



Sharing Information Across Boundaries

MetroGIS 2005 Performance Measurement Report

For the period October 1, 2004 through September 30, 2005

December 23, 2005

This Report was prepared by MetroGIS Staff, accepted by the MetroGIS Coordinating Committee on December 14, 2005, and approved by the MetroGIS Policy Board on January 18, 2006.

Excerpt
MetroGIS Policy Board Meeting Summary
January 18, 2006

b) 2005 Annual Performance Measurement Report

Coordinating Committee Chairperson Read presented the findings of the 2005 MetroGIS Performance Measurement Report. The slide presentation utilized to provide context for these findings can be viewed at http://www.metrogis.org/teams/pb/meetings/06_0118/pm_slides.pdf.

Member Pistilli asked why the number of visits to DataFinder is substantially greater than the number of data download events. Johnson commented that users most likely review of metadata and browse data to decide if the data are suitable for an intended purpose more often than they actually download data.

Motion: Vice Chairperson Kordiak moved and Member Fiskness seconded that the Policy Board accept the MetroGIS 2005 Performance Measurement Report, dated December 23, 2005, as presented in the agenda materials. Motion carried, ayes all.

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I. Authority and Context

This report is the fourth in series of annual reports on Performance Measurement Results for MetroGIS's efforts, covering the period from October 1, 2004 through September 30, 2005.

In April 2002, MetroGIS adopted a Performance Measurement Plan to more clearly state desired outcomes, to demonstrate accountability for results, and to support continuous organizational improvement (www.metrogis.org/benefits/perf_measure/).

The foundation for measurement of MetroGIS's performance is its Mission Statement that was established in 1996:

MetroGIS's mission is to provide an ongoing, stakeholder-governed, metro-wide mechanism through which participants easily and equitably share geographically referenced graphic and associated attribute data that are accurate, current, secure, of common benefit and readily usable.

The Performance Measurement Plan identifies four "outcomes", to be achieved through MetroGIS's efforts, which parallel MetroGIS's core functions¹. These "outcomes" involve desired improvements in the following general areas:

- *Ease of data discovery and access*
- *Data currency*
- *Internal efficiencies, level of cooperation*
- *Decision making, service delivery*

Ten performance measures provide the structure through which to assess progress toward achieving the above stated outcomes. They focus not only on data-related preferences from the user's and producer's perspectives but also on broader desired organizational efficiencies and effectiveness. Assessment of MetroGIS's progress, by way of these measures, to achieve the desired outcomes comprises the substance of this annual report, culminating a year-long process. Performance measurement data are analyzed by staff on an ongoing basis to better understand trends that may be occurring, and reports are made quarterly to the Coordinating Committee and annually to the Policy Board. In addition, on a quarterly basis, staff raises for discussion with the Coordinating Committee one or more anomalies in the data or trends that have been detected.

The first annual performance measurement report was accepted by the MetroGIS Policy Board in January 2003. It established baseline measurement information and continued a dialogue about outcomes that MetroGIS should focus on and how MetroGIS can demonstrate value to its stakeholders. It was largely descriptive. After the initial year of experience, more detailed metrics were devised. Consequently, some measures include data for 2002 and some do not.

The subsequent reports for 2003 and 2004 and the current 2005 report further identify trends and move MetroGIS forward in understanding causal relationships between resources allocated to specific activities and desired outcomes. The expectation is MetroGIS leadership will continue to revise and shape MetroGIS's activities and programs based, in part, on what is learned through this performance measurement process.

¹ Section 1.3.2 of MetroGIS's 2003-2005 Business Plan identifies three functions core to MetroGIS's efforts:

- Support a "forum" to foster coordination through knowledge sharing and use of best practices.
- Facilitate effective long-term solutions to priority common information needs (regional datasets), and
- Support an efficient mechanism for Internet-based data discovery and retrieval (MetroGIS DataFinder)

II. Summary of Key Findings

1. Ease of Data Discovery and Access

Data discovery activity, via MetroGIS DataFinder, continued its upward trend reaching 15,658 events. Data downloading activity, in general, was up only slightly (+1.0 percent) but online browsing of data continue an upward trend (+8.3 percent), reaching 7463 events. This situation supports a possible future trend identified in the current Business Plan that asserts an increasing number of users may wish to obtain some of the geospatial information they need online, as opposed to downloading all data for use on their internal systems. Approval of an unprecedented, single licensing agreement by the seven metropolitan area counties, which governs access to the regional parcel dataset, also resulted in a 46 percent increase in licenses and a corresponding 52 percent increase in parcel data downloads.

2. Data Currency

Each of the eight endorsed regional data solutions was maintained to the currency specifications established by the community. While these solutions only comprise 4.6 percent of the datasets available via DataFinder, they continue to be the most popular data downloaded, comprising over 31 percent of the total downloads. Their popularity corroborates the effort expended to create and sustain regional solutions to common information needs.

3. Internal Efficiencies, Level of Cooperation

Ten stakeholder organizations are now performing 23 distinct primary and regional custodian roles in support of eight endorsed regional solutions to common information needs, a one-stop, Web-based data discovery and distribution mechanism (DataFinder), and a forum to foster collaboration. Data producers publishing metadata on DataFinder remained unchanged at 18 organizations but the number of datasets available increased by 4 to 136.

The idea of promoting use of DataFinder to a broader group of producers, who are not currently using it to distribute their data, should be a discussion topic at the pending Strategic Directions Workshop².

4. Decision Making, Service Delivery

Currently, the only measure for this outcome is production of stakeholder testimonials. An eighth such testimonial, about the City of Roseville, was produced by MetroGIS in 2005. Like the seven organizations that have been subjects in the past, the City of Roseville attributes efficiency improvements in its internal decision support and service delivery responsibilities to MetroGIS's efforts. Support of DataFinder and oversight of regional solutions to common information needs were cited by Roseville, as well as each of the previous subjects, as extremely valuable in terms of reducing the time it takes to locate existing data, putting data received from others to use, and addressing issues that could not otherwise be effectively dealt with. In addition, The Metropolitan Council conducted an independent evaluation of MetroGIS's efforts that corroborated internal efficiencies that other organizations are experiencing.

² This idea was identified as a collaboration opportunity at MetroGIS's November 15, 2005 forum entitled "Beyond Government Users: New Directions for MetroGIS".

III. Summary of Results by Measure

In this fourth annual report, the following findings and conclusions are identified for each of ten performance measures. Once sufficient understanding is accrued, targets should be set for each measure:

- **“Visits” to DataFinder (PM #1):** Site visit activity indicates the use of DataFinder for discovering data through searching metadata records, reviewing data characteristics provided in the metadata, and viewing the actual data online. Supporting a Web-base tool to improve efficiencies related to data discovery and distribution is a core function of MetroGIS.

Combined visits to DataFinder and DataFinder Café continued an **upward trend** during this reporting period with 15,628 total visits or an average of 3915 visits per quarter (1,305 per month). This is an **increase of 2.6 percent from 2004** and an **increase of 13.1 percent from the initial measures** produced in 2003. A pattern is beginning to emerge, which shows the highest activity occurring February through April and the lowest activity occurring July through September. Staff continue to evaluate whether predictable patterns exist in this activity.

Figure 1a.

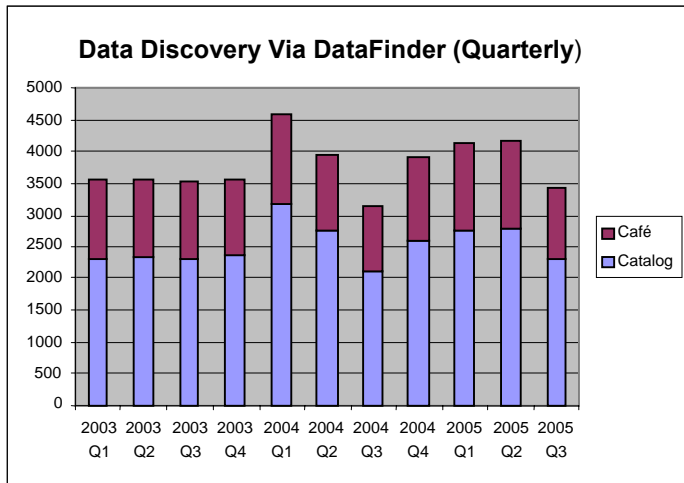
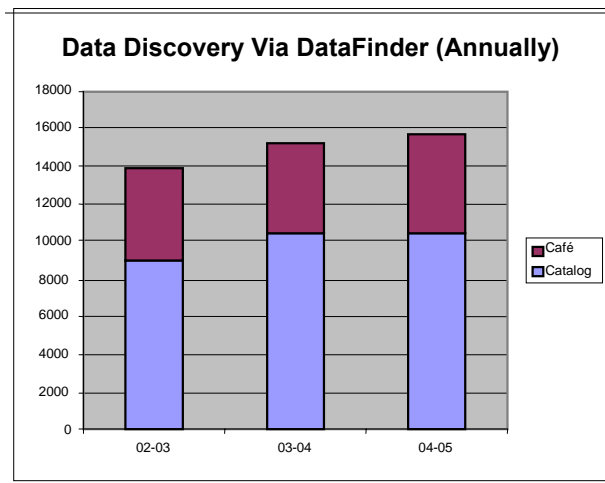


Figure 1b.



DataFinder Café activity continued to comprise about 1/3 of the data discovery activity via DataFinder functions, as a whole. This trend has held true for three years, with a high of 35.1 percent in 2003 and a low of 31.7 percent last year. The percentage increased slightly in 2005 to 33.5 of total data discovery activity.

