Use of Data in Local Government Decision-Making Across the State: Preliminary Findings from the Fall 2011 Michigan Public Policy Survey (MPPS)

Presentation for the Michigan Local Government Benchmarking Consortium Conference December 8, 2011

Presentation Outline

- Overview of the Michigan Public Policy Survey (MPPS)
- Review of the Fall 2011 MPPS questionnaire items on performance management
- Summary of findings on the use of data in decision-making by jurisdictions across the state
- How else the MPPS can help policymakers looking to improve data-driving decision making

Background: An Overview of CLOSUP

- The Center for Local, State, and Urban Policy (CLOSUP) was founded at the Ford School of Public Policy in 2001
- A small research center with a core staff of 4 permanent employees and additional research staff and faculty working on a wide variety of research projects, events, & courses
- The Center's primary mission is to conduct and support applied academic research that informs local, state, and urban policy issues, both in Michigan and beyond

Background: The Development of the MPPS

- Problem: information gap in the policymaking process
 - Great deal of data available on Michigan's citizens
 - Certain amount of data available on Michigan's businesses
 - Lack of data on Michigan's local governments and public officials
- Solution: new ongoing survey program focused on local government and local government leaders

Michigan Public Policy Survey: Overview

■ A Census Survey

- Targeted respondents are the <u>chief elected</u> and <u>chief appointed</u> official in every single Michigan county, city, township, and village
- Conducted twice per year (Spring and Fall)
- Administered online for $\sim 5/6$ of the sample, via hardcopy questionnaire for $\sim 1/6$ of the sample
- 60-70% response rate by jurisdiction
- Survey content is developed in close partnership with MML,
 MTA, and MAC, as well as Advisory Committees made up of topic experts

Michigan Public Policy Survey: Overview

■ Goals for the Survey Program

- Fill the critical information gap about challenges and opportunities at the local level.
- Provide information to local leaders about peers across the state, spread best practices and grass-roots innovative solutions.
- Provide a voice for local-level concerns to policymakers in Lansing, foundations, community organizations, etc.
- Build a longitudinal data archive to allow tracking of fundamental changes.

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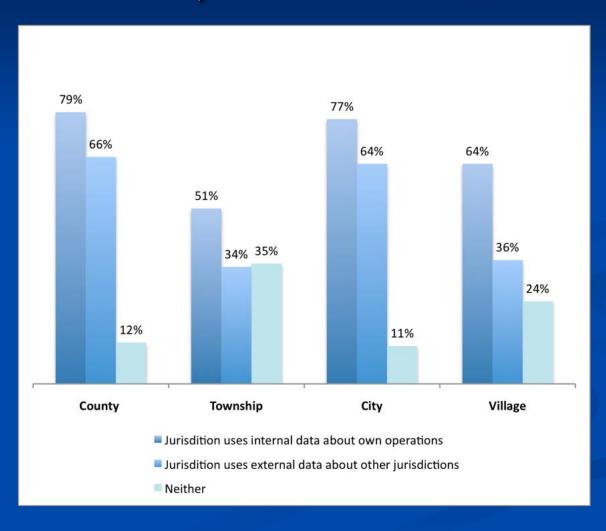
MPPS Fall 2011 questionnaire

- Who uses internal and/or external data to help their jurisdictions' decision making?
- Among those who do: what kinds? how extensively? how effective is it? who supports its use? what problems has the jurisdiction faced in doing performance management?
- Among those who don't: are they considering it? how would they by likely to use it? what assistance would they need to institute it? who would support its use? what problems would the jurisdiction face in doing performance management?
- Dashboards and Citizen's Guides

