



ROMAN (15-10 BC)



MEDIEVAL (1300 - 1600)



CERDÀ PLAN (1859)



UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION (1888)



INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (1900)



UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION (1929)



OLYMPIC GAMES (1992)



FÒRUM (2004)



SMART CITY (2014)







Not Readable Machine Readable Human Readable





The CBS databases receive feeds from 2 systems - CHIPPS and FMPS. The CHIPPS dat

contains information regarding HR changes to city personnel which impacts the budg



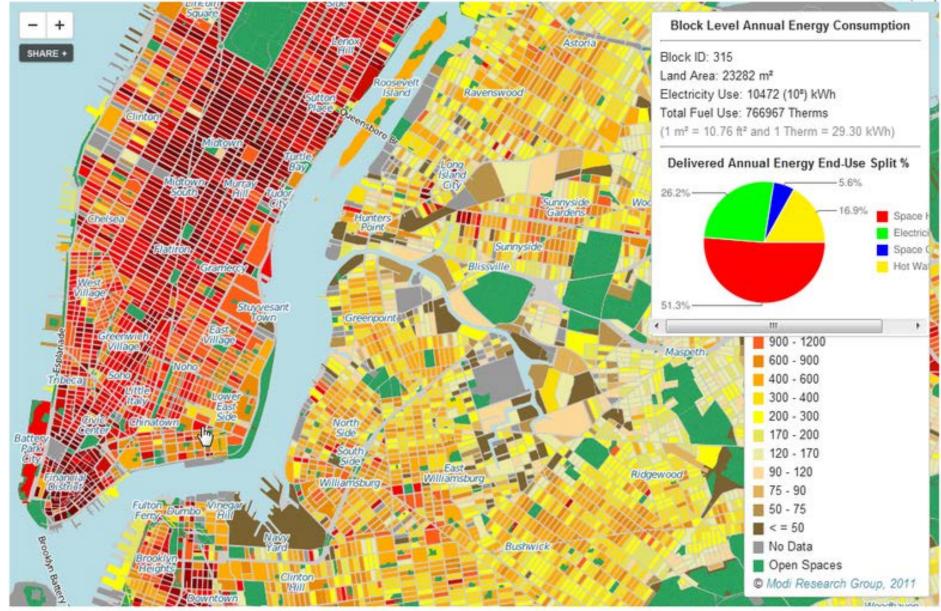




Database Detail

Comments:

Database Name:	Chicago Budget System (CBS)
Description:	The CBS database contains the operating budget for the city.
Business Owner:	Office of Budget and Management
Contact Information:	121 North LaSalle Street Room 604 Chicago, IL 60602 Contact: Kelley Quinn 3 312-744-7790 Kelley.Quinn@cityofchicago.org
Data Period:	Current fiscal year
Software Platform:	Oracle
General Accuracy, Completeness, Limitations:	CBS was custom-built for the City of Chicago and rolled out in 2002, with subsequent enhancements. Data is added and updated daily in the system for any given fiscal year completion of a fiscal year, the data is stored for historical reference. Data collection with the 2003 budget.



Data Source: Spatial distribution of urban building energy consumption by end use B. Howard, L. Parshall, J. Thompson, S. Hammer, J. Dickinson, V. Modi





Quantitative Analysis of NYC Open Data: Every data set that the city releases tells a story. This blog is all about telling those stories, one data set at a time.

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JUNE 2, 2014

Success: How NYC Open Data and Reddit Saved New Yorkers Over \$55,000 a Year

Editors Note: Welcome! Excited about the press this is getting. What an honor. Feel free to follow IQuantNY on facebook or twitter if you are into Open Data and/or NYC.

