

Twin Cities Compass Measure selection

Measure selection process: Between March and October 2007, Twin Cities Compass convened a series of Topic Advisory Groups to select measures for the project. More than 300 volunteers acted as advisors to the project across nine topic areas including: civic engagement, early childhood, economy and workforce, education, health, housing, public safety, transportation, and disparities. Environment was added as a new topic in 2008.

Criteria for measure selection: A Technical Advisory Group consisting of statisticians, economists, and research experts helped develop an established set of criteria for Key Measure selection. Wilder then used these criteria as a screen to help guide the decision making of the Topic Advisory Groups.

Key Measures: Group members selected these measures as primary indicators of well-being in their respective topic area. These measures are intended to provide the public and policymakers with a general overview and understanding of trends in the Twin Cities. Although we are generally committed to maintaining these measures over time, the Key Measures selected for each topic may change as new data become available.

More Measures: Group members selected these measures and data as important secondary information for understanding trends within their respective topic area. This information is intended to provide policymakers and other users with (1) a more in-depth understanding of the issues at hand, and (2) related data useful for analyzing and addressing the region's challenges. As new data become available, the More Measures sections are likely to expand over time.

Measures not included at this time: Group members considered these measures during the selection process, but chose not to include them because they either (1) lacked support from the group, or (2) did not meet the established criteria for measure selection; currently there is a complete lack of data on some of the suggested measures. It is important to note that methods of data collection and issues of concern change over time. Although these measures were not initially included in 2007, some may be added at a later date.

The following tables list the measures suggested by each Topic Advisory Group, and the classification of each suggestion – “key measure”, “more measure”, or “not included at this time” – as of February 2009. For technical details on each measure, including detailed source information, please see the Twin Cities Compass website (www.tccompass.org).

MEASURE SELECTION: CIVIC ENGAGEMENT	
Key Measures	Reasons for selection
Sense of community	<p>An indicator of social interconnectedness, which can be viewed as a prerequisite for efforts to maintain and improve the region's quality of life.</p> <p>This concept is measured by the <i>Twin Cities Compass Survey</i> question, "How would you rate the 7-county metro on... people working together to improve the community?"</p>
Perceived ability to improve community	<p>An indicator of confidence in individuals' ability to influence positive change in their community, which can be viewed as a prerequisite for efforts to maintain and improve the region's quality of life.</p> <p>This concept is measured by the <i>Twin Cities Compass Survey</i> question, "How much impact do you think people like you can have in making your community a better place to live?"</p>
Volunteerism	<p>An indicator of citizens assuming responsibility for their community through civic action and behavior.</p> <p>This concept is measured by a series of <i>Twin Cities Compass Survey</i> questions asking respondents whether, in the past 12 months, they had volunteered their time for nonprofits, school or youth groups, religious organizations, or political candidates or events.</p>
Voter turnout	<p>An indicator of actual engagement in the electoral process.</p> <p>Measured as the share of the voting-age population – regardless of eligibility – who participated in major elections, every two years (includes presidential and congressional elections.)</p>
More Measures	Reasons for selection
Civic Health Index	America's Civic Health Index assesses how Americans perform on indicators of civic health, which lead to an informed and involved citizenry and create a more robust democracy.
Contributions to Civic Organizations	An indicator of residents' passive involvement with civic organization(s) and civic processes. Measured by the <i>Twin Cities Compass Survey</i> question, "In the past 12 months, have you given money to a 1) nonprofit organization, community organization or neighborhood group, 2) school or youth group, 3) religious organization or 4) political group, political candidate or political event?"
Philanthropic giving by corporate and other foundations (13-county metropolitan area)	The amount of giving by corporate and other foundations in the Twin Cities reflects the strength of our philanthropic sector and their commitment to improving quality of life in the region and beyond.
Philanthropic recipients of Minnesota corporate and other foundation grants (7-county region)	An indicator of foundation support for organizations working to improve quality of life in the Twin Cities.

Diversity of Minnesota foundation leadership and staff	An indicator of diverse leadership in the philanthropic community. Boards and staff with diverse representation are more likely to understand and reflect the interests of the communities they serve. Additionally, citizens are more likely to trust and engage in organizations that have a leadership base that reflects the community. Often, a lack of diversity in community leadership can create a barrier to civic engagement.
Perceptions of elected officials	Residents' perceptions of elected officials' honesty and responsiveness to the public can impact willingness to engage in civic issues and the political process. Negative perceptions can be a barrier to civic engagement.
Trust in government	Measured by the <i>Twin Cities Compass Survey</i> question, "How much of the time do you think you can trust state and local government to do what is right?" Trust in government can impact citizens' attitudes towards government decisions and influence their willingness to get involved in the political process and participate in civic activities.
Active involvement in civic organizations	Metropolitan State University's <i>Civic Confidence Survey</i> measures active participation in civic organizations. High participation levels suggest a strong level of volunteerism and community engagement on the part of residents.
Public expression of opinion	Measured by the <i>Twin Cities Compass Survey</i> question: "In the past 12 months, have you written a letter to the editor, called in to a news talk show on radio or television, or posted your opinions on a public blog?" Expressing opinions publicly is one primary way in which citizens help shape public discourse.
Voter turnout of the voting eligible population	This measure differs from voter turnout of the voting-age population because it excludes persons ineligible to vote, such as non-citizens and felons. This measure may be helpful for gauging the success of nonpartisan GOTV campaigns.
Volunteerism in the Twin Cities	Volunteerism is a measure of altruism and engagement in activities that improve conditions in the community and the lives of fellow citizens. The Corporation for National and Community Service provides detailed information on who volunteers in the 13-county metro area.
Volunteering in the U.S.	Provides detailed demographic information on persons who volunteer. Data can be used to construct a nationwide picture of who volunteers.
Volunteerism among Twin Cities students	Volunteerism among youth can provide valuable opportunities for leadership and learning outside the classroom. It can also help to instill a sense of civic responsibility in the next generation. The Minnesota Student Survey is a triennial survey that provides data on the volunteer activity of 6 th , 9 th and 12 th grade students.
Data rich sites	
990 finder	The Foundation Center's search tool for nonprofits annual IRS filing of the 990 form with information on finances and activities.
Civic Confidence survey	Metropolitan State University's annual Civic Confidence Survey measures attitudes of Twin Cities (7-county) residents. The survey addresses perceptions of government services and employees, the regional economy and community connections.