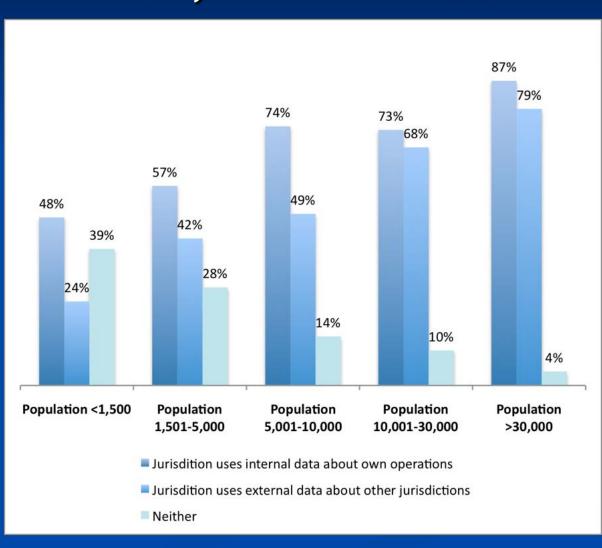
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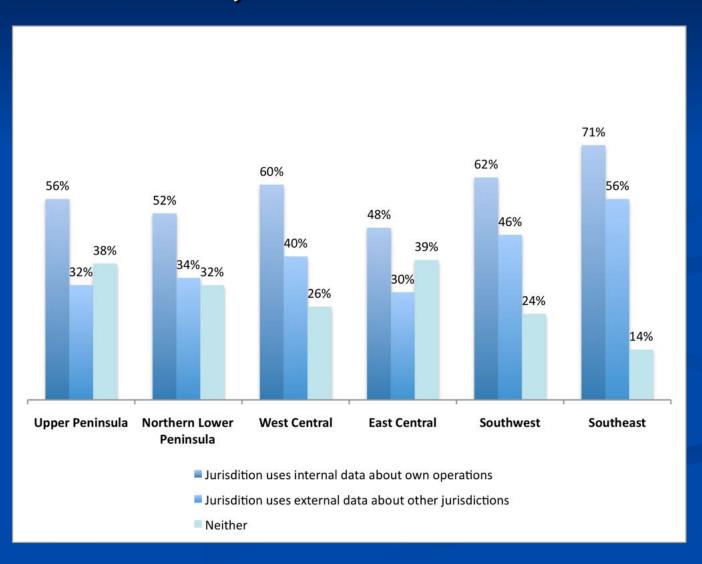
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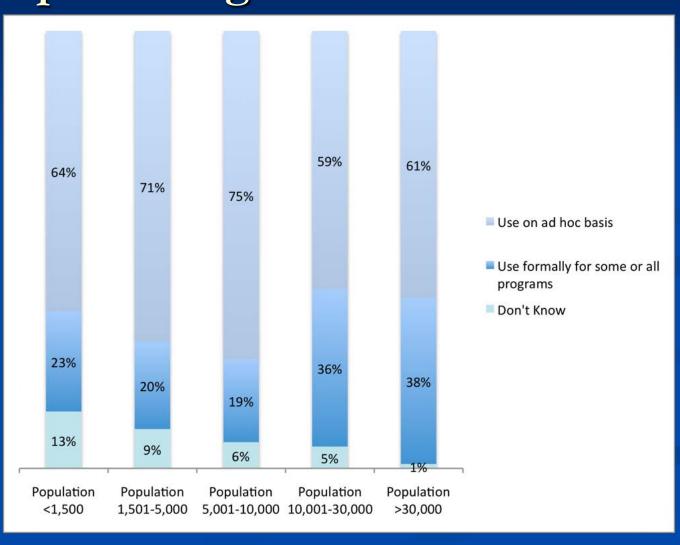


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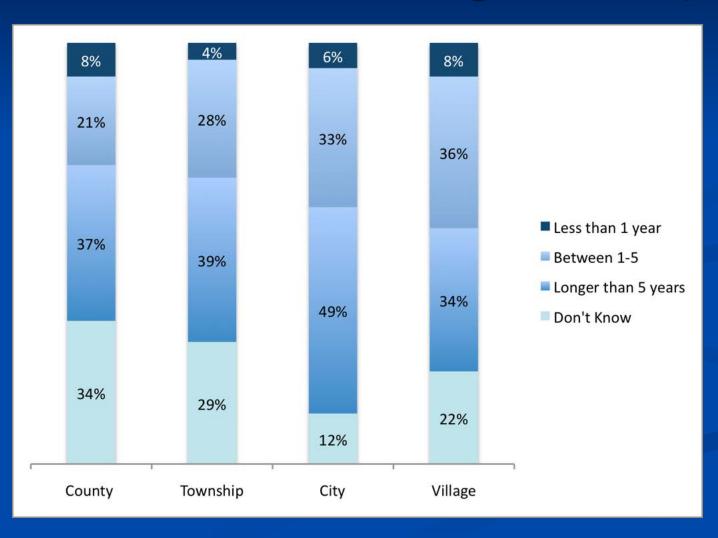


