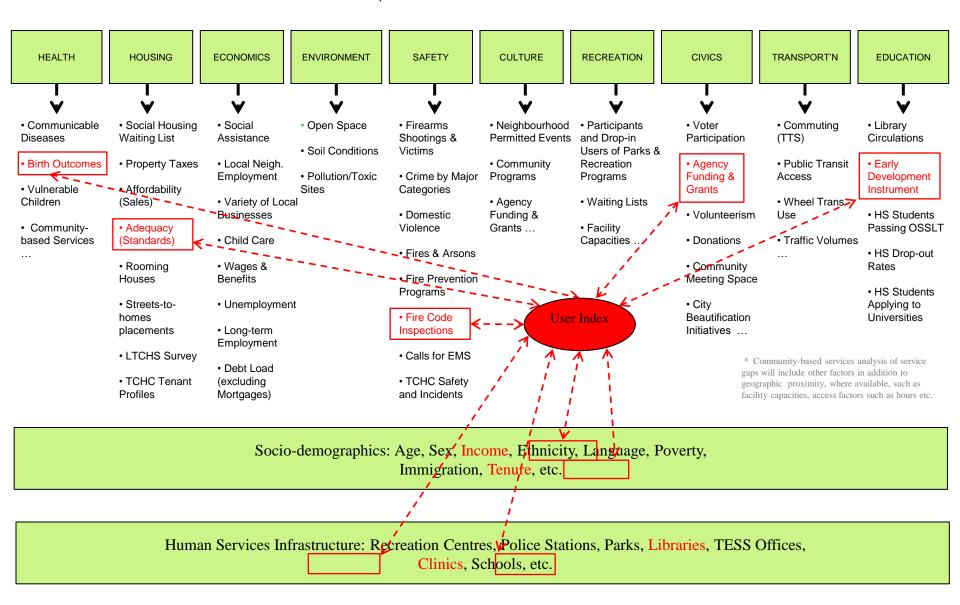
Human Services Infrastructure: Recreation Centres, Police Stations, Parks, Libraries, TESS Offices, Clinics, Schools, etc.

Step 2. Choose socio-demographic and infrastructure indicators.

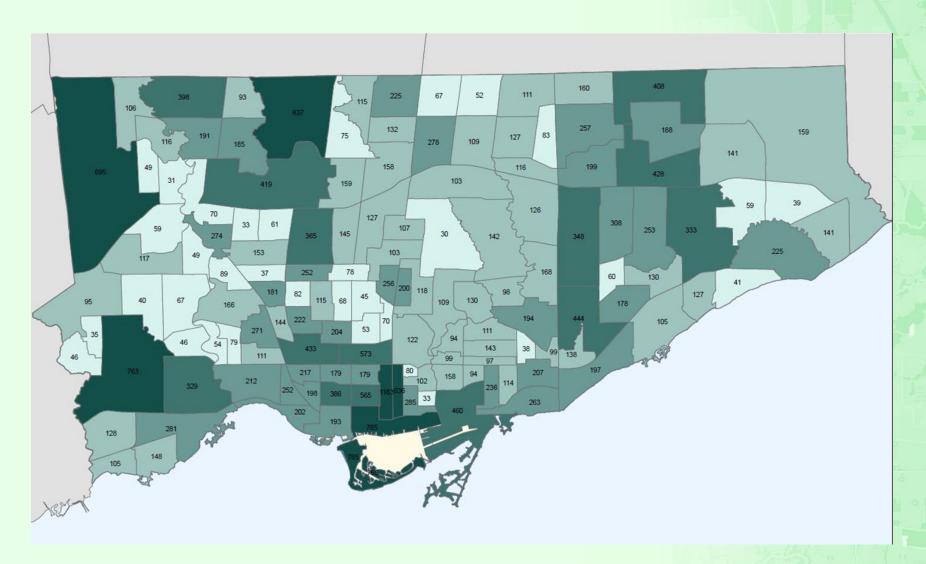
Step 3. Add weighting



Step 4. Create user-defined index.