Metro Residents survey	The Metropolitan Council's annual survey of Twin Cities area residents' attitudes about the 7-county region with a focus on quality of life and the responsibilities of the Council. The Metropolitan Council is a regional planning agency whose members are appointed by the Governor.
National Center for Charitable Statistics	A national clearinghouse of data on the nonprofit sector in the U.S. by the Urban Institute.
Volunteering in America	Interactive web site that presents and analyzes the latest volunteering data available in a clear and customizable way.
Measures not included	
<i>Data are unavailable and/or demand for these measures is minimal at this time.</i>	
Measure of the representativeness of media decision makers and reporters	
Measure of residents' involvement in little league	
Number of citizens working together on an issue	
Number of new non-profit organizations formed annually	
Number of institutions anchored in the community	
Number of neighborhood groups and block clubs	
Number of public meetings aimed at engaging citizens for the purpose of public input and engagement	
Average number of hours of "screen time" per resident	
Ratio of persons who actively volunteer with organizations to those who just donate money	
Number of citizens who currently serve on public boards and commissions	
Median amount of dollars donated per capita	
Number/percent of public schools that incorporate community service learning requirements into the curriculum.	
Number/circulation of community-run newspapers	
Number/Arbitron ratings for community-run radio and television stations in operation	
Number or percent of eligible residents registered to vote	
Percentage of eligible voters who turn out on election day	
Measure of residents' awareness of current events	
Diversity of elected leadership	
Number of candidate filings each year	
Number/percent of residents who have volunteered for or donated money to a political campaign in the past year	
Number/percent of residents who can identify the elected officials who represent them.	
Number/percent of residents who contacted their elected officials about an issue in the past year	
Number of applications received and approved for political lobby/rally/demonstration permits	
Measure of residents' involvement in religious organizations	
Measure of residents' feeling of belonging to a community	

MEASURE SELECTION: EARLY CHILDHOOD	
Key Measures	Reasons for selection
Early childhood screening (by age 4)	An indicator of success in early identification of health and developmental problems that may impact learning. Screening by age 4 increases the probability that problems will be detected early, allowing parents and caregivers the best chance to address any identified issues that may otherwise impede a child's chances of success.
Low birth weight	An indicator of increased health risks- both in infancy and throughout a person's lifetime. A low birth weight indicates a range of health risks, including (1) weakened immune system, (2) reduced muscle strength, (3) decreased cognitive and social development, and (4) higher incidence of diabetes and heart disease in later life. Low weight births can often be prevented through early prenatal care and frequent check-ups for mothers with high-risk pregnancies.
More Measures	Reasons for selection
Blood lead data	Lead poisoning is considered one of the most common, yet preventable pediatric health problems in the U.S. Blood lead data can be used to identify areas where children may be at higher risk for lead poisoning and the development of state screening guidelines.
Child abuse and neglect	Not only do we as a society have a moral obligation to protect our children, but also in-term of cost-benefit, the effects of child abuse can create mounting costs for our healthcare and criminal justice systems. In addition, children who are victims of child abuse are more likely to harm others.
Child Care Assistance Program wait list	Indicates how many families eligible for subsidized child care are not being served due to funding shortage. This can impact choices about workforce involvement, and affordability concerns could lead parents to choose poorer quality child care settings.
Children with Special Health Care Needs	Children with special health care needs require different health care and interagency responses. Health needs can also impact the family budget and child's school success.
Cost of childcare	High child care costs can negatively impact a family's budget and can also influence parents' decisions about work.
Early childhood worker wages	High wages play a role in attracting high quality applicants, which can directly impact the quality of care that is received.
Immunization rates (5 by age 2)	Up-to-date immunizations are important for preventing the spread of vaccine-preventable diseases and are required for school entry.
Prenatal care	Early prenatal care is important for the health of both mother and baby throughout pregnancy. Lack of prenatal care can result in fetal deformities, infant mortality, and failure to detect high risk pregnancies.
Poverty rates for children age 0 to 4	Children who live in poverty are less likely to receive good nutrition, healthcare, and educational supports, which are important for lifelong success.
School readiness*	The Minnesota School Readiness Study assesses children's level of school readiness by measuring their abilities in five areas of learning. <i>* This measure is likely to become a key measure when implemented more broadly throughout the region.</i>
Data Rich Sites	
Kids Count Data Center	A comprehensive data center containing more than 100 measures of child well-being for states and large cities

Kids Count CLIks	Data for all 87 counties in Minnesota on an array of child well-being topics.
Measures not included	
<i>Data are unavailable and/or demand for these measures is minimal at this time.</i>	
Percentage of eligible children enrolled in Head Start	
School enrollment data by race and income	
Number/percentage of children who have moved more than once in the last year	
Number/percentage of children who qualify for free/reduced-price lunch	
Number/percentage of children with Type I and Type II diabetes	
Measure of children's mental health	
Number of childcare cost-burdened families (10%+)	
Percentage of licensed early care and education programs with high quality ratings	
Number/percentage of children age 3-5 enrolled in high quality early care and education programs	
Number/percentage of children re-entering the foster care system	
Number/percentage of eligible families receiving home visiting services	
Number/percentage children with asthma	
Number/percentage of children who are obese	
Number/percentage of children who are under court protection	
Number/percentage of children whose parents are arrested for drug and alcohol crimes	
A composite measure that capture's children's stress levels	
Number/percentage of children under 6 living in public housing	
Number percentage of families w/ children under 6 that have access to high quality early care and education	
Number percentage of children 0-6 that attend high quality early care and education programs consistently over a given time period	
Parent's income (household income)	
Measure of support for ELL students	
Mother's educational attainment level	
Measure of parent involvement in child's education	
Number/percentage of children 0-6 with a medical home	
Number/percentage of children who are read to daily	
Number/percentage of families with children 0 to 6 who have access to own transportation	
Average number of hours of screen time for children 0-6	
Number/percentage of children referred to early intervention and special education programs	
Number/percentage of children who speak more than one language	
Parents' employment status	
Measure of healthy brain development in children	