The "Yes" Track

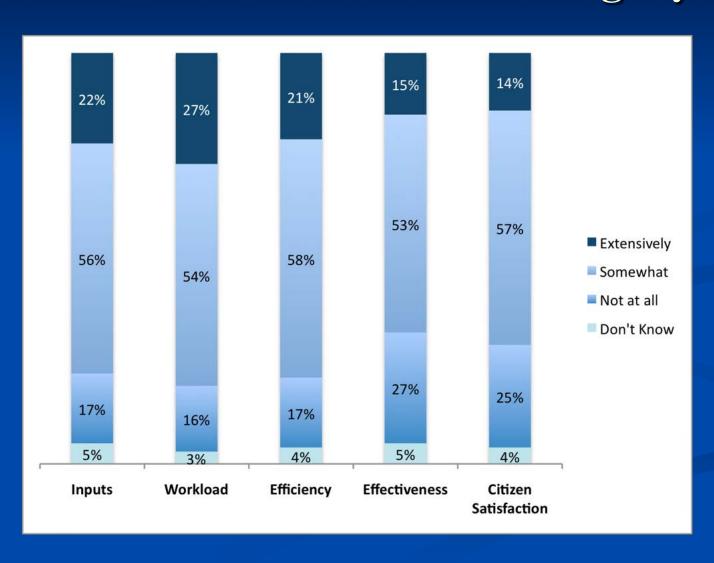
Two-thirds of data-using jurisdictions report doing so on an ad hoc basis



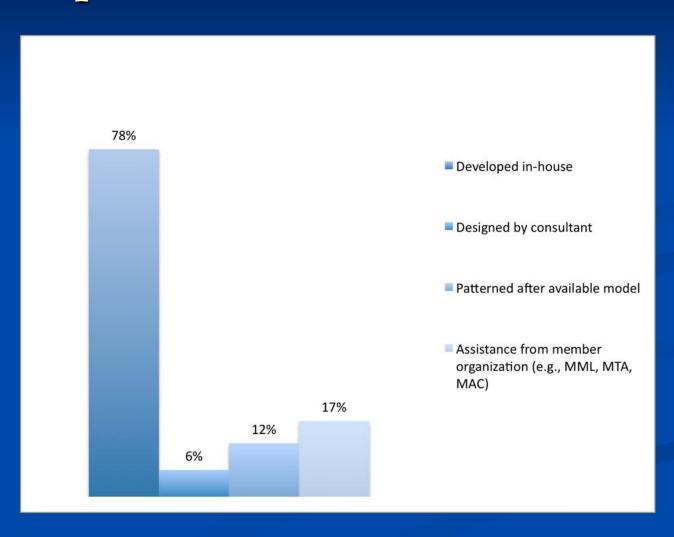
Nearly half of all cities have been using performance measures longer than 5 years



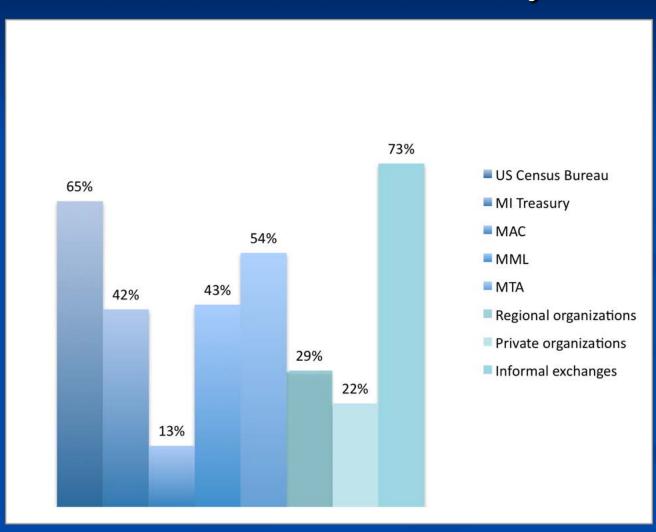
Workload measures most extensively used, effectiveness and citizen satisfaction slightly less so



