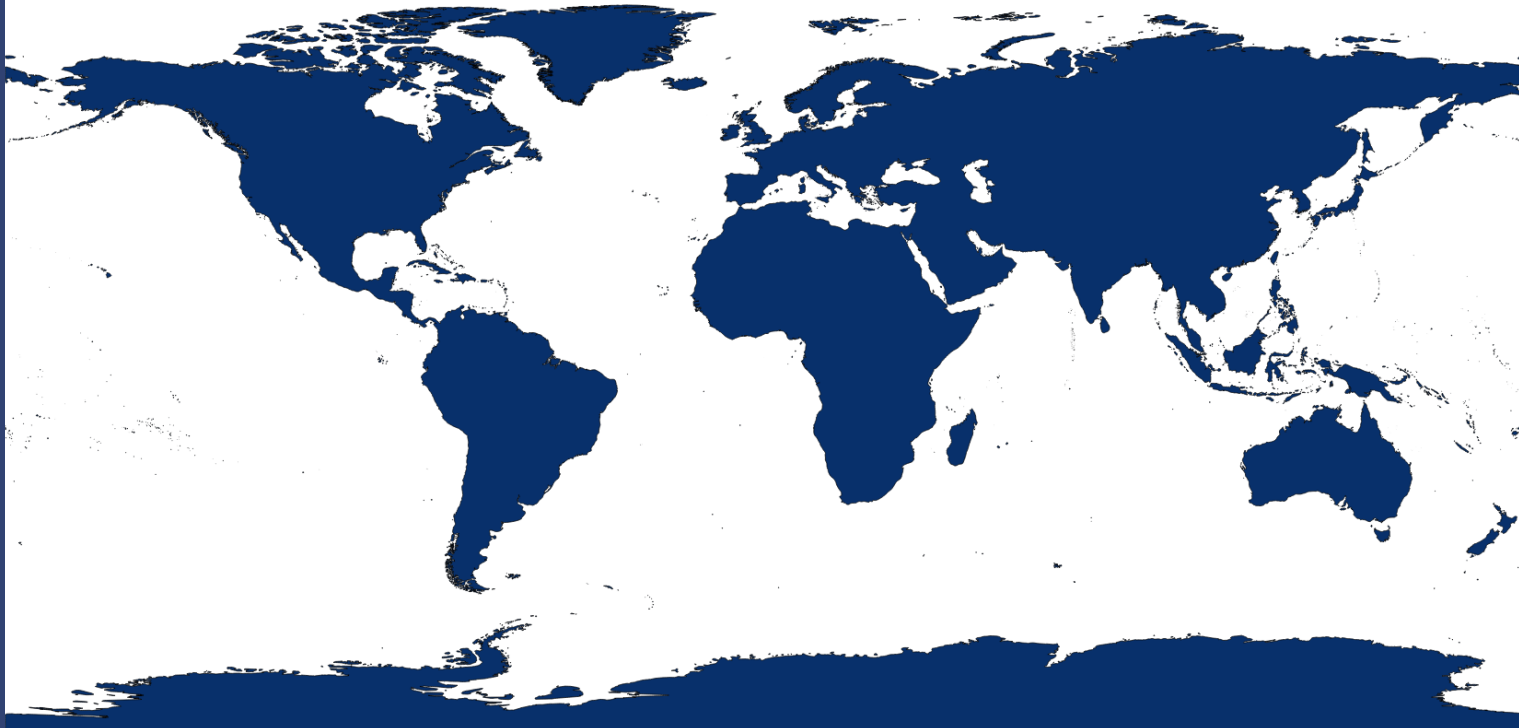


Report Card Review

A survey of report cards available
through the world wide web



April 2015

About the Analysis

Report cards are evaluation tools that can provide comprehensive feedback on performance and facilitate comparison of performance across related topics. Report cards can be created for any topic in all fields of interest, and can range in scale from an assessment of an individual's performance on one task to an international evaluation spanning multiple decades. Regardless of the subject matter, these analyses are often designed for simplified communication with more general audiences and can be used as a foundation for corrective action and community mobilization for reform.

This review considers a total of 60 report cards. Of these, 40 report cards were retrieved through a series of Google searches including the search term "report card". In order to eliminate other varieties of reports which could potentially skew the results of the report card review, only reports from this initial search, which are self-described as "report cards" or that contain the words "report card" in the title, were included in this analysis. These reports traverse the social sciences, evaluating issues such as public health, employment satisfaction, racial equity, and educational effectiveness, as well as traditionally scientific issues such as ecosystem health, environmental literacy, and corporate sustainability. An additional 20 environmental reports were added to the review based on recommendations of staff members from both World Wildlife Fund and Integration and Application Network. Most of the reports included in this analysis are based in the United States on a national, state, or city level, but many originate from other countries, including Canada, Australia, and India. Furthermore, all but two of the report cards were published in the 21st century—*The Citizen Report Card on Public Services in Bangalore, 1993* is included as an exception because of its renowned success and international replication and the *National Estuarine Eutrophication Assessment, 1999* was also included.

These reports employ a variety of grading techniques, including the letter grade scale, which was the most widely adopted system with 29 reports using this method. Numerical grading scales using a variety of ranges were used in a total of 30 assessments, including reports that reflected percentage scores. It is interesting to note that 15 of these reports adopted both numerical and letter grade scales to summarize results depending on the indicator, in most cases providing a percentage score as an explanation for the final letter grade. Finally, 17 report cards did not adopt grading scales at all, instead reporting raw results and in some cases, indicating positive or negative longitudinal change or comparing a result with an average. Of the 44 report cards that used numerical and/or letter grade systems, 41 of these provided detailed methodology explaining how grades were calculated from raw results. The three exceptions, reporting on internet marketing, Obama's foreign policy, and Southern California environmental health, appear to assign letter grades somewhat arbitrarily based on authors' opinions, or in the case of the marketing report, based on website users' averaged opinions.

Lessons Learned: Data Collection

Key Findings:

- Many report cards obtained data directly from the general public or from their target audiences by means of interviews and surveys.
- Reports used data from a wide variety of public sources, archives, and online databases.
- Three reports collected data prior to the official start of their investigation in order to refine data collection and analysis techniques for the report itself.
- Many reports discussed ways to improve future reporting efforts, including modification of survey questions, reduction of the number of indicators included in analyses, and creation of accessible wide-scale datasets.

The majority of report cards include substantial information on their data collection processes, and several trends emerge when comparing techniques for gathering information. A common strategy for data collection was to solicit information from the public. Sixteen report cards mentioned the use of surveys, either mailed or emailed directly to respondents, or conducted via web-based survey systems. Four report cards used interviews to collect data, including one report that conducted 1000 computer-assisted telephone interviews with purchased residential contact numbers, and another report that used focus group discussions. Other report cards adopted a more hands-on approach, collecting data using on-site inspections, academic standardized tests in the classroom, and through direct communication with industry professionals and authors of relevant scientific papers.

Another trend in data collection was the use of data that is available online from public sources such as company websites, news articles, Google keyword searches, government legislation, and corporate legal documents. Many report cards downloaded data from specialized databases and public sources such as NASA Earth Observations, the National Center for Education Statistics, state registry and census sites, and the USGS National Hydrography Dataset. Finally, three report cards, including the *Citizen Report Card on Public Services in Bangalore*, gathered supplementary data that was not used in the actual analyses or grading, but was instead intentionally gathered for the sole purpose of drafting and pretesting questionnaires to maximize data collection effectiveness, or to otherwise further inform the report card. Prior to the release of the *Mississippi River Watershed Report Card (Preliminary Results)*, the authors held a series of workshops across the country to bring together experts and stakeholders and discuss ways to make the data-driven report maximally useful and understandable.

Though many report cards noted the changes made to data collection or analysis protocol between published editions, only two reports specifically addressed ways to improve cost and time efficiencies in later assessments. The *Filipino Report Card on Pro-Poor Services* stated that refining phrasing and clarifying survey questions in later editions, as well as omitting questions that create data overlap, led to progressively better measurement of data and also

improved the cost-effectiveness and sustainability of the study. They also noted that instead of analyzing as many indicators as the budget allows, they have found that it is better to focus on a few principle indicators. This trend was common across report cards as many mentioned that the number of indicators had been cut down from previous assessments in order to simplify analysis and facilitate the interpretation of results. The *Sacramento River Basin Report Card* included a section in which the authors discussed potential areas of improvement for future reports, including using automated data loggers, standardizing protocol for data collection, and creating regional datasets to allow larger-scale comparisons and facilitate access to data.

Lessons Learned: Communication success and policy change

Key Findings:

- Report cards are most commonly presented in the form of a website or a downloadable pdf document. Twenty-two reports in this analysis are available in both formats.
- Sixteen reports include links or references to follow the report card or authoring organization on at least one form of social media used to publicize and circulate the report card.
- Report cards use many forms of media, including videos, eBooks, and apps, to make their results more accessible.
- Reporting organizations use a wide variety of communication techniques to publicize their report cards, which include hosting media press conferences and targeting distribution of the report to policy-makers.
- Several authoring organizations conducted post-publication analyses on the effectiveness and usefulness of their report card. Report cards have led to changes in legislation and even political voting patterns, and have also been used for discussion and education, facilitation of program development, and writing funding requests.
- Report cards, in general, have been successful in capturing the attention and inspiring advocacy of the public, leading to improved legislation and quality of service in many fields.

Instead of publishing only printed versions of their report cards, many authoring organizations rely on various forms of technology to increase the exposure that their target audiences have to their assessments. Many of the report cards in this review are available in the form of a user-friendly website that allows users to view data in different formats, often featuring attractive infographics highlighting report results, interactive color-coded maps for the purpose of visual geographic comparison, and links to download data in the form of excel notebooks. Forty-eight of the report cards are also available for download as a pdf document, often along with any previous archived issues. It is also common for report cards to offer shortened versions, or overviews of their reports, and in one case, a link to a Microsoft PowerPoint presentation on the report card is provided.

Sixteen report cards also include links to at least one form of social media that they use as a distribution tool. Many of the authoring organizations maintain active profiles on major social networking sites, such as Facebook, Twitter, Google+, and Instagram, and use these avenues to circulate the report. *The Colorado Health Report Card*, among several others, even provides a suggested hashtag for tweeting about the report card itself. Another relatively common broadcasting strategy, used by 11 report cards in this review, is to feature a short promotional video summarizing the major results of the report card on the author organization's YouTube channel and website. Finally, two report cards promote a free mobile app version of the report available through both Apple's App Store and GooglePlay and one offers their full report in the form of a free eBook.

With such a wide range of technology-based dissemination tools and strategies at their disposal, it is not surprising that many of these report cards have had a great deal of success in communicating their results to the public. After their release, the authors of some of the report cards in this review held consultations with public agencies and service providers, released specialized mini-report cards upon request, targeted distribution of the reports to legislatures and media outlets, and conducted follow-up surveys to determine the usefulness of the report card. For example, the *Community Report Card of Western Connecticut* found that more than half of survey respondents said they used the report card for discussion and education, facilitation of program development, and writing funding requests.

Many reports are widely publicized online and in the news. The *Veteran and Military Charities Report Card* is featured by CBS Evening News and Good Morning America news reports, has made front page headlines on The Washington Post, and has appearances on editorial pages of The New York Times. This publicity eventually led to considerable exposure from Congress. On its website, *America's Emergency Care Environment: A State-by-State Report Card* has a map of the report's 200 Spokespersons in 80 media markets available on their website newsroom page, as well as a recording of the national telenews conference that was attended by 31 media outlets, including NPR, Reuters, and CNN. Additionally, several assessments mentioned successful press conferences for the release of the final report cards, and the *Ecosystem Health Monitoring Program Report Card* even invites readers and media representatives to RSVP to a high-profile report card launch broadcasted simultaneously from multiple locations. To further extend their communications range, three of the report cards can be viewed in multiple languages, including Spanish, Chinese, and French, and one report card even produced different versions of the report card for different target audiences.

In order to achieve their goal of inspiring positive change, many report cards intentionally select indicators that can be influenced by advocacy from the public and make a point to invite readers to campaign for new laws or changes in behaviors, in some cases even providing links to contact government representatives or track the progress of legislation. Of the 60 reports that were analyzed for this review, we were able to determine that 19 have resulted in significant measureable reform after publication, gaining the attention of the government on both local and national platforms. The governor of Florida expressed his

determination to improve his state's mental health care system after he was asked about Florida's failing grade in *Leaders and Laggards: A State-by-State Report Card on K-12 Educational Effectiveness*. The governor of Tennessee responded to his failing grade in the report card by declaring new educational reforms, which continue today and have led Tennessee to become the most improved state in K-12 Educational Effectiveness. *America's Emergency Care Environment* was used during a congressional hearing in March 2014 and *Leaders and Laggards* drastically increased the demand from the public to improve the nation's educational performance so much that Obama addressed the concern in a speech and the Council on Foreign Relations called for a national audit to evaluate students' performance across states. Report cards, such as the *Great Barrier Reef Technical Report Card*, also have led to increased financial investments from the government.