In addition to maintaining data discovery metrics for DataFinder, metrics are also maintained for discovery of data resources via the MetroGIS Socioeconomic Resources Page and the Emergency Preparedness Website. See the Regional Applications section, below, for this information. A means to integrate these metrics with other data discovery metrics should be investigated to insure the breadth of data discovery activities are comprehensively monitored.

- **Data Downloading (PM #2):** The primary benefit of DataFinder is that it provides a centralized location from which to obtain geospatial data pertaining to the seven county, Twin Cities Metropolitan Area. DataFinder Café, a component of DataFinder, also supports subsetting of data and multiple data formats, which help the user put needed data into to use more quickly once downloaded.

Data users downloaded a total of 7,687³, datasets via DataFinder in 2005 or an average of 1922 events per quarter (640 per month). This is a **1.0 percent increase** from 7,608 instances in 2004, **and an 8.7 percent increase over 2003**, when 7,071 downloads were recorded for a monthly average of 589. **Downloading of regionally endorsed datasets increased** at a higher rate (see below⁴), so the more sluggish overall increase in downloading activity is assumed to be associated with less downloading of the other 130 datasets available on DataFinder. The minimal overall increase could be indicative that only four new datasets were added in 2005. However, in general, it is assumed that users are obtaining the data they need that is critical to their business responsibilities, as the endorsed regional datasets are the most popular data downloaded.

Unlike data discovery activity, no clear temporal trend has emerged for data downloading activity. Staff will continue to investigate whether predictable pattern exists in this activity.

Figure 2a.

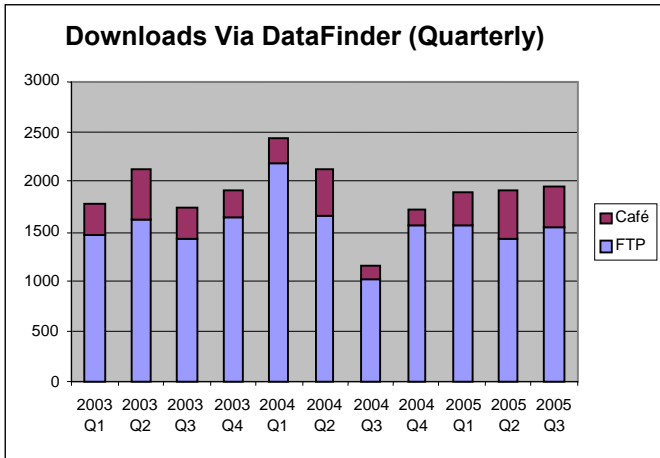
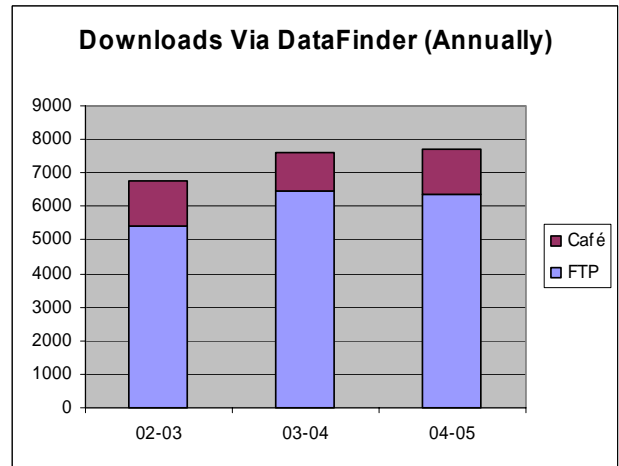


Figure 2b.



Conversely, the percentage of downloads via **DataFinder Café**, relative to all **downloads**, **increased** 18.7 percent over 2004 activity. In 2005, Café-related downloads accounted for 17.3 percent of all downloads. By comparison, 14.8 percent of the download activity in 2004 involved DataFinder Café.

Figure 3a.

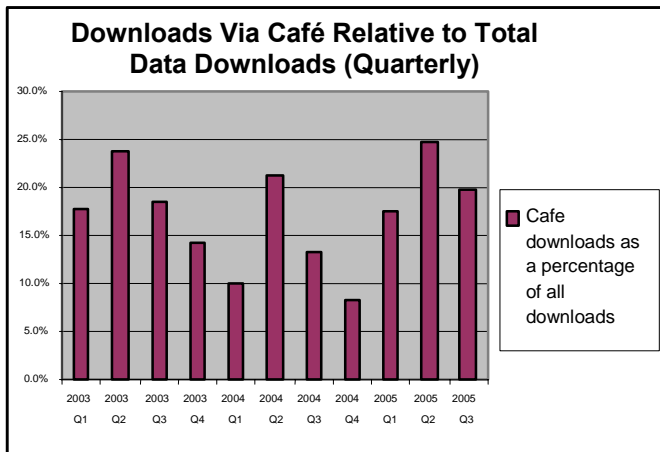
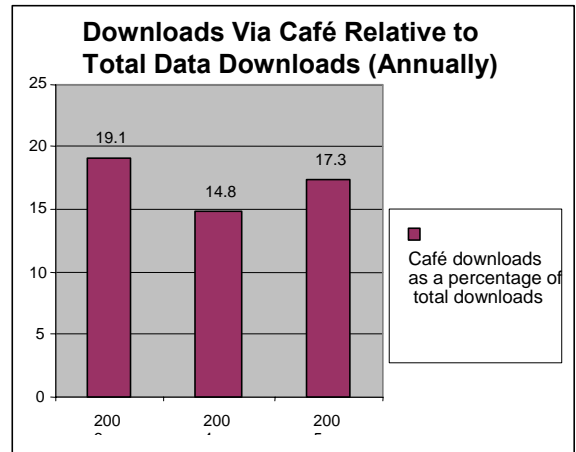


Figure 3b.



³ Data downloading activity recorded by Web Trends software shows 224 less events than log file data during the current reporting period, with wide monthly plus and minus variations. The reason for the discrepancy has not been identified. The log file data is cited here because staff have corroborated its accuracy.

⁴ See Popular Datasets - Performance Measure #2.

The disparity between conventional FTP (File Transfer Protocol) and DataFinder Café download activity trends should be monitored. This situation is consistent with the results of the Café user survey conducted in late spring 2005, which documented that browsing (viewing) data was the most often used Café function. This preference (browsing as opposed to downloading) is also corroborated by the nearly 2 to 1 use (33.5 versus 17.9 percent) of Café as a browsing tool to its function as data downloading tool. Café users also identified a preference for more web-based data access options. Thus, these usage events should be monitored relative to their impact on an objective set forth in the 2003-2005 Business Plan to pursue geospatial applications that would serve mutual needs.

Finally, the large decrease in overall downloading activity witnessed in summer 2004 did not repeat in 2005, possibly because regional parcel dataset was again available in January 2005.

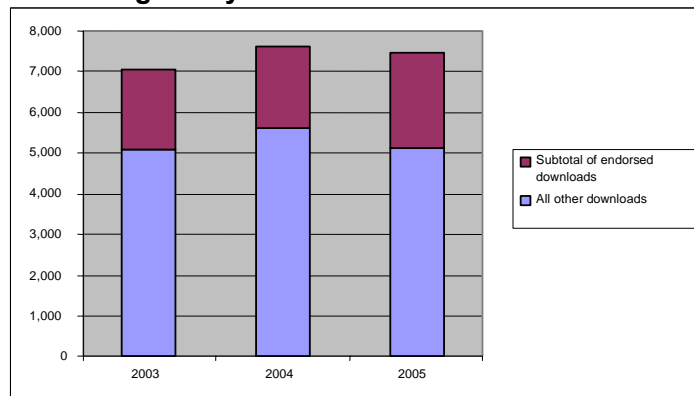
MetroGIS's current metric capabilities do not support measurement of activity involving web services, a deficiency identified in 2002 when preparing the initial Performance Measurement Plan. The DataFinder Café Update Project, which received funding approval on December 20, 2005, will provide the ability to measure such activity. This capability is important to better understand the use of currently supported web services and related Web-based applications.

A means should be developed to reconcile how to best measure web services activity relative to use of the Socioeconomic Web Resources Page, Regional Mailing Label Application, and the Emergency Preparedness Website; counts for which are not included in this year's assessment.

- Popular Datasets (PM #2):** Of the 136 total datasets available on DataFinder, the six endorsed regional datasets⁵ have been consistently among the top seven datasets downloaded via DataFinder. In 2005, the **regional endorsed datasets were the top six downloaded datasets**, accounting for 31.2 percent of the total data downloads, the highest to date, despite availability of 130 other datasets via DataFinder, which increase in number faster than endorsed regional datasets. In comparison, endorsed regional datasets comprised 26.3 percent of the total datasets downloaded in 2004 and 28.1 percent of the total in 2003.

Facilitating effective long-term solutions to priority common information needs, known as endorsed regional datasets, constitutes one of three core MetroGIS functions. These downloading statistics, together with user testimonials (PM #10), are definitive evidence of the value of continuing efforts to address common information needs through regional solutions.

Figure 4. Downloads of Regionally Endorsed Datasets Relative to Total Downloads



⁵ See <http://www.metrogis.org/data/index.shtml> for a listing of endorsed regional datasets (solutions to common information needs) and information about the specific data content specifications, custodial roles and responsibilities, and general history of the regional solution. (Note: eight regional solutions have been enacted by MetroGIS but only six are tracked for purposes of Performance Measurement Reporting. Land Cover is distributed by DNR, its custodian. The Land Cover metadata record is posted on DataFinder but directs the user to DNR's website. The Unique Parcel ID solution is a component of the Regional Parcel Dataset and, thus, not tracked separately.)