MEASURE SELECTION: ECONOMY AND WORKFORCE	
Key Measures	Reasons for selection
Per capita income (real average income per person)	A broad indicator of the standard of living and average income in the region. Trends in per capita income can be compared against national trends and trends in other regions. Likewise, income can be compared across groups of citizens to uncover trends in the differing standards of living across the region. Income trends can reflect trends in employment and trends in the wealth (net assets) of the region.
Economic output (real gross metropolitan product)	An indicator of the region's overall economic performance. Trends in the total economic production of the region can provide a sense of the size and change of the regional economy relative to the nation and to other regions. A standard gross measure of the size of the economy, despite the inability to capture public costs or the loss of quality assets. The current source of this data is the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.
Proportion of adults working (Employment/population ratio)	An indicator of the region's success in providing employment for its residents. Trends in employment of the working-age population offer information on the availability of jobs paying wages sufficient to attract people into the employed workforce. This measure was chosen over the more conventionally-reported unemployment rate since the unemployment rate does not include "discouraged workers" or other adults who are not actively engaged in the workforce.
Spotlight More Measure	Reasons for selection
Unemployment rate	One indicator of unemployment and labor market trends. A regional economy's ability to provide employment for people at all skill levels can influence regional income, populations at risk, and quality of life.
More Measures	Reasons for selection
Consumer price level	One indicator of the change in price levels of commonly purchased goods and services. Consumer prices influence the cost of living and may impact the regional standard of living after considering differences in wage levels among metropolitan areas. Living standards are important to the regional quality of life. A common measure used to adjust wages and benefit programs.
Earnings flow from cross-county commuters	One indicator of wages paid in one county that become available for spending or the tax base of another county due to a worker's commute. The flow of earnings can influence the purchasing power and tax capacity to provide services that support business operations and community life, which can result in regional disparities.
Educational attainment	One indicator of the skills and flexibility of the labor force. Educational levels are associated with earning levels and risks related to quality of life factors and economic volatility.

<p>Effective tax rates</p>	<p>One indicator of the fairness of the tax burden to pay for public services. Because the tax burden can be passed on to others outside the taxable jurisdiction or imposed differently upon income groups, tax burden can be distributed in ways that retard opportunity and growth. Effective tax rates are used to assess the progressiveness of the tax structure.</p>
<p>Employment and labor force trends</p>	<p>Indicators of the size of the labor force and degree of employment. The availability of gainful employment for those seeking to work indicates the ability of the regional economy to offer job opportunity.</p>
<p>Income distribution</p>	<p>One indicator of income inequality. The spread between those with low and high incomes can be masked by per capita measures. Large disparities provoke perceptions of economic unfairness and social differentiation.</p>
<p>Industry establishments, employment, and wage trends</p>	<p>Indicators of economic trends. Regional industry profiles with the concentration of establishments, jobs, and wage levels describe the local economy, its trends, and can be compared against the nation and other regions. The mix of regional industries can determine economic vitality and the quality of life.</p>
<p>Industry sales, payroll, and employment</p>	<p>Indicators of regional industry and employment trends. The Economic Census provides reliable information on the 13-county area's industry mix, sales, and payroll, which can reflect economic conditions, competitiveness, and other factors that can influence the quality of life.</p>
<p>Job trends by community</p>	<p>One indicator of the community economy's condition The number of jobs in a community reflects the opportunity for gainful employment and the creation of economic output. Trends within the region's communities may reflect areas of economic growth and decline.</p>
<p>Job vacancies</p>	<p>One indicator of the job market and the opportunity to find gainful employment. Job openings reflect demand in the job market, opportunity for those seeking work, and often, upward pressure on competitive wages, which can raise the regional standard of living.</p>
<p>Labor force projections</p>	<p>One indicator of trends in the supply of labor The size of the labor force influences the supply of labor in the region. Changes in the demographic profile of the region can effect the supply of labor.</p>
<p>Land use</p>	<p>One indicator of the capacity of a region to expand business, job, and housing opportunities in a cost-effective manner. The availability of land with access to utilities and municipal services determines the cost of land development and land use influences the cost and quality of life of nearby citizens and the community as a whole.</p>
<p>Median household income</p>	<p>One indicator of the profile of regional household income. Median household income reflects the relative wealth of households in the region and trends that may be masked by per capita income measures.</p>
<p>Occupations in demand</p>	<p>One indicator of high demand for labor by occupations. Projections of occupations in demand can influence educational programs and capital investments in ways that shape the demand for labor and wage rates.</p>

Per Capita Personal Income	<p>One indicator of the standard of living and average income in the region.</p> <p>An alternative source and methodology to the per capita income data in the key measures of economy and workforce. Trends in per capita income can be compared against other regions and across groups. Data from the BEA includes non-monetary income (food stamps, medical assistance, etc.)</p>
Poverty status	<p>One indicator of the level of poverty in the region.</p> <p>Persons in poverty have high social and economic risk factors and reflect a regional economy that does not meet the needs of everyone in the labor force. A high poverty rate affects the regional standard of living.</p>
Price of government	<p>One indicator of the relative cost of local and state government.</p> <p>The share of personal income in the state that is used to pay for public services reflects the relative price of government citizens are willing to pay for those services. To the extent that government services influence the region's quality of life, the price of government will have an impact on the economy and workforce.</p>
Purchasing power profile	<p>One indicator of resident disposable income.</p> <p>After-tax income that can be used for retail consumer purchases reflects a standard of living in the region and can be compared to trends in other regions and zip code areas.</p>
Transfer payments	<p>One indicator of support income and services provided in an area.</p> <p>Pensions, unemployment, public assistance, and Medicare and veteran benefits provided for which no current services are performed, can reflect a level of dependency and transferred income in the local economy.</p>
Construct a Measure	
Cost of living	<p>One indicator of the cost of providing the basic needs for a family.</p> <p>Family living costs can determine the standard of living and the regional quality of life.</p>
Data rich sites	
Industrial & Labor Relations Library Links	Cornell University's links to free major data collections on the labor market and economic conditions.
DataFinder Café (MetroGIS)	An interactive tool for viewing and downloading GIS datasets. It allows you to download datasets by custom geographic extents or selections. The Café also allows you to browse GIS land use and attribute mapping datasets. Knowledge of GIS required.
The Corporation for Economic Development	Development Report Card For The States. Sixty-seven measures that provide a relative, state-by-state assessment of economic development, assigning grades in three main areas: Performance (economic climate for a wage-earner), Business Vitality (economic climate for a business), and Development Capacity (how a state is positioned for the future). Data are customizable or downloadable in excel files.
EconData.Net	Authoritative compendium and guide to regional economic data.
The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (RECON)	Drill down site with data on real estate, industry, employment markets, and other data on economic conditions. Site provides graphs and tables of selected data resources.
The Metropolitan Council	Provides an annual summary of important regional economic indicators, as well as data related to Fiscal Disparities, a tax base sharing program unique to the 7-county region.

The Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development's (DEED) Labor Market Information	Useful links to a range of labor market data with additional, comparative information about data sources and characteristics.
Policom Corporation	Nineteen years of U.S. Department of Commerce data compiled to rank metropolitan areas by their economic strength.
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute	Compiles a range of 2000 census data including workers by race, ethnicity, and age; the poverty status of workers by their means of transportation to work; and estimates of earnings and consumer expenditures by neighborhood.
U.S.A. Counties	Census compiles 6,000 data items from federal sources.
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts	Extensive state, metropolitan, and county economic data on income, output, employment, earnings, and establishments.
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics	Extensive data on metropolitan, county, and city labor markets, living costs, consumer spending, productivity, occupations, industries, and prices.
U.S. Census Bureau, Economic Programs	Economic data series and surveys with sub-national data from the Census Bureau, including Economic Census, county business patterns, building permits, Census of governments, and international trade.
U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics	Data and tools to analyze a range of local labor market conditions including job growth and quality, industry focus, and the geographical distribution of workers and jobs.
U.S. Department of Commerce	Provides detailed, economic development reports by county
Measures not included	
<i>Data are unavailable and/or demand for these measures is minimal at this time.</i>	
Measure of the velocity of change	
Measure of industry clusters and how they are changing	
Identification of what the Twin Cities produces and who consumes it.	
Identification of emerging industries	
Knowledge workers	
Measure of information intensity or internet and computer usage	
Number of business and nonprofit headquarters in the region	
Amount of venture capital invested in the region	
Number of self-owned businesses	
A measure of business investment decision determinates	
Ratio of workers needed in high demand occupational fields to graduates with training/degrees in those fields	
Measure of preparedness for job elimination in shrinking industries	
Measure of research and development investment	
Net migration of young, skilled workers	
Number of patents issued to the region	
Growth rate of minority businesses	
Measure of regional wealth	
Measure of economic diversity	
Measure of the skills of people in the workforce	
Measure of regional assets, liabilities, and depreciation	
Measure of the cost of employment	
Measure of wage disparities	

MEASURE SELECTION: ENVIRONMENT	
Key Measures	Reasons for selection
Air Quality	The Air Quality Index (AQI) measures the concentration of pollutants in the air and relates the level of pollution each day to the health risks posed to residents of the region. Measured by the percentage of days each year that the AQI in the region is “good”.
Greenhouse gas emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions measure the effect of a broad range of human activities on the environment. Because greenhouse gas emissions impact climate change, this measure captures the long-term sustainability of industry, business, and residential practices.
Lake Water Quality	The region’s lakes are an important part of the identity of the region, and they provide important recreational opportunities to residents. This measure captures the basic components of pollution for a large number of the lakes in the region.
Protected natural land	Measured by the percentage of high-quality, natural land that is protected by a range of public and private organizations in the region. Natural land is important not only for its beauty and recreational opportunities, but also to maintain healthy natural ecosystems and clean water in the region.
More Measures	Reasons for selection
Asthma prevalence	One measure of the effect of pollution on human health. The prevalence of asthma in the region is one way to capture air pollution’s impact on the health of our region’s residents.
Farmland	One measure that allows the tracking of patterns of urban development in the region. Measured by the number of acres of farmland or the percentage of the region that remains farmland.
Frogs (species indicator)	Global measure of environmental health of the region. Measured by the number of frogs heard at selected sites throughout the state each year.
Impervious land cover	The amount of impervious land cover (having surfaces that do not allow water to flow through them) is one measure of the spread of urban development. Impervious surface coverage also has important implications for the health of our region’s ground water. Measured by the acres of impervious surface coverage or the percentage of acres in the region that is impervious.
Lake clarity	One measure of the amount of pollution in our region’s lakes. Poor lake clarity is related to a range on pollutants that affect the healthy balance of the lakes’ ecosystems. Lake clarity is a particularly important measure, because it is one of the few indicators of lake water quality for which there are data for all of the lakes in the state.
Minnesota impaired waters	One measure of the amount of pollution in our region’s lakes. The Minnesota impaired waters list is important because it represents the outcome of a series of in-depth, historical analyses of individual lakes, and takes into consideration a broad range of pollutants that affect the lakes in our region.
Park visits	One measure of residents’ engagement with the region’s natural resources. Measured by the number of park visits made by residents each year.

Per capita consumption of energy	One measure of the sustainability of industry, business, and residential practices. The per capita consumption of energy can indicate not only the amount of natural resources needed to meet our current demand for energy, but also allows us to identify the sectors that demand the most energy over time.
Per capita water consumption	One measure of the sustainability of industry, business, and residential practices. The per capita consumption of water, like that of energy, points to our region's demand for natural resources and allows us to track the sectors that require the most water to meet current demands.
Population density	One measure of land use and development. Population density patterns over time can indicate the development choices we make as the population in the region continues to grow. Density patterns also have implications for patterns of demand on natural resources.
Quality of rivers in the region	One measure of pollution in our region's rivers and streams. Captures the quality of the water not captured elsewhere in TCC lake water quality measurements. Rivers in the region are an important natural resource for their beauty, for the recreational opportunities that they provide, and as a source of drinking water.
Rate of development	One measure of land use and development. Measured by the rate of conversion of open space to developed land. A rapid, discontinuous rate of development has a more detrimental effect on the environment, than does planned, steady growth.
Residents' attitudes & perceptions toward the state of our environment	One measure of residents' engagement with the natural environment. Attitudes and perceptions can indicate the extent to which residents are willing to pay to protect natural land, open space, clean water, and the environment in general.
Sustainability index	A general measure of a metropolitan area's environmental impact. Measured by a range of factors such as transportation, air and water quality, planning and land use.
Travel behavior	Measure that captures residents' impact on clean air, the generation of greenhouse gas emissions, and the use of natural resources. Indicator measured by the amount of travel and type(s) of vehicles used.
Data rich sites	
The Scorecard	Provides in-depth pollution reports by county, covering air, water, and chemicals. The Environmental Mapper feature allows users to see racial disparities in the exposure to pollutants.
Measures not included	
<i>Data are unavailable and/or demand for these measures is minimal at this time.</i>	
Acres of reserved park space per capita by county	
Amount of funding for the environment and open space	
Amount of tree coverage, number of community gardens	
Aquifer level trends	
Availability of energy	
Burn barrels	
Carbon dioxide emissions per capita	
Consumption of meat	
Cost of energy	
Ecological footprint	
Elevated blood lead levels	
Flow of materials in and out of the region	
Health impacts of climate change: night time temperatures and humidity leading to heat stress	
Healthy forests	
Heavy metals in sewage	
Indoor air quality	

