**Open Data Paper RandR**

* + Alejandro and Micah
  + Can depart from the US. Tools have improved significantly redistricting and have been systematically different. Although Mexico has an autonomous EMB and tools have not been proved, 1) it has been used elsewhere and it’s worth a shot, 2) Mexico values transparency, 3) there is an increasing call for open data, helps the gaps in the electoral delimitation process, 4) it allows to improve public engagement (indigenous population gap), 5) In electoral redistricting in order to have transparency, you need to provide tools. Some public records do not require tools to interpret, but redistricting data does.
  + Also as part of the theory, in one of the papers cited, there are general theories of participation vs transparency. If participation is an issue, this can be used as a hookup for indigenous participation. There are different levels of participation: being aware of the process, actively participating in building districts, being elected.
  + 8:13 AM
  + <http://openscholar.mit.edu/sites/default/files/dept/files/17316.pdf>
  + Couple of pages on ladders of participation:
  + <http://openscholar.mit.edu/sites/default/files/dept/files/altman2012-technology_for_public_participation_in_redistricting.pdf>
  + Gaps and interventions to improve transparency. We do not claim this is an experiment, it is a gap analysis that responds to the necessity of transparency and call of gov for open data. The objective is not to test an intervention, is to delineate what things need to be in place to guarantee transparency. Part of the reframing is: there have been several advancements and the objective of this paper is to outline the gaps that currently exist If the system was to be more transparent, how would we know? We would need to evaluate the level of transparency to the extent certain criteria are met. In other countries, a, b, and c, have been used and these can be used in Mexico as well.
  + To test this, you can look at the evolution of plans and how the score could potentially improve and think of how making this public could also improve the plans.
  + Paper is written as an informative piece, more that a research. In response, we can take that section of the screen and use links of here is how it works to the US case. Another way, is to say this is an example and here is an appendix and it does not become a main part.
  + What specific data needs to be available? It is in the appendix, but we might want to include that in the analysis. What interventions would improve transparency? What data is needed? We can reshape how this is written and to move from the informative note to a more theoretical approach. There is empirical research to explain what data is used, vs what data is available to the public and we are answering them. Use a couple of paragraphs to frame it that way.
  + We need to motivate transparency and participation (there is theory there). We need to summarize what we know of transparency and participation in Mexico’s context and process (here is where we cite the literature). If they have particular cites, we should try to include them.
  + As far a s going as inter party politics, in the evaluation section: here is how you can evaluate partisan effects. What we are concerned is about transparency and participation. What do you need to know about that in Mexico?
  + Parties are an effective fire alarm system? Transparency theory suggests that in order for institutions to operate at any level, they need to have it. If parties are not transparent, we do not know if they act for the public interest, but for their own interest. We need to motivate transparency in the paper. The whole point of transparency is that you cannot trust that parties will act on behalf of the public good, and that they will act for their own interests.
  + Couple of pages of transparency and a couple of pages of how transparency has evolved in Mexico, plus emphasize on how we did the gap analysis. We could have a table for the data gap. One column is data used in the current electoral process. Second availability in different stages. List of things used in the delimitation process and the source. On the second column, where and when that information is available. Gaps in available: not available, partly, completly available, where.
  + The indigenous gap, levels of participation you can make a diagram too to make it more formal. Level 1. people as numbers, 2. awareness, 3. participation, 4. representation.
  + If we want to strengthen the images, in the text we can stress the theory and gaps. Connect what the system does, with why it does it. This would be the way to go. If we have two tables 1) theoretical participation, 2) data availability
    - Pictures showing how the systems helps close the gap.
  + Research vs informative note.
  + Talk to Eric because he has read the comments in Spanish.

**Estimado comité editorial de *Política y Gobierno,***

Agradecemos los comentarios y las sugerencias de los dos dictaminadores anónimos, así como las observaciones del editor de *Política y Gobierno*. Hemos revisado nuestro texto, incorporado sus recomendaciones, y realizado las modificaciones que se describen a continuación.