Report cards have also led to significantly improved legislation and quality of service in many fields, including state-level military programs, domestic minor sex trafficking, public services, and environmental health. *San Diego City Environmental Quality Report Card*, which grades councilmembers on their environmental stewardship, conducted a statistical analysis to examine the effect of the report card on voting behavior. They found that councilmembers who received a bad grade for any year were 13% more likely to submit more environmentally-friendly votes during the following year, ultimately leading to the passage of new laws that positively impacted the environment. *The Cruise Ship Environmental Report Card* is also on its way towards facilitating changes—a popular online petition website has a petition with almost 40,000 signatures directed towards the CEO of one of the report card's worst performing cruise lines, urging him to make his business greener.

New data monitoring programs and corrective response and management plans have also arisen as a result of report cards. As a result of *Leaders and Laggards*, the Data Quality Campaign created new guidelines for state longitudinal data systems in order to ensure suitable long-term monitoring of education trends. Similarly, in response to receiving a failing grade on the *Ecosystem Health Monitoring Program Report Card*, catchments enacted new research programs to hone in on the specific environmental problems in their area. The *National Estuarine Eutrophication Assessment* is an example of a particularly successful report card, as it is described as “the founding document for the comparison of US estuarine eutrophication status” and is used widely for environmental management and policy development. Several of the report cards in this review also ultimately inspired new research projects and, in the case of the *Citizen Report Card on Public Services in Bangalore*, led to the publication of several increasingly specialized report cards.

Because report cards often draw attention to important issues that are often overlooked, they sometimes have the ability to unite previously divided groups of people under a common goal, and lead to the formation of novel partnerships between stakeholders and government officials or amongst individual leaders. For eight years, Maryland Governor Martin O'Malley used the *Chesapeake Bay Report Card* to track Bay health, causes of pollution, and solutions. Representatives from the authoring organization, the Integration and Application

Network, met monthly with the Governor and his Bay Cabinet and the report card was often a topic of discussion. The authors of the *Citizen Report Card on Public Services in Bangalore* also used the report card as a jumping board to construct new productive relationships, organizing a workshop to give senior officials from agencies a chance to talk to each other and to the public in order to discuss ways to improve their services. Finally, report cards also improve the awareness of the public, sometimes resulting in positive individual behavioral changes and increased advocacy from readers.

Report cards are useful assessment tools and have been widely used to inspire and endorse changes. They have paved the way to new legislation, improved longitudinal data collection systems, established new professional partnerships, and inspired reforms on community-wide and national scales. With the abundance of report cards available, it is beneficial to compare reporting styles and critique data collection methods and dissemination strategies across the board. With investigation, it is possible to identify what it is that makes a report card especially successful and subsequently take steps towards making the next age of report cards even more effective.

List of Report Cards Included in this Review

Education

Leaders and Laggards: A State-by-State Report Card on K-12 Educational Effectiveness, 2014
The Nation's Report Card- Mathematics and Reading: Grade 12 Assessments, 2013
Ohio School Interactive Report Card, 2014

Environment

Arctic Report Card, 2013
Chesapeake Bay Report Card, 2013
Chilika Lake Ecosystem Health Report Card, 2012
College Sustainability Report Card, 2011
Cruise Ship Environmental Report Card, 2013
Ecosystem Health Monitoring Program Report Card, 2012
Freshwater Health Assessment, 2014
Gippsland Lakes Natural Assets Report Card, 2011
Great Barrier Reef Technical Report Card, 2009
Greater Cape Town's Rivers State of Rivers Report, 2005
Gui River Health Report Card, 2012
Heal the Bay's Annual Beach Report Card, 2014
The Lower Mekong Basin Report Card on Water Quality, 2013
Maryland Coastal Bays Report Card, 2013
Minnesota Environment and Energy Report Card, 2012
Minnesota Report Card on Environmental Literacy, 2008
National Estuarine Eutrophication Assessment, 1999
Sacramento River Basin Report Card, 2010
San Diego City Environmental Quality Report Card, 2011
South Caucasus Region Transboundary Report Card, 2009
Southern California Environmental Report Card, Spring/Summer 2011
State of the Sound, 2013
Strickland River Report Card, 2009
Sustainable Rivers Audit 2, 2012
Watershed Health Assessment Framework, 2014

Government Services

Citizen Report Card on Public Services in Bangalore, 1993
Filipino Report Card on Pro-Poor Services, 2001
India: A Citizen's Report Card on Karnataka's Governance, 2000
Military Officers Association of America State Report Card, 2013

Obama's Foreign Policy Report Card, 2013
Report Card for America's Infrastructure, 2013

Public Health

America's Emergency Care Environment: A State-by-State Report Card, 2014
CDC's Breastfeeding Report Card, 2014
The Colorado Health Report Card, 2012
Grading the States: A Report on America's Mental Health Care System for Serious Mental Illness, 2009
HMO Quality Ratings Summary Report Card, 2014
Illinois Hospital Report Card and Consumer Guide to Health Care, 2013
National Donor Designation Report Card, 2014
National Health Insurer Report Card, 2013

Socio-Economic

Employment Satisfaction Report Card by City, 2014
Facing Race: Legislative Report Card on Racial Equity, 2012
Internet Marketing Report Card, 2014
Protected Innocence Challenge Report Card, 2013
Report Card on Food-Marketing Policies, 2010
Technology Report Card for Missouri, 2001
Veteran and Military Charities Report Card, 2007

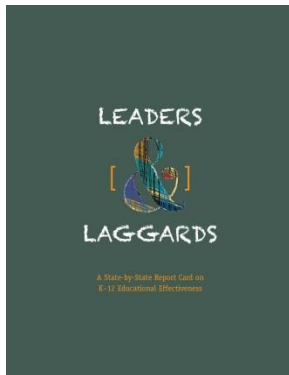
Other

Calhoun County Community Report Card, 2014
Community Report Card of Western Connecticut, 2012
How Canada Performs: A Report Card on Canada, 2014
KFDM Restaurant Report Card, September 20, 2014
Larimer County Transportation Report Card, 2013
Mississippi River Watershed Report Card, 2014
Ocean Health Index, 2014
Priceline.com Tourist Report Card, 2014
Tetra Tech Sustainability Report Card, 2011
The Repair Shop Report Card, 2014
TWAP FSP River Basins Component, 2013

* The years included at the end of the report card titles represent the year that the report was published. Ongoing (living) report cards in the form of websites or databases are labeled with the date that data was last updated, as of January 2015.

Education

Leaders and Laggards: A State-by-State Report Card on K-12 Educational Effectiveness, 2014



Source:

<http://www.leadersandlaggards.org/sites/default/files/Leaders%20and%20Laggards%20A%20State-by-State%20Report%20Card%20on%20K-12%20Educational%20Effectiveness.pdf>

Summary: This report examines national statistics and state policy environments to compare education performance across states. This edition of Leaders & Laggards rates states based on 11 indicators, incorporating several new metrics that were not included in previous versions, and also tracks student scores over time.

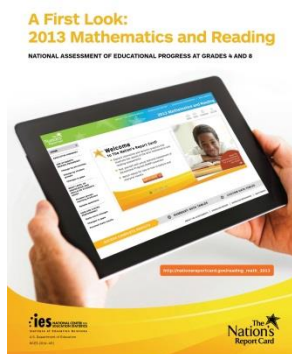
Grading: This report card adopts an A to F letter grade scale.

Data collection: The report uses data from many sources, including the National Assessment of Educational Progress and College Board, to evaluate and compare states' performances. Detailed methodology on each indicator's data collection and analysis stages is available.

Communication success and policy change: Demand from the American public to improve the nation's educational performance has increased in recent years. Obama addressed the concern in a 2010 speech and a 2012 study by the Council on Foreign Relations called for a national audit evaluating students' performance across states. This report is widely discussed online, especially on education and policy blogs, such as the American Enterprise Institute public policy blog, the Policy Innovators in Education Network website, and the Education Week blog. The U.S Chamber of Commerce also invites the public to join in conversation on Twitter with several suggested hashtags. In response to this report card, or previous editions, many changes in policy have occurred. The Data Quality Campaign has created new guidelines for state longitudinal data systems in order to ensure suitable long-term monitoring of education trends. The Tennessee governor responded to his failing grade in 2007 by declaring new educational reforms, which continue today and have led Tennessee to become the most improved state.

Technological applications: The report is available as a pdf and also comes in the form of a website, which features a color-coded interactive map of state grades organized by indicator, as well as detailed individual state reports, also available as pdf documents.

The Nation's Report Card- Mathematics and Reading: Grade 12 Assessments, 2013



Source: <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/subject/publications/main2013/pdf/2014451.pdf>

Summary: This report tests students across the nation in the subjects of Math and Reading. This report, prepared by the National Center for Education Statistics (NAES), is only a portion of a larger national reporting initiative (The Nation's Report Card™), which tests the academic achievements of students of all ages in nine different subject areas. Results are reported for students overall, as well as for various student demographic groups (race, gender, etc.).

Grading: This report does not adopt a numerical or letter grade scale. Positive or negative change from previous measurements is indicated, and state scores are also color-coded based on a comparison to the national average.

Data collection: Students are tested in different subjects and scored based on correct answers. Schools are selected to participate in the assessment from across the country. Results are weighted to account for disproportionate representation from any particular group, and changes in results over time are only reported if they are statistically significant. In previous years, no accommodations for special needs students were allowed but now the assessment strives to get the most representative sample of test-takers as is possible, so efforts are made to include every student.

Communication success and policy change: Results of this assessment can be used to modify curricula in order to improve students' performance over time. Results from NCES studies are also reported in several publications targeted towards educators, and NAEP also hosts seminars to discuss report card results and how they might be improved in the future. The user can also follow The Nation's Report Card on Twitter, YouTube, and Facebook, and all of these pages are linked from their website.

Technological applications: The report card is available as a pdf and also has a website full of infographics. The user can compare results across states and view sample questions in order to get a better idea of how data is collected and analyzed.

Ohio School Interactive Report Card, 2014



Source: <http://reportcard.education.ohio.gov/Pages/default.aspx>

Summary: The report card evaluates Ohio's schools on the state, district, or individual school level and presents certain awards to qualifying schools. Individual report cards for each school in the state include longitudinal data on achievement and progress. The report also includes individual reports for all Career-Technical Planning Districts and Drop-out Recovery Community Schools.

Grading: This report card adopts an A to F letter grade scale based on percentages, which are also provided.

Data collection: The report card generates a grade based on several measures, including performance indicators, progress, and graduation rate. More detailed information of the data collection and grading for each indicator is available in a supplemental pdf on the report card website.

Communication success and policy change: No information or data sources are available.

Technological applications: There is no print version of this report card. This report is presented in the form of an interactive website. Users can view report cards by individual school or by district, or they can read a short report card for the entire state. Data is available for download as excel notebooks and previous archived editions of the report card are also available.

Environment

Arctic Report Card, 2013



December 2013
www.arctic.noaa.gov/reportcard

Citing the complete report:
Jeffrey M. Cole, J. M. Melnick-Wright, and J. E. Overland, Eds., 2013. Arctic Report Card 2013.
http://www.arctic.noaa.gov/reportcard

Citing an essay (example):
Chapman, C., and R. Walsh, 2013. Snow [in Arctic Report Card 2013].
http://www.arctic.noaa.gov/reportcard

Source: <http://www.arctic.noaa.gov/reportcard/>

Summary: This report card is an annual update of the environmental health of the Arctic, and contains observations on several topics, including Marine Ecosystems, Atmosphere, and Terrestrial Cryosphere.

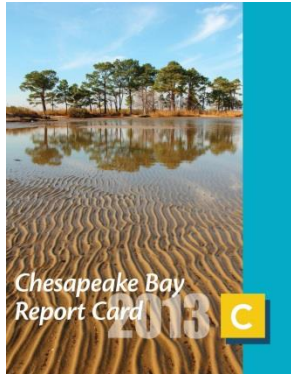
Grading: This report does not adopt a numerical or letter grading scale.

Data collection: The report is comprised of 18 peer-reviewed essays based on recently published or ongoing research of 147 researchers.

Communication success and policy change: NOAA held a press conference for the report card release and the text from the key speaker is available online. This report was highlighted on NOAA's news website and NOAA-operated Climate.gov, and was also featured on the websites of several prominent organizations, including the Arctic Research Consortium of the United States and the International Arctic Research Center. There is also a Wikipedia article published about the report.

Technological applications: This report card is designed as a website but a pdf printout of the full report contents is also available. Additionally, a 3-minute video highlighting the report card's major findings is available on the front page of the report card website and also on the NOAA Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory's YouTube channel.

Chesapeake Bay Report Card, 2013



Source: http://ian.umces.edu/pdfs/ian_report_card_447.pdf

Summary: This annually published report card by the Integration and Application Network analyzes five water quality indicators and two biotic indicators. These indicators are weighted equally and averaged to synthesize an overall Bay health index for each of fifteen reporting regions, as well as a Baywide score. The report card also indicates trends in health (grade improvement or lowering), and includes a separate fisheries index score. The report details plans for a climate change resilience index, which will be incorporated into future reports, and also highlights potential areas for water quality improvements, challenges, and opportunities.