Invasive species
Lead-levels in housing stock
Learning disabilities
Livability index
Low mobility residents' access to parks
Measures capturing vulnerabilities (water supply)
Mercury concentrations in fish tissue
Miles of recreational trails per capita by county
Municipal waste
Number of days it is safe to swim in lakes and streams
Number of environmental stewardship groups
Number of hazardous waste sites
Number of households recycling
Number of vacant houses
Number of wells drilled into the aquifer
Odor emissions
Park expenditures for activates/maintenance
Percent green buildings and vehicles
Percent living in close proximity to industrial sites
Percentage of waste recycled
Pesticide drift
Population growth (in particular discontinuous, rapid growth)
Preparedness for extreme weather events
Prevalence of graffiti
Proximity to hazardous waste sites (by age, race, gender, income)
Proximity to power plants (by age, race, gender, income)
Quality of water discharged through sewer system
Sustainability: Flow of materials in and out of the region
Tons recycled per capita
Ultrafine mobile source particulate matter
Use of public transportation
Voter attitudes on the environment
Water quality as it relates to emerging pollutants

MEASURE SELECTION: EDUCATION	
Key Measures	Reasons for selection
3rd grade reading scores	<p>An early indicator of school success that provides an opportunity to examine potential disparities by race and ethnicity, income, gender, and student mobility.</p> <p>The state annually administers a test (currently called the “MCA-II”) to assess student performance, as well as the ability of schools to educate students to standards set by state experts. Although the tests are administered in several grades and across several subject areas, advisors to Twin Cities Compass felt that 3rd grade reading scores provide a particularly compelling data point, due to the foundational nature of literacy to each student’s future success in school.</p>
11th grade math scores	<p>An indicator of success in one of the “STEM” disciplines that also provides an opportunity to examine potential disparities by race and ethnicity, income, gender, and student mobility.</p> <p>The state annually administers a test (currently called the “MCA-II”) to assess student performance, as well as the ability of schools to educate students to standards set by state experts. Although the tests are administered in several grades and across several subject areas, advisors to Twin Cities Compass felt that 11th grade math scores provide a particularly compelling data point, due to the increasing importance of STEM disciplines (science, technology, engineering, and math) in competing in today’s global economy.</p>
9th grade attendance rates	Children and teens who regularly attend school are more likely to graduate and less likely to be involved in illegal activities.
High school graduation rate	<p>This is one indicator of potential for lifelong success that also provides an opportunity to examine potential disparities by race and ethnicity, income, gender, and student mobility.</p> <p>A high school diploma or equivalent has become the minimum amount of education needed to succeed in our 21st century economy. Very few jobs exist for people without a high school degree. Young people without a high school degree are at greater risk for poor health, lower lifetime earnings, unemployment and incarceration.</p> <p>Based on feedback from project advisors, the Twin Cities Compass preferred method for calculating graduation rate is the National Governor’s Association method, which is a four-year on time rate.</p>
More Measures	Reasons for selection
College participation rates	Many jobs in today’s economy require at least some college. A college degree increases an individual’s lifetime earnings and economy security.
Confidence in the public school system	Residents who are confident in and satisfied with the public school system are more likely to participate in activities that support neighborhood schools.
Dropout rates	Teens that drop out of school are more likely to be involved in illegal activities and are also likely to have lower income earnings as adults. High school dropouts can lead to huge costs for both the corrections system and human services.
Educational attainment for 25+	The educational distribution of our region’s adult population is useful for understanding the capacity of our workforce.
Elementary school demographics	High housing costs can sometimes create economically segregated neighborhoods, which can in turn impact the demographic diversity of schools. This can result in unequal educational resources and opportunities for learning.

Enrollment (K-12)	Student demographics by district and school for the state of Minnesota. These data can be helpful for analyzing and understanding the challenges and opportunities that schools face.
High school graduation rate (alternative calculation methods)	Twin Cities Compass preferred method for calculating graduation rate is the National Governor's Association method, which is a four-year on time rate. MN Department of Education also publishes three other rates, which can be helpful for understanding which students drop out and which students eventually do graduate.
MCA II scores	Scores on the MCA II (MN's statewide standardized skills test) for grades 3, 5, 8, 10 can be used to help determine whether or not students are progressing at an appropriate rate.
Mobility	Frequent moves can have a negative impact on a child's school performance. Students who move during the school year are less likely to excel on proficiency tests and are also less likely to graduate from high school on-time.
School and district report cards	Offers a comprehensive look at data and performance measures for all of Minnesota's public schools
School readiness	The MN School Readiness Study assesses children's level of school readiness by measuring their abilities in five areas of learning.
Data rich sites:	
ACT scores and participation rates	These data are helpful for understanding what percentage of students are equipped with the knowledge needed to gain college admittance and also what percentage of students are likely to pursue a 4-year degree after high school graduation.
Minnesota Student Survey data	Results from this triennial survey may be helpful for understanding students' quality of relationships, interest in school & overall health and well-being. The survey is administered in grades 6, 9, and 12.
Measures not included	<i>Data are unavailable and/or demand for these measures is minimal at this time.</i>
	Student interest in STEM (science, technology, engineering, and math) disciplines
	Change in residents age 25 to 34 with a bachelors degree or higher
	Net migration of young, single & well-educated workforce participants
	Measure of parent involvement in children's education
	Remediation rates
	Class size for K-3 classrooms
	Percent of teachers who are qualified in the subjects they teach
	Teacher salary as a percentage of median income
	Percent of schools with up-to-date library, gym and computer facilities
	Number/percentage of children served by after school programs
	Number/percentage of adults with school age children who volunteer in the schools
	Percent of high school graduates of color that enroll in college
	Per capita/per pupil state spending on K-12 education
	Per capita/per pupil state spending on higher education
	Change in the amount of research dollars granted to the University of Minnesota
	English literacy rates of adults
	Percent of residents age 18+ who are bilingual
	Percent of students who complete Advance Placement (AP) and International Baccalaureate (IB) courses
	Teacher retention rates
	Average teacher salary
	Metro-wide growth model assessment
	NAEP (National Assessment of Educational Progress) Test Scores
	TIMSS (Trends in International Mathematics and Science Studies) data