The most frequently downloaded datasets in 2003, 2004, and 2005 are listed in Table 1. (arranged by 2005 totals and **endorsed regional datasets** are **bolded**). (Note: Zip Code boundaries are listed separately because this dataset was downloaded more often than some of the regionally endorsed datasets in 2003 and 2004.)

Table 1: Download Events for Endorsed Regional Datasets

Dataset	Number of downloads			Percent change From 2003 / From 2004
	2003	2004	2005	
Parcels)	380	258 ⁽¹⁾	576	+51.6% / +123.3%
Census Demographic Profiles	295	479	516	+75.0% / +7.7%
County & Municipal Boundaries	460	484	479	+4.1% / -1.0%
Street Centerlines	312	249	322	+3.2% / +29.3%
Census Geography (e.g. tracts and blocks)	286	244	228	-20.3% / -6.6%
Planned Land Use	253	288	208	-17.8% / -27.8%
ZIP Code Boundaries	248	280	168	
Subtotal	2,234	2,282	2,497	
<i>All other downloads</i>	4,837	5,326	4,966	
TOTAL	7,071	7,608	7,463	+5.5% / -1.9%

⁽¹⁾ Access to parcel data via MetroGIS ceased in February 2004 due to the lack of a Data Sharing Agreement. Access was reinstated January 2005.

- **Use of Online Regional Geospatial Related Applications**

In 2005, two new regional web-based applications were launched – Emergency Preparedness Website and Regional Mailing Label Application. They joined MetroGIS’s general information website and the Socioeconomic Web Resources page. Information about each follows:

- a) General Information Website (www.metrogis.org). This website was initially launched in 1997. It includes information about every aspect of MetroGIS, in effect serving as its institutional memory. It is one of several communication and outreach methods supported on an ongoing basis in conjunction with another of MetroGIS’s core functions – support a “forum” to foster coordination through knowledge sharing and use of best practices. Support of activities, which foster knowledge sharing, are acknowledged as critical to continued innovation to achieve the most effective and efficient services possible.

User activity has grown dramatically over the years and continued this growth in 2005; with nearly 90,000 visits, an 18 percent increase over 2004 and up 45 percent from usage in 2003.

Figure 5a.

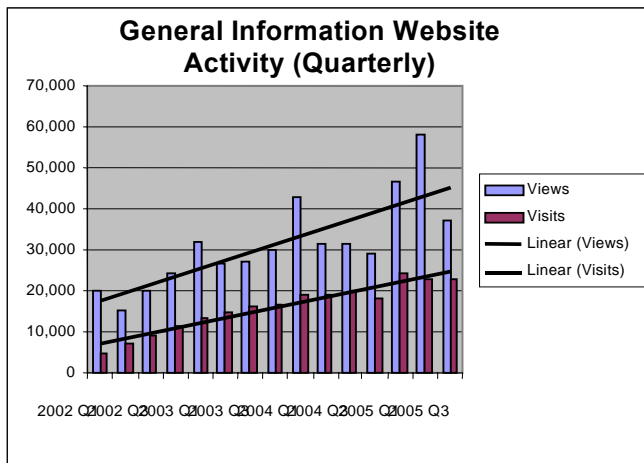
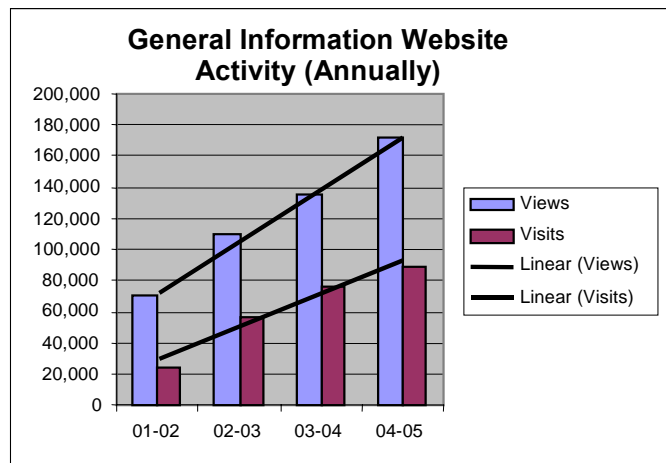


Figure 5b.



Top visited pages include a host of standards and guidelines, as well as organizational information. Top downloaded documents include the DataFinder Café scope of work and functional design criteria, Business Object Framing Model, Organizational Structure, Performance Measurement Plan, and Business Plan.

b) Socioeconomic Web Resources Page.

(www.datafinder.org/mg/socioeconomic_resources/index.asp)

This webpage was implemented in April 2004. In its first six months of use, there were 155 site visits, involving 20 separate socioeconomic data sources. In 2005 (calendar year), 342 visits were recorded, involving 22 separate socioeconomic data sources. (Note: For the 2006 measurement report, the reporting period will be adjusted to coincide with that used for the remainder of this document (Oct. 1 to Sept. 30).

c) Regional Mailing Label Application (www.datafinder.org/labels/login.asp)

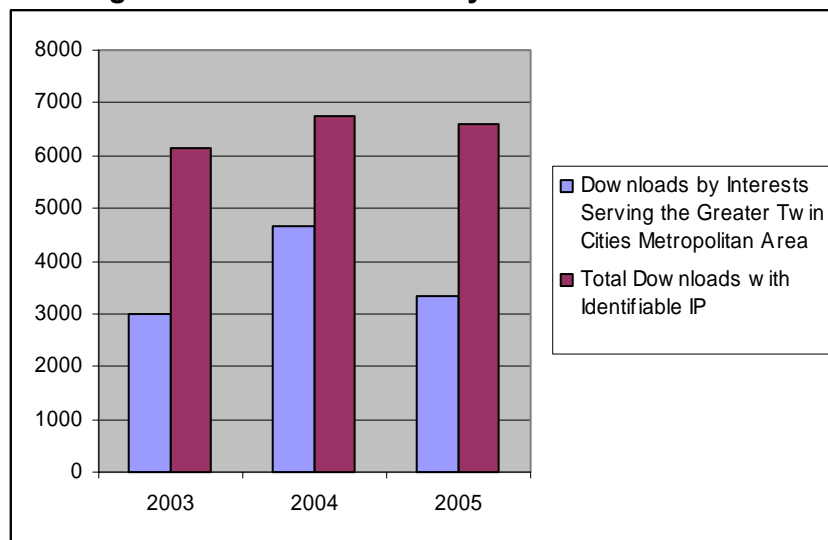
This application was launched mid-year 2005. It was designed for people who want to make sets of mailing labels that cross jurisdictional boundaries, especially county boundaries. Users must be licensed to access the regional parcel dataset, of which there are currently 66 licensees. The 2006 Performance Measurement report will include the first complete year of metrics. The usage during the current reporting period peaked at 39 events in September.

d) Regional Emergency Preparedness Application

This application was launched in 2005. It is currently used as a training tool by the Emergency Preparedness Workgroup to educate emergency managers. The main focus is on the value of GIS technology to addressing emergency management related data and analysis needs pertaining to disaster planning, response, and recovery. Access is to the application password-protected. A procedure has not been established to capture usage metrics. This procedure is expected to be operational in 2006.

- **Who is downloading data? (PM#3):** From October 1, 2004 to September 30, 2005, 50.8 percent of 6579 identifiable download events via DataFinder were by interests located within the Minneapolis-St. Paul DMA⁶, down 22 percent from 2004. The 2005 level of “In Metro Area” use is similar to that experienced in 2003 (49.4) but down from that experienced in 2004 (69.0 percent).

Figure 6. Data Downloads by Location of User



⁶ DMA (Designated Market Area) is a geographic area used for this analysis. The Minneapolis St. Paul DMA includes the 7-county metropolitan area, the 12 collar counties (including 3 in Wisconsin) adjoining in the metro area, and a few counties beyond the collar counties.

The large increase in “Non-Metro Area” data downloading activity during 2005 should be monitored but may be an anomaly due to significant attention received this past year by national and international interests. The most prominent being:

- Recognition in a book published by ESRI International Press in March that focused on MetroGIS’s governance structure,
- MetroGIS’s data distribution architecture being highlighted in March by the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) as its top example of a successful regional system,
- URISA selecting MetroGIS’s accomplishments among its top 15,
- Presentations made at a November Innovations in Governance Program at the Kennedy School of Government, and
- The National Map (TNM) linkages to web services distributed via DataFinder is likely because MetroGIS’s services were highlighted at least one major conference that promoted TNM.

An assumption made in the initial Performance Measurement Report recognized the likelihood that local usage could be expected to decrease as communities of interest outside of the area learn of the wealth of data resources provided via DataFinder. Notwithstanding, the user satisfaction survey that is anticipated in 2006 as part of Business Plan Update initiative should explore any concerns of local users that may be impeding their use of DataFinder.

As in the past, those entities using DataFinder the most during current reporting period were academic institutions of higher learning and state, regional, and local government interests. Dakota County and Hennepin County are again listed among the top 25 download recipients, with activity at essentially the same level as in 2004. It should, however, be noted that downloading activity associated with local planning and engineering firms, the third highest user community in 2004, was down over 59 percent. This is a potential concern, as the majority of their activity is assumed to be on behalf of the area’s government units. Some of this decrease could be attributed to coincidental 63.4 increase in use by government users. The survey proposed as part of the next Business Plan Update project that should include questions to investigate this situation.