Atentamente,

Alejandro Trelles, Micah Altman, Eric Magar y Michael McDonald

**Lista de modificaciones (enlistadas por el orden en el que aparecen) y comentarios:**

1. Se modificó la redacción del resumen para aclarar que discutimos los desafíos en materia de transparencia en el contexto mexicano y cómo las herramientas de mapeo-web y el *software* de código abierto son un posible medio para cumplir con los estándares internacionales de gobierno abierto e incrementar los niveles de transparencia y participación ciudadana (en español y en Inglés).
2. Se agregaron las palabras “transparencia” y “grupos minoritarios” a las palabras clave (en español y en Inglés).
3. Se asignaron numerales a las seis secciones del texto.
4. Se pasó el Diagrama 1 de la introducción a la segunda sección del texto.
5. Se creo la sección dos en donde se incluye una descripción más detallada del proceso de redistritación en México, se describen los retos en materia de transparencia y se elabora una discusión teórica sobre los conceptos de trasparencia y participación ciudadana (“**La redistritación en el contexto Mexicano y los desafíos en materia de transparencia”**).
6. Se revisó y se incluyó la siguiente bibliografía en el texto:

Emmerich, Gustavo Ernesto, Cord. 1993. *Votos y Mapas. Estudios sobre Geografía Electoral en México.* Toluca: *Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México.*

Gómez Tagle, Silvia y María Eugenia Valdés. 2000. *La Geografía del Poder y las Elecciones en México*. Ciudad de México: Instituto Federal Electoral - Plaza y Valdés. Disponible en:

<https://books.google.com/books?id=4SIPLLMyQLgC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false>

Reseña: <http://www.redalyc.org/pdf/598/59806110.pdf>

Islas Colín, Alfredo. 2007. *Elecciones y geografía electoral en México*. Ciudad de México: Instituto Electoral del Distrito Federal- Miguel Ángel Porrúa.

Palacios Mora, Celia y Eruviel Tirado Cervantes. 2009. “Circunscripciones electorales plurinominales: configuración geográfica y equilibrio poblacional. 1977-2007”. Investigaciones Geográficas, Boletín del Instituto de Geografía, UNAM. 69: 102-115. Disponible en :

<http://www.journals.unam.mx/index.php/rig/article/viewFile/26505/24878>

Sonnleitner, Willibald. (2001). Los indígenas y la democratización electoral. *Una década de cambio político entre los tzotz iles y tzeltales de Los Altos de Chiapas (1988-2000),(México: El Colegio de México-Instituto Federal Electoral)*.

Sonnleitner, Willibald. 2013. “Explorando las dimensiones territoriales del comportamiento político: reflexiones teórico-metodológicas sobre la geografía electoral, la cartografía exploratoria y los enfoques espaciales del voto.” *Estudios Sociológicos*, 97-142.Disponible en:

<http://www.academia.edu/6643000/Explorando_las_dimensiones_territoriales_del_comportamiento_pol%C3%ADtico_Reflexiones_te%C3%B3rico-metodol%C3%B3gicas_sobre_la_geograf%C3%ADa_electoral_la_cartograf%C3%ADa_exploratoria_y_los_enfoques_espaciales_del_voto_Estudios_Sociol%C3%B3gicos_2013_>

Sonnleitner, Willibald. 2013. *La representación legislativa de los indígenas en México: De la representatividad descriptiva a una representación de mejor calidad*. Ciudad de México: Tribunal Electoral del Poder Judicial de la Federación. Disponible en: <http://portal.te.gob.mx/sites/default/files/32_representacion.pdf>

1. Se incluyó la Tabla 1. que hace referencia a las diferencias entre la información pública, la disponible y la utilizable.
2. Se modificó el último párrafo de la introducción que describe el contenido de la nota de investigación.
3. Se agregó una tabla que hace referencia a las diferencias entre la información pública, la disponible y la utilizable.

el voto también es unaconducta social e interactiva, colectiva y territorializada

Molinar Horcasitas, Juan (1991). "Geografía electoral", en Martínez Assad, Carlos (coord.), Balance y perspectivas de los estudios regionales en México, México: CIIH-UNAM y Editorial Porrúa.