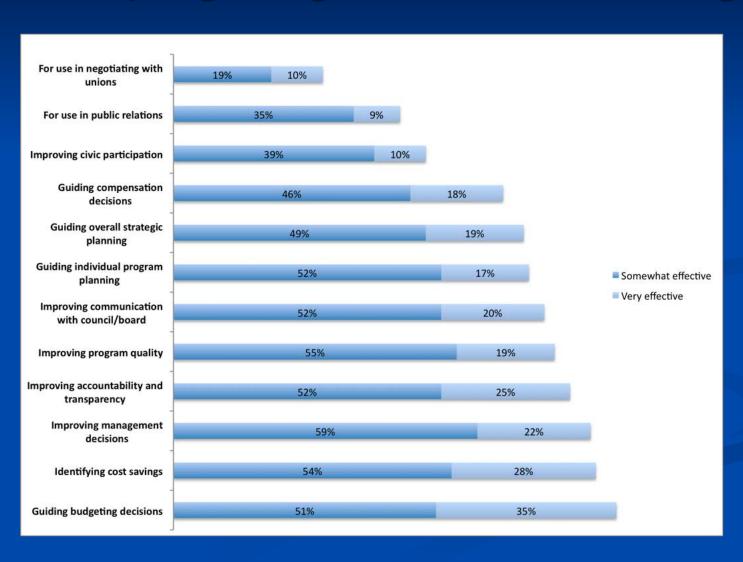
Most Michigan jurisdictions develop their internal performance measures themselves



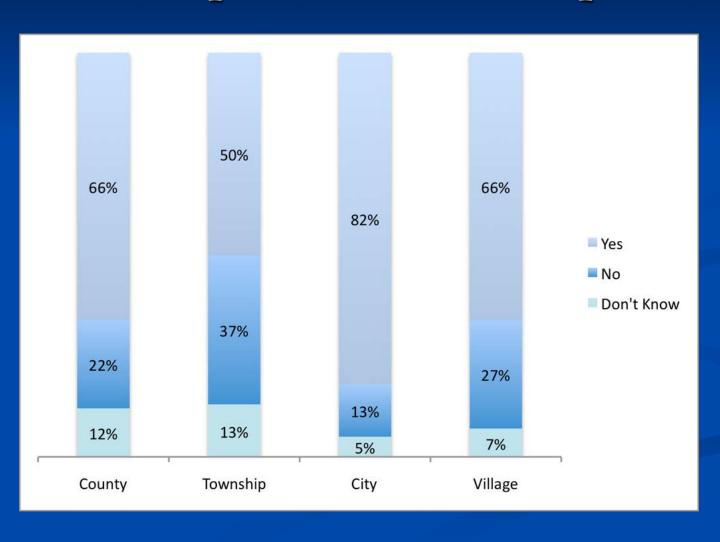
Michigan jurisdictions gather their external measures from a variety of sources



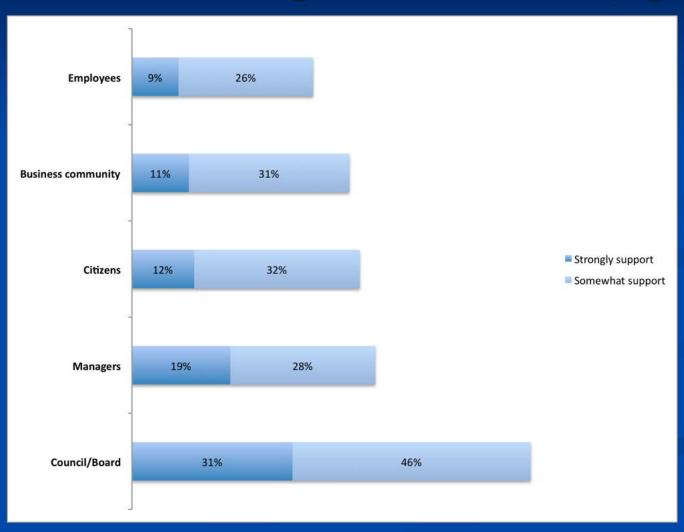
Officials say performance measures generally effective, particularly at guiding decisions & cost savings