The user-based information used for this analysis was obtained from a \$250 report generated for MetroGIS by Quova, a web-tracking firm. Although some questions remain with certain aspects of the methodology used, the Quova report represents the best information available. Thus, a report from Quova should again be pursued for the 2006 MetroGIS Performance Measurement Report.

- **Increasing DataFinder Publishers (PM #4, #8, and #9).** There was no change during the reporting period in the number of organizations using DataFinder as a data distribution mechanism. The number remains at 10. This lack of growth is partly a result of less outreach activity during 2005. Staff resources were more limited in 2005 than in the past and higher priorities dominated staff resources resulting in less opportunity for outreach activities. Notwithstanding, the number of metadata records increased from 169 to 173 and number of datasets downloadable via DataFinder increased from 132 to 136.

In accordance with its policy to promote leveraging of investments within the community, MetroGIS should continue to encourage data producers to publish metadata, as well as their actual data holdings, via the DataFinder tool in an effort to continue to improve user and producer efficiencies related to discovery and distribution of geospatial data.

- **Benefits to Data Producers (PM #6 and #7):** None of the MetroGIS Performance Measurement Reports have included quantitative measurement of efficiencies gained by

data producers through tools and processes developed and supported by MetroGIS. The primary reason is that quantifying this benefit is complicated due to the variety of business models used by various producers. Staff brought this need to the 2005 Innovations in Governance Program at the Kennedy School of Government, as a component of a MetroGIS case study. The consensus was that an economic model does not exist that could be used for this purpose. Most agreed that an organization-by-organization evaluation of cost to benefit to participate in a collaborative solution versus pursue a solution on their own is likely the only reasonable way to approach this need.

The assumption is that MetroGIS should continue to seek ways to document efficiencies gained by data producers. Benefits related to leveraging existing resources, such as Washington County's use of the DataFinder web server to save significant hardware and software startup costs, as well as, monthly Internet Service Provider (ISP) expenses to host an ArcIMS application, should be included in these evaluations.

- **Non-quantitative Measures (PM#10):** An eighth testimonial – City of Roseville - was added in 2005 to benefits realized from MetroGIS's efforts. Such testimonials continue to indicate a high level of satisfaction and perceived value associated with processes and tools developed through MetroGIS. MetroGIS should continue to document benefits of its efforts through testimonials.

Appendix

Detailed Results by Measure Based Upon Metrics Captured Monthly

Measures are grouped into four (4) categories:

A. Outcomes for Data Users - Ease of discovery and access

PM #1: Visitor sessions to DataFinder web site

PM #2: Datasets downloaded through DataFinder

PM #3: Sector/stakeholder groups

PM #4: Datasets and metadata records on Data Finder

B. Outcomes related to Users - Data Currency

PM #5: Percent of Datasets Updated

C. Outcomes related to Producers - Internal efficiencies; level of cooperation

PM #6: Manual vs. self-service requests for data (by producer type)

PM #7: Staff time saved in data distribution tasks (by producer type)

PM #8: Entities listing metadata records on DataFinder

PM #9: Entities using DataFinder and DataFinder Cafe as a data distribution method

D. Ultimate Outcomes – Improved decision-making and better service to the public

PM # 10: Testimonials (Non-quantitative)

Performance Measure 1: Use of DataFinder (Data Discovery and Access)

Visits to:	2003			2004								
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan '04	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
...the DataFinder Catalog	896	762	703	903	1,129	1,156	1,115	880	756	749	638	735
...the DataFinder Café	446	389	359	458	441	498	442	408	367	356	301	371
Monthly total	1,342	1,151	1,062	1,361	1,570	1,654	1,557	1,288	1,123	1,105	939	1,106
										2004 Total	15,258	
										Percent Café	31.7%	

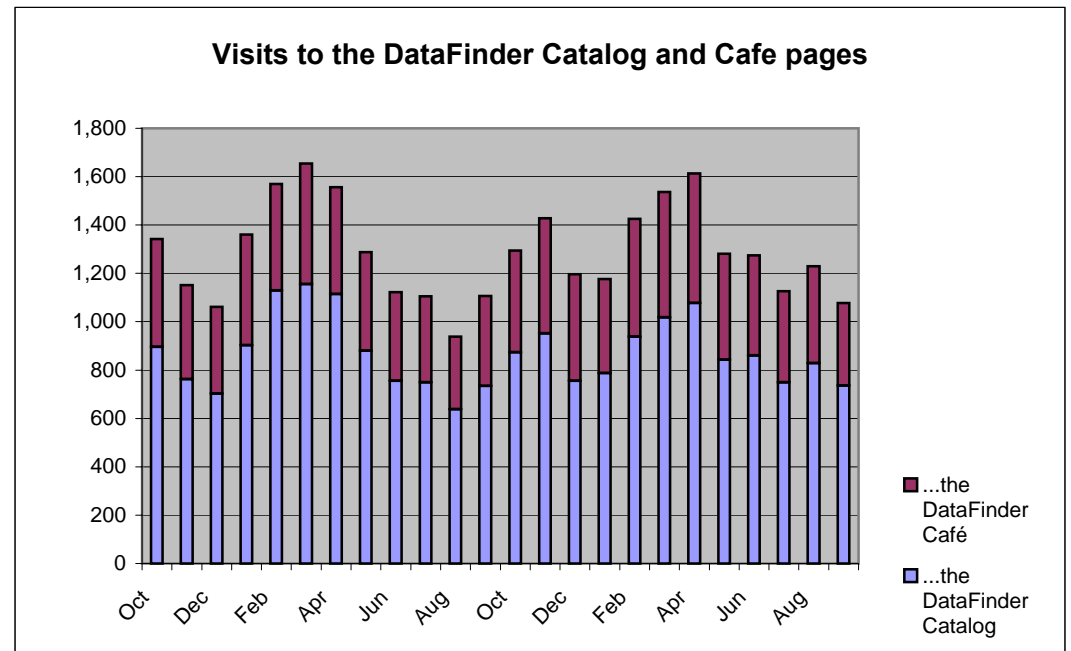
Visits to:	2005											
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan '05	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
...the DataFinder Catalog	873	951	756	788	939	1018	1078	843	860	749	829	736
...the DataFinder Café	422	477	441	388	486	518	535	438	414	377	400	342
Monthly total	1,295	1,428	1,197	1,176	1,425	1,536	1,613	1,281	1,274	1,126	1,229	1,078
										2005 Total	15,658	
										Percent Café	33.5%	

What do the data say?

This measure focuses on visits to DataFinder Catalog and DataFinder Café. An assumption is that as datasets and metadata records are added and as users learn about availability of datasets and the one-stop shopping aspect of this site, the number of visits will increase. This trend held true in 2005 with a 2.6 percent increase in total visits. Another assumption is that as increases in new data availability slow, usage of the site may stabilize as data users acquire needed data in a more efficient manner and only when datasets are updated. The latter reality also began to reveal itself in 2005, as the rate of growth was significantly less than in 2004 (2.6 compared to 10.2 percent). The slower growth rate could be attributed to no new data and few new metadata records being made available in 2005.

During the 2004 reporting period, a clear trend emerged showing that the majority of visits peak in the spring months, reaching a low in late summer before rebounding again in the fall. This trend presented itself again in 2005. The highest frequency of visits occurred in April, peaking at 1,613 visits, with an average of usage of 1,305 visits. It is believed that the springtime surge in activity is due to users acquiring data in anticipation of summer field projects, and academic users gathering data to work on year-end projects. Another possibility for the summertime drop is that many users are either in the field or on vacation at this time.

Growth in the percent of data discovery activity associated with Café as a percentage of total DataFinder activity continued its steady but slight trend upward in 2005 to 33.5 percent (437/monthly events). This was slightly increased from the 31.7 percent increase realized in 2004 (403/monthly events). In 2003, the Café accounted for 35.1 percent of total DataFinder activity.



Performance Measure 2: Datasets Downloaded (Data Discovery and Access)

All Dataset Downloads

	2003			2004									2005											
	Oct '03	Nov	Dec	Jan '04	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct '05	Nov	Dec	Jan '06	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
...from DataFinder Catalog	593	565	477	606	836	742	760	543	355	361	296	351	471	512	586	377	736	454	581	420	439	432	589	533
...from DataFinder Café	135	54	83	47	101	96	357	62	34	22	72	60	61	38	41	81	128	124	231	135	109	213	150	22

Total 728 619 560 653 937 838 1117 605 389 383 368 411 532 550 627 458 864 578 812 555 548 645 739 555