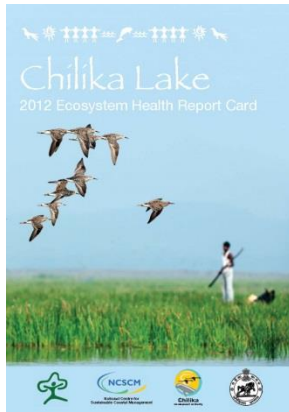
Grading: This report card adopts an A to F letter grade scale based on percentages, which are provided in the online report.

Data collection: The report compares water quality data from various sources to a scientific threshold of health in order to assign a grade and develop an overall index of health.

Communication success and policy change: This report card has been used extensively by the Chesapeake Bay Program and by the State of Maryland since its inception in 2007. For eight years, Maryland Governor Martin O'Malley used the Chesapeake Bay report card in his BayStat initiative to track the Bay health, causes of pollution and solutions. IAN representatives met monthly with Governor O'Malley and his Bay Cabinet (Secretaries of Environment, Natural Resources, Planning and Agriculture) and the report card was often a topic of discussion. The report card was also used by the State of Maryland to help prioritize funding for the Chesapeake Bay restoration trust. The Chesapeake Bay Program, a partnership between the six watershed states (New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware), District of Columbia, and the federal government and led by the Environmental Protection Agency, use the report card in their publications and websites. The Chesapeake Bay Program also tracks a suite of additional indicators, known as the Bay Barometer. A new website was recently launched, chesapeakebaystory.umces.edu, which provides report card and indicator scores within a narrative form. The report card is also promoted on the Integration and Application Network's YouTube channel and Facebook page.

Technological applications: This report is available as a pdf and as an interactive website.

Chilika Lake Ecosystem Health Report Card, 2012



Source: http://ian.umces.edu/pdfs/ian_report_card_425.pdf

Summary: This report assesses the environmental effects of both natural processes and human activities in order to implement an informed coastal management plan for the Chilika Lake ecosystem in India. The report considers ten indicators organized into major indices of water quality, fisheries, and biodiversity. Each of the lake's four reporting zones received an average letter grade based on how many indicators met their target thresholds.

Grading: This report card adopts an A to F letter grade scale.

Data collection: Local, regional, and international experts and stakeholders selected ten indicators to include in the report, based on data available from ongoing monitoring. Nutrient levels were excluded in the 2012 report but monitoring has since begun and N and P levels will be included in subsequent assessments.

Communication success and policy change: The Chilika Lake Report Card received widespread media attention, both during planning stages and post release of the report card. Media interviews were held with IAN/UMCES staff during break-out sessions at the planning workshop in India. The Honorable Minister of Forest & Environment from the Government of Odisha attended the planning workshop and was briefed prior to the release of the report card. The Chilika Lake Development Authority now has a response plan in place to correct elements of ecosystem health that need most attention.

Technological applications: This report is available as a pdf.

College Sustainability Report Card, 2011



Source: <http://www.greenreportcard.org/index.html>

Summary: The College Sustainability Report Card, published by The Sustainable Endowments Institute (SEI), scores over 300 colleges in the US and Canada. Schools were selected based on endowment size and were also invited to apply for inclusion in the report.

Grading: This report card adopts an A to F letter grade scale.

Data collection: Four surveys were sent through a web-based survey system to school administrators, faculty, staff, and students in order to gather information about campus sustainability. Researchers also collected information from public sources, such as the schools' sustainability websites. Data collection occurred from April to September 2010 and the complete survey responses are made public online. A school's grade was calculated using a total of 52 different sustainability indicators divided amongst nine equally-weighted categories, which include food and recycling, green building, and transportation. Grading methodology has evolved over the editions of the report, so the report is designed to compare schools rather than track an individual school's progress over time.

Communication success and policy change: The report card has its own Facebook page and the SEI has a Twitter account that promotes the report card. The Associate Director of this reporting organization wrote in an email that over the publication years of this report card series, they saw an incredible amount of increased or strengthened adoption of sustainability initiatives on campuses. For example, commitment to carbon emissions reduction rose from 23% in 2006 to 64% in 2011. Campus farm or gardens increased from 9% to 70%, trayless dining from 0% to 75%, green building policy from 22% to 79%, and the percentage of campuses with sustainability committees increased from 40% to 95%.

Technological applications: The report card has an extremely thorough website. Full profiles are available for each school, and include the school's grade in each of the nine major categories, along with an explanation for the grade and a link to the raw survey responses. Website users can compare schools side-by-side and also view grade trends regionally on a map.

Cruise Ship Environmental Report Card, 2013



Source: http://libcloud.s3.amazonaws.com/93/ce/4/3280/Cruise_ship_report_card_2013.pdf

Summary: This report card, by Friends of the Earth International, grades the environmental footprint of 16 major cruise lines and 162 cruise ships based on three indicators—sewage treatment, air pollution reduction, and water quality compliance. These grades are averaged into a final letter grade for the year and directly compared with the previous year’s grades to indicate positive, negative, or absent change.

Grading: This report card adopts an A to F letter grade scale.

Data collection: No information or data sources are available.

Communication success and policy change: The online petition website, causes.com, has a petition with almost 40,000 signatures directed towards the CEO of one of the report card’s worst performing cruise lines, urging him to make his cruise line greener. Also, several websites, including environmentalleader.com, nationofchange.org, ecowatch.com, and LIPCON’s Cruise Ship Law Blog have pages discussing and promoting the report card.

Technological applications: The report is available as a pdf and as a short article on the organization’s website.

Ecosystem Health Monitoring Program Report Card, 2012



Source: <http://www.health-e-waterways.org/reportcard>

Summary: This annual report card, produced by Healthy Waterways, of The University of Queensland, examines the health of South East Queensland's waterways and Moreton Bay.

Grading: This report card adopts an A to F letter grade scale based on a percentage score which is also provided.

Data collection: Five ecological indicators encompassing 18 indices were measured and compared to pre-determined reference conditions from an undisturbed testing site. Detailed methodology for measuring and grading each indicator is available online. Scores are determined for each location and indicator and then averaged to derive a single letter grade for the reporting area. The grading system is transparent.

Communication success and policy change: Catchments that received a failing grade on the report card often responded by enacting new research programs to hone in on the specific environmental problems in their area, sometimes resulting in new protective laws. In future editions, this report card will expand to also include socio-economic indicators. The reporting organization, Healthy Waterways has a Facebook page and invites readers and media representatives to RSVP to a high-profile report card launch, which is held simultaneously at four locations.

Technological applications: The report card is available as a printed product and also has a website where users can view the year's results by region, type of ecosystem, or over time by area. The data is available by site online and data requests are invited. Healthy Waterways also advertises a report card phone app on its website.

Freshwater Health Assessment, 2014



Source: <http://www.wwf.ca/conservation/freshwater/freshwaterhealth/>

Summary: This report by WWF assesses freshwater health in 17 Canadian watersheds based on four environmental indicators: hydrology, benthic macroinvertebrates, fish, and water quality.

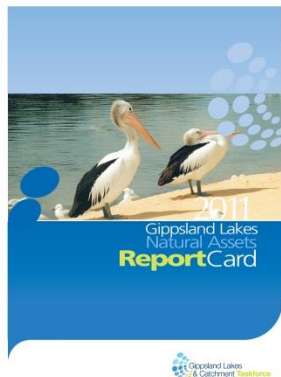
Grading: This report adopts a color-coded scale based on percentage. Scores are further broken down into five rankings from “very poor” to “very good”.

Data collection: The data are gathered from all existing relevant monitoring data. Data are tested for sufficiency before being scored so as to provide a measure of confidence for the score as well as to avoid assigning scores based on inadequate data sets.

Communication success and policy change: This report is promoted widely on the internet, and cited on several websites, including watercanada.net, huffingtonpost.ca, and nwtwaterstewardship.ca.

Technological applications: This report is available as an interactive website with a complete methodology report available for download. A short video featuring the report is also available on the report website and on YouTube. Technical reports for each watershed are also available for download in pdf form.

Gippsland Lakes Natural Assets Report Card, 2011



Sources: <http://www.gippslandlakes.net.au/reports/gippsland-lakes-report-card.pdf>
<http://www.gippslandlakes.net.au/reports/gippsland-lakes-natural-assets-report-card-full-report.pdf>

Summary: This report looks at the ecological condition of the Gippsland Lakes using six indicators, including birds, algal blooms, and seagrass.

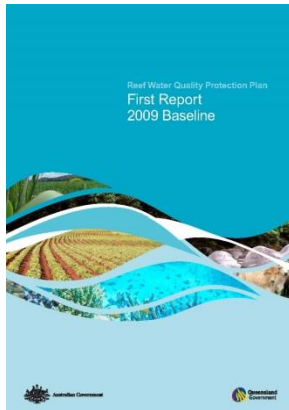
Grading: The report adopts a letter grade scale from A to E, representing “excellent” to “very poor”. Grades are assigned differently for each indicator. For example, water quality grades are based on the percentage of water quality parameters that meet guideline, seagrass grades are based on whether there was an increase or decrease in the density and/or extent of seagrass cover, and wetlands grades are assigned using an existing scoring system—the index of wetland condition score—ranging from 1 to 10.

Data collection: Data was gathered in the field as well as from various primary sources. Most of the data in the report is for the period 2009-2010, but older data was used if there was not enough recent data. The report concludes with a section highlighting ways to improve future editions of the report, including providing publicly available data, breaking down ratings into smaller geographic areas to better highlight key issues, and establishing ecological monitoring programs and reference conditions.

Communication success and policy change: The report is mentioned on other websites, such as loveourlakes.net.au and an Australian news site called theage.com.au.

Technological applications: The report card is available as a pdf both as a summary brochure and as an extended report.

Great Barrier Reef Technical Report Card, 2009



Source: http://ian.umces.edu/pdfs/ian_report_card_332.pdf

Summary: This Report Card is the first in a series and was published immediately after the Reef Plan was put into effect. Reef plan establishes a set of goals to help improve management strategies and water quality that affects the Great Barrier Reef. This report measures the status of many environmental indicators for the period right before the Reef Plan 2009 so that they can measure future progress towards achieving Reef Plan goals.

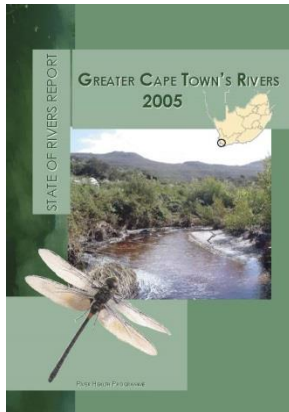
Grading: This report card adopts an A to F letter grade scale for some results, based off of percentage scores, which are often provided. Other results are not presented on either a numerical or letter grading scale.

Data collection: This report is based on historical data and trends. Researchers made use of satellite imagery, aerial photography, database searches, and water quality monitoring data.

Communication success and policy change: A later edition of this report was released which measured the progress, as of June 2013, that the ecosystem has made towards reaching the targets set in Reef Water Quality Protection Plan 2009 (Reef Plan) since the 2009 baseline. This report indicated that the government has so far invested \$375 million towards attaining these goals, and that progress has been made in many areas. This report is presented on several sites, including reefplan.qld.gov.au and ian.umces.edu.

Technological applications: This report is available as a pdf.

Greater Cape Town's Rivers State of Rivers Report, 2005



Source:

[http://www.capetown.gov.za/en/CSRM/Documents/State_of_rivers_report_greater\(resized\).pdf](http://www.capetown.gov.za/en/CSRM/Documents/State_of_rivers_report_greater(resized).pdf)

Summary: This report monitors the health of Cape Town's rivers based on five indicators, including fish index, water quality, and riparian vegetation index. The report will eventually cover all of the major river systems in South Africa.

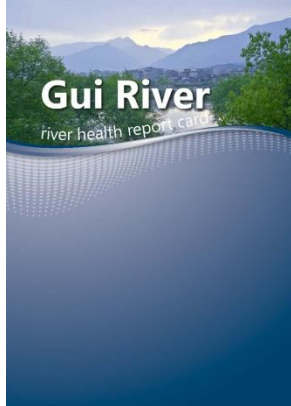
Grading: The report does not adopt a letter or numerical grading scale. Instead it classifies indicators into one of five color-coded river health categories, ranging from "natural" to "unacceptable".

Data collection: The National River Health Programme collects the data, which are simplified into indices for the report card.

Communication success and policy change: The report is cited in a book, *Ecohydrology & Hydrobiology*, and is summarized on an international news website, www.iol.co.za/news.

Technological applications: The report is available as a pdf.

Gui River Health Report Card, 2012



Source: <http://www.watercentre.org/portfolio/rhef/attachments/report-cards/river-health-report-card-gui-river>

Summary: This report, by the Australia China Environment Development Partnership, assesses the health of the Gui River using indicators grouped into six categories. This report is a pilot study, and is the first step towards the goal of implementing a monitoring program.

Grading: This report does not use a letter or numerical grading scale. Instead, it assigns indicators either a 1 or 0 by comparison to reference values, and then combines these scores and ranks them on a color-coded scale from “good” to “critical”.