A majority of jurisdictions share their performance data publicly



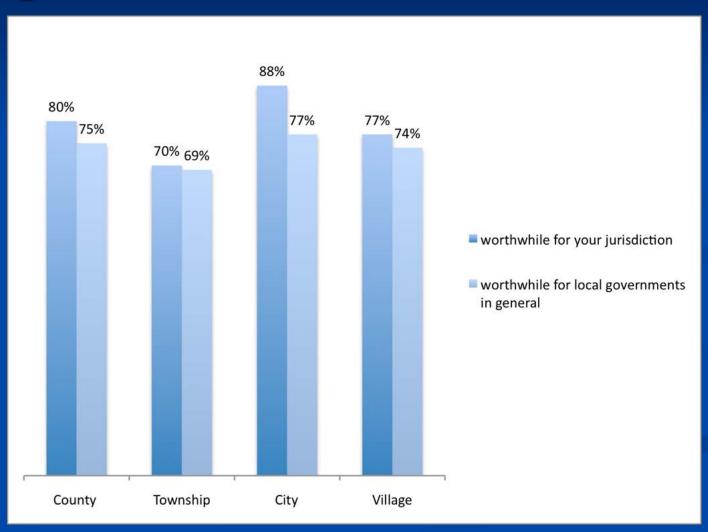
Officials report overall support for performance management from key groups



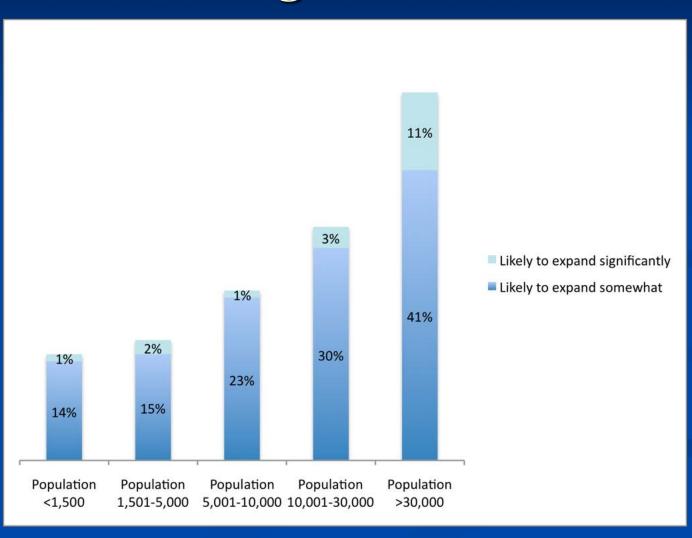
Four in ten officials cite 'ability to change' as a problem in their use of performance data



Three in four local officials feel performance management worthwhile for them and others