2004 Total: **7,608**

2005 Total: **7,463**

Change from 2003: **+7.6%**

Change from 2004 WebTrends: **-1.9%**

% Via Café **14.8%**

Change from 2004 Logfiles: **+1.0%**

Downloads of MetroGIS Endorsed Datasets Only

	2003			2004									2005											
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
County & Municipal Boundaries	46	34	34	45	60	46	52	54	29	31	28	25	37	31	29	46	43	46	78	38	33	23	47	28
Census Geography 1990	2	2	4	5	4	7	8	3	3	2	4	0	2	6	3	3	2	0	6	6	2	0	2	2
Census Geography 2000	20	17	12	14	36	19	40	9	10	5	7	11	3	18	8	11	27	5	33	11	9	40	13	16
TLG Roads	15	35	44	29	7	20	17	7	7	10	14	44	9	10	31	27	22	36	38	25	53	17	19	35
Planned Land Use	18	14	19	29	31	34	59	39	7	12	11	15	14	16	15	9	25	14	9	10	19	27	33	17
MN Land Cover CS (2)	8	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	1	0	0
Census Demographic Profiles	36	41	28	41	42	120	74	24	17	17	12	27	21	88	67	16	101	31	71	18	17	27	31	28
Regional Parcel Dataset (points and polygons) ⁽¹⁾	56	37	32	45	39	15	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	130	67	48	92	13	50	83	57
<i>Anoka</i>	9	4	7	10	8	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	19	10	4	15	8	5	7	6
<i>Carver</i>	7	8	3	6	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	15	6	5	12	1	3	7	4
<i>Dakota</i>	7	6	6	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	13	5	7	13	0	4	8	5
<i>Hennepin</i>	12	3	4	6	7	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	24	9	13	20	0	5	15	6
<i>Ramsey</i>	8	4	8	5	10	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	14	10	9	9	1	3	9	5
<i>Scott</i>	7	8	1	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	12	3	3	8	2	4	9	4
<i>Washington</i>	6	4	3	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	14	4	7	15	1	5	7	5
<i>Historical Parcel Data - Combined</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	20	0	0	0	21	21	22
Total of endorsed dataset downloads	201	186	173	208	219	261	285	136	73	77	76	122	86	169	153	148	352	199	283	203	146	185	228	183

2004 Total: **2,017**

2005 Total: **2,335**

Change from 2003: **+13.6%**

Change from 2004: **+15.8%**

Endorsed datasets as a percentage of all downloads:	28%	30%	31%	32%	23%	31%	26%	22%	19%	20%	21%	30%	16%	31%	24%	32%	41%	34%	35%	37%	27%	29%	31%	33%
	2004 average =											26.0%	2005 average =											30.8%

(1) The Regional Parcel Dataset was not distributable for much of 2004 while the new parcel data agreement was being negotiated.

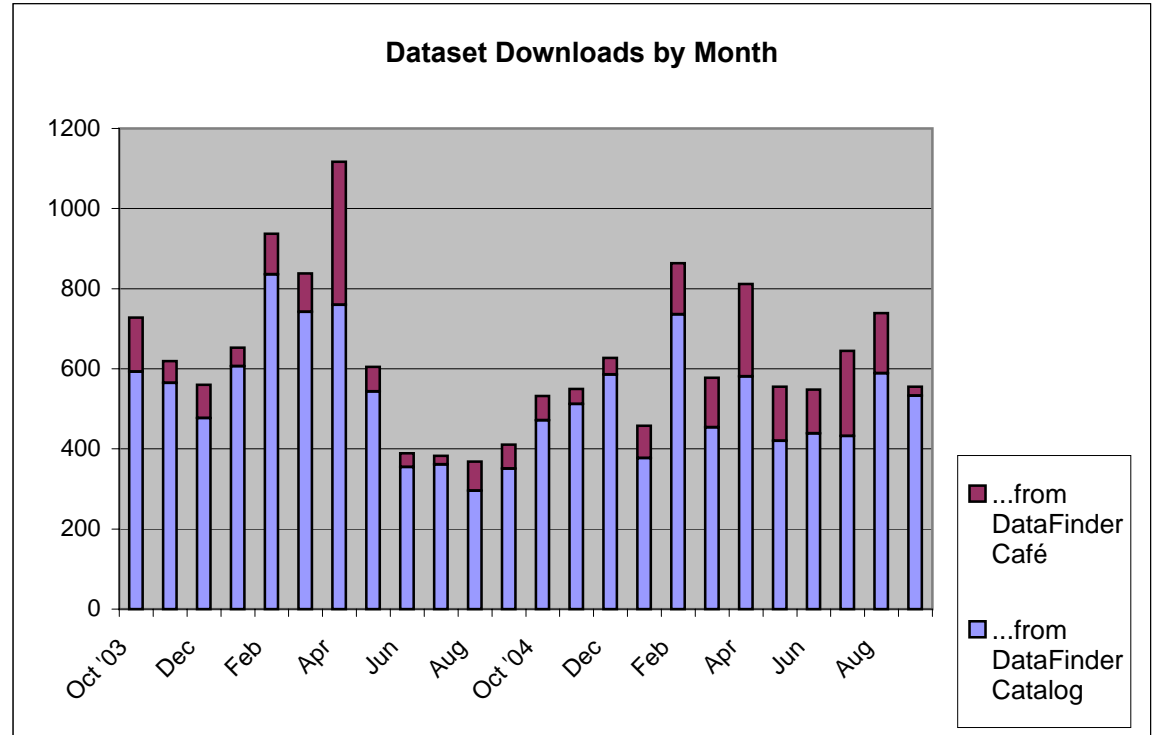
(2) Prior to 2004, this dataset was available only through MetroGIS DataFinder. Early in 2004, DNR and LMIC both began to support access. The Land Cover regional dataset is part of a larger state dataset distributed by the DNR that extends beyond the metro area. It is not possible to reliably track which downloads include data for the metro area and which are for areas outside of the seven county metro.

What do the data say?

The number of datasets downloaded in 2005 decreased 1.9 percent compared to the 2004 reporting period (7,608 in 2003 and 7,463 in 2005) **based on WebTrends data**. (See PM #3.) There was also more variability in the monthly download activity for both the FTP site and DataFinder Café. The spring spike that occurred in both 2003 and 2004 also occurred, to some extent, in 2005. The reasons for this spring spike in the number of downloads are not known, but it is suspected to result in part from events where some promotion of the available datasets occurs. In addition, downloading occurs on a periodic basis depending on the frequency of updates for various datasets. For example, the TLG street centerline dataset is updated quarterly, whereas census datasets are updated only once per decade.

The amount of downloading via Café and, as a whole, again varied substantially on a monthly basis, accounting for 17.9 percent of all downloads an increase from the 14.8 realized in 2004. The large decrease witnessed summer 2004 did not repeat in 2005, most likely due to the fact that regional parcel dataset was again available in 2005.

The percent of downloads involving regionally endorsed datasets, relative to the total downloads, increased to 30.8 of the data downloaded, up from 26.0 percent in 2004 and 25.1 percent in 2003. The increase in 2005 is partly due to parcel data again being made available. The six regionally endorsed datasets have been consistently among the top 7-8 datasets downloaded. In 2005, they were the top six most often downloaded datasets, providing additional explanation for the overall increase experienced in 2005 downloading of regionally endorsed datasets.



Top 10 Downloaded Datasets by Month

Datasets in **bold** are MetroGIS-Endorsed Regional Datasets. When downloads are from both the FTP site and the Café, a breakdown is provided. Otherwise, downloads are FTP-based.

September Regional Parcel Dataset - 57

- 2005 TLG Street Centerlines - 35 [34 FTP, 1 Café]**
- County & Municipal Boundaries - 28 [27 FTP, 1 Café]**
- Census Demographic Profiles** (formerly Socioec. Data) - **28**
- Planned Land Use - 17**
- Major Highways - 17
- Functional Class Roads - 17
- Census Geography 2000 - 16 [13 FTP, 3 Café]**
- ZIP Code Boundaries - 15
- Washington County Soils - 13

July Regional Parcel Dataset - 52 [51 FTP, 1 Café]

- Census Geography 2000 - 40 [13 FTP, 27 Café]**
- Planned Land Use - 27 [26 FTP, 1 Café]**
- Census Demographic Profiles** (formerly Socioec. Data) - **27**
- County & Municipal Boundaries - 23 [19 FTP, 4 Café]**
- TLG Street Centerlines - 17 [15 FTP, 2 Café]**
- Comprehensive Plan Composite - 16 [13 FTP, 3 Café]
- Major Highways - 15 [10 FTP, 5 Café]
- Generalized Land Use 2000 - 11 [9 FTP, 2 Café]
- ZIP Code Boundaries - 10 [8 FTP, 2 Café]

May Regional Parcel Dataset - 93 [92 FTP, 1 Café]

- County & Municipal Boundaries - 38 [34 FTP, 4 Café]**
- TLG Street Centerlines - 25 [22 FTP, 3 Café]**
- Census Demographic Profiles** (formerly Socioec. Data) - **18**
- Dakota County Soils - 13
- Census Geography 2000 - 11 [8 FTP, 3 Café]**
- Ramsey County Soils - 11
- Bus Stops - 11 [8 FTP, 3 Café]
- Bus Routes - 11 [8 FTP, 3 Café]
- Bus Segments - 9 [8 FTP, 1 Café]

August Regional Parcel Dataset - 87 [86 FTP, 1 Café]

- County & Municipal Boundaries - 47 [37 FTP, 10 Café]**
- Planned Land Use - 33 [32 FTP, 1 Café]**
- Census Demographic Profiles** (formerly Socioec. Data) - **31**
- Functional Class Roads - 27 [16 FTP, 11 Café]
- Major Highways - 25 [11 FTP, 14 Café]
- Dakota County Soils - 20 [10 FTP, 10 Café]
- ZIP Code Boundaries - 20 [16 FTP, 4 Café]
- TLG Street Centerlines - 19 [18 FTP, 1 Café]**
- Regional Trails - 14 [12 FTP, 2 Café]