Map the results!







Beta

LIVING IN TORONTO

DOING BUSINESS

VISITING TORONTO

ACCESSING CITY HALL

WELLBEING TORONTO

- About Wellbeing Toronto
- Acknowledgments
- <u>FAQ</u>
- Tutorial & Guide
- Survey



Works best in: Chrome 10, Firefox 4, Internet Explorer 9. May be slower in earlier versions. Does not work in IE6. Please upgrade to the latest version of your browser for optimal performance.

Get Started

SUMMARY of MIS-USE & OPTIONS FOR MITIGATION

Like any data resource, there can be misuse:

- Combining indicators and assuming causation
- □ Assuming overall neighbourhood level trends are the same across the entire neighbourhood
- ☐ Assuming that the greater presence of service locations means that "an area is well served"

Mitigation:

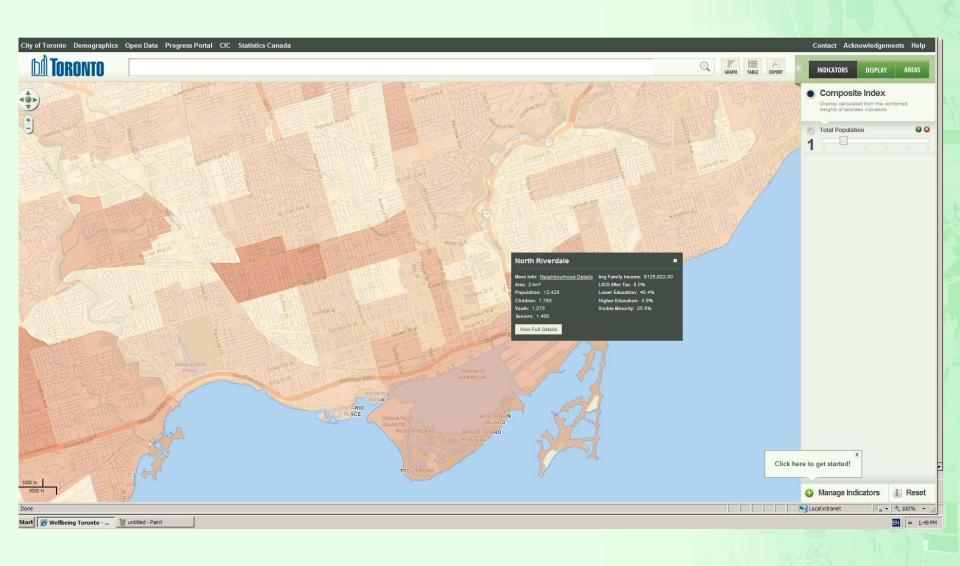
- ☐ All indicators will be accompanied by descriptions of the data
- Detailed guidebook is available including FAQ
- ☐ Govt and non-govt researchers concluded that it is better to present sound data and good notation to user community "openly," that fosters healthy debate on neighbourhood issues