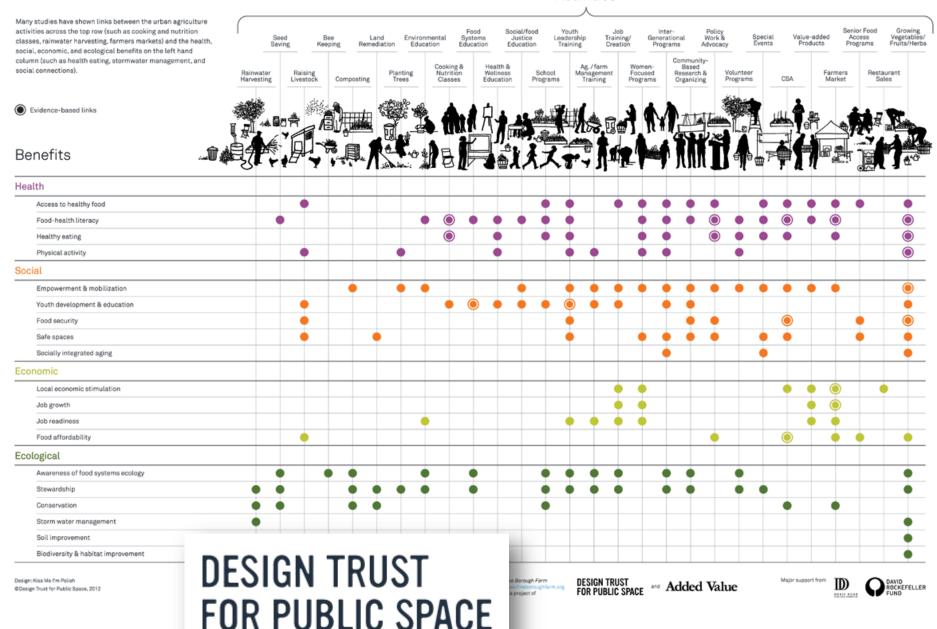
NYC generates an enormous amount of data each year, and for the most part, it stays behind closed doors. But thanks to the Open Data movement, signed into law by Bloomberg in 2012 and championed over the last several years by Borough President Gale Brewer, along with other council members, we now get to see a small slice of what the city knows. And that slice is growing.

There have been some detractors along the way; a senior attorney for the NYPD said in 2012 during a council hearing that releasing NYPD data in csv format was a problem because they were "concerned with the integrity of the data itself" and because "data could be manipulated by people who want 'to make a point' of some sort". But our democracy is built on the idea of free speech; we let all the information out and then let reason lead the way.

In some ways, Open Data adds another check and balance into government: its citizens. I've watched the perfect example of this check work itself out over the past month. You may have caught my post that used parking ticket data to identify the fire hydrant in New York City that was generating the most income for the city in the form of fines: \$33,000 a year. And on the next block, the second most profitable hydrant was generating \$24,000 a year. That's two consecutive blocks with hydrants generating over \$55,000 a year. But there was a problem. In my post, I laid out why these two parking spots were extremely confusing and basically seemed like a trap; there was a wide "curb extension" between the street and the hydrant, making it appear like the hydrant was not by the street. Additionally, the DOT had painted parking spots right where you would be

METRICS FRAMEWORK

Activities







"I really believe in making data driven decisions"

Roads



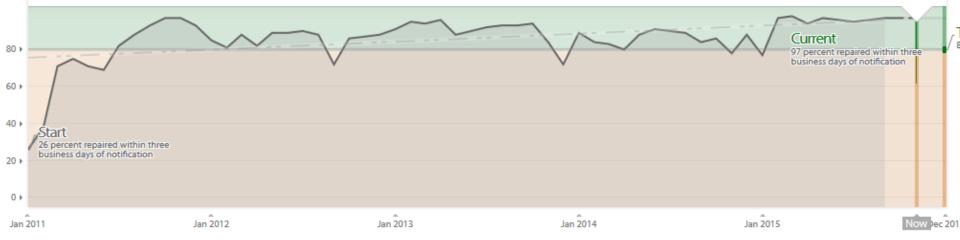
Repair 80 percent or more of potholes within three days of notification

Repair potholes quickly Explorethedata>

97 percent repaired within three business days of notification Current as of Sep 2015

80 percent repaired within three business days of notification Dec 2015 Target





"In God we trust, but... show me the data!"

Tony Yarber