June TLG Street Centerlines - 53

- County & Municipal Boundaries - 33 [19 FTP, 14 Café]**
- Functional Class Roads - 30 [16 FTP, 14 Café]
- Major Highways - 21 [12 FTP, 9 Café]
- Planned Land Use - 19 [17 FTP, 2 Café]**
- Census Demographic Profiles** (formerly Socioec. Data) - **17**
- ZIP Code Boundaries - 17 [13 FTP, 4 Café]
- Regional Parcel Dataset - 14 [13 FTP, 1 Café]**
- Dakota County Soils - 14 [13 FTP, 1 Café]
- Generalized Land Use 2000 - 13 [12 FTP, 1 Café]

April County & Municipal Boundaries - 78 [65 FTP, 13 Café]

- Census Demographic Profiles** (formerly Socioec. Data) - **71**
- Regional Parcel Dataset - 51**
- TLG Street Centerlines - 38 [35 FTP, 3 Café]**
- Census Geography 2000 - 33 [23 FTP, 10 Café]**
- Major Highways - 30 [23 FTP, 7 Café]
- County & Municipal Boundaries - 2000 (static) - 25 [14 FTP, 11 Café]
- ZIP Code Boundaries - 20 [16 FTP, 4 Café]
- Generalized Land Use 2000 - 12 [11 FTP, 1 Café]
- Shopping Centers - 12 [10 FTP, 2 Café]

March Regional Parcel Dataset - 68 [55 FTP, 13 Café]
County & Municipal Boundaries - 46 [37 FTP, 9 Café]
TLG Street Centerlines - 36 [31 FTP, 5 Café]
Census Demographic Profiles (formerly Socioec. Data) - 31
Generalized Land Use 2000 - 19 [11 FTP, 8 Café]
Generalized Land Use, Historical - 16 [14 FTP, 2 Café]
ZIP Code Boundaries - 15 [12 FTP, 3 Café]
Planned Land Use - 14 [9 FTP, 5 Café]
Major Highways - 14 [9 FTP, 5 Café]
Bus Stops - 11 [7 FTP, 4 Café]

January County & Municipal Boundaries - 46 [31 FTP, 15 Café]
2005 Regional Parcel Dataset - 37
TLG Street Centerlines - 27 [22 FTP, 5 Café]
County & Municipal Boundaries - 2000 (static) - 22
Generalized Land Use 2000 - 18 [17 FTP, 1 Café]
Census Demographic Profiles (formerly Socioec. Data) - 16
Bus Routes - 10 [9 FTP, 1 Café]
Generalized Land Use, Historical - 9
ZIP Code Boundaries - 9
Bus Service - 7

November Census Demographic Profiles (formerly Socioec. Data) - 88
County & Municipal Boundaries - 31 [29 FTP, 2 Café]
Generalized Land Use 2000 - 26 [25 FTP, 1 Café]
Major Highways - 22 [14 FTP, 8 Café]
census_2000_tiger.exe - 19
Census Geography 2000 - 18 [15 FTP, 3 Café]
Planned Land Use - 16
ZIP Code Boundaries - 14
Functional Class Roads - 13 [11 FTP, 2 Café]
Regionally Significant Ecological Areas - 12 [11 FTP, 1 Café]

February Regional Parcel Dataset - 135 [129 FTP, 6 Café]
Census Demographic Profiles (formerly Socioec. Data) - 101
County & Municipal Boundaries - 43 [38 FTP, 5 Café]
Census Geography 2000 - 27 [21 FTP, 6 Café]
Ramsey County Soils - 27 [23 FTP, 4 Café]
Planned Land Use - 25 [23 FTP, 2 Café]
TLG Street Centerlines - 22 [9 FTP, 13 Café]
ZIP Code Boundaries - 22 [21 FTP, 1 Café]
census_2000_tiger.exe - 21
Functional Class Roads - 20 [18 FTP, 2 Café]

December Census Demographic Profiles (formerly Socioec. Data) - 67
2004 TLG Street Centerlines - 31 [26 FTP, 5 Café]
County & Municipal Boundaries - 29 [25 FTP, 4 Café]
Generalized Land Use 2000 - 16 [15 FTP, 1 Café]
Planned Land Use - 15 [14 FTP, 1 Café]
ZIP Code Boundaries - 15 [13 FTP, 2 Café]
Major Highways - 14 [12 FTP, 2 Café]
School District Boundaries - 13 [10 FTP, 3 Café]
Water Features from 2000 Land Use Data - 9
census_2000_tiger.exe - 9

October County & Municipal Boundaries - 37 [30 FTP, 7 Café]
Census Demographic Profiles (formerly Socioec. Data) - 21
Generalized Land Use 2000 - 15
Major Highways - 15 [14 FTP, 1 Café]
Planned Land Use - 14 [13 FTP, 1 Café]
Transportation Analysis Zones 2000 - 13
Regional Trails - 12
Functional Class Roads - 12 [11 FTP, 1 Café]
ZIP Code Boundaries - 11
Ramsey County Soils - 10

Performance Measure 3: Sectors / Stakeholders Groups (Data Discovery and Access)

A total of 7,687 download events were recorded in log files during the 2005 reporting period. (Note that WebTrends accounted for 224 less events. The logfile events were used because staff has corroborated their accuracy). The requester could be identified for 6,579, or 85.6 percent, of these events, slightly less than the 88.6 percent realized in 2004. The remaining 1,108 events are not currently factored into this analysis because there is no known method to determine the geographic location of the requester. For the past three years, MetroGIS has worked with a web-tracking vendor, Quova, to gather information about the geographic location and type of users making use of MetroGIS DataFinder. Quova's methodology has been applied only to the anonymous FTP downloads, which in 2005 comprised approximately 6,354 downloads. Of these events, 3,115, or 49 percent, were attributed to entities that serve the greater Twin Cities Metropolitan Area. In addition to the 3,115 FTP events, another 225 download events that were password protected (including Café and password protected FTP) were also initiated by government and academic interests that directly serve the seven county Metropolitan Area, bringing the total of Metro Area download events to 3,340, or 50.8 percent of all downloads where the requester was identifiable. . In 2004, the percent of users within the greater Twin Cities Area was 18.1 higher for a total of 69.0 percent. This increase in interest by users, beyond the local area, may be in part due to MetroGIS's recognition in a book published by ESRI International Press in March, MetroGIS's data distribution architecture being highlighted in March by the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) as its top example of a successful regional system, and presentations made at a November Innovations in Governance Program at the Kennedy School of Government. By comparison, last year (2004), downloading activity by out of area interests accounted for only 31.0 percent of the total downloading activity and in 2003 out-of-area usage accounted for 50.6 percent, essentially the same is in 2005.

The entities with the most anonymous FTP downloading activity during the current reporting period are generally characterized as:

- Academic institutions of higher learning: 1,377 downloads recorded, up 24 percent from 1,108 in 2004.
- State, regional, and local government: 696 distinguishable downloads, up 63 percent from 426 in 2004
- Local Engineering/Planning firms – dropped from 4 to 2 firms discernible within top 25 users – accounting for 101 events as opposed to 247 downloads in 2004, or a reduction of 59 percent. Some of this decrease could be accounted for by the increase in government users as the majority of this activity was on behalf of the area's government units.

Dakota County and Hennepin County continue to be listed among the top 25 download recipients. They accounted for 208 dataset downloads during the 2005 reporting period, essentially the same as in 2004 where their activity accounted for 205 events. From a national perspective, downloads by interests in the United States also increased 5.5 percent from 5,860 to 6,181. A map (Appendix A), prepared by MetroGIS staff from location data provided by Quova, is attached that shows the locations of DataFinder users throughout the world.

In addition to the user being able to download data from DataFinder, they can also use these datasets in desktop GIS software via a map service. Currently only ArcIMS map services are available, but it is desired to offer OGC-compliant web map services (WMS) in the future. Thus far, the use of map services is not being measured. A project under consideration fall of 2005 to upgrade to Café using a software product called GeoCortex in conjunction with ArcIMS would provide the ability to measure access to data via map services.

Downloads by IP address type

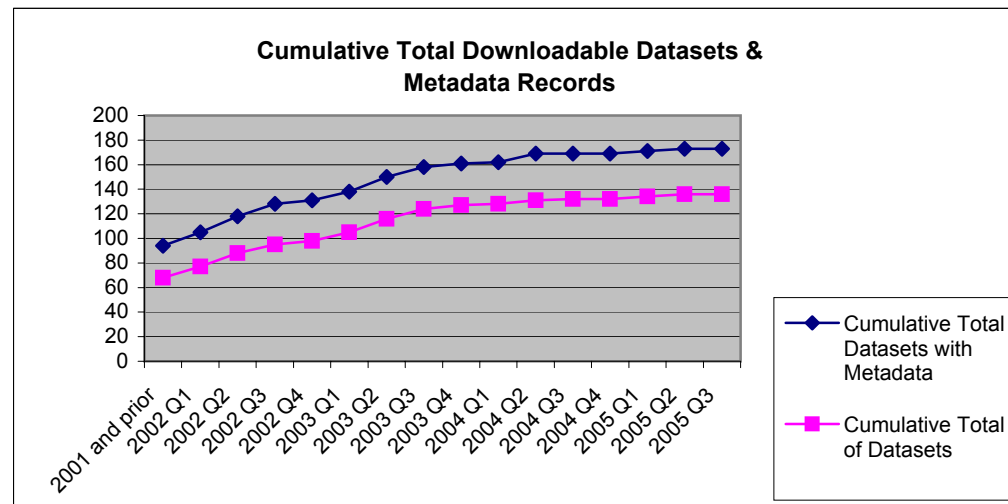
	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>% change from previous year</u> <u>2005</u>
Academic	799	1108	1377	24.3%
Government	398	426	696	63.4%
Engineering firms	236	247	101	-59.1%

MetroGIS Performance Measure 4: Metadata and Downloadable Datasets on DataFinder

Quarter	Datasets with Metadata Added	Cumulative Total Datasets with Metadata	Quarter	Directly Downloadable Datasets Added	Cumulative Total of Datasets
2001 and prior	94	94	2001 and prior	68	68
2002 Q1	11	105	2002 Q1	9	77
2002 Q2	13	118	2002 Q2	11	88
2002 Q3	10	128	2002 Q3	7	95
2002 Q4	3	131	2002 Q4	3	98
2003 Q1	7	138	2003 Q1	7	105
2003 Q2	12	150	2003 Q2	11	116
2003 Q3	8	158	2003 Q3	8	124
2003 Q4	3	161	2003 Q4	3	127
2004 Q1	1	162	2004 Q1	1	128
2004 Q2	7	169	2004 Q2	3	131
2004 Q3	0	169	2004 Q3	1	132
2004 Q4	0	169	2004 Q4	0	132
2005 Q1	2	171	2005 Q1	2	134
2005 Q2	2	173	2005 Q2	2	136
2005 Q3	0	173	2005 Q3	0	136
Total	173		Total	136	

What do the data say?