Data collection: Water quality and other ecological data were collected during field investigations. Existing hydrological data was also used. Originally, data on 45 indicators were collected, but 26 were found to respond predictably to disturbance and therefore were classified as potentially suitable for future use. To improve cost-time efficiencies, the report states that in the future, they need to assess more sites in order to improve indicator selection and develop reference values.

Communication success and policy change: No information or data sources are available.

Technological applications: The report is available as a pdf. A technical report is also available.

Heal the Bay's Annual Beach Report Card, 2014



Sources: http://www.healthebay.org/sites/default/files/pdf/BRC_2014_WEB_.pdf
<http://brc.healthebay.org/>

Summary: This report assesses the water quality of more than 600 beaches on the western coast of the US. The goal is to ensure health protection of beach-goers and make people aware of the water quality so they can make informed decisions on which beaches to visit.

Grading: This report adopts an A to F letter grade scale. Grades are based on a 100 point scale and are assigned to each research station individually. They are also averaged to assign grades by county and state. Higher grades indicate lower risk of illness to beach visitors. The report highlights “beach bummers,” or the worst scoring beaches, and also lists the highest scoring beaches on an honor roll.

Data collection: Water quality monitoring data was collected from local health agencies and dischargers and analyzed for bacteria indicating pollution.

Communication success and policy change: No information or data sources are available.

Technological applications: The report is available as a pdf and as a website, which features an interactive map with color-coded grades. Grades on the website are updated weekly.

The Lower Mekong Basin Report Card on Water Quality, 2013



Source: <http://www.mrcmekong.org/assets/Publications/report-management-develop/Water-Quality-Report-Card-2013.pdf>

Summary: This report by the Mekong River Commission analyses the water quality of the Mekong and Bassac Rivers. The Mekong River encompasses parts of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Grading: This report adopts a letter grade scale based on how calculated index values fall within established ecological thresholds. Indices are graded separately and measure the degree of human impact at the sampling station, the protection of aquatic life, and the water quality for agricultural use.

Data collection: Water quality data was obtained from 2007-2011 from 22 sampling sites. Indices were determined based on scientific literature and statistical characteristics of the available data. To improve cost-time efficiencies in the future, this report wants to use more timely data to ensure the currency of the report results.

Communication success and policy change: The authors plan to do a review of the adequacy of their water quality indices to improve their methods for communicating the results. As it stands now, all 22 stations received straight A's for water quality from 2007-2011, and all but four received straight A's for aquatic life protection.

Technological applications: The report is available online as a pdf.

Maryland Coastal Bays Report Card, 2013



Source: <http://ian.umces.edu/ecocheck/report-cards/maryland-coastal-bays/2013/>

Summary: This report monitors the health of the coastal bays on an annual basis, based on four water quality indicators and two biotic indicators.

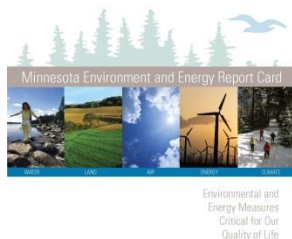
Grading: This report adopts a letter grade scale from A to F. The grades are based on percentage points. One grade, the coastal bays health index, is assigned to each of six areas and an overall grade is assigned to the entire ecosystem.

Data collection: This report uses data from various sources, including Maryland Department of Natural Resources, the National Park Service, Virginia Institute of Marine Science, and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Specific information on the data collection and analysis of indicators is available on the report card website.

Communication success and policy change: Maryland Coastal Bays report card is the primary health assessment used by the EPA-led Maryland Coastal Bays Program. An annual report card launch is one of the featured events used by Maryland Coastal Bays Program for raising awareness about the issues associated with the Coastal Bays. The report card is used by the Science and Technical Advisory Committee to prioritize research funding in their annual implementation grant scheme. The Coastal Bays report card analysis has led to recognition of restoration progress in some areas (north of Ocean City inlet) but ongoing degradation in other areas (south of Ocean City inlet). This prompted a series of research projects which served to identify three separate nutrient sources for Chincoteague Bay (Chincoteague Island septic leaching, agricultural nutrient runoff and entrainment of offshore Ocean City sewage plumes).

Technological applications: The report is available as a pdf and as a website. On the website, indicator scores are broken down by region and data is available for download as Excel spreadsheets.

Minnesota Environment and Energy Report Card, 2012



Source:

<https://www.eqb.state.mn.us/sites/default/files/documents/EQB%20Final%202012%20Report%20Card.pdf>

Summary: The report card by the Minnesota Environmental Quality Board is the first annual analysis of Minnesota’s environmental performance in water, land, air, energy, and climate.

Grading: This report does not adopt a numerical or letter grade scale.

Data collection: Data sources are provided for each figure in the report but no methodology is included.

Communication success and policy change: The report card was written in accordance to Executive Order 11-32, which requires that Minnesota “prepare an environmental and energy report card that identifies metrics which the State of Minnesota can use to measure its performance and progress towards protecting Minnesota’s air, water and land resources.” The report has received attention from a blog exclusively dedicated to discussing Minnesota environmental issues—unfortunately the author heavily critiques the report, pointing out that it is “a product of agency staff, who cannot be expected to focus on the shortcomings of the activities they are managing”, and recommending that people should perhaps not accept the report as a valid indicator of Minnesota’s environmental status until the report is revised under the direction of a neutral and independent committee. Webpages on freshwater.org and mn.gov, among others, reference the report. The report card has also been reviewed by conservationminnesota.org and even given a grade for its clarity and accuracy.

Technological applications: This report is available as a pdf.

Minnesota Report Card on Environmental Literacy, 2008



Source: <http://www.seek.state.mn.us/publications/reportcard2008.pdf>

Summary: Minnesota residents were surveyed on their environmental literacy and responses were compared to related surveys used in other Minnesota-based studies, as well as surveys conducted by other states and nationally.

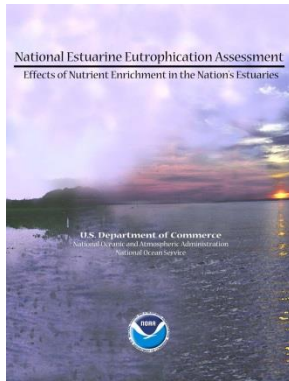
Grading: This report card adopts both an A to F letter grade scale and a numerical grading scale in which values represent percentages. The type of grading system used is dependent on the indicator.

Data collection: The survey includes questions used on various National and Minnesota Report Cards. The organization conducted 1000 computer-assisted telephone interviews with purchased residential contact numbers and statistically analyzed the results. The survey first asked respondents to report on what they think they know about the environment and then followed with a series of multiple choice questions with correct. Environmental issues received letter grades based on the percentage of respondents who correctly answered the pertaining questions. The full survey is attached to the end of the report card.

Communication success and policy change: No information or data sources are available.

Technological applications: The report is available as a pdf, along with prior editions. Sharing Environmental Education Knowledge also has a Microsoft PowerPoint presentation on the report card available for free download on their website.

National Estuarine Eutrophication Assessment, 1999



Sources: <http://ian.umces.edu/nea/resources.php>

Summary: The report considers 138 estuarine systems in order to determine the extent of eutrophication in the US. The update to the report considers data from the early 2000s in order to show how conditions have changed and also makes suggestions for future management efforts and monitoring.

Grading: The report uses a numerical scoring system to score primary and secondary symptoms. The symptoms are then divided into color-coded categories of high, moderate, or low symptom expression or eutrophic condition based on established thresholds. Detailed scoring methodology is available in the report appendix.

Data collection: This report uses the data in NOAA's Estuarine Eutrophication Survey. Surveys were used to collect data from experts and site visits were used to fill data gaps. The assessment also incorporated a workshop, during which participants reviewed the results and discussed ways to improve the report. For the NEEA Update report, the authors created a brochure that invited the public to submit data on their local estuaries through an online database.

Communication success and policy change: This report is described as "the founding document for the comparison of US estuarine eutrophication status" and is used widely for environmental management and policy development. An update to this report was published in 2007.

Technological applications: This report can be downloaded as a pdf from the National Estuarine Eutrophication Assessment webpage, sponsored by IAN and NOAA.

Sacramento River Basin Report Card, 2010



Source: <http://www.sacriver.org/aboutwatershed/reportcard>

http://ice.ucdavis.edu/waf/sites/ice.ucdavis.edu.waf/files/WHIP_TechRep_2010_0.pdf

Summary: This report measures watershed conditions in the Sacramento River, with a special focus on the Feather River Watershed, as well as the community's performance toward restoring watershed health. Sixteen indicators, with selection based on previously-determined broad environmental goals and specific measurable objectives, were monitored in eleven subwatersheds and compared to a reference or standard value to generate a score.

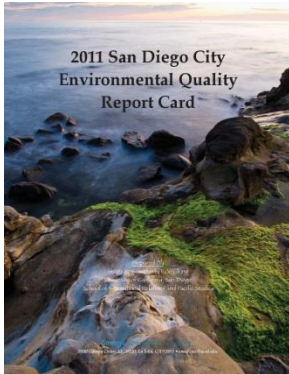
Grading: This report card adopts a numerical grading scale in which values range from 0 to 100. Longitudinal trends are indicated with arrows pointing up, down, or horizontal.

Data collection: Detailed information on data sources are specified for each indicator and include downloads from NASA Earth Observations, the USGS National Hydrography Dataset, and directly from authors of relevant scientific papers. The report addresses potential areas of improvement in cost-time efficiencies for future reports, including using automated data loggers placed across the watershed to take water quality measurements, standardizing protocol for data collection and population monitoring across watersheds, and creating regional datasets.

Communication success and policy change: The report card invites readers to visit the Sacramento River Watershed Program Facebook page.

Technological applications: The report card is available as a pdf, and in two different web formats.

San Diego City Environmental Quality Report Card, 2011



Source: [http://lcvsd.org/\\$ENG\\$/PdfsDocs/2011_EQRC.pdf](http://lcvsd.org/ENG/PdfsDocs/2011_EQRC.pdf)

Summary: This report card analyses both the voting record of individual city Councilmembers and the public position of the Mayor on issues pertaining to water quality, habitat, green energy, climate change, and land use qualities. Each person is assigned a grade that quantifies their environmental stewardship. The hope is that this report card will hold the political leaders accountable for their actions and educate the public on environmental issues touching their local government. Officials can improve their grades by voting to approve pro-environment legislation and by rejecting projects with a negative environmental impact.

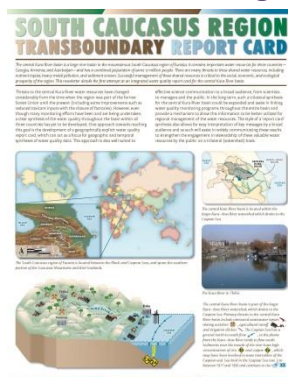
Grading: This report card adopts an A to F letter grade scale based on percentages, which are provided.

Data collection: The 2011 report card grades the votes from only the 21 most environmentally significant pieces of legislation that were brought before the City Council during that year. This follows the model of the National Environmental Scorecard, which says that incorporating a lower amount of issues into the grade allows for more transparency and makes it easier for readers to understand what goes into the final grade. The relative importance of legislation is determined with the assistance of the political offices and San Diego's leading environmental non-profit organizations. The original report card methodology based the grade of each voter on all environmental votes, weighted based on their importance and environmental impact.

Communication success and policy change: A statistical analysis conducted in 2006 examined the effect of the report card on voting behavior from 2001-2006. The results of the review imply that the report has been effective in stimulating policy changes. Since the report first began annual publication, the number of votes in favor of issues pertaining to improved water quality has increased and councilmembers who received a bad grade for any year were 13% more likely to submit more environmentally-friendly votes during the following year. The report is also mentioned on several other websites, including ecovote.org, voiceofsandiego.org, kpbs.org, and sandiegopolitico.com.

Technological applications: This report card is available in pdf form online.

South Caucasus Region Transboundary Report Card, 2009



Source: http://ian.umces.edu/pdfs/ian_report_card_225.pdf

Summary: This report identifies current and emerging threats to the Kura river basin. Indicators are scored individually and the report ends with a list of management, monitoring, and research recommendations.

Grading: This report adopts a color-coded numerical grading scale with values ranging from 0 to 100. The sites were scored individually based on how the data compared to a threshold value but these individual values were only reported as colors that depict a “poor” to “good” gradient. An average numerical score is reported for each indicator and also highlighted on a color gradient bar.

Data collection: No specific information is provided but a reader can infer that the environmental data was gathered from approximately 25 sites across the river basin.

Communication success and policy change: No information or data sources are available.

Technological applications: This report is available as a pdf.

Southern California Environmental Report Card, Spring/Summer 2011



Source: <http://www.environment.ucla.edu/reportcard/article11963.html>

Summary: This report by UCLA Institute of the Environment and Sustainability analyses the quality of the “built-environment” of Southern California. They define the built-environment as the “design and location of homes, schools, workplaces, stores, streets, and open spaces”. The purpose of the report is to evaluate the environmental health of the people of Southern California. The report provided individual letter grades for seven factors associated with the built-environment, such as walkability, drinking water quality and conservation, and local organic food production. The report also indicated whether the grades improved or declined from previous assessments but it did not provide any methodology for how grades were determined. Previous issues of this report card are written by other faculty members at UCLA and each report focusses on different factors related to environmental health and sustainability.