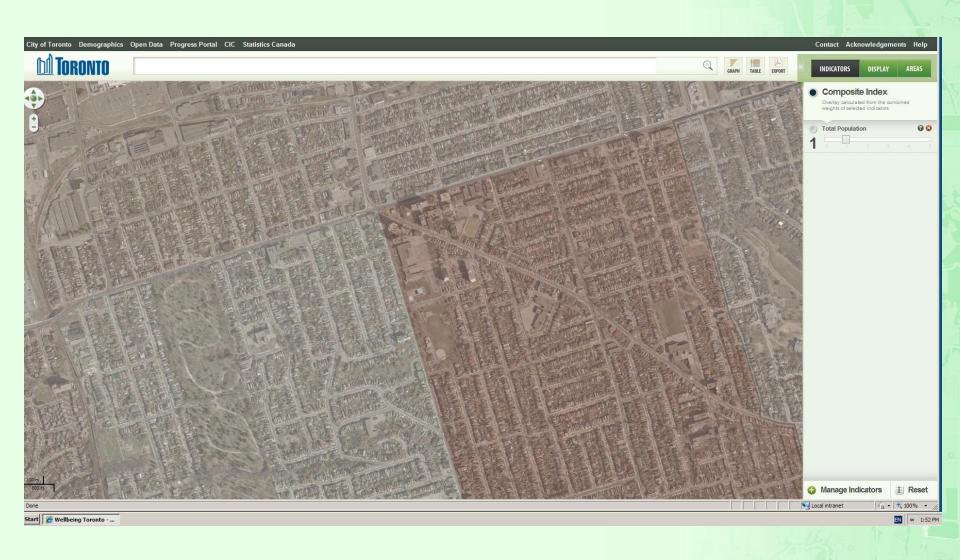
WellbeingToronto

Demo!

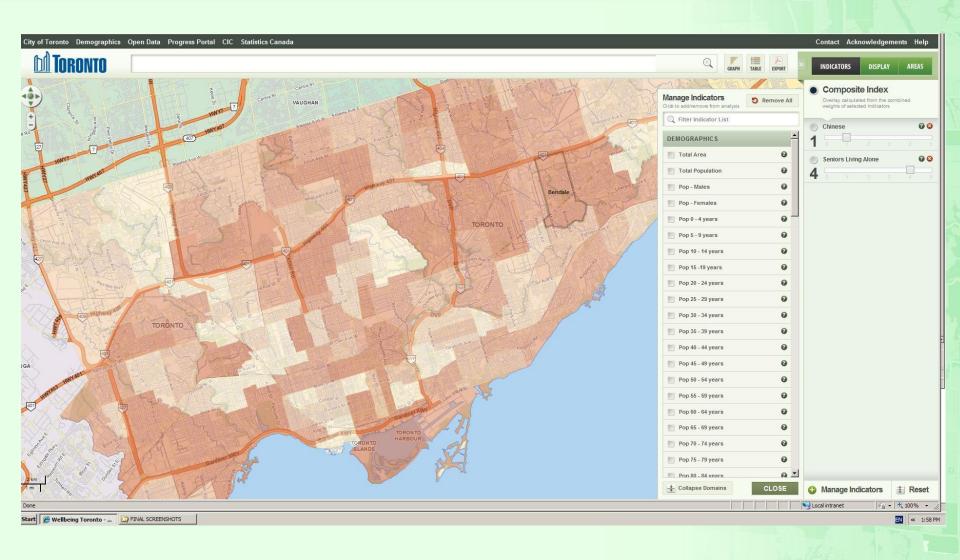
MISC. SCREEN SHOTS (BETA LAUNCH - JUNE 2011) - MAIN SCREEN