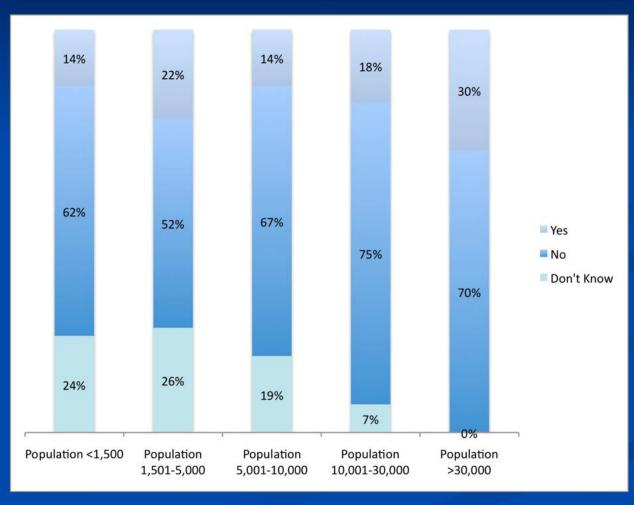


22% of jurisdictions plan to expand performance management in next 12 months

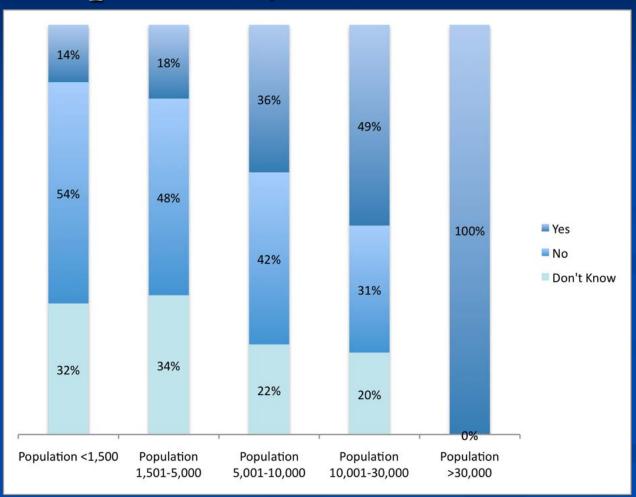


The "No" Track

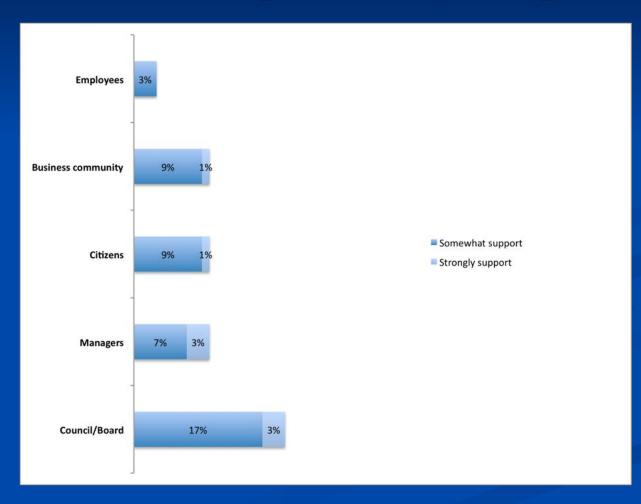
Only 17% of non-users say they engaged in performance management in the past



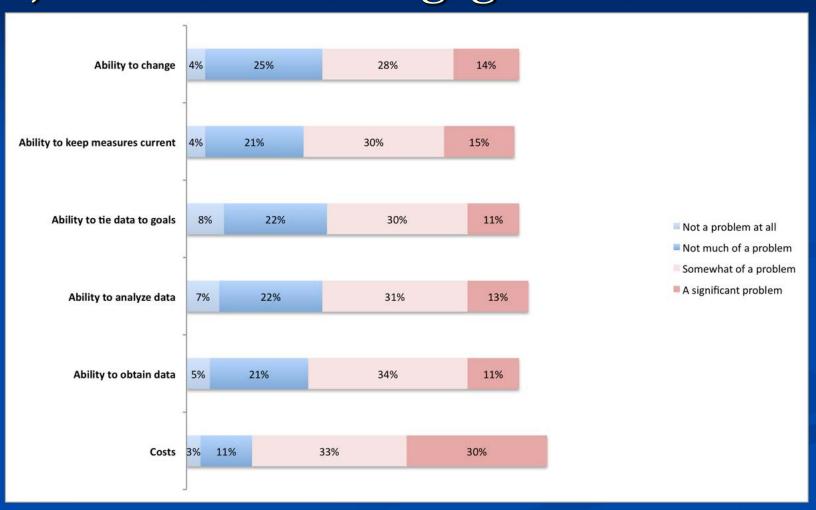
Plans for new data use in the future depend on jurisdiction size



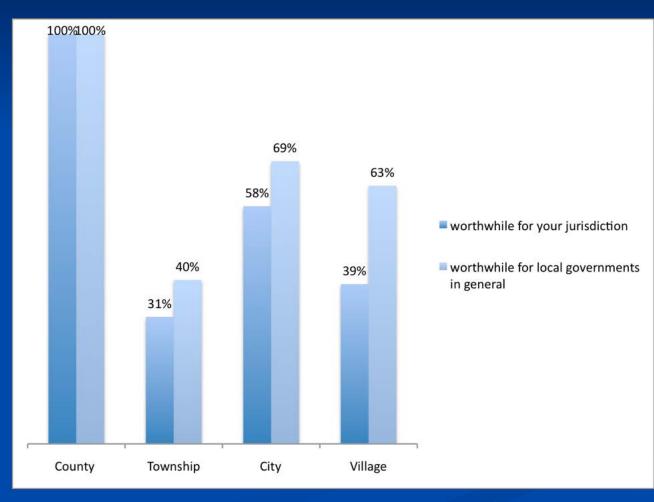
Not much support or opposition to performance management among key groups