Grading: This report card adopts an A to F letter grade scale.

Data collection: No information or data sources are available

Communication success and policy change: There was a notification of report card release by the UCLA Institute of the Environment and Sustainability Newsroom on their own website but no evidence of further distribution or advertisement was apparent.

Technological applications: The report is available as a webpage on the UCLA Institute of the Environment and Sustainability website and can also be downloaded as a pdf. It is stored online alongside previous archived issues.

State of the Sound, 2013



Source: http://www.psp.wa.gov/SOS_download.php

Summary: This report describes the progress toward the recovery of the Puget Sound by 2020. It is presented as four chapters, which track the action agenda, funding, environmental status, and public practices associated with the Sound. The report considers relevant legislature, ecosystem indicators, and funding statistics, among other things, in order to report on the recovery efforts and ecosystem health status. Notable components of this report card are the 199 Near Term Actions Report Card and the Puget Sound Vital Signs.

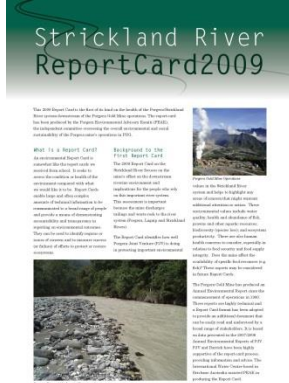
Grading: This report does not adopt a numerical or letter grade scale.

Data collection: Data was collected using a wide variety of strategies, including conducting a survey to create a behavior index and incorporating data from various organizations and citizen scientist efforts.

Communication success and policy change: This initiative seems to be very successful. Each chapter in the report highlights many specific events or accomplishments that have led to increased health and recovery of the Sound.

Technological applications: This report is available as a pdf and is also available in the form of an interactive, constantly updating website.

Strickland River Report Card, 2009



Source: <http://www.barrick.com/files/porgera/PEAK-Porgera-Report-Card-2010.pdf>

Summary: This report looks at the effect of a gold mine on the river environment downstream and details how well the mine operation is doing in protecting the environment and related human health issues. The report was developed by the Porgera Environmental Advisory Komiti, which oversees the environmental and social sustainability of the mine operations in Porgera, Papua New Guinea.

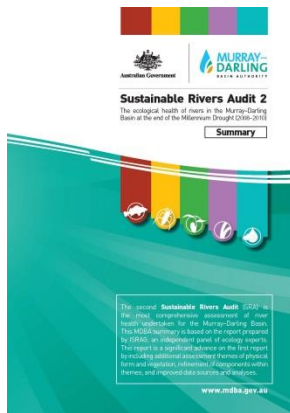
Grading: This report does not adopt a numerical or letter grade scale. Instead, it scores indicators in reference to the 80th percentile of all previously collected data and classifies and color-codes indicators as low, medium, or high level of concern.

Data collection: Data were obtained from a long-term environmental monitoring program.

Communication success and policy change: The mine has produced a similar technical report since 1990, however, this is the first edition of an easily understandable report card version, created with the intention of reaching a variety of stakeholders.

Technological applications: The report is available as a pdf.

Sustainable Rivers Audit 2, 2012



Source: <http://www.mdba.gov.au/sites/default/files/SRA2-SUMMARY-FINAL.pdf>

Summary: This report is the second in a series of three yearly reports and is a Basin-wide assessment of river health and ecological quality in the Murray-Darling Basin of Australia. This report measures progress in restoring a healthy and sustainable river system since the implementation of the Intergovernmental Agreement on Murray–Darling Basin Reform. The report looks at five ecological indicators, including fish, macroinvertebrates, and hydrology. A set of recommendations for future investments or policy changes is also included, and broken down by indicator theme. The data is from 2008-2010.

Grading: This report adopts a numerical grading scale with scores ranging from 1 to 5. Data from each index is scored against a reference condition, which is a reconstruction of how the ecosystem would exist without any human intervention.

Data collection: Water data is gathered from each valley, broken down by zones which are defined mostly based on altitude. Sampling sites are randomly distributed within zones to ensure statistical integrity.

Communication success and policy change: No information or data sources are available.

Technology application: This report is available online as a pdf. Full assessments for each valley are also available in this format.

Watershed Health Assessment Framework, 2014



Source: <http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/whaf/index.html>

http://files.dnr.state.mn.us/natural_resources/water/watersheds/tool/watersheds/scorews_all.pdf

Summary: This report reviews the ecological health of 81 watersheds in Minnesota based on five components.

Grading: This report adopts a numerical grading scale with scores ranging from 0 to 100.

Data collection: This report uses environmental monitoring data from locations on a state-wide level.

Communication success and policy change: The website invites users to sign up to receive email news and updates on the Watershed Health Assessment Framework.

Technological applications: GIS was used to analyze data and create several indices to measure different aspects of ecosystem health. Website users can view data on an interactive satellite map. There is also a pdf available which summarizes the scores of the watersheds.

Government Services

Citizen Report Card on Public Services in Bangalore, 1993

ARE THEY BEING SERVED?
CITIZEN REPORT CARD ON PUBLIC SERVICES FOR THE POOR IN
PERIPHERAL AREAS OF BANGALORE



Sources: <http://www.gdrc.org/u-gov/blore-reportcard.html>

https://www.Google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=6&ved=0CEkQFjAF&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.wateraid.org%2F~%2Fmedia%2FPublications%2Fcitizen-report-cards-bangalore-slums.pdf&ei=hck7VNYMLP_sASThHQcg&usg=AFQjCNFdXWAm19P43usBI_LOfKIdKK0F4A&bvm=bv.77161500,d.cWc&cad=rja

Summary: This report highlights the living conditions in four slums of Bangalore, looking specifically at basic amenities such as water and sanitation. The report also includes several policy recommendations.

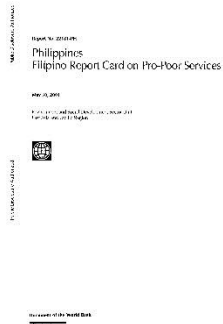
Grading: This report does not adopt a numerical or letter grade scale.

Data collection: The Association for Promoting Social Action and Public Affairs Centre used focus group discussions, social mapping of four study areas, and surveys to gather data for this study. The focus groups were held in both middle and lower case households and the data from those sessions was used to draft the final questionnaires, which were also pretested before they were sent out. This report card process has been replicated internationally.

Communication success and policy change: Mini-report cards were presented to four of the key service providers (ex: water, electricity) and the report was circulated to all public agencies and senior government officials. They also held a ceremony mark the launch of heavy media coverage by the press. The report card garnered attention from every major newspaper in Bangalore and a two-part workshop was organized to give senior officials from agencies a chance to talk to each other and to the public in order to discuss ways to improve their services. The report card was so successful that additional specialized report cards were produced later. This report, as well as the follow-up reports inspired significant changes in policy and improvements in the quality of services provided. Individual providers requested further report cards to seek feedback and identify weaknesses in their service planning and delivery and also set up new forums to periodically meet and brainstorm solutions to priority problems.

Technological applications: This report is available as a pdf.

Filipino Report Card on Pro-Poor Services, 2001



Source: [http://www-](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2001/07/06/000094946_01062704152242/Rendered/PDF/multi0page.pdf)

[wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2001/07/06/000094946_01062704152242/Rendered/PDF/multi0page.pdf](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2001/07/06/000094946_01062704152242/Rendered/PDF/multi0page.pdf)

Summary: This report is a follow-up to the World Bank's Philippines Poverty Assessment, conducted the previous year. It examines services in five sectors, including health care, water supply, and housing, and identifies limitations that Filipinos face in receiving basic public services.

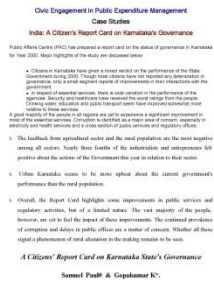
Grading: This report does not adopt a numerical or letter grade scale.

Data collection: The report card survey incorporates inputs from a variety of stakeholders from academic institutions, the private sector, government, and civil society. Survey responses were analyzed alongside sector-level data. In later editions, refining phrasing and clarifying survey questions, as well as omitting questions that create data overlap led to progressively better measurement of data and also improved the cost-effectiveness and sustainability of the study. Also they learned that instead of analyzing as many indicators as the budget allows, it is better to focus on a few principle indicators.

Communication success and policy change: Stakeholders were involved in survey planning and the actual drafting of the report. Different versions of the report card were created for different target audiences. The report includes detailed information about follow-up dissemination actions which include consultations with public agencies and service providers, targeted distribution of the report to legislatures and media outlets, and circulation of CD versions of the report to researchers and analysts for further independent analyses.

Technological applications: This report is available as a pdf on worldbank.org.

India: A Citizen's Report Card on Karnataka's Governance, 2000



Sources: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPCENG/1143333-1116505690049/20509270/karnataka.pdf>

Summary: This report card summarizes how the citizens of Karnataka rate their government's performance and highlights both positive and negative aspects of the government.

Grading: This report does not adopt a numerical or letter grade scale.

Data collection: Respondents from a cross-section of society were contacted for opinions on current and previous government regimes. The researchers tried to get a representation of citizen feedback from all parts of the state.

Communication success and policy change: No information or data sources are available.

Technological applications: This report is available as a free eBook via a Google search and as a pdf on worldbank.org.

Military Officers Association of America State Report Card, 2013



Source:

http://www.moaa.org/uploadedFiles/MOAA_Main/Main_Menu/Publications/Books_and_Guides_-_MOAA_Info_Exchange%20AE/State_Report_Card/State%20Report%20Card.pdf

Summary: The report card grades state-level programs and policies that impact military retirees, veterans, and family members. The report also encourages readers to use the report to identify a policy in their state that could be improved and provides specific detailed recommendations for campaigning to change the legislation.

Grading: This report card adopts a numerical grading scale in which values range from 1 to 3, indicated by color-coded circles. Arrows also signify improvement.

Data collection: No information on data collection methodology is provided, but the scoring system is straight-forward and it appears that the researchers read all relevant state legislation and indicated in a color-coded infographic whether states had certain policies in place. The new edition was revised to have more simplified categories that were relevant on a state-wide level, but no further detail was given as to how categories were chosen for inclusion.

Communication success and policy change: Since the publication of the previous report card, several states have improved their legislation and military people have experienced positive changes in policy and benefits.

Technological applications: This report is available as a pdf.

Obama's Foreign Policy Report Card, 2013



Source: <http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/worldviews/wp/2013/12/31/obamas-foreign-policy-report-card-for-2013/>

Summary: This report appeared on the Washington Post's website. The report assigns letter grades to the Obama administration based on their accomplishments related to the 10 highest foreign policy priorities of the year, such as Syria, China, and Israel. Grades are based on the degree to which certain foreign policy goals were accomplished over the year, and are described by the author as being "highly subjective".

Grading: This report card adopts an A to F letter grade scale.

Data collection: No information or data sources are available.

Communication success and policy change: The website includes a section where readers can submit comments on the report card and engage in debate with other readers.

Technological applications: The report is written in the form of a blog post.

Report Card for America's Infrastructure, 2013



Source: <http://www.infrastructurereportcard.org/>

Summary: This report rates the quality of several different elements of infrastructure on a national and state-wide basis and seeks to educate and inform the public on the importance and the status of infrastructure maintenance. The Report Card also recommends public policy changes and funding priorities needed to improve the current state of the infrastructure.

Grading: This report card adopts an A to F letter grade scale.

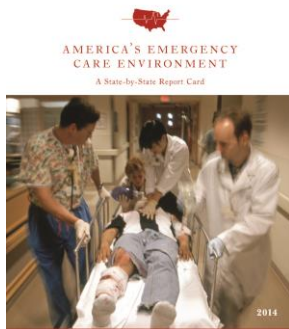
Data collection: ASCE's Report Card Advisory Council was in charge of the data analysis and report development. Industry professionals and civil engineers were grouped onto committees focusing on one element of infrastructure, such as wastewater management or bridges. The teams assembled data using survey questionnaires to relevant agencies that inquired about the condition, capacity, current operation, and future plans for existing facilities. Each committee selected several industry experts to serve as peer reviewers and assist with grading. Grades were determined by rating the infrastructure as either good, fair, or poor based on the infrastructure capacity, condition, operations and maintenance, public safety, and funding. All scores for each infrastructure component were weighted equally and added together to create a category score letter grade.

Communication success and policy change: The report card also maintains a facebook page and a blog reporting on recent relevant news stories and policy changes.

Technological applications: The report is available online as an interactive website, and can also be downloaded as an app. The website has short videos summarizing and explaining the report card and its results. Both the nation-wide report and the state report cards are available as pdf files.