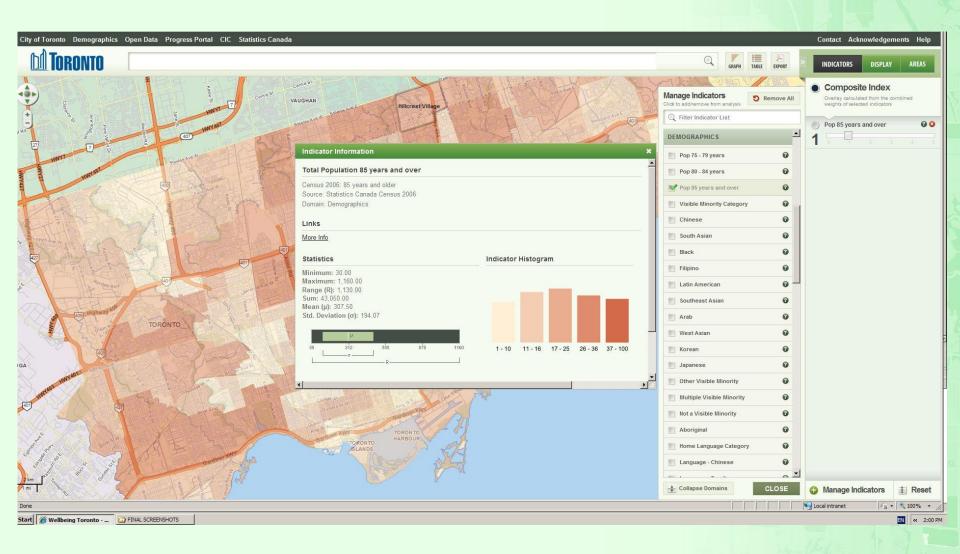
BASE MAP and ADDRESS SEARCHING



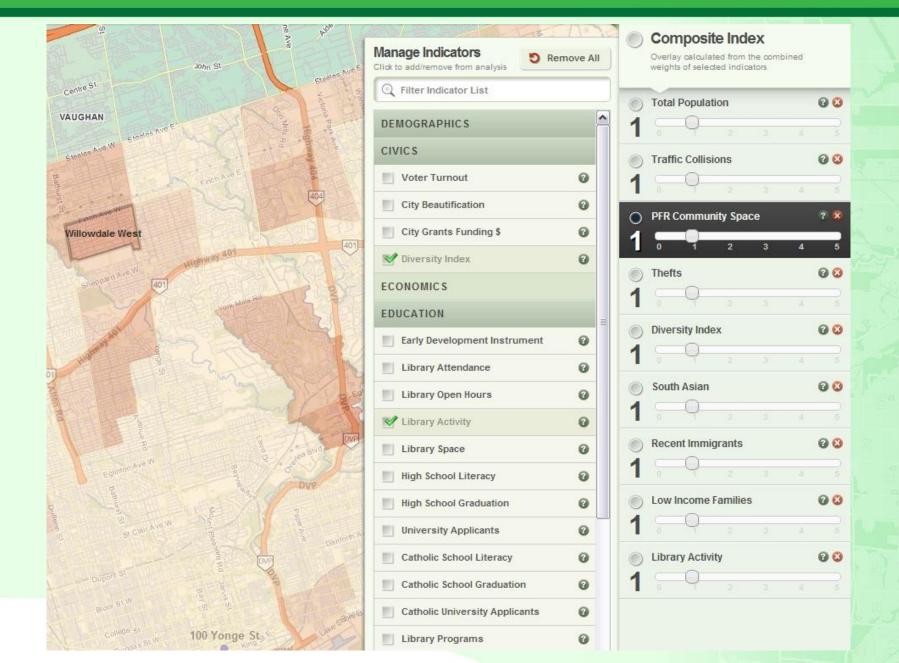
MAPPING MANY INDICATORS AT ONCE



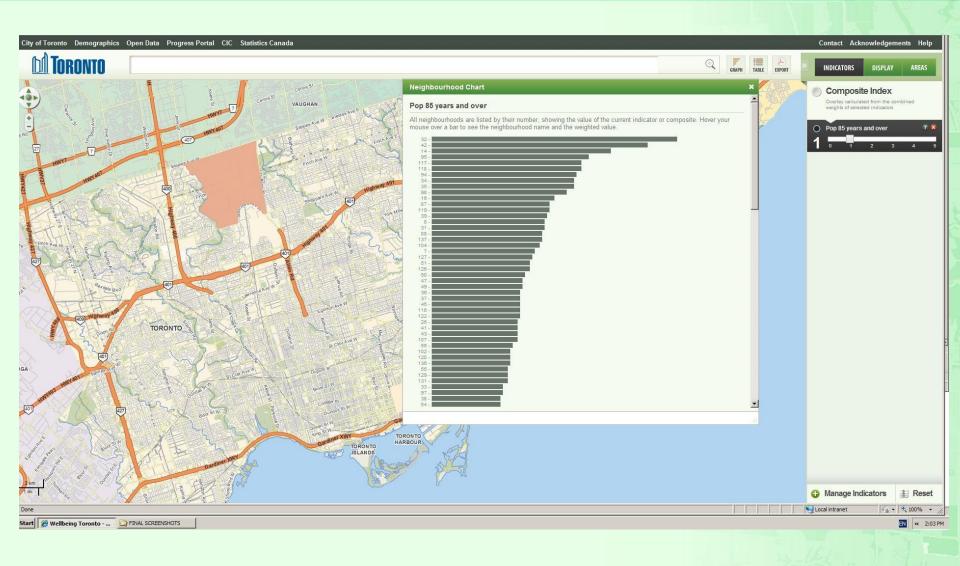
DETAILED STATISTICS



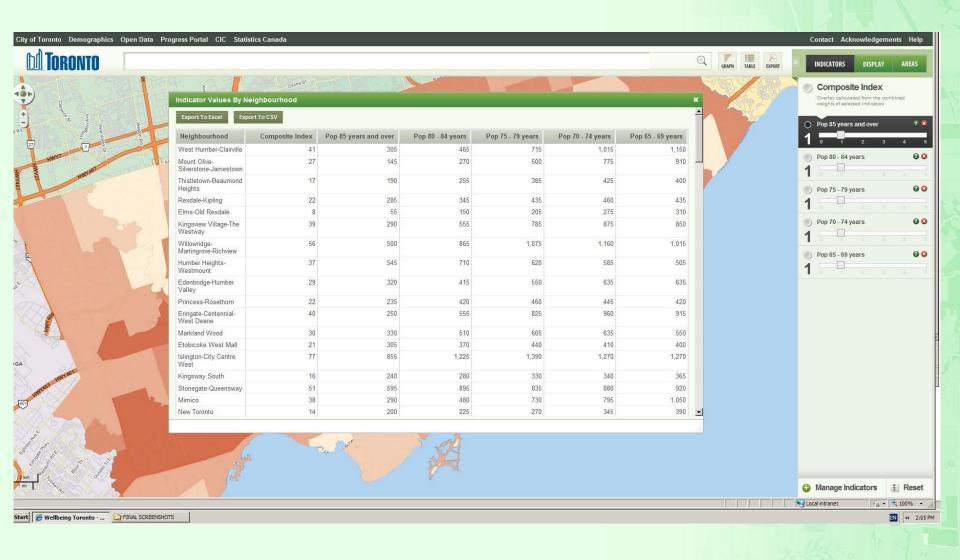
COMBINING STATISTICS



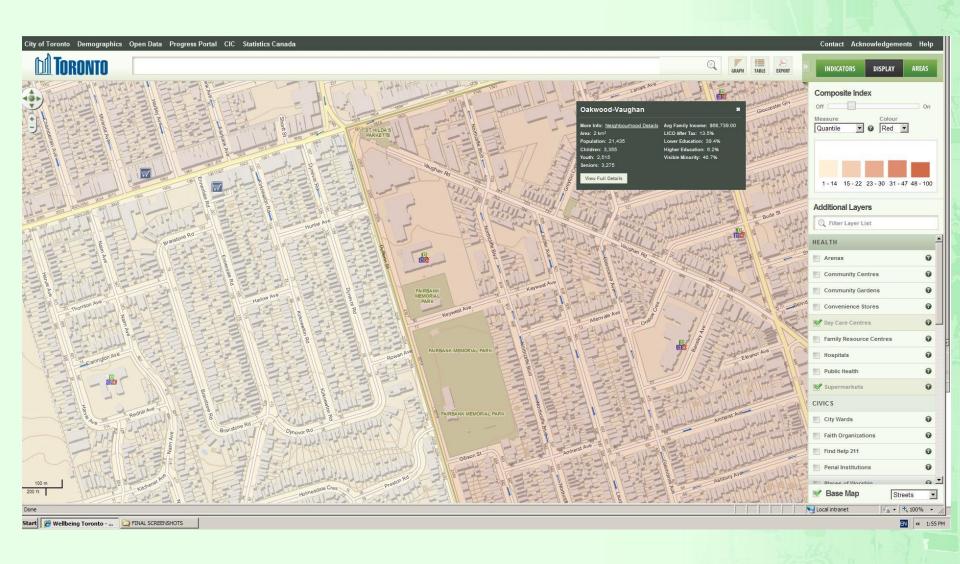
GRAPHING CAPABILITIES



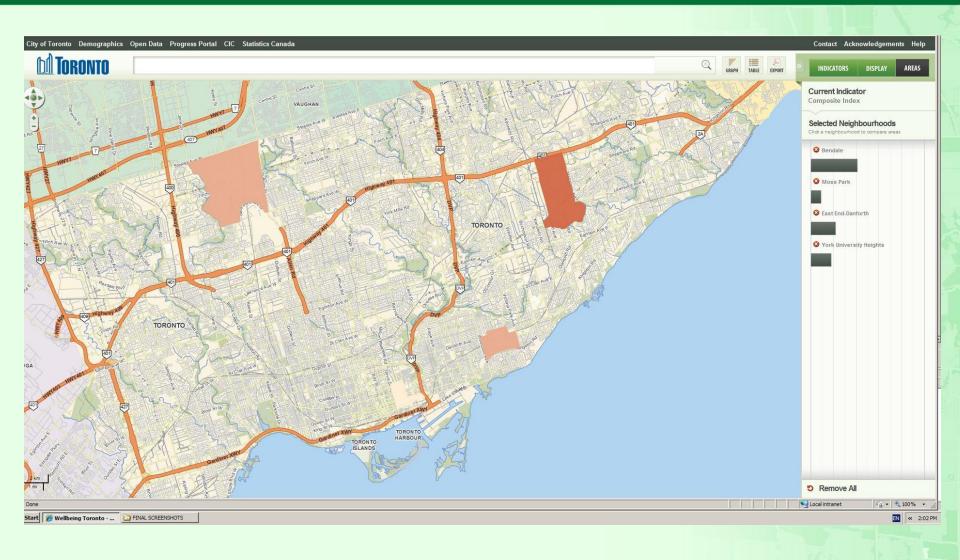
TABLES



SERVICE LOCATIONS



COMPARING NEIGHBOURHOOD DATA



PRINTING YOUR RESULTS

Childcare - Downtown



Composite Index

01 - 20

21 - 40

41 - 60

61 - 80

81 - 100

1 = Worse

100 = Better

This map was produced by the Wellbeing Toronto application. The content of the map and following charts (if any) are not endorsed by or affiliated with the City of Toronto in any way. Please consult the full Terms of Use for more details.