MEASURE SELECTION: HEALTH	
Key Measures	Reasons for selection
Diabetes rate	An indicator of chronic disease among the population. Diabetes among the most common, deadly, and costly of chronic diseases. Type two diabetes can largely be prevented through diet and exercise.
Obesity rate	An indicator of physical fitness among the population. Obesity can largely be prevented through diet and exercise. Carrying a large amount of excess weight can lead to costly health problems later in life and is associated with diabetes, heart disease, and many types of cancer.
Health care coverage	An indicator of access to primary and preventative care. Both are important for the early diagnosis and treatment of health problems, which can result in emergency room visits if left untreated. Access to and usage of primary care can save taxpayer money in the long run. Health care coverage is also important for financial stability of individuals and families.
Mental health admissions	An indicator of untreated mental illness among the population. If diagnosed early and properly treated, many mental illnesses can be managed through the primary care system. Untreated mental illness can negatively impact individuals' ability to thrive and, in extreme cases, can lead to threats to personal and public safety.
More Measures	Reasons for selection
Alcohol-related injury and fatality rate	This is one indicator of irresponsible alcohol use that can impact public safety.
Birth data	Birth outcomes reveal the health status of the most vulnerable residents and may indicate whether a child is on a healthy trajectory for life. Provides data about teen birth rates, infant mortality, preterm births, etc.
Blood lead data	Lead poisoning is considered one of the most common, yet preventable pediatric health problems in the U.S. Blood lead data can be used to identify areas where children may be at higher risk for lead poisoning and the development of state screening guidelines.
Cancer Surveillance System	Cancer has been the leading cause of death in Minnesota since 2000. The Minnesota Cancer Surveillance System collects demographic and diagnostic information on all Minnesota residents with newly-diagnosed cancers.
Chemical dependency admissions	If diagnosed and properly treated, chemical dependency can be managed through the primary care system. Untreated chemical dependency can negatively impact individuals' ability to thrive, lead to job loss and, in extreme cases, be a threat to public safety.
Children with Special Health Care Needs	Children with special health care needs require different health care and interagency responses. Health needs can also impact the family budget and child's school success.
Chronic disease rates	Includes asthma, heart disease, HIV, and more. Like diabetes, these diseases can impact individuals' ability to thrive and many of them are preventable.
Death rates	Includes suicide rates and violent death rates, which can be an indicator of untreated chemical dependency and/or mental illness.
Hospital and clinic ratings	This data may be helpful for understanding patient satisfaction & the quality of our health care system.
Immunization rate for children (5 by age 2)	Up-to-date immunizations are important for preventing the spread of vaccine-preventable diseases and are required for school entry.

Low birth weight singletons	Babies that are born low birth weight carry a range of health risks that can impact health not only in infancy, but throughout their lifetime.
Occupational fatalities and days missed due to not fatal injuries	This is one indicator of healthy workplaces and how health impacts our productivity.
Prenatal care	Early prenatal care is important for the health of both mother and baby throughout pregnancy. Lack of prenatal care can result in fetal deformities, infant mortality, and failure to detect high risk pregnancies.
STD rates for sexually active adults and youth	Sexually transmitted diseases are a public health issue. Left untreated, they can spread and lead to serious health problems. Sexually transmitted diseases are most prevalent among women and African-Americans.
Tobacco use among teens	Cigarette smoking is a public health hazard that can impact not only smokers, but also those who breathe second-hand smoke. Cigarette smoking is associated with many types of cancer, premature and low-weight births, and can interfere with the treatment of existing illness.
Data rich sites	Reasons for selection
Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance System data	Contains trend information on an array of adult health issues, including tobacco use, asthma, heart disease, high blood pressure awareness and more.
Health Care Cost Information System data	Includes hospital data that may be useful for analyzing the capacity and cost-effectiveness of our health care system.
Hennepin County health statistics	Contains frequently requested statistics for Hennepin County residents, including data on topics such as teen pregnancy and birth, child well-being indicators, senior health issues, and health disparities.
Metro public health data dashboard	This site organizes and compares 7-county metro-area data on various public health topics that impact individual and community health and well-being.
Minnesota Student Survey	The Minnesota Student Survey is administered every three years to students in grades 6, 9 and 12. It contains questions about health and drug use behaviors of youth.
SHAPE data	SHAPE, the Survey of the Health of All the Population and the Environment, is a detailed public health surveillance and assessment project to survey and report on the health of children and adults in Hennepin County. Contains tools to interact with the data, fact sheets and briefings, and a Body Mass Index calculator.
Substance use in Minnesota	Provides data on 70 indicators relating to alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs, which create adverse health outcomes for individuals, strain families, burden the health care system, impact work productivity, and may lead to criminal involvement.
Well Child Teen Check Up data	Includes data on participation in the Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) Program and other preventative care visits for low-income children enrolled in Minnesota Care or Medicare.
Measures not included	
<i>Data are unavailable and/or demand for these measures is minimal at this time.</i>	
Percentage of residents who participate in regular exercise (3X a week or more)	
Percentage of women age 40+ or high risk who receive regular mammograms	
Percentage diagnosed with mental illnesses (including depression) who receive treatment	
Percentage of children who visited a dentist in the past 12 months	
Rate of drug and alcohol use among youth	
Rate of drug and alcohol use among adults	
Packs of cigarettes sold per person	
Rate of teen pregnancy by race	
Number of new HIV & AIDS cases reported annually	

Number/percentage infected with HIV & AIDS
Number/percentage infected with hepatitis
Percentage of adults with hypertension
Number/rate of persons diagnosed with mental illness
Number of deaths due to drug or alcohol overdose
Rate of colon cancer deaths
Amount of dollars granted for health research
Number/percentage of individuals who face health insurance cost burdens
Total cost of health (for individuals and employers)
Patients' perceived value of health care delivered
Domestic violence rates
Composite measure of mental wellness (suicide, employment, DV rates)
Number/percentage incarcerated with mental illness
Number/percentage of emergency room visits that could have been avoided through preventative or primary care.
Amount of dollars spent by the state health care system
Measure of emergency preparedness
Measure of public's perception of the health care system
Measure of high fructose corn syrup production and consumption
Measure of culturally competent health care
Percentage of residents with a healthy BMI by age
Immunization rates of adults age 65 or older
Percentage of residents with primary care access