Public Health

America's Emergency Care Environment: A State-by-State Report Card, 2014



Source: <http://www.emreportcard.org/uploadedFiles/EMReportCard2014.pdf>

Summary: This report was prepared by American College of Emergency Physicians and assigns grades both to the nation as a whole, as well as individual states, based on different factors related to emergency care. There is also a detailed list of recommendations for improvement, as well as a comparison between the current report card and the previous edition's results and methodologies.

Grading: This report card adopts an A to F letter grade scale based on a state's overall numerical rank, which is also provided.

Data collection: The report considers 136 measures in five weighted categories, which include public health and injury prevention, disaster preparedness, and access to emergency care. The data is pulled from various public sources such as U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, as well as other sources, such as the American Medical Association.

Communication success and policy change: The report is widely disseminated. A map of the report's 200 Spokespersons in 80 media markets is available on their website newsroom page, as well as a recording of the national telenews conference that was attended by 31 media outlets, including NPR, Reuters, and CNN. The report card was also used during a congressional hearing in March 2014. The site also repeatedly encourages users to follow ACEP on Twitter.

Technological applications: The report is available as a pdf but also has its own interactive website. The website features a video that describes the importance of the report card and summarizes major results.

CDC's Breastfeeding Report Card, 2014



Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/breastfeeding/pdf/2014breastfeedingreportcard.pdf>

Summary: States are evaluated based on breastfeeding rates, which profile the extent of breastfeeding over the first year after birth, and breastfeeding support indicators.

Grading: This report adopts a numerical grade scale reflecting the percentage of babies or mothers who engage in specified activities related to breastfeeding.

Data collection: The report includes information from CDC surveys and hospital records.

Communication success and policy change: The report release was announced through several types of media, including the Society for Medical Anthropology website, the Maine CDC Facebook page, The Washington Post App, and several childbirth and breastfeeding-related websites.

Technological applications: The report is available as a pdf.

The Colorado Health Report Card, 2012



Source:

<http://www.coloradohealth.org/uploadedFiles/Publications/HealthReportCard2013/COHRC13.pdf>

Summary: This annual report card, along with its supplemental supporting document “A Roadmap to Number One,” publishes data on 38 health indicators and breaks down letter grade scoring into five major life stages, from birth to old age.

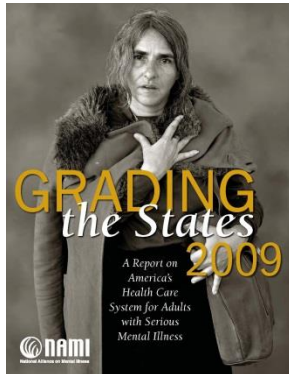
Grading: This report card adopts an A to F letter grade scale based on numerical rank, which is also provided.

Data collection: No information or data sources are available.

Communication success and policy change: The back cover of the report card encourages readers to follow the Colorado Health Foundation on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram, and also provides a suggested hashtag for tweeting about the report card itself. The report cards have also been available in Spanish as downloadable pdf document since 2009.

Technological applications: The report card is available in pdf form and as a website. The website has a downloadable excel workbook for each life stage with detailed data and a breakdown of the indicators that were used to come up with the final grade.

Grading the States: A Report on America's Mental Health Care System for Serious Mental Illness, 2009



Source:

http://www.nami.org/gtsTemplate09.cfm?Section=Grading_the_States_2009&Template=/ContentManagement/ContentDisplay.cfm&ContentID=75459

Summary: This report, compiled by the National Alliance on Mental Illness is a state-by-state examination of the public mental health care system. The report indicates whether grades for each state have fallen, improved, or stayed the same since the release of the 2006 report.

Grading: This report card adopts an A to F letter grade scale based on percentages, which are depicted in graphs but not actually provided in text.

Data collection: Data was primarily drawn from surveys sent to state mental health commissioners and their staff. Academic researchers, health care associates, and federal agencies also contributed information, which was fact-checked by NAMI leaders. Survey questions, covering four unequally-weighted topics related to mental health, were scored and converted into a single letter grade for each state. NAMI also conducted a nationwide Web-based survey targeted to consumers and mental patients' family members, which was not used in scoring but did help to generally inform the report card. Since the first report in 2006, NAMI has begun using more detail-oriented questions on the survey and requesting supplemental materials from state agencies.

Communication success and policy change: The governor of Florida was asked about his state's performance on the report card after its release. He commented that he thought changes had to be made to improve the score and asked for a copy of the report.

Technological applications: This report card has its own comprehensive website that shows state-by state results over time, details NAMI's policy change recommendations regarding mental illnesses, and explains methodology of the report card data collection and analysis process. Readers can learn the results of the report by reading a general overview, an executive summary, or the full downloadable pdf report card. NAMI also produced a short (2:30) video that gives an overview of the report format and summarizes the major results. This video is available on their website.

HMO Quality Ratings Summary Report Card, 2014

Source: <http://reportcard.opa.ca.gov/rc/hmorating.aspx>

Summary: This report grades the 10 largest HMOs in California and assesses the quality of health care that each commercial insurance plan provides based on both clinical performance scores and patient experience scores. Forty-three indicators representing nine major health topics are scored using one of four performance grades.

Grading: This report card adopts a numerical grading scale in which values range from 1 to 4. Grades are represented by different numbers of colored stars.

Data collection: A random sample of HMO members is selected each year and their records are reviewed and compared to national standards of care. To gather patient satisfaction data, HMO customers are contacted by mail or phone and asked to participate in a survey. Data files from OPA's report cards are available upon request.

Communication success and policy change: The website can be viewed in English, Spanish, or Chinese.

Technological applications: This report card seems to exclusively be available in the form of a website. There is no pdf version available for download. There is, however, a free mobile app version of the report card available through both Apple's App Store and GooglePlay. The Office of the Patient Advocate also has a video on YouTube, which explains the role of their business and highlights their annual report card.

Illinois Hospital Report Card and Consumer Guide to Health Care, 2013



Source: <http://www.healthcarereportcard.illinois.gov/>

Summary: This report card provides information, by facility, on quality and safety data for a large number of medical services and procedures, as well as general data on nurse staffing and bed availability, patient satisfaction, and costs of services. Detailed methodology is available for each indicator online, as well as a guide to using the report card. A print 'Report to the General Assembly' summarizes the report card data on a state-wide level but does not act as a substitute for the actual report card.

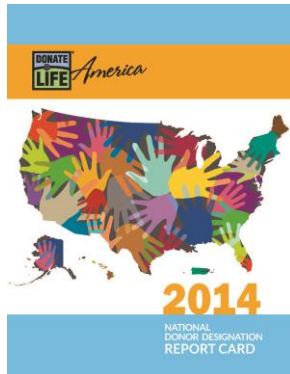
Grading: This report does not adopt a numerical or letter grade scale.

Data collection: The report card uses data from hospital records, as well as patient surveys.

Communication success and policy change: No information or data sources are available.

Technological applications: This report card is in the form of a website that is constantly updated with new information. Users can visit the website and view data from any hospital in the state. There is also a "compare facilities" feature which allows users to view side-by-side visual comparisons of any hospitals or Ambulatory Surgical Treatment Centers.

National Donor Designation Report Card, 2014



Source: <http://donatelife.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Report-Card-2014-44222-Final.pdf>

Summary: This report card, by Donate Life America compares the donor registry data from 52 states in order to assess the nation's progress towards advancing donor designation. The report highlights several personal stories from donors or recipients and points readers towards relevant websites and organizations that encourage donation. Elements to effective donation registry design are also listed.

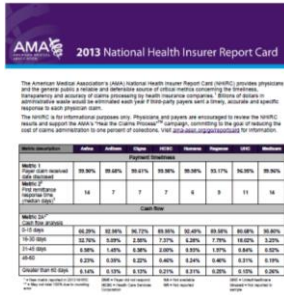
Grading: This report does not adopt a numerical or letter grade scale.

Data collection: The report uses annually-updated state registry data.

Communication success and policy change: The percentages of designated organ, tissue, and eye donors among recovered donors have almost doubled since the start of the Donor Designation Collaborative.

Technological applications: This report is available as a pdf.

National Health Insurer Report Card, 2013



Source: <http://www.nhxs.com/docs/files/File/2013-nhirc-results.pdf>

Summary: This report evaluates the claims processing systems for 8 major health insurance companies based on 14 metrics.

Grading: This report does not adopt a numerical or letter grade scale.

Data collection: The AMA NHIRC results are based on data from the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act electronic health care transactions. Data was also obtained from health insurer’s web sites, as well as a database maintained by National Healthcare Exchange Services.

Communication success and policy change: No information or data sources are available.

Technological applications: This report was harder to download than most—only registered account-holders are able to download it directly from the AMA website. It is, however, available through other websites via a Google search. American Medical Association also publishes a statement of methodology, which is also only available for download on their website for registered account-holders.

Socio-Economic

Employment Satisfaction Report Card by City, 2014

Rank	City	Overall Satisfaction	Compensation Satisfaction	Benefits Satisfaction	Company Outlook Satisfaction	Overall Satisfaction	Number of Employees
1	San Jose, CA	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4,500
2	San Francisco, CA	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	5,000
3	San Diego, CA	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4,800
4	San Antonio, TX	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4,600
5	San Jose, CA	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4,400
6	San Jose, CA	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4,200
7	San Jose, CA	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4,000
8	San Jose, CA	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3,800
9	San Jose, CA	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3,600
10	San Jose, CA	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3,400
11	San Jose, CA	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3,200
12	San Jose, CA	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3,000
13	San Jose, CA	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	2,800
14	San Jose, CA	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	2,600
15	San Jose, CA	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	2,400
16	San Jose, CA	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2,200
17	San Jose, CA	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2,000
18	San Jose, CA	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	1,800
19	San Jose, CA	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	1,600
20	San Jose, CA	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	1,400
21	San Jose, CA	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1,200
22	San Jose, CA	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	1,000
23	San Jose, CA	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	900
24	San Jose, CA	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	800
25	San Jose, CA	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	700
26	San Jose, CA	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	600
27	San Jose, CA	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	500
28	San Jose, CA	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	400
29	San Jose, CA	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	300
30	San Jose, CA	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	200
31	San Jose, CA	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	150
32	San Jose, CA	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	100
33	San Jose, CA	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	80
34	San Jose, CA	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	60
35	San Jose, CA	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	40
36	San Jose, CA	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	20
37	San Jose, CA	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	15
38	San Jose, CA	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	10
39	San Jose, CA	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	8
40	San Jose, CA	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	6
41	San Jose, CA	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	4
42	San Jose, CA	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	3
43	San Jose, CA	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	2
44	San Jose, CA	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1
45	San Jose, CA	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1

Source: <http://www.glassdoor.com/blog/san-jose-ca-1-city-employee-satisfaction-glassdoors-employment-satisfaction-report-card-city-2014/>

Summary: This report card compares cities based on several factors related to employee satisfaction, including compensation and benefits satisfaction, expectations for company outlook, and overall satisfaction rating. Cities are ranked from #1 to #50.

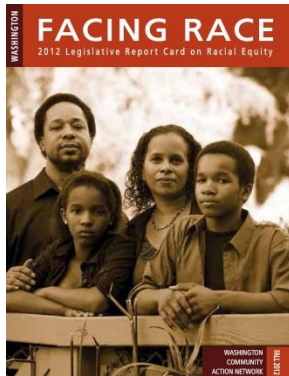
Grading: This report card adopts a numerical grading scale in which values range from 1 to 5.

Data collection: The report is based on survey responses and feedback shared on Glassdoor’s website over the last year from employees in the 50 largest metropolitan statistical areas. At least 700 responses were incorporated into each metro’s rating. Ratings for different categories related to employment satisfaction are based on a five-point scale.

Communication success and policy change: This report is widely publicized online, including on websites such as realtoday.com, bizjournals.com, redfishtech.com, and on Glassdoor’s own blog website. Glassdoor also maintains active profiles on YouTube, Facebook, Google+, and Twitter.

Technological applications: The report card is available for download as a png file.

Facing Race: Legislative Report Card on Racial Equity, 2012



Source: http://washingtoncan.org/reports/Facing_Race.pdf

Summary: This report, released by the Washington Community Action Network, examines 25 bills that have the most direct effect on racial equity. Legislators are scored based on their voting patterns over these selected relevant bills covering seven issues, which include immigrant rights, criminal justice, and tribal sovereignty. Legislators earn points by voting in favor of legislation that promotes racial equity or by helping to author such a law, and losing points for voting in favor of laws that widen race-based gaps.

Grading: This report card adopts an A to F letter grade scale, based on percentage scores which are provided.

Data collection: No information or data sources are available.

Communication success and policy change: The report includes a section of “Missed Opportunities,” or bills that did not receive a full floor vote but would have advanced racial equity. They invite readers to advocate for these laws to be passed in the upcoming year.

Technological applications: The report is available as a pdf.

Internet Marketing Report Card, 2014



Source: <http://www.imreportcard.com/>

Summary: This report card website grades Internet marketing related products, services, and people. A single reviewer writes a profile page for each product, which includes a description, an overview, and a report on the product's reputation. The reviewer assigns a letter grade and any member of the site can also make an additional grade recommendation, which gets averaged into the overall grade of the product.

