

# IGNITE SHOWCASE: PART I

Wednesday morning, 11:00 a.m. – 11:30 p.m.

These 5-minute presentations give a lightning-quick overview of a project or technology.

## Exploring Neighborhood Inequality

**Sean Capperis**, Data Manager and Research Analyst at the NYU Furman Center

In the 2013 edition of the [State of New York City's Housing and Neighborhoods](#), the NYU Furman Center's annual report of neighborhood indicators, we examined trends in income inequality in New York City over the past two decades. We found that income inequality indeed increased from 1990 to 2012. Similar to other large U.S. cities and the country as a whole, the share of households earning generally middle incomes fell, while the share of households earning lower and higher incomes grew. The highest- and lowest-income households also remained spatially isolated. By connecting neighborhood-level Census and administrative data, we observed changes in the neighborhood environments that people of different incomes were exposed to. While neighborhood environments generally improved for the city as a whole and also for lower-income households, by 2012, major disparities still existed between higher- and lower-income households.

## Lessons Learned from the RI DataHUB Data Story Process

**Rebecca Lee**, Information Group Director at The Providence Plan

The RI DataHUB is a statewide integrated data system (IDS) for Rhode Island maintained by The Providence Plan (ProvPlan). Since 2009, ProvPlan has slowly built out the back-end of the system, expanded its scope by partnering with new data providers, and worked with a variety of stakeholders to use the integrated data to inform policy and practice. One key mechanism for onboarding new data partners, exploring important issue areas, and providing public access to the DataHUB's vast data is through the production and publication of "Data Stories. After four years of experimenting with the process of creating Data Stories, ProvPlan has witnessed the good, the bad, and the ugly of shared story development.

## **Flow Charts, Web Maps, and Block Teams: Addressing the Problem Property Issue in St. Louis**

**Eleanor Tutt**, Data Management Coordinator at Rise St. Louis

This year, Rise began working with Dutchtown South Community Corporation (DSCC) on a seemingly simple task: “let’s map problem properties!” During the process of creating the map, we discovered and charted a complex problem property enforcement system – complete with datasets in silos – and we identified opportunities for DSCC block team captains to mobilize neighbors more effectively around the issue. We also used BootLeaf – a responsive template that combines Bootstrap, Leaflet, and typeahead.js – to quickly create a web map display for DSCC staff and volunteers. This combination of process analysis, web mapping, and on-the-ground engagement is assisting DSCC in using limited resources more strategically – and also demonstrates the value of digging deeper into the policies and processes that surround a single spreadsheet.

## **From Fact Books to MapBox: The Evolution and Impact of Woodstock Institute’s Data Services**

**Katie Buitrago**, Woodstock Institute

Woodstock Institute uses data as a key tool to drive its work to expand economic opportunity in the Chicago region and nationwide. Over the years, Woodstock has actively worked to develop its presentation of data on the economic well-being of the Chicago region and make it more useful and accessible to community partners, evolving from hard-copy books and a popup-based website query tool, to a Tableau-based data portal, a CKAN data library, and a TileMill/MapBox-based mapping tool. This presentation will cover how the evolution of Woodstock Institute’s data provision has impacted its work and helped it reach a broader audience.

## **Domestic Violence Network People Matching**

**Jay Colbert**, GIS Project Manager at the Polis Center at IUPUI

The Polis Center at IUPUI is collaborating with the Domestic Violence Network (DVN) of Indiana whose mission it is to engage the community to end domestic violence through advocacy, education, and collaboration. Our project involves the analysis of victims and perpetrators from multiple data sources including a domestic violence shelter, local police and prosecutor’s offices, and protective order data. A central focus was to identify a unique count of victims across the data sources which required identification by name, date of birth, race, and gender. Phase 1 used an in-house solution while phase 2 utilized a commercial person-matching software solution.