WellbeingToronto

Source: Wellbeing Toronto
Contact: spar@toronto.ca
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WELLBEING TORONTO by the NUMBERS

- **√ 1**st ...
 - the "first time" the City has created a strategic tool for a comprehensive cross-sectoral "systems" perspective on human services planning for place-based planning
 - the "first time" Statistics Canada has provided the City with "open use" (free public access and download) of core Census Data
 - the "first time" the City has created new I&T mapping approach to establish a new mapping standard corporately
 - the "first time" the City has adopted both an *Open Data* and *Open Analysis* concept towards information for the public
- ✓ **26,040** ... currently the number of *individual data elements* in WELLBEING TORONTO (186 indicators x 140 neighbourhoods)
- ✓ **39** ... the number of internal and external organizations on our Steering Committee
- ✓ 108,000 ... the number of web visits to WELLBEING TORONTO in <u>5 months</u> since launch, relative to...
- ✓ **110,000** ... the average number of <u>annual</u> web visits in the past to our existing web resources
- **◆ \$250,000** ... the total cost of the project to date (excluding staff time)

WHAT THE PUBLIC AND MEDIA ARE SAYING ...



Wellbeing Toronto website takes step in opening more data to local taxpayers



Cities across Canada have grappled with efforts to move data from the file cabinets of city hall to the computers of the people.