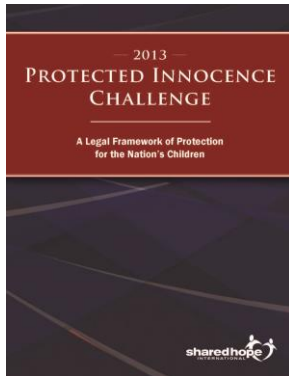
Grading: This report card adopts an A to F letter grade scale.

Data collection: This site advertises 'unbiased' reviews written by members of the research panel. Grades appear to be assigned based on the reviewers' own (informal) research and personal experience.

Communication success and policy change: The site maintains a Facebook page.

Technological applications: The site is updated daily. There is no printable version available.

Protected Innocence Challenge Report Card, 2013



Source: <http://sharedhope.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/2013-Protected-Innocence-Challenge-Report.pdf>

Summary: This report grades US states on 41 key legislative components related to domestic minor sex trafficking and provides specific recommendations for improvement. Shared Hope International hopes to inform the public and motivate state action.

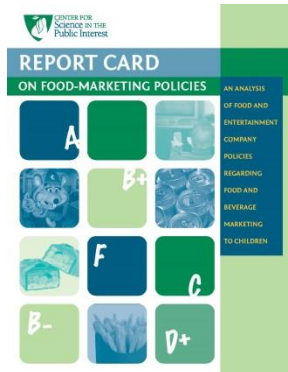
Grading: This report card adopts an A to F letter grade scale based on a numerical score, which is also provided.

Data collection: Approximately 300 members of professional groups likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking were interviewed. Shared Hope also requested statistics from agencies. State legislation was separated into six weighted key policy principles and graded based on whether or not specific provisions were present in the law. The final letter grades reflect the level of legal protection in a domestic minor trafficking case.

Communication success and policy change: This organization has an active Twitter feed and Facebook page. For each state, links to contact a representative or track legislation are available on the website. There have been many changes in legislation since the 2011 report was released, and several states have improved their grades.

Technological applications: The report card itself has its own interactive website featuring an infographic where users can use an interactive map to visually compare states' scores on any single issue or view any state's full report card and recommendations for improvement. Both the full report card and the individual state report cards can be downloaded in pdf form.

Report Card on Food-Marketing Policies, 2010



Source: <http://cspinet.org/new/pdf/marketingreportcard.pdf>

Summary: This report, prepared by the Center for Science in the Public Interest, analyses food and entertainment companies regarding their marketing to children.

Grading: This report card adopts an A to F letter grade scale.

Data collection: To identify which companies to include, the research team determined which of the top 100 food processors and top 100 restaurants market to children. Data on company policies on marketing to children was obtained by conducting phone interviews, searching company websites, reading news articles, and using Google keyword searches. They also called companies and used questionnaires to gather information on their nutrition standards and marketing practices.

Communication success and policy change: The Center for Science in the Public Interest has a Facebook page and promoted this report on its timeline, including a photo album documenting the press release of the report card.

Technological applications: The report is available as a pdf.

Technology Report Card for Missouri, 2001

Technology Report Card for Missouri

Recently, a study published for the state of Massachusetts identified six states as the Leading Technology States (LTS). These states include California, Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York. To identify these states, researchers looked at a variety of data in the areas of innovation, high research, and high-tech industries.

The Missouri Economic Research & Information Center (MERIC) has reviewed this study for the state of Missouri, using most of the concepts and data identified in the Massachusetts study, as the organization for Economic Development (EDEC) regional report card for the state of Missouri, and a live data on the range of indicators of EDEC. The purpose of this analysis is to present to you that information Missouri's technological capabilities compared to the typical state in the nation, as well as to the six states identified as technology leaders in Massachusetts. These indicators have been grouped into four categories: High Technology Industries, Human Capital, and Progress.

In general, the indicators in the nation show that efforts in the Missouri top ten behind the state ranked as technology leaders. In fact, five in each case for research, for an experimental half of the indicators chosen for the study. Missouri top ten ranked in the technology leader, but the national average is not. However, this is not for all but one indicator in the 101 technology category, the category MERIC has identified as most important in measuring technology leader.

The report on the following page presents a comparison of Missouri and the six LTS. Each state is ranked on specific indicators compared to the average of the other. The indicators are ranked in terms of a score of 1 to 5, based on their performance. A score of one is the lowest possible score and a score of 5 is the highest possible score. A score of one is the lowest possible score and a score of 5 is the highest possible score. Additionally, a score of one is the lowest possible score and a score of 5 is the highest possible score.

Connecticut received a score of 4 in eight categories, for the most of all states in the study. Of these results, four of the highest scores received by the 101 technology. By comparison, the state of Missouri received a score of 4, and only three states of 4 across all the categories. Further, Missouri received more than one other LTS state in only one category: Progress, and of great concern, Missouri received a score of one or two for the 101 technology indicators, indicating that the state is well below the national average in these areas.



Source: <http://www.missourieconomy.org/pdfs/technologyreportcard.pdf>

Summary: This report by the Missouri Economic Research & Information Center and the Missouri Department of Economic Development compares Missouri's technological capabilities to those of other states. The report uses data from a recent Massachusetts study that identified the nation's six Leading Technology States. The report uses a simple point system to score Missouri directly against the nation's top states and the national average based on four indicators weighted *by their relative importance to technology*.

Grading: This report card adopts a numerical grading scale in which values range from 0 to 4.

Data collection: There is no detailed information available. Data sources are listed at the end of the report and include the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the National Center for Education Statistics.

Communication success and policy change: The organization has a Facebook page inaccessible to the public and this report is not readily available via any other websites or through of social media. No further information or data sources are available.

Technological applications: The report card is available for download as a pdf from the organizations' website. A shortened version of the report card is also featured on their webpage.

Veteran and Military Charities Report Card, 2007

REPORT CARD	
Veteran and Military Charities	Grade
Air Force Aid Society	F
American Ex-Prisoners of War Service Foundation	F
The American Veterans Disabled for Life Memorial Foundation	F
American Veterans Relief Foundation	F
AMVETS National Service Foundation	F
Army Emergency Relief	F
Freedom Alliance - Coalition to Save America's Heroes	F
Help Hospitalized Veterans	F
Military Order of the Purple Heart Service Foundation	F
National Veterans Service Fund	F
NCCA National Defense Foundation	F
Paralyzed Veterans of America	F
Veterans National Headquarters	F
Armed Services YMCA of the USA	A-
Fisher House Foundation	A+
Intrepid Fallen Heroes Fund	A+
National Military Family Association	A

Source: http://abcnews.go.com/images/Blotter/charity_reportcard_v3_071109.pdf

Summary: This report card, prepared by the American Institute of Philanthropy, gives letter grades to Veteran and Military charities based on their financial performance. The letter grades are primarily based on the percentage of a charity's income that is ultimately spent on charitable purposes, as well as the cost to raise \$100.

Grading: This report card adopts an A to F letter grade scale.

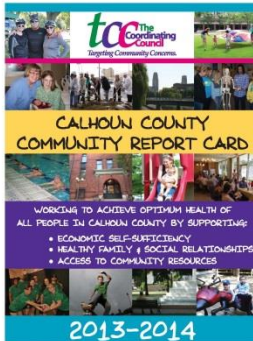
Data collection: AIP analyzes audited financial statements to research the charity's income, expenditure, and general financial position and factors this information into a single grade for each charity.

Communication success and policy change: The report is published in the Charity Rating Guide & Watchdog Report, which is used nationally by donors who want to make informed donation decisions. AIP also claims that every major media outlet in the US has covered AIP's analysis and that the report has received substantial exposure from Congress. The report card is available online on abcnews.com and is featured by CBS Evening News and Good Morning America news reports on YouTube. The report card also made front page headlines on The Washington Post and has made appearances on editorial pages of The New York Times.

Technological applications: This report is available as a pdf.

Other

Calhoun County Community Report Card, 2014



Source: <http://www.tcccalhoun.org/CRC/2013-14%20TCC%20Report%20Card.pdf>

Summary: This report card by The Coordinating Council of Calhoun County examines indicators describing community conditions and scores Calhoun County against state and national standards. The report also lists specific goals for each indicator for the community to strive to reach over time.

Grading: This report card adopts a numerical grading scale in which values range from 0 to 82, reflecting the ranking of Calhoun County relative to 81 other counties.

Data collection: No information or data sources are available.

Communication success and policy change: No information or data sources are available.

Technological applications: The report is available on TCC's website as a pdf, along with all of the previous archived editions.

Community Report Card of Western Connecticut, 2012



Community Report Card 2012

Source: <http://www.danburyhospital.org/~media/Files/Publications/ReportCard2012.ashx>

Summary: This report is a profile of community health focusing on five indicators which include education, health status, and economic stability. The goal of this report is to identify community health issues that would benefit from increased attention.

Grading: This report does not adopt a numerical or letter grade scale.

Data collection: Data was obtained from local, state, and federal original sources. In this newer addition, a new section specifically dedicated to the growing senior population was added. Indicators were determined by considering how feasible it would be to gather data, evaluating the interests of focus groups, and studying other similar report methodologies.

Communication success and policy change: After the release of the first report card, a survey was sent out to recipients of the report, including health care providers, community agencies, and community members, in order to determine the usefulness of the study. This follow-up survey assessed the progress made towards the five key recommendations presented in the 2009 report card and this information is included in detail in the 2012 report. For example, 54% of the respondents said they used the report card for discussion and education, facilitation of program development, and writing funding requests. New partnerships were developed as a result of the report in order to work towards the goals stated in the report card. Danbury Hospital also has a Facebook page but no mention of the report card was apparent on their timeline.

Technological applications: This report is available as a pdf.

How Canada Performs: A Report Card on Canada, 2014



Source: <http://www.conferenceboard.ca/hcp/default.aspx>

Summary: This report card grades various factors related to Canada's socio-economic performance, including Economy, Innovation, and Environment. Canada is directly compared to 15 similar 'peer countries' and grades of all countries are assigned relative to the best and worst national scores for each indicator.

Grading: This report card adopts an A to F letter grade scale.

Data collection: Sources for every indicator are provided online and include the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the United Nations, the World Bank, and the Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy. In this new edition, data is available by province, as well as on a national level.

Communication success and policy change: The report card website is also available in French. This report specifically focusses on indicators that can be influenced by advocacy from the public as a way to meet its goal of creating a sustainable high quality of life for Canadian citizens.

Technological applications: There is no print version of the report card available- it is only presented in the form of a website. The authoring organization also includes a video of an expert discussing the report card and the details of Canada's performance for one indicator.

KFDM Restaurant Report Card, September 20, 2014



Source: http://www.kfdm.com/news/features/restaurant/stories/vid_134.shtml

Summary: Investigative reporters explore the kitchens of four Hardin County restaurants and perform full health inspections. The weekly report highlights breaches in food safety regulations and assigns each restaurant a score from 1 to 100. This is a weekly report that covers multiple counties.

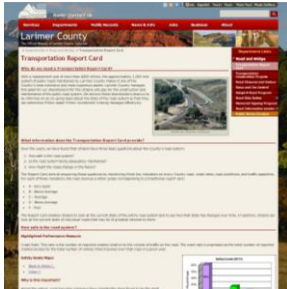
Grading: This report card adopts a numerical grading scale in which values range from 0 to 100.

Data collection: Investigative reporters and health inspectors from the County visit restaurants and perform on-site inspections using standard food-safety scoring systems. The results are then broadcast to the public in the form of a weekly approximately 90 second news report.

Communication success and policy change: KFDM News Beaumont advertises the Restaurant Report Card on its Facebook page. It is also worth noting that several other news stations, including CBS46 Atlanta, FOX31 Denver, WRCB TV Channel 3 Chattanooga, and WTVG 13abc Action News Toledo, also feature Restaurant Report Cards in video form that are disseminated via the stations' websites, apps, Facebook pages, Twitter newsfeeds, and YouTube channels.

Technological applications: The report card is available online in text and video form on KFDM.com.

Larimer County Transportation Report Card, 2013



Source: http://www.larimer.org/roads/transportation_report_card.htm

Summary: This report card contains information on the maintenance, safety, and future plans for the road system. Three indicators—crash rates, road conditions, and traffic capacities—are monitored on every road and given a letter grade based on condition and performance.

Grading: This report card adopts an A to F letter grade scale.

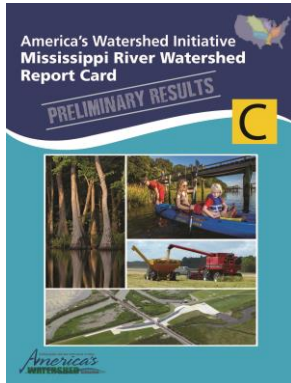
Data collection: No information or data sources are available.

Communication success and policy change: No information or data sources are available.

Technological applications: The report card is available as a webpage on the Larimer County website.

Mississippi River Watershed Report Card, 2014

(Preliminary Results)



Source: http://ian.umces.edu/pdfs/ian_report_card_454.pdf

Summary: The report highlights the status of six broad social, environmental, and economic goals for the Mississippi River in order to inform a more integrated and balanced management approach in the future. The indicators used in the report include transportation, economy, recreation, and ecosystems, and represent the interests of a diverse group of stakeholders and river users. This report will be finalized in Spring 2015.