MEASURE SELECTION: HOUSING	
Key Measures	Reasons for selection
Cost-burdened households	A well-established measure of housing affordability. When housing costs take up a large portion of a household's income, it leaves little money for food, clothing, medicine, and other necessities. In addition, families who are housing cost-burdened may have a difficult time finding and keeping housing, which can have a negative impact on employability and children's school performance.
Homeownership gap	An indicator of equity among races in the area of homeownership. Although ownership may not be the ideal situation for every household, it is important that everyone have equal opportunities to achieve the dream of homeownership.
Homeless persons	A measure of homelessness among the population. Homelessness can impact an individual's ability to secure employment, attend school, and maintain good health. The size of our homeless population reflects our region's ability to provide stable housing for all residents.
More Measures	Reasons for selection
Foreclosures	Home foreclosures can negatively impact families' financial security, and the livability of neighborhoods as well as the health of lending industry. Knowing the number and location of foreclosures can help the government and housing advocates target foreclosure prevention where it is most needed.
Housing opportunity index	The housing opportunity index is one measure of the supply of affordable ownership housing. Lack of affordable ownership housing can dissuade young families from moving into the community. It can, therefore, negatively impact the ability of businesses in the region to attract and retain workers.
Housing construction statistics	Number of new housing starts and building permits is one indicator of the robustness of the housing industry.
Housing segregation	Housing segregation can prevent access to good schools and other neighborhood amenities such as libraries and a low-crime environment. Reducing housing segregation by race can help create more equal opportunities for all children to learn and grow.
Housing wage gap	The housing wage gap measures the difference between the median income for a given occupation and the salary required to afford the median home price or median gross rent in a community. Increasing the ability of residents to find work that pays and increasing the number of jobs that pay a housing wage are two of many ways to address the issue of affordable housing.
Median home price	
Median gross rent	
Construct a measure	
Cost of development	Rising costs of materials are one of many factors that contribute to the increased cost of housing. Cutting development costs can make housing more affordable.
Mortgage lending and borrowing statistics	Racial discrimination in mortgage lending can contribute to the homeownership gap.
Subsidized housing units	An adequate supply of permanently affordable housing is one way to help ensure that all of our region's residents have safe and affordable shelter.
Data rich sites	

Minneapolis Area Association of Realtors	Provides a range of weekly- and monthly-updated housing data for the Twin Cities 13-county metropolitan area. Includes the number of new listings, average and median sales price, and the affordability index, among many other measures. Also contains quarterly reports on short sales and foreclosures in the Twin Cities 13-county metropolitan area from 2006 to the most recent quarter.
Foreclosure-Response.org	Provides Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) datasets with foreclosure "need scores" for states, counties, cities, and ZIP codes.
Measures not included	
<i>Data are unavailable and/or demand for these measures is minimal at this time.</i>	
Average rent for 2-bedroom apartment	
Property tax costs for an average home	
Ratio of income 1 st quartile needed to afford 1 st quartile home (1 st time buyer index)	
Average housing costs as a percentage of total living costs	
Change in the proportion of homeowners and renters	
Number of households living in overcrowded units	
Total taxable value of real property	
Number of households seeking emergency assistance for housing	
Change in the proportion of homeowners and renters	
Number of households living in overcrowded units	
Total taxable value of real property	
Number of households seeking emergency assistance for housing	
Percentage of all new units built that are affordable	
Number of affordable units rehabbed	
Percentage of housing stock affordable to households earning the area median income	
Number of affordable rental units demolished	
Number of vacant and condemned buildings	
Percentage of housing units with severe physical problems	
Total active listings	
Utilization rate of Section 8 vouchers	
Average Fair Market Rent	
Percentage/number of rental properties that accept Section 8 vouchers	
Number of rental evictions per 1,000 people	
Percentage of 2 and 3 bedroom apartments affordable to households earning 50% AMI or below	
Conventional home purchase loans by sub-prime lenders	
Number of shelter beds available	
The amount of state and federal dollars spend on affordable housing programs in the region	
Number of subsidized housing vouchers	
Number of affordable housing units located within 6 blocks of public transit stops	
Measure of residential segregation by income	
Number of units designated for older adults	
Measure of residential segregation by income	

MEASURE SELECTION: PUBLIC SAFETY	
Key Measures	Reasons for selection
Crime rate	A measure of reported crime. High crime rates can lead to decreased quality of life in the region. Reported crime statistics provide a read on the type, amount and location of crime committed and can help police target their resources accordingly.
Victimization rate	An indicator of unreported crime. Because not all crimes are reported, victimization data can provide a more complete picture of the amount and types of crimes that are committed.
Fear of crime	An indicator of perceived safety among the population. Residents who believe their neighborhood is safe are more likely to be engaged in community activities. In addition, businesses are more likely to locate in communities that are perceived to be safe.
More Measures	Reasons for selection
Arrest rates	These data can provide some useful information on system effectiveness and fairness, particularly when analyzed in conjunction with conviction rates.
Attendance rates	Children and teens who regularly attend school are less likely to be involved in illegal activities. Low attendance rates are one indicator of potential juvenile crime.
Child abuse and neglect	Not only do we as a society have a moral obligation to protect our children, but also in-term of cost-benefit, the effects of child abuse can create mounting costs for our healthcare and criminal justice systems. In addition, children who are victims of child abuse are more likely to harm others.
Death rates	Includes violent death rates, which can be an indicator of crime.
Domestic/intimate partner violence rate	Women who are victims of domestic violence are at risk for homelessness and are more likely to be victims of homicide. Children who witness domestic violence are more likely to abuse their own partners as adults.
DWI rate	This is one indicator of irresponsible alcohol use that can increase the risk of traffic injuries and fatalities.
Incarceration rate	This measure can be helpful in determining the potential barriers and future service needs of a community.
Parole and probation	Persons who are on parole or probation may be in need of employment or housing assistance in order to successfully reintegrate back into the community. Also, this population is still ineligible to vote and may be at risk for re-offending.
Unsolved crimes	This is one indicator of how efficient the system is at bringing criminals to justice.
Data rich site:	
MN Student Survey	Includes questions about family violence, which can be used as one measure of domestic abuse.
Measures not included	
<i>Data are unavailable and/or demand for these measures is minimal at this time.</i>	
Reintegration opportunities	
Number of reported hate crimes	
Measure of residents' trust in neighbors	
Access to and participation in after school programs for children and youth	
Conviction rate	
Measure of residents' trust in police officers	
Number of public partnerships with law enforcement agencies	

Number of active neighborhood watch groups
Total government spending on police, courts, and jails
Ratio of costs of incarceration to costs of treatment
Residents' attitudes toward re-entry population's housing and service needs
Measure of emergency preparedness
Number of police officers in the region
Number of firefighters in the region
Number of highway patrol officers
Measure of adequate training for police and fire
Average response time for 911 calls by type of offense
Average response time for fire and ambulance in non-criminal situations
Measure of whether or not emergency systems are up to date
Prison beds per capita
Number of police calls related to mental health issues
Number of injuries and fatalities to people with mental health issues who have had contact with police
Measure of school safety
Number of gang members relocating form other cities
Annual number of cases in criminal court system
Annual number of criminals assigned to probation officers
Amount of funding for social services and education
Measure of early childhood intervention
Number of new drug offenses
Number of patients who seek hospital treatment for domestic violence
Number of drug and alcohol offenses
Education levels of offenders
Employment rates for offenders
Percent of prison population with mental illness
Amount of funding for public safety