A new municipal venture called Wellbeing Toronto has marked a new step in that direction, since it will allow users to research statistics about 140 different neighbourhoods, and compare how they stack up.

Information collected by Statistics Canada, local school boards and the city itself was compiled to give residents a sense of how their

the most (non-subway) TTC stops? (Answer: West Humber-Clairville, with 326 stops.) Or which

area has the most sports facilities? (Answer: L'Amoreaux, with 78.) And most importantly, is

there a relationship between the two? (Answer: yes actually, most the city's gyms, fields, and

To give the application a workout, we went through all of the available data sets and compiled

a list (below the fold) of what we think are some of the more interesting comparisons and

rinks are in the suburbs, where there also tends to be more bus stops.)

streets compare to other parts of Toronto. The access could certainly transform how politicians decide to spend their money.











How does your neighbourhood rank? New site lets you compare



project

Wellbeing Toronto allows the user to select multiple indicators for a

Kensington Market

Lee Harvey Oswald's love





Wellbeing Toronto

his was also published at globalnews ca

The City of Toronto's long-awaited Wellbeing Toronto map site launched today (in beta), giving users the ability to map 140 officially-defined neighbourhoods by dozens of different data points, from arson to breast cancer screening to sports facilities. It's a much more user-friendly approach to open data than we've seen in Toronto (and elsewhere) up till now.

Most of the possible maps are based on census criteria: age, income, ethnicity, employment.

Many of the grimmer social indicators take a familiar checkmark shape across the face of the city. Premature mortality, for example, works southeast from Rexidate down Black Creek Drive into the west end, through patchy parts of downtown and then northeast into Scarborough. It's the shape of Bad Things in Toronto — it's repeated on maps I've created with high school dropouts, STIs, homicides with male victims and on and on.

In any case, this is an outstanding resource, which brings together a number of resources that were always public in a one-stop-shop format. The issues below are tweaks:

- Some work still needs to be done on user-friendliness. Library use is measured on a 1-8 scale, which I
 think' represents average annual contacts with the library system per year, but that isn't clearly
 entained.
- Actually, I'm not totally clear whether it's up to me to divide any given number by population or whether that's aiready done for me.
- The export-to-spreadsheet function isn't working properly it exports data other than the data in the

I am a Toronto-based journalist with experience creating and researching interactive maps, reporting and editing. I am a senior Web coordinator at globalnews.ca.

For much of 2010, I was a contributing editor at openfile.ca. I was a Web editor at thestar.com, the Toronto Star's Web site, from 2001 to mid-2010.

As well as being a generalist online editor, I created online interactive maps, on as wide a range of topics as possible. The subjects ranged from the serious, like reports of sexually transmitted disease or postal codes of drunk drwing suspects to maps that are just interesting like dog licences or the range of urban bees.



cleared and full service has resumed on the Y

University - Spadina Line. #TTC | 2:07 PM No.

Trains are currently bypassing Lawrence Wes

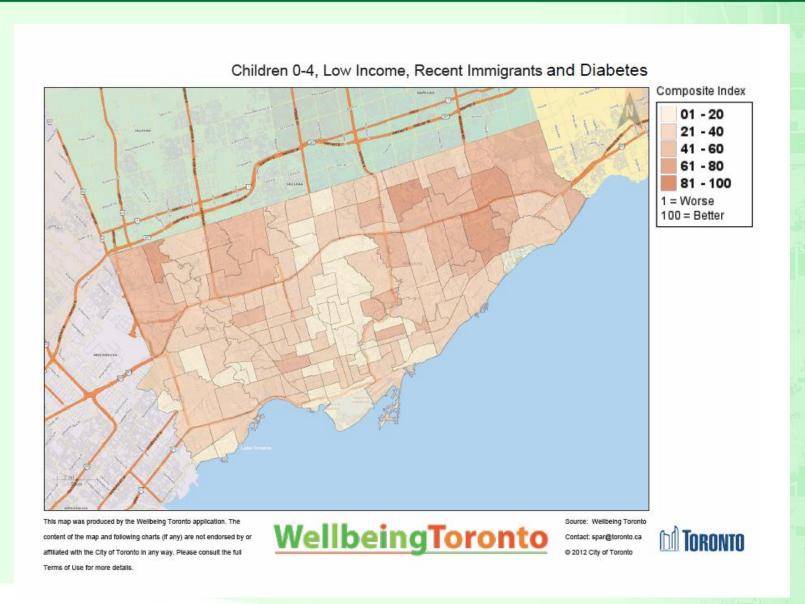
bothways due to a Toronto Police Services Inv