The number of datasets documented on DataFinder continues to increase. This documentation is termed "metadata". 173 metadata records are now viewable on DataFinder, more than a four-fold increase since 2000. Adding more metadata and datasets to DataFinder means that the "one-stop shop" concept will continue to become more valuable to data users.



Performance Measure 5: Satisfaction of Custodian Responsibilities (Data Currency)

Percent of regionally-endorsed solutions updated pursuant to negotiated custodian responsibilities

Regionally-Endorsed Dataset	Custodian Update Responsibilities	Updated pursuant to custodian responsibilities?	Comments
County and MCD Boundaries	"When significant changes are made" (at least annually)	YES	
Census (1990 and 2000)	Every 10 years	YES	
Census Demographic Profiles	No specific update responsibilities specified. Every 10 years unless the source data produced more frequently	YES	
Land Cover	No specific update responsibilities specified. Prior to 2004, this dataset was downloadable only via DataFinder. In 2004, it became downloadable from DNR and LMIC. MetroGIS no longer monitors download metrics because the dataset includes areas beyond the seven county Metro Area and there is currently no way to distinguish between metro and non-metro data users.	YES	The extent of coverage is now up to 75 percent of the seven county region with an additional 12 percent in process.
Parcels	Quarterly	YES	
Planned Land Use	Quarterly (goal - may not be practical)	YES	
Street Centerlines	Quarterly	YES	

As of 9/30/05: 7 of 7 = 100 %

Performance Measure 6: Manually-processed vs. self-service requests for regionally-endorsed datasets (Producer Benefits)

Following adoption of MetroGIS's initial Performance Measurement Plan in April 2002, MetroGIS staff began working with county data producers to identify methods for measuring staff time savings and efficiencies realized as a result of opportunities arising from MetroGIS activities and initiatives. While it is agreed that quantifying support expenses for manually-processed vs. self-service requests for regionally-endorsed datasets would be a useful indicator of the value of data distribution and access tools developed through MetroGIS, the time commitment required to collect and analyze this data was found to be unjustified. A few counties had made limited efforts to quantify savings, and that information was useful in advancing the discussion about how to move forward on this measure. However, that prior to any further work it was agreed that this matter should be a primary discussion topic for a retreat of the Coordinating Committee prior to launching the process to update the 2003-2005 Business Plan. The assumption going into the retreat is that MetroGIS will continue to work with county and other data producers to find cost-effective ways to quantify benefits to data producers in relation to this measure.

Performance Measure 7: Hours of staff time saved in data distribution (Producer Benefits)

As with Performance Measure #6, MetroGIS intends to work with county and other data producers to find efficient and reliable methods for quantifying producer benefits, such as, staff time savings for data distribution. Each county functions differently, with different departments working on producing, maintaining, and distributing data. Measuring staff time savings from county to county, in a reliable manner, can be quite complex.

Even with the challenges to quantifying efficiencies gained through the use of MetroGIS processes and tools, examples of these gains do exist. For example, in 2003, Washington County began using the DataFinder Web server to host an ArcIMS application. This saved significant hardware and software startup costs, as well as monthly Internet Service Provider (ISP) expenses.

Also, as noted in the discussion for Performance Measure #6, this cost-benefit topic has been identified as a primary discussion topic for a proposed retreat of the Coordinating Committee prior to launching a process to update the current 2003-2005 Business Plan. The assumption going into the retreat is that MetroGIS will continue to work with county and other data producers to find cost-effective ways to quantify benefits to data producers in relation to staff timesavings for data distribution.

Performance Measure 8: Listing of Metadata on DataFinder (Producer Benefits)

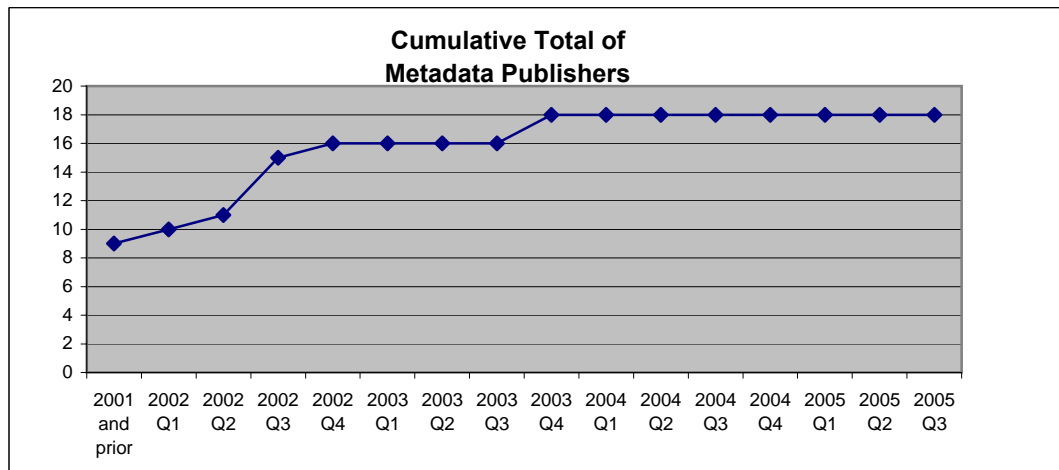
Entities using DataFinder to list metadata records.

	2001 and prior	2002 Q1	2002 Q2	2002 Q3	2002 Q4	2003 Q1	2003 Q2	2003 Q3	2003 Q4	2004 Q1	2004 Q2	2004 Q3	2004 Q4	2005 Q1	2005 Q2	2005 Q3	Total Metadata Records
Anoka County			1														1
Carver County			1														1
Dakota County	1		1								4						6
Hennepin County			1														1
Ramsey County	16											-1					15
Scott County	3																3
Washington County	2		5														7
MetroGIS - for all Counties	3	1									2				1		7
Metropolitan 911 Board									2								2
Metropolitan Council	60	9	3	3	3	7	11	8		1		1		2			108
MN Department of Economic Security	1																1
MN Department of Natural Resources			1				1										2
MN Department of Transportation		1															1
MN Legislative Coordinating Commission	1																1
St. Paul, City of				3													3
The Lawrence Group	5																5
US Census Bureau	2			4													4
US Department of Agriculture									1		1				1		3
Total	94	11	13	10	3	7	12	8	3	1	7	0	0	2	2	0	173

	2001 and prior	2002 Q1	2002 Q2	2002 Q3	2002 Q4	2003 Q1	2003 Q2	2003 Q3	2003 Q4	2004 Q1	2004 Q2	2004 Q3	2004 Q4	2005 Q1	2005 Q2	2005 Q3
Total Metadata Publishers	9	10	11	15	16	16	16	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18

What do the data say?

The number of metadata records available for viewing through DataFinder grew by 4 in 2005 - 2 from the Metropolitan Council, 1 from MetroGIS, and 1 from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Outreach efforts should continue to focus on adding new metadata publishers in 2006 to continue to increase the "one-stop shopping" value of DataFinder.