Cost the biggest anticipated problem for jurisdictions not engaged in data use

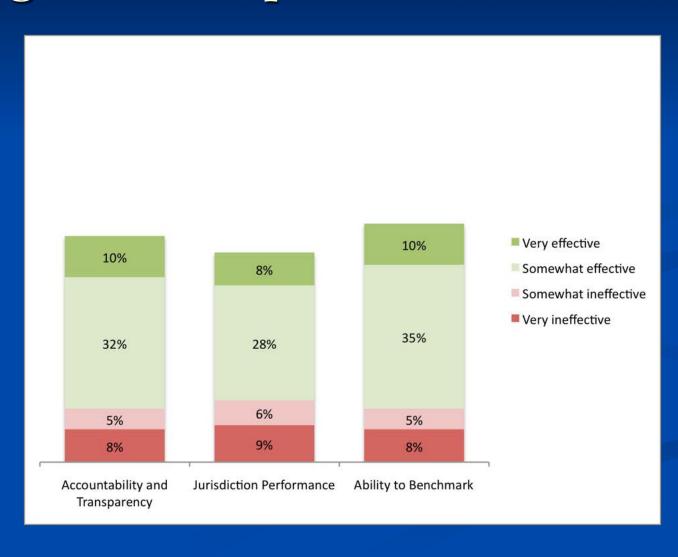


Only 1/3 of non-users think performance management would be worthwhile for them

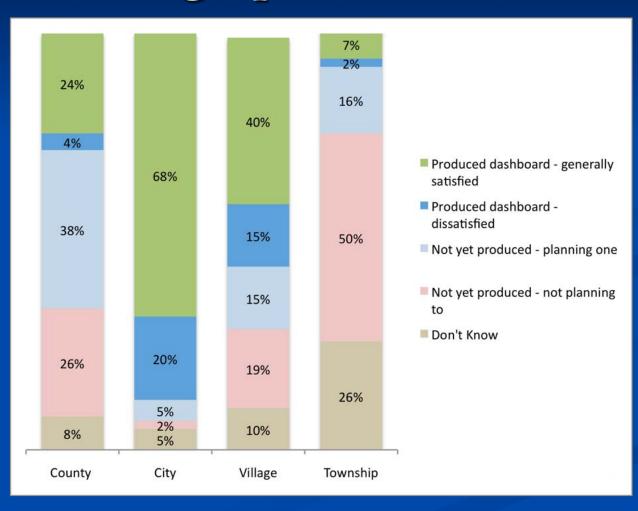


Dashboards and Citizen's Guides

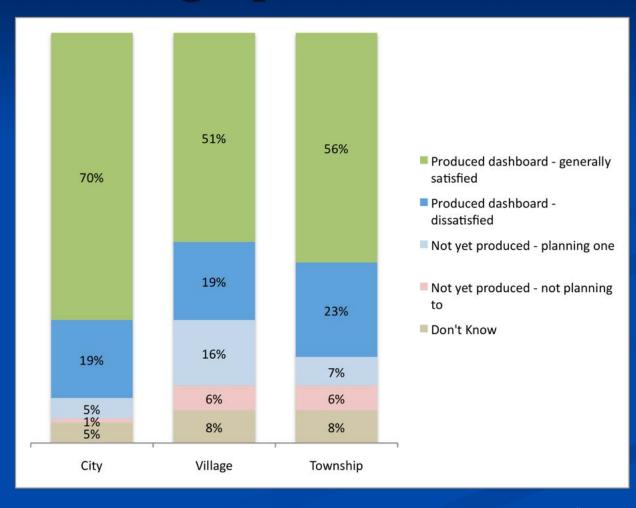
Some support for the effectiveness of local government performance dashboards



Overall, cities and villages most likely to report creating a performance dashboard



EVIP-eligible jurisdictions most likely to report creating a performance dashboard



* among the 486 jurisdictions eligible for the EVIP statutory revenue sharing program

Key Preliminary Findings from Fall 2011

- A significant majority of jurisdictions across the state are currently doing performance measurement and management
 - However, a majority of those who do performance measurement report it is ad hoc rather than formal or systematic
- Among those that are not currently doing performance management, few are planning to start new activities

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Current and future MPPS survey content on benchmarking & performance management

- Types of questionnaire items?
- Targeted to specific jurisdiction types? (counties only? counties and cities?)
- Other survey topics?
- How should MPPS data and reports be analyzed and disseminated?

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