ALL CLEAR: The signal problem is now clear as

#TTC | 2:02 PM Nov 21

Plus Blogs Blogs and Blogs...

Example of City Use (Public Health)



Example of Private Sector Use



NEXT STEPS

WHERE WE ARE NOW...

Enhancements...

Community feedback & training

Working on further collaborations

MORE INDICATORS!

Intermediate Outcomes:

- □ Fact-based tool available to support planning and decision making
- Better-informed decision making by funders, policy makers, and the community
- Improved transparency in planning, analysis and decision making
- ☐ Improved coordination among funders, and policy-makers

Long-Term Outcomes:

- ☐ Enhanced understanding of the functioning of neighbourhoods and their service systems
- ☐ Improved ability to identify common outcomes that cross sectors and organizations

NEW FRONTIERS TO CONQUER

BILATERAL OPENNESS: Govts are getting better at *OUTBOUND* data (eg., releasing data), but are not yet equipped to deal with INCOMING data(e.g., value-added data that communities want to share with govt).

COMMON DEFINITIONS: What is considered OD?

STANDARDIZED LICENSING: What is considered open use?

CULTURE SHIFT (OPEN GOVT): Realization that DATA is not what makes one unique but rather the KNOWLEDGE applied to its use!

ENHANCED INTERNAL STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES: Commitment to create government systems that understand and integrate with OD principles vs. internal resources

ACCESSIBILITY: The challenges with disabilities, generational challenges, and those with other languages...

OPEN ANALYSIS: OD should be more than just a site for raw data! It should be about connecting and sharing knowledge as well.

RESOURCES: Not all data is from Govt. Finding creative ways to release free data while recognizing existing funding mechanisms, SLA's, MOU's, as well as the resources required to collect and maintain such data!

THE NEW CURRENCY: Creative collaboratives to share data instead of money, but how do we do that under current funding and fiscal resourcing?



Other Statistical Resources at the City of Toronto

- ✓ Social Atlas
 http://www.toronto.ca/demographics/atlas.htm
- ✓ Neighbourhood Profiles

 http://www.toronto.ca/demographics/neighbourhoods.htm
- Ward Profiles
 http://app.toronto.ca/wards/jsp/wards.jsp
- Labour Force Data

 http://www.toronto.ca/invest-in-toronto/labour_force.htm

 http://www.toronto.ca/economic_profile/labour_force.htm
- Employment Data
 http://www.toronto.ca/demographics/surveys.htm

For more information contact:

Harvey Low
Manager, Social Research
Telephone: 416-392-8660
Email: hlow@toronto.ca

Wellbeing Toronto is located on the City's website at: www.toronto.ca/wellbeing



THE COMPOSITE INDEX EXPLAINED...

How the Composite (user) Index is built:

Raw hood aggregates \rightarrow 0-100 scale \rightarrow 1-100 scale \rightarrow weighted composite index

- 0-100 scaled value = a = 100 * ((raw value minimum) / range)
- 1-100 scaled value = b = a + ((100 a) / 100)
- **Composite Index (inside app)** = (v1 * w1) + (v2 * w2) / (w1 + w2)

Weighting options in the app are 0-5 (0=off, 1=lowest, 5=highest)