Performance Measure 9: Use of DataFinder to Distribute Data (Producer Benefits)

Entities distributing data through DataFinder:

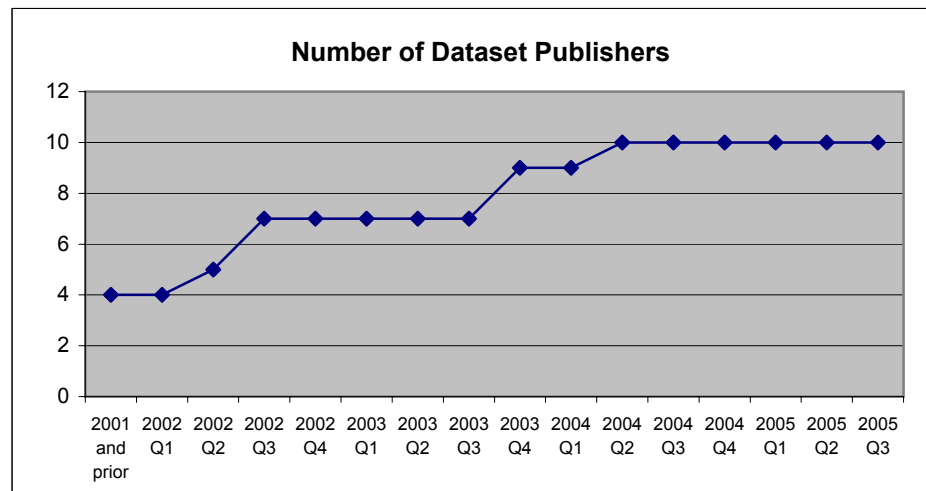
Publisher	2001 and prior	2002 Q1	2002 Q2	2002 Q3	2002 Q4	2003 Q1	2003 Q2	2003 Q3	2003 Q4	2004 Q1	2004 Q2	2004 Q3	2004 Q4	2005 Q1	2005 Q2	2005 Q3	Total for Organization
Washington County			6														6
Dakota County											1						1
MetroGIS - for all counties	3		1	1							1				1		7
Metropolitan 911 Board									2								2
Metropolitan Council	57	9	3	2	3	7	11	8		1		1		2			104
MN Department of Economic Security	1																1
MN Department of Natural Resources			1														1
US Census Bureau	2			4													6
US Dept. of Agriculture									1		1				1		3
The Lawrence Group	5																5
Totals Datasets Published by Quarter	68	9	11	7	3	7	11	8	3	1	3	1	0	2	2	0	136

Number of Organizations using DataFinder as a Distribution Mechanism

Date	2001 and prior	2002 Q1	2002 Q2	2002 Q3	2002 Q4	2003 Q1	2003 Q2	2003 Q3	2003 Q4	2004 Q1	2004 Q2	2004 Q3	2004 Q4	2005 Q1	2005 Q2	2005 Q3
Number of Publishers	4	4	5	7	7	7	7	7	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10

What do the data say?

10 entities current distribute (publishing) data through DataFinder, the same as in 2004. The Metropolitan Council is by far the largest user of DataFinder to distribute data with 76.5 percent (104 of 136) of the datasets available for downloading. Outreach efforts should be expanded in 2006 in an effort to expand upon publishers willing to distribute their data via DataFinder.



Performance Measure 10: Testimonials on How MetroGIS Supports Decision-Making

An eighth testimonial to the benefits received from MetroGIS's efforts was published in 2005. Testimonials describing benefits associated with MetroGIS objectives add understanding beyond quantitative measure of how data users and producers gain from participation in MetroGIS. To date, testimonials have been received from regional agencies, schools, watershed districts, and most recently from an engineering consulting firm that provides services to local government.

For testimonials received to date, go to <http://www.metrogis.org/benefits/testimonials/index.shtml>. They include:

City of Roseville

May 2005

Metropolitan 911 Board

December 2004

SRF Consulting Group, Inc.

October 2003

Metropolitan Airports Commission

December 17, 2002

Riley-Purgatory-Bluff Creek Watershed District

October 10, 2002

Metropolitan Council

April 2002

Metropolitan Mosquito Control District

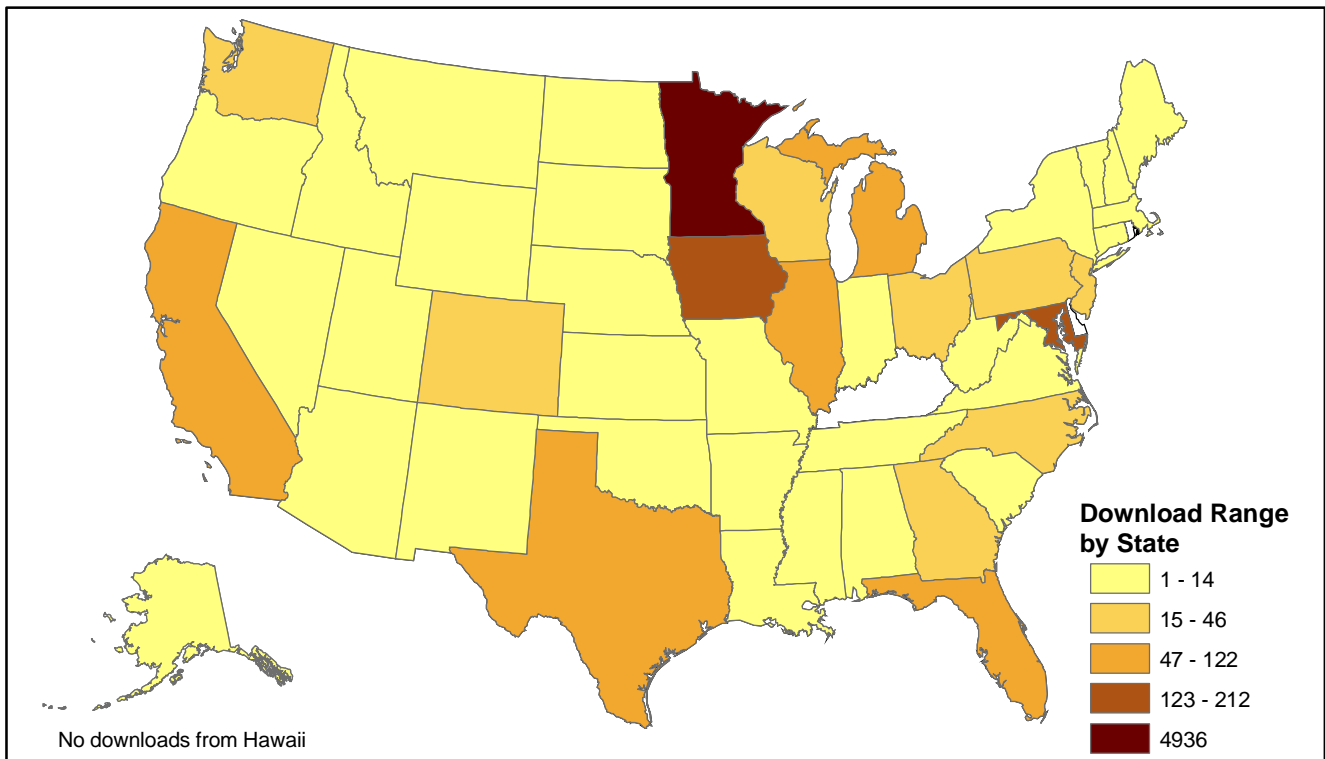
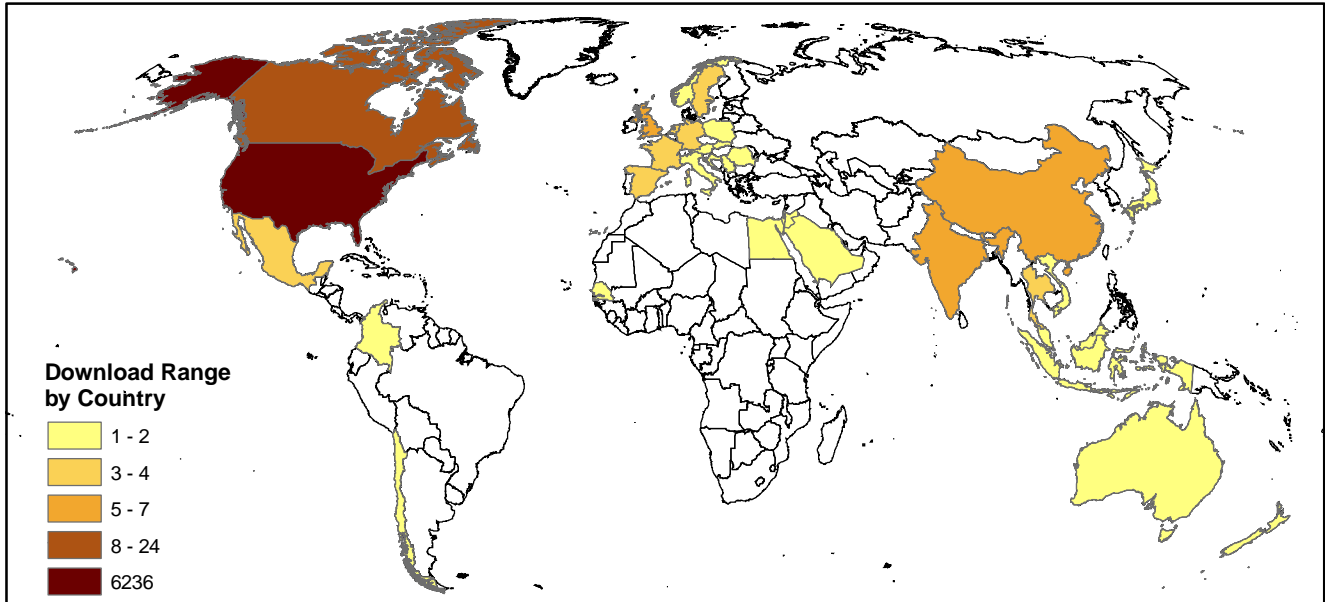
April 2002

TIES (Metro Area School District Consortium)

April 2002

Locations of DataFinder users downloading data via FTP

October 1st, 2004 - September 30, 2005



Top 10 Countries

United States	6,236
Canada	24
India	7
United Kingdom	6
China	5
Netherlands	4
Germany	4
Thailand	3
Sweden	3
Spain	3

Top 10 States

Minnesota	4,936
Iowa	212
Maryland	153
California	122
Illinois	103
Texas	93
Michigan	77
Florida	75
Ohio	46
Wisconsin	45

About these maps

FTP download locations were identified by IP address by Quova, Inc. 6354 IP addresses were provided to Quova each one representing one download (so many duplicate IPs were included). 97% of the IPs were identifiable by location. The latitude and longitude were also provided for each IP address by Quova. The locations are accurate within 50 miles. Points were made from the lat/lon and spatially joined to countries and states to create these maps.