Grading: This report card adopts an A to F letter grade scale.

Data collection: Indicators are graded at the basin level and also combined to make an overall grade for the entire watershed. A technical summary detailing the data sources and analysis processes for each indicator is also available online.

Communication success and policy change: Even before its release, this report card heavily involved the public and has garnered a lot of attention. The America's Watershed Initiative held a series of workshops, meetings, webinars, and conversations in all five river basins to discuss ways to make the report most useful and understandable. The report incorporates the input of more than 250 experts from over 100 non-profit, private, academic, and local, state, and federal government organizations from 23 states. The report is also heavily advertised on IAN's Facebook page.

Technological applications: The preliminary results of the report can be downloaded in pdf form from greatriverspartnership.org and ian.umces.edu.

Ocean Health Index, 2014



Source: <http://www.oceanhealthindex.org/>

Summary: This report assesses the ocean’s capacity to deliver benefits and resources sustainably, with the main goal of creating a sustainable human-ocean ecosystem. The report generates a global index score to assess the health of the oceans based on 10 human-related goals for a healthy ocean. Goals include food provision, biodiversity, tourism and recreation, and coastal livelihoods and economies. The report also independently scores 221 Exclusive Economic Zones and 15 sectors of the high seas.

Grading: This report card adopts a numerical grading scale in which values range from 0 to 100.

Data collection: Detailed information on data collection and grading is available on the website’s FAQ page. The report uses data from many existing indices, including the Mariculture Sustainability Index, Tourism and Travel Competitive Index, and Human Development Index. It also incorporates data from treaties and international projects, as well as over 100 global databases.

Communication success and policy change: The report is widely publicized and is even featured in the high-profile scientific journal, *Nature*. The report also has its own Facebook and Twitter pages, as well as a YouTube channel.

Technological applications: The report is available as a website with an interactive map and a brief overview of the global status of the indices is available as a pdf.

Priceline.com Tourist Report Card, 2014



Source: <http://www.priceline.com/media/multimedia-library/>

Summary: The tourist report card uses data from surveys to grade tourists both from the tourist perspective and from the point of view of locals in order to monitor changing attitudes and consumer behaviors. For each statistic given by the report, the original survey question is also included for reference so readers can see where the data came from originally.

Grading: This report card adopts a numerical grading scale based on the percentage of people ascribing to certain behaviors. Checks or Check-minuses are assigned based on average percentages.

Data collection: The report card was conducted by Edelman Berland through July 2014 after being commissioned by Priceline.com. Two surveys were conducted- one amongst recent out-of-state tourists and the other among people who have lived in a top US tourist destination for at least five years. The surveys are quantitative and the final grades are reflections of the percentage of respondents who agree with certain statements.

Communication success and policy change: The report is also publicized on Priceline.com's Facebook page and has been mentioned by many news outlets.

Technological applications: The final report card is available online, along with a detailed infographic online highlighting the major results.

Tetra Tech Sustainability Report Card, 2011

Sustainability Metric	2011 Value	2010 Value	Change (%)	Target
Energy Consumption	1,234,567	1,345,678	-8.2%	1,000,000
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	12,345	13,456	-8.2%	10,000
Water Consumption	123,456	134,567	-8.2%	100,000
Waste Recycled	12,345	11,234	9.8%	15,000
Employee Safety	0	0	0%	0
Community Investment	123,456	112,345	9.8%	150,000
Supplier Sustainability	12,345	11,234	9.8%	15,000
Customer Satisfaction	12,345	11,234	9.8%	15,000
Employee Satisfaction	12,345	11,234	9.8%	15,000
Supplier Sustainability	12,345	11,234	9.8%	15,000
Customer Satisfaction	12,345	11,234	9.8%	15,000
Employee Satisfaction	12,345	11,234	9.8%	15,000

Source: <http://www.tetrattech.com/about/sustainability-report-card.html>

Summary: Tetra Tech is “a leading provider of consulting, engineering, program management, construction management and technical services worldwide”. Their annual report evaluates the company’s corporate sustainability progress and performance over the year. The report adapts the indicators used by the Global Reporting Initiative into their own sustainability framework and weighs the annual progress against their established target. This report does not give letter grades; instead it only indicates the status of the metric and compares it to a goal and to the previous year’s measurement.

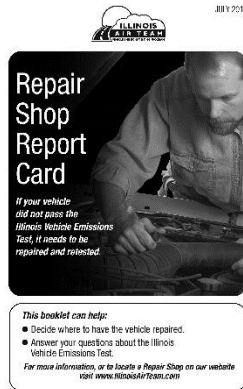
Grading: This report does not adopt a numerical or letter grade scale. It does, however, indicate the positive or negative percent change since the previous assessment.

Data collection: The report card states that the authors chose which indicators to include based on the Global Reporting Initiative performance indicators, but no other information on data collection is available.

Communication success and policy change: No information or data sources are available.

Technological applications: The report card is available as a web page on Tetra Tech’s website, nested under the category “Sustainability”.

The Repair Shop Report Card, 2014



Sources: <http://www.epa.state.il.us/air/vim/pdf/report-cards/2014/july.pdf>

Summary: This report grades automobile repair shops based on their ability to fix vehicles that fail emissions tests. The assessment reports the letter grade and the number of emissions-related repairs completed for each qualifying repair shop in Illinois. The report was created to help Illinois car owners choose a reliable repair shop to work on emissions.

Grading: This report adopts a letter grade scale (A to C) that is based on percentages. Grades represents the percentage of successful emissions-related repairs out of all emissions-related repairs done at any particular shop. Only shops scoring above a 75% are included in the report.

Data collection: No information or data sources are available.

Communication success and policy change: No information or data sources are available.

Technological applications: The report is available for download as a pdf.

TWAP FSP River Basins Component, 2013

TWAP FSP River Basins Component
Interim report – preliminary results
15 October 2013



Source: http://twap-rivers.org/assets/TWAP_RB_Interim_report_prelim_results_15102013.pdf

Summary: This report, by the Global Environment Facility, assesses all transboundary river basins worldwide based on 14 indicators grouped into five major categories, including ecosystems, governance, and socio-economic. The goal is to create a baseline data set of the basins that can be used to conduct a relative analysis of basins based on risks to human societies and the environment. This is a preliminary report that is circulated in order to get feedback from potential end-users on the methodology, results, and the communication.

Grading: This report does not adopt a numerical or letter grade scale; instead it assigns each basin a relative risk category from 1 “low risk” to 5 “high risk”.

Data collection: The authors used existing global models to simulate hydrology and water impacts for the majority of the indicators. They collected all existing data using a custom-designed data portal. They also relied on literature for socio-economic and governance indicators, and used questionnaires for governance indicators. The authors noted that they kept the number of indicators to a minimum in order to accommodate limited funding.

Communication success and policy change: No information or data sources are available.

Technological applications: The report is available as a pdf.

Report Title	Year	Category						Location						Assessment Method			Scoring Output			Reporting Output				
		Education	Environment	Government Services	Public Health	Socio-Economic	Other	North America	Asia	Australia	Africa	Arctic	Other	Survey	Data	Opinion	Letter grade	Numerical grade	None	Print or pdf	Website	Video	Social media	Other
Leaders and Laggards: A State-by-State Report Card on K-12 Educational Effectiveness	2014	X												X			X			X	X		X	
The Nation's Report Card-Mathematics and Reading: Grade 12 Assessments	2013	X												X				X		X	X	X	X	
Ohio School Interactive Report Card	2014	X												X			X	X			X			
Arctic Report Card	2013		X											X				X		X	X	X		
Chesapeake Bay Report Card	2013		X											X			X	X		X	X	X	X	
Chilika Lake Ecosystem Health Report Card	2012		X							X				X			X			X				
College Sustainability Report Card	2011		X										X	X		X				X			X	
Cruise Ship Environmental Report Card	2013		X											X			X			X	X			
Ecosystem Health Monitoring Program Report Card	2012		X											X			X	X		X	X		X	X
Freshwater Health Assessment	2014		X											X				X			X	X		
Gippsland Lakes Natural Assets Report Card	2011		X											X			X	X		X				
Great Barrier Reef Technical Report Card	2009		X											X			X	X	X	X				
Greater Cape Town's Rivers State of Rivers Report	2005		X											X				X		X				
Gui River Health Report Card	2012		X											X				X		X				
Heal the Bay's Annual Beach Report Card	2014		X											X			X	X		X	X			

Report Title	Year	Education	Environment	Government Services	Public Health	Socio-Economic	Other	North America	Asia	Australia	Africa	Arctic	Other	Survey	Data	Opinion	Letter grade	Numerical grade	None	Print or pdf	Website	Video	Social media	Other
The Lower Mekong Basin Report Card on Water Quality	2013		X						X						X		X			X				
Maryland Coastal Bays Report Card	2013		X					X							X		X	X		X	X			
Minnesota Environment and Energy Report Card	2012		X					X							X				X	X				
Minnesota Report Card on Environmental Literacy	2008		X					X						X			X	X		X				X
National Estuarine Eutrophication Assessment	1999		X					X						X	X			X		X				
Sacramento River Basin Report Card	2010		X					X							X			X		X	X		X	
San Diego City Environmental Quality Report Card	2011		X					X							X		X	X		X				
South Caucasus Region Transboundary Report Card	2009		X						X						X			X		X				
Southern California Environmental Report Card	2011		X					X								X	X			X	X			
State of the Sound	2013		X					X						X	X				X	X	X			
Strickland River Report Card	2009		X						X						X				X	X				
Sustainable Rivers Audit 2	2012		X							X					X			X		X				
Watershed Health Assessment Framework	2014		X					X							X			X		X	X			
Citizen Report Card on Public Services in Bangalore	1993			X					X					X					X	X				
Filipino Report Card on Pro-Poor Services	2001			X					X					X	X				X	X				
India: A Citizen's Report Card on Karnataka's Governance	2000			X					X					X					X	X				X

Report Title	Year	Education	Environment	Government Services	Public Health	Socio-Economic	Other	North America	Asia	Australia	Africa	Arctic	Other	Survey	Data	Opinion	Letter grade	Numerical grade	None	Print or pdf	Website	Video	Social media	Other
Military Officers Association of America State Report Card	2013			X				X							X			X		X				
Obama's Foreign Policy Report Card	2013			X									X			X	X							X
Report Card for America's Infrastructure	2013			X				X							X		X			X	X		X	
America's Emergency Care Environment: A State-by-State Report Card	2014				X			X							X		X	X		X	X	X		
CDC's Breastfeeding Report Card	2014				X			X						X	X			X		X				
The Colorado Health Report Card	2012				X			X						X	X		X	X		X	X		X	
Grading the States: A Report on America's Mental Health Care System for Serious Mental Illness	2009				X			X						X			X	X		X	X	X		
HMO Quality Ratings Summary Report Card	2014				X			X						X	X			X			X	X		X
Illinois Hospital Report Card and Consumer Guide to Health Care	2013				X			X						X	X				X		X			
National Donor Designation Report Card	2014				X			X							X			X		X				
National Health Insurer Report Card	2013				X			X							X			X		X				
Employment Satisfaction Report Card by City	2014					X		X						X				X			X		X	
Facing Race: Legislative Report Cart on Racial Equity	2012					X		X							X		X	X		X				
Internet Marketing Report Card	2014					X							X			X			X		X		X	
Protected Innocence Challenge Report Card	2013					X		X						X	X		X	X		X	X		X	
Report Card on Food-Marketing Policies	2010					X		X						X	X		X			X			X	

Report Title	Year	Education	Environment	Government Services	Public Health	Socio-Economic	Other	North America	Asia	Australia	Africa	Arctic	Other	Survey	Data	Opinion	Letter grade	Numerical grade	None	Print or pdf	Website	Video	Social media	Other
Technology Report Card for Missouri	2001					X		X							X			X		X	X		X	
Veteran and Military Charities Report Card	2007					X		X							X		X			X	X			
Calhoun County Community Report Card	2014						X	X							X			X		X				
Community Report Card of Western Connecticut	2012						X	X							X			X		X				
How Canada Performs: A Report Card on Canada	2014						X	X							X		X				X	X		
KFDM Restaurant Report Card	2014						X	X							X			X			X	X	X	
Larimer County Transportation Report Card	2013						X	X							X		X				X			
Mississippi River Report Card	2014						X	X							X		X			X	X	X	X	
Ocean Health Index	2014						X						X		X			X		X	X	X	X	
Priceline.com Tourist Report Card	2014						X	X						X				X		X	X			
Sustainability Report Card, Tetra Tech	2011						X						X		X				X		X			
The Repair Shop Report Card	2014						X	X							X		X	X		X				
TWAP FSP River Basins Component	2013						X						X		X				X	X				
Totals (out of 60)		3	25	6	8	7	11	40	8	4	1	1	6	17	51	3	29	30	17	48	33	11	16	5

This report is a joint venture by the Integration and Application Network
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