MEASURE SELECTION: TRANSPORTATION	
Key Measures	Reasons for selection
Transportation expenses	An indicator of the personal cost of using the regional transportation system. Currently measured as the average proportion of a household's income spent on transportation, the personal cost of transportation influences individual choices and represents the cost-efficiency of the system for individuals.
Traffic injuries and deaths	An indicator of the personal risk of using the regional transportation system. Keeping travelers safe as they move about the system is a basic goal of the transportation system.
Infrastructure preservation	An indicator of the condition of the regional transportation system. Currently measured as the proportion of bridges rated either structurally deficient or functionally obsolete.
Access to destinations <i>(under development)</i>	An indicator of the efficiency of the transportation system and regional development patterns. Residents need to frequently access services, employment, and other destinations efficiently and in a timely manner. The accessibility of the most commonly desired destinations reflects the efficiency of the regional transportation system and development patterns.
More Measures	Reasons for selection
Access to jobs	One indicator of the ability of workers with lower incomes to access transit to reach entry-level jobs. One purpose of the transit and transportation infrastructure is to ensure that workers can access jobs and that employers with job openings at all skill levels can find workers that can access them via cost effective means of transport.
Combined housing and transportation cost burdens by neighborhood	One indicator of the combined personal costs of housing and transportation for working families. Some effects of regional development patterns, personal choices, and the transportation system are reflected in the combined costs of housing (and its location) and transportation access to destinations.
Commute time to work	One indicator of the time spent commuting to work. Commute time reflects the interplay of development patterns, personal choices, and the limits of the regional transportation infrastructure to meet peak travel time demand, among other factors.
Household access to a vehicle	One indicator of individual mobility and access to destinations only reached by personal vehicle. Access to a vehicle can reflect the ability to reach jobs and enjoy amenities in the region that are only accessible by personal vehicle.
Land use	One indicator of amount of land with infrastructure (transportation, municipal services, sewers, utilities, etc.) for development and patterns of development. The amount of developable land constrains new development, can concentrate infrastructure and its related costs, and can shape the pattern of development.
Means of transportation to work	One indicator of how people get to work. The means of transportation used for the work commute during peak travel times can influence the cost of the transportation infrastructure, accessibility of employment opportunities, and personal commuting decisions.

Metro traffic map	One indicator of the real-time traffic congestion and delay times on major regional highways. Travel information can help abate delays by influencing individual choices, which can be reflected in the efficiency of the regional transportation infrastructure.
Mileage and lane miles	One indicator of size of the regional roadway infrastructure. The number of road miles and lane miles on those roads influences the road capacity for vehicles, the cost of construction and maintenance, and congestion delay, among other efficiency factors of the transportation system.
Nonstop flight service	One indicator of the quality of the region's air transportation service. The ability to reach other regions without stopping influences location decisions for business functions and can reflect the importance of the region's air traffic node in the global marketplace.
Pavement conditions	One indicator of the condition and cost to preserve the existing transportation infrastructure. An alternative measure to the key measure using bridge conditions to assess the preservation of the transportation system, the condition of pavement may reflect the public cost of maintaining roads and the individual cost of maintaining vehicles traveling on poor surfaces.
Vehicle miles traveled	One indicator of the demand for transportation access in the region. The number of miles traveled by vehicles in a city or county reflects the cost of preservation, the demand for access, development patterns, and personal choices, which all influence the efficiency of the regional transportation infrastructure.
Data rich sites	
Bridge inspection reports	Mn/DOT Inspection reports for all Minnesota bridges, bridge lists and information about expenditures and plans for bridge maintenance and inspection.
Center for Transportation Studies	University of Minnesota Center's resources related to coordinating land use, transportation and accessibility.
Metropolitan Council transportation library and links	Metropolitan Council's links to transportation studies, plans, services, fact sheets, and reports.
Metropolitan Freeway Congestion Report, 2006	Mn/DOT's annual report on segments of the metropolitan freeway system that experience recurring congestion
Minnesota 3D Project	Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development's GIS application incorporates labor market origin–destination data on Minnesota jobs and workers with other data. Knowledge of GIS needed.
Mn/DOT—Metro District	Homepage for the Metropolitan District with links to plans, information, and maps.
National Transportation Statistics	U.S. Department of Transportation statistics on the U.S. transportation system, including its physical components, safety record, economic performance, human and natural environment, and national security updated quarterly.
Transportation resources	The McKnight Foundation's resource links to regional information, plans and analysis of the region's transportation system.
U-PLAN	High-tech mapping and modeling tools, free to businesses and residents in the Frogtown/Rondo area of Saint Paul, to assist in planning around the Central Corridor light rail line.

Measures not included
<i>Data are unavailable and/or demand for these measures is minimal at this time.</i>
Environmental costs
Amount of greenhouse gases released by transportation
Watershed quality due to transportation-related runoff
Proportion of population without a driver's license
Measure of the space and cost of parking and its consequences
Transportation user fees
Travel time reliability
Percentage of residents living within ¼ mile of a bus route
Number of work locations that are accessible by modes of transportation other than a car
Financing of the regional transportation infrastructure
Proportion of state and federal government funding for infrastructure preservation
Cost of congestion per capita and growth rate
Measure of cost of moving freight around the metro
Average number of minutes spent waiting for a bus
Number of high frequency bus routes
Number of bus routes that service downtown commuters
Percentage of flights cancelled
Share of airline seats controlled by each airline
Air cargo capacity
Logistics quotient (Expansion Management Mag.)
Measure of rail transportation efficiency
Measure of barge transportation efficiency
Annual Metro Transit ridership (rail and bus)
Vehicle miles traveled per mile of highway
Number/percentage of workers who telecommute regularly
Public transit ridership per capita
Percentage of residents who drive hybrid vehicles
Tonnage of cargo moved through metro by modality
Multimodal center traffic
Bike path usage
Percentage of residents who have access to paratransit services
Gas prices
Auto insurance costs
Air travel pricing
Measure of seatbelt use
Measure of bus & light rail safety
Rate of DWI incidences
Highway spending per capita
Transit spending per capita